



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

JULY 2015

## Comprehensive Development Plan

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# Comprehensive Development Plan

## Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA

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*Shenango Township Zoning Districts*

*Parks & Recreation*

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## **Source Documents**

*City-Data.com - Detailed Profile*

*Consumer Expenditure Survey, Bureau of Labor Statics, U.S. Department of Commerce*

*County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau, including Zip Code Patterns*

*E-podunk, Community Profile*

*lawrencecountymemoirs.com*

*NCES, National Center for Educational Statistics*

*North America Industrial Classification System, U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Census*

*Penn State Data Center, 1990/profiles/municipal*

*Pennsylvania Department of Education*

*Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Regional Districts, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission.*

*Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation*

*Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program, County Natural Heritage Inventories and Landscape Conservation Areas in Beaver County*

*SOCDS (State of the City Data System), Housing Unit Building Permit Database*

*Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Cycle 9a Baseline Forecast of Population, Households, & Employment by Municipality, 2000-2030 (June 2012)*

*Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Long Range Plan*

*United State Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 Decennial Census database.*

*United States Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007-2011.*

*Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, Lawrence County Natural Heritage Inventory, 27 June 2005*

*Wikipedia.org – The Free Encyclopedia*

# Acknowledgements

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# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 1 Introduction and Purpose



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

*Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

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## Chapter 1 - Introduction and Purpose

### **The Comprehensive Plan**

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The simplest way to approach planning is a process – an organized way of thinking about the future. If such thinking is to be translated into action, it needs to be accomplished in an orderly fashion, and made a part of an administrative process. Generally, the process consists of making surveys, analyses and projections; defining problems, setting goals and objectives; formulating alternative ways to reach objectives; choosing among alternatives; implementing decisions; experiencing outcomes; and finally evaluating those outcomes and updating goals and/or methods.

The vehicle through which this process is initiated and formalized for the guidance of officials and the understanding of the general public is the comprehensive plan. This Chapter defines the comprehensive plan: its development, uses, adoption and implementation.

A comprehensive plan is a document that is designed to state basic policies and to guide future growth and development of the community. It carries no weight of law, but it can assist decision makers. It contains no rules or regulations, but it serves as a basis for any land use provisions enacted by the Shenango Township. It is broad in scope, examining the physical, social and economic characteristics that mesh to make the Shenango Township of today, but it seeks to apply this knowledge to the future. It speaks to various issues in general terms, but it can also make specific recommendations. Basically the comprehensive plan is, in part, a factual report that examines how the past has led to the present, as well as a report that can be used to chart the community's path into the future.

### **Contents of the Comprehensive Plan**

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The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), Act 247 of 1968, as amended, mandates that the comprehensive plan contain certain basic elements. These elements are:

1. A statement of community development goals and objectives;
2. A land use plan;
3. A housing needs plan;
4. A transportation and circulation plan;



5. A community facilities and utilities plan;
6. A statement of plan component interrelationships;
7. A discussion of short and long range implementation strategies; and
8. A statement of the relationship of the community's future development to adjacent areas.
9. A plan for the protection of natural and historic resources.
10. A plan for the reliable supply of water.

***\*THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IS BY NO MEANS LIMITED TO THESE ELEMENTS, NOR SHOULD IT BE.***

In preparing the plan, studies must be conducted on various subjects, including the existing conditions within the community and the prospects for future growth. Usually, these studies include such items as a settlement history, existing land use, transportation and circulation, community facilities, municipal government, socio-economic analyses, natural features, population and housing. A recent amendment to the Municipalities Planning code also encourages the study of using renewable energy sources within Shenango Township.

## **Uses of the Comprehensive Plan**

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The comprehensive plan is an official statement setting forth basic policies concerning physical development and social and economic goals. It is typically of a general nature, with both short-term and long-range goals in its recommendations, and considers all factors affecting growth and development. While some view its function as a general guide or framework for the future growth and development of a municipality, the use of specific proposals have more utility. The comprehensive plan has several uses:

1. Policy determination: the plan aids in the consideration and evaluation of alternatives for general, short-term and long-range development policies;
2. Policy effectuation: the plan lends guidance to specific and immediate programs and problem areas;
3. Communication: the plan informs individuals of the present and future growth and development policies of the community;
4. Conveyance of advice to the Township Board of Supervisors;
5. Education: the plan helps everyone who uses it to understand the conditions, problems, and opportunities of the community by providing factual information.

## **Development of the Comprehensive Plan**

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### **The Studies**

The studies conducted in the areas previously mentioned attempt to objectively analyze the community from a number of different perspectives. Each individual study takes an in-depth look at a topic. When completed, each study will then lend support to the development of the plan.

Various studies must be utilized to gather the data necessary to prepare the studies. Historical documents, municipal records, soil surveys, various census reports and other such sources of information are essential. From these sources, facts and trends can be assimilated and used to develop the basic assumptions and forecasts necessary for the development of the plan.

### **The Community Development Goals and Objectives**

Often developers and even municipal officials will dismiss the plan's community development goals and objectives as meaningless rhetoric and idealistic theory. While it may be true that some statements may be lofty, their importance cannot be overstated. In addition to being statutory requirement, they are not only supposed to guide the policy decisions made in the development of the plan, but also are closely examined by the courts should a land use decision be challenged.

The community development goals and objectives should be written as specifically as possible and be unique to each community. The goals and objectives should not be copies from another Municipality, nor should they be drafted without thought and/or discussion. These statements underlie the future growth and development of your community.

## **The Plan Document**

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The plan document itself is the final element of a comprehensive plan. After the studies have been completed and a factual base exists from which to make decisions, and after the community development goals and objectives have been stated to guide future decisions, a preferred plan chosen from several alternative plans will form the foundation for the community's future growth.

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code requires that the plan contain at least a separate element for future land use, future housing needs, future transportation and circulation, future community facilities, the protection of natural resources, a reliable supply of water, an implementation plan and a statement of community objectives.

While future plans for transportation circulation and for community facilities may evolve quite naturally after the studies have been completed, there may be no one “perfect” plan for future land use that can be assimilated from this collection of data. Several different viable plans will be formulated. Only through thought and discussion will the best future land use plan be produced.

## **Adoption of the Comprehensive Plan**

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The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code contains the procedural requirements for adopting the comprehensive plan. The Board of Supervisors of Shenango Township must hold at least one (1) public hearing after having given public notice of the hearing. The plan can then be adopted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, provided that a majority of all members of the Board of Supervisors vote in the affirmative.

Although it is not specifically required, the planning commission should hold one or more public meetings on the comprehensive plan. Such meetings held during the plan preparation and after the plan completion, help to keep municipal residents informed of the planning process prior to the public hearing by the Township Board of Supervisors.

## **Implementing the Comprehensive Plan**

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After the plan is prepared and adopted, the recommendations and policies set forth in the plan should be put into effect, or implemented. This is perhaps the most difficult step in planning. While the comprehensive plan carries no weight of law, many of the plan implementation devices do. If the planning commission and the Board of Supervisors properly perform their tasks, and invite participation, the plan can be implemented with a minimum of hardship.

The Zoning Ordinance and the Subdivision Ordinance are the tools for carrying out the plans set forth by the Comprehensive Plan. They provide the regulations which must be followed by all developers so that the community’s needs can be accomplished. They are specific, detailed pieces of legislation designed to carry out the general proposals stated in the Comprehensive Plan. Local land use regulations are used to coordinate and guide development, by providing standards for that development based on specific detailed regulations which promote quality land uses. How effectively these regulations are administered depends on the Township’s planning philosophy.

### **The Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance:**

- sets minimum standards for the layout or design of developments;

- promotes coordinated development;
- guides the type and locations of streets and other public facilities;
- ensures the installation of necessary improvements;
- minimizes existing or foreseen problems; and
- manages stormwater runoff and erosion.

**The Zoning Ordinance regulates:**

- uses of land, water courses and other bodies of water;
- size, height, bulk and location of structures;
- areas and dimensions of land to be occupied or to be unoccupied by uses and structures;
- density of population and intensity of use; and
- protection of natural resources and agricultural land.

**Conclusion**

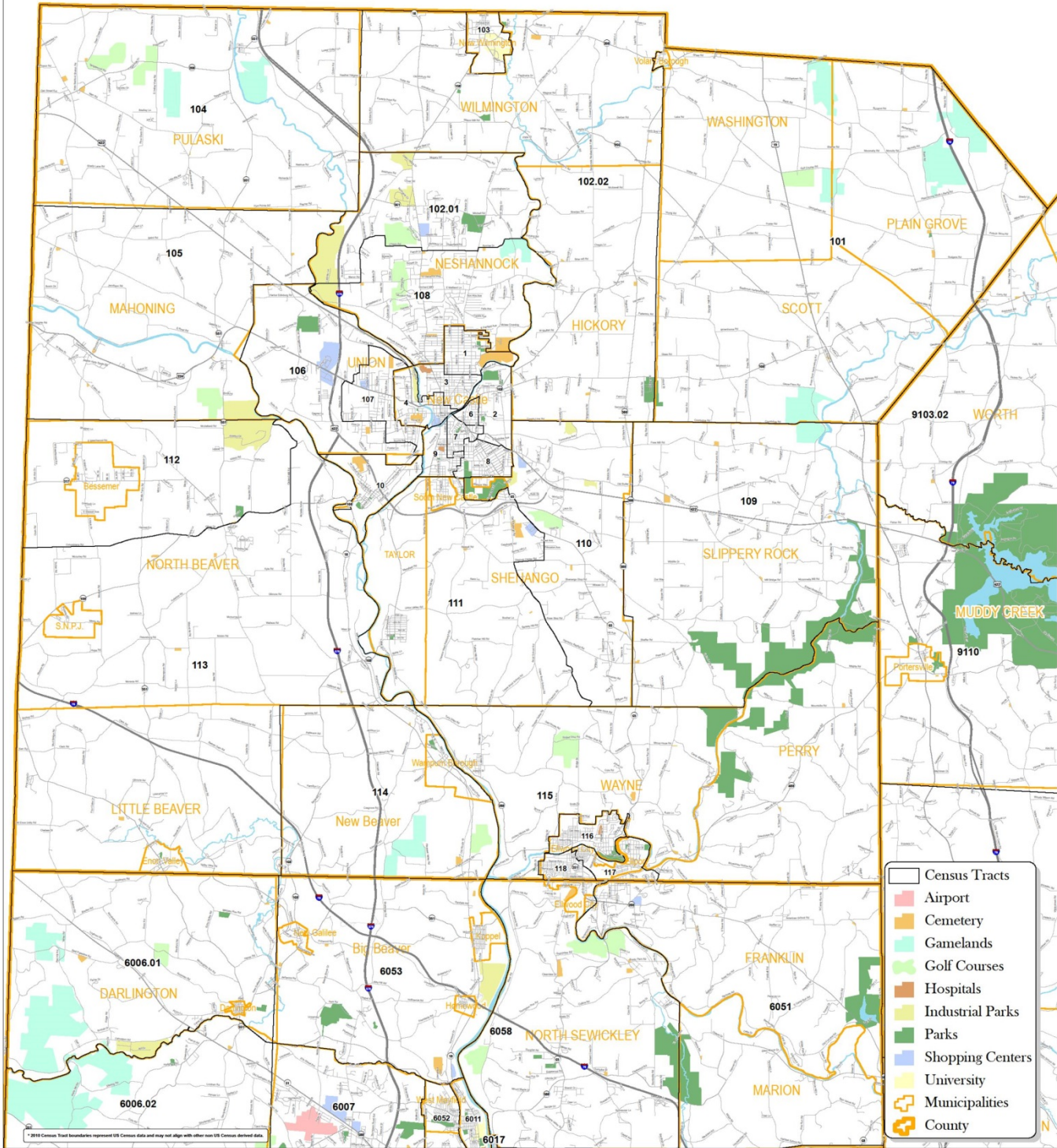
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A community's comprehensive plan serves as the policy statement for zoning, subdivision and land development, and planned residential development regulations. It coordinates the delivery of municipal services such as sanitary sewerage, public water, and fire protection and recreational programming.

A comprehensive plan is an inventory of the strengths and weaknesses of a community and provides guidelines for new development to occur in order to protect existing development.

The comprehensive plan is a document prepared to assist in the determination of future growth and development policies. It contains sections which study various aspects of the community, community characteristics, community development goals and objectives, and future plans for several basic areas of everyday living. It is officially adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Shenango Township, and is implemented to a large extent by zoning and by subdivision and land development ordinances. The plan must be periodically reviewed and updated, and must have the understanding, coordination and support of the residents, the planning commission and the Board of Supervisors.

# 2010 Census Tracts in Lawrence County



- Census Tracts
- Airport
- Cemetery
- Gamelands
- Golf Courses
- Hospitals
- Industrial Parks
- Parks
- Shopping Centers
- University
- Municipalities
- County

\* 2010 Census Tract boundaries represent US Census data and may not align with other non US Census derived data.



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 2

### Early History and Settlement Pattern



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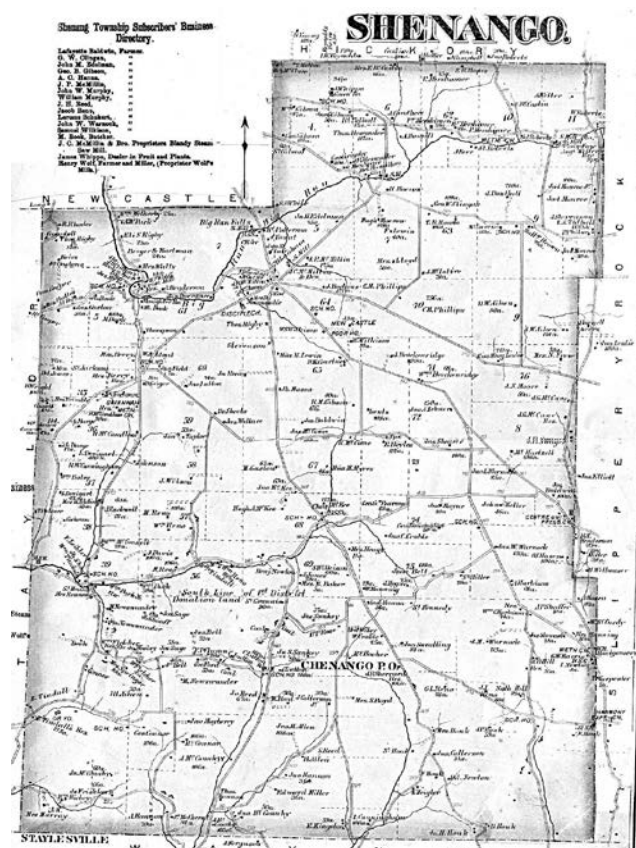
# Comprehensive Development Plan

## Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA

# Chapter 2

## Early History and Settlement Patterns

### History



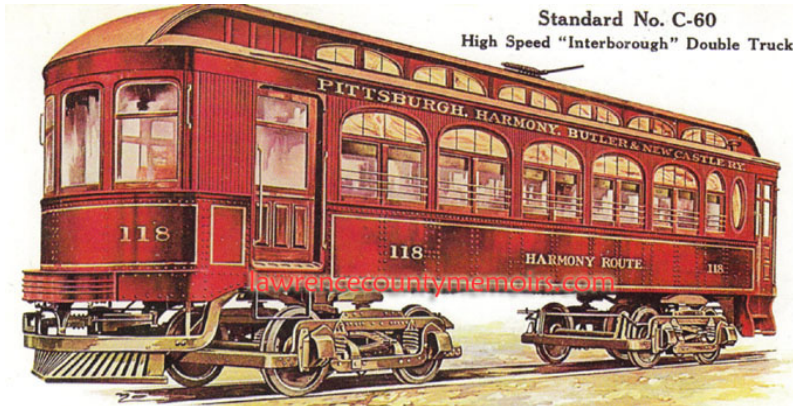
1872 Lawrence County Atlas

Named for the Shenango River, Shenango Township was incorporated in 1796 as a part of Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Lawrence County did not yet exist. Shenango later became one of Lawrence County's original townships and quickly became one of the most populous areas, because the land was suitable for many different purposes. One of the first settlers to live in Shenango was William Carins. He came to this area in 1796 and was the man who gave Shenango its name. Carins was awarded the land after his service in the Revolutionary War; he was paid in 500 acres (200 ha) of land. Carins worked as a cloth weaver and ran a small store where he sold his goods. William Tindall was another one of Shenango's first settlers. Tindall was paid 400 acres (1.6 km<sup>2</sup>) for his service in the Revolutionary War. He lived to the age of 93 and was buried in the Tindall family

cemetery near the "Turkey Hill" section of the township. The Tindall family cemetery is most famously known as the resting place of Mary Black, a supposed, but never proven, witch of around the same time period. Her grave is separate from the others and is the only one dug up. Shenango's largest land owner was a Philadelphia lawyer named Benjamin Chew. Chew bought up large portions of the southern extent of the township under assumed names for pennies an

acre. He later resold the land for a profit, and the small town of Chewton was later named after him.<sup>1</sup>

The township was linked to the City of New Castle, Ellwood City, and the City of Pittsburgh in 1908 by the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway, an interurban trolley line. The railway was developed by business partners Russel H. Boggs and Henry Buhl as



Lawrence County Memoirs

an adjunct to their department store in Pittsburgh. Mr. Boggs already had a business relationship with many of the farms between Evans City and Pittsburgh, and proposed exchanging the right of way across their land for one dollar, a guaranteed trolley stop and an electricity supply. The first trolley ran to Ellwood

City on July 2, 1908. At the southern end of the line Pittsburgh Railways took over the trolley for the run into Pittsburgh, as the final few miles was over their rails. In 1914 an extension along the Beaver Valley was opened. This left Ellwood City heading south west and crossed the Beaver River on Koppel Bridge which was built for the purpose. This bridge also carried vehicle and pedestrian traffic and was subject to a toll. The line closed on 15 June 1931, and the trolleys were replaced by buses.<sup>2</sup>

## National Register of Historic Places

New Castle Armory is a historic National Guard armory located at Shenango Township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. It was built in 1938, and is an "I"-plan stone building consisting of a one-to-two-story administration building, with a connected riding hall and former stable building. It was built as a Federal



New Castle Armory

<sup>1</sup> Wikipedia

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.lawrencecountymemoirs.com/lcmpages/10/harmony-short-line>



public works project and is in the Art Deco style, and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.<sup>3</sup>

### Lawrence County Home (Hill View Manor)<sup>4</sup>

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In June 1925 the City of New Castle, started accepting bids to build the new Lawrence County Home for the Aged, essentially a “poor house” for the county’s mentally ill, severely destitute, and elderly residents with no known family. This joint city-county home, to be built in Shenango Township on the New Castle-Ellwood Road (Route 65), would replace the aging New Castle City Home and consolidate various smaller institutions around the county.



The New Castle City Home, a working farm and collection of buildings located on Old Pittsburg Road near the present day site of the Shenango Elementary School, had been around since opening in November 1867. The facility had been built on forty-four acres donated by Charles Philips of New Castle. Although there was initially a three-man board of “poor directors,” one of them, a man named Robert Reynolds, largely kept the home in operation with his own financing and tireless efforts behind the scenes. Reynolds was the son of Robert Reynolds Sr., who was born in Boonsboro, Maryland, in 1776 and was one of the earliest settlers in New Castle when he settled in the area in 1805.

Over the next three decades the home usually maintained only two full-time staff members and housed about ten “inmates” (as they were called) at any given time. By 1900 the resident population (at its peak) had increased to twenty-seven inmates, but dropped to eighteen in 1920. The institution was for New Castle residents only and was run by a superintendent, who was elected to a four-year term by the city commissioners. Assisting the superintendent was a similarly-elected “matron,” who personally oversaw all the female inmates. Perry D. Snyder and his wife Mary A. Snyder, first elected in March 1913, would serve in those respective posts for the next three decades.

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<sup>3</sup> Wikipedia

<sup>4</sup> Lawrence County Memoirs, Jeff Bale, Jr.

The state-of-the-art County Home also included vocational rooms, a smoking room, several lounges, a bomb shelter, a laundry, a four-car garage, a large garden, a small working farm, and a cemetery. An excerpt from an article about the county home in *New Castle News* of October 23, 1925, explains that, "...aged people, without a friend in the world, will be able to spend their declining years in comfort." Most of the inmates were wards of the county and "sentenced" to confinement at the home.

Construction was behind schedule but the facility finally opened on Tuesday, October 19, 1926. On that day the Snyder's and their two children, about a dozen staff members, and the first twenty inmates left the old City Home and took up residence in the nearby Lawrence County Home. The new home did not generally take children, although a young boy was among the first twenty residents. Some of the work was still awaiting completion and the long driveway was still being paved. The old City Home was abandoned soon after and was later sold.

The new County Home worked in conjunction with several other facilities, including the Margaret Henry Home and the Almira Home. Orphaned and other similarly disadvantaged children were handled at the Margaret Henry Home, known as the Holy Family Home prior to 1921, on Cunningham Avenue in New Castle. The Almira Home on East Washington Street in New Castle was a haven for elderly woman. Under the Snyder's long reign the number of inmates steadily grew but fluctuated over the years from seventy-two inmates in December 1928, to 176 in December 1934, and 136 in December 1939.

In June 1944 county welfare officials and the Snyder's came under fire during a rather heated public hearing held at the county courthouse investigating claims of incompetency at the home. The Snyder's were both in their late seventies and probably not suited to operate such a challenging facility. In the wake of the hearing the Snyder's were basically retired with pensions, but allowed to stay on at the home with reduced roles. By late August, with Perry Snyder sick in bed and Mary tending to him on many days, the Snyder's were given three weeks to vacate the premises. I believe their daughter Jeannette, who had lived at the home for many years, also passed away at about that same time. That vacate order ended the Snyder's run of over thirty years of service to the local community. Mantz B. Hogue, the longtime director of the county's welfare department, took over operation of the home.

The Lawrence County Home continued in operation for many years and in the latter half of the 1960's, while under the supervision of Director Clarence E. Covert, was remodeled and morphed into a skilled nursing center. By 1970 the home was facing severe overcrowding issues and was housing an average of about 115 elderly people at any one time. Covert, who also dealt with criticism and complaints regarding alleged discrimination practices in regard to his

admission policies, became bitter about a lack of county support and resigned in protest in January 1973.

In December 1974 the county decided to update and expand the home by adding a whole new section and remodeling some of the existing floors. The new three-story addition (with an additional basement floor), was built off of the woman's department, and allowed for the accommodation of roughly another thirty residents. A new kitchen and dining room and other occupational rooms were also included in the construction. The new "north wing" cost \$1.7 million and opened in 1977. Meanwhile, after a contest to find a more suitable name for the antiquated-sounding *Lawrence County Home for the Aged*, it was renamed as the Hill View Manor on March 22, 1977.

Due financial constraints the county shut down Hill View Manor in January of 2004. The building and its twenty-two acres went on the market for \$1.7 million and was bought by Triko Enterprises of McKees Rocks about a year later. The building sat vacant with an uncertain future and in July 2007 thieves broke in and stole approximately \$150,000 worth of copper wiring and pipes. This further clouded the building future as replacing the wiring/pipes would prove costly. The site has become of particular concern to the Shenango Township Police as burglars, vandals, and teenaged thrill seekers often attempted to sneak into the abandoned building.

The old home has gained quite the notoriety for being touted as one of the most haunted locations in all of Western Pennsylvania. In 2008, local paranomalist Candy Braniff began leasing the facility and conducting "ghost tours" for the public. Braniff is more than just a ghost chaser as she has a genuine interest in preserving the facility and all its rich history. Many nationally renowned paranomalists have visited the site and have recorded numerous recording of some strange sights and sounds. In May of 2013, Haunted Hill View Manor Incorporated has taken over the property and offers a wide variety of activities on the site. For more information see <http://www.hauntedhillviewmanor.com/>



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 3 Demographic Analysis



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

### Chapter 3

## Demographic Analysis

#### Overview

Demographics is an organized way to analyze what used to be called vital statistics of populations. In the context of a local comprehensive plan, it is a tool used to identify related options such as housing opportunities, community facilities, employment opportunities, and land use. Each geographic area is settled based on early methods of access from inland waterways, rail lines and vehicular routes. Further, agrarian activities, early industries and land acquisition and ownership established demographic patterns and general characteristics. Most Townships in Western Pennsylvania still exhibit development patterns based on the efforts of early settlers, family traditions and skills handed down through generations. Lawrence County's rural municipalities such as Shenango Township supported the early growth of New Castle, the County seat, and certain population characteristics unique to the region evolved as settlements continued to expand at crossroads and along watercourses into the neighboring state of Ohio.

A look at the historic population of Shenango Township (Table 3-2) beginning with the 1930 Decennial Census, reveals that significant growth in population occurred between 1950 and 1960 as the population increased by about 36% from 5,540 persons to 7,516 persons. This increase of nearly 2,000 residents (1976) occurred coincidentally during the decade following the City of New Castle's peak population in 1950 at 48,834 persons. The City began a steady decline in population beginning with a loss of more than 4,000 (4,044) persons between 1950 and 1960. During the same decade, comparable communities in the region, with the exception of South New Castle Borough, all gained population, an indication of the post-World War II rise of suburban development patterns. Population losses occurred in all comparable communities between 1980 and 1990 with the collapse of the steel manufacturing industry in the region. During this decade, Lawrence County lost almost 11,000 (10,849) persons and the City of New Castle reported a decline of 5,287 persons, while Shenango Township's population decreased to 7,187 persons, from a peak population in 1980 of 7,937 persons. Only Shenango Township's population rebounded by the year 2000 while Lawrence County and New Castle, Taylor, and

Wayne Townships continued to lose population, and the neighboring municipalities remained stagnant. Many residents and families migrated out of the region seeking employment opportunities in the southern and southwestern states.

During the most recent decade, 2000 to 2010, while Lawrence County and New Castle continued to lose population, declines also occurred in Shenango and Taylor Townships, and the remaining comparison municipalities such as Hickory, Slippery Rock, and Wayne Townships experienced moderate growth (Table 3-1). The housing sector and related financial institution bust in the latter half of the decade represented the most significant decline in the socio-economic well-being of property owners, business owners and local governments since the depression of the late 20's. While a positive rebound has been ongoing, many of the jobs lost during the downturn may not be recovered. The Township's service delivery costs depend on Act 511 tax revenues for funding and each community's ability to continue to provide services to their residents and property owners at pre-recession levels will depend on a variety of factors, chief among them is supporting new commercial and service businesses. Providing a positive environment for new nonresidential development will dictate which neighboring communities can attract employment opportunities and local planning efforts will give some communities a competitive advantage.

## Projected Population

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The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission's (SPC) Cycle 9a Forecast of Population, Households, and Employment through 2040 projects Shenango Township's population growth through buildout as among the most positive of all comparable communities in the region. A population of 7,717 in 2015 is projected to grow to about 9,300 persons by 2040, representing an increase of about 21% over a 25-year period or an average of about .84% annually (Table 3-3). Several Townships of the Second Class in Lawrence County are projected to experience population growth in the 20% plus range through 2040 including Hickory and Wayne Townships. Because of residential growth in these rural/suburban Township's the County's population is also projected to increase by about 14% over the next two and a half decades, or about .56% annually.

Alternative population projections based on available Township permit records, persons per household figures and birth/death rates were reviewed for the most recent period 2010-2013. In addition, subdivision activity records between 2004 and 2013 were also reviewed to verify potential residential development trends. These trends are viewed in the context of market dynamics based on home sales, time on market, property valuation and availability of land to meet certain demographic demands including multi-family housing, and senior oriented housing such as single story quads. Primary data sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau,

Lawrence County Planning Department, and the Penn State Data Center have been utilized to offer population projections.

Subdivision activity reported by the Township between 2004 and July of 2013 indicates the creation of 130 new lots for the accommodation of single family detached dwellings (SFR's). In addition, three (3) lots were approved for land developments or condominium use for a total of 72 multi-family and duplex dwelling units. This activity equates to the potential for 202 new dwelling units in a variety of configurations when all approved lots have been permitted for development, or about 21.3 dwelling units annually.

Using weighted averages for persons per household between the years 2000 and 2010 in both owner-occupied and renter-occupied dwelling units (2.6 persons in owner-occupied dwelling units and 2.06 persons in renter-occupied dwelling units), an annualized average of about 51 persons can be calculated based on subdivision activity. Compare that to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission's Cycle 9a Forecast of Population, Households, and Employment 2010-2040 in Table 3-3 and the population projections are probable in the near term. Five (5) year benchmarks project an increase of between 238 and 254 persons through 2020 and then between 320 and 348 through 2030.

The accelerated population increase in the subsequent decade could be realized if the housing market remains strong due to local socio-economic conditions. Continuing home sales and rising property valuation could make Shenango Township attractive if officials make a concerted effort to implement the community development objectives which evolved from the preparation of this Comprehensive Plan.

	<b>Lawrence County</b>	<b>Hickory Twp.</b>	<b>New Castle City</b>	<b>Shenango Twp.</b>	<b>Slippery Rock Twp.</b>	<b>S. New Castle Boro.</b>	<b>Taylor Twp.</b>	<b>Wayne Twp.</b>
<b>Male</b>	43,909	1,214	11,029	3,714	1,640	350	501	1,291
<b>Female</b>	47,199	1,256	12,244	3,765	1,643	359	551	1,315
	91,108	2,470	22,273	7,479	3,283	709	1,052	2,606

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-1, 2010*

**TABLE 3-2**  
**HISTORIC POPULATION, 1930-2000**

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Lawrence County	98,613	98,303	106,421	114,068	108,477	107,945	97,096	95,375
Hickory Twp.	1,357	1,397	1,738	2,165	2,236	2,456	2,317	2,356
New Castle City	48,674	47,638	48,834	44,790	38,559	33,621	28,334	26,309
Shenango Twp.	4,370	4,365	5,540	7,516	7,798	7,937	7,187	7,633
Slippery Rock Twp.	1,518	1,797	1,828	2,198	2,541	3,234	3,196	3,179
S. New Castle Boro.	1,038	998	993	955	940	879	805	808
Taylor Twp.	1,257	1,161	1,228	1,402	1,152	1,519	1,326	1,198
Wayne Twp.	2,661	2,877	2,925	3,205	3,130	3,130	2,785	2,328

Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Total Population at Decennial Censuses 1930-2010

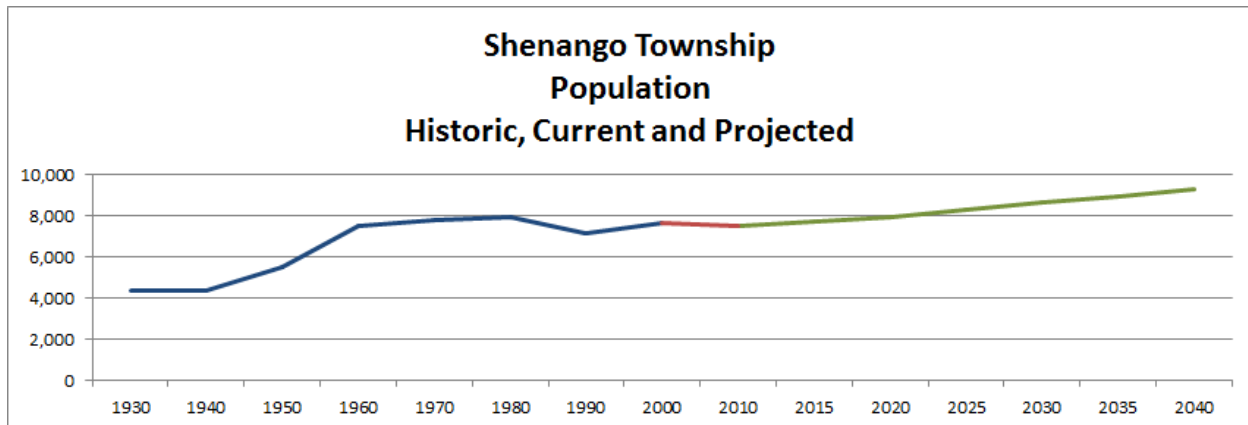
The Township's population peaked in 1980 prior to the collapse of the steel manufacturing industry in the region. Projections indicate a probable new peak population between 2035 and 2040.

**TABLE 3-3**  
**PROJECTED POPULATION, 2015-2040**

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Lawrence County	92,288	94,014	96,626	99,579	102,346	105,045
Hickory Twp.	2,581	2,684	2,799	2,914	3,013	3,105
New Castle City	22,708	22,519	22,676	22,961	23,232	23,502
Shenango Twp.	7,717	7,971	8,291	8,639	8,968	9,300
Slippery Rock Twp.	3,386	3,489	3,613	3,737	3,846	3,945
S. New Castle Boro.	695	694	705	713	727	746
Taylor Twp.	1,032	1,024	1,030	1,048	1,059	1,076
Wayne Twp.	2,810	2,973	3,123	3,257	3,362	3,448

Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Cycle 9a Forecast of Population, Households & Employment by Municipality, 2010-2040





## Population Characteristics

Age cohorts or age ranges are provided for the Decennial Census years of 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 in Table 3-4 for Shenango Township and neighboring communities. A review of this data indicates that increases in the age cohorts beginning with the 45 to 54 year range are a common statistic throughout the region and are offset by declines in the age cohorts beginning with persons under 5 through age ranges 30 to 34. This indicates several demographic themes; first, populations are aging place in communities in the region, second, young working couples have continued to migrate from the region for employment opportunities, and third, fewer school-aged children and smaller households (some, single parent or single person) have become the norm. This is a regional trend and no single municipality has the ability to reverse the trend in the short term. Options are to market the Township emphasizing assets such as low tax burdens, low land costs, access to employment centers out of the region, good schools, a rural/suburban environment and police protection and effective emergency services. The fact that Shenango Township has land use regulations in place and actively plans for a more positive future sends the message that property values will be sustainable and investment in the community's future makes sense.

A review of age/sex cohorts for Shenango Township's population reveals that age ranges 40 through 59 include the highest percentage of people at 2,390 persons, or about 32% of the total population. In addition, school-aged children between the ages of 5 and 19 make up about 19% of the population at 1,431 persons, indicating that from the early 1990's through the first half of the current decade, families with children were the norm. A marked decline in numbers, based on 2010 data, occurs between age ranges 20 to 34, more so for males, with 1,002 persons or slightly less than 13.5% of the population in those cohorts combined. Military service, higher education pursuits and the search for employment opportunities out of the region are factors contributing to this decline.

Of the 2,882 households reported in Shenango Township for the 2010 Decennial Census, 2,259 households or 78.4% were classified as family households. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as follows: "A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption." Further, family households are defined as "the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families." This qualified definition indicates that family households may contain people not related to the householder. Table 3-7 provides information regarding types of households between 1990 and 2010. Several trends are evident, but not unique to Shenango Township.

The percentage of female householders, no husband present, with family, has increased from 8.1% to 12.1% between 1990 and 2010, as compared with Slippery Rock Township's increase from 8% to 14.3% and Taylor Township's increase of 10.2% to 20.3% of all households. Married couple families have decreased between 1990 and 2010 by 8.7% in Shenango Township while in Taylor Township the decrease was 14.5% and in Wayne Township, 10.7%. These data support the trend region-wide of increased single parent households (predominantly female householders) and higher numbers of cohabitation without marriage.

**TABLE 3-4**  
Age Cohorts, 1980-2010

	Total				Under 5				5 to 9				10 to 14			
	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980
Lawrence County	40,872	43,811	45,950	52,776	2,348	2,679	2,921	3,472	2,420	2,946	2,959	3,474	2,485	2,891	2,939	3,915
Hickory Township	2,470	2,356	2,317	2,456	111	129	112	155	132	143	155	174	174	170	173	181
New Castle City	23,273	26,309	28,334	33,621	1,600	1,756	1,937	2,238	1,401	1,861	1,738	2,150	1,350	1,695	1,685	2,274
Shenango Township	7,479	7,633	7,187	7,938	330	386	367	454	458	466	463	473	489	531	496	676
Slippery Rock Twp.	3,283	3,179	3,196	3,234	144	196	215	273	226	205	266	234	234	230	257	347
S. New Castle Boro.	709	808	805	879	33	44	34	43	34	51	65	67	49	53	55	62
Taylor Township	1,052	1,198	1,326	1,518	33	61	78	121	28	67	80	110	38	51	91	121
Wayne Township	2,606	2,328	2,785	3,130	97	107	178	188	141	153	192	266	151	161	182	254

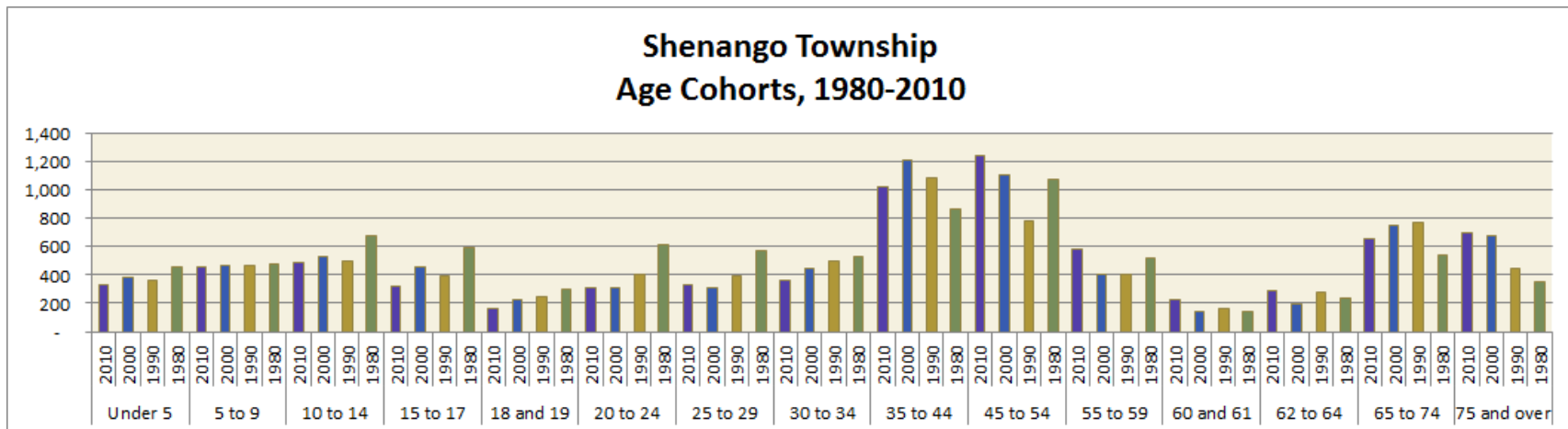
	15 to 17				18 and 19				20 to 24				25 to 29			
	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980
Lawrence County	1,672	1,882	1,851	2,742	947	1,073	1,197	1,804	2,147	2,322	2,704	4,494	2,293	2,412	2,901	4,281
Hickory Township	116	114	95	140	53	63	55	90	101	117	118	231	103	111	137	216
New Castle City	912	954	1,004	1,540	578	597	682	1,125	1,368	1,529	1,727	2,944	1,503	1,617	1,863	2,785
Shenango Township	323	456	396	594	161	229	245	298	308	313	399	613	334	309	395	576
Slippery Rock Twp.	150	169	153	200	62	78	89	100	146	149	180	262	156	188	210	268
S. New Castle Boro.	35	37	39	42	19	34	25	36	35	44	38	68	36	33	41	49
Taylor Township	36	35	53	62	26	21	31	31	51	58	79	123	47	54	77	147
Wayne Township	100	117	111	164	48	51	70	124	138	112	163	253	114	100	178	240

	30 to 34				35 to 44				45 to 54				55 to 59			
	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980
Lawrence County	2,271	2,673	3,515	3,218	4,956	6,384	6,193	5,124	6,185	5,919	4,548	5,639	3,085	2,205	2,310	3,466
Hickory Township	122	123	198	133	293	391	373	309	430	356	293	283	222	135	117	144

New Castle City	1,390	1,663	2,143	1,893	2,691	3,583	3,502	2,943	3,263	3,262	2,588	3,329	1,609	1,237	1,367	2,290
Shenango Township	360	449	495	530	1,027	1,211	1,085	860	1,243	1,101	777	1,075	584	407	406	521
Slippery Rock Twp.	184	182	277	274	419	514	507	392	549	503	365	298	302	188	160	155
S. New Castle Boro.	47	46	58	60	83	116	127	91	101	130	73	107	65	35	41	59
Taylor Township	50	77	122	126	104	159	199	130	163	209	118	170	91	63	68	100
Wayne Township	118	133	222	202	339	410	400	399	436	358	334	377	212	140	151	197

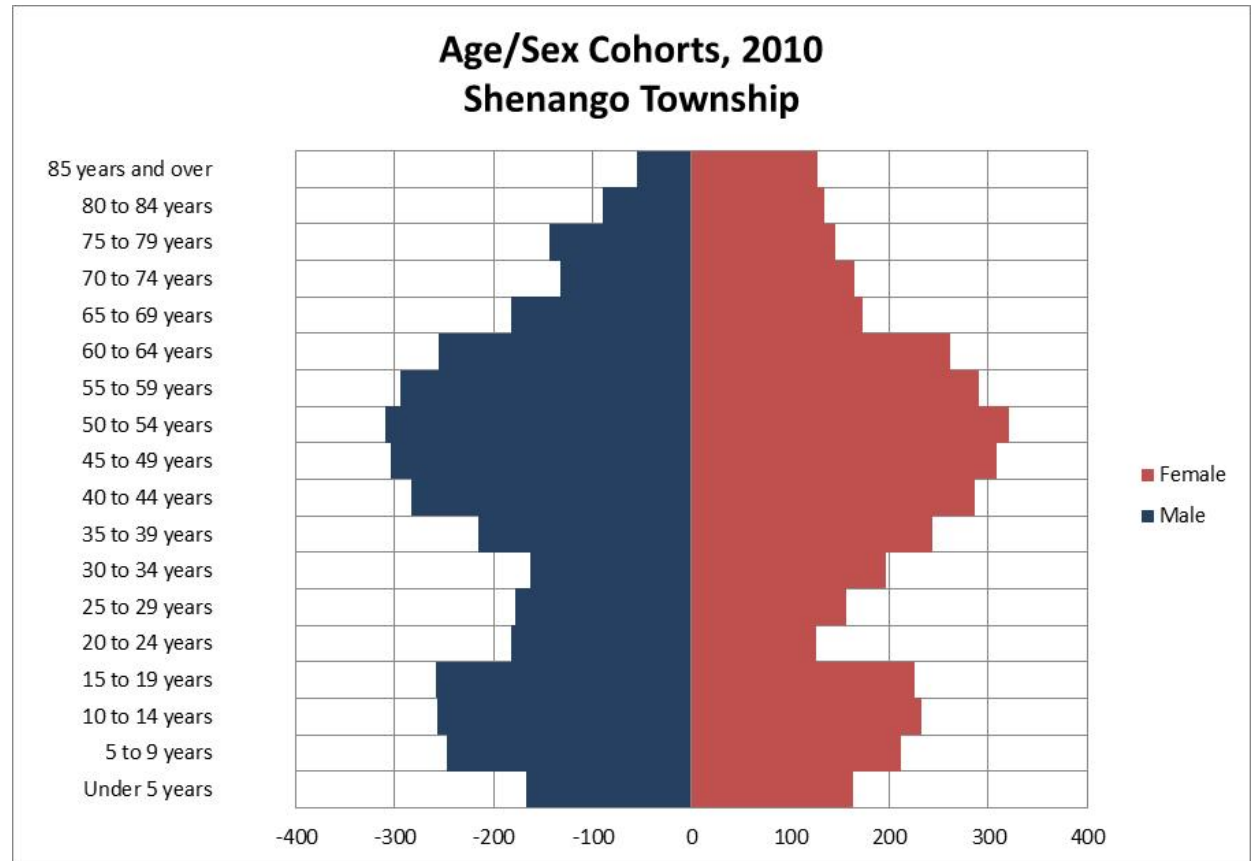
	60 and 61				62 to 64				65 to 74				75 and over			
	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980
Lawrence County	1,084	779	1,036	1,355	1,417	1,153	1,686	1,966	3,531	4,077	5,362	4,628	4,031	4,416	3,828	3,198
Hickory Township	59	61	52	56	70	75	107	84	265	218	201	187	219	150	131	73
New Castle City	594	424	652	969	754	674	1,024	1,373	1,855	2,420	3,583	3,288	2,405	3,037	2,839	2,480
Shenango Township	228	145	167	139	289	199	280	236	652	750	775	545	693	681	441	348
Slippery Rock Twp.	70	64	58	58	116	87	91	91	292	266	243	188	233	160	125	94
S. New Castle Boro.	27	10	23	30	29	25	33	59	52	75	102	72	64	75	51	34
Taylor Township	38	23	27	31	43	40	55	54	104	138	151	107	200	142	97	85
Wayne Township	68	52	57	72	116	53	96	69	311	210	307	241	217	171	144	84

Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission



**TABLE 3-5  
AGE/SEX COHORTS, 2010  
SHENANGO TOWNSHIP**

	Male	Female
Under 5 years	167	163
5 to 9 years	247	211
10 to 14 years	257	232
15 to 19 years	258	226
20 to 24 years	182	126
25 to 29 years	178	156
30 to 34 years	163	197
35 to 39 years	215	243
40 to 44 years	283	286
45 to 49 years	304	309
50 to 54 years	309	321
55 to 59 years	294	290
60 to 64 years	255	262
65 to 69 years	182	173
70 to 74 years	133	164
75 to 79 years	143	145
80 to 84 years	89	134
85 years and over	55	127



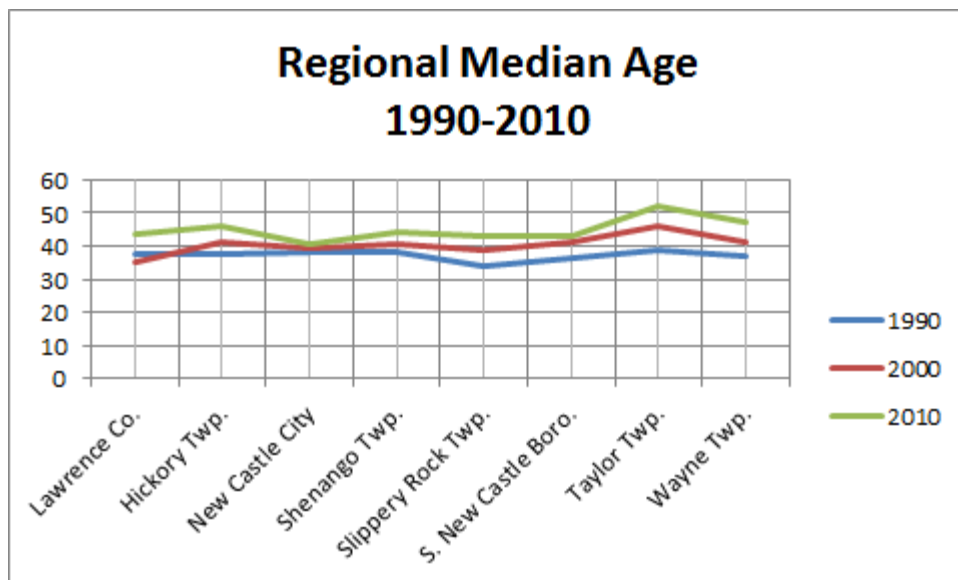
## Median Age

Of the comparable Townships in the region (Table 3-6) between 1990 and 2010, Shenango Township’s median age has increased by the smallest margin, 6.3 years. While Slippery Rock Township’s current median age of 43.3 years is lower than Shenango Township’s 44.5 years, the long range trend indicates that populations in the comparable Townships have been aging faster overall. This could mean that the Township is still attracting younger families and is therefore more competitive in terms of employment and housing options or that birth/death rates are more negative in the other communities, or a combination of both.

**TABLE 3-6  
MEDIAN AGE, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County	Hickory Twp.	New Castle City	Shenango Twp.	Slippery Rock Twp.	S. New Castle Boro.	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp.
<b>1990</b>	37.3	37.7	38.5	38.2	34.1	36.4	39.0	37.1
<b>2000</b>	35.1	41.0	39.4	40.6	39.1	41.1	45.9	41.1
<b>2010</b>	43.6	46.0	40.8	44.5	43.3	43.1	52.1	47.0

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-1, 2000 & 2010; Lawrence County Comprehensive Plan, 2004*



**TABLE 3-7**  
**HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, 1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Total households	36,613	100.0	914	100.0	9,568	100.0	2,882	100.0	1,266	100.0	250	100.0	438	100.0	979	100.0
Family households (families)	25,141	68.7	696	76.1	6,157	64.3	2,259	78.4	1,014	80.1	174	69.6	295	67.4	707	72.2
With own children under 18 years	10,009	27.3	240	26.3	2,536	26.5	929	32.2	412	32.5	95	38.0	115	26.3	257	26.3
Married-couple family	18,919	51.7	553	60.5	3,734	39.0	1,767	61.3	798	63.0	122	48.8	202	46.1	559	57.1
With own children under 18 years	6,833	18.7	184	20.1	1,249	13.1	659	22.9	302	23.9	53	21.2	55	12.6	221	22.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	1,569	4.3	40	4.4	500	5.2	142	4.9	35	2.8	18	7.2	4	0.9	19	1.9
With own children under 18 years	735	2.0	11	1.2	266	2.8	44	1.5	0	0.0	14	5.6	0	0.0	6	0.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	4,653	12.7	103	11.3	1,923	20.1	350	12.1	181	14.3	34	13.6	89	20.3	129	13.2
With own children under 18 years	2,441	6.7	45	4.9	1,021	10.7	226	7.8	110	8.7	28	11.2	60	13.7	30	3.1
Nonfamily households	11,472	31.3	218	23.9	3,411	35.7	623	21.6	252	19.9	76	30.4	143	32.6	272	27.8
Householder living alone	10,383	28.4	197	21.6	3,191	33.4	599	20.8	206	16.3	74	29.6	119	27.2	224	22.9
65 years and over	5,120	14.0	84	9.2	1,452	15.2	325	11.3	52	4.1	39	15.6	44	10.0	89	9.1
<b>2000</b>																
Total households	37,091	100.0	925	100.0	10,727	100.0	2,854	100.0	1,203	100.0	309	100.0	474	100.0	894	100.0
Family households (families)	25,886	69.8	690	74.6	6,722	62.7	2,171	76.1	917	76.2	233	75.4	335	70.7	680	76.1
With own children under 18 years	10,690	28.8	297	32.1	2,894	27.0	889	31.1	411	34.2	96	31.1	111	23.4	274	30.6
Married-couple family	20,199	54.5	580	62.7	4,419	41.2	1,805	63.2	801	66.6	189	61.2	261	55.1	562	62.9
With own children under 18 years	7,830	21.1	233	25.2	1,662	15.5	704	24.7	345	28.7	73	23.6	83	17.5	224	25.1
Male householder, no wife present, family									Not Available							
With own children under 18 years																
Female householder, no husband present	4,269	11.5	81	8.8	1,818	16.9	263	9.2	81	6.7	32	10.4	54	11.4	67	7.5
With own children under 18 years	2,197	5.9	49	5.3	1,011	9.4	133	4.7	45	3.7	16	5.2	21	4.4	24	2.7

Nonfamily households	11,205	30.2	235	25.4	4,005	37.3	683	23.9	286	23.8	76	24.6	139	29.3	214	23.9
Householder living alone	10,032	27.0	211	22.8	3,593	33.5	619	21.7	247	20.5	68	22.0	117	24.7	185	20.7
Householder 65 years and over	5,351	14.4	97	10.5	1,840	17.2	360	12.6	113	9.4	48	15.5	57	12.0	104	11.6
<b>1990</b>																
Total households	36,350	100.0	895	100.0	11,374	100.0	2,557	100.0	1,122	100.0	303	100.0	470	100.0	1,025	100.0
Family households (families)	26,779	73.7	684	76.4	7,562	66.5	2,084	81.5	909	81.0	237	78.2	342	72.8	816	79.6
Married-couple family	21,838	60.1	590	65.9	5,430	47.7	1,791	70.0	779	69.4	198	65.3	285	60.6	695	67.8
Male householder, no wife present, family	1,025	2.8	15	1.7	361	3.2	85	3.3	40	3.6	8	2.6	10	2.1	42	4.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	3,916	10.8	79	8.8	1,771	15.6	208	8.1	90	8.0	31	10.2	47	10.0	79	7.7
Nonfamily households	9,571	26.3	211	23.6	3,812	33.5	473	18.5	213	19.0	66	21.8	128	27.2	209	20.4
Householder living alone	8,806	24.2	191	21.3	3,510	30.9	444	17.4	180	16.0	63	20.8	116	24.7	189	18.4
65 years and over	5,040	13.9	86	9.6	2,077	18.3	247	9.7	88	7.8	42	13.9	59	12.6	120	11.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-1, 2000 and 1990.



## School Enrollment

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In 2010, Shenango Township's elementary school (grades 1 through 8) enrollment was the smallest percent of population three years and over of any comparison community and Lawrence County, in the region at 35% (Table 3-9). Taylor Township's elementary school enrollment, at 37% of the population over the age of three, was second smallest. In the year 2000, South New Castle Borough's percentage of elementary school enrollment compared to total enrollment was lowest at 41.7%, however Shenango Township, at 45.9% was the second smallest. This trend between two census reports also reinforces the decrease in numbers of school-aged children born to families in Shenango Township. Projected enrollment (Table 6-2) for school years 2012-2013 through 2020-2021 for the Shenango Area School District, provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, indicates a steady decline in the number of school-aged children of about 12% over an eight year period, or about 1.5% per school year.

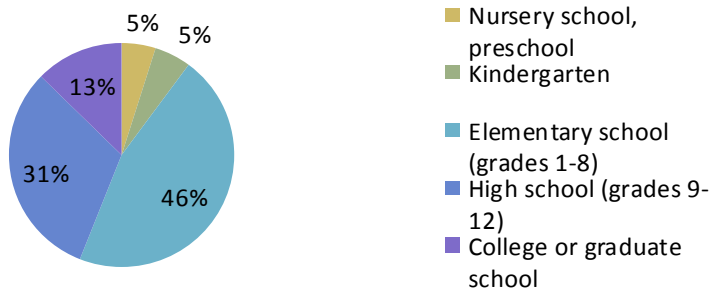
College or graduate school enrollment between 2000 and 2010 increased in some communities while decreasing in others. Lawrence County's percentage, which was highest overall in 2000, in comparison to the seven communities for which data was extracted, increased from 18% to 23.1% during the previous decade. In 2010 only Slippery Rock Township at 26% reported a higher percentage than Lawrence County, while Shenango Township at 18.5% ranked third overall. Significant increases occurred in Slippery Rock and Shenango Townships between 2000 and 2010, while decreases occurred in South New Castle Borough and Taylor Townships. In 2010, the percentage of the population 25 years or older with a bachelor's degree in Shenango Township was the highest in the region at 15.8% followed by Hickory Township at 15.6% (Table 3-10).

**TABLE 3-8**  
**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 2000-2010**

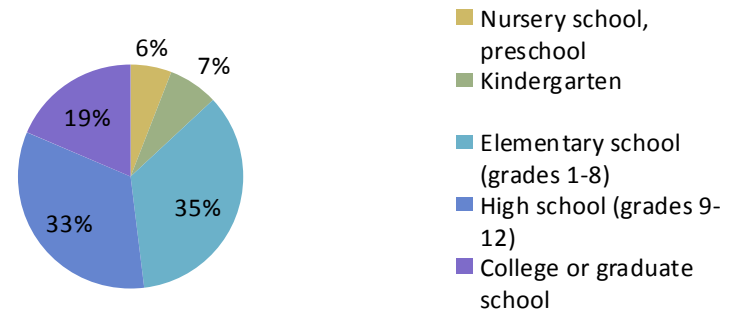
	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	20,695	100.0	415	100.0	5,204	100.0	1,903	100.0	753	100.0	165	100.0	181	100.0	551	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	1,205	5.8%	21	5.1%	437	8.4%	112	5.9%	42	5.6%	12	7.3%	9	5.0%	48	8.7%
Kindergarten	989	4.8%	38	9.2%	305	5.9%	136	7.1%	41	5.4%	9	5.5%	8	4.4%	23	4.2%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	8,783	42.4%	177	42.7%	2,355	45.3%	667	35.0%	391	51.9%	101	61.2%	67	37.0%	269	48.8%
High school (grades 9-12)	4,928	23.8%	128	30.8%	1,242	23.9%	635	33.4%	83	11.0%	30	18.2%	74	40.9%	132	24.0%
College or graduate school	4,790	23.1%	51	12.3%	865	16.6%	353	18.5%	196	26.0%	13	7.9%	23	12.7%	79	14.3%
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	21,804	100.0	535	100.0	5,785	100.0	1,824	100.0	742	100.0	187	100.0	194	100.0	537	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	1,247	5.7	33	6.2	416	7.2	89	4.9	37	5.0	11	5.9	19	9.8	15	2.8
Kindergarten	1,232	5.7	34	6.4	407	7.0	96	5.3	52	7.0	22	11.8	9	4.6	17	3.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	10,311	47.3	283	52.9	2,881	49.8	837	45.9	355	47.8	78	41.7	99	51.0	286	53.3
High school (grades 9-12)	5,098	23.4	113	21.1	1,218	21.1	571	31.3	205	27.6	55	29.4	36	18.6	166	30.9
College or graduate school	3,916	18.0	72	13.5	863	14.9	231	12.7	93	12.5	21	11.2	31	16.0	53	9.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-2, 2010; 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, released December 2012

### School Enrollment Shenango Township 2000



### School Enrollment Shenango Township 2010



**TABLE 3-9**  
**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp		City of New Castle		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Population 25 years and over	64,224	100.0	1,742	100.0	15,946	100.0	5,180	100.0	2,305	100.0	436	100.0	790	100.0	1,961	100.0
Less than 9th grade	2,341	3.6	53	3.0	899	5.6	142	2.7	66	2.9	26	6.0	31	3.9	50	2.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,669	8.8	124	7.1	2,006	12.6	518	10.0	92	4.0	38	8.7	77	9.7	240	12.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,148	45.4	756	43.4	7,347	46.1	2,005	38.7	1,202	52.1	228	52.3	482	61.0	981	50.0
Some college, no degree	9,840	15.3	302	17.3	2,282	14.3	966	18.6	411	17.8	69	15.8	98	12.4	253	12.9
Associate's degree	5,047	7.9	156	9.0	1,192	7.5	366	7.1	235	10.2	45	10.3	47	5.9	160	8.2
Bachelor's degree	8,588	13.4	272	15.6	1,598	10.0	820	15.8	221	9.6	25	5.7	48	6.1	194	9.9
Graduate or professional degree	3,591	5.6	79	4.5	622	3.9	363	7.0	78	3.4	5	1.1	7	0.9	83	4.2

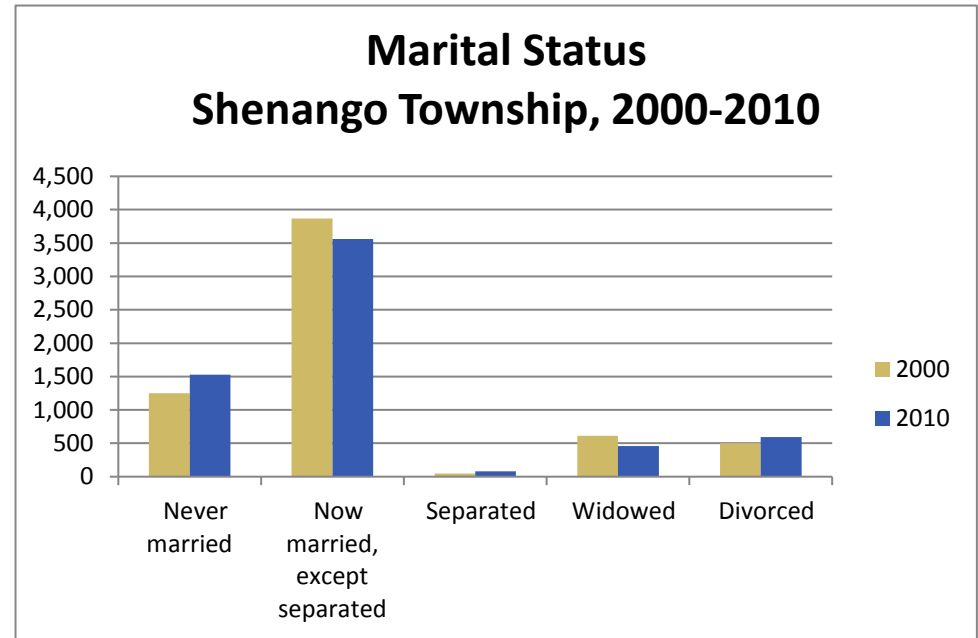
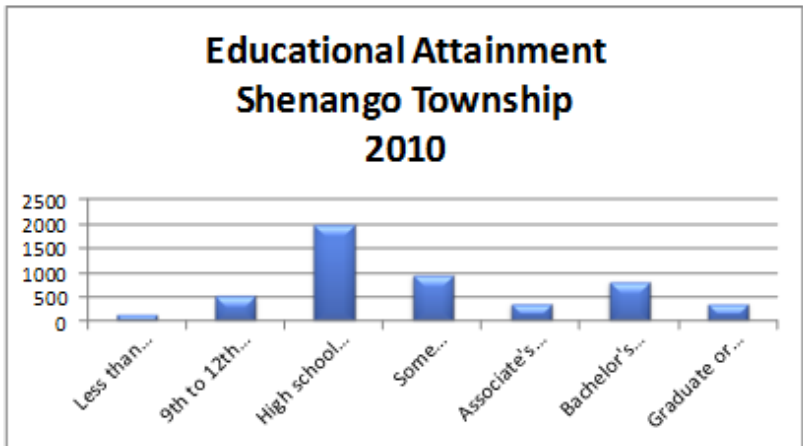
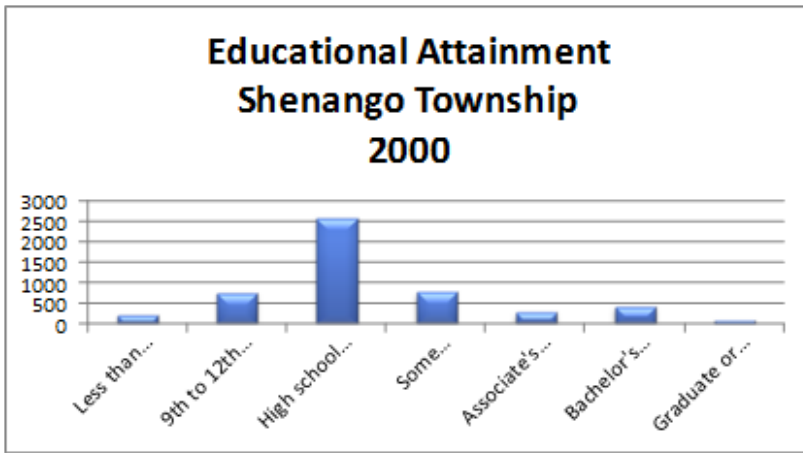
	2000															
Population 25 years and over	64,767	100.0	1,588	100.0	17,909	100.0	5,254	100.0	2,137	100.0	548	100.0	914	100.0	1,626	100.0
Less than 9th grade	3,256	5.0	42	2.6	1,041	5.8	242	4.6	86	4.0	23	4.2	72	7.9	94	5.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8,677	13.4	149	9.4	2,980	16.6	774	14.7	288	13.5	100	18.2	172	18.8	210	12.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,568	45.7	741	46.7	8,134	45.4	2,600	49.5	1,040	48.7	295	53.8	452	49.5	760	46.7
Some college, no degree	9,712	15.0	204	12.8	2,674	14.9	788	15.0	327	15.3	63	11.5	98	10.7	210	12.9
Associate degree	3,776	5.8	100	6.3	938	5.2	300	5.7	140	6.6	38	6.9	50	5.5	129	7.9
Bachelor's degree	6,437	9.9	273	17.2	1,426	8.0	446	8.5	189	8.8	17	3.1	39	4.3	137	8.4
Graduate or professional degree	3,341	5.2	79	5.0	716	4.0	104	2.0	67	3.1	12	2.2	31	3.4	86	5.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-2, 2010; 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, released December 2012

**TABLE 3-10**  
**MARITAL STATUS, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Population 15 years and over	75,459	100.0	1,975	100.0	19,018	100.0	6,217	100.0	2,548	100.0	479	100.0	910	100.0	2,171	100.0
Never married	20,370	27.0	450	22.8	5,962	31.3	1,528	24.6	587	23.0	109	22.8	223	24.5	475	21.9
Now married	39,645	52.5	1,165	59.0	8,371	44.0	3,560	57.3	1,587	62.3	258	53.9	407	44.7	1,184	54.5
Separated	1,352	1.8	10	0.5	603	3.2	80	1.3	9	0.4	8	1.7	37	4.1	67	3.1
Widowed	6,815	9.0	148	7.5	1,873	9.8	457	7.4	153	6.0	61	12.7	100	11.0	236	10.9
Divorced	7,277	9.6	202	10.2	2,209	11.6	592	9.5	212	8.3	43	9.0	143	15.7	209	9.6
<b>2000</b>																
Population 15 years and over	76,742	100.0	1,885	100.0	20,933	100.0	6,277	100.0	2,539	100.0	660	100.0	1,022	100.0	1,919	100.0
Never married	17,952	23.4	397	21.1	5,766	27.5	1,250	19.9	515	20.3	159	24.1	193	18.9	449	23.4
Now married	43,412	56.6	1,136	60.3	9,885	47.2	3,868	61.6	1,629	64.2	388	58.8	606	59.3	1,172	61.1
Separated	1,330	1.7	43	2.3	539	2.6	45	0.7	40	1.6	9	1.4	22	2.2	15	0.8
Widowed	7,511	9.8	158	8.4	2,369	11.3	613	9.8	173	6.8	59	8.9	86	8.4	138	7.2
Female	6,255	8.2	124	6.6	1,953	9.3	518	8.3	122	4.8	47	7.1	72	7.0	123	6.4
Divorced	6,537	8.5	151	8.0	2,374	11.3	501	8.0	182	7.2	45	6.8	115	11.3	145	7.6
Female	3,671	4.8	87	4.6	1,326	6.3	246	3.9	81	3.2	27	4.1	49	4.8	74	3.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-2, 2010; 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, released December 2012



## **Summary**

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Key observations in terms of population characteristics are as follows:

- Shenango Township's population grew by 36% between 1950 and 1960, the largest increase in a single decade, from 5,540 persons to 7,516 persons.
- In 1980, the Township's previous population peak was 7,937 persons.
- Projections point to a 2020 population of 7,971 persons and increase through 2040 to about 9,300 persons.
- The Township's median age between 1990 and 2010 increased at a lesser rate than communities in the region (6.3 years).
- School-aged children represented the smallest percentage of total population in Shenango Township within the region and Lawrence County in 2010.
- The age cohorts of 45 to 49, and 50 to 59 years as of the 2010 Census, indicates a surge in retirement age persons in 10 to 15 years.





# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 4 Housing and Households



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# Comprehensive Development Plan

## Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA

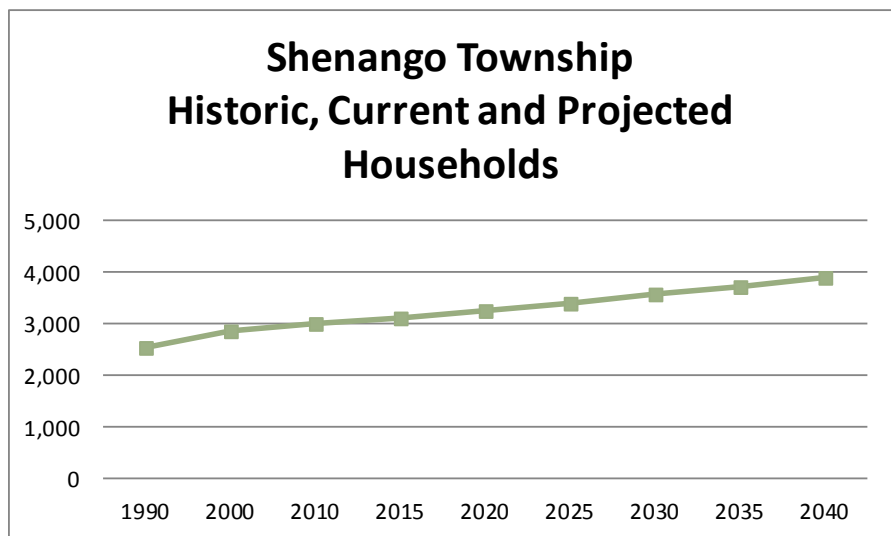
### Chapter 4 Housing and Households

#### Background

Between 1990 and 2010, Shenango Township gained 552 housing units defined as “...a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended to be occupied as separating living quarters.” (Table 4-1) This represents an increase of about eighteen percent (18%) over a twenty (20) year period, or an average of about .9% annually. This rate of growth in housing units was the highest in the region. It should be noted that American Community Survey (ACS) data (Table DP-1) from the 2010 U.S. Census are adjusted every four (4) years and benchmark data can be revised.

Projections for households, defined as “...all of the people who occupy a housing unit,” provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC) indicate a slow but steady increase in households through 2040. SPC’s projections put 3,014 households in 3,219 housing units in 2010, and projected an increase of 884 households or about twenty-eight percent (28%) over three (3) decades or slightly less than one percent (.93%) average annual growth. This projection for households approximates the .84% average annual population growth rate also projected by SPC in their Cycle 9a forecast. While any long-term trend is subject to a variety of socio-economic factors at both the regional and local level, the projections made by SPC provide a positive backdrop for continued residential development in Shenango Township.

In 2000, the Township reported the highest percentage of occupied housing units of any community in the region, at 95.3%. In 2010, Shenango Township reported the second highest occupancy



rate at 93.6% with Hickory Township at 94.7% (Table 4-3). The great majority of occupied housing units in the region are occupied by owners in the comparable Townships from 76.9% (Taylor) to 98.3% (Wayne). Hickory and Shenango Townships reported the lowest percentage of vacant housing units at 5.3% and 6.4% respectively. This characteristic of a community’s housing stock is an ingredient of sustainability as owner-occupied housing is usually well-maintained and continues to increase in value over a period of years.

Between 1990 and 2010 average household size in Shenango Township has decreased from 2.72 persons to 2.48 persons with renter occupied households slightly smaller than owner-occupied households (Table 4-4). This trend is projected to continue region-wide through 2040 by the SPC to a household size of about 2.39 persons. An increase in single parent households, married couples without children and single person households as the population ages are all factors for the continuing decrease in household size.

**TABLE 4-1**  
**TOTAL HOUSING UNITS**  
**1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.	Hickory Twp.	New Castle City	Shenango Twp.	Slippery Rock Twp.	S. New Castle Boro.	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp.
2010	40,975	1,066	11,304	3,219	1,400	303	494	1,143
2000	39,635	982	11,709	2,996	1,285	326	506	946
1990	38,844	947	12,463	2,667	1,199	322	490	1,094

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-1, 2000 and 1990.*

**TABLE 4-2**  
**TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS**  
**HISTORIC, CURRENT AND PROJECTED**

	Lawrence Co.	Hickory Twp.	New Castle City	Shenango Twp.	Slippery Rock Twp.	S. New Castle Boro.	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp.
1990	36,350	895	11,374	2,557	1,122	303	470	1,025
2000	37,091	925	10,727	2,854	1,203	309	474	894
2010	37,126	1,010	9,765	3,014	1,273	279	455	1,056
2015	37,846	1,064	9,570	3,130	1,320	275	454	1,150
2020	38,811	1,115	9,539	3,254	1,367	276	456	1,229
2025	40,169	1,172	9,660	3,407	1,423	282	463	1,304
2030	41,695	1,230	9,839	3,573	1,480	287	474	1,374
2035	43,163	1,282	10,014	3,734	1,531	294	482	1,433
2040	44,621	1,332	10,190	3,898	1,579	304	491	1,485

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-1, 2000 and 1990; Projections Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Cycle 9a Forecast.*

**TABLE 4-3  
HOUSING OCCUPANCY, 1990-2010**

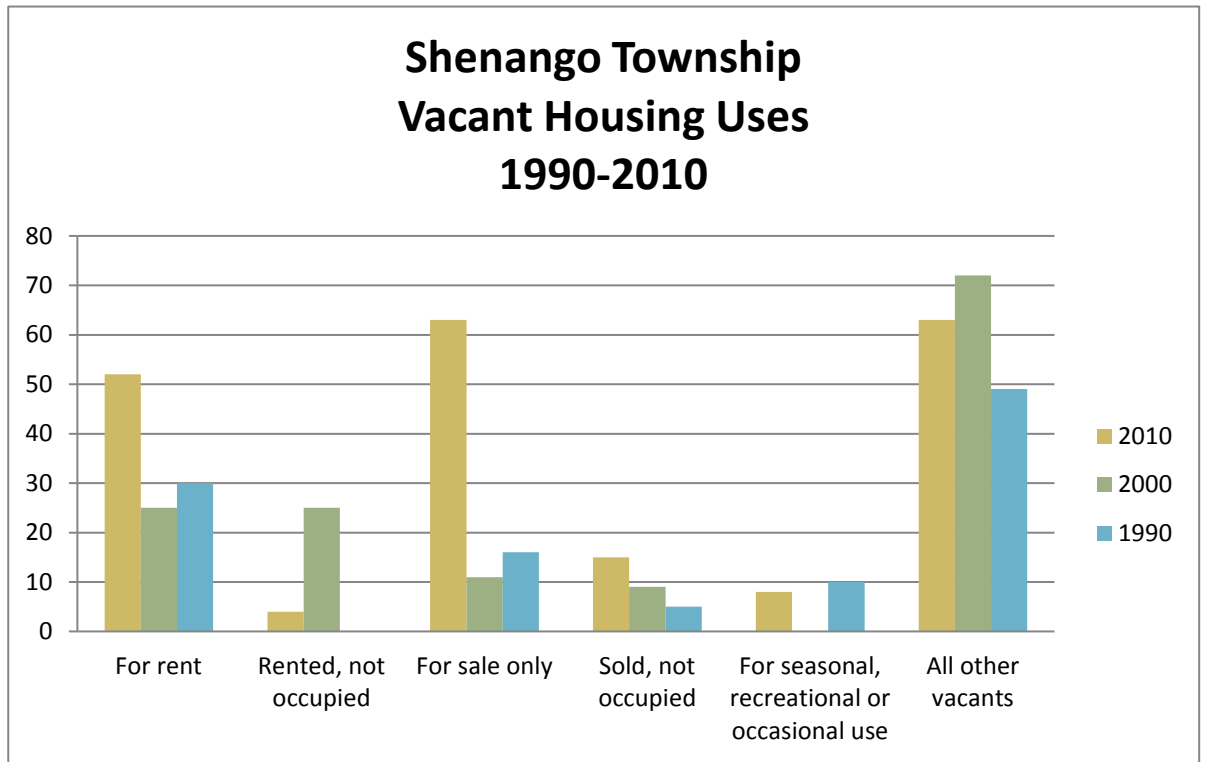
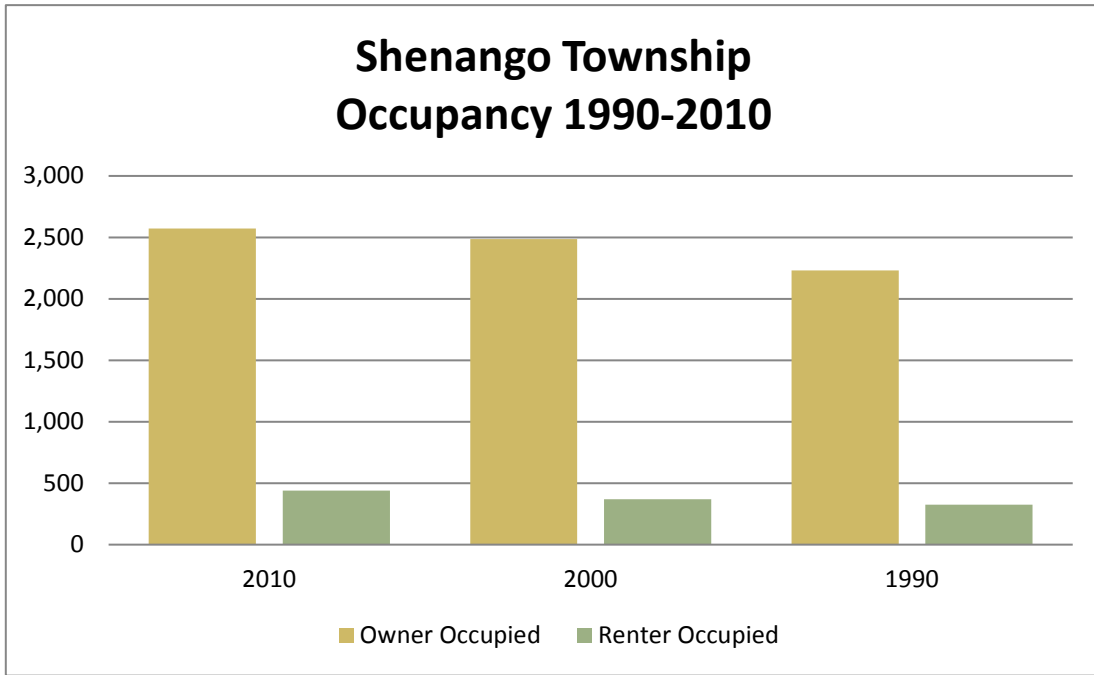
	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	<b>2010</b>															
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total housing units	40,975	100.0	1,066	100	11,304	100	3,219	100.0	1,400	100.0	303	100.0	494	100.0	1,143	100.0
Occupied housing units	37,126	90.6	1,010	94.7	9,765	86.4	3,014	93.6	1,273	90.9	279	92.1	455	92.1	1,056	92.4
<i>Owner Occupied</i>	27,967	75.3	845	83.7	5,935	60.8	2,573	85.4	1,096	86.1	235	84.2	350	76.9	932	88.3
<i>Renter Occupied</i>	9,59	24.7	165	16.3	3,830	39.2	441	14.6	177	13.9	44	15.8	105	23.1	124	11.7
Vacant housing units	3,849	9.4	56	5.3	1,539	13.6	205	6.4	127	9.1	24	7.9	39	7.9	87	7.6
For rent	1,139	2.8	6	0.6	639	5.7	52	1.6	17	1.2	7	2.3	8	1.6	12	1.0
Rented, not occupied	56	0.1	2	0.2	19	0.2	4	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.4	0	0.0
For sale only	717	1.7	5	0.5	274	2.4	63	2.0	10	0.7	9	3.0	10	2.0	25	2.2
Sold, not occupied	263	0.6	3	0.3	113	1	15	0.5	1	0.1	2	0.7	4	0.8	8	0.7
For seasonal, rec. or occ'l use	469	1.1	18	1.7	35	0.3	8	0.2	42	3.0	2	0.7	3	0.6	11	1.0
All other vacants	1,205	2.9	22	2.1	459	4.1	63	2.0	55	3.9	3	1.0	12	2.4	31	2.7

**TABLE 4-3  
HOUSING OCCUPANCY, 1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
<b>2000</b>																
Total housing units	39,635	100.0	982	100.0	11,709	100.0	2,996	100.0	1,285	100.0	326	100.0	506	100.0	946	100.0
Occupied housing units	37,091	93.6	925	94.2	10,727	91.6	2,854	95.3	1,203	93.6	309	94.8	474	93.7	894	94.5
<i>Owner Occupied</i>	28,673	77.3	800	86.5	6,930	64.6	2,485	87.1	1,036	86.1	277	89.6	373	78.7	802	89.7
<i>Renter Occupied</i>	8,418	22.7	125	13.5	3,797	35.4	369	12.9	167	13.9	32	10.4	101	21.3	92	10.3
Vacant housing units	2,544	6.4	57	5.8	982	8.4	142	4.7	82	6.4	17	5.2	32	6.3	52	5.5
For rent	673	26.5	8	0.8	388	3.3	25	0.8	10	0.8	2	0.6	10	2.0	3	0.3
Rented, not occupied	476	18.7	7	0.7	179	1.5	25	0.8	7	0.5	8	2.5	5	1.0	22	2.3
For sale only	318	12.5	5	0.5	120	1.0	11	0.4	13	1.0	2	0.6	4	0.8	1	0.1
Sold, not occupied	302	11.9	22	2.2	28	0.2	9	0.3	33	2.6	1	0.3	3	0.6	7	0.7
For seasonal, rec. or occ'l use	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All other vacants	773	30.4	15	1.5	267	2.3	72	2.4	19	1.5	4	1.2	10	2.0	19	2.0
<b>1990</b>																
Total housing units	38,844	100.0	947	100.0	12,463	100.0	2,667	100.0	1,199	100.0	322	100.0	490	100.0	1,094	100.0
Occupied housing units	36,350	93.6	895	94.5	11,374	91.3	2,557	95.9	1,122	93.6	303	94.1	470	95.9	1,025	93.7
<i>Owner Occupied</i>	27,671	71.2	739	78.0	7,198	57.8	2,232	83.7	954	79.6	267	82.9	383	78.2	899	82.2

**TABLE 4-3  
HOUSING OCCUPANCY, 1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
Renter Occupied	8,679	22.3	156	16.5	4,176	33.5	325	12.2	168	14.0	36	11.2	87	17.8	126	11.5
Vacant housing units	2,494	6.4	156	16.5	1,089	8.7	110	4.1	77	6.4	19	5.9	20	4.1	69	6.3
For rent	793	2.0	52	5.5	499	4.0	30	1.1	3	0.3	1	0.3	11	2.2	14	1.3
Rented, not occupied	337	0.9	8	0.8	131	1.1	16	0.6	6	0.5	6	1.9	2	0.4	7	0.6
For sale only	337	0.9	0	0	131	1.1	16	0.6	6	0.5	6	1.9	2	0.4	7	0.6
Rented or sold, not occupied	287	0.7	2	0.2	144	1.2	5	0.2	12	1.0	6	1.9	1	0.2	1	0.1
For seasonal, rec. or occ'l use	229	0.6	23	2.4	14	0.1	10	0.4	20	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.7
All other vacant units	848	2.2	79	8.3	301	2.4	49	1.8	36	3.0	6	1.9	6	1.2	39	3.6



**TABLE 4-4**  
**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE**  
**HISTORIC, CURRENT AND PROJECTED**

	Lawrence Co.	Hickory Twp.	New Castle City	Shenango Twp.	Slippery Rock Twp.	S. New Castle Boro.	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp.
<b>2010 Total</b>	2.39	2.45	2.30	2.48	2.57	2.54	2.13	2.47
Owner Occupied	2.50	2.53	2.40	2.56	2.59	2.57	2.24	2.50
Renter Occupied	2.08	2.02	2.15	2.01	2.44	2.41	1.78	2.24
<b>2000 Total</b>	2.47	2.54	2.36	2.56	2.64	2.61	2.38	2.59
Owner Occupied	2.58	2.60	2.47	2.63	2.64	2.60	2.48	2.60
Renter Occupied	2.12	2.21	2.15	2.11	2.60	2.75	1.99	2.58
<b>1990 Total</b>	Not Available							
Owner Occupied	2.67	2.66	2.57	2.72	2.85	2.67	2.79	2.70
Renter Occupied	2.26	2.26	2.15	2.57	2.76	2.56	2.09	2.71
<b>2015 Total</b>	2.38	2.43	2.29	2.47	2.55	2.53	2.09	2.44
<b>2020 Total</b>	2.36	2.41	2.28	2.45	2.54	2.51	2.07	2.42
<b>2025 Total</b>	2.35	2.39	2.26	2.43	2.53	2.50	2.05	2.39
<b>2030 Total</b>	2.33	2.37	2.25	2.42	2.51	2.48	2.04	2.37
<b>2035 Total</b>	2.32	2.35	2.24	2.40	2.50	2.47	2.03	2.35
<b>2040 Total</b>	2.30	2.33	2.23	2.39	2.49	2.45	2.03	2.32

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-1, 2000 and 1990; Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Cycle 9a Forecast*

## Housing Unit Trends

The predominant type of housing unit being constructed in the region is a single-family detached dwelling. In the year 2000, each of the comparable Townships in the region also reported a relatively high percentage of mobile homes. While single-family detached housing was reported in the low seventy percent to high eighty percent range, mobile homes constituted as many as one in four housing units (Slippery Rock Township at 25%) to a low of one in ten units (Shenango Township at 10%). Ten years later, mobile homes represented a smaller percentage of housing units in some municipalities (19.3% to 8.8% in Hickory Township) while gaining in others (15.4% to 17.1% in Taylor Township). Shenango Township's mobile



home units fell to 7.8% from 10% of total housing units between 2000 and 2010 and single-family detached units increased from 83.8% to 86.4% (Table 4-5).

The age of housing units also bears on valuation at the local level. County-wide almost one third of all housing units were built by 1939 or earlier, and the highest percentage of these 70+ year old houses were built in New Castle (52%) and South New Castle Borough (44.7%). As discussed in Chapter 3, several periods of growth were recorded in the region. The post World War II flight to the suburbs resulted in a 21.4% increase in housing units in Shenango Township, which surpassed all housing built prior to 1939. That decade's housing construction activity in the Township exceeded the growth recorded in any municipality and the County during any decade from 1940 to 2010. The formative period of development in every Township following the 1950 to 1959 housing surge occurred between 1970 and 1999 (Table 4-6). During these three (3) decades housing to accommodate growing rural/suburban development patterns resulted in the following municipal permit statistics:

Township	Combined Percentage of Construction
Hickory	34.9
<b>Shenango</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Slippery Rock	46.9
Taylor	40.4
Wayne	22.5

A slowdown in housing construction occurred between 1980 and 1989 with the decline of steel manufacturing in the region, but the thirty (30) year trend analyzed was the most productive in terms of housing construction for each Township following the 1950 to 1959 decade.

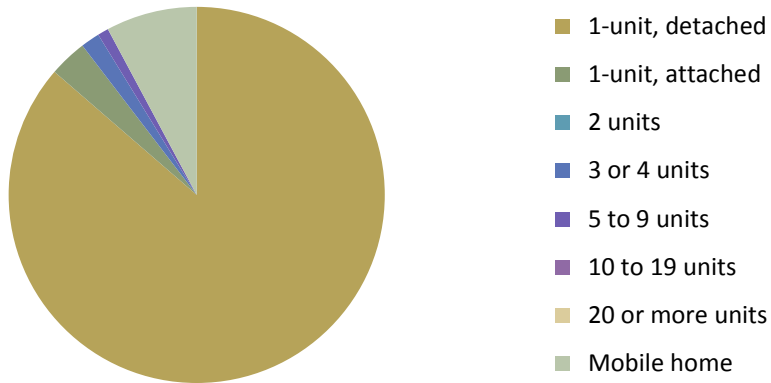
Since the year 2000 several Townships have experienced continued residential growth, more so earlier in the decade than in the second half when credit was unavailable and the housing market experienced a significant decline. Slippery Rock Township reported that 13.5% of all housing units were constructed beginning with the year 2000 and later, while Shenango Township's 9% of all units ranked second in the region. In addition, both Hickory Township and Wayne Township reported 8.2% and 7.4% respectively in additional housing units as a percentage of the total during the previous decade, 2000 to 2009. In actual numbers of housing units, Shenango Township's 278 units ranked first with Slippery Rock Township's 186 units ranked second.

**TABLE 4-5**  
**UNITS IN STRUCTURE**  
**2000-2010**

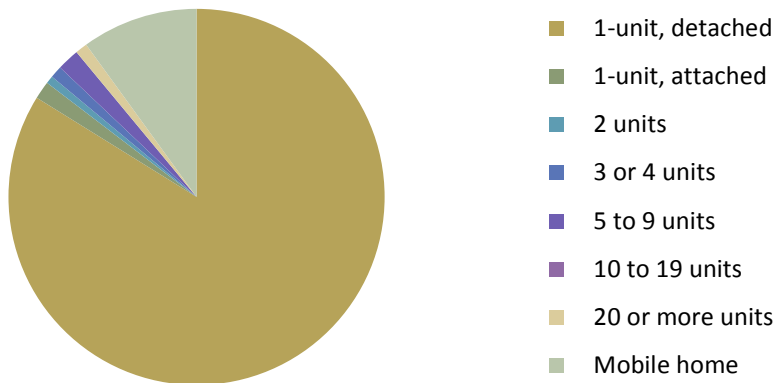
2010																
	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total housing units</b>	40,937	100.0	1,040	100.0	11,307	100.0	3,078	100.0	1,379	100.0	273	100.0	480	100.0	1,084	100.0
<b>1-unit, detached</b>	31,625	77.3	902	86.7	7,884	69.7	2,658	86.4	1,078	78.2	254	93.0	302	62.9	948	87.5
<b>1-unit, attached</b>	1,384	3.4	11	1.1	585	5.2	100	3.2	0	0.0	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>2 units</b>	1,269	3.1	0	0.0	673	6.0	0	0.0	23	1.7	0	0.0	27	5.6	5	0.5
<b>3 or 4 units</b>	1,412	3.4	6	0.6	885	7.8	50	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	3.3	0	0.0
<b>5 to 9 units</b>	981	2.4	6	0.6	325	2.9	29	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	7.1	0	0.0
<b>10 to 19 units</b>	459	1.1	16	1.5	221	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	4.0	0	0.0
<b>20 or more units</b>	943	2.3	8	0.8	684	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Mobile home</b>	2,848	7.0	91	8.8	50	0.4	241	7.8	278	20.2	16	5.9	82	17.1	131	12.1
<b>Boat, RV, van, etc.</b>	16	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2000																
<b>Total housing units</b>	39,635	100.0	981	100.0	11,703	100.0	2,995	100.0	1,285	100.0	327	100.0	508	100.0	952	100.0
<b>1-unit, detached</b>	29,737	75.0	729	74.3	8,190	70.0	2,511	83.8	940	73.2	264	80.7	358	70.5	836	87.8
<b>1-unit, attached</b>	841	2.1	4	0.4	335	2.9	46	1.5	12	0.9	4	1.2	5	1.0	8	0.8
<b>2 units</b>	1,729	4.4	11	1.1	928	7.9	20	0.7	3	0.2	11	3.4	15	3.0	4	0.4
<b>3 or 4 units</b>	1,331	3.4	14	1.4	743	6.3	31	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.8	0	0.0
<b>5 to 9 units</b>	1,120	2.8	0	0.0	471	4.0	57	1.9	2	0.2	0	0.0	17	3.3	0	0.0
<b>10 to 19 units</b>	398	1.0	11	1.1	214	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	3.5	0	0.0
<b>20 or more units</b>	1,121	2.8	23	2.3	748	6.4	31	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.6	0	0.0
<b>Mobile home</b>	3,330	8.4	189	19.3	74	0.6	299	10.0	321	25.0	48	14.7	78	15.4	104	10.9
<b>Boat, RV, van, etc.</b>	28	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-1, 2000.

### Shenango Township Units in Structure, 2010



### Shenango Township Units in Structure, 2000



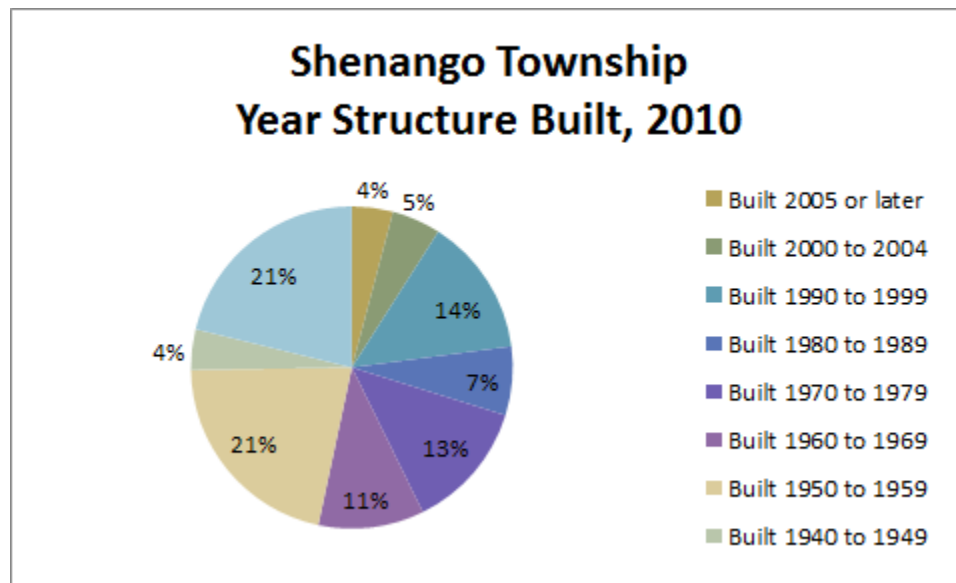
### Median Number of Rooms, 2010

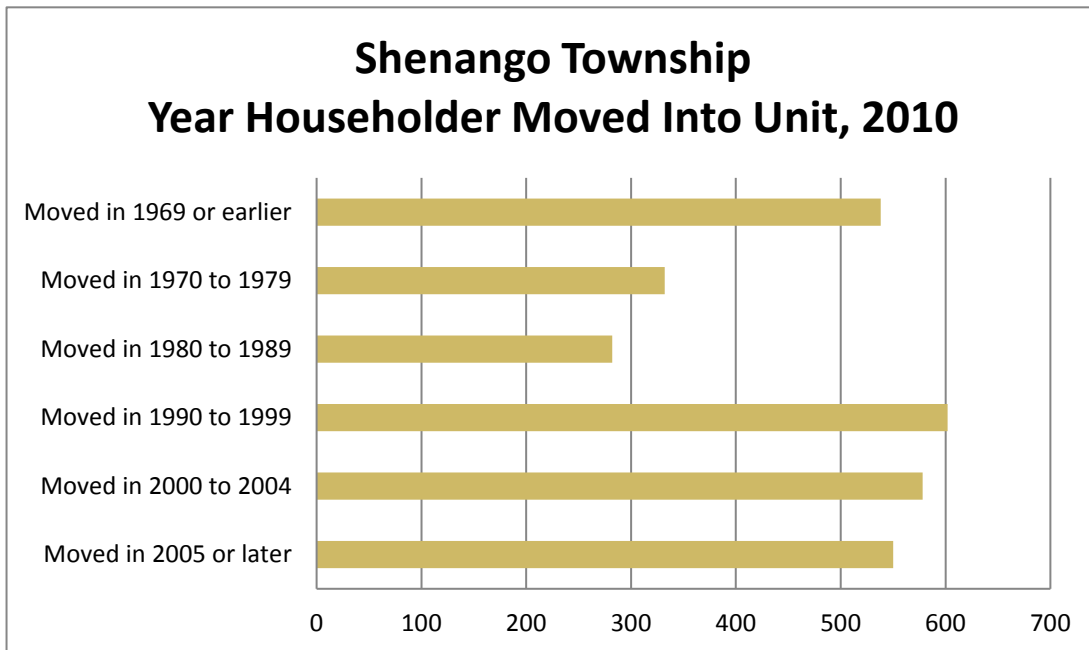
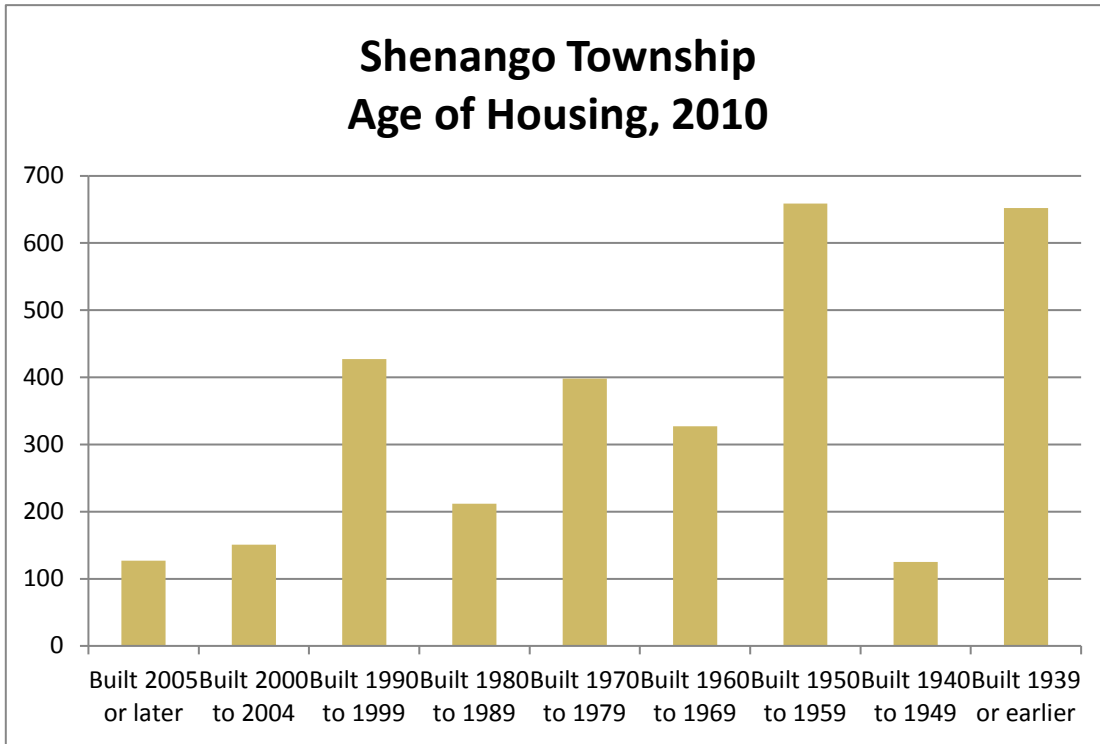
Lawrence County	5.9
Hickory Township	6.0
New Castle City	5.7
<b>Shenango Township</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Slippery Rock Twp	5.6
S. New Castle Boro	5.7
Taylor Township	5.2
Wayne Township	5.9

**TABLE 4-6**  
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, 2010

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total housing units	40,937	100.0	1,040	100.0	11,307	100.0	3,078	100.0	1,379	100.0	273	100.0	480	100.0	1,084	100.0
Built 2005 or later	794	1.9	10	1.0	14	0.1	127	4.1	118	8.6	3	1.1	0	0.0	11	1.0
Built 2000 to 2004	1,789	4.4	75	7.2	91	0.8	151	4.9	68	4.9	13	4.8	9	1.9	69	6.4
Built 1990 to 1999	3,196	7.8	135	13.0	144	1.3	427	13.9	174	12.6	14	5.1	48	10.0	76	7.0
Built 1980 to 1989	2,713	6.6	81	7.8	228	2.0	212	6.9	191	13.9	5	1.8	59	12.3	61	5.6
Built 1970 to 1979	4,644	11.3	147	14.1	939	8.3	398	12.9	281	20.4	5	1.8	87	18.1	107	9.9
Built 1960 to 1969	3,692	9.0	102	9.8	808	7.1	327	10.6	114	8.3	17	6.2	42	8.8	135	12.5
Built 1950 to 1959	7,241	17.7	111	10.7	1,870	16.5	659	21.4	185	13.4	51	18.7	83	17.3	148	13.7
Built 1940 to 1949	3,767	9.2	74	7.1	1,450	12.8	125	4.1	68	4.9	43	15.8	33	6.9	120	11.1
Built 1939 or earlier	13,101	32.0	305	29.3	5,763	51.0	652	21.2	180	13.1	122	44.7	119	24.8	357	32.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey





**TABLE 4-7**  
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT, 2010

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Occupied housing units	36,613	100.0	914	100.0	9,568	100.0	2,882	100.0	1,266	100.0	250	100.0	438	100.0	979	100.0
Moved in 2005 or later	9,686	26.5%	126	13.8%	3,243	33.9%	550	19.1%	375	29.6%	44	17.6%	100	22.8%	187	19.1%
Moved in 2000 to 2004	6,215	17.0%	174	19.0%	1,368	14.3%	578	20.1%	180	14.2%	58	23.2%	71	16.2%	156	15.9%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	7,505	20.5%	249	27.2%	1,859	19.4%	602	20.9%	294	23.2%	43	17.2%	106	24.2%	230	23.5%
Moved in 1980 to 1989	4,119	11.3%	93	10.2%	951	9.9%	282	9.8%	174	13.7%	39	15.6%	8	1.8%	106	10.8%
Moved in 1970 to 1979	3,430	9.4%	90	9.8%	699	7.3%	332	11.5%	92	7.3%	15	6.0%	70	16.0%	113	11.5%
Moved in 1969 or earlier	5,658	15.5%	182	19.9%	1,448	15.1%	538	18.7%	151	11.9%	51	20.4%	83	18.9%	187	19.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

## Housing Value, Owner-Occupied Units

In 1990 only a few housing units in each municipality were valued at \$100,000 or more, as the following chart illustrates:

Municipality	1990 Houses Valued Over \$100,000	% of Total Units
Hickory Township	18	3.8
New Castle City	36	.6
<b>Shenango Township</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Slippery Rock Township	16	3.2
South New Castle Borough	0	0
Taylor Township	1	.3
Wayne Township	19	2.9

The rest of the housing stock, over 95% in each community, was valued at less than \$99,999 (Table 4-8). Median values were as follows:

Municipality	1990 Median Value
Hickory Township	\$ 53,000
New Castle City	\$ 29,100
<b>Shenango Township</b>	<b>\$ 47,500</b>
Slippery Rock Township	\$ 49,800
South New Castle Borough	\$ 30,500
Taylor Township	\$ 39,200
Wayne Township	\$ 40,200

Shenango Township's owner-occupied median housing value ranked third in 1990 with Hickory Township ranked first, and Slippery Rock Township ranked second.

In 2010, as housing values in the County increased, median values in many municipalities more than doubled as the following chart illustrates:

Municipality	2010 Median Value	% Increase Since 1990
Hickory Township	\$ 118,000	223
New Castle City	\$ 56,000	195
Shenango Township	\$ 121,400	255
Slippery Rock Township	\$ 136,600	275
South New Castle Borough	\$ 67,100	220
Taylor Township	\$ 76,200	195
Wayne Township	\$ 97,900	243

Shenango Township's owner-occupied median housing value ranked second in 2010 with Slippery Rock Township ranked first, and Hickory Township ranked third. Median value increased by 275% in Slippery Rock Township between 1990 and 2010 and by 255% in Shenango Township, demonstrating that investing in either community's continued sustainable housing and property values is a marketable selling point. Further, given that Shenango Township has permitted more multi-family housing units since 2001 than all comparable municipalities combined, gives the Township an advantage in the provision of housing options for a wider range of persons, including aging residents preferring to remain in the community after adult children have acquired their own housing.

### **Housing Costs, Mortgage and Rent**

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Mortgage costs expectedly increased as housing value increased in the last decade. In the year 2000, the range of monthly mortgage payments were between \$500 and \$999 for the highest percentage of homeowners in most communities in the region with mortgages.

Between 2000 and 2010 mortgage payments in Shenango Township in the two (2) ranges \$700 to \$999 and \$1,000 to \$1,499, as a percentage of housing units, increased from 14.4% and 4.7% in 2000 to 35.8% and 32.7% in 2010. During the period analyzed, housing units with a mortgage increased from 53.7% in 2000 to 62.4% in 2010, which was the highest percentage of all communities compared, plus Lawrence County. This statistic is indicative of a willingness on homebuyers' part to invest in the Township's future.

During the same period the median rent increased from \$509 to \$652, placing Shenango Township third highest behind Slippery Rock and Hickory Townships. In the year 2000, Shenango Township's median rent was the highest among communities in the region, while in 2010 Median Rent was competitive among other more rural townships.



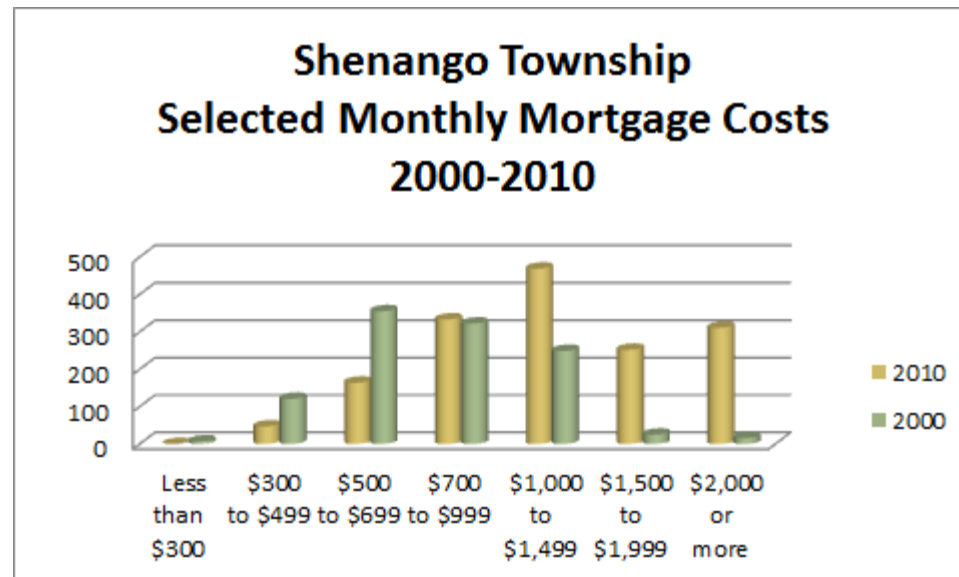
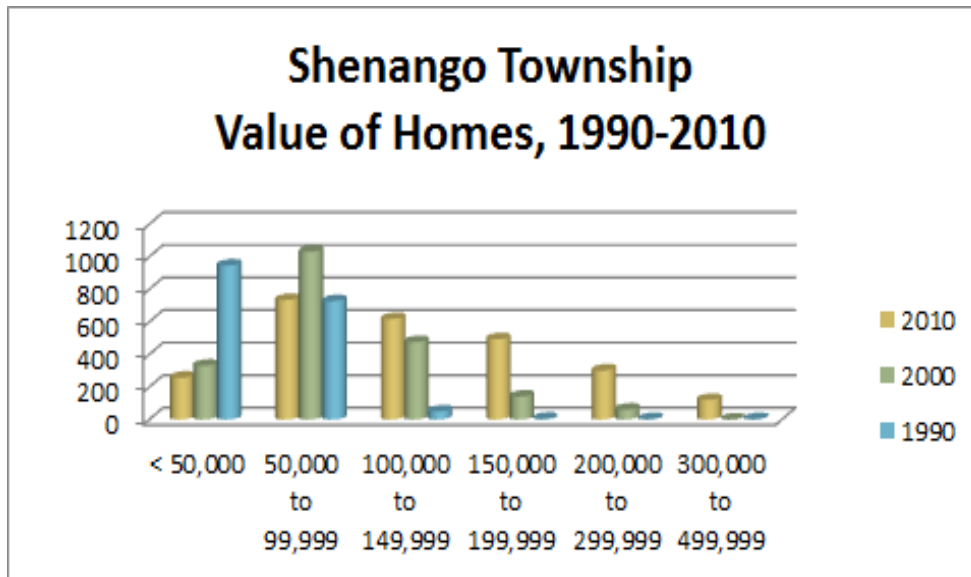
**TABLE 4-8**  
**VALUE SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS**  
**1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Total	28,498	100.0	839	100.0	6,214	100.0	2,526	100.0	958	100.0	219	100.0	312	100.0	865	100.0
< 50,000	5,037	17.7%	86	10.3%	2,617	42.1%	257	10.2%	84	8.8%	55	25.1%	52	16.7%	123	14.2%
50,000 to 99,999	10,226	35.9%	276	32.9%	2,852	45.9%	735	29.1%	235	24.5%	146	66.7%	176	56.4%	317	36.6%
100,000 to 149,999	5,542	19.4%	161	19.2%	522	8.4%	618	24.5%	232	24.2%	11	5.0%	64	20.5%	225	26.0%
150,000 to 199,999	4,058	14.2%	175	20.9%	152	2.4%	494	19.6%	186	19.4%	4	1.8%	16	5.1%	111	12.8%
200,000 to 299,999	2,275	8.0%	95	11.3%	33	0.5%	301	11.9%	140	14.6%	3	1.4%	4	1.3%	60	6.9%
300,000 to 499,999	1,062	3.7%	40	4.8%	8	0.1%	121	4.8%	46	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	3.4%
500,000 to 999,999	249	0.9%	0	0.0%	15	0.2%	0	0.0%	35	3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1,000,000 >	49	0.2%	6	0.7%	15	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Median (%)	94,400	(X)	118,000	(X)	56,000	(X)	121,400	(X)	136,600	(X)	67,100	(X)	76,200	(X)	97,900	(X)
<b>2000</b>																
Total	23,244	100.0	534	100.0	6,451	99.9	2,041	100.0	632	100.0	229	100.0	305	100.0	627	100.0
< 50,000	6,759	29.1	52	9.7	4,059	62.9	331	16.2	68	10.8	97	42.4	99	32.5	106	16.9
50,000 to 99,999	10,596	45.6	274	51.3	2,151	33.3	1,031	50.5	368	58.2	124	54.1	176	57.7	292	46.6
100,000 to 149,999	3,667	15.8	132	24.7	221	3.4	476	23.3	152	24.1	8	3.5	22	7.2	121	19.3
150,000 to 199,999	1,451	6.2	58	10.9	15	0.2	142	7.0	42	6.6	0	0.0	8	2.6	67	10.7
200,000 to 299,999	629	2.7	18	3.4	5	0.1	61	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	6.5

**TABLE 4-8**  
**VALUE SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS**  
**1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
300,000 to 499,999	119	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
500,000 to 999,999	15	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000,000 >	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Median (%)	72,200	(X)	90,300	(X)	42,300	(X)	87,600	(X)	86,100	(X)	54,200	(X)	62,400	(X)	83,400	(X)
<b>1990</b>																
Total	21,604	100.0	474	100.0	6,443	100.0	1,735	100.0	503	100.0	229	100.0	304	100.0	665	100.0
< 50,000	13,539	62.7	208	43.9	5,606	87.0	946	54.4	254	50.5	199	86.9	204	67.1	421	63.3
50,000 to 99,999	6,975	32.3	248	52.3	801	12.4	728	42.0	233	46.3	30	13.1	99	32.6	225	33.8
100,000 to 149,999	793	3.7	17	3.6	30	0.5	50	2.9	14	2.8	0	0.0	1	0.3	14	2.1
150,000 to 199,999	189	0.9	1	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.3	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8
200,000 to 299,999	80	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
300,000 >	28	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Median (%)	41,500	(X)	53,000	(X)	29,100	(X)	47,500	(X)	49,800	(X)	30,500	(X)	39,200	(X)	40,200	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey; U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-4, 2000 & 1990.



**TABLE 4-9  
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)  
2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		City of New Castle		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Housing units with a mortgage	16,367	57.7	431	51.4	3,514	56.5	1,576	62.4	510	53.2	123	56.2	153	49.0	485	56.1
Less than \$300	40	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.0%	19	3.9%
\$300 to \$499	574	3.5%	4	0.9%	146	4.2%	47	3.0%	0	0.0%	9	7.3%	10	6.5%	11	2.3%
\$500 to \$699	1,731	10.6%	36	8.4%	605	17.2%	164	10.4%	29	5.7%	27	22.0%	8	5.2%	56	11.5%
\$700 to \$999	4,447	27.2%	131	30.4%	1,257	35.8%	333	21.1%	50	9.8%	64	52.0%	43	28.1%	143	29.5%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5,753	35.1%	123	28.5%	1,150	32.7%	469	29.8%	305	59.8%	23	18.7%	75	49.0%	158	32.6%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2,297	14.0%	100	23.2%	232	6.6%	252	16.0%	73	14.3%	0	0.0%	10	6.5%	65	13.4%
\$2,000 or more	1,525	9.3%	37	8.6%	124	3.5%	311	19.7%	44	8.6%	0	0.0%	4	2.6%	33	6.8%
Median (dollars)	1,101	(X)	1,150	(X)	948	(X)	1,233	(X)	1,286	(X)	816	(X)	1,066	(X)	1,043	(X)
<b>2000</b>																
Housing units with a mortgage	12,008	51.7	275	51.5	3,040	47.1	1,095	53.7	343	54.3	101	44.1	139	45.6	352	56.1
Less than \$300	80	0.3	5	0.9	39	0.6	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0
\$300 to \$499	1,411	6.1	15	2.8	459	7.1	121	5.9	48	7.6	14	6.1	17	5.6	33	5.3
\$500 to \$699	3,447	14.8	60	11.2	1,283	19.9	355	17.4	101	16.0	40	17.5	33	10.8	86	13.7
\$700 to \$999	3,999	17.2	81	15.2	928	14.4	322	15.8	109	17.2	42	18.3	46	15.1	115	18.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2,319	10.0	88	16.5	300	4.7	249	12.2	71	11.2	5	2.2	33	10.8	60	9.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	527	2.3	26	4.9	31	0.5	25	1.2	10	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.3	55	8.8

\$2,000 or more	225	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.8	4	0.6	0	0.0	4	1.3	3	0.5
Median (dollars)	762	(X)	893	(X)	656	(X)	760	(X)	754	(X)	681	(X)	810	(X)	824	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey; U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-4, 2000.

**TABLE 4-10  
GROSS RENT, 1990-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
<b>Specified renter units</b>	8,609	100	102	100	3,601	100	345	100	272	100	38	100	106	100	155	100
<b>Less than \$200</b>	303	3.5%	0	0.0%	216	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.7%	0	0.0%
<b>\$200 to \$299</b>	706	8.2%	0	0.0%	537	14.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	4	3.8%	0	0.0%
<b>\$300 to \$499</b>	1,517	17.6%	12	11.8%	819	22.7%	21	6.1%	58	21.3%	3	7.9%	35	33.0%	19	12.3%
<b>\$500 to \$749</b>	2,555	29.7%	56	54.9%	797	22.1%	173	50.1%	83	30.5%	20	52.6%	31	29.2%	64	41.3%
<b>\$750 to \$999</b>	1,643	19.1%	19	18.6%	712	19.8%	50	14.5%	50	18.4%	3	7.9%	12	11.3%	18	11.6%
<b>\$1,000 to \$1,499</b>	634	7.4%	0	0.0%	175	4.9%	27	7.8%	42	15.4%	2	5.3%	9	8.5%	0	0.0%
<b>\$1,500 or more</b>	109	1.3%	0	0.0%	30	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Median (dollars)</b>	610	(X)	671	(X)	520	(X)	653	(X)	680	(X)	600	(X)	565	(X)	542	(X)
<b>2000</b>																
<b>Specified renter units</b>	8,240	100.0	109	100.0	3,787	100.0	349	100.0	151	100.0	40	100.0	101	100.0	87	100.0
<b>Less than \$200</b>	931	11.3	0	0.0	642	17.0	15	4.3	2	1.3	0	0.0	8	7.9	0	0.0
<b>\$200 to \$299</b>	1,056	12.8	4	3.7	633	16.7	28	8.0	17	11.3	0	0.0	11	10.9	4	4.6
<b>\$300 to \$499</b>	2,969	36.0	62	56.9	1,393	36.8	89	25.5	69	45.7	15	37.5	32	31.7	39	44.8
<b>\$500 to \$749</b>	1,927	23.4	28	25.7	686	18.1	115	33.0	18	11.9	17	42.5	31	30.7	25	28.7
<b>\$750 to \$999</b>	300	3.6	0	0.0	76	2.0	25	7.2	5	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
<b>\$1,000 to \$1,499</b>	77	0.9	0	0.0	46	1.2	9	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>\$1,500 or more</b>	31	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Median (dollars)</b>	424	(X)	472	(X)	365	(X)	509	(X)	439	(X)	504	(X)	457	(X)	422	(X)

		1990															
<b>Specified renter units</b>		7,531	100.0	115	100.0	3,886	100.0	250	100.0	114	100.0	29	100.0	80	100.0	92	100.0
<b>Less than \$250</b>		5,105	67.8	60	52.2	2,778	71.5	157	62.8	86	75.4	26	89.7	55	68.8	67	72.8
<b>\$250 to \$499</b>		2,328	30.9	55	47.8	1,090	28.0	93	37.2	28	24.6	3	10.3	25	31.3	24	26.1
<b>\$500 to \$749</b>		72	1.0	0	0.0	12	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>\$750 to \$999</b>		22	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>\$1,000 to more</b>		4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1.1
<b>Median (dollars)</b>		211	(X)	245	(X)	201	(X)	224	(X)	215	(X)	206	(X)	225	(X)	211	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey; U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-4, 2000 & 2000.,

### Permit Data

While ACS data (Table 4-6) indicates a total of 278 housing units constructed since the year 2000 in Shenango Township, the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s State of the City database indicates permits for 295 housing units were issued. This 17 unit discrepancy may relate to reporting period differences, but the aggregate annual average of slightly less than 25 housing units indicates a slow, steady residential growth pattern. Reported permit records show a marked decline beginning in 2007 in terms of annual averages for reasons discussed.

For the six (6) year period 2001 through 2006, the Township averaged 33.6 housing units annually, while the period 2006 through 2012, that average fell to 15.5. In comparison, while Slippery Rock Township reported a higher percentage of housing units permitted since 2000 as a percentage of all housing units, their six (6) year annual average between 2001 and 2006 was eleven (11) housing units and between 2007 and 2012, five (5) housing units. During the period analyzed, 2001 through 2012, Hickory Township issued 54 permits total, Taylor Township issued two (2) permits total, and Wayne Township issued 65 permits for new housing unit construction. These housing units occurred in a variety of configuration, although aside from two (2) duplex structures constructed in 2011 and 2012 in Hickory Township, all other units permitted in multi-family structures in the region were permitted in Shenango Township between 2001 and 2012.

Total Housing Unit Building Permits for: REGION												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	78	77	80	74	54	39	41	30	20	44	15	22
Units in Single-Family Structures	72	69	73	70	54	39	31	19	20	44	13	20
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	6	8	7	4	0	0	10	11	0	0	2	2
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	4	0	0	2	2
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	6	8	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Unit Building Permits for: HICKORY TOWNSHIP												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	7	5	7	6	1	2	5	3	2	8	3	5
Units in Single-Family Structures	7	5	7	6	1	2	5	3	2	8	1	3
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Unit Building Permits for: NEW CASTLE CITY												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	9	13	14	15	4	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Units in Single-Family Structures	9	13	14	15	4	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Unit Building Permits for: SHENANGO TOWNSHIP												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	36	38	37	32	34	25	17	18	13	20	10	15
Units in Single-Family Structures	30	30	30	28	34	25	7	7	13	20	10	15
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	6	8	7	4	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	6	8	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Unit Building Permits for: SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	17	12	7	15	10	5	12	6	4	6	0	2
Units in Single-Family Structures	17	12	7	15	10	5	12	6	4	6	0	2
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Unit Building Permits for: SOUTH NEW CASTLE BOROUGH												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in Single-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Housing Unit Building Permits for: TAYLOR TOWNSHIP												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Units in Single-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Unit Building Permits for: WAYNE TOWNSHIP												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Units	9	9	15	6	5	4	4	2	1	9	1	0
Units in Single-Family Structures	9	9	15	6	5	4	4	2	1	9	1	0
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Summary

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As indicated in the response to the community survey in the spring of 2014 (Chapter 11) detached dwellings for younger families were ranked as the highest priority in all four (4) quadrants analyzed. While housing for seniors was considered a moderate priority, the demographic characteristics analyzed (Chapter 3) indicate that type of housing may gain importance as the Township's population ages in place. Multi-family housing registered as a higher priority in the northern quadrants where suburban development trends have dominated, while rental housing ranked low in all four (4) quadrants. This response indicates that owner-occupied or condominium units are preferable to high density renter-occupied residential development.

An addendum to the plan document title "Competitive Municipalities, Regional Comparison" was prepared and discussed in order to assess competitiveness in key areas with Neshannock Township, Cranberry Township and Boardman, Ohio. Following are statistical findings:

- Shenango Township's 78.4% of family households ranked first, as of 2010.
- Households with individuals over 65 years of age ranks second (32.1%) to Neshannock Township's first (40.9%).
- Average household size ranks second at 2.56 persons with Cranberry at 2.86 persons.
- The Township ranks third in housing value at a median of \$121,400.
- Mortgage payments rank 4<sup>th</sup> or lowest at \$1,101 median monthly cost.

Permit records from American Community Survey and Housing and Urban Development's State of the City indicate an annual average of 25 permits for new housing units since 2000 with lower averages between 2006 through 2013, but higher averages prior to that.

The Township's vacancy rate is 4.1% highlighting that people want to live and maintain existing structures within the township. The City of New Castle is at 8.7% and Hickory Township is at 16.5% vacancy rates.

Shenango Township would note and refer readers to Implementation section that removal of blighted structures, use of CDBG allocation for Housing Rehabilitation programs, applying for other housing/blight removal funding sources and offering a variety of housing types is a priority throughout the community.



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 5 Socio-Economic Profile



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

*Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

## Chapter 5 Socio-Economic Profile

### Overview

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While an analysis of municipal revenues and expenditures is included in this work element, there are key metrics which when evaluated, provide a fairly accurate assessment of a community's economic strengths and weaknesses. Employment status for persons sixteen (16) years and over, occupations employing workers, industries and sectors providing jobs to Township residents, household and family incomes, wages, and salary data and the assessed value of real estate are all components of a community's economic health. Further, the competitiveness of a municipality's private sector within the region is an indication of certain indirect characteristics. Most Townships of the Second Class in western Pennsylvania have evolved as residential suburbs of older boroughs and smaller cities where land costs and a rural environment are preferred over small-town neighborhoods with high density building lots, however commuting times to work from rural Townships increases as a result.

As these formerly rural-agricultural areas develop, the sequence usually begins with large-lot residential subdivisions requiring private wells and on-lot septic systems because the demand for public utilities has not required line extensions into undeveloped corridors. The link between land use and transportation has been demonstrated consistently as the pattern of development is repeated in comparable communities with access to employment centers. Shenango Township's transition from a rural agrarian community to a suburban development pattern began to occur following World War II in the northern tier area in close proximity to the City of New Castle. Access to US 422 and SR 65 in the Township's northeastern quadrant gave homeowners options to commute to employment sites outside the region. Early in the transition period jobs were close to home sites in burgeoning neighborhoods abutting New Castle where public utilities could be logically extended where needed to support housing construction. Many of the jobs created after World War II were located in New Castle, resulting in relatively short commutes. In addition to public utilities, medical and professional services, retail shopping, entertainment and dining facilities were amenities provided by businesses located in the neighboring city.

As has been documented nationwide as well as regionally, access to employment opportunities, services and commodities via the automobile changed the socio-economic

landscape forever. Suburban development patterns with “cookie cutter” subdivisions, regional shopping centers and business/industrial parks proliferated into rural areas abutting older urban centers during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Such was the case in Lawrence County in Neshannock, Union and Shenango Townships for several decades beginning in the 1950’s. As discussed in Chapter 3, Demographic Analysis, the Township experienced several periods of rapid growth as did neighboring municipalities. While the predominant land use remained residential in the rural Township, specifically single family detached housing, retail service and processing industries took advantage of capacity improvements to existing and newly constructed local collector and regional arterial roadways and helped to continue the suburbanization trend. This development pattern, however, resulted in longer trip lengths and commutes, a common socio-economic characteristic shared by workers in many Townships of the Second Class in Western Pennsylvania.

In the year 2000, 57.4% of Shenango’s population 16 years and over was in the labor force with 3,525 persons employed. Ten (10) years later in 2010, 59.5% of the population was in the labor force, at about 3,624 people, while the actual number of persons 16 years and older declined slightly. The percentage of unemployed persons increased between 2000 and 2010 from 1.2% to 3.0%, but was still second lowest in the region, only to Wayne Township’s 2.8%. The occupations of Township residents in 2010 fell into two dominant categories: management/business/science/arts and sales/office occupations (Table 5-3). The Township reported the highest percent of civilian employees 16 years and older in the management/business/science/arts category at 41.4%, much higher than Hickory Township’s percentage of 30.8%, which ranked second. In the sales/office occupations category, Shenango Township ranked lower at 22.6%, higher only than Wayne Township’s 16.9%. Combined, these two categories accounted for 64% of all civilian employees in the Township in 2010, and the highest combined percentage of any comparable community and Lawrence County.

These occupation work sites however, are difficult to pinpoint geographically as Table 5-2 (ACS 2010 data) provides a mean travel time to work and no percentage of workers. However, between 2000 and 2010 there were no significant increases or decreases in travel time to work within the region as several municipality’s workers traveled slightly longer, several remained relatively the same and several traveled slightly shorter periods. The average of the means (excluding Lawrence County) was 21 minutes in 2000 and 21.4 minutes in 2010.

While origin and destination (O & D) studies can provide information on areas where new employment opportunities are being created, a closer look at travel times reported to the ACS can lead to supportable conclusions. According to interval data, 44.3% of all commuters travel between 10 and 19 minutes to work in Shenango Township. This would put most work sites between about 7 and 15 miles of a majority of Township workers, slightly more distant for travel on higher speed arterials and slightly less for travel on local collector roadways. When

combined with the contiguous time intervals, 5 to 9 minutes and 20 to 24 minutes, 68.8% of all commuters travel times are accounted for. Based on these data, Shenango Township residents are probably employed locally within a 5 to 15 mile radius of their homes.

<b>Shenango Township Worker Commute Times</b>		
<b>Total</b>	3,334	100.0
<b>Less than 5 minutes</b>	105	3.1%
<b>5 to 9 minutes</b>	425	12.7%
<b>10 to 14 minutes</b>	727	21.8%
<b>15 to 19 minutes</b>	751	22.5%
<b>20 to 24 minutes</b>	395	11.8%
<b>25 to 29 minutes</b>	180	5.4%
<b>30 to 34 minutes</b>	217	6.5%
<b>35 to 39 minutes</b>	85	2.5%
<b>40 to 44 minutes</b>	122	3.7%
<b>45 to 59 minutes</b>	206	6.2%
<b>60 to 89 minutes</b>	86	2.6%
<b>90 or more minutes</b>	35	1.0%

In addition, public transportation is almost nonexistent in Lawrence County as a method of commuting to work, and the great majority of workers drive alone to their place of employment. Trends for carpooling mirrored travel times, as the more rural municipalities reported declines in the percentage of workers carpooling, while more suburbanized communities reported slight increases between 2000 and 2010. Without additional geographic-based U.S. Economic Census data or regional socio-economic analyses, no supportable conclusions can be made regarding projected job creation.

A review of industries employing Shenango Township residents (Table 5-4) suggests emerging trends between 2000 and 2010. In the year 2000, industries employing the greatest percentage of Shenango Township residents were education/health/social services, manufacturing and retail trade, in that order; half (50.2%) of employed persons worked in those industries. However, in 2010 education/health/social services, arts/recreation/hospitality, and manufacturing were the top three industries employing 51.7% of Shenango Township residents. Education/health/social services gained 10.8% while both manufacturing and retail trade declined by 5% or more, and arts/recreation/hospitality gained 4.8% to occupy the second highest industry category employing Shenango Township residents. Manufacturing declined between 2000 and 2010 in all comparable municipalities with the exception of Hickory Township. The number of employed persons age 16 years and over remained essentially unchanged in the Township between 2000 and 2010. Private wage and salaried workers declined slightly while government workers increased. Regionally, the class of workers remained fairly consistent (Table 5-5).

**TABLE 5-1  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	74,266	100.0	1,937	100.0	18,690	100.0	6,088	100.0	2,539	100.0	475	100.0	892	100.0	2,155	100.0
<b>In labor force</b>	43,861	59.1	1,187	61.3	10,218	54.7	3,624	59.5	1,663	65.5	292	61.5	477	53.5	1,301	60.4
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	43,849	59.0	1,187	61.3	10,218	54.7	3,624	59.5	1,663	65.5	292	61.5	477	53.5	1,301	60.4
<b>Employed</b>	40,551	54.6	1,104	57.0	9,115	48.8	3,444	56.6	1,514	59.6	262	55.2	440	49.3	1,241	57.6
<b>Unemployed</b>	3,298	4.4	83	4.3	1,103	5.9	180	3.0	149	5.9	30	6.3	37	4.1	60	2.8
<b>Not in labor force</b>	30,405	40.9	750	38.7	8,472	45.3	2,464	40.5	876	34.5	183	38.5	415	46.5	854	39.6
<b>2000</b>																
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	75,345	100.0	1,839	100.0	20,631	100.0	6,142	100.0	2,469	100.0	637	100.0	1,014	100.0	1,881	100.0
<b>In labor force</b>	43,782	58.1	1,144	62.2	10,972	53.2	3,525	57.4	1,592	64.5	371	58.2	527	52.0	1,241	66.0
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	43,715	58.0	1,144	62.2	10,963	53.1	3,519	57.3	1,592	64.5	371	58.2	527	52.0	1,239	65.9
<b>Employed</b>	41,035	54.5	1,083	58.9	9,925	48.1	3,445	56.1	1,505	61.0	360	56.5	490	48.3	1,189	63.2
<b>Unemployed</b>	2,680	3.6	61	3.3	1,038	5.0	74	1.2	87	3.5	11	1.7	37	3.6	50	2.7
<b>Not in labor force</b>	31,563	41.9	695	37.8	9,659	46.8	2,617	42.6	877	35.5	266	41.8	487	48.0	640	34.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000 and 1990.

**TABLE 5-2  
COMMUTING TO WORK, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Workers 16 years and over	39,624	100.0	1,086	100.0	8,962	100.0	3,374	100.0	1,439	100.0	262	100.0	427	100.0	1,223	100.0
Drove alone	33,105	83.5	982	90.4	7,336	81.9	3,111	92.2	1,247	86.7	231	88.2	373	87.4	1,035	84.6
Carpooled	3,184	8.0	51	4.7	857	9.6	194	5.7	101	7.0	25	9.5	23	5.4	84	6.9
Public trans. (excluding cab)	417	1.1	0	0.0	166	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.9	8	0.7
Walked	1,302	3.3	13	1.2	257	2.9	6	0.2	30	2.1	6	2.3	9	2.1	40	3.3
Other means	481	1.2	9	0.8	214	2.4	23	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.4	22	1.8
Worked at home	1,135	2.9	31	2.9	132	1.5	40	1.2	61	4.2	0	0.0	8	1.9	34	2.8
Mean travel time to work	22.0	(X)	21.8	(X)	19.4	(X)	20.0	(X)	24.2	(X)	21.0	(X)	19.5	(X)	24.0	(X)
<b>2000</b>																
Workers 16 years and over	40,285	100.0	1,064	100.0	9,724	100.0	3,434	100.0	1,465	100.0	353	100.0	480	100.0	1,175	100.0
Drove alone	33,987	84.4	993	93.3	7,755	79.8	3,055	89.0	1,302	88.9	317	89.8	420	87.5	1,032	87.8
Carpooled	3,197	7.9	48	4.5	1,035	10.6	221	6.4	86	5.9	31	8.8	46	9.6	103	8.8
Public trans. (including cab)	295	0.7	8	0.8	236	2.4	0	0.0	6	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0
Walked	1,342	3.3	0	0.0	422	4.3	33	1.0	10	0.7	2	0.6	4	0.8	13	1.1
Other means	278	0.7	0	0.0	54	0.6	16	0.5	13	0.9	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Worked at home	1,186	2.9	15	1.4	222	2.3	109	3.2	48	3.3	0	0.0	7	1.5	27	2.3
Mean travel time to work	21.3	(X)	19.9	(X)	18.8	(X)	19.7	(X)	24.6	(X)	21.0	(X)	20.6	(X)	22.4	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.

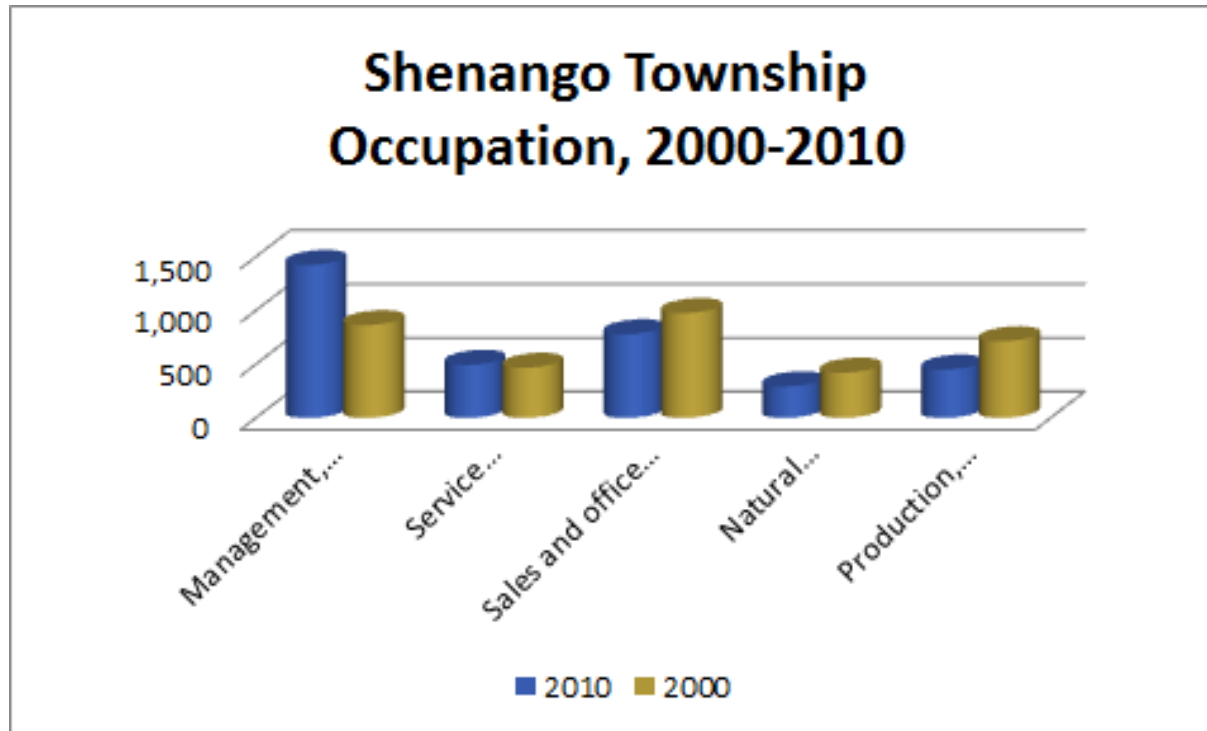


**TABLE 5-3**  
OCCUPATION, 2000-2010

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	40,551	100.0	1,104	100.0	9,115	100.0	3,444	100.0	1,514	100.0	262	100.0	440	100.0	1,241	100.0
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	11,909	29.4	340	30.8	2,240	24.6	1,425	41.4	376	24.8	58	22.1	92	20.9	333	26.8
Service occupations	7,640	18.8	180	16.3	2,092	23.0	495	14.4	323	21.3	58	22.1	71	16.1	216	17.4
Sales and office occupations	10,177	25.1	262	23.7	2,651	29.1	780	22.6	408	26.9	65	24.8	122	27.7	210	16.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	3,559	8.8	140	12.7	522	5.7	294	8.5	219	14.5	26	9.9	33	7.5	142	11.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	7,266	17.9	182	16.5	1,610	17.7	450	13.1	188	12.4	55	21.0	122	27.7	340	27.4
<b>2000</b>																
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	41,035	100.0	1,083	100.0	9,925	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,505	100.0	360	100.0	490	100.0	1,189	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	10,897	26.6	337	31.1	2,437	24.6	864	25.1	362	24.1	43	11.9	101	20.6	259	21.8
Service occupations	6,240	15.2	153	14.1	1,852	18.7	468	13.6	221	14.7	65	18.1	104	21.2	177	14.9

Sales and office occupations	10,918	26.6	295	27.2	2,954	29.8	977	28.4	346	23.0	108	30.0	104	21.2	289	24.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	172	0.4	4	0.4	19	0.2	16	0.5	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	4,329	10.5	112	10.3	861	8.7	406	11.8	236	15.7	47	13.1	53	10.8	152	12.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	8,479	20.7	182	16.8	1,802	18.2	714	20.7	334	22.2	97	26.9	128	26.1	301	25.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.

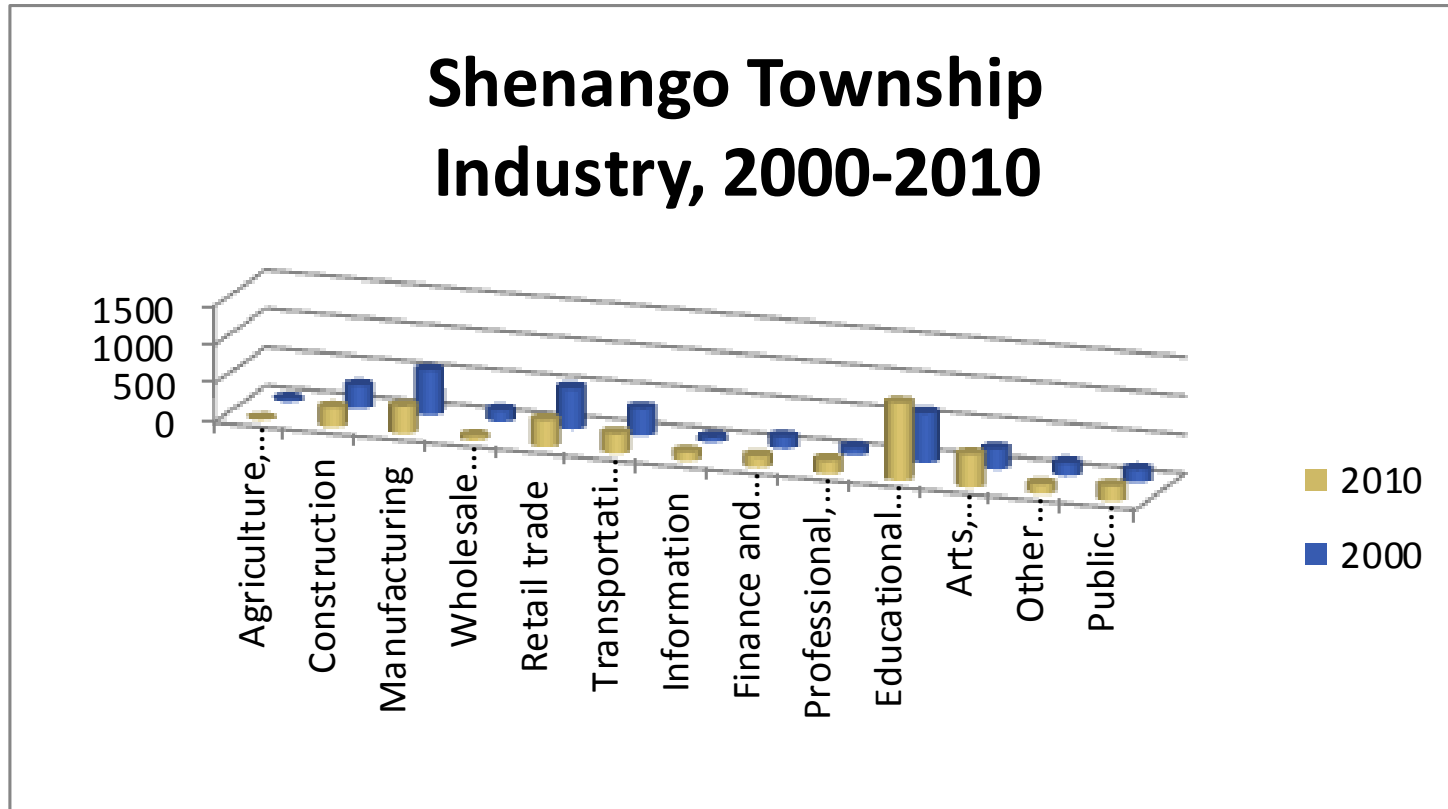


**TABLE 5-4  
INDUSTRY, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	40,551	100.0	1,104	100.0	9,115	100.0	3,444	100.0	1,514	100.0	262	100.0	440	100.0	1,241	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	407	1.0	23	2.1	6	0.1	12	0.3	19	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.0
Construction	2,403	5.9	68	6.2	261	2.9	248	7.2	160	10.6	19	7.3	18	4.1	90	7.3
Manufacturing	6,109	15.1	166	15.0	1,259	13.8	352	10.2	234	15.5	39	14.9	70	15.9	254	20.5
Wholesale trade	1,301	3.2	16	1.4	252	2.8	56	1.6	69	4.6	6	2.3	15	3.4	76	6.1
Retail trade	5,125	12.6	79	7.2	1,218	13.4	346	10.0	213	14.1	30	11.5	117	26.6	157	12.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,697	6.7	69	6.3	581	6.4	264	7.7	68	4.5	26	9.9	34	7.7	64	5.2
Information	700	1.7	15	1.4	202	2.2	108	3.1	16	1.1	2	0.8	0	0.0	18	1.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,969	4.9	44	4.0	476	5.2	137	4.0	91	6.0	17	6.5	16	3.6	21	1.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3,081	7.6	127	11.5	731	8.0	176	5.1	161	10.6	20	7.6	34	7.7	62	5.0
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	9,877	24.4	333	30.2	2,249	24.7	1,006	29.2	229	15.1	53	20.2	75	17.0	258	20.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	3,218	7.9	48	4.3	885	9.7	423	12.3	203	13.4	26	9.9	35	8.0	95	7.7

Other services, except public administration	2,063	5.1	56	5.1	493	5.4	126	3.7	25	1.7	20	7.6	19	4.3	101	8.1
Public administration	1,601	3.9	60	5.4	502	5.5	190	5.5	26	1.7	4	1.5	7	1.6	32	2.6
<b>2000</b>																
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	41,035	100.0	1,083	100.0	9,925	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,505	100.0	360	100.0	490	100.0	1,189	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	540	1.3	12	1.1	41	0.4	37	1.1	39	2.6	0	0.0	7	1.4	30	2.5
Construction	3,037	7.4	90	8.3	752	7.6	290	8.4	131	8.7	54	15.0	19	3.9	86	7.2
Manufacturing	6,943	16.9	154	14.2	1,427	14.4	579	16.8	289	19.2	86	23.9	105	21.4	281	23.6
Wholesale trade	1,626	4.0	54	5.0	349	3.5	149	4.3	45	3.0	12	3.3	40	8.2	39	3.3
Retail trade	5,463	13.3	130	12.0	1,402	14.1	516	15.0	204	13.6	54	15.0	53	10.8	147	12.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,943	7.2	51	4.7	649	6.5	345	10.0	127	8.4	19	5.3	35	7.1	94	7.9
Information	748	1.8	17	1.6	175	1.8	61	1.8	21	1.4	6	1.7	12	2.4	22	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	2,080	5.1	58	5.4	606	6.1	155	4.5	85	5.6	22	6.1	16	3.3	50	4.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	2,243	5.5	34	3.1	571	5.8	95	2.8	66	4.4	7	1.9	29	5.9	53	4.5
Educational, health and social services	8,779	21.4	334	30.8	2,035	20.5	633	18.4	277	18.4	60	16.7	84	17.1	234	19.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	2,980	7.3	68	6.3	820	8.3	258	7.5	98	6.5	20	5.6	39	8.0	78	6.6
Other services (except public administration)	1,982	4.8	40	3.7	514	5.2	161	4.7	74	4.9	16	4.4	25	5.1	46	3.9
Public administration	1,671	4.1	41	3.8	584	5.9	166	4.8	49	3.3	4	1.1	26	5.3	29	2.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.



**TABLE 5-5  
CLASS OF WORKER, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	40,551	40,551	1,104	1,104	9,115	9,115	3,444	3,444	1,514	1,514	262	262	440	440	1,241	1,241
Private wage and salary workers	33,484	82.6	900	81.5	7,527	82.6	2,697	78.3	1,215	80.3	243	92.7	391	88.9	1,084	87.3
Government workers	4,747	11.7	119	10.8	1,351	14.8	548	15.9	128	8.5	5	1.9	24	5.5	90	7.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	2,220	5.5	72	6.5	225	2.5	199	5.8	171	11.3	14	5.3	25	5.7	67	5.4
Unpaid family workers	100	0.2	13	1.2	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>2000</b>																
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	41,035	100.0	1,083	100.0	9,925	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,505	100.0	360	100.0	490	100.0	1,189	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	33,599	81.9	871	80.4	8,072	81.3	2,812	81.6	1,230	81.7	338	93.9	412	84.1	929	78.1
Government workers	4,522	11.0	154	14.2	1,298	13.1	386	11.2	136	9.0	18	5.0	62	12.7	152	12.8
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	2,761	6.7	50	4.6	533	5.4	237	6.9	129	8.6	4	1.1	16	3.3	92	7.7
Unpaid family workers	153	0.4	8	0.7	22	0.2	10	0.3	10	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	1.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.

## Income Characteristics

The percentage of Township households with annual income between \$75,000.00 and \$149,000.00 in the year 2000 was 12% or 343 households, while ten years later that percentage grew to 25% or 720 households. Further, only 72 households reported income of \$150,000.00 or more in 2000 while ten year later 147 households reported income in that range. At the other end of the income ranged, 24.6% of total households in Shenango Township reported income less than \$25,000.00 in 2010, second in percentage only to Taylor Township, with Hickory and Wayne Townships reporting less than 20% of households in that range. A similar ranking occurred in 2000 with Shenango Township reporting 31.5% of all households below \$25,000.00 annual incomes and Taylor Township with 37.2% in the lower income range. In both census reports (Table 5-6) the predominant industry employing Township workers became the norm, which may explain the increase in the upper-middle range. However, with a quarter of all households still reporting incomes less than \$25,000.00 in 2010, and with an increase in fixed income households, while manufacturing providing employment for fewer householders, future tax increases must be considered carefully. This analysis provides an argument for an increase in land zoned for commercial service and advance technology employers for a broader tax base to support service delivery costs.

Family income is usually higher than household income because household income includes single person households. Table 5-8 provides a comparison of income ranges between 2000 and 2010 for families. In the year 2000 income ranges income ranges \$35,000.00 to \$74,999.00 were reported by Townships of the Second Class in the region as follows:

Hickory Township	54.4%
Shenango Township	51.0%
Slippery Rock Township	51.2%
Taylor Township	48.7%
Wayne Township	49.0%

In the year 2010 those percentages declined significantly in several municipalities and slightly in others.

Hickory Township	51.6%
Shenango Township	37.2%
Slippery Rock Township	39.3%
Taylor Township	43.7%
Wayne Township	45.2%

Both Shenango and Slippery Rock Township's reported higher percentages of families in the \$75,000.00 to \$149,000.00 ranges in 2010, with Shenango Township families at 30.5% and Slippery Rock Township families at 29.3%. Shenango Township also reported the highest percentage of family incomes in the \$150,000.00 or more ranges at 5.9% with Wayne Township

at 4.4%. Of some concern, however, is the percentage of family incomes reported at less than \$34,999.00 in 2010. New Castle reported 44.5% of families in the lower income ranges and Taylor Township reported 42.0%, an indication that both urban and rural areas share common socio-economic problems. In Shenango Township, Slippery Rock Township and Wayne Township more than a quarter of all families reported incomes of less than \$35,000.00 annually.

A closer look at families below the poverty level in 2010 reveals that families with a female householder, no husband, with related children under 18 are most likely to meet the poverty guidelines. Of the comparable Townships of the Second Class in the region, Shenango Township reported 22.6% of families so defined, below the poverty level in 2010, the lowest of communities in the region with the exception of Wayne Township which reported zero (Table 5-11). The 2013 Federal Poverty Guidelines are as follows:

<b>Persons in Family/Household</b>	<b>Poverty Guidelines</b>
1	\$11,490.00
2	\$15,510.00
3	\$19,530.00
4	\$23,550.00
5	\$27,570.00
6	\$31,590.00

While 13.9% of all families with selected children under 18 years met the poverty guidelines in 2010, ranking second only to Taylor Township, married couple families in Shenango Township at 7.9% of all families, was the highest reported among Townships of the Second Class in the region. This trend should be monitored as the population ages in place. It should be noted that the City of New Castle, and to a lesser extent South New Castle Borough, share certain socio-economic conditions that are unique to older urban areas and direct comparisons do not offer similar conclusions.

Another parameter used to evaluate the socio-economic well-being of a municipality's population is the type of household income reported. These data provide a better understanding of income sources, specifically social security, retirement income and public assistance, which in turn are an indication of population characteristics. Between 2000 and 2010 the percentage of Shenango Township households receiving income from Social Security remained virtually unchanged, from 39.3% to 39.2%. Of the 2,882 households (occupied housing units, 2010, Table 4-7) 72.1% reported earning averaging \$66,114.00, 39.2% of which included Social Security income of \$16,894.00, adjusted for inflation in 2011 dollars. Another 23.9% of those households also reported income from retirement funds.

These data indicate a high percentage of households in the region relying on a combination of wages, Social Security and retirement income. Wayne Township (66.9%) and

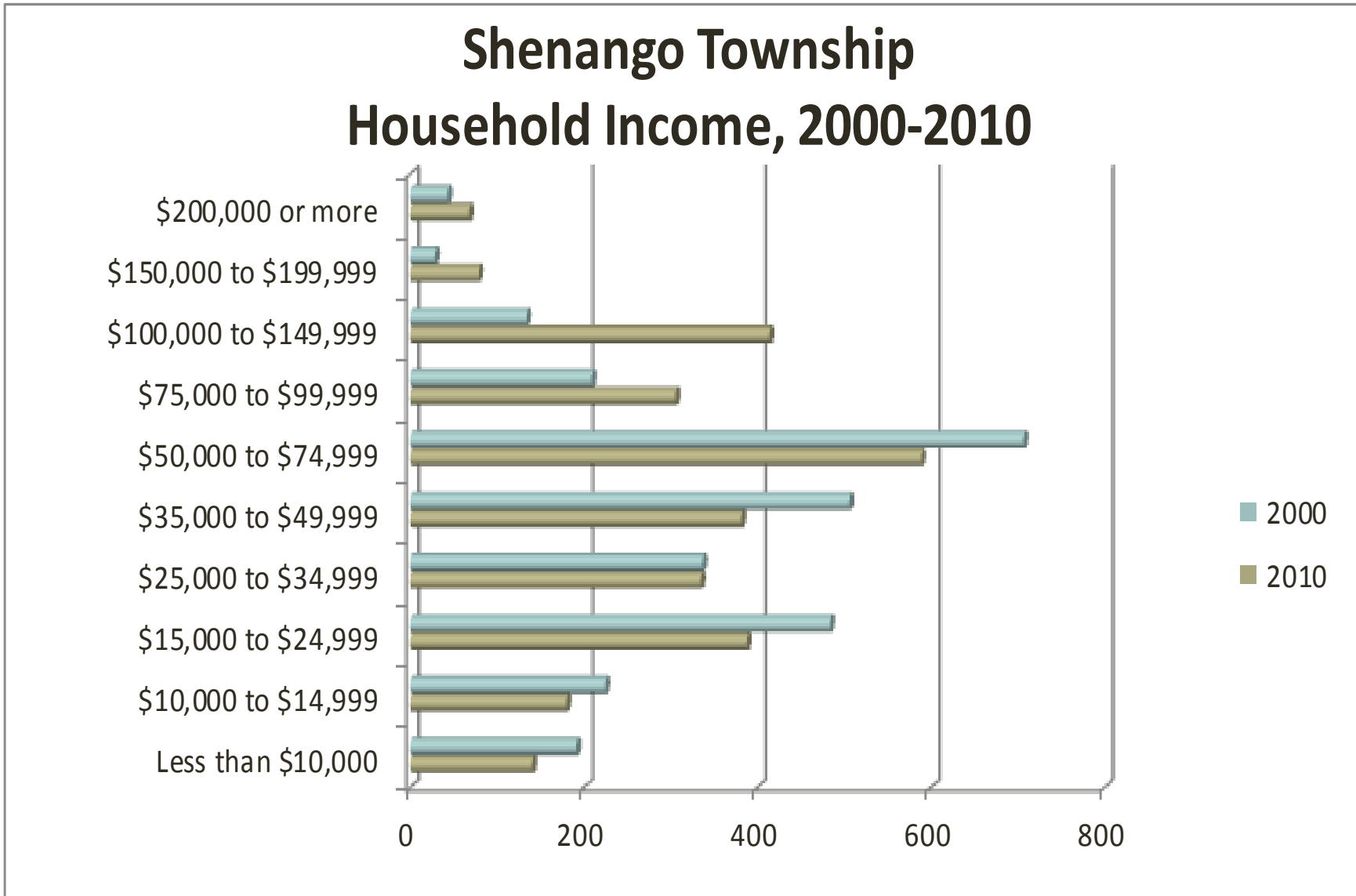


Taylor Township (65.5%) reported the highest percentage of households with income derived from programs designed for retirement aged occupants, while Slippery Rock (44.0%) reported the lowest percentage and Shenango and Hickory Townships (62.1% and 61.8% respectively) ranked in between. Any initiative to program capital improvements designed to broaden the tax base should be crafted to seek a balance of private and public revenues in order to avoid disproportionate impacts or increasing numbers of fixed-income households in Shenango Township.

**TABLE 5-6  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Total households	36,613	100.0	914	100.0	9,568	100.0	2,882	100.0	1,266	100.0	250	100.0	438	100.0	979	100.0
Less than \$10,000	2,750	7.5	31	3.4	1,221	12.8	141	4.9	21	1.7	27	10.8	28	6.4	36	3.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,798	7.6	32	3.5	987	10.3	180	6.2	158	12.5	23	9.2	59	13.5	50	5.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5,063	13.8	114	12.5	1,728	18.1	388	13.5	147	11.6	24	9.6	60	13.7	107	10.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,346	11.9	54	5.9	1,343	14.0	335	11.6	118	9.3	33	13.2	58	13.2	143	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5,980	16.3	241	26.4	1,437	15.0	382	13.3	293	23.1	61	24.4	89	20.3	178	18.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6,992	19.1	213	23.3	1,514	15.8	589	20.4	190	15.0	53	21.2	93	21.2	236	24.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,257	11.6	97	10.6	892	9.3	306	10.6	189	14.9	24	9.6	29	6.6	109	11.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,258	8.9	107	11.7	342	3.6	414	14.4	129	10.2	5	2.0	22	5.0	89	9.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	710	1.9	17	1.9	42	0.4	79	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.5
\$200,000 or more	459	1.3	8	0.9	62	0.6	68	2.4	21	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	1.6
<b>2000</b>																
Total Households	37,136	100.0	900	100.0	10,760	100.0	2,866	100.0	1,185	100.0	305	100.0	483	100.0	899	100.0
Less than \$10,000	4,353	11.7	81	9.0	1,960	18.2	192	6.7	81	6.8	24	7.9	56	11.6	50	5.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,483	9.4	51	5.7	1,371	12.7	225	7.9	92	7.8	29	9.5	49	10.1	58	6.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6,092	16.4	101	11.2	1,945	18.1	484	16.9	190	16.0	66	21.6	75	15.5	144	16.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5,400	14.5	145	16.1	1,612	15.0	337	11.8	171	14.4	56	18.4	66	13.7	138	15.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6,460	17.4	187	20.8	1,673	15.5	506	17.7	258	21.8	52	17.0	110	22.8	178	19.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6,772	18.2	220	24.4	1,396	13.0	707	24.7	262	22.1	50	16.4	100	20.7	206	22.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,486	6.7	73	8.1	471	4.4	209	7.3	80	6.8	20	6.6	11	2.3	61	6.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,457	3.9	36	4.0	260	2.4	134	4.7	43	3.6	4	1.3	12	2.5	49	5.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	366	1.0	6	0.7	63	0.6	29	1.0	4	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.4	0	0.0
\$200,000 or more	267	0.7	0	0.0	9	0.1	43	1.5	4	0.3	3	1.0	2	0.4	15	1.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.



## Median and Mean Family and Household Incomes

While caution is recommended when using mean income for small sub-groups of the population because extreme values can skew the sampling variability, it is still used as a measurement of local economic characteristics. Between 2000 and 2010 Shenango Township's mean family income increased by almost 48.0%, the largest in the region. However, as cautioned, a small number of high-end values can affect the resulting number and it is difficult to isolate which industries are providing the high-end wages and how many job opportunities are actually available.

Median income statistics reflect a more accurate measurement of actual dollars because that figure represents a point where half of the income distribution falls above and half below. A review of Table 5-9 reveals that in 2010, Shenango Township's median family income, at \$59,572.00 ranked second to Wayne Township's \$61,181.00. However with three times the number of families reporting in Shenango Township, that municipal statistic has increased credibility.

Household income (Table 5-7) is usually lower than family income data because of the inclusion of single person households. Shenango Township's 2010 median household income was ranked first in the region at \$50,371.00 followed by Hickory Township at \$49,929.00. The mean household income also ranked first in 2010 at \$62,000.00 with Hickory Township ranked second at \$58,972.00. The increase between 2000 and 2010 in median household income in Shenango Township was approximately 26.0%.

Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index inflation calculator, the following adjusted family and household median incomes for the year 2000 and 2010 are as follows:

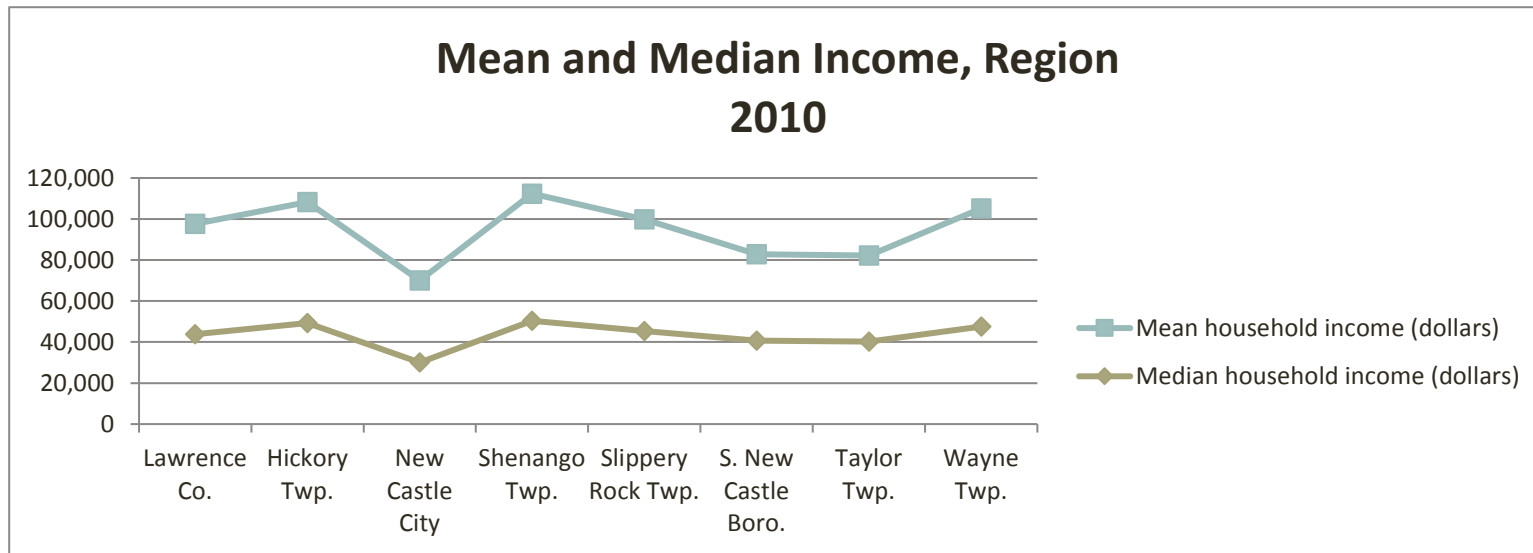
	2000 Median Incomes	2010 Median Incomes	2010 Median Incomes Adjusted for Inflation
Family	\$46,933.00	\$59,572.00	\$59,431.02
Household	\$39,939.00	\$50,371.00	\$50,574.56

Based on the 2007-2011 American Community Survey data, Shenango Township's median family and household incomes adjusted for inflation, are about equal with the Consumer Price Index calculations, with the family median slightly lower and household median slightly higher.

**TABLE 5-7**  
**HOUSEHOLD INCOME**  
**MEDIAN AND MEAN, 2000-2010 (in dollars)**

	Lawrence County	Hickory Twp.	New Castle City	Shenango Twp.	Slippery Rock Twp.	S. New Castle Boro.	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp.
<b>2010</b>								
Median household income	43,821	49,292	30,032	50,371	45,395	40,735	40,250	47,550
Mean household income	53,797	58,972	39,987	62,000	54,516	42,141	42,008	57,517
<b>2000</b>								
Median household income	33,152	41,389	25,598	39,949	38,651	30,568	34,511	39,594
Mean earnings	43,907	45,199	34,660	47,454	44,932	39,172	39,299	49,025

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.*



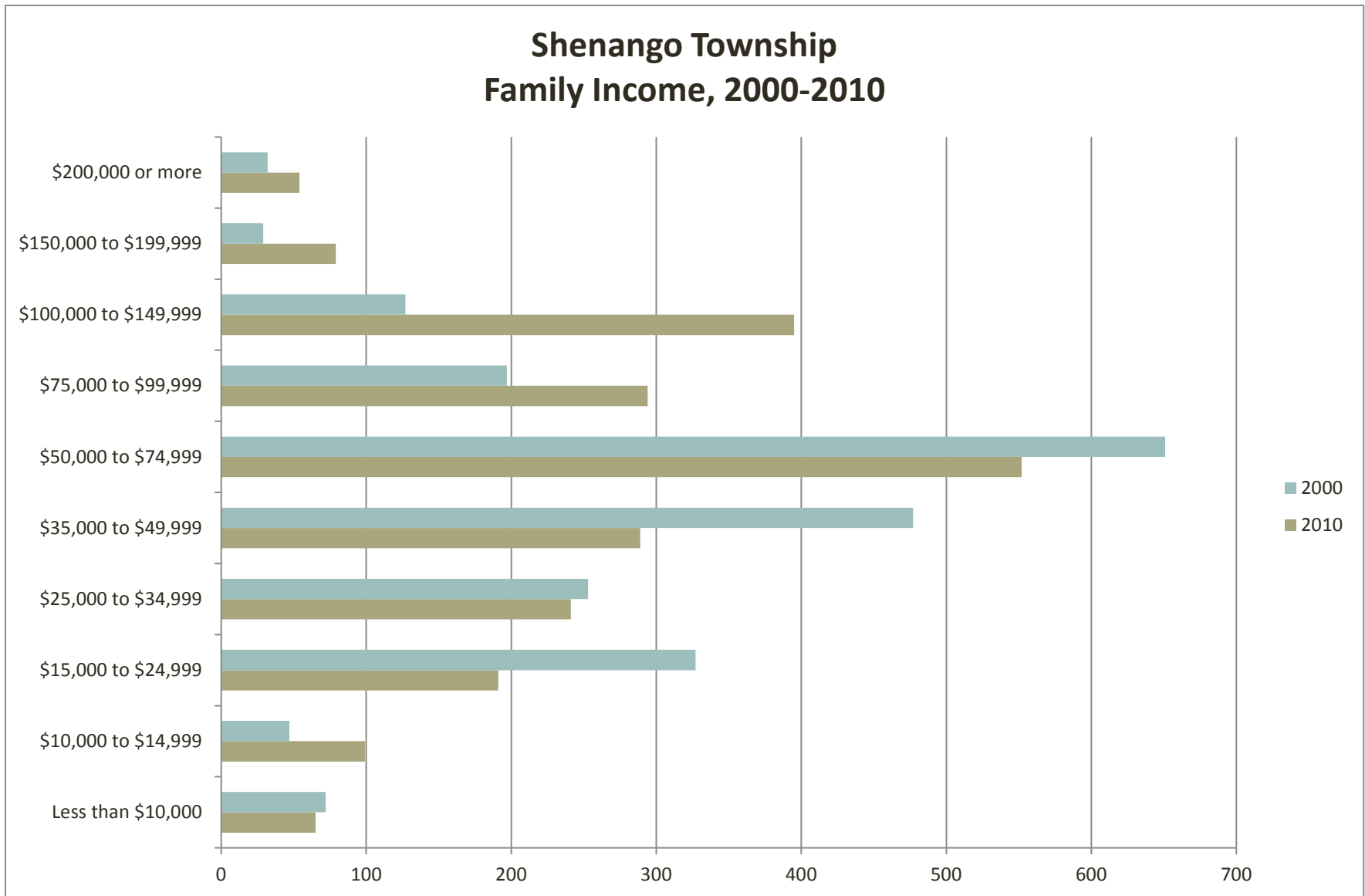
**TABLE 5-8**  
**FAMILY INCOME, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>2010</b>																
Families	25,141	100.0	696	100.0	6,157	100.0	2,259	100.0	1,014	100.0	174	100.0	295	100.0	707	100.0
Less than \$10,000	1,044	4.2	29	4.2	547	8.9	65	2.9	6	0.6	10	5.7	19	6.4	6	0.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,021	4.1	0	0.0	393	6.4	99	4.4	70	6.9	3	1.7	28	9.5	5	0.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,417	9.6	56	8.0	911	14.8	191	8.5	122	12.0	23	13.2	33	11.2	68	9.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,923	11.6	51	7.3	889	14.4	241	10.7	99	9.8	16	9.2	44	14.9	99	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,186	16.7	180	25.9	945	15.3	289	12.8	244	24.1	46	26.4	72	24.4	119	16.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5,723	22.8	179	25.7	1,294	21.0	552	24.4	154	15.2	49	28.2	57	19.3	201	28.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,800	15.1	84	12.1	780	12.7	294	13.0	182	17.9	24	13.8	24	8.1	102	14.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,982	11.9	99	14.2	300	4.9	395	17.5	116	11.4	3	1.7	18	6.1	76	10.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	699	2.8	10	1.4	42	0.7	79	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	2.1
\$200,000 or more	346	1.4	8	1.1	56	0.9	54	2.4	21	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	2.3
<b>2000</b>																
Families	26,026	100.0	659	100.0	6,796	100.0	2,212	100.0	898	100.0	223	100.0	331	100.0	657	100.0
Less than	1,552	6.0	13	2.0	816	12.0	72	3.3	29	3.2	10	4.5	23	6.9	11	1.7

**TABLE 5-8**  
**FAMILY INCOME, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence Co.		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
\$10,000																
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,288	4.9	25	3.8	576	8.5	47	2.1	37	4.1	18	8.1	19	5.7	16	2.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,503	13.5	70	10.6	1,040	15.3	327	14.8	114	12.7	40	17.9	49	14.8	76	11.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,023	15.5	100	15.2	1,157	17.0	253	11.4	135	15.0	31	13.9	52	15.7	107	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5,425	20.8	152	23.1	1,357	20.0	477	21.6	231	25.7	51	22.9	84	25.4	140	21.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6,074	23.3	206	31.3	1,175	17.3	651	29.4	229	25.5	47	21.1	77	23.3	182	27.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,212	8.5	57	8.6	379	5.6	197	8.9	80	8.9	18	8.1	11	3.3	61	9.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,376	5.3	36	5.5	243	3.6	127	5.7	35	3.9	4	1.8	14	4.2	49	7.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	341	1.3	0	0.0	51	0.8	29	1.3	4	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$200,000 or more	232	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.0	32	1.4	4	0.4	3	1.3	2	0.6	15	2.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.

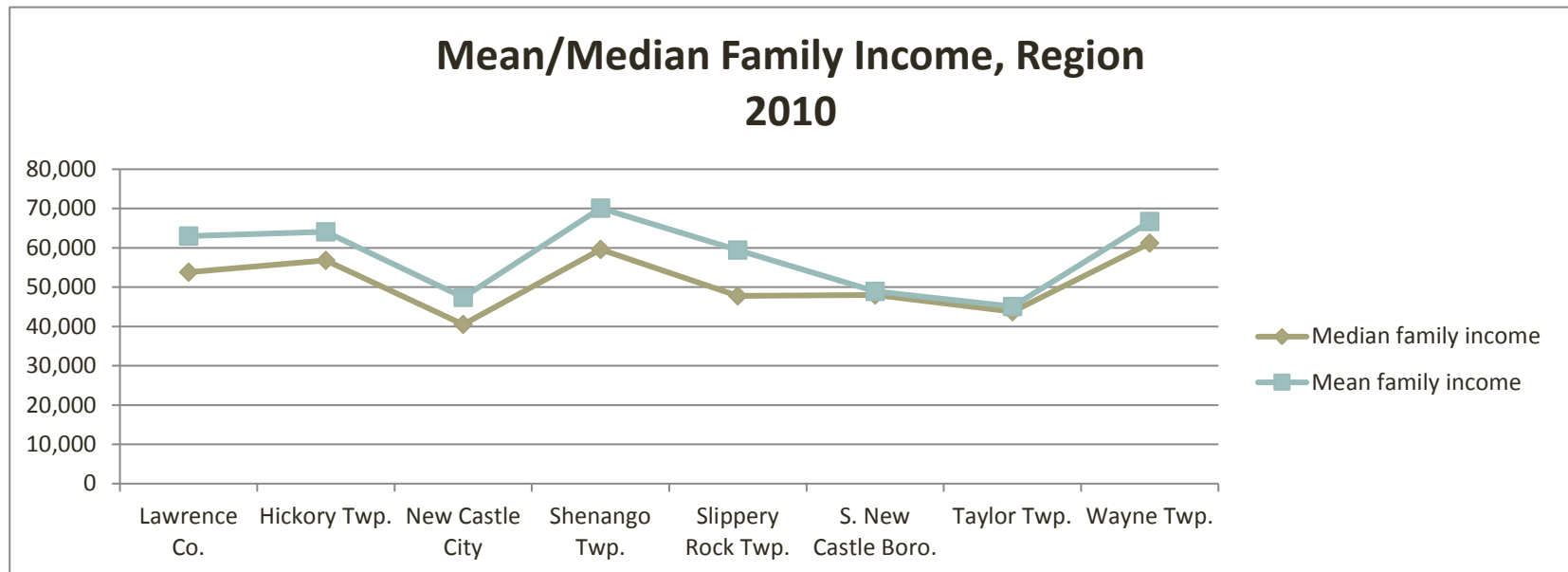




**TABLE 5-9  
FAMILY INCOME  
MEDIAN AND MEAN, 2000-2010 (IN DOLLARS)**

	Lawrence County	Hickory Twp.	New Castle City	Shenango Twp.	Slippery Rock Twp.	S. New Castle Boro.	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp.
2010								
<b>Median family income</b>	53,800	56,810	40,495	59,572	47,763	48,036	43,750	61,181
<b>Mean family income</b>	62,968	64,102	47,382	70,079	59,446	48,912	45,063	66,716
2000								
<b>Median family income</b>	41,463	47,939	32,539	46,933	43,382	38,472	39,375	47,452
<b>Mean earnings</b>	43,907	45,199	34,660	47,454	44,932	39,172	39,299	49,025

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.



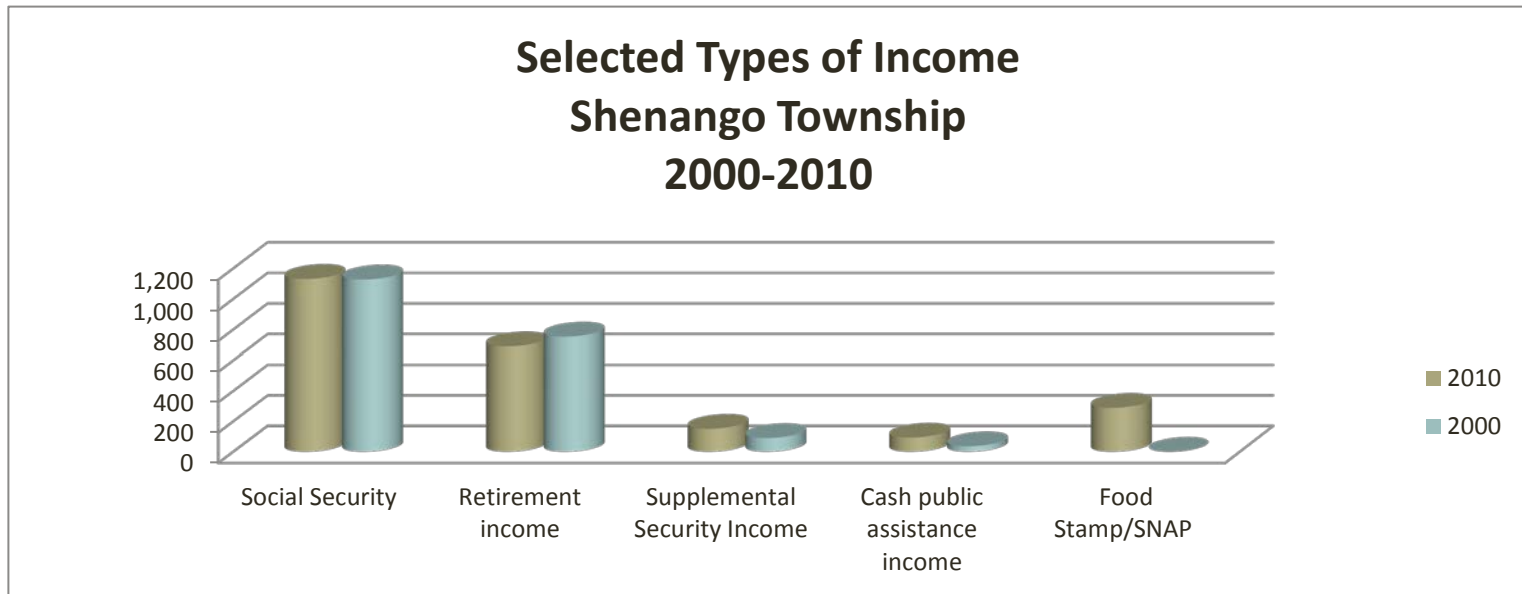
**TABLE 5-10  
SELECTED TYPES OF INCOME, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
<b>2010</b>																
With earnings	26,142	71.4	730	79.9	6,354	66.4	2,077	72.1	976	77.1	166	66.4	299	68.3	749	76.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	56,299	(X)	57,736	(X)	44,304	(X)	66,114	(X)	56,956	(X)	45,805	(X)	43,512	(X)	57,783	(X)
Social Security	13,866	37.9	334	36.5	3,597	37.6	1,131	39.2	326	25.8	108	43.2	164	37.4	365	37.3
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,347	(X)	16,247	(X)	14,377	(X)	16,894	(X)	17,049	(X)	17,114	(X)	16,536	(X)	18,782	(X)
Retirement income	8,301	22.7	231	25.3	1,780	18.6	690	23.9	231	18.2	50	20.0	123	28.1	290	29.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14,248	(X)	13,333	(X)	12,061	(X)	14,789	(X)	14,776	(X)	8,442	(X)	14,056	(X)	13,147	(X)
Supplemental Security Income	2,155	5.9	25	2.7	965	10.1	151	5.2	74	5.8	8	3.2	27	6.2	26	2.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,870	(X)	6,736	(X)	7,852	(X)	10,426	(X)	10,438	(X)	2,663	(X)	8,411	(X)	13,558	(X)
Cash public assistance income	1,708	4.7	33	3.6	824	8.6	93	3.2	75	5.9	0	0.0	26	5.9	35	3.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,390	(X)	7,618	(X)	1,783	(X)	3,053	(X)	2,039	(X)	-	(X)	3,192	(X)	2,269	(X)
Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	4,954	13.5	54	5.9	2,337	24.4	289	10.0	150	11.8	54	21.6	72	16.4	71	7.3
<b>2000</b>																
With earnings	26,746	72.0	698	77.6	7,274	67.6	2,123	74.1	934	78.8	220	72.1	342	70.8	699	77.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	43,907	(X)	45,199	(X)	34,660	(X)	47,454	(X)	44,932	(X)	39,172	(X)	39,299	(X)	49,025	(X)
Social Security income	13,987	37.7	312	34.7	4,312	40.1	1,127	39.3	371	31.3	110	36.1	186	38.5	311	34.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11,727	(X)	14,470	(X)	10,609	(X)	12,137	(X)	11,313	(X)	12,611	(X)	11,703	(X)	11,004	(X)

**TABLE 5-10  
SELECTED TYPES OF INCOME, 2000-2010**

	Lawrence County		Hickory Twp.		New Castle City		Shenango Twp.		Slippery Rock Twp.		S. New Castle Boro.		Taylor Twp.		Wayne Twp.	
Supplemental Security Income	1,860	5.0	24	2.7	857	8.0	90	3.1	38	3.2	11	3.6	19	3.9	46	5.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	6,290	(X)	5,413	(X)	6,203	(X)	7,469	(X)	6,463	(X)	9,064	(X)	7,247	(X)	8,235	(X)
Public assistance income	1,377	3.7	11	1.2	857	8.0	36	1.3	27	2.3	6	2.0	6	1.2	10	1.1
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2,260	(X)	2,545	(X)	2,520	(X)	1,167	(X)	1,981	(X)	3,350	(X)	1,633	(X)	5,130	(X)
Retirement income	8,284	22.3	173	19.2	2,105	19.6	753	26.3	226	19.1	59	19.3	125	25.9	200	22.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12,616	(X)	12,017	(X)	12,004	(X)	20,055	(X)	9,164	(X)	10,468	(X)	8,238	(X)	15,234	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2010; Table DP-3, 2000.



**TABLE 5-11**  
**PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL**  
**2010**

	Lawrence County	Hickory Twp	New Castle City	Shenango Twp	Slippery Rock Twp	S. New Castle Borough	Taylor Twp.	Wayne Twp
<b>All families</b>	10.6%	4.2%	19.6%	9.1%	8.8%	17.8%	18.0%	2.5%
With related children under 18 years	19.1%	8.8%	33.5%	13.9%	13.3%	25.7%	37.9%	6.3%
With related children under 5 years only	22.4%	0.0%	42.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
<b>Married couple families</b>	5.1%	1.3%	8.7%	7.9%	2.9%	12.3%	1.5%	2.1%
With related children under 18 years	7.7%	0.0%	14.7%	10.3%	0.0%	16.9%	5.5%	5.1%
With related children under 5 years only	7.1%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Families with female householder, no husband</b>	31.4%	21.4%	41.0%	16.0%	30.4%	23.5%	56.2%	0.0%
With related children under 18 years	46.3%	48.9%	57.0%	22.6%	50.0%	28.6%	63.8%	0.0%
With related children under 5 years only	56.4%	-	63.8%	0.0%	100.0%	-	50.0%	0.0%
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011</i>								

## Municipal Revenues and Expenditures

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### Revenues

Shenango Township's long term revenue trend was affected between 2005 and 2011 through receipt of \$3.3 million from what is classified as "Other Financing Sources." These funds were acquired from a variety of Commonwealth programs to address a series of financial commitments and administrative priorities which required action. Prior to that period, Act 511 tax revenues and earned income tax revenues made up the primary revenue streams, followed by real estate tax revenues, intergovernmental (Commonwealth) revenues and sewer revenues. The year 2011 was the first year since 1999 that real estate tax revenue exceeded earned income tax revenue (Table 5-13). Between 1999 and 2011, the revenue generated through real estate taxes as reported to the Municipal Statistics division of the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (PaDCED), increased by about 385% in Shenango Township.

This significant increase far exceeds tax revenues generated by real estate in neighboring communities, such as Slippery Rock Township (70% increase) and Wayne Township (50% increase). Hickory and Taylor Townships reported a decrease between 1999 and 2011 of tax revenues from real estate while South New Castle Borough reported about 155% increase, but remained stagnant between 2005 and 2011.

The City of New Castle reported \$10.4 million from "Other Financing Sources" in 2005, while Shenango Township reported \$3.3 million in 2011, as discussed previously, the highest reported revenue totals aside from Act 511 tax revenues, service fees, sewer revenues and other revenues, in the region. Revenue from "Other Financing Sources" usually indicates receipt of low interest loans or matching grant programs for capital projects, however, New Castle was designated as an Act 47 financially distressed community in July of 2007, which made the City eligible for a wider variety of capital rehabilitation funds and low interest loans. The significant increase in real estate tax revenues in Shenango Township can be explained by the recent reassessment and the increase in property valuation makes investment in the Township more attractive. Shenango Township is a PaDCED entitlement community receiving about \$100,000 annually based on the percentage of low to moderate income households.

In 2003 Lawrence County adopted a property tax reassessment resulting in a real estate tax revenue increase in the Township of one hundred percent (100%) between 2005 and 2011. A study produced by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania in 2010 on the impact of local government finances through county property reassessment, found that the amount of revenue generated per mill decreased by .9% for every year subsequent to a county tax reassessment in rural counties. Further, rural counties which conducted county-wide

reassessments on a regular recurring basis enabled more tax revenue per mill, thereby lowering tax rates, creating higher housing values and higher median incomes.

## **Expenditures**

The spending patterns of most local governments, especially Townships of the Second Class, rely on maintaining assets and current service delivery costs. For that reason, expenditures on public streets and Township owned roadways usually rank first in municipal budgets. Such is the case in Shenango Township. In all three statistical year intervals, provided by the PaDCED, expenditures on public streets and roads consumed the largest percentage of the Township's annual budget, with the exception of 2011 when debt service on a number of loans caused by the convergence of revisions to a Pennsylvania American Water bulk purchase agreement, road project loans, a water line extension, tax collection issues, expansion to the municipal building and the development of the Community Park, resulted in significant expenditures. Public Safety (Police) and government operations also account for budget priorities in the Township as presented in Table 5-14.

A comparison of total revenues versus total expenditures for neighboring communities is provided in Table 5-12. The Township's revenues ranked second in the region only to the City of New Castle at the interval years analyzed, 1999 through 2011 and expenditures produced two budget years with deficits and the most recent year with a surplus. In 2011, a variety of factors also called for municipal bond refinancing to service debt accrued in previous years at lower rates.

Between 2005 and 2011, per capita taxes increased by about 62% while expenditures per capita increased by 128% in the Township. Total mills also increased between 2005 and 2011 from 1 mill to 3 mills and total debt remained about the same at \$3.1 million (Table 5-15). Shenango Township has exhibited a fiscally conservative approach to expenditures on capital improvement projects for several decades but is positioned to compete regionally for new residential and commercial development because of access and increasing real estate value.

**TABLE 5-12**  
**REVENUES/EXPENDITURE TOTALS**  
**1999-2011**

Municipality Name	Reporting Year	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	Revenues Over Expenditures
HICKORY TWP	2011	880,045	888,694	-8,649
	2005	720,651	694,125	26,526
	1999	340,531	354,284	-13,753
NEW CASTLE CITY	2011	24,290,336	22,929,215	1,361,121
	2005	25,853,430	27,762,632	-1,909,202
	1999	15,970,067	16,776,131	-806,064
SHENANGO TWP	<b>2011</b>	<b>6,722,184</b>	<b>5,968,436</b>	<b>753,748</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2,419,956</b>	<b>2,672,040</b>	<b>-252,084</b>
	<b>1999</b>	<b>1,839,434</b>	<b>2,143,986</b>	<b>-304,552</b>
SLIPPERY ROCK TWP	2011	1,108,766	964,746	144,020
	2005	562,562	536,106	26,456
	1999	785,573	1,123,770	-338,197
SOUTH NEW CASTLE BORO	2011	277,971	292,632	-14,661
	2005	237,952	207,937	30,015
	1999	201,674	186,359	15,315
TAYLOR TWP	2011	406,254	474,467	-68,213
	2005	423,698	431,674	-7,976
	1999	379,165	194,166	184,999
WAYNE TWP	2011	595,456	525,392	70,064
	2005	463,118	432,548	30,570
	1999	371,434	415,651	-44,217

Municipality Name	Reporting Year	Taxes Per Capita	Revenues Per Capita	Expend Per Capita
HICKORY TWP	2011	100	356	360
	2005	119	306	295
	1999	106	147	153
NEW CASTLE CITY	2011	575	1,044	985
	2005	266	983	1,055
	1999	216	564	592
SHENANGO TWP	2011	246	899	798
	2005	152	317	350
	1999	102	256	298
SLIPPERY ROCK TWP	2011	123	338	294
	2005	101	177	169
	1999	80	246	352
SOUTH NEW CASTLE BORO	2011	183	392	413
	2005	145	295	257
	1999	87	251	232
TAYLOR TWP	2011	220	386	451
	2005	183	354	360
	1999	130	286	146
WAYNE TWP	2011	166	228	202
	2005	133	199	186
	1999	81	133	149

*Per Capita's*

**TABLE 5-13  
REVENUES  
SIX YEAR INTERVALS**

Municipality Name	Reporting Year	Real Estate Tax Revenues	Earned Income Tax Revenues	Realty Transfer Tax Revenues	Per Capita Tax Revenues	Occupational Tax Revenues	Intgov Revenues- State Government	Intgov Revenues- Local Government	Sewer Revenues	Solid Waste Revenues	Other Charges for Services Revenues	Licenses and Permits Revenues	Cable TV Franchise Fees Revenues	Fines and Forfeits Revenues	Interest Rents and Royalties Revenues	Other Financing Sources
Hickory Twp	2011	11,710	218,510	12,771	591	0	306,540	189,525	0	0	2,015	12,816	7,886	3,527	436	78,005
	2005	65,957	180,747	14,804	8,413	0	346,795	45,000	0	0	2,201	12,127	n/a	4,406	893	19,786
	1999	71,426	145,854	10,502	8,335	0	76,429	0	0	3,490	0	8,591	n/a	5,690	73	0
New Castle City	2011	5,420,843	5,667,574	142,713	0	0	695,362	6,191,055	0	886,877	1,431,974	424,702	292,232	116,949	97,323	0
	2005	4,487,242	1,368,206	278,317	0	0	2,311,131	0	1,526,211	667,884	264,470	300,648	n/a	85,803	302,364	10,430,655
	1999	3,804,614	1,448,709	243,128	0	116,192	1,737,816	0	1,275,880	606,145	442,201	230,219	n/a	122,949	198,984	5,095,248
Shenango Twp	2011	880,151	617,036	86,404	24,074	0	612,111	0	642,190	0	0	61,524	98,459	61,832	24,526	3,331,711
	2005	505,963	532,831	72,448	16,892	0	495,506	0	529,176	0	7,904	46,699	n/a	24,319	23,852	134,356
	1999	181,558	491,498	53,404	6,822	0	426,468	0	353,145	0	0	57,593	n/a	32,391	30,123	125,112
Slippery Rock Twp	2011	84,600	280,788	12,381	0	0	614,194	7,000	0	0	16,679	100	0	8,846	1,545	56,128
	2005	53,636	242,998	22,868	0	0	167,937	14,869	0	0	15,091	100	n/a	9,385	10,120	25,558
	1999	49,257	184,176	17,566	0	3,613	123,684	20,000	0	0	7,108	300	n/a	9,855	24,573	345,425
South New Castle Boro	2011	78,257	44,826	2,505	0	4,101	26,224	20,000	60,711	29,725	480	0	1,898	2,215	660	6,369
	2005	76,886	32,619	2,418	0	5,533	21,829	0	46,299	29,572	1,420	1,757	n/a	3,202	9,188	7,229
	1999	30,560	32,492	2,406	4,554	0	20,085	0	38,942	30,612	893	2,453	n/a	1,873	4,579	32,225
Taylor Twp	2011	39,894	172,771	2,052	0	0	51,112	0	56,377	0	23,665	0	0	2,971	13,462	27,124
	2005	53,125	135,662	24,044	0	0	44,645	0	67,855	0	25,034	0	n/a	3,388	19,251	17,870
	1999	63,780	85,265	7,872	0	0	41,552	0	53,482	0	150	414	n/a	4,671	52,685	29,316
Wayne Twp	2011	101,681	209,229	44,803	0	0	117,627	0	0	0	8,551	0	15,226	5,232	399	11,256
	2005	145,350	151,687	12,759	0	0	92,392	0	2,549	0	29,609	3,583	n/a	4,973	815	12,633
	1999	67,937	150,218	8,120	0	0	98,364	0	0	0	28,010	375	n/a	6,782	2,775	8,853

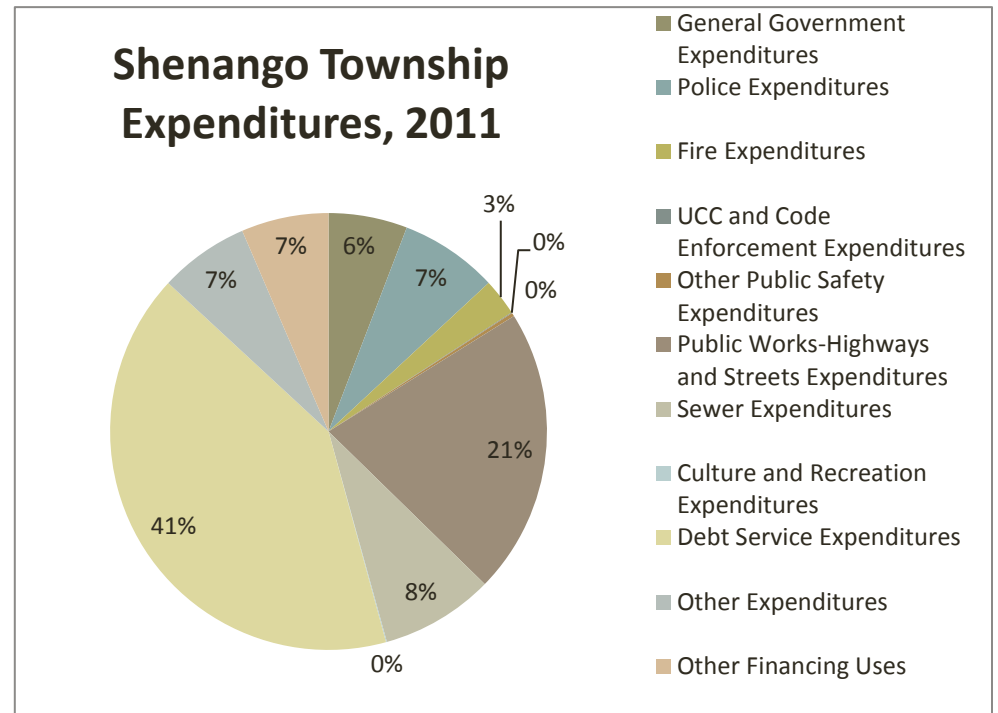
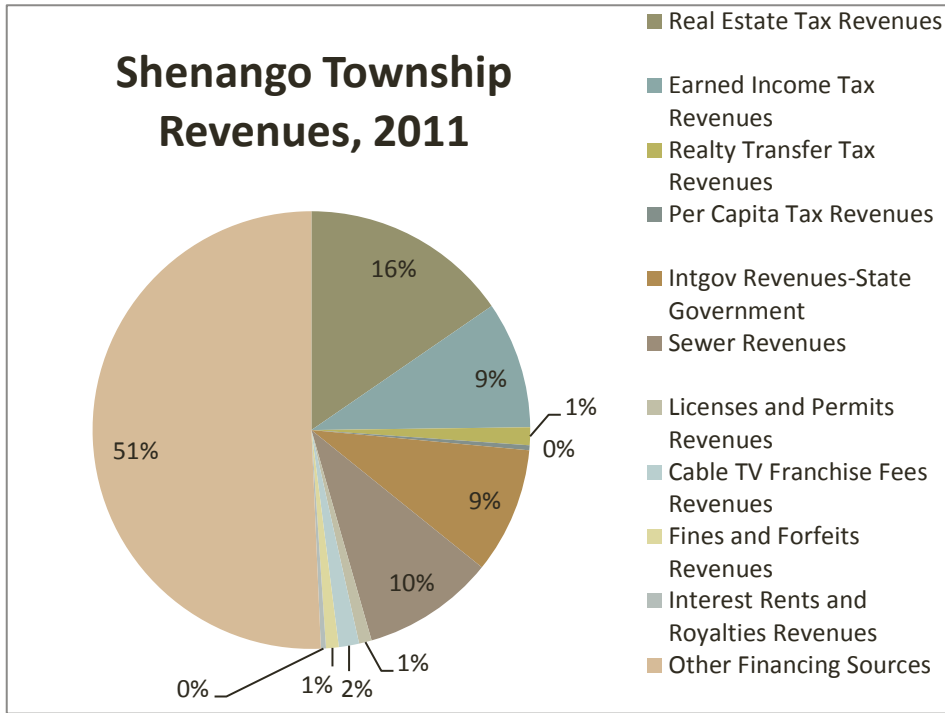
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Municipal Statistics



**TABLE 5-14  
EXPENDITURES  
SIX YEAR INTERVALS**

	Reporting Year	General Government Expenditures	Police Expenditures	Fire Expenditures	UCC and Code Enforcement Expenditures	Other Public Safety Expenditures	Public Works- Highways and Streets Expenditures	Sewer Expenditures	Solid Waste Expenditures	Culture and Recreation Expenditures	Debt Service Expenditures	Other Expenditures	Other Financing Uses
Hickory Twp	2011	53,819	54,297	57,748	9,287	2,252	189,586	0	0	300,162	47,630	96,733	75,363
	2005	42,536	38,416	29,119	n/a	0	461,592	0	0	10,262	3,554	104,870	n/a
	1999	26,588	12,135	24,085	n/a	0	237,723	0	0	0	0	46,436	n/a
New Castle City	2011	1,332,260	3,072,614	2,434,502	516,979	162,157	3,191,705	193,657	560,128	553,843	2,674,825	766,555	783,714
	2005	820,413	2,410,915	1,621,632	n/a	40,708	1,732,462	2,804,751	598,044	545,771	4,879,405	7,182,956	n/a
	1999	861,293	1,962,487	1,288,233	n/a	59,169	1,946,675	655,272	660,102	792,628	4,776,515	2,858,992	n/a
Shenango Twp	2011	348,132	433,355	162,996	3,360	15,274	1,263,871	500,135	0	3,950	2,454,717	396,779	385,867
	2005	239,584	295,950	45,704	n/a	0	356,656	383,222	0	5,755	232,651	775,061	n/a
	1999	151,225	252,853	0	n/a	0	677,027	205,569	0	1,500	313,328	307,133	n/a
Slippery Rock Twp	2011	146,326	0	55,804	11,132	2,220	585,018	0	0	460	0	107,880	52,636
	2005	54,276	0	52,049	n/a	993	305,974	0	0	750	0	108,237	n/a
	1999	383,986	0	16,930	n/a	8,909	314,734	0	0	0	0	398,290	n/a
South New Castle Boro	2011	32,230	14,302	9,466	0	0	140,301	49,860	29,660	562	5,727	3,900	6,624
	2005	39,869	15,956	7,443	n/a	0	44,361	41,220	31,905	435	5,284	21,464	n/a
	1999	34,637	7,257	6,115	n/a	0	38,432	35,947	32,517	60	0	31,394	n/a
Taylor Twp	2011	79,102	20,833	26,984	1,799	0	123,589	147,296	44,500	693	0	8,522	21,149
	2005	68,436	0	32,063	n/a	0	167,265	72,894	33,750	25,849	0	27,865	n/a
	1999	66,202	0	5,680	n/a	0	20,145	13,186	32,400	8,096	0	33,875	n/a
Wayne Twp	2011	91,664	23,021	31,854	2,775	12,696	269,133	0	0	0	2,457	89,061	497
	2005	49,509	10,821	15,663	n/a	0	224,531	0	0	0	0	108,748	n/a
	1999	51,486	18,863	12,264	n/a	0	217,108	0	0	0	0	106,871	n/a

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Municipal Statistics



**TABLE 5-15**  
**MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC DATA**  
**SIX YEAR INTERVALS**

Municipality	Reporting Year	Total Mills	Total General Obligation Bonds and Notes	Total Debt	Fund Balance Retained Earnings 12/31
Hickory Twp	2011	1	0	6,709	231,802
	2005	1	n/a	125,000	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	47,629	n/a
New Castle City	2011	12	30,657,209	31,782,089	5,790,293
	2005	8	n/a	22,132,867	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	14,730,000	n/a
Shenango Twp	2011	3	3,115,000	3,115,000	12,101,859
	2005	1	n/a	3,060,000	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	1,997,781	n/a
Slippery Rock Twp	2011	1	0	0	901,307
	2005	0	n/a	0	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	0	n/a
South New Castle Boro	2011	6	61,755	61,755	348,233
	2005	6	n/a	85,427	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	30,000	n/a
Taylor Twp	2011	2	0	0	779,048
	2005	2	n/a	0	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	0	n/a
Wayne Twp	2011	0	27,909	27,909	116,613
	2005	2	n/a	0	n/a
	1999	0	n/a	0	n/a

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Municipal Statistics

## Summary

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The following observations and statistical analysis point to both local economic weaknesses and potential opportunities to Township officials for implementing policies designed to improve residents' quality of life as well as to provide a positive business climate.

- The percentage of unemployed persons 16 years and older increased between 2000 and 2010 from 1.2% to 3.0%, but ranked second lowest in the region.
- Mean travel time to work increased slightly from 21 minutes in 2000 to 21.4 minutes in 2010.
- About 68.8% of all Township workers were employed locally or within a 5 to 15 mile radius of their homes in 2010.
- Between 2000 and 2010, service industries gained 10.8% of the Township's work force while both manufacturing and retail trade declined by 5% each.
- The percentage of Township households with annual incomes of between \$75,000 and \$149,000 increased from 343 (12%) to 720 (25%) between 2000 and 2010.
- One quarter of all family households reported income below \$25,000 annually in 2010 and 13.9% of family households with children under 18 met the poverty guidelines a decrease from 34% in 2000.
- Of the 2,882 households (occupied housing units) reporting earnings and other sources of income in 2010, 39.2% reported Social Security as a source of income.
- Revenue generated through real estate taxes between 1999 and 2011 increased by more than 375%. Shenango Township was reassessed in 2003.
- Total revenues between 1999 and 2011 increased by 265%.
- Expenditures on public streets and roads and sanitary sewers accounted for the highest priorities in the Township's budget for the years examined. Public safety ranked third.
- In 2011 taxes per capita were reported at \$246 while expenditures were reported at \$798 through Commonwealth low interest loan programs to address debt service and capital improvements.

The Committee would add expanding programs to include 422/65 corridors as well as opportunities for LERTA, gateway signage, media presence, and the development of a "Developers Packet" should be completed to increase the sustainability and diversity within the community.



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 6 Educational Opportunities



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

### Chapter 6

## Educational Opportunities



#### **Overview**

The Shenango Area School District is considered by residents in the Township to be an asset to the community and one of the primary considerations for buying a home. Response to the community survey indicates that the school district was the most preferred characteristic for living in the Township (Question No. 15, Chapter 11). For this reason in future marketing initiatives, the school district should be included in any discussion of promoting the Township to businesses considering relocation or expansion and, of course, for the development of new home sites.

While projected enrollment figures indicate a probable decline in school-aged children through the 2020-2021 school year of about 12% beginning in the 2013-2014 school year, the quality of education and available extra-curricular activities continue to be above average. Overall PSSA scores consistently ranked above average Commonwealth scores and post graduate education is consistently higher than average.

A discussion about adding vocational programs structured for employment opportunities in the burgeoning natural gas industry took place during preparation of the plan document with mixed response. The district has emphasized advanced technology training for its students and Steering Committee members suggested that private technical schools could provide the training for equipment operators, welding, pipe-fitting and related occupational skills.

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**Shenango Area School District**

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Superintendent: Dr. Michael Schreck

District Office Phone #: 724-658-7287

2501 Old Pittsburgh Road, New Castle, PA, 16101

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**Shenango Area Junior/Senior High School**

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Principal: Mr. Joe McCormick

Assistant Principal: Mr. Derek Sumner

High School Office Phone #: 724-658-5537

2550 Ellwood Road, New Castle PA, 16101

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**Shenango Area Elementary School**

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Principal: Mr. Adam Vincent

Elementary School Office Phone #: 724-658-5566

2501 Old Pittsburgh Road, New Castle, PA, 16101

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**Shenango Area School Board Members**

---

Randy Angelucci

Nick Manolis (past)

Sam Biasucci

Andrea Keyser

Albert D. Burick, Jr.

Dean Owrey

Joe Gaus

Denise Palkovich

Merle Glass

J. Gary Senko

## Students and Teachers<sup>1</sup>

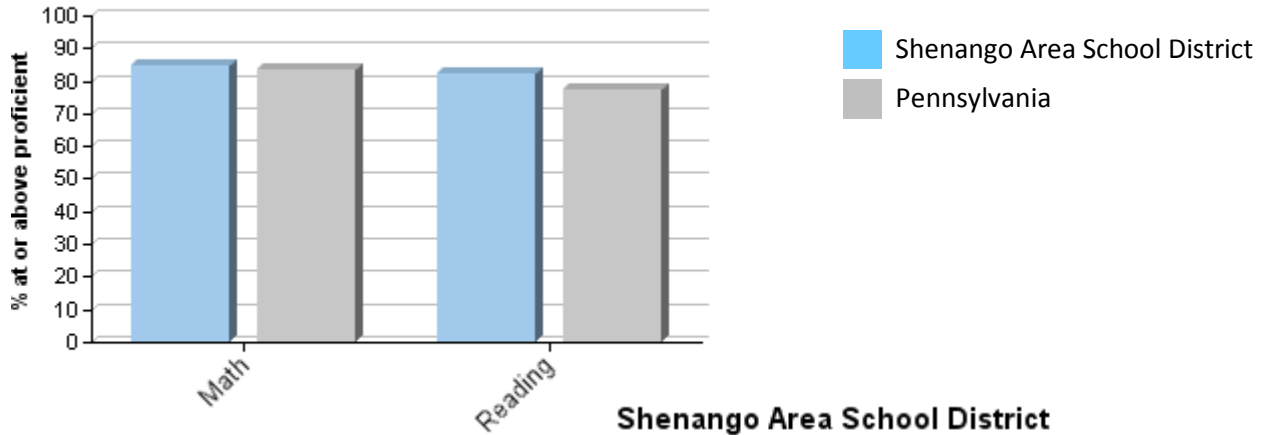
	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008
<b>Total Students:</b>	1,303	1,315	1,346
English Language Learner Students:	5	6	6
<b>Total Teachers:</b>	91.10	88.90	96.00
Prekindergarten:	0.00	0.00	NA
Kindergarten:	6.00	4.00	4.00
Elementary:	37.14	38.10	38.10
Secondary:	44.46	43.40	50.50
Ungraded:	3.50	3.40	3.40
<b>Total Other Staff:</b>	66.00	66.00	65.00
Instructional Aides:	13.00	13.00	13.00
Instructional Coordinators & Supervisors:	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Total Guidance Counselors:</b>	3.00	3.00	3.00
Elementary Guidance Counselors:	1.00	1.00	1.00
Secondary Guidance Counselors:	2.00	2.00	2.00
Other Guidance Counselors:	NA	NA	NA
Librarians/Media Specialists:	2.00	2.00	2.00
Library/Media Support:	0.00	0.00	NA
District Administrators:	2.00	2.00	3.00
District Administrative Support:	5.50	5.50	5.50
School Administrators:	4.00	4.00	4.00
School Administrative Support:	7.00	7.00	7.00
Student Support Services:	0.00	0.00	NA
Other Support Services:	28.50	28.50	26.50
<b>Student-Teacher Ratio:</b>	14.30	14.79	14.02

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.usa.com/school-district-4221510.htm>

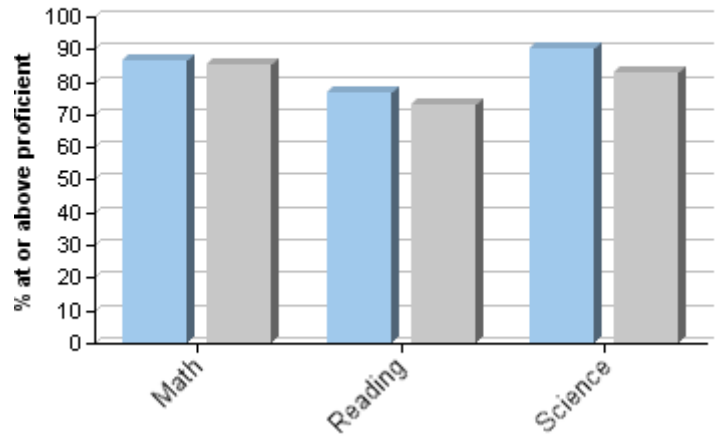


## Pennsylvania System of State Assessments Test Scores – 2011 Test Year<sup>2</sup>

**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 3)**

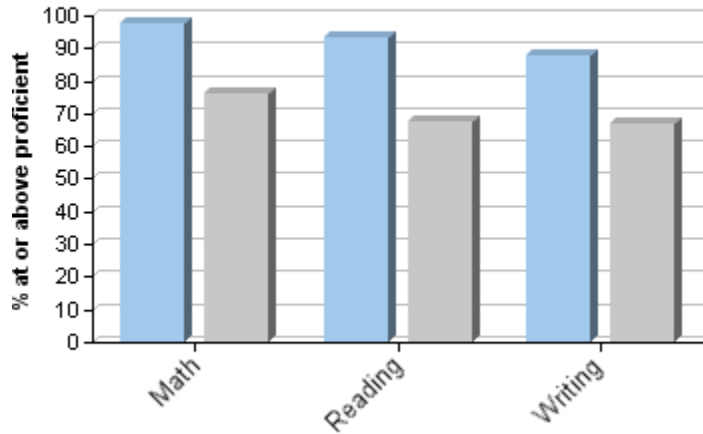


**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 4)**

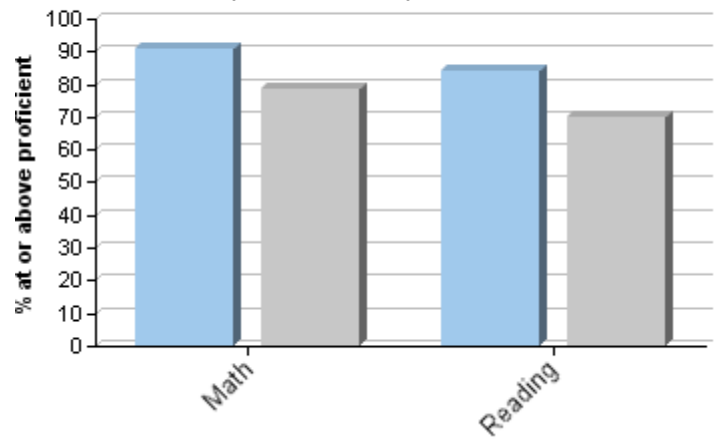


<sup>2</sup> [http://www.trulia.com/school-district/PA-Lawrence\\_County/Shenango\\_Area\\_School\\_District/](http://www.trulia.com/school-district/PA-Lawrence_County/Shenango_Area_School_District/)

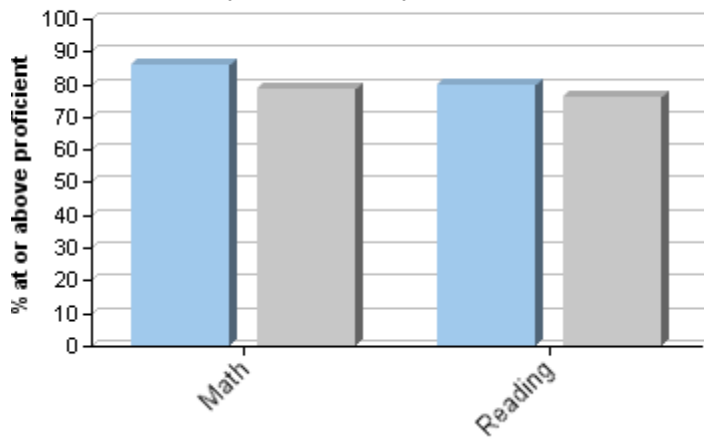
**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 5)**



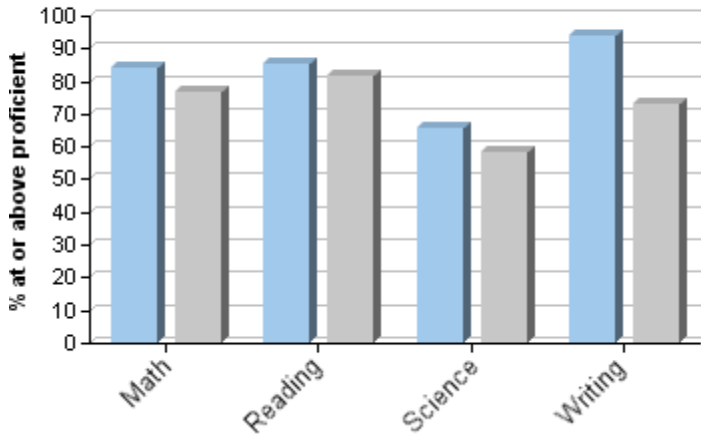
**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 6)**



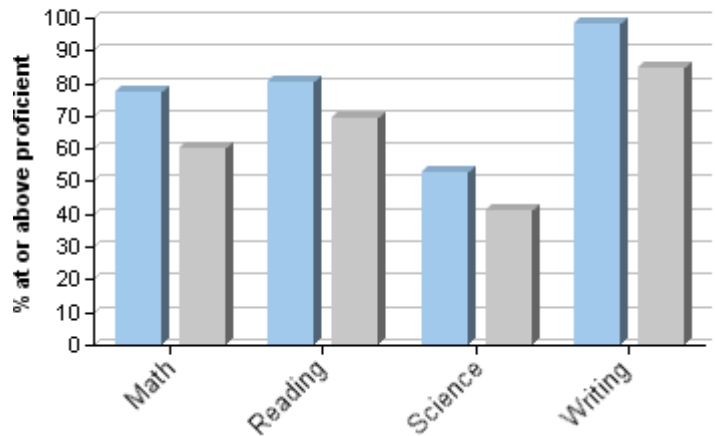
**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 7)**



**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 8)**



**Shenango Area School District  
PSSA Scores (2011 - Grade 11)**



In 2010-2011 Pennsylvania used the Pennsylvania System of State Assessments (PSSA) to test students in grades 3 through 8 and 11 in math and reading, in grades 5, 8 and 11 in writing, and in grades 4, 8 and 11 in science. The results for reading, writing and math are displayed on GreatSchools profiles. The PSSA is a standards-based test, which means it measures how well students are mastering specific skills defined for each grade by the state of Pennsylvania. The goal is for all students to score at or above proficient on the test.

TABLE 6-1  
ACTUAL ENROLLMENT  
2006-2011

Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
2006-2007	80	95	101	122	82	124	90	110	122	107	118	115	96	1,362
2007-2008	91	85	93	102	122	80	123	94	117	115	94	110	120	1,346
2008-2009	92	89	87	102	95	130	82	125	99	111	101	93	109	1,315
2009-2010	102	86	96	88	101	100	129	83	124	94	114	98	88	1,303
2010-2011	97	100	84	100	84	94	97	118	87	120	88	98	93	1,260

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education

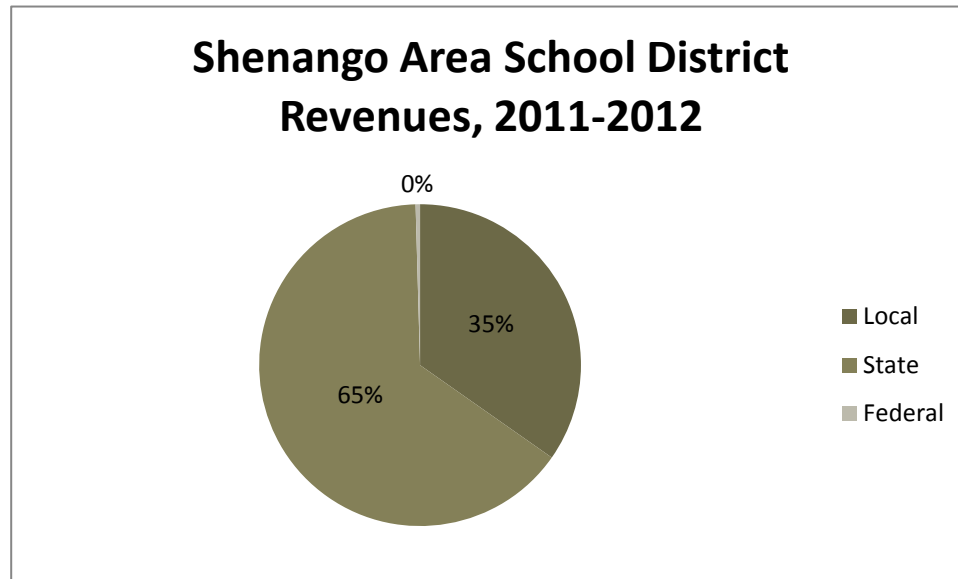
TABLE 6-2  
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT  
2012-2021

Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
2012-2013	89	85	97	105	84	98	85	86	92	119	78	105	82	1,205
2013-2014	106	86	86	101	102	85	97	78	89	89	111	73	103	1,206
2014-2015	86	103	87	89	98	103	85	89	81	86	83	104	72	1,166
2015-2016	85	84	104	90	86	99	102	78	92	78	80	78	102	1,158
2016-2017	83	82	85	108	87	87	98	93	81	89	73	75	77	1,118
2017-2018	82	81	83	88	105	88	87	90	97	78	83	68	74	1,104
2018-2019	81	80	82	86	85	106	88	80	94	94	73	78	67	1,094
2019-2020	80	79	81	85	83	86	105	80	83	91	87	68	77	1,085
2020-2021	78	77	80	84	82	84	86	96	83	80	85	82	67	1,064

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education

**TABLE 6-3**  
**SHENANGO AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**REVENUES, 5-YEAR CYCLES**

Year	Total Revenue	Local Taxes	Local Other	Total Local Revenue	Local % of Total Revenue	Total State Revenue	State % of Total Revenue	Total Federal Revenue	Federal % of Total Revenue	Total Other Revenue	Other % of Total Revenue
<b>2011-2012</b>	\$15,271,288	\$4,688,173	\$615,795	\$5,303,967	34.7%	\$9,896,742	64.8%	\$68,079	0.5%	\$2,500	0.0%
<b>2006-2007</b>	\$14,627,915	\$4,711,514	\$604,594	\$5,316,107	36.3%	\$8,956,436	61.2%	\$31,414	0.2%	\$323,958	2.2%
<b>2000-2001</b>	\$10,979,164	\$3,685,362	\$399,662	\$4,085,024	3720.0%	\$6,725,744	61.3%	\$40,166	0.4%	\$128,230	1.2%
<b>1995-1996</b>	\$9,258,195	\$3,159,061	\$171,324	\$3,330,385	3600.0%	\$5,682,001	61.4%	\$152,497	1.6%	\$93,312	1.0%



**TABLE 6-4  
SHENANGO AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT  
EXPENDITURES, 5-YEAR CYCLES**

Year	Instruction 1000	Support Services 2000	Non-Instructional 3000	Current Expenditures	Facilities Acquisition & Construction 4000	Other Financing Uses 5000	Total Expenditures	Actual Instruction Expense	Regular Education 1100	Special Education 1200	Vocational Education 1300	Other Instructional Programs 1400
2011-2012	\$9,859,397	\$4,142,665	\$424,394	\$14,426,456.64	n/a	\$1,079,942	\$15,506,399	n/a	\$7,639,443	\$1,965,146	\$141,699	\$113,109
2006-2007	\$8,736,244	\$3,892,042	\$264,946	\$12,893,232	\$514,181	\$1,424,551	\$14,831,964	\$10,776,092	\$6,801,699	\$1,555,273	\$288,917	\$90,355
2000-2001	\$6,871,394	\$2,642,013	\$233,879	\$9,747,286	\$112,857	\$919,634	\$10,779,777	\$7,873,634	\$5,284,614	\$926,081	\$635,417	\$25,282
1995-1996	\$5,595,443	\$2,259,019	\$180,926	\$8,035,388	\$420	\$888,716	\$8,924,524	\$6,460,950	\$4,605,092	\$489,367	\$472,328	\$26,951

**EXPENDITURES (continued)**

Year	Adult Education 1600	Higher Education 1700	Pre- Kindergarten 1800	Pupil Personnel 2100	Instructional Staff 2200	Administration 2300	Pupil Health 2400	Business 2500	Operation & Maintenance of Plant 2600	Student Transportation 2700	Support- Central 2800	Other Support 2900
2011-2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$383,628	\$251,823	\$1,071,644	\$186,845	\$198,614	\$1,222,591	\$627,986	\$186,738	\$12,796
2006-2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$327,339	\$215,165	\$956,655	\$147,785	\$144,120	\$1,243,917	\$559,350	\$285,393	\$12,316
2000-2001	\$0	\$0	n/a	\$267,008	\$156,258	\$615,979	\$121,370	\$81,090	\$899,789	\$409,959	\$79,263	\$11,298
1995-1996	\$1,705	\$0	n/a	\$189,150	\$191,646	\$567,908	\$97,120	\$86,043	\$763,426	\$347,247	\$4,608	\$11,872



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 7 Transportation and Circulation



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

## Chapter 7

# Transportation and Circulation

### Overview

Shenango Township's transportation network includes two (2) arterial roadways with segments carrying an excess of 6,500 annual average daily traffic (AADT), which is a measure of total volume of vehicular traffic for a year, divided by 365 days. US Route 422 located in the Township's northern tier and oriented east to west, the US 422 bypass south of South New Castle Borough and SR 65 oriented from northwest to southeast through the central and western portions of the Township, carry the highest volumes of pass-through traffic. These are Commonwealth owned and maintained roadways and segments carrying the highest volumes are located in the Township's northeast quadrant.

Several collector roadways provide links to these Commonwealth arterial roadways including Frew Mill Road (SR 1012) in the northeast, Savannah (T 715) and Old Pittsburgh Roads (T 718) in the northwest and Old State Road (SR 388) on the eastern boundary. These collectors carry between 1,201 and 2,500 AADT along certain segments where rural collector roads intersects to provide broader distribution. The Township owns and maintains a segment of Savannah Road and Old Pittsburgh Road. Rural collector roadways such as Union Valley Road (SR 2012), Fletcher Hill Road (T 389) and Turkey Hill Road (SR 2001) provide circulation and access to rural areas in the southwest quadrant, and Center Church Road (SR 2022) and Harmony Baptist Road (SR 2026) provide links to higher volume roadways in the central portion of the Township and southeastern quadrant.

According to PennDOT's Bureau of Planning and Research Type 5 Map, there are approximately 91.46 miles of roads and streets in the Township's transportation system. The Commonwealth owns and maintains 25.35 miles of roadway and the Township owns and maintains 66.11 miles of roadway including 10.06 miles of Act 32 turnback roadways.



## Access and Development

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Much of the Township's early development occurred in areas accessible from the US 422 Corridor and Business 422 in close proximity to the City of New Castle. Predominantly residential development also developed along the SR 65 corridor, also known as Ellwood Road. At the interchange points, land was designated for commercial and service land uses which rely on higher traffic volumes. The Township's two (2) industrial zones, the MI General Industrial and IP Industrial Park Districts are also situated in the northeastern quadrant. The IP District is accessible from both Frew Mill Road and County Line Road and the MI District, which is located between two commercial districts between the US Business 422 corridor and the SR 65 corridor is accessible via access drives from the East Washington Street (SR 65) and US Business 422 rights-of-way.

Most of the Township's non-residential land lies in the northeast quadrant which also includes nearly all land zoned for moderate and high density residential use, with the exception of approximately fifty (50) acres. This particular area is accessible from Marie Avenue and Mosser Drive located between SR 65 and Center Church Road and zoned R-3 Urban Residential. Land accessible via these high volume roadways corridors developed higher intensity uses such as general and specialty retail establishments, light industrial and processing uses and professional and personal service offices. Development patterns that emerged post-World War II along arterial roadways connecting small towns and suburbs to urban employment centers became de facto commercial zones. This pattern was then formalized through zoning designations when municipalities sought to manage growth through the adoption of land use regulations.

Continued development of suburban residential areas on land abutting high volume transportation facilities adjacent to the City of New Castle dictated the need to provide public water and sanitary sewerage services. These utilities logically extended from the adjacent urban center where existing treatment facilities and collection/distribution systems were already in place. Public water is available in areas in proximity to South New Castle Borough and along Savannah Road to the intersection with Union Valley Road and south to just above the Gardner Center Road right-of-way. Sanitary sewers have been extended east to the Shenango Township Industrial Park and south to below Bessel Road on the west and Aiken Road on the east. Residential density is highest in the areas served by public utilities, with the exception of developments situated between the SR 65 corridor and Hollow Road in the southeast quadrant.

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## Safety Issues

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As with most rural Townships in transition to suburban development patterns, the horizontal and vertical curvature of existing secondary roadways and lack of stormwater management facilities are continuing deficiencies. As discussed in Chapter 5, Socio-Economic Profile, Shenango Township's top annual budgetary priority is to maintain the Township's 66 miles of streets and roads. Most of the Township owned and maintained roadways carry low volumes of traffic and functions as a collector system which distributes vehicle trips to the major transportation corridors, US 422, US 422 bypass and SR 65. Local streets and roads provide access to home sites and residential neighborhoods.

In July of 2014, PennDOT provided the Township with a Crash Summary Report with reportable accident data on Commonwealth roads. Between 2003 and 2013 there were 887 crashes reported or about 68 accidents annually on average, with a high of 103 in 2004 and a low of 56 in 2013. Forty-eight percent (48%) of those involved only property damage; however, nine (9) fatalities were also recorded. Locations were not identified in this report. Friday and Saturday were the days of the week with the highest percentage of the total and around 4:00 p.m. was the time of day the highest percentage of crashes were reported.

Other data included road conditions (61% on dry roads), illumination/daylight (69%), clear conditions (69%) and contributing roadway factors (68% reported no factors). For the last four (4) years, PennDOT has been repairing and replacing bridges but indications are that capacity and safety improvements to high volume facilities may begin to be programmed. However due to the relatively low volumes of traffic on Township roads approaching and intersecting with higher volume Commonwealth owned and maintained roadways, safety improvements affecting Township maintained facilities are not likely to be included in the scope of work.

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## Future Transportation Options/Land Use

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The Township's past development patterns were dependent on access to developable land from two arterial corridors, US 422 and SR 65. In addition, as the City of New Castle continued to grow through the decades following World War II, suburban residential development pushed the extension of public utilities into those areas east and south of New Castle to support the demand for housing, commercial development and employment opportunities in light industrial plants. While vehicle trips for pass-through traffic continue to decrease in those corridors, access to points of destination outside the region remains adequate for property owners and businesses in the Township's northeast quadrant in terms of travel times and lane capacities. Links to interstate highways beyond Shenango Township's municipal boundaries provide options to both residential and commercial developers to invest

in the Township's future. This approach variously called "smart growth" or "green growth" emphasizes infill development in areas already served by adequate infrastructure.

However, there are related issues to be addressed as the available land in the infill or growth area in the northeast quadrant becomes exhausted. Access to these infill sites could at some point not be the key factor in projecting future growth and development in the Township. Viable options for land with adequate infrastructure or the potential for public utility service will dictate to some extent, the Township's future potential for growth.

The characteristics of a local transportation network which evolved from an agrarian history do not lend themselves to safety and capacity improvements which are affordable and/or justifiable. The southern two-thirds of the Township's roadway network consists almost exclusively of two rod (2 x 16.5 or 33 feet) rights-of-way widths, with significant horizontal and vertical curvature issues and minimal stormwater management facilities to protect the integrity of the existing cartways. These are vestiges of the agrarian history of the Township and evolved from cart and tractor paths as agricultural products were sent to the County seat to support the burgeoning population. Poor sight distances and oblique angle intersections are prolific along segments of many of these roadways.

If a boundary line were drawn through the Denny Drive, Savannah Gardner Road, Gardner Center Road and Center Church Road rights-of-way, east to west, no roadway south of this line carries even 1,200 two-directional vehicle trips in a twenty-four (24) hour period with the exception of SR 65 and a segment of SR 388, and many carry far fewer trips. Traffic volumes on PennDOT owned and maintained roadways are taken at varying intervals, but Township owned and maintained roads and streets are not typically monitored for traffic volumes. As plans for future growth and development are discussed, the condition and function of the transportation system in the most rural areas should be considered.

It is likely that agricultural operations, timber harvesting and outdoor recreation will dominate land use in the Township's southwest quadrant for years to come. The lack of adequate safety and capacity characteristics of the roadways will be a factor in the preservation of this quadrant of the Township as a rural resource area, with little development potential. No expectation of public utility extensions further casts this area of the Township as a conservation or agricultural district with limited options for development. In the southeastern quadrant however, there are potential growth nodes at or near several intersections of rural collector roads with SR 65. In addition, dwelling unit densities in close proximity to these intersections indicate that access to SR 65 via Harmony Baptist Road, Hollow Road, or Old State Road could be a factor in future land use decisions.

Support for neighborhood scale retail, personal and professional services or restaurants in the southern end of the SR 65 corridor could be argued given the number of home sites created in that area, but the lack of public utilities will be a deterrent. Modular sanitary sewage treatment plants and private wells can support less intensive development, but a marketing plan to encourage private sector development anywhere but in the US 422 and Business 422 corridors and northernmost segment of SR 65 would have to be compelling. Township officials are faced with narrow choices concerning their support for future growth. If they encourage infill development in the northeast quadrant, they need to identify it as a “designated growth area” which by definition in the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PaMPC) it is:

*“Designated growth area,” a region within a county or counties described in a municipal or multi-municipal plan that preferably includes and surrounds a city, borough or village, and within which residential and mixed use development is permitted or planned for at densities of one unit to the acre or more, commercial, industrial and institutional uses are permitted or planned for and public infrastructure services are provided or planned.*

This is discussed in more detail in Chapter 9, Current and Future Land Use.

The other option available to the Township is to identify one or more areas where utilities could be extended in the future, as “future growth areas,” defined in the PaMPC as follows:

*“Future growth area,” an area of a municipal or multi-municipal plan outside of and adjacent to a designated growth area where residential, commercial industrial and institutional uses and development are permitted or planned at varying densities and public infrastructure services may or may not be provided, but future development at greater densities is planned to accompany the orderly extension and provision of public infrastructure services.*

The key here is the “orderly extension and provision of public infrastructure services.” These may include in addition to public water or sanitary sewerage, lobbying PennDOT for additional turning lanes to tracts of land adjacent to intersections, with development potential. At present, and based on traffic counts taken in the late 2000’s, SR 65 carries between 4,500 and 6,500 annual average daily trips between Center Church Road and the Township boundary at Gibson Street. From Gardner Center Road north, segments of SR 65 carry more than 6,500 vehicle trips a day.

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## Summary

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Two (2) arterial roadways have provided the primary access to developing areas in Shenango Township since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, US 422 including Business 422 and the US 422 bypass, and SR 65. These transportation facilities will continue to function as Township assets well into the future. As demand for additional housing and business development declined in the City of New Castle, suburban residential and retail development patterns emerged in Shenango Township. However, with the population decline, traffic volumes in the northeast quadrant also declined while moderate traffic volumes along segments of SR 65 remained fairly constant. The task before the elected officials is to use these transportation assets to full advantage, whether to promote infill development in the US 422 corridor or encourage new development in an area with development potential, but no public utilities. The commitment of Township funds designed to broaden the tax base, in this day of reduced tax revenues, must be weighed in the context of the best long-term interests of the community. Widespread support for the community's planning objectives can increase the likelihood of success but a concerted effort will be needed to maintain the delivery of the current level of services to residents and business owners.

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### 2013-2016 Transportation Improvement Program, Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission

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#### **SR 65/Fridays Hill – 422 Ramp SR, Highway 91575**

Highway reconstruction project located on SR 65, Ellwood Road, from Fridays Hill Road to SR 422 Ramps Wayne; Slippery Rock and Shenango Townships, Lawrence County.

PROJECT FUNDING - \$200,000.00 (2013)

#### **SR 2010/Garden City Rd Bridge – Bridge 73187**

Replacement of the structure located on State Route 2010/Gardner Center Road over the Branch of Big Run, in Shenango Township, Lawrence County.

PROJECT FUNDING - \$1,500,000 (2016)

#### **SR 2012 over McKee Run – Bridge 29388**

Bridge replacement on State Route 2012 (Union Valley Road) over McKee Run in Shenango Township, Lawrence County.

PROJECT FUNDING - \$1,400,090 (2016)

Committee would like to continue discussions with the Lawrence County Department of Planning and Community Development as well as the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission in regards to the following projects:

- \* corridor study for the intersection of Savannah Road, WillowBrook, Route 422, Route 65 as well as Frew Mill Road look to improve direct access to the industrial park and reduce accidents, and possible multi-modal opportunities

- \*bike pedestrian improvements throughout the community (key items discussed Safe Routes to school, and share road and off road connections to municipal facilities)

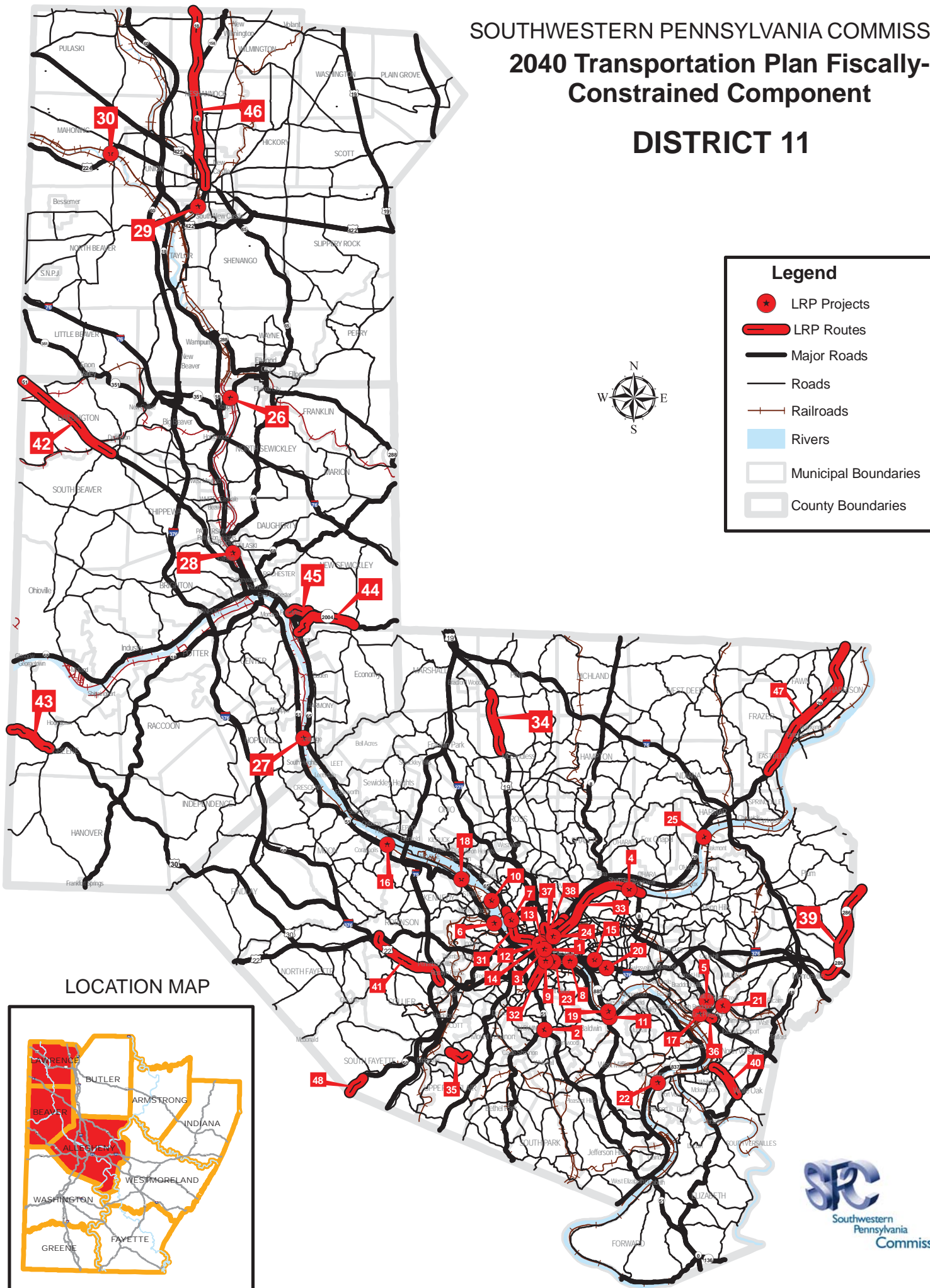
- \*transit connections and facility improvements

- \*discuss sidewalk ordinance language, wider berms, and other techniques that could be implemented throughout the community

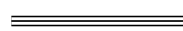


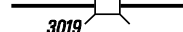
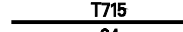









# SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION

## 2040 Transportation Plan Fiscally-Constrained Component

### DISTRICT 11

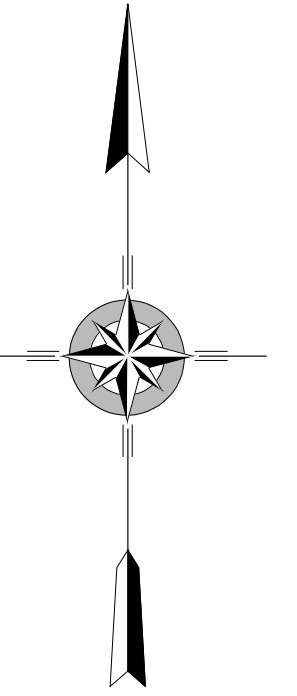


**LEGEND**

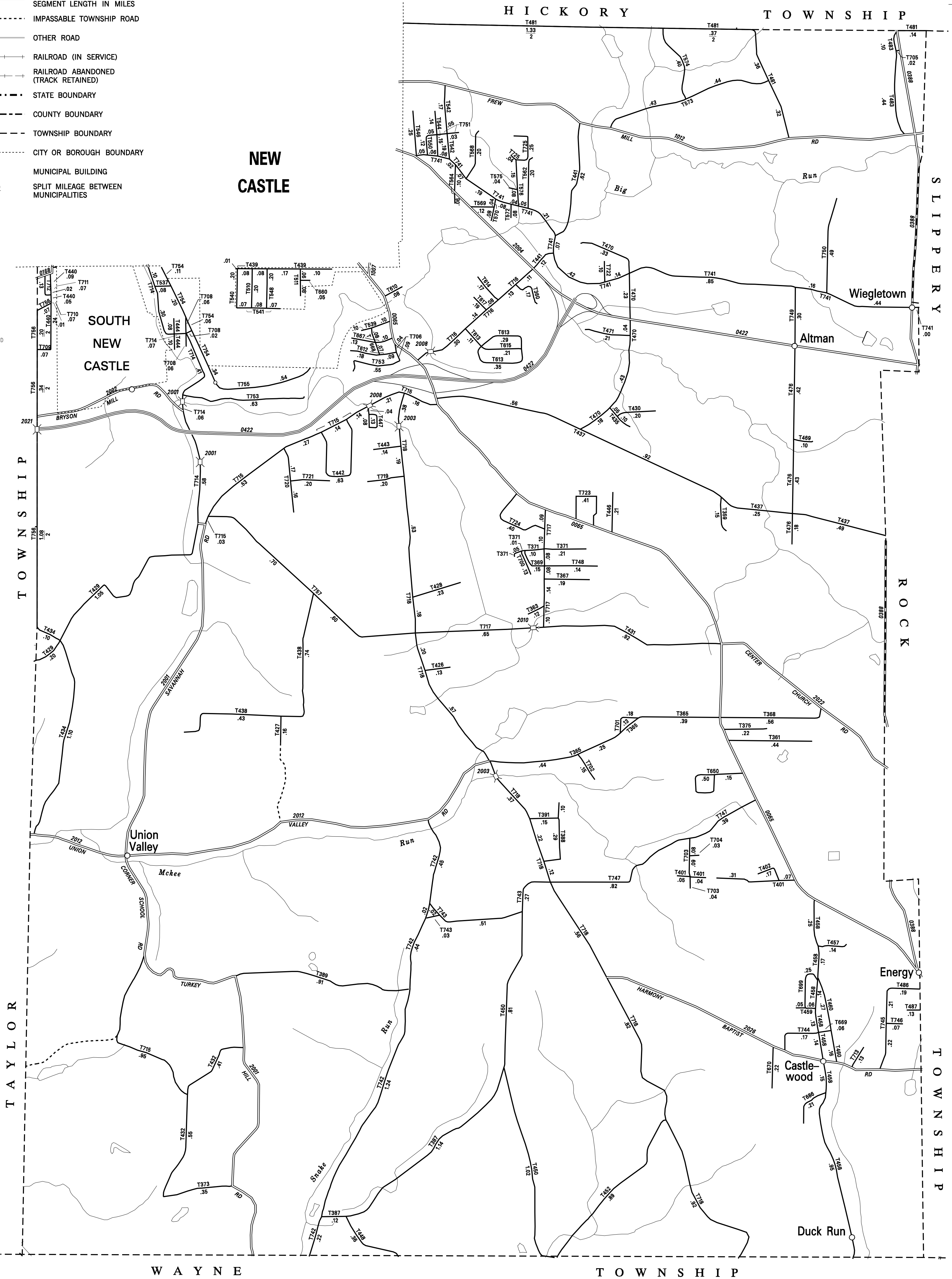
-  LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY
-  STATE ROUTE AND NUMBER
-  STATE MAINTAINED BRIDGE ON TOWNSHIP ROAD
-  TOWNSHIP ROAD, NUMBER AND SEGMENT LENGTH IN MILES
-  IMPASSABLE TOWNSHIP ROAD
-  OTHER ROAD
-  RAILROAD (IN SERVICE)
-  RAILROAD ABANDONED (TRACK RETAINED)
-  STATE BOUNDARY
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY
-  TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
-  CITY OR BOROUGH BOUNDARY
-  MUNICIPAL BUILDING
-  SPLIT MILEAGE BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES

TOTAL MILES  
 Township Road System 66.11\*  
 State Highway System 25.35  
 Total 91.46

\* Includes ACT 32 Turnback Mileage of 10.06



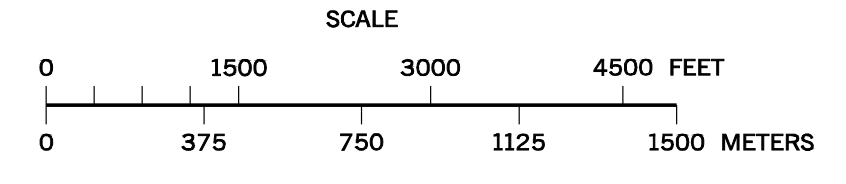
- 359 HIGH MEADOW DR
- 360 WILLOW WY
- 361 RUTH AV
- 363 BRYN MAWR RD
- 365 SHENANGO STOP RD
- 367 PRINCETON AV
- 368 SHEWOOD DR
- 369 BROADWAY AV
- 371 FOREST AV
- 373 CHEWON-WEST PITTSBURGH RD
- 375 MARIE AV
- 379 LOWER BOYD SCHOOL RD
- 388 NEARWOOD DR
- 389 FLETCHER HILL RD
- 391 SHENANGO PARK DR
- 401 MELODY LA
- 402 YOUNGWOOD DR
- 426 GREEN ACRES LA
- 427 COAL BANK RD
- 428 SPRING HILL LA
- 429 DENNY DR
- 430 LEON DR
- 431 GARDNER CENTER RD
- 432 CONNER SCHOOL RD
- 434 COCHRAN HILL RD
- 435 EDWIN ST
- 437 OLD PRINCETON RD
- 438 RENO LA
- 439 FRANK AV
- 440 MORAVIA ST
- 441 DOUGHERY DR
- 442 RIDGEWOOD CT
- 443 CIRCLE DR
- 444 BERGER ST
- 446 PLEASANT VIEW DR
- 447 DEAN DR
- 448 GREENHOUSE RD
- 450 UPPER BOYD SCHOOL RD
- 452 OLD CHEWON RD
- 457 HILL AV
- 458 HOLLOW RD
- 459 ORCHARD ST
- 460 STATION RD
- 469 ORCHARDDALE DR
- 470 HOOVER RD
- 471 COLUMBUS DR
- 476 AIKEN RD
- 481 COUNTY LINE RD
- 483 OLD STATE RD
- 486 GIBSON ST
- 487 CLINE ST
- 510 STANTON AV
- 511 PLUM ST
- 537 SYCAMORE ST
- 539 LAKEVIEW DR
- 540 WILSON AV
- 541 WOOD ST
- 542 ROOSEVELT ST
- 544 MOTOR ST
- 546 CROWE ST
- 548 JACKSON ST
- 550 WOODROW ST
- 562 CARR ST
- 564 SERVICE ST
- 568 GRIFFIN ST
- 569 HIGHLAND DR
- 570 BASILONE DR
- 572 DECORATH LA
- 573 COMMERCE AV
- 574 PROGRESS AV
- 575 CLOVERDALE DR
- 576 BROOKSHIRE DR
- 610 CASS ST
- 612 ALLEGHENY AV
- 613 WILLOWHURST CIR
- 614 ROY DR
- 615 RUTH ST
- 617 GRAHAM AV
- 650 DOUGLAS DR
- 660 MARSHALL AV
- 667 SCHENLEY AV
- 668 CRESTON ST
- 669 CENTER ST
- 670 WILEY LA
- 686 BRENTWOOD AV
- 699 STEWART AV
- 700 DONLEY DR
- 701 TWIN OAKS DR
- 702 WOODVIEW DR
- 703 SOUTH MAPLE DR
- 704 DOCKWOOD DR
- 705 NO NAME
- 706 NO NAME
- 708 HARTMAN ST
- 709 BYERS RD
- 710 SOUTHWVIEW AV
- 711 NORTHVIEW AV
- 712 YONG AL
- 713 WILLIAMS DR
- 714 PENNSYLVANIA AV
- 715 SAVANNAH RD
- 716 WILLOWBROOK RD
- 717 GARDNER STOP RD
- 718 OLD PITTSBURGH RD
- 719 WHITETAIL DR
- 720 WOODLAND DR
- 721 JENNY LA
- 722 SHEPHERD LA
- 723 LINKS DR
- 724 KITTYRY RIDGE DR
- 725 MEADOWCROFT RD
- 741 OLD BUTLER RD
- 742 SNAKE RUN RD
- 743 SANKEY HILL RD
- 744 SUMMIT ST
- 745 HAZEN ST
- 746 CONRAD ST
- 747 ROSE STOP RD
- 748 CORNELL AV
- 749 BALDWIN RD
- 750 STICKLE LA
- 751 ALVERRETTA BL
- 753 ALBORN AV
- 754 HAMILTON ST
- 755 CASCADE BL
- 756 MARTHA ST
- 757 SAVANNAH GARDNER RD



**SHENANGO  
 SECOND CLASS TOWNSHIP MAP  
 LAWRENCE COUNTY**

PREPARED BY THE  
**PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
 BUREAU OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH  
 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION DIVISION  
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
 MUNICIPAL CODE 37 211

REVISED PER FORM 990 DATED 02-07-97







# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 8 Government and Community Facilities



***OLSEN & ASSOCIATES, LLC***

**ENGINEERS • COMMUNITY PLANNERS • SURVEYORS • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS • GRANTS WRITERS / ADMINISTRATORS**  
126 S. MAIN STREET BUTLER PENNSYLVANIA 16001 (724) 282-4786 FAX (724) 282-7619 [www.OlsenAndAssociates.us](http://www.OlsenAndAssociates.us)



# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

## Chapter 8 Government and Community Facilities

### Overview

Shenango Township is governed by a three (3) member Board of Supervisors elected at large for six (6) year terms. The Board has appointed three (3) residents to the Planning Commission and five (5) residents to the Zoning Hearing Board. Regular business meetings are held on the second Thursday of the month and contact can be made online at [info@shenangotownship.com](mailto:info@shenangotownship.com)

The Township operates a Police Department with six (6) full-time and five (5) part-time officers, a K-9 Unit, dedicated drug enforcement officer and a child abuse investigator. There are six (6) marked patrol vehicles and one (1) unmarked unit in service. The Department of Public Works employs five (5) full-time workers and maintains the approximately 96 miles of Township owned and maintained streets and roadways.

### Municipal Authority

In the summer of 2014, the Township's sanitary sewerage system was acquired by the New Castle Sanitation Authority.

### Board of Supervisors

**Chairman** – Russell J. Riley  
1001 Shepherd Lane  
New Castle, PA 16101  
Telephone: 724-658-4460

New Castle, PA 16101  
Telephone: 724-658-4460

**Vice-Chairman** – Frank R. Augustine  
1693 Frew Mill Road

Albert D. Burick, III  
2116 Moravia Street Ext.  
New Castle, PA 16101  
724-658-4460

### Planning Commission

Andy Piccuta  
1124 Crowe Street  
New Castle, PA 16101  
Telephone: 724-654-2838

Larry A. Herman  
731 Rose Stop Road  
New Castle, PA 16101

Richard Zarone (past)

Neal Goff  
1924 Union Valley Road  
Wampum, PA 16157

Karen Exposito  
2400 Old Butler Road  
New Castle, PA 16101

Charlie Cusick  
810 Whitetail Drive  
New Castle, PA 16101

**Solicitor**

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Louis M. Perrotta  
2654 Wilmington Road  
New Castle, PA 16105  
Telephone: 724-658-9980

**Zoning Officer**

---

Michael Lynch  
1000 Willowbrook Road, Suite 3  
New Castle, PA 16101  
724-658-4460

**Tax Collector (Real Estate)**

---

Mary Jane Cousins  
1000 Willowbrook Road, Suite 2  
New Castle, PA 16101  
Telephone: 724-654-9811

**Zoning Hearing Board**

---

Andy Bruno  
1342 Old Princeton Road  
New Castle, PA 16101

**Municipal Authority**

---

Mary Gay, Manager  
1000 Willowbrook Road  
New Castle, PA 16101

Ted Albertini  
407 High Meadow Dr.  
New Castle, PA 16101

**Secretary/Treasurer**

---

Albert D. Burick III  
2116 Moravia Street Ext.  
New Castle, PA 16101  
724-658-4460

William Foster  
3447 Ellwood Road  
New Castle, PA 16101  
Telephone: 724-652-6543

**Engineer**

---

R.A.R. Engineering Group, Inc.  
1135 Butler Avenue  
New Castle, PA 16101

John Paolone  
131 Fields Drive  
New Castle, PA 16101

Joseph Shevetz  
922 Pleasant View Drive  
New Castle, PA 16101

**Shenango Twp. Volunteer Fire Department  
Shenango Fire/Rescue**

---

East New Castle (Station 1)  
2424 East Washington St.  
New Castle, PA 16101  
Phone (non-emergency): 724-654-7199



4010 Hollow Rd.  
New Castle, PA 16101  
Phone (non-emergency): 724-652-2814

It should be highlighted that Shenango Township Volunteer Fire Department along with South New Castle Fire Department have these different opportunities to consolidate the companies. This would be the first in the state and the community should look to support this and other efforts like this to ensure the long term viability of community facilities.

### Shenango Township Police Department



Shenango Township Police Department is located at the municipal building and more information can be found on the township website.

### Recreation

#### Shenango Township Community Park



The Community Park has a Master Site Development Plan. The park is actively used and opportunities for expansion explored. The Township also owns a second piece of property that could be developed and expanded for community recreation needs. The Township continues to work with the DCNR, the County, and other partners to ensure the community recreational needs are met.



## Department of Public Works



**Telephone:** 724-658-4460 Ext. 106

**Public Works Supervisor:** John Krueger

The Shenango Township Public Works Department consists of five full time employees and is responsible for maintaining approximately 96 miles of roadways<sup>1</sup> in the Township.

The Department has six dump trucks with snow plows, two utility work trucks, one asphalt paver, two asphalt rollers, one sewer maintenance truck, one back hoe, one road grader, one front end loader, one street sweeper and assorted other equipment to maintain roadways, right of ways, parks and all Township owned vehicles.

### Churches

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Greenwood Church  
Savannah Church  
Bethel Church

### Cemeteries

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Saint Vitus Cemetery  
Polish Cemetery

During the review of this section it was noted that this information is fluid and therefore a website, and an electronic directory should be created for easy dissemination to resident. There was discussion that there may be a need for more staff at the Township building. Tasks the staff could potentially complete would be secondary point of contact for residents, business owners, and general inquires, develop Shenango township specific information sheets, social media, director, planning staff, grant writer, marketing staff, economic development assistance and other duties, as assigned.

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<sup>1</sup> PennDOT Type 5 Map indicates that the total transportation system in Shenango Township is 91.46 miles, 66.11 miles of which are owned and maintained by the Township.



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 9 Current and Future Land Use



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

# Chapter 9 – Current and Future Land Use

## Overview

Shenango Township has a predominantly low-density residential development pattern in place which evolved from past agrarian settlement patterns. With an area of approximately 22.8 square miles or 14,623 acres, 88.4% (12,920 acres) is zoned for low and moderate density residential and agricultural land uses predominantly in three (3) zoning districts categories, A-1 Agricultural, R-1 Rural Residential and R-2 Suburban Residential. Two (2) smaller lot residential districts, R-3 and R-4, represent about 3.5% of the total land area. The remaining land, about 8.1% or 1,188 acres, is divided into two (2) commercial designations, the C-1 Community Commercial and C-2 Highway Commercial Districts, and the I-P Industrial Park and M-1 General Industrial Districts.

The Township is accessed via three distinct commercial corridors: the U.S. Route 422 corridor, the US 422 Bypass and the Pennsylvania Route 65 Corridor. The Route 65 Corridor is home to much of the township's shopping district. This area is served by the Lawrence Village Plaza, which includes general and specialty retail. This area is also served by both national chain fast food restaurants and local sit-down restaurants. The US 422 corridor is more of a light industrial area which is anchored by the McKesson Corporation. Distribution/warehousing, and light manufacturing facilities including the new Portersville Valve Company relocation, a 60,000 square foot manufacturing facility which is expected to employ an additional 25 local workers at full production, dominate segments of the corridor. Two (2) mixed-use commerce parks also offer industrial development opportunities:

NAME OF COMMERCE PARK	Size	Available lots	Description
Shenango Commerce Park	202	Yes	Manufacturing/Industrial/Light Industrial/Business/Warehouse
Eastgate Commerce Center	26	Yes	Manufacturing/Industrial/Light Industrial/Business/Warehouse

*Source: 2004 Lawrence County Comprehensive Plan*

## Zoning and Taxes

Discussions concerning recent analyses of the relationship of rural community’s zoning patterns to tax revenues to support the delivery of public services were initiated during the plan preparation process. The conclusions drawn from the Penn State Agricultural Extension Service reports were as follows: The Township’s preference for low density agricultural/residential land use options will continue to increase the tax burden on residential property owners; a wider variety of service and commercial uses should be considered to provide additional development opportunities where the infrastructure can accommodate more intense development; additional agricultural related support uses and agritourism options should be incorporated into future zoning ordinance revisions. These observations are discussed in a variety of contexts in this document.

## District Use Provisions (Zoning Ordinance Audit)

At present, there are 104 land uses provided for in nine (9) zoning district designations in the Township. One characteristic of the Township’s land use regulations identified during preparation of this work element is the proliferation of discretionary uses requiring additional review and costing both time and money to property owners to get approval. Uses by Special Exception and Conditional Uses options attach supplemental criteria to specific uses in specific zoning districts in order to mitigate certain use characteristics deemed to be less than desirable. These criteria or conditions can, if not drafted carefully, stifle development in the worst case, or present property owners with impediments to investing in small scale business expansions, residential additions, or even making home improvements.

Nine (9) Zoning Districts:

- A-1 Agricultural District
- R-1 Rural Residential District
- R-2 Suburban Residential District
- R-3 Urban Residential District
- R-4 Multi-Use Residential District
- C-1 Community Commercial District
- C-2 Highway Commercial District
- I-P Industrial Park District
- M-1 General Industrial District

Use	A-1	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	C-1	C-2	I-P	M-1
<b>P = Principal permitted use; A = Accessory use; C = Conditional use; C/A = Conditional accessory use; SE = Use by Special Exception</b>									
<b>Accessory uses, customarily incidental</b>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
<b>Adult businesses</b>									C



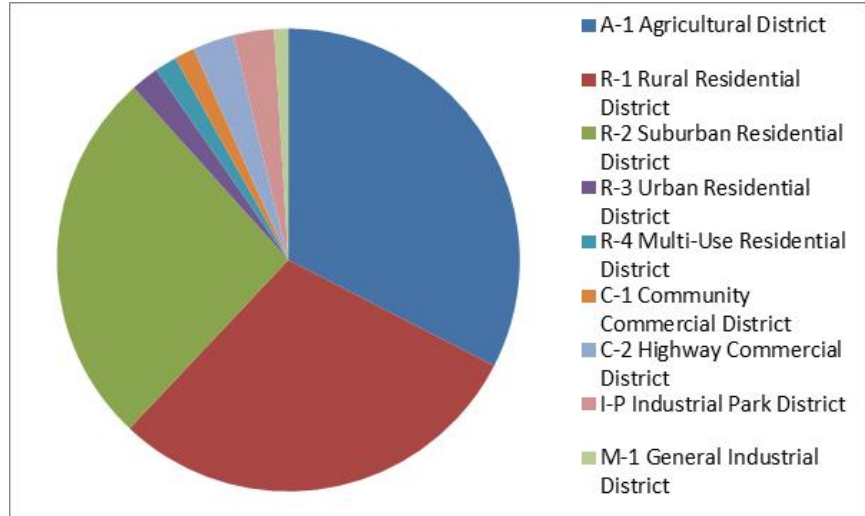
Use	A-1	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	C-1	C-2	I-P	M-1
Agricultural operations	P	P							
Airport	C								
Animal hospital	C					SE	SE		
Automobile service station						SE	SE	P	P
Bakery						P	P		
Billboards							C		C
Boarding, stable	P								
Business services						P	P	P	P
Business or professional offices						P	P	P	P
Campground or RV park	C								
Candy or ice cream store						P	P		
Car wash						SE	SE		
Cemetery	C	C							
Church	C	C	C						
Cluster subdivision	C	C	C						
Commercial communications tower	C						C	C	C
Commercial recreation						C	C		
Commercial school						P	P	P	P
Comparable uses not specifically listed						SE	SE	SE	SE
Contracting business						P		P	P
Convenience store						P	P		
Day care center					SE	P	P		
Day care center or pre-school in church or school	SE	SE	SE	SE					
Delicatessen						P	P		
Density bonus for multi-family development					C				
Drive through facilities						A	A		
Essential Services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Fences	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Financial institutions						P	P		
Firehouse	C	C	C						
Forestry/Fish production	P								
Funeral home						SE			
Garden apartments					P				
Garden nursery						P	P		
Garden nursery or greenhouse	P								
Golf course, country club		C							
Group care facility					C				
Health club						P			
Home gardening	A	A	A	A	A				
Home occupation	C/A	C/A	C/A	C/A	C/A				

Use	A-1	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	C-1	C-2	I-P	M-1
Home office	A	A	A	A	A				
Home office or home occupation in a dwelling which is a nonconforming use						A	A	A	A
Hospital, clinic or nursing hoe						C			
Indoor amusement						P	P		
Junk yard									SE
Keeping of domestic pets	A	A	A	A	A				
Kennel	P								
Landfill	C								
Laundry or dry cleaning establishment						P	P		
Lumberyard							P		
Manufacturing									P
Manufacturing, limited							SE	P	
Mineral removal	C								
Mini-warehouses or self-storage buildings							C		P
Model home or sales office						SE			
Mobile home park	C								
Motel/hotel						P	P		
Noncommercial recreation				C	C				C
Nursing home					C				
Off-street parking and loading	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
On-site accessory to a farm	A								
Personal care boarding home	C				C				
Personal services						P	P		
Pet grooming						P	P		
Pharmacy						P	P		
Planned residential development					C				
Printing								P	P
Private club						C	C		
Private garages and storage buildings	A	A	A	A	A				
Private res. swimming pools or tennis courts	A	A	A	A	A				
Private stables	A	A							
Public buildings	C	C	C	C	C			C	C
Public parking garage						SE			
Public recreation	C	C	C	C	C			C	C
Public utility building or structure	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Repair shop						P	P	P	P
Research and development								P	P
Restaurant						P	P		
Retail sales						P	P		
Retail sales of products produced on-site								A	A

Use	A-1	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	C-1	C-2	I-P	M-1
Retirement community					C	C			
School	C	C	C						
Secondary dwelling for resident farm workers	A								
Shopping center						SE			
Signs	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Single family dwelling	P	P	P	P	P				
Supply yard									P
Tavern						P	P		
Temporary construction trailer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Temporary use or structure	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Townhouses					P				
Truck and heavy equipment rental, sales and service							SE		
Truck and heavy equipment repair									P
Truck terminal									P
Two family dwelling, triplex, fourplex			C		P				
Vehicle accessory sales and installation						P	P		P
Vehicle rental								P	
Vehicle rental, sales and service						SE	SE		P
Vehicle repair garage							SE	P	P
Warehousing and distribution							P	P	P
Wholesale business							P	P	P
Zero lot line single family dwelling					P				

SHENANGO TOWNSHIP				
ZONING DISTRICTS ACREAGE				
A-1	Agricultural District	4,760.92	32.6%	
R-1	Rural Residential District	4,310.60	29.5%	
R-2	Suburban Residential District	3,848.41	26.3%	91.9%
R-3	Urban Residential District	288.25	2.0%	
R-4	Multi-Use Residential District	226.40	1.5%	
C-1	Community Commercial District	206.83	1.4%	
C-2	Highway Commercial District	423.62	2.9%	8.1%
I-P	Industrial Park District	415.31	2.8%	
M-1	General Industrial District	142.73	1.0%	
	Total	14,623.07	100.0%	

Of the 104 uses listed in the current Township Zoning Ordinance, 45 uses are listed as conditional or as uses by special exception requiring a public hearing and another 16 uses are listed as accessory uses to principal permitted uses. This equates to only 43 principal uses permitted by right Township-wide. Recognition that a



comprehensive amendment to the current land use regulations was needed was included in the scope of work for this comprehensive plan preparation project and that effort will be on-going. Traditional zoning approaches have undergone significant improvements in the Commonwealth in the last two (2) decades including more flexible use options such as mixed-use and overlay zoning. Following the adoption of a long range community development plan, the time to consider these flexible options to land use regulations in order to implement the development objectives of the Comprehensive Plan is the next logical sequence in the community planning process.

The use of performance criteria, mixed-use site planning, reasonable dimensional and bufferyard requirements, architectural and design standards and broad land use categories can protect existing development from new development and redevelopment while providing property owners with a wider palette of use options in discrete zoning districts. These tools will be incorporated into future regulatory language at the discretion of the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

### **Agritourism and Agribusiness**

A trend in rural Townships in Pennsylvania that offers agricultural operation owners additional opportunities to supplement revenue is Agritourism. In the Township’s southwestern quadrant, and to some extent the southeastern quadrant, extractive industries such as strip mining, timber harvesting and conventional oil and gas well drilling have coexisted with farming since the first half of the century. In 2000 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania amended the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code with Acts 67 and 68 to support the use of natural resources while defining agriculture as one of those resources.

The approach suggested by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania is to utilize the characteristics of a working farm to encourage a variety of activities for which use of the agricultural property can be leased or utilized for a fee. The following chart breaks these activities down into three (3) categories, Natural, Physical and Heritage, and provides examples of support activities that can be programmed on site:

<b>Asset Type</b>	<b>Assets Classification</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Agritourism Activity Examples</b>
Natural	Scenery and atmosphere	Views, quiet areas	Hiking, meditation
	Wildlife and insects	Big game, small game, waterfowl, butterflies	Fee-based hunting, bird watching
	Livestock	Horses, sheep, goats, cows	Trail rides, sheep shearing, petting zoo, milking demonstration
	Hydrology	Lake, stream, creek, pond, waterfall	Kayaking, fishing, or related activities
	Topography	Elevated area, cave, rock formation, lookouts	Rock climbing, rappelling, photography
	Vegetation	Forest, grassland, crops	Corn mazes, crop identification, u-pick
	Climate and Seasons	Precipitation, weather patterns, growing season, planting season, harvest season	Star gazing, pumpkin walk
Physical	Residential	Main house, bunk house, cabin	Guest rooms, bed and breakfast
	Non-residential	Pen, paddock, barn, out building, machine shop	Rodeo, cider mill, gift shop
	Other function	Pavilion, play area, shooting range, trails	Corporate cook outs, family reunion, geo-caching course
	Transportation	Wagon, tractor	Haunted hayride, tractor pull, farm tour
	Space	Parking area, camping area, seating area	Corn maze, u-pick, concert location
	Decorative	Silo, bridge, windmill, gazebo, greenhouse, garden, water tower	Practically any activity involving scenery.
Heritage	Built heritage	Historic barn, civil war site, mine shaft, dam	Architectural tour, photography safari, reenactment, sightseeing
	Cultural heritage	Food, crafts, music, cemetery, petroglyph	Bakery, candle making, quilting, art gallery, music festival, ghost walk or escorted walking tour
	Natural heritage	Scenic gorges, rolling hills, lakeside views	Interpretive trail, nature photography, hosting art classes

It is incumbent on the municipality to support these activities through an amendment to the local zoning ordinance. This objective was discussed by the Steering Committee and has been formalized as part of the Implementation Plan in Chapter 12.

When these options to land use in support of agricultural operations in the more rural zoning districts of the Township are enacted by the Board of Supervisors it will be important to let landowners engaged in agricultural operations know about the expanded menu of options they have. This can be accomplished through inclusion in a newsletter being discussed as a community objective, an open letter to the editor of the locally distributed newspaper, or through direct contact with farm owners through the Beaver-Lawrence Farm Bureau in New Galilee, PA.

## **Permit Records and Subdivision Activity**

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A review and analysis of Township records on building permit issuance and subdivision activity for recent periods is provided as a method of estimating local economic strength. The creation of new building lots or the approval of land developments indicates potential investment in the community. In Shenango Township's case, subdivisions are predominantly for the transfer of property for the construction of single family homes, although between 2004 and 2011 the number of lots developed for townhouses, duplexes, and condominiums represented a greater proportion of approved subdivisions than in previous periods and which were not classified as lot consolidations.

Between 2010 and 2013, according to Township permit records, new construction value of \$14,881,964 was reported, for all construction permitted. Residential development, including single family homes, mobile/manufactured homes, and multi-family dwellings (duplex and triplex) drew a total of 46 building permits or about two-thirds of all permits issues (64.7%). Residential additions and accessory structures were not included in this analysis.

Commercial and industrial construction drew 25 permits during the period reviewed which, for the most part, included additions and expansions to existing facilities and renovations. This continued investment in the Township's local economy bodes well for future business promotion initiatives as more than seven (7) million dollars in nonresidential development was invested in existing businesses (\$7,002,771) in the four (4) year period analyzed. This does not include the 4.7 million dollar Portersville Valve development on US 422. While this number may not be significant when compared with permit records for the region's competitive municipalities examined in Chapter 5, it is nonetheless an indication that investment in Shenango Township's future is still viable.

**Permit Records  
2010 to 2013**

	Description	SFR	Mobile/Manufactured	Duplex	Triplex	Commercial/Industrial	Value (\$)	
2010		1					145,000	
	Business space for retail					1	352,000	
	Addition of a cooler room		1			1	800,000	
	Business space accommodation					1	21,000	
			1				145,000	
		1					201,000	
			1				120,000	
		1					100,000	
		1					150,000	
			1				98,000	
		1					150,000	
			1				98,000	
					1		310,000	
			1				14,000	
		1					380,000	
		Relocated		1				14,000
			1					235,000
			1					167,388
						1		330,000
			1					99,000
		1					250,000	
		1					171,800	
		1					165,300	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,516,488</b>	
2011				1			310,000	
	Interior store removal					1	3,042,657	
	4,225 sf commercial addition					1	100,000	
	Interior remodeling & ADA barrier					1	80,171	
	23 x 38 rear bkd add. for aquatic therapy					1	223,000	
		1					290,000	
		1					60,000	
				1			310,000	
	Int/Ext remodel w/minor add.					1	200,000	
		1					221,000	
				1			330,000	
1,920 sf office addition					1	170,134		

		1					182,000
	2,001 sf shop/warehouse add.					1	35,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,553,962</b>
2012		1					198,000
	Installation		1				3,000
	Park-n-ride facility					1	250,000
		1					236,498
			1				63,000
		1					147,000
		1					278,000
	2,596 sf warehouse add.					1	68,800
	Add new Dea conveyor line system					1	396,181
		1					200,000
	Business space accommodation					1	n/a
	Remodel employee break room					1	n/a
	Offices & restroom alterations					1	50,000
	Foundation to support new equip.					1	60,000
				2			330,000
				2			310,000
			2			310,000	
			2			330,000	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,230,479</b>
2013	Toilet/Locker Room					1	100,000
		1					70,000
	Alterations to Dairy Queen					1	100,000
	100 x 200 building warehouse add.					1	664,828
		1					189,000
	Business office chiropractic int. alt.					1	60,000
	Level 3 alterations					1	185,000
	Office/warehouse					1	n/a
		1					168,207
	Level 3 alterations					1	25,000
Level 2 alterations					1	19,000	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,581,035</b>
2010	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,516,488</b>
2011	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,553,962</b>
2012	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,230,479</b>
2013	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,581,035</b>
		<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14,881,964</b>



The balance of new construction value, \$7,879,193, represented the addition of sixty (60) new dwelling units in the four (4) years between 2010 and 2013 or about 15 units annually, in a variety of configurations.

Subdivision/Land Development Activity 2004 to 2011						
	SUBDIVISIONS	MINOR SUBDIVISIONS	NONRESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS	LAND DEVELOPMENTS	LOT CONSOLIDATIONS	LAND SWAP
<b>2004</b>	48	3	4	0	2	0
<b>2005</b>	25	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2006</b>	11	0	0	26 units	1	0
<b>2007</b>	34	0	0	15 units	0	0
<b>2008</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2009</b>	40	0	2	32 units	0	0
<b>2010</b>	8	0	0	0	2	0
<b>2011</b>	18	0	0	6	12	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>

For the eight (8) year period 2004 through 2011, Shenango Township approved 186 subdivisions which included six (6) land developments, (defined as the improvement of a single parcel for a single, nonresidential use or multiple residential uses), and 17 lot consolidations, some of which may also have resulted in new residential development. This equates to subdivision activity or the creation of new building lots at about 21 new lots annually. The rate of residential development, as reflected in permit records for the period 2010 to 2014 indicates that approximately 55% of the approved lots were developed on average annually for the most recent period reviewed (11.5 residential permits issued annually on 21 new lots on average).

This calculation does not include lot consolidations resulting in new residential development which could raise the take-down rate higher. However, the analysis may indicate a weakness in the housing market Township-wide with respect to available building lots and the time-on-market component. The dominant single family residential trend established in the Township's land use pattern continues, but the growth rate will depend on undefined variables, some of which are beyond control of Township officials. What is encouraging is that 25 permits for commercial and industrial construction were issued between 2010 and 2013 and in local growth cycles nonresidential development tends to precede residential growth. There is an

abundance of developable land in the Township's commercial and industrial corridors to support increased infill development, which in turn could provide employment opportunities and an increased demand for housing.

## Summary

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A summary of observations, threats and opportunities regarding in current and future land use in Shenango Township is as follows:

- Subdivision activity between 2004 and 2014 indicates probably increases of between 238 and 254 persons at five (5) year intervals through 2020 and between 320 and 348 persons through 2030 or about 51 persons annually to 2020 and then about 69 persons. The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission's later horizon estimates after 2030 appear to be high.
- Only 8.1% of the Townships 14,623 acres is zoned for nonresidential development.
- Designated growth areas abutting the US 422 corridor and SR 65 corridor are recommended to encourage infill development.
- Lack of available leasable units 3,000 square feet of gross floor area and up are limiting nonresidential development options according to current and prospective business owners.
- About 55% of new lots created through the subdivision approval process have been developed annually on average from 2010 to 2013.
- 88.4% of the Township is zoned for low and moderate density residential land use.
- There are four (4) Natural Heritage Areas located in Shenango Township where land use should be restricted or limited.
- Between 2010 and 2013, new construction value of 14.8 million dollars was reported or about 3.7 million dollars annually on average.
- The acquisition of the Township's sanitary sewerage system by the New Castle Municipal Authority has the potential to address sewerage service demands in an area of the Township with development potential.
- Of the 104 land uses provided for in the current zoning text, only 43 principal land uses are permitted by right.
- Agritourism and agribusiness support uses in rural areas can support the continuation of active farming in the Township.
- Opportunities for the extraction of oil and gas must be balanced with standards designed to protect the health and safety of residents in existing neighborhoods.

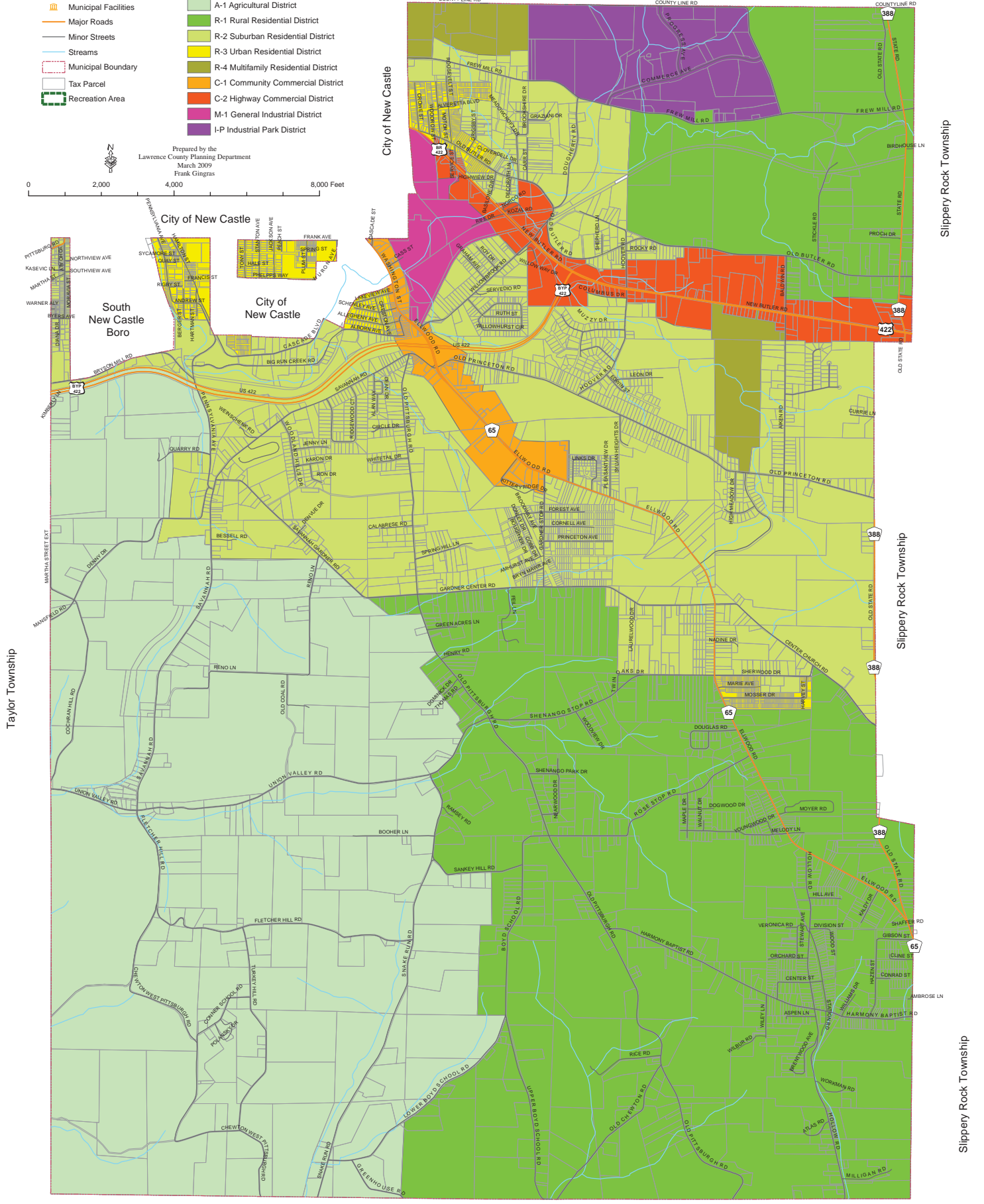
# Shenango Township Lawrence County, Pennsylvania Zoning Map

Hickory Township

- Municipal Facilities
- Major Roads
- Minor Streets
- Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- Tax Parcel
- Recreation Area
- A-1 Agricultural District
- R-1 Rural Residential District
- R-2 Suburban Residential District
- R-3 Urban Residential District
- R-4 Multifamily Residential District
- C-1 Community Commercial District
- C-2 Highway Commercial District
- M-1 General Industrial District
- I-P Industrial Park District

Prepared by the  
Lawrence County Planning Department  
March 2009  
Frank Gingras

0 2,000 4,000 8,000 Feet



Wayne Township

Property lines as depicted on this map are for visual reference only and are not to be utilized in lieu of an actual survey



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 10 Development Constraints



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

## Chapter 10

# Development Constraints

### Overview

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There are four (4) Natural Heritage Areas identified in Shenango Township. These are described in the Lawrence County Natural Heritage Inventory, prepared by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in 2002. These areas are considered environmentally sensitive and can be severely compromised by intense development which involves earth disturbance. The largest of the areas is the Shenango Township BDA (Biological Diversity Area) at the headwaters of McKee Run. Natural assets such as these should be monitored as the Township continues to develop.

When development proposals are being reviewed which are located in the vicinity of these areas, mapped on the New Castle South Quadrant of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey, attention to proposed earth disturbance activities in conjunction with the development should be considered.

### Natural Heritage Inventory Definitions

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**BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AREA (BDA):** An area that contains one or both of the following:

1. One or more locations of plants, animals or natural communities recognized as a state or federal species of special concern
2. High quality examples of natural communities or areas supporting exceptional native diversity

**DEDICATED AREA (DA):** A public or private property, possibly disturbed in the past, where the owner's stated objectives are to protect and maintain the ecological integrity and biological diversity of the property. This is usually done largely through a hands-off management approach, with intervention only when there are demonstrable threats to the ecology of the area.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE WATER (EV): Surface water that meets one or more of the following conditions is an Exceptional Value Water:

1. The water is located in a National wildlife refuge or a State game propagation and protection area.
2. The water is located in a designated State park natural area or State forest natural area, National natural landmark, Federal or State wild river, Federal wilderness area or National recreational area.
3. The water is an outstanding National, State, regional or local resource water.
4. The water is a surface water of exceptional recreational significance.
5. The water achieves a score of at least 92% (or its equivalent) using the methods and procedures described by the Fish and Boat Commission.
6. The water is designated as a “wilderness trout stream” by the Fish and Boat Commission following public notice and comment.
7. The water is a surface water of exceptional ecological significance.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREAS (LCA): A large contiguous area which is important because of its size, open space, habitats, and/or the inclusion of one or more Biological Diversity Areas. Although an LCA includes a variety of land uses, it typically has not been heavily disturbed and thus retains much of its natural character.

## Natural Heritage Areas in Shenango Township<sup>1</sup>

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Beaver River Floodplain BDA

Fringed Gentian Fen BDA

Gardner Swamp BDA

Slippery Rock Gorge LCA

### Beaver River Floodplain BDA

This site marks a large location of floodplain forest along the Beaver River between Moravia and Wampum, PA. The northern sections are disturbed by past cutting and are regenerating. To the south is an area of mature sycamore (river birch) - box-elder floodplain forest. A dense growth of green-head coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) grows on a natural levee paralleling the river. Behind the levee the floodplain flattens out and has a thick herbaceous layer with wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Virginia bluebell (*Mertensia virginica*), large-flowered trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) and jewelweed (*Impatiens* spp.).

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<sup>1</sup> Lawrence County Natural Heritage Inventory, prepared by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy.

Threats and Stresses: The floodplain habitats rely on occasional flooding from the Beaver River. The Beaver River is free flowing at this site but is controlled by dams on both the Shenango and Mahoning Rivers. Many exotic invasive species have come to dominate the floodplain including multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*). These species are poised to gain a greater foothold, especially with continued disturbance due to the natural flooding cycles. Further opening of the canopy would almost certainly make the situation worse. An overabundance of deer is leading to significant loss in forest regeneration.

Recommendations: Maintaining natural flooding cycles, allowing the floodplain community to mature without additional timbering and controlling invasive exotic species will be key in conserving this floodplain forest. Deer herds in the area should be kept at a level that is compatible with the health of the deer and the ecological health of the floodplain community. Activities upstream that change the flooding regime of the river, earth-moving activities and canopy removal should be avoided.

### Fringed Gentian Fen BDA

Fringed Gentian Fen BDA contains eleven plant species of special concern growing within an **open sedge (*Carex stricta*, *C. prairea*, *C. lacustris*) fen** and also holds a population of an animal species of special concern in PA (**Special Animal 1**). The BDA also includes a shrub swamp. Fringed Gentian Fen is an alkaline wet meadow occupying the mid-slope portion of a tributary to Big Run. In addition to a host of rare and unique species, tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*), wide-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*), knotted rush (*Juncus nodosus*), yellow Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), spiked muhly (*Muhlenbergia glomerata*) and the fen's namesake -



Fringed Gentian Fen

fringed gentian (*Gentianopsis crinita*) - grow abundantly in this wetland. Some shrubs and tree saplings such as silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) grow throughout the fen possibly providing shade and competition for some of the species that require high levels of light. The shrub swamp is about two acres in size and is dominated by arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*), meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*) and poison sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*). Common herbaceous species in the swamp area are floating manna grass (*Glyceria*

*septentrionalis*), crested log fern (*Dryopteris cristata*), fowl manna grass (*Glyceria striata*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), hemlock water-parsnip (*Sium suave*) and halbeard-leaf tearthumb (*Polygonum arifolium*). A young wooded area surrounds the shrub swamp. Common canopy species include white oak (*Quercus alba*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Understory species include cucumber tree (*Magnolia accuminata*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) and American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*). Some shrubs are present, including nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*), arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*) and highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). Common herbaceous species are skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus*).

**Threats and Stresses:** The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy protects a very small portion of the fen. The fen itself is small and is isolated within the surrounding landscape, which is mostly pasture. Succession of the fen to a more shrub or tree dominated community raises management questions. Hydrologic changes and land use changes could threaten the integrity of the fen habitat. Invasive species have the potential to affect the species composition of the fen if allowed to establish.

The special animal population within the BDA has existed at the site for some years. The relatively quiet and isolated area where the animals breed has remained unchanged. However, these animals are sensitive to disturbance, including casual visitation, that occurs within a few hundred meters from their location. Any activities that occur frequently or continuously with the stream corridor within this BDA impact these animals. Removal of trees, living or dead, could remove valuable habitat essential to these animals.

**Recommendations:** Maintaining ground water flow and quality are the most critical factors in keeping the natural communities present within the BDA intact. Activities that lead to changes in the hydrology of the wetlands including ditching, draining or upstream development should be carefully evaluated. A better understanding of the land uses and likely land use changes would help to predict better the affects to the fen. Any land use changes that lead to increased nutrient loading should be carefully examined for its potential impact on the fen community. Impacts of development in the recharge zone should be carefully evaluated. Also stewardship of the fen should include monitoring for species composition changes. Given the presence of the animal species of concern within this BDA, current levels of activity and disturbance are likely compatible with their needs. Assuring that landowners within the corridor are aware of the natural history and needs of the animals would confer added protection.



## Gardner Swamp BDA

This BDA is part of Shenango Township Park. Most of the area is wooded with a small area containing athletic fields. A fitness trail runs through the wooded area. Near to the wooded area is a beaver impounded wetland that is the location of a Pennsylvania threatened plant, **Torrey's Rush (*Juncus torreyi*)**. This plant was seen in 1997, but was not seen during the inventory survey. However, this plant is likely still here and will require visitation during the right time of the growing season to better evaluate its status.

The wetland is isolated by numerous intensive land uses: to the west is a small reclaimed strip mine, to the east is a residential area, to the north is a strip mall and to the south is Gardner Road.

**Threats and Stresses:** The integrity of this wetland is dependent on groundwater discharge and surface water influx. Beaver have created changes in the wetland and may have created, historically, habitat for numerous species of special concern. Certainly beaver will continue to influence this wetland. How fluctuating water levels may affect this particular species is not known. Additionally invasive species such as multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*) have the potential to reduce plant diversity in the wetland. Filling and runoff from abandoned reclaimed strip mines and residential development may negatively impact the wetland by adding nutrients to the system.

**Recommendations:** Beaver have been active in this wetland for a long time. Monitoring of their activity in combination with monitoring of changes in the wetland community, including the plant species of special concern, would provide the most valuable information for developing a management strategy for this BDA. If beaver activity is deemed as detrimental to this relatively isolated wetland, steps to discourage or remove them could be necessary. Invasive species need to be monitored and controlled so that they do not disrupt the ecological integrity of the nearby forest community and the wetland.

## Slippery Rock Gorge

Slippery Rock Gorge LCA includes Slippery Rock Creek where it descends through a gorge to meet with Connoquenessing Creek at the village of Wurtemberg. The gorge was created during the last ice age when the waters of glacial Lake Arthur burst through an ice dam and drained through the channel of Slippery Rock Creek. Recent research has indicated that there was no dam burst but rather a slow flood similar to typical rainfall floods seen today (D'Urso 2000). The LCA encompasses the area from the Kennedy Mill Bridge to the confluence of Slippery Rock Creek and Connoquenessing Creek.

The LCA contains four BDA's, two of which are part of the McConnell's Mill State Park Natural Area and two that are outside of the natural area. The BDA's in the natural area are Grindstone Confluence BDA and Hell Run BDA. Muddy Creek Falls BDA is located in the farthest upstream part of the LCA and Harris Bridge Slopes BDA is farthest downstream.

Ten (10) natural community types occur within the LCA, eight (8) of which are found in the natural area. Outside of the natural area are the hemlock (white pine)/red oak mixed hardwood forest, and a skunk cabbage (golden saxifrage forest seep). Inside the natural area are tuliptree/beech/maple forest, hemlock/tuliptree/birch forest, sugar maple/basswood forest, rich hemlock/mesic hardwood forest, red maple/elm/willow floodplain swamp, river birch/sycamore floodplain scrub, red oak mixed hardwood forest and a red maple terrestrial forest.

The community locations depend upon slope exposure and the presence of wetland seeps supplied by groundwater and topographic position. Forests with high amounts of hemlock occur in the deepest stream valleys like Hell Run and Grindstone Run and there is tendency for higher amounts of hemlock on the east side of the gorge where conditions are cool and moist.

McConnell's Mill State Park covers most of the middle section of the gorge. Comprising 2,759 acres, the park was designated in 1974 as a National Natural Landmark by the National Park Service, based on the geological features present (Resource Management Plan 1998). Additionally, in 2001 the park was approved by Pennsylvania's Ornithological Technical Committee as one of only seventy-eight (78) Important Bird Areas (IBA) in the Commonwealth.

## Areas of Interest

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Fringed Gentian Fen DA is a managed land, owned by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy and constitutes a small portion of Fringed Gentian Fen BDA in Shenango Township. Greater landscape planning is needed for the protection of this fen in order to ensure that the recharge area is protected. Located in Shenango Township, this fen shares similarities with the fen at Plain Grove.

Hell Run is the only exceptional value (EV) stream in the County. It begins in Shenango Township and drains 6 square miles and runs 4.7 miles. Hell Run drains the highest point in Lawrence County. McConnell's Mill State Park covers most of the watershed of this stream. A localized threat of mine drainage (AMD) and septic system problems impact the uppermost section outside of the park boundary.

Skunk Run, like Hell Run, also has its origins in Shenango Township. Skunk Run is smaller than Hell Run, draining only 1.83 square miles and is classified as a cold water fishery. As

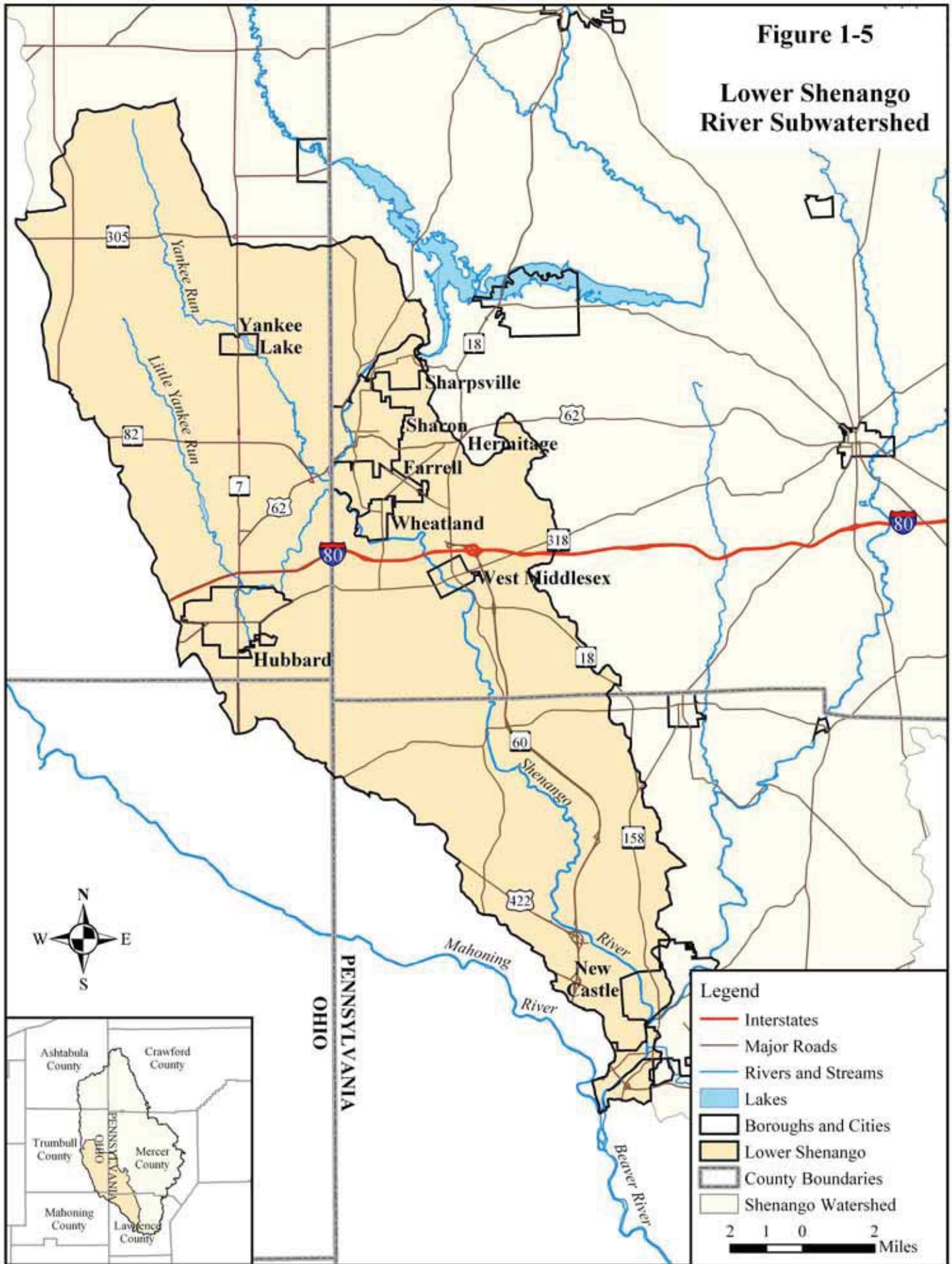
recorded in 1975, strip-mining and silt affected Skunk Run (Wierich 1975). In 1993, Billingsley and Johns found four species of fish living in the stream and noted a substrate of bedrock, boulders, rubble and gravel (Billingsley and Johns 1993).

Big Run Greenway is a small greenway extends eastward from the Shenango River in the southern portion of the City of New Castle, along the Big Run, a trout-stocked stream. It includes wetlands, floodplains, and forested areas sometimes adjacent to urban development. This is an alkaline wet meadow occupying the middle portions of a slope draining into one of the Big Run's tributaries. Also included in this greenway is Cascade Falls, one of the county's most scenic features. The falls are located within Cascade Park, a New Castle City park that lies in Shenango Township.

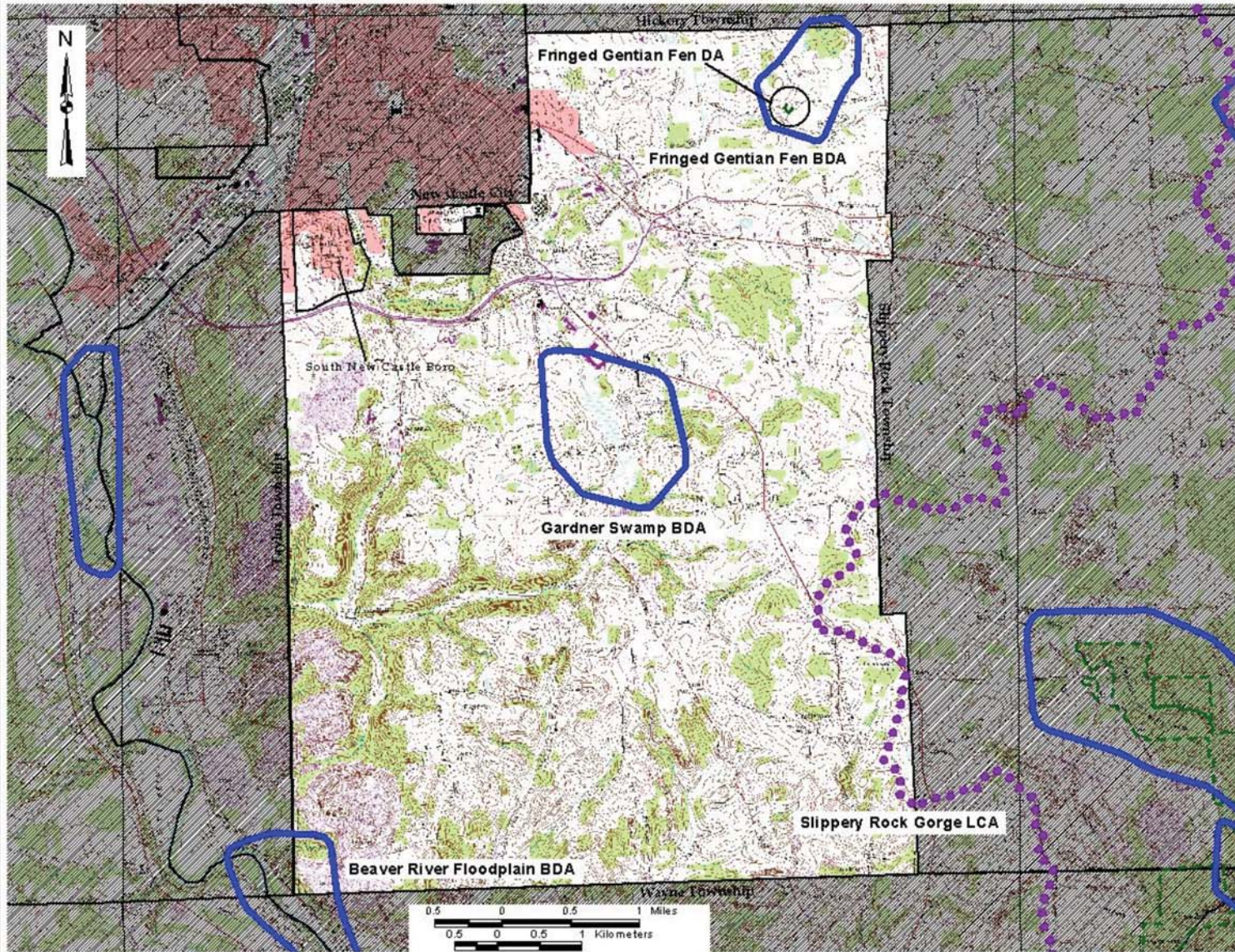
In addition to these specific areas of environmentally-sensitive land, based on Geographic Information System analysis there are also lands generally constrained for development based on other topographic conditions and water features. These features are estimated as follows:

<b>SHENANGO TOWNSHIP</b>		
<b>ACREAGE CONSTRAINED FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Steep slopes	1,454.85	10.0%
Wetlands	347.63	.23%
Floodplains	1,606.57	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,409.05</b>	<b>23.3%</b>

As with the Natural Heritage Areas, as development proposals are reviewed and land development standards are applied, lands exhibiting these characteristics should be monitored for the impact of earth disturbance activities associated with development.



# Shenango Township and South New Castle Borough



## Shenango Township South New Castle Borough

### Lawrence County Natural Heritage Inventory

#### Biological Diversity Areas:

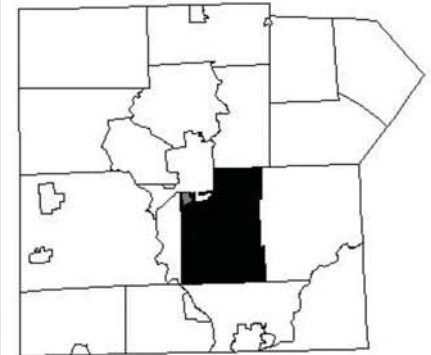
Beaver River Floodplain  
Fringed Gentian Fen  
Gardner Swamp

#### Landscape Conservation Areas:

Slippy Rock Gorge

#### Managed Areas:

Fringed Gentian Fen DA



#### Map Legend

-  Biological Diversity Area (BDA)
-  Landscape Conservation Area (LCA)
-  Managed Area (MA)
-  Municipality Boundary

# Development Constraints Shenango Township Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

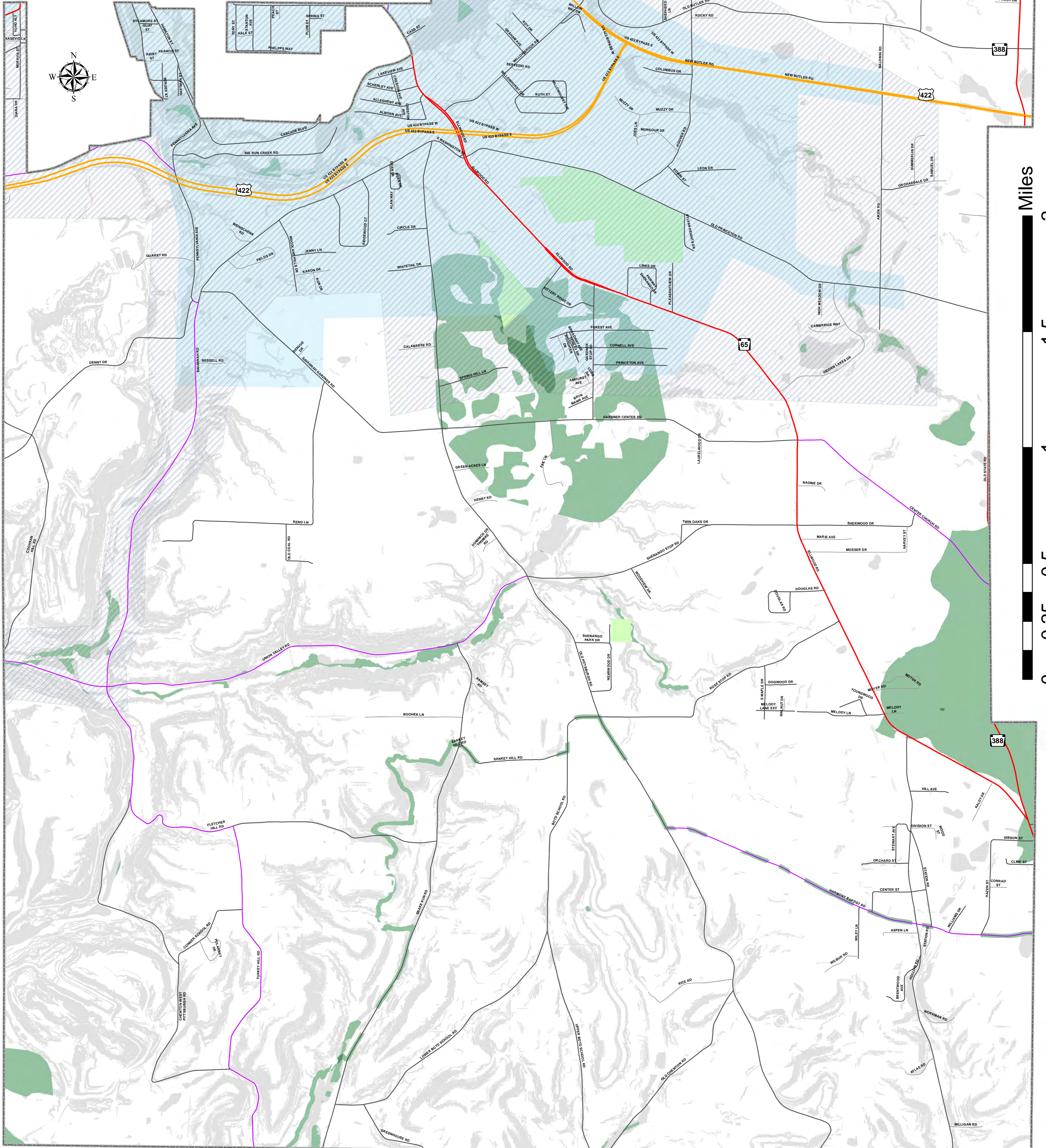
## Legend

- Interstate
- US Route
- PA Route
- State Maintained Road
- Locally Maintained Road
- Private Drive
- Public Water Service Areas
- Sanitary Sewer Service Areas
- Township Boundary
- Parks and Recreation
- Development Constraints

## Conservation Criteria Rank

- 21 - 41
- 11 - 20
- 6 - 10
- 1 - 5

Prepared by the  
Lawrence County Planning Department  
Allen J. Miller  
July 2016



Miles  
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 11 Citizen Participation



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

## Chapter 11

### Citizen Participation

#### **Previous Planning Efforts - 2004 Lawrence County Comprehensive Plan**

These broad community development goals were incorporated into the Lawrence County Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2004. The Shenango Planning Unit consisted of the municipalities within the Shenango Area School District's jurisdiction, Shenango Township and South New Castle Borough.

#### **Shenango Planning Unit – Plan Goals**

##### *Community Design*

- Promote the general health, safety and welfare of the Shenango Planning Unit residents, and preserve those elements of the planning unit that make it a wholesome environment.

##### *Natural Environment and Open Space*

- Promote innovative land use management and building techniques in the region to enhance and preserve the natural environment.

##### *Parks and Recreation*

- Encourage adequate recreational opportunities for residents on a local and regional basis.

##### *Greenways*

- Develop a greenway system that promotes the preservation of steep slopes, floodplains, wetlands and natural resources identified in the Lawrence County Natural Heritage Inventory.

##### *Historic Preservation*

- Encourage new development to be compatible with existing historic structures and/or sites.

##### *Economic Development*

- An inventory and database of vacant and under-utilized industrial and commercial structures in the planning unit needs to be created to present a more comprehensive menu of options to potential employers.



### ***Information Technology***

- In partnership with the private sector, non-profit organizations and other government entities, the Shenango Planning unit needs to use technology to expand community cohesiveness and to take advantage of technological opportunities, which will enhance public services and make the Planning Unit a model community in use of technology.

### ***Utility Services***

- The Shenango Planning Unit should conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to determine what areas would benefit from the introduction and/or expansion of public water and sanitary sewerage.

### ***Transportation***

- Prepare corridor design guidelines with standards for signage, building setbacks, underground utilities, landscaping, and combined access points for application to development proposals on land in the State Route 65 corridor.
- Corridor design guidelines based on access, traffic volumes and abutting land use, should be prepared prior to selecting sites for redevelopment within the corridor.

### ***Public Safety***

- Promote a safe community by providing the highest quality of public safety services available with first-class equipment and well-trained personnel who are prepared for a wide variety of emergencies, and who serve the community in a personal and effective manner.

### ***Government Relations***

- The Shenango Planning Unit should work with the County and the Lawrence County Economic Development Corporation to develop a “prime development sites” database for use as a marketing tool.

### ***Community Facilities and Human Services***

- Encourage the provisions of joint services and programs in order to provide for the needs of the community.

### ***Neighborhood Planning***

- Promote the organization and enhancement of neighborhoods, and to provide the opportunity for comfortable and well-maintained housing for all citizens.

## **Focus Group Exercise – July 2015**

<b>Strengths/Assets</b>	<b>Weaknesses/Deficiencies</b>
School district	Elderly population
Easy access to Pittsburgh	Lack of public utilities
Easy access to Pittsburgh International Airport	Lack of recreation facilities

Land available for development (both business & residential)	Deteriorating infrastructure
Access to public transportation	Lack of jobs/opportunities
Residential loyalty to Twp.	
Access to Pittsburgh & regional areas with greater employment opportunities	<i>(illegible)</i> of infrastructure that <i>(illegible)</i> more road access
School district	Appearance of blight on the primary travel arteries (Rt. 65)
Small town values still visible in neighborhoods	Odd choice of locating industrial park (limited access, etc.)
3 arteries of traffic flow (Rt. 65, Rt. 422 Giant Eagle, Rt. 422 by-pass)	Lack of a centralized community gathering place (e.g. community park – bank side of blighted plaza)
fairly safe	no good shopping areas
good school	area doesn't have high paying jobs
neighborhood feel	need to travel for good work, hospitals, nice restaurants
ease of travel	
3 business corridors	poor appearance retail corridor
excellent school district	aged population
over 100 businesses	Twp. revenue not growing
relatively safe community	no growth/influx of young families/households in Twp.
good police force & emergency services	zoning regulations
<i>(illegible)</i> behind Lawrence Village Plaza	recreation center
	insufficient commercial growth
Location – Roads to Major Highways	Lack of Retail
School System	Sewer & Water
Emergency Services	Too many tax exempt facilities
Tax Rate	No Major Industrial Presence
Sense of Community	Tax Rate
Room for Growth	
School – test scores	Vacant stores – plazas
Schools – grounds	junkyard
residents	community for gathering place for recreation
Land to develop	restaurants
Business corridors	Many Dollar Stores

Taxes	Increase in traffic flow
Access to highways	Jobs in twp.
Emergency services	lack of public utilities
	increase in young households
	utilities
	Exempt facilities – Cascade – CCCTC – Golf Course
School District	lack of commercialism
location	no recreation
safety	stalled growth
rural	limited quality retail
residential well-maintained	no cultural venues
sense of community	infrastructure

## Community Survey

### Survey Instrument

In the late spring of 2014, a fifteen (15) category community survey, prepared by the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee and reviewed by the Board of Supervisors was distributed to 3,100 property owners. This survey response provides “real-time” feedback from residential and business-owning taxpayers on issues of concern in their community. Neutral statements were utilized where attitudes toward broader topics were sought. Further, the format of the survey also provided for individual comments from respondents regarding topics being surveyed while soliciting input on preferred amenities and services. A quadrant map and receipt locator incorporated into the survey facilitates the identification of issues at the neighborhood level. This input supports the drafting of future community development objectives and offers elected officials personal perspectives from Township residents. With 1,182 responses, which equates to a 37.5% return, the survey response is considered excellent and can be assigned a high value.

### Response Analysis

Question No. 1 requests information on length of residency in the Township. In all four (4) quadrants, A-1 through B-2, the most frequent response ranging from 56.7% in A-1 to 72% in A-2 was “more than 20 years.” This is common in that longtime residents in rural municipalities have purchased homes soon after marriage and raised families, some for generations. The population is much less transient. The highest number of responses was received from the B-1 or northeastern quadrant and the lowest number of responses from the

A-2 or southwestern quadrant where population density is also the lowest. The aggregate average of 64.5% for all quadrants and undetermined quadrant responses is an indication of a population aging in place.

1. How long have you lived in the Township?

	Five or less years	6-10 years	11-20 years	More than 20 years	No Response	Total Responses
A-1	28	36	77	185	0	326
	8.6%	11.0%	23.6%	56.7%	0.0%	100.0%
A-2	9	4	17	77	0	107
	8.4%	3.7%	15.9%	72.0%	0.0%	100.0%
B-1	26	44	51	252	0	373
	7.0%	11.8%	13.7%	67.6%	0.0%	100.0%
B-2	20	20	44	185	1	270
	7.4%	7.4%	16.3%	68.5%	0.4%	100.0%
NR	8	19	14	63	2	106
	7.5%	17.9%	13.2%	59.4%	1.9%	100.0%
Total	91	123	203	762	3	1,182
	7.7%	10.4%	17.2%	64.5%	0.3%	100.0%

Question 2 is informational also and seeks to determine general employment patterns. The aggregate average across all four quadrants and respondents who did not identify a location is 80.2% of the total responses recorded, indicating they were not employed in Shenango Township. This result demonstrates that the Township can be characterized as a “bedroom community” where most employed persons reside but do not work.

2. Do you work in Shenango Township?

	Yes	No	No Answer	Retired	Total Responses
A-1	48	254	8	16	326
	14.7%	77.9%	2.5%	4.9%	100.0%
A-2	11	91	2	3	107
	10.3%	85.0%	1.9%	2.8%	100.0%
B-1	53	296	11	13	373
	14.2%	79.4%	2.9%	3.5%	100.0%
B-2	38	226	3	3	270
	14.1%	83.7%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
NR	16	81	6	3	106
	15.1%	76.4%	5.7%	2.8%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,182</b>

	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
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Question No. 3 asks about population age ranges and provides further documentation that a plurality of household occupants are aged 56 and over. Each quadrant’s total response percentage was within several percentage points of each other with the B-1 and A-1 northern quadrants reporting the highest number of persons in that age range at 358 and 315 respectively. An important point to note was that households with school-aged children represented an aggregate total of 18% of responses while households with persons in the 19-35 year range ranked last at 14%. This could confirm the region-wide trend of working couple families with no children, an increase in persons in that age range attending college or in the military, single parent households, or the lack of employment opportunities. Most likely, it is a combination of several or all characteristics noted.

3. Number of persons in your household by age:

	< 18	19-35	36-55	56 >	No Answer	Total Responses
A-1	137	108	180	315	1	741
	18.5%	14.6%	24.3%	42.5%	0.1%	100.0%
A-2	30	32	67	101	4	234
	12.8%	13.7%	28.6%	43.2%	1.7%	100.0%
B-1	165	115	226	358	5	869
	19.0%	13.2%	26.0%	41.2%	0.6%	100.0%
B-2	120	97	171	272	4	664
	18.1%	14.6%	25.8%	41.0%	0.6%	100.0%
NR	19	14	28	47	4	112
	17.0%	12.5%	25.0%	42.0%	3.6%	100.0%
Total	471	366	672	1093	18	2,620
	18.0%	14.0%	25.6%	41.7%	0.7%	100.0%

Question No. 4 is an interactive inquiry regarding concerns about local neighborhoods. Respondents were asked to choose three (3) of six (6) characteristics the Steering Committee selected as commonly perceived issues. The aggregate percentages of all quadrants and undetermined quadrants reveal that deteriorating infrastructure is the chief concern (23.1%), with traffic safety (19.8%) and crime (19.8%) a close second and third. Respondents in the A-1, A-2 and B-3 quadrant ranked deteriorating infrastructure as the most pressing concern, with crime second. Respondents in the B-1 quadrant ranked traffic safety first and deteriorating businesses second. Deteriorating housing was the least selected concern and the “other”

category was only selected by about 5% of respondents, so the issues chosen by the Steering Committee were legitimate.

The comments provided by respondents added another dimension to this inquiry. As indicated by their selections, respondents in the A-1 quadrant referenced Lawrence Village Plaza and Morrone’s Auto Wrecking site as concerns mentioned frequently and drugs and drug houses were also noted. On the other hand, there were positive comments like “nice place to live” and “nothing.” Respondents in the A-2 quadrant mentioned maintenance of roadways as a concern and B-2 quadrant respondents echoed that concern as well as junk yards and stormwater drainage. In the B-2 quadrant respondents mentioned the lack of businesses, and business property maintenance as concerns. Respondents not indicating a quadrant also mentioned roadway maintenance, lack of road drainage and junk cars as concerns.

4. What most concerns you about the neighborhood in which you live? Please check three (3).

	Traffic safety	Crime	Deteriorating housing	Deteriorating businesses	Deteriorating infrastructure	Other	Total Responses
A-1	135	144	91	135	160	24	689
	19.6%	20.9%	13.2%	19.6%	23.2%	3.5%	100.0%
A-2	45	47	27	43	53	15	230
	19.6%	20.4%	11.7%	18.7%	23.0%	6.5%	100.0%
B-1	177	151	88	173	170	51	810
	21.9%	18.6%	10.9%	21.4%	21.0%	6.3%	100.0%
B-2	90	105	91	100	140	33	559
	16.1%	18.8%	16.3%	17.9%	25.0%	5.9%	100.0%
NR	39	38	29	7	43	5	161
	24.2%	23.6%	18.0%	4.3%	26.7%	3.1%	100.0%
Total	486	485	326	458	566	128	2,449
	19.8%	19.8%	13.3%	18.7%	23.1%	5.2%	100.0%

Question No. 5 was another interactive inquiry regarding preferred businesses and services. The overwhelming response was the need for a grocery store, sit-down restaurants, and additional businesses. These responses dominated comments received from respondents in all four quadrants, however this question had a significant non-response result with 300 of 1,182 surveys (25.4%) returned unanswered.

No Answer:	
A-1	95
A-2	31
B-1	67
B-2	69

5. What personal services or businesses are most needed for the Township’s residents?

NR	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>

At No. 6 a neutral statement was provided for respondents to express agreement or disagreement. The statement suggests a balance between the Township’s rural assets and development should be preserved. More than 7 out of 10 respondents in all four (4) quadrants and undetermined quadrants agreed with that policy of growth management.

6. Preserving a balance between rural character and modern convenience is a priority.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure	No Answer	Total Reponses
A-1	234	36	52	4	326
	71.8%	11.0%	16.0%	1.2%	100.0%
A-2	75	8	22	2	107
	70.1%	7.5%	20.6%	1.9%	100.0%
B-1	268	32	67	6	373
	71.8%	8.6%	18.0%	1.6%	100.0%
B-2	198	29	36	7	270
	73.3%	10.7%	13.3%	2.6%	100.0%
NR	69	10	23	4	106
	65.1%	9.4%	21.7%	3.8%	100.0%
Total	844	115	200	23	1,182
	71.4%	9.7%	16.9%	1.9%	100.0%

No. 7 on the survey dealt with the type of housing most needed in the Township. A five (5) point range of responses was provided in order to assess attitudes on this issue at the neighborhood level. Three of four quadrants, A-1, B-1 and B-2 respondents ranked housing for seniors in the three to four range or mid to low, while A-2 and no designated quadrant ranked senior housing in the one to two range or high priority. Across the board, respondents in all quadrants ranked housing for young families in the one to two range or high priority as well as single family homes in all price ranges. Single family homes also received the highest aggregate percentage (37.1%) of responses at number one, which demonstrates a clear preference Township-wide.

Condominiums, townhomes and carriage homes received a mid to low three to four range response from the A-1 and B-1 quadrants and a low priority four to five range response from the A-2 and B-2 quadrants. This distinguishes the northern quadrants from the southern quadrants as multi-family housing in any configuration was not considered a priority in the southern half of the Township. Rental housing was ranked low in the four to five range across

the board and the number five ranking, at 51.4% was the highest aggregate percentage of any response indicating a negative perception regarding this housing option.

7. Please mark the type of housing you think is most needed in the Township. Please rank the following from 1 to 5 with 1 being the most needed and 5 the least, using all numbers 1 through 5.

Housing designed for or geared toward senior citizens.								
	1	2	3	4	5	NR	✓	Total
A-1	65	44	85	64	20	42	6	326
	19.9%	13.5%	26.1%	19.6%	6.1%	12.9%	1.8%	100.0%
A-2	30	8	25	11	7	21	5	107
	28.0%	7.5%	23.4%	10.3%	6.5%	19.6%	4.7%	100.0%
B-1	62	50	83	69	43	54	12	373
	16.6%	13.4%	22.3%	18.5%	11.5%	14.5%	3.2%	100.0%
B-2	46	34	58	46	28	50	8	270
	17.0%	12.6%	21.5%	17.0%	10.4%	18.5%	3.0%	100.0%
NR	20	16	17	13	4	25	11	106
	18.9%	15.1%	16.0%	12.3%	3.8%	23.6%	10.4%	100.0%
Total	223	152	268	203	102	192	42	1,182
	18.9%	12.9%	22.7%	17.2%	8.6%	16.2%	3.6%	100.0%
Housing designed for or geared toward younger families								
	1	2	3	4	5	NR	✓	Total
A-1	68	92	67	31	13	45	10	326
	20.9%	28.2%	20.6%	9.5%	4.0%	13.8%	3.1%	100.0%
A-2	18	26	18	14	5	23	3	107
	16.8%	24.3%	16.8%	13.1%	4.7%	21.5%	2.8%	100.0%
B-1	79	95	63	48	20	60	8	373
	21.2%	25.5%	16.9%	12.9%	5.4%	16.1%	2.1%	100.0%
B-2	52	74	47	25	14	50	8	270
	19.3%	27.4%	17.4%	9.3%	5.2%	18.5%	3.0%	100.0%
NR	22	16	15	9	4	35	5	106
	20.8%	15.1%	14.2%	8.5%	3.8%	33.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Total	239	303	210	127	56	213	34	1,182
	20.2%	25.6%	17.8%	10.7%	4.7%	18.0%	2.9%	100.0%
Single family homes in all price ranges								
	1	2	3	4	5	NR	✓	Total
A-1	137	68	36	20	11	28	26	326
	42.0%	20.9%	11.0%	6.1%	3.4%	8.6%	8.0%	100.0%
A-2	18	26	18	14	5	23	3	107
	16.8%	24.3%	16.8%	13.1%	4.7%	21.5%	2.8%	100.0%
B-1	139	88	42	19	17	43	25	373



	37.3%	23.6%	11.3%	5.1%	4.6%	11.5%	6.7%	100.0%
B-2	110	41	36	17	11	30	25	270
	40.7%	15.2%	13.3%	6.3%	4.1%	11.1%	9.3%	100.0%
NR	34	11	18	2	3	26	12	106
	32.1%	10.4%	17.0%	1.9%	2.8%	24.5%	11.3%	100.0%
Total	438	234	150	72	47	150	91	1,182
	37.1%	19.8%	12.7%	6.1%	4.0%	12.7%	7.7%	100.0%
<b>Condominium, townhome, or carriage homes in all price ranges</b>								
	1	2	3	4	5	NR	✓	Total
A-1	25	32	76	87	51	51	4	326
	7.7%	9.8%	23.3%	26.7%	15.6%	15.6%	1.2%	100.0%
A-2	9	10	16	22	21	23	6	107
	8.4%	9.3%	15.0%	20.6%	19.6%	21.5%	5.6%	100.0%
B-1	27	51	85	88	51	64	7	373
	7.2%	13.7%	22.8%	23.6%	13.7%	17.2%	1.9%	100.0%
B-2	23	30	46	58	55	57	1	270
	8.5%	11.1%	17.0%	21.5%	20.4%	21.1%	0.4%	100.0%
NR	9	5	14	17	22	29	10	106
	8.5%	4.7%	13.2%	16.0%	20.8%	27.4%	9.4%	100.0%
Total	93	128	237	272	200	224	28	1,182
	7.9%	10.8%	20.1%	23.0%	16.9%	19.0%	2.4%	100.0%
<b>Rental housing</b>								
	1	2	3	4	5	NR	✓	Total
A-1	23	12	14	27	190	55	5	326
	7.1%	3.7%	4.3%	8.3%	58.3%	16.9%	1.5%	100.0%
A-2	4	7	7	16	46	22	5	107
	3.7%	6.5%	6.5%	15.0%	43.0%	20.6%	4.7%	100.0%
B-1	18	21	26	34	206	64	4	373
	4.8%	5.6%	7.0%	9.1%	55.2%	17.2%	1.1%	100.0%
B-2	12	17	21	31	130	55	4	270
	4.4%	6.3%	7.8%	11.5%	48.1%	20.4%	1.5%	100.0%
NR	8	5	7	10	36	34	6	106
	7.5%	4.7%	6.6%	9.4%	34.0%	32.1%	5.7%	100.0%
Total	65	62	75	118	608	230	24	1,182
	5.5%	5.2%	6.3%	10.0%	51.4%	19.5%	2.0%	100.0%

With Question No. 8, respondents were asked to identify the Township’s most positive characteristics on a scale of one to eight. A menu of eight characteristics was provided as a method of prioritizing values. At the highest percentage of one and two rankings, the

Shenango Area School District was the clear preference at a combined 64.5% response from all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants combined. Access to highways was identified as a definite positive as 49.9% combined from all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants gave it a one or two ranking. At the other end of the value scale, parks, recreation and open space was ranked lowest with combined responses from all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants in the six through eight range of 48.1%, followed by road maintenance at 44.1% from all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants. The southern quadrant respondents A-2 and B-2 ranked road maintenance lower than the parks, recreation and open space category with 39.2% and 37.8% respectively in the seven to eight range indicating a strong negative attitude.

Another positive was recorded regarding property values with a combined range of one through three selected by 57.5% of respondents in all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants. Emergency services were ranked medium to high with respondents in the A-1, A-2 and B-2 providing three to four range responses, while B-1 quadrant respondents ranked these services in the one and two range. Township services were ranked medium to low with all four quadrants selecting a five to six range value. With 74.4% of respondents providing no value selection (NA or No Answer), the characteristics surveyed most likely represented commonly perceived attributes. Comments received included low taxes, businesses, and the community atmosphere.

8. What are Shenango Township's most positive characteristics? Please rank the following from 1 to 8 with 1 being the most positive and 8 being the least, using all numbers 1 through 8.

Property values											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	66	52	73	39	25	18	10	10	26	7	326
	20.2%	16.0%	22.4%	12.0%	7.7%	5.5%	3.1%	3.1%	8.0%	2.1%	100.0%
A-2	29	16	11	9	9	7	5	1	16	4	107
	27.1%	15.0%	10.3%	8.4%	8.4%	6.5%	4.7%	0.9%	15.0%	3.7%	100.0%
B-1	74	74	83	41	27	14	9	5	44	2	373
	19.8%	19.8%	22.3%	11.0%	7.2%	3.8%	2.4%	1.3%	11.8%	0.5%	100.0%
B-2	51	64	42	39	19	19	3	2	28	3	270
	18.9%	23.7%	15.6%	14.4%	7.0%	7.0%	1.1%	0.7%	10.4%	1.1%	100.0%
NR	19	14	12	6	7	10	2	9	26	1	106
	17.9%	13.2%	11.3%	5.7%	6.6%	9.4%	1.9%	8.5%	24.5%	0.9%	100.0%
Total	239	220	221	134	87	68	29	27	140	17	1,182
	20.2%	18.6%	18.7%	11.3%	7.4%	5.8%	2.5%	2.3%	11.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Access to highways											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	96	83	52	21	12	10	13	8	21	10	326

	29.4%	25.5%	16.0%	6.4%	3.7%	3.1%	4.0%	2.5%	6.4%	3.1%	100.0%
A-2	26	13	21	9	7	7	5	1	14	4	107
	24.3%	12.1%	19.6%	8.4%	6.5%	6.5%	4.7%	0.9%	13.1%	3.7%	100.0%
B-1	117	87	54	39	10	15	7	7	27	10	373
	31.4%	23.3%	14.5%	10.5%	2.7%	4.0%	1.9%	1.9%	7.2%	2.7%	100.0%
B-2	73	42	63	21	15	18	10	2	21	5	270
	27.0%	15.6%	23.3%	7.8%	5.6%	6.7%	3.7%	0.7%	7.8%	1.9%	100.0%
NR	38	15	5	9	4	5	2	5	21	2	106
	35.8%	14.2%	4.7%	8.5%	3.8%	4.7%	1.9%	4.7%	19.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Total	350	240	195	99	48	55	37	23	104	31	1,182
	29.6%	20.3%	16.5%	8.4%	4.1%	4.7%	3.1%	1.9%	8.8%	2.6%	100.0%
<b>Road maintenance</b>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	30	8	28	47	46	51	48	32	35	1	326
	9.2%	2.5%	8.6%	14.4%	14.1%	15.6%	14.7%	9.8%	10.7%	0.3%	100.0%
A-2	6	4	4	12	7	17	21	21	14	1	107
	5.6%	3.7%	3.7%	11.2%	6.5%	15.9%	19.6%	19.6%	13.1%	0.9%	100.0%
B-1	7	27	26	49	61	58	66	36	41	2	373
	1.9%	7.2%	7.0%	13.1%	16.4%	15.5%	17.7%	9.7%	11.0%	0.5%	100.0%
B-2	16	11	15	36	26	32	55	47	31	1	270
	5.9%	4.1%	5.6%	13.3%	9.6%	11.9%	20.4%	17.4%	11.5%	0.4%	100.0%
NR	11	8	8	6	11	10	10	18	22	2	106
	10.4%	7.5%	7.5%	5.7%	10.4%	9.4%	9.4%	17.0%	20.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Total	70	58	81	150	151	168	200	154	143	7	1,182
	5.9%	4.9%	6.9%	12.7%	12.8%	14.2%	16.9%	13.0%	12.1%	0.6%	100.0%
<b>Twp. services</b>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	26	20	30	52	55	72	22	12	35	2	326
	8.0%	6.1%	9.2%	16.0%	16.9%	22.1%	6.7%	3.7%	10.7%	0.6%	100.0%
A-2	5	6	10	12	18	19	8	4	24	1	107
	4.7%	5.6%	9.3%	11.2%	16.8%	17.8%	7.5%	3.7%	22.4%	0.9%	100.0%
B-1	21	30	27	44	77	76	34	17	45	2	373
	5.6%	8.0%	7.2%	11.8%	20.6%	20.4%	9.1%	4.6%	12.1%	0.5%	100.0%
B-2	11	21	20	37	60	43	28	15	35	0	270
	4.1%	7.8%	7.4%	13.7%	22.2%	15.9%	10.4%	5.6%	13.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NR	11	6	12	10	17	8	6	7	28	1	106
	10.4%	5.7%	11.3%	9.4%	16.0%	7.5%	5.7%	6.6%	26.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Total	74	83	99	155	227	218	98	55	167	6	1,182
	6.3%	7.0%	8.4%	13.1%	19.2%	18.4%	8.3%	4.7%	14.1%	0.5%	100.0%

School District											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	155	82	25	14	6	2	8	6	18	10	326
	47.5%	25.2%	7.7%	4.3%	1.8%	0.6%	2.5%	1.8%	5.5%	3.1%	100.0%
A-2	43	18	7	8	2	5	3	2	15	4	107
	40.2%	16.8%	6.5%	7.5%	1.9%	4.7%	2.8%	1.9%	14.0%	3.7%	100.0%
B-1	154	75	43	20	16	10	11	9	28	7	373
	41.3%	20.1%	11.5%	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	7.5%	1.9%	100.0%
B-2	133	50	22	13	8	9	6	4	19	6	270
	49.3%	18.5%	8.1%	4.8%	3.0%	3.3%	2.2%	1.5%	7.0%	2.2%	100.0%
NR	37	15	9	5	6	2	4	4	22	2	106
	34.9%	14.2%	8.5%	4.7%	5.7%	1.9%	3.8%	3.8%	20.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Total	522	240	106	60	38	28	32	25	102	29	1,182
	44.2%	20.3%	9.0%	5.1%	3.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.1%	8.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Emergency services											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	47	41	48	62	44	32	10	6	32	4	326
	14.4%	12.6%	14.7%	19.0%	13.5%	9.8%	3.1%	1.8%	9.8%	1.2%	100.0%
A-2	12	14	13	21	11	9	4	1	21	1	107
	11.2%	13.1%	12.1%	19.6%	10.3%	8.4%	3.7%	0.9%	19.6%	0.9%	100.0%
B-1	52	52	46	75	46	38	13	4	44	3	373
	13.9%	13.9%	12.3%	20.1%	12.3%	10.2%	3.5%	1.1%	11.8%	0.8%	100.0%
B-2	34	34	40	50	34	17	15	11	33	2	270
	12.6%	12.6%	14.8%	18.5%	12.6%	6.3%	5.6%	4.1%	12.2%	0.7%	100.0%
NR	19	9	10	12	9	13	2	6	25	1	106
	17.9%	8.5%	9.4%	11.3%	8.5%	12.3%	1.9%	5.7%	23.6%	0.9%	100.0%
Total	164	150	157	220	144	109	44	28	155	11	1,182
	13.9%	12.7%	13.3%	18.6%	12.2%	9.2%	3.7%	2.4%	13.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Parks, rec. & open space											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	17	9	18	30	44	44	89	34	39	2	326
	5.2%	2.8%	5.5%	9.2%	13.5%	13.5%	27.3%	10.4%	12.0%	0.6%	100.0%
A-2	9	7	13	5	13	10	23	6	16	5	107
	8.4%	6.5%	12.1%	4.7%	12.1%	9.3%	21.5%	5.6%	15.0%	4.7%	100.0%
B-1	13	9	26	30	45	55	116	29	47	3	373
	3.5%	2.4%	7.0%	8.0%	12.1%	14.7%	31.1%	7.8%	12.6%	0.8%	100.0%
B-2	15	15	15	23	36	53	52	24	37	0	270
	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	8.5%	13.3%	19.6%	19.3%	8.9%	13.7%	0.0%	100.0%
NR	13	6	6	6	12	7	18	9	28	1	106
	12.3%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	11.3%	6.6%	17.0%	8.5%	26.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Total	67	46	78	94	150	169	298	102	167	11	1,182

	5.7%	3.9%	6.6%	8.0%	12.7%	14.3%	25.2%	8.6%	14.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Other											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NA	✓	Total
A-1	3	2	1	1	4	6	10	55	243	1	326
	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.8%	3.1%	16.9%	74.5%	0.3%	100.0%
A-2	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	12	85	0	107
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	11.2%	79.4%	0.0%	100.0%
B-1	4	1	3	5	6	2	9	63	274	6	373
	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	0.5%	2.4%	16.9%	73.5%	1.6%	100.0%
B-2	3	4	3	3	5	10	8	33	197	4	270
	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	3.7%	3.0%	12.2%	73.0%	1.5%	100.0%
NR	2	0	0	1	1	6	5	8	80	3	106
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	5.7%	4.7%	7.5%	75.5%	2.8%	100.0%
Total	12	7	7	11	16	24	41	171	879	14	1,182
	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	2.0%	3.5%	14.5%	74.4%	1.2%	100.0%

At No. 9, a neutral statement regarding encouraging business development was included to which 81% of respondents from all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants answered in the affirmative. This should translate into flexible regulations for land use options in commercial zoning districts.

9. Shenango Township should encourage more business development.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure	No Answer	Total Responses
A-1	287	12	22	5	326
	88.0%	3.7%	6.7%	1.5%	100.0%
A-2	99	4	4	0	107
	92.5%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
B-1	337	6	29	1	373
	90.3%	1.6%	7.8%	0.3%	100.0%
B-2	151	79	37	3	270
	55.9%	29.3%	13.7%	1.1%	100.0%
NR	83	3	15	5	106
	78.3%	2.8%	14.2%	4.7%	100.0%
Total	957	104	107	14	1,182
	81.0%	8.8%	9.1%	1.2%	100.0%

No. 10, also a neutral statement, seeks a response regarding the extension of public water lines into unserved areas of the Township. A positive response was recorded for 55.4% of respondents in all quadrants and undetermined quadrants, while 23.7% were unsure.

10. Extension of public water lines should be considered in areas within the Township.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure	No Answer	Total Responses
A-1	197	40	83	6	326
	60.4%	12.3%	25.5%	1.8%	100.0%
A-2	60	22	22	3	107
	56.1%	20.6%	20.6%	2.8%	100.0%
B-1	208	58	102	5	373
	55.8%	15.5%	27.3%	1.3%	100.0%
B-2	144	83	40	3	270
	53.3%	30.7%	14.8%	1.1%	100.0%
NR	46	17	33	10	106
	43.4%	16.0%	31.1%	9.4%	100.0%
Total	655	220	280	27	1,182
	55.4%	18.6%	23.7%	2.3%	100.0%

Question No. 11 asks if the Township should provide additional public recreation facilities. Across all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants, respondents answered yes at a 73.7% rate. The related follow-up question sought to identify preferred facilities and the Steering Committee provided a menu of ten (10) options as choices. As there were no instructions to select any number of facilities listed, the frequency of response to each option indicates the preference of respondents overall. In order, the following facilities were selected: hiking/walking trails 592 responses; picnic areas 500 responses; swimming pool 499 responses; bicycle paths 467 responses; and playgrounds 452 responses.

Soccer and baseball fields (234), an ice rink (188), a skate park (131), deck hockey (83) and other facilities (63) were selected by fewer respondents. Comments received relating to this survey topic included dog and pet parks, indoor facility (gym, Y-zone), bowling and tennis courts.

11. Would you like to see additional recreation facilities developed by the Township?

	Yes	No	No Answer	Total Responses
A-1	252	63	11	326
	77.3%	19.3%	3.4%	100.0%
A-2	77	28	2	107
	72.0%	26.2%	1.9%	100.0%
B-1	285	77	11	373
	76.4%	20.6%	2.9%	100.0%
B-2	180	79	11	270

	66.7%	29.3%	4.1%	100.0%
NR	77	23	6	106
	72.6%	21.7%	5.7%	100.0%
Total	871	270	41	1,182
	73.7%	22.8%	3.5%	100.0%

If you answered yes, what types of facilities would you like developed?

	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total		A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
Picnic areas							Swimming pool						
	149	54	156	97	44	500		150	44	176	88	41	499
Playgrounds							Ice rink						
	128	38	150	95	41	452		51	18	62	40	17	188
Hiking/walking trails							Deck hockey						
	168	54	202	116	52	592		22	8	29	17	7	83
Bicycle paths							Skate park						
	139	33	165	92	38	467		42	11	42	22	14	131
Soccer, baseball							Other						
	70	20	86	41	17	234		17	3	21	14	8	63

Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with a neutral statement at No. 12 regarding Township officials response to resident’s concerns. The highest percentage from all four quadrants and undetermined quadrants (42.9%) was the “not sure” option, which likely indicates that respondents have had no interaction with Township officials. However, respondents in the northern quadrants A-1 and B-1 agreed more than disagreed with the statement while respondents in the southern quadrants provided an opposite result, disagreeing more than agreeing at about the same ratio. In the aggregate, the percentage of respondents from all quadrants and undetermined quadrants who agreed with the statement (28.3%) exceeded those who disagreed (24.8%) by about 3.5%, which indicates a somewhat divergent attitude, depending on location.

12. Shenango Township officials are responsive to residents’ concerns.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure	No Answer	Total Responses
A-1	102	74	142	8	326
	31.3%	22.7%	43.6%	2.5%	100.0%
A-2	22	33	50	2	107
	20.6%	30.8%	46.7%	1.9%	100.0%
B-1	112	82	169	10	373
	30.0%	22.0%	45.3%	2.7%	100.0%

B-2	67	85	115	3	270
	24.8%	31.5%	42.6%	1.1%	100.0%
NR	32	19	31	24	106
	30.2%	17.9%	29.2%	22.6%	100.0%
Total	335	293	507	47	1,182
	28.3%	24.8%	42.9%	4.0%	100.0%

With Question No. 13 the Steering Committee sought to engage respondents on two issues, developing a sense of community and encouraging preferred development. From the menu of six options, clear preferences for a biannual newsletter (529 responses) and special events promotion (439 responses) emerged. Lower numbers chose website improvements and additional public forums.

13. What would you recommend to develop a sense of community and encourage preferred development in Shenango Township?

Biannual newsletter	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Special events promotion	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
	155	46	170	116	42	529		124	42	148	99	26	439
Website improvement	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Additional public forums	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
	83	24	91	67	10	275		64	26	96	62	18	266
No Answer	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Other	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
	36	16	43	38	42	175		4	0	7	5	0	16

At No. 14, a neutral statement relating to zoning and preferred land uses was included in the survey. Three categories of development were provided, commercial development, residential development and industrial development. The threshold response which indicates action, relates to revising or amending the current zoning ordinance to which the overwhelming response from each quadrant was yes for all three options. The category commercial development resulted in an aggregate average percentage of 69.1% yes to 12.6% no across the four quadrants. The residential development category resulted in an aggregate average percentage of 56.5% yes to 15.7% no, and the industrial development category resulted in an aggregate average percentage of 45.8% yes to 26.8% no. As is evident through the comments received, additional commercial, service and entertainment facilities are well supported by respondents Township-wide.



14. The present zoning districts should be revised to permit additional:

	Yes					No					No Answer				
	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR
Commercial Development	227	73	256	189	45	47	10	39	44	13	52	24	78	37	48
	69.6	68.2	68.6	70.0	42.5	14.4	9.3	10.5	16.3	12.3	16.0	22.4	20.9	13.7	45.3
Residential Development	197	56	209	155	43	42	19	55	47	7	87	32	109	68	56
	60.4	52.3	56.0	57.4	40.6	12.9	17.8	14.7	17.4	6.6	26.7	29.9	29.2	25.2	52.8
Industrial Development	145	45	170	138	28	89	27	103	74	20	92	35	100	58	58
	44.5	42.1	45.6	51.1	26.4	27.3	25.2	27.6	27.4	18.9	28.2	32.7	26.8	21.5	54.7

Finally, respondents were asked to indicate the reason they chose to live in Shenango Township. The Steering Committee provided six (6) options from which to choose. Three responses drew similar results, public schools with 492 ranked first, rural character with 473 responses ranked second and housing options with 406 ranked third. This final inquiry demonstrates that the Township’s assets are its public schools, rural character, and residential neighborhoods.

15. Why did you choose to live in Shenango Township?

Housing options	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Rural character	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
		115	38	139	71	43		406		121	46	143	133
Employment	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Tax rates	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
	29	3	21	10	4	67			66	19	56	35	8
Public schools	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Other	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
	153	37	151	124	27	492			48	16	57	31	16
No Answer	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total	Born Here:	A1	A2	B1	B2	NR	Total
	4	6	8	1	13	32			22	11	35	23	8

## Summary and Conclusions

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As discussed at several work sessions, there are divergent opportunities as well as deficiencies that are a part of the socio-economic fabric of life in Shenango Township. The Western Pennsylvania region is slowly but steadily recovering from a second period of crippling economic conditions in thirty (30) years). The first in the early 1980's with the collapse of the steel manufacturing industry, the second, with the recent housing/credit crisis promulgated by risky bank loans. Through it all rural communities with access to urban employment centers have managed to maintain basic service delivery and some have experienced both residential and commercial growth.

At the outset of the community planning process in Shenango Township, Steering Committee members sought to define the role of their community within the region. Comparisons utilizing primary and secondary source data were made to growth areas where local governments have engaged in pro-active planning to improve the business climate as well as provide the necessary infrastructure support for a variety of quality residential and nonresidential development opportunities. The Township has recognizable assets that have the potential to attract new development if encouraged and supported. The key is to establish realistic objectives and consistently work toward achieving those objectives.

Results of the survey indicate the need for additional businesses in the northern quadrants within the US 422 corridor and in the southeastern quadrant within the SR 65 corridor where existing or planned infrastructure improvements can support new infill development. Specifically, respondents would support additional grocery stores, supermarkets, or similar businesses providing staples, fresh produce, meat and dairy products. Restaurants were also identified as a need, as were indoor and outdoor recreation and entertainment facilities. While respondents indicated a desire to frequent these businesses, market conditions will still dictate their development. However, local land use regulations can be adopted which will facilitate the approval of such development proposals.

Roadway maintenance in the southern quadrant was also identified as a deficiency. The fact that limited development has occurred in areas where extractive industries were dominant at one time and agricultural production is still active means that transportation improvements are not a priority in the southwestern quadrant. This area could benefit from the introduction of agribusiness options through more flexible land use regulations. Preserving the rural character was a common theme occurring throughout the survey, so balancing the introduction of small scale agriculturally related businesses should be done carefully.

There is opportunity to encourage commercial development in high volume corridors which in turn will generate increased tax revenues to lessen the individual tax burden on residential property owners. In addition, increased tax revenues and matching grant programs

or low interest infrastructure loans could be utilized to provide transportation improvements and stimulate the introduction of public utilities in identified growth areas.

Consideration of an approach several communities in the region have taken to attract sustainable development is the establishment of architectural and site design standards. These community-oriented objectives help to set a standard for attractive and value-added construction that most developers are willing to accept if given incentives. These incentives are often a reduction in required parking spaces, additional lot coverage by buildings or a relaxation of restrictive advertising sign regulations. Together with landscaping and lighting plans, new developments, changes of occupancy or expansions and additions to existing facilities can be made more attractive and induce infill development while increasing property values. Township officials should consider the planning objectives while weighing the practical impacts of establishing these types of design standards. It is a discussion worth having.

## **Conclusion**

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Marketing the Township's assets through a broadly distributed newsletter and better internet presence will increase its profile in the region. A portion of the annual budget should be committed to these activities when economic conditions permit. These strategies are not financially onerous and the investment could produce results in the near future. It is important to demonstrate to residents and businesses that Shenango Township is moving forward with more support for development in appropriate areas and is intent on protecting residential neighborhoods while encouraging additional residential development in a variety of configurations. Property owners will hold Township officials accountable for future initiatives to improve the overall quality of life. Competition for quality development will only increase in the future so it is important to provide the foundation for sustainable growth now.



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Chapter 12 Implementation Plan



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

## Chapter 12 – Implementation Plan

### Overview

Shenango Township is situated in an area of Lawrence County with access in the two northern quadrants, from a high volume arterial roadway, US 422, and on the east from a suburban collector roadway, SR 65. Most of the higher density residential and more intensive commercial and light industrial development has occurred within or in close proximity to these transportation corridors. The southwestern quadrant is predominantly rural with no projected time frame for the introduction of public utilities.

The Township's geographic location on the southern and western approaches to the City of New Castle has made the extension of public utilities to support both residential and nonresidential development since the 1950's a matter of necessity. In 1980, the Township's population was nearly 8,000 (7,937) people following several decades of sustained growth. The collapse of the region's steel industry in the early 1980's and the recent recession have both affected local population growth negatively, but projections for a return to the 1980 population by 2020 and continuing growth through 2040 indicates the presence of an attractive residential development market.

At this point in the Township's evolution, a well-supported comprehensive plan with achievable community development objectives is needed to guide growth and protect natural and man-made assets. To that end, the Board of Supervisors created a Steering Committee to prepare a plan for the community's future. This group of volunteers consisted of residential property owners, real estate professionals, business owners, concerned residents, and Township staff. A recognition of Township assets as well as competitive deficiencies was undertaken to better understand the Township's role within the region and to increase opportunities for sustainable development in the near future and for the long term.

In the spring of 2014, a community survey was distributed to property owners in Shenango Township. This was an effort to gain insight from taxpayers on issues of concern, both socio-economic and quality-of-life issues. Further, by seeking input from Township

citizens, elected officials can make informed decisions with the support of residents and commit assets to programs and services identified as essential or as preferred.

## **Opportunities**

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There are opportunities in Shenango Township to initiate a more proactive growth management program which could result in increased sustainability for businesses and an expanded revenue stream for locally designated capital improvements. These opportunities rely on the leadership of elected and appointed officials and the continuing input of property owners. An engaged Planning Commission is a valuable asset in terms of local planning initiatives and can also function as a monitoring agency as well as a promotional and advocacy tool. Our recommendation is to increase the current three (3) member board to either a five (5) member or seven (7) member board in order to consolidate Township activities and objectives under one designated group of volunteers which has direct contact with the Board of Supervisors. Citizen planners can bring a variety of perspectives to the table and often members of Planning Commissions are realtors, business owners, contractors, and retired professionals. The key is that most members are also homeowners. Continuity of purpose is an important element when a community's planning philosophy becomes proactive, and the preparation of a long range comprehensive plan provides needed benchmarks for progress.

With a committed Planning Commission in place, tasked with implementing the adopted Comprehensive Plan, Shenango Township's elected officials can focus on governance, revenue streams, administrative accountability, public outreach and capital improvement projects. Communities with effective working relationships between their Planning Commissioners and elected officials are more likely to achieve community development objectives, especially when those objectives have evolved from a community planning process. Adoption of the 2014 Comprehensive Plan will provide a degree of credibility to future efforts to improve service delivery and respond to neighborhood concerns following a period of uncertainty regarding municipal finances and a lack of oversight.

A policy of support for both new commercial development in the US 422 and SR 65 corridors and residential development in suburbanized areas starts with the introduction of flexible options to land use regulations. The adoption of a revised and restated zoning ordinance should follow adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. Zoning is the primary implementation tool used to realize a community's plan for the future through achievement of its community development objectives. Secondly, improving communication with Township homeowners and business owners with a biannual newsletter will also provide a framework for increased visibility within the region. A designated staff person responsible for direct

communication with the Lawrence County Economic Development Corporation on a regular basis can lead to more efficient process to identify business prospects considering the region. This will require a restructuring of municipal staff responsibilities to include economic development as well as community planning as primary concerns. Response to the community survey indicates that this commitment of staff resources by the Board of Supervisors would be well received.

As the Township Supervisors make the commitment to improve community relations and establish growth management policies which support sustainable development, there should be increased interest from Township residents and business owners to participate in strategic actions to accomplish community development goals. The key is continuity. Elected officials, Planning Commission members and staff need to set progress meetings at regular intervals to discuss development opportunities and monitor outcomes. This is a role traditionally held by a Township manager or administrator, but can be coordinated through other staff persons or even consultants. It is important to follow through on the original initiatives to maintain both momentum and credibility.

## **Incremental Approach**

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The community planning process in Shenango Township began with a group of citizens asked by the Supervisors to explore options to improve socio-economic conditions in the Township. Initial work sessions focused on defining the role of the committee and resources available to prepare a plan for the future of the community. This group, initially called the Shenango Township Planning for Economic Development Committee, began meeting in the Summer of 2012 as a volunteer group, and invited a variety of business owners, economic development professionals, revitalization specialists, residents and developers to discuss issues relating to improving the community. Initial discussions involved defining the role of the committee and resources available to prepare a plan for the future of the community. The need for primary data regarding measurable trends both locally and in the region from recognized data sources was agreed upon. The dynamics of revitalization as envisioned by this volunteer group is summarized as follows:

1. Reasons for living in the Township.
2. Benefits of location.
3. Components of an ideal community.
  - A gathering place.
  - Appearance of cleanliness and pride.
  - An array of retail choices.

- A reason to travel through the community.
4. How will the committee initiate change?
- Think big, start small.
  - Copy what has worked elsewhere.
  - Build momentum.
  - Choose opportunities for success.
  - Inspire a mindset for change and growth.

A consensus on two issues, an appearance of cleanliness and pride, and an array of retail choices, was established by the committee as initial goals for consideration by the Supervisors. That discussion produced a mission statement which would be used to monitor future progress. That statement is as follows: “The mission of the Shenango Township Planning for Economic Development Committee (STPEDC) is to achieve and maintain a robust business climate by attracting new business and aggressively pursuing all avenues for retention and growth of existing businesses in Shenango Township with the further goal of maximizing local employment opportunities, tax base, and quality of life for Shenango Township residents.”

This mission statement, prepared by the Board of Supervisors, and submitted to the committee in December of 2012, reflects the elected officials’ expectations for the Committee’s work and the identification of goals and objectives relating to the statement should be considered in that context. Following are the goals or strategies relating to the Committee’s work proposed by the Board of Supervisors:

- Data
- Resources
- Newsletter/Website
- Business Directory
- Contact businesses for input/needs
- Ways to promote the Township in order to attract new business opportunities.

A review of progress toward achieving the Committee’s original goals and objectives starts with data collection. This recognition for the need for current data led the Supervisors to retain a professional planning consultant to assist in the preparation of this Comprehensive Plan. Primary and secondary data sources have been mined and socio-economic information has been prepared for discussion. Further, a comparison of metrics from three (3) growth areas in the region was prepared and discussed to discern the Township’s profile and general competitiveness. Further initiatives which focus on job creation could improve the overall socio-economic climate locally, and as an indirect result, reduce the percentage of households



reporting incomes beneath the poverty level guidelines issued by the Federal government. This was a tenet of the mission statement and should be a priority.

Resources including the Lawrence County Economic Development Corporation, County Chamber of Commerce and Lawrence County Tourist Promotion Agency have been identified in an effort to become more competitive regionally. In addition, with the inclusion of agritourism and agribusiness options in the revised Zoning Ordinance, that sector of the local economy could actually provide employment opportunities, at least seasonally. The term partners is related to public resource agencies and specific private sector organizations such as local homebuilders/contractors groups and retailers associations and should be integrated into the process for future coordination.

Response from the community survey regarding the preparation of a biannual newsletter and improved Township website was clearly supportive. These are effective tools used by more municipalities to promote community initiatives, special events, and services provided by the Township. These media options can also be a source of information regarding issues of concern to property owners and help to clarify misperceptions. Whether the Township Board of Supervisors provides funding during the budget preparation process, calls for volunteers to assist with these public outreach strategies or chooses an option previously discussed such as utilizing a local University's intern program, the key will be accountability and a continuity of effort. The Committee's guests consistently mentioned preparing a proactive plan to address concerns raised during work sessions and setting planning objectives which can be monitored and revised as opportunities arise or threats are identified.

The creation of a business directory complete with contacts and future business plans of local commercial developments in operation can be assigned to a Township employee in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors' review of administrative responsibilities. Much of the data can be acquired on line from agencies previously identified and tailored to fit Shenango Township's needs. In addition, depending on its use, the Township could issue a narrowly focused business survey which seeks input from existing and prospective business owners locally and countywide. A weakness brought to light during a recent work session was the lack of space for start-up businesses in the 10,000 square feet range. An inventory of available facilities, related zoning, site access, utilities, and structural conditions would be helpful to prospective commercial developers if kept up to date in a Township database. Coordination with economic development agencies and lending institutions is still essential, however, information available locally for interested parties making inquiries at the Township offices could be packaged in a way that encourages further investigation from private sector representatives.

This database can also be utilized to accomplish the final goal on the Committee's agenda, marketing the Township's assets. Clearly, Township property owners have identified the Shenango Area School District, the rural character and regional access, as recognized assets. The first two assets will continue to appeal to home owners and residential developers, while the third can be used to attract commercial developers and business start-ups. The Township's natural environment can be captured with digital photography for reproduction and a transportation network map with destination sites within the Township as well as employment centers beyond the municipal boundaries could be included in a marketing brochure. Striking a balance between a desire for new home sites without a strong local employment prospective will be a challenge, however, most participants in the preparation of this document recognize the Township as predominantly a bedroom community with amenities attractive to continuing residential development. The presence of two high volume transportation corridors can be identified as an asset, but commercial property maintenance issues are a threat to successfully enticing new business development. The promotion of preferred site design and aesthetic standards and regularly scheduled maintenance should be pursued.

## Property Maintenance

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In rural municipalities, the issue of property maintenance evokes strong opinions on both sides. For property owners who neglect their property, they defend their freedom to do what they want with their land without local or Commonwealth government interference. For other property owners whose lives are affected by living or working in close proximity to poorly maintained land, it becomes a health and safety issue. We have found that a straight forward program with reasonable standards and flexible enforcement options can be successful if crafted carefully. In order to defend such a program, especially in a rural area, the offending characteristics must be defined clearly and the link between the lack of maintenance and the health and welfare of Township residents made unambiguously.

A primary component of a municipal-wide property maintenance program is consistency of enforcement. The enforcement mechanism must be applied to violations without exceptions depending on the scale of the problem. An initial non-confrontational contact with the most recognizable violators by telephone or uncertified mail should be considered, in conjunction with a summary of the Township's goals in a newsletter or on the website. Prior to initial contact, however, a review of current ordinances adopted through the authority of the Second Class Township Code or the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code should be conducted. In addition, previous enforcement activities based on these special purpose ordinances should be researched, as well as any Commonwealth enforcement actions initiated by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

If the Township establishes credible community objectives and involves the property owners from the outset, when they are willing to participate, the potential for success is increased. The local Magistrate could be an ally to the Township also and the program goals and enforcement procedures should be clearly presented to the Magistrate when the effort is launched. Overly aggressive enforcement without reasonable opportunities for the offending landowner to comply may involve legal fees to defend Township enforcement activities. The goal should be compliance, not punishment. This area of local government administration is logically assigned to a code enforcement officer and may only require a part-time commitment, depending on the scope of the problem. Some municipalities have created a combined zoning and code enforcement officer position, but the Board of Supervisors needs to determine staffing levels.

## Appearance Codes

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Another option available to communities promoting quality development, an iteration of the Committee's "appearance of cleanliness and pride" goal, is adoption of an appearance code, or inclusion of architectural and site design standards in the Zoning Ordinance or land development section of the Township's Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance. Many rural communities in the path of growth or transitioning from rural/agrarian roots to suburban development trends utilize these regulations to achieve sustainable development which continues to increase in valuation. Each rural community has a unique mix of residential, commercial, service, agricultural and in the Township's case, industrial land uses, so an appearance code must reflect existing architecture, development patterns, landscaping or indigenous growth and a vision of what developing areas or corridors should represent. A typical set of appearance standards includes the following:

- Building design;
- Relationship of building to site;
- Relationship of project to adjoining area;
- Signs;
- Lighting;
- Street hardware;
- Miscellaneous structures; and
- Maintenance.

We have found that these types of exaction standards are more successful when the applicant/developer is offered an incentive to provide the Township with a preferred design. One option to induce compliance includes creating an expedited approval process that requires the applicant to address only the most impactful land disturbance activities with the potential to negatively affect abutting properties, and includes a thorough administrative review allowing the Planning Commission to recommend approval in a more timely manner. The Pennsylvania

Municipalities Planning Code specifies that an applicant is responsible for professional consultants' fees. Another option is to provide development incentives or bonuses for compliance with the preferred architectural and site design standards. These include a reduction in required parking or shared parking, an increase in lot coverage for buildings or impervious surfaces, an increase in total square footage per site, or a reduction in required landscaping where existing vegetation accomplishes the goal of screening and buffering.

These incentives provide a quid pro quo to private sector interests and provide attractive development sites which address the Committee's goal for achieving an "appearance of cleanliness and pride." This approach can be applied to both new development and the construction of additions or expansions to existing development where the increased footprint represents fifty percent (50%) of the existing square footage. A change of occupancy could also trigger the appearance standards, however in Shenango Township, a slow roll-out of these requirements is recommended. Basic property maintenance for existing commercial development is the primary objective and the next logical sequence of an effective growth management plan following the enforcement of property maintenance standards would be adoption of an appearance code.

## **Focus Issues**

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The link between land use and transportation was discussed at length by members of the Steering Committee and the competitiveness of Shenango Township to attract quality development projects was examined utilizing current socio-economic data from primary data sources. Comparisons to development trends in Neshannock Township, Cranberry Township and Boardman, Ohio provided an objective assessment of the Township's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This exercise was conducted as members of the Steering Committee sought to characterize the Township's role within the region.

An earlier focus group exercise conducted with members of the Economic Development Committee listed the appearance of the US 422 and SR 65 corridors, vacant stores, lack of public utilities, restrictive zoning regulations and an aging population as weaknesses. Assets (strengths) included regional access, available land for both residential and commercial development, the school district, and good emergency services including police protection. These are the issues that most Steering Committee (formerly Economic Development Committee) members said best reflected the negative and the positive attributes of Shenango Township. While socio-economic indicators for comparable communities were prepared and discussed, key data for median age, household type, housing value, employment, occupation,

and household income demonstrated that most economic metrics were not as negative as some perceived.

One statistic that drew attention, however, was the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) estimate of families living below the poverty level. At 9.1%, Shenango Township was substantially higher than either Cranberry or Neshannock Townships and moderately higher than Boardman, Ohio. Further, a higher percentage of families in Shenango Township made less than \$35,000 annually by significant margins when compared with both Neshannock and Cranberry Township and a slightly higher margin than families in Boardman, Ohio. The attraction of well-paying, full-time jobs to the Township would seem to be a priority given the data reviewed. However, each of the destination communities reviewed are competing for the same employment opportunities within the region.

## **Community Objectives and Strategic Actions**

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Community objectives and strategic actions recommended in this Implementation Plan are based on response to the community survey, public input, evaluations of current land use, transportation and access, assessment of the current housing stock, demographic characteristics and an analysis of socio-economic data from both primary and secondary reporting agencies. Further, response to the community survey distributed in late Spring of 2014 was assigned a high degree of value in the preparation of the recommendations which emerged from the planning process.

Both policy objectives and strategic objectives have been articulated by topic or theme in order to present a broad perspective on the more complex issues identified. A policy objective is a broad approach to achieve a positive resolution, while a strategic objective recommends actions which can be taken to address the issue identified. The responsibility for the achievement of the objectives lies with the elected officials, Planning Commission, and Township staff. Where the Board of Supervisors has directed the preparation of revisions and amendments to current land use regulations, the Zoning Hearing Board will also play a role. The commitment of revenues to the process of studying or designing future infrastructure improvements lies with the elected officials and their appointed engineering consultants.

A priority ranking system has been established in regard to the community objectives. This ranking proposes three implementation phases of three (3) to four (4) years each over the subsequent ten (10) year planning horizon. Objectives marked "H" for high priority are recommended to be addressed or commenced within three (3) to four (4) years of plan adoption. Objectives marked "M" should be addressed during the succeeding three (3) to four (4) year period and objectives marked "L" during the final three (3) to four (4) year phase. A

ranking of “C” for continuing action is also provided where the policy or action recommended overlaps and is considered a long term objective.

When a land use or socio-economic issue arises quickly and requires Township officials’ attention, the recommendation is to evaluate its impact on the community expeditiously and to initiate the appropriate action as deemed necessary. There may be opportunities unaccounted for and threats not addressed in the Implementation Plan which should be addressed by the Board of Supervisors in the best interests of the Township. Building a foundation of local, county and Commonwealth resources provides for better outcomes but there is no substitute for effective local leadership, which is responsive to residents’ concerns and aware of opportunities to improve the quality of life in the Township through long-range planning, communication, research, and fiscal responsibility.

## Implementation Objectives

### Housing

H	Strategic Objective	Complete a comprehensive revision of the current Zoning Ordinance in order to provide for a wider variety of housing.
H	Strategic Objective	Introduce mixed-use housing and service options in areas where the infrastructure can support more dense residential development.
C	Policy Objective	Monitor housing availability for senior residents as the population ages in place.
C	Policy Objective	Continue to use Grant funds such as CDBG to supplement housing rehabilitation where applicable.

### Transportation

M	Policy Objective	Encourage safety improvements to intersections of PennDOT roadways with Township-owned and maintained roadways.
H	Strategic Objective	Prepare a roadway sufficiency analyses of Township-owned and maintained roadways including a determination of weight restrictions, safety and capacity improvements.
H	Policy Objective	Promote multimodal connections in all street improvement projects.

M	Strategic Objective	Develop a corridor study for key intersections throughout the Township.
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### **Recreation**

H	Strategic Objective	Invest in improvements to existing public parks and fund active recreation in residential growth areas.
M	Policy Objective	Support the construction of bicycle and walking trails linking public parks and school district facilities.
C	Strategic Objective	Explore other recreational needs within the community and assess viable properties within municipal control.

### **Education**

H	Strategic Objective	Promote the Shenango Area School District as a Township asset in marketing material.
M	Policy Objective	Support the mission statement of the Lawrence County Career and Technical Center in regard to training for local employment opportunities.
C	Policy Objective	Continue partnering with Shenango Area School District on funding applications to increase programming, infrastructure improvements, as well as Safe Routes to School initiatives.

### **Community Utilities and Facilities**

H	Strategic Objective	Conduct an inventory of Township owned facilities, equipment, material and land to provide a benchmark for future service delivery costs.
M	Policy Objective	Promote the extension of public water and sanitary sewerage lines on land designated as Future Growth Areas with the New Castle Municipal Authority.
C	Policy Objective	Consider acquiring land for active and passive public recreation in areas with growth potential.
C	Policy Objective	Support the Shenango Volunteer Fire Department on the merger with South New Castle Volunteer Fire Department.
C	Policy	Explore the capacity needs for the implementation of municipal services within

	Objective	the community.
C	Policy Objective	Actively pursue outside funding to implement the comprehensive plan recommendations. Partner with appropriate agencies and organizations to strengthen applications.

### ***Socio-Economic***

H	Policy Objective	Support the introduction of small scale commercial and service businesses in the designated growth area.
H	Strategic Objective	Identify demand for new and expanded nonresidential development with a business/service survey.
M	Strategic Objective	Coordinate need for senior housing in a variety of configurations with area human resource agencies.
C	Policy Objective	Encourage the location or relocation of advanced technology businesses where adequate infrastructure can support such uses, through a marketing initiative.
M	Strategic Objective	Implement better wayfinding and gateway signage to promote existing infrastructure.
C	Policy Objective	Develop and maintain current “Developer Packets” and create a primary point of contact at the municipality to ensure open lines of communication with business owners and municipal personnel.

### ***Land Use***

H	Strategic Objective	Update the current zoning ordinance.
H	Policy Objective	Consider adding land designed for small scale commercial and service uses to current zoning district categories through overlay or transition districts.
H	Strategic Objective	Provide mixed-use compact development model options in areas with adequate infrastructure.
H	Strategic Objective	Introduce agritourism options in rural areas to support sustained agricultural production.
M	Policy	Continue to participate in Agricultural Security Area and easement



	Objective	programs administered at the County level.
C	Policy Objective	Monitor extractive industry activities in close proximity to higher density residential areas and commercial corridors.
C	Policy Objective	After completion of the zoning ordinance the Township should update the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance to ensure regulations are consistent with all planning documents.

### ***Environmental***

M	Policy Objective	Consider conservation subdivision approach to multi-lot residential developments to protect environmentally sensitive land.
C	Policy Objective	Continue to emphasize the use of best management practices for stormwater control to mitigate the impacts of intense development.
M	Strategic Objective	Promote the preservation of properties within the community as recreational and educational opportunities for visitors and residents.

### ***Historic***

M	Strategic Objective	Recognize early settlers' families and early industries at a future community days event.
M	Strategic Objective	Enhance the historic nature of areas, by allowing small placard signs to be placed on structures and/or properties.

### ***Administrative***

H	Strategic Objective	Solicit contributions from residents and business owners for material to be included in a biannual newsletter.
M	Strategic Objective	Update the Township's website with links to extractive industry information, future Township initiatives and marketing features.
M	Policy Objective	Monitor adequacy of Township facilities for consolidated public services, recreational opportunities and housing assistance.
C	Policy Objective	Create Social Media pages for the Township.

## Summary

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Shenango Township is projected to experience moderate, steady growth through 2040 based on current development patterns and permit trends. While a predominantly residential moderate growth scenario is forecast due to the absence of public utilities in the southern half of the Township, where home construction still relies on on-lot septic and private well service, continued increases in service delivery costs will become more of a burden to property owners without an expanded tax base.

Designating the US 422 corridor as a growth area, and the SR 65 corridor as a future growth area (Pennsylvania Municipality Planning Code definitions) are recommended as strategic objectives designed to increase nonresidential development opportunities. This in turn could broaden the Township's tax base and provide for some relief to individual taxpayers as service delivery costs increase. A related strategic action is the launch of a concerted property maintenance effort to provide private sector interests with an incentive to invest in Shenango Township's future.

Another recommendation stemming from an analysis of the current land use characteristics involves enhancing the viability of active agricultural operations in the Township's southwestern quadrant. A relatively new category of uses supporting agriculture is agritourism. This approach to zoning permits a wider variety of ancillary uses on land used for agricultural activities. Accessory or permitted uses in the Township's A-1 Agricultural District and R-1 Rural Residential Districts could include the processing of agricultural products for wine, grain or vegetable based products or herbs, in addition to the sale of locally growth produce. Educational tours, seasonal events and the use of existing code-compliant structures for weddings, family gatherings, or even lodging, could also generate revenue for farm owners. This is discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

The ability to finance new development or renovate or expand existing development is a key component to any community revitalization effort. Grant writing and economic development (and redevelopment) have been topics of discussion at several work sessions. While there have been opportunities in the past to direct staff to seek available funds for capital improvement projects and improve public facilities, a more focused effort is needed. During the preparation of this Comprehensive Plan document it became clear that perhaps the Township's greatest asset is the quality and dedication of its volunteer citizens. The skill sets possessed by members of the Steering Committee and their willingness to critique the community's strengths and weaknesses with the only reward being the possibility of a better quality of life for their families, friends and neighbors, speaks volumes.

At this point in the Township's evolution it is important to maintain the energy and commitment shown by the Committee's volunteers and to utilize their expertise to assist the Board of Supervisors in their effort to achieve a set of community objectives which will guide the Township into a future facing a variety of challenges. To that end, we recommend that the Board of Supervisors appoint an ad hoc subcommittee of the Steering Committee with the sole purpose of identifying candidates for a Township staff position which includes municipal management, as well as economic development skills. Potential candidates with community planning, engineering and grant writing backgrounds would be preferable, but the ad hoc committee with the elected officials' direction, can provide a job description that fits the Township's needs. This process should be given an abbreviated time line, but the end result should be a group of candidates for the Board of Supervisors to consider.

Shenango Township has invested time and money to prepare a plan to improve the quality of life of its residents and business owners. Achieving the community objectives listed in this Implementation Plan are the keys to reaching those goals. These objectives should be reviewed at select intervals and revised or expanded as deemed necessary. Policy objectives may change over time which will affect the strategies used to achieve certain goals, which is why continuity of effort is the key. Community planning is a process and with the support of Township residents, business owners, boards and commissions, staff and most importantly, the elected officials, that process can result in positive outcomes if approached as a set of incremental tasks, each providing the next step toward the future envisioned.



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

# Appendix A Census Glossary



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This SPC version of the technical documentation has incorporated some notes from a document entitled “Things to Remember About the Census 2000 Sample Housing Data” by Jeanne Woodward at the U.S. Census Bureau; these are in italics. This version also reflects additions and revisions to the technical documentation made by the Census Bureau through August 29, 2002.

# Demographic Profile: 2000

## 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### Technical Documentation

issued May 2002

#### SUBJECT CONTENT

The Demographic Profile contains the 100-percent and sample data. The 100-percent data were asked of all people and about every housing unit. The sample data were asked of a sample of housing units and persons in group quarters (e.g., college dormitories). The Demographic Profile contains 100-percent topics, such as sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino, household relationship, household type, group quarters population, housing occupancy, and housing tenure. The sample items include sample population topics, such as school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, grandparents as caregivers, veteran status, disability status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, residence, nativity and place of birth, region of birth of the foreign born, language spoken at home, ancestry, employment status, commuting to work, occupation, industry, class of worker, income, and poverty status. The sample items also include sample housing topics, such as units in structure, year structure built, rooms, year householder moved into unit, vehicles available, house heating fuel, occupants per room, value, mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income, gross rent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income.

## About the Profile

#### NOTE TO DATA USERS

Note that the numbers given in Table DP-1 (based on 100-percent data) may differ from those in DP-2, DP-3, and DP-4 (based on sample data). For example, the total number of people age 65 and over in Table DP-1 (100-percent count) may not necessarily be the same as the number of people age 65 and over in Table DP-2 (sample estimate).

**The Census Bureau *strongly* recommends that data users incorporate the information regarding standard errors into their analyses of data as these errors could be sizable.** For any estimate in the Demographic Profiles subject to sampling error, users may calculate a confidence interval to see how likely a range of values generated from the sample results would be to contain the value that would have been obtained based on a census where all people and housing units were enumerated with the census long form.

#### NOTE TO DATA USERS FROM SPC

The original Census technical documentation has a detailed section about standard errors and confidence intervals which SPC has excluded since it is very technical and not easily understood unless the reader has a strong mathematical background. This section can be obtained from the Census website or from SPC.

#### SUBJECT DEFINITIONS

**Ability to speak English.** For people who speak a language other than English at home, the response represents the person’s own perception of his or her ability to speak English, from “very well” to “not at all.” Because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. (For more information, see “Language spoken at home.”)

**Age.** The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

**All parents in family in labor force.** The “parents in family” referred to in this category, which is shown under “EMPLOYMENT STATUS,” are parents whose usual residence was the same as that of their own children; such parents are called “resident parents.” If a child had only one such parent, then “all parents in family” means “one parent”; if the child had two such parents, then “all parents in family” means “two parents.” The category describes an attribute of each own child under 6 and specifies whether the total number of the child’s resident parents equals the number of such parents who were in the labor force.

**Ancestry.** Ancestry refers to a person’s ethnic origin or descent, “roots,” heritage, or the place of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. The data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups;

however, only the first two responses were coded. The data presented in this product refer to the total number of ancestries reported (up to two) by people living in the area.

**Armed Forces.** People on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. It does not include Armed Forces members stationed abroad in foreign countries.

**Average earnings.** See “Mean earnings.”

**Average family size.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

**Average household size.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders) since the number of households equals the number of householders.

**Average household size of owner-occupied units.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the total number of owner-occupied housing units.

**Average household size of renter-occupied units.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the total number of renter-occupied housing units.

**Average income.** See “Mean income.”

**Average public assistance income.** See “Mean public assistance income.”

**Average retirement income.** See “Mean retirement income.”

**Average Social Security income.** See “Mean social security income.”

**Average Supplemental Security income.** See “Mean supplemental security income.”

**Average travel time to work.** See “Mean travel time to work.”

**Born at sea.** In a small number of cases, place of birth was reported as “At sea,” which does not fit into any particular world region. Therefore, the foreign-born universe shown in the “Region of birth of foreign born” section does not match the universe shown for the “Nativity and place of birth” section. (For more information, see “Foreign born” and “Native.”)

**Child.** A child includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. For more information, see “Own Child.”

**Class of worker.** The class of worker refers to the same job as the respondent’s industry and occupation, categorizing people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker categories are private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed in own incorporated business workers, self-employed in own not incorporated business workers, and unpaid family workers. Private wage and salary workers includes private-for-profit and private not-for-profit employees. Government workers includes local, state, and federal government employees. Self-employed in own incorporated business is included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies; whereas, self-employed in own not incorporated business includes people who work in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Unpaid family workers includes people who work 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Citizenship status.** U.S. citizens include people born as citizens and people who acquire citizenship through naturalization. All natives are U.S. citizens at birth. A foreign-born person is classified as either a “Naturalized citizen” or “Not a citizen.” (For more information, see “Native” and “Foreign born.”)

**Commuting to work.** Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. The category “Car, truck, or van — drove alone” includes people who usually drove alone to work, as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination during the reference week. The category “Car, truck, or van — carpooled” includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category “Public transportation (including taxicab)” includes workers who usually used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car (publico in Puerto Rico), subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab during the reference week. The category “Other means” includes workers who used a mode of travel that is not identified separately.

**Disability status.** People 5 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have one or more of the following: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (b) a substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; (c) difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating; or (d) difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home. In addition to the above criteria, people 16 years old and over are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office, and people 16-64 years old are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty working at a job or business.

**Earnings.** Earnings is defined as the sum of wage and salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

**Educational attainment.** Educational attainment is the highest degree or level of school completed. The category “Associate degree” includes people whose highest degree is an associate degree, which generally requires two years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course

work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree. Master's degrees include the traditional MA and MS degrees and field-specific degrees, such as MSW, MEd, MBA, MLS, and MEng. Some examples of professional degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Vocational and technical training, such as that in barber school; business, trade, technical, and vocational schools; or other training for a specific trade are specifically excluded.

**Employed.** All civilians 16 years old and over who are either (1) "at work" - those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business or (2) are "with a job, but not at work" - those who did not work during the reference week, but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. Also excluded are people on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. The reference week is the full calendar week preceding the date on which the respondent completed the questionnaire or was interviewed by enumerators. (For more information, see "Labor force" and "Unemployed.")

**Employment status, "Own children under 6 years" category.** The universe for this category is own children under 6 years old (see definition of "own child"). The tabulation describes the distribution of own children under 6 years by whether their residents were in the labor force. (For more information, see "All parents in family in labor force.")

**Family household (family).** A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

**Female householder, no husband present.** A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

**Foreign born.** The foreign-born population includes all people who are not U.S. citizens at birth. (For more information, see "Native" and "Born at sea.")

**Full-time, year-round workers.** This category consists of people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1999.

**Grandparents as caregivers.** Data were collected on whether a grandchild lives in the household, whether the grandparent has responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild, and the duration of that responsibility. The data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from answers to questions asked of the population 15 years and over. Because of the very few numbers of people under 30 years being grandparents, data are only shown for people 30 years and over.

**Gross rent.** Gross rent is monthly contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels, if these are paid by the renter. *Gross rent is shown for specified renter-occupied units. This universe excludes one-family houses on 10 or more acres.* (For more information, see "Specified renter-occupied units.")

*Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment.*

**Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999.** A computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1999 divided by 12). Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1999 comprise the category "Not computed." (For more information, see "Specified renter-occupied units.")

**Group quarters population.** The group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: (1) the institutionalized population, which includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions), and (2) the noninstitutionalized population, which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes).

**Hispanic or Latino.** People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

**Homeowner vacancy rate.** The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100. (For more information, see "Vacant housing unit.")

**House heating fuel.** The type of fuel used most often to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home.

**Household.** A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.

**Householder.** In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as Person 1 on the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household

member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder (i.e., Person 1).

**Housing unit.** A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

**Income in 1999.** Information on money income received in calendar year 1999 was requested from individuals 15 years and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income; social security or railroad retirement income; supplemental security income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement or disability income; and all other income.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); capital gains; the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover calendar year 1999, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households/families refer to the time of enumeration. Thus, the income of the household or family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household/family during all or part of the calendar year 1999 if these individuals no longer resided with the household/family at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the household/family during 1999 but who were members of the household/family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households/families was the same during 1999 as at the time of enumeration.

**Income of families.** In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount.

**Income of households.** Includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

#### **Income type in 1999**

**Wage or salary income.** Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

**Self-employment income.** Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income:

*Nonfarm self-employment income.* Nonfarm self-employment includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation, charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

*Farm self-employment.* Farm self-employment includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold; government farm programs; money received from the rental of farm equipment to others; and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies; cash wages paid to farmhands; depreciation charges; cash rent; interest on farm mortgages; farm building repairs; farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

**Interest, dividends, or net rental income.** Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interests on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

**Social security income.** Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

**Supplemental security income (SSI).** Supplemental security income is a U.S. federal assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is not the same concept as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

**Public assistance income.** Public assistance income includes general assistance and temporary assistance to needy families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include supplemental security income (SSI).

**Retirement or disability income.** Retirement or disability income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic



receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.

**All other income.** All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Industry.** Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. Some examples of industrial groups shown in this product include agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; and public administration.

**Institutionalized population.** The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. (For more information, see "Group quarters population.")

**Kitchen facilities.** Complete kitchen facilities include all of the following: a sink with piped water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. *Data are compiled for occupied units (excludes vacants).*

*For units having only a microwave or portable cooking equipment, such as a hot plate or camping stove, the instructions were to indicate "no complete kitchen facilities".*

**Labor force.** The labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force (that is, "employed" and "unemployed" people) plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty in the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard). (For more information, see "Employed" and "Unemployed.")

**Language spoken at home.** The population who speaks a language other than English includes only those who sometimes or always speak a language other than English at home. It does not include those who speak a language other than English only at school or work, or those who were limited to only a few expressions or slang of the other language. Most people who speak another language at home also speak English. (For more information, see "Ability to speak English.")

**Marital status.** Each person is asked whether they are "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (for example, people in common-law marriages) were able to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Married-couple family.** A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

**Mean earnings.** See "Mean Income." For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Mean income.** Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income. Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small.

**Mean public assistance income.** See "Mean income." For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Mean retirement income.** See "Mean income." For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Mean social security income.** See "Mean income." For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Mean supplemental security income.** See "Mean income." For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Mean travel time to work.** Mean travel time to work is the average travel time in minutes that workers usually took to get from home to work (one-way) during the reference week. This measure is obtained by dividing the total number of minutes taken to get from home to work by the number of workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. The travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Means of transportation to work.** See "Commuting to work."

**Median age.** The median divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median.

**Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers.** The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers is based on individuals 16 years and over with earnings who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1999. This measure is rounded to the nearest dollar. (For more information, see "Earnings.")

**Median gross rent.** The median divides the gross rent distribution (rent, plus utilities, if paid separately from rent) into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are excluded in the calculation of median gross rent.

**Median income.** The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households or families including those with no income. The median for individuals is based on individuals 15 years and over with income. This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Median rooms.** The median divides the room distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

**Median selected monthly owner costs.** The median divides the selected monthly owner costs into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs and one-half above the median. Medians are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Median value.** The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Specified owner-occupied units.")

**Mortgage status.** "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust, trust deed, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages, and home equity loans.

*Data are shown for "Specified owner-occupied units". This restricted universe includes only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for specified units EXCLUDE mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 acres or more, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.*

**Native.** The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas. People who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category. (For more information, see "Born at sea" and "Foreign born.")

**No telephone service.** See "Telephone."

**Nonfamily household.** A household consisting of a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Noninstitutionalized population.** All people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Also, included are staff residing at institutional group quarters. (For more information, see "Group quarters population.")

**Nonrelative.** Any household member who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children.

**Occupants per room.** Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. Although the Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

**Occupation.** Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Some examples of occupational groups shown in this product include service, sales, and farming.

**Occupied housing unit.** A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business.

**Other relative.** Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

**Own child.** A never-married child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consists of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consists of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married. Therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations since marital status was not collected as a 100-percent item in Census 2000. (Note: in the tabulation under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS" of own children under 6 years by employment status of parents, the number of "own children" includes any child under 6 years old in a family or a subfamily who is a son or daughter, by birth, marriage, or adoption, of a member of the householder's family, but not necessarily of the householder.)

**Owner-occupied housing unit.** A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

**Per capita income.** Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group. For more information, see "Conditional rounding" under "Derived measures."

**Place of birth.** See "Born at sea," "Foreign born," and "Native."

**Plumbing facilities.** The data on plumbing facilities are obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. Complete plumbing facilities include: (1) hot and cold piped water, (2) a flush toilet, and (3) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located in the housing unit, *but not necessarily in the same room.*

**Poverty status in 1999.** Poverty is measured by using 48 thresholds that vary by family size and number of children within the family and

age of the householder. To determine whether a person is poor, one compares the total income of that person's family with the threshold appropriate for that family. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family.

Not every person is included in the poverty universe: institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandates that all federal agencies (including the Census Bureau) use this poverty definition for statistical purposes (OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14, May 1978).

**Race.** The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. The categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some other race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. If an individual could not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned by the computer using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned.

**White.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black or African American.** A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black, African Am., or Negro," or who provide written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

**American Indian and Alaska Native.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classify themselves as described below.

*American Indian.* Includes people who indicate their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or report such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*Alaska Native.* Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabascan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census and was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

**Asian.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian."

*Asian Indian.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Asian Indian" or identify themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Chinese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Chinese" or who identify themselves as Cantonese or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately.

*Filipino.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Filipino" or who report entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Japanese" or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Korean.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Korean" or who provide a response of Korean American.

*Vietnamese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Vietnamese" or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

*Other Asian.* Includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, or Thai.

**Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

*Native Hawaiian.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian" or who identify themselves as "Part

Hawaiian” or “Hawaiian.”

*Guamanian or Chamorro.* Includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam.

*Samoan.* Includes people who indicate their race as “Samoan” or who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Other Pacific Islander.* Includes people who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group, such as Melanesian, Micronesian, or Polynesian.

**Some other race.** Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and the “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” category are included in this category.

**Two or more races.** People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, plus the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race

**Coding of write-in entries.** During 100-percent processing of Census 2000 questionnaires, written entries were coded from four response categories on the race item—American Indian or Alaska Native, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race—for which an area for a write-in response was provided. The Other Asian and Other Pacific Islander response categories shared the same write-in area on the questionnaire.

**Reference week.** The data on employment status and commuting to work are related to a one-week time period, known as the reference week. For each person, this week is the full calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. This calendar week is not the same for all people since the enumeration was not completed in one week.

**Related children.** Related children include all people under 18 years old related to the householder, regardless of their marital status. Excluded are spouses of householders.

**Rental vacancy rate.** The proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

**Renter-occupied housing unit.** All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. Housing units in “continuing care” or life care facilities are included in the “rented for cash rent” category.

**Residence in 1995.** Residence in 1995 indicates an individual's area of residence on April 1, 1995.

**Resident parents of own children.** Resident parents of own children are those parents whose usual residence was the same as that of their own children.

**Rooms.** The data on rooms were obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**School enrollment.** People are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at anytime between February 1, 2000, and the time of enumeration. The question includes instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling that would lead to a high school diploma or college degree” as regular school. Tutoring or correspondence school counts if credit can be obtained in a “regular school.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by a local, county, state or federal government are defined as public. Those supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are private.

People who are enrolled also report the level in which they are enrolled, from nursery school or preschool through college undergraduate years and graduate and professional school. Vocational, trade, and business schools are not included.

**Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing unit.** Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are included in this category. (For more information, see “Vacant housing unit.”)

**Selected monthly owner costs.** Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to

purchase, or similar debts on the property (*including payments for the first mortgage, second or third mortgages, and home equity loans*); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities; and fuels. It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fees or mobile home costs.

*Data are shown for "Specified owner-occupied units". This restricted universe includes only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for specified units EXCLUDE mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 acres or more, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.*

**Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999.** Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1999. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1999 are included in the "Not computed" category.

**Sex.** The data on sex were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. Individuals were asked to mark either "male" or "female" to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person.

**Specified owner-occupied units.** Specified owner-occupied units are owner-occupied, one-family, attached and detached houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property.

**Specified renter-occupied units.** Specified renter-occupied units include all renter-occupied units except 1-unit attached or detached houses on 10 acres or more.

**Spouse.** A person who is married to and living with the householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages.

**Telephone.** Households with telephone service have a telephone in working order and are able to make and receive calls. *A household whose telephone service was discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons did not have telephone service.*

**Tenure.** All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied.

**Unemployed.** Civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (2) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians 16 years old and over who did not work at all during the reference week, were on temporary layoff from a job, expected to be recalled to work within the next 6 months, or had been given a date to return to work, and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see "Employed" and "Labor force.")

**Units in structure.** The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

*In 1990, "Other" was used to categorize any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the other structure classifications. Examples that fit this category were houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.*

*The Census Bureau changed the classification in Census 2000 to "Boat, RV, van, etc.". Analysis of the 1990 data indicated that there was evidence that the number of units classified as "other" was larger than expected. The supposition was that respondents who were unsure of the number of units in a structure chose "other".*

**Unmarried partner.** An unmarried partner is a person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters with, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

**Unrelated individuals.** Unrelated individuals include: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

**Vacant housing unit.** A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see "Housing unit.")

**Value.** Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

*Data are shown for "Specified owner-occupied units". This restricted universe includes only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for specified units EXCLUDE mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 acres or more, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.*

**Vehicles available.** Vehicles available are the number of passenger cars, vans, and pick-up or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for use by household members.

**Veteran status.** A "civilian veteran" is a person 18 years old or over who, at the time of enumeration, had served on active duty in the

U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard in the past (even for a short time), but was not then on active duty, or who had served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. People who had served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they had ever been called or ordered to active duty, not counting the four to six months for initial training or yearly summer camps.

**Workers.** Workers 16 years and over are members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. (For more information, see "Reference week.")

**Year householder moved into unit.** Year householder moved into unit is the year of the latest move by the householder. If the householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy began.

**Year of entry.** The year in which a person born outside the United States came to live in the United States.

**Year structure built.** The data on year structure built are obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The data relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

## **DERIVED MEASURES**

**Average.** See "Mean."

**Interpolation.** Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500.

**Mean.** This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean household earnings is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all earnings reported by individuals with earnings in households by the total number of households with earnings. (Additional information on means is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

**Conditional rounding.** The means shown in the sample tables of the Demographic Profile may differ slightly from means appearing in or calculated from data in Summary File 3. In the Demographic Profile, conditional rounding is used when there is an estimate based on a weighted sample population of less than 30; and no rounding is used when the estimate is based on a weighted sample population of 30 or more. In Summary File 3, rounding is used for aggregates (numerators for calculating means) of selected variables. See Appendix B of the Summary File 3 technical documentation for details on the calculation of aggregates.

**Median.** This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products. (See also "Interpolation.")

**Percentage.** This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group and then multiplying by 100.

**Rate.** This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

The Demographic Profile data also are available through the American FactFinder®, which can be accessed from the Census Bureau's Internet site at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

# Appendix B Funding Sources



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# *Comprehensive Development Plan*

## *Shenango Township, Lawrence County, PA*

### Appendix B – Funding Sources

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
<u>Act 47</u>	Provides loan and grant funds to financially distressed local governments as well as technical assistance to formulate financial recovery plans.	
<u>Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)</u>	The OAD is the conduit for resources provided by the federal government’s Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). ARC is a unique partnership composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a presidential appointee representing the federal government. Grassroots participation is provided through Local Development Districts (LDDs) – multi-county organizations with boards made up of elected officials, businesspeople, and other local leaders.	
<u>Ben Franklin Technology Development Authority (BFTDA) -Technology Development Grant</u>	Grants to help groups or consortia of Pennsylvania companies position themselves at the cutting edge of emerging technologies and establish a competitive advantage through the use of advanced e-business systems.	
Brownfields for Housing Initiative	Grants for affordable housing activities in previously developed areas	
Communities of Opportunity	Variety of community development goals; infrastructure enhancements	
<u>Community Action Team Pre-development Grant to Loan Program</u>	Pre-development grant funds for Pennsylvania’s downtowns and core urban neighborhoods to promote opportunities for revitalization and growth through redevelopment.	



State Programs	Purpose	Agency
Community Conservation Partnerships Program (C2P2)	Community parks and recreation, land conservation, partnerships, rivers implementation, trails and greenways	DCNR
<a href="#">Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</a>	Grants and technical assistance for federal designated municipalities for any type of community development.	DCED
Community Revitalization	Employment and job training alleviating unemployment and underemployment	
<a href="#">Community Revitalization Program (CRP)</a>	Provides grant funds to support local initiatives that promote community stability and quality of life.	DCED
<a href="#">Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)</a>	Federal grants to support programs that promote economic self-sufficiency of low-income individuals.	
<a href="#">Core Communities Housing Program</a>	Provides state-funded grants for affordable housing activities in core communities. The initiative funds housing activities eligible under the Housing and Redevelopment Assistance Program for new or rehabilitated housing developments, but only on previously developed sites.	
<a href="#">Early Intervention Program</a>	Provides matching grant funds to assist municipalities experiencing fiscal difficulties to develop comprehensive multi-year financial plans and establish short and long term financial objectives.	
<a href="#">Economic Stimulus Package Technical Assistance</a>	Technical assistance for local governments as part of the Economic Stimulus Package.	DCED
<a href="#">Educational Improvement Tax Credit Program (EITC)</a>	Tax credits to eligible businesses contributing to a Scholarship Organization, an Educational Improvement Organization, and/or a Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship Organization.	
<a href="#">Elm Street</a>	Grant funds for planning, technical assistance and physical improvements to residential and mixed use areas in proximity to central business districts.	DCED

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
Elm Street Program	Technical assistance and physical improvements to residential and mixed use areas in proximity to central business districts.	
<a href="#"><u>Emergency Responders Resources &amp; Training Program (ERR)</u></a>	ERRTP funds may be used for emergency responder improvement projects. These projects must demonstrate a benefit to community activities associated with police, fire, ambulance or related public safety services.	DCED
<a href="#"><u>Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)</u></a>	Federal grants funding to assist in creating or rehabilitating shelter space for the homeless	
Employment and Community Conservation	For building and property improvements within state-defined Enterprise Zones	
<a href="#"><u>Employment and Community Conservation (ECC)</u></a>	Grants for employment and training opportunities for the poverty and extreme low-income population.	
<a href="#"><u>Employment and Community Conservation-Supported Work Program (ECC-SWP)</u></a>	Grants to prepare and assist public assistance recipients to obtain unsubsidized employment and work opportunities	
<a href="#"><u>Enterprise Zone Program</u></a>	Grants to financially disadvantaged communities for preparing and implementing business development strategies within municipal Enterprise Zones.	DCED
Enterprise Zone Program (New Communities)	Grants for financially disadvantaged communities for preparing and implementing business development strategies within municipal Enterprise Zones	
Enterprise Zone Tax Credits	Environmental studies and remediation	
<a href="#"><u>Family Savings Account (FSA)</u></a>	Grants to designated not-for-profit community service and economic opportunity agencies to establish programs that provide matching funds to a low-income persons own savings.	
<a href="#"><u>Floodplain Land Use Assistance Program</u></a>	Provides grants and technical assistance to encourage the proper use of land/ the management of floodplain lands	DCED

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
<a href="#">Growing Greener II</a>	Growing Greener II - Main Street and Downtown Redevelopment Grants to municipalities and nonprofits to help a community's downtown redevelopment effort, focusing on the improvement of downtown sites and buildings. The eligible projects may include approaches that assist in business development and/or public improvements in core communities.	DCED
<u>HOME</u>	Federally funded program that provides municipalities with grant and loan assistance as well as technical assistance to expand the supply of decent and affordable housing for low- and very low-income Pennsylvanians.	
<u>Home Ownership Choice Program (HCP)</u>	An initiative of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) to finance new, single-family home construction in blighted areas of the Commonwealth.	
<a href="#">Housing &amp; Redevelopment Assistance</a>	Provides state-funded grants for community revitalization and economic development activities at the local level. The program assists the community in becoming competitive for business retention, expansion and attraction.	DCED
Industrial Sites Reuse Program	Infrastructure improvements for development agencies in select areas	
Infrastructure Development Program (IDP)	Greatly reduces or completely eliminates state and local taxes in a designated area	
Keystone Innovation Zone Program (KIZ)	Grant funds to community/university to generate economic and job growth focused around campuses and property around colleges and universities.	
Keystone Opportunity Zones (KOZ)	Greatly reduces or completely eliminates state and local taxes in a designated area	
<u>Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund</u>	State grants to improve the physical facilities of public libraries.	

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
<u>Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program (LUPTAP)</u>	Provides grant funds for the preparation of community comprehensive plans and the ordinances to implement them.	
<u>Local Development Districts (LDDs)</u>	Technical assistance to communities, businesses and local governments.	DCED
Local Economic Revitalization Tax Assistance Act (LERTA)	Local municipalities, school districts and counties can offer tax abatements on improvements to property for up to 10 years	
<u>Local Government Capital Project Loan Program (LGCPL)</u>	Low-interest loans to local government for equipment and facility needs.	
Local Government Capital Projects Loan Program	Low-interest loans for construction or improvements to municipal facilities	
Local Municipal Resources & Development Program (LMRDP)	Provides grants for variety of purposes, including: improve existing and/or develop new civic, cultural, recreational, or industrial, infrastructure or other facilities; assist in business expansion, creation, or attraction; promote the creation of jobs or employment opportunities	DCED
<u>Main Street Program</u>	Grants to municipalities to help a community's downtown economic development effort through the establishment of a local organization dedicated to downtown revitalization and the management of downtown revitalization efforts by hiring a full-time professional downtown coordinator	DCED
Main Street Program (New Communities)	Establishes local organization, provides funds for hiring full-time downtown coordinator,	
<u>Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP)</u>	Tax credit program to encourage businesses to invest in projects which improve distressed areas.	DCED
<u>Neighborhood Assistance, Enterprise Zone Tax Credit (NAP-EZP)</u>	An incentive program that provides tax credits to private companies investing in rehabilitating, expanding, or improving buildings or land located	DCED

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
	within designated enterprise zones.	
<a href="#"><u>Neighborhood Assistance, Neighborhood Partnership Program (NAP/NPP)</u></a>	Corporate tax liability credit for businesses that sponsor a neighborhood organization to develop and implement a neighborhood revitalization plan by contributing a substantial amount of cash per year over an extended period of time	DCED
<a href="#"><u>Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)</u></a>	Grants to communities to address the housing foreclosure crisis created by subprime and other problematic mortgage lending. This program is authorized under the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.	DCED
<a href="#"><u>Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)</u></a>	Grants to communities to address the housing foreclosure crisis created by subprime and other problematic mortgage lending. This program is authorized under the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.	
New Communities Program (includes variety of programs including Main Street Program, Housing and Redevelopment Assistance Program, etc.)	Variety of assistance for business development and improvements in select areas	
<a href="#"><u>Opportunity Grant Program</u></a>	Grant funds to create or preserve jobs within the Commonwealth.	
<a href="#"><u>Pennsylvania Accessible Housing Program (PAHP)</u></a>	Provides grants to local entities to carry out home modification programs that will enable low-and moderate-income persons with physical disabilities of all ages to make their home more accessible.	
<a href="#"><u>Pennsylvania Accessible Housing Program (PAHP)</u></a>	Provides grants to local entities to carry out home modification programs that will enable low-and moderate-income persons with physical disabilities of all ages to make their home more accessible.	

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
<a href="#"><u>Pennsylvania Base Development Committee</u></a>	This initiative is designed to assist local defense groups to promote and enhance the military value of over 71,000+ active, reserve, National Guard and Department of Defense positions located on 11 major installations across the Commonwealth.	
<a href="#"><u>Pennsylvania Community Development Bank Loan Program (PCD Bank)</u></a>	Debt financing for Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs).	DCED
<a href="#"><u>Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank (PIB)</u></a>	Low-interest loans for the design, engineering, right-of-way and repair, reconstruction and construction of public highways, bridges, public and private airports and railroads and public transportation systems.	DCED
<a href="#"><u>Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PennVEST)</u></a>	Low-interest loans for design, engineering and construction of publicly and privately owned drinking water distribution and treatment facilities, storm water conveyance and wastewater treatment and collection systems.	
<a href="#"><u>Rail Freight Assistance (RFA)</u></a>	Grants to build or repair rail lines or spurs.	
<a href="#"><u>Regional Police Assistance Grant Program</u></a>	Grants for two or more municipalities that regionalize police operations	DCED
<a href="#"><u>Section 108 Program</u></a>	Section 108 enables states and local governments participating in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to obtain federally guaranteed loans to fund large economic development projects and undertake revitalization activities. Under Pennsylvania's initiative to use Section 108 the loans are guaranteed by the Commonwealth, committing the use of future CDBG funds to pay off the loan in case of default.	
<a href="#"><u>Shared Municipal Services Program (SMSP)</u></a>	Provides grant funds that promote cooperation among municipalities. Also encourages more efficient and effective delivery of municipal services on a cooperative basis.	DCED

State Programs	Purpose	Agency
Supported Work Program	Jointly funded by DCED and Department of Public Welfare, program helps public assistance recipients obtain unsubsidized employment and provides work opportunities for post-24 month cash assistance recipients. Provides basic support services (i.e., transportation and child care)	
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	Capitalizes tax revenue to be generated by a development in order for the development to be financed	
<u>Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Guarantee Program</u>	Promotes and stimulates the general economic welfare of various regions and communities in the Commonwealth and assists in the development, redevelopment and revitalization of Brownfield and Greenfield sites in accordance with the TIF Act. The program provides credit enhancement for TIF projects to improve market access and lower capital costs through the use of guarantees to issuers of bonds or other indebtedness.	
Tax Increment Financing Guarantee	This enhances credit for a TIF bond issue (see “Local Pro-grams”, below), allowing bonds to be sold on more favor-able terms.	
<u>Urban Development Program (UDP)</u>	Provides grants for urban development and improvement projects	DCED



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

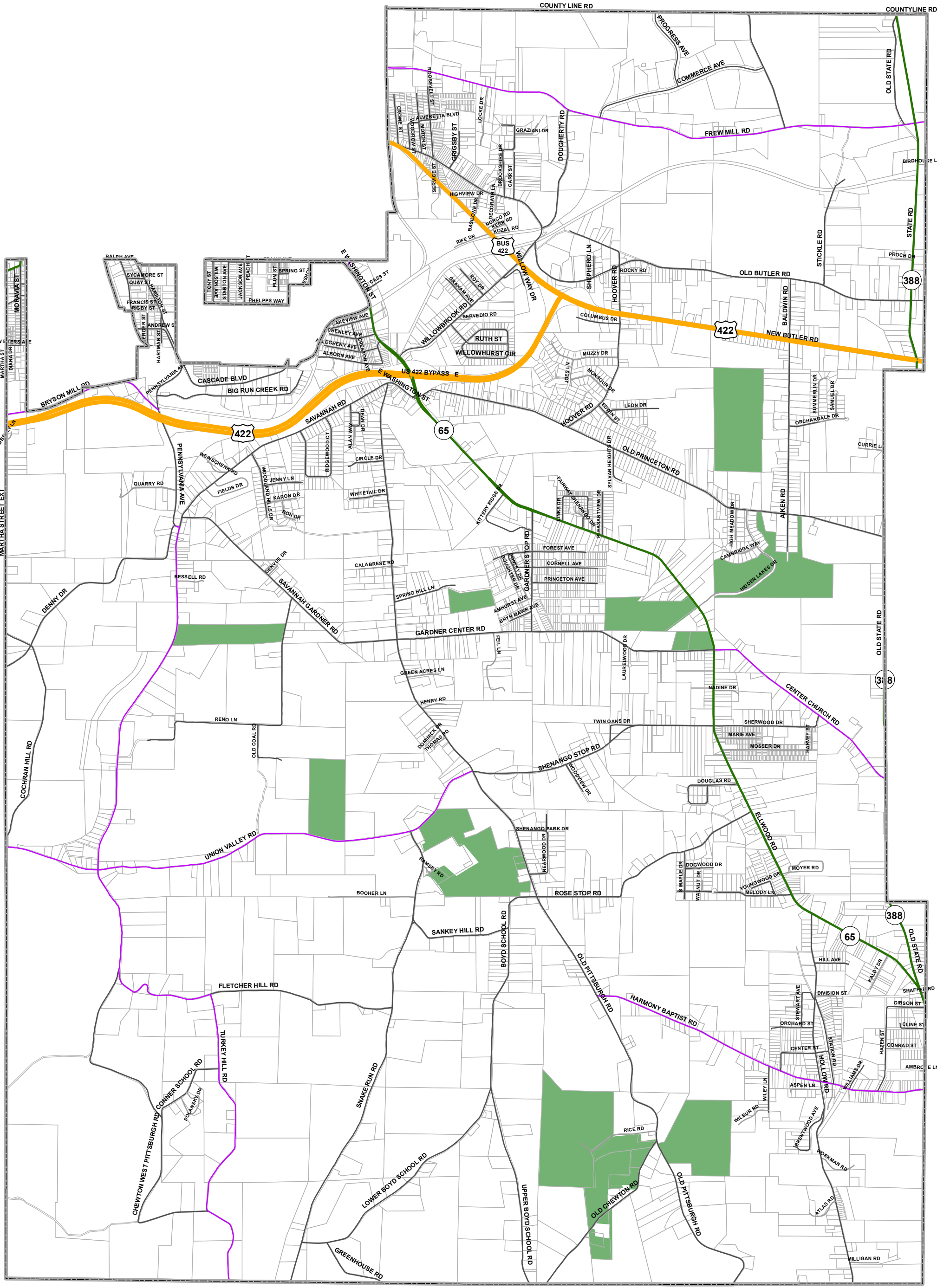
### Appendix C Mapping Products



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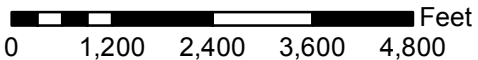
# Agricultural Security Areas

Shenango Township  
Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

## Legend

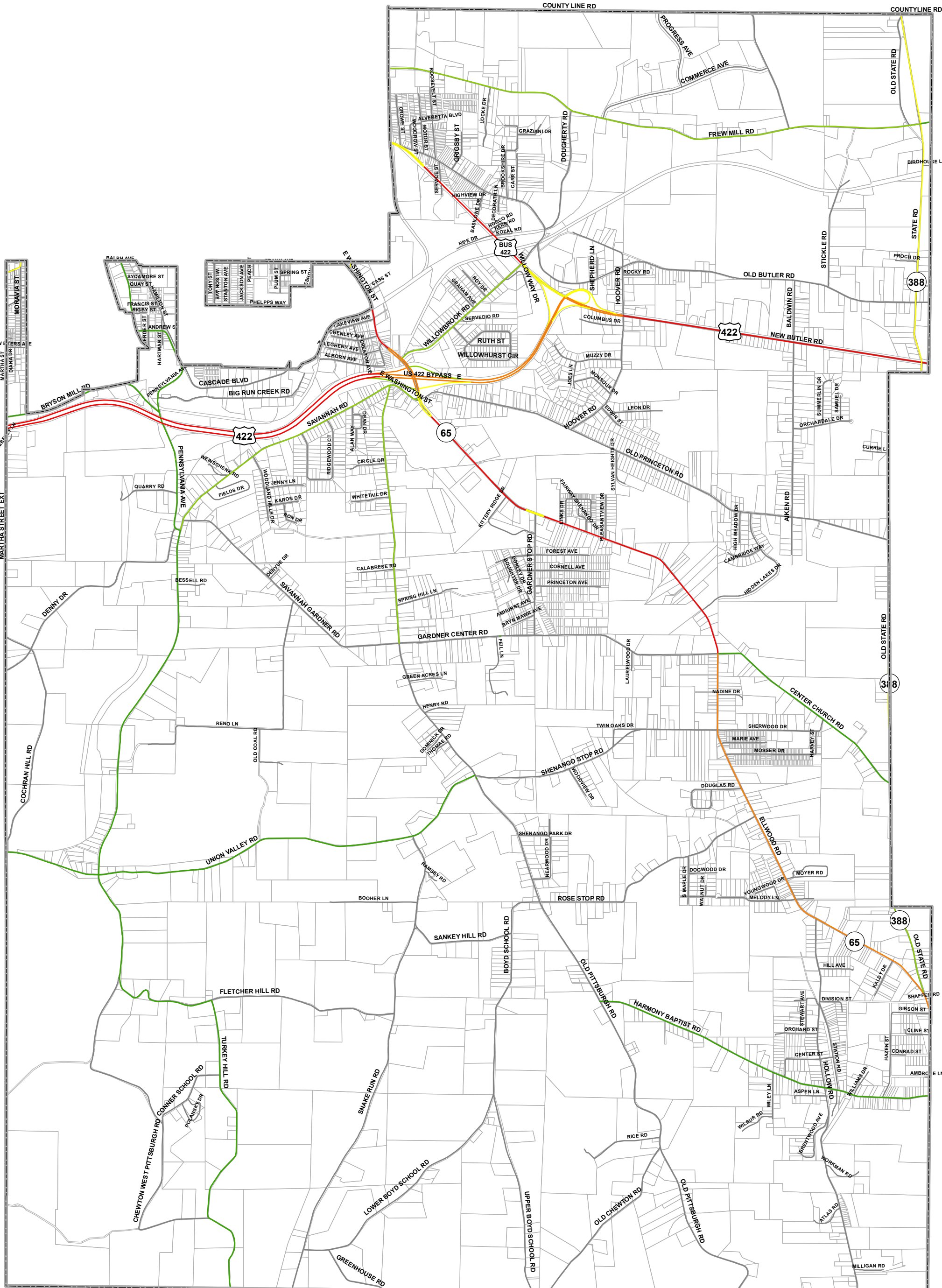
- Tax Parcels
- Agricultural Security Areas
- Boundary
- US Route
- PA Route
- State Maintained Road
- Township Road
- Private Drive

1 inch = 2,300 feet



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1 inch = 2,300 feet

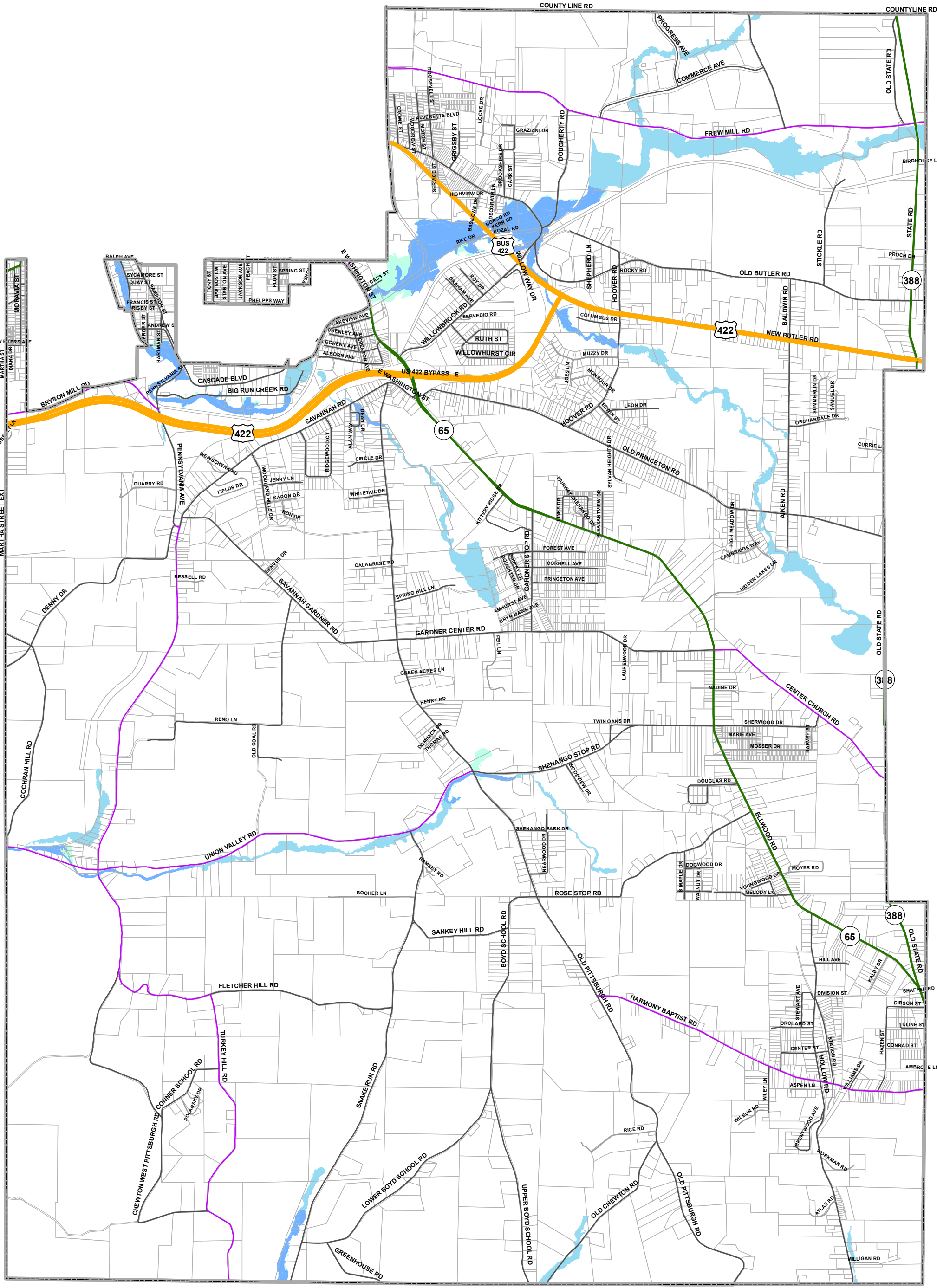
0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Current AADT

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

Legend	
	Centerlines CUR_AADT
	Tax Parcels
	Boundary
	Below 1200
	1201 - 2500
	2501 - 4500
	4501 - 6500
	Above 6501



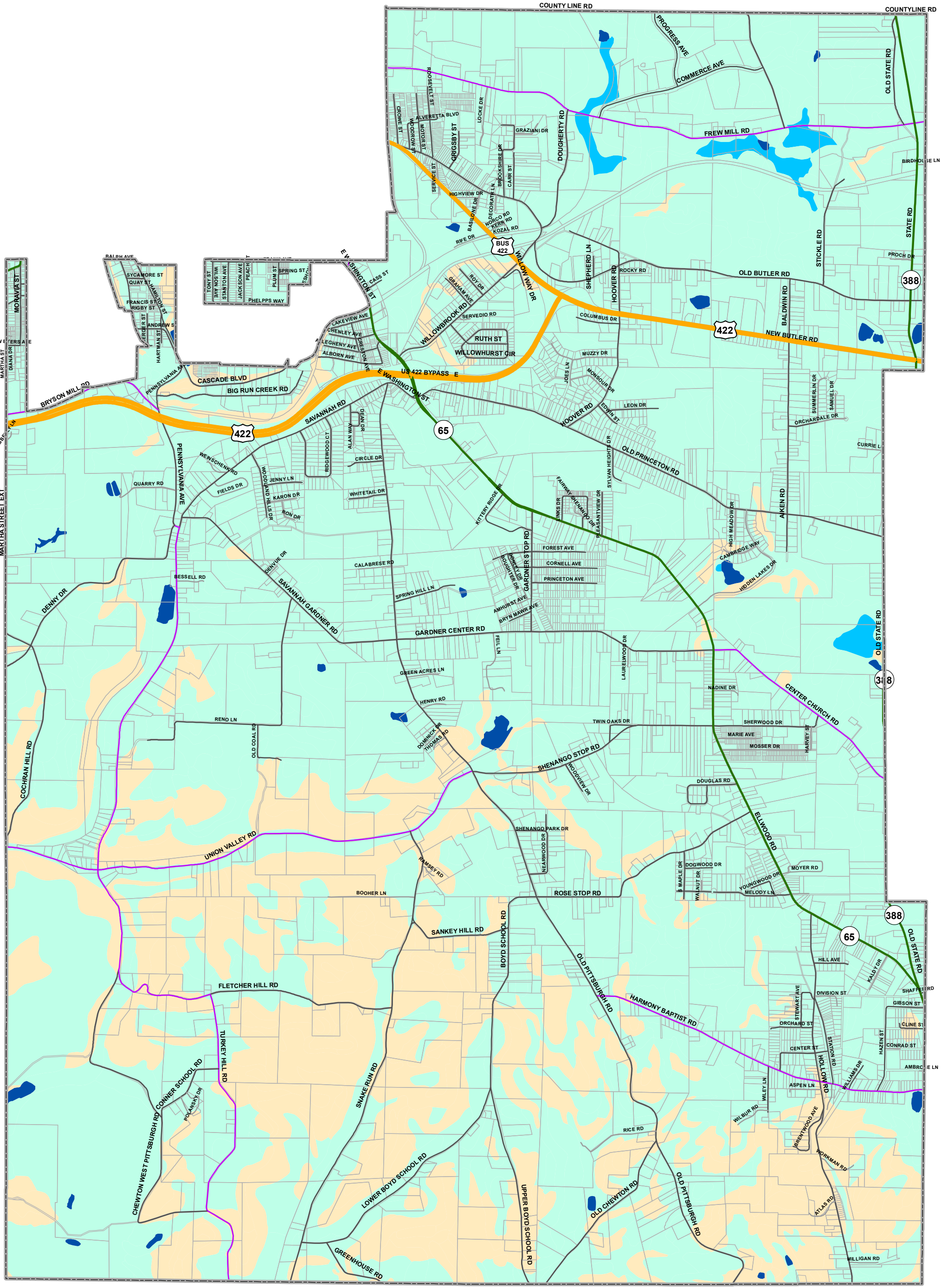
1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Floodplains

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

- Legend**
- US Route
  - PA Route
  - State Maintained Road
  - Township Road
  - Private Drive
  - TaxParcels
  - Boundary
- Flood Zone**
- A
  - AE
  - 0.2 % Annual Chance Flood Hazard



1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

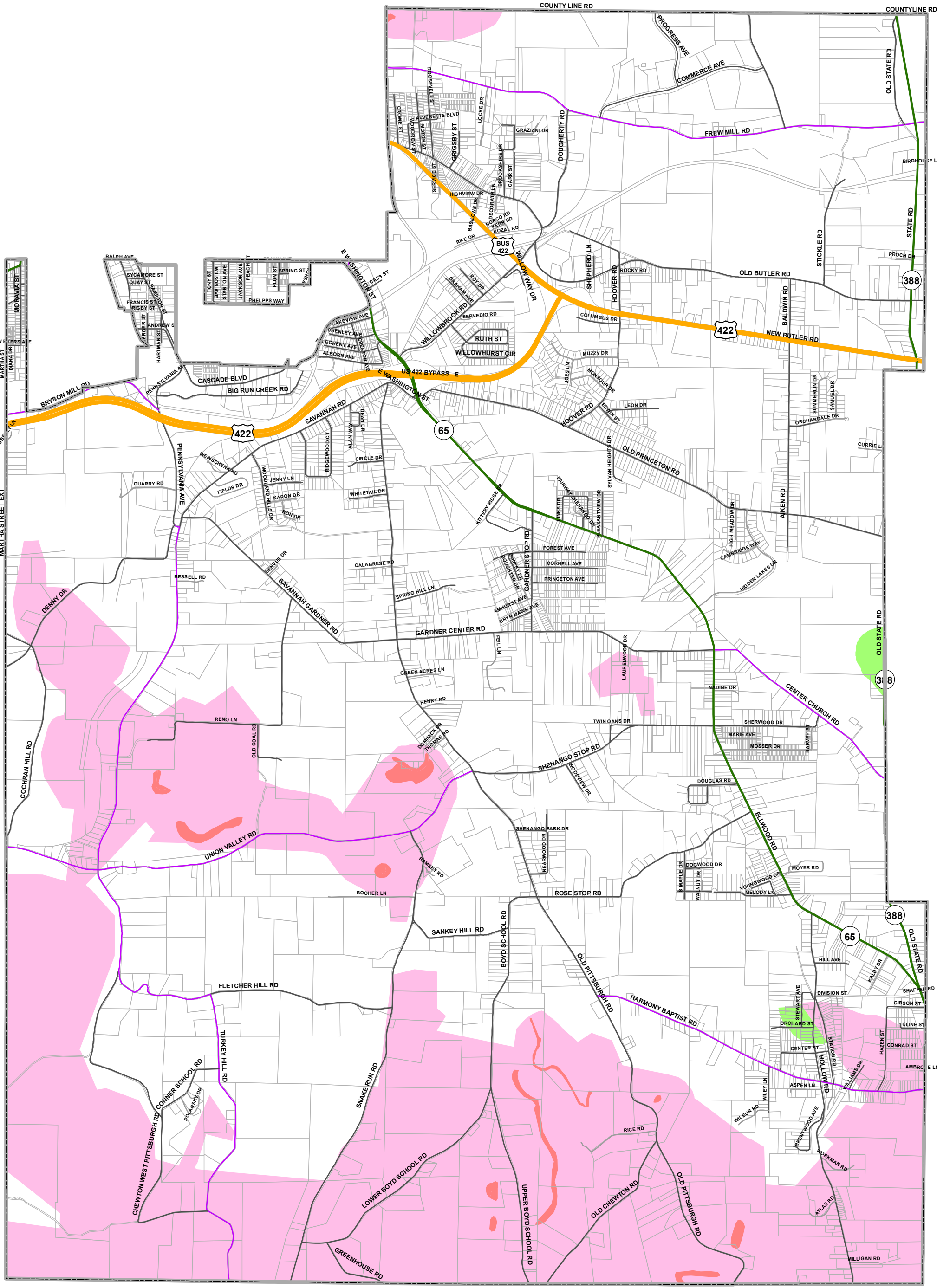
# Hydric Soils

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

#### Legend

- US Route
- PA Route
- State Maintained Road
- Township Road
- Private Drive
- Tax Parcels
- All Hydric
- Partially Hydric
- Water
- Not Hydric
- Boundary



1 inch = 2,300 feet

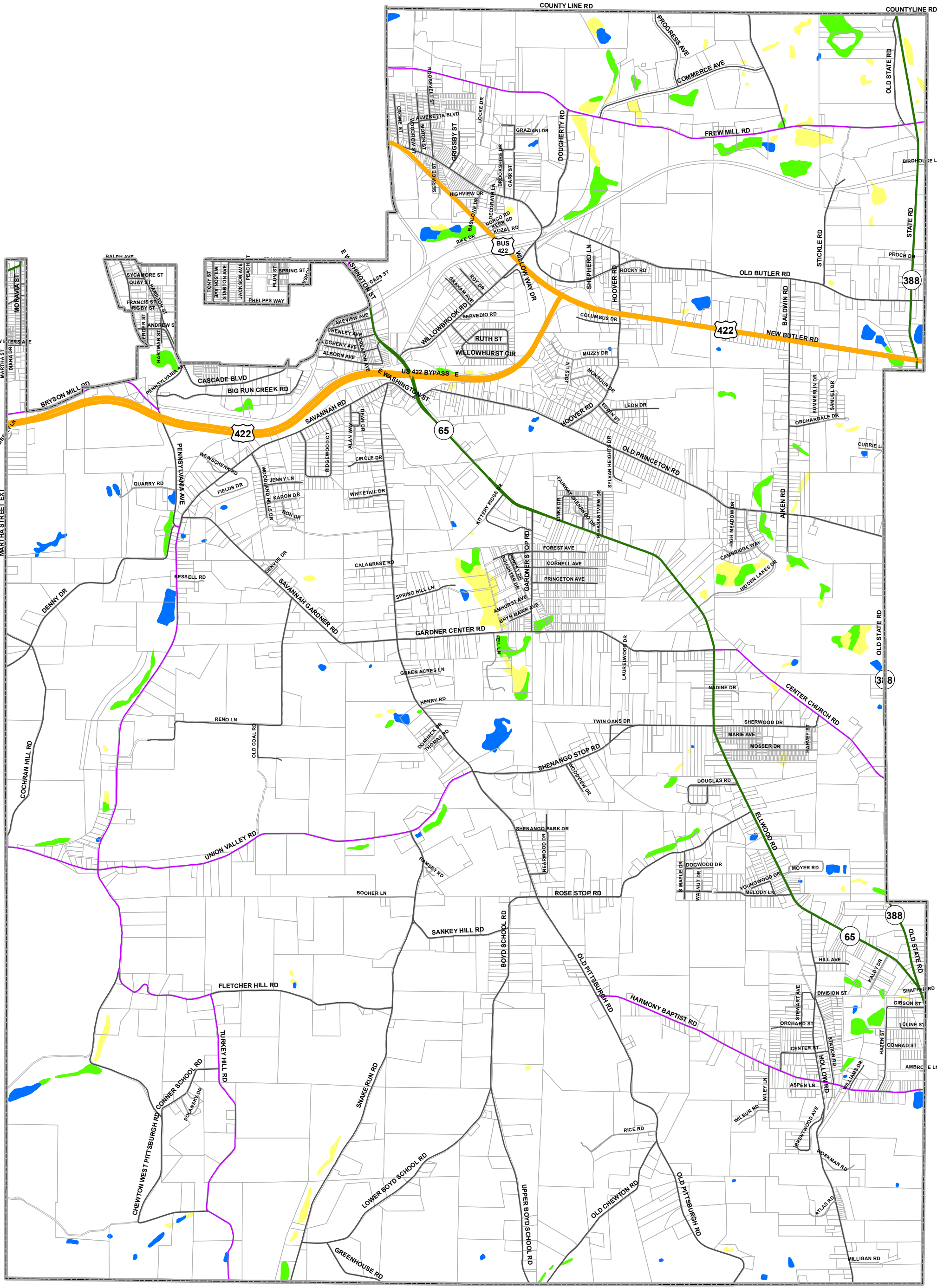
0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Mineral Extraction

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

- Legend**
- US Route
  - PA Route
  - State Maintained Road
  - Abandoned Mine Land Inventory
  - Oil & Gas Fields
  - Coal Fields
  - Boundary
  - Township Road
  - Private Drive
  - Tax Parcels



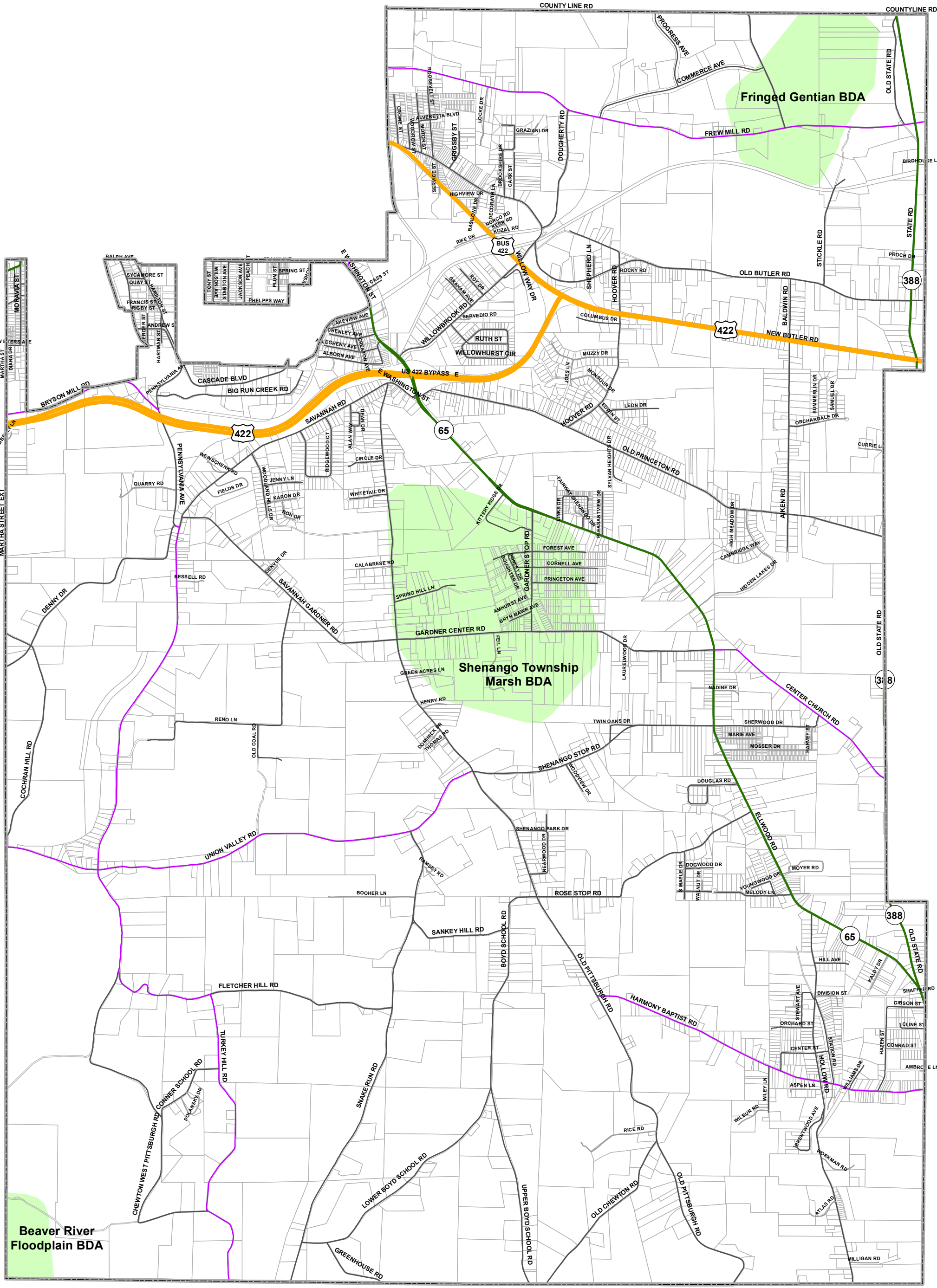
1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# National Wetland Inventory

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

- Legend**
- US Route
  - PA Route
  - State Maintained Road
  - Township Road
  - Private Drive
  - Tax Parcels
  - Boundary
- NWI**
- Wetland Type**
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
  - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
  - Freshwater Pond



# Natural Heritage Inventory

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

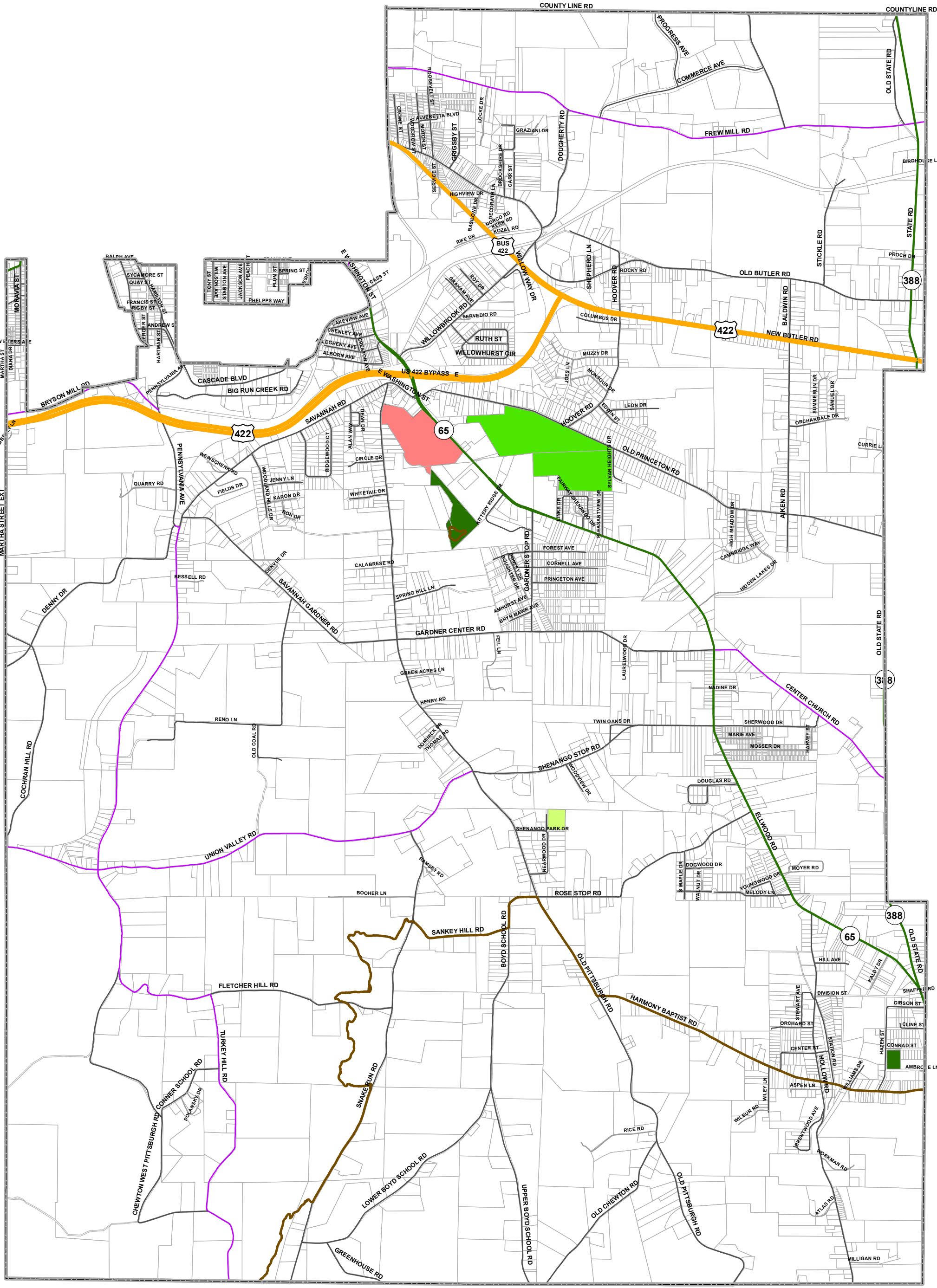
#### Legend

- US Route
- PA Route
- State Maintained Road
- Township Road
- Private Drive
- Tax Parcels
- Biodiversity Area
- Boundary



1 inch = 2,300 feet

0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet



1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Parks & Recreation

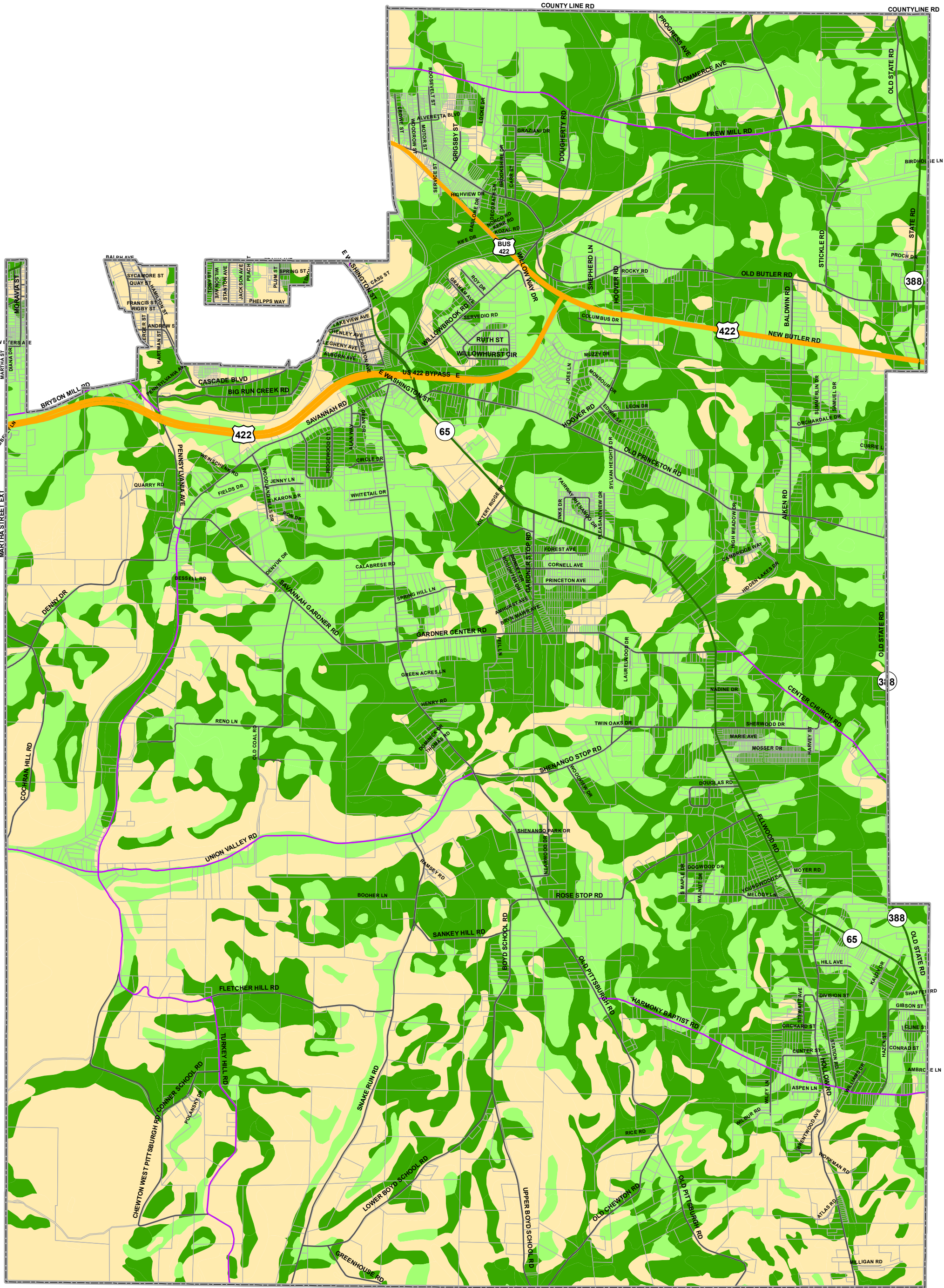
## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

#### Legend

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| US Route              | Baseball Field  |
| PA Route              | Golf Course     |
| State Maintained Road | Multi-use Park  |
| Township Road         | School Facility |
| Private Drive         | Boundary        |
| Tax Parcels           | Trails          |





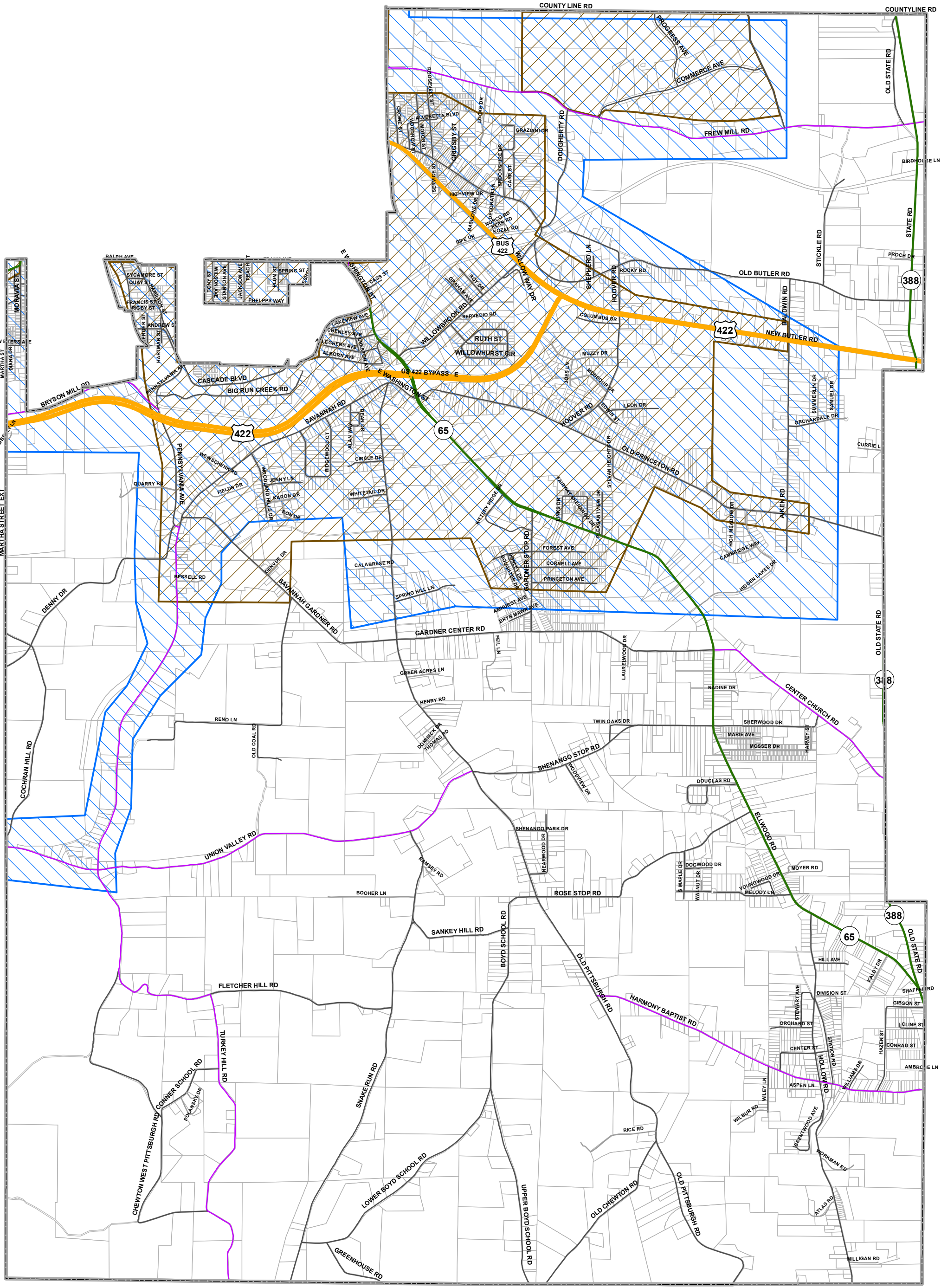
1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Prime Agricultural Soils

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

- Legend**
- US Route
  - PA Route
  - State Maintained Road
  - Township Road
  - Private Drive
  - Tax Parcels
  - Farmland of statewide importance
  - All areas are prime farmland
  - Not prime farmland
  - Boundary



1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

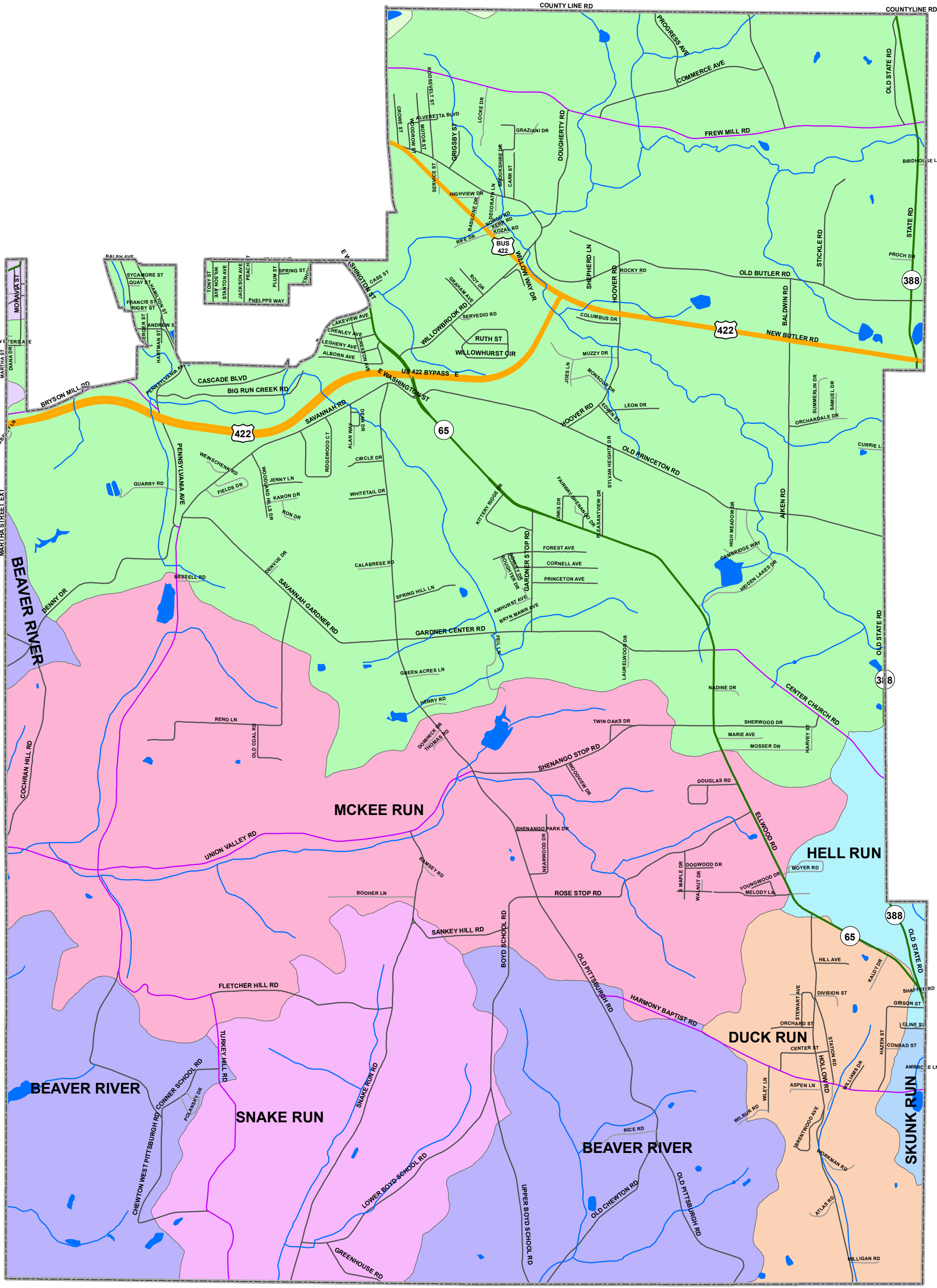
# Public Utilities

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

#### Legend

- US Route
- PA Route
- State Maintained Road
- Township Road
- Private Drive
- Sanitary Sewer Service Areas
- Public Water Service Areas
- Tax Parcels
- Boundary



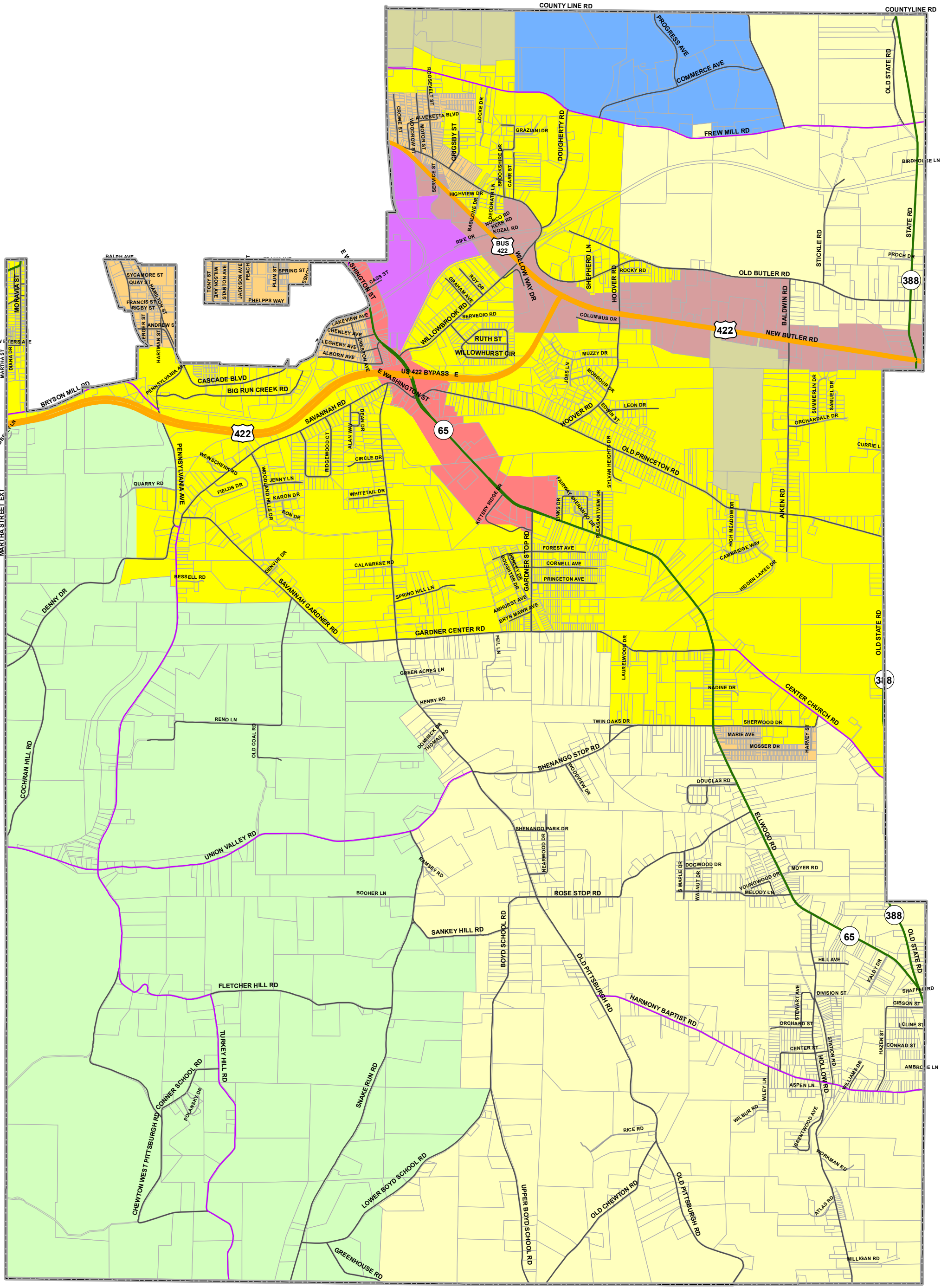
1 inch = 2,300 feet  
 0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Small Watersheds

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

Legend			
	Stream		BEAVER RIVER
	US Route		BIG RUN
	PA Route		DUCK RUN
	State Maintained Road		HELL RUN
	Township Road		MCKEE RUN
	Private Drive		NESHANNOCK CREEK
	Water Body		SHENANGO RIVER
	Tax Parcels		SKUNK RUN
	Boundary		SNAKE RUN



1 inch = 2,300 feet

0 1,200 2,400 3,600 4,800 Feet

# Zoning Districts

## Shenango Township

### Lawrence County, Pennsylvania

Legend			
	US Route		A1 AGRICULTURAL
	PA Route		R1 RURAL RESIDENTIAL
	State Maintained Road		R2 SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL
	Township Road		R3 URBAN RESIDENTIAL
	Private Drive		R4 MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL
	Tax Parcels		C1 COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL
	Boundary		C2 HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
			M1 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL
			IP INDUSTRIAL PARK



# SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA

## Comprehensive Development Plan

### Appendix D Competitive Municipalities



***OLSEN & ASSOCIATES, LLC***

**ENGINEERS • COMMUNITY PLANNERS • SURVEYORS • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS • GRANTS WRITERS/ADMINISTRATORS**  
126 S. MAIN STREET BUTLER PENNSYLVANIA 16001 (724) 282-4786 FAX (724) 282-7619 [www.OlsenAndAssociates.us](http://www.OlsenAndAssociates.us)

# Competitive Municipalities

## *Regional Comparison Technical Report*

11/20/2014

Olsen & Associates, LLC

201339A



**TABLE 1  
Age/Sex Cohorts  
2010, by Number and Percentage**

	Under 5			5 to 9			10 to 14			15 to 19		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shenango Township	330	167	163	458	247	211	489	257	232	484	258	226
	4.4	2.2	2.2	6.1	3.3	2.8	6.5	3.4	3.1	6.5	3.4	3.0
Cranberry Township	1,973	1,016	957	2,436	1,237	1,199	2,302	1,176	1,126	1,743	891	852
	7.0	3.6	3.4	8.7	4.4	4.3	8.2	4.2	4.0	6.2	3.2	3.0
Neshannock Township	409	209	200	545	275	270	609	299	310	495	243	252
	4.3	2.2	2.1	5.7	2.9	2.8	6.3	3.1	3.2	5.2	2.5	2.6
Boardman, OH	1,896	985	911	1,842	948	894	2,032	1,062	970	2,088	1,086	1,002
	5.4	2.8	2.6	5.2	2.7	2.5	5.7	3.0	2.7	5.9	3.1	2.8

**Age/Sex Cohorts  
2010 (continued)**

	20 to 24			25 to 29			30 to 34			35 to 39		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shenango Township	308	182	126	334	178	156	360	163	197	458	215	243
	4.1	2.4	1.7	4.5	2.4	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.6	6.1	2.9	3.2
Cranberry Township	997	516	481	1,595	822	773	1,826	880	746	2,186	1,078	1,108
	3.5	1.8	1.7	5.7	2.9	2.8	6.5	3.1	3.4	7.8	3.8	3.9
Neshannock Township	307	169	138	366	173	193	432	207	225	504	234	270
	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.8	1.8	2.0	4.5	2.2	2.3	5.2	2.4	2.8
Boardman, OH	1,993	994	999	2,170	1,034	1,136	2,040	1,015	1,025	1,988	970	1,018
	5.6	2.8	2.8	6.1	2.9	3.2	5.8	2.9	2.9	5.6	2.7	2.9

**Age/Sex Cohorts  
2010 (continued)**

	40 to 44			45 to 49			50 to 54			55 to 59		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shenango Township	569	283	286	613	304	309	630	309	321	584	294	290
	7.6	3.8	3.8	8.2	4.1	4.1	8.4	4.1	4.3	7.8	3.9	3.9
Cranberry Township	2,534	1,241	1,293	2,496	1,226	1,270	2,277	1,116	1,161	1,881	936	945
	9.0	4.4	4.6	8.9	4.4	4.5	8.1	4.0	4.1	6.7	3.3	3.4
Neshannock Township	600	289	311	667	317	350	749	363	386	797	382	415
	6.2	3.0	3.2	6.9	3.3	3.6	7.8	3.8	4.0	8.3	4.0	4.3
Boardman, OH	2,112	1,015	1,097	2,445	1,157	1,288	2,932	1,349	1,583	2,892	1,404	1,488
	6.0	2.9	3.1	6.9	3.3	3.6	8.3	3.8	4.5	8.2	4.0	4.2



<b>Age/Sex Cohorts 2010 (continued)</b>												
	60 to 64			65 to 69			70 to 74			75 to 79		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shenango Township	517	255	262	355	182	173	297	133	164	288	143	145
	6.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	2.4	2.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.9	1.9	1.9
Cranberry Township	1,371	676	695	758	382	376	508	213	295	367	157	210
	4.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7
Neshannock Township	759	355	404	553	259	294	504	218	286	444	172	272
	7.9	3.7	4.2	5.8	2.7	3.1	5.2	2.3	3.0	4.6	1.8	2.8
Boardman, OH	2,451	1,196	1,255	1,350	717	878	1,595	584	766	1,222	505	717
	6.9	3.4	3.5	4.5	2.0	2.5	3.8	1.7	2.2	3.5	1.4	2.0

<b>Age/Sex Cohorts 2010 (continued)</b>									
	80 to 84			85 and over			Total Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shenango Township	223	89	134	182	55	127	7,479	3,714	3,765
	3.0	1.2	1.8	2.4	0.7	1.7	100.0	49.7	50.3
Cranberry Township	367	137	230	481	139	342	28,098	13,839	14,259
	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.2	100.0	49.3	50.7
Neshannock Township	459	186	273	410	142	268	9,609	4,492	5,117
	4.8	1.9	2.8	4.3	1.5	2.8	100.0	46.7	53.3
Boardman, OH	1,175	428	747	1,153	377	776	35,376	16,826	18,550
	3.3	1.2	2.1	3.3	1.1	2.2	100.0	47.6	52.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Table DP-1

**Median Age**

Shenango Twp.            44.5

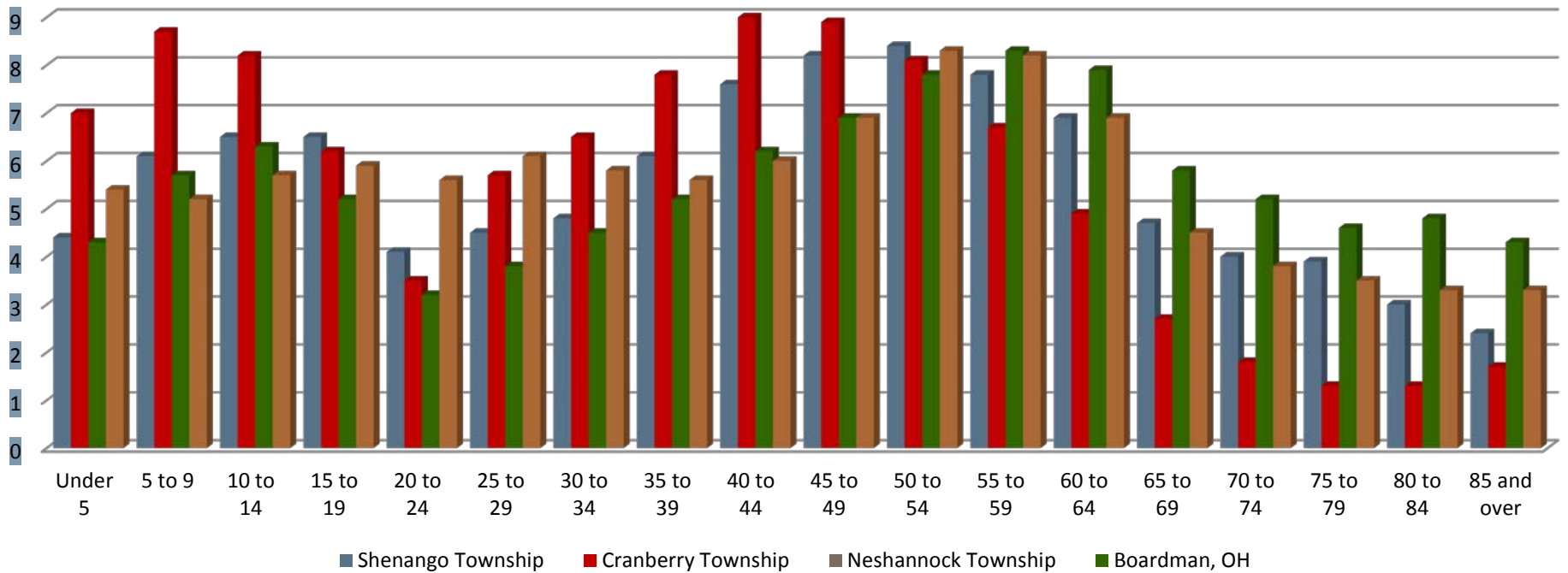
Cranberry Township    38.0

Neshannock Township   49.5

Boardman, OH            43.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010,  
Table DP-1

### Age Cohorts by Percentage 2010



**TABLE 2**  
PROJECTED POPULATION, 2015-2040

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Shenango Township	7,717	7,971	8,291	8,639	8,968	9,300
Cranberry Township	31,338	34,202	37,041	39,813	42,363	44,571
Neshannock Township	10,129	10,671	11,308	11,988	12,650	13,313
Boardman, OH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Cycle 9a Forecast of Population, Households & Employment by Municipality, 2010-2040

**TABLE 3**  
2010 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Shenango Twp.	Cranberry Twp.	Neshannock Twp.	Boardman, OH
<b>% High School Grad or higher</b>	87.3	97.4	94.6	92.6
<b>% Bachelor’s Degree or higher</b>	22.8	55.7	35.3	27.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 4**  
2010 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total households	2,882	100.0	10248	100.0	4,194	100.0	15,682	100.0
Family households (families)	2,259	78.4	7715	75.3	2,827	67.4	9,536	60.8
With own children under 18 years	929	32.2	4011	39.1	964	23.0	3,703	23.6
Married-couple family	1,767	61.3	6786	66.2	2,401	57.2	6,999	44.6
With own children under 18 years	659	22.9	3489	34.0	782	18.6	2,446	15.6
Male householder, no wife present, family	142	4.9	263	2.6	113	2.7	629	4
With own children under 18 years	44	1.5	157	1.5	45	1.1	268	1.7
Female householder, no husband present, family	350	12.1	666	6.5	313	7.5	1,908	12.2
With own children under 18 years	226	7.8	365	3.6	137	3.3	989	6.3
Nonfamily households	623	21.6	2533	24.7	1,367	32.6	6,176	39.2
Householder living alone	599	20.8	2073	20.2	1,233	29.4	5,354	34.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Table DP-1.

**TABLE 5**  
2010 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

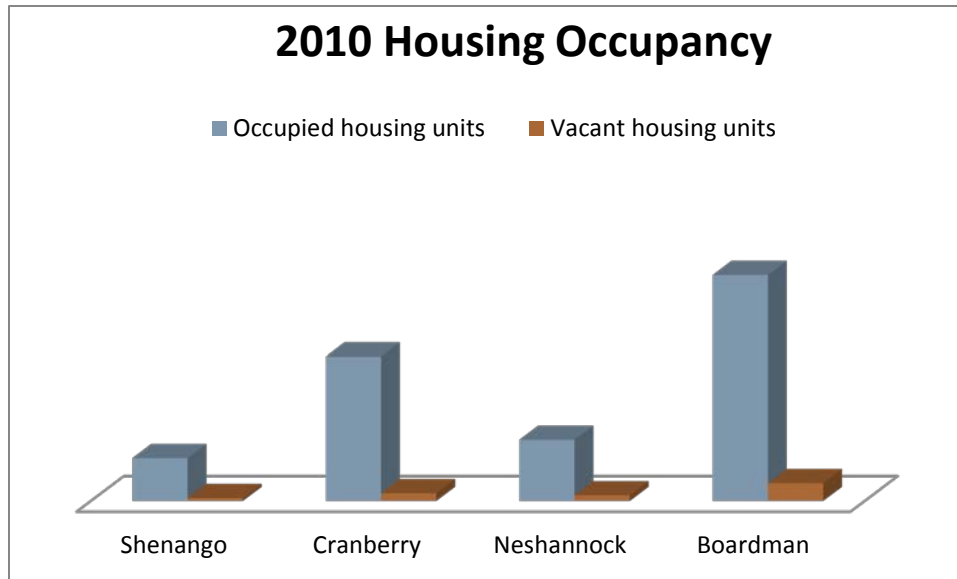
	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HH with individuals under 18	911	30.2	4,153	40.5	1,044	24.9	4,007	25.6
HH with individuals 65 years and over	967	32.1	1,734	16.9	1,714	40.9	4,694	29.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 6**  
2010 HOUSING OCCUPANCY

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total housing units	<b>3,219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,053</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupied housing units	3,014	93.6	10,248	95.2	4,194	94.0	15,682	92.0
Vacant housing units	205	6.4	521	4.8	268	6.0	1,371	8.0
For rent	52	1.6	184	1.7	52	1.2	605	3.5
Rented, not occupied	4	0.1	14	0.1	4	0.1	23	0.1
For sale only	63	2.0	145	1.3	84	1.9	287	1.7
Sold, not occupied	15	0.5	28	0.3	13	0.3	36	0.2
For seasonal, recreational or occasional use	8	0.2	41	0.4	35	0.8	67	0.4
All other vacant units	63	2.0	109	1.0	80	1.8	353	2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



**TABLE 7**  
**2010 HOUSING TENURE**

	Shenango Twp.	Cranberry Twp.	Neshannock Twp.	Boardman, OH
<b>Population in OO housing units</b>	6,592	24,447	8,249	25,761
<b>Average HH size of OO units</b>	2.56	2.86	2.45	2.40
<b>Population in RO housing units</b>	887	3,434	1,357	9,205
<b>Average HH size of RO units</b>	2.01	2.04	1.63	1.86

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, Table DP-1*

**TABLE 8**  
**2010 RESIDENCE 1-YEAR AGO**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Same house	7,087	95.4	24,475	89.8	9,079	95.9	31,310	90.2

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

**TABLE 9**  
2010 YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	2,882	100.0	10,104	100.0	4,295	100.0	15,790	100.0
<b>Moved in 2005 or later</b>	550	19.1	3,801	37.6	1,117	26.0	5416	34.3
<b>Moved in 2000 to 2004</b>	578	20.1	2,688	26.6	898	20.9	3003	19.0
<b>Moved in 1990 to 1999</b>	602	20.9	2,229	22.1	926	21.6	3057	19.4
<b>Moved in 1980 to 1989</b>	282	9.8	774	7.7	475	11.1	1648	10.4
<b>Moved in 1970 to 1979</b>	332	11.5	435	4.3	326	7.6	1418	9.0
<b>Moved in 1969 or earlier</b>	538	18.7	177	1.8	553	12.9	1248	7.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 10**  
2010 HOUSING VALUE

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Owner Occupied Units</b>	2,526	100.0	8,412	100.0	3,509	100.0	10,669	100.0
<b>&lt; 50,000</b>	257	10.2	364	4.3	99	2.8	296	2.8
<b>50,000 to 99,999</b>	735	29.1	293	3.5	619	17.6	3,898	36.5
<b>100,000 to 149,999</b>	618	24.5	899	10.7	837	23.9	3,543	33.2
<b>150,000 to 199,999</b>	494	19.6	1,578	18.8	889	25.3	1,931	18.1
<b>200,000 to 299,999</b>	301	11.9	2,990	35.5	690	19.7	790	7.4
<b>300,000 to 499,999</b>	121	4.8	1,834	21.8	305	8.7	170	1.6
<b>500,000 to 999,999</b>	0	0.0	412	4.9	70	2.0	22	0.2
<b>1,000,000 &gt;</b>	0	0.0	42	0.5	0	0.0	19	0.2
<b>Median</b>	121,400	(X)	236,500	(X)	160,900	(X)	115,200	(X)

**TABLE 11**  
2010 MORTGAGE STATUS

	Shenango Twp		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Owner Occupied Units	2,526	100.0	8,412	100.0	3,509	100.0	10,669	100.0
With a Mortgage	1,576	62.4	6,782	80.6	1,953	55.7	7,143	67.0
Without a Mortgage	950	37.6	1,630	19.4	1,556	44.3	3526	33.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 12**  
2010 SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	1,576	100.0	6,782	100.0	1,953	100.0	7,143	100.0
<b>Less than \$300</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.2
<b>\$300 to \$499</b>	47	3.0	50	0.7	28	1.4	182	2.5
<b>\$500 to \$699</b>	164	10.4	151	2.2	62	3.2	509	7.1
<b>\$700 to \$999</b>	333	21.1	278	4.1	359	18.4	2,034	28.5
<b>\$1,000 to \$1,499</b>	469	29.8	1,524	22.5	667	34.2	2,556	35.8
<b>\$1,500 to \$1,999</b>	252	16.0	2,116	31.2	454	23.2	1,408	19.7
<b>\$2,000 or more</b>	311	19.7	2,663	39.3	383	19.6	440	6.2
<b>Median (dollars)</b>	1,101	(X)	1,809	(X)	1,396	(X)	1,149	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 13**  
**2010 GROSS RENT**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Specified renter units</b>	15	4.3	1,572	100.0	620	100.0	4,943	100.0
<b>Less than \$200</b>	28	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
<b>\$200 to \$299</b>	89	25.5	0	0.0	54	8.7	80	1.6
<b>\$300 to \$499</b>	115	33.0	42	2.7	33	5.3	927	18.8
<b>\$500 to \$749</b>	25	7.2	118	7.5	225	36.3	2,758	55.8
<b>\$750 to \$999</b>	9	2.6	619	39.4	219	35.3	702	14.2
<b>\$1,000 to \$1,499</b>	0	0.0	466	29.6	89	14.4	374	7.6
<b>\$1,500 or more</b>	68	19.5	327	20.8	0	0.0	93	1.9
<b>Median (dollars)</b>	509	(X)	1,007	(X)	748	(X)	598	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 14**  
**2010 EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population 16 years and over	6,088	100.0	20,547	100.0	7,896	100.0	29,123	100.0
In labor force	3,624	59.5	15,768	76.7	4,654	58.9	18,883	64.8
Civilian labor force	3,624	59.5	15,780	76.7	4,654	58.9	18,878	64.8
Employed	3,444	56.6	14,950	72.8	4,470	56.6	17,674	60.7
Unemployed	180	3.0	810	3.9	184	2.3	1,204	4.1
Not in labor force	2,464	40.5	4,779	23.3	3,242	41.1	10,240	35.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



**TABLE 15**  
**2010 OCCUPATION**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</b>	3,444	100.0	14,950	100.0	4,470	100.0	17,674	100.0
<b>Management, business, science, and arts occupations</b>	1,425	41.4	7,450	49.8	1,946	43.5	6,207	35.1
<b>Service occupations</b>	495	14.4	1,658	11.1	629	14.1	3,084	17.4
<b>Sales and office occupations</b>	780	22.6	3,841	25.7	1,143	25.6	5,166	29.2
<b>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</b>	294	8.5	897	6.0	183	4.1	1,309	7.4
<b>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations</b>	450	13.1	1,104	7.4	569	12.7	1,908	10.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 16**  
**2010 INDUSTRY**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,444	100	14,950	100.0	4,470	100.0	17,674	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining	12	0.3	66	0.4	11	0.2	47	0.3
Construction	248	7.2	710	4.7	213	4.8	832	4.7
Manufacturing	352	10.2	1992	13.3	665	14.9	1,993	11.3
Wholesale trade	56	1.6	853	5.7	122	2.7	608	3.4
Retail trade	346	10	1625	10.9	465	10.4	2,680	15.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	264	7.7	916	6.1	165	3.7	702	4.0
Information	108	3.1	430	2.9	77	1.7	590	3.3
Finance and insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	137	4	1289	8.6	421	9.4	987	5.6

Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	176	5.1	1864	12.5	562	12.6	1,209	6.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,006	29.2	3153	21.1	1,047	23.4	4,651	26.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	423	12.3	1278	8.5	236	5.3	1,832	10.4
Other services, except public administration	126	3.7	492	3.3	312	7.0	684	3.9
Public administration	190	5.5	282	1.9	174	3.9	859	4.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 17**  
**2010 CLASS OF WORKER**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,444	3,444	14,950	100.0	4,470	100.0	17,674	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	2,697	78.3	13213	88.4	3,703	82.8	14,460	81.8
Government workers	548	15.9	1006	6.7	488	10.9	2524	14.3
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	199	5.8	731	4.9	258	5.8	690	3.9
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.5	0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 18**  
**2010 HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total households	2,882	100	10,104	100.0	4,295	100.0	15,790	100.0
Less than \$10,000	141	4.9	85	0.8	232	5.4	1,085	6.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	180	6.2	168	1.7	234	5.4	1,185	7.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	388	13.5	419	4.1	439	10.2	2,170	13.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	335	11.6	469	4.6	331	7.7	1,805	11.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	382	13.3	1,211	12	755	17.6	2,432	15.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	589	20.4	1,584	15.7	693	16.1	3,037	19.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	306	10.6	1,517	15	658	15.3	1,925	12.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	414	14.4	2,609	25.8	642	14.9	1,583	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999	79	2.7	1,384	13.7	164	3.8	352	2.2
\$200,000 or more	68	2.4	658	6.5	147	3.4	216	1.4
Median HH Income	50,371	(X)	92,552	(X)	53,373	(X)	44,265	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 19**  
**2010 OTHER EARNINGS**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
With earnings	2,077	72.1	9,047	89.5	2,965	69.0	11,648	738
Mean earnings (dollars)	66,114	(X)	105,557	(X)	736,396	(X)	1	(X)
Social Security	1,131	39.2	1,747	17.3	1,942	45.2	5,246	33.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,894	(X)	19,548	(X)	18,124	(X)	15,531	(X)
Retirement income	690	23.9	1,458	14.4	1,060	24.7	3,814	24.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14,789	(X)	22,882	(X)	16,772	(X)	20,094	(X)
Supplemental Security Income	151	5.2	130	1.3	97	2.3	605	3.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,426	(X)	14,331	(X)	15,187	(X)	7,665	(X)
Cash public assistance income	93	3.2	111	1.1	13	0.3	399	2.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,053	(X)	5,422	(X)	1,254	(X)	3,592	(X)
Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	289	10.0	214	2.1	199	4.6	1,478	9.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 20**  
**2010 FAMILY INCOME**

	Shenango Twp.		Cranberry Twp.		Neshannock Twp.		Boardman, OH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Families	2,259	100.0	7639	100.0	2,852	100.0	9,445	100.0
Less than \$10,000	65	2.9	65	0.9	56	2.0	269	2.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	99	4.4	43	10.6	39	1.4	261	2.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	191	8.5	228	3.0	89	3.1	829	8.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	241	10.7	243	3.2	193	6.8	927	9.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	289	12.8	659	8.6	563	19.7	1,494	15.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	552	24.4	1111	14.5	485	17.0	2,177	23.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	294	13	1229	16.1	579	20.3	1,574	16.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	395	17.5	2278	29.8	588	20.6	1,394	14.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	79	3.5	1176	15.4	164	5.8	334	3.5
\$200,000 or more	54	2.4	607	7.9	96	3.4	186	2.0
Median Family Income	59,572	(X)	105,510	(X)	75,029	(X)	59,311	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**TABLE 21**  
**PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY**

	Shenango Twp	Cranberry Twp	Neshannock Twp	Boardman OH
<b>All families</b>	9.1%	2.4%	4.1%	7.4%
<b>With related children under 18 years</b>	13.9%	3.3%	6.8%	11.9%
<b>With related children under 5 years only</b>	0.0%	1.2%	7.1%	13.3%
<b>Married couple families</b>	7.9%	0.9%	2.5%	3.4%
<b>With related children under 18 years</b>	10.3%	0.4%	2.0%	3.7%
<b>With related children under 5 years only</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
<b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b>	16.0%	19.9%	17.9%	19.9%
<b>With related children under 18 years</b>	22.6%	30.0%	34.5%	30.9%
<b>With related children under 5 years only</b>	0.0%	12.2%	100.0%	28.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011

**TABLE 22**  
**2007 NUMBER OF EMPLOYER ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES**

	Shenango Twp		Cranberry Twp		Neshannock Twp		Boardman OH	
	# of Est.	# of Emp.	# of Est.	# of Emp.	# of Est.	# of Emp.	# of Est.	# of Emp.
Manufacturing	N	e	32	3,136	N	N	57	1,251
Wholesale trade	13	524	75	1,024	7	c	35	406
Retail trade	34	N	146	3,029	54	1,127	310	5,292
Information	N	29	26	1,297	3	b	25	962
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	a	32	158	9	36	41	564
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5	b	113	775	27	183	132	625
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8	a	45	1,330	9	181	74	4,456
Educational services	1	410	7	77	4	b	15	290
Health care and social assistance	18	38	105	1,269	62	809	234	3,568
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6	297	6	87	6	b	18	317
Accommodation and food services	23	84	72	2,306	28	f	113	2,530
Other services (except public administration)	15	N	63	662	20	85	85	467

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Economic Census*

a - 0 to 19 employees  
b - 20 to 99 employees  
c - 100 to 249 employees  
e - 250 to 499 employees  
f - 500 to 999 employees  
g - 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
h - 2,500 to 4,999 employees  
i - 5,000 to 9,999 employees

j - 10,000 to 24,999 employees  
k - 25,000 to 49,999 employees  
l - 50,000 to 99,999 employees  
m - 100,000 employees or more  
D - Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals  
N – Not available

**TABLE 23**  
**2007 VALUE AND ANNUAL PAYROLL**  
**BY THOUSAND DOLLARS**

	Shenango Twp		Cranberry Twp		Neshannock Twp		Boardman OH	
	Value*	Annual Payroll	Value	Annual Payroll	Value	Annual Payroll	Value	Annual Payroll
Manufacturing	D	D	639,521	151,979	N	N	231,578	36,645
Wholesale trade	101,228	9,919	560,707	58,387	D	D	173,321	14,292
Retail trade	N	N	732,440	64,902	169,777	26,115	976,098	98,575
Information	2,919	483	N	66,827	N	D	N	34,460
Real estate and rental and leasing	D	D	37,667	4,782	6,134	974	56,198	14,337
Professional, scientific, and technical services	D	D	100,731	45,769	20,598	7,388	46,542	19,434
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	D	D	67,667	38,127	6,027	2,453	166,007	112,037
Educational services	19,064	9,114	2,691	1,086	D	D	15,422	6,163
Health care and social assistance	2,138	589	101,693	44,815	65,276	27,111	281,379	119,858
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11,771	3,015	1,764	561	D	D	13,539	3,523
Accommodation and food services	6,324	1,587	108,223	29,434	D	D	84,188	25,820
Other services (except public administration)	N	N	45,706	14,236	4,610	1,632	31,200	9,631
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Economic Census</i>								

\*Employer value of sales, shipments, receipts, revenue, or business done