



Development
Services Agency

Draft Program Year 2020 - 2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan

February 2020

Prepared By:
Ohio Development Services Agency
Community Services Division
Office of Community Development

Mike DeWine, Governor of Ohio
Jon Husted, Lt. Governor
Lydia Mihalik, Director

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Development Services Agency
HOPWA Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Development Services Agency
HOME Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Development Services Agency
ESG Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Development Services Agency
NHTF	OHIO	Ohio Development Services Agency

Responsible Agencies Table

Narrative

The Draft PY 2020-2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan along with the PY 2020 Annual Action Plan can be viewed on Development's website at https://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. Hard copies of the plan can be requested at the address listed below or from the email address conplan@development.ohio.gov. The lead agency responsible for developing the Consolidated Plan is the Office of Community Development (OCD) within the Ohio Development Services Agency (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 OCD staff in preparing the Consolidated Plan. OHFA also serves as the state subrecipient of the National Housing Trust Fund.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information:

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Columbus, Ohio 43215

PR-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(I)

Introduction

In preparing the PY 2020 – 2024 State of Ohio’s Consolidated Plan, Development consulted with stakeholders, other agencies, and members of the general public. Consulting with organizations and members of the public allowed Development to gain as much information as possible regarding housing, community and economic development conditions and homelessness in the state of Ohio. The citizen participation process, which provides the list of public participation opportunities with dates and locations included, is outlined at https://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ ocp.htm.

Through the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program, Community Development/Economic Development, Supportive Housing/Homelessness, Fair Housing, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) and the Housing Development Assistance Program Advisory Committee (PAC) meetings held in early November 2019, conference calls, online participation as part of the Needs Assessment Surveys and through public hearings, OCD gained much insight on statewide needs. OCD distributed all notifications electronically, through direct mailings and media advisories, to comply with both state and federal regulations. The results and questions asked on the Needs Assessment Surveys will be discussed as part of the Needs Assessment section as this element of the plan was critical in determining statewide needs.

Provide a concise summary of the state’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I))

A number of housing, health, mental health, and service organizations and agencies participated in the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan planning process to enhance coordination and provide meaningful feedback. The following list includes the agencies and actions taken to enhance coordination as part of the planning process:

- Representatives from the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) and Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) helped review the Homeless Crisis Response Program, Supportive Housing Program, and balance of state Continuum of Care applications in addition to serving on the Program Advisory Committees. OhioMHAS also assisted in marketing and providing technical assistance to any of the OCD/ OhioMHAS-affiliated organizations. Representatives also advise OHFA on providing rental housing and necessary services for its population.
- OCD coordinated its lead-based paint activities with the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), which included training, housing and policy development.
- OCD's fair housing coordinator worked with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to address issues of mutual concern relative to civil rights and fair housing.
- OCD coordinated with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office 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.
- OCD worked with OHFA in administering HOME and OHTF multifamily housing projects.
- OCD participated in the Ohio Emergency Management Agency’s (OEMA) Advisory Committee that specifically examines OEMA’s Emergency Operations Plan.

It should be noted that in Ohio, statewide agencies do not administer public housing authorities (PHAs) as local housing authorities administer units in Ohio.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a geographically based group of representatives that carry out the planning responsibilities of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) CoC Homeless Assistance Program. These representatives come from organizations that provide services to people experiencing homelessness. The map included below shows how the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC), representing the 80 non-urban counties in Ohio, is divided into 17 distinct regions.

Development's Office of Community Development and the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) serve as the lead staffing agencies and co-chairs of the Steering Committee for the Ohio BoSCoC. Development serves as the Ohio BoSCoC Collaborative Applicant (submits the annual consolidated CoC Application) while COHHIO serves as the HMIS Lead Agency.

Efforts include Coordinated Entry, data collection and coordination with various service providers that provide emergency shelter, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing services to clients. Coordinated Entry (CE) increases the homeless assistance system's efficiency by standardizing access to homeless services and coordinating program referrals.

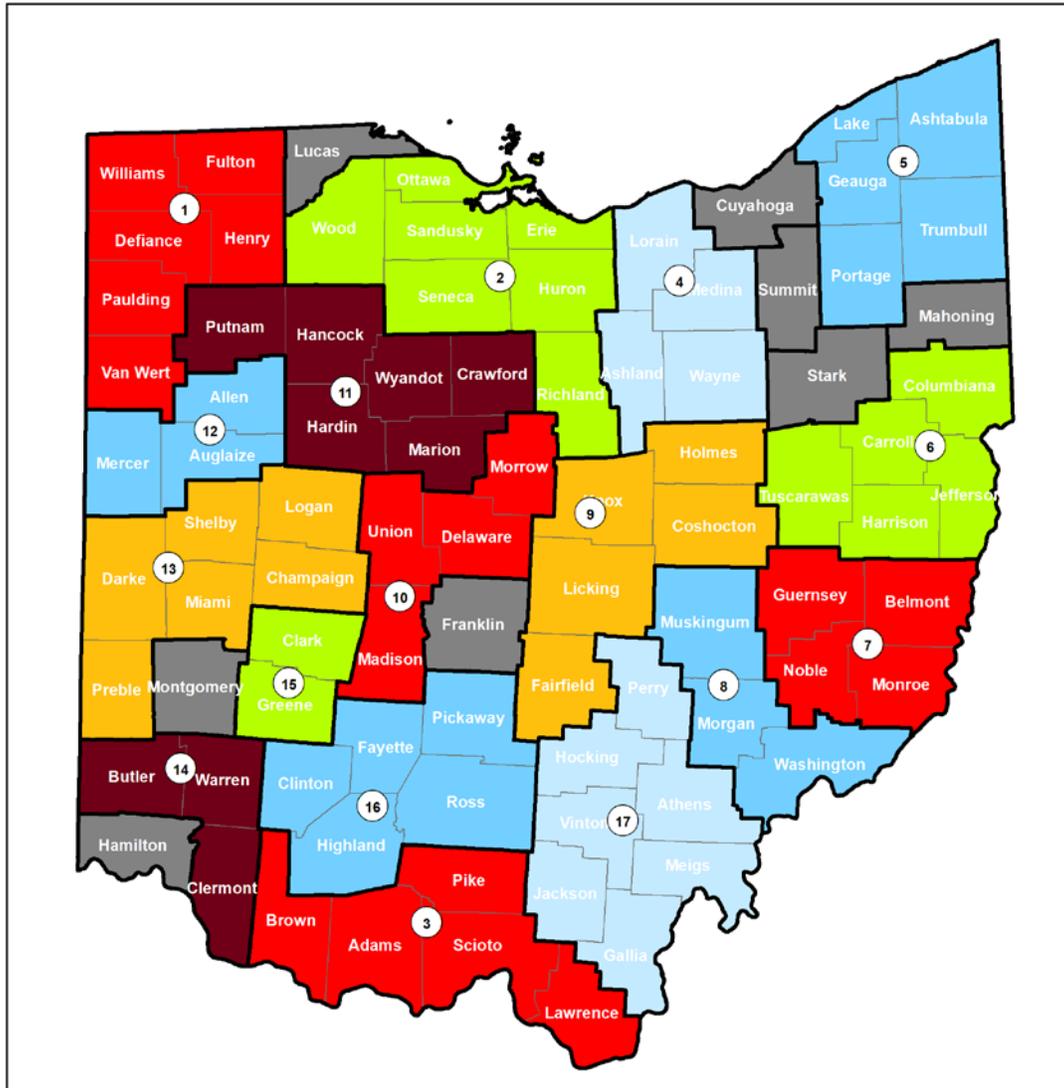
The Ohio BoSCoC is committed to sustaining a CE system that will help to advance the goals of helping households quickly access appropriate services to address housing crises, increasing exits to housing, decreasing length of time homeless, and reducing returns to homelessness.

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Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC) Regions



Development
Services Agency



0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles

Regions

- BoSCoC Regions
- Entitlement Counties

Ohio Development Services Agency
Office of Community Development

Date: 11/22/2019

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the state in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

Every year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) makes federal resources available for homeless programming to communities around the country through its Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and its annual CoC Competition. Continuums access these funds by completing consolidated applications on behalf of the federally funded homeless programs in their CoC. For the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC), the Collaborative Applicant (Development) and COHHIO facilitate this process and submit the consolidated application. Any organization located within the 80-county BoSCoC that wishes to access new or renewal CoC Program funds must participate in local homeless planning efforts and the annual BoSCoC Competition.

Statewide homeless policies are coordinated in collaboration with all Continuum of Care through participation in the Housing and Homelessness Collaborative. The federal Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act requires that each Continuum of Care (CoC) establish targets and show annual progress in achieving those targets and reducing homelessness. The Collaborative will receive and review bi-annual progress reports in five primary population areas (veterans, chronic homelessness, families and children, youth and young adults and single adults). In addition, the Collaborative is committed to monitoring Ohio Department of Education data on homeless school-age children to understand homelessness under a broader definition of homelessness than used by HUD. By reviewing the bi-annual progress reports, the Collaborative will be able to celebrate success in progressing areas; adjust strategies and actions to identify and implement ways to improve progress in lagging areas, and address emerging needs by adopting or modifying strategies and actions to incorporate changing realities.

CoCs are required by HUD to maintain a functional HMIS, conduct an annual point-in-time count, regularly measure their progress in meeting the needs of people experiencing homelessness in their community and to report this progress through several reporting mechanisms. Progress on these key measures will be assessed annually on an aggregate statewide and CoC basis (overall and by individual and family households):

- Overall reduction in the number of homeless individuals and families;
- The length of time individuals and families remain homeless;
- The length of stay in emergency shelter, transitional housing and rapid rehousing;
- Successful housing placement to or retention in a permanent housing destination;
- Successful placement from street outreach to emergency shelter, transitional housing or permanent housing destination;
- The extent to which individuals and families who leave homelessness experience a subsequent episode of homelessness;
- Jobs and income growth for homeless individuals and families;
- Success at reducing the number of individuals and families who become homeless for the first time;
- Utilization rate by intervention type (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing);
- Entries from homelessness by intervention type (emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing);
- HMIS bed coverage and compliance with HUD data quality standards; and
- To be defined and if feasible: Cost efficiency to attain successful housing placement by intervention type (total cost/successful outcome)

State agencies (Development and OHFA) that fund targeted homelessness programs will report on annual funding allocations and identify ways these funding allocations support and align with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. In addition, these agencies will begin incorporating the key measures described above into their funding processes and include progress on these measures as basis for continuing funding. Each funding program should establish a set of minimum standards and target performance standards. The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan describes optimal performance metrics for some of the key measures which can be used to develop the targets. Implementing minimum standards and target performance standards provides an opportunity to identify and reward high-performing projects and provide targeted assistance to low-performing projects.

Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

A number of stakeholders participated in the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan planning process as outlined at https://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. As part of the PAC meetings briefly discussed above, the State was able to meet directly with housing, social service agencies and others. Listed below are the PAC meetings and members who participated:

**PY 2020 Consolidated Plan Housing Assistance Grant Program Advisory Committee
October 4, 2019 – Ohio EMA**

Full Name	Title	Organization
Kellie Ailes	Executive Director	Lancaster-Fairfield - CAP
Jennifer Atwell	Huron County Supervisor	Erie Huron Richland - CAC
Bambi Baughn	Executive Director	Fayette County - CAC
Ian Beniston	Executive Director	Youngstown NDC
Andrew Binegar	Executive Director	Pickaway County - CAO
Terry Boehm	Community Services Director	LEADS - CAA - OCD
Kerri Brammer	HomeOwnership Center Manager	Neighborhood Housing Springfield
Roger Carney	Controller	Community Housing Solutions
Teresa Cook	Chief of Marketing & Development	AAA - 5
Nina Creech	Vice President	People Working Cooperative
Glen Crippen	Housing Coordinator	Hocking, Athens, Perry CA
Kelly Feeney	Housing & Energy Director	Northwestern Ohio - CAC
Helen Fisher	Home Repair and Modifications Manager	Clermont Senior Services
Joe Gage	Housing Coordinator	BH-HV RDD
Marla George	Residential Services Associate Director	Bridges CAP
Martina Grimm	Community Services Director	Columbiana County - CAA
Kevin Hannahs	Executive Director	Society for Equal Access
Donnald Heckelmoser	Executive Director	Western Reserve CDC
Terry Jacobs	Housing & Energy Director	Great Lakes Community Action Partnership
Nina Keller	Assistant Director	AAA - 7
Ash Lemons	Grants Manager	Ability Center - Toledo
Toni Morgan	Program Coordinator	Home Is The Foundation
Kimetta Parker	Contract Developer & Compliance Manager	County Corp
Melissa Pearce	CEO	Wayne-Medina, CA of
John Peoples	Energy Coordinator	Jackson-Vinton - CA
Diana Roush	Housing Program Assistant	Gallia-Meigs - CAA
Bernard Salzman	Housing Trust Fund Coordinator	COAD
David Shea	Executive Director	Portage County - CAC
Jodi Sime	Senior Housing Program Manager	Modcon Living
Kenny Vigneron	Housing and Transportation Director	Washington-Morgan - CAPC

**PY 2020 Consolidated Plan Fair Housing / New Horizons Program Advisory Committee
October 28, 2019 – Riffe Center**

Name	Organization
Mary Church	City of Ashtabula
Kelan Craig	Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)
Matt Currie	Advocates for Basic Legal Equality (ABLE)
Bess Dunlop	Ohio Regional Development Corporation
Missy Frost	City of Fairborn
Julie Green	Trumbull County Commissioners Office
Michelle Hyer	Buckeye Hills Regional Council
Kris Keniray	Fair Housing Center for Rights & Research
Evelyn King	City of Cambridge
Julie Kiser	Ohio Regional Development Corporation
Greg Kramer	Access Center for Independent Living (ACILS)
Ash Lemons	The Ability Center of Greater Toledo
Tamra Lowe	City of Chillicothe
Heather Martin	LUC Regional Planning Commission
Joe Maskovyak	Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO)
Jim McCarthy	Miami Valley Fair Housing Center
Angie McConnell	WSOS Community Action
Sena Mourad-Friedman	The Fair Housing Center
Nathan Simons	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action
Karen Sprague	Gallia County
Janice Switzer	Ashtabula County Community Services and Planning
Kristie Tidd	Greene County
Ronnell Tomlinson	Ohio Civil Rights Commission
Charlene Watkins	Seneca Regional Planning Commission
Cheryl Wood	Trumbull County Planning Commission

**Consolidated Plan HOPWA Program Advisory Committee
November 5, 2019 via Conference Call**

Name	Title	Organization
Rebecca Callahan	Executive Director	Community AIDS Network
Julie Embree	Regional Housing Program Manager	Equitas Health
William J. Hardy	Executive Director	Equitas Health
Tiana Purvis	Housing Director	Equitas Health
Audrey Regan	Director, Chronic Disease Prevention	Columbus Health Dept.
Laurie Rickert	Administrator, HIV Programs	ODH, HIV Care Services Section

**PY 2020 Consolidated Plan CHIP Advisory Committee
November 4, 2019 – Ohio EMA**

Full Name	Title	Organization
Bambi Baughn	Chief Executive Officer	CAC Fayette County

John G. Belt	Program Supervisor, Ohio CLPPP	Ohio Department of Health
Jeremy Boggs	Housing Coordinator	HAPCAP
Michael Bogo	Deputy Director	Neighborhood Development Services, Inc.
Amy Coursen	Project Administrator	Ashtabula Planning and Development
Terri Fetherolf	Development Director	Vinton County
Gayle Flacynski	Housing Specialist	Poggemeyer Design Group, Inc.
Rebecca Hall	Consultant	Hall Community Development LLC
Missy Frost	CD Coordinator	City of Fairborn
Dawn Gates	Grant Specialist	Ashtabula County CSP
Dianne Guenther	Development Planner	City of Delaware
Marti Grimm	CHIP Administrator	CAA of Columbiana County
Dale Hartle	Consultant	Ohio Regional Development Corporation
Kim Haught	Director	City of Cambridge
Terry Jacobs	Housing & Energy Director	Great Lakes Community Action Partnership
Holly Johnson	Director	Adams County Housing/Economic Dev.
Liz Keel	Housing Coordinator	Maumee Valley Regional Organization
Ken Lengieza	Director	Marion County RPC
Johnathan Millea	Development Coordinator	City of Wooster
Ryan Miller	Executive Director	Habitat for Humanity
Dan Morganti	Grants & Neighborhood Programs Coordinator	City of Kent
Rob Platte	Community Development/ Compliance Planner	Licking County Planning and Development
Phil Puryear	Program Director	Mahoning County HH&LHC Program
Sheila Samson	Coordinator	Muskingum County Commissioners
Amy Schocken	Partner	CDC of Ohio
Karen Sprague	County Administrator	Gallia Co. Commissioners
Barry Strahorn	Housing Rehabilitation Director	Miami Valley Community Action Partnership
Kristie Tidd	Manager	Greene County DOD
A.C. Weithe	Assistant Director	Bel-O-Mar Regional Council
Chris Wojno	Consultant	Chris Wojno LLC
Cheryl Wood	Housing Specialist	Trumbull County Planning Commission

PY 2020 Consolidated Plan CD/ED/RPIG Advisory Committee

Name	Organization
Bill Arnett	Zanesville
Ryan Baker	City of Xenia
Jake Brand	Ashtabula County
Mary Church	City of Ashtabula
John Cleek	CDC of Ohio
Kelly Cole	Brown County
Jared Ebbing	Mercer County Economic & Community Development

Pam Ewing	RCAP
Lauren Falcone	Poggemeyer
Terri Fetherolf	Vinton County
Audrey Flood	Tiffin-Seneca Economic Partnership
Ethan Harris	Clark County Economic Development
Michelle Hyer	Buckeye Hills
Jessica Kaluga	Geauga County
Ralph Kline	ILCAO
Craig Knapke	Access Engineering
James Mako	Fairfield County RPC
Dennis Miller	MVPO
Susan Moore	ORDC
Renee Muhlenkamp	Mercer County Economic & Community Development
Katie Saba	W.E. Quicksall
Nathan Simons	HAPCAP
Krista Somerton	Van Wert Economic Development
Kurtis Strickland	RCAP
Evelyn Warr-Cummings	Marion RPC
Jeannette Wierzbicki	OMEGA

**Supportive Housing/Homeless Crisis Response Program Advisory Committee
November 6, 2019 @ State Library of Ohio**

Name	Title	Organization
Cindy Anderson	Director of Homeless Services	Ironton-Lawrence County Community Action Organization
Colleen Bain	Vice President of Supportive Housing	National Church Residences
Lianna Barbu	Operations Director	Community Shelter Board
Bambi Baughn	Executive Director	CAC of Fayette County
Fred Berry	President/CEO	HM Housing
Carlie Boos	Program and Policy Manager	Ohio Housing Finance Agency
Peg Dierkers	Shelter Operations Director	Bethany House
Beth Fetzer-Rice	Executive Director	Homeless Families Foundation
Denise Fox	Executive Director	Aurora Project (Toledo)
Ruth Gillett	Manager	Cleveland/Cuyahoga Office of Homeless Services
Martina Grimm	Community Service Director	CAA of Columbiana County, Inc.
Jeffrey Idom	CPD Representative	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Kevin James	Housing Policy & Homelessness Administrator	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
Jim Kennelly	VISN 10 Network Homeless Coordinator	U.S. Department of Veteran Services
Maura Klein	Program Manager	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
Colleen Kosta	Continuum of Care Program Manager	Help Network of Northeast Ohio
Linda Kramer	Executive Director	Daybreak, Inc.
Debbie Kubena-Yatsko	Executive Director	Medina Metropolitan Housing Authority

Tracey Lane	Housing Officer	YWCA Canton
Erica Mulryan	Continuum of Care Coordinator	Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
Denise Stryker	Executive Director	Clinton County Services for the Homeless, Inc.
Tracie Taleff	Housing Program Manager	YWCA of Greater Cincinnati
Debbie Tegtmeier	Executive Director	Licking Coalition on Housing
Sue Villilo	Executive Director	Faith Mission
Nany Voitus	Executive Director	Catholic Charities Regional Agency
Amanda Wilson	HMIS Support Coordinator	Coalition for Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
Alice Worrell	Assistant Deputy Director	ODJFS, Office of Workforce and Development

In addition to the organizations listed above, the OCD distributed a Needs Survey, the results are included as an attachment, and also consulted with the following organizations, committees and agencies to help determine statewide needs:

Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee: Statewide homeless policies and services will be coordinated through the committee. The committee will assist in preparing the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care application.

Heritage Ohio, Inc. (HOI): The OCD staff will attend the HOI meetings to exchange information to help facilitate implementing OCD's Downtown Revitalization Grants Program. HOI is a recipient of a Training and Technical Assistance grant and works with OCD to provide assistance to small communities interested in downtown revitalization activities.

Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS): Representatives from OhioMHAS will participate in planning and reviewing the Homeless Crisis Response Program, Supportive Housing Program and balance of state Continuum of Care applications. OhioMHAS will also assist in marketing and providing technical assistance to any the OCD/ OhioMHAS-affiliated organization interested in applying for the OHTF Housing Assistance Grant Program funds. Representatives also advise OHFA on providing rental housing and necessary services for its population.

Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA): The OCD will continue to work with OACAA and its member agencies, especially by drawing upon the expertise and knowledge of CAA staff to administer and implement OCD-funded programs.

Ohio Conference of Community Development (OCCD): OCCD's State Program Committee reviews OCD programs and policies, and the State Program Training Committee coordinates training issues and activities with the OCD.

Ohio Department of Health (ODH): The OCD will coordinate with ODH staff on lead-based paint activities, which will include training, housing and policy development. The OCD will also coordinate with the ODH on developing and implementing a statewide Healthy Home/Housing plan.

Community Development Finance Fund (CDFF): The OCD will coordinate efforts with the CDFF to provide both pre-development and project financing to nonprofit organizations.

Ohio CDC Association: OCD will coordinate efforts with the CDC Association on the microenterprise program, nonprofit housing and other related activities. OHFA works with the CDC Association on operating support for CHDOs and funding awards through HDAP.

Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO): The OCD staff will coordinate efforts with COHHIO relative to training, programs and activities relative to homelessness and housing. COHHIO will participate in preparing the state's Continuum of Care application. A representative of COHHIO also serves on the OHFA housing credit advisory committee.

Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC): The OCD's fair housing coordinator will work with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to address issues of mutual concern relative to civil rights and fair housing.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO): The OCD staff will coordinate with the OHPO to address historic preservation issues that arise relative to housing, economic and community development projects, as well as providing training on preservation issues and procedures.

Ohio Capital Corporation for Housing (OCCH): The OCD staff will coordinate with OCCH to market and provide a series of housing development trainings throughout the state. OHFA works with OCCH regarding developing the housing credit program.

Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD): The OCD will coordinate with COAD to provide training on lead-safe housing rehabilitation procedures to reduce lead hazards existing in low- and moderate-income housing stock.

ACTION Ohio: The OCD staff serve on the board of this statewide coalition against domestic violence, advocating for victims, survivors and their families.

Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC): The OCD staff will work with SILC to promote individuals with disabilities' equal access, full inclusion and integration into mainstream society.

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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The public participation process sought to include input from as many agencies throughout the state as possible. The OCD did not exclude any agencies specifically from the process. Many agencies participated in the Program Advisory Committee (PAC). For those not participating in the PAC meetings, the OCD distributed the Needs Assessment Survey statewide and made it available on Development’s website for any agency that wished to provide additional feedback.

Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(I))

Development coordinated with units of general local government through a number of activities designed to encourage participation and feedback. Units of general local government are included as part of the Program Advisory Committee and participated as part of the Needs Survey. The County Commissioner’s Association of Ohio and the Municipal League assign representatives to review the draft plan at the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee and multiple trainings are offered during the year to program administrators on how to implement the Consolidated Plan.

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PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)

Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Below are several OCD citizen participation efforts made to obtain comments, perspectives, and citizen opinions when developing the PY 2020 – 2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan. The OCD provided notice of all public hearings and meetings at least 10 days in advance of the meetings through newsletters, public media advisories, direct mail, and posting on Development's website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. Records of these actions and documentation are available for review at the OCD office between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 77 South High Street, 26th Floor, Columbus, Ohio. All facilities and meeting times selected as part of the citizen participation process were chosen to accommodate persons with disabilities.

Public Hearing on Needs

The OCD held a public hearing on needs issues on September 12, 2019, in Room 1932 at 77 South High Street, 19th Floor, Columbus, Ohio. The OCD mailed Notification of the Public Hearing on Needs information to local communities, organizations and agencies throughout the state at least 30 days in advance. Development also published the notification on its website. The notification summarized the state's planning process for the Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan and solicited participation in OCD's Program Advisory Committee meetings. The OCD accepted written comments on needs issues for a total of 15 days (from August 30, 2019 to September 15, 2019). The OCD distributed comments made at the Public Hearing on Needs, or received by OCD prior to the hearing's conclusion, to the advisory committee members for consideration during the planning process to help identify priority needs throughout the state.

Consolidated Plan Needs Surveys

In addition to the Public Hearing on Needs and related comment period, the OCD made a public survey available on Development's Ohio Consolidated Plan http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm on August 30, 2019, to determine the community/economic development, affordable housing and supportive housing needs across the state. The results from the surveys helped the state better understand the needs that exists throughout the state and set goals.

Program Advisory Committees

The **PY 2020-2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan Program Advisory Committee (PAC)** meetings provided an opportunity for stakeholders and the public to discuss and comment on specific policies, past performance/goals and

requirements pertaining to current OCD-administered programs. The following meetings took place following the Needs public comment period:

- On October 11, 2019, OCD held the Housing Assistance Grant Program Advisory Committee meeting in Room #104 at the Ohio Emergency Management Agency in Columbus, Ohio.
- On October 28, 2019, OCD held the Fair Housing Program Advisory Committee meeting in Room #1960 of the Riffe Center in Columbus, Ohio.
- On November 4, 2019, OCD held the Community Housing Impact and Preservation and Housing Assistance Grant Program Advisory Committee meeting in Room #204 at the Ohio Emergency Management Agency in Columbus, Ohio.
- On November 5 and 6, 2019, OCD held the Community/Economic Development and the Supportive Housing PAC meetings at the State Library of Ohio in Columbus, Ohio.
- On November 7, 2019, the Housing Development Assistance Program PAC meeting was held during the Ohio Housing Finance Agency's Annual Conference at the Greater Columbus Convention Center.

Notification of Public Comment Period and Distribution of Plan

On March 1, 2020, OCD sent notification to local communities, agencies and organizations, informing them that the Draft PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and the Draft PY 2020 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan, Executive Summary and National Housing Trust Fund Allocation Plan were available for review and comment on Development's website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. This notification announced the beginning of the mandatory 30-day public comment period on the draft plan, including a public hearing on March 13, 2020, at 10:30 a.m. at 77 South High Street, Room 1932, Columbus, Ohio. All comments received have been included, along with responses, in the final PY 2020 Ohio Annual Action Plan and National Housing Trust Fund Allocation Plan submitted to HUD.

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The State of Ohio Needs Assessment provides an overview of the housing, homelessness, and community development needs throughout the state. A major component of this section, in addition to data, existing reports, and plans, are the results from the State of Ohio PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Surveys covering housing, community/economic development and homelessness/supportive housing that was distributed on July 19, 2019. The survey was designed to better understand what community/economic development, housing and homelessness gaps and challenges exist.

The “Ohio Population Change by County 2010 – 2018” map on the following page illustrates how Ohio’s population shifted since 2010 by comparing the official U.S. Census 2010 decennial census data by county with the official 2018 population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. This map also shows the disparities between urban and non-urban counties, with most of the population growth taking place in urban counties. Ohio grew 1.3% during this period, which is relatively similar to surrounding states such as Michigan (1.1%), Pennsylvania (0.8%) and West Virginia (-0.2%). Note: the default data included in the next section does not include the most current data, as this data was provided by HUD.

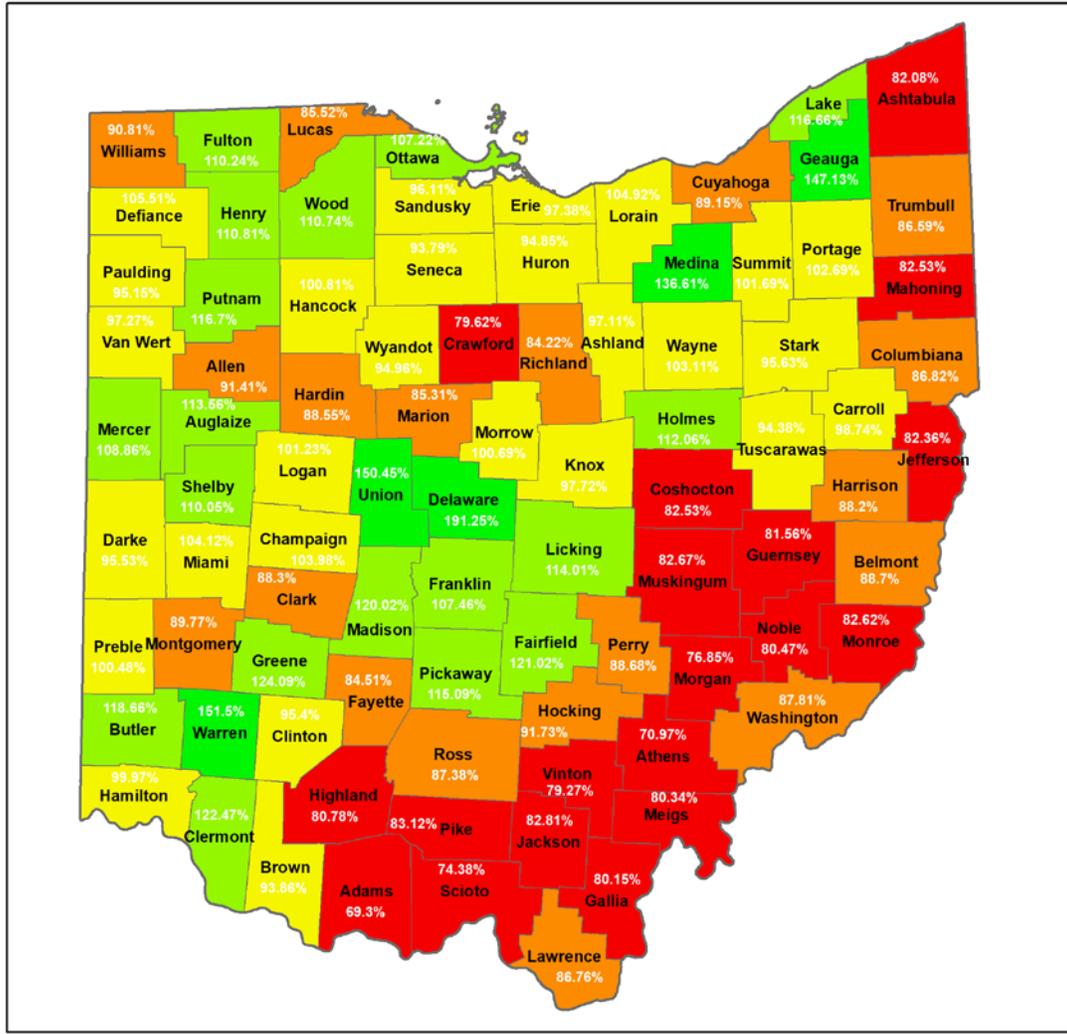
In the CDBG non-entitlement areas of the state the percentage of growth for all non-entitlement counties decreased by roughly 3%, with only 23 out of all 80 non-entitlement counties experiencing positive population growth. Much of the population loss is concentrated in the eastern and southern Appalachian counties, with many of these counties experiencing population loss for decades. Of the five (5) counties (Carroll, Monroe, Jefferson, Crawford, and Scioto) with the population loss greater than 5%, four (4) were located in the Appalachian region. Factors that contribute to population loss will be discussed throughout the Needs Assessment section. It should be noted that the percentage of population growth for the non-entitlement areas included urban entitlement communities’ population.

The “Median Household Income (MHI) by County as a Percentage of State MHI” map on page 18 provides a comparison of Ohio’s counties to the state’s MHI of \$52,407 as reported in the 2013-2017 Five-Year American Community Survey data. The state’s MHI is significantly less than the national 2017 MHI of \$60,336. The map reveals similarities found in the population change map with many of the eastern Appalachian-region counties, along with Crawford County, having median household incomes that are at or below 83.1% of the state of Ohio’s median household income. Many of the counties that exceed 105.5% of the state’s MHI are also in areas that experienced significant population increases, primarily in suburban counties of larger metropolitan statistical areas, although there are a few counties in northwestern Ohio that also have MHI above the state average.

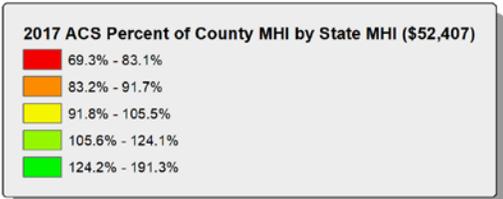
Median Household Income (MHI) by County as Percent of State MHI



Development Services Agency



0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Ohio Development Services Agency
Office of Community Development
Source: 2013-2017 5-Year American Community Survey Median Household Income

Date: 10/21/2019

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) annually prepares a [Housing Needs Assessment](#) to provide a comprehensive understanding of the critical housing trends and needs facing Ohioans. The report “uses a wide range of state data to identify the scale and scope of the state’s housing challenges. The Assessment evaluates Ohio’s current housing landscape to gauge housing needs, identify gaps, and highlight key trends. Beyond its role in the Annual Plan, findings from the Housing Needs Assessment inform OHFA’s programmatic and policy decisions throughout the year, such as the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP), to ensure that every Ohioan has access to safe, affordable housing.”

As indicated in the report, “about half of Ohioans are cost burdened: they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. The challenge is particularly critical for Ohio’s most vulnerable: 71% of the lowest earning groups spent more than 50% of their income on housing. There are not enough affordable units to serve Ohio’s population. There are only 43 available and affordable rental units per every 100 extremely low-income renter household.

The housing affordability crisis is not limited to renters; homeowners in Ohio also face a tight market. Ohio’s housing stock is old and has not kept pace with population change. Half of Ohio’s housing units were built before 1965. The aging and limited stock has decreased vacancy rates and continued to the rising purchase prices.

Challenges to secure and maintain affordable housing are particularly difficult for Ohio’s children and aging adults. Both children and seniors are more likely to live in cost burdened households and thus face potential housing insecurity.

As Ohio’s population continues to age, a growing number of older adults is also vulnerable to high housing costs. One of every nine households have a single adult aged 65 and over, making regular home maintenance challenging. Older Ohioans also have higher rates of disabilities: nearly two-thirds of homes in Ohio are inaccessible to someone in a wheelchair.”

In addition to the OHFA Housing Needs Assessment that will be referenced throughout the Consolidated Plan Housing Needs Assessment, Ohio conducted a Housing Needs Survey as part of the public comment period on needs in September and October 2019. The purpose of the survey was to identify specific housing issues and needs in the state from local communities and their residents and determine specific housing needs from the input gathered. A few of the key housing needs identified from more than 225 responses received from the housing survey include: affordable housing availability; services to prevent homelessness; temporary or transitional housing; tenant-based rental assistance; property maintenance; housing near transportation; homeownership assistance; weatherization; housing for disabled persons; and lead remediation. Additional information from the housing survey is included throughout this section, with a more detailed examination provided in each corresponding section.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	11,536,504	11,575,977	0%
Households	4,526,164	4,585,084	1%
Median Income	\$47,144.00	\$49,429.00	5%

Housing Needs Assessment Demographics Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	630,325	558,435	801,920	474,690	2,119,710

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Small Family Households	199,280	164,835	264,260	180,190	1,127,510
Large Family Households	37,530	33,705	53,665	36,080	171,120
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	97,985	116,160	181,435	114,150	447,110
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	74,805	128,155	143,170	58,965	143,490
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	118,025	81,975	112,360	66,095	201,705

Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

DRAFT

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	12,280	7,805	7,040	2,130	29,255	3,965	3,080	3,455	1,885	12,385
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,930	2,020	2,135	580	7,665	430	640	780	455	2,305
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	9,295	6,150	5,800	2,390	23,635	1,560	2,605	3,945	2,565	10,675
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	258,615	59,895	8,700	1,065	328,275	104,350	65,705	40,750	8,285	219,090
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	53,515	144,605	90,460	9,945	298,525	31,920	76,795	125,745	58,695	293,155
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	42,030	0	0	0	42,030	18,380	0	0	0	18,380

Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	283,120	75,870	23,675	6,165	388,830	110,305	72,030	48,930	13,195	244,460
Having none of four housing problems	121,495	218,410	299,180	141,200	780,285	55,000	192,125	430,140	314,130	991,395

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	42,030	0	0	0	42,030	18,380	0	0	0	18,380

Housing Problems 2 Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	121,770	79,315	36,185	237,270	36,690	39,805	62,190	138,685
Large Related	23,690	12,925	4,645	41,260	6,885	9,825	12,080	28,790
Elderly	54,640	49,795	24,475	128,910	62,725	72,240	60,200	195,165
Other	130,975	72,760	37,380	241,115	33,780	23,695	34,435	91,910
Total need by income	331,075	214,795	102,685	648,555	140,080	145,565	168,905	454,550

Cost Burden > 30% Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	102,145	19,965	1,475	123,585	30,205	20,175	13,670	64,050
Large Related	19,540	2,795	160	22,495	5,535	4,225	1,900	11,660
Elderly	39,685	18,670	5,595	63,950	43,575	29,030	17,250	89,855
Other	112,090	21,745	2,840	136,675	27,820	13,335	8,305	49,460
Total need by income	273,460	63,175	10,070	346,705	107,135	66,765	41,125	215,025

Cost Burden > 50% Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	10,550	6,635	6,005	2,350	25,540	1,925	2,510	3,775	2,235	10,445
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,335	1,340	1,410	495	4,580	430	940	1,245	820	3,435
Other, non-family households	525	490	675	205	1,895	20	29	50	75	174
Total need by income	12,410	8,465	8,090	3,050	32,015	2,375	3,479	5,070	3,130	14,054

Crowding Information Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

As reported in the 2019 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment, “non-family households, most of which are individuals living alone, comprise more than half of renter households (52%) but only 28% of owner households.” In terms of estimating the number and type of single person households who need housing assistance, an examination of both the PY 2018 ESG CAPER and the 2019 Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC) point-in-time (PIT) will help to better understand the total number of persons in the state’s rural areas that are currently homeless or are being provided temporary housing assistance.

The State of Ohio’s PY 2018 ESG CAPER, covering the period from PY 2016 to PY2018, includes data from 29 organizations throughout the state that provide rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing and shelter services. Of the 14,991 single persons without children assisted during that two-year period, the majority were male (73.2%), with nearly 67% of all single persons without children between the ages of 25 and 54. Approximately 54% of clients served were black with 42% white, and 3.4% of Hispanic ethnicity. Approximately 7% of the single persons assisted were veterans with 1.5% being chronically homeless.

Section Q23c of the PY 2018 ESG CAPER report, which provides the exit destination of persons assisted, provides the total number of single persons without children that will be in need of housing assistance. According to the data reported by the 29 organizations in HMIS, a total of 5,344 persons assisted will exit to temporary destinations, with another 560 exiting to institutional destinations. It can be assumed that these persons will need housing assistance immediately upon exit or in the near future.

Of the 2,100 single persons that reported in the 2019 BoSCoC PIT count, 708 were unsheltered. A total of 67% of the unsheltered were male, 32.7% female and one was a transgender person. Approximately 3% of the unsheltered were Hispanic, with the majority (86.2%) being white. Nearly a 25% were categorized as chronically homeless.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The state of Ohio’s PY 2018 ESG CAPER reported a total of 905 persons were fleeing domestic violence, with 3,266 reporting a history of domestic violence, with nearly one-third of all victims of domestic violence reported having children. It should be noted that the housing assistance provided to victims of domestic violence as reported in the ESG CAPER included rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing or emergency shelter services.

Persons with physical and mental health conditions who received housing assistance, the following are estimates of persons assisted based on the specific conditions as reported at the start of housing assistance: 6,039 persons with a mental health problem; 772 persons with alcohol abuse; 1,354 persons with drug abuse; 1,108 with both

alcohol and drug abuse; 3,456 persons with chronic health conditions; 206 persons with HIV/AIDS; 1,118 persons with a developmental disability; and, 3,002 persons having reported a physical disability.

In addition to the PY 2018 ESG CAPER that provides an overview of the housing assistance needs based upon persons assisted, the State of Ohio's Point-in-Time (PIT) Subpopulations Summary data collected in 2017 for the Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC) area by the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) provides an examination of specific sub-groups of persons also in need of housing assistance.

Note: 2017 PIT data is used in this section because 2018 and 2019 PIT subpopulation data was not available at the time the Con Plan was submitted. 2019 PIT data is used in other sections of this report.

On January 24, 2017, the PIT reported a total of 1,439 homeless persons (738 sheltered and 374 unsheltered), with the following estimates based on condition being reported: 526 adults with serious mental illness, 303 adults with substance use disorder, three adults with HIV/AIDS and 607 victims of domestic violence. Specific information on the policies and guides used for collecting data along with the raw data can be found at <https://cohio.org/boscoc/hicpit/>. This data and the data reported in the ESG CAPER help to provide a complete picture of the housing assistance needs for persons who are either fleeing domestic violence or have a mental or physical health condition.

What are the most common housing problems?

As reported in the 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset, of the more than 713,000 low- and moderate-income renter households, more than 327,000 low- and moderate-income households experienced severe housing cost burden (greater than 50% of income), which represents 21.2% of all renters, making it the most common housing problem among renters. Of the more than 3.04 million owner households reported in the CHAS dataset, nearly 7.7% low- and moderate-income owners experienced housing cost burden (greater than 30% of income). The data reported in the 2011-2015 CHAS dataset aligns with the 2019 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment indicating that affordable and accessible housing remain the biggest and most common housing problems statewide.

The PY 2020-2024 Con Plan Needs Assessment Survey results provide additional information about specific housing problems reported by local communities. The housing survey asked the top five greatest housing problems that communities face. Of the 225 responses received, nearly 88% indicated affordable housing availability remains one of the top five greatest needs followed by services to prevent homelessness (56% of responses), temporary or transitional housing (48.4% of responses), tenant based rental assistance (37.7% of responses), housing near transportation (35.1% of responses) and rental property maintenance (32.9% of responses). A number of other housing issues were also noted in the survey such as housing for elderly residents, housing for physically disabled residents, housing for persons with other special needs, and homeownership.

As mentioned earlier, the survey results are attached and identify specific housing-related problems that both renters and homeowners face. Many of the problems align with the overall housing problems listed above and mirror many of the OHFA Needs Assessments findings, with affordable housing by far being the greatest housing problem that Ohioans face.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Based on the CHAS data as presented above, the following provides the household types most affected in the most common housing problems category (more than 50% housing burden for low- and moderate-income renters, more than 30% housing cost burden for low- and moderate-income owners). For low- and moderate-income renters with housing cost burden exceeding 50%, the elderly non-family household represented the largest household type at 26.1%, followed by large families at 22.5%. For low- and moderate-income owner households experiencing housing cost burden greater than 30% of income, elderly non-family households again represented the largest household type at 15.8%, with other household types next largest at 10.2% and large families at 6.9%. The low- and moderate-income owner household types experiencing the largest percentage of housing cost burden over 30% is very similar to that of low- and moderate-income renters with housing cost burden greater than 50% of income.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Low-income individuals and families with children that are currently housed but at imminent risk of homelessness face a number of circumstances that increase their likelihood of become unsheltered. As indicated in the 2012-2016 CHAS statistics summarized in the 2019 OHFA Needs Assessment the “typical Ohio renter pays 29% of their income toward rent and utilities, just below the 30% standard at which a household is considered housing cost burdened. Nearly three in four (73%) extremely low-income renters (30% AMI or less) experience severe housing cost burden, representing over 300,000 households. Nearly three in four very low-income renter households (31% to 50% AMI) and over a third of low-income renter households (51% to 80% AMI) also experience some level of housing cost burden.”

In terms of the needs of families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance, case managers are assigned to work directly with the clients in order to develop a long-term housing plan specific to each client. The housing plan details how the client will transition into permanent housing beyond the maximum 24-month duration and is created once the client enters into rapid re-housing assistance. Families and individuals generally find permanent housing well before assistance ends.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The estimate of persons that can be categorized as at-risk can be found in HMIS. An assessment of the client’s status with regards to income, support networks and resources and current housing conditions are entered into HMIS as part of the prevention assistance program documentation. Ohio uses the HUD criteria of at-risk (https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AtRiskofHomelessnessDefinition_Criteria.pdf) to determine if individuals and families, unaccompanied children and youth or families with children and youth fall under that category.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Housing instability is directly linked to a multitude of characteristics, but primarily affordability. As reported in the previous section “nearly three in four (73%) extremely low-income renters (30% AMI or less) experience severe housing cost burden”. In addition to lack of affordable housing there are also a number of other contributing factors directly linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness such as substance abuse, mental and physical disabilities and domestic violence, as previously noted. Approximately 22.6% of all persons assisted through rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing or shelter as reported in the 2018 ESG CAPER had a mental health problem, with 12% having reported substance abuse. The issue of substance abuse, particularly the opiate crisis in Ohio, remains a significant contributing factor for increased risk of homelessness.

Discussion

As reported in the 2019 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment, the 2020-2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan Needs Survey and 2011-2015 CHAS dataset, housing affordability remains the greatest housing problem impacting the state. Further analysis will be included in sections NA 15 to NA 25 of the Needs Assessment as well as part of the Market Analysis section of the PY 2020-2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The following tables provide a summary of the housing problems impacting 0-100% AMI households for racial and ethnic groups in Ohio. It should be noted that the data includes both entitlement and non-entitlement areas.

Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income for 0-100% AMI households remains the greatest housing problem impacting renters (39.9%) and owners (14.6% alike as reported in the 2011 – 2015 CHAS dataset.

Note: The housing cost burden more than 50% of income is included as part of the calculation. The next largest housing problem included in the disproportionately greater need category is substandard housing conditions, with 1.8% of renter households experiencing housing that lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities and 0.3% of owner households. Overcrowded housing appears to impact 0-100% AMI renters (1.4%) much more than owners (0.3%). A summary of each income category by racial and ethnic group will be included in the discussion portion of the section.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	457,695	90,211	46,076
White	310,536	62,269	27,524
Black / African American	117,078	23,882	14,733
Asian	5,233	572	1,490
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,597	246	211
Pacific Islander	8	0	15
Hispanic	15,376	1,922	1,394

Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	350,131	183,012	0
White	267,439	153,593	0
Black / African American	63,624	22,161	0
Asian	3,742	1,245	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	803	321	0
Pacific Islander	49	10	0
Hispanic	10,472	3,621	0

Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	311,115	498,940	0
White	253,690	419,566	0
Black / African American	42,785	59,640	0
Asian	3,836	4,039	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	537	743	0
Pacific Islander	14	89	0
Hispanic	7,066	10,572	0

Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	115,712	386,193	0
White	98,817	331,779	0
Black / African American	11,804	39,422	0
Asian	1,566	4,278	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	111	475	0
Pacific Islander	0	169	0
Hispanic	2,335	6,194	0

Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Based on the data included in the tables above, the following summary provides an overview of the ethnic and racial groups that disproportionately experience housing problems above the state's average for each income category. Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI category have the largest proportion above the state average of 77%, with 82.2% experiencing one or more of four housing problems, although not technically classified as disproportionately impacted (10% above average of state). White and black households in the state that have the greatest proportion of population in the 0-30 AMI income category have 77.5% and 75.1%, respectively, experiencing one or more of four housing problems. All minority households in the 30-50% AMI income category have rates of households experiencing one or more of four housing problems above the state 65.6% state average with 74% of both Hispanic and black households experiencing these problems. The data reported in the 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI categories regarding racial and ethnic groups experiencing one or more of four housing problems in relation to the state average is very similar, with white households, Pacific Islander and American Indian households the only other households below the state averages.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The following tables provide a summary of the severe housing problems impacting 0-100% AMI households for racial and ethnic groups in Ohio. The data includes both entitlement and non-entitlement areas of the state. Further analysis is needed to understand the severe housing problems in rural areas.

Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income for 0-100% AMI households remains the greatest housing problem impacting renters (21.2%) and owners (6.9%) as reported in the 2011 – 2015 CHAS dataset. The next largest severe housing problems included in the disproportionately greater need are substandard housing conditions, with 1.8% of renters experiencing housing that lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities and 0.3% of owners. Overcrowded housing, more than 1.5 persons per room, appears to impact 0-100% AMI renters (0.5%) much more than owners (0.1%). A summary of each income category by racial and ethnic group will be included in the discussion portion of the section.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	374,392	173,427	46,076
White	251,510	121,299	27,524
Black / African American	97,346	43,591	14,733
Asian	4,628	1,167	1,490
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,405	425	211
Pacific Islander	8	0	15
Hispanic	13,152	4,129	1,394

Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	147,510	385,376	0
White	112,979	307,883	0
Black / African American	25,797	60,007	0
Asian	1,897	3,103	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	397	719	0
Pacific Islander	19	40	0
Hispanic	4,601	9,488	0

Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:
 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	81,444	728,846	0
White	67,382	606,003	0
Black / African American	9,556	92,878	0
Asian	1,410	6,480	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	227	1,049	0
Pacific Islander	0	103	0
Hispanic	2,100	15,520	0

Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:
 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,646	479,270	0
White	19,019	411,604	0
Black / African American	2,079	49,146	0
Asian	527	5,318	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	582	0
Pacific Islander	0	169	0
Hispanic	764	7,758	0

Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:
 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Based on the data included in the tables above the following summary provides an overview of the ethnic and racial groups that disproportionately experience severe housing problems above the state’s average for each income category. Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI have the largest proportion above the state average of 63%, with 70.4% experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems. White and black households in the state, which have the greatest population in the 0-30% AMI income category, have 62.8% and 62.5%, respectively, experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems. All minority households in the 30-50% AMI income category have rates of households experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems above the state

average of 27.6%, with Asian households having the highest rate within the 30-50% AMI category at 37.9%. The data reported in the 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI categories with regards to racial and ethnic groups experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems in relation to the state average is very similar, with the rate of white and black households nearly identical to the state averages of 10% for 50-80% AMI and 4.5% in the 80-100% AMI category.

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NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

As discussed previously, higher levels of housing problems exist for minority populations based on the four criteria of housing problems and severe housing problems. By reviewing the most prevalent housing problem (housing cost burden) according to the 2011-2015 CHAS data, a clearer picture as to which minority groups are most impacted emerges. Based on the disproportionately greater need definition of being at least 10 percentage points greater than the state average, both Hispanic and Black households experience disproportionately greater need in terms of housing cost burden in excess of 30% of income and 50% of income. As mentioned before, it is not clear if the data provided includes direct HUD entitlement geographic areas, which is an important element in understanding the specific issues that non-entitlement communities face across the state.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,124,879	765,573	588,317	48,283
White	2,739,776	616,588	426,629	28,586
Black / African American	265,004	112,799	126,159	15,498
Asian	40,648	9,029	7,640	1,635
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,628	1,298	1,808	231
Pacific Islander	705	78	27	15
Hispanic	49,177	17,244	17,377	1,613

Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

As was discussed previously, Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI category have disproportionately greater need, with 82.2% experiencing one or more of four housing problems, nearly 5% over the state average. All minority households in the 30-50% AMI income category have rates of households experiencing one or more of four housing problems above the 65.6% state average, with both Hispanic and black households with rates of 74%.

Hispanic households have the largest proportion of population over the 63% state average, with 70.4% experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems in the 0-30% AMI income category. All minority households in the 30-50% AMI income category have rates of households experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems over the state average of 27.6%, with Asian households having the highest rate within the 30-50% AMI category at 37.9%.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

As noted in the previous sections, housing cost burden (affordability) remains the greatest housing problem impacting households across the state. In addition to housing cost burden there are additional housing problems identified by many rural communities in the PY 2020-2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan Needs Survey. The following are the 15 greatest housing needs identified in the survey with percentage received:

- Availability of affordable housing (87.5%)
- Services to prevent homelessness (56%)
- Temporary or transitional housing (48.4%)
- Tenant-based rental assistance (37.8%)
- Housing near transportation (35.1%)
- Rental property maintenance (32.9%)
- Housing for elderly residents (26.7%)
- Housing for residents with other special needs (26.2%)
- Housing for physically disabled residents (24%)
- Homeownership (20.9%)
- Private home property maintenance (19.1%)
- Home weatherization (15.6%)
- Support services (11.1%)
- Accessibility to medical services (10.2%)
- Lead remediation (6.7%).

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

As was discussed previously, the issue of whether the 2011-2015 CHAS data includes entitlement data presents a few challenges in analyzing specific areas of CDBG non-entitlement areas. The following map includes the percentage of minority population by county in the state based on the 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates to determine the counties with minority populations over or under the 22.6% state average. Based on the minority population map there are no CDBG non-entitlement counties that do not contain CDBG entitlement communities with minority populations higher than the state average. Sandusky County has the largest minority population (20%) of all non-entitlement counties with no entitlement cities included. Further analysis will be needed to determine if any particular ethnic and racial groups are located within the non-entitlements counties throughout the state to understand what housing problems impacting these particular groups exist.

As was noted as part of the Development's Office of Research "Population Characteristics and Projections" the majority of African Americans in Ohio live in urban areas. Four out of every 10 African Americans in the state live in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, or Columbus. In Columbus there are 290,000 African American residents; 197,000 in Cleveland; and 133,000 in Cincinnati. The Cleveland metropolitan area alone is home to more than 25 percent of Ohio's African American population.

The majority of Hispanic Ohioans live in urban areas of the state. One out of every three Hispanic Ohioans live in one of four cities: Cleveland, Columbus, Lorain and Toledo. In Columbus there are 54,000 Hispanic residents, in Cleveland there are 47,000, in Toledo there are 25,000 and in Lorain, 19,000. The Hispanic population makes up a higher proportion of county populations in the north and northwest sections of Ohio, many of which are rural. In Ohio's Appalachian region, Hispanics represent 1.9 percent of the region's population.

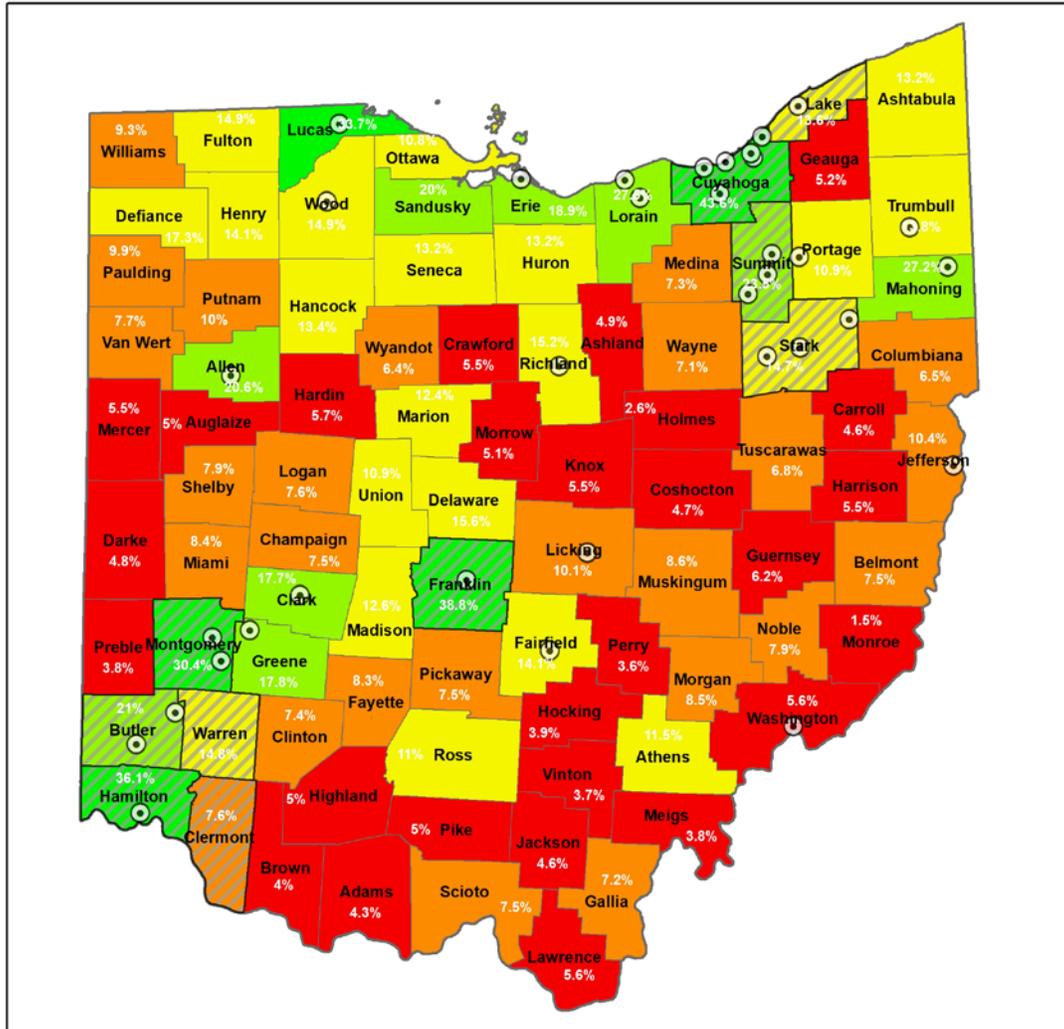
A majority of Asian American Ohioans live in the state's metropolitan areas. Generally, Asian Americans in Ohio are as likely to live in the suburbs as the central city. The city of Columbus is an exception with more Asian Americans living in the city because of the influence of The Ohio State University. More than 65,000, or 19 percent, of Ohio's Asian population live in Columbus. There are another 50,000 Asian American Ohioans living in the Columbus metropolitan area. The Cleveland-Akron metropolitan area has more than 92,000 Asian Americans residents. In Ohio's Appalachian region, Asians represent .6 percent of the region's population.

DRAFT

Percent Minority Population by County



Development Services Agency



0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles

Percent Minority Population

- 1.5% - 6.2%
- 6.3% - 10.4%
- 10.5% - 17.3%
- 17.4% - 27.5%
- 27.6% - 43.6%

CDBG Entitlement Cities
 CDBG Entitlement Counties

Ohio Development Services Agency
 Office of Community Development
 Source: 2013-2017 5-Year American Community Survey

Date: 11/12/2019

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction

Ohio and its agencies are not designated as a public housing authority nor do they administer public housing units. These functions are performed by local public housing authorities. Public housing authorities must continue to provide the state with annual and five-year plans as part of the Certification of Consistency with the State of Ohio's Consolidated Plan. The list of Public Housing Authorities in the state can be found on the HUD website at <https://www.hud.gov/states/ohio/renting/hawebsites>

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	288	10,792	29,359	17	27,320	91	321	1,355

Public Housing by Program Type Table

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	12	80	62	0	52	6	2	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	22	2,407	4,821	5	4,556	6	3	
# of Disabled Families	0	62	2,893	11,347	6	10,008	30	60	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	288	10,792	29,359	17	27,320	91	321	
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type Table

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	214	8,687	24,008	15	22,148	77	276	1,286
Black/African American	0	72	2,053	5,124	2	4,950	11	43	69
Asian	0	1	19	44	0	43	0	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	29	150	0	147	3	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	30	0	29	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type Table

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	4	476	1,102	0	1,031	0	2	48
Not Hispanic	0	284	10,316	28,254	17	26,286	91	319	1,307

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type Table

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large?

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

DRAFT

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

Development serves as the lead entity for Ohio's Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC), which includes 80 of the state's 88 counties. As mandated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the state is required to conduct point-in-time (PIT) counts for all sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons for the BoSCoC. Responses in subsequent NA-40 section of the Needs Assessment will utilize the 2019 PIT data whenever possible, but it should be noted that the PIT data is only a snapshot of the homeless situation as reported on January 22, 2019, which doesn't provide the full homeless count. More detailed information regarding the total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons as part of the 2019 PIT count is available for all 80 BoSCoC counties at <https://public.tableau.com/profile/ohioboscoc#!/vizhome/2019PointinTimeCountOhioBalanceofStateCoC/Individuals>.

In addition, as part of the PY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment, Development conducted a homelessness survey that sought input directly from homeless service providers and the public to better understand the homeless community's needs. Based on input received from over 300 grantees and individuals, many of the top needs facing the homeless community were also reported from housing providers as part of the previously discussed housing survey. Respondents identified the following areas as the top five homelessness needs:

- Availability of affordable housing (88.9%)
- Rental assistance to prevent homelessness (64.7%)
- Services to prevent homelessness (56.4%)
- Rental assistance to homeless individuals (56%)
- Temporary or transitional housing (52%)
- Support services (38.2%)
- Emergency shelter maintenance/repair (28.9%)
- Housing for people with other special needs (27.2%)
- Housing for elderly residents (24.5%)
- Housing for people with physical disabilities (22.5%)

The PY 2018 ESG CAPER data will be utilized whenever possible to fill in the gaps in reporting sections of this report where PIT is not available. The ESG CAPER captures data from ESG awards which can be located in both urban and rural areas, while the BoSCoC only covers the state's rural areas. Answers provided in the next sections of the report will try to note geographic coverage when available.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

The most recent annual BoSCoC System Performance Measures Report submitted to HUD by COHHIO (10/1/2017 – 9/30/2018), indicated a total of 11,916 sheltered persons experienced homelessness, with 10,716 persons experiencing homelessness for the first time. Approximately, 70% exited to permanent housing, with 61 days being the average numbers of days spent homeless. The median number of days homeless was 33.

In addition to its System Performance Report annual submittal, COHHIO is also required to submit the Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) report to HUD which provides data on the households, not persons, experiencing homelessness in the BoSCoC. In the 2019 LSA report, 1,366 households with adults and children exited homelessness, with the average household experiencing homelessness for an average of 55 days. In 2018, 4,576 households with adults only, the largest group exiting homelessness, averaged homelessness six (6) days less than adults with children. The smallest group, households with only children, accounted for 11 households exiting homelessness as reported in 2018, with the average length of homelessness eight (8) days.

As mentioned above, the numbers included in both the System Performance and LSA reports only consider the totals and do not enumerate on subgroups. The number of persons exiting homelessness can best be answered by examining the data provided by the ESG grant recipients to the State of Ohio as part of the PY 2018 ESG CAPER, which includes a number of grantees located in urban areas of the state. The PY 2018 ESG CAPER reports on two-year awards Development made to organizations between PY 2016 and PY 2018 for rapid-re-housing, permanent supportive housing as well as shelter projects. Based on data included in the Q23c – Exit Destination table of the report, approximately 29.1% of individuals without children, 53.8% of persons with children and adults, and 50.3% of persons with only children exited to a permanent positive housing destination.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness in rural areas.

The true nature and extent of homelessness in rural areas of the state is difficult to determine as the PIT is just an estimate and other reports do not include subgroups. To better understand the nature and extent of homelessness in rural Ohio, COHHIO created a website that includes service provider locations with bed and unit utilization rates along with statewide performance and outcomes based on data entered into HMIS at <https://ohiobalanceofstatecoc.shinyapps.io/Rminor/>. This tool is extremely helpful for rural communities to better understand the full extent of homelessness by populations served and the providers' bed needs.

The responses from the homelessness survey indicated that a lack of beds in rural areas, a lack of public transportation and recovery housing for both sheltered and unsheltered are some of the prevailing needs in the state's more rural areas.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The 2019 BoSCoC PIT count reported a total of 1,377 persons in households with at least one adult and one child were documented as homeless. Of those, 1,273 were sheltered and 104 were unsheltered. A total of 197 veteran households, which includes both veterans with children and veterans without children, were homeless. Of that number, 156 veterans were sheltered and 41 unsheltered.

For comparison purposes, the PY 2018 ESG CAPER indicates 46% of adults with children did not exit housing assistance to a positive housing destination. Nearly, 20% of veterans were categorized as being chronically homeless, making them particularly vulnerable to experiencing repeated homelessness.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The majority of sheltered persons identified in the state's rural counties were white (75.2%), with 19% black and 4.2% Hispanic. Of the unsheltered persons reported, 86.9% were white, 10.2% black and 3.1% Hispanic. For comparison purposes, the 2013-2017 ACS data for the 80 BoSCoC counties indicated that the region is comprised of 89.8% white, 3.7% black and 2.9% Hispanic people, which is relatively similar to the proportion of reported sheltered and unsheltered persons.

To understand how the level of need based on race and ethnicity changed over time, a comparison with the 2014 BoSCoC PIT data is extremely helpful. Based on the comparison, the percentage of sheltered white persons declined by nearly 5% while the percentage of sheltered black persons increased 5%, with the Hispanic persons sheltered remaining relatively the same. Documented unsheltered white persons decreased 2%, unsheltered black persons increased 2% and unsheltered Hispanic persons decreased 2%.

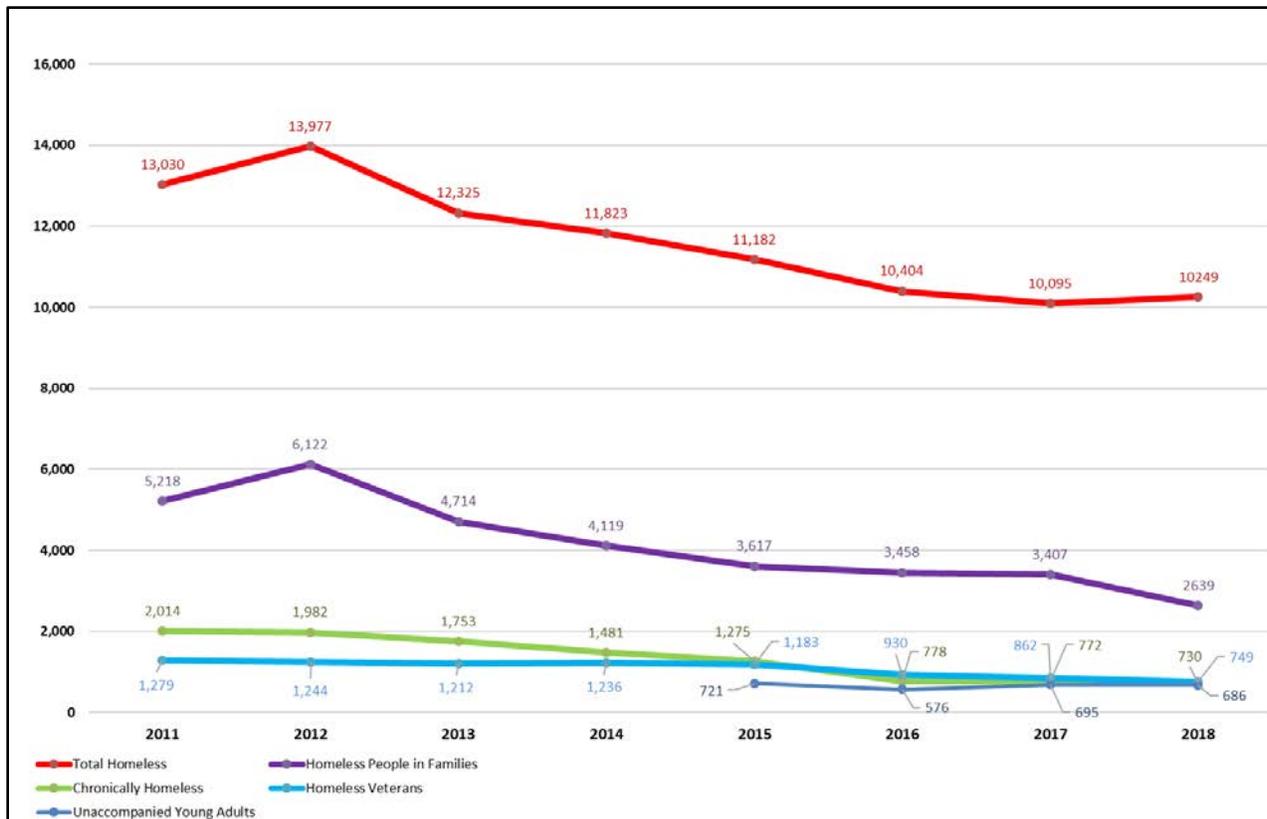
Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The previously reported data on the extent and nature of homelessness in rural areas relied on the BoSCoC data, which covered the state's 80 rural counties. For a state analysis of the nature and extent of homelessness for sheltered and unsheltered, the United State Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) compiled and summarized the annual CoC data, which includes both urban CoCs and the BoSCoC.

USICH reported that "as of January 2018, Ohio had an estimated 10,249 experiencing homelessness on any given day, as reported by Continuums of Care to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Of that total, 1,015 were family households, 749 were veterans, 686 were unaccompanied young adults (aged 18-24), and 730 were individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.

Public school data reported to the U.S. Department of Education during the 2016-2017 school year shows that an estimated 29,403 public school students experienced homelessness over the course of the year. Of that total, 411 students were unsheltered, 4,852 were in shelters, 1,607 were in hotels/motels, and 22,533 were doubled up."

The following chart helps illustrate the trend in homelessness by subgroup. As indicated in the chart, since 2011 overall homelessness for the state declined, but there remains a relatively stable unaccompanied young adult homeless population.



Ohio 2011 – 2018 Point-in-Time Counts by Sub-Group Graph

Source: Ohio Point-in-Time Counts 2011-2018

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Introduction

Section NA-45 of the Needs Assessment addresses the state’s special needs population, which can include persons that have at least one of the following disabilities: hearing difficulty; vision difficulty; cognitive difficulty; ambulatory difficulty; self-care difficulty; and, independent living difficulty. Currently, 13.8% of all Ohioans have at least one disability as reported in the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, which places the state above the 12.6% national average.

The PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Surveys identified support services and housing services for persons with disabilities as important needs. Approximately 27.2% of responses received indicated that housing for persons with special needs was a top-five need and a total of 20.5% of respondents indicated that Americans with Disability Act accessibility improvements are needed. A lack of services or housing not only would put these populations at risk of being homeless, but also at risk for injury and possibly death.

In addition to utilizing the most current data available along with input received from the public as part of the citizen participation process and needs surveys, Development has consulted with OHFA, OhioMHAS and ODoDD to assist in addressing special needs populations throughout this section.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	11,551
Area incidence of AIDS	-
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	248
Rate per population	-
Rate per population (3 years of data)	-
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)	12,579
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	-
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	741

HOPWA Data Table

Data CDC HIV Surveillance
Source:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	10
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	12

HIV Housing Need Table

Data HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet
Source:

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Throughout much of rural Ohio, there are higher rates of persons with disabilities when compared to urban counties. The state’s rural Appalachian region counties have some of the highest rates in the state as reported in the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Of the 32 Appalachian counties, 29 have disability rates that exceed the 13.8% state average, with Meigs, Pike, Lawrence, Morgan, Scioto, Adams, Washington, Ross, and Vinton counties

Elderly

The 2013-2017 ACS data indicates 25.1% of persons between the ages of 65 and 75, and 48.3% of persons older than 75 have at least one disability, making the elderly the most impacted subgroup. According to the ACS data, approximately 1.8 million Ohioans are aged 65 or older, representing 16% of the state’s population. Generally, the eastern part of the state has a larger proportion of older adults than other regions.

The Ohio Department of Aging, which serves as Ohio’s designated State unit on Aging, stated in its 2019-2022 State Plan on Aging that Ohio “has 2.5 million residents over the age of 60, and our 60-plus population is growing more than 20 times faster than our overall population. In 2010, only four Ohio counties had populations that were more than 25% age 60-plus. By 2030, only seven counties will be under that threshold. In just 12 years, Ohio will have nine counties where more than one out of every three residents are seniors.” The complete report, located at https://aging.ohio.gov/Portals/0/PDF/State_Plan_19-22.pdf, includes population projections along with goals, objectives and strategies as they relate specifically to elderly with disabilities.

Individuals with Mental Health, Physical and Developmental Disabilities

The table below includes the 2013-2017 ACS list of disabilities with percentages impacting the overall population. The percent of persons with an ambulatory difficulty is the leading disability in the state with 7.6% of the total population reporting an impairment that prevents or impedes walking. A total of 22% of persons older than 65 reported having this disability. The second largest category of disability are persons with independent living difficult, which again impacts the elderly the most with 14.3% of persons older than 65 reporting this disability.

Population Subgroup	Percent with a Disability (2013-2017 ACS)
Percent with a vision difficulty	2.4%
Percent with a self-care difficulty	2.8%
Percent with a hearing difficulty	3.8%
Percent with a cognitive difficulty	5.7%
Percent with an independent living difficulty	6.2%
Percent with an ambulatory difficulty	7.6%

Percent of Persons with a Disability by Type Table

Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

The third leading disability reported is cognitive disability, also known as intellectual disability, which includes autism, dementia, Down syndrome and traumatic brain injury. A total of 5.7% of the population reported having a cognitive disability, but unlike the ambulatory and independent living disabilities, cognitive disabilities impact nearly all ages uniformly, excluding the 75 and older population. The needs for people with persons with cognitive difficulty vary as it can be difficult to assess the conditions.

Percent of Persons with Cognitive Difficulty (2013-2017 ACS)	Percent of Total Population of Age Range
State of Ohio	5.7%
Population under 18 years	5.2%
Population 18 to 64 years	5.3%
Population 18 to 64 years - Population 18 to 34 years	4.6%
Population 18 to 64 years - Population 35 to 64 years	5.7%
Population 65 years and over - Population 65 to 74 years	4.9%
Population 65 years and over - Population 75 years and over	12.7%

Percent of Persons with a Cognitive Disability by Age Table

Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Individuals with Mental Health and Addiction Disabilities

Governor DeWine made mental health and addiction awareness a priority and extremely important need across the state when he established the RecoveryOhio initiative. In the 2018 RecoveryOhio Report, Governor DeWine stated that “Ohio is in the midst of public health crisis” with communities statewide feeling the impact of the drug epidemic. The Ohio Department of Health reported in the 2017 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings report, that despite a nearly 28% reduction in prescription opioid-related deaths, excluding fentanyl, the total number of unintentional overdose deaths in Ohio was 4,854 in 2017, compared to 4,050 in 2016. Treatment options offered by the Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services that address programs such as youth experiencing serious mental illness and/or addiction will be discussed as part of the Strategic Plan section of the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

In the state of Ohio, the public provided a lot of input on the needs of persons with disabilities through responses to the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Survey, the 2019 Analyses of Impediments from CDBG direct allocation grantees, and reports generated by various state agencies that assist persons with disabilities. The following will include specific housing and supportive needs identified in the surveys and Analyses of Impediments along with the goals and objectives identified in the state agency reports.

Housing Problems for Aging Adults

The share of older adults and older adults living alone in Ohio is increasing. Living alone, combined with decreases in income, puts older adults at a higher risk of housing cost burden, meaning they spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Individuals older than 65 are more likely to pay more than 30 percent of their income on rent. Individuals who are cost burdened are at higher risk for eviction, homelessness, and problems paying for routine expenses, such as medical care

Gross Rent as Share of Household Income for Renters by Age of Householder						
Gross Rent as Share of Household Income	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent

No cash rent	3.17	4.19	5.41	7.00	7.09	10.28
Less than 10.0%	4.97	5.45	7.13	4.87	4.46	4.18
10.0% to 19.9%	26.55	27.93	28.15	19.96	14.66	12.19
20.0% to 29.9%	24.51	22.23	20.95	21.99	23.24	18.37
30.0% to 39.9%	12.13	12.69	11.58	13.36	18.34	16.23
40.0% to 49.9%	6.97	6.72	5.04	6.28	10.63	9.31
50.0% or more	18.99	18.70	19.01	24.02	20.53	28.33
Zero or negative income	2.71	2.08	2.74	2.53	1.04	1.12
All renters	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Gross Rent as Share of Household Income for Renters by Age of Householder Table

Source: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, Analyzed by OHFA

Communities across the state have reported that support services and housing for the elderly remains a need as reported in the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing and Community/Economic Development Needs Surveys and 2019 Analyses of Impediments. Interestingly, 26% of all respondents in both the Housing survey and Analyses of Impediments included housing for the elderly as one of the top needs, identifying it as an important issue. The Community/Economic Development Needs Survey specifically asked communities and the public to rank the top five public service needs. Responses indicated that public services for the elderly was “important”, “very important” or “most important” making it second only to need for public services for youth.

The Ohio Department of Aging discusses the elderly’s housing and support services needs in the [2019-2022 State Plan on Aging](#). The following goals and objectives are directly related to the elderly’s housing and support service needs:

GOAL: Ohio’s caregivers have access to resources and services to enable them to continue to provide care for their loved ones.

Objectives

- CAREGIVER SUPPORT: Provide meaningful education and heighten awareness on caregiving issues.
- WORKING CAREGIVERS: Encourage employers’ adoption of best-practice policy reforms that support caregivers in the workplace.
- KINSHIP CARE: Support older adults in kinship situations to better care for themselves and their young loved ones.

GOAL: Enable older Ohioans, persons with disabilities and their caregivers to be active and supported in their homes and communities.

Objectives

- CARE MANAGEMENT: Provide comprehensive person-centered assessment and care services and supports that anticipate and address current and emerging needs as they arise.
- WORKFORCE CAPACITY: Increase and sustain the capacity of the direct care workforce and increase interest in professional and non-professional careers that serve older adults.
- LONG-TERM CARE PLANNING: Advocate for the importance of long-term care planning for older Ohioans to support their choice to age-in-place.
- LIVABLE COMMUNITIES: Heighten awareness and adoption of livable community models in Ohio.

- **TRANSPORTATION:** Participate in alignment efforts to achieve sufficient community transportation options (multi-modal) and a supportive infrastructure for older Ohioans.
- **HOUSING:** Advocate for programs and interventions that support safe and affordable housing and enable older adults and people with disabilities to age in place.
- **HOMELESSNESS:** Create better understanding older adult homelessness and advocate for interventions.
- **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS:** Strengthen planning efforts

Individuals with Mental Health, Physical and Developmental Disabilities

The PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing and Homelessness Needs Surveys and 2019 Analyses of Impediments results included a number of responses that specifically addressed support services and housing for persons with disabilities. Responses received from both the Homelessness and Housing Surveys asking respondents if “housing for physically disabled persons” is a top five need indicated moderate need, with only 24% of Homeless Survey and 22.5% of Housing Survey respondents indicating that this area was one of the greatest needs facing their respective communities. This also applies to the results of the “housing for residents with other special needs,” with a total of 26.2% of Homeless Survey and 27.2% of Housing Survey respondents indicating that this area was one of the greatest needs facing their respective communities.

The 2019 Analyses of Impediments that compiles all of the state’s direct Allocation CDBG grantees Analysis of Impediments identified “lack of affordable/accessible housing for individuals with disabilities” as the fourth greatest need with 51% reporting this as an impediment to fair housing choice.

Individuals with Mental Health and Addiction Disabilities

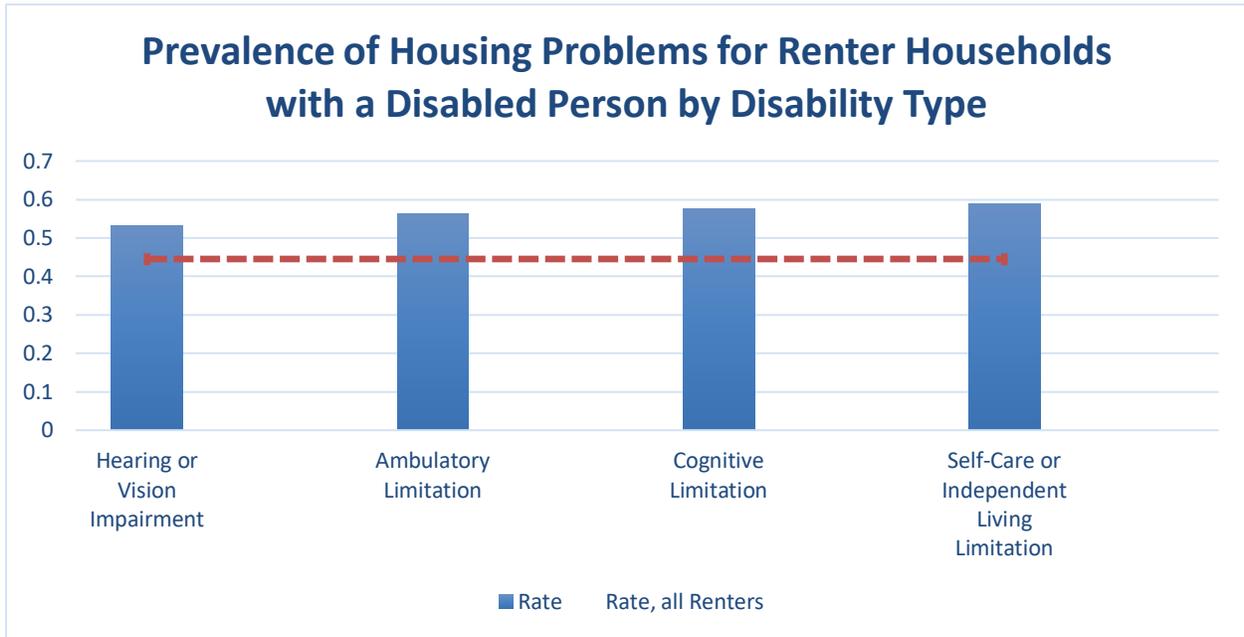
Treatment for persons with alcohol and substance abuse remains an important need across the state. OhioMHAS supports access to treatment options that are proven effective and ensures full access to Ohioans from their homes to inpatient and even jail-based settings. The goals that set forth by RecoveryOhio are as follows:

- Make treatment available to Ohioans in need
- Provide support services for those in recovery and their families
- Offer direction for the state’s prevention and education efforts
- Work with local law enforcement to provide resources to fight illicit drugs at the source.

Housing Problems for Individuals with Disabilities

Individuals with disabilities are at higher risk of experiencing housing problems, defined as having incomplete housing facilities, overcrowding, and cost burden, which is spending more than 30 percent of one’s income on housing. A higher rate of individuals with disabilities experience housing problems than the overall state rate. The rate for all renters with housing problems is 44.46 percent, while the rates for renters with a disability is

substantially higher, according to Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2012-2017 estimates).



Prevalence of Housing Problems for Renter Households with a Disabled Person by Disability Type Graph

Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates Analyzed by OHFA

These housing challenges are substantially higher for lower income individuals with disabilities. Of all those who earn less than 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), more than 70 percent experience housing problems.

Prevalence of Housing Problems for Renter-Occupied Households with a Disabled Person by Disability Type and Income					
	Hearing or Vision Impairment	Ambulatory Limitation	Cognitive Limitation	Self-Care or Independent Living Limitation	Any Disability
Household Income	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
30% AMI or less	73.15%	72.79%	74.26%	73.35%	73.59%
31% to 50% AMI	70.40%	70.69%	73.82%	72.96%	71.09%
51% to 80% AMI	38.03%	39.05%	36.79%	42.50%	36.75%
81% AMI or more	13.23%	13.67%	12.60%	17.22%	11.71%
All renter households	53.16%	56.21%	57.68%	58.80%	54.88%

Prevalence of Housing Problems for Renter-Occupied Households with a Disabled Person by Disability Type and Income Table
Source: 2012 - 2016 CHAS data

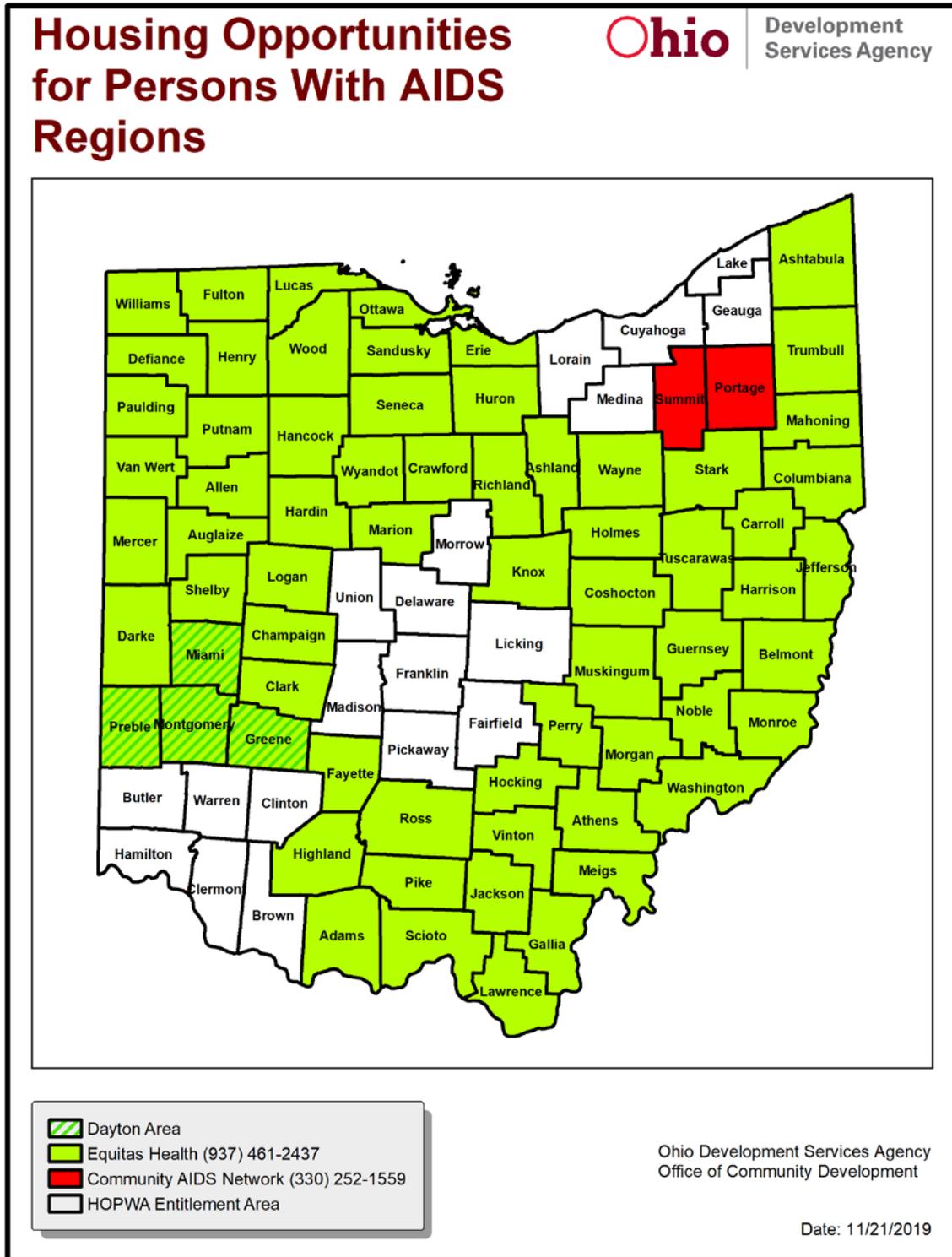
Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

The Ohio Department of Health reported in its *2018 HIV in Ohio Report*, “there were 989 reported new diagnoses of HIV Infection in the state of Ohio. Eighty-two percent of new diagnoses were male, and 47% of new diagnoses were black/African American. The rate of new diagnoses in black/African Americans was nearly seven times higher than that in whites. Over half (53%) of new diagnoses are between the ages of 20 and 34. Male-to-male sexual contact is the transmission category for 63% of males and heterosexual contact is the transmission for 66% of females. Fifty-eight percent of new diagnoses reside in Cuyahoga (16%), Franklin (23%), or Hamilton (19%). Twenty-five percent of new diagnoses had a late diagnosis (initially diagnosed and progressed to AIDS within 12 months of initial HIV diagnosis or initially diagnosed with AIDS).

As of December 31, 2018, there were 24,130 persons living with diagnosed HIV Infection in the state of Ohio. Slightly over half (52%) of the 24,130 people are living with HIV only, meaning they have not yet progressed to AIDS and slightly under half (48%) have already progressed to AIDS. Persons age 50-54 years have the highest rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV Infection at 493.3/100,000. Whites and black/African Americans each make up 44% of persons living with diagnosed HIV Infection, but the rate for black/African Americans was more than 6 times as high as that for whites. Fifty-six percent of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio resided in Cuyahoga (21%), Franklin (22%), or Hamilton (13%) Counties.”

Although the majority of new cases reported are in urban areas, Lawrence County reported new cases at a rate of 10 per 100,000 persons, which is higher than the state’s 8.5 rate and most of the state’s urbanized areas. Other more rural counties reporting rates close to the state average are Clark (7.4) and Greene (7.1) counties, near Dayton, and Erie County (6.7) and Wood County (6.9) which are south of Toledo. The state provides HOPWA

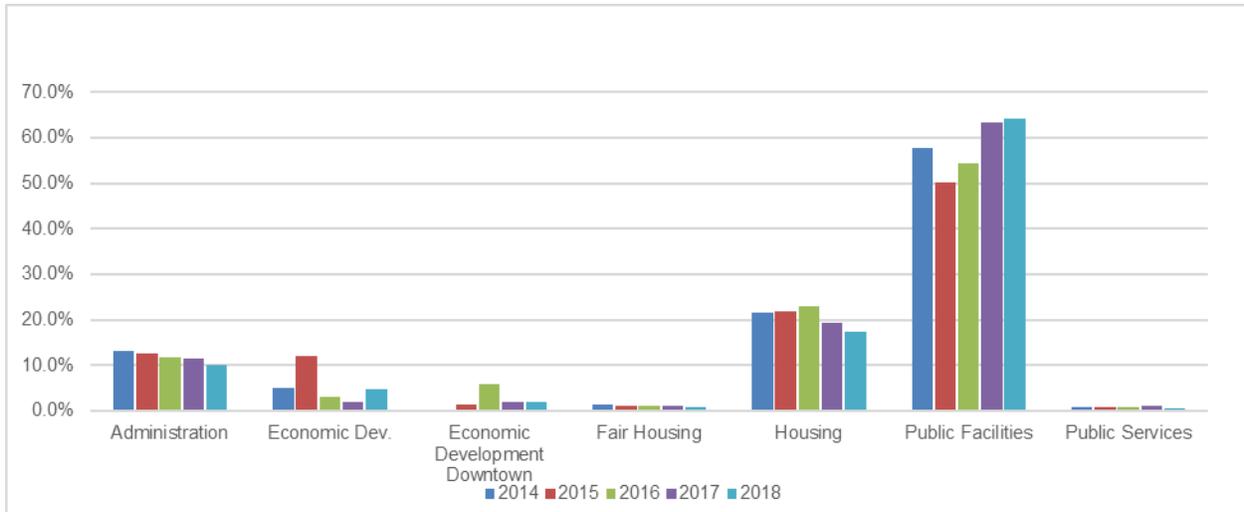
funding to assist 69 counties as indicated in the following map. The state administers Dayton's annual allocation.



NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

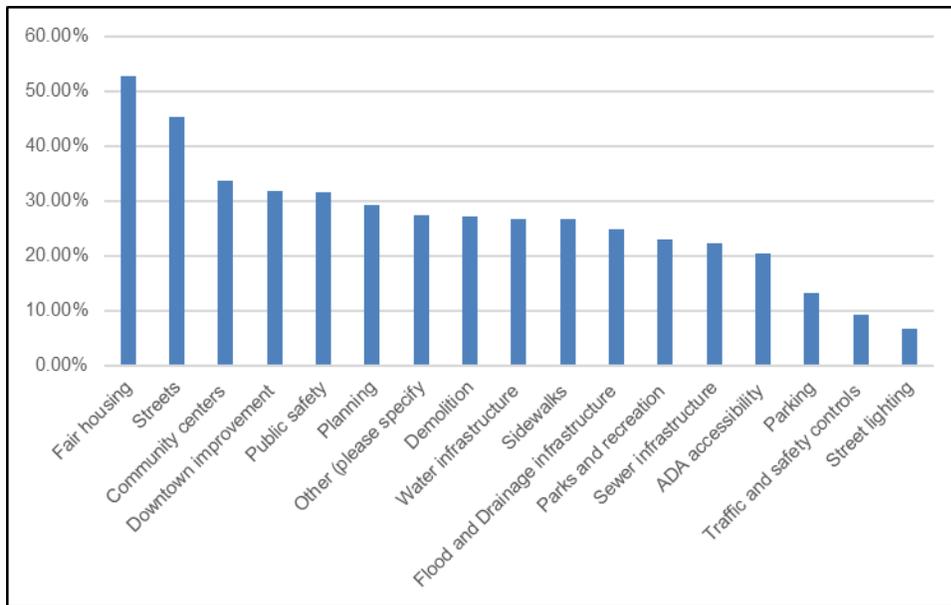
Historically, Ohio had substantial need for public facility improvements, with the majority of CDBG funds provided to local communities specifically for public facility projects. The chart below shows CDBG funds distribution by activity category from PY 2014 to PY 2018. It should be noted that the public facilities category includes public facilities and public improvements. Since determining CDBG non-entitlement communities’ specific public facility needs is difficult, the state required communities to submit Community Development Implementation Strategies (CDIS) to effectively prioritize their communities’ various public facility needs. The CDIS is a tool that helps the state understand local communities’ basic community development needs.



OHIO CDBG Non-Entitlement Percent of Activity Categories Funded by Year Chart

Source: PY 2014 – PY 2018 Ohio CAPER

Development also determined public facility needs from results of the PY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs Survey. Development asked communities statewide to identify their greatest needs. The chart below illustrates the community development needs reported by local communities. The top-ranking public facilities needs identified in the survey were community centers (33.7%), public safety (31.5%), parks and recreation facilities (23%), ADA accessibility (20.5%) and traffic and safety controls (9.1%). Broadband was included as an important public facilities need under the economic development section of the survey and will be discussed further as part of the public improvements section of NA-50 as it ties more directly in with the Ohio Department of Transportation’s infrastructure plans.



Percent of Community Development Survey Results Indicating Activity a Top Five Need Chart

Source: PY 2020 – 2024 Ohio Consolidated Plan Community Development Needs Survey

In addition to the data generated from the Community Development survey, Community Development Implementation Strategy (CDIS) and past performance being used to determine public facilities’ needs, Governor DeWine’s office initiated efforts to improve water quality. The following is one of Governor DeWine’s initiatives that specifically addresses water quality needs as it relates to public facilities, although this initiative also includes public improvements, which will be discussed in the next section.

Water Quality

On November 14, 2019, Governor DeWine unveiled H2Ohio “a comprehensive, data-driven water quality plan to reduce harmful algal blooms, improve wastewater infrastructure, and prevent lead contamination.” The plan addresses the following water quality issues that many rural CDBG non-entitlement communities are facing throughout the state, “reduce phosphorus runoff and prevent algal blooms; improve wastewater infrastructure; replace failing home septic systems; and prevent lead contamination in high-risk daycare centers and schools.” The statewide needs specifically related to public facilities are addressed on the H2Ohio website at <http://h2.ohio.gov/>.

How were these needs determined?

The public facility needs identified above were determined through public input from the PY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs Survey and information received from eligible CDBG grant applicants as part of the CDIS.

H2Ohio developed the water quality needs outlined in the H2Ohio Plan in partnership with many state agencies, particularly Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). As part of H2Ohio’s Needs, the agencies provided information and reports on harmful algal blooms, failing septic systems, nutrient pollution and lead contamination. Links to data and additional information used to determine needs can be accessed from the “Ohio’s Needs” tab on the [H2Ohio](http://h2.ohio.gov/) website.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Respondents of the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Survey identified street improvements as the highest public improvement need at 45.4% followed by downtown improvement

(31.8%), water infrastructure (26.7%), sidewalks (26.7%), flood and drainage infrastructure (24.9%) and sewer infrastructure (22.3%).

In addition to the data generated from the Community and Economic Development survey and CDIS, the following are public improvement needs concerning broadband and resiliency to natural hazards in response to HUD’s 2016 request, as well as the public improvement needs outlined in Governor DeWine’s H2Ohio initiative.

Broadband

As noted in Federal Register Volume 81, No. 242, issued on December 16, 2016, Rules and Regulations, states are required to address Modernizing HUD’s Consolidated Planning to Narrow the Digital Divide. The HUD rule requires states to evaluate broadband access and service for low- and moderate-income persons.

Governor DeWine indicated that his administration is committed to ensuring broadband is a part of the state’s overall infrastructure strategy. Lt. Governor Jon Husted, who serves as the Director of InnovateOhio, stated that “expanding access to and quality of broadband in our state is a quality of life issue, an economic issue, and a health and safety issue, which is why our administration is determined to get our strategy right.” The results from the report will help guide the state on how to best expand broadband to underserved areas of the state.

As reported by the Governor’s Office and based on currently available information “it is believed that 300,000 households in Ohio, representing around 1 million Ohioans, lack access to high-speed internet”. The following map provided by Connect Ohio identifies the areas of the state, primarily rural, currently unserved by broadband, defined as 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream. A large portion of the southeastern and northwestern areas remain underserved.

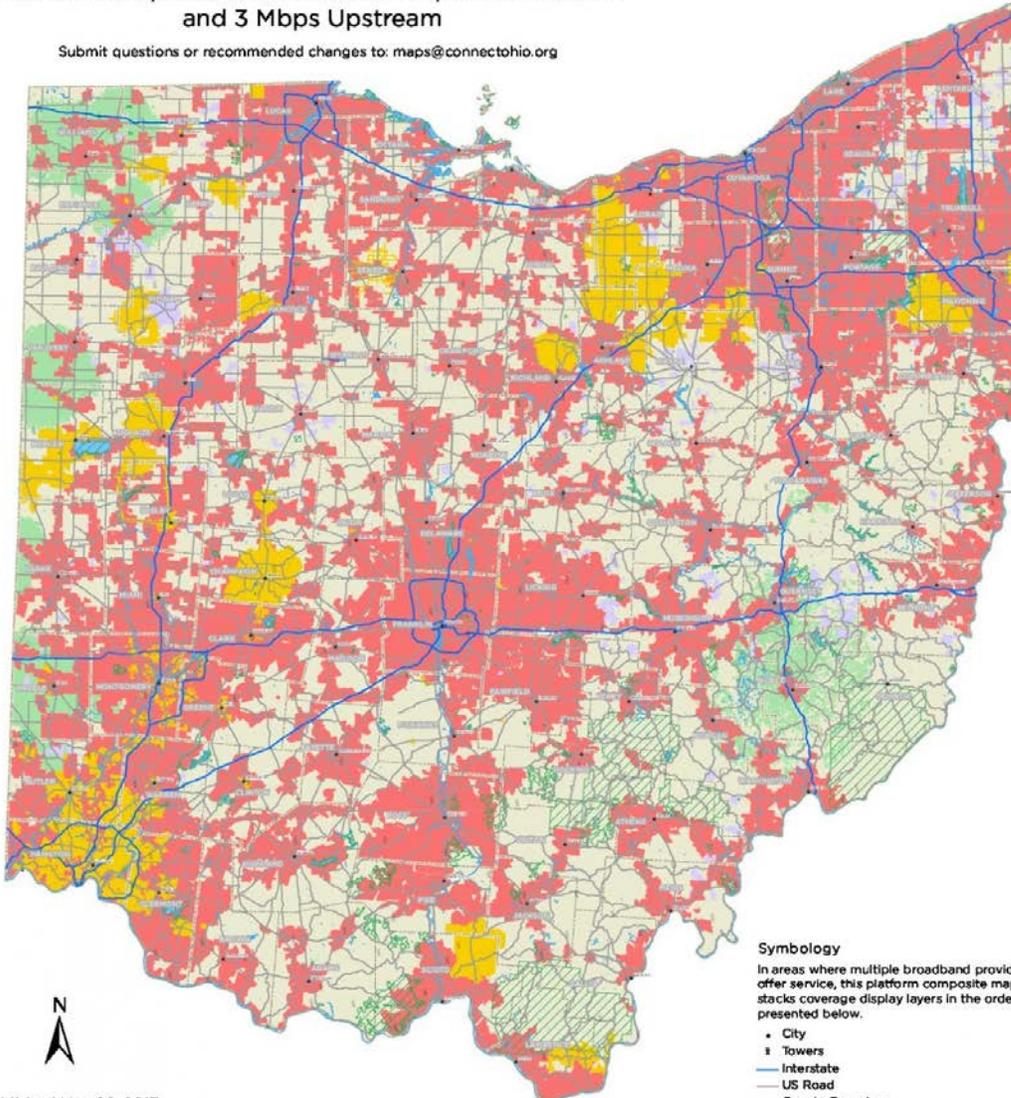
In addition to the needs identified through information provided by Connect Ohio and InnovateOhio, the state received feedback from local communities indicating that broadband access is an important economic development need. On the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Survey, 23 communities identified the lack of “available and affordable access to broadband” internet as one of the top economic development challenges facing their respective communities.

Broadband Service Inventory for the State of Ohio

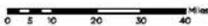


Advertised Speeds of at Least 25 Mbps Downstream
and 3 Mbps Upstream

Submit questions or recommended changes to: maps@connectohio.org



Published May 26, 2017



This map represents areas of broadband service availability determined by ongoing, in-depth technical analysis of provider networks and accommodations for the impact of external factors on service quality. Mobile and satellite broadband services may also be available.

Symbology

In areas where multiple broadband providers offer service, this platform composite map stacks coverage display layers in the order presented below.

- City
- Towers
- Interstate
- US Road
- County Boundary
- Water
- National and State Lands
- Fiber Broadband Available
- Cable Broadband Available
- DSL Broadband Available
- Fixed Wireless Broadband Available
- Unserved Areas

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Water Quality

As noted in the previous public facilities' needs, Governor DeWine is committed to improving water quality through the H2Ohio plan. Reducing phosphorus runoff, preventing algal blooms, improving wastewater infrastructure, replacing failing home septic systems and preventing lead contamination in high-risk daycare

centers and schools are all important public improvements needs. The statewide needs that specifically relate to public improvements are addressed on the H2Ohio website at <http://h2.ohio.gov/>.

Resiliency to Natural Hazards

As noted in Federal Register Volume 81, No. 242, issued on December 16, 2016, Rules and Regulations, states are required to address Modernizing HUD's Consolidated Planning to Increase Resilience to Natural Hazards. The HUD rule requires states to report on the "vulnerability of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households to natural hazard risks, many of which may be increasing due to climate change." The following actions have been taken by various agencies in the state to address the state's disaster resiliency needs.

The Ohio Emergency Management Agency's (OEMA) [Emergency Operations Plan](#) (EOP) establishes a framework through which state agencies and other designated non-state agencies assist local jurisdictions to respond to and recover from disasters that affect the health, safety, and welfare of Ohio's citizens. The Ohio EOP follows the Emergency Support Function structure as outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Response Framework and incorporates the National Incident Management System.

The 2018 Emergency Operations Plan "is structured on 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that correspond to the format of the National Response Framework. Each ESF is headed by a Primary Agency that coordinates activity under that function. The Primary Agency is supported by a number of Support Agencies, which are selected based upon their legislative authorities, knowledge, resources, and capabilities. The ESF is the primary mechanism through which state assistance to local governments is managed during emergencies. State assistance can include the allocation of state resources and technical assistance and the coordination of federal, interstate, intra-state, local government, and non-government agencies in response to emergency events or incidents.

The ESFs detail the roles and responsibilities of state, federal and other public and private agencies that are charged with carrying-out functional missions to assist local jurisdictions in response to emergency events or incidents. Each primary and support agency has internal plans and procedures that detail how it will address responsibilities during state-level emergencies. Support agencies are not required to address any emergency responsibilities that are contrary to the laws or policies that govern their organizations. Primary and support agencies will be activated and notified for Ohio Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation by Ohio EMA. Activation will be based upon the requirements for emergency response and recovery and the agencies that are activated will vary depending on those requirements."

How were these needs determined?

The broadband needs identified in InnovateOhio's Statewide Broadband Report were produced as part of a Request for Information issued on June 20, 2019, that sought input from various stakeholders and the public. Various state agencies, including Ohio EPA and Ohio Department of Health, identified H2Ohio's needs on the [H2Ohio](#) website, which includes information on issues impacting water quality statewide. The link to the Ohio EPA's site provides the list of community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems that are known to contain lead.

As part of the OEMA Emergency Operations Committee Partners and Stakeholders Quarterly Meetings, which Development serves on, members developed the resiliency to natural hazards needs identified in the Emergency Operations Plan. The quarterly committee specifically addresses statewide disaster recovery in order to address how housing assistance to low- and moderate-income persons impacted by federally designated disasters will be provided. The Housing Recovery Strategy section of the plan, located at https://www.ema.ohio.gov/Documents/Ohio_EOP/EOP_Overview/ESF14_tabD.pdf, includes the roles of various providers and how assistance will be provided during recovery efforts. As stated in the report, Development and OHFA's roles are to "address pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinate and facilitate the delivery of local, state and federal resources and activities to assist disaster survivors in the cleanup, temporary repair, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of destroyed or damaged housing. Assist disaster survivors in identifying short- and long-term housing options. Work with local governments on the development of other permanent housing

solutions.” Development also serves on the OEMA State Hazard Mitigation Team that reviews projects to ensure that specific hazards are addressed, such as flooding.

In addition to the needs developed by the OEMA Emergency Operations Committee Partners and Stakeholders Quarterly Meetings and OEMA State Hazard Mitigation Team, reviewing historical data can be useful in determining natural hazard resiliency needs. The following chart provides the list of federally declared disasters over the past 10 years along with impacted counties, type of disaster, incident type, and funds provided. Since 2008, the total number of counties in the state that experienced five or more federally declared disasters were located in CDBG non-entitlement Appalachian counties. This part of the state has many LMI communities, with Athens County having a 54.1% LMI population.

DISASTER DECLARATION NUMBER	DATE DECLARED	FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS	INCIDENT TYPE	COUNTIES DECLARED	FUNDS PROVIDED
EM-3286	24-Apr-08	PA	Snow	Ashtabula, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Geauga, Greene, Hardin, Huron, Lake, Morrow, Richland, Union and Wyandot	\$9,481,809 (P) est.
DR-1805	24-Oct-08	PA/MIT	Wind Event	Ashland, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Preble, Shelby, Summit, Tuscarawas, Union, and Warren	\$47,968,724 (P) \$6,507,249 (M)
DR-4002	13-Jul-11	PA/MIT	Severe storms, landslides	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Washington	\$45.8 Million (PA) \$5,046,137 (M)
EM-3346	30-Jun-12	PA (for Direct Assistance only)	Severe storms,	All 88 counties	PA was for Direct Assistance only, no financial assistance
DR-4077	20-Aug-12	PA/MIT	straight-line winds (derecho)	Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Champaign, Clark, Coshocton, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Putnam, Shelby, Van Wert, Vinton, Washington, Wyandot	Initial Estimates of: \$22.0 Million (PA) est. \$3.4 Million (M) est.

DR-4098	3-Jan-13	PA/MIT	Severe storms, flooding	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga	Initial Estimates of: \$17.8 Million (PA) est. \$2.7 Million (M) est.
DR-4360	17-Apr-18	PA/MIT	Severe storms, flooding, landslides	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Columbiana, Coshocton, Gallia, Hamilton, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Scioto, Vinton, Washington	Initial Estimates of: \$65 Million (PA) est. \$9.75 Million (M) est.
DR-4424	8-Apr-19	PA/MIT	Severe storms, flooding, landslides	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Gallia, Guernsey, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Washington	Initial estimates of:
DR-4447	18-Jun-19	IA/PA/MIT	Severe storms, tornados, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides	Greene, Mercer, Montgomery (IA/PA/MIT); Auglaize, Darke, Hocking, Mahoning, Miami, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway (IA/MIT); Columbiana (PA/MIT)	Initial estimates of:

Declared Disaster Summary Table

Source: Ohio EMA

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The PY2020 – PY 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Survey specifically asked stakeholders and the public to rank public services for their respective communities. The following table includes the results from the survey with services for youth programs receiving the most responses categorized as “important,” “very important,” or “most important” followed by services for the elderly and homeless and domestic violence services. Interestingly, medical and nutrition received the most responses (74) that indicated that this need was the most important.

	1 – NOT IMPORTANT	2 – SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	3 – IMPORTANT	4 – VERY IMPORTANT	5 – MOST IMPORTANT	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Public services for the disabled	20.5%	25.3%	20.5%	18.0%	15.8%	
	56	69	56	49	43	2.83
Services for the elderly	11.7%	22.7%	27.1%	26.4%	12.1%	
	32	62	74	72	33	3.04
Youth programs and services	18.0%	15.4%	21.3%	26.4%	19.1%	
	49	42	58	72	52	3.13
Homeless and domestic violence services	19.4%	20.2%	19.4%	15.0%	26.0%	
	53	55	53	41	71	3.08

Medical and nutrition programs	30.4%	16.5%	11.7%	14.3%	27.1%	
	83	45	32	39	74	2.91

Support Services Summary Table

Another method for determining the level of public service need for the state’s CDBG non-entitlement areas is by examining grant activity data since the last Consolidated Plan. Based on the chart included in the Public Facilities section titled “CDBG Percent of Activity Categories Funded by Year” relatively consistent need remains among CDBG non-entitlement communities for public services since the PY 2015 – PY 2019 Consolidated Plan. Generally, CDBG public service activities have accounted for approximately 1% of the state’s total CDBG annual allocation.

How were these needs determined?

The public service needs were determined as part of the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs Survey, past funded projects and reviewing the CDIS that requires documenting public service needs by grant applicants when submitting annual CDBG applications.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following excerpt from the 2019 OHFA Needs Assessment provides a summary of the current housing stock in Ohio. “More than one in five homes in Ohio were built before 1940, including a third of the state’s vacant housing. More than 1% of housing units and over 2% of renter-occupied units do not have complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Over 100,000 renter occupied units, or 6.9%, are rated as inadequate, mostly due to lack of upkeep causing issues such as leaks, holes, large cracks, peeling paint, broken plaster, and rat infestation. One-third of renter-occupied units reported water leakage from outside, and 23% reported blown fuses or breakers in the prior three months. Similarly, 1.3% of households, including 2.4% of renter-occupied households, are living in overcrowded conditions, meaning there are more household members than there are rooms.

For the first time, state-level data from the American Housing Survey provide insights on the quality of Ohio’s housing stock. Over 285,000 renter households (18%) are considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to have Worst Case Housing Needs, meaning they are very low-income, do not have a housing subsidy and are severely cost burdened and/or live in severely inadequate housing.

These conditions may be due to the fact that the housing market is historically tight in Ohio. While over 545,000 housing units are vacant, representing 11% of the state’s housing stock, only 29% of these units are available for sale or rent. Quarterly estimates of owner and rental vacancy from the U.S. Census Bureau are both near their lowest levels on record, suggesting it is challenging for individuals to locate decent available housing.”

Part Two of the 2019 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment focuses specifically on housing stock and occupancy, the housing market, housing costs and affordability and multifamily affordable housing development. An examination of Part Two of the 2019 OHFA Needs Assessment will be an important element of the Market Analysis section of the Consolidated Plan as the OHFA report utilizes a wide range of state data to identify the scale and scope of the state’s housing challenges while highlighting key trends.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

Introduction

Ohio has more than 5.1 million total housing units, with a 10.5 percent vacancy rate. In the Appalachian region, the vacancy rate is 12.5 percent. More than 3 million individuals, 66.1 percent, in the state own their own home and more than 1.5 million, 33.9 percent, rent housing. Nearly 71.3 percent of the population owns their own home in Ohio's Appalachian region, while 28.7 percent rent housing.

Since the last Five-Year Consolidated Plan was prepared in 2015, the number of housing units by property type have remained relatively unchanged. One-unit detached structures remain the most dominant housing type, which still represent 68% of all structures. A total of 14% of all units are multi-family units that consist of five or more units, the same percentage as in 2011.

Since 2011, Ohio has added only 21,209 housing units, an increase of a less than 1%. The relatively small increase in total housing units is nearly identical to less than 1% of population growth as reported on Table 5.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	3,520,412	68%
1-unit, attached structure	232,132	5%
2-4 units	457,122	9%
5-19 units	456,600	9%
20 or more units	274,261	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	200,375	4%
Total	5,140,902	100%

Residential Properties by Unit Number Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	4,231	0%	46,805	3%
1 bedroom	44,760	1%	359,296	23%
2 bedrooms	519,705	17%	639,199	41%
3 or more bedrooms	2,471,748	81%	499,340	32%
Total	3,040,444	99%	1,544,640	99%

Unit Size by Tenure Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Single-unit, detached structures remain the largest number of housing units targeted in Ohio through Development and OHFA programs. They account for 68% of all housing units, with multi-family properties (properties with five or more units) the second largest group. Although homeownership decreased between 2011 and 2015 from 68.6% to 66.3%, representing a nearly 2.2% decrease in only five years, assistance for this housing type remains important.

The programs established by Development and OHFA that utilize state and federal resources specifically address the housing needs across the state. The following Development programs provide affordable housing and improve housing conditions across the state:

- The [Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program \(CHIP\)](#) provides funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to improve and provide affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people, and strengthen neighborhoods through community collaboration. The program goals are achieved through project activities such as private owner rehabilitation; rental rehabilitation; homeownership; home repair; new housing construction through Habitat for Humanity; homelessness prevention, and tenant-based rental assistance. The program is funded with CDBG, HOME and OHTF funds.
- [The Housing Assistance Grant Program](#) promotes affordable housing opportunities and improves housing conditions through emergency home repair and limited down payment assistance for low- and moderate-income citizens. Grant funds are provided through the Ohio Housing Trust Fund. Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations.
- [The Homeless Crisis Response Program](#) prevents homelessness for low- and moderate-income individuals and families, provides for emergency shelter operations, and helps to rapidly move persons from emergency shelter into permanent housing. The program is funded through the federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and the Ohio Housing Trust Fund. Grant funds for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing are awarded to state-appointed service providers on a regional basis.
- [The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS](#) funds organizations to assist with meeting the housing and supportive service needs of low- and moderate-income persons with AIDS or HIV-related diseases. Nonprofit organizations and units of local government are eligible to apply for HOPWA grant funds.
- [The Supportive Housing Program](#) provides funding for operations (and limited funding for services) in permanent supportive housing and facility-based transitional housing programs for low- and moderate-income citizens. Qualified individual nonprofit agencies are eligible to apply for grant funding provided through the Ohio Housing Trust Fund.

The following OHFA programs provide affordable housing and improve housing conditions across the state:

- The [Housing Development Assistance Programs \(HDAP\)](#) administered by OHFA provides grants and loans for the development and preservation of affordable housing. Awarded as soft funding, HDAP resources enable developers and owners of affordable housing to serve households at or below 50% of Area Median Income (AMI). HDAP funding comes from HOME, NHTF and OHTF funding sources.
- OHFA also administers the [Low-Income Housing Tax Credit \(LIHTC\)](#) program, a tax incentive program designed to increase the supply of quality, affordable rental housing by helping developers offset the costs of rental housing developments for individuals with low- to moderate-income. This program has been the largest driver of the production of new affordable housing in the state and nation over the past several years. Since 1987, OHFA has used the HTC program to facilitate the development of over 100,000 affordable rental housing units in Ohio.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The following tables provide the federal housing assistance type for the state and HOME Non-Participating Jurisdictions (HOME Non PJs) with the year in which the contract expires and the total number of units associated with the contract. Nearly 65% of the statewide Section 8 housing assistance contracts and 62% of the HOME Non-PJ Section 8 contracts are expiring at the end of federal fiscal year 2024.

Federal Housing Assistance Program	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other S8 New	76	1,314	754	850	939	1,353
Other S8 Rehab			22	381	1,552	551
PAC 202/811		43				
PRAC 202/811	164	7,090	1,085			
S8 FmHA		371	169	366	107	184
S8 Loan Mgmt	215	1,156	1,159	934	1,582	2,442
S8 Preservation			270			
S8 Prop. Disp.	102	223	13	105	402	287

S8 State Agency		56	496	336	586	724
Sec. 202	159	466	675	630	554	174
Totals	716	10,719	4,643	3,602	5,722	5,715

Total Number of Statewide Federal Housing Assistance Units Expiring 2019 – 2024 Table

Source: HUD Multifamily Assistance & Section 8 Database
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/exp/mfhdiscl

Total Number of HOME Non-PJ Federal Housing Assistance Units Expiring 2019 - 2024

Federal Housing Assistance Program	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other S8 New		488	279	564	266	530
Other S8 Rehab			12			53
PRAC 202/811	114	2,515	616			
S8 FmHA		371	169	366	107	184
S8 Loan Mgmt	80	293	625	269	503	937
S8 State Agency		56	168	179	193	318
Sec. 202	114	242	134	317	191	84
Totals	308	3,965	2,003	1,695	1,260	2,106

Total Number of HOME Non-PJ Federal Housing Assistance Units Expiring 2019 – 2024 Table

Source: HUD Multifamily Assistance & Section 8 Database
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/exp/mfhdiscl

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

Based on population growth and unit production from 2011 to 2015, a need remains for both owner and rental housing statewide. As reported in the 2019 OHFA Needs Assessment, “Over two-thirds of Ohio householders (67%) own their homes, which is above the national average of 64%. Homeownership fell in Ohio and the United States from 2005 to 2015, but has since stabilized, and appears to be on the rise. Ohio’s foreclosure rate (0.7%), 90-day delinquency rate (2%) and negative equity share (5%) in December 2018 were all at record low levels, having fallen precipitously from the height of the recession.

Yet, Ohio’s housing market faces continued challenges of limited and aging stock, and low vacancy rates. Since 2010 Ohio has added only 73,969 housing units, a net increase of 1.4%. Much of this growth has happened in suburban areas (+1.7%), while Ohio’s urban cores have seen housing stock decline (–1.1%).”

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As noted in the Needs Assessment, there is a statewide need for housing rehabilitation and repair in order to address deficiencies in existing rental and homeowner housing. In addition, it has been identified through the Needs Survey that there is a need for the construction of rental units and rental assistance. The largest sub-groups of the population that have been determined to be in need of affordable rental housing units are elderly households and small related households, which represent a large proportion of the total renter population.

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction

One of the indicators of housing cost and affordability is the amount households pay for gross rents and mortgages as a percentage of their income. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s policy states households are cost burdened if they are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, including utility costs.

As reported in the Needs Assessment, housing cost burden greater than 30% of income for 0-100% AMI households remains the greatest housing problem impacting renters (39.9%) and owners (14.6%). The purpose of the Housing Market Analysis is to describe the state’s current housing supply and demand over the last five years by analyzing the current housing, housing cost and housing condition. The tables listed below include housing cost, rent paid, housing affordability, and monthly rent for all areas in the state.

The median gross rent per month in Ohio is \$764 and \$662 in the Appalachian region. Renters in the state on average allocate 28.6 percent of their household income to housing.

The median home value in Ohio is \$135,100 compared to the national median value of \$204,900. The median monthly homeowners’ cost in the state is \$1,247. The monthly costs calculation includes mortgage, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees. On average, owners’ costs comprise 19.9 percent of a household’s monthly income.

Households without a mortgage generally pay a lower percentage of their household income toward housing. Overall, 76.1 percent of households without a mortgage spend less than 20 percent of their monthly income for housing. However, 52.1 percent of the state’s households with a mortgage spend less than 20 percent of their monthly income for housing.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	134,500	129,900	(3%)
Median Contract Rent	519	577	11%

Cost of Housing Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	589,791	38.2%
\$500-999	831,129	53.8%
\$1,000-1,499	89,805	5.8%
\$1,500-1,999	18,386	1.2%
\$2,000 or more	15,529	1.0%
Total	1,544,640	100.0%

Rent Paid Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	151,355	No Data
50% HAMFI	561,405	318,480
80% HAMFI	1,086,140	837,285
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,192,465
Total	1,798,900	2,348,230

Housing Affordability Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As discussed previously, the total number of renter households in the state increased from 31.3% of households as reported in the 2007-2011 CHAS to 33.7% of all renters as reported in the 2011-2015 CHAS. On the following page, the gross median rents significantly increased for most of the state's southeastern counties between 2000 and 2015. Based on the percent increase in gross rents, the assumption is a shortage of both homeowner and rental units exists, particularly affordable units for low- and moderate-income persons.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

In 2015, when Development prepared the last Consolidated Plan, the state saw a significant increase in the cost of living with median home values increasing by 35% and median contract rent increasing by 28%. Interestingly, the data reported in the 2011-2015 ACS included in the table above titled "Cost of Housing Table" indicates a statewide decrease of nearly 3% in median home value from 2009 to 2015, with an 11% increase in the median gross rent.

It appears that a comparison of the 2000 US Census data with the 2011-2015 ACS data by county will help to better identify the counties and regions of the state that experiencing the greatest rates of change regarding median gross rents and median home value. The following maps show percentage change of median home value and median gross rent. As illustrated in the maps, southeastern and eastern Ohio experienced higher than average rates of change for both home value and rent. This could possibly be attributed to the shale natural gas boom the region experienced recently.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's (NLIHC) *Out of Reach 2019* report states that a household would need an annual income of \$32,728 to afford a two-bedroom unit at Ohio's average fair market rent (FMR) of \$818. For non-metropolitan areas, FMR for a two-bedroom unit averages \$704. An individual making minimum wage would have to work 74 hours per week to rent a two-bedroom unit at FMR.

Out of Ohio's 88 counties, 41 have FMR that exceeds \$704 a month for a two-bedroom unit, with 17 exceeding \$818 per month. 47 counties have an average FMR of \$704 or lower per month for a two-bedroom unit.

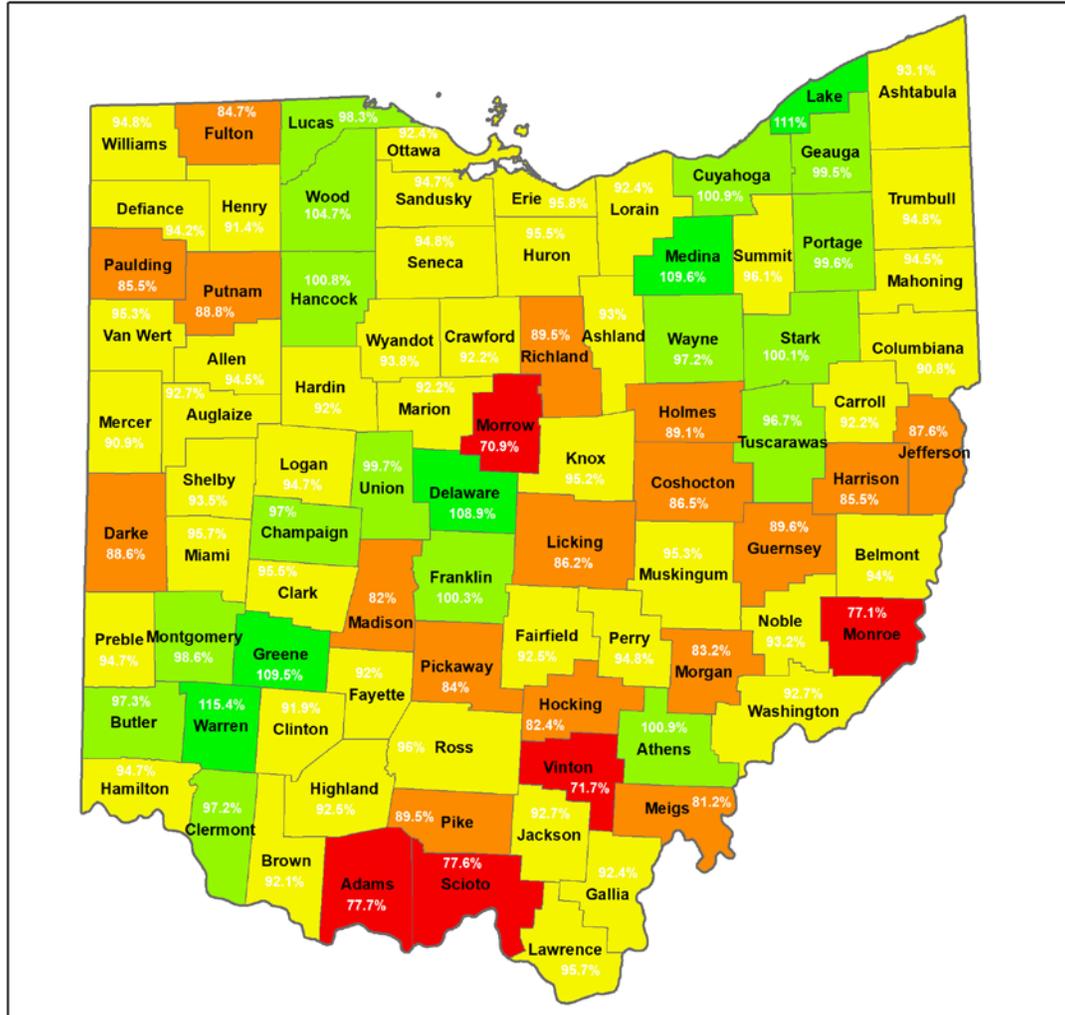
The following maps provide a comparison of the 2018 HOME Fair Market Rents (FMR) released as part of the 2013-2017 5-Year Median Gross rents by total number of bedrooms and county. As stated in 24 CFR § 888.113, "FMRs are set at the 40th percentile rent, the dollar amount below which the rent for 40% of standard quality rental housing units fall within the FMR area. The 40th percentile rent is drawn from the distribution of rents of all units within the FMR area occupied by recent movers. Adjustments are made to exclude public housing units, newly built units and substandard units." The median rent would be the 50th percentile. There have been some FMR areas designated as 50th percentile regions as set forth in [24 CFR §982.503\(e\)](#). In the 50th percentile regions the Fair Market Rent is the median.

As illustrated in all three maps that compare 2018 HOME FMR's to 2017 5-Year ACS gross median rent for one-, two- and three-bedroom units, there appears to be a higher percentage of counties in southeastern Ohio with higher FMR as compared to the 2017 5-Year ACS. The assumption is households in this part of the state must provide higher rents based on the FMR than is reported in the ACS to be eligible for the following: Housing Choice Voucher program; to determine initial renewal rents for some expiring project-based Section 8 contracts; to determine initial rents for housing assistance payment (HAP) contracts in the Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy program (Mod Rehab); rent ceilings for rental units in both the HOME Investment Partnerships program and the Emergency Solution Grants program; maximum award amount calculations for Continuum of Care recipients and the maximum rent amount a recipient may pay for property leased with Continuum of Care funds; and flat rent calculations in Public Housing units.

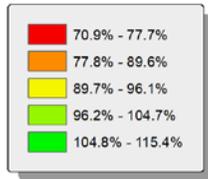
Percent of Median Gross Rent to 2018 Fair Market Rent (2BR)



Development Services Agency



0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Ohio Development Services Agency
Office of Community Development
Source: 2018 HUD HOME Fair Market Rent
2013-2017 5-Year American Community Survey

Date: 12/3/2019

Discussion

As indicated in the comparison of 2000 – 2015 data, housing prices rose significantly over the last 15 years. The state’s southeastern and eastern counties appear to be most impacted by higher housing costs. As housing costs continues to rise, the assumption is more households face potential cost burdens along with other housing problems.

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction:

The U.S. Census Bureau provides data that directly speaks to housing stock condition through the CHAS datasets and ACS. Overcrowding, discussed earlier, is a housing need indicator, but not necessarily reflective of unit condition. Often units without plumbing or kitchen facilities are cited as indicators of condition, yet most units have these features today. The majority of units with 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.

As reported in the tables below, over 66% of owner-occupied housing units and 71% rental units were built before 1980. The total number of vacant properties, rehabilitation needs for both rental and owner-occupied units along with the estimated numbers of housing units occupied by low- or moderate-income families with lead-based paint hazards will be discussed in this section of the Market Analysis.

According to HUD, the median year homes were built in the nation was 1977. The median year housing units were built in Ohio is 1967 and 1969 in the Appalachian region, 10 and 8 years before the national median year, respectively. Most of Ohio's homes, roughly 66 percent, were built by 1979. Due to age, maintaining older housing can cause financial strain on the homeowner. Homes built after 1979 comprise 32.6 percent of the state's housing stock.

Year Built	Estimate	Percentage
2010 or later	124,259	2.4%
2000-2009	501,604	9.7%
1990-1999	614,813	11.9%
1980-1989	466,027	9.0%
1970-1979	741,153	14.3%
1960-1969	632,105	12.2%
1950-1959	732,973	14.1%
1940-1949	324,252	6.2%
1939 or earlier	1,051,084	20.3%

Age of Housing Stock in Ohio Table

Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Definitions

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 2015 greater than 30%, and (5) gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2015 greater than 30%. This information provides a general indicator of overall housing need.

Substandard condition could be defined as housing that does not meet local building, fire, health and safety codes. Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation could be defined as housing that does not meet local building, fire, health and safety codes but is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	630,336	21%	666,189	43%
With two selected Conditions	12,370	0%	34,625	2%
With three selected Conditions	2,177	0%	2,532	0%
With four selected Conditions	262	0%	89	0%
No selected Conditions	2,395,299	79%	841,205	54%
Total	3,040,444	100%	1,544,640	100%

Condition of Units Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	381,912	12%	138,119	9%
1980-1999	665,715	22%	322,091	21%
1950-1979	1,245,884	41%	658,481	42%
Before 1950	746,933	25%	425,949	28%
Total	3,040,444	100%	1,544,640	100%

Year Unit Built Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	1,992,817	66%	1,084,430	70%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	238,420	8%	159,750	10%

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

In the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Survey stakeholders and the public were specifically asked to rank owner and rental rehabilitation issues. The results of the survey indicate a strong need exists with 32.9% of all respondents indicating that rental property maintenance is one of the top five needs in their respective communities, and 19.1% of respondents indicating that private home property maintenance is also among the top five needs in their respective communities.

The following table includes data from the 2015 US Census American Housing Survey for housing quality, which can be assumed will translate to the total number of units statewide in need of repair or rehabilitation. (Note: HUD defined housing inadequacy, severity classifications, and deficiency types.) Plumbing deficiencies include lacking hot or cold water, lacking a full bathroom and sharing a bathroom with non-household members. Heating deficiencies include uncomfortable cold during winter lasting 24 hours or more because of heating equipment breakdowns. Electric deficiency is defined as lacking electricity. Wiring deficiencies include exposed wiring, rooms with no working wall outlets, and blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers. Upkeep deficiencies include water leaks, holes in floors, holes or open cracks in walls or ceilings, peeling paint or broken plaster on walls or ceilings, and signs of rats. Other deficiencies include toilet breakdowns, reliance on unvented room heaters and lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Over 100,000 renter-occupied units (6.9%) are rated as inadequate by HUD, mostly due to upkeep issues caused by leaks, holes, open cracks, peeling paint, broken plaster and rats. Of these units, more than 20,000 (1.4% of all renter households) are rated as severely inadequate, primarily due to uncomfortable cold in winter caused by heating equipment breakdowns.

Occupancy Characteristics Table

Characteristics	Owner	Percent of Owner Units	Renter	Percent of Renter Units	Total	Percent of Total Units
Severely Inadequate	17,100	0.6%	21,500	1.4%	38,600	0.8%
Moderately Inadequate	75,500	2.5%	87,500	5.5%	163,000	3.6%
Upkeep	55,000		59,000		114,000	
Other	21,700		29,300		51,000	

Source: 2015 U.S Census American Housing Survey

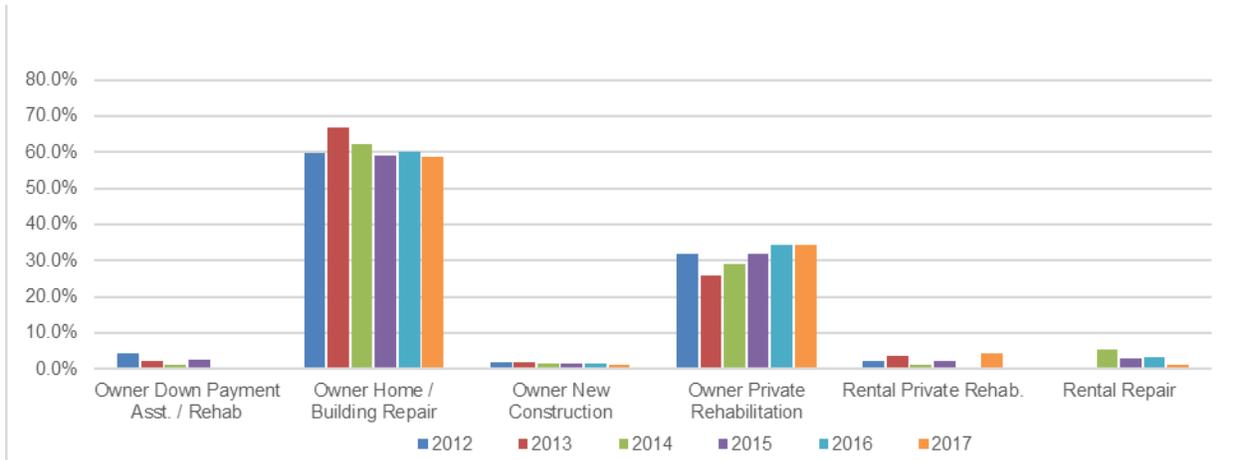
	Homeowner Units	Rental Units	All Housing Units
Year-round housing inventory	3,113,873	1,693,461	4,807,334
Occupied	3,035,485	1,565,964	4,601,449
Sold or rented, not occupied	21,657	25,338	46,995
Available for sale or rent	56,731	102,159	158,890
Available housing vacancy rate	1.8%	6.0%	3.3%

Occupancy Rate Table

Source: 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Note: The "year-round housing inventory" includes all occupied units, units sold or rented but not occupied and units available for sale or rent. It excludes units for seasonal or occasional use, units for migrant workers and any other vacant units that are not currently on the housing market for whatever reason. The "available housing vacancy rate," is defined as the number units available for sale or rent divided by the number of units in the year-round housing inventory.

The table below shows owner and rental projects funded through the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program increased since PY 2012. As illustrated in the table, communities consistently need funding for rental and owner rehabilitation projects statewide. Over time, total percentage of units completed increase over time for these activity types while repair has decreased slightly.



CHIP Percent of Units by Tenure Type and Year Graph

Source: PY2012 – PY2017 State of Ohio CAPER

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low- or Moderate-Income Families with LBP Hazards

As reported in the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates there were 1,095,736 occupied rental units built before 1980, representing 69.6% of occupied rental units. With the 2011 – 2015 LMI data reporting that the state has 41.4% LMI persons it is assumed 454,668 rental units occupied by low- and moderate-income families could potentially be exposed to lead-based paint hazards. A total of 1,981,312 occupied owner units were reported in the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates as being built before 1980, representing 64.7% of occupied owner housing units. When factoring the state’s LMI percentage into the total number owner units built before 1980 it is estimated that approximately 822,131 low- and moderate-income owner households could potentially be exposed to lead-based hazards. The following map includes the percentage of all occupied housing units that were built before 1980 to

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

As indicated in the Needs Assessment, Ohio and its agencies are not designated as a public housing authority nor do they administer public housing units. These functions are performed by local public housing authorities within the state. Public housing authorities must continue to provide the state with annual and five-year plans as part of the Certification of Consistency with the State of Ohio’s Consolidated Plan. The list of Public Housing Authorities in the state can be found on the HUD website at <https://www.hud.gov/states/ohio/renting/hawebsites>.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	295	11,592	30,221	110	5,116	602	4,638	18,482

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Total Number of Units by Program Type Table

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Ohio and its agencies do not administer public housing units this section is not applicable.

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

Ohio reported the following data to HUD separately as part of the HUD 2018 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report. The data below is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2018 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2018.

HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless. The following information provides additional information regarding the specific types of housing and associated subgroups reported in the table below:

- Permanent supportive housing includes rapid re-housing and other permanent housing.
- Other Permanent Housing (OPH) consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2017 HMIS Data Standards.
- Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
- Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.
- Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	2,890	-	850	10,926	-
Households with Only Adults	4,292	-	1,032	12,367	-
Chronically Homeless Households	-	-	-	8,062	-
Veterans	191	-	452	3,568	-
Unaccompanied Youth	175	-	181	609	-
Not identified	-	1,171	-	-	-

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons Table

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons.

Funded supportive housing agencies are expected to refer clients to available community resources. Most start with Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services where clients can apply for Medicaid and SNAP benefits and to begin seeking employment or sign up for Social Security Income if unable to work. Some organizations become Medicaid-certified and can bill for case management services. These organizations provide general counseling in addition to housing-related case management. Some partner with counseling, medical and dental professionals to provide services onsite. The size of the housing organization is an indicator of the level of services provided onsite and those referred to community resources.

OhioMHAS is committed to ensuring that an array of safe, decent and affordable housing options are available for Ohioans experiencing mental illness. The Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program offers services for people with serious mental illness (SMI), including those with co-occurring substance use disorders, who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless. PATH services are for people with serious mental illness, including those with co-occurring substance use disorders, who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless. PATH services include community-based outreach, mental health, substance abuse, case management and other support services, as well as a limited set of housing services.

OhioMHAS also funds recovery housing, transitional-time limited housing, permanent supportive housing, residential care facilities and services and supports within those facilities. All housing and supports within are funded through the state's 50 Alcohol Drug and Mental Health (ADAMH) Boards and their contracted providers.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The services provided by various agencies are included in the SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure section of this plan.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction

In Ohio, housing and services are provided by several agencies including the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS), the Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD), the Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) and Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities (OOD). Development coordinates with these agencies and other service providers to determine facility and servicing needs.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	45
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	290
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	63

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

OHioMAS and ODODD have a variety of programs to assist special needs non-homeless populations in the state. OhioMHAS is committed to ensuring that an array of safe, decent and affordable housing options are available for Ohioans experiencing mental illness. It's important to note OhioMHAS' services have been greatly expanded to serve persons experiencing homelessness in recent years. ODODD is also committed to providing a continuum of housing options for individuals they serve, whether these individuals are leaving institutional settings or currently living in the community. These housing options are designed to ensure safety and affordability in light of the populations served. Supportive services are provided via Medicaid coverage.

ODA offers an array of services and resources to help older adults and their families continue to grow, thrive and contribute. These services and resources are coordinated on the community level by local organizations including area agencies on aging, long-term care ombudsman programs, senior centers, employment providers, and others. ODA assists in Medicaid Program offers an array of services to help older adults and others get the care they need in the settings they prefer, including their homes. Programs include PASSPORT, Assisted Living Waiver, PACE and MyCare Ohio.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

OhioMAS distributed recovery housing funding to operators across Ohio to develop and expand recovery housing capacity. These funds are a result of working with members of the legislature to prioritize funding for recovery housing in response to a need clearly identified in communities. In SFY 2018, 25 capital recovery housing projects with 242 beds were funded for people with addiction who have received treatment and want to continue to focus on their recovery in a sober, accountable environment. Recovery Housing Initiative (GRF) funds assisted at least 140 operators to sustain and expand recovery housing through new and existing partnerships with local ADAMH Boards in PY19. In SFY 2019, 24 Capital projects with 227 recovery housing beds received funding.

In addition to the Recovery Housing, OhioMAS also fund Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for the development of projects in the community. This type of supportive housing is meant to enable this population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated with other public or private service agencies.

PSH opportunities provide access both to affordable housing and to a flexible and comprehensive array of supportive services designed to help tenants achieve and sustain housing stability and move toward recovery. Housing is covered by Ohio tenant landlord law.

ODODD operates the Rental Assistance Program (RAP), a tenant-based subsidy that makes rent affordable. RAP is available to individuals exiting institutions who wish to live in community. ODODD also operates the Community Capital Assistance program which provides capital assistance to county boards to build, purchase or renovate housing for individuals who qualify for DODD's supported living services.

In addition, the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM), Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DoDD) and Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) partnered to implement the Ohio 811 Project Rental Assistance Program. This program allows extremely low-income households composed of one or more adults with a disability to live in an integrated setting through rental subsidy and access to supportive services. Extremely low-income households with at least one adult age 18-61 with a disability are eligible to participate in the Ohio 811 Program. The state has 485 units distributed within Low-Income Housing Tax Credit properties throughout the state invested in this program.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The state's approach to addressing housing needs has been decentralized, allowing communities to address their needs at the local level through planning and program implementation. 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, the OCD requires communities to engage in locally driven public participation and planning efforts to determine the needs in their local communities. The following programs administered by the OCD can include activities that address housing and supportive service needs with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs.

The OCD will also provide funding for non-homeless special needs populations through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), CHIP, Community Development and Housing Assistance Grant Programs. The HOPWA Program will provide nonprofit agencies with the resources to devise and implement long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of individuals and families with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases. The HOPWA Program provides the following housing and supportive services: short-term emergency rental and utility assistance, operating costs for community residences, assistance with finding affordable permanent housing, case management, respite care, day care, transportation, etc. The Housing Assistance Grant Program will continue to fund programs that provide emergency home repairs. The program assists a variety of low-income persons, giving priority to homeowners. Some funded programs target persons with a disability or persons older than 60, oftentimes accessibility modifications.

The Community Development Program can provide public services to local communities that have identified the public service needs as part of their local CDIS submitted to the OCD. The CHIP program can provide a number of housing services that local communities established in the grant application.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

N/A

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As HUD itself noted in the March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than entitlement jurisdictions and cited comments by a group representing state community development agencies that it was difficult for states to meet goals for affordable housing barrier removal because states have very minimal control over the major barriers identified by HUD (zoning, local fees, etc.). Zoning and land use decision-making are an inherently local processes, subject to a range of influences including market forces and citizen input.

This is certainly true in Ohio, which has a long tradition of local “home-rule” self-governance. In recognizing this reality, the OCD instead requires each of its local direct CDBG Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments and devise a strategy and schedule to address them. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to producing or accessing affordable housing. The OCD requires communities to submit their Analysis of Impediments for review. Below is a summary of the 2019 grantee-identified impediments to fair housing choice:

Impediment	Percent of grantees
Lack of affordable housing	74%
Need for Fair Housing education	72%
Lack of accessible housing	56%
Lack of affordable/accessible housing for individuals with disabilities	51%
Lack of public transportation	38%
Lending issues (e.g. predatory lending, discrimination, lack of financial literacy)	28%
Lack of affordable/accessible housing for seniors	26%
Exclusionary Zoning	25%
Poor condition of housing stock	21%
Fair Housing Enforcement	19%
Lack of building codes/code enforcement	13%
Lack of transitional housing	13%
Lack of understanding/failure to make reasonable accommodations/modifications	12%
Lack of housing for larger families	8%
Language barriers (Spanish)	7%
Lack of employment opportunities	7%
NIMBY	6%
Segregation	5%
Discriminatory advertising practices	4%
Lack of public infrastructure	4%

State of Ohio Analysis of Impediments Table

Source: 2019 State of Ohio Analysis of Impediments

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

Introduction

This analysis of the Ohio economic development and labor market provides insight to the economic conditions of the areas that have the potential to benefit from the state's programs. Ohio currently has the 7th largest economy in the United States, making it essential to identify ways to further economic development in the state. In recent years, the state's unemployment rate is at an unprecedented low, despite a slow job growth rate and low labor market participation. To maintain the low unemployment rate in future years, it is vital that Ohio focuses on developing work force labor skills and investing in growing sectors.

Ohio's manufacturing sector employs 686,465 people. The state's factories lead the nation in plastics and rubber, fabricated metals, and electrical equipment and appliance production. Ohio also is a leading producer of steel, autos, and trucks. Skilled manufacturing workforce, healthcare hubs, relatively low business costs, and increasing diversification in the metropolitan areas are areas of economic strength.

The state's private sector is comprised of 763,418 self-employed firms and 181,379 employer firms. Small businesses employing one or more workers account for 20 percent of all firms and employ 48 percent of the workforce. Self-employed or non-employer firms comprise 78 percent of all businesses.

There are more than 81,000 African American-owned businesses in Ohio. Of that number, there are more than 3,300 businesses with a payroll and, combined, employ nearly 44,000 workers with an annual payroll of more than \$1.2 billion. Hispanic Americans own more than 16,000 businesses in Ohio, of which there are 1,553 Hispanic businesses with a payroll and, combined, employ more than 23,600 workers with an annual payroll of more than \$528 million. Asian Americans own more than 21,000 businesses in Ohio. Of that number, businesses with a payroll total more than 7,000 and, combined, employ more than 64,000 workers with an annual payroll of nearly \$1.8 billion.

Ohio's civilian labor force totaled more than 5.7 million in 2018, with more than 5.4 million individuals employed. The national unemployment rate for December 2019 was 3.5 percent. Ohio's unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in December 2019 compared to 5 percent a year earlier. Total employment in Ohio is expected to increase 4.4 percent from 2016 to 2026, a projected gain of 253,300 jobs.

The number of African American Ohioans in the civilian labor force is more than 694,000; the unemployment rate for African American Ohioans is 9.5 percent. African Americans in the labor force between the ages of 16 and 24 have an unemployment rate of 13.2 percent. For Ohio, as a whole, the same age group has a 7.9 percent unemployment rate. Employed African Americans are heavily represented in service and sales/office occupations. Of the more than 628,000 employed African Americans in Ohio, 26 percent are in service occupations with 52,000 in healthcare support. By comparison, 17 percent of all Ohioans are in service occupations. Production/transportation/material moving occupations account for 23 percent with 62,000 African American Ohioans involved in production occupations alone.

The number of Hispanic Ohioans in the civilian labor force is nearly 212,000. Hispanic Ohioans have an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent. Hispanics make up 5.6 percent of the labor force between the ages of 20 and 24. This coincides with the age distribution of Ohio Hispanics and the concentration of young adults.

Employed Hispanics are heavily represented proportionally in the service occupations, especially in food preparation and serving occupations, compared to the state. Of the 196,000 employed, nearly 19,000, or 9.5 percent, are in food occupations. For all Ohio workers, only 5.9 percent are in food occupations. Production occupations and cleaning and construction occupations also have higher concentrations of Hispanic workers compared to the whole workforce.

Based on 2018 American Community Survey data, the number of Asian American Ohioans in the civilian labor force is greater than 147,000 and accounts for 2.5 percent of the civilian labor force. Asian Americans in Ohio have an

unemployment rate of 4.8 percent; Ohioans as a whole have an unemployment rate of 2.5 percent. Employed Asian Americans are highly represented in professional occupations, compared to Ohioans as a whole. Of the roughly 143,000 employed Asian Americans, nearly 46 percent are in occupations of computer/engineering/science (20 percent), management (16 percent), and healthcare (10 percent). There is also a significant number in education occupations.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Estimate of Workers
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	55,716
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	512,223
Construction	311,464
Education and Health Care Services	1,361,986
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	358,994
Information	88,446
Manufacturing	847,686
Other Services	249,895
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	551,829
Public Administration	211,858
Retail Trade	591,654
Transportation and Warehousing	300,083
Wholesale Trade	133,732
Total	5,637,441

Business Activity Table

Data 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Industry by Class of Worker for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over
Source:

Labor Force

Civilian Labor Force	
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	5,888,990
Employed	3,503,949
Unemployment Rate	5.80%

Labor Force Table

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

Occupation by Sector	Estimate
Management, business, science, and art	2,025,595
Farming, fisheries, forestry occupations	-
Service	954,527
Sales and office	1,209,807
Construction, extraction, maintenance, repair	416,218
Production, transportation, and material moving	943,428

Occupations by Sector Table

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

Travel Time

Travel Time (Minutes)	
Mean	23.6

Travel Timetable

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status			
Educational Attainment	In Civilian Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school	230,175	35,022	240,526
High school graduate or equivalent	1,277,542	82,485	514,176
Some college or associate's	1,422,956	69,372	369,529
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,533,241	33,385	229,189

Educational Attainment by Employment Status Table

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment by Age (18-24)	
Education Level	Estimate
Less than high school	144,436
High School Graduate or Equivalent	362,436
Some college or associates	469,420
Bachelor's degree or higher	110,334

Educational Attainment by Age Table (Ages 18-24)

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment by Age (18 and above)					
Education Level	Age				
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
High School Graduate or Equivalent	831,856	1,393,553	1,278,571	2,874,780	1,612,459
Bachelor's degree or higher	110,334	498,688	460,998	839,762	406,122

Educational Attainment by Age Table (Age 18+)

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment by Age (25+)	
Education Level	Estimate
Less than 9th grade	223,320
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	562,840
High school graduate or equivalent	2,639,478
Some college, no degree	1,624,247
Associate degree	681,630
Bachelor's Degree	1,370,810
Graduate or professional	834,760

Educational Attainment by Age Table (Age 25+)

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months	
Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in Past 12 Months
Less than high school	21,907
High school graduate or equivalent	30,708
Some college or associate degree	35,125
Bachelor's degree	52,656

Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months Table

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Educational Attainment

Overall Economic State of Ohio

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Ohio in November 2019 was 4.2%. Ohio, compared to other states, was ranked 41st in unemployment rate. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rates for States, Seasonally Adjusted). Despite record low unemployment rates – the November 2019 rate being the lowest since 2001 – Ohio still ranks low in comparative unemployment rate with the rest of the country, which is also at a record low.

Ohio is also experiencing a low labor market participation level, as some working-age individuals never returned to the workforce following the recession. To return to the pre-recession labor force level, Ohio needs an estimated 152,000 people of working-age population age to return or seek to return to the civilian labor force. (Policy Matters Ohio)

It is imperative that Ohio targets the need for increased labor market participation, and the growing urgency to prepare a highly skilled and educated workforce to meet employer needs in key industries.

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the state?

The major employment sectors in Ohio are manufacturing, education and health care services. Ohio's manufacturing sector is a strong part of the state economy, and the largest job industry. The health services field is a fast-growing employment sector in Ohio and is predicted to grow in coming years. The table below lists the state's major employers.

Company	Employment Estimate	Sector
Cleveland Clinic Foundation	50,825	Health
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	49,330	Retail: General Merchandise
Kroger Co.	45,340	Retail: Food Stores
Ohio State University and Medical Center	34,470	Education and Health
Bon Secours Mercy Health, Inc.	31,500	Health
University Hospitals Health System, Inc.	28,000	Health
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	28,000	Government: Air Force base
OhioHealth	26,600	Health
ProMedica Health System	22,500	Health
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	21,000	Finance: Bank
Giant Eagle, Inc.	19,000	Retail: Food Stores
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	15,660	Health
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	15,000	Manufacture: Motor Vehicles

Major Employers in Ohio Table Source: ODSA Office of Research

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.

Ohio is experiencing an unprecedented low unemployment rate; however, this is accompanied by a low labor market participation level. Ohio added jobs at a slower rate than the national average since the end of the recession in 2009; this trend continues today. In Ohio, labor market participation decreased since the end of the recession in 2009 as workers left the workforce and never returned or sought to return. In Ohio it remains imperative to increase labor force availability and preparedness to ensure the labor market participation level grows. Future economic development success 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 simultaneously as workforce skill demands are increasing due to advances in applied technology across industries, a shift toward a knowledge-based economy, and expanding global markets and competition.

An economic development initiative in Ohio is JobsOhio. This private, non-profit corporation is designed to help Ohio's job-creation efforts by singularly focusing on attracting and retaining jobs, with an emphasis on strategic industry sectors. JobsOhio has highlighted several key sectors that are expected to expand and drive economic development in Ohio; these growing sectors will require a growing skilled workforce. These industries include:

- Aerospace & Aviation
- Automotive
- BioHealth
- Energy; Shale Energy and the growing Renewable Energy Market
- Financial Services
- Logistics
- Manufacturing
- Technology

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Total employment in Ohio is expected to grow in future years, with several leading industries expecting an industry growth rate higher than the average growth rate across all state industries. Developing a skilled manufacturing workforce, an increasing number of healthcare hubs around the state, and relatively low business costs are areas of economic strength for Ohio.

Ohio's manufacturing industry is strong and developing a skilled manufacturing workforce will contribute to job growth rate, lower unemployment rates, and higher labor market participation. As reported by the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services in 2018, the largest and fastest growing sector in Ohio is healthcare services, which is projected to grow from 820,391 jobs to 956,022 between the years of 2016 – 2026, representing a 16.5% increase. This growing industry will require higher education levels. The growing shale, renewable energies, and technology sectors will require a skilled workforce. These sectors, with increasing investments statewide, will require expanding state education and skill-training infrastructure to create a skilled workforce.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the state?

Ohio currently requires expanding infrastructure and programs dedicated to training a skilled workforce to raise the labor market participation rate while experiencing an economic expansion. This includes skilled labor and a workforce with a higher education level, including associate-level degrees and beyond. Adding skilled, working-age adults with these qualifications are necessary to supply the growing industries in Ohio.

Based on current trends, the key to preserving Ohio's state of economic expansion is workforce development to meet the needs of a contemporary economy. It is estimated that currently 64% of Ohio's jobs require postsecondary education and training. Therefore, matching education accessibility with employer demand to determine where 'talent gaps' exist is key to Ohio's workforce development efforts. It is imperative that a link between education and workforce skill demands. According to the 2019 Ohio Postsecondary Education Attainment Report, Ohio's metropolitan, entitlement communities have higher levels of postsecondary education attainment than non-entitlement areas; it is essential that Ohio focuses initiatives on addressing existing inequities and developing education accessibility for non-entitlement communities.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Employer services are currently offered primarily through Ohio's OhioMeansJobs centers. These centers offer at least four different types of employer services:

1. Employee recruitment including
 - Posting and filling of job openings,
 - Job fairs,
 - Mass recruitments, and
 - Help writing position descriptions.
2. Employee selection including such services as
 - Screening of qualified applicants,
 - Skill assessment,
 - Job readiness,
 - Aptitude testing, and
 - Support for hiring special populations (e.g., older workers, veterans, workers with disabilities, youth).
3. Employee training including
 - Referrals to local employee training providers,
 - Computer training labs,
 - Use of conference rooms, and
 - Assistance with establishing apprenticeship programs.
4. Human resource planning including
 - Customized workshops,
 - Resources for small businesses/entrepreneurs,
 - Employee retention, and
 - Supportive services for employees.

According to JobsOhio, Ohio is ranked 9th in competitive labor environment across the country, and 7th in leading workforce development programs. JobsOhio highlights 54 technical centers in Ohio that offer credentials, certificates, and degrees as key workforce development programs.

Ohio's Department of Higher Education dedicated initiatives towards improving accessing postsecondary education and skill attainment. The strategy is to invest in college access, affordability, and workforce alignment. Additional initiatives are targeted at improving obtaining a high-school diploma or equivalent, college credit programs to give high-school students a head start, and programs such as Finish for your Future which targets postsecondary education for adult/non-traditional college students.

These programs include College Credit Plus, High-School Industry Recognized Credential Programs, Finish for your Future, Competency-Based Education, and more. The Innovative Workforce Incentive Program works to increase the number of high school students who earn industry-recognized credentials in priority industry sectors. It offers schools additional dollars when students earn eligible credentials and implementation dollars to aid in establishing these programs. The Regionally Aligned Priorities in Delivering Skills (RAPIDS) program offers grants to purchase equipment for higher education institutions to strengthen educating and training students and maximize workforce development across defined regions of the state; this program also targets educational development in non-entitlement areas of the state. These programs are a few initiatives to connect educational attainment to the economy's needs.

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

Ohio's Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation has several initiatives focused on connecting Ohio's business sectors, training, and education communities to build a dynamically skilled, productive, and purposeful workforce for Ohio. The office developed a workforce supply tool which provides businesses with data on graduates from high-demand fields across Ohio's regions to help recruit talent. The office also developed a regional workforce collaboration that connects students, job seekers, and businesses to streamline workforce acquisition. The Office of Workforce Transformation has several initiatives that aim to target workforce acquisition for in-demand jobs and industries. These include the Innovative Workforce Incentive Program, which aims to prepare student for key industries, the Industry Sector Partnership, which aims to further collaboration between local businesses, educational institutions, and training providers. Additionally, they have multiple initiatives to highlight in-demand jobs and positions.

Staff at the Office of Workforce Transformation work closely with the JobsOhio team and have most recently collaborated on a regional team strategy and planning process. The Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation employs an Executive Workforce Board to advise the Governor and Lieutenant Governor about emerging workforce needs, solutions, and best practices. The board engages communities, state development agencies, and stakeholders to identify ways to prepare Ohioans with the skills needed for in-demand jobs.

An additional initiative of Governor Mike DeWine and Lieutenant Governor Jon Husted is Ohio's Common Sense Initiative (CSI) which aims to amend or rescind regulations deemed as obstacles to the state's job growth, economic development, or business investment. Since the program's launch, CSI has reviewed nearly 15,000 state agency regulations, 60% of which were identified to be obstacles to Ohio businesses, and have since been amended or rescinded.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

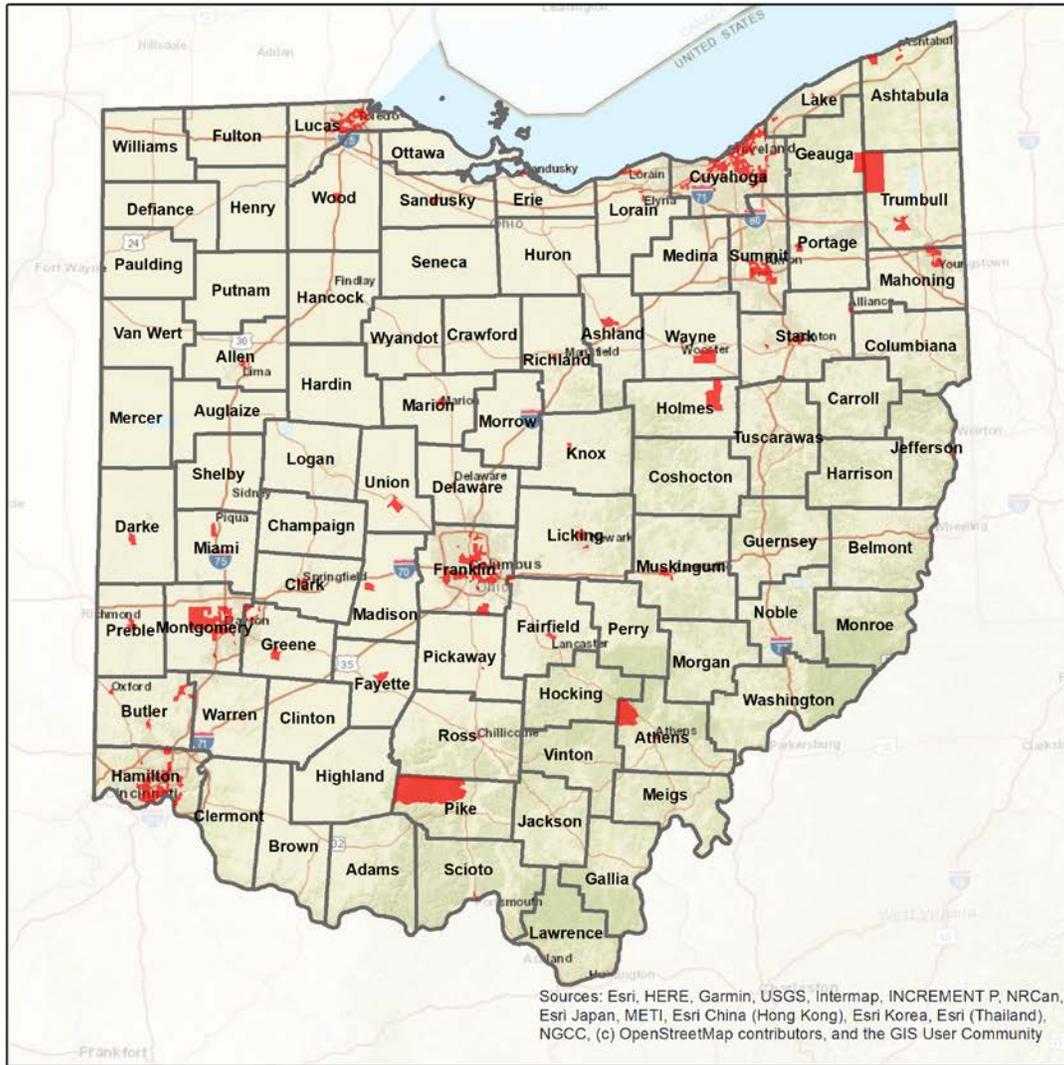
Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

A concentration of housing problems can be defined by using the existing definition of disproportionately greater need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole found at CFR 24 91.305 (b)(2). The regulation CFR 24 91.305 (b)(2) states that "For any of the income categories enumerated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, to the extent that any racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, assessment of that specific need shall be included. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole." The following map helps to identify areas that have concentrations of housing problems by census tracts. A total of 29.4% of all housing units in the state reported having multiple housing problems in the 2015 CHAS dataset. Based on that data and the definition of concentration as 10% above the state average, a concentration exists when geographic areas have more than 39.4% of occupied housing with one or more housing problems. The following map indicates that concentrations of housing exist in both rural and urban areas.

Census Tracts with Concentration of Housing Problems



Development Services Agency



0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Ohio Development Services Agency
 Office of Community Development
 Source: 2015 CHAS Dataset

Date: 12/10/2019

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The following definitions have been used by HUD to determine concentrations of low income and areas of minority concentration. For areas with concentrations of low income families, if at least 20% of all households in a geographic area have been determined to be low-income than it has been determined that a concentration exists. . For areas of minority concentration, Section III.C.4.n.(1)(g) defines an "Area of Minority Concentration" as, "...any neighborhood in which: (i) The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area; i.e., the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in which the proposed housing is to be located; (ii) The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 percentage points higher than the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or (iii) In the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50% of its population."

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The census tracts that have been determined to have both high concentrations of poverty and minority contain many different community assets that have been determined by HUD to be qualifying community assets. The following community assets have been identified in many of these areas:

- Life skills and health assets such as educational institutions, early learning centers, and health resources among others
- Community and economic development assets such as production and employment centers
- Recreational assets that create value in a neighborhood beyond work and education
- Physical assets that are associated with the built environment and physical infrastructure (e.g., housing, commercial buildings, and roads)
- Social assets that establish well-functioning social interactions (e.g., public safety and community engagement).

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan describes the basis for assigning the priorities given to each category of need, identifies goals and obstacles to meeting underserved populations, and discusses accomplishments such as the measurements that the state expects to achieve over the next five years.

The State of Ohio's PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan includes the following goals for the next five-year period:

- Housing preservation and accessibility
- Affordable housing
- Supportive housing
- Homeless individuals and families
- Community development infrastructure
- Community development facilities
- Community development public services
- Community development health and safety
- Economic development
- Fair housing
- Training and technical assistance

Specific information about the priority needs associated with the goals listed above, the populations served, geographic areas affected and the basis for the priority are included in section SP-25 of the Strategic Plan.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Overall, the OCD does not have a geographic targeting strategy. The office does not select areas of the state which will be exclusively awarded funding through a particular program. Local communities determine if funding will be allocated to particular neighborhoods or target specific geographic areas. However, many of OCD's competitive programs prioritize projects and activities that benefit communities with comparatively higher need levels. However, relative differences in local need are only one of many factors in the decision-making process.

The Neighborhood Revitalization grants, offered annually through the Community Development Program, are the most highly geographically targeted funds. CDBG funds that have yet to be determined are targeted to neighborhoods and communities that are 51% or more low or moderate income. These grants are intended to address multiple needs in the community to make a significant impact on the overall quality of life in the area. Below are the 2015 LMI non-entitlement census tracts and block groups throughout the state. Also, the counties, places and townships with greater than 51% LMI populations can be accessed from the OCD website at <https://development.force.com/OCDKnowledgeArticles/s/article/ACS-2011-2015-Low-and-Moderate-Income-Summary-Data>. The Community Development Program overall requires that communities receiving Allocation grants target and expend at least 50% of their funding on local neighborhood target areas and other community needs in their local community development plans. Many of the lower-income areas have also been designated as targeted Investment Areas in their local communities.

It should be noted that not all of these federal funds are available in all areas of the state and some programs have placed limits on funding availability in certain geographic areas, particularly in areas of the state that receive additional direct funding from HUD.

Opportunity Zones

The state's designated Opportunity Zones target many distressed census tracts. Ohio Opportunity Zones are qualified opportunity zones designated by the Federal Statute 26 U.S.C. 1400Z-1. The taxpayer invests cash in the Ohio Qualified Opportunity Fund ("Ohio QOF"), which in turn must invest that money in a Qualified Opportunity Zone property in Ohio. Once the money is invested in the Qualified Opportunity Zone property ("QOZ Property"), the taxpayer is eligible for a non-refundable tax credit equal to 10% of the amount of its funds invested by the Ohio QOF in the QOZ Property. The taxpayer may invest in multiple Ohio QOFs and may receive up to \$1 million in tax credits during the 2020-2021 biennium.

The Ohio Opportunity Zone Tax Credit is applied to the individual income tax, as outlined in the Ohio Revised Code Section 5747.02. The tax credit may be claimed for the taxpayer's qualifying taxable year or the next consecutive taxable year. For the 2020-2021 biennium, a total of \$50 million in tax credit allocation is available.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

The following priority needs have been identified through the planning process previously discussed. The priority needs established in this section cover more specific areas associated with the goals that will be discussed in section SP-45 of the Consolidated Plan.

Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Homeless individuals and families
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelter Operations
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Homeless individuals and families
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Supportive Housing Data Collection
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Homeless individuals and families
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Housing for Low-Income HIV/AIDS Clients
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Regional Grantees
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Supportive Services for Low-Income HIV/AIDS Clients
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Regional Grantees
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

Priority Need Name	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Housing preservation and accessibility
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Owner Housing Rehabilitation
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Rental Housing Repair
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Housing preservation and accessibility
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Owner Housing Repair
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Homeownership (Down Payment Assistance)
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

Priority Need Name	Rental Construction
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Homeowner New Construction
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Street Improvements
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Sidewalk Improvements
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Water/Sewer Improvements
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Flood/Drainage Improvements
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

Priority Need Name	Community Development Parks and Community Centers
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Demolition/Clearance
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Parking Facilities
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Downtown Revitalization
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Public Services
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Economic Development Job Creation
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

Priority Need Name	Economic Development Fixed Assets Assistance
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Economic Development Off-Site Public Infrastructure Improvements
Priority Level	High
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Activities
Priority Level	Low
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Capacity Building
Priority Level	Low
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Training and Technical Assistance
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Community Development Planning
Priority Level	Low
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Training and Technical Assistance
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
Priority Need Name	Economic Development Low-Income Job Training
Priority Level	Low
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Training and Technical Assistance
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

Priority Need Name	General Administration for Grant Implementation
Priority Level	Low
Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
Associated Goals	Training and Technical Assistance
Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

Priority Needs Summary Table

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

At the time of posting for public comments on the draft plan, HUD's allocation to the state had not been released. Once the federal resources are released, they will be included in this section.

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied.

Of the four programs covered in the Annual Action Plan, three require matching funds. The HOME Program requires a 25% match. For every \$1 of HOME funds expended, the state must provide \$0.25 in matching funds. HOME match will be covered by OHTF dollars and used to projects funded through the HDAP.

Another program that requires matching funds is the ESG Program. For every \$1 of ESG funds expended, the state must provide \$1 of matching funds. This matching requirement will be met by requiring ESG Program applicants to commit matching funds in their applications for funding. No application will be approved that does not contain sufficient matching funds.

Finally, OCD CDBG administration funds expended in excess of \$100,000 must be matched dollar-for-dollar using state funds.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Development has taken several steps in the past to strengthen identified weaknesses in its institutional structure and improve local communities and organizations and internal staff's ability to effectively execute housing, economic and community development programs, projects and activities.

As noted previously, the state relies heavily on intermediary agencies to deliver programs and services. In many cases, training and technical assistance activities are provided through intermediary organizations. Such a structure requires ongoing training and technical assistance to communicate program requirements and maintain the broad knowledge base among the people responsible for implementing projects and activities. As part of Development's effort to continually build and expand administrative capacity within the state, Development expects to distribute CDBG and state Ohio Housing Trust Funds to a number of grantees to provide housing, homeless, community development and economic development training and technical assistance throughout the state.

In the past, as noted in the Annual Performance Report submitted to HUD, the state successfully coordinated with organizations by providing training and technical assistance to implement HUD and state-funded programs and services. The state has also coordinated with statewide organizations to effectively carry out housing, economic and community development programs, projects and activities. In addition to maintaining training and technical assistance, the state has recently made efforts to reduce the previously identified gaps by improving and expanding services through promoting regionally oriented service delivery operations.

Below is a list of the training sessions the OCD plans to provide during the Consolidated Plan period. Other training and technical assistance initiatives will likely be offered, but these are the core areas of focus for the OCD during the next five years.

- 1) Program Application and Implementation Trainings. These will be established by each program manager during the year as appropriate. Programs include:
 - Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program
 - Economic Development Program
 - Target of Opportunity Grant Program (CDBG)
 - Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program
 - Allocation Program
 - Neighborhood Revitalization Grants
 - Homeless Crisis and Response Grant Program
- 2) Training to support Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control:
 - Lead-Safe Renovation (Renovators and Remodelers Training Program)
 - Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor Training
 - Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor Training Refresher
 - Lead Supervisor/ Contractor Training
 - Lead Supervisor/Contractor Training Refresher
 - On-site Technical Assistance
 - EPA Renovation and Remodeling Refresher four-hour update training for those who have previously attended *Lead Safe Renovation Training*. Successful completion of this training qualifies as certification in the EPA RRP training which has been required for all contractors as of May 2010.
- 3) The OCD will partner with agencies to provide comprehensive fair housing training.

- 4) The OCD will continue to provide funds to statewide and regional nonprofits to act as intermediaries that can help groups through program design, provide direct technical assistance and help with fundraising strategies. It is anticipated that the following groups will apply for the funds:
- Ohio Community Development Corporation Association
 - Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
 - Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development
 - Heritage Ohio, Inc.
 - Ohio Conference of Community Development
- 5) The OCD will continue to offer training and technical assistance by providing funding to intermediary organizations to conduct training and technical assistance activities. Training and technical assistance support may include the following subjects:
- Building nonprofit organization staff's basic and intermediate skills in designing and developing projects.
 - Training and technical assistance for local microenterprise programs.
 - Training on establishing and operating Individual Development Accounts (IDAs).
 - Training for developing and implementing Community Economic Development (CED) strategies.
 - Training and technical assistance for downtown development programs.
 - Training and technical assistance for supportive housing programs.
 - Training and technical assistance on housing development in Ohio's Appalachian area.
 - Training to develop capacity to implement housing development projects.
 - Continue to provide training on the National Main Street approach for extended technical assistance to the Ohio Main Street communities.
 - Continue to provide technical assistance to grantees and applicants for the OCD comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program through Downtown Assessment Resource Team (DART) visits and community visits as requested.
 - Heritage Ohio will conduct workshops and an Annual Conference.
 - COHHIO will continue to assist with implementing and evaluating the HCRP Program
 - COHHIO will conduct workshops and trainings to increase administrative capacity of agencies that provide assistance to the homeless and near homeless.
- 6) The OCD will continue to develop its Technical Assistance website to include reference and resource material related to program implementation, management and compliance.
- 7) The OCD will conduct environmental review training.
- 8) The OCD will develop a revised training for persons who are new to implementing CDBG, HOME, and supportive housing programs.
- 9) The OCD will conduct training on technical issues related to construction, national objectives, procurement, construction management, planning and innovative project designs.
- 10) The OCD will continue to work with Ohio Conference of Community Development, Inc. to provide training recommended by its membership.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

The following Goals have developed as part of the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan citizen participation process that began in August 2019. The output measurement data (number of units, linear feet, etc.) are included in the Annual Action Plan that was posted for public comment. The prescribed method for reporting outcomes in IDIS includes the funding sources for each goal and measurement to meet the five-year strategic goals. The Annual Goals and Outcomes are selected from a limited number of Goal Outcome Indicators and Units of Measurements, thus the measurements currently reported differ from the previously reported performance measures in that they are not as specific. The outcomes will be evaluated and compared with the annual stated goals as part of the CAPER prepared and submitted in IDIS.

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing preservation and accessibility	PY2020	PY2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	HOME, CDBG, NHTF	tbd
2	Affordable housing	PY2020	PY2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	HOME, CDBG, NHTF	tbd
3	Supportive housing non-homeless special needs	PY2020	PY2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG, HOPWA	tbd
4	Supportive housing for homeless special needs	PY2020	PY2024	Homeless	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG, HOPWA	tbd
5	Homeless individuals and families	PY2020	PY2024	Homeless	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG	tbd
6	Supportive services	PY2020	PY2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG, HOPWA	tbd
7	Community development facilities and infrastructure	PY2020	PY2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
8	Community development public services	PY2020	PY2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd

9	Community development health and safety	PY2020	PY2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
10	Economic development	PY2020	PY2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
11	Fair housing	PY2020	PY2024	Other	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
12	Training and technical assistance/capacity building	PY2020	PY2024	Other	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd

Goals Summary Table

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The state does not administer public housing units or oversee housing authorities, but as the civil rights compliance regulations are the same as the OCD housing program regulations, OCD is able to provide direct technical assistance to these agencies upon request.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The state does not administer public housing units or oversee housing authorities, but as the civil rights compliance regulations are the same as the OCD housing program regulations, OCD is able to provide direct technical assistance to these agencies upon request.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

To the extent the state can determine, and as indicated on HUD's website, there are no troubled housing authorities in Ohio at the present time.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

It is not clear what resources the state could provide to assist a troubled public housing authority, especially prior to an agency's designation as such. Certainly, should a PHA be designated as "troubled", the state would attempt to provide support to the agency.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As HUD noted in its March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than entitlement jurisdictions. HUD cited comments by a group representing state community development agencies that it was difficult for states to meet goals for affordable housing barrier removal because states have very minimal control over the major barriers identified by HUD (zoning, local fees, etc.). Zoning and land use decision-making are inherently local processes, subject to a range of influences including market forces and citizen input.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Development has required each of its local Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments and devise a strategy and a schedule to address barriers and issues impacting housing. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to creating or accessing affordable housing. Development requires communities to submit their Analysis of Impediments for review. Starting in 2020, communities will be offered assistance to rectify any deficiencies that Development staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

Because Ohio is a "home rule" state, generally the responsibility for adopting and enforcing zoning, subdivision, and housing codes rests with local political jurisdictions. In light of the state's limited regulatory role with respect to these issues, Development's strategy is to provide fair housing and affirmative marketing education and training and technical assistance to local program administrators and officials. These educational and informational efforts will hopefully have a positive effect on preventing regulatory barriers from occurring at the local level.

The state is also working to reduce the number of foreclosures statewide and the resulting vacant and abandoned properties. Ohio has allocated Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars to local HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agencies across the state to provide foreclosure counseling and provide rescue funds to those potentially facing foreclosure.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

All CoCs in Ohio participate in the HUD-required Point-In-Time (PIT) count and conduct this outreach and counting of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons one night during the last 10 days of January. Year-round, various agencies statewide provide outreach services such as day programs, meals, laundry and showers. Some agencies go into homeless encampments to encourage those living there to use available services. Agencies use various assessment tools which collect information about the person's history and needs to create a case management plan that also includes prioritization within the CoC's system.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Office of Community Development awards grants to 77 emergency homeless shelters in 51 counties and 25 transitional housing programs in 17 counties throughout the state. Funded shelters are projected to serve over 30,000 individuals per year and transitional programs almost 3,000. Shelters that operate at capacity year-round exist in both urban and rural areas, and in the winter months, many provide additional overflow mats. Transitional programs are for those who for various reasons require longer-term assistance before being able to maintain permanent housing independently. Faith-based and recovery-oriented programs are also available, though are not tracked by the state's Homeless Information Management System.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

All CoCs in Ohio operate a coordinated intake process, where homeless persons are prioritized based upon a variety of factors including length of time homeless, health, disabilities, age and number of persons in the household. Homeless persons are assessed to determine needs and what programs and services will best meet those needs. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is an option for those with incomes below 35% of AMI and who have one or more disabilities documented by a certified health care professional. PSH projects offer ongoing rent and utilities subsidies and case management services for an unlimited amount of time, depending upon the person's ability to become independent. For those not eligible for PSH, Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) helps with finding housing, landlord relations to overcome barriers such as poor credit and eviction history, case management and financial assistance for deposits, moving costs, and rent and utilities. RRH projects are limited in time with the intent to provide enough services that the household can achieve stability. A challenge in both rural and urban areas is access to affordable housing stock that will pass habitability or Housing Quality Standards. Creative landlord relations programs help increase willingness by landlords to take a chance on persons who present higher risks.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

When persons request assistance from homelessness programs, agencies attempt avoid homeless by seeking solutions that will allow the persons to stay in their current housing or find housing with friends or family. Homelessness Prevention Programs provide emergency financial assistance for rent and utilities to help persons

avoid homelessness. Regulations do not allow for Homelessness Prevention services to be provided to persons who are in institutions or doubled up with other households, and Rapid Re-Housing is only allowed for those who are literally homeless.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The OCD is proposing the following activities to address lead-based paint hazards:

- 1) Development will require grantees to follow the Lead-Based Paint Guidelines in the attached Consolidated Plan grantee unique appendices.
- 2) The OCD developed a chapter within its Housing Standards, the Residential Rehabilitation Standards (RRS), that addresses lead-based paint. The OCD will require all grantees undertaking housing rehabilitation activities to meet these standards.
- 3) The OCD will continue to provide funding for locally administered housing rehabilitation programs, which are expected to rehabilitate about 1,000 owner units and 125 renter units. Housing units that undergo rehabilitation are required to be made lead-safe.
- 4) The OCD will provide training and technical assistance for local program staff and local lead hazard mitigation personnel, which will include the following activities:
 - Make the Remodelers and Renovators Training Program available to contractors and workers throughout the state, and especially in areas served by the CHIP Program. The OCD will continue to use Training and Technical Assistance funds to keep the training sessions affordable to housing rehabilitation contractors.
 - Provide affordable training for Lead Risk Assessors and Lead Clearance Technicians, as needed, especially for persons who are implementing local CHIP grant activities.
 - Provide on-site technical assistance to local CHIP grantees through a third-party contractor/trainer.
 - The OCD will provide other forms of training and technical assistance support to local programs and hazard control personnel. This may include further specialized training sessions for housing program administrators, as well as preparing and distributing training materials. The OCD will continue to maintain current reference information on its Technical Assistance website at <https://development.force.com/OCDKnowledgeArticles/s/article/Required-Grantee-Training>.
- 5) The OCD will explore other funding sources that could assist local communities, nonprofit organizations or contractors to address lead-based paint hazards. This will include coordinating efforts with the Ohio Department of Health to identify funding sources that can assist low- and moderate-income households in paying for lead hazard mitigation costs, especially in housing units where a lead hazard control order has been issued by the Ohio Department of Health. This may include applying for a HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant.
- 6) Maintain lines of communication with federal, state and local agencies and organizations involved with the lead-based paint issues and activities
- 7) Continue reporting the total number of units that have been made lead-safe as part of the performance measurement system.

In addition to the programs and service offered by Development, OHFA, and ODH, a number of other state agencies instituted statewide programs that deal specifically with addressing the lead issue. The following table provides the program name, estimates of population to be served, service area and eligibility requirements:

Program	# or Target Population Served	Area served	Eligibility criteria
HUD Lead Hazard Control Program	185 properties remediated (over 42-month grant period); 250 risk assessments performed	21 Ohio counties	Child <6 years of age residing or visiting home Income must be ≤ 80% Area Median Income (AMI)

Program	# or Target Population Served	Area served	Eligibility criteria
SCHIP Lead Hazard Control Program	~ 150 properties remediated per year; 175 risk assessments performed	Statewide	Medicaid eligible child ≤ 19 years of age or pregnant woman residing or visiting home built before 1978
Public Health Lead Investigation Program	2,737 children with EBL 5-≤9 µg/dL* 1,119 children with EBL ≥ 10 µg/dL* (897 onsite investigations performed)	Statewide (11 delegated local health departments)	Must have an elevated blood lead level -Child with EBL 5-≤9 µg/dL receive preventive services by phone and a referral for early intervention services -Child with EBL ≥ 10 µg/dL receive an onsite lead investigation and lead risk assessment, if needed
Case Management and Health Promotion	Children with elevated blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL	Statewide (Case managers at 95 local health departments)	Access to case management services and provided with a cleaning kit to remove lead-contaminated dust from the child's environment
Lead-Safe Rental Registry	Families in search of lead-safe rental housing	Statewide	Property owners voluntarily register rental properties after lead-safe practices are completed and a clearance examination passed
High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Vacuum Loaner Program	Families with children	68 HEPA Vacuums available for loan through Ohio health departments and housing programs	Any family in need of a HEPA vacuum for cleaning lead-contaminated dust

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The following guidance is provided to assist housing projects or programs using federal or state funds awarded through Development's programs:

- Regardless of any information provided in these guidelines, grantees must follow all existing federal, state or local laws, regulations and procedures concerning lead-based paint. Awareness and adherence to these regulations is the responsibility of the agency performing or contracting for housing rehabilitation activities. Procedures for distributing information on lead-based paint hazards, including appropriate disclosure notices, must be integrated into any and all housing-related activities.
- Local communities must develop local strategies for addressing lead-based paint in housing. This strategy needs to include policy on units with children who have Elevated Blood Lead levels, which, pursuant to the provisions of H.B. 248, requires lead hazard controls be applied by licensed lead abatement contractors.

- Except where all lead-based paint is removed, if lead hazard mitigation activities are performed on renter-occupied units financed with HUD funds or other funds covered by these policy guidelines, the owner of the units must incorporate a schedule of lead-based paint maintenance activities into regular building operations consistent with 24 CFR Part 35.935.
- If state funding is used to directly assist housing projects or activities constructed prior to 1978, both state regulatory requirements and 24 CFR Part 35 must be followed. (Direct state assistance excludes state bond financing, state or federal tax-credits, and pre-development assistance, unless federal assistance is also involved.)
- Agencies involved in lead-based paint hazard mitigation are encouraged to coordinate efforts with local governments, state and local health departments, Community Action Agencies, other nonprofit organizations, local housing authorities and private sector organizations wherever possible.

In addition to the efforts that Development plans to undertake as stated above, Ohio's State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) 2020- 2022 recognizes that environments in which people live, work, learn, and play all have an impact on an individual's health. Non-traditional health partners, such as Housing, Environment, Community Development, and Energy have a role in good health outcomes. In Ohio 13 state agencies and other non-traditional health partners participated in developing the SHIP. Health in All Policies is a collaborative approach that incorporates health into all decision making across agencies and service providers. The decade-long partnership between Development and the Ohio Department of Health is at the core of all policies statewide that address an individual's health with where they live, work, and play.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

In Ohio, H.B. 408 initiated welfare reform, known as Ohio Works First (OWF). OWF seeks to transition clients to self-sufficiency by placing a strong emphasis on obtaining and retaining paid employment. In addition to its many implications for OWF participants in terms of an emphasis on self-sufficiency through employment, new eligibility criteria and time limits, H.B. 408 contains many provisions that significantly change the way the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), and county agencies, particularly county Departments of Human Services, conduct business.

The ODJFS provides a seamless system for providing services to people looking for jobs and employers looking for workers. The ODJFS also collaborates with Development and the Departments of Education and Higher Education. These agencies will work directly with business and labor on workforce development activities. The ODJFS also administers the Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) Program, which is an integral part of Ohio's welfare reform efforts. Ohio's PRC Program provides work supports and other services to help low-income parents overcome immediate barriers to employment. It is funded through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. Those receiving assistance from other public assistance programs – including Disability Financial Assistance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also may be eligible for PRC services. Benefits and services are available for certain low-income families who need short-term help during a crisis or time of need, which includes parents of children under 18, including noncustodial parents if they live in Ohio and pregnant women or teens. A list of PRC quarterly reports that includes both statewide and county-level information can be found at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/DMRS/PRC/PRC1.stm>.

Through programs established by Development and through coordination with many of the efforts listed above, there are several systems in place to address this particular issue. The Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report provides the number of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses reported in the previous program year with HOME and CDBG funding, which includes contracting with businesses in low-income areas. ESG funding through the Homeless Crisis Response Program can provide financial assistance including rental assistance; rental application fees; rental arrears; security and utility deposits; utility payments; moving cost assistance and, in certain circumstances, motel and hotel vouchers. Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services, which includes case management; outreach and engagement; housing search and placement services; legal services and credit repair, are also eligible. HOPWA funding can provide limited case management, transportation and day care.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

Describe the standards and procedures that the state will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The OCD conducts monitoring visits at least once prior to grant close out. Also, both the OCD and OHFA staff provide technical assistance to CHIP and HDAP grantees, either via telephone, meetings at the state offices, or, if warranted, via site visits. Most post-award, onsite technical assistance is provided to CHIP grantees whose programs sometimes involve activities that are new to the local program or involve new local staff. HDAP grants are for projects, rather than programs, and are typically implemented by agencies that have considerable housing development experience. Thus, there is not a significant need for onsite, post-award technical assistance in most HDAP projects. The Community Investments Section also meet with CDBG Allocation grantees before application submission to ensure eligibility and national objective compliance. Generally, staff conducts a minimum of 30 monitoring/technical assistance visits during the program year (July 1 – June 30). Also, on a calendar year basis, Development's Office of Audit conducts financial audits of selected grant recipients. The OCD provides the Office of Audit with a selected list determined by each section supervisor based on grant size and grant and program complexity. The Office of Audit adds several recipients based on random selection of receipts and grant disbursements.

Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring visits examine some selected activities to determine that:

- Activities meet the OCD, state and/or HUD requirements.
- Communities are managing projects in a timely and responsible manner.
- Communities are implementing activities outlined in the application and grant agreement.

The visit is not intended to be a comprehensive, in-depth audit of all activities and programs undertaken by the grantee, nor do staff resources permit such an approach. Site visits are selected based on empirical evidence reviewed by management and community development/housing specialists regarding grantees' expertise, program complexity or number of grants administered by a particular recipient. The staff will monitor certain programmatic areas based on previous findings in that specific area or if the particular programmatic function has not been monitored in the past few years.

If the initial review by an OCD staff member uncovers specific problem areas, a program specialist (financial, procurement, acquisition/relocation, etc.) will be sent to conduct a detailed review of a particular program area.

After a monitoring visit, the staff person must conduct an exit conference with the grantee to review the monitoring results and describe any deficiencies found during the monitoring visit. Within 45 days following a monitoring visit, the staff person prepares a monitoring report that the section supervisor reviews. All monitoring tools and work papers must be placed in the Central File. Grantees have 30 days to respond to the monitoring report and are required to respond if the staff person lists a "finding" in the report.

A computerized monitoring tracking system enables the OCD staff to quickly determine problem areas and/or grantees that need monitoring as well as tracking to ensure that all grants are monitored prior to close out.

Monitoring Standards

There are two types of determinations that can be made due to a monitoring visit:

A “Finding” is a deficiency that is a direct law/regulation or grant agreement violation (which incorporates the application documents and attendant commitments). It also is insufficient documentation that substantiates the grantee followed grant or statutory requirements. All findings require the grantee to respond to and rectify the cited deficiency.

An “Advisory Concern” is not a violation, but any deficiency that may eventually lead to a violation and “finding”. It is the OCD staff person’s responsibility to track the outstanding findings and advisory concerns. If the grantee has not responded within the appropriate time, staff must contact the grantee in writing with follow-up letters until all issues are resolved. Once all issues are resolved, the OCD will send the grantee a written release.

Attachments:

Housing Needs Survey

Q1 What best describes your position?

Answered: 225 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	(no	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	85
Member of the public	0.00%)	24	70	0	
Program administrator	31.11%			70	
CEO/Director	20.89%	test		47	
Other (please specify)	48.00%			108	
TOTAL				225	
F#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE			

RESPONSES

RESPONSES

24 test

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

75 Transportation

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

RESPONSES

29.30% 80

26.74% 73

22.34% 61

Q3 Select the top five housing needs in your community(ies).

Answered: 225 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Availability of affordable housing	87.56%	197
Temporary or transitional housing Services to prevent homelessness	48.44%	109
Support services (text box for written response; text "Please specify the type of services.")	56.00%	126
Housing for elderly residents	11.11%	25
Housing for physically disabled residents	26.67%	60
Lead remediation	24.00%	54
Home weatherization	6.67%	15
Homeownership (downpayment assistance) Housing near transportation	15.56%	35
Housing for residents with other special needs Rental property maintenance	20.89%	47
Private-home property maintenance	35.11%	79
Tenant-based rental assistance	26.22%	59
Accessibility to medical services Other (please specify)	32.89%	74
	19.11%	43
	37.78%	85
	10.22%	23
	18.22%	41
Total Respondents: 225		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Housing near jobs or transportation to jobs	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	ACCESS TO FUNDING OTHER THAN CHIP	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	Rent assistance to prevent homelessness	10/4/2019 6:58 AM
4	Emergency Home Repairs for LMI residents	10/1/2019 6:15 AM
5	Basic assistance with property maintenance	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
6	Record expungement for evictions	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
7	Repairs for LMI homeowners	9/19/2019 9:25 AM
8	Utility assistance	9/18/2019 12:33 PM
9	Low income housing for	9/18/2019 5:44 AM
10	Mental Health/Substance use tx	9/17/2019 9:53 AM
11	Homemaker Personal Care Attendants	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
12	Case management	9/16/2019 5:36 AM
13	Limited HUD options	9/13/2019 5:18 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

14	long term case management	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
15	Emergency Shelter for transgender individuals	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
16	Utility Assistance, Bill Assistance, Appliances, Bed Bugs, Cleaning for elderly	9/13/2019 8:19 AM
17	Tax relief for historic homeowners in areas experiencing resurgence	9/13/2019 8:10 AM
18	Clearing legal issues-stigma Re. evictions	9/13/2019 3:45 AM
19	Residential treatment facilities for youth	9/12/2019 3:24 PM
20	Primarily services to prevent homelessness and utility assistance	9/12/2019 9:13 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

21	Services to keep hard to house people housed	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
22	Lack of rural public transportation	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
23	Intensive case management	9/11/2019 3:59 PM
24	landlords who do not address issues	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
25	homeless shelter	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
26	Housing for felons and registered sex offenders	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
27	assistance for SPMI folks to maintain med compliance and symptom stability	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
28	Educational programs for financial, medical, etc. lifestyle changes...wrap around services to prevent social service recidivism	9/11/2019 7:40 AM
29	TRANSPORTATION	9/11/2019 5:59 AM
30	Emergency housing for women and children of domestic violence	9/10/2019 12:39 PM
31	home repairs	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
32	transportation assistance	9/10/2019 8:08 AM
33	Housing for Medically Vulnerable, High Risk Pregnant Women.	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
34	affordable housing coordinator to help with search and applications.	9/10/2019 7:23 AM
35	Not enough HUD vouchers and/or units	9/10/2019 6:04 AM
36	multi-family housing in unincorporated areas of the County	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
37	Availability of livable housing	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
38	Second chance landlords	9/9/2019 2:39 PM
39	Housing for sex offenders and arsonists	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
41	Housing deterioration	9/9/2019 12:53 PM

Q6 Select all the groups below that you believe have the greatest difficulty accessing clean, decent and affordable housing.

Answered: 225 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Large families Small	68.00%	153
families Elderly	37.33%	84
residents Disabled	51.56%	116
residents Single	60.89%	137
individuals	47.11%	106
Extremely low-income families	84.00%	189
Very low-income families	76.89%	173
Low-income families Other	71.11%	160
(please specify)	12.44%	28
Total Respondents: 225		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	homeless	10/8/2019 8:17 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

2	felons/sex offenders	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
3	Single parents with children	10/1/2019 6:15 AM
4	special needs	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
5	Homeless	9/20/2019 8:20 AM
6	people with evictions or returning citizens, sex offenders	9/20/2019 6:26 AM
7	Residents with visible mental health symptoms	9/20/2019 4:41 AM
8	Anyone with low income, evictions, and felonies on record	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
9	Households in the 80-120% AMI range	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
10	Persons in recovery	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
11	The Homeless folks.	9/16/2019 6:46 AM
12	College graduates trying to return to area	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
13	Homeless youth	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
14	People supporting children of addicted or incarcerated parents	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
15	Multiple evictions	9/13/2019 6:06 AM
16	Returning Citizens, Transitional Age Youth (18 - 24)	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
17	Low Middle Class Families	9/12/2019 12:06 PM
18	Families with a member with SPMI	9/12/2019 9:13 AM
19	those with criminal, substance use, eviction history	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
20	Unaccompanied minors	9/11/2019 3:59 PM
21	mentally ill and substance-involved individuals	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
22	Felons and registered sex offenders	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
23	severe and pervasively mentally ill	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
24	families and individuals with criminal history, eviction history, etc.	9/11/2019 7:46 AM
25	Mother/Children of Domestic Violence, Registered sex offenders	9/10/2019 12:39 PM
26	Youth, aging out of foster care, or recently emancipated	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
27	Criminal history	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
28	the working poor often do not meet program requirements	9/9/2019 12:37 PM

Q8 What barriers to developing affordable housing (owner-occupied and renter-occupied) in your community(ies) do you believe exist?

Answered: 194 Skipped: 31

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Community acceptance, land, expenses	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	Too much of the existing affordable housing is substandard and rented by slum lords.	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	There are no incentives to builders and developers. Too many abatements and incentives for high- rent projects in already desirable areas.	10/8/2019 8:17 AM
4	Developers cannot see a good return on non-student housing development. How can we create some incentives to reverse that?	10/4/2019 8:36 AM
5	Per square foot cost of development driven up by reliance on low income housing tax credits. Unsustainable costs such as multiple high-priced lawyers, rigid requirements that don't allow for individual community circumstances, development costs have priced out small non-profit developers; corruption in leadership that Diverts money for personal agendas	10/4/2019 6:58 AM
6	Finding vouchers or subsidies to assist tenants	10/2/2019 7:34 PM
7	city politics, state level, no tax breaks, slumlords with properties not habitable.	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
8	An increase in Developer Owned properties and high-income units	10/2/2019 10:46 AM
9	The trust between both parties. If you offer an affordable home can you trust the renter to take care of it?	10/1/2019 6:27 AM
10	Living wage employment and transportation	10/1/2019 6:15 AM
11	COST	10/1/2019 3:47 AM
12	cost, lack of knowledge of obtaining state/grant funding	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
13	Cost, space, and available housing stock	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
14	Lack of developer incentives, locating good building sites with water and sewer availability	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
15	Attracting developers	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
16	To high cost and rent to other people are low life	9/29/2019 3:34 AM
17	leadership NIMBY	9/27/2019 7:57 AM
18	willing landlords	9/27/2019 7:22 AM
19	Not enough developers Not enough resources	9/27/2019 6:20 AM
20	The proportion necessary for greater affordable housing vs. those in permanent housing and the perception that paying industries have in coming to areas is greater affordable housing	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
21	High cost of property and infrastructure development	9/26/2019 7:33 AM
22	Lack of motivation	9/24/2019 5:42 AM
23	Lack of subsidies for construction and rents.	9/20/2019 11:07 AM
24	not sure	9/20/2019 10:50 AM
25	Not enough housing	9/20/2019 8:20 AM
26	working class and poor people are being ignored by housing developers. They are developing housing that most people in the city cannot afford. Rents are too high.	9/20/2019 7:28 AM
27	THERE IS NO POLITICAL WILL STARTING WITH THE MAYOR to support new affordable rental for families.	9/20/2019 6:26 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

29	The belief that affordable housing is not needed. Owners rent homes for higher prices to limit low income families being able to rent the home.	9/19/2019 1:05 PM
30	Property ownership is seen as a path to financial stability in our culture. Those who own property are looking to make the most profit possible, at the least risk possible. Those who own property see those with any type of record or low income as high risk in housing, and would rather avoid it altogether. If individuals had higher incomes, landlords would worry less about risk, and about their unit being filled.	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
31	Zoning regulations and community support	9/19/2019 11:00 AM
32	Cost...rental subsidies are not available for those unwilling to work who don't have income.	9/19/2019 10:07 AM
33	Lack of capital to invest in development.	9/19/2019 9:25 AM
34	no housing for low-income, housing for low-income is often "slum lords"	9/19/2019 6:40 AM
35	n/a	9/19/2019 5:10 AM
36	Rehab costs, overly restrictive and exclusionary zoning	9/18/2019 12:33 PM
37	Biggest problem seems to be "College Towns" where the student housing market skews the market and artificially raises rents for entire market.	9/18/2019 7:50 AM
38	state and government funding	9/18/2019 7:42 AM
39	Low-income housing is not viewed positively by community at large and leaders.	9/18/2019 5:44 AM
40	Funding	9/18/2019 5:21 AM
41	Not enough for our poor communities	9/18/2019 5:18 AM
42	Lack of capital being streamed to the region and a lack of interest in Southeastern Ohio	9/18/2019 5:16 AM
43	down payment assistance, not enough tax-credit properties with set asides for individuals with disabilities, congregating all individuals with low income in one area/township doesn't allow individuals choice and makes access to community difficult, lack of vouchers, limited housing stock that is affordable, home buyer education is not geared to individuals with intellectual disabilities, individuals on SSI/SSDI can't afford to live on own-must have roommates.	9/18/2019 5:03 AM
44	Building code challenges/Revenue	9/18/2019 4:31 AM
45	Lack of available gap funding. Lack of available land or buildings to provide new housing. Overly complicated approvals and entitlement processes that allow communities to prevent affordable housing to occur in areas where it is most needed.	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
46	There are not any developers interested in such a project	9/17/2019 1:33 PM
47	limited locations that provide water, gas, etc.	9/17/2019 11:37 AM
48	expensive land contracts	9/17/2019 11:21 AM
49	Available space for growth.	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
50	lack of support from City government/leaders no incentives	9/17/2019 9:40 AM
51	lack of single floor plan or accessible affordable units	9/17/2019 7:34 AM
52	No affordable housing. Not a lot of rental support or mortgage assistance.	9/17/2019 7:29 AM
53	Large lot zoning. High land costs. High income.	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
54	Cost to construct housing (materials and labor) make affordable homes difficult to provide. Difficult to build a 2-bedroom home for under \$150,000.	9/17/2019 6:19 AM
55	No jobs to help builders to want to build homes.	9/17/2019 4:04 AM
56	Most of the jobs here are service oriented minimum wage jobs that do not pay enough to cover rent and utilities	9/16/2019 6:51 PM
57	Current housing stock is aging; insufficient investment interest to develop aging properties via renovation; insufficient empty lot/space to build new structure that is located with central transportation to necessary amenities; stigma within neighborhood/community	9/16/2019 1:06 PM
58	For those looking to purchase a home...the need for down payment assistance. Re: those that rent...more landlords offering homes to rent at affordable prices	9/16/2019 11:18 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

59	Landlords raised their rent when the oil and gas boom hit but now local people cannot afford the cost.	9/16/2019 10:58 AM
60	Community members accepting the need for affordable housing in their own communities	9/16/2019 10:28 AM
61	lack of subsidy	9/16/2019 10:10 AM
62	Developing affordable housing is a struggle because most people who rent homes in the area rent to college students	9/16/2019 10:09 AM
63	Cost and the willingness to work with individuals and families	9/16/2019 9:54 AM
64	developers keep building high end housing and expecting higher rent/price. Stigma of living near lower income (average income) families/people	9/16/2019 9:10 AM
65	money, our area has lost several plants in the past few years. There are little to no jobs here. Training of workers to a trade would help	9/16/2019 7:48 AM
66	not enough HUD vouchers and landlords who won't accept HUD vouchers	9/16/2019 7:19 AM
67	Tax Credits?	9/16/2019 6:46 AM
68	Several housing units re being developed	9/16/2019 6:40 AM
69	Lack of resources and long-term sustainable funds	9/16/2019 6:18 AM
70	Community support for low income housing; some citizens believe low income housing comes with increased crime, issues with neighbors, etc.	9/16/2019 5:39 AM
71	Funding to build and continuing operating funds	9/16/2019 5:36 AM
72	NIMBY	9/16/2019 5:06 AM
73	greed of larger organizations/companies not caring about those who need a place to live and displace those who are low income	9/16/2019 4:34 AM
74	lack of funding NIMBY	9/14/2019 4:28 AM
75	Limited access to water/sewer resources Cost of land due to shale play	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
76	Nimby, cost of living is high for everyone	9/13/2019 5:15 PM
77	Too many developers coming in and reaping tax incentives, but not really investing in the community as a whole. Often times, Council will allow tax incentives with an agreement that a developer will offer affordable housing, but "affordable" is not defined as truly affordable and it only lasts for a few years before they raise rent.	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
78	City has not streamlined project approval & permitting process	9/13/2019 12:16 PM
79	lack of developer to building affordable housing	9/13/2019 12:05 PM
80	Landlords do not accept section 8 Rent increases New properties are expensive	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
81	Affordable housing stock	9/13/2019 9:37 AM
82	Lack of homeownership education, Rent Reasonable units, lower wage jobs	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
83	Price of land, land availability, money, poverty	9/13/2019 8:19 AM
84	Funding to build new or remodel current ones. All new housing is built on the outer areas of Toledo where people from the intercity cannot go.	9/13/2019 8:13 AM
85	Prejudice, zoning, speculators	9/13/2019 8:10 AM
86	Lack of understanding what is actually affordable to most residents	9/13/2019 7:59 AM
87	Even in the areas I would want to live in the property tax and income tax levels are prohibitive	9/13/2019 7:15 AM
88	politics	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
89	Shortage of available rentals and affordable leasing.	9/13/2019 6:08 AM
90	Landlords are not willing to take a risk on peoples with no income or multiple eviction. Many people make minimum wage and are not able to maintain housing and many of the units they can afford are usually in depressed high crime areas. In addition, the lower income units are not kept, may have rodents and do not pass a HUD habitability inspection.	9/13/2019 6:06 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

91	Limited number of spaces	9/13/2019 5:57 AM
92	i think it's the lack of respect that tenant have for the landlords	9/13/2019 5:25 AM
93	capital, jobs, responsible tenants	9/13/2019 5:19 AM
94	Lack of incentives for investment	9/13/2019 5:12 AM
95	Not many FMR apartments are in safe and clean areas that people are willing to live in	9/13/2019 4:43 AM
96	Lack of programmed opportunities or limited knowledge of such	9/13/2019 3:45 AM
97	Suburban parochial values placed on detached SF large lot housing stock. Local financial institutions lack of support for the development of affordable housing.	9/13/2019 2:22 AM
98	Availability of suitable sites to develop units within area of other services and job opportunities. Need for scattered site development that is at a higher development cost.	9/12/2019 6:23 PM
99	Lack of follow-through of potential tenants	9/12/2019 3:24 PM
100	people like myself would like to buy houses and rent them out but my credit isn't the best to get a loan to do so	9/12/2019 1:53 PM
101	Dual university living driving costs up due to predatory tactics	9/12/2019 1:00 PM
102	Finding land, cost to build and/or renovate, lack of agencies in the community developing affordable housing, complex grant applications, having a combination of funder requirements is challenging to administer.	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
103	Property Values	9/12/2019 12:51 PM
104	Zoning, lack of property to build on that is accessible to services and amenities.	9/12/2019 12:29 PM
105	The stigma that follows people with low income.	9/12/2019 12:25 PM
106	cost	9/12/2019 12:16 PM
107	Cost to build, locations available	9/12/2019 12:06 PM
108	Funding & lack of community support.	9/12/2019 11:46 AM
109	stereo type community members who say not in my back yard for low income housing or affordable housing	9/12/2019 11:10 AM
110	Racial discrimination	9/12/2019 10:42 AM
111	NO FUNDING MONOPOLY OF LAND OWNERSHIP	9/12/2019 10:41 AM
112	Lack of income to pay for decent housing/housing too expensive	9/12/2019 10:27 AM
113	NIMBY Fear of people who are disabled, especially severely mentally disabled	9/12/2019 10:24 AM
114	Costs and location	9/12/2019 9:13 AM
115	located in student rental area, no transportation or resources beyond city limits, overpriced land	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
116	No federal programs developing new affordable housing other than LIHTC which for Columbus only means a few hundred new units per year while needing 54,000.	9/12/2019 8:48 AM
117	Most of the people who want to build housing within the community has a target audience of college students due to being able to make more money	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
118	Securing funding, finding a location that meets all the criteria for funding	9/12/2019 8:32 AM
119	money to do it	9/12/2019 8:24 AM
120	zoning regulations preventing smaller square footage homes, lack of incentives for communities to have rental units, discrimination	9/12/2019 7:39 AM
121	local opposition to affordable housing	9/12/2019 7:23 AM
122	Funding - so expensive to make these projects work	9/12/2019 7:04 AM
123	Money! Everyone wants to make a profit--not much profit when building affordable housing. HFH in Defiance county disbanded--was a wonderful resource! Tax credits do not serve the lower income populations! Time it takes to apply for and receive SS for disabled	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
124	multiple contributors	9/12/2019 6:38 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

125	gentrifying pockets of low-income housing and pushing people out to areas with no jobs and no transportation cost of housing exceeds income- too low of minimum wage	9/12/2019 5:56 AM
126	Belpre area, Affordable monthly rent for the elderly to live in a decent and safe place. A shortage of home repair, maintenance for the elderly to remain in the own home.	9/12/2019 5:44 AM
127	access to transportation. access to services in the home, access to quality schools, NIMBY	9/12/2019 4:57 AM
128	Funds to develop/build more low-income affordable housing for rent or ownership (rent to own or assistance to purchase)	9/12/2019 4:04 AM
129	Location, lack of investors	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
130	Location / Safety /	9/11/2019 4:58 PM
131	Ignorant and uneducated landlords. No affordable Housing in area	9/11/2019 4:39 PM
132	landlords charging well above FMR	9/11/2019 3:59 PM
133	I wish I knew	9/11/2019 2:47 PM
134	banks in the area don't have the money to loan out, and national banks look at the area and won't take a chance.	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
135	Lack of interest by the local bureaucracy in housing options the poor and working poor.	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
136	Non that I am aware of	9/11/2019 10:38 AM
137	Housing is extremely costly. Taxes are very high. People are uncomfortable with the process of buying a home. Many people don't understand how this affects their Social Security income and other benefits	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
138	The lack of access to capital to rehab vacant housing.	9/11/2019 10:30 AM
139	mostly low income	9/11/2019 10:07 AM
140	Cost of construction, lack of affordable home builders, lack of funds to maintain home	9/11/2019 8:59 AM
141	Attitudes against renters,	9/11/2019 8:57 AM
142	lack of community support "not in our back yard" mentality	9/11/2019 8:38 AM
143	low income transportation lack of medical & mental health services lack of cell, cable & internet services poor water service or no service at all	9/11/2019 8:09 AM
144	I don't know	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
145	Smaller populations in rural areas are not attractive to developers. smaller projects mean greater admin costs per unit. Some rural areas may also have infrastructure issues or staffing difficulties.	9/11/2019 7:46 AM
146	Neighborhood deterioration	9/11/2019 7:40 AM
147	Limitations on staff time in local, rural communities to do the leg work; lack of suitable land for new development d/t hills, flood plain, public infrastructure; lack of local funding to match state and federal resources	9/11/2019 7:36 AM
148	-Inadequate locations for community access w/t transportation	9/11/2019 7:31 AM
149	Credit access	9/11/2019 7:00 AM
150	owners of the renter-occupied homes do not do upkeep on property.	9/11/2019 6:05 AM
151	Transportation, exclusionary zoning, high rents and utilities	9/11/2019 5:59 AM
152	management companies make their own rules on top of Hud rules.	9/11/2019 5:48 AM
153	Building costs (materials, labor - everything involved in putting the house up).	9/11/2019 4:55 AM
154	Lower income base. Not enough manufacturing. More fast food	9/10/2019 10:11 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

155	Landlords on complexes usually show poor maintenance on the units .	9/10/2019 8:18 PM
156	People do not want to rent to low income people	9/10/2019 1:29 PM
157	lack of resources	9/10/2019 12:41 PM
158	1. Lack of additional Project Based or Tenant Based vouchers. 2. Long waiting list. 3. Communities not wanting Affordable Housing Buildings in their neighborhoods,	9/10/2019 12:39 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

159	renters don't care, "nothing parties like a rental" is true for a reason	9/10/2019 11:56 AM
160	Transparency in the home purchasing process	9/10/2019 11:41 AM
161	lack of housing	9/10/2019 11:24 AM
162	the cost to build	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
163	Prices	9/10/2019 10:50 AM
164	Cost of development. For new construction builders build where they can get the highest return.	9/10/2019 10:31 AM
165	historic communities are expensive. Cheap places are not in the best parts of town	9/10/2019 9:38 AM
166	Contractors are not building in our area. Jobs do not pay a living wage.	9/10/2019 9:17 AM
167	Locations	9/10/2019 9:11 AM
168	need far outweighs available affordable units. Then finding landlords that take care of their properties.	9/10/2019 8:08 AM
169	Funding for development and operations. NIMBY	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
170	not enough housing stock developers only want to invest in high-end housing	9/10/2019 7:34 AM
171	housing has gone up, therefore, landlords have to make a living and housing has increased	9/10/2019 7:30 AM
172	landlords can get higher rents on the open market and some are not willing to accept rent subsidies	9/10/2019 7:23 AM
173	Safety, space and slumlords.	9/10/2019 7:19 AM
174	Lack of local home builders	9/10/2019 7:18 AM
175	cost vs. appraisal competitiveness of tax credits to develop projects	9/10/2019 7:17 AM
176	Funding to build	9/10/2019 6:43 AM
177	Expenses for new housing, lack of support	9/10/2019 6:39 AM
178	The cost to build the housing. The rising cost of materials and lot prices. Not enough builders to make anything competitive pricing so it is affordable.	9/10/2019 5:45 AM
179	Lack of tax credit opportunities to increase investments. Political negativity towards mixed income properties.	9/10/2019 5:44 AM
180	hesitance to develop adequate multi-family housing outside of urban areas of the County	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
181	Inflated prices due to Gas and Oil company workers in need of housing. Lack of options for those seeking housing.	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
182	Landlords are afraid to rent because of renters causing damage. Tenants need to be closer to town. Not enough housing in the area for the amount of people.	9/10/2019 5:12 AM
183	There is not much available land to develop so developers would need to purchase existing structures and tear down in most cases. We have a lot of "bad" property owners who think their structure is worth much more than it actually is, so it does not always make sense cost wise for developers. There is a stigma attached to "affordable housing" so neighbors don't want it near them.	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
184	lack of funds	9/10/2019 4:44 AM
185	Cost of Infrastructure to support new home development	9/10/2019 4:19 AM
186	Money, willingness of power brokers	9/10/2019 4:09 AM
187	Demand, neighborhoods don't want housing in their neighborhood, crime	9/9/2019 2:39 PM
188	Not enough low-income tax credits, grants or loans to support landlords in developing new affordable housing or repairing current affordable housing	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
189	Landlords do not want to rent to people with evictions. Community development that increases the cost of rent	9/9/2019 1:41 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

190	There isn't a lot of money in building low income housing. But it is needed badly.	9/9/2019 1:06 PM
191	The economics of building new affordable housing in low density rural counties.	9/9/2019 12:53 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

192	NIMBY	9/9/2019 12:45 PM
193	lack of investors/developers. Cost of development is too high, especially with the new Residential Building Code requirements	9/9/2019 12:37 PM
194	Prejudice, political apathy, high property values	9/9/2019 12:37 PM

Q9 What issues make it difficult to find qualified contractors to make necessary repairs in the counties/regions that you serve?

Answered: 181 Skipped: 44

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	N/A	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	There is a lack of contractors overall. The contractors who are available and willing to work with federal/state funding are few and far between. State requirements are making it more difficult to keep interested contractors to work with state/federal funding.	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	I know of none.	10/4/2019 8:36 AM
4	Public funds used to hire contractors outside of county creates unfair competition	10/4/2019 6:58 AM
5	Need funds to pay the contractors	10/2/2019 7:34 PM
6	They want to profit and it is business instead of service to society. Cost and profits derail repairs.	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
7	None	10/1/2019 6:27 AM
8	COST	10/1/2019 3:47 AM
9	contractors have lots of work right now, can pick and choose the jobs they want to take on	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
10	there are a lot large jobs on the market right now and the smaller jobs are not getting the attention that they need.	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
11	contractors have a difficult time keeping reliable help.	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
12	Small number of available contractors	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
13	They want to much money and city has not enough to pay for it.	9/29/2019 3:34 AM
14	The good ones are always busy	9/27/2019 7:57 AM
15	competition lack of qualified contractors with enough capacity to meet the demand/need	9/27/2019 6:20 AM
16	Lack of individuals wanting to or receiving training	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
17	Building code restrictions, They can't make money	9/26/2019 7:33 AM
18	Cost	9/24/2019 5:42 AM
19	good licensed contractors are in high demand; hard to get them; they likely have issues keeping reliable workers.	9/23/2019 11:05 AM
20	High demand for contractors across the state and lack of trade schools replacing workers who have left the workforce.	9/20/2019 11:07 AM
21	not sure	9/20/2019 10:50 AM
22	I am not sure possibly cost	9/20/2019 8:20 AM
23	Workers are focused on building the housing that no one can afford and are not available to assist other areas.	9/20/2019 7:28 AM
24	shortage of contractors and they are aging, most are in their 50's or older, many younger ones left the construction field during the downturn and have not come back	9/20/2019 6:26 AM
25	unknown	9/20/2019 4:41 AM
26	Unsure	9/19/2019 1:05 PM
27	I am not educated in this area but am willing to bet that wages have to do with it.	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
28	individual finances	9/19/2019 11:00 AM
29	Contractors fail to return calls or provide bids for repairs.	9/19/2019 10:07 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

30	Small population, many contractors work elsewhere	9/19/2019 9:25 AM
31	Price	9/19/2019 6:40 AM
32	n/a	9/19/2019 5:10 AM
33	no trusted/ qualified companies	9/18/2019 8:41 AM
34	Lack of Funds	9/18/2019 7:50 AM
35	You don't know who to trust	9/18/2019 7:42 AM
36	We had a devastating tornado in 2019 which has made this already existing need even worse.	9/18/2019 5:44 AM
37	Funding	9/18/2019 5:21 AM
38	The funds, and the number of trustworthy contractors.	9/18/2019 5:18 AM
39	Lack of capital being streamed into the region, as well as a lack of educational opportunities that help to train qualified contractors	9/18/2019 5:16 AM
40	affordability, availability	9/18/2019 5:03 AM
41	Labor shortages mean higher labor costs.	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
42	There are not enough contractors interested in meeting all the requirements of the CHIP program	9/17/2019 1:33 PM
43	lack of skills	9/17/2019 11:37 AM
44	affordable contractors	9/17/2019 11:21 AM
45	N/A	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
46	not having enough hcbs waiver certified contractors	9/17/2019 7:34 AM
47	Lack of income.	9/17/2019 7:29 AM
48	Distance between sites. Only one small city within the catchment area. Cost.	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
49	There is high demand for qualified contractors, making prices high and waiting lists long.	9/17/2019 6:19 AM
50	To expensive	9/17/2019 4:04 AM
51	People cannot afford to pay for repairs	9/16/2019 6:51 PM
52	high cost; high demand for service creates wait time; low market options	9/16/2019 1:06 PM
53	The requirements of RRP Certification/Standards and Practices, and Lead Abatement are the two (2) largest objections by contractors. In addition to this....the lack of the State to increase the max. OR funds in order to keep up with the continued increase cost of materials & labor. Also, the competition with other agencies/other grants (i.e. lead abatement via State of OH Health Dept grant funds) which run concurrent with CHIP and contractors are paid "far more in excess for lead abatement via the Health Dept. funds than CHIP funds. Finally, the traditional "go to contractors" are now getting older...retiring or choosing to do strictly private work where they make more money as times are good for them currently what with a strong economy.	9/16/2019 11:18 AM
54	cost of affording the repairs	9/16/2019 10:58 AM
55	Getting a contractor to show up is difficult	9/16/2019 10:09 AM
56	Cost and reputable services	9/16/2019 9:54 AM
57	money, length of time to wait on repairs and making sure contractors are honest	9/16/2019 9:10 AM
58	Costs. unwillingness to stick their necks out to complete a job for less money and do it right.	9/16/2019 7:48 AM
59	Cost of repairs and honest contractors	9/16/2019 7:46 AM
60	unknown	9/16/2019 7:19 AM
61	Not enough skilled persons for the trade of work.	9/16/2019 6:46 AM
62	Do not know	9/16/2019 6:40 AM
63	none	9/16/2019 6:18 AM
64	Unsure	9/16/2019 5:39 AM
65	n/a	9/16/2019 5:36 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

66	unsure	9/16/2019 4:34 AM
67	Low inventory of contractors Aging of contractors	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
68	Affordability	9/13/2019 5:15 PM
69	I do not know	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
70	Large, high-quality contractors are not interested in working on smaller projects.	9/13/2019 12:16 PM
71	too busy or they are more money that an individual is able to pay	9/13/2019 12:05 PM
72	Affordability Home is in someone else's name, so they cannot get financial assistance from VSC for repairs.	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
73	None	9/13/2019 9:37 AM
74	Pricing of services, dependability of contractors, lack of experienced companies	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
75	If they are good contractors, they have plenty of work already. Contractors starting out don't have the capital to support paying labor and materials while they wait to be paid. Lead RRP. Bonding (good credit). Too much work not enough contractors in general.	9/13/2019 8:19 AM
76	Most of our counties we serve are rural. Contractors like to work in bigger areas.	9/13/2019 8:13 AM
77	Demand is too high, not enough skilled laborers in the market	9/13/2019 8:10 AM
78	Discrimination against females. We are charged more and jerked around even among qualified contractors	9/13/2019 7:15 AM
79	RRP lead certification requirements, and many contractors don't want to deal with excessive paperwork of what they call a "government program"	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
80	Contractors can be very expensive and may take a few days before they can do the work.	9/13/2019 6:08 AM
81	Cost	9/13/2019 6:06 AM
82	A limited number of contractors.	9/13/2019 5:57 AM
83	the pay and the time	9/13/2019 5:25 AM
84	Contractor workforce is not a problem. The problem is 73% of population is low to middle income in Nelsonville.	9/13/2019 5:19 AM
85	Lack of skilled workers	9/13/2019 5:12 AM
86	lack of landlord knowledge on what they need to do legally	9/13/2019 4:43 AM
87	Lack of money	9/13/2019 3:45 AM
88	Several issues are primarily but not totally responsible: an absence of building codes, the licensure & bonding of qualified contractors, the decentralization of the related permitting processes in the more rural areas.	9/13/2019 2:22 AM
89	Reduced number of individuals being trained in these trades. Many are small businesses that do not have sufficient capital to upfront the cost of a partial or entire job before payment.	9/12/2019 6:23 PM
90	N/A	9/12/2019 3:24 PM
91	they are either crooks or to high	9/12/2019 1:53 PM
92	lack of availability means you can't readily relocate if an issue arises.	9/12/2019 1:00 PM
93	Cost for quality work. Finding qualified contractors willing to go through red tape of federal/state funding and abide by all requirements.	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
94	Good reliable contractors I believe are harder to find anywhere but in low income areas it is worse due to the families not being able to afford much so they are forced to settle with contractors they can afford.	9/12/2019 12:51 PM
95	Lack of contractors who often can't meet need because they don't have the manpower.	9/12/2019 12:29 PM
96	There is a large population that is not qualified but can somewhat complete the work. Usually corners are cut.	9/12/2019 12:25 PM
97	cost	9/12/2019 12:16 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

98	Flood zones, location of homes away from big cities where contractors are from, cost for contractors	9/12/2019 12:06 PM
99	Unwilling to complete state process/requirements Lack of state offered training, classes need to be provided quarterly/region.	9/12/2019 11:46 AM
100	I am not aware of this	9/12/2019 11:10 AM
101	High costs	9/12/2019 10:42 AM
102	FUNDING	9/12/2019 10:41 AM
103	High repair costs	9/12/2019 10:27 AM
104	A shortage of them of contractors, especially for window repair. It's also really difficult to find them, other than Angie's List or Better Business Bureau.	9/12/2019 10:24 AM
105	Unknown	9/12/2019 9:13 AM
106	people cannot afford the contractors price, lack of experienced contractors to do the job.	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
107	High prices to do Maintenance	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
108	Ohio Development Services requires lead risk assessment certification	9/12/2019 8:32 AM
109	far out locations which are hard to find contractors to service	9/12/2019 8:24 AM
110	Unsure, residents cannot afford, lack of trades people available due to demand	9/12/2019 7:39 AM
111	lack of qualified and interest contractors	9/12/2019 7:04 AM
112	There aren't many qualified contractors. Qualified contractors are having a difficult time finding capable workers--due to drug addictions and lack of motivation/responsibility	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
113	isolated geography and supply/ demand	9/12/2019 6:38 AM
114	too much work, too few contractors, not enough people entering the fields needed for contracting services- time to get students back to working for a living	9/12/2019 5:56 AM
115	The cost of the honest contractors and the cost of repairs compared to the Social Security payment to the elderly. Some elders are over the poverty guidelines by a few dollars and therefore are not eligible for any help/programs	9/12/2019 5:44 AM
116	Expense and availability	9/12/2019 4:57 AM
117	We have plenty of qualified contractors. However, it would be assistance for families or owners who rent to pay for such repairs	9/12/2019 4:04 AM
118	Lack of employable workers, worker injury coverage (affordability)	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
119	Lack of respect for others property. Educational for the renter and the owner	9/11/2019 4:58 PM
120	None	9/11/2019 4:39 PM
121	cost of contractors lack of contractors	9/11/2019 3:59 PM
122	Not sure	9/11/2019 2:47 PM
123	cost, and the willingness to put money into an investment that does not add value	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
124	I don't know	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
125	there are long waiting list for the few contractors in the area	9/11/2019 10:38 AM
126	There are not many qualified contractors in the area. Those that exist are extremely costly and often take far too long to get the work done. There are as many unqualified people who are willing to try to do the work that mess it up and people are stuck getting it fixed twice	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
127	Overpriced and quality contractors are difficult to locate.	9/11/2019 10:30 AM
128	low income	9/11/2019 10:07 AM
129	Requirements are much stricter than open market. Good economy sends good contractors to open market.	9/11/2019 8:59 AM
130	Cost!	9/11/2019 8:57 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

131	materials too expensive for them to do reasonably priced work. Contractors not wanting to work with agencies because they have "heard bad things about the agency/ place"	9/11/2019 8:38 AM
132	very few in the Meigs County lack of communication (cable, cell, & internet) transportation affordable	9/11/2019 8:09 AM
133	affordability	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
134	Affordability	9/11/2019 7:40 AM
135	Not sure	9/11/2019 7:36 AM
136	-Reputable resource knowledge -Affordability	9/11/2019 7:31 AM
137	Dependability	9/11/2019 7:00 AM
138	This is not an issue in Defiance County	9/11/2019 6:37 AM
139	They only want to take on big contracting jobs. Contractors do not return calls.	9/11/2019 6:21 AM
140	unknown	9/11/2019 6:05 AM
141	Lack of reliable contractors.	9/11/2019 5:59 AM
142	high price of labor	9/11/2019 5:48 AM
143	There are fewer people who do the skilled trades.	9/11/2019 4:55 AM
144	Not enough. Long wait times	9/10/2019 10:11 PM
145	Too expensive	9/10/2019 9:28 PM
146	Not enough that can pass a drug test .	9/10/2019 8:18 PM
147	cost	9/10/2019 1:29 PM
148	N/A	9/10/2019 12:39 PM
149	cost	9/10/2019 11:56 AM
150	Lack of contractors in the area that seek other beneficial licensing and accreditation outside of needed ones.	9/10/2019 11:41 AM
151	not a lot of contractors in rural southeast Ohio	9/10/2019 11:24 AM
152	having the EPA certification; they are all busy - not enough contractors	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
153	Not enough affordable contractors	9/10/2019 10:50 AM
154	Younger folks are not entering the construction field	9/10/2019 10:31 AM
155	n/a	9/10/2019 9:38 AM
156	Outdated Contractor Price Guide	9/10/2019 9:17 AM
157	renters contacting landlords who have no maintenance	9/10/2019 9:11 AM
158	Large contractors do not want small jobs that an average homeowner may have. They may also have less workers than they can fill jobs with. Smaller handymen can be lacking in skills and ethics. Levels of new talent into the pipeline is lacking for skilled trade.	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
159	Not enough of them!	9/10/2019 7:34 AM
160	the families are low come. money have to come from the government. some people don't want to go through the hassle of waiting to get paid by the government.	9/10/2019 7:30 AM
161	Good contractors are already booked with work .	9/10/2019 7:23 AM
162	Safety, greed and lack of empathy.	9/10/2019 7:19 AM
163	Many contractors were driven out of business in last recession	9/10/2019 7:18 AM
164	lack of required credentialing/licensing	9/10/2019 7:17 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

issue. Contractors available but people cannot afford the repairs when combining contractor and material costs. And building is out of the question for most.

9/10/2019 6:43 AM

166

Regulations

9/10/2019 6:39 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

167	Not enough contractors. Not enough training. We have programs in place to train people, but it isn't the first choice of many people to become a contractor.	9/10/2019 5:45 AM
168	Lack of certified lead abaters. Competition with larger housing repairs in counties affected by storms.	9/10/2019 5:44 AM
169	not enough qualified contractors are willing to take on smaller repair jobs	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
170	Costs; limited numbers of contractors	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
171	Not enough workers or it is too expensive.	9/10/2019 5:12 AM
172	Contractors are very busy doing work that doesn't have a lot of the requirements that something like the CHIP program requires.	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
173	Competition between homeowners that are capable of financing improvement and those that lack financial resources	9/10/2019 4:19 AM
174	Not sure	9/10/2019 4:09 AM
175	High cost, low revenue with affordable housing	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
176	Funding	9/9/2019 1:41 PM
177	Many contractors just don't call you back and many low income and elderly can't afford a contractor.	9/9/2019 1:06 PM
178	Contractors make more money in the private sector since the economy is going well. Consequently, they are not interested in CHIP work, which has extensive requirements for lead training, etc.	9/9/2019 12:53 PM
179	Contractors say too much red tape with CDBG and CHIP programs to bid on rehab and home repair projects. Takes too long to get paid.	9/9/2019 12:45 PM
180	shortage of contractors, especially trades	9/9/2019 12:37 PM
181	Not enough business - too many requirements for CHIP and other programs	9/9/2019 12:37 PM

Q10 What specific solutions would you suggest for increasing the contractor workforce in your area?

Answered: 151 Skipped: 74

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	N/A	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	Standards are needed, but some kind of incentive needs to be made available to attract qualified contractors. Currently local contractors do not need to do these jobs. CHIP is a disaster in rural areas and contractors have enough options for work and do not need to do these projects.	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	I think we have an adequate supply, but rates are high, possibly higher than elsewhere in our county due to student rental impact.	10/4/2019 8:36 AM
4	Develop interest and readiness of students to learn skills at a younger age	10/4/2019 6:58 AM
5	Tax incentives and collaboration with business and out of state investors.	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
6	None	10/1/2019 6:27 AM
7	AFFORDABLE WAGE	10/1/2019 3:47 AM
8	development of partnerships with trade schools (i.e. Mid-East Ohio Vocational School) and contractors to train students with the purpose of future employment	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
9	Vocational training to increase the number of capable contractors	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
10	Low cost	9/29/2019 3:34 AM
11	apprentice programs	9/27/2019 7:57 AM
12	partnerships with the local Workforce Development Board partnerships with vocational schools and community colleges	9/27/2019 6:20 AM
13	Promotion to youth	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
14	????????????????	9/26/2019 7:33 AM
15	Affordable health and retirement benefits	9/24/2019 5:42 AM
16	Career tech training for students and adults	9/23/2019 11:05 AM
17	Investment in trade schools	9/20/2019 11:07 AM
18	not sure	9/20/2019 10:50 AM
19	Consistently offer programs such as Youthbuild and provide mentoring opportunities and training on how to manage business as a self-employed contractor.	9/20/2019 6:26 AM
20	unsure	9/19/2019 1:05 PM
21	Higher wages, actual employment (i.e. not a temp job/independent contractor).	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
22	I don't have any	9/19/2019 11:00 AM
23	Subsidize training and permitting	9/19/2019 9:25 AM
24	Train local individuals to be contractors	9/19/2019 6:40 AM
25	n/a	9/19/2019 5:10 AM
26	higher guidelines for companies to meet	9/18/2019 8:41 AM
27	Re-Enact the old WPA program.	9/18/2019 7:50 AM
28	not sure	9/18/2019 7:42 AM
29	Recruiting and training high school students to work in these areas.	9/18/2019 5:44 AM
30	More training and higher wages	9/18/2019 5:21 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

31	I am not sure	9/18/2019 5:18 AM
32	Increase educational opportunities for those in the region to become contractors. Better grant opportunities to fund housing projects.	9/18/2019 5:16 AM
33	Training programs that are available in community centers and accessible via transit.	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
34	Less requirements for contractors that we can use for the CHIP program	9/17/2019 1:33 PM
35	training for the individuals who want to obtain the skill	9/17/2019 11:37 AM
36	more grant funding for lower income people	9/17/2019 11:21 AM
37	N/A	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
38	Marketing the service or the availability to provide this service- Looking at the requirements to provide the service (i.e. currently to become a provider agency it costs \$!600 to become an "agency provider" which most businesses would be registering under except individual contractors)	9/17/2019 7:34 AM
39	It may be cheaper to hire full time staff to do repairs on different sites, than to hire independent contractors.	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
40	Contractors who would repair and not expect large payment. Have payments according to income of person.	9/17/2019 4:04 AM
41	There is no need to increase contractor workforce if residents cannot afford to pay for repairs	9/16/2019 6:51 PM
42	create certificate/mentoring opportunities	9/16/2019 1:06 PM
43	I wish I had some suggestions. The contractors we were able to count on in years past are dwindling. There are no family members to continue on with the business (choosing college instead). The young people coming out of the trade schools "don't want to work". Long term (for future grants)... the future (in my view) looks depressing for grants and I see a problem in the future for grants such as CHIP. I wish I had a more positive outlook for the future, but in the nearly 8 years of doing this job...I've never before had the problems with getting contractors to show up for bid tours as I have it during this current CHIP grant.	9/16/2019 11:18 AM
44	I don't know if we need to increase the workforce or not	9/16/2019 10:58 AM
45	entrepreneurial contractor development from neighborhood residents	9/16/2019 10:10 AM
46	Ability to pay a contractor more as well as more contractors in the area	9/16/2019 10:09 AM
47	Assist people with learning the trade after high school or even during high school.	9/16/2019 9:54 AM
48	I think that begins with schools and pushing for trades as much as college	9/16/2019 9:10 AM
49	skill training	9/16/2019 7:48 AM
50	unknown	9/16/2019 7:19 AM
51	Training workshops.	9/16/2019 6:46 AM
52	Do not know	9/16/2019 6:40 AM
53	na	9/16/2019 6:18 AM
54	Unsure	9/16/2019 5:39 AM
55	n/a	9/16/2019 5:36 AM
56	incentives such as tax incentives etc. for building low income housing	9/16/2019 4:34 AM
57	Trade school program encouragement	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
58	Not sure	9/13/2019 5:15 PM
59	I do not know	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
60	more skilled labors in the construction fields	9/13/2019 12:05 PM
61	Partnerships for elderly and/or Veterans	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
62	Provide more training for contractors and trusted database for access	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
63	Allow paying half up front.	9/13/2019 8:19 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

64	We seem to have enough contractors but the funds is what stops us.	9/13/2019 8:13 AM
65	Improve funding to public schools, encourage skilled labor development programs at schools, stop giving giant tax breaks to large companies who don't need them - keep the money with the schools.	9/13/2019 8:10 AM
66	encourage workforce development	9/13/2019 7:59 AM
67	Increase online information about contractors so they can be researched.	9/13/2019 7:15 AM
68	Follow HUD lead standards rather than the more stringent State standards.	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
69	Need more affordable contractors that also do good work.	9/13/2019 6:08 AM
70	A database of those contractors willing to do specific work such as roofing, drywall, plumbing etc. For those contractors that are willing to make repairs there could be a program for the repairs if the landlord pays a portion the program can pick up the remaining portion so the contractor can still provide services meeting Davis Bacon wage requirements.	9/13/2019 6:06 AM
71	Job Training and Education	9/13/2019 5:57 AM
72	working with the community to have support	9/13/2019 5:25 AM
73	It is not a problem	9/13/2019 5:19 AM
74	Training programs	9/13/2019 5:12 AM
75	Providing landlord ten. law classes to landlords and clients so they all know what is required and legal	9/13/2019 4:43 AM
76	acquiring abandoned properties and make them viable again	9/13/2019 3:45 AM
77	Requiring adequate testing and licensure of contractors and code enforcement officials.	9/13/2019 2:22 AM
78	Addition of an affordable training center within our area to gain more interest in the industry. Stipend offered to those attending the trainings to offset loss of income during that training period.	9/12/2019 6:23 PM
79	have a website with everyone who is legal and have references	9/12/2019 1:53 PM
80	More training for potential contractor workforce on the skills needed for the jobs but also training on working with agencies funded with federal/state dollars to provide an understanding of the regulations the agencies are required to abide by (i.e. Section 3)	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
81	Training	9/12/2019 12:51 PM
82	Incentives for people to start businesses to meet the need.	9/12/2019 12:29 PM
83	I don't believe there's anything that can be done. Unless there are organizations that can access grants or come up with the money.	9/12/2019 12:25 PM
84	not sure	9/12/2019 12:16 PM
85	no idea	9/12/2019 12:06 PM
86	Marketing!!!	9/12/2019 11:46 AM
87	Financial assistance to homeowners	9/12/2019 10:42 AM
88	INCREASE FUNDING	9/12/2019 10:41 AM
89	Offer local educational/certificate programs for the services	9/12/2019 10:27 AM
90	Maybe provide subsidizes for those contractors who agree to build affordable housing	9/12/2019 9:13 AM
91	offer schooling and stipends to train workers, programs to pay contractors to train workers, offer transportation services to work sites, health insurance benefits	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
92	I'm unsure	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
93	Not sure	9/12/2019 8:32 AM
94	greater service areas	9/12/2019 8:24 AM
95	Begin education in high schools about worth of trades, income of trades, value of trades versus college	9/12/2019 7:39 AM
96	funded job training partnerships	9/12/2019 7:04 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

97	More youth training programs. Train kids in schools regarding the value of a job and responsibilities related to working	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
98	training programs, outside contractors	9/12/2019 6:38 AM
99	more apprenticeship promotion and opportunities. Student work partners, paid internships, etc.	9/12/2019 5:56 AM
100	no idea	9/12/2019 4:57 AM
101	Recruit High School students at your Vocational/Career Centers where high school students attend and market the Building Trades industry credentials	9/12/2019 4:04 AM
102	Certification programs to reduce costs for independent contractors and small industrial and skilled trade-oriented businesses.	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
103	Education and volunteer opportunities.	9/11/2019 4:58 PM
104	None	9/11/2019 4:39 PM
105	increase pay to contractors	9/11/2019 3:59 PM
106	IDK	9/11/2019 2:47 PM
107	increase the property values. Follow local ordinances for upkeep.	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
108	I don't know	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
109	No sure	9/11/2019 10:38 AM
110	Encouraging people to become general laborers providing some sort of incentive for young people to go into the trades not college.	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
111	Training programs and list of available contractors.	9/11/2019 10:30 AM
112	Local trade schools teaching people to become contractors, OCD contractor trainings	9/11/2019 8:59 AM
113	jobs increase income	9/11/2019 8:09 AM
114	I don't know	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
115	There are plenty of contractors, but the areas where the most work is needed, are areas where people cannot afford to hire them.	9/11/2019 7:40 AM
116	Work training and employment programs for persons in recovery	9/11/2019 7:36 AM
117	-Partnerships with agencies offering assistance	9/11/2019 7:31 AM
118	Hire workers coming out of accredited programs and trade schools.	9/11/2019 6:37 AM
119	increased training in the trades and less emphasis on a college education.	9/11/2019 6:21 AM
120	unknown	9/11/2019 6:05 AM
121	Provide a certified contractor program at local joint vocational schools and career centers.	9/11/2019 5:59 AM
122	Working with the trade schools (Four-county, Vantage,etc...) to find interested individuals and provide them the training they need.	9/11/2019 4:55 AM
123	Speed up permits from the city	9/10/2019 10:11 PM
124	More trade schools .	9/10/2019 8:18 PM
125	contractors working to help better the community by lowering cost	9/10/2019 1:29 PM
126	N/A	9/10/2019 12:39 PM
127	training	9/10/2019 11:56 AM
128	Expand migration assistance and offer locally backed small business loans to incentivize individuals to take the risk of opening a contracting business.	9/10/2019 11:41 AM
129	not sure	9/10/2019 11:24 AM
130	Marketing the programs to contractors and let them know that the payment process has improved for quicker payment to them after projects are complete.	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
131	Teaching job skills in high school to get more graduates ready to be in a trade	9/10/2019 10:50 AM
132	More vocational training in our schools. Work with contractors on recruiting.	9/10/2019 10:31 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

133	n/a	9/10/2019 9:38 AM
134	Lowering the MANDATED training's contractors need. Update the price guide to align with the material increase yearly.	9/10/2019 9:17 AM
135	More awareness at a younger (middle school) age of the trades. Free and low-cost training with on the job options. Nonprofit cohort to manage skilled labor and contractor needs.	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
136	Partnering with our community college to increase trades training	9/10/2019 7:18 AM
137	If there was money to keep them working, there would not be a shortage.	9/10/2019 6:43 AM
138	We have training programs at local college/tech schools, but getting people interested in these trades is hard. I think this area has worked very hard to address workforce development, just need people to want to do it.	9/10/2019 5:45 AM
139	Training for lead abatement for current contractors, training program to build workforce, and elimination of prevailing wage requirements for small contracts, currently at \$2000.	9/10/2019 5:44 AM
140	For CDBG projects, more aggressive and organized education from Development to provide to contractors so that there is less fear in contracting with governmental entities	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
141	More options for reimbursement Training for workforce	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
142	It would be nice to have a program that would help with home repairs where the eligibility isn't as tight as those available now.	9/10/2019 5:12 AM
143	More push for kids to know their options when leaving high school. (we are working on that) Less restrictions and requirements	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
144	Expansion of Trades Training	9/10/2019 4:19 AM
145	Finding grants to help pay them	9/10/2019 4:09 AM
146	Tax credits to contractors that provide services to affordable housing providers. Increase financial support to affordable housing providers	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
147	Funding	9/9/2019 1:41 PM
148	Not sure.	9/9/2019 1:06 PM
149	Do not have any recommendations. See above. In regards to the lead requirements, several general contractors have pointed out the following: - the contractor pays for the training and send employees, which is time off the work sites; - when an employee leaves the company, the lead certificate goes with the employee, so the contractor loses the employee and the trained individual.	9/9/2019 12:53 PM
150	streamline the process	9/9/2019 12:45 PM
151	apprenticeship or training programs to involve small contractors, waiver of some requirements	9/9/2019 12:37 PM

Q11 List the greatest unmet housing needs in your area(s). List as many as you would like:

Answered: 179 Skipped: 46

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Case management for severely mentally ill	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	Available funding to assist communities with developing local housing programs that meet the needs of THAT community.	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	Low income housing Low income housing for older adults Smaller homes for older adults who want to downsize Miami U's lack of support for community housing issues that result from last-minute significant increases in enrollment that require off-campus housing en masse. No resources for homeless housing, individuals or families.	10/4/2019 8:36 AM
4	Housing affordable to people at 50 - 80% AMI Supportive housing that requires people to follow the law, i.e. use of illicit drugs on and off the premises Security	10/4/2019 6:58 AM
5	3 or more bedroom units	10/2/2019 7:34 PM
6	affordable housing that can pass a HQS inspection. Too many high rise and developments for the wealthy, techie and single renters	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
7	Affordable housing and housing for disabled persons	10/2/2019 10:46 AM
8	Rural Access to Internet	10/1/2019 6:27 AM
9	AFFORDABLE	10/1/2019 3:47 AM
10	accessible, affordable housing near community amenities and resources	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
11	Accessible rentals Affordable Near amenities and resources	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
12	Affordable rental housing, lack of special needs housing	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
13	Market rate senior housing New housing stock	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
14	My street has 2 house needs to be taken down.	9/29/2019 3:34 AM
15	very low-income individuals, elderly and families	9/27/2019 7:57 AM
16	Subsidized housing for low-income households Safe, decent, affordable housing options for persons with disabilities Safe, decent, affordable housing options for seniors	9/27/2019 6:20 AM
17	No Transitional Income Based Properties in higher crime activity areas not suitable for families Opioid Crisis	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
18	Lack of availability of all levels of housing	9/26/2019 7:33 AM
19	Affordable housing in nice neighborhoods Available contractors Poverty	9/24/2019 5:42 AM
20	safe affordable housing	9/23/2019 11:05 AM
21	Senior Housing in Rural Markets.	9/20/2019 11:07 AM
22	lack of affordable housing	9/20/2019 10:50 AM
23	Homelessness,	9/20/2019 8:20 AM
24	lack of affordable housing based on the wages most people are earning	9/20/2019 7:28 AM
25	Not enough homeless shelter access, COC is too overburdened and not inclusive. LACK OF AFFORDABLE for people on SSI only. Triple the problem if you need a roll in shower. Not everyone who is young and needs accessible housing wants to live in a high-rise Senior Building. (most of what new 811 is offering so far)	9/20/2019 6:26 AM
26	Affordable rent, units that pass a basic inspection, landlords willing to work with individuals who have anything on their record in the past 10 years	9/20/2019 4:41 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

27	Available, affordable, quality housing	9/19/2019 1:05 PM
28	Housing for those with records, evictions, low income.	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
29	Transitional housing for troubled youth	9/19/2019 11:00 AM
30	Housing for those with severe mental illness, lack of group homes, etc.	9/19/2019 10:07 AM
31	Affordable, livable housing for residents who do not qualify for housing assistance.	9/19/2019 9:25 AM
32	Housing for people with therapy animals, for the elderly, special needs, physical needs, very low-income families, single parents, single individuals.	9/19/2019 6:40 AM
33	n/a	9/19/2019 5:10 AM
34	homeless	9/18/2019 8:41 AM
35	1)Affordable housing for all those who qualify. 2)Low income grants or repair loans for able senior homeowners to stay in their homes. 3)Homes for mental health individuals	9/18/2019 7:42 AM
36	Very little housing exists - rental, low-income, and median-income housing is all needed.	9/18/2019 5:44 AM
37	availability of housing	9/18/2019 5:21 AM
38	Not enough places for people to go that have Hud Vouchers, the waiting list for Hud applications.	9/18/2019 5:18 AM
39	Housing for low-income individuals -- especially those without children.	9/18/2019 5:16 AM
40	housing for individuals with disabilities-physical and intellectual, affordable housing alternatives for elderly to leave nursing facilities.	9/18/2019 5:03 AM
41	Special needs population/disabled	9/18/2019 4:31 AM
42	Middle income housing (80-120% AMI).	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
43	affordable owner and rental occupied housing	9/17/2019 1:33 PM
44	lack of housing and affordable	9/17/2019 11:37 AM
45	homeless	9/17/2019 11:21 AM
46	accessible housing for those with physical needs	9/17/2019 10:12 AM
47	ADA Accessibility	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
48	affordable apartment units transitional housing rental assistance programs eviction prevention programs	9/17/2019 9:40 AM
49	accessible housing affordable units Section 8 is generally 6-12 month wait	9/17/2019 7:34 AM
50	affordable housing. Mortgage assistance, rental assistance. Supportive housing vouchers. transitional housing vouchers. Sec. 8 vouchers. transportation. Advocates in community. Need more case management.	9/17/2019 7:29 AM
51	Low-income rental assistance. Low-income housing and rental stock.	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
52	Affordable housing for LMI individuals and families. Affordable rentals for LMI individuals and families. Lack of moderately priced homes in general. Less than 3-month inventory on market.	9/17/2019 6:19 AM
53	Nice housing	9/17/2019 4:04 AM
54	Homeless	9/16/2019 6:51 PM
55	Permanent Supportive Housing; Transitional Housing	9/16/2019 1:06 PM
56	homeless shelter & transitional housing	9/16/2019 10:58 AM
57	affordable housing	9/16/2019 10:10 AM
58	Affordable and clean housing	9/16/2019 10:09 AM
59	Affordable housing, fit/safe housing, homeless shelters	9/16/2019 9:54 AM
60	availability to housing that one can afford	9/16/2019 7:48 AM
61	lack of HUD vouchers lack of low-income housing lack of affordable housing no affordable housing near transportation	9/16/2019 7:19 AM
62	Homeless	9/16/2019 6:46 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

63	Help keeping housing units livable Help with capital cost on housing already owner occupied.	9/16/2019 6:40 AM
64	affordable and accessible housing units for disabled	9/16/2019 6:18 AM
65	Affordable housing in low crime areas Housing for larger low-income families with more than 3 children	9/16/2019 5:39 AM
66	Lack of housing stock	9/16/2019 5:36 AM
67	-affordable housing -prejudice -inability to pay for home repairs	9/16/2019 5:06 AM
68	for those who are elderly, disabled lack of assessible housing, for those who have had evictions, felonies, sex offenses etc. they still need a place to live and there are none. no shelters for sex offenders	9/16/2019 4:34 AM
69	extremely low-income families elderly who need assisted living services	9/14/2019 4:28 AM
70	No homeless shelter options No drug/alcohol rehabilitation housing Lack of available senior housing Lack of available rental housing High cost of aged/manufactured homes vs. available wages	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
71	Affordability	9/13/2019 5:15 PM
72	Affordability, clean water, lack of city improvements, landlord accountability, lack of housing as a whole	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
73	Housing that is truly affordable to large, extremely low-income households. The tax credit apartment rates are based on the county level and in no way reflect the income realities of low- income Cleveland residents.	9/13/2019 12:16 PM
74	single family homes & apartments	9/13/2019 12:05 PM
75	Flexible landlords section 8 landlords large properties that are affordable Affordable units in good neighborhoods Subsidized properties for non-seniors Financial assistance SSVF requires eviction notice - which makes it too late	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
76	Standard Housing in general, most units in our communities should not be habitable based on the foundation, lead-paint risks and the landlords that are not being held responsible for leasing these units.	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
77	Affordable housing (Price of rent is too high for folks that don't have the credit to purchase a home) Not enough home repair assistance. Should all be home repair funds instead of rehabilitation that way more households could be served.	9/13/2019 8:19 AM
78	The housing needs are growing at a terrible rate for seniors and handicapped persons. Services near for to the residents.	9/13/2019 8:13 AM
79	Shortage of affordable options Tax increment options for long-time residents of redeveloping areas.	9/13/2019 8:10 AM
80	\$125,000-\$185,000 new homes for people who live alone	9/13/2019 7:15 AM
81	Money	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
82	Very hard to find affordable housing, most landlords do not want HUD renters. Rural areas have difficulty with getting transportation.	9/13/2019 6:08 AM
83	Decent rental units Affordable housing Units for bigger families Sustainability of housing unit for tenant	9/13/2019 6:06 AM
84	Access to affordable housing	9/13/2019 5:57 AM
85	shelters for families, housing needed not enough housing the price to rent is too high, a lot of evictions on records	9/13/2019 5:25 AM
86	Quality, affordable housing	9/13/2019 5:19 AM
87	People who fall through the cracks because they don't make a living wage but don't meet poverty guidelines	9/13/2019 5:12 AM
88	Lack of landlords that have decent FMR units and lack of landlords that	9/13/2019 4:43 AM
89	service to low income families / single individuals	9/13/2019 3:45 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

90	1. The demolition of decrepit and financially untenable housing stock. 2. Programmatic funding for land aggregation necessary to support affordable housing developments. 3. Development of clean, safe, appropriate, accessible and affordable housing.	9/13/2019 2:22 AM
91	Many homes are in need of rehabilitation, weatherization, and home repair services. Our housing stock continues to age and includes many homes that are also not energy efficient and this results in high utilities. Need for additional housing for low to moderate income	9/12/2019 6:23 PM
92	Homelessness prevention	9/12/2019 3:24 PM
93	empty houses	9/12/2019 1:53 PM
94	Units for single adults and families requiring 3 or more bedrooms	9/12/2019 1:00 PM
95	Affordable Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Eviction Prevention Assistance (monetary and supportive services)	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
96	Home Repair Funding for Low Income Areas	9/12/2019 12:51 PM
97	Funding for supportive services.	9/12/2019 12:29 PM
98	An actual homeless shelter.	9/12/2019 12:25 PM
99	single room occupancy rooming houses affordable housing	9/12/2019 12:16 PM
100	weatherization repairs home upkeep repairs	9/12/2019 12:06 PM
101	affordable housing in prime locations	9/12/2019 11:46 AM
102	we need housing in Findlay there is not enough that people can afford	9/12/2019 11:10 AM
103	Lack of decent, safe, affordable housing; Source of Income discrimination by landlords who will not accept housing choice/section 8 vouchers; lack of legal assistance for low income renters	9/12/2019 10:42 AM
104	AFFORDABLE HOUSING	9/12/2019 10:41 AM
105	Affordability.	9/12/2019 10:24 AM
106	lack of affordable units, lack of clean, bug-free units. Lack of units for singles, etc. Lack of shelters for homeless. Lack of zoning and codes to keep rental units in habitable condition	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
107	Lack of affordable family housing, single units, offender housing opportunities as well as past eviction issues	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
108	Housing for elderly	9/12/2019 8:32 AM
109	lack of safe decent and affordable housing	9/12/2019 8:24 AM
110	Number of units available that are affordable	9/12/2019 7:39 AM
111	decent affordable rental units	9/12/2019 7:04 AM
112	Available Affordable rental units and affordable homes to purchase	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
113	low-income owner-occupied housing repair	9/12/2019 6:38 AM
114	safe senior housing that has accessibility to resources	9/12/2019 5:56 AM
115	Home maintenance to stay in their homes, rental affordability for seniors in a safe neighborhood in Belpre, Ohio	9/12/2019 5:44 AM
116	accessible housing, reasonable accommodations for housing, aging-in-place, affordability with quality	9/12/2019 4:57 AM
117	Emergency homeless shelters for men, women, children Transitional housing Affordable low-income housing for rent or purchase Assistance for utilities/ maintenance repairs	9/12/2019 4:04 AM
118	Not ensuring self-sufficiency is met prior to housing placement. Wage stagnation	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
119	Transitional housing, affordable housing, down payments, emergency housing for families.	9/11/2019 4:58 PM
120	No affordable housing and not enough subsidy	9/11/2019 4:39 PM
121	Emergency shelter Youth dedicated emergency shelter DV shelter On-going and wrap around prevention dollars for AT RISK housing for young families at risk of losing children to child welfare system	9/11/2019 3:59 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

122	availability of houses. Ability to finance houses	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
123	<p>We have an ongoing lack of options for individuals who are homeless with mental illness and/or substance-related issues. Our Community Housing agency has imposed a series of local rules that present barriers to re-housing and there are numerous instances in which someone is deemed ineligible for further support from CHI due to previous issues. Moreover, CHI does not assist with emergency housing and our local shelter has limited space and they often not able to provide emergency shelter to people in active addiction or with serious mental health issues. Also, regarding CHI, we had formed a "Coordinated Care" committee that met monthly to collaborate and come up with real-time solutions to help individuals in need. CHI then withdrew from the committee following a political conflict/power struggle and created a new, rival committee with the same mission. So dysfunction and political concerns seemingly superseded the needs of the community. The situation is now less productive than before. So half of our system is broken and the other half is very strained. This leaves us with a subculture of people living in tents, public places, and spaces not intended for habitation. There is a pressing need for a proper homeless shelter that provides evening shelter for people so that they may get stabilized on other community programs as opposed to spending their days in survival mode. This is a serious, pervasive problem in our area. We are approaching this in a piecemeal, triage-like fashion to meet needs as they arise, but we are long overdue for a real solution.</p>	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
124	affordable housing	9/11/2019 10:38 AM
125	There are a few housing options for people with families. Apartments or houses are single units at the most two bedrooms. Felons and registered sex offenders can rarely find housing in this area. Any affordable housing is hard, and they are not eligible for those programs. They are eligible for some housing programs, but they generally cannot afford decent housing with the money available.	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
126	Quality affordable housing, reliable transportation, quality landlords, quality 504 accessible housing, rental assistance	9/11/2019 10:30 AM
127	Affordable new construction, home repairs	9/11/2019 8:59 AM
128	Affordable senior housing that isn't disgusting	9/11/2019 8:57 AM
129	homeowner support. If they fall behind on their mortgage there is not any support to help prevent them from losing their home unless they take out bigger loans they can't afford or get approved for.	9/11/2019 8:38 AM
130	those with addiction, domestic violence & abuse victims those who fall through the cracks of government assistance those released from prison	9/11/2019 8:09 AM
131	homeless individuals with severe and pervasive mental illness and felony in their background	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
132	Affordable housing Housing First units willing to accept those with criminal history and eviction history Tenant based rental assistance that is based on housing first philosophy! Emergency Shelter	9/11/2019 7:46 AM
133	Affordable housing near transportation	9/11/2019 7:40 AM
134	Affordable housing units that meet housing quality standards.	9/11/2019 7:36 AM
135	-Accessibility -Transition from homelessness -Low income	9/11/2019 7:31 AM
136	Low income housing, middle income housing, low income elderly housing, transitional housing, battered men and women's housing,	9/11/2019 6:37 AM
137	- people not willing to work - elderly and accessible, safe and affordable housing	9/11/2019 6:21 AM
138	people released from treatment/incarceration have trouble finding and maintaining housing	9/11/2019 6:05 AM
139	homeless, felons, evictions, low income	9/11/2019 5:48 AM
140	Need more programs to assist low-income people with their down payments.	9/11/2019 4:55 AM
141	Homeless and those with addiction	9/10/2019 10:11 PM
142	Decent low-income families .	9/10/2019 8:18 PM
143	need homeless shelters for men	9/10/2019 1:29 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

144	See "needs"	9/10/2019 12:39 PM
145	unsure	9/10/2019 11:56 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

146	More funding for emergency home repairs and more opportunities for renters	9/10/2019 11:41 AM
147	senior housing, low income housing and handicap housing	9/10/2019 11:24 AM
148	Affordable units for very low income	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
149	affordable housing, rentals that are of good quality for affordable price, enough houses to pick from on the market	9/10/2019 10:50 AM
150	Single family in the range of \$100K-\$200K. Affordable/quality rental properties	9/10/2019 10:31 AM
151	low income families	9/10/2019 9:38 AM
152	We need to resolve the chronic homelessness and provide awareness that agency funding is not always going to be available to bail out the renter with rent and/or utilities. There is too much reliance on the system.	9/10/2019 9:36 AM
153	See question #4 and #5	9/10/2019 9:17 AM
154	Housing for those with eviction and criminal history along with a disabling condition	9/10/2019 8:08 AM
155	Housing for Pregnant women at risk of poor birth outcomes, affordable student housing for local universities and colleges, affordable housing for young professionals & Permanent Supportive Housing for those with disabilities including singles and families.	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
156	Decent affordable housing	9/10/2019 7:34 AM
157	Affordable, safe, secure, available housing and transportation to maintain appointments and employment to maintain housing.	9/10/2019 7:33 AM
158	there is not enough affordable homes. Most people have to depend on assistance for the rest of their lives.	9/10/2019 7:30 AM
159	apartments willing to accept Sec 8 vouchers	9/10/2019 7:23 AM
160	Affordable housing, cleanliness, lack of subsidized housing	9/10/2019 7:19 AM
161	Condos and new houses in the \$200,000 to \$250,000 price range	9/10/2019 7:18 AM
162	Safe affordable housing that is appropriately located within walking distance of stores and employment.	9/10/2019 6:43 AM
163	We need more safe and affordable housing so we can eliminate the housing that is not. We need more housing so people can move up the chain and buy the next level of house and by default more people will move into the realm of homeownership. We have a problem with bad landlords AND bad renters. We are working on programs to address this. We do have a property maintenance code and are enforcing it, but at times it feels like an endless circle of losing hope. Decent, safe and sanitary housing often means unaffordable in this area.	9/10/2019 5:45 AM
164	Lack of quality housing for rent or purchase. Lead abatement and lead in water pipes go unaddressed. Tax delinquent properties	9/10/2019 5:44 AM
165	multi-family housing in unincorporated areas, lack of public transportation, an aging population in rural areas	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
166	Youth, 18 to mid-20's Disabled or low-functioning adults Transitional and supportive housing for those starting over	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
167	Not enough housing. Housing that is available is not safe.	9/10/2019 5:12 AM
168	Apartment complexes in nicer locations for millennials Senior housing (we have a newer senior complex and it was filled immediately)	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
169	not enough elderly housing not enough low-income housing not enough landlords willing to keep up with their rentals not enough beds at the homeless shelter no single room occupancies at all not enough homeless prevention assistance	9/10/2019 4:44 AM
170	Improvement of aging housing stock	9/10/2019 4:19 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

171	Affordable housing	9/10/2019 4:09 AM
172	Affordable housing, second chance housing, landlord lack of involvement, landlord's money hungry, large units not available, utilities	9/9/2019 2:39 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

173	Housing for clients with no to low income. Housing for clients with criminal history. Quality affordable housing	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
174	Affordable rent. Supportive services for people living in HUD funded units. Eviction history. Housing for people with substance abuse and/or mental issues.	9/9/2019 1:41 PM
175	Low income apartments.	9/9/2019 1:06 PM
176	see above	9/9/2019 12:53 PM
177	homeless shelter	9/9/2019 12:45 PM
178	safe rental housing - a rental inspection program	9/9/2019 12:37 PM
179	affordable decent housing PERIOD	9/9/2019 12:37 PM

Q12 What other issues or solutions do you have regarding your area's housing stock?

Answered: 122 Skipped: 103

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	N/A	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	Old, dilapidated.	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	City of Oxford has active Housing Advisory Commission and several recent studies highlighting the problems of local housing issues. Solutions???	10/4/2019 8:36 AM
4	Property taxes are too high for two reasons - state diverting education funds to for-profit schools, use of tax abatement for companies that turn around and pay low wages	10/4/2019 6:58 AM
5	Have a fixed rate of rent increase. owners raise rent when a tenant leaves forcing the rent to go up so no one can relocate unless they want to pay higher rent	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
6	Accessible Housing for people with disabilities.	10/1/2019 6:27 AM
7	COST	10/1/2019 3:47 AM
8	ranch/accessible rentals	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
9	Houses in this county are very close together and do not offer a great deal of space	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
10	Develop partnerships with banks, local governments, housing programs, non-profits (Habitat, CDC, Veterans Organization) to renovate existing housing stock for resell to low-income or for the purpose of affordable rentals	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
11	Low income population EPA issues	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
12	None we have none	9/29/2019 3:34 AM
13	local housing authority 'mis-managed' by CAP VERY few Housing Choice vouchers	9/27/2019 7:57 AM
14	Workforce Housing - worker dorm model Shared Housing - roommate matching services	9/27/2019 6:20 AM
15	Finding alternate industry solutions to replace the steel and now car industry	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
16	Very old housing stock	9/26/2019 7:33 AM
17	Still many homes across the state that are not feasible to rehab and should be demolished.	9/20/2019 11:07 AM
18	not sure	9/20/2019 10:50 AM
19	Large property owners discriminate against people with disabilities who have only SSI income by saying that they have to make 3x the monthly rent. EVEN if they have a nonprofit PAYEE. WRONG Too many out of state real estate investors coming and running the property down and charging more.	9/20/2019 6:26 AM
20	renovating old units, remodeling abandoned buildings and turning it into apartments (ex. old St Ann's)	9/20/2019 4:41 AM
21	There are not enough available homes	9/19/2019 1:05 PM
22	It is a landlord's market- often renters are expected to put up with things in order to maintain housing, and the blame falls on the renter if the landlord's property is substandard.	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
23	Bed bug mitigation	9/19/2019 11:00 AM
24	Implement basic housing codes	9/19/2019 9:25 AM
25	n/a	9/19/2019 5:10 AM
26	Explore in-law cottages, mini-homes, co-op, and other alternative housing arrangements	9/18/2019 12:33 PM
27	Lots of houses sitting empty	9/18/2019 8:41 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

28	Demo the condemned homes and build more new affordable housing and apartments.	9/18/2019 7:42 AM
29	We have a large Marshallese population that has moved into Mercer County in the past 5 years. They have an obligation to care for each other even if it results in health concerns. It is not uncommon for multiple Marshallese families to live in small rentals. This has resulted in a health issue (scabies) and often results in evictions.	9/18/2019 5:44 AM
30	subsidize the cost of housing more, create more well-paying jobs	9/18/2019 5:21 AM
31	limited	9/18/2019 5:18 AM
32	There's little access to emergency housing. Housing opportunities have long wait lists.	9/18/2019 5:16 AM
33	This needs to be a state-wide collaborative effort. There are many cities that are taking strides to help address the housing crisis, but more resources are needed. A state tax credit for 80-120% AMI as well as those units that comply with the federal LIHTC program would be a great asset to the solution.	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
34	n/a	9/17/2019 11:21 AM
35	Limited options	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
36	some neighborhoods where the affordable housing is located is not the safest locations, particularly for individuals who are already at risk for being taken advantage of.	9/17/2019 7:34 AM
37	Lack of community acceptance for housing designated for individuals with substance abuse disorders, and/or mental health disabilities.	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
38	Allow flexible zoning for multi-family housing needs, as well as smaller lots for housing developments in order to keep lot costs down. Allow for more CRA areas and applicability to existing housing stock to keep it viable.	9/17/2019 6:19 AM
39	?	9/16/2019 10:58 AM
40	Lower property taxes to landlords who offer housing to low income renters	9/16/2019 10:09 AM
41	Assist owners of rental properties with keeping up the homes, work with renters on how to address issues with rental properties and not fear eviction and provide both renters and landlords with current services provided.	9/16/2019 9:54 AM
42	Without having a HOA, holding neighbors responsible for maintaining their home and yard.	9/16/2019 9:10 AM
43	cooperations with community and landlords	9/16/2019 7:48 AM
44	unknown	9/16/2019 7:19 AM
45	Build more Habitat for Humanity homes.	9/16/2019 6:46 AM
46	Maintenance issues and enforcement for all housing	9/16/2019 6:40 AM
47	na	9/16/2019 6:18 AM
48	Unsure	9/16/2019 5:39 AM
49	Development of new housing stock or rehab of existing buildings that could become more rental units.	9/16/2019 5:36 AM
50	Inability to measure current homeless populations	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
51	Not sure	9/13/2019 5:15 PM
52	Hold developers accountable in order to curb gentrification (which is resulting in higher rates of homelessness)	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
53	land to develop, need for infrastructure, having to adhere to pointless codes & neighbors not having the development next to them.	9/13/2019 12:05 PM
54	Change SSVF requirements Create affordable and/or subsidized properties Partnerships with landlords	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
55	affordability in general and also the expensive application fees required to apply	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
56	Demolition- Blighted housing. This would provide lots for new development.	9/13/2019 8:19 AM
57	There needs to be more funding available for repairs or new buildings.	9/13/2019 8:13 AM
58	options for seniors to maintain / improve homes to enable aging in place.	9/13/2019 8:10 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

59	More economic development to increase personal wealth so homeowners can better maintain their housing. Our repair and rehab programs must allow more soft costs/admin in order to hire truly qualified people. A low salary may result in a "clerical worker" who has no idea what to do.	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
60	Community Resource meetings should be held month instead of every 3 months.	9/13/2019 6:08 AM
61	Security for Permanent Supportive Housing units to deter as well as minimize the drug use/abuse that occurs within the units or outsiders coming in during non-work hours to solicit to tenants within the property. Security after business hours would resolve as well as minimize a lot of the drug use and non-resident within the properties.	9/13/2019 6:06 AM
62	Amnesty program for those that have been removed from the housing program. I	9/13/2019 5:57 AM
63	Too many blight and condemned properties. Not enough attractive housing to get people to move to Nelsonville.	9/13/2019 5:19 AM
64	Aging and in poor condition	9/13/2019 5:12 AM
65	These not groups that often get all community resources together so that other groups know what is offered. I struggle to refer people out and know with confident what the other organizations can do for them	9/13/2019 4:43 AM
66	Increased funding to provide for additional home repair, rehabilitation, and weatherization services. Need training for rehabilitation specialists to increase number of individuals trained to identify deficiencies in housing.	9/12/2019 6:23 PM
67	none	9/12/2019 1:53 PM
68	A lot of funding was put into the community for demolition of slum, blight etc. however funding for rebuilding units has not been made available following the demolitions. Can Land Banks be given equal or more funding to provide revenue for more affordable housing to be created? The area's housing stock is very old (particularly in some areas of the county) so funding for renovations is needed.	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
69	Disrepair	9/12/2019 12:51 PM
70	A more precise and direct route of what is needed for landlords who might want to work with Metropolitan Housing Authority.	9/12/2019 12:25 PM
71	the average age of housing stock make landlords responsible for upkeep of housing units	9/12/2019 12:16 PM
72	build more housing that is reasonable priced	9/12/2019 11:10 AM
73	landlords unwilling to work with low/very low income or HUD.	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
74	More state and local incentives for developers to set aside a portion of any new housing for extremely low-income people.	9/12/2019 8:48 AM
75	Availability of funding to build elderly housing	9/12/2019 8:32 AM
76	aging & poorly maintained housing	9/12/2019 8:24 AM
77	Mayors and managers need educated about cost to community of not providing this housing stock.	9/12/2019 7:39 AM
78	Program to get rid of aging condemnable housing units. Additional funds for affordable housing. Less tax credit projects--as this housing generally doesn't meet the needs for very low-income households--those people need housing too	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
79	it is getting old and needs more maintenance. the second ring is hitting 50 years	9/12/2019 5:56 AM
80	Lower rent for the elderly in safe neighborhoods	9/12/2019 5:44 AM
81	???	9/12/2019 4:57 AM
82	Subsidies or grant fund more low-income housing units or homes to be built by areas contractors. Banks to lower interest rates or no down payments on first time home ownership. Rent to own home options.	9/12/2019 4:04 AM
83	Lack of updated properties	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
84	increase outreach services purchase vehicles for services providers develop transportation infrastructure develop home based online job training and edu services increase job training and edu services, particularly for work Increase incentives to individuals for employment as opposed to reducing supports at employment	9/11/2019 3:59 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

85	bed bugs are everywhere and moving is terrifying. Rent is higher because of the college towns in the area	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
86	not sure	9/11/2019 10:38 AM
87	People who are willing and are compensated for this. However, I believe many of these homeowners feel that they run a risk of having people does not pay rent or tear of the property there afraid to rent them. There needs to be incentives for excepting had beyond just the financial compensation.	9/11/2019 10:35 AM
88	Allow private owners of less than x number of properties to apply for rehab assistance i.e. Home Funds instead of focusing all of the available resources to large non-profits or corporations with the stipulation the units must serve low income families for x amount of years or the money would need to be repaid add a second mortgage to the property in the same manner as DODD does.	9/11/2019 10:30 AM
89	none	9/11/2019 8:59 AM
90	not sure	9/11/2019 8:09 AM
91	I don't know	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
92	It would be nice if the state would work with Ohio University to convert a portion of the Ridges psychiatric hospital to affordable housing.	9/11/2019 7:36 AM
93	Rehab houses already on the market.	9/11/2019 6:37 AM
94	City of Piqua enforces building and property codes equally. It seems those with property in the historic district are targeted to fix up property, but in other areas of town (S. Main St. and N. Main out by the bowling alley are horrible but continues with no enforcement.	9/11/2019 6:21 AM
95	Too many big fancy homes are being built and the older smaller homes are left vacant, vacant properties are not maintained	9/11/2019 6:05 AM
96	we don't have enough affordable rental properties to meet the needs of the community	9/11/2019 5:48 AM
97	Make landlords accountable . Common sense repairs .	9/10/2019 8:18 PM
98	The bank keeps lowering price on vacant homes until people can afford them, but not the upkeep. The bank took better care of home & yard than the people who bought the house.	9/10/2019 11:56 AM
99	More contractors needed to lower bidding costs on repairs.	9/10/2019 11:41 AM
100	rent is high if consumers are not HUD eligible	9/10/2019 11:24 AM
101	rental properties in need of repairs - need to develop good landlord program.	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
102	Cost to develop a new subdivision.	9/10/2019 10:31 AM
103	issue: large discrepancy between poor and rich neighborhood qualities	9/10/2019 9:38 AM
104	See question #4 and #5	9/10/2019 9:17 AM
105	New development with mix income neighborhoods to foster diversity of income and race. Incorporate schools, stores, transportation and medical facilities nearby to enhance the neighborhoods.	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
106	Stop giving tax credits for these high-end developments!!	9/10/2019 7:34 AM
107	No Public Transportation.	9/10/2019 7:33 AM
108	Many of our elderly residents cannot afford home repairs	9/10/2019 7:23 AM
109	Expand CRA tax exemption areas to stimulate building	9/10/2019 7:18 AM
110	There are now communities that have public sewer access but have several homes that are falling down. These areas could be developed back into communities with appropriate resources. Infrastructure includes housing and most never get past the basic infrastructure to realize that.	9/10/2019 6:43 AM
111	We simply do not have enough safe and affordable housing. Or even housing in general. Builders cannot afford to build housing for what people in this area can afford. Depressed wages contribute to this significantly.	9/10/2019 5:45 AM
112	Funding to increase our ability to do lead abatement, home repair, and loans for home maintenance when a bank will not lend.	9/10/2019 5:44 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

113	Developers are not interested in building housing for low income residents. Prefer to build on higher income residents.	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
114	Lack of transportation Shortage of jobs for those with any kind of criminal record	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
115	We just need more homes of all types, plain and simple. Owner occupied, renter occupied, low income, senior/townhouse, condo, apartment, standalone - our stock is very old and there's not much out there	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
116	Lack of affordable standard rental units	9/10/2019 4:19 AM
117	Look for means to find affordable housing-grants, rehabbing older homes in the community	9/10/2019 4:09 AM
118	Develop state fund to support existing affordable housing landlords in financial assistance for repairs	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
119	Fremont could use a lot of low-income housing apartments.	9/9/2019 1:06 PM
120	These are older industrial communities that have had economic losses over the past thirty - forty years and took huge hits during the foreclosure crisis.	9/9/2019 12:53 PM
121	condition	9/9/2019 12:45 PM
122	home repairs for elderly to keep them in their homes	9/9/2019 12:37 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

Q13 Has your area successfully cultivated an innovative solution to address any of the needs mentioned in this survey? If so, please describe

Answered: 126 Skipped: 99

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	N/A	10/8/2019 5:37 PM
2	Demolition.	10/8/2019 8:35 AM
3	None to date.	10/4/2019 8:36 AM
4	No . stop out of state investors that buy and develop properties without knowing or understanding the needs of our communities.	10/2/2019 2:48 PM
5	No, but not for the lack of trying.	10/1/2019 6:27 AM
6	NOT AWARE	10/1/2019 3:47 AM
7	current strategic planning to identify new resources for housing for individuals with developmental and physical disabilities	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
8	Currently in our Strategic Plan and at this point are gathering data	9/30/2019 11:45 AM
9	The newly established Land Bank is attempting to attract buyers to homes that could be renovated instead of demolished.	9/30/2019 11:03 AM
10	Trying mixed use zoning to convert office buildings to provide housing options	9/30/2019 9:21 AM
11	No money	9/29/2019 3:34 AM
12	HIT Foundation Senior Home Repair Program Local agencies partner well for clients Not awarded CHIP this year -- past programs provided good assistance	9/27/2019 7:57 AM
13	Community Land Trust	9/27/2019 6:20 AM
14	Encouraging Small Business	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
15	The Mayors Strategic Plan has a Housing Committee that is looking at all levels of need. Our greatest success so far is in the rental area but we are struggling with new development	9/26/2019 7:33 AM
16	not aware of any	9/20/2019 10:50 AM
17	Not that I know of	9/20/2019 8:20 AM
18	no	9/20/2019 7:28 AM
19	In re: to Home Repair issue. Working In Neighborhoods has a small IDA program for Seniors in their area who need home repairs. It is a nine-month program with a 3:1 match. The Senior saves 500 and they also get financial training and assistance with oversight of contractors, bids. etc. Sometimes money can be used to leverage larger loans. It has morphed into a great community building tool. Love this idea.	9/20/2019 6:26 AM
20	No	9/19/2019 1:05 PM
21	The highest likelihood to work solution thus far is paying for move in costs for renters/ trying to mediate with landlords. Not a long-term solution, though.	9/19/2019 11:51 AM
22	A new affordable housing project is planned via grant money in Wadsworth.	9/19/2019 11:00 AM
23	No	9/19/2019 6:40 AM
24	n/a	9/19/2019 5:10 AM
25	some measures have been addressed but Cuyahoga county needs more affordable housing for families, seniors and people with mental illnesses	9/18/2019 7:42 AM
26	No	9/18/2019 5:21 AM
27	no	9/18/2019 5:18 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

28	Yes, HAPCAP provides weatherization and home repairs to those who meet income requirements.	9/18/2019 5:16 AM
29	No	9/18/2019 4:31 AM
30	Some areas are working on solutions. City of Columbus has created a Housing Trust Fund with resources and investment from the private sector - more cities/private sector entities should be encouraged/motivated to do the same.	9/17/2019 5:06 PM
31	yes, developing wrap around services to meet all barriers for low income people	9/17/2019 11:21 AM
32	We work closely with our housing board with renovations and ADA Accessibility	9/17/2019 9:44 AM
33	not that I'm aware of	9/17/2019 7:34 AM
34	Not specifically, all case by case....our most innovative solution has been to build our own facilities.	9/17/2019 7:21 AM
35	No need for 250 to 450 thousand homes. Too expensive.	9/17/2019 4:04 AM
36	No	9/16/2019 6:51 PM
37	unsure	9/16/2019 10:58 AM
38	No	9/16/2019 10:09 AM
39	No, housing cost many times exceed the cost of programs that assist with housing, many lower cost housing do not pass inspection for renters to receive assistance through government programs.	9/16/2019 9:54 AM
40	no	9/16/2019 9:10 AM
41	unknown	9/16/2019 7:19 AM
42	Local Foundation purchased vacant store. Turning into Homeless Shelter. Developers will try again for Tax Credits to build affordable housing and apartments in another area of town.	9/16/2019 6:46 AM
43	no	9/16/2019 6:18 AM
44	Unsure	9/16/2019 5:39 AM
45	yes; Extended Housing has developed and continued to bring in housing vouchers for folks with disabilities.	9/16/2019 5:06 AM
46	Working with Regional Council /Area Agency on Aging to discuss senior housing gaps	9/13/2019 5:18 PM
47	No	9/13/2019 5:15 PM
48	Honestly, no. It is getting worse.	9/13/2019 2:16 PM
49	No	9/13/2019 12:05 PM
50	No	9/13/2019 11:28 AM
51	No	9/13/2019 9:37 AM
52	Our agency has solutions for the participants that we serve but not for the entire community as a whole.	9/13/2019 8:20 AM
53	Land banks have formed to try and remediate the blighted housing stock.	9/13/2019 8:19 AM
54	We give our approval on the housing different companies that are trying to get tax credit funds, Spend Senior Levy funds on home repairs along with grants. We have long waiting list.	9/13/2019 8:13 AM
55	Work is in progress.	9/13/2019 8:10 AM
56	We have qualified housing personnel who have the experience to properly spec write jobs and get maximum success.	9/13/2019 6:39 AM
57	Not sure. I've not been to a community meeting in a while.	9/13/2019 6:08 AM
58	Establishing a database of landlords that are willing to work with individuals/families whom may present with multiple evictions, low income or no income. Implementing case management services for the tenant which involves meeting with the landlord on a quarterly basis to minimize or prevent evictions.	9/13/2019 6:06 AM
59	We have affordable housing, and on the surface seems like a lot of it, however, obtaining this housing is way too difficult, especially if there is a previous infraction in their history.	9/13/2019 5:57 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

60	We have not.	9/13/2019 5:19 AM
61	Tax increase on home sales go to affordable housing	9/13/2019 5:12 AM
62	Not in my opinion	9/13/2019 4:43 AM
63	No	9/13/2019 2:22 AM
64	no	9/12/2019 1:53 PM
65	The Homeless System (CoC) is working on a Strategic Plan around homeless housing needs and is partnering with others around the issue of affordable housing. The local MH Board is funding some TBRA projects for those exiting institutions with MH/AoD by providing the actual rental assistance and not only services in the community. This is an innovative approach. The waiting lists are very long reflecting the need for such programming/housing.	9/12/2019 12:58 PM
66	No	9/12/2019 12:51 PM
67	Somewhat for the resources that are available.	9/12/2019 12:25 PM
68	no	9/12/2019 12:16 PM
69	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, HOUSING PREVENTION RAPID RE-HOUSING	9/12/2019 10:41 AM
70	We are working on a Housing First Approach to address the chronically homeless issue but that has been slow-moving	9/12/2019 9:13 AM
71	HUD funded programs support low/very low-income persons to locate and secure affordable housing. Not enough interest by contractors or landlords to invest in low/very low-income families/individuals.	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
72	The Columbus Community Land Trust	9/12/2019 8:48 AM
73	Not that I am aware of, there are a few programs offered but to a specific few	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
74	Communication between social service agencies has helped as a referral when an elderly individual needs housing.	9/12/2019 8:32 AM
75	housing consortiums to help identify problems & find solutions	9/12/2019 8:24 AM
76	Conversation on lunch and learns for community leaders through our Coalition for Housing & Support Services	9/12/2019 7:39 AM
77	No--but have several committees addressing these issues	9/12/2019 7:00 AM
78	yes - land bank, incentive programs, high-risk lending opportunities, local social support services (Dream Center, others)	9/12/2019 6:38 AM
79	No, the Belpre area has not. Some elders living on Social Security are over the poverty guidelines by a few dollars and therefore not eligible for any help/programs	9/12/2019 5:44 AM
80	Youth Homeless Demonstration Project (federal grant) has worked with area landlords to help homeless youth ages 18-24 try to secure housing and hotels for emergency housing	9/12/2019 4:04 AM
81	Financial literacy required for housing placement requests.	9/12/2019 1:08 AM
82	No	9/11/2019 4:39 PM
83	Youth dedicated system to end homelessness. YHDP: 5 county street outreach team tasked with locating, providing emergency supports and assisting youth to enter into youth dedicated crisis transitional housing. We then assess service needs and refer to youth dedicated RRH or other youth dedicated housing assistance with on-going supports.	9/11/2019 3:59 PM
84	Temporary homeless shelter to provide lessons to help clients become more successful.	9/11/2019 2:47 PM
85	no	9/11/2019 12:58 PM
86	As noted above, there was promise with the committee started via the Continuum of Care, but the whole situation was destabilized by Community Housing.	9/11/2019 11:26 AM
87	Not sure	9/11/2019 10:38 AM
88	On some level yes. Several agencies operate their own housing and that does help. However, this house and still follows had rolls people with long criminal history cannot get housing in these facilities.	9/11/2019 10:35 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

89	No	9/11/2019 10:30 AM
90	no	9/11/2019 8:59 AM
91	no	9/11/2019 8:38 AM
92	not sure	9/11/2019 8:09 AM
93	some	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
94	No	9/11/2019 7:31 AM
95	somewhat. the Licking County Housing Coalition does help but doesn't have enough funding or resources to help everyone.	9/11/2019 5:48 AM
96	Not really	9/10/2019 10:11 PM
97	Land bank and TNP.	9/10/2019 8:18 PM
98	N/A	9/10/2019 12:39 PM
99	unknown	9/10/2019 11:56 AM
100	Our area's programs success is hindered by the bureaucratic process of grant reimbursements and the lack of transparency at the government level to be involved in problems. Instead, the government relies on 3rd party, philanthropic, non-profits to be responsible for the costs.	9/10/2019 11:41 AM
101	no	9/10/2019 11:24 AM
102	A work in progress.	9/10/2019 11:14 AM
103	Not yet	9/10/2019 10:31 AM
104	no	9/10/2019 9:38 AM
105	No	9/10/2019 9:17 AM
106	Still working on it.	9/10/2019 7:45 AM
107	We are working on it!	9/10/2019 7:34 AM
108	no	9/10/2019 7:30 AM
109	Clermont county has a number of senior subsidized apartments because of HUD support and a strong senior services agency providing support. .	9/10/2019 7:23 AM
110	No. My community is currently experiencing gentrification.	9/10/2019 7:19 AM
111	working on landlord registry requirement designing target areas with real estate tax abatement on improvements	9/10/2019 7:17 AM
112	Need funding!	9/10/2019 6:43 AM
113	Our Housing Committee with the help of MVPO and NOCAC is working on developing a landlord/renter registry. This allows voluntary inspections of places for rent or the renter to have taken classes on how to manage budgets, clean, etc. You are then placed on a registry as a certified landlord or a certified renter. We are still working through developing the program, but it is a start on how to get some of the rental housing cleaned up.	9/10/2019 5:45 AM
114	Our agency is working with the City for a new housing project. Our role is to provide the above-mentioned services to the neighboring homes surrounding this project.	9/10/2019 5:44 AM
115	no	9/10/2019 5:26 AM
116	Faith based supportive housing, limited Transitional housing program, limited	9/10/2019 5:25 AM
117	We created a city-wide Community Reinvestment Area which provides a tax abatement to anyone providing upgrades or building new homes.	9/10/2019 4:56 AM
118	We have improved our outreach to the LMI Community	9/10/2019 4:19 AM
119	No	9/10/2019 4:09 AM
120	No	9/9/2019 2:34 PM
121	Not yet.	9/9/2019 1:41 PM
122	No	9/9/2019 1:06 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Housing Needs

123
problems.

All three communities have extensive local referral networks that work together to address

Homelessness Needs Survey

Q1 What best describes your position?

Answered: 298

Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Program administrator CEO/Director	28.86%	86
Other (please specify)	22.15%	66
TOTAL	48.99%	146
		298

Q3 From the list below, select the top five needs in your community

Answered: 298 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Availability of affordable housing Temporary	88.59%	264
or transitional housing	52.01%	155
Rental assistance to prevent homelessness	64.77%	193
Services to prevent homelessness	56.38%	168
Support services	38.26%	114
Housing for elderly residents	24.50%	73
Housing for people with physical disabilities	22.48%	67
Housing for people with other special needs	27.18%	81
Emergency shelter maintenance/repair Rental	28.86%	86
assistance for homeless individuals	56.04%	167

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Supportive Housing/Homelessness Needs

Other (please specify)

14.77%

44

Total Respondents: 298

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	funds for housing costs	10/7/2019 11:14 AM
2	EMERGENCY HOUSING AND MALE SOBER HOUSE	9/26/2019 8:25 AM
3	Homeless Shelters	9/26/2019 5:36 AM
4	emergency shelter	9/24/2019 7:41 AM
5	Homeless Shelter	9/24/2019 3:12 AM
6	Strategic Housing COC plan	9/23/2019 1:39 PM
7	Housing with Supportive Services - Service Enriched Housing	9/23/2019 1:31 PM
8	More shelter beds	9/23/2019 9:09 AM
9	homeless shelter	9/19/2019 1:13 PM
10	Before anything, addiction treatment	9/18/2019 8:35 AM
11	Mental Health/Medical Services	9/18/2019 7:45 AM
12	Recovery Housing for AOD	9/18/2019 7:44 AM
13	Eviction Prevention	9/18/2019 5:43 AM
14	security deposit assistance for homeless families	9/18/2019 5:35 AM
15	Shelters for women	9/16/2019 10:39 AM
16	housing for those with eviction history	9/16/2019 4:46 AM
17	Homeless services for youth	9/13/2019 6:05 AM
18	Housing for people with SMPI	9/13/2019 5:36 AM
19	Availability of Emergency Housing in safe areas	9/13/2019 4:03 AM
20	Housing for persons with a criminal history/released from prison	9/13/2019 3:21 AM
21	Housing for treatment-resistant mental health consumers	9/12/2019 3:16 PM
22	Security deposit assistance	9/12/2019 3:14 PM
23	Recovery housing for Men	9/12/2019 9:07 AM
24	affordable housing outside of low income and segregated areas	9/12/2019 7:17 AM
25	Youth services	9/12/2019 6:14 AM
26	Youth dedicated housing, Recovery Housing	9/11/2019 3:48 PM
27	Using the term "affordable" housing is misleading. The term needs to change to "no income/low income housing." Affordable housing is not affordable for people living on the fringe and people who are homeless. There also needs to be consideration for people living on the land in encampments.	9/11/2019 2:55 PM
28	Emergency Shelters (not maintenance--we don't have enough! Some counties have none at all!)	9/11/2019 8:55 AM
29	Daytime emergency shelter	9/11/2019 8:13 AM
30	Emergency Shelter	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
31	low barrier emergency shelter!	9/11/2019 7:26 AM
32	Life skills training to be productive in society	9/11/2019 4:18 AM
33	Social Worker	9/10/2019 10:23 AM
34	Housing for medically vulnerable, high risk pregnant women of color.	9/10/2019 6:51 AM
35	Public Transportation	9/10/2019 6:26 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Supportive Housing/Homelessness Needs

36	Additional Emergency Shelter Beds	9/10/2019 4:33 AM
37	domestic violence victim relocation	9/10/2019 4:31 AM
38	not chronic but housing for countless evictions/ criminal Hx	9/10/2019 4:13 AM
39	Housing for sex offenders	9/9/2019 2:38 PM
40	Low Barrier Shelter	9/9/2019 1:30 PM
41	PSH for homeless transition age youth with mental illness	9/9/2019 1:09 PM
42	We desperately need low-income or income-based housing.	9/9/2019 12:53 PM
43	Contractors	9/9/2019 12:40 PM
44	Chronic Homelessness	9/9/2019 12:30 PM

Q6 Select the household types below that you believe experience the most difficulty in accessing assistance in your community’s homeless system. (select all that apply).

Answered: 298 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Small families Large families	24.50%	73
Families with young children	53.02%	158
Elderly	38.59%	115
Disabled	33.89%	101
Youth (ages 12-17) Single individuals	39.60%	118
Extremely low-income families	29.53%	88
	52.68%	157
	61.41%	183

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Supportive Housing/Homelessness Needs

Very low-income families	52.35%	156
Low-income families Other	47.65%	142
(please specify)	19.13%	57
Total Respondents: 298		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	All. Oxford truly had NO homeless system, but a small group of people who are very interested in addressing that	10/4/2019 8:23 AM
2	Single parents with young children	10/1/2019 6:06 AM
3	males, especially sexual offenses	9/25/2019 12:24 PM
4	LGBTQ	9/24/2019 12:03 PM
5	individuals struggling with addiction and or criminal history	9/24/2019 7:41 AM
6	Multiple co-occurring Complex Issues	9/23/2019 1:31 PM
7	Individuals with felony records	9/20/2019 10:42 AM
8	Low income single adults	9/20/2019 3:26 AM
9	All above, and those with records and evictions	9/19/2019 11:43 AM
10	Single men 35 years and older.	9/19/2019 4:11 AM
11	Sex offenders; severely mentally ill; those who are waiting for social security and cannot literally work	9/18/2019 10:20 AM
12	Persons experiencing Mental health/substance abuse issues.	9/18/2019 7:45 AM
13	Nearly 2,000 Marshallese live in Mercer County - they regularly live with up to 20 individuals in one dwelling.	9/18/2019 5:03 AM
14	Homeless people in current addiction	9/17/2019 10:04 AM
15	Those experiencing first time homelessness	9/17/2019 9:38 AM
16	Trans Community	9/17/2019 7:29 AM
17	Chronically homeless	9/17/2019 5:12 AM
18	Single women and pregnant women	9/16/2019 10:39 AM
19	Lower middle-class families that right on the line	9/16/2019 10:25 AM
20	single fathers with teenage children	9/16/2019 5:56 AM
21	evictions	9/16/2019 4:46 AM
22	Individuals with addictions	9/13/2019 5:25 PM
23	working poor	9/13/2019 11:42 AM
24	couples who are not married. people with no mental health or drug diagnosis	9/13/2019 9:37 AM
25	Children of addicted or incarcerated parents	9/13/2019 6:16 AM
26	the rehabilitative illegal substance user	9/13/2019 5:37 AM
27	People with evictions -criminal histories	9/13/2019 3:29 AM
28	all listed above	9/13/2019 3:21 AM
29	MH and AOD dual diagnosis	9/12/2019 6:04 PM
30	People with serious criminal histories	9/12/2019 3:16 PM
31	Those with limited English Language proficiency	9/12/2019 12:36 PM
32	those that have drug charges and criminal records	9/12/2019 12:08 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Supportive Housing/Homelessness Needs

34	Individuals with SPMI	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
35	criminal histories, evictions	9/12/2019 8:44 AM
36	SO population	9/12/2019 6:14 AM
37	Young adults 18-24	9/11/2019 3:48 PM
38	Homeless Men; they are the "left behind" population.	9/11/2019 2:55 PM
39	Ex-offenders/recovering addicts with felonies	9/11/2019 8:55 AM
40	Felons	9/11/2019 8:13 AM
41	families and individuals with criminal history and/or eviction history	9/11/2019 7:54 AM
42	severe and pervasively mentally ill population	9/11/2019 7:45 AM
43	chronic homeless (no outreach)	9/11/2019 7:26 AM
44	Veterans	9/11/2019 6:56 AM
45	no income	9/11/2019 6:11 AM
46	Women and children of Domestic Violence	9/10/2019 12:29 PM
47	Those with prison records and mental health disorders	9/10/2019 10:23 AM
48	Drug users/recovering drug users	9/10/2019 8:42 AM
49	Families or individuals with decent income going to bills only who are in crisis; people who just left lower income bracket or are barely out of it, who now have to pay what little they have for all the things they had help with before	9/10/2019 8:15 AM
50	Medically vulnerable, high risk pregnant women of color	9/10/2019 6:51 AM
51	women in domestic abuse situations	9/10/2019 5:37 AM
52	Criminal background	9/10/2019 4:33 AM
53	Domestic violence victims	9/10/2019 4:31 AM
54	couples, sex offenders	9/10/2019 4:13 AM
55	Severely mentally ill. Cannot acclimate in traditional shelter	9/10/2019 3:42 AM
56	Criminal history	9/9/2019 2:38 PM
57	Transitiona Age Youth ages 18-24 (especially those who are mentally ill, enaged in illegal substance use, and exhibit volitile behaviors	9/9/2019 1:09 PM

Q7 Select the top five unmet housing needs in your service area from the list below.

Answered: 298

Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Emergency shelter for homeless	66.44%	198
Permanent housing solutions for chronic homeless persons	79.53%	237
Housing for persons with cognitive disabilities	54.36%	162
Housing for persons with physical disabilities Housing	39.26%	117
for persons with HIV/AIDS	6.71%	20
Housing for youth Housing	45.64%	136
for elderly	34.90%	104
Housing for persons with addictions Other	71.14%	212
(please specify)	18.12%	54
Total Respondents: 298		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Housing for persons with criminal background challenges	10/7/2019 11:14 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Supportive Housing/Homelessness Needs

2	housing for the mentally ill	9/27/2019 7:46 AM
3	housing for persons with cognitive disabilities are not appropriate for congregate settings and/or who don't have Medicaid/ unable to complete a Medicaid application	9/25/2019 12:24 PM
4	Domestic Violence Shelter Beds	9/24/2019 12:03 PM
5	Housing for Large Families w/ Single HoH	9/24/2019 11:22 AM
6	affordable clean safe housing	9/24/2019 7:41 AM
7	Housing gaps throughout Continuum of Care	9/23/2019 1:39 PM
8	Affordable, Service Enriched Housing	9/23/2019 1:31 PM
9	housing for single mothers	9/23/2019 11:07 AM
10	Housing for those with evictions and felonies	9/19/2019 11:43 AM
11	Housing for those with Sex Offenses	9/19/2019 5:08 AM
12	transitional housing/human trafficking victims	9/18/2019 4:48 PM
13	Emergency shelter for those with severe mental health needs (step above a psych ward) with extra assistance with meds, etc.	9/18/2019 10:20 AM
14	Affordable housing for all individuals	9/18/2019 5:43 AM
15	Shelters for people with disabilities. - Turned away at existing shelters.	9/18/2019 5:35 AM
16	Marshallese	9/18/2019 5:03 AM
17	we need a homeless shelter!	9/17/2019 6:00 AM
18	Transitional housing	9/17/2019 5:12 AM
19	Housing for persons with mental illness	9/16/2019 10:31 AM
20	Housing for lower middle class	9/16/2019 10:25 AM
21	permanent supportive housing	9/16/2019 9:56 AM
22	Housing for people with zero income with no earning potential other than SSDI	9/16/2019 6:07 AM
23	housing for single males/single fathers	9/16/2019 4:18 AM
24	men with children, un-married couples	9/13/2019 9:37 AM
25	Singles	9/13/2019 8:29 AM
26	permanent solutions for those who don't meet definition of chronic	9/13/2019 7:52 AM
27	Permanent housing for persons with disabilities who are not chronic	9/13/2019 6:05 AM
28	Housing for persons released from prison or felony background	9/13/2019 3:21 AM
29	Despite having programs such as SPC and PSH there is limited availability and many people are referred out of county to Homeless shelters	9/12/2019 10:25 AM
30	Housing for non-disabled, non-CH persons.	9/12/2019 10:10 AM
31	We have shelter and housing to meet all of these needs. Please see question 5 above.	9/12/2019 9:06 AM
32	affordable housing in areas with quality schools	9/12/2019 7:17 AM
33	Affordable housing for all the populations above	9/12/2019 4:50 AM
34	Emergency shelter for minors	9/11/2019 3:48 PM
35	Housing for people who are homeless with severe mental illness.	9/11/2019 2:55 PM
36	rentals are taken by students and there is nowhere to put people.	9/11/2019 12:35 PM
37	Housing for ex-offenders; housing for families who work but don't make enough to cover high rent/deposits/etc.	9/11/2019 8:55 AM
38	Housing for felons	9/11/2019 8:13 AM
39	Permanent tenant based rental assistance	9/11/2019 7:54 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Supportive Housing/Homelessness Needs

40	outreach	9/11/2019 7:26 AM
41	Affordable housing	9/11/2019 6:56 AM
42	Women and children of domestic violence	9/10/2019 12:29 PM
43	affordable housing for low-income tenants	9/10/2019 8:28 AM
44	Housing for the mentally ill or those with another disability like lupus or heart issues, but are not ON disability or assistance	9/10/2019 8:15 AM
45	housing for mental health and those with eviction history	9/10/2019 8:11 AM
46	Medically vulnerable high-risk pregnant women and moms at risk of poor birth outcomes and high infant mortality	9/10/2019 6:51 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

47	housing for person with mental health issues	9/10/2019 4:49 AM
48	Housing for persons with criminal background	9/10/2019 4:35 AM
49	more rental and utility assistance	9/10/2019 4:13 AM
50	Criminal history	9/9/2019 2:38 PM
51	Housing for families	9/9/2019 2:33 PM
52	Housing for transition age youth with all of the disabilities listed above	9/9/2019 1:09 PM
53	Housing for persons with multiple evictions.	9/9/2019 12:53 PM
54	Housing for Domestic Violence Victims	9/9/2019 12:40 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs
Community Development/Economic Development Needs Survey Results

Q1 What best describes your position?

Answered: 273 Skipped: 0

RESPONSES	RESPONSES	
Member of the public	0.00%	0
Program administrator	27.11%	74
CEO/Director	22.71%	62
Other (please specify)	50.18%	137

(no label) (no)	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	(no label)
24	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	24
70						70
85						85
71						71
23						23
273						273
3.00						3.00

1	City council member	10/8/2019 5:30 AM
34	CFO ^{test}	10/8/2019 4:48 AM 9/6/2019 10:07 AM 34
2		
3	general public	10/7/2019 12:15 PM
4	Mayor	10/4/2019 6:07 AM
5	retired educator	10/3/2019 6:07 PM
6	Facilities Manager	10/1/2019 5:44 AM
7	CHIEF VETERANS SERVICE OFFICER	10/1/2019 3:25 AM
8	Advocate	9/30/2019 9:35 AM
9	housing non-profit board member	9/27/2019 7:38 AM
10	Customer Service	9/26/2019 1:02 PM
11	Volunteer	9/26/2019 7:06 AM
#2	CFORESPONSES	9/26/2019 4:31 AM DATE
13	General public	9/25/2019 2:40 PM

#	RESPONSES	DATE
24	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM #
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE #
		24
75	Transportation	9/9/2019 12:27 PM #

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

14	Transportation official	9/25/2019 4:02 AM
15	board member	9/25/2019 12:41 AM
16	Consultant	9/24/2019 4:31 AM
17	Consultant	9/23/2019 6:51 AM
18	Intake	9/20/2019 10:35 AM
19	Community Member and Health Commissioner	9/20/2019 10:00 AM
20	Advocate	9/20/2019 8:28 AM
21	Housing case manager	9/20/2019 6:00 AM
22	case manager	9/20/2019 4:48 AM
23	Supportive Housing Specialist	9/19/2019 11:58 AM
24	Case Worker	9/19/2019 11:39 AM
25	ED Director	9/19/2019 10:56 AM
26	Service and Support Administration Manager	9/19/2019 10:44 AM
27	Shelter Advocate	9/19/2019 8:31 AM
28	General public	9/19/2019 8:07 AM
29	citizen	9/19/2019 8:00 AM
30	Administration of largest county municipality	9/19/2019 6:45 AM
31	prevention specialist	9/19/2019 6:33 AM
32	Board member	9/19/2019 6:03 AM
33	Prevention Specialist	9/19/2019 5:47 AM
34	Real Estate Broker / Investor	9/19/2019 5:47 AM
35	Program Supervisor, Workforce Services	9/19/2019 5:05 AM
36	City of Painesville City Planner	9/19/2019 4:51 AM
37	Business & Historic Building Owner	9/18/2019 6:44 PM
38	Downtown Business Owner	9/18/2019 3:29 PM
39	Case Manager	9/18/2019 12:40 PM
40	community development consultant	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
41	I am a community development director in PA, although I reside in Warren, OH. Warren is an entitlement community, but the rest of the county receives non-entitlement dollars.	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
42	Local government official	9/18/2019 11:24 AM
43	Business owner, antiquarian book seller	9/18/2019 11:15 AM
44	Preschool Teacher	9/18/2019 8:32 AM
45	Advocate for people with disabilities	9/18/2019 5:25 AM
46	Employment Specialist	9/18/2019 5:07 AM
47	Housing Specialist	9/18/2019 4:39 AM
48	DDC Council member	9/18/2019 2:27 AM
49	advocate	9/17/2019 5:04 PM
50	Developer	9/17/2019 4:58 PM
51	recipient of services	9/17/2019 1:37 PM
52	Workforce Coach	9/17/2019 12:08 PM
53	Coordinator	9/17/2019 11:50 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

54	Manager	9/17/2019 10:09 AM
55	Engineer for Small Communities	9/17/2019 9:39 AM
56	SSA Director	9/17/2019 7:41 AM
57	division director	9/17/2019 6:42 AM
58	Accounting	9/17/2019 4:37 AM
59	City council member	9/17/2019 3:56 AM
60	Shelter Advocate	9/16/2019 7:27 PM
61	Domestic Violence Shelter Advocate	9/16/2019 6:43 PM
62	Shelter Manager	9/16/2019 11:15 AM
63	Community Behavioral Health Care Worker	9/16/2019 10:18 AM
64	Village Administrator	9/16/2019 10:03 AM
65	Service coordinator	9/16/2019 9:27 AM
66	Private citizen of Ross County, Ohio	9/16/2019 8:06 AM
67	Housing Inspector	9/16/2019 5:45 AM
68	case manager	9/16/2019 4:25 AM
69	Business Infrastructure Manager	9/16/2019 3:49 AM
70	Social Service Program Case Manager	9/15/2019 10:41 AM
71	Volunteer/citizen	9/14/2019 4:30 AM
72	nonprofit development	9/14/2019 4:24 AM
73	Community & Economic Development	9/13/2019 5:06 PM
74	Citizen	9/13/2019 5:02 PM
75	Office Clerk	9/13/2019 11:38 AM
76	Board President	9/13/2019 11:08 AM
77	Shelter Coordinator	9/13/2019 8:42 AM
78	general public	9/13/2019 7:51 AM
79	Sr Housing Clerk	9/13/2019 7:50 AM
80	Work at non-profit affordably housing funding agency	9/13/2019 7:49 AM
81	Housing Coordinator	9/13/2019 7:47 AM
82	Case management	9/13/2019 7:12 AM
83	outreach worker	9/13/2019 6:21 AM
84	Community Social Worker	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
85	Pastor	9/13/2019 4:59 AM
86	Retired health coach	9/13/2019 4:53 AM
87	City Manager at Nelsonville, Athens County	9/13/2019 4:32 AM
88	social worker	9/13/2019 4:10 AM
89	cm	9/13/2019 4:08 AM
90	Outreach Worker	9/13/2019 3:17 AM
91	City Council	9/12/2019 5:49 PM
92	Chair- townships trustees	9/12/2019 3:44 PM
93	Program Support Specialist	9/12/2019 1:39 PM
94	Behavioral health worker	9/12/2019 12:40 PM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

95	Development Director	9/12/2019 12:30 PM
96	Coordinator	9/12/2019 11:33 AM
97	Case Manager	9/12/2019 10:57 AM
98	Housing Manager	9/12/2019 10:44 AM
99	advocate for the homeless	9/12/2019 10:31 AM
100	local citizen, case manager	9/12/2019 10:06 AM
101	Housing	9/12/2019 9:47 AM
102	Data services	9/12/2019 9:28 AM
103	Benefits Coordinator	9/12/2019 8:51 AM
104	Supervisor	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
105	Manager	9/12/2019 8:16 AM
106	RRH/PATH	9/12/2019 7:45 AM
107	Staff Attorney	9/12/2019 7:35 AM
108	community partner	9/12/2019 7:09 AM
109	Case Manager-Housing	9/12/2019 6:32 AM
110	Local Healthcare Administrator	9/12/2019 6:30 AM
111	McKinney-Vento Homeless Coordinator	9/11/2019 4:36 PM
112	Social Worker	9/11/2019 9:00 AM
113	Case manager	9/11/2019 8:15 AM
114	general public	9/11/2019 7:34 AM
115	Patient Advocate	9/11/2019 7:25 AM
116	Clinic Coordinator	9/11/2019 5:52 AM
117	teacher, CASA	9/10/2019 8:24 PM
118	General public	9/10/2019 2:47 PM
119	Village Mayor	9/10/2019 1:25 PM
120	Housing Case Manager	9/10/2019 1:05 PM
121	Program Coordinator	9/10/2019 10:47 AM
122	Lending Manager	9/10/2019 10:41 AM
123	staff	9/10/2019 9:50 AM
124	Office Manager/Social Services	9/10/2019 9:24 AM
125	shelter case manager	9/10/2019 9:21 AM
126	Advocacy Hospital Service Line Coordinator	9/10/2019 8:19 AM
127	Housing Case manager	9/10/2019 7:53 AM
128	housing case manager	9/10/2019 7:46 AM
129	Housing Service Coordinator, Case Manager	9/10/2019 7:21 AM
130	Case Manager	9/10/2019 7:08 AM
131	Commissioners' office	9/10/2019 7:02 AM
132	Support staff to program administrators	9/10/2019 6:42 AM
133	Case Manager	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
134	Mayor	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
135	Executive Assistant	9/10/2019 5:19 AM

Q3 In order to better understand the community needs across the state please select the top five community development public improvement needs in your community(ies).

(no label) Planning	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	(no label) 273	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%
	24	70	85	71	23	24	3.00				

Water infrastructure Sewer

34 infrastructure test

34 9/6/2019 10:07 AM

#	RESPONSES	DATE
#	RESPONSES	DATE
24	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
75	Transportation	9/9/2019 12:27 PM

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
	RESPONSES	
	29.30%	80
	26.74%	73
	22.34%	61

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
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Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

Streets Sidewalks	45.42%	124
Demolition	26.74%	73
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility	27.11%	74
Fair housing	20.51%	56
Flood and drainage infrastructure	52.75%	144
Parking	24.91%	68
Street lighting	13.19%	36
Traffic and safety controls Parks and recreation Community centers Downtown improvement	6.59%	18
	9.16%	25
Public safety	33.70%	92
Other (please specify)	31.87%	87
	31.50%	86
	27.47%	75

(no label)	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	273	3.00
	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%		
	24	70	85	71	23		

1	internet/broadband	10/7/2019 12:15 PM
34	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM
2	Transportation services	10/4/2019 8:17 AM
3	access to healthy food	10/3/2019 6:07 PM
4	Transportation. Emergency Home Repair for LMI Residents.	10/1/2019 5:58 AM
5	Rural Internet	10/1/2019 5:44 AM
6	Development of Quality Housing for Professionals (Loft Apartments, Townhouses, etc.) - Necessary to attract employees	9/27/2019 8:30 AM
# 7	RESPONSES Transportation	DATE 9/26/2019 8:11 AM
8	Building repairs	9/26/2019 4:31 AM
# 9	RESPONSES Diversity, youth development opportunities. home ownership in the low commodities.	DATE 9/25/2019 2:40 PM
10	Alternate routes for truck traffic	9/24/2019 2:53 PM
11	Access to Affordable Housing Transportation	9/23/2019 6:22 AM
24	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM
12	Affordable housing	9/20/2019 10:35 AM
13	transportation	9/19/2019 1:07 PM
# 14	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) Public Transportation for 'low skilled'/ felons, access to healthcare	DATE 9/19/2019 11:39 AM
15	Nothing for kids, families to do and no advertisement along interstates for downtown	9/19/2019 6:03 AM
16	Neighborhood/residential improvement	9/18/2019 11:24 AM
17	Absentee and/or derelict landlords and landladies, buildings that have been condemned for years and/or used to hoard items in but that are still standing	9/18/2019 11:15 AM
75	Transportation	9/9/2019 12:27 PM
18	Public Transportation	9/18/2019 8:34 AM
19	Affordable accessible housing	9/18/2019 5:38 AM
20	advocacy for marginalized people	9/17/2019 1:37 PM
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE

RESPONSES

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

21	Affordable housing (rental housing on a fixed and minimum wage employment)	9/17/2019 6:03 AM
22	Youth activities	9/17/2019 5:41 AM
23	Homeless Shelters	9/16/2019 9:27 AM
24	legal aid	9/16/2019 7:11 AM
25	affordable units	9/16/2019 6:14 AM
26	Early Intervention education for autistic, delayed, and emotionally impaired children	9/15/2019 10:41 AM
27	basic needs services	9/14/2019 4:24 AM
28	Broadband	9/13/2019 5:06 PM
29	Economic/Community Development Project Funding	9/13/2019 12:16 PM
30	Housing	9/13/2019 11:53 AM
31	affordable housing	9/13/2019 11:38 AM
32	More Public Transportation Services for rural areas	9/13/2019 5:48 AM
33	Access to the Internet	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
34	Regenafication	9/13/2019 4:59 AM
35	onsite sewage treatment systems	9/13/2019 4:55 AM
36	Homeless services	9/13/2019 4:53 AM
37	public transportation	9/13/2019 4:10 AM
38	Evictions-Hindrance in obtaining housing	9/13/2019 3:17 AM
39	Economic development	9/12/2019 3:44 PM
40	Affordable/Workforce Housing Options	9/12/2019 1:59 PM
41	Affordable Housing	9/12/2019 12:30 PM
42	Affordable Housing	9/12/2019 12:03 PM
43	AFFORDABLE HOUSING	9/12/2019 10:32 AM
44	Public transportation	9/12/2019 10:06 AM
45	Economic Opportunities	9/12/2019 9:47 AM
46	Affordable Housing Developments	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
47	Transportation	9/12/2019 8:16 AM
48	Affordable Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing	9/12/2019 7:45 AM
49	Transportation access	9/12/2019 7:35 AM
50	More Transportation	9/12/2019 7:18 AM
51	need for neighborhood assets	9/12/2019 7:09 AM
52	JOBS	9/12/2019 6:17 AM
53	Homeless shelters/ food kitchens	9/12/2019 4:28 AM
54	Funding for the Opioid Crisis	9/11/2019 4:36 PM
55	Addiction services	9/11/2019 3:37 PM
56	transportation	9/11/2019 10:28 AM
57	transportation	9/11/2019 8:15 AM
58	solar	9/11/2019 7:41 AM
59	affordable transportation; affordable childcare	9/11/2019 7:38 AM
60	Transportation	9/11/2019 7:34 AM
61	Transportation, affordable housing, emergency shelters	9/11/2019 7:32 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

62	Public Transportation					9/11/2019 7:25 AM
63	Neighborhood Revitalization					9/11/2019 6:51 AM
64	Housing Repair Assistance					9/11/2019 6:05 AM
65	Interim Emergency Financial Assistance					9/11/2019 5:56 AM
66	housing resources					9/10/2019 11:39 AM
67	Transportation					9/10/2019 8:14 AM
68	buses or train to go to KY, and different counties for employment					9/10/2019 7:53 AM
69	Public Transportation Service					9/10/2019 7:21 AM
70	Funding for homeless shelters and sober living					9/10/2019 6:31 AM
71	Broadband Internet Access/Infrastructure					9/10/2019 6:16 AM
72	Youth Program-Focus on Mental Health					9/10/2019 5:50 AM
73	Better housing					9/10/2019 4:42 AM
74	Industrial Site Improvement					9/10/2019 4:36 AM
(no total)	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	

Q4 In order to better understand the community needs across the state please rank the top five community development public service needs in your community(ies) with 1 being the least important need and 5 being the most important.

Answered: 273 Skipped: 0

	1 – NOT IMPORTANT	2 – SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	3 – IMPORTANT	4 – VERY IMPORTANT	5 – MOST IMPORTANT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Public services for the disabled	20.51% 56	25.27% 69	20.51% 56	17.95% 49	15.75% 43	273	2.83
Services for the elderly	11.72% 32	22.71% 62	27.11% 74	26.37% 72	12.09% 33	273	3.04
Youth programs and services	17.95% 49	15.38% 42	21.25% 58	26.37% 72	19.05% 52	273	3.13
Homeless and domestic violence services	19.41% 53	20.15% 55	19.41% 53	15.02% 41	26.01% 71	273	3.08
Medical and nutrition programs	30.40% 83	16.48% 45	11.72% 32	14.29% 39	27.11% 74	273	2.91

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	support to expand public transportation	10/4/2019 8:17 AM
2	Emergency Minor Home Repairs available for LMI residents (of all ages).	10/1/2019 5:58 AM
3	mental Health and Substance abuse services and prevention programs	9/20/2019 10:00 AM
4	Affordable Housing. Also, service for disabled are important, but could not select anything else.	9/20/2019 7:52 AM
5	These are all important!!	9/19/2019 6:43 AM
6	Sorry, I don't like the way this question was worded-- #1 shouldn't be "not important". All are important. I feel this skews the data.	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
7	legal services for the elderly	9/17/2019 1:37 PM
8	Drug addiction, like a lot of communities, is seriously impacting our community as well	9/17/2019 7:22 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

9	Affordable housing for fixed income and minimum wage employment	9/17/2019 6:03 AM
10	These are all critical. (Public services for the disabled is still an area that is under-served. Due to existing tools, however, it is not as severe a need as some other needs.	9/16/2019 6:38 AM
11	all are very important	9/16/2019 5:00 AM
12	I wouldn't agree that services for the disabled is not important, but this questionnaire only allows that if you answer all of the questions	9/13/2019 10:45 AM
13	All of these are very important!!!	9/13/2019 5:06 AM
14	affordable housing	9/13/2019 4:53 AM
15	AFFORDABLE HOUSING	9/12/2019 10:32 AM
16	educating the public on homelessness	9/12/2019 10:31 AM
17	access to fresh and health food	9/12/2019 7:09 AM
18	This Likert Scale is Numbered Incorrectly/Confusing	9/11/2019 7:25 AM
19	All of these things are very important to our area	9/11/2019 4:59 AM
20	All of the above are important but survey requires a #5	9/10/2019 6:16 AM
21	4. Breaking Poverty as a Cycle	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
22	All of these are important.	9/10/2019 5:49 AM
23	transportation to jobs	9/9/2019 12:27 PM

Q5 Rank the top five economic development needs in your community(ies) with 1 being the least important need and 5 being the most important.

Answered: 273 Skipped: 0

%

	1 – NOT IMPORTANT	2 –SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	3 – IMPORTANT	4 – VERY IMPORTANT	5 – MOST IMPORTANT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Access to water and sewer (see label)	15.50% 8.79% 24	24.81% 21.14% 32	22.48% 26.01% 29	21.71% 28	15.50% 8.42% 20	129 273	2.97 3.00
Access to power	17.44% 15	17.44% 15	34.88% 30	23.26% 20	6.98% 6	86	2.85
Access to broadband internet	18.37% 27	21.09% 31	29.93% 44	12.93% 19	17.69% 26	147	2.90
Improved infrastructure (off-site)	19.84% 25	27.78% 35	19.84% 25	23.81% 30	8.73% 11	126	2.74
Low-income job creation	19.37% 37	19.37% 37	10.47% 20	25.13% 48	25.65% 49	191	3.18
Transportation/access to jobs	20.19% 42	10.10% 21	14.42% 30	23.08% 48	32.21% 67	208	3.37
Central business district improvements	15.93% 18	26.55% 30	20.35% 23	17.70% 20	19.47% 22	113	2.98

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

Machinery and equipment	55.88% 19	20.59%	7	0.00% 0	8.82% 3	14.71%	5	34	2.06
Land or building acquisition	23.76% 24	24.75% 25		17.82% 18	15.84% 16	17.82% 18		101	2.79
Access to capital	15.71% 22	15.71% 22		26.43% 37	19.29% 27	22.86% 32		140	3.18

(no	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%				
1	Development of quality (not LMI/affordable) housing and amenities to attract employees to rural areas						9/27/2019 8:30 AM		
2	Affordable Housing						9/23/2019 6:22 AM		
3	childcare- 5						9/20/2019 11:33 AM		
4	Affordable Housing						9/19/2019 5:47 AM		
5	Affordable housing for seniors and young families						9/18/2019 3:29 PM		
6	affordable housing						9/17/2019 1:37 PM		
7	This survey question is set up with 10 options however I am only able to answer with 5 responses 1-5						9/17/2019 7:22 AM		
8	Affordable housing for those on a fixed income or minimum wage job						9/17/2019 6:03 AM		
9	Access to Labor Force!						9/16/2019 12:18 PM		
10	all are important						9/16/2019 5:00 AM		
11	universal preschool so parents can work						9/13/2019 7:23 AM		
12	In question 5 you ask us to rate the 5 most important ED needs in the community and then force us to use "1" not important to rank the 5th most important factor of 10 important issues.						9/13/2019 5:31 AM		
13	All of these are very important!!!						9/13/2019 5:06 AM		
14	I hope that all entry level jobs pay \$15 per hour						9/13/2019 4:53 AM		
15	Workforce Development						9/12/2019 11:33 AM		
16	AFFORDABLE HOUSING						9/12/2019 10:32 AM		
17	This category seems incorrectly labeled						9/12/2019 7:45 AM		
18	Low income housing						9/12/2019 7:18 AM		
19	resilience to natural disasters and climate change						9/12/2019 7:09 AM		
20	This Likert Scale is Numbered Incorrectly/Confusing						9/11/2019 7:25 AM		
21	Please reword your survey. 4 and 5 also look as important as 1 and 2. You'll get skewed results.						9/10/2019 2:47 PM		
22	3. Access to Affordable Child Care						9/10/2019 5:50 AM		
23	moderate & low-income housing						9/9/2019 12:30 PM		

(no	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%			
1	21	70	25	71	22	270	2.06	

Q8 What, if any, community development projects do you believe positively impacted your community?

Answered: 168 Skipped: 105

(no	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	
1	na					10/8/2019 7:53 AM
2	Butler County CDBG granted \$75,000 toward construction of new food pantry that is sorely needed. The project is still in need of additional funding to become a reality.					10/4/2019 8:17 AM
3	Water line infrastructure project					10/4/2019 6:07 AM
4	affordable housing					10/3/2019 6:07 PM
5	Outreach services Case Management Services					10/3/2019 12:20 PM
6	City of Toledo - Parks concert series TLCHB's Housing First Program City of Toledo's Summer Youth Program at various locations					10/1/2019 7:27 AM
7	The Challenger Baseball field that was built for children with disabilities.					10/1/2019 5:44 AM
8	Sewer and water line improvements					10/1/2019 4:59 AM
9	Health and wellness					9/30/2019 9:35 AM
10	Senior housing development, New home development, workplace housing development, and mixed-use zoning					9/30/2019 4:50 AM
11	Construction of bike path through city, leveraging state dollars to improve the design, lighting, and walkability of community gateways, city administered grant programs for low-income homeowners					9/27/2019 8:30 AM
12	Eagles Point					9/27/2019 7:38 AM
13	Ford, Dana and The Met has hired several employees including minority in the past few years.					9/26/2019 1:02 PM
14	Revitalization of Downtown					9/26/2019 8:11 AM
15	Community wide Strategic Planning Effort to save abandoned 1918 school building					9/26/2019 7:06 AM
16	Recovery Housing					9/26/2019 4:31 AM
17	development of recreational and green space areas					9/25/2019 4:02 AM
18	Art in the Alley					9/25/2019 12:41 AM
19	Cleaning up the downtown area					9/24/2019 5:27 AM
20	Allocation, CI, and Neighborhood Revitalization projects have all impacted our communities					9/24/2019 4:31 AM
21	HOME					9/23/2019 6:22 AM
22	School Centered Community Revitalization					9/21/2019 1:15 PM
23	growth of the downtown					9/20/2019 11:33 AM
24	rebuilding of our county school district (from oil & gas tax base)					9/20/2019 10:00 AM
25	CDBG funding for Neighborhood-based CDCs City NOFA Place Matters Initiative Neighborhood Enhancement Program Hamilton County/ULI TAP					9/20/2019 7:52 AM
26	affordable housing					9/20/2019 6:00 AM
27	Women's recovery house is being built and a recovery community organization opened. The main route 42 road was redeveloped over a 2- or 3-year project and now looks fantastic and is very functional.					9/19/2019 1:07 PM
28	Working more with the youth they need more to do in the community.					9/19/2019 11:58 AM
29	Park and Recreation facilities					9/19/2019 10:56 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

30	Renovation of the down towns in both Medina and Wadsworth	9/19/2019 10:44 AM
31	Family Promise Homeless Family Shelter	9/19/2019 10:10 AM
32	community centers	9/19/2019 8:19 AM
33	There are more areas for people to walk to stores downtown. This has increased traffic for local small businesses.	9/19/2019 8:07 AM
34	Park improvements to add safety and green space, paving of low-income area streets, improvements to fire department equipment	9/19/2019 6:45 AM
35	Grocery store! Fire stations.	9/19/2019 6:43 AM
36	I don't know	9/19/2019 6:33 AM
37	The only project has been the park	9/19/2019 6:03 AM
38	Section 8 Program	9/19/2019 5:47 AM
39	n/a	9/19/2019 5:05 AM
40	Streetscape Improvements in the Downtown	9/19/2019 4:51 AM
41	N/A	9/19/2019 3:58 AM
42	Bike route improvements	9/18/2019 6:44 PM
43	I have hope that a new Community Land Trust will help with affordable housing.	9/18/2019 3:29 PM
44	Multiple infrastructure projects, including street resurfacing, ADA accessibility improvements, drainage improvements, and sidewalk improvements.	9/18/2019 1:22 PM
45	The development of a climate action plan supported by City Council and the public.	9/18/2019 11:49 AM
46	Projects that improve sense of place, pride in the community, and quality of life for residents such as parks, trails, community and/or senior centers, youth activities/places.	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
47	The existence of the CDC, Trumbull Neighborhood Partnership is the biggest asset Warren, Ohio has, in regard to community development.	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
48	.	9/18/2019 11:41 AM
49	Downtown organization conversion to a Main Street program: First Friday events, downtown art mural project, and upcoming downtown infrastructure and street scaping project with downtown park and green space.	9/18/2019 11:25 AM
50	Park improvements	9/18/2019 11:24 AM
51	The Greene County Combined Health District does smoking cessation programs that are good	9/18/2019 11:15 AM
52	na	9/18/2019 10:54 AM
53	The influx of senior residence fatalities in my community	9/18/2019 5:43 AM
54	Revitalization of the downtown area	9/18/2019 5:38 AM
55	Demolishing blighted commercial properties. Gives the hope of new business to come.	9/18/2019 5:25 AM
56	Drug and alcohol treatment homes	9/18/2019 5:24 AM
57	Playground improvement for the children but that was years ago.	9/18/2019 5:07 AM
58	The implementation of a growing public transit system put in place by HAPCAP.	9/18/2019 5:06 AM
59	Business district revitalization	9/18/2019 3:54 AM
60	Employment Opportunities	9/18/2019 2:27 AM
61	Collaborations with institutions, private sector and public entities to create measurable outcomes in healthcare, housing, job creation and community investment	9/17/2019 4:58 PM
62	construction of the Anna Louise Inn in Mt. Auburn and Jimmy Heath House in OTR	9/17/2019 1:37 PM
63	n/a	9/17/2019 11:50 AM
64	I have helped communities with several NRG projects funded through Development that provided a real improvement throughout their community.	9/17/2019 9:39 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

65	Accessible park for developmentally disabled children	9/17/2019 9:26 AM
66	mixed income housing projects--need more!	9/17/2019 8:04 AM
67	Revitalization of the Boneyfiddle area downtown	9/17/2019 7:22 AM
68	Affordable housing	9/17/2019 6:03 AM
69	Demolitions, home ownership, home repair.	9/17/2019 5:41 AM
70	Homeless Shelter	9/17/2019 4:37 AM
71	HUD program	9/16/2019 7:27 PM
72	The Salvation Army East Cleveland	9/16/2019 12:55 PM
73	The recent implementation of a new countywide public transportation system. (Decreased barriers to healthcare and employment.)	9/16/2019 12:18 PM
74	HAPCAP	9/16/2019 10:18 AM
75	Eastern Gateway Community College expansion	9/16/2019 10:03 AM
76	Education and rehabilitation of livable housing	9/16/2019 10:03 AM
77	Building ramps on the sidewalks is the only thing I have seen lately and this was very helpful for our challenged individuals	9/16/2019 9:27 AM
78	We have seen great progress in our downtown retail and entertainment district. We need a way to spur the renovation of second and third floor space for housing.	9/16/2019 8:06 AM
79	Installation of pedestrian signals and replacement of old traffic signaling systems in downtown have greatly improved walkability and ensured safety for decades into the future. Parking lot expansions have allowed the City to remove on-site parking requirements for businesses in downtown, leading to job creation and real estate development. CHIP Programs have helped to improve the value and safety of neighborhoods throughout the community while ensuring affordable housing for multiple households, lowering taxpayer burden on social service spending.	9/16/2019 6:38 AM
80	not sure	9/16/2019 6:14 AM
81	Bath Street re-pavement project Demolition of over 300 unlivable buildings	9/16/2019 5:34 AM
82	Beautification contest (Chamber of Commerce)	9/15/2019 10:41 AM
83	Crosswalk installations with improved signage and lighting are niceties our community has fore gone	9/14/2019 5:01 AM
84	Creation of downtown historic district	9/14/2019 4:30 AM
85	Transportation pilot with SE Area Transit Noble County CARES Opioid Coalition	9/13/2019 5:06 PM
86	Improvement of parks	9/13/2019 5:02 PM
87	current downtown revitalization efforts	9/13/2019 12:16 PM
88	New housing option, new schools, new streets & new parks	9/13/2019 11:53 AM
89	.	9/13/2019 10:45 AM
90	Bridges of Hope Homeless shelter	9/13/2019 9:30 AM
91	Public park/water splashpad	9/13/2019 8:42 AM
92	Improved parks in the downtown community	9/13/2019 7:49 AM
93	All of them	9/13/2019 7:47 AM
94	Housing	9/13/2019 7:12 AM
95	Roseville, OH was the recipient of an NRG and used these funds to create a splash pad for the community. This structure replaced a failing swimming facility costing the village thousands of dollars in water loss. The new splashpad is a recycling system which saved the community needed dollars that were then applied across other portions of the village.	9/13/2019 5:39 AM
96	Water and sewer infrastructure projects have greatly improved the quality of life in the community's more rural hamlets. The villages of Lafayette and Spencerville have been recent recipients of funding to address water and sewer projects	9/13/2019 5:31 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

97	Repair and replaced the community sidewalk from the center of town to all parts.	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
98	Pairing home rehabilitation and demolition to stabilize targeted neighborhoods.	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
99	don't know of any	9/13/2019 4:59 AM
100	paved streets and sidewalks in Jamestown	9/13/2019 4:55 AM
101	Blueprint	9/13/2019 4:53 AM
102	The Downtown Revitalization Project funded by a TAP grant. The new Regional Sewer Plant fund by EPA, USDA, etc., The Neighborhood Revitalization Project funded by CDBG grant	9/13/2019 4:32 AM
103	n/n	9/13/2019 4:08 AM
104	Creation of new housing stock for both single family and rental housing.	9/12/2019 5:53 PM
105	Helping seniors age at home.	9/12/2019 5:49 PM
106	Downtown improvements (Xenia, Fairborn)	9/12/2019 3:19 PM
107	City currently established a partnership with local Community Action organization to provide affordable, subsidized transportation for LMI individuals, elderly, disabled, etc. Also, the establishment of a residential CRA program for housing investment.	9/12/2019 1:59 PM
108	up KEEP OF THE PARKS	9/12/2019 1:39 PM
109	Not too sure	9/12/2019 12:40 PM
110	Projects serving the homeless. Projects serving the urban youth (i.e. Enrichment).	9/12/2019 12:30 PM
111	new business	9/12/2019 12:03 PM
112	Community improvement, parks, sidewalks & roads	9/12/2019 11:32 AM
113	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS AND HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS	9/12/2019 10:32 AM
114	Low-interest commercial/industrial loans small start-up companies	9/12/2019 10:31 AM
115	Regular community events such as organized by the conventions and visitors' bureau. Educational events held by Bossard library.	9/12/2019 10:06 AM
116	Critical Infrastructure Improvements. All types.	9/12/2019 9:42 AM
117	Downtown improvements helped revitalize the district	9/12/2019 8:51 AM
118	Affordable housing developments and services	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
119	more low-income housing built	9/12/2019 8:16 AM
120	CDBG dollars for housing and homelessness	9/12/2019 8:04 AM
121	Campaign to increase childcare providers, expand hours that public transit operates push to get low income housing	9/12/2019 7:18 AM
122	Projects that are community driven and/or meet community vs developer needs those that build locally owned	9/12/2019 7:09 AM
123	Downtown revitalization	9/12/2019 6:49 AM
124	UMADOAP youth center-gathering place for the youth involved with the program but more general activity centers (roller rink, etc.) are needed to serve the general population of youth.	9/12/2019 6:32 AM
125	Road improvements, Reservoir bike trail	9/12/2019 6:30 AM
126	Brining in Jobs and businesses that support the area. Parks that can be reached by individuals that have little to no transportation	9/12/2019 6:17 AM
127	We have one faith-based women's drug addiction treatment residential facility that is helping a woman. It has few beds.	9/12/2019 4:28 AM
128	Improved Roadways and infrastructure. Downtown Improvements. Newer School buildings	9/11/2019 4:36 PM
129	Youth dedicated resources, OSU extension services, Healthy food for Ohio, Help Me Grow, WIC	9/11/2019 3:37 PM
130	Walking/biking trails, parks Water/sewage upgrades	9/11/2019 11:44 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

131	Installation of Wheelchair Lift at Community Center, NRG Grants, Critical Infrastructure Grants, Sidewalks, Drainage Projects etc. All very beneficial	9/11/2019 8:47 AM
132	case management and service coordination for the severe and pervasively mentally ill	9/11/2019 7:38 AM
133	creating healthy communities through walking path, splash park and biking	9/11/2019 7:34 AM
134	H	9/11/2019 7:32 AM
135	homeless shelters, Miami County Transit, Rides to Work	9/11/2019 5:52 AM
136	The libraries are wonderful. Public parks with free concerts visibly lift morale.	9/10/2019 2:47 PM
137	infrastructure improvements and vacant structure demolition	9/10/2019 1:33 PM
138	The Neighborhood Revitalization Grant	9/10/2019 1:25 PM
139	home buyer assistance, blight removal, revitalization projects make community feel better and gives pride to community	9/10/2019 11:39 AM
140	Currently the Land Bank program is helpful in getting vacant houses torn down and the neighborhoods cleaned up	9/10/2019 10:47 AM
141	Renovating homes for family ownership	9/10/2019 10:35 AM
142	Construction of the Splash Park, clearing the riverbank	9/10/2019 9:51 AM
143	n/a	9/10/2019 9:50 AM
144	Trumbull Neighborhood partnership	9/10/2019 9:24 AM
145	n/a	9/10/2019 9:21 AM
146	Downtown improvements	9/10/2019 8:27 AM
147	The creation of Rides to Work (a program that will take people to work if they work regular hours). It starts out free and then increases in prices as you start to make money.	9/10/2019 8:14 AM
148	Community Gardens Sr. Rental Housing Project Phase 1 completed	9/10/2019 7:48 AM
149	I think more available jobs.	9/10/2019 7:46 AM
150	New water reservoir, new Clinton Street bridge	9/10/2019 7:12 AM
151	Housing programs and lead-based paint initiatives	9/10/2019 7:03 AM
152	housing program, water and sewer grants, community improvements	9/10/2019 7:02 AM
153	Public water line extensions to areas of the county that did not have access before.	9/10/2019 6:39 AM
154	all educational programs for adults	9/10/2019 6:33 AM
155	community dispersion of Narcan	9/10/2019 6:31 AM
156	Sewer Infrastructure improvements to date	9/10/2019 6:16 AM
157	The focus on the Opioid Epidemic	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
158	improvements to some of our parks	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
159	Any time we do any streets or roads it has a positive impact on the community	9/10/2019 5:48 AM
160	Those that have positively impacted the community center around parks projects mostly. Projects that get the community out and together, being with neighbors and enjoying life.	9/10/2019 5:21 AM
161	Water and sewer improvements - upgrading existing, aging systems	9/10/2019 5:06 AM
162	We made several upgrades to the most used park in our community - new sidewalk where there was not one previously, ADA compliant bathrooms and dugout covers to provide shade to the players. The community is so proud of these upgrades!	9/10/2019 4:42 AM
163	The high volume of residential demolition achieved through the land bank.	9/10/2019 4:35 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

164	Park improvements for the disabled.	9/10/2019 4:34 AM
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165	The Village of Delta CSO Elimination Project	9/10/2019 3:59 AM
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Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

166	The NRG and CI grants have provided significant improvements in LMI villages and cities in all three counties listed above. As regulations become more stringent and the costs of maintaining public infrastructure increases, these communities are struggling to pay to maintain their quality of life and general welfare.	9/9/2019 1:07 PM
167	downtown development	9/9/2019 12:27 PM
168	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM

Q9 What, if any, economic development projects do you believe positively impacted your community?

Answered: 135 Skipped: 138

(no	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	
1	na					10/8/2019 7:53 AM
2	healthy food mkts.					10/3/2019 6:07 PM
3	N/A					10/3/2019 12:20 PM
4	Toledo Lucas County Homelessness Board's "ID Me" program that supplies critical documents for the homeless, general community seeking housing, jobs, benefits					10/1/2019 7:27 AM
5	Wheelchair access points at one of the busy intersections in New Philadelphia.					10/1/2019 5:44 AM
6	unknown					9/30/2019 9:35 AM
7	ESID program and mixed-use zoning					9/30/2019 4:50 AM
8	Private development of urban park in our downtown, Private redevelopment of historic buildings to house locally owned shops and restaurants, city & county administered grant & loan programs for small business owners					9/27/2019 8:30 AM
9	See#8					9/26/2019 1:02 PM
10	Unknown					9/26/2019 8:11 AM
11	improved industrial park development route 24 Fort to port Hobby Lobby					9/26/2019 7:06 AM
12	na					9/26/2019 4:31 AM
13	Art in the Alley					9/25/2019 12:41 AM
14	DT Revitalization Grant, Historic Tax Credit Project					9/24/2019 2:53 PM
15	Oil & Gas					9/24/2019 5:27 AM
16	Homesteading, Working in Neighborhoods, CCMEP.					9/23/2019 6:22 AM
17	School Centered Community Revitalization					9/21/2019 1:15 PM
18	growth of the downtown					9/20/2019 11:33 AM
19	New oil & gas facilities (pipelines, Compressor Stations, MarcWest cracker plant. Replacement of AEP Transmission lines and corresponding replacement of Electric Coops Substations.					9/20/2019 10:00 AM
20	Cincinnati Access Fund Cincinnati Property Tool Cincy Neighborhood Enhancement Program OpenCincy Small Business Development Tool Hamilton County/ULI TAP					9/20/2019 7:52 AM
21	Streets in the residential areas.					9/19/2019 11:58 AM
22	Industrial Park funding					9/19/2019 10:56 AM
23	Made in Medina highlights Medina County manufacturing businesses and helps recruit employees					9/19/2019 10:44 AM
24	Source Point					9/19/2019 10:10 AM
25	Downtown Revitalization helps everyone across the board.					9/19/2019 8:19 AM
26	Nothing of note recently.					9/19/2019 8:07 AM
27	Loans to local businesses in expansion phase--leading to job creation.					9/19/2019 6:43 AM
28	I don't know					9/19/2019 6:33 AM
29	Only the park					9/19/2019 6:03 AM
30	n/a					9/19/2019 5:05 AM
31	N/A					9/19/2019 3:58 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

32	Facade improvement	9/18/2019 6:44 PM
33	New housing development	9/18/2019 12:07 PM
34	The development of a coworking site for remote workers, entrepreneurs, small business people.	9/18/2019 11:49 AM
35	Focusing on redevelopment initiatives, especially downtown revitalization, is the most effective use of time and money in virtually any community.	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
36	Downtown Warren is finally experiencing a resurgence and I believe this may encourage other businesses to relocate to the area. The Eastwood Mall Complex is also a huge asset to the county.	9/18/2019 11:45 AM
37	.	9/18/2019 11:41 AM
38	Downtown organization conversion to a Main Street program: First Friday events, downtown art mural project, and upcoming downtown infrastructure and street scaping project with downtown park and green space.	9/18/2019 11:25 AM
39	Retention of local employers	9/18/2019 11:24 AM
40	There are several that others would likely mention (storefront renovation, building rehabbing, historical building declaration, etc.), but each and every one has yet to bear fruit. This is a town not of substance but of appearance.	9/18/2019 11:15 AM
41	na	9/18/2019 10:54 AM
42	New employers moving into the area	9/18/2019 5:38 AM
43	A few small businesses were started but if assistance isn't available long enough, they may not last.	9/18/2019 5:25 AM
44	new businesses opening to create jobs.	9/18/2019 5:07 AM
45	I don't see economic development happening in southeastern Ohio	9/18/2019 5:06 AM
46	Growth of small businesses	9/18/2019 3:54 AM
47	Business that employ adults with a disability.	9/18/2019 2:27 AM
48	Redevelopment of blighted areas and infrastructure that was beyond its useful life to improve transportation and daily services.	9/17/2019 4:58 PM
49	Same as 9.	9/17/2019 1:37 PM
50	n/a	9/17/2019 11:50 AM
51	We have done several infrastructure projects that have helped with economic development, such as new water and sewer plants with adequate capacity for growth.	9/17/2019 9:39 AM
52	Not sure	9/17/2019 9:26 AM
53	not sure	9/17/2019 7:22 AM
54	Affordable housing	9/17/2019 6:03 AM
55	Ohio Means Jobs employment programs. Small Business and entrepreneur programs.	9/17/2019 5:41 AM
56	Transportation Services	9/17/2019 4:37 AM
57	Education	9/16/2019 7:27 PM
58	The Salvation Army East Cleveland	9/16/2019 12:55 PM
59	Multiple, large-scale business attraction projects in recent years have led to further employment and wage competition.	9/16/2019 12:18 PM
60	Investment into the workforce, job training programs	9/16/2019 10:03 AM
61	I have not seen any	9/16/2019 9:27 AM
62	Our community improvement corporation has done two industrial parks and they have created hundreds of jobs! Need more!!	9/16/2019 8:06 AM
63	The community utilized 629 funding to greatly improve transportation access and employee safety in the vicinity of our largest employer with +1800 people. The community utilized a 166 Direct loan to fund the construction and capital lease of an industrial facility to a +200 employer.	9/16/2019 6:38 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

64	not sure	9/16/2019 6:14 AM
65	Mercy Health expansion of hospital to train interns	9/16/2019 5:34 AM
66	Youth employment program	9/15/2019 10:41 AM
67	Water processing facility for businesses on route 7 between Marietta and Delbridge also enhancement of the city of Marietta sewer plant	9/14/2019 5:01 AM
68	None that I'm aware of	9/14/2019 4:30 AM
69	RCAP/USDA grant for water/sewer asset mapping APEG Due Diligence studies	9/13/2019 5:06 PM
70	Separation of storm water out of sewer	9/13/2019 5:02 PM
71	Industrial expansion at Airstream, Honda and Emerson	9/13/2019 12:16 PM
72	new industrial park, new industrial buildings, increased workforce	9/13/2019 11:53 AM
73	.	9/13/2019 10:45 AM
74	Water Tower	9/13/2019 9:30 AM
75	Businesses in downtown, rebuilding of central area	9/13/2019 8:42 AM
76	not as aware of any	9/13/2019 7:49 AM
77	All of them	9/13/2019 7:47 AM
78	Housing	9/13/2019 7:12 AM
79	None that I am aware of. The only ED work I know of is the Ohio University "Lights" program which is doing nothing to engage the community or create any economic opportunity.	9/13/2019 5:39 AM
80	There have been dozens of economic development projects that have increased/retained employment opportunities and benefits in the community. The most recent examples would include the investments made at Rudolph Foods Company - the largest pork rind manufacturer in the US and the Joint Systems Manufacturing Center which provides the US with a premier industrial facility capable of manufacturing, repairing, refurbishing, and testing the full spectrum of combat vehicles and defense systems used across the world.	9/13/2019 5:31 AM
81	Unsure	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
82	Downtown Revitalization Grant aiding much needed repairs to older structures with operating businesses. It would help if individual businesses could apply.	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
83	don't know of any	9/13/2019 4:59 AM
84	SHARE	9/13/2019 4:53 AM
85	Have not had any recently.	9/13/2019 4:32 AM
86	n/a	9/13/2019 4:08 AM
87	Hosting incubator for emerging businesses.	9/12/2019 5:49 PM
88	Establishment of both EZ and CRA programs for industrial development and downtown commercial investment.	9/12/2019 1:59 PM
89	none	9/12/2019 1:39 PM
90	Not too sure	9/12/2019 12:40 PM
91	Job Programs offered at DJFS, Goodwill, ICAN Housing	9/12/2019 12:30 PM
92	new business	9/12/2019 12:03 PM
93	Job creation	9/12/2019 11:32 AM
94	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS AND HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAMS	9/12/2019 10:32 AM
95	New clean industry	9/12/2019 10:31 AM
96	Internet access at the city park, first Friday events	9/12/2019 10:06 AM
97	Rail spur improvements/extensions.	9/12/2019 9:42 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

98	Lack of accessible grocery stores	9/12/2019 8:34 AM
99	more transportation in some counties	9/12/2019 8:16 AM
100	attempting to educate leaders on ways to improve community's image - diversity is an asset	9/12/2019 8:04 AM
101	Pay higher wages, onsite childcare	9/12/2019 7:18 AM
102	Projects that are truly community driven/supported and/or meet community vs developer needs	9/12/2019 7:09 AM
103	More available jobs	9/12/2019 6:49 AM
104	US 30 re-paving project is underway and will take a year to complete; heavily traveled and needs constant upkeep.	9/12/2019 6:32 AM
105	Spec building	9/12/2019 6:30 AM
106	Transportation Jobs	9/12/2019 6:17 AM
107	We had years ago a few low-income HUD houses build where families could qualify for assistance to purchase home. Rent to own or low interest no down payments	9/12/2019 4:28 AM
108	Woodward opera House and all of the businesses related	9/11/2019 8:47 AM
109	new hospital in town	9/11/2019 7:38 AM
110	water improvements	9/11/2019 7:34 AM
111	n/a	9/11/2019 7:32 AM
112	downtown events such as music festivals and cycling events	9/11/2019 5:52 AM
113	Medicaid has helped keep many I know from drowning in debt beyond the capability to pay back loans.	9/10/2019 2:47 PM
114	Downtown revitalization, job skills education	9/10/2019 1:33 PM
115	New Water Lines Project	9/10/2019 1:25 PM
116	homeless prevention	9/10/2019 11:39 AM
117	Downtown improvements and new businesses coming in	9/10/2019 10:47 AM
118	Land banking	9/10/2019 10:35 AM
119	Developing a new business park	9/10/2019 9:51 AM
120	n/a	9/10/2019 9:50 AM
121	New manufacturing jobs	9/10/2019 9:24 AM
122	n/a	9/10/2019 9:21 AM
123	downtown and improved housing developments	9/10/2019 8:27 AM
124	I think rebuilding schools and neighborhoods.	9/10/2019 7:46 AM
125	Defiance mega site environmental assessment funded by JobsOhio. Elliott Road industrial spec building - 2017	9/10/2019 7:12 AM
126	Downtown revitalization as a whole	9/10/2019 7:03 AM
127	Industrial Park spec building	9/10/2019 6:16 AM
128	expanding our CRA to help with new construction of new homes and expansions at some local manufacturing locations	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
129	We are currently working on a water tower project and it will definitely have a positive impact on the community	9/10/2019 5:48 AM
130	We do have companies that invest in this community through events and donations for parks, etc. Some have higher starting wages. Not every company has their hand out looking for public funds.	9/10/2019 5:21 AM
131	A facility was recently opened in Gallia Co. to house women recovering from addiction	9/10/2019 4:39 AM
132	SiteOhio Authentication program	9/10/2019 4:36 AM
133	Infrastructure for Reifel Industries Expansion	9/10/2019 3:59 AM

Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

134	Economic Development is handled locally by the communities.	9/9/2019 1:07 PM
135	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM

Q10 Select the populations below that you believe are currently underserved in your community(ies) and could benefit from community and economic development projects

Answered: 273 Skipped: 0

(no label)	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	(no label)	8.82%	25.64%	31.14%
Elderly	24	70	85	71	57.51%	24	273	3.00
Youth					56.78%			155
Retirees	test				53.31%	test	9/6/2019 10:07 AM	151
Individuals with disabilities					50.18%			137
Small families					30.04%			82
Single-parent households					57.88%			158
Small business owners					48.35%			132
Large businesses					8.42%			23
#	RESPONSES				12.45%		DATE	34
Other (please specify)								

(no label)	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%	23	273	3.00
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)				#	RESPONSES	DATE	

24	test						9/6/2019 10:07 AM	
34	test						9/6/2019 10:07 AM	
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)				24	test		
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)				#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	

# 75	RESPONSES				#	RESPONSES	DATE	
	Transportation				75	Transportation	9/9/2019 12:27 PM	
#	RESPONSES				#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	

# 24	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)				#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
	test						9/6/2019 10:07 AM	
#	RESPONSES				#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)				#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
29.30%	80				RESPONSES			
26.74%	73				29.30%	80		
22.34%	61				26.74%	73	9/9/2019 12:27 PM	
75	Transportation				22.34%	61		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)				#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
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Survey Questionnaire for PY2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs

1	low income families*****	10/4/2019 8:17 AM
2	Individuals exiting Substance Abuse Rehabilitation	10/1/2019 7:27 AM
3	Local property developers	9/27/2019 8:30 AM
4	low income families	9/27/2019 7:38 AM
5	Middle income households	9/26/2019 1:02 PM
6	Minorities	9/25/2019 2:40 PM
7	Homeless and domestic violence	9/20/2019 8:28 AM
8	Low-income & people of color	9/20/2019 7:52 AM
9	People with disabilities who are parents of young children	9/18/2019 5:25 AM
10	Marshallese	9/18/2019 5:24 AM
11	Immigrants & Refugees/Returning Citizens	9/17/2019 12:08 PM
12	Female Headed households	9/17/2019 5:41 AM
13	18-year-olds coming out of Foster Care. Not ready to be on their own. Transitional Housing.	9/17/2019 4:37 AM
14	Homeless	9/16/2019 12:55 PM
15	Homeless and abused	9/16/2019 9:27 AM
16	entrepreneurial start-ups, single-parent households in particular, and also large families as well as small.	9/16/2019 6:38 AM
17	low- and moderate- income families in need of housing	9/13/2019 7:49 AM
18	Mentally Ill	9/13/2019 5:26 AM
19	African Americans	9/13/2019 4:59 AM
20	Black and brown citizens	9/13/2019 4:53 AM
21	Homeless	9/12/2019 1:59 PM
22	HOMELESS AND DISABLED	9/12/2019 10:32 AM
23	homeless population	9/12/2019 7:45 AM
24	cooperative businesses	9/12/2019 7:09 AM
25	small children	9/12/2019 6:17 AM
26	Homeless	9/12/2019 4:28 AM
27	Substance users, mentally ill	9/11/2019 3:37 PM
28	LMI; Veterans	9/11/2019 6:51 AM
29	people lacking reliable transportation	9/11/2019 5:52 AM
30	working families	9/10/2019 9:24 AM
31	low income	9/10/2019 6:31 AM
32	Those impacted by Substance Abuse	9/10/2019 5:50 AM
33	middle aged family	9/10/2019 5:50 AM

(no	8.79%	25.64%	31.14%	26.01%	8.42%		
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Q11 Please rate your knowledge of state-administered grants available for your area.

Answered: 273 Skipped: 0

	1 – NO KNOWLEDGE	2 – LIMITED KNOWLEDGE	3 – AVERAGE KNOWLEDGE	4 – ABOVE-AVERAGE KNOWLEDGE	5 – ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	8.79% 24	25.64% 70	31.14% 85	26.01% 71	8.42% 23	273	3.00

