

City of Harrisburg and Harrisburg Housing Authority



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Assessment of Fair Housing 2017



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I. Cover Sheet

1. Submission Date: December 21, 2017
2. Submission Name: City of Harrisburg and Harrisburg Housing Authority
3. Type of Submission (*e.g.*, single program participant, joint submission): Joint Submission
4. Type of program participant(s) (*e.g.*, consolidated plan participant, PHA): Consolidated Plan participant and PHA participant
5. For PHA's, Jurisdiction in which the program participant is located: City of Harrisburg
6. Submission members (if applicable): N/A
7. Sole or lead submitter contact information:
 - a. Name: Roy Christ
 - b. Title: Director
 - c. Department: Building and Housing Development
 - d. Street Address: 10 N. 2nd Street
 - e. City: Harrisburg
 - f. State: Pennsylvania
 - g. Zip code: 17101
8. Period covered by this assessment: 2017-2022
9. Initial, amended or renewal AFH: Initial
10. To the best of its knowledge and belief, the statements and information contained here are true, accurate, and complete, and the program participant has developed this AFH in compliance with the requirements of 24 C.F.R §§ 5.150-5.180 or comparable replacement regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
11. The program participant will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in its AFH conducted in accordance with the requirements in §§ 5.150 through 5.180 and 24 C.F.R. §§ 91.225(a)(1), 91.325(a)(1), 91.425(a)(1), 570.487(b)(1), 570.601, 903.7(o), and 903.15(d), as applicable.

_____ (Signature) _____ (Date)

_____ (Signature) _____ (Date)

12. Departmental acceptance or non-acceptance:

_____ (Signature) _____ (Date)

II. Executive Summary

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

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a final rule, revamping and the process by which certain federal grantees demonstrate that they are affirmatively furthering the

purposes of the Fair Housing Act. In response to the regulation, the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing need and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

Harrisburg and HHA have conducted significant data analysis and met with and surveyed a broad range of residents in Harrisburg to provide their input and feedback on issues. Armed with this knowledge the city and HHA have examined:

- Segregation and Integration
- Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
- Disparities in Access to Opportunities including:
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Transportation
 - Poverty
 - Environment and Health
- Disproportionate Housing Needs
- Publically Supported Housing
- Disability and Access
- Fair Housing Enforcement

As they examined these issues, the city and HHA considered contributing factors including but not limited to community opposition, displacement, public and private investment, discrimination, and zoning. To address these barriers, the following goals were established:

- Expand fair housing choice and access to opportunity;
- Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities;
- Improve the utility of public services and amenities;
- Expand educational attainment, economic development, and self-sufficiency efforts;
- Promote and leveraging private investment in R/ECAP's and other areas; and
- Expand efforts in creating healthy housing that improves quality of life.

In developing the AFH Plan, Harrisburg and HHA, along with partner organizations and residents, were guided by the PolicyLink philosophy of equity that is defined as “just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential.”

III. Community Participation Process

1. Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AFH process, including types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAP's, persons who are limited English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHA's, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board and other resident outreach.

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) implemented a wide-ranging strategy to inform Harrisburg residents of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing process, and to gather input from residents on housing and opportunity issues. Beginning in July 2017 Harrisburg and HHA:

- Held five community participation meetings, including one at the Latino Hispanic American Community Center (LHACC) and multiple at different public housing locations across the city
- Held two stakeholder meetings – one geared towards developers, and one geared towards non-profits
- Held a meeting with the HHA Resident Advisory Board
- Created and updated informational web pages on the Harrisburg and HHA websites regarding the AFH
- Distributed and collected English and Spanish language surveys (print and online versions)
- Sent out email blasts to potential stakeholders notifying them of the process and community participation component
- Contacted organizations to aid in the distribution of surveys

Meetings and Public Hearings

The following chart outlines the eight total meeting Harrisburg and HHA held from August – October 2017 to satisfy the community participation component.

Date	Time	Location	Participant Number
Community Participation Meetings			
8/15/17	5:40 PM EST	LHACC	10
8/21/17	11 AM EST	Hall Manor / Hoveter Homes	1
8/21/17	1 PM EST	William Howard Day	6
8/23/17	11 AM EST	Lick Tower	12
8/23/17	1 PM EST	Morrison Tower	15
Stakeholder Meetings			
8/15/17	2 PM EST	MLK Building (developer)	7
8/29/17	11 AM EST	MLK Building (non-profit)	6
Resident Advisory Board Meeting			

10/25/17	1 PM EST	Lick Tower	3
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As previously mentioned, the city and HHA held a total of five community participation meetings. The first was held at the Latino Hispanic Community Center in the Allison Hill neighborhood. This area is primarily Hispanic and is located in a R/ECAP zone. The remaining four meetings were held at various public housing developments across the city. The Hall Manor and William Howard Day developments are primarily family developments, whereas Lick Tower and Morrison Tower are senior residence homes. At all community meetings, attendees were given a brief presentation explaining the AFFH report and the importance of compiling the report for Harrisburg. All attendees were provided with copies of the power point to follow along easily as well as surveys. The remaining meeting time was dedicated to attendee's questions, comments and suggestions regarding the AFH and any other community issues they wanted to bring up. If there was a lack of participation, the city or HHA would prompt residents with questions.

The city and HHA also held two stakeholder meetings. The first was geared towards developers and those involved in housing, and the second towards non-profit's involved in housing and community issues in Harrisburg. The same power point presentation outlining the AFFH and highlighting certain findings in the analysis section was given at these meetings. The question and answer section following the presentation was geared towards understanding housing issues and called for suggestions from those working in the industry. These meetings functioned as collaborative brain storms for those involved in housing in Harrisburg.

Finally, Harrisburg and HHA held a meeting with the HHA Resident Advisory Board in October 2018. Board members were given an informal presentation and encouraged to ask questions at will. Board members provided overarching feedback on public housing issues and provided suggestions on collaborating with HHA staff moving forward.

Outreach Activities

Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority conducted a number of activities to ensure a meaningful community participation process.

In order to successfully attract attendees Harrisburg and HHA promoted community participation several weeks in advance on the city and HHA websites. Information regarding the general AFFH report and HUD-provided maps were provided as an additional online tool to the public. Email blasts were sent around to stakeholders in order to further announce meetings and recruit participants. Flyers were put up around housing developments announcing meeting dates and times. HHA went door-to-door in several developments to inform residents of meetings. On the ground recruitment for the meeting at LHACC was done primarily through word of mouth.

Social media was used a tool to reach the broadest audience possible, and served as the primary media outlet. The AFFH was announced on the city's Facebook page and Twitter handle. These platforms provided additional means to announce community participation and stakeholder meetings. They also provided direct links to online English and Spanish language surveys. Multiple tweets were sent out and the Facebook page was refreshed and updated as needed. This was used as a method to increase traffic to the AFFH page on the city website.

Harrisburg and HHA deliberately targeted participation by individuals located in underrepresented neighborhoods. Community participation meeting sites were carefully chosen to ensure that underrepresented individuals and communities had a voice in this process.

LHACC is located in a R/ECAP zone. The majority of the residents attending the meeting reside in the Allison Hill neighborhood, which is included in this R/ECAP. The R/ECAP zone is heavily populated by Hispanics, many of whom are Limited English proficiency. While the survey was provided in Spanish, many of the other AFFH materials open to the public were offered in English only. The community participation meeting therefore offered residents a fuller understanding of the report and gave them a platform to express their views, and ask questions. A translator was on hand at the meeting which greatly enhanced communication and allowed a natural flow to the meeting.

The remaining four community participation meetings were held in a variety of housing developments. These meetings allowed perspective from low-income individuals who otherwise might not have gotten their voices heard during this process. Lick Tower and Morrison Tower were specifically selected because they are senior residence homes. These developments have high percentages of elderly residents, and high percentages of disabled residents. These meetings afforded them a way to participate without burdening them with extensive travel. Additionally, these meetings were strategically planned during lunch time hours to attract larger crowds.

Surveys

The City of Harrisburg and HHA began paper distribution of Spanish and English language surveys in July of 2017. The survey announced the AFFH and described why the city and HHA were collecting responses from Harrisburg residents. Paper copies were distributed and collected at multiple different places including the Harrisburg Fair Housing Council, and HELP Ministries Program of Christian Churches United. Surveys were also distributed at every community participation meeting. The city contacted organizations through email blasts to ask for help in distributing the surveys across Harrisburg. Residents in public housing were instructed to hand in their completed surveys to HHA if they needed additional time to complete the survey following the meeting. The city agreed to collect the surveys at LHACC.

English and Spanish language surveys were also available online through SurveyMonkey. Online surveys were promoted through the Harrisburg and HHA websites as well as through social media blasts. Participants at community meetings were encouraged to tell others not at the meeting about the online surveys and were provided links to share.

The broadest public participation was sought through the online and hard copy surveys. Harrisburg and HHA received 274 total survey responses. Of those responses, 47 were online responses, and 227 were collected paper responses. Of the total number, 29 were received in Spanish. The survey period ran two months and closed on August 31, 2017.

The demographics of the online survey differ greatly from the hard copy survey. The majority of respondents who took the online survey are White, own their home, hold a college degree, and are employed full time. Men and women filled out the survey about equally. The majority of the respondents to the hard copy surveys are Black women with a high school education. The majority are employed full time and rent their homes. The majority of all respondents have been living in their

neighborhoods between one and five years. A further breakdown of respondent's race and ethnicity is provided below.

Table 1 Survey Respondents by Race / Ethnicity

Race			
Print Surveys		Online Surveys	
<i>Race</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	American Indian or Alaska Native	4.55%
Asian	0%	Asian	2.27%
Black or African American	70%	Black or African American	20.45%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6%	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%
White	18%	White	81.82%
Other	6%	Other	0%
Ethnicity			
Print Surveys		Online Surveys	
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Hispanic / Latino	6.38%	Hispanic / Latino	22%
Non-Hispanic /Latino	93.62%	Non-Hispanic / Latino	78%

Although there are clear demographic differences among survey respondents, many residents were concerned with the same issues.

One of the most prominent issues residents cited was the Harrisburg school system. Over 55% of online respondents rated schools in the neighborhood as "Poor." Out of all surveys, 33.76% rated schools as "Poor," and 33.39% rated them as "Fair." Only 12.5% of all respondents rated schools as "Excellent." Another issue survey respondents identified was safety in their neighborhoods. Over 35% of individuals said they felt somewhat unsafe in their neighborhood at night and over 12% said they felt very unsafe.

Overall, respondents said that housing was fairly affordable and that there was a good amount of job opportunities in their neighborhood. The overwhelming majority of survey responders said they lived in their current neighborhood because of affordability. Accessibility to goods and services was also a primary reason, especially for online respondents.

The majority of respondents did not feel they were treated differently than others or discriminated against while looking for housing. The small number who did cited race, religion, age, and disability fairly equally.

Harrisburg Housing Authority Outreach

As previously mentioned, the Harrisburg Housing Authority went door-to-door in housing developments in order to spread the word and about upcoming meetings and encourage community participation. HHA also handed out fliers to residents, and put these fliers up around the housing developments. Furthermore, HHA staff, was on hand at every meeting. A Resident Advisory Board Member was also present at the community meeting at Lick Tower, and actively engaged and participated in the

conversation. HHA scheduled a meeting with the RAB in October in order to fully ensure participation in the AFH report and to gain valuable feedback from board members.

2. Provide a list of organizations consulted during the community participation process.

Multiple organizations were informed, consulted with, and invited to participate in the community participation process. Emails were sent to twenty five organizations in order to foster maximum participation and to encourage survey hand outs and feedback regarding the AFH process. The organizations are listed below:

- Bethesda Mission
- Brethern Housing Association
- Bridge of Hope
- Capital Area Rental Property Owners Association
- Christian Churches United
- City of Harrisburg School District
- Fair Housing Council of the Capital Region
- Family Promise of Harrisburg Capital Region
- Gaudenzia
- Greater Harrisburg Association of Realtors
- Habitat for Humanity of the Greater Harrisburg Region
- Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority
- MidPenn Legal Services
- Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA)
- Rebuilding Together
- S&A Homes
- Salvation Army
- Shalom House
- TLC Construction & Renovations, LLC.
- Tri-County Community Action Commission
- Tri-County HDC, Ltd.
- United Way
- Vartan Group Inc.
- YMCA
- YWCA of Greater Harrisburg

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

Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority initiated various outreach activities to engage community members in the AFH process. Including the RA, 47 individuals in total attended the community meetings, and 13 attended the stakeholder meetings. While these numbers are not extraordinarily high, the outreach garnered more participation than any previous efforts by the city or HHA for housing related projects.

The individuals who did attend the meetings were extremely active. Often, the question and answer portion would segment into discussions among residents, both agreeing and disagreeing on certain issues. Participants were encouraged at the prospect of their views and opinions being heard and contributing to meaningful change in the city.

Community participation at Hall Manor and William Howard Day was particularly low. These two housing developments mostly cater to families with children. Upon arrival at the first meeting (8/21/17), it was discovered it was the first day of school for children in the neighborhood, which may have impacted parents ability to join the meeting. Additionally, the two meetings were scheduled on the same day as the North American solar eclipse. This too could have helped explain the low turnout rate. Unlike Lick Tower and Morrison Tower, these developments consisted of multiple row homes and separate housing units. Word-of-mouth will have a larger impact in a tower structure, and fliers may be easier to spot.

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

Scribed comments from public meetings are included as attachments. A summary of public hearing comments by topic area is listed below.

Education/Schools

- Children experience behavioral issues; there is no discipline at the schools or at home
- Children do not want to attend school because they are afraid
- Science Tech High School stands out educationally from the rest of Harrisburg schools
- Language barriers are a problem throughout the school district
- Schools have no after school programs; encourages culture of drugs and violence
- School systems are at the bottom educationally
- The Catholic school in Harrisburg moved to the suburbs in the past half-decade
- Poor educational quality doesn't allow students mobility
- Lack of daycare options, and lack of transportation options to and from these facilities
- Families with children flee to the suburbs because of the better schools if they can afford it

Educational, Social and Government Programming

- Need adult education and training programs for those who have a high school diploma or GED and want to further their education
- Need for down payment assistance programs
- Need programs for understanding housing issues i.e. selling homes, replacing broken items
- Need more government subsidy
- Need for vocational and technical training
- Need for education regarding basic household needs and upkeep

Affordable Housing

- Residents can't afford the upkeep of their homes which leads to vacancy, homelessness and blight
- Not enough affordable housing options for seniors
- No financing options for residents and many can't meet the requirements to purchase a home
- Even those who can afford to buy a home cannot afford to pay the high tax rates
- Redeveloped areas with affordable housing is undesirable because neighborhoods are unsafe
- Need for transitional housing following HUD's elimination of the program
- Zoning codes and construction costs make developing affordable housing difficult
- There is little return on investment to develop affordable housing in the city because of the lack of demand
- Investors in homes are "flippers" not residents
- Need for more affordable housing in the downtown area
- Tax abatement or taxable land as incentives for developers

Public Housing

- Broken items do not get repaired in a timely manner
- Trash and lack of hot water are common issues
- Parking is a problem
- Lack of wifi and internet access
- Those in public housing have no incentive to work and never move out, leaving many on the waiting list
- Discrepancies in the size of units awarded
- The more money a tenant earns the more HHA takes, which doesn't allow for residents to save or move out of the development; no mobility
- Hamilton Health Center and Head Start positives to some developments
- HHA enters tenants units without notifying them
- HHA policies separate families
- Need for greater collaborating and communication between HHA and residents

Public Transit Access

- CAT is slow and unreliable, especially the service which accommodates seniors and disabled
- Need for more buses and more oversight regarding ride share program
- CAT does not run in the evenings or on Sundays
- CAT changes bus stops and bus routes without notifying riders

Disability

- Discrimination due to disability
- Employers unwilling to comply with the ADA

Crime/Drugs

- Violence and crime are a problem, especially in housing developments
- Residents feel threatened by drug users/sellers
- Need for alcohol addiction and education services including programs catering to LEP individuals

Neighborhood Issues

- Concerns over gentrification pushing residents out

Healthcare

- Poor healthcare quality for seniors
- Parents do not want to take their children to doctors or cannot afford it

Harrisburg and HHA accepted all comments made during the community participation process.

The following are a list of items included in the community participation component. They are included in the appendices of this report

- Community presentation (Word PowerPoint)
- English and Spanish language community surveys
- Community participation and stakeholder meeting sign-in sheets
- Detailed meeting minutes of all public meetings
- Photographs from various meetings
- Social media outreach documentation

IV. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies

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

The goals that were selected in the City of Harrisburg's 2015 Analyses of Impediments (AI) Report were:

- To Reduce Patterns of Racial Segregation;
- To Increase the Supply of Safe and Affordable Housing (both homeowner and rental units) for persons of low-moderate income; and
- To Enhance Understanding of Fair Housing by both consumers and providers.

1.a. Discuss what progress has been made toward the achievement of fair housing goals.

Reduce Patterns of Racial Segregation

Census tracts 206, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215 were identified in the 2015 AI as areas of racial or ethnic minority concentration (i.e., areas of the City where the percentage of Black residents was ten

percentage points or higher than the city's rate of 50.1% include census tracts). Census tracts 213 and 214 were identified as areas of the city where the percentage of Hispanic residents was ten percentage points or higher than the City's rate of 18.6%.

To begin to address the patterns of racial segregation, the city for the past several years has undertaken measures to address impairments to fair housing by updating its zoning code and by directing the majority of its CDBG and HOME funds to housing rehabilitation for low to moderate income (LMI) persons. In FY 2014 the city received \$3,389,703 in CDBG/HOME funds. The city expended \$1,745,404 on home rehabilitation projects on 369 units. This figure is inclusive of Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) funded housing unit rehabilitations. The majority of these funds were provided to persons classified as Black Americans; however, all race classes may apply for funding for housing rehabilitation. It is the city's expectation that the continued annual rehabilitation of dilapidated housing throughout the city will result in people of all races seeking to live in all areas of the city.

In addition to the use of HUD funding to rehabilitate occupied substandard housing stock, the city has also recently enacted an update to the Zoning Code. New provisions in the Zoning Code will provide more flexibility and permit greater density of development which will in turn make housing costs more affordable (i.e., greater supply available to meet current demand). The Zoning Ordinance permits medium (4-8 dwelling units (du)'s/acre) to high density development (8-20 du's/acre) in the RL and RM zoning districts. This change in land use supports the opportunity to provide affordable housing across the city.

Increase the Supply of Safe and Affordable Housing

In addition to the measures described above to increase the supply of safe and affordable housing, the city also applied in 2014 for a HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) grant and was awarded \$3.714 M. This is a three-year grant that commenced in 2015. The city has been actively completing lead based paint remediation on eligible properties and is on track to complete 180 housing units by the end of calendar year 2018.

Enhance Understanding of Fair Housing

As part of completing the AI, the City of Harrisburg contacted the following agencies to develop a better understanding of fair housing from both the consumers and providers:

Community Development Program of the City of Harrisburg:

- Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA)
- Capital Area Transit (CAT)
- Greater Harrisburg Association of Realtors
- Center for Independent Living of Central PA, Inc.
- City of Harrisburg Planning Commission

The following is a summary of the feedback offered from the representatives in attendance:

- Property taxes are an impediment to persons of low income purchasing a home in the city. High property taxes are also routinely passed on to Renters and also create an impediment to low-income persons from living in the city.
- Representatives believe that Rooming Houses remain a challenge for the city to monitor and to insure the facilities are code compliant.
- There is a misperception in the real estate industry that Section 8 Vouchers are concentrated in certain areas of the city. The HHA manages the Section 8 Voucher Program and notes that Vouchers can be found throughout the city.
- The HHA has developed innovative educational programs for public housing tenants. HHA has implemented the “Harrisburg Promise” program that offers to students starting in 7th grade the opportunity to attend educational enrichment and mentoring classes at the Harrisburg Area Community College (HACC). The Promise is that if the students complete the enrichment and mentoring program and graduate high school they will receive entrance to HACC and a tuition waiver. A goal of this programming is to provide the skills to these students so that they can increase their earning potential in the marketplace and have greater opportunities made available for home ownership in all areas of the city.
- The HHA has also developed a Workforce Development Program that is centered on supporting Veterans to develop job skills and ultimately placement in a job. HHA is partnering with Career Links to provide training programs such as completion of a High School Diploma (GED), as well as offering English as a Second Language course offering. HHA manages the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program. The HUD-VASH program combines Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).
- HHA believes that an impediment to fair housing for low income persons is obtaining access to credit. They suggest pursuing a Lease to Own program to address this problem.
- Developers indicated that there is an inherent disincentive to purchasing dilapidated housing in Harrisburg because the sale cost is considerably lower than the assessed value. They related difficulty in convincing the Dauphin County Board of Reassessment of lowering the assessed value to be commensurate with the sale price so as to reduce the tax burden on persons who would subsequently purchase the home. They also stated that in many parts of the city the value of homes was so low relative to the cost of renovation or new construction that it made it very difficult to support a capital investment without a government subsidy.

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

Although the City and HHA have made some progress on a number of goals, they have fallen short on the overarching goals of furthering fair housing to produce more racially and socioeconomically integrated communities in Harrisburg. The goals in the 2015 Analysis of Impediments were not specific enough to guide targeted action to further fair housing. As a consequence, segregation and concentrated poverty areas remain concentrated.

Housing choice has been negatively impacted by the following factors that the City has limited capability to implement corrective measures:

- A persistent weak local economy with above average unemployment rates for Harrisburg residents;
- An elevated rate of persons living in Harrisburg at or below the federal definition of poverty (32%);
- High property tax rates that limit the opportunity for low income persons to realize the dream of home ownership;
- Housing values and rental costs that continue to grow faster than household incomes;
- An extraordinarily high percentage of housing units with one or more housing problems as defined by HUD (43%); and
- An inherent disincentive to purchasing dilapidated housing in Harrisburg because the sale cost is considerably lower than the assessed value. Real Estate Developers and investors related difficulty in convincing the Dauphin County Board of Reassessment of lowering the assessed value to be commensurate with the sale price so as to reduce the tax burden on persons who would subsequently purchase the home. They also stated that in many parts of the City the value of homes was so low relative to the cost of renovation or new construction that it made it very difficult to support a capital investment without a government subsidy.

These factors as well as other limiting but contributing impediments have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on low income and minority populations.

1.c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that the program participant could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems it has experienced.

To achieve past goals or mitigate problems, the City and the HHA can do the following:

- HHA and the City can continue to meet with housing groups and organizations that represent members of protected classes to implement fair housing goals and strategies.
- HHA and the City can increase communication to residents, developers, and other stakeholders about fair housing laws and policies.

To mitigate fair housing issues and contributing factors in Harrisburg, the City and HHA will:

- Develop specific, measurable, attainable/actionable, relevant/realistic, and timely (SMART) goals;
- Evaluate progress towards the achievement of those goals on a quarterly basis; and
- Expand and enhance stakeholder and community involvement in planning and implementation.

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

Past experience has reinforced the need to have goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, and timely instead of goals that lack specificity. To further fair housing, the City and HHA understand that they must review and analyze data, set measurable goals, and take relevant actions that can be attained in an estimated period of time.

V. Fair Housing Analysis

A. Demographic Summary

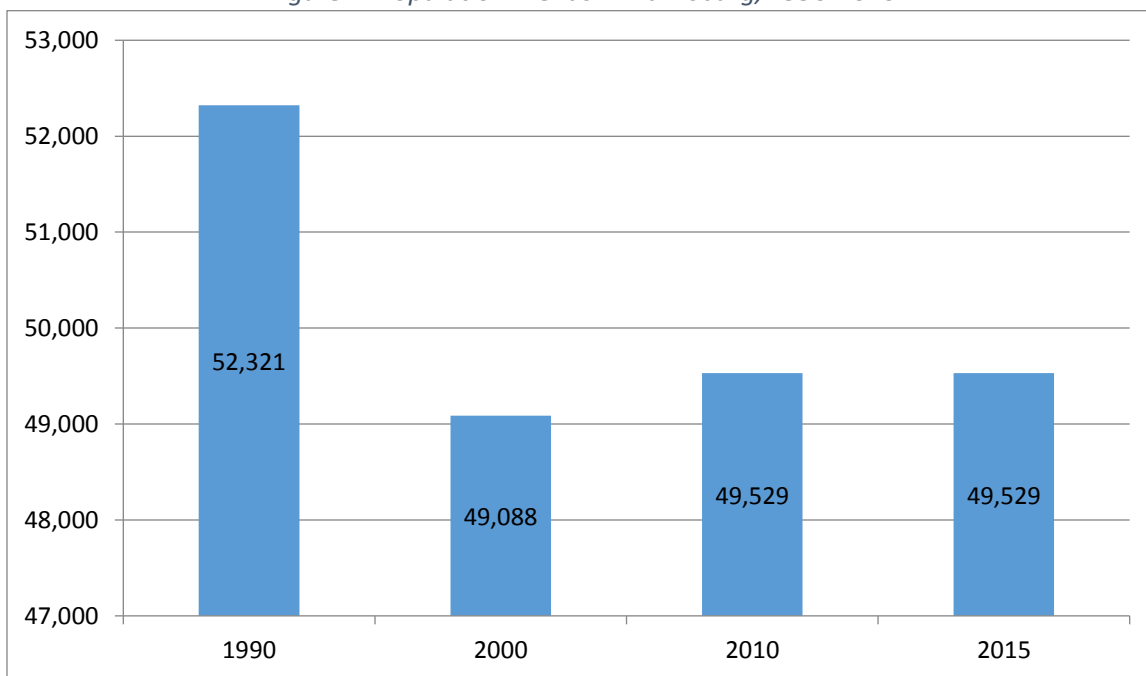
A.i. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990)

Population

According to decennial census surveys, Harrisburg's population peaked in 1950 with nearly 90,000 residents before continually declining beginning in the 1960's. Since 2000, the population has leveled off, even increasing marginally after the millennium.

The decade between 1960 and 1970 saw the sharpest decline in population, decreasing 14.6 percent. Harrisburg experienced a delayed reaction during this time period to the collapse of its once booming steel industry. Similar to larger urban areas such as Philadelphia, the 1960's and 1970's were a time period in which primarily White families fled to suburbs and the surrounding regions of the city. While this exodus accounts for part of the population decline in Harrisburg throughout the latter part of the 20th century, the city's minority populations including the Black and Hispanic populations have continued to rise.

Figure 1. Population Trends in Harrisburg, 1990-2010

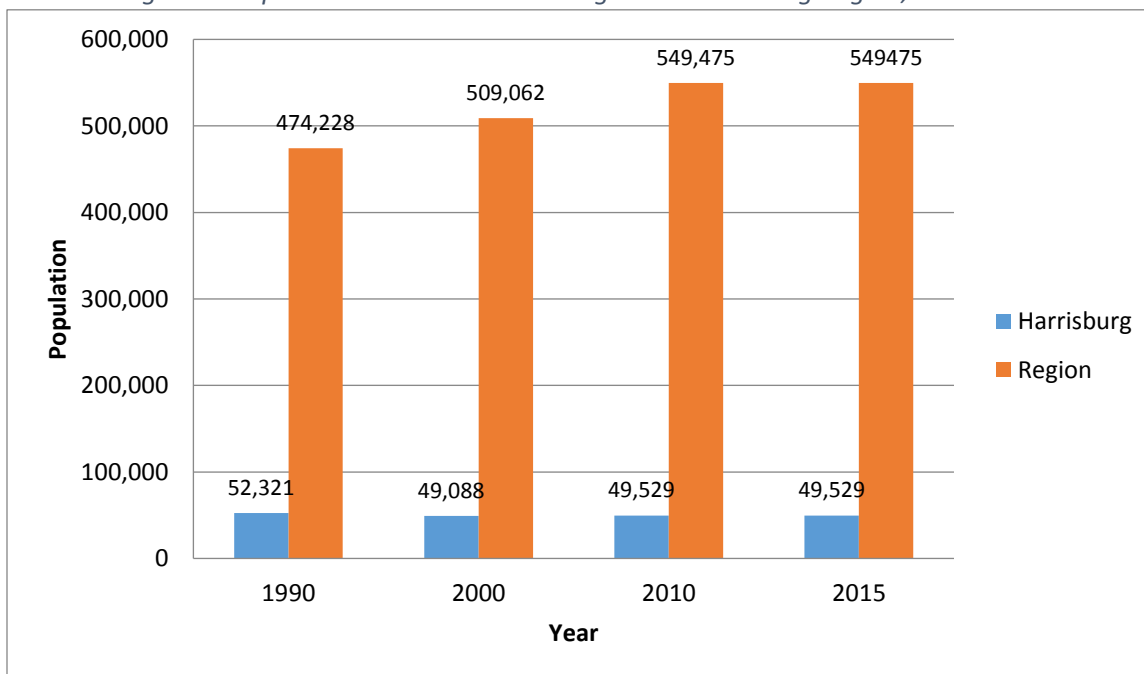


More recently, the population of Harrisburg has begun to stabilize. This is in part due to an increase in the immigrant population in the city. Since 1990, the foreign born population has more than doubled in

Harrisburg. The adult and minor populations have both stayed fairly stable, with little movement in the number of families in Harrisburg. However, the senior population has gradually declined since 1990.

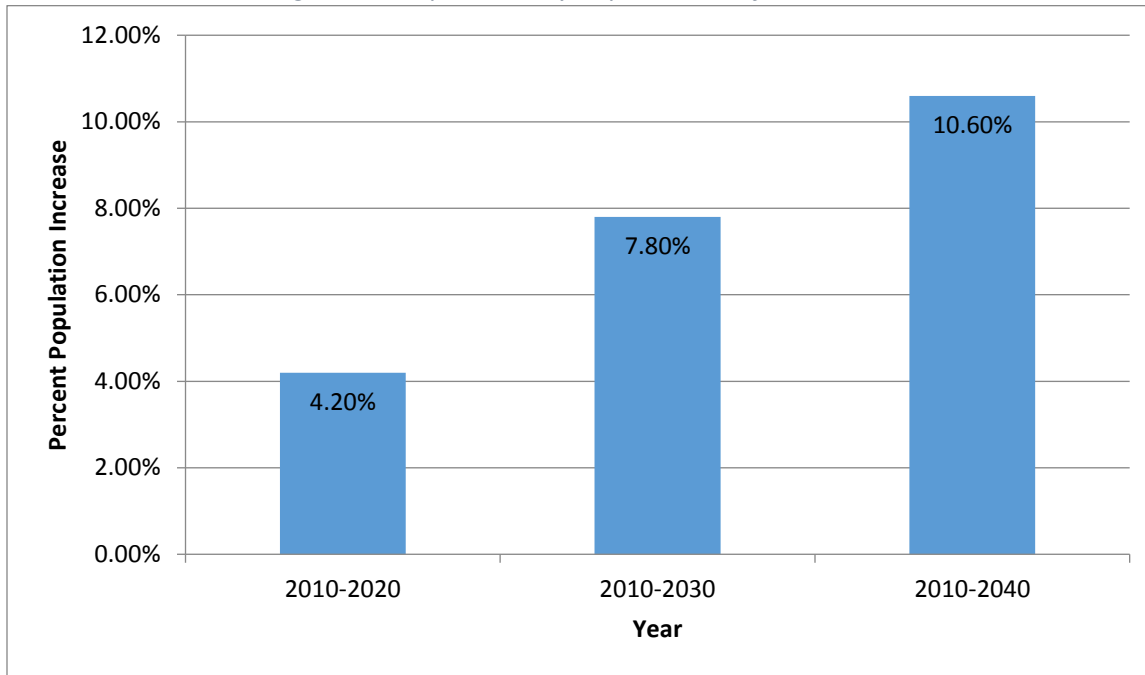
On the contrary, the surrounding Harrisburg-Carlisle region's population has dramatically increased, with an influx of nearly 75,000 residents since 1990. The White population in the greater region has steadily declined in the past two decades, while the Black and Hispanic populations have both been on the rise. The number of families with children sharply declined from 1990 to the millennium but has since recovered.

Figure 2. Population Trends in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region, 1990-2015



In 2014, the Center for Rural Pennsylvania released a study entitled “Pennsylvania Population Projections 2010-2040.” The study projected Dauphin County’s population to continue increasing over the next several decades. The study estimates the population will increase by 4.2 percent from 2010-2020 and 7.8 percent from 2010-2030. By 2040 the population in Dauphin County is expected to have increased 10.6 percent from 2010, reaching an estimated 296,766 individuals.

Figure 3. Dauphin County Population Projections, 2010-2040



Race/Ethnicity

In 1990, Harrisburg was a city of mostly Black and White, with the Black population having a slight majority over their White counterparts. The Hispanic and Asian population made up less than 10 percent of the population. Two plus decades later, the White population in Harrisburg has dramatically declined. In 1990, Harrisburg had 21,344 White residents, but by 2010 this figure was nearly cut in half with just 12,291 White residents. The Black population has stayed fairly steady since 1990, but the Hispanic population in has nearly doubled in size the over past two decades, accounting for 18.05 percent of the population in 2010.

Similar to the city, the percentage of Whites in the region surrounding Harrisburg has also declined since 1990, although not as drastically. The White population still makes up the large majority of the population in the surrounding region, and the actual population numbers have increased, indicating an influx of minority populations to the region over time. The percentage of Black and Hispanics in the greater region increased from 1990-2010.

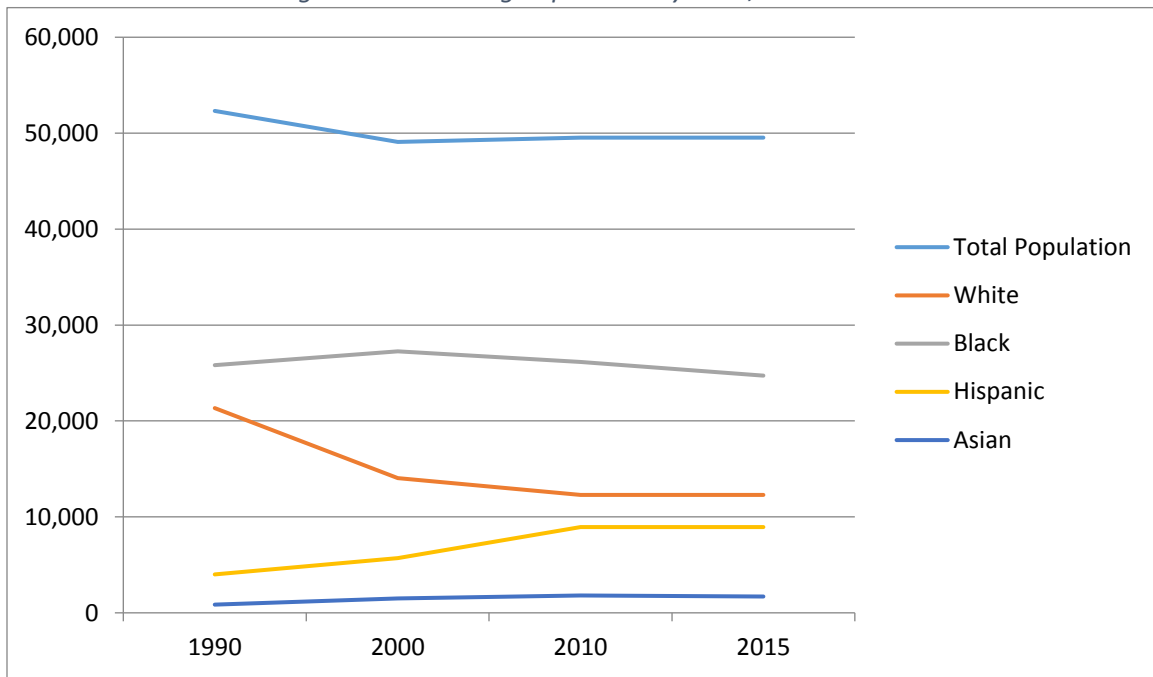
Table 2. Demographic Trends Harrisburg and Surrounding Region, 1990-2010

	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction						(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region					
	1990		2000		2010		1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race												
White, Non-Hispanic	21,344	40.79	14,036	28.68	12,291	24.82	422,505	89.08	432,979	85.05	442,343	80.50
Black, Non-Hispanic	25,812	49.33	27,258	55.69	26,151	52.80	37,854	7.98	49,959	9.81	60,476	11.01

Hispanic	4,006	7.66	5,710	11.67	8,939	18.05	521	.11	1,475	.29	25,831	4.70
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	856	1.64	1,489	3.04	1,809	3.65	5,165	1.09	9,721	1.91	18,020	3.28
Native American, Non-Hispanic	113	.22	236	.48	234	.47	7,508	1.58	13,530	2.66	2,029	.37
National Origin												
Foreign Born	1,532	2.93	2,868	5.84	3,508	7.08	10,153	2.14	17,541	3.45	26,372	4.80
LEP												
Limited English Proficiency	2,370	4.53	3,485	7.10	3,244	6.55	8,439	1.78	12,899	2.53	15,292	2.78
Sex												
Male	24,413	46.66	23,044	46.95	23,829	48.11	228,721	48.23	247,253	48.57	268,265	48.82
Female	27,908	53.34	26,044	53.06	25,700	51.89	245,507	51.77	261,809	51.43	281,210	51.18
Age												
Under 18	13,980	26.72	14,053	28.63	13,274	26.8	109,369	23.06	122,637	24.09	121,633	22.14
18-64	31,524	60.25	29,706	60.52	31,768	64.14	300,181	63.3	313,477	61.58	347,962	63.33
65+	6,818	13.03	5,329	10.86	4,487	9.06	64,678	13.64	72,948	14.33	79,880	14.54
Family Type												
Families with Children	6,249	52.35	2,747	51.21	5,484	51.61	57,995	45.43	27,223	44.99	59,340	41.62
Note 1: All percent represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis												

While substantial changes in racial composition have not changed from 2010-2015, it should be noted that the White population has appeared to stabilize during this time period, a sharp contrast to the decline the population experienced for decades. Longer term population trends for predominant races in the city are illustrated in the next chart.

Figure 4. Harrisburg Population by Race, 1990-2015



Changes in the demographic profile of Harrisburg have significantly changed the racial and ethnic makeup of the city and surrounding region. The following four maps demonstrate the current concentration of Whites, African-Americans, Hispanics and Asians in Harrisburg's neighborhoods.

Figure 5. Estimated Percent of All People Who Were White between 2011-2015

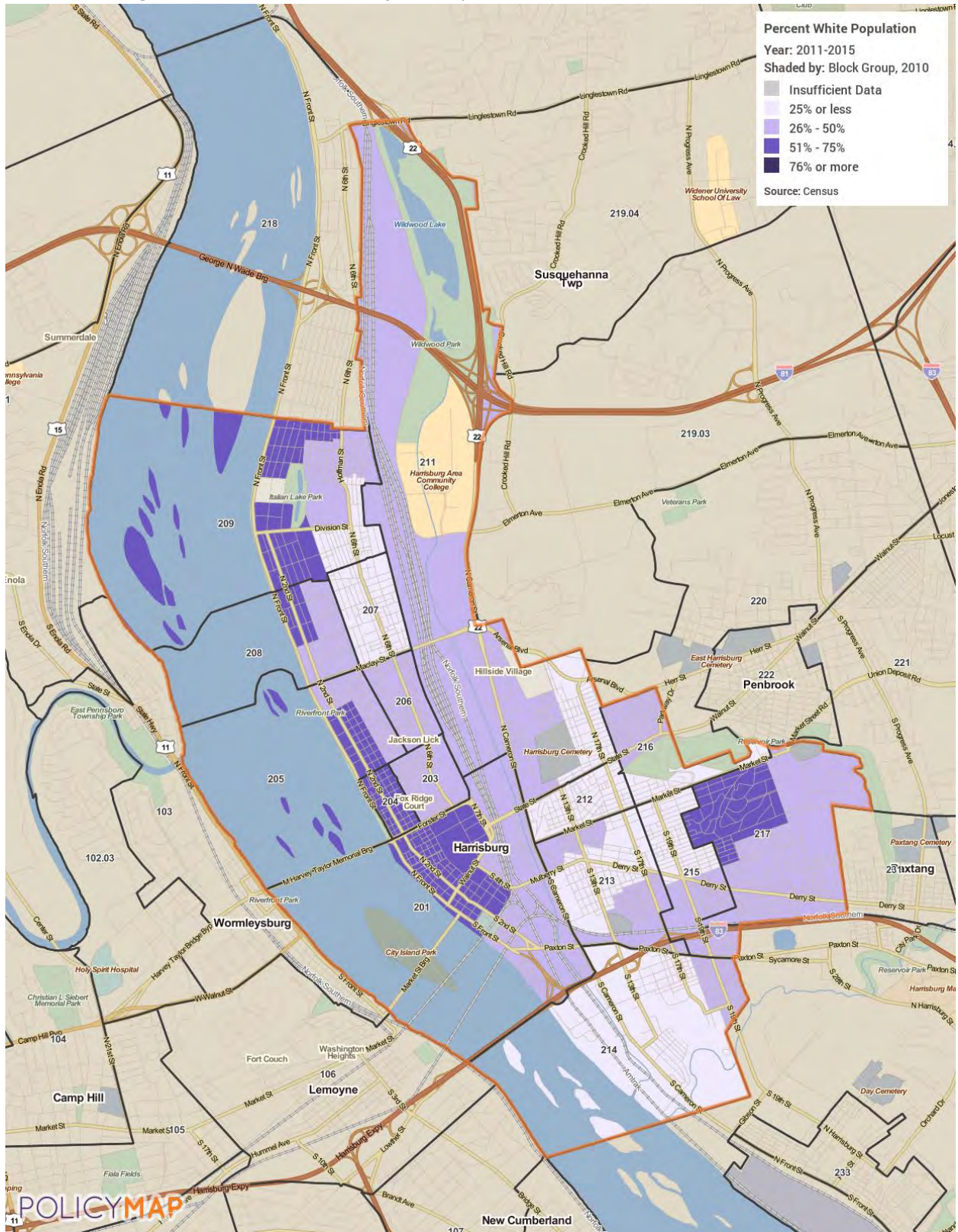


Figure 6. Estimated Percent of All People Who Were Black between 2011-2015

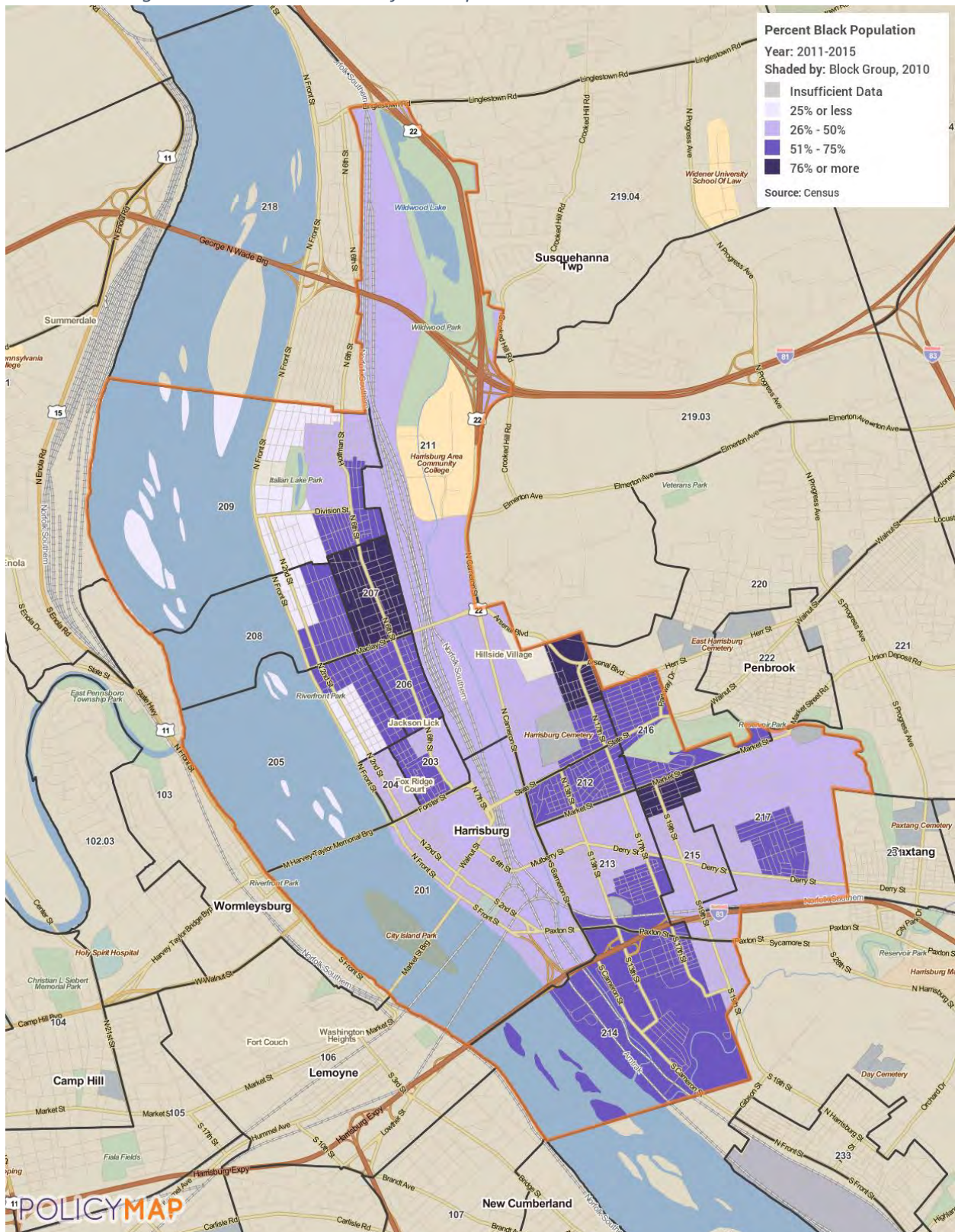


Figure 7. Estimated Percent of All People Who Were Hispanic between 2011-2015

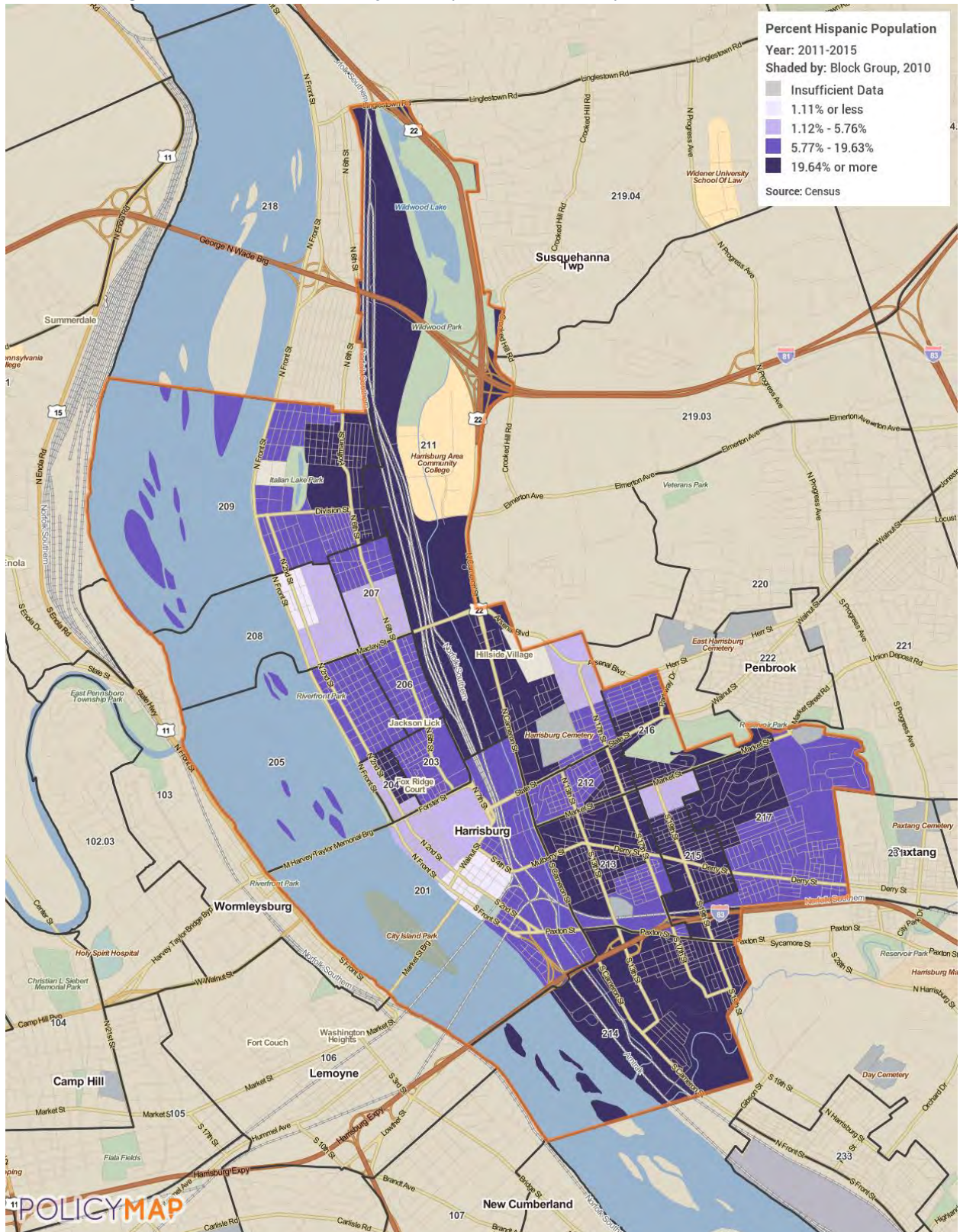
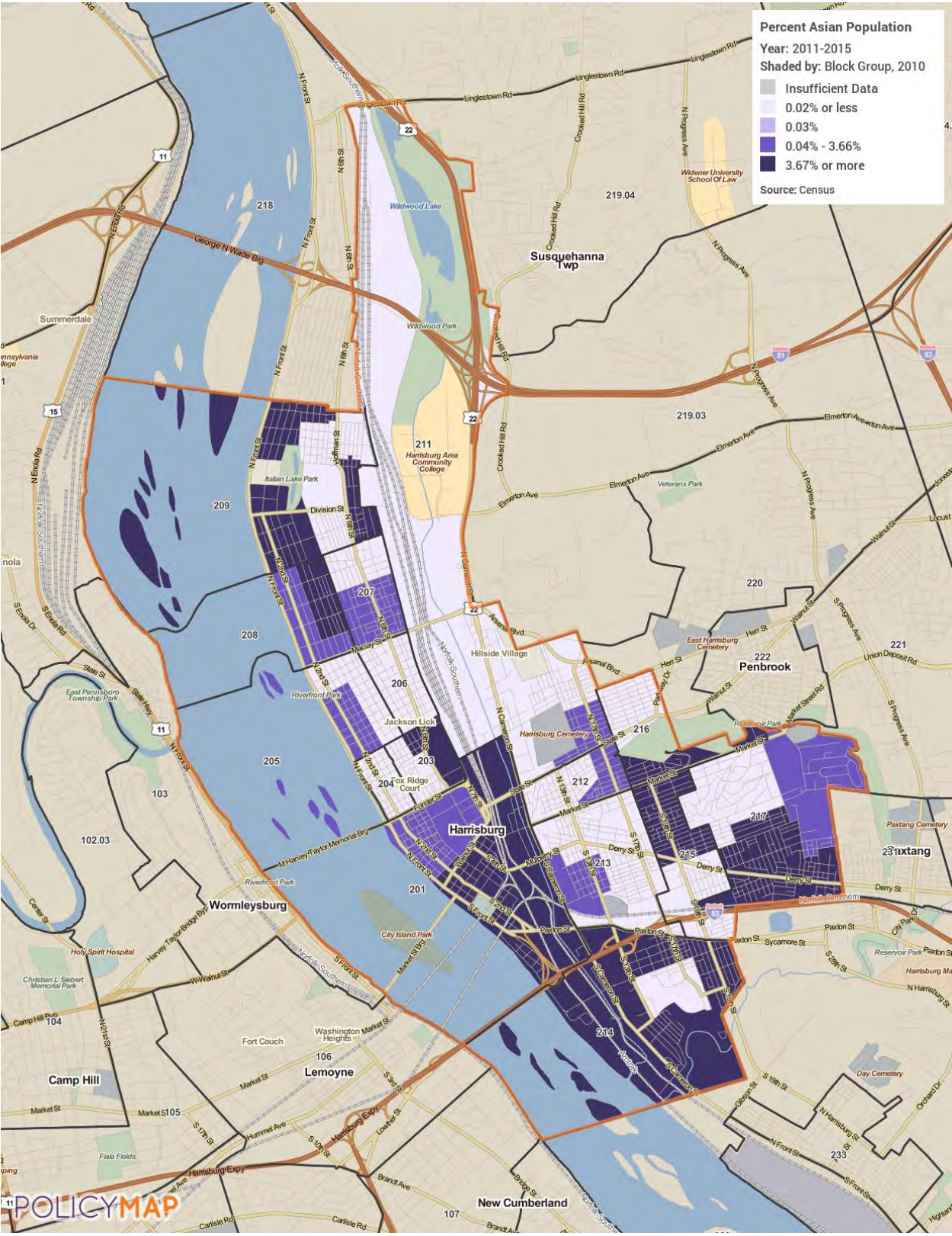


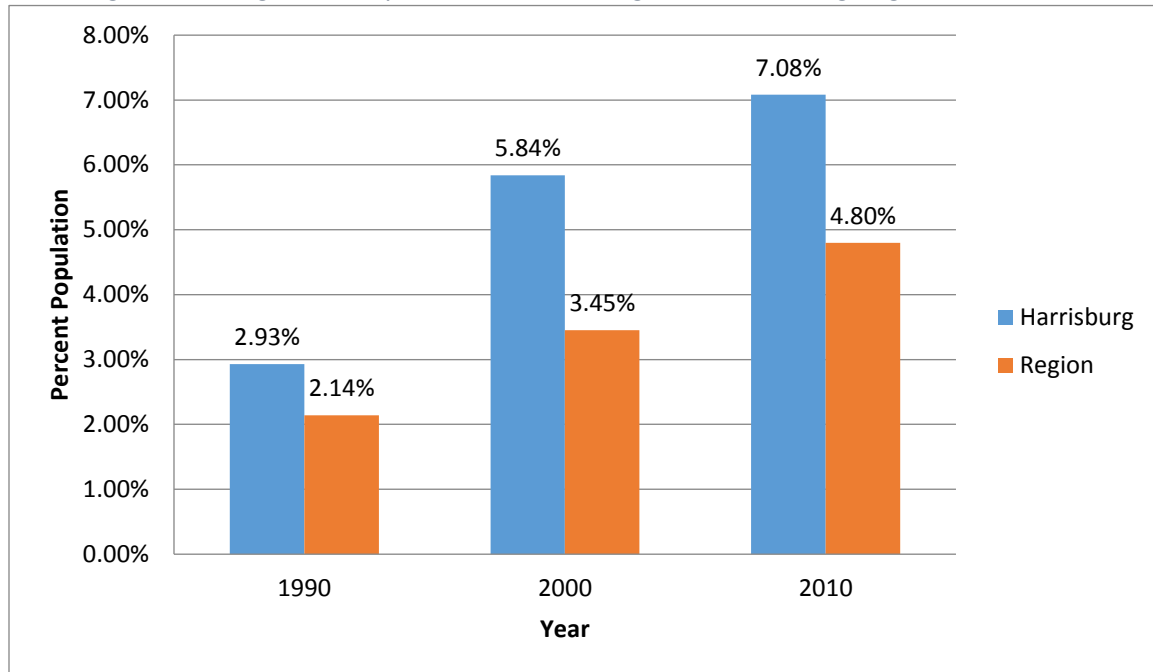
Figure 8. Estimated Percent of All People Who Were Asian between 2011-2015



National Origin

The number of foreign born individuals in Harrisburg has continued to rise and accounts for 8.21 percent of the Harrisburg population. In 1990, foreign born residents accounted for just 2.93 percent of the population. In the surrounding region, the foreign born population makes up a smaller percentage of the overall population, but these percentages have also increased over time.

Figure 9. Foreign Born Population in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region, 1990-2010



In the city the greatest number of foreign born residents originate, in descending order from Vietnam, Dominican Republic, Mexico, China, and Jamaica. The greater region has a similar breakdown of foreign population, although the dominant foreign born population is originally from India accounting for .84 percent of the population in the region.

Table 3. Country of Origin of Residents in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region

	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG Jurisdiction)			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
		#	%		#	%
#1 county of origin	Vietnam	611	1.36	India	4,374	.84
#2 county of origin	Dominican Republic	492	1.09	Vietnam	1,991	.38
#3 county of origin	Mexico	430	.95	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,732	.33
#4 county of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	287	.64	Mexico	1,478	.28
#5 county of origin	Jamaica	223	.49	Dominican Republic	1,287	.25
#6 county of origin	Honduras	178	.39	Korea	1,153	.22
#7 county of origin	Nepal	136	.30	Philippines	1,053	.20
#8 county of origin	Other South Central Asia	128	.28	Germany	963	.19
#9 county of origin	Ecuador	109	.24	Canada	843	.16
#10 county of origin	Colombia	105	.23	Bosnia & Herzegovina	719	.14
Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis						

Limited English Proficiency

Harrisburg's immigrant population can face language barriers. Spanish and Vietnamese represent the top two populations in Harrisburg as well as the surrounding region with limited English proficiency (LEP). Those speaking Indic languages, French and African, round out the top five populations with LEP in Harrisburg, and those speaking West Germanic languages, Chinese and Indic languages round out the top five LEP populations in the surrounding region.

Spanish speaking LEP represents the majority of non-English speakers by a wide margin. While the surrounding region has a larger overall population of LEP Spanish speakers, the percentage in the city is much higher, 5.74 percent to just 1.23 percent in the surrounding area. The same is true for the Vietnamese population. Chinese speakers represent nearly the same percentage of the population both inside and outside of Harrisburg.

Table 4. Limited English Proficiency in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region

	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG Jurisdiction)			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
	Language	#	%	Language	#	%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	2,586	5.74	Spanish	6,410	1.23
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	501	1.11	Vietnamese	1,272	.24
#3 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	221	.49	Other West Germanic Language	911	.18
#4 LEP Language	French	132	.29	Chinese	981	.17
#5 LEP Language	African	129	.29	Other Indic Language	852	.16
#6 LEP Language	Chinese	79	.18	Arabic	851	.16
#7 LEP Language	Arabic	47	.10	Serbo-Croatian	517	.10
#8 LEP Language	French Creole	41	.09	African	509	.10
#9 LEP Language	Russian	29	.06	German	494	.09
#10 LEP Language	Italian	26	.06	Korean	461	.09
Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis						

The next map depicts regions in Harrisburg and the surrounding area with Limited English Proficiency concentrations. The majority of the LEP population in Harrisburg is located in the Southeast section of the city, with clusters of LEP populations primarily located to the east of Harrisburg.

Figure 10. Limited English Proficiency in Harrisburg

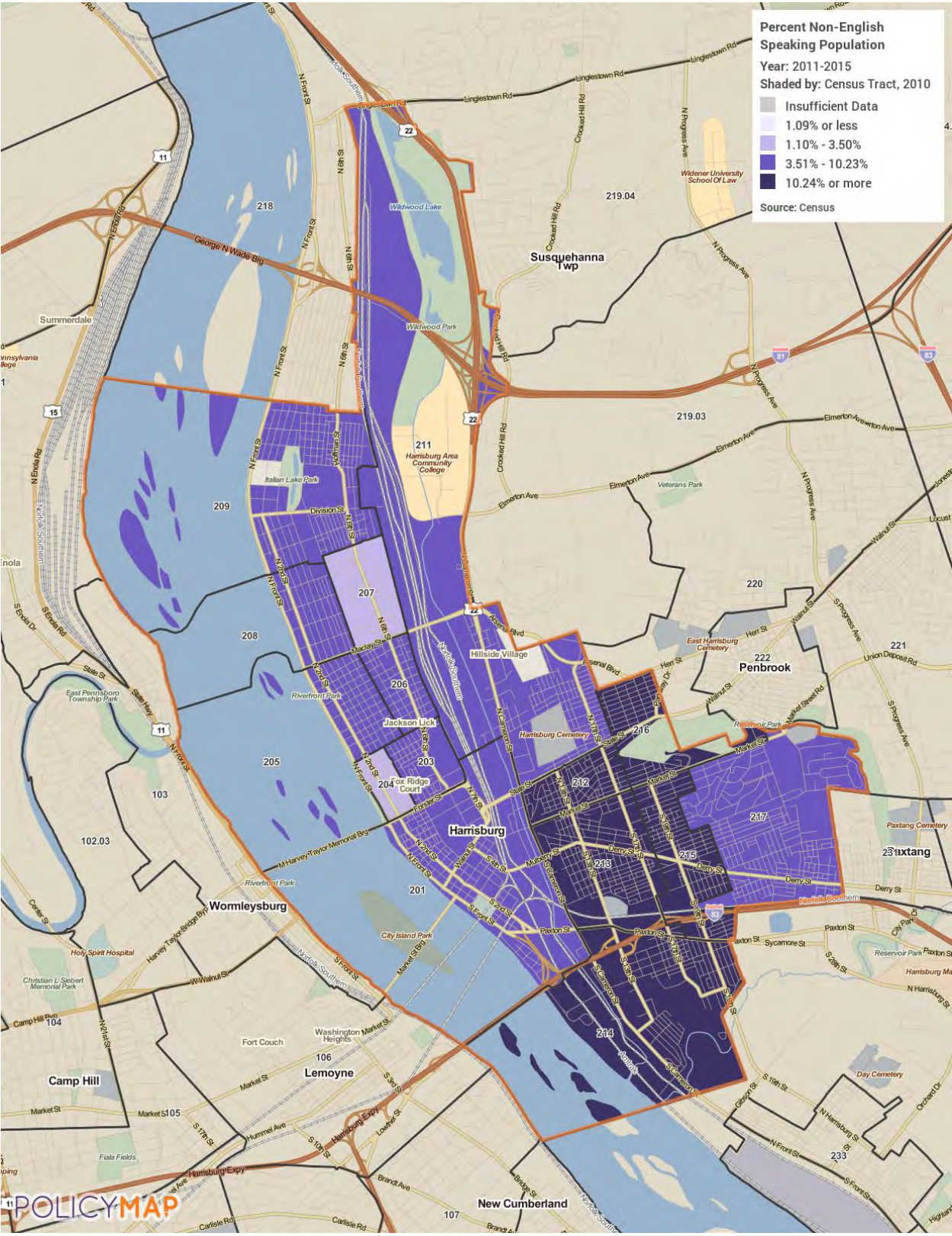
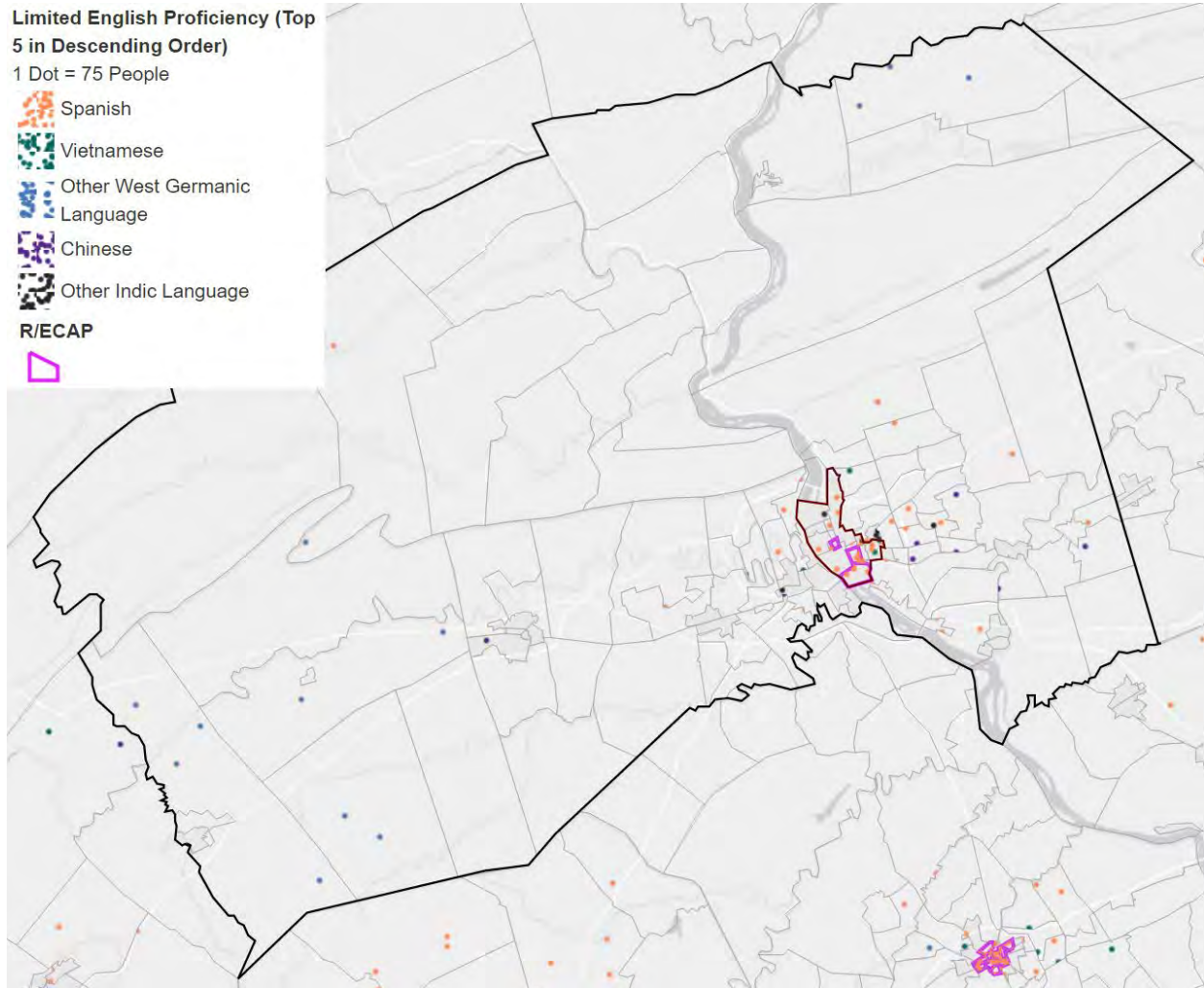


Figure 11. Limited English Proficiency



Sex

Similar splits are found in the city and the region. Females represent a slightly higher population in both areas – 51 percent to their male counterparts 48 percent. These percentages have maintained fairly constant over time, especially in the surrounding region. Since 1990, the difference between the male and female population has narrowed slightly.

Education

Education poses serious problems for residents in Harrisburg according to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. While nearly 80 percent of residents 25 and over have graduated high school, only 32.2 percent of the 18-24 year old population has graduated high school. The high school graduation percentages dramatically increase for the 25 and older population, especially among those above the age of 35. Only 18.9 percent of the 25 and older population holds a bachelor's degree or higher and only 6.2 percent of individual's ages 18-24 have reached this educational attainment. However, of this population 36 percent have some college or an associate's degree indicating that many may be in school currently. Despite this, the percentage of the population graduating high school has only marginally increased since

2010. The same trend holds true for the percentage of the population receiving a bachelor's degree since 2010.

The population in the surrounding region is slightly more educated than those living in the city by about 10 percent. 89.9 percent of the 25 and older population graduated high school, and 29.3 percent of this population received a bachelor's degree or higher. However, of those aged from 18-24 only 30.3 percent graduated high school, and only 10 percent received at least a bachelor's degree.

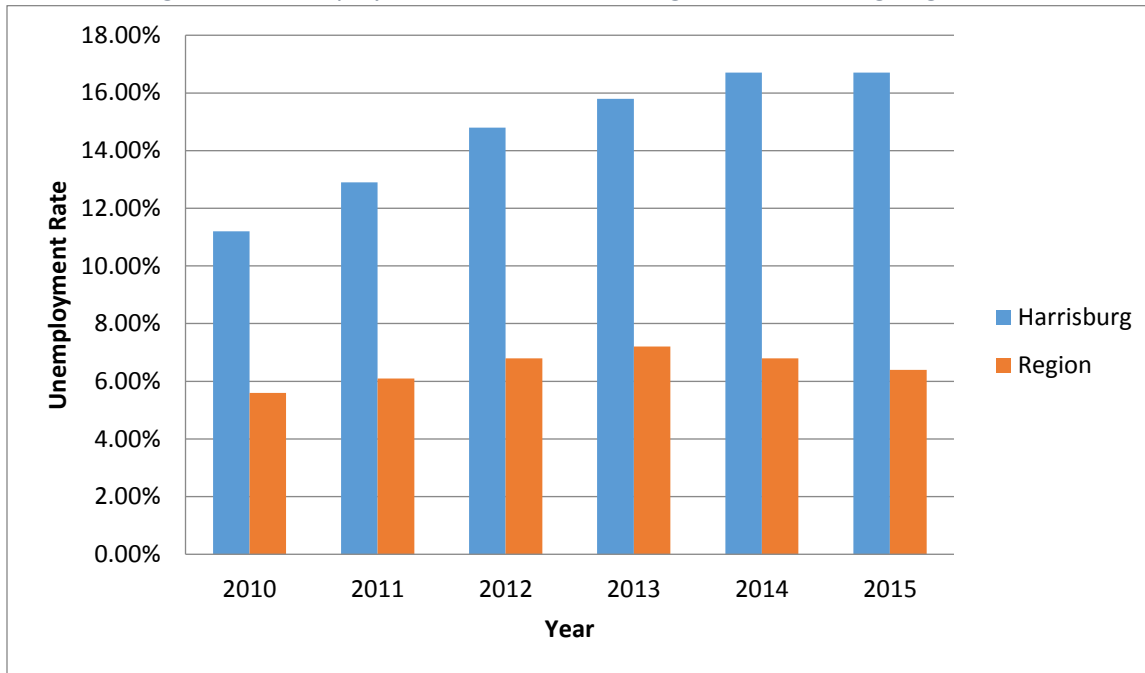
Table 5. Educational Attainment in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region, 2015

	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG Jurisdiction)		Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region	
Population 18-24 years				
	#	%	#	%
Total Population	5,579	-	51,256	-
Less than high school graduate	1,427	25.6	7,630	14.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,795	32.2%	15,518	30.3
Some college or associate’s degree	2,009	36.0	23,006	44.9
Bachelor’s degree or higher	348	6.2	5,102	10
Population 25 years and older				
Total Population	30,865	-	386,262	-
Less than 9 th grade	2,146	7	11,994	3.1
9 th to 12 th grade. No diploma	4,058	13.1	26,901	7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,208	36.3	138,271	35.8
Some college, no degree	5,827	18.9	64,274	16.6
Associate’s degree	1,792	5.8	31,829	8.2
Bachelor’s degree	2,808	12.3	70,161	18.2
Graduate or professional degree	2,026	6.6	42,832	11.1
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1501				

Employment

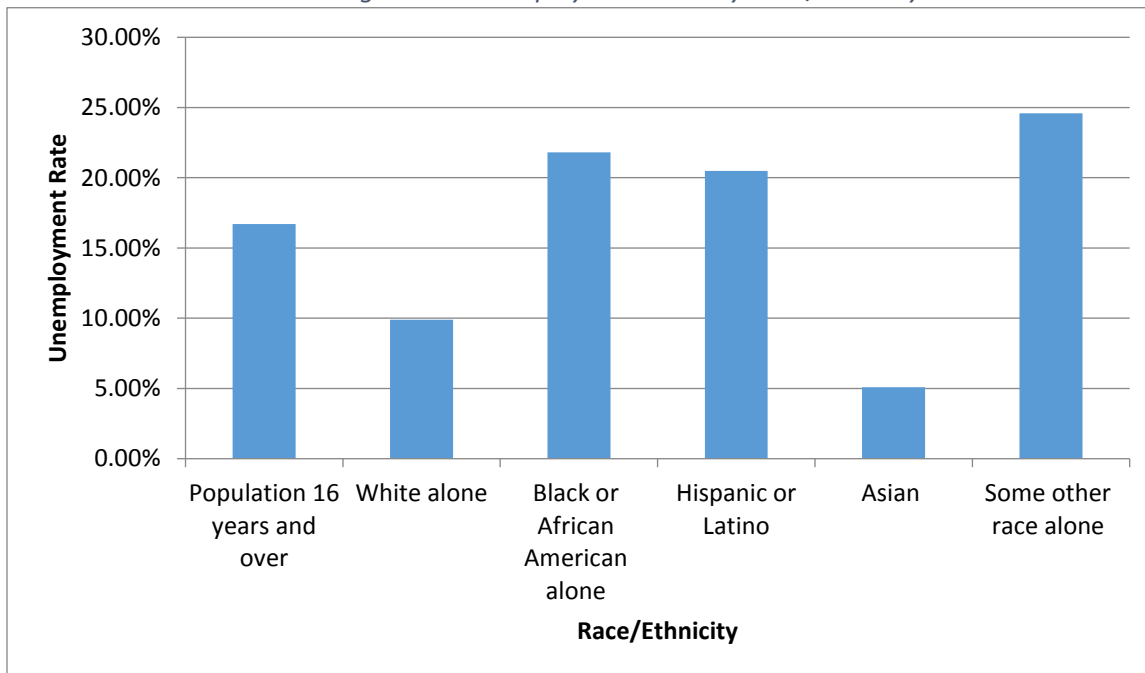
According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Harrisburg had a population of 27,654 above the age of 16 in 2015. Of that population, an estimated 63.6 percent participate in the labor force. However, Harrisburg's unemployment rate has steadily risen over the past half-decade. According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, in 2010 the unemployment rate was 11.2 percent for the population above the age of 16, but by 2015 the unemployment rate had climbed to 16.7 percent. This is in sharp contrast to the surrounding region. Although the unemployment rate climbed in the first few years of the 2010 decade, the rate has been gradually declining since 2013. In 2015, the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent. The unemployment rate for the state of Pennsylvania in 2015 was around 5.4 percent.

Figure 12. Unemployment Rates in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region, 2010-2015



In Harrisburg, women have a lower unemployment rate than their male counterparts. Blacks, Hispanics and other minority races have the highest unemployment rates. The black population has a staggering 21.8 percent unemployment rate. Whites have a much lower unemployment rate at 9.9 percent.

Figure 13. Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Poverty

Poverty is a prevalent problem in both Harrisburg and the surrounding region. According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, of the more than 48,000 residents living in Harrisburg, 15,477 or 31.8 percent are estimated to be living in poverty.

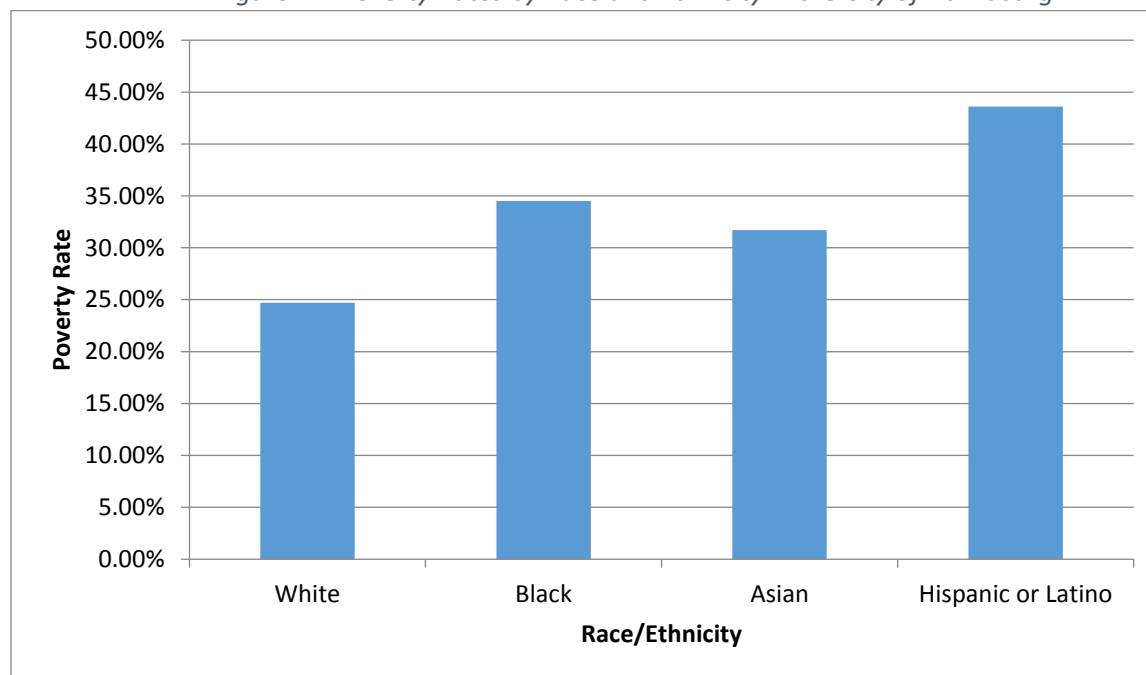
Table 6. Harrisburg Population Living in Poverty

	City of Harrisburg		
	Total Estimate	Below Poverty Level Estimate	Percent Below Poverty Level Estimate
Population for whom poverty status is determined	48,711	15,477	31.8%

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, S1701

Poverty rates are most pronounced in Harrisburg's minority populations. However, much of the White population struggles with poverty as well. Poverty is most prevalent in the Hispanic/Latino community with an estimated 43.6 percent of the population living in poverty. The black/African American population also has a significant population estimated to be living in poverty, 34.5 percent. Females are estimated to be just over 3 percent more likely than their male counterparts to live in poverty, and children are more likely to live in poverty than adults. Of the 18-64 year old population, the 18-34 year old population is most likely to live in poverty. This percent of individuals living in poverty decreases in older age groups. Education plays a significant role in poverty status. The more education an individual has, the less likely they are to live in poverty. Of the estimated 6,159 individuals who do not have a high school degree, nearly half of them are estimated to live in poverty.

Figure 14. Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity in the City of Harrisburg



In the region surrounding the city the poverty trend is similar, although the overall percentage of those living in poverty is lower. 11.2 percent of the total population in the region is living below the federal

poverty line. Here too, Blacks and Hispanics have the highest population percentages living below the poverty threshold, although these percentages are still less than their counterparts residing in Harrisburg.

Figure 15: Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region

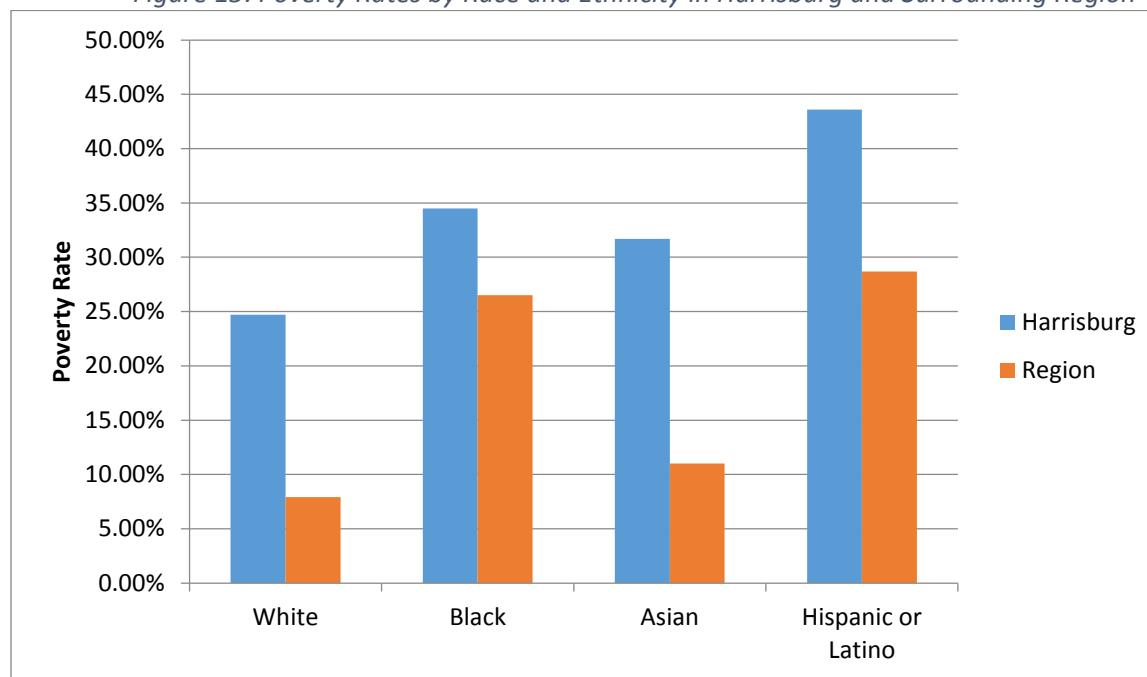


Figure 16: Poverty Rate in Harrisburg by Living Arrangement

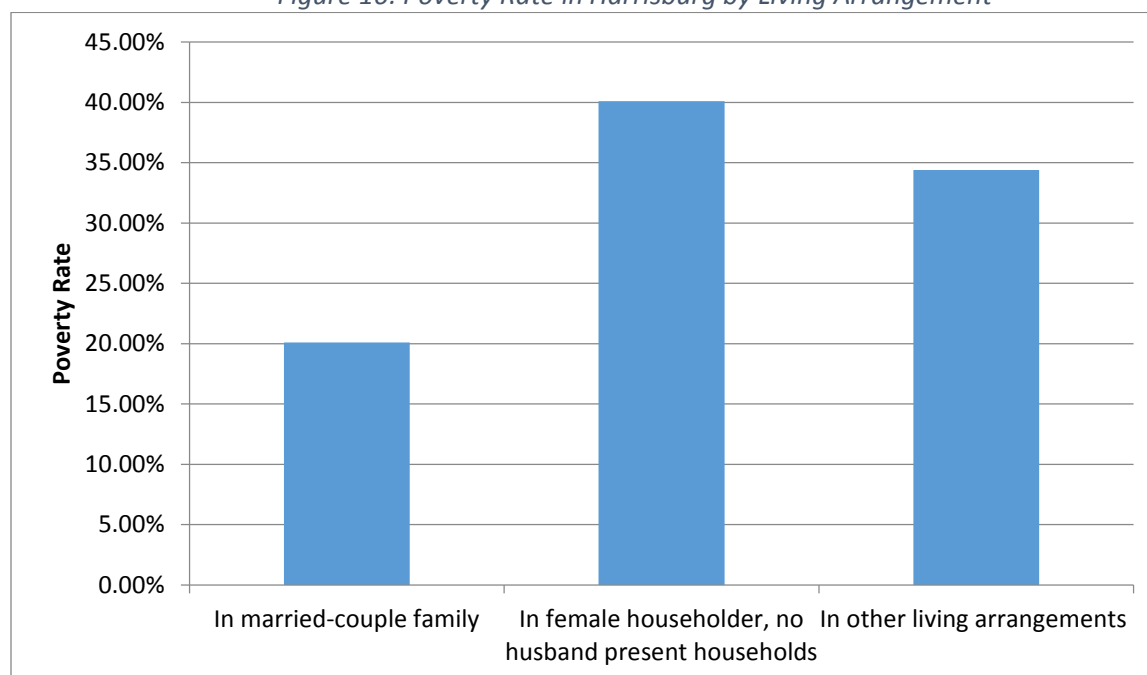
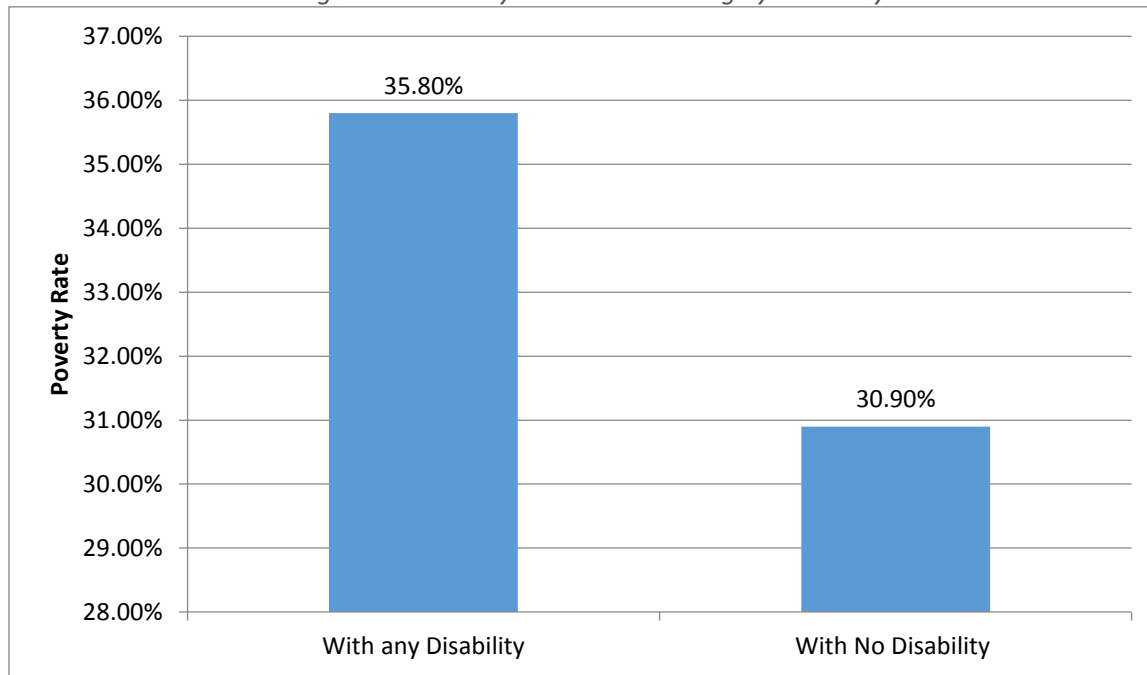


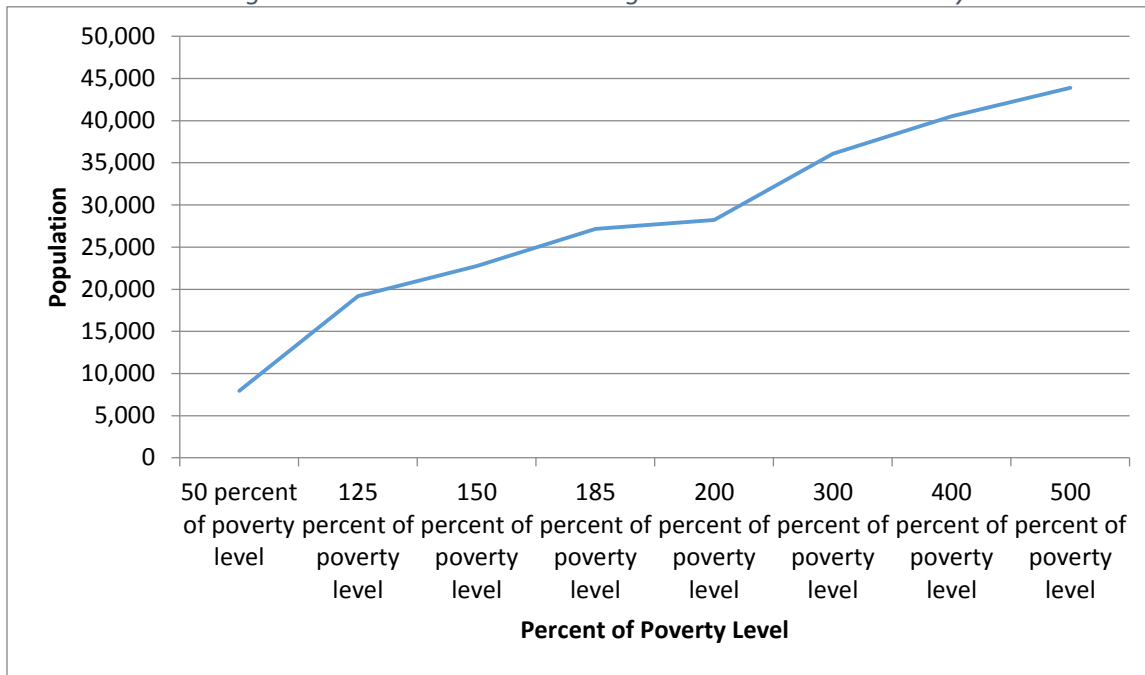
Figure 17: Poverty Rate in Harrisburg by Disability Status



In addition to poverty rate, income-to-poverty ratio is used to measure depth of poverty. While the poverty rate shows the proportion of people with income below the poverty threshold, the income-to-poverty ratio gauges the depth of poverty and shows how close a family or individual's income is to its poverty threshold. Families and individuals with an income-to-poverty ratio of less than 100 percent are identified as in poverty. An income-to-poverty ratio of 50 percent indicates a family or person is living with income that is half of their poverty threshold, and is considered to be living in "deep poverty." An income-to-poverty ratio of 100 to 124 constitutes "near poverty."

The chart below shows that in Harrisburg, 7,963 individuals or 16 percent of the population is living in deep poverty. Additionally, 19,202 individuals or 38.7 percent of the population live in at least near poverty.

Figure 18: Individuals in Harrisburg with Income below Poverty Level

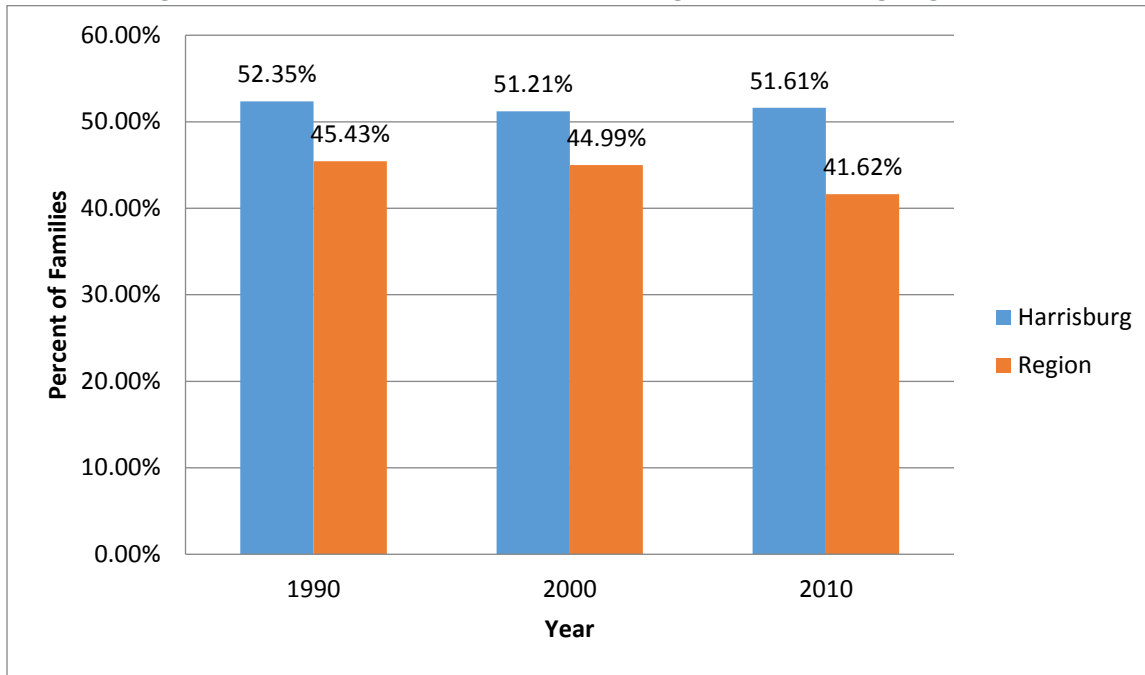


Families with Children

Over the past two decades the number of families with children in Harrisburg has steadily declined. Of the total families living in the city, 51.61 percent have children. While the percent of families with children has declined by less than a point since 1990, the number of families has drastically declined since then, specifically in the decade from 1990 to 2000. The number of families with children in 1990 was 6,249 but dropped to just 2,747. Despite this, the percentage of families with children only declined 1.14 percent from 1990-2000, signaling a larger overall population drop. The population recovered by 2010, and reported 5,484 families with children.

The surrounding region has followed a similar trend line to the city. The number of families with children living in the region accounts for a lower percentage of the population than do the families living with children inside the city. From 1990 to 2000 the number of families in the surrounding region declined by more than 20,000 despite only declining 1 percentage point. Similar to Harrisburg, the surrounding regions population of families with children increased from 2000 to 2010, recovering to similar, but slightly lower numbers than the 1990 level.

Figure 19. Families with Children in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region, 1990-2010



Age

The following table displays an overview of age breakdowns in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. The city and the greater region have similar age proportions although the surrounding region has a higher percentage of seniors.

Table 7. Population by Age in Harrisburg and Surrounding Region

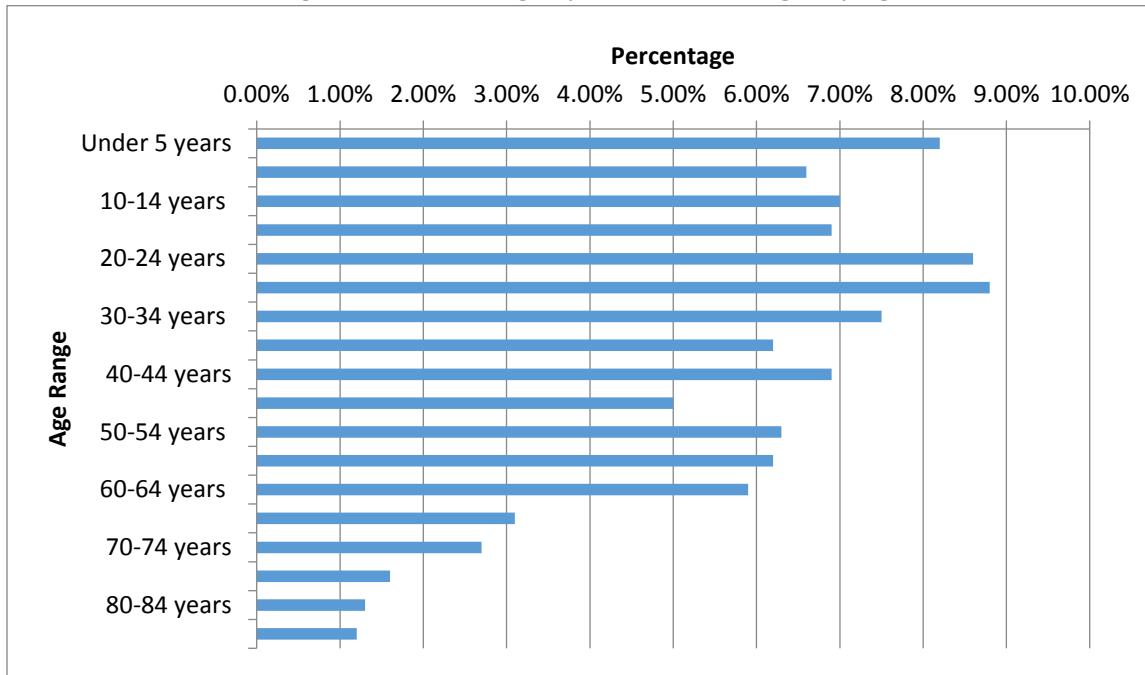
Age	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction						(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region					
	1990		2000		2010		1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	13,980	26.72	14,053	28.63	13,274	26.84	109,369	23.06	122,637	24.09	121,633	22.14
18-64	31,524	60.25	29,706	60.52	31,768	64.14	300,181	63.31	313,477	61.58	347,962	63.33
65+	6,818	13.03	5,329	10.86	4,487	9.06	64,678	13.64	72,948	14.33	79,880	14.54

Note 1: All percent represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year.
Source: HUD provided table for AFH analysis

When viewed over time, the percentage of individuals under 18 has stayed fairly stable within Harrisburg. The population experienced a slight increase from 1990 to 2000, but has since dropped and has stabilized closer to the 1990 population. Individuals aged 18-64 grew by just under 5 percent during this time frame, while the population aged 65 and older has continued to steadily decline. The 25-34 year old population has experienced a significant decrease since 2000. At the millennium, the population made up 15.5 percent of the population. However, in 2015, this percentage dropped to 8.15 percent.

The entire region has experienced similar demographic trends to the City. However, conversely to the city, the senior population aged 65 and older has marginally increased since 1990. The under 18 population, and the 18-64 population have both stayed fairly stable over the past two decades.

Figure 20. Harrisburg Population Percentages by Age, 2015



From 2000 to 2015 the millennial population aged 20-34 grew by just 2.8 percent in Harrisburg, indicating that the city is struggling to retain and attract young people. The 30-34 year old population even declined from 2000 to 2010 before increasing from 2010 to 2015. However, the young adult population still makes up the highest percentage of individuals in the city. Of this population, the Black/African-American population is most prominent followed by the White population which is nearly half the size. The Hispanic and Asian populations are even smaller.

Children less than 5 years old also make up a significant percentage of the population indicating there are young families in Harrisburg. However the population drops among school aged children indicating families may be leaving the city, potentially for the suburbs when their children begin attending school. This could also signal a larger reluctance among parents to send their children to Harrisburg public schools.

While the senior population in Harrisburg has declined since 2000, the percentage of baby boomers in Harrisburg grew modestly during that time. The 60-64 year old population made up 3.2 percent of the population in 2000, 4.8 percent in 2010, and by 2015 it made up 5.9 percent of the population. A growth in the percentage of baby boomers could indicate that residents are staying in their jobs longer before retiring.

Disability

Harrisburg has higher percentages of individuals in disabled categories than the surrounding region. There are 8,181 people aged five and older living in Harrisburg with one or more disabilities, or 16.5 percent of the city's population. In the surrounding region, there are 64,420 people aged five and older living with one or more disabilities, or 11.7 percent of the population.

Ambulatory difficulty represents the largest population with a disability both inside and around Harrisburg. Ambulatory difficulty accounts for 9.52 percent of the population in Harrisburg and 6.30 percent in the surrounding region. Cognitive difficulty and independent living difficulty represent the next

largest populations with disabilities both in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. Hearing, vision, and self-care difficulty all account for fewer than 3 percent of the population in Harrisburg. The same categories represent less than 4 percent of the population in the surrounding region.

Table 8. Population with Disability by Type

Disability Type	(Harrisburg PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Harrisburg-Carlisle PA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,273	2.85	17,810	3.50
Vision Difficulty	1,149	2.57	8,723	1.71
Cognitive Difficulty	3,775	8.46	24,272	4.77
Ambulatory Difficulty	4,251	9.52	32,080	6.30
Self-Care Difficulty	1,236	2.77	11,554	2.27
Independent Living Difficulty	2,245	5.03	22,181	4.36
Note 1: All percent represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or the region Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis				

Breakdowns by age show that people aged 18-64 account for the largest population with a disability in both Harrisburg and the surrounding region. In Harrisburg 11.77 percent of individuals aged 18-64 live with a disability. Individuals aged 65 and older with a disability account for 4.10 percent of the population. In the surrounding region, the margin of difference between the two age groups is less. 6.30 percent of individuals aged 18-64 have a disability, and 5.23 percent of individuals aged 65 and older have a disability in the surrounding region.

Table 9. Disability by Age Group

Age of People With Disabilities	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Surrounding Region	
	#	%	#	%
Age 5-17 with Disabilities	1,096	2.46%	5,664	1.11
Age 18-64 with Disabilities	5,255	11.77	32,112	6.30
Age 65+ with Disabilities	1,830	4.10	26,644	5.23
Note 1: All percent represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or the region Source: HUD provided table for AFH analysis				

Over 830 individuals with a disability live in publically supported housing programs in Harrisburg, and 2,305 live in publically supported housing in the surrounding region. More than 29 percent of individuals who receive Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), which provides housing assistance, are disabled. This housing program aids the highest percentage of disabled people in Harrisburg, although data on multifamily housing in Harrisburg was not available and may aid a higher percentage of the population. In the surrounding region, multifamily publically supported housing programs include a 59.70 percent disabled population – the largest of any housing program in the region.

Table 10. Disability by Publically Supported Housing Program Category

(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	364	26.40

Project-Based Section 8	154	23.95
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	311	29.65
(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region		
Public Housing	792	34.84
Project-Based Section 8	478	21.96
Other Multifamily	40	59.70
HCV Program	311	29.04
Note 1: The definition of “disability” used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs		
Source: HUD provided table for AFH analysis		

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

Homeowners and Renters

Harrisburg has a higher number of households that rent rather than own, with 8,450 total owned household units, and 12,275 rental units. The White and Black populations account for the highest percentage of homeowners in the city, both at just over 43 percent. They both also account for the highest percentages of renters in Harrisburg at 32.22 percent and 43.87 percent respectively. Outside the city, the White population accounts for the overwhelming percentage of homeowners at 90.59 percent. They also account for the highest percentage of renters in the region at 71.23 percent.

Table 11. Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity

	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region			
Race/Ethnicity	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	3,635	43.02	3,955	32.22	137,975	90.59	49,840	71.23
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,655	43.25	5,385	43.87	7,460	4.90	11,310	16.16
Hispanic	755	8.93	2,285	18.62	2,570	1.69	5,330	7.62
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	225	2.66	365	2.97	2,920	1.92	2,190	3.13
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	.12	0	0	90	.06	29	.04
Other, Non-Hispanic	170	2.01	290	2.36	1,300	.85	1,275	1.82
Total Household Units	8,450	-	12,275	-	152,315	-	69,970	-
Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis								

According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, owner occupied units in Harrisburg are declining, while renters are becoming more prevalent. In 2000 there were 8,703 total owner occupied units, but only 7,709 in 2015. Contrarily, there were 11,858 rental occupied units in 2000, but that figure jumped to 12,807 by 2015.

The same trend is true for the surrounding region. Since 2010, homeownership rates have decreased while the number and percentage of renters have increased. In 2010, 69.7 percent of housing units were owner occupied. In 2015, this figure dropped to 67.8 percent. Conversely, in 2010, 30.3 percent of housing units were occupied by renters. This increased to 32.2 percent by 2015.

While there is an overall decline in homeownership in Harrisburg, there is differentiation among different racial/ethnic groups. Since 2010, White homeownership has stayed fairly stable, although the percentage of White renters has increased. The Black homeownership percentage has been in decline since 2010, while Hispanic and Asian homeownership percentages have risen slightly in Harrisburg. The percentage of white, Hispanic and Asian renters has increased since 2010 while the percentage of Black renters has decreased.

The highest concentration of rental units in Harrisburg is located in the south/southwest region of the city. Conversely, the greatest percentage of households that own is located in the northern portion of the city. This highest concentration of homeownership outside of the city is located directly north of Harrisburg. In this region, 82 percent or more of the households are homeowners.

Figure 21. Estimated percent of all households that own a home between 2011-2015

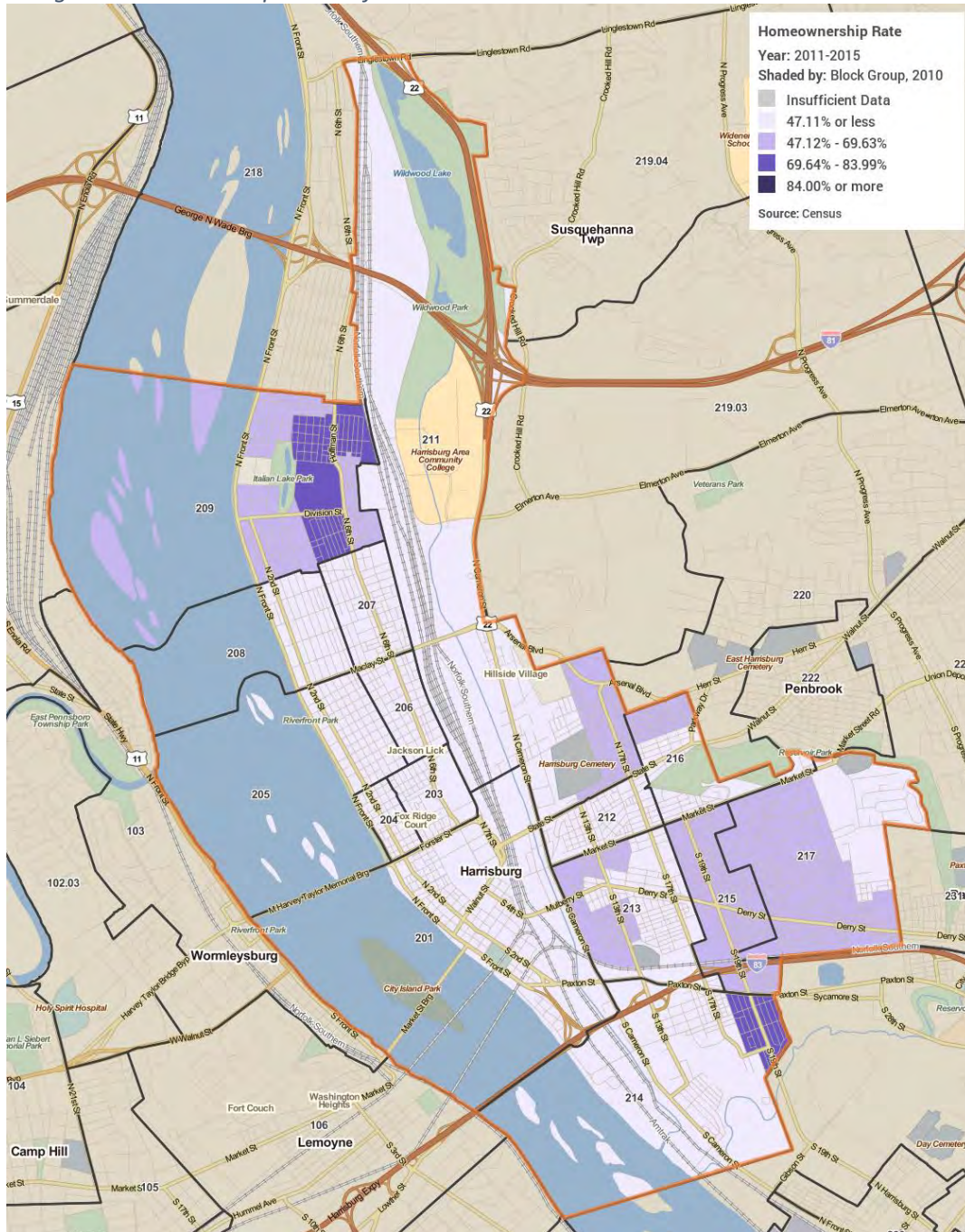
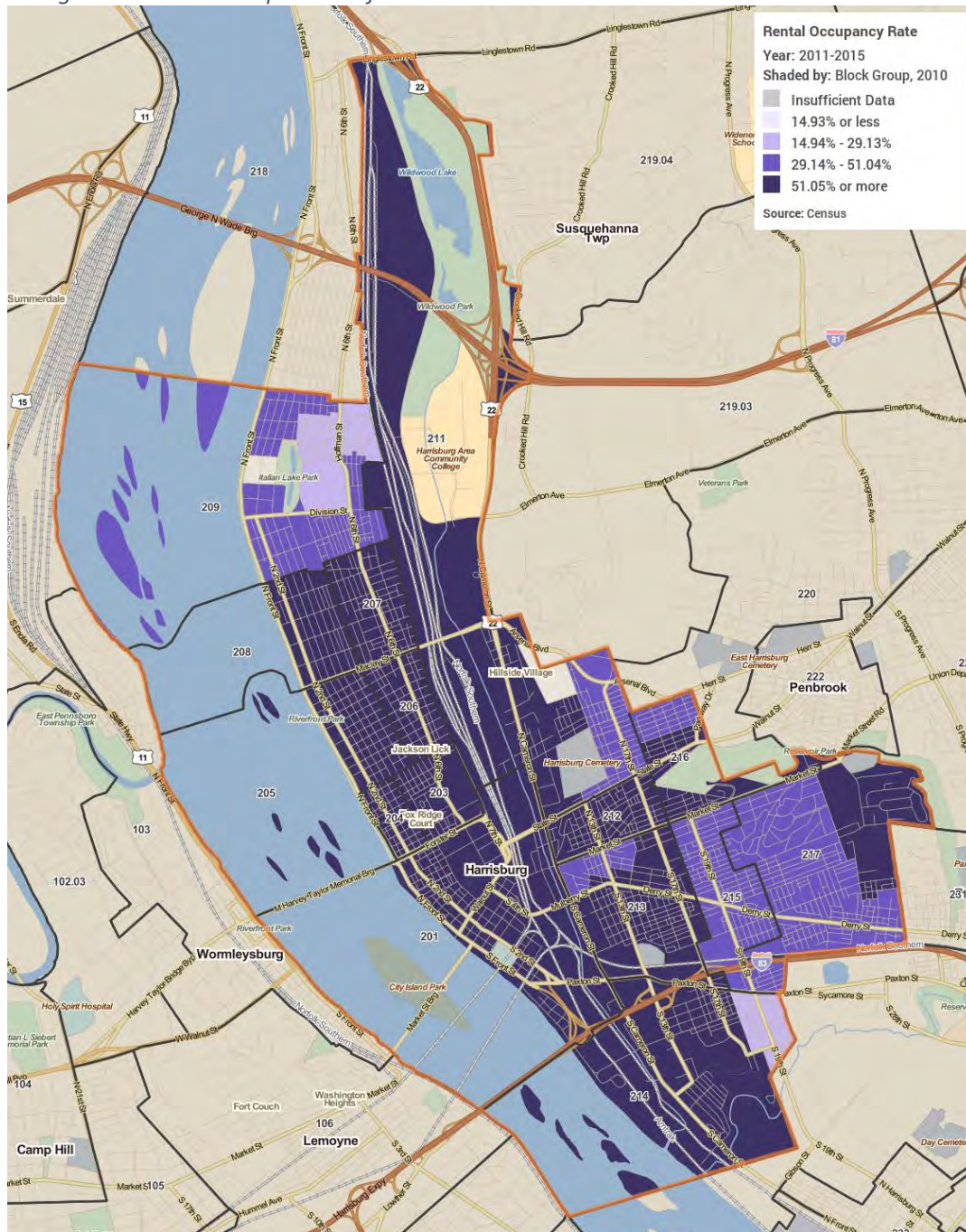


Figure 22. Estimated percent of all households that rent a home between 2011-2015



B. General Issues

B.i. Segregation/Integration

Harrisburg is a majority minority city with approximately 75 percent of its population identifying as minority. The following will provide a more detailed analysis of the degree of segregation and integration patterns as well as trends at the regional, city, and neighborhood level.

B.i.1.a. Analysis: Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.

To describe levels of segregation in the jurisdiction and region HUD provides a dissimilarity index. This index measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is a commonly used tool for assessing residential segregation between two groups. The dissimilarity index provides values ranging from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation among the two groups measured. Generally, dissimilarity index values between 0 and 39 indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 indicate a high level of segregation.

Table 12: Dissimilarity Index

	Value	Level of Segregation
	0-39	Low Segregation
Dissimilarity Index Value (0-100)	40-54	Moderate Segregation
	55-100	High Segregation

The dissimilarity index below shows a moderate level of segregation for Harrisburg and the region. The groups with highest dissimilarities, although scoring as moderate segregation, exist between Hispanic/White, Non-White/White, and Black/White. Asian or Pacific Islander/White is the only comparison group that demonstrates a low/ moderate level of segregation. The dissimilarity index for all racial/ ethnic groups was lower for the city than the region in 1990, 2000 and 2010. Current trends show that both the city and region have increasing dissimilarity indices.

Table 13 Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

	Harrisburg PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region			
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990	2000	2010	Current	1990	2000	2010	Current
Non-White/White	37.10	37.92	41.27	44.59	64.57	58.45	49.85	54.37
Black/White	39.57	36.57	39.65	44.09	74.12	69.57	62.87	67.94
Hispanic/White	43.98	48.42	51.53	52.35	53.93	52.42	46.99	49.64
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	29.36	34.75	29.97	39.17	34.12	35.37	37.95	44.91

Source: HUD Provided Table for AFH

B.i.1.b. Analysis: Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

The segregation levels between Non-White/White, Black/White, Hispanic/White, Asian or Pacific Islander/White, increased from 1990 to 2010 in the city, while the regions segregation levels decreased,

with the exception of Asian or Pacific Islander/White in the surrounding region during this time. Between 2010 and current day, both the city and region's segregation levels for all races and ethnicities have increased.

From 1990 to 2010 segregation levels between the Hispanic/White populations in the city increased the most of any population, jumping from 43.98 to 51.53. While segregation levels among the other populations increased only marginally from 1990-2010, these levels have escalated since then. From 2010 until current day, Black/White segregation increased by nearly 5 points and the Asian or Pacific Islander/White segregation increased nearly 10 points on the dissimilarity index.

Conversely, the region surrounding the city saw a general decrease in segregation levels from 1990-2010, aside from the Asian or Pacific Islander/White segregation levels, which increased from 31.12 to 37.95. Despite this, all populations have seen an increase in segregation levels from 2010 to current day. The sharpest increase came from the Asian or Pacific Islander/White segregation levels. Black/White segregation levels also jumped significantly from 62.87 in 2010 to 67.94 in current day.

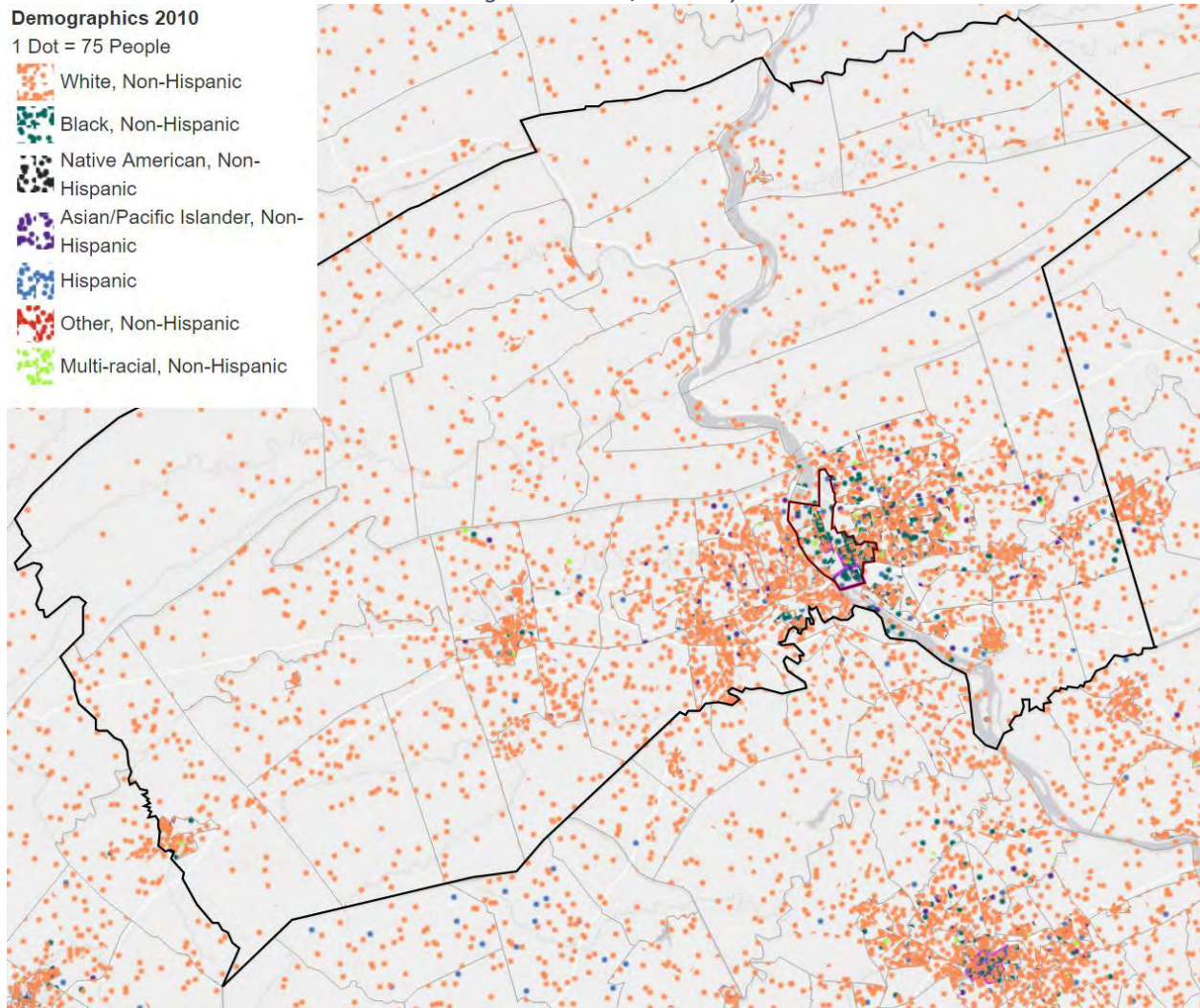
In general, the city has lower levels of segregation than the surrounding region. However, because these levels have continued to rise since 1990, the city has moved from low levels of segregation to more moderate ones. In the surrounding region, these levels have begun to skew from moderate to high levels of segregation.

B.i.1.c. Analysis: Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area

Race/Ethnicity

As illustrated in the HUD Race/Ethnicity map (next map), there is some integration of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics throughout the c, while the surrounding region is predominantly White. There is a concentration of Black and Hispanic populations in to the east in the Allison Hill Neighborhood, to the South in the Shipoke/Hall Manor Neighborhood, and to the west in the Uptown Neighborhood.

Figure 23 Race/Ethnicity



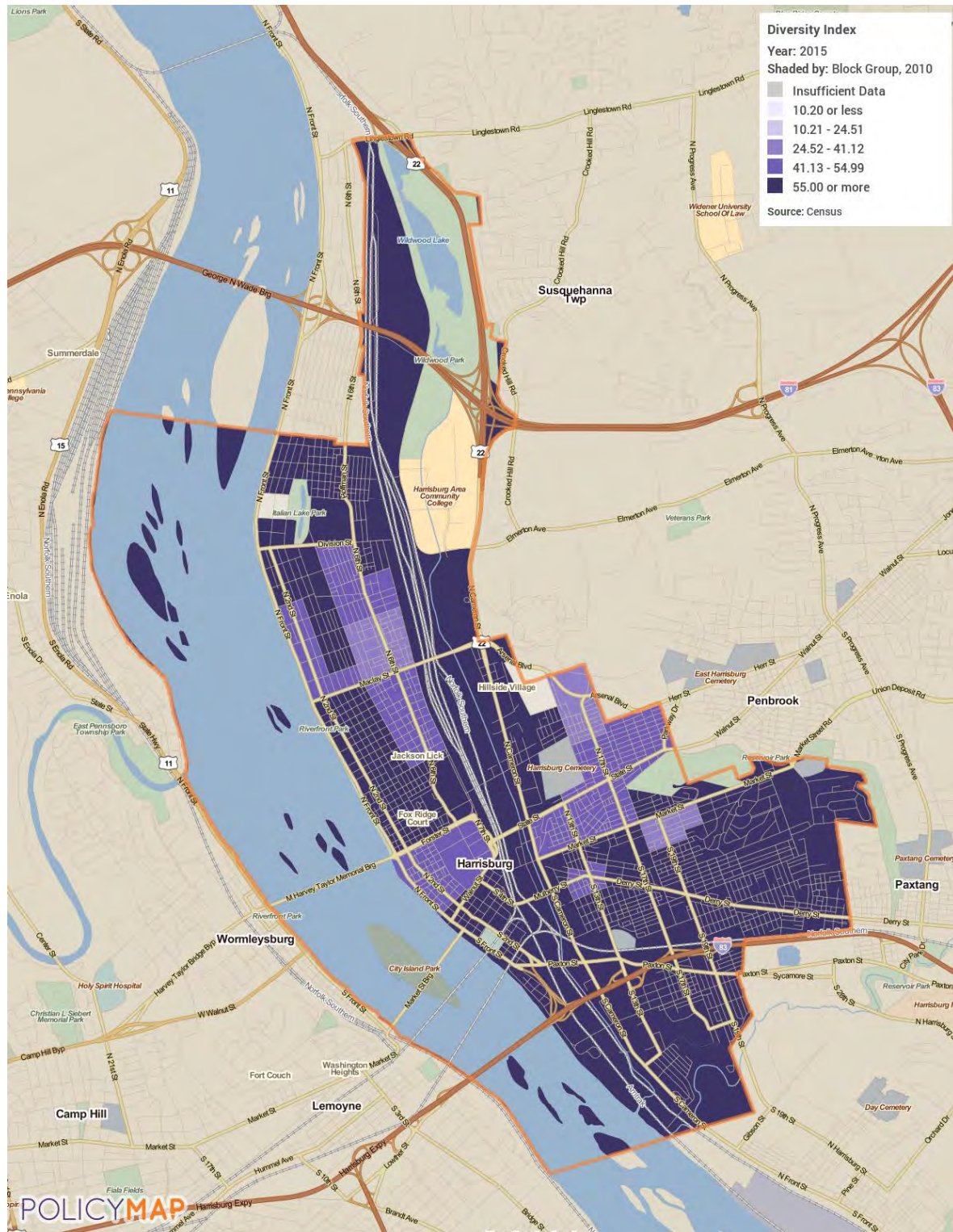
However, a patchwork of segregation does exist in Harrisburg. The White population is more prominent along the western edge of the city bordering the Susquehanna River. The Black and Hispanic populations are slightly more concentrated to the south and the east. However, a large White population does reside in the southeast corner of the city as well. In general, integration in the city is fairly high as opposed to other regional cities such as Philadelphia.

The surrounding region experiences moderate segregation. While the population is predominately White, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians are immersed into the population. This is particularly evident to the east of the city where larger populations of minorities exist.

Segregation is most evident between the city and the surrounding region. Minorities are found primarily in the city while the larger White population is found in the surrounding region.

The following maps offer two ways of viewing integration and segregation levels throughout the city. The first map, highlighting integration, shows the probability that two individuals chosen at random would be of different races or ethnicities, with darkly shaded areas representing high integration and lightly shaded areas indicating low integration.

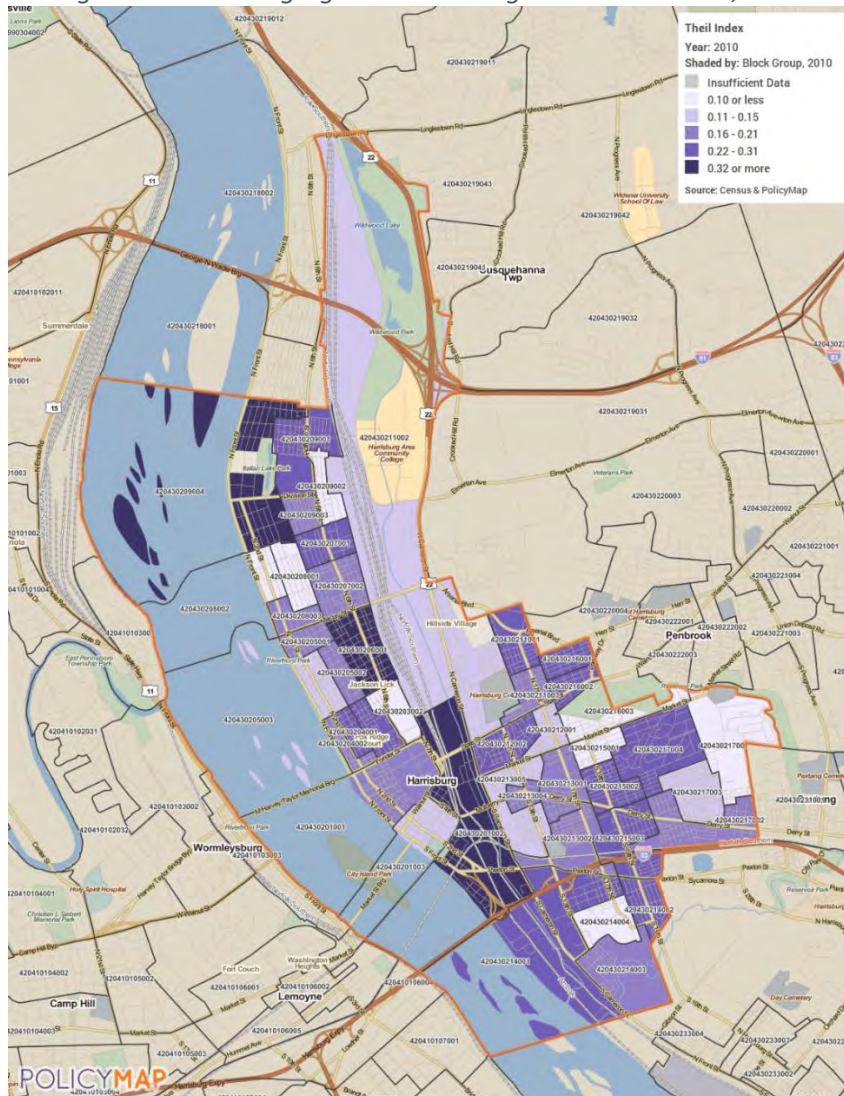
Figure 24 Probability that two individuals chosen at random would be of different races or ethnicities between 2011-2015



The second map, highlighting segregation, utilizes the Theil index that represents how evenly members of racial and ethnic groups are distributed within Harrisburg. The index is calculated by comparing the

diversity of all sub-regions (Census blocks) to the region as a whole. The index values correspond to level of segregation, such that low index values indicate low segregation and high index values indicate high segregation.

Figure 25 Racial Segregation According to the Theil Index, 2010



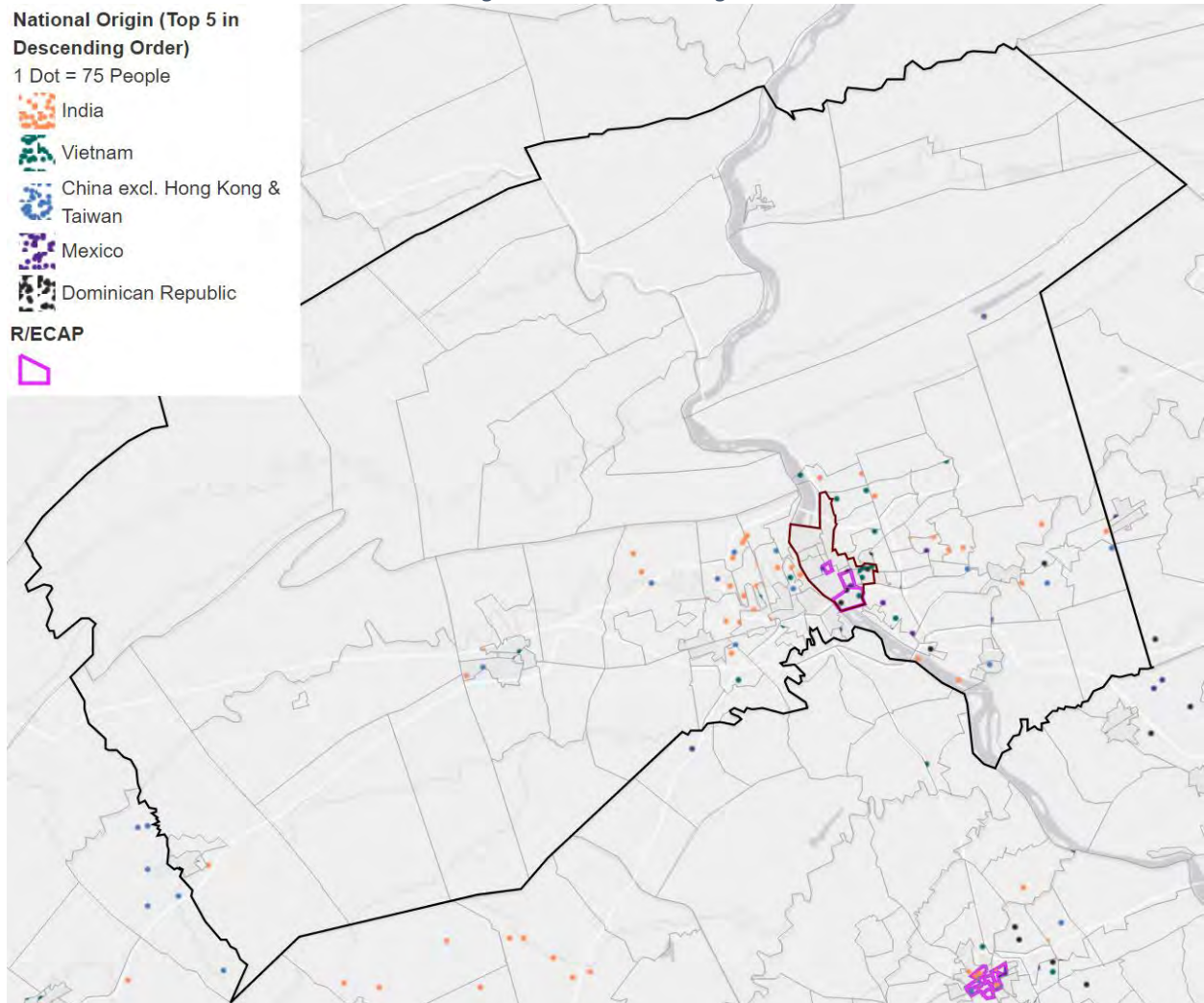
National Origin

Foreign-born residents constitute a small percentage of the total regional population as illustrated in the following map. In the city, areas with concentrations of foreign-born individuals include: Alisson Hill and Shipoke/Hall Manor (Vietnamese, Dominicans and Mexicans). For the region, the top three foreign-born national origins include Indian, Vietnamese and Chinese (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan). These populations tend to be located in the south western area of the Harrisburg-Carlisle Regional jurisdiction.

Like Harrisburg, foreign-born individuals represent a small percentage of the regional population as well. The top three foreign-born national origins in the region include Indian, Vietnamese and Chinese (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan). These populations tend to be located in the south western area of the Harrisburg-Carlisle Regional jurisdiction. Individuals of Indian origin are represented throughout the

region. Foreign born residents are generally well integrated given their small numbers as depicted in the HUD map below.

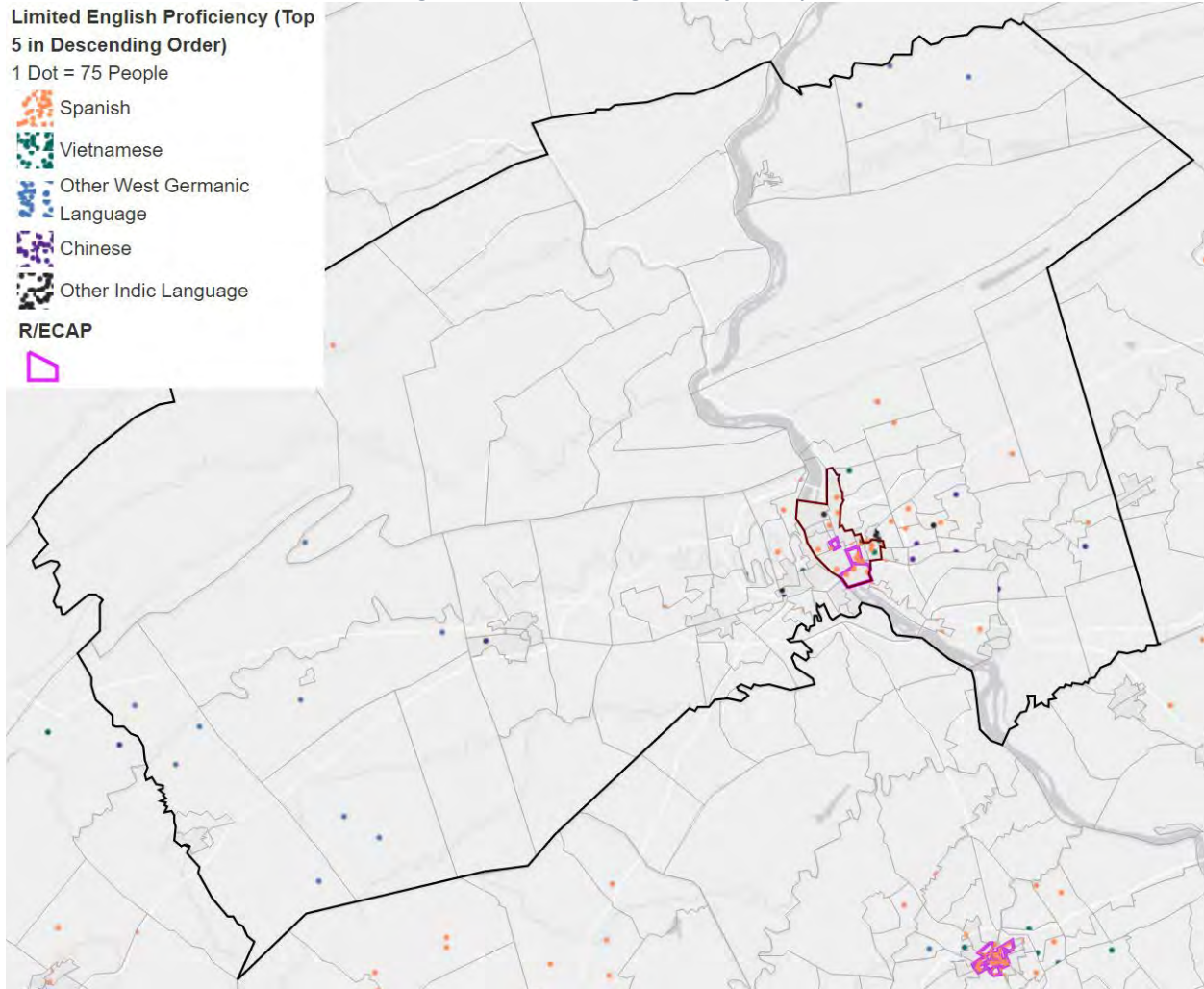
Figure 26 National Origin



Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

As illustrated in the following map, Spanish and Vietnamese populations represent the top two groups in the city and the region. Spanish represents the highest percentage in the city and region by a wide margin. The highest concentrations of Spanish-speaking individuals in city are located in the Allison Hill and Shipoke/Hall Manor Neighborhoods. The city contains higher percentages of each group, representing more diversity in this regard when contrasted with the region.

Figure 27 Limited English Proficiency



B.i.1.d. Analysis: Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas and describe trends overtime.

Homeownerships rates in the surrounding region are significantly higher than homeownership rates in Harrisburg. However, the demographic section indicates that homeownership rates in the city and the surrounding region are in general decline. Since 2000, homeownership rates have declined in both the city and surrounding region, while the percentage of renters in both is on the rise.

The demographic section also indicates there is differentiation in homeownership among different racial/ethnic groups. In the city, the White and Black populations have the highest rates of homeownership. The Black homeownership percentage has been in decline since 2010, while Hispanic and Asian homeownership percentages have risen slightly.

In the surrounding region, Whites have significantly higher homeownership rates than any other race/ethnicity. These rates have stayed fairly stable since 2010.

The following maps provide a spatial representation of rental and homeownership levels among Whites and minorities. Rental levels are highest in in the R/ECAP areas (and those immediately surrounding them) in the city. The region does not have any R/ECAP areas and records a much lower rental rate compared to the city. The maps also show that the region has a noticeably higher homeownership rate than that of the city – these rates begin to rise immediately outside of the city.

Figure 28 Estimated percent of all households that rent a home between 2011-2015 with R/ECAP overlay

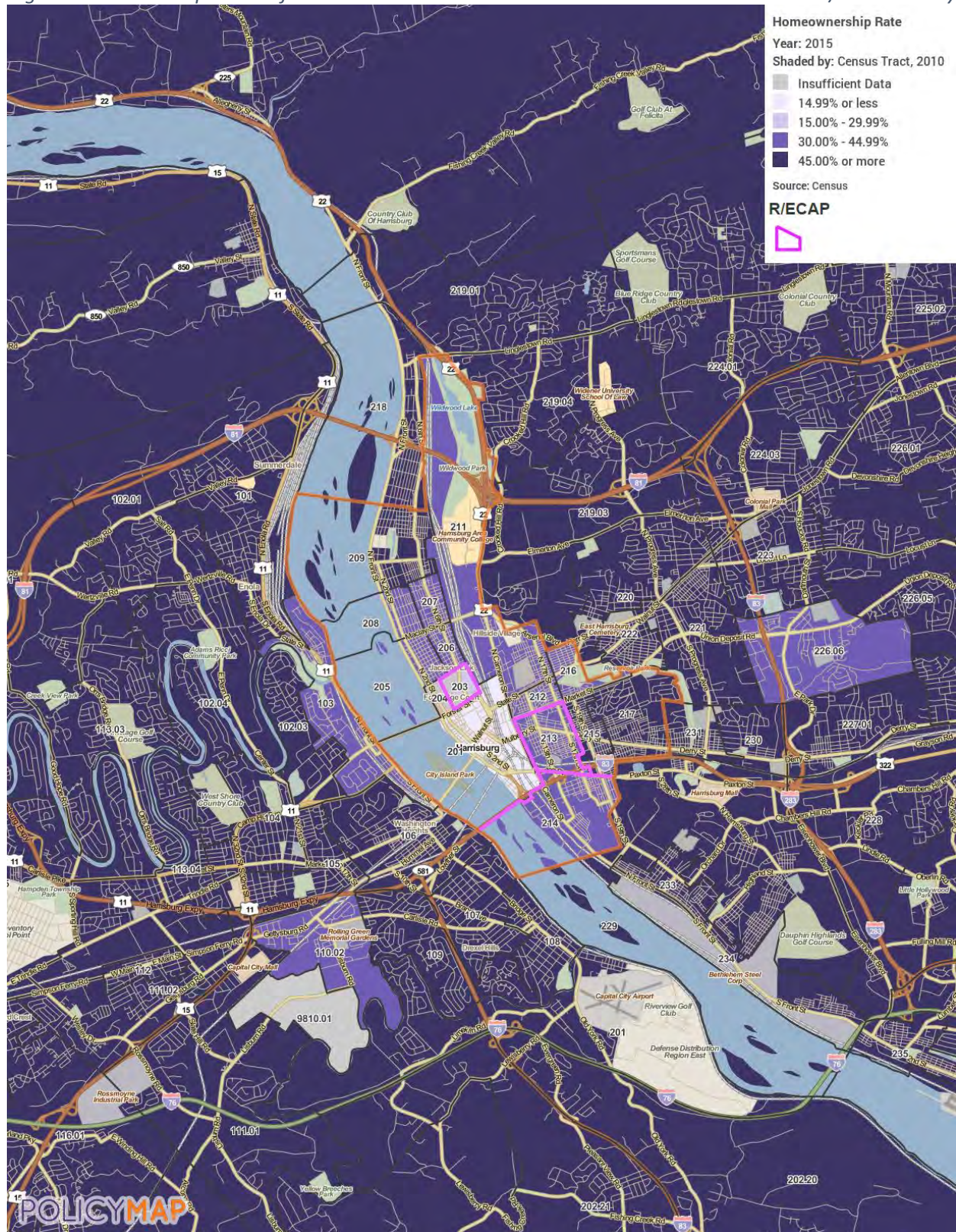
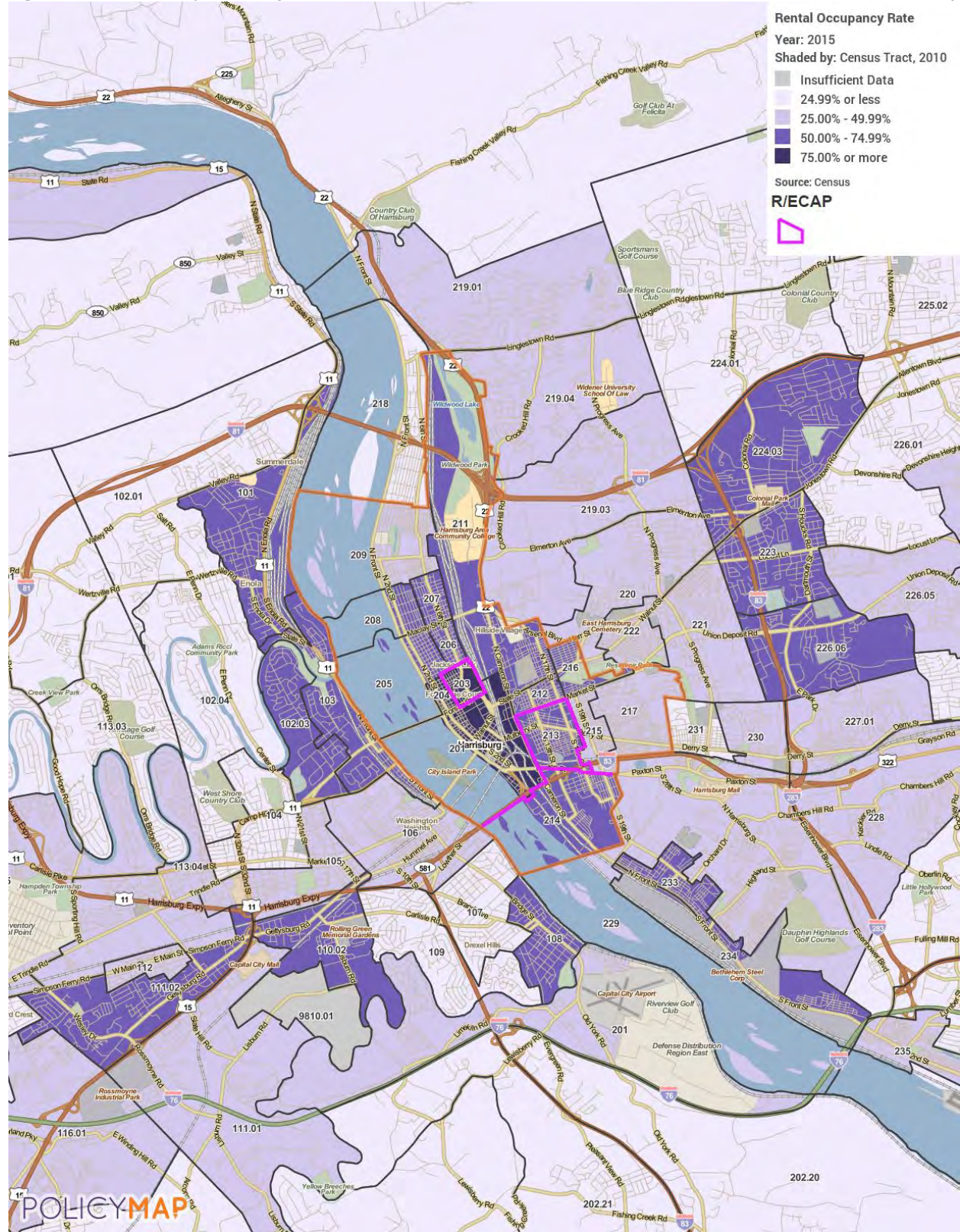


Figure 29 Estimated percent of all households that own a home between 2011-2015 with R/ECAP Overlay



B.i.1.e. Analysis: Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

The dissimilarity index shows that the level of segregation between non-White/White, Black/White, and Hispanic/White and Asian or Pacific Islander/White increased between 1990 and 2010. Currently there are several neighborhoods in Harrisburg that have a high degree of segregation (Shipoke/Hall Manor).

The rapid growth of the Hispanic population within the city has significantly affected segregation patterns. The full impact is perhaps best illustrated by considering the 20-year period between 1990 and 2010. The Hispanic population in the city has nearly doubled in size over the two decade span, accounting for the greatest influx of residents into Harrisburg during that time. At the same time, the White population has dramatically declined in the city. These patterns have exacerbated segregation between city residents and the surrounding region.

The following three HUD maps illustrate that on a spatial level segregation continually exists between Blacks, Hispanics and Whites in the city - the region remains predominantly White. The maps span from 1990 to 2010.

Figure 30 Race/Ethnicity 1990

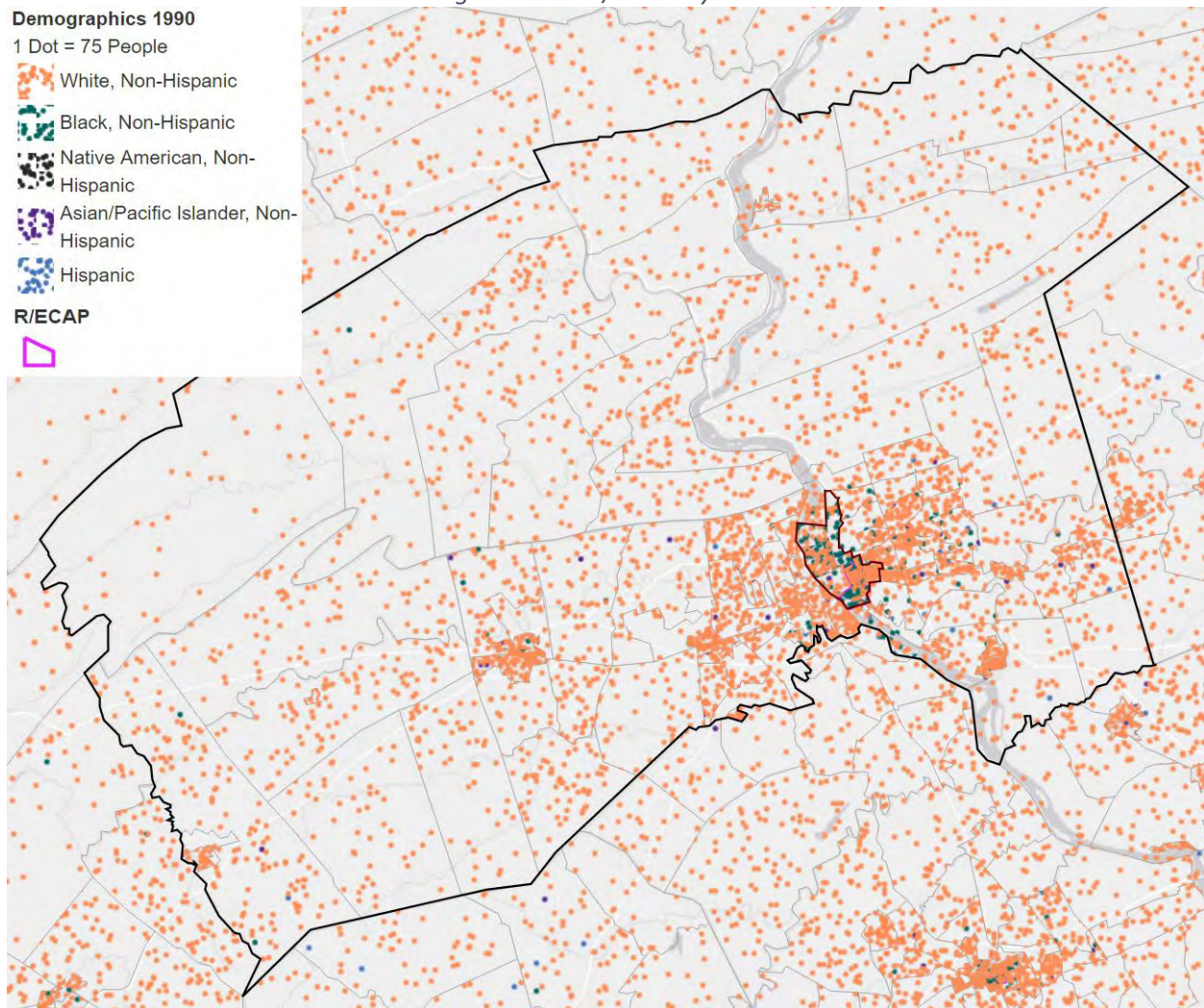


Figure 31 Race/Ethnicity 2000

Demographics 2000

1 Dot = 75 People

-  White, Non-Hispanic
-  Black, Non-Hispanic
-  Native American, Non-Hispanic
-  Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
-  Hispanic

R/ECAP

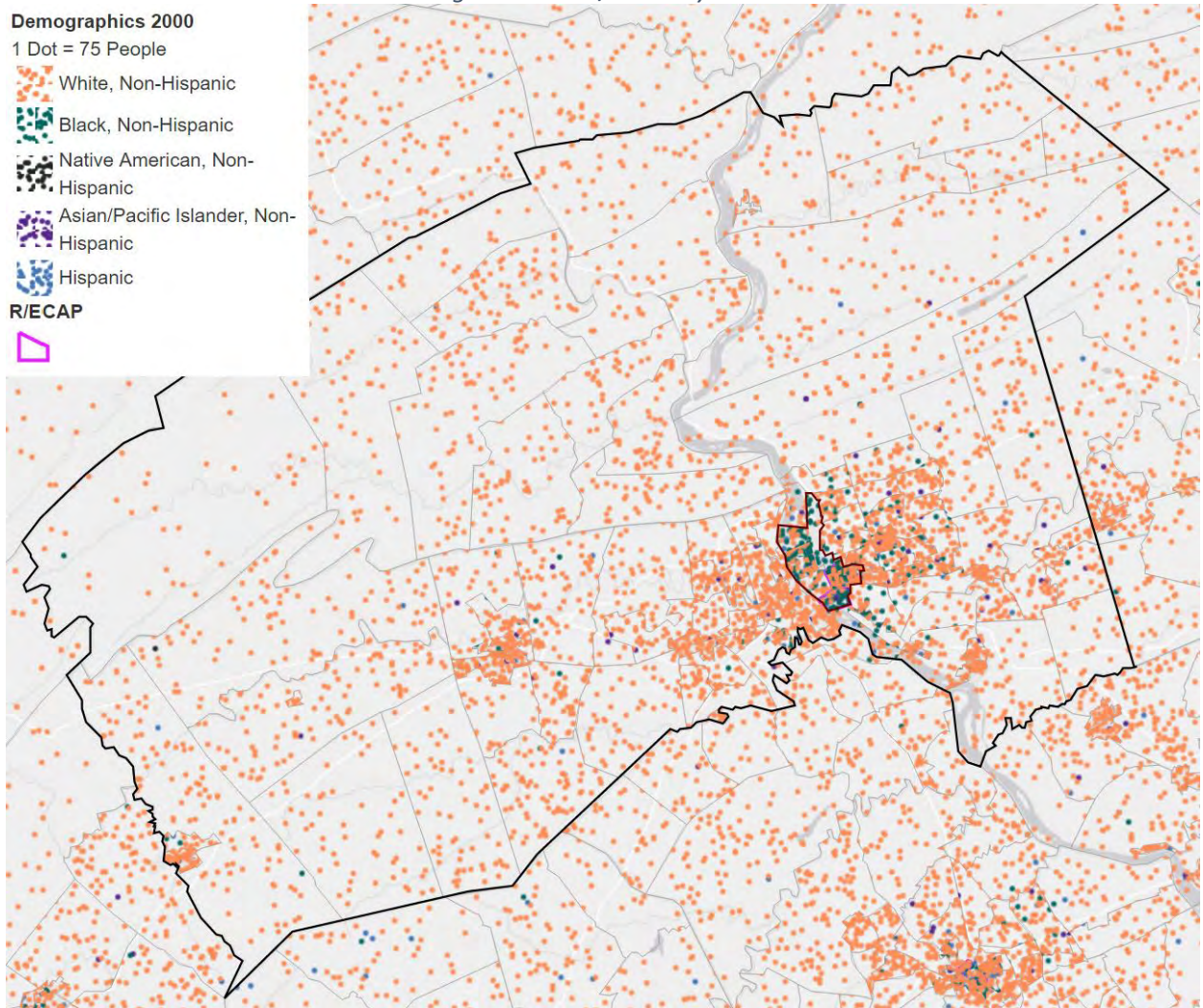
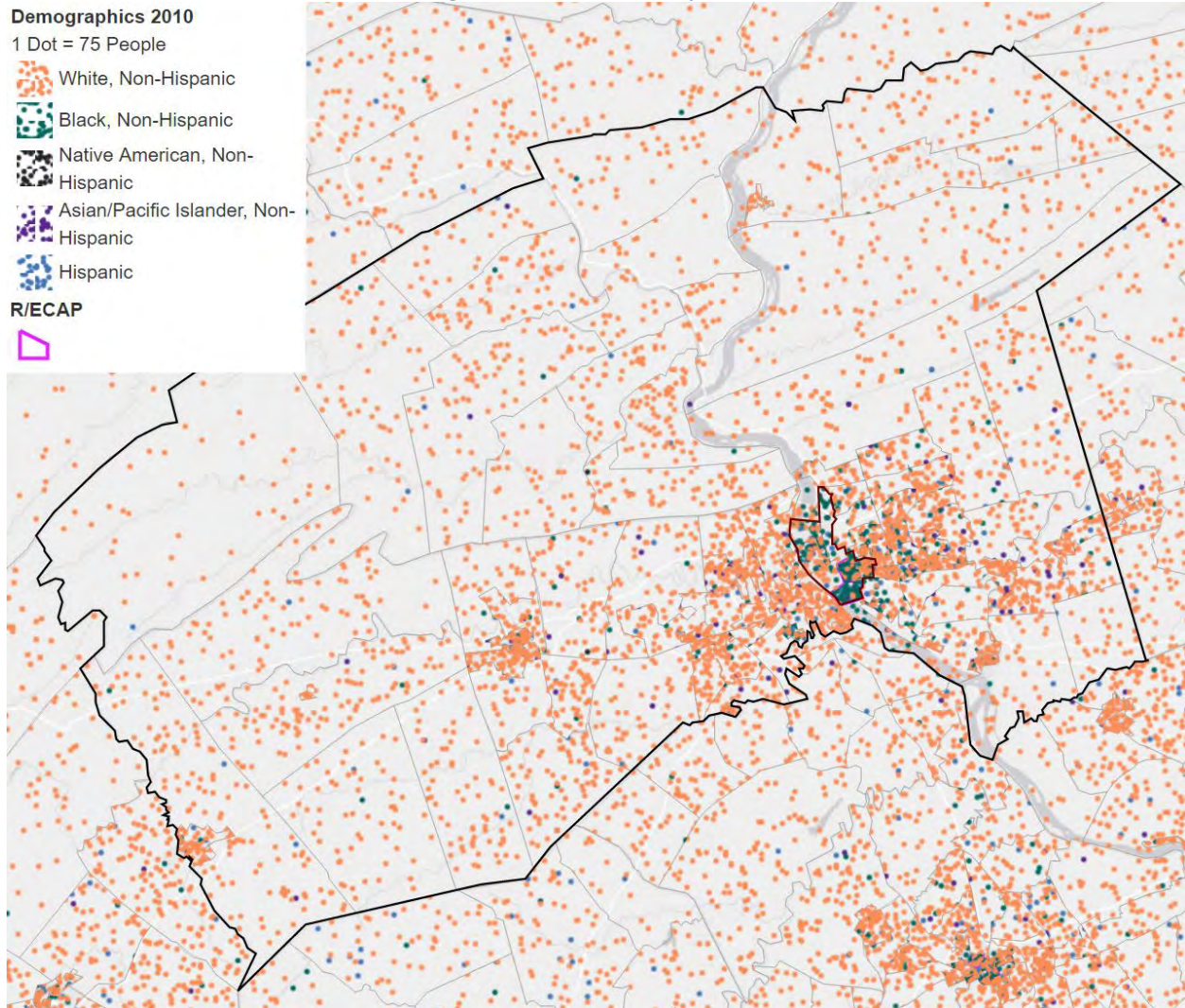


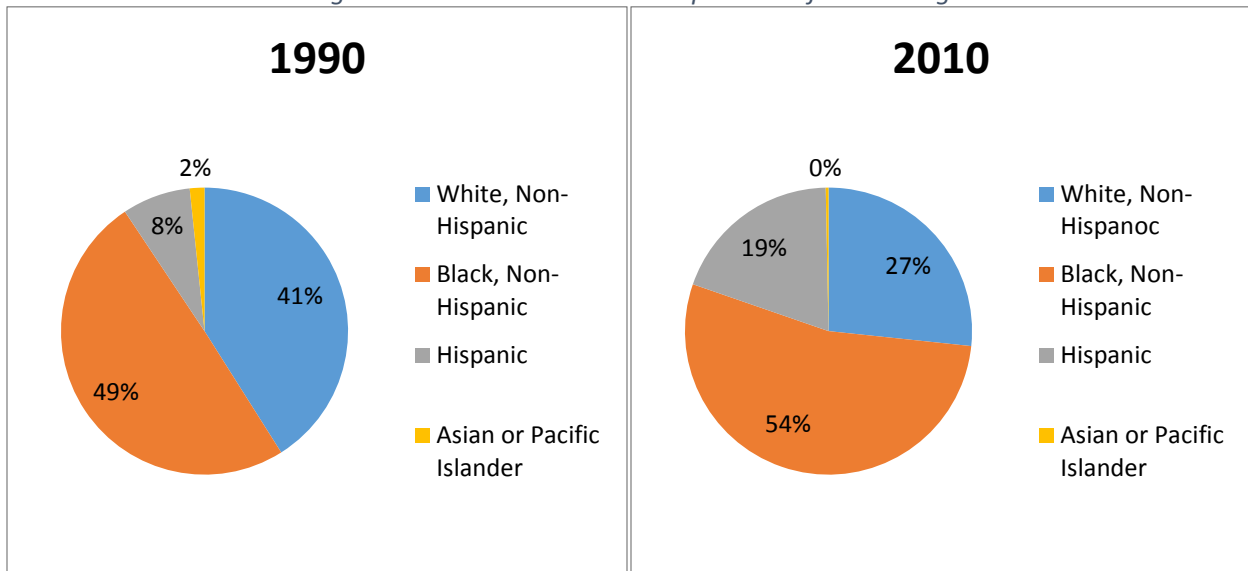
Figure 32 Race/Ethnicity 2010



While the southeast section of Harrisburg saw the most dramatic decline in the White population, the city as a whole experienced substantial racial and ethnic transitions from 1990 to 2010. The north and east sections of the city also saw significant declines in the White population and increased amounts of Black and Hispanic residents. Since 1990, the White population has stayed most stable on the west side of the city along the Susquehanna River.

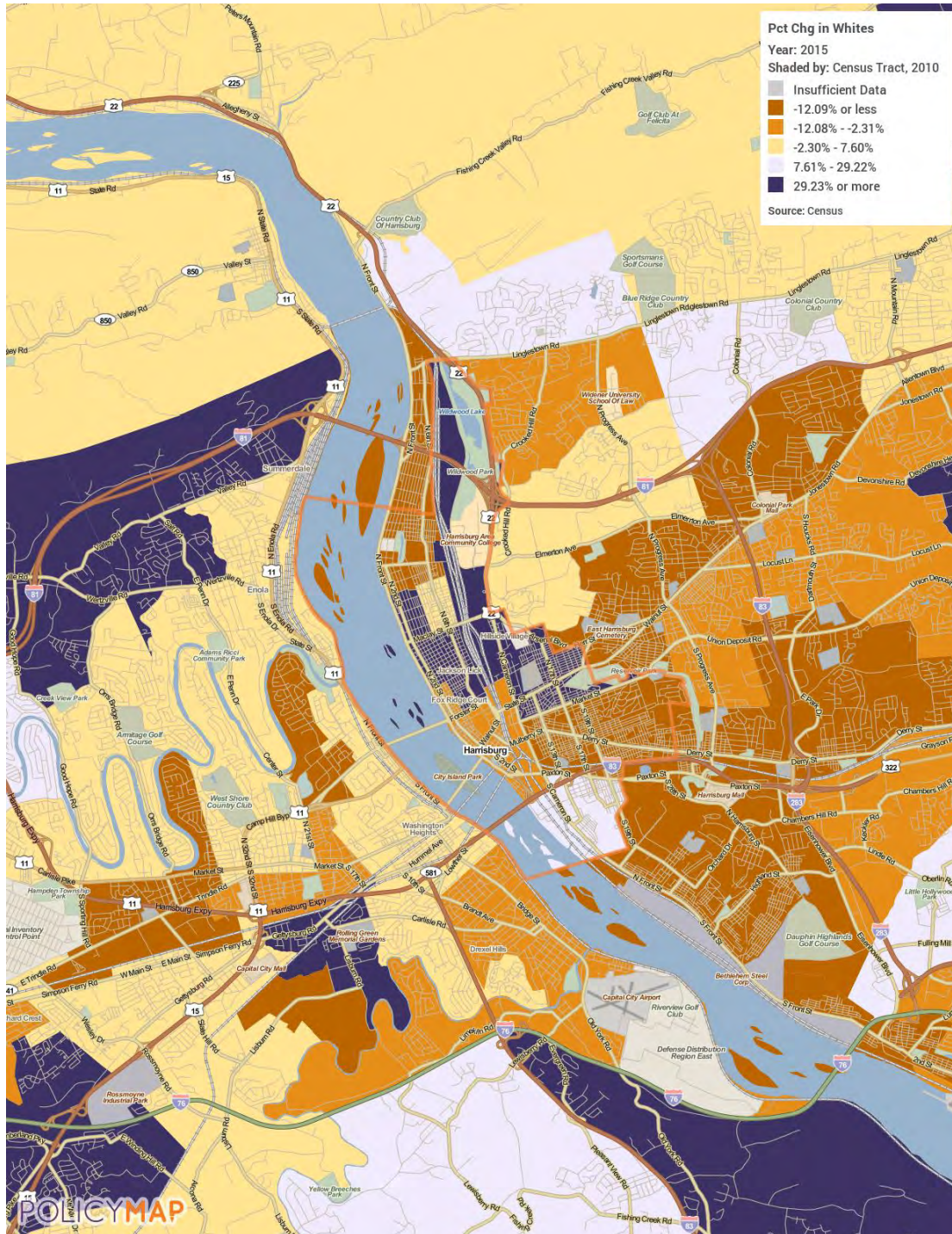
The growing Hispanic population and the stable Black population in almost all areas of Harrisburg was not enough to offset the declining White population over this two decade time frame, and the city's population declined. The rise in racial and ethnic diversity in Harrisburg since the 1990 census is illustrated in two pie charts.

Figure 33 Racial and Ethnic Composition of Harrisburg



As the White population declined in the north and southeast sections of Harrisburg during the 2000 decade, it increased in a collection of census tracts, primarily in the center of the city. These spatial changes in the White population in Harrisburg are evident in the next map.

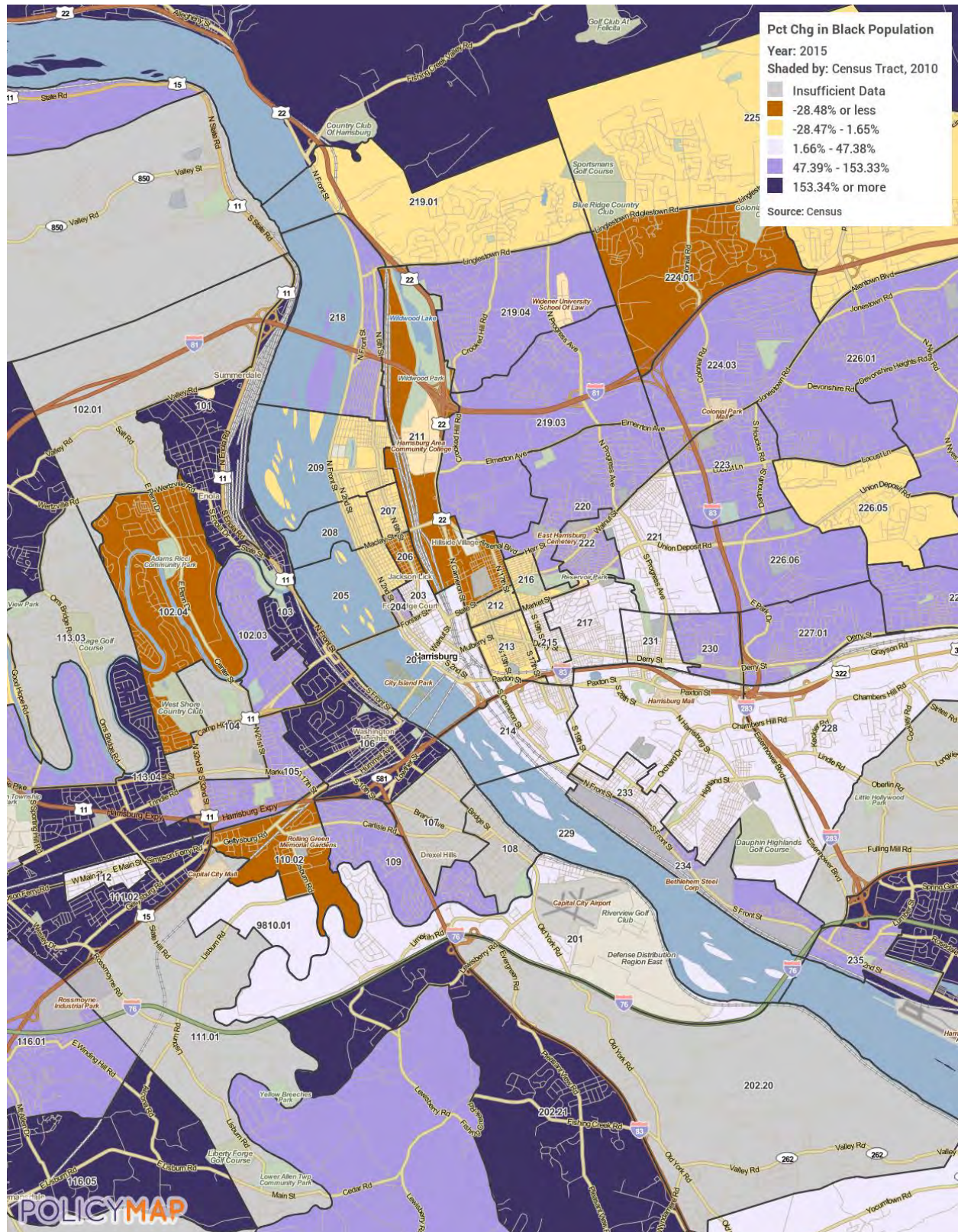
Figure 34 Estimated Percent Change in the Number of White People between 2000 and the Period of 2011-2015



Harrisburg's African-American population remained fairly steady between 2000 and 2010, decreasing by about three percentage points during this time span. While there has not been extensive change in the residential settlement patterns of Black families across Harrisburg neighborhoods, there have been decreases in the percentage of the population in the northern section of the City. The southern and eastern sections have seen slight population increases during this time.

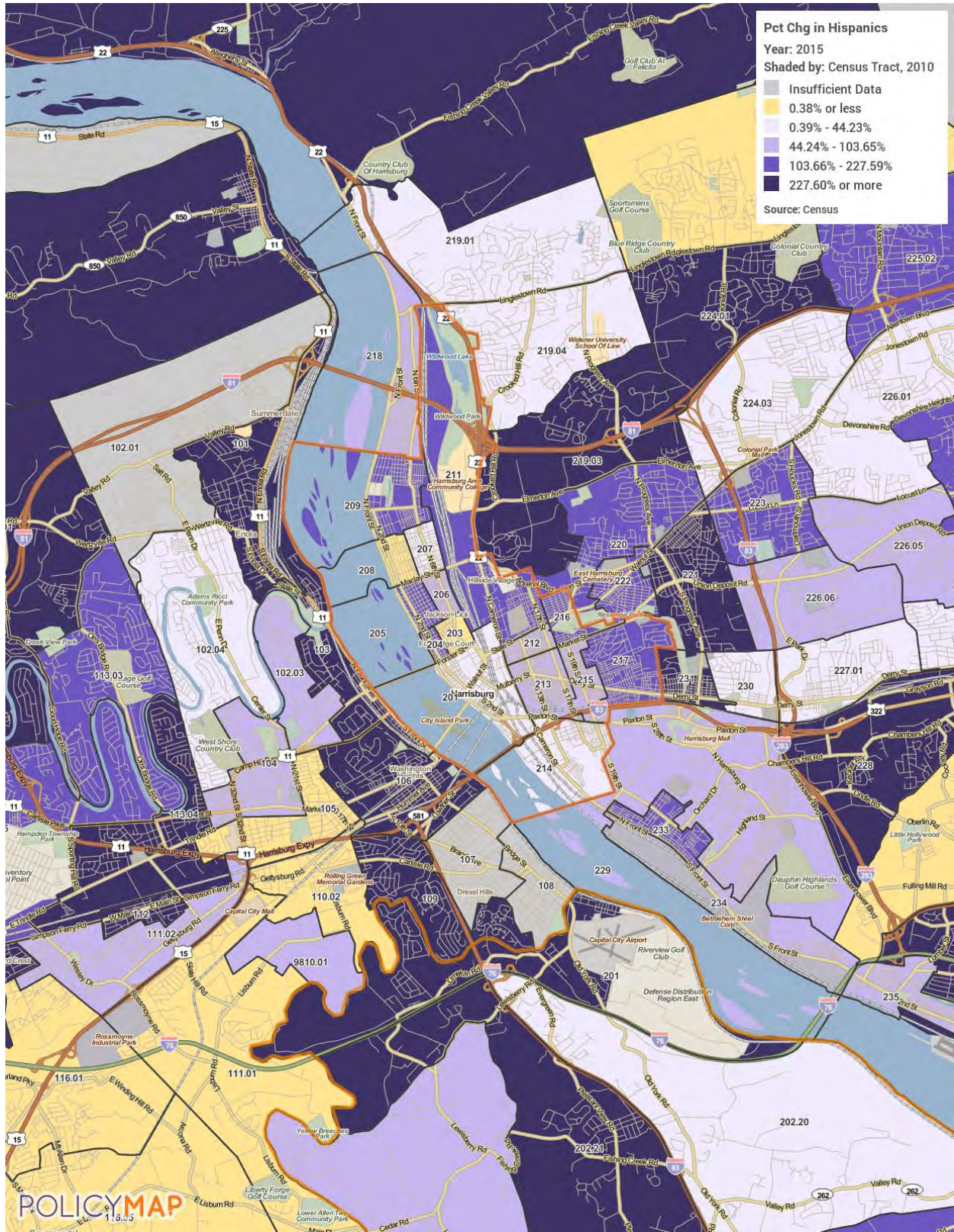
The trends appear to show a small migration of the Black population away from Harrisburg towards the suburbs. The percentages of African-Americans have risen both east and west of the city, and have marginally increased southeast of the city since 2000. The population percentage has boomed west of the city across the Susquehanna River. The next map demonstrates the recent shift in Harrisburg's African-American population.

Figure 35 Estimated Percent Change in the Number of Black People between 2000 and the period of 2011-2015



The Hispanic population both in the city and region more than doubled between 1990 and 2010, rising from 7.66 percent to 18.05 percent and from .11 percent to 4.7 percent of the population respectively. In examining more recent figures, it is clear that the Hispanic population has increased more than 20 percent across large swaths of the city. Since 2000, nearly every section in Harrisburg has shown increases at this dramatic level, as seen in the following map.

Figure 36 Estimated Percent Change in the Number of Hispanic People between 2000 and the period of 2011-2015



The maps in the Demographic Summary reveal limited concentrations of Asians throughout the city and region. However the population, which has grown both inside and outside of the city since 1990, has experienced general integration with other populations since then. This holds particularly true in the region surrounding Harrisburg, where the Asian population is well immersed with the White population.

B.i.1.f. Analysis: Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.

The levels of segregation that exist today particularly between Blacks and Whites, in both the city and region began decades ago. In the mid-20th century, Harrisburg like many other metropolitan areas experienced the “white flight” phenomenon in which primarily white families moved out of urban areas in favor of suburban neighborhoods. This trend lasted through the 1990’s and the White population in Harrisburg continues to decline today. Part of this phenomenon was aggravated by discriminatory housing and job practices following World War II that confined blacks and other minorities to urban areas. This trend especially continues to foster segregation between the city and the region.

More recently, mounting debt has plagued the city, affecting residents in recent years. The problem dates back to the 1970’s when the city purchased a trash incinerator. Ultimately the project created a deficit in Harrisburg. This coupled with mishandled funds and corruption in the local government has crippled the city financially. According to Pew Charitable Trusts, “Harrisburg residents have paid a steep price for the botched project in higher property taxes and trash fees, as well as reduced city services because of staff cuts.” Higher property taxes and minimal city services incentivize those who can afford other areas, to move to the surrounding region continuing to create segregation between the city and region. This trend will likely continue into the future unless addressed.

Multiple additional factors continually perpetuate segregation in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. Poor school systems in Harrisburg leave young residents unprepared to access higher-paying jobs, leaving them financially unable to move to a higher opportunity neighborhood. This is also a significant problem in creating segregation between Harrisburg and the surrounding region. Lending disparities are persistent, further limiting mobility for minorities in Harrisburg and elsewhere. These issues are further explored in future sections. Unless addressed, these problems will likely continue and possibly get worse in the future. Multiple factors affecting access to opportunity, and potentially increasing segregation in Harrisburg and the region are addressed throughout this report.

B.i.2.a. Additional Information: Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

Beyond the HUD provided data, mortgage lending has proven to be a persistent problem in Harrisburg. These patterns promote segregation and discriminatory practices in Harrisburg and the region which affects place of residence, and homeownership opportunities for different races/ethnicities.

Lending disparities are a contributing factor in several types of impediments to fair housing, including segregation. This analysis examined application, approval and denial data for home purchase mortgage loans to determine whether lending activities differed in neighborhoods with varying racial and ethnic compositions, and therefore whether there were discriminatory effects. The data used was collected in

2014-15 under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), which captures the activities of most institutional lenders.

There were several differences in mortgage application denial rates and loan types (conventional vs. government-backed) between areas with different racial and economic compositions. Disparities in loan type are important because while government-backed mortgages fill a need, particularly after the collapse of the subprime lending market, these loans are more expensive and more restrictive than other loan types. Areas that have a preponderance of these loans therefore are spending more aggregate income on housing and have less access to certain refinancing or mortgage assistance tools, such as HEMAP. These conditions can reinforce problematic housing patterns.

Loans for conventional home purchases did not vary greatly between the White and Black populations, although the Black population had a slightly higher loan denial rate at 12.7 percent as opposed to the White denial rate of 10.5 percent. Asians had the lowest denial rate of any race or ethnicity in Harrisburg, at 8.4%. The Hispanic population had the highest denial rate by a wide margin, 22.5 percent. Other types of loans such as home improvement loans favored Whites with lower denial rates than minority populations. Of minority groups, Asians generally had lower denial rates than others.

Government-backed loans had lower denial rates to ethnicities across the board. Denial rates follow the same general trend as conventional loans. The exception is denial rates to Hispanics whose rates were in line with their White counterparts, and even lower than the Black population.

Loans across the board were denied at different rates in different census tracts. Census tracts 213 and 208 had the highest denial rates. In these tracts the number of Blacks significantly outnumbered the number of Whites. All loans from tracts 203 and 212 were accepted. In tract 203, where there was a 0 percent denial rate, the Black and White populations numbered within a hundred individuals of each other. While tract 212 had a significantly larger Black population, only 3 loans were submitted overall. Data was not available for census tract 207. The following table provides the outlined data:

Table 14 Pattern of Loan Denial by Census Tract

Census Tract	# of Mortgage Applications	# of Denials	% of Total Denials
201	22	1	4.5%
203	16	0	0%
204	29	1	3.4%
205	43	4	9.3%
206	5	0	0%
207	N/A	N/A	-
208	12	6	50%
209	32	8	25%
211	7	3	42.8%

212	3	0	0%
213	5	4	80%
214	7	1	14.2%
215	11	4	36.3%
216	4	1	25%
217	44	3	6.8%
TOTAL	240	45	18.75%

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, 2015

B.i.2.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

Harrisburg is an entitlement community and receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The funds provide community development programs and activities including affordable housing, demolition, and rehabilitation. The city also receives grant funds in the way of Lead Hazard Control. These funds serve to mitigate lead exposure in Harrisburg housing. This problem is especially prevalent because of the age of many homes.

The city along with the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority (HRA) also provides homeownership opportunities for low income individuals. The Homeownership Opportunities Program or HOP is funded through the city's CDBG program and is used to acquire blighted, vacant single-family residential structures to rehabilitate and sell to low-and moderate income owner occupants. The goal is to increase mobility through homeownership regardless of race or ethnicity while helping to mitigate the city's blight problem. The Housing Rehabilitation Program (HRP), which provides emergency repair services to low-and moderate-income qualifying homeowners, is also funded through the CDBG program. This program aims to preserve existing affordable housing in Harrisburg through the repair process, and provide low income individuals and families with greater livable housing options.

B.i.3. Contributing Factors of Segregation: Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

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

Community opposition: There has been no formal opposition from the general community or any housing associations or organizations regarding practices mitigating segregation in Harrisburg. Some residents of the Alison Hill neighborhood have raised concerns over the "Mulder Square" investment project's plan to demolition historically-accurate buildings in the community, a practice which could perpetuate

segregation because of gentrification efforts. However, these buildings are vacant and add to the City's blight. Many are beyond repair, are severely distressed from previous fires. More information on this project can be found below.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: There has been little displacement of residents due to economic pressures in Harrisburg. Many areas of the city remain largely untouched by private development in the past decade. While gentrification can be a cause of residential displacement the overall lack of investment in Harrisburg offsets this problem. This is not a problem therefore that primarily contributes to segregation within the city.

Lack of community revitalization strategies: In the past the city has been struggling to revitalize and breathe new life into Harrisburg neighborhoods. However, in 2015, the city along with multiple partners began a \$30 million investment initiative in the Alison Hill neighborhood known as the Mulder Square Project. Harrisburg, Tri-County Housing Development and HHA are collaborating to make redesign and beautify a pedestrian walkway, add seven new single family town homes, and 48 high quality and affordable apartments. The project will demo vacant and blighted properties while increasing homeownership in the neighborhood. Tri-County, which is providing the new townhomes is prepared to work with residents who would like to purchase a home but may otherwise not qualify for a mortgage. Tri-County received funding from the city's CDBG program as well as a \$350,000 grant from the Harrisburg Impact Project, a non-profit committed to redeveloping Harrisburg. These townhomes will be available to qualified applicants who make less than 80% AMI. While these townhomes will cost an estimated \$125,000 to build, they will be available to residents at a much lower price, which has not yet been specified. The 48-apartment units, interspersed over three new buildings will be available to residents who make less than 60% AMI. This project is intended to revitalize the community through increased homeownership and beautification. The long term goal is to increase business development in the area and encourage private investment. A project of this scale is the first of its kind in recent years in the area.

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Stakeholders and residents have expressed the need for private investments such as mixed-income/mixed-use developments, grocery stores, banks, healthcare facilities and others in low opportunity areas. Lack of these amenities contributes to overall market conditions and creates segregation between those who can afford to live in high amenity areas and those who cannot.

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: A range of public amenities and services – parks, high-performing schools, libraries, recreation centers, lighting, sidewalks, trash collection – are important factors in stabilizing neighborhoods and ensuring equitable access. Many public facilities are in need of repairs and/or many communities lack this range of public amenities. Disrepair and inadequate facilities in Harrisburg are exacerbated by the city's poor financial condition and cuts to services such as trash collection. Lack of high quality public amenities and services may impact segregation patterns.

Lack of regional cooperation: There is no documented lack of regional cooperation that perpetuates segregation and discriminatory practices. However, while organizations are generally cooperative with each other, limited collaboration especially between private developers and public entities perpetuates segregation. Additionally more collaboration between the city and the surrounding communities that access that Harrisburg labor market is needed to mitigate segregation between the city and suburbs.

Land use and zoning laws: The current land use development ordinance was adopted by the city of Harrisburg on July 8, 2014, replacing the previous ordinance from 1950. While the new ordinance in many ways attempts to mitigate unfair and discriminatory housing practices it falls short in several areas. Development costs in the 100-year flood plain increase when buildings are required to be constructed 1.5 feet above freeboard. In addition, the large number of designated historic homes in the city may impede housing availability for certain populations and increase segregation. The new zoning code places added requirements to historic homes, increasing the cost of building modification resulting in greater overall costs to residents. Furthermore, restrictive forms of land use that exclude any form of housing, particularly multi-family housing, discourage the development of affordable housing and may lead to increased segregation.

Lending discrimination: Analysis based on HMDA data examined approval and denial data for home purchase loans across ethnicities to determine if lending activities differed across varying racial and ethnic compositions, and therefore whether there were discriminatory effects. Overall, Hispanics had the highest denial rates of any population, and Blacks had generally higher denial rates than their White and Asian counterparts, although this varied by census tract. More information is available in previous sections.

Location and type of affordable housing: A lack of affordable housing in the surrounding region forces low-income individuals who are often minorities to live in certain areas, perpetuating segregation patterns.

Loss of Affordable Housing: While Harrisburg has not seen a loss of affordable housing, excessively large lot sizes and the restrictive forms of land use as previously mentioned may deter the development of more affordable housing. Additionally, there is a mismatch between household income and housing costs which implies the need for even lower cost homes. The city needs more affordable homes in order to mitigate segregation practices and foster more inclusive communities.

Occupancy codes and restrictions: The current occupancy code has a restrictive definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit. Defining family so narrowly may disallow the blending of families who may be living together for economic purposes, therefore impacting segregation in the city.

Private discrimination: Areas with long-term vacancies deter private investment and could promote continued patterns of segregation. Decades of urban disinvestment and population decline resulted in 4,786 vacant properties in 2015. Blighted vacant land often leads to increased crime and decreased property values, deterring outside investment. Additional factors including land use and zoning laws, and population decline has made investment outside of Harrisburg more attractive to private investors, promoting a segregation between Harrisburg and the surrounding region.

Source of income discrimination: Many landlords engage in discriminatory practices against individuals and families “source of income.” This includes refusing to rent units to them because they receive payments from federal and local programs, receive Section 8 Housing Vouchers, or receive short- and long-term rental subsidies among other things. Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly makes this practice illegal. With no law in place, renters face greater housing burdens that could inherently promote segregation in the city.

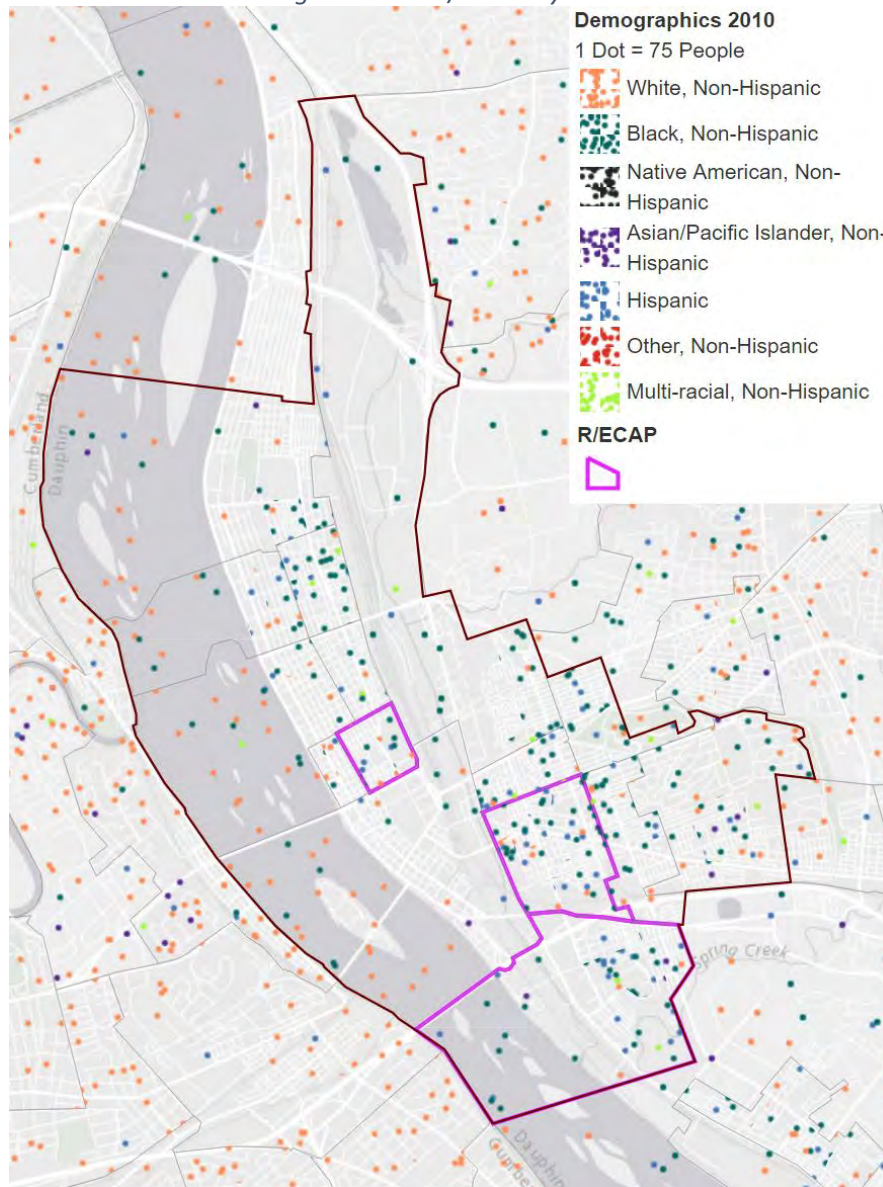
Other: The recent spike in flood insurance cost is another factor that may increase segregation practices. Flood insurance is required for homes designated in the flood plain in Harrisburg. Increased costs may limit the individuals and families who can afford to live in this area, and thus foster greater segregation.

B.ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

B.ii.1.a. Analysis: Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and region.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where: (1) the non-White population comprises 50 percent or more of the total population and (2), the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either (a) 40 percent or above or (b) three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

Figure 37 Race/Ethnicity 2010



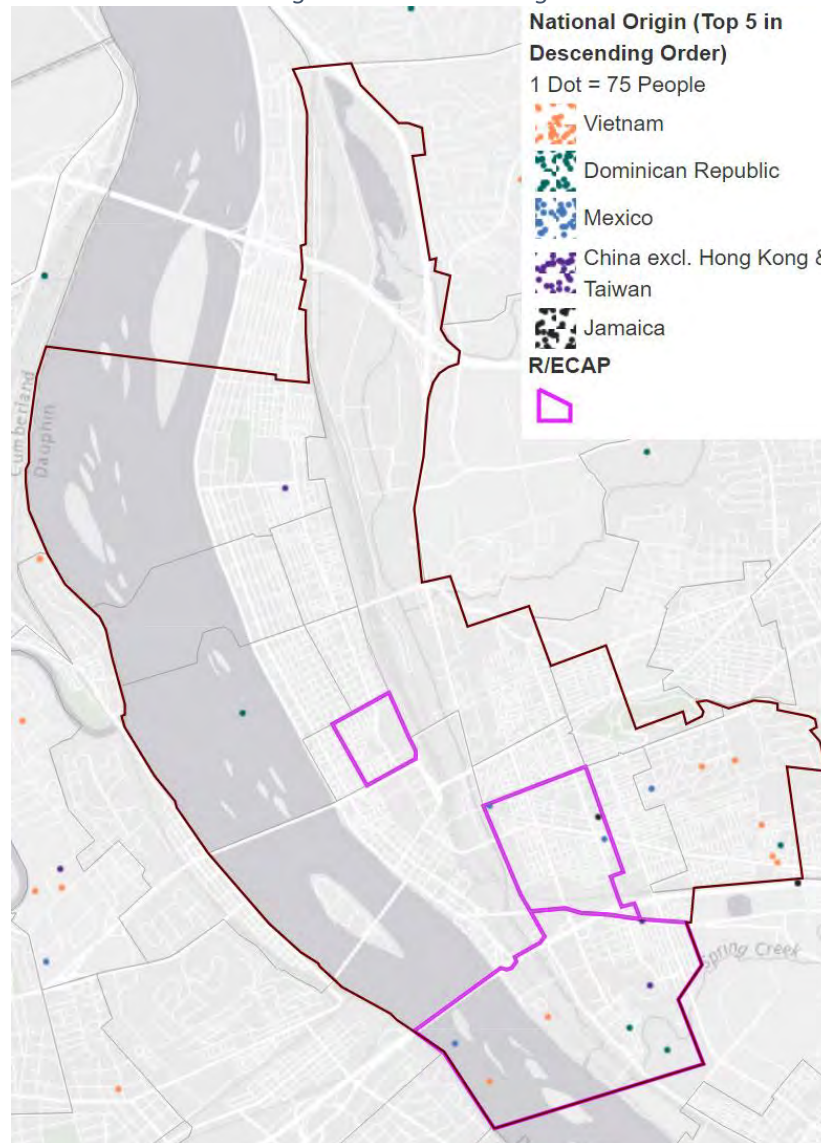
Racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) occupy three census tracts within the city limits.

- Census Tract 203 is part of the Midtown Neighborhood located on the western boarder of the city. This tract contains predominantly Black populations.
- Census Tract 213 is part of the Allison Hill Neighborhood located in the southern part of the city. This tract contains predominantly Black and Hispanic populations.
- Census Tract 214 is part of the Shipoke/Hall Manor Neighborhood in the southern part of the city. This tract contains predominantly Black and Hispanic populations.

National Origin

Very few foreign born individuals reside in R/ECAPs in the city of Harrisburg. An exception is seen in southern Harrisburg (Allison Hill and Shipoke/Hall Manor), where a mix of Vietnamese, and Mexican residents are found.

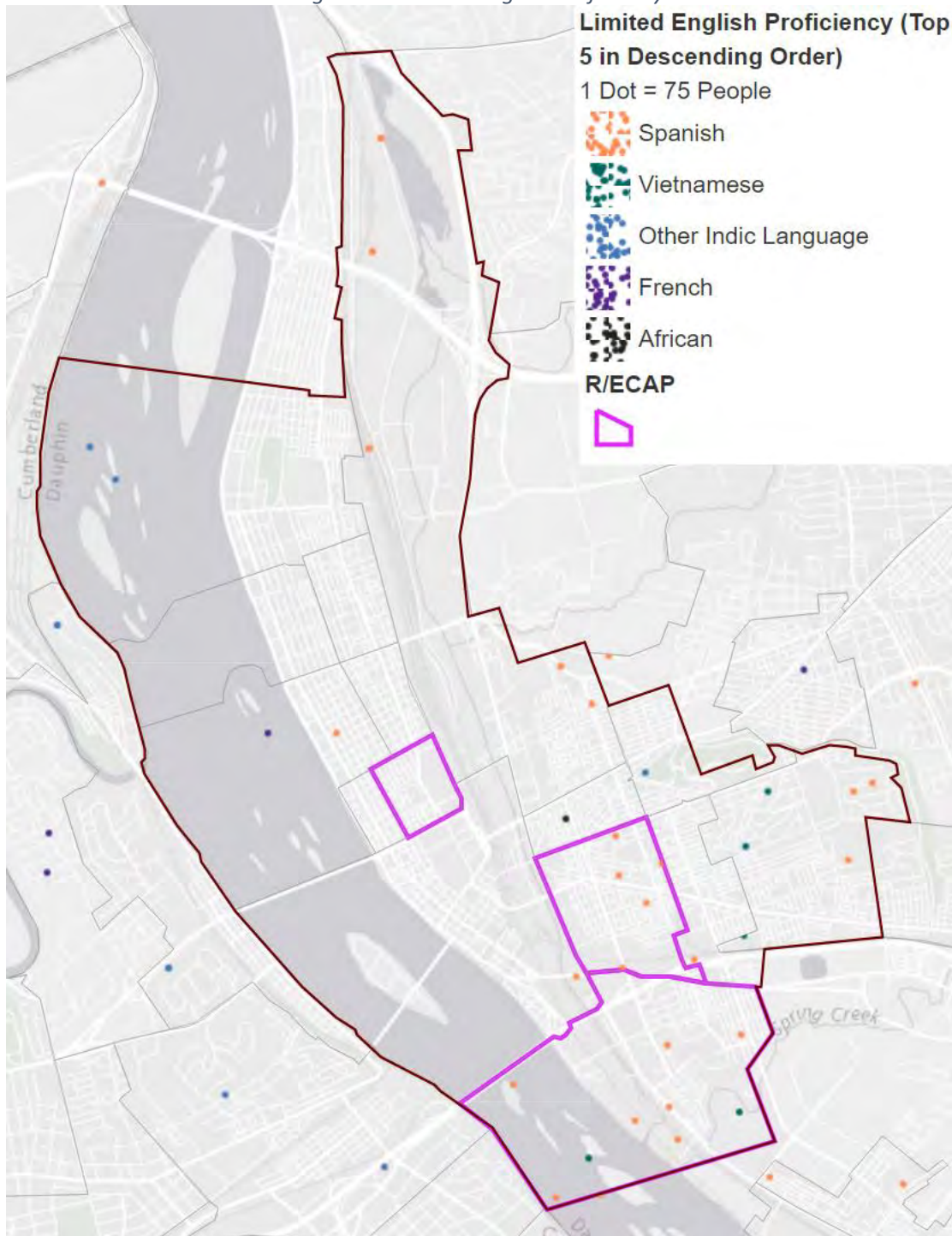
Figure 38 National Origin



Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Limited English Proficiency is also not very extensive within R/ECAPs. There is, however, a substantial concentration of those with limited English speaking proficiency in South Harrisburg, in Allison Hill and the Shipoke/Hall Manor Neighborhoods. As noted earlier, a considerable Hispanic population resides in those neighborhoods. Spanish is widely spoken.

Figure 39 Limited English Proficiency



B.ii.1.b. Analysis: Describe and identify the predominant protected classes residing in R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region. How do these demographics of the R/ECAPs compare with the demographics of the jurisdiction and region?

The City of Harrisburg is the only locality within the region that have R/ECAPs. There are a disproportionate number of Black and Hispanics individuals that reside in R/ECAPs.

While Whites represent a 10 percent share of the population in the R/ECAPs, their representation pales in comparison to the overall percentage they represent when examining their share of the overall populations in the city. The opposite holds true for Hispanic and Black populations. The percentage of Blacks found in R/ECAPs in the city is 13 percent higher than their overall percentage of the population here. This is particularly evident in the region where Blacks constitute 55 percent of those in R/ECAPs and only 20 percent of the overall population. Similar characteristics can be seen with respect to Blacks. For example, in the city, Hispanics account for approximately 50.63 percent, of those living in R/ECAPs. However, they only comprise 49.92 percent of the overall population of the city.

Table 15 R/ECAP Population by Race/Ethnicity in Harrisburg and Region

	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region	
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
Total Population in R/ECAPs	14,254		14,254	
White, Non-Hispanic	1,451	10.18%	1,451	10.18%
Black, Non-Hispanic	7,217	50.63%	7,217	50.63%
Hispanic	4,529	31.77%	4,529	31.77%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	506	3.55%	506	3.55%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	35	0.25%	35	0.25%
Other, Non-Hispanic	36	0.25%	36	0.25%

Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis

The following maps show R/ECAPs in Philadelphia in relation to concentrations of the different races/ethnicities referenced above.

Figure 40 Estimated percent of all people who were White between 2011-2015 with R/ECAP overlay

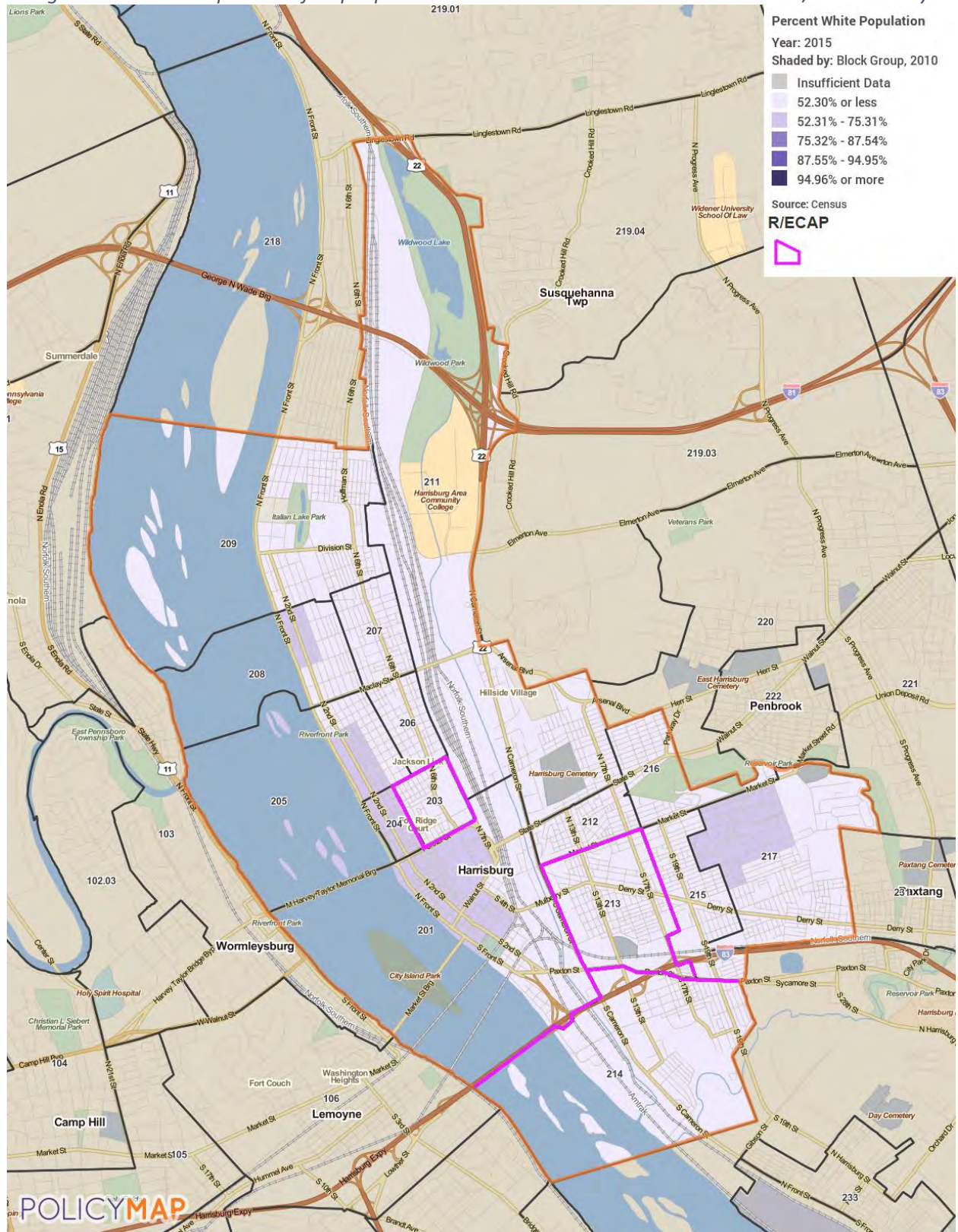


Figure 41 Estimated Percent of All People Who Were Black Between 2011-2015 with R/ECAP overlay

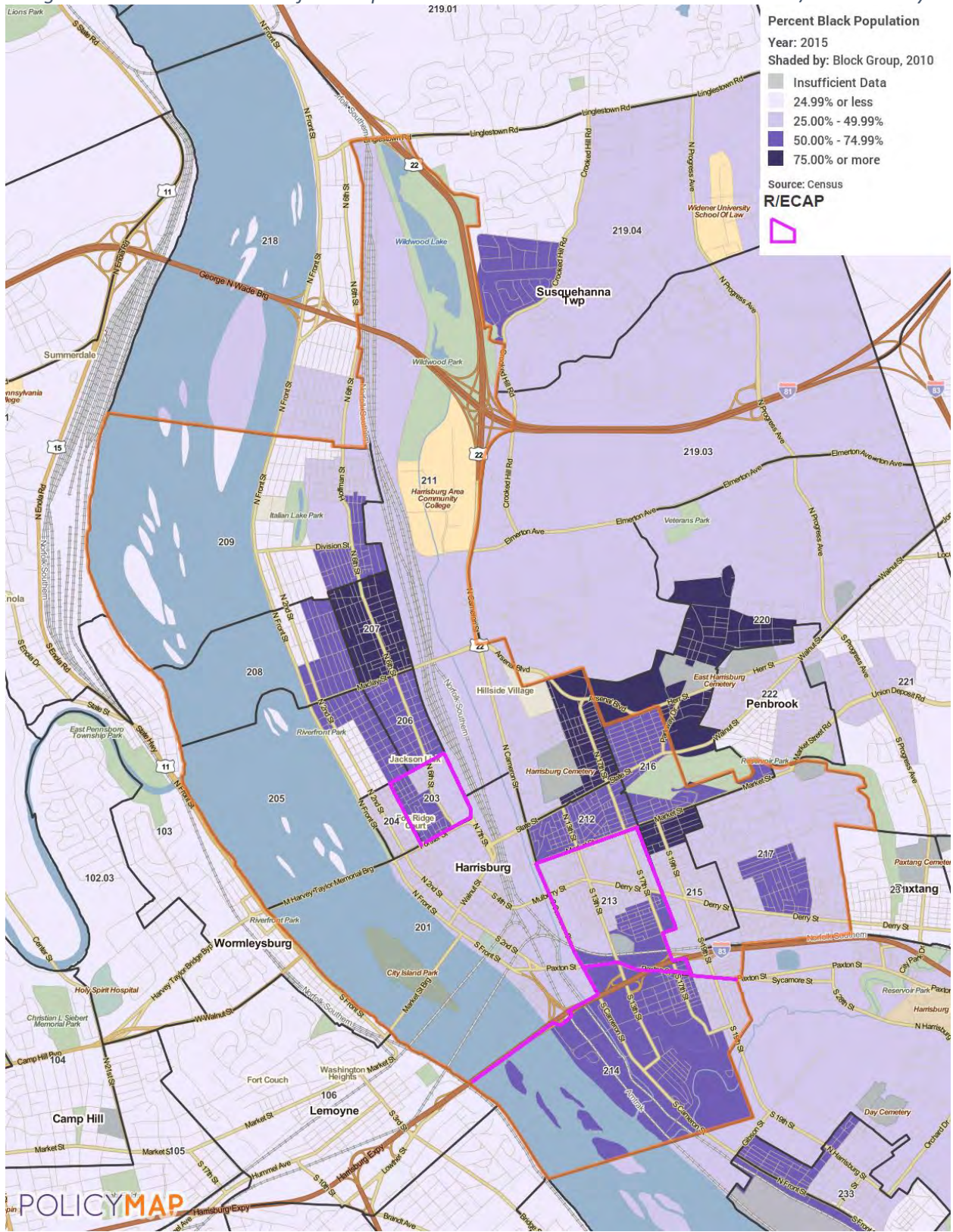


Figure 42 Estimated Percent of All People Who Were Hispanic Between 2011-2015 with R/ECAP overlay

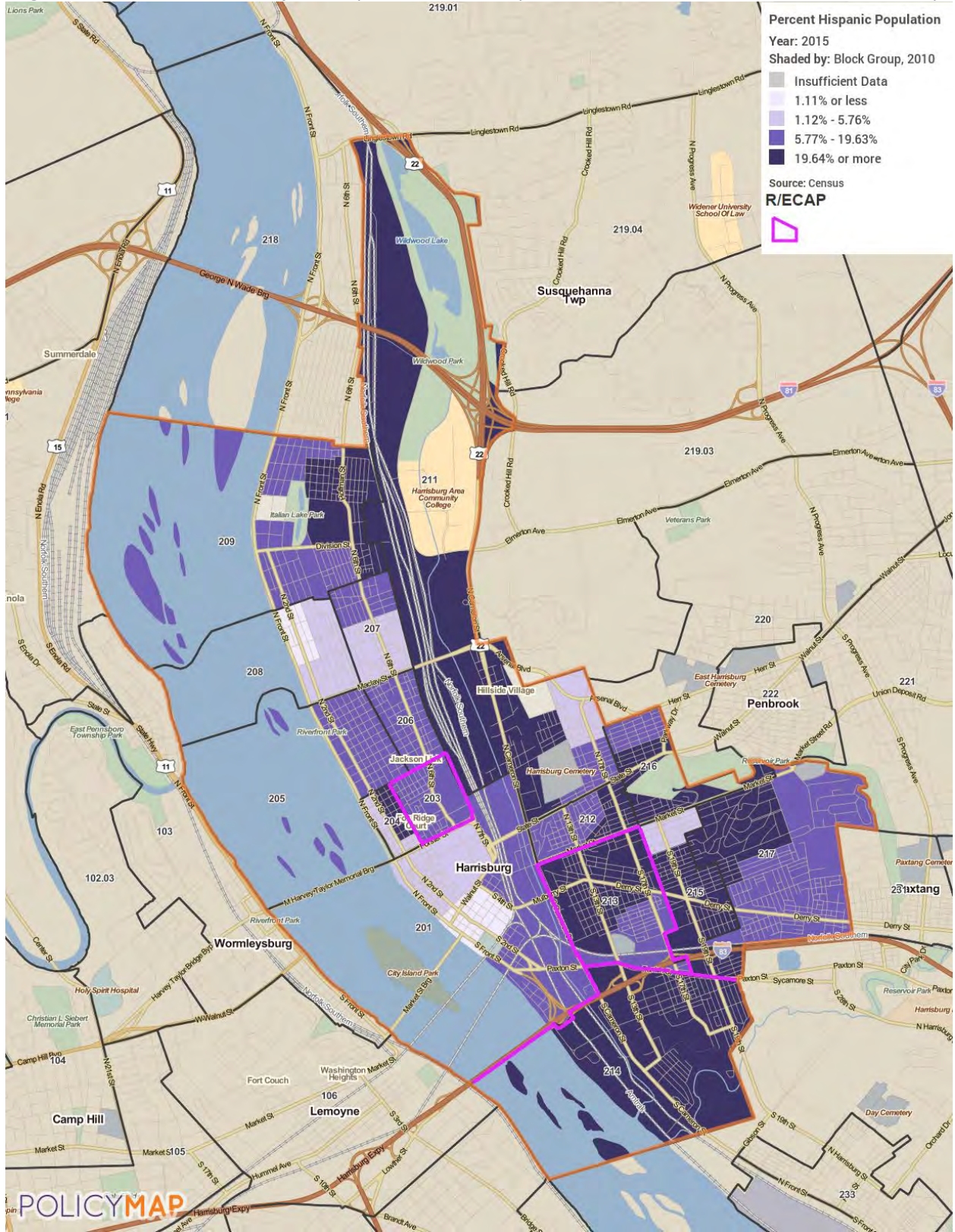
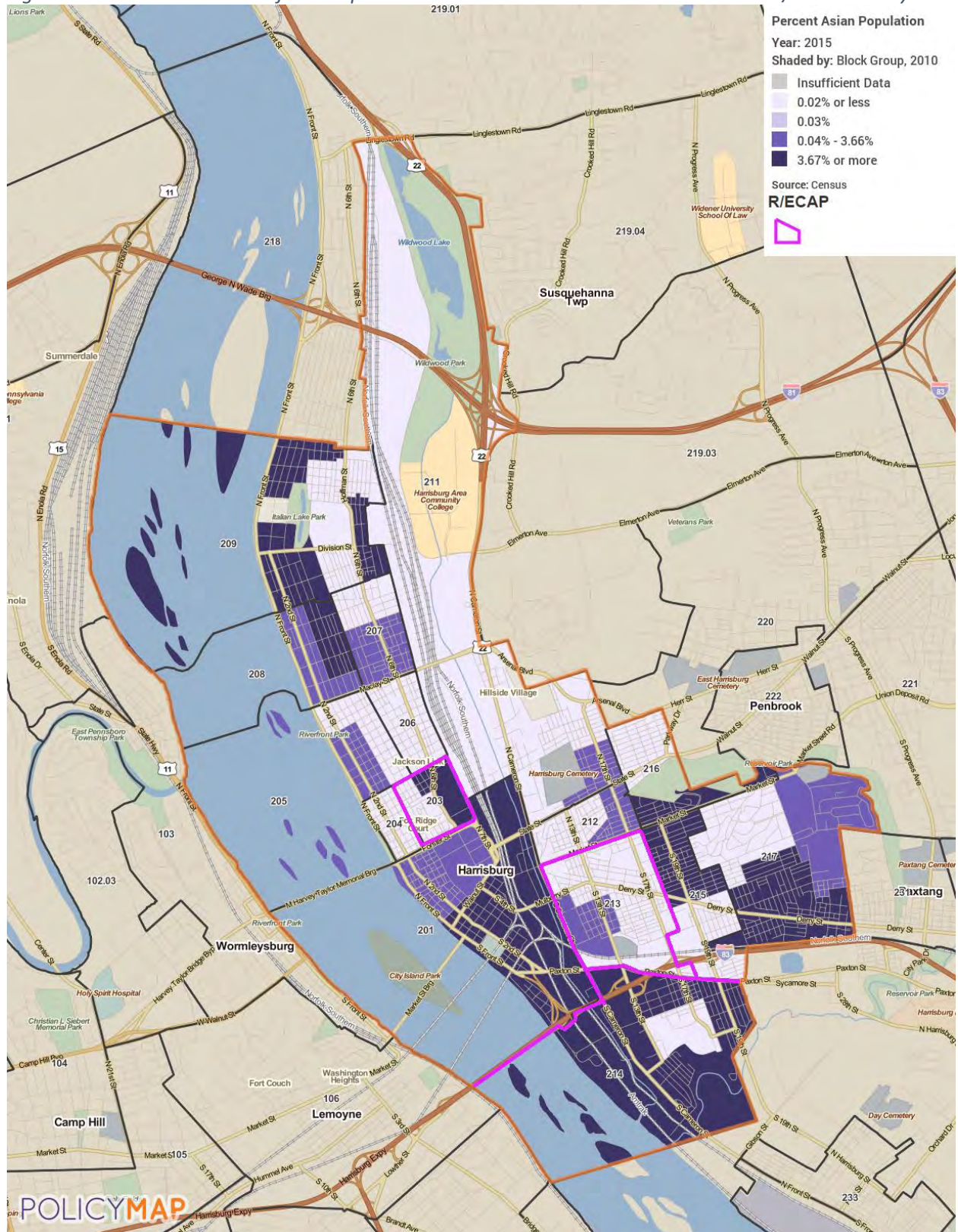


Figure 43 Estimated Percent of All People Who Were Asian Between 2011-2015 with R/ECAP overlay



National Origin

The top 10 countries representing individuals with a foreign national origin are identical in the city and region. Individuals from Mexico represent the largest group with a foreign national origin in the city, accounting for 1.49 percent of the population; followed closely by individuals from Honduras (1.25%), Vietnam (1.24%), Dominicans (1.16%), and Chinese (1.06%) All other countries account for less than one percent of the total population.

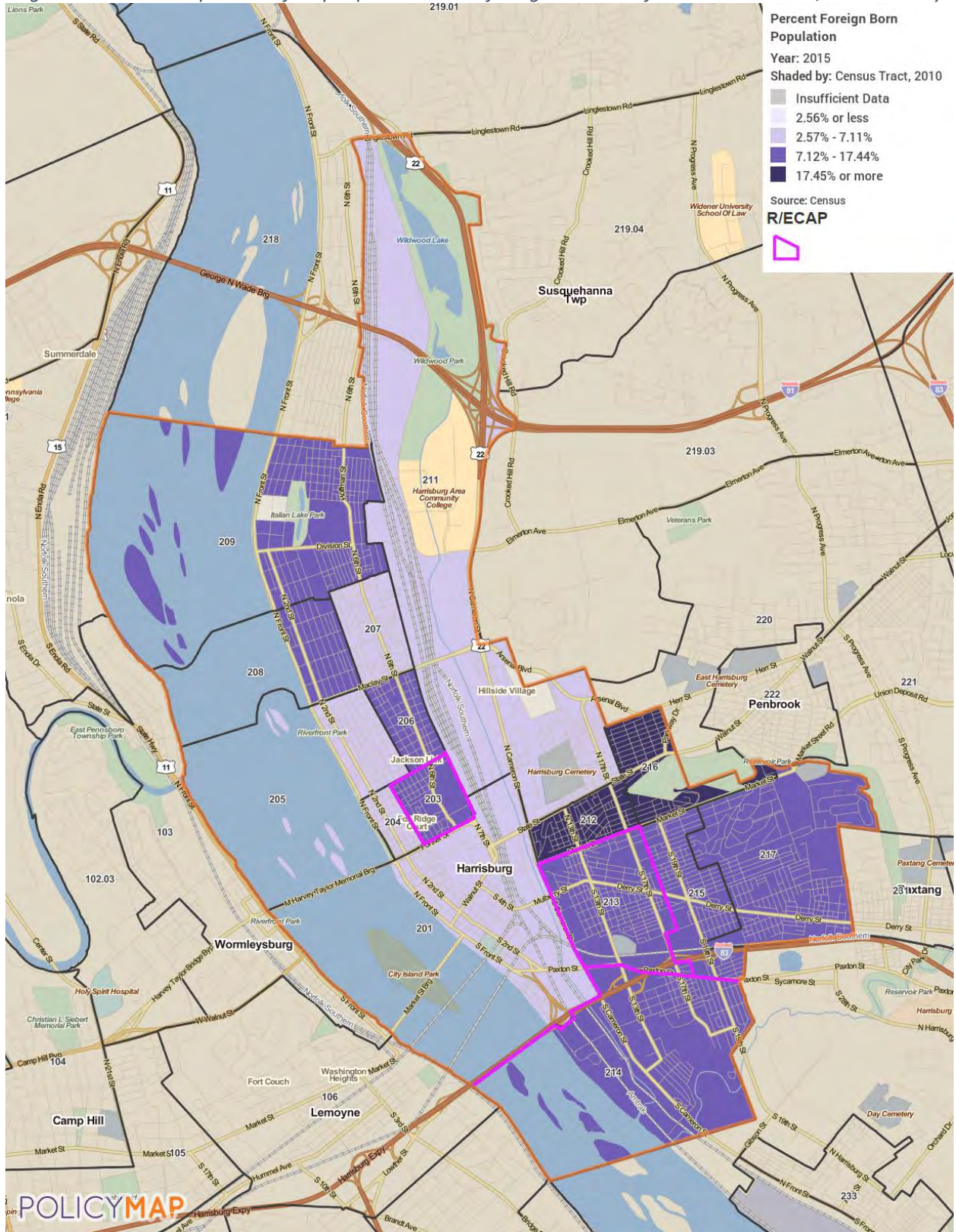
Table 16 R/ECAP Population by National Origin in Harrisburg and Region

		Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
	R/ECAP National Origin Country	#	%		R/ECAP National Origin Country	#	%
Total Population in R/ECAPs		14,254	-			14,254	-
#1 country of origin	Mexico	213	1.49%		Mexico	213	1.49%
#2 country of origin	Honduras	178	1.25%		Honduras	178	1.25%
#3 country of origin	Vietnam	177	1.24%		Vietnam	177	1.24%
#4 country of origin	Dominican Republic	165	1.16%		Dominican Republic	165	1.16%
#5 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	151	1.06%		China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	151	1.06%
#6 country of origin	Jamaica	84	0.59%		Jamaica	84	0.59%
#7 country of origin	Guatemala	80	0.56%		Guatemala	80	0.56%
#8 country of origin	Colombia	68	0.48%		Colombia	68	0.48%
#9 country of origin	Ecuador	40	0.28%		Ecuador	40	0.28%
#10 country of origin	Other Western Africa	28	0.20%		Other Western Africa	28	0.20%

Source: HUD provided table for AFH analysis.

The following map depicts all foreign born residents and their location in the city relative to R/ECAPs.

Figure 44 Estimated percent of all people who were 'foreign born' as of 2011-2015 with R/ECAP overlay



Families with Children

In the city over 60 percent of the families living in R/ECAPs have children. In 2010, 51 percent of families in the city had children. These percentages increase by 10 percent in the city within R/ECAPs.

Table 17 R/ECAP Population by Family Type in Harrisburg and Region

	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region	
R/ECAP Family Type	#	%	#	%
Total Families in R/ECAPs	3,283	-	3,283	-
Families with children	2,032	61.89%	2,032	61.89%

Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis

B.ii.1.c. Analysis: Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time in the jurisdiction and region (since 1990).

In 1990, within the city, almost all R/ECAPs were comprised of predominantly Black populations. All three census tracts with R/ECAPs border census tract 203 to the west. Tract 203 was predominantly white. Tracts to the west of the R/ECAPS were relatively diverse and did not show racial divides along their borders.

Between 1990 and 2000, R/ECAP boundaries in the city did not change. By 2000, the Black population increased in tracts 212 and 213 resulting in fewer white individuals living in the area. The Black population did not increase in tract 214, and contracted as result of an influx of Hispanic populations moving to the area. Tracts surrounding the R/ECAP areas to the west remained predominantly White.

Between 2000 and 2010, the R/ECAP boundaries continued to remain the same.

With the exception of Harrisburg, the region did not have any R/ECAPs in 1990, 2000, or 2010. In all three tracts, the Hispanic populations continued to grow, while the Black and White populations shrunk. The surrounding areas race/ethnicity remained relatively the same.

Figure 45 Demographics with R/ECAPs Overtime



B.ii.2.a. Additional Information: Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

While there are many factors at play, the map below demonstrates that areas where 20 percent or more of households with children are headed by a female fall predominantly within R/ECAPs or tracts surrounding R/ECAP areas.

[illegible]

B.ii.2.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of R/ECAPs, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

As previously mentioned, the city along with multiple partners began a \$30 million investment initiative in the Alison Hill neighborhood known as the Mulder Square Project in 2015. The project is located in a designated R/ECAP zone and will create high quality affordable apartments and townhomes. The project is geared towards housing individuals with less than 60% and less than 80% AMI. The project will also redesign and beautify a pedestrian walkway in the neighborhood. The project is intended to revitalize the community through increased homeownership and beautification. It is also intended to increase business development in the area and encourage private investment. R/ECAP's often see little to no investment, and a project of this magnitude encourages additional business ventures into the neighborhood.

B.ii.3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs: Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.

Community opposition: There is no documented evidence of community opposition to integrating and ultimately eliminating the R/CAP zones in Harrisburg.

During the community participation meetings at the Latino Hispanic American Community Center (LHACC) located in the R/ECAP zone of Allison Hill, several residents expressed opposition to the Mulder Square project. Residents were concerned that the project would lead to greater gentrification in the neighborhood. Gentrification would ultimately raise prices in the neighborhood and potentially force them out of their homes if rents were to be raised in response to gentrification efforts. While the project is intended to help areas of concentrated poverty, the project could have reverse effects, driving low income individuals into other pockets of poverty prone areas.

Deteriorated and abandoned properties: As mentioned in the above section, Harrisburg in general and in particular R/ECAP zones struggle heavily with deteriorated and abandoned properties. Residents can often not afford their homes and cannot sell their homes due to age, disrepair or location. This forces them to leave their homes behind and perpetuates the cycle of blight in the neighborhood. Blight is therefore a common problem that exacerbates existing problems in R/ECAP's such as crime and environmental hazards. A lack of affordability contributes to this problem.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: As mentioned above, an evidenced by the community participation process, residents, especially elderly residents living on fixed incomes cannot always afford their homes and often forced to abandon their homes because they cannot sell them. Additionally, while no documented displacement of residents have taken place around Mulder Square, this is a long term concern for many. Additional development could significantly create displacement.

Lack of community revitalization strategies: While there has been a serious lack of community revitalization in Harrisburg in the past, this is slowly beginning to change. The most notable step towards community revitalization has come in the form of the previously mentioned Mulder Square initiative, which has brought both public and private investment. Additionally, during the community participation process, developers acknowledged the prospect of future development in the downtown area, as there

is a need for housing. Furthermore, Harrisburg has sold several city owned properties to HHA. These sales are intended for HHA to potentially develop land for additional low income housing.

Lack of local or regional cooperation: There is no documentation of uncooperative organizations. However, many organizations in both the public and private sector don't necessarily always collaborate. Organizations including non-profits such as Habitat for Humanity and private developers do not always coordinate interests, which could lead to unintended consequences for those living in and around R/ECAP's.

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: Stakeholders and residents have expressed the need for private investments such as mixed-income/mixed-use developments, grocery stores, banks, healthcare facilities and others in R/ECAP zones. Lack of investment contributes to pockets of poverty and segregation between low income individuals and those who can afford to live in other more developed areas.

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: R/ECAP's lack a wide range of public amenities including well-maintained parks, high-performing schools, libraries, recreation centers, lighting, and safe sidewalks. The city's poor financial condition exacerbates the need for greater amenities such a trash collection which has seen financial cuts in recent years. Lack of public investment and amenities only exacerbates existing conditions in R/ECAP's.

Land use and zoning laws: Harrisburg recently updated its zoning codes to diminish discriminatory practices. However, the new zoning code places added requirements to historic homes, increasing the cost of building modification and resulting in greater overall costs to residents. Furthermore, restrictive forms of land use that exclude any form of housing, particularly multi-family housing, discourage the development of affordable housing. This may be a factor in determining the lack of development and housing affordability in R/ECAP's.

Location and type of affordable housing: A lack of affordable housing in other neighborhoods forces low income individuals and families to reside in R/ECAP's.

Loss of Affordable Housing: While there is no evidence of a loss of affordable housing in R/ECAP's large scale investments such as the Mulder Square Initiative could create this problem in R/ECAP's.

Occupancy codes and restrictions: The current occupancy code has a restrictive definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit. Defining family so narrowly may disallow the blending of families who may be living together for economic purposes. This could affect not only family's living conditions but location as well. Since the definition is so narrow, low income families may have no choice to live in R/ECAP's where they can afford housing, or else risk illegally living in other areas.

Private discrimination: Developers in Harrisburg and the Harrisburg area have stated that it is uneconomical for business development in the city, least R/ECAP zones. This prevents commercial and residential development in areas like R/ECAP's that need it most.

Source of income discrimination: Many landlords engage in discriminatory practices against individuals and families "source of income." This includes refusing to rent units to them because they receive payments from federal and local programs, receive Section 8 Housing Vouchers, or receive short- and long-term rental subsidies among other things. Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of

income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly makes this practice illegal. With no law in place, renters face greater housing burdens that could limit their living options and confine them to R/ECAP's. Practices like this perpetuate pockets of poverty and prevent mobility among low income individuals.

Other: Many residents living in RECAP's are Limited English Proficiency. AS evidenced by community participation meetings, LEP residents form a community within a community, especially within the Allison Hill neighborhood. The language barrier not only limits their ability to live in certain places but may also deter them from moving away from this community. Furthermore, LEP can limit education among residents who might otherwise not know where to find government assistance or subsidies. This promotes a culture of poverty in R/ECAP's and segregation from outside communities.

V.B.iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

B.iii.1.a.i. Analysis -Educational: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to proficient schools based on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status.

Based on the data provided by HUD, it is evident that higher quality schools are mainly located outside of Harrisburg. However, the schools in the region do vary in efficiency. Based on HUD data, the best schools in the immediate region appear to be located directly north of the city. In the city the lowest performing schools are scattered. An area with the highest performing schools is located in the southeast corner of the city, an area which is also a R/ECAP zone. However these schools are only marginally better than others in Harrisburg and illustrate the poor academic access provided to all students living in the city.

The school proficiency index measures school performance. A higher index score indicates higher school system quality. The index is scored out of 100 points.

Race/Ethnicity

The school proficiency index scores for those living in Harrisburg are staggeringly low across all ethnicities. The highest score on the index for the total population is 1.73 given for the Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic population. All ethnicities in Harrisburg scored worse than their counterparts in the surrounding region. While the region did better, no ethnicity scored better than 55.81 on the index. Additionally, those living below the federal poverty line in Harrisburg only scored marginally worse than the total population in the city, indicating larger problems within Harrisburg public school systems.

Table 18 School Proficiency Index

	Harrisburg PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	1.22	55.81
Black, Non-Hispanic	1.31	22.59
Hispanic	1.68	31.73
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1.73	52.92

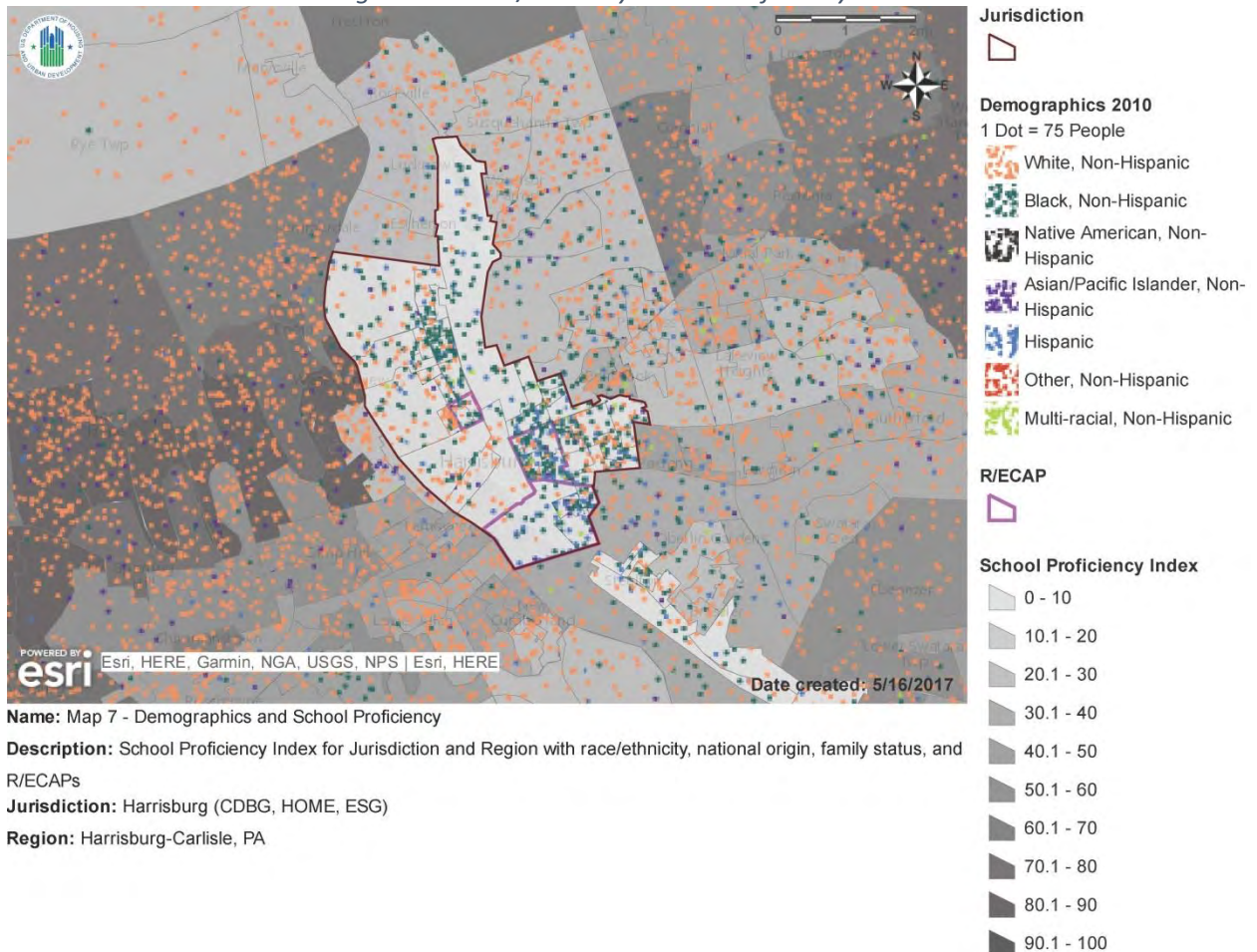
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1.23	44.18
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Population below federal poverty line

White, Non-Hispanic	1.42	48.58
Black, Non-Hispanic	1.50	11.21
Hispanic	1.75	19.42
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1.76	39.37
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0.69	58.77

Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis.

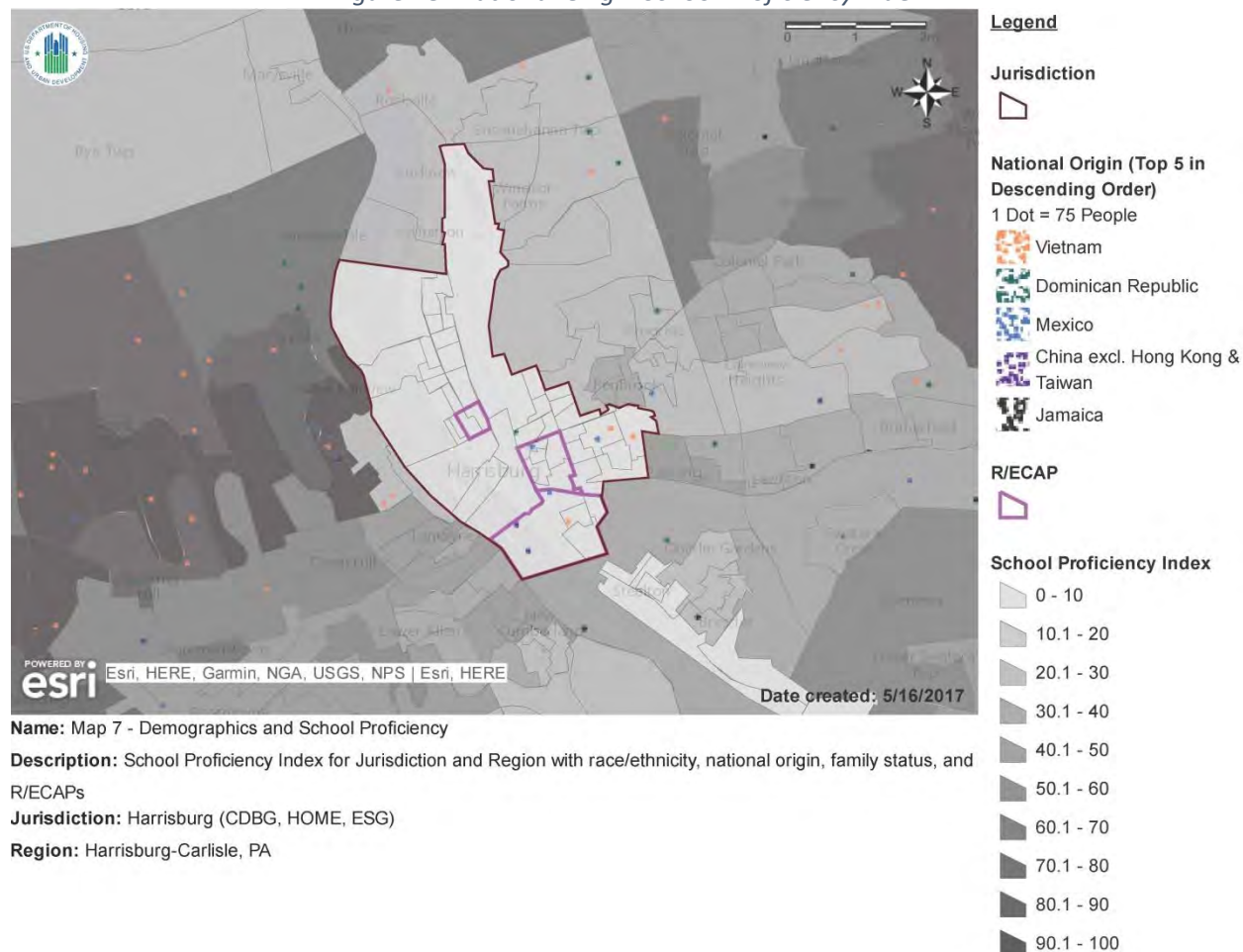
Figure 47: Race/Ethnicity School Proficiency Index



National Origin

Within Harrisburg, all concentrations of foreign born individuals fall outside areas with high performing schools. In the greater region, foreign born populations fall into varying proficiency zones. The Vietnamese population especially falls into a high proficiency zone west of the city.

Figure 48: National Origin School Proficiency Index

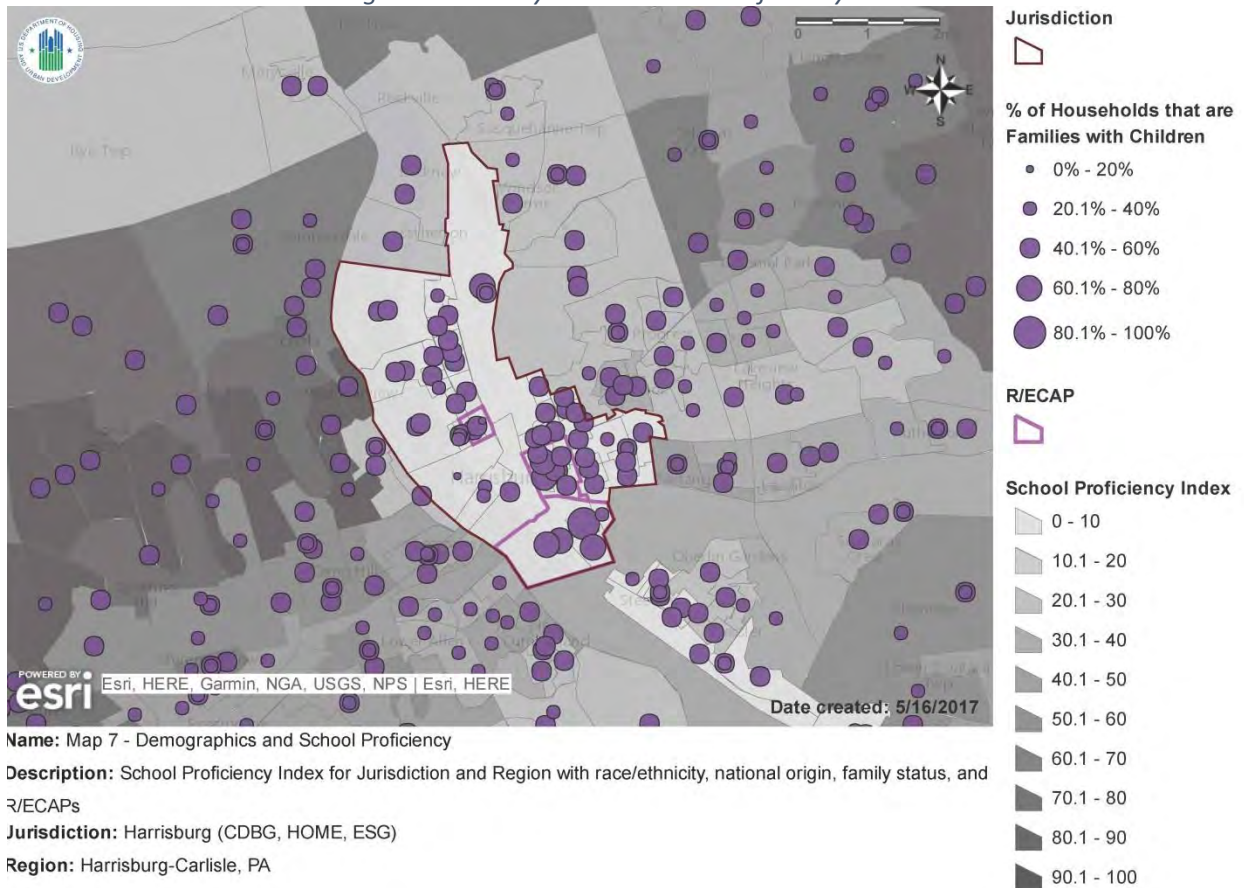


Family Status

Households with children are distributed throughout the city but are most prevalent in the southeast section of the city, and are heavily concentrated in the R/ECAP areas. Notable groupings of households with children are also found outside of the city, primarily in the eastern and western suburbs.

Low test scores, graduation rates, and an overall lack of proficiency in the Harrisburg City School District (SD) continue to foster an exodus from the city among the families that can afford it. Families with children move to school districts outside of Harrisburg where schools provide better education and have higher graduation rates. Those who cannot afford the suburbs are forced to remain in the city. A high number of families with children live in the R/ECAP zones in the city. This promotes greater segregation and socio-economic discrepancies between the city and the surrounding region.

Figure 49: Family Status School Proficiency Index



B.iii.1.a.ii. Analysis - Educational: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to proficient schools relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

As mentioned above, the seriously low proficiency of schools in Harrisburg encourages families to move outside of the city to give their children a better education. That leaves low-income individuals including those residing in R/ECAP zones as residents of the city and deprives low-income students of equal access to education. The lack of Pre-K availability in Harrisburg also creates disparities in education between those who live in the city and surrounding region.

The Harrisburg School District has a significant portion of students living in poverty who receive free or reduced price lunches from the school. At Harrisburg High School alone, 81 percent of pupils are eligible for free lunch. At Benjamin Franklin School (grades K-4), 97 percent of students are eligible to receive free or reduce priced meals. The Harrisburg City School District has the highest percentage of students receiving free or reduced price meals in the region.

Harrisburg does spend a significant amount of money per pupil, and compares well to other school districts in Dauphin County. Out of the 12 school districts in Dauphin County, only one school district spent more than Harrisburg per pupil during the 2014-2015 SY, according to the Commonwealth Foundation. However, the number of students in varying districts must be taken into account.

Despite this, Harrisburg still struggles with proficiency in schools. During the 2014-2015 SY, students in grades 3-8 completed the PA Core Standards-aligned PSSA in reading and mathematics for the first time. Only 18 percent of students scored proficient or higher on the English Language Arts PSSA, and only 6 percent of students earned a score of proficient or higher on the mathematics PSSA, according to the Harrisburg City SD District Level Plan 2016-2019.

Additionally, graduation rates remain low. While the graduation rates have improved over the past half-decade, Harrisburg City SD still has a fairly low percentage rate in comparison to other urban school districts. During the 2013-2014 SY, the graduation rate in Harrisburg was a mere 38 percent. By the 2014-2015 SY, that increased to 65.32 percent according to the Pennsylvania Department of Education Statistics. These figures are in contrast to schools in the greater Dauphin County area. For example, in 2015 Millersburg Area School had a graduation rate of 78 percent and Upper Dauphin County Area School District had a graduation rate of 97 percent.

Overall, schools within Harrisburg scored extremely low on the school proficiency index. Schools in recap designated zones scored equally as low as those located outside of these zones in the city. Schools located on the west side of the city have marginally higher proficiency rates than all other city schools.

The surrounding region fared significantly better than all areas in Harrisburg. Schools west of Harrisburg across the Susquehanna River had the greatest proficiency in the region. This denotes the serious discrepancies between the Harrisburg school system and regional schools, and exemplifies differences in access to education based on where students and their families live.

High Quality Pre-K/Childcare

Because children are entering school at vastly different levels of academic readiness, experts view enhancing access to high-quality care for lower-income and minority children as essential to leveling the playing field. However, Harrisburg has a larger demand for Pre-K education than there is supply. In 2015 there were 1,719 Pre-K aged children in the city. Of these children 546 were enrolled in Capital Area Head Start which provides Pre-K services and is provided through federal funds. However, 400 plus children were on the waiting list, indicating no Pre-K experience at all. Smaller institutions providing free Pre-K do exist in Harrisburg such as the Joshua Learning Center in the Allison Hill neighborhood. While this program generally tries to alleviate the waiting list for the Head Start program, it is limited in enrollment.

The majority of parents within Harrisburg, especially in R/ECAP designated areas such as Allison Hill cannot afford private Pre-K and will not enroll their child in a program unless they are provided funding. Transportation to and from Pre-K facilities is also an issue for parents in the city. On the other hand, families with the ability to live in the suburbs have a higher chance of enrolling their children in Pre-K programs. This lack of access adds to the discrepancies between the city and suburbs, and often leaves low-income and minority students behind educationally.

B.iii.1.a.iii. Analysis - Educational: Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to proficient schools.

The Harrisburg City School District enrolls 8,391 students. The district is supported by 723 teachers, 209 full-time and part-time personnel and 60 administrators, and operates schools ranging from Kindergarten to 12th grade. Since 2000, Harrisburg has been under a board of control appointed and managed by the Harrisburg Mayor. This system replaced a previously independently elected school board and gives the Mayor direct oversight of the district. This system was the first of its kind in the state of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg School District has continually faced financial problems, especially in recent years. In 2010, the District laid off 23 administrators as a way to mitigate budget deficit. Additionally, multiple schools in the District have been closed in the past decade to help alleviate district costs. While Harrisburg School District did receive a 2.63 percent funding increase from the state during the 2015-2016 school year, District achievement fell significantly short. In 2015, Harrisburg School District was ranked as the 491st worst school district in Pennsylvania out of 496 public school districts. The city's inability to retain proficient teachers and administrators due to school closings undoubtedly affects student's abilities to learn. School closings also increases classroom size which has been shown to negatively affect learning.

At scheduled public meetings held as part of the community participation component, the lack of educational opportunity and failing school systems was a reoccurring concern among residents. Violence, drugs and truancy were also discussed as side effects of the poor quality schools and lack of after school educational programs. Lack of resources for LEP students was also cited as a widespread problem among students, especially within the Hispanic community.

Science Tech High School was cited at the meetings as the one public high school in the city that provided students with a decent education. While it has outperformed other city schools, it was in "warning" Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) status due to poor academic achievement rates and low graduation rates in 2012.

SciTech students must apply to the school and go through a series of interviews. Parents must also demonstrate their commitment to their child's education and interview with the school. This process could disadvantage children with uninvolved parents or LEP parents. Science Tech also enrolls students who live in the region, taking limited spots away from students who live in Harrisburg. The school enrolled 366 pupils total in 2013. The school opened in 2003 and is funded through a combination of public and private sources, and through a partnership with the Harrisburg Community College which allows students to enroll in college level classes.

Private schools have moved out of the city. The long standing Catholic high school in Harrisburg – Bishop McDevitt moved out of the city and to Lower Paxton Township in January 2012. The location change further incentivizes families sending their children to Bishop McDevitt to move out of the Harrisburg and into the suburbs. This takes away valuable tax dollars from the city and creates further educational disparities in the community.

B.iii.1.b.i. Analysis - Employment: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.

Labor Market

The labor market engagement index provides a measure of unemployment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population ages 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree. Values are percentile ranks and range from 1-100. The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.

Race/Ethnicity

Labor Market Index and the Race/Ethnicity maps show that Whites and Asians are more likely to live in areas with a high Labor Market Index. This holds true in both the city and the surrounding region. Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to live in neighborhoods with a low Labor Market Index. This trend applies to both the total population and the population living below the federal poverty line.

Table 19 Labor Market Index
Harrisburg PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Jurisdiction

Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA
Region

Total Population

White, Non-Hispanic	46.23	66.69
Black, Non-Hispanic	24.96	44.08
Hispanic	18.46	47.18
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	34.50	72.42
Native American, Non-Hispanic	31.79	58.66
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	37.37	58.53
Black, Non-Hispanic	20.79	31.27
Hispanic	20.57	35.17
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	37.25	56.67
Native American, Non-Hispanic	40.00	66.89

Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis.

Figure 50 Race/Ethnicity Labor Market

NatN



National Origin

Overall, low Labor Market Index numbers are seen where foreign-born persons reside in Harrisburg. Outside of R/ECAP areas some residents, majority Vietnamese do reside in areas with higher scores. The majority of the foreign born population outside of Harrisburg live in areas with higher scores. This is particularly true of the Vietnamese population (represented by the Orange dots) residing in the western suburbs of the city.

Figure 51: National Origin Labor Market



Family Status

Families with children are found in areas with low, moderate and high labor market index scores. The percentage of children in households is particularly high in R/CAP zones where extremely low Labor Market Index numbers are found. Generally, outside of Harrisburg families with children reside in areas with stronger labor markets; however some, especially in the suburbs southeast of the city reside in lower scoring areas.

Figure 52: Families with Children Labor Market



Job Proximity

The Jobs Proximity Index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), with distance to larger employment centers weighted more heavily. The Index is percentile ranked with values ranging from 0-100. The higher the Index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in the neighborhood.

The Jobs Proximity Index table and Job Proximity Index and Race/Ethnicity Map show that job proximity is slightly higher in the city than in the surrounding region. Both within the city and surrounding region, the White, Asian and Native American populations have better access to jobs than their Black and Hispanic counterparts. Generally, access outside the city is marginally different between all races and ethnicities. Greater gaps in access are found within the city, especially between the White population and the other race and ethnicities.

Table 20 Job Proximity Index

Harrisburg PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region
Total Population	

White, Non-Hispanic	62.20	50.83
Black, Non-Hispanic	46.84	50.11
Hispanic	48.67	52.08
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	55.17	56.66
Native American, Non-Hispanic	55.21	52.94

Population below federal poverty line

White, Non-Hispanic	58.86	50.04
Black, Non-Hispanic	48.94	50.35
Hispanic	46.66	47.81
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.55	54.77
Native American, Non-Hispanic	62.32	63.00

Source: HUD-provided table for AFH analysis.

Figure 53: Job Proximity Race/Ethnicity



There is not much disparity in terms of job proximity in either the city or the surrounding region for families with children or the foreign born population. In cases, proximity varies (See Appendix Figure 1 and Appendix Figure 2).

B.iii.1.b.ii. Analysis - Employment: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

Because there is better access to jobs in the city, low-income residents are more apt to live in the city or the immediate surrounding area where public transportation into Harrisburg is reliable. Residents living further away from the city may have to rely on other modes of transportation to get to their jobs, including owning automobiles. This significantly reduces low-income individual's ability to live in the suburbs. The public transportation system is explored further in the next section.

B.iii.1.b.iii. Analysis - Employment: Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to employment.

Based on information provided by community participation and consultation with non-profit organizations, education appears to be the largest barrier affecting disparities in access to employment. Many residents do not know where to look for jobs nor do they know how to go about applying for employment. Lack of adult educational and job training programs further disadvantages those with only a high school diploma or GED. There is a market need for vocational and technical training.

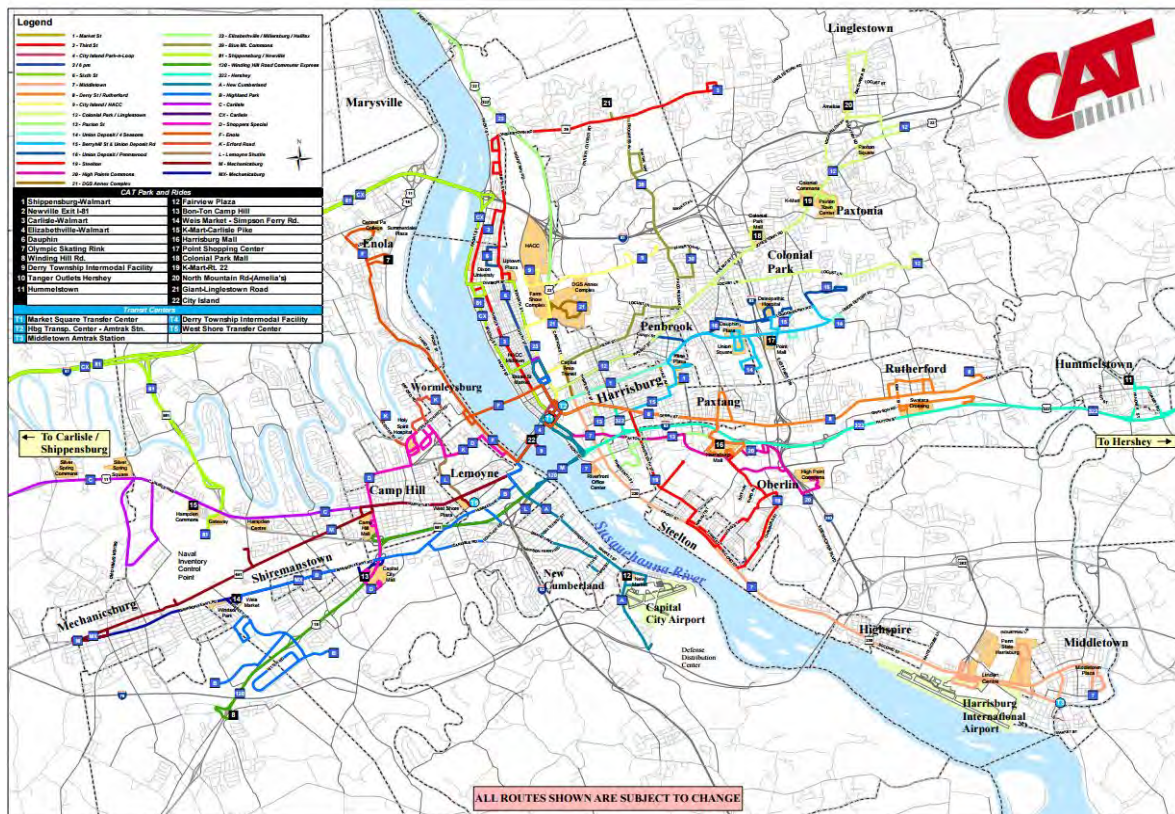
Disability also impacts individual's access to jobs and creates disparities in access to employment in Harrisburg. Multiple residents complained of discrimination in finding employment because they were either disabled or lacked the ability to perform certain jobs. Physical health therefore can lead to disparities in access to employment. This was a reoccurring issue throughout the community participation component.

B.iii.1.c.i. Analysis - Transportation: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related to costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.

The population in Harrisburg and the surrounding area has moderate to low access to public transportation. Overall, access is higher in the city than it is in the surrounding region. Transit access decreases as distance from the city increases, and access is particularly low south of the city.

Harrisburg is serviced by Capital Area Transit (CAT). CAT provides bus and paratransit services in the Harrisburg metropolitan area, encompassing areas in Dauphin, Cumberland and York counties. CAT owns a fleet of 87 buses and operates over 30 bus routes in the Harrisburg metropolitan area. The majority of these routes converge in the downtown area of Harrisburg. This is the only public transportation system servicing the area – lack of a metro system limits options for transit riders, especially outside of the city. Transit does not operate on Sunday, potentially limiting rider's access to necessities such as grocery stores during the weekend. The next map depicts the bus routes servicing the metro area.

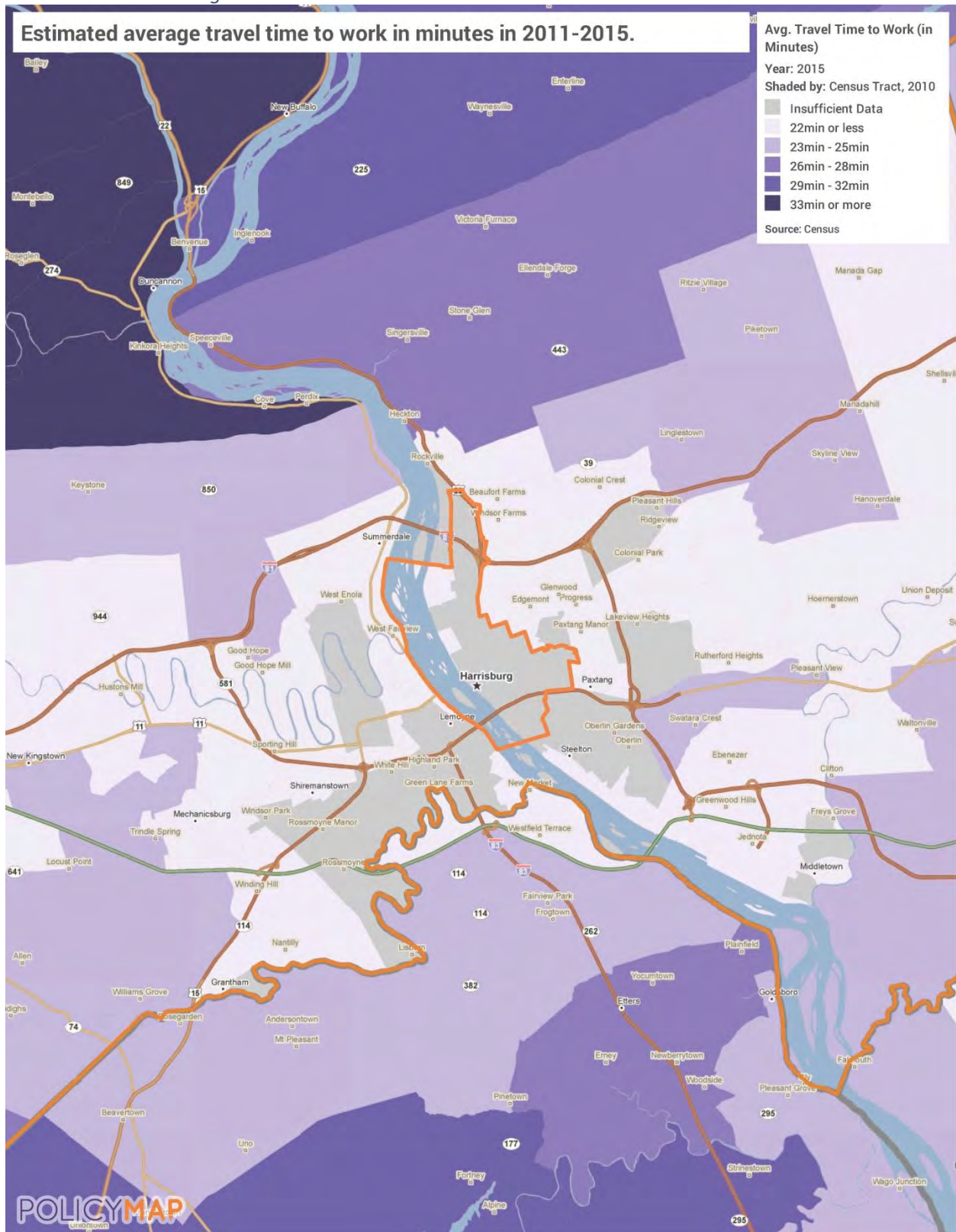
Figure 54 CAT Bus Routes



Fares on Capital Area Transit are not overly expensive and vary by zone. Zone 1 encompasses the city and the immediate surrounding area. The ridership cost in this zone is low, with a monthly pass costing \$49.00. Zone 2 includes Carlisle and Halifax, and Zone 3 includes Newville, Shippensburg, Elizabethville and Millersburg. Zone 3 is the furthest away from the city center and fare to this zone is therefore the most expensive. A monthly pass is \$87.00, still a relatively low cost for unlimited monthly rides in comparison to other regional metropolitan cities. The system also provides reduced fair rates for seniors above the age of 65, students, and people with disabilities.

Travel time should be considered when examining public transportation accessibility. Frequency may be a burden for many riders, especially during non-peak times when trains run less often than during rush hour. This may be less of a concern for city riders, where there is greater frequency of buses and more bus routes. However, riders who must make multiple transfers sometimes face long commute times. While the immediate surrounding area of Harrisburg seems to enjoy low travel times, there is insufficient data in much of the city and some of the surrounding region. Additionally, commute times enormously increase for those living further away from the city. The following map exhibits the average travel time for work for individuals living in Harrisburg and the surrounding region.

Figure 55 Estimated Travel Time to Work in Minutes 2011-2015



Race/Ethnicity

In evaluating the Low Transportation Cost Index, those living in the city enjoy high values regardless of race or ethnicity (see table below). This indicates that relatively affordable transportation is available. There is little variation across groups.

The region however, does not fare as well as the city when it comes to transportation costs. Values show more variation among races than seen in the city, with Whites scoring lowest on the index and Blacks highest. Minority groups overall still appear to encounter relatively high values in the surrounding region, indicating fairly affordable coverage. The significantly lower values for Whites may be attributed to higher automobile usage or private transportation services, translating to less reliance on public transportation, and therefore less need to live in such close proximity to public transit.

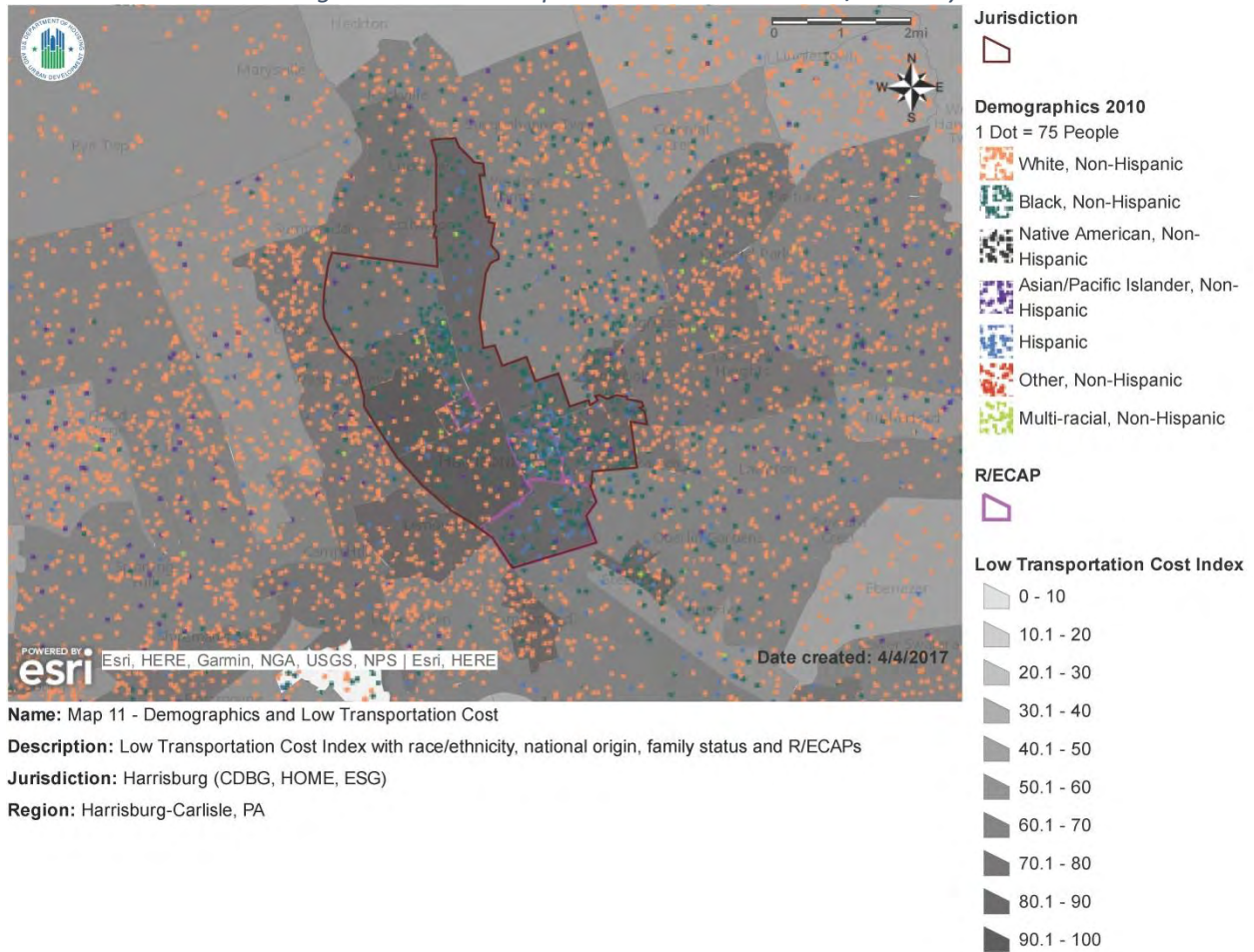
Low-income residents across all races see near identical transportation costs as the total population. Additionally, there is small deviation seen across different groups. In both the city and the surrounding region, populations below the poverty line do not appear to be adversely affected. Values increased for all races/ethnicities below the federal poverty line in the surrounding region. Whites below the poverty line hold the lowest value in the surrounding region.

Table 21: Low Transportation Cost Index by Race/Ethnicity for Harrisburg and the Region

Race/Ethnicity	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	89.10	56.16
Black, Non-Hispanic	86.70	76.29
Hispanic	87.32	72.05
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	86.79	65.11
Native American, Non-Hispanic	97.81	63.56
Population Below the Federal Poverty Line		
White, Non-Hispanic	89.36	58.45
Black, Non-Hispanic	87.33	81.83
Hispanic	87.06	77.14
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	85.32	70.75
Native American, Non-Hispanic	88.99	69.45

Source: HUD provided table for AFFH analysis

Figure 56: Low Transportation Cost Index Race/Ethnicity



National Origin

The next map depicts concentrations of foreign-born individuals in relation to the Low Transportation Cost Index. Those who are foreign born do not appear to be adversely impacted when accessing public transportation.

As noted earlier, public transit increases in price as distance from the city increases. Populations living in the surrounding region including a fairly substantial Vietnamese population will pay a higher price to access public transit than their counterparts in the city.

Figure 57: Low Transportation Cost Index National Origin



Families with Children

Households with children have fairly equal or even lower costs when compared to the overall population in Harrisburg. Families located further away from the city are at a disadvantage in terms of both accessibility and cost. The following map depicts the Low Transportation Cost Index for families with children.

Figure 58: Low Transportation Cost Index Families with Children



Capital Area Transit does have reduced fares for certain populations including families with children. Children 5 and under ride free when accompanied by an adult. Students K-12th grade are eligible for a reduced fair monthly bus pass that works in all three zones. The student pass is \$35.00 compared to the \$87.00 pass for adult riders. Senior citizens are also eligible for reduced fare and free ridership on eligible bus routes. This can help to alleviate cost burdens on multigenerational families.

B.iii.1.c.ii. Analysis - Transportation: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation related to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

Those living in the surrounding region regardless of protected class status are at a disadvantage in accessing public transportation. The Transit Index value indicates proximity to public transportation. The higher the transit trips index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transportation.

Race/Ethnicity

In the city, all races enjoy moderate access to public transportation (see the following table). There is little variation between the different races/ethnicities, reflecting that protected classes are not adversely impacted based on where they live in Harrisburg.

The region tells a slightly different story. Values across all race/ethnicities are lower than their city counterparts. Whites have the lowest value indicating they live furthest away from public transit of any race or ethnicity. Blacks have the highest value indicating closer proximity to public transit. Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans show Transit Index values in the middle of their Black and White counterparts. The regions service is limited, and not as comprehensive as service in the city. With the exception of Whites who have the least access to public transit, all races and ethnicities are equally impacted based on where they live in the surrounding region.

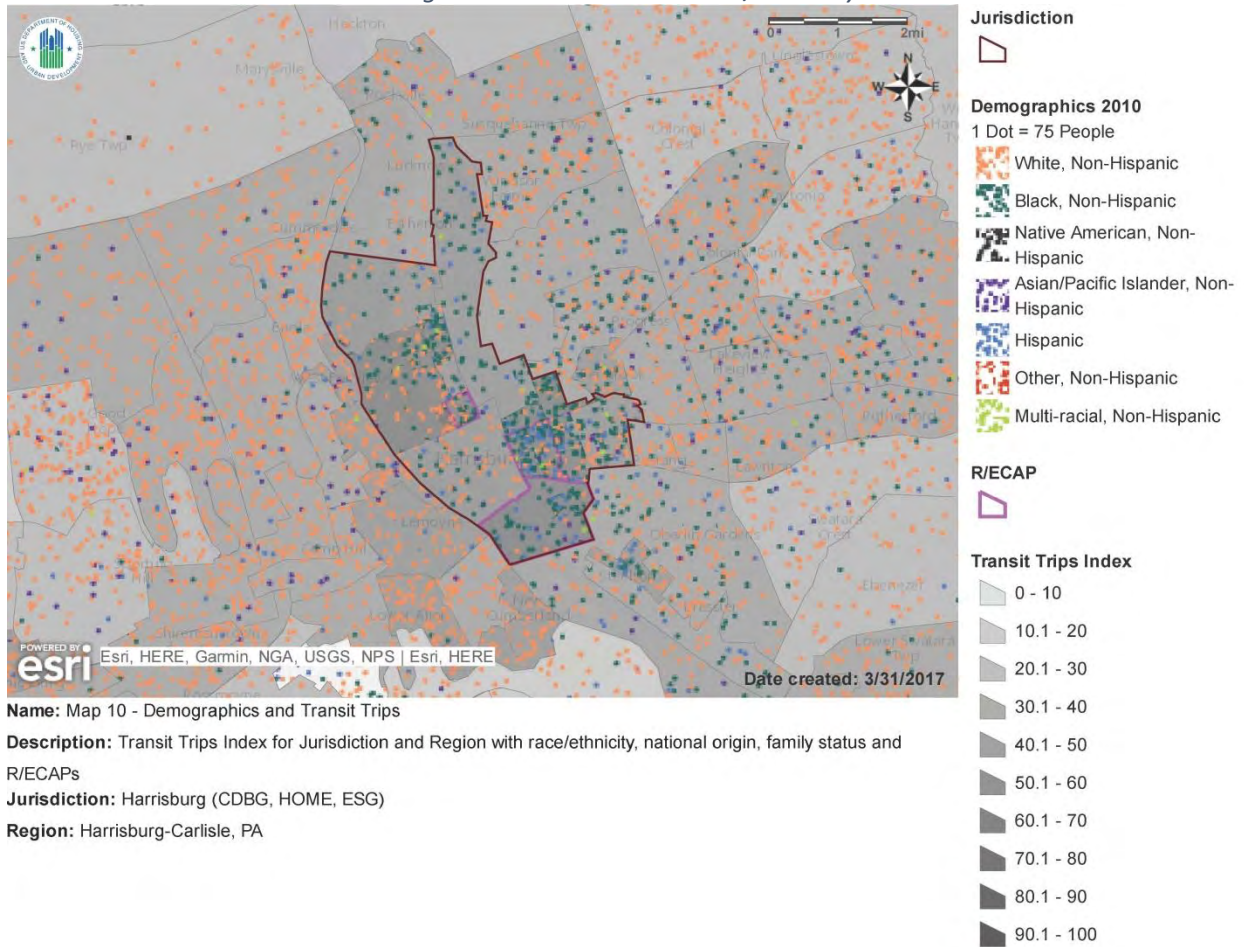
The index values for those living below the federal poverty line are much the same as the total populations in the region. Transit Index values actually increase for those living in poverty in the region; every race/ethnicity experiences an uptick in value.

Table 22: Transit Index by Race/Ethnicity for Harrisburg and the Region

Race/Ethnicity	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	51.99	29.61
Black, Non-Hispanic	51.64	42.68
Hispanic	52.11	39.78
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50.94	34.30
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.73	34.30
Population Below the Federal Poverty Line		
White, Non-Hispanic	52.30	30.94
Black, Non-Hispanic	52.06	47.26
Hispanic	52.14	43.79
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50.85	38.16
Native American, Non-Hispanic	56.00	36.24

Source: HUD provided table for AFFH analysis

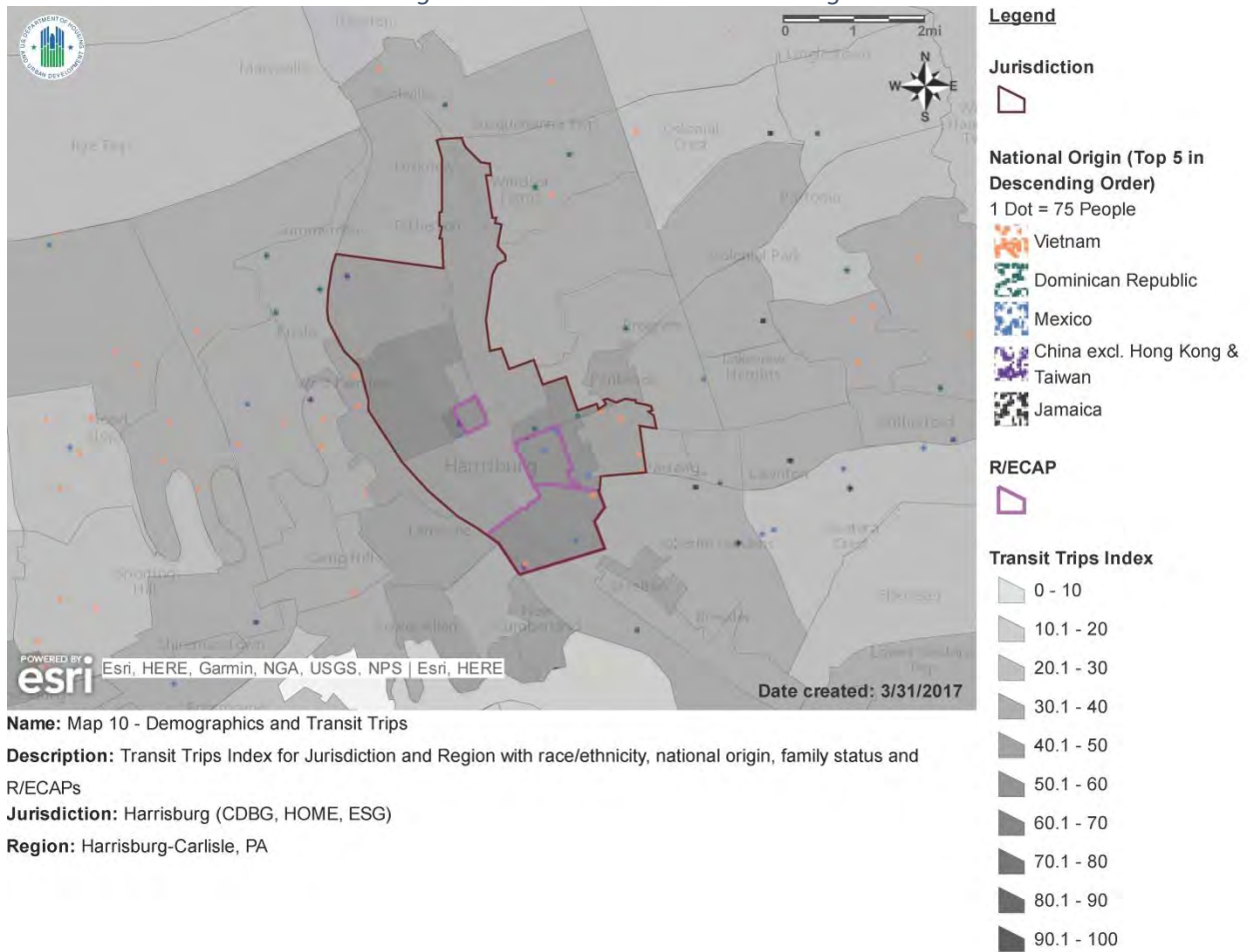
Figure 59: Transit Index Race/Ethnicity



National Origin

Those who are foreign born are not adversely impacted by transportation access. Those in the city enjoy better access than their counterparts in the region, especially populations living further away from the city.

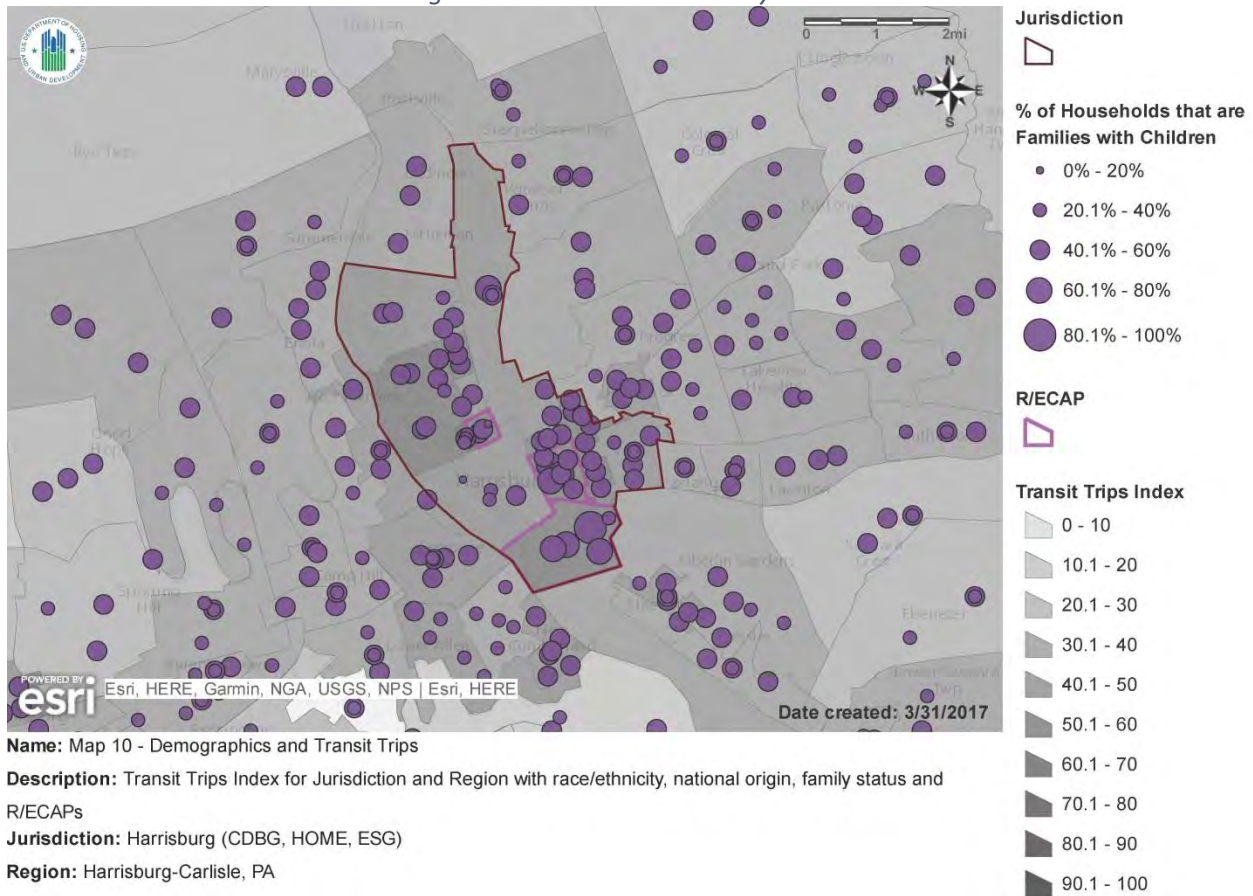
Figure 60: Transit Index National Origin



Family status

Households with children have equally high transit access in the city when compared to the overall population. Families with children in R/ECAP areas enjoy the most accessible public transportation. Furthermore, most families within the city live in neighborhoods with high transportation accessibility. Families with children in the region have less accessible public transit options indicating a heavier reliance on private vehicles.

Figure 61: Transit Index Family Status



B.iii.1.c.iii. Analysis - Transportation: Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to transportation.

Discontent with CAT was a reoccurring theme throughout community participation meetings. While the HUD-provided data paints a picture of moderately accessible public transit in Harrisburg, it fails to account for inequalities in resident access, especially within the city.

While it was previously mentioned that CAT does not run at nights or on Sunday's, this system gap severely limits resident's ability to leave their homes at certain times. Those with higher incomes and who can afford to own a car or a private transportation service are much less limited in their transportation abilities.

In recent years, CAT has changed multiple bus routes, timing and relocated bus stops. These changes especially affect elderly residents who cannot walk to further bus stops. Additionally, low income individuals without internet access may find these changes more difficult to maneuver, since changes are generally posted on CAT's website.

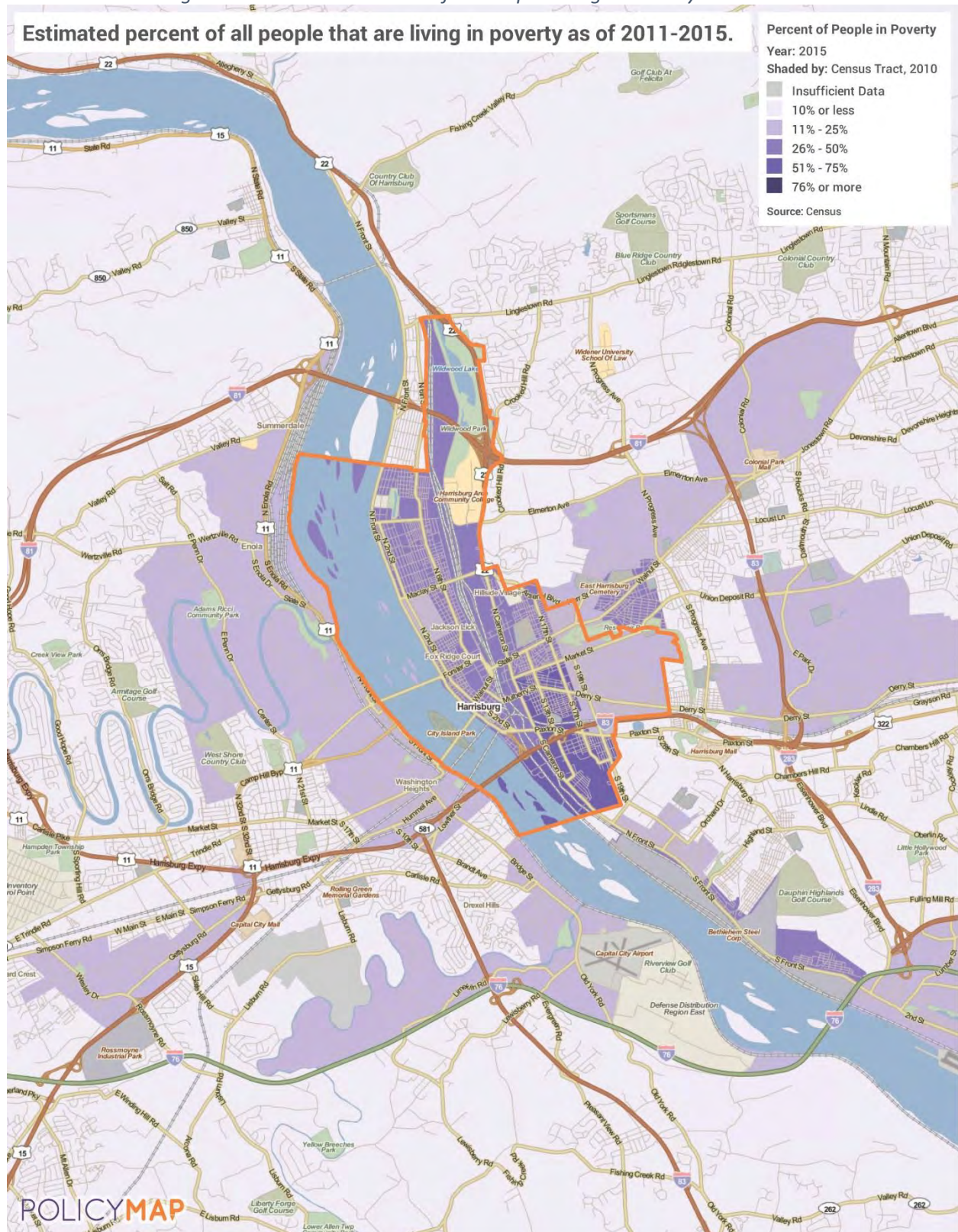
While CAT does run a service for disabled individuals who need transportation to and from medical appointments, this service has been cited by residents as being unreliable and untimely. This not only

disadvantages those with a disability, but jeopardizes their access to medical treatment. This is especially true for low income individuals who may otherwise have no form of transportation. Greater oversight and scheduling is needed.

B.iii.1.d.i. Analysis - Low Poverty Neighborhoods: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.

There is significantly more poverty in the city than in the surrounding region. This is particularly evident in the southern most areas of the city, which encompass R/ECAP neighborhoods. In the immediate region, the area with the lowest poverty rates is located northeast of the city. Poverty declines as distance from the city increases.

Figure 62: Estimated Percent of All People Living in Poverty 2011-2015



The Low Poverty Index uses rates of family poverty by household (based on the federal poverty line) to measure exposure to poverty by neighborhood. Values are percentile ranks and range from 0 to 100; the higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in the neighborhood.

Race/Ethnicity

Based on higher index values in both the region and Harrisburg, Whites and Asians are most likely to live in neighborhoods with lower poverty exposure than their Black and Hispanic counterparts. This is especially true for the population below the federal poverty line. However, all index values for all races/ethnicities the city are extremely low, indicating that all groups are highly exposed to poverty. Hispanics had the highest exposure to poverty of any group in the city. The region overall had moderate index values indicating some exposure to poverty. Index value disparities between races/ethnicities were more significant in the region than the city possibly indicating greater segregation or income inequality between groups.

Figure 63: Low Poverty Opportunity Indicator by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	21.84	68.50
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.03	40.80
Hispanic	13.25	45.73
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20.26	68.76
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	18.79	56.97
Population below the federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	18.68	58.94
Black, Non-Hispanic	13.59	24.83
Hispanic	12.02	29.52
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	19.63	49.87
Native American, Non-Hispanic	24.00	65.27

Source: HUD provided table for AFFH analysis

Figure 64: Low Poverty Index Race/Ethnicity



National Origin

Foreign born residents in Harrisburg live in areas with high exposure to poverty. Many including residents from Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and Mexico live in the southern most portion section of the city which has the highest exposure to poverty and is considered a R/ECAP zone. Foreign born populations residing in the region generally face less poverty exposure than their counterparts in the city.

Figure 65: Low Poverty Index National Origin



Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Harrisburg (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA

Family Status

Families with children experience significant poverty, especially within the city. Many families are located in the southern R/ECAP zone where poverty exposure is greatest. Families with children in the region fare slightly better, although many in the immediate surround region still face fairly significant exposure.

Figure 66: Low Poverty Index Nation Origin



B.iii.1.d.ii. Analysis - Low Poverty Neighborhood: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns of those groups in the jurisdiction and region.

As illustrated in the maps and table in the previous section, exposure to poverty is significantly greater in the city than in the surrounding region. In the city, the R/ECAP area in the southern tip of the city has the highest exposure to poverty. The region immediately west of the city across the Susquehanna River also has fairly high exposure to poverty, although it is still lower than in the city. In general, as distance from the city increases, exposure to poverty decreases. This is regardless of protected class status.

Because minority groups, notably Hispanics and Blacks are city residents they face greater exposure to poverty than their White and Asian counterparts living in the suburbs. These residents are adversely impacted by where they live. Neighborhoods with high exposure to poverty can see higher crime rates and lower educational attainment inherently putting them at a disadvantage.

B.iii.1.d.iii. Analysis - Low Poverty Neighborhoods: Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods.

The city does implement programs aimed at helping those living in poverty. Harrisburg's entitlement programs - the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and the HOME Investments Partnership Program - provide funding and services to low income individuals and families. The CDBG program provides funds that support affordable housing projects, anti-poverty programs and infrastructure development. The ESG program focuses on supporting emergency shelters and provides short-term and medium-term rental assistance for homeless families and individuals and those at risk of being homeless. HOME focuses on building and construction activities, mainly buying and rehabilitating affordable housing for individuals in Harrisburg. In FY 2017, these programs provided \$2,466,000 in funding to Harrisburg.

Capital Area Homeless Coalition (CACH) works to eliminate poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. CACH consists of over 70 organizations that pools resources to assist needy families and individuals who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. CACH programs have included educational workshops and materials, community meetings and regular service provider meetings.

While these programs and organizations work to tackle poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg, not all residents benefit from them. The need for assistance in Harrisburg is too great for these programs to assist all individuals and families. Many residents reported long waiting list times for assistance through the entitlement programs. Additionally, CACH programs, specifically homeless shelters are often at capacity and cannot always accommodate needy individuals or families. Bethesda Mission, the city's main shelter has 78 beds, but up to 110 guests on a regular night and up to 150 in cold weather. This overflow has given rise to tent cities. In April 2017 the Market Square Presbyterian Church on Second Street in downtown Harrisburg allowed homeless individuals to set up an encampment around the church to provide relief for those unaccommodated in traditional shelters. The encampment has since been disbanded.

Education is another problem disadvantaging residents from receiving help. Many residents do not know these programs exist and often do not know where to turn for assistance. This is especially prevalent in the Latino and Hispanic communities where LEP persists.

B.iii.1.e.i. Analysis - Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.

The Environmental Health Index uses data on hazardous air pollutants that are known to cause cancer or other serious health effects. It measures exposures and risks across broad geographic areas at a moment in time. Values range from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the less exposure residents have to harmful toxins. Thus, better environmental quality will have higher values.

The city and the surrounding region scored on the low end of the index, indicating higher exposure to health hazards. The region fared better than the city and has higher index value scores. Generally, areas further away from the city fare best, especially areas north of the city.

The HUD Environmental Index below shows the region with higher values than the city. While all residents are somewhat equally impacted in the city, neighborhoods populated by Whites in the surrounding region have higher index values than neighborhoods populated by other races/ethnicities, and thus live in healthier areas.

	(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, EDG) Jurisdiction	(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	24.80	52.11
Black, Non-Hispanic	24.88	31.50
Hispanic	22.33	34.66
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	24.55	42.18
Native American, Non-Hispanic	24.06	43.89
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	22.89	50.67
Black, Non-Hispanic	23.27	26.41
Hispanic	23.26	30.37
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	27.58	39.35
Native American, Non-Hispanic	42.00	45.16

Source: HUD provided table for AFFH analysis

In the HUD environmental maps for Race/Ethnicity, National Origin (below), and Family Status (See Appendix Figure 3), the environmental Health Index values are low in the core of the urban center and generally higher the further one moves away from the city. Minority groups including Blacks and Hispanics may not have the means to move outside the city and therefore must endure a higher percentage of health hazards than those who can afford to live outside Harrisburg. However, there are certain sections of the region which score extremely low on the index. These areas are primarily located north and east of the city, and indicate dangerous levels of health hazards for the primarily White population living in these neighborhoods. Children's exposure to health hazards varies by where they reside. A particularly high number of families with children live in R/ECAP zones in the city, where Environmental Health Index scores are very low, indicating risk to children.

Figure 67: Environmental Health Index Race/Ethnicity

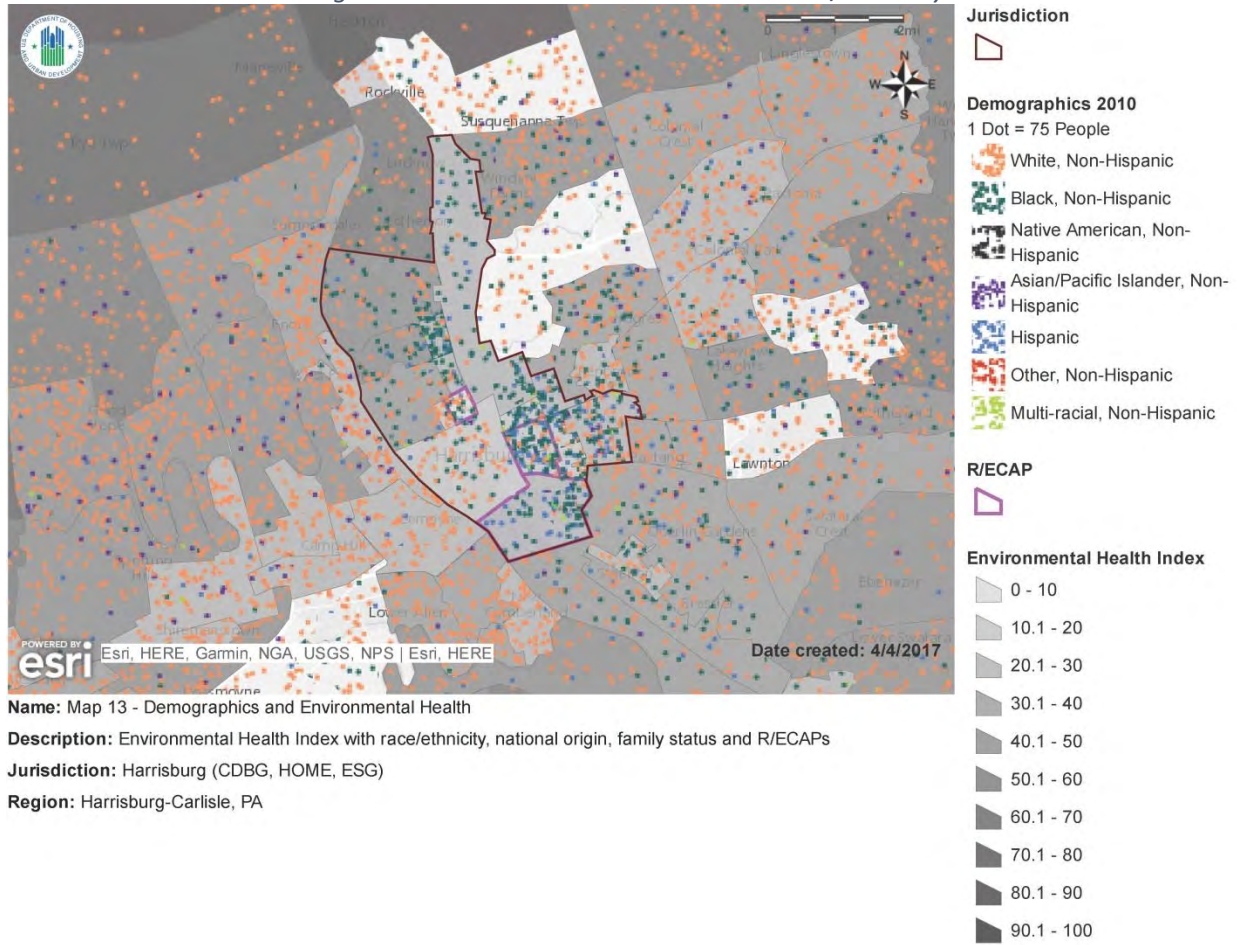


Figure 68: Environmental Health Index National Origin



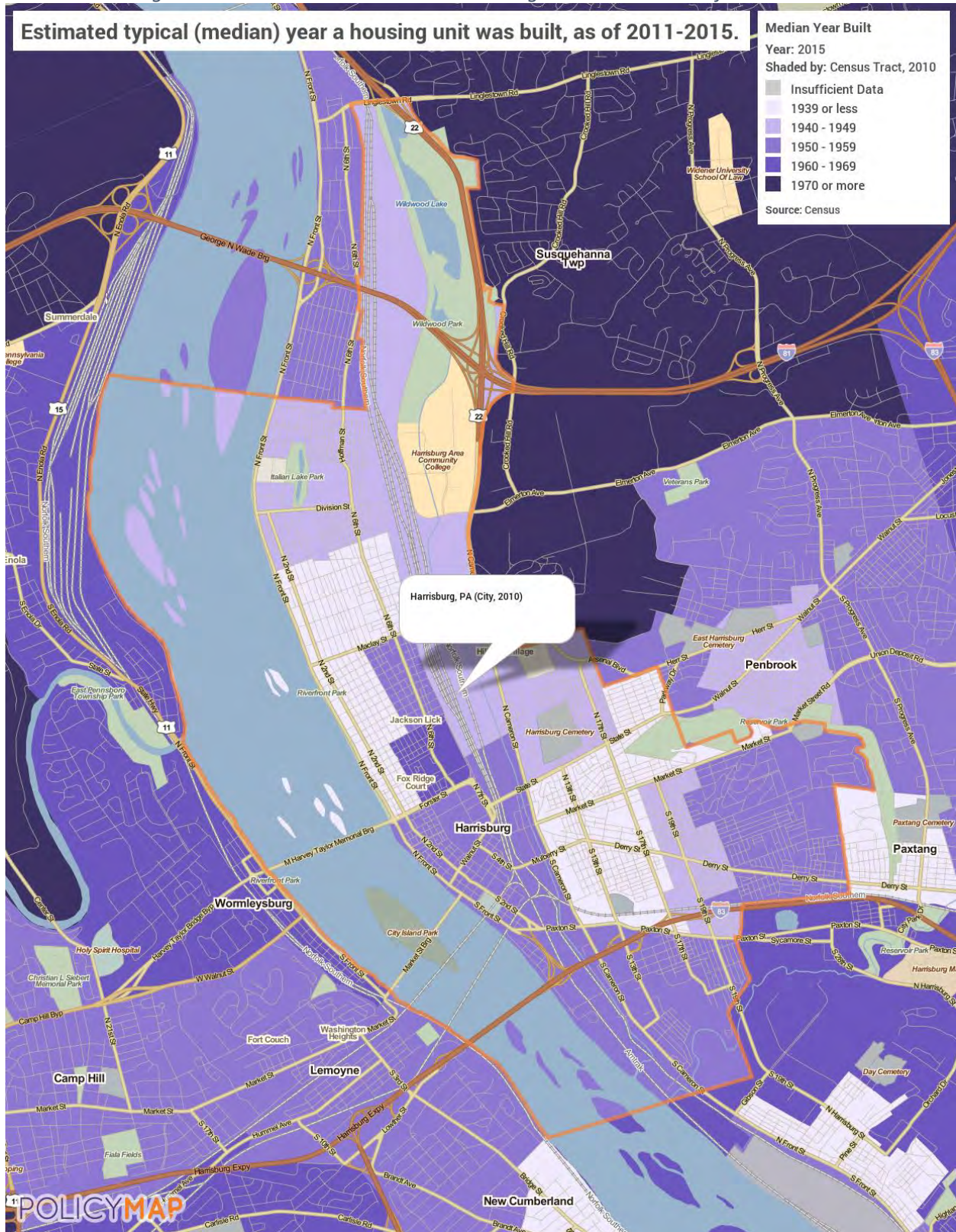
Air quality only provides one view of environmental health in the city and region. The following issues provide a better picture of the disparities in access to healthy communities: lead contamination, high incidences of asthma caused by unhealthy homes, vacant properties and access to healthcare.

Lead Paint Contamination

A historic city, Harrisburg is marked by its aging housing stock. According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 12,340 or 48.7 percent of homes were built before 1939. When coupled with the high presence of poverty among Harrisburg's youth – 47 percent of all children under the age of 18 live in poverty – housing becomes an accelerant of lead poisoning and lead's to irreversible impacts on children's health.

The following map depicts the median year a housing unit was built in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. The majority of housing units in Harrisburg were built prior to 1950, with many sections of the city having a median housing age older than 1940. The surrounding region has a younger median housing age. Housing units to the northeast of the city have been built most recently, with median household age falling above 1970. Newer homes are less likely to have hazardous lead paint, and are therefore less harmful to children and residents of all ages in this regard.

Figure 69: Estimated Median Year a Housing Unit Was Built as of 2011-2015



With minimal options for affordable housing, low-income families often reside in dated units with deferred maintenance costs, such as un-remediated paint installed before natural regulations were put in place. Children's consistent exposure to lead can cause developmental delays, learning and behavioral difficulties, and a number of physical ailments. This topic is further discussed in future sections.

Harrisburg's lead problem is extensive. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health's 2014 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, 42.32 percent of the population 6 and under were tested for elevated blood lead levels. Approximately 12.6 percent of children 6 and under were positive for elevated blood lead levels of 5µ/dL or above. The report indicates that not only is this problem pervasive throughout the city, it is getting worse. The number of children found with evidence of lead poisoning is increasing. The following table summarizes the agency's findings from 2012-2014.

Figure 70: Total Number of Children Tested for Lead in Harrisburg with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2012-2014

	1 and 2 Years (12-35 months)	< 3 Years (0-35 months)	< 6 Years (0-71 months)
2012	970	1,480	2,279
2013	1,130	1,669	2,837
2014	1,243	1,812	2,421

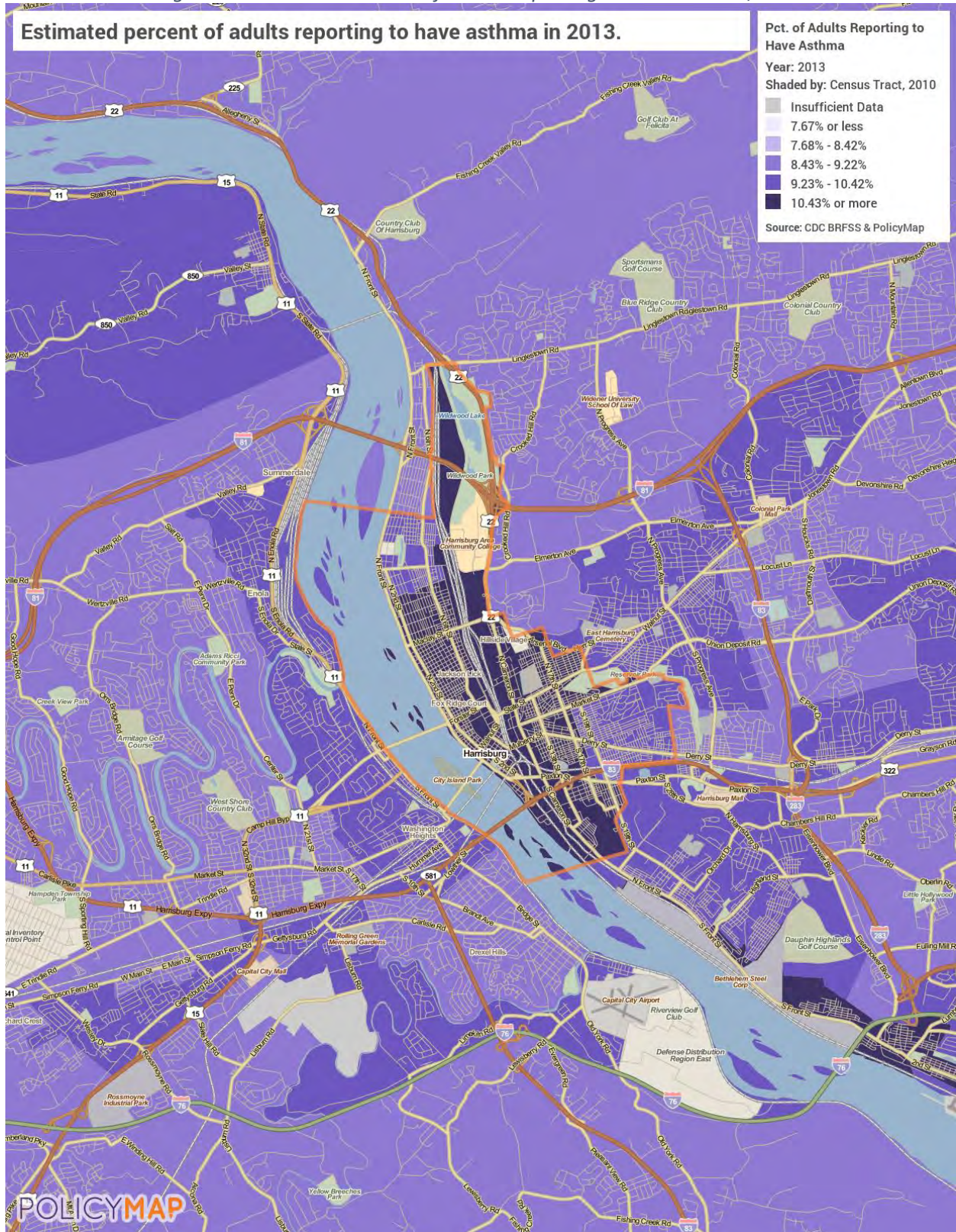
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Asthma

Standard housing conditions with deferred maintenance can also contribute to higher incidences of asthma. Data from the Pennsylvania Healthcare Cost Containment Council 2010 Chronic Care report shows that in Dauphin County, as many as 1.5 people per 1,000 residents were hospitalized for asthma. Dozens of studies have shown that making repairs to homes dramatically improves the health of the residents living there including asthma conditions.

Reports of asthma in adults are higher in the city than the surrounding region. The next map shows that over 10 percent of adults in nearly all neighborhoods in Harrisburg reported having asthma. Asthma incidences generally decrease in adults as distance from the city increases. The immediate region surrounding Harrisburg has a higher incidence of adults reporting asthma than the more peripheral areas in the region.

Figure 71: Estimated Percent of Adults Reporting to Have Asthma, 2013



Health Impacts of Vacant Buildings and Land

As previously stated in the Segregation/Integration section of this plan, the presence of deteriorated and abandoned buildings and lots dramatically threatens neighborhood stability at all levels. A neighborhood with a high percentage of vacancy will have increased risks of violent and drug-related crimes, decreased property values, and lower likelihood of private investment. The presence of these properties can also lead to increased health risks for all residents living in these neighborhoods.

As illustrated on the next map, high vacancy rates are seen throughout the city including R/ECAP zones – areas with already high rates of crime and lower property values. The percent of vacant housing structures decreases once outside the city, but is still fairly high in the immediate region, especially to the south of the city. Neighborhoods further away from the city have higher occupancy rates.

Estimated percent of housing units that were vacant in 2011-2015.

Vacancy Rate
 Year: 2015
 Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

- Insufficient Data
- 4.49% or less
- 4.50% - 7.57%
- 7.58% - 11.27%
- 11.28% - 17.37%
- 17.38% or more

Source: Census

POLICYMAP

Access to Healthcare Facilities

Access to healthcare in Harrisburg is limited, especially for those who cannot afford private medical treatment. There are two facilities considered hospitals in the city – Pinnacle Health Hospitals located in the southwestern area of Harrisburg, and the Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute located along the Susquehanna River above Maclay Street. The Psychiatric Institute is limited in its health services, catering to mental health needs. The institution has 60 patient beds. The Pinnacle Health Harrisburg Hospital and Transplant Center is the only traditional medical hospital in the City. Pinnacle Health operates two other hospitals in the metropolitan region, but those facilities are both outside the Harrisburg city limits. There are two Hamilton Health Center's in Harrisburg which function as community health centers. These facilities provide medical, dental and behavioral primary health care services regardless of income or status. Limited care for those who cannot approve private medical treatment may prevent those suffering from environmental hazards from getting the care they need, further perpetuating these illnesses.

B.iii.1.e.ii. Analysis - Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

As noted throughout the above section, disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods primarily occur between the residents of the city and the surrounding region. In general those living inside the city face higher environmental risks than their counterparts outside of the city. Housing units with lead based paint is a significant factor contributing to health problems inside the city, especially for children. Those inside the city cannot necessarily afford the suburbs and are thus forced to live in unhealthy conditions. These conditions extend to the R/ECAP areas in the city.

B.iii.1.e.iii. Analysis - Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods: Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods.

Low quality environmental neighborhoods are a problem throughout the city and disadvantage many residents. Low income individuals in public housing developments are especially addled with this problem. Trash buildup and minimal maintenance attract drug use and crime to the communities. Additionally, lack of repairs and mold removal in many units can severely impact resident's long term health. Limited public housing funding therefore disadvantages residents and leaves them in areas with higher exposure to unsafe conditions, violence, and crime.

Lack of homeownership also affects the environmental health of a neighborhood and leaves low income renters at a disadvantage. If individuals do not own a home, they are less likely to take care of it, and less likely to invest in the aesthetics of their surrounding neighborhood. This adds to trash and crime. Furthermore, because of the aged state and location of many homes, those who do own property cannot always sell them. This increases vacancy, blight and the chances of neighborhood crime tremendously.

The city has taken steps towards mitigating blight. In 2014, the city applied for a HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) grant and was awarded over \$3.7 million to complete lead based paint

remediation on eligible properties. Making properties safe for individuals and families reduces the chance that these homes will be abandoned and left to deteriorate. The city is on track to complete 180 housing units by the end of calendar year 2018.

Harrisburg was also a recipient of the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program in 1995, 1998, 2003, 2007, 2011, and 2015. The city partners with the Harrisburg Housing Authority, medical providers including the Hamilton Health Center (HHC), and home and building owners in order to combat this problem.

B.iii.1.f.i. Analysis - Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunities: For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region.

In general, White and Asian residents have higher access to opportunities and lower exposure to adverse community factors than their Black and Hispanic counterparts with one exception. Whites have the lowest access to public transportation of any race or ethnicity. Across all other indicators – education, job proximity, exposure to poverty and environmental health – the White and Asian populations enjoy higher values than their Black and Hispanic counterparts. This means that they have better access to quality schools, and enjoy greater access to jobs. Additionally, they are less exposed to poverty, and live in areas with better environmental health.

Racial disparities are more pronounced in the surrounding region than they are in the city. In the city access to education across all races/ethnicities is comparable. However, in the surrounding region, Whites and Asians enjoy significantly better access to quality schools. The same holds true for exposure to environmental health hazards. The reverse is true for job proximity. While all races/ethnicities in the region have similar values indicating similar access to jobs, there were greater discrepancies between populations in the city. Whites have the best access to jobs of any race/ethnicity.

Low-income populations including those living in R/ECAP zones face disadvantages across most opportunity indicators. The exception once again is transportation. Individuals living below the federal poverty line face no disadvantage in accessing or paying for public transit. In the region, this population even has better access to public transit than the wider population. However, like other populations, low-income individuals tend to face disparities based on where they live. Those living in the city face adverse opportunity to education as does the entire student population in the city. The educational system in Harrisburg is appallingly low across all ethnicities and incomes. However, low-income individuals in the surrounding region also face poor educational systems and have less access to quality schools than their wealthier counterparts. Low-income individuals living in the city face greater adversity in terms of labor force participation than their counterparts in the surrounding region. Furthermore, regardless of neighborhood, low income-individuals all experience high exposure to poverty and high exposure to environmental health hazards.

Patterns across race/ethnicity and income reinforce previously explained patterns of segregation and integration, particularly between the city and the surrounding region. The region is primarily White, while the city remains minority based. Segregation and subsequent access to opportunities is therefore not only location and income based, but racially/ethnically based as well. Segregation is more extensively discussed in the prior segregation and integration section.

B.iii.1.f.ii. Analysis – Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunities: Based on the opportunity indicators assessed above, identify areas that experience: (a) high access; and (b) low access across multiple indicators.

In the city, the majority of residents, including those in R/ECAP zones are disproportionately disadvantaged in gaining access to healthy and sustainable communities and quality education. Additionally, city residents live in areas with lower labor force participation and greater exposure to poverty. However, city residents have better access to transit options at a lower cost than their regional counterparts, and enjoy better access to employment as the majority of jobs are stationed in Harrisburg.

Aside from transportation measurements and access to employment, citizens in the city scored lower across all opportunity indicators. As mentioned previously, the city is home to more minority races/ethnicities including a rising Hispanic population, whereas the surrounding region is home to more Whites. Thus disparities in access to opportunities, especially education vary by race/ethnicity and geographic location.

B.iii.2.a. Additional Information: Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

Below is a summary of additional relevant information related to disparities in access to opportunities previously provided in narratives of this section:

Education: Access to high quality schools is staggering low across all races/ethnicities and incomes in the city. This includes those living in R/ECAP zones. On the school proficiency index, students living below the federal poverty line scored only .05 below the scores of the total population in the city, suggesting large scale problems with the Harrisburg school system. High-quality Pre-K, often viewed as critical to removing education access challenges is severely lacking in all of Harrisburg, especially around R/ECAP zones. The majority of the students in Harrisburg are minorities – lack of educational attainment is one of the biggest barriers to obtaining employment – this can cause cyclical problems for the minority population in Harrisburg and disallow economic mobility.

Age of housing and vacant land: As previously mentioned the prevalence of vacant land and older housing in R/ECAP areas and throughout much of the city prevents residents from accessing a range of opportunities. Areas with blight and vacant housing suffer from higher crime rates, have fewer amenities, and depressed housing markets. The prevalence of this throughout Harrisburg disadvantages city residents, and prevents them from having greater access to amenities, greater environmental health and creates greater exposure to poverty and crime among other things.

Access to Healthcare: There are limited community centers in Harrisburg providing free or affordable healthcare to city residents. This can limit access to healthcare for many low income residents and discourage them from seeking medical attention when needed.

B.iii.2.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).

As previously mentioned, the city does try to create greater opportunities for homeownership for families and individuals through the city's Home Improvement Program (HIP) and Housing Rehabilitation Program. These programs assist low- and moderate-income individuals with home repair and home rehabilitation that they might otherwise not be able to afford. This provides low income individuals with a greater opportunity to homeownership.

During the community participation process, the Latino Hispanic American Community Center (LHACC) noted that they would be opening a satellite office at the Harrisburg High School. While not implementing a formal program, this office is intended to help LEP students complete their course load and create greater communication between students and faculty.

B.iii.3. Contributing Factors to Access to Opportunities

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

Access to financial services: R/ECAP areas have very few commercial or credit union banking options. There is one PNC Bank branch located in the southern R/ECAP zone in Harrisburg, and no credit union branch. While many options are located not far outside of this zone, limited options in the neighborhood itself promotes a culture lacking access to financial services, and deters banks from opening in those areas in the future. A map depicting this is located at the end of this section. Aside from physical absence many low-income residents are unaware of where to turn for financial support. This was demonstrated throughout the community participation component. Education is needed in this regard.

Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation: The public transit system in Harrisburg and the surrounding region is not extensive. However, in Harrisburg, residents enjoy good access at low costs. While the HUD-provided data reflects this, many residents expressed discontent with the reliability of CAT, and the location of bus stops in the city.

The surrounding regions coverage is not as good. For residents inside of Harrisburg, commuting outside of the city may be burdensome depending on where the employer is located. For residents in the surrounding region not near public transportation, private transportation is necessary.

Impediments to mobility: Lack of access to high quality education is the biggest impediment to mobility facing Harrisburg residents. Proficient schools in the city do not exist according to HUD data. A poor school system deprives students of opportunities to graduate and receive higher education. This in turn limits their socio-economic mobility and disallows them from moving outside of the city or to other preferable areas.

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs: More than half the housing in the city with the exception of the waterfront area is accessible to families earning 50 percent AMI. However, a mismatch between income and housing prices creates disparities in access.

Housing outside of the city tells a different story. In the immediate surround area up to 25 percent of housing is affordable for 50 percent AMI families and further out, 15 percent or less is affordable. This

severely restricts where low-income individuals can live and prevents them from living in neighborhoods with things like better education and less environmental hazards.

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: The proclivity of vacancy and crime in Harrisburg discourages private investment. The migration to the suburbs has attracted private investment surrounding housing developments east and west of the city, taking away opportunity from Harrisburg, and disadvantaging city residents.

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: Public investment in neighborhood spaces throughout Harrisburg is needed. This includes investment in parks, libraries, recreation centers and affordable housing units. Investment in these areas is critical to attract not only residents to the blighted city, but to reduce crime, attract future private investments and create greater equality.

Lack of local or regional cooperation: As previously stated there is no documented instances of disagreement between housing organizations. However, lack of communication and collaboration between organizations, developers and the city disadvantages certain groups, and further creates disparities in access in opportunity. Many private organizations do not work together and often put their own best interests first, negatively affecting Harrisburg residents.

Land use and zoning laws: The current land use development ordinance was adopted by the City of Harrisburg on July 8, 2014, replacing the previous ordinance from 1950. While the new ordinance in many ways attempts to mitigate unfair and discriminatory housing practices it falls short in several areas. Development costs in the 100-year flood plain increase when buildings are required to be constructed 1.5 feet above freeboard. In addition, the large number of designated historic homes in the city may impede housing availability for certain populations. The new zoning code places added requirements to historic homes, increasing the cost of building modification resulting in greater overall costs to residents.

Restrictive forms of land use that exclude any form of housing, particularly multi-family housing, discourage the development of affordable housing. This confines low-income individuals to R/ECAP neighborhoods and subsidized housing, limiting mobility and equal access.

Lending discrimination: Blacks and especially Hispanics have greater loan denial rates than Whites. Loan denial impedes the ability of individuals or families to purchase homes and invest in other economically profitable opportunities. This greatly impacts minority groups, and separates them from their White counterparts in the surrounding region who are more likely to purchase a home. This also creates great discrepancies between the number of people who own homes in the city as opposed to the region. This is discussed in depth in a previous section.

Location and type of affordable housing: Home affordability drastically decreases in the suburbs, confining low-income individuals to the city. In the R/ECAP zone, HUD provides two public housing units. There are six other subsidized housing units provided by HUD in locations throughout the city. However, over half of the residents living in subsidized housing reside in a housing unit located in the R/ECAP area. This unit, along with a second unit located in the R/ECAP zone have the highest percentage of extremely low income individuals. These residents have the lowest annual income out of all but one housing unit located outside the R/ECAP zone. Confining the poorest individuals to housing units in R/ECAP zones

severely disadvantages them as opportunities in these areas are limited. This is further explored in future sections.

Location of employers: R/ECAP's and other low-income areas are in close proximity to the two major employment centers in Harrisburg – the state and the federal government. However, job proximity is not a barrier to gaining access to these jobs, rather education is. Many R/ECAP and low-income individuals lack the educational attainment and/or job skills to qualify for the jobs available in these employment centers. Many of the professionals employed in these places have the financial means to live elsewhere and commute to work. The two next largest employers of city residents are actually located outside of the city. This disadvantages low-income individuals without access to cars.

Location of environmental health hazards: Harrisburg residents have higher exposure to environmental health hazards than suburban residents. The city is extensively plagued with lead based paint in homes. This can lead to greater health problems and higher healthcare costs for city residents, perpetuating disparities between Harrisburg and the region.

Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies: Review of HUD maps and Indices reveal that no Harrisburg residents have access to good schools. The surrounding suburbs have access to better schools. Access to high quality education starts with high quality childcare options, which is severely limited in Harrisburg.

Loss of Affordable Housing: There has not necessarily been a loss of affordable housing in Harrisburg; instead there is a continued need. Long wait lists for public housing and the increasing deterioration of many private homes, continues to create a great need for additional livable affordable homes. The Mulder Square initiative is the first step in creating greater affordable housing in the city.

Occupancy codes and restrictions: The current occupancy code has a restrictive definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit. Defining family so narrowly may disallow the blending of families who may be living together for economic purposes. This restrictive code could cause problems for low-income families and even further disadvantage them.

Private discrimination: Private investors are hesitant to finance projects in many areas of the city including R/ECAP zones. Much of this funding instead goes to developing areas in the surrounding region. This leaves the city in disrepair, and disadvantages the residents within its bounds.

Source of income discrimination: Many landlords engage in discriminatory practices against individuals and families “source of income.” This includes refusing to rent units to them because they receive payments from federal and local programs, receive Section 8 Housing Vouchers, or receive short- and long-term rental subsidies among other things. Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly makes this practice illegal. With no law in place, certain renters face discriminatory practices that disallows them greater access to things like environmentally safe neighborhoods and better school districts, and confines them to live in certain neighborhoods of the city.

Other: Currently Harrisburg currently has no areas of public wifi outside of public libraries. The libraries have acknowledged that this wifi is “spotty” and users are likely to encounter “dead zones.” Not having public wifi in multiple areas of the city disadvantages low income individuals specifically students who

may not be able to afford private access. The Harrisburg Engineering Department and the Harrisburg Planning Department are currently discussing ways to make wifi more accessible.

Figure 73: Bank and Credit Union Branches with R/ECAP Zones



B.iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs

Although the Disproportionate Housing Needs analysis provided below is not a comprehensive housing market analysis, it does reveal that there is a shortage of affordable housing available to meet the housing needs for a wide range of households. A large swath Harrisburg owners are considered household burdened (paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs). Severely cost burdened households (paying more than 50 percent of income on housing costs) are prevalent as well. As already discussed, given that 12,340 or 47 percent of the city's housing was built before 1939, there is a need to preserve existing homeownership housing.

B.iv.1.a. Analysis: Which protected class groups (by race/ethnicity and familial status) experience higher rates of housing problems (cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing) when compared to other groups for the jurisdiction and region? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing cost burdens when compared to other groups?

Race/Ethnicity

Of Harrisburg's 20,725 households, 43.59 percent, across all ethnicities and races, face substandard housing, overcrowding, or cost burdens. These issues are considered housing problems. In the housing and neighborhood survey conducted, over 36 percent of residents categorized housing affordability in their neighborhood as "fair." Under 18 percent of all respondent categorized housing affordability as "excellent."

Other non-Hispanic minority race households are most disproportionately affected by housing problems (58.76 percent) in the city followed by the Black population. Over 50 percent of Black households experience housing problems. When taking a closer look at hard copy surveys the majority were filled out by Black residents – 47 percent of these respondents categorized housing affordability in their neighborhood as "fair." Hispanics also experience household problems at high rates (44.88 percent) and are the third most affected group. Whites and Native Americans experienced the least problems of any race or ethnicity.

Relative to the city, the region has a smaller percentage of households with housing problems (28.4 percent). Similar to the city, the group most affected by housing problems in the region are other non-Hispanic minority race households. Hispanic and Black households are the next most affected with 45.02 percent and 44.85 percent of households experiencing problems respectively. Also similar to the city, the White population had the lowest percentage of housing problems among any race or ethnicity at 25.78 percent in the Harrisburg-Carlisle region.

The following table shows the percentage of race/ethnicity groups experiencing one of four housing problems: housing cost burden (defined as paying more than 30 percent of income for monthly housing costs including utilities), overcrowding, lacking a complete kitchen, or lacking plumbing.

Table 23 Households Experiencing Housing Problems by Race

Disproportionate Housing Needs	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
	# HHs w/ problems	# HHs	% HHs w/ problems	# HHs w/ problems	# HHs	% HHs w/ problems
Households experiencing any of four housing problems						

Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	2,555	7,595	33.64%	48,420	187,830	25.78%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,594	9,033	50.86%	8,413	18,759	44.85%
Hispanic	1,360	3,030	44.88%	3,558	7,904	45.02%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	229	579	39.55%	1,429	5,099	28.03%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	8	0.00%	52	119	43.70%
Other, Non-Hispanic	275	468	58.76%	1,238	2,572	48.13%
Total	9,035	20,725	43.59%	63,120	222,285	28.40%
Source: HUD Provided Table 9 for AFH						

Severe housing problems exist in Harrisburg and the region. Hispanic, Black and Asian households are disproportionately affected by severe housing problems in both the city and region. In the city, 28.38 percent of Hispanic, 28.17 percent of Black and 27.29 percent of Asian households experience severe housing problems, while 24.58 percent of Hispanic, 23.60 percent of Black and 15.87 percent of Asian households in the region face severe housing problems. White households are least likely to experience severe housing problems in the city and the region.

The table following shows the percentage of race/ethnicity groups experiencing one of four severe housing problems: housing cost burden (defined as paying more than 50 percent of income for monthly housing costs including utilities), overcrowding, lacking a complete kitchen, or lacking plumbing.

Table 24 Households Experiencing Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

Disproportionate Housing Needs	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
Households experiencing any of four housing problems	# HHs w/ severe problems	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe problems	# HHs w/ severe problems	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	1,265	7,595	16.66%	20,919	187,830	11.14%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,545	9,033	28.17%	4,428	18,759	23.60%
Hispanic	860	3,030	28.38%	1,943	7,904	24.58%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	158	579	27.29%	809	5,099	15.87%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	8	0.00%	22	119	18.49%
Other, Non-Hispanic	155	468	33.12%	629	2,572	24.46%
Total	4,980	20,725	24.03%	28,745	222,285	12.93%
Source: HUD Provided Table 9 for AFH						

City households across racial and ethnic groups are more severely cost burdened than those in the region. Severely cost burdened households account for 21.18 percent of city households and 11.23 percent of regional households. In the city, 24.92 percent of Hispanic, 25.19 percent of Black and 18.13 percent of Asian households are severely cost burdened. In the region, Hispanic, Black and Asian households with severe housing cost burden account for 20.24 percent, 20.39 percent and 9.51 percent, respectively.

The following table shows the percentage of race/ethnicity groups experiencing severe cost burden.

Table 25 Households Experiencing Severe Housing Cost Burden by Race/Ethnicity

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
	# HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe cost burden
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	1,155	7,595	15.21%	18,520	187,830	9.86%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,275	9,033	25.19%	3,825	18,759	20.39%
Hispanic	755	3,030	24.92%	1,600	7,904	20.24%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	105	579	18.13%	485	5,099	9.51%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	8	0.00%	14	119	11.76%
Other, Non-Hispanic	100	468	21.37%	509	2,572	19.79%
Total	4,390	20,725	21.18%	24,953	222,285	11.23%

Source: HUD Provided Table 10 for AFH

Family Status

Non-family households with housing problems account for 45.17 percent of all non-family households in the city and 38.89 percent of all non-family households in the region. The city also has a higher percentage of small family households (<5) (39.60 percent) and large family households (5+) (58.64 percent) with housing problems than the region (21.08 percent and 33.64 percent, respectively). Large family households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems in the city (58.64 percent), while non-family households are the region's most impacted group (38.89 percent).

The following table shows the percentage of family and non-family households with one of four housing problems.

Table 26 Family and Non-Family Households Experiencing Housing Problems

Households Experiencing Any of Four Housing Problems	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
	# HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe cost burden
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	3,690	9,319	39.60%	26,600	126,157	21.08%
Family households, 5+ people	865	1,475	58.64%	5,545	16,483	33.64%
Non-family households	4,485	9,930	45.17%	30,985	79,665	38.89%

Source: HUD Provided Table 9 for AFH

Non-family households are disproportionately affected by severe housing cost burden at both the city and regional-level. Non-family households with severe cost burden account for 22.51 percent of all non-family

households in the city and 17.41 percent in the region. Severely cost burdened non-family households are also the largest group. The percentage of small and large family households facing severe cost burdens is higher in the city than the region.

The following table shows the percentage of family and non-family households with severe housing cost burden.

Table 27 Family and Non-Family Households Experiencing Severe Housing Cost Burden

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region		
Household Type and Size	# HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs w/ severe cost burden	# HHs	% HHs w/ severe cost burden
Family households, <5 people	1,899	9,319	20.38%	9,732	126,157	7.71%
Family households, 5+ people	255	1,475	17.29%	1,332	16,483	8.08%
Non-family households	2,235	9,930	22.51%	13,867	79,665	17.41%
Source: HUD Provided Table 10 for AFH						

B.iv.1.b. Analysis: Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?

Housing Burden by Neighborhood

The most rent-burdened regions in Harrisburg fall within R/ECAP zones in the southeast of the city. In a particular pocket of the city, which overlaps with R/ECAP areas, 58.03 percent or more of renters were estimated to be cost burdened between 2011 and 2015. The same area registered 32.77 percent or more of renters as severely cost burdened between 2011 and 2015. This implies the number of subsidized units does not meet the demonstrated need of cost-burdened renter households. In general, the city has high numbers of cost-burdened renters. In all areas of Harrisburg, 31.9 percent or more of all renters are cost burdened, and 12.35 percent or more are severely cost burdened.

The following two maps show the number of renter households in Harrisburg who are cost-burdened (spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent) and the number of renter households who are severely-cost burdened (spending more than 50 percent of their income on rent).

Figure 74: Estimated Percent of All Renters Who are Cost Burdened Between 2011-2015

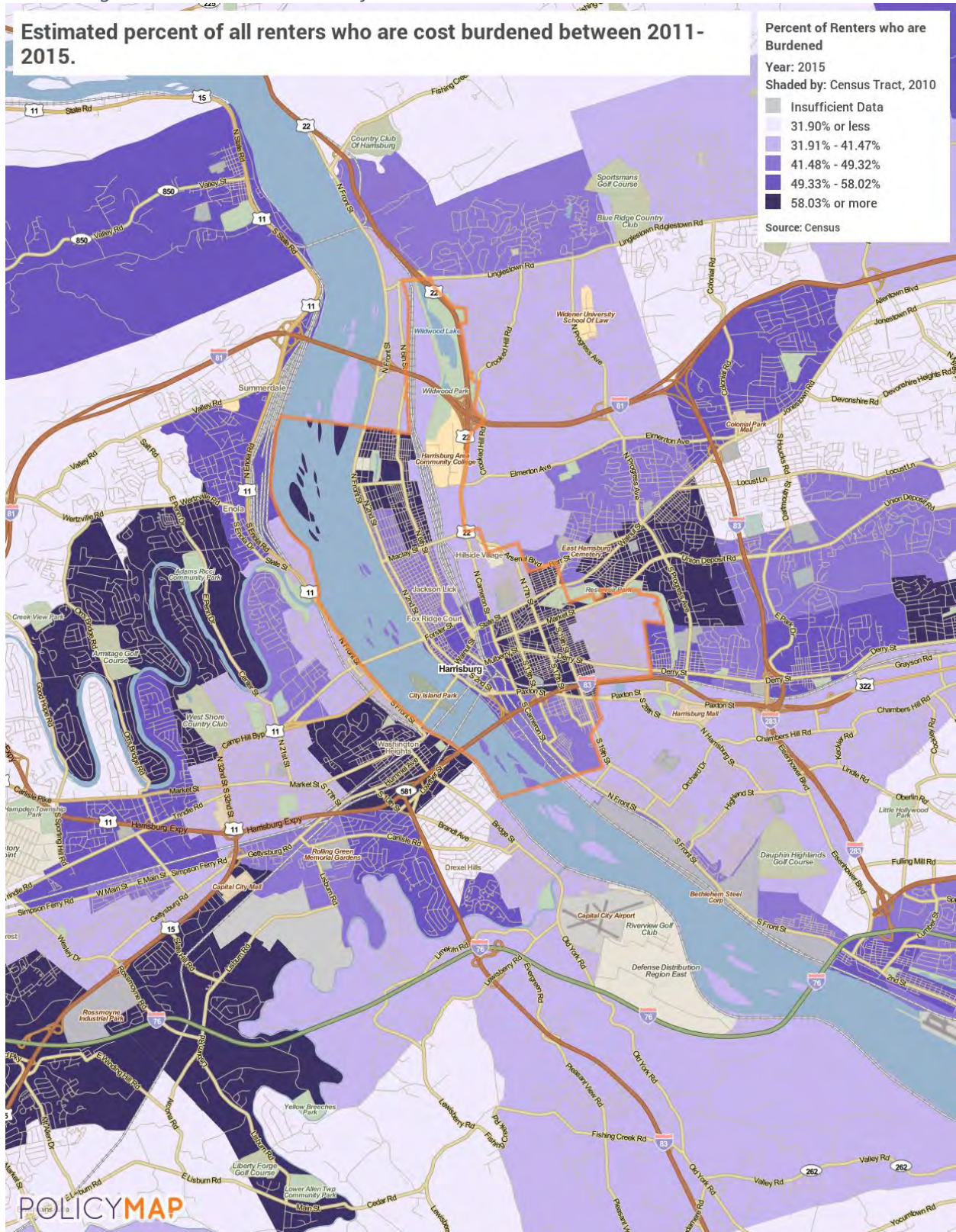
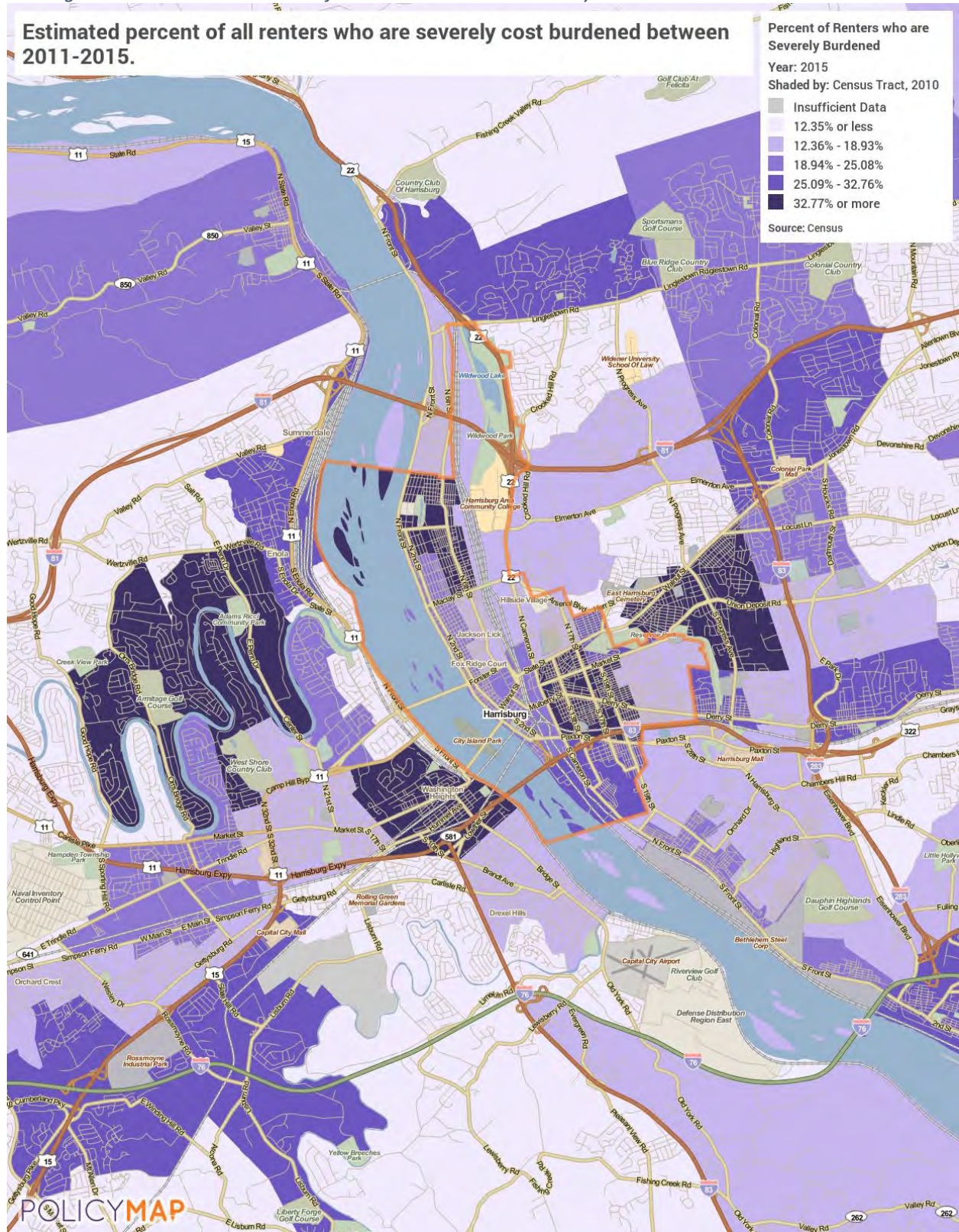


Figure 75: Estimated Percent of all Renters who are Severely Cost Burdened Between 2011-2015



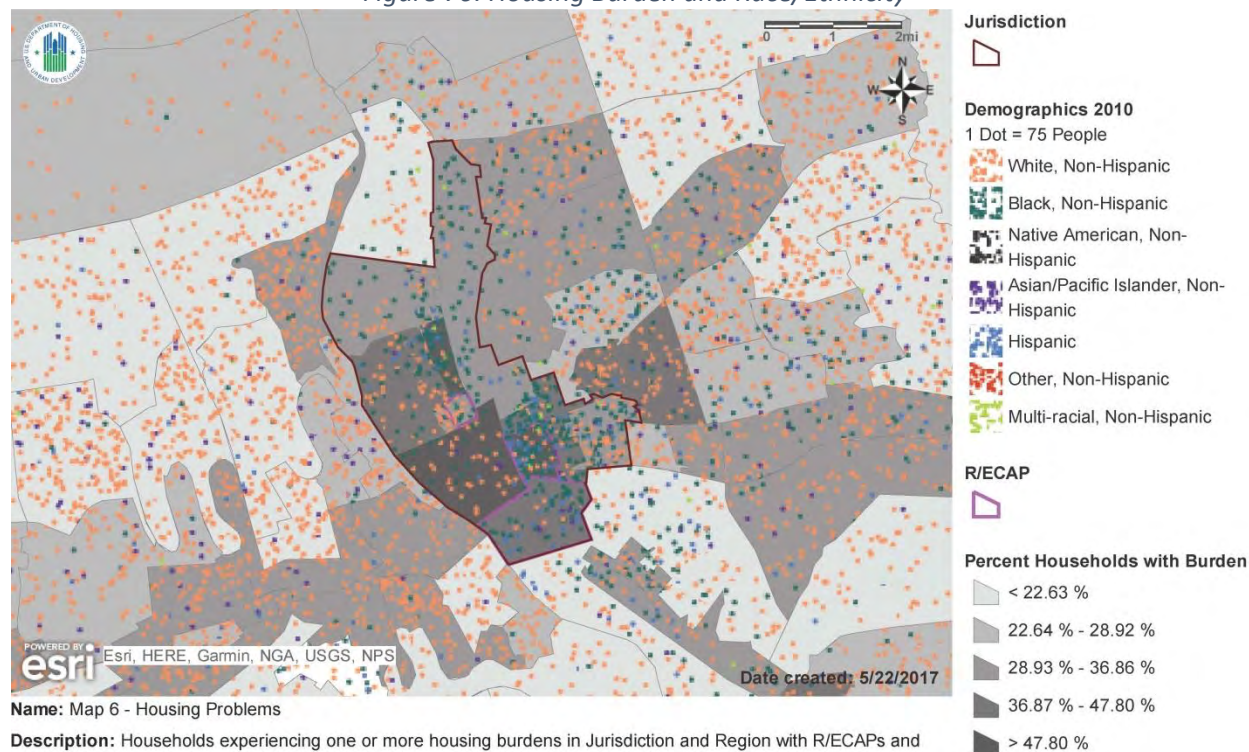
The percentage of households with housing burdens varies through the region; however, areas with the greatest housing burden are located in and around Harrisburg, including heavy burden in the city's R/ECAP areas. Areas in the surrounding region with relatively low percentages of burdened households are located further away from the city and are occupied by primarily White and Asian residents.

The next map shows the residential living patterns of persons by race/ethnicity and R/ECAP's overlaid by shading indicating the percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problems. Darker shading indicates a higher prevalence of such problems.

Areas with the highest percentage of burdened households in Harrisburg are seen within the city's R/ECAPs – highly segregated areas containing high concentrations of Black and Hispanic residents, and the surrounding neighborhoods. Areas around R/ECAP zones also has extremely high rates of housing cost burdens. While the majority of residents in the R/ECAP zones are Black, many White residents live in the equally cost burdened neighborhoods on the southwest side of the city. While there is crossover, these neighborhoods are fairly segregated. A more centralized neighborhood on the west side of the city is also heavily cost burdened, but has higher integration between Blacks and Whites. A concentration of Hispanic residents exists in the heavily burdened R/ECAP zones in the southern end of the city.

The prevalence of burdened households is relatively high for both integrated and segregated sections of the city. The most integrated neighborhood is also the most burdened by housing costs in the city. Over 47.8 percent of households in this neighborhood face a burden. A small area located in the center of the city also has nearly half of residents facing a housing cost burden, and while it is somewhat integrated, it is predominately Black. Overall, black residents live in the most cost-burdensome areas in the city.

Figure 76: Housing Burden and Race/Ethnicity



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems

Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

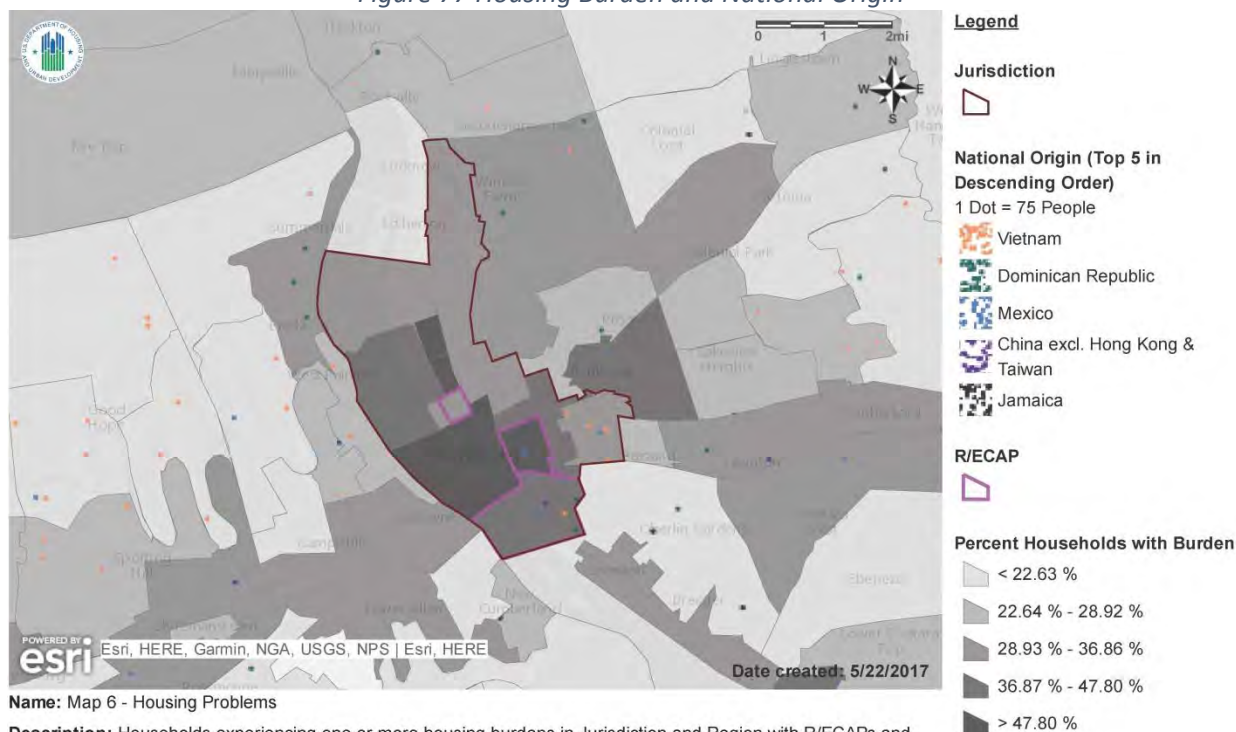
Jurisdiction: Harrisburg (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA

Housing Burden and National Origin

Foreign born populations in the region are more concentrated in areas with moderate-to-high levels of housing burden, although this varies by nationality. The map below shows the regional residential living patterns for persons by national origin, R/ECAPs and housing burden.

Figure 77 Housing Burden and National Origin



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems

Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

Jurisdiction: Harrisburg (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA

In Harrisburg, concentrations of residents born in Vietnam, Dominican Republic, Mexico, China and Jamaica reside in and around areas of moderate-to-high housing burden. The majorities of these residents are Vietnamese and Dominican, and live in areas with mostly moderate housing burdens. Most foreign born residents living outside the city experience low-to-moderate housing cost burdens. Mexicans residing to the east of the city experience a moderate housing cost burden, and a large Vietnamese population west of the city experiences minimal burden. Concentrations of Jamaicans exist primarily to the east of the city and have varying percentages of housing cost burdens.

B.iv.1.c. Analysis: Compare the needs of families with children for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms with the available existing housing stock in each category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.

There are 2,154 family households experiencing severe housing cost burden in the jurisdiction. The number of families with a severe housing cost burden far exceeds the stock of publicly supported housing units with two or more bedrooms—an estimated 1,940 units.

The table below shows the number of units by bedroom size in each of the four program categories - Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily and HCV Program.

Table 28 Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms

Housing type	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households 3+1 Bedroom		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Public Housing	408	29.59%	587	42.57%	372	26.98%	1,367
Project-Based Section 8	347	53.97%	224	34.84%	67	10.42%	638
Other Multifamily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HCV Program	343	32.70%	227	21.64%	463	44.14%	1,033
Total all 4 housing types	1,098	36.14%	1,038	34.17%	902	29.69%	3,038
Source: HUD Provided Table 11 for AFFH analysis							

Households with children account for 53.52 percent of all households living in public housing and 54.05 percent of households using Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). Public housing and the HCV program provide enough two or more bedroom units to house all of the households with children living within each housing type. A slightly smaller percentage of households with children reside in project-based Section 8 (34.99 percent) housing. The number of units with two or more bedrooms exceeds the number of households with children living in each housing type.

B.iv.1.d. Analysis: Describe the differences in rates of renter and owner occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.

In both the city and region, more White and Asian residents live in their own homes than rent. The opposite is true for Black and Hispanic residents, which have higher rates of renter occupancy. White homeownership is by far the greatest, at 41.09 percent in the jurisdiction and 72.53 percent in the region. Of the largest ethnic groups, Hispanic homeownership is the lowest both in the city (27.34 percent) and region (33.03 percent).

Table 29 Owner and Renter Occupancy Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Harrisburg and the Region, 2015

	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region (Dauphin, Perry and Cumberland County)			
	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied		Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	3,520	41.09%	5,047	58.91%	138,841	72.53%	52,572	27.47%
Black	3,343	36.22%	5,886	63.78%	7,335	36.28%	12,880	63.72%
Asian	251	31.41%	548	68.59%	3,068	52.75%	2,748	47.25%
American Indian and	54	63.53%	31	36.47%	212	64.24%	118	35.76%

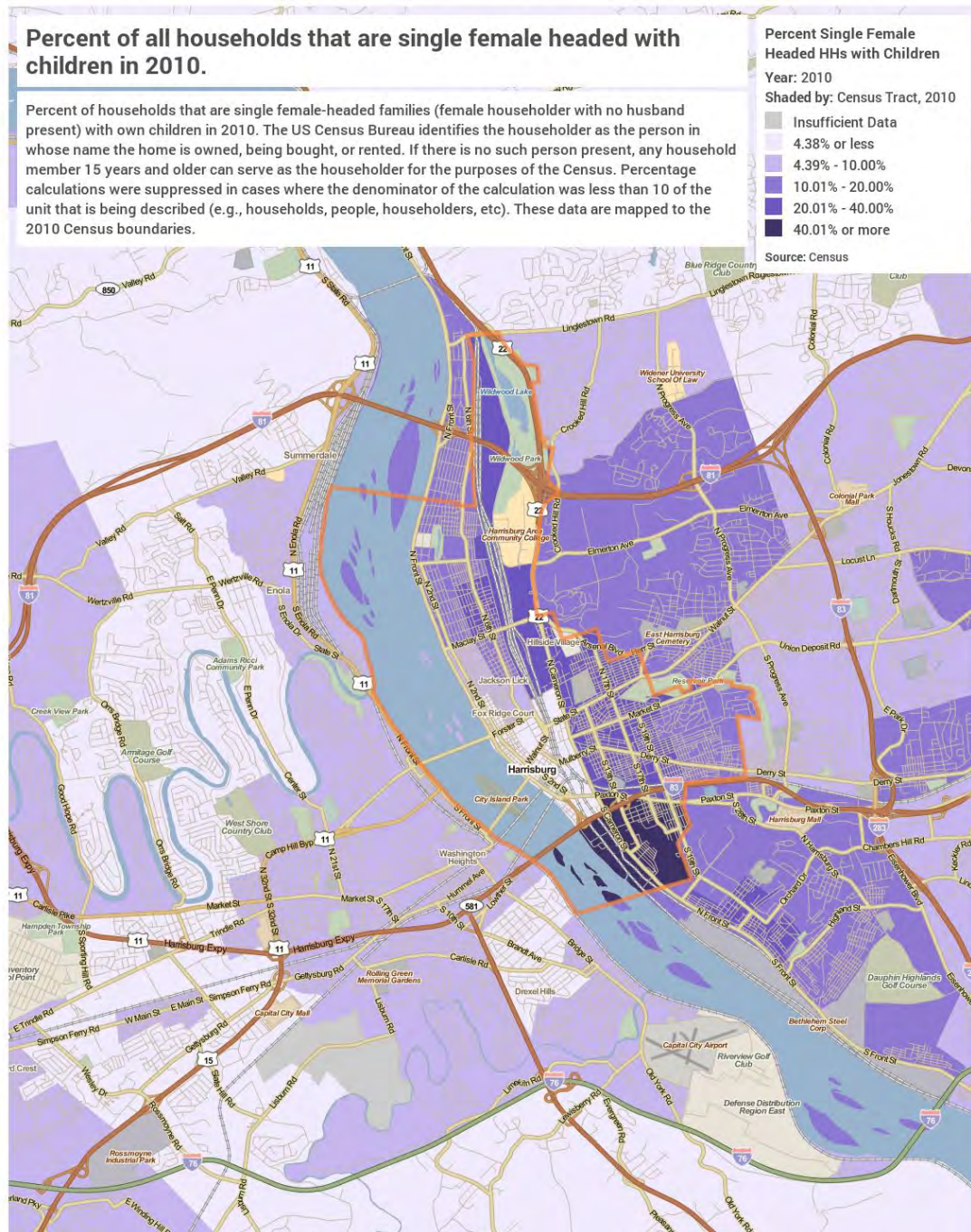
Alaskan Native								
Hispanic	831	27.34%	2,208	72.66%	2,835	33.03%	5,747	66.97%
Source: 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates								

B.iv.2.a. Additional Information: Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

Single Female-headed Households with Children

Single mothers must meet housing and childcare costs often on a low level of income. In Harrisburg, the median income for single female-headed households is substantially lower than the city's median family income of \$35,478. The majority of single female headed households in Harrisburg earn a median income of \$18,592 or less according to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. An estimated 47.9 percent of single mothers with children fall below the poverty level. Single female-headed households with children make up 25.1 percent of all households. The map below shows the highest concentrations of single female headed households with children is located in a R/ECAP zone in the southern tip of Harrisburg. Over 40 percent of households in this area are headed by a single mother.

Figure 78: Percent of All Households that are Single Female Headed with Children, 2010



Seniors

Seniors, 62 or older, living on a fixed income often struggle to pay for and maintain adequate housing. As a result many are forced to give up their homes and move into public housing. The aged condition of many of Harrisburg's homes exacerbates this problem, as many residents have trouble not only affording the maintenance of their homes, but also selling them. No return on their initial investment often makes public housing their only option and leaves seniors with little financial stability. This also contributes to vacancy and blighted homes in the city.

LEP Persons

For persons with limited English proficiency, language can pose a significant barrier to securing affordable and adequate housing. LEP persons may have difficulty locating and applying for affordable housing, understanding their rights and responsibilities as tenants, and seeking help in instances of discrimination and unlawful treatment.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority has taken steps to ensure that LEP persons are not discriminated against when applying for public housing. HHA abides by non-discrimination requirements requiring agencies and grantees to take affirmative steps to communicate with people who need services or information in a language other than English. HHA takes this clause seriously, and makes all reasonable accommodations to LEP individuals applying for public housing.

B.iv.2.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.

Evictions

Evictions are an indicator of housing instability, which previous research has shown to be associated with negative education outcomes and employment prospects. The number of evictions as recorded by HHA has increased every year since 2013, with the exception of 2016. While, the number of evictions recorded in 2016 is significantly lower than past years, more information is needed to determine the cause of this, and if this indicates a downward trend. The number of 2017 evictions will help to determine additional patterns. The number of evictions in Harrisburg between 2013 and 2016 are shown below.

- 2013: 85 evictions
- 2014: 111 evictions
- 2015: 112 evictions
- 2016: 59 evictions

Foreclosures and Foreclosure Assistance

A high rate of foreclosures in a neighborhood can indicate housing instability, both for owners at risk of losing their homes and for their neighbors. Research has shown that individual foreclosures have a ripple effect that lowers values on surrounding properties, threatening to strip equity from other homeowners. Foreclosures can feed into cycles of property deterioration and abandonment, increasing the severity of disproportionate housing needs. They may also indicate lending discrimination, if racial and ethnic minorities have been targeted with risky loans that heighten the likelihood of foreclosure. HHA does not offer any foreclosure assistance to help offset this problem.

B.iv.3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

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

Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes: There is a mismatch between household income and housing costs. The median income of residents in Harrisburg is \$33,289. Individuals and families at this income level would have to pay \$554.81 per month or less to avoid being cost burdened. Only 21.1% of

monthly housing costs are below \$500 per month, and median housing prices in the city are rising. In 2010 the median monthly housing cost was \$756. By 2015 costs had risen to \$805 per month. This problem cost burdens households and can cause overcrowding in affordable units. Over 54 percent of family households with five or more people experience at least one housing problem – this can include overcrowding, demonstrating a need for affordable units in a range of sizes.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: Increasing median home prices do contribute blight and high wait lists for public housing. However, there has been overall little displacement of residents due to economic pressures in Harrisburg. Many areas of the city remain largely untouched by private development in the past decade. While gentrification can be a cause of residential displacement the overall lack of investment in Harrisburg offsets this problem.

Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking: Harrisburg Housing Authority follows strict protocols when dealing with cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. HHA adheres to The Violence Against Women Act or VAWA which provides certain protections for those in abusive situations. HHA cannot deny housing assistance, terminate from participation or evict individuals or families from rental housing because they have been a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. HHA may divide a lease in order to evict an individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. HHA will also upon request permit individuals to move to another unit if they have provided evidence they are victims of abuse, request an emergency transfer, or reasonably believe they are threatened with imminent harm if they remain in their current unit. The emergency transfer application applies to victims if the assault occurred on the housing premises in a 90-calendar day period before requesting an emergency transfer.

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs: More than half the housing in the city with the exception of the waterfront area is accessible to families earning 50% AMI. However, based on median area income and median area housing prices, affordable housing is still an issue for many residents. In the immediate surround area up to 25% of housing is affordable for 50% AMI families and further out, 15% or less is affordable. This severely restricts where low-income individuals can live and prevents them from living in neighborhoods with things like better education and less environmental hazards.

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods: The proclivity of vacancy and crime, zoning restrictions and a host of other issues discourages private investment in Harrisburg. Migration to the suburbs has attracted private investment in housing developments east and west of the city, taking away opportunity from Harrisburg.

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities: Public investment in neighborhood spaces throughout Harrisburg is needed. This includes investment in parks, libraries, recreation centers and affordable housing units. Investment in these areas is critical to attract not only residents to the city, but to reduce crime and attract future private investments. Lack of public investment encourages vacant properties, blight, and contributes to the disproportionate housing needs experienced by many city residents.

Land use and zoning laws: As previously discussed, the current land use development ordinance was adopted by the City of Harrisburg on July 8, 2014, replacing the previous ordinance from 1950. While the new ordinance in many ways attempts to mitigate unfair and discriminatory housing practices it falls short

in several areas. Development costs in the 100-year flood plain increase when buildings are required to be constructed 1.5 feet above freeboard. In addition, the large number of designated historic homes in the city may impede housing availability for certain populations. The new zoning code places added requirements to historic homes, increasing the cost of building modification resulting in greater overall costs to residents. Furthermore, restrictive forms of land use that exclude any form of housing, particularly multi-family housing, discourage the development of affordable housing. This practice perpetuates the disproportionate housing needs of many city residents as affordable development of housing is often deterred by these conditions.

Lending discrimination: Generally Blacks and Hispanics have greater loan denial rates than Whites. Loan denial impedes the ability of individuals or families to purchase homes and invest in other economically profitable opportunities. This greatly affects mobility of minority groups, and separates them from their White counterparts in the surrounding region who are more likely to purchase a home. This is also creates great discrepancies between the number of people who own homes in the city as opposed to the region. This is discussed in depth in a previous section.

Loss of Affordable Housing: As mentioned above, affordable housing in the city continues to decrease due to the mismatch between housing prices and income. This trajectory expands the number of cost burdened households, especially those with children. In the R/ECAP zone in southern Harrisburg between 2011 and 2015, median gross rents rose by as much as 24%. While some areas of the city have seen a decrease in median gross rents, particularly in the northern section of the city and along the river front, these neighborhoods tend to be the more expensive and may not be accessible for low-income individuals and families.

Source of income discrimination: Many landlords engage in discriminatory practices against individuals and families “source of income.” This includes refusing to rent units to them because they receive payments from federal and local programs, receive Section 8 Housing Vouchers, or receive short- and long-term rental subsidies among other things. Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly makes this practice illegal. With no law in place, certain renters face discriminatory practices that disallow them greater access to things like environmentally safe neighborhoods and better school districts, and confines them to live in certain neighborhoods of the city.

Other: Please refer to above sections.

C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

C.1.a.i. Analysis: Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one program category of publicly supported housing than other program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) in the jurisdiction?

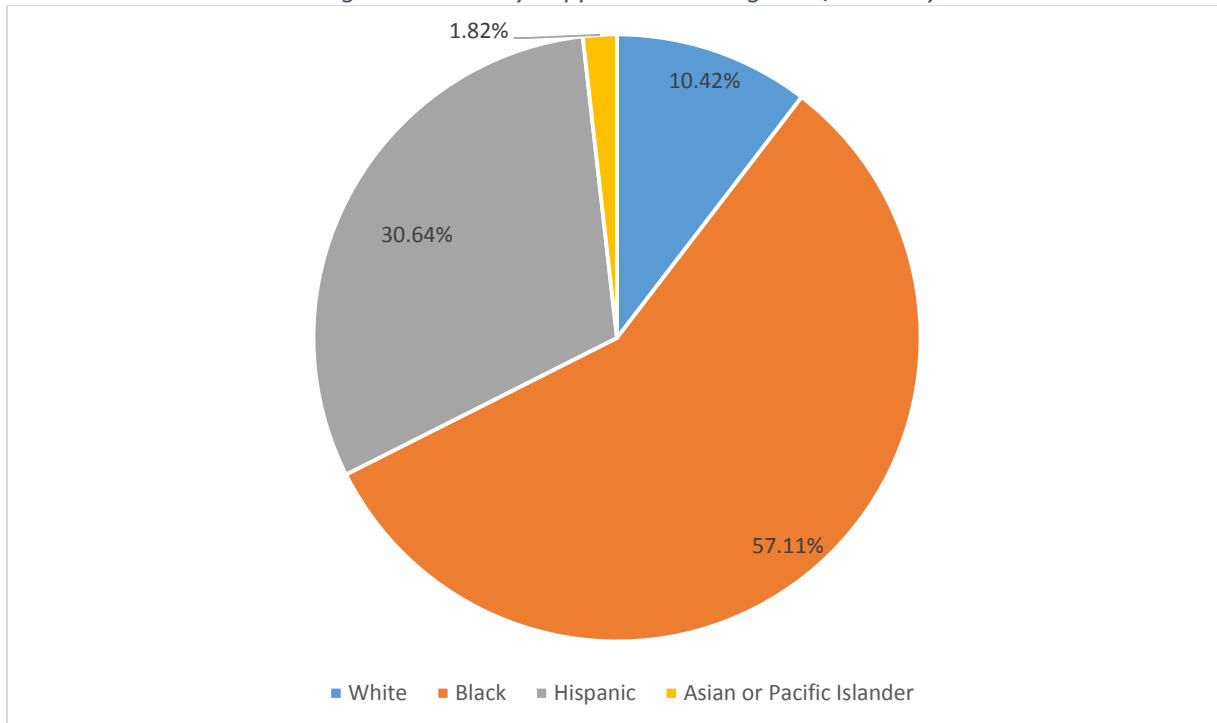
There are an estimated 3,022 publicly supported housing units in various locations throughout Harrisburg in the four listed categories of publicly supported housing. The table below and the chart on the next page provide race/ethnicity data for households living in all categories of publicly supported housing:

Table 30 Households in Publicly Supported Housing by Race/Ethnicity

Publicly Supporting Housing Category	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total

	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Public Housing	100	7.32%	691	50.59%	564	41.29%	9	0.66%	1,364
Project-Based Section 8	92	14.60%	308	48.89%	187	29.68%	42	6.67%	629
Other Multifamily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HCV Program	123	11.95%	727	70.65%	175	17.01%	4	0.39%	1,029
Total	315	10.42%	1,726	57.11%	926	30.64%	55	1.82%	3,022
Source: HUD Provided Table for AFH									

Figure 79 Publicly Supported Housing Race/Ethnicity

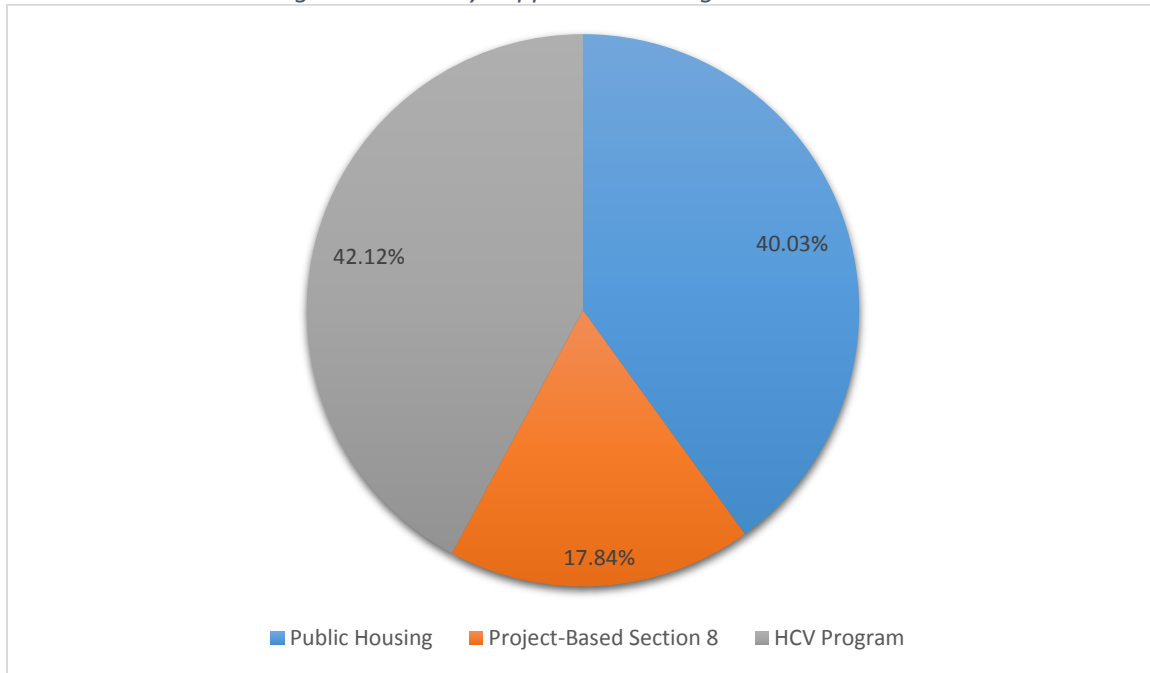


As shown, Black households predominate in publicly supported housing both in absolute numbers and relative percentages, followed in descending order by Hispanic, White, and Asian or Pacific Islander households. Although the proportion of each race/ethnic group varies by publicly supported housing category, Black households represent a majority in each of the publicly supported housing categories. The highest percentages of Hispanics (29.68 percent) and Asians (6.67 percent) live in Project-Based Section 8.

The following charts focus separately on each racial/ethnic group, indicating of the total households of each group served in publicly supported housing, the percentage residing within each publicly assisted housing category. For example, of all Black households living in publicly supported housing, 42.12 percent participate in HCV, 40.03 percent live in public housing, etc.

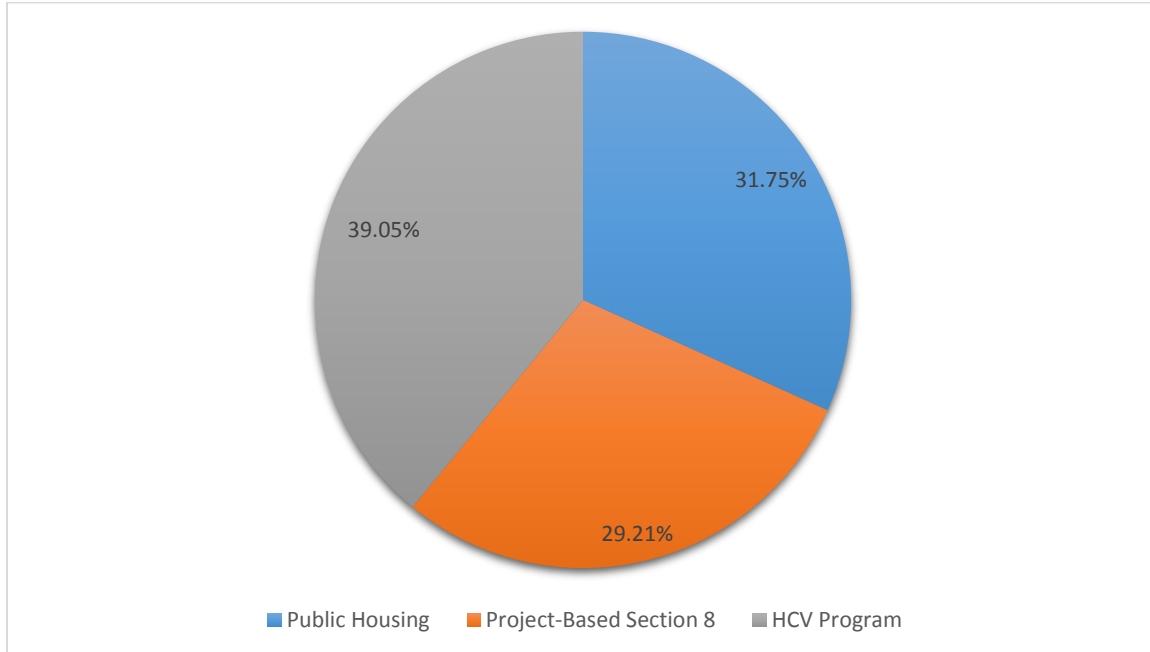
While Black households are the majority within each category of publicly supported housing, they are more likely to reside in the HCV and Public Housing programs.

Figure 80 Publicly Supported Housing – All Black Households



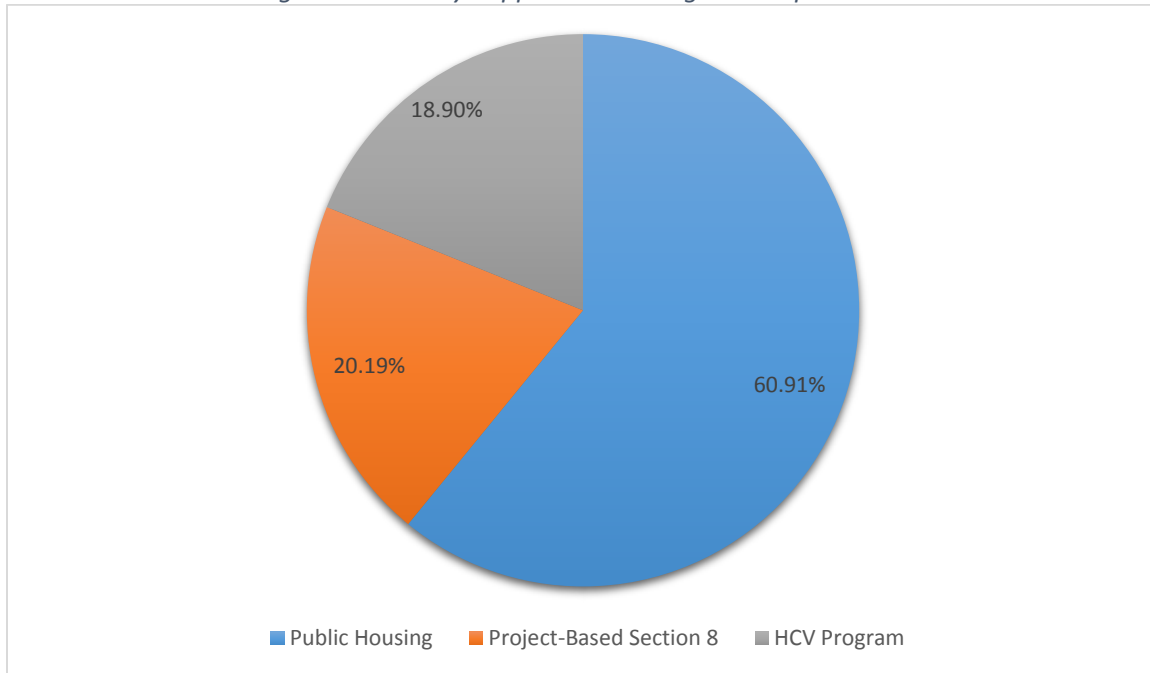
White households make up 10.42 percent of all publicly supported housing residents, and are more or less equally participating in HCV, Project-Based Section 8, and Public Housing.

Figure 81 Publicly Supported Housing - All White Households



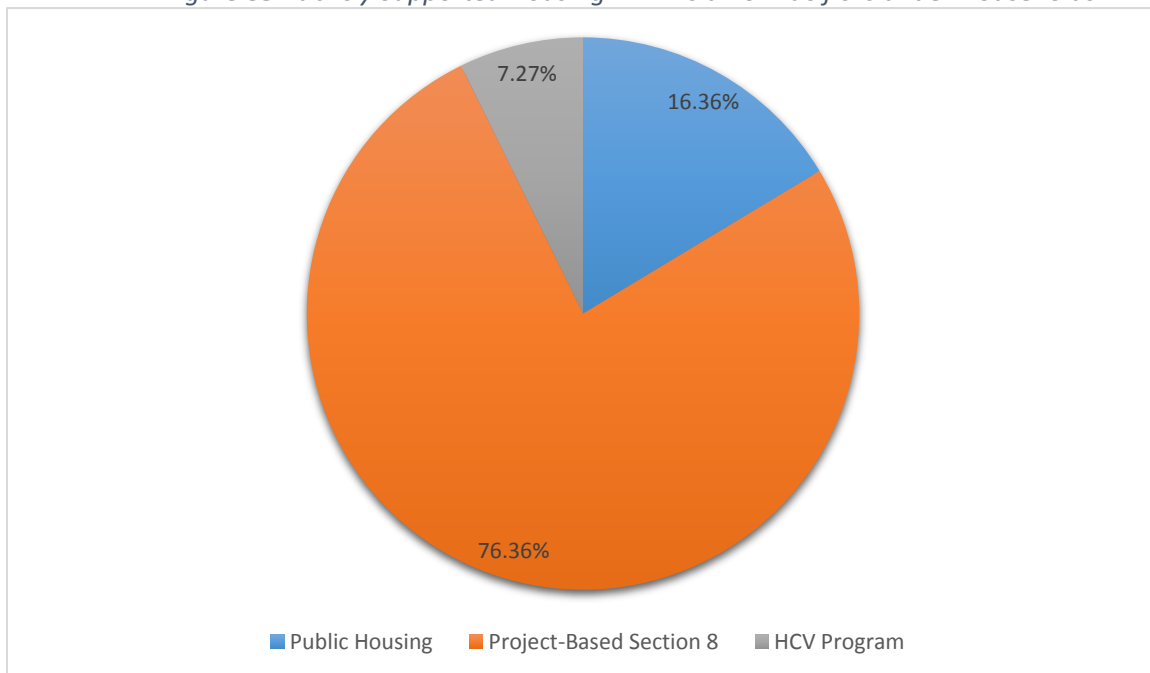
Hispanic households make up 30.64 percent of all publicly supported housing residents, and are more likely to participate in the Public Housing program than the other categories of publicly supported housing.

Figure 82 Publicly Supported Housing - All Hispanic Households



Asian or Pacific Islander households make up 2.4 percent of all publicly supported housing residents, and are more likely to reside in Project-Based Section 8 housing than other categories of publicly supported housing.

Figure 83 Publicly Supported Housing – All Asian or Pacific Islander Households



C.1.a.ii. Analysis: Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.

The table below provides data on the number of households that meet income eligibility requirements for publicly supported housing. The data is sorted by race and ethnicity and categorized by Area Median Income (AMI) groupings of 0-30 percent AMI, 0-50 percent AMI, and 0-80percent AMI. Eligibility for the Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8 and HCV programs is generally limited to families with household income up to 80 percent AMI.

Table 31 Households in Publicly Supported Housing by Race/Ethnicity

Publicly Supporting Housing Category	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Income Eligible Households 0-80% AMI	3,160	25.03	6,164	48.82	2,380	18.85	420	3.33	12,124
Public Housing	100	7.32	691	50.59	564	41.29	9	0.66	1,364
Project-Based Section 8	92	14.60	308	48.89	187	29.68	42	6.67	629
Other Multifamily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HCV Program	123	11.95	727	70.65	175	17.01	4	0.39	1,029
Total	315	10.42	1,726	57.11	926	30.64	55	1.82	3,022
Source: HUD Provided Table for AFH									

Data in the above chart highlights the fact that 12,124 Harrisburg households are income-eligible for publicly supported housing. The chart also illustrates that 3,022 (24.9 percent) of Harrisburg income eligible-households reside in publicly supported housing – with 11.25 percent residing in Public Housing; 5.19 percent residing in Project-Based Section 8 developments; and 8.49 percent using vouchers.

With regard to race and ethnicity, of the 12,124 total households that meet income eligibility for publicly supported housing, 6,164 (48.82percent) are Black, 3,160 (25.03 percent) are White, 2,380 (18.85percent) are Hispanic, and 420 (3.33percent) are Asian or Pacific Islander. 1,726 (57.11percent) of the 6,164 income-eligible Black households live in publicly supported housing as compared to 315 (10.42 percent) of the 3,160 income-eligible Whites, 926 (30.64 percent) of income-eligible Hispanics, and 55 (1.82 percent) of income-eligible Asian or Pacific Islanders. Thus, income-eligible Blacks have the highest degree of residency in publicly supported housing, followed by income-eligible Hispanics, Whites, and Asians or Pacific Islanders.

C.1.a.iii. Analysis: Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each program category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant program category of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.

The following tables include information on protected classes, which are defined by the Fair Housing Act as race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability and the presence of children. Note that no reliable

HUD or local data is available for national origin and religion of residents of publicly supported housing. In addition, although HUD does not publish data on the sex of participants in publicly supported housing programs, the limited local data that is available is provided below.

According to HUD Table 6 (appendix XX), 24.47 percent of all Harrisburg residents (n=12,124) are “low income,” with household incomes up to 80 percent of AMI. Public housing eligibility is limited to households with incomes up to 80 percent of AMI, although the overwhelming percentages of current residents and waiting list households have much lower incomes, generally up to 30 percent of AMI (extremely low income). HCV Program eligibility is generally limited (with some exceptions) to households with incomes up to 50 percent of AMI (“very low income”).

Race/Ethnicity

The following table provides race and ethnicity data for all city residents, all low-income residents, and households participating in publicly supported housing.

Table 32 Race/Ethnicity Data

Race/Ethnicity	Citywide (Residents)		0%-80% AMI		Total Publicly Housing		Public Housing		Project-Base Section 8		Other Family		HCV Program	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	12,291	24.82	3,160	25.03	315	10.42	100	7.32	92	14.60	N/A	N/A	123	11.95
Black	24,727	49.92	6,164	48.82	1,726	57.11	691	50.59	308	48.89	N/A	N/A	727	70.65
Hispanic	8,939	18.05	2,380	18.85	926	30.64	564	41.29	187	29.68	N/A	N/A	175	17.01
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,696	3.42	420	3.33	55	1.82	9	0.66	42	6.67	N/A	N/A	4	0.39
Native American	146	0.29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	1,730	3.49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	49,529		12,124		3,022		1364		629		N/A		1029	
Source: The source of the citywide data is HUD Table 1, which reflects the number and percent of residents. Low-income data is from HUD Table 6 and reflects the number and percent of residents with income between 0% to 80% of AMI; Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily and HCV Program data is from HUD table 6 and reflects the number and percent of households. Note that the percentages in HUD Tables 1 and 6 do not total 100%.														

According to the data in the table above:

- Black, Non-Hispanic residents represent 49.92 percent of Harrisburg’s total population, and 48.82 percent of those with low incomes. In comparison, as previously noted Black Non-Hispanic households represent 57.1 percent of households participating in all categories of publicly supported housing.

- White, Non-Hispanic residents represent 24.82 percent of Harrisburg’s total population, and 25.03 percent of those with low incomes. In comparison, White Non-Hispanic households represent 10.42 percent of total households participating in publicly supported housing.
- Hispanic residents of all races represent 18.05 percent of Harrisburg’s total population and 18.85 percent of those with low incomes. In comparison, Hispanic households represent 30.64 percent of total households participating in publicly supported housing.
- Asian or Pacific Islander residents represent 3.42 percent of Harrisburg’s total population and 3.33 percent of those with low incomes. In comparison, they represent 1.82 percent of total households participating in publicly supported housing.
- HUD data on other racial/ethnic groups is not available.

For informational purposes, the racial ethnic composition of HHA’s waiting lists is as follows:

- HHA’s Public Housing waiting list consists of 1,623 applicants. Of those applicants who reported race/ethnicity, the racial composition of HHA’s waiting list is 55 percent Black, 43 percent White, 1 percent Asian, 0.37 percent Native American, 0.6 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 0.25 percent other. The ethnic composition is 32 percent Hispanic. Comparing race/ethnicity of current Public Housing residents to HHA’s Public Housing waiting list, all race/ethnic groups have lower percentages of current occupants compared to their respective waiting list percentages with the exception of Hispanic and Asian households.
- There are 701 applicants on HHA’s HCV waiting list. Of those applicants who reported race/ethnicity, the racial composition of the HCV waiting list is 66 percent Black, 30 percent White, 0.43 percent Asian, 1 percent Native American, and 1 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. The ethnic composition is 27 percent Hispanic. Comparing race/ethnicity of current HCV participants to HHA’s HCV waiting list, the current percentage of Black HCV voucher holders is higher than the Black waiting list percentage. Other racial groups have somewhat lower percentages of current HCV voucher holders compared to the composition of the HCV waiting list.

Gender

HUD does not publish gender-specific data for low-income residents or for residents of publicly supported housing; however, HHA has this information for the Public Housing and HCV Programs. As detailed below, female-headed households predominate in both the Public Housing and HCV programs.

Table 33 Gender

Gender	Citywide (Residents)		Total Publicly Housing		HCV Program	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	23,829	48.11	262	18.1	226	18.6
Female	25,700	51.89	1,181	81.8	984	81.3

Source: The source of the citywide data is HUD Table 1, which reflects the number and percent of residents by gender. HHA has provided supplemental data.

Disability

An estimated 16.52 percent of Harrisburg’s population age five and older live with one or more disabilities. In comparison, an estimated 27.49 percent of all households in all publicly supported housing reported that they have a disability with the highest percentage (46.9 percent) from the HCV program.

Table 34 Disability Status

Disability Status	Citywide (Residents)		0%-80% AMI		Total Publicly Housing		Public Housing		Project-Base Section 8		Other Family		HCV Program	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Disabled	8,181	16.52			831	27.49	364	26.40	154	23.95	N/A	N/A	311	29.65
Source: The source of citywide data is HUD Table 14: Disability by Age Group. Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily and HCV Program data is from HUD Table 15 and reflects the number and percent of households.														

Families with Children

As detailed below, 51.61 percent of Harrisburg's households are families with children compared to 50.62 percent of all publicly supported housing. Despite this HHA data suggests that the most requested unit size is 1-bedroom, implying that multiple family members could be living in small living conditions.

Table 35: Family Status

Family Status	Citywide (Residents)		0%-80% AMI		Total Publicly Housing		Public Housing		Project-Base Section 8		Other Family		HCV Program	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Families with Children	5,484	51.61	N/A	N/A	1,530	50.62	738	53.52	225	34.99	N/A	N/A	567	54.05
Source: The source of citywide data is HUD Table 1. HUD does not provide data on families with children by income category. Data on publicly supported housing by category is from HUD Table 11 and reflects the number and percent of households with children, with the exception of the Public Housing data and HCV Program data, which is based on PHA data. PHA data does not include households for which family status is not available.														

C.1.b.i. Public Support Housing Location and Occupancy: Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

HUD data indicates that R/ECAP areas exist in 3 of the 15 census tracts within Harrisburg, primarily located in the southern area of the City, as shown in the accompanying maps. Overall, 36.57 percent of publicly supported households are located in R/ECAP areas, compared to 63.43 percent in non-R/ECAP areas. Of the four housing categories, Public Housing has the highest proportion (51.16 percent) of households in R/ECAP tracts.

Table 36 Occupied Units in R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP

Publicly Supported Housing Category	% Occupied Units by Category
Public Housing	
R/ECAP tracts	51.16
Non R/ECAP tracts	48.84
Project-based Section 8	

R/ECAP tracts	44.36
Non R/ECAP tracts	55.64
Other HUD Multifamily	
R/ECAP tracts	N/A
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/A
HCV Program	
R/ECAP tracts	15.01
Non R/ECAP tracts	84.99
All Publicly Supported Housing	
R/ECAP tracts	36.57
Non R/ECAP tracts	63.43
Source: The data for this table was extrapolated from HUD Table 7.	

Public Housing

HUD data identifies 8 Public Housing developments with 1,376 occupied units in Harrisburg. The majority (51.16 percent) of the occupied Public Housing units are located in R/ECAP tracts. Public Housing sites are located primarily in areas of Black and Hispanic population concentrations as seen with the dot clusters.

Project-Based Section 8

HUD data identifies 7 Project-Based Section 8 developments with 629 units in Harrisburg. The majority (55.64 percent) of the occupied Project-Based Section 8 units are located in non-R/ECAP tracts. Project-Based Section 8 sites are located throughout the City in areas of varying racial and ethnic concentrations. Project-Based Section 8 sites that are not in R/ECAP areas appear to be near/surrounding the census tracts with a few seemingly distant from an R/ECAP tract or cluster.

HCV Program

HUD data indicates that there are 1,159 HCV vouchers in use. The majority (63.43 percent) of HCV units are located in non-R/ECAP tracts.

LIHTC Developments

HUD Map 5 includes demographic cluster patterns and LIHTC site clusters. There are more LIHTC properties in high concentrations of Black and Hispanic populations. The majority of LIHTC sites are located in R/ECAP tracts. LIHTC sites not in R/ECAP tracts are located immediately beside R/ECAP tracts.

C.1.b.ii. Public Support Housing Location and Occupancy: Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

The table below shows that 1,548 families with children reside in publicly supported housing and these families are primarily assisted under the HCV Program (626 households) and the Public Housing Program (702 households). There are 780 elderly households residing in Harrisburg publicly supported housing with the majority of these elderly households living in Project-Based Section 8 (226) and in Public Housing Program (341). With respect to disability, 858 households where at least one member has a disability, and the vast majority of those households (363) reside in Public Housing Program units.

	Total # Units (occupied)	Elderly		Disability		Families with Children	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	1,376	341	17.51	363	26.38	702	21.01
Public-based Section 8	629	226	35.93	151	24	220	34.98
Other HUD Multifamily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HCV Program	1,159	213	18.38	344	29.68	626	54.01
Total Household Living in Publicly Supported Housing by Protected Class Category	3,164	780	24.65	858	27.12	1,548	48.92
Source: HUD provided Table 7							

C.1.b.iii. Public Support Housing Location and Occupancy: How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region?

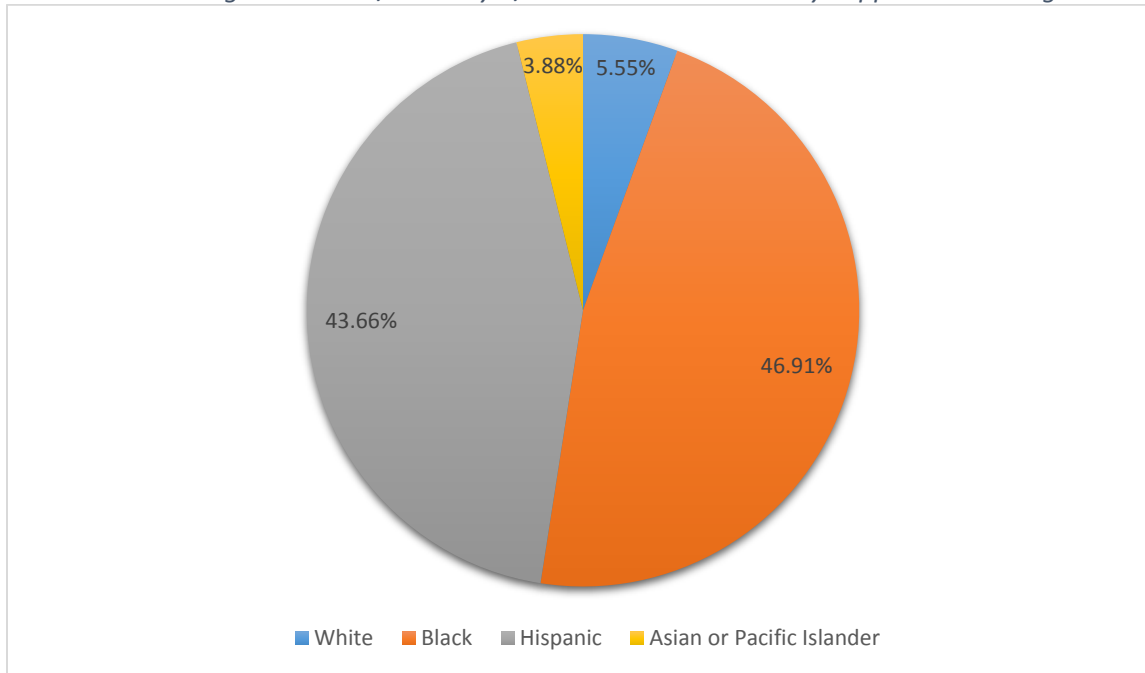
This analysis is based on data from HUD Table 7. It includes a comparison of the percentages of occupants of publicly supported housing in and outside of R/ECAP tracts.

Race/Ethnicity

The percentage of residents of publicly supported housing by race and ethnicity varies among the housing categories. For all publicly supported housing, as shown in the charts and table below, Black households account for the largest racial/ethnic group, both within R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP tracts with the largest proportion within R/ECAP tracts:

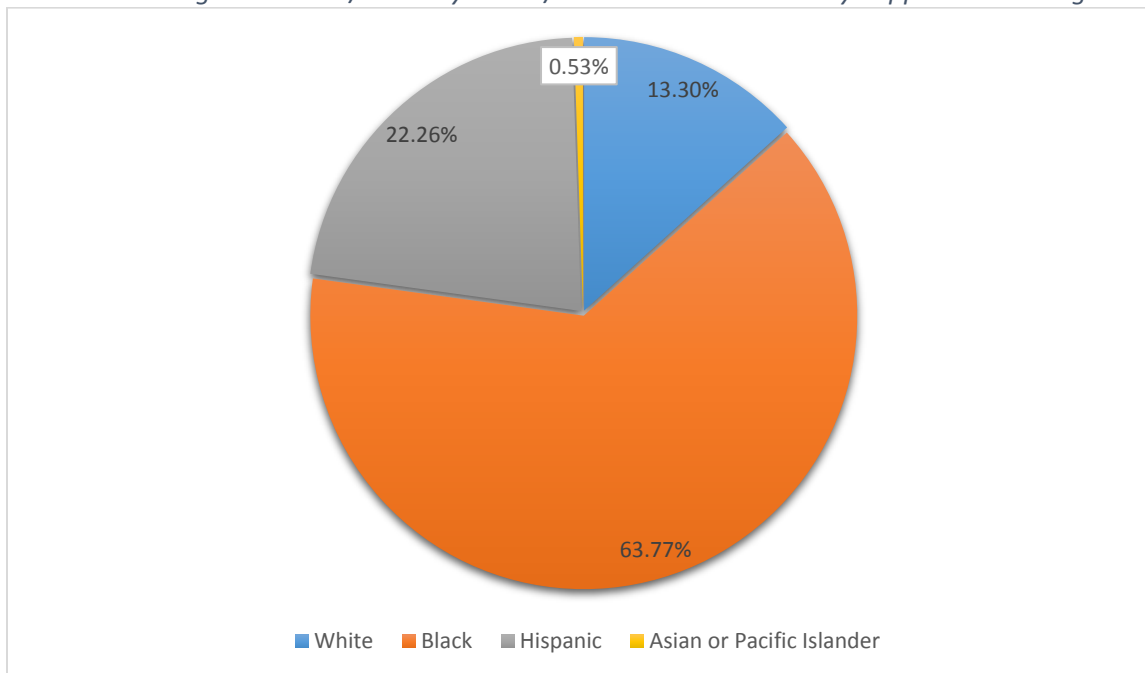
- 46.91 percent of the R/ECAP area publicly supported housing units are populated by Black households as compared with 5.55 percent for White households, 43.66 percent for Hispanic households, and 3.88 percent for Asian or Pacific households.

Figure 84 Race/Ethnicity R/ECAP Tracts – All Publicly Supported Housing



- 63.77 percent of non-R/ECAP area publicly supported housing units are populated by Black households as compared with 13.30 percent for White households, 22.26 percent for Hispanic households, and 0.53 percent for Asian or Pacific households.

Figure 85 Race/Ethnicity Non-R/ECAP Tracts – All Publicly Supported Housing



The table below shows the racial/ethnic composition by publicly supported housing category.

Table 37 Race/Ethnicity Demographics

Publicly Supported Housing Category	% Population			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander
Public Housing				
R/ECAP tracts	5.44	46.49	47.50	0.57
Non R/ECAP tracts	9.30	54.87	34.78	0.75
Project-based Section 8				
R/ECAP tracts	6.07	34.29	45.00	14.64
Non R/ECAP tracts	21.43	60.57	17.43	0.29
Other HUD Multifamily				
R/ECAP tracts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HCV Program				
R/ECAP tracts	5.19	68.83	25.97	0.00
Non R/ECAP tracts	13.14	70.97	15.43	0.46
All Publicly Supported Housing				
R/ECAP tracts	5.55	46.91	43.66	3.88
Non R/ECAP tracts	13.30	63.77	22.26	0.53
Source: The data for this table was extrapolated from HUD Table 7.				

In the Public Housing Program, Hispanic households account for the largest proportion of Public Housing households than other racial/ethnic groups, within R/ECAP tracts (47.50 percent) followed closely by Black households (46.49 percent). Black households account for the largest population in non-R/ECAP tracts (54.87 percent).

For the Project-Based Section 8 Program, Hispanic occupants represent the largest proportion of those located in R/ECAP tracts. There is a lower percentage of Black occupants in the units located in R/ECAP tracts (34.29 percent) compared to units located outside of R/ECAP tracts (60.57 percent).

The HCV Program has a higher percentage of White occupants in the units located outside of R/ECAP tracts (13.3 percent) compared to units located in R/ECAP tracts (5.55 percent). In contrast, the percentage of Black occupants (46.91 percent) is higher in R/ECAP tracts than non-R/ECAP tracts, where the percentage is 63.77 percent.

Other Protected Classes

The proportion of other protected classes of residents of publicly supported housing varies among housing categories. The table below shows the percentage of other protected classes for each category of publicly supported housing.

Figure 86 Other Protected Classes Demographic

Publicly Supported Housing Category	% Population		
	Elderly	Disabled	Families with Children
Public Housing			
R/ECAP tracts	10.23	14.49	68.32
Non R/ECAP tracts	40.00	38.81	38.07
Project-based Section 8			

R/ECAP tracts	15.38	10.49	62.59
Non R/ECAP tracts	52.38	34.73	12.89
Other HUD Multifamily			
R/ECAP tracts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/A	N/A	N/A
HCV Program			
R/ECAP tracts	7.01	20.38	64.33
Non R/ECAP tracts	20.40	31.28	52.24
All Publicly Supported Housing			
R/ECAP tracts	10.99	14.41	63.30
Non R/ECAP tracts	32.54	34.40	40.63
Source: The data for this table was extrapolated from HUD Table 7.			

In the Public Housing Program there is a 30 percentage point difference between the proportion of families with children in R/ECAP tracts and non-R/ECAP tracts. Families with children have a higher percentage in R/ECAP tracts (68.32 percent) compared to outside of R/ECAP tracts (38.07 percent).

The Project-Based Section 8 Program has a higher percentage of elderly occupants in the units located in non-R/ECAP areas (34.73 percent) compared to units located in R/ECAP tracts (10.49 percent). There is a higher percentage of families with children in the units located in R/ECAP tracts (62.59 percent) compared to units located outside of R/ECAP tracts (12.89 percent).

The HCV Program has a higher percentage of elderly living in non-R/ECAP tracts (20.4 percent) compared to R/ECAP tracts (7.01 percent). For disabled HCV participants, the percentage is 31.28 percent in non-R/ECAP tracts and 20.38 percent in R/ECAP tracts. In contrast, the percentage of families with children is higher in R/ECAP tracts (63.30 percent) than non-R/ECAP tracts (40.63 percent).

C.1.b.iv.a. Public Support Housing Location and Occupancy: Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.

HHA does not participate in HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.

In 2015, there were 50 total LIHTC units in Harrisburg according to the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA). In Dauphin County, there were a total of 113 units, including the 50 Harrisburg units. It is important to note that there is some duplication of LIHTC data with other categories of publicly assisted housing, i.e. other categories of assisted housing often combine LIHTC with Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8 and/or other subsidies.

C.1.b.iv.b. Public Support Housing Location and Occupancy: Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.

Please refer to above section.

C.1.b.v. Public Support Housing Location and Occupancy: Compare the demographics of occupants of developments in the jurisdiction, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing,

project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. For the jurisdiction, describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.

This analysis is based primarily on HUD data.

Public Housing

Race

Of 8 Public Housing developments, there are 2 sites in which there is an inverse relationship between the Black population at the Public Housing site and the census tract, i.e. where there is over 50 percent Black population at the Public Housing site and less than 50 percent within the census tract of the site.

Ethnicity

All Public Housing developments have at least ten percentage points more Hispanics than the census tract in which they are located.

Families with Children

All but one multi-family Public Housing sites (5 out of 6 developments) have at least 10 percentage points more households with families than in their associated census tract.

Elderly Persons, Persons with Disabilities, National Origin, Religion and Sex

There is no comparable publicly supported housing data and census tract data.

Project-Based Section 8

Race

Of all the 6 Project-Based Section 8 sites listed in HUD Table 8, 41 are reflective of the census tract in which the site resides with similar racial mixes.

There are two Project-Based Section 8 sites (Linden Terrace and Laurel Tower) in which there is an inverse relationship between the Black populace at the site and the census tract, i.e. there is over 50 percent Black population at the Project-Based Section 8 site and less than 50 percent within the associated census tract.

There is one site (Presbyterian Apartments) with a White population that is greater than 50 percent; however, they are located in census tracts in which White is the most represented race.

There is one site (Ivey Lane) in which the census tract has an Asian population that is 20+ percentage points higher than the census tract in which they are located.

Ethnicity

There are four Project-Based Section 8 sites (Presbyterian Apartments, Linden Terrace, Laurel Towers, and Ivey Lane) that have fewer Hispanics than the census tracts in which they are located. There are two sites

(Harrisburg Park Apartments and Edison Village), which on a percentage basis have at least ten percentage points more Hispanics than the associated census tract.

Families with Children

There is 1 Project-Based sites (Harrisburg Park Apartments) that have at least 10 percentage points more households with families than the associated census tract.

Elderly Persons, Persons with Disabilities, National Origin, Religion and Sex

No comparable publicly supported housing data and census tract data is available.

C.1.c.i. Disparities in Access to Opportunity: Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.

HUD provided maps 5 and 6 show that all categories of publicly supported housing are predominantly located either within or in close proximity to R/ECAPs where Black households comprise 50.63 percent of the population and families with children comprise 61.89 percent of the population. Additionally, HUD data shows that 48.82 percent of Black households are classified as low-income (0-80 percent AMI) under HUD's criteria.

C.2.a. Additional Information: Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD-provided data.

HHA is continuing to work to increase housing choices for current and future residents through new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and modernization designed to revitalize HHA public housing developments, replace distressed housing lost to demolition and lack of capital funds, and improve Harrisburg's neighborhoods. HHA's Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan (2017-2021) plans on creating or preserving numerous housing units during this period. Below is a summary description of some of HHA's ongoing transformation initiatives:

William Howard Day Homes: The HHA has received approval from HUD to demolish a structure that once was a single family home located on 13th Street that has been condemned since 2004. HHA plans to build fully accessible units on the site; adding them to the current Scattered Site AMP PA 008-000010. The final unit count will be determined after design and review of zoning restrictions on the property.

William Howard Day consists of 17 buildings and 218 public housing units. HHA has completed the rehabilitation of 10 of these buildings. HHA is currently attempting to identify funding sources to rehabilitate the remaining seven (7) buildings. The process will involve research into the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and/or Low Income Tax Credits. Hillside Village (AMP PA 008-000004) and M. W. Smith Homes (AMP PA 008-000005) may potentially be included in this RAD conversion.

Scattered Sites: HHA is identifying partners with a goal of adding more affordable housing to the Scattered Site program and a possible Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversion and/or Low Income Tax Credits in order to provide funding for much needed improvements to the current properties. Demolition application for 2452 Reel Street submitted February 2015.

John A. F. Hall Manor and George A. Hoverter Homes: HHA has submitted an application for a planning grant under the Choice Neighborhood Program. HHA plans to reconfigure the entire neighborhood into a vibrant community that features amenities currently absent. The current configuration has resulted in an isolation and disinvestment in the neighborhood. Other funding options such as the Low Income Tax Credit program are being researched.

HHA continues its long-standing partnership with the Community Checkup Center. This Center is located in several off-line public housing units and offers free or no-cost medical services to the residents and surrounding neighborhoods. HHA is in the planning and development of constructing a stand-alone building to house the Center to ensure continued services and perpetual growth of this program that saw 1,321 pediatric patients and 544 female patients in 2012.

Jackson Tower: The long awaited renovations to Jackson Tower began with the demolition and abatement being completed in 2012. Phase I of the rehabilitation began in September 2013. Energy Performance Contract began May 2014. Additionally, HHA has submitted an application to HUD to enter into the Operating Fund Financing Program to leverage funds from the operating reserves for part of the rehabilitation funding. Phase 2 contracts were executed in July 2015. Completion is scheduled for October 2016.

Lick Tower: Subsequent to the completion of the rehabilitation of Jackson Tower, planning has begun for the redevelopment of Lick Tower. Specific plans and uses for this site will be determined following a process of obtaining resident, staff and community input. The funding for this project will be determined during this process based upon funding availability including available HUD programs or the Low Income Tax Credit program.

C.2.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of publicly supported housing. Information may include relevant programs, actions, or activities, such as tenant self-sufficiency, place-based investments, or geographic mobility programs.

See above summary description of HHA place-based investments. HHA also provides a broad array of programs either directly or in partnership with local supportive service, educational, youth development and training organizations to help remove barriers to opportunity among residents of Public Housing and HCV. Highlights of HHA initiatives follow:

Coordination with TANF Agency: HHA signed a cooperative agreement with TANF Agency to share information and/or target supportive services since 2003. Coordination efforts include client referrals, information sharing regarding mutual clients, and coordinating the provision of specific social and self-sufficiency services and programs to eligible families.

Economic and Social self-sufficiency programs: HHA is in the process of applying to renew its Resident Opportunity & Self Sufficiency Service Coordinator (ROSS-SC) grant. The program is designed to assist residents of public and Indian housing make progress towards economic and housing self-sufficiency. ROSS provides funding to eligible applicants to hire Service Coordinators to help assess the needs of public

and Indian housing residents and link them to supportive services that enable participants to increase earned income, reduce or eliminate the need for welfare assistance, and make progress toward achieving economic independence and housing self-sufficiency. In the case of elderly or disabled residents, the Service Coordinator links participants to supportive services which enable them to age/remain in-place and avoid more costly forms of care.

Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS): The FSS is designed to assist families and individuals in becoming financially independent. Participation in the program requires a personal commitment by each individual. In exchange, participants receive supportive services and the opportunity to earn an escrow savings account. These services are available to assist participants in transitioning from dependence on government benefits, to an improved level of financial self-sufficiency

Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH): The VASH program combines HCV rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at its medical centers and in the community. HHA collaborates with the VA, City and other partners in administering the VASH program.

Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH): HHA works directly with Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) and is a member of its coordinating committee. It coordinated with CACH to help in defining and identifying homeless individuals and providing a preference to the homeless individuals applying for housing with HHA.

HHA has further aspirations of adding programs to include: job training, credit restoration, GED, college prep and entrance, continuing education, pregnancy awareness, drug and alcohol awareness and rehab, sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental health wellness, along with programs to help residents work through lease violations to help them remain in housing and move towards becoming first time home owners.

C.3. Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing: HHA has a long waiting list for public housing. As of July 2017, there were 1,302 individuals on the preliminary eligibility waiting list. The greatest preference was for a 1-bedroom, with 879 applicants. During community participation meetings, several residents complained that there is no incentive to leave public housing, leaving many deserving families and individuals on the waiting list for long periods of time.

Community opposition: Seniors in the Lick Tower Housing Development expressed opposition to moving into the newly renovated adjacent Jackson Tower. While the building is brand new, residents expressed concern over the small size of units. Many were unwilling to go through the process of moving and cannot afford movers. Community opposition can lead developers to withdraw projects for affordable housing leaving a number of low and very low income households disproportionately affected, as the overwhelming need for affordable housing in Harrisburg has not been met.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures: There has been little development in Harrisburg, and public housing residents have been minimally displaced due to outside economic pressures.

Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking: HHA complies with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and gives preferences to families or individuals based on a number of different circumstances – their wait time for public housing

may be adjusted upward or downward based on these circumstances. Included in these are individuals and families who have been displaced because of domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault and stalking. The applicant family is required to certify that the abuser will not return to the residence without prior written permission of HHA. If an individual or family already living in public housing becomes a victim of violence or abuse, they can request an emergency transfer to another HHA dwelling.

Impediments to mobility: Throughout community participation meetings, many residents expressed dismay with HHA policies regarding resident incomes. Participants noted that the higher their income, the more they were required to pay in rent to HHA. This policy prevents them from saving funds and discourages any type of mobility outside of public housing.

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs: High housing costs often prevent public housing residents from moving into other areas of the city. Additionally, high housing costs in the surrounding areas give residents little incentive to move.

Lack of meaningful language access: HHA abides by nondiscrimination requirements of 24 CFR 960.203. This includes taking affirmative steps to communicate with people who need services or information in a language other than English. Accommodations are also made for LEP individuals applying to public housing.

Lack of local or regional cooperation: During the community participation component residents did not directly express the need for greater cooperation locally or regionally, but desired greater cooperation and communication between HHA and residents.

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods: There is a need for private investment in areas of public housing. During the community participation process residents complained that necessities such as grocery stores and banks were located some distance away and were not accessible unless by car.

Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities: There is also a need for greater public investment in areas of public housing developments. The opening of the new Jackson Tower may help to promote further investment by the city and the state in this area.

Land use and zoning laws: During a stakeholder meeting, developers cited land use and zoning laws and deterrents to investment in areas of public housing, and in the city in general.

Loss of Affordable Housing: Investment into low income neighborhoods could create even greater loss of affordable housing, creating a larger waiting list for public housing.

Occupancy codes and restrictions: The current occupancy code has a restrictive definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit. Defining family so narrowly may disallow the blending of families who may be living together for economic purposes, therefore impacting wait lists for public housing.

Quality of affordable housing information programs: During the community participation process many residents complained that they did not know where to turn for housing assistance. Many felt helpless in looking for homes outside of public housing. This was especially true in terms of credit assistance.

Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs: HHA takes into consideration state and local

policies, practices and community need when determining the placement of new construction or acquisition of rehabbed previously unsubsidized housing units. The housing authority also takes into consideration local funding approval processes, zoning and land use laws, local approval of LIHTC applications, and donations of land and other municipal contributions. This includes the priorities and requirements set by the Pennsylvania Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) as administered by PHFA. PHFA released a governor approved QAP for 2017/2018.

Source of income discrimination: During the community participation process, no individual expressly said they felt discriminated against by a landlord because they received federal subsidies. However, several complained about the lack of responsiveness by the landlord to address maintenance and repair issues. Additionally, several stakeholders commented on rise of slum lords in Harrisburg. These landlords often take advantage of tenants including those receiving subsidy.

D. Disability and Access Analysis

Persons with disabilities are a protected class under the Fair Housing Act, which defines “disability” as “a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of such person’s major life activities.”

Housing accessible to people with disabilities generally takes one of two forms: (a) newly constructed units with specialized accessibility or universal design features or (b) older units that allow for reasonable accommodations.

The Fair Housing Act’s reasonable accommodations provisions guarantee that persons with disabilities may request changes in policies, practices, and services so they can better “use and enjoy” their homes. Some typical reasonable accommodations requests include:

- Allowing an assistance animal in a “no pets” community or housing development;
- Printing a lease application in large print;
- Permitting a live-in personal care attendant;
- Transferring to a more accessible unit or community; and
- Installing a reserved marked handicapped parking space.

D.1.a. Population Profile: How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?
--

Harrisburg is home to a sizable population of persons with disabilities. HUD data indicates that 8,181 people age five or identify as disabled. Ambulatory difficulties predominate – 9.52 percent of the city’s population have mobility impairments. Further, 8.46 percent have cognitive difficulties, 5.03 percent have independent living difficulties and 5.42 percent have a hearing or vision disability.

In the region, 64,420 persons have one or more disabilities. Similar to the city, the most common difficulties are ambulatory (6.3 percent), cognitive (4.77 percent), those related to independent living (4.366 percent) and hearing or vision (5.21 percent).

Table 38 Disability Type in Harrisburg and Region

Disability Type	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	1,273	2.85%	17,810	3.50%
Vision difficulty	1,149	2.57%	8,723	1.71%
Cognitive difficulty	3,775	8.46%	24,272	4.77%
Ambulatory difficulty	4,251	9.52%	32,080	6.30%
Self-care difficulty	1,236	2.77%	11,554	2.27%
Independent living difficulty	2,245	5.03%	22,181	4.36%

Source: HUD-provided table 13 for AFH analysis

Table 39 Disability by Age Group

Disability Type	Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region	
	#	%	#	%
Age 5-17 with Disabilities	1,096	2.46%	5,664	1.11%
Age 18-64 with Disabilities	5,255	11.77%	32,112	6.30%
Age 65+ with Disabilities	1,830	4.10%	26,644	5.23%

Source: HUD-provided table 14 for AFH analysis

Concentrations of persons with disabilities is relatively evenly distributed throughout the city. Tracts with the highest concentration of persons with disabilities are non-R/ECAP areas.

The region does not have any R/ECAP areas, except within Harrisburg. Cities within the region with the highest concentrations of people with disabilities include Harrisburg, Paxtang Manor, northern Hershey, and Lemoyne.

Percent People with a Disability
 Year: 2015
 Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

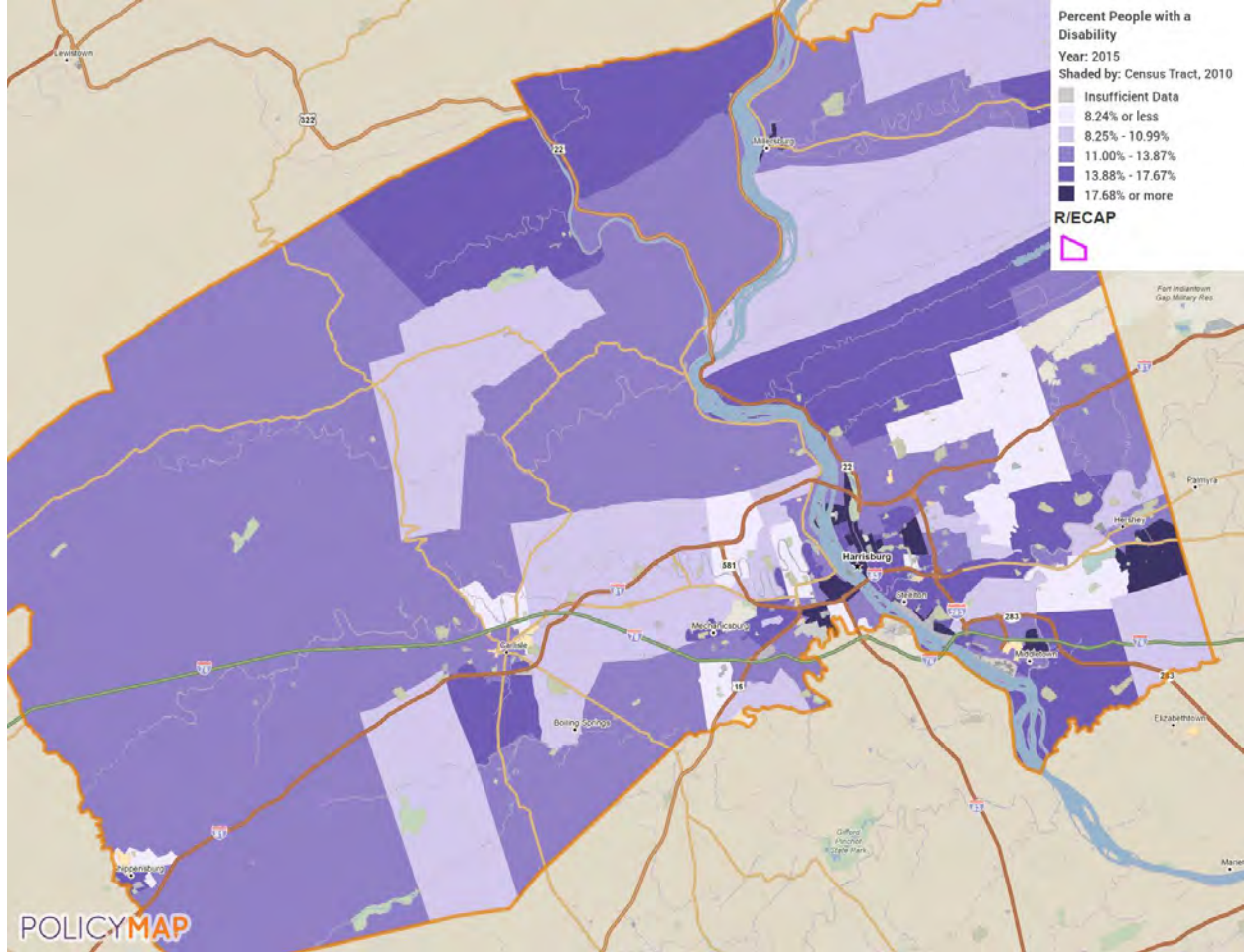
- Insufficient Data
- 8.24% or less
- 8.25% - 10.99%
- 11.00% - 13.87%
- 13.88% - 17.67%
- 17.68% or more

R/ECAP

The map displays the following census tracts and their corresponding disability percentages (estimated from shading):

- 218: 8.24% or less
- 219.04: 8.24% or less
- 219.03: 8.24% or less
- 220: 8.24% or less
- 221: 8.24% or less
- 222: 8.24% or less
- 223: 8.24% or less
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- 430: 8.24% or less

*Figure 88 Concentrations in Persons with Disabilities in Harrisburg-Carlisle Region:
Estimated % of people with one or more disabilities between 2011-2015*



D.1.b. Population Profile: Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.

Based on the HUD provided maps, data for both Harrisburg and the region at large shows little linkage between type of disability and neighborhood of residence. The geographic spread and concentration of disabled persons is more or less the same for each disability type for both the jurisdiction and region.

Harrisburg has a higher percentage of persons with disabilities in all age groups than the region, with the exception of age 65+. Similarly, the percentage of people with each type of disability, with the exception of hearing difficulties, is higher in the city than in the region.

D.2.a. Housing Accessibility: Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.

Many HHA consumers, including both public housing residents and HCV holders, are persons with disabilities. HUD data indicates that 26.40 percent of current public housing facilities, 23.95 percent of project-based Section 8, and 29.65 percent of households have a disabled member.

More than half the housing in the city, with the exception of the riverfront is accessible to individuals and families earning 50% AMI. Housing in the surrounding region is not nearly as accessible. Housing outside of the city tells a different story. In the immediate surround area 25 percent of housing is affordable at most for 50% AMI families and further out, 15% or less is affordable. This severely restricts where low income individuals and families can live. However, despite the seemingly affordable housing offered in the city, there is a mismatch between income and median housing prices. This can make it difficult for low-income individuals, especially for disabled individuals who are more likely to be living on a fixed income. Affordability also does not guarantee accessibility or livability for individuals with disabilities. Much of the housing in Harrisburg is over 60 years old. Without the right upkeep housing may not be accessible for disabled individuals.

According to data provided by HUD, there are 24,272 publicly supported housing units in Harrisburg. HUD indicates that 26.4 percent of these units include a person with a disability. Currently, there are 1,302 people on the preliminary eligibility waiting list for public housing.

Based on HUD provided data, the majority of public housing units are 0-1 bedroom. While other multifamily data for publicly supported housing was not available for Harrisburg, Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program housing have a combined 1,098 households in 0-1 bedroom units. There are 1,038 households in 2 bedroom units, and 902 households in 3+ bedroom units. Since there is an extensive waiting list for public housing, ideally all units would be occupied, and therefore the most units would be 0-1 bedroom. This disadvantages not only families from living in publicly supported housing, but also individuals with disabilities, especially if they need to live with other family members or caretakers.

Table 40 Disability by Publically Supported Housing Program Category

	People with a Disability (Harrisburg, PA (CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction)		People with a Disability (Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Region)	
	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	364	26.40%	792	34.84%
Project-Based Section 8	154	23.95%	478	21.96%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	40	59.70%
HCV Program	311	29.65%	995	29.04%
Source: HUD-provided table 15 for AFH analysis				

Table 41 Publicly Supported Housing Program by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction								
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	408	29.59%	587	42.57%	372	26.98%	738	53.52%

Project-Based Section 8	347	53.97%	224	34.84%	67	10.42%	225	34.99%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	343	32.70%	227	21.64%	463	44.14%	567	54.05%
Source: HUD Provided Table for AFFH Analysis								

The city is taking steps to increase the affordable housing units available in Harrisburg that are accessible to disabled individuals. In 2016, the city was awarded a \$3 million State Redevelopment Assistance Capital Improvement Program grant. The funds are being used to redevelop 15 Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority properties and one privately owned property into 50 new high quality affordable apartments in the Allison Hill neighborhood. Efforts such as this one will also help to bring greater commercial development to the area including a pharmacy, and will aid efforts to reduce blight and crime in the neighborhood.

D.2.b. Housing Accessibility: Describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?

The table below reflects the percentage of persons with disabilities living in publicly supported housing within and outside of R/ECAP zones. The table excludes data for other HUD multifamily units, as the data is unavailable. When combined, non-R/ECAP areas have almost double the number of publicly supported housing units as R/ECAP zones. However, there is a greater number of individual units in R/ECAP zones than non R/ECAP zones.

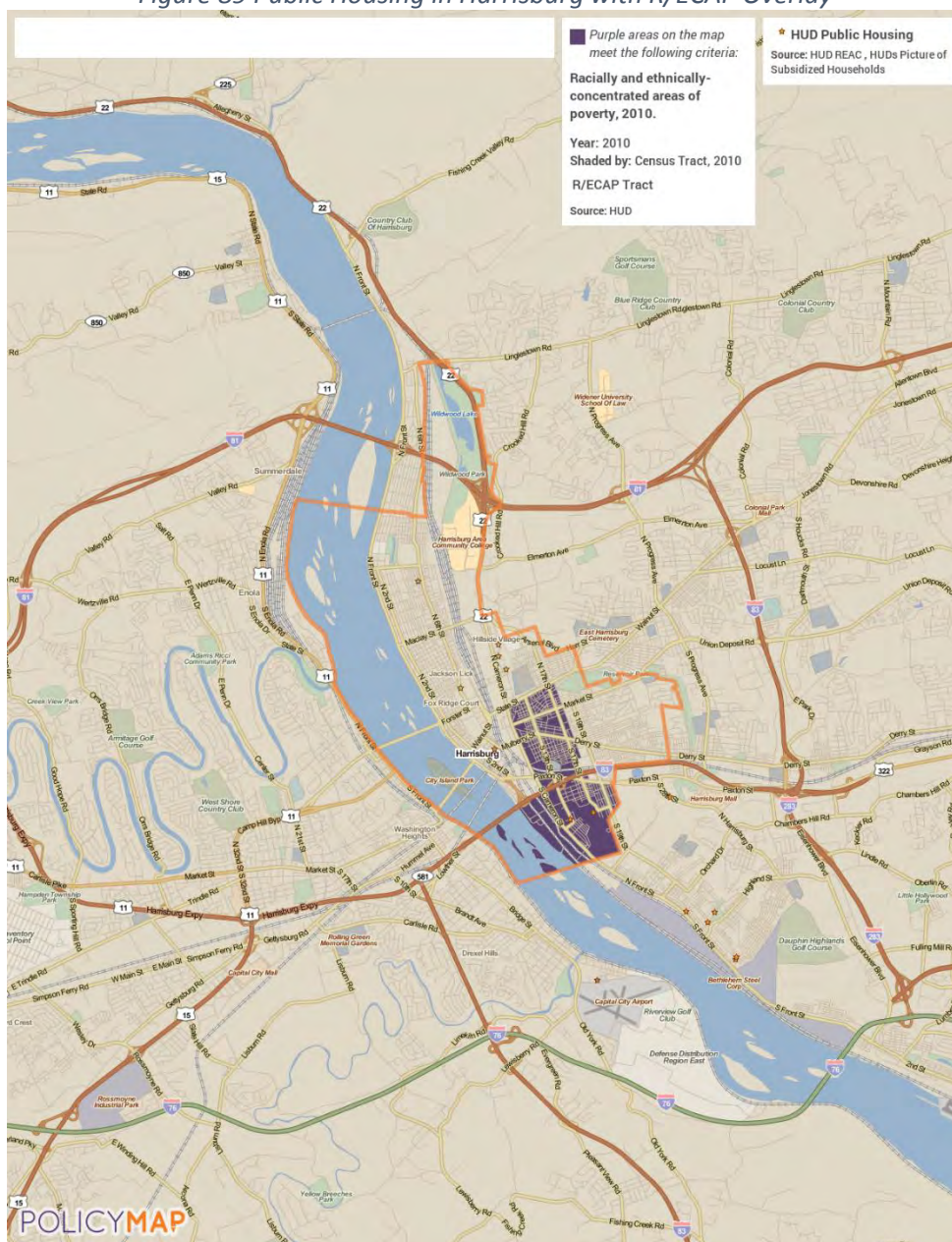
The table shows that higher percentages of disabled individuals occupy publicly supported housing units outside of R/ECAP tracts. Public Housing located in non-R/ECAP tracts has the largest percentage of individuals with disabilities - they occupy 38.81 percent of units.

Table 42 R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% with a disability
Public Housing		
R/ECAP tracts	704	14.49%
Non R/ECAP tracts	672	38.81%
Project-based Section 8		
R/ECAP tracts	279	10.49%
Non R/ECAP tracts	350	34.73%
Other HUD Multifamily		
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a
HCV Program		
R/ECAP tracts	174	20.38%
Non R/ECAP tracts	985	31.28%
Source: HUD provided table for AFFH analysis		

While it appears that a majority of disabled live in areas outside of R/ECAP zones, certain individuals including a percentage of disabled do live in R/ECAP tracts. These are generally the poorest individuals and families in society. In R/ECAP's, HUD provides two public housing units. There are six other subsidized housing units provided by HUD in locations throughout the city, not in R/ECAP tracts. However, over half of the residents living in subsidized housing live in one of the two units in the R/ECAP area. These units have the highest percentage of extremely low income individuals, and residents have the lowest annual income out of all but one housing unit located outside the R/ECAP zones. While this practice does not necessarily discriminate against the disabled, it disadvantages the poorest disabled individuals and creates greater segregation in the city.

Figure 89 Public Housing in Harrisburg with R/ECAP Overlay



D.2.c. Housing Accessibility: To what extent are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region?

The table below depicts the percentage of people with disabilities living in publicly supported housing in the city and the region. The number of people living in publicly supported housing in Harrisburg is only a small fraction of the population of persons with disabilities, just over 10 percent. This number does not include other multifamily housing in Harrisburg. In the surrounding region this percentage is even lower with only 3.5 percent of individuals living in publicly supported housing.

Figure 90 Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

(Harrisburg, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	364	26.40%
Project-Based Section 8	154	23.95%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	311	29.65%
(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region		
Public Housing	792	34.74%
Project Based Section 8	478	21.96%
Other Multifamily	40	59.70%
HCV Program	995	29.04%
Source: HUD provided data for AFFH analysis		

D.3.a. Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings: To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?

As stipulated in the various laws regulating housing accessibility – the Fair Housing Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act – jurisdictions are encouraged to ensure that persons with disabilities, particularly those who are institutionalized, have opportunities to live comfortably within and among the community. According to HUD, examples of integrated settings include:

- Scattered-site apartments providing permanent supportive housing
- Tenant-based rental assistance that enables persons with disabilities to live within integrated developments
- Accessible apartments scattered throughout the public and multifamily housing developments

Conversely, segregated settings are those that are occupied exclusively or primarily by individuals with disabilities. Segregated settings often mimic behavioral health institutions in their rigidity and lack of privacy and autonomy.

While it appears that aggregated local and regional data regarding integrated and segregated settings is not collected, both the City of Harrisburg and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania understand their obligations under *Olmstead v. L.C.* and are working towards integrating persons with physical and mental impairments.

D.3.b. Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings: Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) leads the charge in ensuring that low-income residents of Harrisburg can access housing within integrate, community-based settings. The agency makes “every reasonable effort to provide dwelling units which are specially designed for the handicapped or disabled families with physically handicapped member who require such units.” This includes providing a dwelling unit designed for the handicapped or disabled to a family which has a mobility-impaired person, regardless of if that person is the head of the household. This effort is made as long as the individual or family is not creating vacancies.

HHA provides a total of 267 efficiencies and 242 bedroom apartments for individuals who qualify as disabled, elderly, elderly/disabled, or near elderly. A disabled household must have one or more persons who is at least 18 years of age or older with a disability. These units are located in Morrison Towers, Lick Towers, and Jackson Towers. All of these buildings are located outside of R/ECAP areas.

If there are not enough handicapped or disabled applicants to fill the units designated for such persons, the units may be offered to non-handicapped or non-disabled applicants. However when another unit becomes available to a non-handicapped or non-disabled family in these units they will be required to move if the handicap accessible unit is needed for a family with a disabled member. The lease agreement will contain this special moving requirement.

In Dauphin County, the Dauphin County Housing Authority operates the 12-unit Baldwin development. The units are specifically designed and intended for lower income persons with physical disabilities. The Village is located in Swatara Township in Dauphin County and owned by Mohn Street Accessible Housing, Inc. (MASH). It is a non-profit entity. While this does provide housing in the surrounding region of Harrisburg for individuals with physical disabilities it separates them from the non-disabled community, and highlights that individuals living there are disabled to the greater community.

Living Well with a Disability is a free resource available to residents of Dauphin County that aims to connect disabled individuals with the appropriate programs or resources they need for a variety of issues. This includes finding assistance for financial aid, housing, transportation, education, community access, and employment among other things. In Dauphin County, *Living Well with a Disability* helps to connect disabled individuals with services located in Harrisburg such as:

- Blindness and Visual Services
- Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
- Barrier Free Living
- Pennsylvania Parents and Caregivers Resource Network
- Disability Rights Network of PA

D.4.a. Disparities in Access to Opportunity: To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following in the jurisdiction and region?

Government services and facilities

The City of Harrisburg is in the process of its American with Disabilities Act (ADA) transition plan and self-evaluation. The accessibility plan provides a comprehensive plan for individuals with disabilities to access city facilities, parks, programs, services, activities and events. The city has solicited surveys on their website, and encourages calls to the city's ADA coordinator.

Harrisburg is working to ensure adequate access to all government services and facilities for disabled residents and welcomes all feedback. The city complies with the ADA Non-Discrimination Notice and does not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs or activities.

Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

The city's pedestrian planning efforts are influenced by the Federal ADA. The ADA's implementing regulations require that all new and altered facilities including sidewalks, street crossings, and related pedestrian facilities in the public right-of-way be accessible to and usable by people with disabilities.

Transportation

Transportation is somewhat accessible for individuals with disabilities in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. Capital Area Transit (CAT) provides complimentary para-transit services to individuals with disabilities. A grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation provides shared-ride transportation services to qualified persons with a disability. Eligibility for the program requires individuals to reside in Dauphin County, be over 18 but under 65, and have a verified disability. The service brings individuals door-to-door and is available Monday-Saturday. The service is available in the greater Dauphin County areas as well as parts of Cumberland County. For individuals older than 65, there is separate door-to-door ride sharing program. Seniors must possess a Senior Citizen Transit Card to pay for trips which range in price from \$2.25 to \$6.00 depending on distance of the trip. Medical related trips are \$1.00.

While the city does accommodate disabled individuals with services, these services do not run on Sunday's and run only between 6 AM and 6 PM. Additionally, appointments with the ride service must be made in advance and often take several hours for simple trips. Residents throughout community participation meetings expressed discontent with CAT and its para-transit service, citing untimeliness and unreliability of the service.

Proficient schools and educational programs

No public school in the City of Harrisburg is highly proficient. All students within the city received extremely low marks on the school proficiency index regardless of race or ethnicity. However, the Harrisburg School District does provide special education services for students with disabilities. The district has identification procedures to ensure that disabled students receive these services if needed and provides various screening activities including review of group-based data, hearing, vision, motor and speech/language screening among other things. The district also provides speech and language pathology services.

In December 2010 the district reported 1,711 or slightly more than 20% of students were in need of special education services. From 2010 through the 2012-13 SY, Harrisburg School District received \$5,128,246 in

supplemental funding from the state for special education services per school year. The funding was provided regardless of changes in the number of pupils or level of services students required.

Districts in the surrounding region tell a different story. While proficiency is not excellent, they are significantly better than schools in Harrisburg, with scores ranging between 22.59 and 55.81 for the total regional population. A sharp contrast to the City's most proficient population (Asian) that has the highest score of 1.73 on the school proficiency index. However, these districts do not necessarily receive as much financial assistance for special education as Harrisburg. For example, Halifax Area School District located north of Harrisburg along the Susquehanna River received only \$713,134 from 2010 through the 2012-13 SY per year. The school reported in 2010 that 174 or 15.1% of students received special education services.

Despite the similar percentage of students in need of special education between Harrisburg and Halifax, the smaller number of students in this district must be taken into account for funding considerations.

Jobs

According the American Community Survey 1,274 or approximately 15.5% of individuals with disabilities are employed in the Harrisburg workforce. The majority of those employed with a disability have an ambulatory difficulty (571) or a cognitive difficulty (398). Of the total employed workforce in Harrisburg, individuals with difficulties account for approximately 6.7%.

Of the total disabled population in Harrisburg, approximately 7.3% are unemployed, and approximately 38.3% are not in the labor force. Of the disabled individuals not in the workforce, ambulatory and cognitive difficulties make up the largest number of individuals.

Those without a disability in the City of Harrisburg earn a median of \$25,682. In comparison, those with a designated disability earn a median of \$18,239, significantly less than the non-disabled population. Additionally, 20.6 percent of the employed disabled population earned \$1.00-\$4,999 or less, and 23.9 percent earned \$5,000-\$14,999. These were the lowest wage categories represented in the ACS, but had the highest percentages of the employed disabled population. The highest percentages of the non-disabled population earned wages in the \$5,000-\$14,000 and \$15,000-\$24,999 ranges at 19.3 percent and 18.1 percent respectively.

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) allows for certain individuals to receive wage rates below the minimum wage. This includes individuals "whose earning or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work performed." In 2014, PublicSource published an [article](#) that alleged approximately 13,000 disabled individuals in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania earned an average of \$2.40 per hour under the legal use of the subminimum wage clause.

There are services in Harrisburg which provide disabled individuals with resources for accessing employment opportunities. The previously mentioned *Living Well With a Disability* program connects individuals with a handicap to other resources which can help to find them employment. This includes helping to find services that can assist disabled individuals with resume writing and interviewing in Dauphin County.

D.4.b. Disparities in Access to Opportunity: Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.

People with disabilities may file a fair housing complaint with:

- Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- The Fair Housing Council of The Capital Region Inc.

HHA makes every reasonable effort to provide dwelling units which are specially designed for the handicapped or disabled families to physically handicapped members who require such units. HHA provides reasonable accommodation forms which a tenant or potential tenant can fill out with their Reasonable Accommodation (RA) officer who will approve or disapprove after reviewing the information. The RA officer can ask for additional information if necessary to complete the request. Accommodation requests can be made by the individual with a disability, a family member of the individual with the disability, a health professional, or a representative acting on the individual's behalf. Accommodation requests can be made orally or in writing and do not require a particular set of words such as "reasonable accommodation" or "disability." HHA holds a policy to grant or deny a request within a 15 day time frame absent extenuating circumstances. The Reasonable Accommodation request procedure and verification form are attached in the appendix.

The City of Harrisburg, in keeping with its ongoing efforts to serve all members of the community, is updating its Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) transition plan and self-evaluation. The accessibility plan provides a comprehensive plan for individuals with disabilities to access city facilities, parks, programs, services, activities and events. The City of Harrisburg wants to hear concerns and complaints from citizens in order to provide accessible programs, services and activities. A citizen can call with a comment, concern or complaint without filing a formal grievance. A formal grievance can be filed by completing the grievance and complaint form by contacting the ADA Coordinator, Nelva V. Wright or the designated alternative person.

D.4.c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity: Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

Under the Section 8 Homeownership Program, the Housing Authority of Dauphin County is able to assist participants in becoming homeowners. This includes the elderly or disabled who receive Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Assistance. Through this program, eligible families can participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program anywhere in Dauphin County outside of the City of Harrisburg. Families will receive financial assistance for homeownership expenses in the form of mortgage payments for up to 15 years. For the disabled or elderly there is no time limit.

Despite this program, 34.3 percent of all disabled individuals in Harrisburg are considered to be 100 percent below the poverty level according to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Of this number, 18.9 percent are considered to be at 100 to 149 percent of the poverty level. These figures are well above the percentage of non-disabled individuals living at these poverty levels. Widespread poverty among the disabled population severely hampers their ability to own a home.

D.5.a. Disproportionate Housing Needs: Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

There is no complete count of accessible rental properties that are compliant with the Fair Housing Act, so it is difficult to gauge the full extent of unmet need for accessible housing within the City and in the surrounding region.

D.6.a. Additional Information: Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region including those affecting persons with disabilities with other protected characteristics.

Please refer to the previous sections.

D.6.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.

Homelessness

As previously mentioned, poverty is a striking problem in Harrisburg, with a significant homeless population underlying this problem. The 2016 Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) conducted its annual Point in Time Count on the night of February 3, 2016. It showed 433 people of which 132 were children to reside in shelter, transitional housing, Safe Havens or who were unsheltered i.e. identified as “homeless”. Another 190 individuals including 48 children were counted who are no longer homeless but reside in permanent housing programs. 11 adults and 2 children who were “near homeless” were included. The findings noted that the total number of persons who experience “homelessness” (both sheltered and unsheltered) increased by 8 percent or 31 persons since 2015 - homelessness has continued to rise in Harrisburg since 2010.

As highlighted in the report, 13.6 percent of survey respondents reported the primary reason for being homeless to be mental health. This increased from 12 percent in 2015. Of all survey respondents, 4.3 percent reported medical problems as their primary reason for homelessness.

The table below chronicles the number and percentage of homeless respondents with a disability in 2015 and 2016. Mental health and substance abuse problems accounted for the highest percentage of disabled homeless individuals across the two year span. Individuals with physical disabilities accounted for the next highest percentage of homeless individuals with a disability.

Table 43 Point-in-Time Subpopulations Summary for Disabled Homeless Population

Disabilities	2016		2015	
	# of responses	% of homeless (Un, ES, TH, SH)	# of responses	% of homeless (Un, ES, TH, SH)
Chronic Health Conditions	22	7.3%	26	5.9%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	13	4.3%	9	2.1%
Physical Disability	36	12.0%	32	7.3%
HIV / AIDS	2	0.7%	1	0.2%
Intellectual Disability	10	3.3%	5	1.1%

Brain Trauma or Injury	5	1.7%	5	1.1%
Mental Health	87	12.3%	101	23.1%
Substance Abuse	37	12.3%	35	8/0%
Drug Use	21	7.0%	13	3.0%
Source: CACH 2016 Point in Time Homeless Census Survey and Multi Year 2011-2016 Analysis				

Housing Instability

While housing instability is a widespread problem throughout Harrisburg, there are no reported incidents of housing instability specifically for disabled residents.

The HHA sponsored senior residence hall, Lick Tower is moving residents to the newly renovated Jackson Tower a short distance away. While the move is intended to provide residents with fresh, clean space and upgraded apartment units, the move is proving burdensome on some residents, especially the disabled. Many disabled residents of Lick Tower cannot physically move their belongings and cannot afford a private moving service. Additionally, the newly renovated Jackson Tower has more units, but less square footage in each unit. This may prove burdensome for disabled residents.

D.7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

Please refer to text in this section for discussions of:

- Access to Publically Supported Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- Lack of Affordable, Accessible Housing in a Range of Unit Sizes

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

E.1. List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved: a charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law, a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law, a letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law, or a claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing.

Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission

A request for information was sent June 26, 2017.

HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO)

A request for information was sent June 26, 2017.

Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA)

There are no pending cases against HHA as of September 2017. The chart below details the complaints filed against HHA since 2014 that were brought before the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Between 2014 and 2016, there were four cases brought against HHA. The 2014 casing alleging discrimination because of disability was dismissed because of inconsistent statements by the

complaintive. The three other cases between 2015 and 2016 were settled. There have been no complaints filed against HHA in 2017.

Table 44 Housing Complaints Filed by Basis 2014-2016

Basis	2014	2015	2016
Age			1
Disability	1		
Other		1	1
Total Filings	1	1	2
Source: Harrisburg Housing Authority			

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

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Act (PHRA) prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry, age or national origin in housing, employment and public accommodations. Enforcement is delegated to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. The PHRA also prohibits housing discrimination based on age and for the use of guide or support animals because of blindness or deafness of the user or because the user is a handler or trainer of guide or support animals.

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

The **Fair Housing Council of the Capital Region, Inc.** is a non-profit housing counseling organization. The Council is based in Harrisburg and conducts extensive housing counseling, an information hotline, landlord/tenant investigations, homeownership workshops, and processing of discrimination complaints. The Council provides outreach and enforcement for all of Dauphin County, including Harrisburg.

MidPenn Legal Service has a mission to provide high-quality representation to low-income people with a broad range of legal problems, while working with clients to develop strategies to promote social justice. The organization's goals are to increase access to the justice system for low-income people; to foster the independence and dignity of clients; and to address both the symptoms and the root causes of poverty. This office provides free legal representation to eligible clients in Dauphin and Perry Counties.

The **Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission** enforces commonwealth laws that prohibit discrimination: 1) the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, which encompasses employment, housing, commercial property, education and public accommodations; and 2) the Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act, which is specific to postsecondary education and secondary vocational and trade schools.

The **YWCA of Greater Harrisburg** is dedicated to eliminating racism, empowering women and promoting peace, justice, freedom and dignity for all. The following housing options are coordinated by the YWCA: 30-day Emergency Shelter, Transitional and Bridge Housing, Single Room Occupancy, and Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities. The organization also assists homeless veterans to receive fair housing.

The **Pennsylvania Department of Aging** may provide specific services to help caregivers and elder care services in their geographic area. The department has a local Harrisburg office on Walnut Street. Services

include but are not limited to caregiver counseling, caregiver training, meal programs, respite care, care companions, homemaker services, medical help, transportation, shopping services, support groups, home modification, and legal services.

E.4.a. Additional Information: Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

During the community participation meeting which convened developers and other housing stakeholders in Harrisburg, a participant expressed concern over HHA's policy that disallows recently paroled individuals from residing in the same unit as family members including children. This policy extends to all crimes even minor offenses and often prevents paroles from rejoining their family. The individual then often turns back to criminal activities. The participant explained that other public housing authorities in the region have different policies that allow those who have committed minor offenses to rejoin their family.

E.4.b. Additional Information: The program participant may also include information relevant to programs, actions, or activities to promote fair housing outcomes and capacity.

See above section.

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

Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement: Several of the agencies listed in the above section provide local private fair housing outreach and enforcement. However, based on community participation information, many of these organization are at their caseload capacity and cannot help all individuals and families seeking services.

Lack of local public fair housing outreach and enforcement: The Pennsylvania Human Rights Commission is empowered to investigate and adjudicate discrimination complaints in employment, public accommodations, and housing. However, the organization conducts outreach statewide, and therefore has fewer resources dedicated exclusively to Harrisburg.

Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations: The Fair Housing Council of the Capital Region provides significant fair housing outreach and enforcement resources, but is underfunded relative to its need. The need for housing counseling is extensive in Harrisburg, and the organization does not have the resources to adequately serve the population.

Lack of state or local fair housing laws: Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly makes this practice illegal.

IV. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities

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

Identifying and Prioritizing Contributing Factors to Segregation	
Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
Community Opposition: There has been minimal formal opposition from the general community and housing associations regarding practices mitigating segregation in Harrisburg.	Low – Because there has been little community opposition to practices mitigating segregation this factor is prioritized as low.
Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressures: There has been some displacement of resident due to economic pressures. However, little private and public development has minimized any additional segregation that might take place.	Low – There has been little displacement of residents that has led to greater segregation. However, new developments taking place in the City may begin to gentrify the city and cause greater segregation. This needs to be watched closely, and the prioritization may have to change in the coming years.
Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies: The City has struggled for several decades to revitalize communities where segregation is prevalent. There has been some recent investment to try and revive these communities.	Medium – Harrisburg would benefit from revitalized neighborhoods. This practice could help perpetuate integratory practices and is therefore prioritized as medium. While investments such as the one in Mulder Square are helping to revitalize communities, they are still limited in scope.
Lack of Private Investments in Specific Neighborhoods: There is minimal private investment throughout Harrisburg. This creates segregation not only between neighborhoods in Harrisburg, but also between Harrisburg and the surrounding region.	High – There is significant need for private investment in Harrisburg including grocery stores, banks, and new housing developments. This development has been somewhat limited to the surrounding region creating discrepancies between the two.
Lack of Public Investments in Specific Neighborhoods Including Services or Amenities: Many areas in Harrisburg lack a range of public investment and amenities including high-performing schools, recreation centers and healthcare facilities. Similar to the lack of private investment, the lack of public investment deters would be residents from living in certain areas and perpetuates segregation.	High – There is a large need for public investment throughout the City. Especially noteworthy is the need for the City to make greater investment in public education facilities. The poor performance of Harrisburg schools encourages those who can afford it to move to the surrounding area where school systems are significantly better. This is a core problem perpetuating segregation between Harrisburg and the surrounding area.
Lack of Regional Cooperation: There is no documented evidence that segregation has been perpetuated by a lack of cooperation by public and private organizations.	High – Many regional organizations such as HRA try to combat segregation. However, while organizations are generally cooperative with each other, there needs to be greater collaboration especially between private developers and public entities. Harrisburg is an employment center for the surrounding counties but is not a place many wish to call their home. On any work day more than 45,000 workers commute into the city but only 15,933 commute out of the city for employment. Much more coordination is needed between the City and the surrounding communities to support live/work in Harrisburg.

	For this reason this factor has been prioritized as high.
Land Use and Zoning Laws: A new land use development ordinance was adopted in 2014 in an attempt to mitigate practices creating unfair housing and segregation in the City.	Medium – While the 2014 zoning code is an improvement from the previous 1950 ordinance, incentives are needed to support redevelopment and residency in historic homes and properties located in the floodplain. Provisions concerning historic homes and homes in the floodplain make these properties more costly and may cause segregation between certain neighborhoods.
Lending Discrimination: Based on HMDA data, Hispanics had the highest denial rates of any population in Harrisburg. Blacks generally had higher denial rates than their White and Asian counterparts, although this varied by census tract.	High – Some form of discrimination based on race/ethnicity has been documented in Harrisburg. This can prevent mobility and therefore further segregation in the city. For this reason this factor has been labeled high in contributing to unfair housing practices and segregation.
Location and Type of Affordable Housing: As mentioned above lack of affordable housing in a wide variety of neighborhoods limits where individuals can live and often segregates low-income residents from living in the surrounding region.	High – Greater investment in affordable housing throughout the city and the surrounding region is needed in order to create more inclusive communities and mitigate segregation.
Loss of Affordable Housing: There has been little loss in affordable housing in Harrisburg because the City has not seen much development in the past decade. However, there is a mismatch between household income and housing costs which implies the need for even lower cost homes.	Medium – Since development in Harrisburg, both public and private, has been minimal there has been only some loss of affordable housing. However, median prices continue to increase and there is a disproportionately high amount of cost-burdened households, perpetuating segregation in the city.
Occupancy Codes and Restrictions: The current occupancy code has a narrow definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling for economic purposes.	Low – While this provision in the code may prohibit some individuals from living together, there have been no formal complaints filed or evidence that this has created segregation.
Private Discrimination: Private parties have been deterred from investing in Harrisburg. Multiple factors including vacancy, land use, zoning laws, and socioeconomic status of residents attracts investment in the surrounding area, rather than Harrisburg. This practice inherently discriminates against Harrisburg residents, the majority of which are minority populations.	High – The lack of private interest in Harrisburg creates blighted and vacant properties. This inherently causes segregation by confining low-income individuals to certain areas.
Source of Income Discrimination: Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly	Medium – A lack of legislation explicitly restricting this practice may permit landlords to explore loopholes in discriminating against potential

makes discriminating against families and individuals who receive subsidies.	tenants and therefore limit where certain individuals can live.
Identifying and Prioritizing Contributing Factors to R/ECAP's	
<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Prioritization and Justification</u>
Community Opposition: There is limited evidence of community opposition to eliminating R/ECAP areas. Some residents have expressed concern over the elimination of R/ECAP's in fear they might be displaced.	Low – In general community members want to see the betterment of their community and are not opposed to seeing better housing, amenities, etc. in and around R/ECAP's. However, the community residing in R/ECAP's has expressed concerns over development. This will have to be monitored in the next several years.
Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties: Harrisburg has a large amount of vacant and blighted properties, especially in R/ECAP's. Residents who cannot sell their homes are often forced to abandon them if they cannot afford to maintain them.	High – Blight is a significant issue for Harrisburg and in particular R/ECAPs. A lack of education and limited income also contributes to this problem. This creates appearances of run-down communities and deters investment.
Displacement of Residents due to Economic Pressures: Some residents have been forced out of their homes for economic reasons. This is especially prevalent in elderly individuals who can no longer afford the upkeep of their homes.	Medium – While residents have complained of economic pressures to maintain their homes, there has been limited development in the City which would drive prices up, especially in R/ECAP zones. For this reason this factor has been categorized as of medium importance.
Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies: There has been a serious lack of community revitalization in R/ECAPs. However, this is beginning to change in part by initiatives such as the one in Mulder Square.	High – While there is some development going in R/ECAP's there needs to be much more. For this reason this factor is prioritized as of high importance. R/ECAP's need greater public amenities and improved school systems.
Lack of Local or Regional Cooperation: There is limited local and regional cooperation to improve problems in R/ECAP's which does negatively impact R/ECAP residents.	Low – While there could be better local and regional collaboration in terms of improving housing and quality of life in R/ECAP's, organizations do work together they have noted good relationships. The Mulder Square Initiative is a good example of public/private partnerships.
Lack of Private Investments in Specific Neighborhoods: There is need for vast private investment in R/ECAP's. These areas lack affordable housing developments, grocery stores, retail development etc.	High – R/ECAP's are in desperate need of private investment. Limited private development segregates these pockets from the rest of the City and restricts low-income minority groups.
Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods, Including Services or Amenities: R/ECAP's lack a wide range of public amenities including well-maintained parks, high-performing schools, libraries, recreation centers, lighting, and safe sidewalks.	High – R/ECAP's need to see greater public investment. The need for higher performing schools in R/ECAP's and throughout the City is therefore prioritized as high.

Land Use and Zoning Laws: Harrisburg's 2014 Zoning Code Update offers multiple forms of land use that include multi-family housing, and encourage the development of affordable housing. This offers hope for private investment, development and housing affordability in R/ECAP's.	Low – Harrisburg recently updated its zoning codes in order to diminish unfair housing practices.
Location and Type of Affordable Housing: A lack of affordable housing in other neighborhoods forces low income individuals and families to live in R/ECAP's.	High – R/ECAP's need greater investment in affordable housing. However, this problem is not specific to R/ECAP's and is generally citywide.
Loss of Affordable Housing: While there is no evidence of a loss of affordable housing in R/ECAP's large scale investments could create this problem in R/ECAP's.	Medium – There has been little loss affordable housing in R/ECAP's. More affordable housing is needed due to the state of disrepair of many homes in these areas and the increase in median housing prices.
Occupancy Codes and Restrictions: Since the City has a narrow definition of family in its occupancy code, low income families may have no choice but to live in R/ECAP's where they can afford housing, or else risk illegally living in other areas.	Low - While this provision in the code may prohibit some individuals from living together, there have been no formal complaints filed or evidence that this has contributed to R/ECAP's.
Private Discrimination: Developers in Harrisburg and the Harrisburg area have stated that it is uneconomical for business development in the city, least R/ECAP zones.	High – Private developers see R/ECAP investment as high risk and little reward. This perpetuates these pocket areas and further impoverishes them.
Source of Income Discrimination: The City does not have on the books a law that explicitly prohibits source of income discrimination. This could limit living options and confine certain individuals to R/ECAP's. Practices like this perpetuate pockets of poverty and prevent mobility among low income individuals.	Medium - A lack of legislation explicitly restricting this practice makes it easy for landlords to find loopholes in discriminating against potential tenants and therefore limit where certain individuals can live.
Identifying and Prioritizing Contributing Factors to Disparities in Access to Opportunity	
<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Prioritization and Justification</u>
Access to Financial Services – There are limited financial services options in R/ECAP's and other low-income areas. Furthermore, many residents are unaware of financial support options.	Medium – Not only is physical access to financial services needed, education is essential. Lack of understanding of where to seek financial aid further create disparities.
Availability, Type, Frequency, and Reliability of Public Transportation – HUD provided data reflects a fairly reliable, low cost public transit system. However, there have been numerous complaints about CAT's reliability; adherence to	Low – The data and the community participation component differ in terms of the public transportation reliability and efficiency. However, all individuals across Harrisburg regardless of socioeconomic status experience the same issues with public transit.

bus schedules and location of bus stops by Harrisburg residents.	
Impediments to Mobility - Lack of access to high quality education is the biggest impediment to mobility facing Harrisburg residents. Proficient schools in the city do not exist, although SciTech has been known to create better educational opportunities for students accepted.	High – Education is essential to mobility. Most Harrisburg residents only have access to poor schools. Graduation rates remain low throughout the city.
Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs – While much of the housing in the city is fairly affordable the housing outside of the city is not. This severely restricts where low-income individuals can live and prevents them from living in neighborhoods with better education systems and less environmental hazards. A mismatch between income and housing prices also creates disparities in access.	High – Residents are confined to certain areas of the city based on housing affordability. Lack of affordable housing in the surrounding region prevents them from accessing better services and amenities. While the data reflects a large portion of housing in Harrisburg is fairly affordable, many low-income residents pay a high percentage of their income toward rent and/or a mortgage payment.
Lack of Private Investment in Specific Neighborhoods - The proclivity of vacancy and crime in Harrisburg discourages private investment. The migration to the suburbs has attracted private investment east and west of the city, taking away opportunity from Harrisburg and disadvantaging city residents.	High – Limited private investment gives certain Harrisburg residents less access to private services and amenities. This lack of access perpetuates divisions between Harrisburg and the surrounding region and between certain neighborhoods in the city.
Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods, Including Services or Amenities – Additional investment in parks, libraries, recreation centers, affordable housing units, and other public services and amenities is needed.	High – There is high need for public investment in many Harrisburg neighborhoods. A lack of public investment deprives residents of neighborhood improvements, and creates disparities in access to these services.
Lack of Local or Regional Cooperation - Many public entities do not sufficiently collaborate, which negatively affects Harrisburg resident's access to opportunity. However, recently the State of Pennsylvania has collaborated with Harrisburg to make significant including the Transit Oriented Development Plan for the Harrisburg train Station area, the relocation of the Archives Building to North 6 th Street, and funding for road improvements. The Federal government will move into a new Courthouse on 6 th Street.	High – While more public / private partnerships could benefit Harrisburg residents (i.e. Mulder Square), much more cooperation is needed from all entities in support of providing investment in jobs and affordable housing in Harrisburg.
Land Use and Zoning Laws – Harrisburg's 2014 Zoning Code Amendments provide less restrictive forms of land use development of affordable housing. These changes support low-income individuals in R/ECAP neighborhoods	Medium – Recent amendments to the City's land use and zoning laws incentivize developers to create new affordable housing in different locations. However, based on community participation and stakeholder meetings, many

and subsidized housing, to have more mobility and equal access to live and work in the City.	developers' still feel additional amendments are needed.
Lending Discrimination - Blacks and especially Hispanics generally have greater loan denial rates than Whites. Loan denial impedes the ability of individuals or families to purchase homes and invest in other economically profitable opportunities.	Medium – While there is evidence that racial/ethnic discrimination is occurring, the data showed variations in this discrimination by census tract. Regardless, discrimination leads to discrepancies in access to things such as home purchase.
Location and Type of Affordable Housing – The most affordable housing in Harrisburg is in R/ECAP's and surrounding neighborhoods. Housing becomes more costly once outside of Harrisburg.	Medium – By only having affordable housing available in certain areas, low-income residents have limited opportunities to live in the city. This increases the chances of cost-burdened households.
Location of Employers – There are jobs located in Harrisburg. Residents therefore enjoy close proximity to labor markets. However, education and job skills pose a substantial barrier to attaining these jobs.	Low – Job location isn't a large issue that adversely affects certain populations in Harrisburg. The city has a larger labor market than the surrounding region.
Location of Environmental Health Hazards - Harrisburg residents have higher exposure to environmental health hazards than their counterparts in the suburbs.	Medium – The greater proclivity for environmental health hazards in the city than the suburbs demonstrates the need for revitalized neighborhoods in Harrisburg. These conditions deter investment of any kind.
Location of Proficient Schools and School Assignment Policies - Review of HUD maps and Indices reveal that no Harrisburg residents have access to good schools. The surrounding suburbs have access to better schools. While the SciTech High School offers promise for students seeking a high quality education in the fields of science and technology, spots in the school are limited, and students must adhere to a rigorous application process.	High – As previously mentioned, the need for proficient schools in Harrisburg is high. Lack of access to education limits mobility and confines individuals to certain neighborhoods. Harrisburg must work closely with the Harrisburg School District and the Harrisburg Area Community College to make improvements to the primary and secondary educational system. This is a critical component to the city's AFFH Plan. The city must be able to demonstrate to employers and the general community that it is a great place to live and send kids to school. Absent this reform the city will continue to experience suburban flight from residents with children beginning to start their school experience.
Loss of Affordable Housing - There has been little a loss of affordable housing in Harrisburg; instead there is a continued need. Long wait lists for public housing and the increasing deterioration of many private homes, continues to create a great need for additional livable affordable homes	High – Housing prices have not greatly increased in Harrisburg because there has been limited investment. However, more affordable housing in various locations would create more inclusive communities and provide greater access to opportunities for low-income residents. Residents are limited in opportunity because there is not enough affordable housing in various locations.

Occupancy Codes and Restrictions - The current occupancy code has a restrictive definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit. Defining family so narrowly may disallow the blending of families who may be living together for economic purposes.	Low – While this provision in the code may prohibit some individuals from living together, there have been no formal complaints filed or evidence that this has contributed to disadvantaging individuals. Still, the code is concerning; more evidence is needed.
Private Discrimination - Private investors are hesitant to finance projects in many areas of the city including R/ECAP zones. Much of this funding instead goes to developing areas in the surrounding region. This leaves the city in disrepair, and disadvantages the residents within its bounds.	High – Private investment in Harrisburg is needed. No investment creates discrepancies in access to both public and private investments which hurts the lowest income individuals who cannot afford to move to areas with greater private services and amenities.
Source of Income Discrimination – The City does not have on the books a law that explicitly prohibits source of income discrimination. This could limit living options and confine certain individuals to R/ECAP's. Practices like this perpetuate pockets of poverty and prevent mobility among low income individuals.	Medium - A lack of legislation explicitly restricting this practice makes it easy for landlords to find loopholes in discriminating against potential tenants and therefore limit where certain individuals can live.
Identifying and Prioritizing Contributing Factors to Disproportionate Housing Needs	
<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Prioritization and Justification</u>
Availability of Affordable Units in a Range of Sizes - Given the large number of families in the city, the lack of affordable rentals with larger bedroom counts is a contributing factor to households with children facing disproportionate housing needs.	High – Low income families often suffer disproportionate housing needs because multi-bedroom units are not available in their price range. A need for units in a range of sizes is needed to accommodate larger families.
Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressures - There has been little displacement of residents due to economic pressures in Harrisburg. Many areas of the city remain largely untouched by private development in the past decade. However, increasing median home prices contributes to blight and high wait lists for public housing.	Medium – Increasing home prices have contributed to disproportionate housing needs. Some residents cannot afford their homes or rentals and the maintenance associated with them.
Displacement of and/or Lack of Housing Support for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking - HHA adheres to The Violence Against Women Act or VAWA which provides certain protections for those in abusive situations.	Low – HHA follows strict protocols when dealing with victims. There have been no cases filed against HHA for not adhering to these rules or failing to ensure the safety of victim's.
Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs - More than half the housing in the city with the exception of the waterfront	High – Despite seeming availability in the City many residents still struggle to find affordable housing. This is evidenced by HHA's long wait list.

area is accessible to families earning 50% AMI. The surrounding region is much less affordable and confines low-income residents to certain areas.	Residents experiencing disproportionate housing needs are often confined to the poorest areas that lack services and amenities.
Lack of Private Investments in Specific Neighborhoods – Limited private investment keeps low-income neighborhoods prone to blight, vacancy, crime and other hazards.	High – Private investment in affordable homes could tremendously lessen the burden on individuals and families suffering disproportionate housing needs.
Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods, Including Services and Amenities – Minimal public investment only exacerbates disproportionate housing needs in Harrisburg.	High – Greater public services and amenities could not only provide better housing options, but also help educate residents on housing services and allow the number of individuals experiencing these problems to decrease.
Land Use and Zoning Laws – Updated zoning laws have attempted to mitigate disproportionate housing needs, but the problem still persists.	Medium – Additional incentives are needed to attract private sector investment in building affordable housing developments. Greater development will help individuals experiencing disproportionate housing needs.
Lending Discrimination - Blacks and especially Hispanics generally have greater loan denial rates than Whites. Loan denial impedes the ability of individuals or families to purchase homes and invest in other economically profitable opportunities.	Medium – Lending discrimination makes certain races/ethnicities more likely to suffer from disproportionate housing needs. Without financial help, they are unable to attain fair and suitable housing. While there is evidence of racial discrimination, lending also varied by census tract.
Loss of Affordable Housing – there is a continued need for affordable housing in the city. This heavily contributes to disproportionate housing needs.	High – A disproportionate amount of households in Harrisburg are cost burdened and suffer inordinate housing needs.
Source of Income Discrimination - Neither Harrisburg nor Pennsylvania has specific source of income anti-discrimination laws that explicitly makes this practice illegal	Medium – Low-income individuals may be forced to reside in unsuitable homes because of this practice.

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

See chart on next page.

Goal	Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Metrics and Milestones	Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Expand fair housing choice and access to opportunity	Segregation/Integration, R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.	Displacement residents due to economic pressures, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, lack of regional cooperation, lack of regional land use and zoning laws, loss of affordable housing, occupancy codes and restrictions, location and type of affordable housing, lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs, impediments to mobility, availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, source of income discrimination.	Require city planning staff to evaluate the impact on fair housing choice for every new residential development proposal.	Within 1 year	Harrisburg

			<p>Reach out to private landlords to increase participation in the HCV program, particularly to those in higher opportunity neighborhoods in Harrisburg. Maintain a list of “friendly” landlords who have accepted HCV’s in the past or on an ongoing basis. Encourage multi-bedroom unit participation.</p>	Within 1 year	Harrisburg, HHA
			<p>Promote reforms to current zoning regulations including the development of mandatory inclusionary zoning practices to support the production of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.</p>	Identify all zoning ordinances in need of provisions within 1 year, including restrictions on childcare and medical facilities.	Harrisburg
			<p>Prioritize the award of Project Based Vouchers (PBV) for developments in high-opportunity neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Vet with HUD the possibility of issuing neighborhood-specific PBV solicitations within 1 year. Establish a PBV implementation strategy with measures of achievement within 1 year.</p>	Harrisburg, HHA

			Work with local Continuum of Care, CACH and other non-profits to streamline homeless client applications for public housing.	Within 6 months.	Harrisburg, HHA, CoC, CACH
Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities.	Segregation, R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity	Source of income discrimination, access to financial services, impediments to mobility, lending discrimination, lack of local or regional cooperation.	Contact a HUD-certified organization to conduct fair housing training for city and HHA staff and/or allow staff to attend fair housing training.	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, HUD / HUD partner
			Designate a City of Harrisburg Fair Housing Officer. Work with the PA Fair Housing Council to ensure a staff member is properly trained for this role. Promote this to city and HHA staff in order for them to refer fair housing calls to the officer. Conduct bi-annual meetings between the officer and involved city/HHA staff.	Within 6 months.	Harrisburg, HHA, PA Fair Housing Council.
			Provide trainings for HHA staff to interact with individuals with language and/or cultural barriers. This includes ensuring that all pamphlets and	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, PA Fair Housing Council

				educational information are translated.		
				Hold routine public meetings/workshops in neighborhood based facilities in order to gain feedback and provide education on things including home financing and tenant rights. Develop a strategy for optimizing date and time of meetings to ensure maximum participation.	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, local businesses and Harrisburg area non-profits focused on financial assistance.
				Update mobility counseling and fair housing literature for Section 8 Voucher recipients who may not be aware of their rights or ability to use the voucher in high-opportunity areas. Continue to promote this information.	Within 6 months.	HHA
				Ensure that internal HHA policies and practices advance access and mobility for certain groups including disabled, LEP, and criminal history.	Add a representative for these groups to the RAB within 1 year. Ensure reach out to these groups for public meetings/workshops within 1 year.	HHA
Improve the utility of public	Disparities in Access to Opportunity,	Access to financial services, availability, type, frequency and	Conduct a meeting with CAT to discuss how to best utilize CDBG funds	Within 6 months. Follow up meeting within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, CAT	

services and amenities.	Disproportionate Housing Needs.	reliability of public transportation, impediments to mobility, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, lack of local or regional cooperation.	and others to install ADA pedestrian infrastructure near bus stops. Also encourage the installation of bus stops at points in and around public housing.		
Expand educational attainment, economic development, and self-sufficiency efforts.	Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.	Impediments to mobility, location of proficient schools and school assignment policies, private discrimination, lack of local or regional cooperation.	Implement consist economic and self-sufficiency job skills programs to assist HHA residents obtain and retain jobs. Work with HACC and local area businesses to develop these programs.	Within 6 months.	Harrisburg, HHA, HACC, local businesses.
			Work with local school district to better provide services for LEP individuals, including after school programs. Encourage the assignment of a Spanish language proficient counselor.	Within 1.5 years.	Harrisburg, Harrisburg School District, HACC and other Sp. Language organizations.
			Hold training workshops geared towards young adults (16-24) entering the workforce. Collaborate with HACC, local businesses, and organizations to provide these workshops.	Within 1.5 years.	Harrisburg, local non-profits and business organizations, HACC.

<p>Promote and leverage private investment in R/ECAP's and other areas.</p>	<p>Segregation, R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.</p>	<p>Community opposition, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, lack of regional cooperation, loss of affordable housing, private discrimination, deteriorated and abandoned properties, location and type of affordable housing, location of environmental health hazards, availability and affordability of units in a range of sizes, lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs.</p>	<p>Set up meetings between private investors and Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority to discuss community strategies for vacant property and land.</p>	<p>Within 6 months.</p>	<p>Harrisburg, HRA, private investors / stakeholders.</p>
			<p>Set up stakeholder meetings to discuss obstacles to development regarding zoning including within R/ECAP's.</p>	<p>Within 1 year.</p>	<p>Harrisburg, HHA, private investors, local businesses.</p>

Expand efforts in creating healthy housing that improves quality of life.	R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.	Deteriorated and abandoned properties, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, location of environmental health hazards.	Pursue additional federal resources to support environmental remediation efforts including lead reduction.	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg
			Continue to implement housing health and safety standards for rehabilitation and development of publically supported housing.	Ongoing monitoring and enforcement.	Harrisburg, HHA.

VII. Appendices

III. Community Participation Process

- Community Meeting Presentation
- English / Spanish language survey
- All meeting sign in sheets / minutes
- Meeting photographs
- Meeting Announcements

V. Fair Housing Analysis

- Appendix Figure 1: Job Proximity / Family Status
- Appendix Figure 2: Job Proximity / National Origin
- Appendix Figure 3: Environmental Health / Family Status
- Appendix Table 1: Publically Supported Households by Race / Ethnicity (HUD Table 6)
- Reasonable Accommodation Request Procedure and Verification Form



Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

City of Harrisburg / Harrisburg Housing Authority



**Community Participation
Meeting
August 2017**

What is AFFH?

- In 2015 HUD released a revised legal requirement that federal agencies and federal grantees further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act
- The revised rule requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive Federal funding to examine their housing patterns for racial bias

Why Does AFFH Matter for Harrisburg?

Harrisburg Entitlement Programs

CDBG

- Funds projects that provide decent affordable housing
- Provides services to the most vulnerable communities
- FY 2017 CDBG Budget: \$1,917,748
 - Administration, Public Services, Housing Rehabilitation, Debt Service, Emergency Demolition, Tri County HDC, Bureau of Fire, Rebuilding Together, Habitat for Humanity

ESG

- Supports emergency shelter and street outreach services
- Short-term and medium-term rental assistance for homeless individuals and families or at risk of homelessness
- FY 2017 ESG Budget: \$171,823
 - Administration, Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness

HOME

- Helps to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership
- Funds grants, direct loans, loan guarantees or other forms of credit enhancements FY
- 2017 HOME Budget: \$376,832
 - Administration, Home Improvement Program, Community Housing Development

August 2017

City of Harrisburg, PA

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City of Harrisburg / Harrisburg Housing Authority Team Up

- In response to the new AFFH rule, the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority are collaborating to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan
- The plan aims to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities free from discrimination through meaningful policy examination and change in the City
- Harrisburg and HHA will submit the final report to HUD before January 1, 2018

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What Issues Does AFFH Tackle?

- Segregation / Integration
- Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPS)
- Disparities in Access to Opportunity
- Disproportionate Housing Needs
- Public Housing
- Disability and Access
- Fair Housing Enforcement
- Race / Ethnicity
- National Origin
- Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
- Families with Children

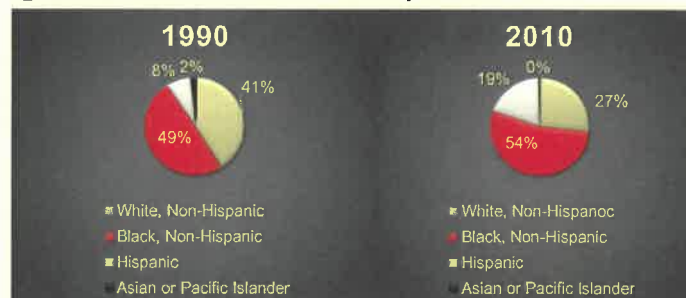
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Changing Demographics of Harrisburg

- Population decline
- Changing racial and ethnic composition



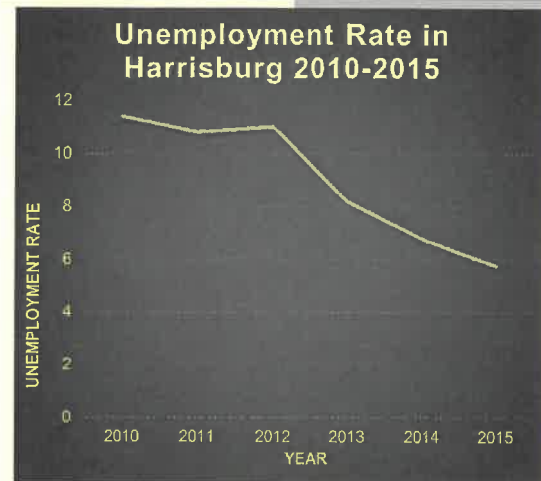
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Employment Conditions in Harrisburg

- 7.2% Unemployment rate in Harrisburg in April 2017
 - 5.1% in Pennsylvania
 - 4.3% in U.S.
- Blacks and Hispanics have higher unemployment rates than their White and Asian counterparts



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City of Harrisburg, PA

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Harrisburg School Systems

- **No proficient school systems** in Harrisburg
 - →Increased chance of poverty
 - →Increased chance of crime
 - →Less likely to graduate
- Graduation Rates:
 - 79.9% in Harrisburg
 - 88.8% in Dauphin County
 - 89.2% in Pennsylvania
- Little variation in academic achievement across race/ethnicity

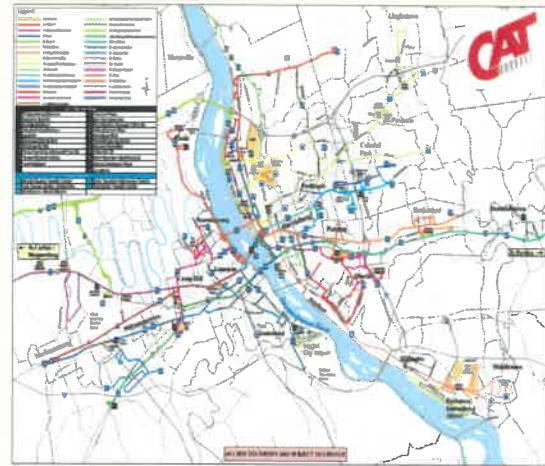
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Transportation – Capital Area Transit (CAT)

- Harrisburg experiences moderate transportation accessibility
- Compared to other cities, in-city fares are generally low
- Low income and minority residents are not adversely affected by public transit



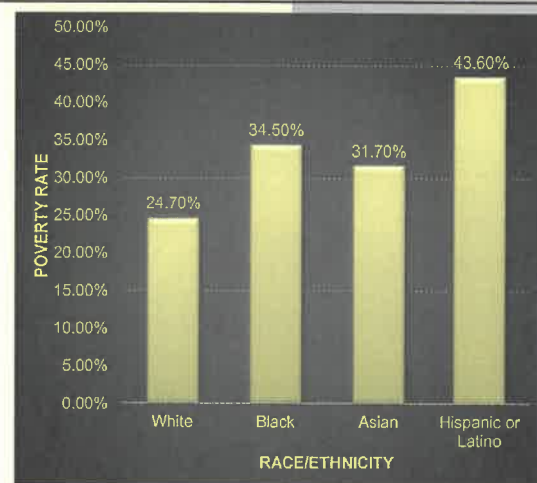
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Poverty

- 31.8% of Harrisburg residents were living below the federal poverty line and 16% were living in deep poverty in 2015
- Individuals with a disability are more likely to be living in poverty than those with no disability
- A female led household with no husband present is more likely to live in poverty than a household with a married couple



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City of Harrisburg, PA

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Harrisburg Housing

Housing Problems - 43.59% of households experience substandard housing, overcrowding or cost burdens

Severe Housing Problems - 24.03% of households experience housing cost burden (more than 50% monthly income), overcrowding, lack of complete kitchen or plumbing

Blacks, Hispanics and Other, Non-Hispanic groups have the highest percentages of housing problems and severe housing problems of any race/ethnicity

Rentals are on the rise while owner occupied units continue to decline

August 2017

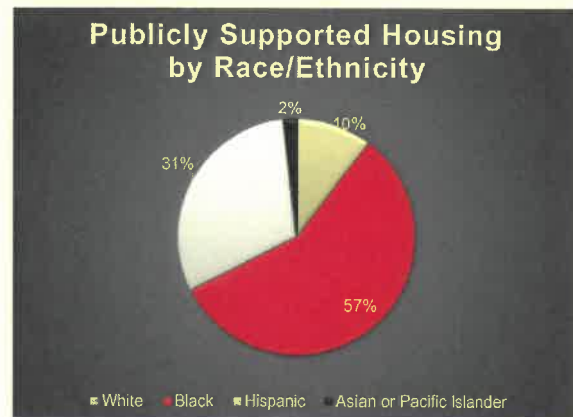
City of Harrisburg, PA

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Public Housing

2,802 total HHA publicly supported housing units in Harrisburg

- **Public Housing Types:**
 - Public Housing
 - HCV Program
 - Project Based section 8
- **Of the total population living in publically supported housing;**
 - 48.92% are families with children
 - 27.12% have a disability
 - 24.65% are seniors



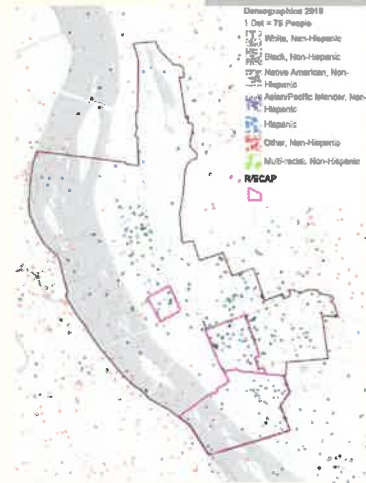
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Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPS)

- What is a R/ECAP?
 - Majority minority populations
 - Income is substantially below the poverty rate
- Harrisburg R/ECAPS
 - Disproportionately populated by Blacks and Hispanics
 - High exposure to poverty, high vacancy, low environmental health, failing school systems



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City of Harrisburg, PA

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Harrisburg vs. Surrounding Region

Demographic Differences

- The surrounding region has an increasing population, Harrisburg a declining one
- The surrounding region is primarily White, Harrisburg primarily Black and Hispanic
- The surrounding region has a higher percentage of elderly

Education

- 12.3% college graduation rate in Harrisburg vs. 18.2% in surrounding area (2015: 25+)
- Surrounding region is approx. 10% more educated overall

Transportation

- Harrisburg enjoys better access and lower fares on public transit

Housing

- A greater % of those living in the surrounding area own homes than those in Harrisburg

Poverty

- Harrisburg residents are more likely to be low income and have greater exposure to poverty than those in the surrounding region

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AFFH Goals and Potential Outcomes

- **Demolition and Blight Removal** – targeted demolition to increase neighborhood vitality and safety
- **Neighborhood Revitalization** – Revitalize neighborhood business districts to support suitable living environments, provide jobs to area residents, and contribute to public safety
- **Community Development, Public Services and Public Facilities** – Invest in community services and public/non-profit facilities that serve the community and vulnerable populations
- **Affordable Housing** – Improve housing conditions by creating and preserving affordable and safe rental and homeowner housing units
- **Homelessness Housing and Services** – Assist individuals and families who are experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions
- **R/ECAPS** – Eliminate or minimize R/ECAP neighborhoods in Harrisburg through the above items

Why am I here?

- This meeting is intended to solicit your thoughts and ideas on the issues discussed and others you feel need attention in Harrisburg
- The City and HHA want your feedback in order to put forward feasible policy solutions and make meaningful changes in the community

Questions, Comments, Concerns

We want to hear from you!!

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Upcoming Community Meetings

- **Monday, August 21st**
 - Hall Manor / Hoverter Homes – 11 AM EST
 - William Howard Day – 1 PM EST
- **Wednesday, August 23rd**
 - Lick Tower – 11 AM EST
 - Morrison Tower – 1 PM EST

Non-Profit Stakeholder Meeting – Time and Place TBD

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Additional Resources

- Visit the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) and City of Harrisburg websites at:
 - www.harrisburgpa.gov
 - www.harrisburghousing.org
- Check out public maps and data available at:
 - <https://egis.gov/affht/>
- Fill out our survey at:
 - www.surveymonkey.com/r/LLF787H

Hard-copy surveys available here!



Harrisburg Housing and Neighborhood Survey



The City of Harrisburg is currently conducting a fair housing study known as the "Assessment of Fair Housing" (AFH). This study is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a condition of receiving federal housing and community development funds.

This AFH process includes soliciting the opinions of people throughout the City, as well as those involved in the housing industry, including renters and homeowners. As such, you are being invited to take part in this survey to provide your opinions and experiences regarding housing and other neighborhood issues – schools, jobs, transportation, services and more.

All of your answers will be kept confidential. At the end of the survey you will be asked for your zip code so answers can be grouped together based on area of the city. The survey will take 5-7 minutes.

This survey will close on Thursday, August 31st 2017.

By taking this survey you will help shape future housing and community development plans in Harrisburg. Thank you!

1. How long have you lived in your neighborhood?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-20 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-30 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 years | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 30 years |

2. Which of the following were the most important reasons you decided to live in your neighborhood? *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> To live near family or friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety in the neighborhood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be close to work | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability of the housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility of goods and services, such as neighborhood centers and stores | <input type="checkbox"/> I grew up here |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be near public transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> No choice / Nowhere else to go |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools for my children or grandchildren | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to job opportunities | |

3. If you had a choice would you continue living in your neighborhood?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Please describe why you feel this way _____

4. Right now, how likely are you to recommend your neighborhood to someone else as a good place to live?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Definitely would recommend | <input type="checkbox"/> Probably would not recommend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Probably would recommend | <input type="checkbox"/> Definitely would not recommend |

5. How much do you feel that people in your neighborhood can count on each other when they need help?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A great deal | <input type="checkbox"/> A little |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all |

6. How would you rate each of the following aspects in your neighborhood?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of the buildings (including homes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of the streets and sidewalks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of the public spaces (parks, libraries and rec centers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools in the neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to public transportation i.e. buses, trolleys, or trains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of quality housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordability of housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Please indicate how easy it would be for you to get to each of the following places if you wanted to go there?

	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
Parks, playgrounds, or other green spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public libraries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supermarkets or grocery stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pharmacies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banks and credit unions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Churches, mosques, synagogues or other religious cultural centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community centers or recreation facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Places with jobs that I/my household would want to have	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. How safe would you say you feel walking in your neighborhood during the daytime?

- ☐ Very safe
 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
☐ Somewhat safe
 ☐ Very unsafe

9. How safe would you say you feel walking in your neighborhood at night?

- ☐ Very safe
 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
☐ Somewhat safe
 ☐ Very unsafe

10. Which of the following best describes the type of housing you currently live in? Chose only one.

- ☐ Single-family home (detached)
 ☐ Apartment building with 5 stories or more
☐ Twin or duplex
 ☐ Something else, specify: _____
☐ Row house
☐ Apartment building with 1-4 stories

11. How satisfied would you say you are with the quality of housing you currently live in?

- ☐ Very satisfied
 ☐ Somewhat dissatisfied
☐ Somewhat satisfied
 ☐ Very dissatisfied

12. How long have you lived in your current home?

- ☐ Less than 1 year
 ☐ 6-10 years
☐ 1-2 years
 ☐ More than 10 years
☐ 3-5 years

13. During the past three years, how have overall housing costs for your current home changed?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increased a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased some |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increased some | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased a lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed about the same | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |

Please explain why _____

14. Do you currently rent your home, own your home or something else?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from the Harrisburg Housing Authority
(go to question 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> Own (go to question 17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from a private landlord (go to question 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify:
_____ |

(go to question 17)

15. In the past five years has your rent been paid with a housing choice voucher (Section 8)?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 16) | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (go to question 17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 17) | |

16. Have you ever had difficulty using a housing choice voucher?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | If yes, please explain _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

17. During the past five years, have you looked for a new place to live?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for a home to rent (go to question 18) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 22) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for a home to buy (go to question 18) | |

18. Did you have trouble finding safe, quality housing that you could afford in a neighborhood you would like?

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 22) |

19. Which of the following things, if any, limited the housing options you were able to consider? *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What I/we could afford to pay for our rent or mortgage | <input type="checkbox"/> The amount of money I/we had for a deposit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Units that accommodate my/our disability (i.e. wheelchair accessible) | <input type="checkbox"/> Not being shown housing in the neighborhood(s) I wanted to move into |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing large enough for my/our household | <input type="checkbox"/> Concern that I/we would not be welcome in a particular neighborhood(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My/our credit history or credit score | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify:
_____ |

20. Do you think you were treated differently than other people looking for housing?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 21) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 22) |
|--|---|

21. If yes do you think it was because of any of the following? *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race/ethnicity | <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant or children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Age |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify:
_____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | |

22. During the past five years, have you applied for a loan to purchase a home, to refinance your mortgage or take equity out of your home?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 23) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 25) |
|--|---|

23. Was the application(s) you made during the past five years approved?

☐ Yes (go to question 25)

☐ No (go to question 24)

24. When your application was not approved, which of the following reasons were you given? *Check all that apply.*

☐ My/our income

☐ The value of my property

☐ The amount I/we had for a down payment

☐ My/our credit history or credit score(s)

☐ How much savings I/we had

☐ Something else, specify: _____

25. In what year were you born? _____

26. What is your gender?

☐ Male

☐ Transgender

☐ Female

☐ Prefer not to answer

27. Do you consider yourself as Hispanic, Latino, Latina, or of Spanish origin?

☐ Yes, Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish origin

☐ No, not Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish origin

28. What is your race? Check all that apply.

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native

☐ White

☐ Asian

☐ Other Specify: _____

☐ Black or African American

☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

29. Which of the following is your highest level of education?

☐ Some or no high school

☐ Some college

☐ High school graduate or GED

☐ College graduate

☐ Vocation/technical school after high school

30. Are you, or is someone in your household living with a disability?

☐ Yes

☐ No

31. Which of the following best describes your current status? *Choose only one.*

☐ Employed full time

☐ Retired

☐ Employed part time

☐ Student

☐ Unemployed and looking for work

☐ Other Specify: _____

☐ Unable to work due to a disability

☐ Stay-at-home caregiver or parent

32. Including you, how many people 18 years of age or older live in your household? _____

33. How many children under 18 years of age live in your household? _____

34. In what ZIP code do you currently live? _____

Thank you for completing this survey!



Encuesta de Vivienda y Vecindario de Harrisburg



La ciudad de Harrisburg está llevando a cabo un estudio de equidad de vivienda conocido como la "Evaluación de Feria de Vivienda" (AFH). Este estudio se requiere del Departamento de vivienda y desarrollo urbano por los Estados Unidos (HUD) como condición para recibir fondos federales de desarrollo de vivienda y comunidad.

Este proceso AFH incluye solicitar las opiniones de personas a lo largo de la ciudad, así como los involucrados en la industria de vivienda, inquilinos y propietarios. Como tal, están siendo invitados a participar en esta encuesta para ofrecer sus opiniones y experiencias con respecto a la vivienda y otras cuestiones de barrio, escuelas, puestos de trabajo, transporte, servicios y más.

Todas sus respuestas se mantendrán confidenciales. Al final de la encuesta se le pedirá su código postal para que las respuestas puedan agruparse juntos basada en el área de la ciudad. La encuesta tardará 5-7 minutos.

Esta encuesta se cerrará el jueves 31 de agosto de 2017.

Al tomar esta encuesta ayudará forma futura vivienda y planes de desarrollo comunitario en Harrisburg. ¡Gracias!

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo lleva viviendo en su vecindario?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de 1 año | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11-20 años | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-30 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 años | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de 30 años |

2. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes razones fueron más importantes en su decisión de vivir en su vecindario? *Marque todas las que apliquen.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Para vivir cerca de familiares o amigos | <input type="checkbox"/> Seguridad en el vecindario |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Para estar cerca del trabajo | <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibilidad de vivienda |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibilidad de bienes y servicios tales como centros comunitarios y tiendas | <input type="checkbox"/> Me crié aquí |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estar cerca de transporte público | <input type="checkbox"/> No tuve alternativa / no tenía adonde ir |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Escuelas para mis niños o nietos | <input type="checkbox"/> alguna otra razón, sea específico _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a oportunidades de empleo | _____ |

3. ¿Continuaría viviendo en su vecindario si usted pudiera elegir?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sí | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

Por favor díganos por qué usted se siente de esta manera _____

4. ¿Ahora, qué probabilidades hay que usted recomiende su vecindario a alguien como un buen lugar para vivir?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Definitivamente lo recomendaría | <input type="checkbox"/> Probablemente no lo recomendaría |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Probablemente lo recomendaría | <input type="checkbox"/> Definitivamente no lo recomendaría |

5. ¿Cuánto piensa usted que la gente en su vecindario puede depender unos a otros cuando necesitan ayuda?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muchísimo | <input type="checkbox"/> Un poco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bastante | <input type="checkbox"/> Para nada |

6. ¿Cómo categorizaría usted cada uno de los siguientes aspectos de su vecindario?

	Excelente	Bueno	Aceptable	Pobre	No se
Limpieza	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condición de los edificios (incluyendo las casas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condición de las calles y aceras	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condición de los espacios públicos (parques, bibliotecas y centros de recreación)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Escuelas en el vecindario	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceso a transporte público, tales como autobuses , tranvías y trenes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disponibilidad de vivienda de calidad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accesibilidad de vivienda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disponibilidad de oportunidades de empleo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Por favor indique cuan fácil le sería a usted llegar a los siguientes lugares si quisiera ir ahí.

	Muy fácil	Bastante fácil	Bastante difícil	Muy difícil
Parques, parques infantiles, áreas verdes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bibliotecas publicas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supermercados o bodegas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmacias	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bancos y cooperativas de crédito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iglesias, mezquitas, sinagogas, u otros centros religiosos o culturales	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Centros comunitarios o recreativos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lugares con empleos que yo miembros de mi hogar quisiéramos tener	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. ¿Qué tan seguro diría usted que se siente caminar en su vecindario durante el día?

- ☐ Muy seguro
 ☐ Bastante inseguro
☐ Bastante seguro
 ☐ Muy inseguro

9. ¿Cuán seguro se siente usted caminando en este vecindario por la noche?

- ☐ Muy seguro
 ☐ Bastante inseguro
☐ Bastante seguro
 ☐ Muy inseguro

10. ¿Cuál de los siguientes describe mejor el tipo de vivienda que actualmente vive? *Seleccione una solamente*

- ☐ Casa unifamiliar (separada)
 ☐ Edificio de apartamentos de 1-4 pisos
☐ Casa gemela o dúplex
 ☐ Edificio de apartamentos de 5 pisos o mas
☐ Casa en hilera (casa iguales que comparten paredes a ambos lados)
 ☐ Algún otro tipo, especifique _____

11. ¿Cuán satisfecho se siente usted con la calidad de la vivienda en la que vive ahora?

- ☐ Muy satisfecho
 ☐ Bastante insatisfecho
☐ Bastante satisfecho
 ☐ Muy insatisfecho

12. ¿Cuánto tiempo lleva usted viviendo en su casa actual?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de 1 año | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 años | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de 10 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 años | |

13. ¿Durante los últimos tres años, cómo cambiaron, en general, los costos de la vivienda para su casa actual?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Han aumentado mucho | <input type="checkbox"/> Han reducido un poco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Han aumentado poco | <input type="checkbox"/> Han reducido mucho |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Han permanecido igual | <input type="checkbox"/> No aplica |

Por favor explique por que _____

14. ¿Actualmente usted alquila su casa, es dueño de su casa, o tiene otro arreglo de vivienda?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alquila de la Autoridad de la Vivienda de Harrisburg (vaya a la pregunta 17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Soy dueño (vaya a la pregunta 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alquila de un propietario privado (vaya a la pregunta 17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro arreglo, especifique _____ (vaya a la pregunta 17) |

15. ¿Durante los pasados cinco años, ha pagado su renta con un cupón de Sección 8 (housing choice voucher)?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sí (vaya a la pregunta 18) | <input type="checkbox"/> No sé (vaya a la pregunta 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (vaya a la pregunta 19) | |

16. ¿Alguna vez ha tenido dificultad usando un cupón de Sección 8 (housing choice voucher)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> Si contesto si, por favor explique: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

17. ¿Ha buscado una nueva vivienda durante los últimos cinco años?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sí, busqué una casa para alquilar (vaya a la pregunta 20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sí, busqué una casa para comprar (vaya a la pregunta 20) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No (vaya a la pregunta 24) |

18. ¿Tuvo problemas para encontrar una vivienda segura, de calidad, a un precio a su alcance, en su vecindario que le gustaba?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Si (vaya a la pregunta 21) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (vaya a la pregunta 24) |
|---|---|

19. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes cosas limitaron las opciones de vivienda que usted pudo considerar? Si alguna de estas lo limitó, marque todas las que apliquen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lo que yo/nosotros podemos permitir para la renta o hipoteca | <input type="checkbox"/> La cantidad de dinero que yo/nosotros tenía/teníamos disponible para un deposito |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viviendas que podían adaptarse a mi/nuestra discapacidad (ej. Accesible para silla de ruedas) | <input type="checkbox"/> No me mostraron viviendas en el/los vecindario/vecindarios al/a los que me quería mudar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viviendas suficientemente grandes para mi/nuestra familia | <input type="checkbox"/> Preocupación que yo/nosotros no sería/seríamos bienvenido(s) en particular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mi/nuestro historial de crédito o capacidad crediticia | <input type="checkbox"/> Alguna otro razón, sea específico _____ |

20. ¿Piensa usted que fue tratado diferente a otras personas que estaban buscando vivienda?
- ☐ Sí (vaya a la pregunta 23) ☐ No (vaya a la pregunta 24)
21. Si contesto sí, piensa usted que se debió a alguna de las siguientes: Marque todas las que apliquen.
- ☐ Raza/etnicidad ☐ Por estar embarazada o tener niños
- ☐ Religión ☐ Edad
- ☐ Orientación sexual ☐ Alguna otra razón, sea específico _____
- ☐ Discapacidad _____
22. ¿Durante los últimos cinco años, has solicitado un préstamo comprar una casa, refinanciar su hipoteca o tomar acciones fuera de su casa?
- ☐ Sí (vaya a la pregunta 27) ☐ No (vaya a la pregunta 26)
23. ¿Fueron aprobadas las solicitudes que usted hizo durante los últimos cinco años?
- ☐ Sí (vaya a la pregunta 27) ☐ No (vaya a la pregunta 26)
24. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes razones le dieron cuando su solicitud de préstamo hipotecario no fue aprobado? Marque todas las que apliquen
- ☐ Mi/nuestro nivel de ingreso ☐ El valor de mi/nuestra propiedad
- ☐ La cantidad que yo/nosotros tenia/teníamos disponible para el pronto pago ☐ Mi/nuestro historial de crédito o capacidad crediticia
- ☐ La cantidad que yo/nosotros tenia/teníamos en ahorros ☐ Otra razón, especifique _____
25. ¿En qué año nació usted? _____
26. ¿Cuál es su género?
- ☐ Varón ☐ Transexual
- ☐ Hembra ☐ Prefiero no responder
27. ¿Se identifica usted como hispano, latino, latina, o de origen hispano?
- ☐ Sí, soy hispano, latino, latina, de origen hispano ☐ No, no soy hispano, latino, latina, de origen hispano
28. ¿Cuál es su raza? Marque todas la que apliquen
- ☐ Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska ☐ Nativo Hawaiano o Isleño del Pacífico
- ☐ Asiático ☐ Blanco
- ☐ Negro o Afro-Americano ☐ Otro especifique _____
29. ¿Cuál de los siguientes es su nivel educativo más alto?
- ☐ Asistió pero no completó la escuela superior ☐ Asistió al colegio o universidad
- ☐ Graduado de escuela superior o GED ☐ Graduado de colegio o universidad
- ☐ Escuela vocacional o técnica después de la escuela superior ☐ Otro, especifique _____
30. ¿Vive usted o alguien en su hogar, con una discapacidad?

☐ Si

☐ No

31. ¿Cuál de los siguientes mejor describe su condición actual? Seleccione uno solamente.

☐ Trabajo a tiempo completo

☐ Trabajo a tiempo parcial

☐ Desempleado y buscando empleo

☐ Incapaz de trabajar debido a una discapacidad

☐ Persona encargada de cuidar a otro en el hogar o padre/madre

☐ Retirado

☐ Estudiante

☐ Otro, especifique _____

32. ¿Cuántas personas de 18 años o mayores viven en su hogar incluyéndolo a usted? _____

33. ¿Cuántos niños menores de 18 años viven en su hogar? _____

34. ¿En cuál zona postal vive usted? _____

¡Gracias por completar esta encuesta!

HARRISBURG/HHA DEVELOPER MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date:	8/15/2017
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Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room :	MLK Building
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CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Stakeholder Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Martin Luther King Building - August 15, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a stakeholder meeting on August 15, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Tuesday, August 15th, at 2:00 PM EST at the Martin Luther King Building on 10 N 2nd Street, Harrisburg PA 17101, the city and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held its first stakeholder workshop for the AFFH report. The meeting was geared towards developers and those who work in housing in Harrisburg and the surrounding area. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions regarding the application process.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Attendees were welcomed to the meeting. Seven (7) participants were in attendance.
- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to participants and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop

The following are comments, questions and responses from participants at the meeting:

- The challenges of developing and providing housing in the City of Harrisburg were discussed at length

- A participant expressed that zoning in the city is restrictive and not representative of development. The zoning codes do not give developers confidence to invest in the city.
- A participant said that construction costs have increased in the city and there is not a high return on investment. This deters developers from investing and as an alternate they instead invest in the surrounding region where development is more cost effective.
- It was suggested the city provide funding for more affordable housing. The only way to improve housing is through subsidy and investment.
- A participant attributed the decline in homeownership to the declining population. There is a lack of demand for purchasing homes and greater interest from investors looking to flip properties. Families on the other hand have no equity to draw from and can't afford to purchase a home. Landlords are raising rents because of this.
- A participant explained that there is no desirability to live in Harrisburg, and those who can afford to live outside the city generally do
- A participant expressed that the current market conditions are a direct result of the Great Recession
- Factors affecting what housing gets developed and where were discussed
 - A participant noted that strong investment in the downtown area has been seen over the past decade. Blight removal has been a key part to new development in that area. However, currently there is not available housing downtown. Housing in this area is already full.
 - A participant noted that there has been investment in the Alison Hill neighborhood since the 1990's in part to tax credit deals. However, the neighborhood or the city generally is still not desirable to those who already live outside of Harrisburg.
- Participants discussed what they would like to see the government do in order to help aid development
 - A participant recommended tax abatement as an incentive
 - A participant suggested making more land taxable to create revenue generation. The high number of tax exempt properties in Harrisburg burdens those paying taxes.
- Participants discussed throughout the entire session the issue with the Harrisburg school systems. Families often move away when they have children. Attracting families with children is therefore also an issue.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/15/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room
: LHACC

Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
America Sanchez	(717) 695-2652		
Maria Flores	717 221-0647		
Rosa Pereira	717-2365681		
Julissa Morales	717)315-1988		
Ismerai Miranda			
Brunilda Rosado	717-623-3161		
Nestor Carrera	717-439-2666		ncarrera12@comcast.net
Teresa Carrera	717-884-3772		
AWILDA ROSARIO	717 510 2746		
Lynne Vasquez	717-701-9540		

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Latino Hispanic American Community Center, August 15, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 15, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Tuesday, August 15th, at 5:30 PM EST at the Latino Hispanic American Community Center (LHACC) on 1301 Berry Street, Harrisburg PA 17104, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their first community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gloria of the LHACC welcomed attendees to the meeting. Ten (10) participants were in attendance.
- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants. Gloria provided translation to those participants who spoke limited English.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- One attendee expressed that she can no longer afford the upkeep of her home on a fixed income/pension, but is having difficulty selling her home. She explained she doesn't know where to turn for assistance on this matter. Gloria, the leader of the community center reinforced that this is a problem for many residents, especially older residents who have homes they cannot sell. This problem was noted as a systemic contributor to blight in the neighborhood.

- An attendee complained that there were not enough government subsidies to help everyone.
- An attendee explained that she needed a new water heater in her home. Another attendee recommended a crisis hotline for items such as these. However, there was consensus among many residents that in general these type of help programs have very long waiting lists and are not always feasible options for help.
- Two of the meetings attendees were high school students. They pin pointed the HUD provided data presented in the power point which showed that there were no proficient schools in the city. They explained their high school was public and had a high rate of graduation. It was explained they attend Science Tech, which although a public school students have to apply and be accepted. Parents also have to set up meetings with the school and push for their child to get an interview. The school accepts both Harrisburg students and students from outside the city.
- Participants expressed concerns of gentrification in their neighborhood. The Mulder Square initiative in the Allison Hill neighborhood was noted as a project of particular concern to residents, as it might force them out of their homes eventually.
- A participant expressed frustration with the public housing system. Those living in public housing never want to move out, and have no incentive to work.
- Participants expressed the need for drug and alcohol addiction education and services. When pressed, they said that a large part of the problem was the language barrier, as many did not speak English.
- The language barrier was also discussed in terms of Harrisburg schools and was given as a reason for poor graduation rates. Gloria of LHACC noted that she may be setting up a LHACC satellite office in Harrisburg high school in order to help LEP students. It was also noted that there is not enough help for students with disabilities, especially for those whose parents do not speak English and do not have the capability of turning to the correct resources.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/21/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room	Hall Manor
:	

[illegible]

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority, Hall Manor - August 21, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 21, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday, August 21st, 2017 at 11:00 AM EST at the HHA housing development Hall Manor at 100 Hall Manor Place, Harrisburg PA 17104. Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their second community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Only one (1) participant attended the meeting. Rather than give a formal presentation, a one-on-one discussion with the attendee was held. Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority explained the AFFH report to the participant and asked for her feedback, questions, and suggestions based on findings in the report.
- The attendee was given a copy of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as a survey to complete and return to HHA following the meeting.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- The participant discussed problems in and around the housing development. This included violence and crime, animal cruelty, trash, black mold, and difficulty in getting household items repaired. She also referenced a parking problem and a lack of wifi and internet access in the community.
- The participant also discussed the educational system and status of children in the housing development and the city overall. She noted that many children had behavioral problems or "oppositional defiance," and expressed a need for more community programs for children. She also mentioned the need for better school systems and described the middle school as "survival of the fittest." She recounted knowing children who did not want to attend school because of

the state of the school. She further said that many parents do not discipline their kids or ensure they go to school because parents are afraid of them.

- The participant also expressed a need for adult educational programs. The community needs more social programs and seminars for those who have already obtained a high school diploma or GED.
- The participant noted that the neighborhood is racially mixed, but is primarily Hispanic. She noted an influx of Asian residents to the development as well.
- The participant asked about down payment assistance programs.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/21/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room	William Howard Day
:	

[illegible]

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority, William Howard Day - August 21, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 21, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Monday August 21st, at 1:00 PM EST at the William Howard Day Housing Development at 1300 Community Drive, Harrisburg PA 17103, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their third community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA welcome everyone to the meeting. There were six (6) individuals in attendance.
- Gabrielle presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop.
- Attendees were given copies of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as surveys to complete and return to HHA at their convenience.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- Attendees discussed the need for repairs, changes, and improvements around the development. Specifically, they discussed the slow response time of HHA regarding repairs and complaints and the need for better enforcement regarding trash and garbage practices in the community. They also noted the discrepancy in unit sizes – a family of four should not be living in a one bedroom while a single person has a three or five bedroom unit. The residents also said they complained

multiple times to the housing authority about drug activity in the development, but that HHA has done nothing to curb this practice. One resident said she was threatened by drug users if she were to report them. Lighting in the development was also mentioned as a problem.

- Attendees collectively discussed large scale generational problems with the Housing Authority and public housing in general. People have no incentive to move out of the housing development and stay for decades. Their children in turn then live in the development and also have no incentive to leave. This creates the large waiting list for public housing. HHA exacerbates this problem by raising rent when an individual starts to earn more money. The more money you earn, the more you must give the Housing Authority. This doesn't allow individuals to pull themselves out their housing situation.
- Residents did emphasize some positive changes occurring in the development and the city in general. This included the Hamilton Health Center and the Head Start center located in the neighborhood school. This allows children to get the medical attention they need without having to involve the parents since the center is located directly in the school. Some parents do not want to take their child to the doctor or feel they can't afford it.
- Participants then segued into a discussion on broader healthcare in the city. One participant said she felt discriminated against my medical clinics because she was on welfare. Another participant expressed her dismay with the quality of healthcare she received and said that the doctors spend barely any time with the patients. Participants did note that Capital Area Transit (CAT) will take them to and from doctor's appointments. However the service is slow and they often must wait long periods of time to be picked up and dropped off. A resident noted that CAT needed to increase the number of buses it allots for the share ride program they utilize.
- Disability was discussed as a large problem. Several of the residents complained they were discriminated against in the work place because they were disabled. One resident complained that even after she went through job training employers did not want to hire her because of her physical condition. Employers are not willing to comply with disability laws and practices. Disability disadvantages individuals and they must rely on others for help. Often there is little or no help, and no policies that create this help.
- Participants noted the failing school systems in the city. One resident exclaimed that "Harrisburg school systems are the bottom." The schools have no programs for youth and often kids turn to violence and drugs instead. Lack of education for both children and adults prevents mobility. The school systems provide little motivation to change these practices.
- One participant inquired about helping the homeless. She was told about Capital Area Coalition.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date:

8/23/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room

Lick Tower

Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
Mary Glendon	717 94722	Lick Tower	NUEBEROTH 52796@gmail.com
Patricia Davis	717-877-4701	Lick Tower	none
Antonia Penn	717 773-9282	Lick Tower	Antonia Penn @LICK.COM
Patricia Beeg	106		
Joan Rivers	717 810-8023	Lick Tower	212
Dorothy Walters	717 434226	L. tower	406
DEBBIE FAIR GOULD	717 5102859		505
Edna L. Furse	232-4327	Lick	1208
Karen Patricia	232 8769	LICK	1011
Gladys Lyons	508-6012	LICK	gladyslyons@yahoo.com
S. WATSON	6440431	Lick	
A. Simpson	623 669	Lick Tower	408

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority Development, Lick Tower – August 23, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 23, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday, August 23rd, at 11:00 AM EST at the HHA housing development Lick Tower, 1301 N 6th Street, Harrisburg PA 17102, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their fourth community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Lick Tower is a senior resident hall. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority welcomed participants to the meeting. Twelve (12) participants attended the meeting.
- Gabrielle presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted it as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop.
- Attendees were given copies of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as surveys to complete and return to HHA at their convenience.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- One tenant complained that every time she or anyone else received a raise from their job, the Housing Authority would raise rent, disallowing any meaningful economic progress. The system is designed in a way "to keep the poor people poor."

- One resident complained about the transit system, and her frustrations were echoed by multiple other participants. Capital Area Transit (CAT) does not run in the evenings in the City, but runs later in the suburbs.
- One resident addressed the educational problems in the city. Families with children don't want to move into the city and send their children to city schools. The participant also noted that the Catholic school once located in the city moved within the past half-decade. This has created even more incentive for families to move out of the city. The school relocated to the suburbs. Another resident noted that the students and the teachers at Harrisburg High School were both to blame for the educational failings in the city.
- Several residents expressed dismay with the housing options for seniors. There are not enough places for seniors to live, i.e. no 55 and older communities. More generally, residents expressed that there was no affordable housing for all Harrisburg residents. More specifically, there is no financing options for residents, and too many requirements to meeting in order to purchase a home. One resident complained about bad credit affecting her daughter's ability to purchase a home. Harrisburg's down payment assistance program was recommended to her as a helpful option.
- Several seniors complained about the poor quality of healthcare in the city, and the need for a caregiver.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/23/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room : Morrison Tower

Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
Margeline Robinson	717-418-5165		
Charon Lane	717-686-6283		
Dorothy Hinds			
Lose Banks	717 395-7069		
Marrian Houston	717-260-9201		
Orlando Echols	717-232-8034		
Michelle R. Charvies	717-623-2978		
Erleyn Ross	717-980-6134		
Neneva McKinnon	717 877-7892		
May Moore	717 343-6192		
Dorenda Green	717-7709038		
Humberto Aviles	315 43 78		
Karyn Easter	557-1681		
Bitter D. Walker	238 285		
Sarah Williams	379 5532		

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY

2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority Development, Morrison Tower – August 23, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 23, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday, August 23rd, at 1:00 PM EST at the HHA housing development Morrison Tower, 351 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg PA 17101, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their fifth community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Morrison Tower is a senior resident hall. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority welcomed participants to the meeting. Fifteen (15) participants attended the meeting.
- Gabrielle presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted it as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants. The presentations served as more of a discussion vehicle rather than a formal presentation for residents.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop.
- Attendees were given copies of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as surveys to complete and return to HHA at their convenience.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- Residents talked at length about the Harrisburg educational system. The city needs better schools – this might help to improve the neighborhood. Additionally, no education keeps kids in the projects and affords them no mobility. One resident explained that day care options were

limited for parents. Day care doesn't give children buses and many parents do not have the ability to always pick up and drop off their children. One residents noted the need for vocational and technical schools. Another resident complained that she had to pay school taxes even though she did not have any children attending school.

- One resident complained of the state of the housing development. Trash builds up and while repairs are made, the items almost always break down again in a short amount of time. Another resident complained that the Housing Authority enters peoples units without telling them and when they are not home. She expressed that this was an invasion of privacy and that many other residents feel the same way.
- Many residents expressed the need for a nearby grocery store.
- One resident suggested that state works who commute into Harrisburg should be required to live in the city.
- Multiple residents complained of the lack of affordable housing. One residents explained that even if you can afford to purchase a home, you cannot afford the taxes because they are very high. Several residents explained that they used to live in private homes but can no longer afford it as there is a lack of affordable housing in the city. One resident noted that even as she received a salary increase, HHA raised her rent.
- Residents discussed the problems with the transportation system. They explained that Capital Area Transit (CAT) needed to add more buses, and that buses don't run on Sundays. They also complained that a nearby bus station has been removed and that CAT often changes bus routes without notifying riders.

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HARRISBURG/HHA NON-PROFIT MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date:

8/29/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room

MLK Building

Name	Phone	Organization	E-Mail
Matthew Rich	717-232-0581 x 2108	Mid Penn Legal Services	mr.rich@midpen.org
Aubrey Stephens	717-233-6755 ext 135	The Salvation Army	aubrey.stephens@usa.salvationarmy.org
Gary Lenker	717/231-3604 X137	Tru-County ITC Ltd	Gary@tchdc.net
STEVEN O'NEILL	717 780 5927	P.H.F.A.	SONFILL@PHFA.ORG
Dennise Hill	717 234.7931	YWCA	dhill@ywcaphg.org
JANET JONES	717 836-0900	Gaudenzia New Option	Jones@gaudenzia.org

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Stakeholder Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Martin Luther King Building - August 29, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a meeting for non-profit organizations on August 29, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Tuesday, August 29th, at 2:00 PM EST at the Martin Luther King Building on 10 N 2nd Street, Harrisburg PA 17101, the city and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held a workshop for non-profit and community organizations. The meeting was intended to foster discussion among those who work with the community in Harrisburg. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions following a brief presentation.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Attendees were welcomed to the meeting by Rumulus Brown, the city's Project Manager for the Building and Housing Department. Six (6) participants were in attendance.
- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to attendees. The presentation explained the AFFH report to participants and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation emphasized that the AFFH report would help the city in determining where future funds would be designated. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and stressed that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop

The following are comments, questions and responses from participants at the meeting:

- One participant disagreed with the data in the presentation discussing public transit in the city. The participant emphasized that Capital Area Transit (CAT) services are not reliable, especially the service that caters to seniors and those with disabilities.
- One participant discussed HHA restrictions, and the problems it often causes for families in public housing. HHA doesn't allow individuals recently released from prison to move in with their significant other and children in public housing. All family members suffer from this policy. Single mothers are forced to raise their children alone, and those released from prison are more likely to turn back to substance abuse and drug dealing, and thus more likely to go to prison. Other housing developments in the region allow for parolees to move in with family members in public housing, and it creates a better support system for everyone. The participant did mention that those who committed violent crimes or sexual offenses should not be allowed to move in. Another participant piggy-backed this statement saying that single mothers often have trouble enrolling their children in daycare, especially because transportation is not accessible to and from facilities. There then becomes too much responsibility on children.
- A participant asked about the tax breakdown of residents in public housing.
- A participant noted that even areas of redevelopment in the city are still undesirable. People are unwilling to move into redeveloped neighborhoods because they are still unsafe.
- One participant explained she has trouble convincing clients to apply for public housing. People are not educated on the service and don't understand the benefits. She further suggested an educational component for those living in public housing concerning basic household needs, and rent structure.
- A participant expressed her dismay that HUD eliminated transitional housing. The educational component was extremely helpful to families and individuals, and the elimination of this puts more residents at risk of becoming homeless. Another participant suggested that the city should look into transitional housing separate from HUD.

Roy Christ
 Director for Housing
 The Department of Building and Housing Development
 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. City Government Center, Suite 206
 10 North Second Street
 Harrisburg, PA 17101
 Phone: (717) 255-6404
 Fax: (717) 255-6421
 Email: RChrist@Cityofhsbg.com

HARRISBURG/HHA RESIDENT ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 10/25/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room 1301 N. 6th Street

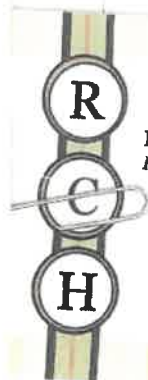
Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
JUANITA HARRIS	717 4977182		
Juan Rivera	717-810-8023		

Resident Council of Harrisburg Housing

Barbara J. Johnson
Resident Council President

1301 North 6th Street
Harrisburg
PA 17102

7176235784 cell
7172574946 office
barbara.johnsonjj@gmail.com



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CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Resident Advisory Board Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority, Lick Tower – October 25, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a meeting with the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) Resident Advisory Board (RAB) on October 15, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday October 25th, at 1:00 PM EST at the Lick Tower at 1301 N. 6th Street, Harrisburg PA 17103, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held a meeting with the HHA Resident Advisory Board (RAB). Board members were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA welcomed everyone to the meeting. There were three (3) board members in attendance. Two city representatives also joined the meeting.
- Gabrielle gave an informal presentation on the AFFH to board members. The presentation explained the AFFH report and highlighted it is as a requirement for the city and HHA to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from board members.
- Board members were given copies of the power point presentation so that they could follow along and ask questions at will.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- Board members discussed the rising need for public housing in the city. Low paying jobs, a poor private housing stock and low graduation rates continually increases the number of individuals applying for public housing.
- Communication or lack thereof was a central discussion point during the meeting. All three board members discussed at length a lack of communication between the board and HHA staff. They complained that HHA staff are unwilling to take their requests seriously and often go

ignored. Poor communication from HHA leads the board and residents in the dark on many issues. One board member suggested flyer distribution, community newsletters and greater social media presence. The members also brought up the need for better organization between different housing developments. Creating an organized, unified front would make HHA more inclined to listen to their requests and include them in community decisions.

- One board member brought up the need for bilingual HHA staff to help with inter-language communication issues. There is confusion between English speakers and others including Spanish and Vietnamese speaking residents.
- Public transit issues were also discussed. Board members complained about buses not picking up or dropping off at designated bus stops, making elderly people walk further than they have to. Greater enforcement oversight by Capital Area Transit (CAT) is needed. Board members also complained of the ride sharing services for elderly and disabled. These services often do not run on time, and pick up so many riders that some people have missed doctors' appointments.
- Board members cited a lack of hot water and fragile windows as the most common building issues, especially in Lick Tower.
- Safety was a significant issue board members brought up, especially in and around the Hoveter Homes housing development. Crime, and drugs are prevalent in the area. Residents are afraid to sit outside of their homes for fear of gang violence. Board members reported multiple shootings.
- The need for more disability-friendly units was discussed. Board members noted a need for a greater amount of handicap units. While Lick Tower has a total of 144 units, there are only 2 handicap units on each floor (24 unit's total).

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Hall Manor



Lick Tower



Morrison Tower



William Howard Day





Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Assessment of Fair Housing Plan

City of Harrisburg & Harrisburg Housing Authority

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a revised legal requirement that federal agencies and federal grantees further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act. The Fair Housing Act aims to protect buyers and renters from seller or landlord discrimination. This obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) has been a requirement of the Fair Housing Act since 1968. The 2015 revision requires cities and public housing authorities that receive federal funding including the city of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) to reexamine housing patterns and determine bias in these patterns.

The City of Harrisburg and HHA are required under the Fair Housing Act to take meaningful actions to combat discrimination that overcomes patterns of segregation and fosters inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. According to the ACT, “affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a program participant’s activities and programs relating to housing and urban development.”

For purposes of the rule, meaningful actions “means significant actions that are designed and can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change that affirmatively furthers fair housing by, for example, increasing fair housing choice or decreasing disparities in access to opportunity.”

In response to the AFFH rule, the City of Harrisburg and HHA are collaborating to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan. The Plan will be designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. To help the City and HHA develop informed goals and strategies to affirmatively further fair housing, HUD has made public maps and data available online [here](#).

How Can I Contribute?

The AFH process includes soliciting the opinions of people throughout the City, as well as those involved in the housing industry, including renters and homeowners. The City and HHA have developed a survey and will hold Community Meetings to solicit feedback regarding its AFH plan.

The survey was developed to allow resident and stakeholders the opportunity to provide opinions and experiences regarding housing and other neighborhood issues – schools, jobs, transportation, services and more. All surveys must be received by the City no later than August 31, 2017. Surveys can be found in English [here](#) or in Spanish [here](#). Paper copies can be found at:

- HELP Ministries - 413 S 19th St, Harrisburg, PA 17104
- Harrisburg Fair Housing Council - 2100 N 6th St, Harrisburg, PA 17110

Please check back for updated information on community participation and stakeholder meeting dates and times.

Please contact Romulus Brown at rwbron@harrisburgpa.gov or 717-255-6402 for further assistance.



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PUBLIC NOTICE: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Assessment Plan

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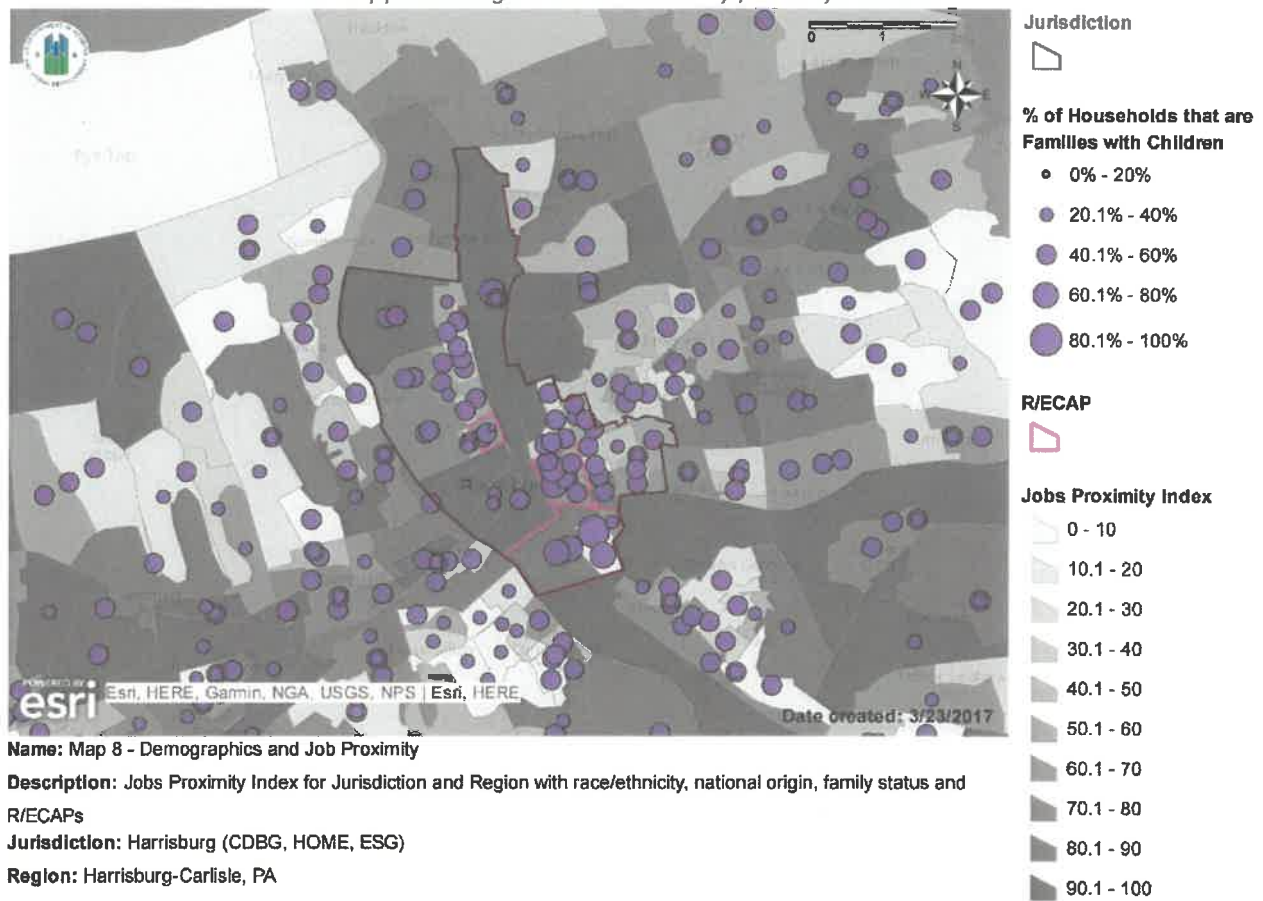
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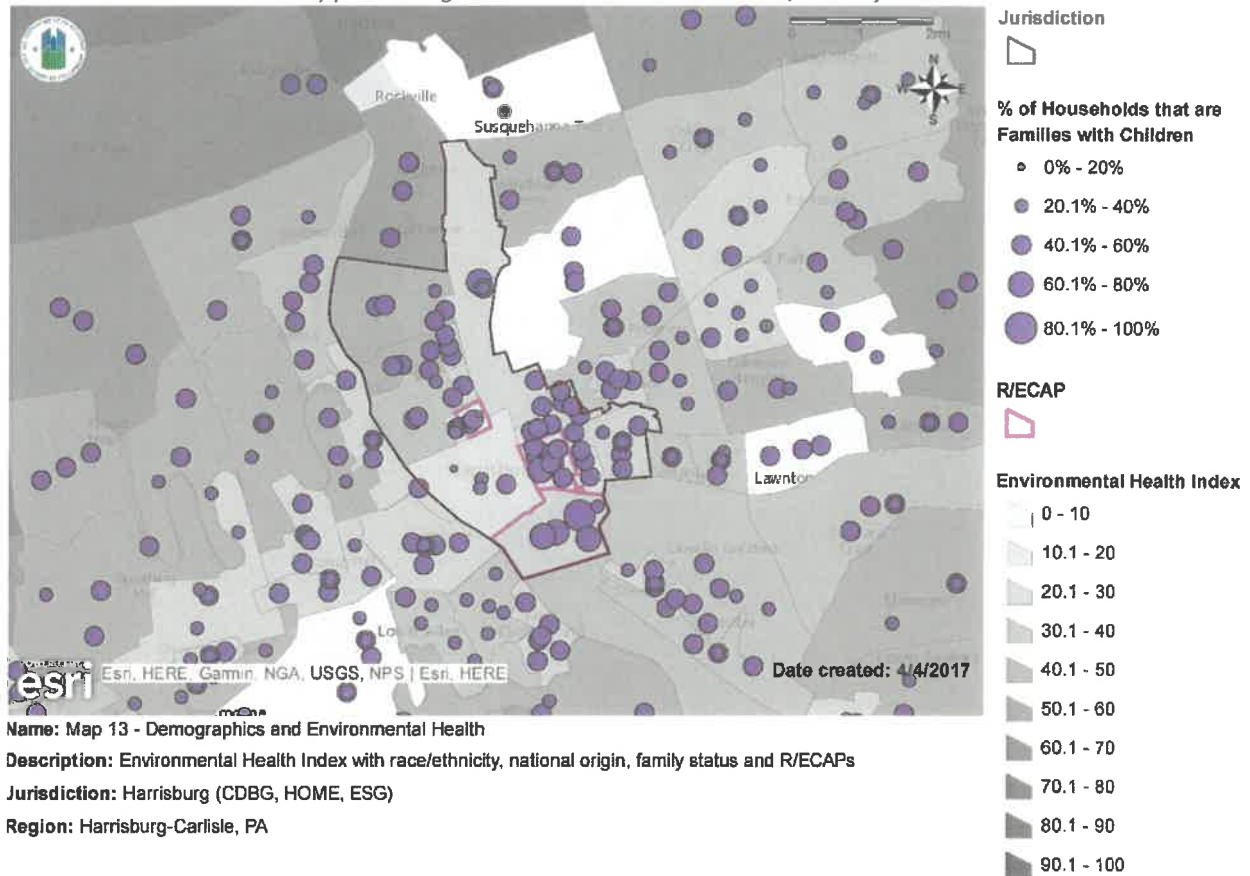
Appendix Figure 1 Job Proximity / Family Status



Appendix Figure 2 Job Proximity / National Origin



Appendix Figure 3 Environmental Health / Family Status



Appendix Table 1 Publically Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity (HUD Table 6)

(Harrisburg, PA, CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	100	7.32	691	50.59	564	41.29	9	0.66
Project-Based Section 8	92	14.6	308	48.89	187	29.68	42	6.67
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	123	11.95	727	70.65	175	17.01	4	0.39
Total Households	7595	36.65	9033	43.59	3030	14.62	579	2.79
0-30% of AMI	1250	24.39	2494	48.66	1085	21.17	210	4.10
0-50% of AMI	1875	22.75	4084	49.56	1585	19.24	265	3.22
0-80% AMI	3160	25.03	6164	48.82	2380	18.85	420	3.33
(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	

Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	507	22.67	1030	46.06	684	30.59	13	0.58
Project-Based Section 8	1271	59.23	482	22.46	331	15.42	58	2.70
Other Multifamily	48	77.42	9	14.52	3	4.84	1	1.61
HCV Program	1407	42.33	1480	44.52	415	12.48	16	0.48
Total Households	187830	84.50	18759	8.33	7904	2.56	5099	2.29
0-30% of AMI	14245	68.06	3788	18.10	1835	8.77	580	2.77
0-50% of AMI	25475	60.11	6393	15.08	3183	7.51	825	1.95
0-80% of AMI	55230	69.82	10296	13.02	5071	6.41	1445	1.83

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS

Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals

Note 3: Refer to Data Documentation for details (www.hudexhcnageinfo)

Reasonable Accommodation Procedure for the Harrisburg Housing Authority

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. The U.S. **Rehabilitation Act of 1973** prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by Federal agencies, in programs receiving Federal financial assistance, in Federal employment, and in the employment practices of Federal contractors. The standards for determining employment discrimination under the Rehabilitation Act are the same as those used in title I of the **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**.
- b. The ADA states that a *covered entity* shall not discriminate against a *qualified individual with a disability*. This applies to job application procedures, hiring, advancement and discharge of employees, workers' compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. *Covered entity* can refer to an employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee, and is generally an employer engaged in interstate commerce and having 15 or more workers.
- c. Under The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the ADA the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) is required to provide reasonable accommodation to qualified employees or applicants with disabilities, unless to do so would cause undue hardship. In general, an accommodation is a change in the work environment or in the way things are customarily done that would enable an individual with a disability to enjoy equal employment opportunities. There are three categories of reasonable accommodations:
 - i. **modifications or adjustments to a job application process to permit an individual with a disability to be considered for a job (such as providing application forms in alternative formats like large print or Braille);**
 - ii. **modifications or adjustments necessary to enable a qualified individual with a disability to perform the essential functions of the job (such as providing sign language interpreters); and**
 - iii. **modifications or adjustments that enable employees with disabilities to enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment (such as removing physical barriers in an office cafeteria).**

2. INITIATION THE ACCOMMODATION PROCESS

- a. Accommodation requests can be made at any time during the application process or during the period of employment. The request for a reasonable accommodation must be made for a reason related to a medical condition.

- b. Accommodation requests can be made orally or in writing and do not require a particular set of words such as "reasonable accommodation" or "disability."
 - i. The attached Reasonable Accommodation Form is for record-keeping purposes, not to determine if a request was made.
 - 1. *This form MAY NOT ask for supporting medical information in violation of the Rehabilitation Act. Medical information may only be sought in support of an accommodation request where the disability and/or the need for accommodation are not obvious or already known.*
 - ii. This form should only be filled out by an employee once in the case of a re-occurring accommodation.
- c. All requests oral or written must be processed immediately and should not wait upon the completion of the record keeping form.
 - i. Failure to initiate the processing of an oral request may result in undue delay in providing a reasonable accommodation in violation of the Rehabilitation Act.
 - ii. Once a specific accommodation is requested and referred to the decision maker the HHA will grant or deny the request **within 15 days**, absent extenuating circumstances.
 - 1. this time limit is frozen while awaiting requested medical information
 - 2. this time limit also does not include time to deliver the accommodation
 - iii. List any extenuating circumstance that may cause delay, limited to factors that could not reasonably have been anticipated or avoided in advance of the request for accommodation.
 - 1. Examples: waiting to receive medical documentation from a third party, waiting for equipment that is on back-order, other factors out of HHA's control.
 - iv. Notify an individual of the reason for any delay in responding to a request for or providing a reasonable accommodation, and that the individual be kept informed of the date on which the agency expects to complete the process
 - v. Investigate and implement temporary measures to assist the individual with a disability during any period of processing delay.
- d. There is no time in which an accommodation request must be made.
 - i. the request does not need to be made as soon as a disability affects work performance, or by some other specified time.

- e. Accommodation requests are to be submitted to either:

Richard Mountsier
351 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717)- 257-3953

OR

Catherine Wyatt
351 Chestnut St.

Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 257-3957

- f. Accommodation requests can be made BY the following people:
 - i. the individual with the disability
 - ii. a family member of the individual with the disability
 - iii. a health professional
 - iv. a representative acting on the individual's behalf
- g. Obligation to consider an individuals request begins when the request is made to the following:
 - i. his/her supervisor; (who should then refer the request to the RA officer)
 - ii. a supervisor or manager in her/her immediate chain of command (who should then refer the request to the RA officer)
 - iii. the Human Resources Office
 - iv. FOR AN APPLICANT: any HHA employee with whom the applicant has contact

3. PROCESSING A REQUEST

A. THE INTERACTIVE PROCESS:

- i. Taking the steps necessary to act on the request include:
 - 1. Referring the request to an authorized decision maker (listed above)
 - 2. communicating with the requester to clarify the request
 - 3. obtaining and exchanging information with the requester to the extent necessary regarding needs and alternatives
 - 4. searching for solutions
 - 5. consulting agency and outside resources
 - 6. determining whether the requester is an individual with a disability
 - 7. evaluating possible accommodations
 - 8. issuing a decision on the request
 - 9. if the request is granted, providing the accommodation
- ii. Failure to engage in this process:
 - 1. By failing to engage in this process the agency risks providing an accommodation that is ineffective, or improperly denying reasonable accommodation, because it is unaware of alternatives that the individual with the disability or an outside expert might have suggested if consulted.

4. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION OFFICER

- a. The final decision on a Reasonable Accommodation Request is made by:
 - i. HHA's Reasonable Accommodation Officer:
Richard Mountsier
351 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717)- 257-3953

1. A staff member who receives a request must forward it to the RA Official within three (3) business days of receipt.
 2. The RA officer will make all further communications with the requester.
- b. Once the request is received by the RA Officer he will
- i. acknowledge the request
 - ii. explain to the applicant or employee that he will be making the decision on the request and
 - iii. describe what will happen in the processing of the request
- c. HHA's back up decision maker will be:
- Catherine Wyatt
351 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 257-3957

5. PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DISABILITY RELATED QUESTIONS AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A. DEFINITION OF A MEDICAL EXAMINATION

- i. A medical examination is a procedure or test that seeks information about an individual's physical or mental impairments or health.
 1. **CANNOT** be required at the pre-offer stage
 2. An employer **CAN**
 - a. Ask an applicant to provide medical certification that she can safely perform a physical agility or fitness test
 - b. Ask an applicant to assume liability for injuries incurred in performing a physical agility or physical fitness test
 - c. Give a vision test to evaluate someone's ability to read labels or distinguish objects as a demonstration of the person's ability to do the job. HOWEVER an ophthalmologist or optometrist analyzing someone's vision is medical.

B. FOR APPLICANTS

- i. An employer **MAY NOT ASK** disability-related questions and may not conduct medical examinations until after it makes a conditional job offer to the applicant
- ii. An employer **MAY ASK**
 1. applicant's ability to perform certain job functions
 2. about an applicant's non-medical qualifications and skills, such as education, work history, and certifications and license
 3. applicants to describe or demonstrate how they would perform job tasks
- iii. An employer **MAY NOT ASK**
 1. an applicant if they need a reasonable accommodation

2. EXCEPTION

- a. If the employer reasonably believes the applicant will need a reasonable accommodation because of an obvious disability
 - b. the employer reasonably believes the applicant will need a reasonable accommodation because of a hidden disability that the applicant has voluntarily disclosed to the employer; or
 - c. an applicant has voluntarily disclosed to the employer that he or she needs reasonable accommodation to perform the job
- iv. If a reasonable accommodation is requested and employer **MAY ASK**:
- 1. an applicant for reasonable documentation concerning the applicants disability and functional limitations if the need for accommodation is not obvious.
 - 2. documentation includes
 - a. documents from a doctor
 - b. documents from a rehabilitation counselor

V. ONCE JOB OFFER IS MADE

- 1. As long as it is done for **ALL** entering employees in that job category.
An employer **MAY ASK**
 - a. disability related questions and require medical examinations
- 2. If the question or examination screens out an individual because of a disability the employer **MUST**
 - a. Demonstrate that the reason for the rejection is job-related and consisted with business necessity
 - b. or if for safety reasons that the individual poses a "direct threat"
 - i. meaning they pose a significant risk of substantial harm to him/herself or others, and that the risk cannot be reduced below the direct threat level through reasonable accommodation

C. POST OFFER DISABILITY RELATED QUESTIONS OR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS PROCEDURES:

- i. ALL entering employees in the same job category must be subjected to the examination/inquiry, regardless of disability if done
- ii. medical information must be kept confidential
- iii. An employer **MAY ASK**
 - 1. ALL individuals if they need a reasonable accommodation to perform the job
 - 2. Someone who requests a reasonable accommodation to perform the job for documentation of his/her disability **IF** accommodation is not obvious.
 - a. May ask for documentation show the individual has a covered disability, and stating his/her functional limitations.
 - b. *this should NOT be in a form, should not exceed what is reasonably necessary to assess the given request, and should not be a request for a general release of all medical record*
 - 3. For relevant supplemental medical information if the information submitted does not clearly explain
 - a. the nature of the disability, or

- b. the need for the reasonable accommodation
- c. or otherwise clarify how the requested accommodation will assist the employee to perform the essential functions of the job or enjoy the benefits and privileges of the workplace
 - i. *The **essential functions** of a job are those job duties that are so fundamental to the position that the individual cannot do the job without being able to perform them. A function can be "essential" if, among other things, the position exists specifically to perform that function, there are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function if it were assigned to them, or the function is specialized and the incumbent is hired based on his/her ability to perform it.*
- d. *failure to provide necessary documentation where it has been properly requested could result in a denial of reasonable accommodation.*

- 4. To have medical information reviewed by its own medical expert at the agency's expense

6. OUTSIDE SOURCES FOR INFORMATION AND ADVICE ON PROCESSING A REQUEST

- a. doctors
- b. counselors
- c. physical therapists
- d. psychologists

7. TYPES OF INFORMATION THAT CAN BE REQUESTED

- a. information or documents regarding:
 - i. the nature, severity, and duration of the individual's impairment
 - ii. the activity or activities that the impairment limits
 - iii. the extent to which the impairment limits the individual's ability to perform the activity or activities; and /or
 - iv. why the individual requires reasonable accommodation or the particular reasonable accommodation requested, as well as how the reasonable accommodation will assist the individual to apply for a job, perform the essential function of the job

8. MEDICAL INFORMATION CONFIDENTIALITY

- a. All medical information and information related to a request for a reasonable accommodation must be kept confidential and in a SEPARATE medical file not the employee's personnel file.
- b. **EXCEPTIONS**
 - i. Supervisors and managers may be told about necessary restrictions on the work or duties of the employee and about necessary accommodations
 - ii. first aid and safety personnel may be told if the disability might require emergency treatment
 - iii. government officials investigating compliance with the ADA must be given relevant information on request
 - iv. employers may give information to state workers' compensation offices, state second injury funds or workers' compensation insurance carriers in accordance with state workers' compensation laws and
 - v. employers may use the information for insurance purposes

9. DENIAL OF A REQUEST

a. Denials based on "undue hardship"

- i. A reasonable accommodation that would impose an undue hardship on the operation of HHA does not have to be provided. An undue hardship means that a specific accommodation would require significant difficulty or expense. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis.
- ii. The overall resources and options available to the HHA not just the budget or resources of an individual segment, sub-component, or division within an agency or department, are relevant in determining whether a requested reasonable accommodation poses an undue hardship.
- iii. Upper level review required
 1. Before denying an accommodation request based on cost or operational difficulty, a decision maker must obtain review from the Executive Director.

b. All Denials

i. Writing

1. All denials of accommodation request must be in writing and must provide a specific explanation of the grounds for denial. (See attached denial form)
2. If a different accommodation is offered in place of the requested on the HHA must explain the reason for the denial and the reasons that it believes that the chosen accommodation will be effective.
3. it must notify the individual that he or she has a right to file and EEO complaint within 45 days of the denial and identify and explain any procedures for informal dispute resolution.

ii. Before Denial Search for Alternative solutions to the employee's proposed Reasonable Accommodation

1. Ranges of Possibilities

- a. making physical modification to the workplace
- b. acquiring equipment or adaptive devices
- c. modifying existing equipment
- d. modifying policies
- e. restructuring a job
- f. granting part-time work
- g. modifying a work schedule
- h. providing sign language interpreters or readers
- i. granting leave (use of accrued paid leave, or permitting unpaid leave)
- j. permitting telework or reassignment to a vacant position

2. reassignment

- a. should be done by the Human Resource department through conducting a search of available vacancies of equivalent or lower grade positions for which the employee is qualified for,

- b. Consulting with the employee as to determine necessary limits in the search and accommodations that may be required in the new position. Asking the employee if they are:
 - i. willing to be reassigned outside the facility or outside the commuting area, and if so, to what locations;
 - ii. willing to be reassigned to a different type of position for which he or she may be qualified, and if so to what type(s);
 - iii. willing to be reassigned to a different sub-component of the department, and if so, to which one(s);
 - iv. willing, if no position is available at his or her current grade level, to be reassigned to a lower-grade position, and if so, down to what grade
- c. If a new position is found an offer for the reassigned position should be given
- d. The acceptance or rejection of the offer should be processed and documented
- e. If no position is identified a final decision explaining why an accommodation cannot be provided should be given.
- f. The search for a vacancy should end in a reasonable time as to not cause the HHA undue hardship

10. GRANTED ACCOMMODATION

- a. Where the HHA grants an individuals request for a reasonable accommodation, there is no requirement that the decision is in writing or that reasons for the decision be provided to the individual.
- b. However, the HHA must monitor its disposition of each request.
- c. **The following information must be tracked: (See attached Reporting form)**
 - i. the number and types of reasonable accommodations that have been requested in the application process and whether those requests have been granted or denied;
 - ii. the jobs for which reasonable accommodations have been requested;
 - iii. the types of reasonable accommodations that have been requested for each of those jobs;
 - iv. the number and types of reasonable accommodations for each job, by agency component, that have been approved, and the number and types that have been denied;
 - v. the number and types of requests for reasonable accommodations that relate to the benefits or privileges of employment, and whether those requests have been granted or denied;
 - vi. the reasons for denial of requests for reasonable accommodation;
 - vii. the amount of time taken to process each request for reasonable accommodation; and

- viii. the sources of technical assistance that have been consulted in trying to identify possible reasonable accommodations

d. Keeping Information:

- i. HHA should keep records related to a particular individual who has requested a reasonable accommodation for the duration of that individual's employment.
- ii. HHA should keep any cumulative records used to track the agency's performance with regard to reasonable accommodation for at least three years.

**CONFIRMATION OF REQUEST
FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION**

1.

Applicant's or Employee's Name _____

Applicant's or Employee's Tel. No. _____

Today's Date _____

Employee's Office _____

Date of Request _____

2. ACCOMMODATION REQUESTED. (*Be as specific as possible, e.g., adaptive equipment, reader, interpreter*)

3. REASON FOR REQUEST.

If accommodation is time sensitive, please explain:

**Return Form to Disability Program Manager
(Disability Program Manager will assign number)**

4. Log No.: _____

DENIAL OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST

1. Name of Individual requesting reasonable accommodation:
2. Type(s) of reasonable accommodation requested:
3. Request for reasonable accommodation denied because (may check more than one box):
 - _____ Accommodation Ineffective
 - _____ Accommodation Would Cause Undue Hardship
 - _____ Medical Documentation Inadequate
 - _____ Accommodation Would Require Removal of an Essential Function
 - _____ Accommodation Would Require Lowering of Performance or Production Standard
 - _____ Other (Please identify) _____
4. Detailed Reason(s) for the denial of reasonable accommodation (Must be specific, e.g., why accommodation is ineffective or causes undue hardship):
5. If the individual proposed one type of reasonable accommodation which is being denied, but rejected an offer of a different type of reasonable accommodation, explain both the reasons for denial of the requested accommodation and why you believe the chosen accommodation would be effective.
6. If an individual wishes to request reconsideration of this decision, s/he may take the following steps:
 - *First, ask the decision maker to reconsider his/her denial. Additional information may be presented to support this request.*
 - *If the decision maker does not reverse the denial:*
 - *and the decision maker was the individual's supervisor, the individual can ask the Office Director to do so.*
 - *and the decision maker was the Office Director, the individual can ask the Disability Program Manager to do so.*
 - *and the decision maker was the Disability Program Manager, the individual can ask the official designated by the Director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office to do so.*
7. If a federal applicant or employee wishes to file an EEO complaint, or pursue MSPB and union grievance procedures, s/he must take the following steps:
 - For an EEO complaint pursuant to 29 C.F.R. ' 1614, contact an EEO counselor in the Equal Employment Opportunity office *within 45 days from the date of this notice of denial of reasonable accommodation*; or
 - For a collective bargaining claim, file a written grievance in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement; or

- Initiate an appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board *within 30 days of an appealable adverse action* as defined in 5 C.F.R. § 1201.3.

Name of Deciding Official

Signature of Deciding Official

Date reasonable accommodation denied _____

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION INFORMATION REPORTING FORM
(to be completed by the manager or other official who processed the
accommodation request)

1. Reasonable accommodation: (check one)
_____ Approved
_____ Denied (If denied, attach copy of the written denial letter/memo that was sent to individual)
2. Date reasonable accommodation requested:

Who received request: _____
3. Date reasonable accommodation request referred to decision maker (i.e., supervisor, Office Director, Disability Program Manager, Personnel Management Specialist):

Name of decision maker: _____
4. Date reasonable accommodation approved or denied:
5. Date reasonable accommodation provided (if different from date approved):
6. If time frames outlined in the Reasonable Accommodation Procedures were not met, please explain why.
7. Job held or desired by individual requesting reasonable accommodation (including occupational series, grade level, and office):
8. Reasonable accommodation needed for: (check one)
_____ Application Process
_____ Performing Job Functions or Accessing the Work Environment
_____ Accessing a Benefit or Privilege of Employment (e.g., attending a training program or social event)
9. Type(s) of reasonable accommodation requested (e.g., adaptive equipment, staff assistant, removal of architectural barrier):
10. Type(s) of reasonable accommodation provided (if different from what was requested):
11. Was medical information required to process this request? If yes, explain why.
12. Sources of technical assistance, if any, consulted in trying to identify possible reasonable accommodations (e.g., Job Accommodation Network, disability organization, Disability Program Manager):

13. Comments:

Submitted by: _____

Phone: _____



REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION VERIFICATION FORM

The Harrisburg Housing Authority provides reasonable accommodations to our applicants/residents with disabilities who have a verifiable need for the reasonable accommodation. A reasonable accommodation is an exception made to the usual rules or policies that is necessary, because of a disability, for the applicant/resident to be able to use and enjoy an apartment community. The applicant/resident has authorized you to provide the information requested on this form. Please answer the following questions:

Applicant/Resident Name (print): _____

Requested Reasonable Accommodation: _____

Signature of Applicant/Resident: _____

This signature authorizes the verifier to provide answers to the questions below to the best of his/her knowledge of this applicant/resident.

1. Is the person disabled? Yes _____ or No _____ or I Don't Know _____

The Fair Housing Act defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The Supreme Court has determined that to meet this definition a person must have an impairment that prevents or severely restricts the person from doing activities that are of central importance in most people's daily life.

2. Please describe in what manner this disability restricts the applicant/resident in activities that are of central importance to his or her daily life:

3. Date of last examination/evaluation: _____

4. Does this applicant/resident need the accommodation requested above to be able to live in his/her apartment community?

Yes _____ or No _____ or I Don't Know _____

5. If yes, please describe how this accommodation will enable the applicant/resident to use or enjoy this apartment community.

If you have any questions regarding the verification form, please contact Catherine Wyatt, 504 Coordinator at 717-257-3957. Thank You.

Name and position of verifier:

Name (Please print): _____

Title: _____

Signature of Verifier: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

**Harrisburg Housing Authority
Reasonable Accommodation Determination**

Applicant/Resident's Request for Reasonable Accommodation is:

Denied _____ Approved _____

Catherine E. Wyatt, 504 Coordinator

Reason for Denial:

Goal	Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Metrics and Milestones	Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Expand fair housing choice and access to opportunity	Segregation/Integration, R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.	Displacement residents due to economic pressures, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, lack of regional cooperation, lack of regional land use and zoning laws, loss of affordable housing, occupancy codes and restrictions, location and type of affordable housing, lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs, impediments to mobility, availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, source of income discrimination.	Require city planning staff to evaluate the impact on fair housing choice for every new residential development proposal.	Within 1 year	Harrisburg

			<p>Reach out to private landlords to increase participation in the HCV program, particularly to those in higher opportunity neighborhoods in Harrisburg. Maintain a list of “friendly” landlords who have accepted HCV’s in the past or on an ongoing basis. Encourage multi-bedroom unit participation.</p>	Within 1 year	Harrisburg, HHA
			<p>Promote reforms to current zoning regulations including the development of mandatory inclusionary zoning practices to support the production of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.</p>	Identify all zoning ordinances in need of provisions within 1 year, including restrictions on childcare and medical facilities.	Harrisburg
			<p>Prioritize the award of Project Based Vouchers (PBV) for developments in high-opportunity neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Vet with HUD the possibility of issuing neighborhood-specific PBV solicitations within 1 year. Establish a PBV implementation strategy with measures of achievement within 1 year.</p>	Harrisburg, HHA

			Work with local Continuum of Care, CACH and other non-profits to streamline homeless client applications for public housing.	Within 6 months.	Harrisburg, HHA, CoC, CACH
Expand fair housing outreach, education and enforcement activities.	Segregation, R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity	Source of income discrimination, access to financial services, impediments to mobility, lending discrimination, lack of local or regional cooperation.	Contact a HUD-certified organization to conduct fair housing training for city and HHA staff and/or allow staff to attend fair housing training.	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, HUD / HUD partner
			Designate a City of Harrisburg Fair Housing Officer. Work with the PA Fair Housing Council to ensure a staff member is properly trained for this role. Promote this to city and HHA staff in order for them to refer fair housing calls to the officer. Conduct bi-annual meetings between the officer and involved city/HHA staff.	Within 6 months.	Harrisburg, HHA, PA Fair Housing Council.
			Provide trainings for HHA staff to interact with individuals with language and/or cultural barriers. This includes ensuring that all pamphlets and	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, PA Fair Housing Council

				educational information are translated.		
				Hold routine public meetings/workshops in neighborhood based facilities in order to gain feedback and provide education on things including home financing and tenant rights. Develop a strategy for optimizing date and time of meetings to ensure maximum participation.	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, local businesses and Harrisburg area non-profits focused on financial assistance.
				Update mobility counseling and fair housing literature for Section 8 Voucher recipients who may not be aware of their rights or ability to use the voucher in high-opportunity areas. Continue to promote this information.	Within 6 months.	HHA
				Ensure that internal HHA policies and practices advance access and mobility for certain groups including disabled, LEP, and criminal history.	Add a representative for these groups to the RAB within 1 year. Ensure reach out to these groups for public meetings/workshops within 1 year.	HHA
Improve the utility of public	Disparities in Access to Opportunity,	Access to financial services, availability, type, frequency and	Conduct a meeting with CAT to discuss how to best utilize CDBG funds	Within 6 months. Follow up meeting within 1 year.	Harrisburg, HHA, CAT	

services and amenities.	Disproportionate Housing Needs.	reliability of public transportation, impediments to mobility, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, lack of local or regional cooperation.	and others to install ADA pedestrian infrastructure near bus stops. Also encourage the installation of bus stops at points in and around public housing.		
Expand educational attainment, economic development, and self-sufficiency efforts.	Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.	Impediments to mobility, location of proficient schools and school assignment policies, private discrimination, lack of local or regional cooperation.	Implement consist economic and self-sufficiency job skills programs to assist HHA residents obtain and retain jobs. Work with HACC and local area businesses to develop these programs.	Within 6 months.	Harrisburg, HHA, HACC, local businesses.
			Work with local school district to better provide services for LEP individuals, including after school programs. Encourage the assignment of a Spanish language proficient counselor.	Within 1.5 years.	Harrisburg, Harrisburg School District, HACC and other Sp. Language organizations.
			Hold training workshops geared towards young adults (16-24) entering the workforce. Collaborate with HACC, local businesses, and organizations to provide these workshops.	Within 1.5 years.	Harrisburg, local non-profits and business organizations, HACC.

<p>Promote and leverage private investment in R/ECAP's and other areas.</p>	<p>Segregation, R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.</p>	<p>Community opposition, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, lack of regional cooperation, loss of affordable housing, private discrimination, deteriorated and abandoned properties, location and type of affordable housing, location of environmental health hazards, availability and affordability of units in a range of sizes, lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs.</p>	<p>Set up meetings between private investors and Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority to discuss community strategies for vacant property and land.</p>	<p>Within 6 months.</p>	<p>Harrisburg, HRA, private investors / stakeholders.</p>
			<p>Set up stakeholder meetings to discuss obstacles to development regarding zoning including within R/ECAP's.</p>	<p>Within 1 year.</p>	<p>Harrisburg, HHA, private investors, local businesses.</p>

Expand efforts in creating healthy housing that improves quality of life.	R/ECAP's, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs.	Deteriorated and abandoned properties, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, location of environmental health hazards.	Pursue additional federal resources to support environmental remediation efforts including lead reduction.	Within 1 year.	Harrisburg
			Continue to implement housing health and safety standards for rehabilitation and development of publically supported housing.	Ongoing monitoring and enforcement.	Harrisburg, HHA.

VII. Appendices

III. Community Participation Process

- Community Meeting Presentation
- English / Spanish language survey
- All meeting sign in sheets / minutes
- Meeting photographs
- Meeting Announcements

V. Fair Housing Analysis

- Appendix Figure 1: Job Proximity / Family Status
- Appendix Figure 2: Job Proximity / National Origin
- Appendix Figure 3: Environmental Health / Family Status
- Appendix Table 1: Publically Supported Households by Race / Ethnicity (HUD Table 6)
- Reasonable Accommodation Request Procedure and Verification Form



Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

City of Harrisburg / Harrisburg Housing Authority



**Community Participation
Meeting
August 2017**

What is AFFH?

- In 2015 HUD released a revised legal requirement that federal agencies and federal grantees further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act
- The revised rule requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive Federal funding to examine their housing patterns for racial bias

Why Does AFFH Matter for Harrisburg?

Harrisburg Entitlement Programs

CDBG

- Funds projects that provide decent affordable housing
- Provides services to the most vulnerable communities
- FY 2017 CDBG Budget: \$1,917,748
 - Administration, Public Services, Housing Rehabilitation, Debt Service, Emergency Demolition, Tri County HDC, Bureau of Fire, Rebuilding Together, Habitat for Humanity

ESG

- Supports emergency shelter and street outreach services
- Short-term and medium-term rental assistance for homeless individuals and families or at risk of homelessness
- FY 2017 ESG Budget: \$171,823
 - Administration, Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness

HOME

- Helps to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership
- Funds grants, direct loans, loan guarantees or other forms of credit enhancements FY
- 2017 HOME Budget: \$376,832
 - Administration, Home Improvement Program, Community Housing Development

August 2017

City of Harrisburg, PA

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City of Harrisburg / Harrisburg Housing Authority Team Up

- In response to the new AFFH rule, the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority are collaborating to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan
- The plan aims to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities free from discrimination through meaningful policy examination and change in the City
- Harrisburg and HHA will submit the final report to HUD before January 1, 2018

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What Issues Does AFFH Tackle?

- Segregation / Integration
- Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPS)
- Disparities in Access to Opportunity
- Disproportionate Housing Needs
- Public Housing
- Disability and Access
- Fair Housing Enforcement
- Race / Ethnicity
- National Origin
- Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
- Families with Children

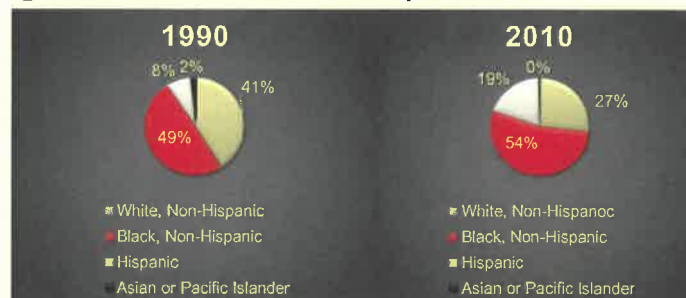
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Changing Demographics of Harrisburg

- Population decline
- Changing racial and ethnic composition



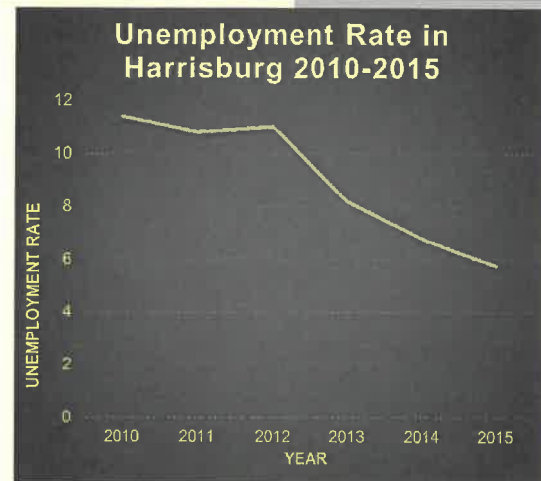
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Employment Conditions in Harrisburg

- 7.2% Unemployment rate in Harrisburg in April 2017
 - 5.1% in Pennsylvania
 - 4.3% in U.S.
- Blacks and Hispanics have higher unemployment rates than their White and Asian counterparts



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Harrisburg School Systems

- **No proficient school systems** in Harrisburg
 - →Increased chance of poverty
 - →Increased chance of crime
 - →Less likely to graduate
- Graduation Rates:
 - 79.9% in Harrisburg
 - 88.8% in Dauphin County
 - 89.2% in Pennsylvania
- Little variation in academic achievement across race/ethnicity

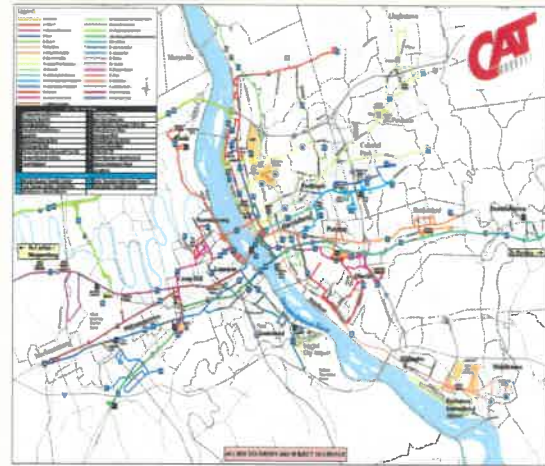
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Transportation – Capital Area Transit (CAT)

- Harrisburg experiences moderate transportation accessibility
- Compared to other cities, in-city fares are generally low
- Low income and minority residents are not adversely affected by public transit



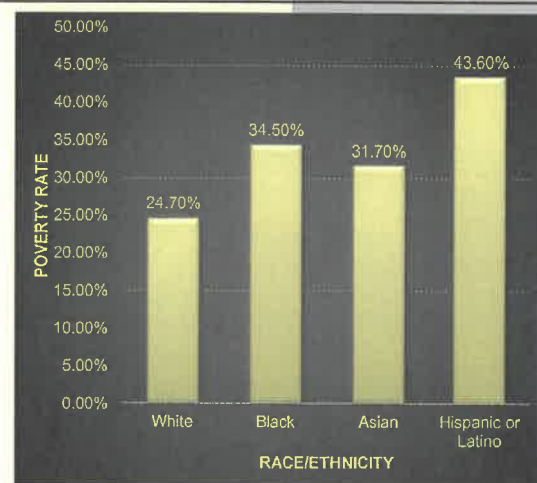
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Poverty

- 31.8% of Harrisburg residents were living below the federal poverty line and 16% were living in deep poverty in 2015
- Individuals with a disability are more likely to be living in poverty than those with no disability
- A female led household with no husband present is more likely to live in poverty than a household with a married couple



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Harrisburg Housing

Housing Problems - 43.59% of households experience substandard housing, overcrowding or cost burdens

Severe Housing Problems - 24.03% of households experience housing cost burden (more than 50% monthly income), overcrowding, lack of complete kitchen or plumbing

Blacks, Hispanics and Other, Non-Hispanic groups have the highest percentages of housing problems and severe housing problems of any race/ethnicity

Rentals are on the rise while owner occupied units continue to decline

August 2017

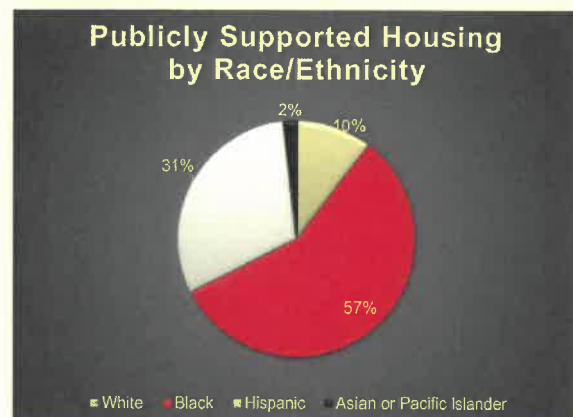
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Public Housing

2,802 total HHA publicly supported housing units in Harrisburg

- **Public Housing Types:**
 - Public Housing
 - HCV Program
 - Project Based section 8
- **Of the total population living in publically supported housing;**
 - 48.92% are families with children
 - 27.12% have a disability
 - 24.65% are seniors



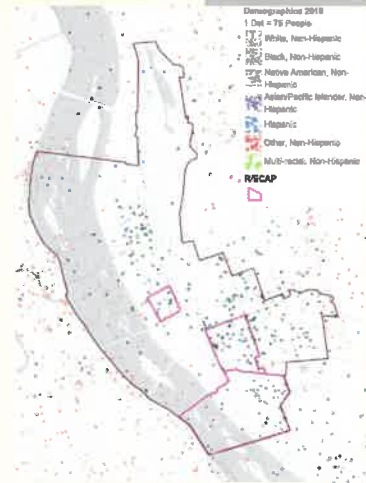
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Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPS)

- What is a R/ECAP?
 - Majority minority populations
 - Income is substantially below the poverty rate
- Harrisburg R/ECAPS
 - Disproportionately populated by Blacks and Hispanics
 - High exposure to poverty, high vacancy, low environmental health, failing school systems



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Harrisburg vs. Surrounding Region

Demographic Differences

- The surrounding region has an increasing population, Harrisburg a declining one
- The surrounding region is primarily White, Harrisburg primarily Black and Hispanic
- The surrounding region has a higher percentage of elderly

Education

- 12.3% college graduation rate in Harrisburg vs. 18.2% in surrounding area (2015: 25+)
- Surrounding region is approx. 10% more educated overall

Transportation

- Harrisburg enjoys better access and lower fares on public transit

Housing

- A greater % of those living in the surrounding area own homes than those in Harrisburg

Poverty

- Harrisburg residents are more likely to be low income and have greater exposure to poverty than those in the surrounding region

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AFFH Goals and Potential Outcomes

- **Demolition and Blight Removal** – targeted demolition to increase neighborhood vitality and safety
- **Neighborhood Revitalization** – Revitalize neighborhood business districts to support suitable living environments, provide jobs to area residents, and contribute to public safety
- **Community Development, Public Services and Public Facilities** – Invest in community services and public/non-profit facilities that serve the community and vulnerable populations
- **Affordable Housing** – Improve housing conditions by creating and preserving affordable and safe rental and homeowner housing units
- **Homelessness Housing and Services** – Assist individuals and families who are experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions
- **R/ECAPS** – Eliminate or minimize R/ECAP neighborhoods in Harrisburg through the above items

Why am I here?

- This meeting is intended to solicit your thoughts and ideas on the issues discussed and others you feel need attention in Harrisburg
- The City and HHA want your feedback in order to put forward feasible policy solutions and make meaningful changes in the community

Questions, Comments, Concerns

We want to hear from you!!

August 2017

City of Harrisburg, PA

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Upcoming Community Meetings

- **Monday, August 21st**
 - Hall Manor / Hoverter Homes – 11 AM EST
 - William Howard Day – 1 PM EST
- **Wednesday, August 23rd**
 - Lick Tower – 11 AM EST
 - Morrison Tower – 1 PM EST

Non-Profit Stakeholder Meeting – Time and Place TBD

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City of Harrisburg, PA

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Additional Resources

- Visit the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) and City of Harrisburg websites at:
 - www.harrisburgpa.gov
 - www.harrisburghousing.org
- Check out public maps and data available at:
 - <https://egis.gov/affht/>
- Fill out our survey at:
 - www.surveymonkey.com/r/LLF787H

Hard-copy surveys available here!



Harrisburg Housing and Neighborhood Survey



The City of Harrisburg is currently conducting a fair housing study known as the "Assessment of Fair Housing" (AFH). This study is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a condition of receiving federal housing and community development funds.

This AFH process includes soliciting the opinions of people throughout the City, as well as those involved in the housing industry, including renters and homeowners. As such, you are being invited to take part in this survey to provide your opinions and experiences regarding housing and other neighborhood issues – schools, jobs, transportation, services and more.

All of your answers will be kept confidential. At the end of the survey you will be asked for your zip code so answers can be grouped together based on area of the city. The survey will take 5-7 minutes.

This survey will close on Thursday, August 31st 2017.

By taking this survey you will help shape future housing and community development plans in Harrisburg. Thank you!

1. How long have you lived in your neighborhood?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-20 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-30 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 years | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 30 years |

2. Which of the following were the most important reasons you decided to live in your neighborhood? *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> To live near family or friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety in the neighborhood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be close to work | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability of the housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility of goods and services, such as neighborhood centers and stores | <input type="checkbox"/> I grew up here |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be near public transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> No choice / Nowhere else to go |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools for my children or grandchildren | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to job opportunities | |

3. If you had a choice would you continue living in your neighborhood?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Please describe why you feel this way _____

4. Right now, how likely are you to recommend your neighborhood to someone else as a good place to live?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Definitely would recommend | <input type="checkbox"/> Probably would not recommend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Probably would recommend | <input type="checkbox"/> Definitely would not recommend |

5. How much do you feel that people in your neighborhood can count on each other when they need help?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A great deal | <input type="checkbox"/> A little |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all |

6. How would you rate each of the following aspects in your neighborhood?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of the buildings (including homes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of the streets and sidewalks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of the public spaces (parks, libraries and rec centers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools in the neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to public transportation i.e. buses, trolleys, or trains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of quality housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordability of housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Please indicate how easy it would be for you to get to each of the following places if you wanted to go there?

	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
Parks, playgrounds, or other green spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public libraries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supermarkets or grocery stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pharmacies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banks and credit unions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Churches, mosques, synagogues or other religious cultural centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community centers or recreation facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Places with jobs that I/my household would want to have	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. How safe would you say you feel walking in your neighborhood during the daytime?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat unsafe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Very unsafe |

9. How safe would you say you feel walking in your neighborhood at night?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat unsafe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Very unsafe |

10. Which of the following best describes the type of housing you currently live in? Chose only one.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-family home (detached) | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment building with 5 stories or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Twin or duplex | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Row house | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment building with 1-4 stories | |

11. How satisfied would you say you are with the quality of housing you currently live in?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Very dissatisfied |

12. How long have you lived in your current home?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 years | |

13. During the past three years, how have overall housing costs for your current home changed?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increased a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased some |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increased some | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased a lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed about the same | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |

Please explain why _____

14. Do you currently rent your home, own your home or something else?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from the Harrisburg Housing Authority
(go to question 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> Own (go to question 17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from a private landlord (go to question 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify:
_____ |

(go to question 17)

15. In the past five years has your rent been paid with a housing choice voucher (Section 8)?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 16) | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (go to question 17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 17) | |

16. Have you ever had difficulty using a housing choice voucher?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | If yes, please explain _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

17. During the past five years, have you looked for a new place to live?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for a home to rent (go to question 18) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 22) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for a home to buy (go to question 18) | |

18. Did you have trouble finding safe, quality housing that you could afford in a neighborhood you would like?

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 22) |

19. Which of the following things, if any, limited the housing options you were able to consider? *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What I/we could afford to pay for our rent or mortgage | <input type="checkbox"/> The amount of money I/we had for a deposit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Units that accommodate my/our disability (i.e. wheelchair accessible) | <input type="checkbox"/> Not being shown housing in the neighborhood(s) I wanted to move into |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing large enough for my/our household | <input type="checkbox"/> Concern that I/we would not be welcome in a particular neighborhood(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My/our credit history or credit score | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify:
_____ |

20. Do you think you were treated differently than other people looking for housing?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 21) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 22) |
|--|---|

21. If yes do you think it was because of any of the following? *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race/ethnicity | <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant or children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Age |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> Something else, specify:
_____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | |

22. During the past five years, have you applied for a loan to purchase a home, to refinance your mortgage or take equity out of your home?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to question 23) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 25) |
|--|---|

23. Was the application(s) you made during the past five years approved?

☐ Yes (go to question 25)

☐ No (go to question 24)

24. When your application was not approved, which of the following reasons were you given? *Check all that apply.*

☐ My/our income

☐ The value of my property

☐ The amount I/we had for a down payment

☐ My/our credit history or credit score(s)

☐ How much savings I/we had

☐ Something else, specify: _____

25. In what year were you born? _____

26. What is your gender?

☐ Male

☐ Transgender

☐ Female

☐ Prefer not to answer

27. Do you consider yourself as Hispanic, Latino, Latina, or of Spanish origin?

☐ Yes, Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish origin

☐ No, not Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish origin

28. What is your race? Check all that apply.

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native

☐ White

☐ Asian

☐ Other Specify: _____

☐ Black or African American

☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

29. Which of the following is your highest level of education?

☐ Some or no high school

☐ Some college

☐ High school graduate or GED

☐ College graduate

☐ Vocation/technical school after high school

30. Are you, or is someone in your household living with a disability?

☐ Yes

☐ No

31. Which of the following best describes your current status? *Choose only one.*

☐ Employed full time

☐ Retired

☐ Employed part time

☐ Student

☐ Unemployed and looking for work

☐ Other Specify: _____

☐ Unable to work due to a disability

☐ Stay-at-home caregiver or parent

32. Including you, how many people 18 years of age or older live in your household? _____

33. How many children under 18 years of age live in your household? _____

34. In what ZIP code do you currently live? _____

Thank you for completing this survey!



Encuesta de Vivienda y Vecindario de Harrisburg



La ciudad de Harrisburg está llevando a cabo un estudio de equidad de vivienda conocido como la "Evaluación de Feria de Vivienda" (AFH). Este estudio se requiere del Departamento de vivienda y desarrollo urbano por los Estados Unidos (HUD) como condición para recibir fondos federales de desarrollo de vivienda y comunidad.

Este proceso AFH incluye solicitar las opiniones de personas a lo largo de la ciudad, así como los involucrados en la industria de vivienda, inquilinos y propietarios. Como tal, están siendo invitados a participar en esta encuesta para ofrecer sus opiniones y experiencias con respecto a la vivienda y otras cuestiones de barrio, escuelas, puestos de trabajo, transporte, servicios y más.

Todas sus respuestas se mantendrán confidenciales. Al final de la encuesta se le pedirá su código postal para que las respuestas puedan agruparse juntos basada en el área de la ciudad. La encuesta tardará 5-7 minutos.

Esta encuesta se cerrará el jueves 31 de agosto de 2017.

Al tomar esta encuesta ayudará forma futura vivienda y planes de desarrollo comunitario en Harrisburg. ¡Gracias!

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo lleva viviendo en su vecindario?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de 1 año | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11-20 años | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-30 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 años | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de 30 años |

2. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes razones fueron más importantes en su decisión de vivir en su vecindario? *Marque todas las que apliquen.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Para vivir cerca de familiares o amigos | <input type="checkbox"/> Seguridad en el vecindario |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Para estar cerca del trabajo | <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibilidad de vivienda |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibilidad de bienes y servicios tales como centros comunitarios y tiendas | <input type="checkbox"/> Me crié aquí |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estar cerca de transporte público | <input type="checkbox"/> No tuve alternativa / no tenía adonde ir |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Escuelas para mis niños o nietos | <input type="checkbox"/> alguna otra razón, sea específico _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a oportunidades de empleo | _____ |

3. ¿Continuaría viviendo en su vecindario si usted pudiera elegir?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sí | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

Por favor díganos por qué usted se siente de esta manera _____

4. ¿Ahora, qué probabilidades hay que usted recomiende su vecindario a alguien como un buen lugar para vivir?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Definitivamente lo recomendaría | <input type="checkbox"/> Probablemente no lo recomendaría |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Probablemente lo recomendaría | <input type="checkbox"/> Definitivamente no lo recomendaría |

5. ¿Cuánto piensa usted que la gente en su vecindario puede depender unos a otros cuando necesitan ayuda?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muchísimo | <input type="checkbox"/> Un poco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bastante | <input type="checkbox"/> Para nada |

6. ¿Cómo categorizaría usted cada uno de los siguientes aspectos de su vecindario?

	Excelente	Bueno	Aceptable	Pobre	No se
Limpieza	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condición de los edificios (incluyendo las casas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condición de las calles y aceras	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condición de los espacios públicos (parques, bibliotecas y centros de recreación)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Escuelas en el vecindario	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceso a transporte público, tales como autobuses , tranvías y trenes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disponibilidad de vivienda de calidad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accesibilidad de vivienda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disponibilidad de oportunidades de empleo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Por favor indique cuan fácil le sería a usted llegar a los siguientes lugares si quisiera ir ahí.

	Muy fácil	Bastante fácil	Bastante difícil	Muy difícil
Parques, parques infantiles, áreas verdes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bibliotecas publicas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supermercados o bodegas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmacias	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bancos y cooperativas de crédito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iglesias, mezquitas, sinagogas, u otros centros religiosos o culturales	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Centros comunitarios o recreativos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lugares con empleos que yo miembros de mi hogar quisiéramos tener	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. ¿Qué tan seguro diría usted que se siente caminar en su vecindario durante el día?

- ☐ Muy seguro ☐ Bastante inseguro
- ☐ Bastante seguro ☐ Muy inseguro

9. ¿Cuán seguro se siente usted caminando en este vecindario por la noche?

- ☐ Muy seguro ☐ Bastante inseguro
- ☐ Bastante seguro ☐ Muy inseguro

10. ¿Cuál de los siguientes describe mejor el tipo de vivienda que actualmente vive? *Seleccione una solamente*

- ☐ Casa unifamiliar (separada) ☐ Edificio de apartamentos de 1-4 pisos
- ☐ Casa gemela o dúplex ☐ Edificio de apartamentos de 5 pisos o mas
- ☐ Casa en hilera (casa iguales que comparten paredes a ambos lados) ☐ Algún otro tipo, especifique _____

11. ¿Cuán satisfecho se siente usted con la calidad de la vivienda en la que vive ahora?

- ☐ Muy satisfecho ☐ Bastante insatisfecho
- ☐ Bastante satisfecho ☐ Muy insatisfecho

12. ¿Cuánto tiempo lleva usted viviendo en su casa actual?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de 1 año | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 años | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de 10 años |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 años | |

13. ¿Durante los últimos tres años, cómo cambiaron, en general, los costos de la vivienda para su casa actual?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Han aumentado mucho | <input type="checkbox"/> Han reducido un poco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Han aumentado poco | <input type="checkbox"/> Han reducido mucho |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Han permanecido igual | <input type="checkbox"/> No aplica |

Por favor explique por que _____

14. ¿Actualmente usted alquila su casa, es dueño de su casa, o tiene otro arreglo de vivienda?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alquila de la Autoridad de la Vivienda de Harrisburg (vaya a la pregunta 17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Soy dueño (vaya a la pregunta 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alquila de un propietario privado (vaya a la pregunta 17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro arreglo, especifique _____ (vaya a la pregunta 17) |

15. ¿Durante los pasados cinco años, ha pagado su renta con un cupón de Sección 8 (housing choice voucher)?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sí (vaya a la pregunta 18) | <input type="checkbox"/> No sé (vaya a la pregunta 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (vaya a la pregunta 19) | |

16. ¿Alguna vez ha tenido dificultad usando un cupón de Sección 8 (housing choice voucher)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Si | <input type="checkbox"/> Si contesto si, por favor explique: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

17. ¿Ha buscado una nueva vivienda durante los últimos cinco años?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sí, busqué una casa para alquilar (vaya a la pregunta 20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sí, busqué una casa para comprar (vaya a la pregunta 20) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No (vaya a la pregunta 24) |

18. ¿Tuvo problemas para encontrar una vivienda segura, de calidad, a un precio a su alcance, en su vecindario que le gustaba?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Si (vaya a la pregunta 21) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (vaya a la pregunta 24) |
|---|---|

19. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes cosas limitaron las opciones de vivienda que usted pudo considerar? Si alguna de estas lo limitó, marque todas las que apliquen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lo que yo/nosotros podemos permitir para la renta o hipoteca | <input type="checkbox"/> La cantidad de dinero que yo/nosotros tenía/teníamos disponible para un deposito |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viviendas que podían adaptarse a mi/nuestra discapacidad (ej. Accesible para silla de ruedas) | <input type="checkbox"/> No me mostraron viviendas en el/los vecindario/vecindarios al/a los que me quería mudar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viviendas suficientemente grandes para mi/nuestra familia | <input type="checkbox"/> Preocupación que yo/nosotros no sería/seríamos bienvenido(s) en particular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mi/nuestro historial de crédito o capacidad crediticia | <input type="checkbox"/> Alguna otro razón, sea específico _____ |

20. ¿Piensa usted que fue tratado diferente a otras personas que estaban buscando vivienda?
- ☐ Sí (vaya a la pregunta 23) ☐ No (vaya a la pregunta 24)
21. Si contesto sí, piensa usted que se debió a alguna de las siguientes: Marque todas las que apliquen.
- ☐ Raza/etnicidad ☐ Por estar embarazada o tener niños
- ☐ Religión ☐ Edad
- ☐ Orientación sexual ☐ Alguna otra razón, sea específico _____
- ☐ Discapacidad _____
22. ¿Durante los últimos cinco años, has solicitado un préstamo comprar una casa, refinanciar su hipoteca o tomar acciones fuera de su casa?
- ☐ Sí (vaya a la pregunta 27) ☐ No (vaya a la pregunta 26)
23. ¿Fueron aprobadas las solicitudes que usted hizo durante los últimos cinco años?
- ☐ Sí (vaya a la pregunta 27) ☐ No (vaya a la pregunta 26)
24. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes razones le dieron cuando su solicitud de préstamo hipotecario no fue aprobado? Marque todas las que apliquen
- ☐ Mi/nuestro nivel de ingreso ☐ El valor de mi/nuestra propiedad
- ☐ La cantidad que yo/nosotros tenia/teníamos disponible para el pronto pago ☐ Mi/nuestro historial de crédito o capacidad crediticia
- ☐ La cantidad que yo/nosotros tenia/teníamos en ahorros ☐ Otra razón, especifique _____
25. ¿En qué año nació usted? _____
26. ¿Cuál es su género?
- ☐ Varón ☐ Transexual
- ☐ Hembra ☐ Prefiero no responder
27. ¿Se identifica usted como hispano, latino, latina, o de origen hispano?
- ☐ Sí, soy hispano, latino, latina, de origen hispano ☐ No, no soy hispano, latino, latina, de origen hispano
28. ¿Cuál es su raza? Marque todas la que apliquen
- ☐ Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska ☐ Nativo Hawaiano o Isleño del Pacífico
- ☐ Asiático ☐ Blanco
- ☐ Negro o Afro-Americano ☐ Otro especifique _____
29. ¿Cuál de los siguientes es su nivel educativo más alto?
- ☐ Asistió pero no completó la escuela superior ☐ Asistió al colegio o universidad
- ☐ Graduado de escuela superior o GED ☐ Graduado de colegio o universidad
- ☐ Escuela vocacional o técnica después de la escuela superior ☐ Otro, especifique _____
30. ¿Vive usted o alguien en su hogar, con una discapacidad?

☐ Si

☐ No

31. ¿Cuál de los siguientes mejor describe su condición actual? Seleccione uno solamente.

☐ Trabajo a tiempo completo

☐ Trabajo a tiempo parcial

☐ Desempleado y buscando empleo

☐ Incapaz de trabajar debido a una discapacidad

☐ Persona encargada de cuidar a otro en el hogar o padre/madre

☐ Retirado

☐ Estudiante

☐ Otro, especifique _____

32. ¿Cuántas personas de 18 años o mayores viven en su hogar incluyéndolo a usted? _____

33. ¿Cuántos niños menores de 18 años viven en su hogar? _____

34. ¿En cuál zona postal vive usted? _____

¡Gracias por completar esta encuesta!

HARRISBURG/HHA DEVELOPER MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date:	8/15/2017
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Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room :	MLK Building
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CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Stakeholder Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Martin Luther King Building - August 15, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a stakeholder meeting on August 15, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Tuesday, August 15th, at 2:00 PM EST at the Martin Luther King Building on 10 N 2nd Street, Harrisburg PA 17101, the city and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held its first stakeholder workshop for the AFFH report. The meeting was geared towards developers and those who work in housing in Harrisburg and the surrounding area. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions regarding the application process.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Attendees were welcomed to the meeting. Seven (7) participants were in attendance.
- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to participants and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop

The following are comments, questions and responses from participants at the meeting:

- The challenges of developing and providing housing in the City of Harrisburg were discussed at length

- A participant expressed that zoning in the city is restrictive and not representative of development. The zoning codes do not give developers confidence to invest in the city.
- A participant said that construction costs have increased in the city and there is not a high return on investment. This deters developers from investing and as an alternate they instead invest in the surrounding region where development is more cost effective.
- It was suggested the city provide funding for more affordable housing. The only way to improve housing is through subsidy and investment.
- A participant attributed the decline in homeownership to the declining population. There is a lack of demand for purchasing homes and greater interest from investors looking to flip properties. Families on the other hand have no equity to draw from and can't afford to purchase a home. Landlords are raising rents because of this.
- A participant explained that there is no desirability to live in Harrisburg, and those who can afford to live outside the city generally do
- A participant expressed that the current market conditions are a direct result of the Great Recession
- Factors affecting what housing gets developed and where were discussed
 - A participant noted that strong investment in the downtown area has been seen over the past decade. Blight removal has been a key part to new development in that area. However, currently there is not available housing downtown. Housing in this area is already full.
 - A participant noted that there has been investment in the Alison Hill neighborhood since the 1990's in part to tax credit deals. However, the neighborhood or the city generally is still not desirable to those who already live outside of Harrisburg.
- Participants discussed what they would like to see the government do in order to help aid development
 - A participant recommended tax abatement as an incentive
 - A participant suggested making more land taxable to create revenue generation. The high number of tax exempt properties in Harrisburg burdens those paying taxes.
- Participants discussed throughout the entire session the issue with the Harrisburg school systems. Families often move away when they have children. Attracting families with children is therefore also an issue.

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 The Department of Building and Housing Development
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 Harrisburg, PA 17101
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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/15/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room: LHACC

Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
America Sanchez	(717) 695-2652		
Maria Flores	717 221-0647		
Rosa Pereira	717-2365681		
Julissa Morales	717)315-1988		
Ismerai Miranda			
Brunilda Rosado	717-623-3161		
Nestor Carrera	717-439-2666		ncarrera12@comcast.net
Teresa Carrera	717-884-3772		
AWILDA ROSARIO	717 510 2746		
Lynne Vasquez	717-701-9540		

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY

2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Latino Hispanic American Community Center, August 15, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 15, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Tuesday, August 15th, at 5:30 PM EST at the Latino Hispanic American Community Center (LHACC) on 1301 Berry Street, Harrisburg PA 17104, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their first community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gloria of the LHACC welcomed attendees to the meeting. Ten (10) participants were in attendance.
- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants. Gloria provided translation to those participants who spoke limited English.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- One attendee expressed that she can no longer afford the upkeep of her home on a fixed income/pension, but is having difficulty selling her home. She explained she doesn't know where to turn for assistance on this matter. Gloria, the leader of the community center reinforced that this is a problem for many residents, especially older residents who have homes they cannot sell. This problem was noted as a systemic contributor to blight in the neighborhood.

- An attendee complained that there were not enough government subsidies to help everyone.
- An attendee explained that she needed a new water heater in her home. Another attendee recommended a crisis hotline for items such as these. However, there was consensus among many residents that in general these type of help programs have very long waiting lists and are not always feasible options for help.
- Two of the meetings attendees were high school students. They pin pointed the HUD provided data presented in the power point which showed that there were no proficient schools in the city. They explained their high school was public and had a high rate of graduation. It was explained they attend Science Tech, which although a public school students have to apply and be accepted. Parents also have to set up meetings with the school and push for their child to get an interview. The school accepts both Harrisburg students and students from outside the city.
- Participants expressed concerns of gentrification in their neighborhood. The Mulder Square initiative in the Allison Hill neighborhood was noted as a project of particular concern to residents, as it might force them out of their homes eventually.
- A participant expressed frustration with the public housing system. Those living in public housing never want to move out, and have no incentive to work.
- Participants expressed the need for drug and alcohol addiction education and services. When pressed, they said that a large part of the problem was the language barrier, as many did not speak English.
- The language barrier was also discussed in terms of Harrisburg schools and was given as a reason for poor graduation rates. Gloria of LHACC noted that she may be setting up a LHACC satellite office in Harrisburg high school in order to help LEP students. It was also noted that there is not enough help for students with disabilities, especially for those whose parents do not speak English and do not have the capability of turning to the correct resources.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET			
Project: 2018 AFFH Report		Meeting Date:	8/21/2017
Facilitator: Rumulus Brown		Place/Room :	Hall Manor

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/21/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room	Hall Manor
:	

[illegible]

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority, Hall Manor - August 21, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 21, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday, August 21st, 2017 at 11:00 AM EST at the HHA housing development Hall Manor at 100 Hall Manor Place, Harrisburg PA 17104. Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their second community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Only one (1) participant attended the meeting. Rather than give a formal presentation, a one-on-one discussion with the attendee was held. Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority explained the AFFH report to the participant and asked for her feedback, questions, and suggestions based on findings in the report.
- The attendee was given a copy of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as a survey to complete and return to HHA following the meeting.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- The participant discussed problems in and around the housing development. This included violence and crime, animal cruelty, trash, black mold, and difficulty in getting household items repaired. She also referenced a parking problem and a lack of wifi and internet access in the community.
- The participant also discussed the educational system and status of children in the housing development and the city overall. She noted that many children had behavioral problems or "oppositional defiance," and expressed a need for more community programs for children. She also mentioned the need for better school systems and described the middle school as "survival of the fittest." She recounted knowing children who did not want to attend school because of

the state of the school. She further said that many parents do not discipline their kids or ensure they go to school because parents are afraid of them.

- The participant also expressed a need for adult educational programs. The community needs more social programs and seminars for those who have already obtained a high school diploma or GED.
- The participant noted that the neighborhood is racially mixed, but is primarily Hispanic. She noted an influx of Asian residents to the development as well.
- The participant asked about down payment assistance programs.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/21/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room	William Howard Day
:	

[illegible]

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority, William Howard Day - August 21, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 21, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Monday August 21st, at 1:00 PM EST at the William Howard Day Housing Development at 1300 Community Drive, Harrisburg PA 17103, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their third community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA welcome everyone to the meeting. There were six (6) individuals in attendance.
- Gabrielle presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop.
- Attendees were given copies of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as surveys to complete and return to HHA at their convenience.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- Attendees discussed the need for repairs, changes, and improvements around the development. Specifically, they discussed the slow response time of HHA regarding repairs and complaints and the need for better enforcement regarding trash and garbage practices in the community. They also noted the discrepancy in unit sizes – a family of four should not be living in a one bedroom while a single person has a three or five bedroom unit. The residents also said they complained

multiple times to the housing authority about drug activity in the development, but that HHA has done nothing to curb this practice. One resident said she was threatened by drug users if she were to report them. Lighting in the development was also mentioned as a problem.

- Attendees collectively discussed large scale generational problems with the Housing Authority and public housing in general. People have no incentive to move out of the housing development and stay for decades. Their children in turn then live in the development and also have no incentive to leave. This creates the large waiting list for public housing. HHA exacerbates this problem by raising rent when an individual starts to earn more money. The more money you earn, the more you must give the Housing Authority. This doesn't allow individuals to pull themselves out their housing situation.
- Residents did emphasize some positive changes occurring in the development and the city in general. This included the Hamilton Health Center and the Head Start center located in the neighborhood school. This allows children to get the medical attention they need without having to involve the parents since the center is located directly in the school. Some parents do not want to take their child to the doctor or feel they can't afford it.
- Participants then segued into a discussion on broader healthcare in the city. One participant said she felt discriminated against my medical clinics because she was on welfare. Another participant expressed her dismay with the quality of healthcare she received and said that the doctors spend barely any time with the patients. Participants did note that Capital Area Transit (CAT) will take them to and from doctor's appointments. However the service is slow and they often must wait long periods of time to be picked up and dropped off. A resident noted that CAT needed to increase the number of buses it allots for the share ride program they utilize.
- Disability was discussed as a large problem. Several of the residents complained they were discriminated against in the work place because they were disabled. One resident complained that even after she went through job training employers did not want to hire her because of her physical condition. Employers are not willing to comply with disability laws and practices. Disability disadvantages individuals and they must rely on others for help. Often there is little or no help, and no policies that create this help.
- Participants noted the failing school systems in the city. One resident exclaimed that "Harrisburg school systems are the bottom." The schools have no programs for youth and often kids turn to violence and drugs instead. Lack of education for both children and adults prevents mobility. The school systems provide little motivation to change these practices.
- One participant inquired about helping the homeless. She was told about Capital Area Coalition.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date:

8/23/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room

Lick Tower

Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
Mary Glendon	717 94722	Lick Tower	NUEBEROTH 52796@gmail.com
Patricia Davis	717-877-4701	Lick Tower	none
Antonia Pena	717 773-9282	Lick Tower	Antonia Pena @LICK.COM
Patricia Beeg	106		
Joan Rivera	717 810-8023	Lick Tower	212
Dorothy Walters	717 434226	L. tower	406
DEBBIE FAIO GONZALEZ	717 5102859		505
Edna L Furse	232-4327	Lick	1208
Coenelia Patterson	2388769	LICK	1011
Gladys Lyons	508-6012	LICK	gldyslyons@yahoo.com
S. WATSON	6440431	Lick	
A. Simpson	623 669	Lick Tower	408

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority Development, Lick Tower – August 23, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 23, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday, August 23rd, at 11:00 AM EST at the HHA housing development Lick Tower, 1301 N 6th Street, Harrisburg PA 17102, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their fourth community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Lick Tower is a senior resident hall. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority welcomed participants to the meeting. Twelve (12) participants attended the meeting.
- Gabrielle presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted it as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop.
- Attendees were given copies of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as surveys to complete and return to HHA at their convenience.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- One tenant complained that every time she or anyone else received a raise from their job, the Housing Authority would raise rent, disallowing any meaningful economic progress. The system is designed in a way "to keep the poor people poor."

- One resident complained about the transit system, and her frustrations were echoed by multiple other participants. Capital Area Transit (CAT) does not run in the evenings in the City, but runs later in the suburbs.
- One resident addressed the educational problems in the city. Families with children don't want to move into the city and send their children to city schools. The participant also noted that the Catholic school once located in the city moved within the past half-decade. This has created even more incentive for families to move out of the city. The school relocated to the suburbs. Another resident noted that the students and the teachers at Harrisburg High School were both to blame for the educational failings in the city.
- Several residents expressed dismay with the housing options for seniors. There are not enough places for seniors to live, i.e. no 55 and older communities. More generally, residents expressed that there was no affordable housing for all Harrisburg residents. More specifically, there is no financing options for residents, and too many requirements to meeting in order to purchase a home. One resident complained about bad credit affecting her daughter's ability to purchase a home. Harrisburg's down payment assistance program was recommended to her as a helpful option.
- Several seniors complained about the poor quality of healthcare in the city, and the need for a caregiver.

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HARRISBURG/HHA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date: 8/23/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room : Morrison Tower

Name	Phone	Neighborhood	E-Mail
Madelaine Robinson	717-418-5165		
Channon Lane	717-686-6283		
Dorothy Hinds			
Lose Banks	717 395-7069		
Tranier Hairston	717-260-9201		
Orlando Echols	717-232-8034		
Michelle R. Charvies	717-623-2978		
Erleyn Ross	717-980-6134		
Neneva McKinnon	717 877-7892		
May Moore	717 343-6192		
Dorenda Green	717-7709038		
Humberto Aviles	315 43 78		
Karyn Easter	557-1681		
Bitter D. Walker	238 285		
Sarah Williams	379 5532		

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY

2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Community Participation Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority Development, Morrison Tower – August 23, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a community participation meeting on August 23, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday, August 23rd, at 1:00 PM EST at the HHA housing development Morrison Tower, 351 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg PA 17101, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held their fifth community participation meeting for the AFFH report. Morrison Tower is a senior resident hall. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for the City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority welcomed participants to the meeting. Fifteen (15) participants attended the meeting.
- Gabrielle presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to participants. The presentation explained the AFFH report to attendees and highlighted it as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants. The presentations served as more of a discussion vehicle rather than a formal presentation for residents.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop.
- Attendees were given copies of the power point presentation including places to find additional resources as well as surveys to complete and return to HHA at their convenience.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- Residents talked at length about the Harrisburg educational system. The city needs better schools – this might help to improve the neighborhood. Additionally, no education keeps kids in the projects and affords them no mobility. One resident explained that day care options were

limited for parents. Day care doesn't give children buses and many parents do not have the ability to always pick up and drop off their children. One residents noted the need for vocational and technical schools. Another resident complained that she had to pay school taxes even though she did not have any children attending school.

- One resident complained of the state of the housing development. Trash builds up and while repairs are made, the items almost always break down again in a short amount of time. Another resident complained that the Housing Authority enters peoples units without telling them and when they are not home. She expressed that this was an invasion of privacy and that many other residents feel the same way.
- Many residents expressed the need for a nearby grocery store.
- One resident suggested that state works who commute into Harrisburg should be required to live in the city.
- Multiple residents complained of the lack of affordable housing. One residents explained that even if you can afford to purchase a home, you cannot afford the taxes because they are very high. Several residents explained that they used to live in private homes but can no longer afford it as there is a lack of affordable housing in the city. One resident noted that even as she received a salary increase, HHA raised her rent.
- Residents discussed the problems with the transportation system. They explained that Capital Area Transit (CAT) needed to add more buses, and that buses don't run on Sundays. They also complained that a nearby bus station has been removed and that CAT often changes bus routes without notifying riders.

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HARRISBURG/HHA NON-PROFIT MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: 2018 AFFH Report

Meeting Date:

8/29/2017

Facilitator: Rumulus Brown

Place/Room

MLK Building

Name	Phone	Organization	E-Mail
Matthew Rich	717-232-0581 x 2108	Mid Penn Legal Services	mr.rich@midpen.org
Aubrey Stephens	717-233-6755 ext 135	The Salvation Army	aubrey.stephens@usa.salvationarmy.org
Gary Lancker	717/231-3604 X137	Tru-County ITC Ltd	Gary@tchdc.net
STEVEN O'NEILL	717 780 5927	P.H.F.A.	SONFILL@PHFA.ORG
Dennise Hill	717 234.7931	YWCA	dhill@ywcaphg.org
JANET JONES	717 836-0900	Gaudenzia New Option	Jones@gaudenzia.org

CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Stakeholder Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Martin Luther King Building - August 29, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a meeting for non-profit organizations on August 29, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) = rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Tuesday, August 29th, at 2:00 PM EST at the Martin Luther King Building on 10 N 2nd Street, Harrisburg PA 17101, the city and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held a workshop for non-profit and community organizations. The meeting was intended to foster discussion among those who work with the community in Harrisburg. Participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions following a brief presentation.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Attendees were welcomed to the meeting by Rumulus Brown, the city's Project Manager for the Building and Housing Department. Six (6) participants were in attendance.
- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA presented a PowerPoint on the AFFH to attendees. The presentation explained the AFFH report to participants and highlighted is as a requirement for the city to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation emphasized that the AFFH report would help the city in determining where future funds would be designated. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and stressed that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from participants.
- Karl Kalbacher, also a consultant for the city and HHA led the question and comment portion of the workshop

The following are comments, questions and responses from participants at the meeting:

- One participant disagreed with the data in the presentation discussing public transit in the city. The participant emphasized that Capital Area Transit (CAT) services are not reliable, especially the service that caters to seniors and those with disabilities.
- One participant discussed HHA restrictions, and the problems it often causes for families in public housing. HHA doesn't allow individuals recently released from prison to move in with their significant other and children in public housing. All family members suffer from this policy. Single mothers are forced to raise their children alone, and those released from prison are more likely to turn back to substance abuse and drug dealing, and thus more likely to go to prison. Other housing developments in the region allow for parolees to move in with family members in public housing, and it creates a better support system for everyone. The participant did mention that those who committed violent crimes or sexual offenses should not be allowed to move in. Another participant piggy-backed this statement saying that single mothers often have trouble enrolling their children in daycare, especially because transportation is not accessible to and from facilities. There then becomes too much responsibility on children.
- A participant asked about the tax breakdown of residents in public housing.
- A participant noted that even areas of redevelopment in the city are still undesirable. People are unwilling to move into redeveloped neighborhoods because they are still unsafe.
- One participant explained she has trouble convincing clients to apply for public housing. People are not educated on the service and don't understand the benefits. She further suggested an educational component for those living in public housing concerning basic household needs, and rent structure.
- A participant expressed her dismay that HUD eliminated transitional housing. The educational component was extremely helpful to families and individuals, and the elimination of this puts more residents at risk of becoming homeless. Another participant suggested that the city should look into transitional housing separate from HUD.

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CITY OF HARRISBURG AND HARRISBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY
2018 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Resident Advisory Board Meeting

Meeting Minutes

Harrisburg Housing Authority, Lick Tower – October 25, 2017

The City of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) convened a meeting with the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) Resident Advisory Board (RAB) on October 15, 2017 in connection with the city and HHA's joint report of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH report complies with a 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rule which requires cities, towns and housing authorities that receive entitlement funds from the federal government to further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act through examining their housing patterns for bias.

On Wednesday October 25th, at 1:00 PM EST at the Lick Tower at 1301 N. 6th Street, Harrisburg PA 17103, Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority held a meeting with the HHA Resident Advisory Board (RAB). Board members were invited to share their views and opinions, and ask questions in regards to the AFFH and any other community issues they experience.

The following is a summary of the meeting:

- Gabrielle Bronstein, a consultant for Harrisburg and HHA welcomed everyone to the meeting. There were three (3) board members in attendance. Two city representatives also joined the meeting.
- Gabrielle gave an informal presentation on the AFFH to board members. The presentation explained the AFFH report and highlighted it is as a requirement for the city and HHA to receive entitlement funds for the Community Develop Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership. The presentation provided a basic background on analysis found in the report and emphasized that the city and HHA would appreciate any comments or feedback from board members.
- Board members were given copies of the power point presentation so that they could follow along and ask questions at will.

The following are comments, questions, and responses from participants at the meeting:

- Board members discussed the rising need for public housing in the city. Low paying jobs, a poor private housing stock and low graduation rates continually increases the number of individuals applying for public housing.
- Communication or lack thereof was a central discussion point during the meeting. All three board members discussed at length a lack of communication between the board and HHA staff. They complained that HHA staff are unwilling to take their requests seriously and often go

ignored. Poor communication from HHA leads the board and residents in the dark on many issues. One board member suggested flyer distribution, community newsletters and greater social media presence. The members also brought up the need for better organization between different housing developments. Creating an organized, unified front would make HHA more inclined to listen to their requests and include them in community decisions.

- One board member brought up the need for bilingual HHA staff to help with inter-language communication issues. There is confusion between English speakers and others including Spanish and Vietnamese speaking residents.
- Public transit issues were also discussed. Board members complained about buses not picking up or dropping off at designated bus stops, making elderly people walk further than they have to. Greater enforcement oversight by Capital Area Transit (CAT) is needed. Board members also complained of the ride sharing services for elderly and disabled. These services often do not run on time, and pick up so many riders that some people have missed doctors' appointments.
- Board members cited a lack of hot water and fragile windows as the most common building issues, especially in Lick Tower.
- Safety was a significant issue board members brought up, especially in and around the Hoveter Homes housing development. Crime, and drugs are prevalent in the area. Residents are afraid to sit outside of their homes for fear of gang violence. Board members reported multiple shootings.
- The need for more disability-friendly units was discussed. Board members noted a need for a greater amount of handicap units. While Lick Tower has a total of 144 units, there are only 2 handicap units on each floor (24 unit's total).

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Hall Manor



Lick Tower



Morrison Tower



William Howard Day





Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Assessment of Fair Housing Plan

City of Harrisburg & Harrisburg Housing Authority

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a revised legal requirement that federal agencies and federal grantees further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act. The Fair Housing Act aims to protect buyers and renters from seller or landlord discrimination. This obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) has been a requirement of the Fair Housing Act since 1968. The 2015 revision requires cities and public housing authorities that receive federal funding including the city of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) to reexamine housing patterns and determine bias in these patterns.

The City of Harrisburg and HHA are required under the Fair Housing Act to take meaningful actions to combat discrimination that overcomes patterns of segregation and fosters inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. According to the ACT, “affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a program participant’s activities and programs relating to housing and urban development.”

For purposes of the rule, meaningful actions “means significant actions that are designed and can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change that affirmatively furthers fair housing by, for example, increasing fair housing choice or decreasing disparities in access to opportunity.”

In response to the AFFH rule, the City of Harrisburg and HHA are collaborating to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan. The Plan will be designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. To help the City and HHA develop informed goals and strategies to affirmatively further fair housing, HUD has made public maps and data available online [here](#).

How Can I Contribute?

The AFH process includes soliciting the opinions of people throughout the City, as well as those involved in the housing industry, including renters and homeowners. The City and HHA have developed a survey and will hold Community Meetings to solicit feedback regarding its AFH plan.

The survey was developed to allow resident and stakeholders the opportunity to provide opinions and experiences regarding housing and other neighborhood issues – schools, jobs, transportation, services and more. All surveys must be received by the City no later than August 31, 2017. Surveys can be found in English [here](#) or in Spanish [here](#). Paper copies can be found at:

- HELP Ministries - 413 S 19th St, Harrisburg, PA 17104
- Harrisburg Fair Housing Council - 2100 N 6th St, Harrisburg, PA 17110

Please check back for updated information on community participation and stakeholder meeting dates and times.

Please contact Romulus Brown at rwbron@harrisburgpa.gov or 717-255-6402 for further assistance.



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PUBLIC NOTICE: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Assessment Plan

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Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
Assessment of Fair Housing Plan
City of Harrisburg & Harrisburg Housing Authority

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a revised legal requirement that federal agencies and federal grantees further the purpose of the Fair Housing Act. The Fair Housing Act aims to protect buyers and renters from seller or landlord discrimination. This obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) has been a requirement of the Fair Housing Act since 1968. The 2015 revision requires cities and public housing authorities that receive federal funding including the city of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) to reexamine housing patterns and determine bias in these patterns.

The City of Harrisburg and HHA are required under the Fair Housing Act to take meaningful actions to combat discrimination that overcomes patterns of segregation and fosters inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. According to the ACT, "affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a program participant's activities and programs relating to housing and urban development."

For purposes of the rule, meaningful actions "means significant actions that are designed and can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change that affirmatively furthers fair housing by, for example, increasing fair housing choice or decreasing disparities in access to opportunity."

In response to the AFFH rule, the City of Harrisburg and HHA are collaborating to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan. The Plan will be designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. To help the City and HHA develop informed goals and strategies to affirmatively further fair housing, HUD has made public maps and data available online [here](#).

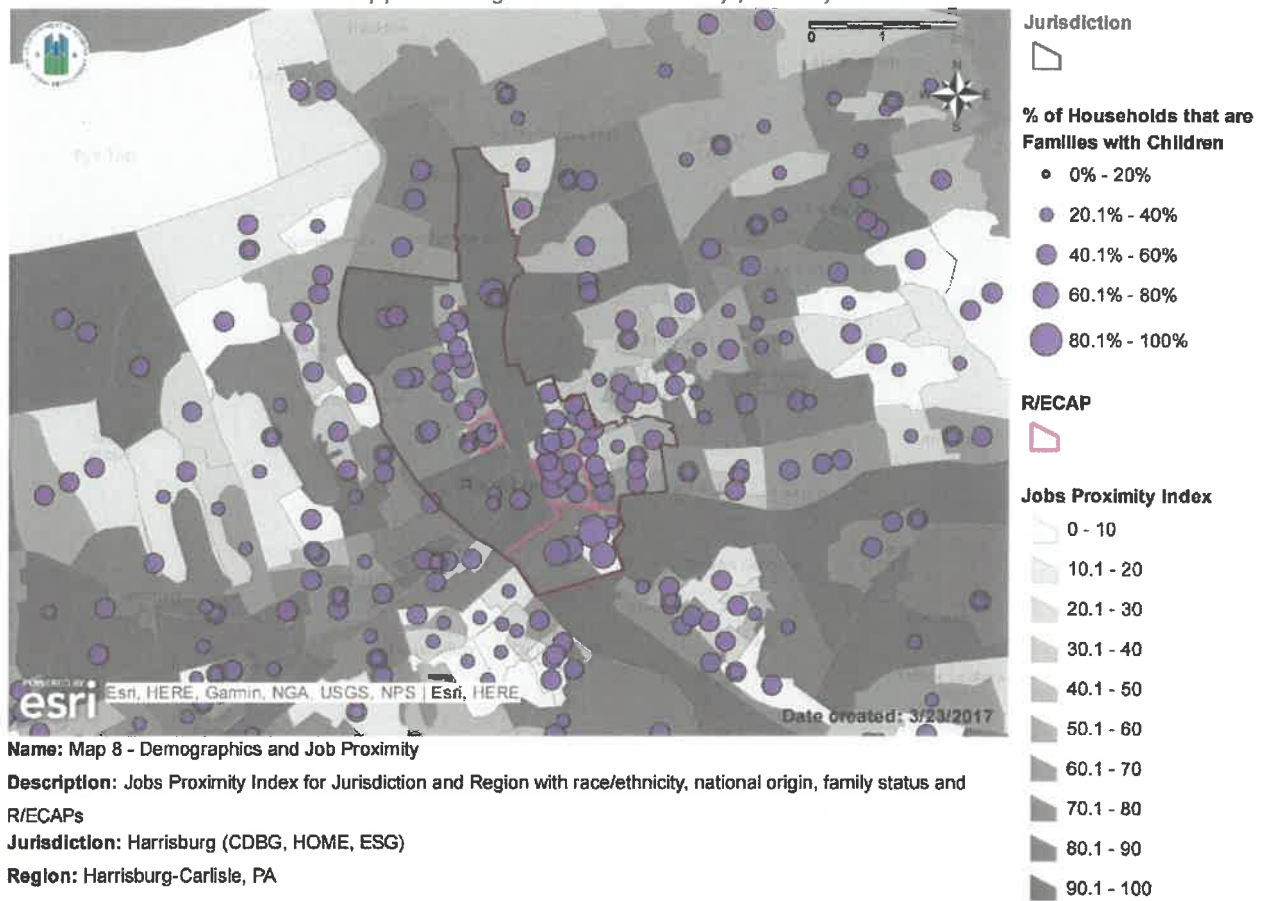
How Can I Contribute?

The AFH process includes soliciting the opinions of people throughout the City, as well as those involved in the housing industry, including renters and homeowners. The City and HHA have developed a survey and will hold Community Meetings to solicit feedback regarding its AFH plan.

The survey was developed to allow resident and stakeholders the opportunity to provide opinions and experiences regarding housing and other neighborhood issues – schools, jobs, transportation, services and more. All surveys must be received by the City no later than August 31, 2017. Surveys can be found in English [here](#) or in Spanish [here](#). Paper copies can be found at:

HELP Ministries - 413 S 19th St, Harrisburg, PA 17104
Harrisburg Fair Housing Council - 2100 N 8th St, Harrisburg, PA 17110

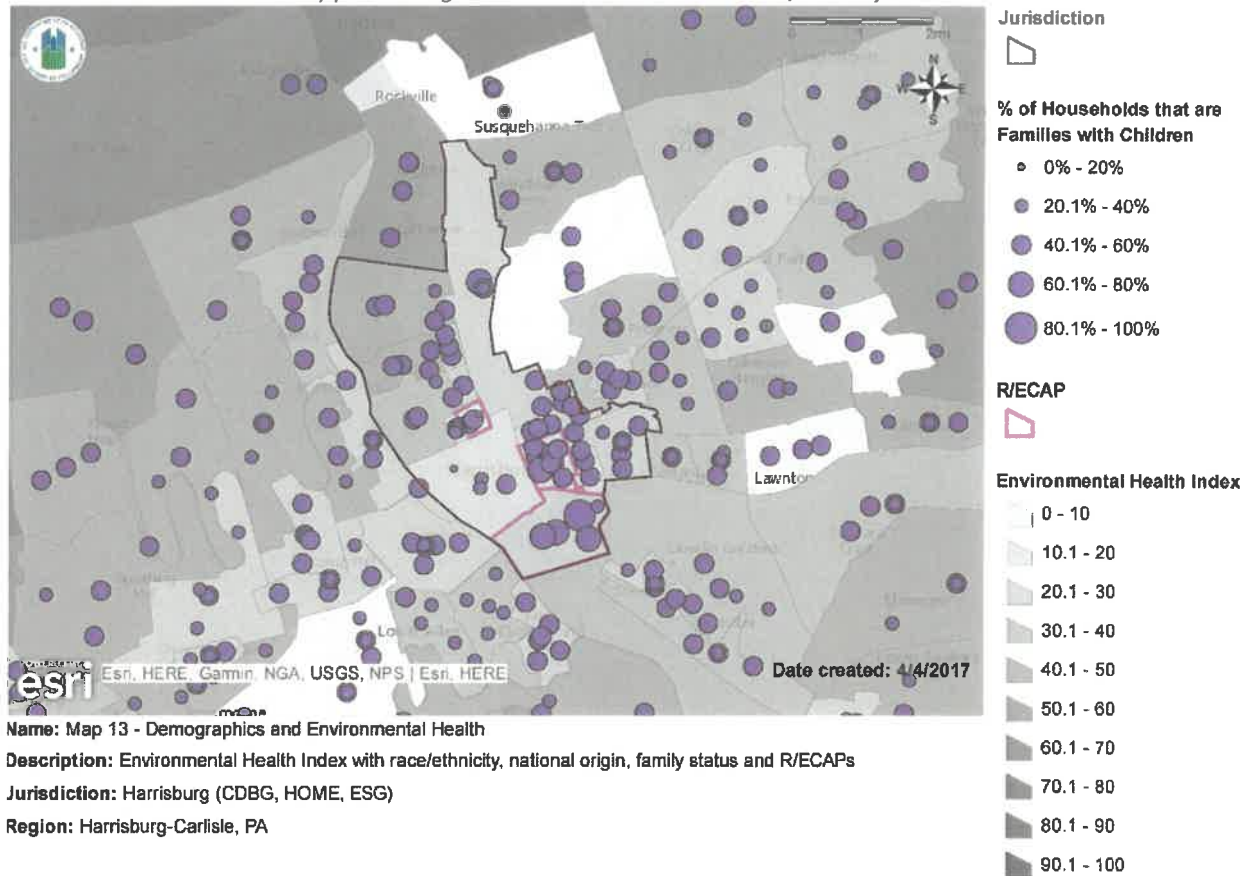
Appendix Figure 1 Job Proximity / Family Status



Appendix Figure 2 Job Proximity / National Origin



Appendix Figure 3 Environmental Health / Family Status



Appendix Table 1 Publically Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity (HUD Table 6)

(Harrisburg, PA, CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	100	7.32	691	50.59	564	41.29	9	0.66
Project-Based Section 8	92	14.6	308	48.89	187	29.68	42	6.67
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	123	11.95	727	70.65	175	17.01	4	0.39
Total Households	7595	36.65	9033	43.59	3030	14.62	579	2.79
0-30% of AMI	1250	24.39	2494	48.66	1085	21.17	210	4.10
0-50% of AMI	1875	22.75	4084	49.56	1585	19.24	265	3.22
0-80% AMI	3160	25.03	6164	48.82	2380	18.85	420	3.33
(Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA) Region	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	

Reasonable Accommodation Procedure for the Harrisburg Housing Authority

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. The U.S. **Rehabilitation Act of 1973** prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by Federal agencies, in programs receiving Federal financial assistance, in Federal employment, and in the employment practices of Federal contractors. The standards for determining employment discrimination under the Rehabilitation Act are the same as those used in title I of the **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**.
- b. The ADA states that a *covered entity* shall not discriminate against a *qualified individual with a disability*. This applies to job application procedures, hiring, advancement and discharge of employees, workers' compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. *Covered entity* can refer to an employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee, and is generally an employer engaged in interstate commerce and having 15 or more workers.
- c. Under The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the ADA the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) is required to provide reasonable accommodation to qualified employees or applicants with disabilities, unless to do so would cause undue hardship. In general, an accommodation is a change in the work environment or in the way things are customarily done that would enable an individual with a disability to enjoy equal employment opportunities. There are three categories of reasonable accommodations:
 - i. **modifications or adjustments to a job application process to permit an individual with a disability to be considered for a job (such as providing application forms in alternative formats like large print or Braille);**
 - ii. **modifications or adjustments necessary to enable a qualified individual with a disability to perform the essential functions of the job (such as providing sign language interpreters); and**
 - iii. **modifications or adjustments that enable employees with disabilities to enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment (such as removing physical barriers in an office cafeteria).**

2. INITIATION THE ACCOMMODATION PROCESS

- a. Accommodation requests can be made at any time during the application process or during the period of employment. The request for a reasonable accommodation must be made for a reason related to a medical condition.

- b. Accommodation requests can be made orally or in writing and do not require a particular set of words such as "reasonable accommodation" or "disability."
 - i. The attached Reasonable Accommodation Form is for record-keeping purposes, not to determine if a request was made.
 - 1. *This form MAY NOT ask for supporting medical information in violation of the Rehabilitation Act. Medical information may only be sought in support of an accommodation request where the disability and/or the need for accommodation are not obvious or already known.*
 - ii. This form should only be filled out by an employee once in the case of a re-occurring accommodation.
- c. All requests oral or written must be processed immediately and should not wait upon the completion of the record keeping form.
 - i. Failure to initiate the processing of an oral request may result in undue delay in providing a reasonable accommodation in violation of the Rehabilitation Act.
 - ii. Once a specific accommodation is requested and referred to the decision maker the HHA will grant or deny the request **within 15 days**, absent extenuating circumstances.
 - 1. this time limit is frozen while awaiting requested medical information
 - 2. this time limit also does not include time to deliver the accommodation
 - iii. List any extenuating circumstance that may cause delay, limited to factors that could not reasonably have been anticipated or avoided in advance of the request for accommodation.
 - 1. Examples: waiting to receive medical documentation from a third party, waiting for equipment that is on back-order, other factors out of HHA's control.
 - iv. Notify an individual of the reason for any delay in responding to a request for or providing a reasonable accommodation, and that the individual be kept informed of the date on which the agency expects to complete the process
 - v. Investigate and implement temporary measures to assist the individual with a disability during any period of processing delay.
- d. There is no time in which an accommodation request must be made.
 - i. the request does not need to be made as soon as a disability affects work performance, or by some other specified time.

- e. Accommodation requests are to be submitted to either:

Richard Mountsier
351 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717)- 257-3953

OR

Catherine Wyatt
351 Chestnut St.

Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 257-3957

- f. Accommodation requests can be made BY the following people:
 - i. the individual with the disability
 - ii. a family member of the individual with the disability
 - iii. a health professional
 - iv. a representative acting on the individual's behalf
- g. Obligation to consider an individuals request begins when the request is made to the following:
 - i. his/her supervisor; (who should then refer the request to the RA officer)
 - ii. a supervisor or manager in her/her immediate chain of command (who should then refer the request to the RA officer)
 - iii. the Human Resources Office
 - iv. FOR AN APPLICANT: any HHA employee with whom the applicant has contact

3. PROCESSING A REQUEST

A. THE INTERACTIVE PROCESS:

- i. Taking the steps necessary to act on the request include:
 - 1. Referring the request to an authorized decision maker (listed above)
 - 2. communicating with the requester to clarify the request
 - 3. obtaining and exchanging information with the requester to the extent necessary regarding needs and alternatives
 - 4. searching for solutions
 - 5. consulting agency and outside resources
 - 6. determining whether the requester is an individual with a disability
 - 7. evaluating possible accommodations
 - 8. issuing a decision on the request
 - 9. if the request is granted, providing the accommodation
- ii. Failure to engage in this process:
 - 1. By failing to engage in this process the agency risks providing an accommodation that is ineffective, or improperly denying reasonable accommodation, because it is unaware of alternatives that the individual with the disability or an outside expert might have suggested if consulted.

4. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION OFFICER

- a. The final decision on a Reasonable Accommodation Request is made by:
 - i. HHA's Reasonable Accommodation Officer:
Richard Mountsier
351 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717)- 257-3953

1. A staff member who receives a request must forward it to the RA Official within three (3) business days of receipt.
 2. The RA officer will make all further communications with the requester.
- b. Once the request is received by the RA Officer he will
- i. acknowledge the request
 - ii. explain to the applicant or employee that he will be making the decision on the request and
 - iii. describe what will happen in the processing of the request
- c. HHA's back up decision maker will be:
- Catherine Wyatt
351 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 257-3957

5. PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DISABILITY RELATED QUESTIONS AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A. DEFINITION OF A MEDICAL EXAMINATION

- i. A medical examination is a procedure or test that seeks information about an individual's physical or mental impairments or health.
 1. **CANNOT** be required at the pre-offer stage
 2. An employer **CAN**
 - a. Ask an applicant to provide medical certification that she can safely perform a physical agility or fitness test
 - b. Ask an applicant to assume liability for injuries incurred in performing a physical agility or physical fitness test
 - c. Give a vision test to evaluate someone's ability to read labels or distinguish objects as a demonstration of the person's ability to do the job. HOWEVER an ophthalmologist or optometrist analyzing someone's vision is medical.

B. FOR APPLICANTS

- i. An employer **MAY NOT ASK** disability-related questions and may not conduct medical examinations until after it makes a conditional job offer to the applicant
- ii. An employer **MAY ASK**
 1. applicant's ability to perform certain job functions
 2. about an applicant's non-medical qualifications and skills, such as education, work history, and certifications and license
 3. applicants to describe or demonstrate how they would perform job tasks
- iii. An employer **MAY NOT ASK**
 1. an applicant if they need a reasonable accommodation

2. EXCEPTION

- a. If the employer reasonably believes the applicant will need a reasonable accommodation because of an obvious disability
 - b. the employer reasonably believes the applicant will need a reasonable accommodation because of a hidden disability that the applicant has voluntarily disclosed to the employer; or
 - c. an applicant has voluntarily disclosed to the employer that he or she needs reasonable accommodation to perform the job
- iv. If a reasonable accommodation is requested and employer **MAY ASK**:
1. an applicant for reasonable documentation concerning the applicants disability and functional limitations if the need for accommodation is not obvious.
 2. documentation includes
 - a. documents from a doctor
 - b. documents from a rehabilitation counselor

V. ONCE JOB OFFER IS MADE

1. As long as it is done for **ALL** entering employees in that job category.
An employer **MAY ASK**
 - a. disability related questions and require medical examinations
2. If the question or examination screens out an individual because of a disability the employer **MUST**
 - a. Demonstrate that the reason for the rejection is job-related and consisted with business necessity
 - b. or if for safety reasons that the individual poses a "direct threat"
 - i. meaning they pose a significant risk of substantial harm to him/herself or others, and that the risk cannot be reduced below the direct threat level through reasonable accommodation

C. POST OFFER DISABILITY RELATED QUESTIONS OR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS PROCEDURES:

- i. ALL entering employees in the same job category must be subjected to the examination/inquiry, regardless of disability if done
- ii. medical information must be kept confidential
- iii. An employer **MAY ASK**
 1. ALL individuals if they need a reasonable accommodation to perform the job
 2. Someone who requests a reasonable accommodation to perform the job for documentation of his/her disability **IF** accommodation is not obvious.
 - a. May ask for documentation show the individual has a covered disability, and stating his/her functional limitations.
 - b. *this should NOT be in a form, should not exceed what is reasonably necessary to assess the given request, and should not be a request for a general release of all medical record*
 3. For relevant supplemental medical information if the information submitted does not clearly explain
 - a. the nature of the disability, or

- b. the need for the reasonable accommodation
- c. or otherwise clarify how the requested accommodation will assist the employee to perform the essential functions of the job or enjoy the benefits and privileges of the workplace
 - i. *The **essential functions** of a job are those job duties that are so fundamental to the position that the individual cannot do the job without being able to perform them. A function can be "essential" if, among other things, the position exists specifically to perform that function, there are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function if it were assigned to them, or the function is specialized and the incumbent is hired based on his/her ability to perform it.*
- d. *failure to provide necessary documentation where it has been properly requested could result in a denial of reasonable accommodation.*

- 4. To have medical information reviewed by its own medical expert at the agency's expense

6. OUTSIDE SOURCES FOR INFORMATION AND ADVICE ON PROCESSING A REQUEST

- a. doctors
- b. counselors
- c. physical therapists
- d. psychologists

7. TYPES OF INFORMATION THAT CAN BE REQUESTED

- a. information or documents regarding:
 - i. the nature, severity, and duration of the individual's impairment
 - ii. the activity or activities that the impairment limits
 - iii. the extent to which the impairment limits the individual's ability to perform the activity or activities; and /or
 - iv. why the individual requires reasonable accommodation or the particular reasonable accommodation requested, as well as how the reasonable accommodation will assist the individual to apply for a job, perform the essential function of the job

8. MEDICAL INFORMATION CONFIDENTIALITY

- a. All medical information and information related to a request for a reasonable accommodation must be kept confidential and in a SEPARATE medical file not the employee's personnel file.
- b. **EXCEPTIONS**
 - i. Supervisors and managers may be told about necessary restrictions on the work or duties of the employee and about necessary accommodations
 - ii. first aid and safety personnel may be told if the disability might require emergency treatment
 - iii. government officials investigating compliance with the ADA must be given relevant information on request
 - iv. employers may give information to state workers' compensation offices, state second injury funds or workers' compensation insurance carriers in accordance with state workers' compensation laws and
 - v. employers may use the information for insurance purposes

9. DENIAL OF A REQUEST

a. Denials based on "undue hardship"

- i. A reasonable accommodation that would impose an undue hardship on the operation of HHA does not have to be provided. An undue hardship means that a specific accommodation would require significant difficulty or expense. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis.
- ii. The overall resources and options available to the HHA not just the budget or resources of an individual segment, sub-component, or division within an agency or department, are relevant in determining whether a requested reasonable accommodation poses an undue hardship.
- iii. Upper level review required
 1. Before denying an accommodation request based on cost or operational difficulty, a decision maker must obtain review from the Executive Director.

b. All Denials

i. Writing

1. All denials of accommodation request must be in writing and must provide a specific explanation of the grounds for denial. (See attached denial form)
2. If a different accommodation is offered in place of the requested on the HHA must explain the reason for the denial and the reasons that it believes that the chosen accommodation will be effective.
3. it must notify the individual that he or she has a right to file and EEO complaint within 45 days of the denial and identify and explain any procedures for informal dispute resolution.

ii. Before Denial Search for Alternative solutions to the employee's proposed Reasonable Accommodation

1. Ranges of Possibilities

- a. making physical modification to the workplace
- b. acquiring equipment or adaptive devices
- c. modifying existing equipment
- d. modifying policies
- e. restructuring a job
- f. granting part-time work
- g. modifying a work schedule
- h. providing sign language interpreters or readers
- i. granting leave (use of accrued paid leave, or permitting unpaid leave)
- j. permitting telework or reassignment to a vacant position

2. reassignment

- a. should be done by the Human Resource department through conducting a search of available vacancies of equivalent or lower grade positions for which the employee is qualified for,

- b. Consulting with the employee as to determine necessary limits in the search and accommodations that may be required in the new position. Asking the employee if they are:
 - i. willing to be reassigned outside the facility or outside the commuting area, and if so, to what locations;
 - ii. willing to be reassigned to a different type of position for which he or she may be qualified, and if so to what type(s);
 - iii. willing to be reassigned to a different sub-component of the department, and if so, to which one(s);
 - iv. willing, if no position is available at his or her current grade level, to be reassigned to a lower-grade position, and if so, down to what grade
- c. If a new position is found an offer for the reassigned position should be given
- d. The acceptance or rejection of the offer should be processed and documented
- e. If no position is identified a final decision explaining why an accommodation cannot be provided should be given.
- f. The search for a vacancy should end in a reasonable time as to not cause the HHA undue hardship

10. GRANTED ACCOMMODATION

- a. Where the HHA grants an individuals request for a reasonable accommodation, there is no requirement that the decision is in writing or that reasons for the decision be provided to the individual.
- b. However, the HHA must monitor its disposition of each request.
- c. **The following information must be tracked: (See attached Reporting form)**
 - i. the number and types of reasonable accommodations that have been requested in the application process and whether those requests have been granted or denied;
 - ii. the jobs for which reasonable accommodations have been requested;
 - iii. the types of reasonable accommodations that have been requested for each of those jobs;
 - iv. the number and types of reasonable accommodations for each job, by agency component, that have been approved, and the number and types that have been denied;
 - v. the number and types of requests for reasonable accommodations that relate to the benefits or privileges of employment, and whether those requests have been granted or denied;
 - vi. the reasons for denial of requests for reasonable accommodation;
 - vii. the amount of time taken to process each request for reasonable accommodation; and

- viii. the sources of technical assistance that have been consulted in trying to identify possible reasonable accommodations

d. Keeping Information:

- i. HHA should keep records related to a particular individual who has requested a reasonable accommodation for the duration of that individual's employment.
- ii. HHA should keep any cumulative records used to track the agency's performance with regard to reasonable accommodation for at least three years.

**CONFIRMATION OF REQUEST
FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION**

1.

Applicant's or Employee's Name _____

Applicant's or Employee's Tel. No. _____

Today's Date _____

Employee's Office _____

Date of Request _____

2. ACCOMMODATION REQUESTED. (*Be as specific as possible, e.g., adaptive equipment, reader, interpreter*)

3. REASON FOR REQUEST.

If accommodation is time sensitive, please explain:

**Return Form to Disability Program Manager
(Disability Program Manager will assign number)**

4. Log No.: _____

DENIAL OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST

1. Name of Individual requesting reasonable accommodation:
2. Type(s) of reasonable accommodation requested:
3. Request for reasonable accommodation denied because (may check more than one box):
 - _____ Accommodation Ineffective
 - _____ Accommodation Would Cause Undue Hardship
 - _____ Medical Documentation Inadequate
 - _____ Accommodation Would Require Removal of an Essential Function
 - _____ Accommodation Would Require Lowering of Performance or Production Standard
 - _____ Other (Please identify) _____
4. Detailed Reason(s) for the denial of reasonable accommodation (Must be specific, e.g., why accommodation is ineffective or causes undue hardship):
5. If the individual proposed one type of reasonable accommodation which is being denied, but rejected an offer of a different type of reasonable accommodation, explain both the reasons for denial of the requested accommodation and why you believe the chosen accommodation would be effective.
6. If an individual wishes to request reconsideration of this decision, s/he may take the following steps:
 - *First, ask the decision maker to reconsider his/her denial. Additional information may be presented to support this request.*
 - *If the decision maker does not reverse the denial:*
 - *and the decision maker was the individual's supervisor, the individual can ask the Office Director to do so.*
 - *and the decision maker was the Office Director, the individual can ask the Disability Program Manager to do so.*
 - *and the decision maker was the Disability Program Manager, the individual can ask the official designated by the Director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office to do so.*
7. If a federal applicant or employee wishes to file an EEO complaint, or pursue MSPB and union grievance procedures, s/he must take the following steps:
 - For an EEO complaint pursuant to 29 C.F.R. ' 1614, contact an EEO counselor in the Equal Employment Opportunity office *within 45 days from the date of this notice of denial of reasonable accommodation*; or
 - For a collective bargaining claim, file a written grievance in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement; or

- Initiate an appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board *within 30 days of an appealable adverse action* as defined in 5 C.F.R. § 1201.3.

Name of Deciding Official

Signature of Deciding Official

Date reasonable accommodation denied _____

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION INFORMATION REPORTING FORM
(to be completed by the manager or other official who processed the
accommodation request)

1. Reasonable accommodation: (check one)
☐ Approved
☐ Denied (If denied, attach copy of the written denial letter/memo that was sent to individual)
2. Date reasonable accommodation requested:

Who received request: _____
3. Date reasonable accommodation request referred to decision maker (i.e., supervisor, Office Director, Disability Program Manager, Personnel Management Specialist):

Name of decision maker: _____
4. Date reasonable accommodation approved or denied:
5. Date reasonable accommodation provided (if different from date approved):
6. If time frames outlined in the Reasonable Accommodation Procedures were not met, please explain why.
7. Job held or desired by individual requesting reasonable accommodation (including occupational series, grade level, and office):
8. Reasonable accommodation needed for: (check one)
☐ Application Process
☐ Performing Job Functions or Accessing the Work Environment
☐ Accessing a Benefit or Privilege of Employment (e.g., attending a training program or social event)
9. Type(s) of reasonable accommodation requested (e.g., adaptive equipment, staff assistant, removal of architectural barrier):
10. Type(s) of reasonable accommodation provided (if different from what was requested):
11. Was medical information required to process this request? If yes, explain why.
12. Sources of technical assistance, if any, consulted in trying to identify possible reasonable accommodations (e.g., Job Accommodation Network, disability organization, Disability Program Manager):

13. Comments:

Submitted by: _____

Phone: _____



REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION VERIFICATION FORM

The Harrisburg Housing Authority provides reasonable accommodations to our applicants/residents with disabilities who have a verifiable need for the reasonable accommodation. A reasonable accommodation is an exception made to the usual rules or policies that is necessary, because of a disability, for the applicant/resident to be able to use and enjoy an apartment community. The applicant/resident has authorized you to provide the information requested on this form. Please answer the following questions:

Applicant/Resident Name (print): _____

Requested Reasonable Accommodation: _____

Signature of Applicant/Resident: _____

This signature authorizes the verifier to provide answers to the questions below to the best of his/her knowledge of this applicant/resident.

1. Is the person disabled? Yes _____ or No _____ or I Don't Know _____

The Fair Housing Act defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The Supreme Court has determined that to meet this definition a person must have an impairment that prevents or severely restricts the person from doing activities that are of central importance in most people's daily life.

2. Please describe in what manner this disability restricts the applicant/resident in activities that are of central importance to his or her daily life:

3. Date of last examination/evaluation: _____

4. Does this applicant/resident need the accommodation requested above to be able to live in his/her apartment community?

Yes _____ or No _____ or I Don't Know _____

5. If yes, please describe how this accommodation will enable the applicant/resident to use or enjoy this apartment community.

If you have any questions regarding the verification form, please contact Catherine Wyatt, 504 Coordinator at 717-257-3957. Thank You.

Name and position of verifier:

Name (Please print): _____

Title: _____

Signature of Verifier: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

**Harrisburg Housing Authority
Reasonable Accommodation Determination**

Applicant/Resident's Request for Reasonable Accommodation is:

Denied _____ Approved _____

Catherine E. Wyatt, 504 Coordinator

Reason for Denial:
