



2025-2029

**HUD
CONSOLIDATED
PLAN**

Prepared by the
City of Springfield
Community Development Department
with the assistance of
Grow America

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary

Introduction

As a recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding, the City of Springfield conducted a consolidated planning process in order to assess its affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the consolidated planning process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from the CPD formula block grant programs.

Springfield: Opportunities and Challenges

The consolidated planning process provided an opportunity for the City of Springfield (City) to survey its residents, consult with key stakeholders, and deeply analyze local data in order to identify the challenges faced by low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons and the organizations that seek to address the needs of LMI persons.

Challenges:

- **Although there has been a recent and rapid increase in the number of legal/documentated immigrants living in Springfield, the overall 5-year population trend indicates a declining population.**
 - According to U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) data, in the past 5 years, Springfield's population has declined by 895 residents. The population declined from an estimated 59,305 residents in 2018 to a population of 58,410 in 2023.
 - However, U.S. Census data does not fully capture the population and demographic changes that have recently occurred in the city. Specifically, the City estimates that between 12,000 and 15,000 new residents, primarily persons from the nation of Haiti, are currently living in Springfield. Many of these residents are lawfully present in the United States via Temporary Protective Status (TPS), which was authorized by the United States Congress in the Immigration Act of 1990. However, the TPS designation for Haitian persons is set to expire on August 3, 2025. Therefore, it is likely that the city's population will rapidly decline as Haitian persons who are unable to obtain lawful status decide to voluntarily return to their home country or are forcibly removed via deportation proceedings.
- **The labor force participation rate has declined and unemployment remains high. Parents with young children have exited the labor force.**
 - Approximately 57% of Springfield's population 16 years of age and over is in the labor force, which is a decrease from five years ago when the labor force participation rate was 60%. For people in the labor force, the unemployment rate has decreased from 10% in 2018 to 9% in 2023.

- In 2018, 80.6% of parents with children under 6 were in the labor force; in 2023 the participation rate had decreased to 67.1%
- **Median household income is low and it has not risen in line with the rest of the region. A growing population of residents are living on \$10,000 or less in annual income and benefits.**
 - The median household income in Springfield is \$45,883, while the mean household income is \$60,208. Median household income remains essentially unchanged from 5 years ago. In comparison, the broader Dayton region has experienced a 19.7% increase in median household income.
 - The share of residents who are living on less than \$10,000 in income and benefits per year has increased over the past 5 years (6.2% in 2018, 8.1% in 2023)
- **A large share of residents receive public benefits. If federal benefits are reduced, these residents will need increased social services and other supports.**
 - Nearly 30% of residents currently receive food/SNAP benefits.
 - Nearly 54% of residents rely on public health insurance coverage.
- **Home sales prices and rents have risen dramatically in the past 5 years. Since median household income has remained stagnant, a greater share of owners and renters are housing cost-burdened. The payment standard for housing choice vouchers has not kept up with rising rents.**
 - **Homebuyers**
 - According to Redfin, in April 2025, the median home sales price in Springfield was \$150,000 which is an increase of 11.5% year over year. Median home sales prices have risen dramatically since 2020 when the median home sales price was \$76,500.
 - **Homeowners**
 - An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for **owners** reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for households of all income levels, with the greatest increases occurring for households with incomes less than \$20,000. Whereas 72% of owner households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 79% were cost-burdened in 2023.
 - **Renters**
 - The average rent for a one-bedroom unit was \$502 in 2015 and rose to \$795 in 2024. Between 2020-2023, rents increased between 7-10% each year. Annual rent growth started to slow between 2023 and 2024 (4% increase).
 - An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for **renters** reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for all households of all income levels, with the greatest increase occurring for households with incomes between \$35,000 and \$49,999. Whereas only 9% of renter-households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 24% were cost-burdened in 2023.
 - A household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit of any size in Springfield because the voucher payment standard is not high enough to pay market rent (minus the utility standard).

- **The existing housing stock is old and many housing units are vacant and abandoned; therefore, repairs and upgrades are likely to be costly.**
 - Springfield has 28,007 housing units. 88.1% of Springfield’s owner-occupied housing units were built prior to 1980, whereas 77.6% of renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980.
 - 86.9% of housing units are occupied, while the remaining 13.1% are vacant. Since 2018, the number of housing units has decreased by 372.
 - Vacant homes are concentrated in southwestern and northeastern Springfield (near downtown).
 - In 2024, the top two code enforcement complaints related to “Junk and Trash” (1,417 complaints) and “Weeds” (2,008 complaints).

Opportunities:

- **Poverty rates have declined over the past 5 years. Springfield can focus on maintaining this momentum through targeted funding and partnerships with local social services agencies.**
 - The city’s poverty rates have declined for families, individuals, and across most subgroups since 2018. The biggest decline in poverty rate occurred for families where all children are under age 5, which declined from 32.6% in 2018 to 21.7% in 2023.
- **Springfield has transitioned from a majority renter to a majority homeowner city. Springfield can work to sustain the rising level of homeownership by investing in efforts to: (1) stabilize neighborhoods (infrastructure improvements, code enforcement, demolition) so that they are inviting to homebuyers and (2) support the development of for-sale housing at a range of price points so that more households have access to homeownership.**
 - Springfield is a majority homeowner city with 52.5% of occupied housing units being owner-occupied and 47.5% of units being renter-occupied. Five years ago, these percentages were flipped and Springfield was a majority renter city with 47% of housing units being owner-occupied and 53% of housing units being renter-occupied.
- **External partners are willing to collaborate with the City on community development efforts. The opportunity exists for the City to continue to engage stakeholders in community development planning so that community development investments are coordinated and data-driven.**
 - Stakeholders voiced concerns that services are often fragmented or duplicated due to a lack of coordination. They recommended stronger alignment between nonprofits, city agencies, and grassroots leaders to maximize resources and eliminate gaps in service delivery.

[Summary of Objectives and Outcomes Identified in the Needs Assessment](#)

The City of Springfield used quantitative data collected via the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis along with stakeholder consultations and citizen participation to identify the priority needs for local residents and the strategies that can be used to address the priority needs.

All priority needs and goals identified in the plan will meet objectives and eligibility criteria identified by HUD through supporting community development activities that build stronger and more resilient communities, supporting increased homeownership and affordable housing, and assisting people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

This plan prioritizes the most critical needs and goals identified through public engagement and data analysis.

1. **Provide Decent Housing** - A decent place to live removes the barriers to opportunity, success, and health that have been part of a family's life for years, if not generations. Creating safe and decent places to live can have incredibly positive effects on a family's health, on study habits of students, and on a neighborhood's overall attractiveness and stability. Decent housing includes a spectrum of solutions: new construction, repair and renovation, housing finance, infrastructure development, secure land tenure, among others.
2. **Create a Suitable Living Environment** - A good living environment is essential for good quality of life. A functional and sound living environment allows different groups of people to lead their daily lives and fulfill their basic needs: living, the use of services, working, recreation, hobbies, but also rest and privacy.
3. **Expand Opportunities for Low and Moderate Income Persons** - Expanding opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons helps to foster local economic development, neighborhood improvement, and individual self-sufficiency.

Evaluation of Past Performance

The following were the goals included in the City's prior Consolidated Plan:

Priority Needs Summary (2020-2024 Consolidated Plan)

1	Priority Need Name	Provide Decent Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Engaged Neighborhood Citywide

	Associated Goals	CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation Housing for Homeless and Special Needs CDBG Code Enforcement CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements HOME Projects
	Description	A decent place to live removes the barriers to opportunity, success, and health that have been part of a family's life for years, if not generations. Creating safe and decent places to live can have incredibly positive effects on a family's health, on study habits of students, and on a neighborhood's overall attractiveness and stability. Decent housing includes a spectrum of solutions: new construction, repair and renovation, housing finance, infrastructure development, secure land tenure, among others.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City utilized input and data from the 2016-2019 Engaged Neighborhood process, the GOPC's 2019 "Housing in the Champion City", stakeholders and community members, GAB and City staff, and subrecipients to determine the needs of the community for the 2020 - 2024 Consolidated Plan.
2	Priority Need Name	Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	Engaged Neighborhood Citywide
Associated Goals	CDBG Code Enforcement CDBG Demolition CDBG Public Services CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements HOME Projects
Description	A good living environment is essential for good quality of life. A functional and sound living environment allows different groups of people to lead their daily lives and fulfil their basic needs: living, the use of services, working, recreation, hobbies, but also rest and privacy.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City utilized input and data from the 2016-2019 Engaged Neighborhood process, the GOPC's 2019 "Housing in the Champion City", stakeholders and community members, GAB and City staff, and subrecipients to determine the needs of the community for the 2020 - 2024 Consolidated Plan.
3	Priority Need Name	Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Engaged Neighborhood Citywide
	Associated Goals	CDBG Public Services CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements

Description	Expanding opportunities to low- and moderate-income persons helps to foster local economic development, neighborhood improvement, and individual self-sufficiency.
Basis for Relative Priority	The City utilized input and data from the 2016-2019 Engaged Neighborhood process, the GOPC's 2019 "Housing in the Champion City", stakeholders and community members, GAB and City staff, and subrecipients to determine the needs of the community for the 2020 - 2024 Consolidated Plan.

Over the past four years, the City's major program accomplishments were:

Program Accomplishments reported in PY 2023 CAPER

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
CDBG Code Enforcement	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	2500	7311	292.44%	150	268	178.67%
CDBG Demolition	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	170	114	67.06%	5	42	840.00%
CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$/ CDBG-CV: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	51	3	5.88%	10	0	0.00%

CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	20000	3990	19.95%	1510	1510	100.00%
CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0			0	
CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	25	0	0.00%			

CDBG Engaged Neighborhood and Public Improvements	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	48	0	0.00%			
CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	88	27	30.68%	30	19	63.33%
CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	2				
CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%

CDBG Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	106504	7153	6.72%	60	108	180.00%
CDBG Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	450	135	30.00%	450	135	30.00%
CDBG Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	45	94	208.89%	45	94	208.89%
CDBG Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	10	0	0.00%			
HOME Projects	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HOME Projects	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	2	2	100.00%	8	1	12.50%

HOME Projects	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	1				
HOME Projects	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	60	28	46.67%			
Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	47				
Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	353				
Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	3500	4384	125.26%	1500	687	45.80%

Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		100	0	0.00%
Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0		500	0	0.00%
Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$ / ESG-CV: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%			

Summary of Citizen Participation Process and Consultation Process

The City of Springfield conducted a robust community participation process for its 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The City engaged in a 4-pronged approach to seek and obtain meaningful feedback from agencies and service providers, along with members of the public. Efforts were made to obtain feedback from populations who are least likely to participate in a community engagement process, including low- and moderate-income (LMI) individuals and families, persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), and disabled individuals.

The four methods of outreach were:

- 1. Community Needs Survey** - The City of Springfield designed a Community Needs survey that sought input from city residents and local social services providers. The survey consisted of 21 questions. The survey was open from May 6 through June 6, 2025. The City received 589 responses to the survey.

The survey was deployed via SurveyMonkey. SurveyMonkey was selected as the online survey platform because it has a clean, functional user interface for desktop, tablet and mobile device users. Using a platform that functioned well on cell phones was an important factor for the City, since many low-income individuals and families may not have access to a desktop computer.

The City advertised the survey on its website and social media channels. City staff also encouraged members of its volunteer boards, including the Community Grant Advisory Board, to share the survey link across their networks.

- 2. Public Comment Period and Public Hearings/Town Hall Meetings** – The City of Springfield opened the public comment period on June 9, 2025, and accepted comments through July 10, 2025. A link to the full draft of the Consolidated Plan was provided on the City’s website and printed copies of the plan were available for review at City Hall. During the planning period, the City of Springfield held 3 public hearings regarding the Consolidated Plan. The first public hearing/town hall meeting was held on May 21, 2025 at 5:30 p.m. at United Senior Services. The second public hearing/town hall meeting was held on June 14, 2025 at 10:30 a.m. at Fire Station 8. The third public hearing was held on July 1, 2025 at 6:40 p.m. in Springfield City Hall during a work session for the Springfield Board of Commissioners. Notice of the first two public hearings was published in the Springfield News-Sun (print and digital editions) on May 15, 2025, and notice for the third hearing and the public comment period was published in the same manner on June 9, 2025. Copies of the public notices are included in Appendix A.
- 3. Board of Commissioners Briefings and Meetings** – On May 6, 2025, the Board of Commissioners was notified that the consolidated planning process was being kicked off. On July 1, 2025, the Board of Commissioners was briefed on the results of the consolidated planning process. On July 15, 2025, the Board of Commissioners heard the first reading of the resolution adopting the 2025-2029 HUD Consolidated Plan. Finally, on July 29, 2025, the Board of Commissioners heard the second reading of the ordinance and adopted the final draft of the Consolidated Plan.

- 4. Focus Groups and Consultation with Community Grant Advisory Board** – On May 8, 2025, the City briefed the Community Grant Advisory Board on the consolidated planning process and sought input from board members on priority needs. On May 20, 2025, the City held two focus group meetings at Springfield City Hall. Invitees included representatives from local social service agencies, businesses, and philanthropic organizations. Participants were invited to discuss housing, public services, economic development and neighborhood issues, and provide input on funding priorities. Between May 29 and June 5, 2025, the City held additional focus group meetings with local philanthropic funders, social service providers, and city department heads.

Summary of Public Comments – Board of Commissioners Briefings, Public Hearings, Town Hall Meetings and Focus Group Meetings

Public comments were received through the survey, focus group meetings, one-on-one stakeholder consultations, during public hearings, and during the public comment period.

Summary of Town Hall Meetings and Focus Group Meetings

As part of its 2025 Consolidated Plan preparation, the City of Springfield conducted a stakeholder focus group on May 20, 2025, followed by two public townhall meetings on May 21 and June 14, 2025. The sessions produced a rich qualitative dataset organized into 14 key themes. Each theme was coded and quantified to reflect the concerns, aspirations, and lived experiences of residents and service providers. The combined frequency of thematic mentions helps to prioritize issues and identify areas of consensus.

The thematic analysis that follows uses valid coded frequencies and percentage distributions to interpret the most pressing needs in Springfield. Additionally, these themes, ranging from housing affordability to workforce development, infrastructure, and targeted support, offer a clear mandate for action. The city's ability to address these insights in its planning and implementation will significantly influence both community trust and impact outcomes.

Affordable Housing (11 mentions, 11.96%)

Affordable housing emerged as the most discussed issue, referenced 11 times, representing 11.96% of all coded responses. Stakeholders cited a chronic shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families, seniors, and people with disabilities. They noted that many existing units are either unsafe, inaccessible, or burdened by outdated infrastructure, making long-term stability difficult. In both townhalls, residents shared stories of being priced out of their neighborhoods or placed on long waitlists for voucher-based housing.

Many participants also expressed concern that market-rate developments have outpaced affordable ones, creating deeper divides in access to quality housing. Residents emphasized the emotional toll of housing insecurity, especially on children and elders. The community strongly supported the development of affordable housing with wraparound services, increased tenant protections, and targeted funding for deeply affordable units. These needs highlight housing as a foundational pillar in Springfield's future investment strategy.

Homelessness/Vouchers (11 mentions, 11.96%)

Also mentioned 11 times (11.96%), the issue of homelessness; particularly the availability and accessibility of vouchers; was raised as a critical gap. Stakeholders working in housing and social services reported increases in unsheltered individuals and families with children seeking emergency shelter. They highlighted that voucher programs often have restrictive eligibility criteria or inadequate landlord participation, leaving vulnerable residents with limited options.

Residents echoed these sentiments, with several describing personal experiences of temporary displacement or friends and family cycling through shelters. The stigma surrounding homelessness, coupled with the absence of transitional housing, compounds the crisis. Community voices called for expanded low-barrier shelter capacity, more inclusive housing support programs, and partnerships to stabilize those at risk of becoming unhoused. The frequency and emotional weight of this theme demand immediate and sustained attention in Springfield's policy agenda.

Public Infrastructure/Sidewalks/ADA (10 mentions, 10.87%)

Public infrastructure including sidewalks, ADA accessibility, and drainage systems was referenced 10 times, accounting for 10.87% of all responses. Stakeholders pointed out that many sidewalks are cracked, narrow, or nonexistent, creating safety hazards for residents, particularly those who are elderly, disabled, or parents pushing strollers. Accessibility to parks, public buildings, and bus stops was described as inconsistent or insufficient.

Moreover, Springfield residents further shared that water pooling from poor stormwater drainage, lack of curb ramps, and broken crosswalk signals create significant mobility barriers. The theme was discussed not just as a physical issue but also a matter of dignity and autonomy. Participants advocated for a capital improvement strategy that prioritizes ADA compliance and equitable neighborhood investments. These concerns illustrate that infrastructure touches every aspect of daily life and is vital for inclusion.

Aging Housing Stock/Repairs (7 mentions, 7.61%)

The need to address aging housing stock received 7 coded references, or 7.61% of all responses. Stakeholders expressed concern about structural issues like mold, outdated electrical systems, leaky roofs, and failing HVAC units especially in homes located in disinvested neighborhoods. Homeowners with fixed incomes are often unable to afford critical repairs, while renters are left in unsafe conditions due to weak code enforcement.

Residents reported facing impossible choices between repairing their homes or covering essentials like food and medicine. They advocated for city-supported rehabilitation programs, particularly for seniors and low-income households. Participants also highlighted the need for energy-efficient upgrades to reduce utility burdens. A proactive strategy to preserve and rehabilitate Springfield's existing housing stock would yield benefits across health, affordability, and community stability.

Workforce Development/Job Training (7 mentions, 7.61%)

Workforce development and job training were also mentioned 7 times (7.61%), pointing to the community's desire for pathways to sustainable employment. Stakeholders described underemployment among residents, especially among youth, returning citizens, and those without college degrees. They stressed the need for credentialing programs and employer partnerships that build local talent in fields like construction, healthcare, and green infrastructure.

Townhall participants emphasized that even when jobs are available, barriers such as transportation, lack of childcare, and digital illiteracy limit access. Residents called for job fairs, career readiness initiatives, and apprenticeships. They also supported entrepreneurship training and resources for small business development. Overall, this theme demonstrates the public's interest in building wealth through education and employment rather than dependence on emergency aid.

Community Collaboration (7 mentions, 7.61%)

The theme of collaboration and trust between institutions and residents also garnered 7 mentions (7.61%). Stakeholders voiced that services are often fragmented or duplicated due to a lack of coordination. They recommended stronger alignment between nonprofits, city agencies, and grassroots leaders to maximize resources and eliminate gaps in service delivery.

Residents similarly asked for more transparency and continuous engagement throughout the planning and implementation process. Many shared frustrations with feeling "tokenized" during public meetings without seeing action. They advocated for resident advisory boards, neighborhood ambassadors, and improved communications from the city. This theme reinforces that collaboration is not a secondary concern—it is central to effective and equitable governance.

Youth Engagement/Violence Prevention (6 mentions, 6.52%)

Youth engagement and violence prevention appeared in 6 coded responses, accounting for 6.52% of the dataset. Stakeholders expressed concern about rising rates of youth disengagement and exposure to trauma. The absence of structured after-school programs, mentorship opportunities, and summer employment was seen as a major gap.

Parents and educators emphasized that young people need safe spaces, trusted adults, and real opportunities to thrive. Residents called for more recreational programs, youth leadership pipelines, and school-community partnerships. Investment in Springfield's youth was framed not just as a social good but also as a prevention strategy that could reduce long-term public safety costs.

Target Populations (Disabled, Reentry, English Language Learners) (7 mentions, 7.61%)

Another frequently mentioned theme was support for specific populations namely individuals with disabilities, returning citizens, and English-language learners with 7 mentions (7.61%). Stakeholders shared that these groups face persistent challenges navigating housing, employment, and healthcare systems that are not designed with their needs in mind.

Residents called for ADA-compliant service facilities, multilingual communications, and reentry programs that start before release. Participants also advocated for better training among service providers on cultural humility and trauma-informed care. Addressing these barriers would build system efficiency by reducing recurring crisis interventions.

Targeted Areas: Southwest Springfield (6 mentions, 6.52%)

Southwest Springfield was cited 6 times, making up 6.52% of coded responses, and was often described as under-resourced. Stakeholders and residents alike noted that infrastructure, public services, and economic development opportunities have been slow to reach this part of the city. Several mentioned that inequities in this area are generational and systemic.

Residents strongly encouraged targeted investments, such as home repair programs, youth centers, and transit improvements in Southwest Springfield. They stressed the importance of not treating every neighborhood the same but allocating resources based on historical and present-day disparities. Many also encouraged the city to elevate local voices in project design and implementation to ensure relevance and accountability.

Remaining Themes

Several lower-frequency themes also emerged. Parks and Public Spaces were mentioned 5 times (5.43%) and were linked to mental health, youth safety, and civic pride. Vacant Lots / Repurposing Assets had 4 mentions (4.35%) and reflected resident interest in reactivating blighted land for housing or community use. Minority Business Support / Access to Capital came up 3 times (3.26%), highlighting the need for technical assistance and inclusive procurement. Green Infrastructure and Climate Resilience had 2 mentions (2.17%) and emphasized flood control, tree planting, and sustainability efforts.

Conclusion

This thematic analysis, grounded in community insights from May and June 2025, presents a data-informed blueprint for addressing The City of Springfield's most pressing challenges. The frequency percentages not only show what matters most to residents but also reflect a collective vision for equitable development. Housing, infrastructure, workforce readiness, youth support, and inclusive governance stand out as core priorities. Aligning local policy and investment around these themes will advance Springfield's goals of justice, inclusion, and shared prosperity.

Summary of Public Comments – Community Needs Survey

The first two questions in the survey asked residents to share their “connection” to Springfield as well as their home zip code. Respondents could select more than one “connection” to Springfield. 86% percent of respondents were Springfield residents, 33% of respondents worked or went to school in Springfield and 11% volunteered in Springfield.

Respondents primarily lived in the 45503, 45504, 45505, and 45506 zip codes.

The next set of questions were designed to gauge respondents' overall priorities for community investment in Springfield as well as their priorities within specific subsets of community investment, such as housing and public improvements. The following paragraphs summarize respondents' highest priorities.

The three priorities ranked highest by respondents were:

- **Housing:** new affordable rental units, home repair, down payment assistance, prevention of discrimination, eviction prevention (Ranked by 23% of respondents as 1st priority and 27% as 2nd priority)
- **Community Services:** health and mental health care, homeless services, services for children, services for the elderly (Ranked by 23% of respondents as 1st priority and 27% as 2nd priority)
- **Public Improvements:** street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer improvements (Ranked by 28% of respondents as 1st priority and 21% as 2nd priority)

Respondents were next asked what they considered to be the top housing issues most in need of attention in their community. The issues prioritized most by residents were:

- **Code Enforcement to Improve the Health and Safety of Housing** (Ranked by 43% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Increase Affordable Rental Housing with Supportive Services for Seniors, People with Disabilities, Homeless Individuals and Families, and others with special needs who need supportive services in addition to housing** (Ranked by 41% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Assistance for Qualifying Homeowners to Rehabilitate their Homes** (Ranked by 38% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

Residents were also invited to add written comments related to housing priorities not listed in the survey. Residents indicated a need for:

- Assistance for maintaining older homes
- Demolition or renovation of dilapidated homes
- Strong code enforcement related to landlords who do not maintain their rental properties
- Stop building “luxury” new homes

Respondents were then asked which community services are most in need of attention in their community. The issues prioritized most by residents were:

- **Mental Health Services:** counseling and evaluation, psychiatric care, in-patient programs, support groups, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs (Ranked by 58% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Children's/Youth Services:** childcare, after school activities, tutoring, mentoring, early childhood education (Ranked by 54% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Homeless Services:** transitional shelters, permanent supportive housing placement, meals, clothing (Ranked by 53% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

In their written comments, residents also added:

- Animal control/Spay & neuter programs
- Youth services and youth-focused recreation programs
- Services focused on U.S. citizens

The public improvements respondents most wanted to see in their community were:

- **Improving Streets/Alleys** (Ranked by 76% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Improving Sidewalks, including Access for Persons with Disabilities** (Ranked by 45% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Improving Street Lighting** (Ranked by 37% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

Respondents indicated through written responses the following priorities:

- Street improvements
- Trash clean-up

- Crosswalks

The public facilities respondents most wanted to see in their community were:

- **Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreational Areas** (Ranked by 51% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Youth/Childcare Centers** (Ranked by 50% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Job Training Facilities** (Ranked by 34% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

In their written comments, residents were interested in:

- Safe activity centers for children and teens
- Homeless shelter

Finally, residents were asked to prioritize the business and job opportunities issues in the community. The top issues were:

- **Support for Businesses that Serve Community Needs:** access to fresh groceries, medical services, pharmacy (Ranked by 58% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Job Readiness and Retention:** training and referral programs, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, adult literacy, high school equivalency and college preparation, adult/juvenile detention discharge counseling (Ranked by 44% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Commercial Building Rehabilitation:** repair or improve the exterior of businesses, including signage and awnings (Ranked by 36% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

In their written comments, residents were interested in:

- Clean up dilapidated properties

It is important to note respondents who identified themselves as homeowners were overrepresented compared to their overall population in the City. However, survey responses were received from a broad cross-section of Springfield residents. Specifically:

- 70% of survey respondents were homeowners, 23% were renters, and 6% were staying in a home of a friend or family member.
- 16% of respondents lived alone, 33% were living in a 2-person household, and 51% lived in a household with 3 or more people.
- 16% of respondents' households consisted of single adult, 31% of households consisted of 2 or more adults with no children, 28% of households were two-parent households with one or more children, 11% of households were single-parent households with one or more children, and 9% of households consisted of a multi-generational family.
- 66% of respondents reported spending more than 29% of their household income on housing expenses.
- 70% of respondents stated their income was the same as last year or had decreased, while 92% indicated their living expenses had increased within the past year.
- 33% of respondents were aged 55 or older and 47% were between the ages of 35 to 44 years old.
- 72% of respondents were women.

- 81% of survey respondents identified as White, 2% identified as Hispanic, and 15% identified as Black.
- 23% of respondents were disabled.
- 14% of respondents were military veterans.
- 1% of respondents were a first-generation legal/documentated immigrant or refugee.
- 31% of respondents identified as a low- or moderate-income person.

Summary of Public Comments – Written Comments

The Clark County Combined Health District (CCCHD) provided written comments and data from 2024 (full year) and 2025 (partial year) related to social determinants of health (SDOH) screening conducted by several local health providers. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines SDOH as “the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, worship, and age. These conditions include a wide set of forces and systems that shape daily life such as economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems. CDC has adapted this definition from the World Health Organization.” The screenings conducted by local health providers evaluated patients’ needs related to food, housing, transportation, safety, and financial stability.

Per the data provided by CCCHD – which was consistent across providers – the most common needs reports by patients were *housing* and *food*. Therefore, in its written comments CCCHD suggest that the Consolidated Plan consider options for “food sourcing in addition to safe housing.”

Summary of Comments or Views Not Accepted and Reasons for Not Accepting Them

The City accepted all comments provided during the public engagement process.

In response to this feedback, the City of Springfield identified priority needs and accompanying strategies designed to address the significant concerns about affordable housing, homelessness, public service needs, and infrastructure needs.

The Process

PR-05 Lead and Responsible Agencies

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	City of Springfield	City of Springfield Community Development Department
HOME Administrator	City of Springfield	City of Springfield Community Development Department
ESG Administrator	City of Springfield	City of Springfield Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Springfield Community Development Department is the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan. The Department is responsible for administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) grant and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

Local partners that participated in the development of the Consolidated Plan and that assist the City of Springfield with operating its programs and/or serving the needs of local residents include: the Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority, Clark County Combined Health District, the Springfield City School District, Neighborhood Housing Partnership, United Senior Services, Clark State College, Nehemiah Foundation, Springfield Promise, Clark County Land Bank, Sheltered Inc., the Conscious Connection, Kempf Mental Health Recovery Board, Opportunities for Individual Change, and Park National Bank.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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Director, Community Development
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PR-10 Consultation

Introduction

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health and service agencies.

The City encourages a high level of agency consultation in an effort to best identify and address priority needs. This process ensures the participation of nonprofit organizations and private citizens along with public agencies in a collaborative effort. The City, in consultation with our local partners, prioritizes the community's needs and must weigh the city's ability to make an impact with the funds being requested.

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.

The City is an active member of the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (CoC), the local entity that brings together homeless housing providers, other agencies such as mental health services, Clark County Combined Health District, and various social service agencies that serve populations at risk of becoming homeless, or who utilize assisted housing also participate in the CoC. The CoC provides guidance and direction for agencies working with homeless client populations, federal regulations surrounding homeless grants, fair housing, and best practices for social service provision.

Input and coordination is also sought from the Community Grant Advisory Board (CGAB). This is a city assigned Board that makes recommendations to the City Commission on the issue of Entitlement funds and Entitlement project selection. CGAB is made up of representatives of the schools systems, realtors, neighborhood associations, local housing providers, social service providers and a representative of the homeless community.

Describe consultation with Continuum(s) of Care that serve the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds; develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes; and develop funding, policies, and procedures for the administration of HMIS.

The City works in consultation with the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative/Region 15 Ohio BoSCoC to establish Emergency Solutions Grant funding priorities, performance standards and policies and procedures. As a funded member of the Ohio BoSCoC, the City adheres to and adopts the Policies and Procedures and Performance Measures presented by the state in order to maintain consistency with the rest of the homeless providers in the area. City staff sits on the Advisory Board for the local HC and actively participates in the Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

Participating Agencies, Groups, and Organizations

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

Name of Agency/Group/Organization Consulted
Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA)
Park National Bank
Opportunities for Individual Change (OIC)
Clark County Combined Health District (CCCHD)
Kempf Mental Health Recovery Board (MHRB)
The Conscious Connection
Sheltered, Inc.
CCO Landbank
McKinley Hall
Springfield Promise
Springfield City School District (SCSD)
Neighborhood Housing Partnerhsip
United Senior Services
Nehemiah Foundation
Clark State College

Types of Agencies, Groups and Organizations that Were Consulted

Name of Agency/Group/Organization Consulted	Housing	PHA	Services Housing	Services-Children	Services-Elderly Persons	Services-Persons with Disabilities	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence	Services-Homeless	Services-Health	Services-Education	Services-Employment	Services-Fair Housing	Services - Victims	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers	Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide	Health Agency	Child Welfare Agency-Publicly Funded	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Area	Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources	Agency - Emergency Management	Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care	Other Government-Federal	Other Government-State	Other Government-County	Other Government-Local	Regional Organization	Planning Organization	Business Leaders	Civic Leaders	Business and Civic Leaders	Other (please specify)	Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI)	Foundation	Grantee Department	Major Employer	Neighborhood Organization	Private Sector Banking/Financing												
	Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•																																						
Park National Bank																																																		
Opportunities for Individual Change (OIC)			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•																																				
Clark County Combined Health District (CCCHD)											•										•																													
Kempf Mental Health Recovery Board (MHRB)											•																																							
The Conscious Connection					•																																													
Sheltered, Inc.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•																																				
CCO Landbank			•																																															
McKinley Hall											•																																							
Springfield Promise					•																																													
Springfield City School District (SCSD)					•							•																																						
Neighborhood Housing Partnershp	•		•																																															
United Senior Services						•																																												
Nehemiah Foundation					•																																													
Clark State College											•	•																																						

Section of the Consolidated Plan that Was Addressed and Manner of Consultation

Name of Agency/Group/Organization Consulted	Section of the Consolidated Plan that Was Addressed and Manner of Consultation																	
	Housing Needs Assessment	Public Housing Needs	Homeless Needs-Chronically homeless	Homeless Needs-Families with children	Homeless Needs-Veterans	Homeless Needs-Unaccompanied youth	Homelessness Strategy	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA Strategy	Market Analysis	Non-Housing Community Development Strategy	Anti-Poverty Strategy	Lead -Based Paint Strategy	Other (please specify)	One-on-one meeting (single organization)	Small group meeting (multiple organizations)	Invited to take survey	Invited to provide feedback on draft ConPlan or AFH
Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Park National Bank	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Opportunities for Individual Change (OIC)	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Clark County Combined Health District (CCCHD)	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Kempf Mental Health Recovery Board (MHRB)	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
The Conscious Connection	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Sheltered, Inc.	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
CCO Landbank	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
McKinley Hall	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Springfield Promise	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Springfield City School District (SCSD)	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Neighborhood Housing Partnership	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
United Senior Services	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Nehemiah Foundation	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•
Clark State College	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•

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

None.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Quality Housing For All – A Four-Year Strategic Plan for Springfield	The Greater Ohio Policy Center	To help the City and its partners respond to pressing housing needs and strategically plan resources over the next four years, the City of Springfield engaged the Greater Ohio Policy Center (GOPC) to create a multi-year strategic action plan for housing to guide citywide housing efforts. The four year strategic action plan (2022-2025) provides a roadmap for the City—in partnership with community organizations, the private sector, and philanthropy—to work together to address Springfield’s current housing needs and longer-term goals. This strategic action plan focuses on market-rate and affordable housing to achieve quality housing for all Springfielders.
CONNECT Clark County Comprehensive Plan	City of Springfield	CONNECT Clark County was a year and a half process launched in the fall of 2016 to create a new comprehensive plan for Clark County - the first in nearly 20 years. At the core of the planning work was a robust public engagement process that addressed community needs, values and aspirations.

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

Springfield staff and elected officials regularly convene with representatives from other public entities, including the State and adjacent units of general local government. The City works with both the State and other localities as a member of the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care. Additionally, the city works with Clark County the Community Development office and the Clark County Land Reutilization Corporation in the implementation of this plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

Summary of Citizen Participation Process and Consultation Process

The City of Springfield conducted a robust community participation process for its 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The City engaged in a 4-pronged approach to seek and obtain meaningful feedback from agencies and service providers, along with members of the public. Efforts were made to obtain feedback from populations who are least likely to participate in a community engagement process, including low- and moderate-income (LMI) individuals and families, persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), and disabled individuals.

The four methods of outreach were:

- 1. Community Needs Survey** - The City of Springfield designed a Community Needs survey that sought input from city residents and local social services providers. The survey consisted of 21 questions. The survey was open from May 6 through June 6, 2025. The City received 589 responses to the survey.

The survey was deployed via SurveyMonkey. SurveyMonkey was selected as the online survey platform because it has a clean, functional user interface for desktop, tablet and mobile device users. Using a platform that functioned well on cell phones was an important factor for the City, since many low-income individuals and families may not have access to a desktop computer.

The City advertised the survey on its website and social media channels. City staff also encouraged members of its volunteer boards, including the Community Grant Advisory Board, to share the survey link across their networks.

- 2. Public Comment Period and Public Hearings/Town Hall Meetings** – The City of Springfield opened the public comment period on June 9, 2025, and accepted comments through July 10, 2025. A link to the full draft of the Consolidated Plan was provided on the City’s website and printed copies of the plan were available for review at City Hall. During the planning period, the City of Springfield held 3 public hearings regarding the Consolidated Plan. The first public hearing/town hall meeting was held on May 21, 2025 at 5:30 p.m. at United Senior Services. The second public hearing/town hall meeting was held on June 14, 2025 at 10:30 a.m. at Fire Station 8. The third public hearing was held on July 1, 2025 at 6:40 p.m. in Springfield City Hall during a work session for the Springfield Board of Commissioners. Notice of the first two public hearings was published in the Springfield News-Sun (print and digital editions) on May 15, 2025, and notice for the third hearing and the public comment period was published in the same manner on June 9, 2025. Copies of the public notices are included in Appendix A.
- 3. Board of Commissioners Briefings and Meetings** – On May 6, 2025, the Board of Commissioners was notified that the consolidated planning process was being kicked off. On July 1, 2025, the Board of Commissioners was briefed on the results of the consolidated planning process. On July 15, 2025, the Board of Commissioners heard the first reading of the resolution adopting the 2025-2029 HUD Consolidated Plan. Finally, on July 29, 2025, the Board of Commissioners heard the second reading of the ordinance and adopted the final draft of the Consolidated Plan.

4. **Focus Groups and Consultation with Community Grant Advisory Board** – On May 8, 2025, the City briefed the Community Grant Advisory Board on the consolidated planning process and sought input from board members on priority needs. On May 20, 2025, the City held two focus group meetings at Springfield City Hall. Invitees included representatives from local social service agencies, businesses, and philanthropic organizations. Participants were invited to discuss housing, public services, economic development and neighborhood issues, and provide input on funding priorities. Between May 29 and June 5, 2025, the City held additional focus group meetings with local philanthropic funders, social service providers, and city department heads.

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

The City of Springfield used U.S. Census data, local programmatic data, and stakeholder interviews to assess its local community development needs. Below is a summary of some of the most pressing needs of the City and its residents:

- **Although there has been a recent and rapid increase in the number of legal/documentated immigrants living in Springfield, the overall 5-year population trend indicates a declining population.**
 - According to U.S. Census ACS data, in the past 5 years, Springfield’s population has declined by 895 residents. The population declined from an estimated 59,305 residents in 2018 to a population of 58,410 in 2023.
 - However, U.S. Census data does not fully capture the population and demographic changes that have recently occurred in the City. Specifically, the City estimates that between 12,000 and 15,000 new residents, primarily from the nation of Haiti, are currently living in Springfield. Many of these residents are lawfully present in the United States via Temporary Protective Status (TPS), which was authorized by the United States Congress in the Immigration Act of 1990. However, the TPS designation for Haitian persons is set to expire on August 3, 2025. Therefore, it is likely that the city’s population will rapidly decline as Haitian persons who are unable to obtain lawful status decide to voluntarily return to their home country or are forcibly removed via deportation proceedings.
- **The labor force participation rate has declined and unemployment remains high. Parents with young children have exited the labor force.**
 - Approximately 57% of Springfield’s population 16 years of age and over is in the labor force, which is a decrease from five years ago when the labor force participation rate was 60%. For people in the labor force, the unemployment rate has decreased from 10% in 2018 to 9% in 2023.
 - In 2018, 80.6% of parents with children under 6 were in the labor force; in 2023 the participation rate had decreased to 67.1%
- **Median household income is low and it has not risen in line with the rest of the region. A growing population of residents are living on an annual household income of \$10,000 or less.**
 - The median household income in Springfield is \$45,883, while the mean household income is \$60,208. Median household income remains essentially unchanged from 5 years ago. In comparison, the broader Dayton region has experienced a 19.7% increase in median household income.
 - The share of residents who are living on less than \$10,000 in income and benefits per year has increased over the past 5 years (6.2% in 2018, 8.1% in 2023)
- **A large share of residents receive public benefits. If federal benefits are reduced, these residents will need increased social services and other supports.**
 - Nearly 30% of residents currently receive food/SNAP benefits.

- Nearly 54% of residents rely on public health insurance coverage.

Definitions

Housing is Affordable when a household's housing expenses (rent/mortgage and utility costs) are **no more than 30% of their monthly income**.

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or city. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area and census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features.

Census block groups are statistical divisions of census tracts and are generally defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people. A block group consists of clusters of blocks within the same census tract.

Cost-burdened households have monthly housing costs (rent/mortgage and utility costs) exceeding 30% of monthly income.

Family includes related individuals living in the same household.

Household includes all people living in a housing unit. Members of a household can be related (see family) or unrelated.

Overcrowding occurs when there is more than one person per one room in the housing unit.

Severe overcrowding occurs when there is more than one and one-half (1.5) persons per one room in the housing unit.

Severely cost-burdened households have monthly housing costs (rent/mortgage and utility costs) exceeding 50% of monthly income.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Definitions

5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) data – According to the U.S. Census Bureau, “[t]he American Community Survey provides a wide range of important statistics about people and housing for every community in the nation.” The 5-Year ACS pools together 5 years of data collected from annual household surveys to create more precise multiyear estimates. Housing is one of the topics for which the ACS provides detailed data, including data related to housing costs as a percentage of a household’s income. The data is categorized slightly differently for households who rent versus those who own their home and have a mortgage. For example, the ACS publishes more ranges of housing costs as a percentage of a renter’s income (7 ranges) as compared to an owner’s income (3 ranges).

By some definitions, a household is not considered housing-cost burdened unless they are paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs. For purposes of this Consolidated Plan, due to the categorization of data in the ACS, a household will be considered housing cost-burdened if they are paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs.

Household - According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a **household** includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. A **housing unit** is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Householder - One person in each household is designated as the householder. Usually this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented, and who is listed as ‘Person 1’ on the survey questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 and older can be designated. The race/ethnicity of a household is classified by the race/ethnicity of the householder.

Demographics, Number of Households and Housing Segregation

Population and Demographic Trends

Population Overall

According to U.S. Census ACS data, in the past 5 years, Springfield's population has declined by 895 residents. The population declined from an estimated 59,305 residents in 2018 to a population of 58,410 in 2023.

However, U.S. Census data does not fully capture the population and demographic changes that have recently occurred in the City. Specifically, the City estimates that between 12,000 and 15,000 new residents, primarily from the nation of Haiti, are currently living in Springfield.

According to the "City of Springfield Ohio – Haitian Community Survey Project," (Haitian Community Survey Project) "[a] driving force behind the settlement of Haitian [legal/documented immigrants] has been the Congressional designation of Temporary Protected Status, or TPS. This designation allows for [legal/documented immigrants] to the United States to stay for a predetermined amount of time if their home nation is experiencing conditions that does not allow for them to return safely."

The Haitian Community Survey Project further notes that, "[a]ccording to Springfield City Manager Bryan Heck, there has been a steady increase of Haitian immigration since 2013, in part due to many fleeing the devastation of the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, which brought widespread flooding to Haiti...Over the last three years, there has been an even larger influx of Haitian [legal/documented immigrants] to Springfield, who have relocated after hearing from family or friends about affordable living, as well as job opportunities."

Race and Ethnicity

Springfield is a city with a sizable population of White and Black residents and significantly smaller populations of Asian and Hispanic persons. Specifically, for people reporting one race alone or in combination with one or more races, nearly 72% of Springfield residents are White, 18% are Black or African American, and less than 1% are Asian. Springfield's population of American Indian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders is less than one percent for each group. Compared to five years ago, the share of Springfield's residents who identify as White has dropped by about four percentage points while the share of residents who identify as two or more races has grown by about two percentage points.

Less than 5% of residents identify as Hispanic or Latino, which is relatively unchanged from five years ago.

Population Trends by Race (Alone or in Combination with 1 or more Races)			
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total population	58,410	59,305	*
White	71.7%	75.3%	*
Black or African American	17.7%	16.5%	
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	*
Asian	0.6%	0.8%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.0%	*
Some other race	1.7%	1.0%	
Two or more races	8.1%	6.2%	*

Figure 1-1: Population trends by race (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Population Trends by Ethnicity			
Ethnicity	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total population	58,410	59,305	*
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.8%	4.1%	
Mexican	3.2%	2.8%	
Puerto Rican	0.6%	0.4%	
Cuban	0.1%	0.2%	
Other Hispanic or Latino	0.9%	0.7%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	95.2%	95.9%	
White alone	70.1%	72.3%	*
Black or African American alone	17.6%	16.4%	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.0%	0.2%	*
Asian alone	0.6%	0.8%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.1%	0.0%	*
Some other race alone	0.3%	0.2%	
Two or more races	6.4%	6.1%	

Figure 1-2: Population trends by ethnicity (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Place of Birth

Over the past five years, the share of Springfield residents who were born in the United States has remained stable at 97%. Regarding the foreign-born population, approximately 32% of residents are naturalized citizens and 68% are not a U.S citizen.

Trends in Place of Birth & U.S. Citizenship Status			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total population	58,410	59,305	*
Place of Birth			
Native	97.3%	97.4%	
Born in United States	96.4%	97.1%	
Born in state	80.0%	80.6%	
Born in a different state	16.4%	16.5%	
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0.9%	0.3%	*
Foreign born	2.7%	2.6%	
Foreign-born population	1,588	1,525	
U.S. Citizenship Status			
Naturalized U.S. citizen	31.8%	36.1%	
Not a U.S. citizen	68.2%	63.9%	

Figure 1-3: Place of birth & U.S. citizenship status trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Languages Spoken at Home

Among people at least five years old and older living in Springfield, 96% speak exclusively English at home.

Spanish is spoken by 2% of Springfield residents. The other languages that are spoken by a small minority of Springfield residents include: Other Indo-European languages (1.3%) and Asian and Pacific Islander languages (0.3%).

Figure 1-5 shows that census tracts in the southern areas of Springfield have slightly higher percentages of persons with limited-English proficiency as compared to areas in northern Springfield.

Trends in Language Spoken at Home			
Language	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Population 5 years and over	54,402	55,191	*
English Only	96.0%	95.0%	
Language other than English	4.0%	5.0%	
Speak English less than "very well"	1.9%	1.6%	
Spanish	2.2%	3.2%	*
Speak English less than "very well"	0.8%	1.2%	
Other Indo-European Languages	1.3%	0.8%	
Speak English less than "very well"	0.9%	0.2%	*
Asian and Pacific Islander Languages	0.3%	0.6%	*
Speak English less than "very well"	0.1%	0.2%	
Other Languages	0.3%	0.3%	
Speak English less than "very well"	0.1%	0.0%	

Figure 1-4: Languages spoken at home trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

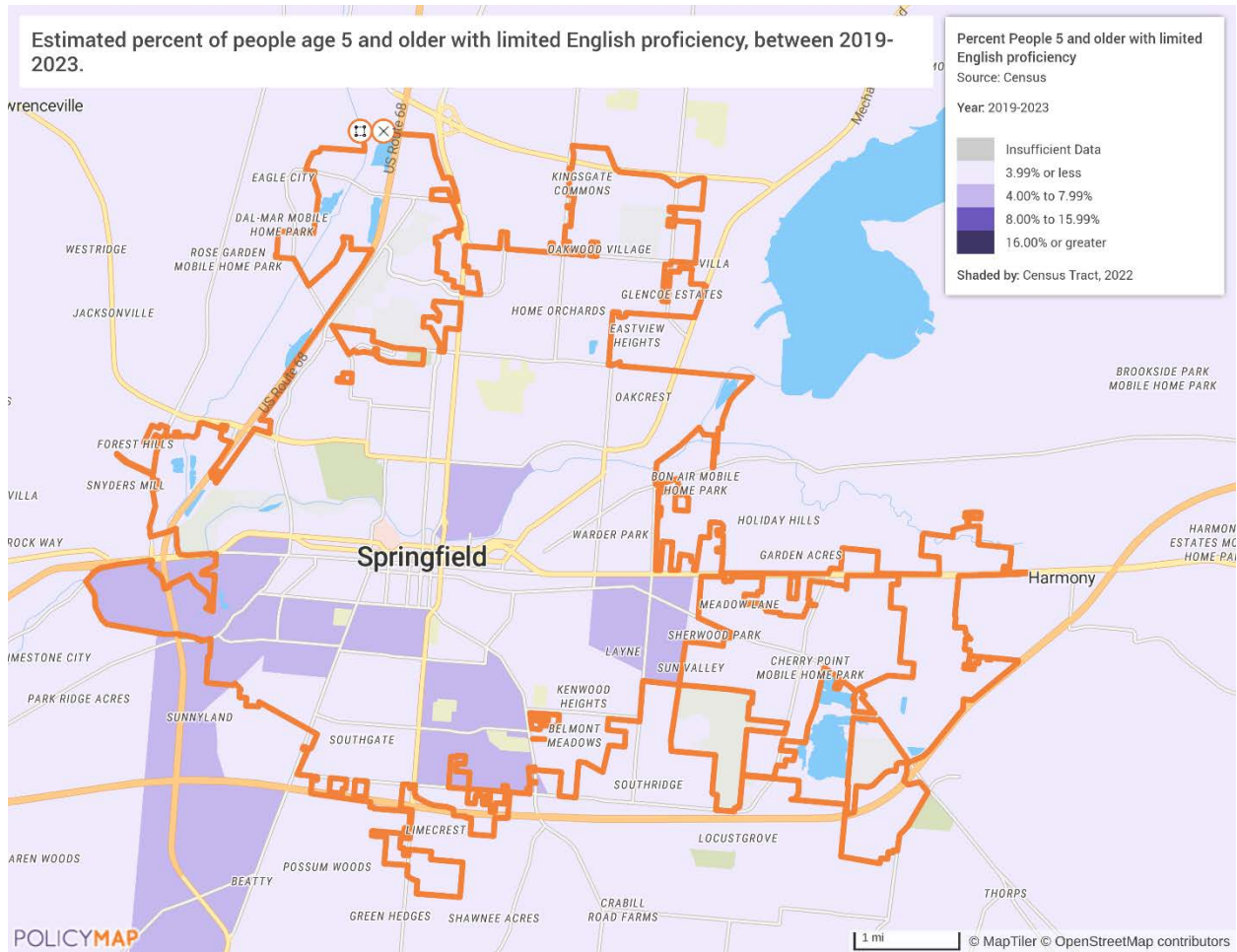


Figure 1-5: Percent of all people aged 5 and older with Limited English Proficiency (2023 5-Year ACS)

Number of Households

Households and Families

In the past 5 years, Springfield has lost 29 households. Households declined from an estimated 24,357 in 2018 to 24,328 in 2023.

The average household size (2.31) and average family size (2.99); both have remained relatively stable over the past five years. Household composition has changed slightly with married-couple households currently making up 29% of households in Springfield (compared to 32% five years ago). Other household types have remained stable with cohabiting couple households constituting 11% of households, female householders with no spouse or partner present constituting 37% of all households, and male householders with no spouse or partner present constituting 23% of all households.

Trends in Household Composition & Size			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total households	24,328	24,357	
Household Composition			
Married-couple household	28.8%	32.0%	*
Cohabiting couple household	11.1%	10.4%	
Male householder, no spouse/partner present	23.3%	21.1%	
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	36.9%	36.6%	
Household Size			
Average household size	2.31	2.32	
Average family size	2.99	2.95	

Figure 1-6: Household composition & size trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

School Enrollment and Educational Attainment

School enrollment has fluctuated over the past five years.

Preschool enrollment dipped slightly from 6.4% of the population to 5.7% of the population. However, kindergarten enrollment increased slightly from 5.9% to 7.5% of the population. The percentage of residents enrolled in high school jumped from 18.5% to 24.7%, while the percentage of residents enrolled in college or graduate school decreased from 25.8% to 21.3%.

Trends in School Enrollment & Educational Attainment			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total households	24,328	24,357	
School Enrollment			
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	13,357	14,482	*
Nursery school, preschool	5.7%	6.4%	
Kindergarten	7.5%	5.9%	
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	40.8%	43.4%	
High school (grades 9-12)	24.7%	18.5%	*
College or graduate school	21.3%	25.8%	*
Educational Attainment			
Population 25 years and over	38,446	38,719	
Less than 9th grade	3.2%	4.1%	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11.0%	12.8%	*
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	39.5%	38.8%	
Some college, no degree	22.8%	21.9%	
Associate's degree	9.1%	7.7%	
Bachelor's degree	9.9%	9.1%	
Graduate or professional degree	4.6%	5.6%	*
High school graduate or higher	85.8%	83.1%	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.5%	14.7%	

Figure 1-7: School enrollment & educational attainment trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Housing Segregation

In Springfield certain communities experience racial and/or ethnic segregation. **Figure 1-8** depicts the concentration of Black residents in census tracts throughout the city. Although Black residents constitute 18% of the city's population, some census tracts in southern Springfield have a population of Black residents that exceeds 40% or more of the total population in the census tract.

Similarly, **Figure 1-9** shows there are census tracts in southern Springfield where Hispanic residents are concentrated. While Hispanic persons account for less than 5% of Springfield's total population, there are several census tracts in southwestern Springfield where the Hispanic population is between 10%-15%.

Figure 1-10 provides another means of looking at segregation by displaying the *predominant* racial or ethnic group in each census tract.

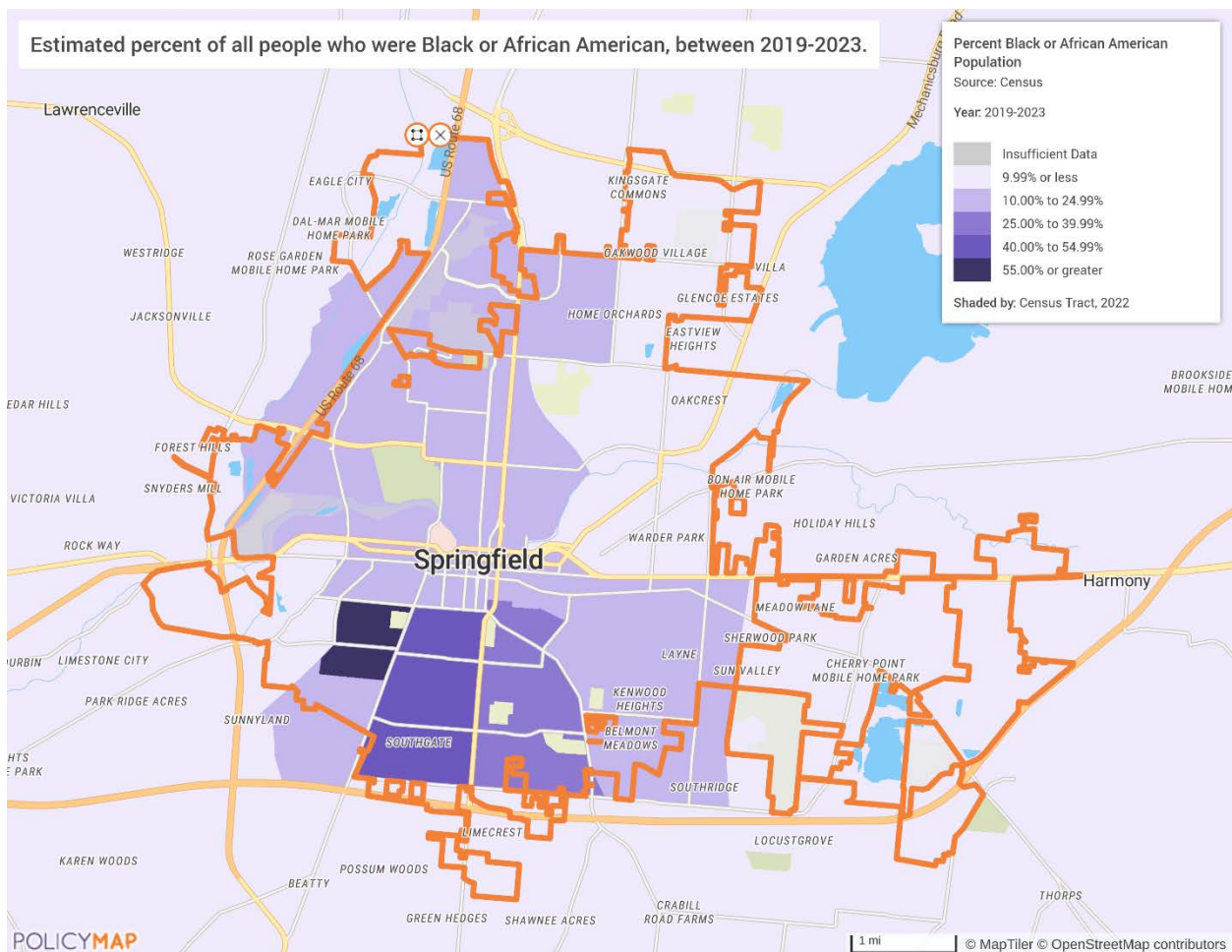


Figure 1-8: Percent of all people who are Black or African American (2023 5-Year ACS)

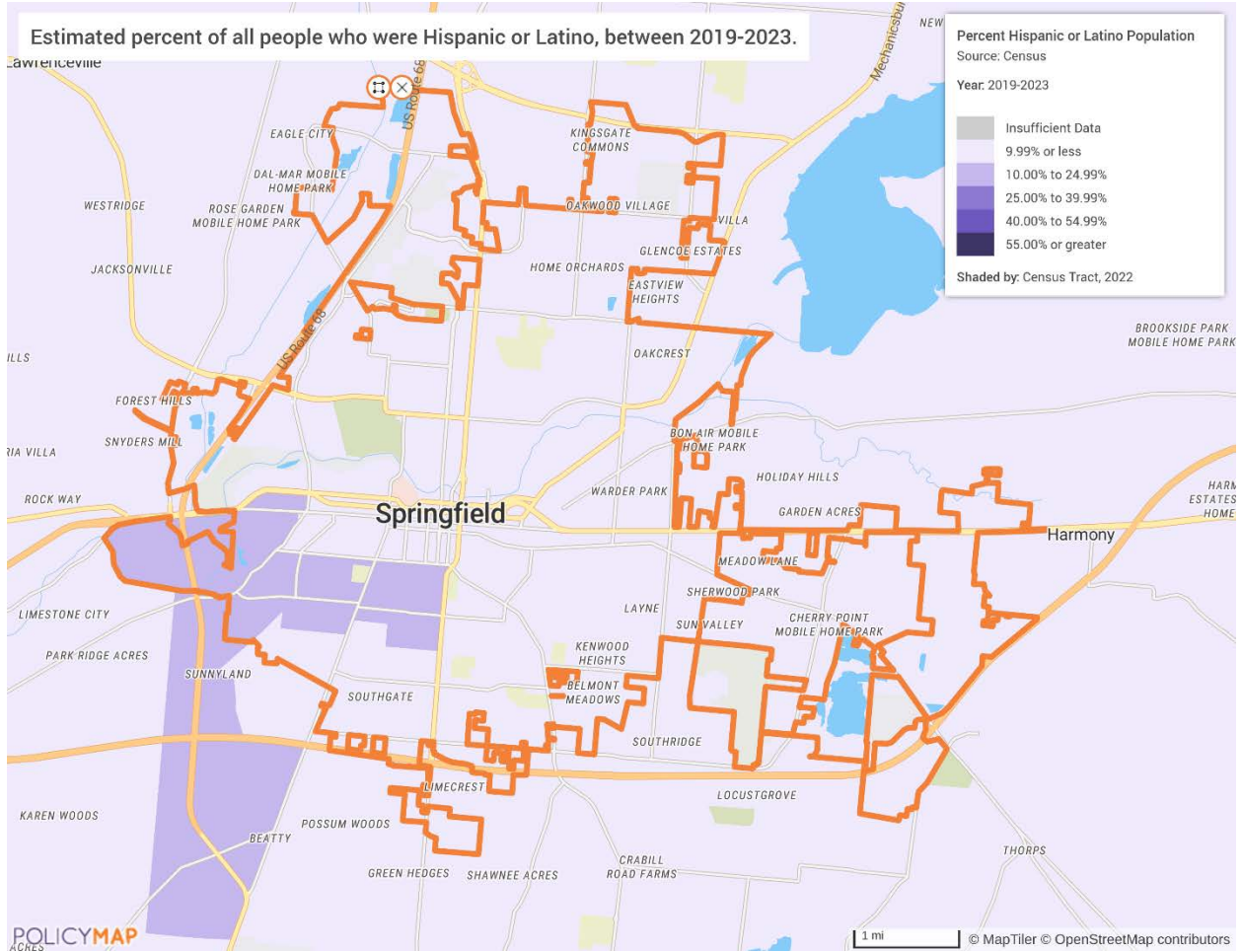


Figure 1-9: Percent of all people who are Hispanic or Latino (2023 5-Year ACS)

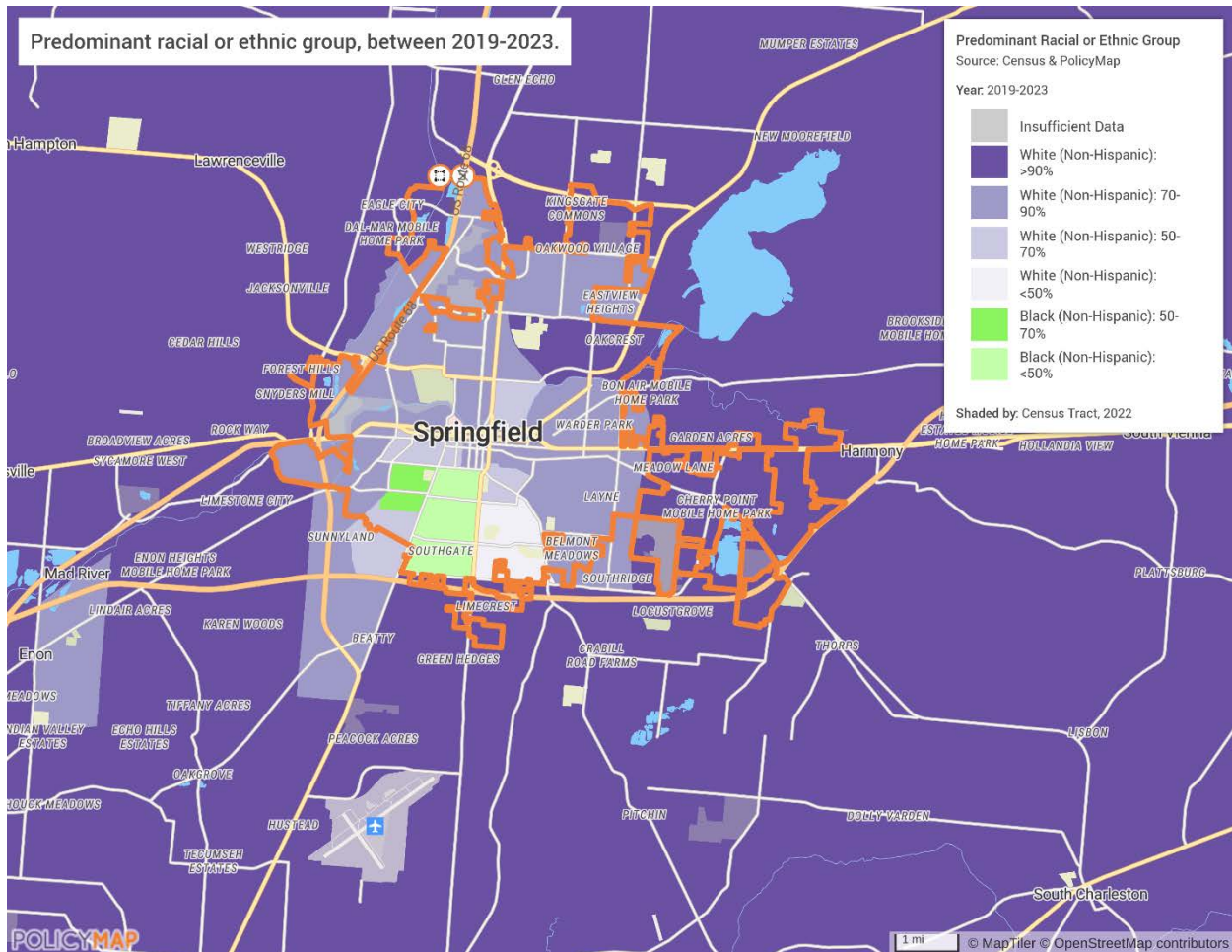


Figure 1-10: Predominant racial or ethnic group (2023 5-Year ACS)

Additional Data

- **Age** - In 2023, the City’s median age was 37.8. This is a statistically significant change from 2018 when the median age was 36.3. Nearly 18% of Springfield’s population is 65 years or older. **Figure 1-12** shows the median age in each census tract in the city.
- **Veteran Status** – About 8% of Springfield residents are veterans.
- **Disability Status** – Nearly 19% of Springfield residents are disabled, which is unchanged from 5 years ago. The percentage of persons living with a disability varies by age - from 7.1% of people under 18 years old, to 17% of people aged 18 to 64 years old, and 39% of those 65 years of age and over. As shown in **Figure 1-14**, the disabled population in one census tract in southern Springfield is 25% or more of the total population.

Population Trends by Age			
Age	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total population	58,410	59,305	*
Under 5 years	6.9%	6.9%	
5 to 9 years	6.5%	6.3%	
10 to 14 years	6.5%	6.8%	
15 to 19 years	7.4%	7.0%	
20 to 24 years	7.0%	7.7%	
25 to 34 years	12.8%	13.7%	
35 to 44 years	11.2%	10.9%	
45 to 54 years	10.5%	11.2%	
55 to 59 years	6.8%	6.7%	
60 to 64 years	6.6%	5.9%	
65 to 74 years	10.1%	8.8%	*
75 to 84 years	5.3%	4.8%	
85 years and over	2.5%	3.3%	*
Median Age	37.8	36.3	*

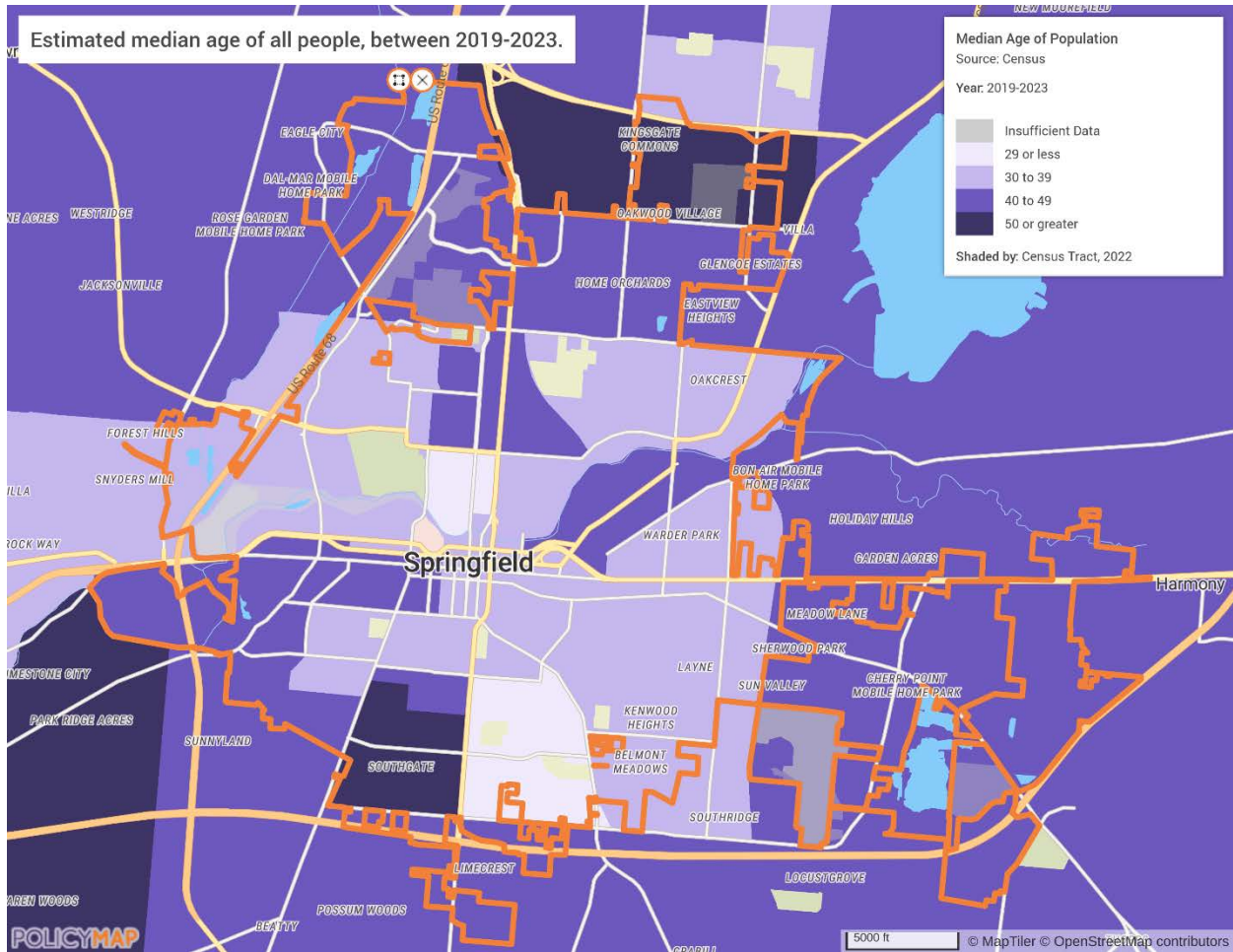


Figure 1-12: Median age of all people (2023 5-Year ACS)

Trends in Disability Status			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	57,276	57,923	*
With a disability	18.8%	19.1%	
Population Under 18 Years	14,020	13,949	
With a disability	9.1%	7.1%	
Population 18 to 64 Years	33,528	34,949	*
With a disability	17.0%	18.2%	
Population 65 Years and Over	9,728	9,025	*
With a disability	39.0%	41.1%	

Figure 1-13: Disability status trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

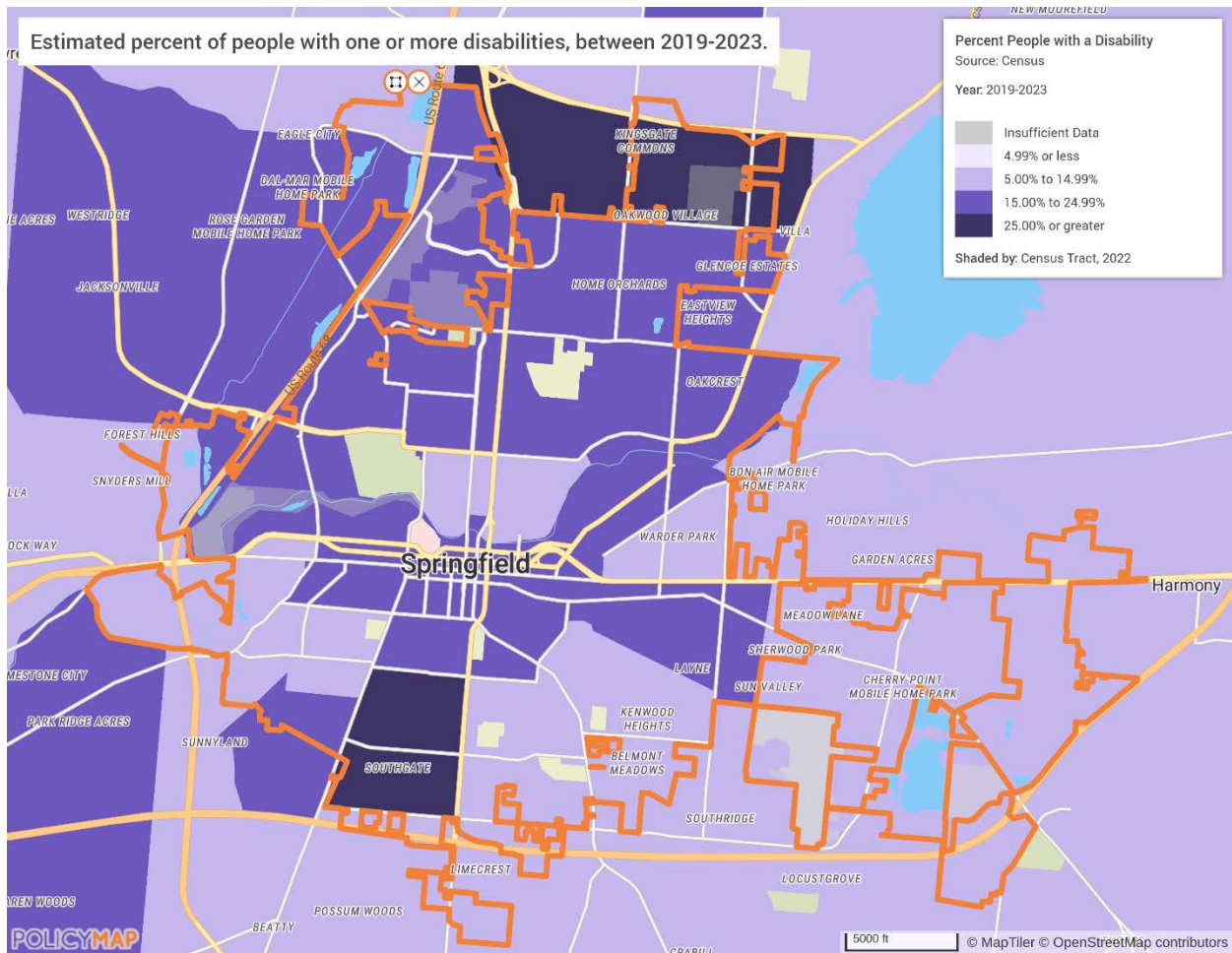


Figure 1-14: Percent of all people with one or more disabilities (2023 5-Year ACS)

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 1-1:** Population trends by race (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-2:** Population trends by ethnicity (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-3:** Place of birth & U.S. citizenship status trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-4:** Languages spoken at home trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-5:** Percent of all people aged 5 and older with limited English proficiency (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-6:** Household composition & size trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-7:** School enrollment & educational attainment trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-8:** Percent of all people who are Black or African American (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-9:** Percent of all people who are Hispanic or Latino (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-10:** Predominant racial or ethnic group (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-11:** Population trends by age (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-12:** Median age of all people (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-13:** Disability status trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-14:** Percent of all people with one or more disabilities (2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Source for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

Household Income

Labor Force Participation and Employment Trends

Approximately 57% of Springfield’s population 16 years of age and over is in the labor force, which is a decrease from five years ago when the labor force participation rate was 60%. For people in the labor force, the unemployment rate has decreased from 10% in 2018 to 9% in 2023.

In the past 5 years, Springfield’s civilian employed population has decreased from 46,731 to 45,924. The industries that employ the greatest share of Springfield residents include: Educational services, and health care and social assistance (22.7%); Manufacturing (19.1%), and Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services (13%).

Trends in Labor Force Participation			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Population 16 years and over	45,924	46,731	*
Labor Force Participation			
In labor force	57.1%	59.9%	*
Civilian labor force	57.0%	59.9%	*
Armed Forces	0.0%	0.1%	
Not in labor force	42.9%	40.1%	*
Civilian labor force	26,192	27,984	*
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	10.1%	
Labor Force Participation of Families with Children			
Own children of the householder under 6 years			
All parents in family in labor force	67.1%	80.6%	*
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years			
All parents in family in labor force	74.4%	73.6%	

Figure 2-1: Labor force trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Trends in Emploment (by Industry)			
Employment by Industry	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	23,831	25,161	*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.7%	0.5%	
Construction	5.2%	3.9%	
Manufacturing	19.1%	19.5%	
Wholesale trade	2.1%	3.2%	*
Retail trade	11.3%	11.7%	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.6%	3.5%	*
Information	0.9%	0.6%	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.8%	5.7%	*
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8.0%	8.4%	
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	22.7%	24.2%	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	13.0%	11.6%	
Other services, except public administration	4.4%	3.9%	
Public administration	3.1%	3.3%	

Figure 2-2: Employment trends by industry (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Household Income Trends

The median household income in Springfield is \$45,883, while the mean household income is \$60,208. These household income figures remain essentially unchanged from 5 years ago. The significantly-higher mean household income indicates Springfield has a wide range of incomes, with many of such incomes being well-above and well-below \$45,883. Specifically, approximately 16.5% of Springfield households

have a household income of more than \$100,000 while 15.3% of Springfield households have a household income less than \$15,000.

Smaller households tend to have lower median household incomes because they have less wage earners or persons receiving other income and benefits. In Springfield, the median income for a one-person household is \$28,414, whereas the median income for a four-person household is \$65,634.

Households can receive income and benefits from one or more sources. In Springfield, 68.2% of households receive income from earnings, which includes a money wage or salary from employment or self-employment income. An estimated 37% of households receive Social Security income. The average income from Social Security is \$18,848. Additionally, an estimated 26% of households receive retirement income from sources other than Social Security, such as a pension. Five years ago, about 34% of households received Social Security income and 22% received other retirement income. The rise in the percentage of residents receiving Social Security and other retirement income is one indicator that the population of older persons living in Springfield is growing.

Approximately 6% of Springfield households receive cash public assistance or welfare income, and 28.7% receive food stamps/SNAP benefits.

Trends in Income and Benefits (Mean and Median)			
Income and Benefits (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars)	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Median household income (dollars)	\$45,883	\$45,111	
Mean household income (dollars)	\$60,208	\$59,362	
With earnings	68.2%	70.8%	*
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$63,189	\$59,963	
With Social Security	36.7%	34.3%	*
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	\$18,848	\$19,858	*
With retirement income	25.9%	21.6%	*
Mean retirement income (dollars)	\$23,491	\$22,169	
With Supplemental Security Income	9.8%	9.5%	
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	\$11,117	\$10,878	
With cash public assistance income	5.6%	15.7%	*
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	\$2,840	\$3,809	*
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	28.7%	27.8%	
Families			
Median family income (dollars)	\$57,326	\$54,609	
Mean family income (dollars)	\$72,321	\$70,002	
Nonfamily households			
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	\$30,417	\$30,600	
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	\$39,412	\$40,285	
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	\$32,284	\$28,820	*
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	\$47,314	\$49,693	
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	\$40,045	\$37,842	

Figure 2-3: Income and benefit trends by type of income and household type (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Trends in Income and Benefits (Dollars)			
Income and Benefits (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars)	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Less than \$10,000	8.1%	6.2%	*
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7.2%	7.7%	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.6%	12.6%	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.0%	12.2%	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.0%	15.7%	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.0%	19.0%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.7%	10.7%	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.3%	11.2%	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.8%	2.7%	
\$200,000 or more	2.4%	2.0%	

Figure 2-4: Income and benefit trends by amount of income (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Differences in Income by Race or Ethnicity

Figure 2-5 displays the median income of households in each of the city’s census tracts. The map shows the lowest income households are concentrated primarily in the central and south-central areas of Springfield. **Figures 2-6 through 2-9** depict median incomes for specific races and ethnicities based on the census tract where they reside.

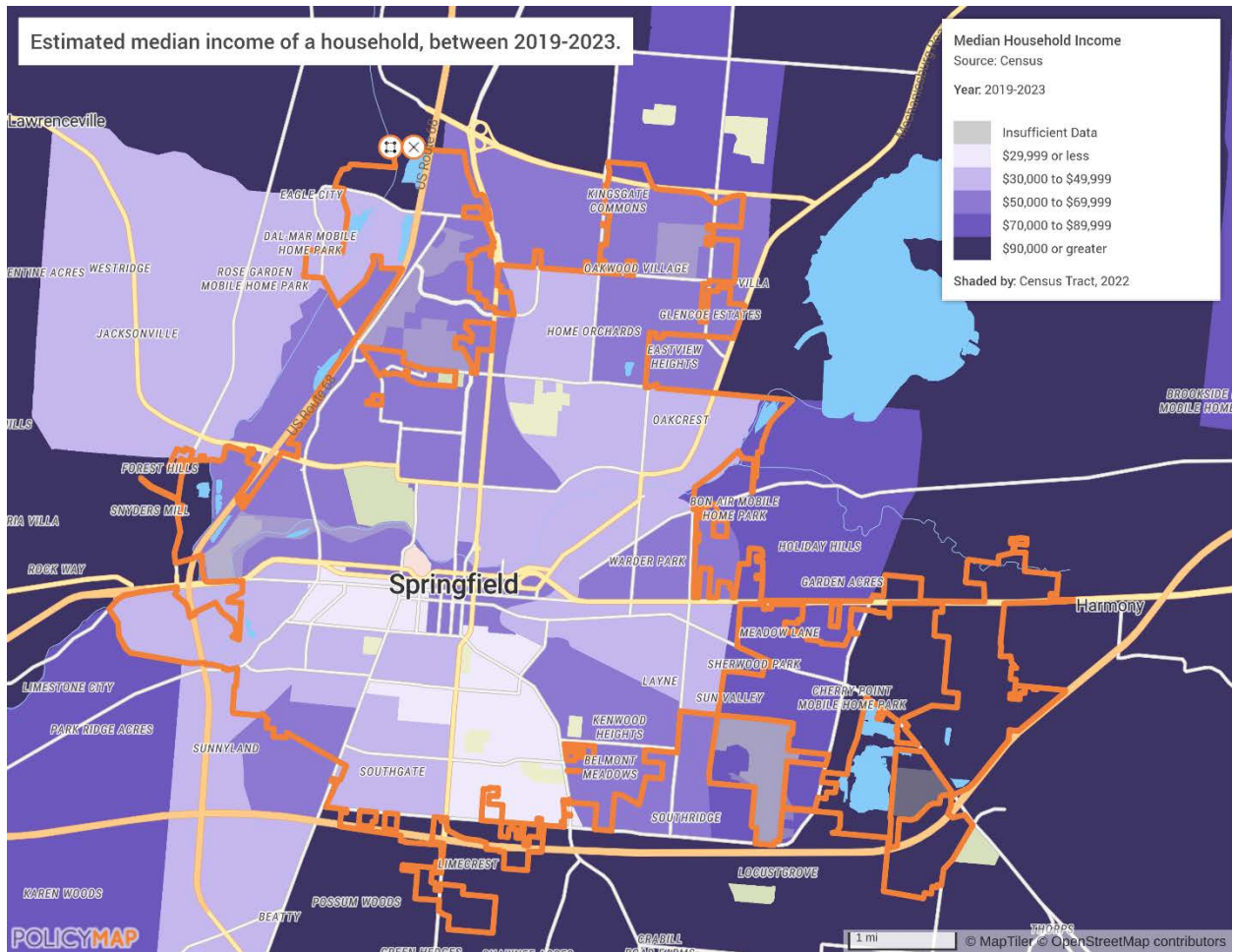


Figure 2-5: Median household income (2023 5-Year ACS)

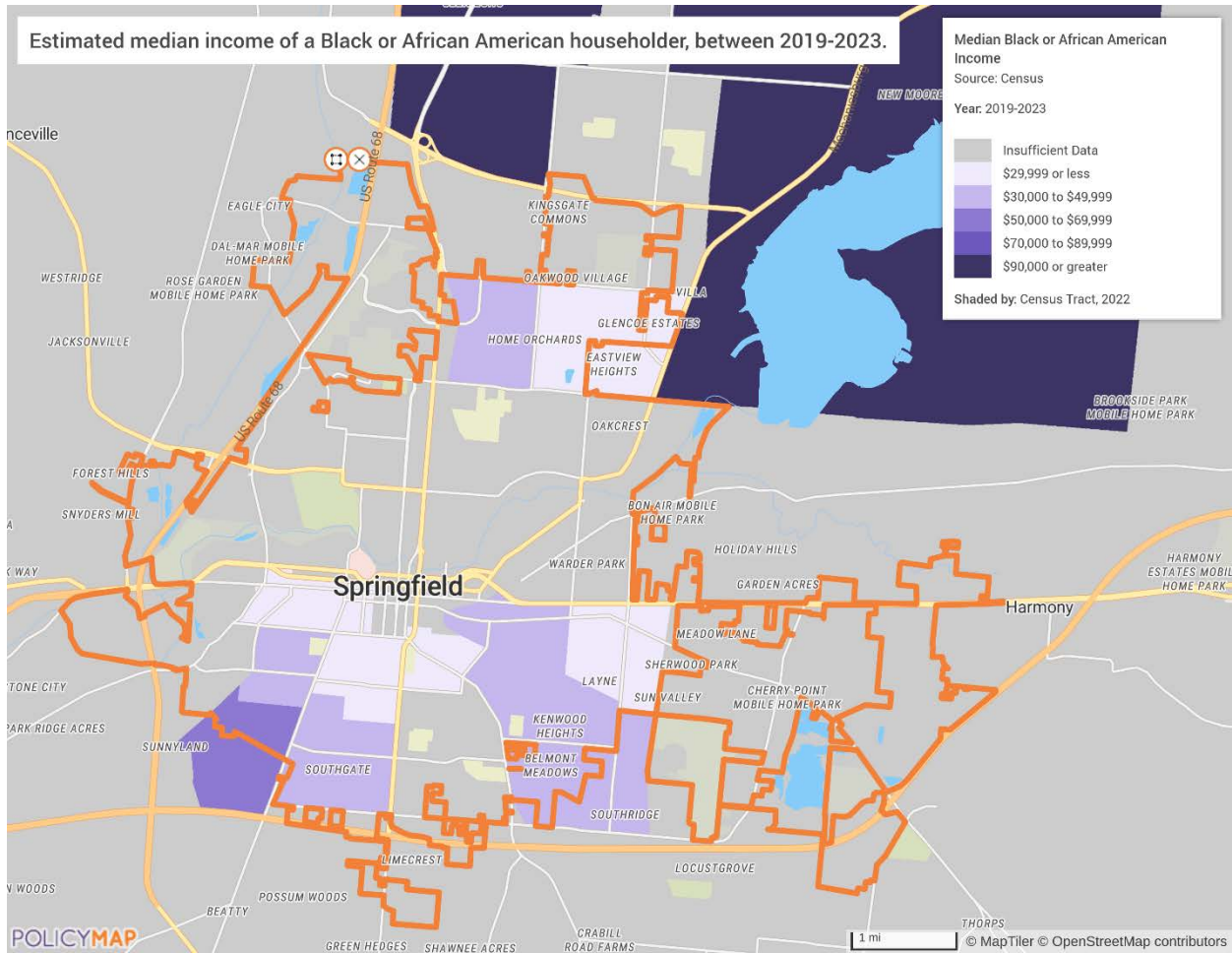


Figure 2-6: Median household income of Black householders (2023 5-Year ACS)

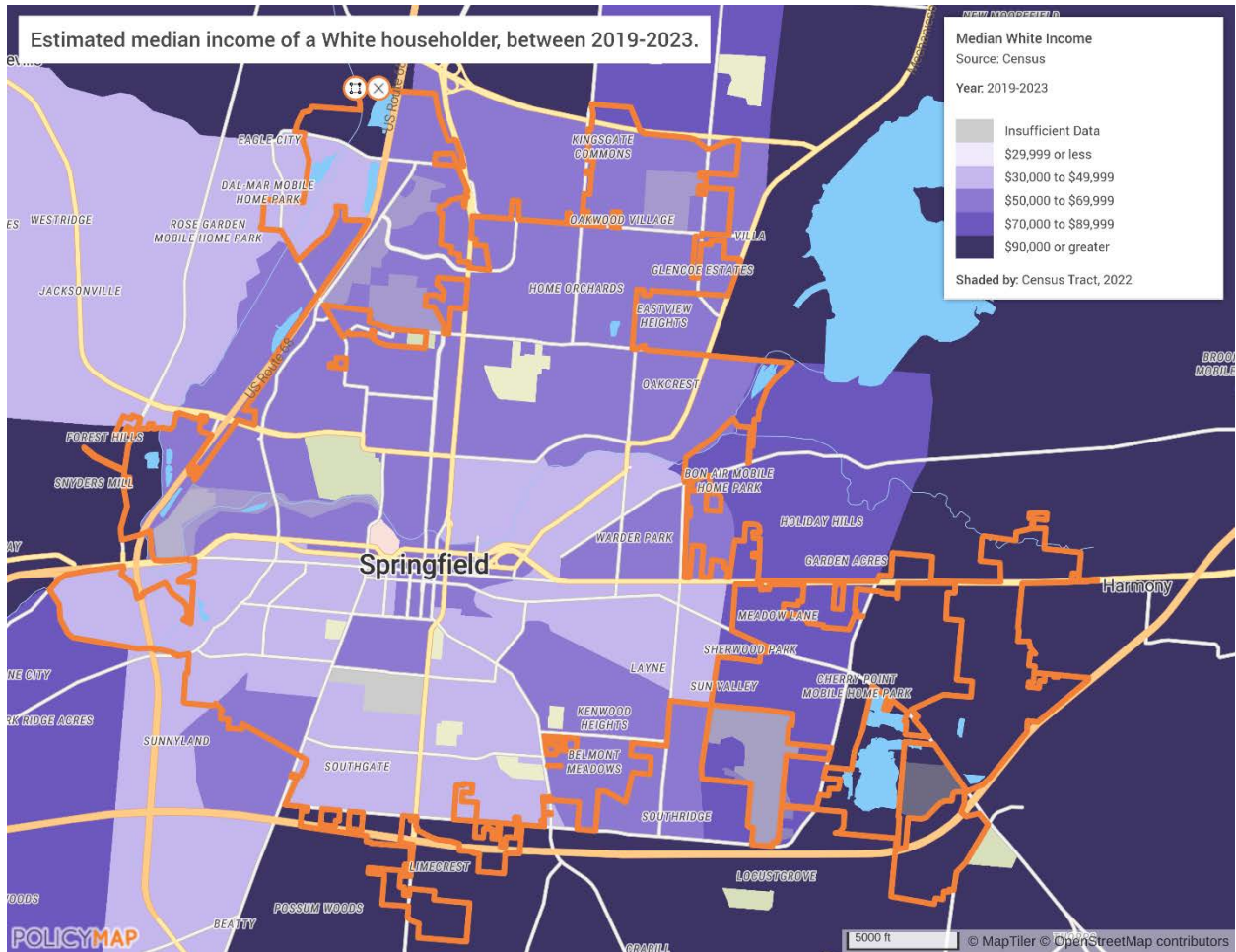


Figure 2-7: Median household income of White householders (2023 5-Year ACS)

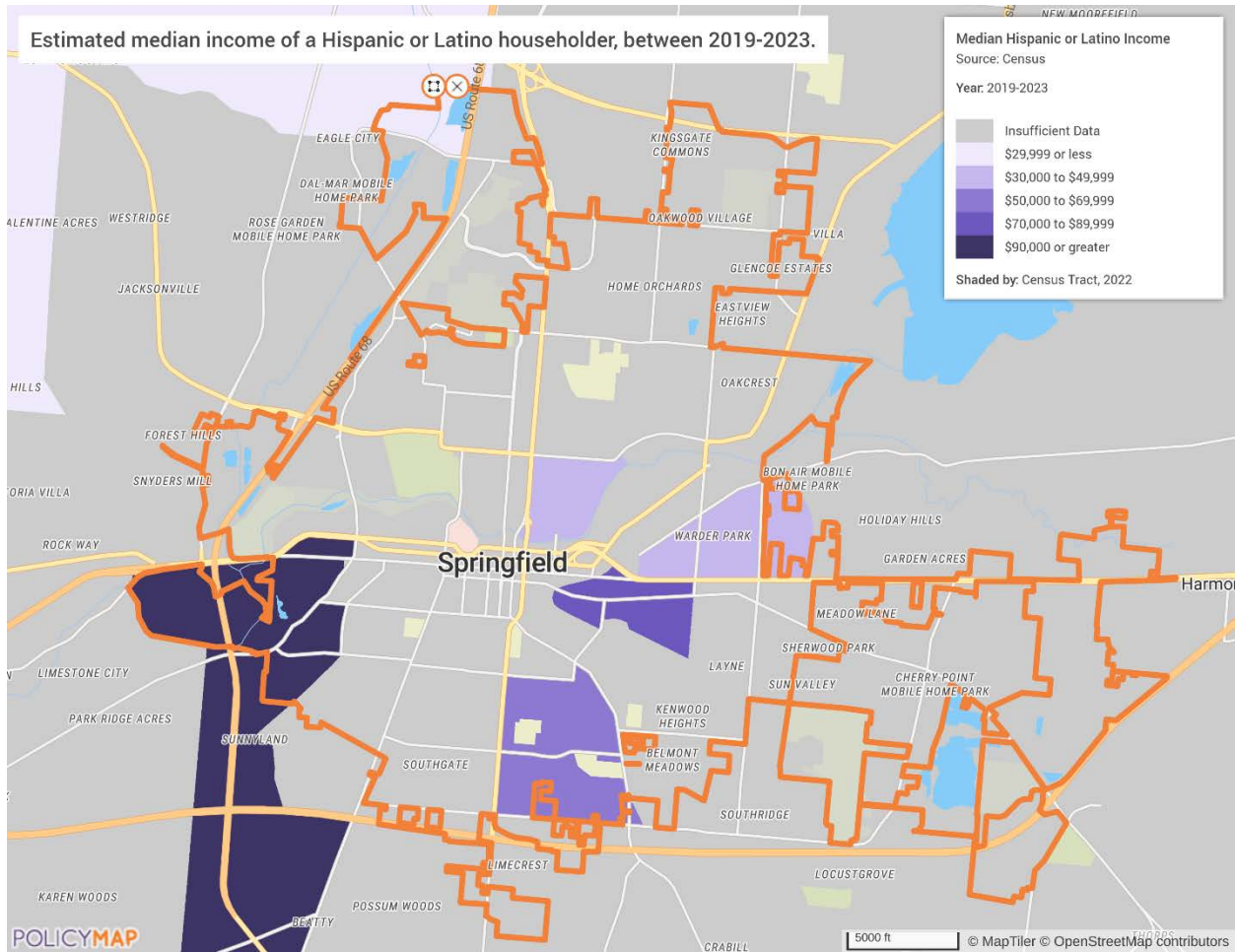


Figure 2-8: Median household income Hispanic or Latino householders (2023 5-Year ACS)

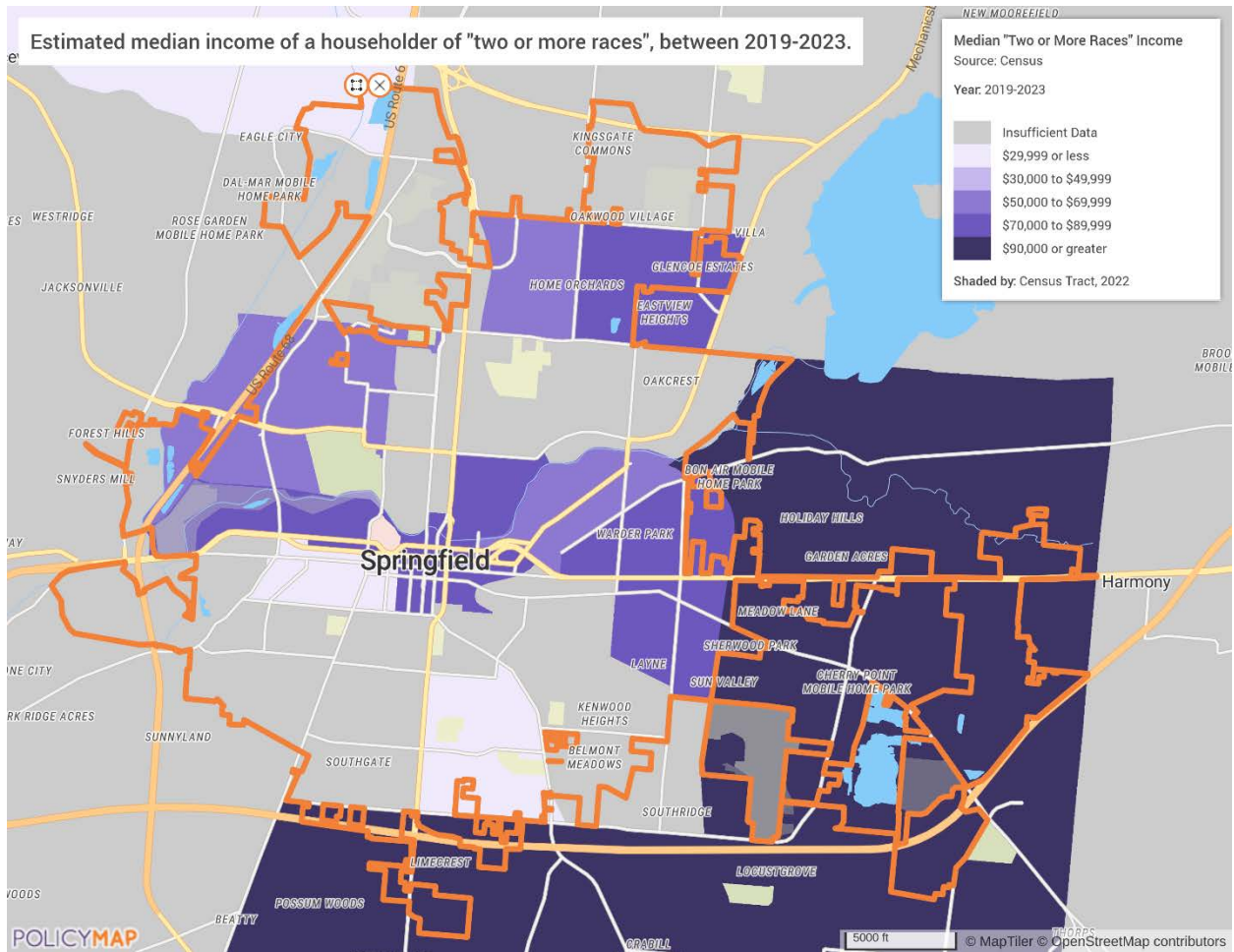


Figure 2-9: Median household income Two or More Races householders (2022 5-Year ACS)

Work Commute

In the past five years, the share of workers who reported working from home increased from 3.2% to 6.4%. For all other Springfield residents who do not work from home, they saw no change in their average commute time, which remained steady at 20.3 minutes. Seventy-eight percent of Springfield residents commute to work alone in a car, while less than 1% take public transportation. About 3% of residents walk to work.

Trends in Commuting to Work			
Means of Transportation	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Workers 16 years and over	23,396	24,766	*
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	78.1%	77.2%	
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	11.3%	12.2%	
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0.7%	1.7%	*
Walked	3.2%	4.9%	*
Other means	0.4%	0.9%	*
Worked from home	6.4%	3.2%	*
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	20.3	

Figure 2-10: Commuting trends by method of commute (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Health Insurance

Nearly 92% of Springfield residents have health insurance coverage, which has remained steady over the past five years.

Slightly more than 50% of Springfield residents have private health insurance coverage, which is a decrease from 53% in 2018. Nearly 54% of residents rely on public health insurance coverage and another 8% of residents have no health insurance coverage.

Trends in Health Insurance Coverage			
Health Insurance Coverage	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	57,276	57,923	
With health insurance coverage	91.7%	91.8%	
With private health insurance	50.4%	53.0%	
With public coverage	53.7%	52.9%	
No health insurance coverage	8.3%	8.2%	

Figure 2-11: Health insurance coverage trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Definitions

Poverty Thresholds - The U.S. Census Bureau issues annual poverty thresholds that it uses to calculate the number of people in poverty. The poverty thresholds consist of a 48-cell matrix of thresholds that vary by characteristics such as family size, number of children and elderly status of persons in a household. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Poverty Guidelines - The Department of Health and Human issues annual poverty guidelines, which are a simplified version of the federal poverty thresholds. The poverty guidelines are used for administrative purposes, such as determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.

Springfield's poverty rate is 17.3% for families and 22.7% for individuals.

The city's poverty rates have declined for families, individuals, and across most subgroups since 2018. The biggest decline in poverty rate occurred for families where all children are under age 5, which declined from 32.6% in 2018 to 21.7% in 2023. It is likely that pandemic-related direct assistance programs, such as the increased child tax credit, was one of the main causes of the decline.

The only subgroup that experienced an increase in their poverty rate was the population of individuals 65 years and over, which increased from 11.8% to 15.9%

Examined geographically, **Figure 2-15** shows there is one census tract located in southern Springfield where over 50% of residents are living in poverty.

Additional Data

- **Labor Force Participation** – An estimated 86% of the people employed in Springfield are private wage and salary workers; 8.5% are federal, state, or local government workers; and 4.8% are self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business. For families with at least one young child (i.e., who is less than 6 years old), 67.1% of such families have all of the parents in the family in the labor force. This was a significant decrease from 5 years ago, when over 80% of such families had all parents in the labor force.
- **Earnings** – Median earnings for full-time year-round workers are \$32,284. Male full-time year-round workers have median earnings of \$47,314. Female full-time year-round workers have median earnings of \$40,045.
- **Poverty and Household Type**– Poverty rates vary widely depending on household types. Only 6.4% of married couple families are living in poverty whereas 32% of female-headed households are living in poverty. For female-headed households with at least one child, the poverty rate is even higher at 41%.

2025 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$15,650
2	\$21,150
3	\$26,650
4	\$32,150
5	\$37,650
6	\$43,150
7	\$48,650
8	\$54,150
For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$5,500 for each additional person.	

Figure 2-12: 2025 federal poverty guidelines (U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, 2025)

Trends in Poverty Rates			
Percentage of People Experiencing Poverty	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
All families	17.3%	18.9%	
With related children of the householder under 18 years	25.2%	30.2%	
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	21.7%	32.6%	
All people	22.7%	24.3%	
Under 18 years	30.8%	35.8%	
18 to 64 years	21.4%	22.9%	
65 years and over	15.9%	11.8%	*

Figure 2-13: Poverty rate trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

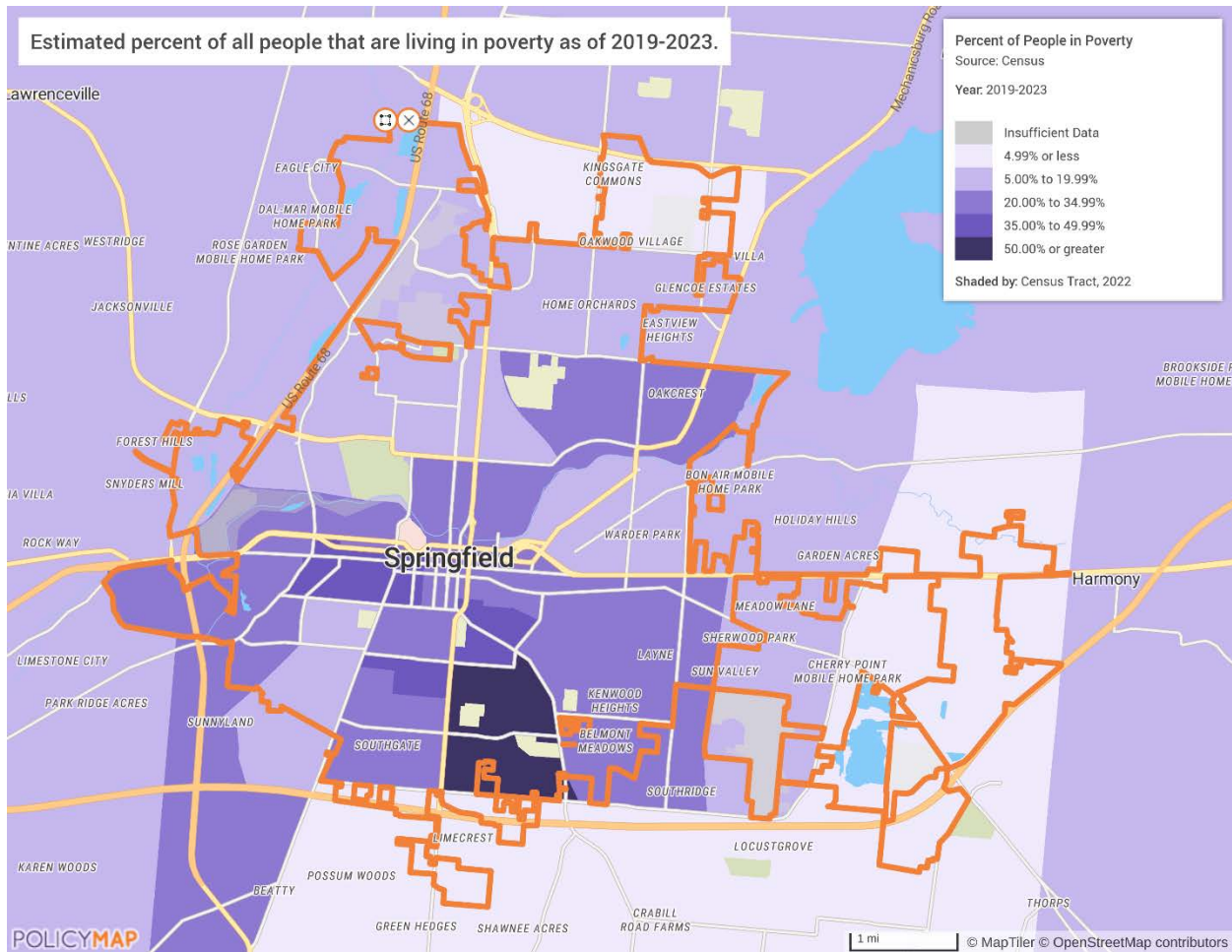


Figure 2-14: Percent of all people living in poverty (2023 5-Year ACS)

Selected Economic Characteristics by Disability Status

Springfield residents who are disabled participate in the labor force at lower percentages than non-disabled residents. Whereas 61.1% of non-disabled residents are in the labor force and employed, only 24.2% of disabled residents are in the labor force and employed. Therefore, 72% of disabled residents are not in the labor force.

Compared to non-disabled persons, a smaller percentage of disabled residents have obtained a college degree; only 12% of disabled Springfield residents obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher whereas 15.3% of non-disabled Springfield residents obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher.

The lower education levels and lower employment rates negatively impact the earning potential of disabled residents. The median earnings in the past 12 months for disabled Springfield residents is \$13,000 lower than the median earnings of non-disabled residents - \$19,992 for disabled residents compared to \$33,553 for non-disabled residents. Higher percentages of disabled residents also experience poverty – 30.8% of disabled residents are living in poverty compared to 17.6% of non-disabled residents. From a geographic standpoint, **Figure 2-16** shows there is one census tract in the far northern area of the city where more than half of disabled residents are living in poverty.

Selected Economic Characteristics by Disability Status			
	Total Population	With a Disability	No Disability
Population Age 16 and Over	44,809	9,684	35,125
Employment Status			
Employed	53.2%	24.4%	61.1%
Not in Labor Force	41.5%	72.2%	33.1%
Educational Attainment			
Population age 25 and Over	37,412	8,686	28,726
Less than high school graduate	14.0%	19.0%	12.5%
High school graduate	39.3%	43.4%	38.0%
Some college or associate's degree	32.2%	25.7%	34.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.6%	12.0%	15.3%
Earning in Past 12 Months			
Median Earnings	\$32,330	\$19,922	\$33,553
Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months			
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	20.5%	30.8%	17.6%

Figure 2-15: Selected economic characteristics by disability status (2023 5-Year ACS)

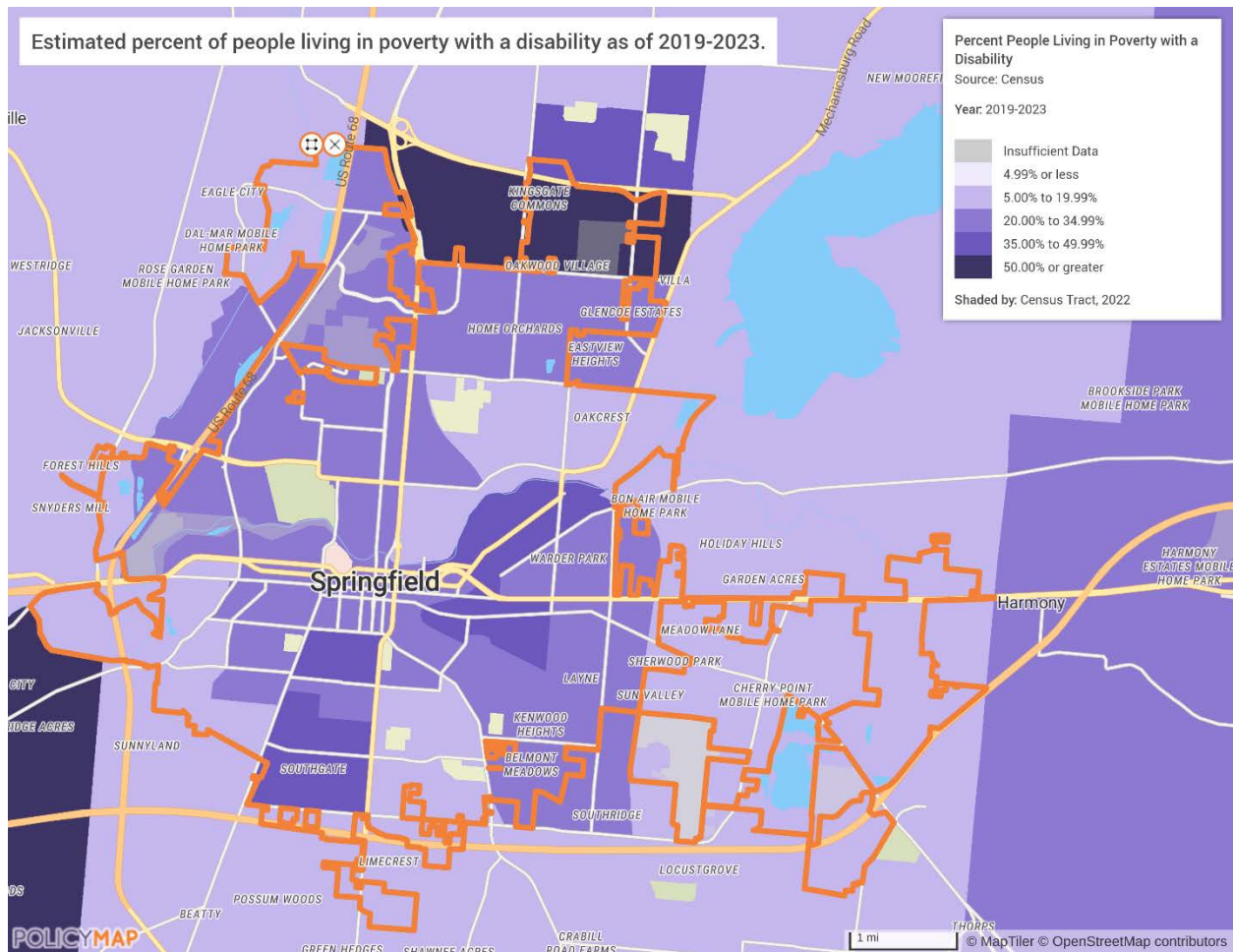


Figure 2-16: Percent of all people living in poverty with a disability (2023 5-Year ACS)

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 2-1:** Labor force trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-2:** Employment trends by industry (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-3:** Income and benefit trends by type of income and household type (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-4:** Income and benefit trends by amount of income (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-5:** Median household income (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-6:** Median household income of Black householders (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-7:** Median household income of White householders (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-8:** Median household income Hispanic or Latino Householders (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-9:** Median household income of Two or More Races householders (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-10:** Commuting trends by method of commute (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-11:** Health insurance coverage trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-12:** 2023 federal poverty guidelines (U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, 2025)
- **Figure 2-13:** Poverty rate trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-14:** Percent of all people living in poverty (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-15:** Selected economic characteristics by disability status (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 2-16:** Percent of all people living in poverty with a disability (2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Source for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

Definitions

Median and Average Income - The U.S. Census Bureau collects and publishes data related to median and average income for families and households. This data is published for various geographies including census tracts, census block groups, cities, and zip code tabulation areas. Median/Average Household Income is often less than Median/Average Family Income because households can be as small as one person living alone, whereas the minimum family size is at least two related persons living together. Additionally, families tend to have more people who are earning an income, as compared to households, which may have only one person (who may be elderly and on a fixed-income).

Area Median Income and Income Limits - The Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) uses income data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau to estimate Median Family Income (MFI) for states, non-metropolitan counties and metropolitan statistical areas (a combination of counties). HUD then uses the MFI to calculate income limits for its programs, such as the Community Development Block Grant Program. These income limits are calculated as percentages of MFI and include adjustments for families of different sizes. The adjusted income limits are commonly referred to as Area Median Income (AMI) or HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI).

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data – According to HUD, “CHAS consists of ‘custom tabulations’ of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are generally not otherwise publicly available...The primary purpose of the CHAS data is to demonstrate the number of households in need of housing assistance. This is estimated by the number of households that have certain housing problems and have income low enough to qualify for HUD’s programs (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of median income).” Similar to the 5-Year ACS dataset, the CHAS provides data related to housing costs as a percentage of a household’s income. However, while the ACS publishes income in various dollar ranges, the CHAS categorizes income in relation to the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) for a jurisdiction.

CHAS-Designated Housing Problems - (1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, (2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities, (3) household is overcrowded, and (4) household is cost-burdened.

Gross Rent is the amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Selected monthly owner costs are calculated from the sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Housing Tenure

Springfield is a majority homeowner city with 52.5% of occupied housing units being owner-occupied and 47.5% of units being renter-occupied. Five years ago, these percentages were flipped and Springfield was a majority renter city with 47% of housing units being owner-occupied and 53% of housing units being renter occupied. **Figure 3-1** shows that homeowners are concentrated in the census tracts that border the city limits. **Figure 3-3** shows that renters are concentrated in central and south-central areas of the city.

Where a household is able to live is largely dependent on their ability to afford housing in a specific neighborhood. **Figures 3-2 and 3-4** depict the median incomes of households throughout the city based on their status as a homeowner or a renter.

As shown in **Figure 3-5**, when housing tenure is examined by race and ethnicity, it is evident White households are more likely to be homeowners when compared to households of any other race or ethnicity. Whereas 58% of White households are homeowners, only 36% of Black households are homeowners and 33% of Hispanic households are homeowners.

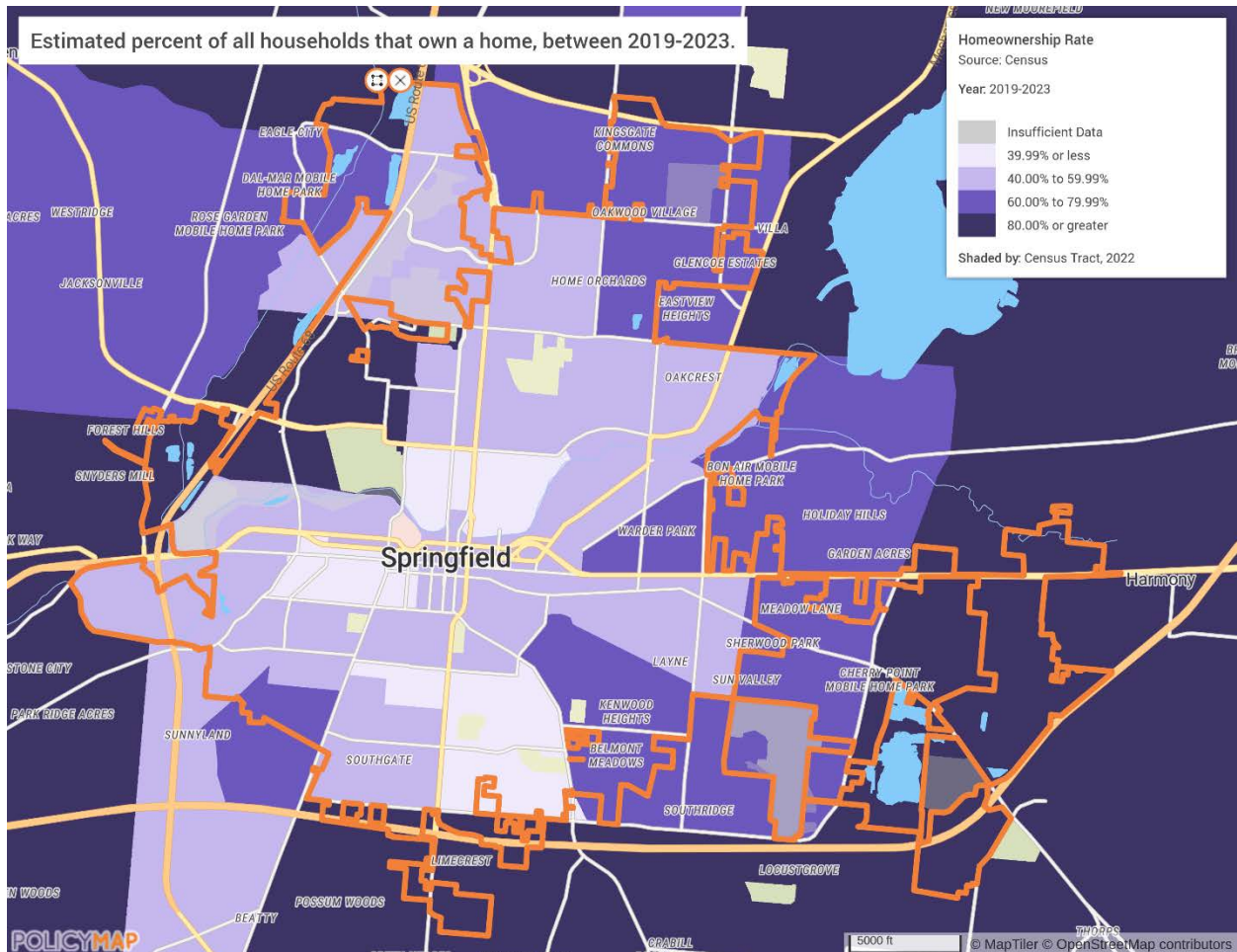


Figure 3-1: Percent of all households that own a home (2023 5-Year ACS)

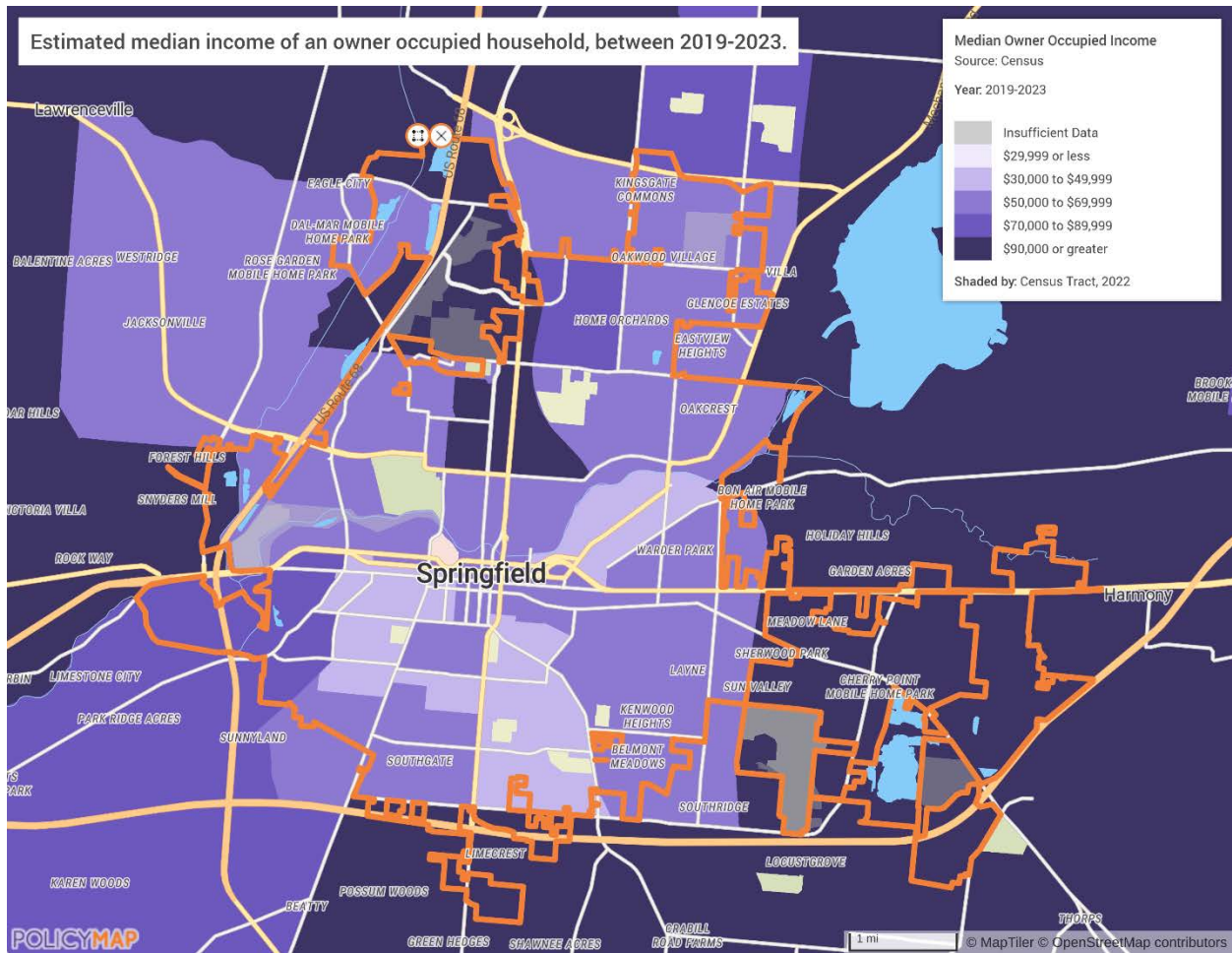


Figure 3-2: Median income of an owner-occupied household (2023 5-Year ACS)

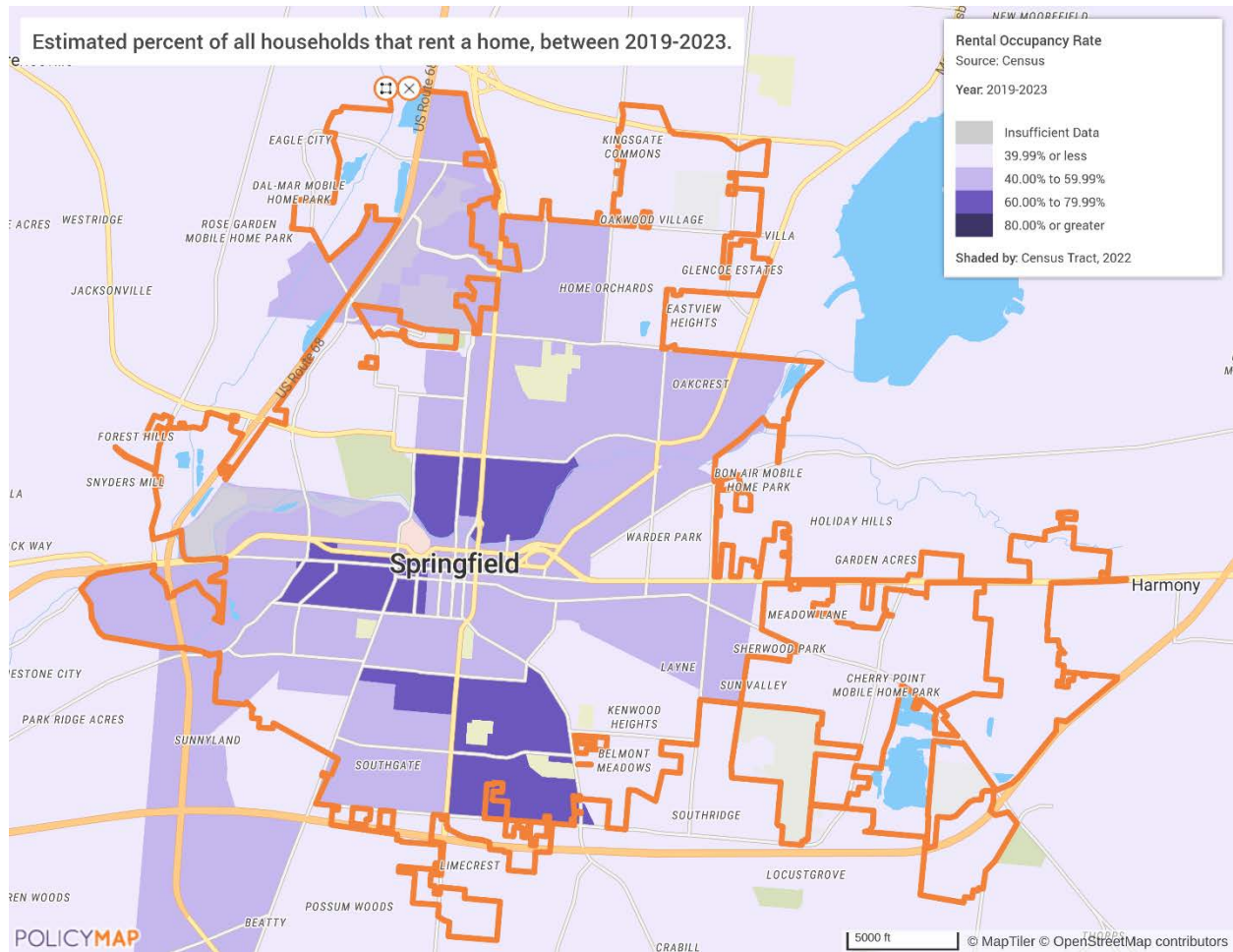


Figure 3-3: Percent of all households that rent a home (2023 5-Year ACS)

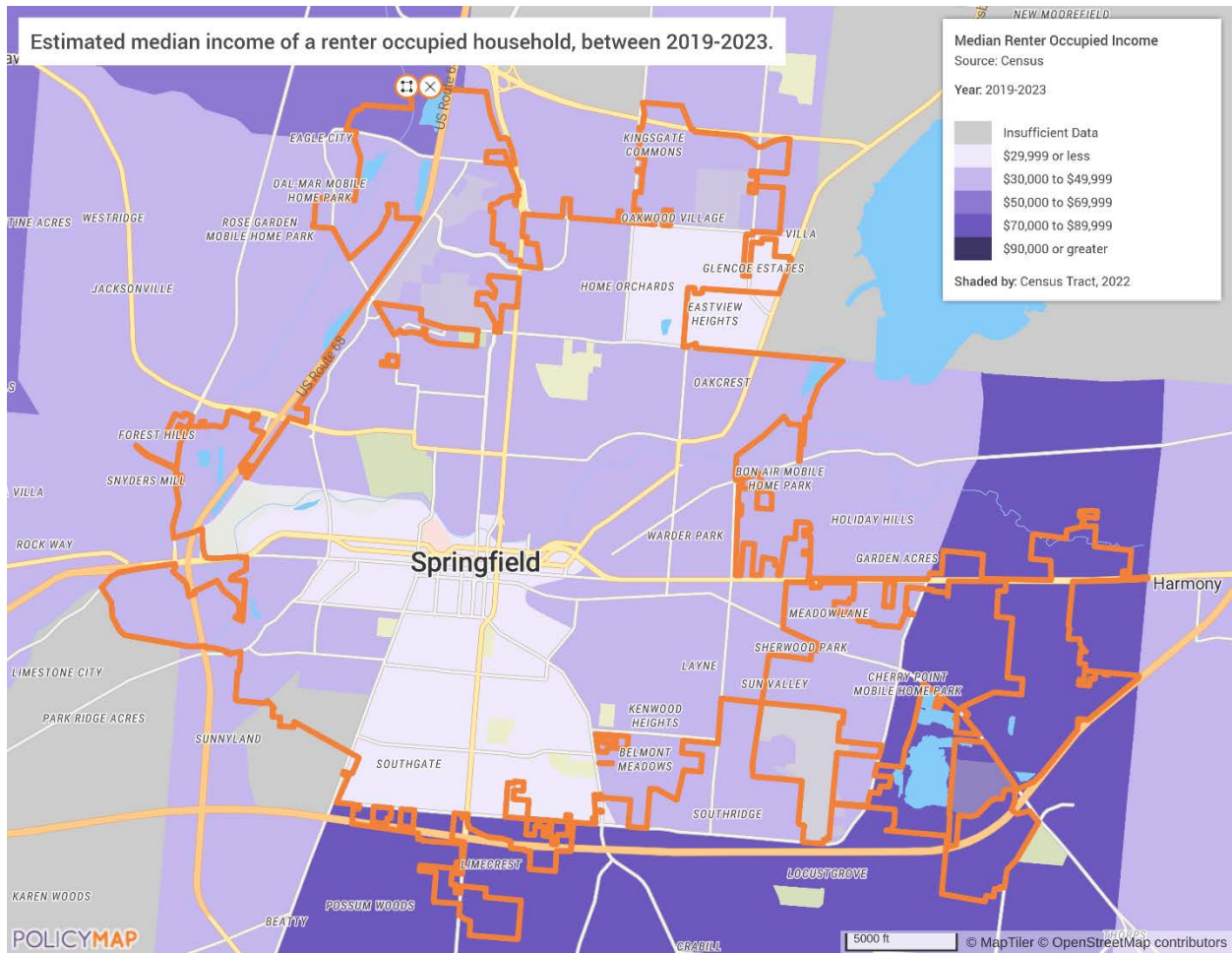


Figure 3-4: Median income of a renter occupied household (2023 5-Year ACS)

Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Race and Ethnicity					
	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner occupied	%	Renter occupied	%
	24,328	12,783	53%	11,545	47%
Race					
White alone	18,008	10,458	58%	7,550	42%
Black	4,506	1,644	36%	2,862	64%
Asian	141	54	38%	87	62%
Some other race	188	86	46%	102	54%
Two or more races	1,114	469	42%	645	58%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino	654	216	33%	438	67%

Figure 3-5: Owner- and renter-occupied units by race and ethnicity (2023 5-Year ACS)

Housing Problems

Figures 3-6 through 3-7 highlight the census tracts in the city where a significant percentage of renters are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened. Similarly, **Figures 3-8 through 3-9** highlight the census tracts in the city where a significant percentage of homeowners are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened.

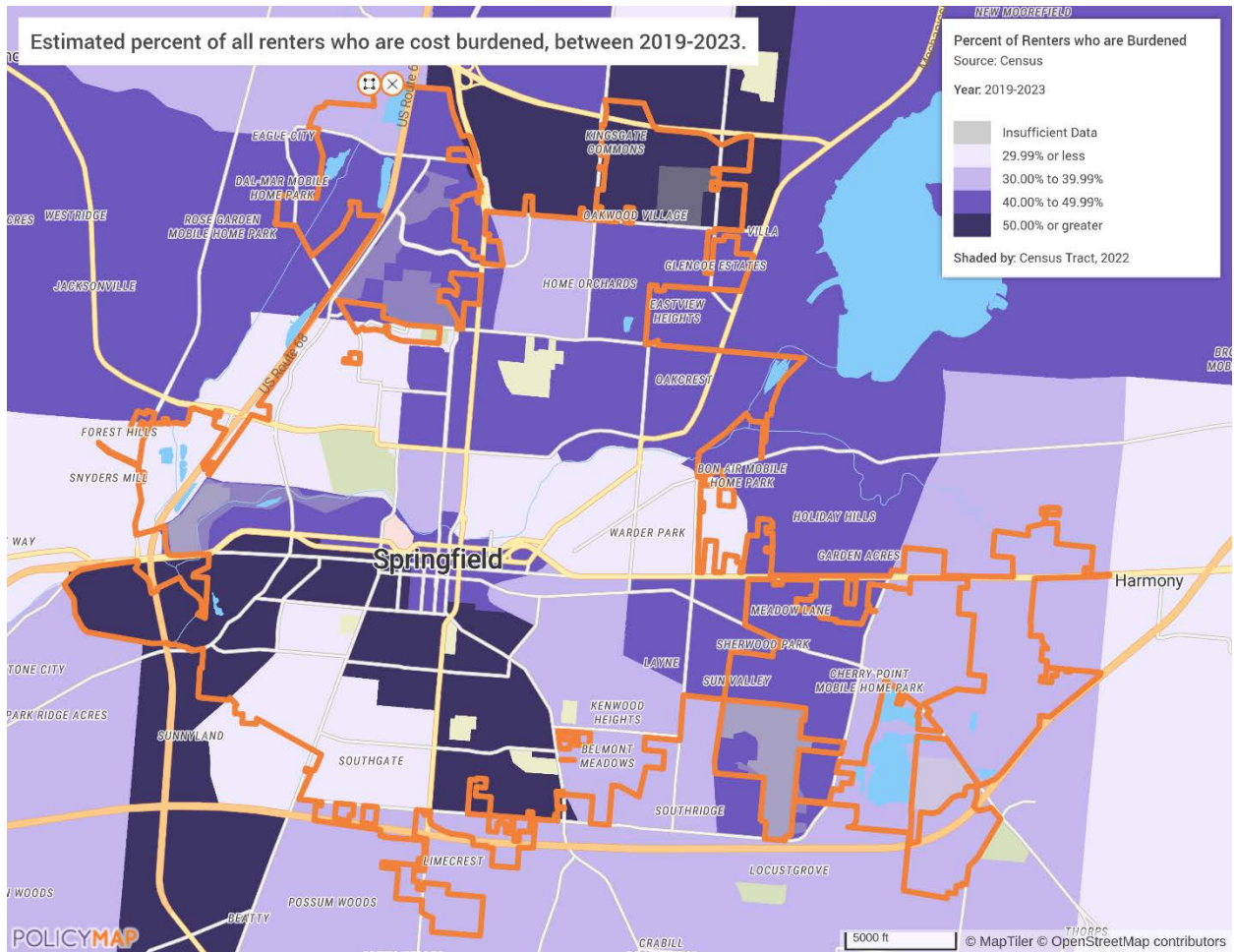


Figure 3-6: Percent of all renters who are cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)

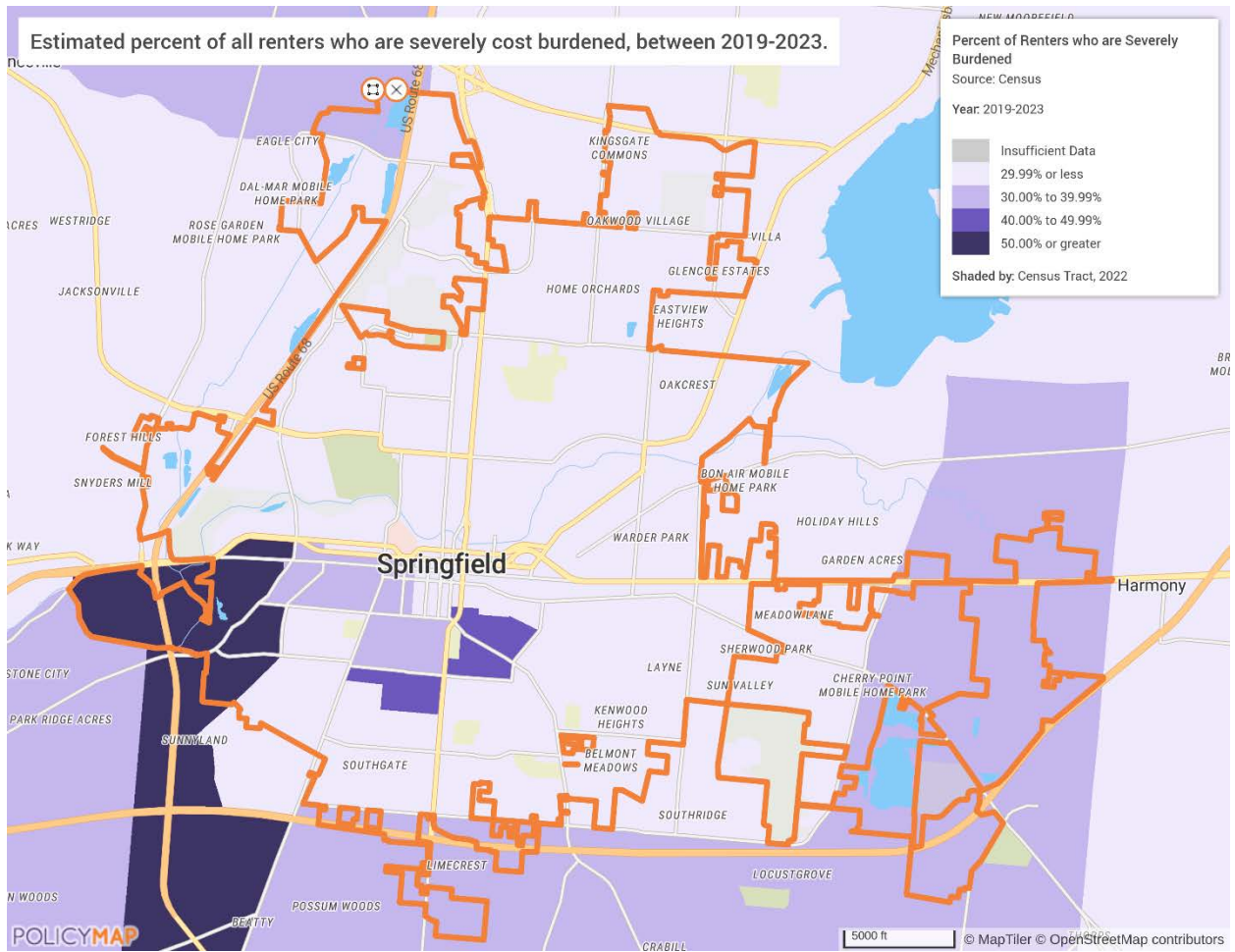


Figure 3-7: Percent of all renters who are severely cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)

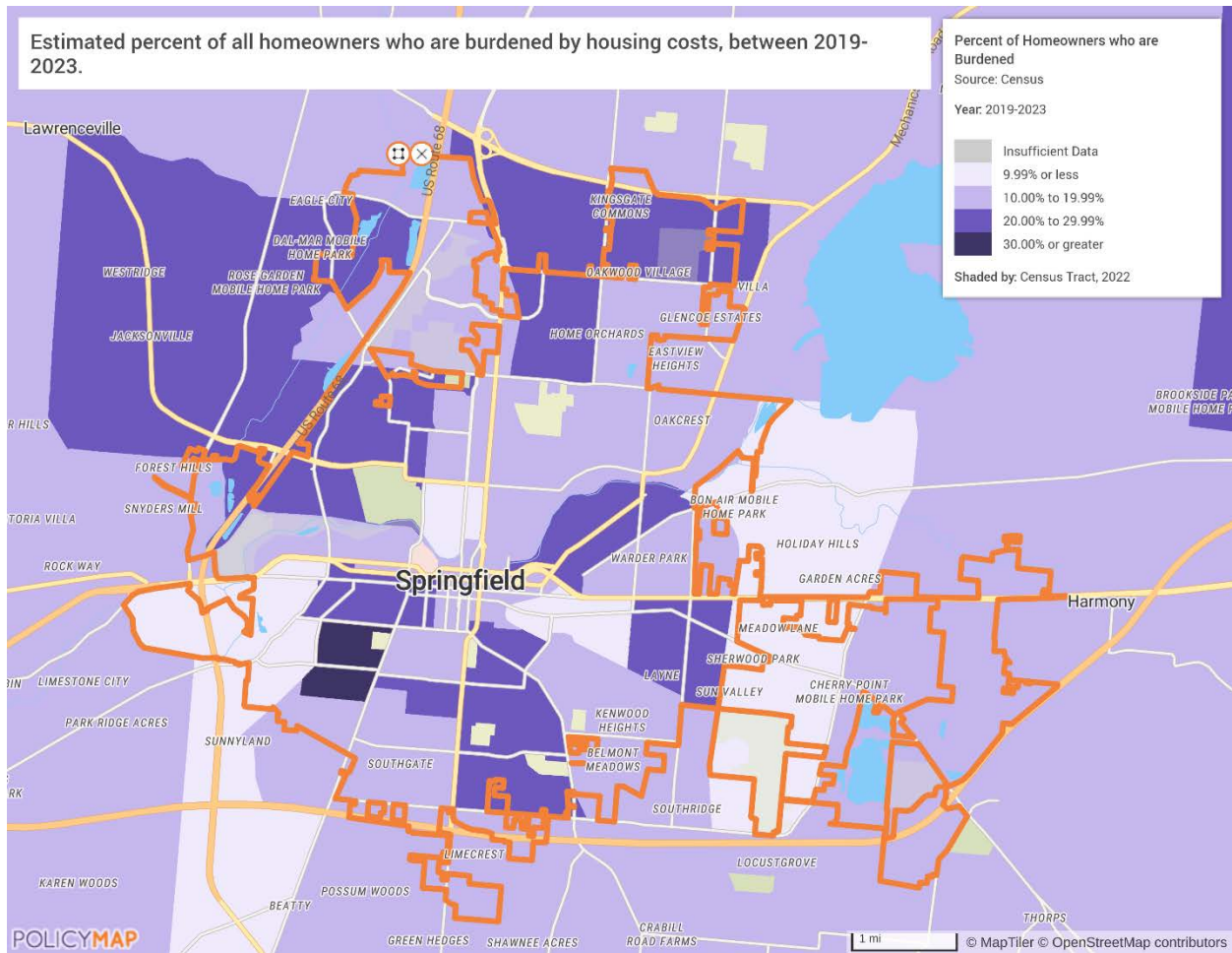


Figure 3-8: Percent of all homeowners who are cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)

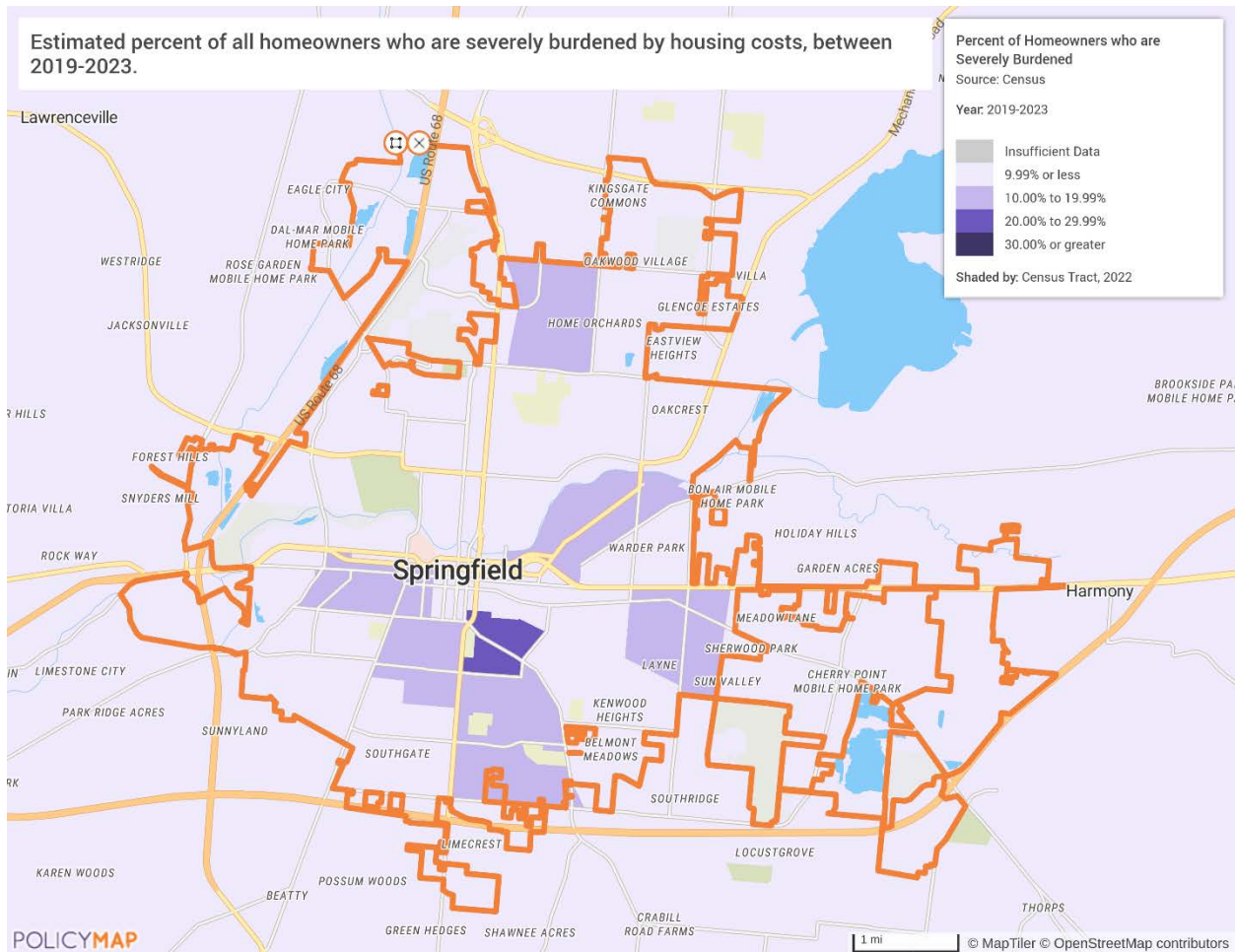


Figure 3-9: Percent of all homeowners who are severely cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)

Note: Cost-Burdened Households - Several different data sets were used to examine how housing costs are affecting households. Therefore, there are slight differences in total number of households by tenure and in the amount of cost-burdened households.

Cost-Burdened Renter Households – As displayed in **Figure 3-10**, there are 10,957 renter households in Springfield and about 46% of these households are housing cost-burdened, meaning they are paying 30% or more of their income on housing. An analysis of housing cost-burden by household income, as shown in **Figure 3-11**, reveals nearly every renter household in Springfield with a household income that is less than \$20,000 per year is housing cost-burdened. In fact, over half (59%) of renter households earning slightly higher incomes – between \$20,000 to \$34,999 per year – are housing-cost burdened. However, the data indicates that once a renter’s annual household income rises above \$75,000, most renter households are able to secure housing that is affordable based on their income, since only 5.6% of these households report being housing-cost burdened.

An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for renters reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for all households of all income levels, with the greatest increase occurring for households with incomes between \$35,000 and \$49,999. Whereas only

9% of renter-households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 24% were cost-burdened in 2023.

Trends in Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income (Renters)			
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Occupied units paying rent	10,957	12,240	*
Less than 15.0 percent	16.0%	14.5%	
15.0 to 19.9 percent	11.2%	14.3%	
20.0 to 24.9 percent	14.6%	13.6%	
25.0 to 29.9 percent	12.6%	12.6%	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	11.4%	8.5%	
35.0 percent or more	34.3%	36.5%	
Not computed	588	649	

Figure 3-10: Gross rent as a percentage of income trends (GRAPI) (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Housing Cost Burdens - Owners and Renters				
Housing Cost Burden	2019-2023 Estimates		2014-2018 Estimates	
	# of Housing Units	% of Housing Units	# of Housing Units	% of Housing Units
Total Housing Units	24,328		24,357	
Owner-occupied housing units:	12,783		11,468	
Income less than \$20,000	1,278		1,718	
Less than 20 percent	80	6.3%	218	12.7%
20 to 29 percent	190	14.9%	270	15.7%
30 percent or more	1,008	78.9%	1,230	71.6%
Income between \$20,000 to \$34,999	1,754		2,183	
Less than 20 percent	696	39.7%	1,035	47.4%
20 to 29 percent	535	30.5%	557	25.5%
30 percent or more	523	29.8%	591	27.1%
Income between \$35,000 to \$49,999	1,766		1,861	
Less than 20 percent	872	49.4%	1,000	53.7%
20 to 29 percent	583	33.0%	658	35.4%
30 percent or more	311	17.6%	203	10.9%
Income between \$50,000 to \$74,999	3,002		2,250	
Less than 20 percent	2,037	67.9%	1,689	75.1%
20 to 29 percent	740	24.7%	461	20.5%
30 percent or more	225	7.5%	100	4.4%
Income \$75,000 or more	4,869		3,400	
Less than 20 percent	4,479	92.0%	3,130	92.1%
20 to 29 percent	245	5.0%	244	7.2%
30 percent or more	145	3.0%	26	0.8%
Zero or negative income	114		56	
Renter-occupied housing units:	11,545		12,889	
Income less than \$20,000	3,401		4,161	
Less than 20 percent	121	3.6%	207	5.0%
20 to 29 percent	315	9.3%	468	11.2%
30 percent or more	2,965	87.2%	3,486	83.8%
Income between \$20,000 to \$34,999	2,488		3,089	
Less than 20 percent	381	15.3%	162	5.2%
20 to 29 percent	637	25.6%	1,119	36.2%
30 percent or more	1,470	59.1%	1,808	58.5%
Income between \$35,000 to \$49,999	1,858		2,121	
Less than 20 percent	337	18.1%	738	34.8%
20 to 29 percent	1,078	58.0%	1,195	56.3%
30 percent or more	443	23.8%	188	8.9%
Income between \$50,000 to \$74,999	1,532		1,783	
Less than 20 percent	693	45.2%	1,365	76.6%
20 to 29 percent	753	49.2%	400	22.4%
30 percent or more	86	5.6%	18	1.0%
Income \$75,000 or more	1,678		1,086	
Less than 20 percent	1,439	85.8%	1,052	96.9%
20 to 29 percent	197	11.7%	19	1.7%
30 percent or more	42	2.5%	15	1.4%
Zero or negative income	232		200	
No cash rent	356		449	

Figure 3-11: Housing cost burdens trends for owners and renters (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Cost-Burdened Homeowner Households - As displayed in **Figure 3-12**, there are 7,446 owner households in Springfield who have a mortgage and 5,223 homeowners without a mortgage (i.e. their home is “paid off”). Twenty-two percent (22%) of owner households with a mortgage are housing cost-burdened. However, only 11% of homeowners without a mortgage are housing cost-burdened.

Note - Figure 3-11, which displays an analysis of housing cost-burden by household income, also includes data related to homeowners. However, **Figure 3-11** does not distinguish between homeowners who have a mortgage and those who do not.

Trends in Monthly Housing Costs as a Percentage of Income (Homeowners)			
Housing Costs as a Percentage of Income	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Housing Units with a Mortgage	7,446	6,754	*
Less than 20.0 percent	55.5%	49.8%	*
20.0 to 24.9 percent	13.2%	17.0%	*
25.0 to 29.9 percent	9.2%	9.0%	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	8.1%	5.3%	
35.0 percent or more	13.9%	18.8%	*
Not computed	38	23	
Housing Units without a Mortgage	5,223	4,658	*
Less than 10.0 percent	44.2%	47.7%	
10.0 to 14.9 percent	20.9%	20.8%	
15.0 to 19.9 percent	12.1%	11.2%	
20.0 to 24.9 percent	8.8%	4.8%	*
25.0 to 29.9 percent	3.1%	4.4%	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2.0%	2.5%	
35.0 percent or more	9.0%	8.6%	
Not computed	76	33	

Figure 3-12: Selected monthly ownership costs as a percentage of income trends (SMOCAPI) (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Nearly 80% of owner households with an income of less than \$20,000 per year are housing cost-burdened. The percentage of cost-burdened homeowners drops for owner households earning between \$20,000 to \$34,999 – but nevertheless approximately 30% are housing-cost burdened. And, similar to the renter data, once an owner’s household income rises above \$75,000, a small percentage of owner households are housing cost-burdened, since only 3% of these households report being housing-cost burdened.

An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for owners reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for all households of all income levels, with the greatest increases occurring for households with incomes less than \$20,000. Whereas 72% of owner households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 79% were cost-burdened in 2023.

CHAS Data

Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	2,220	1,720	3,075
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	1,395	270	2,140
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	530	35	2,965
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	19	15	1,455
Household Income >100% HAMFI	30	0	2,065
Total	4,194	2,040	11,700
Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	825	640	1,065
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	635	205	1,215
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	445	20	2,630
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	75	10	1,470
Household Income >100% HAMFI	60	15	5,920
Total	2,040	890	12,300

Figure 3-13: Income by Cost Burden and Tenure (HUD, 2017-2021, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS))

Moderate Income and Cost Burden

Renter Households: 19 renter households with a household income greater than 80% and less than 100% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 15 renter households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Owner Households: 75 owner households with a household income greater than 80% and less than 100% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 10 owner households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Low Income and Cost Burden

Renter Households: 530 renter households with a household income greater than 50% and less than 80% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 35 renter households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Owner Households: 445 owner households with a household income greater than 50% and less than 80% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 20 owner households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Very Low Income and Cost Burden

Renter Households: 1,395 renter households with a household income greater than 30% and less than 50% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 270 renter households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Owner Households: 635 owner households with a household income greater than 30% and less than 50% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 205 owner households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Extremely Low Income and Cost Burden

Renter Households: 2,220 renter households with a household income less than 30% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 1,720 renter households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Owner Households: 825 owner households with a household income less than 30% of HAMFI reported being housing cost-burdened, and 640 owner households within this income range reported being severely housing cost-burdened.

Overcrowding

According to Census ACS (non-CHAS) data, only 1.2% of occupied housing units have between 1.01 and 1.5 occupants per room (overcrowded housing), and 0.2% of occupied housing units have more than 1.5 occupants per room (severely overcrowded housing). The percentage of severely overcrowded housing units decreased slightly over the past 5 years. **Figure 3-15** depicts the census tracts in Springfield where severe overcrowding in renter-occupied housing units exists. There are several census tracts in the central and western areas of the city where between 2-6% of renter-occupied housing units are overcrowded. As depicted in **Figure 3-16**, overcrowded housing units are less of a concern for homeowners.

Trends in Occupants Per Room			
Occupants	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
Occupied housing units	24,328	24,357	
1.00 or less	98.6%	98.5%	
1.01 to 1.50	1.2%	1.3%	
1.51 or more	0.2%	0.3%	

Figure 3-14: Occupants per room trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

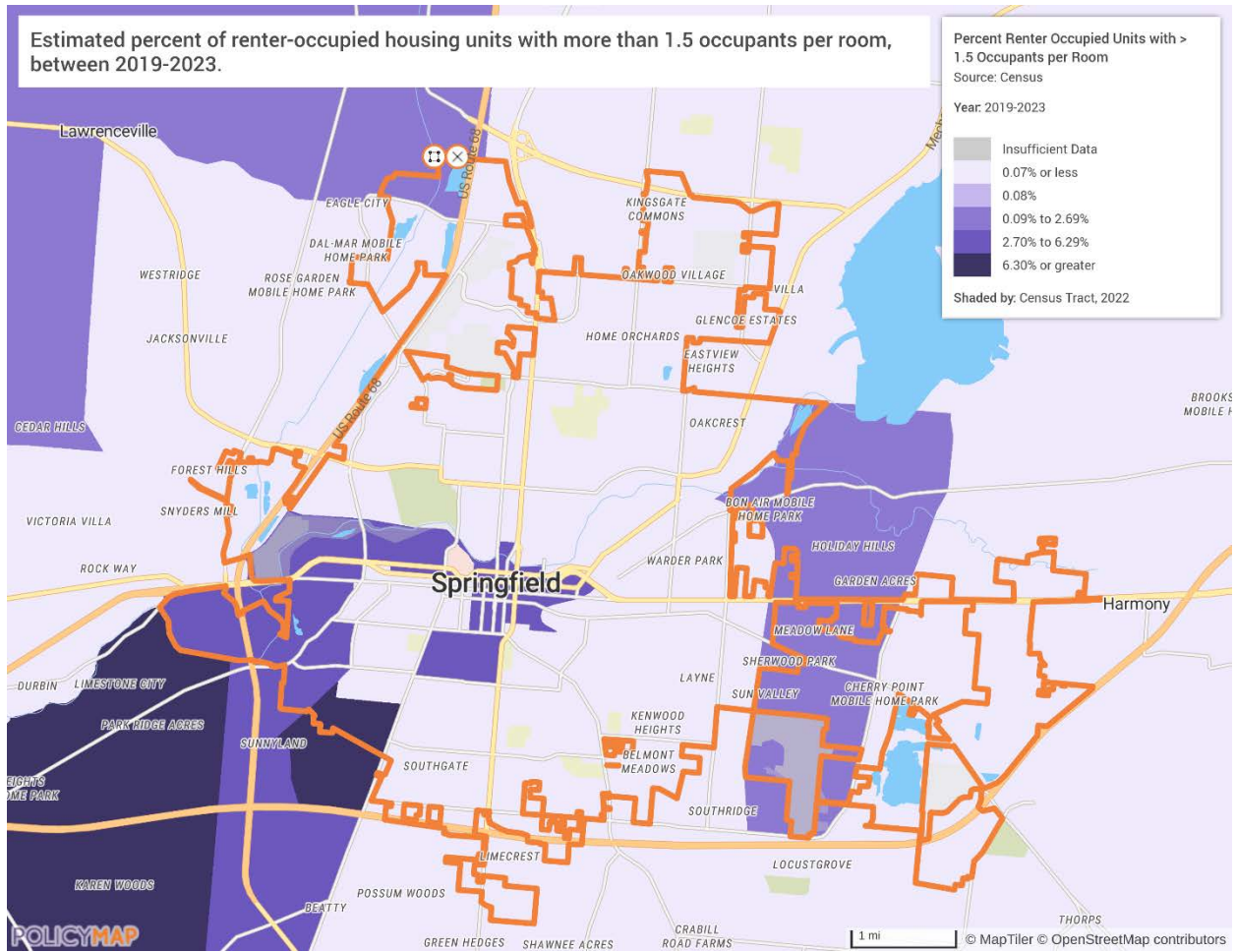


Figure 3-15: Percent of all renter-occupied housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room (2023 5-Year ACS)

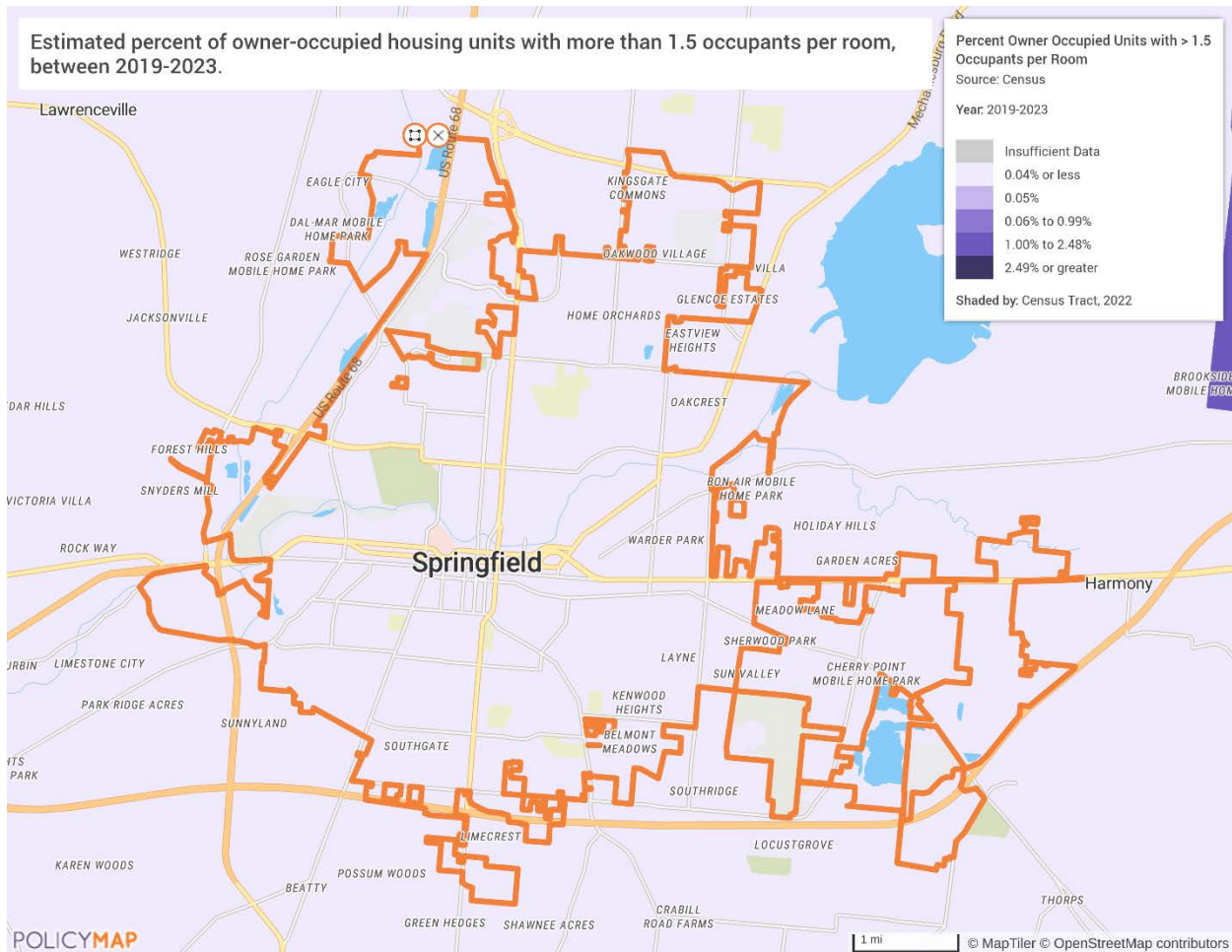


Figure 3-16: Percent of all owner-occupied housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room (2023 5-Year ACS)

Substandard Housing

Less than one percent of occupied housing units (0.3%) in Springfield lack complete plumbing facilities and only 1.4% lack complete kitchen facilities. The percentage of occupied housing units that lack complete kitchen facilities has declined slightly over the past five years from 1.6% to 1.4%.

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

Single-person households comprise slightly more than 35% of all owner-occupied housing units and slightly more than 40% of all renter-occupied housing units in Springfield. The median income of single-person households is \$28,414, which is significantly lower than Springfield’s overall median income of \$45,883.

Single-person households, due to their lower median household income, are likely to be housing cost-burdened or severely housing cost-burdened at higher rates than larger households. Therefore, they may need housing assistance in the form of rental assistance, property tax relief, or home repair assistance.

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

Disabled

Nearly 19% of Springfield residents are disabled, which is unchanged from 5 years ago. The percentage of persons living with a disability varies by age - from 7.1% of people under 18 years old, to 17% of people aged 18 to 64 years old, and 39% of those 65 years of age and over.

Older residents experience all forms of disability at higher rates than their younger counterparts. For example, 17.9% of the population aged 65 years and over experiences a hearing difficulty whereas only 1.9% of the population aged 18 to 64 years experiences this disability. Likewise, 24.2% of the population aged 65 years and over experiences an ambulatory difficulty whereas only 8.2% of the population aged 18 to 64 years experiences this disability.

Disabled renters who experience disabilities may need to live in accessible rental housing units that have been modified to allow the owner to safely enter and move around in the unit. Homeowners who become disabled may need housing assistance in the form of accessibility modifications that allow the homeowner to safely remain in their home.

Service Provider Insight – In the focus group meetings, stakeholders shared that disabled persons experience persistent challenges navigating housing, employment, and healthcare systems that are not designed with their needs in mind.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

According to SafeHousingPartnerships.org, “Domestic and sexual violence is a leading cause of homelessness for women and children, and the need for safe and affordable housing is one of the most pressing concerns for survivors of violence and abuse. Many survivors face unique barriers to accessing shelter and affordable housing due to the power and control dynamics involved in these types of abuse and the economic and trauma impacts that result. These barriers are often exacerbated for those most marginalized in our society and with the least access to resources, including many survivors of color, Native Americans, legal/documentated immigrants, those living in poverty and in geographic isolation, formerly incarcerated survivors, and survivors with disabilities. In addition...the lack of affordable housing in communities create further challenges for many survivors. At the same time, housing programs can provide critical services for survivors and are often a key component in helping survivors find safety and stability.”

What are the most common housing problems?

Per the U.S. Census data for Springfield, the most common housing problem faced by Springfield residents is housing cost-burden.

As discussed earlier, there are 10,957 renter households in Springfield and about 46% of these households are housing cost-burdened, meaning they are paying 30% or more of their income on housing. An analysis of housing cost-burden by household income reveals nearly every renter household in Springfield with a household income that is less than \$20,000 per year is housing cost-burdened. In fact, over half (59%)

of renter households earning slightly higher incomes – between \$20,000 to \$34,999 per year – are housing-cost burdened.

There are 7,446 owner households in Springfield who have a mortgage and 5,223 homeowners without a mortgage (i.e. their home is “paid off”). Twenty-two percent (22%) of owner households with a mortgage are housing cost-burdened. However, only 11% of homeowners without a mortgage are housing cost-burdened.

Nearly 80% of owner households with an income of less than \$20,000 per year are housing cost-burdened. The percentage of cost-burdened homeowners drops for owner households earning between \$20,000 to \$34,999 – but nevertheless approximately 30% are housing-cost burdened.

Stakeholder Insight – According to the Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA), households with Housing Choice Vouchers face difficulties securing housing units because there is a lack of privately-owned housing that would qualify under the HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

Additionally, in the focus group meetings, stakeholders confirmed that housing affordability was a primary concern. Stakeholders specifically cited a chronic shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families, seniors, and people with disabilities. They noted that many existing units are either unsafe, inaccessible, or burdened by outdated infrastructure, making long-term stability difficult. In both townhalls, residents shared stories of being priced out of their neighborhoods or placed on long waitlists for voucher-based housing.

Many participants also expressed concern that market-rate developments have outpaced affordable ones, creating deeper divides in access to quality housing. Residents emphasized the emotional toll of housing insecurity, especially on children and elders. The community strongly supported the development of affordable housing with wraparound services, increased tenant protections, and targeted funding for deeply affordable units. These needs highlight housing as a foundational pillar in Springfield’s future investment strategy.

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

Housing cost burdens have a greater impact on households with lower incomes than households with higher incomes, since their income left over for non-housing expenses is a smaller dollar amount.

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.

Springfield residents who participated in the Community Needs Survey noted that some local landlords appeared to be taking advantage of the increased housing demand generated by the Haitian legal/documentated immigrant population. Residents noted that some landlords were charging legal/documentated immigrants above-market rents for rental properties that were poorly-maintained. Survey respondents noted that this housing market dynamic was pushing rents higher for all residents, including low-income individuals and families with children.

Regarding the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance, City staff voiced concern about the ability of local governments and private agencies to be able to sustain the levels of housing assistance that were provided during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Local governments and private agencies no longer have access to one-time pandemic-related funding and entitlement funding is expected to decline; therefore, public and private agencies will need to secure new funding sources and identify operational efficiencies that allow for continued provision of housing assistance.

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:

N/A

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

According to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in its “Report on the Economic Well-Being of Households in 2024-May 2025,” there are several housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, with low income being a substantial factor:

Challenges paying rent continued at a similar rate to the prior year. Twenty-one percent of renters reported that they had been behind on their rent at some point in the past year, ticking up 1 percentage point from 2023.

Lower-income renters were more likely to fall behind on rent than higher-income renters. Nearly one-fourth of renters with less than \$100,000 in income reported being behind on rent at some point in the prior year, compared with 6 percent among renters with income of at least \$100,000. That said, the share of higher-income renters who were behind on rent in 2024 more than doubled over the prior year, while renters with income less than \$100,000 saw no change.

Some renters face eviction for a variety of reasons, including nonpayment of rent, and ultimately move from their home. In 2024, 2 percent of renters moved in the prior year because of eviction or threat of eviction. This represents 14 percent of renters who moved during 2024.

Additionally, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System noted that natural disasters can also increase the risk of housing instability. The Board noted:

Twenty-one percent of adults reported being financially affected by natural disasters or severe weather events (such as flooding, hurricanes, wildfires, or extreme temperatures), up from 19 percent in 2023. Most of these effects were modest, as 13 percent of adults said that they were slightly affected by natural disasters. Yet 6 percent of adults said that they were moderately affected, and 2 percent said that they were substantially affected financially by natural disasters.

When asked about how they were affected, the most common way was property damage, with 1 in 10 adults affected. Smaller shares reported work disruptions (6 percent) or needing to evacuate (3 percent).

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 3-1:** Percent of all households that own a home (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-2:** Median income of an owner occupied household (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-3:** Percent of all households that rent a home (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-4:** Median income of a renter occupied household (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-5:** Owner- and renter-occupied units by race and ethnicity (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-6:** Percent of all renters who are cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-7:** Percent of all renters who are severely cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-8:** Percent of all homeowners who are cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-9:** Percent of all homeowners who are severely cost-burdened (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-10:** Gross rent as a percentage of income trends (GRAPI) (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-11:** Housing cost burdens trends for owners and renters (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-12:** Selected monthly ownership costs as a percentage of income trends (SMOCAPI) (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-13:** Income by Cost Burden and Tenure (HUD, 2017-2021 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS))
- **Figure 3-14:** Occupants per room trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-15:** Percent of all renter-occupied housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 3-16:** Percent of all owner-occupied housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Sources for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing problems amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a “disproportionately greater need” to exist when households of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. The 2016-2020 CHAS tables provided by HUD were used for this analysis.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Between 1.0 and 1.5 persons per room
4. Cost Burden over 30%

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	3,215	915	0
White	2,250	650	0
Black / African American	770	240	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	24	0

HUD Table - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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	2,375	1,315	0
White	1,605	915	0
Black / African American	525	320	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	14	0

HUD Table - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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	1,285	4,630	0
White	1,080	3,355	0
Black / African American	145	950	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	64	145	0

HUD Table - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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	165	2,635	0
White	120	2,195	0
Black / African American	45	320	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	55	0

HUD Table - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Discussion

Below are breakdowns of the proportion of the jurisdiction as a whole experiencing housing problems within each income cohort, and the racial/ethnic groups experiencing disproportionately greater need related to housing problems within each income cohort.

0-30% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 78% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- American Indian, Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households (19 out of 19 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

30-50% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 64% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- Asian households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of Asian households (4 out of 4 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.
- American Indian, Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households (4 out of 4 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.
- Hispanic households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 74% of Hispanic households (40 out of 54 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

50-80% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 22% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- Hispanic households in this cohort are on the precipice of experiencing disproportionately greater need, with 31% of Hispanic households (64 out of 209 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

80-100% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 6% of households experience one or more of the four housing problems.
- No households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Introduction

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems* amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any groups share a disproportionate burden of the area's severe housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when households of a particular racial or ethnic group experience severe housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. The 2016-2020 CHAS tables provided by HUD were used for this analysis.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of severe housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

*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%

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	2,605	1,525	0
White	1,815	1,075	0
Black / African American	605	405	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	24	0

HUD Table – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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	595	3,095	0
White	515	2,005	0
Black / African American	59	790	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	50	0

HUD Table – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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	250	5,670	0
White	210	4,230	0
Black / African American	25	1,075	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	189	0

HUD Table – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	130	2,665	0
White	85	2,225	0
Black / African American	45	320	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	55	0

HUD Table – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Discussion

Below are breakdowns of the proportion of the jurisdiction as a whole experiencing severe housing problems within each income cohort, and the racial/ethnic groups experiencing disproportionately greater need related to severe housing problems within each income cohort.

0-30% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 63% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- American Indian or Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native households (19 out of 19 of total) experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- Hispanic households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 83% of Hispanic households (115 out of 139 of total) experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

30-50% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 16% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- No households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need.

50-80% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 4% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- No households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need.

80-100% AMI:

- Within this income cohort, 5% of households experience one or more of the four severe housing problems.
- No households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's cost burden. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when households of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. The 2016-2020 CHAS tables provided by HUD were used for this analysis.

A household is considered to be cost burdened if they spend between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs, and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,840	3,720	3,104	205
White	12,780	2,675	2,235	155
Black / African American	3,045	765	670	35
Asian	90	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	4	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	485	80	115	4

HUD Table – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Discussion

Housing Cost Burdens (30-50%)

- For Springfield's total population, 16% of households were housing cost-burdened.
- No households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need.

Severe Housing Cost Burdens (>50%)

- For Springfield's total population, 13% of households were severely housing cost-burdened.
- American Indian or Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need, with 56% of American Indian or Alaska Native households (15 out of 27 total) experiencing severe housing cost burdens.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(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?

0-30% AMI:

- American Indian, Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need related to *housing problems*, with 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households (19 out of 19 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems. They also experience disproportionately greater need related to *severe housing problems*, with 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households (19 out of 19 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.
- Hispanic households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need related to *severe housing problems*, with 83% of Hispanic households (115 out of 139 of total) experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

30-50% AMI:

- Asian households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need related to *housing problems*, with 100% of Asian households (4 out of 4 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.
- American Indian, Alaska Native households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need related to *housing problems*, with 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households (4 out of 4 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.
- Hispanic households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need related to *housing problems*, with 74% of Hispanic households (40 out of 54 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

50-80% AMI:

- Hispanic households in this cohort are on the precipice of experiencing disproportionately greater need related to *housing problems*, with 31% of Black/African American households (64 out of 209 total) experiencing one or more of the four housing problems.

80-100% AMI:

- No households in this cohort experience disproportionately greater need.

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

Residents who are black and disabled are concentrated in southwest Springfield, where the housing stock is also older. These homeowners are likely to need housing modifications that increase the accessibility of their older homes.

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

There are areas in southwestern Springfield where Black residents are concentrated, as depicted in ***Figure 1-8***.

NA-35 Public Housing

Totals in Use

	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 in use	0	30	789	1317	42	0	11	0	250

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

HUD Table - Public Housing by Program Type

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
Average Annual Income	0	0	7,853	11,258	7,982	0	9,785	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	3	0	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	103	50	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	122	117	30	0	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	183	87	24	0	11	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0

HUD Table – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	462	685	36	0	9	0	148
Black/African American	0	0	270	153	6	0	2	0	46
Asian	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition
 HUD Table – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	5	20	0	0	0	0	1
Not Hispanic	0	0	766	1,135	42	0	0	0	195

HUD Table – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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

The Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA) requires additional funding to meet the growing demand from public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for wheelchair-accessible units.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders:

The most urgent need for Housing Choice Voucher holders is increased availability of housing units that meet the inspection standards set by SMHA and HUD.

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

These needs align with those of the broader community. Like SMHA tenants and voucher holders, the general population in Springfield faces a shortage of affordable housing. There is a clear, community-wide demand for more affordable and accessible housing options.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Introduction

Definitions

Sheltered: Individuals and families staying in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility that is dedicated to serving homeless persons. This also includes persons who are staying in a hotel or motel with a voucher or other form of payment assistance from a homeless assistance provider.

Unsheltered: Individuals and families who are sleeping in locations not intended for human habitation (e.g., cars, streets, parks, alleys, abandoned buildings, buses, bus stations, or camping grounds).

Homeless Needs Assessment

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):

Definitions

Diversion - A housing intervention used to assist households seeking housing outside of emergency shelter by helping them identify immediate alternative housing arrangements, and if necessary, contacting them with services and/or financial assistance to return to permanent housing.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) - A housing intervention that provides medium to long-term housing to bridge households from homelessness to permanent housing.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) - A Housing Intervention that provides long-term assistance along with intensive wrap around services (i.e., transportation, education, and employment) to chronically homeless households that could not support themselves otherwise.

Homeless Needs Assessment						
Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	58	0				
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	39	10				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	6	1				
Chronically Homeless Families	4	0				
Veterans	0	0				
Unaccompanied Child	0	0				
Persons with HIV	0	0				

Figure 4-1: Homeless Needs Assessment (2025 Springfield PIT Count)

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):

Clark County has stated the following regarding the number of persons becoming homeless each year, "Homelessness has been a long-standing problem in the County and the City, which was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with arrival of a large [legal/documentated immigrant] population over the past 3 years that has resulted in higher housing costs and limited availability of housing. Several homeless shelters or service providers have faced closures or funding issues. January 2024 single-night count of homeless in Clark County showed a 20% increase from the previous year, and service providers estimate that the number of persons experiencing homelessness could be higher than the official count."

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

In 2022, the City of Springfield, in partnership with the Greater Ohio Policy Center, released a multi-year strategic plan for housing in Springfield entitled "Quality Housing for All: A Four-Year Strategic Plan for Springfield." The plan noted the following regarding the increase in families who are at risk of experiencing homelessness, "Since the pandemic began in spring 2020, there have been many first-time clients seeking housing assistance and the number of families and individuals facing imminent homelessness increased

300% over the previous year (e.g. Spring 2021-Spring 2022), with 400 individuals, on average, begin served on a monthly basis in 2022. Covid-19 made the acute need for affordably priced housing more visible.”

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

Below is a breakdown of the racial and ethnic demographics of persons who were observed during the 2025 PIT count.

- White – 53 sheltered, 6 unsheltered
- Black – 32 sheltered, 3 unsheltered
- American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous – 4 sheltered, 0 unsheltered
- Hispanic – 2 sheltered, 1 unsheltered
- White and Hispanic – 1 sheltered, 0 unsheltered
- Multi-racial and Hispanic – 1 sheltered, 0 unsheltered
- Multiple Races (not Hispanic) – 4 sheltered, 0 unsheltered

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In addition to the 2025 PIT count data discussed above, the following data was also collected:

- Persons living with serious mental illness – 13 sheltered, 1 unsheltered
- Persons with a substance use disorder – 3 sheltered, 0 unsheltered
- Domestic violence survivors – 26 sheltered, 0 unsheltered

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 4-1:** Homeless Needs Assessment (2025 Springfield PIT Count)

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Introduction

Persons living with HIV/AIDS are members of a non-homeless population that requires stable, supportive housing. Specifically, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) states on its website (www.HIV.gov) that “[s]table housing is closely linked to successful HIV outcomes. With safe, decent, and affordable housing, people with HIV are better able to access medical care and supportive services, get on HIV treatment, take their HIV medication consistently, and see their health care provider regularly. In short: the more stable your living situation, the better you do in care. Individuals with HIV who are homeless or lack stable housing, on the other hand, are more likely to delay HIV care and less likely to access care consistently or to adhere to their HIV treatment.”

Furthermore, HHS recognizes persons living with HIV/AIDS have special housing needs when compared to the general population because they are likely to experience greater difficulties finding and retaining suitable housing “due to such factors as stigma and discrimination, increased medical costs and limited incomes or reduced ability to keep working due to HIV-related illnesses.”

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Note: Data regarding the population of people living with HIV/AIDS is reported by the federal government at the state level and for some MSAs (not including Springfield). Therefore, the discussion below uses the most recent data related to the State of Ohio.

According to the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), “HIV incidence” measures the estimated number of people, newly infected with HIV, whether diagnosed or undiagnosed, over a specific period, in this case one calendar year.” In 2022, there were 880 newly-infected people with HIV in Ohio. Slightly more than 85% of infected people were aware of their HIV status and almost the same amount (81.85) were linked to care related to their disease.

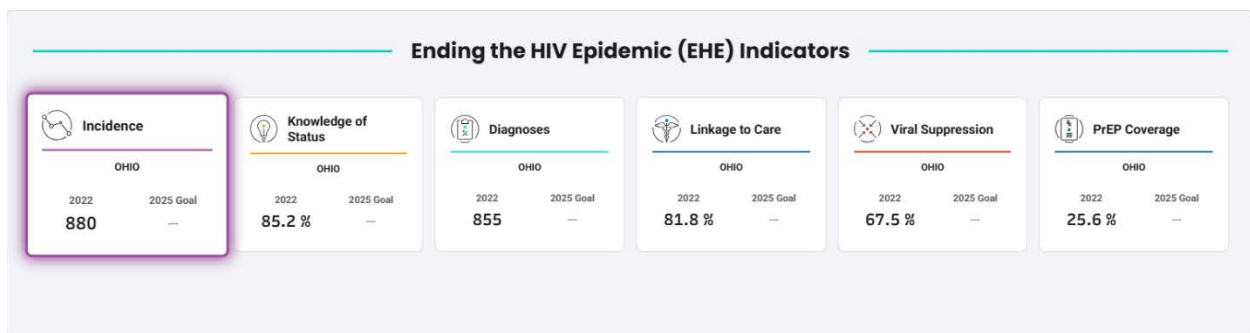


Figure 5-1: Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Indicators - Ohio (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2022)

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

Supportive services needs include health care, mental health and substance abuse therapy, meals, case management, support groups, housing, utilities, medications, transportation, food, and clothes.

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

According to the most recent data published by AIDSVU.org, there are 24,501 people living with HIV in Ohio. In 2022, Clark County had the fifth highest new diagnosis rate in the state, with 12 new diagnoses per 100,000 residents. Nearly 80% of infected persons are male. Additionally, almost 44% of infected persons are Black, 8% are Hispanic, and nearly 42% are White. People younger than 25 years old constitute 20% of new diagnoses, and persons aged 25-34 constitute 35.4% of new diagnoses.

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 5-1:** Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Indicators - Ohio (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2022)

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

According to HUD, "Examples of public facilities include centers for seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, and childcare centers, community centers, homeless shelters, housing for people with special needs, libraries, health clinics, and neighborhood fire stations. Parks and recreational facilities are also public facilities as are buildings owned by non-profit organizations that serve the public... Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are eligible activities." (<https://www.hudexchange.info/sites/onecpd/assets/File/CDBG-Public-Facilities-Improvements-Introduction-Transcript.pdf>, downloaded July 3, 2024).

The public facilities survey respondents most wanted to see in their communities were:

- **Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreational Areas** (Ranked by 51% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Youth/Childcare Centers** (Ranked by 50% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Job Training Facilities** (Ranked by 34% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

How were these needs determined?

In order to solicit online feedback from stakeholders regarding the Consolidated Plan, the City of Springfield conducted a stakeholder survey. The SurveyMonkey platform was selected because it has a mobile-friendly interface which allows stakeholders to easily access the survey from a computer or any type of mobile device, including a cell phone. The survey was made available in both English and Spanish. The City of Springfield also held focus group meetings. Staff also reviewed existing plans and needs assessments.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

According to HUD, public improvements include "streets and sidewalks, water and sewer improvements, utility lines, flood and drainage systems, and tree planting. Such improvements can also include public art installations and aesthetic improvements like decorative street lighting, benches and planters."

(<https://www.hudexchange.info/sites/onecpd/assets/File/CDBG-Public-Facilities-Improvements-Introduction-Transcript.pdf>, downloaded July 3, 2024).

The public improvements respondents most wanted to see in their communities were:

- **Improving Streets/Alleys** (Ranked by 76% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Improving Sidewalks, including Access for Persons with Disabilities** (Ranked by 45% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Improving Street Lighting** (Ranked by 37% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

How were these needs determined?

In order to solicit online feedback from stakeholders regarding the Consolidated Plan, the City of Springfield conducted a stakeholder survey. The SurveyMonkey platform was selected because it has a mobile-friendly interface which allows stakeholders to easily access the survey from a computer or any type of mobile device, including a cell phone. The survey was made available in both English and Spanish. The City of Springfield also held focus group meetings. Staff also reviewed existing plans and needs assessments.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The public services respondents most wanted to see in their communities were:

- **Mental Health Services:** counseling and evaluation, psychiatric care, in-patient programs, support groups, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs (Ranked by 58% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Children's/Youth Services:** childcare, after school activities, tutoring, mentoring, early childhood education (Ranked by 54% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)
- **Homeless Services:** transitional shelters, permanent supportive housing placement, meals, clothing (Ranked by 53% of respondents as one of their top 3 priorities)

How were these needs determined?

In order to solicit online feedback from stakeholders regarding the Consolidated Plan, the City of Springfield conducted a stakeholder survey. The SurveyMonkey platform was selected because it has a mobile-friendly interface which allows stakeholders to easily access the survey from a computer or any type of mobile device, including a cell phone. The survey was made available in both English and Spanish. The City of Springfield also held focus group meetings. Staff also reviewed existing plans and needs assessments.

List of Figures Used in the Needs Assessment

NA-10

Demographics, Number of Households and Housing Segregation

- **Figure 1-1:** Population trends by race (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-2:** Population trends by ethnicity (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-3:** Place of birth & U.S. citizenship status trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-4:** Languages spoken at home trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-5:** Percent of all people aged 5 and older with limited English proficiency (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-6:** Household composition & size trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-7:** School enrollment & educational attainment trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-8:** Percent of all people who are Black or African American (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 1-9:** Percent of all people who are Hispanic or Latino (2023 5-Year ACS)
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NA-40

Homeless Needs Assessment

- **Figure 4-1:** Homeless Needs Assessment (2025 Springfield PIT Count)

NA-45

Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

- **Figure 5-1:** Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Indicators - Ohio (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2022)

Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

The Market Analysis involves a review of the existing conditions in the Springfield real estate market, including the condition and cost of housing, as well as an analysis of the barriers to affordable housing. The Market Analysis also includes a review of the existence of housing and public facilities that serve special needs and homeless populations.

The City of Springfield used U.S. Census data, local programmatic data, and stakeholder interviews to assess its market conditions. Below is a summary of key data related to local market conditions:

- **Springfield has transitioned from a majority renter to a majority homeowner city.**
 - Springfield is a majority homeowner city with 52.5% of occupied housing units being owner-occupied and 47.5% of units being renter-occupied. Five years ago, these percentages were flipped and Springfield was a majority renter city with 47% of housing units being owner-occupied and 53% of housing units being renter-occupied.
- **Home sales prices and rents have risen dramatically in the past 5 years. Since median household income has remained stagnant, a greater share of owners and renters are housing cost-burdened. The payment standard for housing choice vouchers has not kept up with rising rents.**
 - **Homebuyers**
 - According to Redfin, in April 2025, the median home sales price in Springfield was \$150,000 which is an increase of 11.5% year over year. Median home sales prices have risen dramatically since 2020 when the median home sales price was \$76,500.
 - **Homeowners**
 - Nearly 80% of **owner** households with an income of less than \$20,000 per year are housing cost-burdened. The percentage of cost-burdened homeowners drops for owner households earning between \$20,000 to \$34,999 – but nevertheless approximately 30% are housing-cost burdened. Once an owner’s household income rises above \$75,000, a small percentage of owner households are housing cost-burdened, since only 3% of these households report being housing-cost burdened.
 - An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for **owners** reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for households of all income levels, with the greatest increases occurring for households with incomes less than \$20,000. Whereas 72% of owner households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 79% were cost-burdened in 2023.
 - **Renters**
 - For example, whereas the average rent for a one-bedroom unit was \$502 in 2015, the average rent for a one-bedroom unit in 2024 had risen to \$795. From 2015 to 2020 the annual rent growth was less than 4%. However, between 2020-2023, rents increased between 7-10% each year. Annual rent growth started to slow between 2023 and 2024 (4% increase).
 - Nearly every **renter** household in Springfield with a household income that is less than \$20,000 per year is housing cost-burdened. In fact, over half (59%) of renter households

earning slightly higher incomes – between \$20,000 to \$34,999 per year – are housing-cost burdened. However, the data indicates that once a renter’s annual household income rises above \$75,000, most renter households are able to secure housing that is affordable based on their income, since only 5.6% of these households report being housing-cost burdened.

- An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for **renters** reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for all households of all income levels, with the greatest increase occurring for households with incomes between \$35,000 and \$49,999. Whereas only 9% of renter-households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 24% were cost-burdened in 2023.
- A household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit of any size in Springfield because the voucher payment standard is not high enough to pay market rent (minus the utility standard).
- **Housing supply is not keeping up with demand for market-rate and subsidized/affordable residential housing in Springfield. Without intervention, the existing subsidized/affordable housing supply is likely to decline in the next 5 years.**
 - Less than 2% of the housing stock is comprised of houses built since 2010, while 83.7% of homes were built before 1980.
 - Historically, the amount of single-family construction per year has varied considerably, with an average of 28 single family permits issued each year since 2000. Since 2000, the highest number of single-family permits issued was 84 permits in 2007 and the lowest amount issued was 3 permits in 2013.
 - Multifamily construction permit trends have also been volatile since 2000. There were several years when no multifamily permits were issued (2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2014, 2016, 2018). On average, though, permits for 29 units have been issued per year.
 - There are currently 20 affordable housing tax credit (LIHTC) rental housing communities located in Springfield (for a total of 982 affordable housing units). Several of these rental housing communities may be released from their obligation to provide affordable housing units within the next five years. If all of these “at-risk” units exit the LIHTC program at Year 30, Springfield will lose 473 units from its affordable housing inventory.
- **The existing housing stock is old and many housing units are vacant and abandoned; therefore, repairs and upgrades are likely to be costly.**
 - Springfield has 28,007 housing units. 88.1% of Springfield’s owner-occupied housing units were built prior to 1980, whereas 77.6% of renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980.
 - 86.9% of housing units are occupied, while the remaining 13.1% are vacant. Since 2018, the number of housing units has decreased by 372.
 - Vacant homes are concentrated in southwestern and northeastern Springfield (near downtown).

- Per the U.S. Census American Community Survey data, the homeowner vacancy rate is extremely low – at 0.3%, while the overall rental vacancy rate is 2.5% (including single-family rental and multifamily rental).
- The average multifamily rental vacancy rate across all rental unit types in Springfield is currently 5%. Since 2015, average vacancy rates have declined across all unit types with dramatic decreases starting in 2020 for studio and 3-bedroom units. For example, in 2015, the average vacancy rate for a studio unit was nearly 11%, whereas in 2020 it had declined to 3%, and at the end of 2024 the average vacancy rate was 2.2%. Thus, while Springfield’s overall vacancy rate of 5% indicates a balanced rental housing market, the low-vacancy rates in studio and 3-bedroom units point to an undersupply of these types of units.
- **Springfield is not a densely developed city - most housing units are single-family homes, townhomes, or small apartments.**
 - The vast majority of homeowner households live in one-unit detached or attached structures (97.4%). However, 51.3% of renters also live in one-unit detached or attached structures. Another 34% of renters live in smaller apartment buildings with less than 20 units. Only 12% of renters live in apartment buildings with 50 or more units

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

Residential Properties and Housing Tenure

Occupancy and Vacancy

Springfield has 28,007 housing units, of which 86.9% are occupied, while the remaining 13.1% are vacant. Since 2018, the number of housing units has decreased by 372.

The percentage of homes occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) is 52.5% while renters occupy 47.5% of homes. Five years ago, the percentages were the opposite – the majority of housing units were renter-occupied (52.9%), while 47.1% of housing units were owner-occupied.

The homeowner vacancy rate is extremely low – at 0.3%. The homeowner vacancy rate has dropped significantly in the past 5 years; previously it was 2.9%. The rental vacancy rate is 2.5%; 5 years ago it was 3.8%

Nearly 20% of Springfield residents have lived in the same home within Springfield since at least 1999. About 8% of residents moved into their home within the past few years (2021 or later).

Housing Occupancy Trends			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
Housing Occupancy			
Occupied housing units	86.9%	85.8%	
Vacant housing units	13.1%	14.2%	
Vacancy Rate			
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.3	2.9	*
Rental vacancy rate	2.5	3.8	

Figure 6-1: Housing occupancy trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Trends in Housing Tenure & Household Size			
	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
Occupied housing units	24,328	24,357	
Tenure			
Owner-occupied	52.5%	47.1%	*
Renter-occupied	47.5%	52.9%	*
Household Size			
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.3	2.26	
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.32	2.37	

Figure 6-2: Housing tenure and household size trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Year Householder Moved into Housing Unit	
Year of Move	2019-2023 Estimates
Total housing units	28,007
Occupied housing units	24,328
Moved in 2021 or later	8.4%
Moved in 2018 to 2020	25.5%
Moved in 2010 to 2017	31.4%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	15.3%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	9.3%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	10.3%

Figure 6-3: Year householder moved into unit (2023 5-Year ACS)

Household Size

The average household size of owner-occupied homes is 2.3 and is 2.32 for renter-occupied homes. **Figure 6-4** depicts the average size of a household for each census tract.

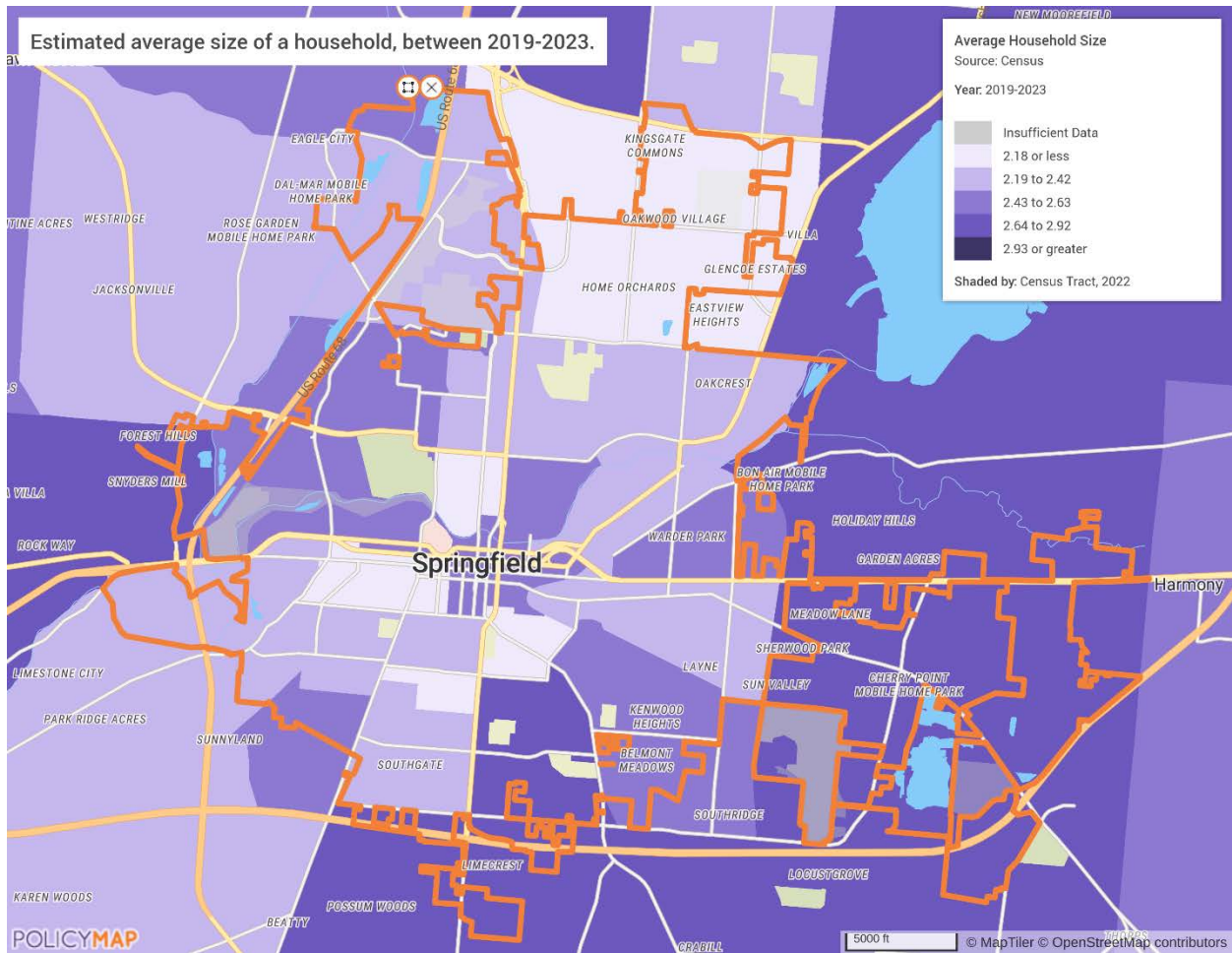


Figure 6-4: Average size of a household (2023 5-Year ACS)

Housing Types – Units in Structure and Number of Bedrooms

In Springfield, homes are primarily one-unit detached or attached structures (i.e. single-family homes), townhomes or duplexes, and small apartments. Over the past five years, the composition of the housing stock has remained relatively stable, although the percentage of units that are characterized as 1-unit attached (townhomes or duplexes), has increased from 8.6% to 10.8%.

Trends in Units in Structure (Residential)			
Housing Type	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
1-unit, detached	64.2%	64.5%	
1-unit, attached	10.8%	8.6%	*
2 units	3.7%	6.8%	*
3 or 4 units	5.4%	5.2%	
5 to 9 units	5.6%	4.5%	
10 to 19 units	3.0%	2.8%	
20 or more units	7.3%	7.0%	
Mobile home	0.0%	0.6%	*
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0.1%	0.0%	

Figure 6-5: Units in structure trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Springfield has a sizable share of housing units that are 2- and 3-bedroom units (73.2%). Only 1.6% of the housing stock consists of units with no bedroom (such as a studio apartment) and 12.8% of the housing stock is 1-bedroom units. Larger units with more than 3 bedrooms comprise 12.5% of the housing stock. Unit sizes have remained stable over the past five years.

Trends in Number of Bedrooms in Housing Unit			
Bedrooms	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
No bedroom	1.6%	1.9%	
1 bedroom	12.8%	12.8%	
2 bedrooms	33.7%	33.7%	
3 bedrooms	39.5%	40.0%	
4 bedrooms	10.4%	9.4%	
5 or more bedrooms	2.1%	2.2%	

Figure 6-6: Number of bedrooms in housing unit trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Tenure by Housing Type

The vast majority of homeowner households live in one-unit detached or attached structures (97.4%). However, 51.3% of renters also live in one-unit detached or attached structures. Another 34% of renters live in smaller apartment buildings with less than 20 units. Only 12% of renters live in apartment buildings with 50 or more units.

Types of Housing Units Occupied by Owners		
	Number	Percentage
Total owner-occupied housing units	12,783	
1, detached or attached	12,454	97.4%
2 to 4	260	2.0%
5 to 19	27	0.2%
20 to 49	0	0.0%
50 or more	3	0.0%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	39	0.3%

Figure 6-7: Types of housing units occupied by owners (2023 5-Year ACS)

Types of Housing Units Occupied by Renters		
	Number	Percentage
Total renter-occupied housing units	11,545	
1, detached or attached	5,923	51.3%
2 to 4	1,901	16.5%
5 to 19	2,016	17.5%
20 to 49	325	2.8%
50 or more	1,380	12.0%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%

Figure 6-8: Types of housing units occupied by renters (2023 5-Year ACS)

Year Units Were Built

Less than 2% of the housing stock is comprised of houses built since 2010, while 83.7% of homes were built before 1980. **Figure 6-10** shows the city’s newer housing stock is concentrated outside the center of the city.

Trends in Year Structure Built			
Year Structure Built	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
Built 2020 or later	0.0%	(X)	
Built 2010 to 2019	1.4%	(X)	
Built 2000 to 2009	4.8%	3.3%	*
Built 1990 to 1999	4.3%	4.9%	
Built 1980 to 1989	5.9%	4.9%	
Built 1970 to 1979	11.8%	11.0%	
Built 1960 to 1969	10.5%	9.9%	
Built 1950 to 1959	15.1%	16.6%	
Built 1940 to 1949	9.0%	8.5%	
Built 1939 or earlier	37.3%	40.0%	*

Figure 6-9: Year structure built trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

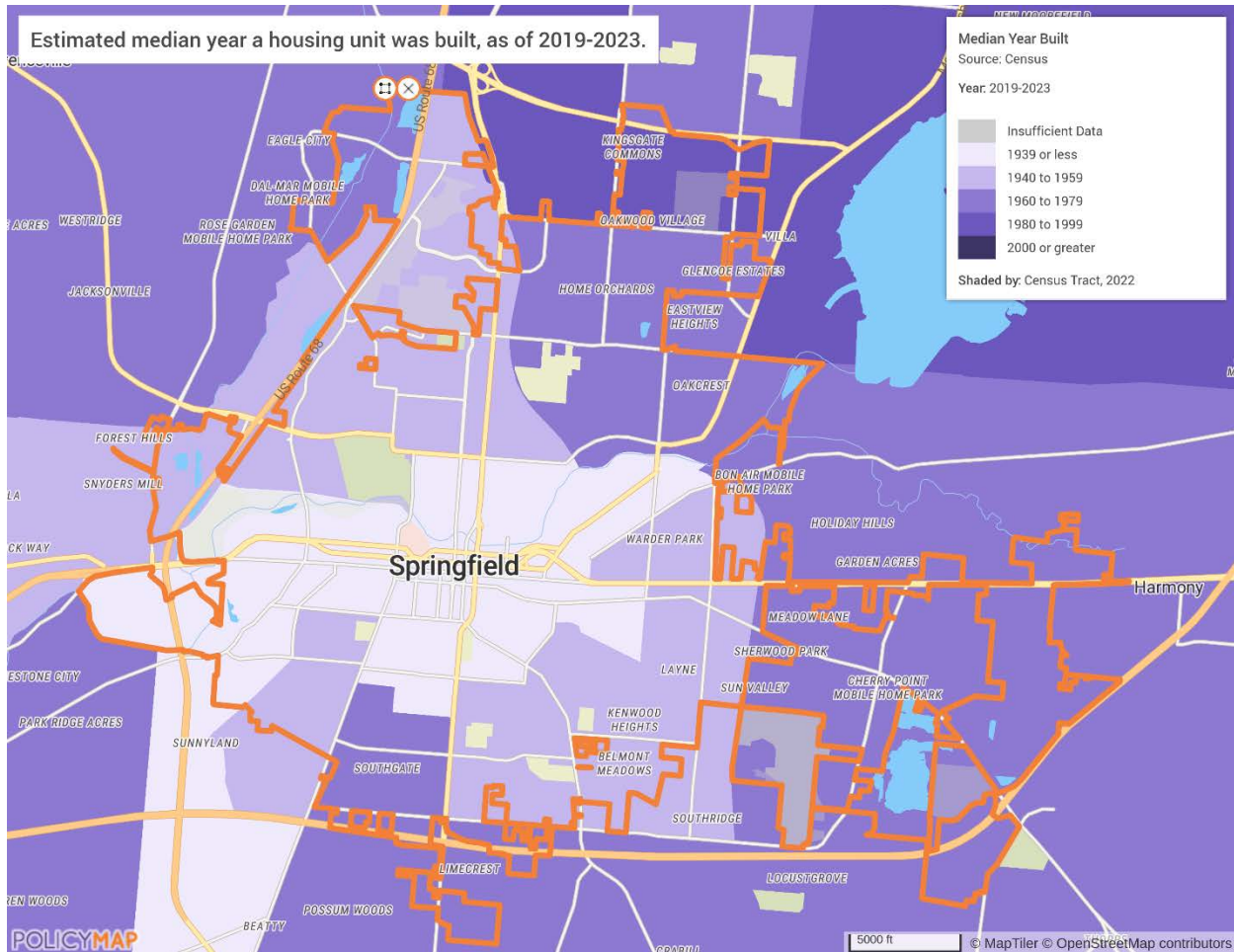


Figure 6-10: Median year a housing unit was built (2023 5-Year ACS)

Building Trends

Building permit data published by the U.S. Census Bureau (**Figure 6-11**) indicates that in 2023 (the most recent year in which data was available), there were a total of 42 single family building permits issued in Springfield, which represents a decline in building permits compared to recent years. In the same year, building permits were issued for a total of 108 multifamily units located within 18 separate multifamily structures in Springfield.

Historically, the amount of single-family construction per year has varied considerably, with an average of 28 single family permits issued each year since 2000. Since 2000, the highest number of single-family permits issued was 84 permits in 2007 and the lowest amount issued was 3 permits in 2013.

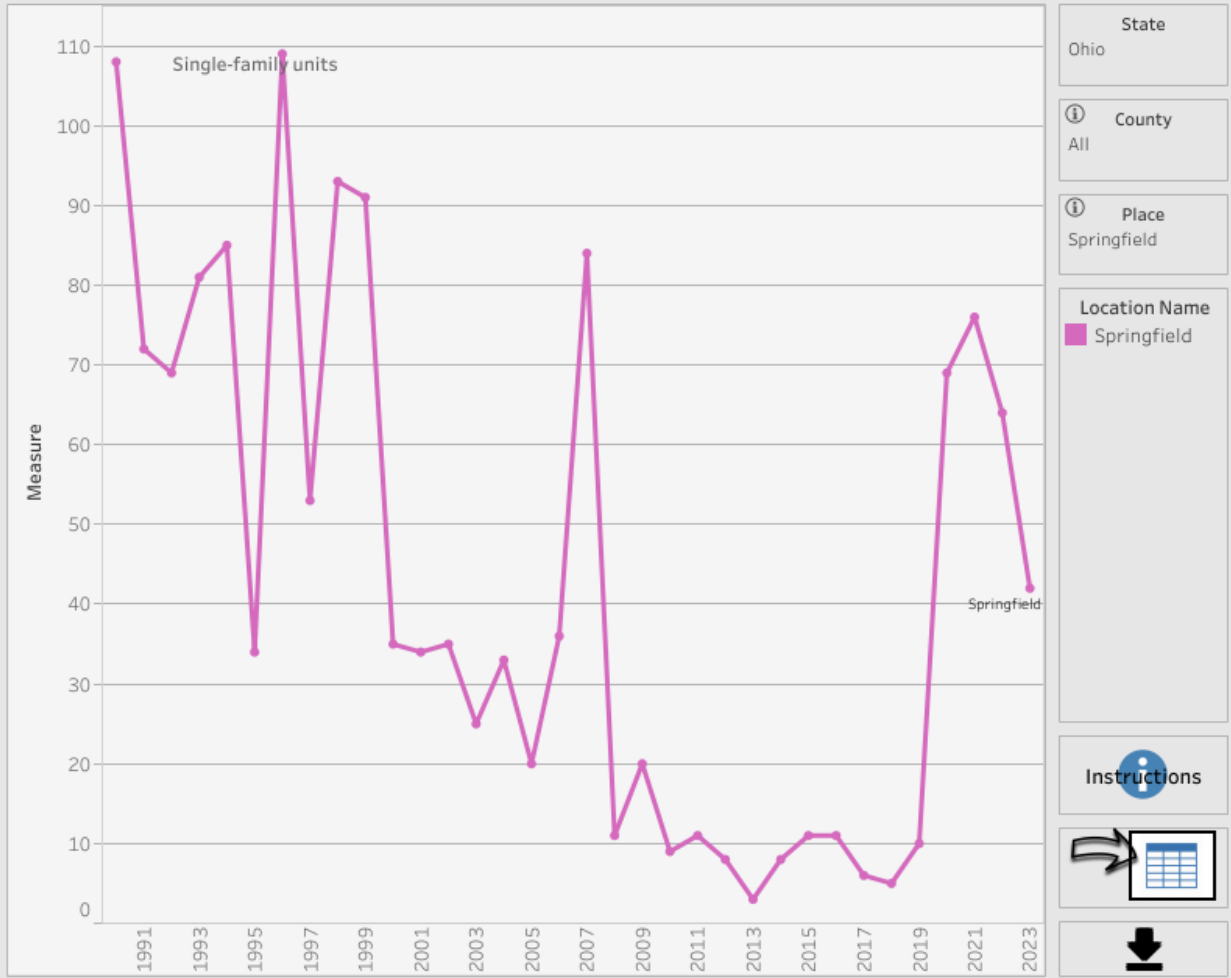
Multifamily construction permit trends have also been volatile since 2000. There were several years when no multifamily permits were issued (2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2014, 2016, 2018). On average, though, permits for 29 units have been issued per year. **Figures 6-12** and **6-13** depict the variability of building permits for single-family and multi-family housing units.

Trends in Single Family and Multifamily Building Permits								
Survey Date	Total buildings	Total units	Total value	Single family units	Single family value	Multifamily buildings	Multifamily units	Multifamily value
1992	74	189	\$9,530,102	69	\$6,789,044	5	120	\$2,741,058
1993	89	\$191	10,167,237	81	\$6,869,128	8	110	\$3,298,109
1994	85	\$85	7,026,425	85	\$7,026,425	0	0	\$0
1995	34	34	\$3,241,817	34	\$3,241,817	0	0	\$0
1996	110	119	\$7,950,927	109	\$7,669,369	1	10	\$281,558
1997	53	53	\$6,224,665	53	\$6,224,665	0	0	\$0
1998	93	93	\$8,034,839	93	\$8,034,839	0	0	\$0
1999	91	91	\$8,234,651	91	\$8,234,651	0	0	\$0
2000	35	35	\$4,167,569	35	\$4,167,569	0	0	\$0
2001	34	34	\$4,142,312	34	\$4,142,312	0	0	\$0
2002	35	35	\$4,244,829	35	\$4,244,829	0	0	\$0
2003	29	49	\$4,609,479	25	\$3,013,525	4	24	\$1,595,954
2004	33	33	\$3,682,802	33	\$3,682,802	0	0	\$0
2005	23	26	\$2,657,250	20	\$2,175,400	3	6	\$481,850
2006	36	36	\$3,597,740	36	\$3,597,740	0	0	\$0
2007	118	284	\$18,174,077	84	\$6,863,715	34	200	\$11,310,362
2008	11	11	\$1,312,970	11	\$1,312,970	0	0	\$0
2009	20	20	\$1,522,640	20	\$1,522,640	0	0	\$0
2010	11	13	\$1,233,985	9	\$1,069,645	2	4	\$164,340
2011	30	101	\$6,824,593	11	\$1,029,965	19	90	\$5,794,628
2012	20	80	\$5,933,012	8	\$1,119,140	12	72	\$4,813,872
2013	8	37	\$2,226,513	3	\$364,725	5	34	\$1,861,788
2014	8	8	\$1,349,167	8	\$1,349,167	0	0	\$0
2015	12	13	\$1,709,681	11	\$1,645,601	1	2	\$64,080
2016	11	11	\$2,670,403	11	\$2,670,403	0	0	\$0
2017	20	58	\$3,298,214	6	\$1,547,655	14	52	\$1,750,559
2018	5	5	\$1,292,947	5	\$1,292,947	0	0	\$0
2019	11	16	\$3,123,261	10	\$2,658,445	1	6	\$464,816
2020	71	79	\$20,042,413	69	\$19,173,782	2	10	\$868,631
2021	79	86	\$22,104,540	76	\$21,487,504	3	10	\$617,036
2022	79	132	\$25,494,663	64	\$19,334,788	15	68	\$6,159,875
2023	60	150	\$23,505,989	42	\$13,887,153	18	108	\$9,618,836

Figure 6-11: Building permit trends (U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, 2023)

U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey New Privately Owned Housing Unit Authorizations

Measure (time series only) Single-family units	Year All	Period Annual	Geographic Type Place
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U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey
<<https://www.census.gov/construction/bps/>>

Figure 6-12: Building permit trends – single-family (U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, 2023)

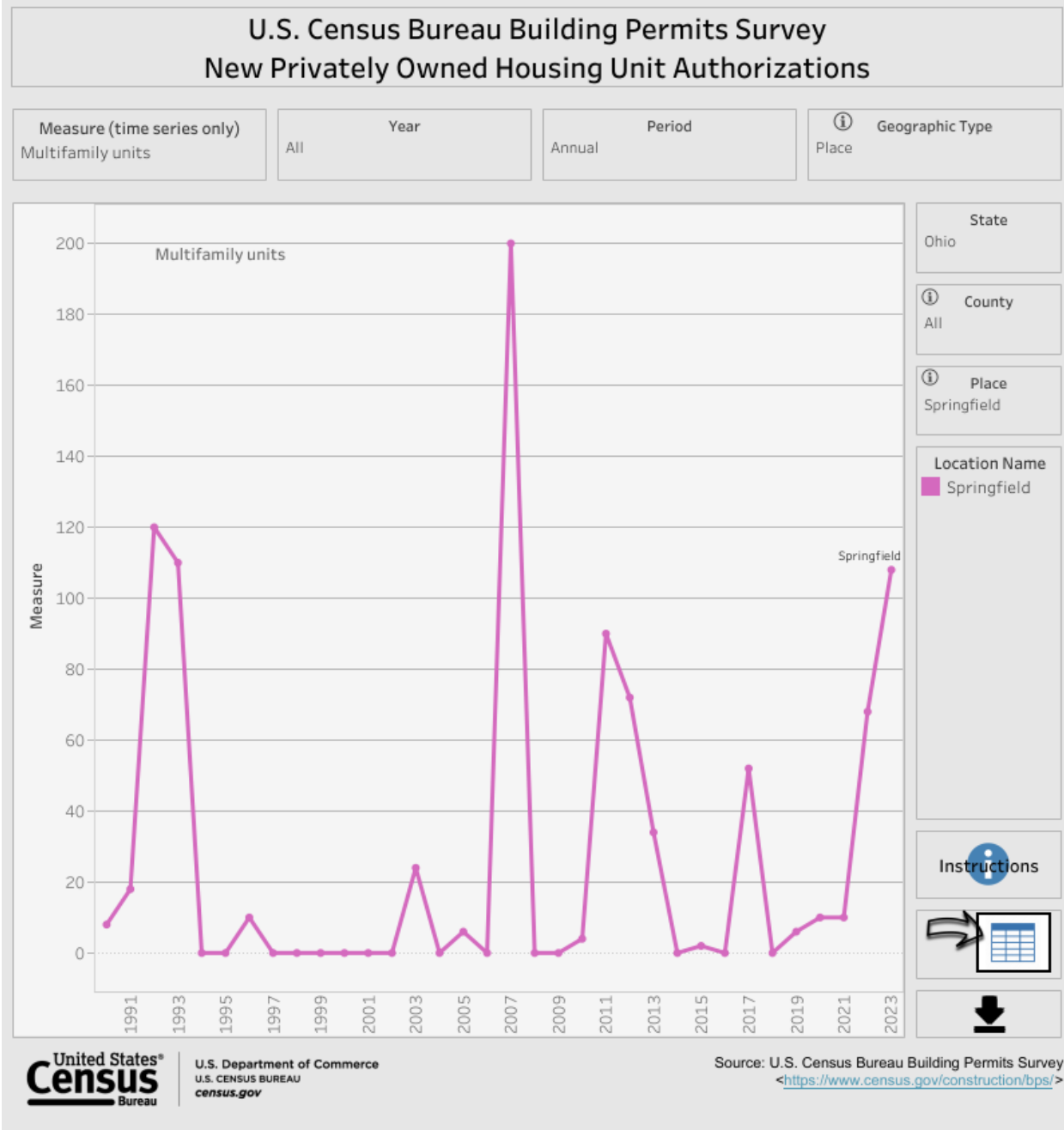


Figure 6-13: Building permit trends – multi-family (U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, 2023)

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

In Springfield, subsidized affordable housing is primarily provided through four federal programs: (1) public housing, which is administered by local public housing authorities, (2) the Housing Choice Voucher Program, which is also administered by local public housing authorities, and (3) the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, which is administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. The City of

Springfield also operates local programs that provides funding directly to developers or owners of affordable housing units.

HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) publishes a Picture of Subsidized Households database that provides information on the households who receive housing assistance through public housing programs, tenant-based housing assistance (i.e. housing vouchers), and privately owned, project-based subsidies (i.e. project-based vouchers). All programs covered in the database provide subsidies that reduce rents for low-income tenants who meet program eligibility requirements.

According to the most recent data, HUD funding supports 2762 subsidized housing units in Springfield. “Subsidized units” includes public housing units as well as Section 8 (portable) housing vouchers that can be used to rent a market rate housing unit. The average annual household income for persons living in subsidized housing in Springfield is \$6,936 and 97% of assisted households are considered very low income. On average, these assisted households pay \$307 for housing each month, with HUD funds making up the difference between the household’s affordable rental payment and the contract rent. Twenty-four percent of households have at least one household member who is disabled and 29% of households include one adult and one or more children. In the majority of households, the primary householder is White non-Hispanic (58%).

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

Figure 6-14 lists the rental communities in Springfield that previously received an allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and are required to provide rent-restricted units to income-qualified households for a 30-year period. Twenty rental housing communities are included on the list (for a total of 982 affordable housing units). Several of these rental housing communities may be released from their obligation to provide affordable housing units within the next five years. If all of the “at-risk” units exit the LIHTC program at Year 30, Springfield will lose 473 units from its affordable housing inventory. Additionally, **Figure 6-15** shows the majority of existing LIHTC and public housing units are located in census tracts with poverty rates above 25%.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units in Springfield								
Project Name	Address	Zip Code	Year Placed in Service	Construction Type	Total Units	Low Income Units	Year 15	Year 30
ASHTON MEADOWS	3950 CABOT DR	45503	1993	New Construction	144	144	2007	2022
NORTH HILL APTS	307 E COLLEGE AVE	45503	1994	Information Not Available	40	40	2008	2023
PROJECT WOMAN@SECOND STAGE HOUSING	1313 E HIGH ST	45505	1996	Acquisition and Rehab	9	9	2010	2025
SPRINGFIELD REDEVELOPMENT HOUSING PROJECT			1997	Acquisition and Rehab	43	43	2011	2026
SPRINGFIELD VILLAGE APTS	329 E JOHN ST	45505	1999	New Construction	40	40	2013	2028
FELLOWS TERRACE AT IOOF	700 E MCCREIGHT AVE	45503	2000	New Construction	60	36	2014	2029
NORTHPOINTE APTS	3691 MIDDLE URBANA RD	45502	2000	Acquisition and Rehab	36	36	2014	2029
CITY FOREST OF SPRINGFIELD	837 E MAIN ST	45503	2001	New Construction	75	75	2015	2030
SPRINGFIELD HOMES	2109 HURON AVE	45505	2001	New Construction	50	50	2015	2030
LIMESTONE BUILDING	501 S LIMESTONE ST	45505	2002	Acquisition and Rehab	20	20	2016	2031
ICE HOUSE BUILDING	108 E MULBERRY ST	45505	2003	Acquisition and Rehab	40	40	2017	2032
CITY FOREST OF CLARK COUNTY	302 S YELLOW SPRINGS ST	45506	2006	New Construction	30	30	2020	2035
JEFFREY PLACE	4725 SECURITY DR	45503	2006	Acquisition and Rehab	50	50	2020	2035
SHAWNEE PLACE	102 E MAIN ST	45502	2008	Acquisition and Rehab	85	85	2022	2037
LINCOLN PARK 1- A	1900 HURON AVE	45505	2008	New Construction	40	40	2022	2037
LINCOLN PARK 1- B	314 LINCOLN PARK CIR	45505	2008	New Construction	68	68	2022	2037
LINCOLN PARK II	1919 SUPERIOR AVE	45505	2009	New Construction	24	24	2023	2038
MULBERRY TERRACE	37 W SOUTHERN AVE	45506	2014	New Construction	34		2028	2043
COMMUNITY GARDENS, THE	2615 E HIGH STREET	45505	2018	New Construction	50	50	2032	2047
HAYDEN HOUSE	1452 S WITTENBERG AVE	45506	8888	Information Not Available	44		Not available	Not available
				Total Units	982	880		
				At-Risk LI Units		473		

Figure 6-14: Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units (LIHTC) (HUD 2024, unit data)

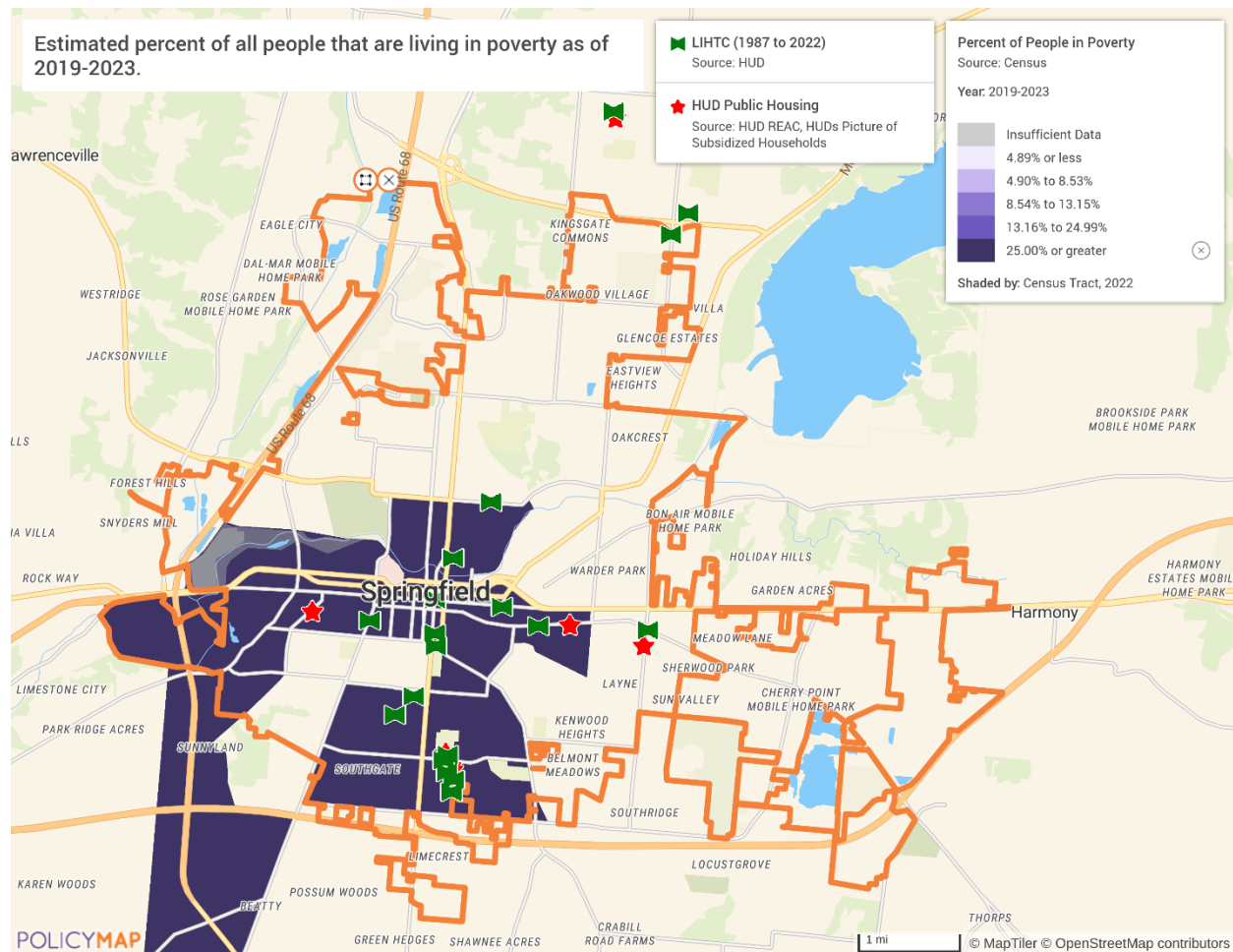


Figure 6-15: Percent of people living in poverty and location of LIHTC and public housing units (2023 5-Year ACS)

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

At a basic level, the availability of housing units appears to meet the needs of the population, since there are more housing units than households. During the past five years, the total number of households living in Springfield has declined 0.1% (from 24,357 to 24,328), while the number of housing units declined 1.3% (from 28,379 to 28,007). Additionally, census data indicates very few households are living in overcrowded housing units.

Stakeholder insight - Stakeholders cited a chronic shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families, seniors, and people with disabilities. They noted that many existing units are either unsafe, inaccessible, or burdened by outdated infrastructure, making long-term stability difficult. In both townhalls, residents shared stories of being priced out of their neighborhoods or placed on long waitlists for voucher-based housing.

Many participants also expressed concern that market-rate developments have outpaced affordable ones, creating deeper divides in access to quality housing. Residents emphasized the emotional toll of housing insecurity, especially on children and elders. The community strongly supported the development of affordable housing with wraparound services, increased tenant protections, and targeted funding for

deeply affordable units. These needs highlight housing as a foundational pillar in Springfield's future investment strategy.

Describe the need for specific types of housing.

Accessible Housing Units – Since 10,775 Springfield residents are disabled, it is important that Springfield's housing stock include a considerable number of housing units that are accessible to people living with a disability. An estimated 5,309 residents have an ambulatory disability and, as such, these residents may need to live in housing that has been built or modified to allow for a person using a wheelchair or a walker to safely move about the housing unit.

Well-Maintained Housing - Stakeholders expressed concern about structural issues like mold, outdated electrical systems, leaky roofs, and failing HVAC units especially in homes located in disinvested neighborhoods. Homeowners with fixed incomes are often unable to afford critical repairs, while renters are left in unsafe conditions due to weak code enforcement.

Residents reported facing impossible choices between repairing their homes or covering essentials like food and medicine. They advocated for city-supported rehabilitation programs, particularly for seniors and low-income households. Participants also highlighted the need for energy-efficient upgrades to reduce utility burdens. A proactive strategy to preserve and rehabilitate Springfield's existing housing stock would yield benefits across health, affordability, and community stability.

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 6-1:** Housing occupancy trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-2:** Housing tenure and household size trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-3:** Year householder moved into unit (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-4:** Average size of a household (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-5:** Units in structure trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-6:** Number of bedrooms in housing unit trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-7:** Types of housing units occupied by owners (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-8:** Types of housing units occupied by renters (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-9:** Year structure built trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-10:** Median year a housing unit was built (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 6-11:** Building permit trends (U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, 2023)
- **Figure 6-12:** Building permit trends – single-family chart (U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, 2023)
- **Figure 6-13:** Building permit trends – multi-family chart (U.S. Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, 2023)
- **Figure 6-14:** Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units (LIHTC) (HUD 2024, unit data)
- **Figure 6-15:** Percent of people living in poverty and location of LIHTC and public housing units (2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Sources for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

MA-15 Cost of Housing

Cost of Housing and Housing Affordability

Steady price increases have been observed in both the renter and owner real estate markets in Springfield.

Multifamily Rents and Vacancy

There are approximately 3400 multifamily rental units in Springfield and the average rent across all unit types is \$940 per month. According to CoStar data for Springfield, rents have risen by 5.4% over the past year. Over the past 10 years, multifamily rents have risen by roughly 53%. Annual rent growth during the height of COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2023) was much more dramatic than pre-pandemic annual rent growth.

For example, whereas the average rent for a one-bedroom unit was \$502 in 2015, the average for a one-bedroom unit in 2024 had risen to \$795. From 2015 to 2020 the annual rent growth was less than 4%. However, between 2020-2023, rents increased between 7-10% each year.

The average vacancy rate across all rental unit types in Springfield is currently 5%. Since 2015, average vacancy rates have declined across all unit types with dramatic decreases starting in 2020 for studio and 3-bedroom units. For example, in 2015, the average vacancy rate for a studio unit was nearly 11%, whereas in 2020 it had declined to 3%, and at the end of 2024 the average vacancy rate was 2.2%. In general, vacancy rates between 5-7% indicate a healthy rental market where there is a balance between the supply of rental housing units and the demand for rental housing units. Thus, while Springfield’s overall vacancy rate of 5% indicates a balanced rental housing market, the low-vacancy rates in studio and 3-bedroom units point to an undersupply of these types of units.

Springfield Asking Rents				
Period	Studio	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed
2024	\$658	\$795	\$941	\$1,383
2023	\$633	\$758	\$912	\$1,365
2022	\$583	\$702	\$881	\$1,301
2021	\$523	\$636	\$805	\$1,177
2020	\$502	\$596	\$758	\$1,027
2019	\$499	\$577	\$735	\$1,013
2018	\$485	\$555	\$702	\$971
2017	\$460	\$537	\$690	\$927
2016	\$446	\$516	\$675	\$914
2015	\$435	\$502	\$652	\$878
% change from 2015 - 2024	51.3%	58.4%	44.3%	57.5%

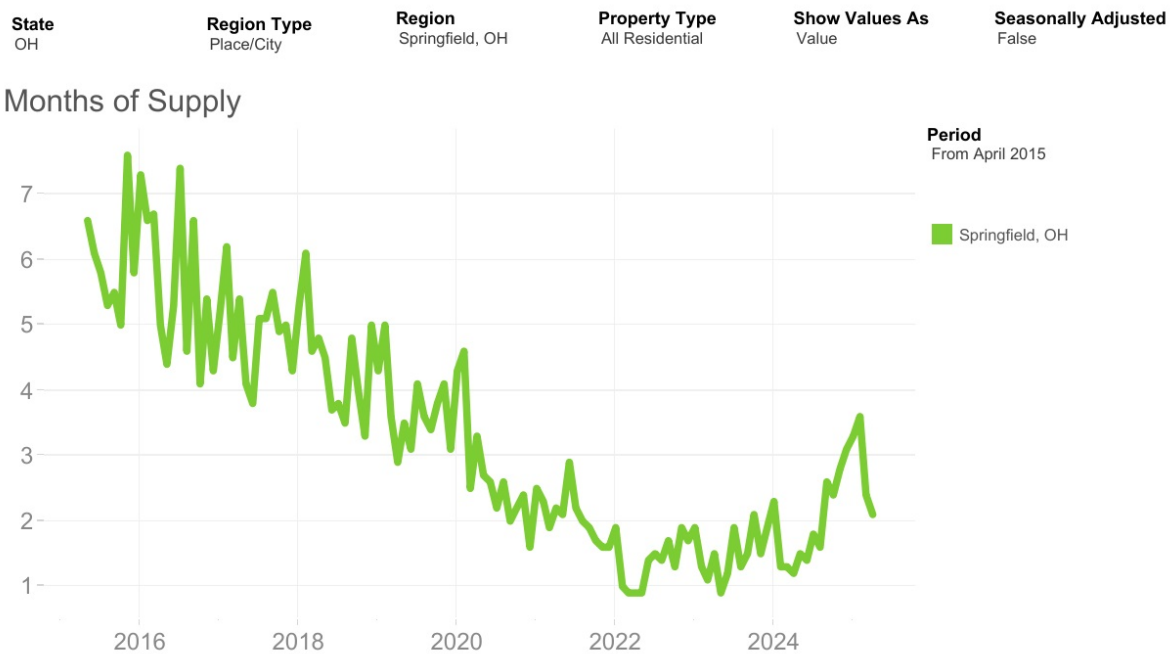
Figure 7-1: Springfield asking rents (CoStar, March 2025)

Home Sales Prices

According to Redfin, in April 2025, the median home sales price in Springfield was \$150,000 which is an increase of 11.5% year over year. Median home sales prices have risen dramatically since 2020 when the median home sales price was \$76,500.

There is moderate demand for housing in Springfield. On average, homes that have recently been purchased in Springfield were sold at the listing price and were on the market for an average of 38 days. In April 2025, 30% of homes sold *above* listing price.

Figures 7-2 and **7-3** illustrate the extreme changes in the Springfield housing market as the supply of for-sale homes has declined from a high of seven months of inventory in 2015 to a current inventory of 2 months. In general, a real estate market is considered to have a “balanced” supply of for-sale homes when there is between 6-7 months of inventory (meaning that, if no additional homes were listed for sale, it would take 6-7 months to sell the existing inventory of for-sale homes). The tight supply of homes is reflected in **Figure 7-3**, which illustrates how home sales prices have steadily risen as supply has dwindled.



REDFIN

Figure 7-2: Months of for-sale home supply (Redfin, through April 2024)

State OH Region Type Place/City Region Springfield, OH Property Type All Residential Show Values As Value Seasonally Adjusted False

Median Sale Price

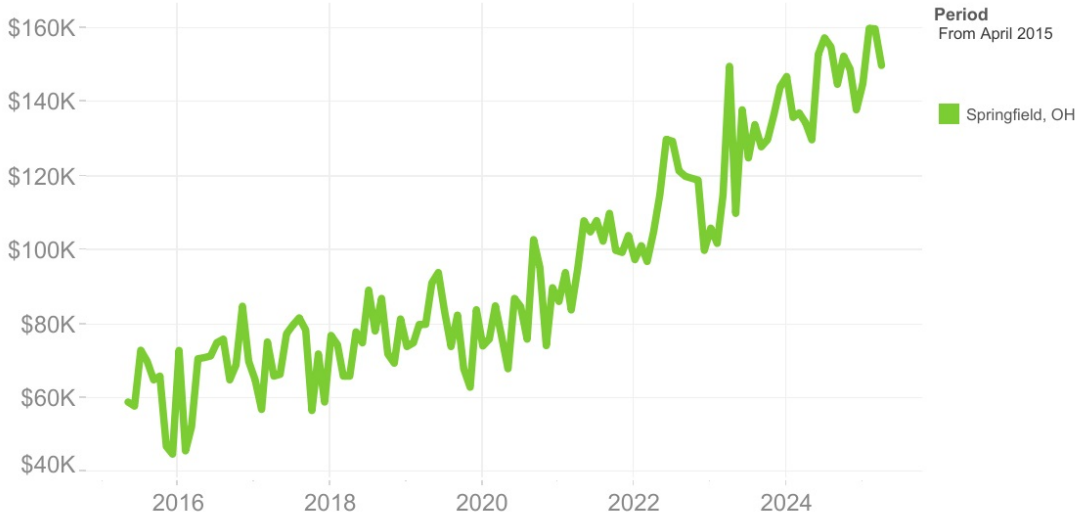


Figure 7-3: Median sales price (Redfin, through April 2024)

Rapidly rising home sales prices and steadily increasing rents are issues that will negatively affect the ability of low- and moderate-income Springfield residents to secure housing that is affordable. While rising home sales prices benefit existing homeowners who choose to sell their homes or borrow against their home’s equity, these higher sales prices prevent low- and moderate-income homebuyers from being able to purchase a home.

If low- and moderate-income homebuyers are priced out of the single-family housing market, they will either leave Springfield to find housing that is affordable or will be forced to rent a housing unit, which prevents them from building wealth through homeownership. Additionally, a steady trend of rising rents in the city means that renting a housing unit may also be out of reach for low- and moderate-income households.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Alignment of Incomes with Housing Costs

While it is evident that housing costs have been rising for both homeowners and renters, housing costs are only one element of the housing affordability equation. A household’s housing budget (i.e. its ability to pay for housing) is impacted by its total household income. Therefore, **Figure 7-4** uses current average wage data for Clark County to calculate the amount of money a person or a family earning the average wage could afford to spend on housing. Since affordability is usually defined as spending no more than 30% of household income on housing, the “Average Monthly Wage” was multiplied by 0.3 (30%) to calculate the “Affordable Rent.” Regarding homebuying, a household can usually afford to purchase a home that is approximately three times their annual wage. Therefore, to calculate the “Affordable

Purchase Price”, the “Average Annual Wage” was multiplied by 3. These rough calculations provide valuable insight regarding housing affordability.

Rental

As discussed above, according to CoStar, the current average monthly rent across all units types is \$940. Therefore, as illustrated in **Figure 7-4**, workers employed in most industries would be able to afford the average rent in Springfield. The exceptions are workers employed in the Retail Trade; Arts, entertainment and recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services industries.

Homeownership

Calculations regarding homebuyer affordability reveal that many workers earning the average wage would be able to afford to purchase the median-priced home in Springfield (\$150,000).

Wages and Affordable Housing Payments				
NAICS Sector	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Wage	Affordable Monthly Rent	Affordable Purchase Price
NAICS 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	\$806	\$41,912	\$1,047.80	\$125,736
NAICS 21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	\$2,332	\$121,264	\$3,031.60	\$363,792
NAICS 23 Construction	\$1,211	\$62,972	\$1,574.30	\$188,916
NAICS 31-33 Manufacturing	\$1,239	\$64,428	\$1,610.70	\$193,284
NAICS 44-45 Retail trade	\$660	\$34,320	\$858.00	\$102,960
NAICS 48-49 Transportation and warehousing	\$1,169	\$60,788	\$1,519.70	\$182,364
NAICS 51 Information	\$1,780	\$92,560	\$2,314.00	\$277,680
NAICS 52 Finance and insurance	\$1,204	\$62,608	\$1,565.20	\$187,824
NAICS 53 Real estate and rental and leasing	\$774	\$40,248	\$1,006.20	\$120,744
NAICS 54 Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$1,279	\$66,508	\$1,662.70	\$199,524
NAICS 55 Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,396	\$72,592	\$1,814.80	\$217,776
NAICS 56 Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	\$811	\$42,172	\$1,054.30	\$126,516
NAICS 61 Educational services	\$1,057	\$54,964	\$1,374.10	\$164,892
NAICS 62 Health care and social assistance	\$1,106	\$57,512	\$1,437.80	\$172,536
NAICS 71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$404	\$21,008	\$525.20	\$63,024
NAICS 72 Accommodation and food services	\$388	\$20,176	\$504.40	\$60,528
NAICS 81 Other services (except public administration)	\$870	\$45,240	\$1,131.00	\$135,720
NAICS 99 Unclassified	\$974	\$50,648	\$1,266.20	\$151,944

Figure 7-4: Wages and affordable housing payments
(Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, third quarter 2024, all establishment sizes, average hourly wages for selected industries)

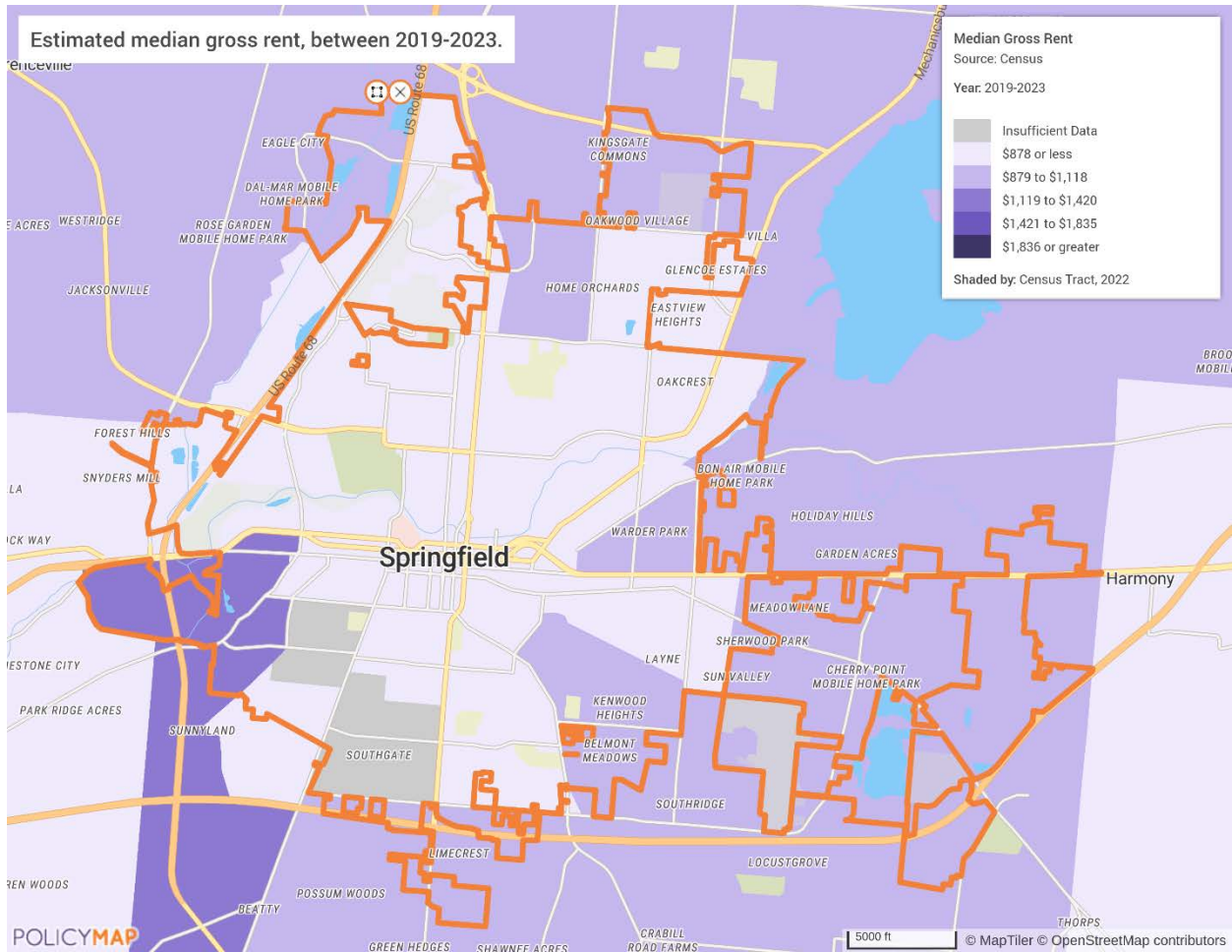


Figure 7-5: Median gross rent (2023 5-Year ACS)

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

Because rents and home prices are rising rapidly, an increasing number of low- and moderate-income individuals and families are becoming increasingly housing-cost burdened because housing costs are rising faster than household income. **Figures 7-6** and **7-7** illustrate the trends in housing cost-burdens for renters and homeowners.

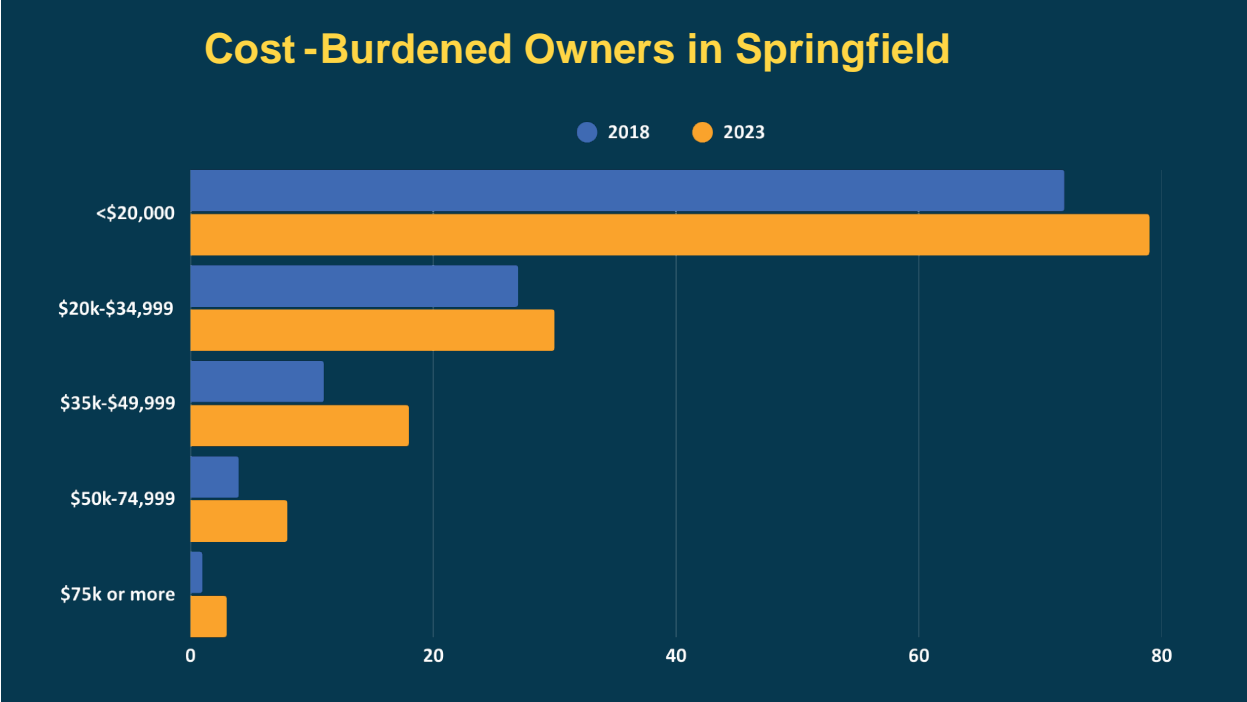


Figure 7-6: Trends in homeowner cost-burden (2023 5-Year ACS)

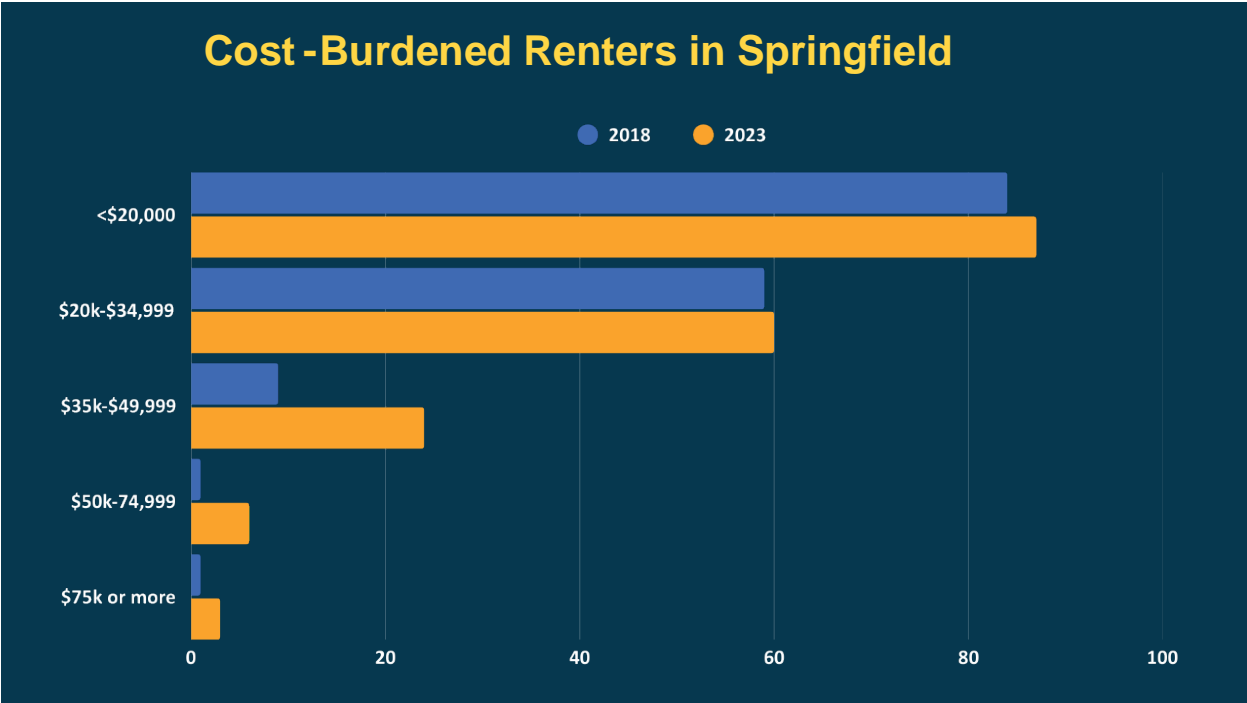


Figure 7-7: Trends in renter cost-burden (2023 5-Year ACS)

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

Definitions

***Fair Market Rents** – According to HUD, Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (USHA) (42 U.S.C. 1437f) authorizes housing assistance to aid lower-income families in renting safe and decent housing. Housing assistance payments are limited by FMRs established by HUD for different geographic areas.*

The FMR is the basis for determining the “payment standard amount” used to calculate the maximum monthly subsidy for an assisted family (see 24 CFR 982.503). In general, the FMR for an area is the amount that would be needed to pay the gross rent (shelter rent plus utilities) of privately owned, decent, and safe rental housing of a modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities.

FMRs are used to determine payment standard amounts for the 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, calculation of maximum award amounts for Continuum of Care recipients and the maximum amount of rent a recipient may pay for property leased with Continuum of Care funds, and calculation of flat rents in Public Housing units.

Springfield, OH FMRs By Unit Bedrooms						
Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom		
\$728	\$809	\$1,061	\$1,292	\$1,477		
SMHA Utility Allowance Schedule - Multifamily						
Utility	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom	Five-Bedroom
Total w/Gas	\$188	\$205	\$237	\$271	\$304	\$336
Total w/Bottle Gas	\$207	\$233	\$281	\$334	\$388	\$445
Total w/Electric	\$178	\$199	\$248	\$296	\$343	\$391
Total w/Electric Heat Pump	\$175	\$196	\$239	\$281	\$321	\$362
Total w/Fuel Oil	\$243	\$276	\$334	\$400	\$456	\$516
Average total utility allowance	\$198	\$222	\$268	\$316	\$362	\$410
SMHA Utility Allowance Schedule - Single Family						
Utility	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom	Five-Bedroom
Total w/Gas	\$203	\$222	\$264	\$308	\$351	\$394
Total w/Bottle Gas	\$243	\$280	\$346	\$410	\$484	\$552
Total w/Electric	\$225	\$256	\$314	\$374	\$431	\$489
Total w/Electric Heat Pump	\$199	\$224	\$278	\$331	\$384	\$436
Total w/Fuel Oil	\$292	\$337	\$411	\$491	\$570	\$648
Average total utility allowance	\$232	\$264	\$323	\$383	\$444	\$504

Figure 7-8: HUD Fair Market Rents and Springfield Metro Housing Authority Utility Allowance Schedule (HUD and SMHA, 2025)

Note about utility allowances – For rental units where the tenant is responsible for utility payments, a market rate unit qualifies to be leased as part of a program using federal payment standards only if the published market rent and the monthly utility allowance (“gross rent”) do not exceed the applicable payment standard.

*The Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority publishes utility standards by unit size that are applicable to programs administered by SMHA, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Utility allowances referenced in **Figure 7-8** originate from SMHA’s published utility allowances for 2025.*

Efficiency Units – Taking into consideration the average utility allowance for multifamily and single family rental units, Fair Market Rents **do not** compare favorably to market rents in Springfield. **The average market rent is \$658.** The FMR (\$728) minus the average multifamily utility allowance (\$198) is \$530. The FMR (\$728) minus the average single family utility allowance (\$232) is \$496. Therefore, a household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit.

1 Bedroom Units – Taking into consideration the average utility allowance for multifamily and single family rental units, Fair Market Rents **do not** compare favorably to market rents in Springfield. **The average market rent is \$795.** The FMR (\$809) minus the average multifamily utility allowance (\$222) is \$587. The FMR (\$809) minus the average single family utility allowance (\$264) is \$545. Therefore, a household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit.

2 Bedroom Units – Taking into consideration the average utility allowance for multifamily and single family rental units, Fair Market Rents **do not** compare favorably to market rents in Springfield. **The average market rent is \$941.** The FMR (\$1,061) minus the average multifamily utility allowance (\$268) is \$793. The FMR (\$1,061) minus the average single family utility allowance (\$323) is \$738. Therefore, a

household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit.

3 Bedroom Units – Taking into consideration the average utility allowance for multifamily and single family rental units, Fair Market Rents **do not** compare favorably to market rents in Springfield. **The average market rent is \$1,383.** The FMR (\$1,477) minus the average multifamily utility allowance (\$316) is \$1,161. The FMR (\$1,477) minus the average single family utility allowance (\$383) is \$1,094. Therefore, a household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit.

Figures 7-9 and 7-10 were included to show the following regarding vouchers:

- **Figure 7-9** – This map illustrates voucher usage across Springfield. All of the areas that are grayed-out do not have any rental units that accept vouchers.
- **Figure 7-10** – This map shows the range of incomes earned by households that qualify for subsidized housing.

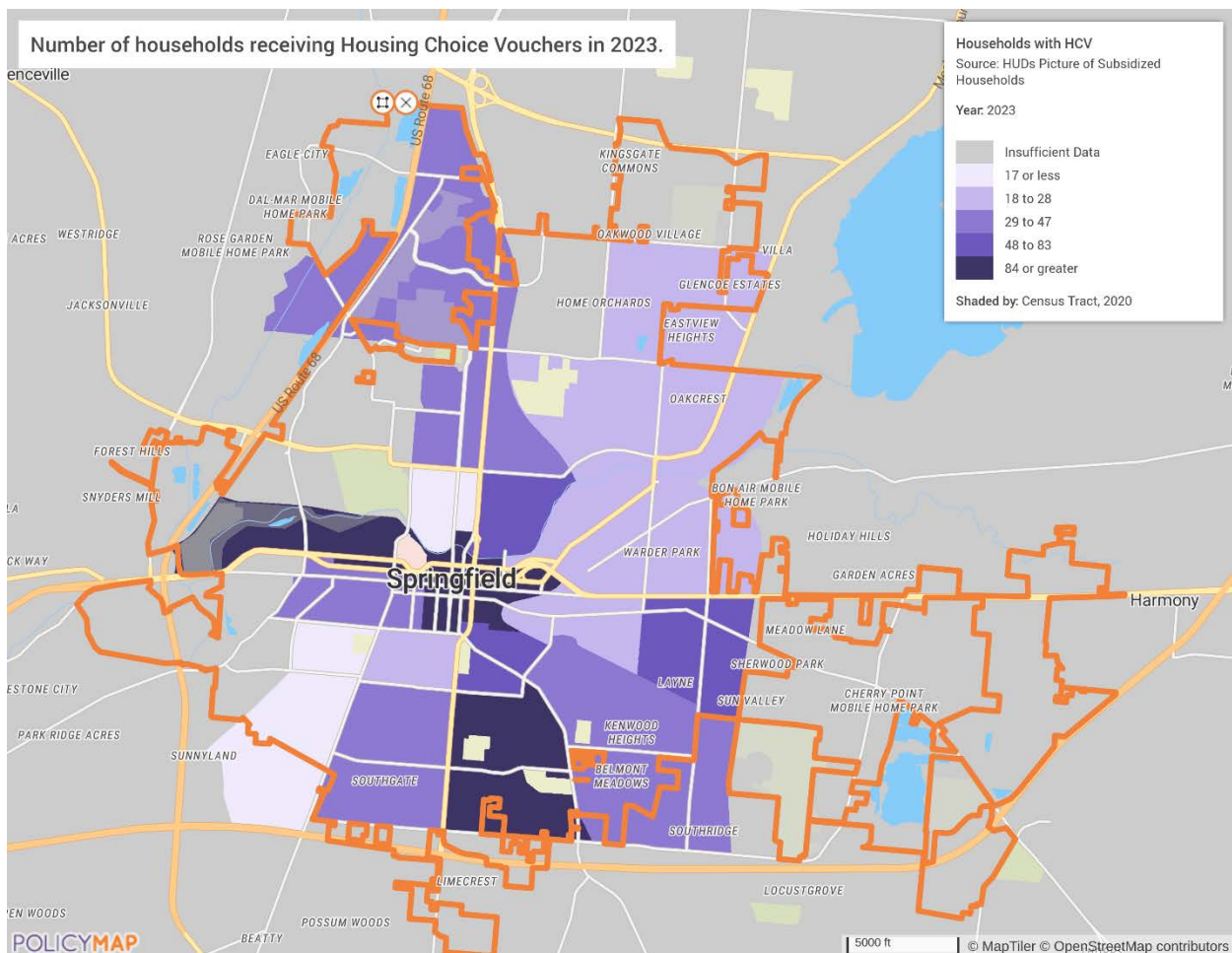


Figure 7-9: Number of people receiving Housing Choice Vouchers (HUD, 2023)

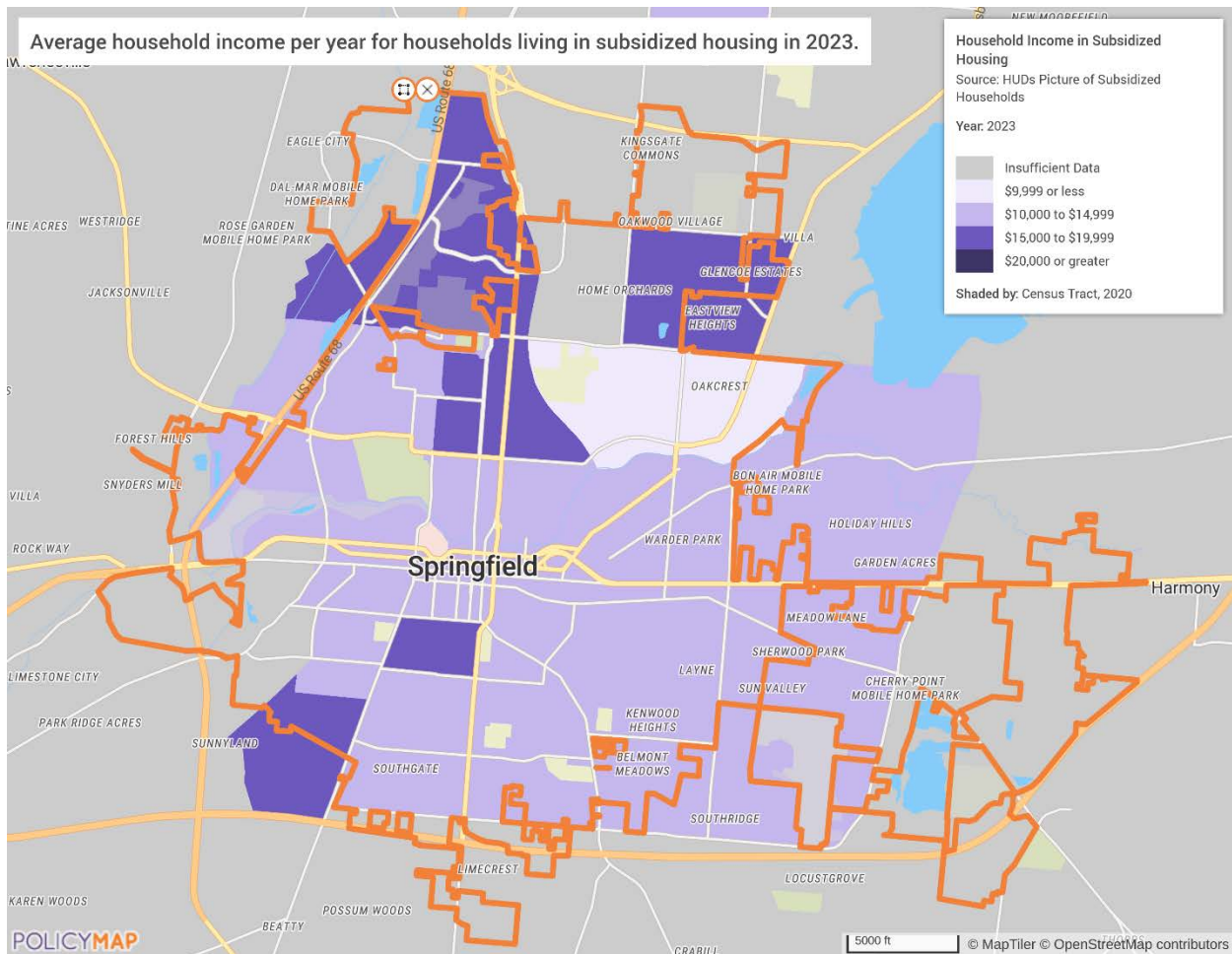


Figure 7-10: Average household income for households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers (HUD, 2023)

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 7-1:** Springfield asking rents (CoStar, March 2025)
- **Figure 7-2:** Months for for-sale home supply (Redfin, through April 2024)
- **Figure 7-3:** Median sales price (Redfin, through April 2024)
- **Figure 7-4:** Wages and affordable housing payments (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, third quarter 2024, all establishment sizes, average hourly wages for selected industries)
- **Figure 7-5:** Median gross rent (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 7-6:** Trends in homeowner cost-burden (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 7-7:** Trends in renter cost-burden (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 7-8:** HUD Fair Market Rents and Springfield Metro Housing Authority Utility Allowance Schedule (HUD and SMHA, 2025)
- **Figure 7-9:** Number of people receiving Housing Choice Vouchers (HUD, 2023)
- **Figure 7-10:** Average household income for households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers (HUD, 2023)

Data Source for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

MA-20 Condition of Housing

Definitions

Substandard Condition – A unit of housing is considered to be in standard condition if it is generally in good repair, with no substandard habitability elements (i.e., lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) or exterior elements. Such units may be eligible for housing rehabilitation funding if interior conditions are such that the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards are not met, or a threat to the integrity or livability of the unit exists and should be addressed. Examples of ways in which the interiors of such homes might be rehabilitated include the replacement of heating systems, electrical system repairs or upgrades, plumbing system repairs or upgrades, energy efficiency improvements, and accessibility improvements.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation – This category describes dwelling units that do not meet one or more of the HUD Section 8 quality standard conditions, likely due to deferred maintenance or work without permits, but that is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. Such units may be lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities and/or may have exterior elements in need of repair (e.g., a roof in need of replacement, siding in need of repair or replacement, missing or failing foundation). In order to be suitable for rehabilitation, the unit value generally exceeds the cost of repairs or upgrades that would be required in order to bring it to standard condition. This category of property does not include units that need correction or minor livability problems or maintenance work.

Substandard Condition and Not Suitable for Rehabilitation – This category describes dwelling units that are in such poor condition as to be neither structurally nor financially feasible for rehabilitation. Such units will typically have an improvement value that is less than the cost of addressing the habitability and exterior elements that cause its classification as "substandard," or will be considered unfit to occupy for reasons of safety by the City's building official.

Aging homes

Nearly 84% of Springfield's housing units were built before 1980. **Figure 8-1** displays the areas in Springfield where a significant percentage of housing units were built before 1980. Specifically, there several census tracts in Springfield where 90% or more of housing units were built before 1980. More owner-occupied units were built prior to 1980 as compared to renter-occupied units. Specifically, 88.1% of Springfield's owner-occupied housing units were built prior to 1980, whereas 77.6% of renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980.

While an aging housing stock is not necessarily an indicator of substandard quality per se, increasing investment in maintenance is usually needed to maintain the quality of older housing stock. Cost-burdened owner households may struggle to maintain their aging dwelling units. And while renter households rely on their landlords to invest in upkeep, cost-burdened renters may not have an option to move if their landlord does not maintain their rental unit. Renters may also be less likely to report substandard housing conditions, since landlords may increase rents if they are forced to bring their rental units into a state of good repair.

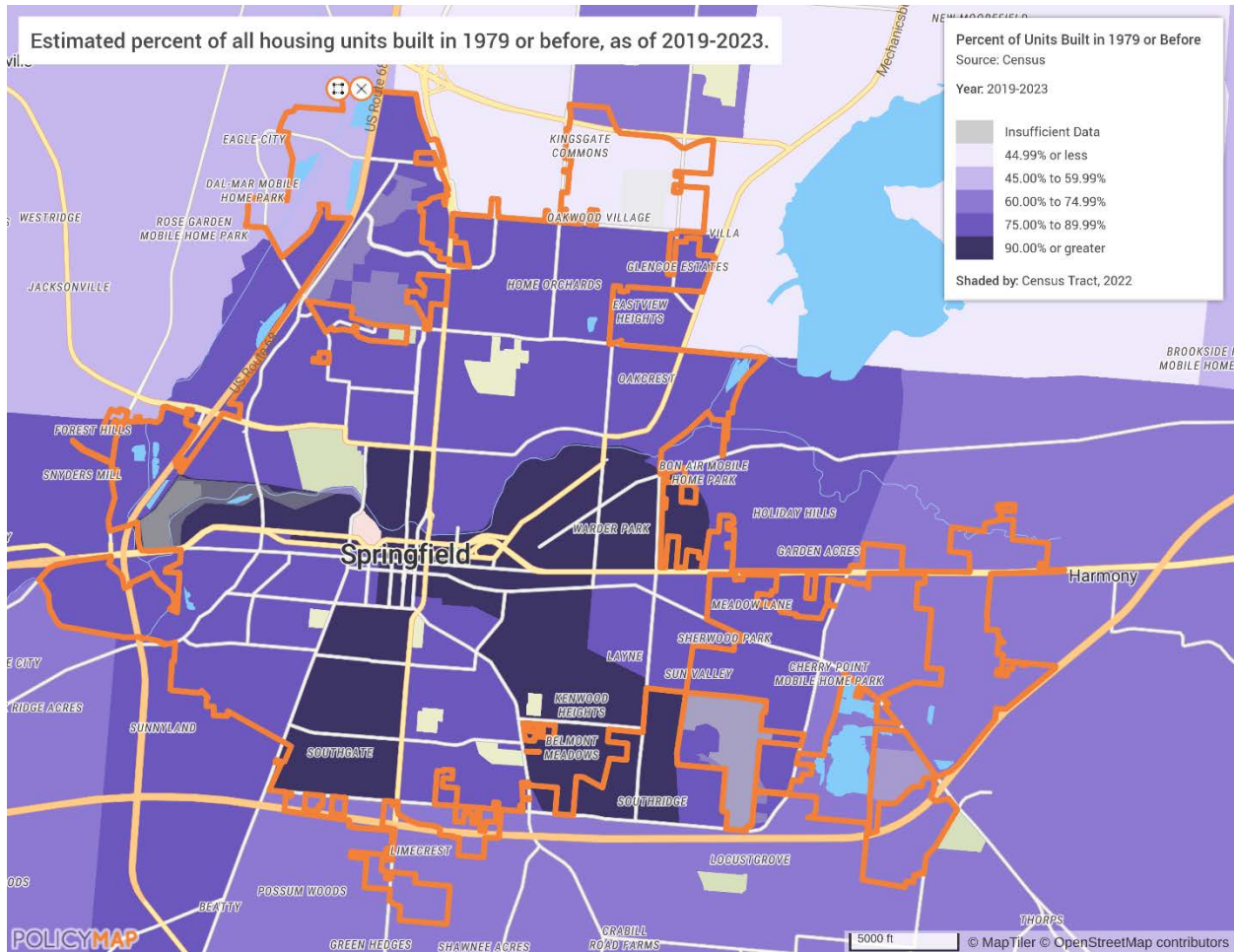


Figure 8-1: Housing units built before 1979 or before (2023 5-Year ACS)

Vacant Homes

The U.S. Census defines a housing unit as “vacant” if “no one is living in it at the time of the interview, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent...New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed, and final usable floors are in place.” In comparison, the “vacancy rate” for homeowners and renters is calculated based upon a smaller universe – namely, the units that are actively marketed for sale or for rent but are not occupied.

Vacant housing units account for 13.1% of Springfield’s total housing units. The homeowner vacancy rate is extremely low, at less than 1%. The overall rental vacancy rate is 2.5%. Since both the homeowner and rental vacancy rates are extremely low, yet the percentage of vacant units is much higher, this indicates that most of Springfield’s vacant units are not being actively marketed for sale or rent. Instead, these units are likely abandoned and in substandard condition. **Figure 8-2** depicts this type of residential vacancy (deemed “other” by the U.S. Census) by census tract.

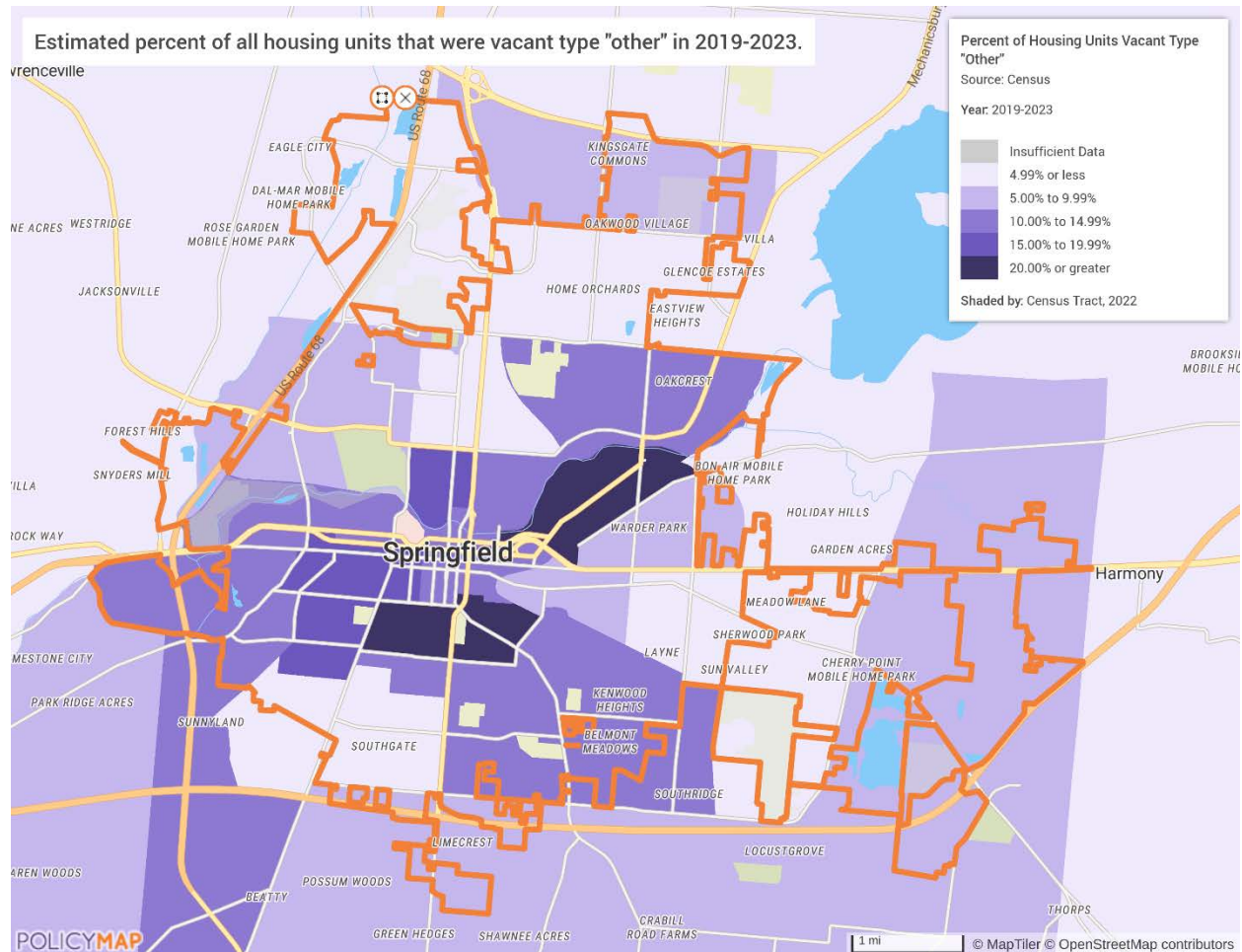


Figure 8-2: Housing units that were vacant type “other” (2023 5-Year ACS)

Housing Problems

HUD’s Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) defines four types of Housing Problems: (1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, (2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities, (3) household is overcrowded; and (4) household is cost-burdened.

According to CHAS data for Springfield, 990 owners and 2,590 renters are experiencing one of the severe housing problems. Although Springfield has an aging housing stock, very few residents are living in units that lack complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Similarly, very few residents are living in severely overcrowded units. Therefore, severe housing cost burden is the primary housing problem faced by residents. **Figures 8-3 through 8-6** show the variation of where owner and renters report experiencing housing problems.

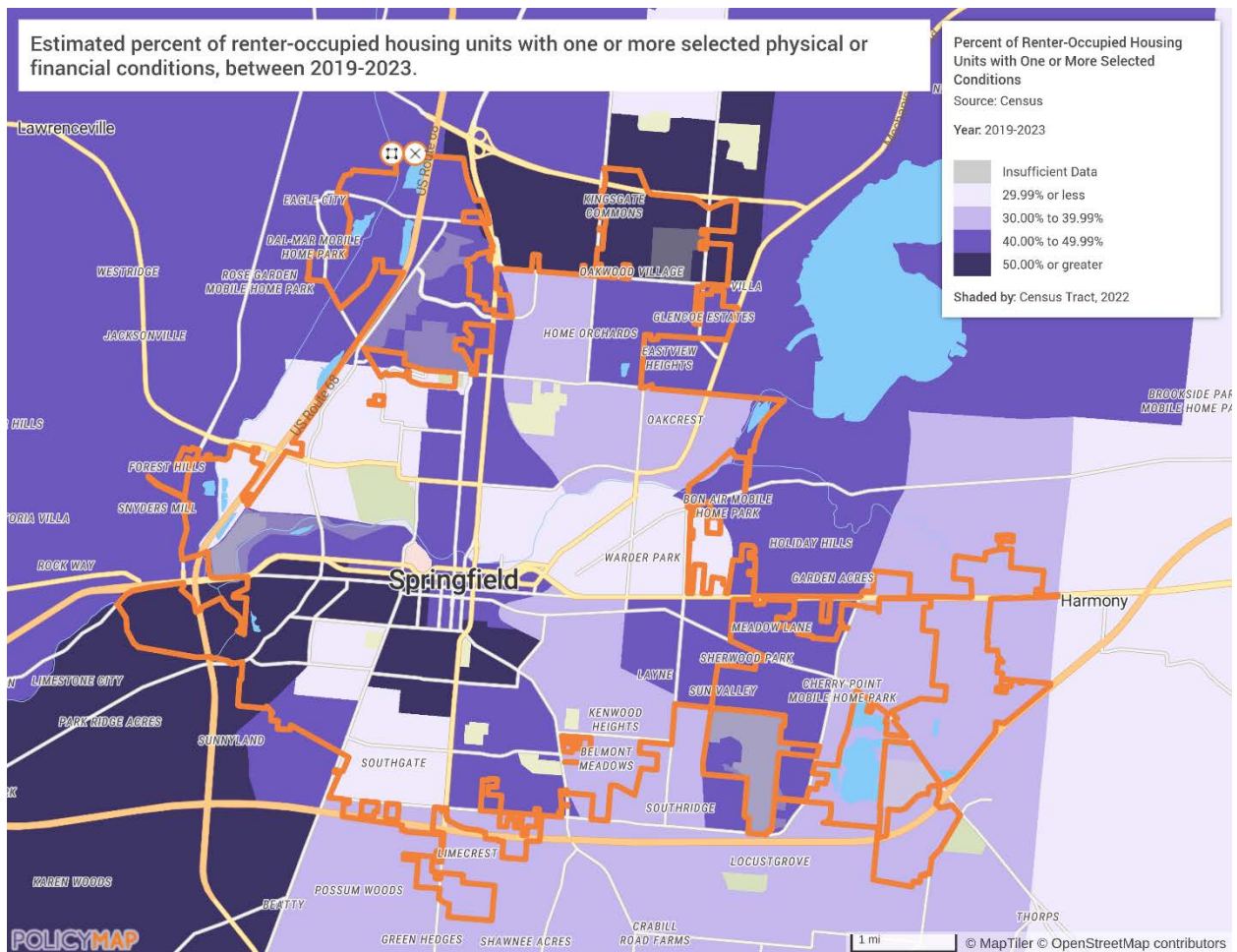


Figure 8-3: Percent of all renter-occupied housing units with one or more selected physical or financial condition (2023 5-Year ACS)

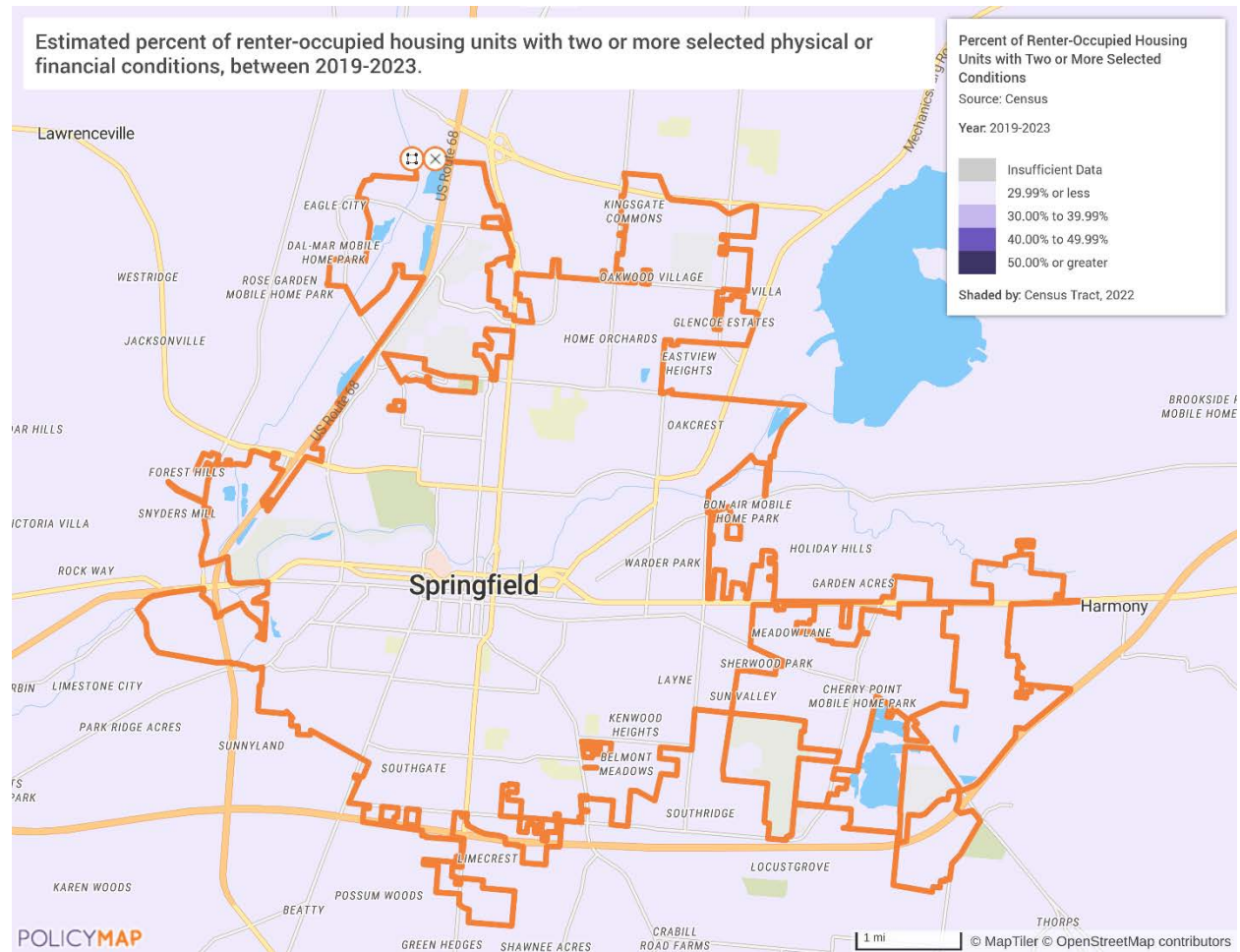


Figure 8-4: Percent of all renter-occupied housing units with two or more selected physical or financial condition (2023 5-Year ACS)

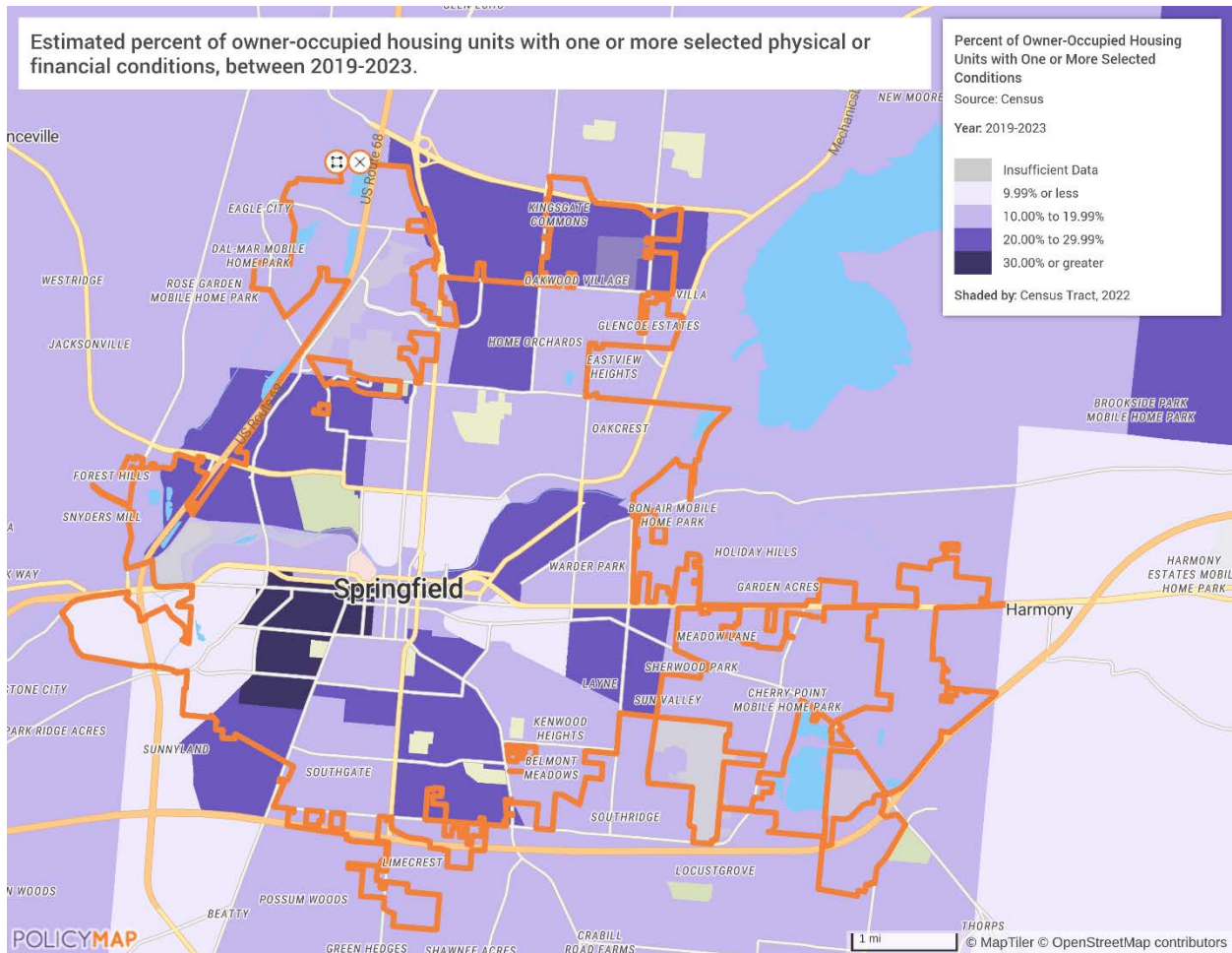


Figure 8-5: Percent of all owner-occupied housing units with one or more selected physical or financial condition (2023 5-Year ACS)

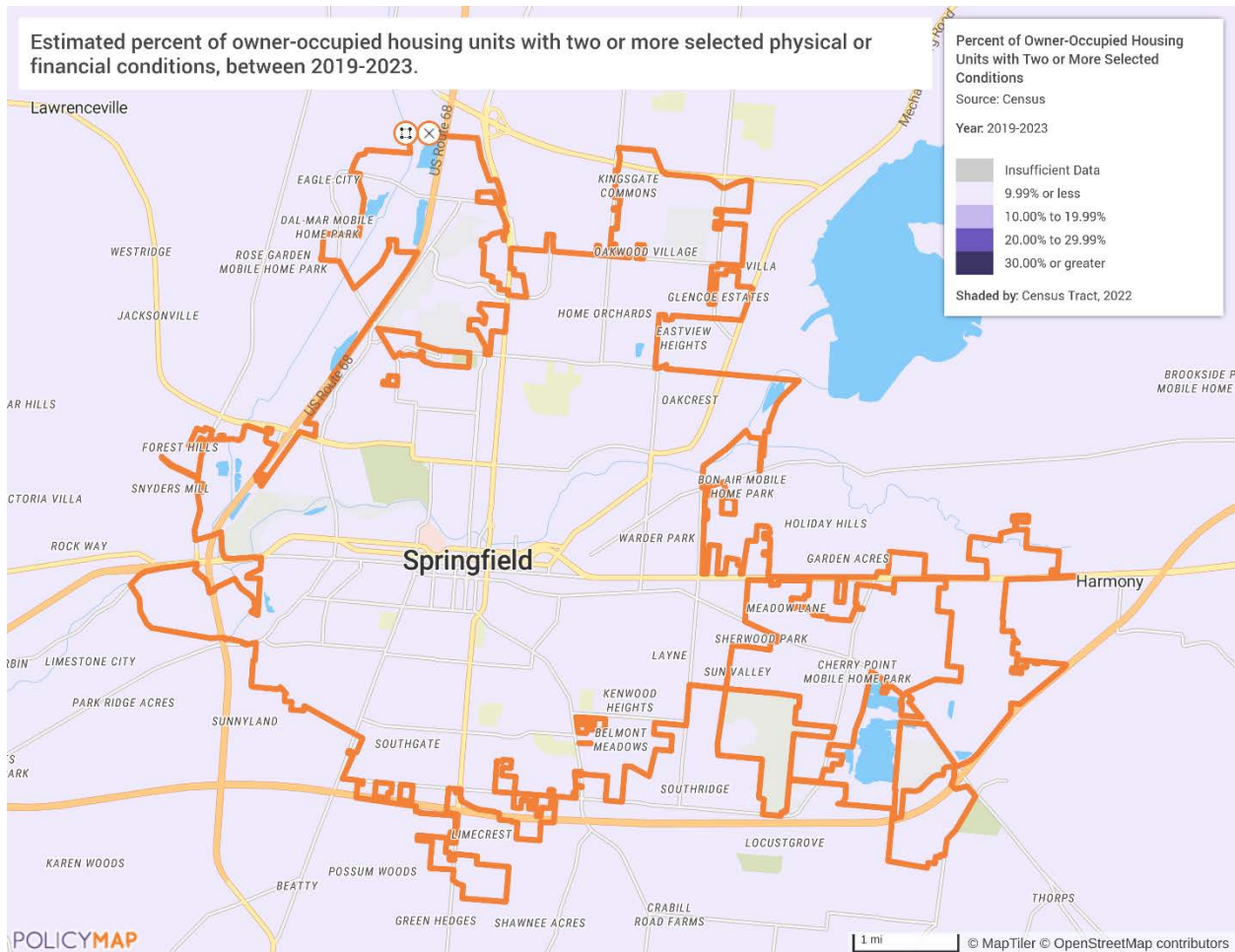


Figure 8-6: Percent of all owner-occupied housing units with two or more selected physical or financial conditions (2023 5-Year ACS)

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Nearly 84% of Springfield’s housing stock was built prior to 1980 and 37% of the housing stock was built in 1939 or earlier. Housing built prior to 1978 poses an increased risk of exposure to lead paint. Nearly 78% of renter-occupied housing units in Springfield were built prior to 1980 and over 88% of owner-occupied housing units in Springfield were built prior to 1980.

PolicyMap.com publishes a Lead Risk Index that takes into account risk factors for lead exposure including age of housing stock and area poverty rate. Per PolicyMap.com, “the lead risk index is used to rank census tracts based on relative risk of exposure to lead. These categories correspond to quartiles based on the raw lead exposure score. Tracts marked ‘High’ are in the top 25% of tracts according to their risk of lead exposure.” **Figure 8-7** shows that the majority of census tracts in Springfield are categorized as having housing units which are at “high” risk of lead exposure.

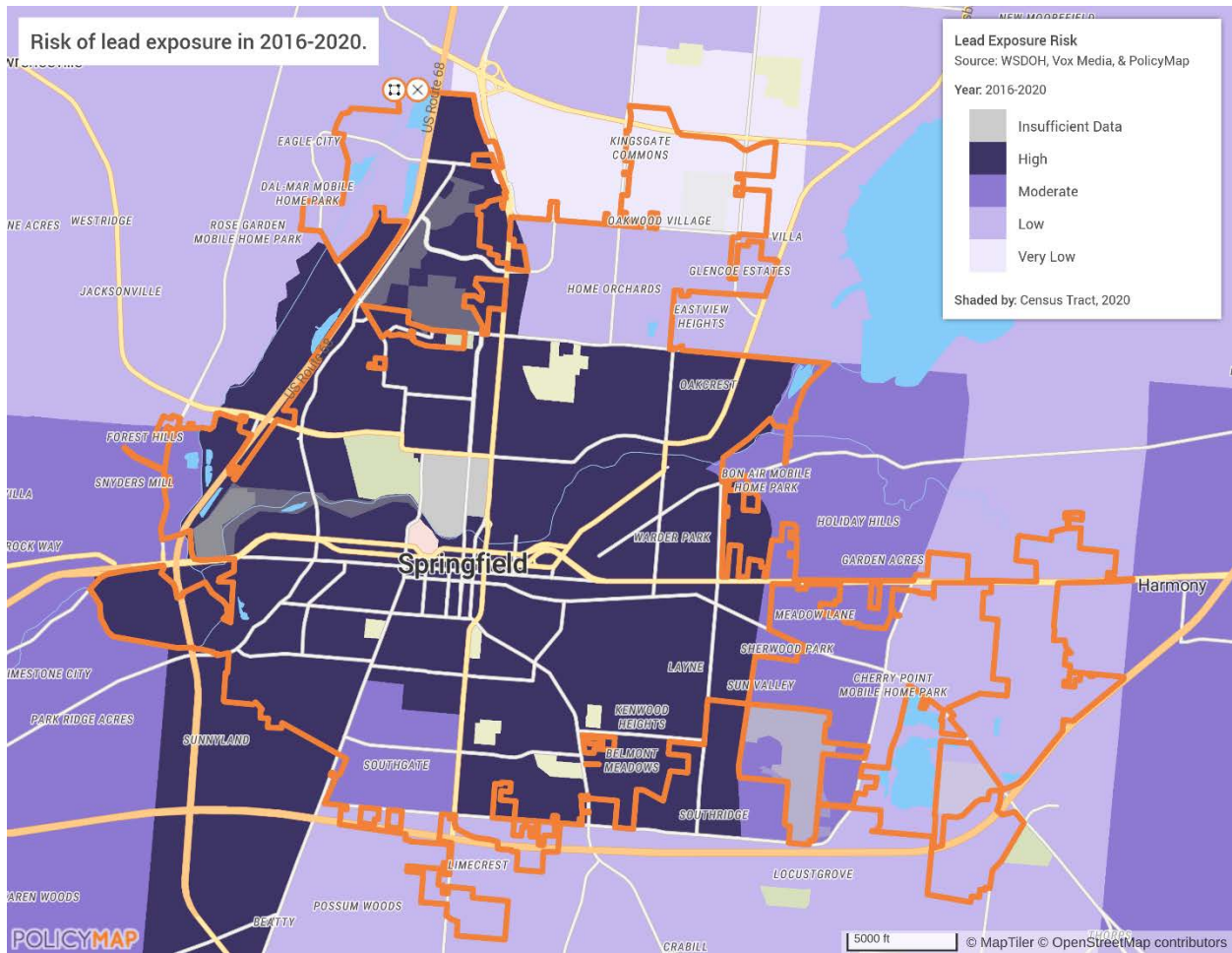


Figure 8-7: Risk of lead exposure (Washington State Department of Health, Vox Media and PolicyMap, 2016-2020 ACS)

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Needs - *Figure 8-8* depicts two sets of data – (1) the census tracts where more than 50% of homes were built before 1940 (depicted in blue) and (2) the census tracts where more than 25% of homeowners are severely cost-burdened (depicted with cross hatches). There is one census tract in Springfield that meets both of these criteria – Census Tract 3. This census tract may be a good target for home repair programs, since there is an overlap between older homes and severely cost-burdened homeowners who are unlikely to be able to pay for maintenance of their homes.

Additionally, the current performance of the City's homeowner rehabilitation program provides useful information regarding the rehabilitation needs of low- and moderate-income residents. In 2024, the City's subrecipient, Neighborhood Housing Partnership completed 21 repairs. All households that received repairs were low- and moderate-income households.

According to Neighborhood Housing Partnership, the most common barriers that keep people from accessing the home repair program are as follows: (They are in order of greatest to least frequent barrier.)

- People give up or can't wait for the program process.
- They don't have active homeowners' insurance.
- Property taxes are delinquent.
- Tangled title (or living in home that's in a family member's name who does not occupy the home).
- Living in a mobile home.
- Extensive repairs are needed to make the structure habitable.
- Occupied by those with a land contract.

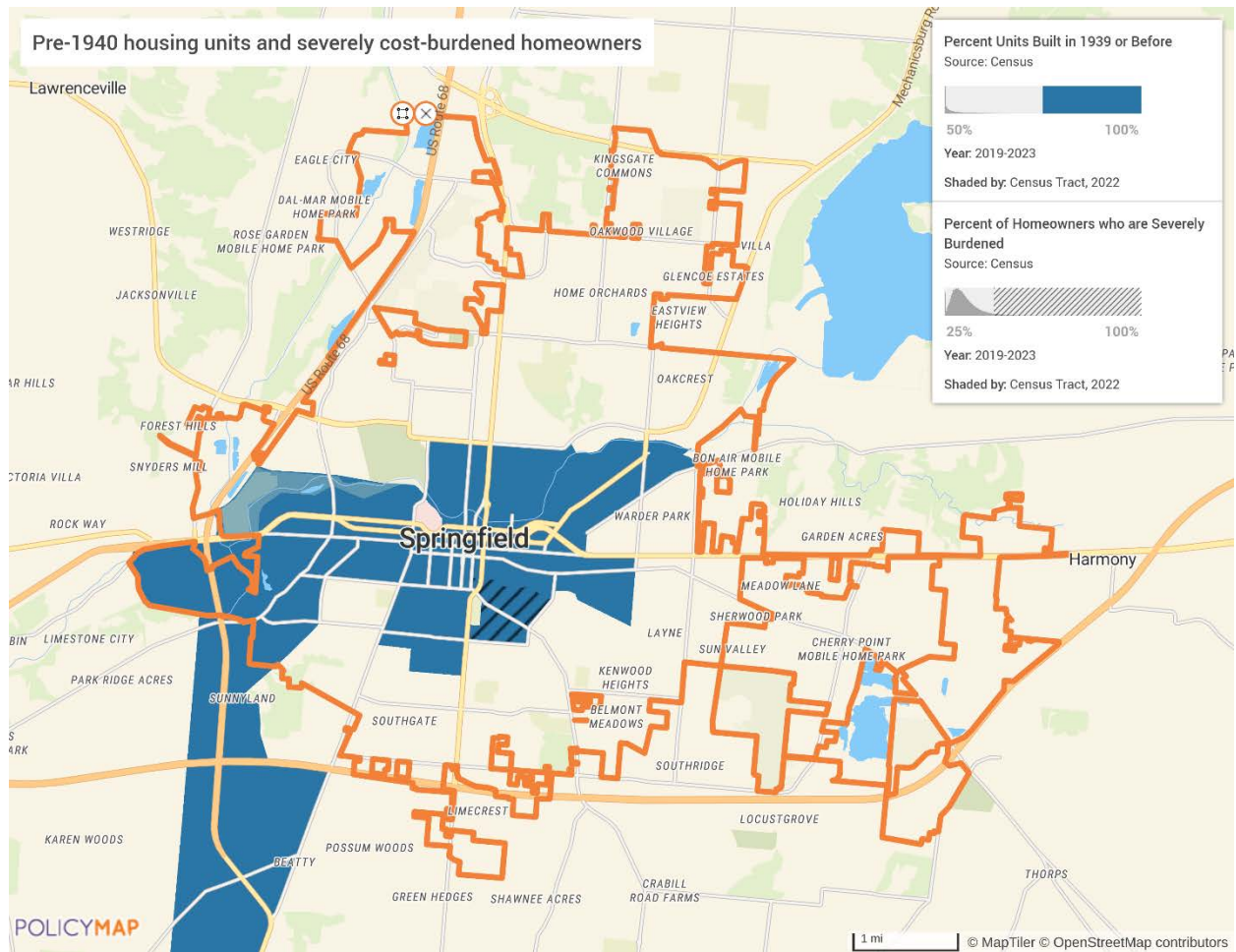


Figure 8-8: Pre-1940 housing units and severely cost burdened homeowners (2023 5-Year ACS)

Rental Housing Rehabilitation Needs –

Stakeholder Insight –

One local housing provider submitted the following comment, “To preserve homes and neighborhoods, **strong code enforcement is critically needed**. Local governments must ensure that property owners—especially absentee landlords—comply with minimum health and safety standards. Proactive inspections, prompt enforcement actions, and financial assistance programs (such as home repair grants or low-interest loans) are essential to stabilize and improve the existing housing inventory. Addressing these repair needs is not only a matter of housing preservation, but also of public health, neighborhood stability, and economic development.”

Additionally, Springfield residents who participated in the Community Needs Survey noted that some local landlords appeared to be taking advantage of the increased housing demand generated by the Haitian legal/documentated immigrant population. Residents noted that some landlords were charging legal/documentated immigrants above-market rents for rental properties that were poorly-maintained. Survey respondents noted that this housing market dynamic was pushing rents higher for all residents, including low-income individuals and families with children.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low- or moderate-income families that contain lead-based paint hazards.

As discussed above, the majority of census tracts in Springfield are categorized as “high risk” of lead exposure according to PolicyMap’s Lead Risk Index, which takes into account risk factors for lead exposure including age of housing stock and area poverty rate.

According to the most recent CHAS data for Springfield (based on 2017-2021 ACS data), there are 485 owner-occupied households and 1,570 renter households that are at high-risk of lead exposure due to the following characteristics: (1) household income is less than 80% AMI, (2) household is living in a home that was built before 1980, and (3) at least one young child under the age of 6 is living in the household.

Units built before 1980 with children present pose the greatest risks of *harmful* lead-based paint exposure. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “[l]ead-based paints were banned for residential use in 1978. Homes built in the U.S. before 1978 are likely to have some lead-based paint. When the paint peels and cracks, it makes lead paint chips and dust. Any surface covered with lead-based paint where the paint may wear by rubbing or friction is likely to cause lead dust including windows, doors, floors, porches, stairways, and cabinets. Children can be exposed to lead if they chew on surfaces coated with lead-based paint, such as window sills, and door edges. They can also be exposed if they eat flaking paint chips or eat or breathe in lead dust.”

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 8-1:** Housing units built before 1979 or before (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 8-2:** Housing units that were vacant type “other” (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 8-3:** Percent of all renter-occupied housing units with one or more selected physical or financial condition (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 8-4:** Percent of all renter-occupied housing units with two or more selected physical or financial condition (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 8-5:** Percent of all owner-occupied housing units with one or more selected physical or financial condition (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 8-6:** Percent of all owner-occupied housing units with two or more selected physical or financial conditions (2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Source for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

MA-25 Public Housing

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			789	1,267				11	0	200
# of accessible units			5							

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

HUD Table – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

SMHA has a mix of 5 hi-rise buildings, several town homes and single-family homes.

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:

SMHA owns and manages 789 public housing units. The physical condition of the public housing units are decent, safe and sanitary, but they require modernization to meet current standards.

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Cole Manor	74
Grayhill Homes	55
Sherman-Murray Homes / RC Henry Homes	85
Hugh Taylor Homes	91
Lincoln Park	59

HUD Table - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The public housing units within the jurisdiction face a range of restoration and revitalization needs due to aging infrastructure, deferred maintenance, and evolving health, safety, and accessibility standards. Many of the units were constructed decades ago and now require significant modernization to ensure they remain safe, habitable, and energy-efficient for low-income families and individuals.

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

To address these needs, Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA) has committed over \$2 million over the next five years to modernize units across its public housing portfolio. This investment represents a critical step in preserving affordable housing, reducing long-term maintenance costs, and improving the overall living environment for residents. However, given the scope of needs, continued funding and partnerships will be essential to fully meet modernization goals and ensure long-term sustainability of the housing stock.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

Introduction

The City of Springfield is a member of the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC). The 80 counties within the Ohio BoSCoC are divided into 17 Homeless Planning Regions and the City of Springfield is in Region 15. Per the BoSCoC's website, "Homeless program representatives in these Homeless Planning Regions plan and coordinate local homeless systems and programs."

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Housing Inventory Count					
	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)	16	0	19	14	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	4	14	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0
*These totals are estimated based on the type of provider. HUD's Housing Inventory Count does not specifically indicate whether voucher/seasonal/overflow beds are family or adult-only beds.					

Figure 9-1: Housing inventory count (Springfield 2025)

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:

During the Consolidated Planning Process, the City of Springfield Consolidated developed the following Network Analysis:

Springfield is fortunate to have a strong, diverse network of organizations that genuinely care about the well-being of the community. Agencies like the Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority and Neighborhood Housing Partnership play a central role in tackling housing challenges. They help prevent homelessness and work hard to create stable, affordable housing options. These housing partners often

collaborate with financial organizations like Park National Bank and the CCO Landbank to leverage funding and properties. Together, they aim to make sure everyone in Springfield has a safe, stable home, especially those who face housing insecurity such as veterans, people with disabilities, and seniors who want to age in place.

When it comes to healthcare, institutions like the Clark County Combined Health District and Kempf Mental Health Recovery Board offer vital health and behavioral health services. These organizations support everyone in the community, including people who are dealing with addiction, mental health issues, or preventive care needs. Local organizations like McKinley Hall help bridge the gap between health services and housing by creating pathways to long-term recovery. Community partners like The Conscious Connection and Sheltered, Inc. help meet basic needs so that people can focus on improving their overall well-being. Together, these agencies form a strong safety net that keeps people engaged in care and focused on long-term stability instead of short-term crises.

Additionally, Children's services are also a critical part of this network. Agencies like Springfield City Schools, Opportunities for Individual Change (OIC), and Springfield Promise work closely with one another and with community organizations to support youth inside and outside the classroom. Schools do more than provide education. They also address food insecurity, behavioral health, and other important student needs. Groups like OIC offer programs that empower youth to build leadership skills and explore career paths that help them grow into independent, successful adults. Strengthening these partnerships will help tackle systemic barriers like generational poverty and unequal access to quality education. The goal is to create better futures for Springfield's youth.

Moreover, elderly services are equally important in this collaborative landscape. United Senior Services plays a key role in helping Springfield's aging population live with independence and dignity. They provide support like transportation, social programs, health screenings, and home-based care that help seniors stay connected to their communities. Other partners, including the Clark County Health District and Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority, work together to make sure seniors have safe, affordable housing and access to healthcare that meets their unique needs. When these organizations join forces, they help seniors live with purpose while reducing isolation and improving overall well-being.

Although these agencies provide a strong range of supports across housing, healthcare, youth programs, and senior services, they also face some common challenges. Funding changes at the state and federal level can put vital programs at risk. Agencies sometimes overlap in their services because of limited coordination, which can stretch already limited resources. Another issue is the lack of strong data-sharing tools that would allow one agency to seamlessly refer clients to another without forcing people to repeat their stories. Addressing these challenges is key to creating a more unified and efficient network of care for everyone in Springfield.

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.

Project Woman of Clark County – Project Woman operates an emergency shelter for those fleeing domestic and intimate partner violence, sexual assault, rape, or human trafficking. Project Woman also provides a combination of transitional housing and services intended to help survivors live independently from abuse and violence through mentorship and program participation.

Sheltered Inc. – Sheltered Inc. operates Hartley House, a shelter for single men.

The following figure was included in this analysis:

- **Figure 9-1:** Housing inventory count (Springfield 2025)

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

In general, individuals with supportive housing needs may need housing navigation services that allow them to exercise their independent living options and to pursue integrated, affordable, and accessible housing opportunities.

When providing supportive services, best practices and/or evidence-based strategies should be utilized, and measurable outcomes should be used to gauge the performance of the supportive services.

Persons with HIV-AIDS – Individuals may need case managers who are trained to use the Health Resources and Services Administration, HIV/AIDS Bureau, Division of Service Systems' Client-level outcomes-based guidelines. Measurable outcomes are results or benefits for an individual client, including psychosocial measures such as improved levels of human functional status and/or mental health status, biological measures such as improved CD4 count or viral load or morbidity measures such as reduction in opportunistic conditions; system-level outcomes are results for all clients receiving services, such as reduced morbidity or mortality rates.

Frail elderly and persons with a disability exiting an intermediate care facility or a nursing home – Individuals may also need assistance to access ongoing long-term services and supports through the Medicaid program.

Homeless individuals suffering from severe mental illness – Due to the complexity of their needs, such individuals may need to be provided with a housing unit that has been specifically reserved for persons experiencing homelessness and severe mental illness.

Individuals with an intellectual disability – Individuals may need community-based housing that includes supportive services such 24-hour staff who are available to assist individuals with identified needs, access to medical care, the opportunity to attend Day Habilitation or similar programs, and access to community activities.

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

The local Housing Collaborative, acting as the Continuum of Care entity, has frequent contact with these agencies and assists in the discharge planning of persons who may not have a permanent residence to return to. Staff from area agencies including mental health, developmental disabilities and drug and alcohol addiction services work to place these persons in housing and identify and supportive services need.

A private provider, Full Circle Recovery Services, operates in Springfield and offers case management services for persons who have mental health needs, substance use disorder needs, or a combination of needs. The case management services include supporting patients with social, educational, financial, workforce and medical services.

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)

Many activities undertaken by the City benefit the non-homeless special needs population in an indirect way. Certainly, code enforcement and demolition activities benefit the entire community by making the community a safer place to live. In addition, many non-homeless special need households will be served by the various housing rehab and housing development activities that will be undertaken with both CDBG and HOME funds. Public Services, too, will be utilized by special needs populations. Last, fair housing activities will also directly impact the non-homeless special needs population.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Vacant Properties and Dilapidated Structures: Approximately 13% of the city’s housing stock is vacant. Stakeholders noted that many existing housing units are either unsafe, inaccessible, or burdened by outdated infrastructure, making long-term stability difficult.

Stakeholders have repeatedly mentioned that households with a housing voucher often fail to secure safe and affordable rental housing because many housing units in the City’s privately-held rental stock are not well-maintained and, therefore, do not meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards.

Zoning Reforms: In August 2023, City staff teamed up with a consultant to begin updating the City’s zoning code, which had not been significantly updated since 2001. The code was difficult to understand and created unnecessary barriers to the development of housing, particularly infill housing. Additionally, the code did not allow for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) or tiny homes.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

As discussed in **NA-10**, approximately 57% of Springfield’s population 16 years of age and over is in the labor force, which is a statistically significant drop from the 60% labor force participation reported five years ago. For people in the labor force, the unemployment rate has dropped from 10.1% to 9%.

In the past 5 years, Springfield’s civilian employed population has decreased from 27,984 to 26,192. **Figure 2-2** (displayed earlier in the Consolidated Plan) is included below to show the major industries in Springfield.

Trends in Emploment (by Industry)			
Employment by Industry	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	23,831	25,161	*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.7%	0.5%	
Construction	5.2%	3.9%	
Manufacturing	19.1%	19.5%	
Wholesale trade	2.1%	3.2%	*
Retail trade	11.3%	11.7%	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.6%	3.5%	*
Information	0.9%	0.6%	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.8%	5.7%	*
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8.0%	8.4%	
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	22.7%	24.2%	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	13.0%	11.6%	
Other services, except public administration	4.4%	3.9%	
Public administration	3.1%	3.3%	

Figure 2-2: Employment trends by industry (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS) *repeated table

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

The industries that employ the greatest share of Springfield residents include: Educational services, and health care and social assistance (22.7%); Manufacturing (19.1%); Retail trade (11.3%); and Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services (13%).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs - The most recent Dayton Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) identifies the following industry clusters that are “the backbone” of the regional economy:

1. Federal Government Services: which includes Civilian and Enlisted Military, US Postal Service, Other Federal Agencies
2. Business Services: Professionals and Business that support primary industry such as Architects, Engineers, Defense Contractors, Payroll and Personnel Services, Computer Systems and Data Technology Services
3. Insurance Services: All types of insurance and affiliated businesses
4. Aerospace Vehicles and Defense
5. Automotive Manufacturing

In order to promote the aforementioned industry clusters, the CEDS recognizes it is necessary to develop a workforce that has the education and skills necessary to support growth of businesses in the targeted industry clusters. The CEDS sets forth the following goal regarding workforce development: “The Dayton Region develops, attracts and retains diversified talent, encouraging workforce readiness and resilience.” The CEDS adopts five strategies designed to achieve this goal:

1. Encourage an integrated continuum of workforce preparation across the education and life-stage spectrum.
2. Align education and workforce development programs with industry need and opportunities.
3. Address structural barriers that inhibit workforce participation.
4. Promote the career opportunities available in our region

Since adults with lower education levels tend to experience higher levels of unemployment it is necessary to target workforce development efforts in the communities that have significant populations of people who are unemployed and who may need education, training and supportive services in order to successfully enter or re-enter the workforce. **Figures 10-1** and **10-2** depict the areas in the city where persons with less than a 9th grade education are concentrated as well as the areas where persons with at least a bachelor's degree are concentrated.

Infrastructure Needs – Well-maintained roads and access to public transit are two of Springfield's infrastructure needs because the majority of workers residing in Springfield commute outside of Springfield to access their jobs. The U.S. Census collects and publishes data on employers and employees via the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program. LEHD data may be visualized via the OntheMap application. **Figure 10-3** uses the OntheMap application to show the inflow and outflow of workers in Springfield. It shows only 6,407 residents reside and work within Springfield. Most workers either live outside of Springfield and *commute into the city* to work (19,041) or reside in Springfield and

commute to other cities for work (13,324). Figure 10-4 shows jobs are concentrated in a few specific areas of Springfield, most notably Downtown.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional 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.

The expected voluntary and forced removal of Haitian legal/documentated immigrants in the Summer of 2025 is likely to impact manufacturing, warehousing and service industries, since a sizable portion of the workforce for these local employers is comprised of Haitian legal/documentated immigrants. These local employers may struggle to maintain full operations if they are unable to quickly hire and train new employees.

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

Only 14.5% of Springfield's adult population has a 4-year college degree or higher, whereas a high school degree is the highest form of education obtained by 39.5% of the population. The unemployment rate is 9%.

Until recently, the region offered numerous manufacturing jobs that did not require advanced education as a prerequisite. However, according to the CEDs, the trend from 2001-2011 was that "our region lost jobs each year, and major regional industries such as manufacturing experienced a devastating 32% loss of jobs." Per the CEDs, in the past decade the Dayton Region "has experienced economic momentum...as evidenced by the 4.9% increase in jobs, the 3.4% reduction in unemployment, the 25.5% increase in per capita income and the 19.7% increase in median household income." The City of Springfield has not experienced the reduction in unemployment and increase in median household income that was experienced in the broader Dayton region.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

According to the Greater Springfield Partnership, "Job/Job Readiness is an employer-lead collaboration between Clark County Business Leaders, Education Leaders and community entities that are focused on connecting employers with the current and future workforce. The taskforce is committed to work on their two primary initiatives. Short-term initiative is to continue to push awareness towards the ConsiderClarkCounty.jobs website. The branding effort connects Clark County residents and near-by communities to job opportunities, inclusive of all industries, within the county. Long-term initiative remains focused on the collaboration of businesses and schools; making students aware of career opportunities inside Clark County and support them as they enter the workforce. The taskforce continues to seek creative solutions to eliminate barriers to employment. As a collective, the J/JR Taskforce serves as an ideation and design thinking laboratory, where business and education are equally represented at monthly meetings to continue to create and define best practices."

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes.

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City of Springfield’s Economic Development Department primarily supports economic development in the city via four initiatives: (1) development and expansion of business/industrial parks, (2) minimize any financial barriers to businesses considering major investments in human and financial capital, (3) facilitate small business opportunity to traditionally underserved populations who wish to become entrepreneurs, and (4) assist small businesses with locating real estate, connecting them to financing, and business coaching.

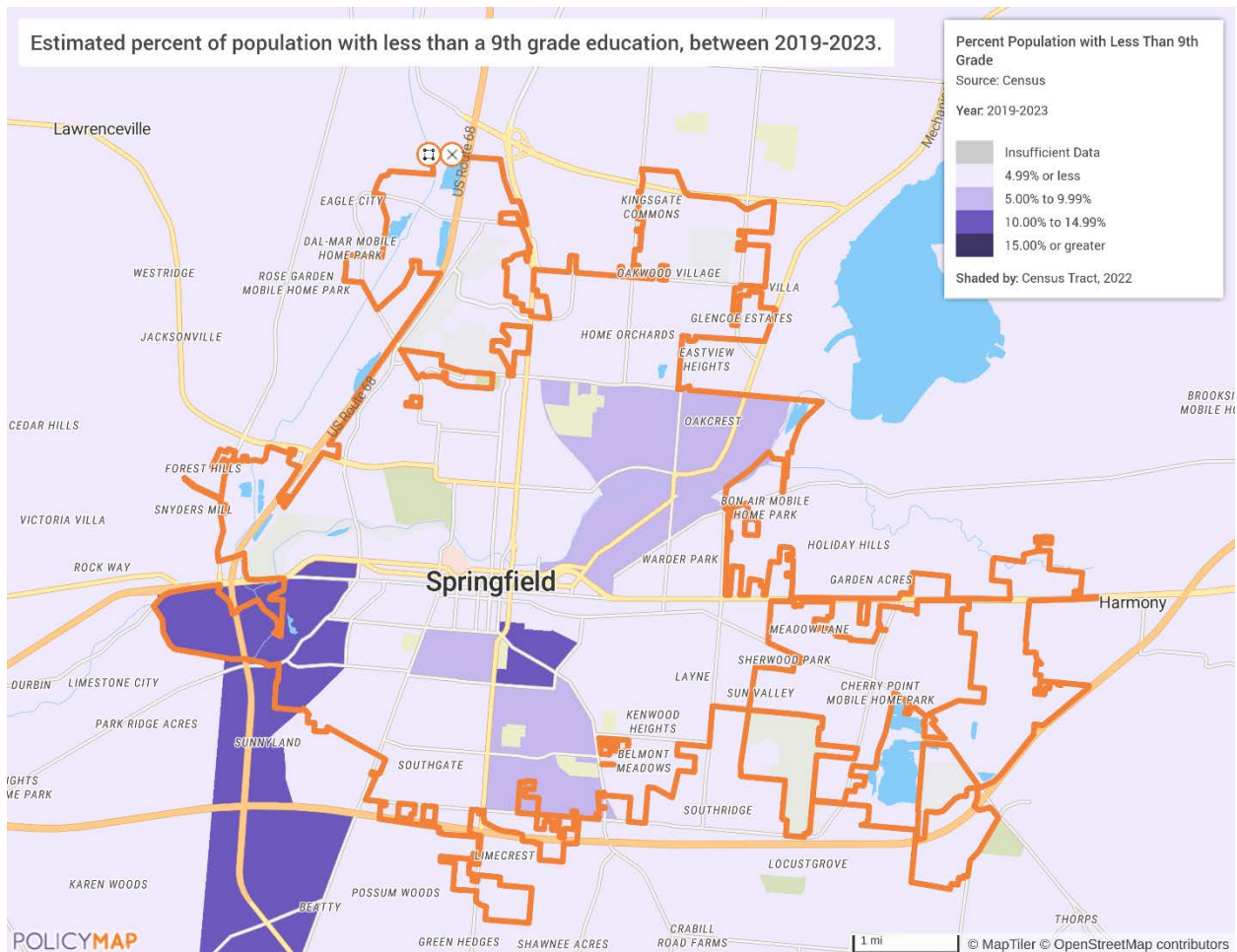


Figure 10-1: Population with less than a 9th grade education (2023 5-Year ACS)

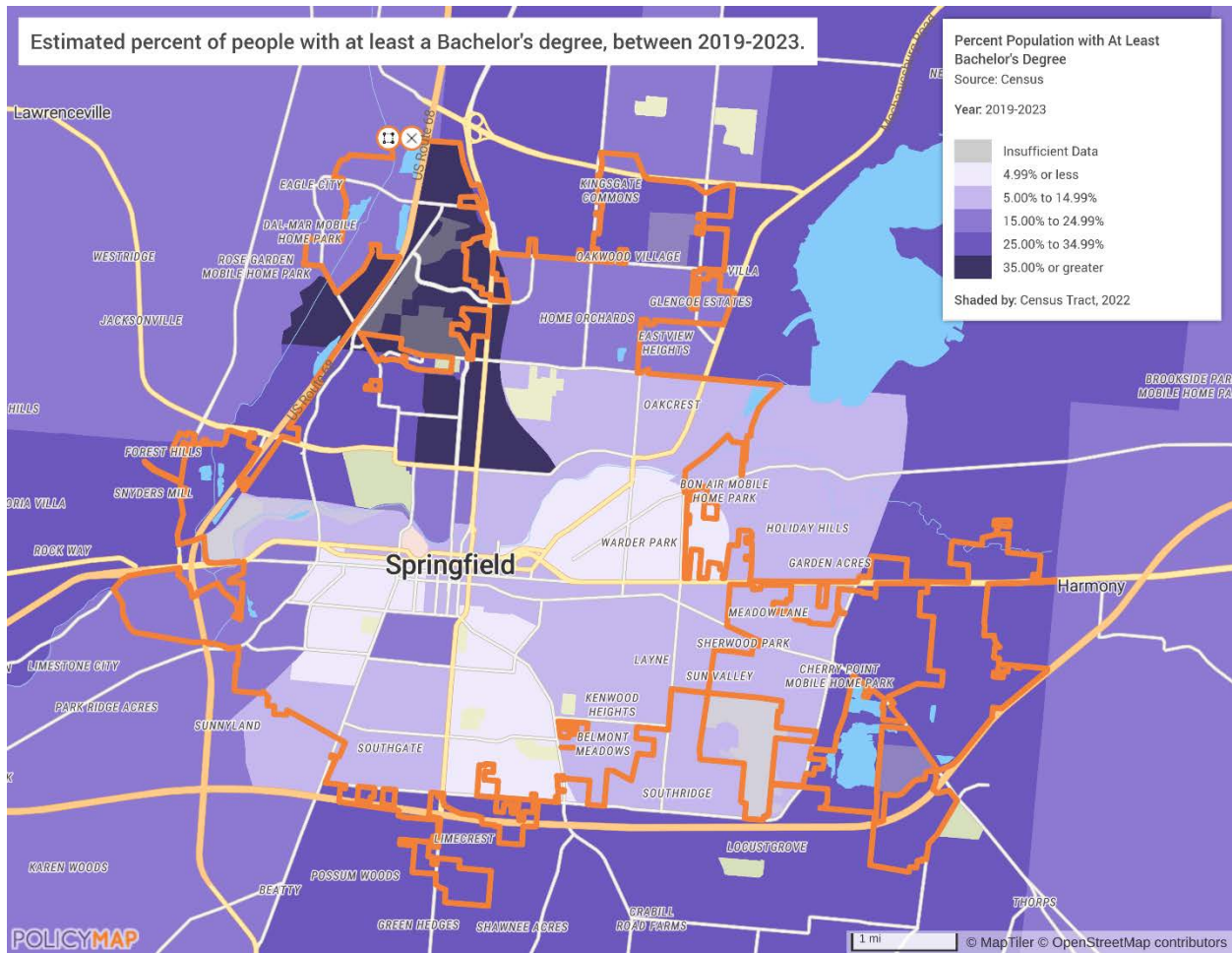
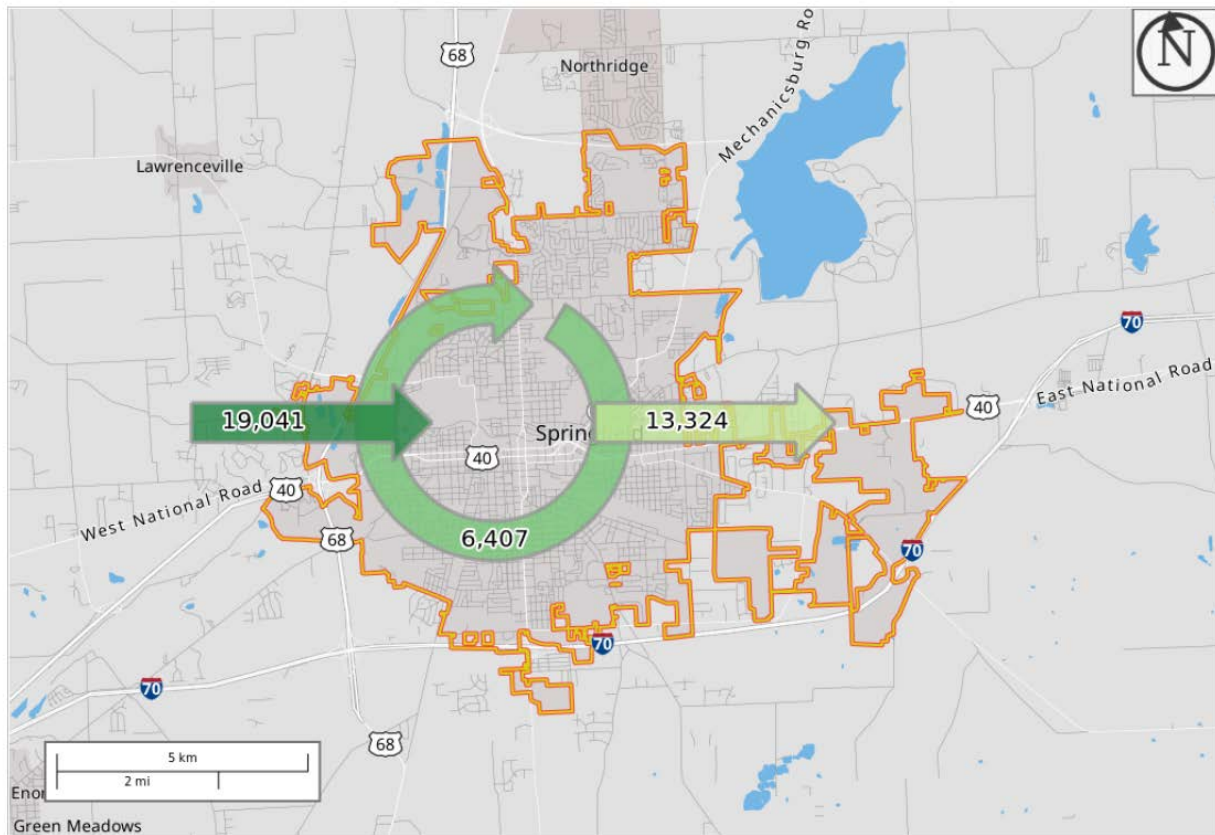


Figure 10-2: Population with at least a bachelor's degree (2023 5-Year ACS)


Inflow/Outflow Counts of Private Primary Jobs for Selection Area in 2022

All Workers






Map Legend

Selection Areas

 Selection Area

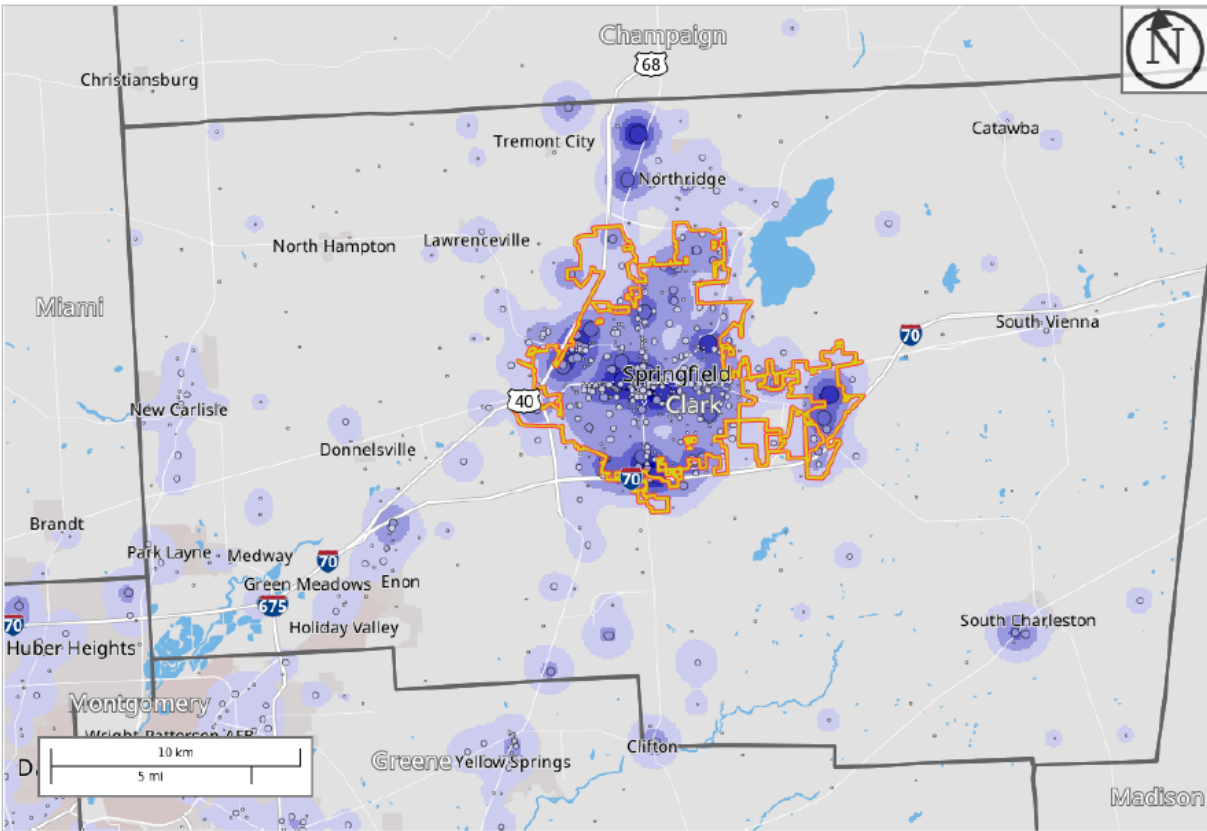
Inflow/Outflow

-  Employed and Live in Selection Area
-  Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
-  Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.

Figure 10-3: Inflow/outflow of workers (U.S. Census, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2022, private primary jobs, all workers)

Counts and Density of Work Locations for Private Primary Jobs in Home Selection Area in 2022
All Workers



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]

- 5 - 58
- 59 - 217
- 218 - 483
- 484 - 854
- 855 - 1,333

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]

- 1 - 4
- 5 - 27
- 28 - 90
- 91 - 212
- 213 - 414

Selection Areas

- ▮ Home Area

Figure 10-4: Job counts by census tract (U.S. Census, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2021, all jobs, all workers)

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 10-1:** Population with less than a 9th grade education (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 10-2:** Population with at least a bachelor's degree (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 10-3:** Inflow/outflow of workers (U.S. Census, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2022, private primary jobs, all workers)
- **Figure 10-4:** Job counts by census tract (U.S. Census, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2021, all jobs, all workers)

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

For purposes of this analysis, the City defines “concentration” as areas where the extent of housing problems are 10 or more percent points higher than the city average.

In Section **NA-10**, **Figures 3-6 through 3-7** highlight the census tracts in the city where a significant percentage of renters are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened. Similarly, **Figures 3-8 through 3-9** highlight the census tracts in the city where a significant percentage of homeowners are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened.

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

For purposes of this analysis, the City defines “concentration” as areas where the total percentage of racial or ethnic minority households or low-income families exceeds the percentage of racial, ethnic, or low-income family’s representation within the general City population by 10 or more percent points.

The largest minority populations in Springfield are Black or African American persons (17.7% of population) followed by Hispanic person (4.8% of population).

As discussed in **NA-10**, certain communities in Springfield experience racial and/or ethnic segregation. **Figure 1-8** depicts the concentration of Black residents in census tracts throughout the city. Although Black residents constitute 18% of the city’s population, some census tracts in southern Springfield have a population of Black residents that exceeds 40% or more of the total population in the census tract.

Similarly, **Figure 1-9** shows there are census tracts in southern Springfield where Hispanic residents are concentrated. While Hispanic persons account for less than 5% of Springfield’s total population, there are several census tracts in southwestern Springfield where the Hispanic population is between 10%-15%.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the City’s Engaged Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2, the Engage Neighborhood covers about 222 acres in Springfield. The Phase 2 area is bounded by West Pleasant, Perrin, South Yellow Springs, and Center Streets. Until the 1950’s, South Yellow Springs Street was home to a bustling, mostly minority-owned commercial district. Today, few businesses remain, but those present are fixtures of the community.

The Little Miami Scenic Trail runs the length of the neighborhood along former industrial land. Demolition of warehouses and manufacturing buildings has left large vacant swaths of cleared though potentially contaminated land in the center of the neighborhood. Environmental assessments have not been conducted for many of the sites so possible future uses remain undetermined.

Housing stock in this area consists mostly of wood-frame structures with roofed front porches. Condition ranges from impeccable to severe disrepair. Vacancy is a defining feature of the neighborhood with 35% of homes, an unfortunately high percentage, considered vacant or deteriorated. Generally, the condition of street asphalt is fair. Sidewalks also are fair overall though many small places are deficient.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the City's Engaged Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2, "Southside is a thriving and diverse community with a rich history. Housing varies from 19th century folk Victorians through to contemporary townhomes, sheltering families and a rich neighborhood tradition. Children walk to school along tree-lined streets and a neighborhood business district helps meet daily needs as well as offering spots for friends to meet for coffee or dinner. Parks both large and small, sunflower fields, walk and biking paths and pocket urban farms testify to this community's commitment to natural beautification and health. A thriving small business incubator and a youth athletic center are important community developed assets. The beautifully restored Gammon House, an important stop on the Underground Railroad anchors a historic district which is both a source of local pride and an attraction for visitors from throughout the region and beyond. Community leadership in Southside is strong and committed to ensuring that every neighbor – youngest to oldest – has a safe and delightful place to live, work, play and succeed."

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City's Engaged Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2, envisions the following initiatives:

Build Capacity

- Identify Resource
- Create a Community Development Finance Institution
- Empower Community Development Corporations to Lead
- Reestablish an Inclusive Neighborhood Association

Rebuild a Neighborhood Business District

- Create a Community Business Center
- Strengthen the Neighborhood Business District

Redevelop Vacant Lots

- Redevelop Small Vacant Lots Throughout the Neighborhood
- Redevelop Larger Lots

Strengthen Connections Between Recreation Assets

- Improve the Little Miami Scenic Trail
- Strengthen Connections to Davey Moore Park

Establish Policies and Programs

- Home Improvement Program
- Objective-Based Zoning Reform

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing Occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Approximately 92% of households in Springfield have a computer, and 87% have a broadband internet subscription. This is a significant improvement from 5 years ago, when 84% of residents had a computer and only 78% of residents had a broadband internet subscription.

An estimated 66% of households have a desktop or laptop computer, 85.5% have a smartphone, 54.5% have a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 1.3% have some other type of computer.

Among all households, 12.6% of households have no internet subscription. For the majority of households that do have one or more internet subscriptions, 80.5% have a cellular data plan; 71% have a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 5% have a satellite internet subscription; and 0.1% have dial-up alone.

Figure 11-2 examines computer access from a geographic perspective and shows residents of central and southern Springfield are more likely to not have any type of computer compared to residents living in other areas of the city.

Trends in Computer & Broadband Internet Access			
Computer & Broadband Internet Access	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total households	24,328	24,357	
With a computer	92.3%	83.4%	*
With a broadband Internet subscription	87.3%	75.8%	*

Figure 11-1: Computer and broadband internet access trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

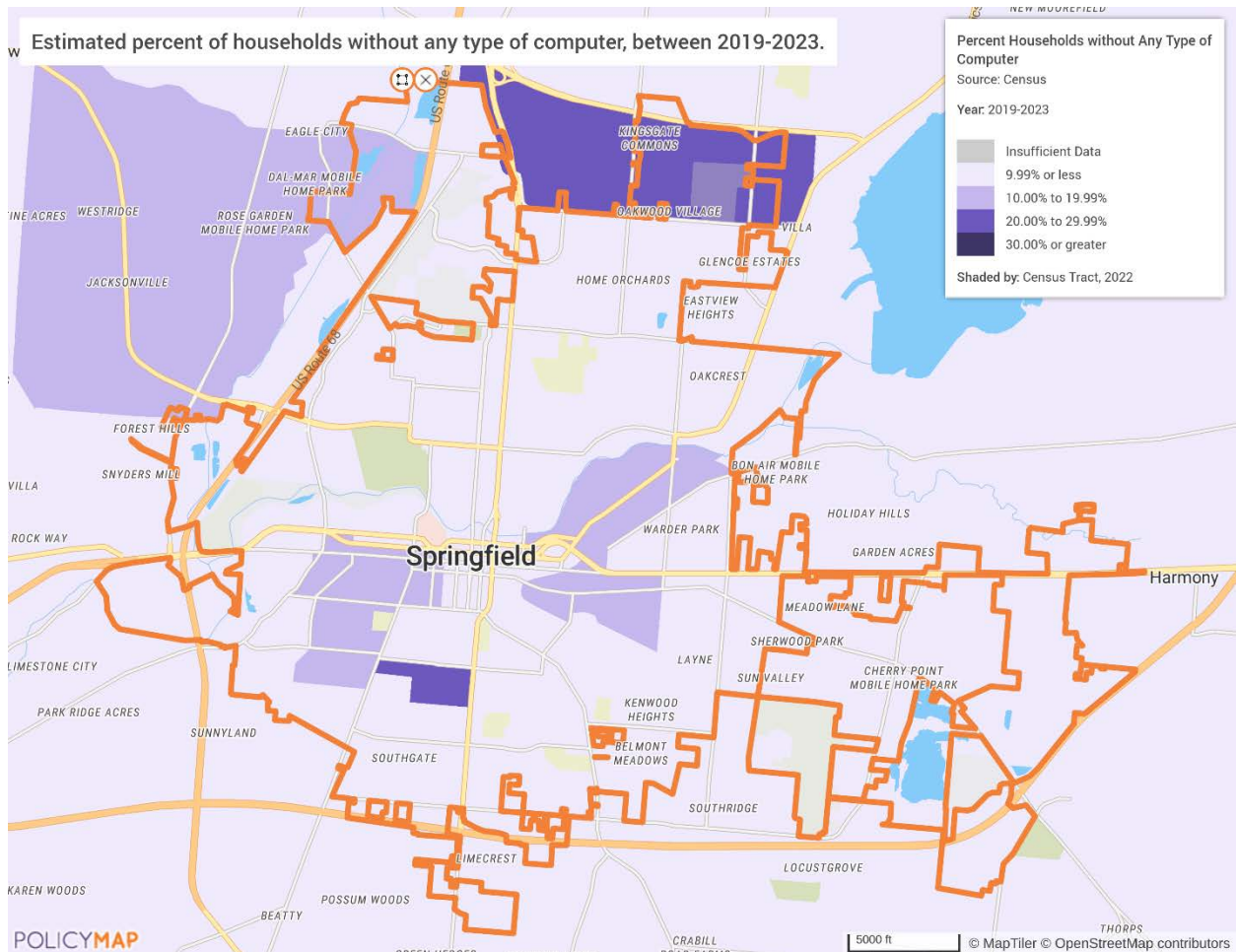


Figure 11-2: Percent of households without any type of computer (2023 5-Year ACS)

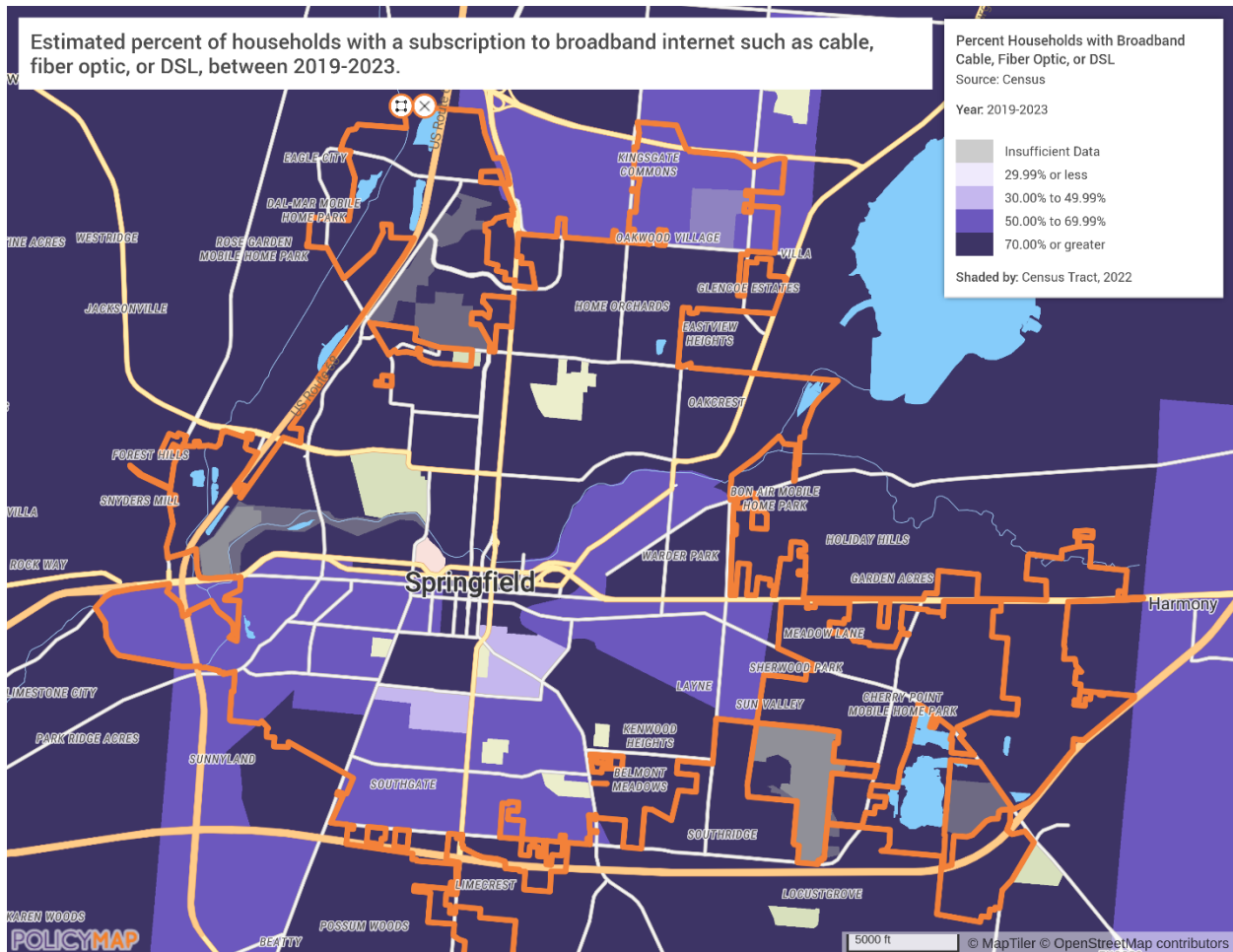


Figure 11-3: Percent of households without broadband (2023 5-Year ACS)

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

According to the website HighSpeedInternet.com, residents of Springfield can choose from numerous cable and satellite internet service providers including Spectrum, T-Mobile 5G, and Viasat.

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 11-1:** Computer and broadband internet access trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 11-2:** Percent of households without any type of computer (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 11-3:** Percent of households without broadband (2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Source for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation

Describe the jurisdiction’s increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Hazard mitigation is discussed in depth in the regional planning document entitled the “2024 Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan” produced by the Clark County Emergency Management Agency. The purpose of the Plan is to: (1) Update the existing Clark County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan to demonstrate progress and changing priorities; (2) Develop a supporting source documenting County needs related to emergency management; (3) Increase public (i.e., county population, staff, and stakeholder) awareness and education of hazards and hazard mitigation; (4) Maintain grant eligibility for FEMA funding; and (5) Maintain compliance with state and federal legislative requirements for local hazard mitigation plans.

The Plan’s priority risk assessment indicates that Clark County is likely or highly likely to experience the following natural hazard events: drought, epidemics, extreme heat, flood, hazardous materials incidents, invasive species, severe summer storms, tornados, and winter storms.

Figure 12-1 depicts the areas in Springfield that have a high or moderate risk of flooding. The areas are primarily on the western areas of the city.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

According to PolicyMap, “Social vulnerability refers to communities at higher risk for health impacts and disruptions from natural or human-made disasters, extreme weather, and climate change. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) within the CDC created the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) through its Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program (GRASP) to rank U.S. census tracts based on social factors that influence a community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from such events. The SVI helps identify areas most in need of support and resources during crises.

SVI ranks the geography on sixteen social factors grouped into four categories -socioeconomic status, household characteristics, minority status, and housing type and transportation. Data from the 2018-2022 ACS informs the score for each category.”

The Social Vulnerability Index’s four categories of vulnerability are:

Socioeconomic status – Estimates of the population of people who fall into one or more of the following categories: people living below 150% federal poverty level, people aged 16 or older who are unemployed, housing cost-burdened occupied housing units (30%+ of income spent on housing costs), people (age 25+) with no high school diploma, or persons with no health insurance.

Household characteristics - Estimates of the population of people who fall into one or more of the following categories: adults aged 65 or older, children aged 17 or younger, people over age 5 with a disability, single parent households with children under 18, and people with limited English language proficiency.

Racial and ethnic minority status – Estimates of the population of people who fall into one or more of the following categories: people of any race (or combination of races) or ethnicity other than non-Hispanic White.

Housing type and transportation – Estimates of the population of people who fall into one or more of the following categories: living in housing units in multifamily buildings, mobile homes, or crowded housing units (housing units with more than 1 person per room); households with no available vehicle; and people living in group quarters (e.g., dormitories, institutions).

Understanding these dimensions of social vulnerability can help communities prepare and respond to natural hazards by allocating funding, supplies, and personnel resources where it is most needed; locate shelters to respond to the greatest level of need; and create plans for evacuation that reach people with special needs, including households which do not have vehicles, have limited English proficiency, and have limited mobility due to age or disability.

Figure 12-2 shows the social vulnerability of persons based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (discussed above). An examination of **Figure 12-2** shows that residents of southern Springfield have higher social vulnerability levels than residents of northern Springfield.

Finally, **Figure 12-3** provides data on the number of vehicles available per household in Springfield. For the 13% of households lacking access to at least one vehicle, these residents are likely to struggle to evacuate in the event of a community-wide disaster and will need public transportation assistance or other evacuation assistance.

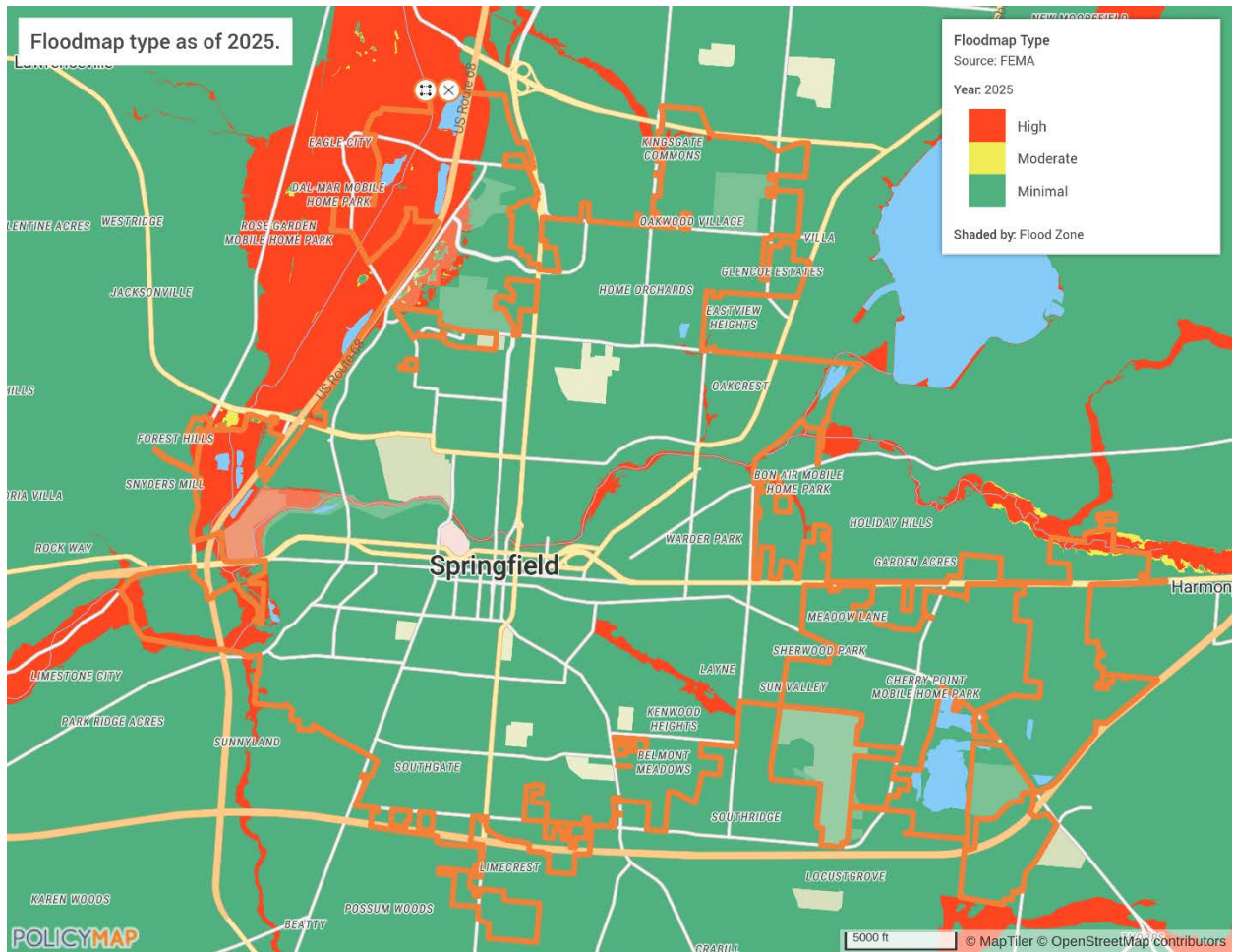


Figure 12-1: Flooding risk (FEMA 2025)

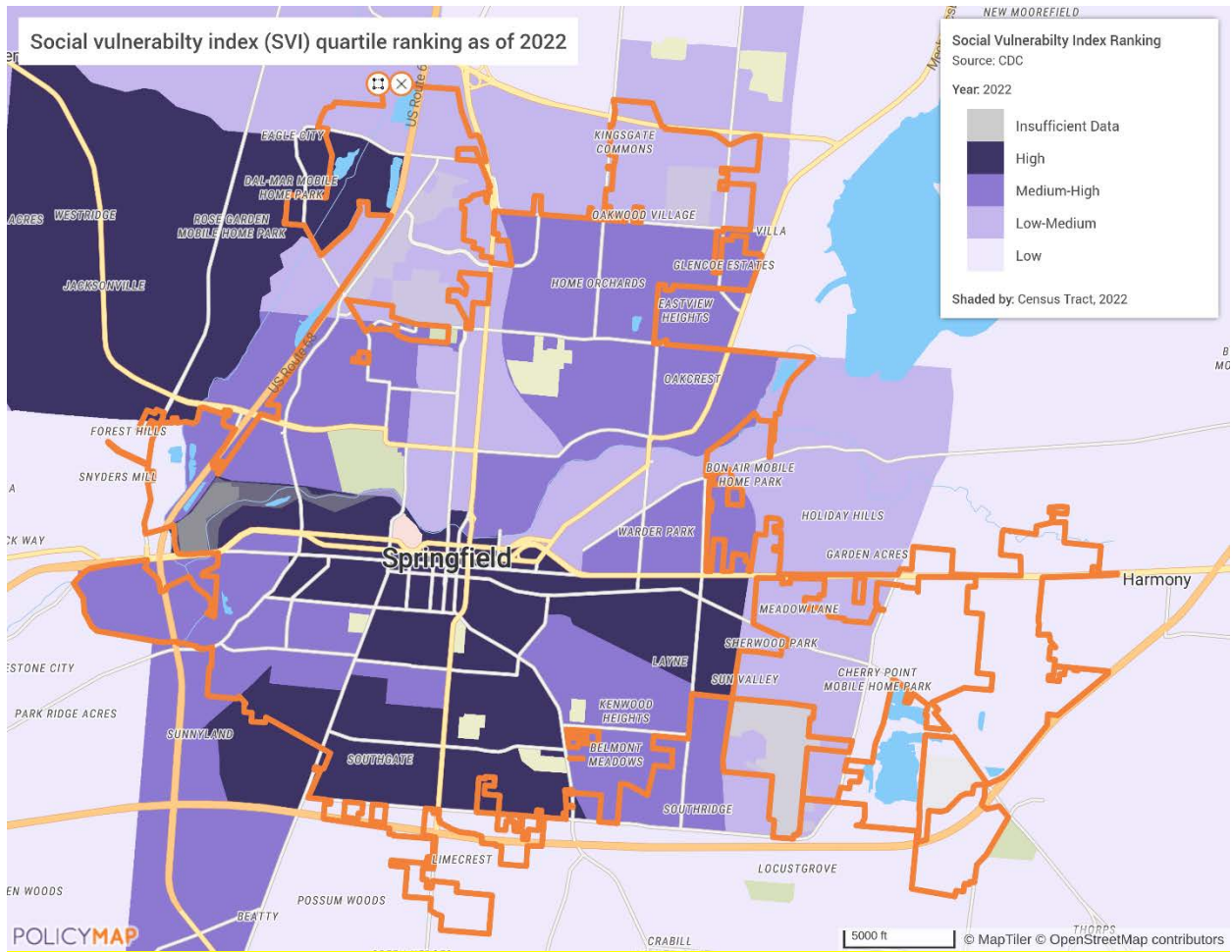


Figure 12-2: Social vulnerability level (CDC GRASP 2022)

Trends in Vehicles Available			
Vehicles	2019-2023 Estimates	2014-2018 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Total housing units	28,007	28,379	
Occupied housing units	24,328	24,357	
No vehicles available	12.6%	14.3%	
1 vehicle available	41.1%	40.4%	
2 vehicles available	31.3%	31.5%	
3 or more vehicles available	15.0%	13.9%	

Figure 12-3: Vehicles available trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

The following figures were included in this analysis:

- **Figure 12-1:** Flooding risk (FEMA 2025)
- **Figure 12-2:** Social vulnerability level (CDC GRASP 2022)
- **Figure 12-3:** Vehicles available trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Data Source for Maps: PolicyMap, www.policymap.com

List of Figures Used in the Market Analysis

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- **Figure 7-1:** Springfield asking rents (CoStar, March 2025)
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- **Figure 8-1:** Housing units built before 1979 or before (2023 5-Year ACS)
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- **Figure 10-1:** Population with less than a 9th grade education (2023 5-Year ACS)
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- **Figure 10-4:** Job counts by census tract (U.S. Census, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2021, all jobs, all workers)

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Broadband Needs of Housing Occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households

- **Figure 11-1:** Computer and broadband internet access trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 11-2:** Percent of households without any type of computer (2023 5-Year ACS)
- **Figure 11-3:** Percent of households without broadband (2023 5-Year ACS)

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Hazard Mitigation

- **Figure 12-1:** Flooding risk (FEMA 2025)
- **Figure 12-2:** Social vulnerability level (CDC GRASP 2022)
- **Figure 12-3:** Vehicles available trends (2018 & 2023 5-Year ACS)

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, stakeholder feedback and citizen participation, the City of Springfield identified priority needs and accompanying strategies that are designed to address the community's desire to address housing affordability, homelessness, code enforcement, public infrastructure, and social services needs.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

Geographic priority areas

In its prior Consolidated Plan (2020-2024), the City of Springfield prioritized making investments in an area designated as “Engaged Neighborhood.” The original Engaged Neighborhood was 98 square acres within the City of Springfield bounded by Pleasant Street to the north, Perrin to the south, South Limestone to the west, and Center to the East. The area encompassed approximately 24 city blocks and included the South Fountain Historic District.

In 2020, the Engaged Neighborhood area expanded to cover about 222 acres. The Phase 2 area is bounded by West Pleasant, Perrin, South Yellow Springs, and Center Streets. According to the Engaged Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2, the Engaged Neighborhood has the following characteristics:

- There are 1,130 housing units in the neighborhood. 58% of the housing stock is rental with 42% owner-occupied. The median rent is \$730 a month. Over half of the 475 owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood have held the same ownership for 11 years or more. Housing stock in this area consists mostly of wood frame structures with roofed front porches. Conditions range from impeccable to severe disrepair. Vacancy is a defining feature of the neighborhood with 35% of land and homes, an unfortunately high percentage, considered vacant or deteriorated.
- The neighborhood is diverse with 47% of the population identified as White, 40% Black and just under 9% of residents noted as mixed race. The median household income is \$33,488 which is 35% below the Clark County Median Income.
- 44% of neighborhood residents have a high school degree or equivalent, with 10.5% completing college or higher. There are 16 active businesses within the neighborhood ranging from funeral homes to childcare centers, trucking and manufacturing operations also present.

The boundaries of the Engaged Neighborhood (Phases 1 & 2) were selected after Urban Fast Forward and C.U.D.A. Studios partnered with the City of Springfield to develop the Engaged Neighborhood plan. The team conducted a comprehensive analysis of the study area and engaged in extensive community engagement. Public participation and input from stakeholders were a critical part of determining the needs within the Engaged Neighborhood.

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

For decades, the City has chosen to use HUD funds on a citywide basis for activities that collect income information and within the Low-Mod Census Tracts for activities that have an area benefit. In late 2018 the city decided to gather information that would allow the use of a portion of HUD funds in a more concentrated area: The Engaged Neighborhood. This area has a high degree of need, but also has a high degree of citizen participation to assist staff in the allocation of priorities. Code enforcement activities will be focused in the Engaged Neighborhood.

SP-25 Priority Needs

1	Priority Need	<i>Provide Decent Housing</i>
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Area	Engaged Neighborhoods Citywide
	Associated Goals	CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation Housing for Homeless and Special Needs CDBG Code Enforcement CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities HOME Projects
	Description	<p>A decent place to live removes the barriers to opportunity, success, and health that have been part of a family's life for years, if not generations. Creating safe and decent places to live can have incredibly positive effects on a family's health, on study habits of students, and on a neighborhood's overall attractiveness and stability. Decent housing includes a spectrum of solutions: new construction, repair and renovation, housing finance, infrastructure development, secure land tenure, among others.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City utilized input and data from numerous sources including: the U.S. Census's 2019-2023 American Community Survey; other federal, state, and local databases; a web-based survey that was open to the general public; town hall meetings that were open to the general public; focus group meetings with stakeholders; one-on-one meetings with stakeholders; a Board of Commissioner's work session; and written comments that were submitted during the public comment period.</p>

2	Priority Need	Create a Suitable Living Environment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
	Geographic Area	<p>Engaged Neighborhoods Citywide</p>
	Associated Goals	<p>CDBG Code Enforcement CDBG Demolition CDBG Public Services CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities HOME Projects</p>
	Description	<p>A good living environment is essential for good quality of life. A functional and sound living environment allows different groups of people to lead their daily lives and fulfil their basic needs: living, the use of services, working, recreation, hobbies, but also rest and privacy.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City utilized input and data from numerous sources including: the U.S. Census's 2019-2023 American Community Survey; other federal, state, and local databases; a web-based survey that was open to the general public; town hall meetings that were open to the general public; focus group meetings with stakeholders; one-on-one meetings with stakeholders; a Board of Commissioner's work session; and written comments that were submitted during the public comment period.</p>

3	Priority Need	<i>Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons</i>
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
	Geographic Area	<p>Engaged Neighborhoods Citywide</p>
	Associated Goals	<p>CDBG Public Services CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities</p>
	Description	<p>Expanding opportunities to low- and moderate-income persons helps to foster local economic development, neighborhood improvement, and individual self-sufficiency.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City utilized input and data from numerous sources including: the U.S. Census's 2019-2023 American Community Survey; other federal, state, and local databases; a web-based survey that was open to the general public; town hall meetings that were open to the general public; focus group meetings with stakeholders; one-on-one meetings with stakeholders; a Board of Commissioner's work session; and written comments that were submitted during the public comment period.</p>

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

Program Type	Description
<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</p>	<p>Nearly every renter household in Springfield with a household income that is less than \$20,000 per year is housing cost-burdened. In fact, over half (59%) of renter households earning slightly higher incomes – between \$20,000 to \$34,999 per year – are housing-cost burdened. However, the data indicates that once a renter’s annual household income rises above \$75,000, most renter households are able to secure housing that is affordable based on their income, since only 5.6% of these households report being housing-cost burdened. An examination of trends related to housing cost-burdens for renters reveals that the percentage of households who are housing cost-burdened has increased for all households of all income levels, with the greatest increase occurring for households with incomes between \$35,000 and \$49,999. Whereas only 9% of renter-households within this income band were cost-burdened in 2018, 24% were cost-burdened in 2023. Additionally, a household using a Housing Choice Voucher would struggle to find a decent, safe, and affordable rental housing unit of any size in Springfield because the voucher payment standard is not high enough to pay market rent (minus the utility standard). This comprehensive data analysis indicates a need for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for households earning under \$50,000 per year, with the greatest need concentrated on households with an annual income less than \$20,000 per year.</p>
<p>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>	<p>Nearly 19% of Springfield residents are disabled. The percentage of persons living with a disability varies by age - from 7.1% of people under 18 years old, to 17% of people aged 18 to 64 years old, and 39% of those 65 years of age and over. The median earnings in the past 12 months for disabled Springfield residents is \$13,000 lower than the median earnings of non-disabled residents - \$19,992 for disabled residents compared to \$33,553 for non-disabled residents. Higher percentages of disabled residents also experience poverty – 30.8% of disabled residents are living in poverty compared to 17.6% of non-disabled residents. Therefore, there may be a need for TBRA funds that are reserved for older disabled residents living in poverty who may need TBRA funding as well as case management that helps them find an accessible rental unit. Furthermore, persons living with HIV/AIDS have special housing needs when compared to the general population because they are likely to experience greater difficulties finding and retaining suitable housing “due to such factors as stigma and discrimination, increased medical costs and limited incomes or reduced ability to keep working due to HIV-related illnesses.”</p>
<p>New Unit Production</p>	<p>The average multifamily rental vacancy rate across all market rate and affordable multifamily rental unit types in Springfield is currently 5%. Since 2015, average vacancy rates have declined across all unit types with dramatic decreases starting in 2020 for studio and 3-bedroom units. For example, in 2015, the average vacancy rate for a studio unit was nearly 11%, whereas in 2020 it had declined to 3%, and at the end of 2024 the average vacancy rate was 2.2%. Thus, while Springfield’s overall vacancy rate of 5% indicates a balanced rental housing market, the low-vacancy rates in studio and 3-bedroom units point to an undersupply of these types of units. Additionally, there are currently 20 affordable housing tax credit (LIHTC) rental housing communities located in Springfield (for a total of 982 affordable housing units). Several of these rental housing communities may be released from their obligation to provide affordable housing units within the next five years. If all of these “at-risk” units exit the LIHTC program at Year 30, Springfield will lose 473 units from its affordable housing inventory. Therefore, if these units are not preserved as affordable units, there will be a need to produce more affordable units so that Springfield's affordable housing inventory remains stable.</p>

Program Type	Description
Rehabilitation	Less than 2% of the housing stock is comprised of houses built since 2010, while 83.7% of homes were built before 1980. 88.1% of Springfield's owner-occupied housing units were built prior to 1980, whereas 77.6% of renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980. The per-unit rehabilitation costs for many of these units are high due to the age of the homes, the presumed presence of lead-based paint, and the outdated major systems including roofing, electrical, and plumbing systems.
Acquisition, Including Preservation	86.9% of housing units are occupied, while the remaining 13.1% are vacant. Since 2018, the number of housing units has decreased by 372. Many of Springfield's vacant and abandoned properties have experienced significant deferred maintenance (including vandalism) such that these structures are unfit for human habitation. However, there may be limited opportunities for local non-profit organizations to acquire and rehabilitate vacant and abandoned homes.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan
			Annual Allocation \$	Program Income \$	Prior Year Resources \$	Total \$	
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition, Admin & Planning, Economic Development, Housing, Public Improvements, Public Facilities, Public Services	\$1,740,154.00			\$1,740,154.00	\$6,960,616.00
HOME	Public-Federal	Housing	\$439,153.88			\$439,153.88	\$1,756,615.52
ESG	Public-Federal	Housing	\$155,047.00			\$155,047.00	\$620,188.00
Total						\$2,334,354.88	\$9,337,419.52
Total Federal Funding Expected Over 5 Years							\$11,671,774.40

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

The City will work closely with local stakeholders, including service providers, to coordinate community development investments so that both public and private funding is used effectively.

For entities that receive HOME funding, the City will work to identify permanent contributions to affordable housing that will satisfy the match requirements, including non-federal contribution of cash, assets, services, labor and other resources of value.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan:

The City may use publicly owned land to fulfill the goals of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan. The City will work with developers to identify public land that might be suitable for affordable housing development.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Springfield	Government	Homelessness, non-homeless special needs, ownership, planning, rental	Jurisdiction

Assess the strengths and gaps in the institutional delivery system.

Several agencies play a role in implementing the City of Springfield's 5-year Consolidated Plan. The City of Springfield Community Development Department acts as the Lead Agency, HOME Participating Jurisdiction, and entitlement city. Community Development staff have extensive experience in administering CDBG, HOME, ESG and other federal and state program funds. The institutional structures for implementing the 5-year Consolidated Plan strategies are only as strong as the partnering agencies. There is a high degree of cooperation among the area's non-profit organizations, private institutions, and government agencies.

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction.

The City is part of the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative, which brings all area homeless services providers together. The HC represents a wide range of services for the homeless, including; homeless/emergency shelters, transitional shelters, permanent supportive housing, supportive services, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, outreach, emergency food, meals, clothing, medical services, mental health services, rental and utility assistance, and many other appropriate services. Each year a Point-in-Time (PIT) count is made of the persons residing in shelter and transitional facilities and living unsheltered within the community. The HC is also the lead agency overseeing the community's 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

The delivery of listed services meets the needs of homeless persons and additional populations mentioned above through the network of social service agencies in Springfield. Many different agencies serve homeless persons as specified above, and there is close coordination between agencies.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness, including but not limited to, the services listed above.

The City of Springfield is fortunate to have an abundance of social service agencies with long histories of service to special needs populations in the community. These agencies are also the cornerstone of the local HC. When any client enters the homeless system, an assessment is completed, referrals are made,

and case management is implemented. Appropriate housing and supportive services are targeted to clients to address their specific individual needs.

One gap that exists in the system of providing homeless services is the overall lack of funding available to provide shelter housing, permanent housing, and wrap-around supportive services to the homeless population in Springfield.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs.

To overcome gaps in the system, the City will continue to provide opportunities for public, private, and governmental organizations to come together to share information, advocate for issues of concern, leverage resources to make projects happen, address barriers associated with implementing activities, and coordinate efforts.

Funding gaps will exist. The City will continue to search for additional funding, leveraging resources, and efficiently administering programs. Likewise, increased coordination between and among providers can also lead to more efficient program management.

SP-45 Goals

Goal 1	<i>Housing for Homeless and Special Needs</i>
Description	The City supports the development of affordable housing units for homeless and special needs populations. The City anticipates using funds to support existing emergency and transitional shelters that need funding for operational costs.
Category	Affordable Housing Homeless
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3,000 Persons Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$800,000, ESG = \$775,235
Goal 2	<i>CDBG Public Services</i>
Description	Public service activities provide the best opportunity for the City to respond to specific needs identified within the community. Services will be prioritized based on community need.
Category	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50,000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 5 Persons Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$400,000
Goal 3	<i>CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation</i>
Description	The City will continue to revitalize the community through helping to increase the availability of decent, affordable housing. The City will continue to fund the rehab of housing occupied by LMI households and other activates that provide affordable housing to residents.
Category	Affordable housing
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 62 Household Housing Unit
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$1,700,000

Goal 4	<i>CDBG Code Enforcement</i>
Description	The City supports the efforts of the Code Enforcement Division to conduct targeted inspections of housing in the Engaged Neighborhood Target Area. This includes salaries and overhead costs associated with property inspections and follow-up actions directly related to the enforcement (not correction) of state and local codes within a locally designated "deteriorated or deteriorating" area that will also be assigned activities designed to arrest the current conditions.
Category	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 2500 Household Housing Unit
Geographic Areas Included	Engaged Neighborhood
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$700,000
Goal 5	<i>CDBG Demolition</i>
Description	The City has an abundance of vacant and blighted housing structures that are having a negative influence on the housing market and the neighborhoods. Removing blighted structures from within the city limits is a high priority.
Category	Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Buildings Demolished: 125 Buildings
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$1,800,000
Goal 6	<i>CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin</i>
Description	The City will support promoting fair housing practices, including undertaking activities to inform citizens of their fair housing rights and promoting fair housing awareness to housing providers and practitioners. Additionally, professionally administered programs with standard performance measures and the ability to complete programs that are not only compliant with HUD regulations, but also make a difference in the community is a high priority. This includes grant administration, fair housing activities, and planning activities.
Category	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Other: 1 Other
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$1,600,000

Goal 7	<i>CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities</i>
Description	The City will support public facility and infrastructure improvements and other eligible improvements.
Category	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$290,154
Goal 8	<i>HOME Projects</i>
Description	HOME Projects for Springfield including administrative costs, CHDO set aside/admin, housing development assistance, TBRA and other HOME-eligible expenses.
Category	Affordable Housing
Start Year	2025
End Year	2025
Outcome	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Rehousing : 12 Households Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding Allocated	HOME = \$439,153.88
Goal 9	<i>CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation</i>
Description	Economic Development is one tool for the community to provide assistance to those that are experiencing poverty conditions. The economic development programs may provide loans and technical assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprise in order to create jobs.
Category	Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$50,000

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

In the next 5 years the City expects to rehabilitate 62 single family housing units. Additionally, the city expects to work with a subrecipient(s) to provide 3000 persons experiencing homelessness with access to emergency shelter and TBRA and/or rapid re-housing assistance to 60 households.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

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

N/A

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

SMHA is currently finalizing its 2025-2030 5-Year PHA Plan. In its draft plan, SMHA proposed to “ensure meaningful engagement of SMHA residents in preservation and expansion efforts.”

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

No.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Describe the specific efforts to be undertaken to reduce the barriers to affordable housing.

Vacant Property Registration Program and Public Nuisance Abatement Program: The City has developed several strategies that are aimed at improving the condition of residential structures in the City, including both vacant and occupied structures. The City's programs are designed to encourage (and require) property owners to make investments in their properties so that the overall quality of the housing stock improves.

Therefore, the City of Springfield established the Vacant Property Registration program in 2020 to address the challenge of abandoned, vacant properties. One of the key hurdles facing the City was identifying ownership of these properties and determining effective solutions. Traditionally, abandoned properties could only be addressed through tax foreclosure or demolition, options which were limited by the capacity of the Clark County Treasurer's Office and the financial constraints of the City.

In response to these challenges, the Public Nuisance Abatement Program was launched in 2023, marking a significant step forward in the City's efforts to improve neighborhoods and enhance public safety. The program's collaborative approach has proven to be highly successful, with the City completing two cases through the court system in 2023, followed by a remarkable 13 cases completed in 2024.

The program involves a coordinated effort among multiple City departments and partners. The Code Compliance team plays a key role by issuing exterior orders and civil fines, while the legal department works closely to build each case. The Treasurer's Office ensures proper coding of the properties, and Judge Richard Carrey agreed to hear public nuisance cases in the Probate Court. Once a case is approved, receivers renovate the properties, effectively revitalizing these spaces for future use.

2024 Program Highlights:

- **13 structures** successfully moved through the court system
- **Total Sales:** \$554,897.00
- **Cost of Improvements (Receivers' Repairs):** \$214,461.13
- **Real Estate Taxes Paid:** \$39,245.71
- **City of Springfield Sewer Assessments Paid:** \$3,198.42
- **City Judgements Paid:** \$19,500.00
- **Disbursements to Lien Holders:** \$21,223.32

The Public Nuisance Abatement Program plays a crucial role in addressing vacant and blighted properties, driving significant improvements in our community by increasing property values, reducing crime and blight, and enhancing public health and safety. By tackling these properties, the program also eases the burden on first responders, potentially decreasing calls related to hazardous properties.

Zoning Reforms: In August 2023, City staff teamed up with a consultant to begin updating the City’s zoning code, which had not been significantly updated since 2001. The Board of Commissioners approved the new zoning code in the Spring of 2025. The newly-adopted code makes zoning easier to understand, reduces development hurdles, and protects the interests of existing property owners, all while helping the community continue to grow.

Key Updates to the Zoning Code

1. Reduction in Zoning Districts

- The number of zoning districts will be reduced from 23 to 12, streamlining regulations and improving efficiency.

2. Standards for Infill Development

- New standards will ensure infill development integrates seamlessly into existing neighborhoods, preserving community character.

3. Expansion of Permitted Uses

- The updated code includes new and emerging uses, such as:
 - Vertiports to accommodate urban air mobility.
 - Small-scale agriculture to support urban farming initiatives.
 - Fewer restrictions on digital signs.

4. Expansion of Housing Options

- Increased flexibility to support diverse housing types, including:
 - Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).
 - Tiny homes.
 - Reduced lot size restrictions.
 - Streamlined review processes.

5. Improved Clarity and Organization

- The revised zoning code will feature:
 - Clearer language for better accessibility.
 - Improved organization for user-friendly navigation.
 - Graphics and visual aids to enhance comprehension of site development.
 - Language and graphics to enhance comprehension of sign types and fence placement.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs.

A key component of the City's strategy for reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs is the City's focus on partnerships. For example, the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative assists with the ESG and the Homeless Assistance grants the City receives. The homelessness taskforce is a jointly-funded effort among the City of Springfield, Clark County Government, and Clark County Combined Health District to enhance response to the increased homelessness and displaced housing emergency the community faces. This structure has allowed for the inclusion of a wider range of local stakeholders taking part in these meetings, and a bi-monthly case managers' roundtable has developed as a result of these meetings. The CoC is becoming stronger with this focused coordination.

Additionally, the City's Community Development Director sits on the Executive Committee of the Region 15 CoC. This group provides updates on service availability and coordination.

The following information is quoted directly from Clark County's application to the State of Ohio for a CDBG Flex Grant, which was recently approved.

Comprehensive Strategic Planning for Homeless: Clark County is experiencing an immediate need for a comprehensive strategic planning process for Homeless people. It is estimated that there are currently over 849 persons that are considered unhoused.

Clark County will conduct a comprehensive strategic planning process to address the ongoing needs of Homeless Persons, which continues to be a significant issue and challenge throughout Clark County and the City of Springfield. The planning process will be facilitated via a partnership with the United Way of Clark, Champaign and Madison counties, and will utilize expert consultants experienced with community homeless planning. The planning will prioritize community engagement involving County and City leaders, local homeless service providers, homeless persons experiencing homelessness, non-profit organizations, government agencies, community leaders/members service providers, and other stakeholders to develop long term solutions within a comprehensive strategic plan focused on low-income homeless persons including:

- Conducting Homeless census population and needs assessments via surveys and outreach to understand the scale and characteristics of the homeless.
- Data Collection and Analysis to gather data on the homeless population, including demographics, housing needs, and service utilization, to inform planning decisions.
- Identifying & Evaluating Sites including current or potential locations for homeless shelters and transitional housing.
- Identifying and Evaluating current and potential service providers for the homeless, long with their current strengths and capabilities.
- Planning for Public Awareness Campaigns to raise awareness about homelessness and the need for supportive services.

- Finalize a Strategic Response Plan outlining goals, objectives and implementation strategies to address homelessness and identifying gaps in services, as well as considering strategies to address the root causes of homelessness.

Projected outcomes of this study will include a strategic plan that will provide a road map for collaboration, and partnerships, a decrease in duplicated service, and an effective coordination of service plan for the entire community that takes an inclusive approach for all (veterans, mental health, substance abuse, seniors, sex-offenders, and justice-involved.)

Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

The City of Springfield will continue to coordinate with Clark County, the CoC, and local service providers to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons. During the prior Consolidated Planning period, the City utilized CDBG and CDBG-CV funds to support the operations of the Homefull Shelter @ the EI, which was a non-congregate shelter for families at the former Executive Inn Motel. During this Consolidated Planning period, the City anticipates that it will continue to use both CDBG and ESG funds to support local emergency shelter operations. The City also anticipates that it will use federal funding to provide rental assistance to persons who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Additionally, Clark County has received funding from the State of Ohio to complete repairs to the bathrooms at a local emergency shelter, as described below.

The following information is quoted directly from Clark County’s application to the State of Ohio for a CDBG Flex Grant, which was recently approved.

Critical Renovations at Hartley House Homeless Shelter: The Hartley House Homeless Shelter owned and operated by Sheltered Inc. (formerly Interfaith Hospitality Network) provides critical housing to homeless persons in Clark County. The bathroom facilities in Hartley house are currently in poor, unsafe and unsanitary conditions. Water leaks from showers are causing damage to other areas of the shelter. Funding is critically needed and otherwise not available to complete these priority renovations to the bathroom facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for 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.

Moving households into housing quickly and efficiently remains a challenge. Rising rents, landlords' lack of participation in voucher programs, and a lack of housing that passes HQS standards means that people continue to wait longer to enter housing. Shelter providers report that many households need 90 days to exit shelter into permanent housing. Shelter providers would like to get the length of stay down to 30-45 days.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The network of agencies within the CoC work to assist low-income individuals and households that are most at risk of becoming homeless and work to prevent this event. Services are provided to clients of mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse programs; domestic violence shelters; and developmental disability-serving agencies. These services provide clients with resources to attain stable housing and living situations. The agencies of the CoC also work closely with Jobs and Family Services to attain Prevention, Retention and Contingency funds for clients to stabilize housing situations.

SP-65 Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Outline the actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, describe how the plan for the reduction of lead-based paint hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards, and describe how the plan for reduction will be integrated into housing policies and programs.

When a Springfield resident receives rehabilitation assistance pursuant to the City's rehabilitation program, a lead-based paint assessment is conducted prior to the start of repairs. Where a lead-based paint hazard is present, the City complies with federal regulations when levels are greater than *de minimus* standards. To determine if a lead-based paint hazard is present, houses built before 1978 are tested for the presence of lead by a certified technician. In the event that lead-based paint is present, the City follows HUD guidelines in conjunction with the City's program specifications to remediate the lead issues. All federally-funded projects will meet all applicable regulations related to lead-based paint.

The City also provides—and will continue to provide—information to all program applicants regarding the hazards of lead-based paint.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Nearly 84% of Springfield's housing stock was built prior to 1980 and 37% of the housing stock was built in 1939 or earlier. Housing built prior to 1978 poses an increased risk of exposure to lead paint. Nearly 78% of renter-occupied housing units in Springfield were built prior to 1980 and over 88% of owner-occupied housing units in Springfield were built prior to 1980.

PolicyMap.com publishes a Lead Risk Index that takes into account risk factors for lead exposure including age of housing stock and area poverty rate. The majority of census tracts in Springfield are categorized as having housing units which are at "high" risk of lead exposure.

According to the most recent CHAS data for Springfield (based on 2017-2021 ACS data), there are 485 owner-occupied households and 1,570 renter households that are at high-risk of lead exposure due to the following characteristics: (1) household income is less than 80% AMI, (2) household is living in a home that was built before 1980, and (3) at least one young child under the age of 6 is living in the household.

The City of Springfield will follow its lead-based paint processes when engaging in housing rehabilitation and other housing activities.

Indicate how the plan and actions will be integrated into the housing policies and procedures.

All homes older than 1978 scheduled for rehabilitation activities receive lead-based paint testing to determine the extent of lead hazards. The City will continue to take the following steps this program year to meet lead based paint requirements including:

- Distribute the "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home" pamphlet to homeowners receiving housing rehabilitation services or homebuyer assistance,
- Identification of potential lead hazards for all houses which were built before 1978 which receive

HUD-funded rehabilitation/homebuyer assistance,

- Treatment of lead hazards on HUD-funded rehabilitation projects as mandated by HUD,
- Provision of lead-based paint training for participating contractors and nonprofit organizations in preparation for state-required examinations, to ensure the sub-recipient and contractor activities are fully in compliance, and
- Provision of lead-based paint certification for workers and supervisors working on grant-funded projects which require lead-based paint reduction activities.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy

Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs and policies for reducing the number of poverty-level families. How are resources being targeted to have an impact on people in poverty? Describe how the number of families in poverty will be reduced as opposed to how families in poverty are provided services.

Reducing the number of persons in poverty remains one of the foremost aims of public policy within Springfield. Over the next five years, the City looks to gear public policy towards reducing the number of persons in poverty and expanding opportunity for impoverished people. By assisting in the creation of affordable housing options, economic opportunities, and more efficient social service delivery systems, the underlying issues creating the existence of poverty can be more efficiently addressed. Over the past five years, the City of Springfield focused its public service funding primarily on activities designed to prevent homelessness and provide emergency shelter to persons experiencing homelessness.

The City, in collaboration with the Continuum of Care, works to address the issues surrounding homelessness in the city. In addition to homeless outreach, the CoC works to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons and work to increase economic opportunities to low-income individuals in the community.

The City combines its efforts (which are funded in large part through CDBG, HOME, and ESG) with an active group of community-based organizations that provide housing and community development services. The City will continue to work closely with and operate with these organizations as many qualified households as possible benefit from available resources.

Assistance in bolstering and expanding the current economic base of the City will provide these individuals with economic opportunities to better their living conditions. The creation of living-wage jobs available to persons with low and moderate incomes, especially those with the potential of advancement, is imperative. While unemployment in Springfield remains relatively low, high poverty rates are driven by the replacement of manufacturing sector jobs, with lower-paying industrial jobs and service sector jobs.

The City Springfield will continue to work cooperatively with local service provider agencies to enhance its affordable housing and supportive service funding sources. This effort will be aimed at maximizing available resources to access funds at the federal, state, and local levels. The principal goal of this coordinated strategy is to assist low- and moderate-income renters and owners, the homeless, female-headed households with children, low-income elderly, persons with AIDS, public and assisted housing residents, persons with mental and physical disabilities and other special needs populations. The City will take advantage of established creative partnerships with private lenders, community-based nonprofit organizations, and other state and local agencies to provide affordable housing and other public service/community development activities to improve the quality of life for all of its residents.

How are the jurisdiction's poverty-reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan?

Offering affordable housing is integral to the City's effort to reduce poverty. While poverty is a function of factors (many of which are) beyond the control of city policies, providing citizens of Springfield with affordable, quality housing in economically diverse neighborhoods, can foster economic mobility and at least soften the impact of poverty. Moving forward with both service outreach and housing policies, which help LMI persons find quality housing, will help limit the extent of poverty in Springfield.

SP-80 Monitoring

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction 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 City of Springfield will work closely with HUD to ensure that all statutory requirements are being met and that information being reported in the City's CAPER is accurate and complete. Additionally, the City will participate in online and onsite HUD training regularly. The City and CDBG subrecipients are held accountable to program goals through a range of monitoring and timeliness activities.

Monitoring Visits: The City conducts an annual visit or desk monitoring of all subrecipients. The monitoring visit is done within three months after the end of the fiscal year. It includes an on-site interview, inspection of financial and client records relating to the CDBG funding provided (ensuring compliance with FHEO civil rights program requirements as signed by the recipients in the contracts), evaluation of the subrecipients performance, analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the program, assurance that activities comply with the Action Plan, and a report by the subrecipients of any needs, such as technical assistance or areas for program enhancement.

Evaluating Performance: Performance is measured against the goals identified in the initial CDBG subrecipient agreement. During the annual monitoring visit, the subrecipient has an opportunity to explain how goals and objectives for the year were achieved, or why their goals were not reached. A follow-up letter to each subrecipient concludes the annual monitoring visit process. The letter summarizes the findings of the visit, and a copy is kept on file for reference.

Financial Management: Monitoring activities are also conducted each time a subrecipient makes a reimbursement request. City staff verifies that the subrecipient has started their program and is making progress toward their goals before approving a reimbursement request. Subrecipients also must submit the appropriate documentation to be reimbursed.

At least two drawdowns for funds are completed each quarter. The Budget and Grants Manager prepares the IDIS draws through an expenditure report generated from the City's accounting software. The expenses for the period are verified and then totaled. The Finance Department's Budget Coordinator then creates vouchers for payment in the IDIS system. Finally, the Accounting Supervisor in the Finance Department approves the draws.

Data Management: The City updates program and financial information in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) every month to meet HUD's Timeliness requirements. The City obtains program information from the quarterly reports received from the CDBG subrecipients. The Budget and Grants Manager reviews these quarterly reports and enters the appropriate data into IDIS.

AP-15 Expected Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan
			Annual Allocation \$	Program Income \$	Prior Year Resources \$	Total \$	
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition, Admin & Planning, Economic Development, Housing, Public Improvements, Public Facilities, Public Services	\$1,740,154.00			\$1,740,154.00	\$6,960,616.00
HOME	Public-Federal	Housing	\$439,153.88			\$439,153.88	\$1,756,615.52
ESG	Public-Federal	Housing	\$155,047.00			\$155,047.00	\$620,188.00
Total						\$2,334,354.88	\$9,337,419.52
Total Federal Funding Expected Over 5 Years							\$11,671,774.40

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied. If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City will work closely with local stakeholders, including service providers, to coordinate community development investments so that both public and private funding is used effectively.

For entities that receive HOME funding, the City will work to identify permanent contributions to affordable housing that will satisfy the match requirements, including non-federal contribution of cash, assets, services, labor and other resources of value.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan:

The City may use publicly owned land to fulfill the goals of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan. The City will work with developers to identify public land that might be suitable for affordable housing development.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goal 1	<i>Housing for Homeless and Special Needs</i>
Description	The City supports the development of affordable housing units for homeless and special needs populations. The City anticipates using funds to support existing emergency and transitional shelters that need funding for operational costs.
Category	Affordable Housing Homeless
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 600 Persons Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$160,000, ESG = \$155,047
Goal 2	<i>CDBG Public Services</i>
Description	Public service activities provide the best opportunity for the City to respond to specific needs identified within the community. Services will be prioritized based on community need.
Category	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$80,000
Goal 3	<i>CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation</i>
Description	The City will continue to revitalize the community through helping to increase the availability of decent, affordable housing. The City will continue to fund the rehab of housing occupied by LMI households and other activates that provide affordable housing to residents.
Category	Affordable housing
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 12 Household Housing Unit
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$340,000

Goal 4	<i>CDBG Code Enforcement</i>
Description	The City supports the efforts of the Code Enforcement Division to conduct targeted inspections of housing in the Engaged Neighborhood Target Area. This includes salaries and overhead costs associated with property inspections and follow-up actions directly related to the enforcement (not correction) of state and local codes within a locally designated "deteriorated or deteriorating" area that will also be assigned activities designed to arrest the current conditions.
Category	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 500 Household Housing Unit
Geographic Areas Included	Engaged Neighborhood
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$140,000
Goal 5	<i>CDBG Demolition</i>
Description	The City has an abundance of vacant and blighted housing structures that are having a negative influence on the housing market and the neighborhoods. Removing blighted structures from within the city limits is a high priority.
Category	Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Buildings Demolished: 25 Buildings
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$360,000
Goal 6	<i>CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin</i>
Description	The City will support promoting fair housing practices, including undertaking activities to inform citizens of their fair housing rights and promoting fair housing awareness to housing providers and practitioners. Additionally, professionally administered programs with standard performance measures and the ability to complete programs that are not only compliant with HUD regulations, but also make a difference in the community is a high priority. This includes grant administration, fair housing activities, and planning activities.
Category	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Other: 1 Other
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$320,000

Goal 7	<i>CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities</i>
Description	The City will support public facility and infrastructure improvements and other eligible improvements.
Category	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG =\$290,154
Goal 8	<i>HOME Projects</i>
Description	HOME Projects for Springfield including administrative costs, CHDO set aside/admin, housing development assistance, TBRA and other HOME-eligible expenses.
Category	Affordable Housing
Start Year	2025
End Year	2025
Outcome	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Rehousing : 12 Households Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding Allocated	HOME = \$439,153.88
Goal 9	<i>CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation</i>
Description	Economic Development is one tool for the community to provide assistance to those that are experiencing poverty conditions. The economic development programs may provide loans and technical assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprise in order to create jobs.
Category	Non-Housing Community Development
Start Year	2025
End Year	2029
Outcome	Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
Geographic Areas Included	Citywide
Priority Need Addressed	Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding Allocated	CDBG = \$50,000

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City of Springfield reviewed applicable data, listened to stakeholders, considered related city plans, and took into account local capacity when deciding which community development needs should be addressed through federally-funded community development programs.

AP-35 Projects

#	Project Name	Goal Supported
1	Housing for Homeless and Special Needs	1
2	CDBG Public Services	2
3	CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation	3
4	CDBG Code Enforcement	4
5	CDBG Demolition	5
6	CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin	6
7	CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities	7
8	HOME Projects	8
9	CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation	9

AP-38 Project Summary

Project 1	<i>Housing for Homeless and Special Needs</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	1
Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding	CDBG = \$160,000, ESG = \$155,047
Description	The City supports the development of affordable housing units for homeless and special needs populations. The City anticipates using funds to support existing emergency and transitional shelters that need funding for operational costs.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 600 families.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Services may include funding for emergency shelter operations.
Project 2	<i>CDBG Public Services</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	2
Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding	CDBG = \$80,000
Description	Public service activities provide the best opportunity for the City to respond to specific needs identified within the community. Services will be prioritized based on community need.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 10,000 families.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Services may include: youth engagement, child care, public safety, homelessness, and other services
Project 3	<i>CDBG Housing Affordability and Rehabilitation</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	3
Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding	CDBG = \$340,000
Description	The City will continue to revitalize the community through helping to increase the availability of decent, affordable housing. The City will continue to fund the rehab of housing occupied by LMI households and other activates that provide affordable housing to residents.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 12 families.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Homeowner emergency repairs.

Project 4	<i>CDBG Code Enforcement</i>
Target Area	Enhanced Neighborhood
Goals Supported	4
Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding	CDBG = \$140,000
Description	The City supports the efforts of the Code Enforcement Division to conduct targeted inspections of housing in the Engaged Neighborhood Target Area. This includes salaries and overhead costs associated with property inspections and follow-up actions directly related to the enforcement (not correction) of state and local codes within a locally designated "deteriorated or deteriorating" area that will also be assigned activities designed to arrest the current conditions.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 500 families.
Location Description	Enhanced Neighborhood
Planned Activities	Code enforcement includes property inspections and follow-up actions (such as legal proceedings) directly related to the enforcement (not correction) of state and local codes.
Project 5	<i>CDBG Demolition</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	5
Needs Addressed	Create a Suitable Living Environment
Funding	CDBG = \$360,000
Description	The City has an abundance of vacant and blighted housing structures that are having a negative influence on the housing market and the neighborhoods. Removing blighted structures from within the city limits is a high priority.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 25 families.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Activities will be the clearance or demolition of buildings/improvements that are designated by the City's Code Enforcement Office as slum and blight.
Project 6	<i>CDBG Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	6
Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding	CDBG = \$320,000
Description	The City will support promoting fair housing practices, including undertaking activities to inform citizens of their fair housing rights and promoting fair housing awareness to housing providers and practitioners. Additionally, professionally administered programs with standard performance measures and the ability to complete programs that are not only compliant with HUD regulations, but also make a difference in the community is a high priority. This includes grant administration, fair housing activities, and planning activities.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All residents benefit from the implementation and administration of federally-funded programs. Projects and planning will have a greater impact in the Engaged Neighborhood over the course of the Consolidated Plan. However, CDBG projects are available throughout the City to help LMI residents to have greater financial stability, increased job opportunities, improved neighborhood livability, and greater access to affordable housing.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Program administration may include planning, general grant program administration and monitoring of subrecipients, indirect costs, public information, fair housing activities, submission of applications for Federal Programs, CDBG funding of HOME administrative costs and other eligible expenses under program administration.

Project 7	<i>CDBG Public Improvements and Facilities</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	7
Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing Create a Suitable Living Environment Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding	CDBG = \$290,154
Description	The City will support public facility and infrastructure improvements and other eligible improvements.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Census Tract 6 has a population of 2,685. It is estimated that all local residents will benefit from the infrastructure improvements.
Location Description	Murray Street is located within Census Block 6.
Planned Activities	The City anticipates funding an infrastructure project on Murray Street.
Project 8	<i>HOME Projects</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	8
Needs Addressed	Provide Decent Housing
Funding	HOME = \$439,153.88
Description	HOME Projects for Springfield including administrative costs, CHDO set aside/admin, housing development assistance, TBRA and other HOME-eligible expenses.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 12 families.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Homeowner housing development, rental housing development, or TBRA
Project 9	<i>CDBG Economic Development and Job Creation</i>
Target Area	Citywide
Goals Supported	9
Needs Addressed	Expand Opportunities for LMI Persons
Funding	CDBG = \$50,000
Description	Economic Development is one tool for the community to provide assistance to those that are experiencing poverty conditions. The economic development programs may provide loans and technical assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprise in order to create jobs.
Target Date	3/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activities are expected to benefit 5 families.
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Loans or grants to small business and/or microenterprise assistance.

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

The City of Springfield reviewed applicable data, listened to stakeholders, considered related city plans, and took into account local capacity when deciding which community development needs should be addressed through federally-funded community development programs.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

In its prior Consolidated Plan (2020-2024), the City of Springfield prioritized making investments in an area designated as “Engaged Neighborhood.” The original Engaged Neighborhood was 98 square acres within the City of Springfield bounded by Pleasant Street to the north, Perrin to the south, South Limestone to the west, and Center to the East. The area encompassed approximately 24 city blocks and included the South Fountain Historic District.

In 2020, the Engaged Neighborhood area expanded to cover about 222 acres. The Phase 2 area is bounded by West Pleasant, Perrin, South Yellow Springs, and Center Streets. According to the Engaged Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2, the Engaged Neighborhood has the following characteristics:

- There are 1,130 housing units in the neighborhood. 58% of the housing stock is rental with 42% owner-occupied. The median rent is \$730 a month. Over half of the 475 owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood have held the same ownership for 11 years or more. Housing stock in this area consists mostly of wood frame structures with roofed front porches. Conditions range from impeccable to severe disrepair. Vacancy is a defining feature of the neighborhood with 35% of land and homes, an unfortunately high percentage, considered vacant or deteriorated.
- The neighborhood is diverse with 47% of the population identified as White, 40% Black and just under 9% of residents noted as mixed race. The median household income is \$33,488 which is 35% below the Clark County Median Income.
- 44% of neighborhood residents have a high school degree or equivalent with 10.5% completing college or higher. There are 16 active businesses within the neighborhood ranging from funeral homes to childcare centers, trucking and manufacturing operations also present.

The boundaries of the Engaged Neighborhood (Phases 1 & 2) were selected after Urban Fast Forward and C.U.D.A. Studios partnered with the City of Springfield to develop the Engaged Neighborhood plan. The team conducted a comprehensive analysis of the study area and engaged in extensive community engagement. Public participation and input from stakeholders were a critical part of determining the needs within the Engaged Neighborhood.

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

For decades, the City has chosen to use HUD funds on a citywide basis for activities that collect income information and within the Low-Mod Census Tracts for activities that have an area benefit. In late 2018, the City decided to gather information that would allow the use of a portion of HUD funds in a more concentrated area: The Engaged Neighborhood. This area has a high degree of need but also has a high degree of citizen participation to assist staff in the allocation of priorities. Code enforcement activities will be focused in the Engaged Neighborhood.

AP-55 Affordable Housing

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	600
Non-Homeless	12
Special-Needs	6
Total	618

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	12
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	12
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	24

Discussion

The City of Springfield will focus on providing emergency shelter, homeowner rehab, and tenant-based rental/rapid re-housing assistance.

AP-60 Public Housing

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The public housing units within the jurisdiction face a range of restoration and revitalization needs due to aging infrastructure, deferred maintenance, and evolving health, safety, and accessibility standards. Many of the units were constructed decades ago and now require significant modernization to ensure they remain safe, habitable, and energy-efficient for low-income families and individuals. SMHA will engage in activities to restore and revitalize its units.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

SMHA is currently finalizing its 2025-2030 5-Year PHA Plan. In its draft plan, SMHA proposed to “ensure meaningful engagement of SMHA residents in preservation and expansion efforts.”

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

N/A

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

Introduction

Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs.

A key component of the City's strategy for reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs is the City's focus on partnerships. For example, the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative assists with the ESG and the Homeless Assistance grants the City receives. The homelessness taskforce is a jointly-funded effort among the City of Springfield, Clark County Government, and Clark County Combined Health District to enhance response to the increased homelessness and displaced housing emergency the community faces. This structure has allowed for the inclusion of a wider range of local stakeholders taking part in these meetings, and a bi-monthly case managers' roundtable has developed as a result of these meetings. The CoC is becoming stronger with this focused coordination.

Additionally, the City's Federal Programs Manager sits on the Executive Committee of the Region 15 CoC. This group provides updates on service availability and coordination.

The following information is quoted directly from Clark County's application to the State of Ohio for a CDBG Flex Grant, which was recently approved.

Comprehensive Strategic Planning for Homeless: Clark County is experiencing an immediate need for a comprehensive strategic planning process for Homeless people. It is estimated that there are currently over 849 persons that are considered unhoused.

Clark County will conduct a comprehensive strategic planning process to address the ongoing needs of Homeless Persons, which continues to be a significant issue and challenge throughout Clark County and the City of Springfield. The planning process will be facilitated via a partnership with the United Way of Clark, Champaign and Madison counties, and will utilize expert consultants experienced with community homeless planning. The planning will prioritize community engagement involving County and City leaders, local homeless service providers, homeless persons experiencing homelessness, non-profit organizations, government agencies, community leaders/members service providers, and other stakeholders to develop long term solutions within a comprehensive strategic plan focused on low-income homeless persons including:

- Conducting Homeless census population and needs assessments via surveys and outreach to understand the scale and characteristics of the homeless.
- Data Collection and Analysis to gather data on the homeless population, including demographics, housing needs, and service utilization, to inform planning decisions.
- Identifying & Evaluating Sites including current or potential locations for homeless shelters and transitional housing.
- Identifying and Evaluating current and potential service providers for the homeless, long with their current strengths and capabilities.
- Planning for Public Awareness Campaigns to raise awareness about homelessness and the need for supportive services.

- Finalize a Strategic Response Plan outlining goals, objectives and implementation strategies to address homelessness and identifying gaps in services, as well as considering strategies to address the root causes of homelessness.

Projected outcomes of this study will include a strategic plan that will provide a road map for collaboration, and partnerships, a decrease in duplicated service, and an effective coordination of service plan for the entire community that takes an inclusive approach for all (veterans, mental health, substance abuse, seniors, sex-offenders, and justice-involved.)

Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

The City of Springfield will continue to coordinate with Clark County, the CoC, and local service providers to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons. During the prior Consolidated Planning period, the City utilized CDBG and CDBG-CV funds to support the operations of the Homefull Shelter @ the EI, which is a non-congregate shelter for families at the former Executive Inn Motel. During this Consolidated Planning period, the City anticipates that it will continue to use both CDBG and ESG funds to support local emergency shelter operations. The City also anticipates that it will use federal funding to provide rental assistance to persons who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Additionally, Clark County has received funding from the State of Ohio to complete repairs to the bathrooms at a local emergency shelter, as described below.

The following information is quoted directly from Clark County’s application to the State of Ohio for a CDBG Flex Grant, which was recently approved.

Critical Renovations at Hartley House Homeless Shelter: The Hartley House homeless Shelter owned and operated by Sheltered Inc. (formerly Interfaith Hospitality Network) provides critical housing to homeless persons in Clark County. The bathroom facilities in Hartley house are currently in poor, unsafe and unsanitary conditions. Water leaks from showers are causing damage to other areas of the shelter. Funding is critically needed and otherwise not available to complete these priority renovations to the bathroom facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for 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.

Moving households into housing quickly and efficiently remains a challenge. Rising rents, landlords' lack of participation in voucher programs, and a lack of housing that passes HQS standards means that people continue to wait longer to enter housing. Shelter providers report that many households need 90 days to exit shelter into permanent housing. Shelter providers would like to get the length of stay down to 30-45 days.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The network of agencies within the CoC work to assist low-income individuals and households that are most at risk of becoming homeless and work to prevent this event. Services are provided to clients of mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse programs; domestic violence shelters; and developmental disability-serving agencies. These services provide clients with resources to attain stable housing and living situations. The agencies of the CoC also work closely with Jobs and Family Services to attain Prevention, Retention and Contingency funds for clients to stabilize housing situations.

AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Describe planned actions to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment.

Vacant Property Registration Program and Public Nuisance Abatement Program: The City has developed several strategies that are aimed at improving the condition of residential structures in the City, including both vacant and occupied structures. The City's programs are designed to encourage (and require) property owners to make investments in their properties so that the overall quality of the housing stock improves.

Therefore, the City of Springfield established the Vacant Property Registration program in 2020 to address the challenge of abandoned, vacant properties. One of the key hurdles facing the City was identifying ownership of these properties and determining effective solutions. Traditionally, abandoned properties could only be addressed through tax foreclosure or demolition, options which were limited by the capacity of the Clark County Treasurer's Office and the financial constraints of the City.

In response to these challenges, the Public Nuisance Abatement Program was launched in 2023, marking a significant step forward in the City's efforts to improve neighborhoods and enhance public safety. The program's collaborative approach has proven to be highly successful, with the City completing two cases through the court system in 2023, followed by a remarkable 13 cases completed in 2024.

The program involves a coordinated effort among multiple City departments and partners. The Code Compliance team plays a key role by issuing exterior orders and civil fines, while the legal department works closely to build each case. The Treasurer's Office ensures proper coding of the properties, and Judge Richard Carrey agreed to hear public nuisance cases in the Probate Court. Once a case is approved, receivers renovate the properties, effectively revitalizing these spaces for future use.

2024 Program Highlights:

- **13 structures** successfully moved through the court system
- **Total Sales:** \$554,897.00
- **Cost of Improvements (Receivers' Repairs):** \$214,461.13
- **Real Estate Taxes Paid:** \$39,245.71
- **City of Springfield Sewer Assessments Paid:** \$3,198.42
- **City Judgements Paid:** \$19,500.00
- **Disbursements to Lien Holders:** \$21,223.32

The Public Nuisance Abatement Program plays a crucial role in addressing vacant and blighted properties, driving significant improvements in our community by increasing property values, reducing crime and blight, and enhancing public health and safety. By tackling these properties, the program also eases the burden on first responders, potentially decreasing calls related to hazardous properties.

Zoning Reforms: In August 2023, City staff teamed up with a consultant to begin updating the City’s zoning code, which had not been significantly updated since 2001. The Board of Commissioners approved the new zoning code in the Spring of 2025. The newly-adopted code makes zoning easier to understand, reduces development hurdles, and protects the interests of existing property owners, all while helping the community continue to grow.

Key Updates to the Zoning Code

1. Reduction in Zoning Districts

- The number of zoning districts will be reduced from 23 to 12, streamlining regulations and improving efficiency.

2. Standards for Infill Development

- New standards will ensure infill development integrates seamlessly into existing neighborhoods, preserving community character.

3. Expansion of Permitted Uses

- The updated code includes new and emerging uses, such as:
 - Vertiports to accommodate urban air mobility.
 - Small-scale agriculture to support urban farming initiatives.
 - Fewer restrictions on digital signs.

4. Expansion of Housing Options

- Increased flexibility to support diverse housing types, including:
 - Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).
 - Tiny homes.
 - Reduced lot size restrictions.
 - Streamlined review processes.

5. Improved Clarity and Organization

- The revised zoning code will feature:
 - Clearer language for better accessibility.
 - Improved organization for user-friendly navigation.
 - Graphics and visual aids to enhance comprehension of site development.
 - Language and graphics to enhance comprehension of sign types and fence placement.

AP-85 Other Actions

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Springfield continues to partner with area agencies that work specifically with at-risk and underserved populations in allocating the Emergency Solutions Grant funds, along with other funds, and will work to expand opportunities for new partnerships into the coming year. ESG Funds are targeted towards shelter operations as much as possible to allow for the ongoing operation of emergency shelter facilities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Springfield continues to support local groups who work to provide decent affordable housing. Code Enforcement also works to foster affordable housing. By maintaining a minimum set of standards that is expected of all structures in the City, residential and commercial, owner occupied or rental, all structures benefit. Code Enforcement officers not only work to enforce the City's Property Maintenance Codes but refer eligible property owners to housing programs that might assist in the maintenance of distressed property through the compassionate code enforcement approach. Addressing the minimum standards required by code allows a neighborhood to maintain a standard quality of housing so that all area homes and residents benefit.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The presence of Lead Based Paint remains a given factor in the housing stock of Springfield. Rehab programs must take into account the presence of lead-based paint, and as such, LBP regulations must be met. Lead Based Paint Policies and Procedures will be written into any program that will deal with housing; including, obviously, rehab work, but also less obviously rental assistance and any housing program where housing assistance is being provided within a structure that is built before 1978 and the recipient of the housing services will include either children under the age of six or pregnant women or both. In each of these instances, LBP regulations will be documented and followed.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City may use its CDBG public services funding to support agencies that promote self-sufficiency.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will use feedback it received from this Consolidated Planning process to improve its coordination and collaboration with local partners.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City will use feedback it received from this Consolidated Planning process to improve its coordination and collaboration with local partners.

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

HUD-Requested Certifications

Certification 1: The City of Springfield shall administer its grant in accordance with all applicable immigration restrictions and requirements, including the eligibility and certification requirement that apply under title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, as amended (8 U.S. C. 1601-1646) (PRWORA) and any applicable requirements that HUD, the Attorney General, or the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may establish from time to time to comply with PRWORA, Executive Order 14218 or other Executive Orders or immigration laws. The city will not use funding under this grant in a manner that by design or effect facilitates the subsidization or promotion of illegal immigration or abets policies that seek to shield illegal aliens from deportation. Unless excepted by PRWORA, the city must use SAVE, or an equivalent verification system approved by the Federal government, to prevent any Federal public benefit from being provided to an ineligible alien who entered the United States illegally or is otherwise unlawfully present in the United States.

Certification 2: The City of Springfield agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code.

Certification 3: The City of Springfield will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Appendix A

Instructions for the HUD 424-B Assurances and Certifications

As part of your application for HUD funding, you, as the official authorized to sign on behalf of your organization or as an individual, must provide the following assurances and certifications. The Responsible Civil Rights Official has specified this form for use for purposes of general compliance with 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 8.50, and 146.25, as applicable. The Responsible Civil Rights Official may require specific civil rights assurances to be furnished consistent with those authorities and will specify the form on which such assurances must be made. A failure to furnish or comply with the civil rights assurances contained in this form may result in the procedures to effect compliance at 24 CFR §§ 1.8, 3.115, 8.57, or 146.39.

By submitting this form, you are stating that all assertions made in this form are true, accurate, and correct.

As the duly representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant: [Insert below the Name and title of the Authorized Representative, name of Organization and the date of signature]:

*Authorized Representative Name:

Bryan Heck

*Title: City Manager

*Applicant/Recipient Organization:

Springfield, Ohio

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, has the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds to pay the non-Federal share of program costs) to plan, manage and complete the program as described in the application and the governing body has duly authorized the submission of the application, including these assurances and certifications, and authorized me as the official representative of the application to act in connection with the application and to provide any additional information as may be required.

2. Will administer the grant in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C 2000(d)) and implementing regulations (24 CFR part 1), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subject to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance OR if the applicant is a Federally recognized Indian tribe or its tribally designated housing entity, is subject to the Indian Civil Rights Act (25 U.S.C. 1301-1303).

3. Will administer the grant in compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8, the American Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et.seq.), and implementing regulations at 28 CFR part 35 or 36, as applicable, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-07) as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 146 which together provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of disability or age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance; except if the grant program authorizes or limits participation to designated populations, then the applicant will comply with the nondiscrimination requirements within the designated population.

4. Will comply with the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), as amended, and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 100, which prohibit discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin and will affirmatively further fair housing; except an applicant which is an Indian tribe or its instrumentality which is excluded by statute from coverage does not make this certification; and further except if the grant program authorizes or limits participation to designated populations, then the applicant

will comply with the nondiscrimination requirements within the designated population.

5. Will comply with all applicable Federal nondiscrimination requirements, including those listed at 24 CFR §§ 5.105(a) and 5.106 as applicable.

6. Will not use Federal funding to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) mandates, policies, programs, or activities that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws.

7. Will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4601) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24 and, as applicable, Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(d)) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 42, subpart A.

8. Will comply with the environmental requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et.seq.) and related Federal authorities prior to the commitment or expenditure of funds for property.

9. That no Federal appropriated funds have been paid, or will be paid, by or on behalf of the applicant, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, and officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress, in connection with the awarding of this Federal grant or its extension, renewal, amendment or modification. If funds other than Federal appropriated funds have or will be paid for influencing or attempting to influence the persons listed above, I shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying. I certify that I shall require all subawards at all tiers (including sub-grants and contracts) to similarly certify and disclose accordingly. Federally recognized Indian Tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) established by Federally-recognized Indian tribes as a result of the exercise of the tribe's sovereign power are excluded from coverage by the Byrd Amendment, but State-recognized Indian tribes and TDHEs established under State law are not excluded from the statute's coverage.

I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true, accurate, and correct. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to 5 years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. §§287, 1001, 1010, 1012, 1014; 31 U.S.C. §3729, 3802; 24 CFR §28.10(b)(1)(iii)).

* Signature:

Bryan Heck

* Date: (mm/dd/yyyy): 08/01/2025

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Date: 2025.08.01 12:46:44 -04'00'

Public Reporting Burden Statement: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Chief Data Officer, R, 451 7th St SW, Room 4176, Washington, DC 20410-5000. **Do not send completed HUD 424-B forms to this address.** This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to collect this information under the authority cited in the Notice of Funding Opportunity for this grant program. The information collected provides assurances and certifications for legal requirements related to the administration of this grant program. HUD will use this information to ensure compliance of its grantees. This information is required to obtain the benefit sought in the grant program. This information will not be held confidential and may be made available to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. §552).

Instructions for the HUD 424-B Assurances and Certifications

As part of your application for HUD funding, you, as the official authorized to sign on behalf of your organization or as an individual, must provide the following assurances and certifications. The Responsible Civil Rights Official has specified this form for use for purposes of general compliance with 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 8.50, and 146.25, as applicable. The Responsible Civil Rights Official may require specific civil rights assurances to be furnished consistent with those authorities and will specify the form on which such assurances must be made. A failure to furnish or comply with the civil rights assurances contained in this form may result in the procedures to effect compliance at 24 CFR §§ 1.8, 3.115, 8.57, or 146.39.

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Bryan Heck

*Title: City Manager

*Applicant/Recipient Organization:

Springfield, Ohio

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2. Will administer the grant in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C 2000(d)) and implementing regulations (24 CFR part 1), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subject to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance OR if the applicant is a Federally recognized Indian tribe or its tribally designated housing entity, is subject to the Indian Civil Rights Act (25 U.S.C. 1301-1303).

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* Signature:

Bryan Heck

* Date: (mm/dd/yyyy): 08/01/2025

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As part of your application for HUD funding, you, as the official authorized to sign on behalf of your organization or as an individual, must provide the following assurances and certifications. The Responsible Civil Rights Official has specified this form for use for purposes of general compliance with 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 8.50, and 146.25, as applicable. The Responsible Civil Rights Official may require specific civil rights assurances to be furnished consistent with those authorities and will specify the form on which such assurances must be made. A failure to furnish or comply with the civil rights assurances contained in this form may result in the procedures to effect compliance at 24 CFR §§ 1.8, 3.115, 8.57, or 146.39.

By submitting this form, you are stating that all assertions made in this form are true, accurate, and correct.

As the duly representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant: [Insert below the Name and title of the Authorized Representative, name of Organization and the date of signature]:

*Authorized Representative Name:

Bryan Heck

*Title: City Manager

*Applicant/Recipient Organization:

Springfield, Ohio

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, has the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds to pay the non-Federal share of program costs) to plan, manage and complete the program as described in the application and the governing body has duly authorized the submission of the application, including these assurances and certifications, and authorized me as the official representative of the application to act in connection with the application and to provide any additional information as may be required.

2. Will administer the grant in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C 2000(d)) and implementing regulations (24 CFR part 1), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subject to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance OR if the applicant is a Federally recognized Indian tribe or its tribally designated housing entity, is subject to the Indian Civil Rights Act (25 U.S.C. 1301-1303).

3. Will administer the grant in compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8, the American Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et.seq.), and implementing regulations at 28 CFR part 35 or 36, as applicable, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-07) as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 146 which together provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of disability or age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance; except if the grant program authorizes or limits participation to designated populations, then the applicant will comply with the nondiscrimination requirements within the designated population.

4. Will comply with the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), as amended, and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 100, which prohibit discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin and will affirmatively further fair housing; except an applicant which is an Indian tribe or its instrumentality which is excluded by statute from coverage does not make this certification; and further except if the grant program authorizes or limits participation to designated populations, then the applicant

will comply with the nondiscrimination requirements within the designated population.

5. Will comply with all applicable Federal nondiscrimination requirements, including those listed at 24 CFR §§ 5.105(a) and 5.106 as applicable.

6. Will not use Federal funding to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) mandates, policies, programs, or activities that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws.

7. Will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4601) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24 and, as applicable, Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(d)) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 42, subpart A.

8. Will comply with the environmental requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et.seq.) and related Federal authorities prior to the commitment or expenditure of funds for property.

9. That no Federal appropriated funds have been paid, or will be paid, by or on behalf of the applicant, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, and officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress, in connection with the awarding of this Federal grant or its extension, renewal, amendment or modification. If funds other than Federal appropriated funds have or will be paid for influencing or attempting to influence the persons listed above, I shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying. I certify that I shall require all subawards at all tiers (including sub-grants and contracts) to similarly certify and disclose accordingly. Federally recognized Indian Tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) established by Federally-recognized Indian tribes as a result of the exercise of the tribe's sovereign power are excluded from coverage by the Byrd Amendment, but State-recognized Indian tribes and TDHEs established under State law are not excluded from the statute's coverage.

I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true, accurate, and correct. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to 5 years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. §§287, 1001, 1010, 1012, 1014; 31 U.S.C. §3729, 3802; 24 CFR §28.10(b)(1)(iii)).

* Signature:

Bryan Heck

* Date: (mm/dd/yyyy): 08/01/2025

Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:48:44 -04'00'

Public Reporting Burden Statement: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Chief Data Officer, R, 451 7th St SW, Room 4176, Washington, DC 20410-5000. **Do not send completed HUD 424-B forms to this address.** This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to collect this information under the authority cited in the Notice of Funding Opportunity for this grant program. The information collected provides assurances and certifications for legal requirements related to the administration of this grant program. HUD will use this information to ensure compliance of its grantees. This information is required to obtain the benefit sought in the grant program. This information will not be held confidential and may be made available to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. §552).

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:50:51
-04'00'

Signature of Authorized Official

08/01/2025
Date

City Manager

Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2025 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:51:10 -04'00'

08/01/2025

Signature of Authorized Official

Date

City Manager

Title

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck Date: 2025.08.01 12:51:30 -04'00'	<u>08/01/2025</u>
Signature of Authorized Official	Date

City Manager

Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

Subsidy layering -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:51:54
-04'00'

08/01/2025

Signature of Authorized Official

Date

City Manager

Title

Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:52:11
-04'00'

08/01/2025

Signature of Authorized Official

Date

City Manager

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
 Application
 Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- New
 Continuation
 Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

08/04/2025

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

B-25-MC-39-0019

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

City of Springfield

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

31-600056

* c. UEI:

H4SPQK4ANTP4

d. Address:

* Street1:

76 E High Street

Street2:

* City:

Springfield

County/Parish:

* State:

OH: Ohio

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

45502-1214

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Community Development

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Logan

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Cobbs

Suffix:

Title:

Community Development Department Director

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:

937-324-7381

Fax Number:

* Email:

lcobbs@springfieldohio.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Assistance Listing Number:

14.218

Assistance Listing Title:

Community Development Block Grants/ Entitlement Grants

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

N/A

* Title:

N/A

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

2025 Community Development Block Grant

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="1,740,154.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value=""/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value=""/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value=""/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1,740,154.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:55:24 -04'00'

* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

08/04/2025

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

E-25-MC-39-0019

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

City of Springfield

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

31-600056

* c. UEI:

H4SPQK4ANTP4

d. Address:

* Street1:

76 E High Street

Street2:

* City:

Springfield

County/Parish:

* State:

OH: Ohio

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

45502-1214

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Community Development

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Logan

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Cobbs

Suffix:

Title:

Community Development Department Director

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:

937-324-7381

Fax Number:

* Email:

lcobbs@springfieldohio.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Assistance Listing Number:

14.231

Assistance Listing Title:

Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG)

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

N/A

* Title:

N/A

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

2025 Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG)

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="155,047.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="155,047.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 12:58:33 -04'00'

* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
---	---	--

* 3. Date Received: <input type="text" value="08/04/2025"/>	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>
---	---

5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text" value="M-25-MC-39-0019"/>
---	--

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
--	--

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

*** a. Legal Name:**

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="31-600056"/>	* c. UEI: <input type="text" value="H4SPQK4ANTP4"/>
--	---

d. Address:

* Street1:	<input type="text" value="76 E High Street"/>
Street2:	<input type="text"/>
* City:	<input type="text" value="Springfield"/>
County/Parish:	<input type="text"/>
* State:	<input type="text" value="OH: Ohio"/>
Province:	<input type="text"/>
* Country:	<input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>
* Zip / Postal Code:	<input type="text" value="45502-1214"/>

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: <input type="text" value="Community Development"/>	Division Name: <input type="text"/>
---	---

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Logan"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Cobbs"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	

Title:

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="937-324-7381"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
--	---

*** Email:**

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Assistance Listing Number:

14.239

Assistance Listing Title:

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

N/A

* Title:

N/A

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

2025 HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="439,153.88"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="439,153.88"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

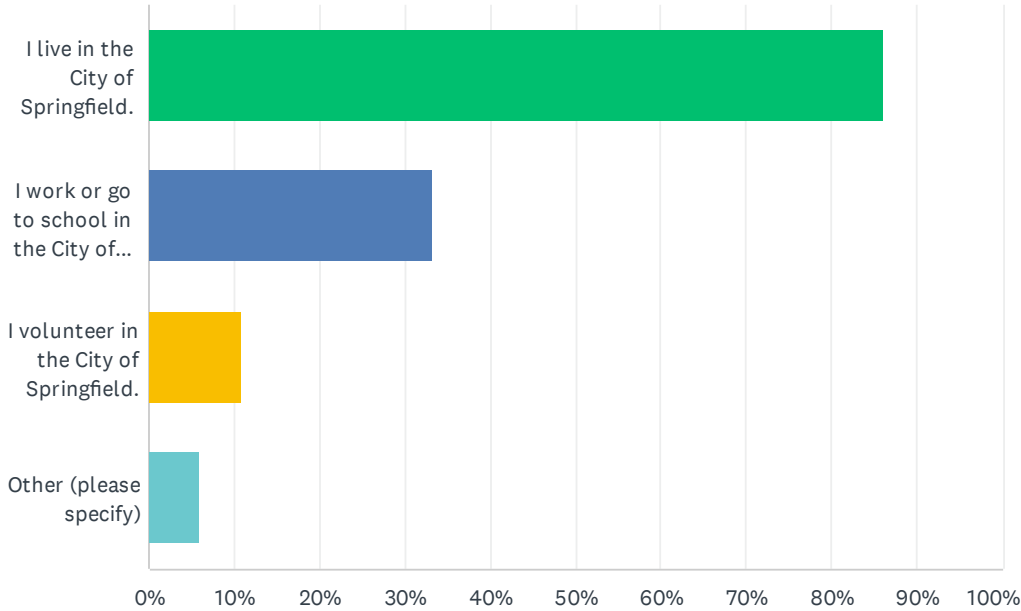
* Signature of Authorized Representative:

Bryan Heck Digitally signed by Bryan Heck
Date: 2025.08.01 13:01:36 -04'00'

* Date Signed:

Q1 Please select your current relationship(s) to the City of Springfield. (check all that apply)

Answered: 579 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
I live in the City of Springfield.	86.18% 499
I work or go to school in the City of Springfield.	33.16% 192
I volunteer in the City of Springfield.	10.88% 63
Other (please specify)	6.04% 35
Total Respondents: 579	

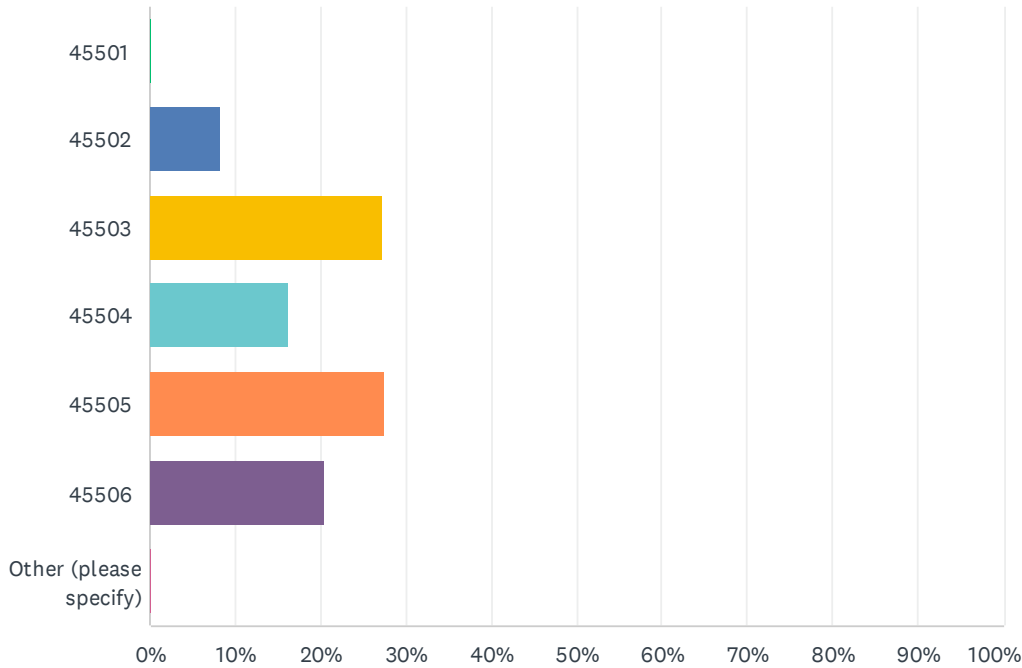
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	McKinney Hall	6/19/2025 10:58 AM
2	Member of USS	6/19/2025 10:08 AM
3	I attend USS/ SPFLD community events	6/19/2025 8:16 AM
4	Retired	5/28/2025 5:53 PM
5	I live in Clark County and my children live in Springfield	5/28/2025 12:29 PM
6	Shop	5/28/2025 5:35 AM
7	Parents live there aswell	5/27/2025 8:27 PM
8	Property owner	5/27/2025 3:41 PM
9	I live in the county but drive the city roads daily	5/27/2025 8:58 AM
10	I live right outside city limits	5/27/2025 6:49 AM

City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

11	We are retired and live on the edge of the city	5/25/2025 11:56 AM
12	live in south charleston and frequent springfield	5/16/2025 11:31 AM
13	Daughter and grandkids live in city. We are nearby and visit freq.	5/15/2025 11:36 AM
14	Live just outside the city and travel in it frequently	5/12/2025 1:59 PM
15	I live in Clark County but have an interest in Springfield's prosperity.	5/12/2025 9:10 AM
16	Work for the city of springfiels	5/11/2025 8:20 PM
17	Live and work in Springfield	5/11/2025 7:15 AM
18	Have a business in Springfield	5/10/2025 12:44 PM
19	Family	5/10/2025 10:39 AM
20	I have lived here my entire life. I live 1 mile outside the city limits in Clark County.	5/10/2025 5:49 AM
21	I own property in the City of Springfield	5/10/2025 4:26 AM
22	I live in county but right down the road just city limits and go into city limits daily	5/10/2025 1:35 AM
23	I retired back home to Springfield	5/8/2025 10:49 PM
24	and I shop, dine and attend events in Springfield - everyday	5/8/2025 7:38 PM
25	Family works in Springfield	5/8/2025 3:57 PM
26	Live in Springfield township	5/8/2025 10:44 AM
27	I pick up trash near my home	5/8/2025 8:16 AM
28	I go to church, shop and get my hair cut in Springfield.	5/8/2025 6:46 AM
29	I own a business in Springfield	5/8/2025 5:51 AM
30	Own business in City of Springfield	5/8/2025 5:17 AM
31	I live in Springfield Township	5/7/2025 6:51 PM
32	Springfield TWP	5/7/2025 5:47 PM
33	Live just outside City but conduct almost all our business in the City	5/7/2025 4:56 PM
34	Live in Spfld Twp	5/7/2025 4:48 PM
35	I live in German township however shop and dine in Springfield	5/7/2025 3:44 PM

Q2 In which City of Springfield ZIP code do you spend most of your time? (live, work, study, etc.)

Answered: 577 Skipped: 12

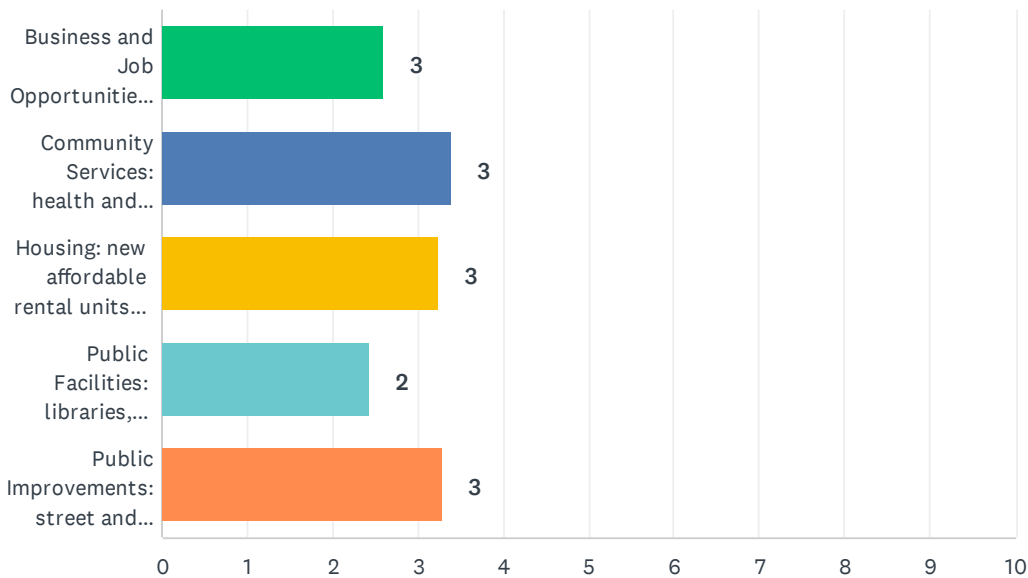


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
45501	0.17% 1
45502	8.32% 48
45503	27.21% 157
45504	16.12% 93
45505	27.56% 159
45506	20.45% 118
Other (please specify)	0.17% 1
TOTAL	577

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	etc.	6/19/2025 8:25 AM

Q3 Please rank your overall priorities for investment in your community. You will have the opportunity to select specific projects and services in later questions. 1 = First Priority 5 = Last Priority

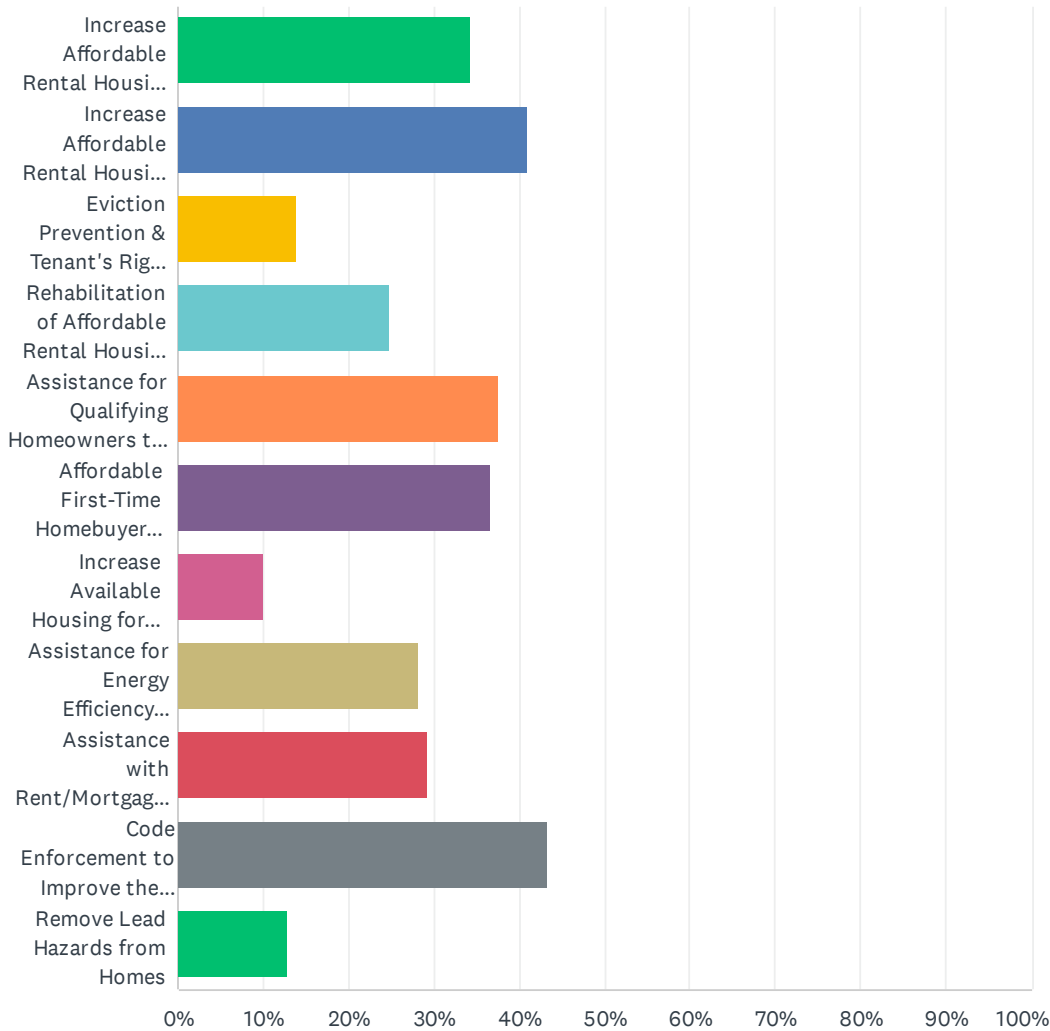
Answered: 560 Skipped: 29



	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	SCORE
Business and Job Opportunities: training for people who need jobs, small business loans, coaching for small business owners	10.18% 57	18.57% 104	20.71% 116	23.39% 131	27.14% 152	560	2.61
Community Services: health and mental health care, homeless services, services for children, services for the elderly	23.39% 131	26.79% 150	24.46% 137	16.79% 94	8.57% 48	560	3.40
Housing: new affordable rental units, home repair, down payment assistance, prevention of discrimination, eviction prevention	30.89% 173	19.64% 110	14.29% 80	14.11% 79	21.07% 118	560	3.25
Public Facilities: libraries, parks, senior centers, youth centers	7.50% 42	13.93% 78	23.04% 129	26.61% 149	28.93% 162	560	2.44
Public Improvements: street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer improvements	28.04% 157	21.07% 118	17.50% 98	19.11% 107	14.29% 80	560	3.29

Q4 Please select up to three housing issues most in need of attention in your community.

Answered: 574 Skipped: 15



City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Increase Affordable Rental Housing (housing only; no supportive services offered)	34.32% 197
Increase Affordable Rental Housing with Supportive Services for Seniors, People with Disabilities, Homeless Individuals and Families, and others with special needs who need supportive services in addition to housing	40.94% 235
Eviction Prevention & Tenant's Rights Assistance	13.76% 79
Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing to preserve affordable housing opportunities	24.74% 142
Assistance for Qualifying Homeowners to Rehabilitate their Homes	37.63% 216
Affordable First-Time Homebuyer Assistance such as homebuyer counseling and downpayment assistance	36.76% 211
Increase Available Housing for People Using Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	9.93% 57
Assistance for Energy Efficiency Upgrades to Reduce Utility Bills	28.22% 162
Assistance with Rent/Mortgage/Utility Payments	29.27% 168
Code Enforcement to Improve the Health and Safety of Housing	43.21% 248
Remove Lead Hazards from Homes	12.89% 74
Total Respondents: 574	

#	(OPTIONAL) PLEASE COMMENT ON YOUR CHOICES, OR A HOUSING ISSUE NOT LISTED:	DATE
1	All of these are very important	6/19/2025 10:58 AM
2	Home improvement assistance to homeowner	6/19/2025 10:08 AM
3	Assistant with maintenance on homes built before 1900s	6/4/2025 7:34 AM
4	Remove buildings not in use. Especially empty the last 5 years	6/1/2025 11:10 PM
5	Fix up abandoned properties to make affordable rentals & home buyers program housing	5/30/2025 5:03 AM
6	Taxes	5/29/2025 4:48 AM
7	Revitalizing or tearing down condemned properties so they aren't sitting vacant	5/28/2025 5:54 PM
8	Speed bumps or radars on small streets	5/27/2025 10:36 PM
9	Code enforcement needs to increase their working staff about 20 times over and needs revamped so that issues are taken care of immediately not drawn out	5/27/2025 10:09 PM
10	The amount of people living in a home. (Too many)	5/27/2025 5:04 PM
11	Keeps Taxes according to school districts	5/27/2025 2:24 PM
12	Housing for homeless people or fixup empty buildings for the homeless an make rent affordable the rent is outrageous I e been here all my life an never seen it so high y'all put money in the wrong things like we do not need instead of what needs to many house are eyesore an could be fixed up an use to put homeless people in or people that can afford it	5/27/2025 6:45 AM
13	Stop section 8 and deport non Americans	5/27/2025 6:42 AM
14	The rental prices have increased dramatically and the homeless community is the worst it's ever been.	5/25/2025 7:15 PM
15	Demo dilapidated housing & vacant buildings	5/20/2025 7:39 PM
16	Supportive services are extremely important	5/19/2025 4:40 PM
17	Please stay out of the real estate business. Government cant possibly do it on a competitive level with private industry.	5/18/2025 12:16 PM

City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

18	Limit number of dogs allowed on property.	5/15/2025 11:36 AM
19	Being able to find a safe neighborhood...	5/14/2025 2:29 PM
20	Stop building affordable housing. It's killing our property values	5/14/2025 9:00 AM
21	Improve current housing not add more outside city limits!!	5/12/2025 1:59 PM
22	Affordable new construction for middle income households	5/11/2025 9:32 PM
23	Mow or cleanup property to own	5/11/2025 6:00 PM
24	Stop Littleton Properties and Rob Rues hatian regime.	5/11/2025 2:37 PM
25	The city needs to work with people trying to update homes not work against them!	5/11/2025 7:15 AM
26	Cleaning up blighted properties	5/10/2025 7:24 PM
27	Remove all HAITIANS	5/10/2025 12:39 AM
28	For US Born citizens should come first.	5/9/2025 8:14 PM
29	Utilizing the vacant homes. If they're owned by someone and not livable. They either need to be listed on the market or remodeled to inspection standards. It's not different than having a broken down car parked on the street with flat tires .	5/9/2025 3:27 PM
30	All of the above	5/9/2025 8:26 AM
31	Clean up the slum rentals filled with illegals!	5/9/2025 6:39 AM
32	Make the landlords fix up or demolish their abandoned buildings - commercial & housing OR forfeit it to the city/county.	5/8/2025 7:38 PM
33	Lower or eliminate property taxes on paid off homes	5/8/2025 5:08 PM
34	THESE SERVICES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE ONLY TO USA CITIZENS!!!	5/8/2025 4:24 PM
35	Help with getting tenants / landlords to clean up there properties for tax paying citizens	5/8/2025 3:09 PM
36	US citizens first	5/8/2025 2:23 PM
37	We need to concentrate on renovating old rundown houses and stop building crappy new overpriced starter homes that no one can afford	5/8/2025 10:44 AM
38	Start helping citizens not immigrants!	5/8/2025 10:09 AM
39	Build a recreational center for the youth	5/8/2025 6:33 AM
40	Stop giving everything to non US citizens and start taking care of natural citizens	5/8/2025 5:19 AM
41	\$500,000+ housing community on .5 to 1 acre lots	5/7/2025 11:02 PM
42	Get rid of illegals, and anyone that does not speak English.	5/7/2025 10:36 PM
43	Don't charge people to repair the curbs in front of their homes. We're not responsible for the people in this city who don't know how to drive and who can't stay off the curbs.	5/7/2025 10:00 PM
44	Set up an online search for public records by address so landlords can easily research problems at their properties and prospective tenant properties	5/7/2025 8:53 PM
45	The homeless situation in our city needs immediate action, and our kids deserve safe clean spaces for productive activities	5/7/2025 7:52 PM
46	This all sucks. Do for the people that pay taxes not the ones that mooch	5/7/2025 7:37 PM
47	Do something about all the people abusing section 8	5/7/2025 7:32 PM
48	build affordable housing on empty properties for isatnce the Crowell Collier Block, and where the Memorial hall was	5/7/2025 7:07 PM
49	Remove TPA residents so citizens have homes, stop Protecting them. Deport them.	5/7/2025 6:56 PM
50	Men's housing programs	5/7/2025 6:11 PM
51	Fine these slum lords who don't wanna fix up their rentals, and use that money toAssist home	5/7/2025 6:09 PM

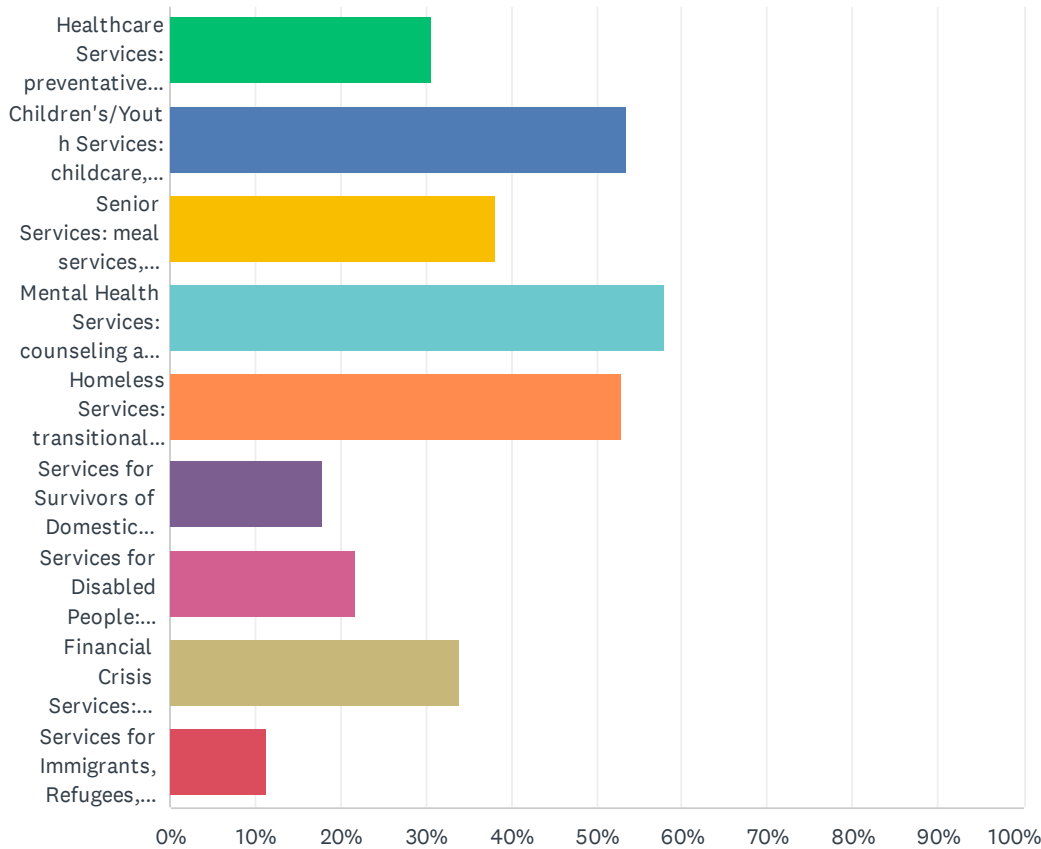
City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

owners who own but can't afford major repairs

52	Helping homeowners update their homes at 200% or more of federal poverty level so people will stay in the home they have.	5/7/2025 4:55 PM
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Q5 Please select up to three community services most in need of attention in your community.

Answered: 570 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Healthcare Services: preventative/primary care, prescription drug services, dental and vision care, HIV/AIDS services	30.70% 175
Children's/Youth Services: childcare, after school activities, tutoring, mentoring, early childhood education	53.51% 305
Senior Services: meal services, homecare assistance, nursing home services, recreational or social opportunities	38.25% 218
Mental Health Services: counseling and evaluation, psychiatric care, in-patient programs, support groups, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs	57.89% 330
Homeless Services: transitional shelters, permanent supportive housing placement, meals, clothing	52.81% 301
Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking: family shelters, counseling	17.89% 102
Services for Disabled People: vocational/self-sufficiency programs, rehabilitation, adult day care, transportation	21.75% 124
Financial Crisis Services: emergency assistance with bills, access to food pantries, homelessness prevention	33.86% 193
Services for Immigrants, Refugees, and/or Non-English Speakers	11.40% 65
Total Respondents: 570	

City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

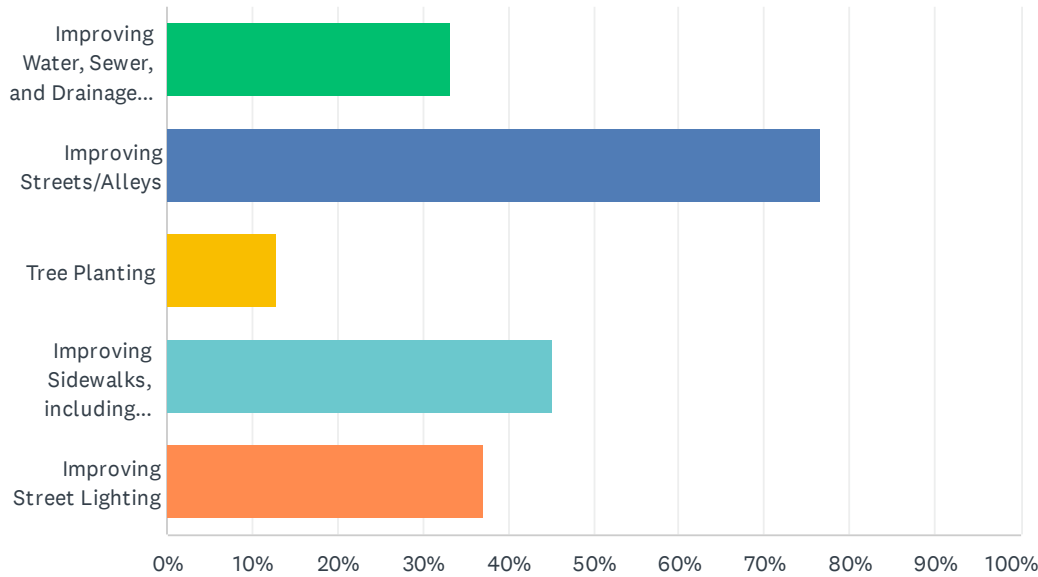
#	(OPTIONAL) PLEASE COMMENT ON YOUR CHOICES, OR A COMMUNITY SERVICE NEED NOT LISTED:	DATE
1	My comments are good for people	6/19/2025 10:08 AM
2	Domestic violence protection for women and men	6/1/2025 11:10 PM
3	Dogs!! They are everywhere. The shelters need more funding.	5/29/2025 7:56 PM
4	Increase in law enforcement. Stop pretending this city isn't out of control. You had all of 1st and 2nd shift SPD, all of 1st shift and most of 2nd shift CCSO on scene for the shooting on Euclid. OSP was pulling troopers from Columbus for this as well. THIS IS A PROBLEM! Stop giving the excuse of no one want to be a cop, find a solution. Here's a thought, buy Shotspotter since the shootings in Springfield are so bad. That's technology that pinpoints exactly where gunfire occurs. Make our city safe again.	5/29/2025 2:20 PM
5	If the immigrants come here they should afford their own . Just like every American does. That's why I don't go to other country's because if I don't speak their language than it's up to me to get a translated	5/29/2025 2:47 AM
6	Yall have no right to ever touch homeless issues again. You need to source it out to someone competent enough to handle it	5/27/2025 10:09 PM
7	We need Round 1 or Dave and Buster	5/27/2025 6:59 PM
8	We need help with financial crisis for our elderly and disabled. Not for immigrants.	5/27/2025 5:04 PM
9	Crisi Pregnancy Center	5/25/2025 11:56 AM
10	End or limits to panhandling. Our city enables this along with homelessness.	5/25/2025 9:11 AM
11	Spay & Neuter Program for animals are out of c	5/20/2025 7:39 PM
12	Parenting skills classes	5/19/2025 4:40 PM
13	Transportation	5/16/2025 2:12 PM
14	Quit catering to immigrants and drug addicts.	5/16/2025 11:41 AM
15	Mental Health is in crisis.	5/15/2025 11:36 AM
16	More focus on helping families in the middle class who aren't already receiving monetary assistance from the government.	5/11/2025 9:32 PM
17	Veterans should come before immigrants.	5/9/2025 8:14 PM
18	Transportation that is user friendly for all people, elderly, disabled and low income. (No aps)	5/9/2025 7:23 PM
19	Support actual Springfield citizens! Not TPS!	5/9/2025 1:36 PM
20	Stop wasting money on all the services for illegals. Serve our own citizens who need help	5/9/2025 6:39 AM
21	NO TAXPAYER FUNDED SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANTS LEGAL OR ILLEGAL!	5/8/2025 4:24 PM
22	FUCK the Immigrants!!!!	5/8/2025 3:09 PM
23	USA citizens first	5/8/2025 2:23 PM
24	Start helping citizens not immigrants!	5/8/2025 10:09 AM
25	Also help with disabled people	5/8/2025 8:04 AM
26	Do better springfield we letting people slip between the cracks.	5/8/2025 7:58 AM
27	Build a recreational center for the youth	5/8/2025 6:33 AM
28	Needs assessment of utilization rates	5/8/2025 5:25 AM
29	Immigrants recieve more help and free money Springfield needs to start helping natural born citizens first	5/8/2025 5:19 AM
30	No more services for non Americans who've taken plenty of tax payer dollars	5/7/2025 7:16 PM
31	make it a priority for all non english speaking refugees to learn to speak english	5/7/2025 7:07 PM

City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

32	Deport the TPA recipients	5/7/2025 6:56 PM
33	Food Banks	5/7/2025 5:47 PM
34	Our children need something safe and fun for them to do after school, weekends	5/7/2025 4:55 PM
35	Children's youth services	5/7/2025 4:23 PM

Q6 Please select up to two public improvements most in need of attention in your community.

Answered: 574 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Improving Water, Sewer, and Drainage Infrastructure	33.28% 191
Improving Streets/Alleys	76.48% 439
Tree Planting	12.89% 74
Improving Sidewalks, including Access for Persons with Disabilities	45.12% 259
Improving Street Lighting	37.11% 213
Total Respondents: 574	

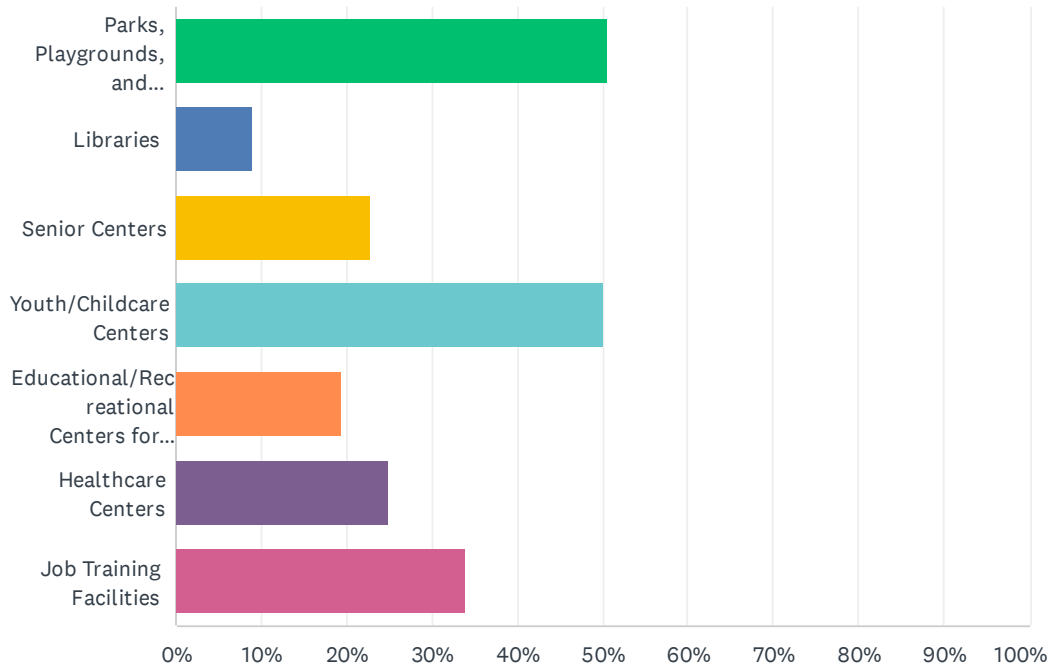
#	(OPTIONAL) PLEASE COMMENT ON YOUR CHOICES, OR A PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT NOT LISTED:	DATE
1	Really need street improvement	6/19/2025 10:08 AM
2	Improving the streets	6/2/2025 2:35 PM
3	Rebuild streets that in need of repair	6/1/2025 11:10 PM
4	Our roads are terrible!!	5/30/2025 12:49 PM
5	Crime regarding animal cruelty	5/29/2025 7:56 PM
6	Safety	5/29/2025 2:26 PM
7	Farlow st needs it bad . I get woke up every night when trucks go through or trailers go by sounds like there coming through my front room when they hit the holes and bumps in road	5/29/2025 2:47 AM
8	Fix the roads!!!!!!	5/28/2025 6:07 AM
9	Radars on 25 mph streets where people do 55 layfayette!!!	5/27/2025 10:36 PM

City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

10	Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) / and PFAS filtration	5/27/2025 7:30 PM
11	ADD FLORIDE TO WATER !	5/27/2025 9:42 AM
12	There's way to many raggedy roads and alleys	5/27/2025 6:45 AM
13	Increase police presence so that folks feel safe on the streets at night	5/25/2025 11:56 AM
14	My street has never been repaved in at least 25 years	5/25/2025 9:11 AM
15	FIX THE ROADS	5/20/2025 7:39 PM
16	Many streets were & are in horrible condition and the special phone number to report them is a joke!shape.	5/19/2025 4:40 PM
17	With regards to street lighting, making it more efficient and more dark-sky friendly is a priority for me	5/19/2025 2:40 PM
18	Is it possible to check the box for Improving Streets/Alleys twice?	5/18/2025 12:16 PM
19	Everything is run down, faded, broken and overgrown	5/14/2025 2:29 PM
20	Tree planting is great, especially if there is a focus on planting fruit bearing trees that can provide fresh fruit to anyone in the area. Would be a great use of vacant land and would have generational impact (community gardens/orchards)	5/11/2025 9:32 PM
21	Many crosswalks are faded and hard to see posing a huge risk for pedestrians	5/10/2025 10:18 PM
22	Please clean street drains in Ridgewood more often so it floods less	5/9/2025 6:39 AM
23	Start helping citizens not immigrants!	5/8/2025 10:09 AM
24	We want Clean energy initiatives for cheaper bills.	5/8/2025 8:28 AM
25	Stop we the trees we don't want them. You destroyed my car due to the trees you planted. None of us can park on streets due to this. Stop it	5/8/2025 7:58 AM
26	Traffic control to reduce speeding in residential areas	5/8/2025 5:25 AM
27	Trash clean up.	5/7/2025 11:16 PM
28	Tremont city industrial waste cleanup - water	5/7/2025 10:15 PM
29	Again charging citizens for curbs which are in the CITY STREETS should not be the responsibility of the home owner. You all need to ensure the citizens can properly drive and stay off the curbs	5/7/2025 10:00 PM
30	Treat North and South side public spaces the same	5/7/2025 8:53 PM
31	Solar powered crosswalk signals	5/7/2025 8:35 PM
32	More clean public spaces	5/7/2025 7:52 PM
33	Fix the streets!!! Pot holes everywhere	5/7/2025 7:37 PM
34	Selma road is in dire need of repair, or change the name to washboard way	5/7/2025 7:07 PM
35	Time the lights on Columbia and North to encourage 35mph again. Who thought changing that was a good idea?!?!	5/7/2025 6:56 PM
36	Bike Lanes & intersection roundabouts	5/7/2025 6:09 PM
37	As long as it's not downtown. You need to stop gentrifying that area and work on the west, south and east ends of town.	5/7/2025 3:56 PM

Q7 Please select up to two public facilities most in need of attention in your community.

Answered: 571 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreational Areas	50.61%	289
Libraries	8.93%	51
Senior Centers	22.77%	130
Youth/Childcare Centers	50.09%	286
Educational/Recreational Centers for Adults with Disabilities	19.44%	111
Healthcare Centers	25.04%	143
Job Training Facilities	33.98%	194
Total Respondents: 571		

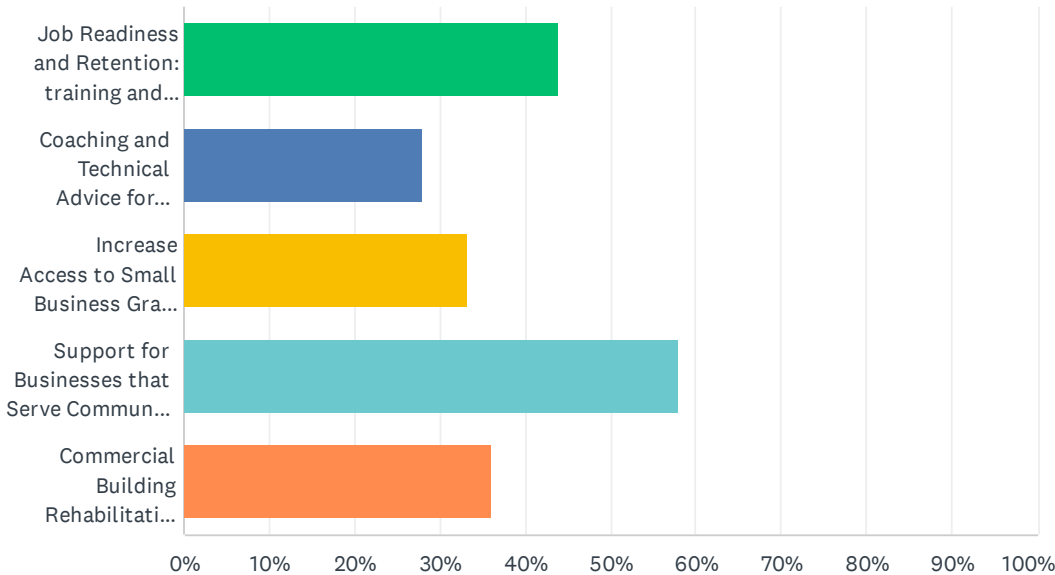
#	(OPTIONAL) PLEASE COMMENT ON YOUR CHOICES, OR A TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY NOT LISTED:	DATE
1	improvements to senior center	6/19/2025 10:08 AM
2	Safe activity centers for young people	6/19/2025 8:16 AM
3	Our children need recreation without sky rocketing prices	6/3/2025 8:16 AM
4	Our shelter needs to be larger for the the issue going on	5/29/2025 7:56 PM
5	SKATE PARKS PLEASE BUILD MORE SKATE PARKS	5/28/2025 1:26 AM

City of Springfield - Community Needs Survey for HUD Consolidated Plan

6	We have nothing for teens and adults other then drinking	5/27/2025 3:06 PM
7	Animal Shelter needs additional funding	5/20/2025 7:39 PM
8	recycling	5/16/2025 2:37 PM
9	Would love services to change the trajectory of our youth and services to provide good influences. No point in adding more parks that no one feels safe taking their kids to. We go out of town for parks.	5/14/2025 2:29 PM
10	We need more inclusive parks for kids with disabilities. Parks with a smooth surface to get around on does not make it inclusive the equipment needs to be inclusive as well.	5/14/2025 6:16 AM
11	Try to keep the riff raff out of the park	5/10/2025 7:24 PM
12	Veterans center.	5/9/2025 8:14 PM
13	Not for TPS people	5/9/2025 1:36 PM
14	Clean out homeless camps in parks	5/9/2025 6:39 AM
15	Start helping citizens not immigrants!	5/8/2025 10:09 AM
16	You need to invest in some solar powered cameras. At these parks, it may help some of the creeps stop coming around the parks as much as of right now as a parent. I don't feel as though our parks. Our playgrounds are safe for our children.	5/8/2025 7:58 AM
17	Difficult to assess without understanding of utilization rates relative to demand	5/8/2025 5:25 AM
18	Grocery store	5/8/2025 5:23 AM
19	Indoor walking facility/recreation for winter	5/7/2025 10:15 PM
20	A band shell to have outdoor concerts ADA accessible	5/7/2025 7:07 PM
21	Involve the private sector in job training. NGOs (as a whole) suck.	5/7/2025 6:56 PM
22	You need to purchase your buildings back downtown and open a 24/7 homeless shelter or build a new park since they've taken over Snyder.	5/7/2025 3:56 PM

Q8 Please select up to two business and job opportunity issues most in need of attention in your community.

Answered: 562 Skipped: 27



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Job Readiness and Retention: training and referral programs, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, adult literacy, high school equivalency and college preparation, adult/juvenile detention discharge counseling	43.95% 247
Coaching and Technical Advice for Small Businesses: review of financial statements, credit repair plan, business plan, succession plan, marketing & advertising plan, bookkeeping/accounting, planning for future growth, resiliency planning, information technology & connectivity, operations optimization, grant research	27.94% 157
Increase Access to Small Business Grants or Loans	33.27% 187
Support for Businesses that Serve Community Needs: access to fresh groceries, medical services, pharmacy	58.01% 326
Commercial Building Rehabilitation: repair or improve the exterior of businesses, including signage and awnings	35.94% 202
Total Respondents: 562	

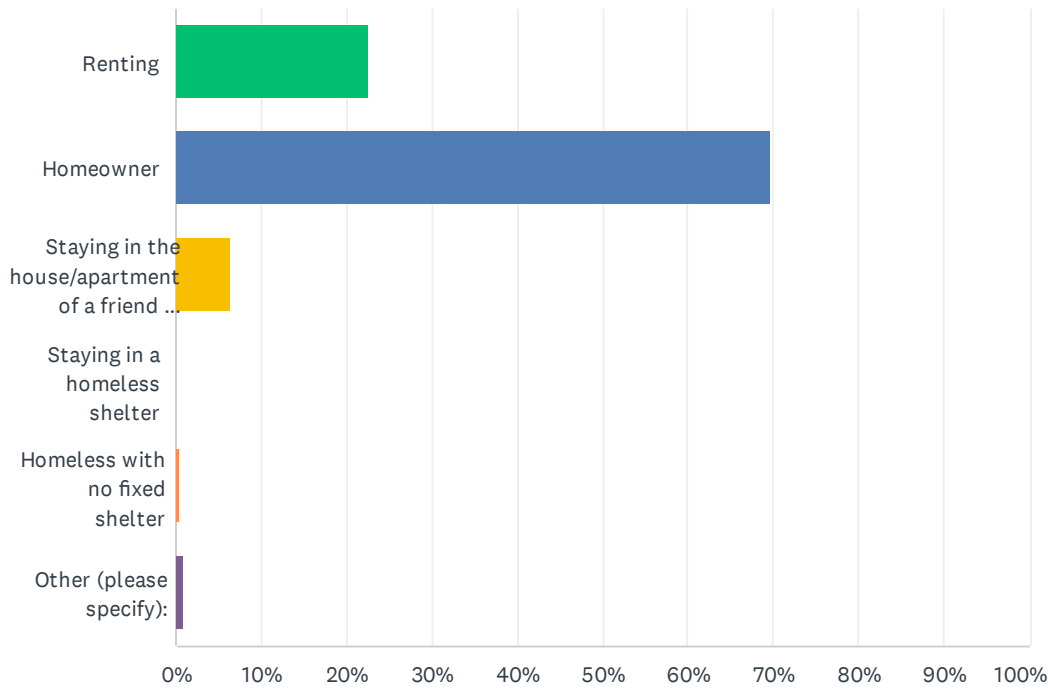
#	(OPTIONAL) PLEASE COMMENT ON YOUR CHOICES, OR A BUSINESS AND JOB OPPORTUNITY ISSUE NOT LISTED:	DATE
1	All small businesses need assistance	6/19/2025 10:08 AM
2	Transportation	6/6/2025 3:30 PM
3	We need additional dog warden hours	5/29/2025 7:56 PM
4	Holding businesses accountable for curb appeal on the Southwest side of town.	5/29/2025 8:45 AM
5	I only chose one English is first language so the others sound like for immigrants I don't go for that Americans first . I hope Trump send them out soon	5/29/2025 2:47 AM
6	Having our temp agency's actually present springfield jobs, not surrounding cities.	5/28/2025 6:07 AM
7	If you're not in the springfield 'in crowd' you won't get the help.	5/27/2025 6:25 AM

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8	Work to improve or demolish older building. Prioritize those that can improve the downtown	5/25/2025 9:11 AM
9	the third would be job readiness and retention	5/20/2025 11:10 PM
10	Include mandated supportive services	5/19/2025 4:40 PM
11	If our city looked nice and was safe people may want to bring additional opportunities that could help turn the city around. But it needs to be safe first.	5/14/2025 2:29 PM
12	Again, clean up the trashy looking properties	5/10/2025 7:24 PM
13	TAXPAYER FUNDED SHOULD ONLY BE FOR CITIZENS	5/8/2025 4:24 PM
14	Start helping citizens not immigrants!	5/8/2025 10:09 AM
15	Folks don't have a lot of trust in the city govt to handle the money that flows thru because this city has been horribly neglected to put our money into other pet projects that gain zero benefit to the citizens of Springfield	5/8/2025 8:58 AM
16	Employ more police that WANT to do their jobs to keep the city SAFE	5/7/2025 10:00 PM
17	revitalize more of the downtown renovate buildings	5/7/2025 7:07 PM
18	Stop giving immigrants and TPA recipients grants and funds, support USA citizens	5/7/2025 6:56 PM
19	Just keeping a business in Springfield from leaving.	5/7/2025 6:22 PM
20	Brining more jobs to springfield	5/7/2025 4:29 PM

Q9 In the past month, what has been your housing situation?

Answered: 507 Skipped: 82

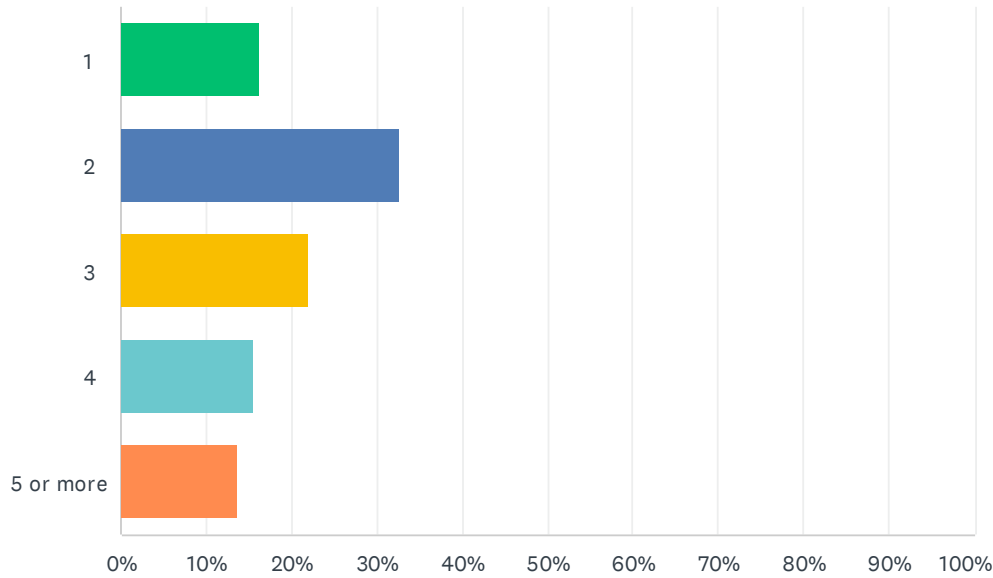


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Renting	22.68%	115
Homeowner	69.82%	354
Staying in the house/apartment of a friend or family member	6.31%	32
Staying in a homeless shelter	0.00%	0
Homeless with no fixed shelter	0.39%	2
Other (please specify):	0.79%	4
TOTAL		507

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):	DATE
1	Renting then bought a home	5/29/2025 10:15 AM
2	J	5/27/2025 6:56 AM
3	living in a camper on family property	5/16/2025 11:33 AM
4	we have rented for 13 years hoping to buy a houase but the prices are out of reach	5/7/2025 7:15 PM

Q10 How many people usually live in your household?

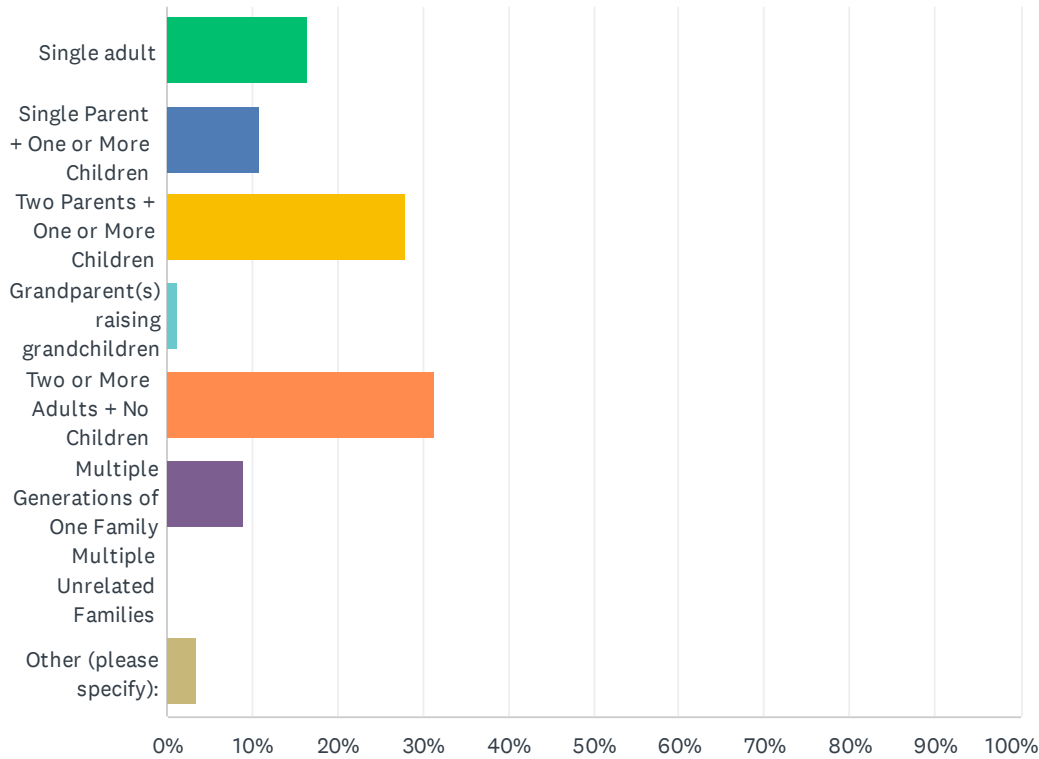
Answered: 509 Skipped: 80



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1	16.11%	82
2	32.61%	166
3	22.00%	112
4	15.52%	79
5 or more	13.75%	70
TOTAL		509

Q11 What best describes your household? (children are under 18, adults are 18 and older)

Answered: 505 Skipped: 84



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Single adult	16.44% 83
Single Parent + One or More Children	10.89% 55
Two Parents + One or More Children	27.92% 141
Grandparent(s) raising grandchildren	1.19% 6
Two or More Adults + No Children	31.29% 158
Multiple Generations of One Family	8.91% 45
Multiple Unrelated Families	0.00% 0
Other (please specify):	3.37% 17
TOTAL	505

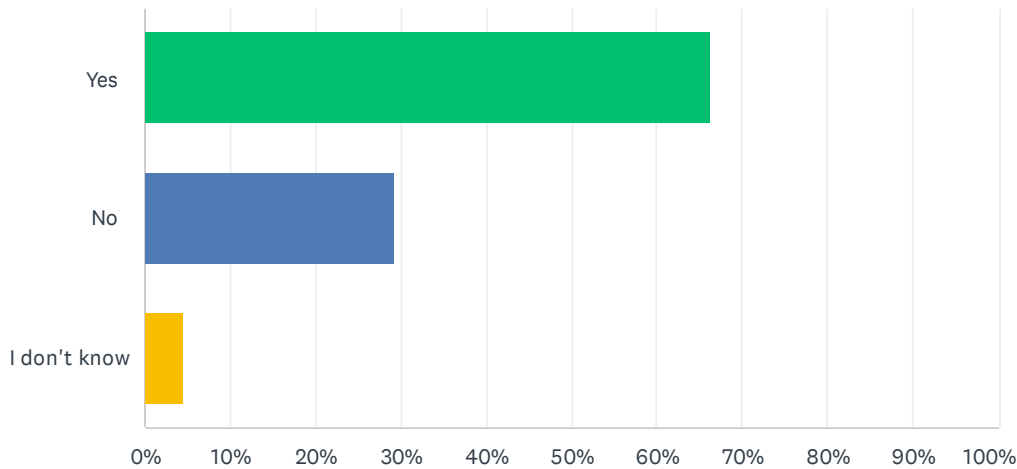
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):	DATE
1	Husband and wife	6/5/2025 9:07 AM
2	Three adults one child	6/4/2025 7:45 AM
3	Myself, 2 adult sisters, 1 adult son & my 3 children	5/30/2025 5:15 AM

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4	2 adults	5/28/2025 2:58 PM
5	Spouse	5/27/2025 8:29 PM
6	two parents, one adult, one child	5/27/2025 3:55 PM
7	4 adults 1 child	5/27/2025 6:49 AM
8	2 parents, 1 eighteen year old child, 1 grandparent (parent of parent), unrelated family of 2 adult sisters	5/21/2025 1:51 PM
9	Multiple generation of one family, plus 2 adults	5/20/2025 1:07 PM
10	2 parents 2 adult children 2 children	5/20/2025 6:39 AM
11	2 adults + 1 senior	5/19/2025 2:58 AM
12	Husband & wife	5/11/2025 7:19 AM
13	Husband, wife and mother	5/8/2025 2:01 PM
14	Dog	5/8/2025 12:59 PM
15	Two parents and 2 grown children	5/7/2025 8:00 PM
16	4 adults 1 child	5/7/2025 7:15 PM
17	Myself and My wife	5/7/2025 4:32 PM

Q12 Do you spend more than 30% of your monthly income on housing expenses? (rent/mortgage + utilities)

Answered: 507 Skipped: 82



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	66.27%	336
No	29.19%	148
I don't know	4.54%	23
TOTAL		507

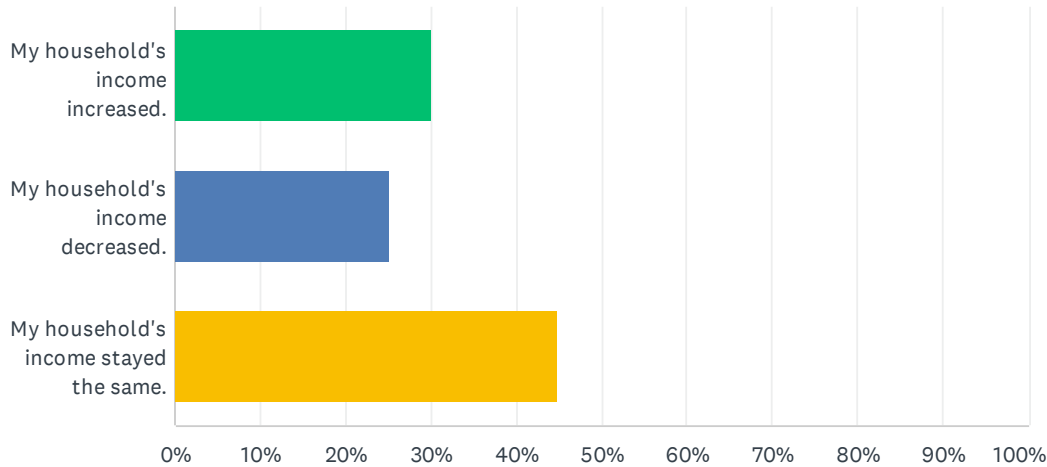
#	(OPTIONAL) WOULD YOU LIKE TO EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER? PLEASE COMMENT HERE:	DATE
1	Property taxes, insurance, house payment, and utilities. My property taxes keep going up	6/4/2025 7:45 AM
2	Rent has gone up and too high with no upgrades or repairs being done in and/or around residence. Still the same appliances etc from first time being built but want more money	6/3/2025 10:21 PM
3	Everything cost more when your helping people. It was already hard now it hurts	5/30/2025 5:15 AM
4	Our home is paid for.	5/29/2025 8:48 AM
5	Utilities, mortgage, property taxes	5/28/2025 12:54 PM
6	Trying to pay my half of bills... from my ss disability check	5/27/2025 7:35 PM
7	No mortgage	5/27/2025 3:42 PM
8	My mortgage alone is over 1,600 monthly	5/27/2025 2:36 PM
9	Retired, house is paid off	5/27/2025 9:24 AM
10	I have been fortunate enough to have my home paid off	5/27/2025 9:01 AM
11	Utilities are crazy expensive.	5/27/2025 6:45 AM
12	Property Taxes, Utilities and insurance have gone up significantly over the past 3-5 years	5/27/2025 6:31 AM
13	This is by only including base utilities (water, gas, electric) I include all utilities it would be closer to 35% of income	5/21/2025 2:08 PM

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14	With utilities yes	5/14/2025 9:03 AM
15	I know how to budget so that I don't have to ask for public assistance that I probably wouldn't get if I did apply	5/13/2025 4:15 AM
16	With tax and insurance increases the idea of living in Springfield has become much less attractive to natural born citizens Property values have decreased while cost of living has increased due to TPS and the cities inability to manage the situation properly	5/8/2025 9:06 AM
17	Get the electric under control it's ridiculous. Let more people then Spectrum here they are robbing our edlery	5/8/2025 8:00 AM
18	Own my home. No mortgage.	5/7/2025 11:04 PM
19	Please remove the Haitians	5/7/2025 10:33 PM
20	Electricity bill running over \$700 in the winter.	5/7/2025 8:17 PM
21	our rent would be more but we are renting from family which helps	5/7/2025 7:15 PM
22	On fixed income	5/7/2025 6:38 PM
23	Rent is too expensive.	5/7/2025 4:24 PM

Q13 In the past year, has your household's income risen, decreased or stayed the same?

Answered: 505 Skipped: 84



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
My household's income increased.	30.10%	152
My household's income decreased.	25.15%	127
My household's income stayed the same.	44.75%	226
TOTAL		505

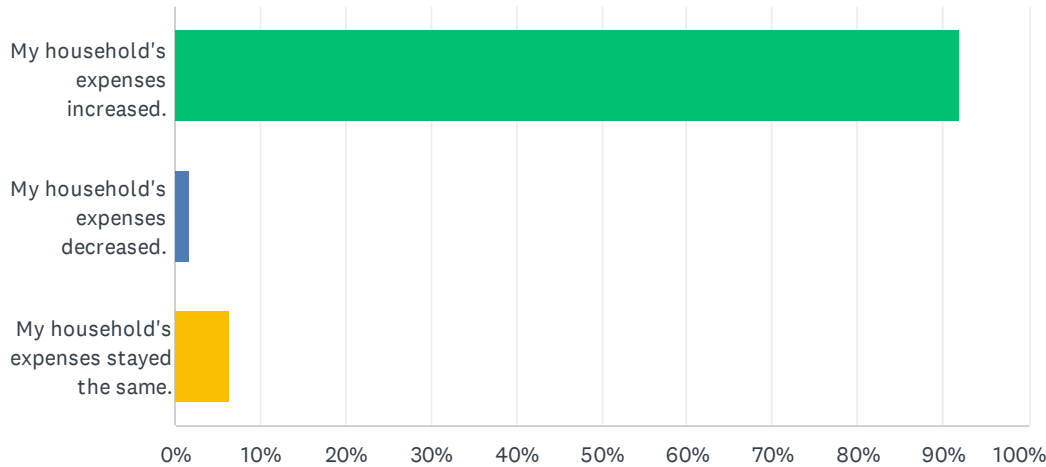
#	(OPTIONAL) WOULD YOU LIKE TO EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER? PLEASE COMMENT HERE:	DATE
1	Social Security WEP cancelled, small return of ss money taken from ss income for almost 20 years, one year, 2024, returned to me and an increase in my monthly ss check.	6/4/2025 2:31 PM
2	I no longer work full time.	6/3/2025 8:19 AM
3	ss raise	6/2/2025 4:24 PM
4	Death of Mr.	6/1/2025 3:44 PM
5	Barely increased but the cost of living went up so I can't even tell	5/30/2025 5:15 AM
6	the trump administration has created a recession like quality to our business.	5/29/2025 5:39 AM
7	Terminal cancer	5/29/2025 12:19 AM
8	Income increased, so did all of the bills, groceries, car upkeep due to the pot holes.	5/28/2025 6:09 AM
9	Retired	5/27/2025 9:24 AM
10	Due to retirement	5/27/2025 9:01 AM
11	Job market is getting tight	5/27/2025 6:31 AM
12	Lost job, found employment but pay isn't comparable.	5/23/2025 6:58 AM
13	Retirement.	5/18/2025 12:18 PM

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14	I'm a small business owner and my income has increased tremendously. I've been very fortunate the last couple of years, but I see the impacts of this economy on the current middle class and I don't know how families are staying afloat. A lot of them are struggling.	5/11/2025 9:35 PM
15	Lost my job. Wife only one that has income.	5/10/2025 8:48 PM
16	Disabled and still having to work.	5/9/2025 8:17 PM
17	With high retirement cost it equals our income to be the sane	5/8/2025 2:01 PM
18	Trump has killed our 401k's..... 😡	5/8/2025 7:05 AM
19	Please remove the Haitians	5/7/2025 10:33 PM
20	N/A	5/7/2025 7:44 PM
21	The co I worked for almost 30 years closed.	5/7/2025 7:35 PM
22	Social Security raise	5/7/2025 6:38 PM
23	Lost shift premium going to first shift	5/7/2025 4:59 PM
24	Social security COLA	5/7/2025 4:43 PM
25	If we're including inflation I actually received a pay cut since my employer didn't provide a cost of living increase despite having record profits	5/7/2025 4:40 PM
26	But the taxes for properties are getting ridiculous. There is no way houses are worth what you are saying. Anything to fatten your pockets	5/7/2025 4:30 PM
27	Retirement benefits now	5/7/2025 3:47 PM

Q14 In the past year, have your household's expenses risen, decreased or stayed the same?

Answered: 506 Skipped: 83



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
My household's expenses increased.	91.90%	465
My household's expenses decreased.	1.78%	9
My household's expenses stayed the same.	6.32%	32
TOTAL		506

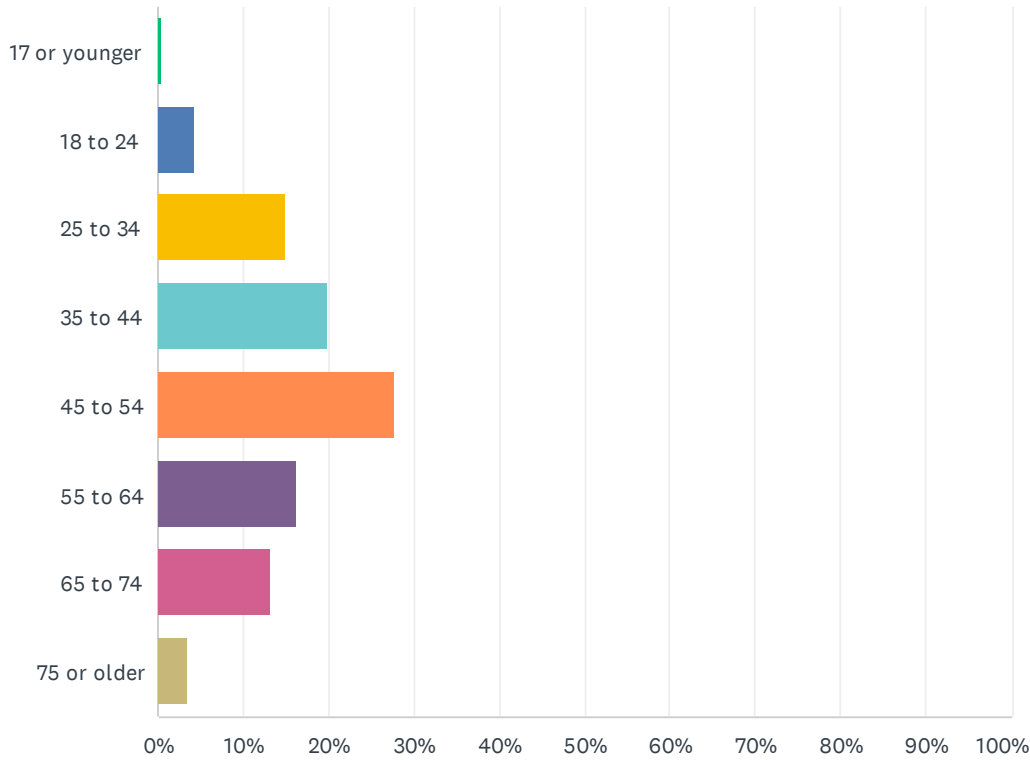
#	(OPTIONAL) WOULD YOU LIKE TO EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER? PLEASE COMMENT HERE:	DATE
1	Food, utilities, property insurance and tax increase, every thing increased	6/4/2025 2:31 PM
2	Property taxes are ridiculous high! Gas and electricity prices are too high!	6/4/2025 7:45 AM
3	Charging for trash in an apartment complex. Residence in an apartment now pay for ALL utilities Aas if owned a house	6/3/2025 10:21 PM
4	Utilities	6/3/2025 8:19 AM
5	rent	6/2/2025 4:24 PM
6	Property Tax, Insurance, Food, Utilities, Security Devices	6/1/2025 3:44 PM
7	The cost of groceries has almost doubled for our household.	5/29/2025 8:48 AM
8	Although no one is talking about it inflation is real. Everything from food to insurance has been in a steep increase. And as a result people are spending less.	5/29/2025 5:39 AM
9	Yes it has electricity double gas went up and water bill and insurance	5/29/2025 2:51 AM
10	We did just buy a house in the last year which increased our housing costs	5/28/2025 5:57 PM
11	I'm on the budget for my gas-electric but for every time I turn around it goes up up and up	5/28/2025 5:57 PM
12	Property taxes, health care coverage has went up and wages don't increase.	5/28/2025 12:54 PM
13	Had to move due to new landlord choosing to raise rent... by a lot!	5/27/2025 7:35 PM

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14	Food prices. Utilities.	5/27/2025 3:58 PM
15	Everything went up. Rent, food, utilities.	5/27/2025 9:01 AM
16	Especially my electric bill, I work 2 full time jobs plus a side job of cleaning houses just to make ends meet and still can't save I don't smoke drink or overspend and still barely making it.	5/27/2025 8:22 AM
17	Property Taxes, Utilities, groceries and Insurance	5/27/2025 6:31 AM
18	Electric and water bill risen, cost of food & miscellaneous needs such as hygiene needs, household needs, kids needs etc	5/23/2025 6:58 AM
19	Utilities and groceries have risen	5/18/2025 6:43 PM
20	Increased drastically 2020-2024. Last 12 months have been flat	5/11/2025 9:35 PM
21	Expenses increased due to the high raise in energy costs . Natural gas cost went up more than 30%.	5/9/2025 9:38 PM
22	Utilities and food	5/8/2025 2:01 PM
23	My insurance rates are very high now due to Rues Haitian s crashing into everything and everyone every single day. We are not safe in Springfield because of immigrants that are allowed to run wild in Springfield with no threat of punishment of any kind. It's truly sad what or local government has done to the American citizens in Springfield	5/8/2025 10:17 AM
24	My mortgage payment went up due to increased property taxes	5/8/2025 7:59 AM
25	Please remove the Haitians	5/7/2025 10:33 PM
26	Electricity prices have skyrocketed	5/7/2025 8:17 PM
27	Water bill went up	5/7/2025 8:00 PM
28	Real inflation and wage data is NOT what the government reports.	5/7/2025 6:59 PM
29	Food & utilities	5/7/2025 6:38 PM
30	All utilities have gone up. Insurance has gone up on vehicles	5/7/2025 4:59 PM
31	My rent went up \$350 this past year and a total of \$675 in past 3 years for a home I have lived in for 10 years	5/7/2025 4:43 PM

Q15 What is your age?

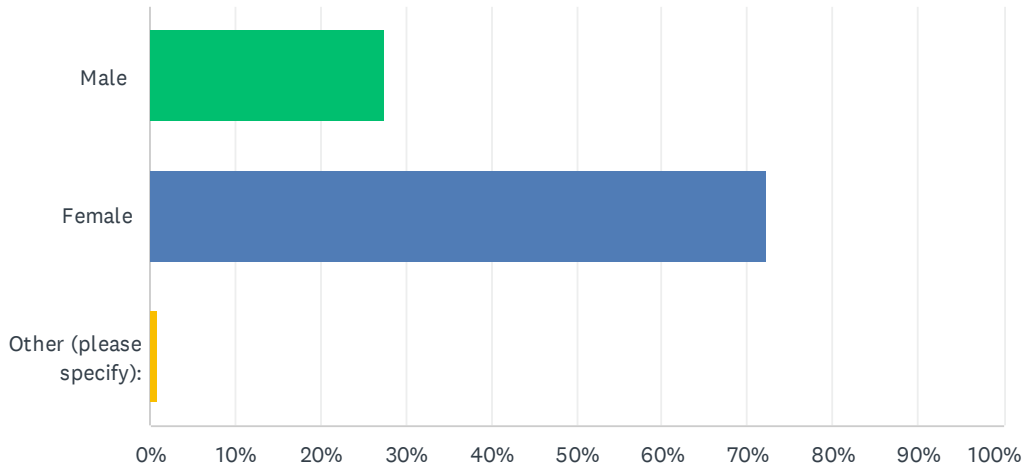
Answered: 506 Skipped: 83



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
17 or younger	0.40% 2
18 to 24	4.35% 22
25 to 34	15.02% 76
35 to 44	19.76% 100
45 to 54	27.67% 140
55 to 64	16.21% 82
65 to 74	13.24% 67
75 or older	3.36% 17
TOTAL	506

Q16 What is your gender?

Answered: 500 Skipped: 89

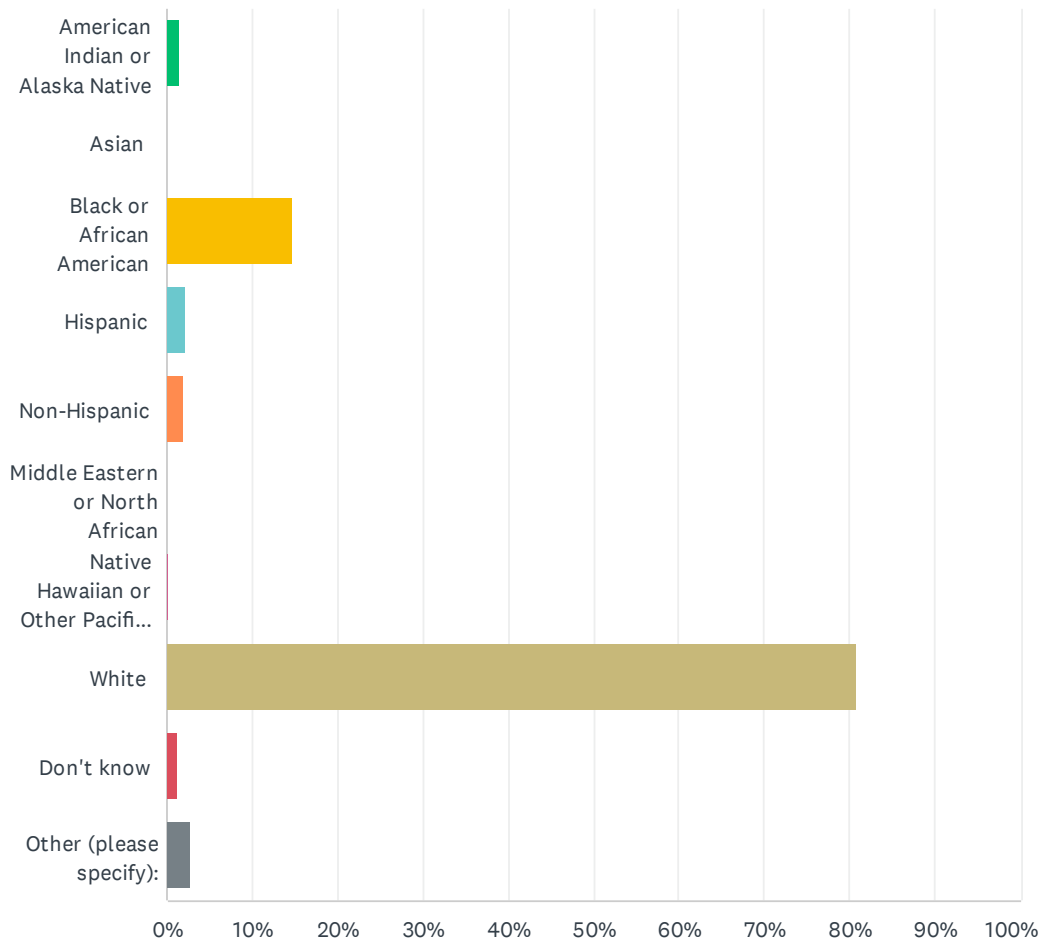


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Male	27.40% 137
Female	72.20% 361
Other (please specify):	0.80% 4
Total Respondents: 500	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):	DATE
1	Nonbinary	5/19/2025 2:42 PM
2	Prefer not to say	5/13/2025 4:15 AM
3	Biological Female	5/8/2025 10:20 AM
4	There's only 2 options. Delete this stupid ass 3rd choice	5/7/2025 10:39 PM

Q17 What is your race and/or ethnicity? (check all that apply)

Answered: 495 Skipped: 94



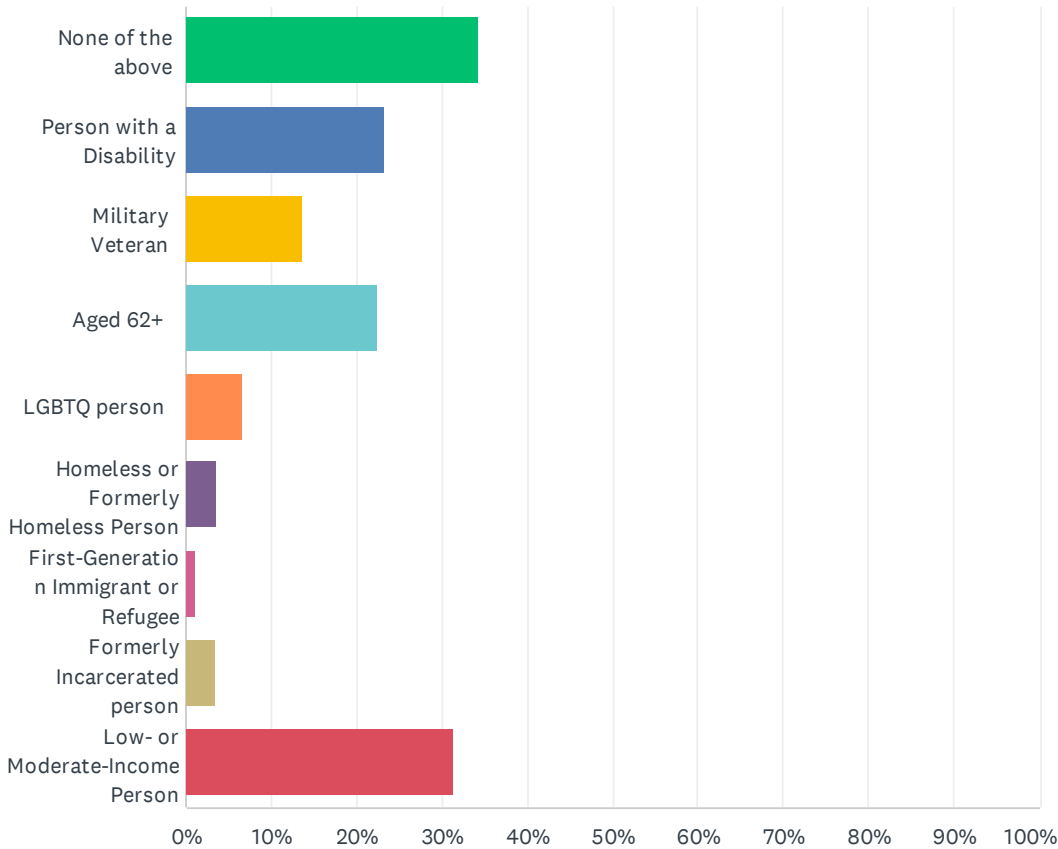
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.41%	7
Asian	0.00%	0
Black or African American	14.75%	73
Hispanic	2.22%	11
Non-Hispanic	2.02%	10
Middle Eastern or North African	0.00%	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.20%	1
White	80.81%	400
Don't know	1.21%	6
Other (please specify):	2.83%	14
Total Respondents: 495		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):	DATE
1	Wont answer	6/6/2025 11:42 AM
2	Prefer not to answer	5/27/2025 5:05 PM
3	Prefer not to answer	5/27/2025 9:01 AM
4	None of your budiness	5/27/2025 6:39 AM
5	Mixed Race	5/27/2025 6:31 AM
6	Prefer not to say	5/13/2025 4:15 AM
7	Native American-Ohio Shawnee-Muscogee Creek	5/8/2025 10:51 PM
8	Biological women	5/8/2025 10:20 AM
9	Racist question	5/8/2025 9:06 AM
10	Facebook	5/8/2025 6:53 AM
11	It doesn't matter	5/7/2025 10:39 PM
12	human	5/7/2025 8:07 PM
13	N/A	5/7/2025 7:44 PM
14	WHITE AMERICAN - NOT HISPANIC	5/7/2025 5:05 PM

Q18 Do any of the following describe you or a member of your family who lives with you? (check all that apply)

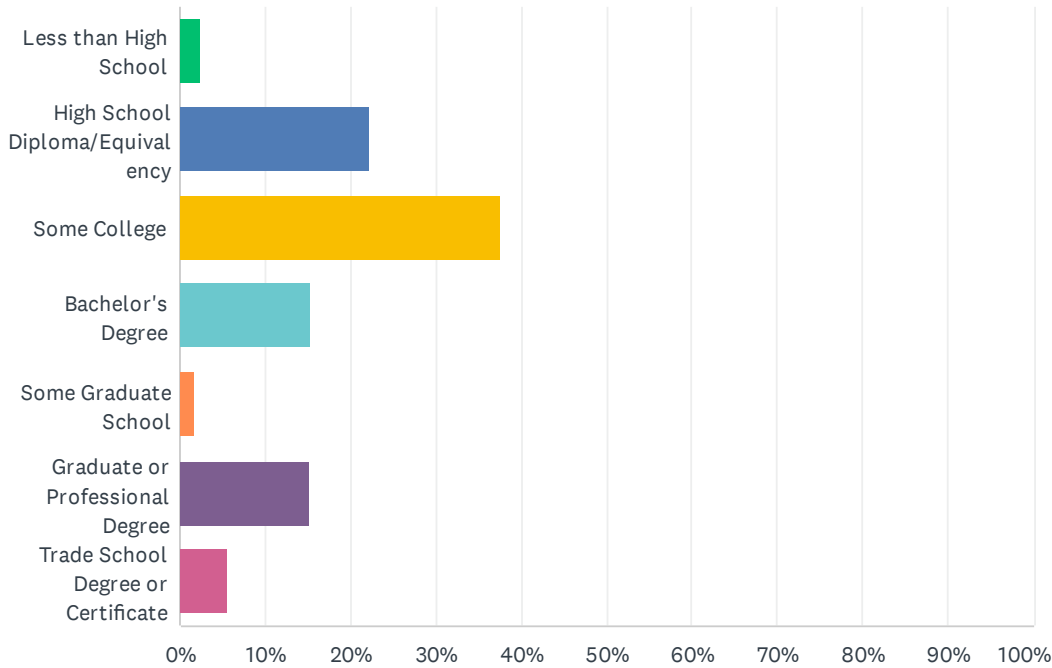
Answered: 493 Skipped: 96



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	34.28%	169
Person with a Disability	23.33%	115
Military Veteran	13.59%	67
Aged 62+	22.31%	110
LGBTQ person	6.69%	33
Homeless or Formerly Homeless Person	3.65%	18
First-Generation Immigrant or Refugee	1.01%	5
Formerly Incarcerated person	3.45%	17
Low- or Moderate-Income Person	31.24%	154
Total Respondents: 493		

Q19 What level of education have you completed?

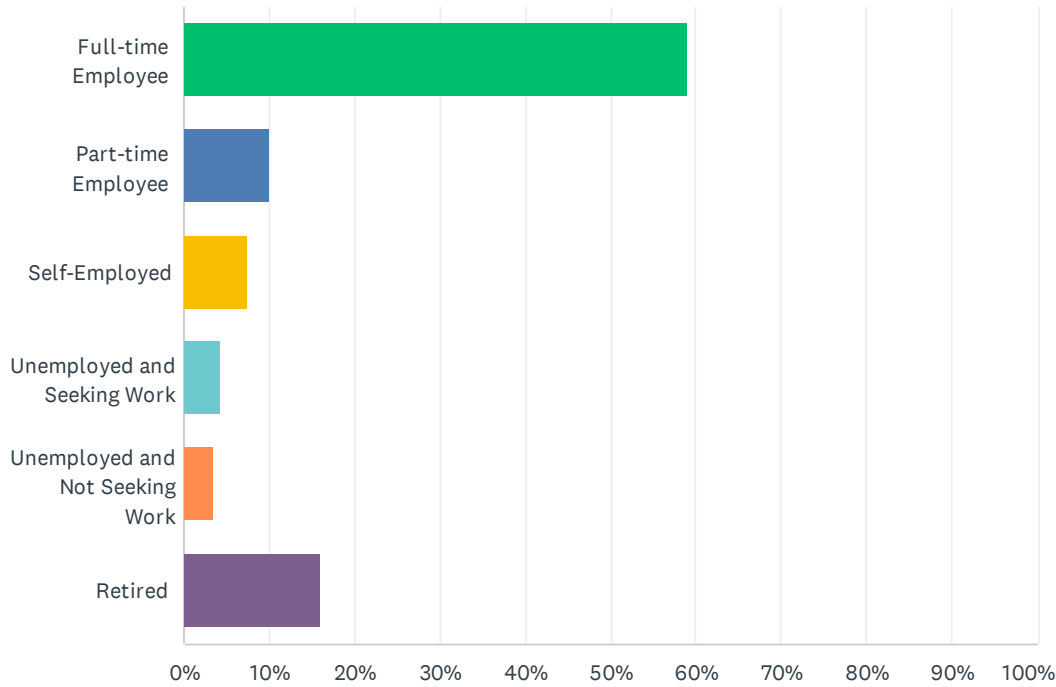
Answered: 505 Skipped: 84



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than High School	2.38%	12
High School Diploma/Equivalency	22.18%	112
Some College	37.62%	190
Bachelor's Degree	15.45%	78
Some Graduate School	1.78%	9
Graduate or Professional Degree	15.05%	76
Trade School Degree or Certificate	5.54%	28
TOTAL		505

Q20 What is your employment status?

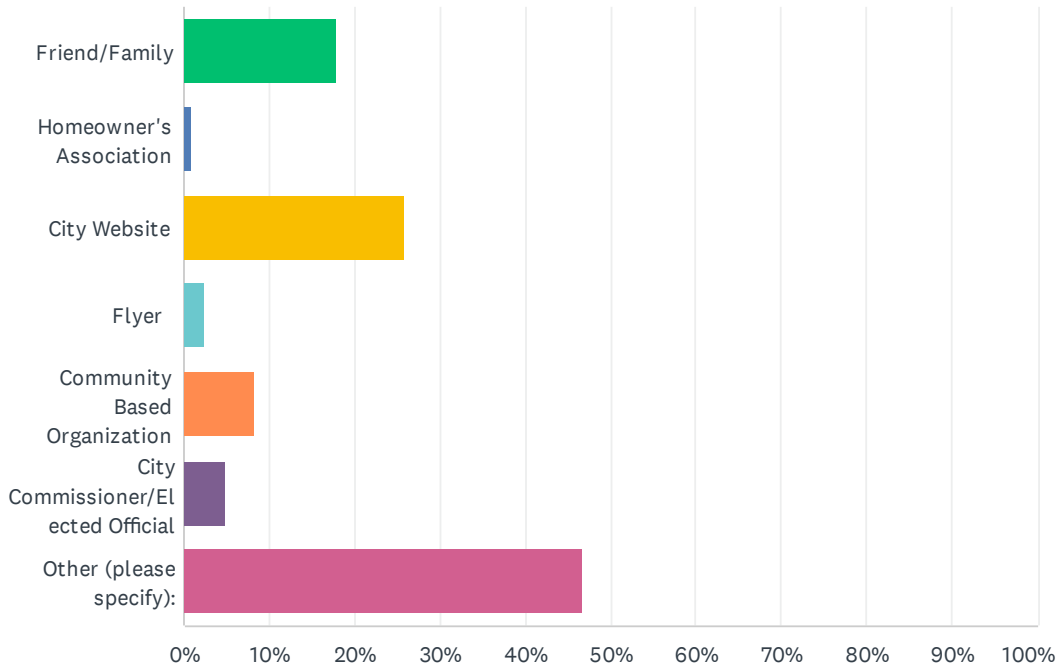
Answered: 503 Skipped: 86



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Full-time Employee	59.05%	297
Part-time Employee	9.94%	50
Self-Employed	7.55%	38
Unemployed and Seeking Work	4.17%	21
Unemployed and Not Seeking Work	3.38%	17
Retired	15.90%	80
TOTAL		503

Q21 How did you hear about this survey? (check all that apply)

Answered: 505 Skipped: 84



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Friend/Family	17.82%	90
Homeowner's Association	0.79%	4
City Website	25.74%	130
Flyer	2.38%	12
Community Based Organization	8.32%	42
City Commissioner/Elected Official	4.95%	25
Other (please specify):	46.73%	236
Total Respondents: 505		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):	DATE
1	USS	6/19/2025 9:55 AM
2	church	6/6/2025 1:00 PM
3	Church	6/5/2025 7:04 PM
4	facebook	6/4/2025 2:31 PM
5	My job	6/4/2025 7:45 AM
6	Neil browning	6/4/2025 7:27 AM
7	Church	6/4/2025 6:15 AM

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8	Church	6/2/2025 2:58 PM
9	Thru announcement in my church	6/1/2025 11:15 PM
10	Church announcement	6/1/2025 8:37 PM
11	Mr browning	5/31/2025 6:06 AM
12	Social media	5/30/2025 1:37 PM
13	Facebook	5/30/2025 1:21 PM
14	Facebook	5/30/2025 7:37 AM
15	Facebook	5/30/2025 6:21 AM
16	Facebook	5/30/2025 6:08 AM
17	Facebook group	5/30/2025 5:15 AM
18	Facebook	5/30/2025 4:09 AM
19	Facebook	5/29/2025 8:03 PM
20	Facebook	5/29/2025 5:56 PM
21	Facebook	5/29/2025 5:30 PM
22	Facebook	5/29/2025 11:35 AM
23	Social Media	5/29/2025 10:15 AM
24	Church News Letter	5/29/2025 9:33 AM
25	Church website	5/29/2025 8:48 AM
26	Facebook	5/29/2025 7:10 AM
27	Local crime page	5/29/2025 6:36 AM
28	facebook	5/29/2025 5:39 AM
29	Facebook	5/29/2025 4:52 AM
30	Social media post	5/29/2025 2:54 AM
31	facebook	5/28/2025 11:41 PM
32	Facebook Post From City of Springfield, OH	5/28/2025 9:21 PM
33	Facebook	5/28/2025 8:59 PM
34	Facebook Page	5/28/2025 5:57 PM
35	Facebook	5/28/2025 4:26 PM
36	Facebook	5/28/2025 2:49 PM
37	Facebook posting	5/28/2025 12:30 PM
38	Facebook	5/28/2025 11:01 AM
39	Facebook	5/28/2025 10:37 AM
40	Facebook	5/28/2025 10:25 AM
41	Facebook	5/28/2025 10:00 AM
42	Facebook	5/28/2025 6:50 AM
43	Facebook	5/28/2025 6:44 AM
44	Facebook	5/28/2025 6:34 AM
45	Facebook post with city survey link	5/28/2025 6:23 AM

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46	Facebook	5/28/2025 5:37 AM
47	Facebook	5/27/2025 11:40 PM
48	Facebook	5/27/2025 10:38 PM
49	Facebook	5/27/2025 10:33 PM
50	Facebook	5/27/2025 10:31 PM
51	Shame on whoever put this poll together for needing to know who folks are having sex with LGBTQ is no one's business	5/27/2025 10:13 PM
52	FB	5/27/2025 7:35 PM
53	Facebook	5/27/2025 7:01 PM
54	Facebook	5/27/2025 5:50 PM
55	Facebook	5/27/2025 5:44 PM
56	Facebook	5/27/2025 5:05 PM
57	Facebook	5/27/2025 4:47 PM
58	Fb post	5/27/2025 3:58 PM
59	facebook	5/27/2025 3:55 PM
60	Facebook	5/27/2025 3:42 PM
61	Facebook	5/27/2025 3:29 PM
62	Facebook	5/27/2025 3:21 PM
63	Fb	5/27/2025 2:37 PM
64	Facebook	5/27/2025 2:36 PM
65	Facebook	5/27/2025 2:28 PM
66	Facebook	5/27/2025 1:40 PM
67	Facebook	5/27/2025 12:54 PM
68	Work	5/27/2025 10:52 AM
69	Facebook Page	5/27/2025 9:44 AM
70	Facebook	5/27/2025 9:29 AM
71	Email received	5/27/2025 9:24 AM
72	Social media	5/27/2025 9:01 AM
73	Facebook	5/27/2025 8:59 AM
74	Facebook	5/27/2025 8:22 AM
75	Facebook	5/27/2025 8:16 AM
76	Facebook	5/27/2025 8:11 AM
77	facebook	5/27/2025 7:14 AM
78	FB	5/27/2025 6:59 AM
79	FB	5/27/2025 6:56 AM
80	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:53 AM
81	Facebook page	5/27/2025 6:53 AM
82	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:49 AM
83	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:45 AM

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84	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:43 AM
85	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:33 AM
86	email	5/27/2025 6:31 AM
87	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:29 AM
88	Facebook	5/27/2025 6:23 AM
89	Church	5/25/2025 7:17 PM
90	Facebook	5/23/2025 6:58 AM
91	City employee	5/21/2025 1:51 PM
92	job	5/21/2025 10:28 AM
93	Television news	5/21/2025 9:39 AM
94	Facebook	5/20/2025 8:31 PM
95	Wdtn news	5/20/2025 7:41 PM
96	Focus group	5/20/2025 9:53 AM
97	News article	5/20/2025 6:39 AM
98	Social media	5/19/2025 7:10 PM
99	wdtn.com	5/19/2025 2:42 PM
100	Social Media - Facebook	5/19/2025 5:21 AM
101	Facebook	5/18/2025 12:18 PM
102	Facebook	5/17/2025 8:07 AM
103	facebook	5/16/2025 2:39 PM
104	Facebook	5/16/2025 2:14 PM
105	FB	5/16/2025 11:43 AM
106	facebook	5/16/2025 11:33 AM
107	Facebook	5/15/2025 11:53 AM
108	CONA MEMBER	5/14/2025 2:10 PM
109	Shared on Facebook	5/14/2025 12:19 PM
110	Facebook	5/14/2025 9:03 AM
111	Just happened to see it while browsing on the computer.	5/14/2025 6:59 AM
112	Facebook	5/12/2025 10:27 PM
113	Facebook	5/12/2025 7:23 PM
114	Fb	5/12/2025 4:28 PM
115	Facebook	5/12/2025 2:00 PM
116	Facebook	5/12/2025 12:31 PM
117	Job communication	5/12/2025 7:45 AM
118	Newspaper	5/11/2025 9:49 PM
119	Facebook	5/11/2025 9:35 PM
120	Newspaper	5/11/2025 8:22 PM
121	Facebook	5/11/2025 2:32 PM

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122	Facebook post	5/11/2025 12:22 PM
123	Facebook	5/11/2025 9:09 AM
124	City email	5/11/2025 7:56 AM
125	Facebook	5/11/2025 7:19 AM
126	Facebook	5/10/2025 10:20 PM
127	Facebook	5/10/2025 7:25 PM
128	Newspaper	5/10/2025 12:47 PM
129	Springfield News Sun	5/10/2025 4:27 AM
130	Facebook	5/10/2025 1:37 AM
131	Social media	5/9/2025 9:38 PM
132	Fb	5/9/2025 3:10 PM
133	Facebook	5/9/2025 2:01 PM
134	Facebook	5/9/2025 1:38 PM
135	Facebook	5/9/2025 10:31 AM
136	Facebook	5/9/2025 5:09 AM
137	newspaper and epaper	5/8/2025 10:51 PM
138	Social media	5/8/2025 8:56 PM
139	Facebook	5/8/2025 7:36 PM
140	Facebook	5/8/2025 7:08 PM
141	Facebook	5/8/2025 6:08 PM
142	Website	5/8/2025 3:58 PM
143	FB	5/8/2025 3:09 PM
144	Face book	5/8/2025 2:01 PM
145	Facebook	5/8/2025 1:21 PM
146	Facebook	5/8/2025 12:59 PM
147	Facebook	5/8/2025 11:26 AM
148	Facebook News Sun post	5/8/2025 10:50 AM
149	Facebook group	5/8/2025 9:09 AM
150	Loaded questionnaire, race? LGBTQ? Income? Age?	5/8/2025 9:06 AM
151	Social Media	5/8/2025 8:49 AM
152	News and Sun	5/8/2025 8:42 AM
153	News-Sun	5/8/2025 8:30 AM
154	Facebook	5/8/2025 8:28 AM
155	Newspaper Article	5/8/2025 8:26 AM
156	Facebook	5/8/2025 8:26 AM
157	Facebook	5/8/2025 8:13 AM
158	Springfield news sun	5/8/2025 8:06 AM
159	Facebook	5/8/2025 7:59 AM

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160	FB post	5/8/2025 7:25 AM
161	facebook	5/8/2025 7:05 AM
162	Facebook	5/8/2025 6:57 AM
163	Recent city commissioners meeting: 5/6/25.	5/8/2025 6:56 AM
164	news sun	5/8/2025 6:54 AM
165	Facebook	5/8/2025 6:53 AM
166	Received via email	5/8/2025 6:48 AM
167	Facebook	5/8/2025 6:34 AM
168	Facebook	5/8/2025 5:53 AM
169	Facebook	5/8/2025 5:44 AM
170	Springfield News Sun	5/8/2025 5:27 AM
171	I Facebook	5/8/2025 5:25 AM
172	Facebook	5/8/2025 5:24 AM
173	This survey is based solely towards immigrants and Non speaking English people!!	5/8/2025 5:22 AM
174	email from City	5/8/2025 5:19 AM
175	Facebook	5/8/2025 5:19 AM
176	Newspaper	5/8/2025 1:53 AM
177	Facebook	5/8/2025 12:07 AM
178	Fb	5/7/2025 11:17 PM
179	Facebook post	5/7/2025 11:04 PM
180	Facebook	5/7/2025 10:39 PM
181	Please remove the Haitians	5/7/2025 10:33 PM
182	Facebook	5/7/2025 10:31 PM
183	News	5/7/2025 10:08 PM
184	Facebook	5/7/2025 10:02 PM
185	Facebook	5/7/2025 9:29 PM
186	Facebook	5/7/2025 8:57 PM
187	Social media	5/7/2025 8:55 PM
188	Facebook	5/7/2025 8:54 PM
189	Facebook	5/7/2025 8:53 PM
190	YouTube of City Commission Meeting	5/7/2025 8:46 PM
191	Facebook	5/7/2025 8:33 PM
192	Facebook	5/7/2025 8:27 PM
193	Facebook	5/7/2025 8:21 PM
194	Facebook	5/7/2025 7:54 PM
195	Facebook	5/7/2025 7:51 PM
196	Facebook	5/7/2025 7:38 PM
197	Facebook	5/7/2025 7:24 PM

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198	Facebook	5/7/2025 7:19 PM
199	Social Media	5/7/2025 7:17 PM
200	Facebook	5/7/2025 7:13 PM
201	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:59 PM
202	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:59 PM
203	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:52 PM
204	Newspaper	5/7/2025 6:38 PM
205	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:35 PM
206	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:26 PM
207	City meetings	5/7/2025 6:25 PM
208	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:13 PM
209	Newspaper website	5/7/2025 6:11 PM
210	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:08 PM
211	Facebook	5/7/2025 6:06 PM
212	Facebook	5/7/2025 5:57 PM
213	facebook	5/7/2025 5:50 PM
214	Facebook	5/7/2025 5:49 PM
215	Springfield News Sun article	5/7/2025 5:29 PM
216	Facebook	5/7/2025 5:21 PM
217	Facebook	5/7/2025 5:14 PM
218	Facebook community post	5/7/2025 5:13 PM
219	Springfield city website	5/7/2025 4:59 PM
220	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:54 PM
221	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:50 PM
222	Social media	5/7/2025 4:45 PM
223	Social media	5/7/2025 4:43 PM
224	City council meeting on YouTube	5/7/2025 4:43 PM
225	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:34 PM
226	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:32 PM
227	FB	5/7/2025 4:24 PM
228	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:18 PM
229	Facebokk	5/7/2025 4:18 PM
230	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:05 PM
231	Facebook	5/7/2025 4:05 PM
232	Facebook	5/7/2025 3:58 PM
233	Facebook post	5/7/2025 3:53 PM
234	Social media	5/7/2025 3:51 PM
235	Facebook	5/7/2025 3:47 PM

