



City of Rochester, NY

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**FINAL
CONSOLIDATED COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**
.....

**2015-2016 thru 2019-2020
Strategic Plan**
.....

**Lovely A. Warren, Mayor
City of Rochester**



Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Rochester, New York, has prepared a Five Year Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan as part of the Consolidated Plan that guides the allocation of federal entitlement funds available through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. The City of Rochester will submit this Five Year Strategic Plan and Action Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Consolidated Plan serves the following functions:

- A planning document that enables the City to view its HUD funding, not in isolation, but as one tool in a comprehensive strategy to address housing, community development, and economic development needs.
- An application for CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Program funds under HUD's formula grant.
- A strategy document to be followed in carrying out HUD programs.
- An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance in carrying out use of CDBG Program funds.

The Consolidated Plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs as follows:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs are the primary federal funding resources in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. A brief overview of each program is as follows:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The primary objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment,

and economic opportunities, principally for persons with low- and moderate-incomes. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.

- HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME): The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low and moderate income households. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by low and moderate income households, including reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): A federal grant program designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to make available additional shelters, to meet the costs of operating shelters, to provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness.
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA funding provides housing assistance and related supportive services. Grantees are encouraged to develop community-wide strategies and form partnerships with area nonprofit organizations. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. These include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of housing units; costs for facility operations; rental assistance; and short-term payments to prevent homelessness. HOPWA funds also may be used for health care and mental health services, chemical dependency treatment, nutritional services, case management, assistance with daily living, and other supportive services.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment identified significant needs for:

- Affordable housing
- Housing rehabilitation
- Economic development
- Safe neighborhoods
- Job and employment training
- Services for youth and persons with special needs.

3. Evaluation of past performance

According to the City's 2013-14 CAPER, the following grant funds were received and expended:

GRANT	FUNDS RECEIVED	FUNDS EXPENDED
CDBG	\$8,198,055.00	\$7,477,780.65
HOME	\$1,897,548.00	\$1,634,552.51
ESG	\$571,885.00	\$253,164.79
HOPWA	\$657,405.00	\$160,131.71
Total	\$11,324,893.00	\$9,525,629.66

In addition, \$3,415,000 in HUD 108 Loan funds were expended.

Notes: Grant funds received include program income. Funds expended may include prior year balances. Additional funds will be expended as invoices continue to be presented and processed.

In summary, the program accomplished the following during the 2013-14 program year:

Summary of Objectives, Outcomes and Results

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	MEASURE	RESULT
Suitable Living Environment	Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environment	Number of Persons Assisted	92,926
Decent Housing	Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Housing	Number of Housing Units and Households Assisted Number of First Time Homebuyers	689
Economic Opportunity	Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Economic Opportunities	Number of Jobs Created/Retained Number of Businesses Assisted	485 103

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The citizen participation and consultation process included the following components:

- Four public meetings, one in each quadrant of the City, to obtain input from residents, neighborhood representatives and stakeholders
- A public survey, available on-line in both English and Spanish, and distributed by mail to more than 900 residents and stakeholders
- A survey of business needs, available on-line and distributed by mail to more than 900 residents and business representatives
- Ten focus groups with representatives of agencies, organizations and stakeholders on the following topics:
 - Public Housing
 - Fair Housing
 - Affordable Housing Development/ Homeownership
 - Housing Rehabilitation
 - Homelessness Prevention and Services/ Supportive Housing
 - Youth and Health Services
 - Seniors and Persons with Disabilities
 - Public infrastructure and facilities
 - Large employers and manufacturers
 - Small business

5. Summary of public comments

The needs mentioned most often were:

- youth employment and the high rate of youth poverty
- housing rehabilitation
- homeownership
- economic development
- infrastructure and facilities

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments received were accepted.

7. Summary

The needs of the community are varied and many. Funds will be used for a variety of goals including promoting economic stability, improving the housing stock and general property conditions, and addressing general community needs. Some funds will be used for planning and administration of the grant programs.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

The City of Rochester's Department of Neighborhood and Business Development is responsible for preparing and submitting the Consolidated Plan and for administering funding.

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
Lead Agency	City of Rochester	NBD-Admin & Finance
CDBG Administrator	City of Rochester	NBD-Admin & Finance
HOPWA Administrator	City of Rochester	NBD-Business and Housing Dev.
HOME	City of Rochester	NBD-Business and Housing Dev.
ESG Administrator	City of Rochester	NBD-Business and Housing Dev.

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Rochester is designated the HOPWA grant recipient for the five county metropolitan area that includes Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, Wayne, and Ontario counties.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

Citizen Participation and Agency Consultation

The City of Rochester made the decision to encourage extensive agency consultation in (a) identifying priority needs and (b) engaging the participation of public agencies and nonprofit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner.

The City of Rochester engaged a consulting firm, LaBella Associates, D.P.C., to assist in the preparation of the plan and facilitate the consultation process. City staff worked with the consultants to develop a list of stakeholders, which included public agencies and private nonprofit organizations that provide affordable housing and human services to LMI households and persons as well as business and other community stakeholders. These stakeholders were invited to participate in a series of focus group sessions held for the purpose of identifying needs for the CP and the Annual Plan. During the consultation process, a wide range of organizations provided input on the City's housing and community development needs.

Additionally, public and private agencies which were identified as stakeholders in the process were asked to complete written questionnaires to provide data on special needs populations such as the elderly, youth, persons with HIV/AIDS, public housing residents, persons with disabilities and the homeless.

In an effort to solicit broader citizen participation, the City of Rochester conducted an online survey. The online survey was developed and registered at www.zoomerang.com for a period of approximately one month and was placed prominently on the City of Rochester's web site. Based on the focus group sessions, comments received at the public meetings, the online survey, and input from agencies and organizations, a set of priorities was established by the City of Rochester for the next five years.

In addition, quadrant meetings were held in January 2015 in each of the four quadrant areas of the city. These meetings were designed to gather input from area residents on neighborhood issues of concern. The meetings were held on January 14, two on January 20, and January 22, 2014. The City Council held a public hearing on the draft CP on May 19, 2015. It is the City's practice to advertise meetings in the Democrat & Chronicle. There were no speakers.

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

Rochester staff meets periodically with representatives of the Rochester Housing Authority to coordinate in planning housing projects and providing employment training to public housing residents. The City of Rochester, Monroe County and the Rochester Housing Authority also jointly prepared a Community-wide Section 3 Plan to expand economic opportunities for low income persons.

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

Rochester participates in the Rochester/Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC). City staff currently serve as Chair of the Steering Committee. The CoC coordinates the allocation of federal funding to facilities and programs within the CoC's service area. City staff chair the CoC Steering Committee and consult on a regular basis with the organizations that participate in the CoC and the Homeless Services Network.

A focus group meeting to discuss homelessness was attended by representatives of the Continuum of Care and other agencies and organizations that serve homeless and people at risk of becoming homeless.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves 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

City staff work closely with the CoC and other agencies to develop funding applications and determine the best use of ESG funds. By working with the CoC, City staff are involved in improving coordination among agencies, facilitating data collection through HMIS and allocating funds.

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

A list of organizations who participated in the focus group meetings and public meetings is attached.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated-see attachment

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

Rochester compiled an extensive list of agencies and organizations and requested their input into the Consolidated Plan. A list of agencies contacted and those who participated in focus group meetings is included as an appendix.

No agencies or organizations were deliberately excluded from the consultation process.

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

The preparation of the Consolidated Plan was coordinated with several other local, regional, state and federal planning efforts. The strategies in the Consolidated Plan align with those of the Rochester-

Monroe County Anti-Poverty Initiative, which is supported by Governor Cuomo’s Opportunity Agenda and involves numerous private and public organizations.

In its emphasis on homelessness prevention, housing and services for homeless and persons at risk of becoming homeless, the Consolidated Plan advances the recommendations of:

- Homelessness Resolution Strategy for Rochester and Monroe County , prepared in 2012
- Housing Options for All: A Strategy to End Homelessness in Rochester/Monroe County (2007)
- Continuum of Care Plans (2010 and 2011) prepared for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (2010 and 2011)
- Quadrant Strategic Plans for each of the four quadrants (Southwest, Southeast, Northeast, Northwest)
- Findings from charrettes and retreats facilitated by neighborhood associations and Neighborhood Service Centers
- Housing Market Study and Housing Policy

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Coordinated Care Services, Inc.	See above

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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(l))

Representatives from Monroe County participated in focus group meetings and agency surveys. Monroe County and adjoining municipalities were notified of the availability of the draft Consolidated Plan prior to the public hearing.

Rochester works with Federal and New York State agencies involved in funding and regulating affordable housing, services and infrastructure improvements. This coordination helps to leverage the limited funding available through HUD programs to meet the needs of Rochester’s population.

Narrative

Summary of public community needs survey responses and summary of business needs survey responses can be found on the City's website at <http://www.cityofrochester.gov/article.aspx?id=8589937253>.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Public Notification

Notification of the meetings were placed in the Democrat and Chronicle and posted on the City website.

Public Forums

City staff promoted and organized four public quadrant meetings and two focus groups for the following groups:

Public Forum Type	Date of Meeting	# of Attendees
Southwest	January 14, 2015	31
Northwest	January 22, 2015	44
Southeast	January 20, 2015	19
Northeast	January 20, 2015	26

Focus Group Meetings

City staff participated in 10 Focus Group meetings:

Focus Group Meeting Topic	Date of Meeting	# of Attendees (excluding City staff)
Public Housing	February 6, 2015 (Board) / January 2015 (staff)	3/4
Fair Housing	January 21, 2015	9
Affordable Housing Development/ Homeownership	January 29, 2015	11
Housing Rehabilitation	January 29, 2015	5
Homelessness Prevention and Services/ Supportive Housing	January 21, 2015	20
Youth and Health Services	February 13, 2015	15
Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	January 30, 2015	6
Large employers and manufacturers	January 21, 2015	8
Small business	January 21, 2015	8

In addition to the focus group meetings with community stakeholder, a meeting held on January 26, 2015 with 14 City of Rochester staff in various departments addressed needs for Infrastructure and public facilities.

The City held a public hearing on 5/19/15. There were no speakers.

Surveys

Two types of surveys were distributed in hard copies by mail and at community/neighborhood centers, as well as online from the City’s website. The first was a resident survey, which was available in English and Spanish languages. A separate business owner survey was also distributed.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If Applicable)
	Newspaper Ad	Agencies Neighborhood Groups				
	Public Surveys (English and Spanish)	Businesses City Residents Minorities (Hispanic) Persons with disabilities				
	Public Quad meetings (4)	Non-targeted/broad community	128 attendees			
	Business Owner Surveys	Residents of Public and Assisted Housing				
	City Website					

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

NOTE: See narrative for summary of comments.

All of the comments received were considered during the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

Summary of Public Survey Results

An attachment outlines the details of the Public Survey which was available in paper format and online during the months of January and February, 2015. 434 people participated in the survey. A brief summary of the results follows.

Results of the public survey ranked the following broad needs categories from most important to least important:

1. Economic Development
2. Infrastructure Improvements
3. Neighborhood Facility Improvements and Neighborhood Services
4. Supportive Services
5. Affordable Housing

The top five most urgent needs:

1. Job training / Provide employment training to city residents (Health and Human Service Needs / Economic Development Needs)
2. Expand/improve crime prevention activities (Neighborhood Needs)
3. Increase energy efficiency / renewable energy (Housing Program Needs)
4. Service for youth (Health and Human Service Needs)
5. Provide incentives to manufacturers to create or retain jobs (Economic Development)

The public survey also revealed 42% of respondents feel that federal funding should be distributed somewhat uniformly throughout the city while 58% of respondents feel that federal funding should be concentrated in deteriorated areas or neighborhoods.

Summary of Public Meeting Comments

Responses during the four quadrant meetings focused on Housing Rehabilitation, New Housing/Home Ownership, Economic Development, as well as Public Facilities and Services.

Overall, participants strongly voiced concerns over the following:

- Significant feedback was received from all quadrants about the need for youth employment and youth activities (which correlates to the high youth poverty found in the data)
- Rehabilitation assistance for LMI, especially elderly (especially roof repair, energy efficiency, and security systems for high crime areas)
- Need to rehabilitate existing housing stock over building new, as high vacancy rates lead to criminal activity
- Better code enforcement, especially in blighted areas or where landlords are absentee
- Better lighting and streetscape improvements, especially in regard to creating safer neighborhoods.

Representatives of neighborhood associations and quad organizations expressed a need for flexibility in allocating funds to neighborhood priorities. Representatives from the Southwest Quadrant noted that

their priorities have been documented and that funding is needed for action, rather than additional plans and studies.

Summary of Business Survey Results

An attachment outlines the details of the Business Survey which was available in paper format and online during the months of January and February, 2015. 90 businesses participated in the survey. A brief summary of the results follows:

- Over 75% of respondents reported that their workforce needed training in basic skills (math, reading, writing, customer service, interpersonal, etc.)
- Nearly 30% of respondents reported having difficulty recruiting precision production / specialty skills workers. Only 4% of respondents reported having difficulty recruiting youth employees.
- Many businesses pointed towards poor worker quality (unreliable, poor work ethic, poor attitudes) and the very small pool of skilled and experienced workers as the main reasons behind their recruiting difficulties.
- Nearly 57% of respondents said their businesses are in need of financing for building improvements (including façade improvements and energy efficiency).
- Over 39% of respondents reported their businesses are in need of additional off-site public parking and 37% of respondents reported a need for streetscape (decorative lighting, enhanced sidewalks, etc.) improvements.

Summary of Focus Group Meetings

The City's consultants organized and facilitated the following focus group meetings. Notes from these meetings are attached.

Housing and Supportive Services

1. Rochester Housing Authority
 - Topics: statistics reported by HUD and in the survey; ways to coordinate with City programs
 - Invitees: RHA George Moses; John Page; Interim Director
2. Fair Housing Services
 - Topics: addressing racial disparities; testing; education and counseling
 - Invitees: agencies that provide or have provided services with federal funding; City housing staff
3. Affordable Housing Developers/ Homeownership Assistance
 - Topics: Market conditions (rental/ owner; unit sizes; locations); energy conservation/ renewable energy; CDBG/ HOME priorities; planning and zoning; hiring practices; Financial literacy training, coordination
 - Invitees: Housing developers, City housing staff, Monroe County housing staff; agencies/ organizations that provide services
4. Housing Rehab
 - Topics: Code enforcement, rehab assistance, new construction; housing market; energy efficiency/ renewable energy; lead paint; contractor training; Section 3

- Invitees: Organizations with housing rehab programs; City staff (housing, code enforcement)
- 5. Homelessness Prevention and Services/ Supportive Housing
 - Topics: Coordination between Monroe County and City; unmet needs; data collection
 - Invitees: CoC members (possibly hold meeting in conjunction with CoC meeting); supportive housing providers
- 6. Seniors and Persons with Disabilities – housing and services
 - Topics: Housing, transportation, infrastructure, community services
 - Invitees: representatives of agencies and organizations that serve seniors and persons with disabilities
- 7. Youth services/ Health and Human Services
 - Topics: Recreation programs and facilities, education and job training, teen pregnancy prevention; health care; nutrition; hospice, new mothers
 - Invitees: City staff (Recreation & Youth Services); representatives of agencies/ organizations that serve youth; Organizations/ Agencies that provide services to populations with special needs (seniors, persons with HIV/AIDS, Meals-on-Wheels, Hospice, New mothers, etc.)

Infrastructure and Public Facilities

- 8. City Staff - Infrastructure and Public Facilities
 - Topics: Infrastructure needs and funding sources; transportation concerns (streets, sidewalks, bicycle, transit); parks; youth, senior and community centers; community gardens; priorities among these for CDBG funds
 - Invitees: City staff (Transportation -Erik Frisch, Inspection and Compliance -Gary Walker, CDB Director, Environmental Services, Recreation & Youth Services, Fire Dept; Police Dept.)

Economic Development

- 9. Economic Development - manufacturing
 - Topics: Funding needs, job training – general and for specific businesses, infrastructure needs, neighborhood issues
 - Invitees: representatives from manufacturers; City staff (economic development, job training)
- 10. Economic Development – small businesses
 - Topics: micro-enterprises, facades/ signage, small business technical and financial assistance, etc.); Section 3
 - Invitees: City NBD staff that work with business assistance, job training; Urban League Business Development Services; small business representatives;

Common concerns of attendees at the large business owners and small business owners focus groups were:

- Job training and skill development (basic skills, technical skills, apprenticeships)
- Marketing assistance and funding
- Job retention/availability post-training (promotion of jobs through high schools/community college/BOCES)
- Entrepreneurial development
- Availability of minimum wage jobs.

The large business group's issues were:

- Building renovations (environmental cost/risk)
- Land/building acquisition
- Equipment
- Signage
- Transportation
- Subsidy for students/youth (summer programs, after school programs)

The small business group's issues were:

- Perception of safety
- Assistance to get access to funding
- Comprehensive Redevelopment
 - Housing
 - Residential ownership
- Jobs/neighborhood connection

Efforts Made to Broaden Citizen Participation

Efforts to broaden citizen participation included:

- Spanish survey
- Outreach by Neighborhood Service Center Coordinators to Neighborhood groups

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Provide in the overview a concise summary of the sources used to estimate the needs projected for the next 5-year period. This includes an estimate of the number and types of families in need of assistance for extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families; for renters and owners; and the specifications of such needs for different categories of persons. Then describe the analysis process used to determine the priority needs from the overall needs.

Needs Assessment Overview

Using Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and American Community Survey (ACS) data, the City identified needs in the areas of housing, public housing, homelessness, special needs and non-housing community development. The findings were augmented through the use of spatial analysis where feasible and appropriate.

Housing

Housing needs including housing problems and severe housing problems were determined based on income category, tenure, household type, and family type. In general, the lower income categories tended to have greater percentages of households with housing problems as compared to the higher income categories. Renter households tended to have greater percentages of households with housing problems as compared to owner households. Results varied among different household types and family types.

The most common housing problem in the City of Rochester is cost burden. A household is cost burdened if their monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of their monthly income. An alarming 83.9% of extremely low income (0 to 30% Median Family Income (MFI)) renter households and 83.3% of extremely low income (0 to 30% MFI) owner households are cost burdened.

Other housing problems include overcrowding, lacking complete plumbing, or lacking a complete kitchen; however, they are not as prevalent as being cost burdened.

Overall, 73.5% of low to moderate income (0 to 80% MFI) renter households and 61.1% of low to moderate income (0 to 80% MFI) owner households had at least one of the four housing problems.

Disproportionately Greater Needs

Housing needs including housing problems and severe housing problems were determined based on income category, tenure, and race/ethnicity. It was then determined whether certain races/ethnicities were experiencing disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households (regardless of race/ethnicity) in that category as a whole. For example, 81.7% of all very low income (30 to 50% MFI)

renter households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have at least one housing problem. 96.2% of very low income Asian renter households have at least one housing problem. Because 96.2% is more than 91.7% (81.7% + 10%), very low income Asian renter households are considered to have a disproportionately greater need.

Asians, American Indian / Alaskan, Black / African American, Pacific Islander, and Other / Multiple Races experienced disproportionate needs for various income categories, tenure, housing problems, and severe housing problems. It should be noted that the data concerning American Indian / Alaskan, and Pacific Islander households is misleading due to the extremely low raw numbers of those household types.

Other / Multiple Races and Asian low to moderate income (0 to 80% MFI) renter households are experiencing a greater need in terms of severe housing problems. Asian low to moderate income (0 to 80% MFI) owner households are experiencing a greater need in terms of severe housing problems.

Public Housing

Public housing provides a critical supply of decent, affordable housing for residents with low incomes. As evident from the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher waitlists, there is not enough affordable housing to meet the needs of the low income population in the area. RHA strives to maximize the number of affordable units available by properly maintaining the units, minimizing vacancies, renovating units efficiently, and leasing the units as quickly as possible. RHA is always looking for opportunities to increase and improve their housing stock, either through partnerships or programs.

Homeless

Significant needs include:

- Outreach and services for the chronically homeless, including veterans and persons with mental illness and alcohol or drug addictions
- Emergency shelter
- Transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, youth and persons with mental illness or drug/ alcohol addictions
- Permanent supportive housing for persons unable to live on their own
- Coordination of services and data management

Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations

Services continue to be needed for elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental illness or drug/ alcohol addiction.

Youth services, including employment readiness and job training and life skills training are critical needs.

Non-Housing Community Development

Economic development is the most critical non-housing community development need. Jobs are needed to increase incomes of low income residents. Public facilities such as recreation centers and parks serve

youth living in poverty and help to revitalize neighborhoods. Infrastructure improvements are needed in low income areas.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The following narrative describes Rochester's demographic characteristics and its estimated housing needs for the five years covered by the Consolidated Plan. The information in this section is based primarily on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, City departments, local agency consultations, and statistics provided through HUD for the 2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). Census 2000 data, Census 2010 data, 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, 2011 ACS 5-year estimates, 2012 ACS 5-year estimates, and 2013 ACS 5-year estimates were utilized as appropriate to analyze current conditions and historical trends.

Demographics

Rochester's population in 2010 was 210,565, representing a decrease of 9,208 from 219,773 persons in 2000 (see Table 5a). The City's population is estimated to have increased slightly in recent years, rising to 210,624 in 2013. The total decrease in population between 2000 and 2013 is estimated at -4.2%.

Table 5a – Population, 2000-2013

	2000	2010		2013	
	Number	Number	% Change Since 2000	Number	% Change Since 2000
Population	219,773	210,565	-4.2%	210,624	-4.2%

Data Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census and
2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

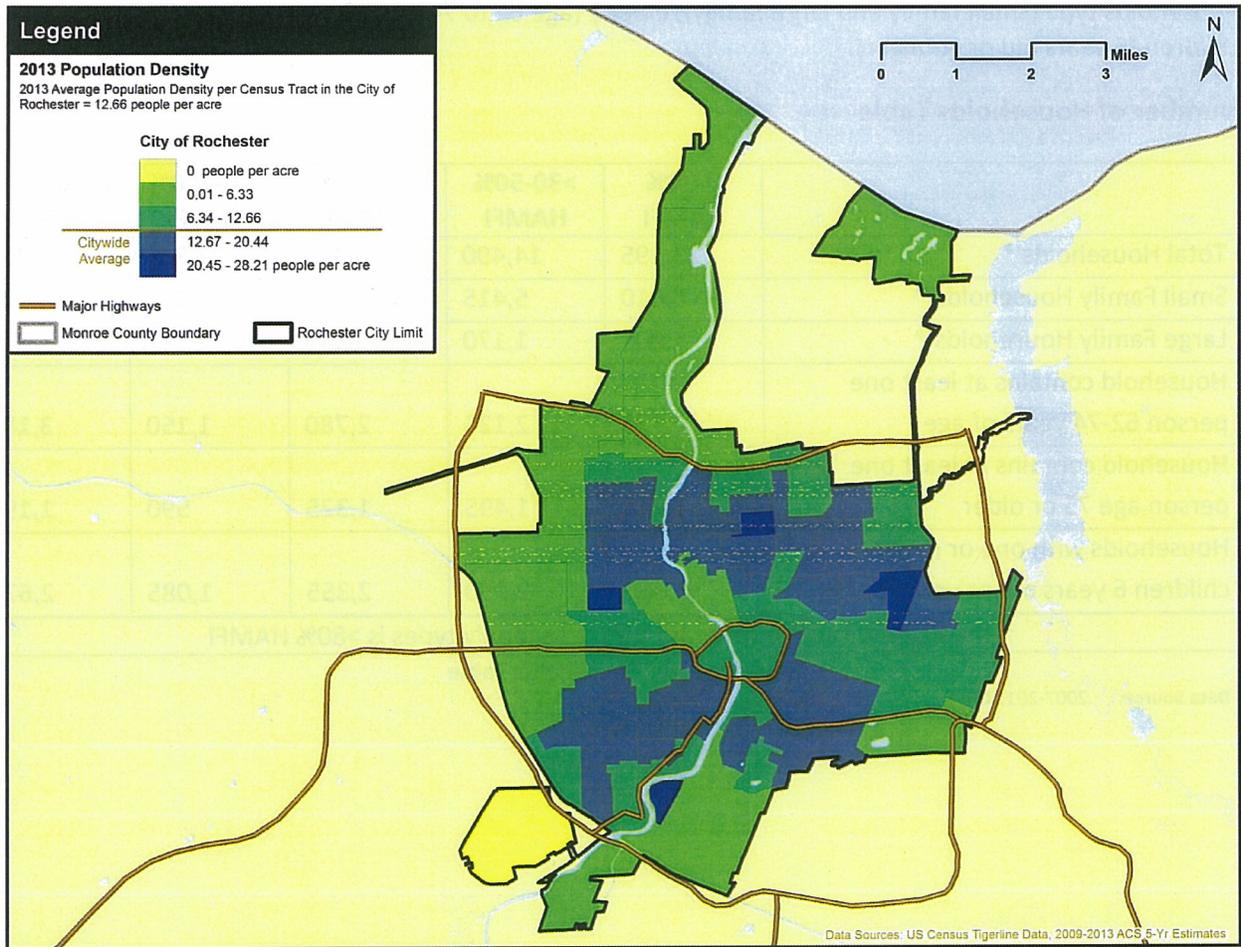
Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	219,773	211,457	-4%
Households	88,999	86,009	-3%
Median Household Income	\$27,123.00	\$30,367.00	12%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Figure 1 below displays the population density for each of the City's 80 complete census tracts.

Figure 1 – Population Density by Census Tract, 2013



Households

Table 6 reports on the number of households in 2011 by income category and includes information on household type (small family and large family), elderly (age 62 to 74 and 75 or older), and young children (6 years old or younger).

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	23,195	14,490	16,715	7,890	23,720
Small Family Households *	8,010	5,415	5,370	2,935	10,345
Large Family Households *	1,805	1,170	1,580	715	1,365
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,425	2,125	2,780	1,150	3,185
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,445	1,495	1,325	590	1,195
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	5,380	2,950	2,355	1,085	2,675
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Figure 2 below displays the density of elderly for each of the City's 80 complete census tracts.

Figure 2 – Density of the Elderly (62 Years Old or Older) by Census Tract, 2013

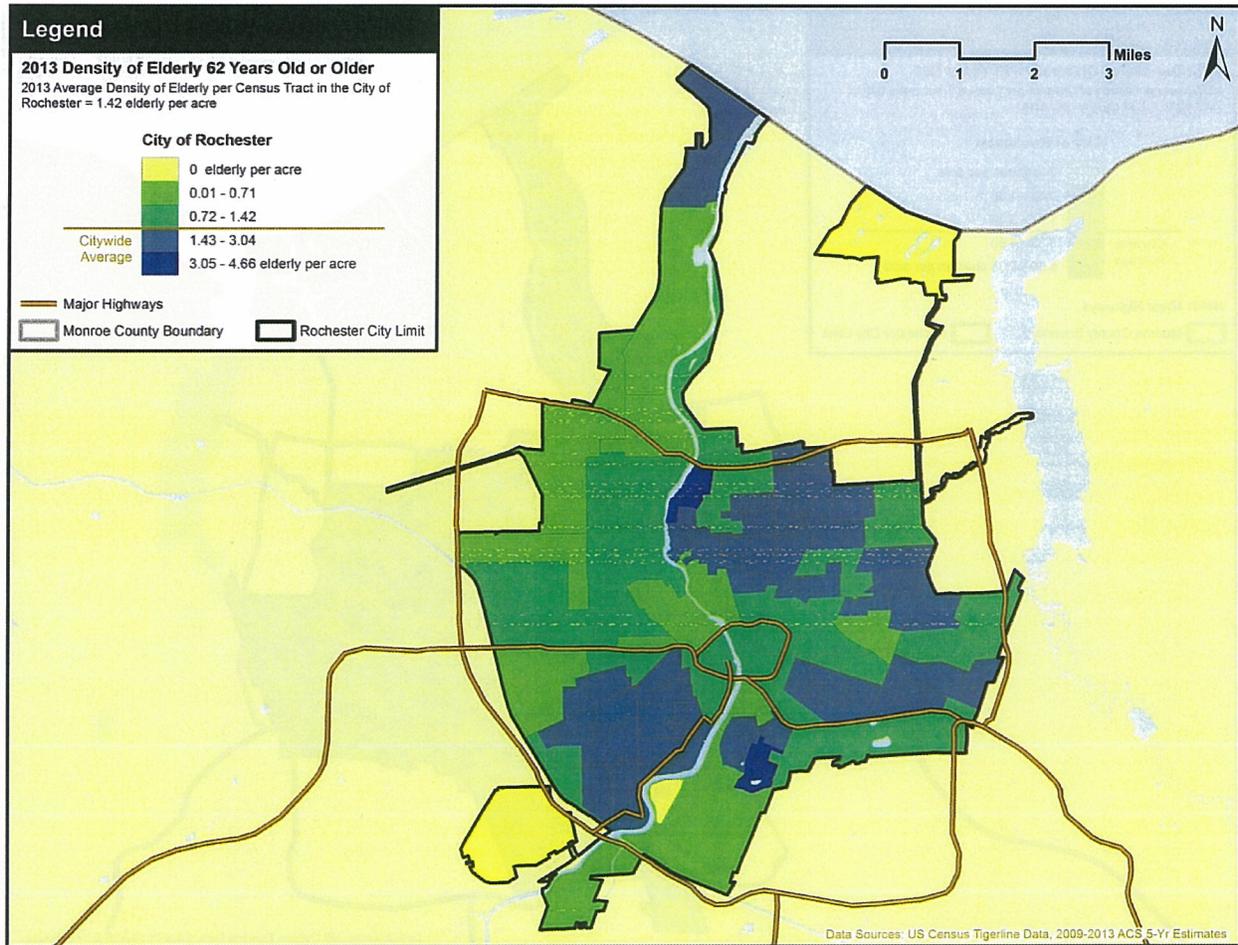
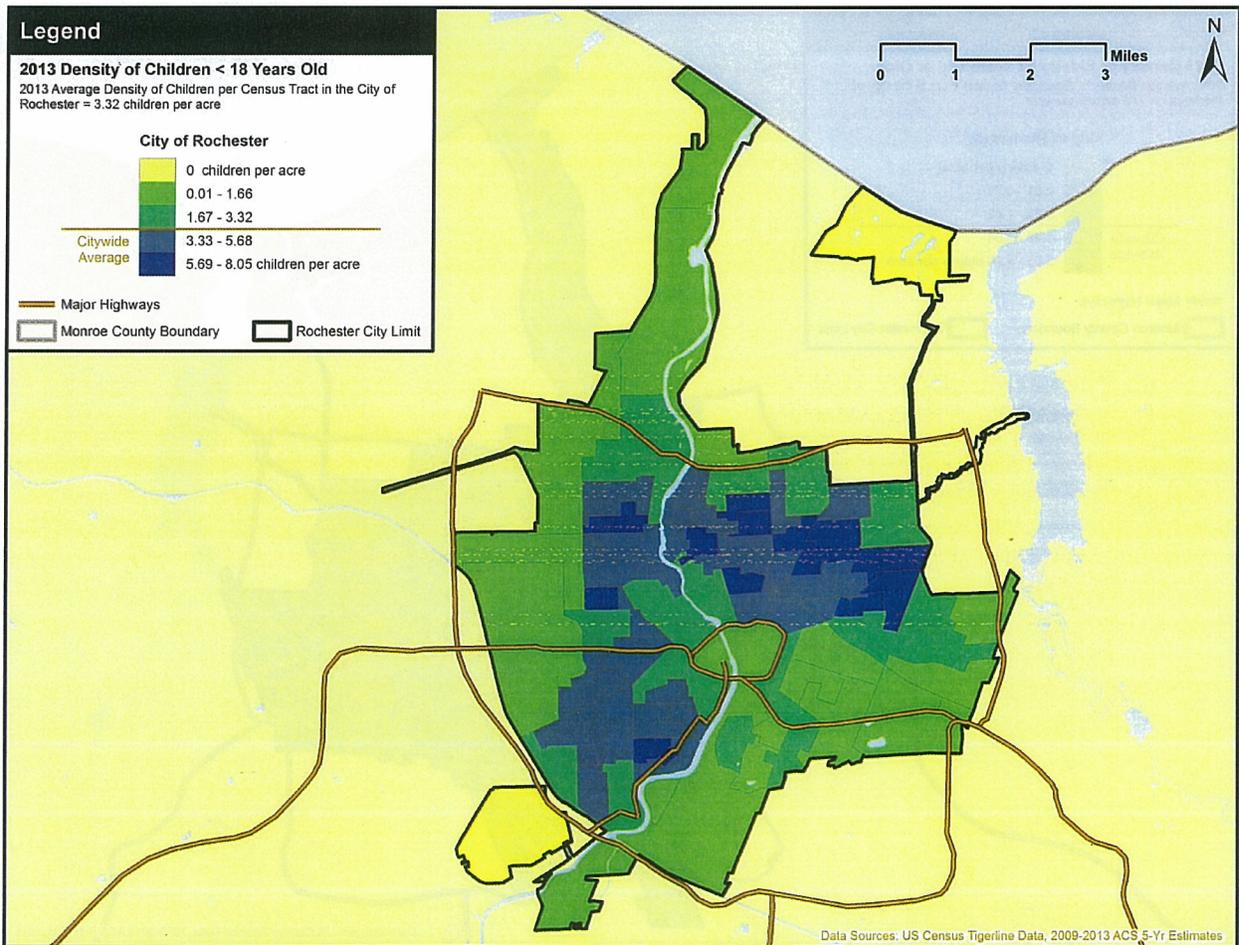


Figure 3 below displays the density of children for each of the City's 80 complete census tracts.

Figure 3 – Density of Children (Less than 18 Years Old) by Census Tract, 2013



According to the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, there were 86,418 households in the city of Rochester in 2013 (see Table 6a). Of these:

- Half of all households were family households while the other half was non-family households. The percentage of family households has been decreasing over time since 2000.
- 25.9% of all households had children under age 18 living with them. The percentage of households with children has also been decreasing over time since 2000.
- 18.0% of all households had a single parent (16.0% single mother, 2.0% single father). The percentage of single parent households has been decreasing over time since 2000.
- 40.1% of all households are individuals living alone. This percentage has been increasing over time since 2000.

The number of households in the city has decreased by 3.8% from 89,003 in 2000 to 85,589 in 2010. However, estimates for 2013 show a slight increase to 86,418 total households. Persons per household decreased slightly from 2.36 in 2000 to 2.35 in 2010 and decreased at a more accelerated rate to 2.32 in 2013.

Table 6a – Trends in Household Type and Size, 2000-2013

	2000		2010			2013			
	Number	% of Total HH's	Number	% of Total HH's	% Change* (2010 to 2000)	Number	% of Total HH's	% Change* (2013 to 2010)	% Change* (2013 to 2000)
Total Households	89,003	-	85,589	-	-3.8%	86,418	-	1.0%	-2.9%
Family Households	47,478	53.3%	43,758	51.1%	-7.8%	43,230	50.0%	-1.2%	-8.9%
Married-couple family	22,674	25.5%	19,698	23.0%	-13.1%	18,500	21.4%	-6.1%	-18.4%
With Children	10,595	11.9%	7,656	8.9%	-27.7%	6,808	7.9%	-11.1%	-35.7%
Without Children	12,079	13.6%	12,042	14.1%	-0.3%	11,692	13.5%	-2.9%	-3.2%
Female-Headed HH's	20,706	23.3%	19,726	23.0%	-4.7%	20,574	23.8%	4.3%	-0.6%
With Children	14,506	16.3%	13,717	16.0%	-5.4%	13,813	16.0%	0.7%	-4.8%
Without Children	6,200	7.0%	6,009	7.0%	-3.1%	6,761	7.8%	12.5%	9.0%
Male-Headed HH's	4,098	4.6%	4,334	5.1%	5.8%	4,156	4.8%	-4.1%	1.4%
With Children	2,116	2.4%	2,105	2.5%	-0.5%	1,719	2.0%	-18.3%	-18.8%
Without Children	1,982	2.2%	2,229	2.6%	12.5%	2,437	2.8%	9.3%	23.0%
Non-family Households	41,525	46.7%	41,831	48.9%	0.7%	43,188	50.0%	3.2%	4.0%
Living Alone	32,994	37.1%	33,616	39.3%	1.9%	34,620	40.1%	3.0%	4.9%
Not Living Alone	8,531	9.6%	8,215	9.6%	-3.7%	8,568	9.9%	4.3%	0.4%
Average Household Size	2.36	-	2.35	-	-0.4%	2.32	-	-1.3%	-1.7%

Notes: * Percent change in the raw numbers between specified time periods.

Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-3 (H017, H012, & HCT001); 2006-2010 ACS (B11001, B25010, & B25115); 2009-2013 ACS (B11001, B25010, & B25115).

Income and Poverty

In 2013, the estimated median household income (MHI) in Rochester was \$30,875 (see Table 6b). This represented a decrease of 18.2% from 2000, after adjusting for inflation. The table on the following page shows household income for 2000 and estimates for 2010 and 2013 by income tier.

Table 6b – Trends in Household Income, 2000-2013

	2000 ⁱ		2010 ⁱⁱ			2013 ⁱⁱⁱ			
	Number	% of Total HH's	Number	% of Total HH's	% Change* (2010 to 2000)	Number	% of Total HH's	% Change* (2013 to 2010)	% Change* (2013 to 2000)
Less than \$10,000	17,344	19.5%	15,028	17.6%	-13.4%	14,993	17.3%	-0.2%	-13.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8,646	9.7%	7,402	8.6%	-14.4%	7,669	8.9%	3.6%	-11.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15,757	17.7%	13,674	16.0%	-13.2%	13,735	15.9%	0.4%	-12.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12,546	14.1%	11,914	13.9%	-5.0%	11,208	13.0%	-5.9%	-10.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13,209	14.8%	12,143	14.2%	-8.1%	12,402	14.4%	2.1%	-6.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12,143	13.6%	12,938	15.1%	6.5%	12,556	14.5%	-3.0%	3.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5,156	5.8%	6,146	7.2%	19.2%	7,000	8.1%	13.9%	35.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,897	3.3%	4,475	5.2%	54.5%	4,443	5.1%	-0.7%	53.4%
More than \$150,000	1,305	1.5%	1,869	2.2%	43.2%	2,412	2.8%	29.1%	84.8%
Total Occupied HH's	89,003	-	85,589	-	-3.8%	86,418	-	1.0%	-2.9%
Median Household Income (Actual)	\$27,004	-	\$30,138	-	11.6%	\$30,875	-	2.4%	14.3%
Median Household Income (Adjusted)**	\$37,760	-	\$32,198	-	-14.7%	\$30,875	-	-4.1%	-18.2%

Notes: ⁱ Income based on 1999 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

ⁱⁱ Income based on 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

ⁱⁱⁱ Income based on 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

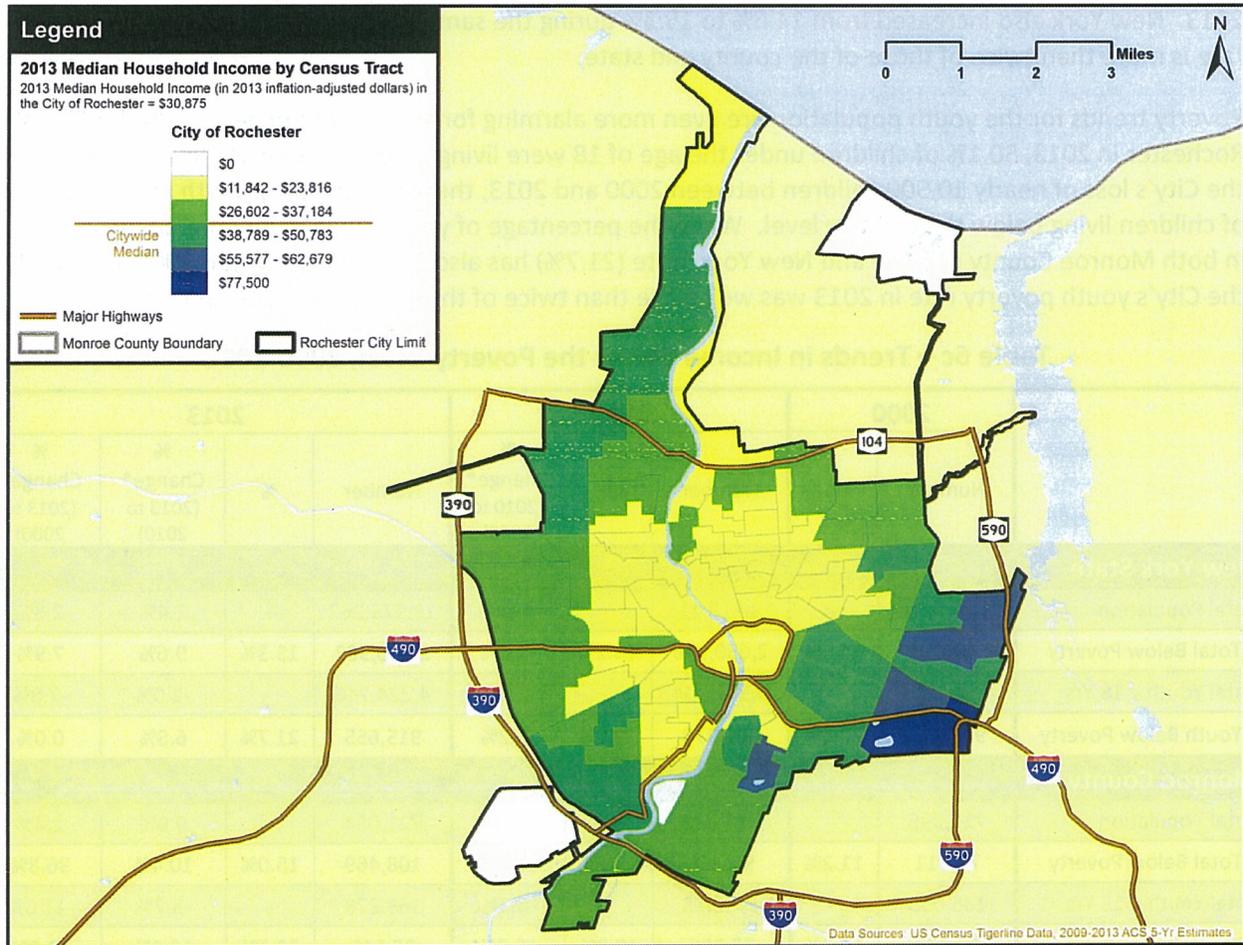
* Percent change in the raw numbers between specified time periods.

** Adjusted to 2013 dollars.

Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-3 (HCT011 & HCT012); 2006-2010 ACS (B19001 & B19013); 2009-2013 ACS (B19001 & B19013).

Figure 4 below displays the median household income for each of the City's 80 complete census tracts. Census tracts with median household incomes below the citywide median tend to be located in and around the city center. More affluent census tracts tend to be located on the periphery of the city with the most affluent census tracts being located in the southeast section of the city.

Figure 4 – Median Household Income by Census Tract, 2013



In Rochester in 2000, for all persons for whom poverty was determined, 25.9% were below the poverty level (see Table 6c). By 2010, this percentage rose to 30.4% and rose further still to 32.9% in 2013. Overall, the City of Rochester has experienced a 21.2% growth in the number of people living below the poverty level between 2000 and 2013 despite a 4.6% loss in the total number of residents during this same time period. Poverty rates also rose in Monroe County and in the State of New York from 2000 to 2013. In Monroe County, the number of persons below poverty rose from 11.2% in 2000 to 15.0% in 2013. New York also increased from 14.6% to 15.3% during the same time period. The City's poverty rate is more than twice of those of the county and state.

Poverty trends for the youth population are even more alarming for the City of Rochester. In the City of Rochester in 2013, 50.1% of children under the age of 18 were living below the poverty level. Despite the City's loss of nearly 10,500 children between 2000 and 2013, there was a 9.3% growth in the number of children living below the poverty level. While the percentage of youth living below the poverty level in both Monroe County (22.1%) and New York State (21.7%) has also increased between 2000 and 2013, the City's youth poverty rate in 2013 was well more than twice of those of the county and state.

Table 6c – Trends in Income Below the Poverty Level, 2000-2013

	2000		2010			2013			
	Number	%	Number	%	% Change* (2010 to 2000)	Number	%	% Change* (2013 to 2010)	% Change* (2013 to 2000)
New York State									
Total Population	18,449,899	-	18,710,113	-	1.4%	18,975,362	-	1.4%	2.8%
Total Below Poverty	2,692,202	14.6%	2,650,166	14.2%	-1.6%	2,903,982	15.3%	9.6%	7.9%
Total Youth < 18 Yrs	4,581,111	-	4,311,904	-	-5.9%	4,224,746	-	-2.0%	-7.8%
Youth Below Poverty	915,710	20.0%	859,379	19.9%	-6.2%	915,655	21.7%	6.5%	0.0%
Monroe County									
Total Population	711,296	-	714,871	-	0.5%	721,084	-	0.9%	1.4%
Total Below Poverty	79,311	11.2%	98,268	13.7%	23.9%	108,469	15.0%	10.4%	36.8%
Total Youth < 18 Yrs	185,065	-	169,628	-	-8.3%	163,278	-	-3.7%	-11.8%
Youth Below Poverty	29,377	15.9%	32,586	19.2%	10.9%	36,145	22.1%	10.9%	23.0%
City of Rochester									
Total Population	211,273	-	203,275	-	-3.8%	201,640	-	-0.8%	-4.6%
Total Below Poverty	54,713	25.9%	61,775	30.4%	12.9%	66,312	32.9%	7.3%	21.2%
Total Youth < 18 Yrs	60,488	-	52,604	-	-13.0%	50,003	-	-4.9%	-17.3%
Youth Below Poverty	22,927	37.9%	23,051	43.8%	0.5%	25,061	50.1%	8.7%	9.3%

Notes: * Percent change in the raw numbers between specified time periods.

Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-3 (P87); 2006-2010 ACS (B17001); 2009-2013 ACS (B17001).

Figure 5 below displays the percent of the total population living below the poverty level for each of the City's 80 complete census tracts. Figure 6 displays the number of people living below the poverty level for each of the City's 80 complete census tracts. Figure 7 displays the percentage of youth living below the poverty level by census tract while Figure 8 depicts the raw number of youth living below the poverty level.

Figure 5 – Percent of the Population Living Below the Poverty Level by Census Tract, 2013

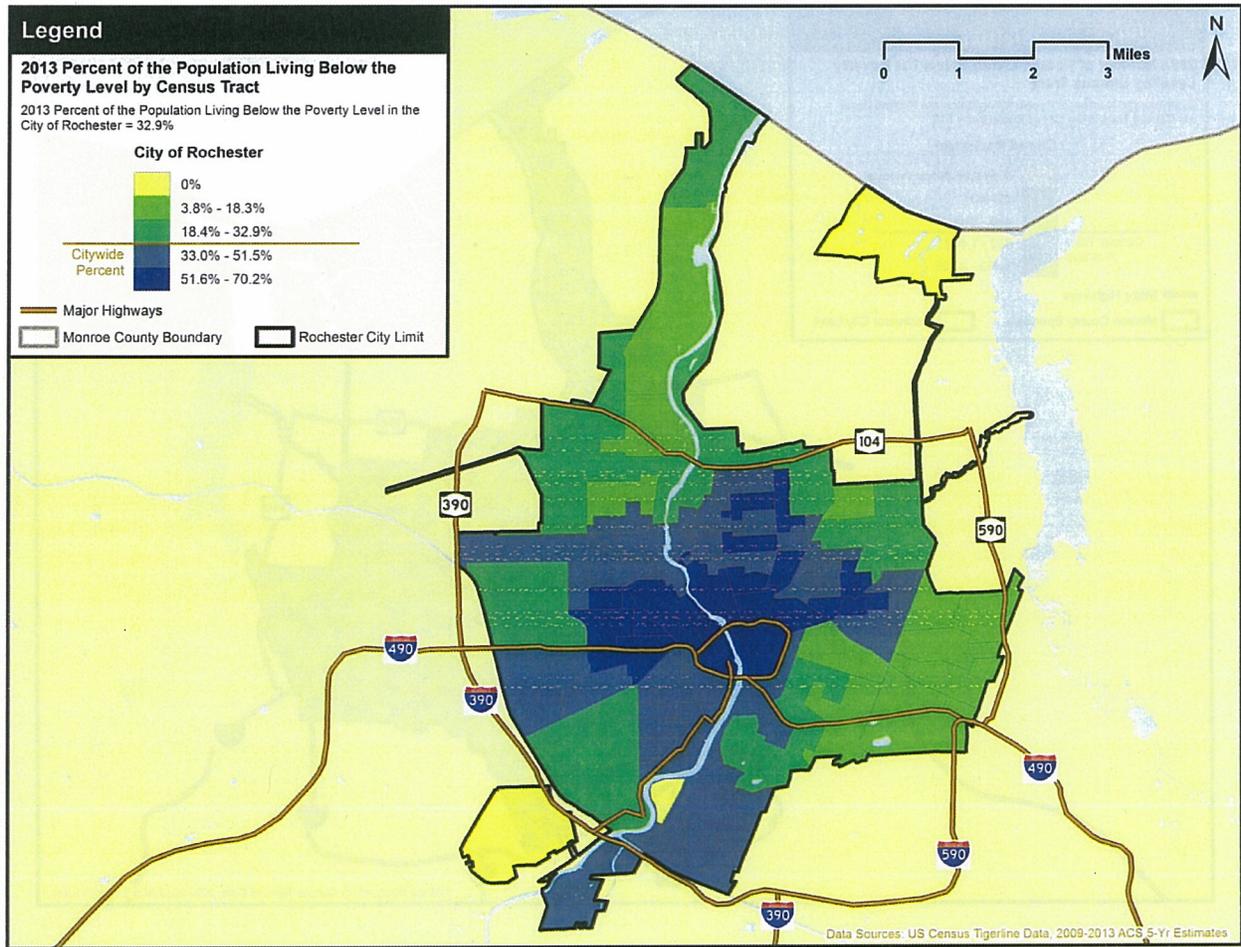


Figure 6 – Number of People Living Below the Poverty Level by Census Tract, 2013

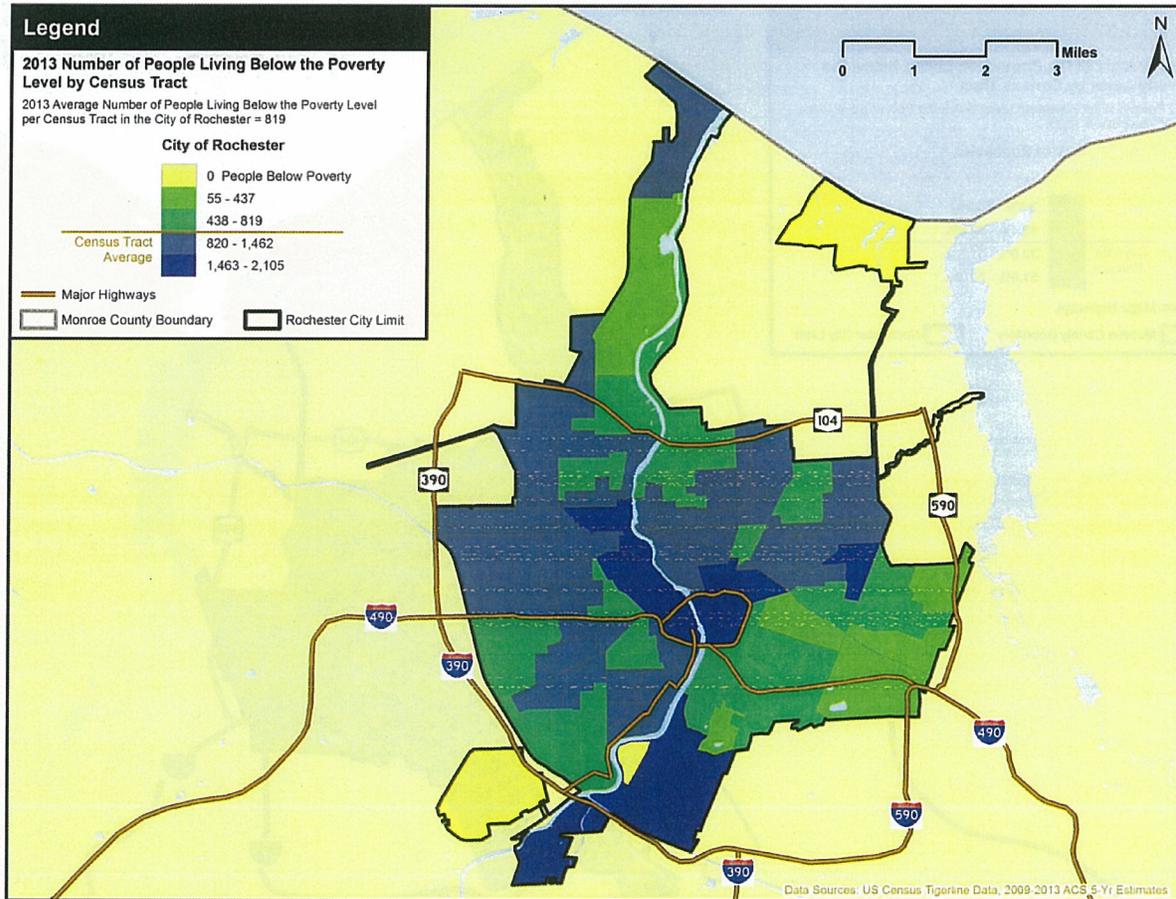


Figure 7 – Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Level by Census Tract, 2013

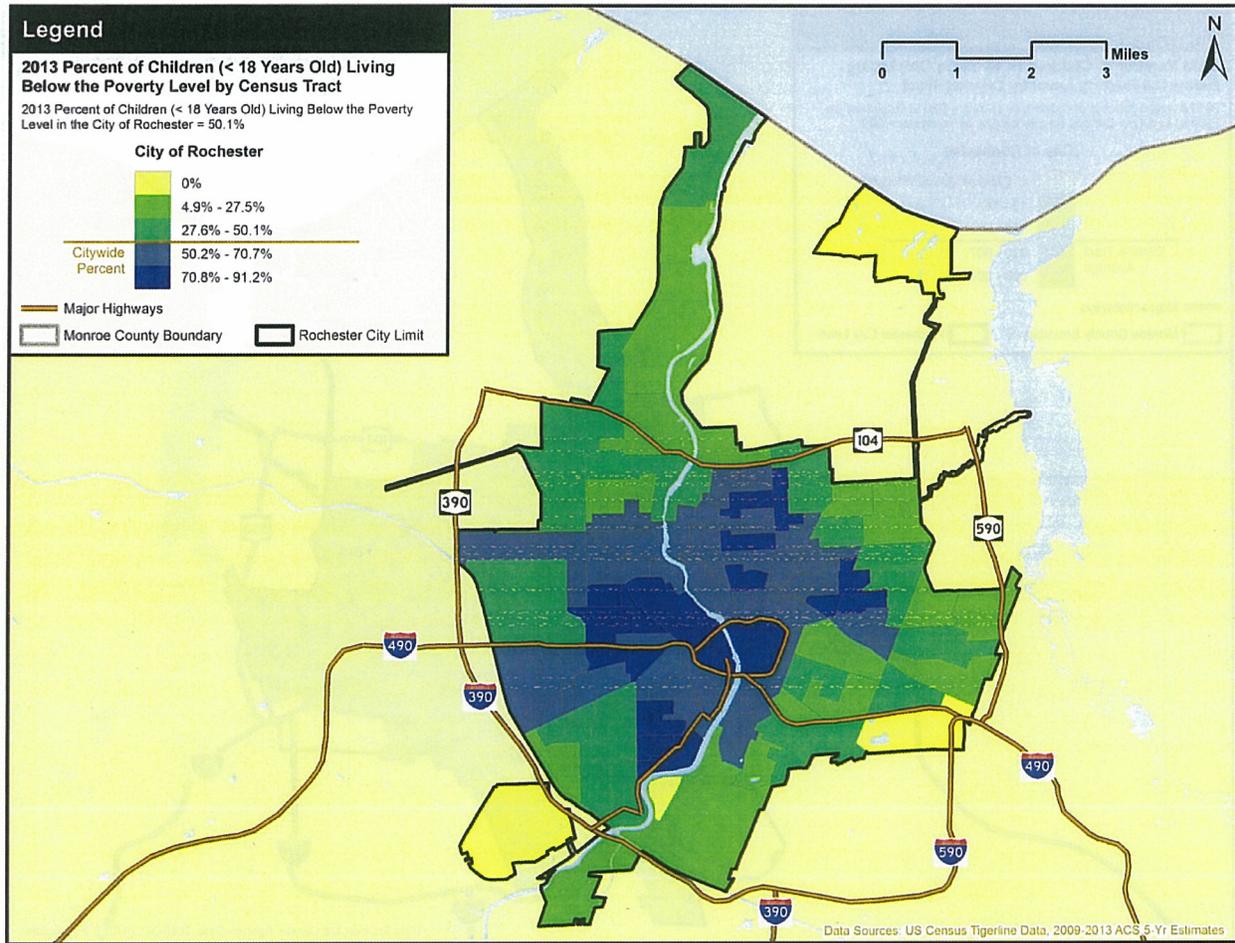
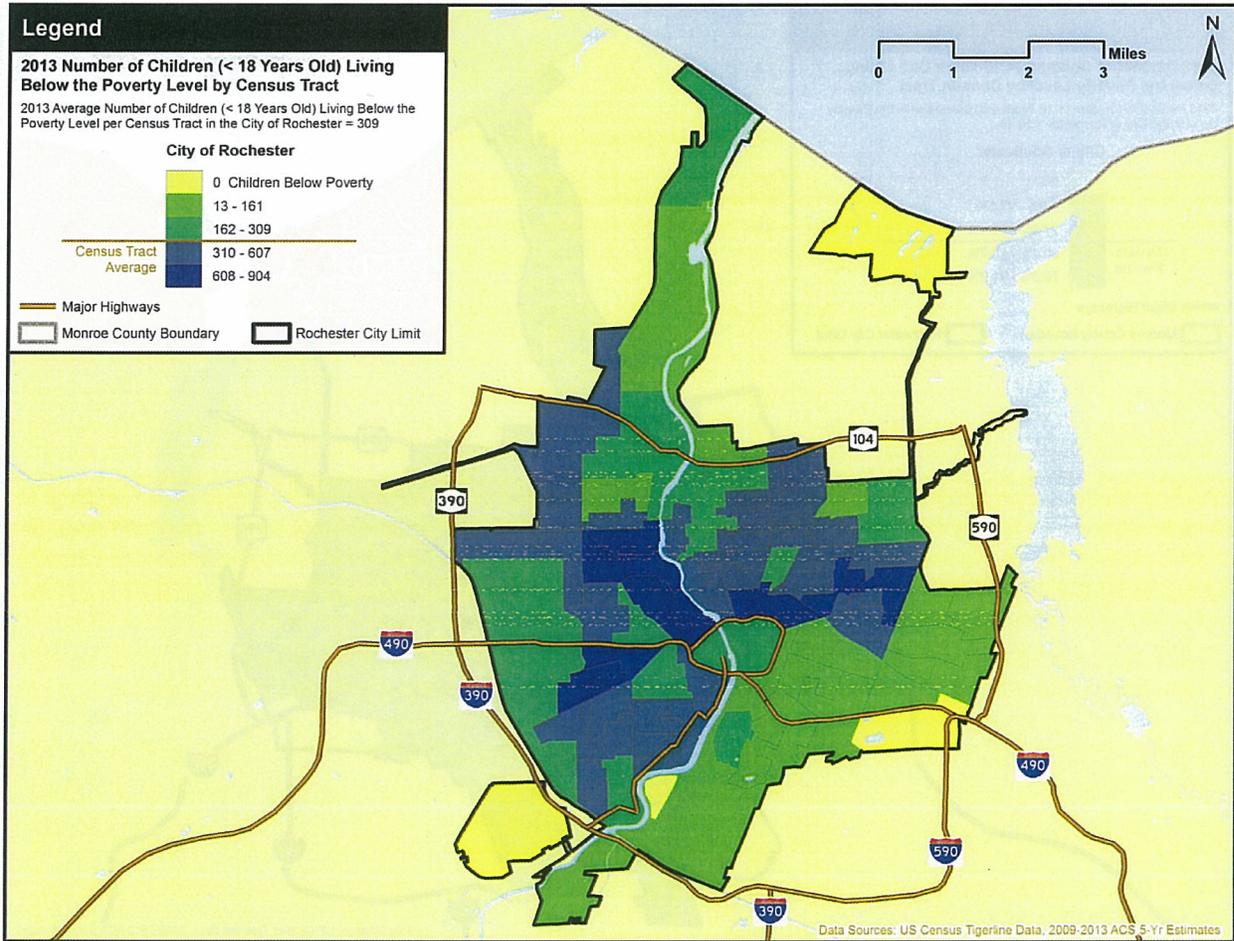


Figure 8 – Number of Children Living Below the Poverty Level by Census Tract, 2013

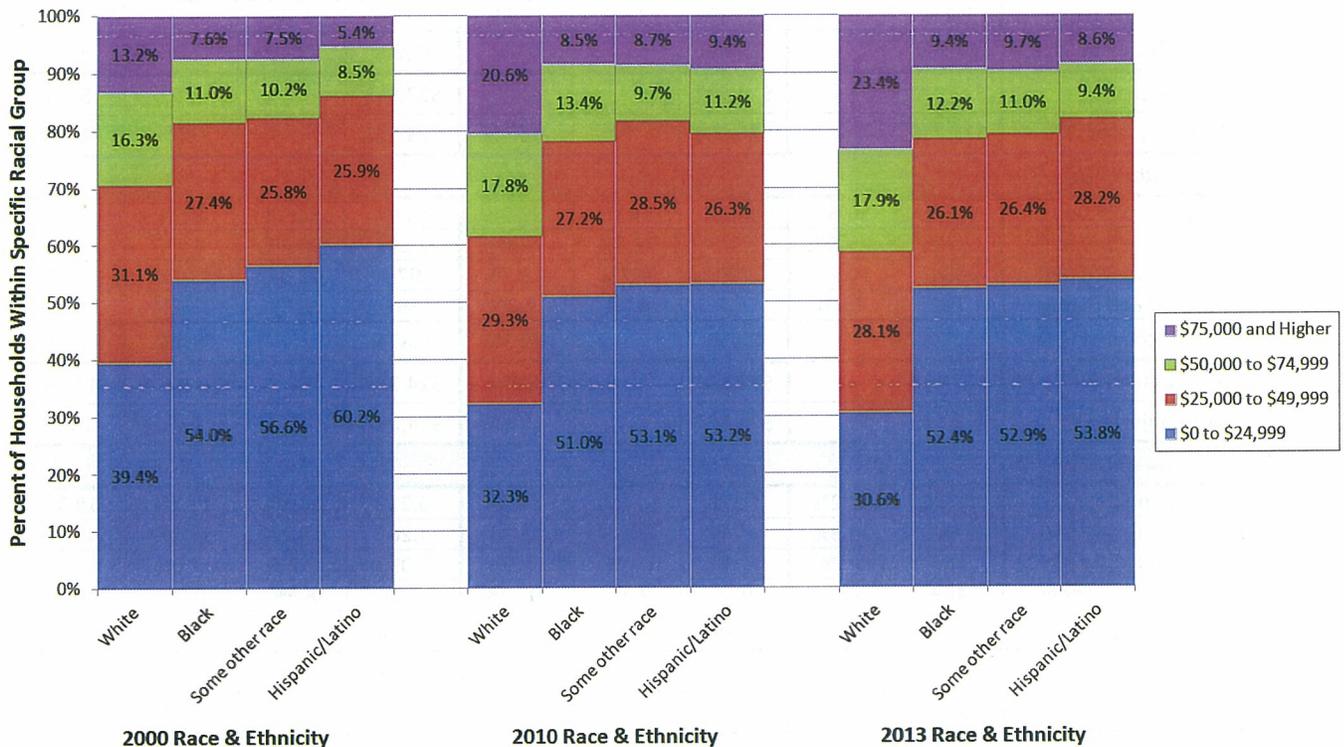


Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

Among all racial/ethnic group households in the city in 2013, White (non-Hispanic or Latino) households had the highest median household income (MHI) at \$41,680 (see Table 6d). Households of “Some Other Race” (which includes all races other than White or Black) had the second-highest MHI at \$24,247. Black households, which historically have always had the second-highest MHI (2000 and 2010), had the third-highest MHI at \$23,555 in 2013 and Hispanic/Latino households had the lowest MHI at \$22,983.

The bar graph (Figure 9) and Table 6d below show data on household income by race and ethnicity. Black households, who make up 34.5% of the city’s occupied households in 2013, have the largest raw number of households found in the bottom income bracket. About 52.4% of the Black households earn \$0- \$24,999. Hispanic/Latino households, who make up 12.5% of the city’s occupied households in 2013, have the largest percentage of households by race found in the bottom two income brackets. About 53.8% of the Hispanic/Latino households earn \$0-\$24,999 and another 28.2% earn between \$25,000 and \$49,999. White households, who make up 43.5% of the city’s occupied households in 2013, have the largest raw number and percentage of households by race found in the upper two income brackets. About 17.9% of the White households earn \$50,000-\$74,999 and another 23.4% earn more than \$75,000.

Figure 9 – Trends in Household Income by Race and Ethnicity, 2000-2013



Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-3 (P151 Series); 2006-2010 ACS (B19001 Series); 2009-2013 ACS (B19001 Series).

Table 6d – Trends in Household Income by Race and Ethnicity, 2000-2013

	2000 ⁱ		2010 ⁱⁱ			2013 ⁱⁱⁱ			
	Number	% of Total HH's by Race	Number	% of Total HH's by Race	% Change* (2010 to 2000)	Number	% of Total HH's by Race	% Change* (2013 to 2010)	% Change* (2013 to 2000)
White (not Hispanic or Latino)									
Less than \$25,000	18,538	39.4%	13,319	32.3%	-28.2%	12,325	30.6%	-7.5%	-33.5%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14,637	31.1%	12,061	29.3%	-17.6%	11,293	28.1%	-6.4%	-22.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7,644	16.3%	7,340	17.8%	-4.0%	7,197	17.9%	-1.9%	-5.8%
\$75,000 and Higher	6,192	13.2%	8,502	20.6%	37.3%	9,431	23.4%	10.9%	52.3%
Total Occupied HH's	47,011	-	41,222	-	-12.3%	40,246	-	-2.4%	-14.4%
Median Household Income (Actual)	\$32,075	-	\$38,362	-	19.6%	\$41,680	-	8.6%	29.9%
Median Household Income (Adjusted)**	\$44,851	-	\$40,983	-	-8.6%	\$41,680	-	1.7%	-7.1%
Black									
Less than \$25,000	15,906	54.0%	15,832	51.0%	-0.5%	16,707	52.4%	5.5%	5.0%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8,064	27.4%	8,431	27.2%	4.6%	8,315	26.1%	-1.4%	3.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,247	11.0%	4,144	13.4%	27.6%	3,901	12.2%	-5.9%	20.1%
\$75,000 and Higher	2,230	7.6%	2,633	8.5%	18.1%	2,984	9.4%	13.3%	33.8%
Total Occupied HH's	29,447	-	31,040	-	5.4%	31,907	-	2.8%	8.4%
MHI (Actual)	\$22,320	-	\$24,417	-	9.4%	\$23,555	-	-3.5%	5.5%
MHI (Adjusted)**	\$31,210	-	\$26,086	-	-16.4%	\$23,555	-	-9.7%	-24.5%
Some other race									
Less than \$25,000	5,475	56.6%	4,329	53.1%	-20.9%	4,697	52.9%	8.5%	-14.2%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,496	25.8%	2,327	28.5%	-6.8%	2,339	26.4%	0.5%	-6.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	984	10.2%	790	9.7%	-19.7%	976	11.0%	23.5%	-0.8%
\$75,000 and Higher	723	7.5%	707	8.7%	-2.2%	861	9.7%	21.8%	19.1%
Total Occupied HH's	9,678	-	8,153	-	-15.8%	8,873	-	8.8%	-8.3%
MHI (Actual)	\$21,142	-	\$22,584	-	6.8%	\$24,247	-	7.4%	14.7%
MHI (Adjusted)**	\$29,563	-	\$24,127	-	-18.4%	\$24,247	-	0.5%	-18.0%
Hispanic or Latino									
Less than \$25,000	5,256	60.2%	5,579	53.2%	6.1%	6,216	53.8%	11.4%	18.3%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,260	25.9%	2,757	26.3%	22.0%	3,260	28.2%	18.2%	44.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	744	8.5%	1,172	11.2%	57.5%	1,090	9.4%	-7.0%	46.5%
\$75,000 and Higher	469	5.4%	982	9.4%	109.4%	990	8.6%	0.8%	111.1%
Total Occupied HH's	8,729	-	10,490	-	20.2%	11,556	-	10.2%	32.4%
MHI (Actual)	\$19,164	-	\$23,347	-	21.8%	\$22,983	-	-1.6%	19.9%
MHI (Adjusted)**	\$26,797	-	\$24,942	-	-6.9%	\$22,983	-	-7.9%	-14.2%

Notes: ⁱ Income based on 1999 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

ⁱⁱ Income based on 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

ⁱⁱⁱ Income based on 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

* Percent change in the raw numbers between specified time periods.

** Adjusted to 2013 dollars.

Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-3 (P151 Series and P152 Series); 2006-2010 ACS (B19001 Series and B19013 Series); 2009-2013 ACS (B19001 Series and B19013 Series).

Cost Burden and Other Housing Problems

The following section provides an estimate of the number and type of households in need of housing assistance. The review considers needs for the households according to the following categories from the HUD CHAS data tables:

- Extremely low-income households (income less than 30% of MFI)
- Very low-income households (income between 30% and 50% of MFI)
- Low-income households (income between 50% and 80% of MFI)
- Households with income above 80% of MFI (moderate-, middle- and high-income households).

The description of housing needs contained in this part includes discussion of *cost burden* (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income) and *severe cost burden* (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income), *overcrowding* (more than 1 person per room) and *severe overcrowding* (more than 1.5 persons per room), and *substandard housing conditions* (housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities and/or plumbing facilities) being experienced by income category. It is important to note that any *cost burden* data presented below (unless otherwise noted) includes *severely cost burden* data as the severely cost burdened category is a subset of the cost burdened category. Similarly, data concerning *overcrowded* households includes *severely overcrowded* data (unless otherwise noted).

Estimated Housing Needs of Extremely Low-, Very Low- and Low-Income Households

Much of the data reported in this portion of the Rochester Consolidated Plan (CP) was derived from CHAS Data 2007-2011. CHAS Data 2007-2011 is a special tabulation prepared for HUD by the Census Bureau. HUD reports that the Census Bureau uses a special rounding scheme on special tabulation data. As a result, there may be discrepancies between the data reported by CHAS Data 2007-2011 and the data reported by the American Community Survey 5-Year estimates, which is the source of much of the data in other parts of the CP. (While CHAS data from 2007-2011 may appear dated, it is the only source of data for this analysis and is required by HUD.)

The following tables report on households with various housing problems for renters and owners. As defined by CHAS Data 2007-2011, any housing problem includes 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, and/or 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities, and/or 3) household is overcrowded (more than 1 person per room), and/or 4) household cost burden is greater than 30% of household income. Some of the tables also identify households with any of the severe housing problems for renters and owners. Severe housing problems include 1) severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room) and/or 2) severe cost burden (housing costs exceed 50% of household income).

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100 % AMI	Total ≤ 100% AMI	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100 % AMI	Total ≤ 100% AMI
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	645	170	10	0	825	60	35	30	4	129
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	115	35	80	100	330	0	10	0	0	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	485	270	350	40	1,145	20	25	55	10	110
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,040	3,005	335	15	17,395	1,885	1,345	775	145	4,150
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,910	5,020	3,220	270	10,420	460	1,375	2,505	735	5,075
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,380	0	0	0	1,380	310	0	0	0	310

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total ≤ 100% AMI	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total ≤ 100% AMI
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	15,285	3,480	770	155	19,690	1,965	1,410	855	160	4,390
Having none of four housing problems	3,620	6,920	8,915	3,660	23,115	630	2,680	6,170	3,915	13,395
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,380	0	0	0	1,380	310	0	0	0	310

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Table 8a below reports on households with any housing problem, households that are cost burdened, households that are severely cost burdened, and households that have other housing problems for renters and owners by income category.

Table 8a – Households with Housing Problems by Household Income, 2007-2011

	Total HH's	Households that have any housing problem*		Households that are cost burdened**		Households that are severely cost burdened**		Households that have other housing problems***	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Renter Households									
Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	20,285	17,195	84.8%	17,015	83.9%	14,970	73.8%	180	0.9%
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	10,395	8,495	81.7%	8,245	79.3%	3,100	29.8%	250	2.4%
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	9,685	3,990	41.2%	3,580	37.0%	330	3.4%	410	4.2%
Above 80% MFI	10,735	725	6.8%	430	4.0%	40	0.4%	295	2.7%
Total Renters	51,105	30,405	59.5%	29,270	57.3%	18,440	36.1%	1,135	2.2%
Owner Households									
Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	2,910	2,425	83.3%	2,425	83.3%	1,970	67.7%	0	0.0%
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	4,090	2,785	68.1%	2,760	67.5%	1,370	33.5%	25	0.6%
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	7,030	3,360	47.8%	3,290	46.8%	780	11.1%	70	1.0%
Above 80% MFI	20,875	2,120	10.2%	1,885	9.0%	315	1.5%	235	1.1%
Total Owners	34,905	10,695	30.6%	10,360	29.7%	4,435	12.7%	335	1.0%
All Households									
Total All Households	86,010	41,100	47.8%	39,630	46.1%	22,875	26.6%	1,470	1.7%

Notes: * Any housing problem: Cost burden greater than 30% of income, and/or overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing
 ** Cost burdened: greater than 30% of income; Severely cost burdened: greater than 50% of income
 *** Other housing problems: Household is not cost burdened but it is overcrowded and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing
 Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

As shown in the table above, CHAS Data 2007-2011 reports 86,010 households in Rochester with 51,105 (59.4%) renters and 34,905 (40.6%) owners. As compared to CHAS Data 2000, the total number of households has decreased by over 2,900 units and there has been an increase in the percentage of owner occupied households. Notably:

- 41,100 households (47.8%) have housing problems. This number is increasing considering that in 2000, 37,527 households (42.2%) had housing problems.
- 38,250 households (34,989 in 2000) with any housing problems are low-income, with annual incomes at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). Lower income households are most likely to have housing problems due to limited resources.
- 30,405 renter households (59.5%) have a housing problem. Renters comprise 74% of the 41,100 households with a housing problem. While the total number of rental households has decreased since 2000, both the total number and percent of rental households that have a

housing problem has increased. In 2000, 27,390 renter households (51.5%) had a housing problem. Renters comprised 73% of the 37,527 households with a housing problem.

- Of the 51,105 renter households, 40,365 (79.0%) have incomes classified as low-, very low- or extremely low-. Of the 30,405 renter households with a housing problem, 29,680 (98%) have incomes at or below 80% of MFI. In comparison, of the 53,185 renter households in the year 2000, 40,903 (76.9%) had incomes classified as low-, very low- or extremely low-. Of the 27,390 renter households with a housing problem, 26,565 (97%) had incomes at or below 80% of MFI.
- 10,695 owner households (30.6%) have a housing problem. Owners comprise 26.0% of the 41,100 households with a housing problem. Since 2000 there has been an increase in the total number and percentage of owner households that have a housing problem. In 2000, 10,150 owner households (28.4%) had a housing problem. Owners comprised 27.0% of the 37,527 households with a housing problem.
- Of the 34,905 owner households, 14,030 (40.2%) have incomes classified as low-, very low- or extremely low-. Of the 10,695 owner households with a housing problem, 8,570 (80%) have incomes at or below 80% of MFI. In comparison, of the 35,741 owner households in the year 2000, 14,566 (40.8%) had incomes classified as low-, very low- or extremely low-. Of the 10,150 owner households with a housing problem, 8,423 (83%) had incomes at or below 80% of MFI.

The table above also provides information regarding cost burden by income category. According to the table, 39,630 households (46.1%) are cost burdened paying 30% or more of their income for housing. 22,875 households (26.6%) are severely cost burdened paying more than 50% of their income for housing. This is an increase from the year 2000 when only 35,215 households (39.6%) were cost burdened and 19,030 (21.4%) were severely cost burdened. Notably:

- 29,270 (57.3%) of the 51,105 renter households are cost-burdened. Renters make up 73.9% of the 39,630 cost-burdened homes. Comparatively, in the year 2000, 25,688 (48.3%) of the 53,185 renter households were cost-burdened. Renters made up 72.9% of the 35,215 cost-burdened homes.
- 10,360 (29.7%) of the 34,905 owner households are cost-burdened. Owners make up 26.1% of the 39,630 cost-burdened homes. Comparatively, in the year 2000, 9,507 (26.6%) of the 35,741 owner households were cost-burdened. Owners made up 27.0% of the 35,215 cost-burdened homes.
- In total, Rochester has 23,195 (27.0%) extremely low-income households. 19,440 (83.8%) are cost-burdened. 16,940 (87.1%) of the 19,440 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs. Comparatively, in the year 2000, Rochester had 22,676 (25.5%) extremely low-income households. 18,245 (80.5%) were cost-burdened. 15,174 (83.2%) of the 18,245 paid 50% or more of their income for housing costs.
- In total, the City has 14,485 (16.8%) very low-income households. 11,005 (76.0%) are cost-burdened. 4,470 (40.6%) of the 11,005 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs. Comparatively, in the year 2000, the City had 14,791 (16.6%) very low-income households. 9,705 (65.6%) were cost-burdened. 2,969 (30.6%) of the 9,705 paid 50% or more of their income for housing costs.
- In total, Rochester has 16,715 (19.4%) low-income households. 6,870 (41.1%) are cost burdened. 1,110 (16.2%) of the 6,870 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs. Comparatively, in the year 2000, Rochester had 18,002 (20.2%) low-income households. 5,617 (31.2%) were cost burdened. 746 (13.3%) of the 5,617 paid 50% or more of their income for housing costs.

- The City has 31,610 (36.8%) households with income above 80% of MFI. 2,315 (7.3%) are cost-burdened. 355 (15.3%) of the 2,315 pay 50% or more of their income for housing costs. Comparatively, in the year 2000, the City had 33,457 (37.6%) households with income above 80% of MFI. 1,668 (5.0%) were cost-burdened. 122 (7.3%) of the 1,668 paid 50% or more of their income for housing costs.
- Overall, since 2000 there has been an increase in the percentage of households classified as extremely low- and very low-income. Additionally, since 2000 there has been an increase in the percentage of households that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened regardless of the household's income classification.

Cost-burdened renters need decent, affordable housing. Extremely low-income households have the greatest need for continued assistance in the form of a subsidy or an affordable unit. Very low-income and low-income renters with a housing problem need assistance with supportive services, such as childcare, health care or transportation services. Assistance with supportive services reduces demands on their incomes, freeing up income to pay for housing. Very low-income and low-income renters who are provided assistance with other services may be able to save money that can be used for a down payment and closing costs on an owner unit. Because the majority of the low-income renters are experiencing cost burden, all would benefit from improved economic opportunities. To take advantage of higher-skilled jobs that pay more and provide the potential for advancement, there will be the need for education and job training.

Low-income owners who are cost-burdened need assistance with maintenance and upkeep of their units so that they do not deteriorate. Low-income owners also need assistance with supportive services that reduce the competing demands on their limited incomes. Finally, low-income owners would benefit from improved economic opportunities.

Using CHAS data, it is possible to calculate households by household income with "Other Housing Problems." Other housing problems include households that are overcrowded and/or lack a complete kitchen or plumbing but are not cost burdened. The previous CHAS table identifies the following characteristics about other housing problems in Rochester:

- Of the 41,100 households with housing problems, 1,470 (1.7%) are classified as having other housing problems. In the year 2000, of the 37,527 households with housing problems, 2,312 (6.2%) were classified as having other housing problems. This apparent decrease in the percentage of households having other problems is likely explained by the fact that a greater percentage of households are cost burdened and therefore not included (even though they may additionally have other housing problems).
- 935 (63.6%) of the 1,470 households with other housing problems are low income, with annual income at or below 80% of MFI. In the year 2000, 1,421 (61.5%) of the 2,312 households with other housing problems were low income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI.
- 840 (89.8%) of the 935 low-income households classified as having other housing problems are renters. In the year 2000, 1,124 (79.1%) of the 1,421 low-income households classified as having other housing problems were renters.

Figures 10 through 23a depict the percentage, and in some instances raw numbers, of various housing problems by Census Tract in the year 2013.

Figure 10 – Percent of Occupied Housing Units with Any Housing Problems by Census Tract, 2013

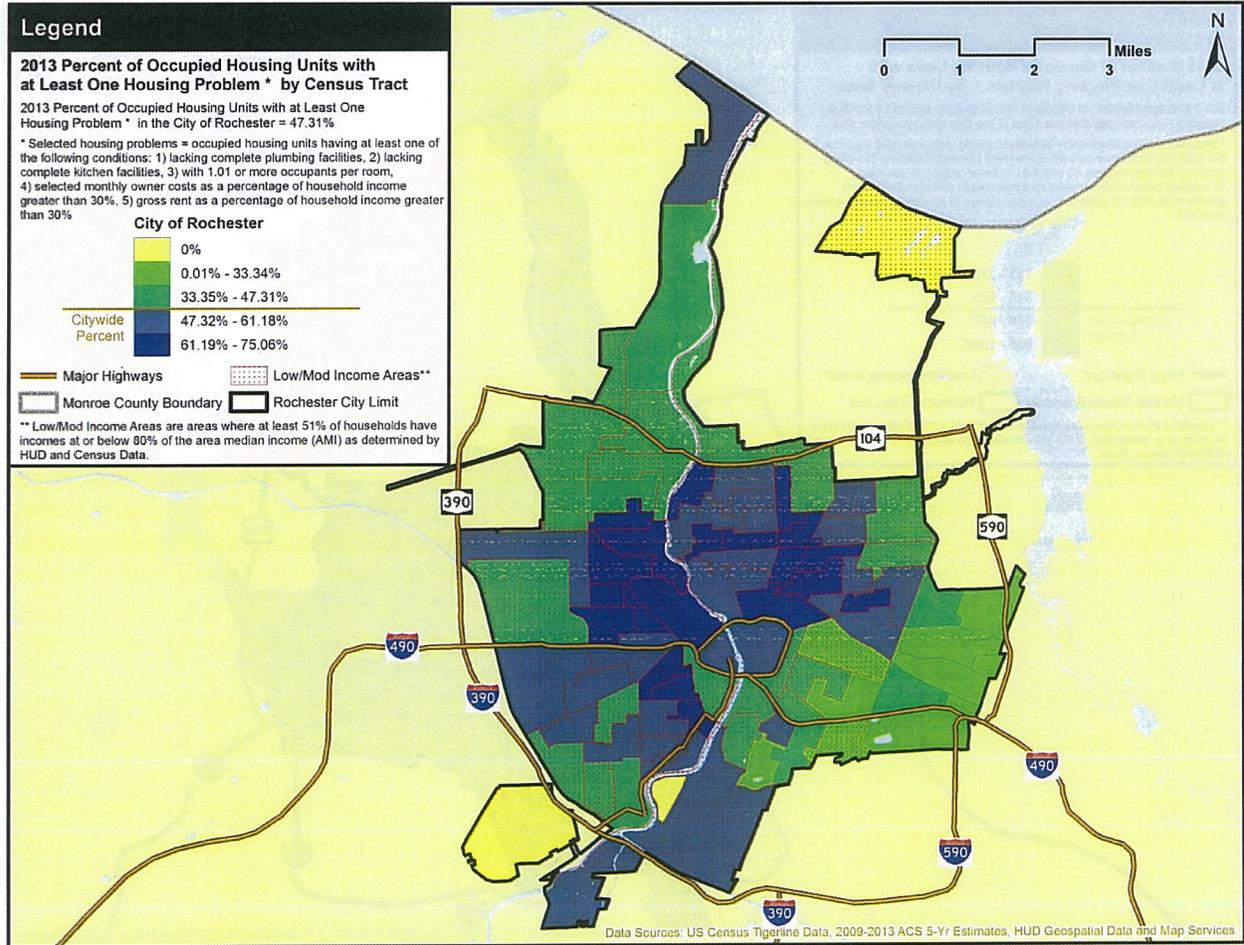


Figure 11 – Number of Occupied Housing Units with Any Housing Problems by Census Tract, 2013

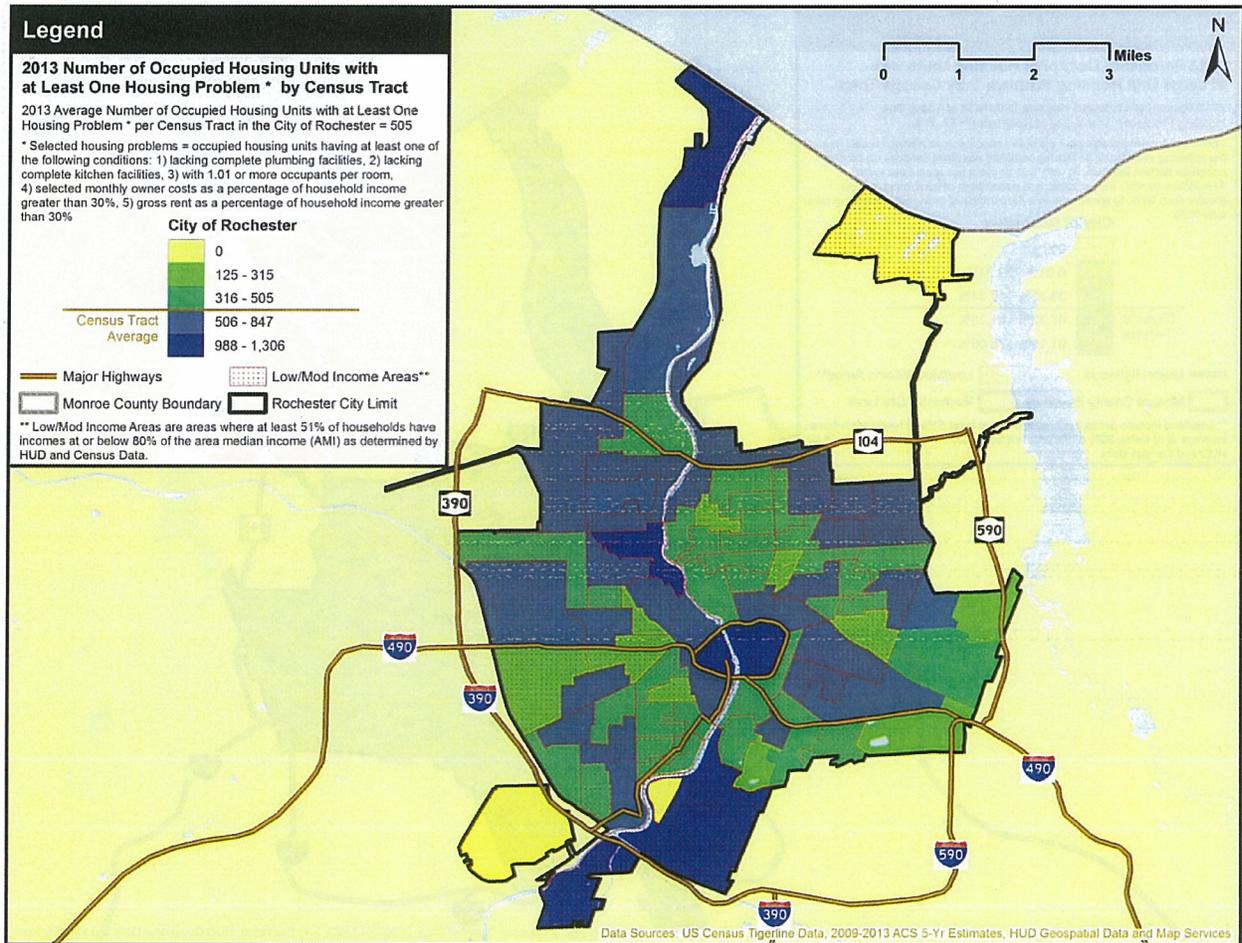


Figure 12 – Percent of Renter Occupied Housing Units with Any Housing Problems by Census Tract, 2013

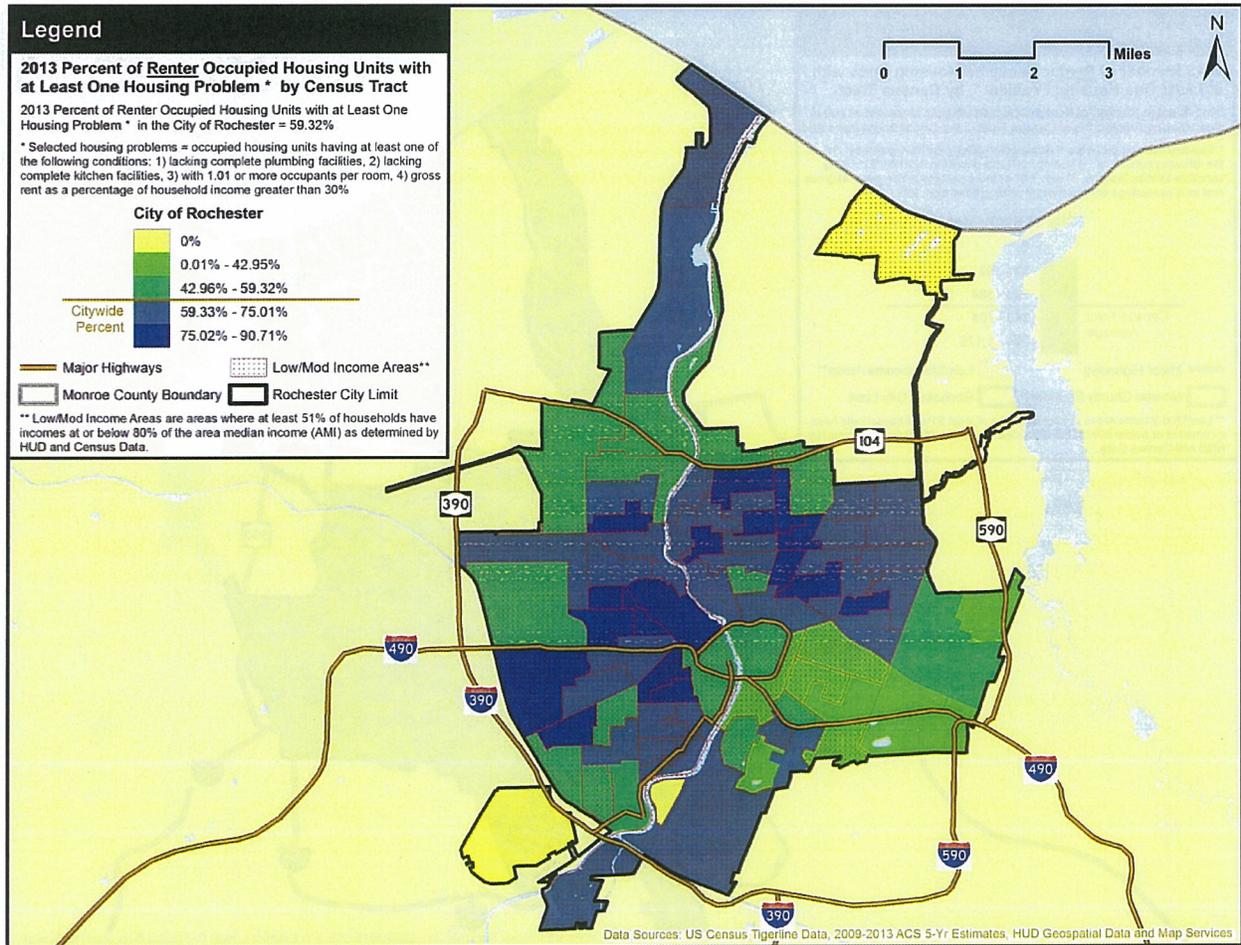


Figure 13 – Number of Renter Occupied Housing Units with Any Housing Problems by Census Tract, 2013

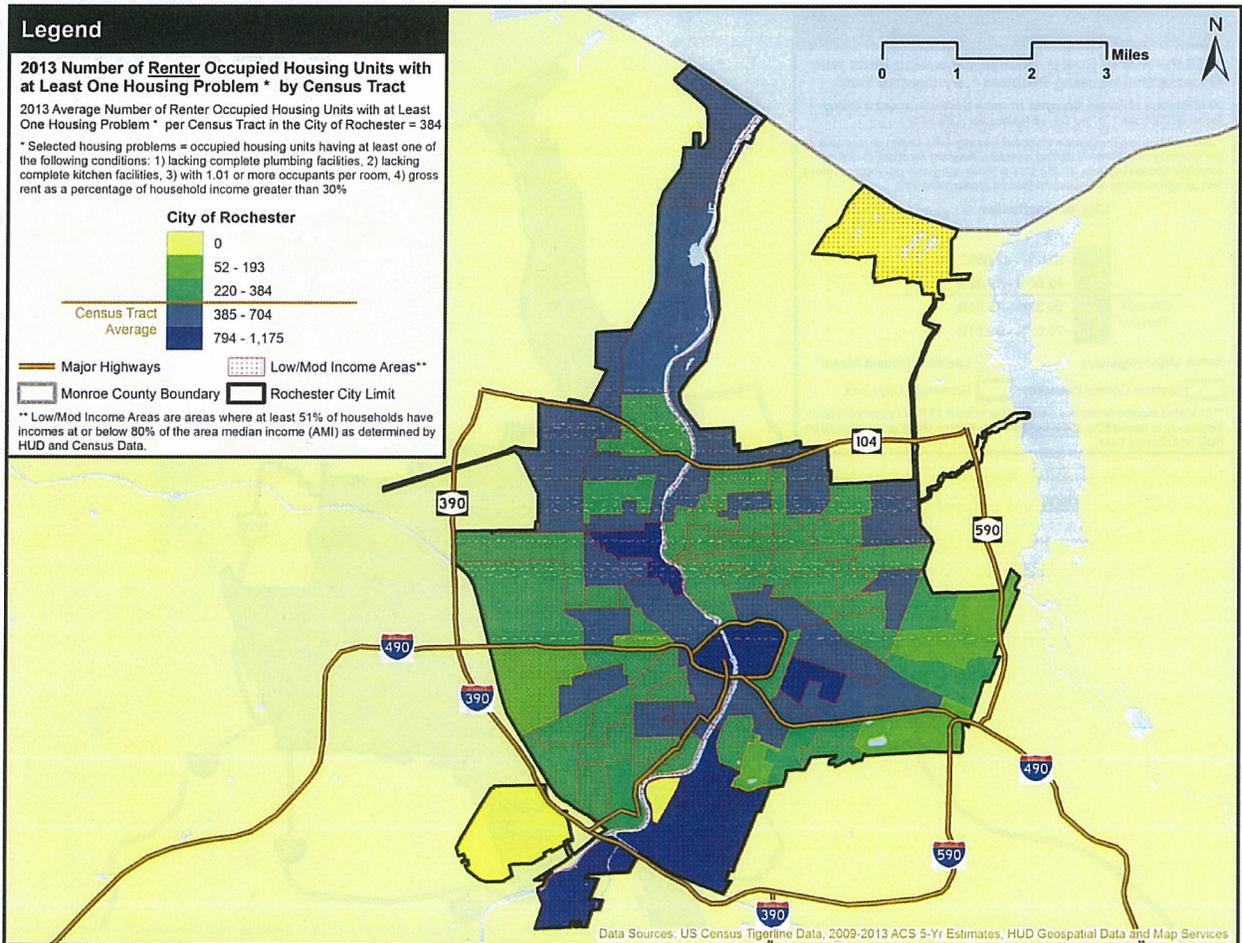


Figure 14 – Percent of Owner Occupied Housing Units with Any Housing Problems by Census Tract, 2013

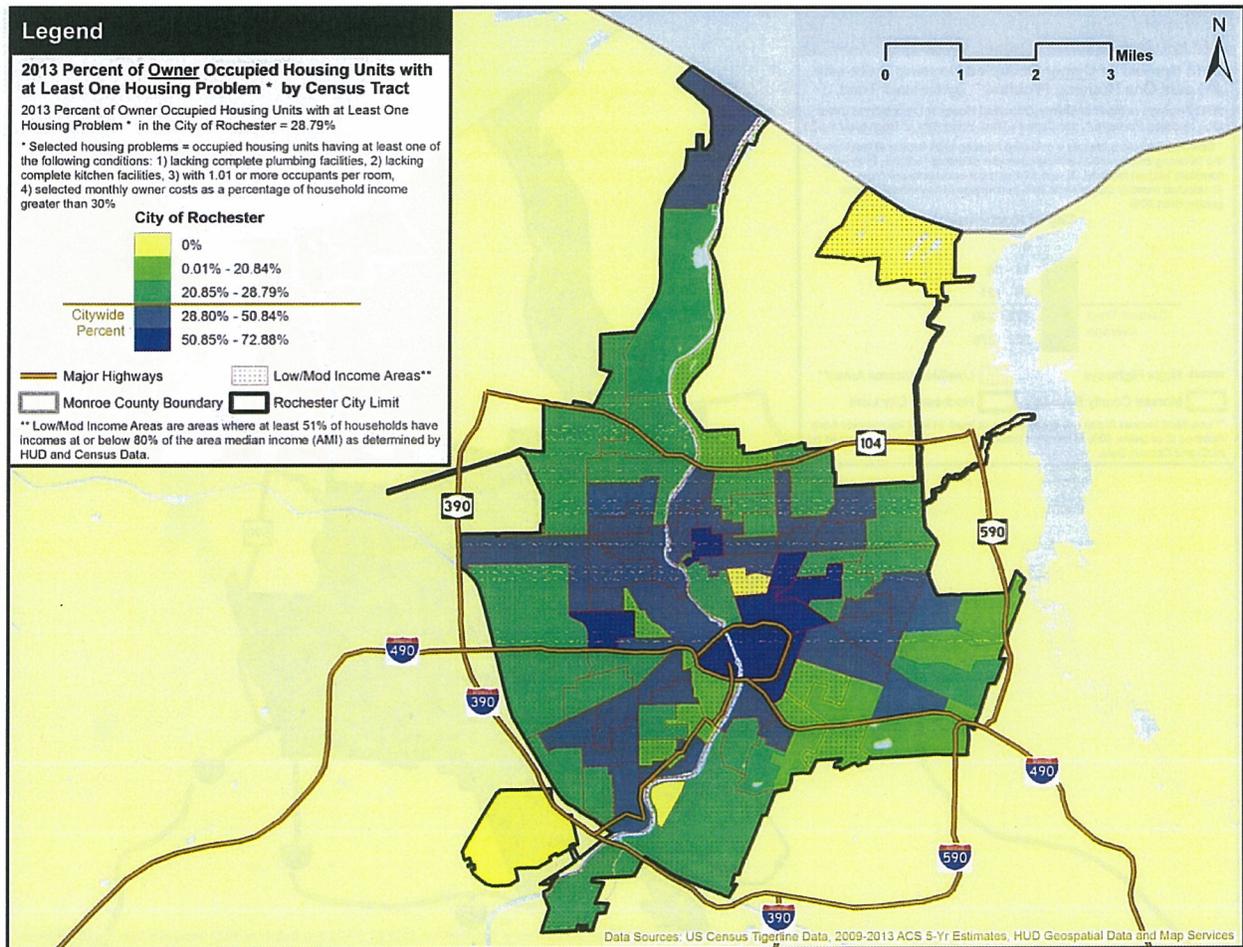


Figure 15 – Number of Owner Occupied Housing Units with Any Housing Problems by Census Tract, 2013

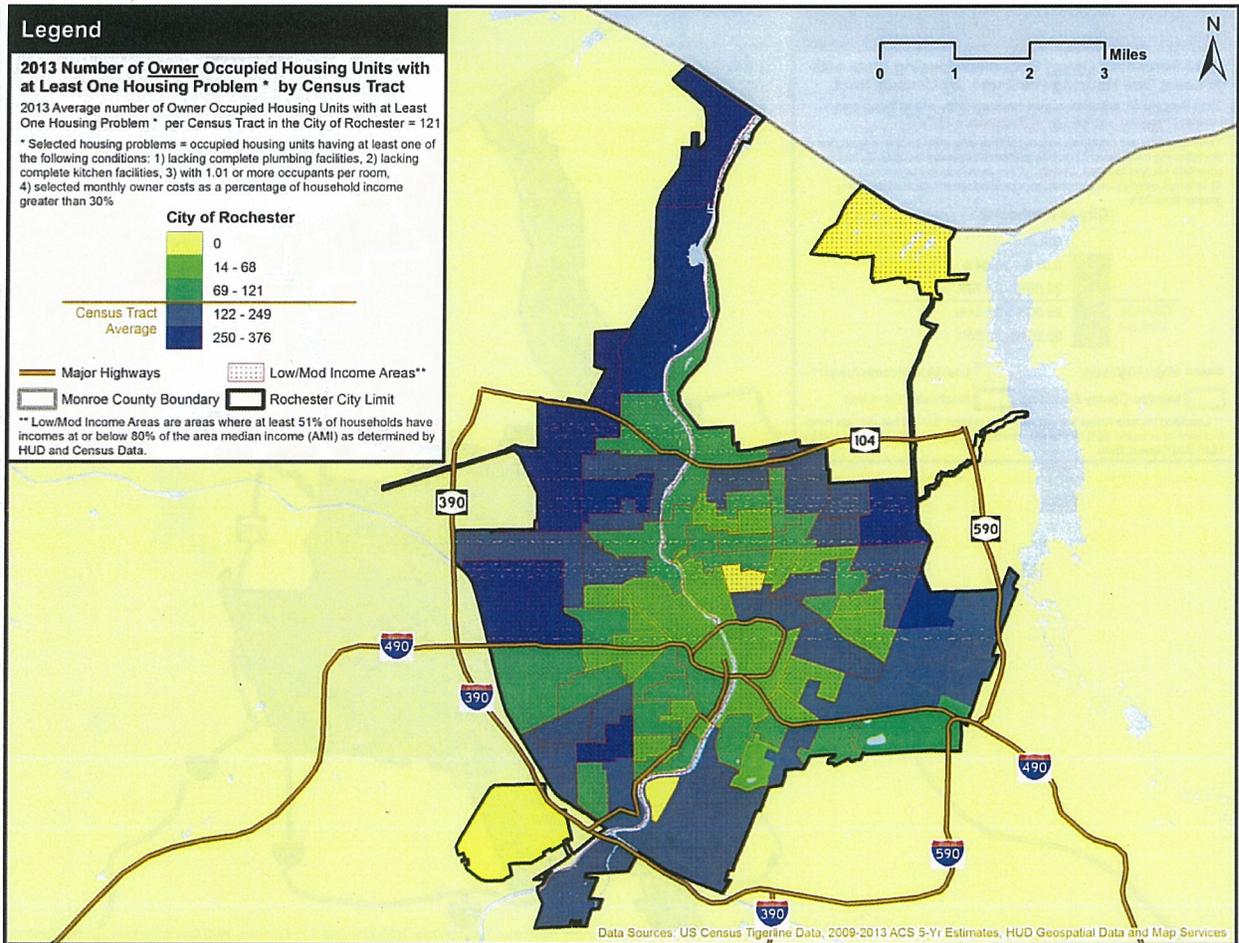


Figure 16 – Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income by Census Tract (Cost Burden), 2013

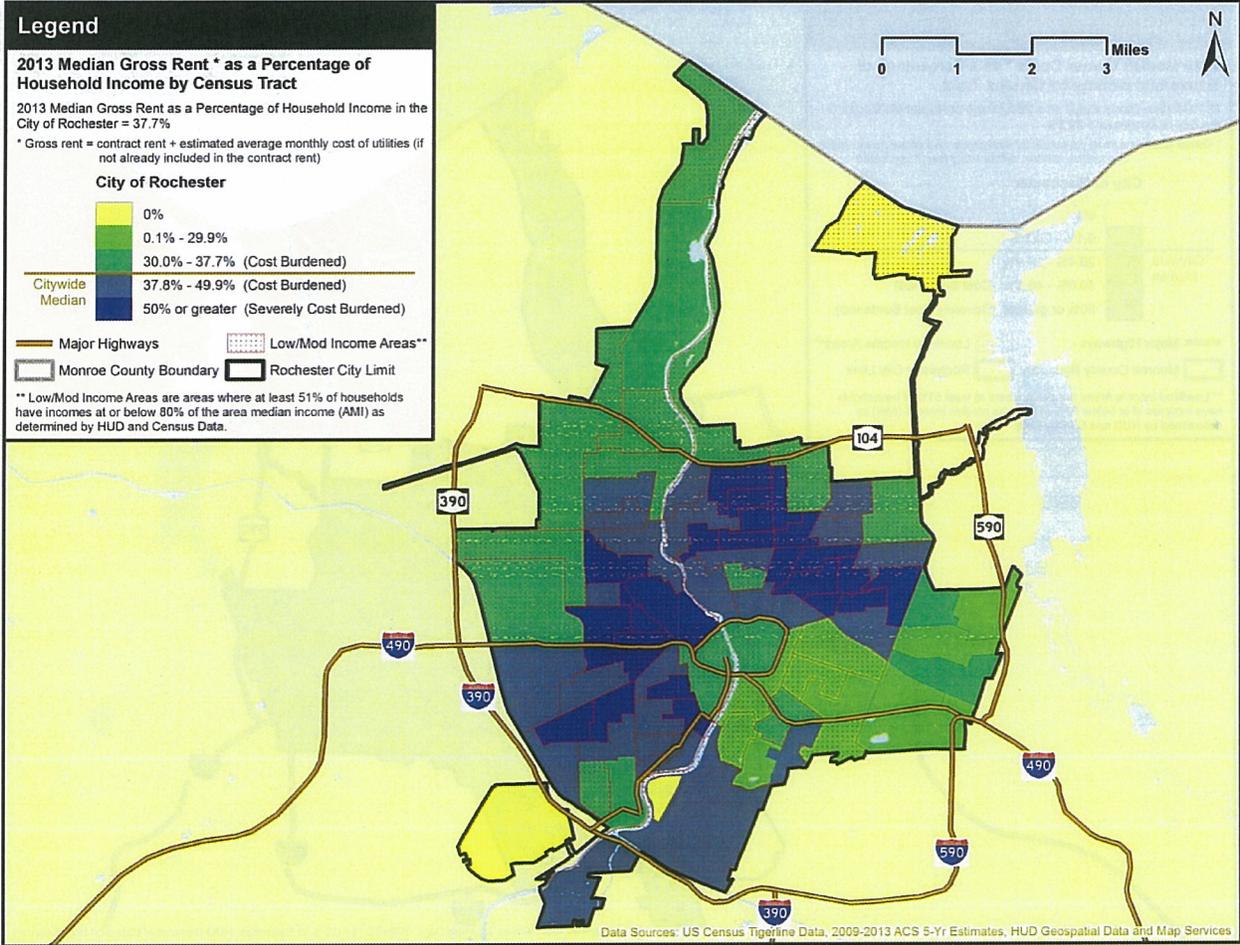


Figure 17 – Median Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income by Census Tract (Cost Burden), 2013

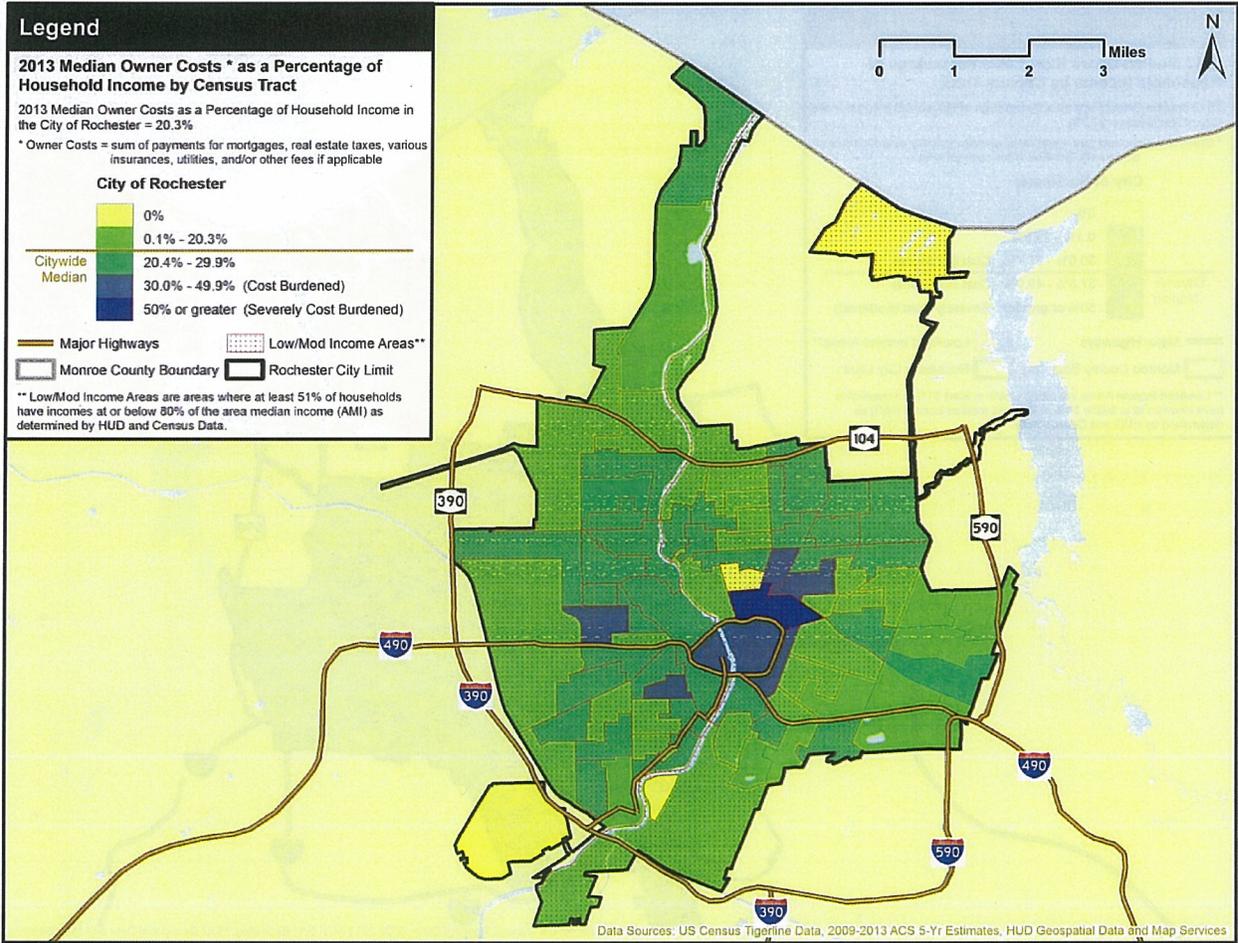


Figure 18 – Percent of Renter Households that are Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

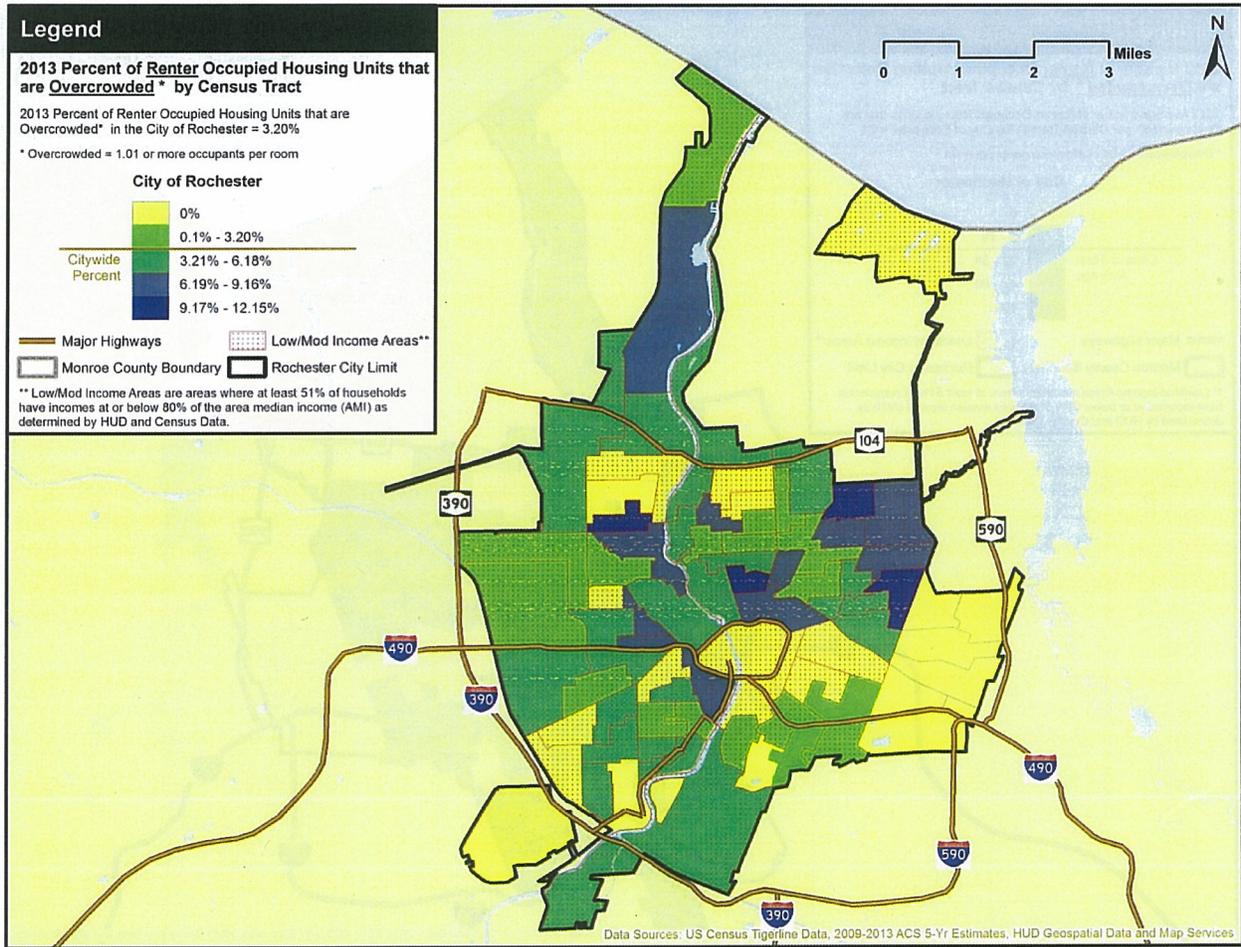


Figure 18a – Number of Renter Households that are Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

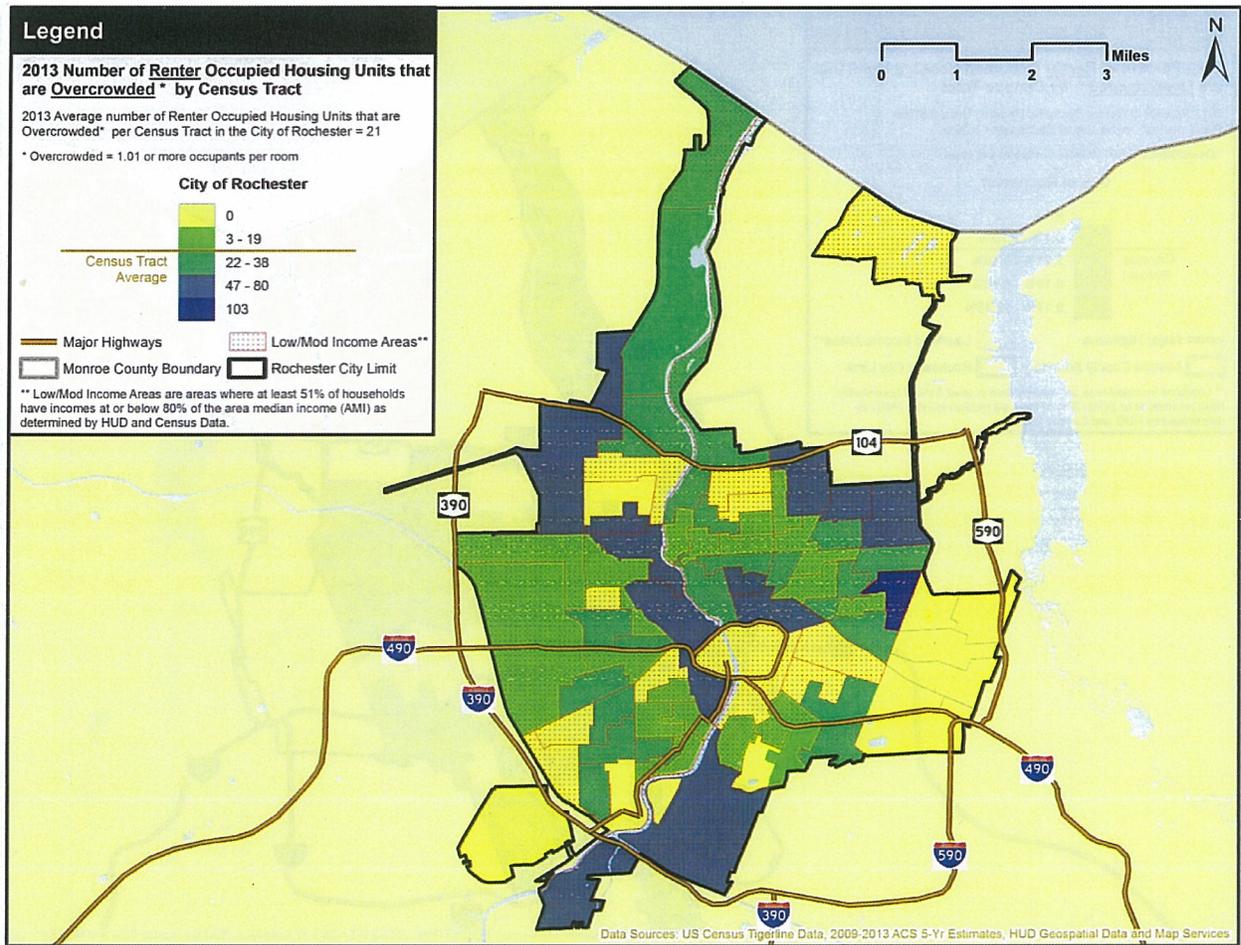


Figure 19 – Percent of Owner Households that are Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

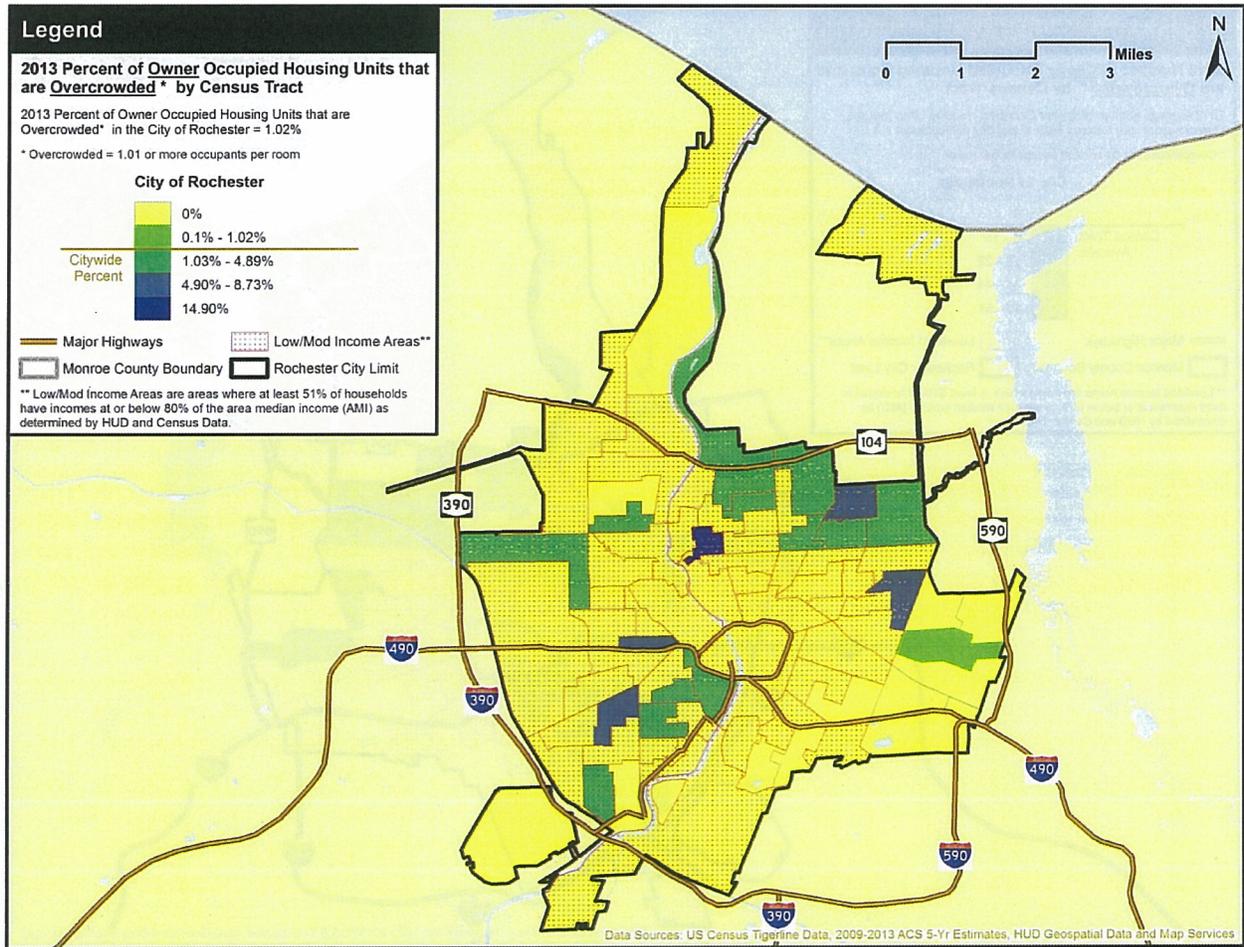


Figure 19a – Number of Owner Households that are Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

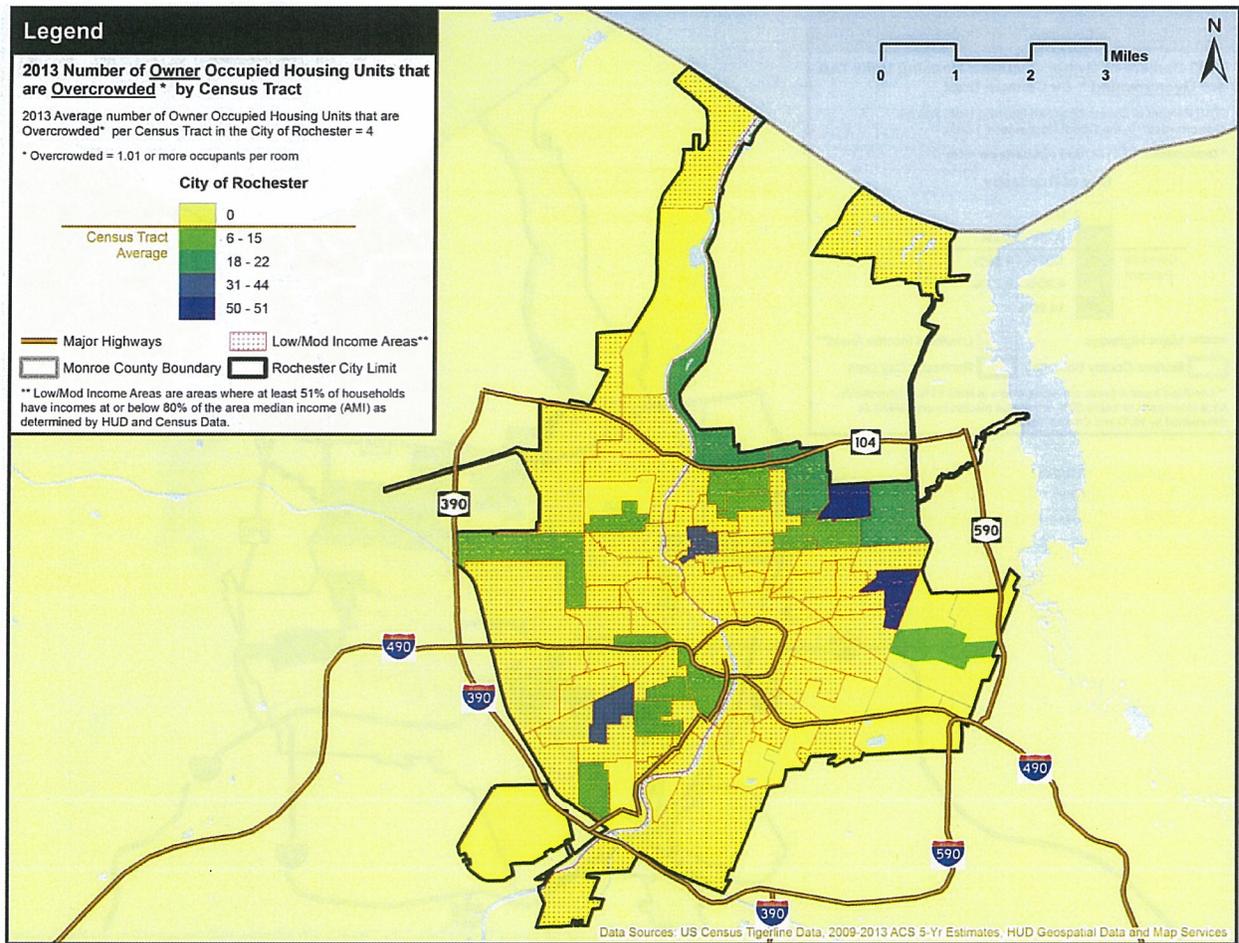


Figure 20 – Percent of Renter Households that are Severely Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

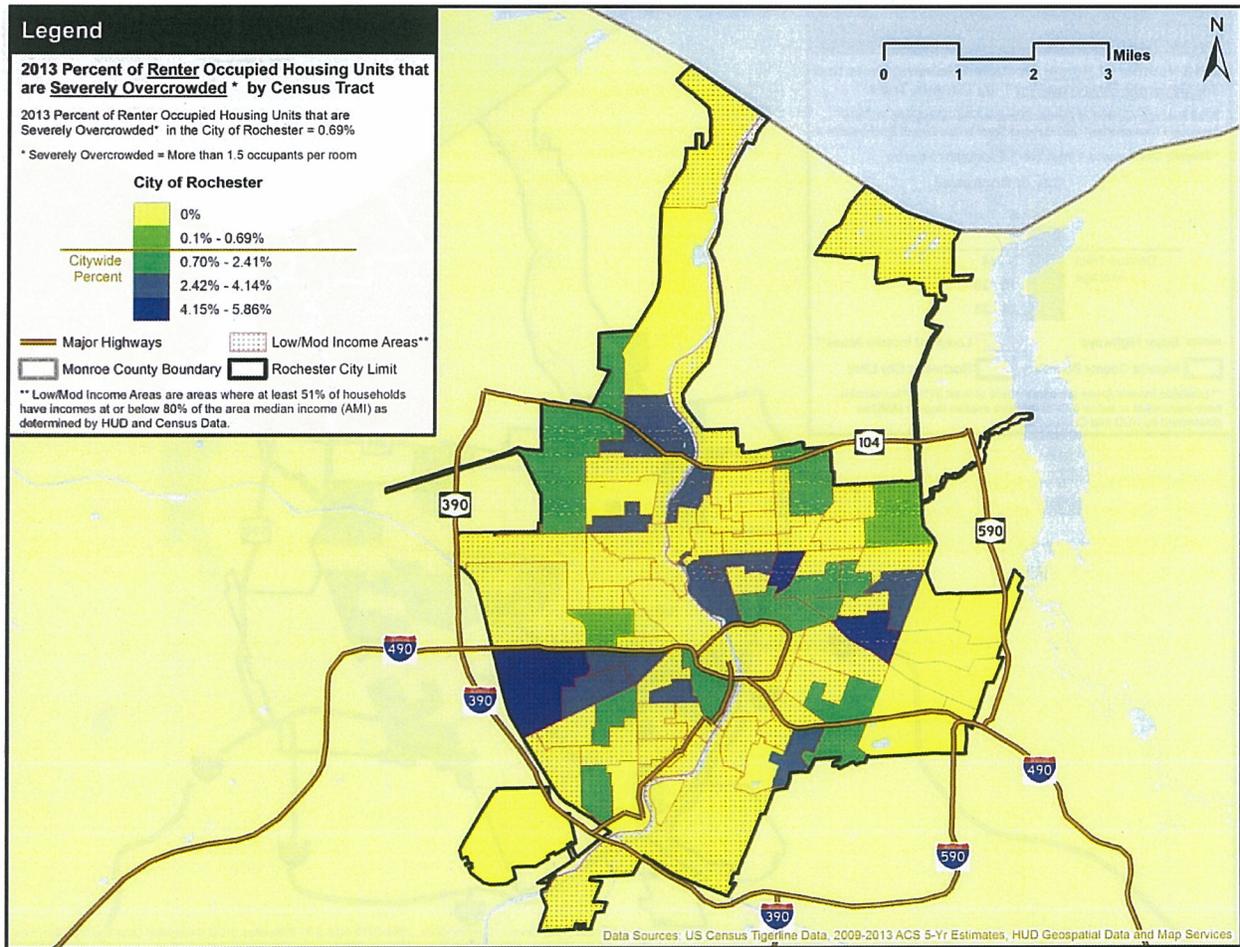


Figure 20a – Number of Renter Households that are Severely Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

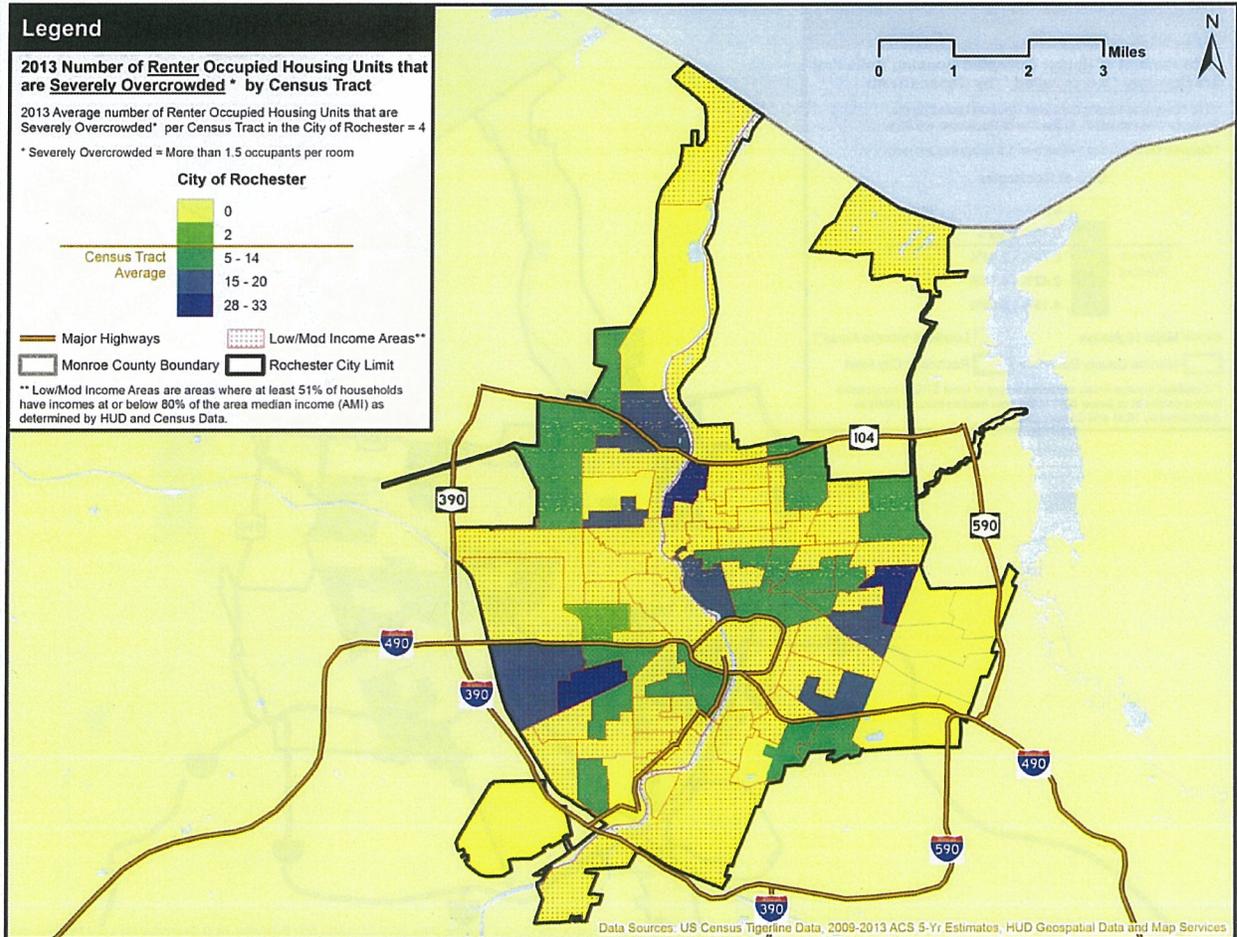


Figure 21 – Percent of Owner Households that are Severely Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

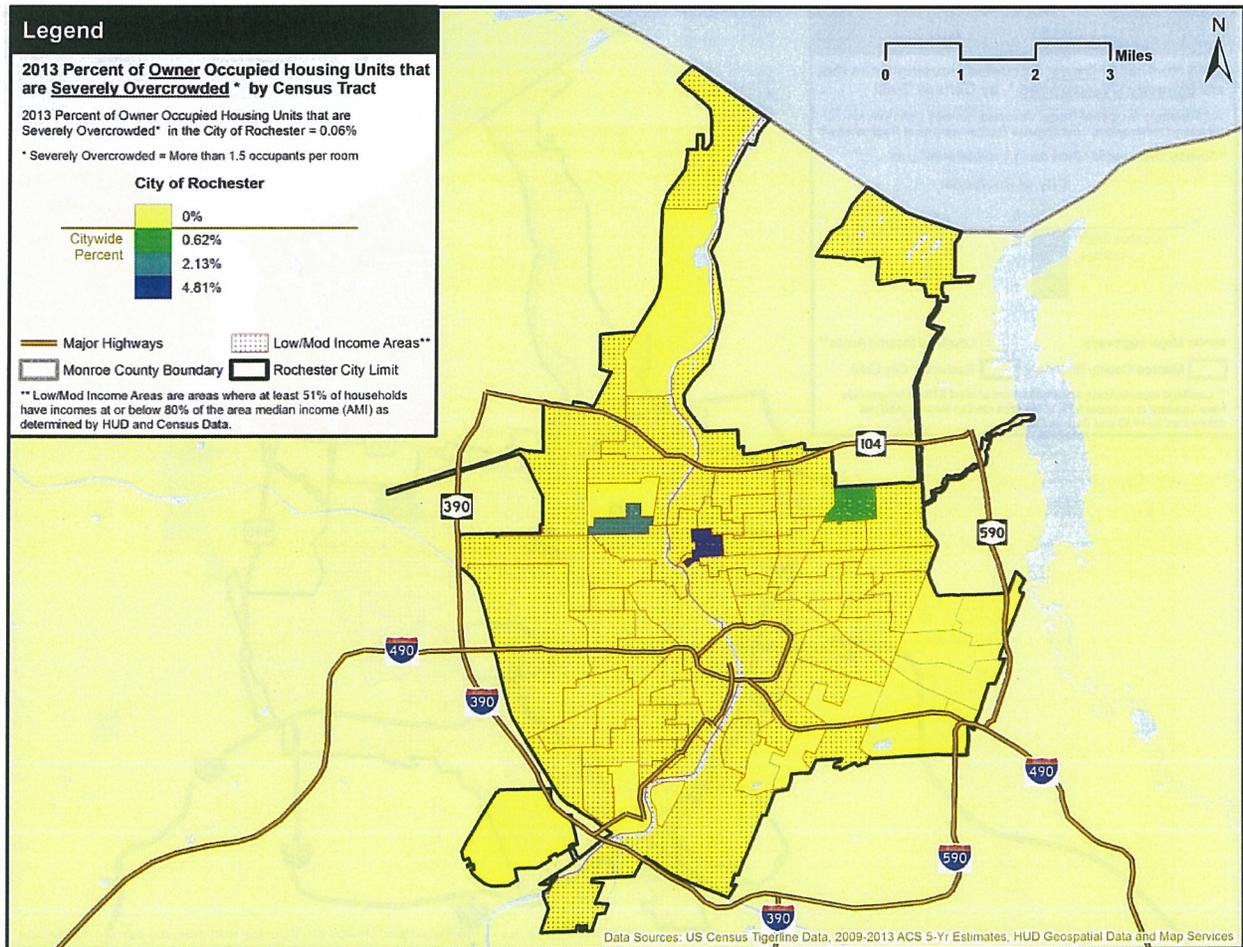


Figure 21a – Number of Owner Households that are Severely Overcrowded by Census Tract, 2013

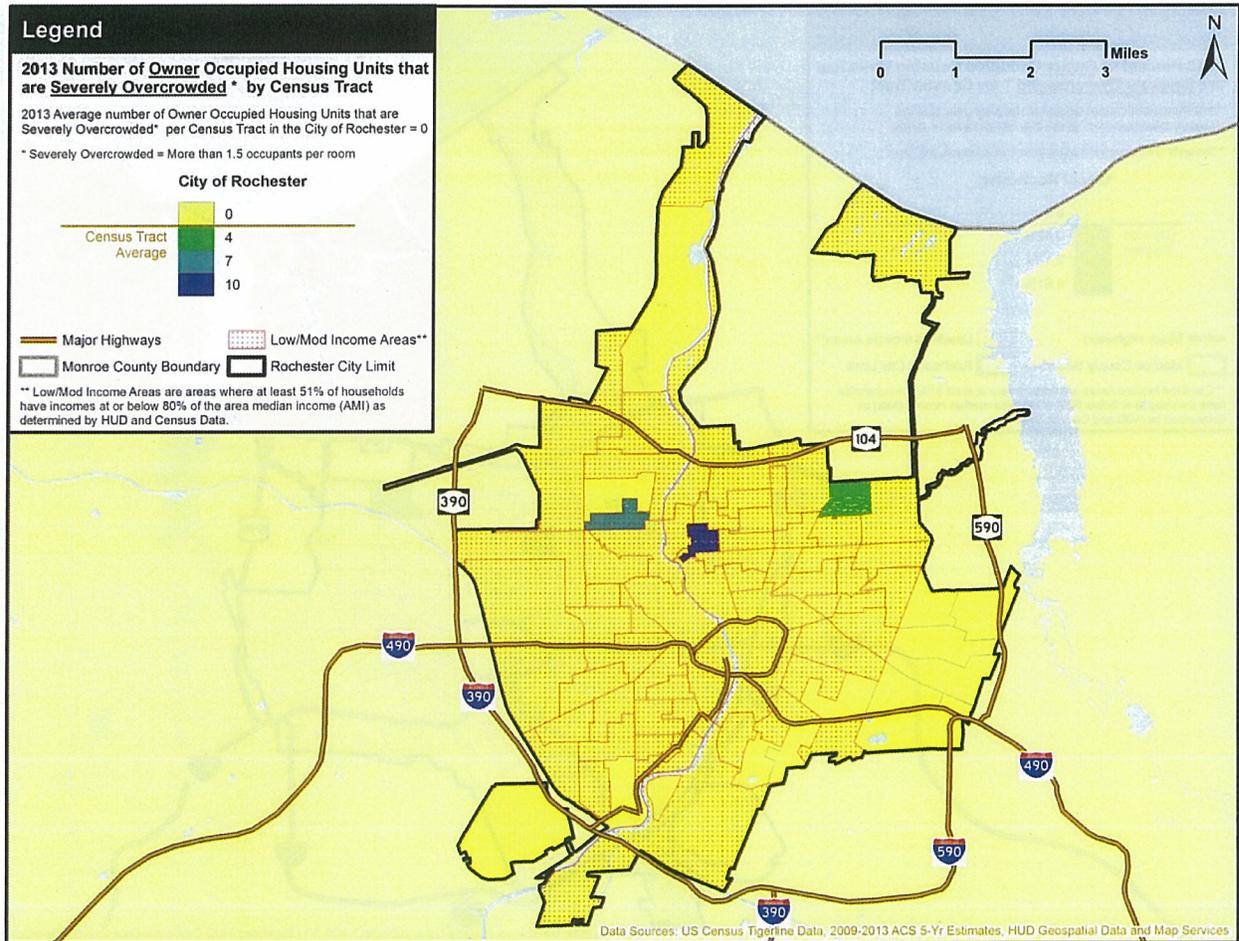


Figure 22 – Percent of Occupied Households that are Lacking Complete Plumbing by Census Tract, 2013

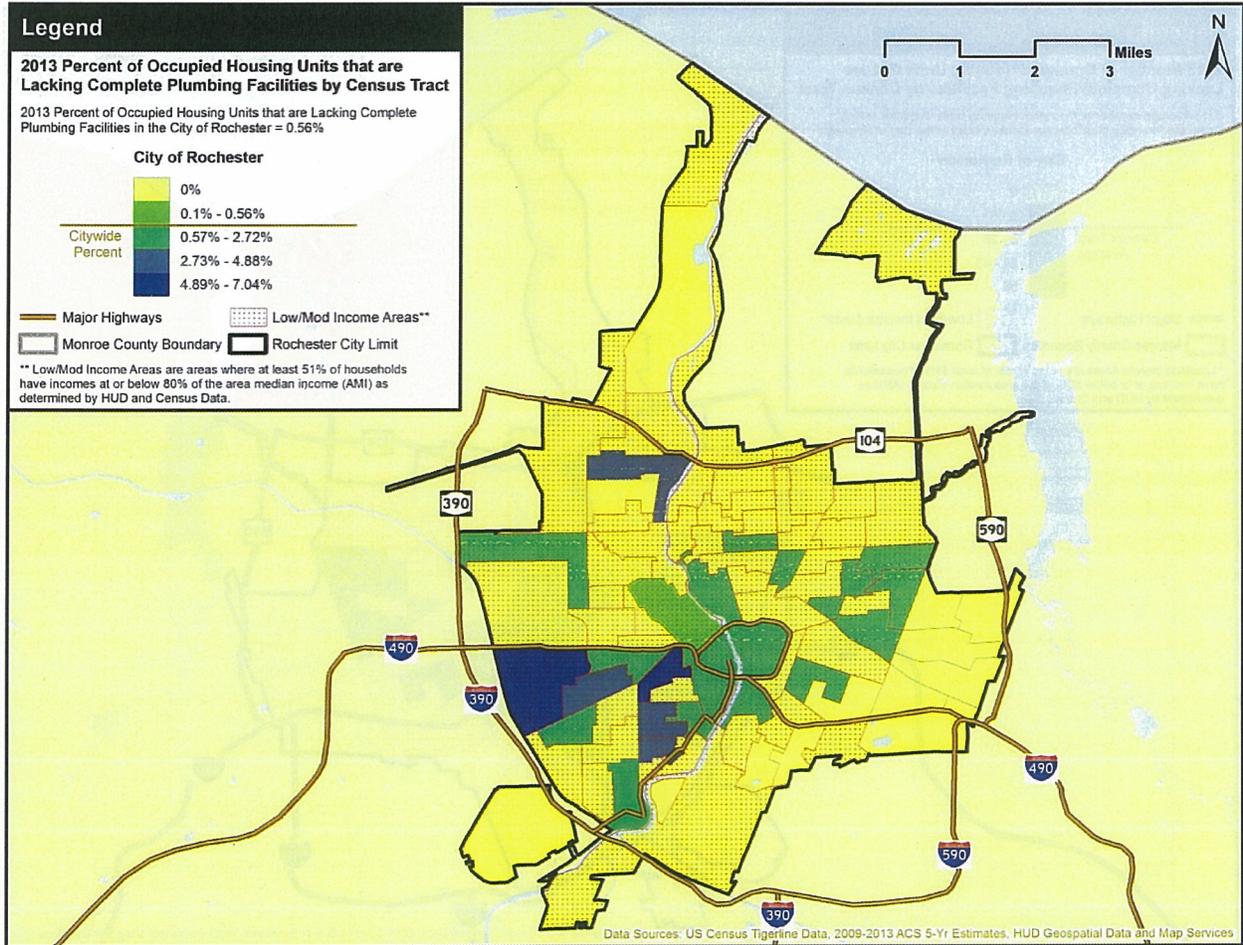


Figure 22a – Number of Occupied Households that are Lacking Complete Plumbing by Census Tract, 2013

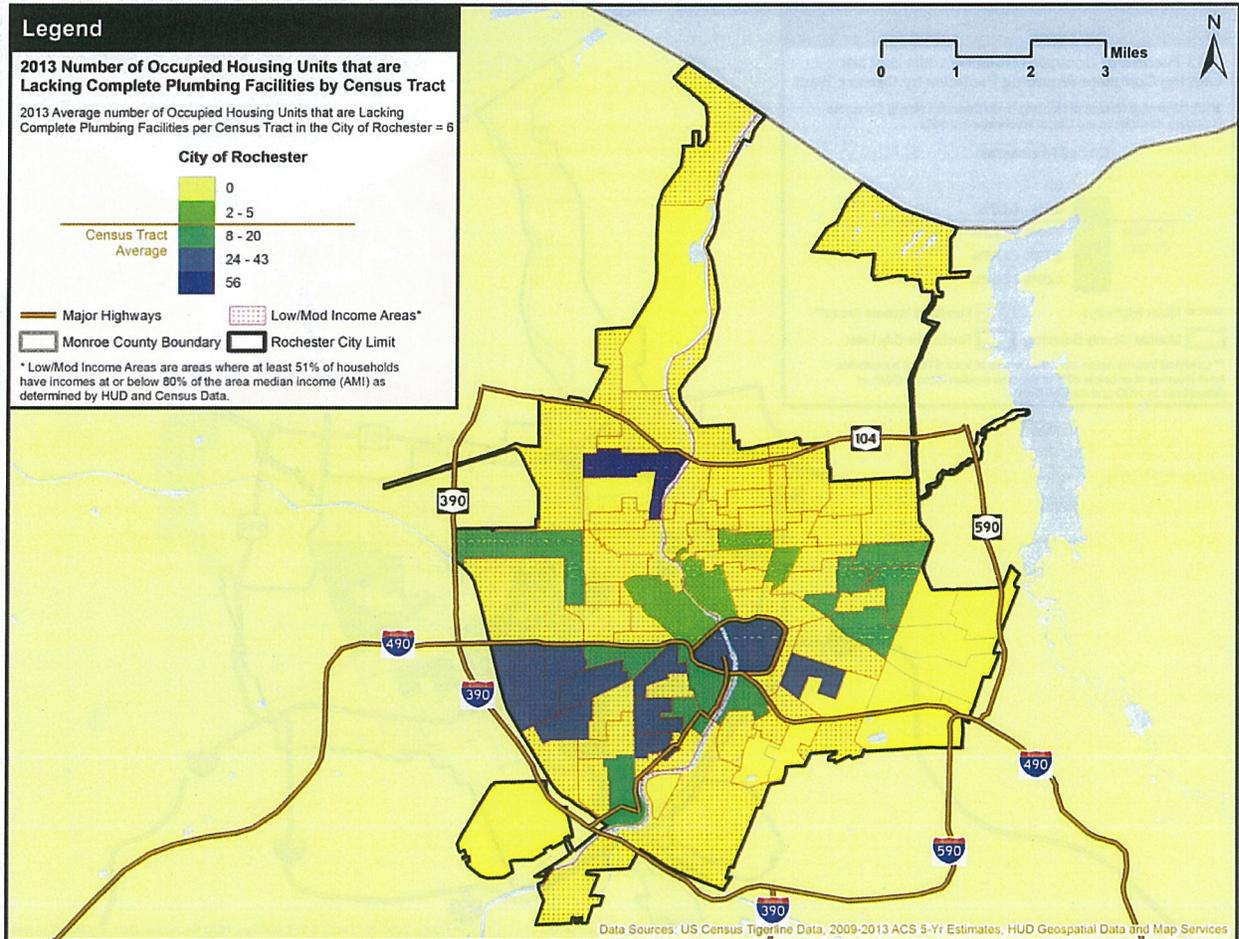


Figure 23 – Percent of Occupied Households that are Lacking a Complete Kitchen by Census Tract, 2013

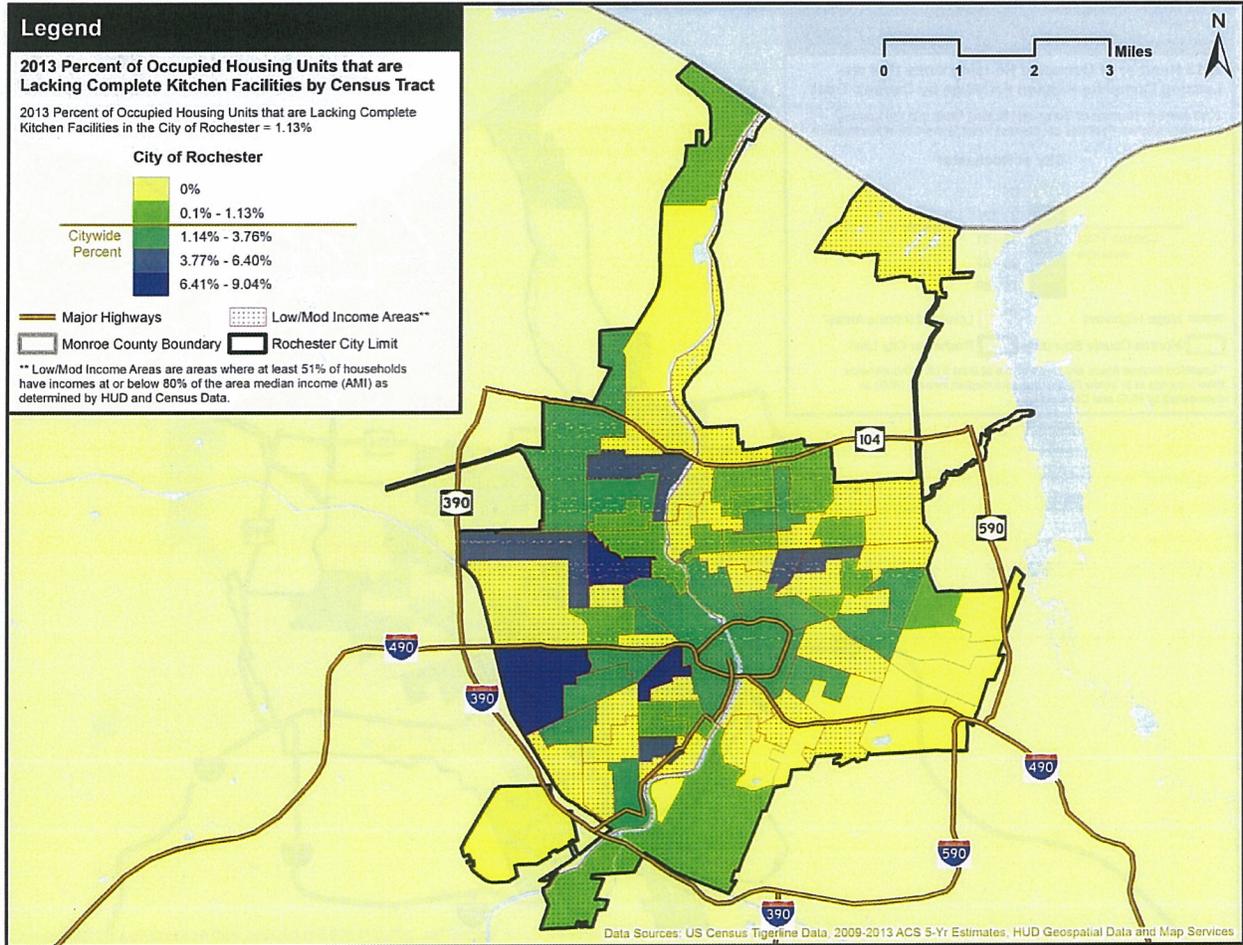
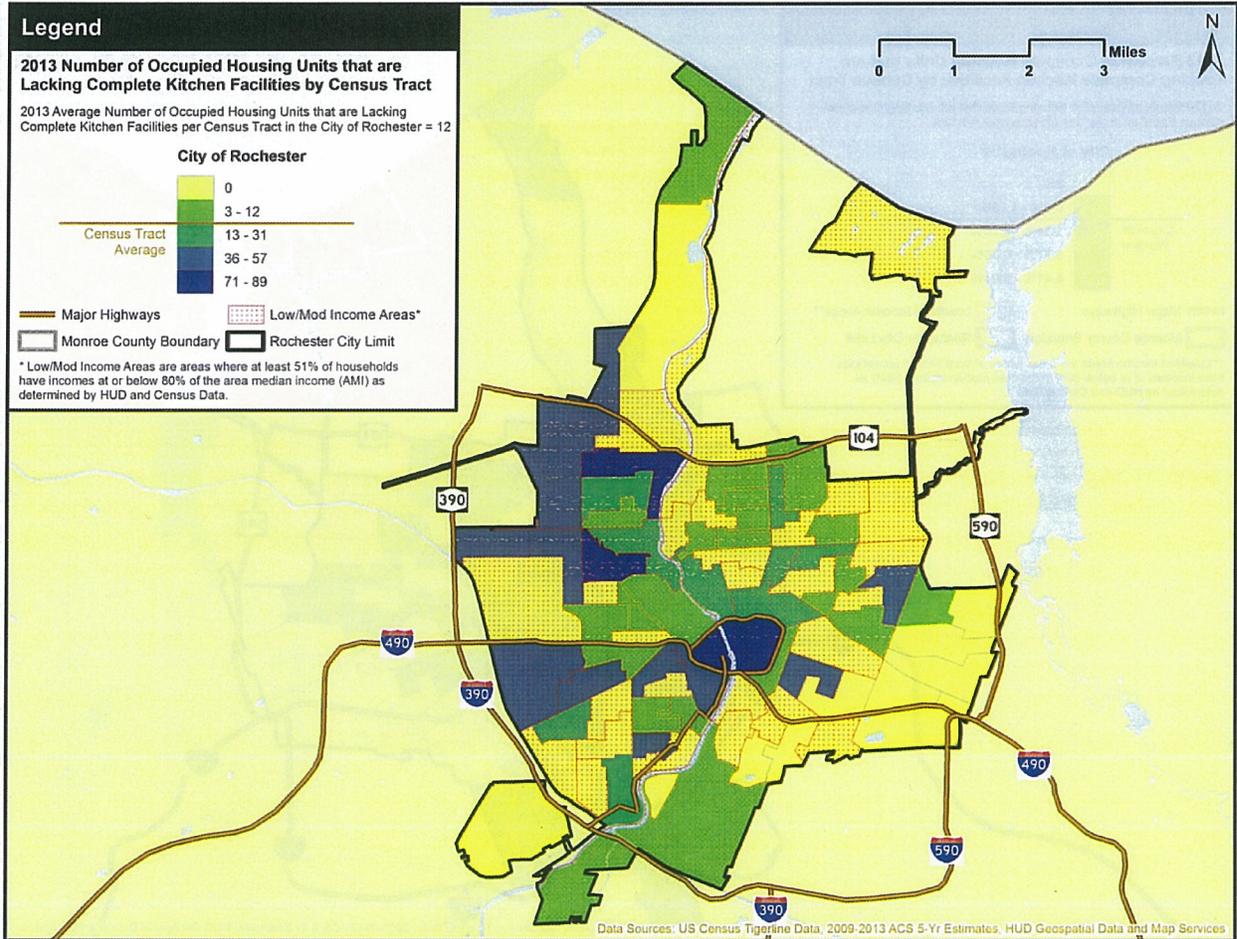


Figure 23a – Number of Occupied Households that are Lacking a Complete Kitchen by Census Tract, 2013



Estimated Housing Needs of Elderly Households, Small Households, Large Households, and All Other Households

This section considers housing needs based on type of households. For the purposes of this section, elderly households are one- or two-person households, either person 62 years old or older. Small households consist of two to four persons. Large households have 5 or more persons. All other households are those that do not fall into one of the three previous categories.

Renter Households – Any Housing Problem by Household Type

Table 8b below shows the 51,105 renter households reported in Rochester by CHAS Data 2007-2011. The households are distinguished by household type and income category. The table also shows the 30,405 renter households with a housing problem, as previously reported, by household type and income category.

Table 8b – Renter Households by Type and Income with Any Housing Problem (AHP), 2007-2011

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Renter Households							
Total Renter HH's (All HH Types)	Total	20,285	10,395	9,685	40,365	10,735	51,105
	Have AHP ¹	17,195	8,495	3,990	29,680	725	30,405
	% All Types ²	84.8%	81.7%	41.2%	73.5%	6.8%	59.5%
Elderly Renter HH's	Total	2,485	1,685	1,040	5,210	1,005	6,215
	Have AHP ¹	1,745	1,105	455	3,305	130	3,435
	% Renters ³	10.1%	13.0%	11.4%	11.1%	17.9%	11.3%
	% Elderly ²	70.2%	65.6%	43.8%	63.4%	12.9%	55.3%
Small Renter HH's	Total	7,265	4,230	3,230	14,725	3,065	17,790
	Have AHP ¹	6,730	3,750	1,285	11,765	245	12,010
	% Renters ³	39.1%	44.1%	32.2%	39.6%	33.8%	39.5%
	% Small ²	92.6%	88.7%	39.8%	79.9%	8.0%	67.5%
Large Renter HH's	Total	1,600	735	875	3,210	525	3,735
	Have AHP ¹	1,550	565	560	2,675	145	2,820
	% Renters ³	9.0%	6.7%	14.0%	9.0%	20.0%	9.3%
	% Large ²	96.9%	76.9%	64.0%	83.3%	27.6%	75.5%
All Other Renter HH's	Total	8,930	3,745	4,545	17,220	6,140	23,360
	Have AHP ¹	7,170	3,075	1,695	11,940	210	12,150
	% Renters ³	41.7%	36.2%	42.5%	40.2%	29.0%	40.0%
	% All Other ²	80.3%	82.1%	37.3%	69.3%	3.4%	52.0%

Notes: ¹ AHP means "any housing problem": Cost burden greater than 30% of income, and/or overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing

² The number of that specific renter household type with a housing problem divided by the total number of that specific renter household type by income category.

³ The number of that specific renter household type with a housing problem divided by the total number of renter households (regardless of renter household type) with a housing problem by income category.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The following characteristics emerge from the table:

- There are 6,215 **elderly** rental households, which is 12.2 percent of the total rental households. 5,210 of these elderly rental households (83.8%) are low-income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI. 3,435 (55.3%) of the total elderly rental households have a housing problem. 3,305 (63.4%) of the 5,210 low-income elderly rental households have a housing problem.
- 17,790 (34.8%) of the total rental households are **small** rental households. 14,725 (82.8%) are low-income. 12,010 (67.5%) of the total small rental households have a housing problem. 11,765 (79.9%) of the 14,725 low-income small rental households have a housing problem.
- 3,735 (7.3%) of the total rental households are **large** rental households. 3,210 (85.9%) are low-income. 2,820 (75.5%) of the total large rental households have a housing problem. 2,675 (83.3%) of the 3,210 low-income large rental households have a housing problem.
- The remaining 23,360 (45.7%) rental households are “**all other households**” which include all non-family, non-elderly rental households. 17,220 (73.7%) of all other renter households are low-income. 12,150 (52.0%) have a housing problem. 11,940 (69.3%) of the 17,220 all other low-income households have a housing problem.

In raw total numbers, “**all other**” households and **small** households represent the largest groups of renters with housing problems, while **large** rental households (75.5%) have the greatest percentage of households with a housing problem, particularly among those that are low-income. Low-income **large** households may live in overcrowded conditions and need assistance, as housing costs easily can exceed their ability to pay.

Owner Households – Any Housing Problem by Household Type

Table 8c below shows the 34,905 owner households reported in Rochester by CHAS Data 2007-2011. The households are distinguished by household type and income category. The table also shows the 10,695 owner households with a housing problem, as previously reported, by household type and income category.

**Table 8c – Owner Households by Type and Income with Any Housing Problem (AHP)
2007-2011**

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Owner Households							
Total Owner HH's (All HH Types)	Total	2,910	4,090	7,030	14,030	20,875	34,905
	Have AHP ¹	2,425	2,785	3,360	8,570	2,120	10,695
	% All Types ²	83.3%	68.1%	47.8%	61.1%	10.2%	30.6%
Elderly Owner HH's	Total	1,060	1,540	2,280	4,880	3,320	8,200
	Have AHP ¹	850	985	915	2,750	345	3,095
	% Owners ³	35.1%	35.4%	27.2%	32.1%	16.3%	28.9%
	% Elderly ²	80.2%	64.0%	40.1%	56.4%	10.4%	37.7%
Small Owner HH's	Total	740	1,185	2,140	4,065	10,215	14,280
	Have AHP ¹	650	975	1,050	2,675	755	3,430
	% Owners ³	26.8%	35.0%	31.3%	31.2%	35.6%	32.1%
	% Small ²	87.8%	82.3%	49.1%	65.8%	7.4%	24.0%
Large Owner HH's	Total	205	435	710	1,350	1,555	2,905
	Have AHP ¹	205	180	275	660	330	990
	% Owners ³	8.5%	6.5%	8.2%	7.7%	15.6%	9.3%
	% Large ²	100.0%	41.4%	38.7%	48.9%	21.2%	34.1%
All Other Owner HH's	Total	905	935	1,900	3,740	5,785	9,525
	Have AHP ¹	720	645	1,125	2,490	695	3,185
	% Owners ³	29.7%	23.2%	33.5%	29.1%	32.8%	29.8%
	% All Other ²	79.6%	69.0%	59.2%	66.6%	12.0%	33.4%

Notes: ¹ AHP means "any housing problem": Cost burden greater than 30% of income, and/or overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing

² The number of that specific owner household type with a housing problem divided by the total number of that specific owner household type by income category.

³ The number of that specific owner household type with a housing problem divided by the total number of owner households (regardless of owner household type) with a housing problem by income category.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The following characteristics emerge from the table:

- There are 8,200 **elderly** owner households, which is 23.5 percent of the total owner households. 4,880 (59.5%) of these elderly owner households are low-income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI. 3,095 (37.7%) of the total elderly owner households have a housing problem. 2,750 (56.4%) of the 4,880 low-income elderly owner households have a housing problem.

- 14,280 (40.9%) of the total owner households are **small** owner households. 4,065 (28.5%) are low-income. 3,430 (24.0%) of the total small owner households have a housing problem. 2,675 (65.8%) of the 4,065 low-income small owner households have a housing problem.
- 2,905 (8.3%) of the total owner households are **large** owner households. 1,350 (46.5%) are low-income. 990 (34.1%) of the total large owner households have a housing problem. 660 (48.9%) of the 1,350 low-income large owner households have a housing problem.
- The remaining 9,525 (27.3%) owner households are “**all other households**” which include all non-family, non-elderly owner households. 3,740 (39.3%) of all other owner households are low-income. 3,185 (33.4%) have a housing problem. 2,490 (66.6%) of the 3,740 all other low-income households have a housing problem.

While **small** owner households represent the largest raw number of owner households with housing problems, a greater percentage of **elderly** owner households (37.7%) have housing problems. **Elderly** owner households also have the largest raw number of low-income owner households with a housing problem. Low-income owners of all household types continue to need assistance to make housing affordable.

Table 9 and Table 10 below report on renter and owner households that are cost burdened or severely cost burdened by household type and income category.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total ≤ 80% AMI	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total ≤ 80% AMI
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,645	3,710	1,255	11,610	650	975	1,040	2,665
Large Related	1,505	405	205	2,115	205	165	230	600
Elderly	1,735	1,100	445	3,280	850	985	900	2,735
Other	7,130	3,030	1,675	11,835	720	635	1,120	2,475
Total need by income	17,015	8,245	3,580	28,840	2,425	2,760	3,290	8,475

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total ≤ 80% AMI	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total ≤ 80% AMI
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	5,950	1,365	115	7,430	575	480	230	1,285
Large Related	1,290	170	25	1,485	155	55	65	275
Elderly	1,180	425	80	1,685	570	430	185	1,185
Other	6,550	1,140	110	7,800	670	405	300	1,375
Total need by income	14,970	3,100	330	18,400	1,970	1,370	780	4,120

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Renter Households – Cost Burdened and Severely Cost Burdened by Household Type

Table 10a below reports on the percentage of renter households that are cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income) and severely cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income) by renter household type.

Table 10a – Cost Burdened (CB) and Severely Cost Burdened (SCB) Renter Households by Household Type and Income, 2007-2011

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Renter Households							
Total Renter HH's (All HH Types)	Total	20,285	10,395	9,685	40,365	10,735	51,105
	CB ¹	17,015	8,245	3,580	28,840	430	29,270
	% All Types CB ²	83.9%	79.3%	37.0%	71.4%	4.0%	57.3%
	SCB ¹	14,970	3,100	330	18,400	40	18,440
	% All Types SCB ²	73.8%	29.8%	3.4%	45.6%	0.4%	36.1%
Elderly Renter HH's	Total	2,485	1,685	1,040	5,210	1,005	6,215
	CB ¹	1,735	1,100	445	3,280	95	3,375
	% Elderly CB ²	69.8%	65.3%	42.8%	63.0%	9.5%	54.3%
	SCB ¹	1,180	425	80	1,685	40	1,725
	% Elderly SCB ²	47.5%	25.2%	7.7%	32.3%	4.0%	27.8%
Small Renter HH's	Total	7,265	4,230	3,230	14,725	3,065	17,790
	CB ¹	6,645	3,710	1,255	11,610	130	11,740
	% Small CB ²	91.5%	87.7%	38.9%	78.8%	4.2%	66.0%
	SCB ¹	5,950	1,365	115	7,430	0	7,430
	% Small SCB ²	81.9%	32.3%	3.6%	50.5%	0.0%	41.8%
Large Renter HH's	Total	1,600	735	875	3,210	525	3,735
	CB ¹	1,505	405	205	2,115	0	2,115
	% Large CB ²	94.1%	55.1%	23.4%	65.9%	0.0%	56.6%
	SCB ¹	1,290	170	25	1,485	0	1,485
	% Large SCB ²	80.6%	23.1%	2.9%	46.3%	0.0%	39.8%
All Other Renter HH's	Total	8,930	3,745	4,545	17,220	6,140	23,360
	CB ¹	7,130	3,030	1,675	11,835	205	12,040
	% Other CB ²	79.8%	80.9%	36.9%	68.7%	3.3%	51.5%
	SCB ¹	6,550	1,140	110	7,800	0	7,800
	% Other SCB ²	73.3%	30.4%	2.4%	45.3%	0.0%	33.4%

Notes: ¹ CB means "cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income;

SCB means "severely cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income.

² The number of that specific renter household type that is cost burdened or severely cost burdened divided by the total number of that specific renter household type by income category.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The data table reports the following regarding cost burdened and severely cost burdened rental households:

- 3,375 (54.3%) of the total **elderly** rental households are *cost burdened*; while 3,280 (63.0%) of the 5,210 low-income elderly rental households are *cost burdened*. 1,725 (27.8%) of the total elderly rental households are *severely cost burdened*; while 1,685 (32.3%) of the low-income elderly rental households can claim the same status.
- 11,740 (66.0%) of the total **small** rental households are *cost burdened*; while 11,610 (78.8%) of the 14,725 low-income small rental households are *cost burdened*. 7,430 (41.8%) of the total small rental households are *severely cost burdened*. All 7,430 *severely cost burdened* small rental households are low-income (50.5%).
- 2,115 (56.6%) of the total **large** rental households are *cost burdened*; while 2,115 (65.9%) of the 3,210 low-income large rental households are *cost burdened*. 1,485 (39.8%) of the total large rental households are *severely cost burdened*. All 1,485 *severely cost burdened* large rental households are low-income (46.3%).
- 12,040 (51.5%) of the total **“all other”** rental households are *cost burdened*; while 11,835 (68.7%) of the 17,220 low-income “all other” rental households are *cost burdened*. 7,800 (33.4%) of the total “all other” rental households are *severely cost burdened*. All 7,800 *severely cost burdened* “all other” rental households are low-income (45.3%).

In raw total numbers, **“all other”** households and **small** households represent the largest groups of renters that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened. **Small** rental households also have the greatest percentage of households that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened, particularly among those that are low-income.

Owner Households – Cost Burdened and Severely Cost Burdened by Household Type

Table 10b reports on the percentage of owner households that are cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income) and severely cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income) by owner household type.

Table 10b – Cost Burdened (CB) and Severely Cost Burdened (SCB) Owner Households by Household Type and Income, 2007-2011

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Owner Households							
Total Owner HH's (All HH Types)	Total	2,910	4,090	7,030	14,030	20,875	34,905
	CB ¹	2,425	2,760	3,290	8,475	1,885	10,360
	% All Types CB ²	83.3%	67.5%	46.8%	60.4%	9.0%	29.7%
	SCB ¹	1,970	1,370	780	4,120	315	4,435
	% All Types SCB ²	67.7%	33.5%	11.1%	29.4%	1.5%	12.7%
Elderly Owner HH's	Total	1,060	1,540	2,280	4,880	3,320	8,200
	CB ¹	850	985	900	2,735	340	3,075
	% Elderly CB ²	80.2%	64.0%	39.5%	56.0%	10.2%	37.5%
	SCB ¹	570	430	185	1,185	40	1,225
	% Elderly SCB ²	53.8%	27.9%	8.1%	24.3%	1.2%	14.9%
Small Owner HH's	Total	740	1,185	2,140	4,065	10,215	14,280
	CB ¹	650	975	1,040	2,665	710	3,375
	% Small CB ²	87.8%	82.3%	48.6%	65.6%	7.0%	23.6%
	SCB ¹	575	480	230	1,285	145	1,430
	% Small SCB ²	77.7%	40.5%	10.7%	31.6%	1.4%	10.0%
Large Owner HH's	Total	205	435	710	1,350	1,555	2,905
	CB ¹	205	165	230	600	155	755
	% Large CB ²	100.0%	37.9%	32.4%	44.4%	10.0%	26.0%
	SCB ¹	155	55	65	275	35	310
	% Large SCB ²	75.6%	12.6%	9.2%	20.4%	2.3%	10.7%
All Other Owner HH's	Total	905	935	1,900	3,740	5,785	9,525
	CB ¹	720	635	1,120	2,475	680	3,155
	% Other CB ²	79.6%	67.9%	58.9%	66.2%	11.8%	33.1%
	SCB ¹	670	405	300	1,375	95	1,470
	% Other SCB ²	74.0%	43.3%	15.8%	36.8%	1.6%	15.4%

Notes: ¹ CB means "cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income;

SCB means "severely cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income.

² The number of that specific owner household type that is cost burdened or severely cost burdened divided by the total number of that specific owner household type by income category.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The data table reports the following regarding cost burdened and severely cost burdened owner households:

- 3075 (37.5%) of the total **elderly** owner households are *cost burdened*; while 2,735 (56.0%) of the 4,880 low-income elderly owner households are *cost burdened*. 1,225 (14.9%) of the total elderly owner households are *severely cost burdened*; while 1,185 (24.3%) of the low-income elderly owner households can claim the same status.
- 3,375 (23.6%) of the total **small** owner households are *cost burdened*; while 2,665 (65.6%) of the 4,065 low-income small owner households are *cost burdened*. 1,430 (10.0%) of the total small owner households are *severely cost burdened*; while 1,285 (31.6%) of the low-income small owner households can claim the same status.
- 755 (26.0%) of the total **large** owner households are *cost burdened*; while 600 (44.4%) of the 1,350 low-income owner rental households are *cost burdened*. 310 (10.7%) of the total large owner households are *severely cost burdened*; while 275 (20.4%) of the low-income large owner households can claim the same status.
- 3,155 (33.1%) of the total **“all other”** owner households are *cost burdened*; while 2,475 (66.2%) of the 3,740 low-income “all other” owner households are *cost burdened*. 1,470 (15.4%) of the total “all other” owner households are *severely cost burdened*; while 1,375 (36.8%) of the low-income “all other” owner households can claim the same status.

In raw total numbers, **small** households and **“all other”** households represent the largest groups of owners that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened; however, elderly owner households have the largest raw number of low-income households that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened. In total, **elderly** owner households have the greatest percentage of households that are cost burdened; while **“all other”** owner households have the greatest percentage of households that are severely cost burdened. **“All other”** owner households also have the greatest percentage of cost burdened and severely cost burdened low-income households.

Estimated Housing Needs of Single Family, Multiple Family, and Other Non-Family Households

This section considers housing needs based on family type. For the purposes of this section, a single family household is defined as a household with one family and no subfamilies. A multiple family household is defined as a household with one family and at least one subfamily or more, or a household with more than one family. Other non-family households are defined as households that do not have a family.

Table 11 and Table 12 report on renter and owner households that are overcrowded by family type and income category. Note that data for Table 12 is unavailable at this time.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total ≤ 100% AMI	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total ≤ 100% AMI
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	440	250	365	80	1,135	20	20	55	10	105
Multiple, unrelated family households	150	55	45	60	310	0	10	0	0	10
Other, non-family households	10	0	15	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	600	305	425	140	1,470	20	30	55	10	115

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS
 Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total ≤ 80% AMI	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total ≤ 80% AMI
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source:
 Comments:

Renter Households – Overcrowded and Severely Overcrowded by Family Type

Table 11a reports on the percentage of renter households that are overcrowded (more than 1 person per room) and severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 persons per room) by renter family type.

Table 11a – Overcrowded (OC) and Severely Overcrowded (SOC) Renter Households by Family Type and Income, 2007-2011

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Renter Households							
Total Renter HH's (All Family Types)	Total	20,285	10,395	9,685	40,365	10,735	51,105
	OC ¹	600	305	430	1,335	235	1,570
	% All Types OC ²	3.0%	2.9%	4.4%	3.3%	2.2%	3.1%
	SOC ¹	115	35	80	230	155	385
	% All Types SOC ²	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%
Single Family Renter HH's	Total	8,865	5,100	4,200	18,165	3,670	21,835
	OC ¹	440	250	365	1,055	175	1,230
	% Single OC ²	5.0%	4.9%	8.7%	5.8%	4.8%	5.6%
	SOC ¹	105	35	60	200	95	295
	% Single SOC ²	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%	2.6%	1.4%
Multiple Family Renter HH's	Total	425	225	145	795	235	1,030
	OC ¹	150	55	45	250	60	310
	% Multiple OC ²	35.3%	24.4%	31.0%	31.4%	25.5%	30.1%
	SOC ¹	0	0	0	0	60	60
	% Multiple SOC ²	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.5%	5.8%
Other Non-Family Renter HH's	Total	10,995	5,075	5,335	21,405	6,830	28,235
	OC ¹	10	0	15	25	0	25
	% Other OC ²	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	SOC ¹	10	0	15	25	0	25
	% Other SOC ²	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Notes: ¹ OC means "overcrowded": more than 1 person per room; SOC means "severely overcrowded": more than 1.5 persons per room.

² The number of that specific renter family household type that is overcrowded or severely overcrowded divided by the total number of that specific renter family household type by income category.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The data table reports the following regarding overcrowded and severely overcrowded rental households:

- There are 21,835 **single family** rental households, which is 42.7 percent of the total rental households. 18,165 of these single family rental households (83.2%) are low-income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI. 1,230 (5.6%) of the total single family rental households are *overcrowded*; while 1,055 (5.8%) of the 18,165 low-income single family rental households are *overcrowded*. 295 (1.4%) of the total single family rental households are *severely overcrowded*; while 200 (1.1%) of the low-income single family rental households can claim the same status.

- There are 1,030 **multiple family** rental households, which is 2.0 percent of the total rental households. 795 of these multiple family rental households (77.2%) are low-income. 310 (30.1%) of the total multiple family rental households are *overcrowded*; while 250 (31.4%) of the 795 low-income multiple family rental households are *overcrowded*. 60 (5.8%) of the total multiple family rental households are *severely overcrowded*; however, none of them are low-income.
- There are 28,235 **other non-family** rental households, which is 55.2 percent of the total rental households. 21,405 of these other non-family rental households (75.8%) are low-income. 25 (0.1%) of the total other non-family rental households are *overcrowded*. All 25 *overcrowded* other non-family rental households are low-income (0.1%). 25 (0.1%) of the total other non-family rental households are *severely overcrowded* and they are all low-income households (0.1%).

In raw numbers, **single family** households represent the largest group of renters that are overcrowded and severely overcrowded regardless of income category. Single family rental households also have the greatest percentage of low-income severely overcrowded rental households. **Multiple family** rental households have the greatest percentage of households that are overcrowded regardless of income category and the greatest percentage of households that are severely overcrowded overall.

Owner Households – Overcrowded and Severely Overcrowded by Family Type

Table 11b reports on the percentage of owner households that are overcrowded (more than 1 person per room) and severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 persons per room) by owner family type.

Table 11b – Overcrowded (OC) and Severely Overcrowded (SOC) Owner Households by Family Type and Income, 2007-2011

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Owner Households							
Total Owner HH's (All Family Types)	Total	2,910	4,090	7,030	14,030	20,875	34,905
	OC ¹	20	35	55	110	195	305
	% All Types OC ²	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
	SOC ¹	0	10	0	10	45	55
	% All Types SOC ²	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Single Family Owner HH's	Total	1,135	2,120	3,540	6,795	12,875	19,670
	OC ¹	20	20	55	95	90	185
	% Single OC ²	1.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%
	SOC ¹	0	10	0	10	45	55
	% Single SOC ²	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Multiple Family Owner HH's	Total	50	140	295	485	970	1,455
	OC ¹	0	10	0	10	105	115
	% Multiple OC ²	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	2.1%	10.8%	7.9%
	SOC ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Multiple SOC ²	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Non-Family Owner HH's	Total	1,725	1,835	3,195	6,755	7,030	13,785
	OC ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Other OC ²	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	SOC ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Other SOC ²	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: ¹ OC means "overcrowded": more than 1 person per room; SOC means "severely overcrowded": more than 1.5 persons per room.

² The number of that specific owner family household type that is overcrowded or severely overcrowded divided by the total number of that specific owner family household type by income category.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The data table reports the following regarding overcrowded and severely overcrowded owner households:

- There are 19,670 **single family** owner households, which is 56.4 percent of the total owner households. 6,795 of these single family owner households (34.5%) are low-income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI. 185 (0.9%) of the total single family owner households are *overcrowded*; while 95 (1.4%) of the 6,795 low-income single family owner households are *overcrowded*. 55 (0.3%) of the total single family owner households are *severely overcrowded*; while only 10 (0.1%) of the low-income single family owner households can claim the same status.

- There are 1,455 **multiple family** owner households, which is 4.2 percent of the total owner households. 485 of these multiple family owner households (33.3%) are low-income. 115 (7.9%) of the total multiple family owner households are *overcrowded*; while only 10 (2.1%) of the 485 low-income multiple family owner households are *overcrowded*. None of the multiple family owner households are *severely overcrowded*.
- There are 13,785 **other non-family** owner households, which is 39.5 percent of the total owner households. 6,755 of these other non-family owner households (49.0%) are low-income. None of the other non-family owner households are *overcrowded* or *severely overcrowded*.

In raw numbers, **single family** households represent the largest group of owners that are overcrowded and severely overcrowded regardless of income category. Single family owner households also have the greatest percentage of severely overcrowded owner households regardless of income category.

Multiple family owner households have the greatest percentage of households that are overcrowded both overall and in terms of low-income households.

Questions:

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

In 2013 there were 34,620 householders living alone in the City of Rochester, accounting for 40% of all households in the city. The following data relates to householders living alone in 2013:

- Over 34% (11,574) of all householders living alone are owner households (up from 30% in 2000)
- Almost 67% (23,046) of all householders living alone are renter households (down from 70% in 2000)
- 52% (18,062) of householders living alone are male versus 48% (16,558) female householders living alone

Data Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: Tables B25011 and B09019

The issues of the cost burden of housing and other housing problems are discussed in other sections of this document.

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

Persons with disabilities

The City of Rochester is home to 34,743 people with various disabilities including hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties. 16.8% of the civilian non-institutionalized population of Rochester has a disability. Many of these people have multiple disabilities as evidenced by Table 11c below which reports that there are 65,121 disabilities in the City.

Of the total population of persons age 20 to 64 years old for whom the poverty status is determined (127,478), nearly 18% (22,918) had a disability (see Table 11e below). Of the 22,918 persons with a disability, 10,711 (46.7%) had incomes below the poverty level. The disparity in median earnings for those with and without a disability is shown in Table 11d below. The median earnings in 2013 for persons without a disability were \$24,114 while median earnings for persons with a disability were

\$15,025, or more than one-third lower. As lower income persons are more likely to be cost burdened for housing, a significant portion of families with disabled persons are in need of housing assistance.

An analysis of the Public Housing Waiting List (as of 2/18/14) indicated that 523 applicant families (10.9%) include at least one person with a disability. Among applicant families for Section 8 vouchers, 3,217 (25.7) include at least one person with a disability. (Source: Rochester Housing Authority FY 2015 Agency Plan). The types of disabilities or the accommodations that may be required are not determined until the applicant families are selected for assistance.

Table 11c – Disabilities, 2013

	Total		Under 18 Years Old ²		18 to 64 Years Old		65 Years Old and Older	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population ¹	207,202	-	51,156	-	137,368	-	18,678	-
Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population 5 Years and over ²	192,279	-	36,233	-	137,368	-	18,678	-
Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population 18 Years and over ³	156,046	-	-	-	137,368	-	18,678	-
Hearing Difficulty ¹	6,256	3.0%	427	0.8%	3,633	2.6%	2,196	11.8%
Vision Difficulty ¹	6,110	2.9%	404	0.8%	4,346	3.2%	1,360	7.3%
Cognitive Difficulty ²	16,215	8.4%	2,861	7.9%	11,328	8.2%	2,026	10.8%
Ambulatory Difficulty ²	18,662	9.7%	419	1.2%	12,976	9.4%	5,267	28.2%
Self-Care Difficulty ²	6,127	3.2%	547	1.5%	3,839	2.8%	1,741	9.3%
Independent Living Difficulty ³	11,751	7.5%	-	-	8,226	6.0%	3,525	18.9%
Total Disabilities⁴	65,121	-	4,658	-	44,348	32.3%	16,115	86.3%

Notes: ¹ The number of Hearing and Vision Difficulties were reported for the total civilian non-institutionalized population.

² The number of Cognitive, Ambulatory, and Self-Care Difficulties were reported for the total civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over. As persons under 5 are not included for these particular difficulties, the column which reports "Under 18 Years Old" is really "5 to 17 Years Old".

³ The number of Independent Living Difficulties was reported for the total civilian non-institutionalized population 18 years and over.

⁴ The total number of disabilities was calculated by adding all disabilities together. A "Total" percentage and "Under 18 Years Old" percentage were not calculated due to the fact the various difficulties were reported for different age groups.

Data Sources: 2009-2013 ACS (B18102, B18103, B18104, B18105, B18106, and B18107).

Table 11d – Median Earnings by Disability Status, 2013

	2013 ¹
Total Median Earnings	\$23,111
Median Earnings for those with a disability	\$15,025
Median Earnings for those without a disability	\$24,114

Notes: ¹ Earnings based on 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

Population includes civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years and over with earnings in the past 12 months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (B18140)

Table 11e – Poverty Status by Disability Status, 2013

	2013				
	#	% of Total Population	% of Total Below Poverty	% of Total Population with a Disability	% of Total Population without a Disability
Total Population ¹	127,478	-	-	-	-
with a Disability	22,918	18.0%	-	-	-
without a Disability	104,560	82.0%	-	-	-
Total Below Poverty	35,962	28.2%	-	-	-
with a Disability	10,711	8.4%	29.8%	46.7%	-
without a Disability	25,251	19.8%	70.2%	-	24.1%

Notes: ¹ Total population includes persons 20 to 64 years old for whom the poverty status is determined.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (B23024)

What are the most common housing problems?

- Financial issues are the most common problems. The vast majority of households that have housing problems (whether owner-occupied or renter-occupied) are cost burdened or severely cost burdened. According to service organizations who participated in the consultation, utility shut-offs have increased due to a new policy by the local utility, RG &E.
- As discussed in the Housing Market Analysis section of this document, median house values and contract rents have decreased between 2000 and 2013, when inflation is taken into account (see Table 30b and related discussion). During the same period, median household income declined when taking inflation into account. The decrease in median household income increases the cost burden of housing on all residents, particularly the low and extremely low income residents.
- Vulnerable populations, including seniors, persons with disabilities and low or extremely low income households are in need of counseling on financial literacy and credit in order to manage their finances effectively.
- Homeowners, especially very low and extremely low income households, need assistance to maintain and improve their properties. A majority of the housing stock in the City of Rochester was constructed prior to 1980 and will require on-going maintenance to preserve the units.
- Investor-owners need assistance and incentives to maintain and improve their rental properties.
- There is a need to promote and support “universal design” in new construction and renovations among developers, building owners and organizations that fund housing.

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

Persons with disabilities

- Persons with disabilities are more likely to have low incomes and be cost burdened.

- More accessible and affordable units are needed for persons with disabilities. Both owner-occupied units and rental units need accessibility improvements. Many types of modifications are needed to ensure accessibility, from ramps to modifications for hearing impaired residents.
- Investor-owners need education and encouragement to install accessibility improvements, in part to increase the market for their rental units.
- It is challenging for persons with disabilities to find accessible housing. Including information about accessibility in the Rental Registry would enable persons with disabilities to find suitable housing more easily.

Very low and extremely low income households

- Very low and extremely low income households are more likely to be cost burdened.
- Very low and extremely low income owner-occupants are more likely to have financial difficulties in maintaining or improving their homes.

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

Significant portions of the extremely low income households (both owner-occupied and renters) are severely cost burdened for housing. These households are likely living ‘paycheck to paycheck’ and may be considered at risk of homelessness. An unexpected major expense (car problem, medical issue) for renters may leave them unable to meet their rental obligations. A major house repair for owner-occupants could make home ownership unaffordable.

Most people (68%) who seek emergency shelter became homeless due to eviction by the primary tenant. Families and individuals residing in homes of relatives or friends are often asked to leave due to overcrowded conditions, substance abuse, domestic disputes, family breakups and strained relationships.¹ These people do not have their own home or apartment and have exhausted informal options.

Other causes include discharge from hospitals and other institutions (11%), domestic violence (5%).

Substance abuse and mental health issues contribute to risk of homelessness.

Youth living without family support find it challenging to maintain an apartment. They may need supervision or supportive services to bridge emergency shelter and permanent housing

Families and individuals who are cost-burdened or who are living in poor quality housing are more likely to leave their housing for cost or other reasons.

¹ SOURCE: Housing/ Homeless Services Annual Report for Calendar Year 2013, Monroe County Department of Human Services, June 2014

Persons with disabilities have higher rates of poverty than the typical resident and face additional obstacles to finding decent housing that is accessible as well as affordable.

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:

Estimates of at risk groups were not prepared.

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

Those who are at risk of becoming homeless, such as residing in shelters or on the street, include:

- Persons leaving institutions (rehabilitation centers, mental hospitals, prisons, etc.)
- Households with incomes less than 30% of the median family income
- Households paying in excess of 50% of income for housing costs
- Victims of domestic violence
- Special needs populations (i.e. persons with AIDS, disabilities, drug and/or alcohol addiction, etc)
- Single parent head of households who are unemployed
- Large low-income families
- Renters facing eviction
- Homeowners facing foreclosure
- Young adults aging out of foster care systems
- Households that are doubled up

Households that exhibit one or more of the characteristics listed constitute a population that is at risk of becoming homeless.

Discussion

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

Using CHAS Data 2007-2011, the following considers the housing needs for all households in comparison to the households by race in Rochester. Also considered are the housing needs of Hispanic households in comparison to all households. The review serves to consider disproportionately greater need. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole (regardless of race/ethnicity). For example, assume that 60% of all low-income households (regardless of race/ethnicity) within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need.

Tables 13, 14, 15, and 16 report on households that have any housing problem by race/ethnicity and income category. It is important to note that in all tables within this section:

- White really means White, non-Hispanic
- Black / African American really means Black / African American, non-Hispanic
- Asian really means Asian, non Hispanic
- American Indian, Alaskan really means American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic
- Pacific Islander really means Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic
- “Other / Multiple Races” really means “Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic really means Hispanic, any race

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	19,620	1,885	1,690
White	5,735	625	460
Black / African American	9,055	805	795
Asian	395	0	190
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	10
Hispanic	3,615	405	195

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,280	3,205	0
White	4,440	1,325	0
Black / African American	4,880	1,140	0
Asian	315	145	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	10	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	1,360	555	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,350	9,360	0
White	3,335	4,465	0
Black / African American	2,630	3,385	0
Asian	190	240	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	1,020	1,075	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*

The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,320	6,565	0
White	680	3,630	0
Black / African American	395	2,055	0
Asian	40	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	770	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Renter Households – Any Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

Table 16a reports on total renter households and the percentage of renter households with any housing problems for various races and ethnicities by income categories. The data table reports the following characteristics for renters in Rochester:

- There are 20,335 **White, non-Hispanic** rental households, which is 39.8% of the total rental households. 13,410 of these White rental households (65.9%) are low-income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI. 9,590 (47.2%) of the total White rental households have a housing problem. 9,230 (68.8%) of the 13,410 low-income White rental households have a housing problem.
- 20,680 (40.5%) of the total rental households are **Black / African American, non-Hispanic** rental households. 18,050 (87.3%) are low-income. 13,900 (67.2%) of the total Black / African American rental households have a housing problem. 13,690 (75.8%) of low-income Black / African American rental households have a housing problem (2.3 percentage points greater than all low-income rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, with a housing problem).
- 1,150 (2.3%) of the total rental households are **Asian, non-Hispanic** rental households. 940 (81.7%) are low-income. 655 (57.0%) of the total Asian rental households have a housing problem. 635 (67.6%) of the 940 low-income Asian rental households have a housing problem.
- 169 (0.3%) of the total rental households are **American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic** rental households. All 169 (100%) are low-income. 99 (58.6%) of the total American Indian, Alaskan rental households have a housing problem. 99 (58.6%) of the 169 low-income American Indian, Alaskan rental households have a housing problem.
- 45 (0.1%) of the total rental households are **Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic** rental households. All 45 (100%) are low-income. 20 (44.4%) of the total Pacific Islander rental households have a housing problem. 20 (44.4%) of the 45 low-income Pacific Islander rental households have a housing problem.
- 7,465 (14.6%) of the total rental households are **Hispanic** rental households. 6,590 (88.3%) are low-income. 5,135 (68.8%) of the total Hispanic rental households have a housing problem. 5,045 (76.6%) of the 6,590 low-income Hispanic rental households have a housing problem (3.1 percentage points greater than all low-income rental households with a housing problem).
- The remaining 1,270 (2.5%) rental households are **“Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic** rental households. 1,165 (91.7%) are low-income. 1,015 (79.9%) of the total “Other / Multiple Races” rental households have a housing problem. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*; however, it includes rental households with an income above 80% of MFI. 965 (82.8%) of the 1,165 “Other / Multiple Races” low-income rental households have a housing problem (9.3 percentage points greater than all low-income rental households with a housing problem).
- Several races within the **Very Low** (30 to 50% MFI) income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of rental housing. Within this income category, 81.7% of all rental households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have a housing problem; therefore, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 91.7% rental households with a housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 255 (96.2%) of **Asian** rental households, 4 (100%) of **American Indian, Alaskan** rental households, and 20 (100%) of **Pacific Islander** rental households within the **Very Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.

**Table 16a – Renter Households with Any Housing Problems (AHP)
by Race/Ethnicity and Income, 2007-2011**

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Renter Households							
Total Renter HH's (All Races / Ethnicities)	Total	20,285	10,395	9,685	40,365	10,735	51,105
	Have AHP ¹	17,195	8,495	3,990	29,680	725	30,405
	% All Races ⁴	84.8%	81.7%	41.2%	73.5%	6.8%	59.5%
White²	Total	5,445	3,665	4,300	13,410	6,925	20,335
	Have AHP ¹	4,520	3,010	1,700	9,230	360	9,590
	% Renters ³	26.3%	35.4%	42.6%	31.1%	49.7%	31.5%
	% White ⁴	83.0%	82.1%	39.5%	68.8%	5.2%	47.2%
Black / African American²	Total	9,615	4,645	3,790	18,050	2,630	20,680
	Have AHP ¹	8,270	3,850	1,570	13,690	210	13,900
	% Renters ³	48.1%	45.3%	39.3%	46.1%	29.0%	45.7%
	% Black ⁴	86.0%	82.9%	41.4%	75.8%	8.0%	67.2%
Asian²	Total	500	265	175	940	210	1,150
	Have AHP ¹	310	255	70	635	20	655
	% Renters ³	1.8%	3.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.8%	2.2%
	% Asian ⁴	62.0%	96.2%	40.0%	67.6%	9.5%	57.0%
American Indian, Alaskan²	Total	125	4	40	169	0	169
	Have AHP ¹	95	4	0	99	0	99
	% Renters ³	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
	% AI, A ⁴	76.0%	100.0%	0.0%	58.6%	0.0%	58.6%
Pacific Islander²	Total	10	20	15	45	0	45
	Have AHP ¹	0	20	0	20	0	20
	% Renters ³	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% PI ⁴	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	44.4%
Hispanic	Total	3,840	1,565	1,185	6,590	875	7,465
	Have AHP ¹	3,310	1,150	585	5,045	90	5,135
	% Renters ³	19.2%	13.5%	14.7%	17.0%	12.4%	16.9%
	% Hispanic ⁴	86.2%	73.5%	49.4%	76.6%	10.3%	68.8%
Other / Multiple Races²	Total	745	235	185	1,165	105	1,270
	Have AHP ¹	690	210	65	965	50	1,015
	% Renters ³	4.0%	2.5%	1.6%	3.3%	6.9%	3.3%
	% Other ⁴	92.6%	89.4%	35.1%	82.8%	47.6%	79.9%

Notes: ¹ AHP means "any housing problem": Cost burden greater than 30% of income, and/or overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing

² non-Hispanic

³ The number of that races/ethnicities renter households with a housing problem divided by the total number of renter households (regardless of race/ethnicity) with a housing problem by income category.

⁴ The number of that races/ethnicities renter households with a housing problem divided by the total number of that races/ethnicities renter households by income category.

Pink cells highlight disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in that category as a whole.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Owner Households – Any Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

Table 16b reports on total owner households and the percentage of owner households with any housing problems for various races and ethnicities by income categories. The data table reports the following characteristics for owners in Rochester:

- There are 20,410 **White, non-Hispanic** owner households, which is 58.5% of the total owner households. 6,975 of these White owner households (34.2%) are low-income, with an annual income at or below 80% of MFI. 5,335 (26.1%) of the total White owner households have a housing problem. 4,280 (61.4%) of the 6,975 low-income White owner households have a housing problem (0.3 percentage points greater than all low-income owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, with a housing problem).
- 9,730 (27.9%) of the total owner households are **Black / African American, non-Hispanic** owner households. 4,640 (47.7%) are low-income. 3,615 (37.2%) of the total Black / African American owner households have a housing problem. 2,875 (62.0%) of low-income Black / African American owner households have a housing problem (0.9 percentage points greater than all low-income owner households, with a housing problem).
- 925 (2.7%) of the total owner households are **Asian, non-Hispanic** owner households. 535 (57.8%) are low-income. 340 (36.8%) of the total Asian owner households have a housing problem. 265 (49.5%) of the 535 low-income Asian owner households have a housing problem.
- 139 (0.4%) of the total owner households are **American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic** owner households. 34 (24.5%) are low-income. 34 (24.5%) of the total American Indian, Alaskan owner households have a housing problem. 24 (70.6%) of the 34 low-income American Indian, Alaskan owner households have a housing problem (9.5 percentage points greater than all low-income owner households, with a housing problem).
- There are no **Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic** owner households.
- 3,325 (9.5%) of the total owner households are **Hispanic** owner households. 1,635 (49.2%) are low-income. 1,195 (35.9%) of the total Hispanic owner households have a housing problem. 950 (58.1%) of the 1,635 low-income Hispanic owner households have a housing problem.
- The remaining 390 (1.1%) owner households are **“Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic** owner households. 215 (55.1%) are low-income. 175 (44.9%) of the total “Other / Multiple Races” owner households have a housing problem. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*; however, it includes owner households with an income above 80% of MFI. 175 (81.4%) of the 215 “Other / Multiple Races” low-income owner households have a housing problem. As only 61.1% of all low-income owner households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have a housing problem, “Other / Multiple Races” low-income owner households are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.
- Two races within the **Extremely Low** (0 to 30% MFI) income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of owner housing. Within this income category, 83.3% of all owner households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have a housing problem; therefore, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 93.3% owner households with a housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 85 (100%) of **Asian** owner households and 35 (100%) of **“Other / Multiple Races”** owner households within the **Extremely Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.
- Two races within the **Low** (50 to 80% MFI) income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of owner housing. Within this income category, 47.8% of all owner households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have a housing problem; therefore, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 57.8% owner households with a housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 4 (100%) of **American Indian, Alaskan** owner households and 105 (77.8%) of **“Other / Multiple Races”** owner households within the **Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.

**Table 16b – Owner Households with Any Housing Problems (AHP)
by Race/Ethnicity and Income, 2007-2011**

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Owner Households							
Total Owner HH's (All Races / Ethnicities)	Total	2,910	4,090	7,030	14,030	20,875	34,905
	Have AHP ¹	2,425	2,785	3,360	8,570	2,120	10,695
	% All Races ⁴	83.3%	68.1%	47.8%	61.1%	10.2%	30.6%
White²	Total	1,375	2,100	3,500	6,975	13,435	20,410
	Have AHP ¹	1,215	1,430	1,635	4,280	1,055	5,335
	% Owners ³	50.1%	51.3%	48.7%	49.9%	49.8%	49.9%
	% White ⁴	88.4%	68.1%	46.7%	61.4%	7.9%	26.1%
Black / African American²	Total	1,040	1,375	2,225	4,640	5,090	9,730
	Have AHP ¹	785	1,030	1,060	2,875	740	3,615
	% Owners ³	32.4%	37.0%	31.5%	33.5%	34.9%	33.8%
	% Black ⁴	75.5%	74.9%	47.6%	62.0%	14.5%	37.2%
Asian²	Total	85	195	255	535	390	925
	Have AHP ¹	85	60	120	265	75	340
	% Owners ³	3.5%	2.2%	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%
	% Asian ⁴	100.0%	30.8%	47.1%	49.5%	19.2%	36.8%
American Indian, Alaskan²	Total	0	30	4	34	105	139
	Have AHP ¹	0	20	4	24	10	34
	% Owners ³	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
	% AI, A ⁴	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	70.6%	9.5%	24.5%
Pacific Islander²	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Have AHP ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Owners ³	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% PI ⁴	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	Total	375	350	910	1,635	1,690	3,325
	Have AHP ¹	305	210	435	950	245	1,195
	% Owners ³	12.6%	7.5%	12.9%	11.1%	11.6%	11.2%
	% Hispanic ⁴	81.3%	60.0%	47.8%	58.1%	14.5%	35.9%
Other / Multiple Races²	Total	35	45	135	215	175	390
	Have AHP ¹	35	35	105	175	0	175
	% Owners ³	1.4%	1.3%	3.1%	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%
	% Other ⁴	100.0%	77.8%	77.8%	81.4%	0.0%	44.9%

Notes: ¹ AHP means "any housing problem": Cost burden greater than 30% of income, and/or overcrowding, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing

² non-Hispanic

³ The number of that races/ethnicities owner households with a housing problem divided by the total number of owner households (regardless of race/ethnicity) with a housing problem by income category.

⁴ The number of that races/ethnicities owner households with a housing problem divided by the total number of that races/ethnicities owner households by income category.

Pink cells highlight disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in that category as a whole.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

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

Introduction

Tables 17, 18, 19, and 20 report on households that have severe housing problems by race/ethnicity and income category. Again, it is important to note that in all tables within this section each reported race refers only to non-Hispanic persons of that particular race while Hispanic refers to all Hispanic / Latino persons regardless of race.

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	17,250	4,250	1,690
White	4,760	1,600	460
Black / African American	8,230	1,630	795
Asian	375	20	190
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	10
Hispanic	3,135	880	195

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,890	9,600	0
White	1,800	3,965	0
Black / African American	2,070	3,950	0
Asian	285	170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	565	1,350	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	1,625	15,085	0
White	595	7,205	0
Black / African American	485	5,535	0
Asian	150	280	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	44	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	300	1,790	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	315	7,575	0
White	80	4,230	0
Black / African American	155	2,290	0
Asian	0	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	835	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Renter Households – Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

Table 20a reports on total renter households and the percentage of renter households with severe housing problems for various races and ethnicities by income categories. The data table reports the following characteristics for renters in Rochester:

- 5,360 (26.4%) of the total **White, non-Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem. 5,245 (39.1%) of the 13,410 low-income White rental households have a severe housing problem.
- 9,375 (45.3%) of the total **Black / African American, non-Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem. 9,230 (51.1%) of the 18,050 low-income Black / African American rental households have a severe housing problem (2.7 percentage points greater than all low-income rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, with a severe housing problem).
- 580 (50.4%) of the total **Asian, non-Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*; however, it includes rental households with an income above 80% of MFI. 580 (61.7%) of the 940 low-income Asian rental households have a severe housing problem. Asian low-income renter households are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of severe housing problems.
- 95 (56.2%) of the total **American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*; however, it includes rental households with an income above 80% of MFI. 95 (56.2%) of the 169 low-income American Indian, Alaskan rental households have a severe housing problem (7.8 percentage points greater than all low-income rental households with a severe housing problem).
- No **Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem.
- 3,620 (48.5%) of the total **Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem. 3,540 (53.7%) of the 6,590 low-income Hispanic rental households have a severe housing problem (5.3 percentage points greater than all low-income rental households with a severe housing problem).
- 845 (66.5%) of the total **“Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic** rental households have a severe housing problem. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*; however, it includes rental households with an income above 80% of MFI. 845 (72.5%) of the 1,165 “Other / Multiple Races” low-income rental households have a severe housing problem. “Other / Multiple Races” low-income renter households are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of severe housing problems.

Two races within the **Very Low** (30 to 50% MFI), **Low** (50 to 80% MFI), and **Total Low Income** (\leq 80% MFI) income categories are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of renter housing with severe housing problems.

- Within the **Very Low** income category, 33.5% of all renter households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have a severe housing problem; therefore, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 43.5% renter households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 225 (84.9%) of **Asian** renter households and 150 (63.8%) of **“Other / Multiple Races”** renter households within the **Very Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.
- Within the **Low** income category, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 18.0% renter households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 65

(37.1%) of **Asian** renter households and 65 (35.1%) of "**Other / Multiple Races**" renter households within the **Low** income category are experiencing a disproportionately greater need.

- Within the **Total Low Income** category, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 58.4% renter households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 580 (61.7%) of **Asian** renter households and 845 (72.5%) of "**Other / Multiple Races**" renter households within the **Total Low Income** category are experiencing a disproportionately greater need.

**Table 20a – Renter Households with Severe Housing Problems (SHP)
by Race/Ethnicity and Income, 2007-2011**

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Renter Households							
Total Renter HH's (All Races / Ethnicities)	Total	20,285	10,395	9,685	40,365	10,735	51,105
	Have SHP ¹	15,285	3,480	770	19,535	340	19,870
	% All Races ⁴	75.4%	33.5%	8.0%	48.4%	3.2%	38.9%
White²	Total	5,445	3,665	4,300	13,410	6,925	20,335
	Have SHP ¹	3,870	1,175	200	5,245	115	5,360
	% Renters ³	25.3%	33.8%	26.0%	26.8%	33.8%	27.0%
	% White ⁴	71.1%	32.1%	4.7%	39.1%	1.7%	26.4%
Black / African American²	Total	9,615	4,645	3,790	18,050	2,630	20,680
	Have SHP ¹	7,540	1,450	240	9,230	145	9,375
	% Renters ³	49.3%	41.7%	31.2%	47.2%	42.6%	47.2%
	% Black ⁴	78.4%	31.2%	6.3%	51.1%	5.5%	45.3%
Asian²	Total	500	265	175	940	210	1,150
	Have SHP ¹	290	225	65	580	0	580
	% Renters ³	1.9%	6.5%	8.4%	3.0%	0.0%	2.9%
	% Asian ⁴	58.0%	84.9%	37.1%	61.7%	0.0%	50.4%
American Indian, Alaskan²	Total	125	4	40	169	0	169
	Have SHP ¹	95	0	0	95	0	95
	% Renters ³	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
	% AI, A ⁴	76.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.2%	0.0%	56.2%
Pacific Islander²	Total	10	20	15	45	0	45
	Have SHP ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Renters ³	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% PI ⁴	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	Total	3,840	1,565	1,185	6,590	875	7,465
	Have SHP ¹	2,860	475	205	3,540	80	3,620
	% Renters ³	18.7%	13.6%	26.6%	18.1%	23.5%	18.2%
	% Hispanic ⁴	74.5%	30.4%	17.3%	53.7%	9.1%	48.5%
Other / Multiple Races²	Total	745	235	185	1,165	105	1,270
	Have SHP ¹	630	150	65	845	0	845
	% Renters ³	4.1%	4.3%	8.4%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%
	% Other ⁴	84.6%	63.8%	35.1%	72.5%	0.0%	66.5%

Notes: ¹ SHP means "severe housing problem": Cost burden greater than 50% of income, and/or overcrowding of more than 1.5 occupants per room, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing

² non-Hispanic

³ The number of that races/ethnicities renter households with a severe housing problem divided by the total number of renter households (regardless of race/ethnicity) with a severe housing problem by income category.

⁴ The number of that races/ethnicities renter households with a severe housing problem divided by the total number of that races/ethnicities renter households by income category.

Pink cells highlight disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in that category as a whole.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Owner Households – Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

Table 20b reports on total owner households and the percentage of owner households with severe housing problems for various races and ethnicities by income categories. The data table reports the following characteristics for owners in Rochester:

- 2,135 (10.5%) of the total **White, non-Hispanic** owner households have a severe housing problem. 1,910 (27.4%) of the 6,975 low-income White owner households have a severe housing problem.
- 1,740 (17.9%) of the total **Black / African American, non-Hispanic** owner households have a severe housing problem. 1,555 (33.5%) of the 4,640 low-income Black / African American owner households have a severe housing problem (3.4 percentage points greater than all low-income owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, with a severe housing problem).
- 255 (27.6%) of the total **Asian, non-Hispanic** owner households have a severe housing problem. 230 (43.0%) of the 535 low-income Asian owner households have a severe housing problem. Asian low-income owner households are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of severe housing problems.
- 4 (2.9%) of the total **American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic** owner households have a severe housing problem. 4 (11.8%) of the 34 low-income American Indian, Alaskan owner households have a severe housing problem.
- There are no **Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic** owner households.
- 625 (18.8%) of the total **Hispanic** owner households have a severe housing problem. 460 (28.1%) of the 1,635 low-income Hispanic owner households have a severe housing problem.
- 65 (16.7%) of the total **“Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic** owner households have a severe housing problem. 65 (30.2%) of the 215 “Other / Multiple Races” low-income owner households have a severe housing problem (0.1 percentage points greater than all low-income owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, with a severe housing problem).

Various races within the various low income categories are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need* in terms of owner housing with severe housing problems.

- Within the **Extremely Low** income category, 67.5% of all owner households (regardless of race/ethnicity) have a severe housing problem; therefore, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 77.5% owner households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 85 (100%) of **Asian** owner households within the **Extremely Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.
- Within the **Very Low** income category, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 44.5% owner households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 620 (45.1%) of **Black / African American** owner households within the **Very Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.
- Within the **Low** income category, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 22.2% owner households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 85 (33.3%) of **Asian** owner households and 35 (25.9%) of **“Other / Multiple Races”** owner households within the **Low** income category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.
- Within the **Total Low Income** category, any specific race/ethnicity that has more than 40.1% owner households with a severe housing problem is considered to have a disproportionate need. 230 (43.0%) of **Asian** owner households within the **Total Low Income** category are experiencing a *disproportionately greater need*.

**Table 20b – Owner Households with Severe Housing Problems (SHP)
by Race/Ethnicity and Income, 2007-2011**

		Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Owner Households							
Total Owner HH's (All Races / Ethnicities)	Total	2,910	4,090	7,030	14,030	20,875	34,905
	Have SHP ¹	1,965	1,410	855	4,230	2,120	6,350
	% All Races ⁴	67.5%	34.5%	12.2%	30.1%	10.2%	18.2%
White²	Total	1,375	2,100	3,500	6,975	13,435	20,410
	Have SHP ¹	890	625	395	1,910	225	2,135
	% Owners ³	45.3%	44.3%	46.2%	45.2%	10.6%	33.6%
	% White ⁴	64.7%	29.8%	11.3%	27.4%	1.7%	10.5%
Black / African American²	Total	1,040	1,375	2,225	4,640	5,090	9,730
	Have SHP ¹	690	620	245	1,555	185	1,740
	% Owners ³	35.1%	44.0%	28.7%	36.8%	8.7%	27.4%
	% Black ⁴	66.3%	45.1%	11.0%	33.5%	3.6%	17.9%
Asian²	Total	85	195	255	535	390	925
	Have SHP ¹	85	60	85	230	25	255
	% Owners ³	4.3%	4.3%	9.9%	5.4%	1.2%	4.0%
	% Asian ⁴	100.0%	30.8%	33.3%	43.0%	6.4%	27.6%
American Indian, Alaskan²	Total	0	30	4	34	105	139
	Have SHP ¹	0	4	0	4	0	4
	% Owners ³	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% AI, A ⁴	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Pacific Islander²	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Have SHP ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Owners ³	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% PI ⁴	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	Total	375	350	910	1,635	1,690	3,325
	Have SHP ¹	275	90	95	460	165	625
	% Owners ³	14.0%	6.4%	11.1%	10.9%	7.8%	9.8%
	% Hispanic ⁴	73.3%	25.7%	10.4%	28.1%	9.8%	18.8%
Other / Multiple Races²	Total	35	45	135	215	175	390
	Have SHP ¹	20	10	35	65	0	65
	% Owners ³	1.0%	0.7%	4.1%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%
	% Other ⁴	57.1%	22.2%	25.9%	30.2%	0.0%	16.7%

Notes: ¹ SHP means "severe housing problem": Cost burden greater than 50% of income, and/or overcrowding of more than 1.5 occupants per room, and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing

² non-Hispanic

³ The number of that races/ethnicities owner households with a severe housing problem divided by the total number of owner households (regardless of race/ethnicity) with a severe housing problem by income category.

⁴ The number of that races/ethnicities owner households with a severe housing problem divided by the total number of that races/ethnicities owner households by income category.

Pink cells highlight disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in that category as a whole.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction:

Table 21 reports on households that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened by race/ethnicity. Again, it is important to note that in all tables within this section each reported race refers only to non-Hispanic persons of that particular race while Hispanic refers to all Hispanic / Latino persons regardless of race.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	44,565	16,759	22,874	1,805
White	25,565	7,590	7,110	470
Black / African American	12,605	6,475	10,510	825
Asian	1,000	170	700	195
American Indian, Alaska Native	170	29	99	0
Pacific Islander	15	20	0	10
Hispanic	4,730	2,195	3,595	265

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Renter Households – Cost Burdened and Severely Cost Burdened by Race/Ethnicity

Table 21a reports on the percentage of renter households that are cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income) and severely cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income) for various races and ethnicities.

Table 21a – Cost Burdened (CB) and Severely Cost Burdened (SCB) Renter Households by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2011

	CB ¹	% CB ³	SCB ¹	% SCB ³	Total ⁴
Renter Households					
Total Renter HH's (All Races/Ethnicities)	29,270	57.3%	18,440	36.1%	51,105
White²	9,450	46.5%	5,115	25.2%	20,335
Black / African American²	13,465	65.1%	8,870	42.9%	20,680
Asian²	550	47.8%	470	40.9%	1,150
American Indian, Alaskan²	99	58.6%	95	56.2%	169
Pacific Islander²	20	44.4%	0	0.0%	45
Hispanic	4,715	63.2%	3,095	41.5%	7,465
Other / Multiple Races²	960	75.6%	790	62.2%	1,270

Notes: ¹ CB means "cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income; SCB means "severely cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income.

² non-Hispanic

³ The number of that races/ethnicities renter households that are cost burdened/severely cost burdened divided by the total number of that races/ethnicities renter households.

⁴ total number of that races/ethnicities renter households

Pink cells highlight disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in that category as a whole.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The data table reports the following regarding cost burdened and severely cost burdened rental households:

- 9,450 (46.5%) of the total **White, non-Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened. 5,115 (25.2%) of the total White rental households are severely cost burdened.
- 13,465 (65.1%) of the total **Black / African American, non-Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened (7.8 percentage points greater than all rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are cost burdened). 8,870 (42.9%) of the total Black / African American rental households are severely cost burdened (6.8 percentage points greater than all rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are severely cost burdened).
- 550 (47.8%) of the total **Asian, non-Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened. 470 (40.9%) of the total Asian rental households are severely cost burdened (4.8 percentage points greater than all rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are severely cost burdened).
- 99 (58.6%) of the total **American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened (1.3 percentage points greater than all rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity,

that are cost burdened). 95 (56.2%) of the total American Indian, Alaskan rental households are severely cost burdened. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*.

- 20 (44.4%) of the total **Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened. No Pacific Islander rental households are severely cost burdened.
- 4,715 (63.2%) of the total **Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened (5.9 percentage points greater than all rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are cost burdened). 3,095 (41.5%) of the total Hispanic rental households are severely cost burdened (5.4 percentage points greater than all rental households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are severely cost burdened).
- 960 (75.6%) of the total **“Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic** rental households are cost burdened. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*. 790 (62.2%) of the total “Other / Multiple Races” rental households are severely cost burdened. This also represents a *disproportionately greater need*.

Owner Households – Cost Burdened and Severely Cost Burdened by Race/Ethnicity

Table 21b reports on the percentage of owner households that are cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income) and severely cost burdened (monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income) for various races and ethnicities.

Table 21b – Cost Burdened (CB) and Severely Cost Burdened (SCB) Owner Households by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2011

	CB ¹	% CB ³	SCB ¹	% SCB ³	Total ⁴
Owner Households					
Total Owner HH's (All Races/Ethnicities)	10,360	29.7%	4,435	12.7%	34,905
White²	5,250	25.7%	1,995	9.8%	20,410
Black / African American²	3,520	36.2%	1,640	16.9%	9,730
Asian²	320	34.6%	230	24.9%	925
American Indian, Alaskan²	29	20.9%	4	2.9%	139
Pacific Islander²	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Hispanic	1,075	32.3%	500	15.0%	3,325
Other / Multiple Races²	180	46.2%	70	17.9%	390

Notes: ¹ CB means "cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 30% of monthly income; SCB means "severely cost burdened": monthly housing costs including utilities exceed 50% of monthly income.

² non-Hispanic

³ The number of that races/ethnicities owner households that are cost burdened/severely cost burdened divided by the total number of that races/ethnicities owner households.

⁴ total number of that races/ethnicities owner households

Pink cells highlight disproportionately greater needs. As defined by HUD, a disproportionately greater need among any racial or ethnic group exists when a particular racial or ethnic group has housing problems at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in that category as a whole.

Due to data limitations, numbers in the table above may not add up exactly in all instances.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The data table reports the following regarding cost burdened and severely cost burdened owner households:

- 5,250 (25.7%) of the total **White, non-Hispanic** owner households are cost burdened. 1,995 (9.8%) of the total White owner households are severely cost burdened.
- 3,520 (36.2%) of the total **Black / African American, non-Hispanic** owner households are cost burdened (6.5 percentage points greater than all owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are cost burdened). 1,640 (16.9%) of the total Black / African American owner households are severely cost burdened (4.2 percentage points greater than all owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are severely cost burdened).
- 320 (34.6%) of the total **Asian, non-Hispanic** owner households are cost burdened (4.9 percentage points greater than all owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are cost burdened). 230 (24.9%) of the total Asian owner households are severely cost burdened. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*.
- 29 (20.9%) of the total **American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic** owner households are cost burdened. 4 (2.9%) of the total American Indian, Alaskan owner households are severely cost burdened.
- There are no **Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic** owner households.
- 1,075 (32.3%) of the total **Hispanic** owner households are cost burdened (2.6 percentage points greater than all owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are cost burdened). 500 (15.0%) of the total Hispanic owner households are severely cost burdened (2.3 percentage points greater than all owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are severely cost burdened).
- 180 (46.2%) of the total **“Other / Multiple Races”, non-Hispanic** owner households are cost burdened. This represents a *disproportionately greater need*. 70 (17.9%) of the total “Other / Multiple Races” owner households are severely cost burdened (5.2 percentage points greater than all owner households, regardless of race/ethnicity, that are severely cost burdened).

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?

Below is a summary of all disproportionately greater needs.

Renter Households – Any Housing Problem:

- Very Low (30 to 50% MFI): Asian, American Indian / Alaskan, Pacific Islander
- Total (All Income Categories): Other / Multiple Races

Owner Households – Any Housing Problem:

- Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI): Asian, Other / Multiple Races
- Low (50 to 80% MFI): American Indian / Alaskan, Other / Multiple Races
- Total Low Income (\leq 80% MFI): Other / Multiple Races
- Total (All Income Categories): Other / Multiple Races

Renter Households – Severe Housing Problems:

- Very Low (30 to 50% MFI): Asian, Other / Multiple Races
- Low (50 to 80% MFI): Asian, Other / Multiple Races
- Total Low Income (\leq 80% MFI): Asian, Other / Multiple Races
- Total (All Income Categories): Asian, American Indian / Alaskan, Other / Multiple Races

Owner Households – Severe Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI): Asian
- Very Low (30 to 50% MFI): Black / African American
- Low (50 to 80% MFI): Asian, Other / Multiple Races
- Total Low Income (\leq 80% MFI): Asian

Renter Households – Total (All Income Categories):

- Cost Burdened: Other / Multiple Races
- Severely Cost Burdened: American Indian / Alaskan, Other / Multiple Races

Owner Households – Total (All Income Categories):

- Cost Burdened: Other / Multiple Races
- Severely Cost Burdened: Asian

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

Lack of income and affordable housing are the most significant needs. Other needs include access to services and neighborhood safety.

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

The following figures depict areas of racial/ethnic concentration as well as low- and moderate-income (LMI) block groups. Areas of racial/ethnic concentration exist where the percentage of that race/ethnicity in a given block group is ten percentage points higher than in the City as a whole. LMI block groups are places where at least 51% of the area's residents (regardless of race/ethnicity) have

incomes at or below 80% of the area median income as determined by HUD and Census data. LMI block groups with racial/ethnic concentrations indicate the most likely areas experiencing disproportionately greater needs. The analysis is taken one step further in Section MA-50: Figure 43 depicts areas of greatest need based on racial/ethnic concentrations for those races/ethnicities experiencing a disproportionate need, low/mod income concentrations based on poverty rates, and disproportionate needs regarding housing problems.

Figure 24 below depicts areas of Black / African American, non-Hispanic concentration. The Black / African American owner households that are experiencing a disproportionately greater need in terms of severe housing problems most likely live in the blue areas with red stipples. Figure 25 depicts the raw number of Black / African American residents. Blue and dark green areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where the largest raw number of Black / African American residents experiencing disproportionately greater needs live.

Figure 24 – Black / African American, non-Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013

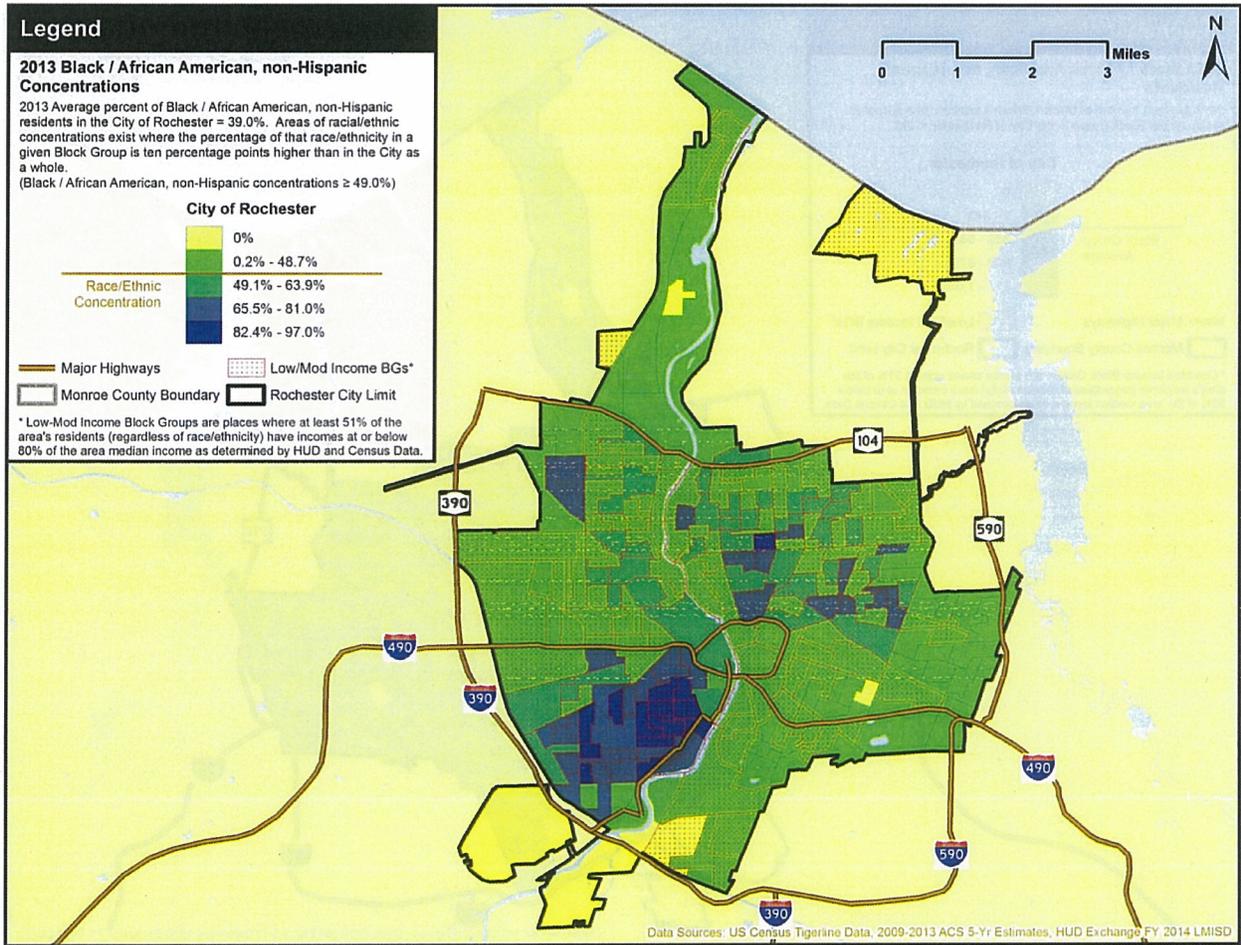


Figure 25 – Raw Number of Black / African American, non-Hispanic Residents, 2013

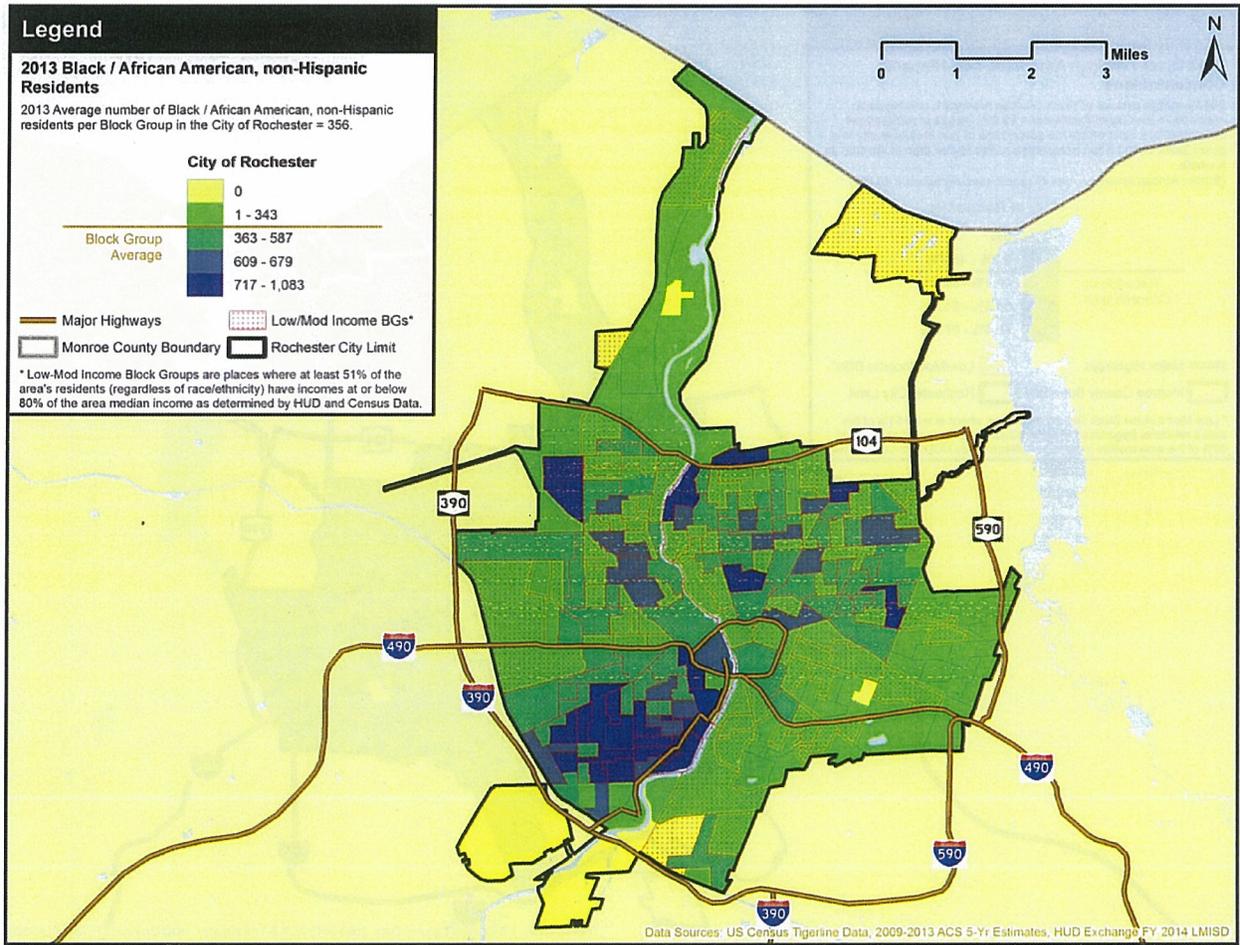
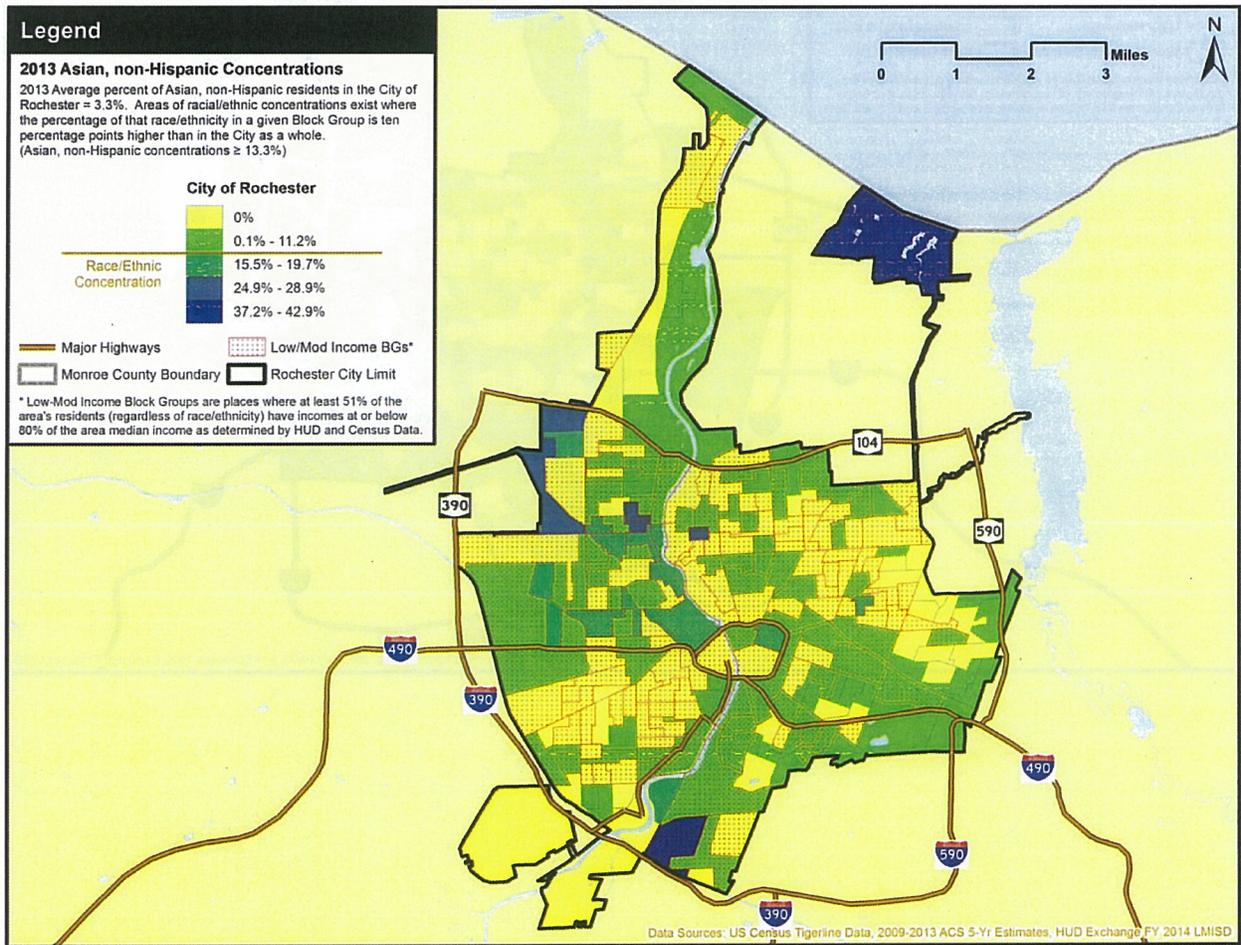


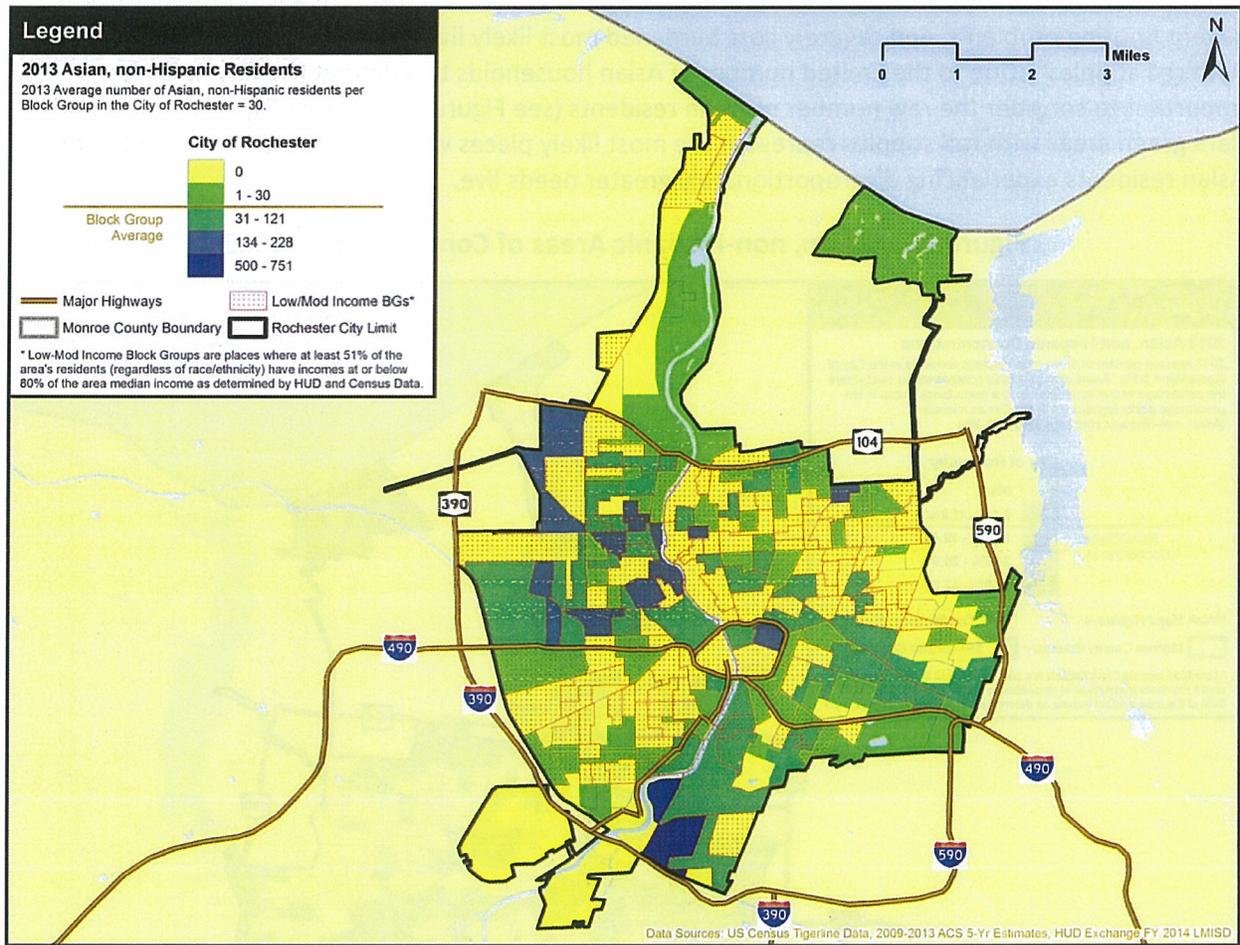
Figure 26 below depicts areas of Asian, non-Hispanic concentration. The Asian renter and owner households that are experiencing disproportionately greater needs in terms of any housing problems, severe housing problems, and severely cost burdened most likely live in the blue and dark green areas with red stipples². Due to the limited number of Asian households throughout the City, it is also important to consider the raw number of Asian residents (see Figure 27). Within Figure 27, blue and dark green areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where the largest raw number of Asian residents experiencing disproportionately greater needs live.

Figure 26 – Asian, non-Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013



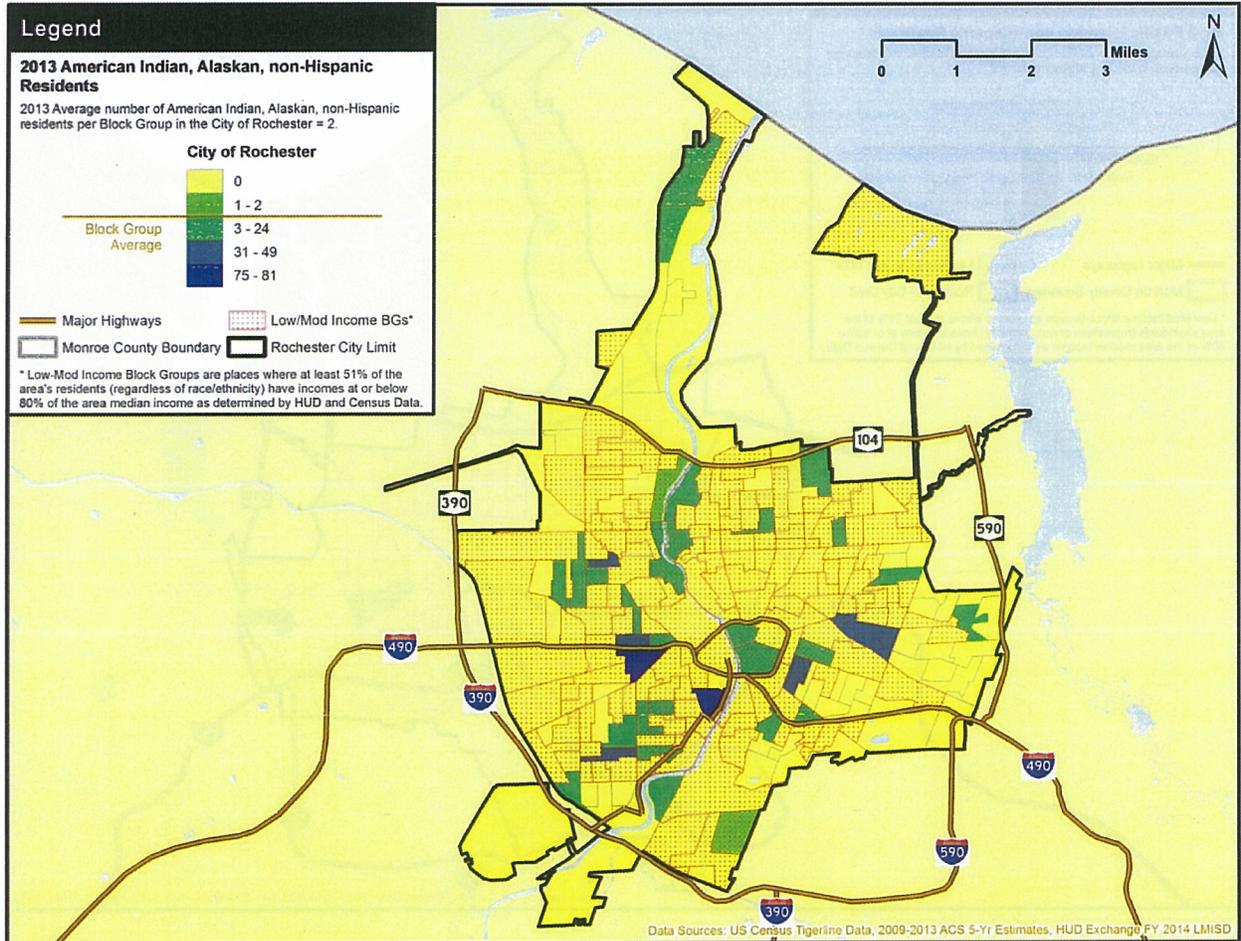
² Please note that due to the limited number of residents (7) located in the northeastern census tract, it appears as if there is a large concentration of Asian residents, when in reality only three Asian residents live there.

Figure 27 – Raw Number of Asian, non-Hispanic Residents, 2013



American Indian / Alaskan, non-Hispanic residents only account for 0.3 percent of the City’s total population. There are no census tracts which meet the 10.3% threshold to be considered an area of American Indian / Alaskan concentration. While these American Indian / Alaskan households may not be concentrated, they are experiencing disproportionately greater needs in terms of any housing problems, severe housing problems, and severely cost burdened households. Figure 28 depicts the raw number of American Indian / Alaskan residents. Blue and dark green areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where the largest raw number of American Indian / Alaskan residents experiencing disproportionately greater needs live.

Figure 28 – Raw Number of American Indian, Alaskan, non-Hispanic Residents, 2013



Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic residents only account for 0.02 percent of the City’s total population. There are no census tracts which meet the 10.02% threshold to be considered an area of Pacific Islander concentration. While these Pacific Islander households may not be concentrated, they are experiencing disproportionately greater needs in terms of any housing problems for renters. Figure 29 depicts the raw number of Pacific Islander residents. Blue areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where the largest raw number of Pacific Islander residents experiencing disproportionately greater needs live.

Figure 29 – Raw Number of Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic Residents, 2013

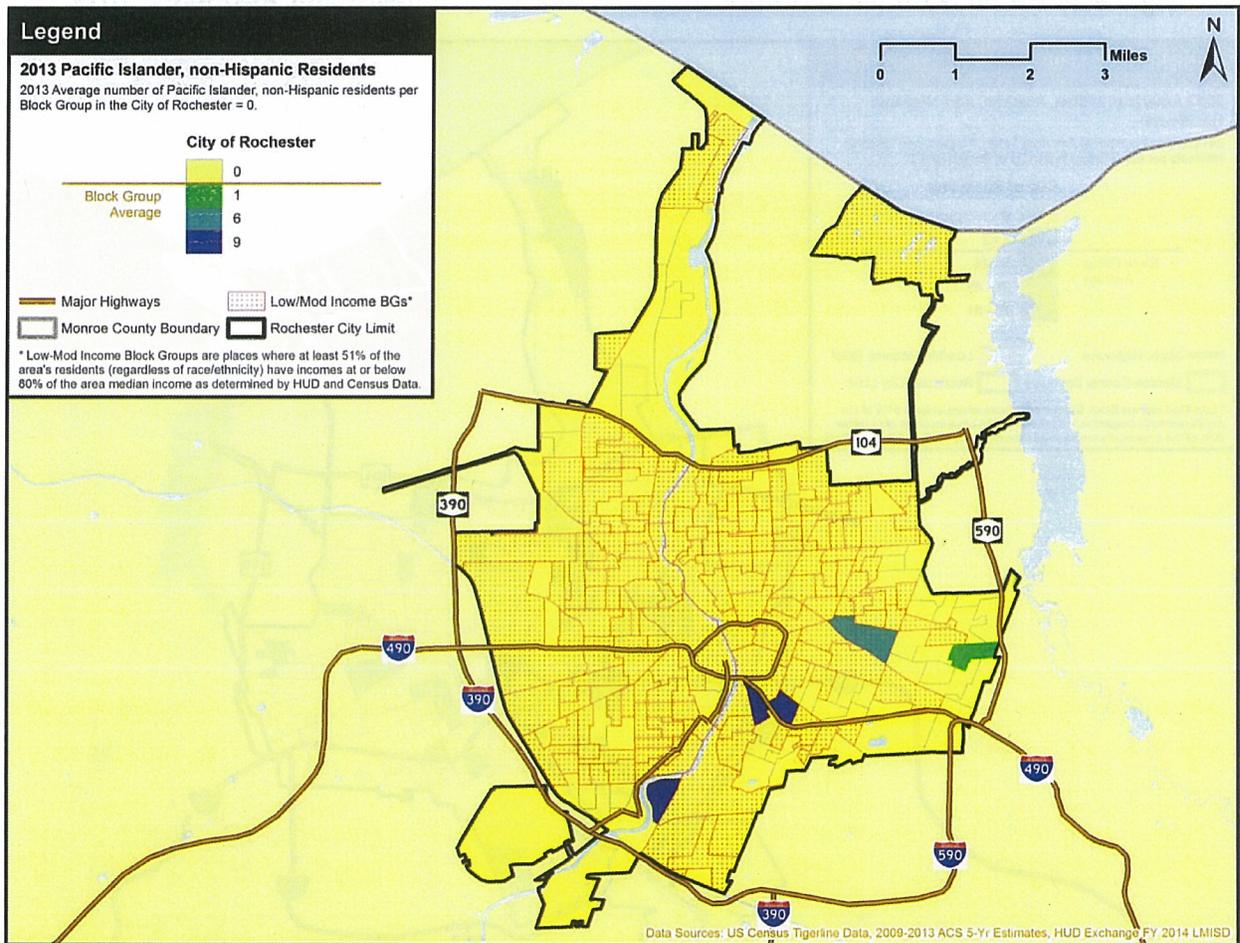


Figure 30 below depicts areas of Other / Multiple Races, non-Hispanic concentration. The Other / Multiple Races renter and owner households that are experiencing disproportionately greater needs in terms of any housing problems, severe housing problems, cost burdened, and severely cost burdened most likely live in the blue and dark green areas with red stipples. Due to the limited number of Other / Multiple Races households throughout the City, it is also important to consider the raw number of Other / Multiple Races residents (see Figure 30a). Within Figure 30a, blue and dark green areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where the largest raw number of Other / Multiple Races residents experiencing disproportionately greater needs live.

Figure 30 – Other / Multiple Races, non-Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013

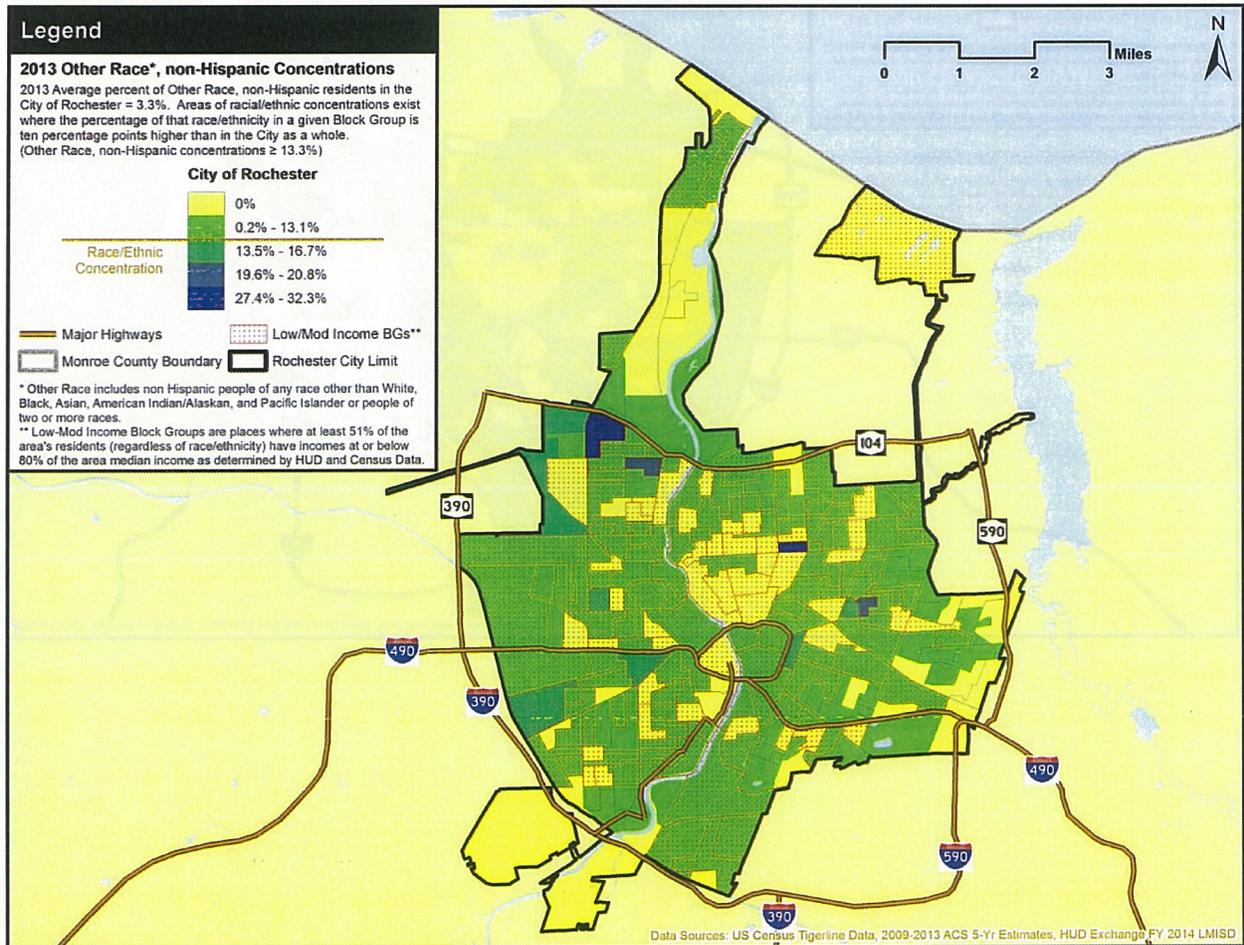
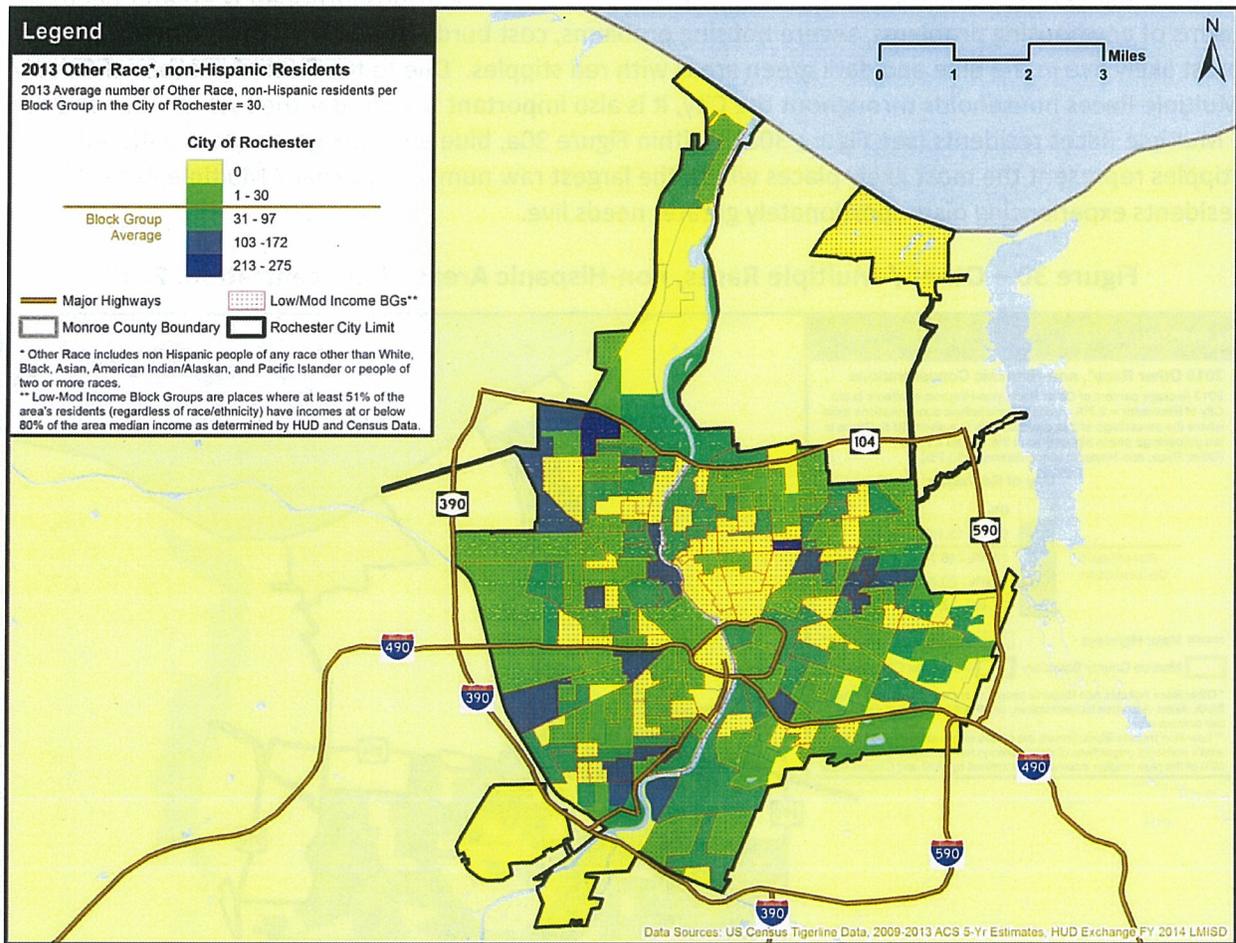


Figure 30a – Raw Number of Other / Multiple Races, non-Hispanic Residents, 2013



While White, non-Hispanic households and Hispanic (Any Race) households are not experiencing disproportionately greater needs, many of these households (in terms of raw numbers) do have housing problems. Figure 31 depicts areas of White, non-Hispanic concentration. Figure 32 depicts the raw number of White, non-Hispanic residents. Blue and dark green areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where White, non-Hispanic residents have housing problems. Figure 33 depicts areas of Hispanic (Any Race) concentration. Figure 34 depicts the raw number of Hispanic (Any Race) residents. Blue and dark green areas with red stipples represent the most likely places where Hispanic (Any Race) residents have housing problems.

Figure 31 – White, non-Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013

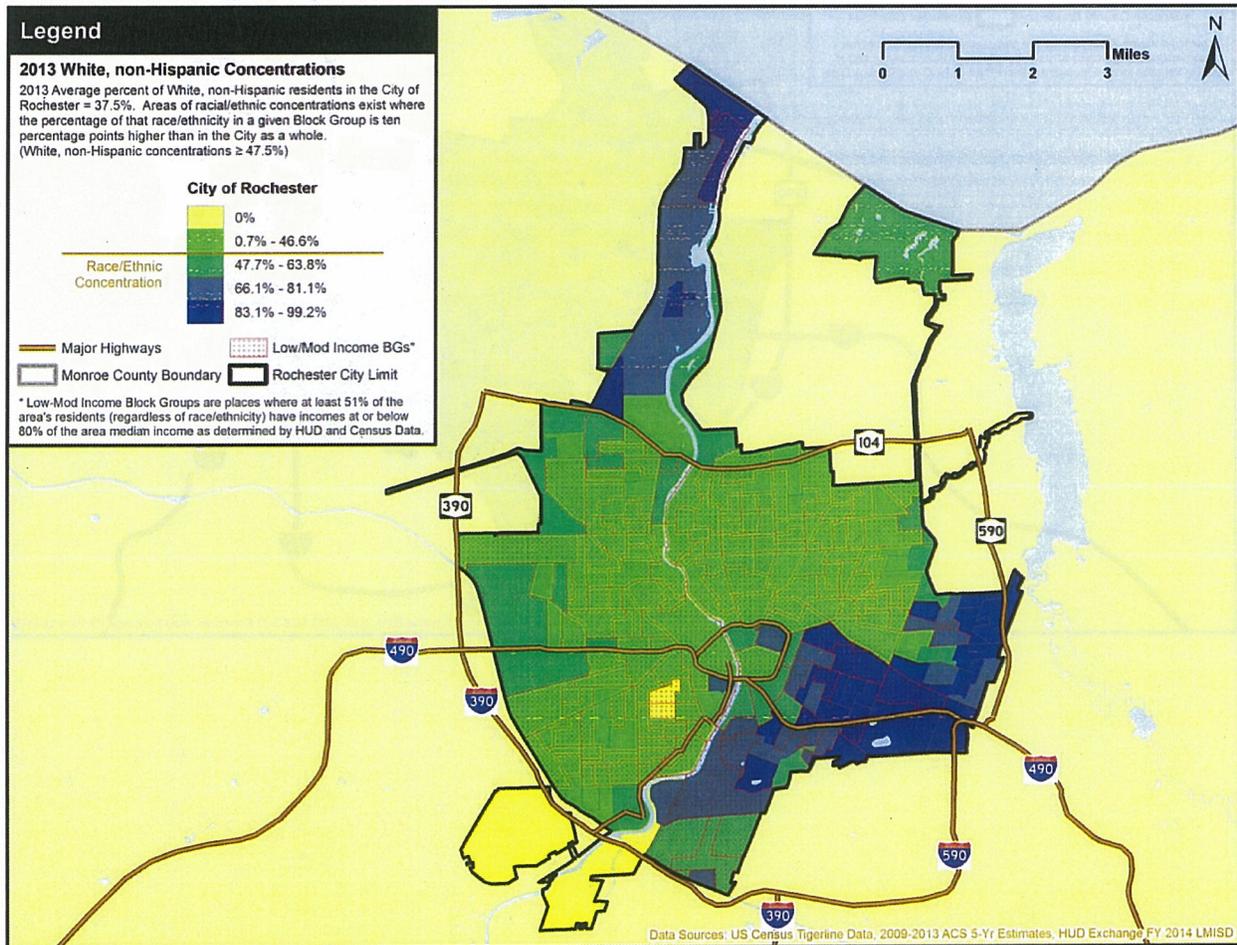


Figure 32 – Raw Number of White, non-Hispanic Residents, 2013

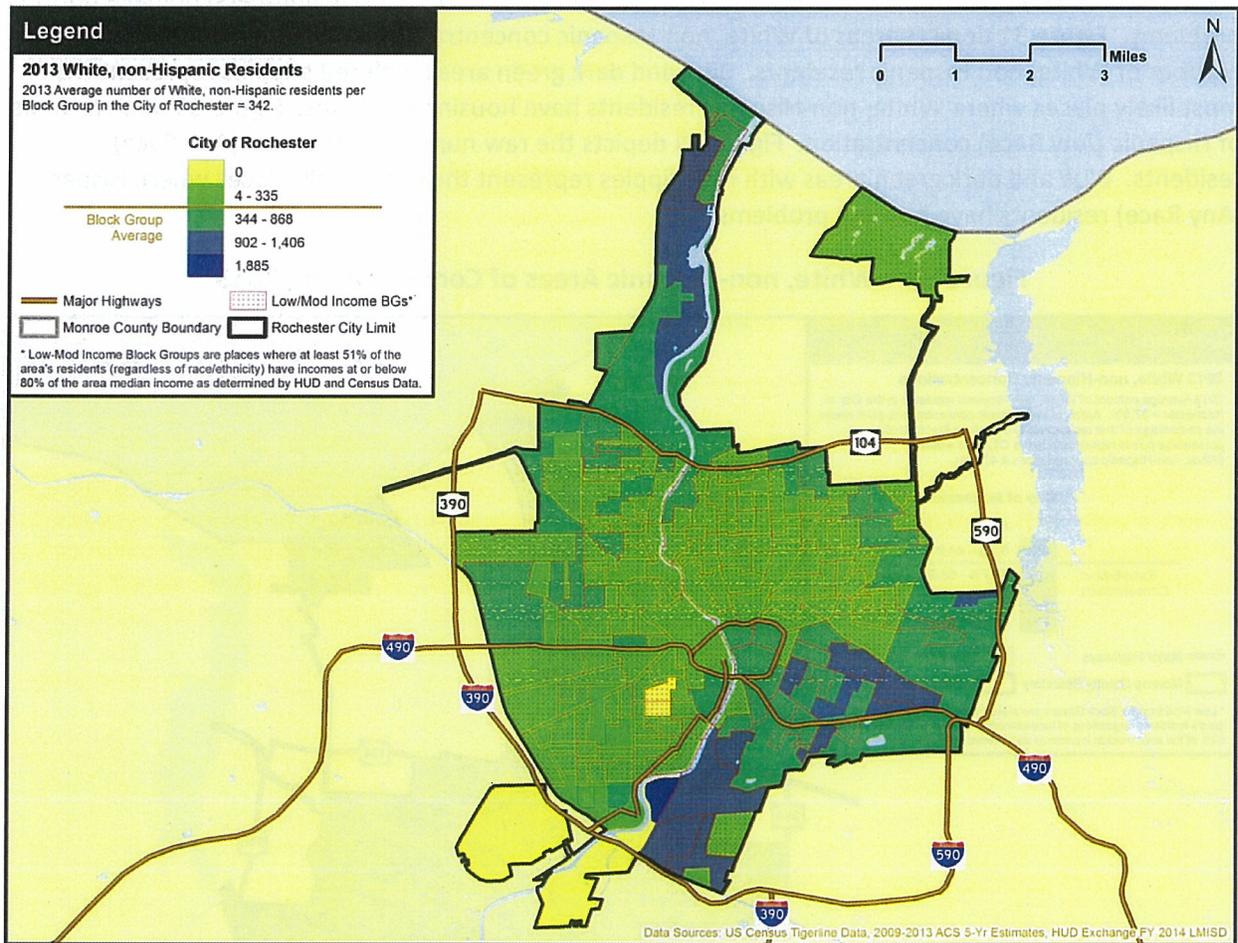


Figure 33 –Hispanic (Any Race) Areas of Concentration, 2013

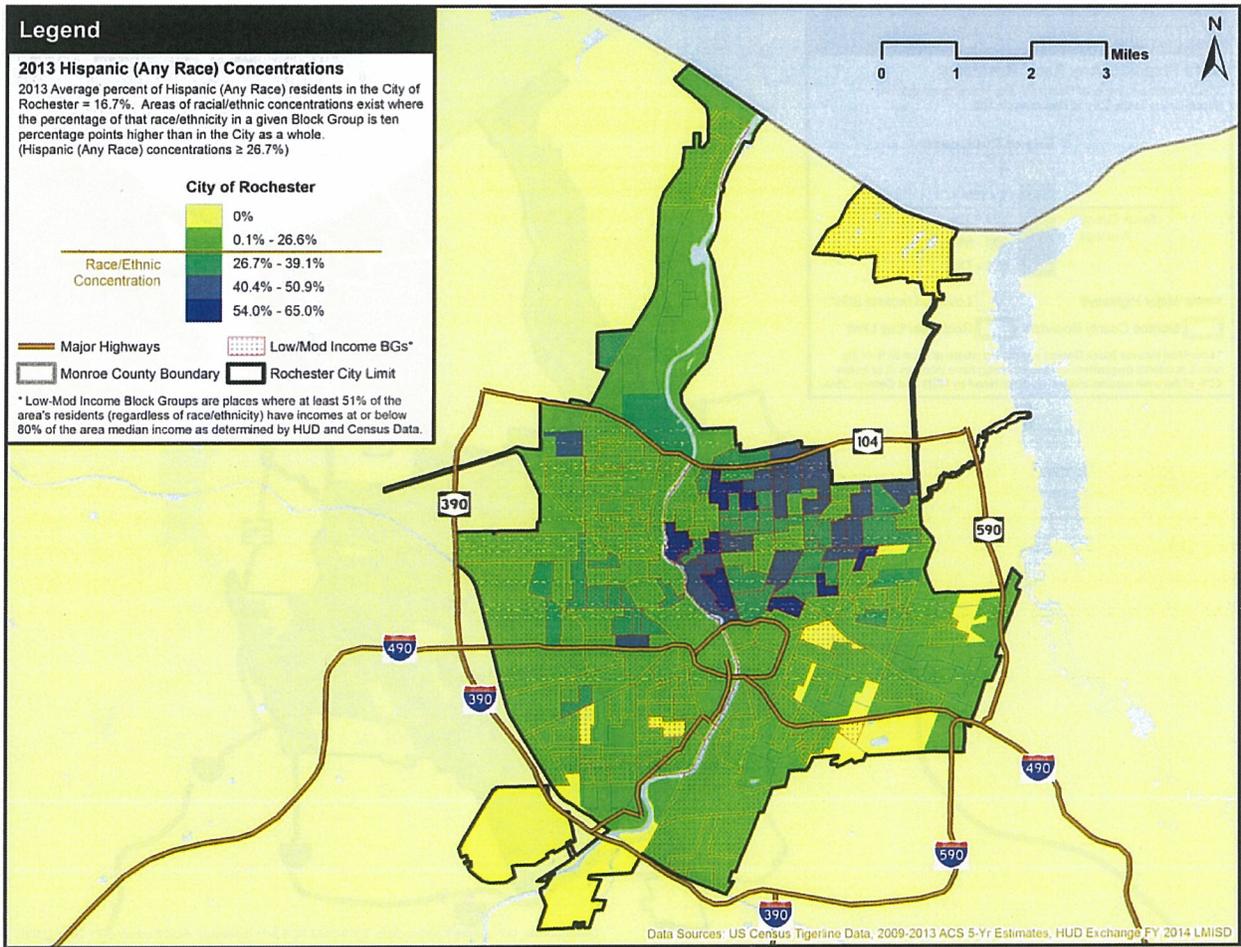
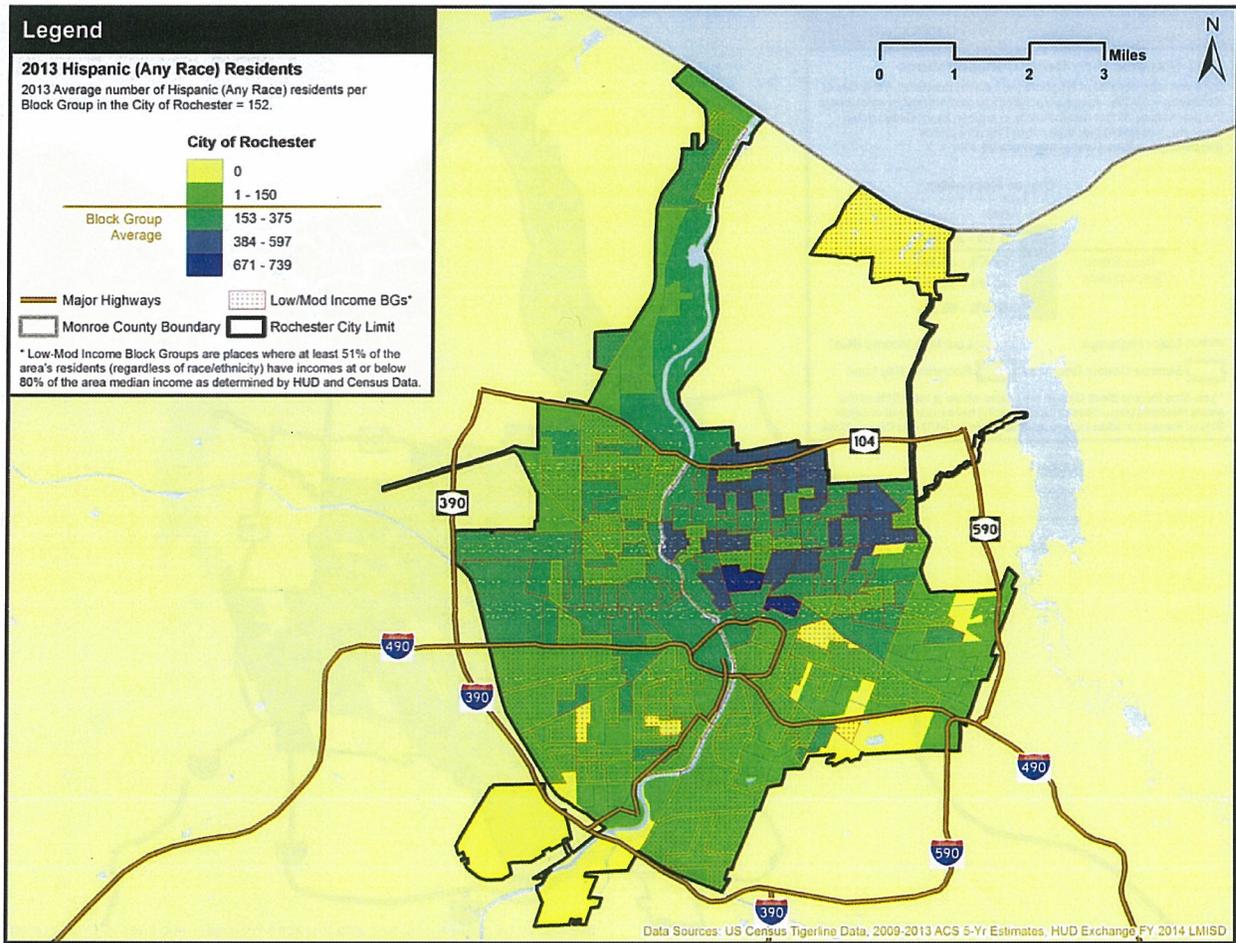


Figure 34 – Raw Number of Hispanic (Any Race) Residents, 2013



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The total number of Public Housing units in the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is 2528. Of those units, the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) owns and manages 2435 public housing units for low-income resident occupancy. 2335 of these units are located within the City of Rochester and include high rise apartment buildings, apartment complexes, town homes and many scattered site units. The remaining 100 public housing units are in a complex located in the town of Henrietta. Of the 2435 units owned and managed by RHA, 899 (37%) are designated for the elderly/near elderly, an additional 535 (22%) for elderly/disabled, and 1001 (41%) are family units. There are 8 units considered non-dwelling units as part of the ACC.

Additional public housing units located within the City of Rochester that are not owned or managed by RHA, but are part of the ACC, include 15 units at Anthony Square and 70 units at Carlson Commons and Plymouth Manor. These units are managed by Providence Housing with oversight by RHA.

The **Rochester Housing Authority** administers the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program for the greater Rochester area and 5 surrounding counties.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	38	2,407	8,611	1394	6,746	132	74	265

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

Data Source: Rochester Housing Authority, March 16, 2015

	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	7,599	16,542	16,569	14,034	17,166	12,952	19,510				
Average length of stay	0	1.2	6.6	7.5	3	7	2.5	8				
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	2	3	1	3				
# Homeless at admission	0	22	54			unknown						
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	990	1,837	520	1,277	20	20				
# of Disabled Families	0	21	1,459	4,149	794	3,251	67	37				
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	50			Unknown						
# of HIV/AIDS program participants						Unknown						
# of DV victims						confidential						

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Rochester Housing Authority, March 2015

Race	Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Project - based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	17	765	3526	816	2504	78	14	114	
Black/African American	0	18	1598	4839	519	4064	53	59	144	
Asian	0	0	12	9	2	6	0	0	1	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	26	4	22	0	0	0	
Pacific Islander	0	0	28	4	3	0	1	0	0	
Other/ Unidentified	0	3	2	207	50	150	0	1	6	

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition
Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Rochester Housing Authority, March 2015

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total Vouchers	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	3	554	1,278	102	1,090	2	12	54
Not Hispanic	0	33	1,895	6,135	387	5,241	83	64	275

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

An analysis of the Public Housing Waiting List (as of 2/5/15) indicated that 929 applicant families (17.8%) include at least one person with a disability. Among applicant families for Section 8 vouchers, 1,932 (21.6%) include at least one person with a disability. (SOURCE: Rochester Housing Authority, March 2015).

The Rochester Housing Authority has a good supply of accessible Public Housing units. RHA has 122 fully handicapped accessible Section 504 Public Housing units, 30 units equipped with hearing impaired features, 41 units with substantial ADA accommodation features, and 2 units with minor ADA accommodation features. RHA has also made accessibility improvements to the common areas of many of its sites. RHA is committed to assisting residents by providing reasonable accommodations when appropriate. The accessibility needs of RHA's residents are taken in to consideration whenever RHA undertakes a major rehabilitation project, constructs or acquires new units.

Accessible units available through Housing Choice Voucher programs are in short supply. There is no database on the number and type of accessible units in Housing Choice Voucher program. It is difficult for persons with disabilities to search for suitable housing and RHA has worked to provide electronic opportunities for listing and searching for apartments.

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

The Rochester Housing Authority's FY 2015 Agency Plan identified the need for programs to promote self-sufficiency among Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher participants as an immediate need. RHA's Section 3 program continues to be developed to provide training and job opportunities for Public Housing and Section 8 participants. Some elderly and disabled residents may require services to assist them to retain their housing and to be able to live independently. RHA also works to provide or partner with programs that include services for youth, elderly and disabled such as homeownership opportunities, job training, and employment services.

In addition to the need for self-sufficiency, Housing Choice Voucher participants need more housing choices and opportunities within the community. RHA has been working with landlords and residents to identify and eliminate some of the obstacles that each face throughout the leasing process. RHA has partnered with Social Serve and NY Housing Search as a means for landlords to list their rental units and a place where program participants can search for housing.

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

Citywide, 16.8% of the civilian non-institutionalized population has a disability. This compares to 10.9% of households in public housing.

Among families on the waiting list for public housing, 10.9% have a disability of applicants for Section 8 housing, 25.7% have a disability.

According to the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA), there are 4,746 households on the waiting list for public housing, with most requesting either one bedroom or two bedroom units. RHA also reported a waiting list for Section 8 vouchers consisting of over 12,517 applicants. The length and depth of the waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 vouchers indicate an ongoing unmet need for assisted rental housing in general.

Discussion

Please reference the Rochester Housing Authority strategy for improving the living environment of low and moderate income families for public housing.

RHA meets with private landlords and Housing Choice Voucher participants in order to address immediate housing needs.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The jurisdiction coordinated with the Continuum of care to address homeless needs, in particular via a Chronic Homeless Workgroup that meets regularly in the jurisdiction and coordinates for many entities the needs of homeless persons, discussed, supra.

The jurisdiction also addresses the needs of homeless veterans by keeping a veteran perspective as part of the review of local CoC Programs, and by including a formerly homeless veteran on the review committee tasked with scoring the applications that will help end homelessness in the jurisdiction. The CoC Coordinator has also begun building relationships with the Veterans Administration, to encourage them to use HMIS for reporting HUD VASH beds. The Public Housing Authority (RHA) also has relations with the VA to keep track of VASH beds at this time. The CoC and the jurisdiction are soon going to a roundtable discussion of Veteran-specific issues coordinated by a shelter provider in the jurisdiction that serves veterans only.

And, the jurisdiction coordinates with youth providers and the City of Rochester School District youth liaison to conduct the Point in Time count in January of each year. This year, special emphasis was placed on the youth count, especially Transitioning Age Youth (TAY) between ages 18-24 since the number of homeless youth in that age demographic tends to be statistically significant.

The Chronically Homeless workgroup is comprised of senior staff at the Monroe County Department of Human Services, City of Rochester representatives, the Office of Mental Health Rapid Engagement (OMH RED) Team, the diocese and social workers from St. Mary's Church, Rochester Regional Health (Unity), faith-based participants, volunteers, social workers, and shelter providers, including all of the emergency shelter providers in Monroe County. Other stakeholders include Nazareth College Statistics Department professors and the Continuum of Care Coordinator.

This Workgroup does four types of work to assist the chronically homeless and other unsheltered homeless. Case analysis and assignment of mentored follow-up sessions occur once per month on Fridays at a roundtable discussion. Second the Workgroup engages the wider community in roundtable discussion of broader strategy issues after the case management portion of their monthly meetings. City, county, advocacy, volunteer, and provider representatives attend these meetings and local issues are provided a forum for solution-based resolution of issues that affect the unsheltered homeless. Third, the CH Workgroup goes out to the community together to find chronic homeless persons wherever they may be throughout the County. They are offered shelter, services, staple safety and toiletry provisions, winter gear, and community engagement. Finally, the CH Workgroup functions to advocate to the various committed stakeholders the needs of the homeless community, primarily by communicating its findings and its successes with this relationship-heavy, intensive case management strategy

back to the Department of Human Services, the City, the County, the Continuum of Care, and the providers of shelters and support services.

The jurisdiction developed performance standards in consultation with the CoC by including the Coordinator in a roundtable discussion of housing and service provider input meetings including a survey instrument gleaned such data as might help illuminate outcomes in the housing community. The Coordinator provided HMIS data from the HUD HDX system including Annual Homelessness Assistance Reports (AHAR) reports, Point in Time (PIT) data and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data. (attached).

HMIS is administered under the guiding principles and policies outlined in the Rochester/Monroe County Homeless Continuum of care HMIS Policy and Procedures Manual and utilizing a minimum set of data elements, referred to as the HUD Required Data Elements (RDEs) as defined by the HUD Data and Technical Standards. Additionally, HMIS is administered under the umbrella CoC HMIS workgroup that helps develop community practices and principles that affect HMIS; currently the group is updating policies to encourage an HMIS open data sharing system to address the needs of homeless persons more effectively.

Rochester Housing Authority became the HMIS Lead in June 2012. With two fulltime dedicated staff, RHA submits the technical submission to the CoC for NOFA submission. The vendor HMIS utilizes is Bowman Systems, and the software it utilizes is Service Point. HMIS staff are tasked with maintaining the integrity and data quality providers submit to HMIS, as well as aiding in the development of policies and procedures that will result in better data sharing, reliable and accurate real-time information, and assistance in coordinated access or assessment. The HMIS Lead staff also assists agencies in creating APRs, and assists in the AHAR reports and other reports routinely required by the CoC Team and by HUD.

The Coordinator for the Continuum of Care took part in the review of ESG Applications and contributed to preliminary strategic discussions of allocations priorities, ensuring that applications that scored well were responsive to service categories to comply with ESG requirements.

The CoC is dedicated to ending homelessness in the jurisdiction. In carrying out this purpose, CoC conducts the following scope of activities: Assesses community needs and the prevalence of homelessness; Develops, maintains, monitors and continuously improves a comprehensive, flexible and coordinated continuum of care plan and system of services for homeless individuals and families; Supports the development of permanent, affordable housing and permanent, supportive housing; Facilitates dialogue and organizes cooperation and strategic action among the public, private and nonprofit sectors; Plans, coordinates, and administers governmental and philanthropic resources; Advocates and promotes community awareness and education; Administers or delegates the administration of the Homeless Management Information System; and Develops and executes annual process to provide a coordinated and equitable allocation of HUD-McKinney-Vento Homeless funding.

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

The "number of days persons experience homelessness" can be estimated based on the responses to the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) question 12: "How long did adults in families stay in their living arrangement before entering program?"

	Emergency IND	Emergency Fam	Trans IND	Trans FAM	Veterans
1 week or less	689	295	23	2	32
>1 week but < 1 month	354	137	114	20	47
1-3 months	414	144	120	43	44
>3 months but < 1 year	319	162	46	15	42
1 year or longer	420	164	33	6	37
missing info	45	0	1	0	1

Sub-populations of homeless include:

- Chronically homeless
- Severely mentally ill
- Chronic substance abuse
- Veterans
- HIV/AIDS
- Victims of Domestic violence.

The 2015 Point-in-Time count identified the following sheltered and unsheltered homeless in each of these categories:

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year
	Unsheltered	Sheltered	
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	356	356
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	18	18
Persons in Households with Only Adults	35	356	421
Chronically Homeless Individuals	10	39	49
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0
Veterans	4	63	67
Unaccompanied Youth	5	79	84
Persons with HIV	0	4	4

SOURCE: HUD's 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Homeless Populations and Subpopulations, NY-500 Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County CoC Point-in Time Date: 1/29/2015

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Race:		
White	1638	
African American	3147	
Asian	14	
Pacific Islander	50	
American Indian	19	
Multi-Racial	226	
Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	1174	

Nature and Extent of Homelessness – by Type of Shelter

	Sheltered:				Total Sheltered
	Emergency		Transitional		
	Individual	Family	Individual	Family	
Race:					
White	802	610	183	43	1,638
African American	1,305	1543	139	160	3,147
Asian	5	9	0	0	14
Pacific Islander	16	32	0	2	50
American Indian	11	6	2	0	19
Multi-Racial	87	114	13	12	226
Ethnicity:					
Hispanic	371	725	38	40	1,174

SOURCE: AHAR 10/1/13 – 9/30/14

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

The Continuum of Care reports that 35% of the emergency, transitional and permanent housing beds are available for families with children. A total of 35 beds are available for veterans.

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

The table above provides demographics of homeless as reported by the CoC in data collected for the Annual Homeless Assessment Report. This is the best information available to provide a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group.

More people were sheltered between 2014 and 2015 (from 344 in 2014 to 356 in 2015).

Fewer people were unsheltered between 2014 and 2015 (from 51 in 2014 to 40 in 2015).

In 2015, no families with children were unsheltered. There were 5 unsheltered unaccompanied youth in 2015.

In 2014 the number of unsheltered youth was 1 youth. In 2015 the number of unaccompanied youth was 5. The total number of sheltered and unsheltered youth went up between 2014 and 2015 (from 16 to 23).

The number of persons in adult-only households of homeless persons went down (from 476 to 421).

There were 10 unsheltered and 39 sheltered chronically homeless individuals in 2015, compared to 0 unsheltered and 28 sheltered chronically homeless individuals in 2014.

There were no chronically homeless families in 2015, compared to one sheltered chronically homeless family in 2014.

There were 4 unsheltered and 63 sheltered vets in 2015, compared to 4 reported sheltered vets in 2014, and zero reported unsheltered vets in 2014.

There were 4 sheltered homeless persons with HIV in both 2014 and 2015 and zero unsheltered persons reporting she or he was a person with HIV.

Broadly speaking, the number of unsheltered went down and the number of sheltered went up, but homelessness has not ended in any category.

In 2015, demographics were collected and entered into HMIS for the first time regarding unsheltered populations. And the count was expanded to include all areas of NY-500 rather than a count primarily focused on the City of Rochester. This may have resulted in sampling error, because the techniques used for the count were more systematic and covered a wider area with the help of more volunteers.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the Point-in-Time 2014 count, there were a total of 838 homeless persons in the region. A total of 31 individuals were identified as chronically homeless, all of whom were reported as unsheltered.

The 2014 count identified 132 family households with children (78 in emergency shelter and 53 in transitional housing). A total of 838 homeless individuals were identified, most (94%) of whom were in emergency shelter. The CoC recognizes that both family-household and unsupervised children constitute a high-risk population that requires services beyond the basic daily provisions necessary for the adult homeless population.

Discussion:

HUD defines "Homelessness" to include persons who are:

- Literally homeless – An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, meaning
 - Sleeping at a place not designated for or ordinarily used a regular sleeping accommodation (e.g., car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, camp ground)
 - Living in a shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements
 - Exiting an institution (such as a jail or hospital) after residing there for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation prior to entering that institution
- At imminent risk of homelessness
 - Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days and
 - Have no subsequent residence identified and
 - Lack the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
- Fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence.
 - Individuals and families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions related to violence, who ... Have no subsequent residence identified, and Lack the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing

HUD defines "chronic homelessness" as an individual who:

- 1) Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter, and • Has been homeless (as defined above) for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, and • Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.
- 2) Who has an individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility (e.g., jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital) for fewer than 90 days and meets all of the criteria for chronically homeless.

- 3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for chronically homeless, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless

HUD Definition of Chronically Homeless - CoC Program Interim Rule (24 CFR part 578)

“(1) An individual who:

- i. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and
- ii. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years; and
- iii. Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U. S. C. 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability;

(2) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, before entering that facility;

(3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (1) in this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.”

Facilities and projects designed to assist homeless persons include:

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Support Services only

Permanent Supportive Housing provides long-term housing assistance to homeless individuals with a disability and to homeless families in which one adult or child has a disability, as well as ongoing supportive services.

Transitional housing provides housing and support for homeless individuals and families for up to 24 months, after which program participants must move to other housing.

Rochester participates in the Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC) area for purposes of coordinating planning to address homelessness prevention and services. The purpose of the Continuum is to plan and coordinate homeless services and housing options in the larger region, with the eventual goal of eliminating homelessness. The Continuum of Care model is designed to give all homeless individuals access to needed services. As required by federal policy, agencies seeking funding through the Stewart B. McKinney programs must be part of a cooperative effort within their communities.

In 2007, agencies participating in the CoC jointly developed a 10-year strategy to end homelessness. This plan is designed to identify and address any gaps in available services to homeless individuals and provide all homeless individuals an opportunity to access needed services.

Each year, the CoC conducts a point-in-time count of the homeless population and subpopulations to provide a snapshot of local homeless population and subpopulations. The point-in-time count enumerates persons residing in shelter and transitional facilities and living unsheltered in the region. In addition, a shelter census is conducted to determine the utilization of persons in homeless shelters in the region.

The current needs of homeless individuals and families include those currently living in shelters as well as those that are unsheltered. Throughout the area, there is a need for additional emergency shelters for families with children, transitional housing for individuals and permanent supportive housing for individuals.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	3,658
Area incidence of AIDS	58
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	251
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	3,009
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	278
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 22 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with special needs include:

- the elderly and frail elderly,
- persons with severe mental illness,
- persons with developmental and physical disabilities,
- persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction,
- public housing residents, and
- persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Many persons with such special needs also have very low incomes.

It is very difficult to determine the number of individuals with special needs in the City of Rochester. The assessment of unmet needs among persons with special needs is based on interviews with area organizations that serve special needs populations and surveys from service providers.

Persons with HIV/ AIDS

- The city of Rochester provides HOPWA funding to two agencies - Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rochester and Trillium Health. No dedicated subsidized housing exists in the City of Rochester for individuals or families with HIV/AIDS.
- The lead HIV/AIDS agency in the city of Rochester is Trillium Health. Trillium is the successor to AIDS Care, which formed in 2009 after a legal merger between AIDS Community Health Center and AIDS Rochester. Trillium offers HIV/AIDS care and support services as well as health outreach and promotion. Trillium Care serves clients throughout the Finger Lakes region.
- According to the Trillium Health 2013 Annual Report, 1,791 clients were served with case management, 615 were provided with housing assistance, 14,734 bags of groceries were delivered, and 14,098 meals were served. General education programs were provided to 6,683 persons, street outreach efforts were provided to 11,449 persons, and HIV counseling and testing was provided to 1,174 persons.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

- When a person has one or more limitations on activities of daily living, he or she may need assistance to perform routine activities such as bathing and eating. Therefore, elderly persons that need supportive housing are considered frail. Elderly persons typically need housing assistance for financial reasons or for supportive service to complete their daily routines. Supportive housing is needed when an elderly persons is both frail and very low income. Elderly persons that are living on fixed, very low incomes also need affordable housing options.
- While no data is available to estimate the number of elderly persons who will require supportive housing or services during the next five years, demand will likely increase due to the pressure of the current economic downturn on the elderly and frail elderly, many of whom survive on fixed incomes. Maintaining a supply of affordable and accessible housing will be necessary to serve the needs of this growing subpopulation.

Severely Mentally Ill

- Severe mental illness includes the diagnosis of psychoses and major affective disorders such as bipolar disorder and major depression. The condition must be chronic, meaning it has existed for at least one year, to meet the HUD definition for a disability.
- More than 50 nonprofit service providers throughout Monroe County provide a full range of mental health treatment options, including treatment programs, vocational and educational programs, case management, housing, transportation, home health aides, self-help assistance, advocacy and recreational opportunities.

Developmentally Disabled

- The base definition of developmental disability is an IQ score of less than 70. Within the City, it is unknown how many non-homeless developmentally disabled individuals are in need of supportive housing. Various agencies provide housing, residential treatment and other supportive services for such persons, including the Monroe County Department of Human Services (DHS).

Physically Disabled

- Physically disabled individuals usually require modifications to their living space, including the removal of physical barriers. Generally, accommodations can be made to adapt a residential unit for use by wheelchair-bound persons or persons with hearing or vision impairments. It is difficult to identify private rental units that have been adapted.
- Disability data more recent than the 2000 Census is not available from the American Community Survey now. While it is likely that many residents in the City continue to have physical disabilities, it is unknown how many non-homeless physically disabled persons are in need of housing and supportive services.

Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions

- Alcohol or other drug abuse is defined as an excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction. Persons who are classified with alcohol or other addictions may have a history of inpatient treatment, be identified by current symptomology or by an assessment of current intake, or by some combination of these approaches.
- No data source is available to estimate of the number of persons with alcohol or other drug addictions that are in need of affordable housing.

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

Facilities that provide supportive services (enriched housing) benefit seniors and people with disabilities. For example, Catholic Family Center operates programs at three public housing facilities – Danforth Towers, Jonathan Childs Apartments and Hudson Ridge. Funding limitations (low rate of reimbursement) are a challenge to providing these services.

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a wide range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. For some individuals, supportive housing is needed because

they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living without assistance. The housing and supportive service needs of the City's special needs subpopulations are described below.

Agencies and organizations that provide services to populations with special needs report that needs continue to exceed available resources.

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

According to the NYS Department of Health, 1,204 Rochester region residents (not including prisoners) had HIV (not AIDS) and 1,439 had AIDS as of December 2012. During 2012, 85 new cases of HIV and 56 new cases of AIDS were diagnosed in the Rochester region, resulting in a cumulative diagnoses of 3,176 residents. During 2012, 43 residents (not including prisoners) died of HIV and AIDS. The Rochester region includes the counties of Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.

Of residents living with AIDS and/or HIV, 40.1% are white, 37.3% are black and 15.1% are Hispanic. The prevalence rate is 94.7 per 100,000 people for whites and 789.7 per 100,000 for blacks and 711.5 per 100,000 people for Hispanics.

Discussion:

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Rochester’s non-housing community development needs focus on jobs, safer neighborhoods and educational opportunities. Youth recreation, education, employment training and other services is a significant need that results from the high rate of children living in poverty in the City.

Revitalizing neighborhoods involves strategic clearance and demolition as well as code enforcement, crime prevention, strategic improvements to infrastructure and public facilities and projects to increase energy efficiency, renewable energy and resiliency. Specific priorities for the allocation of funds have been identified by Quad teams working with the four Neighborhood Service Centers.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities such as recreation centers and parks support the quality of life by providing adequate space for the provision of services, holding of events that bring the community together, and addressing public safety concerns. In addition, Rochester's recreation centers and parks support the need for open space and recreation amidst the City's urban setting. As hubs for the delivery of a range of services, recreation centers in particular serve to anchor neighborhoods and can catalyze community revitalization.

One of the needs often expressed in the focus group and public meetings was the need for more programs for young people. Community and youth recreation centers, such as the Ryan Center, , completed in September 2009, function as hubs for a variety of public services.

Access to facilities that offer programs and activities after school hours is challenging. Young people who live a distance from the Ryan Center or other facilities that offer programs are not able to take advantage of its programming due to limited transportation options.

How were these needs determined?

Specific improvements to public facilities are identified in each of the Quadrant Plans.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Infrastructure

Public infrastructure in many CDBG-eligible areas of Rochester is inadequate for current demands. Priority infrastructure projects include the reconstruction of streets and sidewalks that are heavily traveled and in need of repair (including repaving, streetscape beautification, tree planting and curb cut improvements). In addition, water and sewer improvements, storm water management improvements and energy efficiency, renewable energy and distributed energy are a high priority in the City. Infrastructure Improvement projects will contribute to the safety and quality of life of neighborhoods throughout the City of Rochester and will benefit LMI persons. Green infrastructure and the development of sustainable and resilient energy supply and distribution facilities will support the long-term sustainability of the city.

How were these needs determined?

Infrastructure needs are identified by the City Department of Environmental Services with input from the Quadrant Teams.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Services are needed to support persons in Rochester who struggle with poverty and those with other special needs. More than 50% of children in Rochester live in households with incomes below the poverty rate. In both 2013 and 2014, less than 50% of students graduated from high school within four years of entering. In addition, a significant proportion of Rochester residents have disabilities (34,743 Rochester residents have disabilities which equates to 16.8% of the civilian non-institutionalized population).

Due to the high level and severity of poverty in the City of Rochester, a range of public services are needed. Determining the appropriate allocation of CDBG funds is challenging as existing resources are not sufficient to meet growing needs. The most significant needs involve promoting economic stability, reducing poverty, revitalizing neighborhoods, improving public safety and meeting general community needs.

During the consultation process, City staff and stakeholders identified the following needs for public services:

- Youth education and training
- Youth recreation
- Job training (youth and adults)
- Public safety
- Life skills training, including financial literacy, parenting
- Food security and nutrition education
- Mental health services
- Teen pregnancy prevention
- Violence prevention
- Housing services including landlord/ tenant education and counseling
- Credit counseling

Priority needs include youth services, employment training, food and nutrition, mental health services and public safety.

Food insecurity is increasing among the City's most vulnerable residents. For many seniors, their only meal may be at the Senior Center. According to FoodLink, use of local food cupboards has increased; among seniors, the increase is 40%.

Accessibility to healthy food is important. FoodLink's Corner Store initiative has helped neighborhood store owners to stock healthy food items in addition to items such as candy and chips. A mobile market with items from the Rochester Public Market delivers food and items such as soap to senior centers.

Continued collaboration with other governmental agencies and private organizations is essential to assure effective and efficient delivery of services.

The community has many excellent and effective service organizations and programs. Continuing challenges include improving:

- access to services, including transportation
- outreach into the community/ awareness of services
- coordination and communication among service organizations

How were these needs determined?

Needs for public services have been identified in several local and regional initiatives. Public service needs are consistent with those identified in the draft “Rochester-Monroe County Anti-Poverty Initiative Proposal,” an integrated and comprehensive approach to improve service delivery. The proposal issued on December 29, 2014 recommends initiatives in the following areas:

- Jobs
- Health and Nutrition
- Education and Workforce Training
- Housing
- Safe Neighborhoods

Rochester’s priorities complement those of the United Way’s “Community Fund Blueprint for Change 2013-2019,” which has four areas of focus:

- **Meeting Basic Needs** to make sure that people have their most critical needs of food, clothing, shelter and transportation
- **Giving Babies the Best Start** to help babies become physically and emotionally ready to learn when they enter school.
- **Preparing Kids for Success** to ensure that every young person in our community will be ready for college, work and life
- **Supporting Seniors and Caregivers** to enable our growing population of older adults to remain independent

Participants in focus group and public meetings reiterated the importance of addressing youth recreation and training, services to the elderly and persons with disabilities, and addressing homelessness.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following are some of the key findings identified in the housing market analysis.

- The total number of housing units in 2013 was 99,084, representing a slight decline (0.7%) since 2000.
- The vacancy rate in 2013 was 12.8%, increased from 10.8% in 2000.
- In 2013, 60.7% of households in the City of Rochester were renter-occupied and 39.3% were owner-occupied. The number of renter-occupied households has decreased by 1.6% while the number of owner-occupied households has decreased by 4.9% between the years 2000 and 2013.
- After taking into account inflation, the median home value and median contract rent has decreased; however, there has also been a substantial decrease in median household income which has likely made it more difficult for residents to buy or rent a home.
- The supply of affordable rental housing was far from meeting the needs of extremely low (0 to 30% MFI) and very low (30 to 50% MFI) income households. The supply of affordable owner housing did not meet the needs of any of the income categories in which data was provided.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Number and Type of Units

There were 99,084 housing units in Rochester in 2013, of which 47.5% were single-family attached or detached units. The remaining units were contained in multi-family structures with two or more units. Table 28 shows the number of units in a structure for all housing units (regardless of occupancy) for the City of Rochester in 2013. The total number of housing units has decreased by 0.7% since 2000.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	44,863	44%
1-unit, attached structure	4,977	5%
2-4 units	30,605	30%
5-19 units	9,559	9%
20 or more units	11,914	12%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	222	0%
Total	102,140	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 28a – Residential Properties by Unit Number, 2013

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	43,722	44%
1-unit, attached structure	5,628	6%
2-4 units	27,669	28%
5-19 units	9,704	10%
20 or more units	12,094	12%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	267	0%
Total	99,084	100%

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupancy and Tenure

Of the total housing units in 2013, 89,003 were occupied and 12,666 (12.8%) were vacant. The vacancy rate has increased by 17.4% since 2000.

Rochester's home ownership rate was 40.2% in 2000. The 2009-2013 American Community Survey reported that 34,002 (39.3%) of the City's occupied housing units were owner-occupied, while 52,416 (60.7%) were renter-occupied.

Table 28b below provides data pertaining to total housing units, vacancy, and tenure over time in the City of Rochester. Of the 86,418 occupied housing units in 2013, 39.3% were owner-occupied while 60.7% were renter-occupied. There was a 0.8 percentage point decrease in the percent of owner-occupied units since 2000: homeownership rates are decreasing citywide.

Table 28b – Trends in Total Housing Units, Vacancy, and Tenure, 2000-2013

	2000		2010				2013			
	#	%	#	%	% Change* Since 2000	% Point (PP) Change Since 2000	#	%	% Change* Since 2000	% Point (PP) Change Since 2000
Total Housing Units	99,789	-	97,158	-	-2.6%	-	99,084	-	-0.7%	-
Vacant Units	10,790	10.8%	10,131	10.4%	-6.1%	-0.4 PP	12,666	12.8%	17.4%	2.0 PP
Occupied Units	88,999	89.2%	87,027	89.6%	-2.2%	0.4 PP	86,418	87.2%	-2.9%	-2.0 PP
Owner-Occupied	35,747	40.2%	32,779	37.7%	-8.3%	-2.5 PP	34,002	39.3%	-4.9%	-0.8 PP
Renter-Occupied	53,252	59.8%	54,248	62.3%	1.9%	2.5 PP	52,416	60.7%	-1.6%	0.8 PP

Notes: * Percent change in the raw numbers between specified time periods.

Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-1 (H003, H004); 2010 Census SF-1 (H3, H4); 2009-2013 ACS (B25002, B25003).

Figure 35 depicts the percentage of owner-occupied housing by census tract in 2013. Most owner-occupied households were located in the census tracts along the periphery of the city. Due to the dichotomous relationship between owner and renter households (the household is one or the other); Figure 35 suggests most renter households were located in census tracts within and near the city center.

Figure 36 depicts the percentage point difference in owner-occupied housing between 2000 and 2013 by census tract. These numbers were calculated by subtracting the 2000 percentage of owner-occupied housing from the 2013 percentage of owner-occupied housing. Census tracts that have a positive percentage point difference between 2000 and 2013 are neighborhoods which are increasing their homeownership rates and thereby are reducing the percentage of rental households. Census tracts that have a negative percentage point difference are neighborhoods which are decreasing their homeownership rates and are thereby increasing the percentage of rental households.

Figure 35 – Percent of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract, 2013

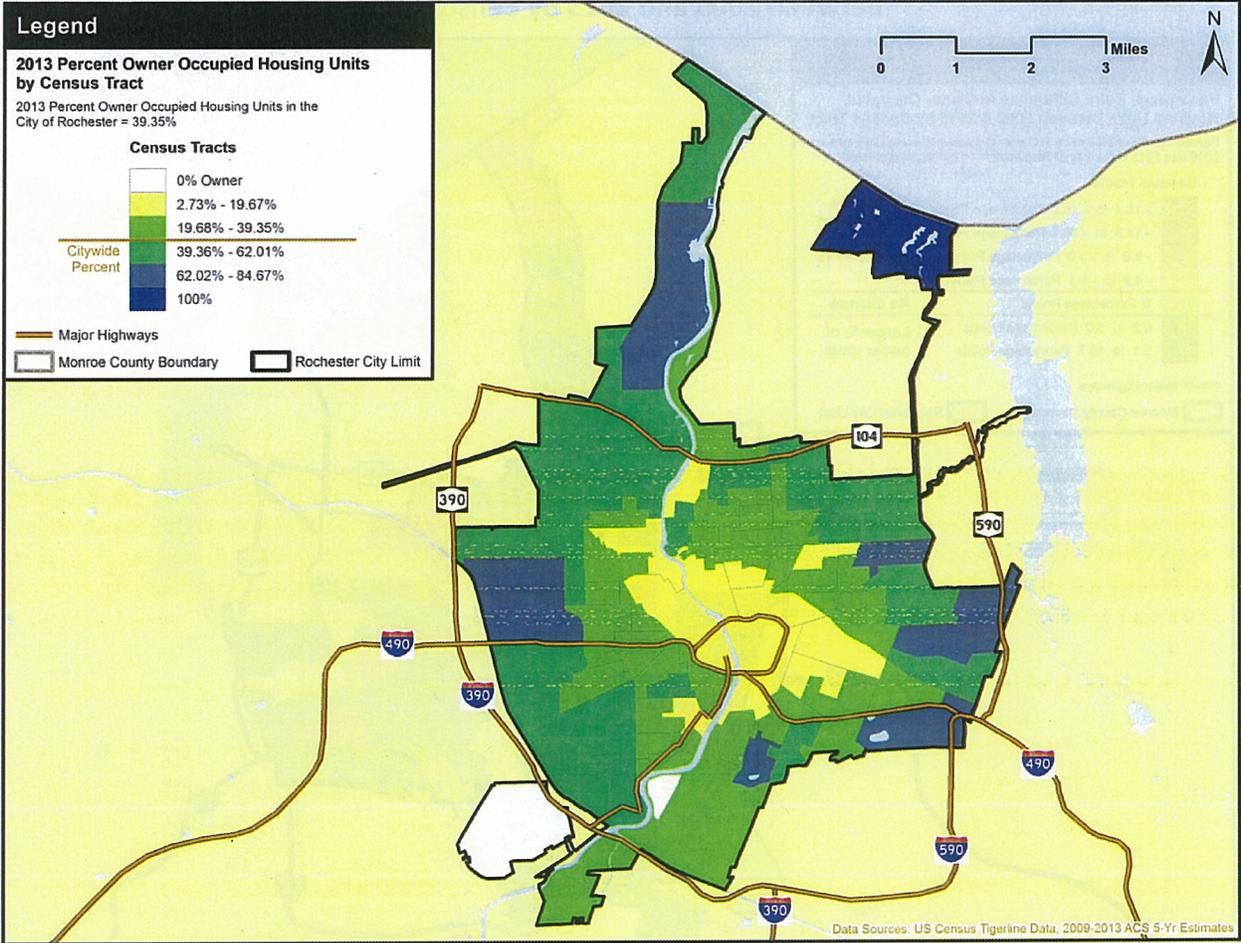


Figure 36 – Percentage Point Difference in Owner Occupied Housing Units between 2000 and 2013 by Census Tract

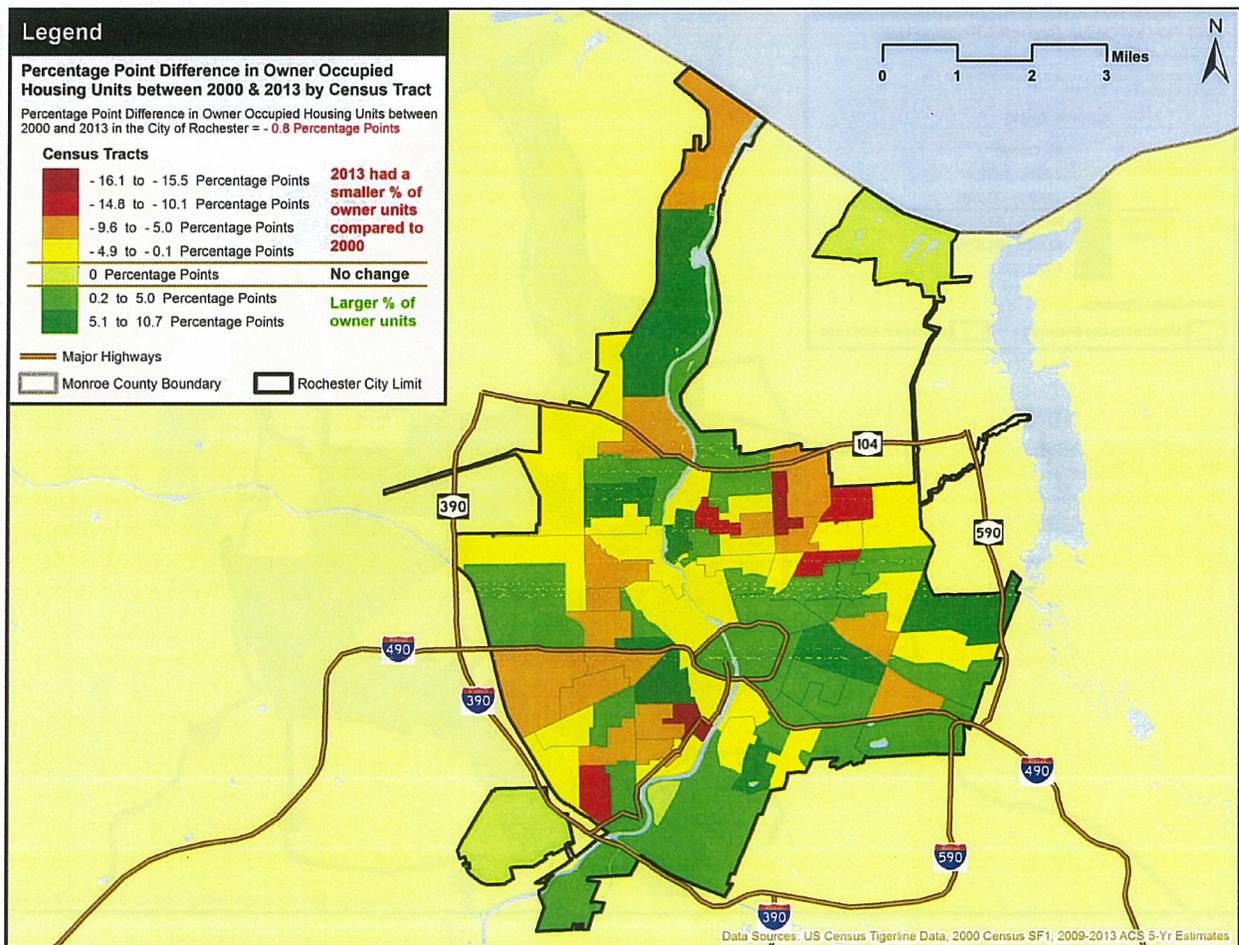
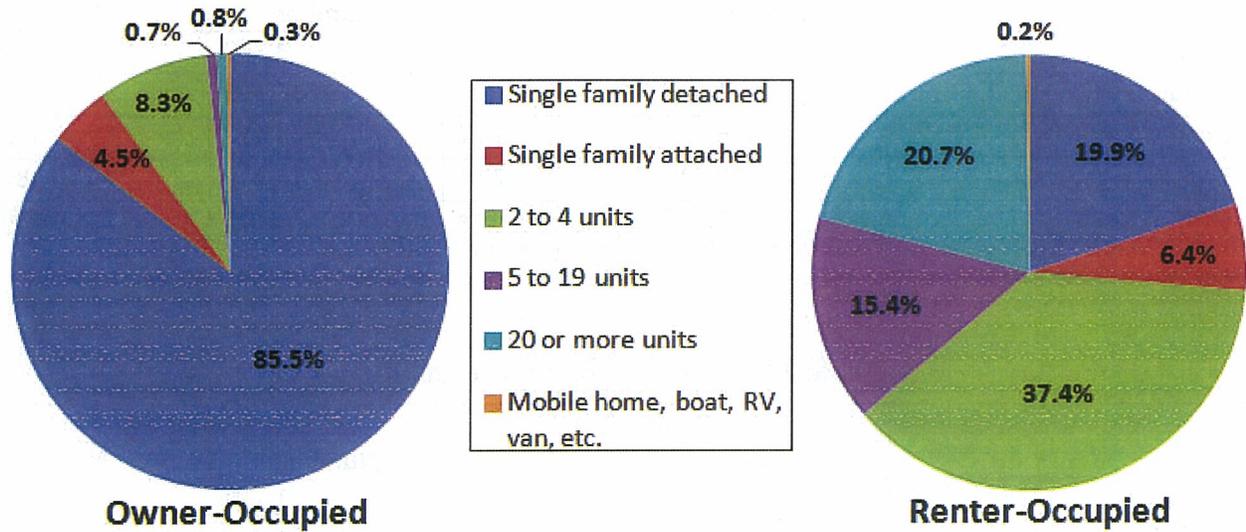


Figure 37 below provides data pertaining to the number of units in a structure by tenure for the City of Rochester in 2013. The vast majority of owner-occupied housing units (85.5%) were single family detached structures. There was a more evenly distributed amount of renter-occupied housing units in all categories (except mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.); however, most (37.4%) renter-occupied housing units were part of structures which included 2 to 4 units.

Figure 37 – Tenure by Units in Structure, 2013



Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (B25032).

As indicated in Table 29a, the vast majority (79%) of owner occupied housing units in 2013 contained 3 or more bedrooms. Nearly a third of renter occupied housing units contained one bedroom and nearly another third contained 2 bedrooms.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	80	0%	3,369	7%
1 bedroom	1,143	3%	16,303	32%
2 bedrooms	6,137	18%	17,113	33%
3 or more bedrooms	27,545	79%	14,319	28%
Total	34,905	100%	51,104	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 29a – Unit Size by Tenure, 2013

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	56	0%	3,450	7%
1 bedroom	1,069	3%	16,849	32%
2 bedrooms	6,365	19%	17,272	33%
3 or more bedrooms	26,512	79%	14,845	28%
Total	34,002	100%	52,416	100%

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

As shown in the following table, the City issued permits for 276 single-family units and 422 units in multi-family housing structures between 2010 and 2014.

**Housing Unit Building Permits for:
ROCHESTER, NY - Monroe County
Rochester, NY MSA CBSA
(Preliminary Data)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Total Units	59	206	155	55	223	698
Units in Single-Family Structures	37	46	88	35	70	276
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	22	160	67	20	153	422
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	26	8	0	0	34
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	3	0	0	3
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	22	134	56	20	153	385

HUD's State of the Cities Data System (It is important for Rochester to continue to demolish vacant and deteriorated housing units as new units are constructed.

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

Housing units assisted with federal, state and local programs include:

- 2,443 units of public housing
- 8,611 vouchers

Public housing is targeted to families at or below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI), the elderly and persons with disabilities.

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

The Rochester Housing Authority has identified seven units to be sold for private renovation. There may be potential for these units to be part of the HOME Rochester program, which rehabilitates and sells the houses.

The Rochester Housing Authority maintains its Scattered Sites housing units in accord with asset management policies established by HUD. The RHA is allowed to dispose of housing units only when the costs to renovate exceed the value of the property. Previously, units disposed of were demolished. Under the current policy, disposed of units may be sold for private renovation.

The houses sold for rehabilitation may be lost from the affordable housing inventory; however, these units are in poor condition and would not be considered suitable living units. It is possible that the loss

of these units for rental may result in an increase in affordable housing for homeowners as the rehabilitated properties are sold to eligible buyers.

Houses demolished by the City of Rochester are not considered part of the affordable housing stock as they are too deteriorated to serve as decent housing.

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

There are not enough housing units affordable residents with very low incomes. There is also a need for additional accessible units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Needs for specific types of housing include:

- Safe, decent and affordable housing for renter and owner households.
- Accessible housing units to meet the needs of disabled persons.
- Housing with supportive services to meet the needs of special needs populations (disabled, persons with HIV/AIDS, elderly, etc.)
- Innovative housing options to address the needs of the chronically homeless, such as very small apartments or houses (micro-units).
- need for better information on the availability of existing accessible housing units.

There is an on-going need for safe, decent and affordable housing for both renters and owner-occupants. These needs are highlighted in an analysis of the measures of housing need (cost burden, over-crowded units, and/or other housing problems) which are discussed in greater detail in the previous sections. Some of the key problem areas include:

Renter Households:

More than half of all renter households (57.3%) are cost burdened. Nearly 60 percent (59.5%) of all renter households have a housing problem, and 73.5% of renter households with incomes below 80% MFI have housing problems.

The housing problems facing extremely low income renter households are especially severe, with 84.8% of these households having a housing problem and 83.9% of these households paying more than 30% of their income towards housing expenses. This applies to all types of extremely low income renter households, with large renter households having a disproportionately greater need (96.9% of extremely low income large renter households have a housing problem and 94.1% are cost burdened). In addition, 73.8% of the extremely low income renter households are severely cost burdened and pay more than 50% of their income for rent and utilities.

The proportion of overcrowded renter housing is relatively low, comprising 3.1% of all renter housing and 3.3% of renter households with incomes below 80% MFI. Multiple family renter households comprise the largest portion of the overcrowded units, with 30.1% of all multiple family renter households and 31.4% of multiple family renter households with incomes below 80% MFI living in overcrowded units.

Owner Occupants:

Owner households also experience housing problems: 29.7% are cost burdened and 30.6% have a housing problem. These problems are particularly severe for lower income owner households, with 61.1% of all households with incomes below 80% MFI having housing problems.

In addition, 83.3% of extremely low income owner households have a housing problem and 83.3% pay more than 30% of their income for housing expenses. Over 67% of extremely low income owner households are severely cost burdened and pay more than 50% of their income towards housing costs.

Discussion

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Between 2000 and 2013, the cost of housing has significantly increased for renters (31% increase) and owners (22% increase) when not taking into account inflation. However, if inflation is taken into account, the median home value has actually decreased 13% since 2000 while the median contract rent has decreased 6% (see Table 30b). During this same time period, median household income declined 18% when taking into account inflation. So while it appears the cost of housing has decreased when taking into account inflation, the large decrease in median household income has likely made it more difficult for residents to buy or rent an affordable home.

Table 30b – Trends in Median Home Value, Median Contract Rent, and Median Household Income, 2000-2013

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value (Actual)	\$62,100	\$75,800	22%
Median Home Value (Adjusted)	\$86,835	\$75,800	-13%
Median Contract Rent (Actual)	\$473	\$619	31%
Median Contract Rent (Adjusted)	\$661	\$619	-6%
Median Household Income (Actual)	\$27,004	\$30,875	14%
Median Household Income (Adjusted)	\$37,760	\$30,875	-18%

Notes: 2000 Median Home Value (Actual), 2000 Median Contract Rent (Actual), and 2000 Median Household Income (Actual) based on 1999 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

2013 Median Home Value (Actual), 2013 Median Contract Rent (Actual), and 2013 Median Household Income (Actual) based on 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

2000 Median Home Value (Adjusted), 2000 Median Contract Rent (Adjusted), and 2000 Median Household Income (Adjusted) adjusted to 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars.

Data Sources: 2000 Census SF-3 (H085, H056, HCT012); 2009-2013 ACS (B25077, B25058, B19013); CPI Inflation Calculator (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	62,100	74,000	19%
Median Contract Rent	473	596	26%

Table 230 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 30a – Cost of Housing, 2013

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	62,100	75,800	22%
Median Contract Rent	473	619	31%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 31a reports on various monetary intervals of monthly rent paid in 2013. Nearly two-thirds of renters paid a monthly rent between \$500 and \$999.

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	16,243	31.8%
\$500-999	32,188	63.0%
\$1,000-1,499	2,028	4.0%
\$1,500-1,999	459	0.9%
\$2,000 or more	186	0.4%
Total	51,104	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 31a – Rent Paid, 2013

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	14,537	27.7%
\$500-999	34,628	66.1%
\$1,000-1,499	2,537	4.8%
\$1,500-1,999	459	0.9%
\$2,000 or more	255	0.5%
Total	52,416	100.0%

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

Table 32 reports on the number of affordable housing units by tenure and by household income categories.

Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	4,350	No Data
50% HAMFI	21,595	6,715
80% HAMFI	43,155	13,620
100% HAMFI	No Data	17,789
Total	69,100	38,124

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent (FY 2013)	579	705	859	1,083	1,157
High HOME Rent (FY 2014)	563	685	834	1,051	1,123
Low HOME Rent (FY 2014)	563	644	773	893	996

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD, FMR (2013) and HOME Rents (2014)

Table 33a – Monthly Rent, 2013

Monthly Rent (\$) (FY 2013)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	579	705	859	1,083	1,157
High HOME Rent	585	705	859	1,083	1,157
Low HOME Rent	585	644	773	893	996

Data Source: HUD FMR (2013) and HOME Rents (2013)

Table 33b – Monthly Rent, 2014

Monthly Rent (\$) (FY 2014)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	563	685	834	1,051	1,123
High HOME Rent	563	685	834	1,051	1,123
Low HOME Rent	563	644	773	893	996

Data Source: HUD FMR (2014) and HOME Rents (2014)

As reported in Table 33c, a large number of Rochester households pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs, defined as being “cost-burdened.” In order to avoid being cost burdened a household must spend less than 30% of their income on housing costs. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance, the annual household income to avoid being cost burdened was then calculated by number of bedrooms. These figures were further extrapolated to determine the hourly household wage that would need to be earned to avoid being cost burdened (again assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance). In the Rochester MSA in 2014, the hourly minimum wage was \$8.00. The final two columns of Table 33c report the number of hours that one minimum wage earner would have to work in order to avoid being cost burdened (assuming one minimum wage (\$8.00 per hour) earner per household working 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance) and the number of minimum wage earners per household that would have to work in order to avoid being cost burdened (assuming earners make minimum wage (\$8.00 per hour), work 40-hours per week, 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance).

As reported in Table 29a, the largest number of rental units have 2 bedrooms. Using 2 bedrooms as an example, Table 36a reveals that according to a fair market rent of \$834 for a 2 bedroom unit, a household must make a minimum of \$33,360 per year in order to avoid being cost burdened. This

translates into an hourly household wage of \$16.04. If the household was being supported by only one minimum wage earner, that earner would have to work 80.2 hours per week, 52 weeks per year to avoid being cost burdened. Alternatively, 2.0 minimum wage earners would have to work 40 hours per week, 52 weeks per year to avoid being cost burdened.

A positive trend for affordability is that fair market rents actually decreased from 2013 to 2014. Coupled with an increase in minimum wage from \$7.25 in 2013 to \$8.00 in 2014, apartments technically became more affordable.

Table 33c – 2014 Fair Market Rents and Income/Wages to Avoid being Cost Burdened

	Monthly Fair Market Rent	Annual HH Income to not be Cost Burdened	Hourly HH Wage to not be Cost Burdened ¹	Hours that One Minimum Wage Earner must work to not be Cost Burdened ²	Number of Minimum Wage Earners per HH that must work to not be Cost Burdened ³
Efficiency (no bedroom)	\$563	\$22,520	\$10.83	54.1	1.4
1 bedroom	\$685	\$27,400	\$13.17	65.9	1.6
2 bedroom	\$834	\$33,360	\$16.04	80.2	2.0
3 bedroom	\$1,051	\$42,040	\$20.21	101.1	2.5
4 bedroom	\$1,123	\$44,920	\$21.60	108.0	2.7

Notes: ¹ Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance

² Assuming one minimum wage (\$8.00 per hour) earner per household working 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance

³ Assuming earners make minimum wage (\$8.00 per hour), work 40-hours per week, 52 weeks per year, and no supplemental assistance

Data Source: HUD FY 2014 Fair Market Rent, Rochester, NY MSA

In the Rochester MSA in 2013, the median household income for renter occupied units was \$26,725. At this household income, renter households could only avoid being cost burdened if they rent efficiency apartments.

Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for an individual living alone are \$808 in the Rochester MSA in 2014. If SSI represents an individual's sole source of income, \$242 in monthly rent is affordable. Monthly SSI payments for a couple living alone are \$1,186 in the Rochester MSA in 2014. If SSI represents the couple's sole source of income, \$356 in monthly rent is affordable. In both cases, the fair market rent for all rental units (regardless of number of bedrooms) is well beyond the affordability rates for people relying solely on SSI payments.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Table 32a below combines data found in Table 8a (Section NA-10) and Table 32 (above) to determine if there is sufficient housing for households at all income levels below the median family income. There are by far not enough affordable rental units for extremely low income households. In fact, only slightly more than one fifth of extremely low income renter households would be able to find affordable housing. This would likely have a domino effect for the next income category: the 15,935 extremely low income renters that could not find affordable housing would instead be forced to live in housing that is affordable to very low income renters. This in turn would create a shortage of affordable housing for the very low income renter households of 9,085 units. The rental housing gap would stop here though due

to the large number of rental units affordable to low income households (there would be a surplus of 2,790 rental units). No data was provided on the number of affordable units available to extremely low income owner households but it can be determined that there would be minor affordable owner housing shortages for all income categories.

Table 32a – Households versus Number of Affordable Units, 2007-2011

	Total Households	Number of Affordable Units ¹	Rental / Own Gap ²
Renter Households			
Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	20,285	4,350	-15,935
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	10,395	21,595	-9,085
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	9,685	43,155	2,790
80% to 100% MFI	3,815	No Data	Unknown
Owner Households			
Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	2,910	No Data	Unknown
Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	4,090	6,715	-285
Low (50 to 80% MFI)	7,030	13,620	-410
80% to 100% MFI	4,080	17,789	-321

Notes: ¹ Based on the pre-populated housing affordability table.

² Rental/Own Gap is equal to the number of affordable units at that income category minus the number of households at that income category and all other lower income categories.

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

In general, household incomes have not kept pace with increased rents or housing values and an increasing number of renter and owner households are cost burdened. As house values rise, homeownership becomes less and less affordable, especially for lower income households. As rents rise, more renter households become cost burdened or severely cost burdened.

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

As the HOME rents / Fair Market Rent are reported for the Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the median contract rent in 2013 for the Rochester MSA is \$671. Table 33a reports the HOME rents / Fair Market Rent in 2013 for the Rochester MSA. The median contract rent is higher than the Fair Market Rent for an efficiency apartment but less than the Fair Market Rent for a one bedroom apartment. The same is true for the High HOME rents. The median contract rent is higher than the Low

HOME rents for an efficiency apartment and a one bedroom apartment but less than the Low HOME rents for a two bedroom apartment.

Some agency representatives who participated in the consultation process expressed concern that HOME rents are too low to provide landlords sufficient income to make needed repairs to buildings. Other participants indicated that rents are sufficient.

Clearly, many families in Rochester do not have sufficient income to afford housing costs. Rochester will continue to pursue strategies that increase family income through job training and economic development while providing subsidies and supportive services to populations with special needs such as elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities and those living with HIV/AIDS.

Discussion

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following section describes the characteristics of the housing stock in the City of Rochester including the condition, age, and number of the units affected by lead-based paint hazards. The number of vacant and abandoned units and housing rehabilitation needs are also discussed.

Definitions

The City defines “standard condition” as a housing unit which “meets HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and all state and local codes”). The City defines “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” as a housing unit which “is in poor condition” yet “it is both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate”).

Condition of Units

The Census Bureau provides data concerning selected physical and financial conditions including whether a unit 1) lacks complete plumbing; 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities; 3) has more than one person per room; or 4) has a cost burden that exceeds 30 percent of the household income. These are the same characteristics that were analyzed in further detail throughout the Housing Needs Assessment sections of this plan. The Census Bureau considers the first three of the conditions to be indicators of substandard housing. Table 34 reveals renters are more likely than homeowners to live in housing that has at least one of the selected conditions.

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	10,483	30%	29,028	57%
With two selected Conditions	171	0%	1,161	2%
With three selected Conditions	42	0%	218	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	24,209	69%	20,697	40%
Total	34,905	100%	51,104	100%

Table 244-Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Age can be used as an estimate to determine the general condition of the City’s housing stock. In general, the older the housing is, the more likely it is in need of maintenance or rehabilitation. According to Table 35, 75% of owner-occupied units and 61% of renter-occupied units were built before 1950 (more than 60 years old). Figure 38 depicts the median year owner-occupied structures were built by census tract while Figure 39 depicts the median year renter-occupied structures were built.

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	349	1%	1,036	2%
1980-1999	1,704	5%	2,860	6%
1950-1979	6,731	19%	16,234	32%
Before 1950	26,121	75%	30,974	61%
Total	34,905	100%	51,104	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Figure 38 – Median Year Owner-Occupied Structures were Built by Census Tract, 2013

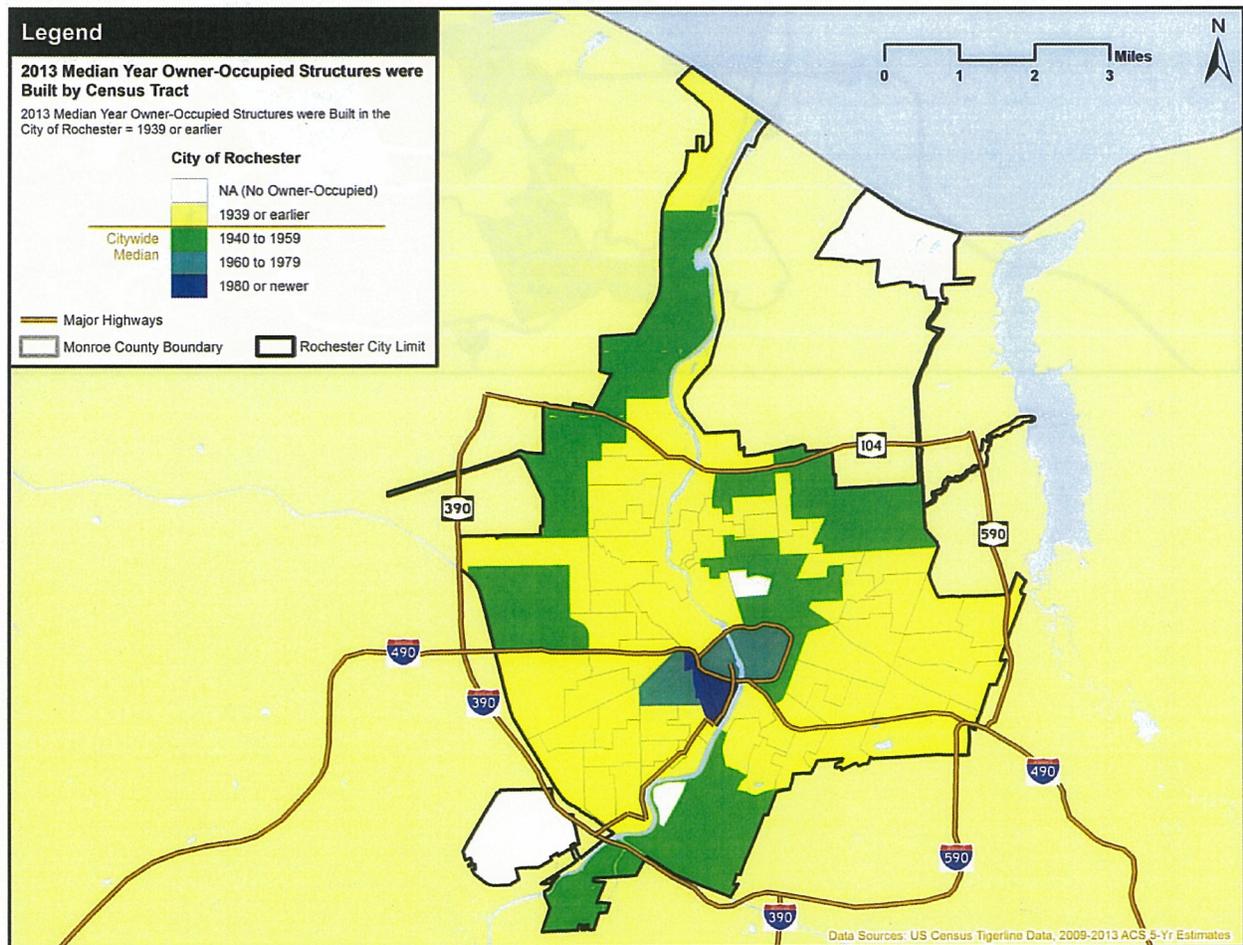
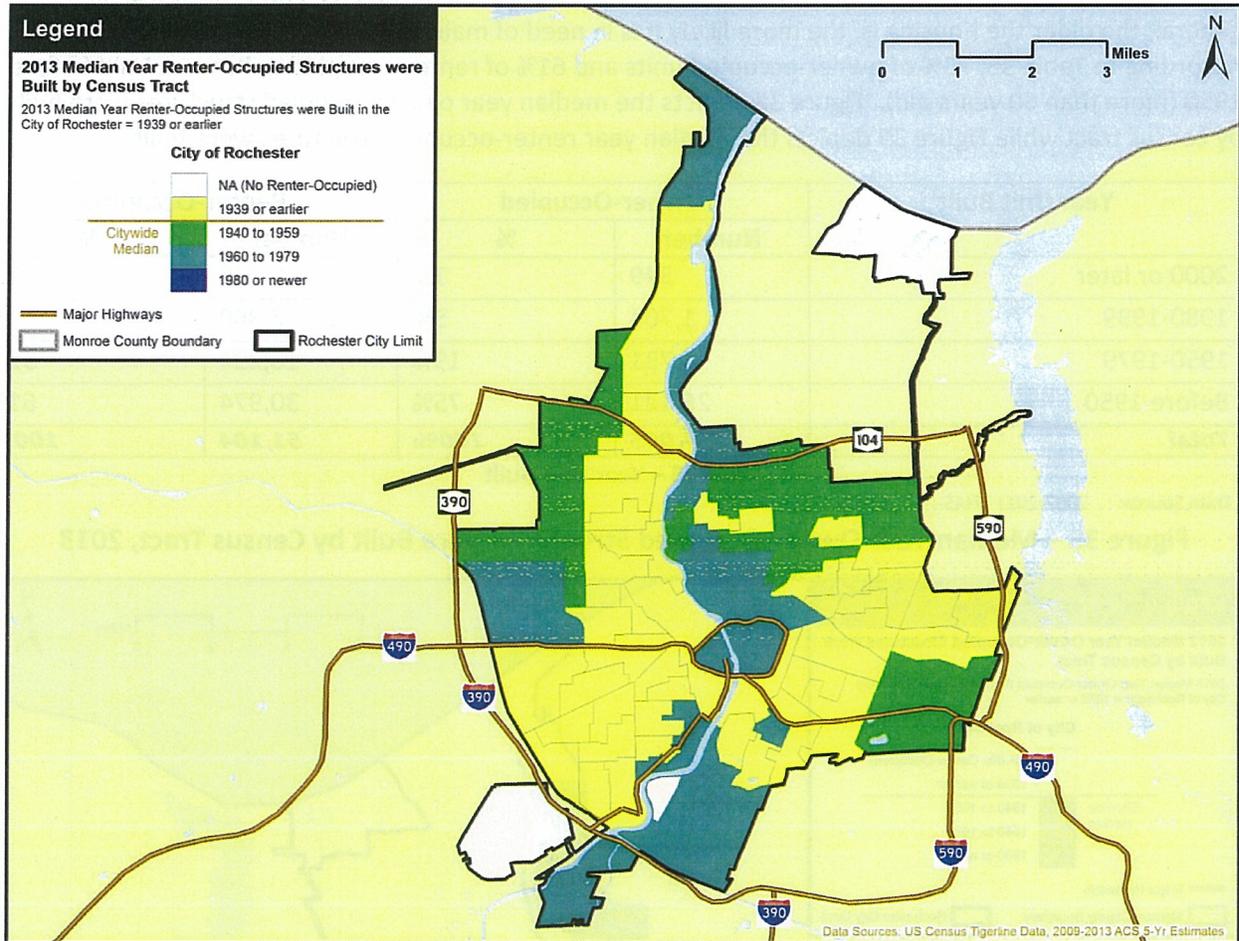


Figure 39 – Median Year Renter-Occupied Structures were Built by Census Tract, 2013



Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Childhood lead poisoning is a major health concern potentially affecting thousands of children living in pre-1978 homes in the city of Rochester. The primary source of this disease stems from lead dust particles manifesting from friction surfaces such as windows, floors and doorways. Children who ingest these dust particles are at risk of becoming poisoned which, in turn, causes irreversible harm to the child's nervous system. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior.

The Monroe County Department of Public Health reports that 174 children under the age of 6 residing in city of Rochester zip codes had elevated blood lead levels (equal to or above 10ug/dl) in 2013. This represents a 46% reduction in child lead-poisoning since 2008, when 322 lead-poisoned children were reported (equal to or above 10ug/dl). The decline in the incidence of child lead-poisoning is noteworthy; however, lead hazard control services must continue to ensure the safety of all child residents.

Lead-based paint became illegal for use in residences in 1978; therefore, lead-based paint hazards are typically only found in units built before 1978. According to Table 36, 94% of owner-occupied units and 92% of renter-occupied units were built before 1980 and are therefore at risk of possessing lead-based paint hazards. Young children (age 6 or younger) are the most likely population segment to be affected by lead-based paint hazards in the home. According to Table 36, 12% of all owner-occupied units and 17% of all renter-occupied units were built before 1980 and house children age 6 or younger.

HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. In cooperation with the Center for Disease Control and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), HUD has set a goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health problem by 2020.³

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	32,852	94%	47,208	92%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children age 6 or younger present	4,240	12%	8,915	17%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

³ <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/about/fedstrategy2000.pdf>

Table 36a reports on the number and percent of units built before 1980 and the number and percent of those units that have at least one child 6 years old or younger living there by tenure and household income category. Further analysis of this table is included below when answering the second question of this section.

Table 36a – Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard, 2007-2011

	Extremely Low (0 to 30% MFI)	Very Low (30 to 50% MFI)	Low (50 to 80% MFI)	Total ≤ 80% MFI	Above 80% MFI	Total
Renter Households						
Total Renter Households	20,285	10,395	9,685	40,365	10,740	51,105
Built Before 1980	18,750	9,600	8,845	37,195	10,015	47,205
% Built Before 1980	92.4%	92.4%	91.3%	92.1%	93.2%	92.4%
Built Before 1980 with children ≤ 6 years old	4,715	2,020	1,330	8,065	850	8,915
% of Built Before 1980 w/ children ≤ 6 years old	25.1%	21.0%	15.0%	21.7%	8.5%	18.9%
Owner Households						
Total Owner Households	2,910	4,095	7,030	14,035	20,880	34,905
Built Before 1980	2,740	3,960	6,635	13,335	19,520	32,855
% Built Before 1980	94.2%	96.7%	94.4%	95.0%	93.5%	94.1%
Built Before 1980 with children ≤ 6 years old	310	645	730	1,685	2,555	4,240
% of Built Before 1980 w/ children ≤ 6 years old	11.3%	16.3%	11.0%	12.6%	13.1%	12.9%
All Households (Regardless of Tenure)						
Total Households	23,195	14,490	16,715	54,400	31,620	86,010
Built Before 1980	21,490	13,560	15,480	50,530	29,535	80,060
% Built Before 1980	92.6%	93.6%	92.6%	92.9%	93.4%	93.1%
Built Before 1980 with children ≤ 6 years old	5,025	2,665	2,060	9,750	3,405	13,155
% of Built Before 1980 w/ children ≤ 6 years old	23.4%	19.7%	13.3%	19.3%	11.5%	16.4%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	2150	350	2500
Abandoned Vacant Units	1100	200	1300
REO Properties	550	50	600
Abandoned REO Properties	550	50	600

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

More than 90% of the owner-occupied and renter housing units were constructed prior to 1980. The aging housing stock requires greater maintenance in order to preserve and improve the units. Approximately one-third of the owner-occupied housing stock has one condition indicative (per Census) of substandard housing. Nearly 60% of the renter housing units have one or more conditions of substandard housing.

The maintenance of the housing stock is important to preserve existing neighborhoods, encourage other public and private efforts to improve housing and attract homebuyers and renters to seek housing in the City. The provision of rehabilitation assistance to owner-occupants and investor-owners will encourage property owners to maintain and improve their properties. Assistance to undertake weatherization and energy conservation improvements enable property owners to reduce their utility costs, reducing the overall cost burden of housing.

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

Lead-based paint became illegal for use in residences in 1978; therefore, lead-based paint hazards are typically only found in units built before 1978. Table 36a reports on the number and percent of units built before 1980 (the closest date to 1978 in which data is available) and the number and percent of those units that have at least one child 6 years old or younger living there by tenure and household income category. Of particular concern, of the 18,750 extremely low income renter households built before 1980, over 25% of them include children 6 years old or younger. In total, 8,065 (21.7%) of the 37,195 low to moderate income renter households built before 1980 include children 6 years or younger. Regarding owner households, 1,685 (12.6%) of the 13,335 low to moderate income owner households built before 1980 include children 6 years or younger.

In total, 9,750 households are considered low to moderate income, were built before 1980, and have at least one child 6 years old or younger living there.

Discussion

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

In accordance with HUD guidelines, RHA's services are directed primarily to extremely low-income renter households with income between 0% and 30% of Area Median Income (AMI).

Assisted rental housing in Rochester includes public housing units owned and managed by the Rochester Housing Authority and the Section 8 Public Housing Choice Voucher Program. In addition, there are several privately assisted rental housing units available to lower income households. The following information was obtained through surveys and interviews with representatives from the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) during the consultation process of the Five Year Plan.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Vouchers			Disabled *
					Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
					Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program		
# of units vouchers available	0	38	2,520	9105	1484	7124	82	265
# of accessible units			173					

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: RHA

Program	Allocation	Leased Units	0/1 BR	2 BR	3BR	4BR	5BR+
Housing Choice Vouchers	8,734	7,816	3,226	2,336	1,846	356	52
Out-going Portable Vouchers	152	152	20	57	59	16	0
Moderate Rehab	38	38	38	0	0	0	0
NHTD	26	26	21	5	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	575	784	528	155	82	16	3
TOTALS	9,525	8,816	3,833	2,553	1,987	388	55

SOURCE: Rochester Housing Authority, March 2015

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Public Housing Units

The Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) owns and manages 2435 public housing units for low-income residents. A total of 2335 of these units are located in the City of Rochester and include several scattered site units, town homes and high rise apartment buildings. The remaining 100 public housing units are in a complex located in the town of Henrietta. Additional public housing units located within the city of Rochester that are not owned or managed by RHA include 15 units at Anthony Square and 70 units at Carlson Commons and Plymouth Manor.

The following table summarizes the number of units by size owned and managed by RHA for occupancy.

Studio	1-bdrm	2-bdrm	3-bdrm	4-bdrm	5-bdrm	Total
103	1310	402	474	137	9	2435

Rochester Public Housing Inventory, 2014

AMP	Development	Studio	1-bdrm	2-bdrm	3-bdrm	4-bdrm	5-bdrm	De v. To tal	AMP Totals
111	Glenwood		124					124	128
111	Jones Ave		3	1				4	
112	Lexington Court		57	55				112	112
113	Lake Tower		208					208	208
161	Scattered Sites			5	24	10		39	39
222	Danforth Tower West	16	82					98	266
222	Danforth Tower East	19	78					97	
222	Glide Court	18	22	1				41	
222	Jonathan Child		30					30	
224	Atlantic TH		12		12			24	150
224	University Tower	50	76					126	
261	Scattered Sites		2	16	22	14	2	56	56
333	Kennedy Tower		80					80	100
333	Elmdorf Apartments		15	5				20	
334	Capsule				16			16	100
334	Bronson Court			20	19			39	
334	Luther Circle			33	12			45	
337	Antionette Blackwell		99	1				100	100
361	Scattered Sites			36	72	24	1	133	133
442	Parliament Arms		32	20				52	448
442	Hudson Ridge Tower		318					318	
442	Seneca ManorTH				52	26		78	
461	Scattered Sites			5	35	9	2	51	51
551	Bay-Zimmer			16	16	10	2	44	44
554	Holland TH			26	36	10		72	302
554	Harriett Tubman			65	51	14		130	
554	Lena Gantt		70	30				100	
561	Scattered Sites		2	36	97	20	2	157	157
562	Parkside			18	4			22	38
562	Federal Street			10	6			16	
563	HT New Build			3				3	3
RHA Total		103	1310	402	474	137	9	2435	2435

SOURCE: Rochester Housing Authority Agency Plan 2015

- Does not include Anthony Square, Carlson Commons, Plymouth Manor public housing units nor the 8 non-dwelling units.

Of the 2,435 units owned and managed by RHA, 1,434 (59%) are designated for the elderly or disabled, and 1001 (41.0%) are family units.

Designated Housing

AMP	PROJECT #	NUMBER OF UNITS	PROPERTY
337	40	100	Antoinette Brown Blackwell Estates
222	2	97	Danforth Tower East
222	2	98	Danforth Tower West
111	15	124	Glenwood Gardens
442	18a	318	Hudson-Ridge Tower
222	39	30	Jonathan Child Apartments
333	1	80	Kennedy Tower
442	7	52	Parliament Arms Apartments
The following locations are eligible for elderly, near elderly and disabled families:			
224	2	20	Atlantic Avenue (one bedroom units)
333	7	20	Elmdorf Apartments
224	14	126	University Tower
222	19	41	Glide Court
113	22	208	Lake Tower
112	34	57	Lexington Court (one bedroom units)
554	38	70	Lena Gantt (one bedroom units)

Waiting List

According to the Rochester Housing Authority (RHA), there are 4,746 households on the waiting list for public housing, with most requesting either one bedroom or two bedroom units. RHA also reported a waiting list for Section 8 vouchers consisting of over 12,517 applicants. The length and depth of the waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 vouchers demonstrate an ongoing unmet need for assisted rental housing in general.

Total Number of Families on the Public Housing Waiting List	4,746	
Bedroom Breakdown:	#	Percent
One Bedroom Applicants	1,339	28%
Two Bedroom Applicants	2,554	54%
Three Bedroom Applicants	707	15%
Four Bedroom Applicants	146	3%
Five & Six Bedroom Applicants, waitlist closed, currently only internal transfers due to wait.	0	0%

SOURCE: Rochester Housing Authority, March 2015

Total Number of Families on the Section 8 Waiting List	12,517	
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Bedroom Breakdown:	#	Percent
One Bedroom Applicants	5,245	41.9%
Two Bedroom Applicants	4,011	32.0%
Three Bedroom Applicants	2,471	19.7%
Four Bedroom Applicants	661	5.2%
Five & Six Bedroom Applicants	107	0.8%
Seven + Bedroom Applicants	22	0.2%
	12,517	99.8%
Number of Applicant Families Headed by an Elderly Person	1,367	9.20%
Number of Applicant Families with a Person with a Disability	3,217	25.70%
Racial/Ethnic Breakdown:		
White	2,806	22.41%
Black	5,795	46.28%
American Indian/Native Alaskan	170	1.37%
Asian	74	0.59%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Not Avail.	
Multi-Racial/Declined to Report	1	0.94%
	8,846	70.67%
Hispanic	1,769	14.13%
Non-Hispanic	10,753	85.87%

SOURCE: Rochester Housing Authority, March 2015

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:

All public housing authorities are rated with HUD’s Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS). RHA receives a score based on the following criteria, financial (25 points), management (25 points), physical inspection (40 points), and vacancy/CFP (10 points). The number of RHA’s public housing units subjected to assessment is 2,520. The physical inspection score is based on inspections conducted by a HUD contracted inspector who conducts physical inspections in accordance with HUD’s Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS). A sample of RHA units, building exteriors, sites, systems, and common areas are inspected by contracted inspectors on an annual basis. All of RHA’s Asset Management Properties (AMPs) are inspected and graded. An average overall score is given out of the 40 possible points.

RHA’s typical PHAS score is a B+ and is rated a standard performer by HUD. RHA is committed to improve its PHAS score to a 90+ which would designate them as a high performer. The rating of high performer is challenging for PHAs with a large number of units. RHA inspects each public housing unit

at least annually with their in-house inspection team and more frequently when warranted. RHA's inspection procedure also identifies preventative maintenance and capital improvement items. The repairs identified during the inspections are addressed by RHA's maintenance staff or contracted out when necessary.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Rochester Housing Authority	91 (37/41 PHAS points)

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

SOURCE: Rochester Public Housing Authority

Property ID	Property Name	Address	City	Inspection Score
NY041000111	Glenwood/Jones	304 Santee St	Rochester	91
NY041000112	Lexington Court	1 Lexington Ct Apt 2	Rochester	86
NY041000113	Lake Tower	321 Lake Ave	Rochester	98
NY041000161	Scattered Sites	593 Lexington Ave	Rochester	91
NY041000222	DTE&W/Glide/Jon Child	140 West Ave	Rochester	97
NY041000224	Atlantic/Univ Tower	625 University Ave	Rochester	92
NY041000261	Scattered Sites	485 Alexander St	Rochester	86
NY041000333	Kennedy/Elmdorf	666 S Plymouth Ave	Rochester	95
NY041000334	Luther/Capsule/Bronson	53 Luther Cir	Rochester	85
NY041000337	Blackwell	24 Antoinette Dr	Rochester	91
NY041000361	Scattered Sites	5 Bond St	Rochester	83
NY041000442	Parliament/H-R/Seneca Mnr Twr	401 Seneca Manor Dr	Rochester	96
NY041000461	Scattered Sites	1111 Norton St	Rochester	83
NY041000551	Bay-Zimmer TH	41 Casper St	Rochester	89
NY041000554	Holland/Tubman/Gantt	62 Vienna St	Rochester	91
NY041000561	Scattered Sites	6 Fromm Pl	Rochester	86
NY041000562	Parkside/Federal St	2 Parkside Ave	Rochester	96
NY041000997	Carlson Commons	45 Corretta Scott Xing	Rochester	92
NY041000998	Plymouth Manor	50 Edith St	Rochester	92
NY041000999	Anthony Square	12 Cunningham St	Rochester	85

SOURCE: Public housing physical inspection scores, 2014-15, Rochester Public Housing Authority, 3/12/15

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

Information is obtained from management, maintenance, the Resident Advisory Board, and Public Housing residents for immediate and capital needs. RHA is in the process of developing a Green Physical Needs Assessment (GPNA) of all its public housing properties. This information is compiled and used to prioritize projects and develop a Capital Fund Program budget and five year work plan which are part of RHA's Agency Plan. Management and maintenance meet regularly to discuss the needs and determine if in house staff or contractors are needed to perform the work.

Management and Capital Projects meet regularly to discuss and prioritize capital projects.

Scattered Sites – The previously submitted disposition plan which included over one hundred scattered sites has been withdrawn. At the current funding level many scattered sites are financially feasible due to change in asset management policies from HUD. Disposition usually occurs only when cost to renovate exceeds the limit set by HUD specified for the type of unit. Formerly, units disposed of were demolished. Now disposed of units may be sold for private renovation. There may be potential for these units to be part of the City's rehab and resale program (HOME Rochester).

RHA has submitted three Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) applications to HUD; the sites in the City include Glide Court Apts (with two de-minimis units, 399-401 Frost Ave.) and Elmdorf Apartments (with one de-minimis unit at 174 Silver Street). RHA's application also includes Blackwell Estates located in Henrietta (with five de-minimis units, 71 Eiffel Place, 15 Oscar Street, 51 Fourth Street and 7-9 Vose Street). Under this program, the eight scattered site de-minimis units are planned to be sold. The remaining 160 units will be maintained as affordable housing units under the project based voucher program.

Development plans are under way for the addition of two public housing family units. One unit is planned to have the first floor accessible, with a bedroom and full bathroom.

RHA is committed to developing and or providing housing specifically for individuals that have served in the armed services of the United States. RHA is currently gathering information to determine the housing needs of this population and potential partnerships.

RHA's long term development will include additional units either of new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation and are in various stages of planning. RHA is exploring partnering opportunities with other agencies to further its mission of providing quality affordable housing.

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

RHA is committed to improving the living environment for its residents. For example, part of the GPNA addresses common areas, mechanical systems, and site work. RHA performs capital improvement projects continuously throughout the year to improve common spaces and site conditions. RHA is also currently involved with an Energy Performance Contract (EPC) that identifies and upgrades energy related systems to improve overall energy efficiency which benefits both RHA and its residents.

RHA employs a maintenance staff of approximately 70 people that work to assure a quality standard of living for Public Housing residents. The maintenance staff performs routine and preventative maintenance repairs on a daily basis. They not only perform maintenance on Public Housing units, but maintain commons areas, sites and building exteriors. The RHA maintenance staff prepare vacant

units for incoming residents.

RHA contracts and collaborates with a security consultant and cooperates with the Rochester Police Department to improve and assure the safety of our residents. Residents and staff are consulted regularly to determine safety and security needs.

The Rochester Housing Authority has partnered with Anthony Jordan Health Center to open two health clinics to serve RHA's residents and the general community. The clinics were opened in Kennedy Tower and Glenwood Gardens, both located in the City of Rochester.

In addition, Family Service Communities operates Enriched Housing programs in RHA's Hudson Ridge Tower, Danforth Tower East, and Jonathan Child Apts. They also have some assisted living units at Jonathan Child Apts.

RHA strives to maintain high quality management and operation of its public housing units. To continue to improve existing operations and management, RHA plans to continue to renovate units, stay involved in strategic planning across the authority, continue to offer training to staff, and continue to monitor performance of management through monthly reports.

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

Rochester participates in the Rochester/ Monroe County Continuum of Care (CoC), a multi-jurisdictional, community-wide group which oversees the local system to determine if the needs of the homeless are being met. The CoC continues to stress the need for permanent housing while maintaining existing successful shelters, Shelter Plus Care programs and supportive services.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds		Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	301	181	172	1,617	
Households with Only Adults	161	13	94	173	
Chronically Homeless Households	119			119	
Veterans	231			192	
Unaccompanied Youth	13			0	

Table 25 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

Many organizations in Rochester provide mainstream services that complement those targeted to homeless persons. These include physical and mental health care, meals and nutrition, drug and alcohol counseling, financial literacy, case management, life emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities.

With 200+ members representing 70+ agencies, the Homeless Services Network (HSN) facilitates networking and coordination among those who serve the homeless. Regular meetings and an active listserv are used to communicate with a broad range of interested and knowledgeable community partners.

The CoC Board’s monthly Stakeholder meetings engage a diverse range of organizations that represent constituencies beyond the homeless system, including education, mental health, substance abuse, private business, veterans organizations, employment, faith communities, housing developers, and health care.

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.

Facilities and programs that serve homeless persons include emergency shelters, transitional housing permanent supportive housing and support services not attached to housing. The following tables summarize the facilities and services funded through the Continuum of Care.

Emergency Shelter Facilities

Facility	# beds	Population served
Alternatives for Battered Women	38	Women- single and with children
Bethany House	20	Women- single and with children
Catholic Family Center-Francis Shelter	36	Single men only
Catholic Family Center-Sanctuary House	42	Women- single and with children (17 Rooms)
Catholic Family Center-Women’s Place	43	Women- single and with children (18 Rooms)
Center for Youth	13	Youths (16-20) - male or female
Dimitri House	7	Single men only
House of Mercy	19	Single men only
Mercy Community Services - Melita House	11	16-20 year old pregnant or parenting women
Open Door Mission – Samaritan House	10	Single men only
Rochester Interfaith Hospitality Network	12	
Salvation Army Men’s Shelter-Booth Haven	39	Single men only
Salvation Army Youth Shelter- Genesis House	14	Youths (16-21) - male or female
Salvation Army Women’s Shelter-Hope House	19	single women only
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach (Jennifer House)	8	single women only
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach (Neilsen House)	12	Single men only

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality	16	Single men only
Tempo Development (Temple B'rith Kodesh)	58	Families (11 units)
Volunteers of America —Guest House	44	Families, couples and singles (12 Rooms)
Volunteers of America —Men's Shelter	4	Single men only
YWCA	19	Women- single and with children (13 Rooms)
Total beds: 568		

SOURCE: Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count, 1/29/14

Permanent Supportive Housing

Facility	Total Beds	Population Served
Catholic Family Center - Lafayette Housing	22	Single men/women, Families with children
Catholic Family Center - Lafayette Housing II	26	Families with children
DePaul Community Services - Carriage House	5	Single men and women
DePaul Community Services - Cornerstone	16	Single men and women
Hillside Children's Center - Alternatives for Independent Youth/ Shelter +	8	Single men, women, and children
NYSOASAS/ Providence Housing Shelter Plus Care	57	Single men/women, Families with children/ Veterans
NYSOASAS/ Providence Veteran's Permanent Housing Program	17	Single men, women, households with children/ Veterans
NYSOMH/DePaul Community Services - Shelter + Care	29	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority - East House Home to Stay I - ILP	11	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority - East House Home to Stay II - ILP	19	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority -Monroe County Single Point of Access	24	Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority - Providence Housing/ Son House	21	Single men and women
Rochester Housing Authority - Volunteers of America (formerly Salvation Army)	189	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority -Volunteers of America Shelter Plus Care	38	Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority - Eastman Commons	44	Single men and women
Rochester Housing Authority - Judicial Process Commission Shelter + Care	10	Single men and women

Rochester Housing Authority/ MCDHS - Shelter + Care 5	596	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority/ Salvation Army - Shelter + Care for Chronically Homeless	64	Single men and women
Rochester Housing Authority/ Sojourner House/YWCA - Shelter + Care 10	69	Women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority Strong Ties - Shelter + Care 8	39	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority/Unity - Shelter + Care 7	145	Single men/women, Families with children
Rochester Housing Authority/Unit - Shelter + Care Chronically Homeless	20	Single men and women
Rochester Housing Authority/Veterans Outreach Center- Shelter + Care 6	14	Women, Families with children
Sojourner House - Fairchild Place	30	Women, Families with children
Sojourner House - Monica Place	35	Women, Families with children
Sojourner House - Nancy Watson Dean Initiative	15	Single men/women, Families with children
Sojourner House - Suburban Supportive Housing Initiative	53	Families with children
Spiritus Christi - RHA/ Frederick Douglas Shelter + Care	5	Single men and women
Spiritus Christi - Voters Block Shelter + Care	10	Single men and women
Veterans Administration/RHA - VASH	150	Single men/women, Families with children
Veterans Outreach Center - Andrews Hall	11	Single men
Volunteers of America - Cooper Union	15	Single men
Volunteers of America - Foundation House	25	Single men
Volunteers of America - Permanent Housing	11	Single men
Total:	1,837	

SOURCE: Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count, 1/29/14

Transitional Housing

Facility	Total Beds	
Catholic Family -Sanctuary House	2	Families with children
Center for Youth Services - Transitional Living Expansion	8	Single women, families with children
Center for Youth Services - Transitional Living Expansion-non HUD	8	Single men, women, families with children/ Youth
Center for Youth Services - Transitional Living Program 3	5	Single men, women/ Youth
Hillside Children's Center - Scattered Site Apartment Program	7	Single men, women, families with children/ Youth/ Veterans
Hillside Children's Center - Transitional Living Program - Laburnum	5	Single men, women/ Youth
Hillside Children's Center - Transitional Living Program - Wilmer	6	Single men, women
Mercy Community Services - McAuley Housing	8	Single women, families with children
Mercy Community Services - Melita House	6	Families with children
Recovery Houses of Rochester	23	Single men
Salvation Army - GPD - Booth Haven	7	Single men
Sojourner House	30	Single women, families with children
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach - Jennifer House	8	Single women
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach - Nielson House	12	Single men
Veterans Outreach Center - Richards House	14	Single men/ Veterans
Veterans Outreach Center - Supportive Living Program	14	Single men/ Veterans
Wison Commencement Park	89	Families with children
YWCA - Women	14	Single women, families with children
Total	266	

SOURCE: Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count, 1/29/14

Beds are available for individuals and persons in families with children in emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing categories.

- Of the 568 emergency shelter beds, 253 are available to individuals only (226 for men only, 14 for women or men, and 13 for youth); 124 are available to families with children only, and 191 are available for single women and women with children.
- Of the 1,843 permanent supportive housing beds, 257 are available to individuals only (62 for men only, 195 for women or men); 141 are available to families with children only, and 134 are available for single women and women with children.
- Of the 284 Transitional Housing beds, 257 are available to individuals only (88 for men only, 8 for women only, 16 for women or men); 97 are available to families with children only, and 60 are available for single women and women with children.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Rochester’s special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug additions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and youth. Many persons with special needs also have very low incomes. Many individuals with special needs require supportive housing.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	70
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	70
ST or TH facilities	50
PH placement	0

Table 41– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: City of Rochester

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

Supportive housing is defined as living units with access to a wide range of services to help the resident achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. For some individuals, supportive housing is needed because they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living without assistance.

Elderly and frail elderly

Many of Rochester’s elderly need housing assistance for financial reasons, accessible housing due to disabilities, and/or supportive service to complete their daily routines. Elderly persons that are living on fixed, very low incomes need affordable housing options. Elderly persons are considered frail when they have one or more limitations on activities of daily living and need assistance to perform routine activities such as bathing and eating. Supportive housing is needed when an elderly persons is both frail and very low income. The supportive services required by many of Rochester’s elderly and frail elderly include counseling, care coordination and transportation.

Persons with disabilities

Physically disabled individuals usually require modifications to their living space, including the removal of physical barriers. Generally, accommodations can be made to adapt a residential unit for use by wheelchair-bound persons or persons with hearing or vision impairments. As many persons with disabilities have very low incomes, a significant need is accessible housing that is affordable.

Persons with mental illness or mental disability

Severe mental illness includes the diagnosis of psychoses and major affective disorders such as bipolar disorder and major depression. The condition must be chronic, meaning it has existed for at least one year, to meet the HUD definition for a disability. In addition to treatment of mental health conditions, many persons with mental illness or mental disability require outreach programs and supportive services such as case management, vocational and educational programs, case management, housing, transportation, home health aides, self-help assistance, advocacy and recreational opportunities. Those persons with mental illness or disability who are unable to live on their own may require transitional and/or permanent supportive housing.

Developmentally disabled

The base definition of developmental disability is an IQ score of less than 70. Persons who are developmentally disabled frequently require permanent supportive housing.

Persons with alcohol and/or drug addiction

Alcohol or other drug abuse is defined as an excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction. Persons who are classified with alcohol or other addictions may have a history of inpatient treatment, be identified by current symptomology or by an assessment of current intake, or by some combination of these approaches. Persons with alcohol and/or drug addiction are in need of outreach services as well as transitional and permanent supportive housing.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Persons with HIV/AIDS need financial assistance to maintain housing, as well as supportive services such as case management.

Public housing residents

Persons living in public or assisted housing may want to leave public housing if their living situation is stabilized or if homeownership opportunities were available. Family self-sufficiency programs and homeownership programs provide such opportunities. Public housing residents may need support with job training, access to health care and healthy foods as well as support services to promote self-sufficiency.

Youth

Youth who have any of the special needs identified above may require transitional or permanent supportive housing in facilities tailored to their needs. These youth may be homeless or near homeless and lack family support. Youth with substance abuse or mental health issues may need supportive housing.

Needs specific to youth that were identified during the consultation process include:

- Mental health services/ improve access to services
- Sexual health/ HIV education
- Support for young mothers
- Transportation/ access to existing services

- Nutrition and diet education to address obesity, diabetes prevention and food insecurity/ access to healthy foods
- Life skills
- Job training and placement
- Support for home-based shelter so youth can stay with a relative
- Financial literacy to address barriers to housing such as poor credit, previous behavior, lack of down payment, utility costs
- Mentorship
- Outreach

Victims of Domestic Violence

Victims of domestic violence may require supportive services and/or transitional housing such as the shelter administered by Alternatives for Battered Women (ABW.) The extent of need for such services is demonstrated by ABW's report of services provided during 2013-14:

- 4,529 calls to its hotline,
- prevention education to 12,741 students and professionals
- 1,821 counseling sessions to 309 total clients
- Shelter for 615 persons, with children comprising nearly 50%.
- 2,126 served persons with court advocacy and assistance

Veterans

Veterans with substance abuse, physical disabilities or mental illness are in need of services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Persons with HIV/AIDS require support with housing and care management. Financial assistance with housing costs is the most significant need, as stability in housing improves adherence to medical directives, nutrition and other measures of quality of life.

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

The Rochester/ Monroe County CoC coordinates with local hospitals and other institutions and agencies to ensure that persons are not routinely discharged into homelessness.

Most persons discharged from hospitals are discharged to their own home, to a family member or friend, or to an extended care or rehabilitation facility. Through the Homeless Services Network (HSN), the CoC has worked with hospital staff to develop protocols for those occasional times when appropriate stable housing cannot be located at discharge from the hospital. Hospital social work staff have been provided with information on local emergency shelters (e.g., physical layouts, staffing, hours open) so a referral is made to the shelter that can best meet the person's needs. Hospital staff calls the shelter to confirm a bed is available, any required follow-up care is communicated to shelter staff, and the patient is provided with a sufficient supply of medication.

According to the New York State Patients Bill of Rights, hospitals within New York State are required to provide all patients with written discharge plans to which patients must agree prior to being discharged from the hospital. Local hospitals (e.g., Strong Memorial, Rochester General, Highland, Park Ridge) in

conjunction with the Monroe County Department of Human Services and homeless providers, are responsible to ensure that the health care system is not routinely discharging people into homelessness.

Inpatient facilities licensed or operated by the New York State Office of Mental Health are encouraged to refer individuals to housing consistent with the level of care required by the patient and to not discharge patients until a comprehensive discharge plan is in place. Prior to discharge, individuals in need of supervised housing, and who agree to a referral, are referred to the Monroe County Single Point of Access (SPOA). The SPOA facilitates housing assistance for eligible individuals and connects persons to mental health care coordination services.

Through the Homeless Services Network (HSN), the CoC has educated stakeholders about the primary providers of licensed mental health residential beds (DePaul Community Services, East House, Housing Options Made Easy, Rochester Psychiatric Center), intensive case management programs (Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester General Health System, Unity Health System), and care coordination services (ACT Team, Project Link, MICA Net).

The discharging facility is responsible for arranging appropriate follow-up treatment. Placement is made in community-based mental health residential programs through the Monroe County Single Point of Access (SPOA) process, to family or friends, or to independent living with linkages to appropriate support services. As part of Medicaid redesign, New York State established Regional Behavioral Health Organizations (RBHO), whose responsibilities included concurrent review of all Medicaid fee-for-service psychiatric inpatient admissions and guidance for effective discharge planning, with a focus on special populations, including the homeless. The RBHO has undertaken a quality improvement initiative to ensure persons are not discharged to homelessness, providing education and training regarding linkages to housing or residential services. . Mental Health inpatient units are additionally required to refer eligible individuals to Health Homes which provide enhanced care management, ensuring linkage to appropriate housing.

SOURCE: FY 2013 CoC Application

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)

Rochester will continue efforts to improve access to affordable housing; increase the range of housing options and provide related services for persons with special needs. Specific activities include financial support through the Housing Choice Fund for affordable housing development and supportive services for people with special needs. HOPWA funds will support housing for people with HIV/AIDS and their families.

In order to prevent homelessness for vulnerable populations, Rochester will continue to use Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HRRP) funds in collaboration with the Monroe County to provide temporary financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to individuals and families who were homeless or would be homeless if not for the assistance being provided.

Additionally, the City will continue to support efforts of human service agencies, social service providers and other organizations that provide services and assistance to individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

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

The City will provide rental assistance to those with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 190 households will be assisted during the first year of the Five Year Strategic Plan. The City will incorporate into its current development programs (Home Rochester, New Construction and Affordable Housing Development) the ability to accommodate those with physical challenges.

Home Rochester-acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, single-family homes for sale to owner occupants

New Construction –the construction of new single-family homes in select neighborhoods

Affordable Housing Development – Facilitates the development of new , affordable rental and owner occupied housing

Any new units being developed will implement more universal design elements to facilitate aging in place. New rental housing projects already incorporate design standards that are sensitive to households with special needs. Many of the units are required to be handicapped accessible and all are visit-able. The City will also continue to coordinate with the local Continuum of Care, Rochester Housing Authority and other housing service providers to provide permanent supportive housing. Persons with disabilities are able to take advantage of all of our funded housing services programs, Buyer Assistance and Training, Foreclosure Prevention, Landlord/Tenant Services and where appropriate, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and HOPWA programs.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

The barriers to affordable housing include:

- Insufficient income to purchase a home or rent a suitable housing unit.
- Cost of safe, decent housing may not be affordable
- Housing that is affordable may require significant rehabilitation
- Poor credit, lack of financial literacy
- Lack of savings for down payment and closing costs for house purchase

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs for affordable housing in the city of Rochester is the gap in what households can afford to pay for housing and the price of housing. Although there is a large supply of affordable housing stock in the City, the income levels for many individual households such as single parent, elderly and disabled is insufficient to afford even the lowest of the market rate units. These households need better job opportunities and additional social service providers to assist with day care, health care and other supportive services.

Another obstacle to meeting the needs of underserved households is the limited amount of funding received by the City. The City of Rochester will partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development.

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Rochester's zoning regulations provide for a wide variety of housing types. Its zoning code is evaluated periodically to identify and address any potential barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing. The City is currently reviewing code standards for unit size and type of construction to identify and remove any barriers to micro-units and alternative construction types such as modular.

Rochester's Housing Policy, adopted in 2008, promotes rehabilitation, redevelopment and construction of housing as well as homeownership, strengthening the rental market, promoting housing choice and neighborhood planning efforts. This policy supports the retention and development of affordable housing in the City.

Rochester's comprehensive plan, the [Renaissance Plan](#), includes a policy to "provide a variety of housing choices" in neighborhoods.

Except for the limitation on micro-units, none of the housing developers who participated in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan identified any City policies as barriers to the development of affordable housing in Rochester.

Federal regulations and policies that may impact access to affordable housing include:

- Tightening credit due to Dodd Frank regulations
- Access to financing through New York State and federal programs

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

Like many cities in Upstate New York and in the Rust Belt, the City of Rochester's economy is challenged by the dichotomy between the jobs that are available in the City and the profile of the residents of the City. In general, many of the jobs that are available in the City are held by residents outside the City. Moreover, it's the high paying jobs that are primarily held by suburban residents.

This is partly due to a lack of training and education by many City residents as exhibited in the table below and also expressed by participants in public and stakeholder meetings. The community and economic development challenge therefore is to both 1) provide City residents with opportunities for more training to increase job skills (and incomes) and 2) to attract residents into the City that can fill those jobs.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Table 42 reveals a wealth of information regarding the City's economy. It provides information on what industries provide jobs in the City of Rochester (Number of Jobs) as well as what industries employ City residents (Number of Workers). The difference between the two is significant – there are more than 143,000 jobs in the City of Rochester and just over 87,000 residents are in the workforce. The numbers emphasize that Rochester is a regional economic hub that attract workers from outside the City and also suggest there are opportunities to train residents in the City to fill more City based jobs.

By far, the largest industry that employed City residents was the education and health care services sector (34% of Rochester residents worked in this business sector). Other major business sectors included retail trade (12%), manufacturing (11%) and professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (10%).

There is also a significant disparity between the kind of jobs held by City residents and those that are available in the City. Industries that provide higher wages and steadier jobs such as professional jobs, public administration, and manufacturing provide more than 52,000 jobs available in the City and only 40 percent (approximately 20,000) of City residents are employed in those industries. Similarly, there are a disproportionate number of low paid workers in retail positions in the City that likely need to commute to retail positions in the suburbs

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	96	4	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	7,950	8,456	9	6	-3
Construction	3,379	4,463	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	30,105	47,560	34	33	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,803	6,180	4	4	0
Information	2,444	4,869	3	3	0
Manufacturing	9,315	23,145	11	16	5
Other Services	4,207	5,389	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management, Admin. and Waste Management Services	9,007	20,358	10	14	4
Public Administration	2,640	9,306	3	7	4
Retail Trade	10,225	5,243	12	4	-8
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	3,054	4,023	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	1,348	4,073	2	3	1
Total	87,573	143,069	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

In fact the 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Inflow/Outflow analysis (Figure 40) reveals 34,836 people live and work within the City. An additional 44,548 people live in the City but are employed outside of the City limits. Finally, 108,233 people live outside of the City but commute into the City for their jobs. Therefore, only 25 percent of the jobs in the City are held by City residents.

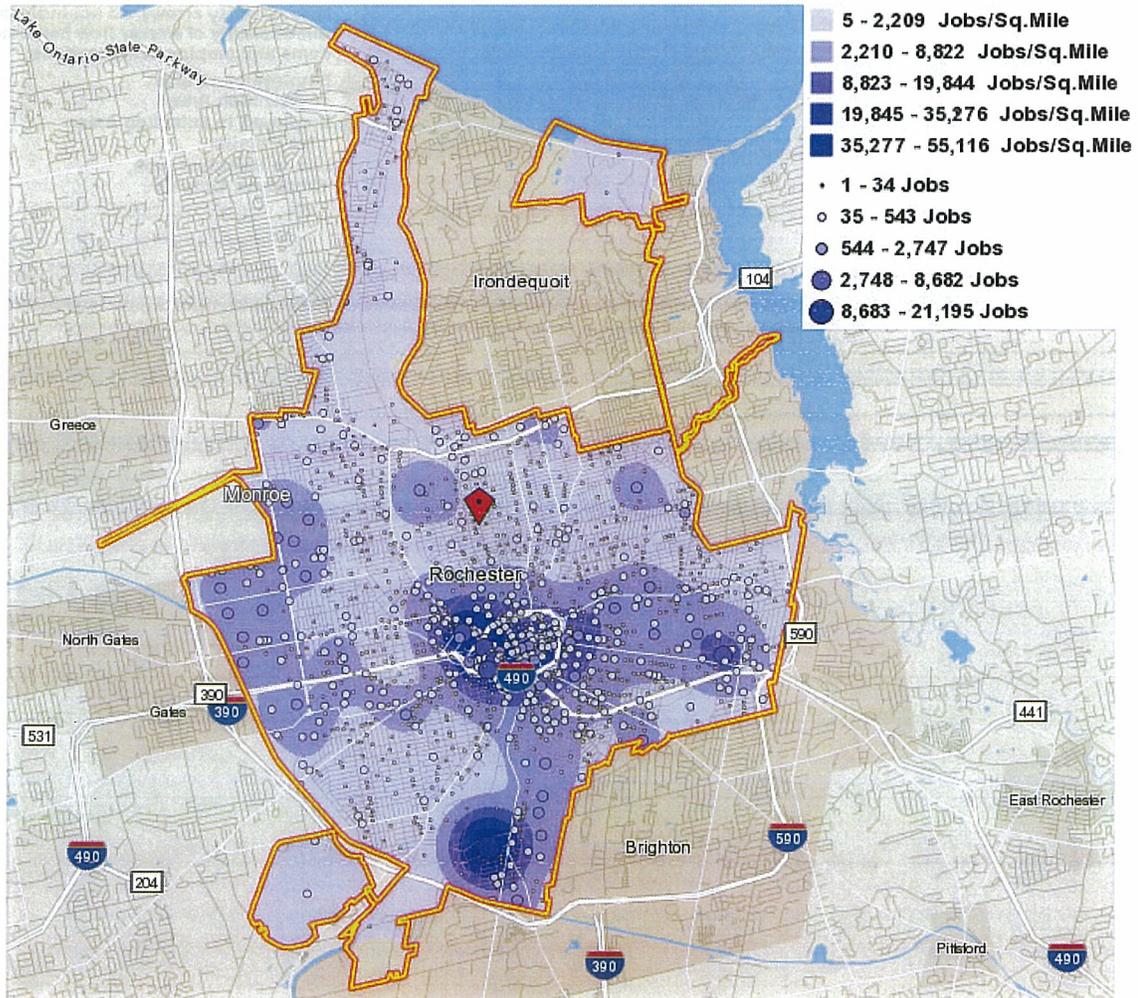
Figure 40 – City of Rochester Inflow/Outflow of Jobs, 2011



Source: 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Inflow/Outflow (<http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>)

The 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Work Area Profile analysis (as shown in Figure 41) depicts the counts and density of all jobs located within the City of Rochester. Areas of major employment include Downtown, the University of Rochester, and in the vicinity of University Avenue, Blossom Road, and North Winton Road.

Figure 41 – Counts and Density of All Jobs Located within the City of Rochester, 2011



Source: 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Inflow/Outflow (<http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>)

According to the Census (see Table 43a), in 2013 over 101,000 of the 164,988 City residents aged 16 and older were in the civilian labor force (61.3%); however, only 87,294 of them were employed (an unemployment rate of 13.66%). Unemployment rates were highest among youth (ages 16-24). Unfortunately, since 2011 the unemployment rate went up in the City of Rochester for all age groups despite improvements in the economy.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics also provides historical labor force, employment, and unemployment data for the City of Rochester. Table 43b reveals that unemployment levels had a minor peak in the mid 90's and a major peak in 2009 through 2012. Unemployment rates are beginning to decrease in the City as of 2013.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	99,823
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	87,573
Unemployment Rate	12.27
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.18
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	10.41

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 43a – Labor Force, 2013

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	101,106
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	87,294
Unemployment Rate	13.66
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	23.78
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	11.20

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Table 43b – Local Area Unemployment Statistics, City of Rochester, 1990-2013

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1990	111,369	104,732	6,637	6.0
1991	113,639	104,590	9,049	8.0
1992	113,977	104,123	9,854	8.6
1993	114,856	105,546	9,310	8.1
1994	115,427	105,514	9,913	8.6
1995	113,845	105,848	7,997	7.0
1996	113,454	106,354	7,100	6.3
1997	115,067	107,659	7,408	6.4
1998	115,562	108,039	7,523	6.5
1999	114,948	107,020	7,928	6.9
2000	99,513	95,042	4,471	4.5
2001	98,873	93,461	5,412	5.5
2002	98,072	91,200	6,872	7.0
2003	96,862	89,934	6,928	7.2
2004	96,394	89,767	6,627	6.9
2005	96,046	90,286	5,760	6.0
2006	94,415	88,845	5,570	5.9
2007	93,653	88,087	5,566	5.9
2008	94,587	87,632	6,955	7.4
2009	94,612	84,843	9,769	10.3
2010	94,252	84,108	10,144	10.8
2011	93,811	84,041	9,770	10.4
2012	93,793	83,771	10,022	10.7
2013	92,933	84,089	8,844	9.5

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (Local Area Unemployment Statistics - Rochester city, NY)

Workers in Rochester are employed in a variety of occupations (see Table 44a). However, most workers have occupations in three categories that account for more than 70,000 jobs: Business related occupations such as management and financial jobs; service related positions; and sales and office jobs. Less are employed in production, transportation and distribution related occupations but there are more than 11,000 employees in those occupations. Between 2011 and 2013 these distribution of occupations held by workers in the City remained essentially unchanged.

Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	28,917
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	68
Service	21,046
Sales and office	20,762
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,160
Production, transportation and material moving	11,620

Table 264 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 44a – Occupation by Sector, 2013

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	29,810
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	22
Service	21,996
Sales and office	20,003
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	4,210
Production, transportation and material moving	11,253

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Similarly, travel time for workers in the City of Rochester did not change between 2011 and 2013. Travel time, based on tables 45 and 45a, is not a major issue for a majority of workers in the City as 83 percent of workers travel less than 30 minutes daily to reach their jobs. This is true even though there is a large majority of City residents that work outside the City.

Travel Time (for workers 16 years and over who did not work at home)

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	68,337	83%
30-59 Minutes	11,093	13%
60 or More Minutes	2,948	4%
Total	82,378	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 45a – Travel Time, 2013

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	68,395	83%
30-59 Minutes	10,406	13%
60 or More Minutes	3,614	4%
Total	82,415	100%

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Education:

Tables 46 to 48a summarize the relationship between educational levels and employment, age and earnings. Some basic findings that emerge from a review of the data include:

1. The more education that workers in Rochester have, the higher their incomes;
2. The increase in income is significant for those that have a bachelor’s degree and even greater for those with a graduate degree or higher compared to those with less than four years of education;
3. The proportion of those unemployed or not in the labor force is greater for those with less than a four year degree;

The majority of workers in Rochester have a four year degree or higher.

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 25 to 64 Years Old)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,699	2,000	11,073
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17,106	2,367	9,463
Some college or Associate's degree	21,091	2,760	7,546
Bachelor's degree or higher	23,260	910	3,831

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 46a – Educational Attainment by Employment Status, 2013

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,445	2,188	9,877
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,806	2,722	10,381
Some college or Associate's degree	21,157	2,735	8,139
Bachelor's degree or higher	23,870	1,096	3,664

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	807	1,078	1,610	3,233	3,374
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,784	4,128	3,905	6,818	3,633
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	7,420	6,733	7,648	14,555	6,227
Some college, no degree	10,742	6,701	5,089	9,059	2,358
Associate's degree	1,558	3,218	3,115	4,235	900
Bachelor's degree	3,125	8,546	2,942	5,489	1,649
Graduate or professional degree	221	3,939	2,530	4,555	1,655

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 47a – Educational Attainment by Age, 2013

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	963	1,032	1,224	2,892	3,246
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,868	4,365	3,486	6,511	3,347
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,510	7,246	7,673	15,020	6,328
Some college, no degree	10,636	6,897	5,030	8,934	2,737
Associate's degree	1,447	3,482	3,059	4,652	1,044
Bachelor's degree	3,146	8,596	2,768	5,522	1,987
Graduate or professional degree	283	4,349	2,777	4,618	1,712

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,014
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,524
Some college or Associate's degree	26,743
Bachelor's degree	38,079
Graduate or professional degree	49,005

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 48a – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months, 2013

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	16,947
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,999
Some college or Associate's degree	27,352
Bachelor's degree	38,840
Graduate or professional degree	49,168

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

There are three major employment sectors that provide more than 63 percent of jobs in City of Rochester including:

1. Education and Health Care Services with 33% of total jobs or 47,506 jobs
2. Manufacturing with 16% of total jobs or 23,145 jobs
3. Professional, Scientific, Management, Administration, and Waste Management Services with 14% of jobs or 20,358

In addition, almost 20,000 jobs are provided by the Arts/Entertainment/Accommodation and Public Administration industries.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

As part of the Consolidated Plan process, the City conducted a Large Business and Small Business focus group meeting. To complement, the business focus group meetings the City, 93 businesses participated in an online business needs survey. The results of the survey and focus group meetings related to workforce needs include:

- Approximately half of all business respondents in the City indicate their workforce requires all types of training including basic skills, managerial skills, sales and marketing skills and computer skills;
- The most significant need, however, are basic skills which 75 percent of employers said are needed;
- Among manufacturers, 65 percent responded that the greatest need was training for production workers;
- Employers have problems recruiting precision production workers, general labor and professional positions;
- The need for apprenticeship programs;
- Focusing more training dollars on the promotion of high tech jobs and manufacturing jobs with high tech needs by high schools, Monroe Community College and BOCES.

Infrastructure needs identified by employers included streetscape, public parking and lighting improvements likely in the business districts within the City. Small businesses in those districts also expressed a need for the City to support and facilitate mixed use development in the business districts as part of a comprehensive redevelopment effort.

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.

Over the past five years the State of New York has developed a new approach to economic development. As part of the new economic development approach Governor Cuomo created 10 regional councils across Upstate New York to develop strategic plans for economic development. The City of Rochester is part of the Finger Lakes Regional Economic Development Council that includes an eight County region around the City.

The focus of the new Council is to support and facilitate transformative economic development projects in the region that involve significant investment and job creation. In addition, the Council supports community development projects that complement and encourage economic development. Over the last four years the Council has received close to \$300 million in grant funding or financing for economic and community development projects in the region including many projects in the City of Rochester.

This year, the Council will be eligible to apply for a new, parallel funding source that could provide up to \$500 million as part of Governor's Cuomo Upstate New York \$1.5 Billion Revitalization Initiative. If awarded, the funding would go toward major economic development projects that create jobs in the Region including funding for infrastructure improvements, equipment upgrades and workforce development.

The City of Rochester is the largest municipality in the region with the greatest need for economic development projects. Therefore, there is an opportunity for the City to leverage its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program with those of the Regional Council's economic development objectives to implement some priority infrastructure, workforce and economic development projects.

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

The Business Activity and Economic Market Analysis sections above summarize the disconnection between jobs available in the City and the workforce:

- There are 143,000 jobs in the City and 87,000 workers in the City, however, less than 35,000 people actually both live and work in the City;
- As approximately 108,000 jobs are held by persons not living in the City there is an opportunity to connect City jobs opportunities with City residents;
- Industries that provide higher wages and steadier jobs such as professional jobs, public administration, and manufacturing provide more than 52,000 jobs available in the City and only 40 percent (approximately 20,000) of City residents are employed in those industries.
- There are a disproportionate number of low paid workers in retail positions in the City that likely need to commute to retail positions in the suburbs.

The majority of the workforce in the City of Rochester is well educated as approximately 60 percent have a four year degree or more. However, only 25 percent of residents live and work in the City which suggests that many college educated individuals are commuting out of the City for jobs.

During the focus group meetings, all of the City businesses that attended indicated that they have many jobs left unfilled. These are typically middle skills jobs that require some basic training that will then provide good paying jobs.

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.

Rochester Works! Is the primary “one stop” workforce resource in the City of Rochester and Monroe County. The agency has two Career Centers including one in Downtown Rochester. Workforce services are provided to job seekers, youth and to businesses.

The Career Centers are a great resource for those looking to find jobs or improve their job opportunities. Both centers have resources, job listings and reference materials for job seekers that are complemented by workshops.

Monroe Community College’s Economic Development and Innovative Workforce Development Office is also very active in helping to provide and shape workforce development options. Every two years the office conducts the Rochester Area Skill Needs Assessment and Business Climate Survey. Some of the findings from the 2014 include:

- Employers are looking to hold the line with their current workforce.
- There are roughly 26,000 positions that are chronically difficult to fill in the Finger Lakes Region.
- Health care related employers will be training their workforce on-site with internal staff.

In addition, the employers that attended the Business Focus Group Meetings have in house training for their employees and will train unskilled workers to fill jobs. However, they insisted there should be a strategy starting in the schools to promote the “middle skills” positions they provide which would include summer work at their businesses.

Workforce training is offered by other agencies as well including:

- Rochester Educational Opportunity Center
- Rochester Institute of Technology
- Bryant & Stratton Professional Skills Center
- OACES - Office of Adult & Career Education Services
- Center for Workforce Development of Monroe 2-Orleans BOCES
- IBEW Local 86 Apprenticeship Training Program
- Isabella Graham Hart School of Nursing
- Finishing Trades Institute of Western and Central NY District Council 4

All of these efforts by agencies and businesses will support the Consolidated Plan as workforce training is an eligible use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. In some instances there will be a need to provide training supported entirely with CDBG funds. However, in other instances it would be more efficient to work with these agencies to provide the workforce development services.

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

Yes the City of Rochester participates in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

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 has included the following project in the 2014 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy prepared by the Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council:

- Midtown Plaza City of Rochester with estimated costs of \$184 million
- PORT of Rochester City of Rochester with estimated costs of \$146 million
- Photech Site City of Rochester with estimated costs of \$10-\$20 million
- Vacuum Oil Site City of Rochester with estimated costs of \$10-\$20 million
- Emerson Street landfill area
- Eastman Business Park

All of these projects could be assisted with economic development grant funds as well as housing funds including:

- Purchase of equipment for economic development projects;
- Acquisition of land;
- Renovation, construction and demolition of buildings and sites;
- Cleanup of contaminated properties
- Working Capital;
- Workforce Development;
- Public Infrastructure improvements such as water, sewer, drainage, roadway and streetscape improvements;
- Training for employees; and
- Funds for housing in mixed use development projects.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

If concentration is defined as a census tract having a percent of households with multiple housing problems 10 percentage points higher than the citywide average then there are no census tracts that would meet this threshold. Specifically, 2% of households within the City of Rochester have two or more housing problems. For a census tract to be considered to have a concentration of households with multiple housing problems, 12% of households would need to have 2 or more housing problems. As evidenced in Figure 42 below, there are no areas where households with multiple housing problems are technically concentrated. Figure 42 can however be used to locate areas with relatively high percentages of households with multiple housing problems. Figure 43 can be used to located areas with relatively high raw numbers of households with multiple housing problems.

Figure 42 – Percent of Households with Multiple Housing Problems, 2013

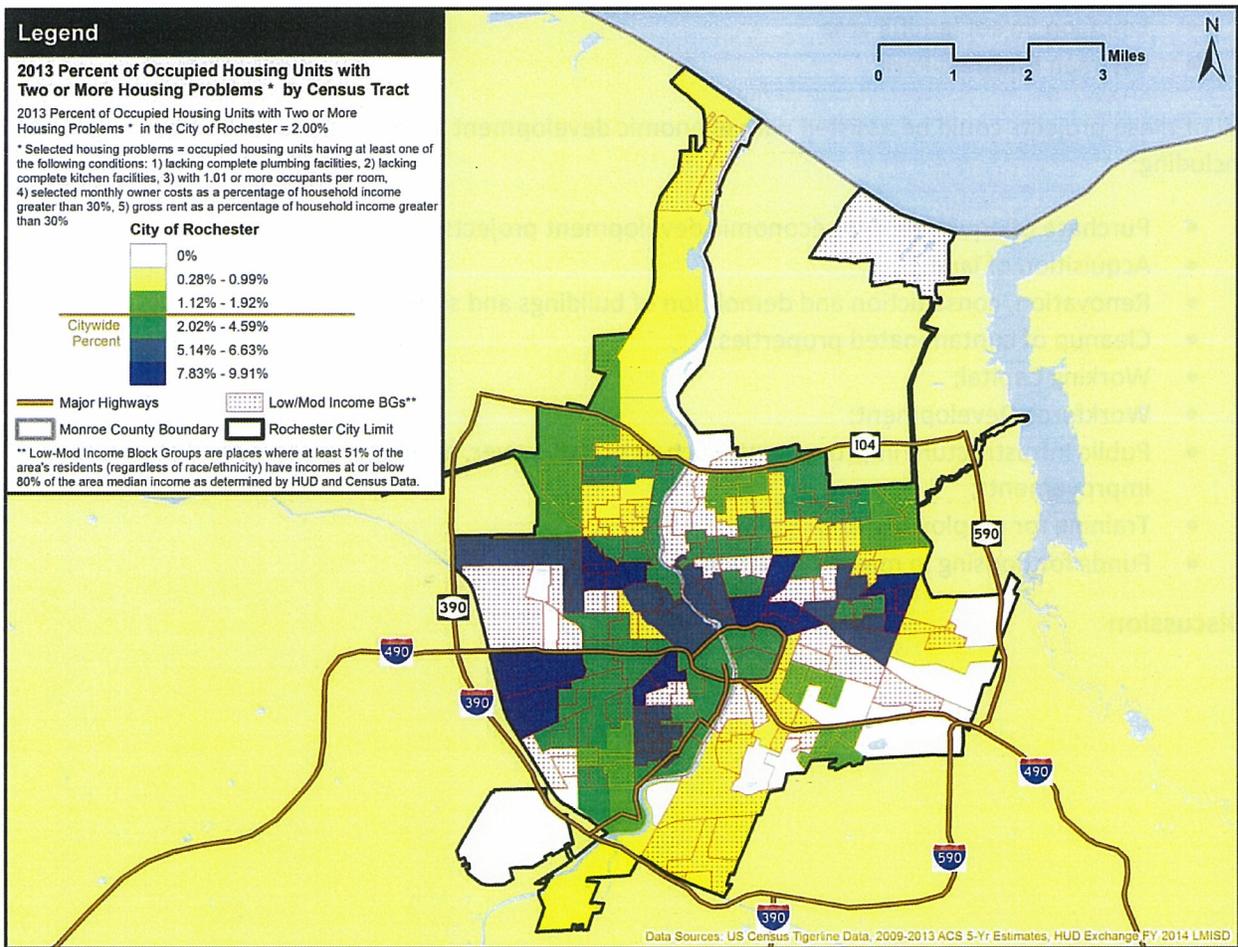
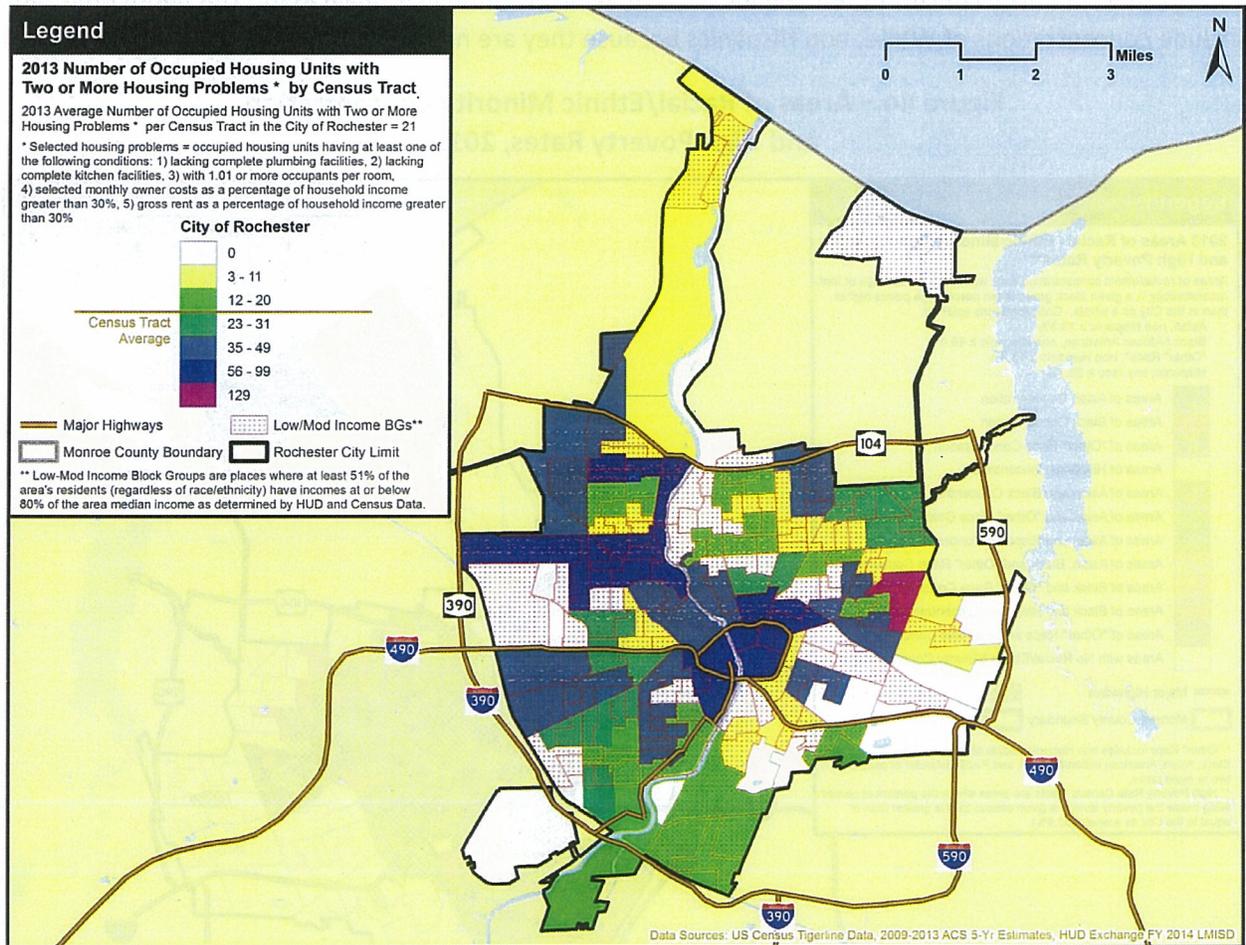


Figure 43 – Number of Households with Multiple Housing Problems, 2013



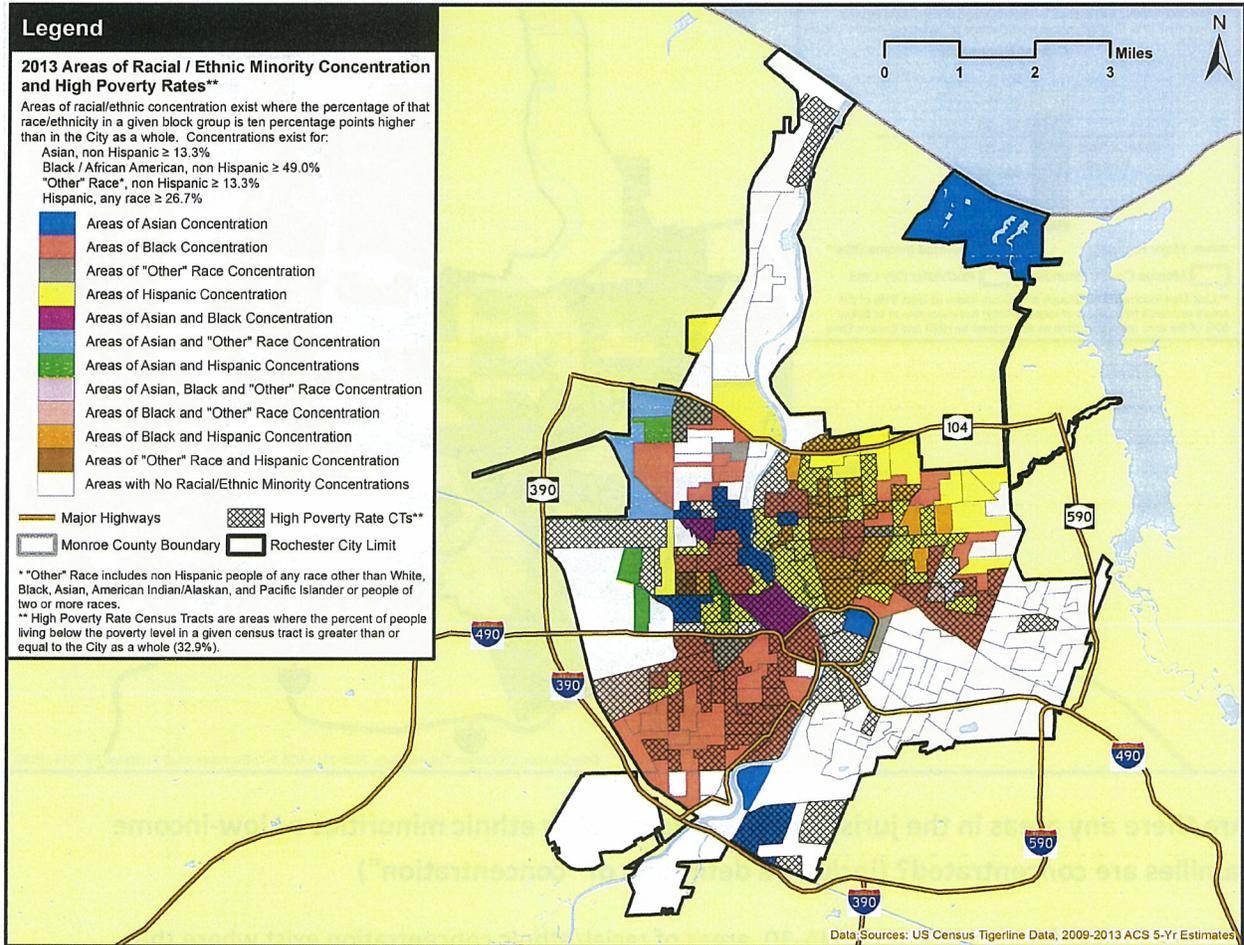
Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

As previously described in Section NA-30, areas of racial/ethnic concentration exist where the percentage of that race/ethnicity in a given block group is ten percentage points higher than in the City as a whole. Areas of low income concentration exist where the percent of people living below the poverty level in a given census tract is greater than or equal to the poverty rate of the City as a whole. Within Section NA-30, the following Figures show areas of racial/ethnic concentration:

- Figure 24 – Black / African American, non Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013
- Figure 26 – Asian, non Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013
- Figure 30 – Other / Multiple Races, non-Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013
- Figure 31 – White, non Hispanic Areas of Concentration, 2013
- Figure 33 – Hispanic (Any Race) Areas of Concentration, 2013

Figure 44 below combines the above described figures with poverty rate data to show areas of racial/ethnic minority concentration and low income concentration in a single map. The figure does not include concentrations of White, non Hispanics because they are not considered a racial minority.

Figure 44 – Areas of Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration and High Poverty Rates, 2013



The analysis in Sections NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25 suggested Black / African American, Asian, American Indian / Alaskan, Pacific Islander, and "Other" Race households were experiencing disproportionately greater needs in terms of various housing and cost burden conditions. Further analysis in Section NA-30 found areas of Black / African American, Asian, and "Other" Race concentrations. There were no concentrations of American Indian / Alaskan or Pacific Islanders. Section NA-10 revealed that 47.3% of households within the City have at least one housing problem. Figure 44 includes areas of low income concentration. Areas with a disproportionate need regarding housing problems exist where the percentage of households with at least one housing problem in a given census tract is ten percentage points higher than in the City as a whole. Therefore census tracts that have 57.3% of households with at least one housing problem would be considered to have a disproportionate need.

Figure 45 below combines the census tracts that have a disproportionate need in terms of housing problems, the census tracts that have low income concentrations, and the Black / African American,

Asian, and "Other" Race concentrations. These are the neighborhoods that are most likely to be in the greatest need.

Figure 45 – Areas of Greatest Need, 2013

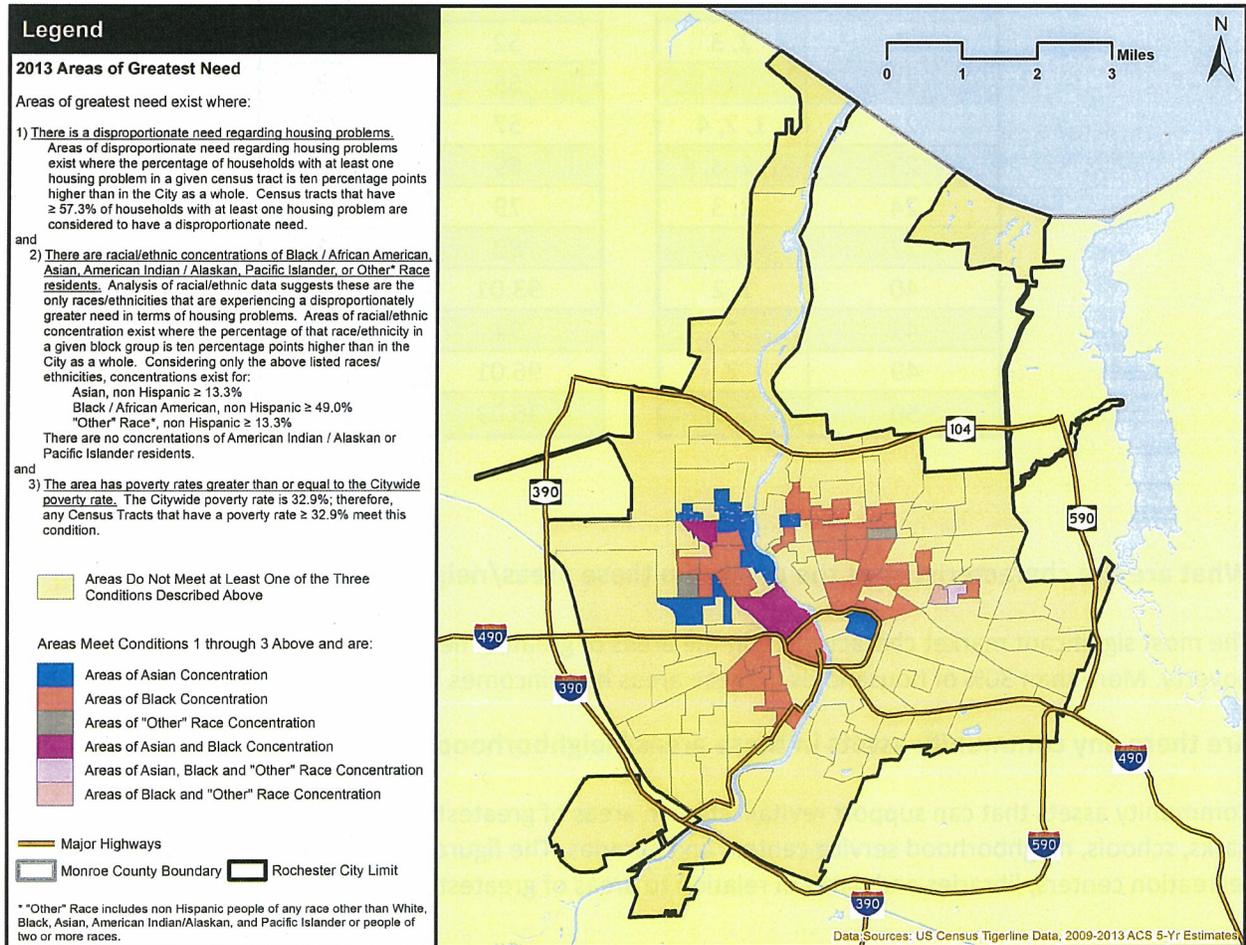


Table 48b – Areas of Greatest Need, 2013

Portion of Census Tract	Block Group	Portion of Census Tract	Block Group
2	1, 2	51	1, 2
7	2, 3	52	1, 2
15	1	55	1, 3
22	1, 2, 4	57	1, 2, 3
23	1, 2, 3, 4	65	1, 2
24	2, 3	79	2
27	1, 2	80	2, 3
40	1, 2	93.01	1, 2
41	2	94	1, 3
49	2	96.01	1, 2
50	1,2	96.03	3

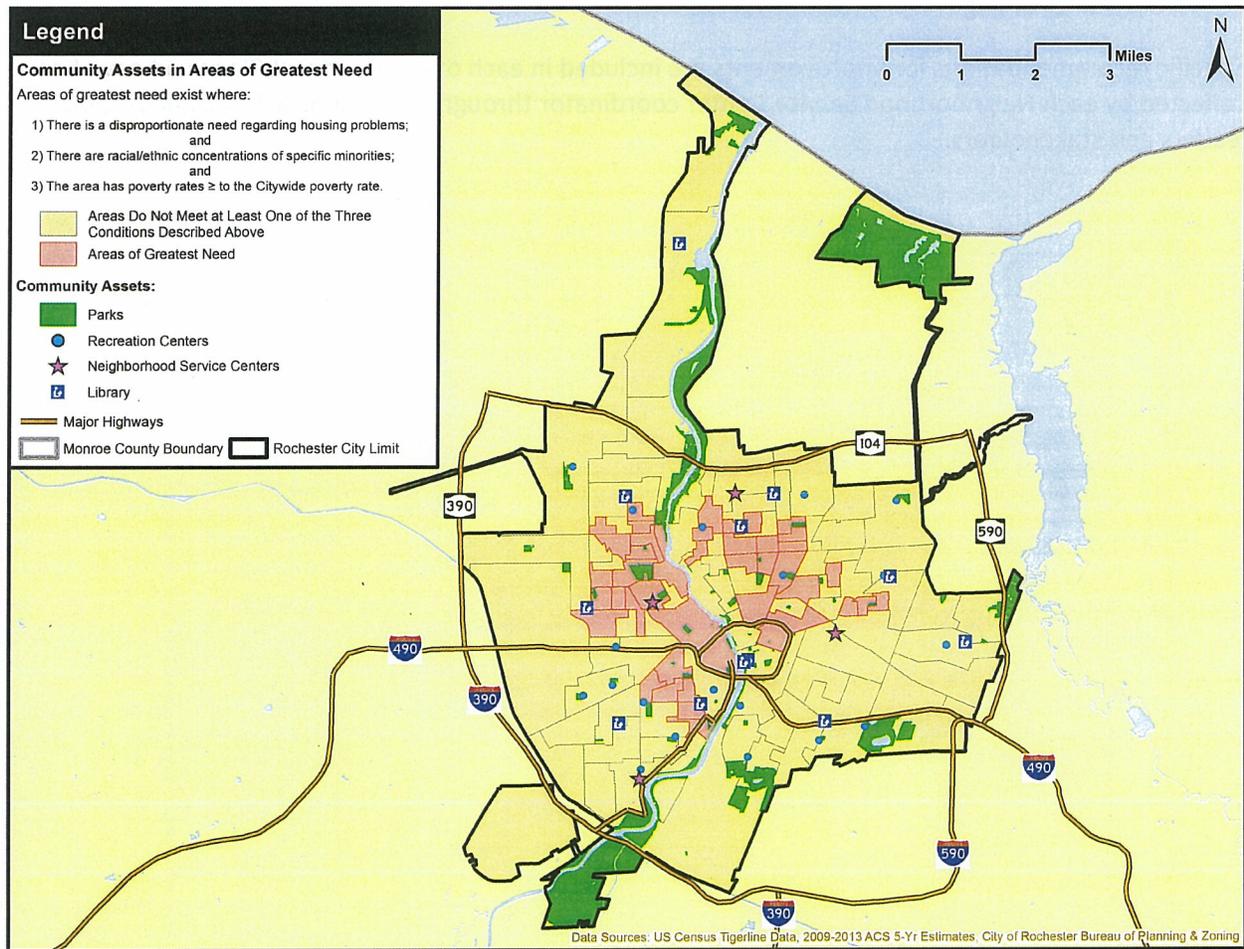
What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

The most significant market characteristic in the areas of greatest need is the high rate and severity of poverty. More than 30% of households in these areas have incomes below the poverty level.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets that can support revitalization in areas of greatest need include recreation centers, parks, schools, neighborhood service centers and libraries. The figure below indicates the location of recreation centers, libraries and parks in relation to areas of greatest need.

Figure 46 – Community Assets in Areas of Greatest Need, 2013



Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As part of the Consolidated Plan Outreach effort, the City held meetings in each of its four neighborhood quads. The areas of greatest needs are concentrated in three quads – the Southwest, Northwest and Northeast. Some of the common needs and opportunities expressed by residents in among the quads included:

- Housing Rehabilitation
- Home Ownership
- Economic Development:
 - Commercial District Revitalization
 - Façade Improvements
 - Brownfield Redevelopment
- Recreation
- Infrastructure:
 - Streetscape
 - Street improvements

- Multi-modal improvements for bikes and pedestrians
- Parking

Specific recommendations for improvements are included in each of the Quadrant Plans and have been collected by each Neighborhood Service Center coordinator through discussions with neighborhood leaders and stakeholders.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Rochester will use HUD funds to address needs for decent affordable housing, community and economic development, services for homeless individuals and those at risk of becoming homeless, and assistance for persons with special needs such as disabilities and living with HIV/AIDS.

Rochester coordinates and leverages HUD funds with expenditures of other funds to support comprehensive efforts to expand choice and opportunities for individuals and families to have decent affordable housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities.

Geographic Priorities

The Consolidated Plan does not designate geographic target areas. However, funds will be allocated to areas with multiple needs where synergistic efforts can result in significant improvement.

Priority Needs

Priority needs address housing, homelessness, special needs populations and community development. Rochester will continue to focus its funding on:

- improving existing housing and creating new affordable housing
- providing services to youth
- preventing homelessness and supporting people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless
- serving people with special needs, including elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, mental illness or mental disabilities,
- revitalizing neighborhoods through investment in public infrastructure and facilities
- providing economic opportunities through job retention and creation and employment training

Affordable housing

Affordable Housing is a high priority for the City of Rochester. The focus of our activity will be to continue to identify ways to increase the number of affordable units that are attractive, energy efficient and allow households to age in place. These units will be combined with higher income units that will help diversify the income in neighborhoods and also provide employment opportunities to Section-3 residents.

Public facilities and improvements (non-housing community development)

The City will use CDBG funds for various improvements in low- and moderate- income neighborhood, including the priority needs of public facilities, neighborhood facilities, and street improvements.

The City will support streetscape improvements and public facility improvements.

The City of Rochester will provide financial assistance to improve the existing infrastructure in the City of Rochester, including street reconstruction, sidewalk improvements, streetscape enhancements, and improved delivery of goods and services.

The City will also foster, through the City Quadrant Teams, the empowerment of residents and property owners to develop neighborhood reinvestment plans that will stabilize residential and commercial properties in neighborhoods that have suffered with the highest rates of abandonment and vacancy.

Clearance and demolition of vacant properties will be targeted based on the following criteria::

- Reduce vacancy, fires and crime
- Improve neighborhoods
- Sustainable economic development
- Assemble development sites
- Increase area for recreational use
- Create green amenities: green corridors, trail completion and enhancement, urban agriculture/community gardens
- Environmental remediation
- Strategic land use planning
- Enhance multi-purpose "land bank" program.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

HUD funds will be allocated geographically based on need and to create synergies among various programs and funding sources.

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City-wide
	Area Type:	City-wide
	Other Target Area Description:	City-wide
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		
2	Area Name:	Targeted Area for Targeted Rehab Program
	Area Type:	Targeted Area for Targeted Rehab Program
	Other Target Area Description:	Targeted Area for Targeted Rehab Program
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
Identify the needs in this target area.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

For public facilities and improvements and neighborhood revitalization activities, HUD funds will be allocated only to areas within census tracts and/or block groups where 51 % or more of the households have incomes that are 80% or less of the median family income.

In addition, Rochester adheres to the following guidelines for allocating funds geographically:

- Planning projects are city-wide.
- Economic development projects are city-wide and assist businesses that create jobs for low- and moderate-income persons or provide needed goods and services to residents of low- and moderate-income residential areas.
- Housing projects are city-wide and assist units occupied by low- and moderate-income families.
- Neighborhood improvement projects are city-wide and are targeted to neighborhoods that are primarily residential and at least 51% of the residents are low- and moderate-income.
- Human service and homeless projects are limited to a specific group of people, at least 51 % of whom are low- and moderate-income.

A process of neighborhood engagement known as the Quadrant Team approach contributes to geographic allocation as well as other funding priorities and decisions. This approach brings together neighborhood representatives and staff from several functional departments to identify neighborhood issues and determine appropriate responses. It relies on through communication, short-term problem-solving, and prioritization of longer-term projects to continually inform the City on economic development, housing, and social issues. Through this process, the City can identify multiple needs in specific neighborhoods that would benefit from focused and coordinated expenditures of funds from various sources.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	New Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Additional housing needed for residents with low and very low incomes
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Condition

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide Targeted Area for Targeted Rehab Program
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Cost-burdened homeowners have limited funds to repair city's predominantly older housing stock.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
3	Priority Need Name	Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con

	Description	Increasing homeownership is needed to help stabilize neighborhoods and improve economic opportunities for residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
4	Priority Need Name	Lead Paint Hazards
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide Targeted Area for Targeted Rehab Program
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Addressing lead paint hazards is needed to protect children's health

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
5	Priority Need Name	Accessible Housing
Priority Level	High	
Population	Low	
Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide	
Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con	
Description	Disabled residents need additional supply of accessible housing units and better information about their availability.	

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
6	Priority Need Name	Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements are needed to reduce energy costs for low income residents and increase resilience of energy supply in the community.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
7	Priority Need Name	Tenant/Landlord Education and Counseling
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Tenants and landlords need education and counseling to prevent/resolve conflicts that may lead to eviction and to maintain access to affordable housing.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
8	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	Mixed Income Housing
	<p>Priority Level</p>	High
	<p>Population</p>	Low
	<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	City-wide
	<p>Associated Goals</p>	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	<p>Description</p>	Mixed income housing is needed to reduce concentrations of poverty.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
9	Priority Need Name	Alternative Housing Types (Micro-units, Modular)
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Alternative housing types are needed to increase the supply of affordable housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
10	Priority Need Name	Cost-Burdened Homeowners
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Homeowners with limited financial means need assistance to stay in their homes.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
11	Priority Need Name	Barriers to Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Other
	Description	Need to address barriers to fair housing identified in the Analysis of Impediments report.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
12	Priority Need Name	Homelessness-Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con Other
	Description	Prevent homelessness for those at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
13	Priority Need Name	Homelessness-Rapid Rehousing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con Other
	Description	Rapidly re-house those that are homeless.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
14	Priority Need Name	Homelessness-Emergency Shelter & Shelter Diversion
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con Other
	Description	Provide emergency shelter for those that are homeless and fund initiatives in an effort to divert individuals from becoming homeless.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
15	Priority Need Name	Homelessness-Transitional Supportive Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Chronic Substance Abuse Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with Mental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con Other
	Description	Support transitional housing with support for those that need assistance.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
16	Priority Need Name	Homelessness-Coordinated Access
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con Other

	Description	There is a need to provide coordinated access to services for the homeless and those at risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
17	Priority Need Name	Non-Homeless Special Needs-Perm Supportive Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Other
	Description	Permanent supported housing for persons with special needs.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
18	Priority Need Name	Housing & Supportive Services-People with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con Other
	Description	Financial support for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
19	Priority Need Name	Non-Homeless Special Needs-Home Safety
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Improve safety of elderly.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
20	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Non-Homeless Special Needs-Accessible Housing</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>
	<p>Population</p>	<p>veterans Persons with Physical Disabilities</p>
	<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>City-wide</p>
	<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con</p>
	<p>Description</p>	<p>Remove barriers for people with disabilities.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
21	Priority Need Name	Non-Homeless-Transitional Supportive Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Chronic Substance Abuse Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Other
	Description	Transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, persons with mental illness or substance abuse.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
22	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Citywide Planning and Studies</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>Low</p>

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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	City-wide
Associated Goals	General Community Needs Other
Description	Studies are needed to evaluate needs and alternative strategies.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
23	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	<p>Neighborhood Based Prog. Mgmt & Prioritization</p>
	<p>Priority Level</p>	<p>High</p>

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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	City-wide
Associated Goals	General Community Needs
Description	Needs of neighborhoods are often best evaluated at the local level. Program management can be more effective decentralized to neighborhood and groups of neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
24	Priority Need Name	Clearance and Demolition
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Deteriorated and vacant housing negatively affect neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
25	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Other
	Description	Building and zoning code violations negatively affect neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
26	Priority Need Name	Non-Residential Historic Preservation
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Other
	Description	Retain buildings that contribute authentic character to neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
27	Priority Need Name	Facade Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Improve deteriorated facades to revitalize neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
28	Priority Need Name	Brownfield Remediation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Brownfield remediation and clean-up of environmental hazards is needed to improve living conditions.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
29	Priority Need Name	Mixed Use Development in Neighborhoods
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Address concentration of low income housing.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
30	<p>Priority Need Name</p>	Parks, Recreation & Other Neighborhood Facilities
	<p>Priority Level</p>	High
	<p>Population</p>	Low Other
	<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	City-wide
	<p>Associated Goals</p>	General Community Needs
	<p>Description</p>	Recreation centers, parks and neighborhood facilities contribute to neighborhood stability and are hubs for community services.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
31	Priority Need Name	Fire Stations/Equipment
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Adequately equipped fire stations are needed to protect public safety.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
32	Priority Need Name	Homeless Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Facilities for the homeless address homelessness problems.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
33	Priority Need Name	Yth Ctrs & Facilities-Abused/Neglected Children
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Youth in poverty need facilities where services are provided.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
34	Priority Need Name	Early Childhood Education Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Facilities for early childhood education are needed to support child development from an early age.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
35	Priority Need Name	Tree Planting
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Trees and landscaping help to revitalize neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
36	Priority Need Name	Street Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Street improvements are needed to revitalize low income neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
37	Priority Need Name	Sidewalk Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Sidewalks are necessary to access jobs, transportation and improvements are needed in low income neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
38	Priority Need Name	Streetscape/ROW Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Streetscape and right-of-way improvements help to revitalize neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
39	Priority Need Name	Water/Sewer Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Water and sewer improvements are needed to support public health.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
40	Priority Need Name	Solid Waste Disposal Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	description needed

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
41	Priority Need Name	Flood Drainage Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Flood drainage improvements prevent neighborhood deterioration.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
42	Priority Need Name	Bicycle Infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Bicycle infrastructure supports transportation options for low income residents and neighborhood revitalization.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
43	Priority Need Name	Pedestrian/Multi-Use Trails
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Pedestrian and multi-use trails support low-cost transportation options, recreation and neighborhood revitalization

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
44	Priority Need Name	Urban Agriculture
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Urban agriculture can re-use vacant lots including sites where deteriorated structures have been demolished, and create jobs and provide food security.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
45	Priority Need Name	Youth Recreation and Empowerment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Life skills, recreation, cooperative programs with businesses and organizations.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
46	Priority Need Name	Employment/Job Training Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Employment readiness, education, skills training.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
47	Priority Need Name	Family Support and Skill Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Support for parents and youth.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
48	Priority Need Name	Housing Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Fair housing education.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
49	Priority Need Name	Tenant/Landlord Mediation, Education & Counseling
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Mediation, tenant counseling

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
50	Priority Need Name	Landlord Education
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Elderly Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Description	Landlord education

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
51	Priority Need Name	Health and Nutrition
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Elderly Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Diabetes Prevention, Obesity

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
52	Priority Need Name	Food Security
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Elderly Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Access to healthy foods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
53	Priority Need Name	Safe Neighborhoods
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Crime prevention, lighting, neighborhood improvements.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
54	Priority Need Name	Justice System
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Victim-offender mediation, alternatives to incarceration.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
55	Priority Need Name	Community Arts Programs
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Arts, music, theater programs in neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
56	Priority Need Name	Transportation Services
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	General Community Needs
	Description	Access to services, especially for youth.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
57	Priority Need Name	Economic Devlpmnt Asstnce to For-Profit Businesses
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	<p>Business loans support job retention/creation and help revitalize neighborhoods.</p> <p>i.e. Commercial/industrial/building acquisition/construction/rehab</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
58	Priority Need Name	Commercial Nodes and Corridors
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Deteriorated commercial buildings and lack of diverse uses reduce quality of neighborhood.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
59	Priority Need Name	Economic Development Technical Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Services to promote job retention and creation.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
60	Priority Need Name	Job/Employment Training
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Low income residents need training to secure jobs.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
61	Priority Need Name	Worker Cooperatives
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Stability
	Description	Worker-owned businesses in low-income neighborhoods that contract with local institutions.

	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.</p> <p>The priorities were established using the following definitions:</p> <p>High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds. Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.</p> <p>There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period.</p>
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SP-28 Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Special Needs Populations

The City will support the efforts of organizations that seek to develop affordable housing for the elderly and frail elderly as well as those organizations that provide services to the elderly and frail elderly.

The City of Rochester will aid the efforts of area organizations that provide supportive services and housing options to elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental illness, disabled persons and persons with alcohol and drug addiction as well as those that provide supportive services and housing options to disabled persons.

The City of Rochester will offer assistance to local agencies providing outreach services to individuals with drug and alcohol problems. Furthermore, the City will maintain dialogue with area service providers and nonprofit organizations to evaluate the feasibility of developing additional transitional and supportive permanent housing for people with substance abuse issues.

Through various federal funding sources, the City of Rochester will support area organizations that provide supportive services and affordable housing options for people living with HIV/AIDS. This includes Trillium Care and Catholic Charities, both of which are recipients of federal HOPWA funds.

Youth Services needs in the city continue to be varied and extensive as evidenced by both the high level and severity of urban poverty. Acknowledging the scope of need in the context of finite resources, major area funders including the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, Rochester City School District, and the United Way have established a set of common "Communitywide Outcomes" that focus dollars and effort on established priorities.

The guiding philosophy for youth services funding continues to rest on five tenets:

- An emphasis on incorporating youth development principles in youth programming that focus on prevention rather than intervention;
- Collaboration among service providers by using City funds to leverage other resources;
- Increasing accessibility to services by providing them in targeted neighborhoods rather than centralized locations; and
- Focusing on services that enhance the employability and academic enrichment of City youth.
- Outreach and support to parents of youth. The Department of Recreation and Youth Services is participating in a full departmental strategic planning process which may result in amendments to this section of the consolidated plan.

As expected, the approach to funding youth services in the Rochester community continues to evolve. The Consolidated Plan served as a framework that produced a number of successful collaborations and collective problem solving initiatives, community based collaborations and initiatives in areas such as neighborhood planning, after-school programs, teen pregnancy prevention, violence prevention, and

homelessness, have helped marshal resources to achieve common goals.

The City will use CDBG funds for various improvements in low- and moderate- income neighborhood, including the priority needs of public facilities, neighborhood facilities, and street improvements.

Basis for Assigning Priorities

Priorities for community development were established from citizen input and a variety of consultations and meetings. While priorities can be established for the overall program, individual communities may have specific projects and programs identified as critical only to them. The priority list serves as a general guide to decision-making, not a rule. A multitude of factors determine the funding of individual projects, including readiness and the number/concentration of LMI persons served. The priority identification plays an important but not absolute role in project selection.

The priorities were established using the following definitions:

- High priorities are those activities that will likely be funded with CDBG funds
- Low priorities are those activities that will not likely be funded with CDBG funds by the City; however, the City will consider providing certifications of consistency and supporting applications submitted for non-City funds by other entities.

There are some high priority activities for which the City is not providing federal funds due to lack of resources. Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as unnecessary in the City of Rochester. Rather, it is perceived that those needs may have other, more appropriate funding sources. The City of Rochester has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five year period. The previous table identifies the City's priorities for FY 2015-2019.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	N/A
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Determined by the HOPWA allocation
New Unit Production	Determined by number of vacant lots and single family vacant structures
Rehabilitation	The number of low income owner occupants below 50% MFI
Acquisition, including preservation	Determined by the number of vacant single family homes with three bedrooms and off street parking, and rental projects where the PILOT agreements may be expiring.

Table 271 – Influence of Market Conditions

As a high proportion of the renter households in Rochester are cost-burdened, there is a great need for rental assistance. Available resources are not sufficient to meet these needs.

Due to the age of the housing stock, rehabilitation of existing housing is a significant need. The production of new housing can replace older deteriorated housing stock.

Rochester continues to acquire, rehabilitate and sell to first-time homebuyers deteriorated housing in order to stabilize neighborhoods and expand homeownership.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Rochester has identified a wide range of resources that can be invested to support the City's affordable housing initiatives. A summary of these resources, focusing on housing, is included below:

Federal Programs

- Community Development Block Grant (including program income)
- HOME Investment Partnership
- Emergency Solutions Grants
- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
- Public Housing HOPE VI Grants
- Public Housing Capital Funds
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program Funds
- Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP)/Credit Exchange Funds
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- New Market Tax Credits
- Economic Development Administration Public Works Program
- Empowerment Zone Bonds
- Department of Justice Weed and Seed Program
- Lead Hazard Control

State Resources

- Housing Trust Fund Program
- Homes for Working Families Program
- State Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- Affordable Housing Program
- State of New York Mortgage Agency
- Homeless Housing Assistance Program
- New York State Empire Zone
- Metropolitan Transportation Authority Capital Program

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Community Preservation Corporation Funds
- Community Capital Resources

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,791,818	600,000	2,523,715	10,915,533	33,567,272	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The primary objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons with low- and moderate-incomes. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including: housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, public services,

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,758,789	100,000	0	1,858,789	7,435,156	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME): The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low and moderate income households. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by low and moderate income households, including reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.

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rental assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	680,604	0	0	680,604	2,722,416	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): A federal grant program designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to make available additional shelters, to meet the costs of operating shelters, to provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, HMIS, Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing	709,872	0	0	709,872	2,839,488	Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA funding provides housing assistance and related supportive services. Grantees are encouraged to develop community-wide strategies and form partnerships with area nonprofit organizations. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. These include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of housing units; costs for facility operations; rental

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costs for facility operations; rental

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - local	Acquisition Economic Development Financial Assistance Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	150,000	0	0	150,000	600,000	City Development Funds

Table 282 - Anticipated Resources

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

Rochester will provide matching funds as required and will continue to seek funding from other Federal sources as well as State, County and private funding.

A potential source of funding is the Community First Choice Option, a new Federal Medicaid State Plan Option that creates a mechanism for states to meaningfully support the civil rights of people with disabilities and provides states with additional federal funding leveraged from the savings associated with transitioning from an institutionally-based system for providing long term services and supports to a "Community First" model.

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

Rochester will make publicly owned land available for construction of new housing and public facilities where it would meet the goals of this Plan.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

The City of Rochester Department of Neighborhood and Business Development will be responsible for carrying out the housing and economic development activities and administering funds made available to other City departments and private organizations. Other City departments, including Re

In contracting with, the City uses its annual budget process to coordinate and allocate funding to the public, private and nonprofit agencies to deliver the community programs and services outlined in the CP. The City's governing body, the city council, receives public input via public hearings regarding the allocation of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funds.

Staff and elected officials consider community needs and public opinion to determine project prioritization.

Coordination among agencies in the development and implementation of housing and community development programs and services is critical in efforts to maximize the use of limited resources. The City will coordinate with State, Federal, County, and private organizations to achieve the objectives outlined in the plan.

Within New York

The coordination and provision of affordable housing and meeting community development needs is primarily represented by several essential State agencies:

- New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal (NYS-DHCR)
- New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC)
- New York State Homeless Housing & Assistance Corporation (NYS-HHAC)
- New York State Affordable Housing Corporation
- Empire State Development Corporation
- State of New York Mortgage Agency

Other public agencies also collaborate in efforts include several Monroe County agencies, such as the Departments of Planning, Social Services, Health, Mental Health, and Transportation.

The Federal Government

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) provides entitlement grant funds through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG). Some housing providers expressed a need for more coordination with the U.S Department of Veterans Affairs as well.

The Department works closely with individual businesses, banks, business associations, the Greater Rochester Enterprise, and job training and referral agencies.

The City of Rochester continues to work in cooperation with local stakeholders to carry out systematic development of affordable housing opportunities through the acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of vacant houses. The essential components of the system are:

- Integrated financing through leveraging and packaging
- Uniform construction specifications
- Coordinated property selection
- Homebuyer and homeowner training programs

PRIVATE INDUSTRY

For-Profit Developers

Non-profit housing providers account for a significant percentage of the affordable housing units created in Rochester; the remaining majority is provided by for-profit developers. These range from small property owners with individual buildings of three or more units to investors/developers with projects of 15 to 50 or more units.

Financial Institutions

Rochester will continue to challenge lenders to participate to a greater degree in providing credit on reasonable terms for lower income residents, and to fulfill their obligations under the federal Community Reinvestment Act.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Department of Neighborhood and Business Development	City Department	Planning Coordination Administration Economic Development Housing Program Management	Citywide
Quadrant Teams	City department representatives	Coordinate services, identify priorities	Quadrants
Rochester Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	Manage public housing and Section 8	Citywide
Rochester Housing Development Fund Corporation (RHDFC)		HOME Rochester program management. Oversees developer, contractor, property management, homebuyer services, rental strategy	
NYS Dept. of Housing and Community Renewal (NYS-DHCR)	State agency	Housing programs	Citywide
NYS Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC)	State agency	Housing finance and coordination	Citywide
NYS State Homeless Housing & Assistance Corporation (NYS-HHAC)	State agency	Coordination and financing	Citywide
NYS Affordable Housing Corporation	State agency	Housing finance	Citywide
Empire State Development Corporation	State agency	Economic development assistance	Citywide
State of New York Mortgage Agency	State agency	Housing finance	Citywide
Monroe County Planning Dept		Coordination	Citywide
MC Dept of Human Services	Monroe County		Citywide
MC Dept. of Health	Monroe County	Lead poisoning testing	Citywide
MC Dept. of Mental Health	Monroe County	Services and coordination	Citywide
Transportation	Monroe County	Infrastructure	Citywide

HUD	Federal agency	Numerous funding programs for housing and community development	Citywide
US Veterans Affairs	Federal agency	Services	Citywide
Greater Rochester Enterprise	Private		Citywide
Individual businesses	Businesses		Citywide
Business associations	Business associations		Citywide
Rochester Works!			Citywide
Banks	Financial institution	Housing financing	Citywide
Developers	Developers	Housing construction and rehabilitation	Citywide

Table53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Among all institutions, limited resources hinder ability to address needs. The following table summarizes the institutional strengths and weaknesses.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	x	x	x
Legal Assistance	x	x	x
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	x	x	x
Utilities Assistance	x	x	x
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	x	x	x
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	x	x	x
Child Care	x	x	x
Education	x		
Employment and Employment Training	x	x	
Healthcare	x	x	
HIV/AIDS			x
Life Skills	x	x	x
Mental Health Counseling	x	x	x
Transportation	x	x	x

Other			
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

Numerous agencies and organizations provide outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing to homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. These organizations work closely together through the Continuum of Care Steering Committee and the Homeless Services Network.

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

Organizations that provide services to Rochester’s special needs populations include:

- Alternatives for Battered Women (ABW) – emergency housing and support services for victims of domestic violence
- Trillium Health – housing support and services to persons with HIV/AIDs
- Catholic Family Services -

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

The Continuum of Care and the Homeless Services Network continue to emphasize coordinated access and management of services to the homeless. The strategy is to continue to expand coordinated access and to work through the CoC and HSN to ensure ongoing communication and collaboration among agencies and organizations that address homelessness.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Promote Economic Stability	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Facade Improvements Brownfield Remediation Safe Neighborhoods Economic Developmnt Asstnce to For-Profit Businesses Commercial Nodes and Corridors Economic Development Technical Assistance Job/Employment Training Worker Cooperatives	CDBG: \$6,500,000 CDF: \$400,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300000 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 625 Jobs Businesses assisted: 250 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	General Community Needs	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	<p>Citywide Planning and Studies</p> <p>Neighborhood Based Prog. Mgmt & Prioritization</p> <p>Parks, Recreation & Other Neighborhood Facilities</p> <p>Fire Stations/Equipment</p> <p>Homeless Facilities</p> <p>Yth Ctrs & Facilities- Abused/Neglected Children</p> <p>Early Childhood Education Facilities</p> <p>Tree Planting</p> <p>Street Improvements</p> <p>Sidewalk Improvements</p> <p>Streetscape/ROW Improvements</p> <p>Water/Sewer Improvements</p> <p>Solid Waste Disposal Improvements</p> <p>Flood Drainage Improvements</p> <p>Bicycle Infrastructure</p> <p>Pedestrian/Multi-Use Trails</p> <p>Urban Agriculture</p> <p>Youth Recreation and Empowerment</p> <p>Fmnlvment/lnh</p>	CDBG: \$4,135,715	<p>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities</p> <p>other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6000 Persons Assisted</p> <p>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2875 Persons Assisted</p>
<p>Consolidated Plan</p> <p>ROCHESTER</p> <p>280</p>								
<p>OMB Control No.: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)</p>								

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide Targeted Area for Targeted Rehab Program	New Affordable Housing Housing Condition Homeownership Lead Paint Hazards Accessible Housing Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Tenant/Landlord Education and Counseling Mixed Income Housing Alternative Housing Types (Micro-units, Modular) Cost-Burdened Homeowners Homelessness- Homelessness Prevention Homelessness-Rapid Rehousing Homelessness- Emergency Shelter & Shelter Diversion Homelessness- Transitional Supportive Housing Homelessness- Coordinated Access Housing & Supportive Services-People with HIV/AIDS Non-Homeless Senior	CDBG: \$29,024,605 HOPWA: \$3,403,020 HOME: \$9,293,945 ESG: \$3,549,360 CDF: \$350,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1700 Households Assisted Rental units constructed: 85 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 250 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 95 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1020 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 235 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 16845 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 950 Household Housing Unit
	Consolidated Plan OMB Control No. 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)				ROCHESTER		281	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Other	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Barriers to Fair Housing Homelessness- Homelessness Prevention Homelessness-Rapid Rehousing Homelessness- Emergency Shelter & Shelter Diversion Homelessness- Transitional Supportive Housing Homelessness- Coordinated Access Non-Homeless Special Needs-Perm Supportive Housing Housing & Supportive Services-People with HIV/AIDS Non-Homeless- Transitional Supportive Housing Citywide Planning and Studies Code Enforcement Non-Residential Historic Preservation	CDBG: \$4,822,485	Other: 0 Other

Table 55– Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Promote Economic Stability
	Goal Description	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity/Promote Economic Stability.
2	Goal Name	General Community Needs
	Goal Description	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment/General Community Needs
3	Goal Name	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Goal Description	Affordability of Decent Housing, Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing-Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions.
4	Goal Name	Other
	Goal Description	Other programs

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Promote Economic Stability
	Goal Description	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity/Promote Economic Stability.
2	Goal Name	General Community Needs
	Goal Description	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment/General Community Needs
3	Goal Name	Improve the Housing Stock & General Property Con
	Goal Description	Affordability of Decent Housing, Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing-Improve the Housing Stock and General Property Conditions.
4	Goal Name	Other
	Goal Description	Other programs

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)

It is estimated that 1,260 households will be assisted over the course of the 5 year plan.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

RHA's 2015 Agency Plan presents the following strategies to support families with disabilities:

- Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available
- Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities

Accessible units are distributed throughout projects and sites, as required by HUD. Reasonable accommodation is explained and provided when requested.

RHA's supply of accessible public housing units is good. There is a short supply of accessible housing available with Housing Choice Vouchers.

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

Not applicable. The Rochester Housing Authority completed an assessment and transition plan for Section 504 in 1993. Today, the process is complete and in compliance with HUD standards.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements and Self Sufficiency.

RHA will continue to administer a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program. Under this program, families set goals and a case manager works with them to achieve the goals over a 5-year period. Some families' goals include homeownership. FSS funds four case manager positions. Per HUD guidelines, one case manager position is funded for the first 25 families and an additional case manager for each additional 50 families. There is a waiting list to participate among Section 8 families; open slots are currently available for public housing residents. Outreach to those PH residents consists of management referrals, brochures, and door to door outreach.

RHA will continue to assist participants in the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program to achieve their homeownership goals by providing participants with homeownership activities such as credit counseling, building escrow savings accounts, linking them with local grant opportunities and other local homeownership programs. To date 58 families purchased homes without RHA homeownership voucher assistance.

RHA will also continue to utilize funding from a ROSS (Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency) Grant. This grant funds Service Coordinators who assess the needs of residents of conventional Public Housing and coordinate available resources in the community to meet those needs. This program promotes local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under the Public Housing program with public and private resources, for supportive services and resident empowerment activities. These services should enable participating families to increase earned income, reduce or eliminate the need for welfare assistance, make progress toward achieving economic independence and reach

housing self-sufficiency.

RHA is committed to developing a successful Section 3 program that will provide training, apprenticeship, and employment opportunities for Section 3 candidates. Outreach efforts are ongoing. RHA's Resident Services department works with candidates to determine skill sets, training needs, career paths and desired job placements. RHA has developed a maintenance training program and is utilizing that program to train Section 3 participants. RHA is working with community partners to provide additional training and apprenticeship opportunities for candidates. RHA actively works with contractors to hire Section 3 candidates for federally funded projects throughout the authority.

The Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) provides various opportunities for resident participation. RHA Participant Activities include:

- Resident Programs
- Resident Council
- Jurisdiction Wide Resident Council
- Mobile Food Markets w/Foodlink
- Youth Programs
 - Summer Camp through Community Place of Greater Rochester
 - Boy Scouts of America
 - Family Food and Fun Program through University of Rochester Medical Center
- Center for Community Health
- Adult Programs
- Community Service
- Eviction prevention counseling
- Resident Worker Program
- Elderly/disabled service coordination for Senior/Disabled residents

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

No. The Rochester Housing Authority is not designated as "troubled" under 24 CFR part 902.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The barriers to affordable housing include:

- Insufficient income to purchase a home or rent a suitable housing unit.
- Cost of safe, decent housing may not be affordable
- Housing that is affordable may require significant rehabilitation
- Poor credit, lack of financial literacy
- Lack of savings for down payment and closing costs for house purchase

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Rochester will pursue the following strategies to ameliorate barriers to affordable housing. T

- Job training/employment assistance
- Financial literacy counseling and training
- Training in home maintenance and minor home repairs
- Homeownership counseling and assistance
- Housing rehabilitation assistance
- Weatherization/energy conservation assistance to reduce utility costs

In addition, the City will:

- Expand the supply of affordable rental and home ownership housing;
- Increase homeownership among low and moderate income prospective home buyers;
- Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing; and
- Ensure equal access to housing.

To implement these objectives, the City will offer first time homebuyer assistance, housing rehabilitation, tenant-landlord counseling, fair housing programs and develop new affordable housing. The City will continue to make capital improvements in low and moderate income areas.

The Department of Neighborhood and Business Development will continue to monitor the following policies to and practices to identify and remove those that are a barrier to affordable housing:

- Tax policies affecting land and other property;
- Land use controls
- Zoning Ordinance
- Building Code
- Fees and Charges
- Growth Limits
- Restrictions on the return on residential development.

Building and zoning codes will be evaluated to remove barriers to the development of alternative housing types such as micro-units and modular construction.

To ensure that rental units remain affordable to residents, Rochester will continue to offer property tax exemptions and payments in lieu of taxes to ensure that rental units remain affordable and to support applications by property owners who are seeking state and federal assistance to improve rental properties.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Rochester will continue to work with the Continuum of Care to coordinate services to the homeless and to provide outreach and other services, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing to persons with special needs.

The CoC has incorporated the goals of Opening Doors into its strategic planning. To end chronic homelessness, the CoC is obtaining commitment from PSH providers to give chronically homeless persons priority when a unit vacancy occurs. It is also supporting the Housing First model. To end veteran homelessness, the CoC is partnering with the Veterans Administration and supporting housing targeted to veterans. To end homelessness for families and dependent children, the CoC is emphasizing a rapid rehousing approach. To end homelessness for unaccompanied youth, the CoC is stressing outreach.

The Coordinated Access system implemented in 2014 will aid in reaching these goals by employing diversion and screening to ensure that the homeless are referred to the appropriate programs. The CoC's timeline is as follows: End chronic homelessness by 2017; End homelessness for veterans by 2017; and End homelessness for families, youth, and children by 2020. Setting a path to ending all homelessness has begun.

Consistent with the 2012 Homelessness Resolution Strategy, Rochester will:

- Continue to implement diversion as the first response to a housing crisis
- Emphasize a rapid exit/housing first approach for the entire system
- Increase Rapid Rehousing
- Use Progressive Engagement in Providing Services
- Implement a Housing Stabilization Case Management Approach using Critical Time Intervention (CTI)
- Improve practice and capacity in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) model by targeting PSH to people with the highest need, building PSH provider capacity, integrating supported employment in PSH programs, and implementing "Moving on from PSH" interventions
- Implementing data-driven decision-making and evaluation
- Ensuring leadership and accountability

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

The Rapid Engagement Demonstration (RED) Team will continue to identify and engage the unsheltered homeless are identified and engaged by using outreach conducted one to two nights a month. Veteran and mental health case managers will visit soup kitchens, libraries, and

public places that unsheltered homeless adults frequent. Youth street outreach workers will continue to regularly engage homeless and at-risk youth. The objective is to link the unsheltered homeless with housing, services, and mainstream benefits.

Youth service providers will continue to utilize street outreach workers who use a mobile unit to conduct ongoing, regular outreach efforts with homeless and at-risk youth, including LGBT youth. Services include medical screenings (including HIV testing), condom distribution, and linking youth to community-based services and income streams. Homeless youth who agree to placement are transported to youth emergency shelters. Veterans outreach workers visit shelters, soup kitchens, and other locations in an effort to identify homeless veterans and link them to the VA and community-based services. Street outreach “sweeps” are conducted bi-monthly to engage the unsheltered homeless in the locations where they are known to congregate (e.g., parking garages). Specialized Office of Mental Health outreach workers connect with homeless persons experiencing serious mental and/or substance abuse issues. Outreach workers who speak Spanish and other languages participate in all of these efforts.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Rochester will work with the CoC and its members to carry out outreach and services to homeless persons and to provide transitional housing to youth, veterans, victims of domestic violence, persons with drug or alcohol additions and other homeless individuals and families.

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.

To end homelessness among households with dependent children, the CoC is investing in rapid rehousing so that those who enter emergency shelters exit quickly. It is also providing diversion assistance for those who have a viable alternative to a shelter, but require some support. In 2011, Rochester Housing Authority implemented a “Moving On” preference for its Housing Choice Voucher program. This allowed families that no longer need case management to transition to the Voucher (Section 8) program, freeing up PSH units for homeless families. The CoC will be intensifying its outreach efforts to identify and provide support for unsheltered families with dependent children.

The CoC plans to increase the number of homeless households with children assisted through RRH projects by working with TH projects serving families to help them restructure using a RRH model and by soliciting housing organizations without such programs to create new RRH

projects. ESG funding supports a new Rapid Rehousing Partnership (RRP) that includes Coordinated Care Services Inc, Alternatives for Battered Women, Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach, Center for Youth Services, Housing Council, Monroe County DHS, and YWCA. RRH responds quickly, secures appropriate PH, and uses an array of mainstream benefits and supports to maximize resources. The RRP is being expanded to serve as a forum for the broader implementation of a local RRH system. Training/published tool kits will help agencies, including those with EH, to understand the RRH approach and best practices. RRH projects have sought and been awarded funding from other sources (e.g., NYS OTDA, DOJ), and this effort will continue.

The needs of domestic violence victims, including their families, will continue to be broadly addressed. Alternatives for Battered Women (ABW) serves women who are victims of domestic violence (or at risk) along with their children, offering counseling, education, and a secure shelter, whose location is not publicly identified. A 24-hour hotline provides information on housing and services for domestic violence victims. ABW has stringent policies to ensure the safety and privacy of its clients, and names and other identifying data are not entered into HMIS. ABW and the YWCA recently received New York State funding for a joint program. Monroe County Department of Human Services has a Domestic Violence Liaison, and the Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium, with 50 member organizations from human services and the legal system, promotes a coordinated community response to domestic violence. In addition, staff of housing providers who serve domestic violence victims are trauma trained.

The Center for Youth Services, Hillside Children's Center, Salvation Army, and Monroe County Youth Bureau will continue to provide housing and services for unaccompanied homeless youth. CoC will continue to offer a range of outreach, emergency and transitional housing and support services are available through CoC and other funding resources. Outreach and drop-in center activities focus on diverting youth from the homeless system. Youth providers have a common intake form, work together closely, and meet on a monthly basis to ensure that homeless youth have access to safe housing and services. In all cases, before a youth leaves a program, he/she is linked to a family member or other responsible, supportive adult. Youth providers will continue to work with Monroe County OMH to ensure access to mental health services and ease transition from the youth to the adult mental health system. Youth ages 16-17 and 18-24 will be targeted separately and offered age-appropriate services, while youth as young as 12 will also be served.

The Veterans Administration (VA) and the Veterans Outreach Center (VOC) will continue to exclusively serve veterans in the CoC geography. The VA and Rochester Housing Authority (RHA) are partners for the HUD VASH program and have developed the local VASH

referral/application process and coordinated support services. The VA also partners with two Salvation Army programs (Booth Haven and Safe Haven) that have beds for veterans through the Grant and Per Diem program. The VOC was awarded a SSVF grant to provide prevention and rapid re-housing services to veterans and their families.

The VOC and the VA will continue to operate programs for returning veterans (Iraq and Afghanistan) to welcome them back and link them with employment and mainstream resources to stabilize their income. The YWCA has a MOU with the VOC to provide services to female veterans, and a TH program for female veterans (Zion House) that operates in a neighboring county will serve female veterans from Monroe County.

The average length of time that participants remain in Emergency Shelter (ES) is 17 days, in Transitional Housing (TH) is 121 days, and in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is 63 days. To reduce this time of homelessness, the CoC has encouraged PSH providers to adopt a Housing First approach, which has resulted in many eliminating preconditions (e.g., sobriety, minimum income threshold) that are barriers to housing entry. In addition, ESG funds have been used for rapid rehousing efforts, especially for families, to keep them from becoming homelessness. Data on the length of time that homeless individuals and families spend in CoC and ESG-funded ES, TH, and SH programs are included in HMIS and will be used to track changes over time. Non-HUD funded projects are represented among the over 70 community agencies in the Housing Services Network, where members are educated on best practices and tools that can be used to reduce the length of time individuals stay homeless.

To reduce the extent to which individuals and families leaving homelessness experience additional homeless episodes, the CoC will utilize prevention, diversion, and short-term rental assistance, and arrears payments. The Monroe County Department of Human Services Diversion Unit will continue to assist those at risk of homelessness with payment for such costs as back taxes, mortgage payments, auto repairs, and tools/uniforms for jobs. Returns to homelessness are also decreased as the result of less stringent compliance demands for participants, automatic renewals of leases, and ensuring that discharges are in accordance with fair housing requirements. Data in HMIS can be used to determine if and when individuals and families leaving TH, RRH, and PSH experience another episode of homelessness in those cases where either (1) they exit to homelessness or (2) they exit to permanent housing, but subsequently re-enter the homeless system in the CoC geography.

To improve the housing stability of persons in permanent supportive housing, the CoC will utilize the local Coordinated Access System, implemented in 2014, to improve the likelihood of placing individuals and families in housing where they would either stay longer or move more quickly to self-sufficiency. Special attention will be given to increasing access to mainstream supportive services and enhancing case/care management options to ensure effective

integration of homeless housing and community-based services and supports. In addition, agencies will be encouraged to adopt a housing first model, which would allow more participants to remain in their units and reduce the number exiting a project because of alcohol- or drug-related noncompliance. The CoC will use HMIS data each quarter to monitor the number of participants who remain in PSH or exit to a PH destination.

To increase participants' non-employment income, the CoC will continue to educate providers and supporting community outreach efforts. SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) program training is offered several times a year to provider staff members so that they are knowledgeable about the disability benefits programs administered by the SSA (e.g., SSI, SSDI) for eligible adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness or other qualifying disability. Staff is then prepared to assist participants navigate the complex application system, ensure that the application is complete before submission, and make it more likely that disability benefits are approved.

In addition, the CoC will work to increase the percentage of all participants who increase employment income through individual-level and systemic change. The City will increase use of Section 3, in cooperation Monroe County, and Rochester Housing Authority, the Urban League of Rochester Youth Build Project, Rochester Works, and other local training providers. Employment services for those with disabilities (e.g., East House, DePaul) are highlighted at Homeless Services Network meetings, and Rochester Rehabilitation has a New York State-funded Adult Career and Continuing Education Services-Vocational Rehabilitation (ACCESVR) will continue to provide vocational training and employment readiness program to persons with disabilities.

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

Youth being discharged from foster care or other institutional settings typically return to their family of origin or another responsible family member or adult. When no such adult can be located, the youth is placed in a community program specifically designed to prepare youth for independent living, such as The Villa of Hope or Hillside Children's Center. The CoC will continue to educate homeless providers about the importance of ensuring that youth are not discharged into homelessness. Shelters have been instructed to immediately contact the Monroe County Department of Human Services to report the failed discharge plan if a youth is attempting to access homeless services. The youth is then connected to a caseworker who attempts to reunite the youth with his/her family or other responsible adult and link him/her to appropriate

services. If such a re-uniting is not possible, the youth is referred to a community program that prepares youth to transition to independent living.

Through the Homeless Services Network (HSN), the CoC will continue to work with hospital staff to develop protocols for those occasional times when appropriate stable housing cannot be located at discharge from the hospital. Hospital social work staff have been provided with information on local emergency shelters (e.g., physical layouts, staffing, hours open) so a referral is made to the shelter that can best meet the person's needs. Hospital staff calls the shelter to confirm a bed is available, any required follow-up care is communicated to shelter staff, and the patient is provided with a sufficient supply of medication.

Inpatient facilities licensed or operated by the New York State Office of Mental Health are encouraged to refer individuals to housing consistent with the level of care required by the patient and to not discharge patients until a comprehensive discharge plan is in place. Prior to discharge, individuals in need of supervised housing, and who agree to a referral, are referred to the Monroe County Single Point of Access (SPOA). The SPOA facilitates housing assistance for eligible individuals and connects persons to mental health care coordination services.

Through the Homeless Services Network (HSN), the CoC will continue to educate stakeholders about the primary providers of licensed mental health residential beds (DePaul Community Services, East House, Housing Options Made Easy, Rochester Psychiatric Center), intensive case management programs (Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester General Health System, Unity Health System), and care coordination services (ACT Team, Project Link, MICA Net).

Ex-offenders are most frequently discharged to their families or to independent living under the supervision of parole. New York State Parole has contracts with several community agencies to place ex-offenders when no other housing can be located (e.g., Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center, Altamont House, Grace House, DuBois Re-Entry Program). The State is implementing a pilot project in Monroe County for effectively linking eligible individuals from this population to Health Homes, which will provide enhanced care management, ensuring that enrollees are linked to housing and social services supports. The CoC Team and the Monroe County Re-Entry Task Force will continue to work closely together, utilizing common members, to assist ex-offenders to successfully transition back into the community. Linking ex-offenders to mainstream resources will reduce the number of ex-offenders from entering the homeless system.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The City will continue to manage its Lead Hazard Control program with funding received from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control and the Greater Rochester Health Foundation. As at-risk children primarily reside in rental housing built before 1978, the City will continue to target this housing stock as it carries out its lead hazard control efforts.

Rochester's Lead Hazard Control Program will continue to proactively respond to lead paint hazards in the city. The program includes window, entry doors, porch repair or replacement, paint stabilization, bare soil treatment and general rehabilitation for both landlords and owner-occupants. Landlords are eligible for grants of up to \$18,000 per unit and must contribute 10% of the project cost. For owner-occupants the Lead Hazard Control Program provides up to \$18,000 without repayment to owners who occupy the home for at least five years. Projects include the same range of remediation efforts as the program targeted for landlords. The Lead Hazard Control Program for owner-occupants is not offered periodically due to the high level of demand and limited funds. A waiting list has been created when this occurs.

Through the Lead Hazard Control Program, property owners receive a combined lead-based paint inspection/risk assessment. The City has partnered with several lead hazard evaluation firms for these services. The assessment identifies lead hazards throughout the entire unit, a report is produced identifying the hazards, and cost estimates are included for remediating such hazards. Based on the completed report, a City Rehabilitation Specialist develops a scope of work, which is bid out to lead-certified contractors. All assisted units must pass a clearance examination before the unit can be occupied. It is a requirement of the Lead Hazard Control Program that all assisted property owners attend a one-day leadsafe work practices/property maintenance course. This requirement helps to educate property owners on how to undertake lead work using work safe practices and also helps to ensure long-term lead safety of the assisted unit. The Housing Council partners with the City to offer this training.

In addition, the City works with the Coalition to Prevent Lead Poisoning to undertake comprehensive outreach and education programs designed to reach at-risk populations. This program focuses on reaching populations least likely to have access to media and other resources that provide awareness.

Rochester's local "Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention" law, which took effect July 1, 2006, requires inspections for lead paint hazards as part of the City's existing housing inspection process.

In addition, the City will undertake the following activities:

- Continue to integrate a "Healthy Homes" intervention for units served through the lead hazard control program;

- Partner with the Coalition to Prevent Lead Poisoning to educate property owners about the dangers of childhood lead poisoning and build community awareness of resources available for lead hazard control;
- Continue in partnership with the Monroe County Department of Public Health to identify and enroll families with lead-poisoned children;
- Apply to HUD for lead hazard control funding; and
- Seek non-traditional funding for lead hazard control

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

As documented in Table 39, 32,852 (94%) owner-occupied units and 47,208 (92%) renter-occupied units were built before 1980 and are therefore at risk of possessing lead-based paint hazards. Young children (age 6 or younger) are the most likely population segment to be affected by lead-based paint hazards in the home. A total of 4,240 owner-occupied and 8,915 renter-occupied units built before 1980 house children age 6 or younger.

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

The City of Rochester's local "Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention" law, which took effect July 1, 2006, requires inspections for lead paint hazards as part of the City's existing housing inspection process.

Rochester's lead-paint abatement programs are integrated into its housing rehabilitation grant programs. In addition, the City continues to integrate a "Healthy Homes" intervention for units served through the lead hazard control program.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

Rochester will focus on economic development, job creation, youth service and supportive services to reduce the number of families in poverty. Programs to ensuring safe neighborhoods and improve public facilities will help to create economic opportunities for residents.

Consistent with the work groups formed to carry out the Rochester-Monroe County Anti-Poverty Initiative, Rochester’s Anti-Poverty Strategy will address:

- Education and training, particularly for youth
- Job retention and creation
- Decent, affordable housing
- Health and nutrition
- Safe neighborhoods
- Improving public policy and the systems dealing with poverty

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Poverty is a function of income, which is related to education, job training and employment. Annually the City of Rochester provides CDBG funds to public service agencies to assist households below the poverty level with services. The City has developed several approaches to addressing poverty issues, focusing on employment opportunities and job training. The development of the Department of Neighborhood and Business Development and the Quadrant Team Approach will help to focus resources in a targeted manner.

The City will continue to support organizations that offer job training and placement services as well as drug and alcohol abuse counseling services. The City will continue to provide incentives for businesses to locate in low income areas, to advocate for improved transportation alternatives, to support organizations that provide job training and placement services, to support homeless prevention activities, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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 Rochester continually monitors the performance of housing and community development activities to assure that they are carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that performance goals are achieved. The following is a description of standards and procedures that the City will use to ensure compliance.

The City of Rochester utilizes the Integrated Disbursement and Information System to review a program's progress and monitor performance on an ongoing basis.

A written Performance and Evaluation Report is prepared annually. The report will contain a summary of resources and programmatic accomplishments, the status of actions taken to implement the strategy contained in the Consolidated Community Development Program, and evaluation of progress made during the year in addressing identified priority needs and objectives.

The standards and procedures used to monitor economic development projects to ensure long term compliance with the program requirements include annual job verification reports and certifications to be submitted by the program recipients. We will continue to review our project monitoring procedures and policies with our accounting and legal departments to ensure that we maintain tight fiscal controls.

The City employs standards and procedures such as maintaining current program guidelines and utilizing appropriate underwriting analysis and documentation. Also continued will be an active process of post-closing administration, which involves monitoring employment information. Staff monitors projects to ensure that projects are completed and program objectives are met.

As a condition of receiving HOME funds, the City agreed to maintain all HOME assisted units as affordable housing and in compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS). A site visit is made to each development and multifamily rehabilitation project in order to conduct mandatory tenant file reviews and physical inspections. The greater of 10 units, or 10 percent of the total development units are inspected and tenant files reviewed. All sampling is performed randomly.

Tenant file reviews consist of evaluating documentation, verifying rent amounts, conducting income calculations, and lease review. On-site inspections are performed in accordance with HQS.

First time homeowner units will be monitored. Annually, each homeowner will be sent a letter requesting verification that the home continued to be their primary residence and that they were maintaining the property.

Section 85.40(a) of the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments requires the City to monitor the day-to-day operations of subrecipient activities to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements and ensure that performance goals are being achieved.

The goal of subrecipient monitoring is to identify any problems and to recommend corrections in order to reinforce and improve subrecipient performance. The City approaches monitoring program activities proposed in the Community Development Program as an ongoing process involving continuous subrecipient communication and evaluation. The process involves frequent telephone contacts, written communications, analysis of reports and evaluations, periodic meetings, and on-site visits.

The City will monitor each subrecipient receiving funds. Risk analysis is an important concept in determining the frequency and intensity of monitoring. Subrecipients that manage complex programs, handle program income, lack capacity, or have experienced recent problems such as incomplete performance reports are monitored more frequently.

In-house reviews of subrecipients are also conducted. The in-house review consists of a review of the subrecipient's performance report and the supporting documentation submitted with the request for payment. The review of the report includes a comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives contained in the subrecipient agreement. Subrecipients are informed of any problems or concerns and asked to submit corrective action plans.

The City conducts on-site visits of each subrecipient on an annual basis. The subrecipient is given adequate notice in advance of the monitoring visit. To prepare for the on-site visit, the City will perform administrative monitoring by reviewing documents such as the subrecipient agreement, performance reports, evaluations, and correspondence to and from the subrecipient. The purpose of the review is to identify potential problems, program status, and to provide recommendations to correct any problem areas.

The City's monitor will meet with appropriate subrecipient officials and explain the purpose of the monitoring visit. All appropriate material generated by the subrecipient which provides more detailed information on program and budget performance and status are reviewed. The

monitor completes a written evaluation of the monitoring session and retains same in the subrecipient/project file.

After the on-site visit, the subrecipient is informed by letter or a conference session of the results of the monitoring, including any problems or concerns and a schedule of any corrective action required.

The Bureau of Accounting is responsible for the financial monitoring of each activity and/or project, including a review of the subrecipient's financial records and handling of program income.

The City asks all subrecipient agencies to submit their most recent audited financial statements. Subrecipient agencies expending \$500,000 or more in federal funds from all sources during their previous year are required to submit an annual audit that complies with the more stringent standards of OMB Circular A-133.

All grant applications that require a Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Community Development Plan will be reviewed. An annual report on all activities certified by the City as being in accordance with the plan is prepared.

The City reserves the right, on an as needed basis, to request updates on Consolidated Plan certified activities and/or conduct site visits to ensure consistency with the original proposed activities and long-term compliance.

The City will monitor housing-related activities included in the plan. This monitoring will be limited to requests for information on a yearly and as needed basis. We will continue to examine the best practices of other communities nationally to bring innovative programs to our community.

The City will continue with the Outcome Performance Measurement System developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The system includes objectives, outcome measures and indicators that describe outputs. The objectives are Creating Suitable Living Environments, Providing Decent Affordable Housing, and Creating Economic Opportunities. The outcome categories are Accessibility/Availability, Affordability, and Sustainability. There is a standardized list of output indicators to report on as appropriate for the chosen objectives and outcomes. The objectives and indicators provided reflect the rationale for funding the activity. The indicators will describe, in numerical terms, any particular benefit that the activity produced. The system is designed to enable grantees to inform the public of the many outcomes of assisted programs. The goal is to focus on more outcome-oriented information and be able to report the results. The system will be an important tool to report to citizens the many benefits provided by assisted activities.

The CoC monitors project performance on an annual basis during the scoring portion of the local application process. A renewal project must attach its most recent APR and answer the following questions for a specific 12-month period: What percent of PSH participants remained in PSH or exited to other PH?; What percent of TH/SSO participants exited to PH?; What percent of PSH adults maintained or increased their total income?; What percent of TH/SSO adults increased their total income?; What percent of PSH adults age 18-61 maintained or increased their earned income?; What percent of TH/SSO adults age 18-61 increased their earned income?; How does the project ensure that participants gain access to mainstream resources?

In the future, the CoC plans to review these data more frequently. Also, the CoC Coordinator and other stakeholders will conduct annual on-site monitoring visits with staff and participants, for which standardized data collection forms have already been prepared.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

Administrative Data Sets

Sort*	Data Source Name	Other Information
1	Rochester Housing Authority	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. --Rochester Housing Authority</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. --Public Housing Information</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?—Provide more up to date information.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?—N/A</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?—March 2015 Point in Time</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?--Complete</p>
2	2007-2011 CHAS	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. –HUD</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. –Corrected 2007-2011 CHAD data</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?—Entering correct CHAS data in IDIS Con Plan Template</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?—2007-2011</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?—2007-2011</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?--Complete</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p>City of Rochester, Inspection and Compliance</p>	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. –City of Rochester, Inspection and Compliance</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. –Vacant Units data</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?—This data set is included to complete a chart that is blank in MA-20.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?—City wide data collection by City of Rochester Inspection and Compliance</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?—As of 3/28/15</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?—The data is as of 3/28/15.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>2007-2011 ACS (Workers) 2011 Longitudinal Employer</p>	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. –The data that was pre-populated in IDIS does not match the data that is found from the above sources. The data found for the above sources has been entered.</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. – The data that was pre-populated in IDIS does not match the data that is found from the above sources. The data found for the above sources has been entered.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?— The data that was pre-populated in IDIS does not match the data that is found from the above sources. The data found for the above sources has been entered.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?—See above explanation</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?—See above explanation</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?--Complete</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p>City of Rochester HOPWA Data</p>	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. –City of Rochester, NBD</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. –Provides data on HOPWA Assistance Baseline</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?—To provide accurate data for table</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?—Data s for HOPWA assistance</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?—Data was provided 4/7/15</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?--Complete</p>
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TABLE 2 Agency/Group/Organization	Type	Optional Designation	Section of Plan Addressed	Method of consultation
Action for a Better Community			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Alternatives for Battered Women			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Alternatives for Youth, Hillside			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Anthony Jordan Health Center			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Asbury Dining and Caring			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Baden Street Settlement			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Bishop Sheen Housing			Homelessness; Homewonership	Focus Group Meeting
Catholic Charities Community Services			Homelessness; Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Catholic Family Center			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
CCSI, Inc.			Homelessness	Mail/Email Notice
CDBG			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
Center for Disability Rights			Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
Center for Youth Services			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
City Engineer			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Mail/Email Notice
City of Rochester			Public Housing; Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
Community Place of Greater Rochester			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
the Community Place/THRIVE			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Coordinated Care Services, Inc.			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Dimitri House			Homelessness	Mail/Email Notice
DRYS			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
Empire Justice Center			Fair Housing	Mail/Email Notice
Environmental Services			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
Family Services			Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
Family Services of Rochester, Inc.			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Finger Lakes Health Systems Agency			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Flower City Habitat for Humanity			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
FoodLink			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
GRAR (Greater Rochester Association of Realtors)			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Greater Rochester Housing Partnership			Homewonership	Focus Group Meeting
Hillside Children's Center			Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Homeless Services Network, c/o CFC			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Ibero American Dev. Corp.			Homewonership	Focus Group Meeting
Ibero-American Action League, Inc.			Homewonership; Housing Rehab; Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
ISLA Housing & Development			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Jewish Family Services			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Landmark Society of Western NY			Housing Rehab	Focus Group Meeting
LeCesse Construction Co.			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Legal Aid Society of Rochester, NY Inc.			Fair Housing	Focus Group Meeting
Legal Assistance of Western NY/MCLAC			Fair Housing	Focus Group Meeting
Lifespan			Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
Mary's Place			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Mercy Community Services			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Metro Council for Teen Potential			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
MOCHA			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice

Agency/Group/Organization	Type	Optional Designation	Section of Plan Addressed	Method of consultation
Monroe County Office for the Aging			Seniors, Disabilities	Mail/Email Notice
Monroe County Planning Dept.			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
NBD-Inspection and Compliance			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
NCS/CDC			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
NE Neighborhood Service Center			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
NeighborWorks Rochester			Fair Housing; Homewonership; Housing Renab	Focus Group Meeting
Northagle Home Securities Corp			Homewonership	Focus Group Meeting
NW Neighborhood Service Center			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
PathStone Corporation			Homewonership; Housing Rehab; Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Planned Parenthood			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
President, Northagle Home Securities Corp.			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Property Management, PathStone Corporation			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Providence Housing			Homelessness	Mail/Email Notice
Providence Housing Dev. Corp.			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Regional Center for Independent Living			Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
Rochester Area Foundation			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Rochester Area Interfaith Hospitality Network, Inc.			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Rochester City School District			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Rochester Housing Authority			Public Housing	Focus Group Meeting
Rochester Monroe Co. Homeless CoC			Homelessness	Mail/Email Notice
SE Neighborhood Service Center			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
Society for the Protection & Care of Children			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Sojourner House at PathStone			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach			Homelessness; Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
St. Martin's Place			Homelessness	Mail/Email Notice
SW Neighborhood Service Center			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Mail/Email Notice
SWADCO (Southeast Area Development Corp)			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
Teen Empowerment			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
The Center for Youth Services			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
The Community Place of Grtr. Roch.			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
The Housing Council at PathStone			Fair Housing; Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
The Landmark Society			Housing Rehab	Mail/Email Notice
The Salvation Army			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Transportation Specialist			Infrastructure/Public Facilities	Focus Group Meeting
Trillium Health			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
ULREDC (Urban League of Rochester Economic Development)			Homewonership	Mail/Email Notice
United Way of Greater Rochester			Youth and Health Services; Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Focus Group Meeting
Urban League of Rochester			Homewonership	Focus Group Meeting
Veterans Outreach Center			Homelessness; Youth and Health Services	Focus Group Meeting
Visiting Nurse Serv/Monroe County			Youth and Health Services	Mail/Email Notice
Volunteers of America			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
Wilson Commencement Park			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting
YWCA			Homelessness	Focus Group Meeting

TABLE 2 Agency/Group/Organization	Type	Optional Designation	Section of Plan Addressed	Method of consultation
Economic Development Businesses				
Acro Industries			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Advantage Machine			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Advent/Rochling			Business	Mail/Email Notice
American Packaging			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Bernunzio Music			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Big Apple Deli Products			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Business Association of South Wedge Area (BASWA)			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Lakeside Floral & Antique Gallery			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Canfield & Tack			Business	Focus Group Meeting
Cannon Industries			Business	Focus Group Meeting
Chili Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Culver-Merchants Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
D4LLC			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Downtown North Street Bus. Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Drapery Industries			Business	Mail/Email Notice
East End Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
EMMA (East Main-Mustard-Atlantic) Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Empire Precision Plastics			Small Business Association	Focus Group Meeting
Fabulous Flowers			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Flower City Development			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Freedom Way W. Main St. Business Association			Business	Focus Group Meeting
Genesee Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Germanow Simon			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Goodman Plaza Business Association			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Harts Grocer			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Hudson Avenue Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Humboldt Street Properties			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Hunts Hardware			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Jefferson Avenue Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Joseph Avenue Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
LaBella Associates			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Maguire Family Properties			Business	Focus Group Meeting
Main-Ford General Supply			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Mamasan's			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Market District			Small Business Association	Focus Group Meeting
McAlpin Industries			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Monroe Avenue Merchants Association			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Monroe Muffler			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
MRB Group			Business	Mail/Email Notice
Mt. Hope Business Association			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
NBD			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice
Neighborhood of the Arts Business Association			Small Business Association	Focus Group Meeting
Nicoform			Small Business Association	Mail/Email Notice

Organization Types

Housing

- PHA
- Continuum of Care
- 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
- Service-Fair Housing
- Health Agency
- Child Welfare Agency
- 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
- Other (Specify)

Optional Designation

- Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI)
- Foundation
- Grantee Department
- Major Employer
- Neighborhood Organization
- Private Sector Banking/Financing

Section of Plan Addressed

- Housing Need Assessment
- Public Housing Needs
- Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
- Homeless Needs - Families with children
- Homelessness Needs - Veterans
- Homelessness 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 (Specify)

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Summary of Public Survey Results

This report summarizes the results of the Public Survey which was distributed during the months of January and February, 2015. A brief summary of the key findings follows.

Results of the public survey ranked the following broad needs categories from most important to least important:

1. Economic Development
2. Infrastructure Improvements
3. Neighborhood Facility Improvements and Neighborhood Services
4. Supportive Services
5. Affordable Housing

The top five most urgent needs:

1. Job training / Provide employment training to city residents (Health and Human Service Needs / Economic Development Needs)
2. Expand/improve crime prevention activities (Neighborhood Needs)
3. Increase energy efficiency / renewable energy (Housing Program Needs)
4. Service for youth (Health and Human Service Needs)
5. Provide incentives to manufacturers to create or retain jobs (Economic Development)

The public survey also revealed 42% of respondents feel that federal funding should be distributed somewhat uniformly throughout the city while 58% of respondents feel that federal funding should be concentrated in deteriorated areas or neighborhoods.

Public Community Needs Survey Methodology

The first phase of the citizen participation for the Consolidated Plan involved a public survey. The 14-question survey asked citizens to score various housing, health and human service, infrastructure, economic development, neighborhood, and other needs on an urgently needed, somewhat needed, not needed, and don't know / no opinion scale. Additionally, there was a space for write-in comments for each of these broad need categories. Each survey concluded with a ranking of the broad categories (1 being most important and 5 being least important), a space to write in other priorities, and a question about budget and program priorities.

Most participants took the survey online via Survey Monkey, although hard copies of the survey were distributed during the public quadrant meetings and by mail to lists provided by each neighborhood service center. The Survey Monkey version was available during the months of January and February.

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

The link to the survey was widely shared on the City of Rochester webpage and by participants in the Focus Group meetings held during the public consultation process.

Public Survey Response

A total of 434 people participated in the survey. Excluding write-in questions, there was an average of 416 responses to each question. Of those who responded to the survey, approximately 83% were residents of the City, 17% own or operate a business in the City, 14% represent a public agency, housing provider, or service provider, and 2% were none of the above (respondents were directed to select all that applied).

Public Survey Respondents Neighborhoods

Among respondents who reported their neighborhood, representation was highest among those living or working in the neighborhoods within the Southeast Quadrant. Nonetheless, as shown below all four quadrants and the central city, are represented. NOTE: Quadrant boundaries were recently updated and are no longer congruous with neighborhood boundaries. As such, respondents living within neighborhoods that are part of multiple quadrants were included in each of the quadrants (i.e. there is double counting in the table below and therefore percentages could not be calculated).

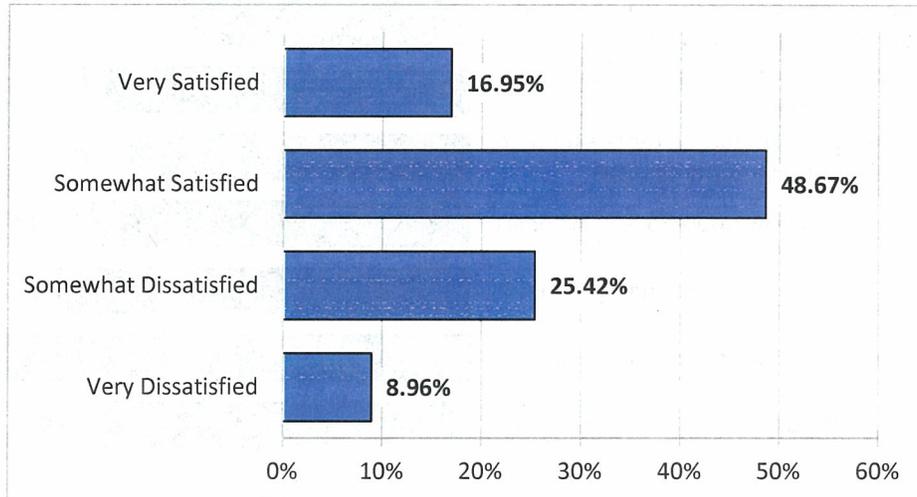
Rank	Quadrant	Responses
1	Southeast	252
2	Southwest	100
3	Northwest	43
4	Northeast	23
5	Central City	5

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Public Survey Results

Overall Satisfaction with Neighborhood Conditions. The diagram below shows how satisfied respondents are with the overall conditions of their neighborhood.

Survey Results for Overall Satisfaction with Neighborhood Conditions



Housing Program Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for various housing programs. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 3

Somewhat Needed = 2

Not Needed = 1

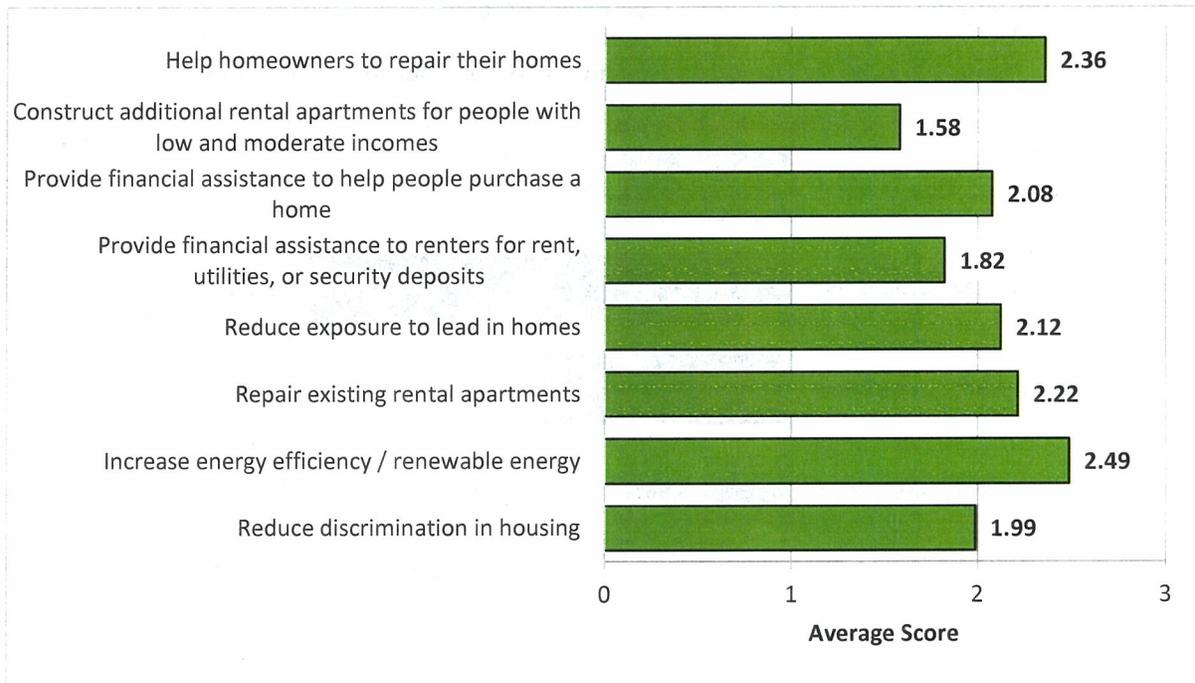
Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various housing programs: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. Increasing energy efficiency/renewable energy and helping homeowners to repair their homes were rated as the top two housing program needs. Constructing additional rental apartments for people with low and moderate incomes was rated as the least needed housing program.

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Survey Results for Housing Program Needs



Write-in responses regarding housing program needs included in general:

- Need to focus on rehabbing existing housing stock (especially vacant buildings) rather than building new units
- Neighborhoods suffer when renters keep moving when they can't afford the rent. Undermines stability.
- People have to be taught how to care for their home or apartment, so they will be good tenants or smart homeowners.

Groups with Housing Assistance Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for housing assistance among various groups. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 4

Needed = 3

Somewhat Needed = 2

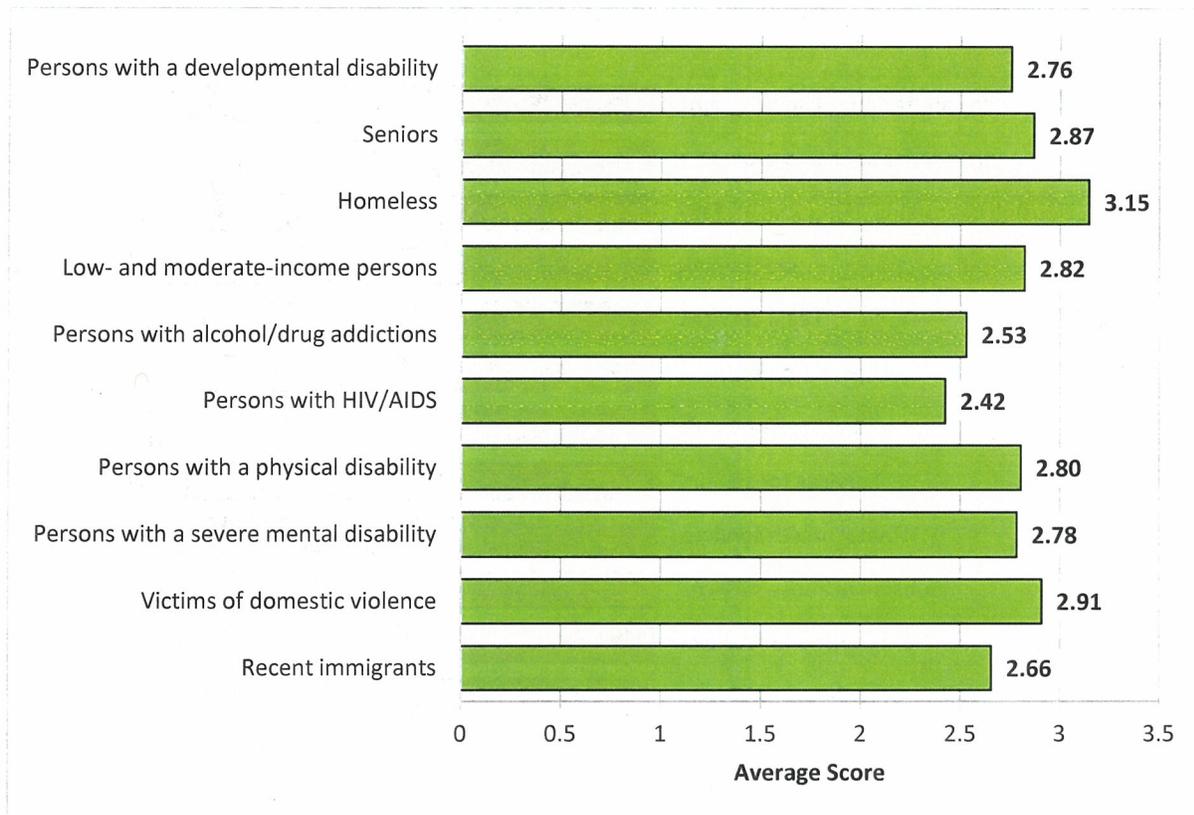
Not Needed = 1

Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various groups: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. The homeless were rated as the group with the most urgent needs for housing assistance while persons with HIV/AIDS were rated as the group with the least housing assistance needs.

Survey Results for Groups with Housing Assistance Needs



Write-in responses regarding other groups with housing assistance needs include:

- Ex-offenders
- Homeless Youth & Young Adults
- People with a history of incarceration
- Youth aging out of foster care housing
- Veterans, Re-entry population
- Single Moms

Health and Human Service Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for various health and human services and programs. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 3

Somewhat Needed = 2

Not Needed = 1

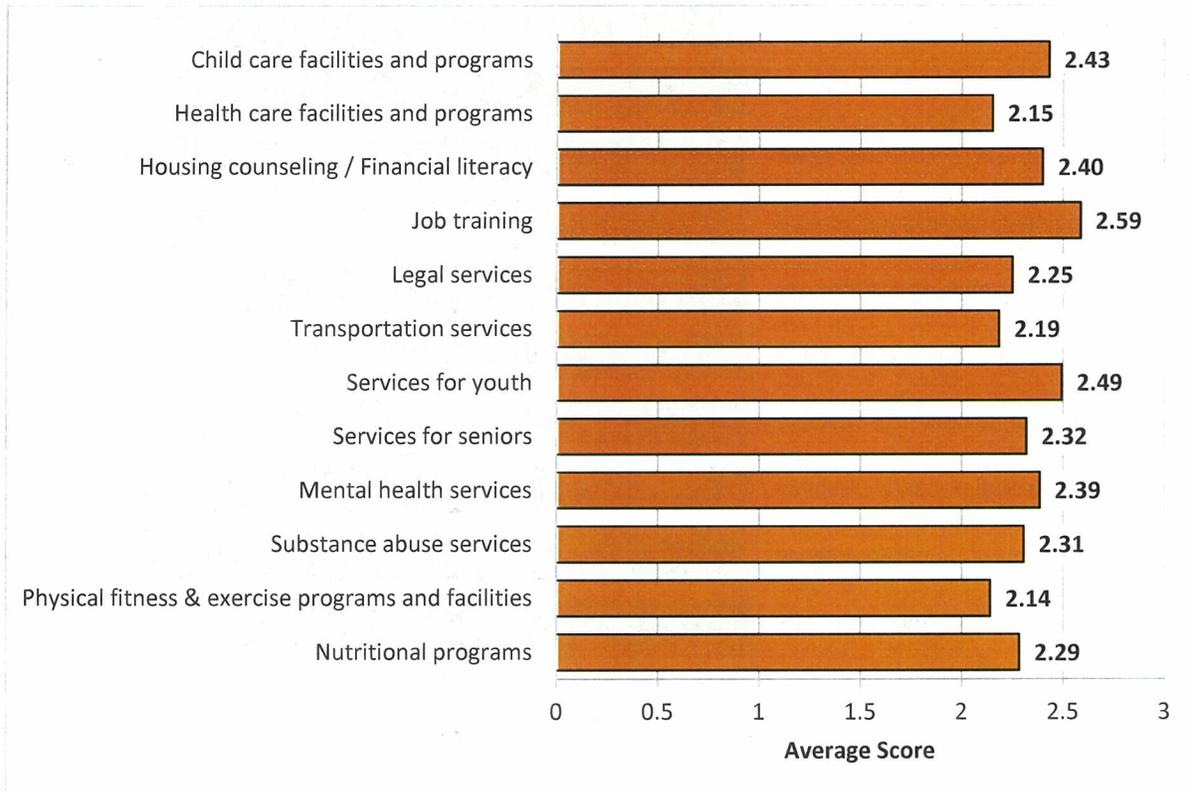
Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various health and human services and programs: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. Job training was rated as the most urgent health and human service need, while physical fitness and exercise programs and facilities and health care facilities and programs were rated as the least needed health and human services.

Survey Results for Health and Human Service Needs



Write-in responses regarding health and human service needs included in general:

- Senior advocate program
- Police walking the neighborhoods
- Literacy programs, Life skills training, ESL
- Services need to be affordable & accessible
- Employment for low-skill workers
- One stop shop for all needs
- Free dental and eye care
- Gang intervention

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Groups with Health and Human Service Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for health and human services among various groups. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 3

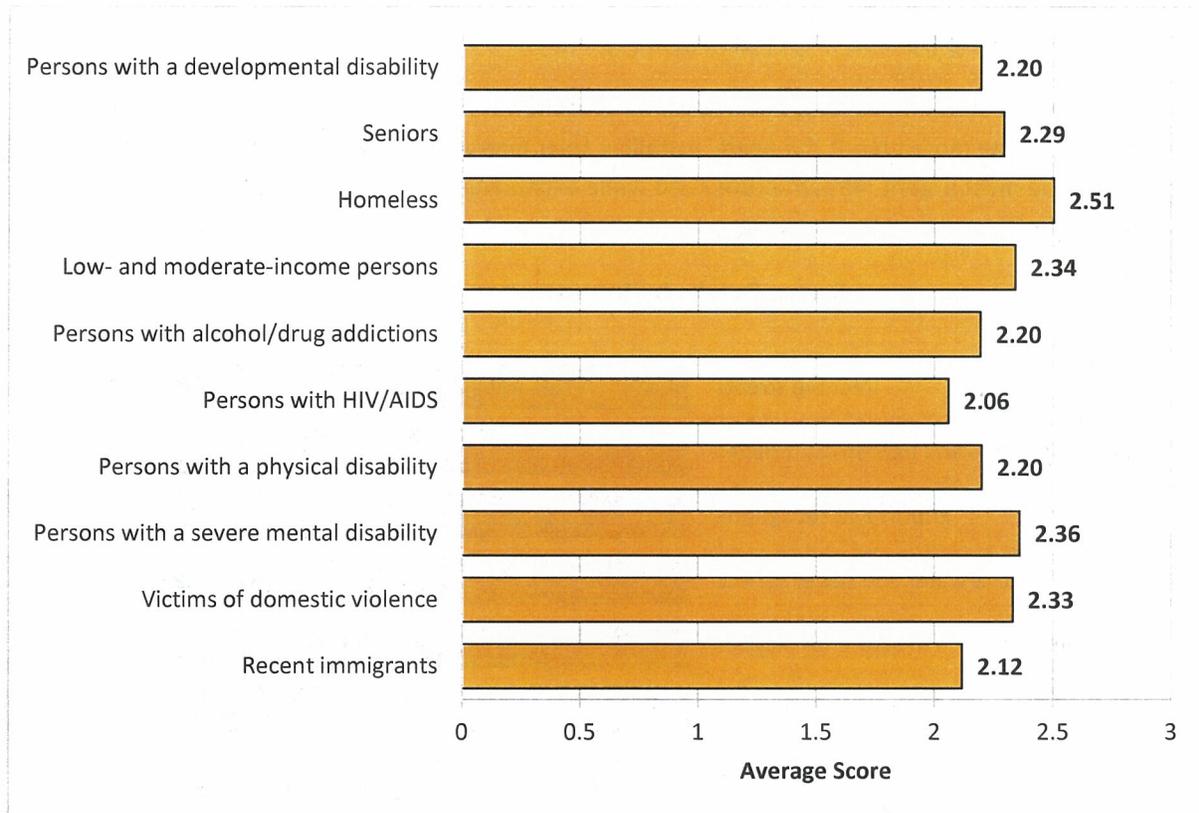
Somewhat Needed = 2

Not Needed = 1

Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various groups: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. The homeless were rated as the group with the most urgent needs for health and human services while persons with HIV/AIDS were rated as the group with the least health and human services needs.

Survey Results for Groups with Health and Human Service Needs



City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Write-in responses regarding other groups with health and human service needs include:

- Youth and young adults
- Unaccompanied homeless youth
- TAY – Transitioning Age Youth (18-25)
- Veterans, Re-entry population

Infrastructure Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for various infrastructure improvements. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 3

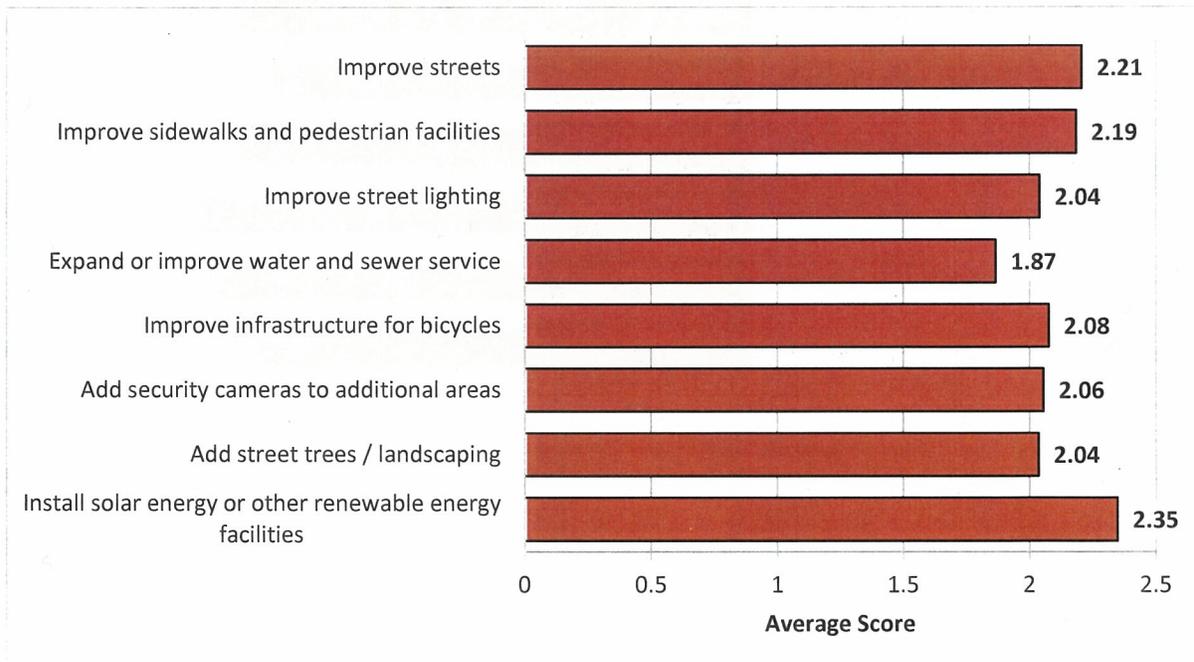
Somewhat Needed = 2

Not Needed = 1

Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various infrastructure improvements: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. Installing solar energy or other renewable energy facilities was rated as the most urgent infrastructure need while expanding or improving water and sewer service was rated as the least needed infrastructure improvement.

Survey Results for Infrastructure Needs



City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Write-in responses regarding infrastructure needs included in general:

- Streetscape, Bike/ped & crossing improvements along Lake Ave between Driving Pk & Smith St
- Improve transit access; perhaps add light rail system
- Multiple negative comments towards effectiveness of cameras
- Some say reduce amount of on-street parking; others say increase parking
- Help homeowners remove invasive and troublesome trees
- Slow traffic and reduce reckless driving on multiple major streets
- Address abandoned/unkept properties that pose safety risks (code enforcement)
- Handicap accessible entrances to buildings
- Fix potholes quicker and with more resilient materials
- Public facility and street cleanliness / maintenance (remove garbage)
- Better sidewalk plowing/fines for not shoveling

Economic Development Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for various economic development programs. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 3

Somewhat Needed = 2

Not Needed = 1

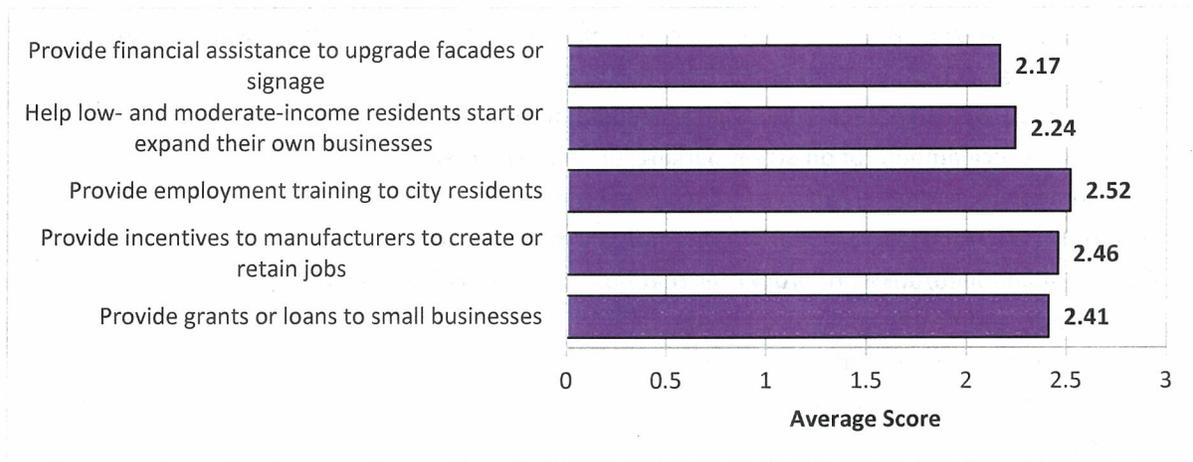
Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various economic development programs: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. Providing employment training to city residents was rated as the most urgent economic development need while providing financial assistance to upgrade facades or signage was rated as the least needed economic development program.

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Survey Results for Economic Development Needs



Write-in responses regarding economic development needs included in general:

- Strengthen neighborhood business corridors to create hubs of activity
- Employment training will only work if there are appropriate jobs available – start training in high school so they see a purpose to school
- Living wage job creation
- Worker- / locally-owned businesses / co-ops, business tied to and owned by the community versus Encourage more national retail/restaurant chains. Many more comments in favor of local business
- Help nonprofits develop social entrepreneurship
- Assist immigrants with starting new businesses that cater to other immigrant groups
- Lower taxes and decrease size of government
- Provide incentives for using public transportation instead of cars
- Need assistance in developing and encouraging viable small businesses (not just tattoo parlors, bars)
- Too many barber shops, corner stores, car dealers, pizza shops, cell phone shops, etc.

Neighborhood Needs. Respondents were asked to rate the need for various neighborhood improvements and programs. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

Urgently Needed = 3

Somewhat Needed = 2

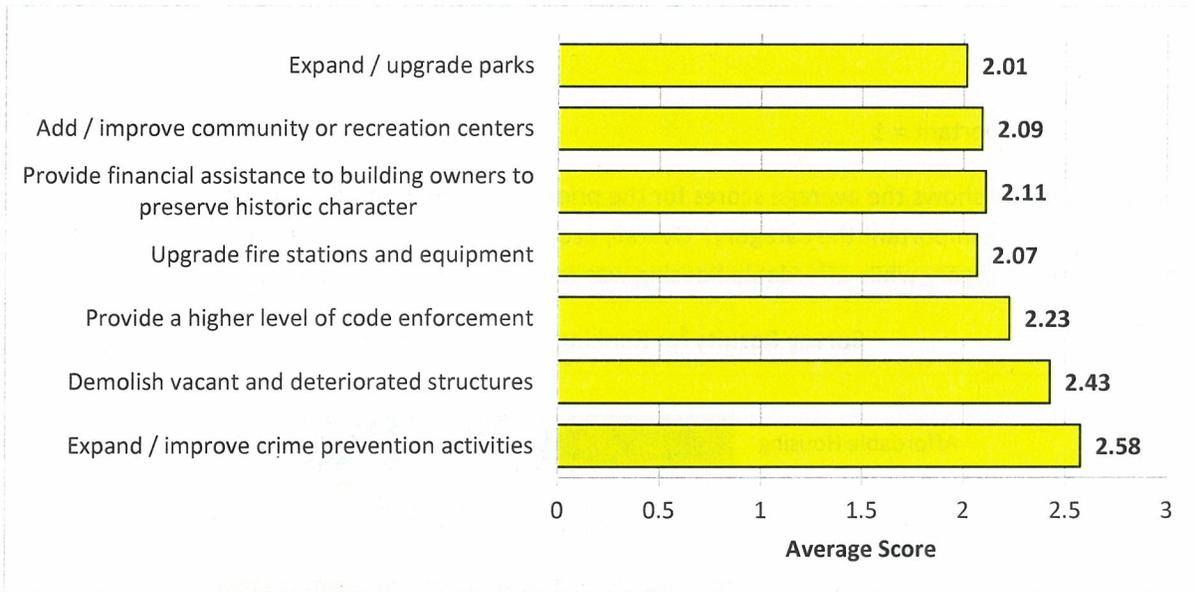
Not Needed = 1

Don't Know/No Opinion = Not included in the analysis

Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

The diagram below shows the average scores for each of the various neighborhood improvements and programs: the higher the score, the more urgent the need. Expanding/improving crime prevention activities was rated as the most urgent neighborhood need while expanding/upgrading parks was rated as the least needed neighborhood improvement.

Survey Results for Neighborhood Needs



Write-in responses regarding neighborhood needs included in general:

- Parks and recreation centers need to be maintained and cleaned up
- Create community playgrounds with programming
- More funds for accessible public transportation
- Get police out of their vehicles for community policing
- Continue to support neighborhood beautification/community gardens
- Make existing parks, trails, and recreation areas safer
- Establish dog parks in each sector of the city so people will STOP letting their animals off lease at neighborhood recreation centers
- Add family style changing rooms in pool facilities
- Higher level of code enforcement for both owner and rental properties
- Seek community input on all improvement projects
- Expand Police and Citizens – Together Against Crime (PAC-TAC) Program
- Expand neighborhood activities for getting to know one another
- Work with Landmark Society and other preservation advocates to rehabilitate vacant/deteriorated structures of historic significance

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

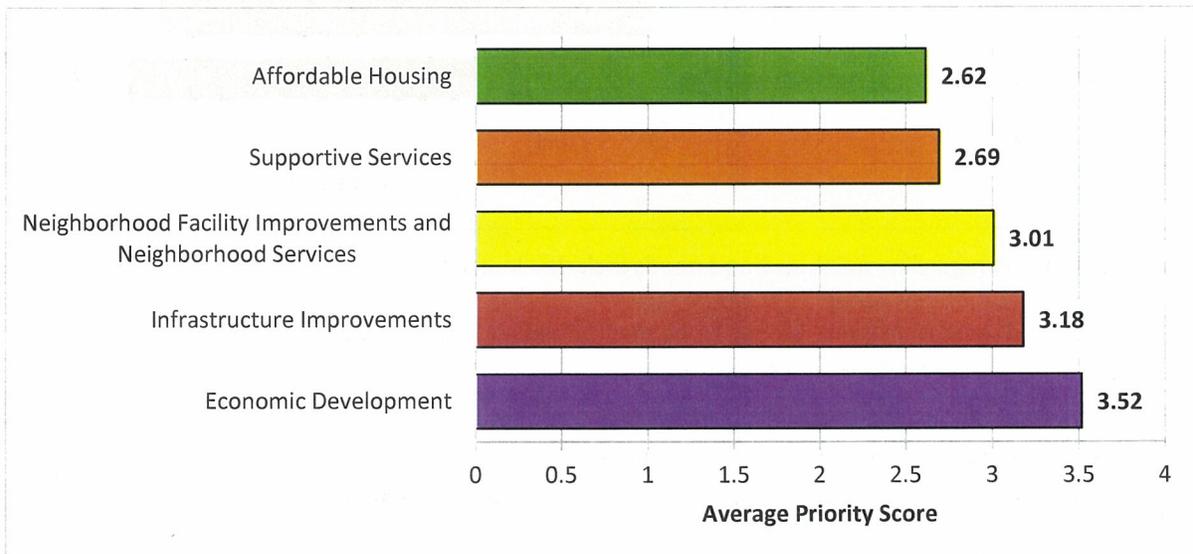
Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Ranking Need Categories. Respondents were asked to rank the five categories (affordable housing, supportive services, neighborhood facility improvements and neighborhood services, infrastructure improvements, and economic development) from most important to least important. Responses were then coded using the following scale:

- 1 Most Important = 5
- 2 = 4
- 3 = 3
- 4 = 2
- 5 Least Important = 1

The diagram below shows the average scores for the priority of each of the five categories: the higher the score, the more important the category. Overall, economic development was ranked as the most important need category while affordable housing was ranked as the least important need.

Survey Results for Ranking Need Categories



Other Housing and Community Development Priorities. Respondents were asked to write-in other kinds of housing and community development needs that require attention. A transcript of the responses is attached.

Areas or Neighborhoods that Require Revitalization. Respondents were asked to write-in which areas or neighborhoods within the City of Rochester require revitalization. A transcript of the responses is attached.

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

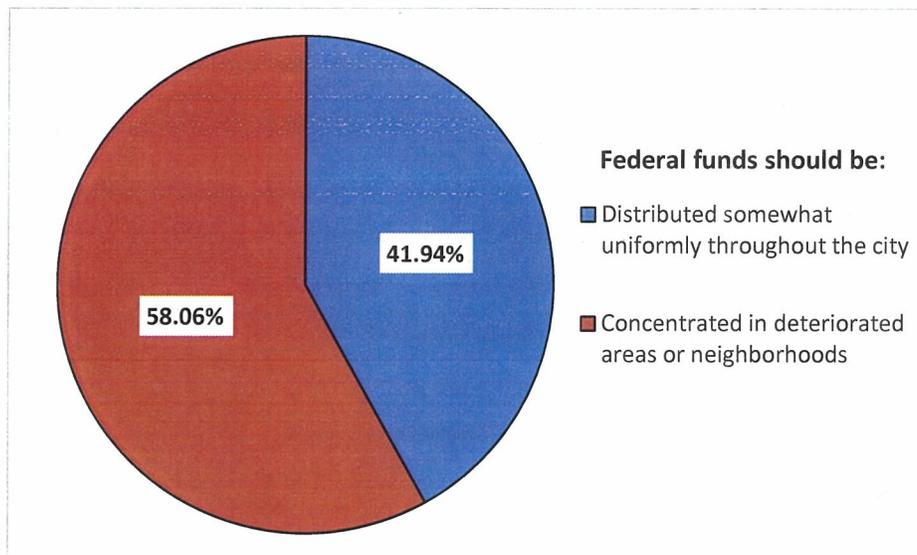
Summary of Public Community Needs Survey Responses

Budget and Program Priorities. Respondents were asked to which of the below two statements comes closest to expressing their budget and program priorities:

- I believe that federal funds should be distributed somewhat uniformly throughout the city
- I believe that federal funds should be concentrated in deteriorated areas or neighborhoods

The diagram below shows that 42% of respondents feel funding should be distributed somewhat uniformly throughout the city while 58% of respondents feel funding should be concentrated in deteriorated areas or neighborhoods.

Survey Results for Ranking Need Categories



Public Survey-HUD Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Q12 OTHER PRIORITIESWhat other kinds of housing and community development needs require attention in the city of Rochester?

Answered: 227 Skipped: 100

#	Responses	Date
1	Programs for tenants - How to be clean and respect property	2/20/2015 4:16 PM
2	You need to	2/20/2015 2:36 PM
3	Not low income	2/18/2015 8:54 AM
4	the most important issues that needs to be addressed are the high level of extreme poverty and the state of City Schools/education	2/13/2015 12:44 PM
5	Multiple housing	2/13/2015 12:18 PM
6	building hoses on empty lots, also plowing city residential streets our streets are all never cleqn it is unsafe	2/13/2015 12:14 PM
7	The most consistent feedback I receive is the need for safe neighborhoods, more police enforcement and shutting down drug sales	2/13/2015 10:57 AM
8	Homeless	2/12/2015 3:48 PM
9	Help and support seniors to maintain their own home as long as they can, also create home ownership that is affordable for low and moderate income.	2/12/2015 3:42 PM
10	Affordable housing developments such as Carlson Commons/Plymouth Manor and affordable infill housing. Great way to rebuild the community and help deter spiraling neighborhoods.	2/9/2015 10:38 PM
11	Day Care	2/5/2015 2:46 PM
12	Need more enforcement and less regulations when it comes to commercial investments	2/5/2015 2:41 PM
13	For people to keep the city cleaner, to respect one another	2/5/2015 2:27 PM
14	Education	2/5/2015 2:11 PM
15	More Police Presence	2/5/2015 2:06 PM
16	Reduce the price of sick people going to recovery centers to stay until they are well. Not charging store shops to put signs of what they sell in their windows	2/5/2015 2:01 PM
17	(The RCP)We need to build a skate park. Like the friends of the Rochester Skate Park have been working on	2/5/2015 1:51 PM
18	Restore vacant housing, expand recreation hours, restore weekend library hours	2/5/2015 1:46 PM
19	upkeep of properties, teaching respect and consideration in schools for neighborhoods	2/5/2015 1:35 PM
20	Grants for churches	2/5/2015 1:27 PM
21	Clean them up. Use existing tenant to do the work. Let them find and take pride in their environment. (Requires smart leadership and action)	2/5/2015 1:12 PM
22	Demo Vacant home in drug areas	2/5/2015 12:58 PM
23	Homeless housing, Dry Cleaners, Senior Citizen housing	2/5/2015 12:50 PM
24	Roofing, shingles, side walks in the housing yards, gutters	2/5/2015 12:45 PM
25	Hudson Ave. Norton to Liberty Pole	2/5/2015 12:38 PM
26	The City School System - Young families who want a good education for their kids will not live in the city if they can not send their kids to a safe and caring school.	2/5/2015 12:32 PM

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27	Fight criminal activity. Get rid of drug activity, prosecute people who litter. Stop loitering close groceries and bars where people hang out and deal drugs.	2/4/2015 4:47 PM
28	For people to keep the city cleaner, to respect one another	2/4/2015 4:39 PM
29	more trees to give the neighborhood a family friendly appearance	2/4/2015 2:41 PM
30	Fair distribution of affordable housing units and social & service agencies throughout City.	2/4/2015 12:04 PM
31	We need better public transportation options. Right now, there are a lot of amazing housing developments happening in the city, but the current RTS system can't support the needs and wants of the growing population of commuters. Young people want public transit options and will move to cities that provide it. RTS in its current capacity is failing a key demographic. The community needs to support this so we can see a return of younger people to the city.	2/3/2015 3:47 PM
32	Housing for seniors.	2/3/2015 9:57 AM
33	Assistance to low-income residents to start their own businesses, work co-operatives, etc.	2/3/2015 9:30 AM
34	more affordable, senior, and low income housing with social services attached	2/2/2015 7:34 PM
35	Public transit, including pedestrian and bicycle. Further developing transit will help attract new residents and give current residents access to businesses and services, thus supporting economic development and improving delivery of neighborhood services.	2/2/2015 2:21 PM
36	Corner stores should only sell necessities, like milk, bread, baby formula. NOT cigarettes or alcohol or paraphernalia. Drug dealing is DESTROYING our property values, business opportunities, & families!	2/2/2015 8:54 AM
37	Do not let landlords go for so many years without paying their taxes and having decrepit buildings.	2/1/2015 11:04 PM
38	Help bringing Clean up of facades,	2/1/2015 1:05 PM
39	Homeless, we need to think out of the box. Maybe some of the micro housing. Changes to Group homes will force more with MH issues to the streets	2/1/2015 10:17 AM
40	Property values have not increase in more than 10 years in certain areas	1/31/2015 2:38 PM
41	Houses need to be built on all vacant lots to avoid garbage and unnecessary people walking through	1/30/2015 4:10 PM
42	More of a police presence to help reduce crime	1/30/2015 3:46 PM
43	Stricter enforcement against absentee or non-conforming landlords and building owners to keep properties in condition.	1/30/2015 10:18 AM
44	Pay more attention to our smaller neighborhood schools and stop bringing in all those charter schools.	1/30/2015 9:51 AM
45	CONSISTENT and SWIFT code enforcement for both residential housing and businesses. Deterrents needed to the drug culture. Other educational opportunities parents can choose from other than public school system. Vouchers would be best to give parents true choice about where their tax dollars go for their child's education. The least effective schools will close as they should. The better schools will thrive.	1/30/2015 8:35 AM
46	City should work harder to attract and retain small businesses and change city codes to support them rather than control them.	1/30/2015 7:41 AM
47	Don't let the abandoned homes sit for too long - many of them are worth saving but the longer they sit, the worse they become	1/29/2015 7:12 PM
48	Housing that includes green spaces for people to walk safely. Stores with healthy foods (not processed, packaged goods) within 2-3 blocks. A variety of food establishments. My neighborhood has no good restaurant, coffee house, bakery, whole food vendors, entertainment (movie theater, theater, etc).	1/29/2015 6:33 PM
49	Vacant houses torn down or renovated quickly. Innovated solutions to homeless such as tiny houses. Affordable rentals for large families Better crackdowns on absentee landlords out of state	1/29/2015 5:08 PM
50	More affordable, accessible, integrated housing for people with disabilities.	1/29/2015 3:34 PM
51	Code enforcement, better 911 response time	1/29/2015 3:17 PM
52	Legal Services for low-income residents	1/28/2015 4:48 PM
53	Shopping	1/28/2015 12:52 PM

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54	The old neighborhood social norms get undermined in neighborhoods when the old timers get outnumbered by renters who don't stick around long enough to care and wild tenants who wreck it for everybody. Dealers then enter the void. One way to address that is to stabilize housing by expanding RHA's scattered site housing. The problem is absentee landlords that don't care for the neighborhood. RHA's property managers aren't great, but they are better than absentee landlords and the RHA tenants stick around longer.	1/28/2015 10:26 AM
55	Help renters with security deposits.	1/28/2015 9:25 AM
56	Fixing the older homes in the 19th ward to improve the look of the area	1/28/2015 7:34 AM
57	more pressure on landlords to keep up properties and to provide more supervision to tenants as per garbage collection, parking, home and property upkeep. More fines for landlords that let properties detract from neighborhoods!!!	1/27/2015 12:46 PM
58	Programs to keep struggling families together, so that parents can get help with their own mental health, substance abuse, PTSD and be able to remain with their children and get the help to learn to parent through these difficulties.	1/26/2015 3:46 PM
59	1. Littering problem on pathway in Highland Park behind homes on Gregory Hill Rd. 2. Elevated pedestrian walkways needed on S Goodman St. between Clinton and Highland Ave, and South Ave. between Gregory St. and Hamilton St. 3. Traffic circles to replace all-way stops around Ellwanger and Barry Park.	1/26/2015 1:59 PM
60	Street lights on my street compared to the street lights in 19th ward, the wires are all in front w/ big wooden light posts as oppsed to in the rear and no/min. wires	1/26/2015 1:32 PM
61	Grants to improve home owners housing	1/26/2015 10:00 AM
62	COMIDA should be obligated to consider applicant's record with regard to City code compliance and other violations when determining who gets funding. City should be able to indicate that e.g. we don't need more hotels and prevent such wastes of COMIDA (public) funds. Do more to attract mid-income seniors to City living -- current housing stock has too many stairs, new housing is almost all rental, do more to encourage walkability with target being ability to live without a car (e.g. more Hart's -like businesses, but for middle class/low income, not the wealthy, in middle class/low income neighborhoods). In the most walkable neighborhoods, begin to enforce laws regarding keeping sidewalks cleared in winter.	1/26/2015 7:50 AM
63	Something needs to be done about the poverty crescent in the city. The 2015 act report was heartbreaking. It is clear that the neighborhoods in our city that have been red lined to push minorities into a concentrated area have not been kept up. I noticed that strip malls, like the one on n. goodman in Beechwood are in a state of disrepair and not kept up by landlords. I also notice that people are discriminated by income. Having worked to help homeless men on temporary assistance and ssi find apartments I've noticed the only neighborhoods where they kind find affordable housing are the ones controlled by slum lords in the crescent where the drugs are flowing.	1/26/2015 7:31 AM
64	Public Safety	1/26/2015 12:57 AM
65	Improve traffic Flow	1/25/2015 6:52 PM
66	Build more shelters downtown for the city's homeless and offer some kind of bridge program to help the causes of homelessness.	1/25/2015 6:02 PM
67	Stronger code enforcement , particularly of rental properties and of bank - owned properties. Also , tear down vacant and delapidated houses and encourage community gardens there.	1/25/2015 4:14 PM
68	Fix fence and field at 35 school	1/25/2015 4:04 PM
69	slum landlord be recognized and fine for violations	1/25/2015 3:48 PM
70	Housing for the homeless	1/25/2015 1:50 PM
71	The ranking above DID NOT WORK. The boxes automatically populated 1-5 on their own and would not change!!	1/25/2015 8:08 AM
72	na	1/25/2015 8:04 AM
73	co-housing for 55+	1/24/2015 7:43 PM
74	affordable housing, decent, affordable rentals, job training	1/24/2015 6:19 PM
75	Unlike our mayor, I FULLY SUPPORT our police officers and all they do for our community.	1/24/2015 12:45 PM

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76	I do not believe that any community development and housing improvements will repopulate the city with young families unless we can offer great schools for every child -- something the RCSD has not been able to do despite 40 years of "reform." The only answer is a series of measures to integrate city and suburban kids to raise the expectation and hopes of the poor and middle class.	1/24/2015 11:31 AM
77	LESS rental properties in mostly single house areas! MUCH BETTER code enforcement. Should not have to wait YEARS for problems to go away!	1/24/2015 7:49 AM
78	Environmental Awareness programs and inner city rooftop garden programs to encourage growing food	1/24/2015 3:02 AM
79	Infrastructure is the biggest concern. Sub level of streets (water and sewer) need major overhauling. Electric lines in back of properties are a great fire hazard (overgrown trees never trimmed or removed)	1/23/2015 10:52 PM
80	Note - I am unable to change the preset 1 to 5 ranking in the above table. The software filled in these answers and I can't change them.	1/23/2015 10:12 PM
81	Crime- someone has tried to break into my house multiple times. I finally had to buy security cameras. Multiple people in the neighborhood have been robbed.	1/23/2015 9:53 PM
82	quality of life-noise levels, side street patrols for speeders crime prevention-no more bars needed	1/23/2015 9:41 PM
83	improve transportation access to all parts of the metropolitan area to increase access to jobs, diverse housing, and other school districts.	1/23/2015 9:11 PM
84	Stronger monitoring and enforcement of the condition of rental properties by property owners. Especially those owners who not only don't live in the neighborhoods that their rental homes are located, but don't even reside in our city or state. We have had bad experiences with tenant neighbors and great difficulty locating and contacting the home owner. Now we have good tenant neighbors who are living in a house in need of several repairs and dealing with fellow problem tenants. The owner lives in Florida.	1/23/2015 9:01 PM
85	A more realistic approach to the police distribution to help them do their jobs along with neighborhood watches.	1/23/2015 8:43 PM
86	Assure that commercial and housing landlords keep their properties up to standards.	1/23/2015 7:44 PM
87	Code enforcement is critical to the health of our neighborhoods and woefully inadequate.	1/23/2015 4:12 PM
88	Cedarwood Towers	1/23/2015 3:15 PM
89	Incentives for middle income people to move into the city; restore the Neighbors Building Neighborhoods (NBN)	1/23/2015 3:11 PM
90	Business development, infrastructure and facility upgrades.	1/23/2015 3:00 PM
91	safe environment, inspectors should come around to see how property is being kept up, yards, too unused cars in people yards	1/23/2015 2:40 PM
92	We need quality permanent housing for homeless	1/23/2015 2:23 PM
93	Government should stick to schools, roads, parks and so forth. Fix the schools more = more development.	1/23/2015 2:22 PM
94	Many people on public assistance rely on renting old, unsafe housing designed for single families. The cost to upgrade or bring these structures up to code is greater than the value of the houses. For decades the City and community agencies have been behind in making structures and neighborhoods livable. Endemic poverty and poor housing are dragging the City down. As far as I know there have been dozens of studies, turf battles and funding constraints between downtown and residential neighborhoods. WE NEED a comprehensive strategic plan that pulls together, public safety, economic development and education infrastructure and link them to housing and neighborhood development. I don't know how many millions of dollars in public money has been spent in Beechwood alone over the past three decades with little or no tangible improvement. The same can be said of other neighborhoods. We need an action plan that is not subject to the whims of elected officials, but a professional holistic approach that encompasses the entire city. For example the filling in of the inner loop or the development of Charlotte, how will that improve the whole city? What are the benchmarks to measure success? What's the vision for lifting people out of poverty and providing decent affordable housing?	1/23/2015 2:16 PM
95	Grant funding for roof replacement for low and moderate income home owners to prevent loss of homeowner's insurance.	1/23/2015 2:07 PM
96	There is a need to lesson the discrimination on housing. I found it very difficult to find adequate suitable housing as a result of my convictions.	1/23/2015 1:59 PM
97	Support for solar and wind energy for homeowners and businesses including installation, rebates, tax incentives.	1/23/2015 1:13 PM
98	Home owners over 60 yrs of age	1/23/2015 11:35 AM

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99	More grants for homeowners for home improvements, internal and external.	1/23/2015 11:28 AM
100	Elimination of absentee landlords; better code enforcement against landlords receiving DSS/section 8 money	1/23/2015 11:01 AM
101	As an urban community it is imperative to control crime, drug abuse, etc. Police need to be more visible in all areas of the city, (foot patrol, neighborhood sectors). Let's make cleaning up neighborhoods top priority, to ensure that city youth can walk to neighborhood schools. Students spend too much time on busses, and the amount of pollution from all of those engines will improve the quality of the air. Walking is wonderful exercise and in time will improve parent participation because of the closeness of school buildings, therefore, producing a better prepared student, wide awake and ready to learn.	1/23/2015 10:48 AM
102	Need to work with people teaching them to live in ways that will keep them off the streets and out of trouble. The people need personal hope for their future.	1/23/2015 10:35 AM
103	Get the drug dealers off the streets	1/23/2015 10:18 AM
104	making management companies responsible neighbors(ieCedarwood Towers); improving rec centers(what's offered and hrs); beautification of main thoroughfares, in/out of city; promote sm businesses	1/23/2015 10:04 AM
105	Decent, affordable senior housing in decent neighborhoods within walking distance (half mile or less) of stores, restaurants; on an easily accessible bus line (within one block). Affordable means maximum \$500 for 1 bdrm; \$600 for 2 bdrm. Lots of seniors get less than \$2,000 per month, so these new developments with rents of \$1200+ don't do us any good.	1/23/2015 10:02 AM
106	Housing of men and women returning home from institutions and jails	1/23/2015 9:10 AM
107	Develop schools as community centers Provide morning and evening programs to keep kids safe and active. Cant believe schools are not included in this survey. This is the single biggest reason people want to avoid Rochester for raising a family is our horrible and decaying education system. Its the reason our kids are unemployable. Fix this.	1/23/2015 9:00 AM
108	Rental property	1/23/2015 8:35 AM
109	Close down Snug Harbor.	1/23/2015 8:00 AM
110	if you get Rochester fire dept to an ISO class1 fire dept business and home owners will see a large insurance savings to offset a tax increase needed to fund what is needed , ISO CLASS1 IS BEST AND ISO CLASS10 is worst	1/23/2015 12:18 AM
111	Improve parking in the city. You want people to come into the city but parking is terrible & expensive. The flow of refugees into the city is also out of control. It is contributing grossly to the poverty factor & is running down properties that are packed with people over crowded apartments that are vermin infested & falling apart due to lack of care.	1/22/2015 10:58 PM
112	Deal with the slumlords and out of town investors who are ruining neighborhoods and driving homeowners out of the city with their blighted, and noisy properties.	1/22/2015 10:54 PM
113	Back to clean sweep, city wide, physical appearance maintained	1/22/2015 10:28 PM
114	NO MORE RENTAL Properties. NO MORE out of country owners. Get more HOMEOWNERS. I know a few good renters who would love to have a house but cant afford to apply. If they are working and paying 650 or more a month rent they should be able to purchase a house. Out of 20 houses on my block, 7 are rentals and all 7 are problems. Look at Murray St for an example. I would like to see landlords charged for every time RPD and/or RFD has to respond to a call at that properties after 3x. (3 strikes your out) No MORE selling property to out of the country landlords. Kids need something to do. Upgrade Paul Bianchi Park with a Water Park.Organized baseball with RPD/RFD etc. at Paul Bianchi Park. NO Basketball as it seems to cause fights. Expose kids to sports they dont normally see. Tennis,BocciVolleyball Badmiton During the summer I have numerous kids doing crafts with me on my porch. I could use a small grant for supplies, tent for them to sell their wares, tables, chairs.	1/22/2015 10:25 PM
115	More help to keep landlords honest and help for tenants when landlords don't stick to the terms of the lease, i.e. heating, working facilities, etc.	1/22/2015 9:25 PM
116	Age in place housing for purchase in the \$100,000 - \$200,000 range - foring long time "boomer" residents to leave for suburbs	1/22/2015 7:26 PM
117	Rental Programs as rental market is tight.	1/22/2015 6:50 PM
118	Crime issues are/should be the top priority.	1/22/2015 6:10 PM

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119	Public transportation between SE areas (south wedge to Monroe and to park Ave), homes available for purchase downtown to get less transition and more stability and people taking ownership of downtown. Indoor water park or another option to allow for people to escape winter in Rochester and spend money here and not have to go to Niagara Falls for that.	1/22/2015 5:32 PM
120	#1 issue is homelessness #2 is crime (home break ins). Economic development will help these issues but not solve them. They need focused attention.	1/22/2015 5:24 PM
121	Abandoned homes need to be tended to IMMEDIATELY!!!!	1/22/2015 4:06 PM
122	none	1/22/2015 3:50 PM
123	Expand funding for HIV positive individuals. Expand "housing first" initiatives. Increase homeless shelters. Increase affordable housing stock that does not require perfect credit, no criminal history, etc.	1/22/2015 3:36 PM
124	More police	1/22/2015 2:46 PM
125	Maybe dome place for pop warner teams to practice and do events. This is an organization in the city whom bounce from place to place during the season a nice park or recreation center to have all children in one area would be WONDERFUL	1/22/2015 2:45 PM
126	Housing for the homeless. It's absolutely appalling how the City of Rochester treats it's homeless population	1/22/2015 2:44 PM
127	Need a nice plaza on Main st by East High that offers coffee food books etc. Buy out Feldman plumbing and vp supply and relocate them and build a nice plaza.	1/22/2015 2:43 PM
128	What happens to all the children when the adults in their life are consistently facing evicted from location to location. How is the school system making sure kids do not fall through the cracks? There needs to be a stop-gap put in place so kids can remain in same school (if possible) in the event adult in their life is evicted from housing and forced to move outside of school zone.	1/22/2015 2:43 PM
129	Public transportation	1/22/2015 2:35 PM
130	Security and safety	1/22/2015 2:29 PM
131	rental assistance and security deposits	1/22/2015 1:50 PM
132	New business, employment, business friendly atmosphere to attract employers.	1/22/2015 1:37 PM
133	WE NEED MORE OPTIONS, ALL OF OUR NEW AFFORDABLE HOMES AND DEVELOPMENT LOOK THE SAME. WHAT ARE SOME ALTERNATIVE STYLES, LETS BE INNOVATIVE AND LOOK AT TINY HOUSE OPTIONS AND MORE OPEN CONCEPT TYPE LIVING.	1/22/2015 1:13 PM
134	need a code re homelwss shelters/residential facilities/transitional facilities that is enforces/followed by CPC, ZBA and City	1/22/2015 10:05 AM
135	Protected neighborhood watch	1/22/2015 9:40 AM
136	There is an urgent need for assistance with security deposits for apartments, independent living programs for youth, and housing for those with mental illness.	1/22/2015 9:05 AM
137	Energy efficiency and solar production should be priorities.	1/22/2015 8:58 AM
138	There are shelters and then there are "flop houses" in Rochester that pass as shelters. There needs to be oversight on what is required to maintain a shelter and we need to get rid of those that don't pass the minimum requirements.	1/22/2015 8:47 AM
139	Services where individuals could apply to make upgrades on their property, affordable housing with supportive services	1/22/2015 8:36 AM
140	Again, policing of crimes like break-ins.	1/21/2015 9:37 PM
141	Affordable housing must also mean safe, clean and accessible housing.	1/21/2015 9:37 PM
142	The walking experience, linkages between activity nodes.	1/21/2015 7:46 PM
143	Recreation facilities for kids in the neighborhood, mostly better upkeep of grounds and supervision.	1/21/2015 7:33 PM
144	Jobs would take care of a lot of these concerns. Improvement of the RCSD would go along way in the effort to get jobs here (City of Rochester) not in suburbs	1/21/2015 4:48 PM
145	Sidewalk plowing. Bike Lanes.	1/21/2015 4:45 PM

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146	We need unrestrictive support service dollars that are flexible enough to meet individual needs and help people identify and sustain housing. Support services are needed for housing sustainability. Often it is only needed for a short period of time	1/21/2015 4:23 PM
147	Permanent housing for Homeless and Vets. Fully complete FIS areas. Remove Obstructionists from City Real-estate department.	1/21/2015 4:16 PM
148	housing for the new mellinum residents;ie large spacioys rooms that hold their belongings. greene space energy efficancies etc.	1/21/2015 3:34 PM
149	Access to local, healthy, affordable food. This could be farm markets/stands or strategically located healthy grocery stores such as Foodlink has begun to implement.	1/21/2015 3:32 PM
150	housing first model policy support	1/21/2015 3:26 PM
151	energy efficiency improvements, increased public transportation	1/21/2015 2:58 PM
152	A neighborhood citizen planning initiative like Neighbors Building Neighborhoods that encourages orderly, useful and actionable input from residents into the stability and growth of our own neighborhoods, communities and City.	1/21/2015 2:52 PM
153	Neighborhoods with walkability	1/21/2015 2:49 PM
154	enforcement of rules	1/21/2015 1:50 PM
155	Upscale housing in Charlotte	1/21/2015 10:35 AM
156	More planning staff to facilitate vision plans for neighborhood to engage community stakeholders	1/21/2015 9:56 AM
157	Education and training- teach people how to do things, convince them it is worthwhile, let the community- not government- takeover much of the work once this is accomplished.	1/21/2015 8:57 AM
158	Lift up neighborhood residents without gentrification. Get police on the streets & build relationships. More arrests is not the answer.	1/20/2015 10:55 AM
159	Reduce high impact retail. Enforce codes strictly for high impact retail. Funds should not go to businesses unless the neighborhood views them as a positive part of the neighborhood and the landlord does not have code violations and the neighborhood sees them as a good landlord.	1/19/2015 4:58 PM
160	Affordable housing options should be maintained in gentrifying (e.g. Corn Hill; South Wedge; NOTA) and already gentrified (e.g. Park Ave) neighborhoods. On the economic development front, worker-owned businesses help uplift communities by employing community members (the worker-owners) and have strong ties to their communities (where they live).	1/19/2015 4:43 PM
161	landlords are not caring for there properties	1/16/2015 5:59 AM
162	Lead and Mold are very serious issues in the Northeast and very little is being done to address these issues!	1/14/2015 10:48 PM
163	Transit and Housing for Seniors and Disabled. Advocacy for families and MEN. AFTER SCHOOL AND OR RECREATION/activities for latch key children. Please. Please. Please	1/14/2015 3:48 PM
164	Tear down them crack houses	1/14/2015 12:20 PM
165	more and better lighting revising city codes, so people have to maintain clean and orderly properties, and programs to help them do so,preferably by educating them on how to do so, rather than giving them \$ to do so.	1/14/2015 12:07 AM
166	Senior Housing 62-65 older	1/13/2015 1:02 PM
167	Low income needs less attention	1/13/2015 8:13 AM
168	Cut out the bureaucratic red tape	1/12/2015 9:15 PM
169	Development of low income/senior housing through redevelopment of existing homes of historic or architectural interest/value and through renovating existing factory buildings like the Carriage House Lofts.	1/12/2015 7:06 PM

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170	Businesses clustered should be encouraged to improve what passers-by see. They should be approached by the city and offered planning assistance and funds/matching funds, so they will be more likely to do something. For instance, S. Clinton near the Cinema, older businesses look pretty run down, and it makes a main entrance to the neighborhood look run down. This is the case in many neighborhoods though. Also, all convenience stores should be forced to adhere to strict codes for appearance and function, through a new ordinance that does NOT grandfather in existing businesses (those are the ones that are the problem). They should be forced to use their cigarette profits, for instance to pay for it. Or match that with some funds. The seedy look of all of these is unacceptable and shows owners won't spend anything on basic appearance. City council should be able to pass something to change how these and other dilapidated businesses are allowed to look as they have a big effect on how neighborhoods are perceived by residents and those who pass thru to the downtown. Maybe as simple as they must paint the entire front exterior every year, like with rental interiors, would help since dirt accumulates on walls too. Exposed sides could be every five years. Many other ideas for improvements are likely.	1/12/2015 6:21 PM
171	City should consider a demonstration Eco District in low/moderate income neighborhoods as a job creation mechanism and revenue generator. This should be done in conjunction with other funders and partners. The City should consider requiring a minimum of 20% affordable units for developments built around where the Inner Loop is being filled in. Similar requirements should be in place for downtown residential development. City may want to consider a real estate tax holiday for market rate buyers in transitioning areas (Marketview Hts, Susan B Anthony neighborhood, parts of Beechwood for example).	1/12/2015 6:14 PM
172	Businesses that disregard landscaping improvements that never are cited by the code enforcement officials responsible for the area need attention and advisement. This needs correction to the blight that it causes the neighborhood. Houses on the street without doors for months are being sited by neighborhood code enforcement officials after repeated calls.	1/12/2015 1:24 PM
173	We need to more clearly realize that Rochester does not have an affordable housing problem-- we have an income problem. Our property values are way below average, so housing here is very affordable. The primary reasons why many people cannot afford housing is that incomes are way below average, the entire region has an anemic job market, jobs within the city are very scarce, and we lack the level of transit service that provides access to jobs and encourages employers to locate in the city.	1/12/2015 12:46 PM
174	Stabilize the constant mobility of renters with rent controlled properties and high standards of property care for landlords.	1/11/2015 2:46 PM
175	safety on Thurston Road.	1/9/2015 8:58 PM
176	Housing is cheap and good in Rochester. The school district needs to improve - eliminate the teacher's union. Safety, especially perception of crime, is also a huge issue. More cops on the street, faster response times, etc. is a priority!	1/9/2015 12:08 AM
177	Financial management classes - how can people improve their lives if they don't know how to budget or prioritize? Could be part of job training / reeducation programs, in addition to stand-alone training.	1/8/2015 7:19 PM
178	business development	1/8/2015 12:24 PM
179	please do a survey re: resident satisfaction re: professionalism of NSC (SW) staff. The Thurston Road "revitalization" was late and poorly executed and the problems with PARKING ON SIDEWALKS continues daily without intervention. Where else in Rochester is this type of illegal behavior regularly ignored and allowed???	1/8/2015 11:45 AM
180	Education and improving opportunities for youth should be a priority. Continuing to do more to encourage more bicycling would be good for our city.	1/8/2015 9:34 AM
181	More funds for the hispanic population of rochester to improve their lives by becoming small business owners and beautifying our neighborhoods.	1/7/2015 2:15 PM
182	ALL areas of the city need help; code enforcement needs to be increased; and we need home repair help for low-income owners.	1/7/2015 2:02 PM
183	Commercial streets need businesses other than hair and nail salons and corner stores with drug dealing outside!	1/7/2015 1:46 PM
184	Thrift stores and high impact mini-markets; barber shops	1/7/2015 1:21 PM
185	Financial support for good landlords to address lead and coding issues	1/7/2015 12:56 PM
186	Homeownership Education Landlord and Tenant Education Financial Literacy	1/6/2015 10:31 PM

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187	Facilitate the purchase of city owned property. Legalize Accessory Dwelling Units, which will provide income to owner occupants and increase the supply of housing without major infrastructure liabilities. Generally, focus on increasing the value of real property and avoid the high risk mega projects. Create regulations that are favorable to Lyft and other ride sharing services as many Rochesterians need transportation options beyond RTS. Work with RPD to understand and enforce bicycle & pedestrian laws.	1/5/2015 12:10 PM
188	Reduce old regulations and city codes so as to focus on what is important. City needs to focus on development and retention of small businesses.	1/5/2015 10:07 AM
189	Code enforcement and grant funding to aid those incapable of maintaining homes/apartments	1/5/2015 9:53 AM
190	Landlords need loans to improve the housing to provide better housing for their tenants. After proving loans and grants , then have a more Restricted Codes to maintain those who receive money from the city or county. Minority Small businesses need your help NOW.They are suffering. Cannot pay their utility Bills ,cannot pay themselves.	1/3/2015 8:07 PM
191	removing shoes from utility lines/ litter and noise problems	1/3/2015 12:12 PM
192	we need more affordable(read less than 650.00/mo. apts.) in the downtown area. All the loft/creative building use projects at present are for the rich and most other available apts. are in sad shape. Landlords allowed too much leeway!!!! more accountability is needed and code enforcement!!!! We also need more and better bus routes to areas where there are jobs!!! Not just in the city proper. People need to get to suburbs and malls and colleges more than just two or three times a day. We upgraded their bus terminal for them at great expense! Now it is time for them to give the residents of Monroe county what they need, ACCESS TO THE WHOLE COUNTY ON AN HOURLY BASIS!!!!	1/3/2015 9:34 AM
193	Accessible single-family housing	1/2/2015 2:17 PM
194	I think that housing in Rochester is quite affordable and that much more needs to be put towards free healthy lifestyle programming and to explained the role of the rec centers in each neighborhood.	1/2/2015 1:52 PM
195	People who have not paid their city taxes for three years must have their homes sold and back taxes paid. It is not fair to other taxpayers to let these people get away with non payment of property taxes!	1/2/2015 8:49 AM
196	Focusing services in the city perpetuates keeping the poor and special needs population segregated in the city. We need to attract and grow wealth.	1/1/2015 10:39 AM
197	Through improved Economic Development, affordable housing would no longer be an issue - because residents would have jobs and Rochester would no longer be second in poverty behind Detroit. Fix poverty through economic development and most other needs, like finding money to repair low-income-owned homes, is no longer necessary. Money needed for extra policing would also be unnecessary because crime decreases as poverty decreases. Help locally-owned businesses create jobs! Stop restricting their hours of operation with \$500 fines from the NSC's code compliance when all corporate chains in the city are allowed 24 hr. operation with no fines! Stop the double standards and the discrimination against the locally owned businesses! Help them to thrive and create as many jobs as possible. And as they thrive, so will the City of Rochester.	12/31/2014 5:04 PM
198	Gang task force needs to be developed and implemented. There is a known issue in this neighborhood that needs to be taken care of. Also I'd like to see more focus on people living in a neighborhood having the ability to purchase and improve vacant homes or lots. Clearly it's those folks who already have a vested interest in keeping the neighborhood clean and bright. They should have easy pathways to purchasing boarded up/ vacant homes owned by the city for the tax amount owed.	12/31/2014 10:26 AM
199	Youth development in terms of positive activities for after school time.	12/31/2014 9:16 AM
200	Curb Embellishments and traffic slowing improvements on Culver Road Between Garson Ave and Parsells Ave.	12/31/2014 9:08 AM
201	Abandoned houses	12/30/2014 10:58 PM
202	Get homeless out of the neighborhood and more police presence on foot getting to know the neighborhood and it's residence	12/30/2014 10:35 PM
203	Encouraging development to bring new residents to the city: both suburbanites as well as people relocating from elsewhere. Also, is this the place to mention the depressing state of the city schools? It sounds like lots of people are saying that schools should be truly neighborhood schools: that this is beneficial for the neighborhoods they're a part of.	12/30/2014 9:44 PM
204	Urge new small business to be creative. Our dog groomer is doing well, James Brown's Place doing well. Homestead Heights residents will use good small business residents can walk to.	12/30/2014 9:35 PM

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205	Change affordable housing only properties in downtown and other neighborhoods to mix type properties with units available to more than just low income. MIX IT UP.	12/30/2014 9:18 PM
206	Absentee landlords being irresponsible	12/30/2014 8:35 PM
207	Renovation to and Addition of Homeless shelters... to include additional beds for Veterans.	12/30/2014 7:33 PM
208	Need active promotion/recruitment for neighborhood associations. They are the future of the City. Continued support for Neighborhood Service Centers--quality of life issues	12/30/2014 7:31 PM
209	Homeless people's belongings getting destroyed. Homeless people's plight. How to improve.	12/30/2014 7:14 PM
210	Increase owner occupied homes. Reduce slum lord rental properties.	12/30/2014 6:37 PM
211	Crime prevention	12/30/2014 4:02 PM
212	Stop subsidizing housing. Just stop. you destroy market incentives, distort rent prices, eliminate tenant and landlord relationships. The city is the way it is because of this. It is clear to any honest person. Make people work to provide for themselves.	12/30/2014 1:59 PM
213	micro loans and small business training, especially for female headed households	12/30/2014 1:07 PM
214	Addressing structural racism in housing and education in Monroe County and Rochester Metro area.	12/30/2014 12:59 PM
215	housing for the homeless population--create more shelters, especially for families and victims of domestic violence	12/30/2014 8:37 AM
216	Jobs with decent pay	12/29/2014 10:29 PM
217	Worker-owned businesses (e.g. The Evergreen Cooperatives in Cleveland, Ohio) that allow residents to rise along with their neighborhoods so that they don't get "priced-out" of the communities they're working so hard to improve.	12/29/2014 9:31 PM
218	More code enforcement is urgently needed, with appropriate penalties for violations.	12/29/2014 3:54 PM
219	Coordination of the 5 categories above. All of them deserve to be #1s - the key is a balance of the areas so we get greater impact in the distressed neighborhoods. And the economic development grants, tax breaks, ect. must be for things that actually bring jobs back to the neighborhoods, not things that just move places around. Too much of what passes for economic development (like Costco project) just gives one company a break while taking money out of someone else's pocket. A big box retail outlet like Costco has minimal impact over the long haul because we were already buying the products they sell at other stores, who will slowly downsize their staff to adjust to fewer sales!	12/29/2014 1:11 PM
220	Need to focus on keeping people in their homes, more stable housing situations.	12/29/2014 12:10 PM
221	Supporting the improvement of rental housing overall through grants for physical improvements and direct rental assistance for low income tenants looking for assistance in moving to lower poverty neighborhoods.	12/29/2014 10:34 AM
222	Tenants need resources to access affordable housing and Landlords need the education and resources to provide it. Too many people live in dangerous, inefficient and unaffordable housing.	12/29/2014 9:22 AM
223	Speeding needs to be addressed as a very simple way to improve residential neighborhoods.	12/29/2014 9:22 AM
224	we need a subway system	12/24/2014 4:32 PM
225	Development that is sustainable and is desired by neighborhood residents. Listen to the residents in the neighborhoods. Respect their wishes. Forget the grandiose schemes.	12/24/2014 3:52 PM
226	we need some programs that teach people how to care for a home, and or apartment. it is not just about slum lords it is also about slum renters.	12/24/2014 2:30 PM
227	Encourage community involvement and home/property standards. Help find funds, and trustworthy contractors.	12/23/2014 6:40 PM

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Q13 Which areas or neighborhoods within the city of Rochester require revitalization? (please list specific locations)

Answers: 243 Skipped: 0

#	Responses	Date
1	West Main - Jefferson Ave	2/20/2015 4:16 PM
2	Clinton/Hudson/North St	2/20/2015 2:36 PM
3	Scio Street/market area 14621 between Hudson & Clinton	2/13/2015 12:44 PM
4	Chili/Thurston Hudson/Joseph	2/13/2015 12:18 PM
5	Portland Avenue neighborhood. Edgerton Neighborhood	2/13/2015 12:14 PM
6	Lyell Avenue and Mt. Read Blvd.	2/13/2015 12:09 PM
7	the investment in Portland Ave should pay dividends ...we shall see	2/13/2015 10:57 AM
8	N. Goodman, E. Main, Central Ave	2/12/2015 3:48 PM
9	within the City. We need a regional County approach to this larger issue of "development"	2/12/2015 2:10 PM
10	JOSANA Neighborhood. Great start with a lot of collaboration with the new improvements but continuing the momentum will be huge!	2/9/2015 10:38 PM
11	north east quadrant	2/8/2015 8:07 AM
12	i believe that investments should be focused on areas of strategic and significant value to the future of the city, such as the 19th ward, maplewood, and marketview. these are historic neighborhoods with unique assets (and challenges) in diverse parts of the city that are "on the edge." the southwedge, park ave, and north winton village sections of the city are growing markets that do not need as much city investment. focused attention in key areas that could benefit from targeted investment (like maplewood, marketview heights, and the 19th ward) will supplement the positive things that are already taking hold in park ave, the south wedge, and north winton village. that way the whole city wins. As the transitional neighborhoods stabilize from focused investment, they will have spillover effects on adjacent areas and set the stage for the next rounds of focused investment.	2/5/2015 5:48 PM
13	clinton ave	2/5/2015 2:41 PM
14	Northeast area Joseph, Clinton Hudson Portland aves	2/5/2015 2:27 PM
15	don't know	2/5/2015 2:11 PM
16	Clinton, Joseph, Hudson	2/5/2015 2:06 PM
17	Huston Ave to Ridge Rd. Seneca/Street to West Main	2/5/2015 1:59 PM
18	all census tracts in extreme poverty	2/5/2015 1:46 PM
19	14621 Jay/Orchard	2/5/2015 1:31 PM
20	Jefferson Ave, Jefferson Ter	2/5/2015 1:27 PM
21	My area Lyell Ave and more	2/5/2015 1:16 PM
22	North Clinton - Joseph Ave. Innerloop 104	2/5/2015 1:12 PM
23	Jefferson Avenue Joseph Avenue	2/5/2015 1:06 PM
24	S Pual Norton area from Irving pr to strong street	2/5/2015 1:02 PM
25	Monroe Avenue (Melgs and Goodman)	2/5/2015 12:58 PM
26	10th Ward	2/5/2015 12:54 PM
27	Chili Ave, Brooks Ave, Genesee St	2/5/2015 12:45 PM

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28	In contrast to above categories	2/5/2015 12:32 PM
29	NorthEast area, Joseph, Clinton Hudson Portland Ave's	2/4/2015 4:39 PM
30	arnett blvd towards the 50's	2/4/2015 2:41 PM
31	Josana Beechwood ABCD Avenues and Conkey PLEX and Genesee Scio/Centra/Bay/Clifford	2/4/2015 12:04 PM
32	Area immediately surrounding the Public Market. If you connect the public market to downtown and the Monroe neighborhood, you will see a significant rise in the number of young people buying homes and committing to Rochester. We want to be able to walk everywhere and right now it is not viable to get to the Public Market from other neighborhoods. If you revitalize this area, you will open up doors.	2/3/2015 3:47 PM
33	The El Camino Area (Area delimited by Clinton Ave to St. Paul St and Upper Falls to East Ridge Road).	2/3/2015 9:57 AM
34	The 19th Ward has many abandoned homes that need to be taken down, parks that need to be upgraded, and vacant storefronts that need to be either rented out or "spruced up" to be made more appealing to potential businesses. Also codes are not being enforced when it comes to the condition of privately-owned houses.	2/3/2015 9:30 AM
35	PLEX	2/2/2015 7:34 PM
36	Any area where people feel unsafe walking, which tends to be the west side (except for Corn Hill). If they don't feel safe walking in a neighborhood, they're highly unlikely to patronize businesses or consider living in that neighborhood. Break the cycle of segregation and isolation- encourage residents to make use of the WHOLE city, not just the east end and the suburbs.	2/2/2015 2:21 PM
37	19th Ward, Arnett Blvd.	2/2/2015 8:54 AM
38	Dutchtown, 19th Ward, Lyell-Otis	2/1/2015 11:04 PM
39	Goodman Bay Area, Clifford, let's work on cleaning those areas up	2/1/2015 1:05 PM
40	19th ward, upper fall,	2/1/2015 10:17 AM
41	Along Hudson street and clinton and clifford street area	1/31/2015 2:38 PM
42	Genesee St, Chili Av, Thurston Rd, Arnett Blv. W. Main St	1/30/2015 4:51 PM
43	Northeast	1/30/2015 4:14 PM
44	Morill Street North Clinton Avenue	1/30/2015 4:10 PM
45	S Clinton/Swillborg Area	1/30/2015 3:46 PM
46	West side of city	1/30/2015 3:38 PM
47	Again, need to go after absentee landlords and building owners. East Main Street/Public Market area are an eyesore. Can't believe city allows properties to remain in these conditions!	1/30/2015 10:18 AM
48	All Neighborhoods need improvement!	1/30/2015 9:51 AM
49	West Avenue Ames Street Jay Street Dewey Avenue Lexington Street Emerson Street The area around Jefferson High School Scio Street (between Inner Loop and Freddie Thomas Campus)	1/30/2015 8:35 AM
50	I do not know enough about all areas of the city to answer this question.	1/30/2015 7:41 AM
51	Jay St, Orchard St, Ames Street, Hudson Ave, Joseph Ave	1/29/2015 10:31 PM
52	Thurston road West ave	1/29/2015 8:59 PM
53	Many parts of the 19th ward North Clinton Area	1/29/2015 7:12 PM
54	19th Ward - Arnett Blvd, Thurston, Chili Aves. Genesee and Brooks Aves.	1/29/2015 6:33 PM
55	East Main from N. Goodman to Culver Marketview Heights North Clinton and adjoining streets Conkey, Clifford area	1/29/2015 5:08 PM
56	14621, Genesee Street	1/29/2015 3:17 PM
57	19th Ward	1/29/2015 1:53 PM

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58	I would like to see West Henrietta road have pedestrian friendly side walks not the thin stuff there now.	1/29/2015 1:50 PM
59	North Winton, Marketview Heights	1/28/2015 4:48 PM
60	Jefferson Ave, Lincoln St, Prescot Area, Thurston Ave, Genesee St.	1/28/2015 1:11 PM
61	Downtown	1/28/2015 12:52 PM
62	Remington and south of Clifford, east of Hudson. I don't know what to do, but do something. Also - the businesses on Joseph and Portland and Hudson don't have enough capital to match the facade grant. They need lower hurdles.	1/28/2015 10:26 AM
63	Beechwood Neighborhood near Goodman St. (Garson and Grand Ave.)	1/28/2015 9:25 AM
64	Definitely the 19th Ward	1/28/2015 7:34 AM
65	Areas leading directly into downtown--Beechwood along E Main St from Goodman to Culver. Lyell from Broad to Lake/State. Side streets leading into these major streets.	1/27/2015 4:16 PM
66	All are important	1/27/2015 1:19 PM
67	Anywhere in the city is a good investment. The area around the public market and N.E. neighborhoods need help!	1/27/2015 12:46 PM
68	NE section from downtown including right up to Ridge Rd	1/27/2015 3:19 AM
69	NW and NE	1/26/2015 3:54 PM
70	Around East High is a concern. The Cedarwood Towers is terrible. It is a space for drug dealers and prostitutes. These were supposed to be for the elderly and disabled. I do not believe our intention was to have the disabled be practicing drug and alcohol addicts. If the disabled population needs caseworkers - then we need them on site to help keep everyone stable.	1/26/2015 3:46 PM
71	South Ave, Gregory St, Clinton Ave South, South Goodman St.	1/26/2015 1:59 PM
72	NW and NE, as well as some areas in the SW	1/26/2015 1:32 PM
73	Jay street area, area around the Rhino's soccer stadium.	1/26/2015 11:01 AM
74	Portland Ave. and Norton district	1/26/2015 10:00 AM
75	East Main Street from Culver Road to Wisconsin Street is in desperate disrepair. It is an area that people see when they enter that neighborhood and it looks like a disaster struck. Too many decrepit or empty buildings and some very poorly maintained homes. Clean it up, get in some good businesses.	1/26/2015 8:59 AM
76	Programs to attract middle class homeowners to poorer and higher crime areas. Programs to encourage homeownership over rentals, even among low income. Our housing stock is cheap enough that many low income families could afford it but don't know it, or how to do it, and can't qualify for the financing.	1/26/2015 7:50 AM
77	Beechwood, Lyel Otis, Marketview Heights, 14621, avenue D	1/26/2015 7:31 AM
78	3rd & 7th Wards	1/25/2015 6:52 PM
79	North East/South West areas	1/25/2015 6:05 PM
80	1. I would love to see Joseph Ave come back to life again. 2. High falls 3. Downtown	1/25/2015 6:02 PM
81	Rental properties in the Upper Monroe Area. Blossom South nursing home is deteriorating quickly.	1/25/2015 5:28 PM
82	Portions of Arnett Blvd between Thurston Rd and Wellington Ave. Also portions of Genesee St.	1/25/2015 4:14 PM
83	Upper Monroe 35 school fence, playground and field.	1/25/2015 4:04 PM
84	I believe the upper Monroe neighborhood is in a in a critical stage. In the past 15 years it seem there was significant improvements to area. While the stretch of Monroe between 490 and Rosedale streets has been able to attract a few quality small businesses and retailers The remainder of the stretch is largely vacant or tattoo/piercing parlors and such that does not provide the type of retail diversity that will sustain a desirable shop district. There are 2-3 large rental properties along this stretch that for whatever reason rent to tenants that prevent the neighborhood from "turning the corner". I truly feel that the city's "gateway" to the SE could be turned into vibrant neighborhood with some investment and better tenant selection in a few rental properties along the avenue. I believe resources should be allocated in some manner to this.	1/25/2015 3:50 PM

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85	Ridge Road from Dewey Ave to Lake Ave	1/25/2015 3:48 PM
86	The crescent area neighborhoods.	1/25/2015 2:37 PM
87	Unfortunately I don't know their names... But they are obvious when you drive throu. Parts of the 19 th ward, parts of Maplewood. Parts of the Main, Culver, Winton area.	1/25/2015 1:50 PM
88	Bull's Head Dutchtown Pearl-Meigs-Monroe	1/25/2015 11:39 AM
89	northwest	1/25/2015 10:21 AM
90	Several, don't have specifics.	1/25/2015 8:08 AM
91	na	1/25/2015 8:04 AM
92	19th ward	1/24/2015 7:43 PM
93	northeast and southwest - Maplewood library needs expansion	1/24/2015 6:19 PM
94	Beechwood, North Winton, Browncroft area	1/24/2015 5:25 PM
95	I realize that the poorest areas make compelling case for added services, but unless the city adds amenities and support to the few remaining middle class enclaves, there will soon be no one living here who is not poor.	1/24/2015 11:31 AM
96	Beechwood	1/24/2015 7:49 AM
97	Swillburgh, 14621, 19th Ward	1/24/2015 3:02 AM
98	Hudson, Portland, Goodman Street areas need much work	1/23/2015 10:52 PM
99	Edgerton and Maplewood neighborhoods.	1/23/2015 10:12 PM
100	The roads. I hit a pothole on winton by blossom that cost me \$1200 and the city paid nothing.	1/23/2015 9:53 PM
101	North Winton road-potholes etc new sidewalks	1/23/2015 9:41 PM
102	Lyell-Otis, Brownsquare, Beechwood, Culver-Winton-Main, Upper Monroe and more!	1/23/2015 9:01 PM
103	The areas immediately around East High School that are like a halo of trouble in an otherwise decent area of neighbors who care about their homes and surroundings. The area could turn really good or really bad in a short time.	1/23/2015 8:43 PM
104	I want to know why Browncroft got new streetlights when the old ones were working perfectly well. Maybe other areas of the city should have gotten better lighting instead.	1/23/2015 7:44 PM
105	With limited funds, we cannot continue to ignore entire neighborhoods any longer but must address needs throughout the city. ALL our neighborhoods are suffering more and more from vacant homes, absentee owners and non-compliance with code.	1/23/2015 4:12 PM
106	Cedarwood Towers	1/23/2015 3:15 PM
107	All (get away from "pilot projects"). We need a comprehensive approach to neighborhood development.	1/23/2015 3:11 PM
108	Beechwood	1/23/2015 3:00 PM
109	upkeep of rental properties in beachwood streets	1/23/2015 2:40 PM
110	Street by street. Spot development doesn't work..	1/23/2015 2:22 PM
111	Just about all of them except Downtown, Park Avenue, East Avenue, Browncroft, Seneca Park Area The immediate area around Strong and the U of R. Basically anyplace where the median home value is below \$60K, and the median income is less than 40K for a family of 4.	1/23/2015 2:16 PM
112	The Crescent -- Beechwood, Marketview Heights, 14621, Upper Falls, JOSANA, 19th Ward.	1/23/2015 2:07 PM
113	north Winton village preservation of the facades of the early 1900's commercial buildings	1/23/2015 1:47 PM
114	The Northwest Quadrant	1/23/2015 1:14 PM
115	Amtrak Station, Monroe avenue, Charlotte,	1/23/2015 1:13 PM
116	Amtrak Station, Monroe avenue, Charlotte,	1/23/2015 1:13 PM
117	Garson Avenue	1/23/2015 11:35 AM

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118	Northeast area of the City of Rochester	1/23/2015 11:28 AM
119	Webster Avenue at the Goodman intersection; 14621 between Clifford and St. Paul Street	1/23/2015 11:01 AM
120	ALL of them!!	1/23/2015 10:48 AM
121	Central city-meaning North of downtown, Joseph Avenue, Avenues A-E, Both structural and teaching so the people are not living in poverty and landlords are held responsible to make their properties look decent and be up to code, also capping some rents, to make it affordable	1/23/2015 10:35 AM
122	Portland Ave, from Lux to Norton (heard it was going to happen, and didn't). St.Paul Street from Clifford to Norton	1/23/2015 10:18 AM
123	areas off Lake Ave; areas adjacent to N. Goodman; St. Paul	1/23/2015 10:04 AM
124	Dewey/Emerson; Culver/Main	1/23/2015 10:02 AM
125	all inner city neighborhoods	1/23/2015 9:10 AM
126	Fact: Many people are afraid to enter the city of Rochester. City center should be primary focus. If we loose this vital business district, we loose the premium tax base.	1/23/2015 9:00 AM
127	Maplewood	1/23/2015 8:39 AM
128	Around the public market	1/23/2015 8:35 AM
129	East Main St. Between Culver and Goodman!!!	1/23/2015 8:01 AM
130	CHARLOTTE, and not the terrible plan that is in place now. Use the money to clean it up not build condos that no one wants.	1/23/2015 8:00 AM
131	The Crescent	1/23/2015 1:43 AM
132	The entire city needs to concentrate on treating criminals as criminals. Control & diminish crime, & people will naturally come back. Eliminate the gangs. Stop coddling the criminal element. Crack down on slum lords.... there are a lot of them.	1/22/2015 10:58 PM
133	Beechwood, 14621, center city, lake ave.,	1/22/2015 10:28 PM
134	Luell AVE needs to be leveled. Not one more business. Ask good businesses Roch Colonial, Banks, BK, MC D's, Roch Optical, Cams Pizza, Buckingham Prop, Dunkin Donuts to start a Business Assoc. These are the only legit businesses on the Ave. All the others have illegal businees going on in and around their businesses. I have this saying that "every criminal and crime touches Luell ave at some point" from everywhere in the city and suburbs. PROTITUTION is an embarassment, to those who travel down it to go to Soccer, Baseball and Civic Events. I dont even tell anyone I live right off Luell I say Emerson as a remark is always made about Prostitutes. Not to mention that every women in the area is considered fair game to men as we are all considered to be WHORES, wheter we are sitting outside, waiting for a bus, walking to the store, mailing a letter. My 75 year old neighbovr was approached as she was walking from the store as was crying. Another who cuts our grass was told to get into a guys car. I AM BEGGING YOU TO MAKE IT STOP. It is a cancer that you are refusin to treat and letting us all die.	1/22/2015 10:25 PM
135	North winton village, the "inner loop" area, Monroe ave.	1/22/2015 9:25 PM
136	Beechwood - has great housing stock	1/22/2015 7:26 PM
137	NEMNU and Beechwood	1/22/2015 7:09 PM
138	Multiple areas need revitalization, but many also need attention to prevent disrepair. Both efforts are needed.	1/22/2015 6:10 PM
139	19th ward, plex, Susan b Anthony, maplewood	1/22/2015 5:32 PM
140	North Winton Village! The community is growing strong but it's a losing battle because of the crime and derelict properties. Also Swillburg, same issues. PLEASE STOP throwing money at the East End, and for heavens sake - no more luxury apartments.	1/22/2015 5:24 PM
141	Beechwood	1/22/2015 4:54 PM
142	Inner City	1/22/2015 4:06 PM
143	e main st	1/22/2015 3:50 PM
144	Norton, Jefferson, North Clinton	1/22/2015 3:36 PM

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145	main, culver, winton	1/22/2015 2:46 PM
146	By east high school. The kids need to see the neighborhood in good condition. It affect their opinion of their circumstances	1/22/2015 2:43 PM
147	Market view a Heights, west Main	1/22/2015 2:35 PM
148	The northwest along dewey from lyell to Ridge road; southwest arounf unity/St.mary's; notheast along portland and hudson	1/22/2015 2:29 PM
149	neighborhoods in the crescent	1/22/2015 1:50 PM
150	All do, spread the wealth.	1/22/2015 1:37 PM
151	THE MARKETVIEW HEIGHTS STILL NEEDS ASSISTANCE, THERE ARE PARTS THAT ARE NICE BUT THE NUMBERED STREETS AND CENTRAL PARK NEED TO BE DONE NEXT	1/22/2015 1:13 PM
152	DEWEY AVENUE West Ridge Road (to lesser degree)	1/22/2015 10:05 AM
153	Anywhere that has an abundance in vacant housing and high crime	1/22/2015 9:40 AM
154	Most of the north side of the city.	1/22/2015 9:05 AM
155	The Crescent.	1/22/2015 8:58 AM
156	Chatlotte, port of Rochester	1/22/2015 8:25 AM
157	All of "crescent" neighborhoods.	1/21/2015 9:37 PM
158	Beechwood	1/21/2015 9:35 PM
159	Downtown and Crescent	1/21/2015 7:46 PM
160	Swillberg	1/21/2015 4:45 PM
161	The areas with the highest concentration of poverty.	1/21/2015 4:23 PM
162	Webster ave, Goodman area, East Main to Culver. Around Public Market.	1/21/2015 4:16 PM
163	north east rochester;upperfalls area.14605 14621-part of 14609	1/21/2015 3:34 PM
164	Joseph Avenue, Clinton Avenue Portland Avenue, Clifford Avenue, Hudson Avenue, North Goodman Street, Jefferson Avenue, Genesee Street,	1/21/2015 3:32 PM
165	Most of West side but especially the fruit streets (grape etc) the alphabet blocks (ave D etc) and the parsells-grand-bay area of East side. both need a grocery store.	1/21/2015 3:26 PM
166	East side of the market and corner of Main St. and Goodman St.	1/21/2015 2:52 PM
167	Crescent	1/21/2015 2:49 PM
168	east main st west main st and east main st corridors jefferson ave	1/21/2015 1:50 PM
169	Charlotte. But not with a hotel	1/21/2015 1:47 PM
170	Dewey Ave between Ridge Rd and Lyell Ave.	1/21/2015 12:40 PM
171	mine lol Charlotte	1/21/2015 10:35 AM
172	Charlotte, Listen to residents	1/21/2015 9:56 AM
173	NE needs help badly	1/21/2015 8:57 AM
174	Beechwood, NE quadrant, PLEX	1/20/2015 10:55 AM
175	East Main Street between Culver Rd and Goodman St.	1/19/2015 4:58 PM

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176	Culver-Goodman corridor of E. Main St! Our Main St. ought to embody the character of our city and should be a point of pride for Rochesterians. Instead what we have, on this stretch in particular, is a complete non-destination. If anything it's a place to avoid. Revitalization ought to be a high-priority as it's the eastern gateway into our city center. It would be a place people wanted to live around and went out of their way to get to- highly pedestrian and cyclist-friendly, mixed-use. small locally-owned businesses that meet the sidewalks (as opposed to being set way back for in order to accommodate overdone parking lots), and have minimum parking (it's the year 2015, after all), add some landscaping, benches, pedestrian-level lights, and (dare I to dream?) a public square/park/gathering space of sort. Please leave out the fast-food chains, big box stores (and their obscene parking lots), and, while you're at it, the two extra traffic lanes (bike lanes and landscaped median?).	1/19/2015 4:43 PM
177	street lighting long south plymoutn between 490 and exchange and south fitghuge het rid of cobra lighting poles very ugly not keeping with presrvation	1/16/2015 5:59 AM
178	Seniors need help in many areas of their lives and yet there is no Senior initiatives to address, legal, health,Tax and other day to day issues which they face everyday! We need a Seniors Needs Program and asap!	1/14/2015 10:48 PM
179	Monroe Ave between 490 and Culver: This area needs attention in regards to business development and crime reduction. Connecting Park Ave neighborhood and Upper Monroe neighborhood with pedestrian bridges across 490 on both Culver and Monroe would also allow for easier and safer walking/biking routes. I would also like to see investment in Cobbs Hill Park. Amazing views from atop of the hill could be taken better advantage of. Festival on the hill, concerts, firework viewing, etc. Thanks for your work to improve Rochester!	1/14/2015 7:37 PM
180	North east side (parsells. Chamberlain. Also Lyell ave area. Plz. Plz. Plz	1/14/2015 3:48 PM
181	Maplewood--Edgerton--Lyell Otis have been let go for a long time	1/14/2015 12:07 AM
182	Charlotte and South Wedge. Revitalize to create a safer environment	1/13/2015 8:13 AM
183	PLEX, downtown, the entire North Side	1/12/2015 9:15 PM
184	19th Ward - Genesee Street to W. Main Street	1/12/2015 7:06 PM
185	Areas fanning out from the main locations that have already been improved, such as beyond where the city's recent comprehensive street improvement program was done at the edge of Marketview Heights, and the others like it. Building on what has been done/started so that residents near there also have nearby improvements. Entire neighborhoods eventually. Start with the most deteriorated neighborhoods/areas within them, usually closest to the core. My neighborhood area is doing well so I would say funds need to go to more struggling areas.	1/12/2015 6:21 PM
186	The commercial area at the E Main St/ N. Goodman street intresection. East Main Street from Culver to Goodman. The Crescent.	1/12/2015 6:14 PM
187	Genesee Park Boulevard from Brooks Avenue to Genesee--houses have infractions that are not being cited--this starts the decline of the neighborhood and eventually the tax base revenues for the City.	1/12/2015 1:24 PM
188	Most of SW, NW and NE Rochester requires some degree of revitalization. We need to prevent areas that are beginning to sag from declining further. Neighborhoods that City Hall dismiss as being "stable", such as the 19th Ward have large areas that are marginal, and pockets that are deteriorated. We need more effective housing strategies for each degree of deterioration. The SW suffers from a near absence of code enforcement, and a few deteriorated propertyies on a block can lead to the unchecked deterioration of that block.	1/12/2015 12:46 PM
189	Bullshead Plaza	1/11/2015 2:46 PM
190	Chili Ave	1/9/2015 8:58 PM
191	19th Ward...many areas have bigger problems, but the 19th Ward is likely the easiest to fix quickly. The northern part of the City is beyond repair.	1/9/2015 12:08 AM
192	Thurston rd	1/8/2015 8:36 PM
193	West Main Street/Bulls Head	1/8/2015 7:19 PM
194	Thurston Road, Genesee Street, Chili Avenue, Arnett Boulevard, Brooks avenue	1/8/2015 6:27 PM
195	Plymouth-Exchange	1/8/2015 5:38 PM
196	Thurston Road and Chili Avenue	1/8/2015 4:38 PM
197	Northeast Quadrant	1/8/2015 12:39 PM
198	Jefferson Genesee	1/8/2015 12:24 PM

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199	19th Ward, Northeast	1/8/2015 11:45 AM
200	downtown, northeast quadrant	1/8/2015 9:34 AM
201	14621	1/7/2015 2:15 PM
202	The school district, from what I hear, needs revitalization.	1/7/2015 2:02 PM
203	Thurston Road Genesee Street	1/7/2015 1:46 PM
204	Charlotte Village (west side of Lake Ave in the Marina District); Lake Ave between Latta and Pattonwood; Stutson west of Lake Ave; Lake Ave between Pearson and Boxart; Stonewood west of Lake Ave	1/7/2015 1:21 PM
205	inner crescent	1/7/2015 12:56 PM
206	Joseph Ave. Avenue D and surrounding areas Charlotte area Chili Ave. West Main and Brown Street area Jay Street area Warren and Norton	1/6/2015 10:31 PM
207	Marketview Heights, Beechwood, JOSANA, 14621,	1/5/2015 12:10 PM
208	Laburnum Crescent (east of Monroe), Luzerne, Suter Terrace	1/5/2015 9:53 AM
209	Dewey ave, high crime areas	1/3/2015 12:12 PM
210	Upper Falls and St Paul/Clinton/ Joseph?Goodman corridors added bus services and bike routes (read safe) through these areas would be great for the residents and encouraging businesses to locate in neighborhoods where their services are now non-existent, like grocery stores and better retail.	1/3/2015 9:34 AM
211	Brown Square Lyell Otis Edgerton	1/3/2015 6:28 AM
212	Downtown community spaces	1/2/2015 6:02 PM
213	Pearl-Meigs-Monroe, Beechwood	1/2/2015 2:17 PM
214	Our neighborhood of upper monroe and swillburg has pockets that need improvement, but the biggest things would be store fronts, street scapes and bicycle friendliness.	1/2/2015 1:52 PM
215	South Clinton between Meigs and Rockingham Streets.	1/2/2015 8:49 AM
216	Monroe Avenue movie theater	12/31/2014 11:58 PM
217	Most neighborhoods.	12/31/2014 5:04 PM
218	Diringer place and the many blocks around it.	12/31/2014 3:57 PM
219	Beechwood. Homestead Heights. Triangle	12/31/2014 10:26 AM
220	Central Park near where Scio ends. I know people who live over there and the vacant buildings are eyesores as well as magnets for crime. Please do something!!	12/31/2014 9:16 AM
221	Beechwood Parsells, Grand Garson Culver Road district. Not all neighborhoods require federal funding to bring back the glory to their neighborhoods.	12/31/2014 9:08 AM
222	All high crime areas	12/30/2014 10:58 PM
223	Downtown lake ave and preserving and restoring historic districts	12/30/2014 10:35 PM
224	Culver Rd, Beechwood.	12/30/2014 9:35 PM
225	DOWNTOWN	12/30/2014 9:18 PM
226	14621 and Lyell-Otis	12/30/2014 7:33 PM
227	The entire poverty crescent--NE, SE, SW.	12/30/2014 7:31 PM
228	Monroe Avenue and Clinton Avenue corridors	12/30/2014 5:03 PM
229	East Main street	12/30/2014 4:02 PM
230	None. This implies government is needed to redistribute other peoples money.	12/30/2014 1:59 PM
231	Edgerton, Dutchtown, Lyell-Otis, Bulls Head, Upper Falls, North Marketview, South Marketview, SWAN, Brown Square	12/30/2014 1:46 PM

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232	Edgerton Upper Falls PLEX Beechwood 19th Ward	12/30/2014 12:59 PM
233	Culver road beachwood area between East High and Merchants is rough looking.	12/29/2014 10:56 PM
234	Beechwood and Clinton ave neighborhoods	12/29/2014 10:29 PM
235	Beechwood is on the cusp of a great revitalization, but could be at risk of slipping through the cracks with out the support of city resources.	12/29/2014 9:31 PM
236	northeast	12/29/2014 8:15 PM
237	North East (14621, 14605) SW quadrant NW (Josanna, Edgerton, Lyell/Otis) Much of SE is fine.	12/29/2014 3:54 PM
238	JOSANA, Dutchtown, Lyell-Otis, Edgerton	12/29/2014 1:11 PM
239	North east and North west with some focus on the south west.	12/29/2014 10:34 AM
240	Marketview heights, 14610, 14606, 14609 and 14621	12/29/2014 9:22 AM
241	All areas of the City need attention - there is no single area that should absorb disproportionate attention; although, different resources may be best employed in different neighborhoods for maximum impact.	12/29/2014 9:22 AM
242	around public market	12/27/2014 9:54 AM
243	lyell avenue chili avenue	12/24/2014 4:32 PM
244	ALL ! Profitable businesses need to invest in their property and employees w/o tax incentives. We need to eliminate and/or reduce tax incentives. We need City Government to listen to the residents and act as representative government.	12/24/2014 3:52 PM
245	maplewood--lyell otis--edgerton	12/24/2014 2:30 PM
246	High crime areas.	12/23/2014 6:40 PM

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Business Needs Survey

The citizen participation for the Consolidated Plan included a business survey. The 24-question survey asked business owners about the size (sq. ft.) of their buildings/facilities, the number of employees, the category of the business, the type of training that is needed by their workforce, problems with recruiting various employment groups and the reasons behind those problems, financing needs, and off-site public improvement needs. Lastly, there was a write-in question to discuss any other services or needs their business may have and a write-in questions to discuss additional comments.

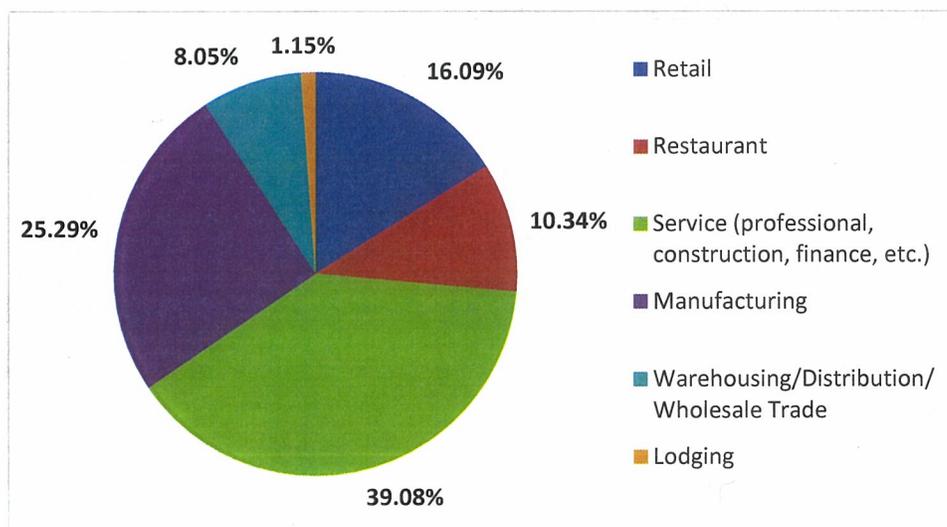
Surveys were mailed to more than 900 business and neighborhood representatives from lists provided by each Neighborhood Service Center. About two-thirds of the participants took the survey online via Survey Monkey. The other third filled out hard copies of the survey which were then manually entered into Survey Monkey.

Business Survey Response

A total of 90 businesses participated in the survey. Excluding write-in questions and questions for specific business types, there was an average of 71 responses to each question.

Business Categories. Respondents were asked which of various categories best described their business. As depicted in the diagram below, representation was highest among service businesses while representation was lowest among lodging businesses. Nonetheless, all business categories are represented.

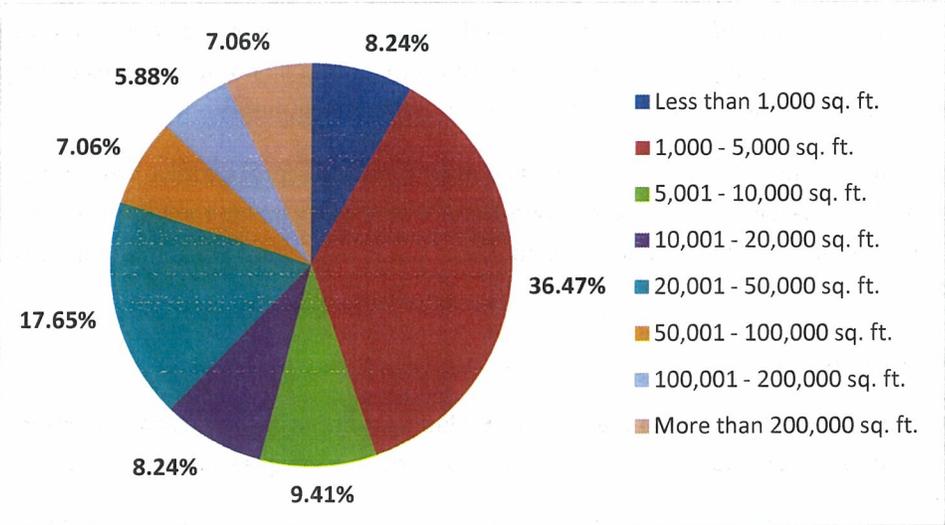
Survey Results for Business Categories



Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Building(s) / Facility(ies) Size. Respondents were asked about the size of their building(s) or facility(ies). As depicted in the diagram below, representation was highest among businesses occupying between 1,000 – 5,000 square feet while representation was lowest among businesses occupying between 100,001 – 200,000 square feet. Nonetheless, all size categories are represented.

Survey Results for Building(s) / Facility(ies) Size

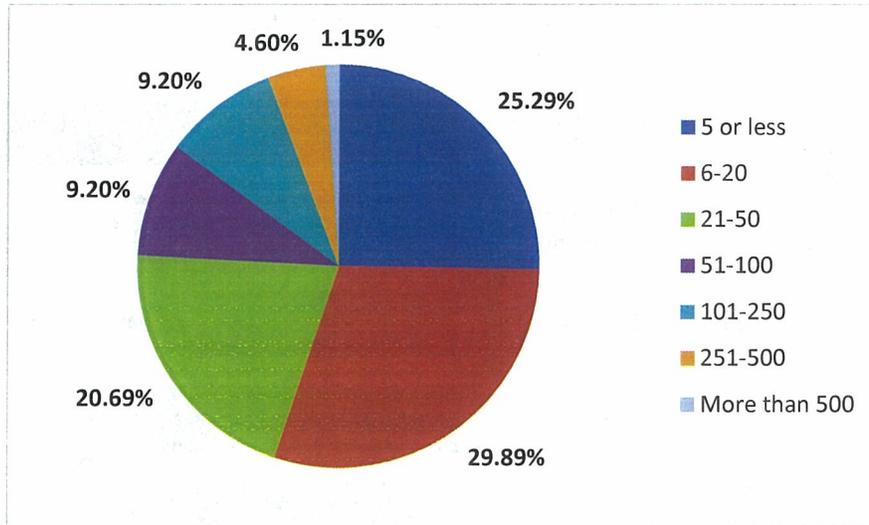


Number of Employees. Respondents were asked how many employees they employ within the City. As depicted in the diagram below, representation was highest among businesses that employ 6 to 20 workers while representation was lowest among businesses that employ more than 500 workers. Nonetheless, all employee categories are represented.

City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Survey Results for Number of Employees



Business Survey Respondents Neighborhoods

As depicted in the diagram below, among respondents who reported the location of their business, representation was highest among those located within the Northwest Quadrant. Nonetheless, all four quadrants and the central city, are represented.

Rank	Quadrant	Responses	Percent
1	Northwest	29	34%
2	Southeast	22	26%
3	Northeast	16	19%
4	Central City	11	13%
5	Southwest	8	9%

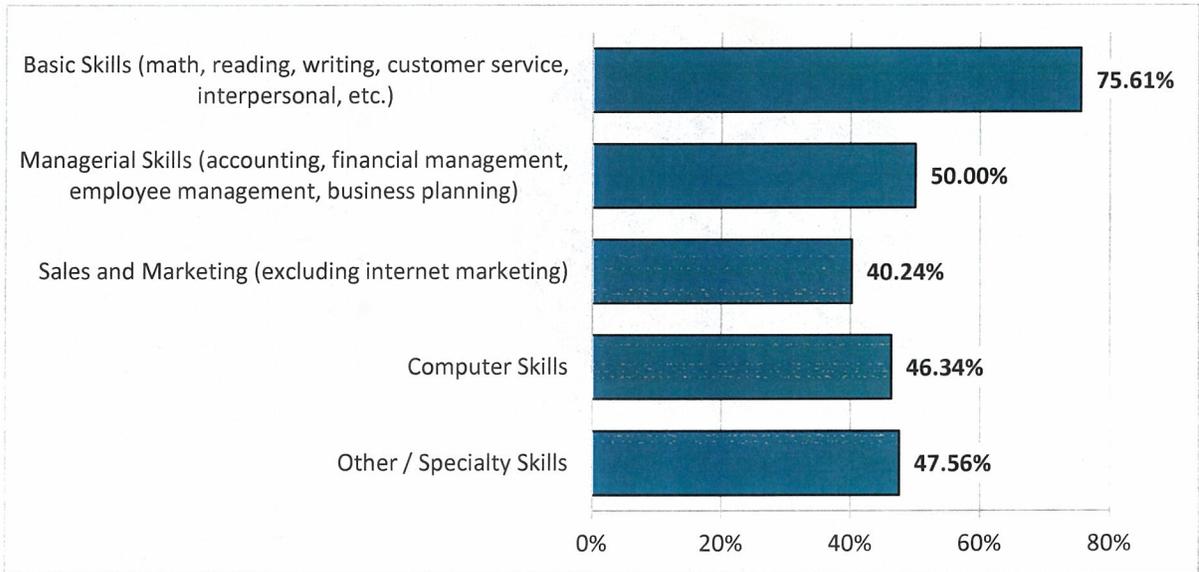
Business Survey Results

Needed Training for Workforce. Respondents were asked what type of training was needed by their workforce. As depicted in the diagram below, most businesses need basic skills (math, reading, writing, customer service, interpersonal, etc.) training for their workforce.

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Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Survey Results for Needed Training for Workforce



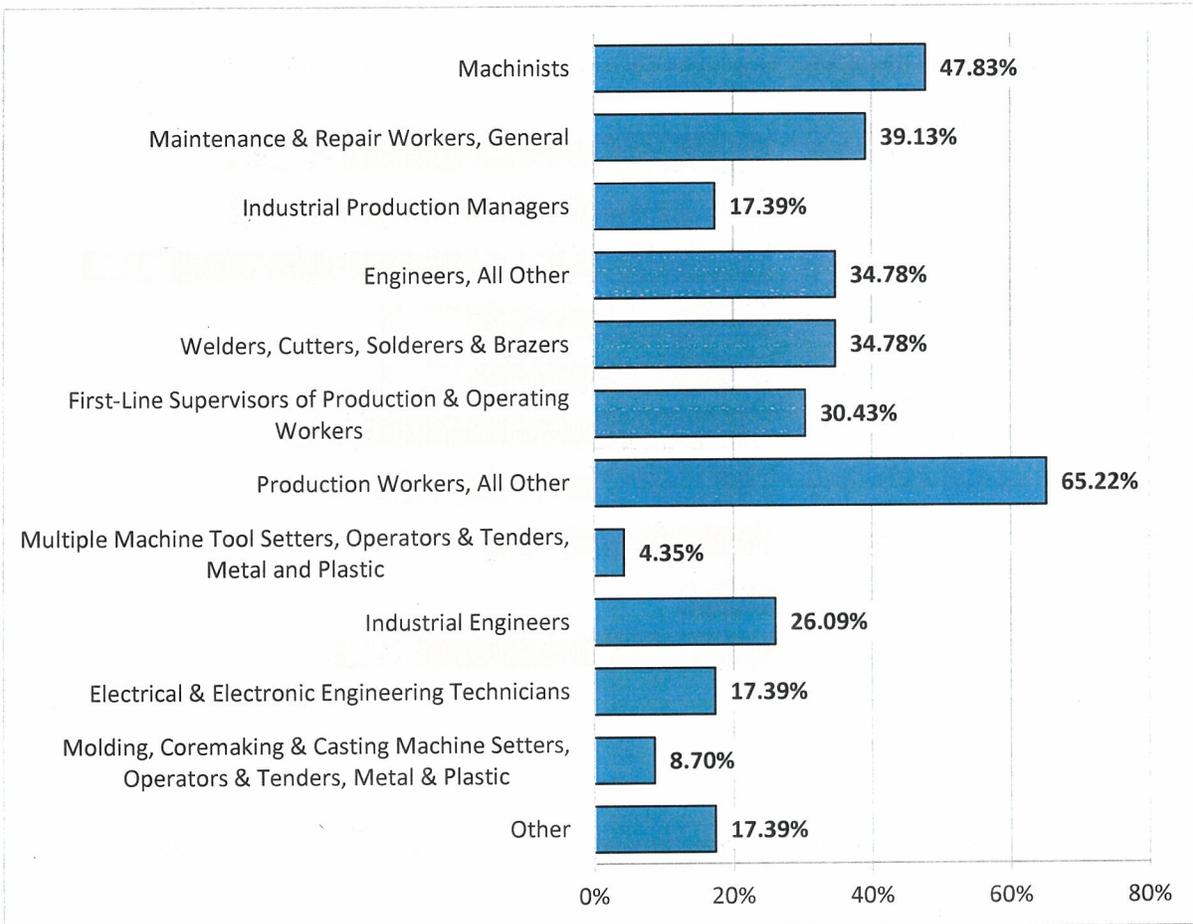
Write-in responses regarding other/specialty skills varied widely and were very specific to the business type. However, many of the responses involved specific certifications / higher education degrees or skilled trades training.

Needed Training for Manufacturing Workforce. Manufacturing respondents were asked what type of training was needed by their workforce that was not already provided by their business. As depicted in the diagram below, most manufacturers need production worker training for their workforce.

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Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Survey Results for Needed Training for Manufacturing Workforce



Write-in responses regarding other training needed for the manufacturing workforce included:

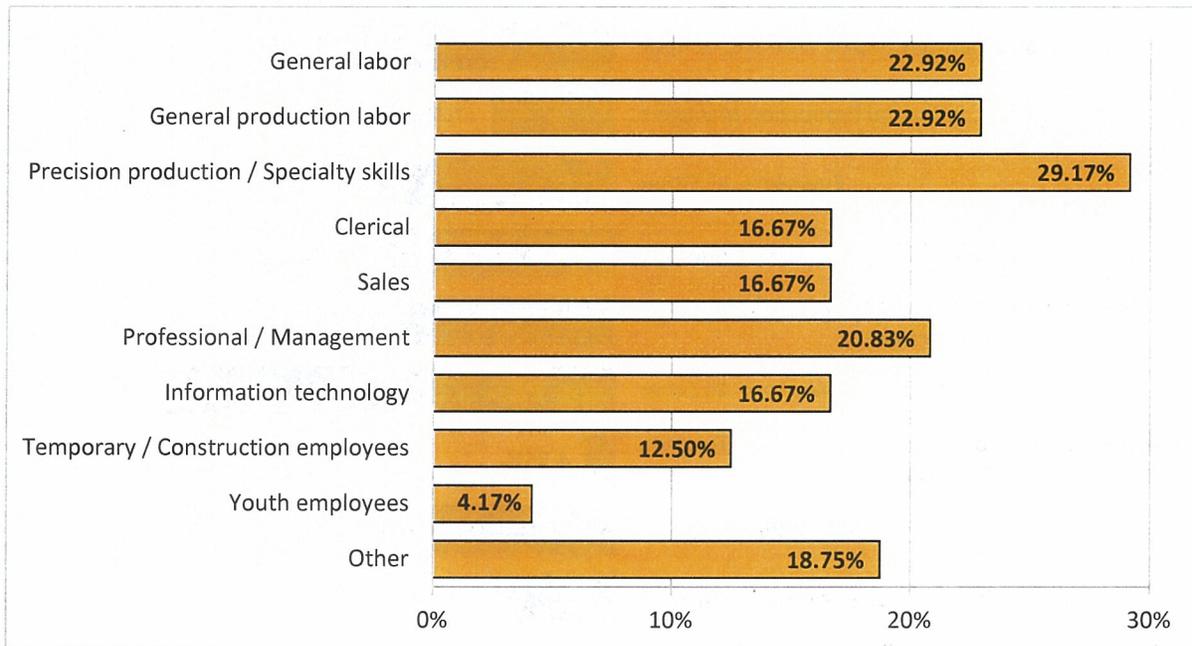
- Clerical
- Wood restoration training
- Die-cutting, laminating, folding, gluing

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Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Employee Categories that are Difficult to Recruit. Respondents were asked if their business has problems recruiting various categories of employees. As depicted in the diagram below, the largest number of businesses had difficulty recruiting precision production/specialty skills employees.

Survey Results for Employee Categories that are Difficult to Recruit



Write-in responses regarding other employee categories that are difficult to recruit included:

- Graphic designers / Designers
- Dental assistants
- CDL B drivers
- Craft maintenance employees
- Machinists, tool makers, technicians

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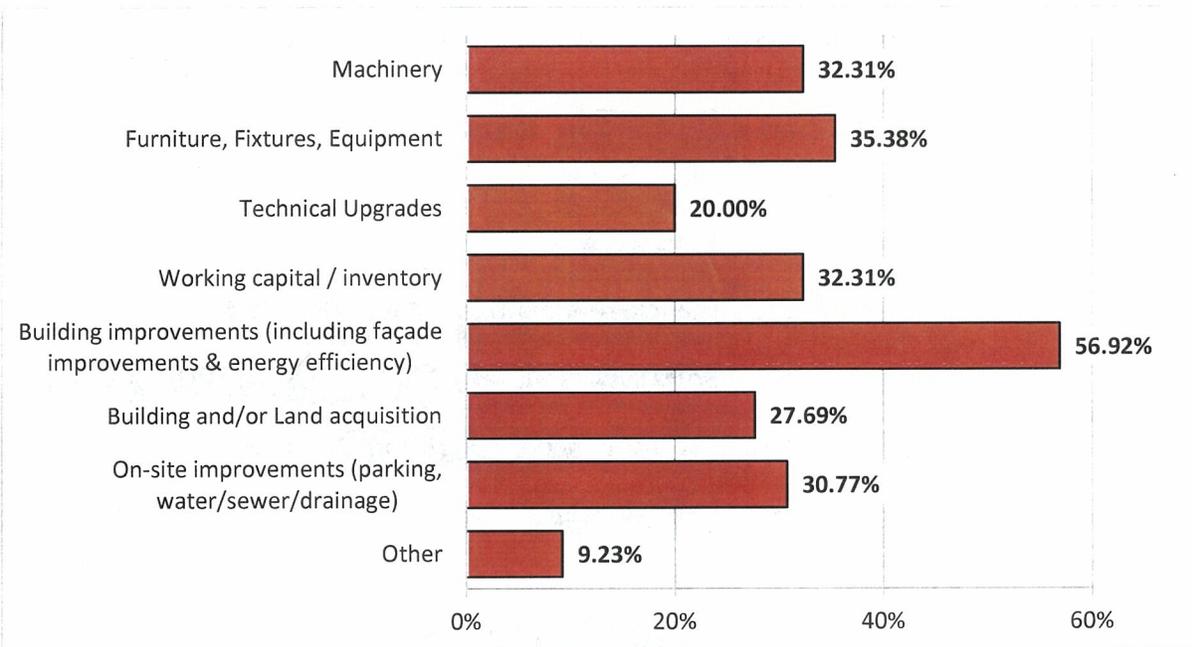
Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Respondents were also asked what the reason is behind their recruitment problems. Answers included:

- Poor worker quality / unreliable / poor work ethic / poor attitudes
- Lack of required skills and experience / small pool of skilled and experienced workers
- Lack of parking / poor neighborhood image and safety concerns
- Seasonal needs / Rotating shifts / High turnover
- Often a huge mismatch between workers expectations versus what business can actually pay them / Not enough money to train entry level workers who don't even know basic skills
- Potential employees can make more money in other business sectors

Financing Needs. Respondents were asked if their business had various kinds of financing needs. As depicted in the diagram below, most businesses have financing needs for building improvements.

Survey Results for Financing Needs



City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

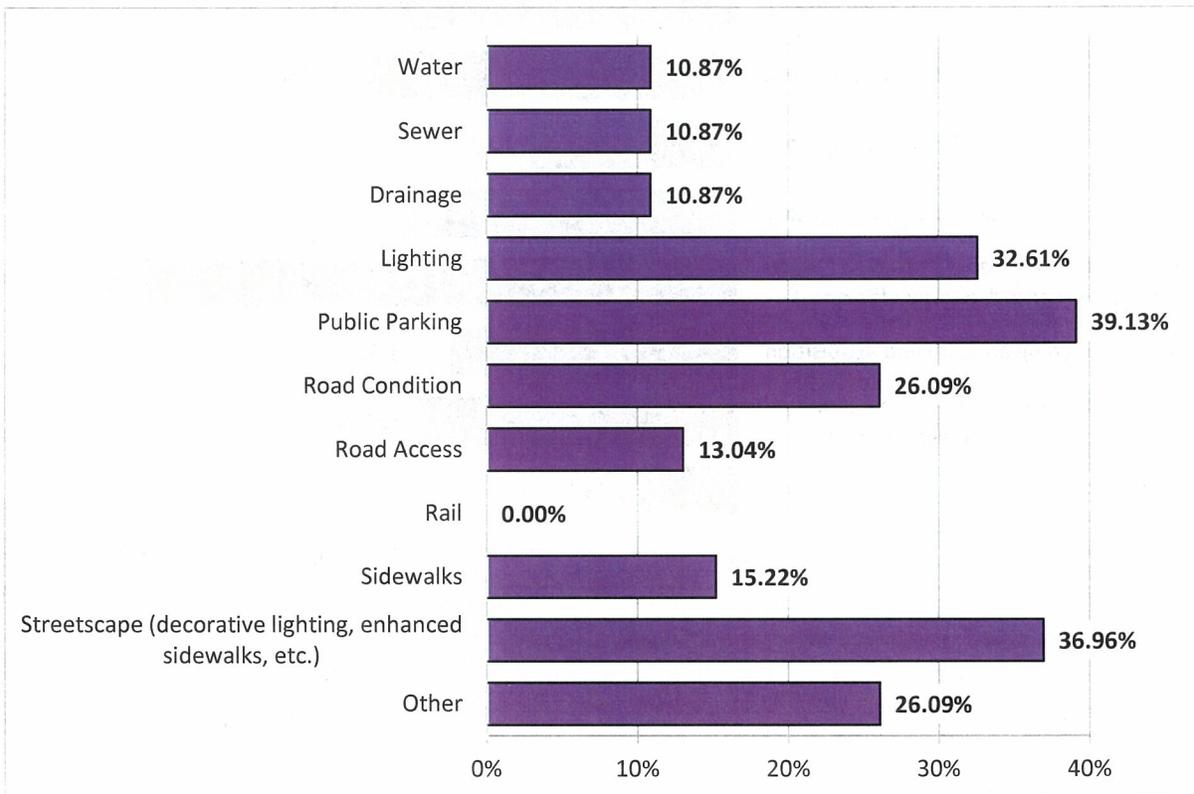
Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Write-in responses regarding other financing needs included:

- Fence / lights / cameras
- Lower energy costs
- Tax breaks / property tax relief
- Corridor branding
- Training
- Software

Off-site, Public Improvement Needs. Respondents were asked if their business was in need of any off-site, public improvements. As depicted in the diagram below, the largest number of businesses are in need of additional public parking. No businesses are in need of rail improvements.

Survey Results for Off-site, Public Improvement Needs



City of Rochester Consolidated Plan 2015-19

Summary of Business Needs Survey Responses

Write-in responses regarding other off-site, public improvement needs included:

- Plowing of roads and sidewalks
- Skate Park
- Trees
- Security / Public Safety
- Cable not available in areas of the city
- Expand public transportation

Final Comments. Respondents were asked if their business was in need of any other services or if they had any other additional comments. Write-in responses included in general:

- 50/50 matching grants that businesses can actually qualify for / realize funding is difficult to come by because so many are in need but it is vitally important
- Sidewalk “bump outs” to impede traffic flow
- Help cleaning the streets and sidewalks
- Reduce real estate taxes / need tax incentives to attract businesses
- Remove trees that are touching electric wires / upkeep of trees and grass
- Assured permanent parking for the business/building
- Faster internet service – cable and DSL not available on sections of Emerson Street
- Work force development. City schools are not up to the task.
- Greater police presence, lower crime/violence
- Fixing broken windows from break ins
- Bus stops should all have shelters covering them to ensure that clients and staff are protected from the elements
- Joint business development for business districts
- Need projects to move forward that will attract more residents/young people
- Mom and Pop stores should close early. Most problems are because of activity at those stores.
- Provide incentives to hire minorities rather than forcing regulations. The regulations are restrictive to a majority of businesses and thus reduce the overall hiring of youth minorities.
- When looking for criteria to evaluate funding you need to look beyond creation of jobs at a specific employer. You have to look at the “ripple effect” of the investment in the broader community.

