Charlotte City Council
Housing and Neighborhood Development Committee
Summary
April 11, 2012

COMMITTEE AGENDA TOPICS

I. **Quality of Life Study Update** ***(No Action Requested)***

II. **Charlotte Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program Update** ***(No Action Requested)***

COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Council Members Present:	Patsy Kinsey, John Autry, Michael Barnes, Warren Cooksey, LaWana Mayfield
Staff Resources:	Julie Burch, Assistant City Manager John Howard, Neighborhood & Business Services Anna Schleunes, City Attorney's Office Tom Warshauer, Neighborhood & Business Services Pamela Wideman, Neighborhood & Business Services
Meeting Duration:	12:09 PM – 1:41 PM

ATTACHMENTS

1. Agenda Packet – April 11, 2012
2. Presentation – Quality of Life Study
3. Quality of Life Study Dimension Focus Group Charts
4. Presentation – Charlotte Housing Authority

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Kinsey: Welcome and introductions.

Burch: We are here today to give an update on the redesign of the Quality of Life Study. We have been engaged in a Quality of Life Study for several years and have involved UNCC in that effort. In the last several months we have included additional partners and expanded the number of indicators that we were using to measure quality of life in this

community. Tom Warshauer and John Howard are here to give more detail about what they are doing on this regard and the great information we think we will have as a result.

Quality of Life Study

Howard: In the 20 years of working on the Quality of Life Study we have gone from 73 neighborhood statistical areas to almost 450 neighborhood profile areas (NPA). We have increased our ability to get data because of technology. Mecklenburg County has worked with us on our dashboard and the online tool. We will not distribute a hard copy of the study due to the expanded amount of information.

Presentation

Cooksey: Will the background data on the dashboard be available to the public to build other applications from the information?

Howard: Not yet, but we are looking at different set of tools and it could be an add-on for the 2014 study.

Presentation

Barnes: With respect to the legends, the color variation is hard to read. It would be helpful to use different colors to differentiate data.

Mayfield: Looking at the college degree data; are we looking at certifications?

Howard: No, we look at Associates degrees, but do not capture the data for certifications.

Mayfield: Are we going to look at location of libraries? That could fall under Education or Health.

Howard: It could be a link to the library's website to find out where your branch is.

Presentation

Kinsey: Why does it just say "city subsidized" and not the broader "subsidized housing?" We deal with city, state or federal. To get a real picture of that kind of housing you need to say "all subsidized housing."

Barnes: Would you also be indicating where group homes are located? Will the ultimate map at the end of the year have all the data in the bullets points mapped or will it just be percentages?

Howard: We can have a link to alternative housing solutions (SRO, group homes). Not sure if we can we get that kind of housing detail.

Warshauer: There will be maps that show data and we will make sure the colors work. For some, you will be able click through to see the actual location. We are going to make the data

as transparent as possible. These maps will show how the data relates to other neighborhoods. The county has been interested in making the data as transparent as possible because there are so many people who want to mine it for research purposes. We still have work to do on how we display it, but these are the topics we are looking at that will be mapped.

Wideman: The City's housing down payment assistance program is infused with federal funding out of the HOME program, so it is not just City dollars. There are also federal dollars that are also captured in that "city subsidized."

Mayfield: When we have a chart that shows subsidized units, can we also look at market rate so we could balance the two? What if I am lumped into a larger umbrella and my community is not identified, how would the person find out where they are listed?

Howard: This year we broke down the larger groups to NPAs, you will be able find yourself by putting in your address and you will find your boundary on a Google map.

Warshauer: There may be smaller areas that are combined into one NPA.

Charlotte Housing Authority

Burch: The committee asked for additional information and we asked the Charlotte Housing Authority (CHA) to come and speak to the Committee. Shawn Williams is here representing CHA.

Williams: We were asked to talk about the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8 program). This is the largest affordable housing program that the federal government subsidies.

Presentation

Barnes: What is the delinquency rate for the housing subsidy for the portion the family pays? Have the landlords had issues over the last year collecting money?

Williams: We don't have any real numbers, but haven't received a lot of those calls. The participant pays directly to the landlord, and we encourage the landlord to hold the participants accountable as they would a market-rate participant. Sometimes landlords do not report that to us.

Mayfield: What is the process that differentiates a current resident of Charlotte that has access to Section 8 and someone that is a recent transplant to Charlotte? I receive many calls and want a better understanding of those that came with vouchers from other states.

Williams: Our waiting list has 1,944 applicants and is currently closed. We have over 4,000 that are currently participating. We have over 1,000 porting in from other programs. We don't pay for that subsidy, we bill that Housing Authority on behalf of that participant and administer just like any other program. They are not impacting our waiting list and we are not subsidizing out of our pool of funds. HUD gives us rules and regulations that we must follow, so those who port into our jurisdiction don't go on our waiting list.

Mayfield: They are not jumping the list, but they are having access to that limited number of available housing that someone already in Charlotte might not have access to. If the persons porting over have issues, they will need additional resources from the local community.

Autry: Decent, safe and sanitary housing. What do you do to insure that? What if there is only one voucher being used at a complex? What does "different rules for different jurisdictions" mean?

Williams: We conduct initial, annual, special and quality control inspections to ensure that the unit meets certain criteria. HUD gives us guidelines for housing quality standards and we encourage our landlords or management companies to look at the units. Every housing authority must prepare a housing occupancy plan and there may be certain rules for their participants that we many not require. The plan is determined by that particular Housing Authority.

Presentation

Kinsey: What does it mean that they can't go into housing community that already receives subsidy?

Williams: They can't receive subsidy under the Housing Choice Voucher program and move into one of our Housing Authority communities or one that receives federal funding subsidies. That is considered dual subsidy. Example: Strawn Towers.

Presentation

Barnes: There is no time limit on tenant based? Where is there a time limit?

Williams: None of the programs have a time limit.

Barnes: That is part of the problem. There is no incentive for people to move on and it does nothing for the children. How can that rule be changed to motivate people to move on? Is it a federal change that needs to take place?

Williams: We are going to get a waiver and instill some initiatives to help our participants become self sufficient and putting time limits on them utilizing the voucher, but provide them resources.

Presentation

Barnes: Is the background check done only when they move in? What is the income limits?

Williams: It is done at move in and then again when recertified annually to determine their continued eligibility in the program. There are income limits based on the family composition.

Barnes: The numbers and the income criteria would be good information to have.

Williams: Promoting economic self sufficiency or self sufficiency overall is one of the important parts of our program. The family's income is based on "current income." What is coming into the household is how their portion of the rent is calculated every year to determine their eligibility. We can provide you the income limits for initial eligibility.

Presentation

Autry: Are you collecting data to see how many families or individuals are transitioning out of the program as opposed to how many are coming in?

Williams: Yes. We are tracking that information and will share that with you.

Barnes: If you could also give us a report on the types or methodology on incentives for the Moving to Work participants.

Mayfield: For the 4,000 participants, are you tracking the amount of time using vouchers? What is the tracking mechanism?

Williams: We are currently looking at that.

Presentation

Kinsey: How many Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers are being used?

Williams: There are 185 vouchers allocated and funded (including 50 new vouchers) with 83 being utilized. We receive referrals from the Veterans Administration, which is required by HUD for administration of the program.

Barnes: Are all the voucher types under Section 8 a part of the 4,000 currently used?

Williams: Yes. There are no tenant based vouchers available, but the VASH and Family Unification Program vouchers are available.

Kinsey: I would like to get clarification of the Project Based Vouchers.

Williams: There may be a program that we want to encourage and we would take some vouchers out of the Tenant Based program and allocate to an agency, organization or landlord in order to administer the Project Based Voucher program. If there is turnover we may "shelve" the vouchers so we can allocate for this type of project.

Ray Holt: There are a couple of communities underway that are owned by CHA and when we applied the only way HUD would give funding was to use project based vouchers. For us to fulfill our mission to supply clean and affordable housing it is a necessary instrument that we have to use because our resources are so limited.

Barnes: Am I hearing you say that the government is trying to drive you back to housing projects?

Holt: No, that is not the case.

Barnes: In a project based community, how many units would be fully subsidized?

Williams: No more than 20%. When we have a project based community, we go to our waiting list to determine if we have any eligible participants.

Kinsey: In a project based development residents are in one location and can have access to more help. With tenant based, residents are scattered around the city and they may not have access to the same kind of resources.

Williams: An example is the vouchers allocated for our partnership with the YWCA. As part of allocating a certain number of those vouchers, the YMCA provides supportive services to those families to become self sufficient. This could be part of a project based community where we partner with an agency or organization to provide supportive services to our eligible participants to help them become self sufficient.

Presentation

Mayfield: Has there been any study as to why are so many people coming or porting to Charlotte? How do we reduce that number? My biggest concern is that we have over 17,000 people identified as needing housing, who have contributed to our local economy and are now in need of services. Is there something that we can do or conversations we could have to help balance the numbers?

Williams: I understand there are limited resources. We don't track why they are coming to Charlotte, although we hear that they have family here or it is a nice place to live. As part of the MTW program we are looking at requiring families moving in have employment. We are always looking for initiatives and incentives so residents in Charlotte receive the resources to help make them self sufficient.

Presentation

Mayfield: Are you tracking the Family Self Sufficiency program? (Yes) There is nothing at the end of five years that says we will no longer subsidize them. How do we balance the resources we are providing?

Williams: They must participate in some of these goals they set in place for self sufficiency.

Barnes: Would it take a change by Congress to create the actual termination? If there are no time limits then there is no penalty for those that don't comply. I would like to see an effort to build accountability in the program.

Williams We can look at putting time limits. Because we are a MTW agency, we will be implementing time limits and processes where residents must comply. From a MTW agency standpoint, it would take a change from Congress.

Barnes: Under the MTW piece, how many of those 4,500 vouchers are subject to the MTW program requirements? (All) What are the appropriate protocols when you are trying to making the changes? I know you are trying to build accountability and penalty when folks don't follow through. We need you to let us know if you need us to help in making some of these changes.

Cooksey: I don't envy what you all have to do. One of the Authority's performance measures needs to be moving your client base on to self-sufficiency.

Meeting adjourned.

City Council
Housing and Neighborhood Development Committee

Wednesday, April 11, 2012
12:00 p.m.
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center
Room – 280

Committee Members: Patsy Kinsey, Chair
LaWana Mayfield, Vice-Chair
John Autry
Michael Barnes
Warren Cooksey

Staff Resource: Julie Burch, Assistant City Manager

AGENDA

I. **Quality of Life Study Update** ***(No Action Requested)***

II. **Charlotte Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program Update** ***(No Action Requested)***

Next Meeting: Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Future Topics:
- Charlotte-Mecklenburg Coalition For Housing Update
- Impacts of Regulatory Policies on Affordable Housing

Distribution:

Mayor/Council
Curt Walton, *City Manager*
City Leadership Team
Corporate Communications
Debra Campbell – *Planning Department*
Anna Schleunes- *City Attorney's Office*
Mujeeb Shah-Khan- *City Attorney's Office*
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Coalition for Housing

Budget Office
Randy Harrington
Phyllis Heath
Lisa Schumacher
Charlotte Housing Authority
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Housing Partnership
Fred Dodson
Pat Garrett
Kim Graham
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
Chief Rodney Monroe

Community Relations
Willie Ratchford
Ledger Morrissette
Neighborhood & Business Services
Patrick Mumford
Walter Abernethy
Steve Allen
Jamie Banks
Brad Richardson
Pamela Wideman
Tom Warshauer

2012 Quality of Life Update
Housing and Neighborhood Development Committee Meeting
April 11, 2012

Committee Action:
Receive an update on the 2012 Quality of Life Report.

Explanation:

- The 2012 Quality of Life report is undergoing a major overhaul. Neighborhood & Business Services staff met with area residents and agency staff in 2011 to get their feedback on how to improve the report.
- The major changes to the study include:
    - The number of Neighborhood Profile Areas (currently Neighborhood Statistical Areas) in the City of Charlotte will increase from 173 to 464, providing better detail to neighborhoods.
    - Mecklenburg County is expanding its partnership with the report. For the first time, the report will include the entire County, including the towns. UNCC is managing the meetings with town representatives.
    - The number of variables will increase from 20 to approximately 80, reflecting new data sources and new partnerships.
    - Mecklenburg County is also developing the new Quality of Life website. Due to the increased number of neighborhoods and increased amount and detail of information, the report will now be an online resource. However, a feature of the web based format will include an option to customize reports for printing. Staff will produce a training module for the public for the new Quality of Life report so that residents will be able to access the information and print reports that interest them.
    - The labels 'Stable, Transitioning and Challenged' will no longer be used. Staff is developing other methodologies for targeting program geographies.

Next Steps:

- Staff will continue gathering data, and
- The website and report are scheduled to go live in December 2012.

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2012 Quality of Life Project Update

Housing and Neighborhood Development Committee
April 11, 2012

John Howard, Project Coordinator
Neighborhood & Business Services

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Quality of Life History

1993
- 73 neighborhoods
- 20 variables

1997
- Increased to 28 variables

2000
- Included 173 neighborhoods (NSAs)

2010
- Added trend analysis

2012 Quality of Life Study
- 450 Neighborhood Profile Area (NPA's)
- 8 Dimensions, 80+ Variables
- Web based format

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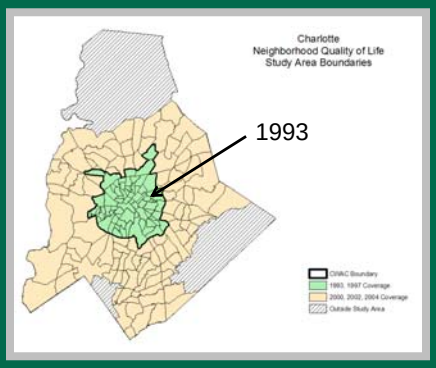
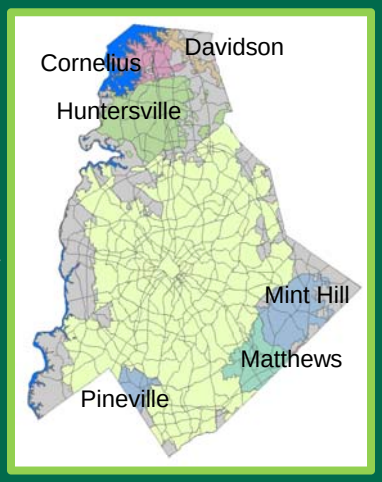
Quality of Life Study Boundary





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Quality of Life Dimensions

Existing Dimensions

- Profile
- Social
- Crime
- Physical
- Economic

2012 Dimensions

- Community Character
- Community Engagement
- Community Economics
- Community Health
- Community Safety
- Education
- Environment
- Housing

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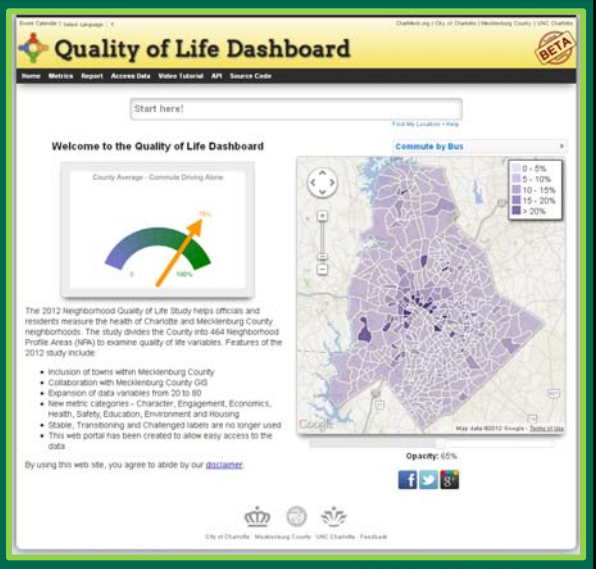
Quality of Life Website

Dashboard Features

- Collaborative effort between City and County
- Allows expansion of measurable data
- Links data with area resources for problem solving



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Project Schedule

Monthly

- Dimension focus group meetings
- Project management team
- Reports to Community Cabinet

Milestones

- Final environmental report-April
- Dimension stakeholder meetings-Summer
- Draft data report-June
- Website completion-Fall
- Quality of Life Report Council review-October
- Public meetings-November
- Project completion-December

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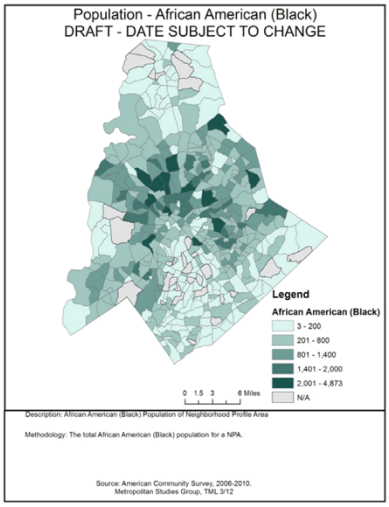
Dimensions and Variables Examples

Community Character

- Population by race/ethnicity
- Average age and cohort

Community Engagement

- Number of eligible voters
- Number of County volunteers



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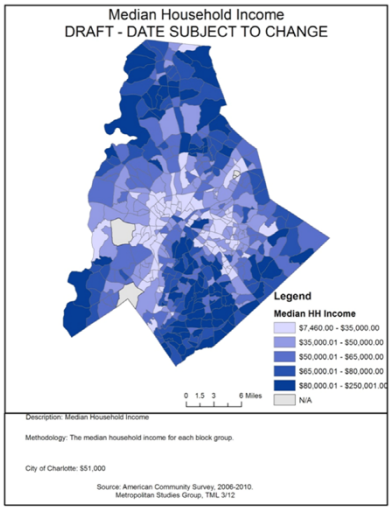
Dimensions and Variables Examples

Community Economics

- Employment status
- Number of home based businesses

Community Safety

- Charlotte fire department calls for service
- 311 calls for service



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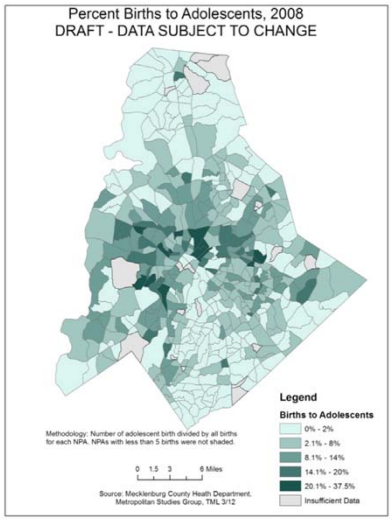
Dimensions and Variables Examples

Education

- EOC/EOG measures
- Number of children home schooled
- Adults with college degree
  - Education cohort

Health

- Premature deaths
  - Age cohort
- Child healthcare
- Food access
- Location of recreation areas



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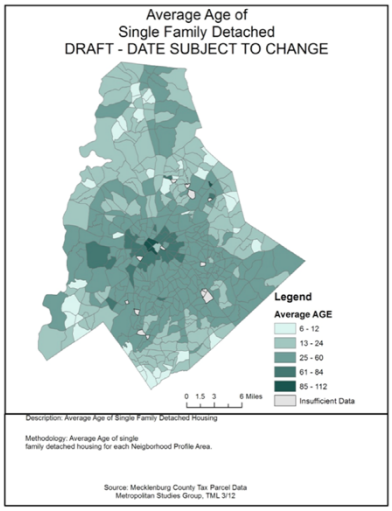
Dimensions and Variables Examples

Housing

- Average age of dwellings
- Average size of dwellings
- Number of city subsidized units
- Number of rented homes
- Average rental cost
- Permit data
  - Renovation and new construction
- Number of vacant SF lots



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Questions?

John Howard
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Email: jghoward@charlottenc.gov

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DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 *Existing variable DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) Map-Link to a map NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
1. Population	Total population of residents in a NPA. • DB + Map	Analyzing the population of a NPA by race/ethnicity provides an overview of its diversity and unique resources that may exist in the community.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels, 2006-2010 American Community Survey		Population by Race/Ethnicity • African American (Black) • Asian • Caucasian (White) • Hispanic/Latino • Indian • Native American • Other	American Community Survey	
2. Average Age of Residents	Average age of all residents in a NPA. • DB	A significantly high or low average age may require unique resources for residents.	2006-2010 American Community Survey		Age Cohort • 0-12 • 13-18 • 19-25 • 26-34 • 35-43 • 44-64 • 64 and over	American Community Survey	
3. Area (in acres)	Physical size of NPA. • DB + Map	Can be measured in conjunction with population and percent of developed area to calculate density for infrastructure needs.	Neighborhood Profile Area shapefile, UNC Charlotte			American Community Survey	
4. Percentage of Developed Land	Percentage land built upon compared to amount of vacant land in a NPA. • DB + Map	Undeveloped acreage could be attributed to protected environmental area (wetlands, parks, nature preserves) or opportunities for development.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Percentage of land usage • Vacant • Single family • Multi-family • Commercial • Office • Institutional • Industrial/warehouse	www.charlotteplanning.org	
5. Average single family density (dwelling units per acre)	Average number of single family dwelling units per acre. • DB + Map	Low average density may reveal opportunities for higher density residential development or environmental preservation.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Density categories (dua) • 4 or less • 5 to 6 • 6 to 8	www.charlotteplanning.org	
6. Average multi-family density (dwelling units per acre)	Average number of multi-family dwelling units per acre. • DB + Map	Low average density may reveal opportunities for higher density residential development or environmental preservation.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Density categories (dua) • 8 to 12 • 12 to 22 • 22 to 43 • 43 or above	www.charlotteplanning.org	
7.Land Use Proximity	The percentage of residents with access to neighborhood serving land uses within ½ mile. • DB + Map	National surveys have shown a majority of residents prefer to live in communities with resources located in close proximity which has environmental and community building benefits.	Various, still being determined		Neighborhood serving uses • Retail • Parks and Open Space • Employment • Schools	www.charlotteplanning.org	

DRAFT

DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: COMMUNITY SAFETY

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 1) *Existing variable 2) DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) 3) Map-Link to a map 4) NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

POLICE							
VARIABLE NAME	**VARIABLE DESCRIPTION**	**WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?**	**DATA SOURCE**	**TECHNICAL NOTES**	**ADDITIONAL VARIABLES**	**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**	**OBJECTIVES**
1. Violent Crime Rate*	Percentage of violent crimes in a NPA. • DB + Map	High rates of violent crime could negatively affect economic growth and housing stability. Analyzing crimes individually may reveal opportunities for appropriate resource allocation.	CMPD, Research and Planning Department		Violent crime categories • Homicide • Rape • Robbery • Aggravated Assault ABC Permits • Revoked permits • Repeat offenders	www.cmpd.org	
2. Property Crime Rate*	Percentage of property crimes in a NPA compared to City and County averages. • DB + Map	High rates property of crime could negatively affect economic growth and housing stability. Analyzing crimes individually may reveal opportunities for appropriate resource allocation.	CMPD, Research and Planning Department		Property crime categories • Burglaries • Larcenies • Vehicle Thefts • Arsons • Vandalisms Nuisance • Apartments and commercial property	www.cmpd.org	
3. Juvenile Incident Rate*	The rate of crimes caused by children under the age of 16 compared to City and County averages. • DB + Map	Provides information on the arrest rate and location of crimes caused by juveniles. May provide more efficient enforcement between police, schools, and other organizations.	CMPD, Research and Planning Department		NA	www.gangofonecharlotte.org	
FIRE and MEDIC							
4. Number of Calls for Service	Number of fire department calls for service as a percent of City and County total. • DB + Map	Tracks frequency of various types of calls that the fire department responded to. Also provides tracking of multiple calls to individual properties.	Charlotte Fire Department, Towns		Location of fire stations (map) • Type of station • Number of calls served Types of calls for service • Fire • Kitchen Fires • Other Emergencies • On-scene response time	www.charmeck.org	
311							
5. Number of Non-Emergency Calls for Service	Number of calls for non-emergencies shown as a percentage of City and County total. • DB + Map	Allows residents and agencies to track certain calls to resolve non-emergency issues related to health and safety.	Animal Control Code Enforcement 311		Types of calls • Animal control • Graffiti • Nuisance	www.charmeck.org	.

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DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: COMMUNITY ECONOMICS

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 *Existing variable DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) Map-Link to a map NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARAIBLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
1. Median Household Income*	Median household income in a NPA. • DB + Map.	Provides criteria for housing affordable housing providers and identifies neighborhoods with declining incomes for resource allocation.	2006-2010 American Community Survey		Other income variables • Area Median Income • Per capita income		
2. Number of Persons Enrolled in SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)*	Number of low income individuals and families receiving assistance for purchase of nutritious food. • DB + Map	Provides indication of where to direct resources for employment, health, housing, education and other services.	Mecklenburg County Department of Social Services		NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/dss	
3. Percentage of Persons Employed 6 Months or Less	Persons employed for 6 months or less as a percent of population. • DB	Because unemployment data cannot be collected at the NPA level, length of employment and number of hours worked provide an indication of employment trends.	2006-2010 American Community Survey	Does not include number of jobs	Other Employment Variables • Number of hours • Number of weeks	http://charmeck.org/services/category/Pages/JobsEmployment	
4. Percentage of Persons Working 35 hours or greater	Percentage of persons working full time. • DB	Because unemployment data cannot be collected at the NPA level, length of employment and number of hours worked provide an indication of employment trends.	2006-2010 American Community Survey			http://charmeck.org/services/category/Pages/JobsEmployment	
5. Number of Home Based Businesses	Number of registered home based businesses. • DB	Shows trends in how people are working and may provide indicators of how home based businesses affect a neighborhood.	Mecklenburg County Tax Collections, Towns		NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/TaxCollections/FAQ	
6. Percent Change in Residential Property Value*	Change in real property value from year to year. • DB + Map	Declining values may indicate opportunities for reinvestment and resource allocation.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels	Data includes land and real property.	NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/AssessorsOffice/IndividualPersonalProperty	
7. Percent Change in Non-Residential Property Value	Change in non-residential property value from year to year. • DB + Map	Declining values may indicate opportunities for reinvestment and resource allocation.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels	Data includes land and real property.	NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/AssessorsOffice/IndividualPersonalProperty	
8. Square Feet of Permitted New and Renovated Commercial Buildings	The total square footage of new and renovated commercial buildings. • DB + Map	Amount of new and renovated commercial space in a neighborhood can be an indicator of the economic health of non-residential development.	Mecklenburg County Code Enforcement	Renovations only include complete commercial upfits permitted.	Total square footage by use • Commercial • Office • Institutional • Industrial • Warehouse	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/CodeEnforcement/ArchitectsandEngineers-tools	

DRAFT

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARAIBLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
9. Average Age of Commercial Buildings	Average age of commercial buildings in a NPA.	Ageing commercial structures may provide opportunities for rehabilitation and reuse, particularly big box retail and older commercial strip centers.	Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels	Average age includes principal and accessory structures.		www.charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/ed/financialprograms/facade	

DRAFT

DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: EDUCATION

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 1) *Existing variable 2) DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) 3) Map-Link to a map 4) NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
1. Number of Pre-School Programs	Number of licensed childcare facilities for ages 0-5 including Center Based and Family Care. • DB + Map	Shows the location of pre-school programs, or lack of programs, within an NPA.	North Carolina Division of Child Development and Early Education	Data includes registered programs	Star level • One • Two • Three • Four • Five	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/ParkandRec/Aquatics/RaysSplashPlanet/Pages/Preschool	
2. Number of After-School Programs	Number and location of public or private after school/out of school time programs. • DB + Map	Shows the location of pre-school programs, or lack of programs, within an NPA.	Various		Types of facilities • Licensed childcare	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/ParkandRec/Aquatics/RaysSplashPlanet/Pages/Preschool	
3. Number of Children in Home Schools	A non-public school in which one or more children of not more than two families or households receive academic instruction from parents or legal guardians, or a member of either household. • DB	Tracking home schooled children reflects emerging trends of how parents choose to educate their children.	2005-2009 American Community Survey	Data includes children between 5-14 years of age.	NA	www.nche.com www.cms.k12.nc.us/cmsdepartments/ec/Pages/HomeSchoolPrivateSchoolNotificationofServices	
4. Proficiency Score on EOG Exam	Percent of students proficient in *End of Grade* testing for CMS students in grades 3-5 and 6-8. • DB	Assists with resource allocation for schools with decreasing exam scores. It also reflects the success of schools with increasing scores, providing examples of best practices.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System		NA	www.cms.k12.nc.us	
5. EOG Growth	Percentage of students meeting expected growth goals in *End of Grade* testing for CMS students in grades 3-5 and 6-8. • DB		Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System		NA	www.cms.k12.nc.us	
6. Proficiency Score on EOC Exam	Percent of students proficient in *End of Course* testing for CMS students in grades 9-12. • DB	Assists with resource allocation for schools with decreasing exam scores. It also reflects the success of schools with increasing scores, providing examples of best practices.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System		NA	www.cms.k12.nc.us	
7. EOC Growth	Percentage of students meeting expected growth goals in *End of Grade* testing for CMS students in grades 9-12. • DB		Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System		NA	www.cms.k12.nc.us	

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VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDIOTNAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
8. Number of Students with 10 or More Unexcused Absences	Percentage of students with 10 or more unexcused absences. • DB	High numbers of unexcused absences may be related other issues such as health or housing. May provide indication of where to direct dropout prevention resources.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System	Compared to the CMS average per grade level.	Grade level • Elementary • Middle • High school	www.cms.k12.nc.us	
9. Dropout Rate*	Percentage of students that drop out of high school. • DB	A high dropout rate can be evaluated with other indicators in pre-high school grades to find patterns and provide dropout prevention measures early in a child's education.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System		NA	www.cms.k12.nc.us/Search/Results/dropout	
10. Adults with a College Degree	Percentage of adults with a college degree in a NPA. • DB	Reveals opportunities for directing education or employment resources for areas with low numbers of adults with a college degree.	2005-2009 American Community Survey		Adult education level • Masters Degree or Higher • Bachelors Degree • Associates Degree • High School Diploma/GED	www.cpcc.edu/community_development/pre-college/ged	

DEFINITIONS
1. Graduation Rate- North Carolina education policy provides a conservative definition of high school graduates. Students who leave public high school for a community college GED or adult high school program are counted as dropouts under state policy. Also, the cohort graduation rate does not capture students with disabilities who complete the 12th grade but do not qualify for a standard diploma and instead earn a Certificate of Achievement or Graduation Certificate. In addition, school officials are not allowed to tag a student as having transferred to another public or private high school until the receiving school requests the student's records. Resource-www.dpi.state.nc.us

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DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 *Existing variable DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) Map-Link to a map NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

VARIABLE NAME	DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
1. Number of Eligible Registered Voters	Number of eligible and registered voters in a NPA. • DB	May reveal opportunities to increase voter registration activities where needed.				www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/BOE	
2. Percent Voter Participation	Percentage of residents that voted in the most recent elections. • DB	May reveal opportunities to increase voter participation activities where needed.				www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/BOE	
3. Number of Grants Awarded	Number of City sponsored grants applied for and awarded. • DB + Map	Shows the number and types of neighborhood led projects. May assist grant providers with outreach strategies.	Neighborhood and Business Services		Types of grants • Neighborhood Matching Grant • Keep Charlotte Beautiful • Neighborhood Energy Challenge • Tree Banding Grant	www.charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/communitycommerce	
4. Number of Registered Neighborhood Organizations	Number of neighborhood organizations registered with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department. • DB	Indicator of civic involvement based on the number of registered neighborhood organizations.			Community Projects • Number of community gardens • Registered crime watch organizations	www.charlotteplanning.org	
5. Number of 311 Calls of Service	Number of non-emergency calls for service.	Allows residents to track recurring non-emergency issues in their neighborhood.				www.charmeck.org/services	
6. Number of Givers to the Arts and Science Council and United Way	Number of charitable donations given by residents in a NPA to ASC and UW as a percentage of City and County total. • DB	Provides an indication of the number of donators to ASC and UW. Low numbers may indicate a lack of service provider visibility in certain areas.					
7. Number of CMS Volunteers	Number of residents in a NPA that volunteered with schools in their zone. • DB	Indicator of civic involvement based on the number of CMS volunteers.			Volunteers per school • Elementary • Middle • High School	www.cms.k12.nc.us/Search/volunteer	
8. Number of Mentors Registered with the Mayors Mentoring Alliance	Number of registered mentors within a NPA as a percent of CMS total. • DB	Reveals gaps in areas where mentorship participation is low compared to other indicators such as dropout rates.	Neighborhood and Business Services			www.charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/communitycommerce	

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VARIABLE NAME	DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
9. Miles of Streets Adopted	Number of miles of streets adopted in the city's 'Adopt a Street' program. • DB + Map	Indicator of the number of streets that are adopted by civic organizations, businesses, and individuals.				www.charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/kcb/Documents/AdoptACityStreetProgram.pdf	
10. Number of Mecklenburg County Volunteers	Number of residents that volunteer with County • DB	Indicator of residents involved with local government organizations and which areas are under-represented.				www.mecklenburgcountyfire.org www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/ParkandRec/volunteer	
11. Number of Residents on City Appointed Boards and Committees	Total number of residents that serve on appointed public boards, committees and commissions including libraries, sheriff and police departments. • DB	Indicator of residents involved with local government organizations.					

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DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: HEALTH

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 1) *Existing variable 2) DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) 3) Map-Link to a map 4) NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
1. Percent Births to Adolescents*	Percentage of births to females under the age of 18 • DB + Map	Research shows that teenage pregnancy is associated with increased risk of poor social, economic and health outcomes for both mother and child. High rates of births to adolescents may influence trends in education variables (dropout rates, absences) and reflect accessibility issues with health education and health providers (location and affordability) as well as a number of other socioeconomic factors.	Mecklenburg County Health Department		NA	www.ncdhhs.gov/dss/stats www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/pdf/hiv/charlottemecklenburg_hiv_combo.pdf	
2. Percent of Premature Deaths	Percent of premature deaths compared to number of total deaths. • DB	High numbers of premature deaths may indicate a variety of issues including health behaviors (physical activity, nutrition, tobacco and alcohol use and, high risk activities), health access, environmental health, safety, and land use compatibility.	Mecklenburg County Health Department		Age Cohort • 0-12 • 13-18 • 19-25 • 26-34 • 35-43 • 44-64 • 64 and over	www.ncchild.org www.charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Transportation/Traffic/Documents/HAL%202011.pdf	
3. Percent of Children Enrolled in North Carolina State Children's Health Insurance Program	Percentage of children enrolled compared to total number of children. • DB	The program has been successful in improving access to health care for low-income children. Parents reported that the program helped make health services financially accessible to their children, enabling them to get needed physician's care, eyeglasses, or prescription drugs.			NA	www.ncdhhs.gov/dma/healthchoice	
4. Percent of Medicaid Recipients	Percent of individuals that receive Medicaid in a NPA. • DB	Medicaid is a proxy measure for poverty. High or increasing numbers of Medicaid recipients may be connected to other issues such as access to healthcare providers and usually reflects high unemployment or policy changes which expand eligibility.	Mecklenburg County Department of Social Services		NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/dss/esd/Pages/MedicaidChildrenFamilies	

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VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
5. Proximity of Healthcare Providers for Low Income Residents	Percentage of low income population within ½ mile of healthcare providers. • DB + Map	High numbers of low income residents may have issues with the availability of affordable health care providers in a NPA. Many providers do not accept Medicaid. Free clinics and providers who offer low flat fee services are scattered throughout the county and may not be open every day. Physical barriers may include a lack of public transit options, poor street design, less than standard ADA facilities or other accessibility issues.	Various		NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/dss/ www.cwwilliams.org www.medassist.org	
6. Proximity of Chain Grocery Stores	Percentage of population within ½ mile of a chain grocery store. • DB + Map	Chain groceries are one measure of access to healthy foods as they offer fresh meat, dairy and produce in one location.	Various		NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/dss/esd/Pages/FoodandNutrition	
7. Proximity of Drug Stores	Percentage of population within ½ mile of a drug store. • DB + Map	Prescription drugs allow large numbers of people to control chronic disease and disability. Easy access is a major factor in compliance along with affordable cost. Additionally, pharmacists are an in-the-community resource for health information and many pharmacists now offer acute care health clinics, as well.	Various		NA	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/dss/admin/Pages/Locations	
8. Number of Recreational Uses	Number and location of public and private recreational opportunities. • DB + Map	Recreational facilities provide opportunities for physical activity and social interaction, both key components of good physical and mental health.	Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation		Types of uses • Parks • Greenways • Recreation centers • Boat landings	www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/ParkandRec	

DEFINITIONS
1. Affordable healthcare provider-Provider that takes Medicaid and/or will accept self-pay clients on a sliding scale or offers services for a flat fee. Note: Most " free " clinics do not accept Medicaid eligible clients and are limited to the difference between Medicaid and 200% of poverty.
2. Premature death- Deaths from any cause in individuals less than 65 year of age.

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DIMENSION FOCUS GROUP: HOUSING

Proposed Variables-Draft 7 1) *Existing variable 2) DB-Dashboard (graph, chart, variable data) 3) Map-Link to a map 4) NPA-Neighborhood Profile Area

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCES	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
1. Number of Housing Units*	Total number of single and multi-family dwelling units. • DB	Profile variable of the number and types of residential units in a neighborhood.	Distribution Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Housing type • Single Family • Multi-Family	www.cha-nc.org www.cmhp.org www.ywca.org www.mensshelterofcharlotte.org	
2. Average House Value*	Average tax value of single family dwellings, condominiums and townhomes. • DB	Baseline data can be used in conjunction with other variables to determine resource allocation or special programs related to neighborhood improvement.	Distribution Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Types of valuation • Single family • Multi-family • Average land value	charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/assessorsoffice/reval	
3. Average Year of Construction	Average year built of residential dwellings. • DB + Map	Indicator of infrastructure need, condition of housing stock, or opportunities for preservation, rehabilitation or redevelopment.	Distribution Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Types of dwellings • Single family detached • Multi-family • Townhouse • Condominium	www.charmeck/nbs.org www.charlotteplanning.org/historic districts	
4. Average Size of Single Family Dwellings (Detached)	Average size of houses in a NPA. • DB + Map	Indicator of environmental impacts such as energy consumption, lot coverage, tree canopy coverage or storm water system impacts.	Distribution Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels				
5. Number of City Subsidized Single Family Housing Units	Number of single family affordable housing units, not including Section 8. • DB + Map	Shows concentrations of, or opportunities for, affordable single family housing.	Distribution Source: Neighborhood and Business Services			www.buildersofhope.org www.habitatcharlotte.org www.self- help.org www.cmhp.org	
6. Number of City Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Units	Number of multi-family affordable housing units, not including Section 8. • DB + Map	Shows concentrations of, or opportunities for, affordable multi-family housing.	Distribution Source: Neighborhood and Business Services			www.cha-nc.org www.cmhp.org	
7. Number of Rented Single Family Homes (Detached)	Number of single family dwellings for rent. • DB + Map	Reflects trends in housing value, condition of housing, and safety in areas with increasing numbers of single family rentals.	Distribution Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels		Other housing types • Multi-family rental units	www.cha-nc.org www.cmhp.org www.charmeck.org/nbs/housing	
8. Average Rental Cost	Average residential cost of single and multi-family units combined. • DB + Map	Measures cost of renting compared to other neighborhoods.	2006-2010 – American Community Survey			www.cha-nc.org www.cmhp.org www.charmeck.org/nbs/housing	

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VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	DATA SOURCES	TECHNICAL NOTES	ADDITIONAL VARIABLES	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	OBJECTIVE
9. Number of Residential Building Permits (Renovation)	Total number of building permits for residential renovation projects. • DB + Map	Measures infill renovation projects in older neighborhoods and improvements to new construction. Provides an indication of market trends (new construction vs. improving an existing home).	Mecklenburg County Code Enforcement		Types of dwellings • Single Family • Multi-Family	www.charmeck.org/buildingpermits	
10. Number of Residential Building Permits (New)	Total number of building permits for new residential construction as a percentage of City and County total. • DB + Map	Indicator development trends, economics, and location of new housing units. May also be used to study infrastructure needs.	Mecklenburg County Code Enforcement		Types of dwellings • Single Family • Multi-Family	www.charmeck.org/buildingpermits	
11. Number of Vacant Single Family Parcels	Number of vacant, developable parcels zoned for residential use. • DB + Map	Assists with identifying development opportunities. When compared to land value it may provide an indication of the feasibility of developing affordable housing.	Distribution Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcels			www.charlotteplanning.org	
12. Number of Housing Code Violations*	Percentage of units with housing code violations in a neighborhood. • DB + Map	High numbers of code violations may reveals issues such as age of housing, housing ownership, repeat building code offenders, population age and other social or physical dimensions.	Neighborhood and Business Services and Mecklenburg County Code Enforcement			www.charmeck.org/code enforcement	
13. Percent Change in Vacant Residential Dwellings	The rate of increase or decrease in vacancies of residential dwelling units over a period of time. • DB	May reveal opportunities for home ownership via partnerships with affordable housing providers.	Distribution Source: American Community Survey		Types of dwellings • Single family • Multi-family		
14. Number of Foreclosures*	Number of foreclosures in a neighborhood. • DB + Map	High numbers of foreclosures may be associated with issues such as declining property values and increases in crime, particularly if concentrated in an area. May reveal opportunities for home ownership via partnerships with affordable housing providers.	Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds		Property use • Owner occupied • Rental	www.charmeck.org/nbs/housing	
DEFINITIONS							
Affordable Housing							
Subsidized Housing							
Assisted Housing							

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	MOBILITY INDICATORS						
	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT	DATA SOURCE	TECHNICAL NOTES	RESOURCES	EVALUATION METRIC (TARGET)
1	**Commuters Driving Alone**	Number of participants 16 years or older who commute to work by driving alone.	Transportation alternatives offer mobility options for residents of all ages and income levels and can help bridge the spatial divide between people and jobs, services, and training opportunities.	U.S. Census – American Community Survey	Data derived from the American Community Survey and only measures mod of transit from home to work.	**CATS i-phone app** (bus routes, schedules, etc) http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/cats/Bus/Pages/mobileapp.aspx **Transit schedules** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/cats/Pages/default.aspxCATS**Carpooling program** connects riders with similar commutes http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/cats/commuting/Carpool/Pages/default.aspx **Employee Transportation Coordinator (ETC) Program-** helps employers coordinate alternative transit options, discounts are available http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/cats/commuting/ETC/Pages/companies%20in%20ETC.aspx **Cycling information** including a guide, review of applicable laws, great tips and other information abike.charmeck.org **Charlotte Bicycle Mentor Program -** http://groups.google.com/group/bikementor **Parking Information** including locations, rates & policies http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Transportation/Parking/Pages/Park%20It.aspx	
2	**Length of Commute**	Number of commuters 16 years of age or older whose length of commute is within the prescribed interval of time in minutes. Prescribed intervals are less than 10 minutes, 10-19 minutes, 20-29 minutes, 30-39 minutes, 40-59 minutes, 60-89 minutes and greater than 90 minutes. The average length of commute for Mecklenburg County is 20-29 minutes.	Lengthy commutes contribute to increased fossil fuel consumption and congestion. Significant use of fossil fuels increases costs and contributes to diminished air quality.	U.S. Census – American Community Survey	Data derived from the American Community Survey and only measures length of commute from home to work (one way). Data is reported in increments of less than 10 minutes, 10-19 minutes, 20-29 minutes, 30-39 minutes, 40-59 minutes, 60-89 minutes and greater than 90 minutes. The average length of commute for Mecklenburg County is 20-29 minutes.	**NCDOT Traffic Cameras** http://www.ncdot.org/traffictravel/ **Automobile Maintenance Tips** http://www.aaa.com/aaa/sem/sem.htm?redirectto=http://www.aaa.com/?area=JoinSEM2&skin=JoinSEM **Get Directions** http://maps.google.com/maps?hq=http://maps.google.com/help/maps/directions/driving/mapleft.kml&f=d&dirflg=d&utm_campaign=en&utm_medium=van&utm_source=en-van-na-us-gns-dd **Parking Information including locations, rates & policies** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Transportation/Parking/Pages/Park%20It.aspx	
3	**Average Number of Daily Transit Boardings**	The average number of daily users boarding public transit within Neighborhood Profile Area. Includes bus and light-rail users.	Determines a baseline for evaluating the number of residents utilizing public transit for weekday trips. This baseline can be used to determine whether ridership is increasing or decreasing over time.	Base data comes from the Charlotte Area Transit System (CATS)	Derived by averaging the total number of boardings occurring at all stops within the NPA over the course of the current year divided by the number of days in a year.	**CATS I phone app** (bus routes, schedules, etc) http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/cats/Bus/Pages/mobileapp.aspx **Transit schedules** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/cats/Pages/default.aspx	
4	**Percentage of Bicycle Master Plan Implemented**	Percentage of bicycle infrastructure improvements that have been installed versus the total number of planned bicycle infrastructure improvements per the adopted Charlotte Bicycle Master Plan. Improvements may include bicycle lanes, signed routes, paved shoulders and/or bike racks.	In September 2008 The City of Charlotte adopted the Charlotte Bicycle Master Plan. The plan recognizes that cycling has positive transportation, environmental, economic and health benefits and provides a framework for installation of bicycle infrastructure (bicycle lanes, signed routes, paved shoulders and/or bike racks) within the city limits.	CDOT-Steven Castongia	Unmarked off-street and unpaved bicycle paths are not included. Data does not take into account any physical obstructions that would prevent or impair an individual's ability to access the location or amenity. The quality of the bike lane is not assessed.	**Cycling Improvements**-Learn what cycling improvements are planned for your neighborhood at bike.charmeck.org **Neighborhood Matching Grants** funds eligible neighborhood improvements http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/communitycommerce/Pages/NMG.aspx	
5	**Percentage of Paved Streets with Sidewalks**	Percentage of paved streets that have sidewalks on at least one side of the street. Sidewalks not adjacent to public streets and unpaved walking trails are not included. The quality of the sidewalk is also not assessed.	Adequate sidewalk systems encourage pedestrian connectivity which provides mobility options for residents of all ages and incomes. Identifies NPA's where additional sidewalks may be needed.	CDOT-Steven Castongia	Calculated by dividing the length of paved street with sidewalk on at least one side divided by the total length of paved streets. Sidewalks not adjacent to public streets and unpaved walking trails are not included. Data does not take into account any physical obstructions that would prevent or impair an individual's ability to access the location or amenity. The quality of the sidewalk is also not assessed.	**Request a Sidewalk** for your street-http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Transportation/PedBike/Pages/sidewalkrequest.aspx, **Request Sidewalk Repairs**-http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Transportation/CDOTrequests/Pages/SidewalkRepairRequest.aspx **Sidewalk Projects Currently Underway** - http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/epm/Projects/Sidewalk/Pages/home.aspx **NC Pedestrian Laws**- http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Transportation/PedBike/Pages/North%20Carolina%20Pedestrian%20Laws.aspx	
6	**Street Connectivity Index**	Ratio of links to nodes within the street network	The City of Charlotte requires internal and external street connectivity by ordinance. Connectivity facilitates vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian transportation options.	CDOT -Steven Castongia	Represents the total number of street links (roadways or pathways) divided by the number of nodes (cul-de-sac or endpoint). Data does not take into account bicycle lanes, sidewalks, trails or other transportation modes which may increase or decrease connectivity options within the NPA.	Connectivity means street or subdivision design which provides for public access by interconnecting streets, bikepaths, and walkways within a development and with adjoining developments. Connectivity facilitates vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian transportation. Connectivity is required per the**Subdivision Ordinance**, view the subdivision ordinance here: http://library.municode.com/HTML/19970/level3/PTIICOOR_CH20SU_ARTIINGE.html	
	BUILT ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS						
7	**Total Impervious Surface**	Percentage of impervious surface coverage in relation to total area of the NPA. Does not take into account whether the NPA is urban, suburban or rural.	Impervious surface is a standard profile variable that allows the City to evaluate the amount of increase or decrease over time. This profile should be evaluated in conjunction with the "density score" of an NPA.	Mecklenburg County Land Use & Environmental Services	The total acres classified as "impervious surface" using digital orthophotos provided by Mecklenburg County LUESA divided by the total acreage in the NPA.	**Current Storm water Projects-** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/Projects/Pages/ActiveSWProjects.aspx **Flooding Preparedness and Safety Information-** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/DrainageandFlooding/Pages/FloodPreparedness.aspx **Storm Water Basic Information -** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/basics/Pages/default.aspx **Children's tutorial and storm water games** http://ww.charmeck.org/stormwater/stormy/index.html#	
8	**Number of Structures in Floodplain**	Number of structures within the floodplain along FEMA regulated streams. Does not include areas subject to flooding that are not regulated by FEMA.	Defines the number of structures likely to experience flooding over time and can assist in prioritizing what areas may be beneficial for participation in FEMA sponsored buyout programs.	Storm Water Services	The total number of structures that fall partially or completely within the FEMA designated floodplain. Does not include areas subject to flooding that are not regulated by FEMA.	**See if your home or business is located in a FEMA Floodplain** http://polaris.mecklenburgcountync.gov/website/redesign/viewer.htm Learn about **Mecklenburg County's Floodplain buyout program** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/DrainageandFlooding/Pages/FloodplainBuyout(Acquisition)Program.asp **Who Needs Flood Insurance, includes flood insurance information** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/DrainageandFlooding/Pages/FloodInsurance.aspx **Current Storm water Projects-** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/Projects/Pages/ActiveSWProjects.aspx **Flooding Preparedness and Safety Information-** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/DrainageandFlooding/Pages/FloodPreparedness.aspx **Storm Water Basic Information -** http://charmeck.org/stormwater/basics/Pages/default.aspx **Children's tutorial and storm water games** http://ww.charmeck.org/stormwater/stormy/index.html#	
9	**Percentage of Tree Canopy**	Percentage of total area covered by tree canopy. Includes residential and non residential areas.	Reflects the amount of tree cover within an NPA and establishes a baseline for achieving the City of Charlotte's Tree Canopy Goal of 50% in 2050.	Mecklenburg County Land Use & Environmental Services	Tree canopy coverage will be calculated using aerial photography. Commercial, industrial, residential, institutional and open space areas will be included in the percentage.	**Neighborhood Matching Grants** funds eligible neighborhood improvements http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/communitycommerce/Pages/NMG.aspx **Mecklenburg County Annual Tree Sapling Sale** http://www.charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/WaterandLandResources/Conservation/Pages/Tree%20Seedling%20Sale.aspx **Tree Ordinance** http://www.charmeck.org/city/charlotte/epm/Services/LandDevelopment/trees/Pages/City%20of%20Charlotte%20Tree%20Ordinance%20and%20Guidelines.aspx **Tree Management Program-** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/epm/Services/Landscaping/Pages/Tree%20Management.aspx **Crown Tree Awards Nomination-** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/epm/Services/LandDevelopment/trees/Pages/CrownTreeAwardNomination.aspx **Charlotte Tree Advisory Commission-** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/epm/Services/LandDevelopment/trees/TreeCommission/Pages/default.aspx **Keep Charlotte Beautiful Neighborhood Beautification Application-**http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/nbs/kcb/Pages/home2.aspx	50% by 2050
	WASTE MANAGEMENT INDICATORS						

10	**Total Waste Generation**	Neighborhood's total waste generation per capita including solid waste and recycling waste.	Profile variable that reflects the total waste generation per NPA including recycled and non-recycled solid waste.	Charlotte Solid Waste Services	Charlotte Solid Waste Services (CSWS) collects these data. UNC Charlotte and CSWS staff have begun conversations regarding the best methodology for representing this variable.	**Organic Yard Waste Drop Off Locations:** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/homecomposting/Pages/YardWasteFacilities.aspx **Free Composting Classes** (county service) - Contact: Nadine Ford 704.432.1970 **Free Recycling to Multi-family residencies** of 30 or more units at the request of property ownership (For information contact Mavis Gant: 432-3537) **Recycling Guide and Recycling Center Locations-** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/RecyclingDropOffCenters/Pages/default.aspx ; **FREE presentation about recycling** contact Erica Robinson 704.432.4225 **Recycling Fundraiser Programs -** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/SchoolandKidsRecycleCorner/Pages/RecyclingFundraiserPrograms.aspx	
11	**Number of Homes Participating in the Residential Recycling Program**	Percentage of eligible residences within the NPA who participate in the City sponsored residential recycling program.	This information could help to identify areas where resident education programs are needed or routes could be adjusted.	Charlotte Solid Waste Services	Determined by data from sensors affixed to residential roll out bins. Recycling participation is determined by dividing the number of collections in a month by the total possible collections for the month aggregated for each NPA. Only includes data for single family residential units (attached and detached) and multi-family residences with less than 25 units and any additional legacy multi-family dwellings. Does not include information from all apartment complexes.	**Organic Yard Waste Drop Off Locations:** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/homecomposting/Pages/YardWasteFacilities.aspx ; **Free Composting Classes** (county service) - Contact: Nadine Ford 704.432.1970 **Free Recycling to Multi-family residencies** of 30 or more units at the request of property ownership (For information contact Mavis Gant: 432-3537) **Recycling Guide and Recycling Center Locations** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/RecyclingDropOffCenters/Pages/default.aspx ; **FREE presentation about recycling** contact Erica Robinson 704.432.4225 **Recycling Fundraiser Programs -** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/SchoolandKidsRecycleCorner/Pages/RecyclingFundraiserPrograms.aspx **Electronics Recycling Centers-** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/BusinessRecycling/Pages/ElectronicsRecyclers.aspx	
12	**Tonnage of Recycled Waste**	Tonnage of residential recycled waste per capita. Does not include recycled waste for multi-family or non-residential structures.	Reflects the amount of recycled waste per capita. This information provides a baseline for evaluating percent change and the effectiveness of available programs to increase recycling.	Charlotte Solid Waste Services	Tonnage of recycled waste per capita, estimated from collections per route divided by number of persons per capita as determined by the most recent decennial census. Does not include recycled waste for multi-family or non-residential structures.	**Organic Yard Waste Drop Off Locations:** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/homecomposting/Pages/YardWasteFacilities.aspx ; **Free Composting Classes** (county service) - Contact: Nadine Ford 704.432.1970 **Free Recycling to Multi-family residencies** of 30 or more units at the request of property ownership (For information contact Mavis Gant: 432-3537) **Recycling Guide and Recycling Center Locations** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/RecyclingDropOffCenters/Pages/default.aspx ; **FREE presentation about recycling** contact Erica Robinson 704.432.4225 **Recycling Fundraiser Programs -** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/SchoolandKidsRecycleCorner/Pages/RecyclingFundraiserPrograms.aspx **Electronics Recycling Centers-** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/BusinessRecycling/Pages/ElectronicsRecyclers.aspx	
13	**Tonnage of Solid Waste (non-recycled)**	Tonnage of residential solid waste per capita	Reflects the amount of recycled waste per capita. This information provides a baseline for evaluating percent change and the effectiveness of available waste reduction programs.	Charlotte Solid Waste Services	Methodology is still under development. Tonnage of solid waste per capita estimated from collections per route divided by number of persons per capita as determined by the most recent decennial census. Does not include recycled waste for multi-family or non-residential structures.	**Organic Yard Waste Drop-Off Locations** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/homecomposting/Pages/YardWasteFacilities.aspx Schedule or register for**free composting classes** contact Nadine Ford 704.432.1970 **Recycling Guide and Recycling Center Locations** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/RecyclingDropOffCenters/Pages/default.aspx **FREE presentation about recycling-** contact Erica Robinson 704.432.4225 **Recycling Fundraiser Programs -** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/SchoolandKidsRecycleCorner/Pages/RecyclingFundraiserPrograms.aspx **Electronics Recycling Centers-** http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/SolidWaste/BusinessRecycling/Pages/ElectronicsRecyclers.aspx	
	WATER RESOURCE INDICATORS						
14	**Water Consumption**	Average annual residential water consumption per capita, includes single-family and irrigation meters	Reflects amount of water being consumed per capita within the NPA. This information could help in identifying areas where resident education programs could be beneficial.	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Utilities	The number of residential accounts and their total CCF were summarized for each NPA. The total CCF was divided by the number of accounts to obtain the average residential CCFs. Does not include multi-family structures utilizing a single meter, homes on well water or non-residential structures.	**Smart Irrigation Program-**http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Utilities/WaterSmart/Pages/LiquidAssets-SmartIrrigationProgram.aspx ; **5 ways to save money on your water bill** http://charmeck.org/citv/charlotte/Utilities/CustomerService/Pages/SaveOnWaterBill.aspx **Water Smart Landscaping Guide** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Utilities/WaterSmart/Documents/WaterSmartLandscapingTipsforwebsite.pdf **Home Water Use Audit** http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Utilities/WaterSmart/Documents/CMUD83204WaterUseAudit2008.pdf **Indoor Water Conservation Tips**- http://charmeck.org/city/charlotte/Utilities/WaterSmart/Pages/Indoor%20Water%20Conservation.aspx **Free Water Efficient Shower Heads**- Contact Maeneen Klein at 704-336-7600 or mklein@ci.charlotte.nc.us	
15	**Adopt-a-Stream Participation**	Percentage of existing streams within the NPA that are maintained by Adopt-a-Stream Program. Only includes NPA's that contain eligible streams.	Provides baseline information regarding neighborhood interest & willingness to participate in programs with positive environmental impacts. Identifies neighborhoods where increased program education may be needed.	Storm water Services http://mapserver.mecklenburgcountync.gov/adoptastream/	The length of stream banks maintained by the adopt-a-stream program divided by the total length of stream banks in each NPA. Does not include shoreline along the Catawba river. For areas where a stream forms the NPA boundary, the linear feet of adopted area will be equally attributed to both NPA's.	**Adopt-a-Stream Program** http://www.charmeck.org/stormwater/VolunteerGetInvolved/Pages/Adopt-A-StreamProgram.aspx **Map of Eligible & Adopted Streams -** http://mapserver.mecklenburgcountync.gov/adoptastream/	
	ENERGY INDICATORS						
16	**Residential Electricity Consumption**	Average annual electricity consumption in kilowatts per NPA.	Provides baseline information to determine the average electricity use for households within the NPA. Data can been used to target educational programs, weatherization services, grant funds or other initiatives to reduce energy use in areas that exhibit higher usage. Reducing electricity use saves money and lowers the demand for additional power plants to be constructed which may lead to increased air pollution and degradation of resources.	Duke Energy	Data includes information aggregated at the zip code + 4 scale of geography. Data is not included for cases where the zip code +4 sample is fewer than 5 customers. Specific customer information, such as names, addresses, and account numbers will not be disclosed or included. Data represents the average energy use in kilowatts for the 12-month period beginning January 1, 2011 and ending December 31, 2011.	**US Department of Energy (DOE) Home Energy Assessments and DIY tips:** http://www.energysavers.gov/your_home/energy_audits/index.cfm/mytopic=11160 **Duke Energy Youtility Program** provides tips for saving energy: http://www.duke-energy.com/youtility/ **Do Your Part Home Checklist**: http://doyourpart.com/green-living/book/room-by-room-checklist/ **Home Energy Advisor:** https://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=home_energy_advisor.showGetInput **ENERGY STAR Home Improvement Information:** http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=home_improvement.hm_improvement_index Tips to **reduce your energy usage and save money** http://www.duke-energy.com/north-carolina/savings.asp **Charlotte's Energy Efficiency Strategy** - Power2charlotte.com	
17	**Residential Natural Gas Consumption**	Average annual natural gas consumption in therms per NPA.	Provides baseline information to determine the average natural gas use for households within the NPA. Data can been used to target educational programs, weatherization services, grant funds or other initiatives to reduce natural gas use in areas that exhibit higher usage. Reducing natural gas use saves money and decreases the need for additional wells and pipelines which may contribute to degradation of resources.	Piedmont Natural Gas	Data includes information aggregated at the zip code + 4 scale of geography. Data is not included for cases where the zip code +4 sample is fewer than 5 customers. Specific customer information, such as names, addresses, and account numbers will not be disclosed or included. Data represents the average energy use in kilowatts for the 12-month period beginning January 1, 2011 and ending December 31, 2011.		

Charlotte Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program Update
Housing and Neighborhood Development Committee Meeting
April 11, 2012

Committee Action:
Receive an update on the Charlotte Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program

Explanation:
- The Housing & Neighborhood Development Committee requested an update on the Charlotte Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program during their March 28, 2012 meeting.
- The purpose of the Housing Choice Voucher Program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly and the disabled to afford decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market.
- CHA staff will provide an update on the Housing Choice Voucher Program which has recently been expanded.

Charlotte Housing Authority

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program Overview

presented to the

Charlotte City Council H&ND Committee

April 11, 2012

INTRODUCTION

- THE FACTS
- VOUCHER TIME LIMITS
- HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS (HCVS)
- PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
- MOVING TO WORK (MTW)
- VOUCHER TYPES
- VOUCHER ALLOCATIONS FROM HUD
- HCV PROGRAMS

Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs)

The Facts

- The HCV program is commonly referred as “Section 8”.
- A major federal government program to assist very-low income families, elderly and disabled to afford decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market.
- Housing assistance is provided on behalf of the participants based on their income.
- A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the PHA, on behalf of the participating family. The family pays the difference between the actual rent charged and the amount subsidized by the program.

HCVs – The Facts (continued)

- Participants are free to choose any type of housing provided it meets housing quality standards not limited to units located in subsidized housing communities
- With a voucher, a participant is responsible for finding suitable housing of the their choice where the owner agrees to rent under the program.
- Rental units must meet minimum standards of health and safety, as determined by the PHA.

Voucher Time Limits

- Under the current HCV Program, there are no time limits on the utilization of a voucher.
- Under the MTW program, an initiative to impose time limits on the utilization of a voucher is being researched.

Housing Choice Vouchers

- HCV programs are administered locally by Public Housing Agencies (PHA's).
- PHAs receive federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- For 2012, HUD's authorized budget for the tenant-based rental assistance program is over $19 million.

Program Requirements

- CHA conducts criminal background checks on all household members, aged 16 years and older.
- All participants must meet HUD's Income Eligibility Criteria.
- CHA is also required to comply with many of HUD's rules and regulations (as stated in 24CFR 982-984 which explains program rules, responsibilities, and grounds for program termination).

Moving to Work

CHA is one of 35 Moving to Work (MTW) agencies out of over 3000 selected to design programs that would accomplish the following:

- reduce and achieve cost effectiveness;
- give incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, seeking work or preparing for work by participating in job training, or economic self-sufficiency programs; and
- increase housing choices for low-income families.

VOUCHER TYPES

- **Tenant-Based Vouchers:** enables very-low income families to lease safe, decent and affordable privately owned and rental housing.
- **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Program:** provides a combination of rental assistance and Veterans Administration (VA) case management services for very-low income homeless veterans and their families.
- **Non-Elderly Disabled:** enables very-low income families with disabilities to lease affordable private housing.

VOUCHER TYPES (CONTINUED)

- **Project-Based Vouchers:** encourages property owners to construct, rehabilitate or make available existing housing units to lease to very-low income families.
- **Family Unification Program (FUP):** enables families to rent affordable housing for whom the lack of affordable housing is a primary factor in keeping the family united or preventing them from uniting.
  - The program assists individuals who are 18 years old and are aging out of foster care and have no other housing options.

VOUCHER ALLOCATIONS FROM HUD

- Tenant-Based Program Participants (includes project-based vouchers): **4,507**
- VASH: **185**
- FUP: **200**
- Portables (In): **1,033 ***
- Portables (Out): **53**

  ** Note: The numbers for Portables (In)& (Out) will continue to fluctuate depending on families who wish to move into/out of our jurisdiction.*
- CHA Waiting List Applicants: **1,944**

HCV PROGRAMS

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY (FSS)

- FSS promotes development of local strategies to enable families in the HCV program to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency by developing and accomplishing goals over a 5 year plan.

HCV Programs

- Under the FSS program, low-income families are provided opportunities for:
  - Education
  - Job Training
  - Counseling
  - Social Service Assistance
- Under the MTW program, CHA implements a Rent Reform initiative (similar to the FSS program) which provides an escrow account for participants based on their income earnings.

Questions and Answers

Thank you!