Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)
for the City of Steubenville, City of Toronto, and Jefferson County, Ohio
F.Y. 2020-2024



Prepared by the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission and the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center
115 South Third Street, Suite 108
Steubenville, Ohio 43952

July 2020

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Assessment of Fair Housing Tool

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I. Cover Sheet

1. Submission date: July 1, 2019
2. Submitter name: City of Steubenville, Ohio
3. Type of submission: Joint Submission
4. Type of program participant(s): Steubenville (HUD CDBG Entitlement, State HOME); City of Toronto (State CDBG/HOME) ; and Jefferson County (State CDBG/HOME)
5. For PHAs, Jurisdiction in which the program participant is located: Not Applicable
6. Submitter members (if applicable): City of Steubenville; City of Toronto & Jefferson County, Ohio
7. Sole or lead submitter contact information:
    a. Name: Christopher J. Petrossi
    b. Title: Urban Projects Director
    c. Department: Steubenville Planning & Zoning Commission, Community Development Division
    d. Street address: 115 South Third Street, Suite 108
    e. City: Steubenville
    f. State: Ohio
    g. Zip code: 43952
8. Period covered by this assessment: 2020 -2024
9. Initial, amended, or renewal AFH: Initial
10. To the best of its knowledge and belief, the statements and information contained herein are true, accurate, and complete and the program participant has developed this AFH in compliance with the requirements of 24 C.F.R. §§ 5.150-5.180 or comparable replacement regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
11. The program participant will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in its AFH conducted in accordance with the requirements in §§ 5.150 through 5.180 and 24 C.F.R. §§ 91.225(a)(1), 91.325(a)(1), 91.425(a)(1), 570.487(b)(1), 570.601, 903.7(o), and 903.15(d), as applicable.

    All Joint and Regional Participants are bound by the certification, except that some of the analysis, goals or priorities included in the AFH may only apply to an individual program participant as expressly stated in the AFH.

James T Mannozzi III 6-24-2019

City of Steubenville, Ohio — Date

City Manager

6-24-19

City of Toronto, Ohio Date

Mayor

6-27-19

Jefferson County Commissioner Date

6-27-19

Jefferson County Commissioner Date

6-27-19

Jefferson County Commissioner Date

12. HUD Departmental acceptance or non-acceptance:

(Signature) (date)

Comments

II. Executive Summary

1. Summarize the fair housing issues, significant contributing factors, and goals. Also include an overview of the process and analysis used to reach the goals.

This Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) is required by the U.S. Department of Housing of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for all communities that receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), or Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding from HUD. It is a process by which HUD program participants analyze the local fair housing landscape and set fair housing priorities and goals. This AFH is a joint effort prepared by the Steubenville Planning & Zoning Commission, the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission (SFHPC) and the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center (OVFHC) for the governmental entities of Jefferson County, and the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto, Ohio. While the HUD AFH Tool maps and data tables are included in the appendix section of this document. Much of the data and discussion is based on Census data generated for the Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto, Ohio jurisdictions since the HUD AFH Tool does not offer the flexibility needed to perform such a joint assessment effort that includes non-entitlement communities.

In Jefferson County, the majority of protected class groups reside in the City of Steubenville. Within the County, 76.5% of the Black/African American population resides in the City of Steubenville. Another 6.5% reside in the Village of Wintersville, with the remaining 5% of the Black/African American population making up less than 5% of the population of other Jefferson County communities. Those of other races or 2 or more races make up less than 3% of the population of Jefferson County and its political subdivisions. A total of 67.0% of those who identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino were concentrated in the City of Steubenville, with the remaining Hispanic or Latino population being scattered throughout the County. Less than 1% of the population of the County and its communities were persons of Limited English Proficiency (LEP). With the majority of the protected class groups residing in the City of Steubenville, the majority are found in eastern Steubenville. The majority of the Public Housing Authority (PHA) units are also located in eastern Steubenville as well as a significant number of private Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects and other types of affordable housing.

The only R/ECAP (racially/ethnically concentrated area of poverty) in Jefferson County is located in the City of Steubenville, that being census tract 8 which is located in eastern Steubenville. Patterns of segregation have changed very little over time with Steubenville being home to the majority of protected class groups and those same groups being concentrated in eastern Steubenville. With regard to educational opportunities, the highest ranked school district in the County is the Steubenville City School District based on both HUD data and Ohio Department of Education (DOE) grading. Employment opportunities are scattered throughout the region with most concentrated in eastern Jefferson County in communities near the Ohio River such as Steubenville, Toronto and Mingo Junction. Employment opportunities also exist in nearby West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Public transportation in Jefferson County is provided by the Steel Valley Regional Housing Authority (SVRTA) which serves Steubenville, Mingo Junction and Wintersville. As would be expected, those residing in the more rural sections of Jefferson County (north, west and southern parts of the County) are less likely to be exposed to environmental health problems than those in the more urban portions of the County.

The problems identified under the category "Economic Development", include families living with incomes near or below poverty levels including the R/ECAP area with the goal of the creation of new jobs by assisting existing and proposed businesses including those in opportunity zones and community reinvestment areas. Under the "Education/Outreach" category, in spite of past educational efforts, many residents are still unsure of fair housing rights or how to file a complaint. This will be addressed by changing how outreach is conducted via the use of more web-based training instead of traditional means and by targeting specific groups for training instead of broad public trainings. Educational efforts will also focus more on disability rights because these complaints are now being received more often than complaints based on other protected class groups. Regarding the "Concentration/Segregation of Public Housing" category, most of the Public Housing Authority (PHA) units are concentrated in Steubenville, and particularly the eastern section of Steubenville; therefore the PHA's efforts to eliminate its scattered site housing located in eastern Steubenville should be supported and in the event new project-based PHA units are constructed, they should be located outside of eastern Steubenville. Additionally, tracking Housing Choice Voucher units must be done manually by looking at the addresses and plotting their locations on a map. The PHA should track the location of Housing Choice Vouchers by census tract. Under the category "Public Housing Vacancies", the high number of current vacancies of PHA units is a barrier to housing choice that can be addressed by the PHA working to more quickly turn around its vacant units so they can be occupied. Concerning "Housing Conditions", the number of deteriorated/dilapidated homes in eastern Steubenville discourages new investment in housing. This will be addressed by continuing targeted code enforcement efforts and working with the Jefferson County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Land Bank) to demolish dilapidated structures. The "Opioid Epidemic/ Mental Health" issues also restrict the housing choice of affected persons since substance abuse can be both a cause and a result of homelessness. Affordable housing providers should therefore try to link those in need with mental health/addiction services. Under the category "Land Use Laws", the City of Steubenville's zoning laws which cap the number of rental units in certain neighborhoods are being investigated by the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) to determine if they are discriminatory. If found discriminatory, the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission (SFHPC) will recommend immediate repeal of the zoning law. Finally, regarding "Accessible Housing", the managers of many affordable housing facilities were either unsure of or didn't know the number and type of accessible housing units within their complexes, making assessment of this issue difficult. Therefore, an inventory of all accessible units in affordable housing should be completed to address this matter.

III. Community Participation Process

1. A notice of availability for review and comment was distributed to 26 organizations located in the jurisdictions that participated in this AFH. The draft AFH was provided to members of the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission; the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center; the Ohio Valley Black Caucus; and the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA) for review and comment. Copies of the draft AI were placed in all local libraries for public review. A joint public hearing was advertised in the local newspaper and was held by the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission and Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center to receive citizen input regarding the AFH. A questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of residents in Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto. A total of 500 questionnaires were mailed with a 10% response rate, which is at the low end of the acceptable range of 10 % to 15% for external surveys.

2. The following organizations were consulted during the community participation process:

(a) Steubenville Planning & Zoning Commission;

(b) Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission;

(c) Toronto Planning Commission;

(d) Jefferson County Regional Planning Commission;

(e) Toronto Chamber of Commerce;

(f) Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce;

(g) Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority;

(h) Jefferson County Landlords Association;

(i) Southeastern Ohio Legal Services;

(j) Jefferson County Prevention and Recovery Board;

(k) Jefferson County Board of Developmental Disabilities;

(l) Jefferson County Health Department;

(m) East Central Ohio Association of Realtors;

(n) Primetime Senior Services;

(o) Jefferson County Department of Job and Family Services;

(p) Jefferson County Community Action Council;

(q) Urban Mission Ministries;

(r) Society for Equal Access;

(s) Jefferson County Housing and Homelessness Coalition;

(t) Ohio Valley Black Caucus;

(v) Steubenville City Schools;

(w) Toronto City Schools;

(x) Eastern Gateway Community College; and

(y) Franciscan University.

3. How successful were the efforts at eliciting meaningful community participation? If there was low participation, provide the reasons.

   Efforts to elicit meaningful community participation did not provide practical results. Past experience shows that typically, people tend not to participate unless the activity directly and immediately affects them. Studies and planning efforts such as this have typically not generated much community interest in the past as this effort continues to document.

4. Summarize all comments obtained in the community participation process. Include a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why.

   Just one comment was received from a member of the NAACP. This comment was that this AFH does not address the problem that during eviction proceedings in court, those residents facing evictions in Steubenville Municipal Court are generally given less time to vacate the premises by the Magistrate (3 days) than those facing evictions in other County Courts in Jefferson County, where up to 30 days to vacate the premises is given. In response to this comment, the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center stated that they cannot control court eviction orders by Judges or Magistrates; however they will investigate the matter to verify if this is in fact occurring and if it is in fact occurring, will consider possible actions.

IV. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies

1. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents:

The following is a list of fair housing goals selected in the most recent Analyses of Impediments to Fair Housing:

- Economic Conditions
- Transit System
- Fair Housing Education
- Racial Discrimination Continues
- Discrimination Based upon Handicap/Disability Continues
- Slow Growth in Housing Market
- Deteriorated Condition of Housing
- Reduction in the Number of Affordable Units
- Public Housing Concentration

a. Discuss what progress has been made toward their achievement;

Economic Conditions: The Jefferson County Port Authority, which is the economic development agency for Jefferson County, including Steubenville and Toronto, continues to work diligently to retain and create employment opportunities in Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto.

Transit System: Fair housing advocates have encouraged the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) to expand its public transportation routes. Recently, a route from Steubenville to the suburban Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area has been added.

Fair Housing Education: Public educational seminars as well as educational seminars targeted to landlords, property managers and case managers have been offered annually within Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto.

Racial Discrimination Continues: The number of racial discrimination complaints has steadily decreased over the past several years due in large part to educational efforts of fair housing advocates.
Discrimination Based upon Handicap/Disability Continues: The numbers of discrimination complaints based upon handicap/disability have surpassed the number of racial discrimination complaints resulting in fair housing advocates expanding educational efforts regarding ADA compliance and reasonable accommodation requirements.
Slow Growth in Housing Market: Past slow growth in the housing market has been replaced with brisk housing sales according to the East Central Ohio Association of Realtors. According to this trade organization, houses "priced to sell" are selling within 90 days of being on the market. This may be due in part to the influx of oil and gas workers into this part of Ohio, the recent startup of JSW Steel's Mingo Junction Plant, and to the growth of Timet Corporation in Toronto.
Deteriorated Condition of Housing: Poor historic economic conditions causing population losses and the related abandonment of houses has resulted in significant deterioration and dilapidation of housing. Code enforcement and demolition efforts have met with only limited success, however such efforts will continue.
Reduction in the Number of Affordable Units: The reduction in the number of affordable units due to the sale of the former Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA) project known as Parkview Circle does not appear to have adversely impacted the need for affordable housing.
Public Housing Concentration: In an effort to aid in the de-concentration of public housing in Steubenville and particularly eastern Steubenville, JMHA plans to sell or demolish their scattered site housing units. They are currently waiting for HUD approval before implementing the plan.

b. Discuss how you have been successful in achieving past goals, and/or how you have fallen short of achieving those goals (including potentially harmful unintended consequences).
Economic Conditions; Slow Growth in the Housing Market: Economic conditions and growth in the housing market are functions of the larger economic climate regionally and nationally and to a large extent cannot be influenced by local actions. As a result, improving economic and housing market conditions, while a past goal, is an ongoing and continuing effort that has met with only limited success.
Transit System: Expanding public transportation routes has been encouraged by the SFHPC and OVFHC. Meetings with the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) have taken place during which SVRTA was encouraged to expand public transit routes to the Pittsburgh, PA area, Wheeling, WV area and Toronto, OH which have been partially successful. Since minimum ridership levels must be demonstrated in order for routes to be expanded, only the Pittsburgh, PA area route has been added up to this point.
Fair Housing Education: Fair housing education completed via workshops and seminars, advertising, and distribution of printed materials has been an ongoing and continuing activity. In a recent survey completed, 26% of residents said they did not know how to report fair housing violations and another 60% said they were unsure of how to report fair housing violations. This indicates the need to expand educational efforts and/or use more non-traditional efforts such as social media to educate the public.
Discrimination Based on Race and Handicap/Disability: While discrimination based on race continues to be a concern, most fair housing complaints in the past several years have not been race-based but instead have been based on handicap/disability. In response, educational efforts have been shifted to address this shift by placing more emphasis on fair housing as it applies to persons with disabilities.

Deteriorated Condition of Housing: The condition/deterioration of housing has been an ongoing and continuing concern. In Steubenville, a property maintenance code enforcement position has been funded with CDBG program funds to help address this issue. In Jefferson County and Toronto, the Jefferson County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Land Bank) has been formed and is addressing many deteriorated structures throughout the County via acquisition, and either demolition or sale for rehabilitation.
Reduction in the Number of Affordable Units: The reduction in the number of affordable units from the sale of the Parkview Circle project-based units by the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA) and the proposed sale of JMHA's scattered sites, all located in Steubenville; do not appear to have impacted the need for affordable housing.
Public Housing Concentration: JMHA is attempting to address the concentration of public housing in eastern Steubenville in part by the proposed sale of all of their scattered site units. According to JMHA, they are waiting for HUD approval before the sale can take place.

c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that you could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems you have experienced.

With the resources available, there are no known policies, actions or steps that could have been taken to achieve past goals or mitigate problems that were not already taken. One step under the fair housing education goal however that could have taken place sooner was to shift from print advertising to more web-based and social media-based advertising. In addition, shifting from broad community based training to more specific targeted training workshops or seminars may result in greater attendance and more results.

d. Discuss how the experience of program participant(s) with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals.

Experience with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals in that those issues that are beyond local control and more a function of regional, State-wide or National forces have not been selected as goals because addressing these types of issues requires State-wide or National consensus. An example of this is trends in the economy and housing market. In addition, see item c, above regarding advertising and training.

V. Fair Housing Analysis

A. Demographic Summary

1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).
Jefferson County, Ohio is located in eastern Ohio on the border of Ohio and West Virginia and is part of the Steubenville-Weirton Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Jefferson County as well as Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. The County consists of 2 cities (Steubenville and Toronto), 17 villages and 14 townships. A total of 34% of the County's population live in Steubenville and Toronto, 23% live in the villages, and 44% live in the townships. The County's 2 cities and all of the villages except Irondale, New Alexandria, Richmond, Smithfield, and Stratton decreased in population from 1990 to 2010. Nearly every township with the exception of Ross

Township also lost population from 1990 to 2010. The overall decline in population has paralleled the decline in manufacturing, mining, and related industries in the region.

Population Trends

Jefferson County: According to U.S. Census data, the demographics of Jefferson County have undergone a steady change in the period between 1990 and 2010. Jefferson County's population decreased during the period from 80,298 in 1990 to 69,709 in 2010, a drop of 13.2%. In fact, the County has continuously lost population since 1960, when the County's population peaked at 99,201.

City of Steubenville: The City of Steubenville's population has also steadily changed during the period between 1990 and 2010. Steubenville's population decreased during the period from 22,125 in 1990 to 18,695 in 2010, a drop of 15.5%. Steubenville however reached its peak much earlier than the County, when in in 1940 Steubenville reached its peak at 37,651. The City has continuously lost population since this date.

City of Toronto: Just as in the cases of Jefferson County and Steubenville, the City of Toronto's population has undergone steady change in the period of 1990 to 2010. Toronto's population decreased during the period from 6,127 in 1990 to 5,091 in 2010, a drop of 16.9%. As with Jefferson County, Toronto's population peaked in 1960 at 7,780 and has continuously declined since.

Race/Ethnicity

Jefferson County: In 1990, Jefferson County's population was 93.7% White; 5.6% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.3% Asian or Pacific Islander; with the remaining 0.2% being of other races. Just 0.5% of these were Hispanic or Latino. By 2000, 92.5% of the County's population was White; 5.7% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0. 4% Asian or Pacific Islander; with the remaining 1.2% being of two or more or other races. Of these, 0.6% were Hispanic or Latino. In 2010, 91.9% of the County's population was White; 5.6% Black/African American; 0.1% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.4% Asian or Pacific Islander; with the remaining 2.0% being of two or more or other races. 1.1% of the County's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

City of Steubenville: Steubenville's 1990 population was 83.4% White; 15.4% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.3% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 0.7% being of two or more or other races. 1.0% were Hispanic or Latino. By 2000, 79.6% of the City's population was White; 16.9% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.7% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 2.6% being of 2 or more or other races. Of these, 1.0% were Hispanic or Latino. In 2010, 79.0% of the City's population was White; 15.9% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.8% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 4.1% being of 2 or more or other races. 2.4% of the City's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

City of Toronto: Toronto's 1990 population was 98.3% White; 1.3% Black/African American; 0.1% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 0.1% being of two or more or other races. 0.4% were Hispanic or Latino. By 2000, 97.6% of the City's population was White; 1.0% Black/African American; 0.2%

American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 1.0% being of 2 or more or other races. Of these, 0.5% were Hispanic or Latino. In 2010, 97.1% of the City's population was White; 1.1% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 1.4% being of 2 or more or other races. 0.8% of the City's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

Ancestry/National Origin

Jefferson County: Of those individuals reporting ancestry in Jefferson County in 2000, the largest group identified Italian as the first ancestry reported with 12.3%, followed closely by German at 11.4%, then Irish at 9.3%, Other at 7.7%, American at 7.4%, Polish at 6.0%, and English at 5.4% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all. In 2010, German had become the largest group identified as the first ancestry reported with 13.1%, followed by Italian at 10.9%, then Other at 10.7%, Irish at 9.5%, Polish at 6.1%, English at 5.8%, and American at 4.6% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all.

City of Steubenville: In 2000 in Steubenville, the largest group identified Other as the first ancestry reported with 17.0%, followed closely by Italian at 16.8%, then Irish at 8.1%, German at 7.3%, Polish at 5.5%, American at 4,4% and English at 3.5% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all. In 2010, Other remained the largest group identified as the first ancestry reported with 20.8%, followed by Italian at 14.0%, then Irish at 9.4%, German at 9.0%, Polish at 4.9%, English at 4.2%, and American at 2.2% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all.

City of Toronto: In 2000 in Toronto, the largest group identified American as the first ancestry reported with 13.0%, followed by Irish at 11.4%, then German at 10.5%, English at 6.8%, Italian at 6.7%, Slovak at 5.9%, Other at 5.9%, and Polish at 5.2% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all. In 2010, Irish was the largest group identified as the first ancestry reported with 13.2%, followed by German at 10.7%, English at 8.5%, Italian at 7.7%, American at 7.4%, Polish at 6.5%, Other at 5.8%, and Slovak at 3.3% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all.

Limited English Proficiency

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, of those persons age 18 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, 31.7% (3,112 persons) did not speak English "very well". By 2000, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had dropped to 26.4% (2,295 persons). By 2010, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had increased to 28.9% (412 persons).

City of Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, of those persons age 18 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, 31.7% (1,556 persons) did not speak English "very well". By 2000, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had dropped to

28.6% (910 persons). By 2010, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had increased to 34.9% (194 persons).

City of Toronto: In Toronto in 1990, of those persons age 18 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, 26.7% (131 persons) did not speak English "very well". By 2000, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had increased to 34.4% (160 persons). By 2010, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had dropped to 21.7% (20 persons).

Sex

Jefferson County: In 2010 in Jefferson County, 47.9% of the population was male and 52.1% was female. In 2000, 47.8% of the County's population was male and 52.2% was female. In 1990, 47.3% of the County's population was male and 52.7% was female

City of Steubenville: In 2010 in Steubenville, 46.7% of the population was male and 53.3% was female. In 2000, 46.1% of the City's population was male and 53.9% was female. In 1990, 47.2% of the City's population was male and 52.8% was female.

City of Toronto: In 2010 in Toronto, 48.3% of the population was male and 51.7% was female. In 2000, 45.9% of the City's population was male and 54.1% was female. In 1990, 47.0% of the City's population was male and 53.0% was female.

Age

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, 5.7% of the population was under age 5; 21.0% were ages 5 to 19; 5.8% were ages 20 to 24; 39.0% were ages 25 to 54; 11.3% were ages 55 to 64; and 17.2% were age 65 or over. In 2000 in the County, 5.2% of the population was under age 5; 16.2% were ages 5 to 17; 8.5% were ages 18 to 24; 40.7% were ages 25 to 54; 10.7% were ages 55 to 64; and 18.6% were age 65 or over. In 2010 in the County, 5.1% of the population was under age 5; 18.1% were ages 5 to 19; 6.5% were ages 20 to 24; 37% were ages 25 to 54; 14.9% were ages 55 to 64; and 18.3% were age 65 or over.

City of Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, 6.0% of the population was under age 5; 19.0% were ages 5 to 19; 7.3% were ages 20 to 24; 35.0% were ages 25 to 54; 11.0% were ages 55 to 64; and 21.8% were age 65 or over. In 2000 in Steubenville, 5.5% of the population was under age 5; 15.5% were ages 5 to 17; 8.1% were ages 18 to 24; 38.3% were ages 25 to 54; 10.2% were ages 55 to 64; and 22.2% were age 65 or over. In 2010 in Steubenville, 5.4% of the population was under age 5; 19.7% were ages 5 to 19; 11.3% were ages 20 to 24; 33.3% were ages 25 to 54; 12.8% were ages 55 to 64; and 17.5% were age 65 or over.

City of Toronto: In Toronto in 1990, 6.0% of the population was under age 5; 21.6% were ages 5 to 19; 5.7% were ages 20 to 24; 39.4% were ages 25 to 54; 11.0% were ages 55 to 64; and 16.2% were age 65 or over. In 2000 in Toronto, 6.1% of the population was under age 5; 16.8% were ages 5 to 17; 7.8% were ages 18 to 24; 41.6% were ages 25 to 54; 9.7% were ages 55 to 64; and 17.9% were age 65 or over. In 2010 in Toronto, 5.6% of the

population was under age 5; 17.2% were ages 5 to 19; 5.4% were ages 20 to 24; 38.3% were ages 25 to 54; 15.3% were ages 55 to 64; and 18.1% were age 65 or over.

Disability

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, of those persons age 16 to 64 years, 5.8% had a disability with mobility or self-care limitations. By 2000, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 with mobility or self-care limitations had increased to 9.2%. By 2010, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 had increased to 14.9% with mobility or self-care limitations.

City of Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, of those persons age 16 to 64 years, 7.3% had a disability with mobility or self-care limitations. By 2000, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 with mobility or self-care limitations had increased to 23.2%. By 2010, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 had dropped to 13.6% with mobility or self-care limitations.

City of Toronto: In Toronto in 1990, of those persons age 16 to 64 years, 27.9% had a disability with mobility or self-care limitations. By 2000, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 with mobility or self-care limitations had dropped to 21.1%. By 2010, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 had dropped to 19.7% with mobility or self-care limitations.

2. Describe the location of homeowners and renters in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time.

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 2000, 91.4% of the total housing units were occupied and 8.6% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 74.3% were owner occupied and 25.7% were renter occupied. In Jefferson County in 2010, 88.7% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.3% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 72.1% were owner occupied and 27.9% were renter occupied. When you divide the County into regions, southern Jefferson County consisting of the Villages of Adena (part), Dillonvale, Mount Pleasant, New Alexandria (part), Rayland, Smithfield, Tiltonsville, and Yorkville (part); and the Townships of Mount Pleasant, Smithfield, Warren and Wells, 88.2% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.8% were vacant in 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 76.6% were owner occupied and 23.4% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 4,338 owner occupied units and 1,143 renter occupied units in the southern part of the County. In Central Jefferson County, which includes the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto (part); the Villages of Bloomingdale, Mingo Junction, Richmond, and Wintersville; and the Townships of Cross Creek, Island Creek, Salem, Steubenville, and Wayne, 89.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 10.9% were vacant in 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 69.2% were owner occupied and 30.8% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 13,604 owner occupied units and 6,057 renter occupied units in the central part of the County. In Northern Jefferson County, which includes the City of Toronto (part); the Villages of Amsterdam, Bergholz, Empire, Irondale, and Stratton; and the Townships of Brush Creek, Knox, Ross, Saline, and Springfield, 88.2% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.8% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 76.6% were owner occupied and 23.5% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 3,037 owner occupied units and 930 renter occupied units in the northern part of the County.

City of Steubenville: In the City of Steubenville in 1990, 89.8% of the total housing units were occupied and 10.2% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in 1990, 59.1% were owner occupied and 40.9% were renter occupied. When Steubenville is divided into three regions, with eastern Steubenville being census tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8; central being census tracts 5, 6 and 9; and western being census tracts 10 and a small part of tract 117, in eastern Steubenville, 84.1 of the total housing units were occupied and 15.9% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in eastern Steubenville, 43.2% were owner occupied and 56.8% were renter occupied. In central Steubenville, 94.0% of the units were occupied and 6.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in central Steubenville, 71.7% were owner occupied and 28.3% were renter occupied. In western Steubenville, 97.0% of the units were occupied and 3.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in western Steubenville, 66.4% were owner occupied and 33.6% were renter occupied. In the City of Steubenville in 2000, 88.3% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.7% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in 2000, 59.1% were owner occupied and 40.9% were renter occupied. In the City of Steubenville in 2010, 85.2% of the total housing units were occupied and 14.8% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 56.0% were owner occupied and 44.0% were renter occupied. When Steubenville is divided into three regions, with eastern Steubenville being census tracts 2, 4, 8 and 17; central being census tracts 6, 13 and 14; and western being census tract 10, in eastern Steubenville, 84.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 15.9% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in eastern Steubenville, 40.1% were owner occupied and 59.9% were renter occupied. In central Steubenville, 91.0% of the total housing units were occupied and 9.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in central Steubenville, 72.4% were owner occupied and 27.6% were renter occupied. In western Steubenville, 93.0% of the total housing units were occupied and 7.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in western Steubenville, 72.3% were owner occupied and 27.7% were renter occupied. In eastern Steubenville in 2010, there were 1,435 owner occupied units and 2,144 renter occupied units. In 2010, there were 2,453 owner occupied units and 936 renter occupied units in central Steubenville. In western Steubenville in 2010, there were 743 owner occupied units and 285 renter occupied units.

City of Toronto: In the City of Toronto in 1990, 93.6% of the total housing units were occupied and 6.4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in 1990, 68.0% were owner occupied and 32.0% were renter occupied. In the City of Toronto in 2000, 93.3% of the total housing units were occupied and 6.7% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 70.1% were owner occupied and 29.9% were renter occupied. In the City of Toronto in 2010, 90.5% of the total housing units were occupied and 9.5% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 66.7% were owner occupied and 33.3% were renter occupied. When you divide Toronto into regions, with northern Toronto consisting of census tract 112 and southern Toronto consisting of census tract 113, in northern Toronto, 88.6% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in northern Toronto, 57.4% were owner occupied and 42.6% were renter occupied. In southern Toronto, 91.1% of the housing units were occupied and 8.9% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 71.0% were owner occupied and 29.0% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 550 owner occupied units and 409 renter occupied units in northern Toronto and 815 owner occupied units and 333 renter occupied units in southern Toronto.

B. General Issues

i. Segregation/Integration

1. Analysis

a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation. See item b, below.

b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, 76.2% of the total Black/African American population was concentrated in the City of Steubenville. The rest of the Black/African American population was scattered throughout the County. Just 0.5% of the County's population said they were Hispanic or Latino in 1990; of which 51.3% were concentrated in the City of Steubenville and the remaining Hispanic or Latino population scattered throughout the County. In the County in 2000, 76.6% of the total Black/African American population was concentrated in the City of Steubenville. The rest of the Black/African American population was scattered throughout the County, with 5.8% residing in the Village of Wintersville, and the remaining Black/African American Population comprising less than 5% of the population of each community within the County. Just 0.6% of the County's population said they were Hispanic or Latino in 2000; of which 40.3% were concentrated in the City of Steubenville and the remaining Hispanic or Latino population scattered throughout the County. In Jefferson County in 2010, 76.5% of the total Black/African American population was concentrated in Steubenville. The rest of the Black/African American population was scattered throughout the County, with 6.5% residing in the Village of Wintersville, and the remaining Black/African American Population comprising less than 5% of the population of each community within the County. Just 1.0% of the County's population said they were Hispanic or Latino in 2010; of which 67.0% were concentrated in the City of Steubenville. The number of those persons of races other than White or Black/African American is not discussed here because the numbers of those persons are quite small and not statistically significant.

Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, 15.4% of the total population was Black/African American and 1.0% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. When you divide the City into regions in 1990, eastern Steubenville, which consisted at the time (census tracts were later merged in 2000) of census tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9; 24.7% of eastern Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 1.0% of the population said they were Hispanic or Latino. In central Steubenville, which consisted of census tracts 5, 6 and 9; 6.6% of central Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 0.2% of the population said they were Hispanic or Latino. In western Steubenville, which consisted of census tract 10 and a small portion of tract 117; just 1.8% of the population was Black/African American and 1.4% said they were Hispanic or Latino. The majority of Steubenville's Black/African American population, 82.9% were concentrated in eastern Steubenville, with just 15.9% in the central part of the City and 1.1% in the western part of the City. In the City in 2000, 16.9% of the total population was Black/African American and 1.0% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. In Steubenville in 2010, 15.9% of the total population was Black/African American and 2.4% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. In Steubenville in 2010, 15.9% of the population was Black/African American and 2.4% of the population was Hispanic or Latino. When you divide the City into regions in 2010, in eastern Steubenville which consists of census tracts 2, 4, 8 and 17;

25.4% of the eastern Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 3.7% of the Hispanic population were Hispanic or Latino. In central Steubenville which consists of census tracts 6, 13 (pt.) and 14, 7.4% of central Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 1.2% was Hispanic or Latino. In western Steubenville which consists of census tract 10, 3.4% of western Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 0.8% was Hispanic or Latino. As a percentage of the total Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population in 2010, 78.9% of the Black/African American and 75.9% of the Hispanic or Latino population lived in eastern Steubenville, 18.9% of the Black/African American population and 20/1% of the Hispanic or Latino population lived in central Steubenville, and 2.7% of the Black/African American population and 4.2% of the Hispanic or Latino population lived in western Steubenville. Therefore, the majority of the Black/African American population, 78.9%, continued to be concentrated in eastern Steubenville and the majority of the emerging (albeit still small in numbers) Hispanic or Latino population, 75.9%, were also concentrated in eastern Steubenville.

Toronto: In Toronto in 2000, just 1.0% of the total population was Black/African American and 0.5% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. When you divide the City into regions, with northern Toronto consisting of census tract 112 and southern Toronto consisting of census tract 113, in northern Toronto, just 1.7% of the population was Black/African American in 2000 and 0.5% was Hispanic or Latino. In southern Toronto, census tract 113, just 0.5% of the population was Black/African American and 0.5% was Hispanic or Latino. In Toronto in 2010, just 1.1% of the population was Black/African American and 0.8% was Hispanic or Latino. In northern Toronto in 2010, just 1.3% of the population was Black/African American and 0.7% was Hispanic or Latino. In southern Toronto, just 1.1% of the population was Black/African American and 1.0% was Hispanic or Latino.

c. Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.

See item b, above for discussion regarding race/ethnicity. Concerning national origin, historically people of similar national origins coming from other countries did settle in the same neighborhoods for the purpose of preserving their cultural identities. These neighborhoods provided support systems for those who spoke languages other than English and provided networking for jobs, housing, social and religious organizations that were essential for assimilation. By the mid 1940's however, as ethnic groups began to assimilate into the mainstream community, living in these ethnic neighborhoods became less important and ethnic groups began to disperse into other areas of the County and other areas of cities and villages. Currently, there are no neighborhoods in Jefferson County, Steubenville, or Toronto that could be considered ethnic neighborhoods. Those number of those persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is quite small, with just 0.6% of the population of Jefferson County being of LEP, 1.0% of the population in the City of Steubenville, and 0.4% of the population in the City of Toronto. Persons of LEP in the region appear to be dispersed and not concentrated in any individual areas.

d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.

Jefferson County: In Central Jefferson County, which includes the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto (part); the Villages of Bloomingdale, Mingo Junction, Richmond, and

Wintersville; and the Townships of Cross Creek, Island Creek, Salem, Steubenville, and Wayne, 89.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 10.9% were vacant in 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 69.2% were owner occupied and 30.8% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 13,604 owner occupied units and 6,057 renter occupied units in the central part of the County. Central Jefferson County therefore contained 74.5% of all the rental units in the County in 2010. Of the rental units in the central part of the County, 54.8% were located within the City of Steubenville and another 9.8% were located in the Village of Wintersville with the remaining units scattered throughout central Jefferson County. The City of Steubenville is also the area where the majority of the County's Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population is located; therefore, the location of renter occupied units and the location of the Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population correspond closely together.

Steubenville: In eastern Steubenville, 84.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 15.9% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in eastern Steubenville, 40.1% were owner occupied and 59.9% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 1,191 owner occupied units and 2,144 renter occupied units in eastern Steubenville. Eastern Steubenville therefore contained 64.6% of all the rental units in Steubenville. Eastern Steubenville is also the area where the majority of the City's Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population is located; therefore, the location of renter occupied units and the location of the Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population correspond closely together.

Toronto: In northern Toronto, 88.6% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in northern Toronto, 57.4% were owner occupied and 42.6% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 550 owner occupied units and 409 renter occupied units in northern Toronto. Northern Toronto therefore contained 54.0% of all the rental units in Toronto. The Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population however is fairly evenly distributed, with 1.3% and 0.7% of the population in northern Toronto and 1.1% and 1.0% of the population in southern Toronto, respectively.

e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

In Jefferson County, and the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto, segregation patterns have changed very little since 1990 with the predominant racial minority group, the Black/African American population, being concentrated in Steubenville and particularly in eastern Steubenville, being census tracts 2, 4, 8, and 17. This pattern has remained true from 1990 through present day.

f. Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.

As noted above in item e, the pattern of segregation has remained the same from 1990 through the present day. There is no reason to believe that this pattern will change in any way in the future.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics. See 2.b, below.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

Much of the segregation in Steubenville and Jefferson County is what may be referred to as "institutional segregation", meaning that since most agencies who assist those groups who both have protected class characteristics and are of limited income are located in eastern Steubenville; it is most convenient for those who are most in need of the services offered by these agencies to reside in close proximity to the services offered. These services include public assistance providers, housing assistance providers, public health agencies, drug, alcohol and mental health service providers, public transportation service providers, and private non-profit public assistance agencies. Another form of segregation is "economic segregation", meaning that people will reside where they can afford to live and rents/home prices are lowest in eastern Steubenville.

3. Contributing Factors of Segregation

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

- Community Opposition: No new construction of housing units by the PHA since the mid-1980's, therefore community opposition is difficult to gauge, although it is expected that significant opposition would take place since most PHA units are located in the City of Steubenville where census tract 8 is located. Local City of Steubenville elected officials have for quite some time called for any new construction of PHA units be dispersed throughout Jefferson County and not situated primarily in Steubenville as is the present situation, however no new construction has taken place.

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: With the loss of the region's heavy industrial base, including steel manufacturing, coal mining and ancillary industries, population losses have been experienced. The region has steadily lost population for decades as families have left to find employment elsewhere. This economic pressure has contributed to segregation.

- Lack of community revitalization strategies: Community revitalization strategies have been developed and implemented however they have experienced only very limited success. The Jefferson County Port Authority, which is the County's economic development agency, is actively engaged in business retention and recruitment.

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in neighborhoods has been a problem primarily in Steubenville's eastern neighborhoods.

The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems, however success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private.

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: In Steubenville, Toronto, and Jefferson County, public investments in all neighborhoods including street paving and utility upgrades are occurring. There is no known link between public investments and segregation.

- Lack of regional cooperation: Regional cooperation is accomplished via the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission, which includes Steubenville, Toronto and Jefferson County, Ohio; plus Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. There is no known link between regional cooperation and segregation.

- Land use and zoning laws: There are no county zoning laws in Jefferson County. The only communities with zoning ordinances are Steubenville, Toronto, Mingo Junction, and Wintersville. In the City of Steubenville's zoning code, restrictions in certain neighborhoods where the number of rental units is capped, referred to as "Neighborhood Conservation Districts" could be considered discriminatory. Fair housing complaints have been filed against the City and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) is currently investigating these cases to determine if the zoning requirements violate fair housing laws.

- Lending Discrimination: Thee have been no documented cases of lending discrimination in many years.

- Location and type of affordable housing: Affordable housing is primarily concentrated in the City of Steubenville and specifically eastern Steubenville. There are a wide variety of types ranging from single-family dwellings to high rise apartment units. The concentration of affordable housing units, particularly PHA units, can be a contributing factor perpetuating segregation.

- Occupancy codes and restrictions: Building and occupancy codes used are the Ohio Residential Code (3 or fewer units), the Ohio Building Code (4 or more units), and the International Code Council Property Maintenance Code. There are no building or occupancy codes in effect outside of cities and villages in Jefferson County for residential projects with 3 or fewer units. For residential projects with 4 or more units, the Ohio Building Code applies in Jefferson County. There are no occupancy restrictions in these codes regarding the number of persons that can reside in a dwelling unit. These are all standardized codes that apply throughout Ohio and are not a contributing factor regarding segregation.

- Private discrimination: While private discrimination once surely played a role in segregation at one time in the County's history and may even today play a very limited role, the dedication of fair housing education and training resources appears to have been successful as most fair housing complaints received in recent years have been based upon disability rather than other protected classes and private discrimination no longer appears to play a significant role in segregation.

- Other: There are no other factors contributing to segregation at this time.

ii. R/ECAPs

1. Analysis

a. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction.

The acronym R/ECAP means racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty. Based upon HUD data, the only such area in Jefferson County is located in the City of Steubenville being census tract 8 also referred locally as the South End neighborhood.

b. Which protected classes disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs compared to the jurisdiction and region?

There are 93 PHA project-based units within Earl Rodgers Plaza and another 30 units SRO units within Cathedral Apartments. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimated population is 923 persons, with 424 (45.9%) being White, 451 (48.9%) being Black/African American and the remaining 48 (5.2%) persons being of other or 2 or more races. When you compare this to the City of Steubenville as a whole, which according to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimated population is 18,381 persons, with 14,791 (80.5%) being White, 2,865 (15.6%) being Black/African American and the remaining 725 (3.9%) persons being of other or 2 or more races; it is apparent that there is a much higher concentration of Black/African American residents than in the overall City itself in tract 8.

c. Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time (since 1990).

The R/CAP in Steubenville has changed significantly over time with demolition and clearance activities substantially reducing the number of total dwelling units in census tract 8 from 776 total units in 1990 to 480 total units in 2010; a reduction in the number of dwelling units of 296 or 38%. Of the total number of dwelling units in tract 8, 126 dwelling units are HUD-assisted housing units (Earl Rogers Plaza-93 units, Cathedral Apartments-30 units,) which represents 33.8% of the occupied dwelling units. In 1990, just 15.0% of the units in tract 8 were HUD-assisted units. Based upon HUD data, the area has historically remained an R/ECAP census tract.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

The R/ECAP in Steubenville has experienced significant clearance and demolition over the years with demolition and clearance activities substantially reducing the number of total dwelling units in census tract 8 from 776 total units (619 occupied and 157 vacant) in 1990 to 480 total units (364 occupied and 116 vacant) in 2010; a reduction in the number of dwelling units of 296 or 38%. Of

the total number of dwelling units in tract 8, 126 dwelling units are HUD-assisted housing units (Earl Rogers Plaza-93 units, Cathedral Apartments-30 units,) which represents 33.8% of the occupied dwelling units. In 1990, just 15.0% of the units in tract 8 were HUD-assisted units.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of R/ECAPs, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

The only place-based investments in census tract 8 have been made by public or quasi-public entities, such as the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (Earl Rogers Plaza), the Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County (Main Library renovation and expansion), and the Catholic Diocese of Steubenville (proposed Cathedral Project). Public transportation services provided by the Steel Valley Transit Authority (SVRTA) are available in census tract 8.

3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.

- Community Opposition: No new construction of housing units by the PHA since the mid-1980's, therefore community opposition is difficult to gauge, although it is expected that significant opposition would take place since most PHA units are located in eastern Steubenville where census tract 8 is located. Local City of Steubenville elected officials have for quite some time called for any new construction of PHA units be dispersed throughout Jefferson County and not situated primarily in Steubenville as is the present situation, however no new construction has taken place.

- Deteriorated and abandoned properties: As noted previously, code enforcement initiatives regarding deteriorated and abandoned properties over the years has resulted in demolition and clearance activities substantially reducing the number of total dwelling units in census tract 8 from 776 total units in 1990 to 480 total units in 2010; a reduction in the number of dwelling units of 296 or 38%. Additional clearance and demolition is needed however funding constraints limit this from occurring.

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: With the loss of the region's heavy industrial base, including steel manufacturing, coal mining and ancillary industries, population losses have been experienced. The region has steadily lost population for decades as families have left to find employment elsewhere. This economic pressure has contributed to the decline of census tract 8.

- Lack of community revitalization strategies: Community revitalization strategies have been developed and implemented however they have experienced only very limited success. The Jefferson County Port Authority, which is the County's economic development agency, is actively engaged in business retention and recruitment.

Census tract 8 was a part of what was once termed the "South End Redevelopment Area" which called for the conversion of much of the area from residential to light industrial, however limited financial resources have slowed this effort.

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in census tract 8 has and continues to be a problem. The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems; however in spite of past significant clearance and demolition activities, success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private. Census tract 8 has been designated as an Opportunity Zone which will offer private investor benefits however this is a very new program and its impact has yet to be determined.

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: In census tract 8, public investments including street paving and utility upgrades are occurring. The Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County's Main Library facility is located in this census tract which has recently undergone a $3.7 million renovation and expansion. There is no known link between public investments and conditions within tract 8.

- Lack of regional cooperation: Regional cooperation is accomplished via the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission, which includes Steubenville, Toronto and Jefferson County, Ohio; plus Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. There is no known link between regional cooperation and conditions within tract 8.

- Land use and zoning laws: Census tract 8 is zoned primarily for high density residential and industrial land uses. There is no known link between land use and zoning laws and conditions within tract 8.

- Location and type of affordable housing: Of the 480 total dwelling units in tract 8, 126 dwelling units are HUD-assisted housing units (Earl Rogers Plaza-93 townhouse-type units, Cathedral Apartments-30 SRO apartment units,) which represents 33.8% of the occupied dwelling units. In addition there are currently 3 Housing Choice Voucher holders residing on tract 8. There is no known link between a lack of or type of affordable housing and conditions within tract 8.

- Occupancy codes and restrictions: Building and occupancy codes used in the City of Steubenville and census tract 8 are the Ohio Residential Code (3 or fewer units), the Ohio Building Code (4 or more units), and the International Code Council Property Maintenance Code. There are no occupancy restrictions in these codes regarding the number of persons that can reside in a dwelling unit. These are all standardized codes that apply throughout Ohio and are not a contributing factor regarding conditions in tract 8.

- Private discrimination: While private discrimination once surely historically played a role in the concentration of PHA housing units in eastern Steubenville including census tract 8, the dedication of fair housing education and training resources appears to have

been successful as most fair housing complaints received in recent years have been from elsewhere and not tract 8.

- Other: Displacement of residents due to economic pressures, deteriorated and abandoned properties, over concentration of affordable housing, and a lack of private investment are all inter-related factors which have and continue to contribute to conditions in census tract 8. There are no other factors known to be contributing to characteristics in tract 8 at this time.

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. Analysis

a. Educational Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to proficient schools based on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status.

According to HUD provided data regarding the School Proficiency Index. Values Range from 0 to 100 and the higher the value, the higher the school system quality in a neighborhood. The highest values are located in Steubenville with no clear pattern established in the rest of Jefferson County with a range of values found even within the same school district. School proficiency can also be determined in part by the grades assigned to each school district by the Ohio Department of Education (DOE). Within each district, grades for different schools can vary however what is shown here are just the overall school district grades without consideration of individual schools. Serving central Jefferson County, the Steubenville City School District received a "B" grade by the DOE and Indian Creek Local School District received a "D" grade. Serving northern Jefferson County, the Toronto City School District received a "D" grade and the Edison Local School District received a "C" grade. Serving southern Jefferson County, the Buckeye Local School District received a "D" grade. Therefore, if you consider the Steubenville City School District to have the most proficient schools based upon the above, then the City of Steubenville which is the area with the highest concentration of protected class groups also has the greatest access to proficient schools by those groups.

According to the organization FutureEd, which is an independent, solution-oriented think tank at Georgetown University's McCourt School of Public Policy, "Steubenville, Ohio has proven to be one of the nation's highest achieving high-poverty districts. In fact, Steubenville's third and fourth graders read and do math at levels comparable to the nation's wealthiest districts. At the high school level, more than 93 percent of Steubenville students graduate, compared to about 83 percent across Ohio. Still, the rate is lower than at some of the state's wealthy white schools. The district has responded by providing upper level classes that can provide college credit. Some of them are taught by college professors brought into the high school. The program is open to all students."

ii. Describe the relationship between the residency patterns of racial/ethnic, national origin, and family status groups and their proximity to proficient schools.

The City of Steubenville, which is the area with the highest concentration of protected class groups, also has the school district given the highest grade in Jefferson County by the Ohio Department of Education. All school districts in Jefferson County participate in "open enrollment" meaning parents can send their children to the school district of their choice and are not required to use the district of their residence.

iii. Describe how school-related policies, such as school enrollment policies, affect a student's ability to attend a proficient school. Which protected class groups are least successful in accessing proficient schools?

The State of Ohio permits open enrollment which allows school districts to accept students from other areas outside the school district boundaries. All school districts in Jefferson County participate in the open enrollment process therefore parents can send their children to any school provided space is available. The Steubenville City School District, which is also where the largest concentration of protected class groups exist, received the highest grade (B) by the Ohio Department of Education of all school districts in Jefferson County.

b. Employment Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups. The major employers in Jefferson County are as follows:

EMPLOYER	BUSINESS TYPE	TOTAL EMPLOYED
1. Trinity Health System	Health Care	1,467
2. Walmart Distribution	Warehouse & Distribution	800
3. Titanium Metals Corp.	Metal Production	725
4. Jefferson County	Government	666
5. Steubenville City Schools	Education	379
6. Franciscan University	Education	368
7. First Energy	Utility	350
8. JSW Steel Corp.	Metal Production	350
9. American Electric Power	Utility	300
10. D'Anniballe Group	Safety/Security/Transportation	230

Access to these jobs and labor markets is available to all residents of Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto with no known disparities. Census tract 8 in Steubenville and tract 118 in Mingo Junction have been designated as Opportunity Zones. Businesses locating in these zones will be eligible for Federal tax breaks.

ii. How does a person's place of residence affect their ability to obtain a job?

All of Jefferson County's major employers are located in eastern Jefferson County. Opportunities for public transportation exist only in the City of Steubenville and the Villages of Mingo Junction and Wintersville. Public transportation is also available from these areas to the suburban Pittsburgh, PA area for employment. Carpool/Rideshare services are also available for groups. According to the Steel Valley Transit Authority (SVRTA), ridership levels do not currently make

expansion of the public transportation system feasible. Those who reside in western Jefferson County have few options for public transportation.

iii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are least successful in accessing employment?

Regarding employment and race/sex, data is only available at the multicounty level for the Steubenville, OH-Weirton, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Within the MSA, in 2010, there were 52,975 employed persons in the MSA; of those 87.0% were White; 2.5% were Black/African American; 0.1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native; 0.3% were Asian; 0 were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and 0.4% were of 2 or more or other races. A total of 2,945 persons were currently unemployed but were employed last year; of those 4.7% were White; 0.1% were Black/African American; 0 were American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and 0.2% were of 2 or more or Other races. Regarding sex, there were 27,370 males (51.7%) and 25,605 females (48.3%) employed in the MSA; 58.7% of the persons who were currently unemployed but were employed last year were male and 41.4% were female.

c. Transportation Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to transportation based on place of residence, cost, or other transportation related factors.

According to HUD provided data regarding the Transit Trip Index. Values range from 0 to 100 and the higher the value, the higher the likelihood of a family using public transportation. The highest values are found in eastern Jefferson County which includes Steubenville in Toronto, although these values are only slightly higher than the rest of Jefferson County. Access to transportation services provided by the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) is limited to those in the City of Steubenville and the Villages of Mingo Junction and Wintersville. According to SVRTA, based upon past experience, ridership levels to other parts of Jefferson County do not currently justify expanding public transit routes. Taxi cab services and private "jitney" (unlicensed taxi cabs) services are available. There are no Uber or Lyft services in the area due to the rural character of the community.

Jefferson County: In 2010, regarding travel to work in Jefferson County, 82.7% of those who worked drove their car, truck or van alone to work; 8.7% carpooled; just 2.1% used public transportation; 4.4% walked; 0.4% used a taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle or other means; and 2.8% worked at home.

Steubenville: In 2010, regarding travel to work in Steubenville, 77.4% of those who worked drove their car, truck or van alone to work; 8.7% carpooled; just 2.1% used public transportation; 8.5% walked; 0.4% used a taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle or other means; and 3.0% worked at home.

Toronto: : In 2010, regarding travel to work in Toronto, 78.4% of those who worked drove their car, truck or van alone to work; 9.5% carpooled; just 1.5% used public transportation; 85.6% walked; 0 used a taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle or other means; and 4.9% worked at home.

ii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by the lack of a reliable, affordable transportation connection between their place of residence and opportunities?

According to HUD provided data regarding the Low Transportation Cost Index. Values range from 0 to 100 and the higher the value, the lower the cost of transportation in a given neighborhood. The highest values are found in Steubenville, Toronto, and Wintersville with lower values found elsewhere in Jefferson County. . According to the American Dream Coalition (americandreancoalition.org), having access to a vehicle is an important determinant of labor market outcomes. Automobiles are important for employment because they are so much faster and more flexible than any other form of transportation. Due to the costs associated with vehicle ownership and maintenance; women, minorities, and low income persons of any race have historically less access to vehicles and less mobility than white middle class men. Black/African Americans are the largest protected class group likely to be affected by the lack of reliable, affordable transportation in Jefferson County, Steubenville or Toronto. Public transportation is not a reasonable substitute for a private vehicle for most people, whether low income or not.

iii. Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies, such as public transportation routes or transportation systems designed for use personal vehicles, affect the ability of protected class groups to access transportation.

Public transportation services are provided by the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA). SVRTA serves the City of Steubenville and the Villages of Mingo Junction and Toronto only. SVRTA buses are handicapped accessible. SVRTA services are provided where the highest concentration of protected classes reside in Steubenville and Jefferson County. SVRTA services are not provided to the City of Toronto or the remainder of Jefferson County because ridership levels are not sufficient to support these services. According to 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data, in Jefferson County, 0.5% of the workers used public transportation to get to work, in Steubenville, 1.4% of the workers used public transportation and in Toronto, no workers used public transportation to get to work. The Prime Time Office on Aging provides transportation services for those 60 or older who reside anywhere in Jefferson County. Commuter vanpool services for employment are provided through a partnership between the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission. There are no known transportation systems for personal use vehicles that affect the ability of protected classes to access transportation.

d. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in exposure to poverty by protected class groups.

Using HUD data regarding the Low Poverty Index, with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the value the less exposure to poverty, the lowest values are found in extreme northern Jefferson County (CT 110), eastern Steubenville (CT 2, 4, 8, 13 and 17), and northern Toronto (CT 112); therefore these are the areas where persons are likely to have the highest exposure to poverty. In Steubenville

particularly, these areas are also the same areas with the highest concentration of Black/African Americans. In the areas Jefferson County and Toronto affected, concentrations of protected class groups do not appear to be impacted.

ii. What role does a person's place of residence play in their exposure to poverty?

See item i, above.

iii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by these poverty indicators?

In Steubenville the areas with the highest exposure to poverty are also the same areas with the highest concentration of Black/African Americans. In the areas Jefferson County and Toronto affected, concentrations of protected class groups do not appear to be impacted.

iv. Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies affect the ability of protected class groups to access low poverty areas.

While you cannot point to any specific current policy of the jurisdictions or region affecting the ability of protected class groups to access low poverty areas, the inability of the jurisdictions to attract "family wage" business and industry to replace those lost from the steel and coal industries has played a part. Additionally, the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority's (JMHA) concentration of project-based housing units in eastern Steubenville has also exacerbated the problem.

e. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods by protected class groups.

According to HUD provided data regarding the Environmental Health Index. Values range from 0 to 100, the higher the value the less exposure to environmental toxins and the better the environmental quality in a neighborhood, the highest values found in the most rural portions of Jefferson County being in northern, western and southern Jefferson County. More urbanized areas of the County including Steubenville, Mingo Junction, Toronto, and Wintersville have lower values indicating greater exposure to environmental toxins and poorer environmental quality. These urbanized areas, particularly Steubenville are the areas where protected class groups are more likely to be found.

ii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups have the least access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods?

See item i, above. This applies to all residents regardless of whether they are a protected class.

f. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

i. Identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors based on race/ethnicity, national origin or familial status. Identify areas that experience an aggregate of poor access to opportunity and high exposure to adverse factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation and R/ECAPs.

Those groups most likely to experience lack of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors are those in the Black/African American protected class group. This corresponds closely to the patterns of segregation in which most of the Black/African American population in Jefferson County resides in Steubenville, with most also residing in eastern Steubenville. This also corresponds to the location of the R/ECAP which is located in eastern Steubenville. In Toronto, the difference between the Black/African American population in northern Toronto versus southern Toronto was only 0.2%, therefore a pattern here cannot be found.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

There is no other relevant information available.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).

Proficient Schools: According to HUD provided data regarding the School Proficiency Index. Values range from 0 to 100 and the higher the value, the higher the school system quality in a neighborhood. The highest values are located in Steubenville with no clear pattern established in the rest of Jefferson County with a range of values found even within the same school district. School proficiency can also be determined in part by the grades assigned to each school district by the Ohio Department of Education (DOE). Within each district, grades for different schools can vary however what is shown here are just the overall school district grades without consideration of individual schools. Serving central Jefferson County, the Steubenville City School District received a "B" grade by the DOE and Indian Creek Local School District received a "D" grade. Serving northern Jefferson County, the Toronto City School District received a "D" grade and the Edison Local School District received a "C" grade. Serving southern Jefferson County, the Buckeye Local School District received a "D" grade. Therefore, if you consider the Steubenville City School District to have the most proficient schools based upon the above, then the City of Steubenville which is the area with the highest concentration of protected class groups also has the greatest access to proficient schools by those groups. With all school districts in Jefferson County participating in "Open Enrollment", parents can send their children to the

schools of their choice and are not limited to the school district in which they live, therefore this expands school choice opportunities for County residents.

Employment Opportunities: Employment opportunities are primarily concentrated in eastern Jefferson County; therefore access to these opportunities is better for those who reside closest to these opportunities. Since all the public and affordable project-based housing units and most of the Black/African American population is also found in eastern Jefferson County access to employment opportunities is good for these groups.

Transportation: Opportunities for public transportation are concentrated in eastern Jefferson County, with public transportation available only in Steubenville, Winterville and Mingo Junction. This is also where the highest concentration of the Black/African American protected class group resides.

3. Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity.

- Access to financial services: In terms of conventional financial institutions, access to financial services in Jefferson County is best in Steubenville, followed by Toronto and Wintersville. As internet banking has become more prevalent, the need to access nearby financial institutions has become less important since many are accessing financial services via the internet.

- The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation: Daily access to transportation services provided by the public transportation is limited to those in the City of Steubenville and the Villages of Mingo Junction and Wintersville. According to SVRTA, based upon past experience, ridership levels to other parts of Jefferson County do not currently justify expanding public transit routes.

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in eastern Steubenville neighborhoods has and continues to be a problem. The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems; however in spite of past significant clearance and demolition activities, success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private. There does not appear to be a problem with lack of investment in residential neighborhoods in Toronto or other parts of Jefferson County.

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: Public investments continue to be made where necessary in most neighborhoods in Jefferson County. Steubenville and Toronto are also making improvements in neighborhoods including those in eastern Steubenville and northern Toronto.

- Lack of regional cooperation: Regional cooperation is accomplished via the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission, which includes Steubenville, Toronto and Jefferson County, Ohio; plus Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia.

- Land use and zoning laws: There are no county zoning laws in Jefferson County. The only communities with zoning ordinances are Steubenville, Toronto, Mingo Junction, and Wintersville. In the City of Steubenville's zoning code, restrictions in certain neighborhoods where the number of rental units is capped, referred to as "Neighborhood Conservation Districts" could be considered discriminatory. Fair housing complaints have been filed against the City and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) is currently investigating these cases to determine if the zoning requirements violate fair housing laws.

- Lending Discrimination: There have been no documented cases of lending discrimination in many years.

- Location of employers: Largest employers are located in eastern Jefferson County in communities that are in proximity to the Ohio River. Access to these employment opportunities is therefore best for those residing in the eastern part of the County.

- Location of environmental health hazards: Residents of the more urbanized areas of the County including Steubenville, Mingo Junction, Toronto, and Wintersville have greater potential for exposure to environmental toxins and poorer environmental quality. These urbanized areas, particularly Steubenville are the areas where protected class groups are more likely to be found. Residents of the more rural areas of the County including northern, western and southern Jefferson County are less likely to be exposed to environmental toxins and poorer environmental quality.

- Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies: The most proficient school district in Jefferson County is located in the City of Steubenville. The other school districts are less proficient and proficiency varies by tract even within the same district therefore no clear pattern

- Location and type of affordable housing: All but 3 JMHA project-based units are located in Steubenville, particularly eastern Steubenville; with 1 in Toronto, 1 in Tiltonsville and 1 in Yorkville. Privately owned Section 8, Section 202 Elderly and LIHTC are found in Steubenville, Toronto, Wintersville, Brilliant, Smithfield and Mingo Junction.

- Occupancy codes and restrictions: Building and occupancy codes used are the Ohio Residential Code (3 or fewer units), the Ohio Building Code (4 or more units), and the International Code Council Property Maintenance Code. These are all standardized codes that apply throughout Ohio.

- Private discrimination: While some race based complaints of discrimination have been received, most discrimination complaints received in recent years have been based upon disability. This is probably a result of past enforcement actions and increased awareness on race-based discrimination.

- Other: None

iv. <u>Disproportionate Housing Needs</u>

1. Analysis

a. Which groups (by race/ethnicity and family status) experience higher rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to other groups? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing burdens when compared to other groups?

According to the HUD data, in Jefferson County, households experiencing higher rates of housing cost burden and severe cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing are most likely to be found throughout Jefferson County. In Steubenville, this is also where the highest concentrations of Black/African Americans reside. In Toronto, the difference in percentages for this population between northern and southern Toronto is just 0.2%, which is negligible.

b. Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?

There is no clear pattern of households experiencing cost burden with such households with such households found throughout Jefferson County. In Steubenville, this is also the case, however this is also where the largest population of Black/African American's reside and where the only R/ECAP is located.

c. Compare the needs of families with children for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms with the available existing housing stock in each category of publicly supported housing.

Overall, in Jefferson County, housing units by bedroom size are as follows: 0 bedrooms, 1.0%; 1 bedroom, 9.1%; 2 bedrooms, 28.2%; 3 bedrooms, 47.5%; 4 bedrooms, 11.8%; and 5 or more bedrooms, 2.5%. In Steubenville, housing units by bedroom size are as follows: 0 bedrooms, 2.1%; 1 bedroom, 15.0%; 2 bedrooms, 23.9%; 3 bedrooms, 43.5%; 4 bedrooms, 12.3%; and 5 or more bedrooms, 3.2%. In Toronto, housing units by bedroom size are as follows: 0 bedrooms, 0.4%; 1 bedroom, 11.2%; 2 bedrooms, 32.0%; 3 bedrooms, 47.4%; 4 bedrooms, 7.0%; and 5 or more bedrooms, 1.6%.

Regarding project-based public housing in Jefferson County, there are no 0 bedroom units; 1 bedroom, 36.5%; 2 bedrooms, 42.3%; 3 bedrooms, 16.8%, 4 bedrooms, 4.4%; and no 5 or more bedrooms. Regarding Housing Choice Voucher units, there are no 0 bedroom units; 1 bedroom, 50.3%; 2 bedrooms, 26.8%; 3 bedrooms, 19.5%; 4 bedrooms, 2.9%; and 5 bedrooms, 0.5%.

A total of 49.4% of those families on the public housing waiting list and 40.2% of those families on the Housing Choice Voucher program waiting list are families with children, therefore it is reasonable to expect that they would need housing with multiple bedrooms to house their families.

d. Describe the differences in rates of renter and owner occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.

A total of 86.3% of the housing units in Jefferson County are occupied. Of the total units, 61.4% are owner occupied; 24.8% are renter occupied; and 13.7% are vacant. In Steubenville, a total of 80.4% of the housing units are occupied. Of the total units, 44.7% are owner occupied; 35.7% are renter occupied; and 19.6% are vacant. In Toronto, a total of 89.6% of the housing units are occupied. Of the total units, 59.9% are owner occupied; 29.8% are renter occupied; and 10.4% are vacant.

In Jefferson County regarding race and ethnicity, the highest percent of renter occupied housing is found in Steubenville. Steubenville is also the community where highest concentrations of protected class groups reside and in particular, these groups are found in highest numbers in eastern Steubenville, where the percentage of rental units is highest. The rate of owner versus renter occupied units is not much different than Jefferson County.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

Not applicable.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.

Regarding the housing needs of those on JMHA's waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), 94.7% are extremely low income (less than or = 30% MFI); 49.4% are families with children; 3.7% are elderly; 17.3% have a disabled family member; 61.1% are White, 29.8% are Black/African American, and 4.0% are Hispanic or Latino. Regarding the housing needs of those on JMHA's public housing waiting list, 96.4% are extremely low income (less than or = 30% MFI); 40.2% are families with children; 0.7% are elderly; 8.8% have a disabled family member; 50.4% are White, 22.6% are Black/African American, and 0.7% are Hispanic or Latino.

3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disproportionate housing needs.

- The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes: Just 16.8% of the public housing units are 3 have 3 bedrooms and just 4.4% have 4 bedrooms. It appears as though based upon the number of families on the waiting list for public housing; there may be a need for more 3 and 4 bedroom units. Regarding housing units for sale, based upon a point-in-time count of houses for sale completed by the SFHPC and OVFHC in cooperation with the East Central Ohio Association of Realtors in 2017, 3 bedroom units were the most common type of house for sale. In Jefferson County excluding Steubenville and Toronto, there were for sale: 1-1 bedroom unit; 29-2 bedroom units; 86-3 bedroom units; 19-4 bedroom units; 3-5 bedroom units; 0-6 bedroom units; and 1-7 bedroom unit. In Steubenville there was for sale: 1-0 bedroom unit; 1-1 bedroom unit; 18-2 bedroom units; 85-3 bedroom units; 21-4 bedroom units; 5-5 bedroom units; and 3-6 bedroom units. In Toronto there was for sale: 1-1 bedroom unit; 12-2 bedroom units; 23-3 bedroom units; and 12-4 bedroom units.

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: With the loss of the region's heavy industrial base, including steel manufacturing, coal mining and ancillary industries, population losses have been experienced. The region has steadily lost population for decades as families have left to find employment elsewhere. This economic pressure has contributed to segregation.

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in eastern Steubenville neighborhoods has and continues to be a problem. The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems; however in spite of past significant clearance and demolition activities, success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private. There does not appear to be a problem with lack of investment in residential neighborhoods in Toronto or other parts of Jefferson County.

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: Public investments continue to be made where necessary in most neighborhoods in Jefferson County. Steubenville and Toronto are also making improvements in neighborhoods including those in eastern Steubenville and northern Toronto.

- Land use and zoning laws: There are no county zoning laws in Jefferson County. The only communities with zoning ordinances are Steubenville, Toronto, Mingo Junction, and Wintersville. In the City of Steubenville's zoning code, restrictions in certain neighborhoods where the number of rental units is capped, referred to as "Neighborhood Conservation Districts" could be considered discriminatory. Fair housing complaints have been filed against the City and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) is currently investigating these cases to determine if the zoning requirements violate fair housing laws.

- Lending Discrimination: According to the Jefferson County Prosecutor's Office, the numbers of foreclosures have ranged from a low of 97 in 2018 to a high of 177 in 2004. Foreclosures by year in the County are as follows:

Year	No. of Foreclosures	Year	No. of Foreclosures
2003	122	2011	170
2004	177	2012	156

2005	121	2013	129
2006	160	2014	116
2007	157	2015	118
2008	154	2016	124
2009	171	2017	106
2010	175	2018	97

If you examine the years during which the greatest numbers of foreclosures occurred, It appears that 2006 through 2012 had the most foreclosures. This corresponds generally to the timeline for National subprime mortgage crisis that occurred. While there is no current evidence of predatory lending practices or subprime lending problems, educational efforts in which this topic is addressed are in place via fair housing seminars/workshops and brochure distribution. The SFHPC and the OVFHC does periodically monitor CRA and HMDA data for area lenders, with the most recent review being of 2017 data for the Steubenville, OH-Weirton, WV MSA.

- Other: None

C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

1. Analysis

a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

i. Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one category of publicly supported housing than other categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV))?

As a part of this analysis, in addition to the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA), all 14 affordable housing providers in Jefferson County were contacted, however only 6 were willing to provide information regarding the characteristics of their residents. Since most of the "Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments" did not supply the requested information about the racial/ethnic characteristics of their residents, what follows in items i and ii includes public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) residents only. With regard to public housing, 55.8% of the residents are White and 44.2% are Black/African American. Just 1.8% said they were Hispanic or Latino. Approximately 24.3% of the public housing residents are disabled. For HCV's, 65.0% are White and 35.0% are Black/African American. Just 0.9% said they were Hispanic or Latino. Another 28.8% are disabled.

ii. Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant category of publicly supported housing. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.

With regard to the population in general who meet eligibility requirements (for the purposes of this assessment meaning income below poverty level) according to

2013-2017 ACS estimates, in Jefferson County, 91.5% of the residents are White, of which 15.9% are living with incomes below the poverty level; 5.7% are Black/African American of which 36.0% are living with incomes below poverty level; and 1.2% are Hispanic or Latino of which 54.4% are living with incomes below the poverty level. Concerning the protected classes for each category of housing, the percentage of Black/African Americans in publicly supported housing is proportional to those eligible. When you look at ethnicity, the eligible Hispanic or Latino population appears to be under-represented in all categories of public housing. Regarding Disability, 27.4% of the County residents who were disabled are living with incomes below the poverty level, which is proportional to those residing in public housing and with HCV's.

b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs.

The Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA) is the public housing agency serving Jefferson County, and the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto. It currently operates 768 public housing units, 100 project based Section8 units, 26 LIHTC units, and 58 single-family scattered site units. A total of 655 of JMHA's units are located in Steubenville (82.5% of the total) and 613 (93.6% of the total in Steubenville) are located in eastern Steubenville. There are an additional 75 units in Toronto and 64 units in southern Jefferson County. JMHA also administers 536 units of Housing Choice Vouchers, of which there are 314 in Steubenville (58.6% of the total); and 216 in eastern Steubenville (68.8% of total Steubenville vouchers). There are additionally 38 vouchers in Toronto, 9 vouchers in northern Jefferson County, 152 vouchers in central Jefferson County and 23 vouchers in southern Jefferson County. There are 93 JMHA project-based units and no scattered site, Housing Choice Vouchers, LIHTC housing or other affordable housing in the R/ECAP area.

With regard to other privately owned affordable housing in the County, there are 524 units of LIHTC housing in Jefferson County, 227 units of the LIHTC housing are in Steubenville (43.3% of the total) and 151 in eastern Steubenville (66.5% of the total in Steubenville). There are 66 units of LIHTC housing in Toronto, 183 units of LIHTC housing in central Jefferson County, 48 units of LIHTC housing in southern Jefferson County and none in northern Jefferson County. Concerning HUD Section 8 Mod Rehab; Section 8 Project-Based and Section 202 units, there are 400 total units in Jefferson County, 110 of which are located in Steubenville, all of which are in eastern Steubenville. Another 60 units are situated in Toronto and 182 units are located in central Jefferson County and 40 units are in southern Jefferson County. There are no units in northern Jefferson County. There are 30 Section 8 Mod Rehab units located in the R/ECAP area.

The tables in the appendix section of this document provide a breakdown regarding each of the housing types in greater detail.

ii. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs?

See above section i for discussion regarding geographic distribution. There are 1,876 total units of all types of affordable housing in Jefferson County, of which 1,090 (58.1% of the total) are located in eastern Steubenville. There are a total of 123 publically supported housing units in the R/ECAP area, these being Earl Rogers Plaza which serves families including families with children and Cathedral Apartments which is an SRO that serves single adults. There are no facilities in the R/ECAP area that serve specifically elderly persons or persons with disabilities, although they may be eligible for housing in Earl Rogers Plaza or Cathedral Apartments.

iii. How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs?

JMHA was only able to provide the demographic composition of occupants based upon Asset Management Project (AMP) grouping. Since each AMP includes project-based housing at multiple locations, it was impossible to compare the demographic composition of occupants outside the R/ECAP versus inside the R/ECAP. If they are able to provide this information, the document will be revised at a later date to reflect such.

iv. (A) Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, and Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category? Describe how these developments differ.

JMHA was only able to provide the demographic composition of occupants based upon Asset Management Project (AMP) grouping. Since each AMP includes project-based housing at multiple locations, it was impossible to compare the demographic composition of occupants various developments. If they are able to provide this information, the document will be revised at a later date to reflect such.

(B) Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing.

v. Compare the demographics of occupants of developments, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. Describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.

Housing Choice Voucher Program: With regard to the Housing Choice Voucher program county-wide, 53.0% of the voucher holders are one person households, 19.0% are two person households, 13.3% are three person households, 8.4% are four person households, 4.6% are five person households, and the remaining 1.7% are six or more person households. Regarding race and ethnicity, 65.0% of the voucher holders are White and 35.0% are Black/African American. 99.15% are non-Hispanic or Latino and 0.85% are Hispanic or Latino. Regarding children, 67.4% of the voucher holders have no children, 13.3% have one child, 8.9% have two children, 6.0% have three children, 3.3% have four children, and 1.3% have five children. With regard to annual household income, 16.6% of voucher holders have incomes of $4,999 or less, 31.5% have incomes from $5,000 to $9,999, 21.5% have incomes from $10,000 to $14,999, 15.6% have incomes from $15,000 to $19,999, 7.4% have incomes from $20,000 to $24,999, 6.2% have incomes from $25,000 60 34,999, and 1.4% have incomes of $35,000 or more. Regarding source of income, 7.6% of voucher holders receive child support, 32.6% receive general assistance, 0.14% receive military pay, 13.7% receive wages from employment, 6.7% receive payments from other non-wage sources, 2.7% receive pensions, 17.7% receive Social Security payments, 16.4% receive SSI payments, 2,5% receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance, and 0.07% receive unemployment benefits. Finally, regarding age and disability, 65.7% of the voucher holders are non-elderly/non-disabled, 5.5% are elderly/non-disabled, 18.0% are non-elderly/disabled and 10.9% are elderly/disabled. This data includes Washington Square Apartments in downtown Steubenville.

According to JMHA, they do encourage voucher applicants to look for housing in areas that are non-traditional neighborhoods. They provide a list of landlords that are willing to accept vouchers and also advise applicants to search elsewhere in various media for current available units. They also hold public meeting with landlords in an attempt to recruit new landlords into the system.

John F. Kennedy Apartments Hi-Rise and Family Units/Bridgeview Apartments: With regard to these facilities all located in Steubenville's North End neighborhood, 78.6% of the residents are one person households, 10.2% are two person households, 5.8% are three person households, 1.5% are four person households, 3.3% are five person households, and the remaining 0.7% are six or more person households. Regarding race and ethnicity, 47.6% of the residents are White and 52.0% are Black/African American. 97.8% are non-Hispanic or Latino and 2.2% are Hispanic or Latino. Regarding children, 85.1% of the residents have no children, 4.4% have one child, 5.5% have two children, 1.5% have three children, 2.9% have four children, and 0.4% have five children, 0 have seven children, and 0.4% have 8 children. With regard to annual household income, 43.3% of the residents have incomes of $4,999 or less, 29.1% have incomes from $5,000 to $9,999, 15.6% have incomes from $10,000 to $14,999, 6.9% have incomes from $15,000 to $19,999, 1.5% have incomes from $20,000 to $24,999, 3.3% have incomes from $25,000 to $ 34,999, and 0.4% have incomes of $35,000 or more. Regarding source of income, 2.2% of the residents receive child support, 26.9% receive general assistance, 0.4% receive military pay, 11.3% receive wages from employment, 23.6% receive payments from other non-wage sources, 3.8% receive pensions, 16.8% receive Social Security payments, 16.4% receive SSI payments, 13.9% receive

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance, and 1.0% receive unemployment benefits. Finally, regarding age and disability, 63.2% of the residents are non-elderly/non-disabled, 9.3% are elderly/non-disabled, 19.1% are non-elderly/disabled and 8.5% are elderly/disabled.

Earl Rogers Plaza/Donald Hamann Apts. /Crabbe Blvd. Apts. /Lovers Lane Apts.: With regard to these facilities all found at other scattered locations in Steubenville, 36.1% of the residents are one person households, 31.3% are two person households, 19.3% are three person households, 10.8% are four person households, 1.8% are five person households, and the remaining 0.6% are six or more person households. Regarding race and ethnicity, 34.6% of the residents are White and 64.8.0% are Black/African American, 97.6% are non-Hispanic or Latino and 2.4% are Hispanic or Latino. Regarding children, 46.4% of the residents have no children, 24.7% have one child, 19.3% have two children, 7.3% have three children, 1.8% have four children, and 0.6% have five children. With regard to annual household income, 47.6% of the residents have incomes of $4,999 or less, 22.9% have incomes from $5,000 to $9,999, 12.1% have incomes from $10,000 to $14,999, 7.2% have incomes from $15,000 to $19,999, 7.2% have incomes from $20,000 to $24,999, 2.4% have incomes from $25,000 60 34,999, and 0.6% have incomes of $35,000 or more. Regarding source of income, 4.6% of the residents receive child support, 36.9% receive general assistance, 0 receive military pay, 12.3% receive wages from employment, 19.2% receive payments from other non-wage sources, 1.1% receive pensions, 10.9% receive Social Security payments, 12.6% receive SSI payments, 2.6% receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance, and 0 receive unemployment benefits. Finally, regarding age and disability, 82.2% of the residents are non-elderly/non-disabled, 2.2% are elderly/non-disabled, 10.3% are non-elderly/disabled and 5.3% are elderly/disabled.

Gaylord Towers: This Section 8 new construction facility is located in downtown Steubenville. JMHA could not provide complete data regarding this facility as of this date. Regarding race and ethnicity, 69.6% of the residents are White and 30.4% are Black/African American, 100% are non-Hispanic or Latino. With regard to annual household income, 6.3% of the residents have incomes of $4,999 or less, 54.7% have incomes from $5,000 to $9,999, 22.1% have incomes from $10,000 to $14,999, 9.5% have incomes from $15,000 to $19,999, 6.3% have incomes from $20,000 to $24,999, 1.1% have incomes from $25,000 60 34,999, and 0 have incomes of $35,000 or more. Regarding source of income, 0.7% of the residents receive child support, 5.8% receive general assistance, 0 receive military pay, 3.7% receive wages from employment, 0.7% receive payments from other non-wage sources, 11.0% receive pensions, 43.1% receive Social Security payments, 12.6% receive SSI payments, 0 receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance, and 0 receive unemployment benefits. Finally, regarding age and disability, 14.7% of the residents are non-elderly/non-disabled, 13.7% are elderly/non-disabled, 35.3% are non-elderly/disabled and 36.3% are elderly/disabled.

Michael Meyers Terrace/Merkel Apts. /Garden Ave. Apts. /Schlernitzauer Apts.: With regard to these facilities all located in the City of Toronto and the Villages of Tiltonsville and Yorkville, 67.5% of the residents are one person households, 19.1% are two person households, 6.4% are three person households, 4.0% are

four person households, 2.4% are five person households, and the remaining 0.8% are six or more person households. Regarding race and ethnicity, 99.2% of the residents are white and 0.3% are American Indian/Alaskan Native, 100% are non-Hispanic or Latino. Regarding children, 77.8% of the residents have no children, 13.5% have one child, 4.0% have two children, 4.0% have three children, and 0.8% have six children. With regard to annual household income, 31.8% of the residents have incomes of $4,999 or less, 24.5% have incomes from $5,000 to $9,999, 20.6% have incomes from $10,000 to $14,999, 9.5% have incomes from $15,000 to $19,999, 7.1% have incomes from $20,000 to $24,999, 4.8% have incomes from $25,000 60 34,999, and 0.8% have incomes of $35,000 or more. Regarding source of income, 3.3% of the residents receive child support, 33.0% receive general assistance, 0 receive military pay, 7.7% receive wages from employment, 8.5% receive payments from other non-wage sources, 6.9% receive pensions, 22.4% receive Social Security payments, 17.5% receive SSI payments, 0.4% receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance, and 0 receive unemployment benefits. Finally, regarding age and disability, 57.5% of the residents are non-elderly/non-disabled, 9.0% are elderly/non-disabled, 20.0% are non-elderly/disabled and 13.5% are elderly/disabled.

As stated previously in this section, comparisons of data by area or housing type have limited usefulness because JMHA only maintains data by AMP group and not for individual locations, however one aspect of the data which stands out is that 100% of both those who are Black/African American or Hispanic or Latino reside in the City of Steubenville project-based units. There are none of these protected class groups residing in the JMHA project based units in the portion of Jefferson County outside of Steubenville. JMHA provides information to applicants that residing in project based units outside of Steubenville is an option, however no Black/African American or Hispanic or Latino applicants

c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.

Access to existing employment opportunities is good since all project-based affordable housing and most Housing Choice Voucher holders are found in eastern Jefferson County, which includes Steubenville and Toronto, which is also where most employment opportunities located. Access to educational opportunities is good as well because open enrolment permits any resident to send their children to the school district of their choice instead of to the school district in which they reside. Access to public transportation is poor, with bus routes limited, however. JMHA does assist applicants; including disabled applicants with finding housing units that meet their needs.

Access to wired Broadband is available in Steubenville and Toronto, with Comcast being the service provider in Steubenville and the Jefferson County

Cable Company being the service provider in Toronto. In the rest of Jefferson County, the areas of Bloomingdale, Richmond, Unionport, Wolfs Run, Amsterdam, Bergholz, Smithfield, Rayland, Stratton, Empire and parts of Island Creek Township are served with wired broadband by the Jefferson County Cable Company. The Wintersville and Wells Township (Brilliant) areas are served with wired broadband by Comcast. The more remote/rural areas of Jefferson County must rely on satellite service providers for internet access. An issue regarding broadband service and computers is that that low income families are more likely to access the internet with a Smartphone only and not have any type of computer at home. This is of particular concern in light of the recent coronavirus and the COVID-19 Pandemic sweeping the country and world, necessitating people work from home and students learn from home instead of in person classes.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD-provided data.

See item v., above.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of publicly supported housing. Information may include relevant programs, actions, or activities, such as tenant self-sufficiency, place-based investments, or mobility programs.

See item v., above.

3. Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing: All HUD admission and occupancy procedures are followed with preferences for veterans, disabled, victims of domestic violence and the homeless/

- Land use and zoning laws: There are no county zoning laws in Jefferson County. The only communities with zoning ordinances are Steubenville, Toronto, Mingo Junction, and Wintersville. In the City of Steubenville's zoning code, restrictions in certain neighborhoods where the number of rental units is capped, referred to as "Neighborhood Conservation Districts" could be considered discriminatory. Fair housing complaints have been filed against the City and the Ohio Civil Rights

Commission (OCRC) is currently investigating these cases to determine if the zoning requirements violate fair housing laws.

- Community opposition: No new construction of housing units by the PHA since the mid-1980's, therefore community opposition is difficult to gauge, although it is expected that significant opposition would take place since most PHA units are located in eastern Steubenville. Local City of Steubenville elected officials have for quite some time called for any new construction of PHA units be dispersed throughout Jefferson County and not situated primarily in Steubenville as is the present situation, however no new construction has taken place or is proposed.

- Impediments to mobility: Mobility options are limited income which affects vehicle ownership. Mobility is also affected by access to public transportation, which as stated previously is limited in Jefferson County and does not exist in Toronto. Expansion of the public transportation routes is however not justified based on anticipated ridership levels.

- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in certain census tracts in Steubenville has and continues to be a problem. The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems; however in spite of past significant clearance and demolition activities, success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private. This does not appear to be the case in Toronto or the rest of Jefferson County.

- Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities: Public investments including street paving and utility upgrades are occurring. There is no known link between public investments and affordable housing.

- Lack of regional cooperation: Regional cooperation is accomplished via the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission, which includes Steubenville, Toronto and Jefferson County, Ohio; plus Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. There is no known link between regional cooperation and affordable housing.

- Occupancy codes and restrictions: Building and occupancy codes used are the Ohio Residential Code (3 or fewer units), the Ohio Building Code (4 or more units), and the International Code Council Property Maintenance Code. These are all standardized codes that apply throughout Ohio.

- Quality of affordable housing information programs: The quality of programs offered for housing assistance has always been considered good, with the only issue being the amount of resources available. All agencies in the County apply for Federal and State funding for housing programs when available.

- Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs: There has been no new construction of permanent affordable housing in Jefferson County, Steubenville or Toronto for several years.

- Source of income discrimination: Source of income discrimination has not been identified as barrier to housing choice. There are however some private landlords who choose not to rent to persons who are not gainfully employed or who intend to pay rent through the Housing Choice Voucher program. Since source of income is not a protected class group under Federal or State Laws, this is landlord's legal option.

- Other: None

D. Disability and Access Analysis

1. Population Profile

a. How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?

According to 2013-2017 ACS estimates, 18.4% of Jefferson County's population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, a total of 49.2% of these are male and 50.8% are female; 91.5% are White, 6.2% are Black/African American, and 1.7% are two or more races; 90.9% are not Hispanic or Latino and 1.3% are Hispanic or Latino; 0.3% are under 5 years of age, 5.9% are 5 to 17 years of age, 10.0% are 18 to 34 years of age, 44.8% are 35 to 64 years of age, 17.3% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 21.6% are 75 years of age or older. In Steubenville, 21.8% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 45.3% are male and 54.7% are female; 81.6% are White, 15.3% are Black/African American, and 2.2% are two or more races; 80.5% are not Hispanic or Latino and 1.8% are Hispanic or Latino; 0.3% are under 5 years of age, 7.6% are 5 to 17 years of age, 13.0% are 18 to 34 years of age, 46.4% are 35 to 64 years of age, 13.8% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 18.9% are 75 years of age or older. When you divide the County into regions, in northern Jefferson County, 3.6% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 49.8% are male and 50.2% are female; 97.8% are White, 1.5% are Black/African American, and 0.7% are two or more races; 100% are not Hispanic or Latino; 0.8% are under 5 years of age, 7.1% are 5 to 17 years of age, 8.6% are 18 to 34 years of age, 43.9% are 35 to 64 years of age, 16.1% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 24.2% are 75 years of age or older. In central Jefferson County, 10.7% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 49.1% are male and 50.9% are female; 87.2% are White, 9.8% are Black/African American, and 2.5% are two or more races; 97.8% are not Hispanic or Latino and 2.2% are Hispanic or Latino; 0.2% are under 5 years of age, 6.2% are 5 to 17 years of age, 11.2% are 18 to 34 years of age, 45.9% are 35 to 64 years of age, 17.3% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 18.9% are 75 years of age or older. In southern Jefferson County, 4.1% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 52.1% are male and 47.9% are female; 97.3% are White, 0.9% are Black/African American, and 0.6% are two or more races; 100% are not Hispanic or Latino; 0.7% are under 5 years of age, 4.2% are 5 to 17 years of age, 8.5% are 18 to 34

years of age, 42.9% are 35 to 64 years of age, 18.2% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 25.5% are 75 years of age or older.

In Steubenville, 21.8% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 45.3% are male and 54.7% are female; 81.6% are White, 15.3% are Black/African American, and 2.2% are two are more races; 98.2% are not Hispanic or Latino and 1.8% are Hispanic or Latino; 0.3% are under 5 years of age, 7.6% are 5 to 17 years of age, 13.0% are 18 to 34 years of age, 46.4% are 35 to 64 years of age, 13.8% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 18.9% are 75 years of age or older. When you divide the City into regions, in eastern Steubenville, 25.7% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 42.9% are male and 57.1% are female; 71.2% are White, 23.0% are Black/African American, and 3.9% are two or more races; 98.8% are not Hispanic or Latino and 1.2% are Hispanic or Latino; 0.3% are under 5 years of age; 9.6% are 5 to 17 years of age, 16.5% are 18 to 34 years of age, 50.3% are 35 to 64 years of age, 13.5% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 14.7% are 75 years of age or older. In central Steubenville, 17.0% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 53.0% are male and 47.0% are female; 95.2% are White, 4.8% are Black/African American, and 0 are two or more races; 99.5% are not Hispanic or Latino and 0.5% are Hispanic or Latino; 0.4% are under 5 years of age, 7.4% are 5 to 17 years of age, 7.0% are 18 to 34 years of age, 39.2% are 35 to 64 years of age; 14.2% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 17.8% are 75 years of age or older. In western Steubenville, 19.3% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 48.3% are male and 51.7% are female; 93.9% are White, 6.1% are Black/African American, and 0 are two or more races; 96.3% are not Hispanic or Latino and 3.7% are Hispanic or Latino; 0 are under 5 years of age, 0 are 5 to 17 years of age, 11.4% are 18 to 34 years of age, 44.5% are 35 to 64 years of age, 15.1% are ages 65 to 74 years of age, and 29.0% are 75 years of age or older. Within the Steubenville R/ECAP area, 31.4% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 47.6% are male and 52.4% are female; 65.1% are White, 27.5% are Black/African American, and 7.4% are two or more races; 100.0% are not Hispanic or Latino and 0 are Hispanic or Latino; 3.1% are under 5 years of age, 8.7% are 5 to 17 years of age, 14.0% are 18 to 34 years of age, 65.5% are 35 to 64 years of age, 0 are 65 to 74 years of age, and 8.7% are 75 years of age or older.

In Toronto, 21.0% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, a total of 41.6% are male and 58.4% are female; 98.5% are White, 0 are Black/African American, 1.4% are two or more races; 98.5% are not Hispanic or Latino and 1.5% are Hispanic or Latino; 0 are under 5 years of age, 7.8% are 5 to 17 years of age, 9.3% are 18 to 34 years of age, 38.0% are 35 to 64 years of age, 16.3% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 28.6% are 75 years of age or older. When you divide the City into regions, in northern Toronto, 22.3% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 40.3% are male and 59.7% are female; 97.4% are White, 0 are Black/African American, and 2.6% are two or more races; 100.0% are not Hispanic or Latino and 0 are Hispanic or Latino; 0 are under 5 years of age, 4.7% are 5 to 17 years of age, 9.7% are 18 to 34 years of age, 38.7% are 35 to 64 years of age, 17.6% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 29.3% are 75 years of age or older. In southern Toronto, 19.7% of the population has some disability. Of those with disabilities, 44.6% are male 55.4% are female; 99.4% are White, 0 are Black/African American, and 0.6% are two

or more races; 100.0% are not Hispanic or Latino and 0 are Hispanic or Latino; 0 are under 5 years of age, 12.1% are 5 to 17 years of age, 8.9% are 18 to 34 years of age, 41.6% are 35 to 64 years of age, 14.9% are 65 to 74 years of age, and 23.6% are 75 years of age or older.

A total of 31.5% of the County's disabled population resides in Steubenville and 8.8% reside in Toronto. Persons with disabilities appear to be concentrated in the City of Steubenville as a total of 25.7% of the County's population with mobility or self-care limitations are Steubenville residents. Another 8.1% are Toronto residents. In Steubenville, 27.0%% of persons with disabilities are concentrated in eastern Steubenville while in Toronto, slightly more persons with disabilities are found in northern Toronto. Almost all of Jefferson County including Steubenville and Toronto has 4G wireless internet service available with the exception of just a few small pockets of area without service.

b. Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges.

These geographic patterns do not appear to vary by disability or age group.

2. Housing Accessibility

a. Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.

Sufficient affordable housing appears to exist in the area, and while a waiting list for housing exists, this list is not unreasonably long. If JMHA achieves its goal of expanding its efforts to reduce turn-around time for vacant units, the waiting list should be reduced even further. It appears that the greatest need for housing in the event new affordable units are constructed is for 3 bedroom units.

b. Describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?

Affordable accessible housing is located primarily in central Jefferson County, primarily in Steubenville, and secondarily the Wintersville area. Some units also exist in Toronto, Mingo Junction, Brilliant, Tiltonsville, Yorkville and Smithfield. Within Steubenville, most of the units are located in eastern Steubenville which is also the area where the highest concentration of protected class groups exist. The County's only R/ECAP area located in Steubenville which has one accessible JMHA project-based facility (Earl Rogers Plaza and one accessible SRO facility (Cathedral Apartments).

c. To what extent are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing?

In most cases, housing managers although acknowledging they had accessible units, either did not know or were unsure of the number and type of accessible units. More information is needed to address this

question which has been identified as a fair housing goal. Toronto had a smaller portion of persons with disabilities and the remaining group of disabled persons appears to be spread throughout Jefferson County.

3. Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings

a. To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?

The area of Jefferson County with the largest group of persons with disabilities is Steubenville. In Steubenville, most of those with disabilities reside in the eastern portion of Steubenville which is also where most of the public housing units are located.

b. Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services.

In most cases, housing managers although acknowledging they had accessible units, either did not know or were unsure of the number and type of accessible units. More information is needed to address this question which has been identified as a fair housing goal.

4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

a. To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following? Identify major barriers faced concerning:

i. Government services and facilities: Government facilities and services are accessible to those with mobility and other self-help impairments.

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals): Facilities such as streets and sidewalks have been equipped with ADA compliant ramps and crossings, which are regularly updated when street and sidewalk work is completed.

iii. Transportation: Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) buses are handicapped accessible.

iv. Proficient schools and educational programs: All schools and school programs are accessible to handicapped persons.

v. Jobs: Employment services are handicapped accessible. The Ohio Building Code required that all commercial, industrial and public buildings be ADA compliant, when new facilities are constructed,

b. Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.

In Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto, the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission (SFHPC) and Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center (OVFHC) assist individuals and families with request for reasonable accommodations. Once contacted by the individual or family, a meeting is arranged to counsel them on their rights and responsibilities. After this meeting, the SFHPC and OVFHC prepare a written request for reasonable accommodations on behalf of the individual or family and forward it to the owner or property manager. After this request, the SFHPC and OVFHC monitor the case until a positive outcome is achieved. If necessary, when a positive outcome is not achieved, a complaint is filed with the OCRC and/or HUD. The SFHPC and OVFHC continue to act as the complainants advocate as the complaint is investigated.

c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities.

There have been no cases of persons with disabilities having difficulty with home purchases. No complaints regarding this type of discrimination have been reported in Jefferson County, Steubenville or Toronto.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

a. Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities.

According to the 2017 report, "Priced Out-The Housing Crisis for Persons with Disabilities", prepared by the Technical Assistance Collaborative and the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities, using the most current data available, disabled persons face an enormous challenge of meeting rental housing costs with the monthly income of a person living solely on Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments. Some of the key findings of this national report include:

- In 2016, the average annual income of a single person receiving SSI payments was $9,156 — about 22% below the 2016 federal poverty level, and equal to only 20% of the national median income for a one-person household.
- The national average rent for a studio/efficiency unit in 2016 was $752, equal to 99% of monthly SSI payments. In thirteen states and the District of Columbia, areas with the highest housing costs in the nation, the average rent for even a studio/efficiency unit exceeded 100% of the income of an SSI recipient.
- In 220 housing market areas, one-bedroom rents exceeded 100% of monthly SSI payments — an increase of almost 60 markets since the last report in 2014.

It is reasonable to expect that the problems identified in this nationwide report are experienced locally by disabled persons in Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto.

6. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

Not applicable.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.

Not applicable.

7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities: All schools and school programs are Accessible to persons with disabilities.

- Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities: All public housing is accessible to persons with disabilities, although most managers of facilities where uncertain of the number and type of units accessible.

- Access to transportation for persons with disabilities: Public transportation for persons with disabilities is provided by SVRTA. Paratransit services are also provided by SVRTA. Transportation services are also provided by PrimeTime, Inc. for those who qualify.

- Inaccessible government facilities or services: Governmental facilities and services are handicapped accessible.

- Inaccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure: Sidewalks and crossings are ADA compliant. In the event an inaccessible area is found, it is corrected when street/sidewalk work is completed.

- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services: According to the website Caring.com, there are 8 home health agencies serving Jefferson County, 7 in Steubenville, and 4 in Toronto. Each provides a wide variety of care including in home health and supportive services.

- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes: This is not known to be a problem in Jefferson County, Steubenville or Toronto.

- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services:

This is not known to be a problem in Jefferson County, Steubenville or Toronto.

- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications: assistance is provided via the Community Housing Impact & Preservation (CHIP) program when needed. Housing can also be provided by the Society for Equal Access.

- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing: Several agencies including the Jefferson County Prevention and Recovery Board, Coleman Professional Services, Jefferson Behavioral Health Systems and the Jefferson County Community Action Council (CAC) provide assistance to the disabled regarding transitioning into integrated housing.

- Land use and zoning laws: Allowances are made for variance requests when necessary in the event accessible housing proposals conflict with zoning yard or area requirements.

- Lending Discrimination: Lending discrimination based on disability has historically not been identified as a problem.

- Location of accessible housing: Most accessible housing is located primarily in Steubenville (particularly eastern Steubenville) and the Wintersville area.
- Occupancy codes and restrictions: The Ohio Residential Code (RCO) and Ohio Building Code (OBC) each contain provisions for accessibility in compliance with ADA requirements.

- Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities: There are no known regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services to persons with disabilities.

- State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from being placed in or living in apartments, family homes, and other integrated settings: There are no known State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from being placed in or living in apartments, family homes, and other integrated settings

- Other: The drug addiction/opioid problem which often times accompanies disability, particularly mental disability has reached the crisis proportions with deaths from drug overdoses in Jefferson County as follows:

Year	No. of Overdose Deaths	Year	No. of Overdose Deaths
2010	2	2014	7
2011	6	2015	13
2012	3	2016	10
2013	4	2017	23

E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis

1. List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved: a charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law, a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency

concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law, a letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law, or a claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing.

- As of this date, there are only 2 fair housing complaints that are unresolved. Both complaints concern the same issue for both complainants. In the City of Steubenville's zoning code, restrictions in certain neighborhoods where the number of rental units is capped referred to as "Neighborhood Conservation Districts" could be considered discriminatory. Fair housing complaints have been filed against the City and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) is currently investigating these cases to determine if the zoning requirements violate fair housing laws.

2. Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

   The State of Oho has fair housing laws that are substantially equivalent to Federal fair housing law (Chapter 4112 of Ohio Revised Code) and are enforced by the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC). The City of Steubenville likewise has an ordinance that is substantially equivalent to both the State and Federal fair housing laws (Chapter 171 of the City of Steubenville Code of Ordinances). Jefferson County and the City of Toronto have no fair housing laws and instead rely on State law.

3. Identify any local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.

   There is only one local and one regional fair housing organization. The local fair housing organization is the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission (SFHPC). The agency has limited resources and relies solely on a portion of the City of Steubenville's annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocation for funding. Due to limited funding, the SFHPC provides educational information and trainings, outreach activities, and counseling and advocacy services, but enforcement is limited to referring complaints to HUD and the OCRC for investigation and enforcement under State and Federal laws. The Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center (OVFHC) is a private non-profit organization devoted to providing fair housing information, outreach, and counseling and advocacy services. They refer any complaints located outside of the City of Steubenville to HUD and the OCRC for investigation. Their area of coverage includes Jefferson, Belmont, Harrison, Carroll, and Columbiana Counties in Ohio and Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. They provide fair housing information and outreach services only in local communities that contract with them for services; they provide counseling and advocacy services to anyone who needs assistance in the counties listed. The OVFHC relies solely on funding provided from contracted communities and therefore resources are very limited.

4. **Additional Information**

a. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

See item 3 above.

b. The program participant may also include information relevant to programs, actions, or activities to promote fair housing outcomes and capacity.

See item 3 above.

5. **Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors**

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.

- Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
  Fair housing outreach and education is provided by the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center (OVFHC) in Jefferson County and Toronto and both the OVFHC and the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission (SFHPC) in Steubenville. Numerous seminars/workshops are held annually regarding fair housing education.
- Lack of local public fair housing enforcement
  Fair housing enforcement is not undertaken locally. All fair housing complaints are submitted by the OVFHC and SFHPC to HUD and the OCRC for investigation and action. The OVFHC and SFHPC act as the complainants advocate

- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
  The only resources available to the OVFHC is the funding received from Jefferson County and Toronto for providing fair housing services under their CDBG/CHIP programs. The only funding resource available to the SFHPC is the CDBG funding allocated under the City of Steubenville's entitlement grant. These funds are limited and therefore activities undertaken are limited in scope.
- Lack of state or local fair housing laws
  Both the State of Ohio and the City of Steubenville have fair housing laws that are substantially equivalent to Federal laws. Jefferson County and Toronto have no fair housing laws but instead rely on State laws.
- Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law
  Only 2 complaints remains unresolved and these are complaints regarding the City of Steubenville's zoning regulations which were discussed previously.
- Other: N/A

VI. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities

1. For each fair housing issue, prioritize the identified contributing factors. Justify the prioritization of the contributing factors that will be addressed by the goals set below in Question 2. Give the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.

2. For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors identified in Question 1, set one or more goals. Explain how each goal is designed to overcome the identified contributing factor and related fair housing issue(s). For goals designed to overcome more than one fair housing issue, explain how the goal will overcome each issue and the related contributing factors. For each goal, identify metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicate the timeframe for achievement.

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
1. Economic Development	**Unemployment and economic conditions county-wide**	**Families living with incomes near or below the poverty level creates a barrier to housing choice**	**Assistance provided to 10 existing and proposed businesses/annually by the Jefferson County Port Authority**	**Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto**
Discussion: Pages 4, 15 and 18				
2 Economic Development	**Unemployment and economic conditions in the R/ECAP (CT 8) in Steubenville**	**Families living with incomes near or below the poverty level creates a barrier to housing choice**	**Educational materials and seminar to be help for business regarding opportunity zone incentives in 2020 by the Jefferson County Port Authority**	**Jefferson County and Steubenville**
Discussion: Pages 4, 15 and 18; Pages 17-19				

3. Economic Development	**Unemployment and economic conditions in eastern Steubenville (CT 2, 4, 8, 13 and 17)**	**Lack of private investment in eastern Steubenville creates a barrier to housing choice**	**Continue to promote use of Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Tax incentives**	**Steubenville**
Discussion: Narratives on private investment				
4. Education/ Outreach	**Majority of residents are unsure of fair housing rights and are unsure of or don't know how to file a fair housing complaint**	**Expand outreach efforts to focus more on social media and web-based outreach instead of traditional outreach methods**	**Have social media/web based presence by end of 2020 and continuing**	**Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto**
Discussion: Resident questionnaire results				
5. Education/ Outreach	**Broad community educational**	**Focus educational/ outreach efforts**	**Begin in Spring of 2020 and**	**Jefferson County,**

	efforts aimed for general public have been sparsely attended	**on specific target groups instead of the broader general public**	**continuing**	**Steubenville and Toronto**
Discussion: Resident questionnaire results				
6. Education/ Outreach	**While some discrimination complaints based on race are still being received, the majority of complaints in recent years are based on disability.**	**Emphasize educational/ outreach efforts on disability protection under fair housing laws before addressing other protected classes**	**Begin in Spring of 2020 and continuing**	**Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto**
Discussion: Past experience regarding complaints and requests for assistance				
7. Concentration /Segregation of Public Housing	**Most PHA housing in Jefferson County is concentrated in Steubenville and particularly eastern Steubenville.**	**Support JMHA's effort to eliminate scattered sites that are located in CT 2, 4, and 17. In the event new project-based housing is constructed, encourage construction outside of tracts CT 2, 4, 8 and 17. Encourage JMHA to track Housing Choice**		**Steubenville**

		Vouchers by census tract.		
Discussion: Discussion regarding public housing				
8. Concentration/Segre				
8. Public Housing Vacancies	**The high number of vacancies in PHA facilities restricts housing choice.**	**Encourage JMHA to reduce turnaround time for vacant units so they can quickly be re-occupied by families.**	**Begin discussions with JMHA in 2020 and continue**	**Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto**
Discussion: Discussion regarding public housing				
9. Housing Conditions	**The number and concentration of deteriorated/ dilapidated units in eastern Steubenville discourages housing investment.**	**Continue targeted code enforcement initiatives. Support efforts of County Land Bank regarding demolitions.**	**Beginning immediately and continuing**	**Steubenville**
Discussion: Pages 5, 8 and 18				
10. Opioid Epidemic/Mental Health	**The opioid epidemic and other drug and mental health issues restrict the housing choice of affected persons.**	**Support efforts of the Jefferson County Prevention and Recovery Board. Encourage affordable housing**	**Begin discussions with JMHA in 2020 and continue**	**Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto**

		providers to link residents with mental health/addiction services needed including offering on-site space to service providers where necessary.		
Discussion: Page 45 & Map				
11. Zoning/ Land Use Laws	**Neighborhood Conservation District Zoning Regulations may have a disparate discriminatory impact on protected classes.**	**Issue is currently being investigated by OCRC. If OCRC finds probable cause to believe zoning regulation has discriminatory affect, then recommend that City Council immediately abolish the law.**	**Unknown- depends upon timing of investigation by OCRC.**	**Steubenville**
Discussion: OCRC Investigations, Pages 16, 27, 30, 27, 45				
12. Accessible Housing	**Many managers of affordable housing are unsure of the number or type of accessible housing units in their complexes.**	**Inventory the number and type of accessible units in affordable housing.**	**Completed by end of 2020.**	**Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toron**

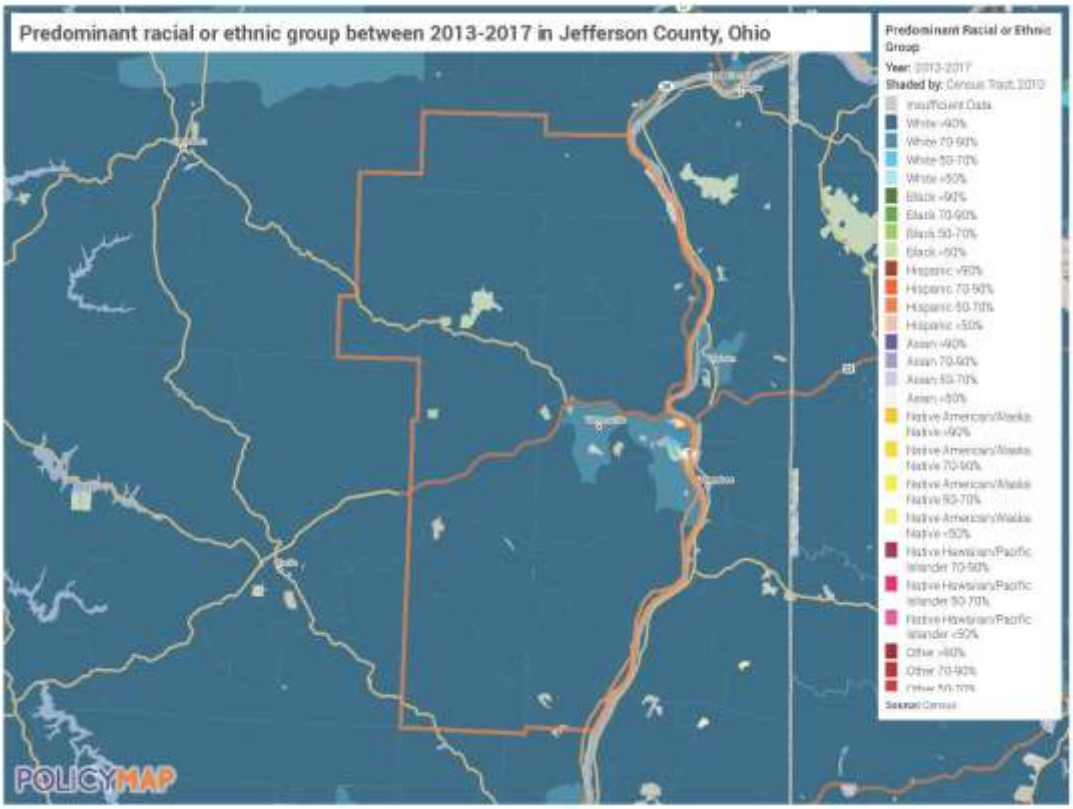
				to
Discussion: Survey & interview of affordable housing providers				

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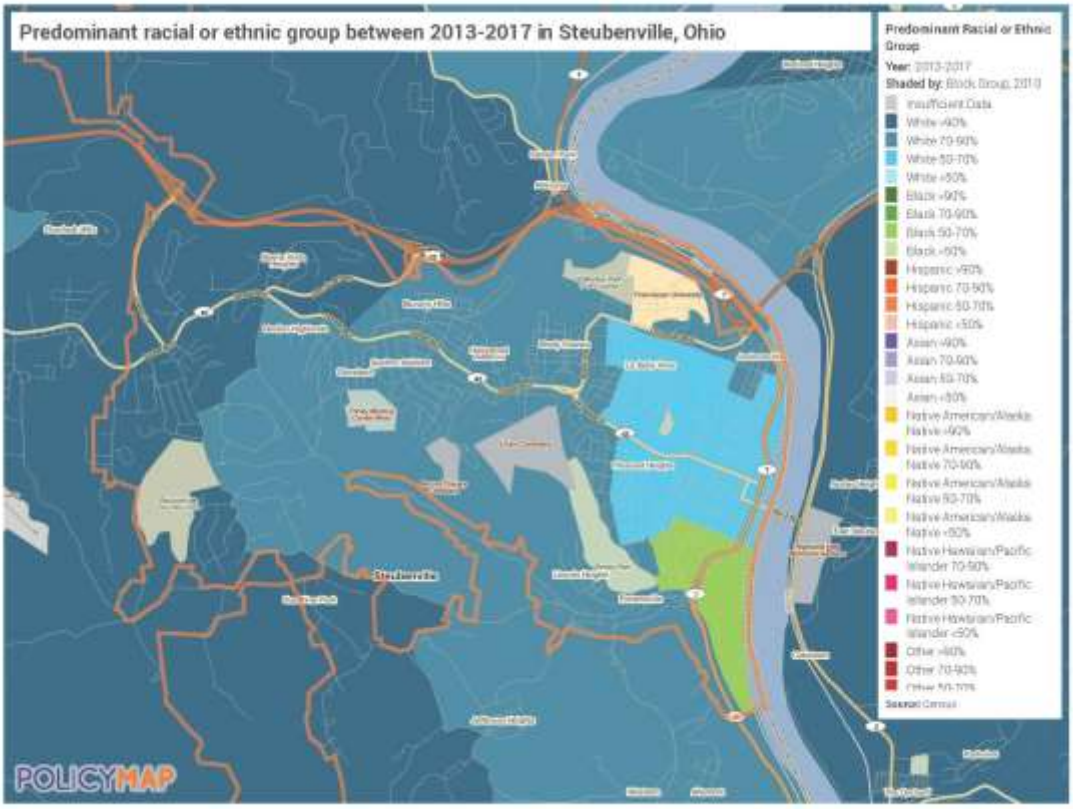
Appendix A- Maps

Jefferson County; Steubenville; Toronto

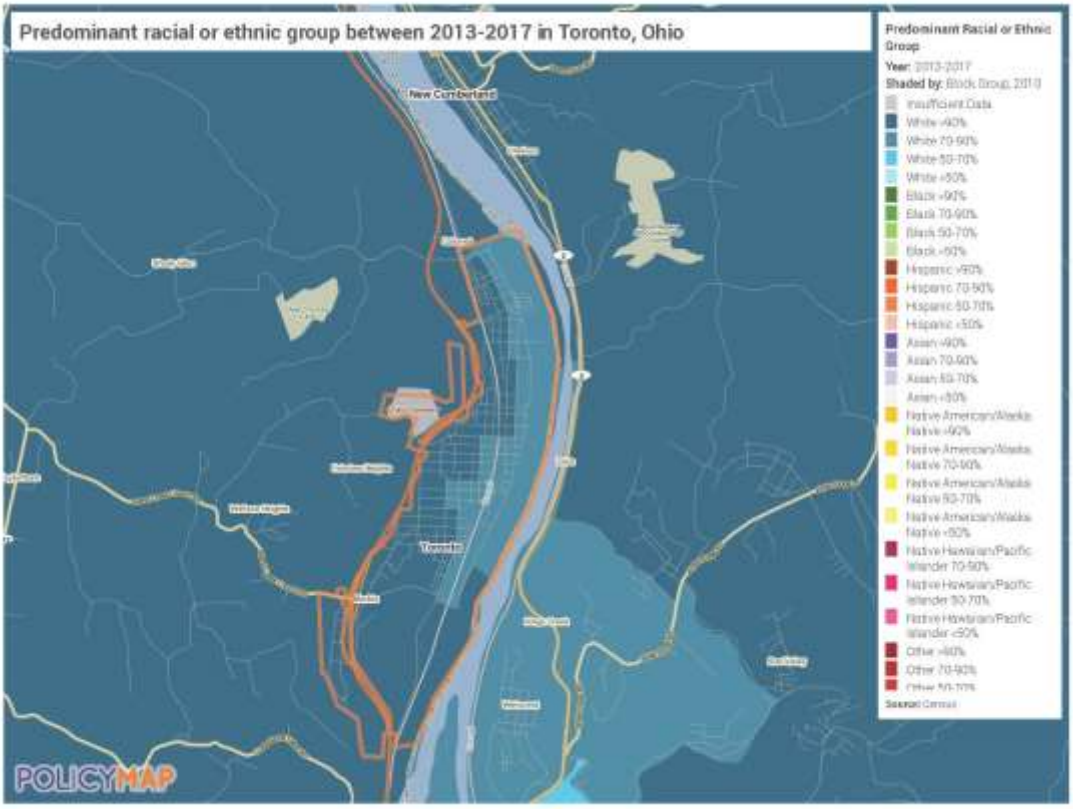
1. Map 1A–Predominant Racial or Ethnic Group in Jefferson County



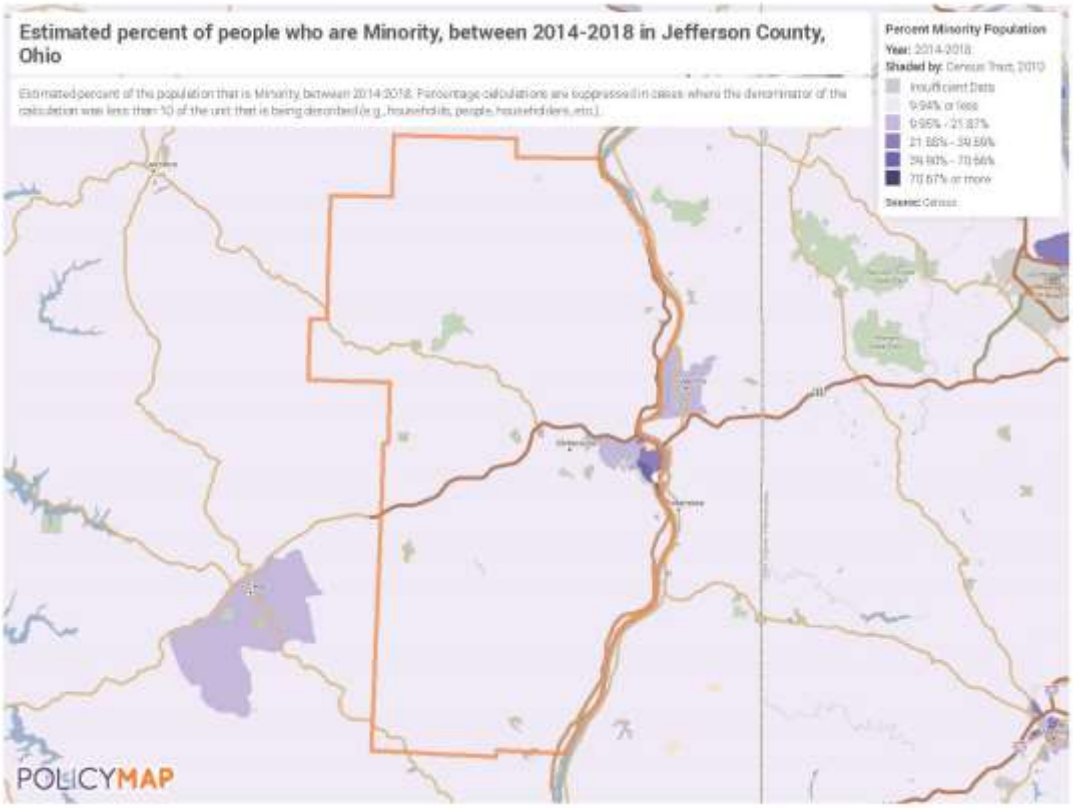
Map 1B - Predominant Racial or Ethnic Group in Steubenville



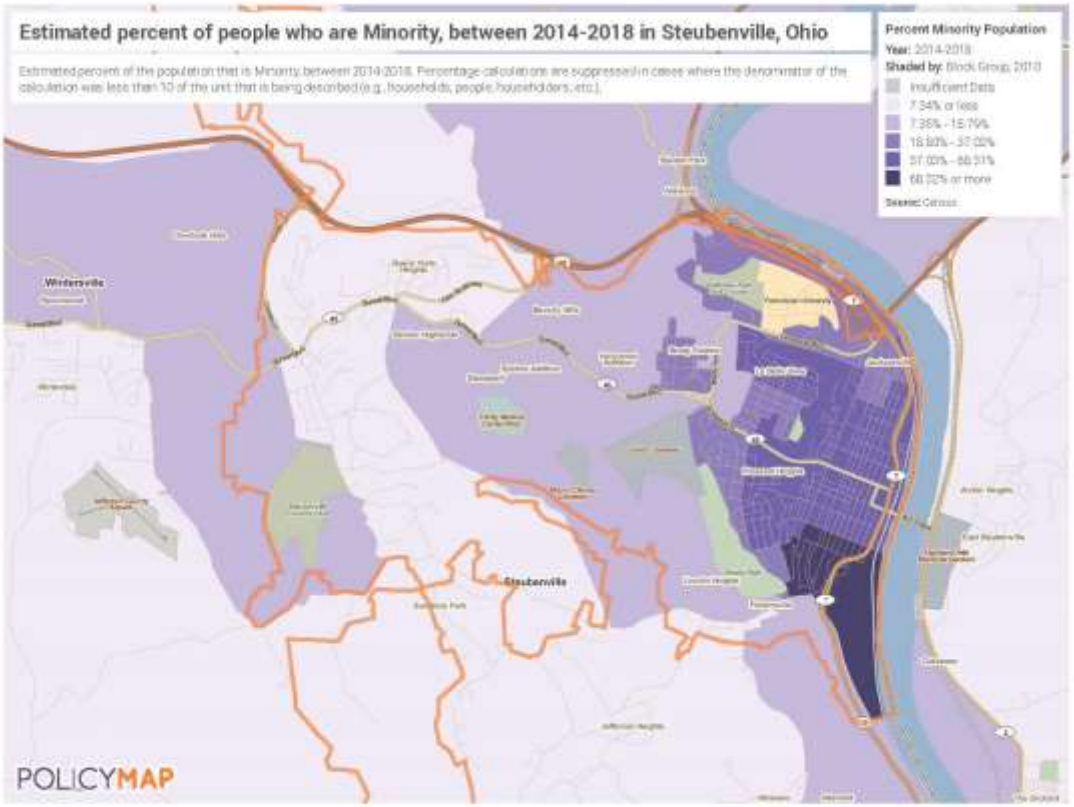
Map 1C- Predominant Racial or Ethnic Group in Toronto



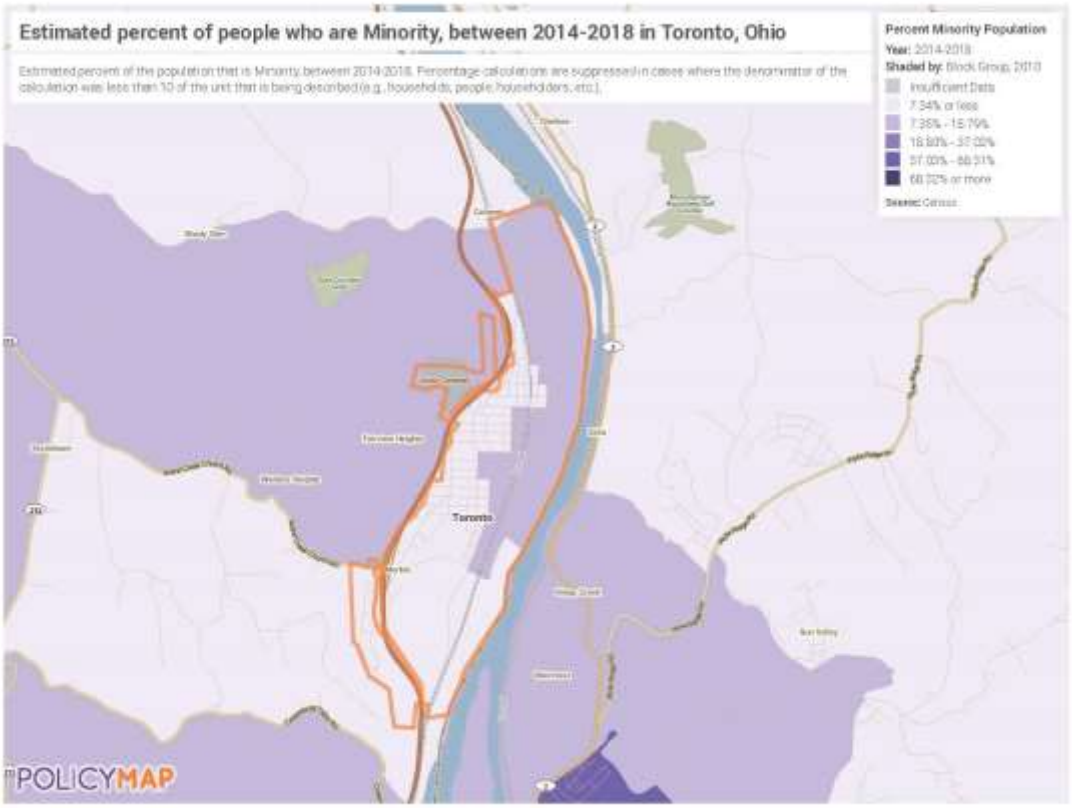
2. Map 2A–Percent Minority Population in Jefferson County



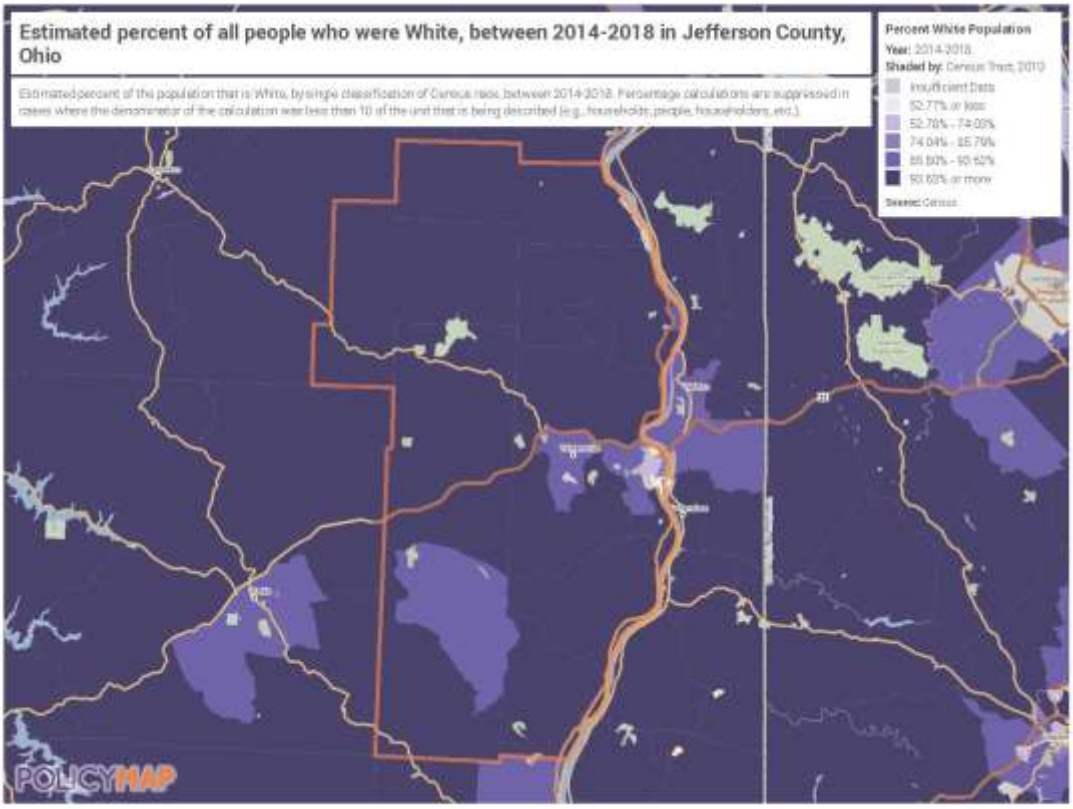
Map 2B–Percent Minority Population in Steubenville



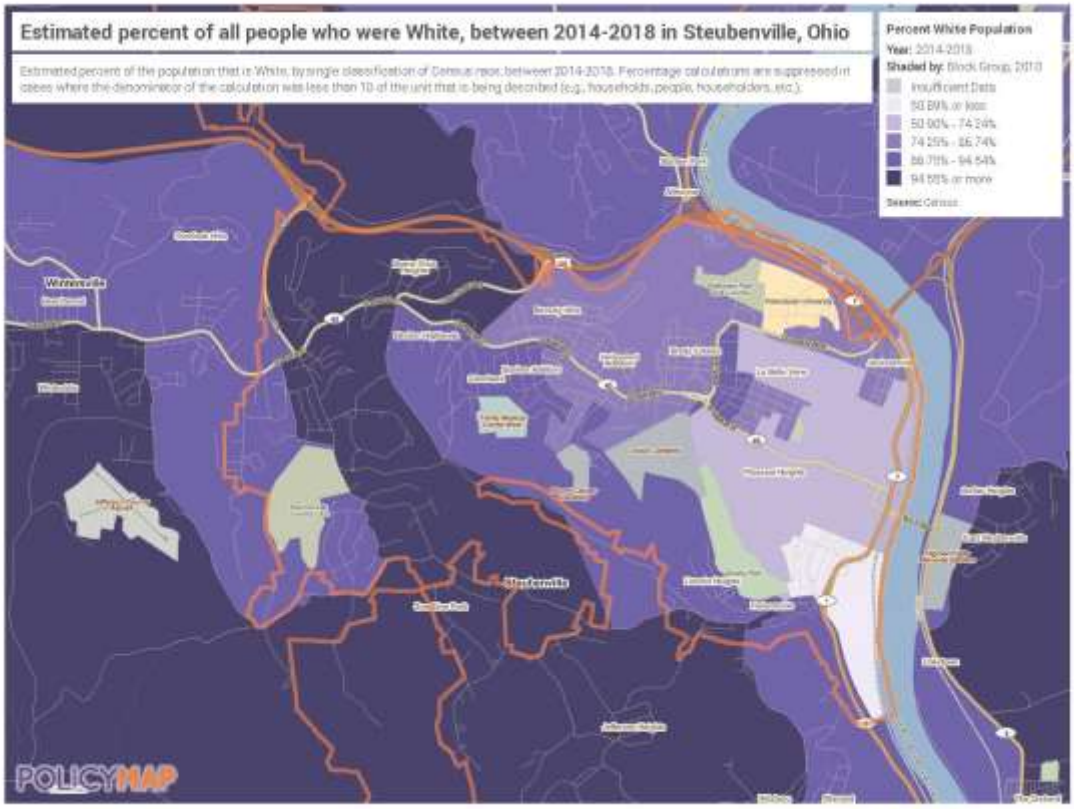
Map 2C–Percent Minority Population in Toronto



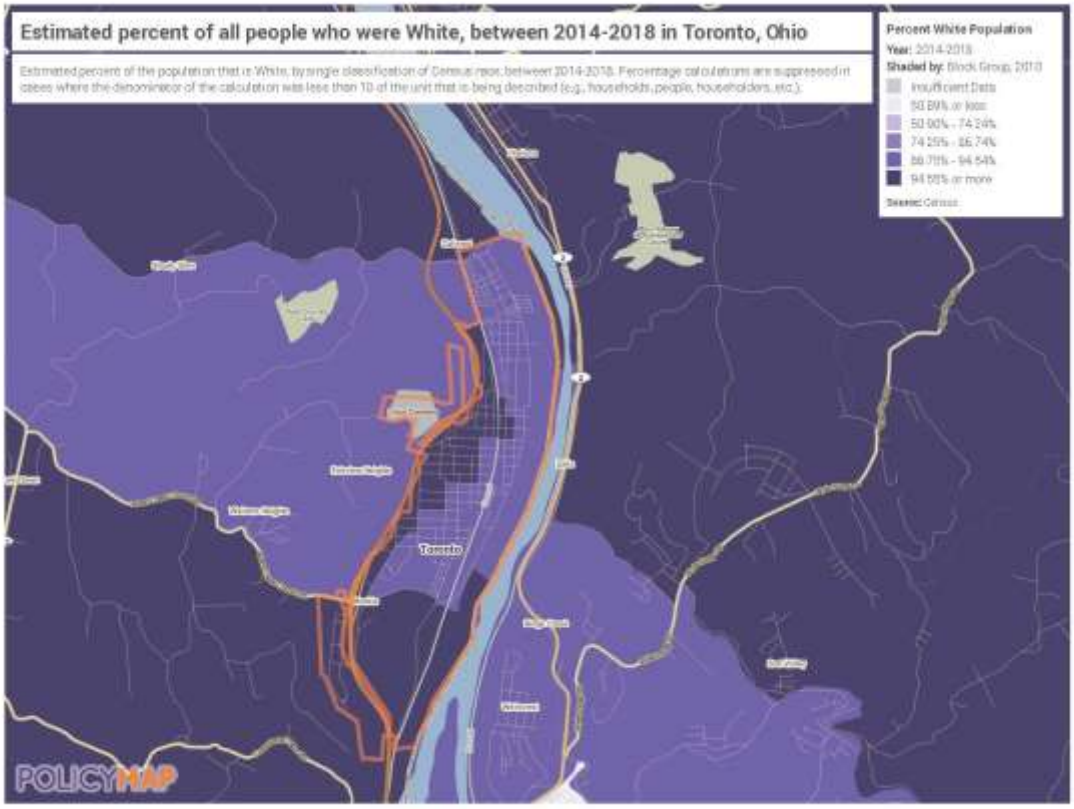
3. Map 3A – Percent of Persons Who Were White in Jefferson County



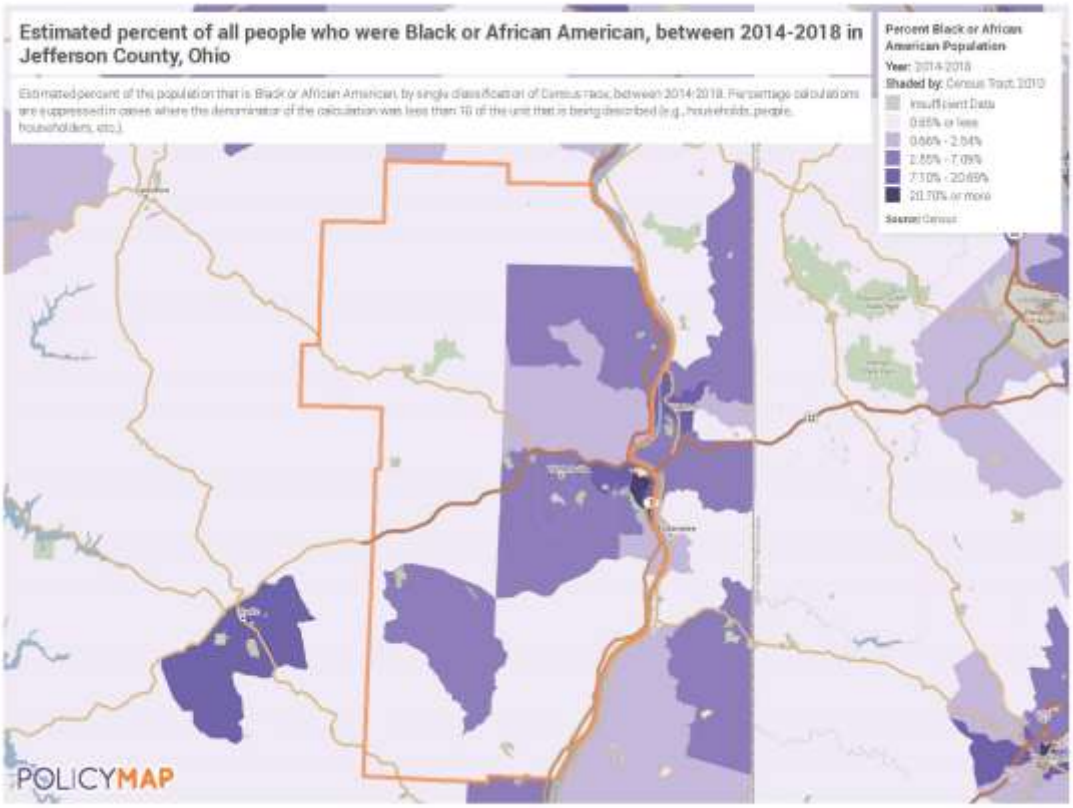
Map 3B – Percent of Persons Who Were White in Steubenville



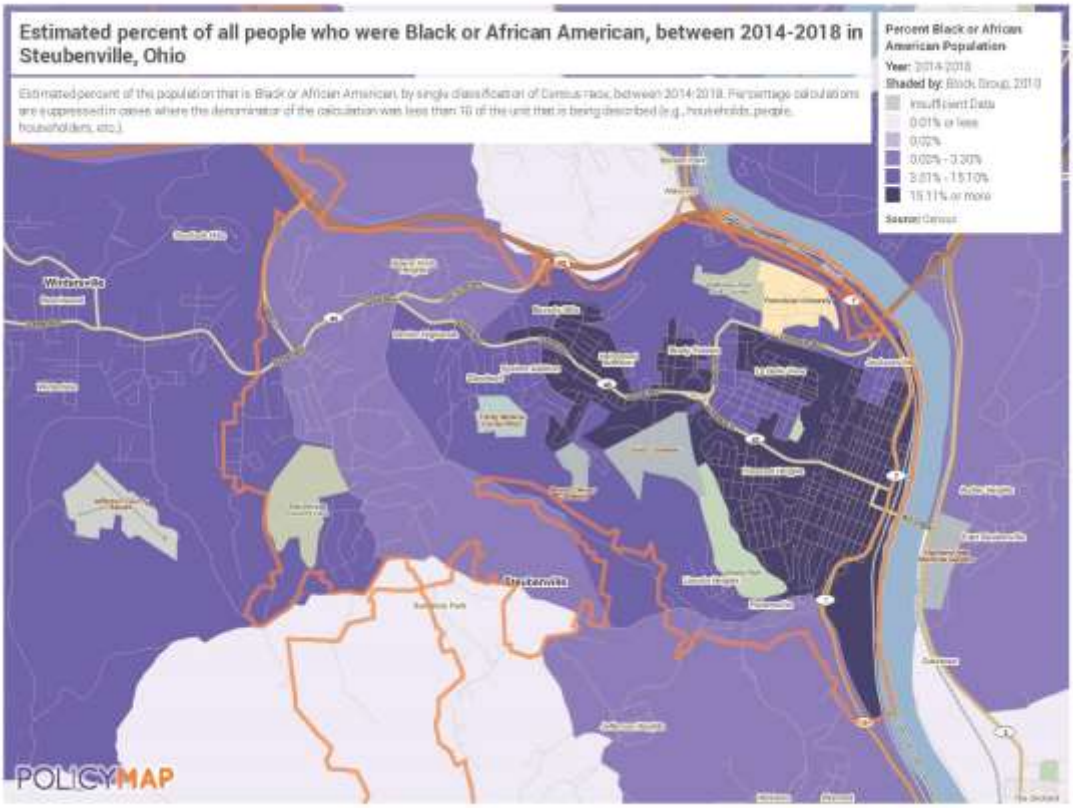
Map 3C – Percent of Persons Who Were White in Toronto



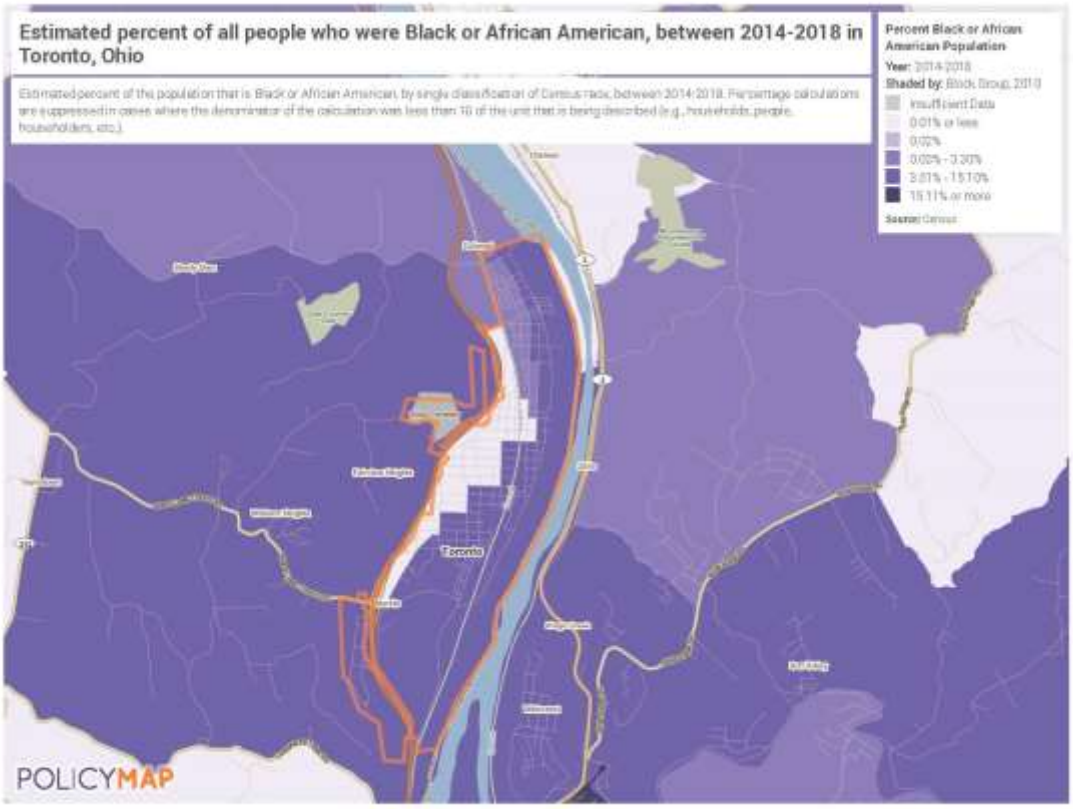
4. Map 4A – Percent of Persons Who Were Black/African American in Jefferson County



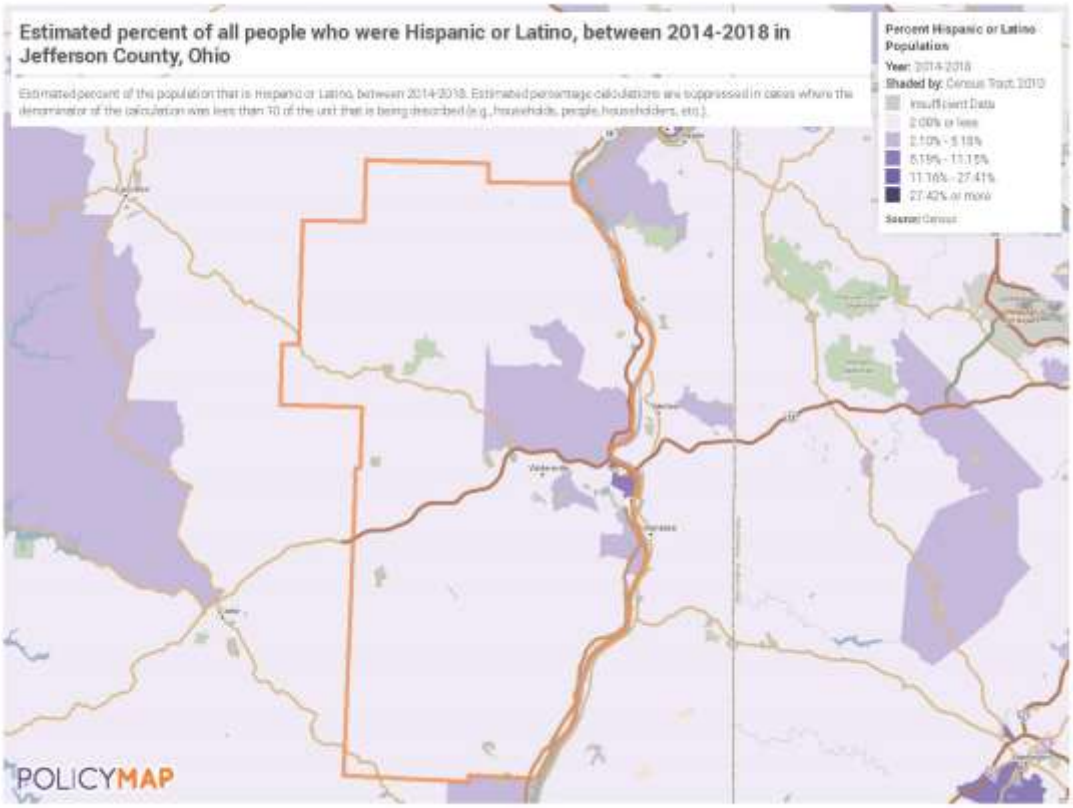
Map 4B – Percent of Persons Who Were Black/African American in Steubenville



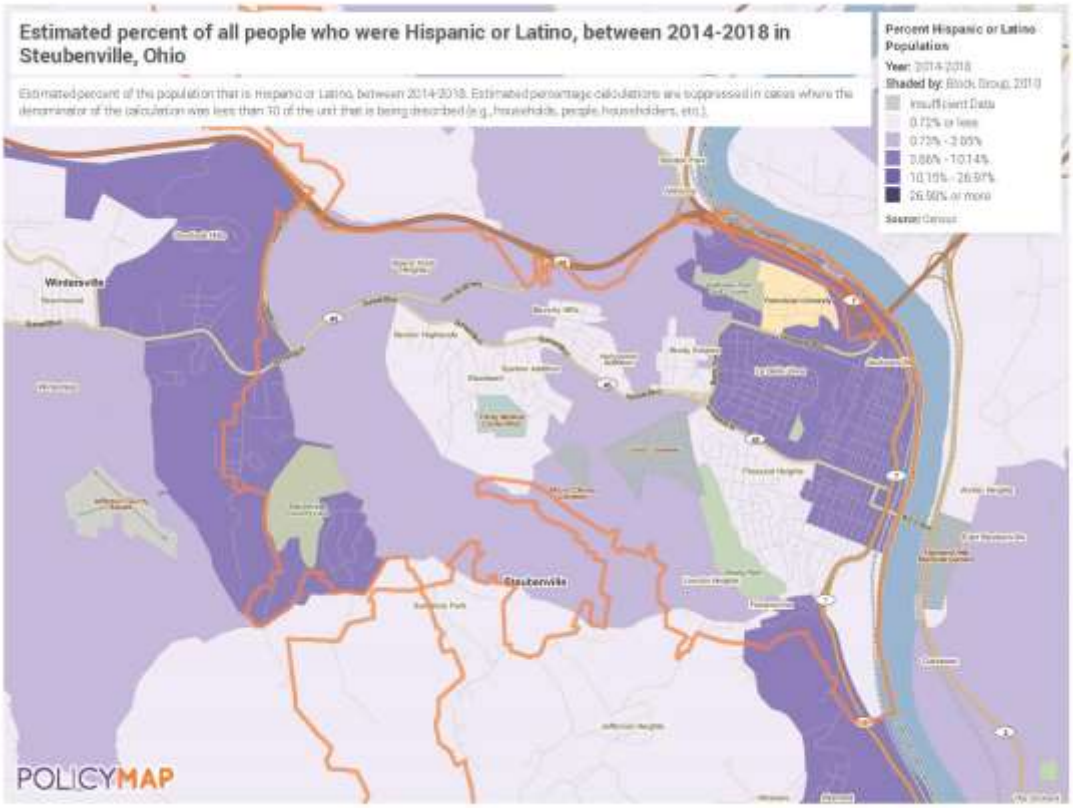
Map 4C – Percent of Persons Who Were Black/African American in Toronto



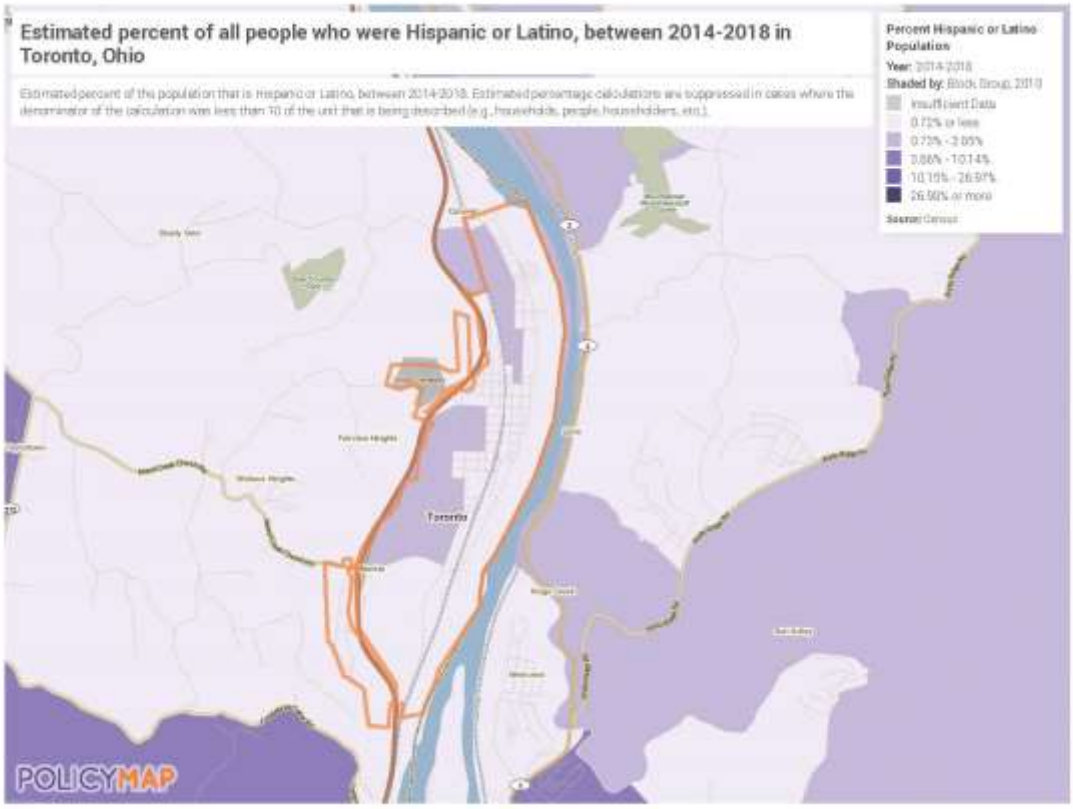
5. Map 5A – Percent of Persons Who Were Hispanic or Latino in Jefferson County



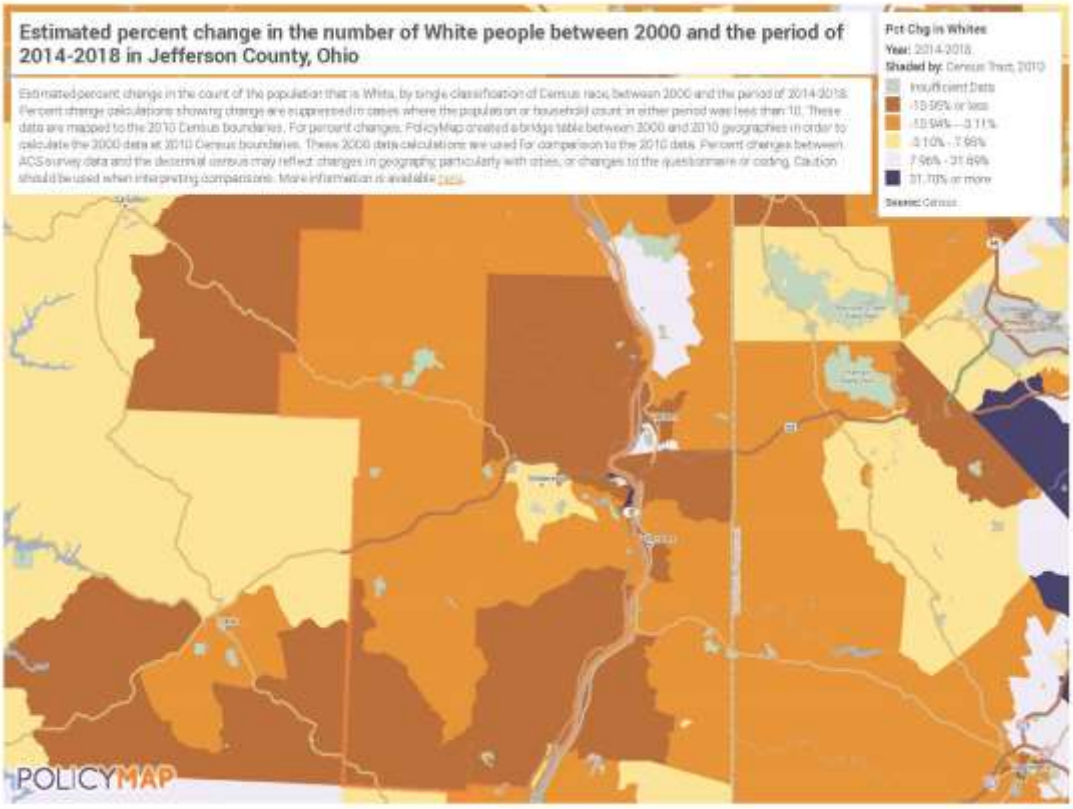
Map 5B – Percent of Persons Who Were Hispanic or Latino in Steubenville



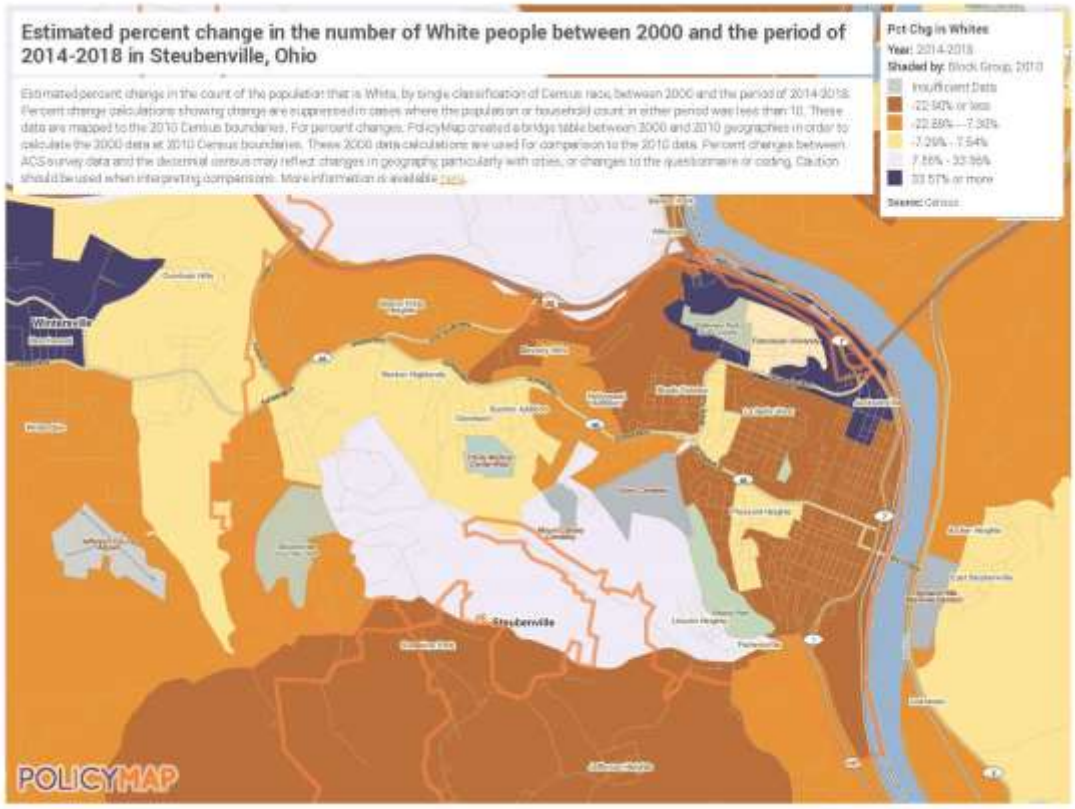
Map 5C – Percent of Persons Who Were Hispanic or Latino in Toronto



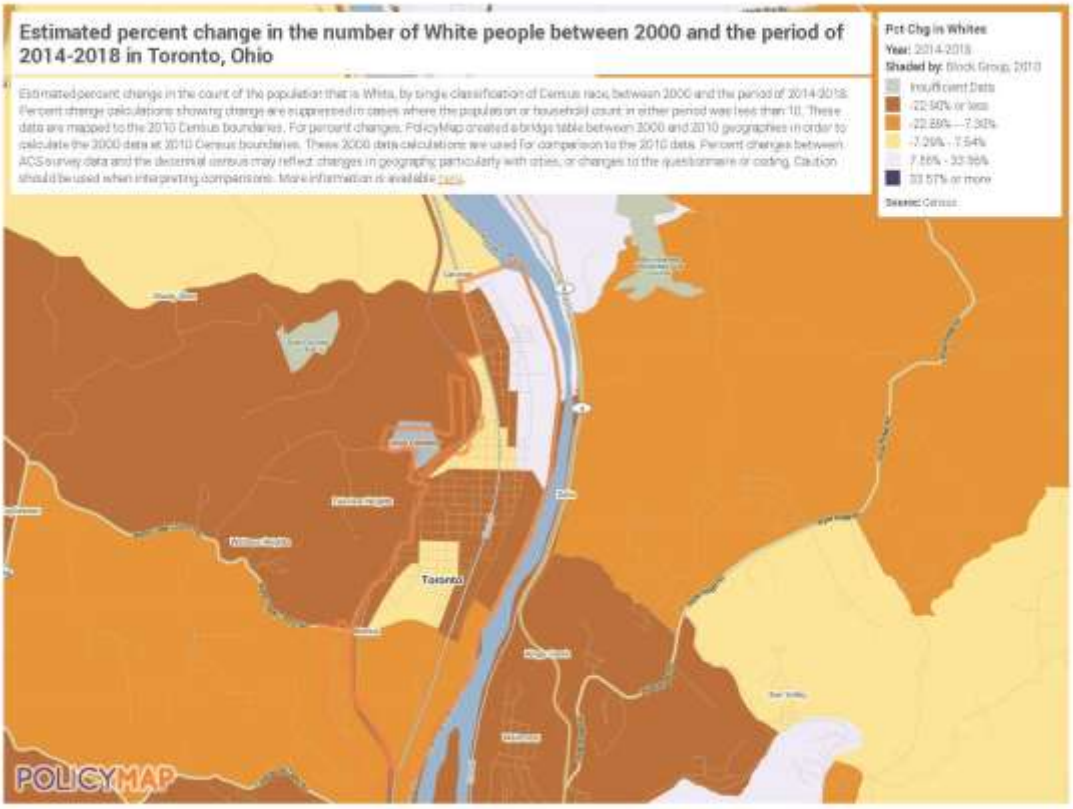
6. Map 6A – Percent Change in White Population in Jefferson County



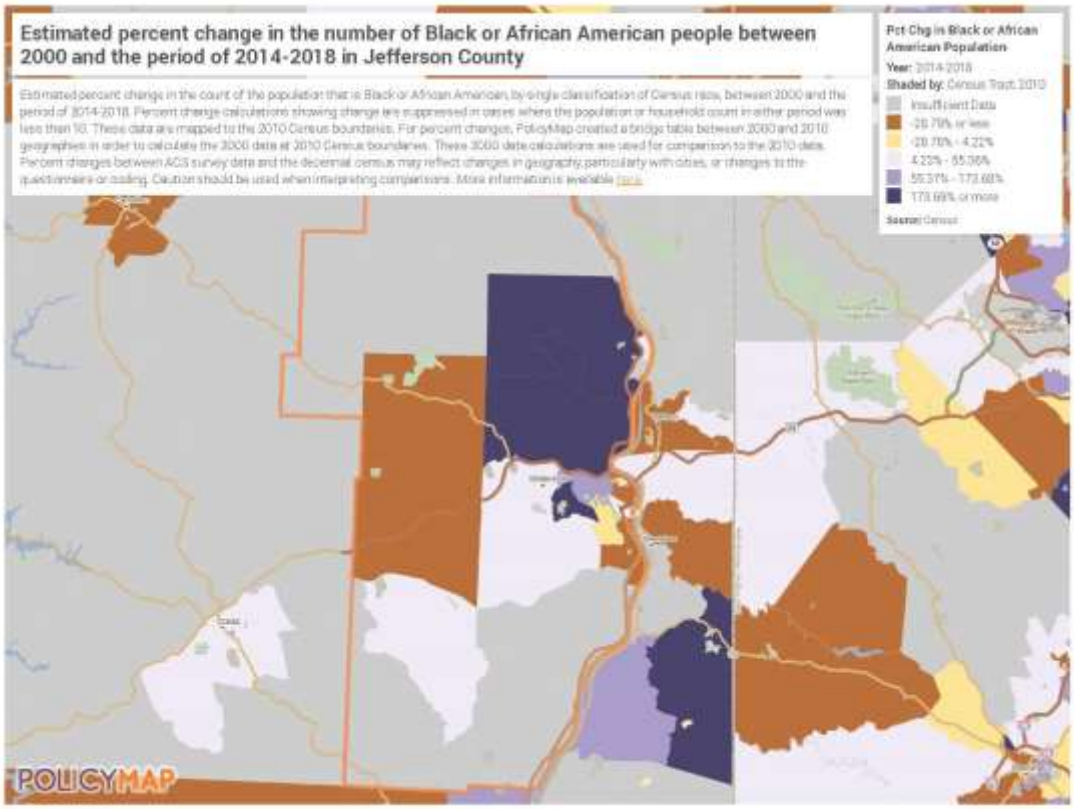
Map 6B- Percent Change in White Population in Steubenville



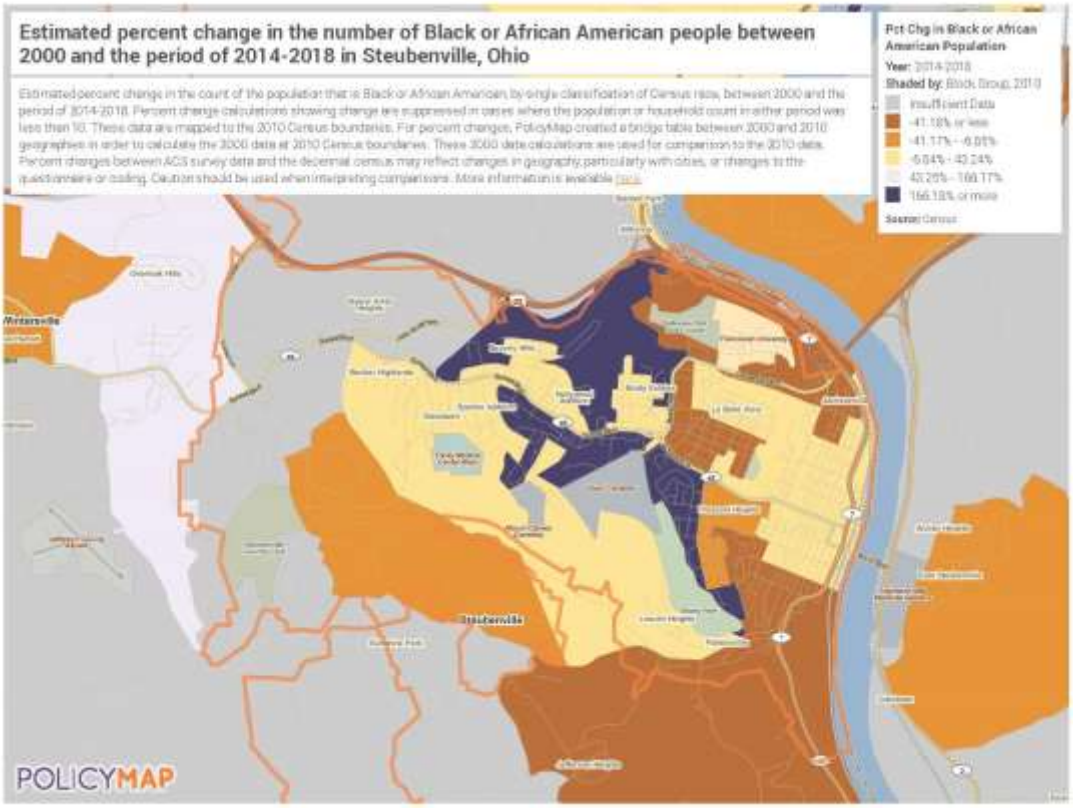
Map 6C-Percent Change in White Population in Toronto



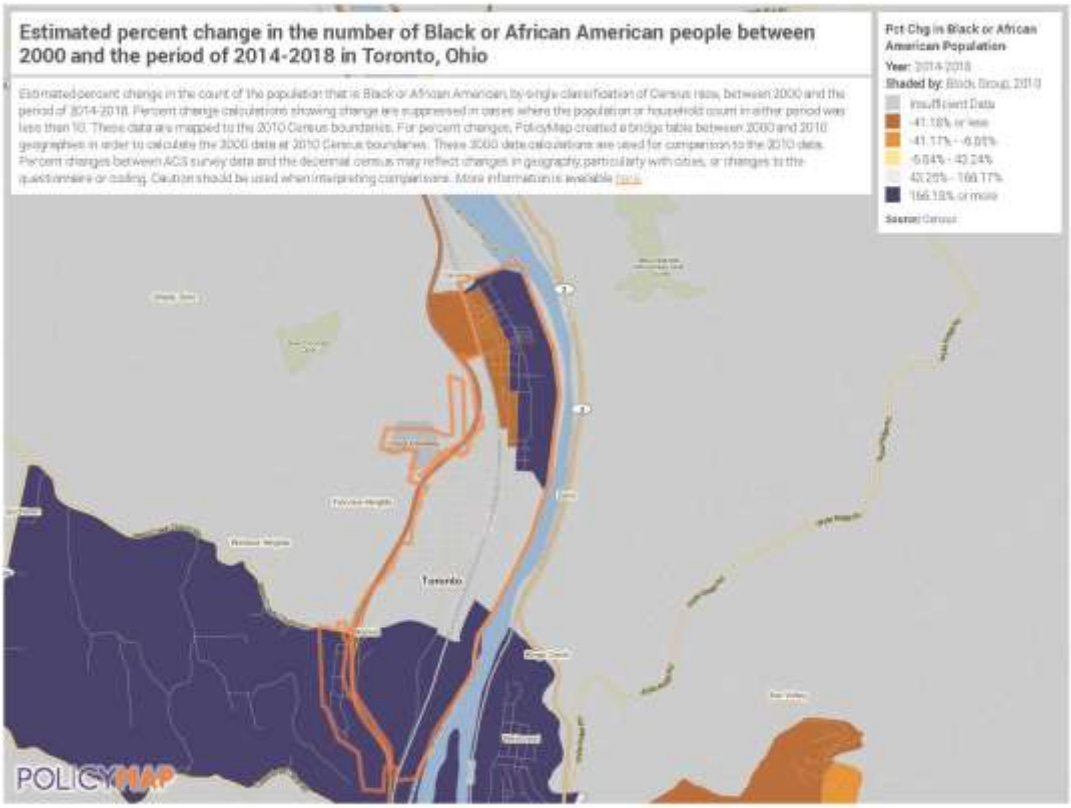
7. Map 7A – Percent Change in Black/African American Population in Jefferson County



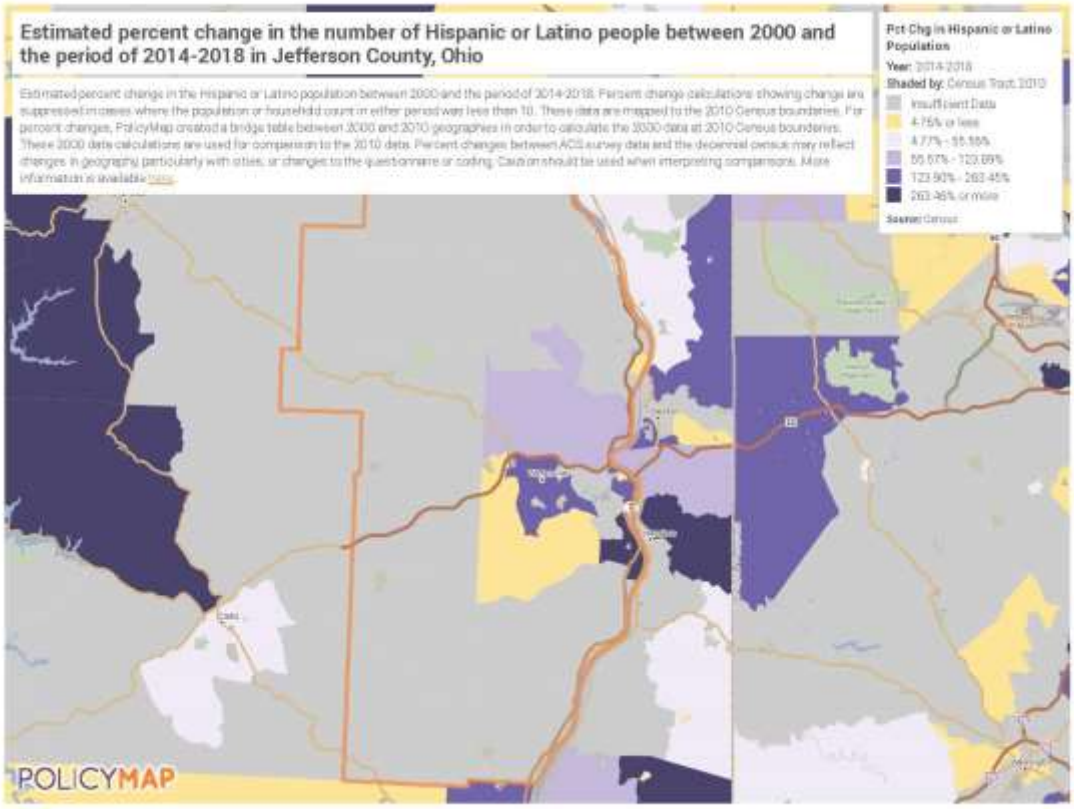
Map 7B – Percent Change in Black/African American Population in Steubenville



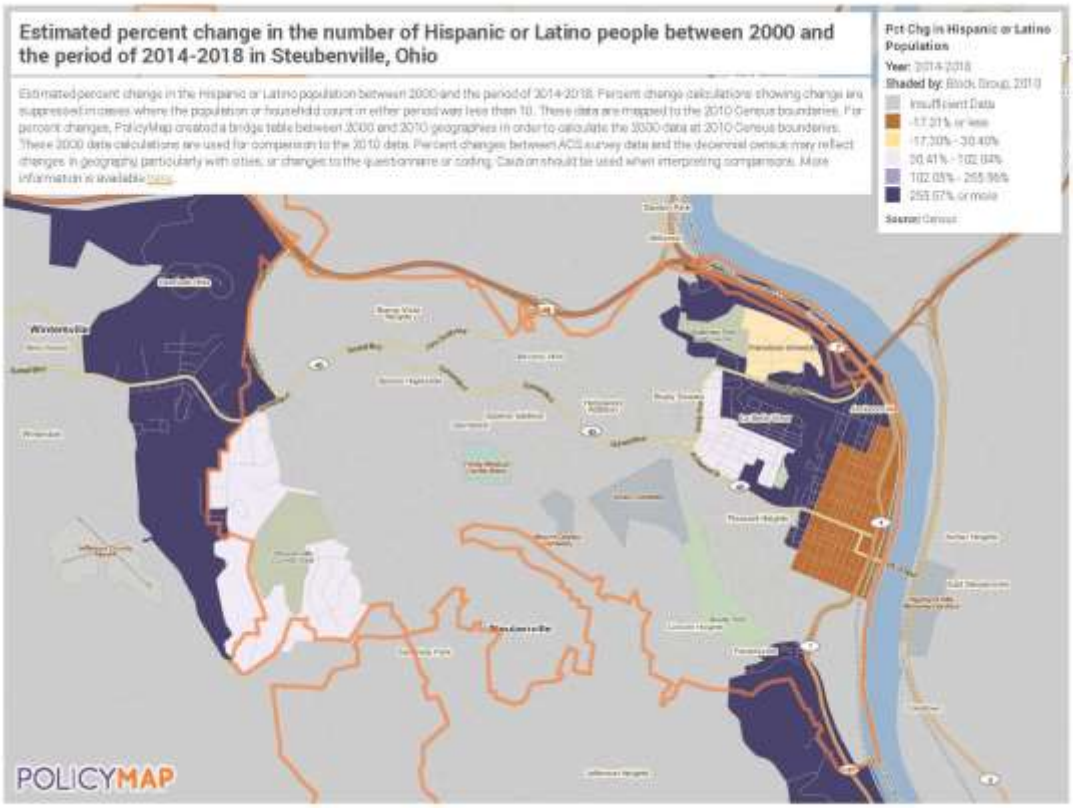
Map 7C-Percent Change in Black/African American Population in Toronto



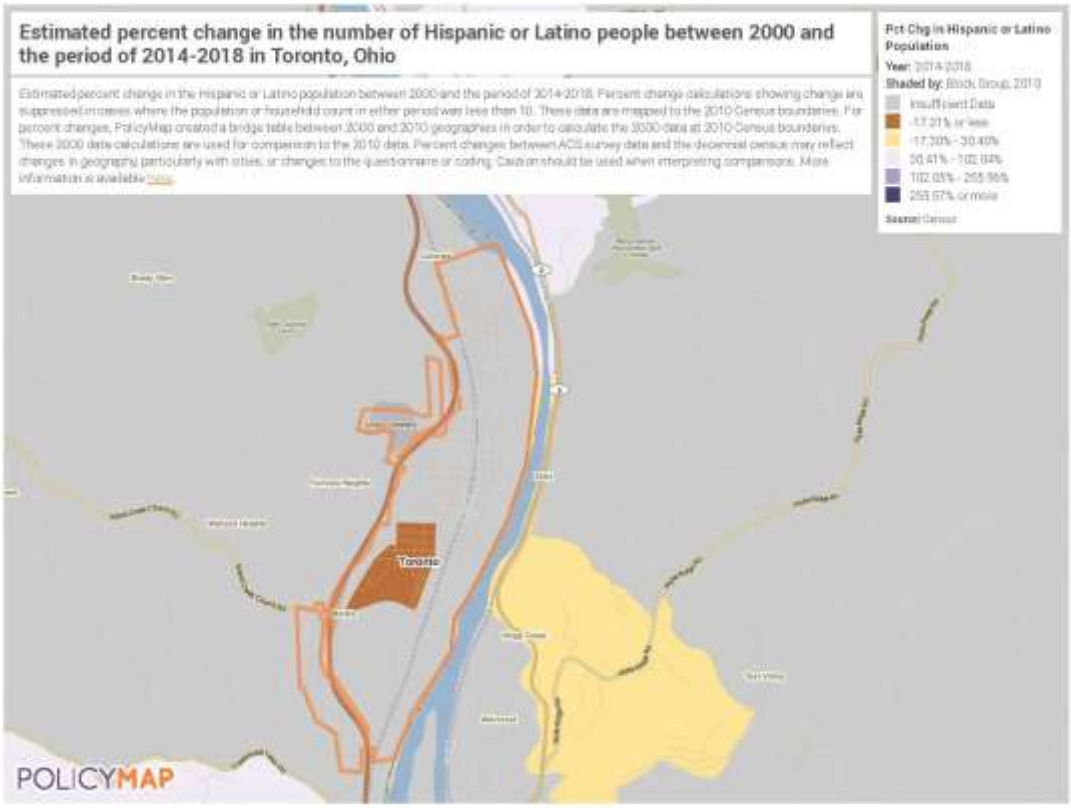
8. Map 8A – Percent Change in Hispanic or Latino Population in Jefferson County



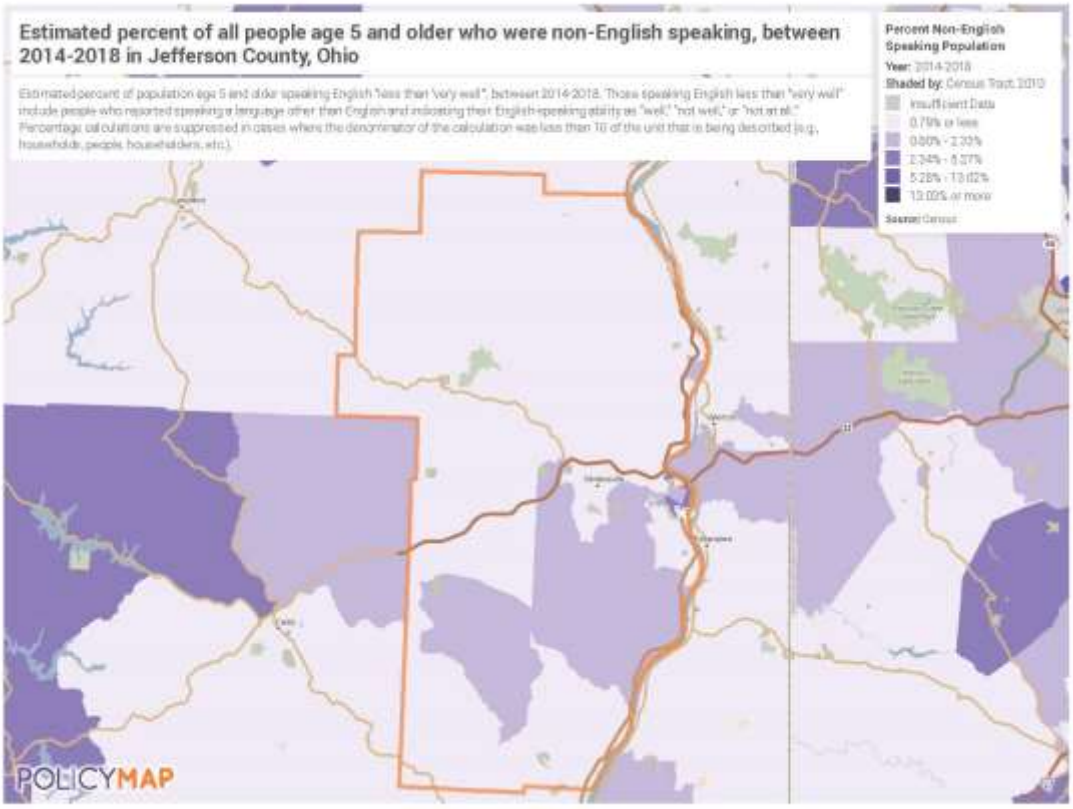
Map 8B – Percent Change in Hispanic or Latino Population in Steubenville



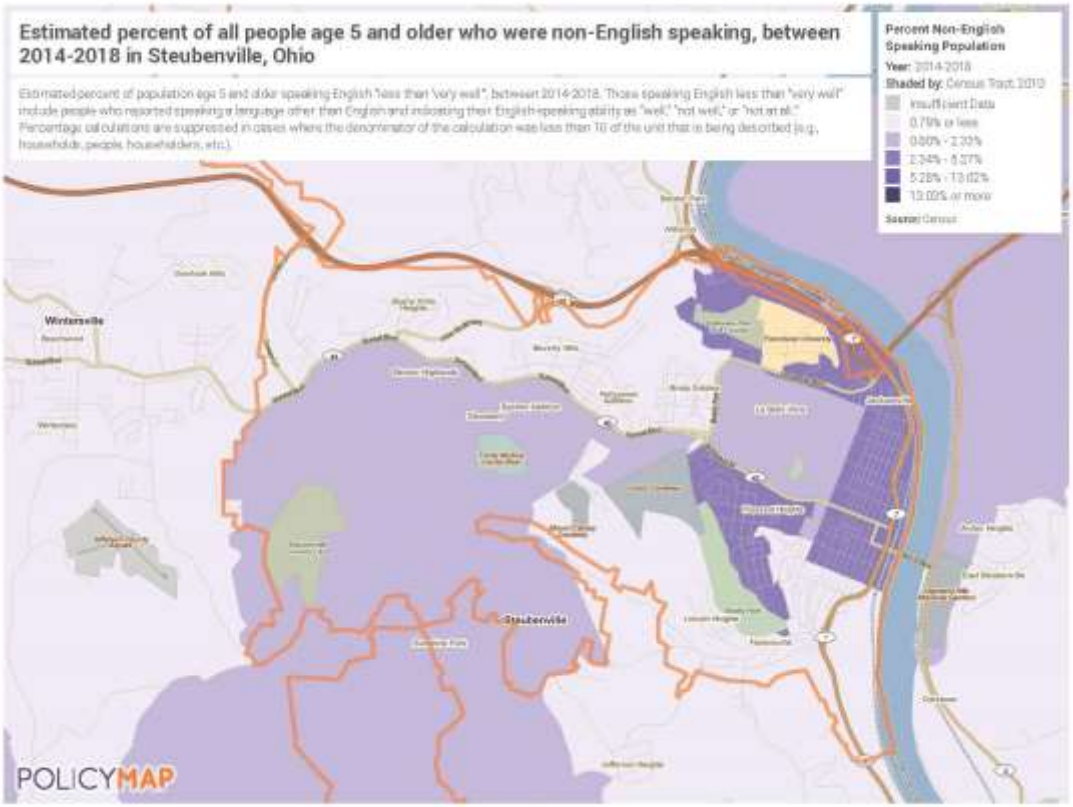
Map 8C – Percent Change in Hispanic or Latino Population in Toronto



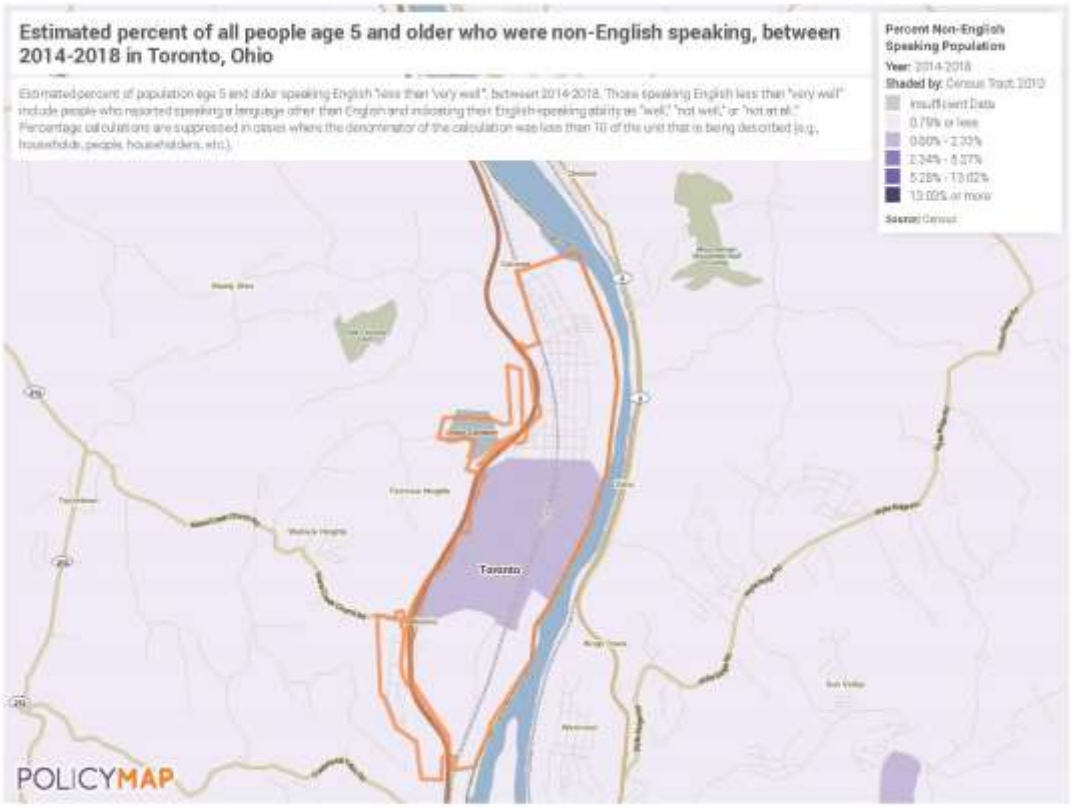
9. Map 9A – Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Jefferson County



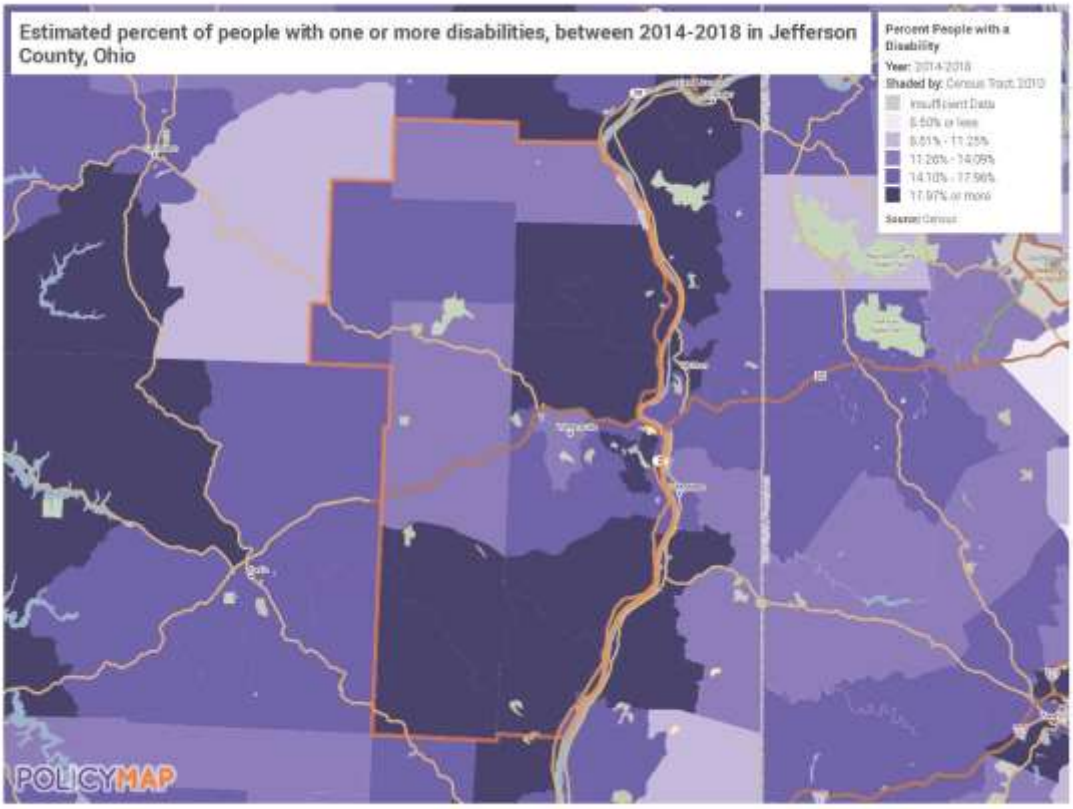
Map 9B – Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Steubenville



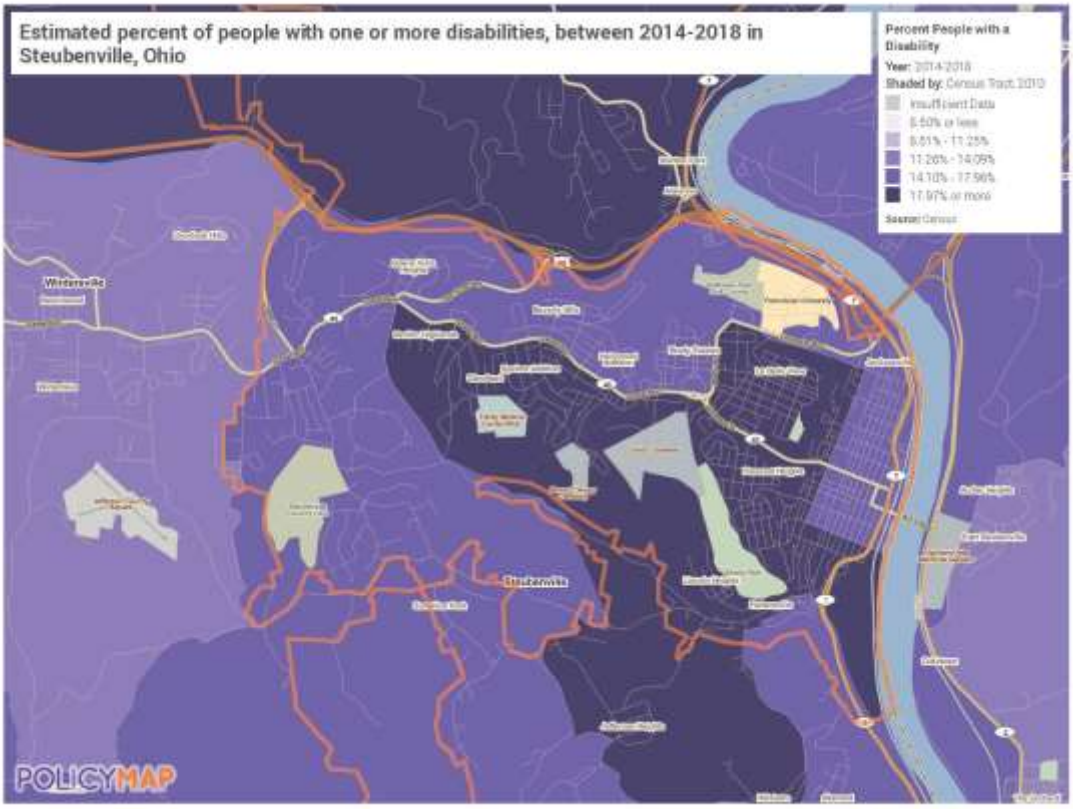
Map 9C – Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in Toronto



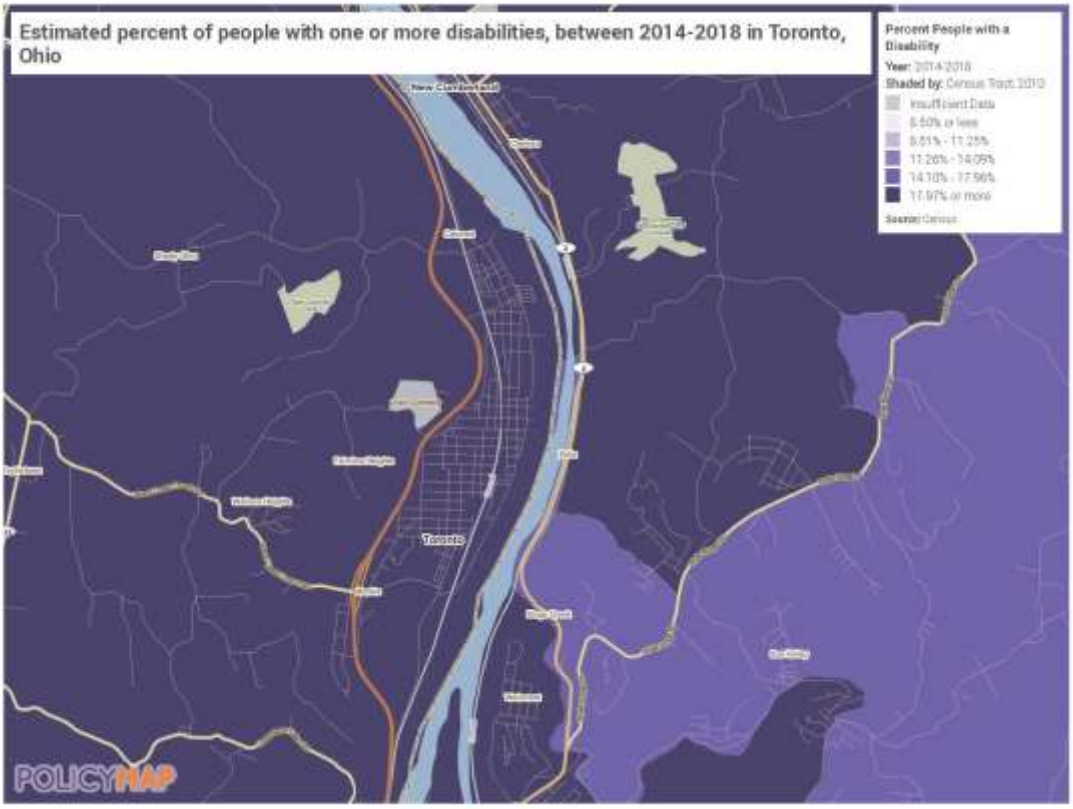
10. Map 10A – Percent of Persons with Disabilities in Jefferson County



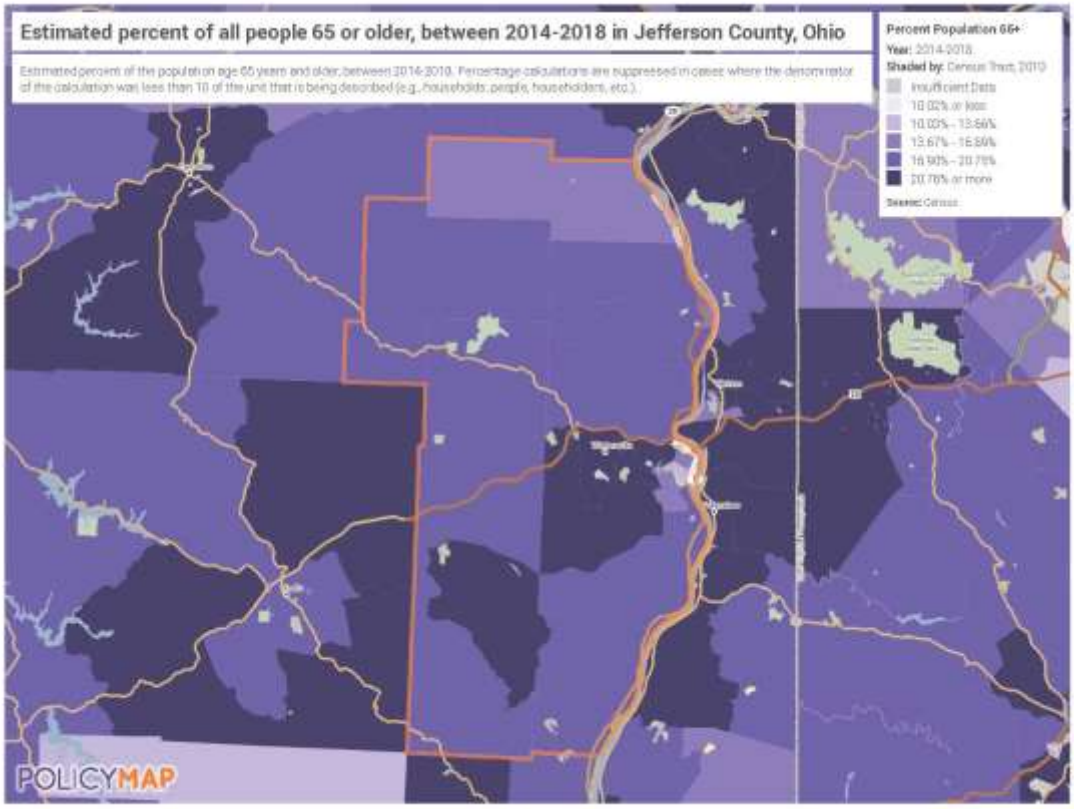
Map 10B – Percent of Persons with Disabilities in Steubenville



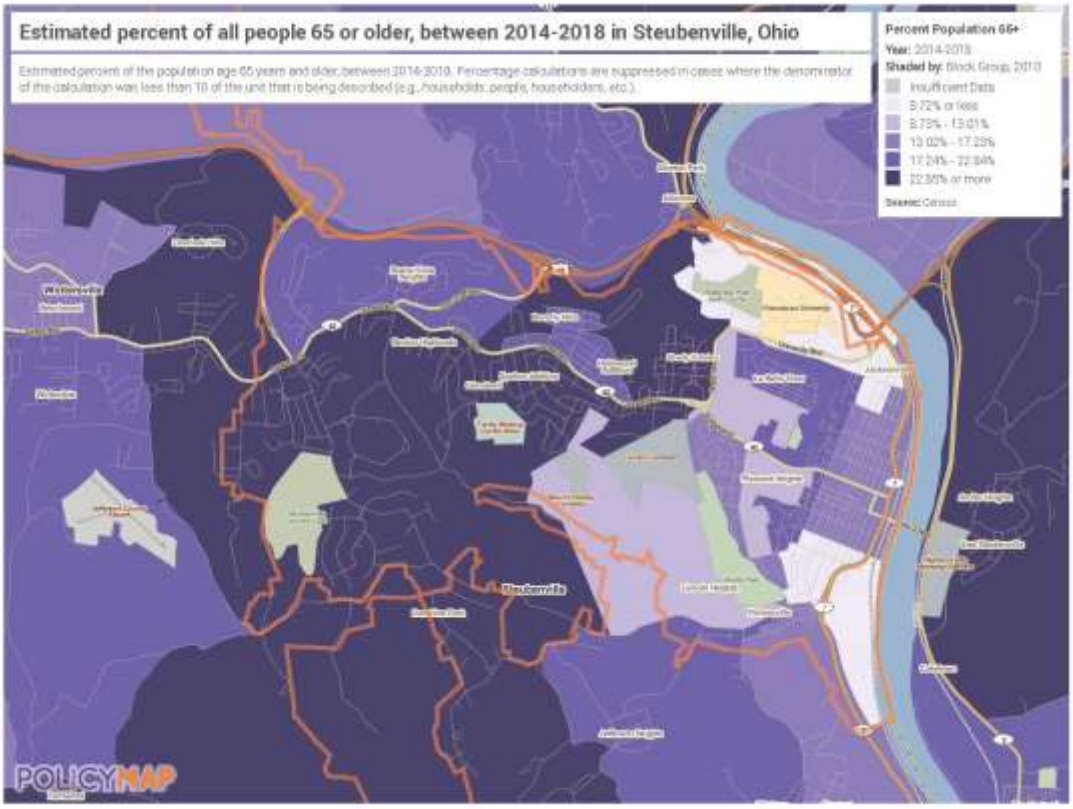
Map 10C – Percent of Persons with Disabilities in Toronto



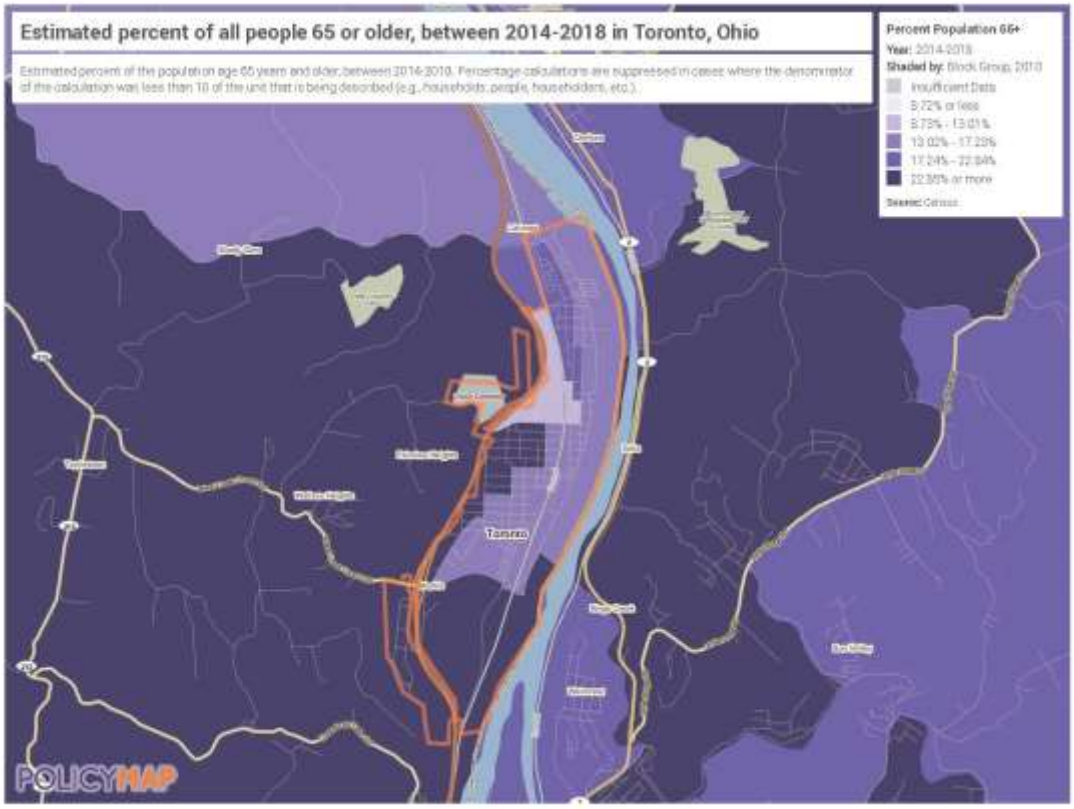
11. Map 11A – Percent of Persons Age 65 or Older in Jefferson County



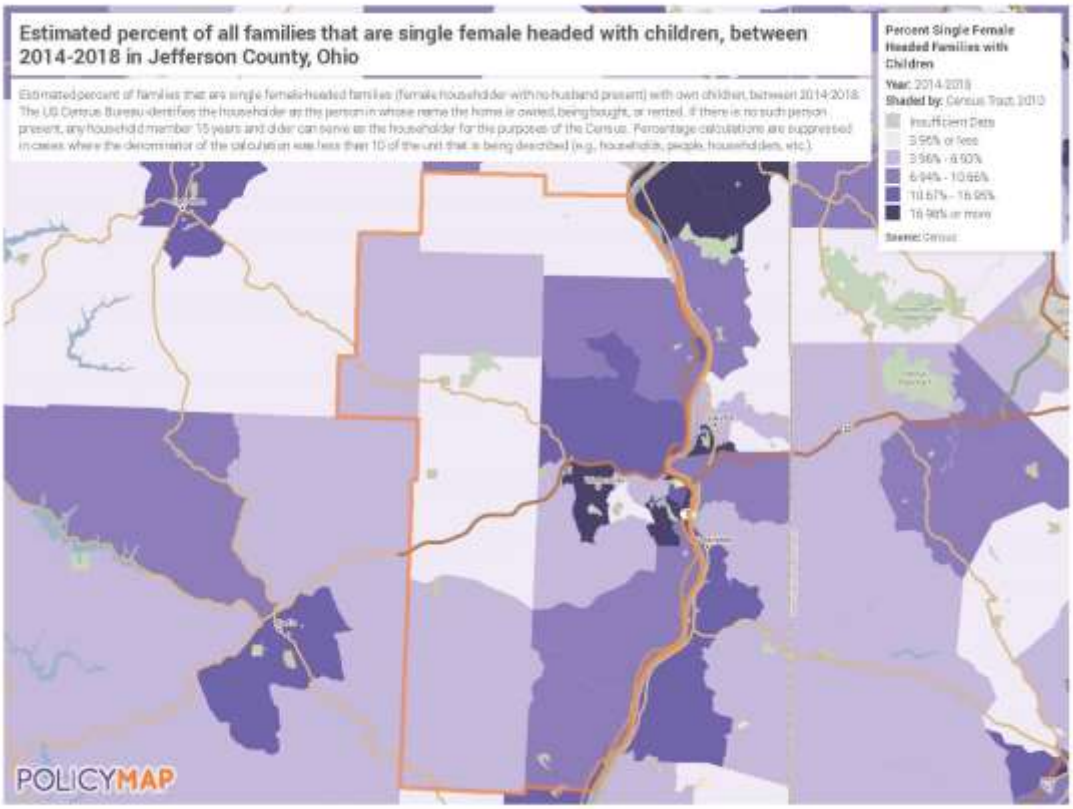
Map 11B – Percent of Persons Age 65 or Older in Steubenville



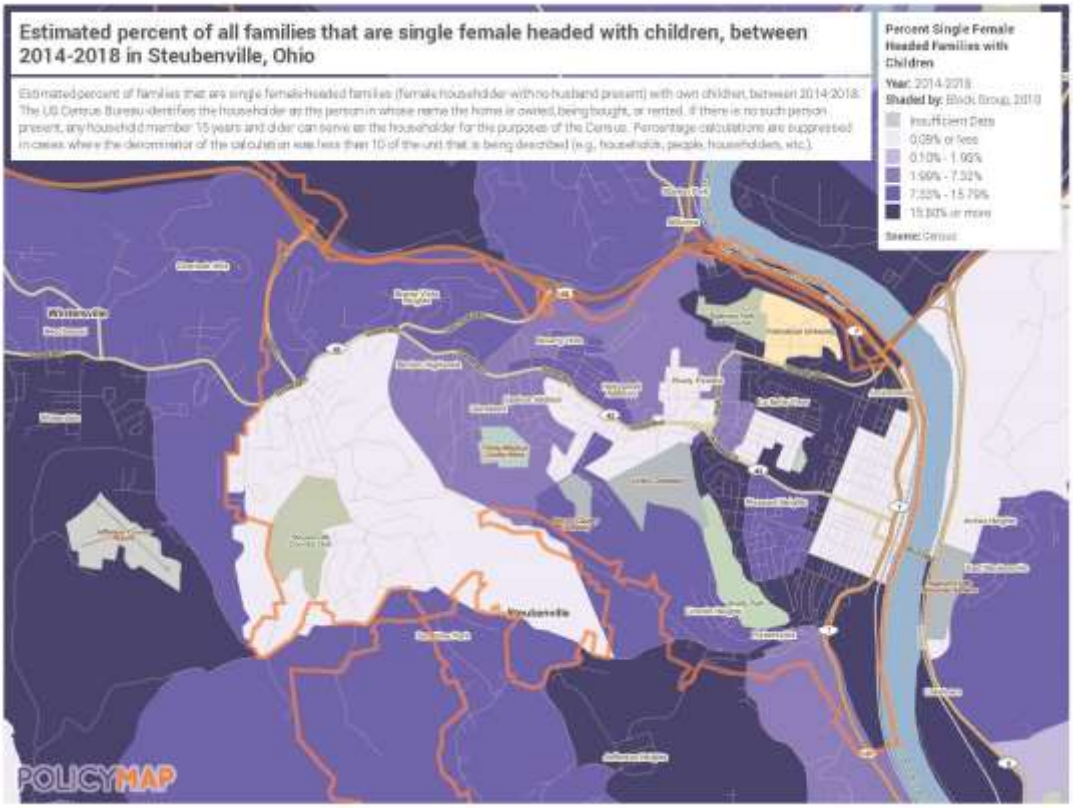
Map 11C – Percent of Persons Age 65 or Older in Toronto



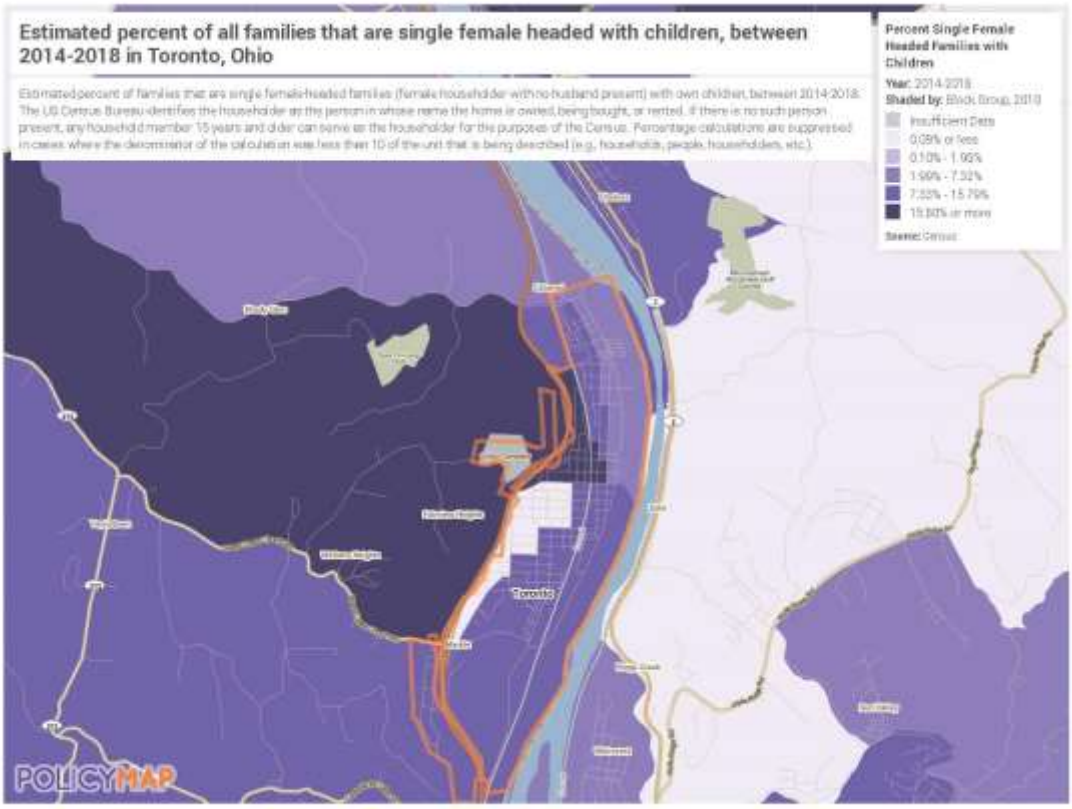
12. Map 12A – Percent of Families that are Female Headed with Children in Jefferson County



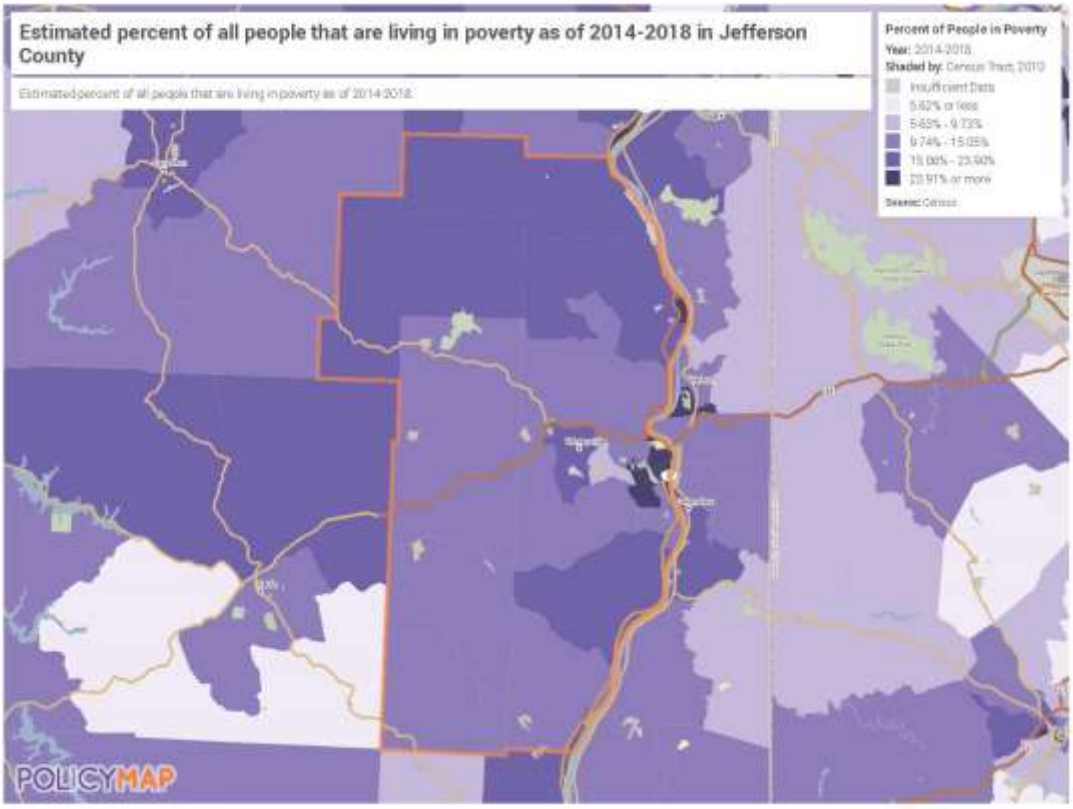
Map 12B – Percent of Families that are Female Headed with Children in Steubenville



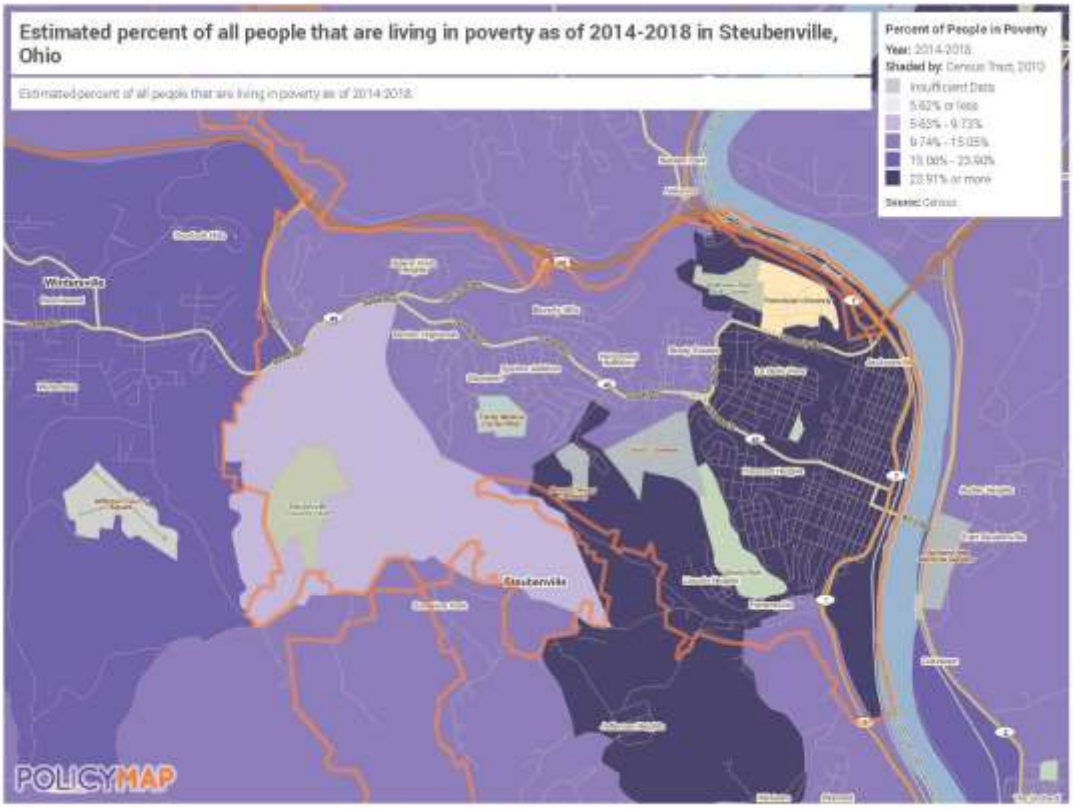
Map 12C – Percent of Families that are Female Headed with Children in Toronto



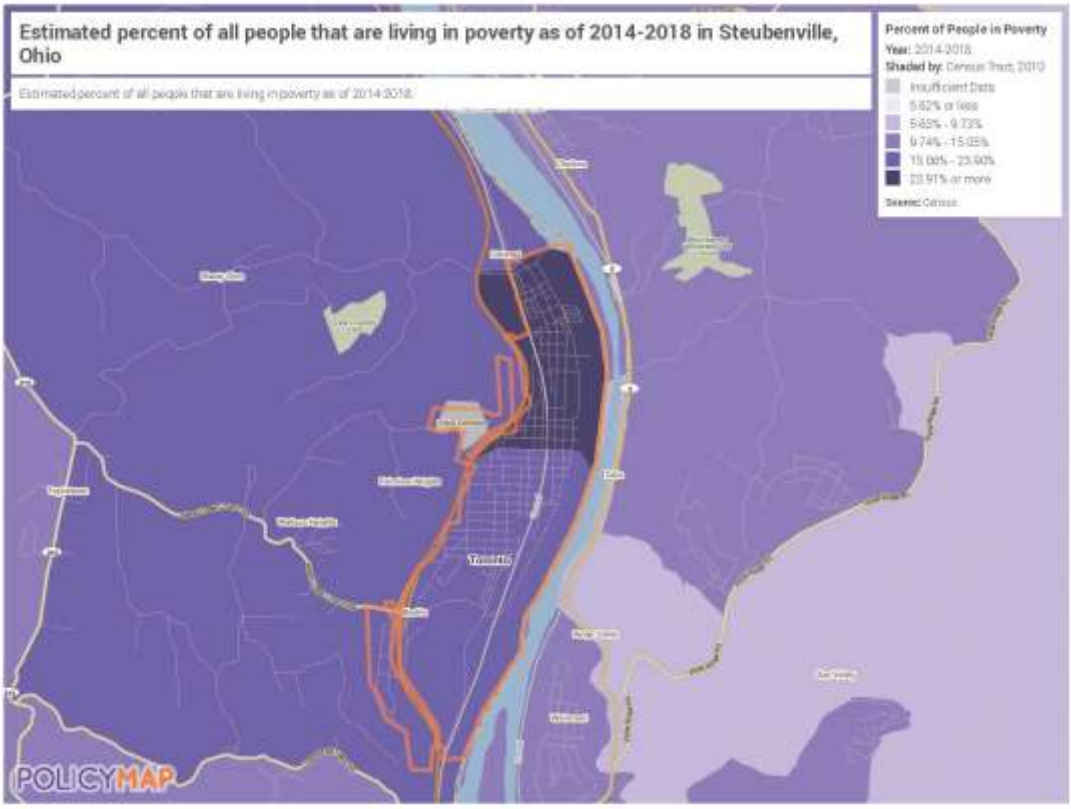
13. Map 13A – Percent of Persons Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



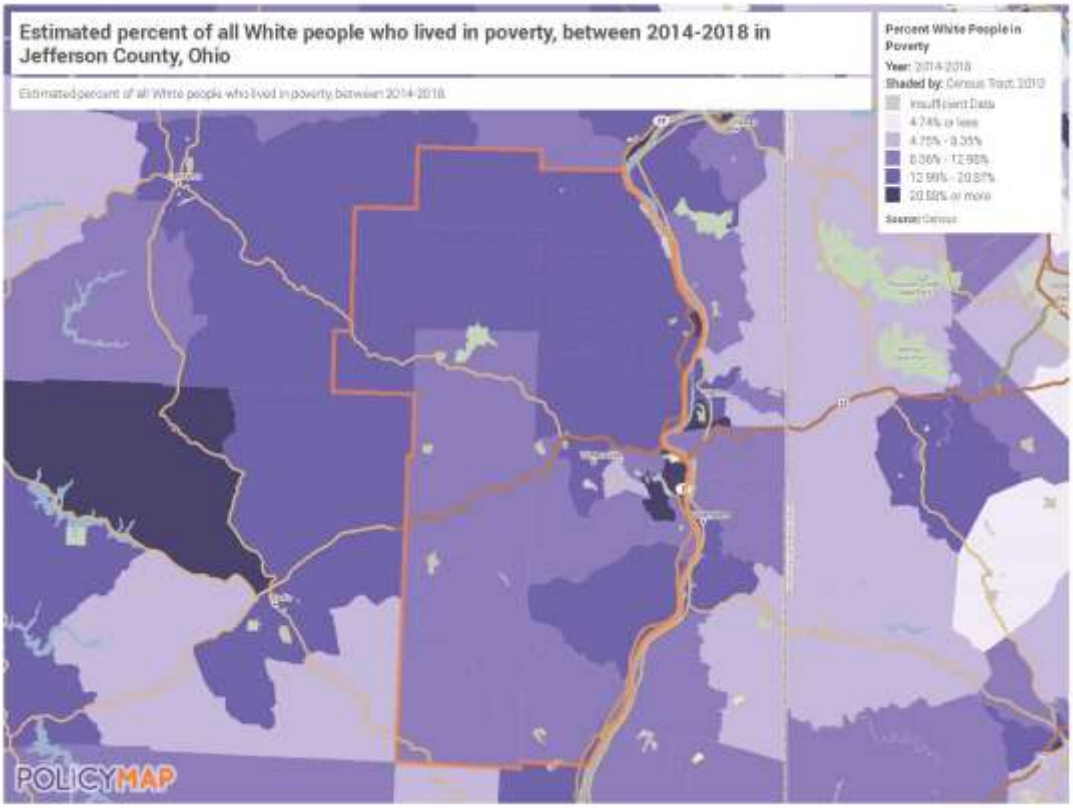
Map 13B – Percent of Persons Living in Poverty in Steubenville



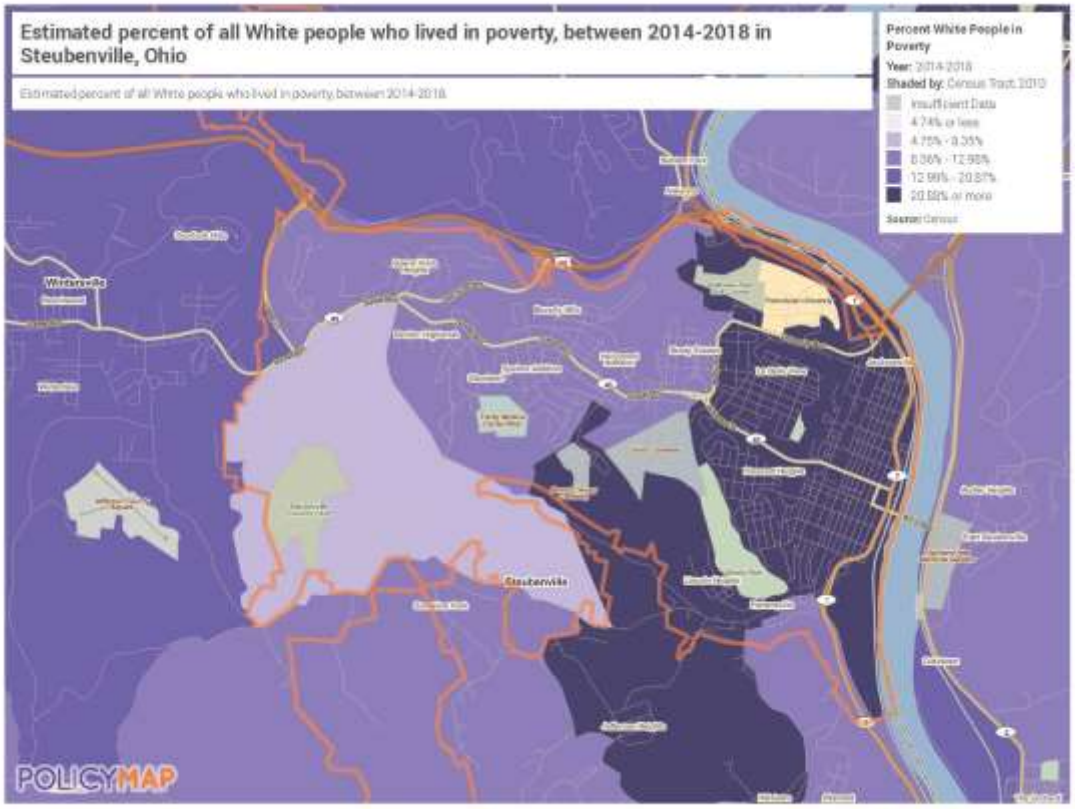
Map 13C – Percent of Persons Living in Poverty in Toronto



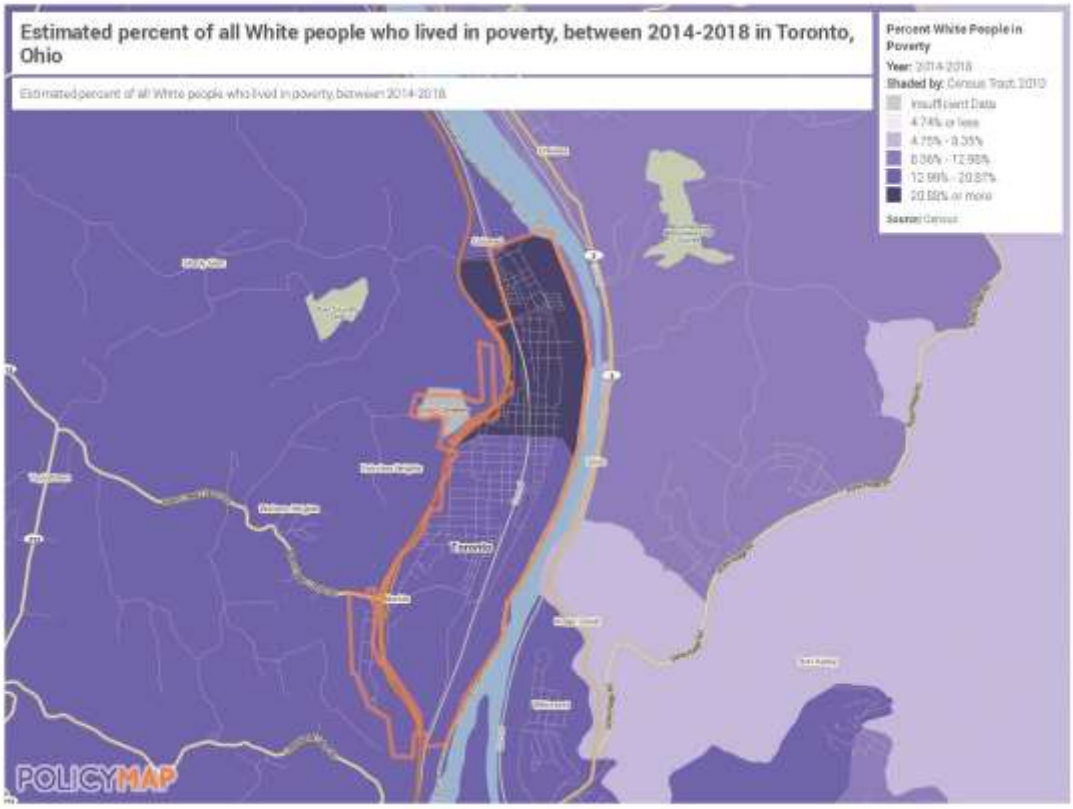
14. Map 14A – Percent of White Persons Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



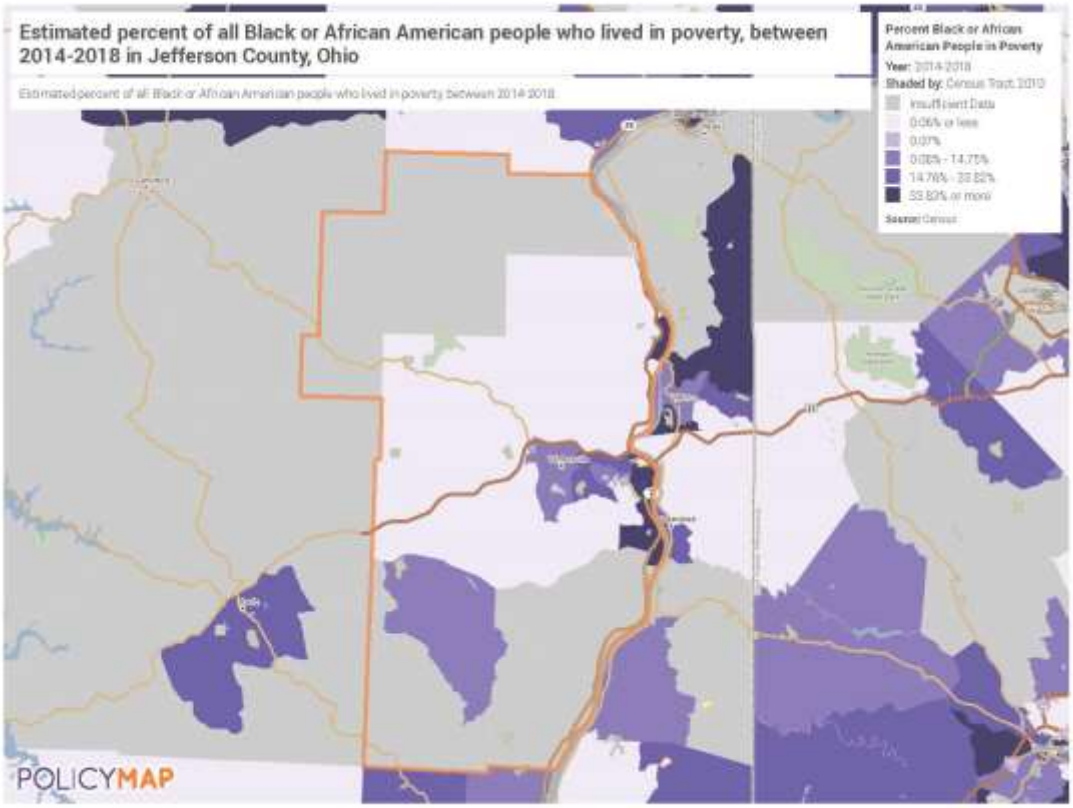
Map 14B – Percent of White Persons Living in Poverty in Steubenville



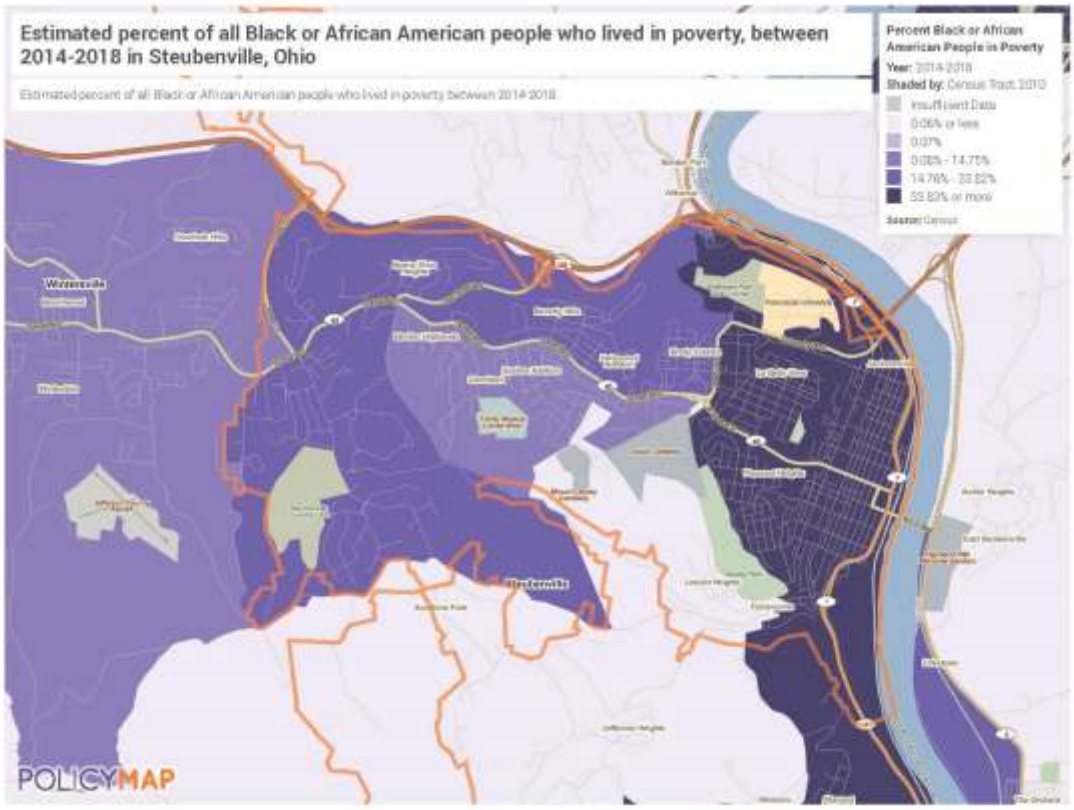
Map 14C – Percent of White Persons Living in Poverty in Toronto



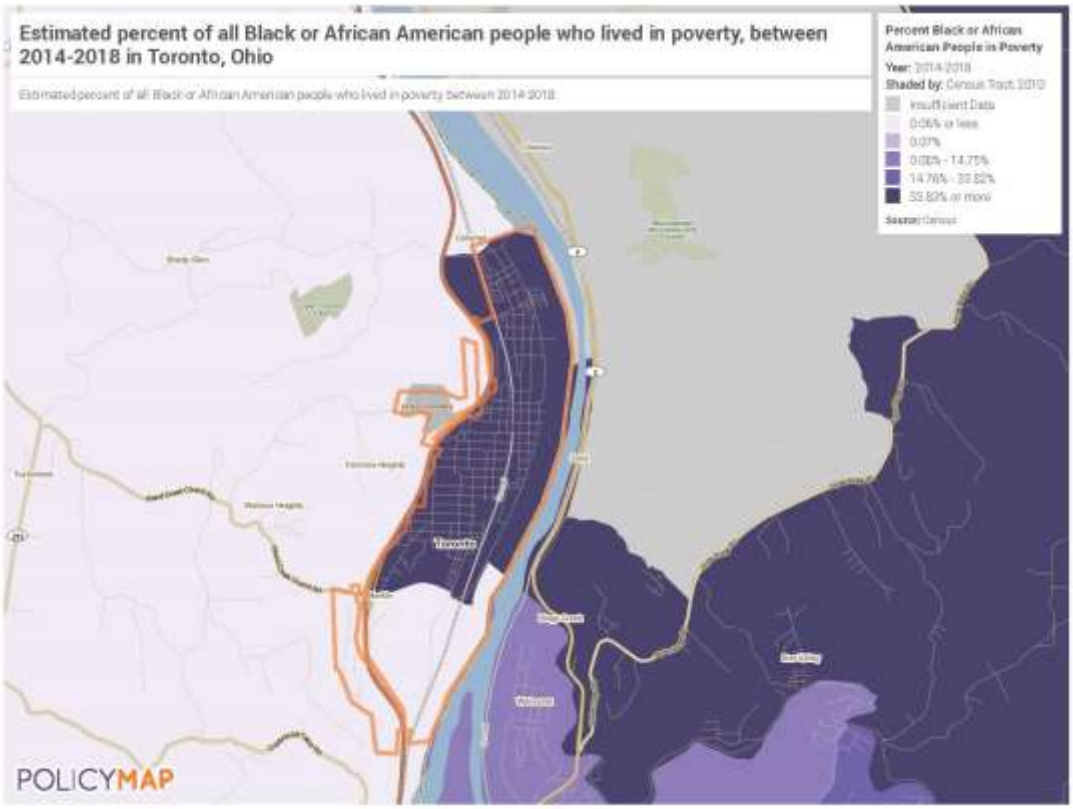
15. Map 15A – Percent of Black/African American Persons Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



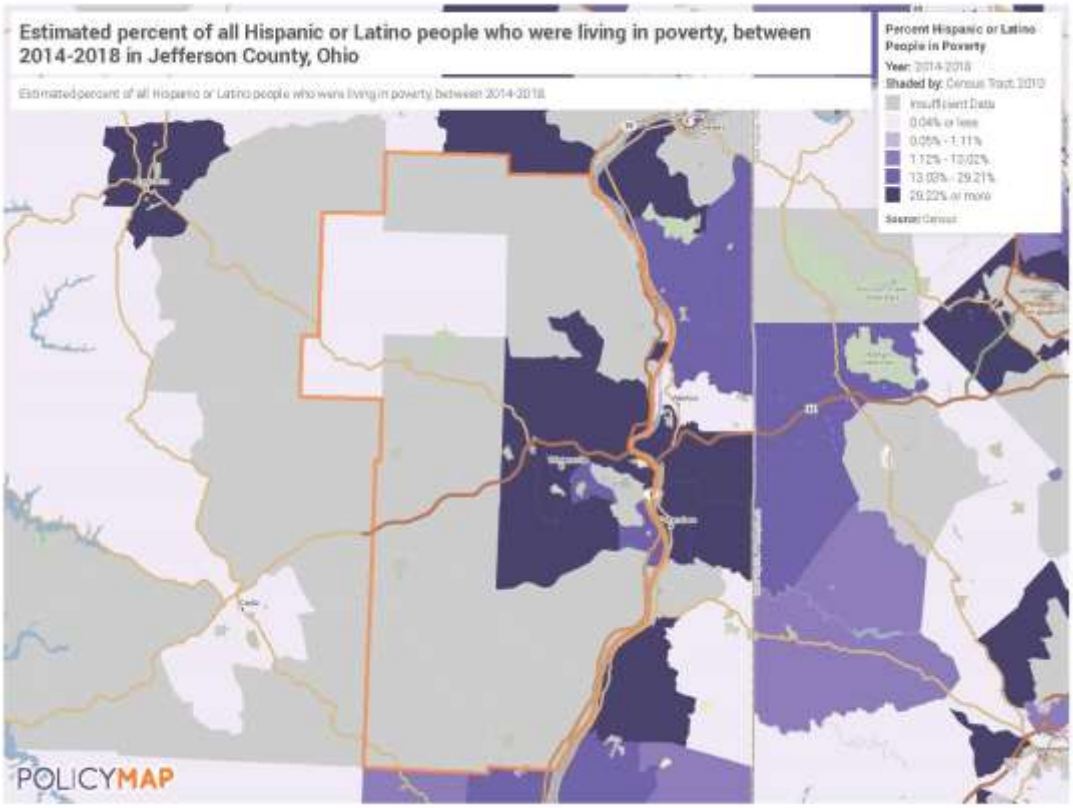
Map 15B – Percent of Black/African American Persons Living in Poverty in Steubenville



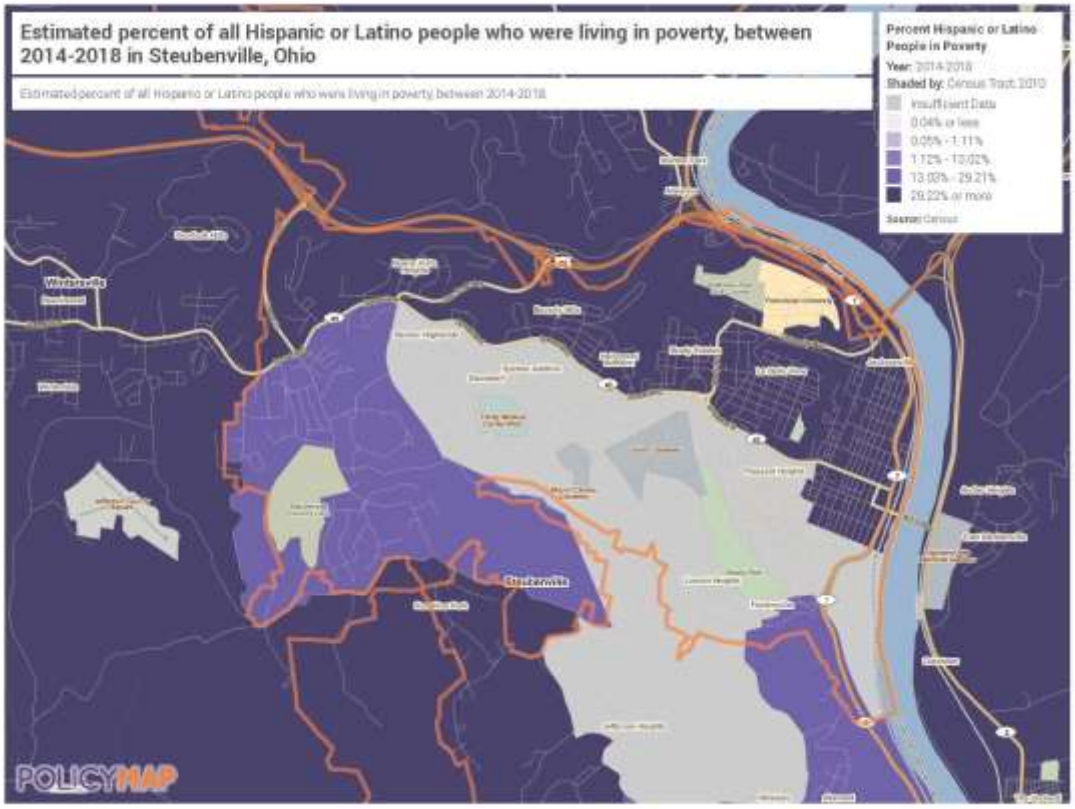
Map 15C – Percent of Black/African American Persons Living in Poverty in Toronto



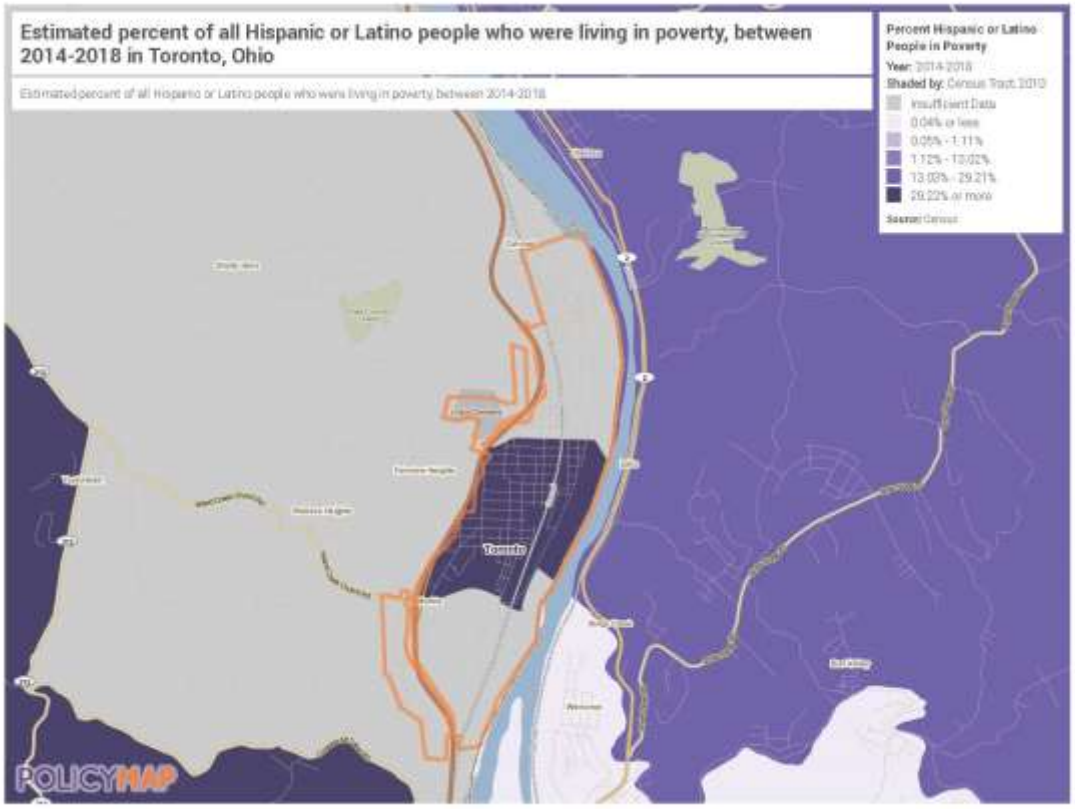
16. Map 16A – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Persons Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



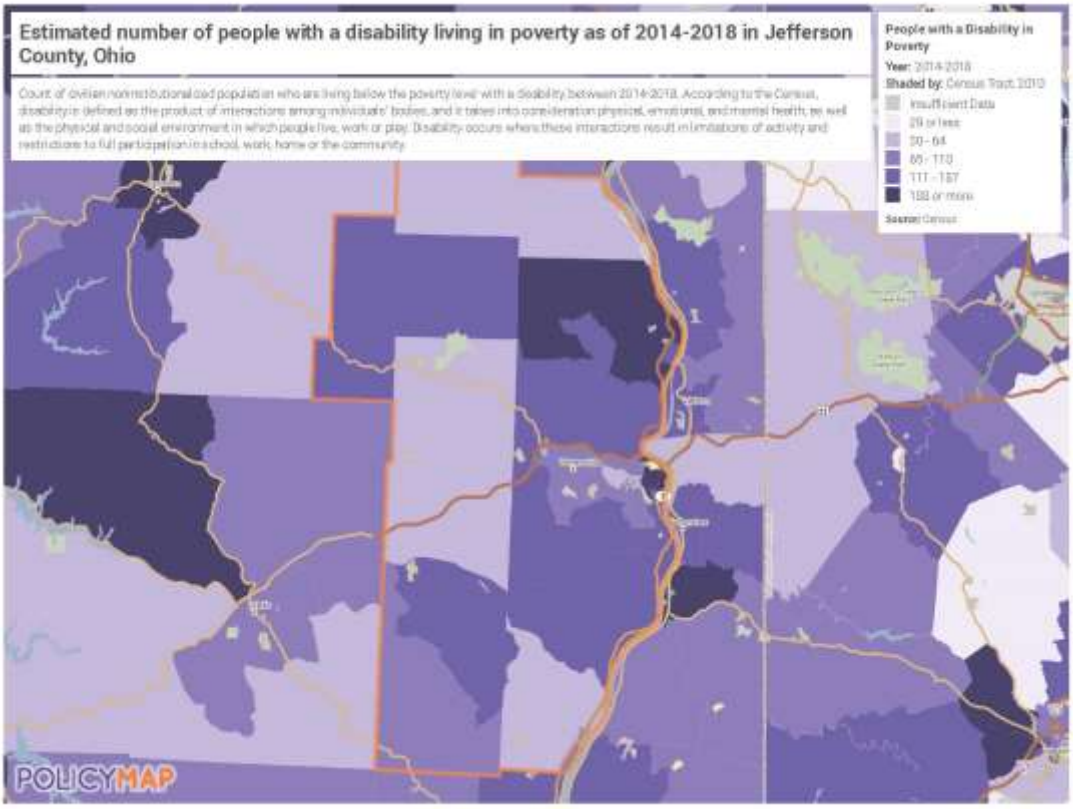
Map 16B – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Persons Living in Poverty in Steubenville



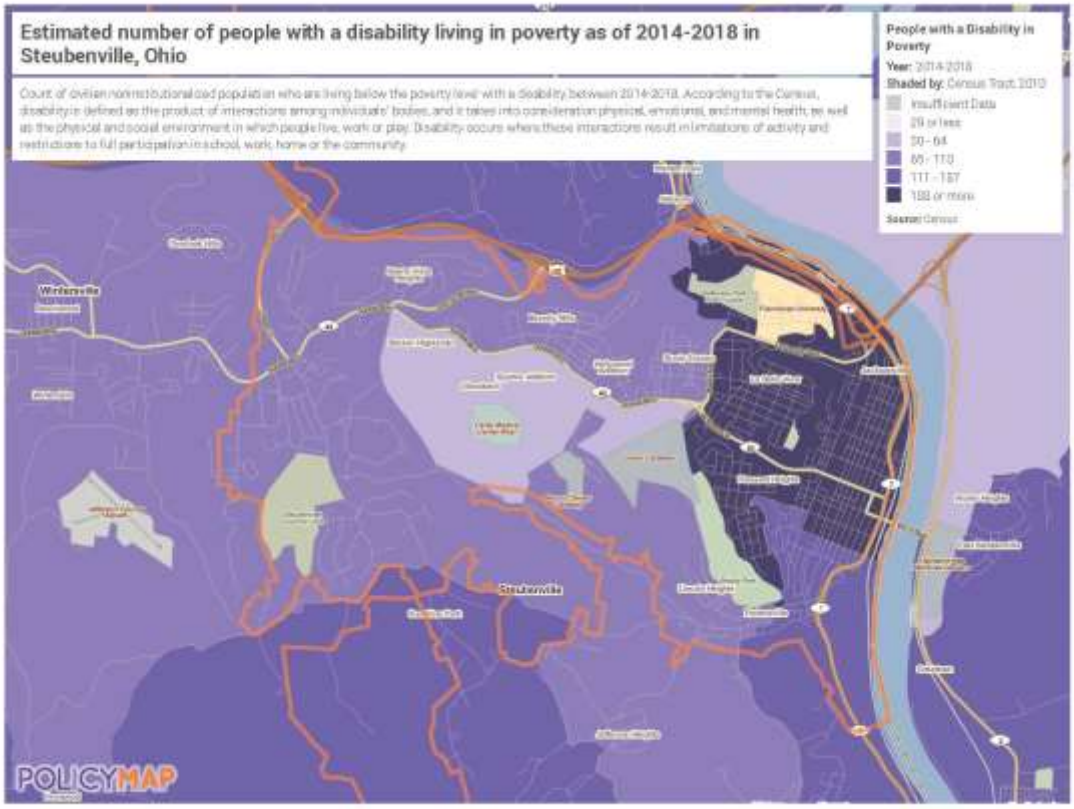
Map 16C – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Persons Living in Poverty in Toronto



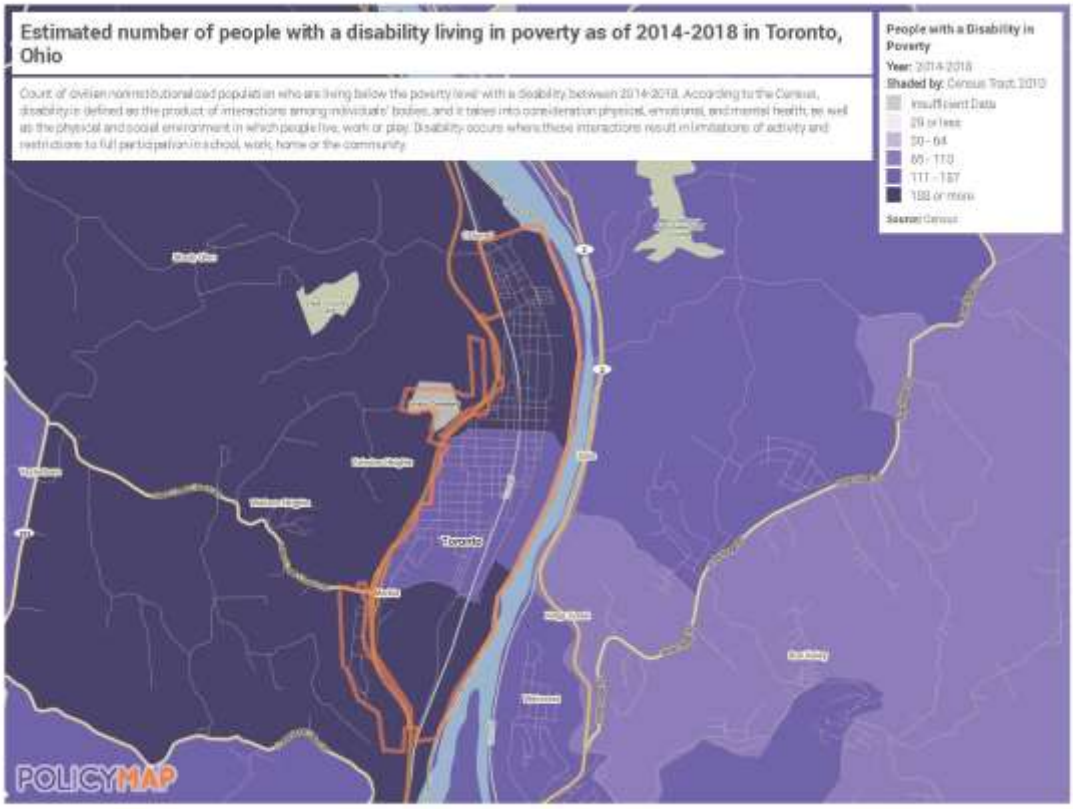
17. Map 17A – Number of Disabled Persons Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



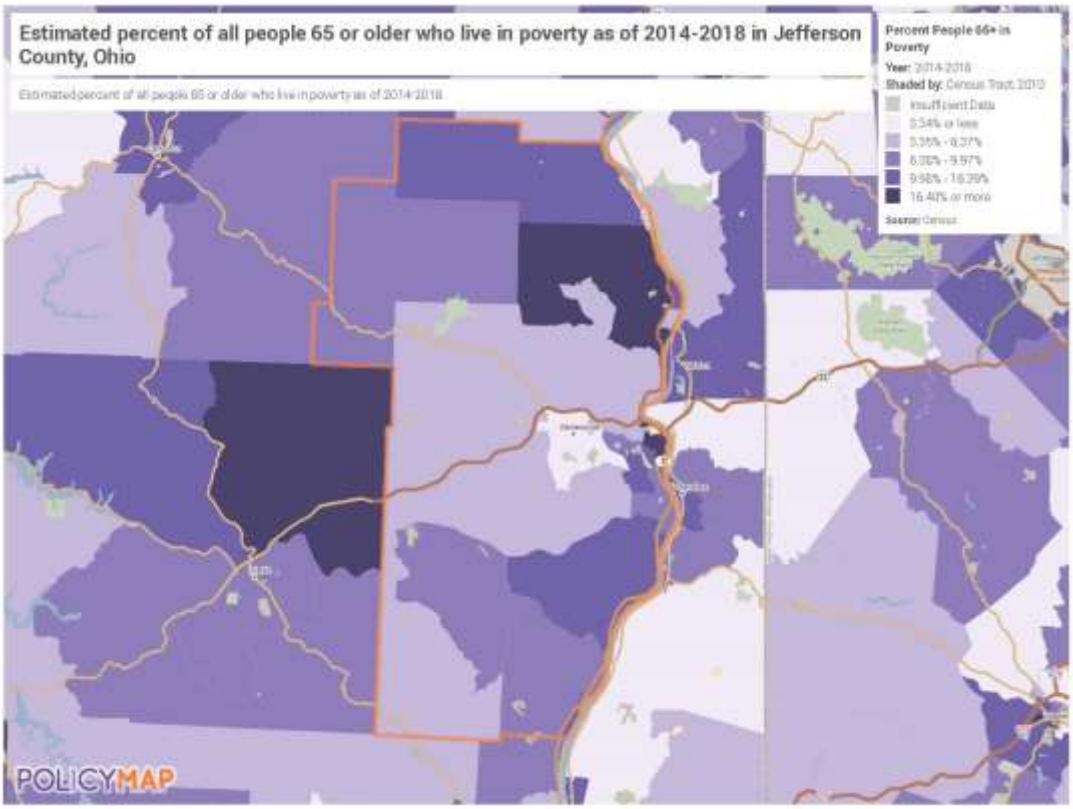
Map 17B – Number of Disabled Persons Living in Poverty in Steubenville



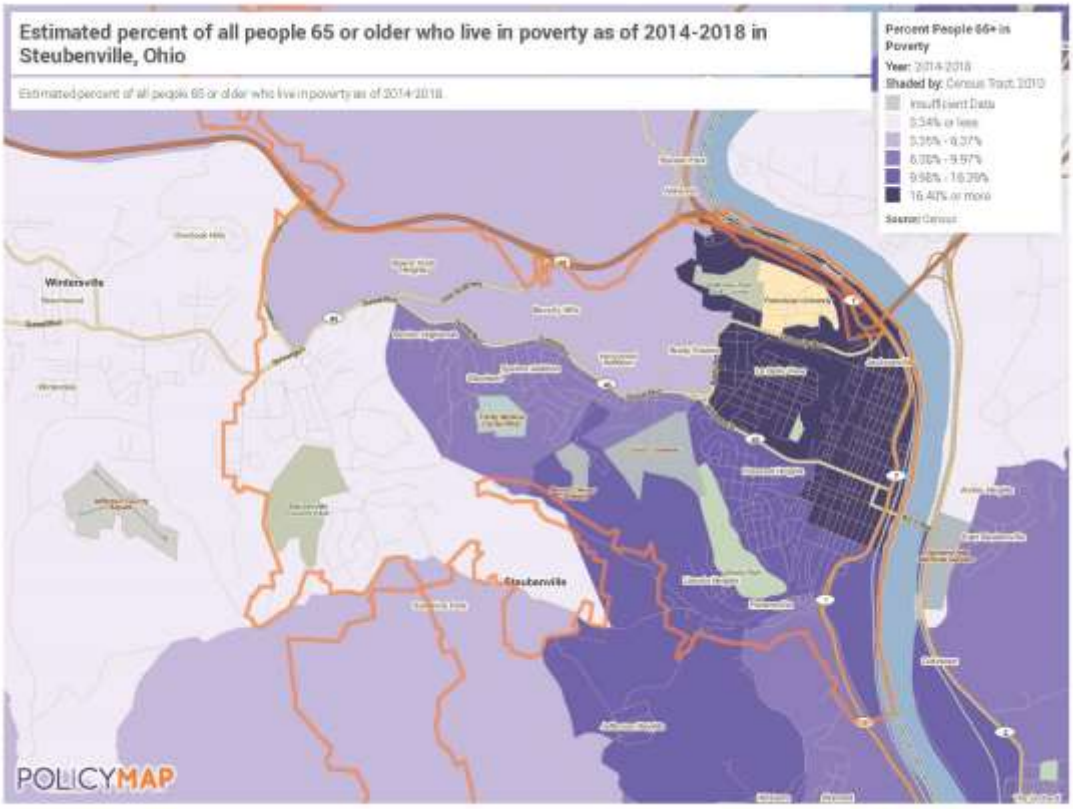
Map 17C – Number of Disabled Persons Living in Poverty in Toronto



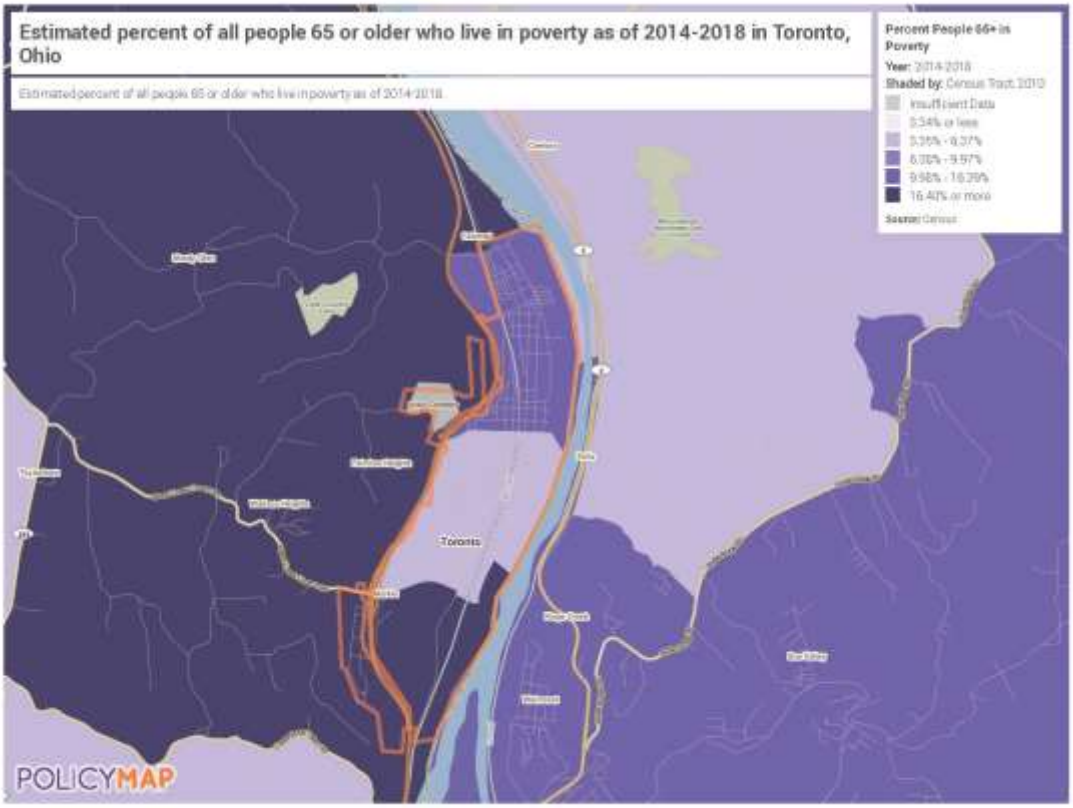
18. Map 18A – Percent of Persons Age 65 and Older Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



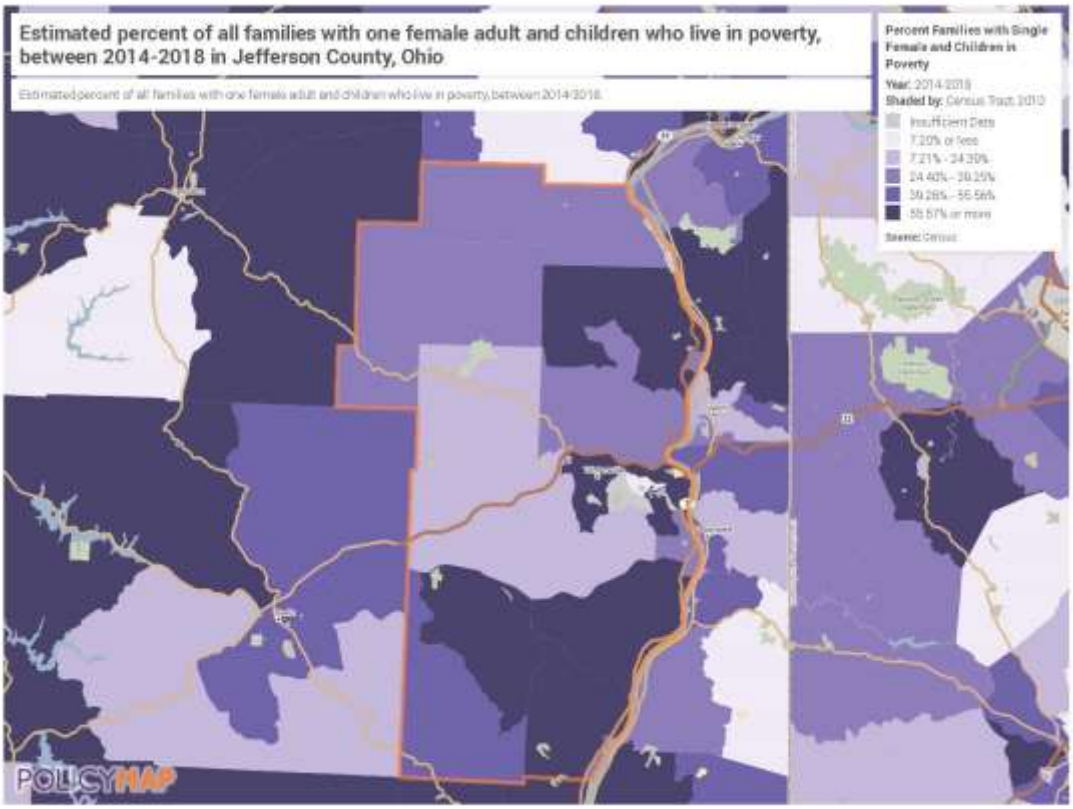
Map 18B – Percent of Persons Age 65 and Older Living in Poverty in Steubenville



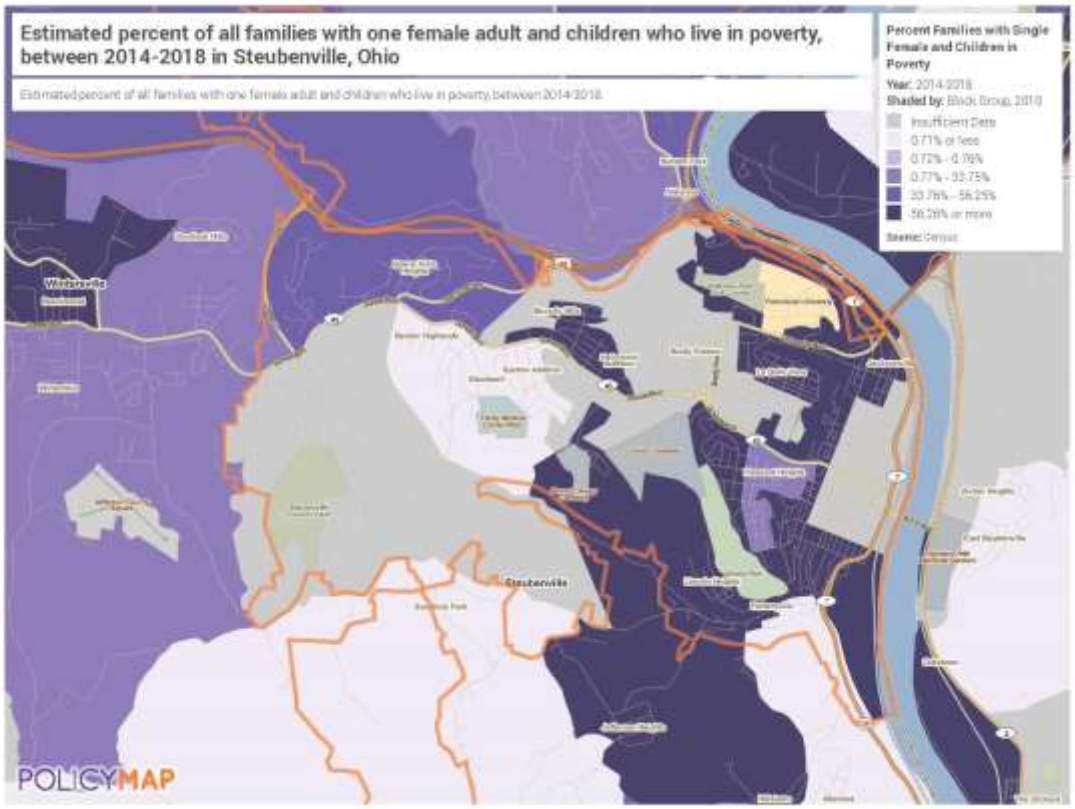
Map 18C – Percent of Persons Age 65 and Older Living in Poverty in Toronto



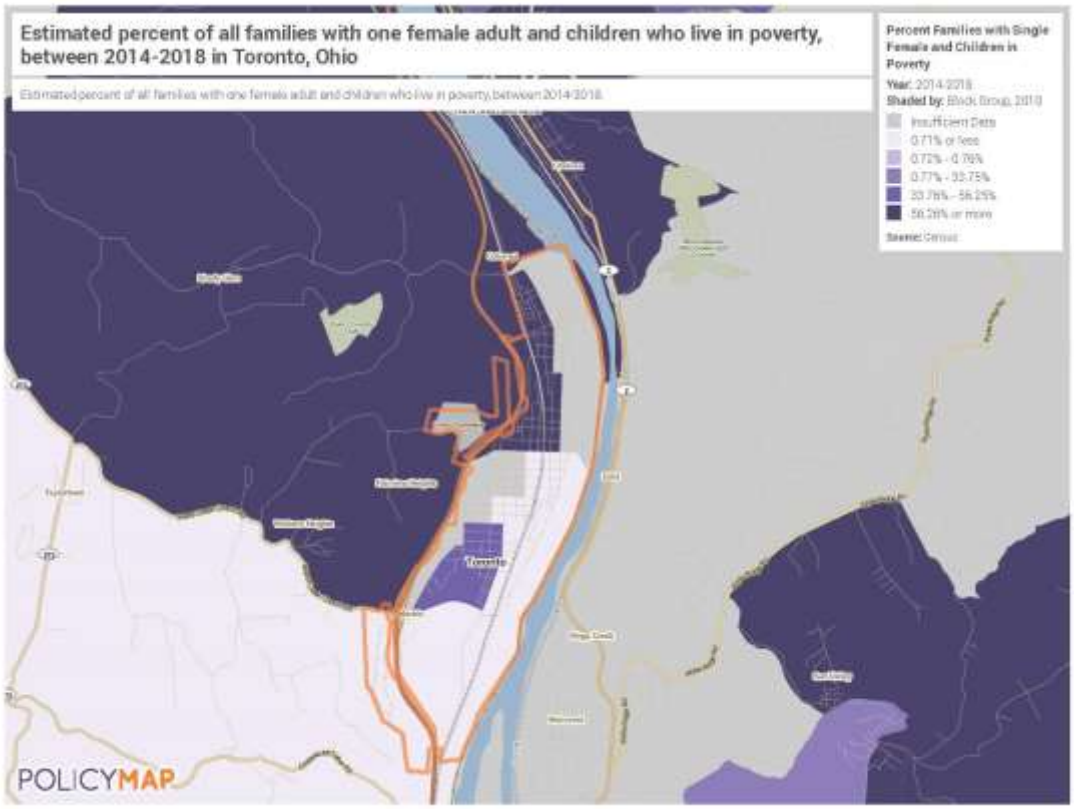
19. Map 19A – Percent of Female Headed Families with Children Living in Poverty in Jefferson County



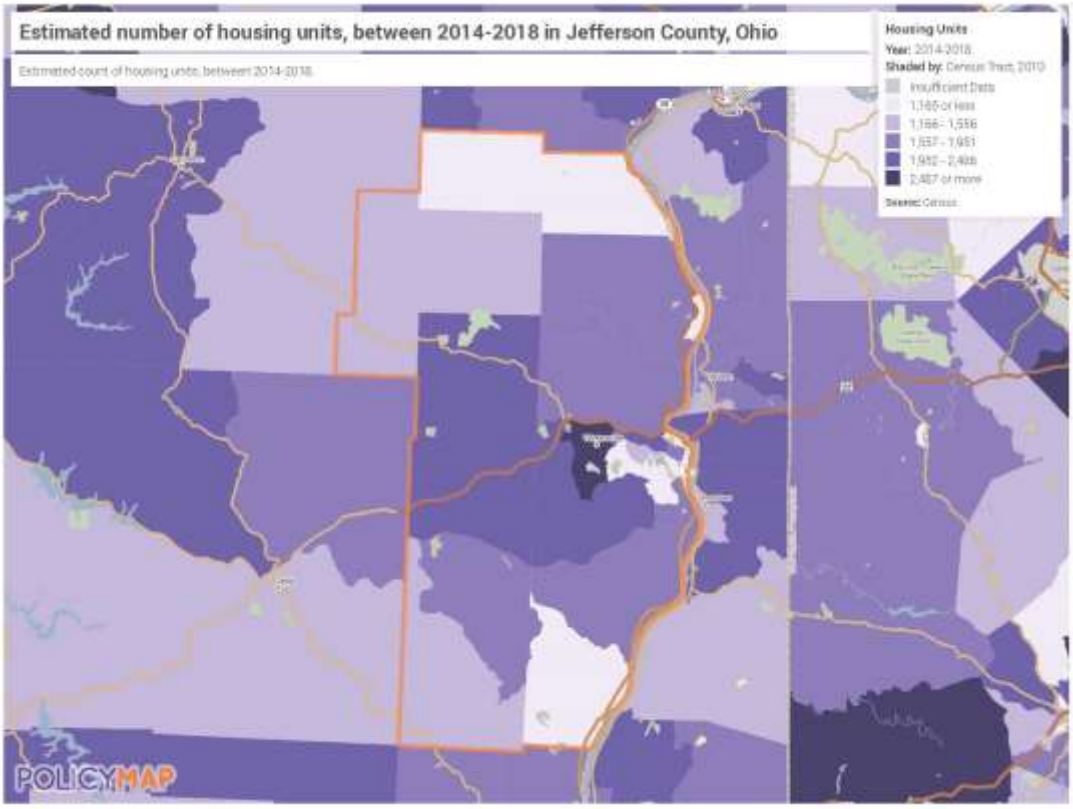
Map 19B – Percent of Female Headed Families with Children Living in Poverty in Steubenville



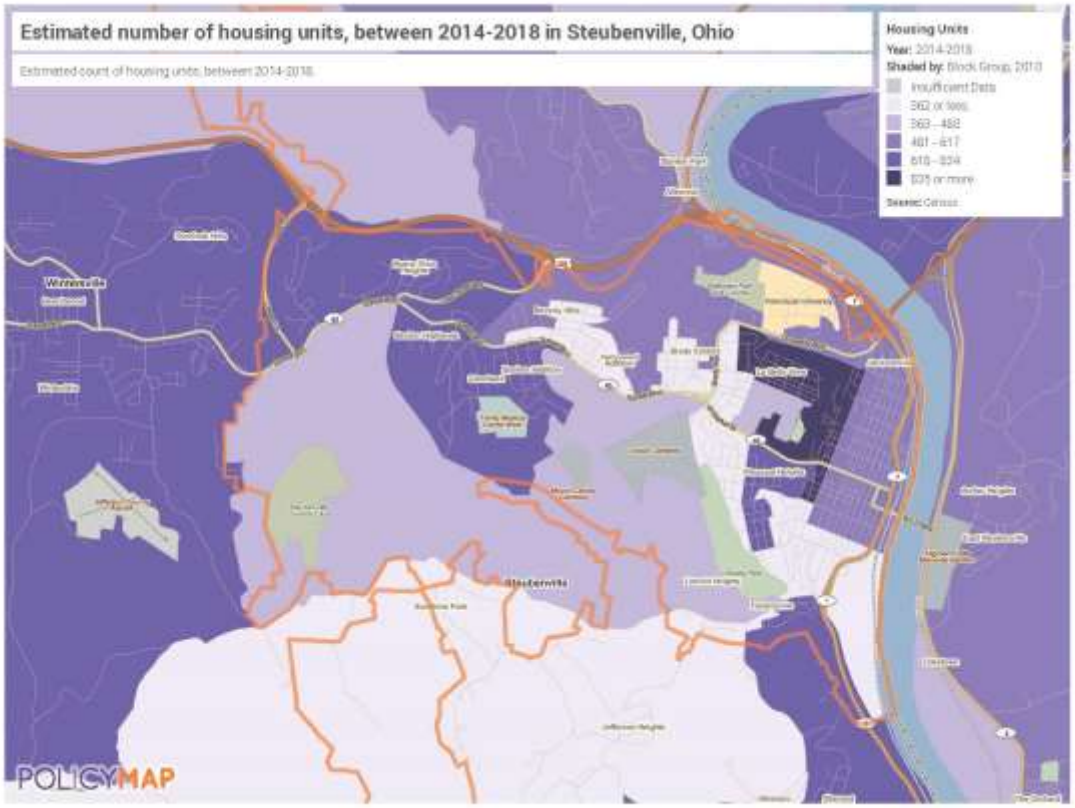
Map 19C – Percent of Female Headed Families with Children Living in Poverty in Toronto



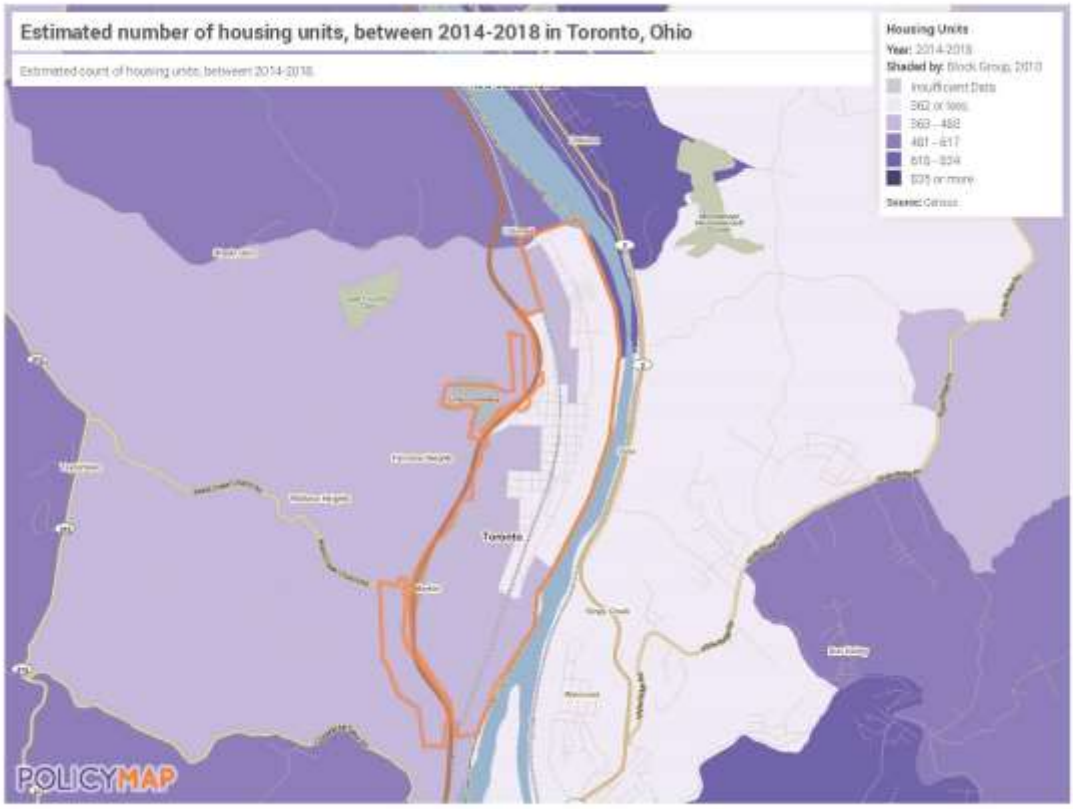
20. Map 20A – Number of Housing Units in Jefferson County



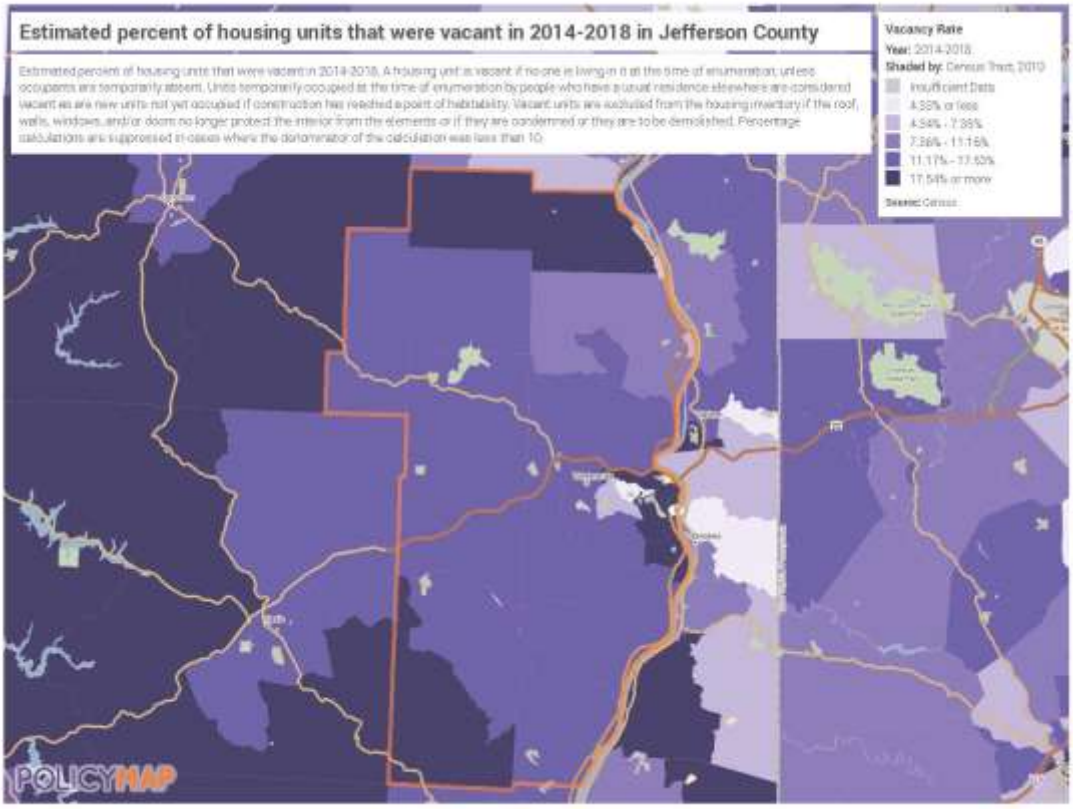
Map 20B – Number of Housing Units in Steubenville



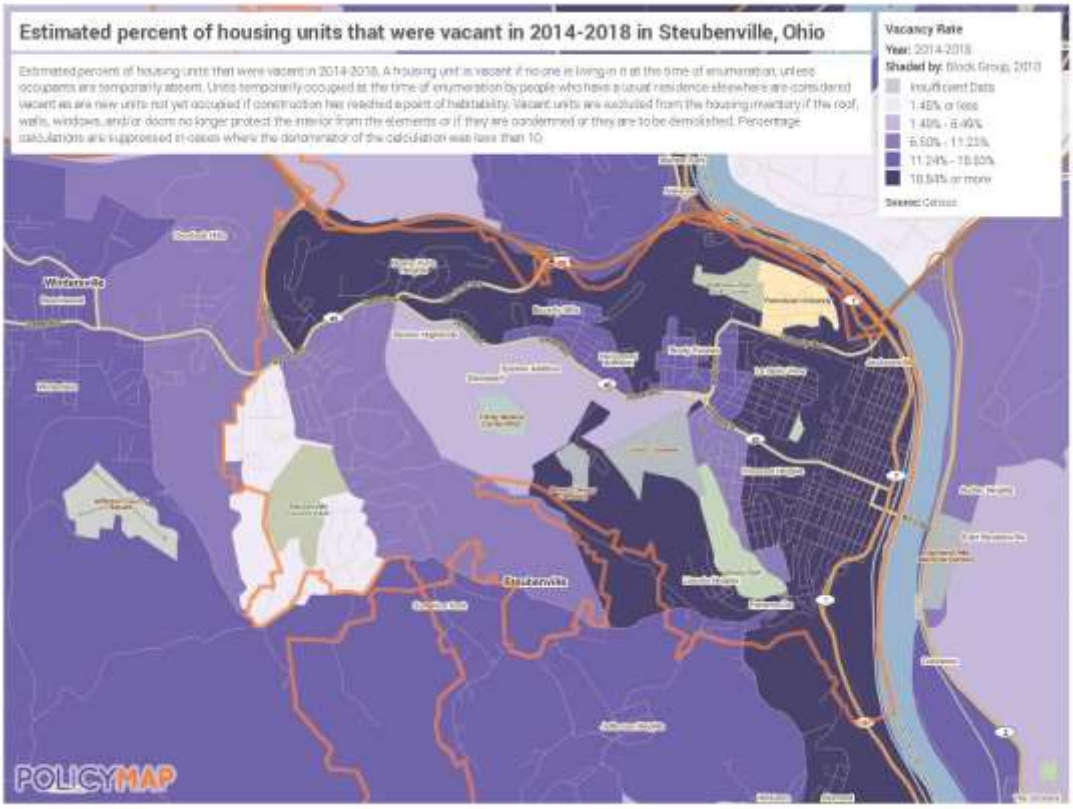
Map 20C – Number of Housing Units in Toronto



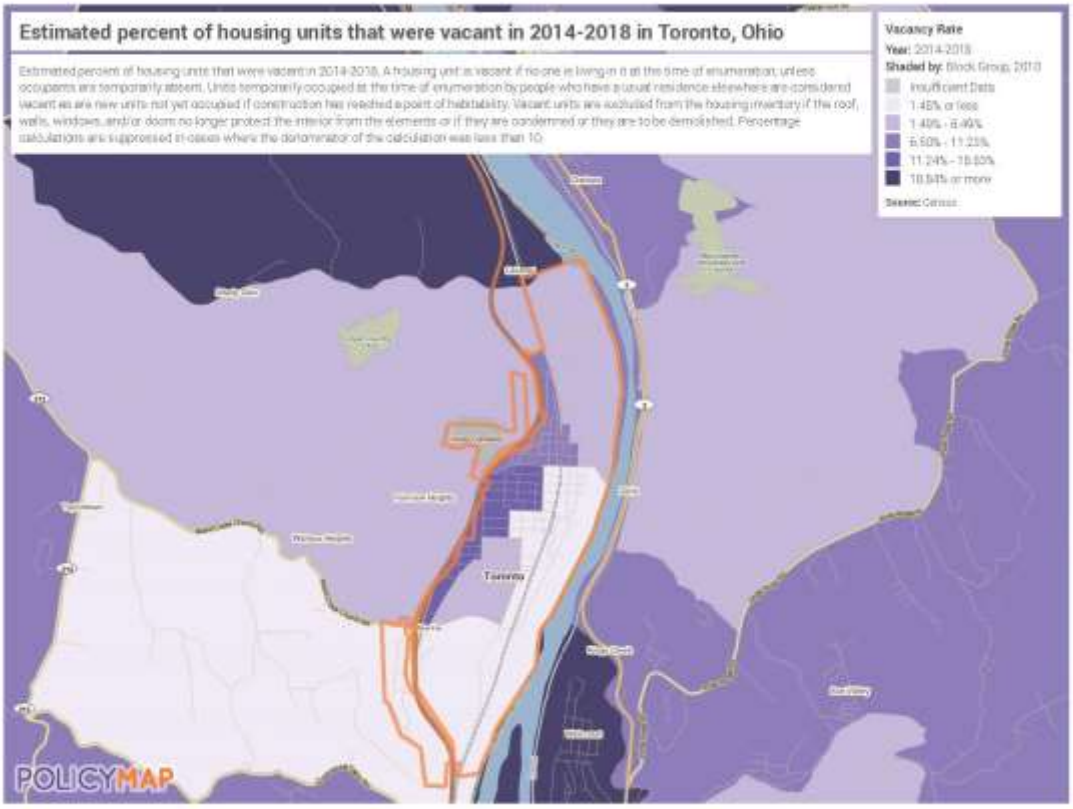
21. Map 21A – Percent of Vacant Housing Units in Jefferson County



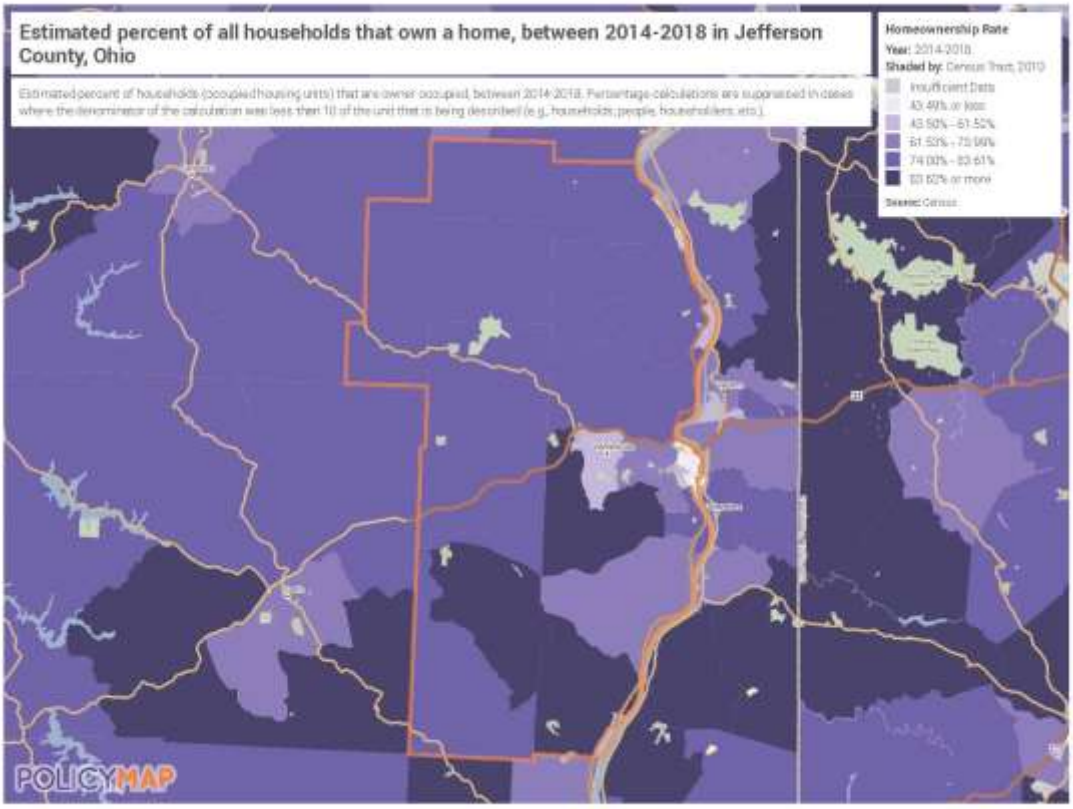
Map 21B – Percent of Vacant Housing Units in Steubenville



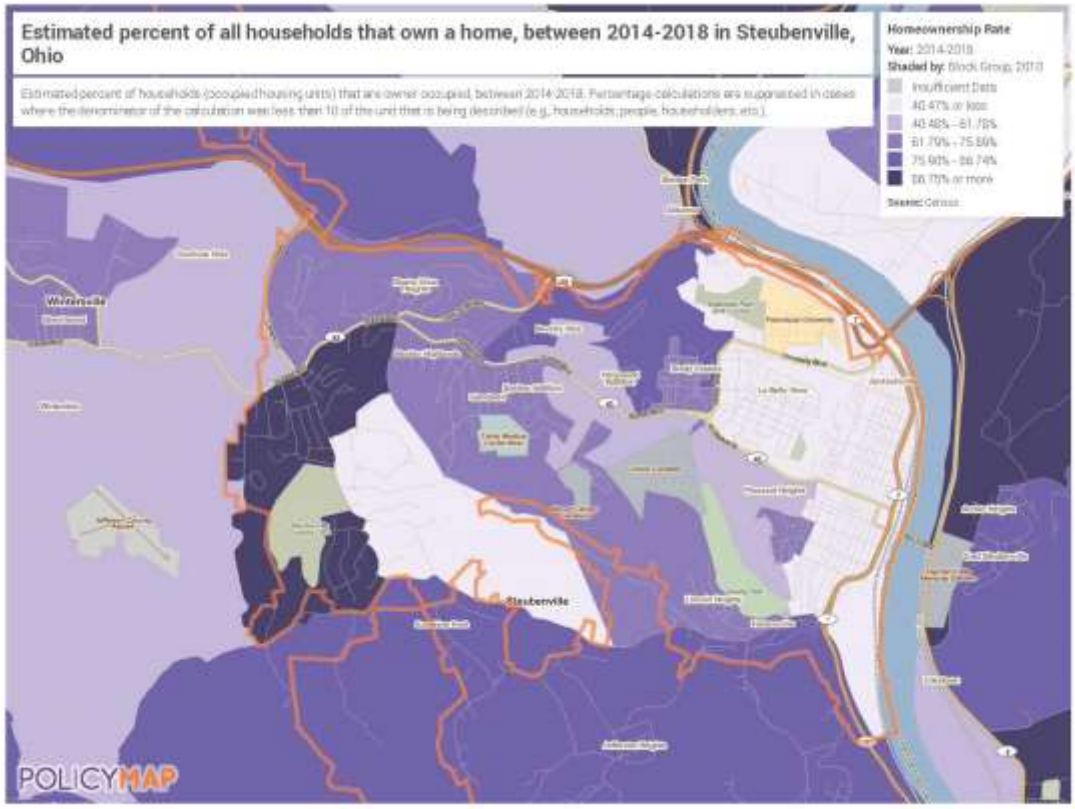
Map 21C – Percent of Vacant Housing Units in Toronto



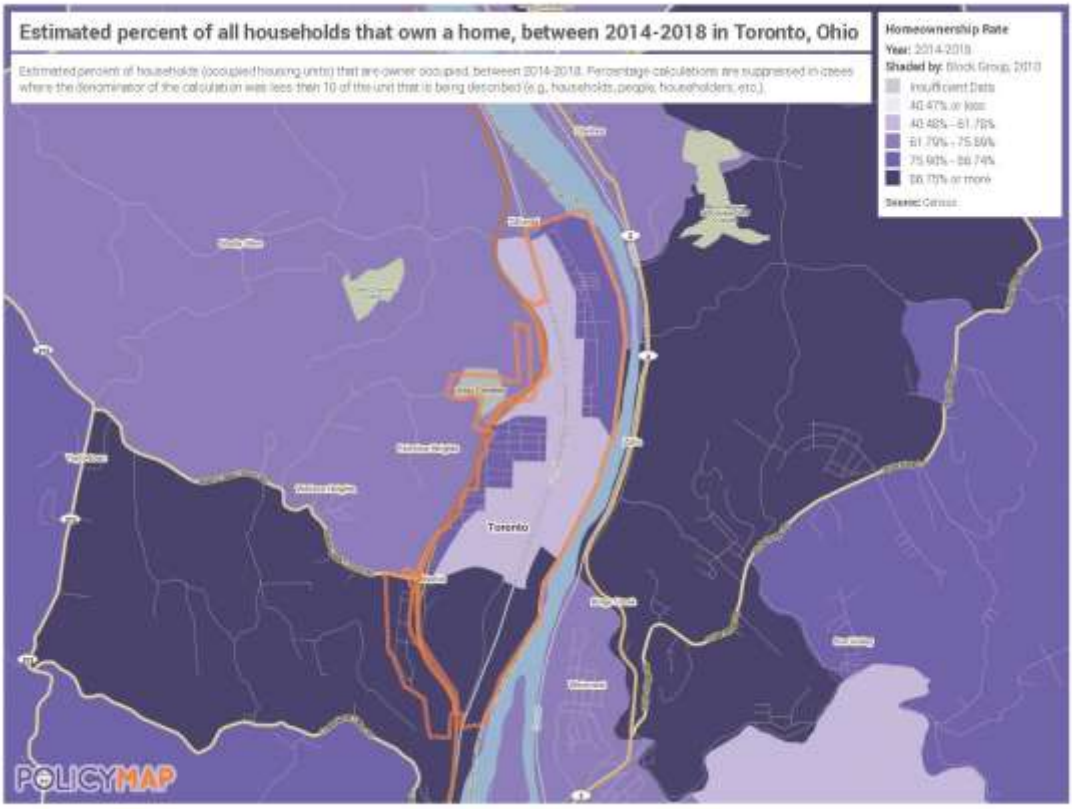
22. Map 22A – Percent of Households that Owned Their Home in Jefferson County



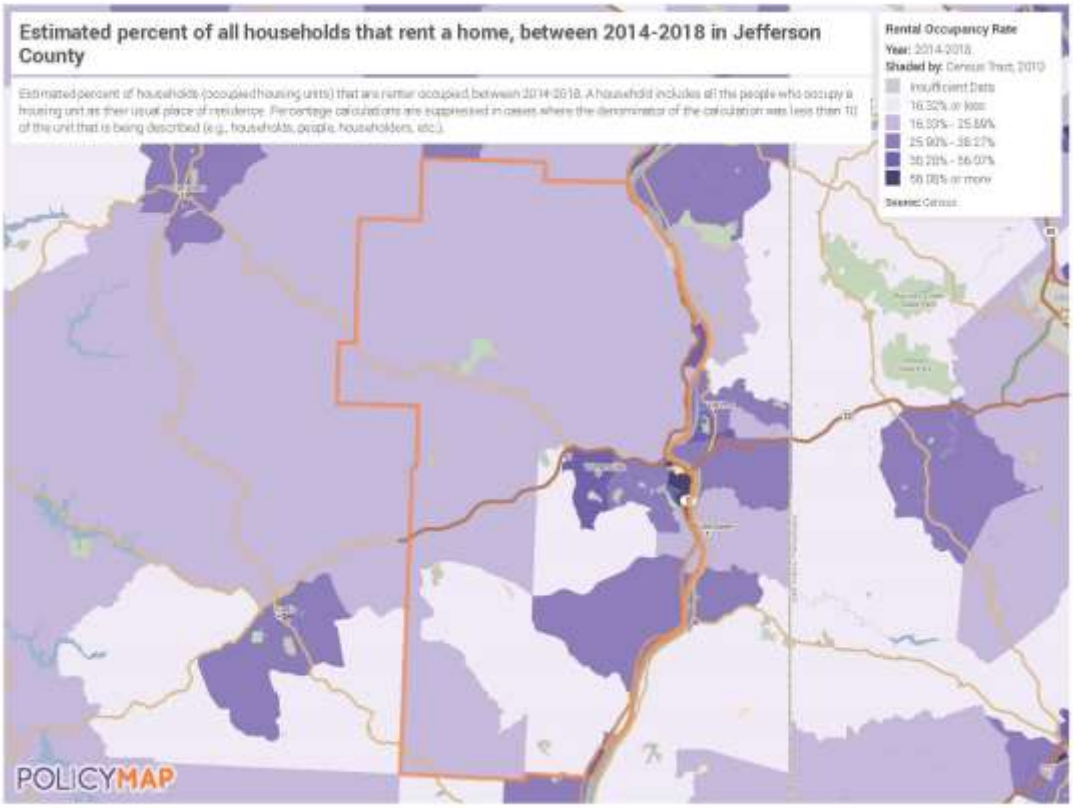
Map 22B – Percent of Households that Owned Their Home in Steubenville



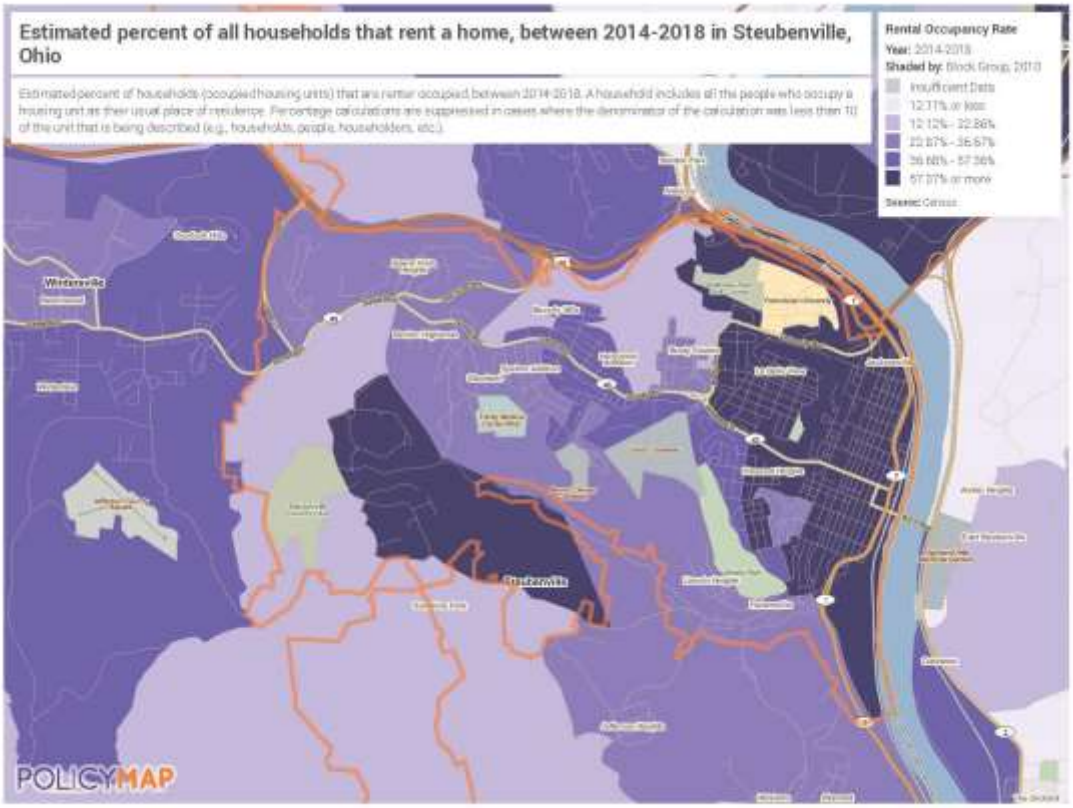
Map 22C – Percent of Households that Owned Their Home in Toronto



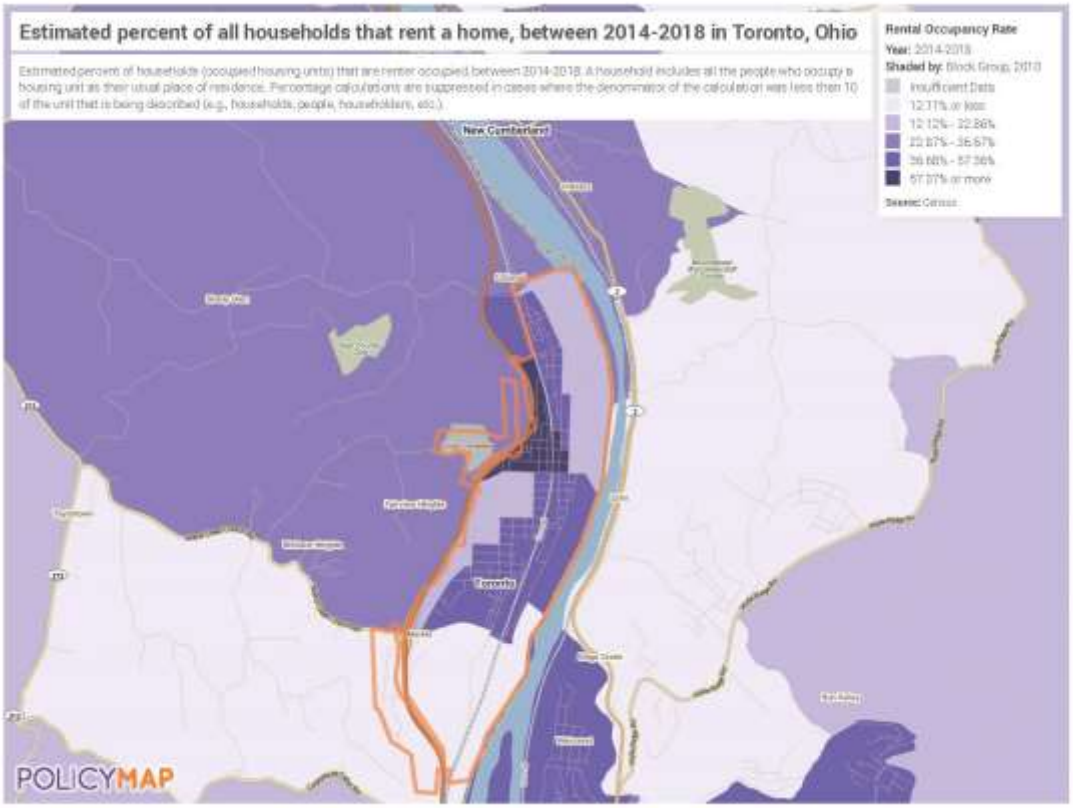
23. Map 23A – Percent of Households that Rented Their Home in Jefferson County



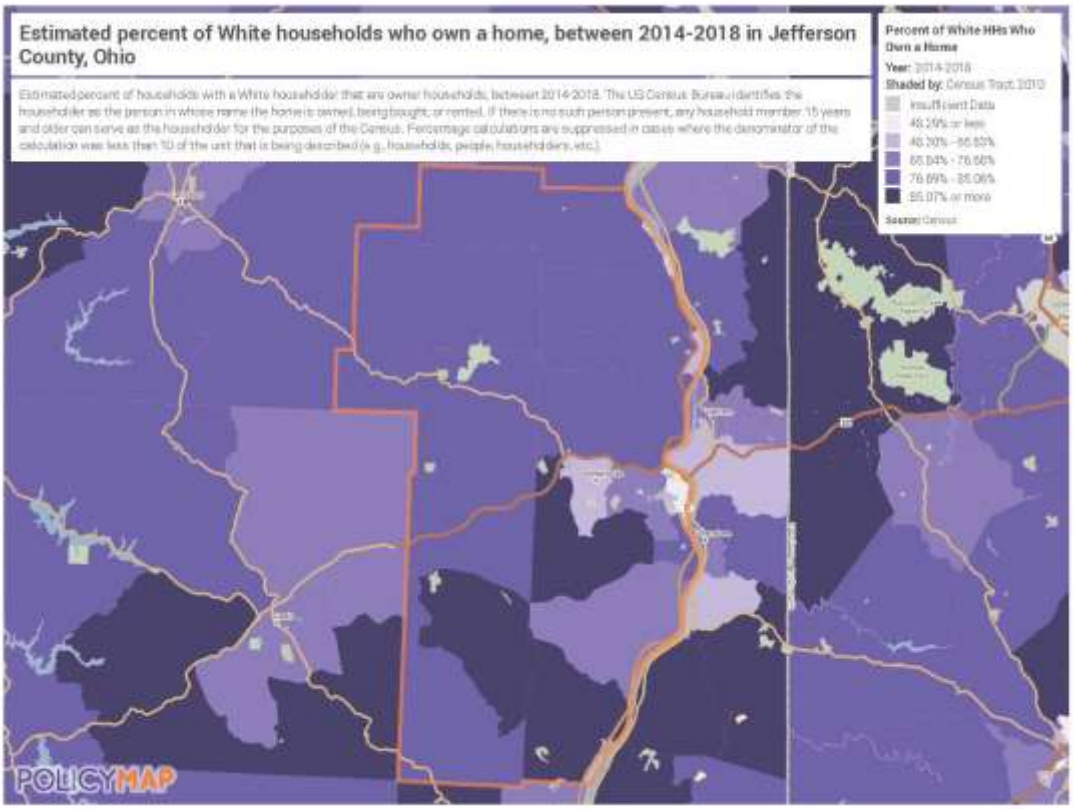
Map 23B – Percent of Households that Rented Their Home in Steubenville



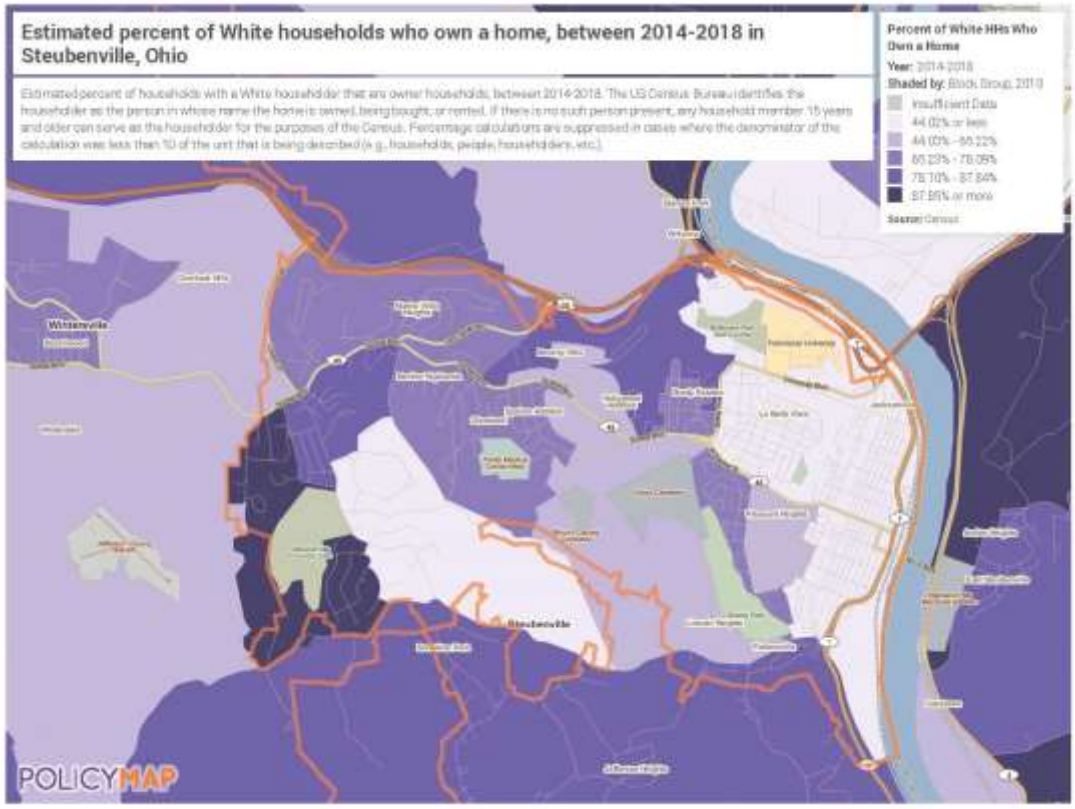
Map 23C – Percent of Households that Rented Their Home in Toronto



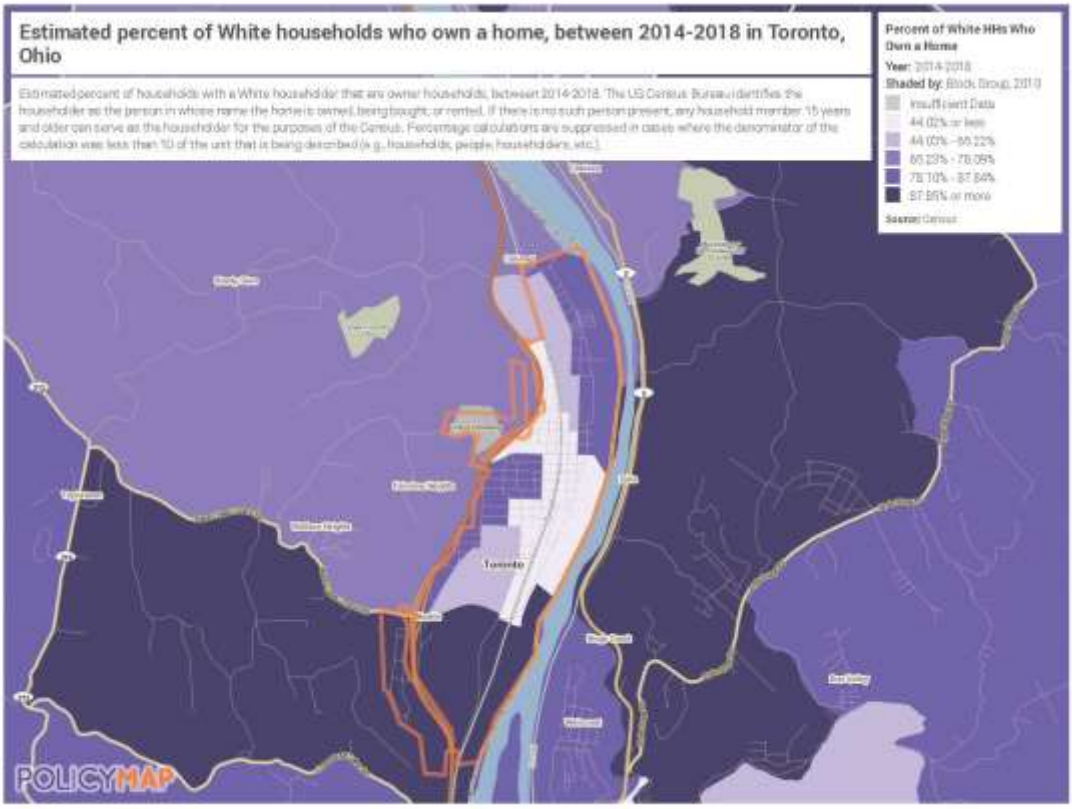
24. Map 24A – Percent of White Households that Owned Their Home in Jefferson County



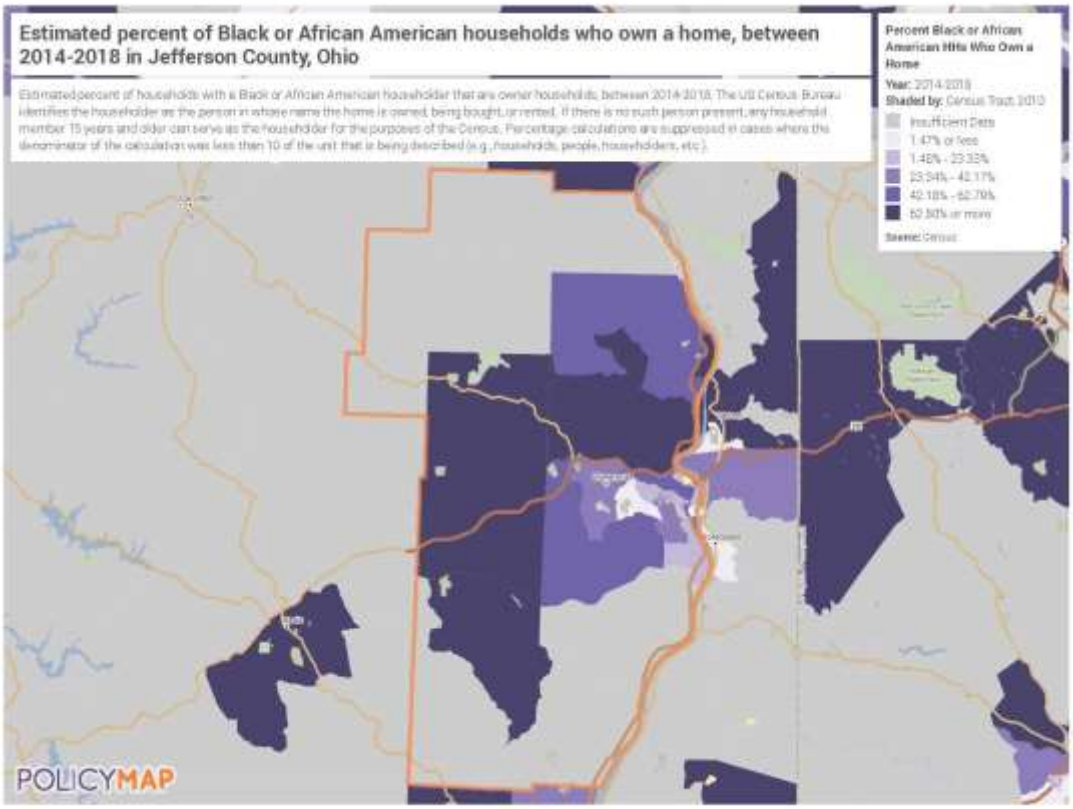
Map 24B – Percent of White Households that Owned Their Home in Steubenville



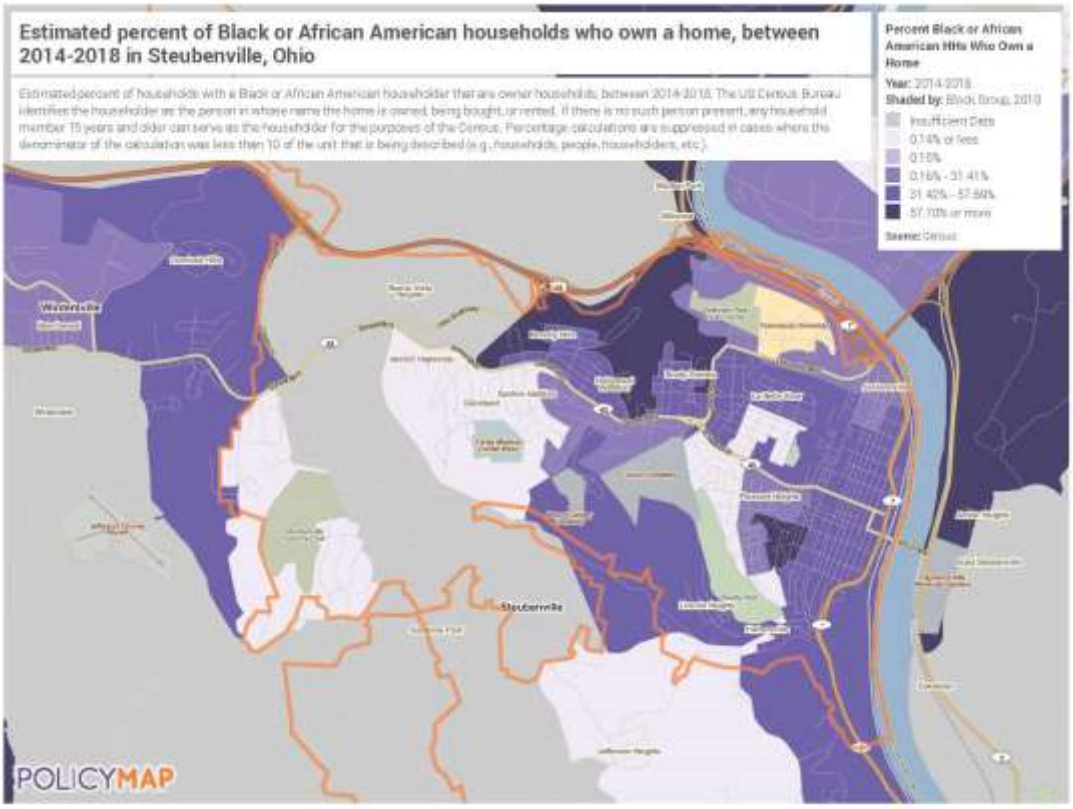
Map 24C – Percent of White Households that Owned Their Home in Toronto



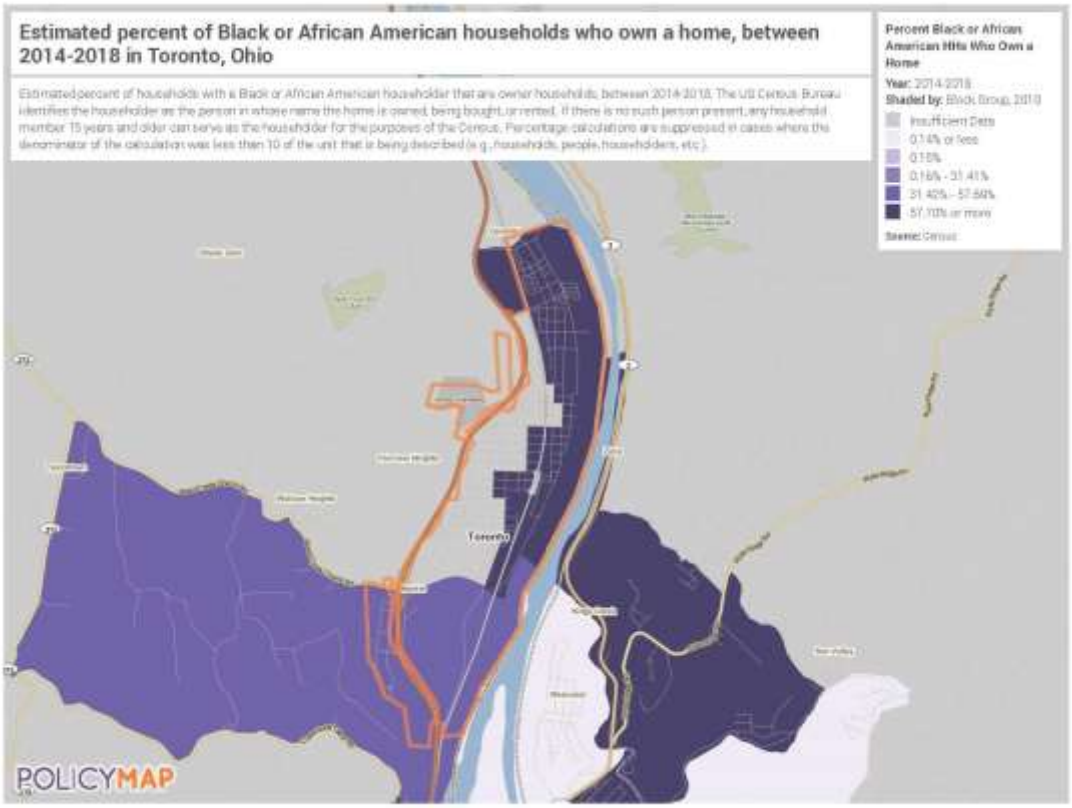
25. Map 25A – Percent of Black Households that Owned Their Home in Jefferson County



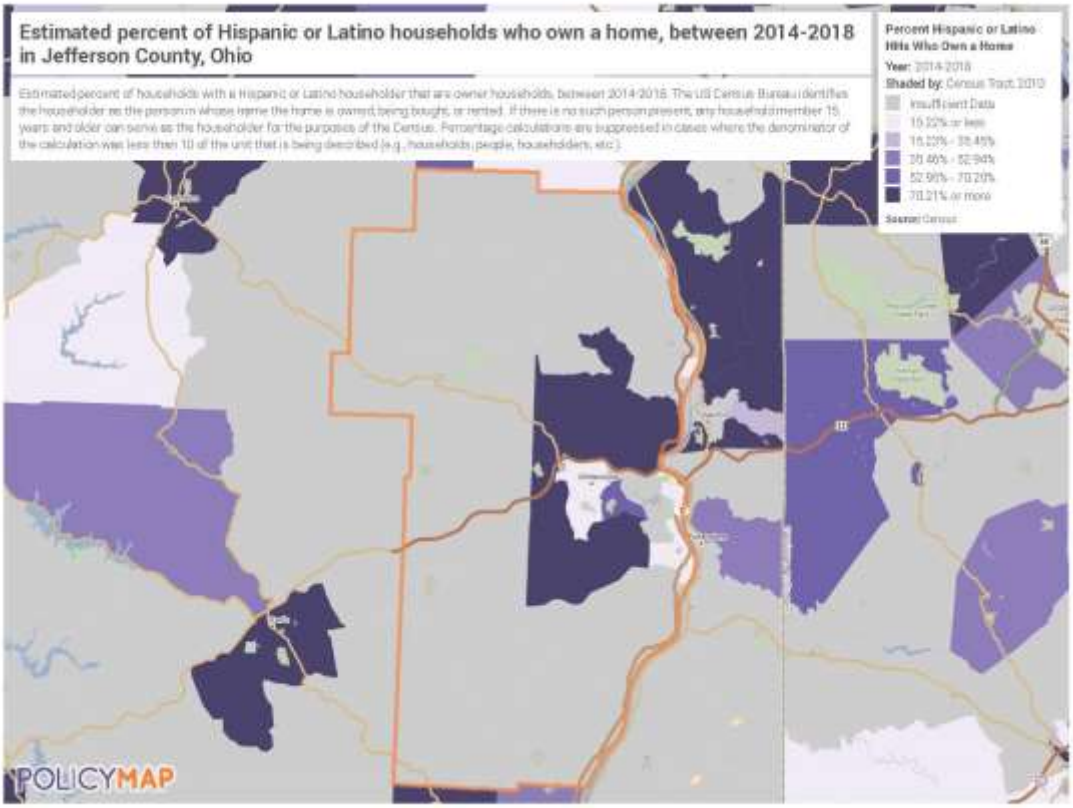
Map 25B – Percent of Black Households that Owned Their Home in Steubenville



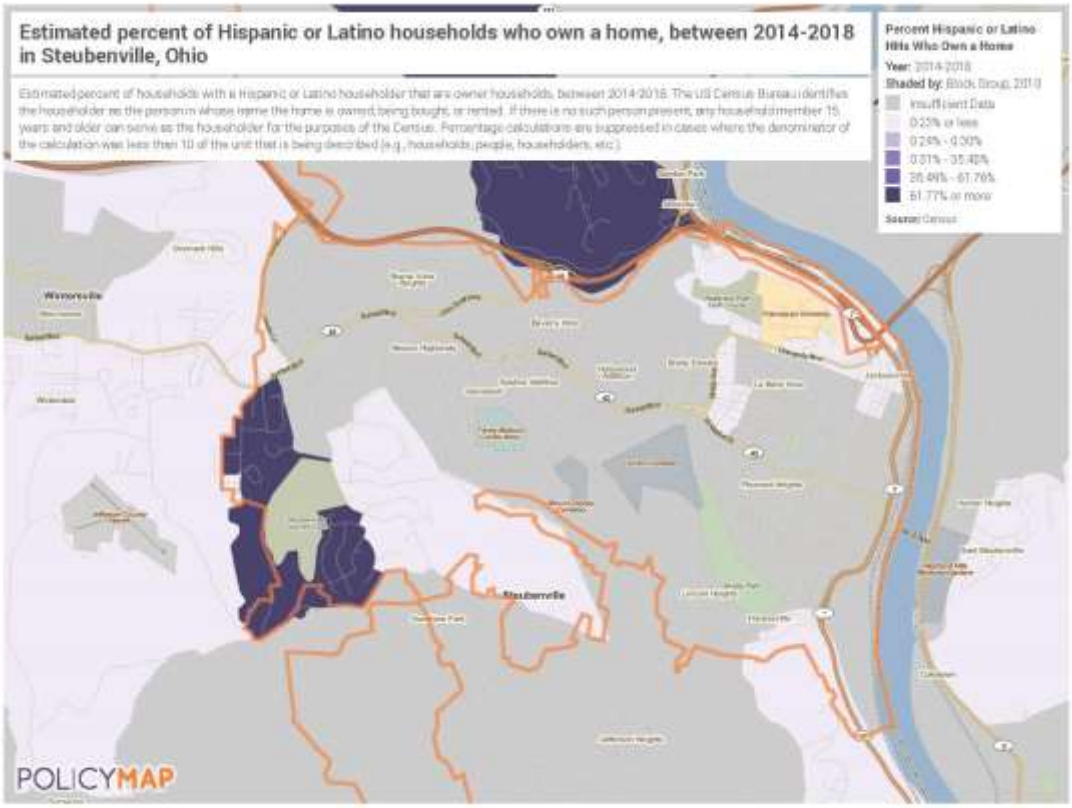
Map 25C – Percent of Black Households that Owned Their Home in Toronto



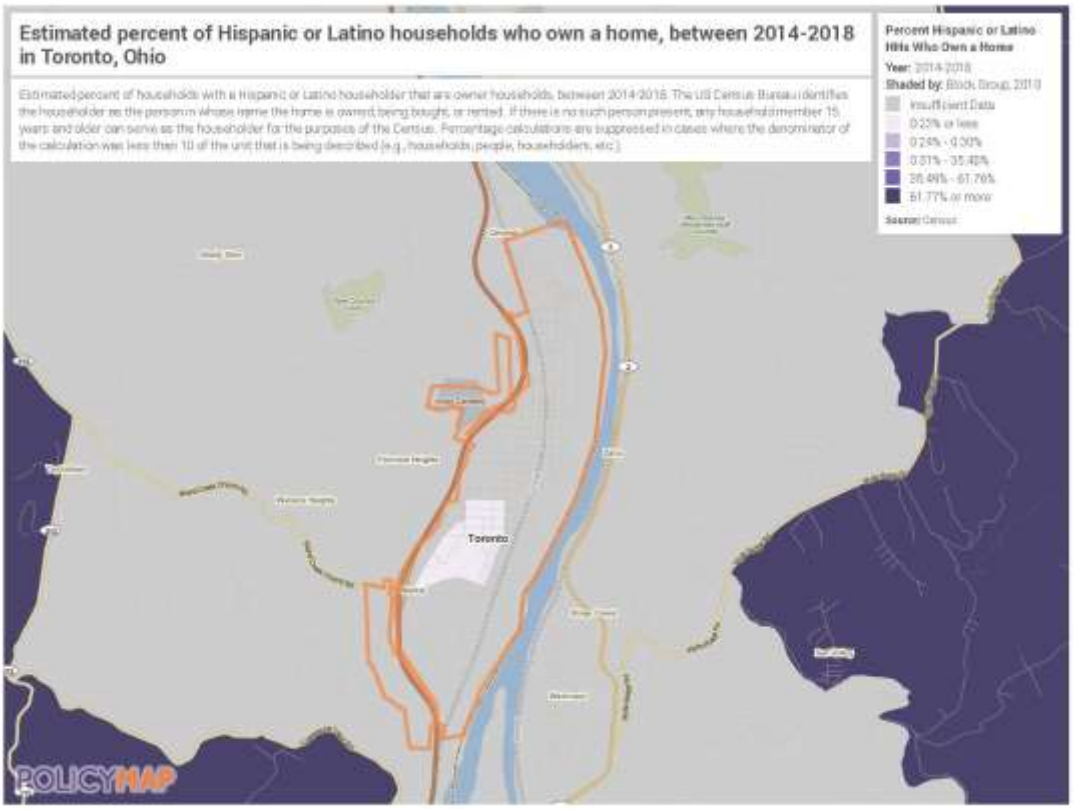
26. Map 26A – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Households that Owned Their Home in Jefferson County



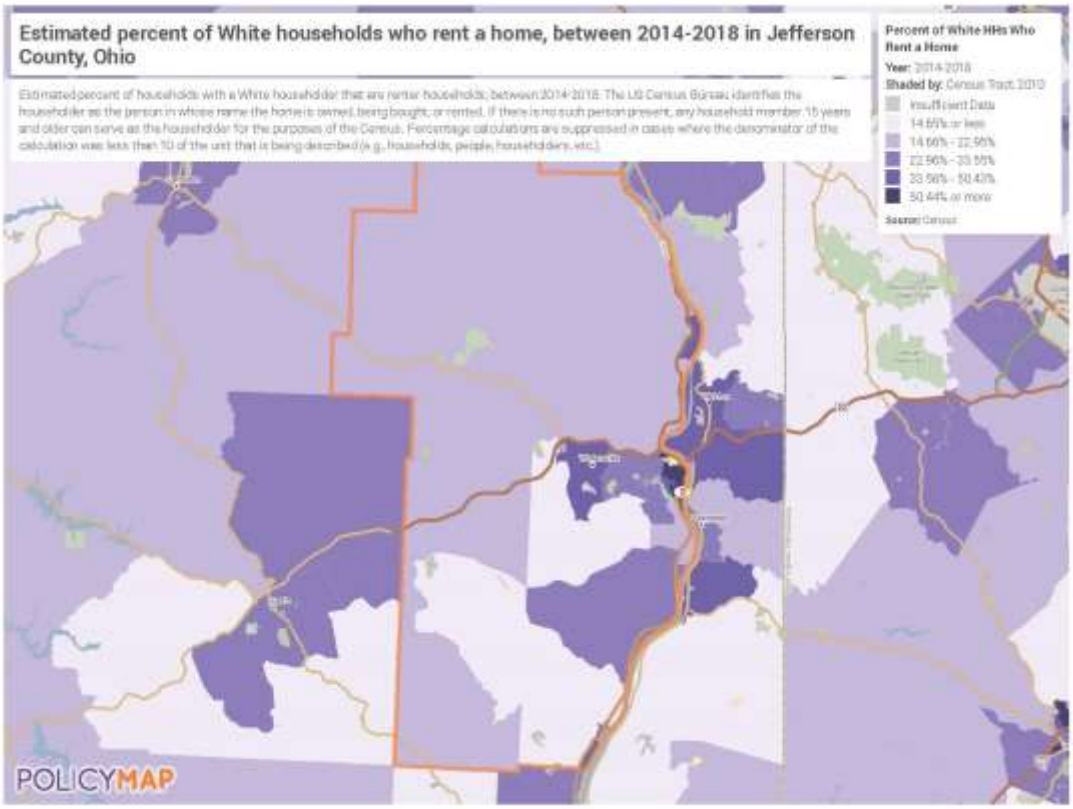
Map 26B – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Households that Owned Their Home in Steubenville



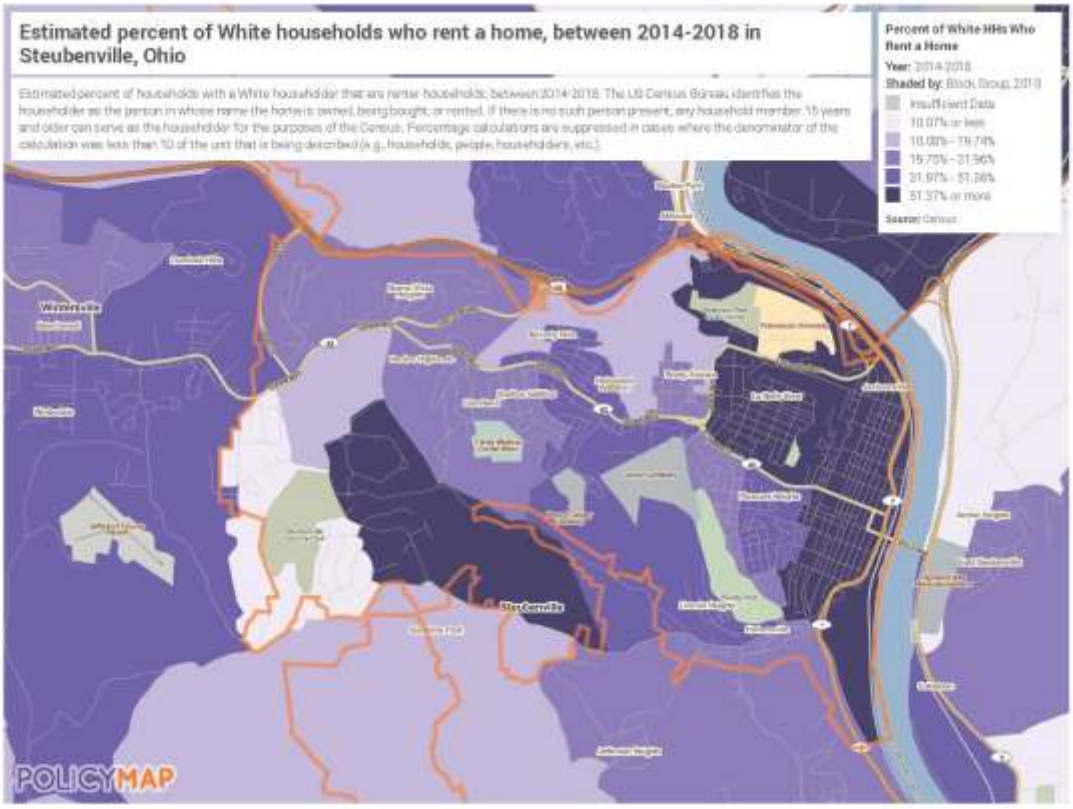
Map 26C – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Households that Owned Their Home in Toronto



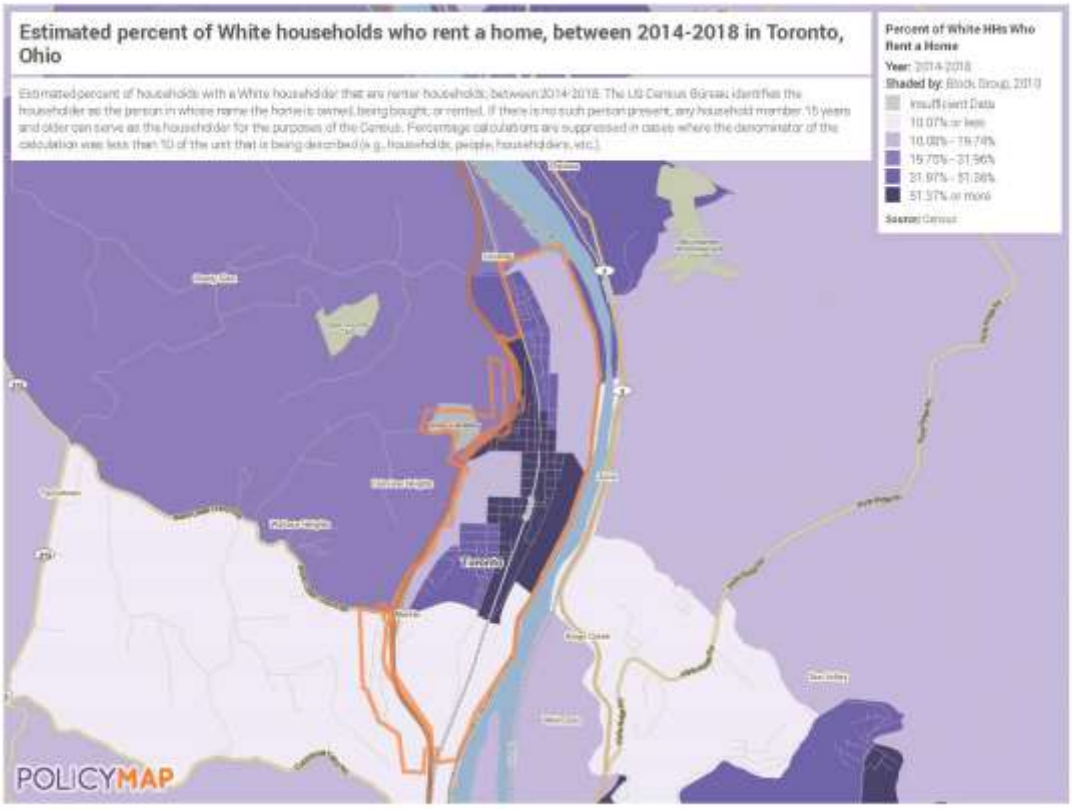
27. Map 27A – Percent of White Households that Rented Their Home in Jefferson County



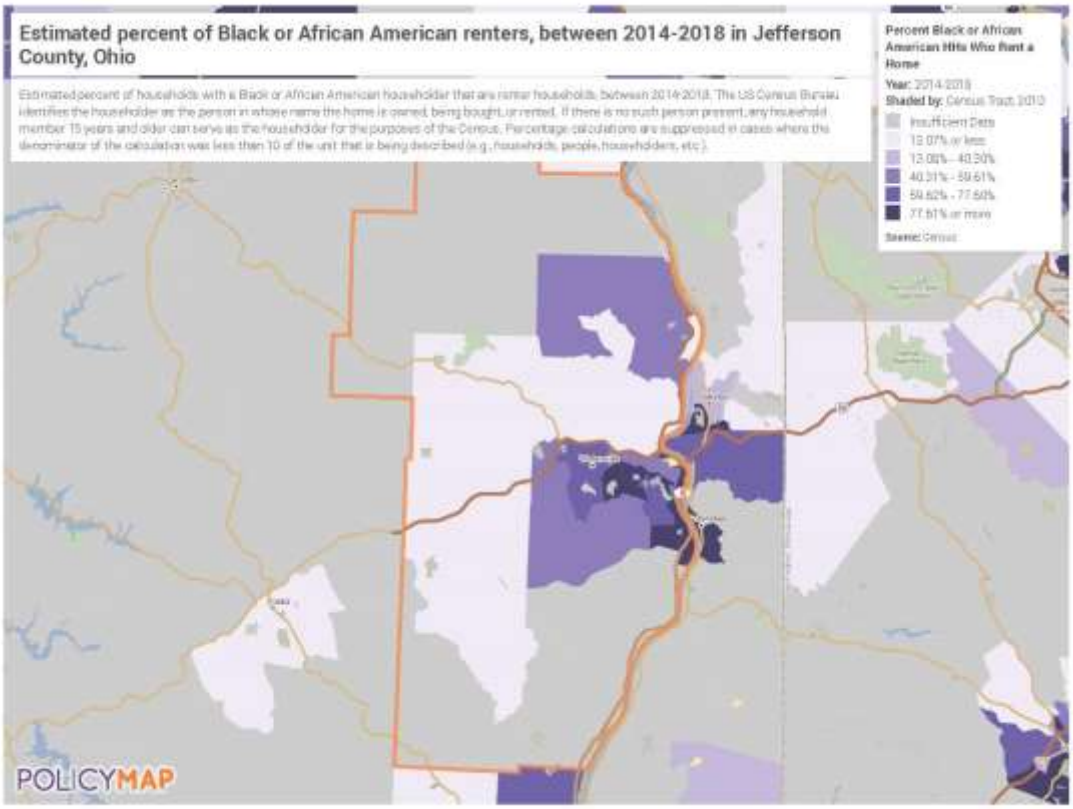
Map 27B – Percent of White Households that Rented Their Home in Steubenville



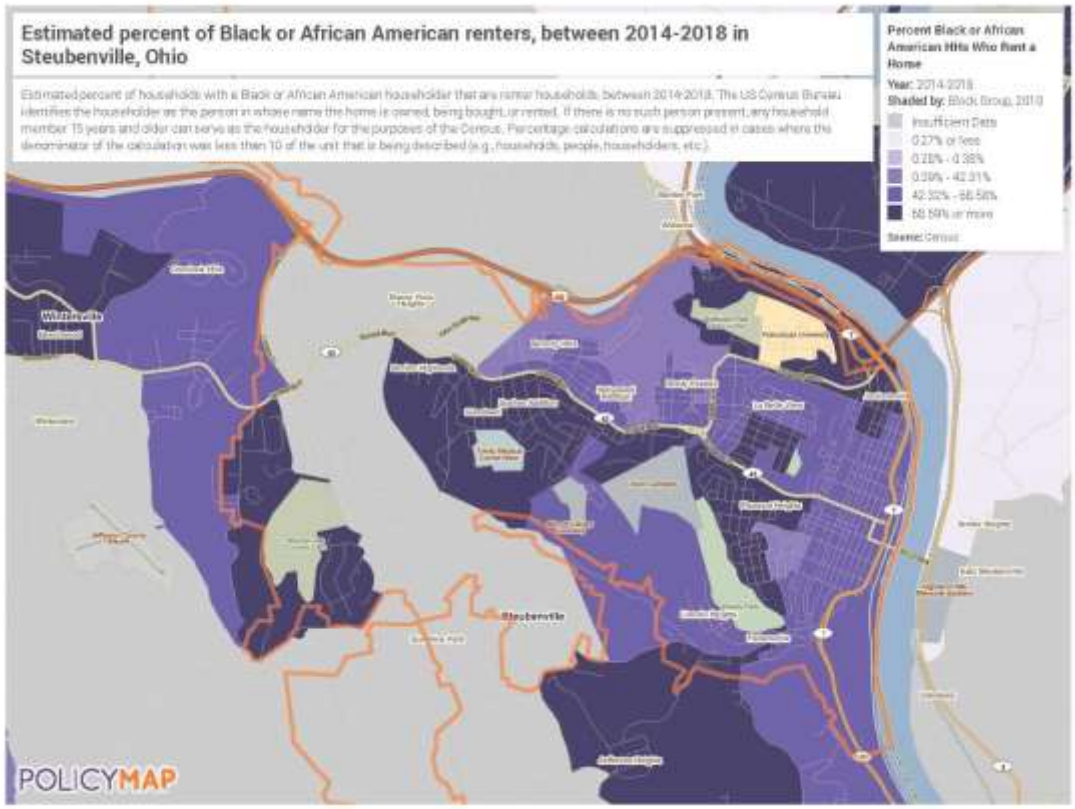
Map 27C – Percent of White Households that Rented Their Home in Toronto



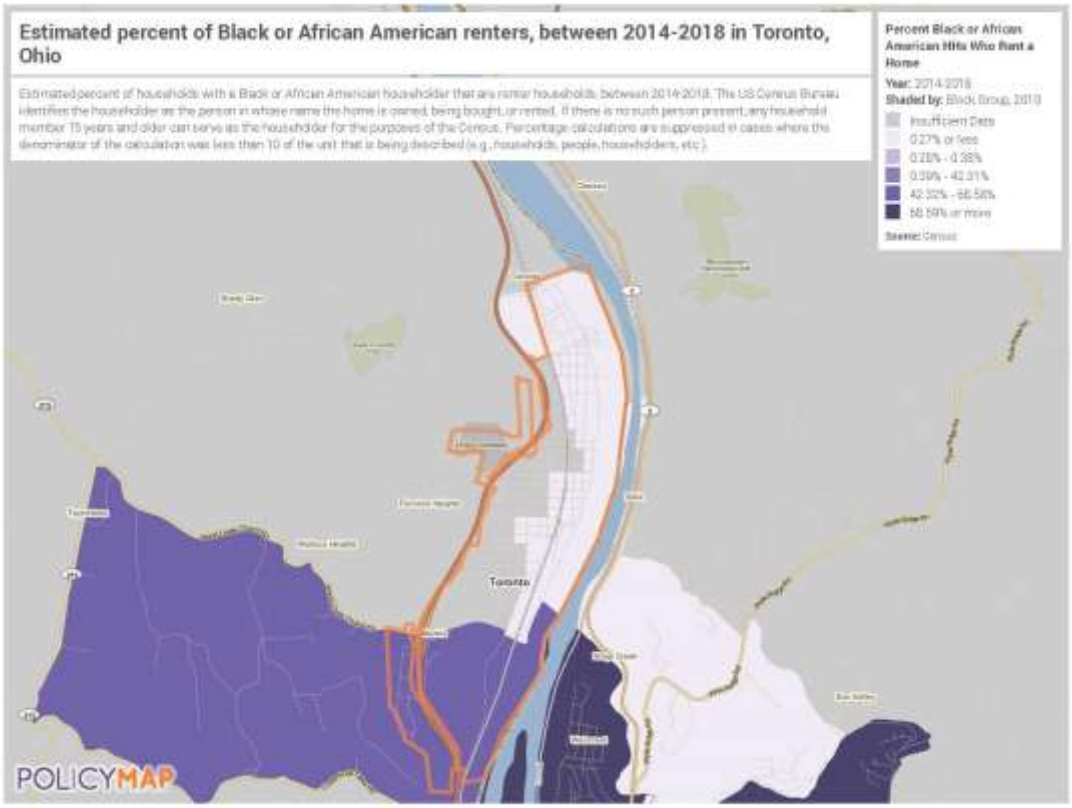
28. Map 28A – Percent of Black/African American Households that Rented Their Home in Jefferson County



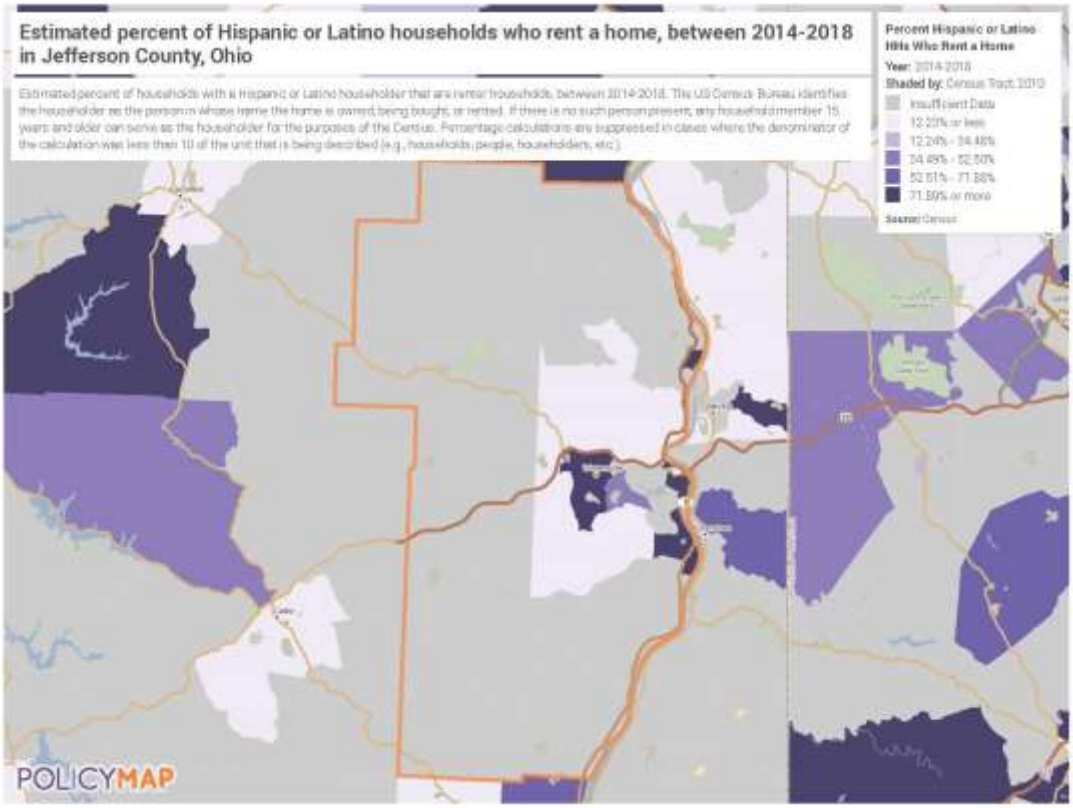
Map 28B – Percent of Black/African American Households that Rented Their Home in Steubenville



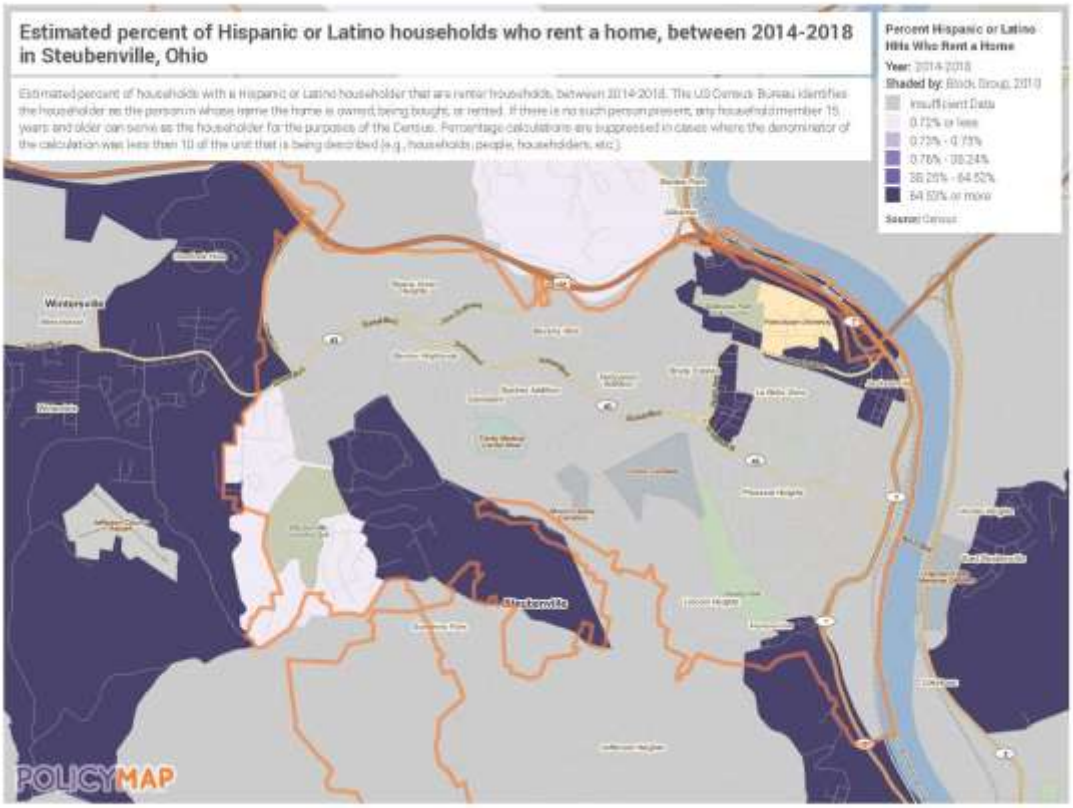
Map 28C – Percent of Black/African American Households that Rented Their Home in Toronto



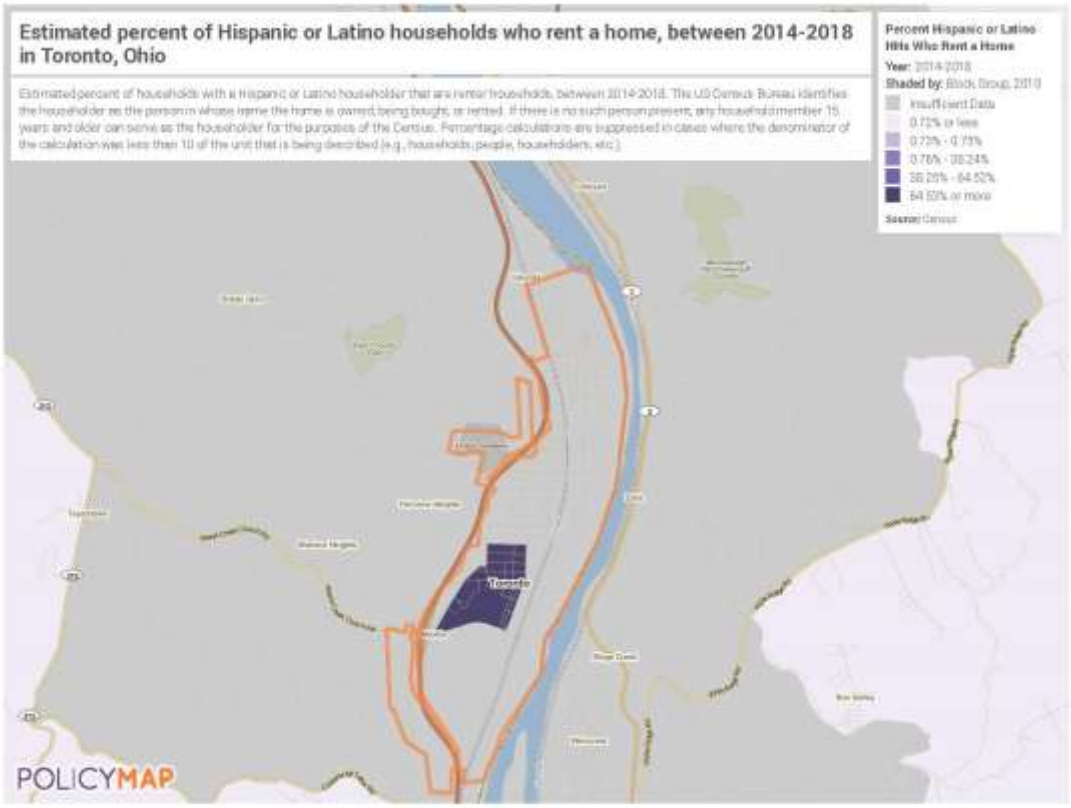
29. Map 29A – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Households that Rented Their Home in Jefferson County



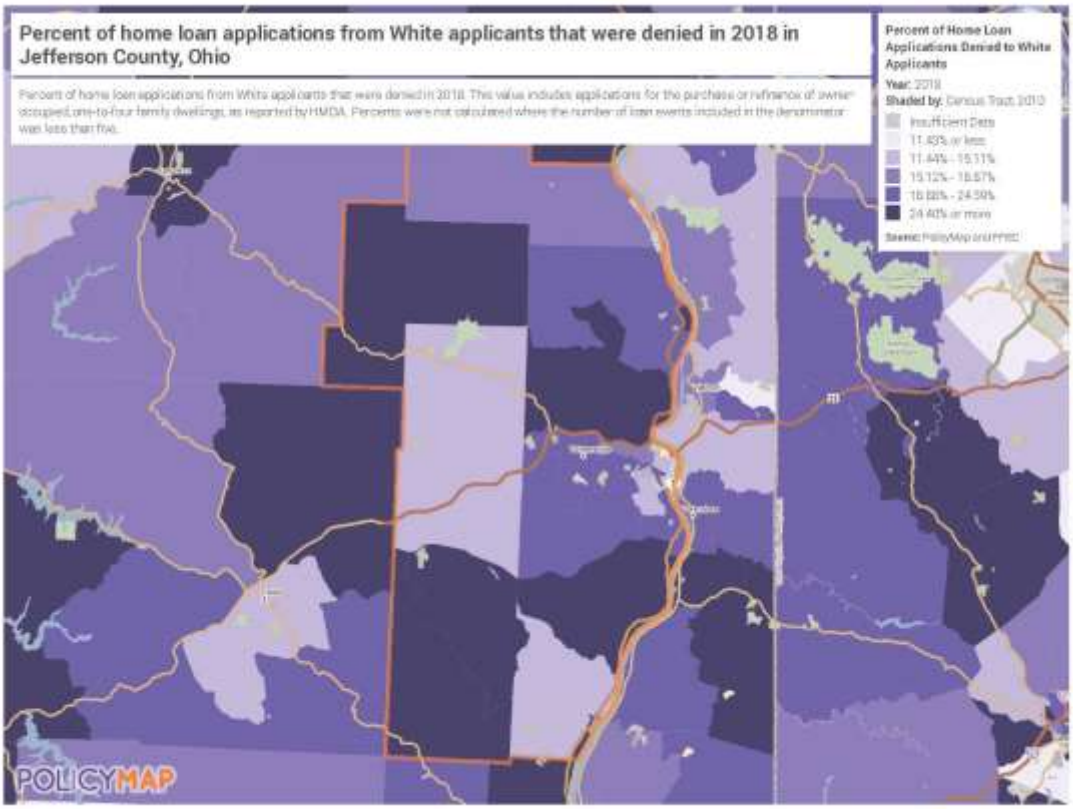
Map 29B – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Households that Rented Their Home in Steubenville



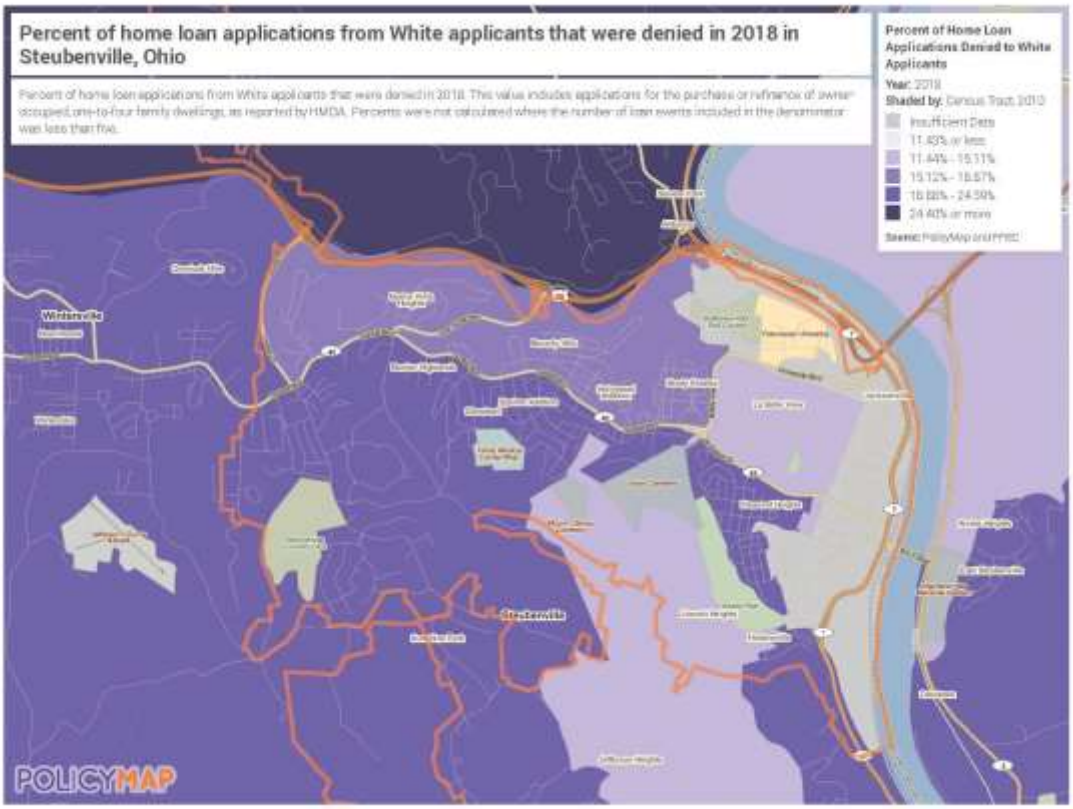
Map 29C – Percent of Hispanic or Latino Households that Rented Their Home in Toronto



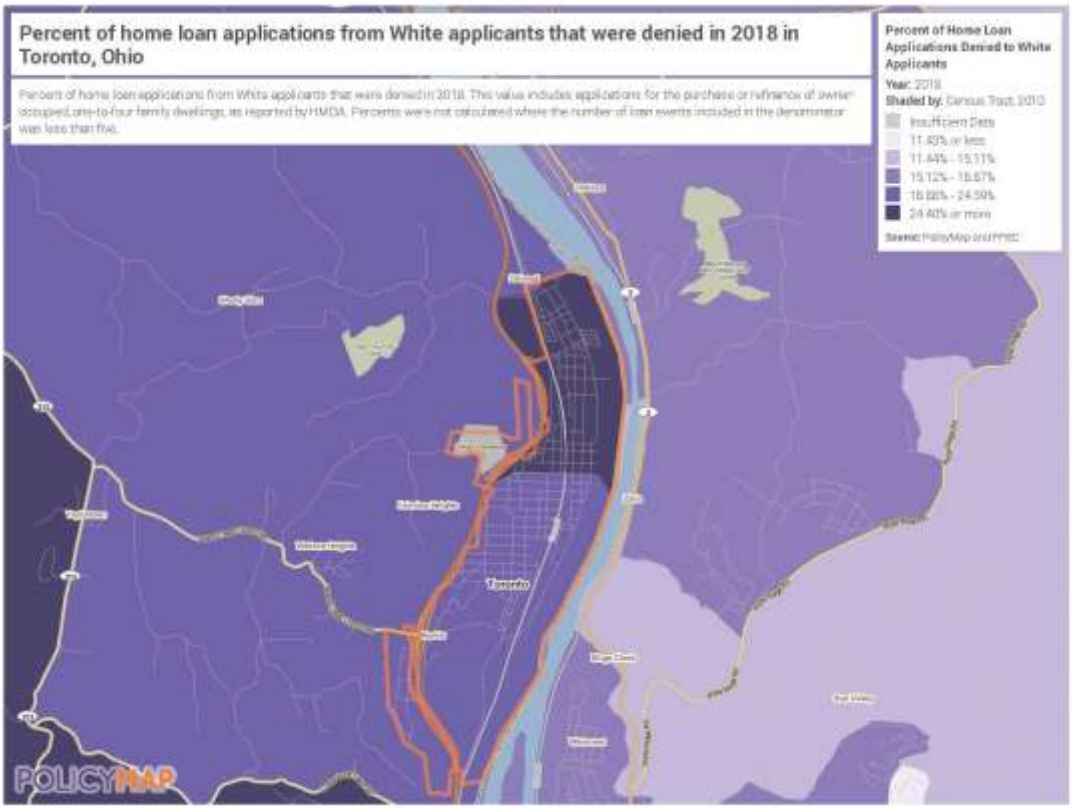
30. Map 30A – Percent of Home Loans from White Applicants that were denied in Jefferson County



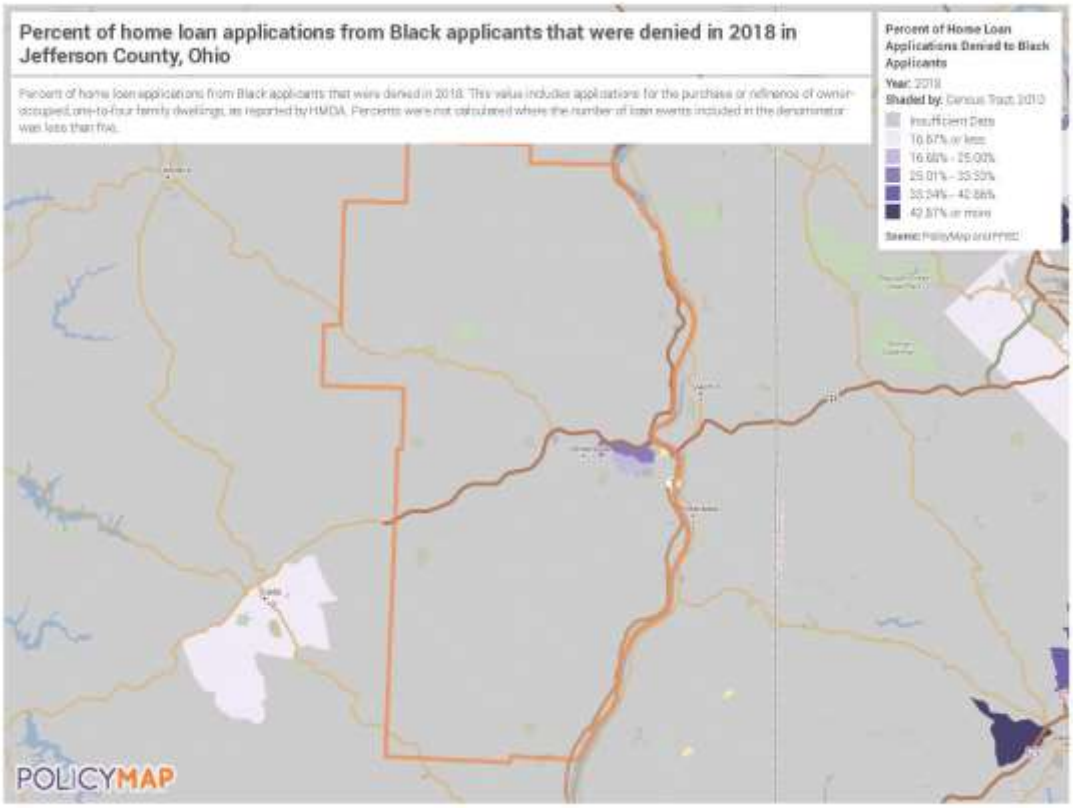
Map 30B – Percent of Home Loans from White Applicants that were denied in Steubenville



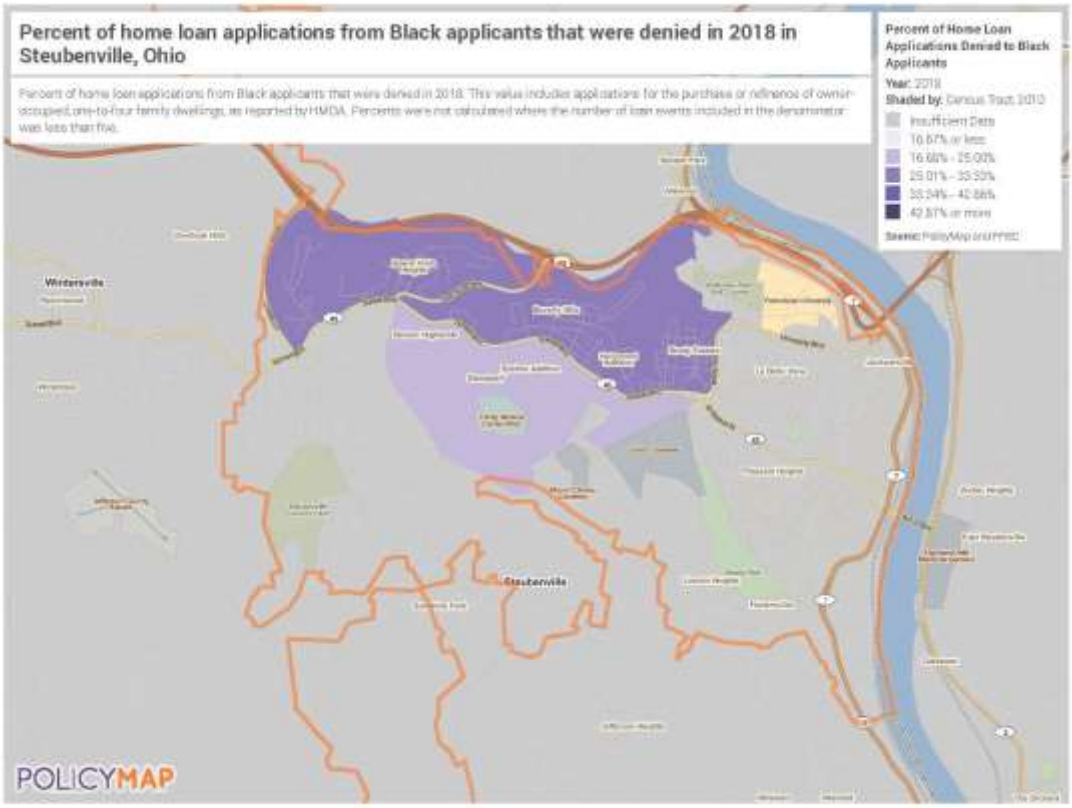
Map 30C - Percent of Home Loans from White Applicants that were denied in Toronto



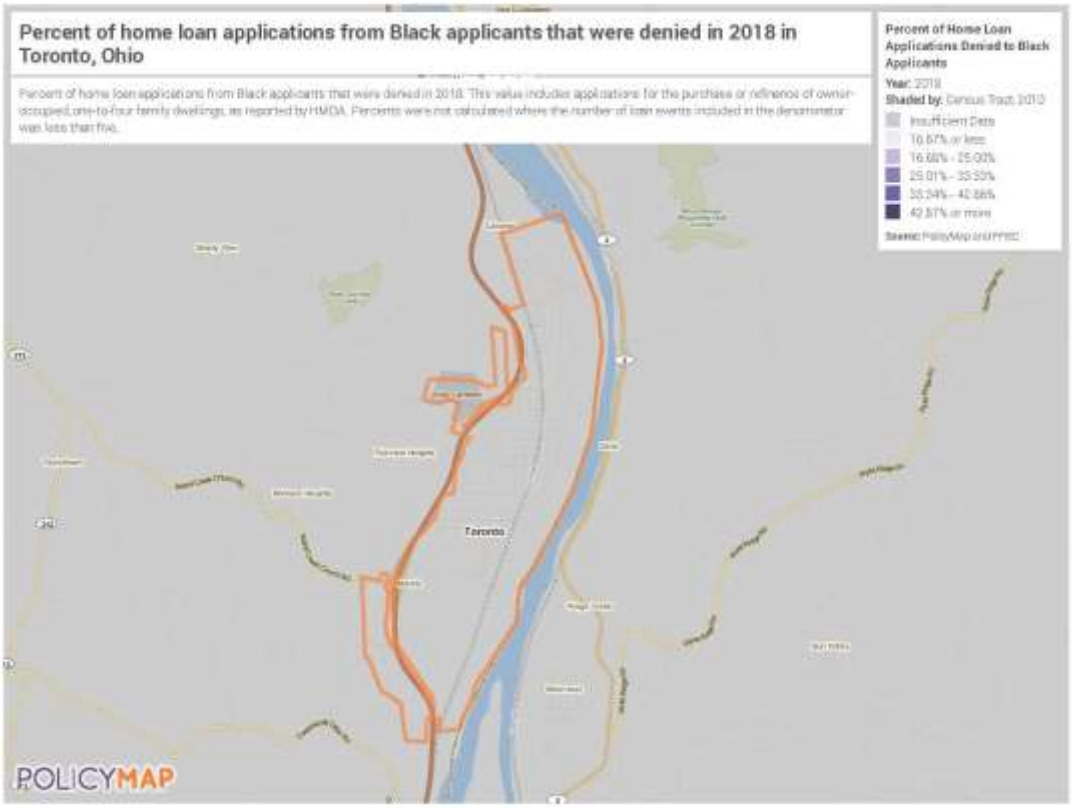
31. Map 31A – Percent of Home Loans from Black/African American Applicants that were denied in Jefferson County



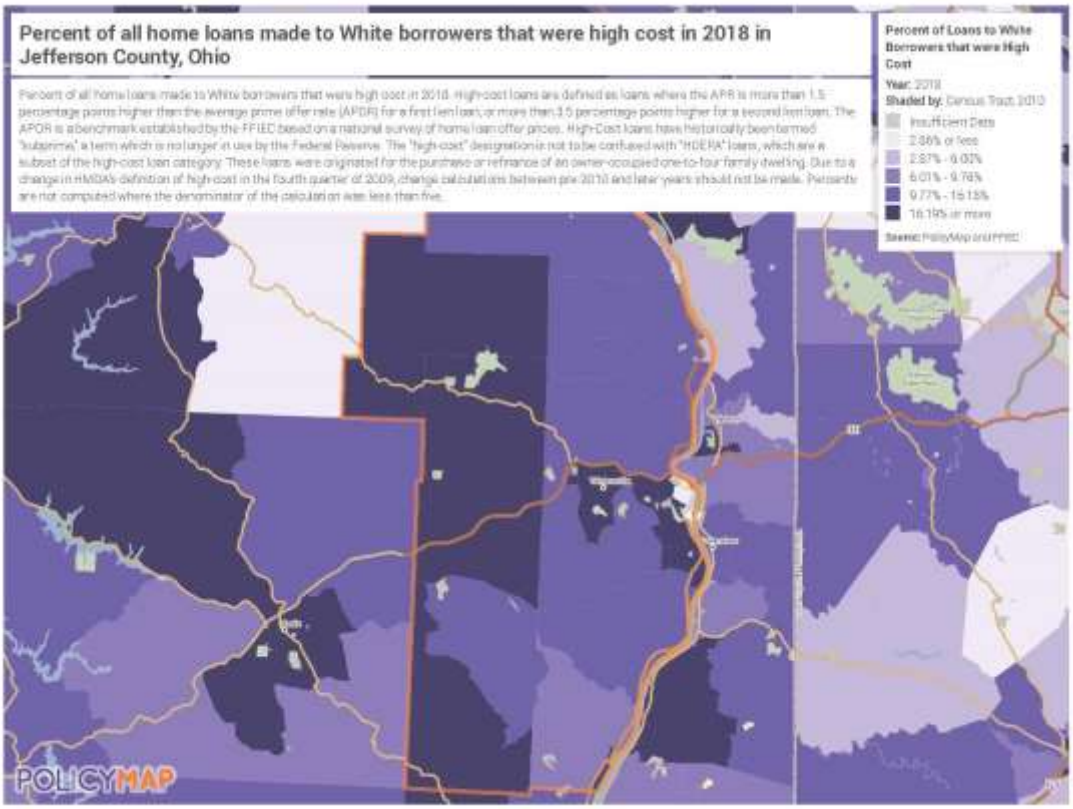
Map 31B – Percent of Home Loans from Black/African American Applicants that were denied in Steubenville



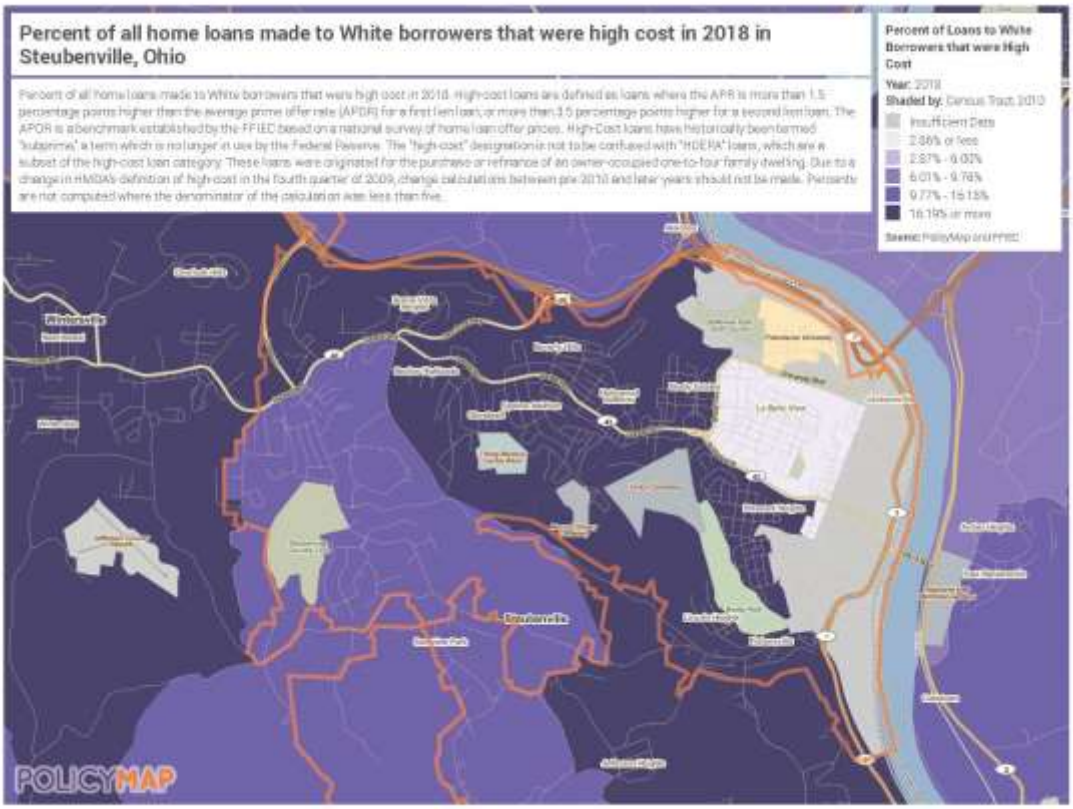
Map 31C – Percent of Home Loans from Black/African American Applicants that were denied in Toronto



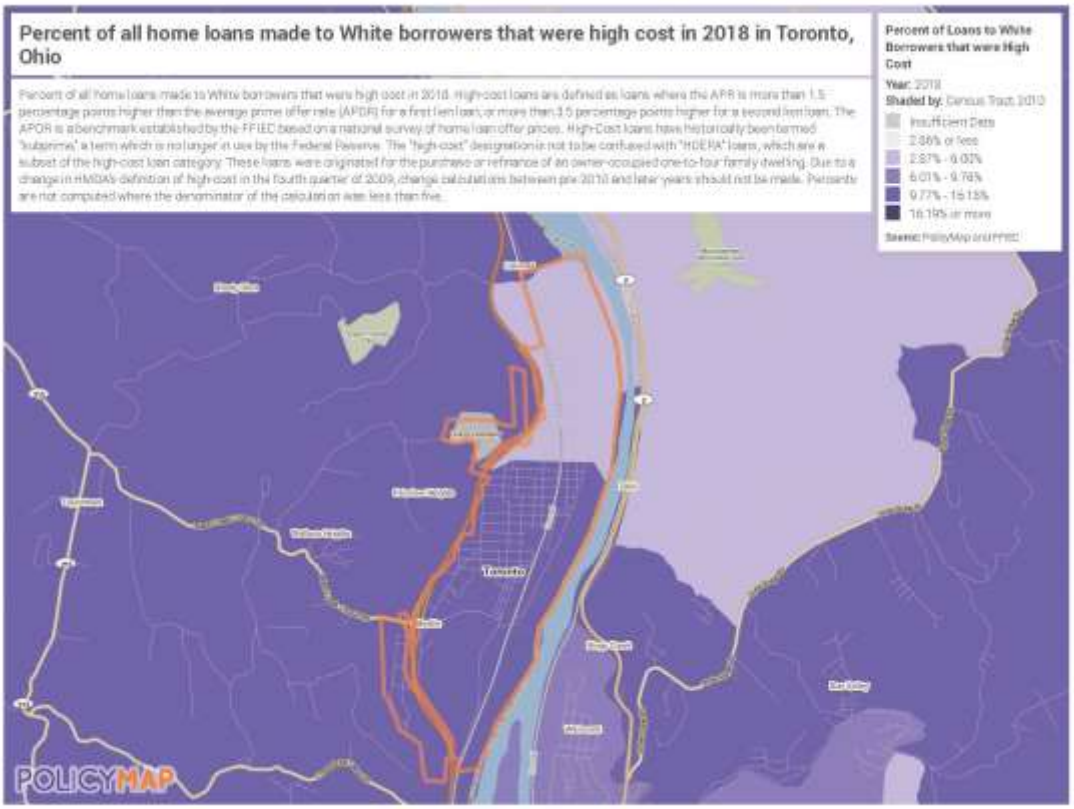
32. Map 32A – Percent of Home Loans to White Borrowers that were High Cost in Jefferson County



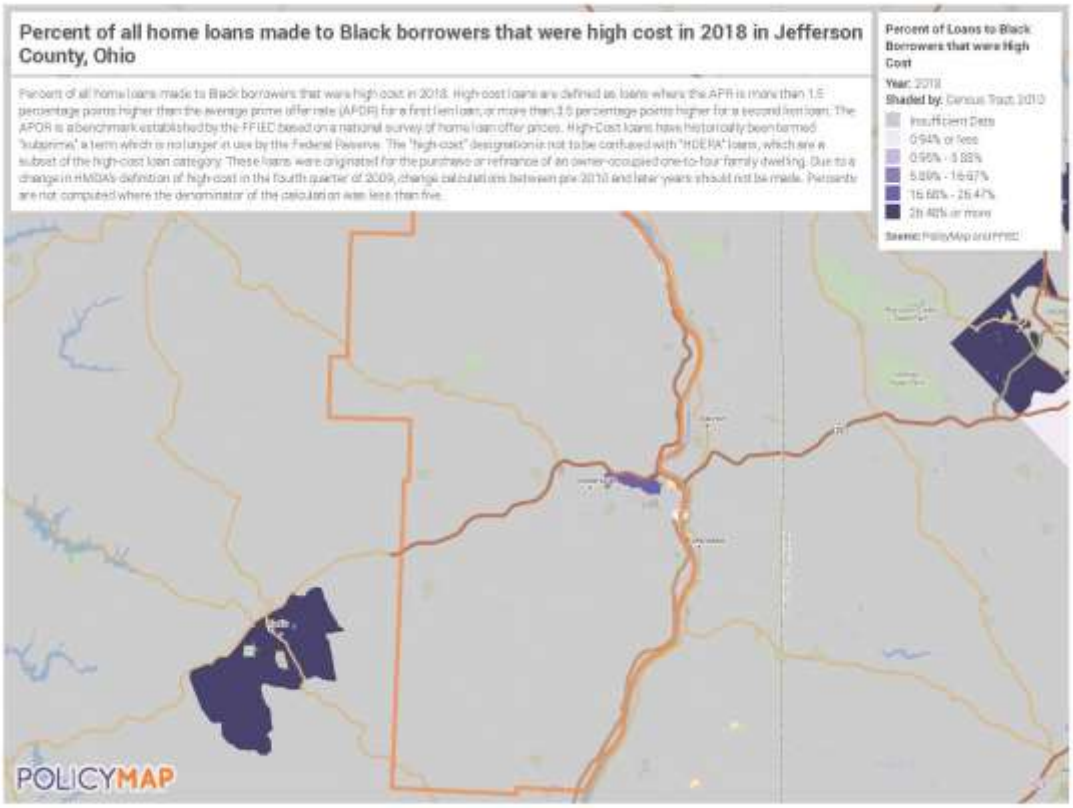
Map 32B – Percent of Home Loans to White Borrowers that were High Cost in Steubenville



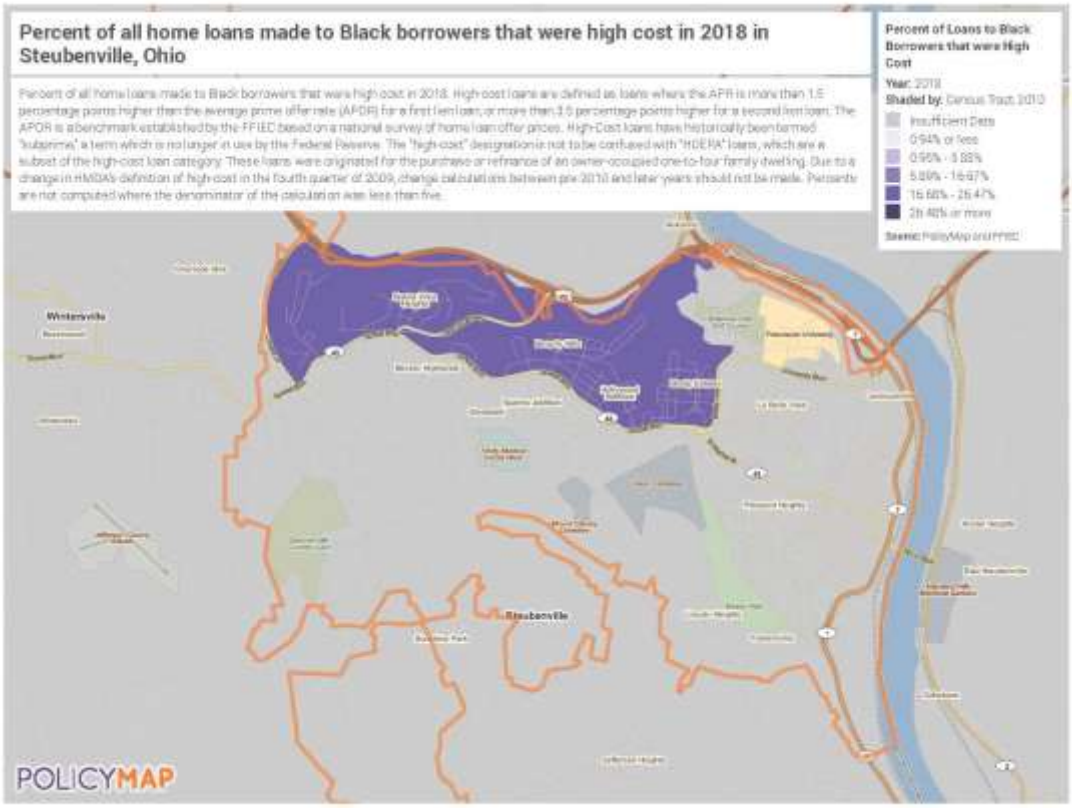
Map 32C – Percent of Home Loans to White Borrowers that were High Cost in Toronto



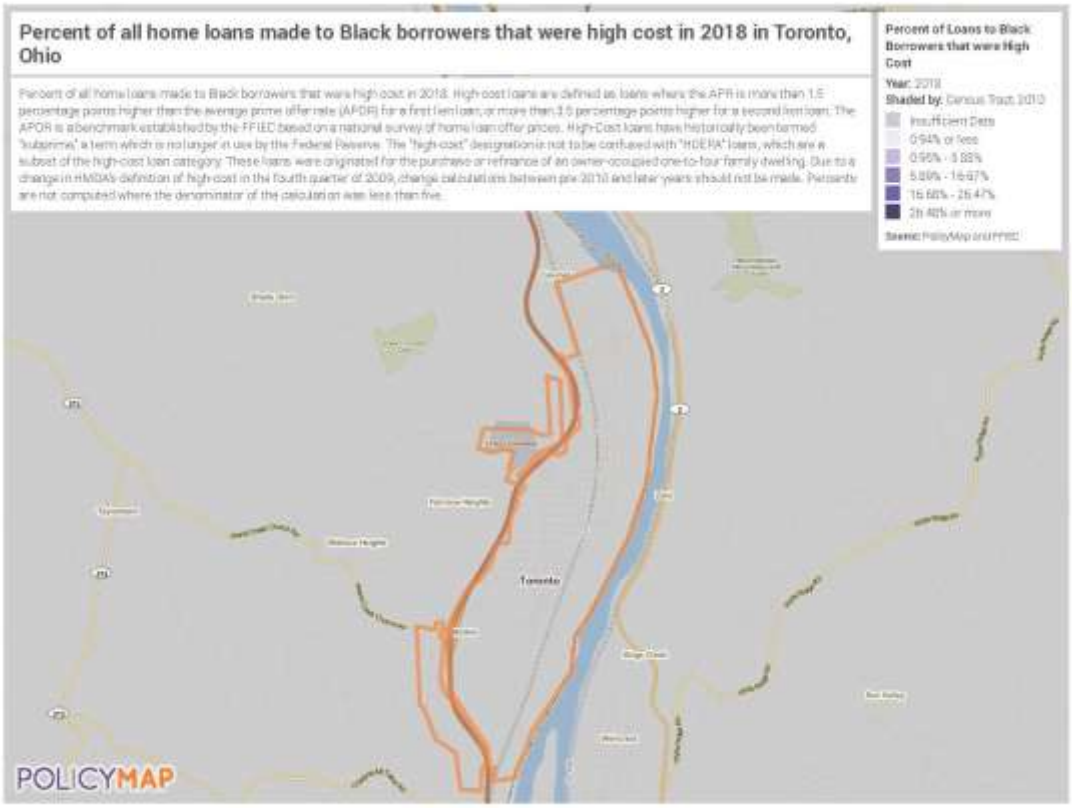
33. Map 33A – Percent of Home Loans to Black/African American Borrowers that were High Cost in Jefferson County



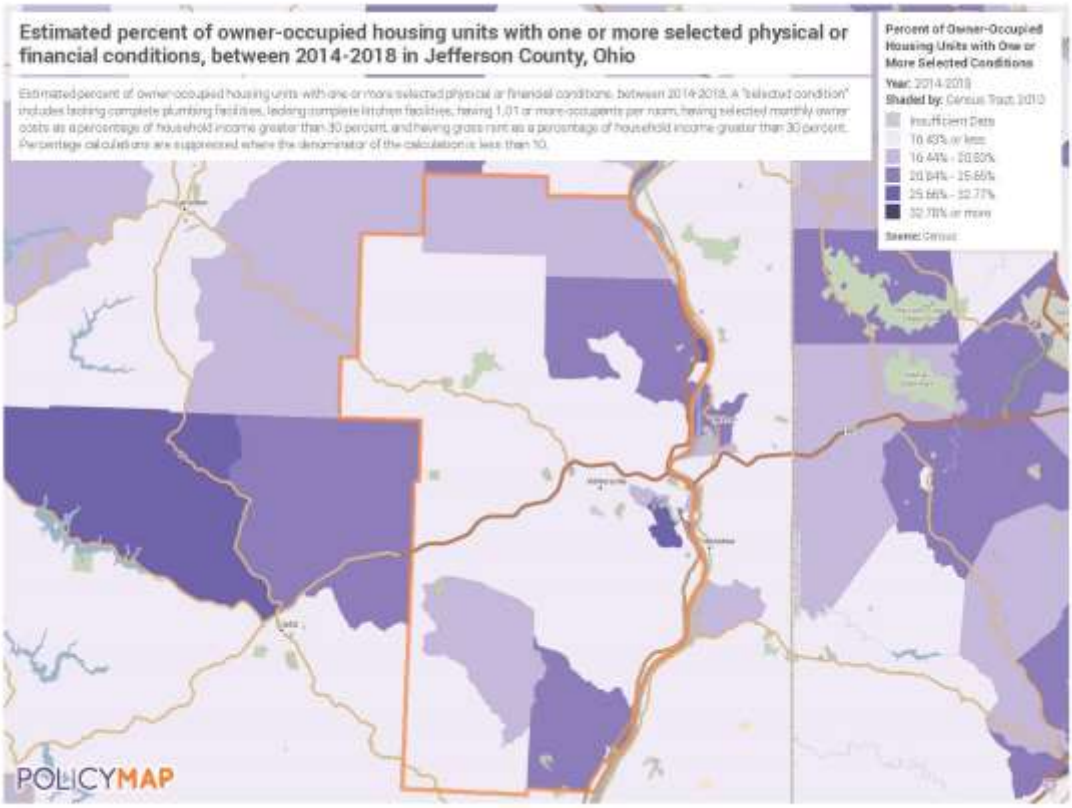
Map 33B – Percent of Home Loans to Black/African American Borrowers that were High Cost in Steubenville



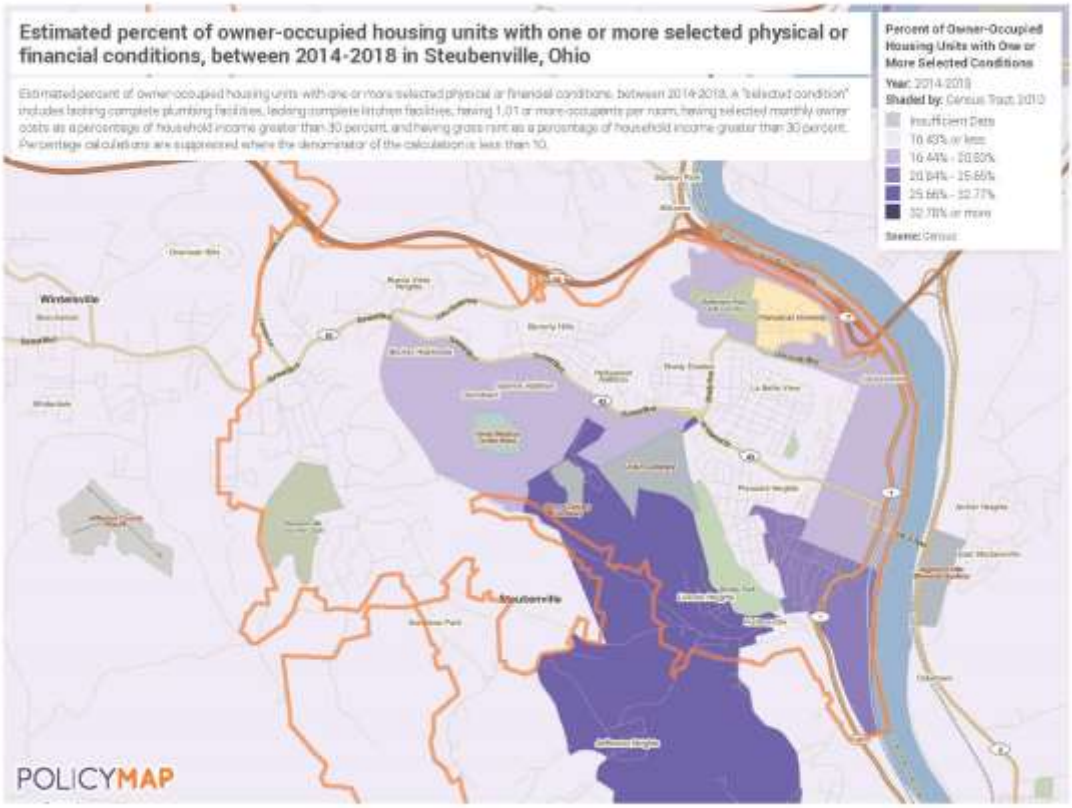
Map 33C – Percent of Home Loans to Black/African American Borrowers that were High Cost in Toronto



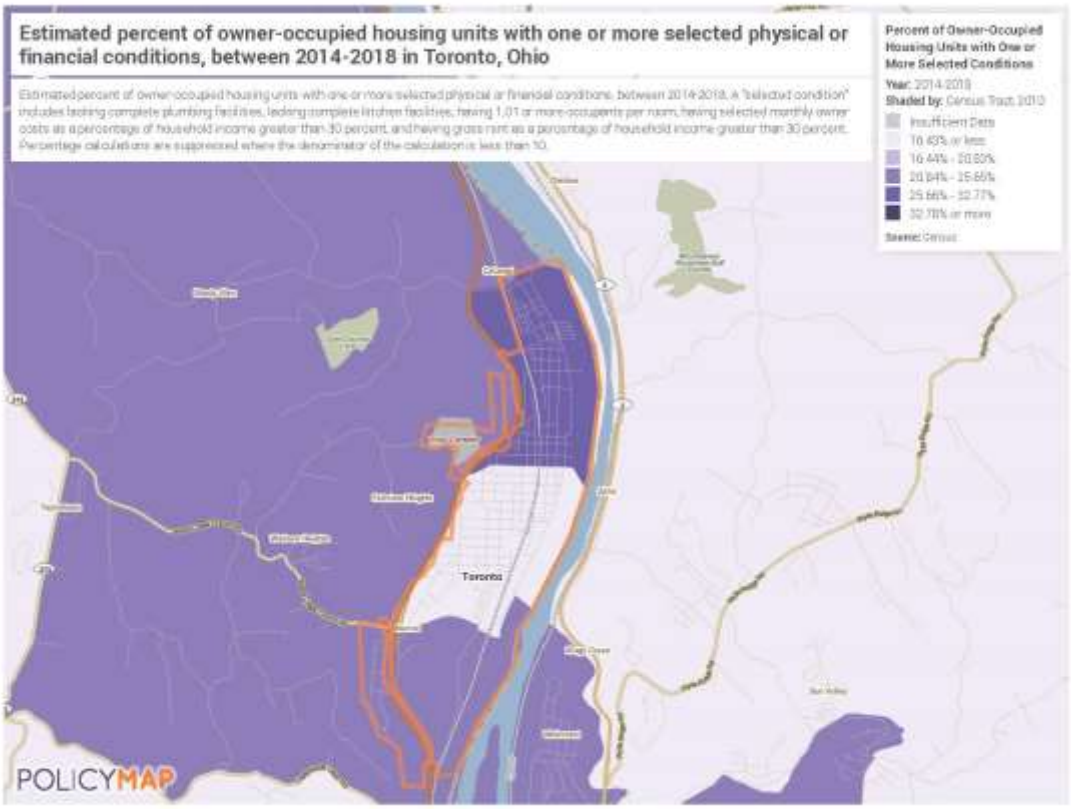
34. Map 34A – Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units with Housing Problems in Jefferson County



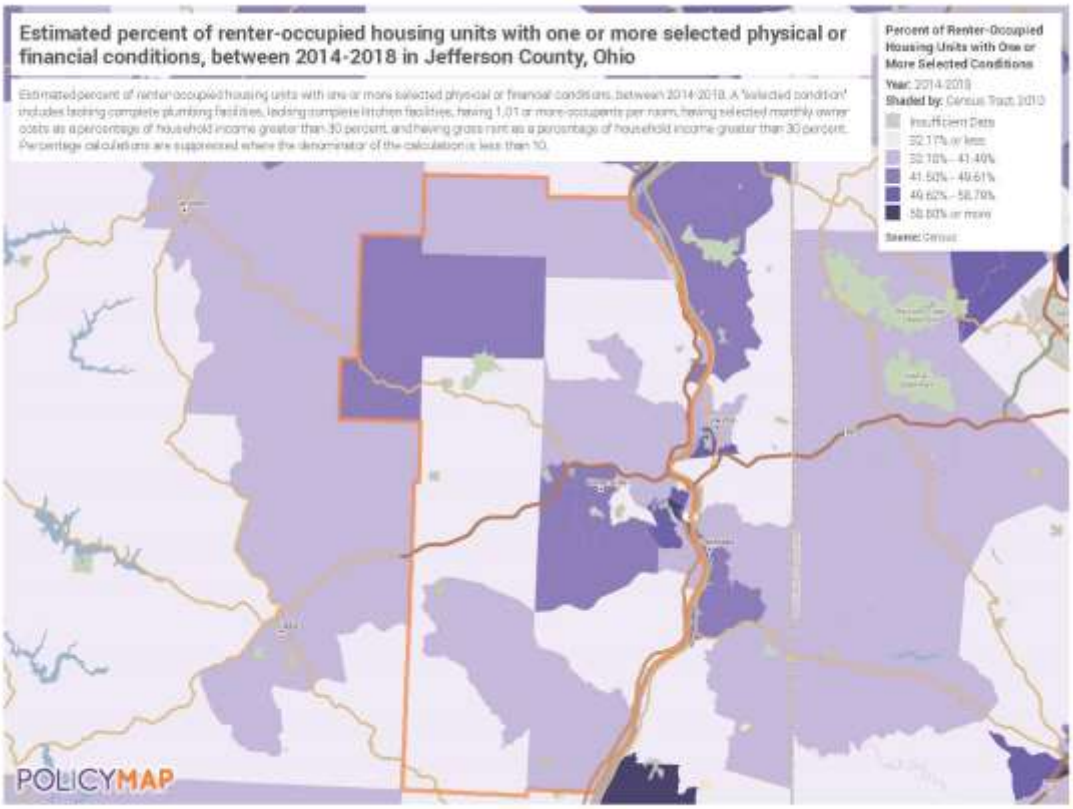
Map 34B – Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units with Housing Problems in Steubenville



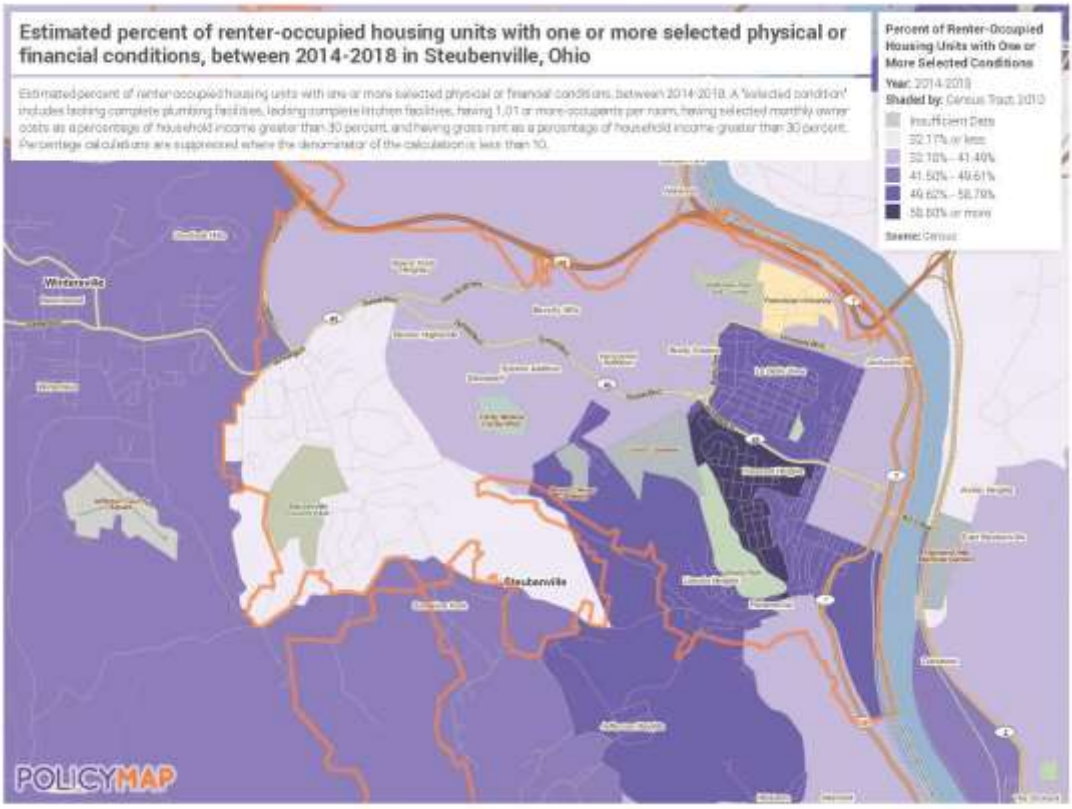
Map 34C – Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units with Housing Problems in Toronto



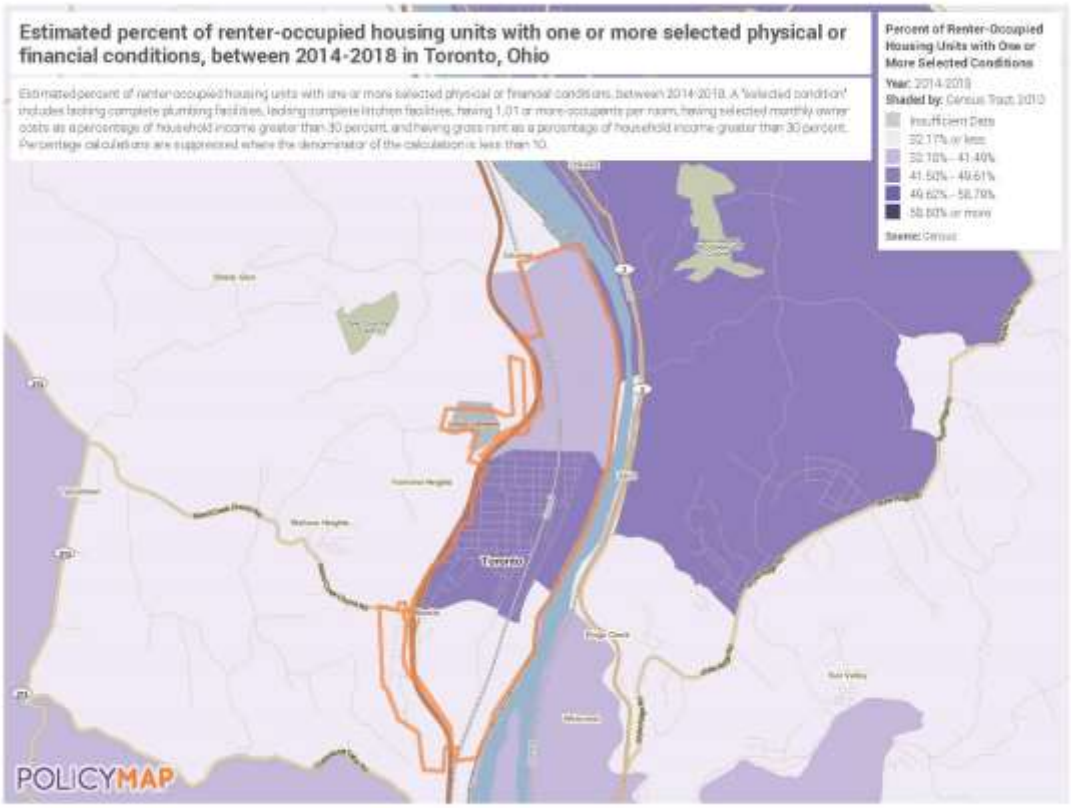
35. Map 35A – Percent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Housing Problems in Jefferson County



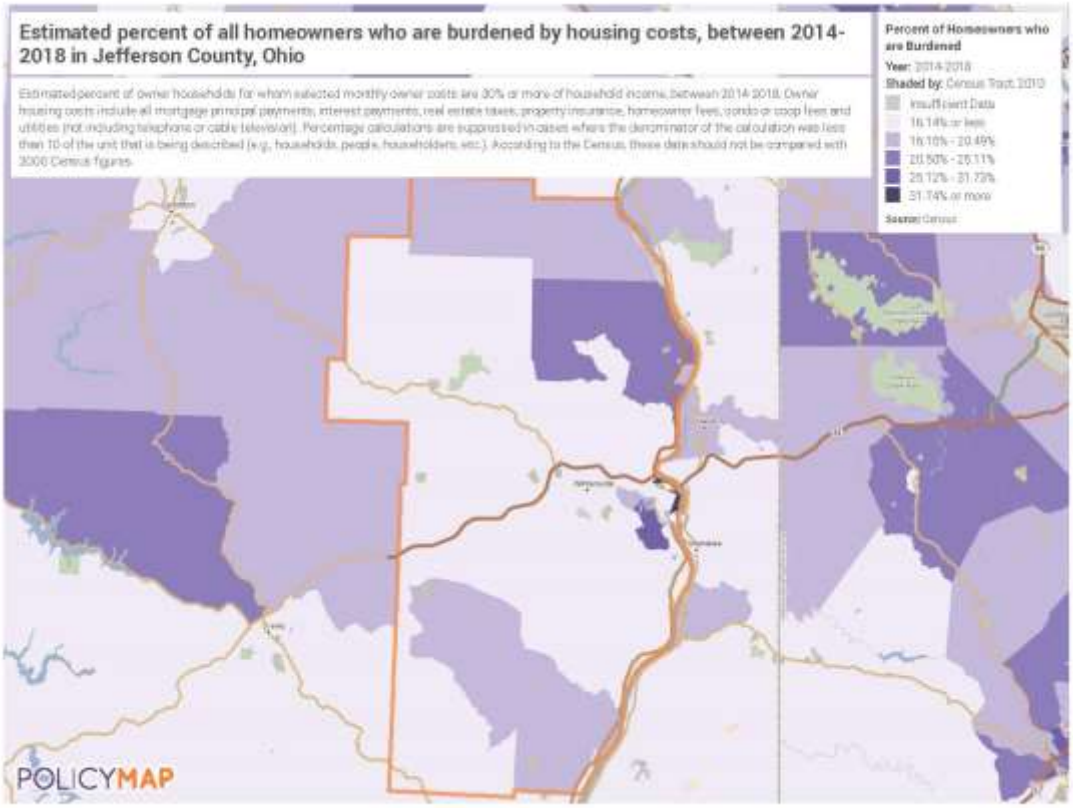
Map 35B – Percent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Housing Problems in Steubenville



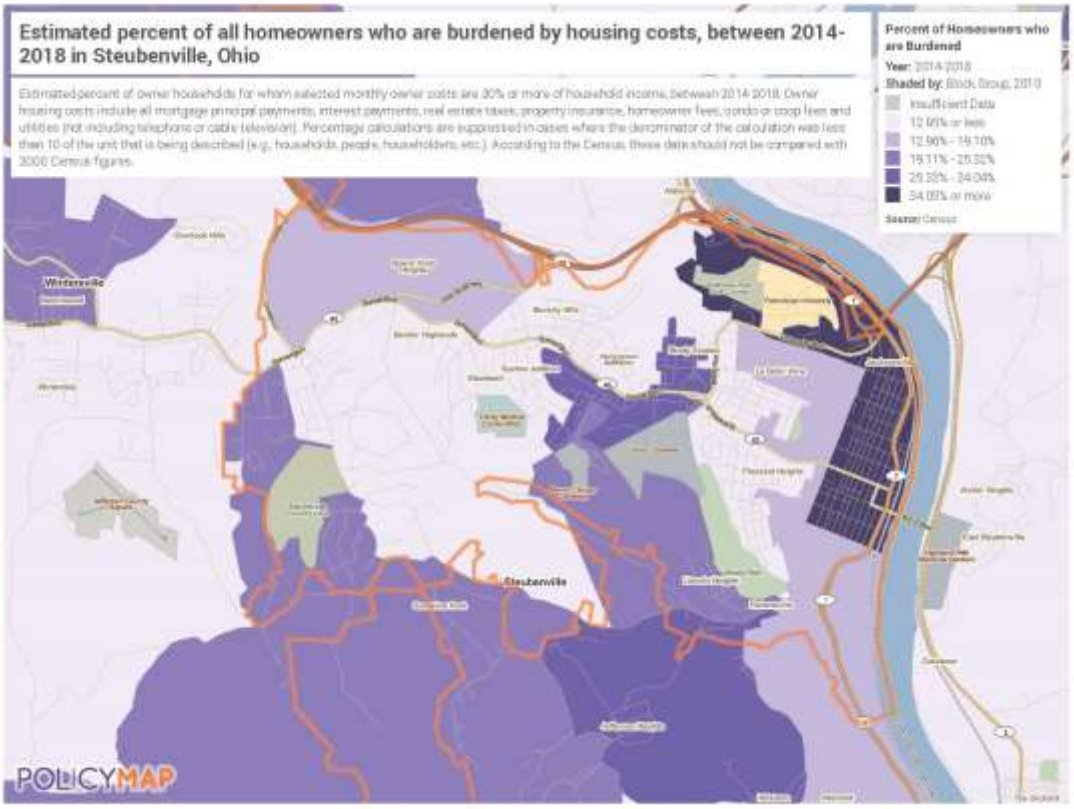
Map 35C – Percent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Housing Problems in Toronto



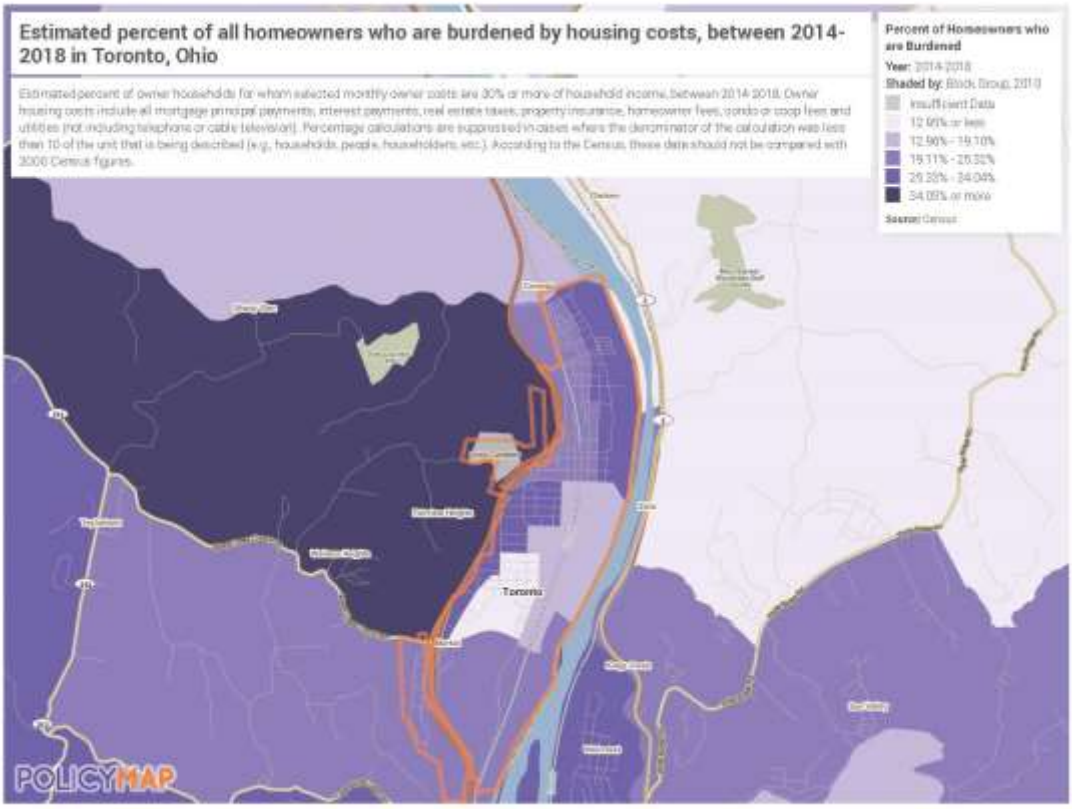
36. Map 36A – Percent of Homeowners Cost Burdened in Jefferson County



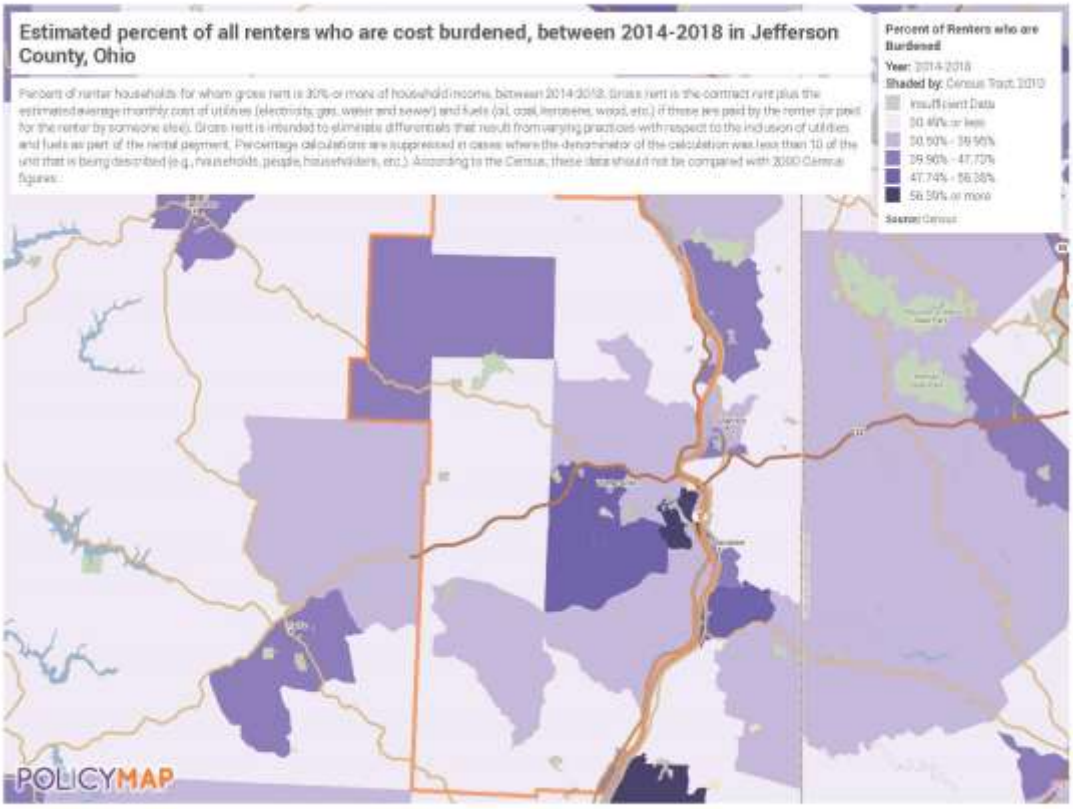
Map 36B – Percent of Homeowners Cost Burdened in Steubenville



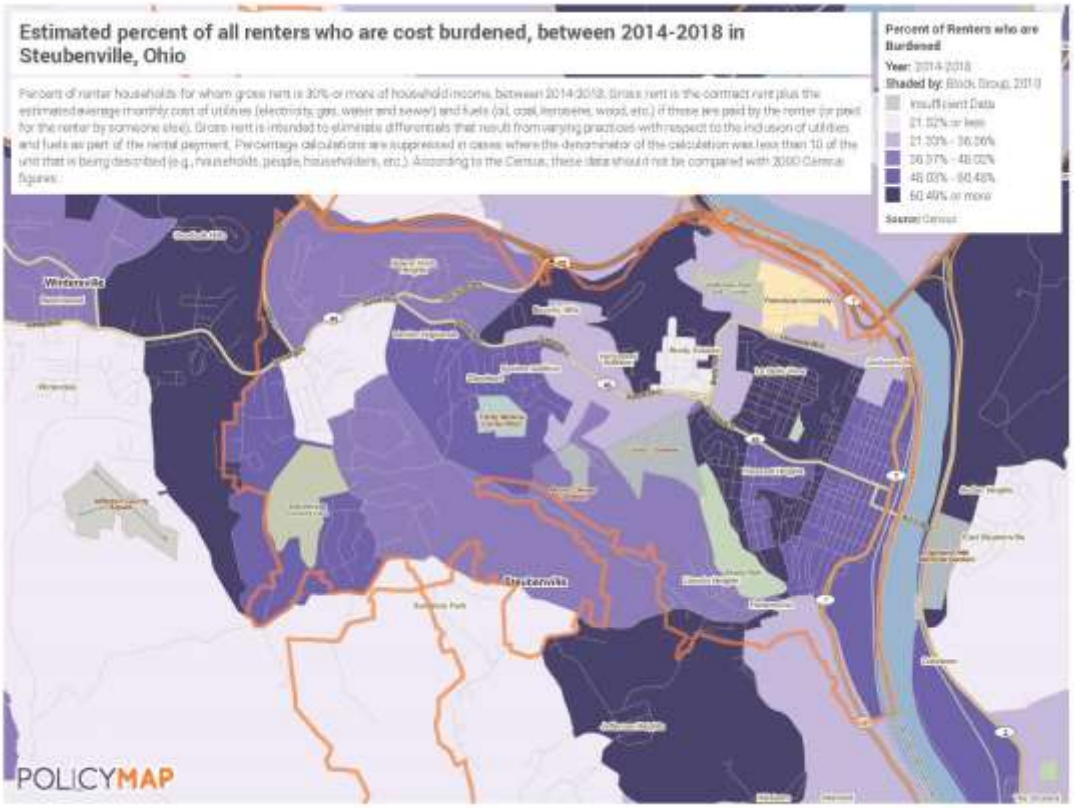
Map 36C – Percent of Homeowners Cost Burdened in Toronto



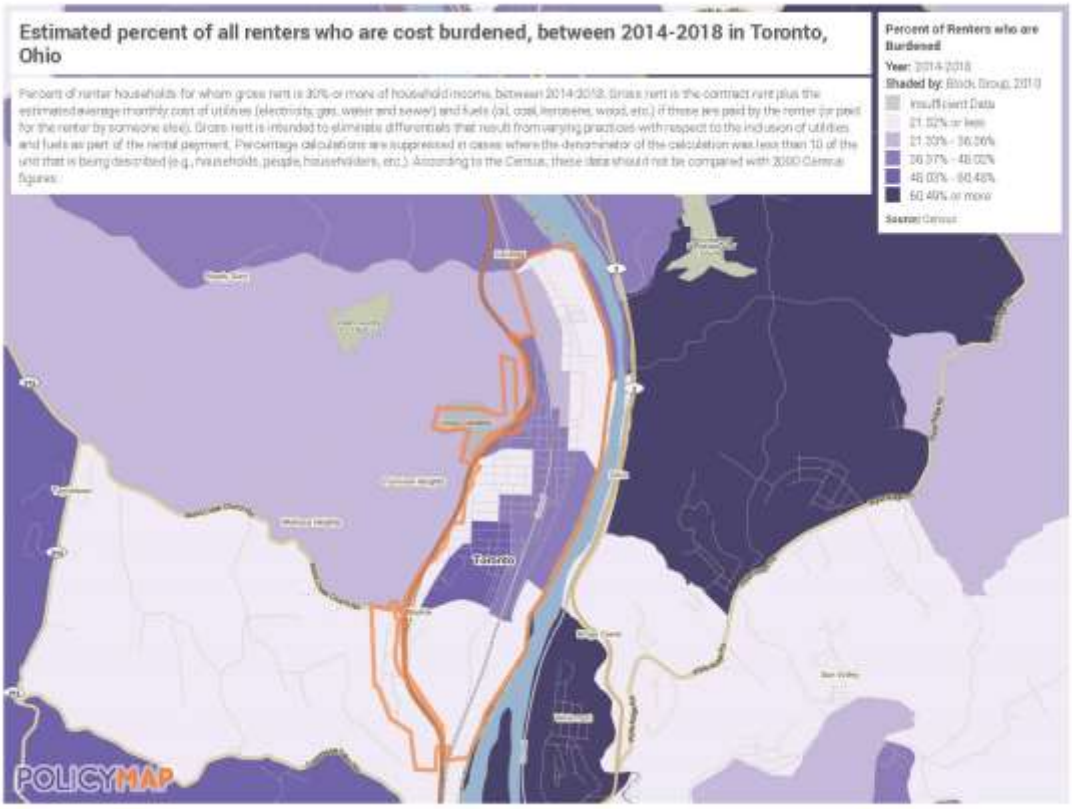
37. Map 37A – Percent of Renters Cost Burdened in Jefferson County



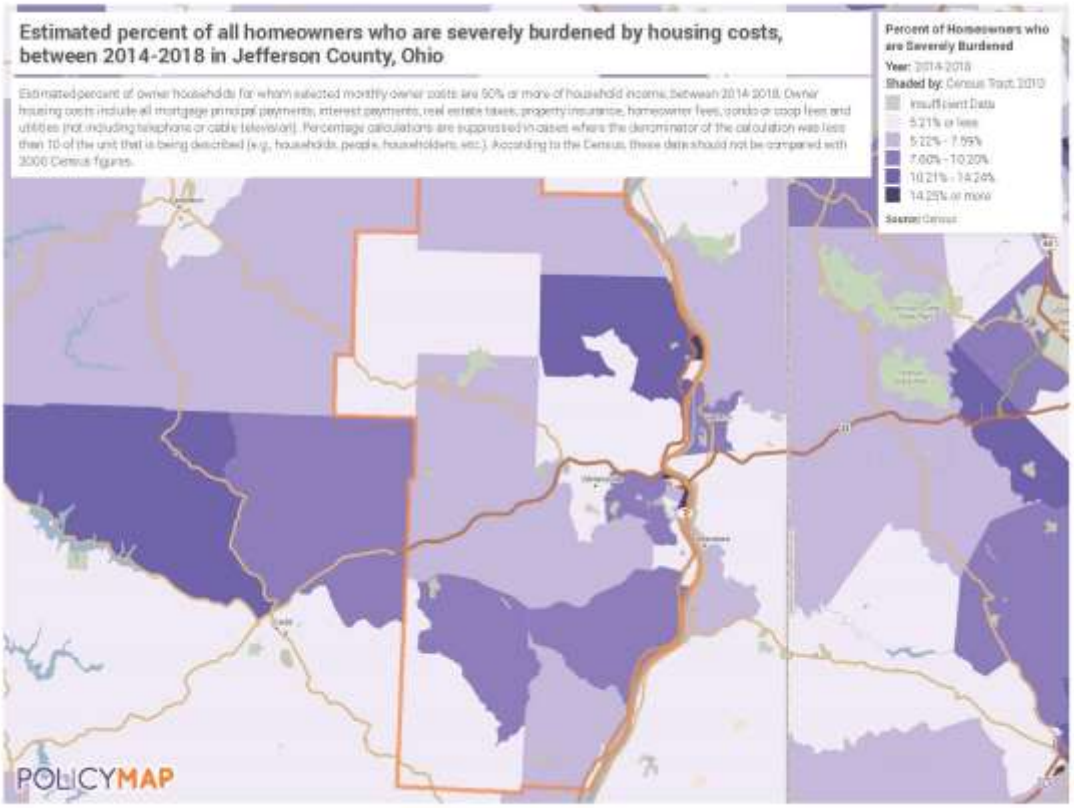
Map 37B – Percent of Renters Cost Burdened in Steubenville



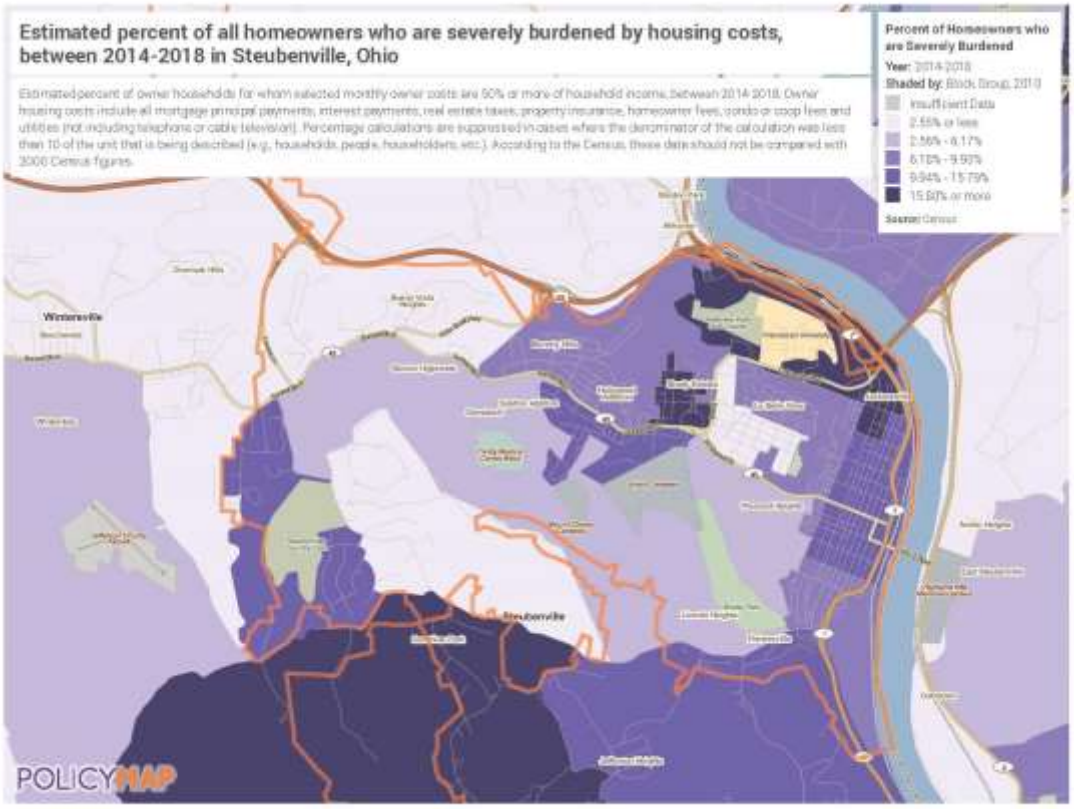
Map 37C – Percent of Renters Cost Burdened in Toronto



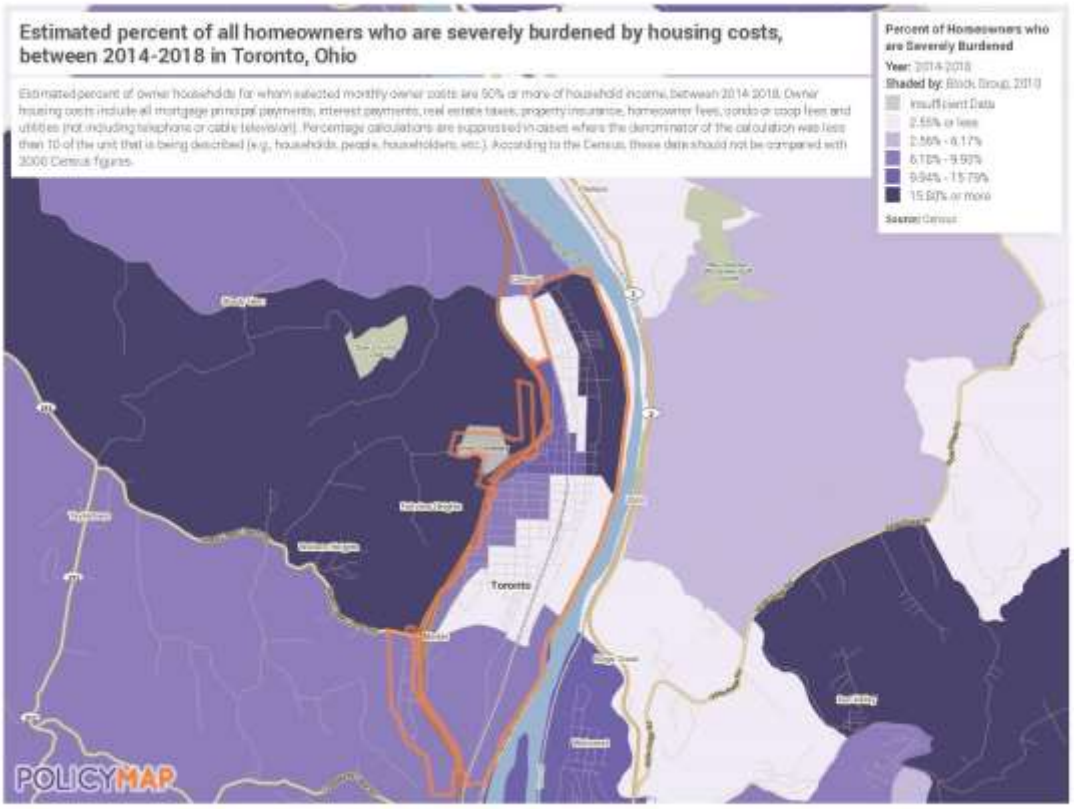
38. Map 38A – Percent of Homeowners Severely Cost Burdened in Jefferson County



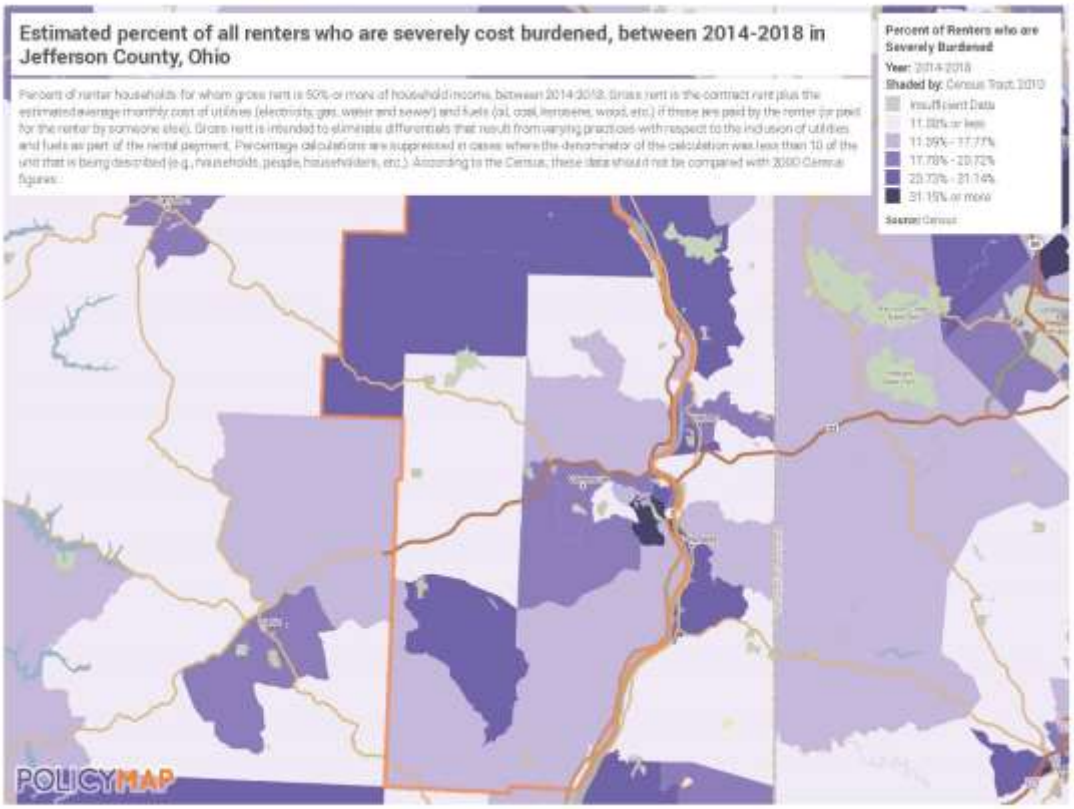
Map 38B – Percent of Homeowners Severely Cost Burdened in Steubenville



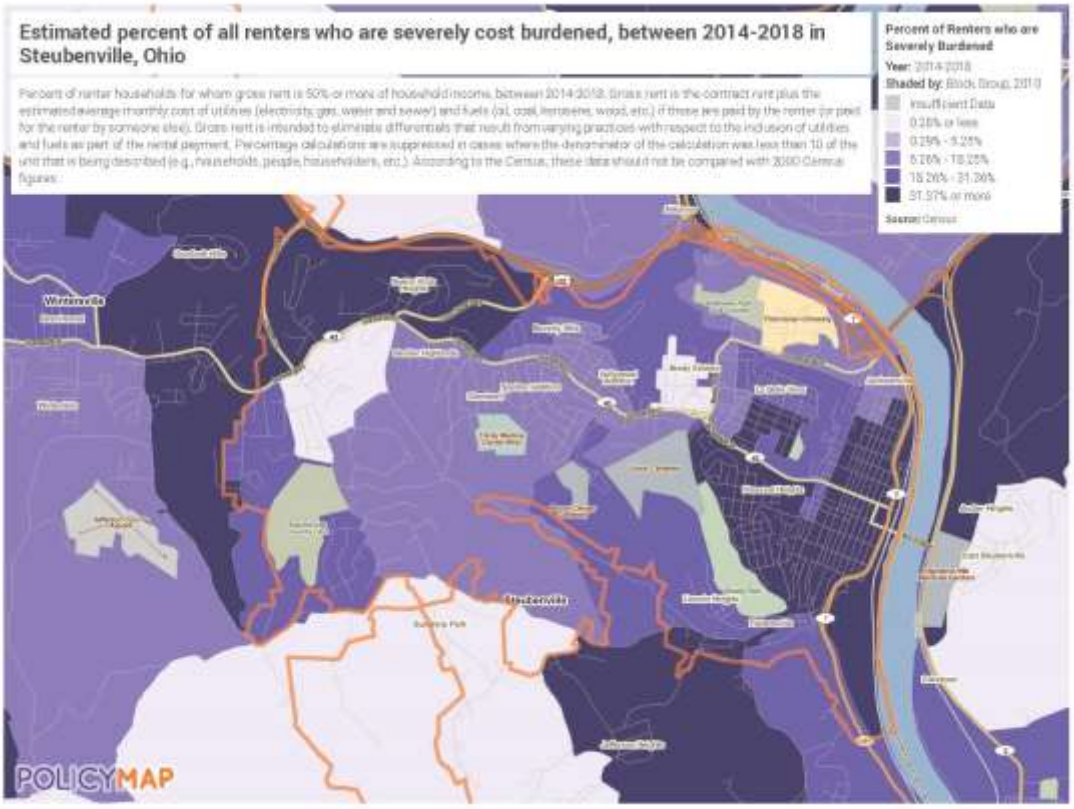
Map 38C – Percent of Homeowners Severely Cost Burdened in Toronto



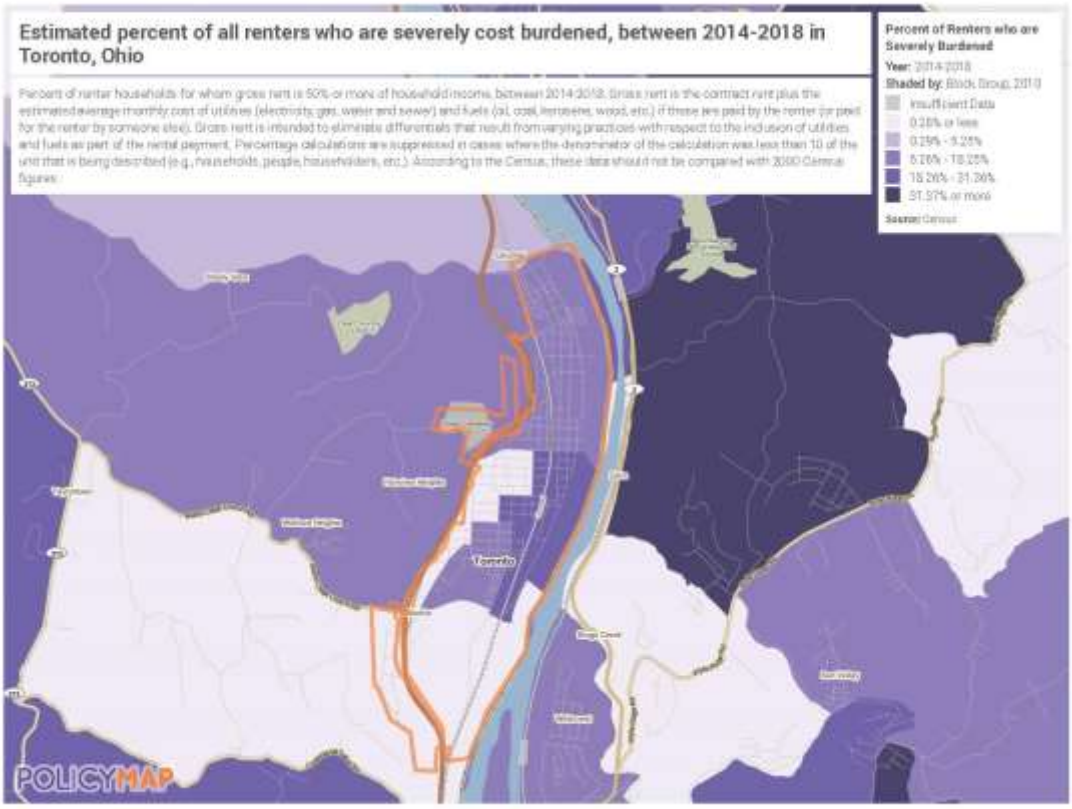
39. Map 39A – Percent of Renters Severely Cost Burdened in Jefferson County



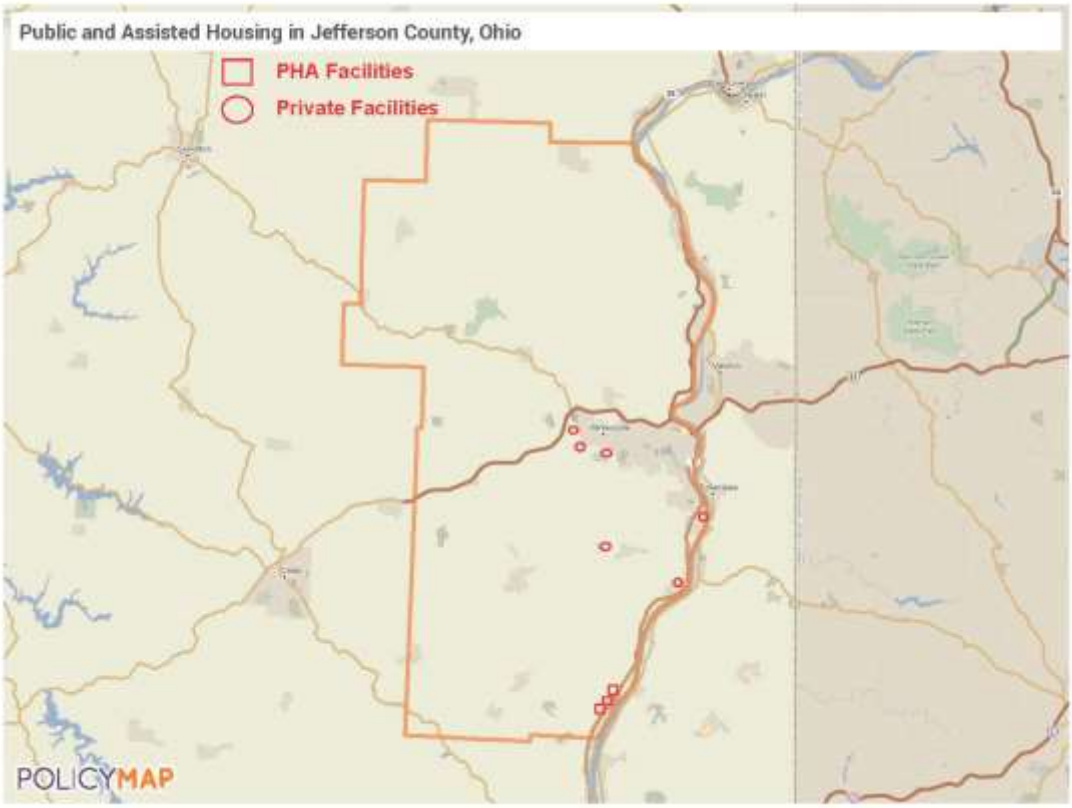
Map 39B – Percent of Renters Severely Cost Burdened in Steubenville



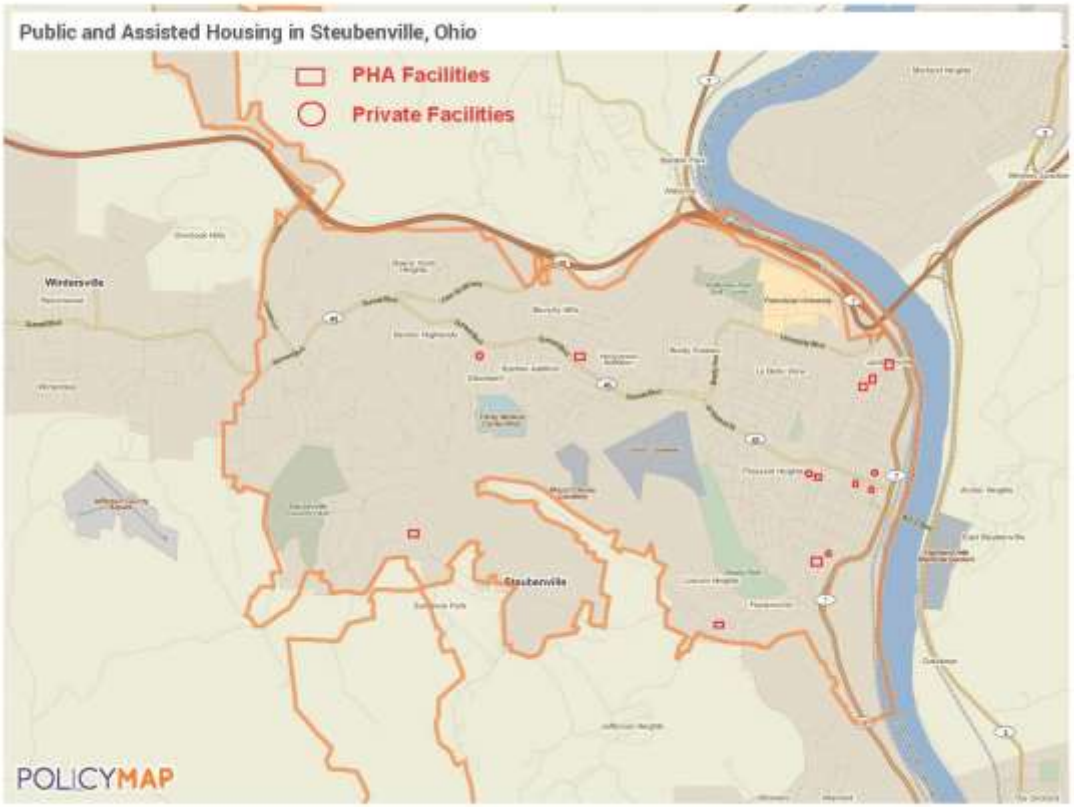
Map 39C – Percent of Renters Severely Cost Burdened in Toronto



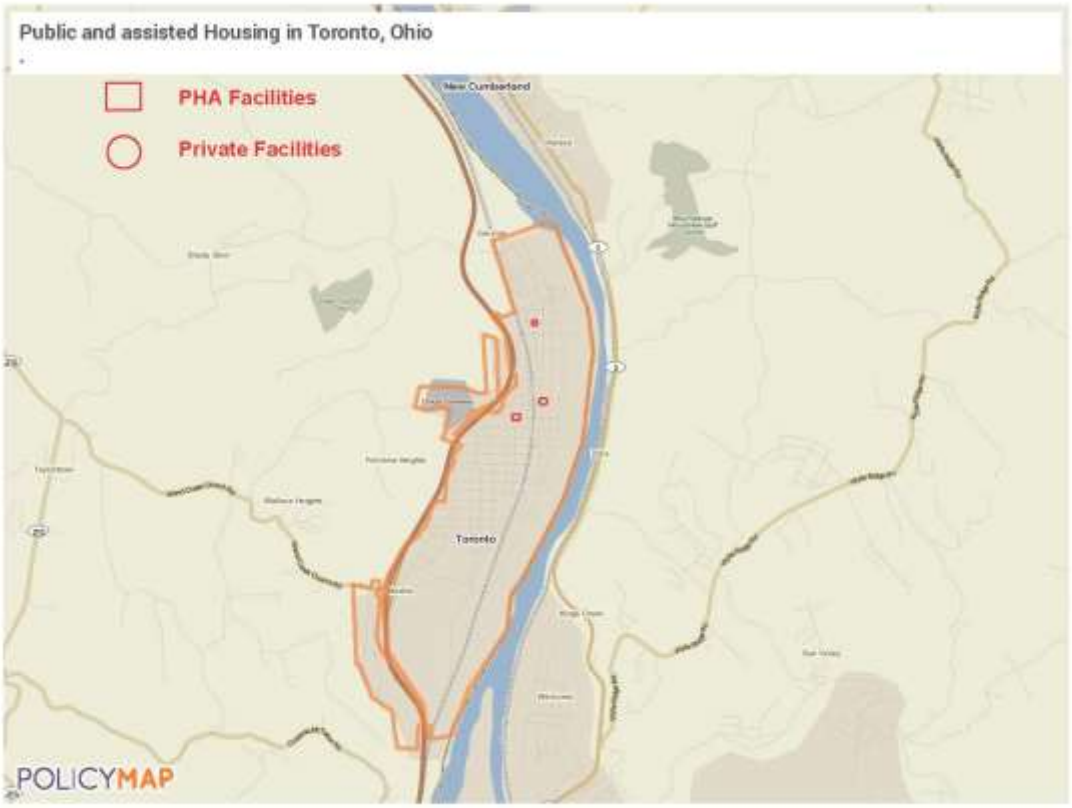
40. Map 40A – Public and Assisted Project-Based Housing in Jefferson County



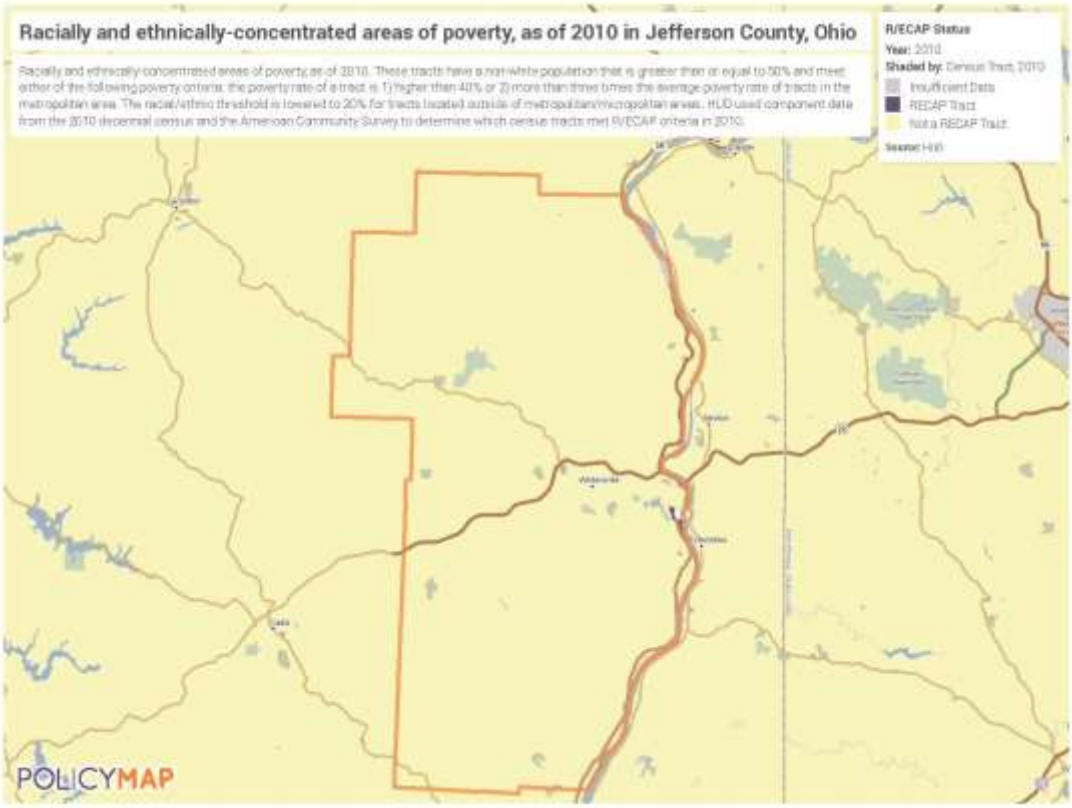
Map 40B – Public and Assisted Project-Based Housing in Steubenville



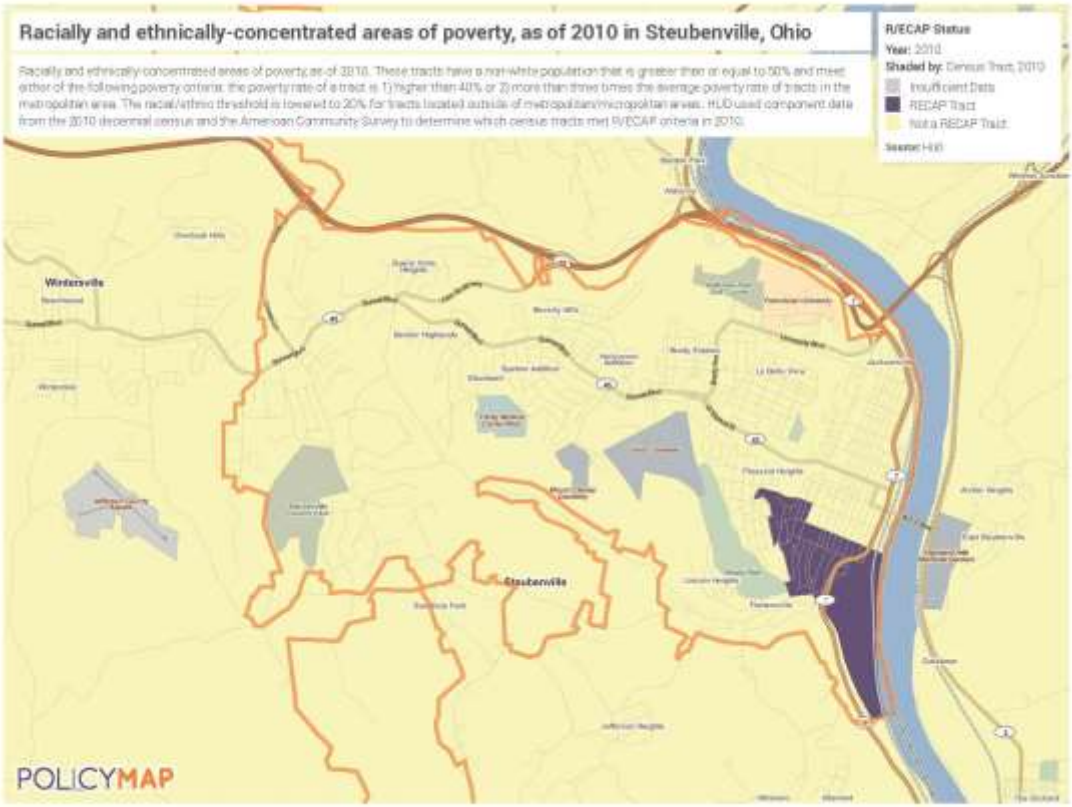
Map 40C – Public and Assisted Project-Based Housing in Toronto



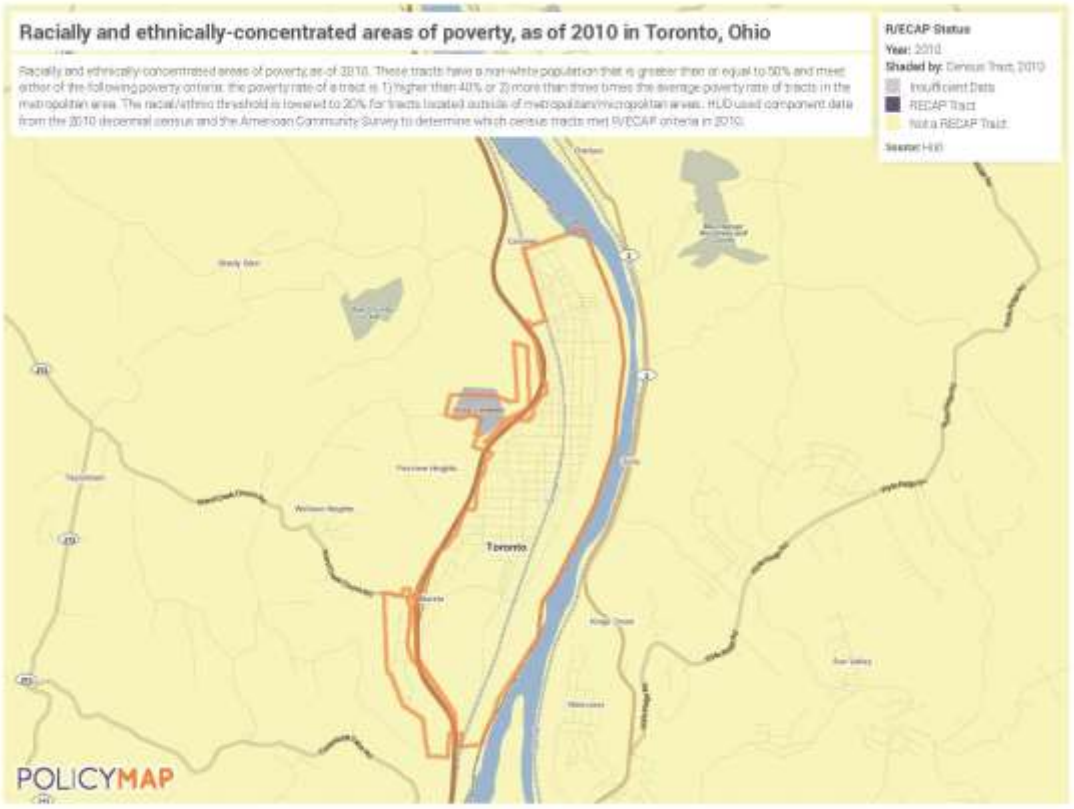
41. Map 41A – Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty in Jefferson County



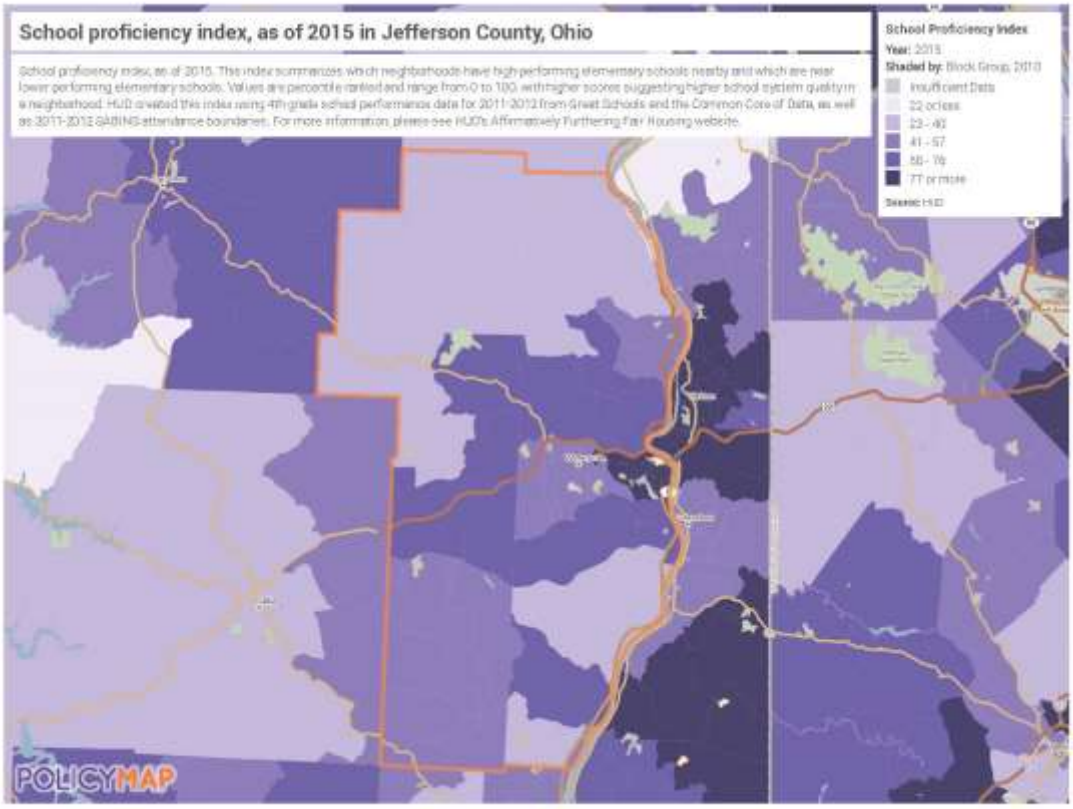
Map 41B – Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty in Steubenville



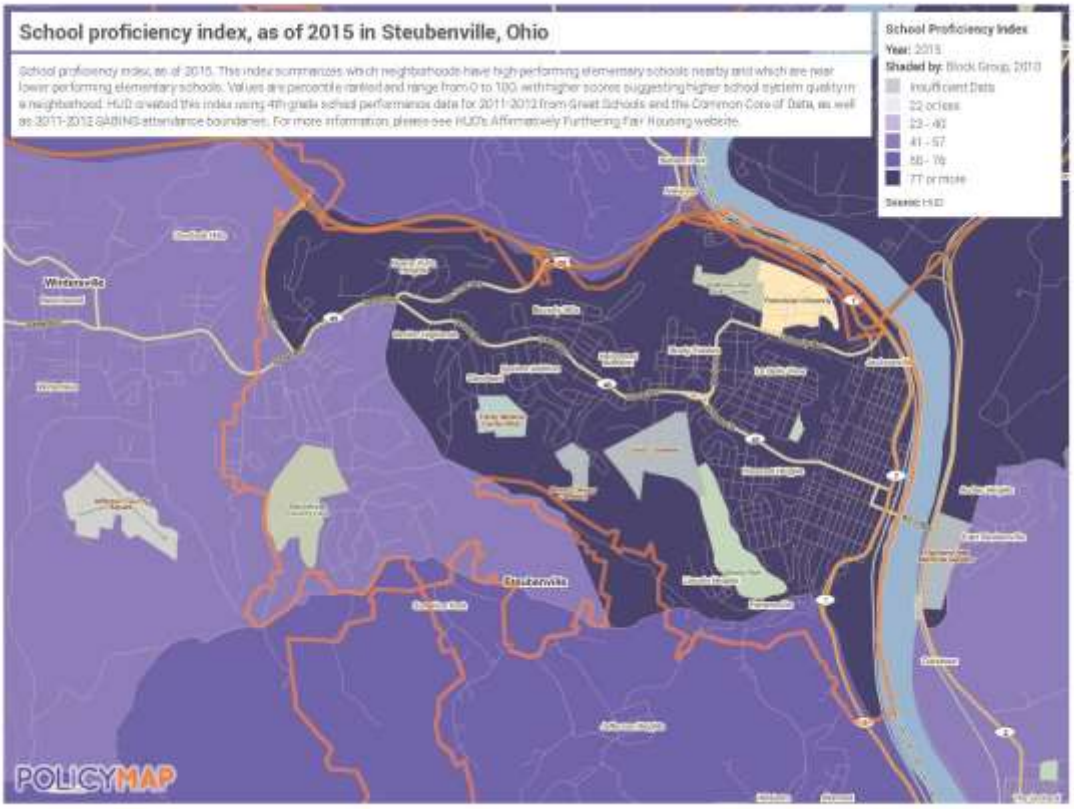
Map 41C – Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty in Toronto



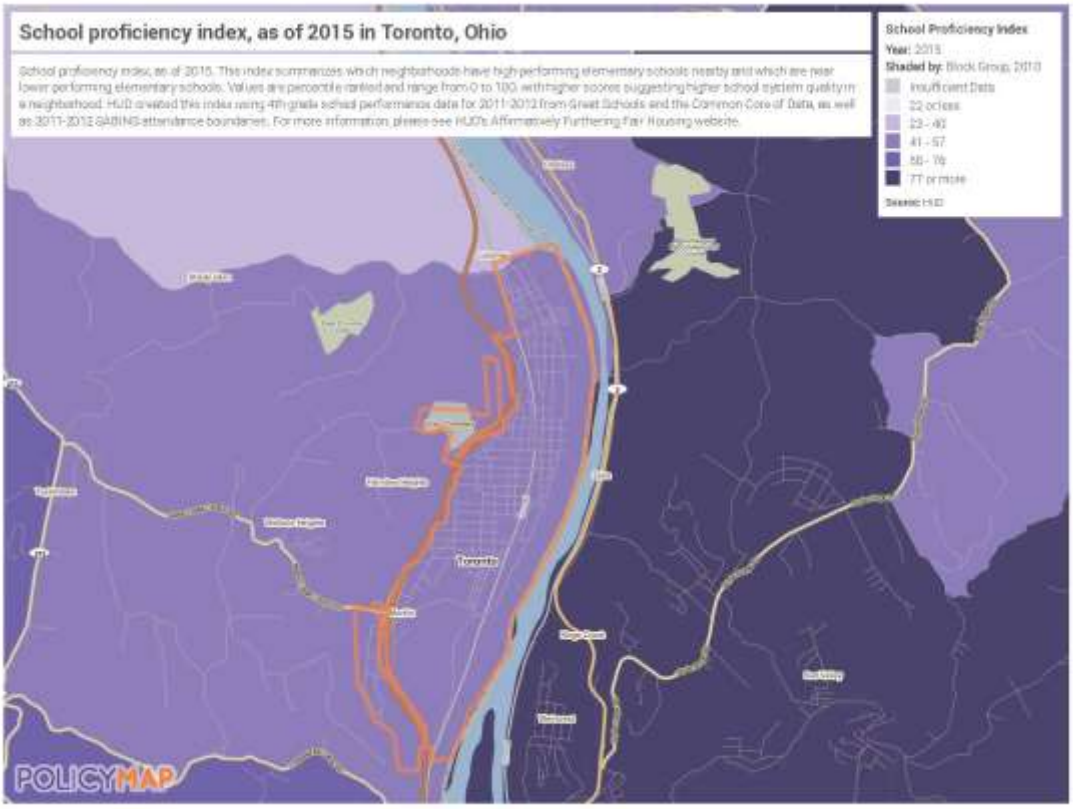
42. Map 42A – School Proficiency Index in Jefferson County



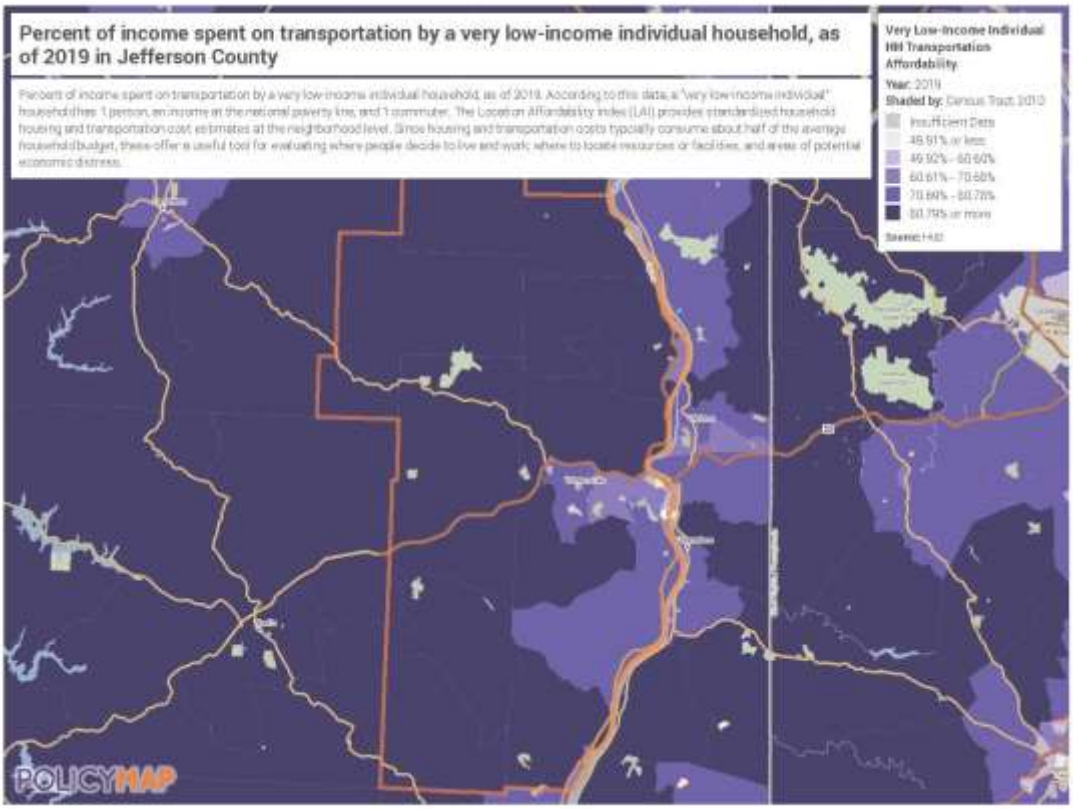
Map 42B – School Proficiency Index in Steubenville



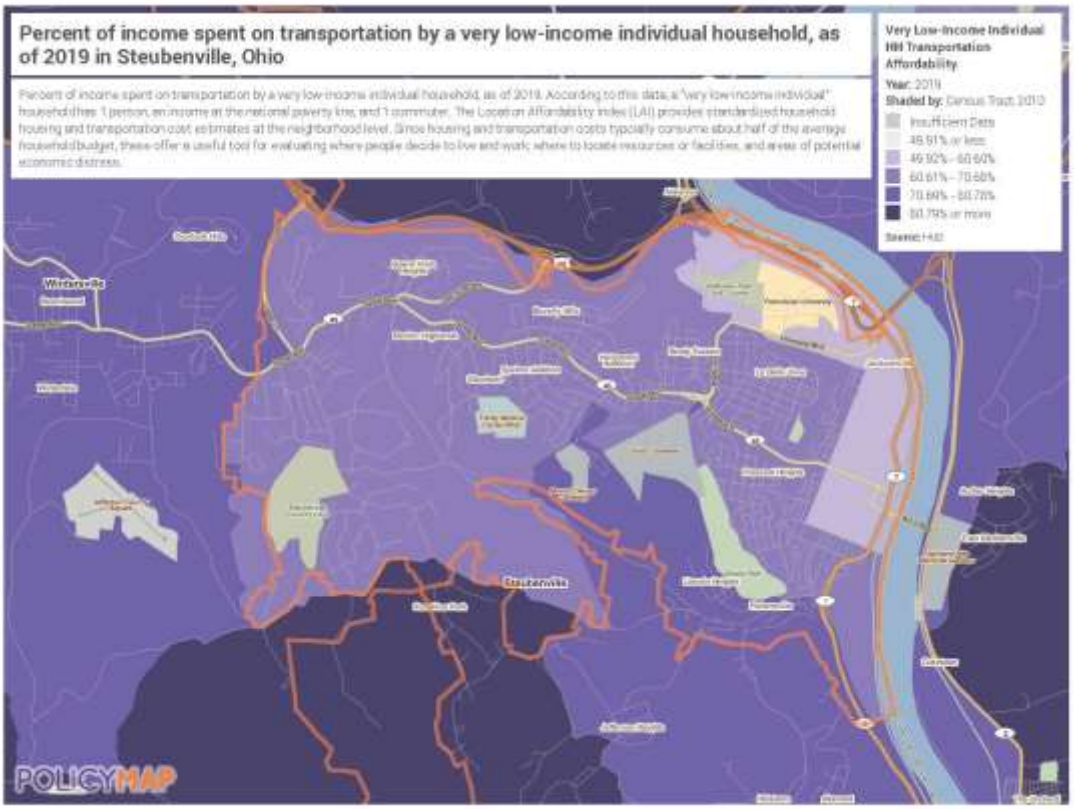
Map 42C – School Proficiency Index in Toronto



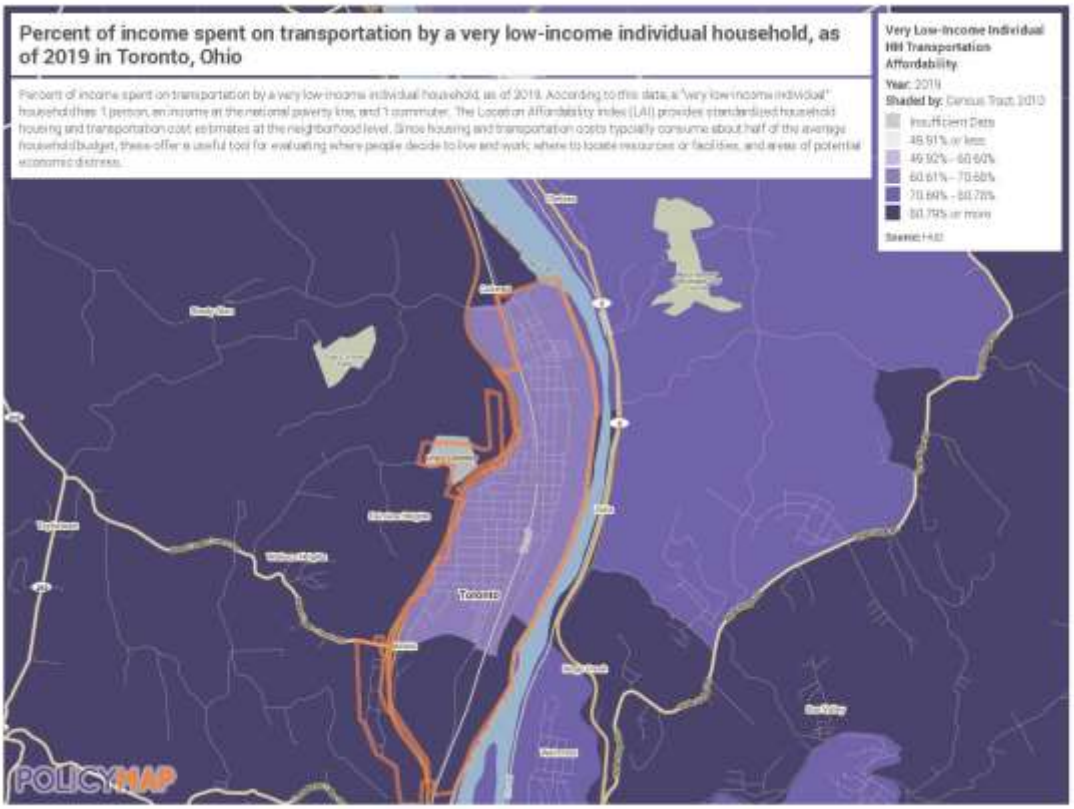
43. Map 43A – Percent of Income Spent on Transportation by Low Income Households in Jefferson County



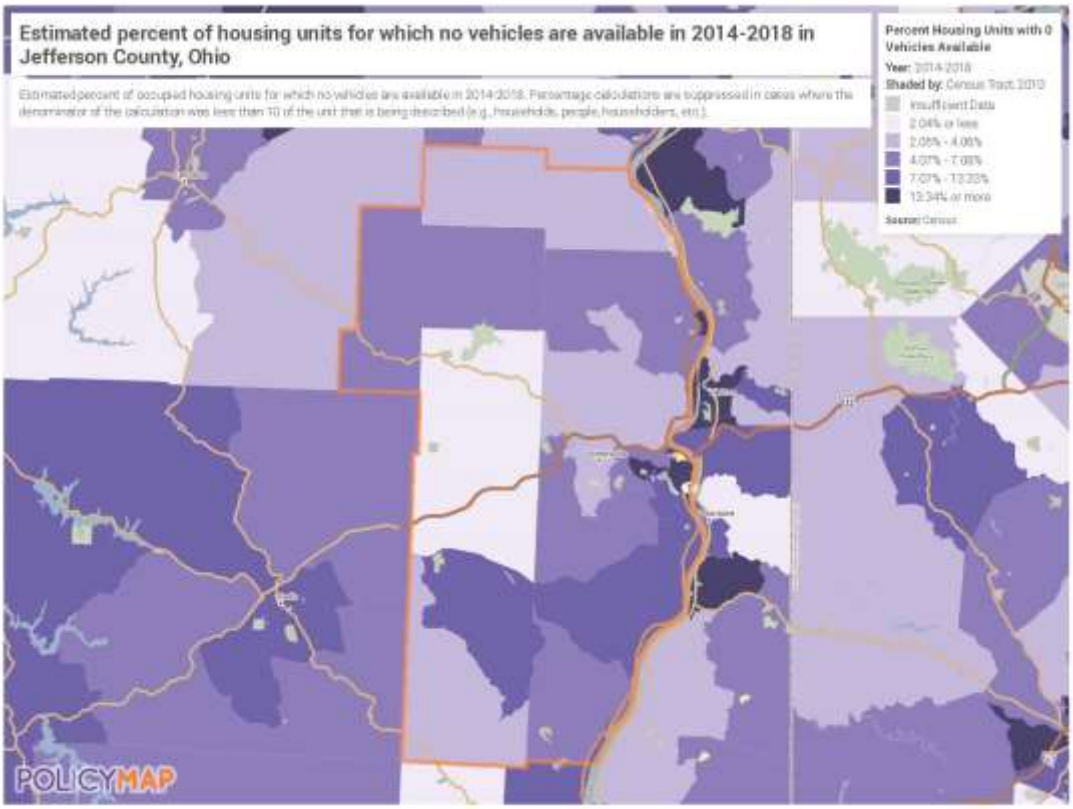
Map 43B – Percent of Income Spent on Transportation by Low Income Households in Steubenville



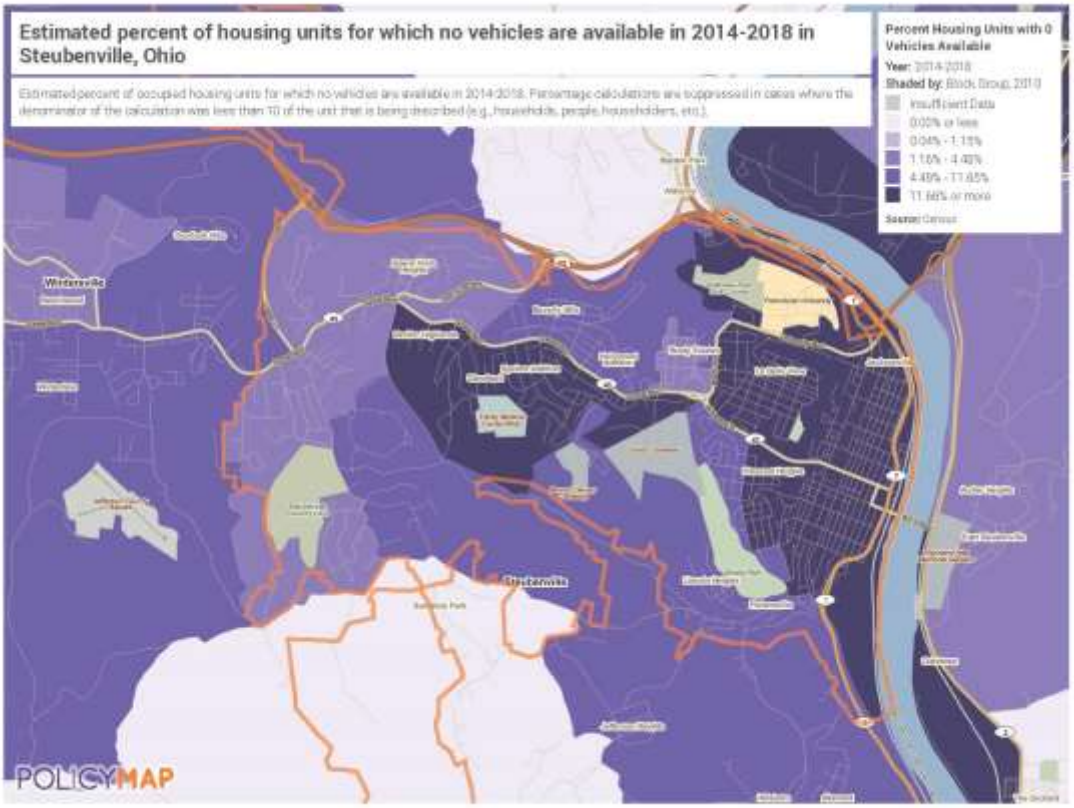
Map 43C – Percent of Income Spent on Transportation by Low Income Households in Toronto



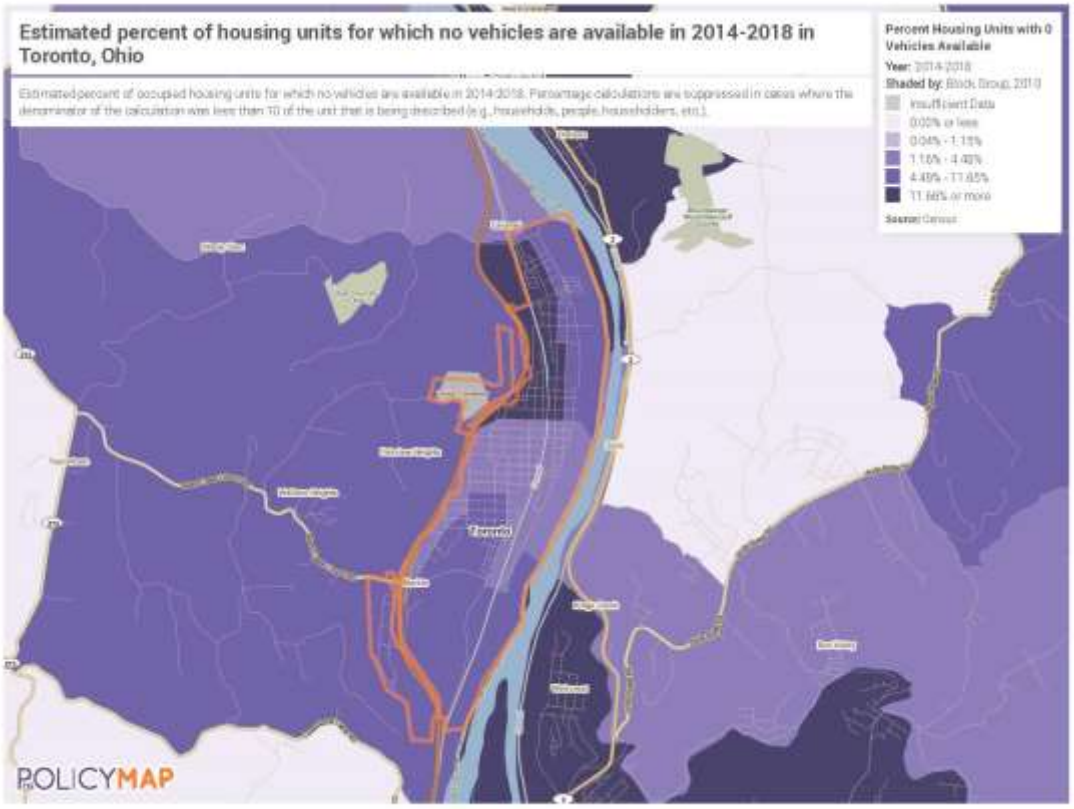
44. Map 44A – Percent of Housing Units with No Vehicles Available in Jefferson County



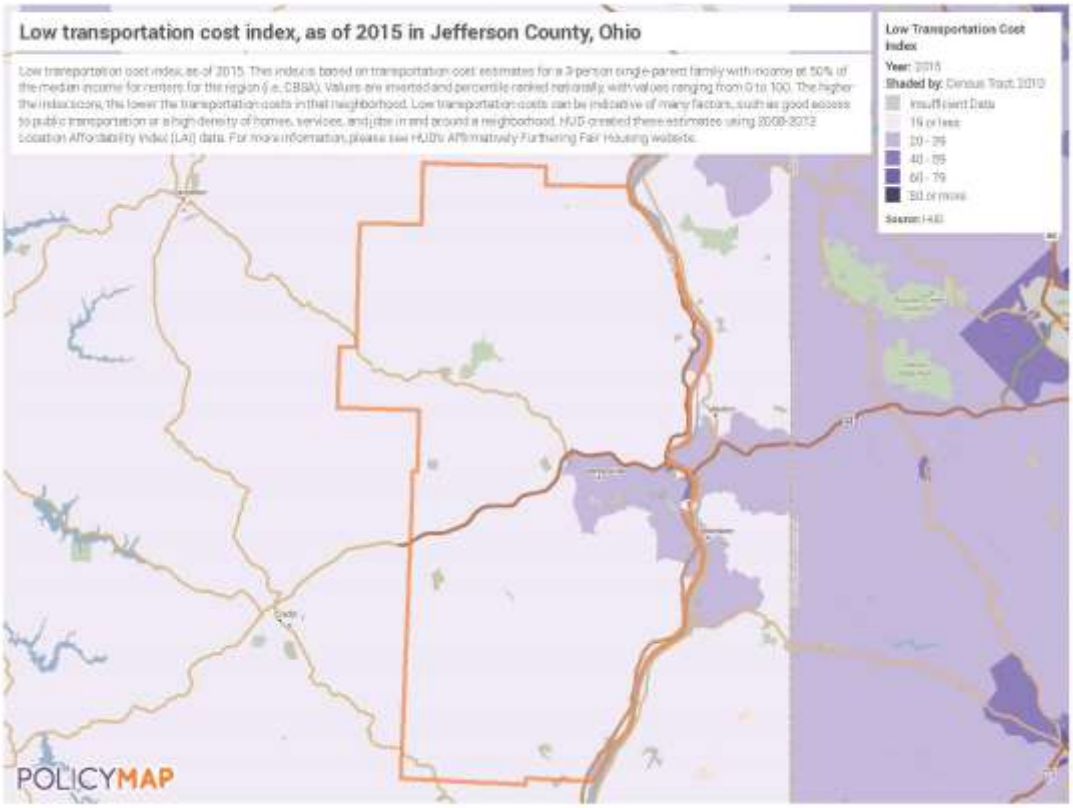
Map 44B – Percent of Housing Units with No Vehicles Available in Steubenville



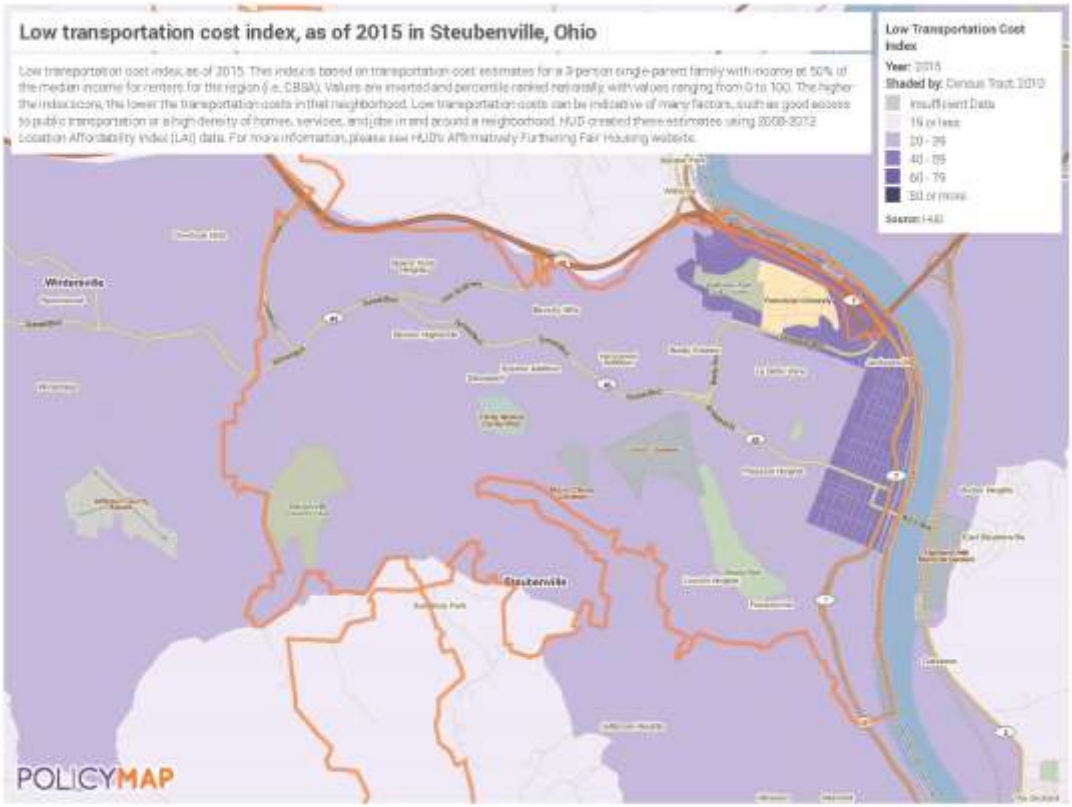
Map 44C – Percent of Housing Units with No Vehicles Available in Toronto



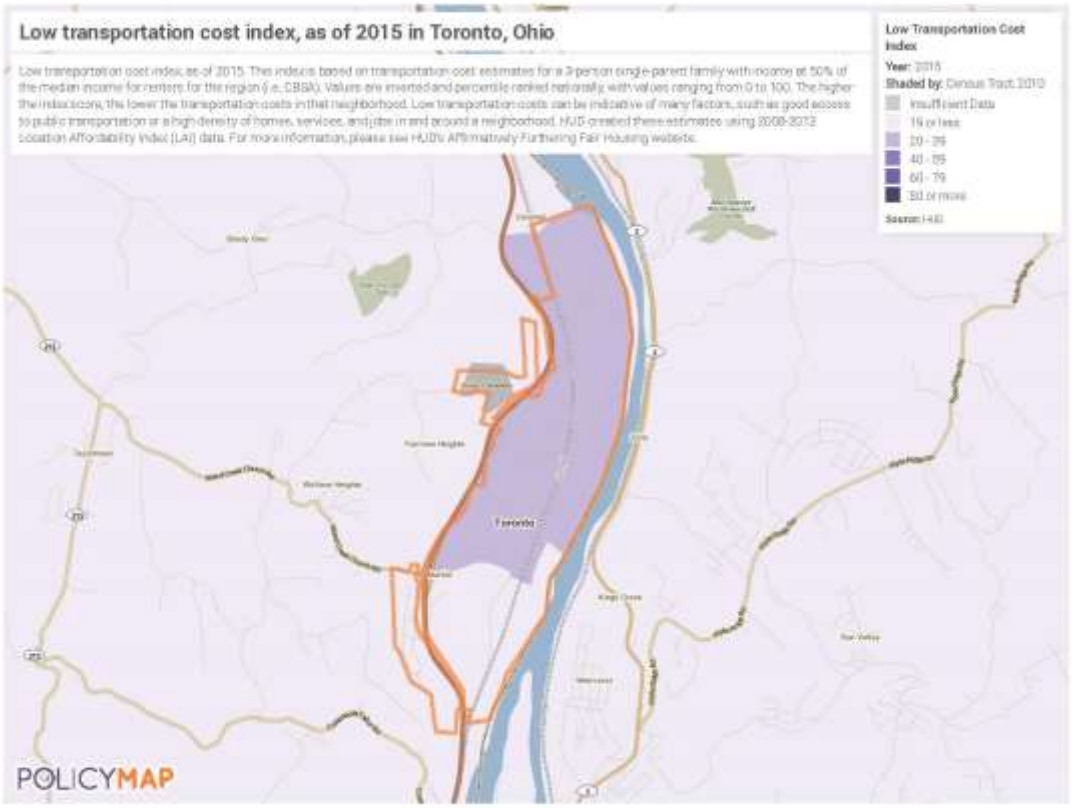
45. Map 45A – Low Transportation Cost Index in Jefferson County



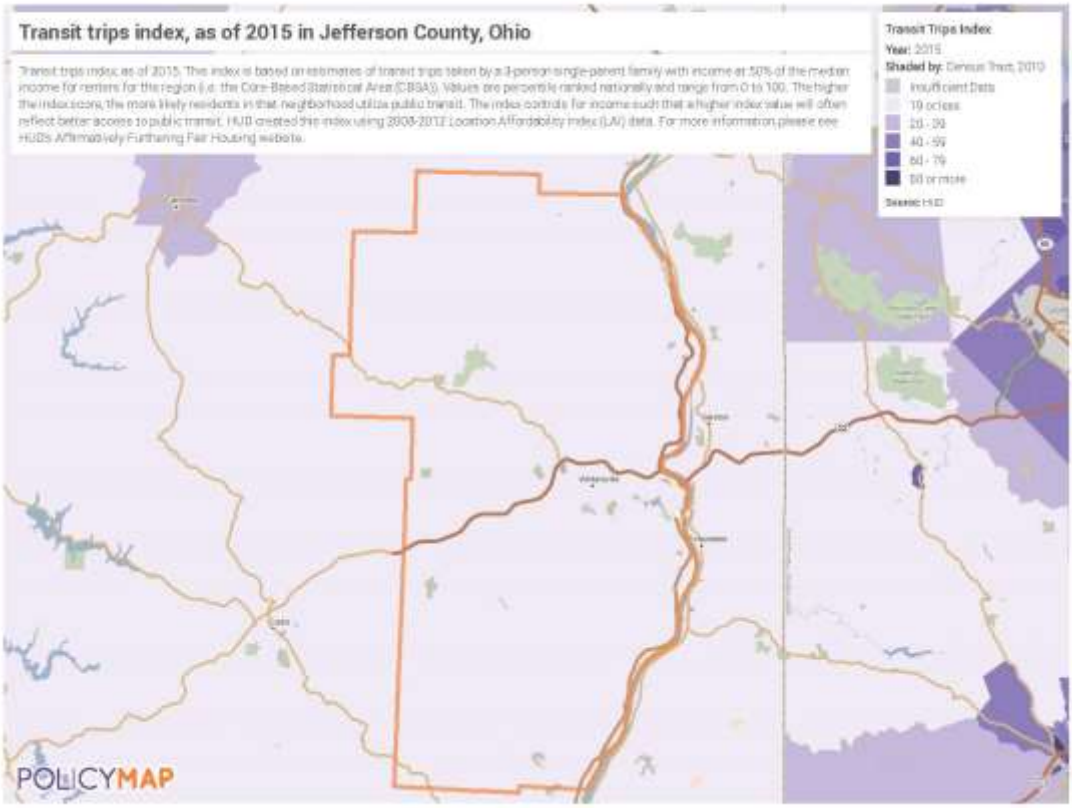
Map 45B – Low Transportation Cost Index in Steubenville



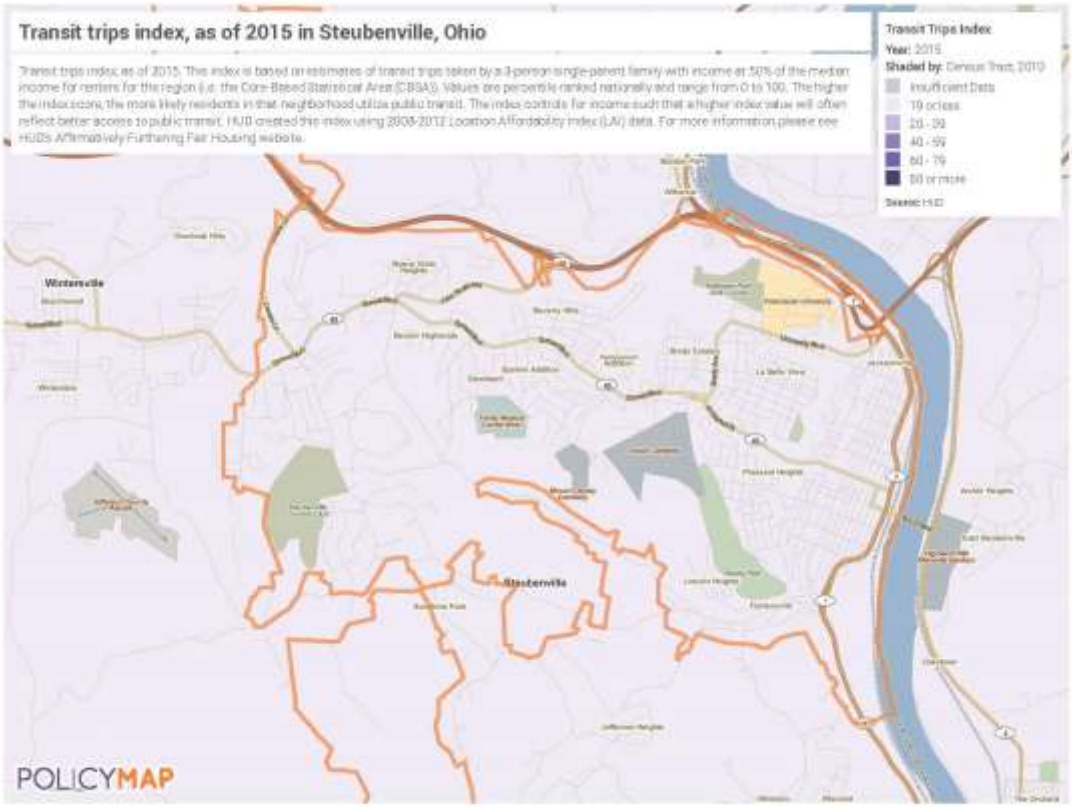
Map 45C – Low Transportation Cost Index in Toronto



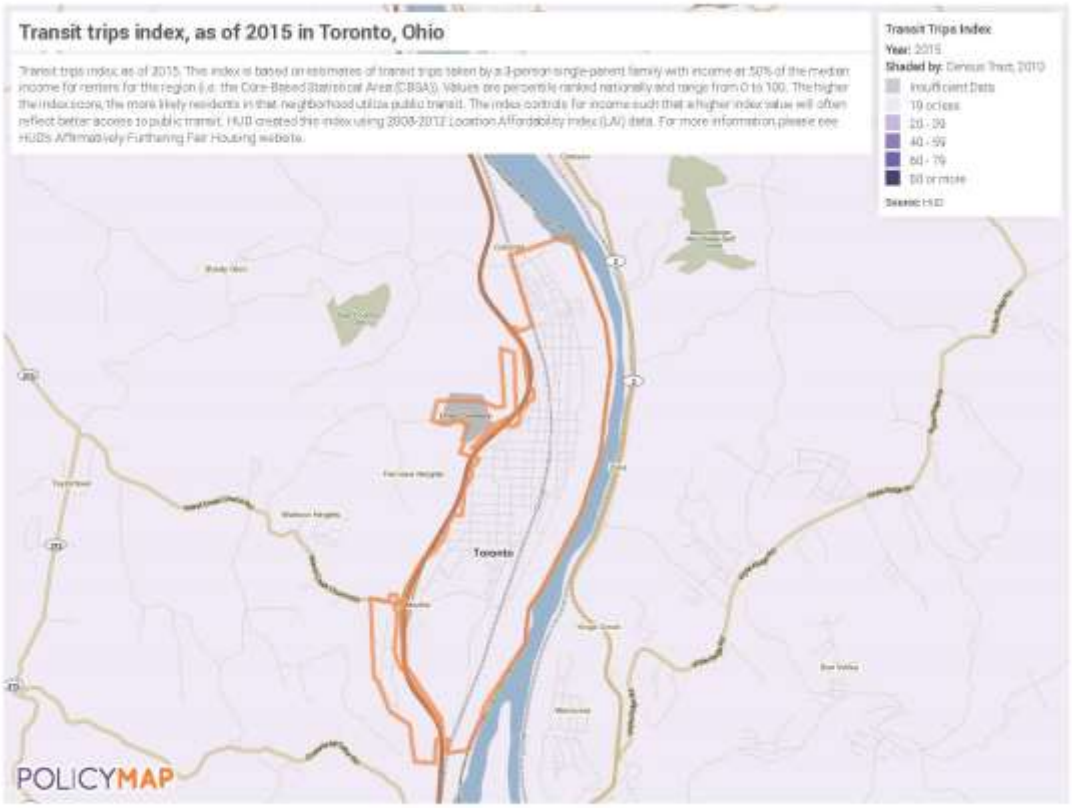
46. Map 46A – Transit Trips Index in Jefferson County



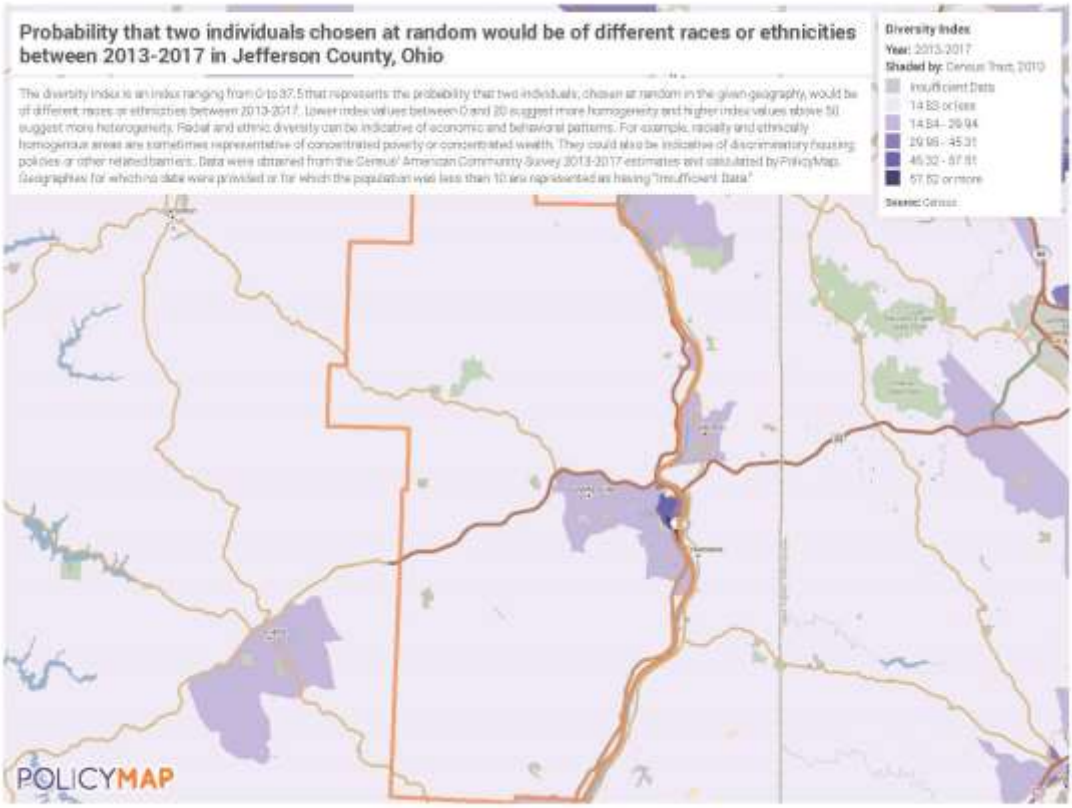
Map 46B – Transit Trips Index in Steubenville



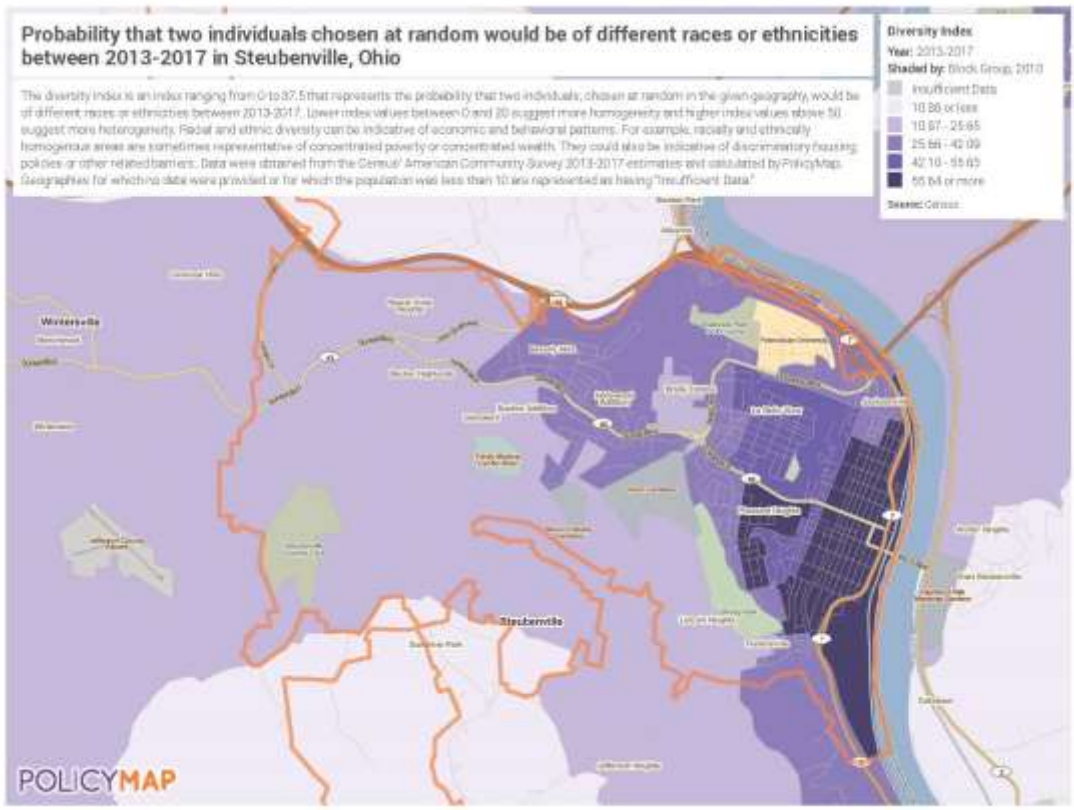
Map 46C – Transit Trips Index in Toronto



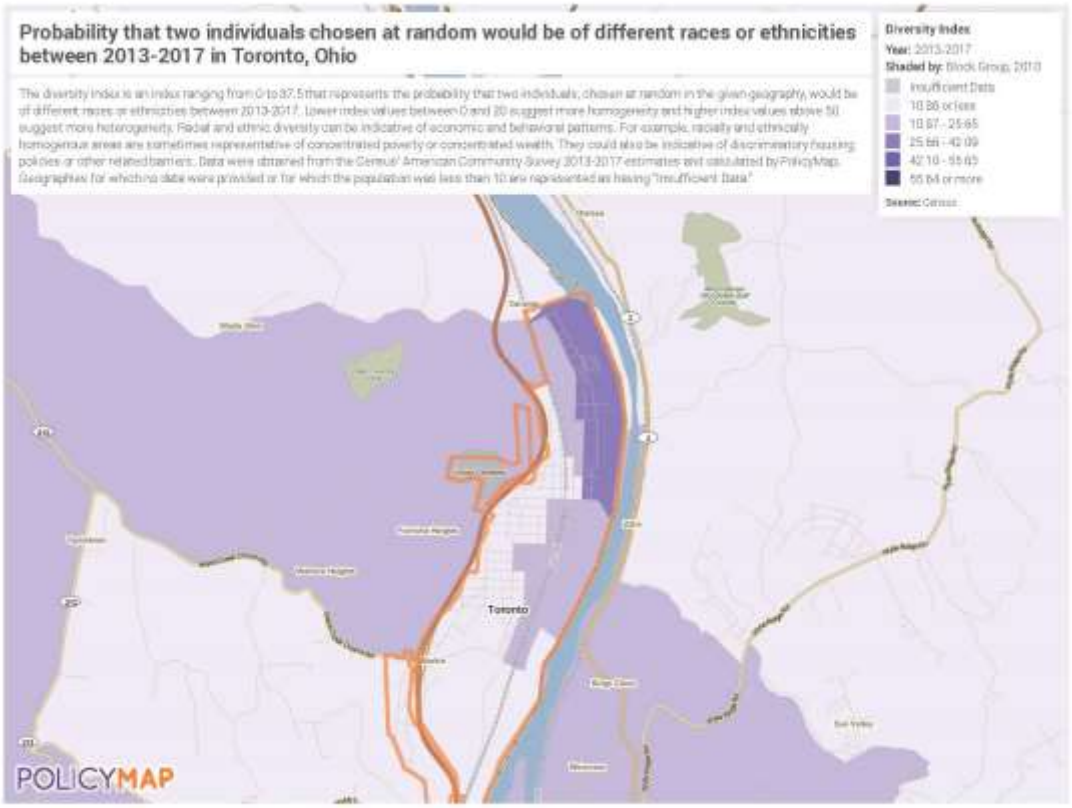
47. Map 47A – Diversity Index in Jefferson County



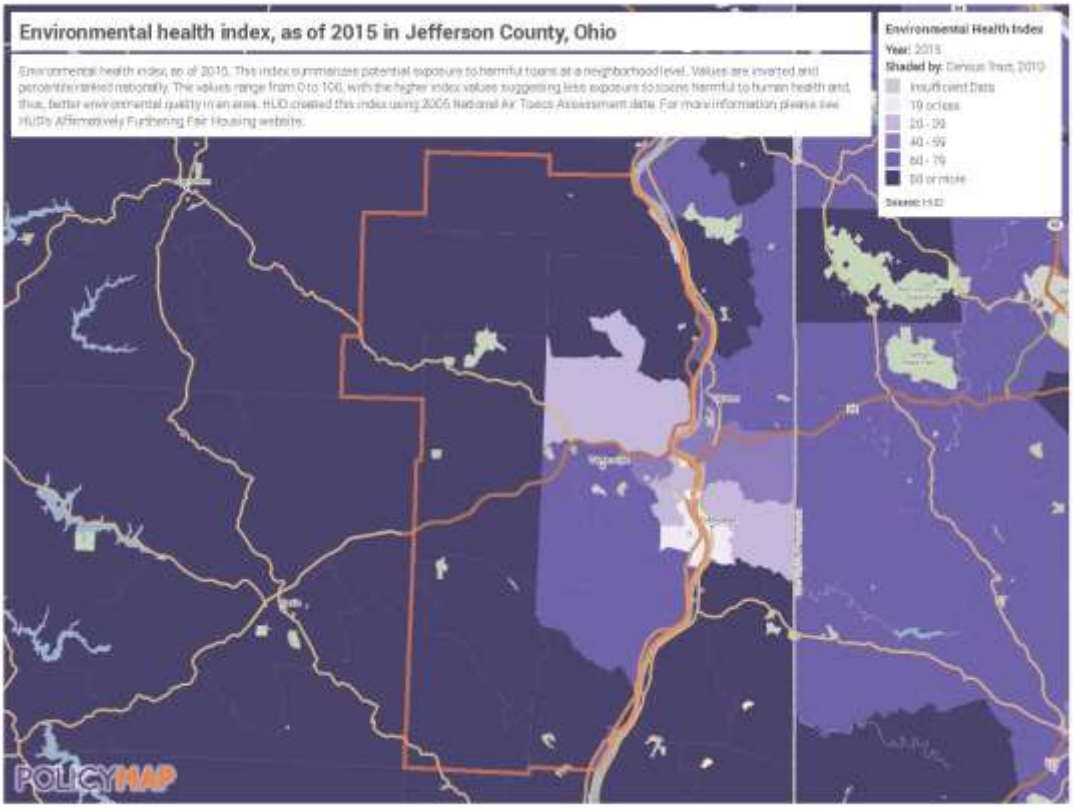
Map 47B – Diversity Index in Steubenville



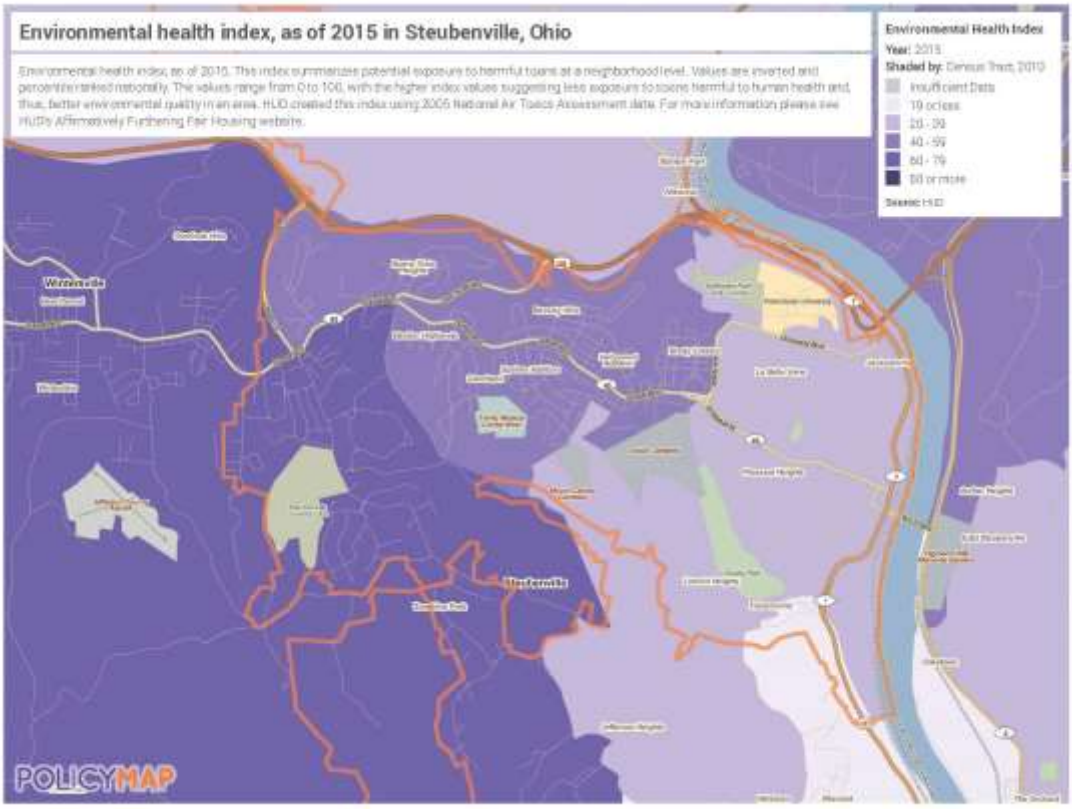
Map 47C – Diversity Index in Toronto



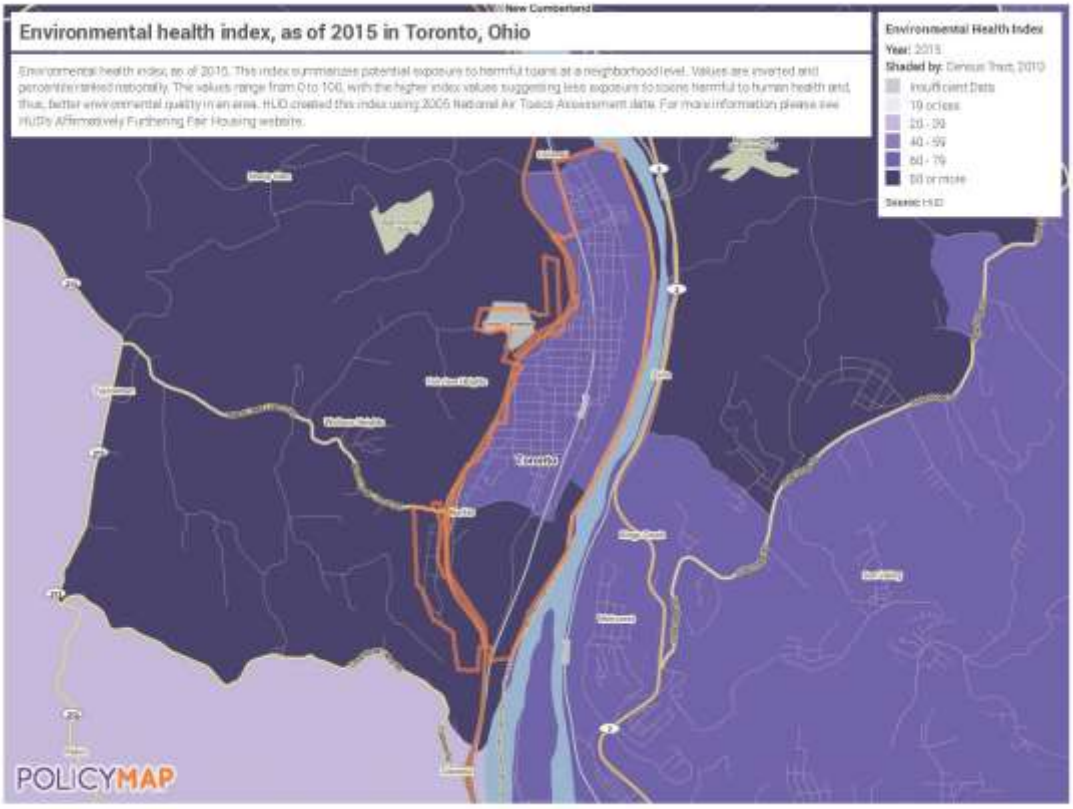
48. Map 48A – Environmental Health Index in Jefferson County



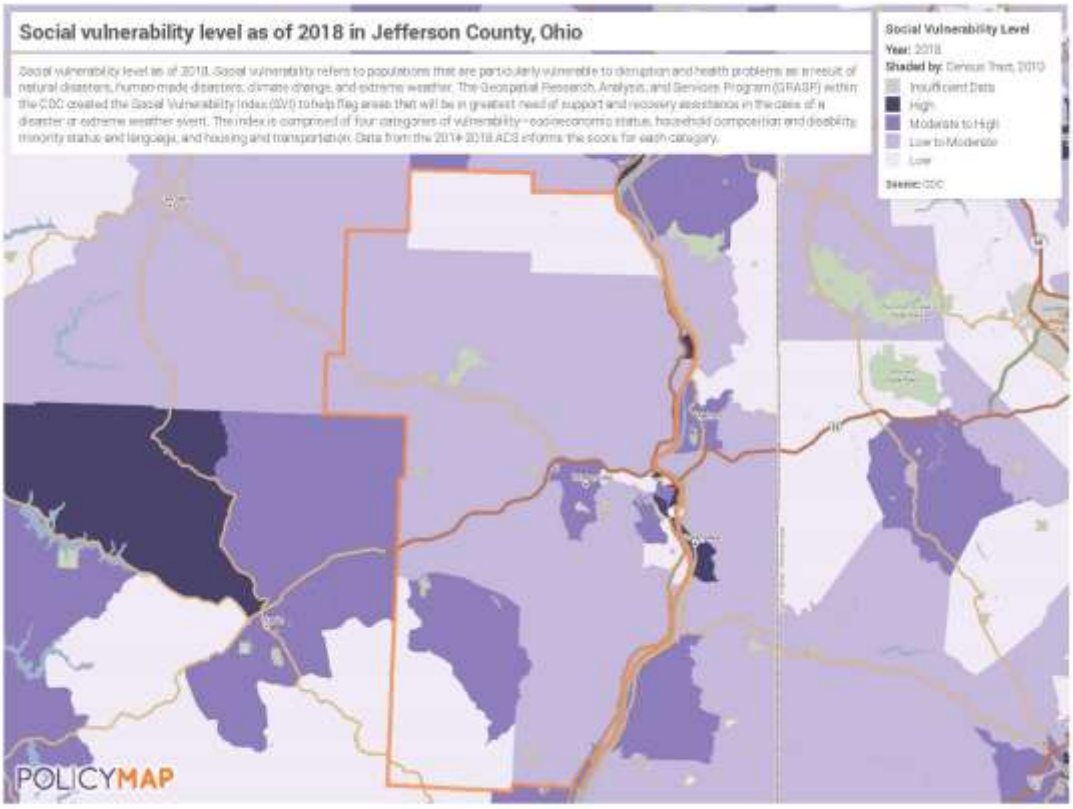
Map 48B – Environmental Health Index in Steubenville



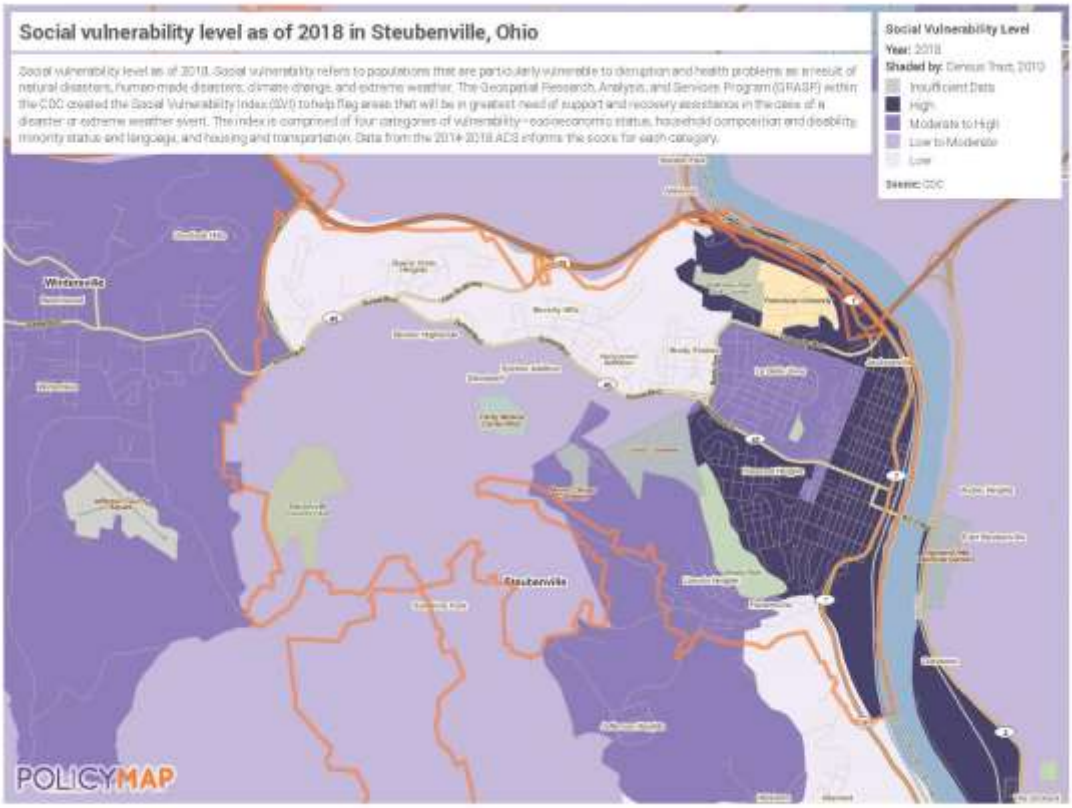
Map 48C – Environmental Health Index in Toronto



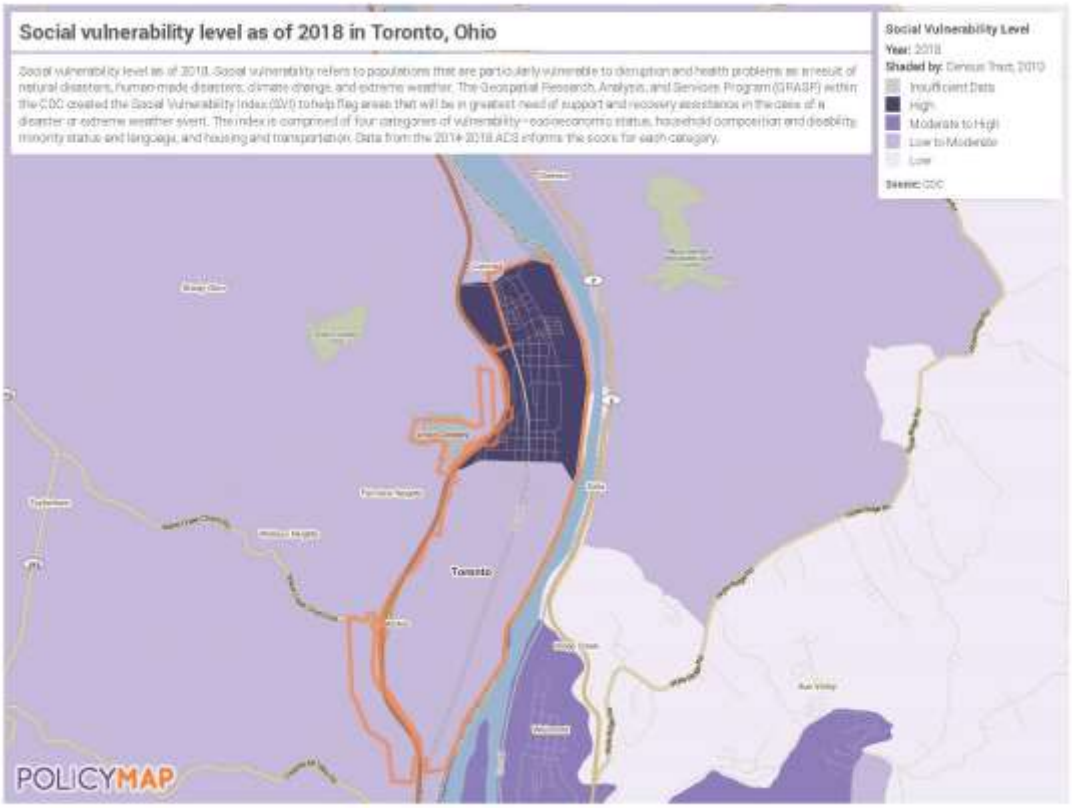
49. Map 49A – Social Vulnerability Level in Jefferson County



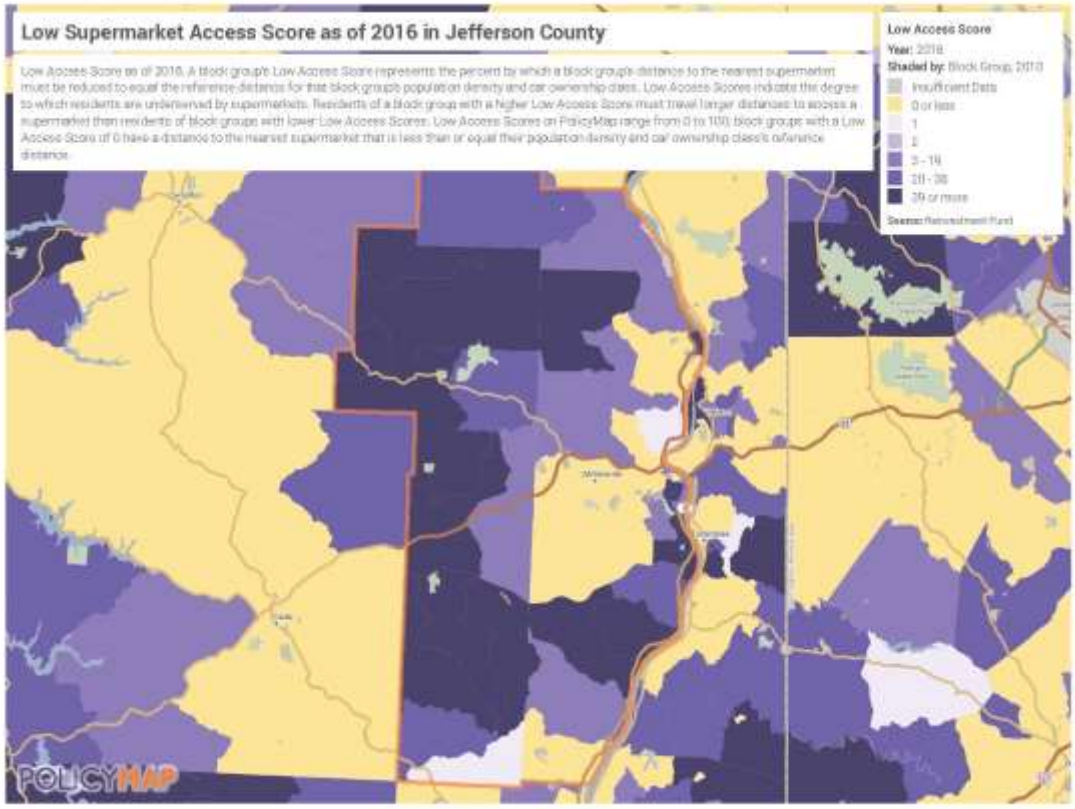
Map 49B – Social Vulnerability Level in Steubenville



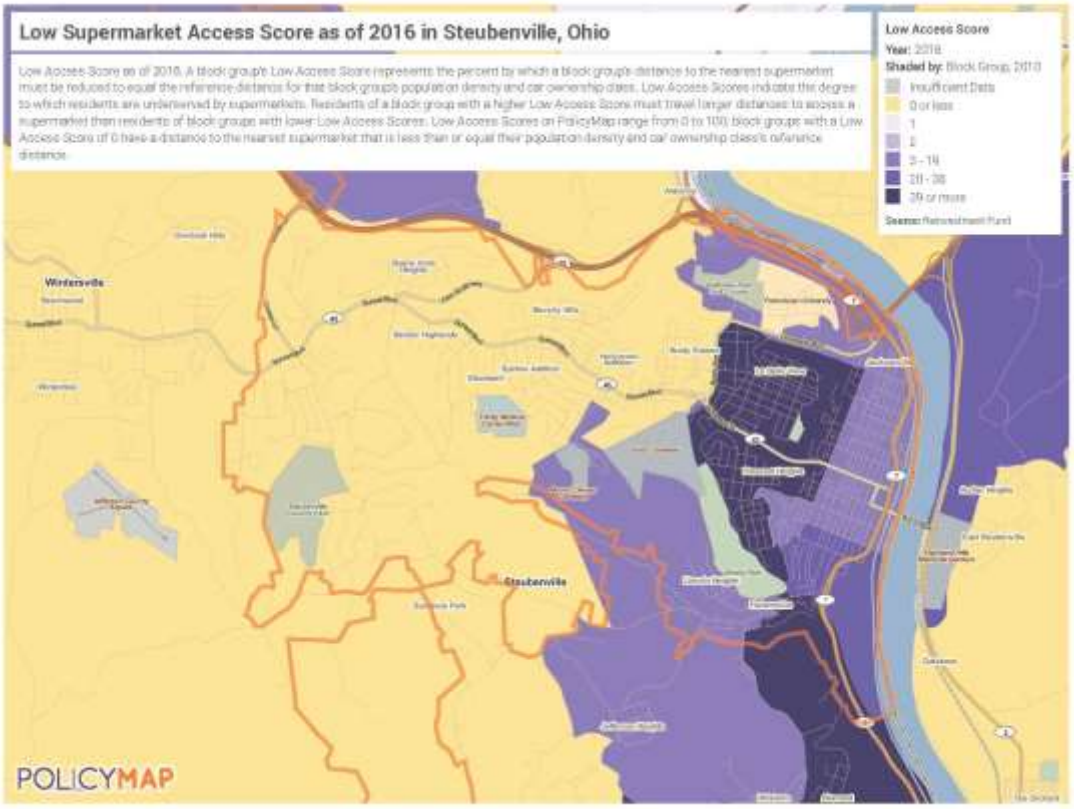
Map 49C – Social Vulnerability Level in Toronto



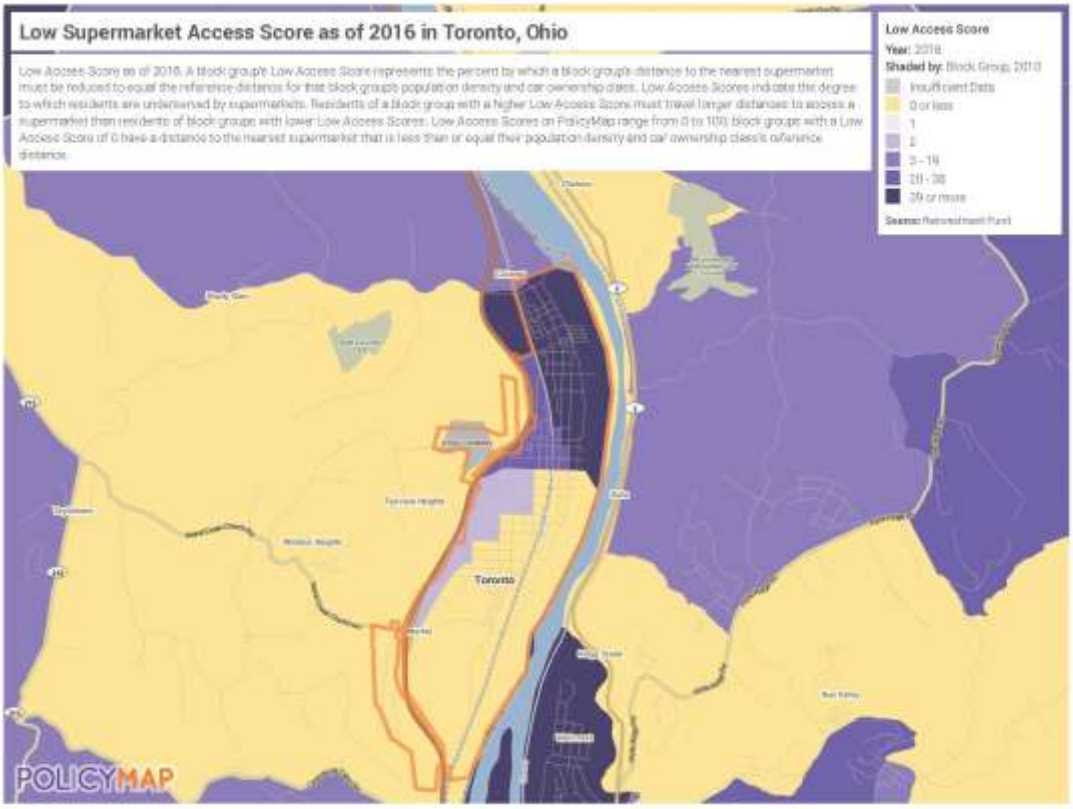
50. Map 50A – Supermarket Access Score in Jefferson County



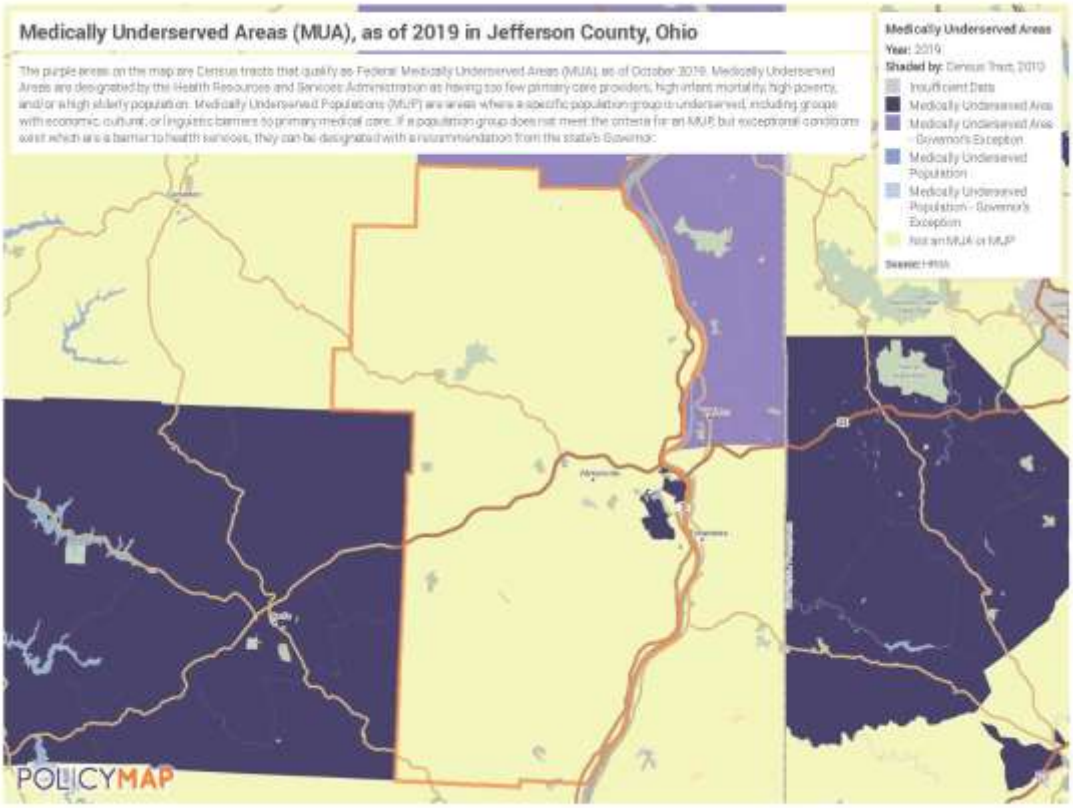
Map 50B – Supermarket Access Score in Steubenville



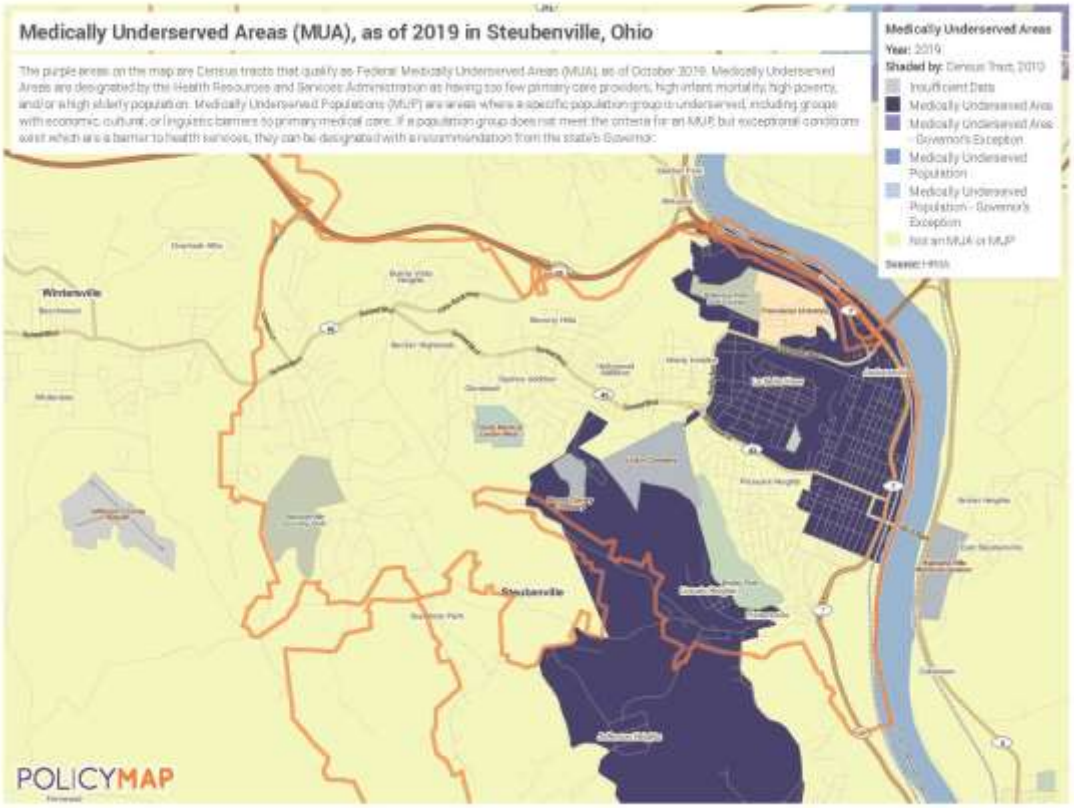
Map 50C – Supermarket Access Score in Toronto



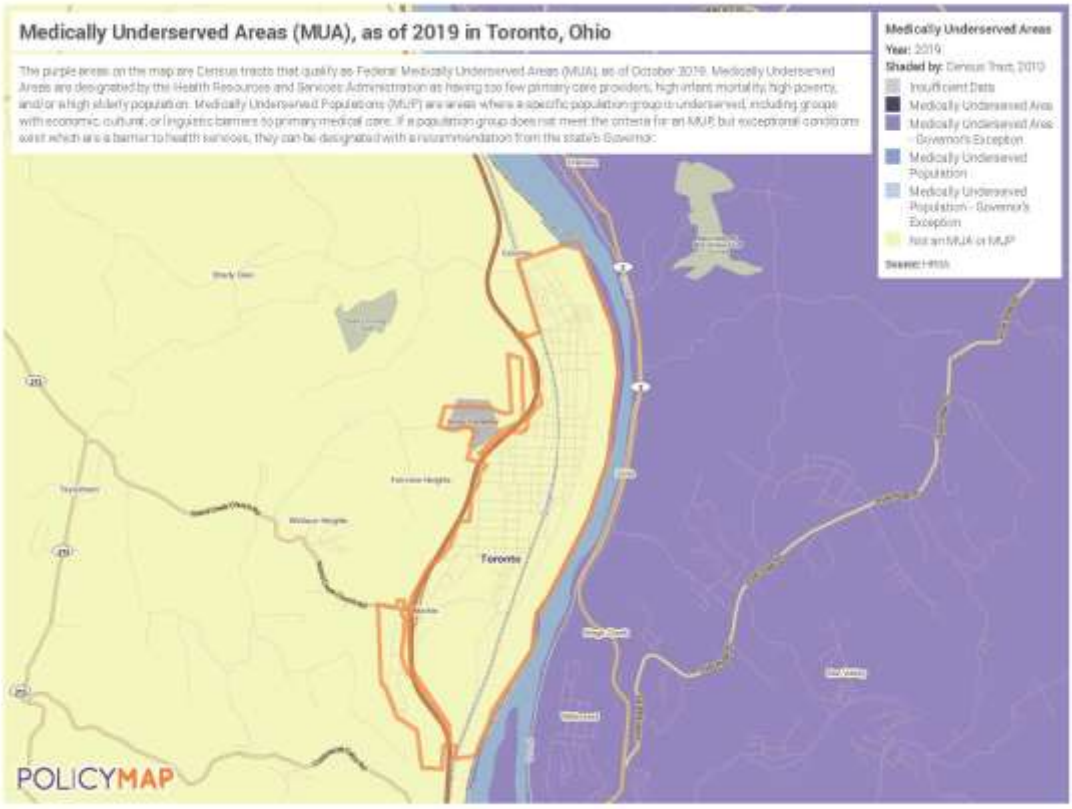
51. Map 51A – Medically Underserved Areas in Jefferson County



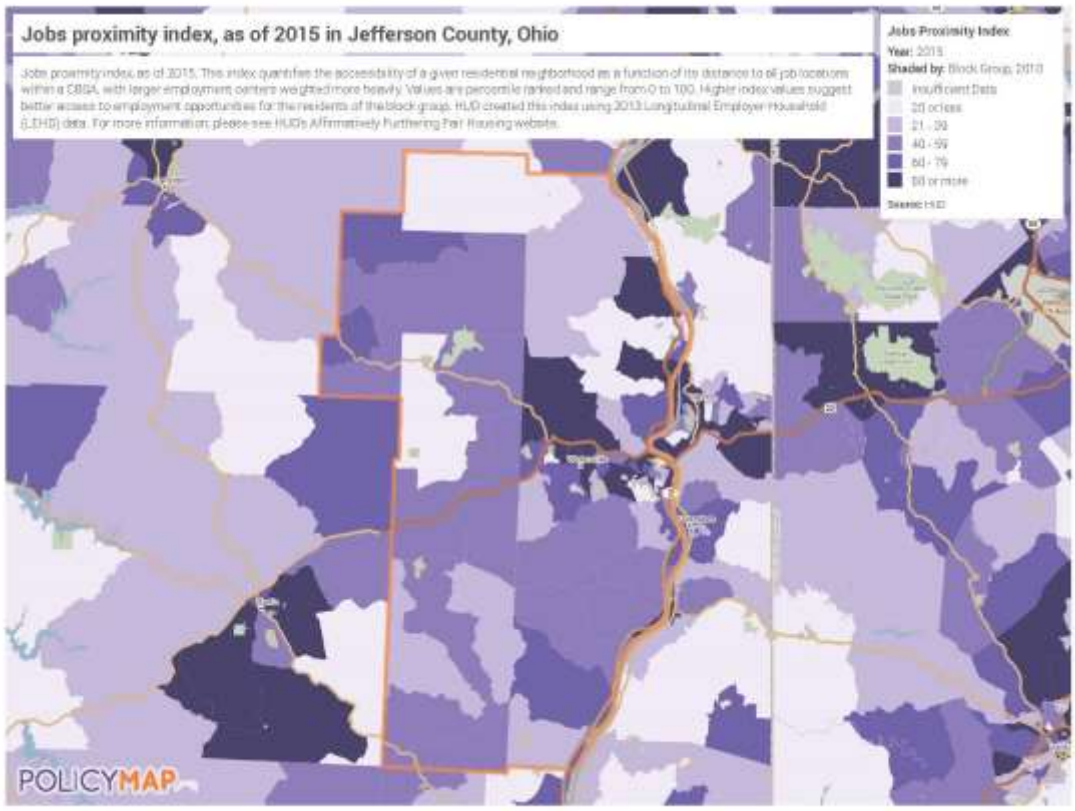
Map 51B – Medically Underserved Areas in Steubenville



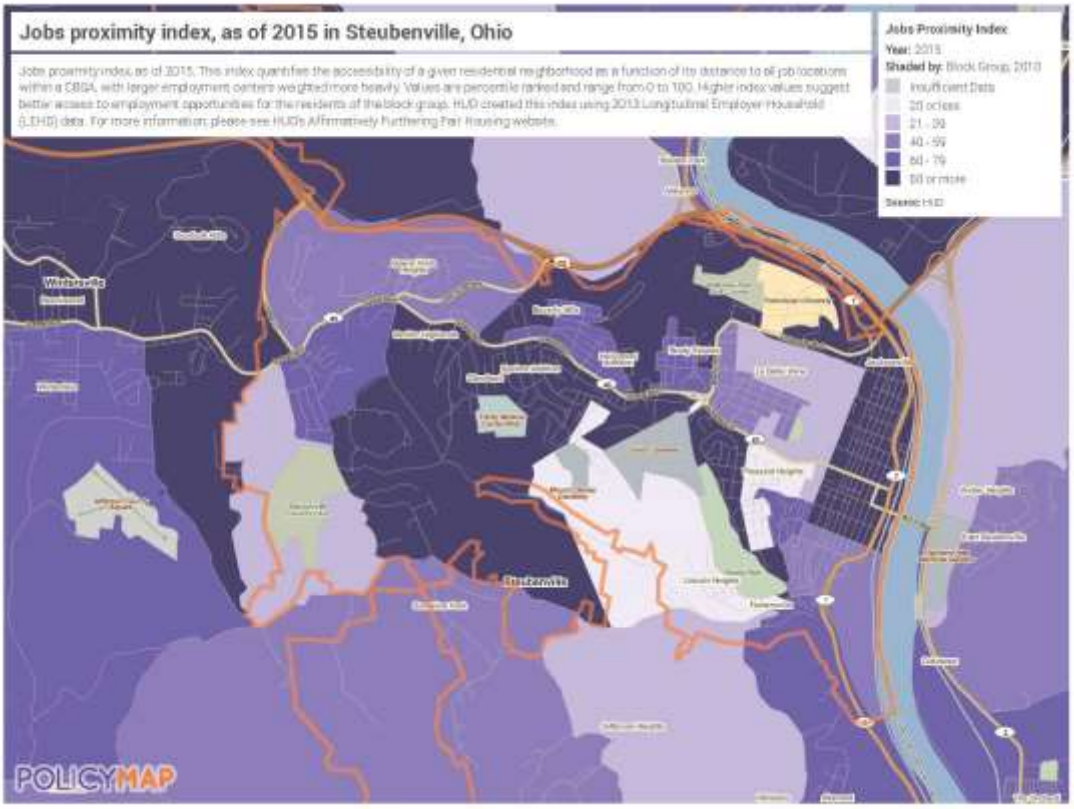
Map 51C – Medically Underserved Areas in Toronto



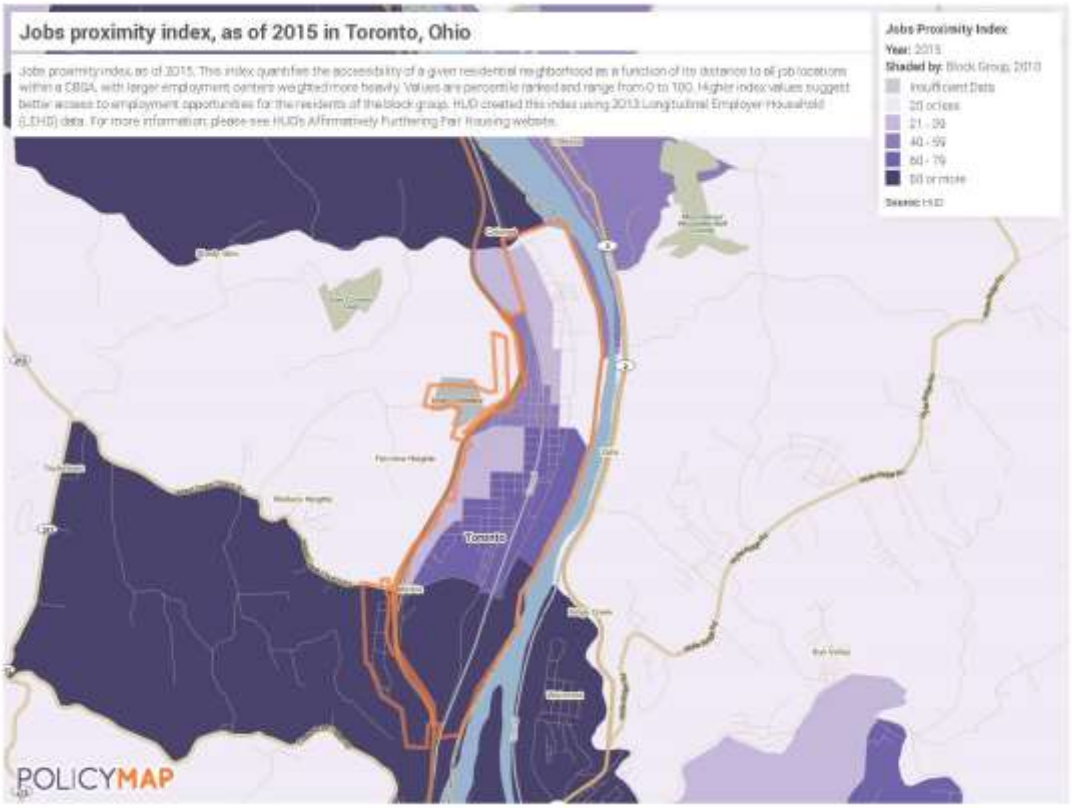
52. Map 52A – Jobs Proximity Index in Jefferson County



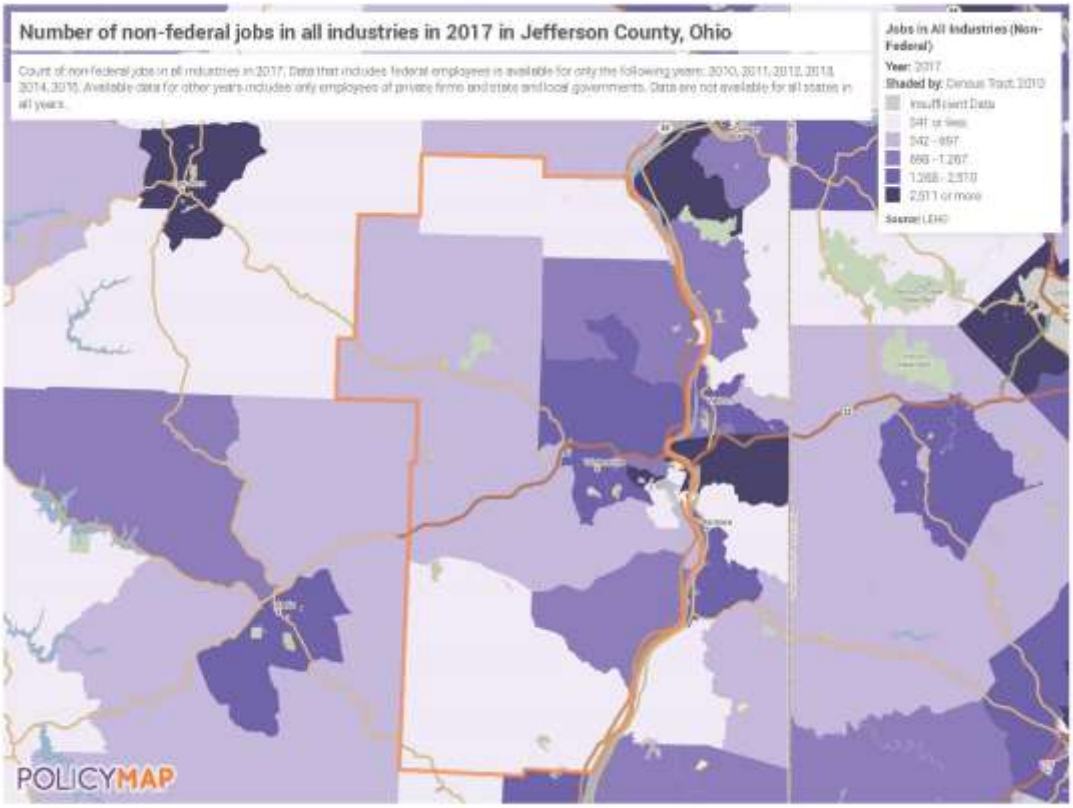
Map 52B – Jobs Proximity Index in Steubenville



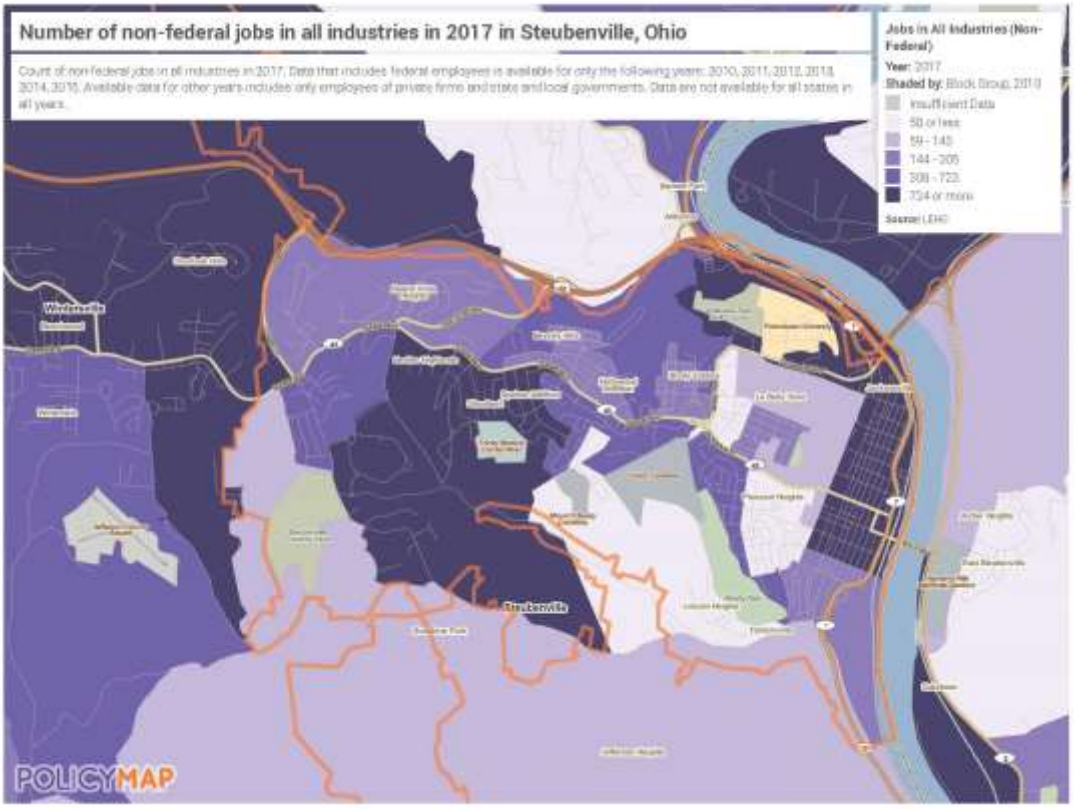
Map 52C – Jobs Proximity Index in Toronto



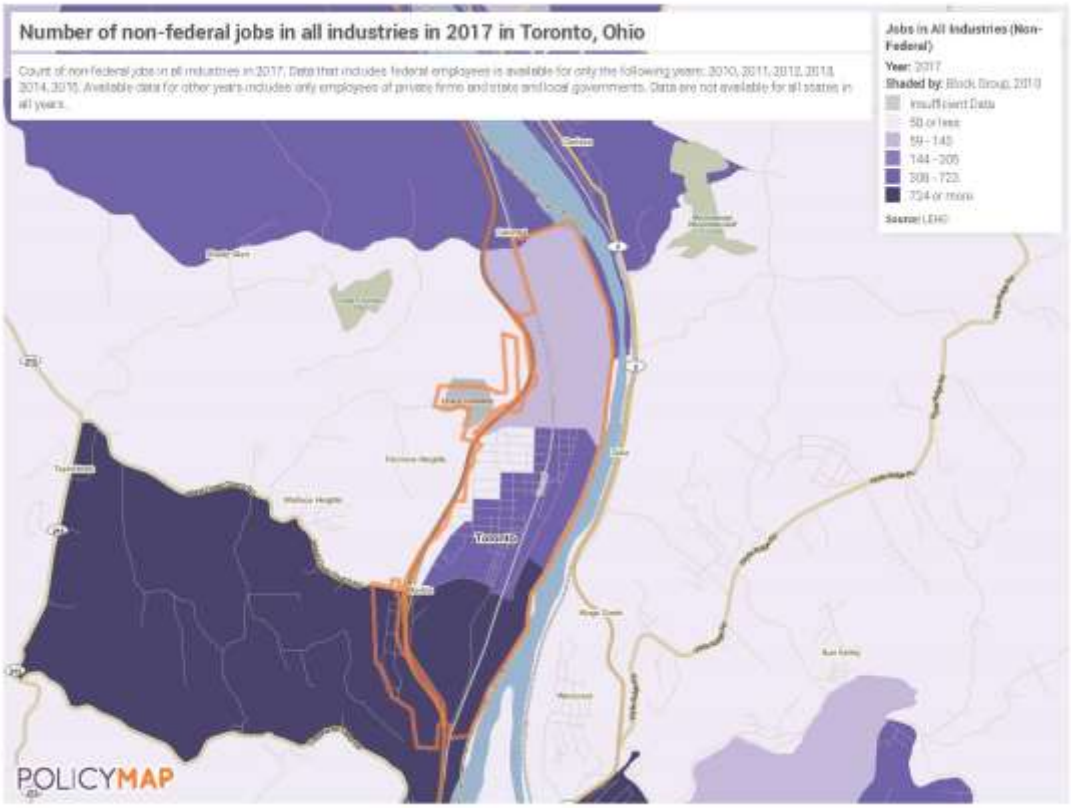
53. Map 53A – Number of Jobs in All Industries in Jefferson County



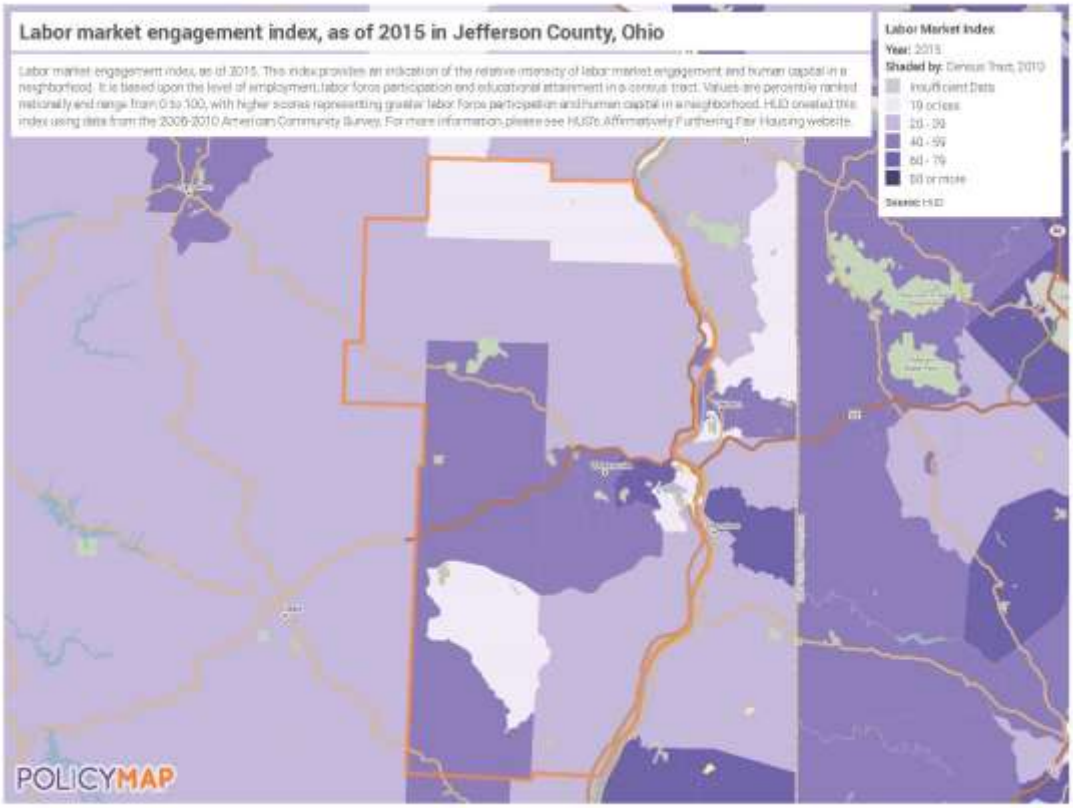
Map 53B – Number of Jobs in All Industries in Steubenville



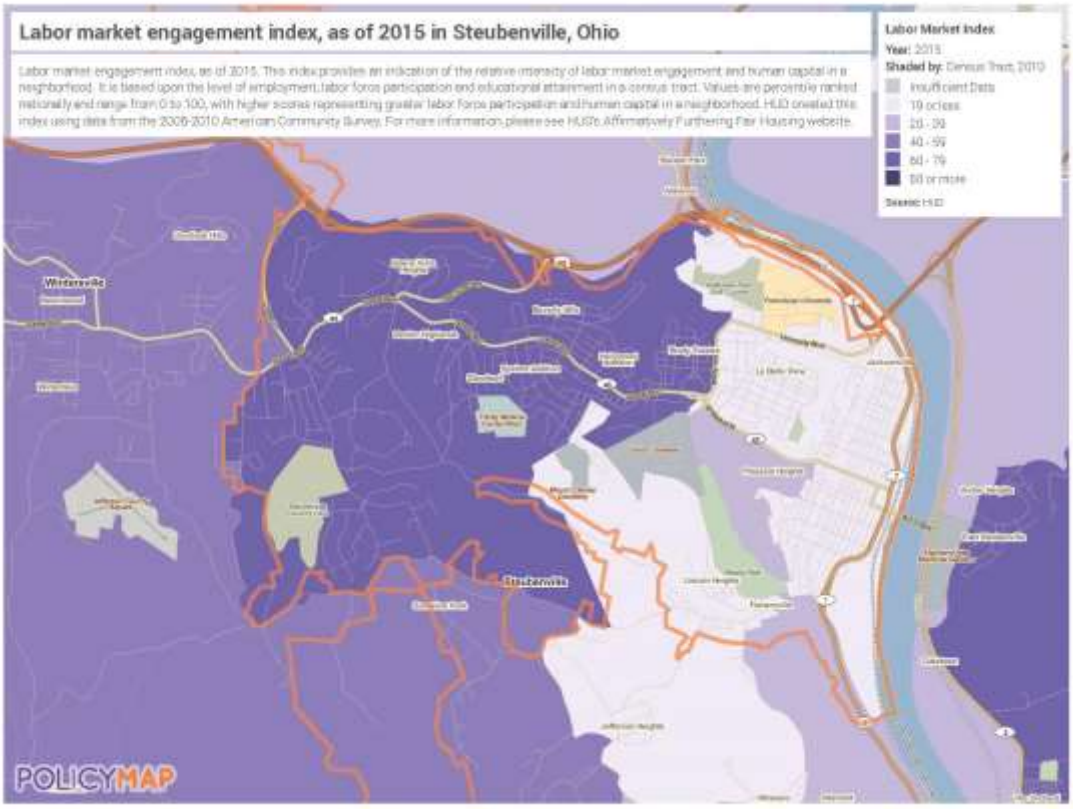
Map 53C – Number of Jobs in All Industries in Toronto



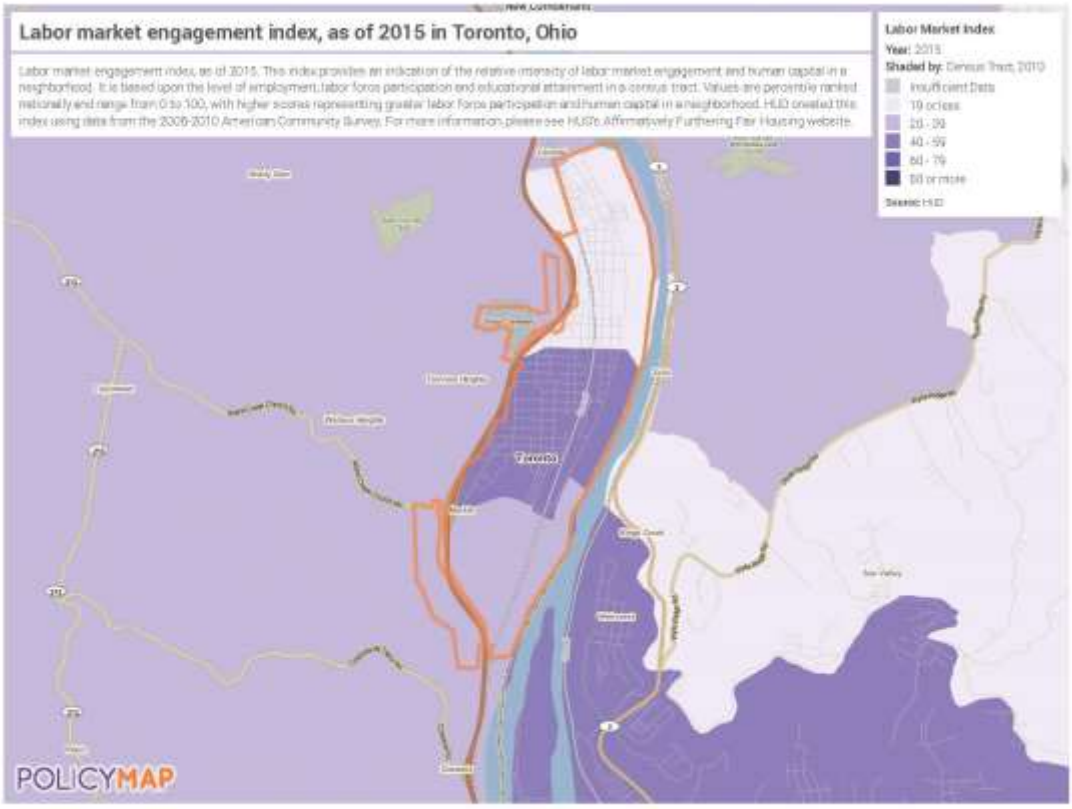
54. Map 54A – Labor Market Index in Jefferson County



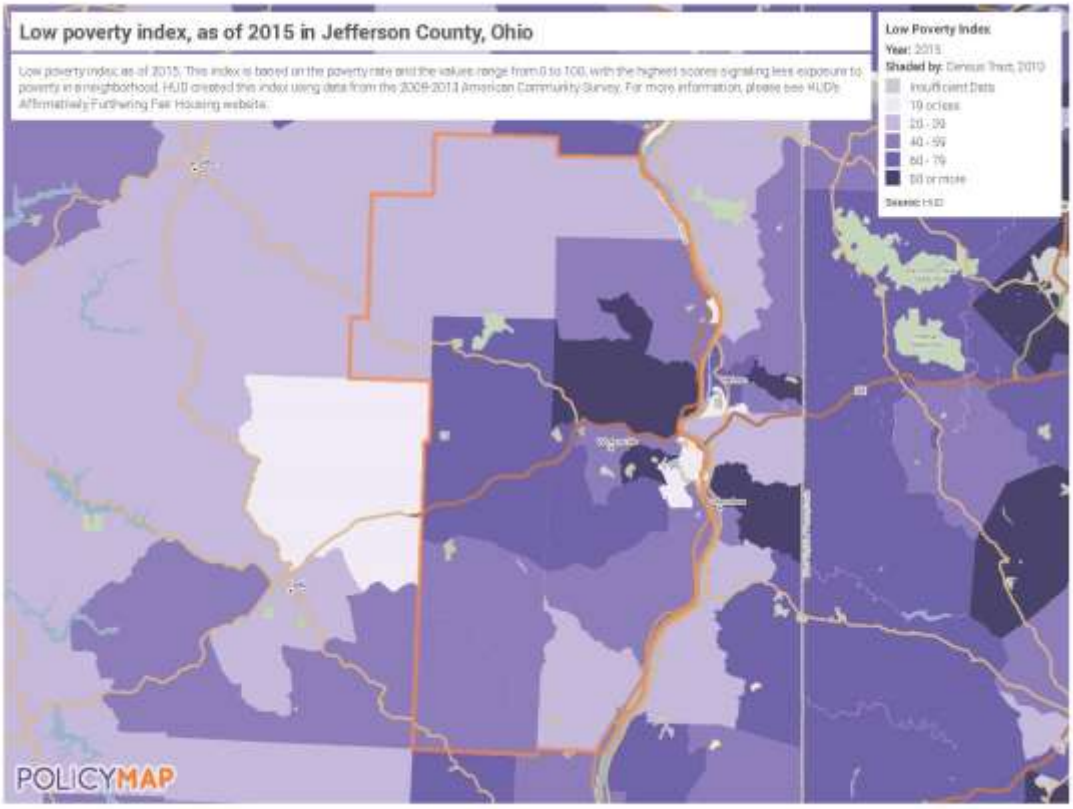
Map 54B – Labor Market Index in Steubenville



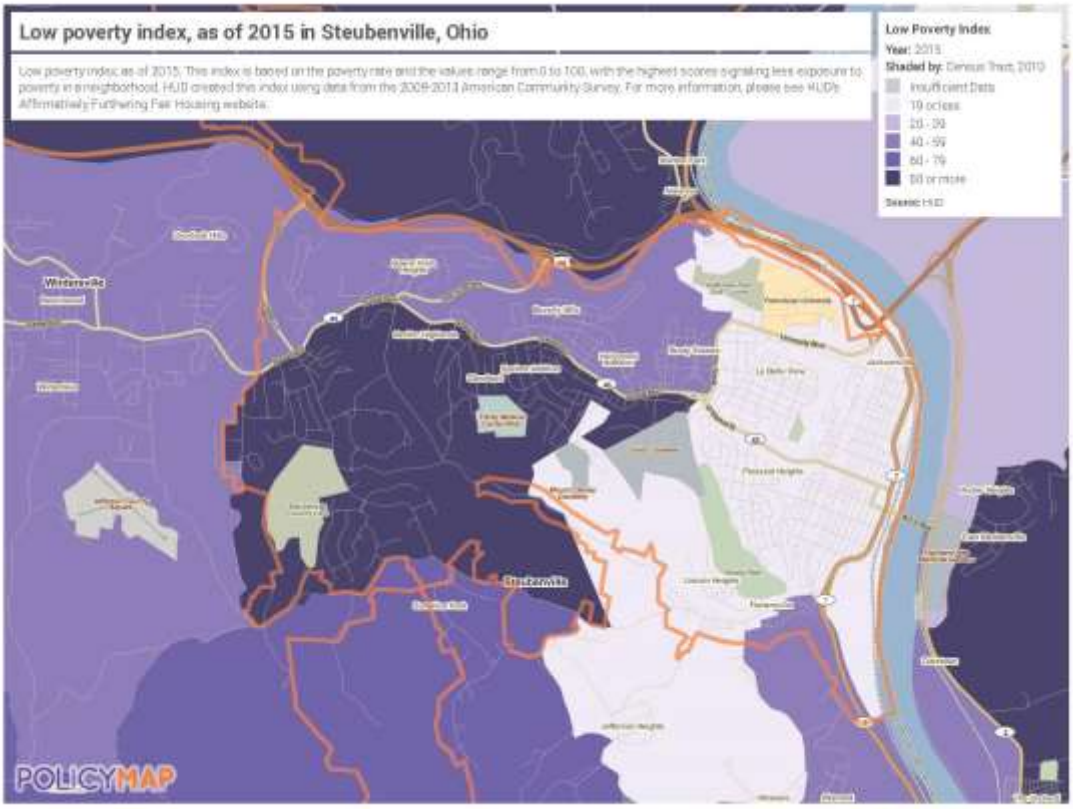
Map 54C – Labor Market Index in Toronto



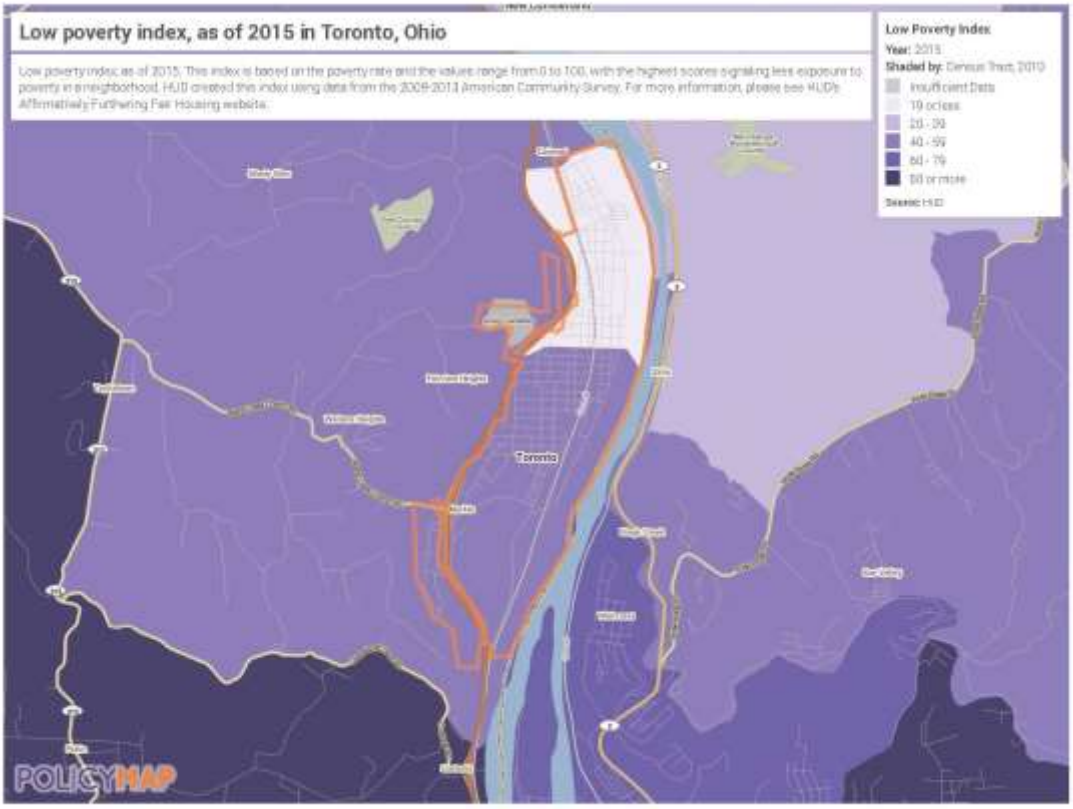
55. Map 55A – Low Poverty Index in Jefferson County



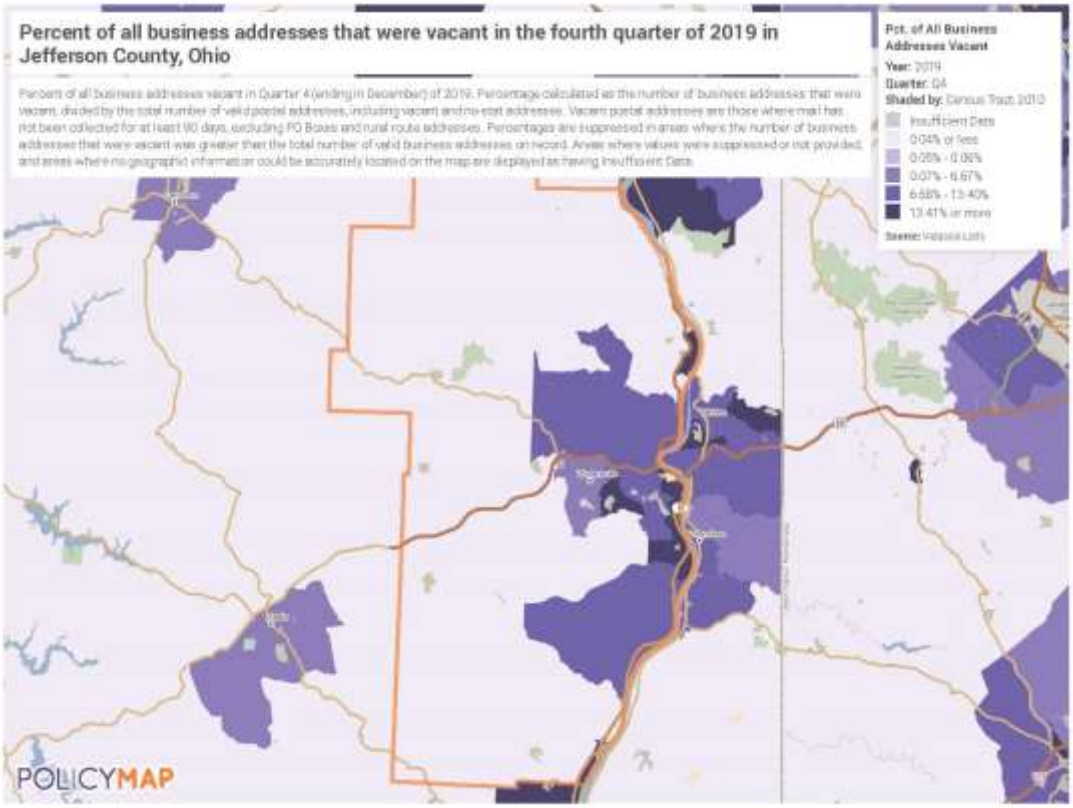
Map 55B – Low Poverty Index in Steubenville



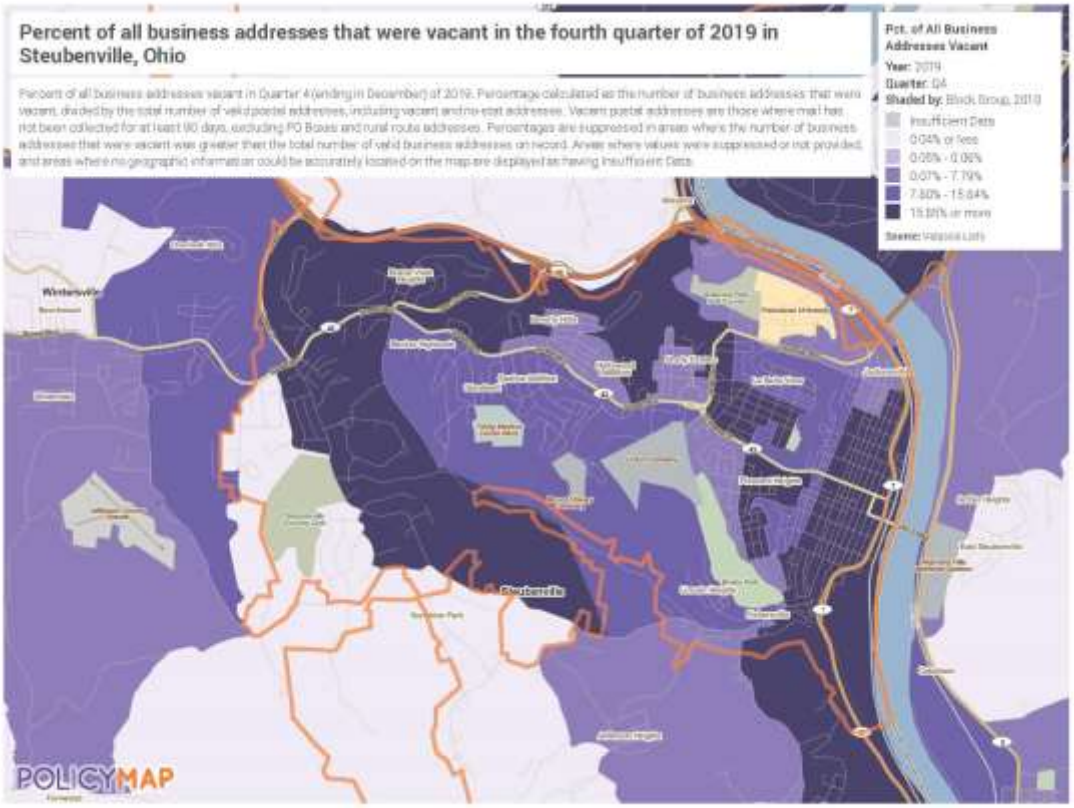
Map 55C – Low Poverty Index in Toronto



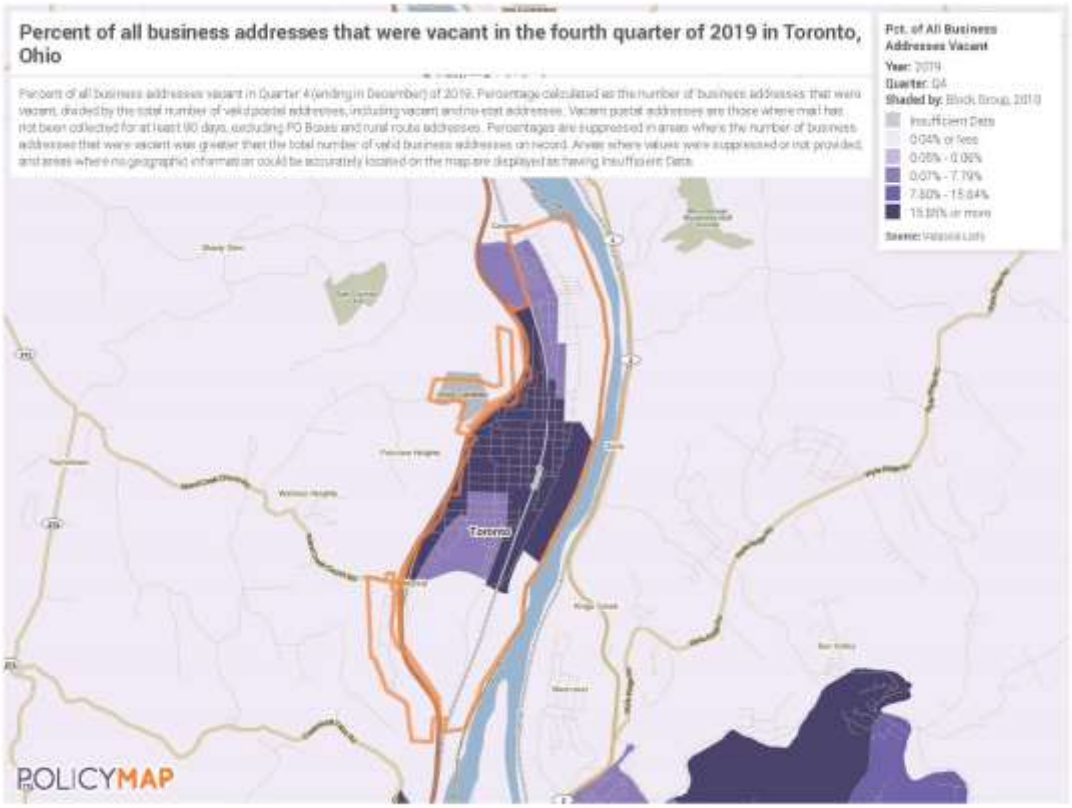
56. Map 56A – Percent of Vacant Business Locations in Jefferson County



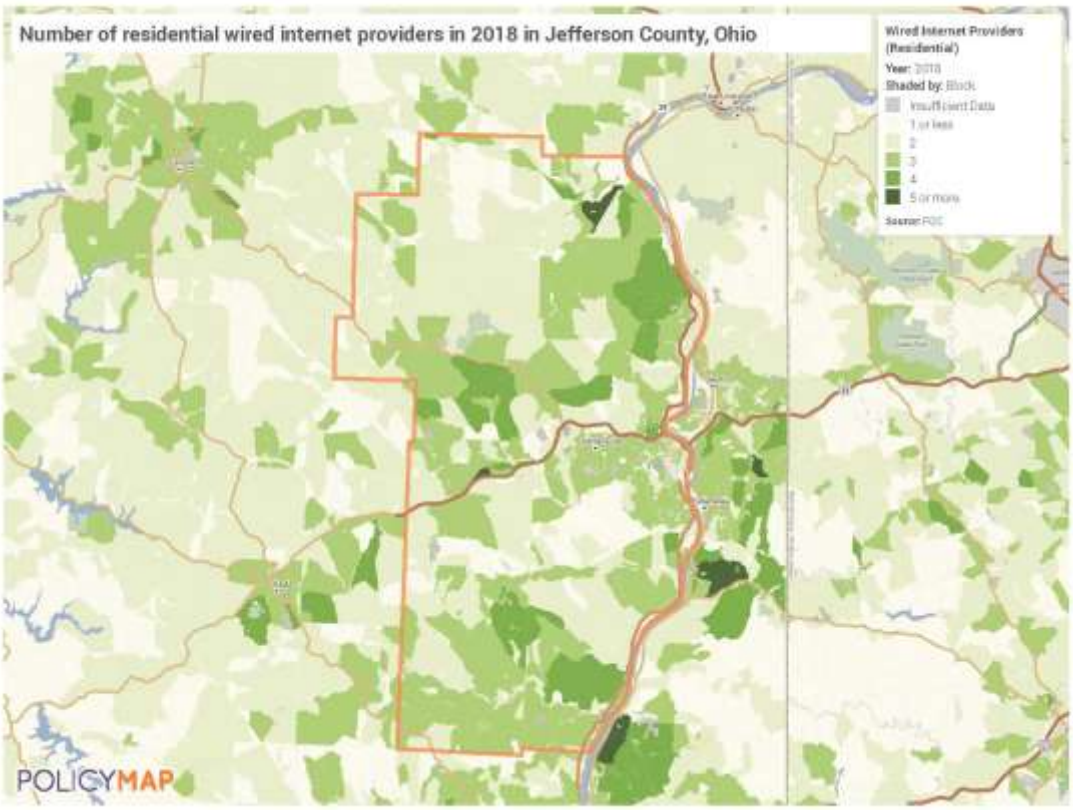
Map 56B – Percent of Vacant Business Locations in Steubenville



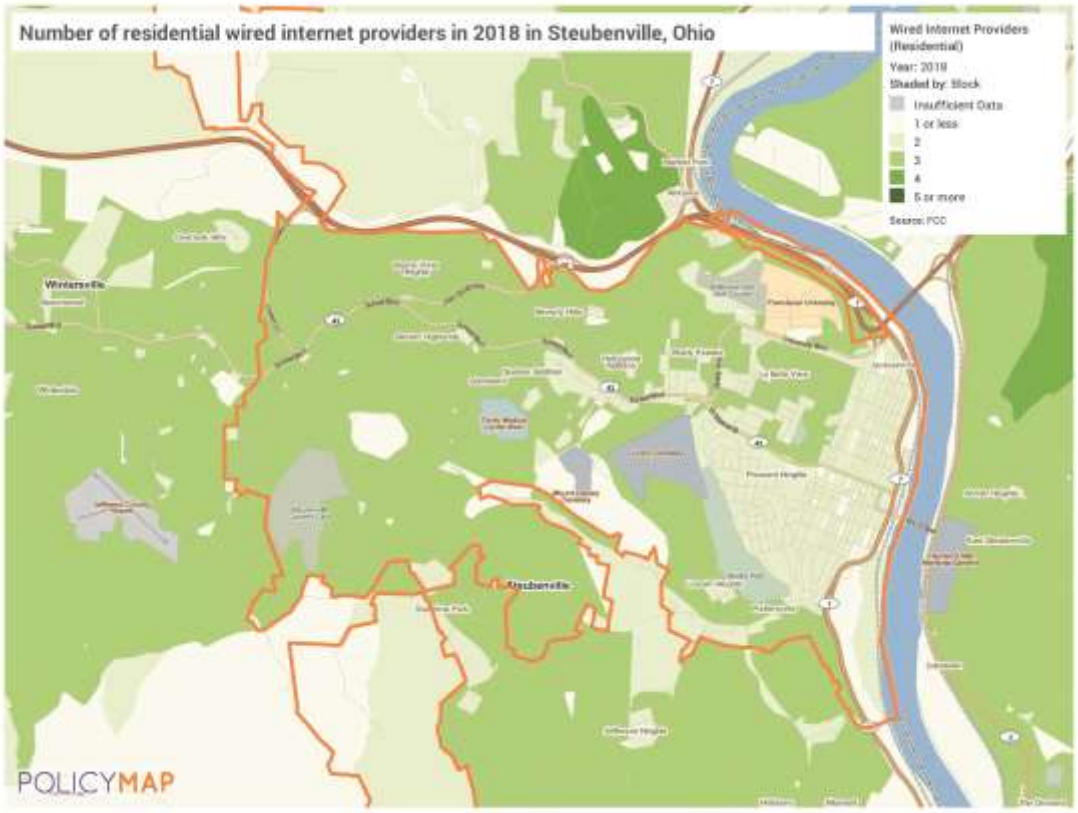
Map 56C – Percent of Vacant Business Locations in Toronto



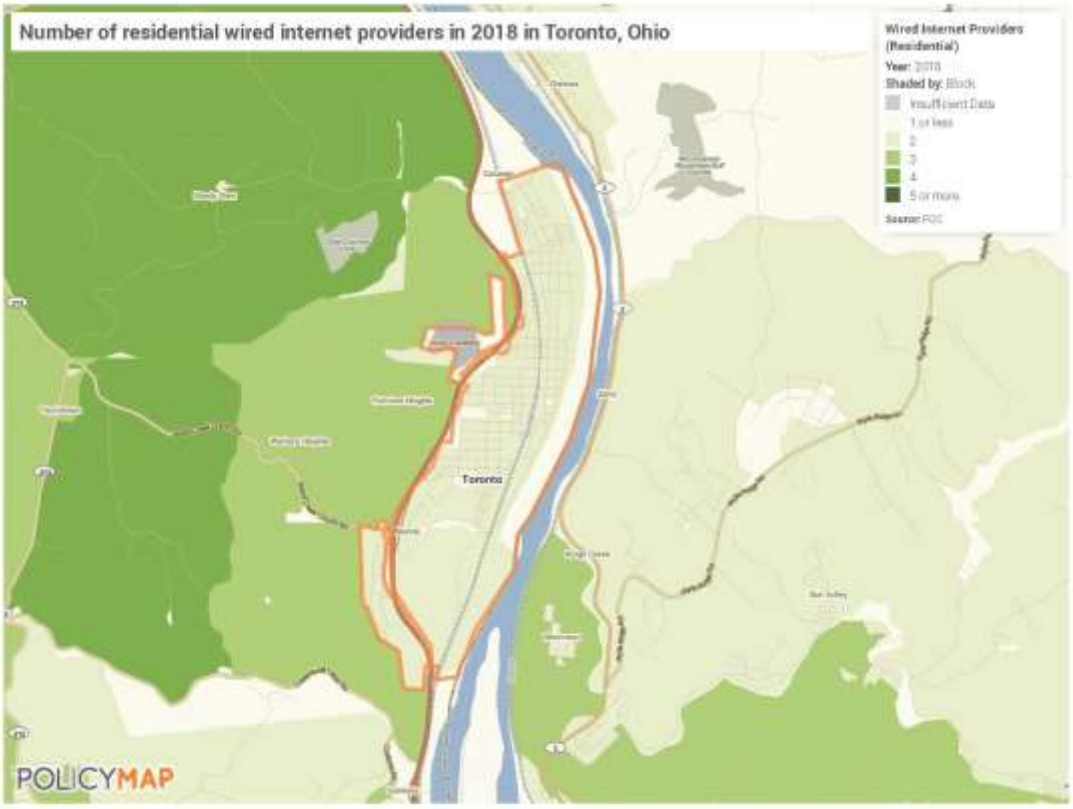
57. Map 57A – Number of Wired Internet Providers in Jefferson County



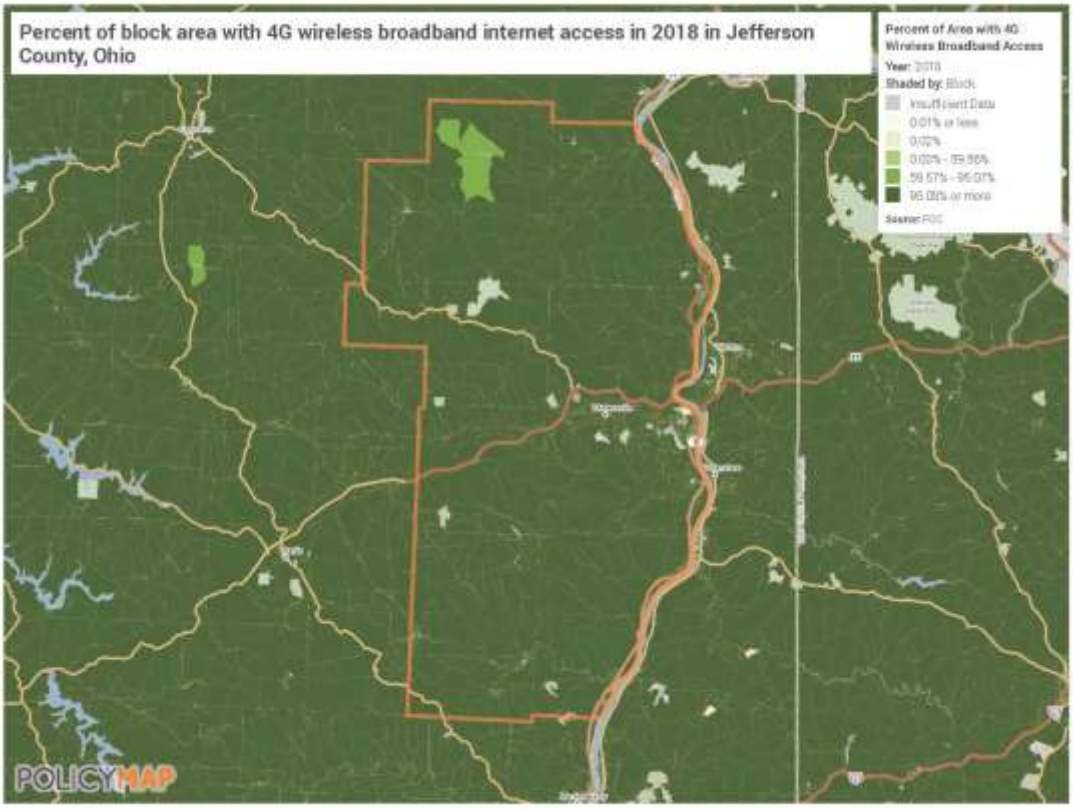
Map 57B – Number of Wired Internet Providers in Steubenville



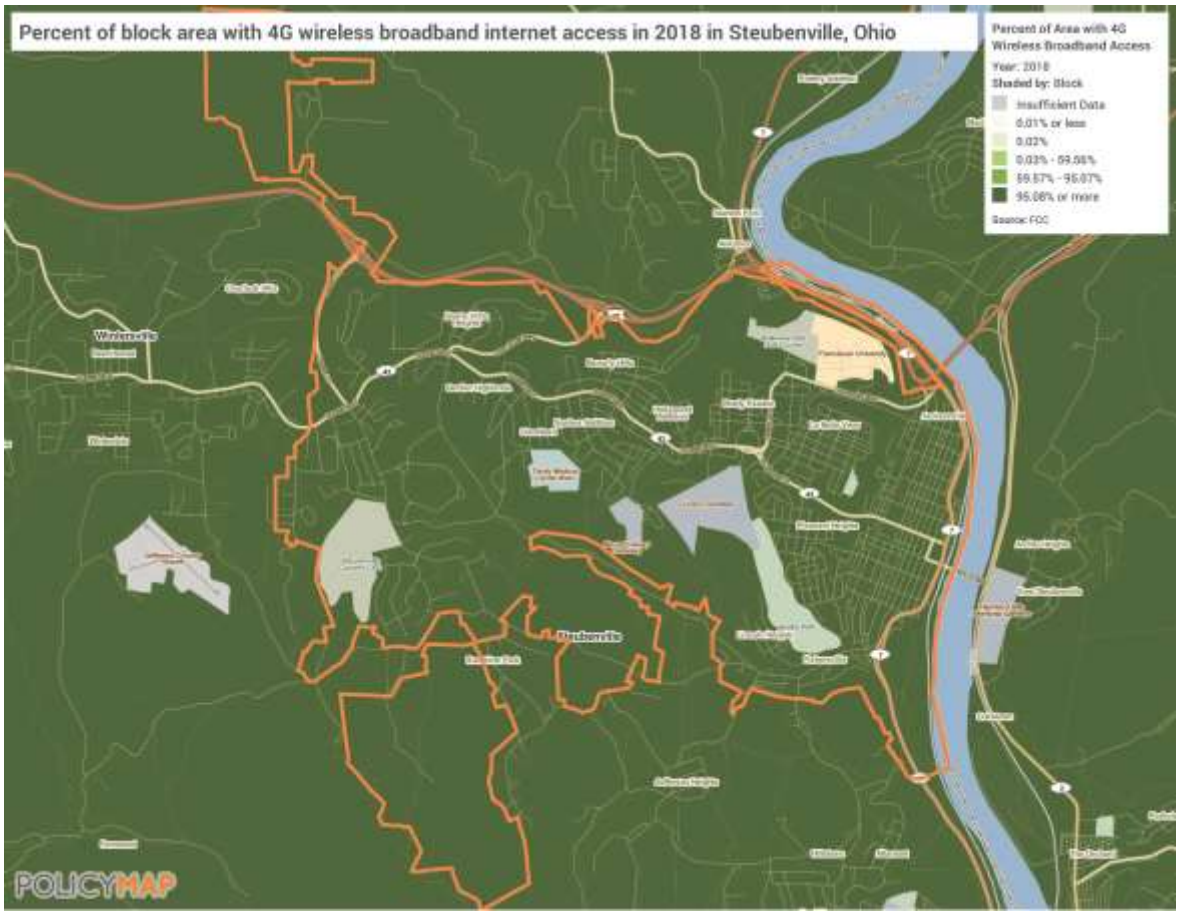
Map 57C – Number of Wired Internet Providers in Toronto



58. Map 58A – Percent of Area with 4G Wireless Access in Jefferson County



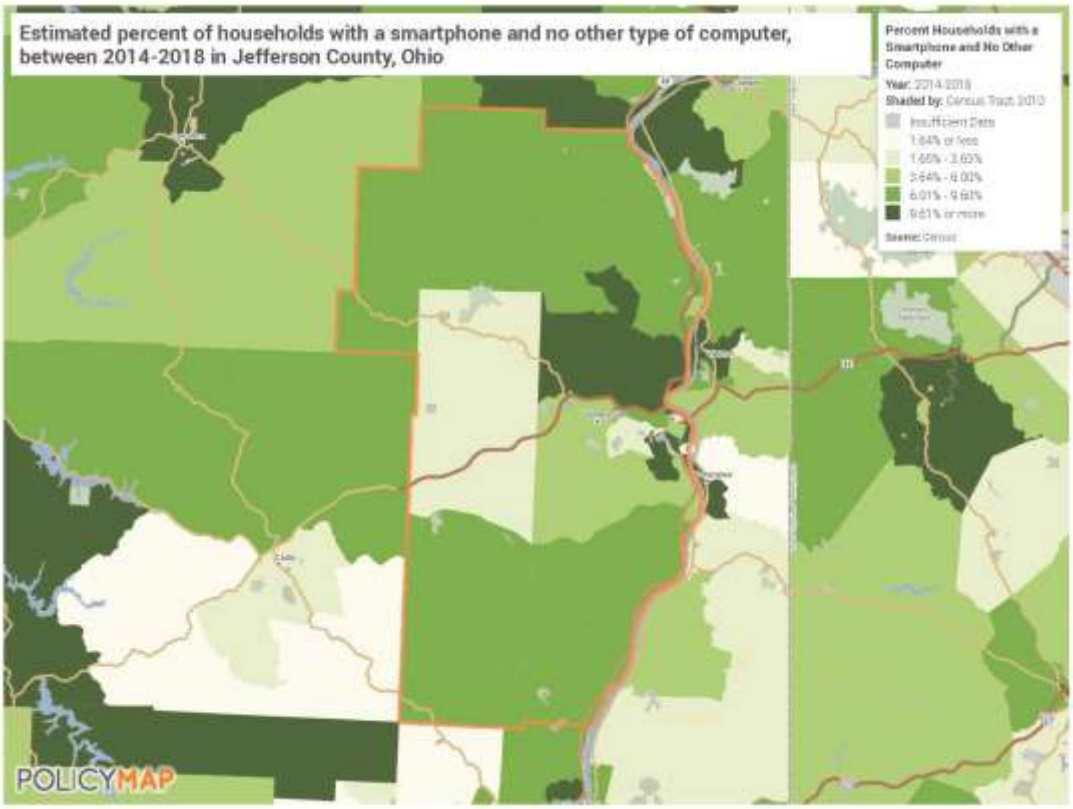
Map 58B – Percent of Area with 4G Wireless Access in Steubenville



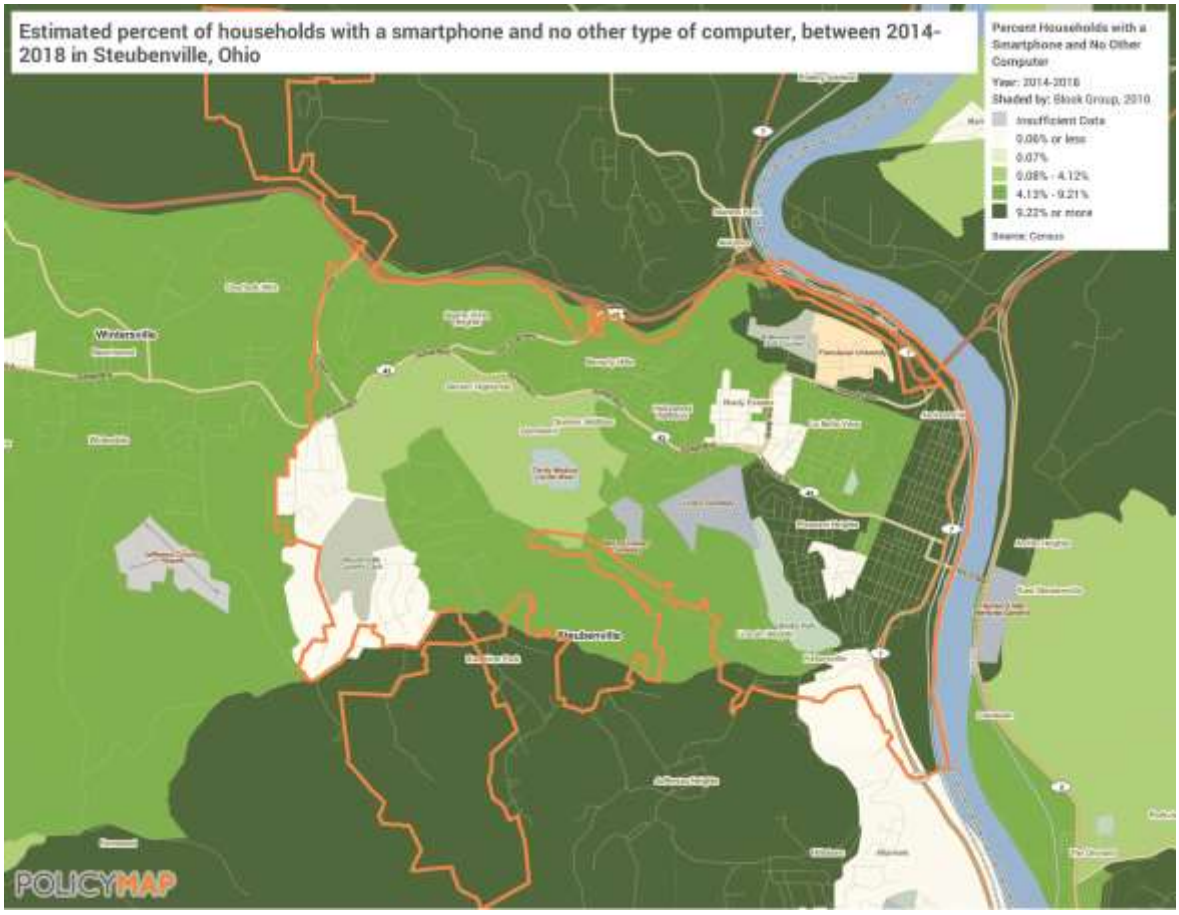
Map 58C – Percent of Area with 4G Wireless Access in Toronto



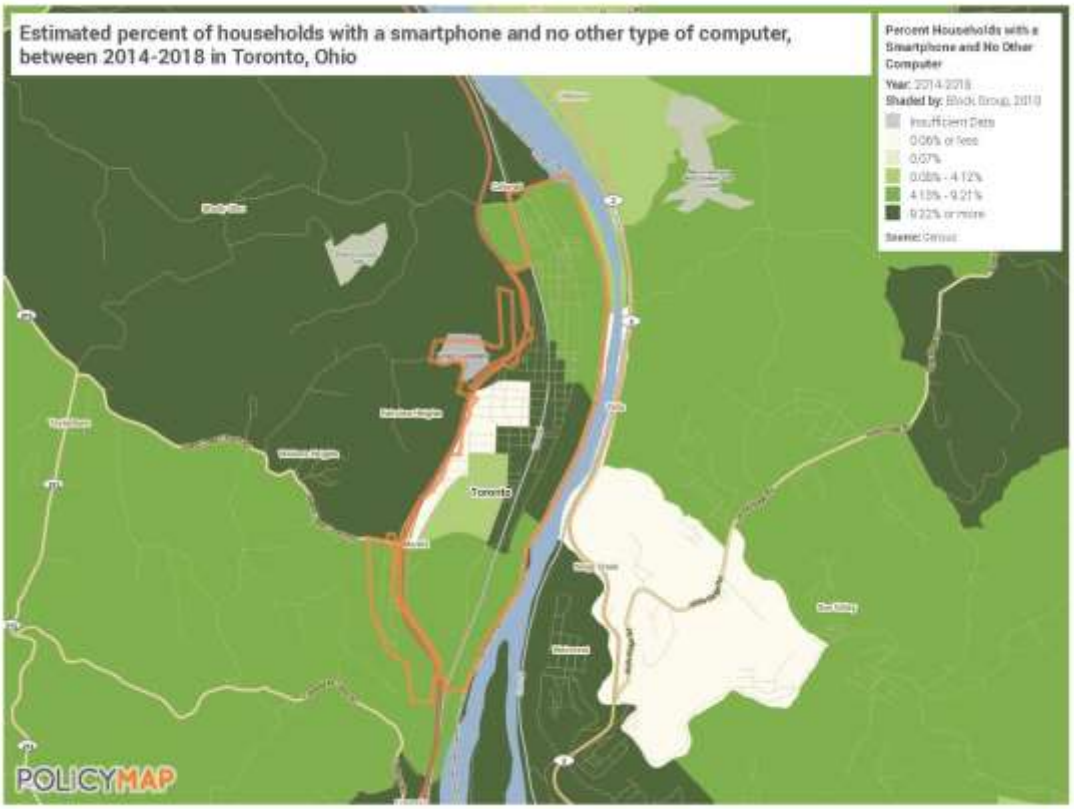
59. Map 59A – Percent of Households with a Smartphone Only and No Computer in Jefferson County



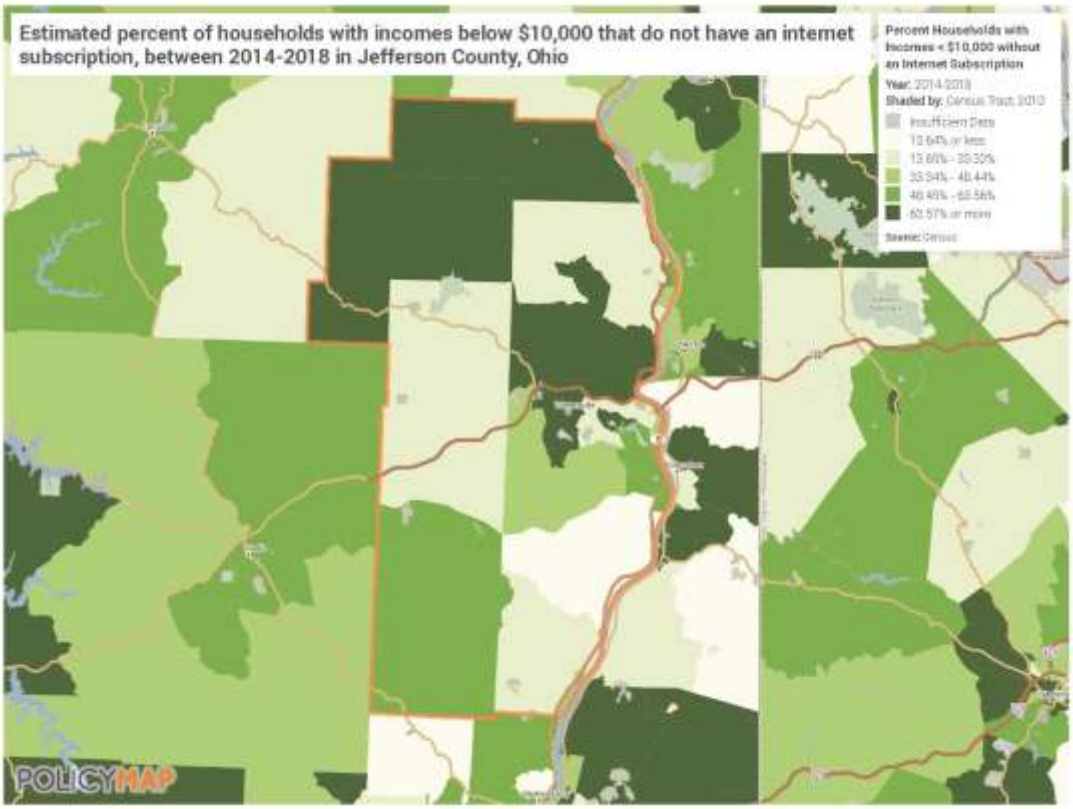
Map 59B – Percent of Households with a Smartphone Only and No Computer in Steubenville



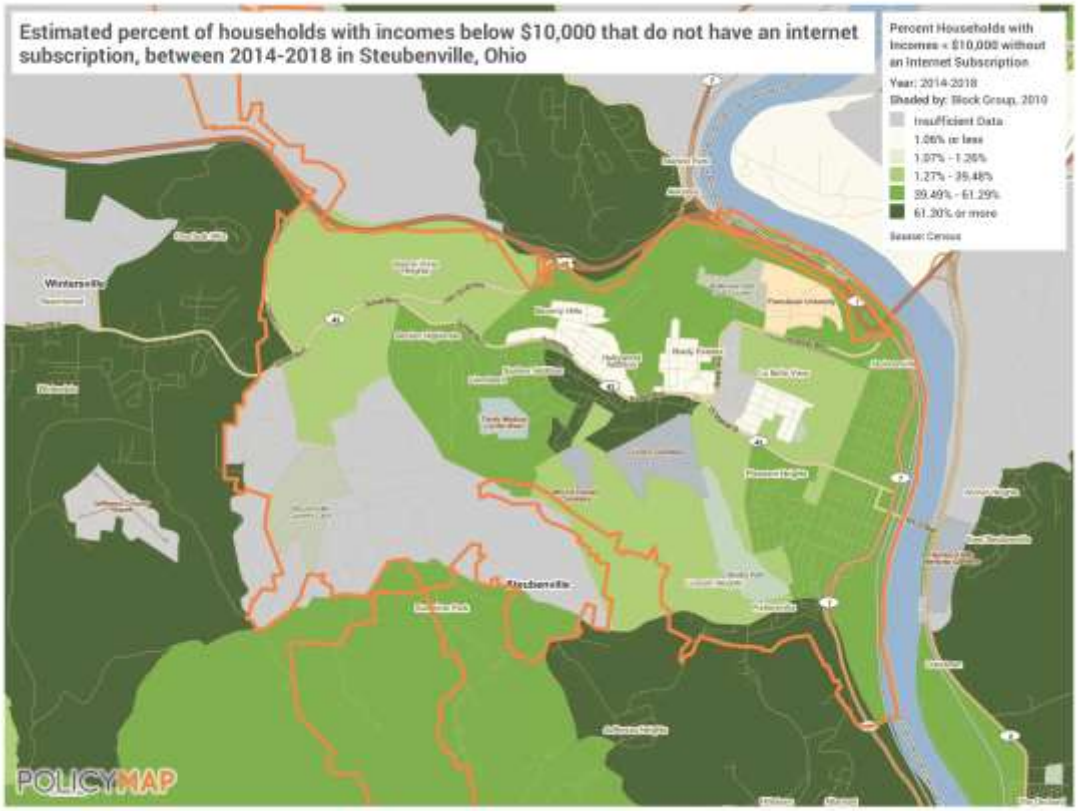
Map 59C – Percent of Households with a Smartphone Only and No Computer in Toronto



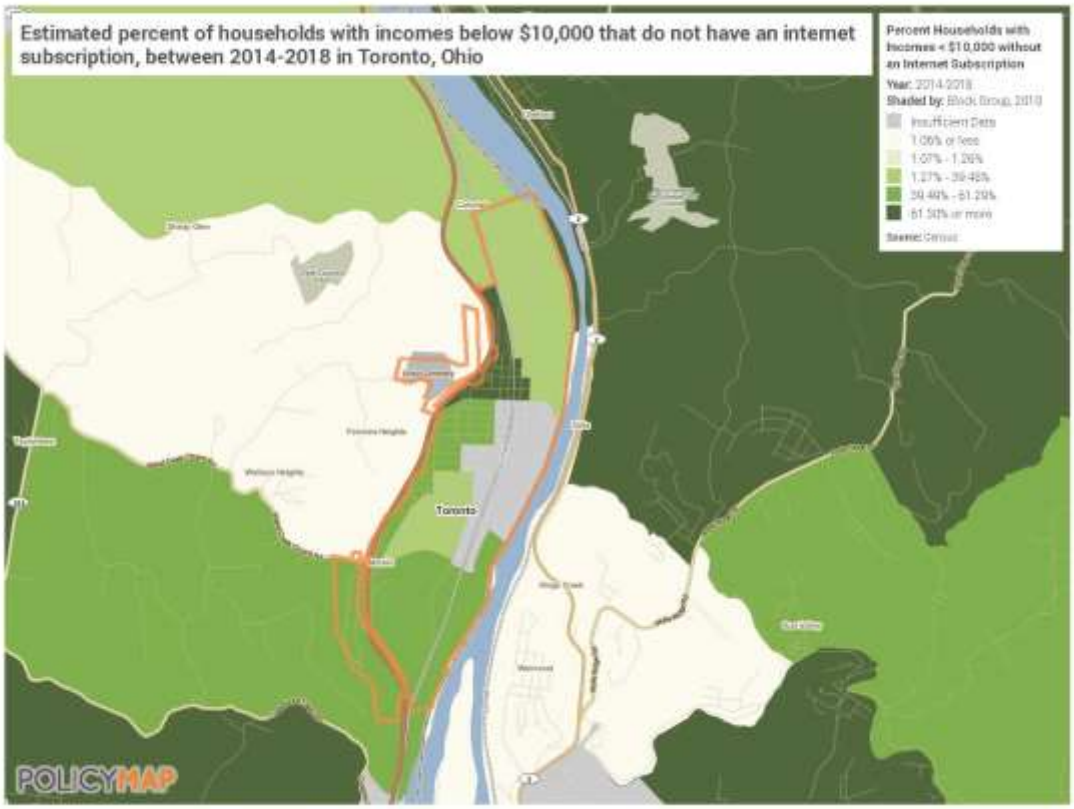
60. Map 60A – Percent of Households with Income Below $10,000 without Internet in Jefferson County



Map 60B – Percent of Households with Income Below $10,000 without Internet in Steubenville

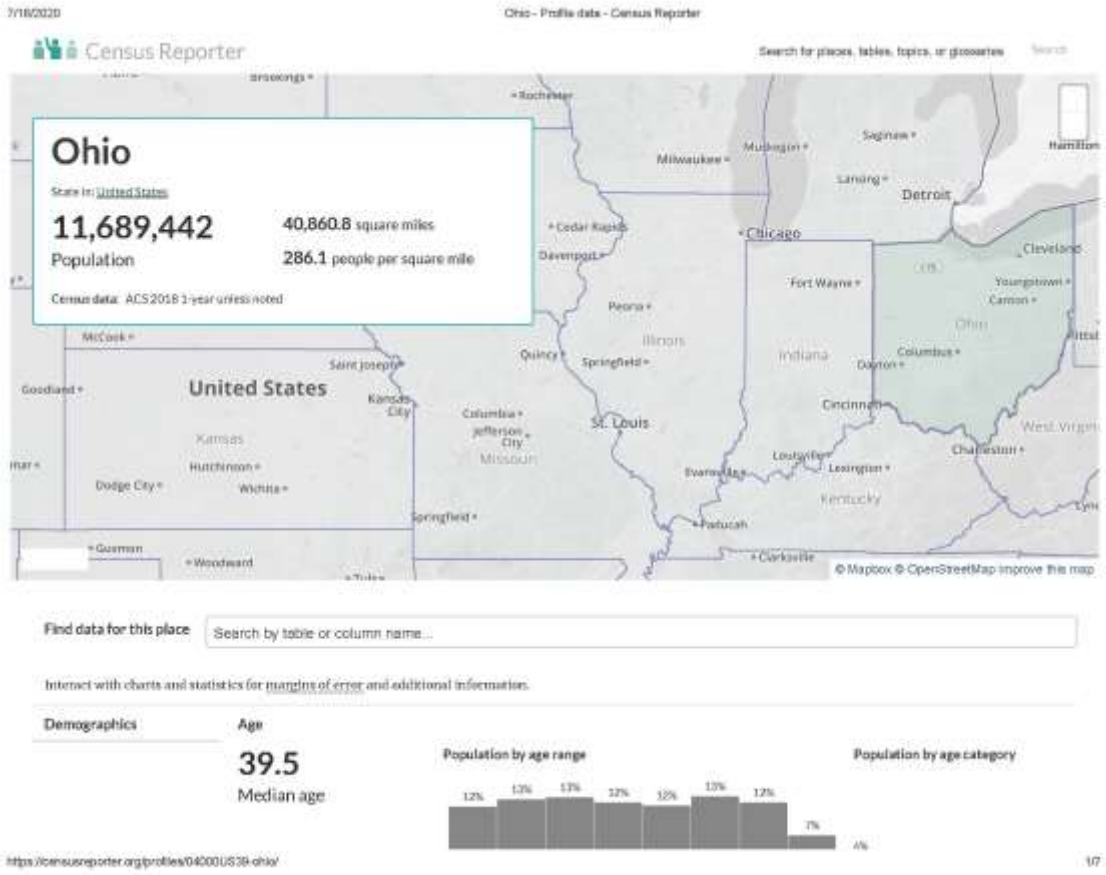


Map 60C – Percent of Households with Income Below $10,000 without Internet in Toronto



Appendix B- Census Data -2018 ACS Estimates

Table 1 – Ohio Profile

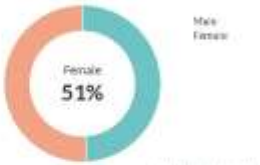


a little higher than the figure in United States: 38.2

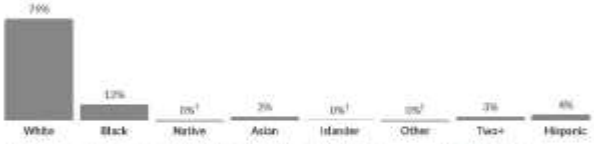


† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



Race & Ethnicity



Economics

Income

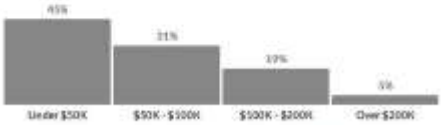
$31,293
Per capita income

about 90 percent of the amount in United States: $33,831

$56,111
Median household income

about 90 percent of the amount in United States: $61,937

Household income



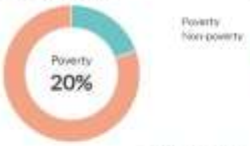
Poverty

13.9%

Persons below poverty line

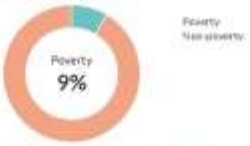
a little higher than the rate in United States: 13.1%

Children (Under 18)



Show data / Embed

Seniors (65 and over)



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

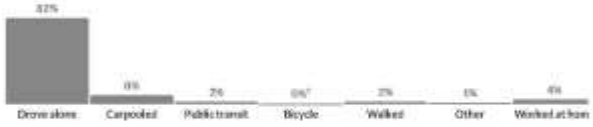
Transportation to work

23.6 minutes

Mean travel time to work

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 27.1

Means of transportation to work



* Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Show data / Embed

Families

Households

4,685,447

Number of households

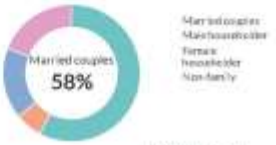
United States: 121,530,180

2.4

Persons per household

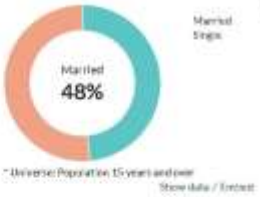
about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 2.6

Population by household type



Show data / Embed

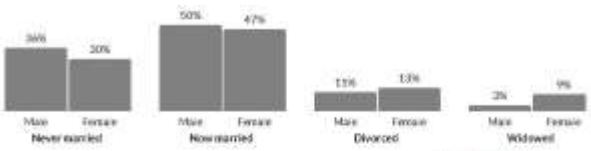
Marital status



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

Show data / Embed

Marital status, by sex



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

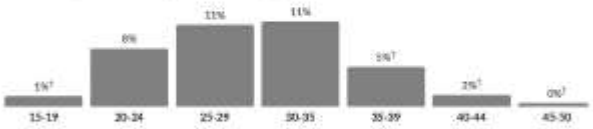
Fertility

5.5%

Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about 10 percent higher than the rate in United States: 5.2%

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



* Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

Show data / Embed

Housing

Units & Occupancy

5,217,617

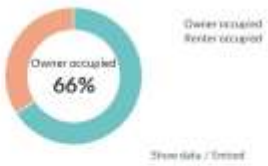
Number of housing units

United States: 138,539,906

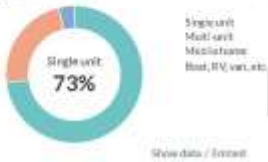
Occupied vs. Vacant

Ownership of occupied units

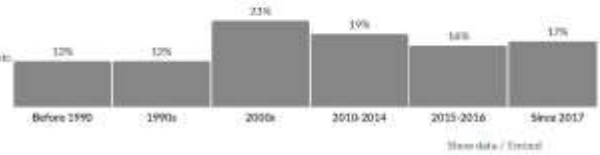




Types of structure



Year moved in, by percentage of population



Value

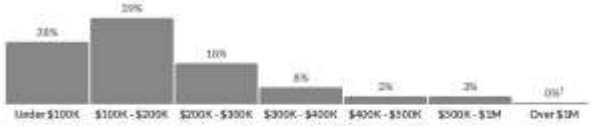
† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

$151,100

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

about two-thirds of the amount in United States: $229,700

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Geographical mobility

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

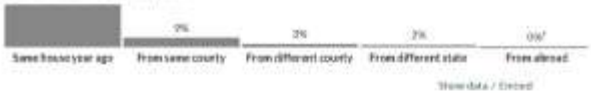
14.4%

Moved since previous year

Population migration since previous year



about the same as the rate in United States: 14.1%



Show data / Embed

Social

Educational attainment

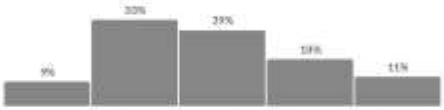
90.7%
High school grad or higher

a little higher than the rate in United States: 88.3%

29%
Bachelor's degree or higher

about 90 percent of the rate in United States: 32.6%

Population by minimum level of education



* Universe: Population 25 years and over

Show data / Embed

Language

7.3%
Persons with language other than English spoken at home

about one-third of the rate in United States: 21.9%

Language at home, children 5-17



Show data / Embed

Language at home, adults 18+



Show data / Embed

Place of birth

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total

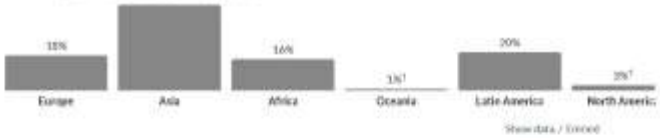
4.8%

Place of birth for foreign-born population

value. Take care with this statistic.

Foreign-born population

about one-third of the rate in United States: 13.7%



Show data / Embed

Veteran status

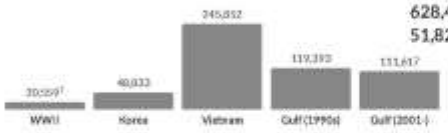
† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

7.5%

Population with veteran status

a little higher than the rate in United States: 7.1%

Veterans by wartime service



680,310 Total veterans
628,488 Male
51,822 Female

* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only

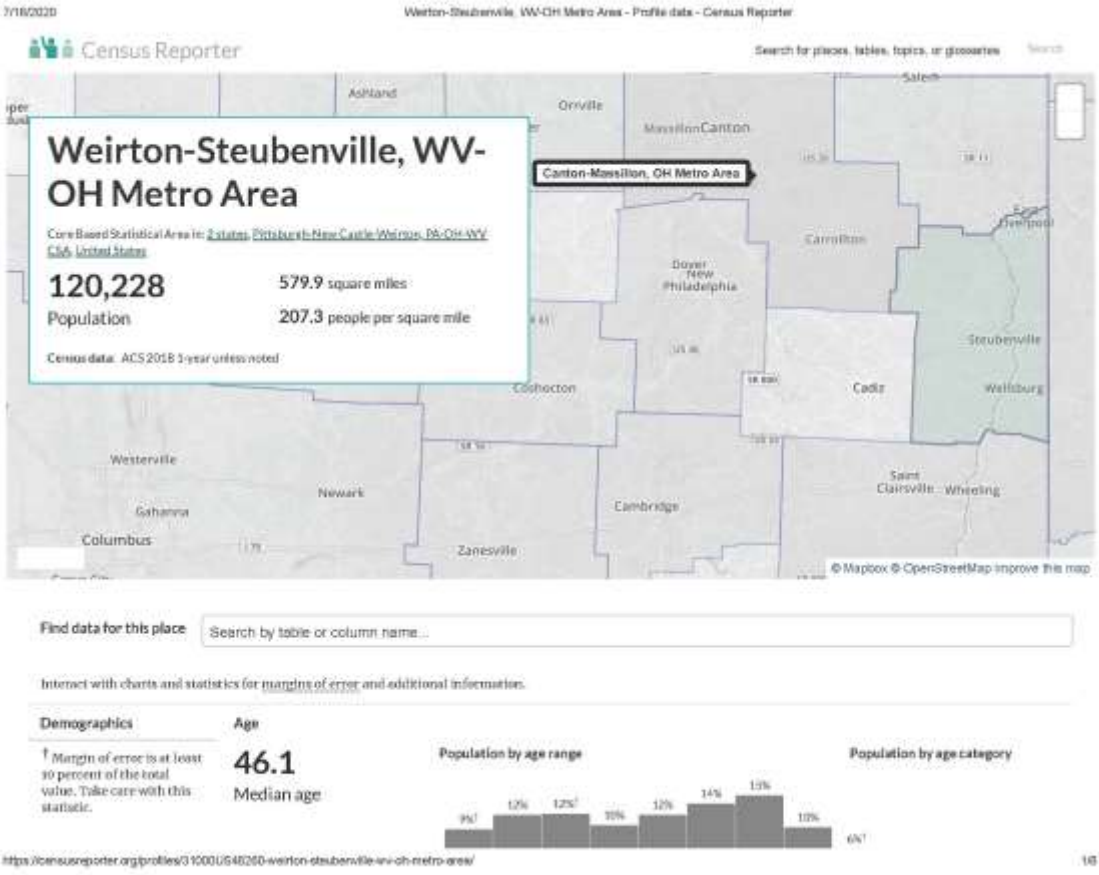
Show data / Embed

Interact with charts and statistics for margins of error and additional information.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Ohio* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/04000US39-ohio/>

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Table 2 – Region – Weirton-Steubenville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)



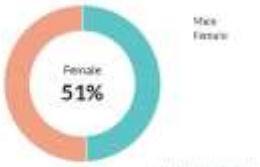
about 20 percent higher than the figure in Ohio: 39.5

about 20 percent higher than the figure in United States: 38.2



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



Race & Ethnicity



* Hispanic includes respondents of any race. Other categories are non-Hispanic. ACS 2018 5-year data

Economics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Income

$27,359
Per capita income

about 90 percent of the amount in Ohio: $31,293

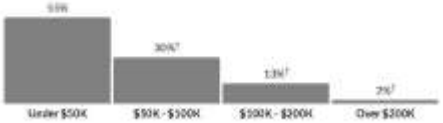
about 80 percent of the amount in United States: $33,831

$43,747
Median household income

about 80 percent of the amount in Ohio: $56,111

about two-thirds of the amount in United States: $61,937

Household income



Poverty

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

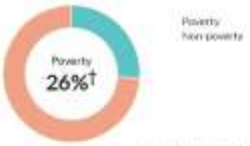
17.2%

Persons below poverty line

about 25 percent higher than the rate in Ohio: 13.9%

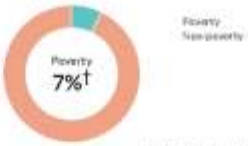
about 1.3 times the rate in United States: 13.1%

Children (Under 18)



Show data / Embed

Seniors (65 and over)



Show data / Embed

Transportation to work

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

24.6 minutes

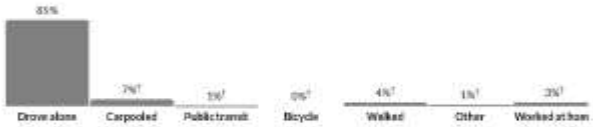
Mean travel time to work

* ACS 2018 5-year data

a little higher than the figure in Ohio: 23.5

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 26.6

Means of transportation to work



* Universe: Workers 16 years and over; ACS 2018 5-year data

Show data / Embed

Families

Households

51,680

Number of households

Ohio: 4,685,447

United States: 121,520,180

2.3

Persons per household

about 90 percent of the figure in Ohio: 2.4

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 2.6

Population by household type



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

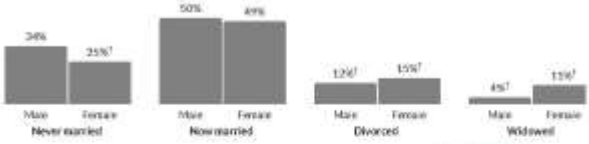
Marital status



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

Show data / Embed

Marital status, by sex



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Fertility

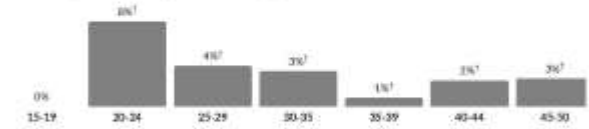
3.1%

Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about three-fifths of the rate in Ohio: 5.5%

about three-fifths of the rate in United States: 5.2%

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



* Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

Show data / Embed

Housing

Units & Occupancy

58,798

Number of housing units

Ohio: 5,217,617

United States: 138,539,906

Occupied vs. Vacant

Ownership of occupied units

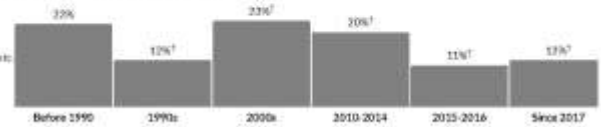




Types of structure



Year moved in, by percentage of population



Value

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

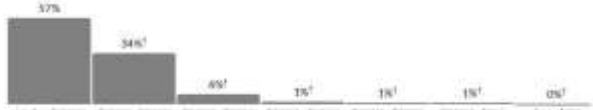
$89,800

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

about three-fifths of the amount in Ohio: $151,100

about two-fifths of the amount in United States: $229,700

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Geographical mobility

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

10.7%

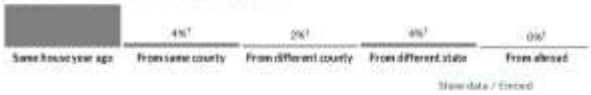
Moved since previous year

Population migration since previous year



about three-quarters of the rate in Ohio: 14.4%

about three-quarters of the rate in United States: 14.1%



Show data / Embed

Social

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Educational attainment

90.6%
High school grad or higher

about the same as the rate in Ohio: 90.7%

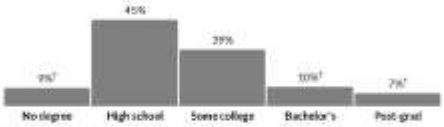
a little higher than the rate in United States: 88.3%

16.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher

about three-fifths of the rate in Ohio: 29%

about half the rate in United States: 32.6%

Population by minimum level of education



* Universe: Population 25 years and over

Show data / Embed

Language

N/A
Persons with language other than English spoken at home

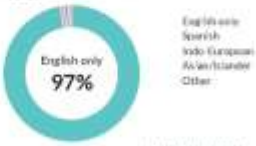
* ACS 2018 5-year data

Language at home, children 5-17



Show data / Embed

Language at home, adults 18+



Show data / Embed

Place of birth

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total

1.7%

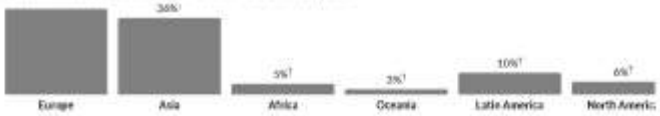
Place of birth for foreign-born population

value. Take care with this statistic.

Foreign-born population

about one-third of the rate in Ohio: 4.8%

about 10 percent of the rate in United States: 13.7%



* ACS 2018 5-year data

Show data / Embed

Veteran status

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

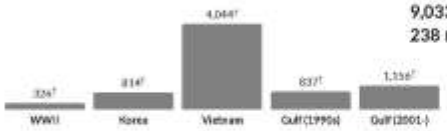
9.5%

Population with veteran status

about 25 percent higher than the rate in Ohio: 7.5%

about 1.3 times the rate in United States: 7.1%

Veterans by wartime service



* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only

Show data / Embed

9,271 Total veterans
9,033 Male
238 Female

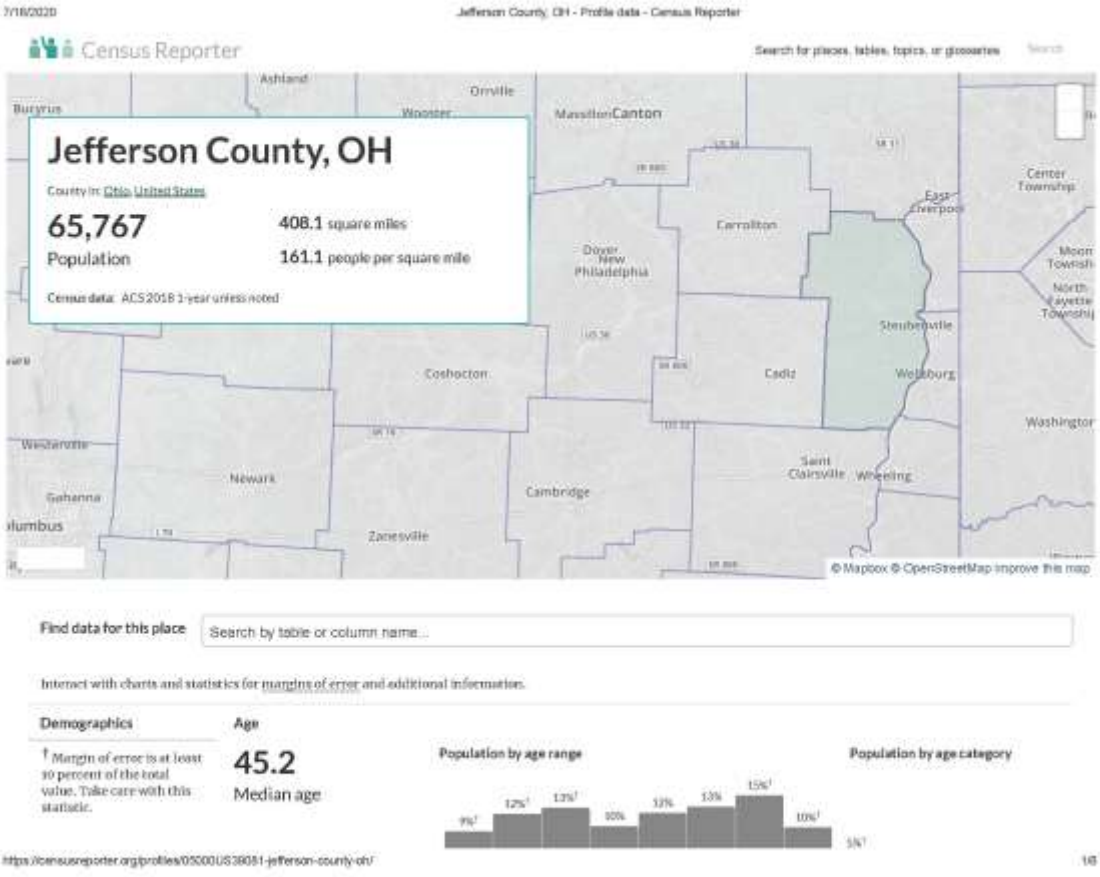
Interact with charts and statistics for margins of error and additional information.

*This profile displays data from more than one ACS release. Charts not derived from ACS 2018 1-year data are noted with an *.*

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/310000US48260-weirton-steubenville-wv-oh-metro-area/>

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 5-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/310000US48260-weirton-steubenville-wv-oh-metro-area/>

Table 3 – Jefferson County



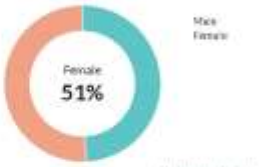
about 10 percent higher than the figure in Ohio: 39.5

about 20 percent higher than the figure in United States: 38.2



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



Race & Ethnicity



Economics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Income

$27,836
Per capita income

about 90 percent of the amount in Ohio: $31,293

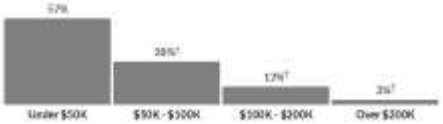
about 80 percent of the amount in United States: $33,831

$40,308
Median household income

about three-quarters of the amount in Ohio: $56,111

about two-thirds of the amount in United States: $61,937

Household income



Poverty

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

20%

Persons below poverty line

about 1.4 times the rate in Ohio: 13.9%

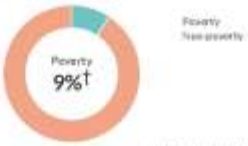
about 1.5 times the rate in United States: 13.1%

Children (Under 18)



Show data / Embed

Seniors (65 and over)



Show data / Embed

Transportation to work

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

24.4 minutes

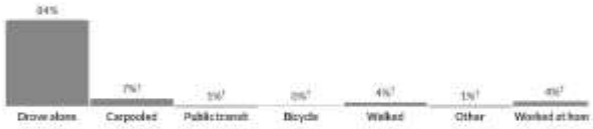
Mean travel time to work

* ACS 2018 5-year data

a little higher than the figure in Ohio: 23.5

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 26.6

Means of transportation to work



* Universe: Workers 16 years and over; ACS 2018 5-year data

Show data / Embed

Families

Households

27,292

Number of households

Ohio: 4,685,447

United States: 121,520,180

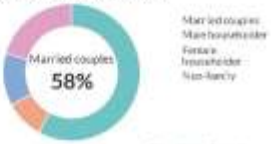
2.3

Persons per household

a little less than the figure in Ohio: 2.4

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 2.6

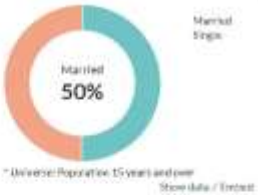
Population by household type



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

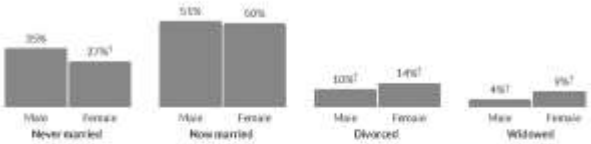
Marital status



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

Show data / Embed

Marital status, by sex



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Fertility

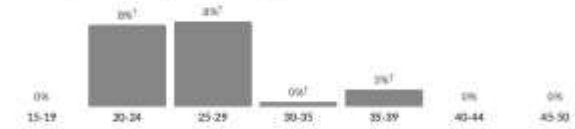
2.7%

Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about half the rate in Ohio: 5.5%

about half the rate in United States: 5.2%

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



* Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

Show data / Embed

Housing

Units & Occupancy

32,470

Number of housing units

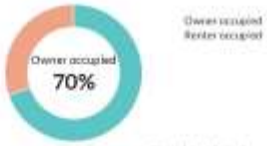
Ohio: 5,217,617

United States: 138,539,906

Occupied vs. Vacant

Ownership of occupied units

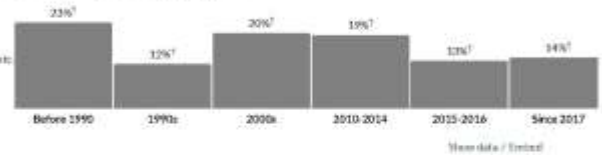




Types of structure



Year moved in, by percentage of population



Value

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

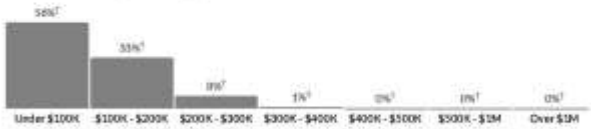
$89,500

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

about three-fifths of the amount in Ohio: $151,100

about two-fifths of the amount in United States: $229,700

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Geographical mobility

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

10.6%

Moved since previous year

Population migration since previous year



about three-quarters of the rate in Ohio: 14.4%

about three-quarters of the rate in United States: 14.1%



Show data / Embed

Social

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Educational attainment

89.1%
High school grad or higher

about the same as the rate in Ohio: 90.7%

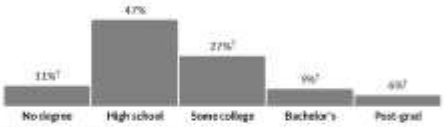
about the same as the rate in United States: 88.3%

15%
Bachelor's degree or higher

about half the rate in Ohio: 29%

about half the rate in United States: 32.6%

Population by minimum level of education



* Universe: Population 25 years and over

Show data / Embed

Language

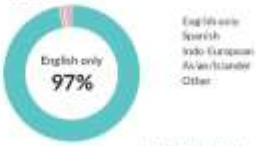
N/A
Persons with language other than English spoken at home

* ACS 2018 5-year data

Language at home, children 5-17



Language at home, adults 18+



Show data / Embed

Show data / Embed

Place of birth

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total

2.7%

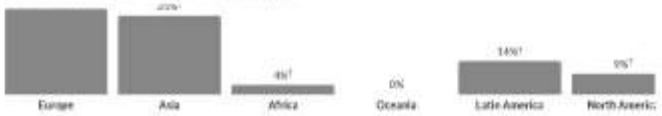
Place of birth for foreign-born population

value. Take care with this statistic.

Foreign-born population

about three-fifths of the rate in Ohio: 4.8%

about one-fifth of the rate in United States: 13.7%



* ACS 2018 5-year data

Show data / Embed

Veteran status

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

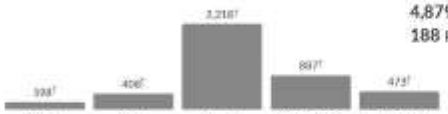
9.5%

Population with veteran status

about 25 percent higher than the rate in Ohio: 7.5%

about 1.3 times the rate in United States: 7.1%

Veterans by wartime service



5,067 Total veterans
4,879 Male
188 Female

* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only; ACS 2018 5-year data

Show data / Embed

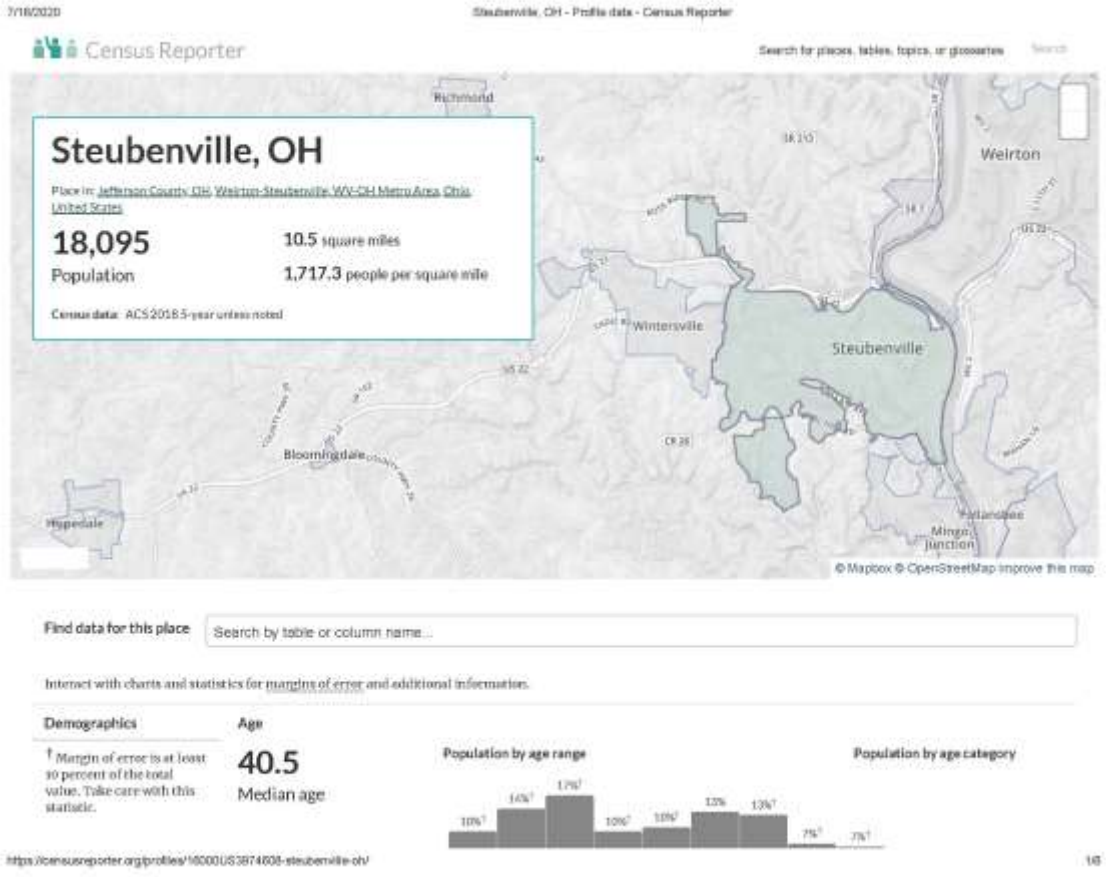
Interact with charts and statistics for margins of error and additional information.

*This profile displays data from more than one ACS release. Charts not derived from ACS 2018 1-year data are noted with an *.*

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Jefferson County, OH* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US39081-jefferson-county-oh/>

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 5-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Jefferson County, OH* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US39081-jefferson-county-oh/>

Table 4 – Steubenville



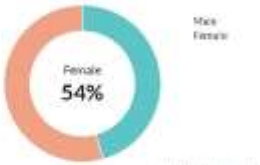
about 90 percent of the figure in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 45.4

a little higher than the figure in Ohio: 39.3



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



Race & Ethnicity



* Hispanic includes respondents of any race. Other categories are non-Hispanic.

Economics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Income

$21,163

Per capita income

about 60 percent of the amount in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: $25,630

about two-thirds of the amount in Ohio: $30,304

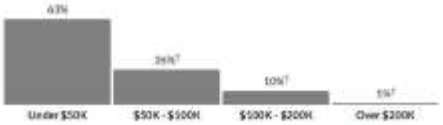
$35,559

Median household income

about three-quarters of the amount in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: $45,932

about two-thirds of the amount in Ohio: $54,533

Household income



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Poverty

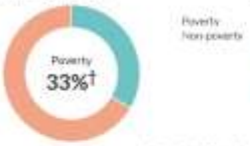
26.3%

Persons below poverty line

more than 1.5 times the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 16%

nearly double the rate in Ohio: 14.5%

Children (Under 18)



Show data / Embed

Seniors (65 and over)



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Transportation to work

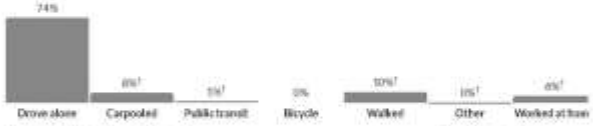
18.9 minutes

Mean travel time to work

about three-quarters of the figure in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 24.6

about 80 percent of the figure in Ohio: 23.5

Means of transportation to work



* Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Show data / Embed

Families

Households

7,111

Number of households

the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 50,017

Ohio: 4,654,075

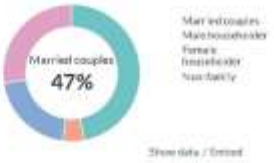
2.3

Persons per household

about the same as the figure in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 2.3

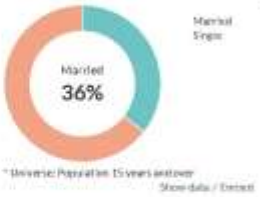
about 90 percent of the figure in Ohio: 2.4

Population by household type



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

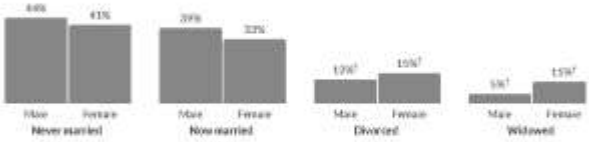
Marital status



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

Show data / Embed

Marital status, by sex



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Fertility

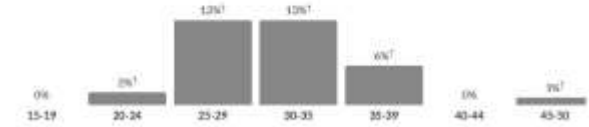
4.5%

Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about 10 percent higher than the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 4.1% †

about 80 percent of the rate in Ohio: 5.4%

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



* Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

Show data / Embed

Housing

Units & Occupancy

9,022

Number of housing units

the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 57,751

Ohio: 5,188,270

Occupied vs. Vacant



Show data / Embed

Ownership of occupied units



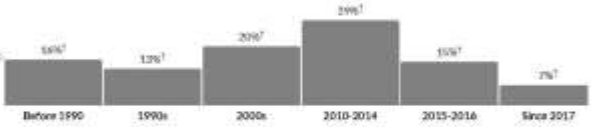
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Types of structure



Show data / Embed

Year moved in, by percentage of population



Show data / Embed

Value

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

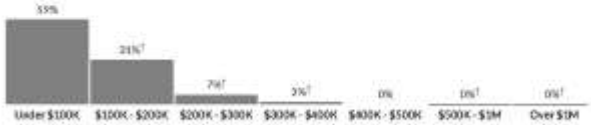
$87,200

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

a little less than the amount in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: $91,000

about three-fifths of the amount in Ohio: $140,000

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Show data / Embed

Geographical mobility

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

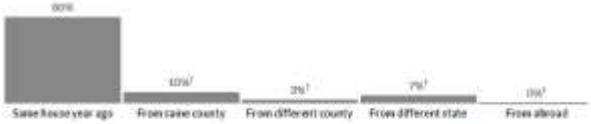
20.2%

Moved since previous year

more than 1.5 times the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 11.8%

about 1.4 times the rate in Ohio: 14.8%

Population migration since previous year



Show data / Embed

Social

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Educational attainment

88.4%

High school grad or higher

about the same as the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 90.3%

about the same as the rate in Ohio: 90.1%

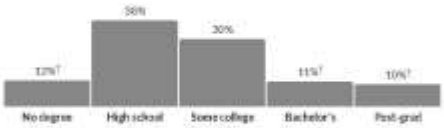
20.9%

Bachelor's degree or higher

about 25 percent higher than the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 16.9%

about three-quarters of the rate in Ohio: 27.8%

Population by minimum level of education



* Universe: Population 25 years and over

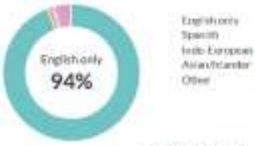
Show data / Embed

Language

N/A

Persons with language other than English spoken at home

Language at home, children 5-17



Show data / Embed

Language at home, adults 18+



Show data / Embed

Place of birth

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

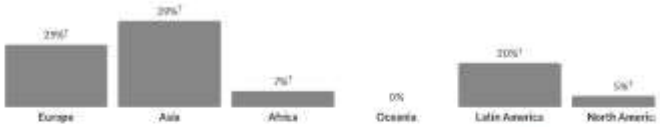
2.8%

Foreign-born population

more than double the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 1.3% †

about three-fifths of the rate in Ohio: 4.5%

Place of birth for foreign-born population



Show data / Embed

Veteran status

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

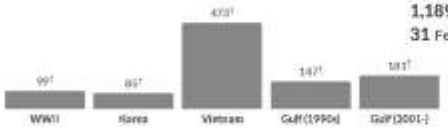
8.2%

Population with veteran status

about 80 percent of the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 9.9%

about the same as the rate in Ohio: 8.1%

Veterans by wartime service



1,220 Total veterans
1,189 Male
31 Female

* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only

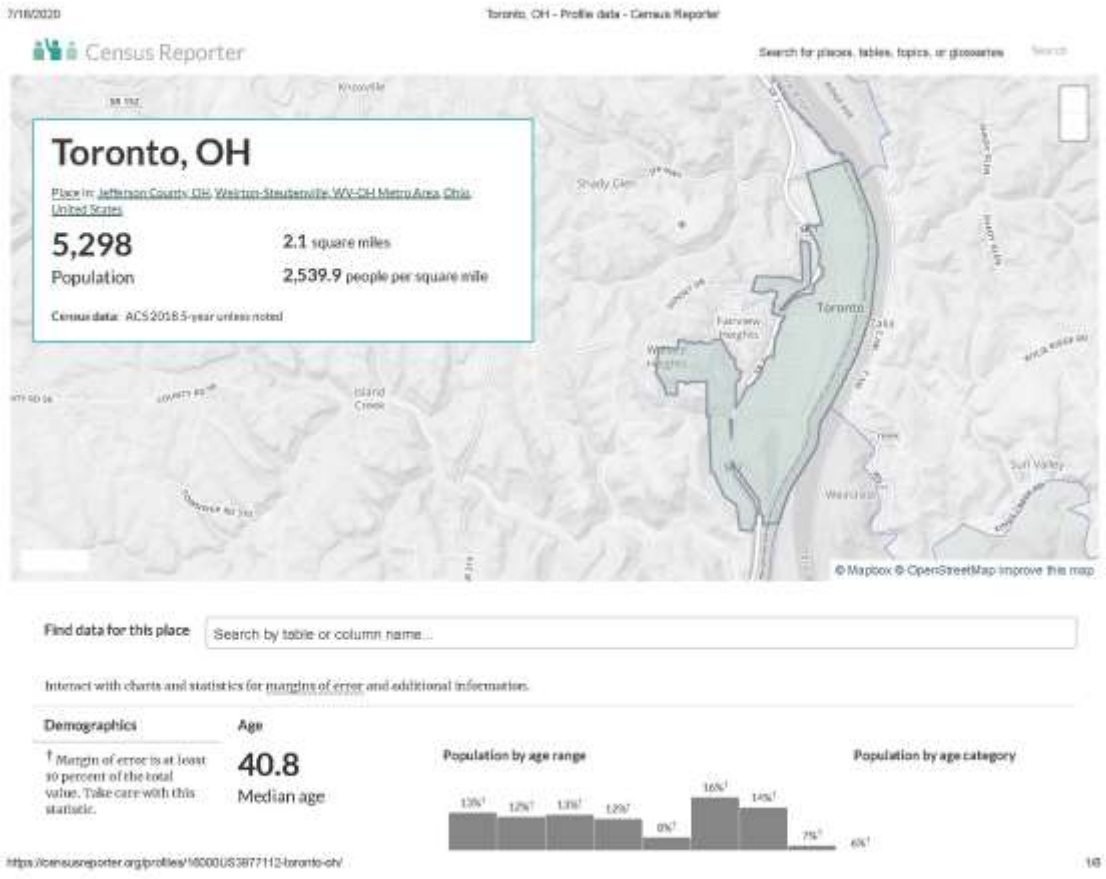
Show data / Embed

Interact with charts and statistics for margins of error and additional information.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 5-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Steubenville, OH* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3974608-steubenville-oh/>

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Table 5 – Toronto



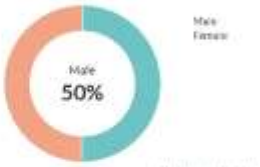
about 90 percent of the figure in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 45.4

a little higher than the figure in Ohio: 39.3



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



Race & Ethnicity



* Hispanic includes respondents of any race. Other categories are non-Hispanic.

Economics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Income

$23,684

Per capita income

about 90 percent of the amount in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: $25,630

about 80 percent of the amount in Ohio: $30,304

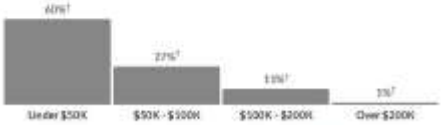
$38,556

Median household income

about 80 percent of the amount in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: $45,932

about two-thirds of the amount in Ohio: $54,533

Household income



Poverty

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

21.2%

Persons below poverty line

about 1.3 times the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 16%

about 1.5 times the rate in Ohio: 14.5%

Children (Under 18)



Show data / Embed

Seniors (65 and over)



Show data / Embed

Transportation to work

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

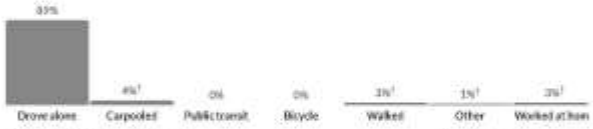
24.9 minutes

Mean travel time to work

about the same as the figure in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 24.6

a little higher than the figure in Ohio: 23.5

Means of transportation to work



* Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Show data / Embed

Families

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Households

2,337

Number of households

the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 50,017

Ohio: 4,654,075

2.3

Persons per household

about the same as the figure in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 2.3

about 90 percent of the figure in Ohio: 2.4

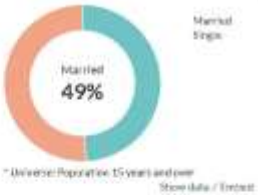
Population by household type



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

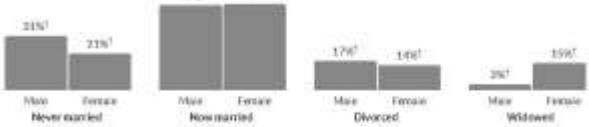
Marital status



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

Show data / Embed

Marital status, by sex



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Fertility

2.6%

Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about three-fifths of the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 4.1% †

about half the rate in Ohio: 5.4%

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



* Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

Show data / Embed

Housing

Units & Occupancy

2,482

Number of housing units

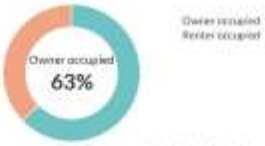
the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 57,751

Ohio: 5,188,270

Occupied vs. Vacant

Ownership of occupied units

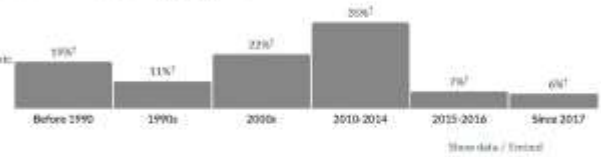




Types of structure



Year moved in, by percentage of population



Value

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

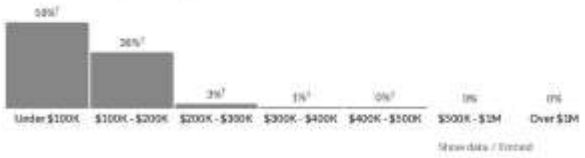
$89,900

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

about the same as the amount in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: $91,000

about two-thirds of the amount in Ohio: $140,000

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Geographical mobility

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

10.9%

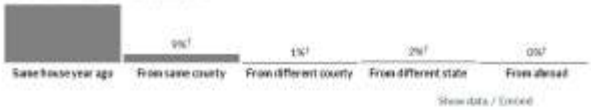
Moved since previous year

Population migration since previous year



about 90 percent of the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 11.8%

about three-quarters of the rate in Ohio: 14.8%



Show data / Embed

Social

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Educational attainment

90%

High school grad or higher

about the same as the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 90.3%

about the same as the rate in Ohio: 90.1%

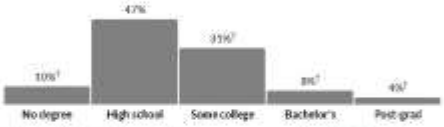
11.7%

Bachelor's degree or higher

about two-thirds of the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 16.9%

about two-fifths of the rate in Ohio: 27.8%

Population by minimum level of education



* Universe: Population 25 years and over

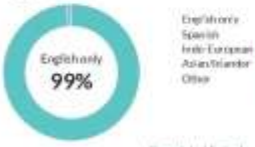
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Language

N/A

Persons with language other than English spoken at home

Language at home, children 5-17



Show data / Embed

Language at home, adults 18+



Show data / Embed

Place of birth

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

0.5%

Foreign-born population

about two-fifths of the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 1.3% †

about 10 percent of the rate in Ohio: 4.5%

Place of birth for foreign-born population



Show data / Embed

Veteran status

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

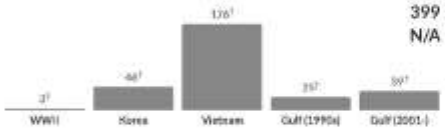
9.8%

Population with veteran status

about the same as the rate in the Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area: 9.9%

about 25 percent higher than the rate in Ohio: 8.1%

Veterans by wartime service



399 Total veterans
399 Male
N/A Female

* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only

Show data / Embed

Interact with charts and statistics for margins of error and additional information.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *American Community Survey 5-year estimates.* Retrieved from *Census Reporter Profile page for Toronto, OH* <http://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3977112-toronto-oh/>

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Appendix C – Local Tables

Jefferson County; Steubenville; Toronto

1. Table 1 – Public Housing Units in Jefferson County by Facility

Public Housing Units in Jefferson County
By Facility

PHA FACILITY	Number of Units	Number of Occupied Units	Number of Vacant Units
Crabbe Boulevard Apartments	20	20	0
Donald E. Hamman Apartments	20	17	3
Earl Rogers Plaza	93	76	17
JFK/Elmer White Apartments Family Units	56	47	9
Bridgeview Apartments	112	90	22
John F. Kennedy Apartments	150	137	13
Lovers Lane Circle Apartments	20	20	0
Gaylord Towers	100	94	6
Washington Square Apartments	26	24	2
Scattered Sites	58	31	27
Michael Myers Terrace Apartments	75	65	10
Merkel Apartments	32	31	1
Schlernitzauer/Garden Avenue Apartments	32	28	4
TOTAL	794	680	114

Source: Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority for June 10, 2019

Housing Units in the City of Steubenville
Housing Units in the City of Toronto

2. Table 2 – PHA Housing Units in Jefferson County by Census Tract and Type

PHA Housing Units in Jefferson County
By Census Tract and Type

Tract	Number of Housing Choice Voucher Units	Project Based Units	Scattered Site Units	Total Units/Tract
2	79	344	4	427
4	79	100	31	130
6	48	0	2	50
8	0	93	0	93
10	7	20	0	27
12	81	0	0	81
13	14	20	2	34
14	43	20	2	65
17	44	0	17	60
110	0	0	0	0
111	3	0	0	3
112	7	75	0	82
113	31	0	0	31
114.01	6	0	0	6
114.02	8	0	0	8
115	0	0	0	0
117	34	0	0	34
118	29	0	0	29
119	9	0	0	9
120	5	0	0	5
121	2	0	0	2
122	0	0	0	0
123	7	64	0	71
TOTAL	536	597	58	1247

Source: Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority for Calendar Year of 2018
Data compiled from JMHA Reports

Census Tracts all or part in the City of Steubenville
Census Tracts all or part in the City of Toronto

3. Table 3 – Housing Choice Voucher Units by Number of Bedrooms

Housing Choice Voucher Units
By Number of Bedrooms

Number of Bedrooms	Units
0	0
1	294
2	157
3	114
4	17
5	3

Source: Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority for June 10, 2019

4. Table 4 – Housing Needs of Families on Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List

Housing Needs of Families
On Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List

	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families
Extremely Low Income < or = 30% of Median Family Income	591	94.71
Very Low Income > 30% to < or = 50% of Median Family Income	21	3.37
Low Income > 50% to < or = 80% of Median Family Income	8	1.28
Families With Children	308	49.36
Elderly Families	23	3.69
Families With Disabilities	108	17.31
Race: White	381	61.06
Race: Black	186	29.81
Race: Asian	0	0
Race: Hispanic	25	4.01
Race: Other	3	<1
Waiting List Total	620	

Source: Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority for June 10, 2019

5. Table 5 – Housing Needs of Families on Public Housing Waiting list

Housing Needs of Families
On Public Housing Waiting List

	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families
Extremely Low Income < or = 30% of Median Family Income	132	96.35
Very Low Income > 30% to < or = 50% of Median Family Income	3	2.19
Low Income > 50% to < or = 80% of Median Family Income	1	0.73
Families With Children	55	40.15
Elderly Families	1	0.73
Families With Disabilities	12	8.76
Race: White	69	50.36
Race: Black	31	22.63
Race: Asian	0	0
Race: Hispanic	1	0.73
Race: Other	36	26.28
Waiting List Total	341	

6. Table 6 – Characteristics by Bedroom Size (PHA Units)

Characteristics by Bedroom Size
(Public Housing Only)

	Number of Families	Percent of Total Families
1 Bedroom	50	36.49
2 Bedroom	58	42.34
3 Bedroom	23	16.79
4 Bedroom	6	4.38
5 or More Bedroom	N/A	N/A
Waiting List Total	137	

Source: Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority for June 10, 2019

7. Table 7 - Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Projects

Low Income Housing Credit (LIHTC) Projects

Facility	Number of Units	Target Population	Census Tract
Heritage Village Apartments	76 Units	Elderly	6
North Heights Homes Single Family Homes	6 Units	Families	2
North Side Homes Single Family Homes	10 Units	Families	2
Jefferson Place Apartments	35 Units	Elderly	2
Heritage Place Apartments	100 Units	Families	4
Whispering Hills Apartments	66 Units		112
Briarwood Apartments	77 Units	Families	117
Meridian Greene I Apartments	66 Units	Elderly	12
Meridian Greene II Apartments	40 Units	Elderly	12
Belle Haven Apartments	48 Units	Families	120

Census Tracts all or part in the City of Steubenville
Census Tracts all or part in the City of Toronto

8. Table 8 – HUD Subsidized Privately Owned Housing Projects

HUD Subsidized Privately Owned Housing Projects

Facility/Owner/Program	Number of Units	Target Population	Census Tract
Fort Steuben Apartments HUD Section 8/202	88 Units	Elderly/Disabled	2
Cathedral Apartments HUD Section 8 Mod Rehab	30 Units	Individuals and Individuals With Mental Illness	8
Riverside Manor Apartments HUD Section 8/202	60 Units	Elderly/Disabled	112
Rivers Landing Apartments HUD Section 8/202	40 Units	Elderly/Disabled	119
Ridgewood Place Apartments HUD Section 8 Project Based	120 Units	Families	12
Indian Village Apartments HUD Section 8 Project Based	62 Units	Elderly	118

Census Tracts all or part in the City of Steubenville
Census Tracts all or part in the City of Toronto

9. Table 9 – Other Publicly Subsidized Housing for Homeless and Special Needs Populations

Other Publicly Subsidized Housing for Homeless And Special Needs Populations

Facility/Owner	Number of Units/Beds	Target Population	Census Tract
Jefferson County Prevention & Recovery Board – North Fifth Street Apartments	10 Units	Mentally Ill Individuals	2
Jefferson County Prevention & Recovery Board – Woodlawn Road Duplex	2 Units	Families with Mentally Ill Member	4
Jefferson County MR/DD Schaeffer Plaza and Scattered Sites	33 Beds	Mentally Retarded/ Developmentally Disabled	6
Hutton House I and II Urban Mission Ministries, Inc. (State of Ohio Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program	13 Two Bedroom Units With 52 Beds	Homeless Families	2
Jefferson County Prevention & Recovery Board – Beacon House	10 One Bedroom Units	Mentally Ill Individuals	2
Jefferson Behavioral Health Systems Lighthouse Haven	6 One Bedroom Units; 2 Two Bedroom Units; 2 Three Bedroom Units	Mentally Ill Individuals & Families	2

Census Tracts all or part in the City of Steubenville

10. Table 10 – Other Non-Publicly Subsidized (Private) Housing for Homeless and Special Needs Populations

Other Non-Publicly Subsidized (Private) Housing for Homeless And Special Needs Populations

Facility/Owner	Number of Units/Beds	Target Population	Census Tract
YWCA – North Fourth Street	14 Beds for Women	Individual Women	2
City Rescue Mission – North Sixth Street	25 Beds	Individuals and Families With Children	2
ALIVE Domestic Violence Shelter (Location Not Disclosed)	14 Women and Children	Individual Women or Women With Children Who Are Victims of Domestic Violence	8
Jefferson Behavioral Health Systems – Franklin Avenue	1 Building With Up To 16 Beds	Mentally Ill Individuals	2

Census Tracts all or part in the City of Steubenville

Appendix D – Other Local Attachments

Attachment 1 – Resident Fair Housing Questionnaire Results

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OH – CONFIDENTIAL
RESIDENT FAIR HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

The Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center in cooperation with the City of Steubenville's Fair Housing Practices Commission, is preparing a Fair Housing Assessment. As part of the planning process, we are conducting a survey to identify residents' fair housing concerns, such as acts of discrimination or barriers that might limit the housing choices of families and individuals. Please take a few minutes and complete this **confidential questionnaire** to the best of your ability. If you are unsure of an answer or the question does not apply to you, please feel free to skip that question. Thank you for your assistance. You can obtain another copy of the survey **online at www.cityofsteubenville.us.** Please return the completed survey to the **Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center, 115 South Third Street, Steubenville, OH 43952 or scan and email to cdp@cityofsteubenville.us.** We would appreciate your response by **Wednesday May 30, 2018.**

1. **What is the name of the community where you live in Jefferson County?**

   Community: Jefferson County-17; Toronto-6; Steubenville-27; Total 50 out of 500 or 10% of the questionnaires were returned

2. **Gender:** 21 Male 29 Female

3. **Race/Ethnicity (choose all that apply):** No Response - 1

   43 White 6 Black or African-American 0 American Indian or Alaskan Native 0 Asian

   0 Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander 0 Hispanic or Latino 0 Some Other Race 0 Two or More Races

4. **Age of Head of Household:** 0 17 or younger 0 18-20 0 21-29 4 30-39 4 40-49 15 50-61 27 62 or older

5. **Number of persons living in your household?** 20 One 19 Two 4 Three 3 Four 3 Five 1 Six 0 Seven 0 Eight +

6. **What is the approx. total family income per year based on the number of persons in your household?**

1 person household	3	over	$32,300	5 person household	3	over	$49,800
	16	under			0	under	
2 person household	9	over	$36,900	6 person household	0	over	$53,500
	7	under			1	under	
3 person household	4	over	$41,500	7 person household	0	over	$57,200
	0	under			0	under	
4 person household	2	over	$46,100	8 or more person household	0	over	$60,900
	1	under			0	under	

   No Response-4

7. **Are you a homeowner?** 23 Yes 21 No 8. **Are you a renter?** 21 Yes 23 No No Response-6

9. **Are there any problems with handicap accessibility in public facilities and buildings in the County?**

   5 Yes 45 No **If yes, what are the issues?**

   Community Action Council lacks handicapped parking; IFK Apartments need grab bars in bathrooms; Not enough handicapped parking in Bergholz

10. **Are there any employment problems/issues in Jefferson County?** 17 Yes 26 No **Please list:**

    No Response-7

    Lack of good paying jobs; Not enough workers who can pass drug test; Few desire to work hard

(Turn over to complete)

11. **Are there any employment programs or services that are needed?** 14 Yes 28 No **Please list:**

No Response - 8

Expand ride sharing or bus services; More after school/summer jobs programs for youth; Teach people how to fill the types of jobs open in the area; Specialized training for skilled trades needed;

12. **Are there any housing problems/issues in Jefferson County?** 26 Yes 17 No **Please list:**

No Response - 7

Drugs in public housing; Dilapidated housing; Bedbug infestations; Public housing concentrated in downtown Steubenville only-need more in other areas; Age of housing stock-lack of maintenance; Homelessness; Not enough housing for elderly/handicapped

13. **Are there any housing programs or services that are needed?** 18 Yes 22 No **Please list:**

No Response - 10

Repair/Rehabilitation programs; Programs that offer more housing choice options; Increase awareness of programs/education; Elderly care combined with housing; Homeless programs; Handicapped accessible homes needs along with supportive services for handicapped

14. **Fair Housing concerns include any act of discrimination or barrier that might limit the housing choices of families and individuals. Issues of fair housing choice are defined as any actions, omissions, or decisions that restrict, or have the effect of restricting, the availability of housing choices based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, national origin or military status. In your opinion, are residents of Jefferson County aware of how to report fair housing violations or concerns?**

7 Yes 13 No 30 Unsure

15. **What do you think are the primary reasons why fair housing complaints are not reported?**

People don't want problems; People don't know who to call; People don't understand what fair housing is; Fear of retaliation; Afraid of losing housing; No one will listen; Fair housing complaints are reported; Lack of follow-up and consistency;

16. **Are you aware that you can request your landlord to make reasonable accommodations to make housing accessible for persons with disabilities?** 27 Yes 12 No 11 Unsure

17. **Are you aware of who to contact if you have a fair housing complaint or issue?**

18 Yes 18 No 14 Unsure

18. **Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in Jefferson County?** 15 Yes 25 No **Please list:**

No Response - 10

No Sunday bus service; Lack of bus service throughout county; Lack of safe sidewalks for pedestrians; Poor should get a free bus pass; Limited options for handicapped transportation; No bus service to Toronto; Hours of bus operation need expanded

19. **In your opinion, is there a relationship between affordable housing in certain neighborhoods and public school performance ?** 11 Yes 7 No 32 Unsure

20. **Are there any State or Local laws or policies that limit or restrict affordable housing or housing choice in your community?** 7 Yes 10 No 33 Unsure

Please list: Neighborhood Conservation Districts in Steubenville

21. **Please evaluate whether the following situations cause or create discrimination and/or barriers to fair housing in Jefferson County.**

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral/ Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Concentration of subsidized housing in certain neighborhoods	14	12	24	0	0
Lack of affordable housing in certain areas	11	14	21	4	0
Lack of accessible housing for persons with disabilities	8	11	27	3	1
Lack of accessibility in neighborhoods (i.e. curb ramps)	3	17	23	6	1
Lack of fair housing education	9	11	26	4	0
Lack of fair housing organizations in the County	6	8	30	5	1
State or Local laws and policies that limit housing choice	4	7	34	4	1
Lack of knowledge among residents regarding fair housing	8	15	23	3	1
Lack of knowledge among landlords/ property mgrs. on fair housing	9	13	24	4	0
Lack of knowledge among real estate agents regarding fair housing	6	9	30	4	1
Lack of knowledge among bankers/lenders regarding fair housing	3	6	34	6	1
There are other barriers to fair housing in Jefferson County	6	7	34	2	1

22. **Are there any additional comments or concerns that you wish to share?** Lack of reliable transportation is the biggest barrier; inconsistency regarding how rules/regulations are enforced in public housing;

Attachment 2 – Legislation Creating Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission

CHAPTER 171

Fair Housing Commission

171.01 Definitions.
171.02 Unlawful discriminatory practices.
171.03 Commission; membership; term.
171.04 Office established.
171.05 Powers and duties.
171.06 Violations; complaint proceedings.
171.07 Civil action.
171.08 Application.
171.99 Penalty.

CROSS REFERENCES
Fair Housing - see Ohio R.C. Ch. 4112
Interfering with civil rights - see GEN. OFF. 525.13

171.01 DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Burial lot" means any lot for the burial of deceased persons within any public burial ground or cemetery, including but not limited to, cemeteries owned and operated by municipal corporations, townships or companies or associations incorporated for cemetery purposes.

(b) "Commission" means the Fair Housing Practices Commission as set forth and created by this chapter.

(c) "Disabled family" means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability. It may include two or more persons with disabilities living together, or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

(d) "Discriminate" includes segregate or separate.

(e) "Elderly family" means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. It may include two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

(f) "Familial status" means one or more individuals (who have not attained the age of eighteen years) being domiciled with:

(1) A parent or another person having legal custody of such individual or individuals; or

(2) The designee of such parent or other person having such custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person.

(g) "Family" for the purposes of this chapter includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

(1) A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or

(2) A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:

A. A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);

B. An elderly family;

C. A near-elderly family;

D. A disabled family;

E. A displaced family; and

F. The remaining member of a tenant family.

(h) "Gender identity" means actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

(i) "Handicap" means with respect to a person:

(1) A physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such persons' major life activities,

(2) A record of having such an impairment, or

(3) Being regarded as having such an impairment.

Such term does not include current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance (as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

(j) "Housing accommodations" includes any building or structure or portion thereof which is used or occupied or is intended, arranged or designed to be used or occupied as the home residence or sleeping place of one or more individuals, groups or families whether or not living independently of each other, and any vacant land offered for sale or lease.

It also includes any housing accommodations held or offered for sale or rent by a real estate broker, salesman or agent, or by any other person pursuant to authorization of the owner, by the owner or by such person's legal representative.

(k) "Military status" means a person's status in "service in the uniformed services" as defined in section 5923.05 of the Ohio Revised Code.

(l) "Near-elderly family" means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.

(m) "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers and other organized groups of persons. It also includes, but is not limited to, any owner, lessor, assignor, builder, manager, broker, salesman, agent, employee, lending institution and the City or any political subdivision operating within the City and any of their respective authorities, agencies, boards or commissions thereof.

(n) "Place of public accommodation" means any inn, restaurant, eating house, barbershop, public conveyance by air, land or water, theater, store or other place of public accommodation or amusement where the accommodation, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof are available to the public.

(o) "Restrictive covenant" means any specification limiting the transfer, rental, lease or other use of any housing because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity or military status, or any limitation based upon affiliation with or approval by any person, directly or indirectly, employing race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity or military status, as a condition of affiliation or approval.

(p) "Sexual orientation" means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

(q) "Unlawful discriminatory practice" means any act prohibited by the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 2012-88. Passed 10-23-12.)

171.02 UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES.

Unlawful discriminatory practices are as follows:

(a) No proprietor or any employee, keeper or manager of a place of public accommodation shall deny to any person, except for reasons applicable alike to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, or military status, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.

(b) No person shall:

(1) Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, finance or otherwise deny or withhold housing accommodations from any person because of the race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin, or military status, of any prospective owner, occupant or user of such housing;

(2) Represent to any person that housing is not available for inspection when in fact it is available;

(3) Refuse to lend money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of housing or otherwise withhold financing of housing from any person because of the race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin, or military status of any present or prospective owner, occupant or user of such housing, provided such person, whether an individual, corporation or association of any type, lends money as one of the principal aspects or incident to that person's principal business and not only as a part of the purchase price of an owner-occupied residence that person is selling nor merely casually or occasionally to a relative or friend;

(4) Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of selling, transferring, assigning, renting, leasing or subleasing any housing or in furnishing facilities, services or privileges in connection with the ownership, occupancy or use of any housing because of the race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin, or military status of any present or prospective owner, occupant or user of such housing;

(5) Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of any loan of money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of housing because of the race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin or military status of any present or prospective owner, occupant or user of such housing;

(6) Refuse to consider without prejudice the combined income of both husband and wife for the purpose of extending mortgage credit to a married couple or either member thereof.

(7) Print, publish or circulate any statement or advertisement relating to the sale, transfer, assignment, rental, lease, sublease or acquisition of any housing or the loan of money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of housing which indicates any preference, limitation, specification or discrimination based upon race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin, or military status;

(8) Make any inquiry, elicit any information, make or keep any record or use any form of application containing questions or entries concerning race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin or military status in connection with the sale or lease of any housing or the loan of any money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of housing;

(9) Include in any transfer, rental or lease of housing any restrictive covenant, or honor or exercise or attempt to honor or exercise, any restrictive covenant, provided that the prior inclusion of a restrictive covenant in the chain of title shall not be deemed a violation of this provision;

(10) Induce or solicit or attempt to induce or solicit a housing listing, sale or transaction by representing that a change has occurred or may occur with respect to the racial, religious, sexual or ethnic composition of the block, neighborhood or area in which the property is located, or induce or solicit or attempt to induce or solicit such sale or listing by representing that the presence or anticipated presence of persons of any race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin or military status, in the area will or may have results such as the following:

A. The lowering of property values;

B. A change in the racial, religious, sexual or ethnic composition of the block, neighborhood or area in which the property is located;

C. An increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the area;

D. A decline in the quality of the schools serving the area;

(11) Deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other service, organization or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing accommodations, or discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of such access, membership or participation, on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, or military status;

(12) Coerce, intimidate, threaten or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of that person's having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of any right granted or protected by this subsection (b) thereof;

(13) Whether or not acting under color of law, by force or threat of force willfully injure, intimidate or interfere with or attempt to injure, intimidate or interfere with:

A. Any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry or military status, and because that person is or has been selling, purchasing, renting, financing, occupying or contacting or negotiating for the sale, purchase, rental, financing or occupation of any dwelling, or applying for or participating in any service, organization or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing accommodations;

B. Any person because that person is or has been, or in order to intimidate that person or any other person or class of persons from:

1. Participating, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, or military status, in any of the activities, services, organizations or facilities described in subsection (b)(13)A. hereof.

2. Affording another person or class of persons opportunity or protection so to participate.

C. Any person because that person is or has been, or in order to discourage that person or any other person from lawfully aiding or encouraging other persons to participate, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, or military status, in any of the activities, services, organizations or facilities described in subsection (b)(13)A. hereof, or participating lawfully in speech or peaceful assembly opposing any denial of the opportunity to so participate.

No person shall discourage or attempt to discourage the purchase by a prospective purchaser of a housing unit by representing that any block, neighborhood or area has undergone or might undergo a change with respect to the religious, racial, sexual or ethnic composition of the block, neighborhood or area.

(14) Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, finance or otherwise deny or withhold a burial lot from any person because of race, color, sex, ancestry, handicap, familial status, national origin, or military status of any prospective owner or user of such lot.

(15) Discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful practice defined in this section, or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing under the provisions of this chapter.

(16) Aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce the doing of any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice, or to obstruct or prevent any person from complying with the provisions of this chapter or any order issued thereunder or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this chapter to be an unlawful discriminatory practice.

(17) Nothing in subsection (b) hereof shall bar any religious or denominational institution or organization, or any charitable or educational organization, that is operated, supervised or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, or any bona fide private or fraternal organization, from giving preference to persons of the same religion or denomination, or to members of such selection as is calculated by such organization to promote the religious principles or the aims, purposes or fraternal principles for which it is established or maintained.

(18) With regard to handicap, the following:

A. A refusal to permit, at the expense of the handicapped person, reasonable modification of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises, except that, in the case of a rental, the landlord may where it is reasonable to do so, condition permission for a modification on the renter agreeing to restore the interior of the premises to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted;

B. A refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford such person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

C. In HUD-assisted or insured housing, all such housing shall be made available without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. No owner or administrator of HUD-assisted or insured housing, approved lender in an FHA mortgage insurance program, nor any (or any other) recipient or subrecipient of HUD funds may inquire about the sexual orientation or gender identity of an applicant for, or occupant of, HUD-assisted housing or housing whose financing is

insured by HUD, whether renter or owner-occupied, for the purpose of determining eligibility for the housing or otherwise making such housing available. This prohibition on inquiries regarding sexual orientation or gender identity does not prohibit any individual from voluntarily self- identifying sexual orientation or gender identity. This prohibition on inquiries does not prohibit lawful inquiries of an applicant or occupant's sex where the housing provided or to be provided to the individual is temporary, emergency shelter that involves the sharing of sleeping areas or bathrooms, or inquiries made for the purpose of determining the number of bedrooms to which a household may be entitled. (Ord. 2012-88. Passed 10-23-12.)

171.03 COMMISSION; MEMBERSHIP; TERM.

(a) There is hereby created a commission to be known as the Fair Housing Practices Commission, to be composed of five members to be appointed by the Mayor and approved by Council, with membership to be made up of resident freeholders of the City. Each member shall serve for a five year period of time with the first members of the Commission to be appointed serving in the following manner:

One member for a five year period;
One member for a four year period;
One member for a three year period;
One member for a two year period;
One member for a one year period.

Thereafter each member shall be appointed for a five year period of time.

(b) Each member of the Commission shall continue to serve after his term until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Members of the Fair Housing Practices Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for any and all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. Council shall annually appropriate sufficient funds to enable the Fair Housing Practices Commission to perform its duties as set forth within the provisions of this chapter.
(Ord. 1976-84. Passed 5-25-76.)

171.04 OFFICE ESTABLISHED.

The Fair Housing Practices Commission shall have its offices established and maintained within the offices of the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City and shall be under the supervision and direction of the Urban Projects Director of the City. Clerical work to be performed in the performance of the duties shall be performed by the Urban Projects Director and the staff established and provided therein.
(Ord. 1976-84. Passed 5-25-76.)

171.05 POWERS AND DUTIES.

The Fair Housing Practices Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) Apply and enforce the provisions of this chapter, as well as the terms and provisions as contained in Ohio R.C. Chapter 4112, and in addition thereto, the terms and provisions of Title VIII of the Fair Housing Act as enacted by the United States Congress, and the terms and provisions of Executive Order No. 11063, entitled "Equal Opportunity in Housing" and issued November 24, 1962.

(b) Receive, investigate and pass upon written charges made under oath of practices prohibited by the terms and provisions of this chapter, as well as any practices prohibited by either the Ohio Revised Code or acts of Congress as the same may from time to time be amended.

(c) Cause to be made in conjunction with the Planning and Zoning Commission periodic surveys of the existence and effect of discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity or military status, on the enjoyment of fair housing practices by persons within the City.

(d) Report from time to time but not less than once a year to the legislative authority and the Mayor describing in detail the investigations, proceedings and hearings conducted and the outcome thereof, decisions rendered and other work performed by the Commission, which report shall include a copy of any surveys prepared by the Commission, which report shall include a copy of any surveys prepared under the terms and provisions of this chapter, as well as recommendations of the Commission as to any remedial action, whether legislative or otherwise, that may be required to be undertaken by the City.

(e) Provide informational material to the City Board of Education to assist the Board in setting up instructional programs designed to eliminate prejudice on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, familial status, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity or military status in this City, and to further goodwill among such groups to emphasize the origin of prejudice against such groups, its harmful effects and its incompatibility with American principles of equality and fair play.

(f) The Fair Housing Practices Commission, in addition to the foregoing powers, may:

(1) Meet and function at any place within the City that is conducive to enabling it to perform the powers and duties set forth therein.

(2) Initiate and undertake on its own motion investigations of problems of housing discrimination.

(3) Take statements from witnesses, compile evidence and provide such information as is necessary and proper to the Police Prosecutor of the City for prosecution of any violation of this chapter.

(4) Hold hearings and take the testimony of any person dealing with the investigation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

A. In conducting a hearing, the Commission shall have the right to request a person called before it to bring all reasonable times, any records, documents or other evidence or sources of evidence in his/her possession which may enable the Commission to make a fair and accurate determination of possible violations of this chapter.

B. Any findings of the Fair Housing Practices Commission against any person, firm or corporation may be appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction as hereinafter set forth through the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. 2012-88. Passed 10-23-12.)

171.06 VIOLATIONS; COMPLAINT PROCEEDINGS.

(a) The Fair Housing Practices Commission shall take whatever action is necessary to prevent any person from engaging in unlawful discriminatory practices as set forth herein, provided however, that before instituting a formal complaint the Commission shall attempt by informal methods of persuasion and conciliation to induce compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Violations of the provisions of this chapter that are unable to be settled by means of informal persuasion and conciliation shall be turned over to the Urban Projects Director of the City who shall cause formal charges to be filed in Municipal Court against the person violating the provisions.

(Ord. 1976-84. Passed 5-25-76.)

171.07 CIVIL ACTION.

Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any person from filing a civil action against any person charged with violating the terms and provisions of this chapter in a court of proper jurisdiction. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the Fair Housing Practices Commission from filing a civil action against any person charged with violating the terms and provisions of this chapter in a court of proper jurisdiction. Rights granted to a person charged with violating this chapter, as well as limitations of actions against alleged violations shall be as otherwise provided by law.

(Ord. 1976-84. Passed 5-25-76.)

171.08 APPLICATION.

This chapter shall be applied to discriminatory housing practices within the territorial limits of the City, and to housing units and accommodations located within the territorial limits of the City, as well as to any other discriminatory practices as defined herein and occurring within the limits of the City.

(Ord. 1976-84. Passed 5-25-76.)

171.99 PENALTY.

Whoever violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and subject to the penalties as provided in Section 501.99.

(Ord. 1976-84. Passed 5-25-76.)

Attachment 3 – Affidavit of Publication – Public Hearing Notice

STATE OF OHIO
STEUBENVILLE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, SS.

LISA L. VARGO

being sworn, says she is

BOOKKEEPER

of THE HERALD-STAR, a newspaper published, and of general circulation in said County and City, and that the Notice, of which the annexed is a true copy, was published in said newspaper

once on June 1, 2019

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of June, 2019

Lisa L Vargo

AMOUNT: $59.50
ACCT. # L00132

PATRICIA A. BOWERS
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF OHIO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
AUGUST 14, 2022

Patricia A Bowers

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing will be held by the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission and City Valley Fair Housing Center on June 17, 2019 at 6:30 p.m. in City Council Chambers, 123 South Third Street, Steubenville, Ohio. The purpose of this public hearing will be to inform citizens about the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) for Steubenville, Toronto, and Jefferson County, which is intended to analyze the fair housing landscape and set fair housing priorities and goals. Local governments that receive funding through Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), and Housing Opportunity for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) programs are required to affirmatively further fair housing. Citizens, representatives of community groups and non-profit organizations, public service providers and private housing providers are encouraged to attend this public hearing to become informed about the assessment of fair housing process and to express their views and comments regarding fair housing issues.
Christopher J. Bittrock
Urban Projects Director
6-1, 2019 Adv.

Attachment 4 – Public Hearing Minutes

Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center

115 South Third Street, Suite 108 • Steubenville, Ohio 43952
Phone: 740.283.6000 ext. 1700 • Fax: 740.283.6082

OHIO VALLEY FAIR HOUSING CENTER
REGULAR MEETING
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
115 SOUTH THIRD STREET
MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2019
TIME: 6:30 P. M.

Members Present:
John Barnes
David Chester
Gloria Crossland
Mattie Patterson

Staff Present:
Christopher J. Petrossi, Urban Projects Director
Carl White, Regional Housing Center

Others Present:
Royal Mayo, NAACP

AGENDA

1. Open Meeting
2. Approval of Minutes from May 13, 2019
3. Communications
6. Old Business
   A. None
7. New Business
   A. Public Hearing – Assessment of Fair Housing
8. Adjournment

OPEN MEETING:

Mattie Patterson — I'd like to open the meeting with a moment of silence to be used however you may choose. Thank you.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM MAY 13, 2019:

Gloria Crossland — I make a motion that we approve the minutes from May 13, 2019.

David Chester — I second the motion.

Mattie Patterson — It has been properly moved and seconded to approve the minutes from May 13, 2019. Are there any questions? There being none the motion passed unanimously.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Mattie Patterson — Are there any communications this evening?

Christopher J. Petrossi — I have no communications, Madame Chair.

OLD BUSINESS:

Mattie Patterson — Is there any old business?

Christopher J. Petrossi — Updated commission members on a recent complaint that was received.

NEW BUSINESS:

A. Public Hearing – Assessment of Fair Housing

Christopher J. Petrossi — I want to go over the assessment of fair housing with the Commission; bear with me because it is detailed; there is a lot of data and it might be tedious at times but I want to go over that with the group.

I. Executive Summary

1. Summarize the fair housing issues, significant contributing factors, and goals. Also include an overview of the process and analysis used to reach the goals.

   This Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) is required by the U.S. Department of Housing of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for all communities that receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), or Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding from HUD. It is a process by which HUD program participants analyze the local fair housing landscape and set fair housing priorities and goals. This AFH is a joint effort prepared by the Steubenville Planning & Zoning Commission, the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission (SFHPC) and the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center (OVFHC) for the governmental entities of Jefferson County, and the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto, Ohio. While the HUD AFH Tool maps and data tables are included in the appendix section of this document. Much of the data and discussion is based on Census data generated for the Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto, Ohio jurisdictions since the HUD AFH Tool does not offer the flexibility needed to perform such a joint assessment effort.

II. Community Participation Process

1. The draft AI was provided to members of the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission; the Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center; for review and comment. Copies of the draft AI were placed in all local libraries for public review. A joint public hearing was held by the Steubenville Fair Housing Practices Commission and Ohio Valley Fair Housing Center to receive citizen input regarding the AI. The availability of the draft AI and the public hearing was advertised in the local newspaper. A questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of residents in Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto. A total of 500 questionnaires were mailed with a 10% response rate, which is at the low end of the acceptable range of 10 % to 15% for external surveys.

III. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies

1. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents:

The following is a list of fair housing goals selected in the most recent Analyses of Impediments to Fair Housing:

Economic Conditions
Transit System
Fair Housing Education
Racial Discrimination Continues
Discrimination Based upon Handicap/Disability Continues
Slow Growth in Housing Market
Deteriorated Condition of Housing
Reduction in the Number of Affordable Units
Public Housing Concentration

a. Discuss what progress has been made toward their achievement;

Economic Conditions: The Jefferson County Port Authority, which is the economic development agency for Jefferson County, including Steubenville and Toronto, continues to work diligently to retain and create employment opportunities in Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto.

Transit System: Fair housing advocates have encouraged the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) to expand its public transportation routes. Recently, a route from Steubenville to the suburban Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area has been added.

Fair Housing Education: Public educational seminars as well as educational seminars targeted to landlords, property managers and case managers have been offered annually within Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto.

Racial Discrimination Continues: The number of racial discrimination complaints has steadily decreased over the past several years due in large part to educational efforts of fair housing advocates.

Discrimination Based upon Handicap/Disability Continues: The numbers of discrimination complaints based upon handicap/disability have surpassed the number of racial discrimination complaints resulting in fair housing advocates expanding educational efforts regarding ADA compliance and reasonable accommodation requirements.

Slow Growth in Housing Market: Past slow growth in the housing market has been replaced with brisk housing sales according to the East Central Ohio Association of Realtors. According to this trade organization, houses "priced to sell" are selling within 90 days of being on the market. This may be due in part to the influx of oil and gas workers into this part of Ohio, the recent startup of JSW Steel's Mingo Junction Plant, and to the growth of Timet Corporation in Toronto.

Deteriorated Condition of Housing: Poor historic economic conditions causing population losses and the related abandonment of houses has resulted significant deterioration and dilapidation of housing. Code enforcement and demolition efforts have met with only limited success, however t=such efforts will continue.

Reduction in the Number of Affordable Units: The reduction in the number of affordable units due to the sale of the former Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA) project known as Parkview Circle does not appear to have adversely impacted the need for affordable housing.

Public Housing Concentration: In an effort to aid in the de-concentration of public housing in Steubenville and particularly eastern Steubenville, JMHA plans to sell or demolish their scattered site housing units. They are currently waiting for HUD approval before implementing the plan.

b. Discuss how you have been successful in achieving past goals, and/or how you have fallen short of achieving those goals (including potentially harmful unintended consequences).

Economic Conditions; Slow Growth in the Housing Market: Economic conditions and growth in the housing market are functions of the larger economic climate regionally and nationally and to a large extent cannot be influenced by local actions. As a result, improving economic and housing market conditions, while a past goal, is an ongoing and continuing effort that has met with only limited success.

Transit System: Expanding public transportation routes has been encouraged by the SFHPC and OVFHC. Meetings with the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) have taken place during which SVRTA was encouraged to expand public transit routes to the Pittsburgh, PA area, Wheeling, WV area and Toronto, OH which have been partially successful. Since minimum ridership levels must be demonstrated in order for routes to be expanded, only the Pittsburgh, PA area route has been added up to this point.

Fair Housing Education: Fair housing education completed via workshops and seminars, advertising, and distribution of printed materials has been an ongoing and continuing activity. In a recent survey completed, 26% of residents said they did not know how to report fair housing violations and another 60% said they were unsure of how to report fair housing violations. This indicates the need to expand educational efforts and/or use more non-traditional efforts such as social media to educate the public.

Discrimination Based on Race and Handicap/Disability: While discrimination based race continues to be a concern, most fair housing complaints in the past several years have not been race-based but instead have been based on handicap/disability. In response, educational efforts have been shifted to address this shift by placing more emphasis on fair housing as it applies to persons with disabilities.
Deteriorated Condition of Housing: The condition/deterioration of housing has been an ongoing and continuing concern. In Steubenville, a property maintenance code enforcement position has been funded with CDBG program funds to help address this issue. In Jefferson County and Toronto, the Jefferson County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Land Bank) has been formed and is addressing many deteriorated structures throughout the County via acquisition, and either demolition of sale for rehabilitation.
Reduction in the Number of Affordable Units: The reduction in the number of affordable units from the sale of the Parkview Circle project-based units by the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (JMHA) and the proposed sale of JMHA's scattered sites, all located in Steubenville; do not appear to have impacted the need for affordable housing.
Public Housing Concentration: JMHA is attempting to address the concentration of public housing in eastern Steubenville in part by the proposed sale of all of their scattered site units. According to JMHA, they are waiting for HUD approval before the sale can take place.

c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that you could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems you have experienced.

With the resources available, there are no known policies actions or steps that could have been taken to achieve past goals or mitigate problems that were not already taken. One step under the fair housing education goal however that could have taken place sooner was to shift from print advertising to more web-based and social media-based advertising. In addition, shifting from broad community based training to more specific targeted training workshops or seminars may result in greater attendance and more results.

d. Discuss how the experience of program participant(s) with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals.

Experience with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals in that those issues that are beyond local control and more a function of regional, State-wide or National forces have not been selected as goals because addressing these types of issues requires State-wide or National consensus. An example of this is trends in the economy and housing market. In addition, see item c, above regarding advertising and training.

IV. Fair Housing Analysis

A. Demographic Summary

1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).
Jefferson County, Ohio is located in eastern Ohio on the border of Ohio and West Virginia and is part of the Steubenville-Weirton Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Jefferson County as well as Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. The County consists of 2 cities (Steubenville and Toronto), 17 villages and 14 townships. A total of 34% of the County's population live in Steubenville and Toronto, 23% live in the villages, and 44% live in the townships. The County's 2 cities and all of the villages except Irondale, New Alexandria, Richmond, Smithfield, and Stratton decreased in population from 1990 to 2010. Nearly every township with the exception of Ross Township also lost population from 1990 to 2010. The overall decline in population has paralleled the decline in manufacturing, mining, and related industries in the region.

Population Trends

Jefferson County: According to U.S. Census data, the demographics of Jefferson County have undergone a steady change in the period between 1990 and 2010. Jefferson County's population decreased during the period from 80,298 in 1990 to 69,709 in 2010, a drop of 13.2%. In fact, the County has continuously lost population since 1960, when the County's population peaked at 99,201.

City of Steubenville: The City of Steubenville's population has also steadily changed during the period between 1990 and 2010. Steubenville's population decreased during the period from 22,125 in 1990 to 18,695 in 2010, a drop of 15.5%. Steubenville however reached its peak much earlier than the County, when in in 1940 Steubenville reached its peak at 37,651. The City has continuously lost population since this date.

City of Toronto: Just as in the cases of Jefferson County and Steubenville, the City of Toronto's population has undergone steady change in the period between 1990 and 2010. Toronto's population decreased during the period from 6,127 in 1990 to 5,091 in 2010, a drop of 16.9%. As with Jefferson County, Toronto's population peaked in 1960 at 7,780 and has continuously declined since.

Race/Ethnicity

Jefferson County: In 1990, Jefferson County's population was 93.7% White; 5.6% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.3% Asian or Pacific Islander; with the remaining 0.2% being of other races. Just 0.5% of these were Hispanic or Latino. By 2000, 92.5% of the County's population was White; 5.7% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0. 4% Asian or Pacific Islander; with the remaining 1.2% being of two or more or other races. Of these, 0.6% were Hispanic or Latino. In 2010, 91.9% of the County's population was White; 5.6% Black/African American; 0.1% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.4% Asian or Pacific Islander; with the remaining 2.0% being of two or more or other races. 1.1% of the County's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

City of Steubenville: Steubenville's 1990 population was 83.4% White; 15.4% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.3% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 0.7% being of two or more or other races. 1.0% were Hispanic or Latino. By 2000, 79.6% of the City's population was White; 16.9% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.7% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 2.6% being of 2 or more or other races. Of these, 1.0% were Hispanic or Latino. In 2010, 79.0% of the City's population was White; 15.9% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.8% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 4.1% being of 2 or more or other races. 2.4% of the City's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

City of Toronto: Toronto's 1990 population was 98.3% White; 1.3% Black/African American; 0.1% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 0.1% being of two or more or other races. 0.4% were Hispanic or Latino. By 2000, 97.6% of the City's population was White; 1.0% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 1, 0% being of 2 or more or other races. Of these, 0.5% were Hispanic or Latino. In 2010, 97.1% of the City's population was White; 1.1% Black/African American; 0.2% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander, with the remaining 1.4% being of 2 or more or other races. 0.8% of the City's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

John Barnes	Chris what I'm looking at seems like at each one of the census that were taken from 2000, 2010, so forth; even though they all seem to be dropping; that seems to indicate the erosion of the population leaving the area because the population is decreasing so the number of you know the percentage of white people and the percentage of blacks are both decreasing but that to me indicates you know people, we're losing people out of the area
Christopher J. Petrossi	And if you look at actually the with the exception of Steubenville if you look at the County and Toronto it's not as much; you're not, there's not that much change; it's Steubenville where you'll see the greater change and maybe you didn't hear me right Royal; it was 97.1% was white; 1.1% black. When you look at the date when it comes to protected classes clearly still the area of focus for this and for our efforts and for and shown by the data that the protected class which is in the majority is the black/African American protected class. The other protected classes are very small percentages.
Royal Mayo	The thing that I see Chris that may be preventing complaints; I've seen people evicted right here in this court and they have the hearings every Friday but you have to be out by Monday morning; so they've set it up so the person doesn't even have a chance to make a complaint; like you get evicted on Friday so all weekend you're moving; and a couple people that happen to hear about it if I know you're getting evicted Friday and we'll walk over and I'll write something out for them real quick appealing the magistrate's decision and take it over here and file it and then that triggers you having to see a judge; but the average person doesn't know that; so when people get evicted on Friday at 9:00 then you pretty much have to the end of the day on Friday to try and do something because on Monday morning you have to be off the premises.

Christopher J. Petrossi	That's why any time someone comes into the office in that situation we always advise anyone the minute you get that notice to leave the premises that is when you need to come in.
Gloria Crossland	And most of the time it's months before you get evicted; by the time you come to court everything has already been done.
Christopher J. Petrossi	I always tell people as soon as you get that notice on the door or hand delivered; that's when you need to come in.
Royal Mayo	Let me say this; I worked on a case where they delivered it on a Monday and they came and put the man out on a Wednesday.
Christopher J. Petrossi	He must mean the eviction notice.
Royal Mayo	Let me say this; I saw an eviction out in Wintersville where a guy was fighting with the neighbors and they wasn't sure if he shot through the car window while she was in the car and they live right next door to each other but for some reason in Wintersville he got thirty days; after court he had thirty days; after court here you have the weekend; I'm just trying to figure out what is that and what's that all about and what we can do to actually change that to say you know what give the person ten days because how many people that live in public housing for instance or rent a house have anywhere to go over the weekend; they don't have any money for that; what are they going to do?
Gloria Crossland	One thing I always try to tell them; the one time somebody got a notice six months before so when they come before the judge they knew; they hadn't done anything so by that time the landlord wanted them out.
Royal Mayo	I'm not even talking about a landlord as much as public housing; when a person lives in public housing which is paid for by the government the magistrate shouldn't site here on a Friday morning and tell them to be out of the apartment by Monday morning; that just doesn't seem fair; especially when there are questionable evictions all the time; so my thing is I don't know if we could write in the language with public housing any time that somebody is evicted automatically it should trigger a letter from you to us letting fair housing know this person was evicted and you may want to represent them or this happened; like you said 86% of the people don't realize; 16% have no idea; 60% aren't sure; that's 86% of the people don't know what to do.
Mattie Patterson	Don't they personally get sent something?
Gloria Crossland	They do and that's what we try to tell them; as soon as you get something.
Royal Mayo	Let me tell you; I've handled these complaints 100 times.
Gloria Crossland	Me too.
Royal Mayo	When you get it says on there you have a right to an appeal; they put it in small print on the very bottom of a ten page document; it's like ok you have a right to appeal how does that work; well all you have to do is write it out and put it in the box at public housing; you have to say I want an appeal and you do that and then they have a hearing and they have three laymen that come in and they can either uphold it or suspend it; none of them are professionals; they haven't been trained; it's just three people picked by people to sit in on this hearing and they make the decision you're out or you're in. What I'm saying is most of the time when we actually get an NAACP complaint I have (inaudible); I haven't been to one complaint that somebody complains to the NAACP that I went to an area that they didn't get to stay; but what about the ones that slip through the cracks that I never got to speak to. There was a young lady; let me give you an example; and I end up having her call Mr. White; she got evicted from her house because they read her address in the newspaper; somebody was pulled over with no license and they had drugs on them; it

	was her ex-boyfriend that she hadn't spoken to in two years; he was living with his mother and didn't want to give his mother's address; he didn't have his license on him; so he gave her address; somebody at housing read that address in the paper and they sent her an eviction notice; I talked to her when she was in the process of moving out because she didn't know what to do; told me the story and of course she got to stay; but it was like they were just like ok she's out; ok let's get this one, they're out; let's get this one, they're out; it's just a process of moving people out of public housing to do what they did to Chester Simeral and sold it; next thing will be the North End; that's just what they're doing; you ride down the North End there are so many empty apartments I'm trying to figure out what's going on.
Christopher J. Petrossi	Madame Chair; if I might make a suggestion; we can request that JMHA and the courts notify us when there is; we can request that JMHA notify us when they do a notice to leave the premise; the courts will not be able to notify us until they get a notice of eviction so that would be later; but we can request to be notified.
Royal Mayo	There are a lot of people that don't know what to do; we need to educate them and the main way is tell housing let us know when you put somebody out.
Christopher J. Petrossi	If successful it'll be more with JMHA only because we'll know earlier in the process.
Carl White	Could that also include that notice be sent to Southeast Ohio Legal Services?
Christopher J. Petrossi	We can request that they be notified as well.
Gloria Crossland	Most of the time it usually does go; I know we work with them.
Christopher J. Petrossi	If I could move on; I have a lot to talk about.

Ancestry/National Origin

Jefferson County: Of those individuals reporting ancestry in Jefferson County in 2000, the largest group identified Italian as the first ancestry reported with 12.3%, followed closely by German at 11.4%, then Irish at 9.3%, Other at 7.7%, American at 7.4%, Polish at 6.0%, and English at 5.4% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all. In 2010, German had become the largest group identified as the first ancestry reported with 13.1%, followed by Italian at 10.9%, then Other at 10.7%, Irish at 9.5%, Polish at 6.1%, English at 5.8%, and American at 4.6% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all.

City of Steubenville: In 2000 in Steubenville, the largest group identified Other as the first ancestry reported with 17.0%, followed closely by Italian at 16.8%, then Irish at 8.1%, German at 7.3%, Polish at 5.5%, American at 4,4% and English at 3.5% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all. In 2010, Other remained the largest group identified as the first ancestry reported with 20.8%, followed by Italian at 14.0%, then Irish at 9.4%, German at 9.0%, Polish at 4.9%, English at 4.2%, and American at 2.2% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all.

City of Toronto: In 2000 in Toronto, the largest group identified American as the first ancestry reported with 13.0%, followed by Irish at 11.4%, then German at 10.5%, English at 6.8%, Italian at 6.7%, Slovak at 5.9%, Other at 5.9%, and Polish at 5.2% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all. In 2010, Irish was the largest group identified as the first ancestry reported with 13.2%, followed by German at 10.7%, English at 8.5%, Italian at 7.7%, American at 7.4%, Polish at 6.5%, Other at 5.8%, and Slovak at 3.3% with the remaining listing various other ancestries or none at all.

Limited English Proficiency

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, of those persons age 18 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, 31.7% (3,112 persons) did not speak English "very well". By 2000, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had dropped to 26.4% (2,295 persons). By 2010, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had increased to 28.9% (412 persons).

City of Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, of those persons age 18 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, 31.7% (1,556 persons) did not speak English "very well". By 2000, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had dropped to 28.6% (910 persons). By 2010, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had increased to 34.9% (194 persons).

City of Toronto: In Toronto in 1990, of those persons age 18 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, 26.7% (131 persons) did not speak English "very well". By 2000, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had increased to 34.4% (160 persons). By 2010, the number of those persons age 18 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who also did not speak English "very well" had dropped to 21.7% (20 persons).

Sex

Jefferson County: In 2010 in Jefferson County, 47.9% of the population was male and 52.1% was female. In 2000, 47.8% of the County's population was male and 52.2% was female. In 1990, 47.3% of the County's population was male and 52.7% was female

City of Steubenville: In 2010 in Steubenville, 46.7% of the population was male and 53.3% was female. In 2000, 46.1% of the City's population was male and 53.9% was female. In 1990, 47.2% of the City's population was male and 52.8% was female.

City of Toronto: In 2010 in Toronto, 48.3% of the population was male and 51.7% was female. In 2000, 45.9% of the City's population was male and 54.1% was female. In 1990, 47.0% of the City's population was male and 53.0% was female.

Age

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, 5.7% of the population was under age 5; 21.0% were ages 5 to 19; 5.8% were ages 20 to 24; 39.0% were ages 25 to 54; 11.3% were ages 55 to 64; and 17.2% were age 65 or over. In 2000 in the County, 5.2% of the population was under age 5; 16.2% were ages 5 to 17; 8.5% were ages 18 to 24; 40.7% were ages 25 to 54; 10.7% were ages 55 to 64; and 18.6% were age 65 or over. In 2010 in the County, 5.1% of the population was under age 5; 18.1% were ages 5 to 19; 6.5% were ages 20 to 24; 37% were ages 25 to 54; 14.9% were ages 55 to 64; and 18.3% were age 65 or over.

City of Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, 6.0% of the population was under age 5; 19.0% were ages 5 to 19; 7.3% were ages 20 to 24; 35.0% were ages 25 to 54; 11.0% were ages 55 to 64; and 21.8% were age 65 or over. In 2000 in Steubenville, 5.5% of the population was under age 5; 15.5% were ages 5 to 17; 8.1% were ages 18 to 24; 38.3% were ages 25 to 54; 10.2% were ages 55 to 64; and 22.2% were age 65 or over. In 2010 in Steubenville, 5.4% of the population was under age 5; 19.7% were ages 5 to 19; 11.3% were ages 20 to 24; 33.3% were ages 25 to 54; 12.8% were ages 55 to 64; and 17.5% were age 65 or over.

City of Toronto: In Toronto in 1990, 6.0% of the population was under age 5; 21.6% were ages 5 to 19; 5.7% were ages 20 to 24; 39.4% were ages 25 to 54; 11.0% were ages 55 to 64; and 16.2% were age 65 or over. In 2000 in Toronto, 6.1% of the population was under age 5; 16.8% were ages 5 to 17; 7.8% were ages 18 to 24; 41.6% were ages 25 to 54; 9.7% were ages 55 to 64; and 17.9% were age 65 or over. In 2010 in Toronto, 5.6% of the population was under age 5; 17.2% were ages 5 to 19; 5.4% were ages 20 to 24; 38.3% were ages 25 to 54; 15.3% were ages 55 to 64; and 18.1% were age 65 or over.

Disability

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, of those persons age 16 to 64 years, 5.8% had a disability with mobility or self-care limitations. By 2000, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 with mobility or self-care limitations had increased to 9.2%. By 2010, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 had increased to 14.9% with mobility or self-cate limitations.

City of Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, of those persons age 16 to 64 years, 7.3% had a disability with mobility or self-care limitations. By 2000, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 with mobility or self-care limitations had increased to 23.2%. By 2010, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 had dropped to 13.6% with mobility or self-cate limitations.

City of Toronto: In Toronto in 1990, of those persons age 16 to 64 years, 27.9% had a disability with mobility or self-care limitations. By 2000, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 with mobility or self-care limitations had dropped to 21.1%. By 2010, the number of those persons age 16 to 64 had dropped to 19.7% with mobility or self-care limitations.

2. Describe the location of homeowners and renters in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time.

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 2000, 91.4% of the total housing units were occupied and 8.6% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 74.3% were owner occupied and 25.7% were renter occupied. In Jefferson County in 2010, 88.7% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.3% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 72.1% were owner occupied and 27.9% were renter occupied. When you divide the County into regions, southern Jefferson County consisting of the Villages of Adena (part), Dillonvale, Mount Pleasant, New Alexandria (part), Rayland, Smithfield, Tiltonsville, and Yorkville (part); and the Townships of Mount Pleasant, Smithfield, Warren and Wells, 88.2% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.8% were vacant in 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 76.6% were owner occupied and 23.4% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 4,338 owner occupied units and 1,143 renter occupied units in the southern part of the County. In Central Jefferson County, which includes the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto (part); the Villages of Bloomingdale, Mingo Junction, Richmond, and Wintersville; and the Townships of Cross Creek, Island Creek, Salem, Steubenville, and Wayne, 89.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 10.9% were vacant in 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 69.2% were owner occupied and 30.8% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 13,604 owner occupied units and 6,057 renter occupied units in the central part of the County. In Northern Jefferson County, which includes the City of Toronto (part); the Villages of Amsterdam, Bergholz, Empire, Irondale, and Stratton; and the Townships of Brush Creek, Knox, Ross, Saline, and Springfield, 88.2% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.8% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 76.6% were owner occupied and 23.5% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 3,037 owner occupied units and 930 renter occupied units in the northern part of the County.

City of Steubenville: In the City of Steubenville in 1990, 89.8% of the total housing units were occupied and 10.2% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in 1990, 59.1% were owner occupied and 40.9% were renter occupied. When Steubenville is divided into three regions, with eastern Steubenville being census tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8; central being census tracts 5, 6 and 9; and western being census tracts and a small part of tract 117, in eastern Steubenville, 84.1 of the total housing units were occupied and 15.9% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in eastern Steubenville, 43.2% were owner occupied and 56.8% were renter occupied. In central Steubenville, 94.0% of the units were occupied and 6.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in central Steubenville, 71.7% were owner occupied and 28.3% were renter occupied. In western Steubenville, 97.0% of the units were occupied and 3.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in western Steubenville, 66.4% were owner occupied and 33.6% were renter occupied. In the City of Steubenville in 2000, 88.3% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.7% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in 2000, 59.1% were owner occupied and 40.9% were renter occupied. In the City of Steubenville in 2010, 85.2% of the total housing units were occupied and 14.8% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 56.0% were owner occupied and 44.0% were renter occupied. When Steubenville is divided into three regions, with eastern Steubenville being census tracts 2, 4, 8 and 17; central being census tracts 6, 13 and 14; and western being census tract 10, in eastern Steubenville, 84.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 15.9% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in eastern Steubenville, 40.1% were owner occupied and 59.9% were renter occupied. In central Steubenville, 91.0% of the total housing units were occupied and 9.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in central Steubenville, 72.4% were owner occupied and 27.6% were renter occupied. In western Steubenville, 93.0% of the total housing units were occupied and 7.0% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in western Steubenville, 72.3% were owner occupied and 27.7% were renter occupied. In eastern Steubenville in 2010, there were 1,435 owner occupied units and 2,144 renter occupied units. In 2010, there were 2,453 owner occupied units and 936 renter occupied units in central Steubenville. In western Steubenville in 2010, there were 743 owner occupied units and 285 renter occupied units.

City of Toronto: In the City of Toronto in 1990, 93.6% of the total housing units were occupied and 6.4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in 1990, 68.0% were owner occupied and 32.0% were renter occupied. In the City of Toronto in 2000, 93.3% of the total housing units were occupied and 6.7% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 70.1% were owner occupied and 29.9% were renter occupied. In the City of Toronto in 2010, 90.5% of the total housing units were occupied and 9.5% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 66.7% were owner occupied and 33.3% were renter occupied. When you divide Toronto into regions, with northern Toronto consisting of census tract 112 and southern Toronto consisting of census tract 113, in northern Toronto, 88.6% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in northern Toronto, 57.4% were owner occupied and 42.6% were renter occupied. In southern Toronto, 91.1% of the housing units were occupied and 8.9% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 71.0% were owner occupied and 29.0% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 550 owner occupied units and 409 renter occupied units in northern Toronto and 815 owner occupied units and 333 renter occupied units in southern Toronto.

B. General Issues

i. Segregation/Integration

1. Analysis

a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation. See item b, below.

b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

Jefferson County: In Jefferson County in 1990, 76.2% of the total Black/African American population was concentrated in the City of Steubenville. The rest of the Black/African American population was scattered throughout the County. Just 0.5% of the County's population said they were Hispanic or Latino in 1990; of which 51.3% were concentrated in the City of Steubenville and the remaining Hispanic or Latino population scattered throughout the County. In the County in 2000, 76.6% of the total Black/African American population was concentrated in the City of Steubenville. The rest of the Black/African American population was scattered throughout the County, with 5.8% residing in the Village of Wintersville, and the remaining Black/African American Population comprising less than 5% of the population of each community within the County. Just 0.6% of the County's population said they were Hispanic or Latino in 2000; of which 40.3% were concentrated in the City of Steubenville and the remaining Hispanic or Latino population scattered throughout the County. In Jefferson County in 2010, 76.5% of the total Black/African American population was concentrated in Steubenville. The rest of the Black/African American population was scattered throughout the County, with 6.5% residing in the Village of Wintersville, and the remaining Black/African American Population comprising less than 5% of the population of each community within the County. Just 1.0% of the County's population said they were Hispanic or Latino in 2010; of which 67.0% were concentrated in the City of Steubenville. The number of those persons of races other than White or Black/African American is not discussed here because the numbers of those persons are quite small and not statistically significant.

Steubenville: In Steubenville in 1990, 15.4% of the total population was Black/African American and 1.0% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. When you divide the City into regions in 1990, eastern Steubenville, which consisted at the time (census tracts were later merged in 2000) of census tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9; 24.7% of eastern Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 1.0% of the population said they were Hispanic or Latino. In central Steubenville, which consisted of census tracts 5, 6 and 9; 6.6% of central Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 0.2% of the population said they were Hispanic or Latino. In western Steubenville, which consisted of census tract 10 and a small portion of tract 117; just 1.8% of the population was Black/African American and 1.4% said they were Hispanic or Latino. The majority of Steubenville's Black/African American population, 82.9% were concentrated in eastern Steubenville, with just 15.9% in the central part of the City and 1.1% in the western part of the City. In the City in 2000, 16.9% of the total population was Black/African American and 1.0% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. In Steubenville in 2010, 15.9% of the total population was Black/African American and 2.4% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. In Steubenville in 2010, 15.9% of the population was Black/African American and 2.4% of the population was Hispanic or Latino. When you divide the City into regions in 2010, in eastern Steubenville which consists of census tracts 2, 4, 8 and 17; 25.4% of the eastern Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 3.7% of the Hispanic population were Hispanic or Latino. In central Steubenville which consists of census tracts 6, 13 (pt.) and 14, 7.4% of central Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 1.2% was Hispanic or Latino. In western Steubenville which consists of census tract 10, 3.4% of western Steubenville's population was Black/African American and 0.8% was Hispanic or Latino. As a percentage of the total Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population in 2010, 78.9% of the Black/African American and 75.9% of the Hispanic or Latino population lived in eastern Steubenville, 18.9% of the Black/African American population and 20/1% of the Hispanic or Latino population lived in central Steubenville, and 2.7% of the Black/African American population and 4.2% of the Hispanic or Latino population lived in western Steubenville. Therefore, the majority of the Black/African American population, 78.9%, continued to be concentrated in eastern Steubenville and the majority of the emerging (albeit still small in numbers) Hispanic or Latino population, 75.9%, were also concentrated in eastern Steubenville.

Royal Mayo — If you count the percentage of those conservation districts and where they are; how would they be positioned in the City?

Christopher J. Petrossi	Most of the conservation districts; we have two conservation districts in the east because the east also includes Lincoln Avenue area; so we have two in the east and the rest are all in central or west.
Royal Mayo	I figured that; so keep them pretty much where they are.
Christopher J. Petrossi	It's a pattern.

Toronto: In Toronto in 2000, just 1.0% of the total population was Black/African American and 0.5% of the total population was Hispanic or Latino. When you divide the City into regions, with northern Toronto consisting of census tract 112 and southern Toronto consisting of census tract 113, in northern Toronto, just 1.7% of the population was Black/African American in 2000 and 0.5% was Hispanic or Latino. In southern Toronto, census tract 113, just 0.5% of the population was Black/African American and 0.5% was Hispanic or Latino. In Toronto in 2010, just 1.1% of the population was Black/African American and 0.8% was Hispanic or Latino. In northern Toronto in 2010, just 1.3% of the population was Black/African American and 0.7% was Hispanic or Latino. In southern Toronto, just 1.1% of the population was Black/African American and 1.0% was Hispanic or Latino.

c. Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.

See item b, above for discussion regarding race/ethnicity. Concerning national origin, historically people of similar national origins coming from other countries did settle in the same neighborhoods for the purpose of preserving their cultural identities. These neighborhoods provided support systems for those who spoke languages other than English and provided networking for jobs, housing, social and religious organizations that were essential for assimilation. By the mid 1940's however, as ethnic groups began to assimilate into the mainstream community, living in these ethnic neighborhoods became less important and ethnic groups began to disperse into other areas of the County and other areas of cities and villages. Currently, there are no neighborhoods in Jefferson County, Steubenville, or Toronto that could be considered ethnic neighborhoods. Those number of those persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is quite small, with just 0.6% of the population of Jefferson County being of LEP, 1.0% of the population in the City of Steubenville, and 0.4% of the population in the City of Toronto. Persons of LEP in the region appear to be dispersed and not concentrated in any individual areas.

Royal Mayo	There's about a hundred and some black people in Toronto because it's 1.7% of over 5091; that's over 100, 150 in the City; 1.7% of 5091.
Christopher J. Petrossi	And what I'll do is for owner/renter occupied housing I'm going to focus my discussion although it's listed here for Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto; I'm going to focus on Steubenville because that's where the predominant population of protected classes is located.

d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.

Jefferson County: In Central Jefferson County, which includes the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto (part); the Villages of Bloomingdale, Mingo Junction, Richmond, and Wintersville; and the Townships of Cross Creek, Island Creek, Salem, Steubenville, and Wayne, 89.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 10.9% were vacant in 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 69.2% were owner occupied and 30.8% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 13,604 owner occupied units and 6,057 renter occupied units in the central part of the County. Central Jefferson County therefore contained 74.5% of all the rental units in the County in 2010. Of the rental units in the central part of the County, 54.8% were located within the City of Steubenville and another 9.8% were located in the Village of Wintersville with the remaining units scattered throughout central Jefferson County. The City of Steubenville is also the area where the majority of the County's Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population is located; therefore, the location of renter occupied units and the location of the Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population correspond closely together.

Steubenville: In eastern Steubenville, 84.1% of the total housing units were occupied and 15.9% were vacant. Of the total occupied housing units in eastern Steubenville, 40.1% were owner occupied and 59.9% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 1,191 owner occupied units and 2,144 renter occupied units in eastern Steubenville. Eastern Steubenville therefore contained 64.6% of all the rental units in Steubenville. Eastern Steubenville is also the area where the majority of the City's Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population is located; therefore, the location of renter occupied units and the location of the Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population correspond closely together.

Toronto: In northern Toronto, 88.6% of the total housing units were occupied and 11.4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units in northern Toronto, 57.4% were owner occupied and 42.6% were renter occupied. In 2010, there were 550 owner occupied units and 409 renter occupied units in northern Toronto. Northern Toronto therefore contained 54.0% of all the rental units in Toronto. The Black/African American and Hispanic or Latino population however is fairly evenly distributed, with 1.3% and 0.7% of the population in northern Toronto and 1.1% and 1.0% of the population in southern Toronto, respectively.

e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

In Jefferson County, and the Cities of Steubenville and Toronto, segregation patterns have changed very little since 1990 with the predominant racial minority group, the Black/African American population, being concentrated in Steubenville and particularly in eastern Steubenville, being census tracts 2, 4, 8, and 17. This pattern has remained true from 1990 through present day.

f. Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.

As noted above in item e, the pattern of segregation has remained the same from 1990 through the present day. There is no reason to believe that this pattern will change in any way in the future.

Royal Mayo	Do you think that's been impacted by those districts; because what I'm thinking is in the last twenty years a lot of older people have passed on and left these houses to their kids and they've wanted to rent those homes but since that's happened in the last ten years or so you can't move into certain neighborhoods and that may be blocking the population to expand in that area because it is artificially being kept low by that.
Christopher J. Petrossi	That wouldn't be reflected here because the numbers that we're looking at here are only through 2010 and the districts weren't started until 2014; but I'm going to talk a little bit more about the districts a little bit later.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics. See 2.b, below.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

Much of the segregation in Steubenville and Jefferson County is what may be referred to as "institutional segregation", meaning that since most agencies who assist those groups who both have protected class characteristics and are of limited income are located in eastern Steubenville; it is most convenient for those who are most in need of the services offered by these agencies to reside in close proximity to the services offered. These services include public assistance providers, housing assistance providers, public health agencies, drug, alcohol and mental health service providers, public transportation service providers, and private non-profit public assistance agencies.

3. Contributing Factors of Segregation

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

- Community Opposition: No new construction of housing units by the PHA since the mid-1980's, therefore community opposition is difficult to gauge, although it is expected that significant opposition would take place since most PHA units are located in the City of Steubenville where census tract 8 is located. Local City of Steubenville elected officials have for quite some time called for any new construction of PHA units be dispersed throughout Jefferson County and not situated primarily in Steubenville as is the present situation, however no new construction has taken place.

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: With the loss of the region's heavy industrial base, including steel manufacturing, coal mining and ancillary industries, population losses have been experienced. The region has steadily lost population for decades as families have left to find employment elsewhere. This economic pressure has contributed to segregation.

- Lack of community revitalization strategies: Community revitalization strategies have been developed and implemented however they have experienced only very limited success. The Jefferson County Port Authority, which is the County's economic development agency, is actively engaged in business retention and recruitment.

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in neighborhoods has been a problem primarily in Steubenville's eastern neighborhoods. The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems, however success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private.

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: In Steubenville, Toronto, and Jefferson County, public investments in all neighborhoods including street paving and utility upgrades are occurring. There is no known link between public investments and segregation.

- Lack of regional cooperation: Regional cooperation is accomplished via the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission, which includes Steubenville, Toronto and Jefferson County, Ohio; plus Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. There is no known link between regional cooperation and segregation.

- Land use and zoning laws: There are no county zoning laws in Jefferson County. The only communities with zoning ordinances are Steubenville, Toronto, Mingo Junction, and Wintersville. In the City of Steubenville's zoning code, restrictions in certain neighborhoods where the number of rental units is capped, referred to as "Neighborhood Conservation Districts" could be considered discriminatory. Fair housing complaints have been filed against the City and the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) is currently investigating these cases to determine if the zoning requirements violate fair housing laws.

- Lending Discrimination: Thee have been no documented cases of lending discrimination in many years.

- Location and type of affordable housing: Affordable housing is primarily concentrated in the City of Steubenville and specifically eastern Steubenville. There are a wide variety of types ranging from single-family dwellings to high rise apartment units. The concentration of affordable housing units, particularly PHA units, can be a contributing factor perpetuating segregation.

- Occupancy codes and restrictions: Building and occupancy codes used are the Ohio Residential Code (3 or fewer units), the Ohio Building Code (4 or more units), and the International Code Council Property Maintenance Code. There are no building or occupancy codes in effect outside of cities and villages in Jefferson County for residential projects with 3 or fewer units. For residential projects with 4 or more units, the Ohio Building Code applies in Jefferson County. There are no occupancy restrictions in these codes regarding the number of persons that can reside in a dwelling unit. These are all standardized codes that apply throughout Ohio and are not a contributing factor regarding segregation.

- Private discrimination: While private discrimination once surely played a role in segregation at one time in the County's history and may even today play a very limited role, the dedication of fair housing education and training resources appears to have been successful as most fair housing complaints received in recent years have been based upon disability rather than other protected classes and private discrimination no longer appears to play a significant role in segregation.

- Other: There are no other factors contributing to segregation at this time.

Carl White	The only other opposition that I would see for new construction would be the conservation districts.

Christopher J. Petrossi	That doesn't really affect new construction; it would if you're going to construct a single family home for rental; it doesn't for apartments because it only applies to single family dwelling units.
Royal Mayo	Single family dwellings though; a four unit apartment building is considered single family dwelling.
Christopher J. Petrossi	For building code purposes three or under is considered residential; four or more is commercial; for zoning purposes, however, a single dwelling unit is considered a dwelling unit where one family would live.
Royal Mayo	What about a duplex?
Christopher J. Petrossi	Duplexes are exempt from the neighborhood conservation district regulations; anything with two or more units in it is exempt.
John Barnes	Would that include the units up there on Brady; you know the new units they put there on Brady Avenue?
Christopher J. Petrossi	No it would not apply to them.

ii. **R/ECAPs**

1. Analysis

a. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction.

The acronym R/ECAP means racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty. Based upon HUD data, the only such area in Jefferson County is located in the City of Steubenville being census tract 8 also referred locally as the South End neighborhood.

b. Which protected classes disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs compared to the jurisdiction and region?

There are 93 PHA project-based units within Earl Rodgers Plaza and another 30 units SRO units within Cathedral Apartments. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimated population is 923 persons, with 424 (45.9%) being White, 451 (48.9%) being Black/African American and the remaining 48 (5.2%) persons being of other or 2 or more races. When you compare this to the City of Steubenville as a whole, which according to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2011-2015 5 year estimated population is 18,381 persons, with 14,791 (80.5%) being White, 2,865 (15.6%) being Black/African American and the remaining 725 (3.9%) persons being of other or 2 or more races; it is apparent that there is a much higher concentration of Black/African American residents than in the overall City itself in tract 8.

c. Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time (since 1990).

The R/ECAP in Steubenville has changed significantly over time with demolition and clearance activities substantially reducing the number of total dwelling units in census tract 8 from 776 total units in 1990 to 480 total units in 2010; a reduction in the number of dwelling units of 296 or 38%. Of the total number of dwelling units in tract 8, 126 dwelling units are HUD-assisted housing units (Earl Rogers Plaza-93 units, Cathedral Apartments-30 units,) which represents 33.8% of the occupied dwelling units. In 1990, just 15.0% of the units in tract 8 were HUD-assisted units. Based upon HUD data, the area has historically remained a R/ECAP census tract.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

The R/ECAP in Steubenville has experienced significant clearance and demolition over the years with demolition and clearance activities substantially reducing the number of total dwelling units in census tract 8 from 776 total units (619 occupied and 157 vacant) in 1990 to 480 total units (364 occupied and 116 vacant) in 2010; a

reduction in the number of dwelling units of 296 or 38%. Of the total number of dwelling units in tract 8, 126 dwelling units are HUD-assisted housing units (Earl Rogers Plaza-93 units, Cathedral Apartments-30 units,) which represents 33.8% of the occupied dwelling units. In 1990, just 15.0% of the units in tract 8 were HUD-assisted units.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of R/ECAPs, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

The only place-based investments in census tract 8 have been made by public or quasi-public entities, such as the Jefferson Metropolitan Housing Authority (Earl Rogers Plaza), the Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County (Main Library renovation and expansion), and the Catholic Diocese of Steubenville (proposed Cathedral Project). Public transportation services provided by the Steel Valley Transit Authority (SVRTA) are available in census tract 8.

3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.

- Community Opposition: No new construction of housing units by the PHA since the mid-1980's, therefore community opposition is difficult to gauge, although it is expected that significant opposition would take place since most PHA units are located in eastern Steubenville where census tract 8 is located. Local City of Steubenville elected officials have for quite some time called for any new construction of PHA units be dispersed throughout Jefferson County and not situated primarily in Steubenville as is the present situation, however no new construction has taken place.

- Deteriorated and abandoned properties: As noted previously, code enforcement initiatives regarding deteriorated and abandoned properties over the years has resulted in demolition and clearance activities substantially reducing the number of total dwelling units in census tract 8 from 776 total units in 1990 to 480 total units in 2010; a reduction in the number of dwelling units of 296 or 38%. Additional clearance and demolition is needed however funding constraints limit this from occurring.

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: With the loss of the region's heavy industrial base, including steel manufacturing, coal mining and ancillary industries, population losses have been experienced. The region has steadily lost population for decades as families have left to find employment elsewhere. This economic pressure has contributed to the decline of census tract 8.

- Lack of community revitalization strategies: Community revitalization strategies have been developed and implemented however they have experienced only very limited success. The Jefferson County Port Authority, which is the County's economic development agency, is actively engaged in business retention and recruitment. Census tract 8 was a part of what was once termed the "South End Redevelopment Area" which called for the conversion of much of the area from residential to light industrial, however limited financial resources have slowed this effort.

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Lack of private investment in census tract 8 has and continues to be a problem. The condition of housing and crime, particularly drug and gang related crime, create an atmosphere which discourages private investment. The City of Steubenville has implemented a "Broken Window Policy" to combat these problems; however in spite of past significant clearance and demolition activities, success has been slow due to limited financial resources, both public and private. Census tract 8 has been designated as an Opportunity Zone which will offer private investor benefits however this is a very new program and its impact has yet to be determined.

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: In census tract 8, public investments including street paving and utility upgrades are occurring. The Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County's Main Library facility is located in this census tract which has recently undergone a $3.7 million renovation and expansion. There is no known link between public investments and conditions within tract 8.

- Lack of regional cooperation: Regional cooperation is accomplished via the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission, which includes Steubenville, Toronto and Jefferson County, Ohio; plus Brooke and Hancock Counties in West Virginia. There is no known link between regional cooperation and conditions within tract 8.

- Land use and zoning laws: Census tract 8 is zoned primarily for high density residential and industrial land uses. There is no known link between land use and zoning laws and conditions within tract 8.

- Location and type of affordable housing: Of the 480 total dwelling units in tract 8, 126 dwelling units are HUD-assisted housing units (Earl Rogers Plaza-93 townhouse-type units, Cathedral Apartments-30 SRO apartment units,) which represents 33.8% of the occupied dwelling units. In addition there are currently 3 Housing Choice Voucher holders residing on tract 8. There is no known link between a lack of or type of affordable housing and conditions within tract 8.

- Occupancy codes and restrictions: Building and occupancy codes used in the City of Steubenville and census tract 8 are the Ohio Residential Code (3 or fewer units), the Ohio Building Code (4 or more units), and the International Code Council Property Maintenance Code. There are no occupancy restrictions in these codes regarding the number of persons that can reside in a dwelling unit. These are all standardized codes that apply throughout Ohio and are not a contributing factor regarding conditions in tract 8.

- Private discrimination: While private discrimination once surely historically played a role in the concentration of PHA housing units in eastern Steubenville including census tract 8, the dedication of fair housing education and training resources appears to have been successful as most fair housing complaints received in recent years have been from elsewhere and not tract 8.

- Other: Displacement of residents due to economic pressures, deteriorated and abandoned properties, over concentration of affordable housing, and a lack of private investment are all inter-related factors which have and continue to contribute to conditions in census tract 8. There are no other factors known to be contributing to characteristics in tract 8 at this time.

Mattie Patterson	I have a question; it seems as though a lot of the money that comes in always goes to Labelle; why is that; it's never in the downtown area or the north end.
Christopher J. Petrossi	It may seem that way; but for example last year the north end got everything from Franklin north was paved; before that there was paving on the hillside area as well as paving down toward the high school; this year we're paving Slack Street; so it may seem that way because your street isn't being paved but a lot is happening in the downtown.
Royal Mayo	I have an observation; I remember they spent I think it was $5.5 million; normally and I don't know where this money is coming from; but my observation is when the money is sent by the state or federal government and it is earmarked for certain areas the City will spend what it's supposed to; but there is very little money spent on the north end or the south end if it is the City's money; like for instance when they had the $5.5 million when they sold the golf course and they sold the trees in Beatty and put extra money in; all of that money went to just two parks; Jim Woods and Belleview and nothing came downtown; what we consider downtown; like in your data Labelle and Pleasant Heights is downtown; in ours it is north end and south end; the down downtown; there was no money spent out of that $5.5 million down downtown; Beatty Park or the north end ballpark; we didn't get a nickel of it; and that was the City's money.
Christopher J. Petrossi	You're correct.
Mattie Patterson	What has to be done about that?
Christopher J. Petrossi	Call your councilman.
Royal Mayo	Is this City money or federal money for the roads?
Christopher J. Petrossi	The roads that I mentioned are federal money.
Royal Mayo	That's what I'm saying so you have to spend it downtown.

Christopher J. Petrossi	With regard to Pleasant Heights; next year they're doing Pleasant Heights; all of the City's .7% money that they normally spend paving streets elsewhere will be spent on Pleasant Heights.
Mattie Patterson	Because Pleasant Heights is a targeted area.
Christopher J. Petrossi	No; because Pleasant Heights is split, the eastern half is eligible for CDBG funds but the western half isn't.
Royal Mayo	Western half being up around where those new houses are.
Christopher J. Petrossi	The western half being everything from Lawson west; the City's money will be spent on the western half of Lawson and Ross Park; the CDBG funds will go toward the eastern half of Lawson, Jefferson, Rosswell and Oakmont.
Royal Mayo	Again what the complaint is; anytime the City has money it doesn't spend it where we are; the western half of Lawson and up around that bend where those nice houses are and Rosswell down around McKinley where those nice houses are the City will put their money there but where we're at unless the federal grant comes in we get nothing; that's what she's talking about. If the grant don't come through we get absolutely nothing.
Christopher J. Petrossi	With regard to the neighborhood conservation districts; there are currently two complaints concerning these districts; there have been no findings as of yet; if the OCRC finds probable cause for discrimination I recommend that this body make a motion to Council to repeal the ordinance instead of waiting for court action.
John Barnes	Chris; do we receive a lot of complaints from construction companies with the codes that are enforced by the City that seem to be not enforced anywhere else; we have more building codes and permits than any part of the state.
Christopher J. Petrossi	Here is the thing; every contractor says that; but the ones that say that are primarily local contactors; when you get contractors coming in for example from Akron or Canton and we tell them they have to do this they say oh yeah we have to do that in Akron too and we have to do that in Canton too; they're all familiar with it; it's your local contractors that want to complain and they think if they complain or call the Mayor suddenly they can get their building permit and what we do is we follow the code; another example is just last week a local sign contractor complained that we were requiring things; a sign contractor from Cleveland was bidding on the same contract and he said you require x, y and z don't you and I said yes and he said oh yeah everybody requires those because they're used to working in Cleveland; the same things that the other local contractor was complaining about. The code is the code; it's the same in Cleveland as it is here; there is no difference; and that's the bottom line.
John Barnes	You don't think there should be any difference for local as opposed to state wide?
Christopher J. Petrossi	No; there should be no difference; the code is the code; it shouldn't be because of who you are or where you're from; the code is the code; they're state wide codes; there is a reason why there are state wide codes; so contractors can go from community to community and know what they have to do.
Royal Mayo	So there is no city ordinances; what I think I'm hearing; ok I understand the state standard; but what about the city ordinances that are kind of more restrictive than the state code?
Christopher J. Petrossi	When it comes to building construction; I'm talking building codes only; not any other codes, just building codes; the City for commercial has adopted the Ohio Building Code; for residential the Ohio Residential Code; there are no other codes.
Royal Mayo	So there are no additional codes; it's to Ohio standards?

Christopher J. Petrossi	Yes.
John Barnes	What about building permits for if you want to build a deck or you want a window; those are local aren't they?
Christopher J. Petrossi	No; if you want to build a deck on your house you have to follow the Ohio Residential Code which is a state wide code.
Royal Mayo	I remember a couple of years ago my brother was getting a new electrical box put in and they told me it had to be a certain guy; not a licensed electrician; I have five or six friends that are in IBEW who do this for a living and they said he can't do it; it has to be this guy.
Christopher J. Petrossi	There is no certain guy; but if you're a member of the IBEW you cannot do electrical contracting; you can do it through the IBEW through the union hall but you can't do it on your own.
Royal Mayo	What if you're a certified electrician and say you work at Weirton Steel but you're a certified electrician; what I'm saying is they telling us no electrician can do it except through one particular company; that's what I was told.
Christopher J. Petrossi	Any company that has a state licensed electrical contractor can do it; even if you talk to the people at the IBEW what they tell their members is; you can't do electrical work on the side; you can either be a contractor or you can be in the union; you can't do both; so for specialty trades like HVAC, commercial refrigeration, electrical; those contractors have to be state licensed. General contractors that just to general remodeling have to be City licensed, there is no state licensing for a general; but they can't do the work on the specialty trades unless they have that license.

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. Analysis

a. Educational Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to proficient schools based on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status.

According to HUD provided data regarding the School Proficiency Index. Values range from 0 to 100 and the higher the value, the higher the school system quality in a neighborhood. The highest values are located in Steubenville with no clear pattern established in the rest of Jefferson County with a range of values found even within the same school district. School proficiency can also be determined in part by the grades assigned to each school district by the Ohio Department of Education (DOE). Within each district, grades for different schools can vary however what is shown here are just the overall school district grades without consideration of individual schools. Serving central Jefferson County, the Steubenville City School District received a "B" grade by the DOE and Indian Creek Local School District received a "D" grade. Serving northern Jefferson County, the Toronto City School District received a "D" grade and the Edison Local School District received a "C" grade. Serving southern Jefferson County, the Buckeye Local School District received a "D" grade. Therefore, if you consider the Steubenville City School District to have the most proficient schools based upon the above, then the City of Steubenville which is the area with the highest concentration of protected class groups also has the greatest access to proficient schools by those groups.

According to the organization FutureEd, which is an independent, solution-oriented think tank at Georgetown University's McCourt School of Public Policy, "Steubenville, Ohio has proven to be one of the nation's highest achieving high-poverty districts. In fact, Steubenville's third and fourth graders read and do math at levels comparable to the nation's wealthiest districts. At the high school level, more than 93 percent of Steubenville students graduate, compared to about 83 percent across Ohio. Still, the rate is lower than at some of the state's wealthy white schools. The district has responded by providing upper level classes that can provide college credit. Some of them are taught by college professors brought into the high school. The program is open to all students."

ii. Describe the relationship between the residency patterns of racial/ethnic, national origin, and family status groups and their proximity to proficient schools.

The City of Steubenville, which is the area with the highest concentration of protected class groups, also has the school district given the highest grade in Jefferson County by the Ohio Department of Education.

iii. Describe how school-related policies, such as school enrollment policies, affect a student's ability to attend a proficient school. Which protected class groups are least successful in accessing proficient schools?

The State of Ohio permits open enrollment which allows school districts to accept students from other areas outside the school district boundaries. All school districts in Jefferson County participate in the open enrollment process therefore parents can send their children to any school provided space is available. The Steubenville City School District, which is also where the largest concentration of protected class groups exist, received the highest grade (B) by the Ohio Department of Education of all school districts in Jefferson County.

b. Employment Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups. The major employers in Jefferson County are as follows:

EMPLOYER	BUSINESS TYPE	TOTAL EMPLOYED
1. Trinity Health System	Health Care	1,467
2. Walmart Distribution Warehouse & Distribution		800
3. Titanium Metals Corp. Metal Production		725
4. Jefferson County Government		666
5. Steubenville City Schools	Education	379
6. Franciscan University	Education	368
7. First Energy Utility		350
8. JSW Steel Corp. Metal Production		350
9. American Electric Power	Utility	300
10. D'Anniballe Group	Safety/Security/Transportation	230

Access to these jobs and labor markets is available to all residents of Jefferson County, Steubenville and Toronto with no known disparities.

c. Transportation Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to transportation based on place of residence, cost, or other transportation related factors.

Access to transportation services provided by the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA) is limited to those in the City of Steubenville and the Villages of Mingo Junction and Wintersville. According to SVRTA, based upon past experience, ridership levels to other parts of Jefferson County do not currently justify expanding public transit routes. Taxi cab services and private "jitney" (unlicensed taxi cabs) services are available. There are no Uber or Lyft services in the area due to the rural character of the community.

ii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by the lack of a reliable, affordable transportation connection between their place of residence and opportunities?

According to the American Dream Coalition (americandreamcoalition.org), having access to a vehicle is an important determinant of labor market outcomes. Automobiles are important for employment because they are so much faster and more flexible than any other form of transportation. Due to the costs associated with vehicle ownership and maintenance; women, minorities, and low income persons of any race have historically less access to vehicles and less mobility than white middle class men. Black/African Americans are the largest protected class group likely to be affected by the lack of reliable, affordable transportation in Jefferson County, Steubenville or Toronto. Public transportation is not a reasonable substitute for a private vehicle for most people, whether low income or not.

iii. Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies, such as public transportation routes or transportation systems designed for use personal vehicles, affect the ability of protected class groups to access transportation.

Public transportation services are provided by the Steel Valley Regional Transit Authority (SVRTA). SVRTA serves the City of Steubenville and the Villages of Mingo Junction and Toronto only. SVRTA buses are handicapped accessible. SVRTA services are provided where the highest concentration of protected classes reside in Steubenville and Jefferson County. SVRTA services are not provided to the City of Toronto or the remainder of Jefferson County because ridership levels are not sufficient to support these services. The Prime Time Office on Aging provides transportation services for those 60 or older who reside anywhere in Jefferson County. Commuter vanpool services for employment are provided through a partnership between the Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission. There are no known transportation systems for personal use vehicles that affect the ability of protected classes to access transportation.

d. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in exposure to poverty by protected class groups.

Using HUD data regarding the Low Poverty Index, with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the value the less exposure to poverty, the lowest values are found in extreme northern Jefferson County (CT 110), eastern Steubenville (CT 2, 4, 8, 13 and 17), and northern Toronto (CT 112); therefore these are the areas where persons are likely to have the highest exposure to poverty. In Steubenville particularly, these areas are also the same areas with the highest concentration of Black/African Americans.

e. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods by protected class groups.

According to HUD provided data regarding the Environmental Health Index. Values range from 0 to 100, the higher the value the less exposure to environmental toxins and the better the environmental quality in a neighborhood, the highest values found in the most rural portions of Jefferson County being in northern, western and southern Jefferson County. More urbanized areas of the County including Steubenville, Mingo Junction, Toronto, and Wintersville have lower values indicating greater exposure to environmental toxins and poorer environmental quality. These urbanized areas, particularly Steubenville are the areas where protected class groups are more likely to be found.

Christopher J. Petrossi	If you have any questions or comments please get back to me within the next two weeks.
John Barnes	We have two weeks for public comments; how do we let the public know?
Christopher J. Petrossi	I was hoping the media would be here so it would be in the paper; I'm going to have to call her.
John Barnes	So this is our public hearing tonight for the assessment. I guess further comments will go to Chris's office over the next two weeks.
Mattie Patterson	Do we need a motion because you know we never meet in July; do we need a motion for that?
Christopher J. Petrossi	Sometimes you do and sometimes you don't; it's up to you. If you want to cancel the July meeting we can do that.
Mattie Patterson	We always do in July so let's just cancel it.
Christopher J. Petrossi	Sometimes with vacation schedules it's difficult to get the group together. Is there a motion or do you just want to go ahead and do it?
Mattie Patterson	We'll just cancel.

Carl White	This report should be one that should be of interest really also to the total ministry of the City of Steubenville and the reason I say that is because of the loss related to congregations. This report should be of interest to them because of the loss of population and how it is occurring and why it is occurring in the City of Steubenville and Jefferson County.
John Barnes	It's been a steady erosion you know when they first started you know on the population of the City from 1990 to 2000 then to 2010; like I said this doesn't even include the census that you were asking about because that conservation and stuff has actually happened after 2010 and this only covers up to 2010 so there is a lot of stuff that and of course this is nine years after 2010; one more year and it's going to be another decade.
Royal Mayo	I don't know what kind of tricks they're using by telling people about this census data; but how it went down to 90% in Steubenville when you read the percentage of the different ancestries and never came back to ancestry and it went down; what ancestry are we and what are people checking because Steubenville is about 17% black and African ancestry didn't make 9%; wait a minute; I'm thinking the biggest ancestry would be African; then Italian then Polish and Irish and English and on down; we didn't even make the list.
Carl White	In communities most people don't understand that the person who is out in the field taking the census is very important as to who that individual is; a census being taken in an area that is predominantly African American should have a local person who understands that community and who is a part of that community and that is one of the things that is being suggested through the AME church related to census takers; your minister if he was at the meeting that I was at this past week he should have the information on how to generate census takers from within that community as well as about the high pay that is actually being paid to the census takers.
Christopher J. Petrossi	We can adjourn if there is no other business.
Mattie Patterson	Mr. White; do you have anything else to say?
Carl White	No but I would suggest that those persons who are a part of Quinn that you talk to the minister there relating to the trustee meeting that took place in Columbus, Ohio of all trustees of the third Episcopal district; he should have some information for you guys.
Mattie Patterson	Mr. Mayo; do you have anything you would like to add?
Royal Mayo	It was just some interesting data that Chris had that I think a lot affects us like for instance; the number of complaints being more about handicap and disabled persons than African American; I think that's something that goes back to what he said; 86% of the people either don't know how or aren't sure of how to file a complaint because I see it happening all the time and not saying that they don't experience it but the percentage of African Americans compared to the percentage of handicap persons or disabled persons are so far apart for them to actually have more in number doesn't make any sense other than the fact that just like they did I went to court because the young lady complained they evicted him out in Wintersville and he had three days to get out; they come in here you get evicted on Friday and got to be out by Monday morning; so like I don't understand why we in Steubenville have to be out so quick but other places around the County give them enough time; ok you're evicted so now ok find a place where you can put your stuff; basically you got a weekend to get your stuff out; if you live in public housing your stuff is going to the street or you're going to leave it there because you got no means to get a truck.

At this point the commission and audience members were talking over each other and I couldn't understand the minutes.

ADJOURNMENT:

Gloria Crossland — I make a motion to adjourn.

David Chester — I second the motion.

Mattie Patterson — It has been properly moved and seconded to adjourn the meeting. Are there any questions? There being none the motion passed unanimously.



~~Mattie Patterson~~, Chairperson
John Barnes

Gloria Crossland