

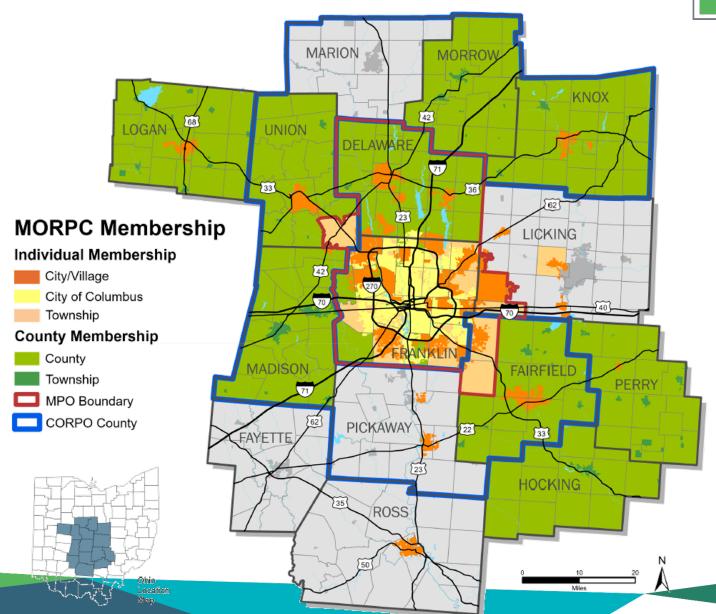
A REGIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY FOR CENTRAL OHIO

GAIN Community Conversation April 28, 2022



MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION





2020 CENSUS DATA

MORPC

- Central Ohio grew over the last decade – adding nearly 240,000 residents from 2010 to 2020.
- Central Ohio ranked 27th in population growth among all metros.
- And among cities with population growth over 100K, Columbus ranked 9th.
- Grandview Heights experienced population growth of nearly 24%

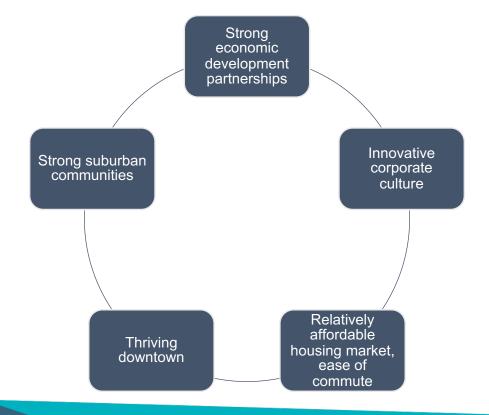
CITIES WITH POPULATION GROWTH >100,000 2010 - 2020, RANKED BY GROWTH SEATTLE, WA **NEW YORK, NY** #10 COLUMBUS, OF DENVER, CO #14 OKLAHOMA CITY OK PHOENIX, AZ CHARLOTTE, NO LOS ANGELES, CA DALLAS, TX FORT WORTH, TX HOUSTON, TX JACKSONVILLE, FL AUSTIN, TX #11 SAN ANTONIO, TX

Learn more at morpc.org/data

MODELING POPULATION CHANGES

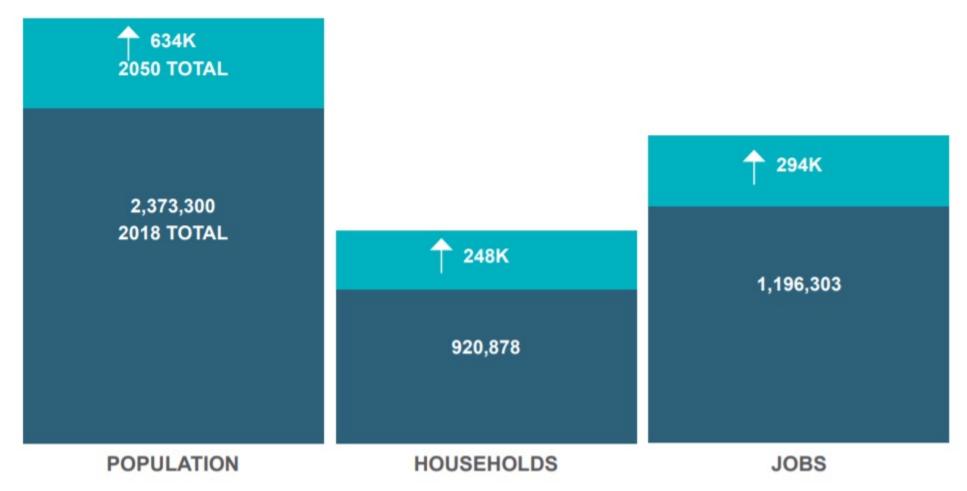


- Model accounts for long-term stable trends over time and irregular short-term changes
- Central Ohio's growth is a result of many factors each is an important part of the region's success



ON TRACK TO 3 MILLION PEOPLE BY 2050

2018–2050 Projected Population Growth, 15-County Region





HOUSING PRODUCTION REMAINS LOW



Housing Production **Surplus**

2000s

Housing Production **Deficit**



2010s

Average HH size: 2.5 people

SUPPLY-DEMAND MISMATCH

- Underproduction is creating big pressure for residents at <u>all</u> price points
- BIA estimates a need for 14,000 new housing units every year
- The pandemic occurred in the context of this market pressure and compounded it





CORE HOUSING ISSUES















HOUSING COST BURDEN

- Greater than 213,000 households spend over 30% of their income on housing
 - leaving less money for other important expenses like food, transportation, healthcare or education
- 43% of renters vs. 20% of homeowners
- 64% of households earning <\$50K
- 7% of households earning \$50K+







EVICTION

- NATIONWIDE
 - 2.34 evictions per 100 renters
- CENTRAL OHIO
 - 4.10 evictions per 100 renters
- HIGH POVERTY AREAS
 - 9.7 evictions per 100 renters
- MAJORITY AFRICAN-AMERICAN AREAS
 - 8.7 evictions per 100 renters



35 RENTERS PER DAY



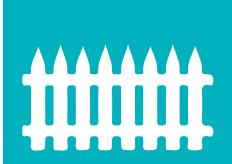
BARRIERS TO DEVELOPMENT



Uncertainty associated with local land use processes and standards



Higher costs of residential development



Not-In-My-Backyard (NIMBY) attitudes



Limited gap financing



REGIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- Plentiful but complicated
 - 55 housing or housing-eligible subsidy programs available
- Flexible tools are needed
 - Gap-financing tools
 - Tax Increment Financing
 - Property Tax Abatements
 - New Community Authorities (special taxing districts)
 - Bond proceeds
- Need for direct assistance is greater than what's available
 - Rental assistance
 - Home repair
- Lack of coordinated information
 - Resources not collectively housed in a one-stop source



PRIORITY ACTIONS

























Adopt "Green Tape" development review



Create a state housing tax credit



Enact source-of-income protection laws



Pilot diverse lower-cost housing products



Tenant-based rental assistance





MORE OPTIONS MEET MORE NEEDS

We want and need more:











Mobility Green Space



MORE OPTIONS HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS



TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED



HOUSEHOLD COSTS



LAND CONSUMPTION



TAX REVENUES



TRANSPORTATION MODE SHARE



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES



TRANSPORTATION ACCESS





"WHAT IS MY COMMUNITY DOING?"

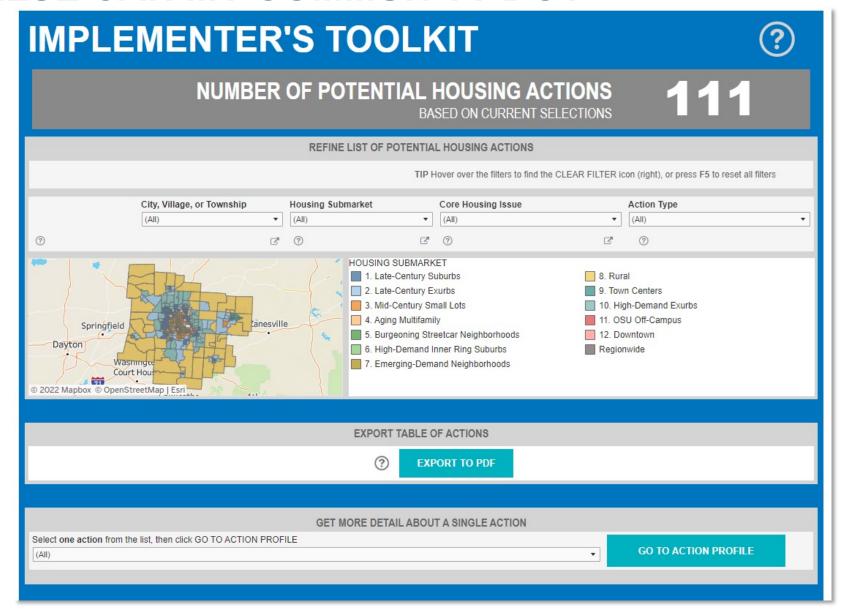
Abundant supply of "missing middle" homes

• 2-, 3-, 4-unit buildings

 New construction provides more choices for homes (own or rent, SF, condos, apartments)



"WHAT ELSE CAN MY COMMUNITY DO?"





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TO LEARN MORE, PLEASE VISIT morpc.org/rhs