

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

Neighborhood Development Snapshot

The Indicator Key			
☆ Positive trend/ asset	⌂ Negative trend/ concern	◆ Mixed trend/ neutral/NA	≠ Racial/ethnic disparity

Current Conditions in Franklin County

Population and Households

- ⌂ Since 1970, older Columbus has lost 30 percent of its total population.
- ◆ Proportionately fewer children in older Columbus; more "non-family" households.
- ⌂ Out-migration of white households to newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County.

Education

- ☆ Large number of college and university students reside in Columbus.
- ⌂ One in four adults in older Columbus not a high school graduate.

Employment

- ⌂ Older Columbus median income two-thirds that of the newer city.
- ☆ Older Columbus poverty rate dropped between 1990 and 2000.
- ☆ Columbus central city neighborhoods are near employment growth areas.
- ⌂ Older Columbus labor force participation rate below Franklin County rate.
- ⌂ Residents of older Columbus less likely to have access to a vehicle.

Housing

- ⌂ Loss of housing units in older Columbus.
- ◆ Owner occupancy rate varies throughout older Columbus.
- ◆ Median housing values lower in older Columbus.
- ⌂ One out of ten housing units in older Columbus is vacant.
- ⌂ Most units with physical problems located in older Columbus.

Health

 Differences exist among Franklin County geographic areas in health status of residents.

Safety

 Differences exist among Franklin County geographic areas in incidence of violence.

Community Perceptions of Needs, Gaps and Trends

Interviews and Focus Groups: Neighborhood Development Themes

The following are the themes—aggregated across all of the key informant interviews and focus groups—that emerged related to neighborhood development needs, gaps and trends:

Key Informant Interviews	Focus Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central city/low-income neighborhood needs • Community-based organizations/ services: funding cuts • Central city revitalization a positive trend • Suburban service needs for aging neighborhoods • Impact of suburbanization/sprawl: population and business moving out of central city • Specific geographic area with needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots organizations/programs: know the needs of neighborhoods best • Central city/low-income neighborhood needs • Suburban community service needs • Specific geographic areas with needs

Donor and Agency Web Survey: Top Employment & Income Problems

The following employment and income issues listed in the survey are rank-ordered by the percent of “major problem” responses:

1. Neighborhood decline
2. Level of investment in older neighborhoods
3. Pace of new development in suburbs

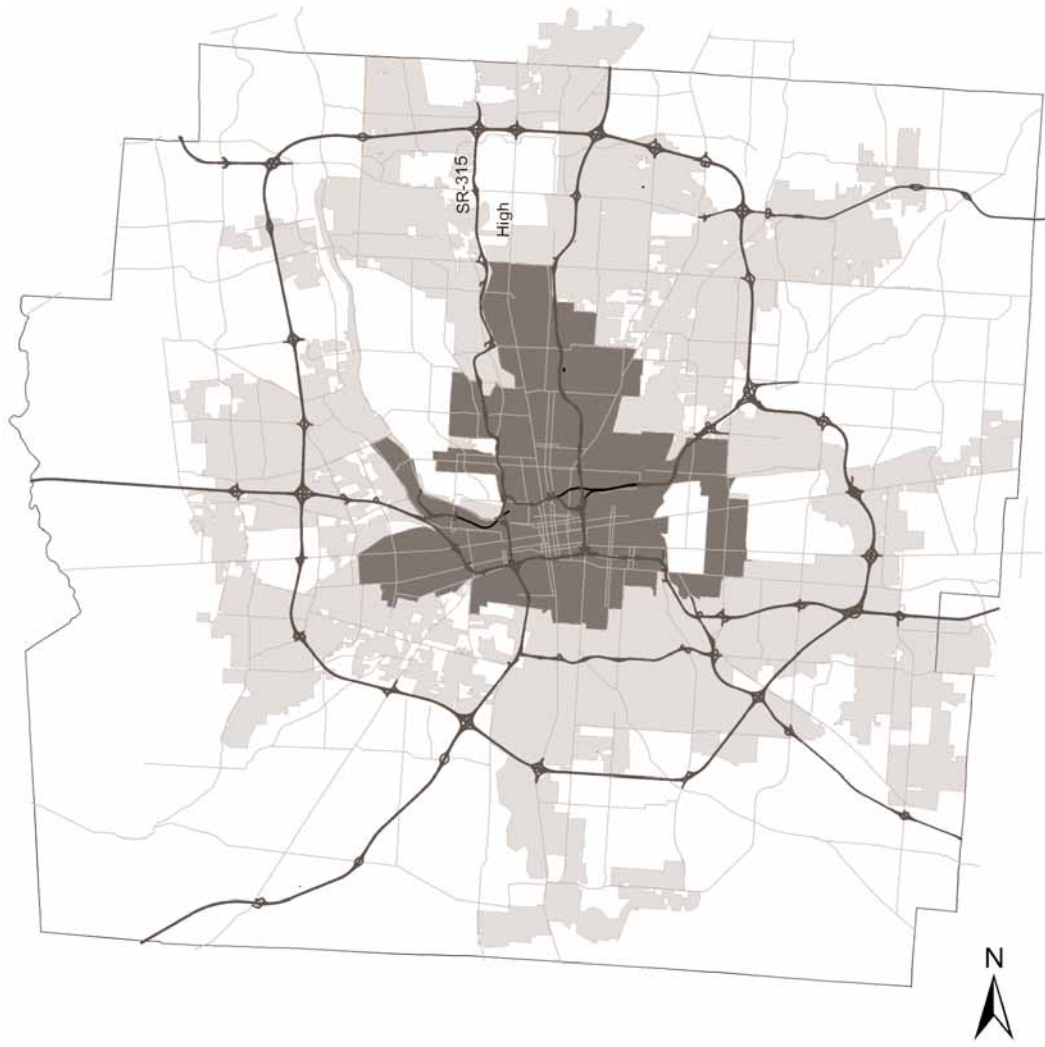
Neighborhood Development Resources Snapshot

The resource inventory prepared for the Community Assessment identified over \$2 million in annual funding resources in Franklin County for neighborhood development activities. United Way annually provides almost \$455,000 for neighborhood development programs. Sources include:






- Federal government: \$1.1 million
- State government: \$201,000
- Local government: \$124,000
- Local private/philanthropic: \$680,000

The primary uses of these funds are: neighborhood improvement, 84.5 percent; community empowerment, 8.4 percent; and other neighborhood/cultural services, 7.2 percent.

Map N-1 Older Columbus and Newer Columbus, 2000



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

-  Older City of Columbus
-  Newer City of Columbus
-  Suburban Franklin County
-  Interstate
-  Major Road

Neighborhood Development: Current Conditions and Trends

Recognizing that each Columbus neighborhood is unique, with different attributes, Mayor Coleman created the new Neighborhood Liaison program in the Department of Development... The city has been divided into 12 service areas and a Liaison has been assigned to each of the areas to work directly with the citizens and neighborhood organizations. The Liaisons are responsible for three tasks: 1) coordinating the exchange of information among citizens, neighborhood organizations and city staff; 2) providing technical assistance and serving as an advocate on neighborhood issues; and 3) coordinating the investment of city resources in the neighborhoods

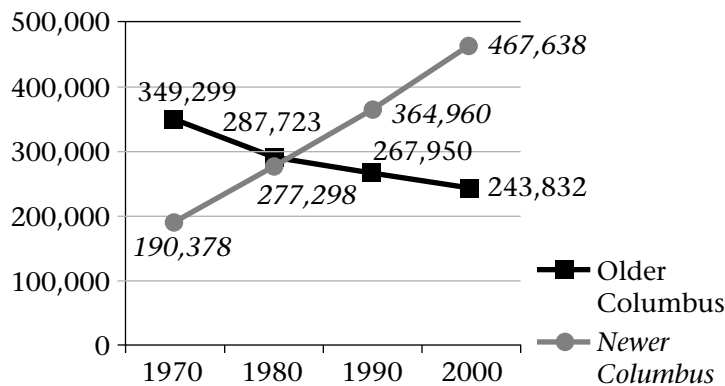
— City of Columbus website

Population and Households

Since 1970, older Columbus has lost 30 percent of its total population.

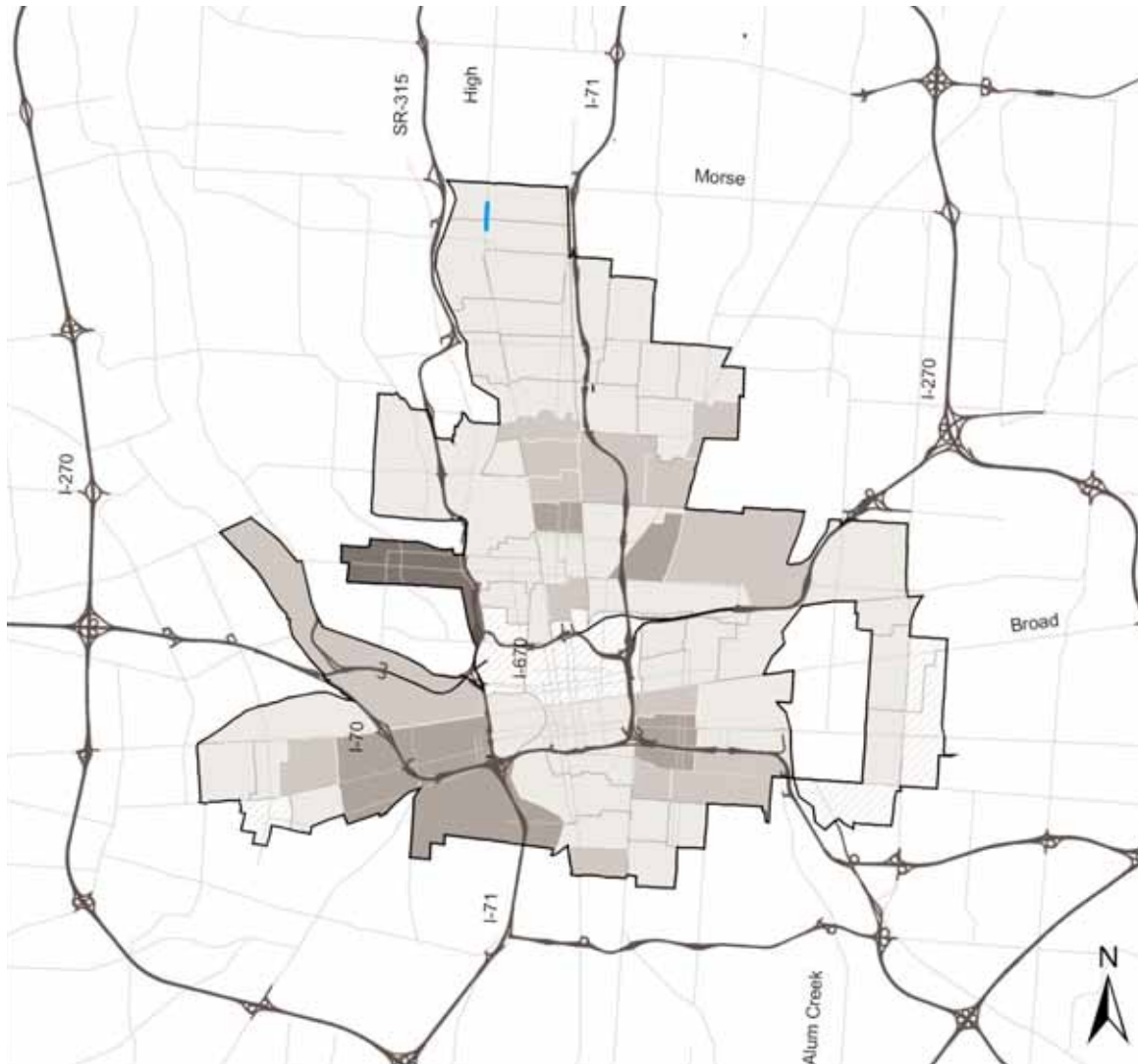
While Columbus and Franklin County grow, the population of older Columbus continues to decline. In 1970, older Columbus had nearly twice the population of newer Columbus. However, since 1970, older Columbus lost 105,467 people. Newer Columbus has grown as a result of additional annexation and development, and the relative size of these areas is now reversed. In 2000, the population of older Columbus was 243,832, compared to 467,638 in the newer city (Figure N-1). From 1990 to 2000, only 7 of 75 older Columbus census tracts gained population (Map N-2). (Source: U.S. Census)

Figure N-1
Total Population
Older and Newer Columbus, 1970-2000



Source: U.S. Census

Map N-2
Population Change
Older Columbus Census Tracts, 1990-2000



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

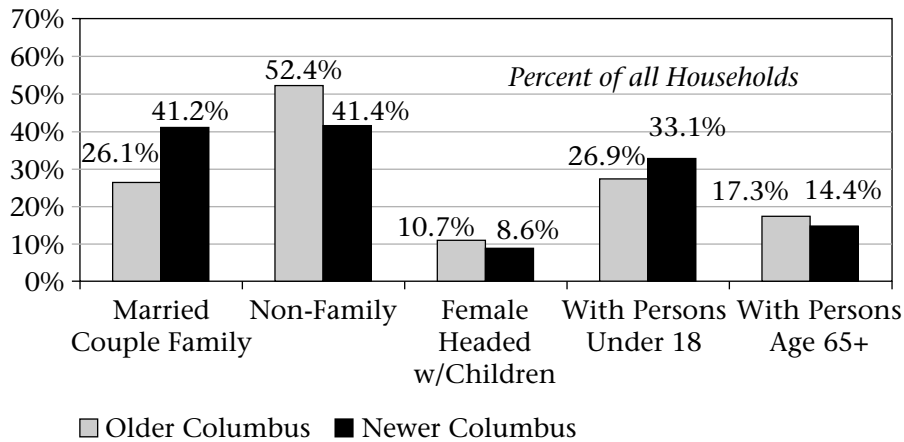
Population Change 1990 - 2000



◆ **Proportionately fewer children; more “non-family” households.**

Population loss in the older city has resulted from both out-migration and shrinking household size. In 2000, older Columbus had 102,689 households, an 11.7 percent decrease from 1970. However the drop in the number of households is not as steep as the 30.2 percent population decline. Older Columbus has proportionately fewer married couple households and fewer households with children, but more households with persons over age 65 and more non-family households (Figure N-2). Non-family households include 39,200 “persons living alone”. Seventy-eight percent of the persons living alone in older Columbus are under age 65. (Source: U.S. Census)

Figure N-2
Household Characteristics, Older and Newer Columbus, 2000

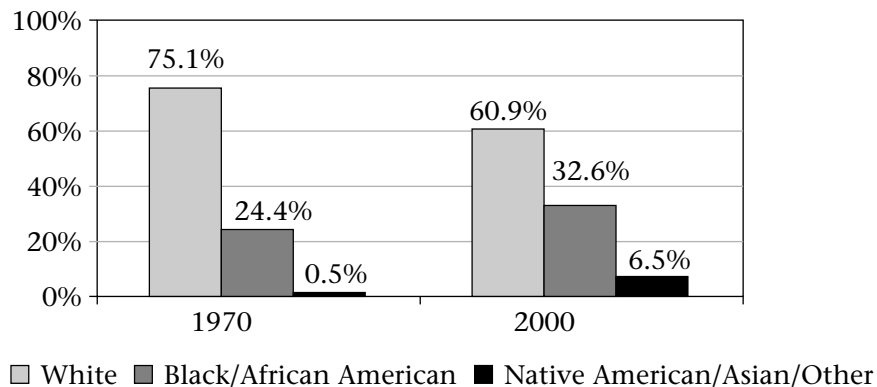


Source: U.S. Census

🏠 **Out-migration of white households from older Columbus.**

When compared to 1970, the 2000 racial profile of older Columbus includes a larger percentage of black or African American residents (Figure N-3). The movement of white population to newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County has been the primary factor contributing to population loss in the older city. The black or African American population of older Columbus has remained about the same (approximately 80-85,000) since 1970. (Source: U.S. Census)

Figure N-3
Older Columbus Racial Profile, 1970 and 2000



Source: U.S. Census

Education

Large number of college and university students reside in Columbus.

Older Columbus is the location of several colleges and universities, including The Ohio State University. As a result, 47.8 percent of the older city population age three years and older enrolled in school (40,024 persons) is enrolled in college or graduate school. This compares with a figure of 29.2% of newer Columbus population enrolled in school. (Source: Census 2000)

One in four adults in older Columbus not a high school graduate.

Nearly one-quarter (23.6 percent) of older Columbus residents are not high school graduates, compared to 14.3 percent for all Franklin County residents. Both older and newer Columbus have similar percentages of high school graduates, but a greater percentage of newer city residents are college graduates (Map N-3). (Source: Census 2000)

Employment and Income

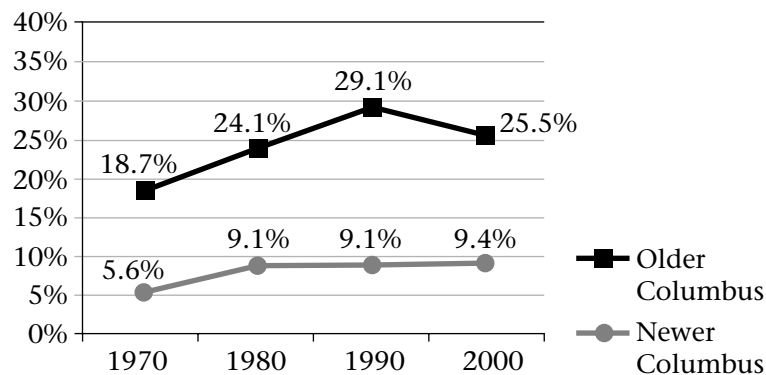
Older Columbus median income two-thirds that of the newer city.

The 2000 median household income of older Columbus residents (\$29,511) is two-thirds that of the newer city (\$44,424). The highest income areas of older Columbus are Clintonville, German Village and areas of Columbus near Bexley. The lowest income areas are the Near East, Near South, Franklinton, Near North/University and Greenlawn/Frank Road areas (Map N-4). (Source: Census 2000)

Older Columbus poverty rate dropped between 1990 and 2000.

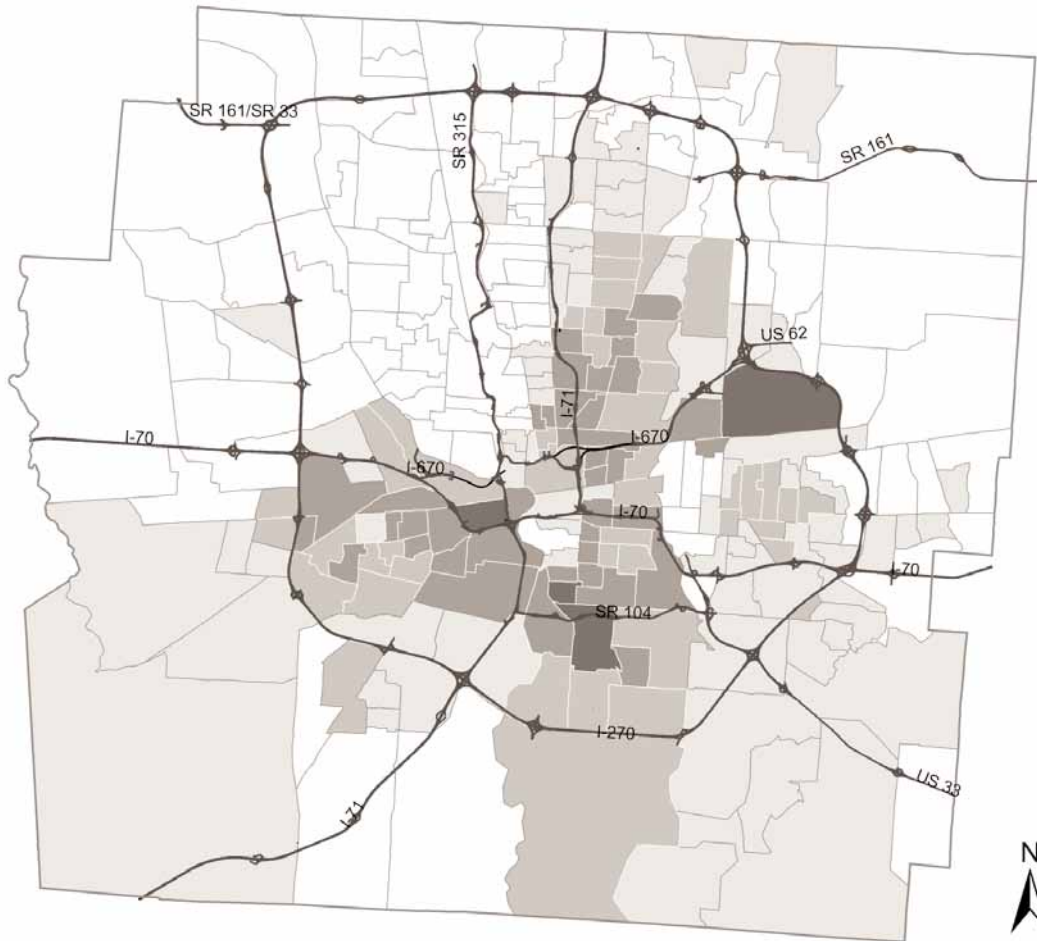
The 2000 poverty rate in older Columbus was 25.5 percent, nearly three times the 9.4 percent of the newer city (Map N-5). There were 6,175 older Columbus households with public assistance income in 2000, compared to 4,944 in the newer city. For the first time since 1970, the poverty rate in older Columbus fell during the 1990's, while the rate for newer Columbus increased slightly (Figure N-4). A Brookings Institution report identified Columbus as one of the metro areas where the number of people living in high poverty neighborhoods—census tracts with a poverty rate of 40 percent or more—has declined significantly. (Sources: U.S. Census; The Brookings Institution, *Stunning Progress, Hidden Problems: The Dramatic Decline of Concentrated Poverty in the 1990s*)

Figure N-4
Trends in Poverty Rates, Older and Newer Columbus, 1970-2000

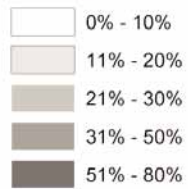


Source: U.S. Census

Map N-3
Percent Persons Age 25+ Not a High School Graduate,
Franklin County Census Tracts, 2000



Percent Without High School Diploma



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

Franklin County: 14.3%

★ **Columbus central city neighborhoods near employment growth areas.**

Job growth in Franklin County has been concentrated in two geographic areas: downtown and around the I-270 outerbelt. Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission's (MORPC) 2002 Transportation Plan indicates that 95,706 persons were employed in the downtown and central city area in 2000. Job loss has been seen in portions of older Columbus, particularly in the manufacturing sector. The plan forecast an additional 4,600 to be added in the downtown and central city between 2000 and 2010, a much slower rate of growth than in suburban areas of Franklin County. However, older Columbus neighborhoods are in close proximity to both downtown employment and suburban job growth areas in northeast and southeast Franklin County. (Source: MORPC)

🏠 **Older Columbus labor force participation rate below Franklin County rate.**

In 2000, older Columbus had a labor force participation rate of 65.2 percent (percent of persons age 16 and older in the civilian labor force). This was lower than the rate for newer Columbus (74.2 percent) and Franklin County (70.6 percent). (Source: Census 2000)

🏠 **Residents of older Columbus less likely to have access to a vehicle.**

In older Columbus, 17.8 percent of all households had no vehicle available in 2000, limiting access to employment, shopping and services. This compares to only 8.6 percent of all Franklin County households without access to a vehicle (Map N-6). (Source: Census 2000)

Housing

🏠 **Loss of housing units in older Columbus**

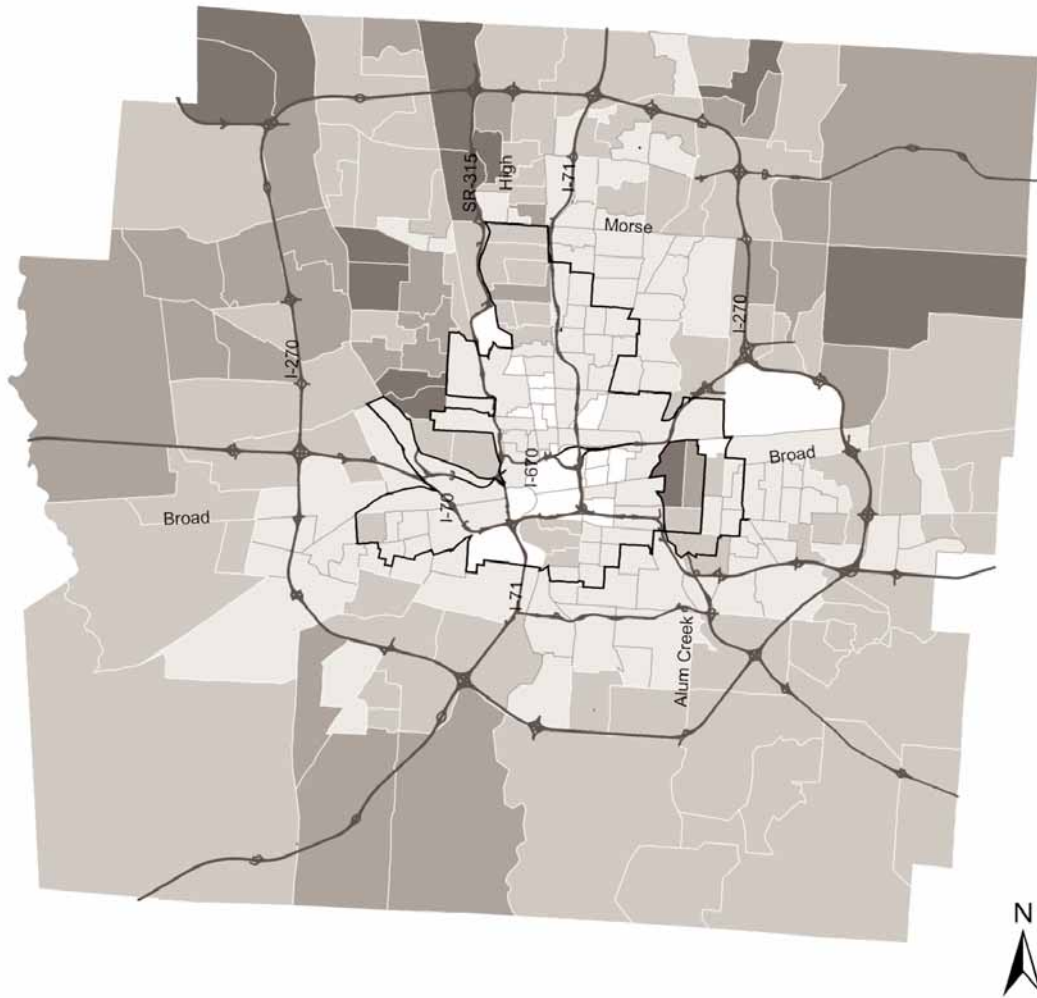
Older Columbus had 114,586 housing units in 2000, a decrease of 2,246 units since 1990 and 8,525 units since 1970. This compares to a 32 percent increase in housing units in newer Columbus during the same period (Table N-1). (Source: U.S. Census)

**Table N-1
Housing Profile, Older and Newer Columbus, 2000**

	Older Columbus	Newer Columbus
Total housing units 2000	114,586	212,589
• Percent change 1990-2000	-1.9%	+32.0%
• New units built 1990-2000	3,440	57,108
Owner occupied units	43,091	104,913
• Owner occupancy rate	42.0%	52.8%
Renter occupied units	59,598	93,932
Vacant housing units	11,897	13,744
• Total housing vacancy rate	10.4%	6.5%
• Homeowner vacancy rate	2.8%	1.7%
• Rental vacancy rate	8.2%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census

Map N-4 Median Household Income, Franklin County Census Tracts, 2000



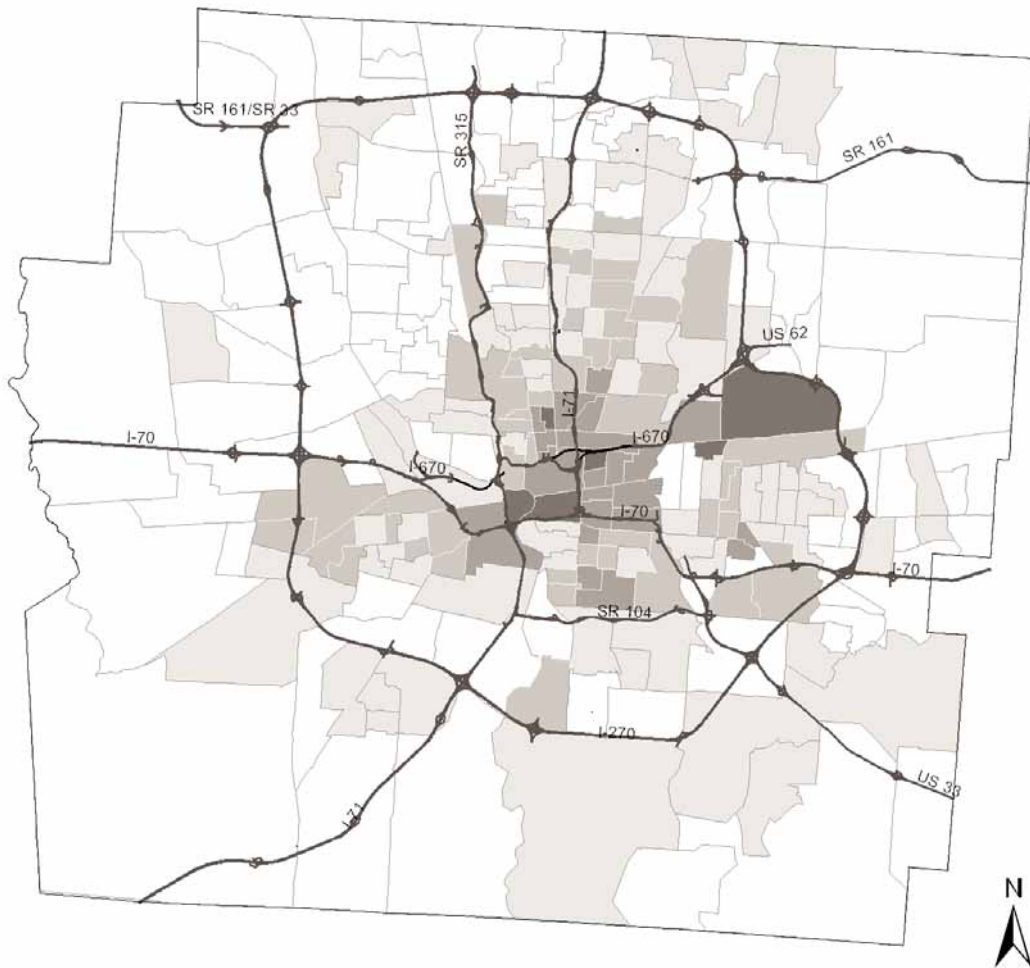
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3

Median Household Income 1999



Franklin County: 42,734

Map N-6 Percent Households with No Vehicle Available Franklin County Census Tracts, 2000



No Vehicle Available (Universe: Occupied Housing Units)

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

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

Franklin County: 8.58%

◆ **Owner occupancy rate varies throughout older Columbus.**

The owner occupancy rate in older Columbus in 2000 was 42.0 percent, below the newer Columbus rate of 52.8 percent and the Franklin County rate of 56.9 percent. However, within older Columbus, the rate varies, from the downtown and near north/university areas, with rates below 15 percent, to the Clintonville, North Linden and South Linden with rates over 50 percent (Table N-1; Map N-7). (Source: Census 2000)

🏠 **Median housing values lower in older Columbus.**

The value of owner occupied housing reported in Census 2000 for older Columbus was \$89,790, with 67.8 percent of all owner units having a value below \$100,000. The 2000 median housing value for all Franklin County owner units was \$116,200, with only 39.6 percent having a value below \$100,000. (Source: Census 2000)

🏠 **One out of ten housing units in older Columbus is vacant**

Within the older city, the census reports that there are nearly 12,000 vacant housing units, or one out of every ten units. In mid-2003, the Columbus Department of Development code enforcement office had 1,605 active vacant structure cases in the older city. Vacant units are concentrated in the lowest income areas of older Columbus (Map N-8). Nearly half of all vacant housing units in older Columbus are located in 19 census tracts. The majority of vacant units are rental units, with a vacancy rate nearly three times that of owner units (Table N-1). (Source: Census 2000)

🏠 **Most units with physical problems located in older Columbus.**

There are an estimated 14,000 housing units in older Columbus that have moderate or severe physical problems, representing about 65 percent of all units with physical problems in Franklin County. About 75 percent of all units with physical problems in Franklin County are rental units. (Source: American Housing Survey; Columbus Dept. of Dev.)

Health

🏠 **Differences exist among Franklin County geographic areas in health status of residents.**

The 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Health Risk Assessment found differences in the health status of survey respondents when the data were analyzed at the zip code level. The survey found that lower income households reported their health status to be worse than higher income households; were less likely to have health insurance; were less likely to have visited a dentist in the past year; and were more likely to use tobacco or alcohol and be at risk for depression. The geographic patterns of these differences are shown on Maps N-9, N-10 and N-11. (Source: 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Health Risk Assessment)

Safety

◆ **Differences exist among Franklin County geographic areas in incidence of violence.**

There are differences among Franklin County zip codes in the percent of adults who report being a victim of violent crime, including both family violence and stranger violence (Map N-12). In 2000, more adults in Columbus (6.8 percent) reported having been victims of violence in the past year than adults who reside in Franklin County outside of Columbus. (Source: 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Health Risk Assessment)

Map N-7
*Owner Occupancy Rates,
Franklin County Census Tracts, 2000*



Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units

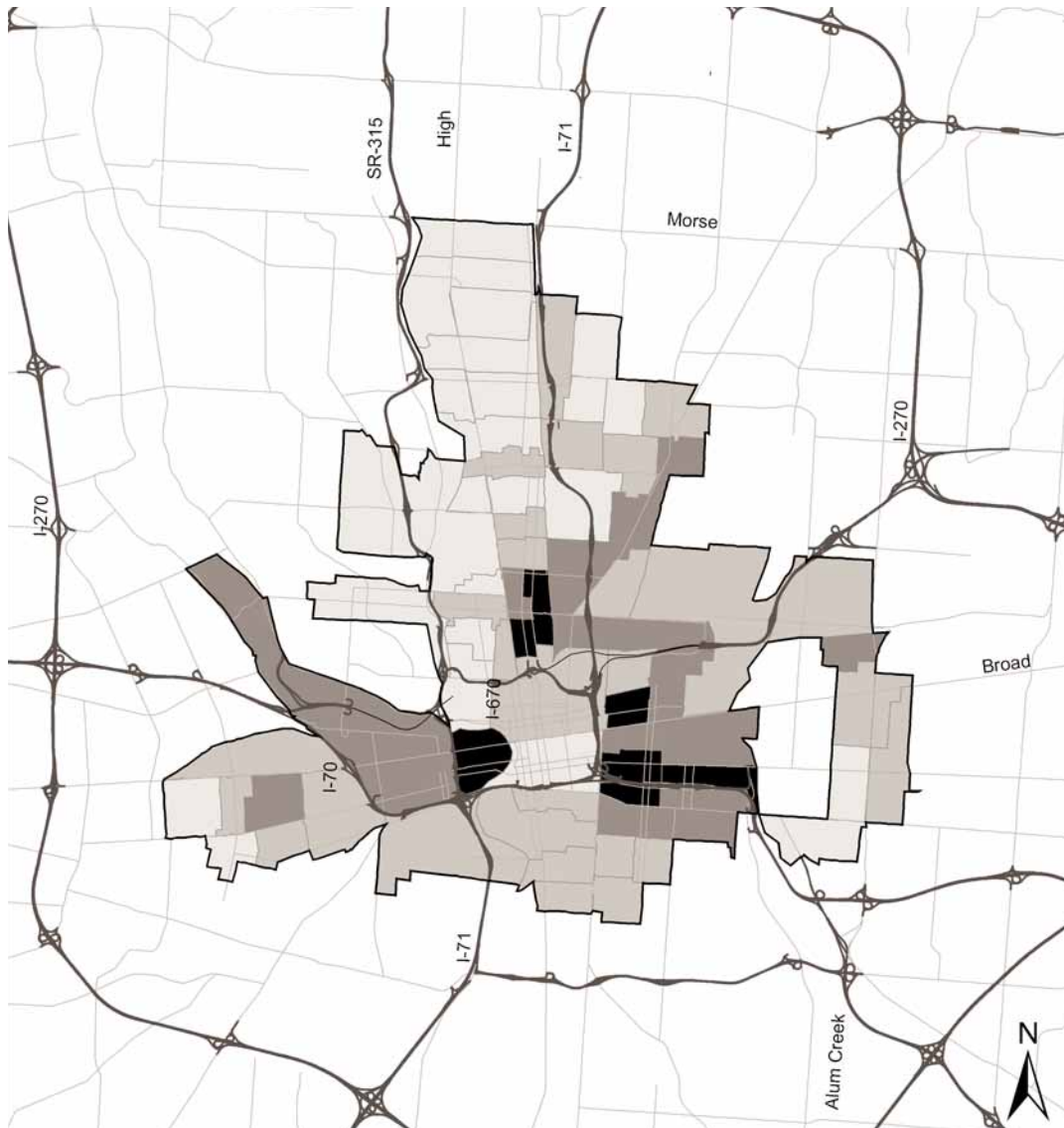
- 0% - 22%
- 23% - 45%
- 46% - 63%
- 64% - 80%
- 81% - 99%

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

Franklin County: 48.9%

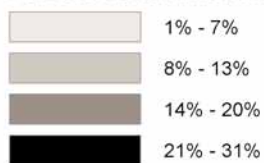
Note: All Census tract and county definitions and housing counts are based on the 2000 Census of population and housing.

Map N-8 Percent Vacant Housing Units, Older Columbus Census Tracts, 2000



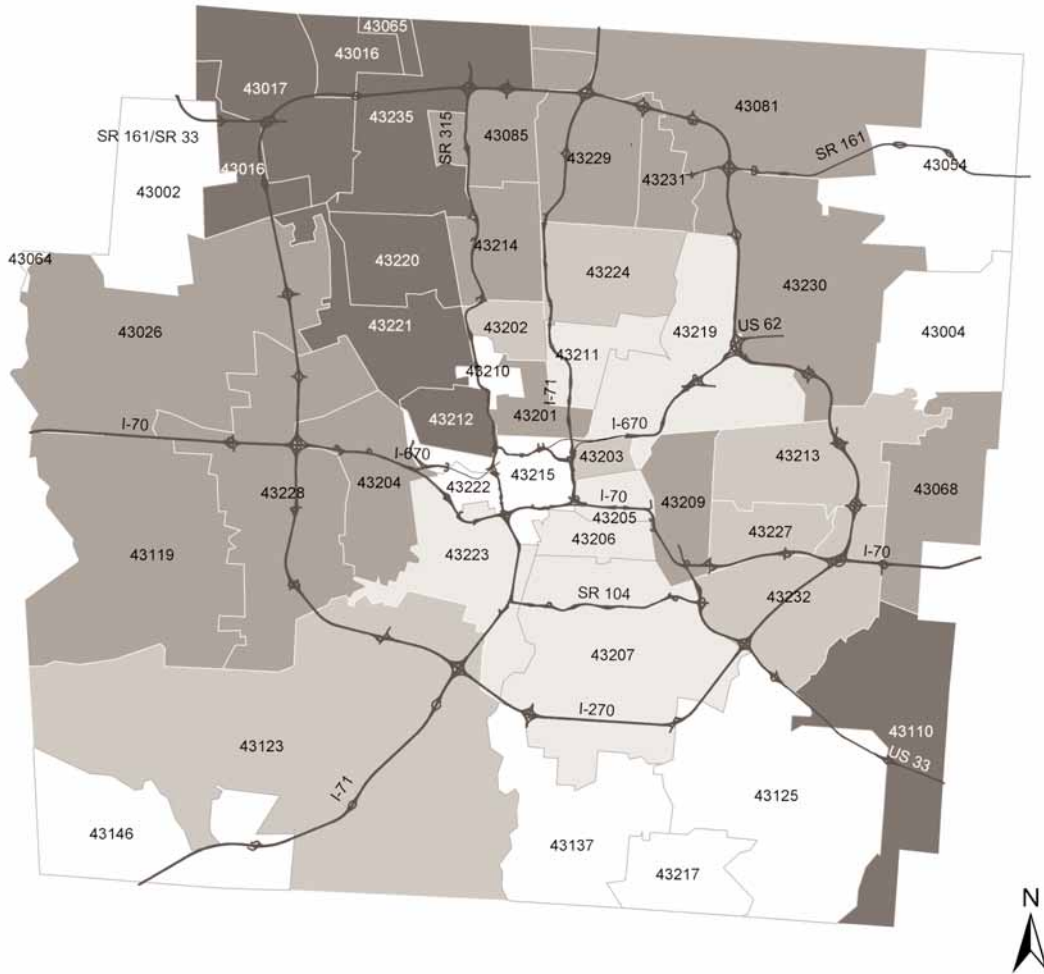
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3

Percent Vacant Housing Units



Franklin County: 6.8%

Map N-9
Percent Adults Who Rate their General Health Status
as Good, Very Good or Excellent
Franklin County Zip Codes, 2000



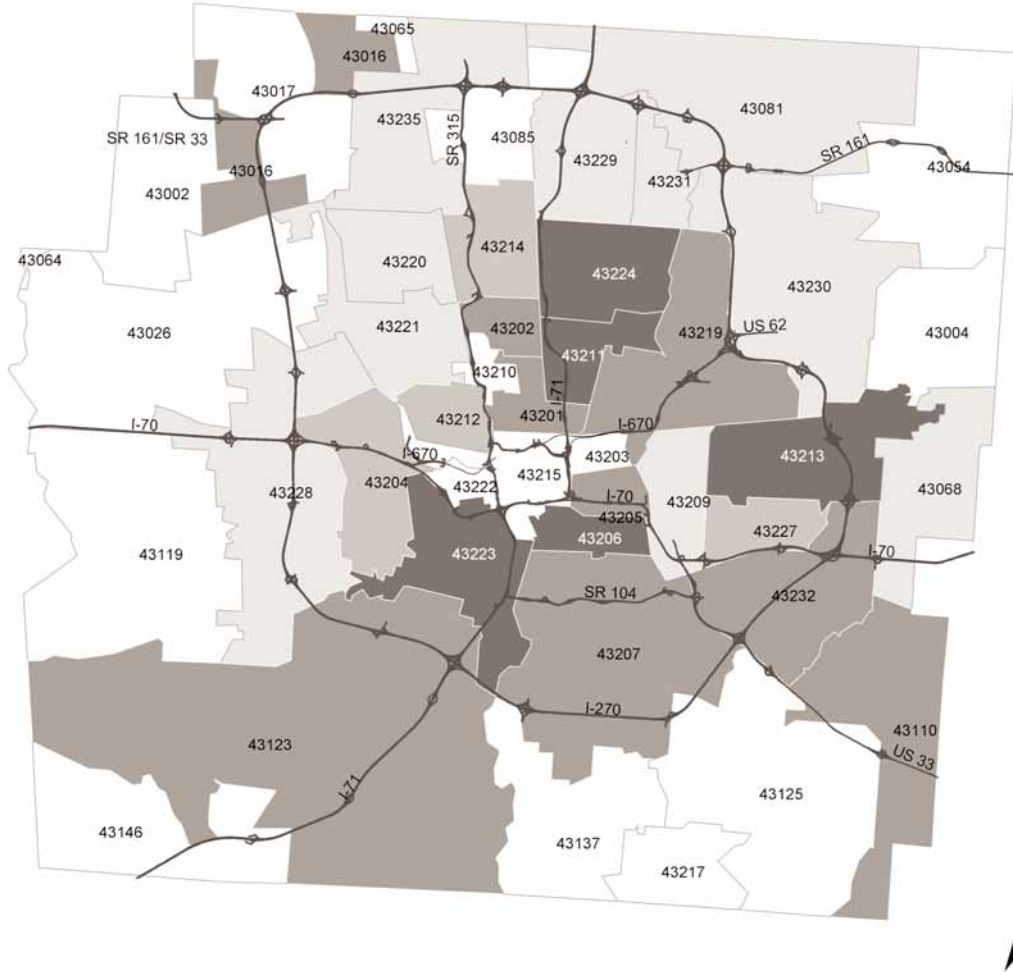
Health Status Good, Very Good or Excellent

- Less than 75% or N/A
- 75% - 80%
- 81% - 86%
- 87% - 93%
- 94% - 100%

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

Franklin County: 88%

Map N-10
Percent Adults Who Do Not Have Any Kind
of Health Care Coverage
Franklin County Zip Codes, 2000



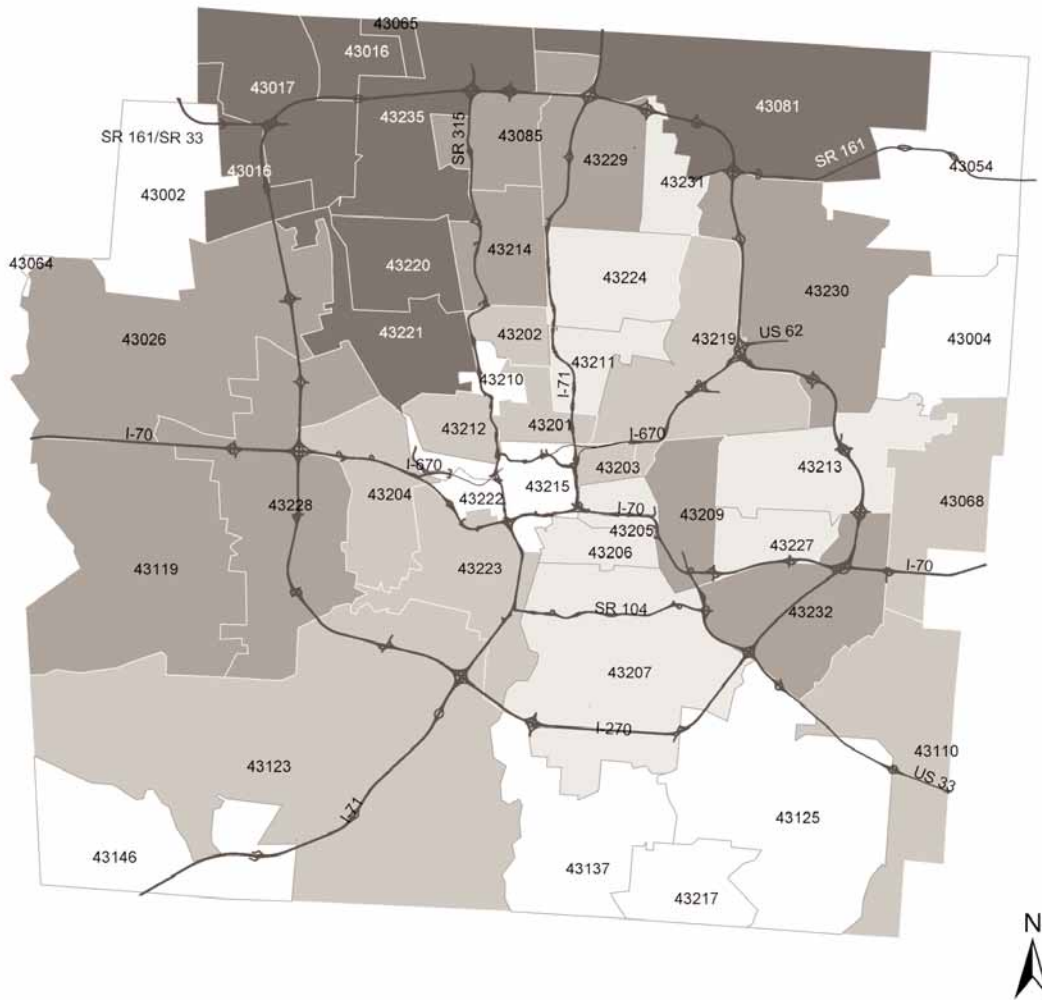
Source: Columbus Health Department
 2000 Columbus / Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment

Do Not Have Health Care Coverage

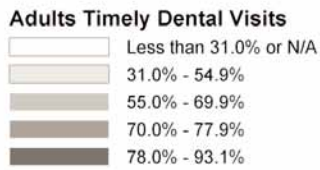
- Less than 1.0% or N/A
- 1.0% - 5.9%
- 6.0% - 9.9%
- 10.0% - 15.9%
- 16.0% - 25.6%

Franklin County: 8.5%

Map N-11 Percent Adults Who Have Visited the Dentist in the Past Year Franklin County Zip Codes, 2000

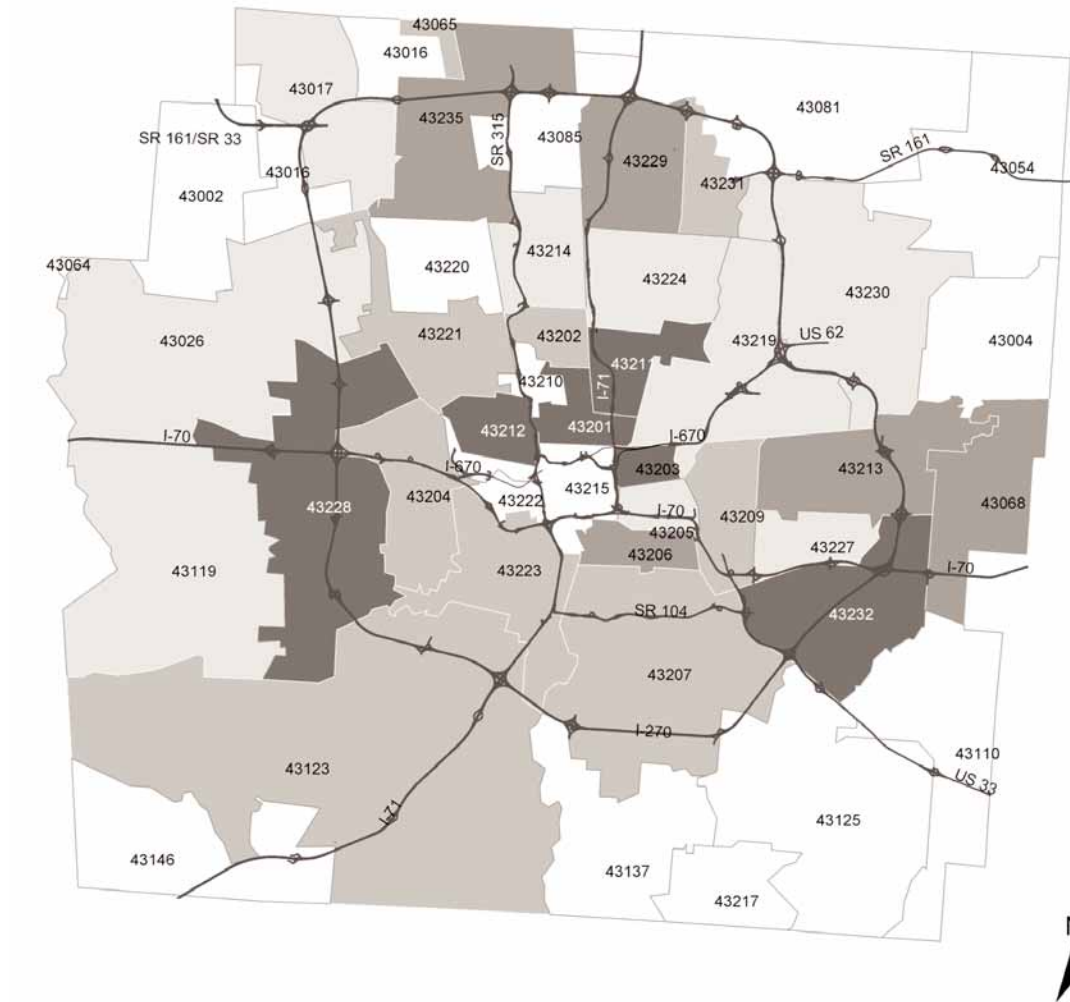


Source: Columbus Health Department
2000 Columbus / Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment

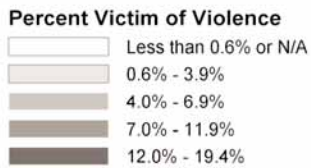


Franklin County: 66.3%

Map N-12
Percent of Adults Who Have Been a Victim of Violence in the Past Year
Franklin County Zip Codes, 2000



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



Franklin County: 5.8%

Neighborhood Development Trends, Needs & Gaps: Community Perceptions

There needs to be a strong focus on neighborhoods. Organizations based there are in the best position to meet human services needs.

— Key informant interview

We have neighborhoods that need development and planning. We need to have community ownership and let communities define their own needs. We need to engage them in the process.

— Focus group participant

Key Informant Interviews

Issues related to neighborhoods were mentioned as a need by 20 percent of the 50 key informants interviewed (see Appendix C). Gaps in services, programs or funding related to community-based organizations and neighborhoods were cited by 10 percent. “Suburbanization/sprawl” was mentioned as a trend by 12 percent of those interviewed. The following are the themes that emerged:

- **Central city/low-income neighborhoods.** Inner city most in need; needs to be a strong focus on neighborhoods/need to target low-income neighborhoods; unemployed persons/ children and single moms living in sub-par housing in the inner city; maintaining and deepening efforts in the center city.
- **Community-based organizations/services.** Community-based organizations having to deal with smaller budgets; need for United Way to provide funding for community-based organizations meeting human service needs; gap in funding from The Columbus Foundation to community-based organizations; lack of sustained funding or decreases for needs of community-based organizations; service needs at a neighborhood level for emerging Latino and other ethnic communities; Hispanic and Appalachian community needs
- **Central city revitalization.** People moving back to the central city; folks coming back after leaving.
- **Suburban service needs.** In aging inner suburban neighborhoods there are needs for linking folks to services.
- **Specific geographic area with needs.** Near East Side.
- **Suburbanization/sprawl.** Continuing flight to the suburbs and new housing at or beyond the outerbelt; continuing trend of people moving out of the city and taking business with them; population center slowly moving north in the county; employers moving to the suburbs and not returning; projected growth in the next 20 years expected to be 60 percent outside the outerbelt.

Focus Groups

Issues related to neighborhoods, suburban communities and needs of specific geographic areas were mentioned as a need, gap or trend in 11 of the 18 focus groups (see Appendix D). The following are the themes—aggregated from all of the focus groups—that emerged:

- **Grassroots organizations/programs.** Go to grassroots; go back to community and grassroots to get their needs; way of seeing life is different at the grassroots level; neighborhood-based connection and family support; mobilize faith-based communities with community-based programs; access to health care in neighborhoods; neighborhood-based services are a trend; the neighborhood knows its needs best; young people need to get involved in their neighborhoods; community service programs in neighborhoods.
- **Central city/low-income neighborhoods.** Lack of services in the central city; programs in the central city start up and die; lack of pre-school and school preparedness programs for kids in the inner city; need to bring people back to the central city; need downtown recreation/shopping areas/affordable housing; basic health care needs in the core city; big disparities among inner city population; a lot of single mothers in the central city; too much focus on the central city of Columbus.
- **Suburban service needs.** Not much focus on UW funds going to suburban/ rural/small cities; service gaps in areas of Columbus in suburban school districts; new immigrant populations in suburban areas; need activities that bring together suburban and inner city youth.
- **Specific geographic areas with needs:**

***Specific Geographic Areas
With Needs Identified in Focus Groups***

Location	Needs
Northeast area/Easton area/ Greater East Area	Large number of immigrants; access to jobs in the Easton area
Northland area	Senior center has outgrown its walls; older adults no longer able to walk at Northland Mall; more family restaurants
West Side/near Cooper Stadium/ Lincoln Park West	50 percent of Latino population lives on the west side.
South Side	Medical care; employment; concentrated poverty; teenage depression
Upper Arlington	Aging population; needs for substance abuse counselors
Groveport	Not served by COTA
Shepard area	Building for community programs; programs for kids/youth/teens; recreation center
Grandview	Transportation needs
Downtown	Housing is aimed at high income groups; Mt. Vernon should be included in downtown; Kroger opening a store downtown
Big apartment complexes/ Ohio Capital Corporation units	Little ethnic neighborhoods have sprung up; pockets of poverty; services needed for residents

Donor and Agency Web Survey

There is a need for more inner city programs for teens to go to and programs if they have dropped out of school and want to start over.

— Web survey respondent

A total of 566 web survey responses were received from United Way agency staff, United Way volunteers, donors and others. Table N-2 shows the percentages of respondents who thought the neighborhood issues listed in the survey were either major or medium community problems.

Table N-2
Neighborhood Problems
Donor and Agency Web Survey

Issues	Major Problem	Medium Problem
Neighborhood decline	28.8%	39.9%
Level of investment in older neighborhoods	26.5%	36.4%
Pace of new development in suburbs	26.7%	25.4%

N=566 survey respondents; not all respondents answered all questions.

Current Efforts in Neighborhood Development

Community Plans and Strategies

A review of planning documents and strategy statements of key community organizations involved in human services and community development planning and funding (see Appendix F) found the following areas of focus related to neighborhood development policy:

Organization	Plan/Strategy/Policy Focus							Population Focus
	Community Empowerment	Neighborhood Business Development/ Employment	Neighborhood Improvement/ Infrastructure	Neighborhood Housing Improvement	Neighborhood Health Services	Geographic Focus		
United Way of Central Ohio <i>Source: UW Goals & Objectives</i>	X	X	X	X	X	Franklin County	All residents	
City of Columbus <i>Source: Consolidated Plan 2000- 2003</i>	X	X	X	X	X	Columbus target areas	Low/moderate income persons and areas	
Franklin County <i>Source: Consolidated Plan 2000- 2003</i>	X	X	X	X	X	Franklin County targeted areas	Low/moderate income persons and areas	
Columbus Compact Corporation <i>Source: Empowerment Zone (EZ) Strategic Plan; Workforce Alliance</i>	X	X	X	X	X	Region and EZ	Residents of EZ, employers and businesses	
Columbus Health Department <i>Source: Critical Needs Assessment, South Side Area</i>					X	Columbus, South Side Area	All residents moderat persons	

Neighborhood Development Resources

As part of the data gathering for *What Matters 2004*, Community Research Partners compiled an inventory of sources and uses of human services funding in Franklin County. A summary of the full inventory, including methodology, definitions and caveats, can be found in Appendix E. The following summarizes the information related to the neighborhood development issue area. It is a profile of one year of funding from federal, state and local government and major local philanthropic/private sources. Also included is a graph illustrating how United Way funds for the neighborhood development critical need area are allocated among various use categories.

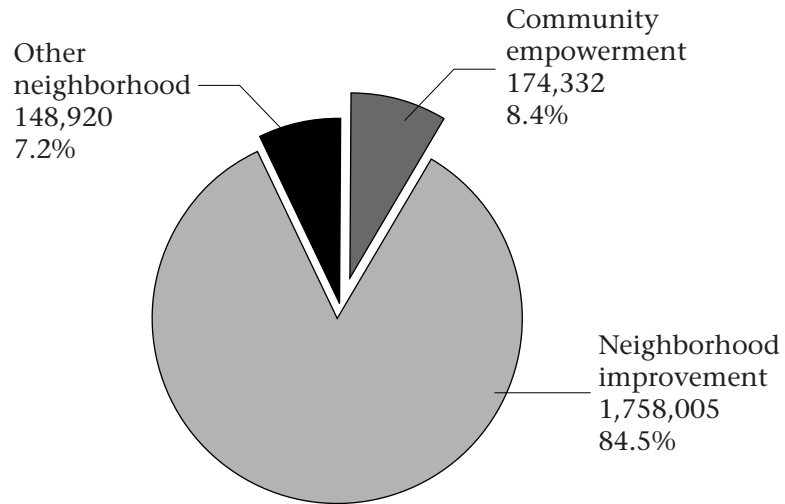
Overview of Annual Funding Sources for Neighborhood Development

Neighborhood Development Total **\$2,081,257**

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM	AMOUNT
PUBLIC		\$1,401,578
FEDERAL		\$1,076,626
HUD	CDBG	1,076,626
STATE		\$201,032
ODOD		\$201,032
LOCAL		\$123,920
City of Columbus Dept. of Development	Social Services Contracts	\$123,920
LOCAL PRIVATE		\$679,679
Ohio Children’s Foundation		\$35,000
The Columbus Foundation		\$188,921
UWCO		\$454,758
Wolfe Associates, Inc.		\$1,000

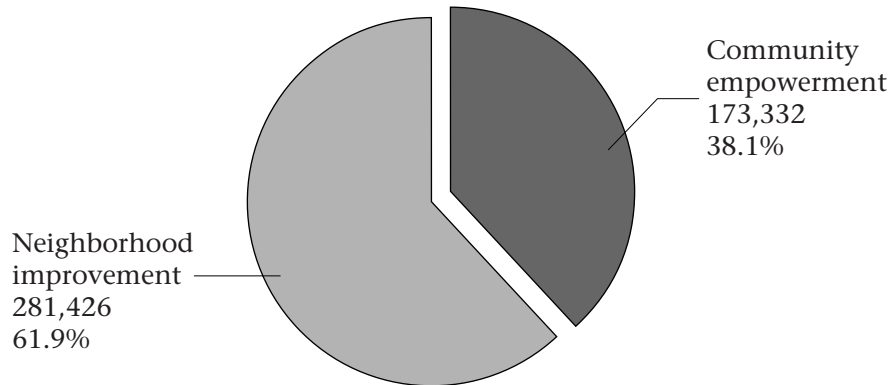
Overview of Annual Uses of Funding for Neighborhood Development

Figure N-5
Annual Use of Funds for Neighborhood Development Activities
Total Amount \$2,081,257



How United Way Resources are Used for Neighborhood Development (per the CRP Resource Inventory Taxonomy)

Figure N-6
Use of United Way of Central Ohio Funds for Neighborhood Activities
Total Amount: \$454,758



Some programmatic funding supported by the Neighborhood Development critical need area is represented in other sections of the report.

According to United Way of Central Ohio investment, initiative, and donor designation tracking records, \$1,042,744 is funded through the Neighborhood Development critical need area.