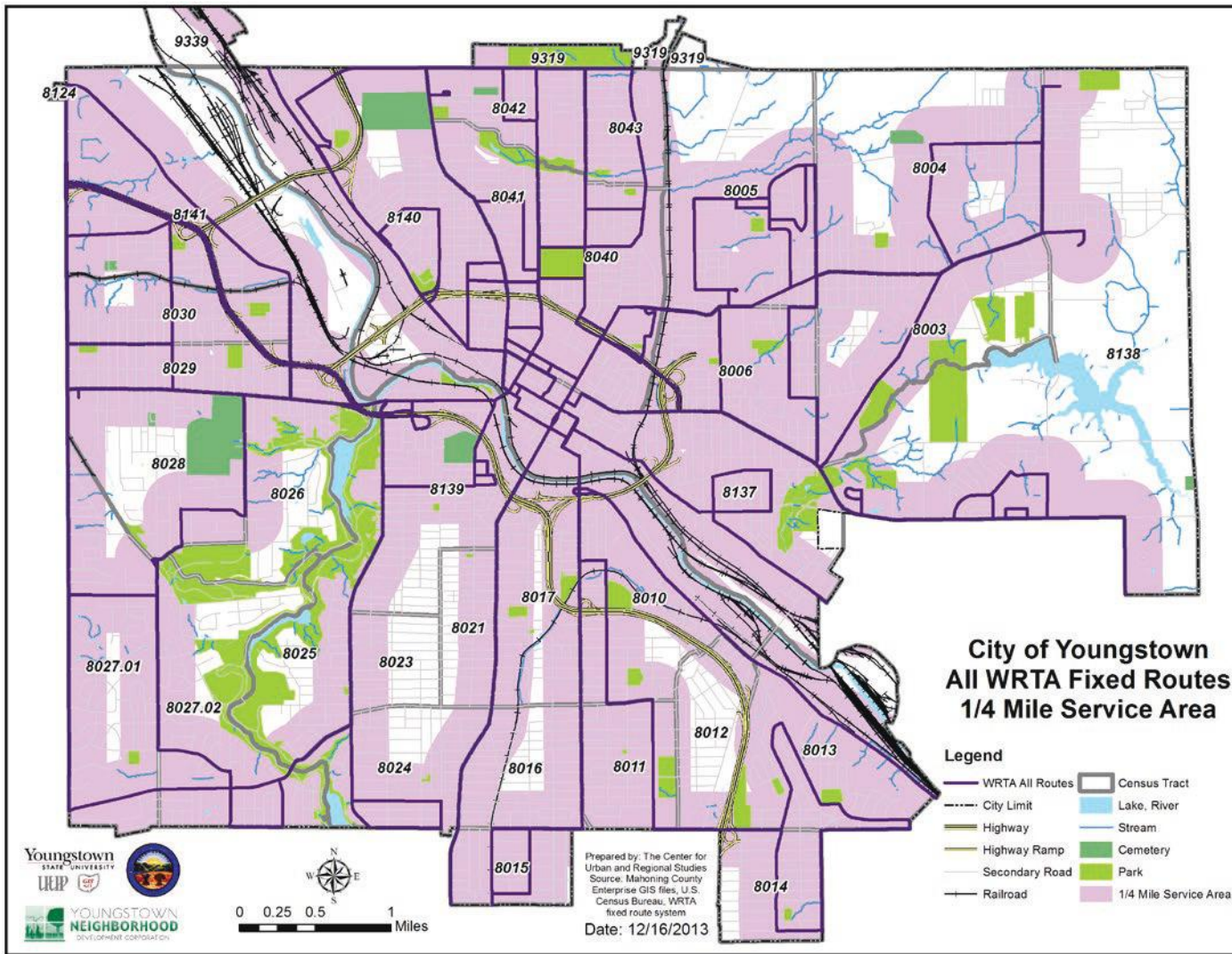


CHAPTER 4: transportation



Public Transportation

The Western Reserve Transit Authority operates a bus system linking Youngstown with neighboring communities, such as Boardman, Niles, and Warren. As shown in table 4.1, there are 15 fixed routes, as well as 3 suburban loops to Austintown, Boardman, and Canfield, and 6 nightline services, which operate weekdays during the hours of 7pm to midnight. Frequencies range from twice an hour on the #38 - Market route to once every two hours on the #39 - Warren Express. The WRTA also offers direct origin-to-destination Special Service Transit for residents who are certified Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-eligible and for seniors 65 years and older. **Most Youngstown residents live within a half mile of a fixed transit line, with the exception of those living in remote areas in the city's northeast corner.** However, fewer residents live



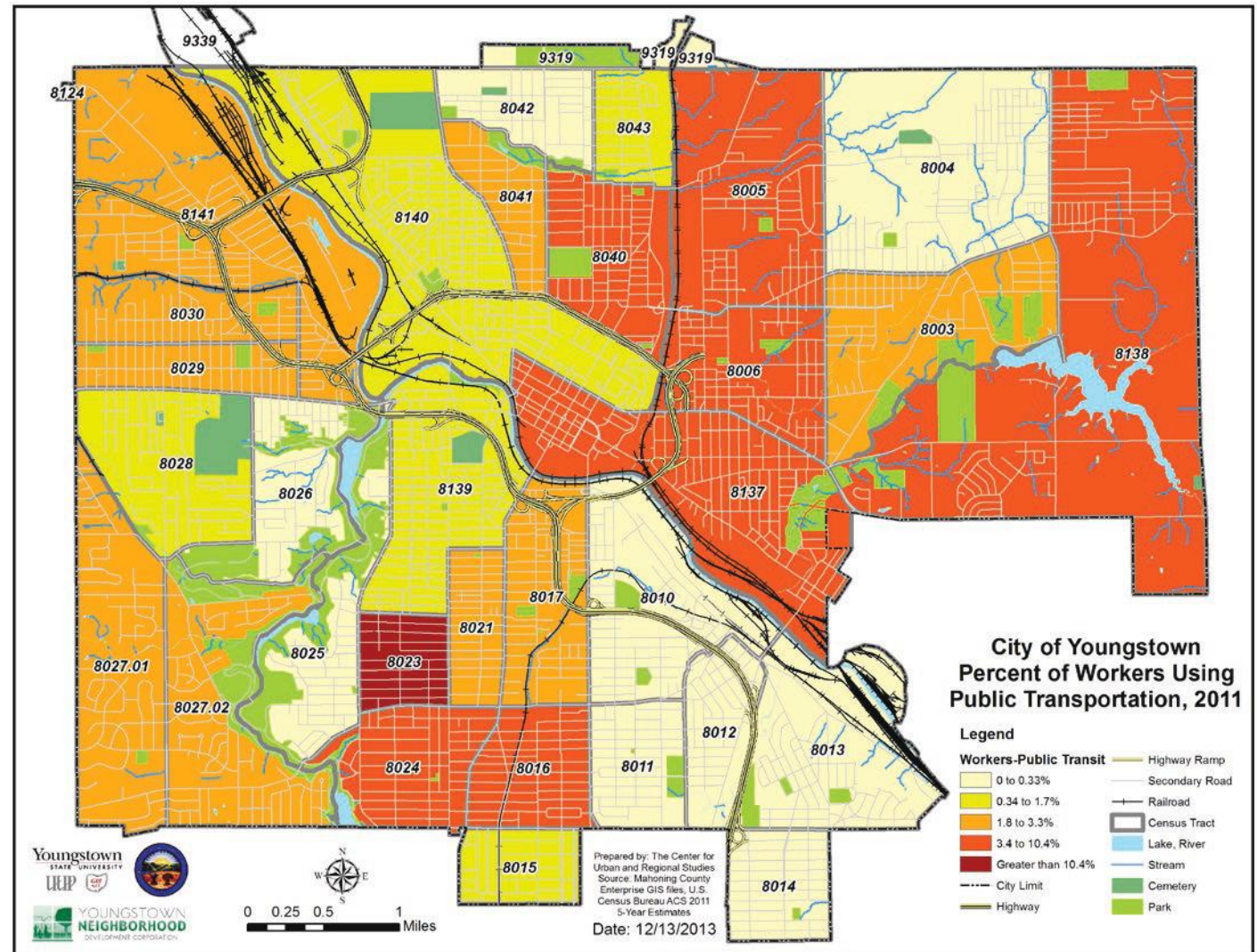
WRTA Fixed Transit Routes

FIXED ROUTES - DAYTIME					SUBURBAN LOOPS	FIXED ROUTES - NIGHTLINES	
#31 Elm	#32 Mosier	#34 Steel	#36 Glenwood	#38 Belmont	#51 & #52 Canfield	#42 Eastside	#45 Market via South
#31 Oak	#33 Fifth	#35 Cornersburg	#36 McGuffey	#39 Warren	#54 Boardman East	#43 Northside	#48 Steel
#32 Wilson	#33 Buckeye Struthers	#35 South	#37 Albert	#40 Austintown	#55 Austintown	#44 South via Market	#49 Cornersburg/Glenwood

Table 4.1 - WRTA fixed transit routes.

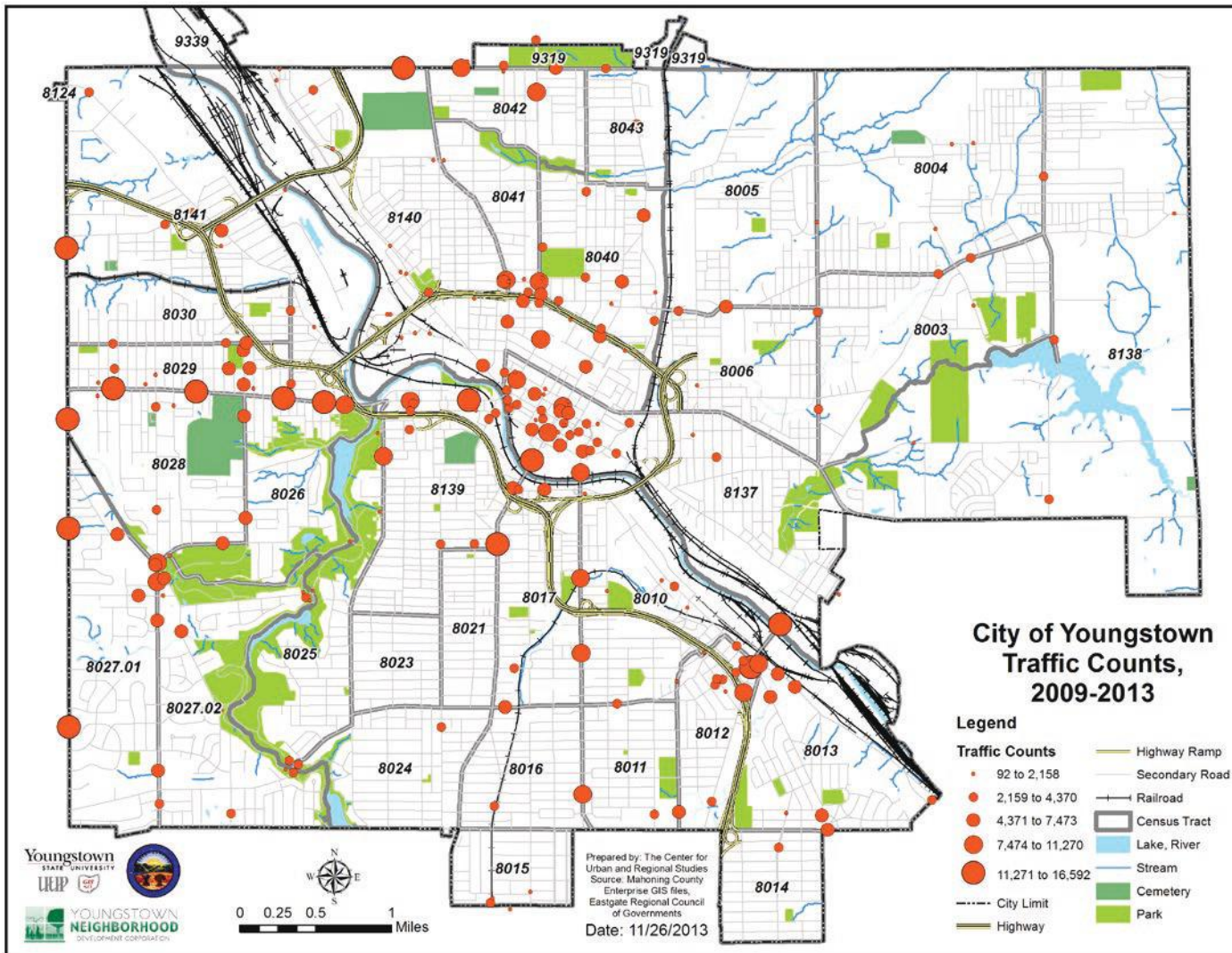
within a quarter mile walk of a transit line. Accessibility is highest on the north side and in neighborhoods just east of Downtown, but lowest near Mill Creek Park and in tract 8138 on the east side. Other tracts with low accessibility include 8012 and 8023 on the south side and 8028 on the west side.

The use of public transportation is highest on the east side in census tracts 8005, 8006, 8137, and 8138, as well as the south side, in tracts 8016, 8023, and 8024 and in 8040 on the north side. Usage rates are lowest in the southeast portion of the city, in census tracts 8010, 8011, 8012, 8013, and 8014, in tract 8042 on the north side, and in tract 8026 on the west side.



Traffic Counts

Traffic counts are highest along main arterials, such as Market Street, South Avenue, Poland Avenue, and Glenwood Avenue on the south side; Wilson Avenue on the east side; Belmont Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Gypsy Lane on the north side; and Mahoning Avenue, Meridian Road, and Schenley Drive on the west side.



Signalized Intersections

There are 218 signalized intersections in the City of Youngstown. Fifth Avenue has the most traffic lights (13) followed by Market Street, South Avenue, and Midlothian Boulevard, each of which have 11.



Figure 4.1 - A traffic light on Wick Avenue, one of 218 signalized intersections in the city.

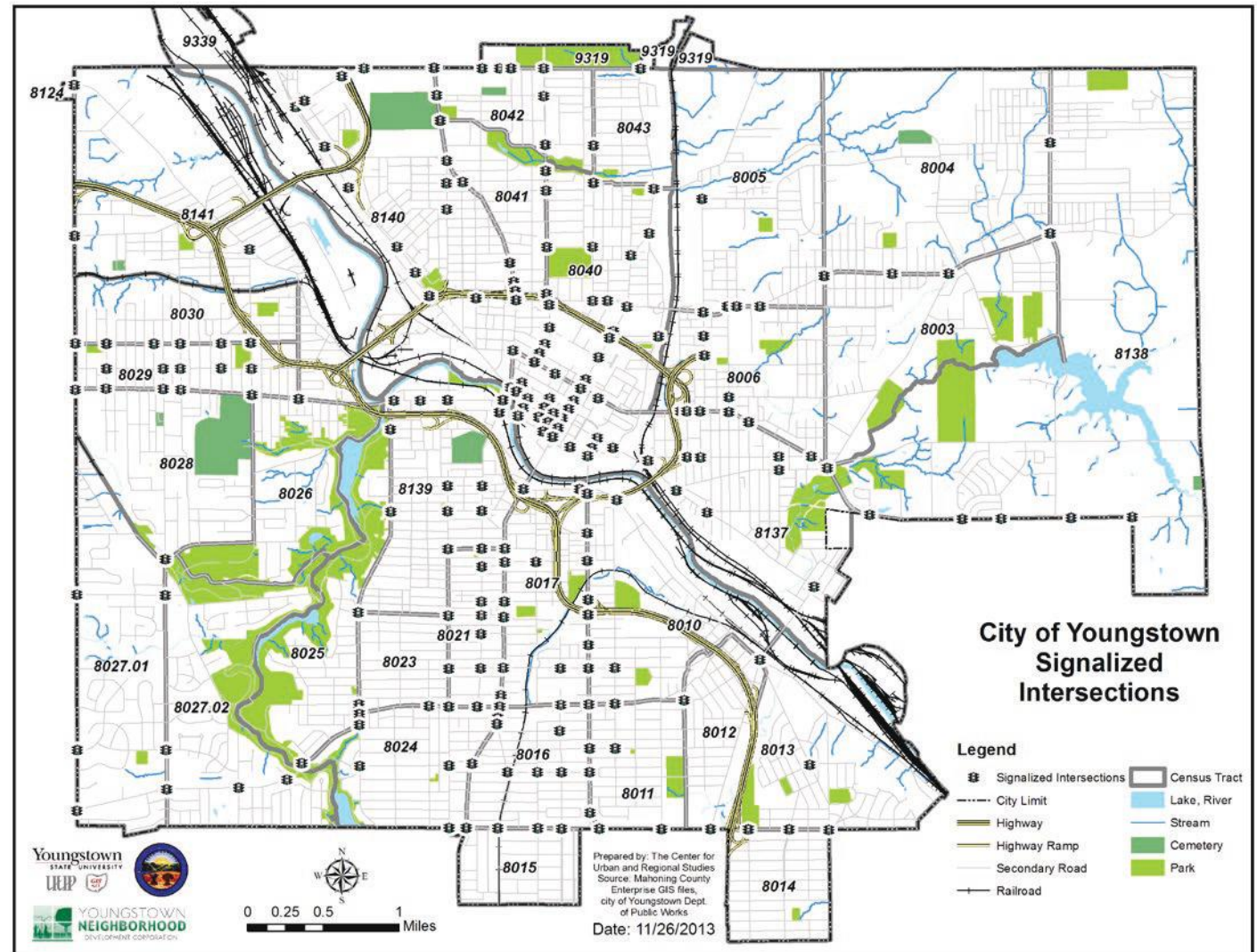




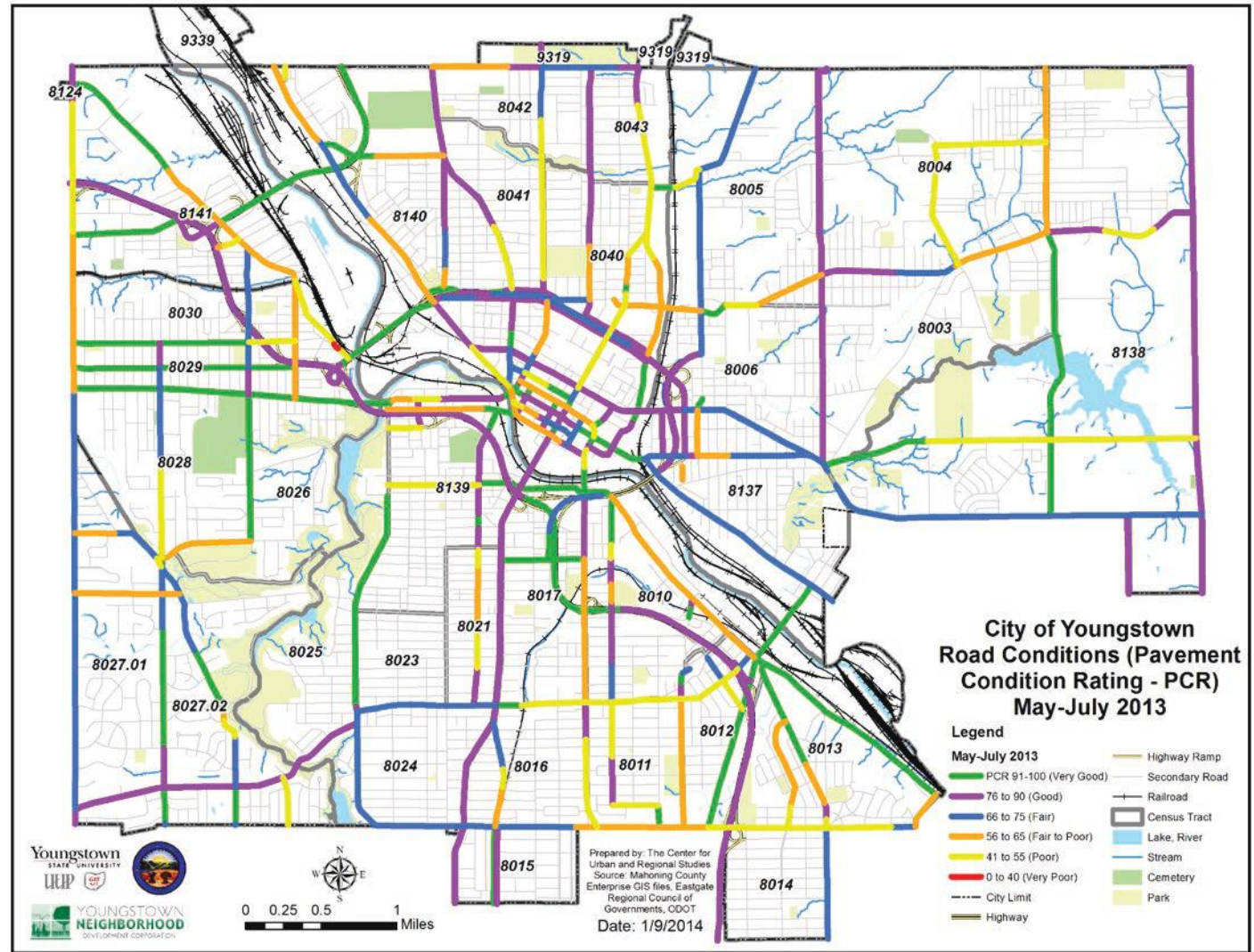
Figure 4.2 - Road conditions on Volney Road.



Figure 4.3 - Road conditions on Billingsgate Avenue.

Road Conditions

The Ohio Department of Transportation maintains a pavement conditions rating system which allows the ranking of roads and highways for maintenance and rehabilitation activities.



CHAPTER 5: health and environmental concerns



Parks and Recreation

The vast majority of city residents live within a half mile of a park or playground. However, two east side census tracts and two south side tracts have limited access to recreational facilities. Neighborhoods in

the northern and eastern portions of census tract 8004, as well as the eastern half of tract 8138 are not within walking distance of a park or playground. **South side census tract 8015 is completely lacking nearby recreational facilities and in tract 8016, access is limited.**



Figure 5.1 - The east side's Lincoln Park is connected to McKelvey Lake by Dry Run.

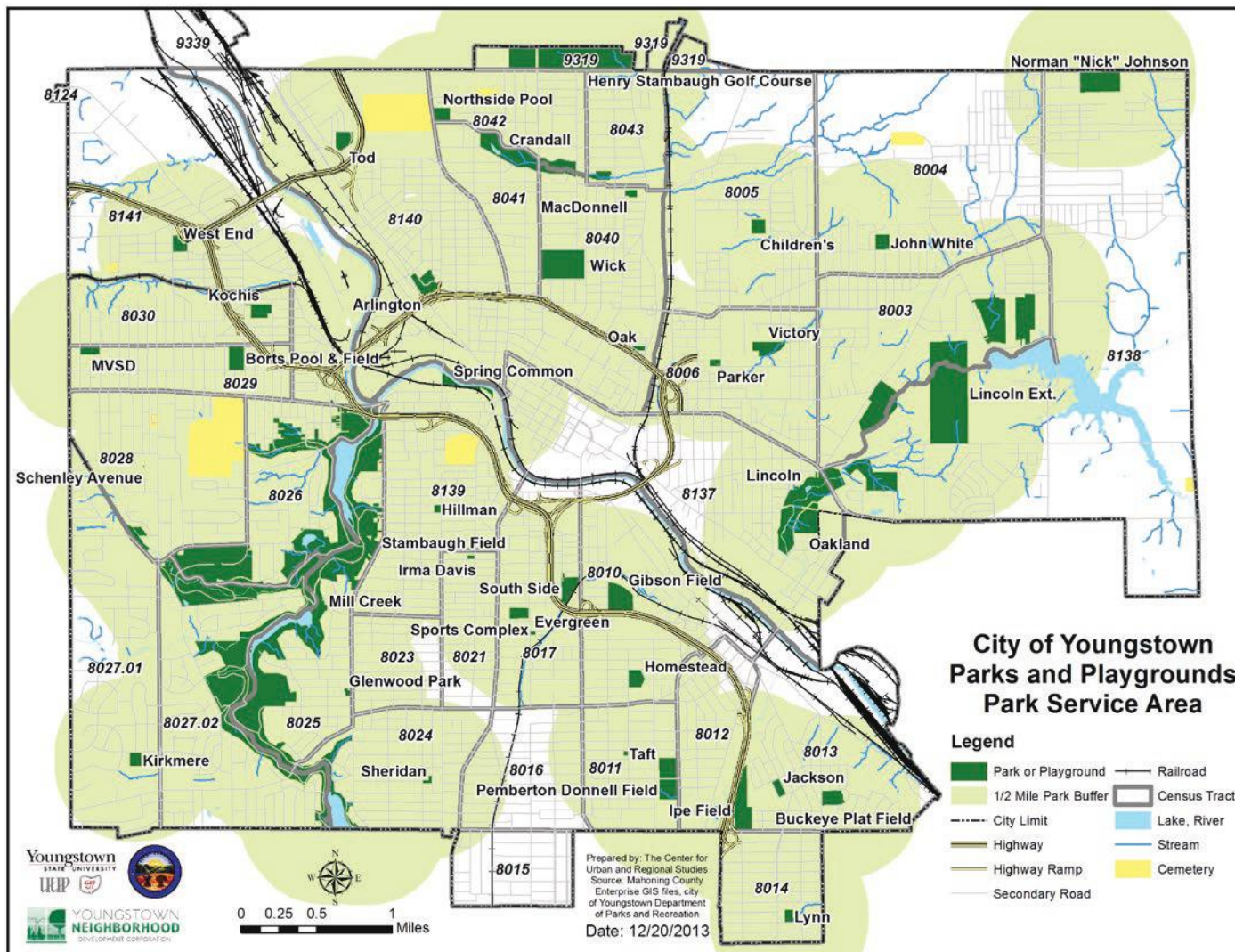
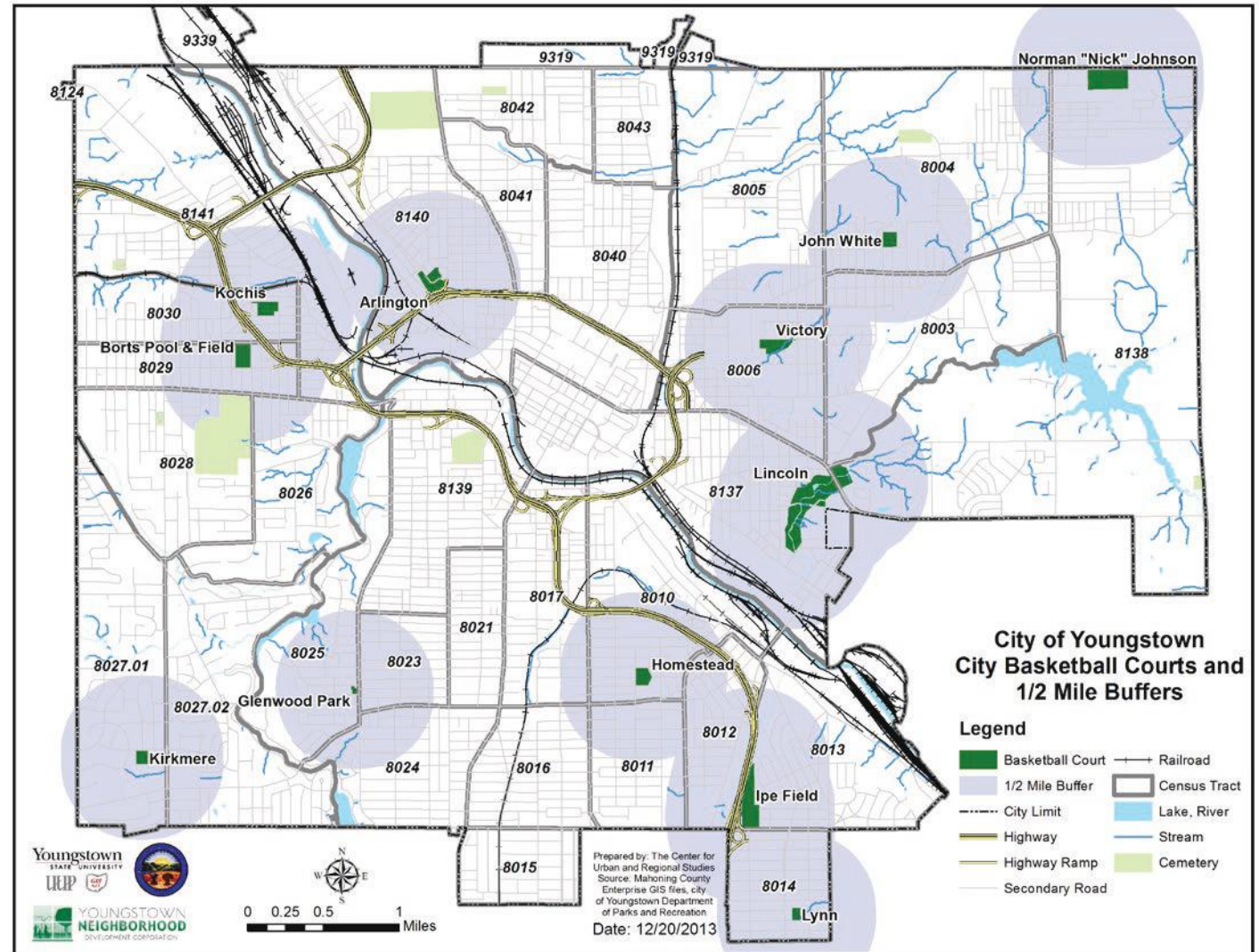


Figure 5.2 - Pemberton Donnell Field is located along Shady Road on the south side.

Twelve basketball courts serve neighborhoods in the City of Youngstown. However, several areas of the city are well outside walking distance of a court: virtually the entire north side; south side tracts along Oak Hill Avenue, Market Street, and Southern Boulevard; most of census tract 8138 on the east side; and west side tracts along Bears Den Road.



Figure 5.3 - Basketball courts at the Glenwood Community Park.



Conditions at Basketball Courts

A survey of basketball courts revealed varying conditions throughout the city. Photographs of each court are displayed on the following pages.



Figure 5.4 - Basketball courts at Arlington.



Figures 5.4-5.5 - Basketball courts at Borts Field.



Figure 5.6 - Basketball courts at Homestead Park.



Figures 5.7-5.8 - Basketball courts at Ipe Field.



Figure 5.9 - Basketball courts at John White Park.



Figures 5.10-11 - Basketball courts at Kirkmere Playground.



Figures 5.12-13 - Basketball courts at Kochis Park.



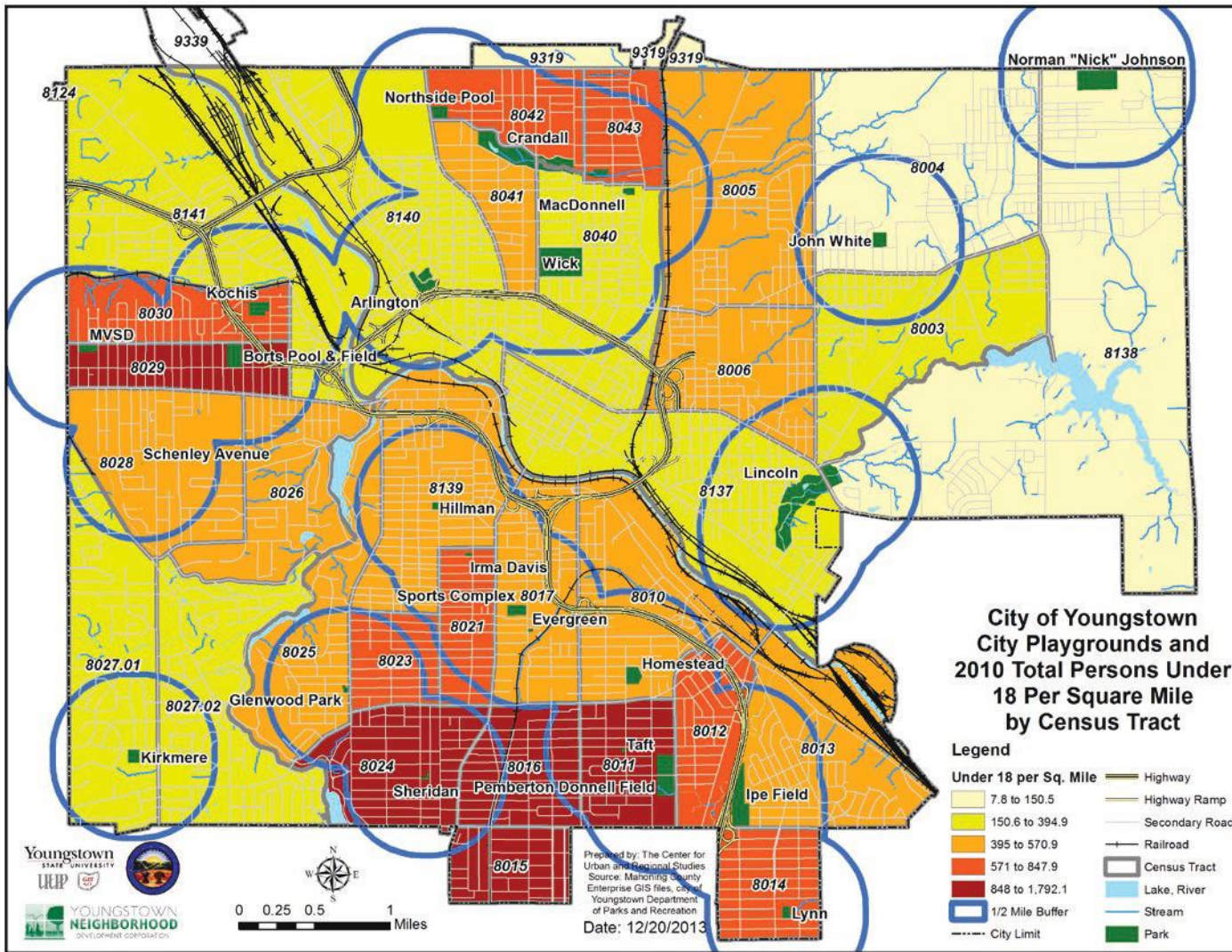
Figure 5.14 - Basketball courts at Lynn Park.



Figure 5.15 - Basketball courts at Lincoln Park.



Figure 5.16 - Basketball courts at Nick Johnson Park.



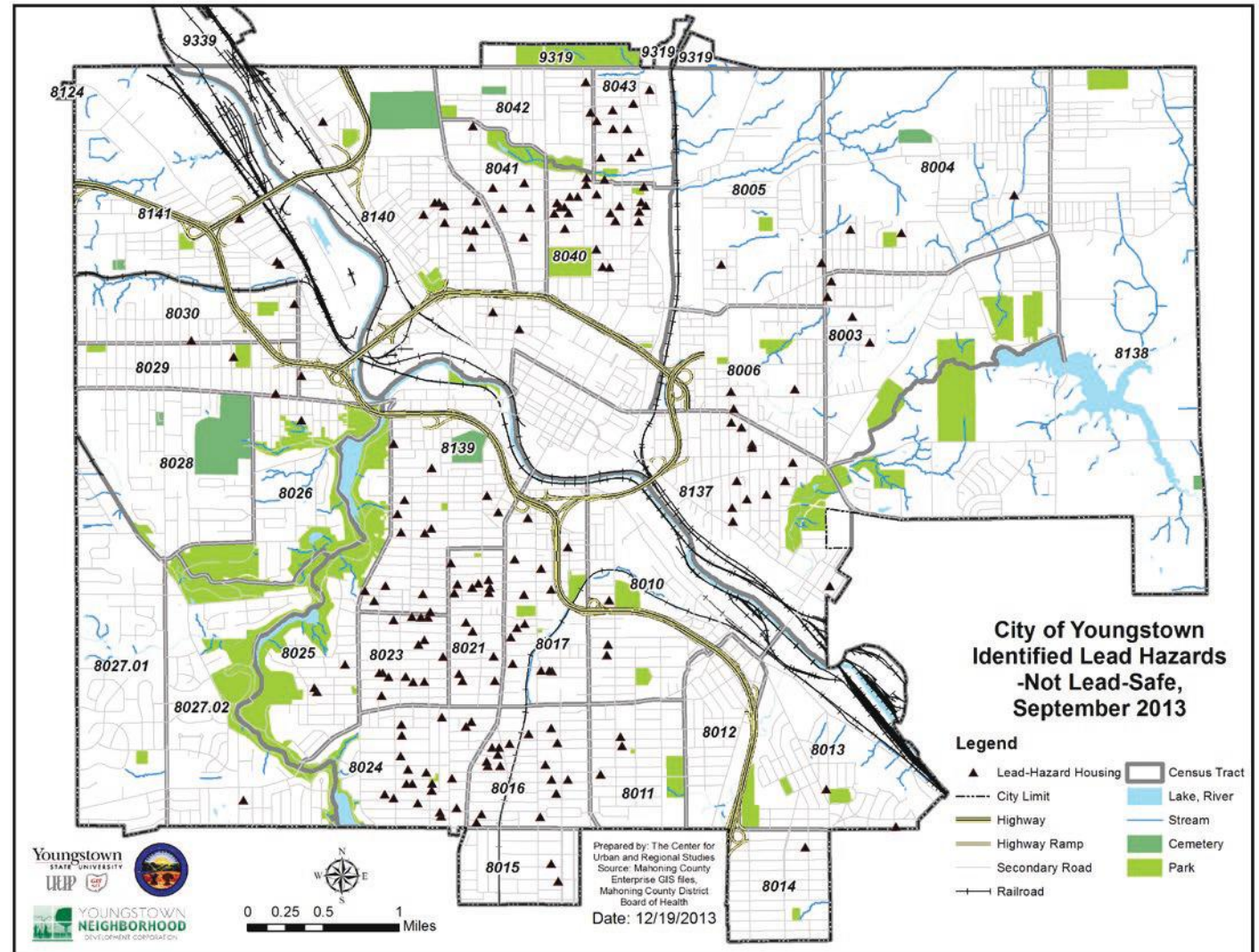
Several census tracts with high concentrations of youths but limited access to playgrounds are located throughout the city. In particular, most youth in south side census tracts 8015 and 8016 are not within walking distance of a playground. Other census tracts with a high density of youths, but limited access include 8005 and 8006 on the east side, 8026 on the west side, and 8010 and 8013 on the south side.

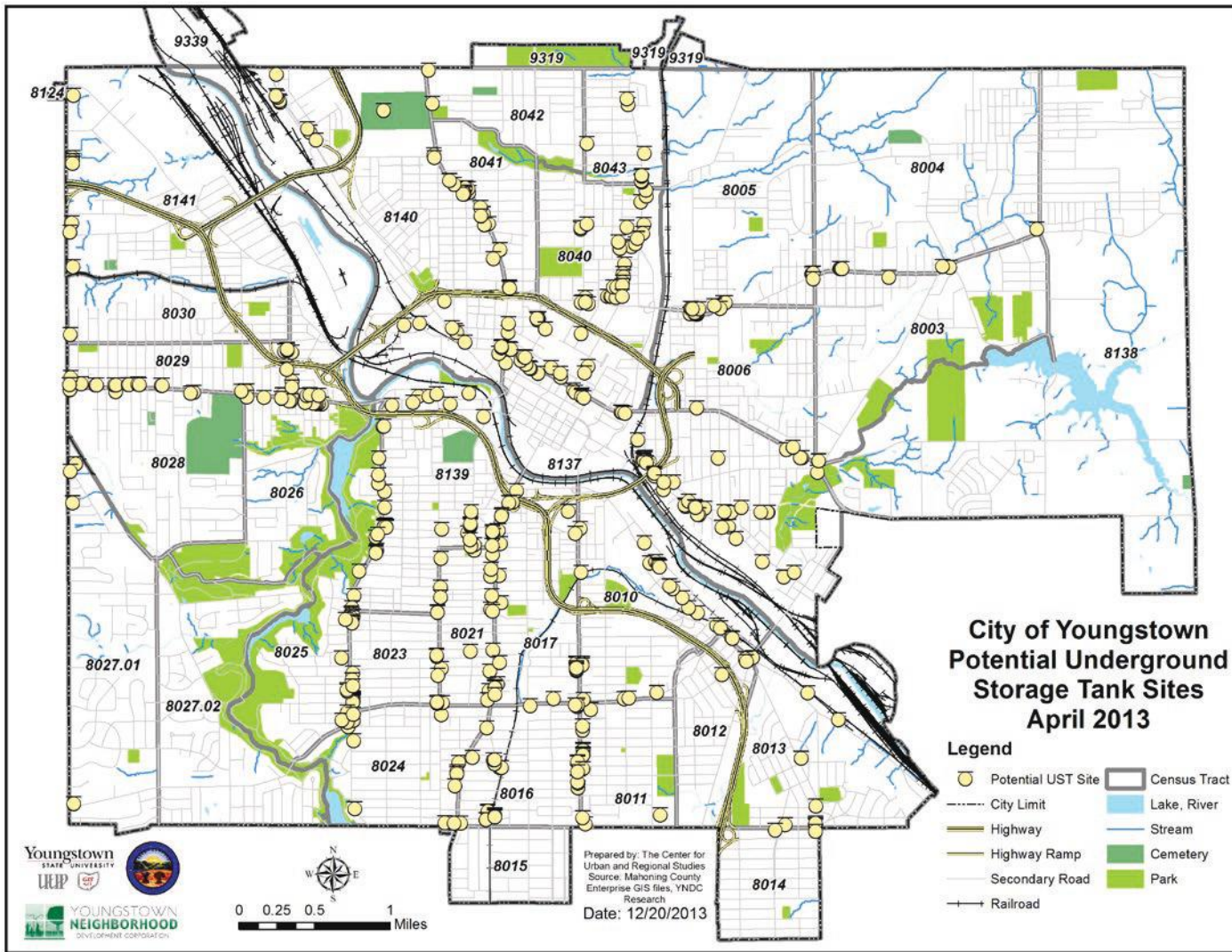
Environmental Contamination

Lead hazards resulting from exposure to lead-based paint are concentrated in two main areas of the city: south side tracts 8016, 8017, 8021, 8023, 8024, and 8139; and north side tracts 8040, 8043, 8140. These census tracts are also areas with high rates of poverty and unemployment, as well as higher percentages of older housing stock. Points on the map represent documented lead hazards. There are hundreds, if not thousands, more units with lead levels that would not be considered safe.



Figure 5.17 - A house in the Idora neighborhood, built in 1850, with severely peeling paint, which is a lead hazard for neighborhood youth.





To identify underground storage tanks, a study was conducted by the Youngstown Neighborhood Development Corporation in 2013. Historical records were analyzed along with data from Ohio's Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations to find sites with potential contamination. **In total 331 possible sites were located along the city's main corridors.**



Figures 5.18-19 - Underground Storage Tank removal in 2012 along Glenwood Avenue.

Disease Rates

The Youngstown Office on Minority Health issued a report in 2011 that revealed wide disparities in risk factors for disease and health diagnoses. For example, obesity, lack of physical activity, and cigarette smoking are more prevalent among Black residents than Whites. High blood pressure is higher among Black residents, but reported incidences of coronary heart disease and heart attacks are lower. Mortality rates for White residents are lower for heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and diabetes, but higher for colon and rectum cancer.

Chronic Disease Risk Factors, Prior Diagnosis, and Diseases

CHRONIC DISEASE RISK FACTORS	WHITE MALES	BLACK MALES	WHITE FEMALES	BLACK FEMALES
Current Cigarette Smoking	23%	42%	19%	23%
Lack of Physical Activity	20%	44%	26%	35%
Obese	27%	36%	20%	48%

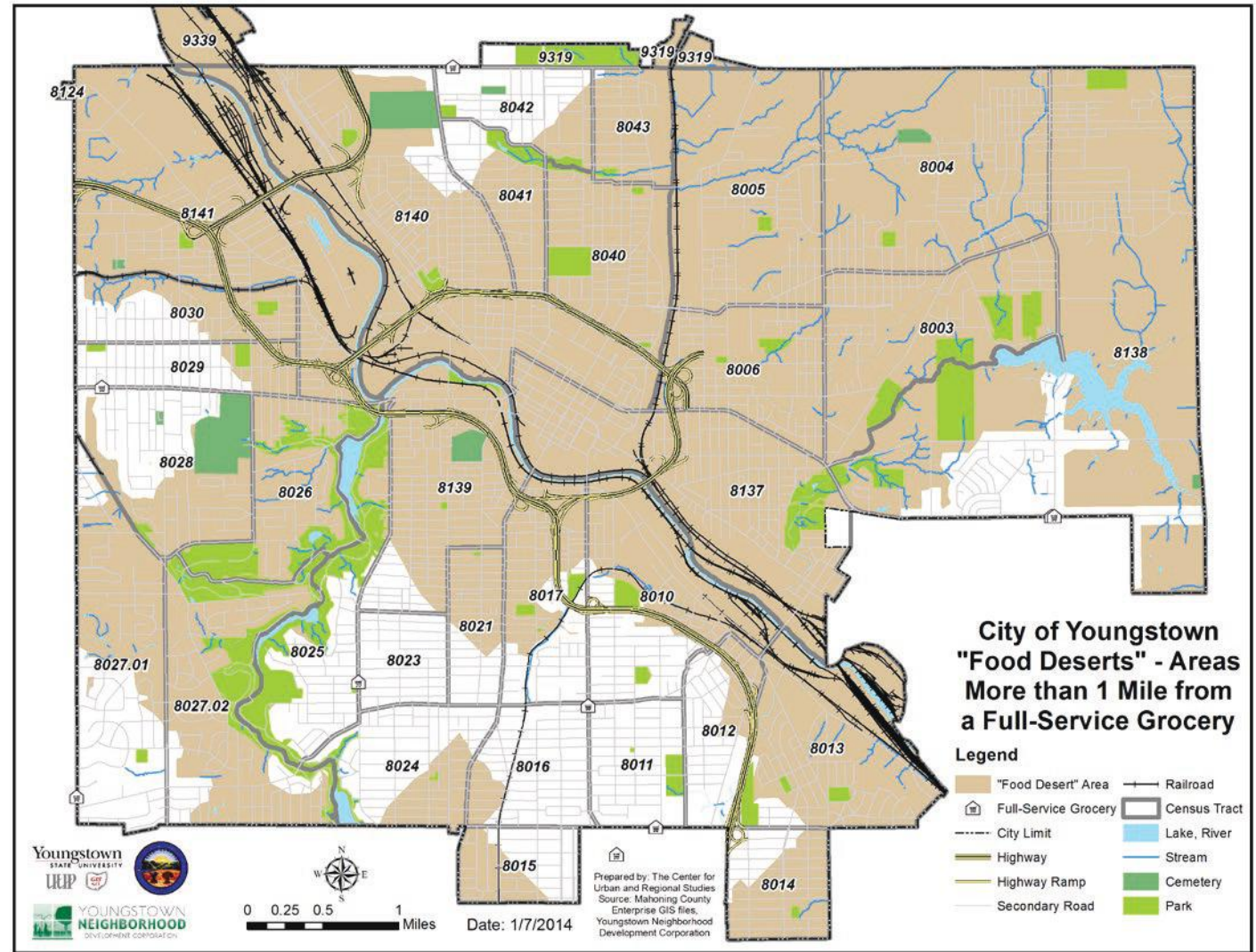
DIAGNOSIS	WHITE RESIDENTS	BLACK RESIDENTS
Been told had high blood pressure	28%	5%
Been told had coronary heart disease	12%	5%
Been told had a heart attack	10%	6%

DISEASE	MORTALITY RATE – WHITE RESIDENTS	MORTALITY RATE – BLACK RESIDENTS
Heart Disease	278	347
Stroke	47	68
Colon and Rectum Cancer	36	25
Lung Cancer	75	111
Diabetes	33	65

Tables 5.1-5.3 - Chronic disease risk factors, prior diagnosis, and diseases.

Food Deserts

The United States Department of Agriculture defines a “food desert” as an urban area more than a mile from a full-service grocery store. In general, the south and west sides have the greatest access to grocery stores while most of the east and north sides, as well as downtown, are considered food deserts.

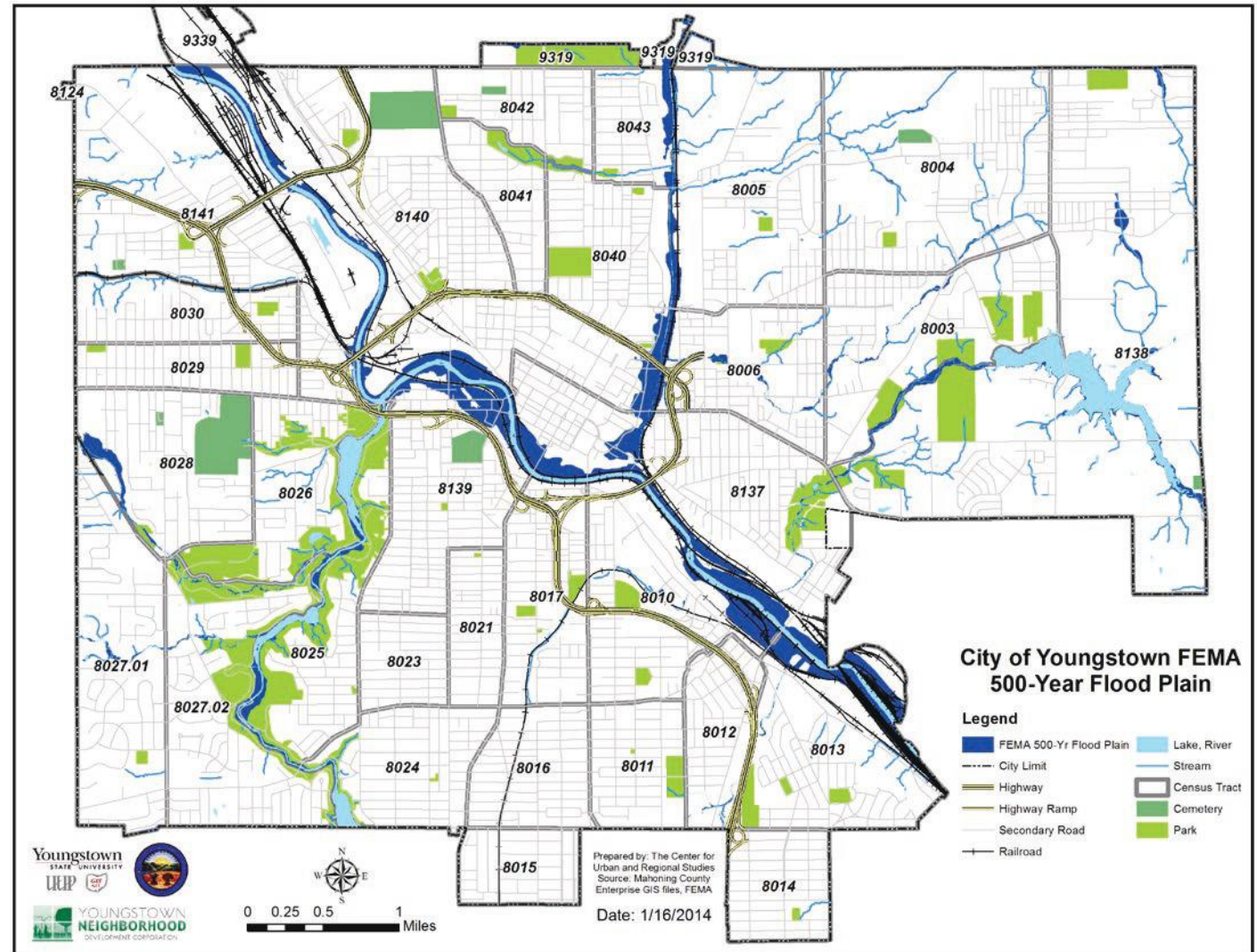


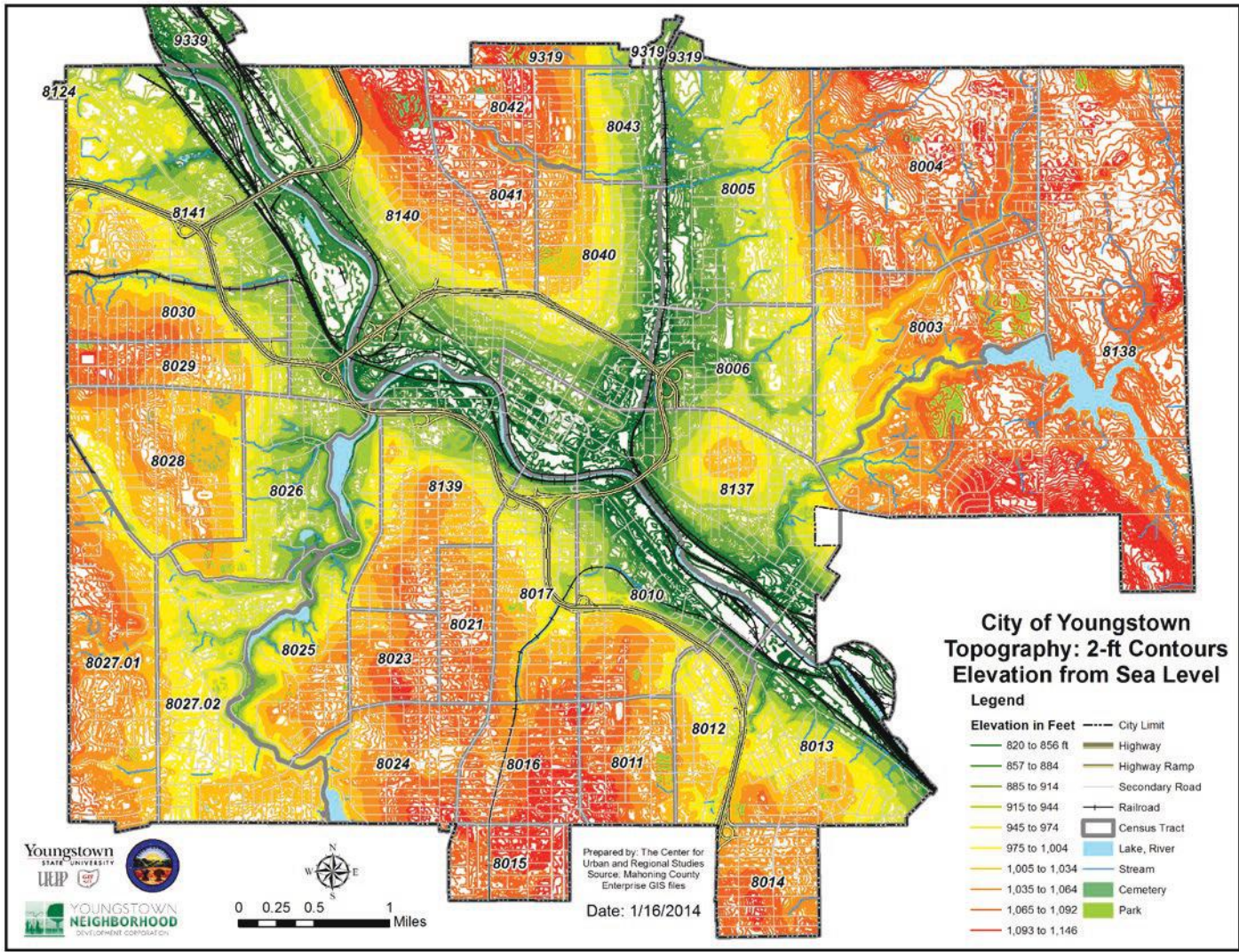
Flood Plains

The most significant flood plains are located along the Mahoning River and Crab Creek. Minor flood plains exist along Bears Den Run, Mill Creek, and Dry Run. Very few residential streets are located in flood plains. However, several industrial corridors are partially located in flood plains, such as Andrews Avenue, Wilson Avenue, Poland Avenue, and Mahoning Avenue near the intersection with Oak Hill Avenue.



Figures 5.20-21 - Land adjacent to Mill Creek is located within the 500-year flood plain.





Topography

Land elevation in Youngstown ranges from 820 to 1,146 feet above sea level. Elevation is lowest along the Mahoning River and Crab Creek. Residential neighborhoods in low-lying areas were given names reflecting their topography, such as Smoky Hollow and Lower Gibson. From there, the land rises sharply in some areas, reflected in neighborhood names such as Brier Hill and Oak Hill. Elevations are highest on the south side, along Midlothian Boulevard, on the north side near Tod Cemetery, and on the east side, south of McKelvey Lake.

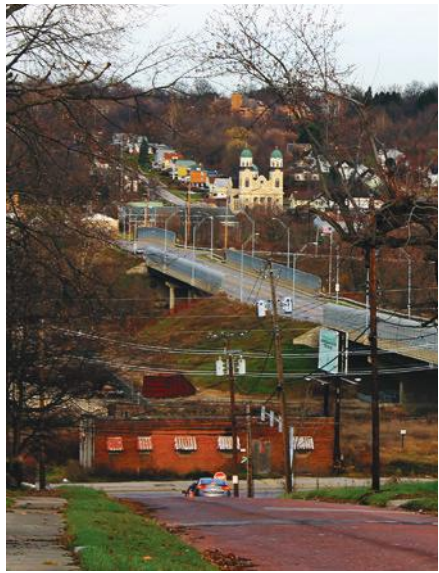
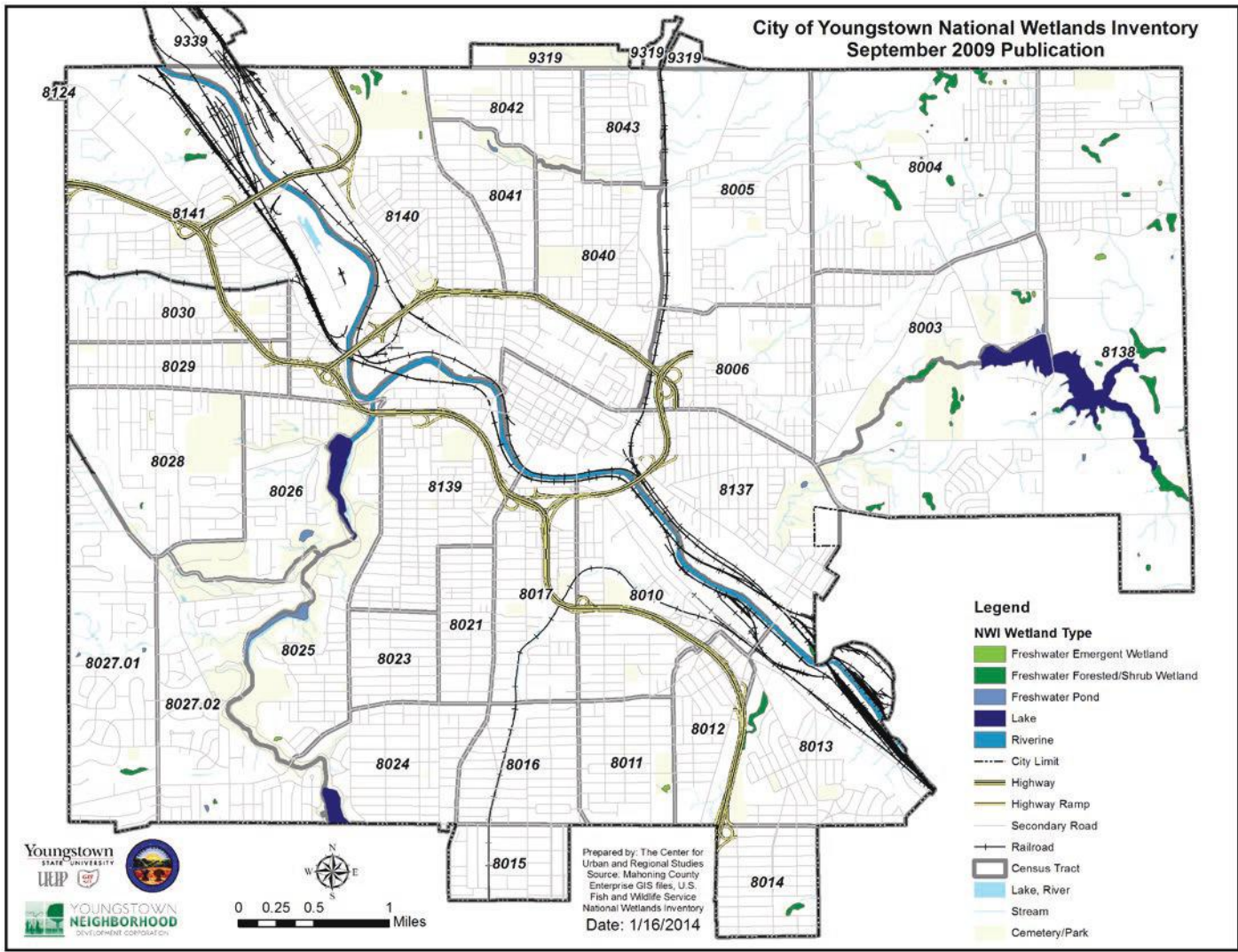


Figure 5.22 - Steep hills line the Mahoning River near the Center Street Bridge.



Wetlands

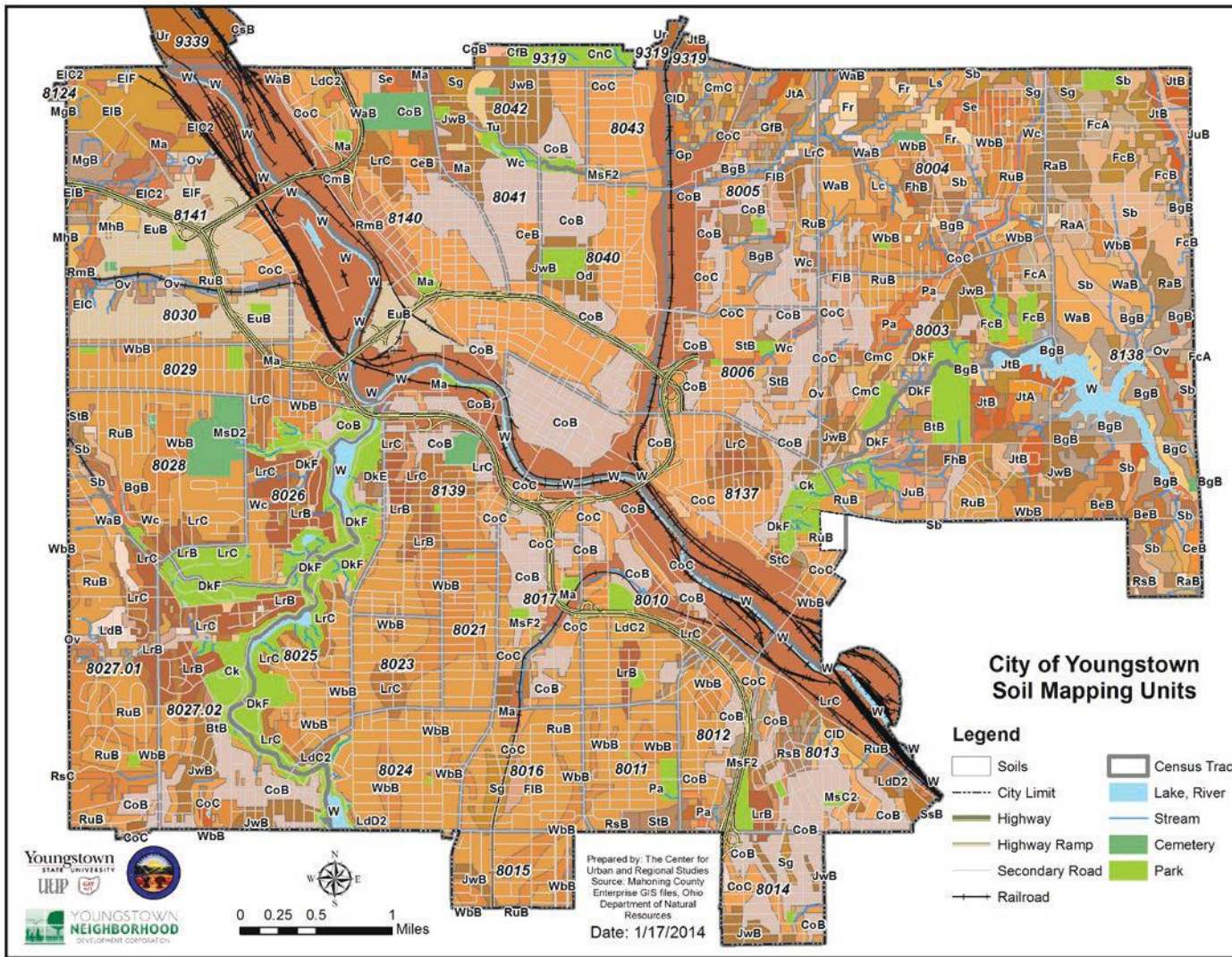
The National Wetlands Inventory is produced using high-altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, presence of water, and geography. In Youngstown, wetlands are located on each side of town, but the majority are found on the east side.



Figure 5.23 - Many wetlands are found on the edges of McKelvey Lake and in the Sharon Line neighborhood.

Soil Types

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources has documented 93 soil types in the City of Youngstown. However, of these 93, approximately half of city area is comprised of just four soil types: chili urban land; rittman urban land; wadsworth urban land; and made land. The chili series is light-colored and well drained, the rittman series is light-colored and moderately well drained, and the wadsworth series is light-colored and somewhat poorly drained. The urban land designation in each series refers to soil that has been disturbed by construction, development, grading, and digging. The final soil type, made land, consists of areas of fill soil developed for heavy industrial uses, which may consist of materials such as brick, masonry, cinders, industrial refuse, slag piles, coal pies, city dumps, and areas of sewage effluent.



Soil Series

SOIL SERIES	MAP CODE	PERCENTAGE OF YOUNGSTOWN AREA
Chili-Urban land complex, undulating and rolling	CoB and CoC	21.5%
Rittman-Urban land complex	RuB	15.5%
Wadsworth-Urban land complex	WbB	7.0%
Made Land	Ma	11.4%

Table 5.4 - Soil series.