

**DRAFT**

**Assessment of**

**Fair Housing**

**Beaver County,**

**Pennsylvania**

**FY 2020-2024**



## Beaver County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

FY2020-2024

### I. Cover Sheet

1. **Submission Date:**
2. Submitter Name: County of Beaver, Pennsylvania
3. Type of submission: Single Program Participant
4. Type of program participants: Consolidated Plan Participant
5. For PHA's: Not applicable because applicant is not a Public Housing Authority.
6. Sole or lead submitter contact information:
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  - e. City: Beaver Falls
  - f. State: PA
  - g. Zip Code: 15010
7. Period Covered by assessment: September 1, 2020 – August 31, 2024
8. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

## **II. Executive Summary**

While Beaver County continues to work diligently at informing stakeholders about the fair housing law and to provide information and referral for housing discrimination issues, a significant issue is that Blacks/African Americans living in low-income, high minority population areas do not have similar access to opportunities that residents of higher income, low minority population areas have. Beaver county will continue to get the word out about fair housing, provide information and referral to potential claimants and also support programs and projects that bring opportunities to these low income high minority population areas. Finally, the County will continue to encourage expanding affordable housing opportunities in higher income, low minority population areas especially areas near jobs and public transportation. Beginning with FY2020, the title “Analysis of Fair Housing Choice” has been changed to “Assessment of Fair Housing” to coincide with the most recent changes to the HUD regulations.

## **III. Community Participation Process**

A number of outreach activities were undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the process of developing this Assessment of Fair Housing. At a public hearing, which was advertised in the Beaver County Times, the public was asked for input into the fair housing analysis regarding needs and any current issues. A fair housing survey was distributed to the public and given to participants in homeless and social service programs. An ad describing the dates, place and comment procedure for the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice was also placed in the Beaver County Times. Various groups that work with or represent primary stakeholders were consulted and asked to give input through the Fair Housing Officer and the Community Development Program. Landlords of the low-income housing developments were interviewed. Surveys were also distributed directly to members of protected classes.

1. The following organizations and groups were consulted during the community participation process:

- a. Beaver County Minority Coalition
- b. Landlords in areas of high minority population
- c. Aids Task Force
- d. Housing and Homeless Coalition of Beaver County
- e. Disability Options Network
- f. Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services (SPLAS)

2. The efforts to solicit meaningful community participation were successful. The County obtained information on how well its fair housing education efforts were working and also obtained information from the groups in Beaver County who are protected by the fair housing legislation. Most citizen surveys targeted in areas that have high minority concentrations

indicated that they did not want to move out of their communities. The ones that did want to be closer to services they needed, family or a better school system.

3. Most managers of large low-income housing developments, realtors and the Beaver County Chapter of the American Congress of Real Estate (ACRE) were aware of their responsibility regarding fair housing. Most groups that represent covered populations were also aware of the protections afforded under the legislation.

4. Feedback was obtained from stakeholders and the general public. All comments received were accepted.

#### **IV. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions**

1. a. The goals of the FY2015-2019 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice was to ensure fair housing compliance, create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas, and expand affordable housing opportunities for protected classes. To ensure fair housing compliance, strategies included legal advocacy, a testing program as well as education and outreach. Economic and community revitalization efforts continued in areas where Beaver County's minority population is concentrated. These efforts also included increasing the employability of people in these communities through economic development projects. Low-income housing continued to be constructed outside of the high minority population areas and referrals were made of this protected class to these areas. For information on specific actions through FY2019, refer to the **Summary of Accomplishments Report FY 2018 in "Appendix A"** which indicates the progress made through the most recent year reported.

b. The County was generally successful in meeting its goals. Education and outreach continued to be very successful through distribution of information to groups and individuals responsible for abiding by the fair housing law and discussing requirements with them. Information was also widely disseminated to protected classes. Complaints were successfully handled through the coordinated efforts of the fair housing office and Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Aid Service (SPLAS).

Community and economic development efforts have also been generally successful and the County prioritizes focusing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding on assisting low-income municipalities with high minority populations. Because this funding has limitations, the County encouraged collaboration for CDBG applicants to seek additional resources.

Lack of funding for affordable housing continues to negatively impact the County's ability to provide options for low-income households including minority households.

c. The Fair Housing Officer continues to receive many calls to ask for basic information about fair housing. It is planned to continued literature distribution of fair housing literature to places where protected classes could easily find it such as hospitals, medical offices and social service agencies. In addition, a Fair Housing Accessibility First: Design and Construction Training was promoted. This training was to help architects, engineers and landlords understand the fair housing requirements in construction.

In 2017, a total of 60 tests for possible discrimination based on disability, national origin and race were conducted. Of those tests, 4 were positive for possible discrimination based on disability. All tests based on National Origin or race were either negative or inconclusive. Throughout 2018 and 2019, 75 tests for possible discrimination based on disability, national origin and race were conducted. These tests included both rental and sales of housing units. Of the 75 tests, 15 were positive for possible discrimination based on disability and 3 were positive for possible discrimination based on race. All other tests were negative or inconclusive. This influenced the current analysis by indicating that education on allowing service animals and reasonable accommodation should be enhanced and that additional testing for race might need to be done.

d. As in the prior assessment, the County continued to obtain information from the citizens that live in low-income, high minority population areas regarding why they live where they do, if they would want to move and where they would want to move to, if they could. The reasons why people live where the live are as follows:

- 44% because of support network

- 31% percent because of affordable housing

- 7% because they are close to services

- 3% because of school district, and

- 1% or less because of transportation, safety, necessity, no particular reason, they were born there, or to better their life.

Less than one-half wanted to live in another municipality. The reasons given for wanting to stay or leave their home municipality breaks down as follows:

- 45% percent because of affordable housing

- 22% because of support network

- 11% because it is close to their job

- 7% because they are close to services

- 6% because of transportation,

- 3% for the school district or to better their life, and

- 1% or less because of safety, familiarity, like a certain place, personal issues or college.

This influenced the current analysis by supporting the conclusion that areas of opportunity for low income minority populations should be fostered not only in higher income communities but also in the low-income communities, wherever they choose to make their home. In addition, it confirmed the importance of education in fostering the necessary environment for proper fair housing choice.

## V. Fair Housing Analysis

### A. Demographic Summary

This Demographic Summary is based on an analysis of the HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool provided at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4867/affh-data-and-mapping-tool/>. In addition information from the Community Action Association of Pennsylvania Community Needs Assessment Online Tool (found at <https://caap.engagementnetwork.org/wp->) was also used. The sources of this information include the 2010 Decennial Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), ED Facts (U.S. Department of Education), USDA's Food, Nutrition and Consumer Service (FNS), Area Health Resource (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration), County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute). Finally any additional data sources used will be referenced throughout this report.

**1. Race and Ethnicity:** Racially, according to ACS 2013-2017 5 year population estimates, the white population comprised 90.96% of the report area, black population represented 5.98%, and other races combined were 3.06%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 2.48% of the population. Compared to Pennsylvania and the United States, Beaver County has a greater percentage of White and lower percentages of all minorities. The White population decreased from 93.27% (169,335) in 1990. The Black population increased from 5.71% (10,364) in 1990. The Hispanic population in Beaver County increased to 1.48% (2,486) from .60% (1,085) in 1990. Asian or Pacific Islanders increased from .19% (339) in 1990. The Native American population decreased from .09% (162) in 1990. **Map 1**

**Foreign Born:** Only 1.7% of people in Beaver County are foreign born compared to 5.7% in Allegheny County, 6.5% in Pennsylvania and 13.5% in the United States.

**Limited English proficiency (LEP):** With regard to the number of LEP households in Beaver County, the #1 language is Spanish with 309 (.42%), followed by Other Indo-European with 249 (.34%), Asian and Pacific with 95 (.07%), Greek with 90 (.06%), Tagalog with 88 (.06%), French with 68 (.04%), German with 51 (.13%), and Other Languages with 139 (.19%). The total number of households with limited English proficiency decreased from 1.62% (2,934) in 1990 to 1.08% (792) in 2018.

**Disabilities:** Regarding disabilities, Beaver County has 12,925 people (8.24%) with ambulatory difficulty, 9,307 (5.93%) with cognitive difficulty, 9,480 (6.04%) with independent living difficulty, 7,787 (4.96%) with hearing difficulty, 4,362 (2.78%) with self-care difficulty and 3,613 (2.30%) with vision difficulty.

**Gender:** Females are 52.85% of the population with 70,559 and outnumber males who are 47.15% of the population with 62,941. The percentage of females has increased from 52.45% (95,210) in 1990.

**Elderly:** Persons aged 65 and older make up 19.05% of the population with 32,037. This is up from 18.59% in 2015 and 17.08% in 1990.

**Families with Children:** Families with children make up 24.70% of the households living in Beaver County with 18,046 which is down from 40.87% (21,191) in 1990.

**2. Homeownership in Low Income Areas.** Sixty-eight percent (68%) of units in Beaver County are owner-occupied. This is down from 73% in 2010. The municipalities with the highest percentage of low income and minority populations continue to be among the municipalities with the lowest percentage of owners. In 2018, the communities of Aliquippa, Ambridge, Beaver Falls, Midland, New Brighton and Rochester Boroughs were among the bottom 10 municipalities in percentage of owner-occupied units. All of these municipalities are low-moderate income. In addition, from 2010 to 2018 all of these municipalities saw a decrease in the percentage of owner-occupied units. See Table 1 below for more information.

**Homeownership by Black Households.** The gap in homeowner rates is calculated by taking the white homeownership rate minus the black homeownership rate and then expressing that in a percentage. In Beaver County, the gap in homeownership rates between white and black households is 41.8%.

Table 1:

<b>Ten Lowest % of Owner Occupied Units in 2010</b>						
	<i>Total:</i>	<i>Owner occupied</i>	<i>% Owner</i>	<i>Renter occupied</i>	<i>% Renter</i>	<i>% Minority</i>
Vanport Township	753	232	31%	521	69%	3.3%
Ambridge Borough	3,233	1,360	42%	1,873	58%	22.5%
Rochester Borough	1,595	745	47%	850	53%	17.6%
Beaver Falls City	3,304	1,637	50%	1,667	50%	24.7%
East Rochester Borough	258	133	52%	125	48%	5.5%
White Township	559	297	53%	262	47%	13.3%
Ellwood City Borough	225	127	56%	98	44%	1.3%
Aliquippa City	4,219	2,553	61%	1,666	39%	42.4%

<b>Ten Lowest % of Owner Occupied Units in 2018</b>						
	<i>Total:</i>	<i>Owner occupied</i>	<i>% Owner</i>	<i>Renter occupied</i>	<i>% Renter</i>	<i>% Minority</i>
Vanport Township	786	272	35%	464	59%	0.4%
Beaver Falls City	4,059	1436	35%	1,839	45%	24.7%
Ambridge Borough	3,929	1404	36%	1,673	43%	5.5%
Midland Borough	1,345	501	37%	716	53%	28.0%
Rochester Borough	1,889	798	42%	836	44%	17.6%
Aliquippa City	5,665	2438	43%	2084	37%	42.4%
New Brighton Borough (includes Bridgewater)	3594	1599	45%	1513	42%	16.0%
West Mayfield Borough	1196	637	53%	484	40%	6.8%
Pulaski Township	672	387	58%	213	32%	16.7%
Freedom Borough	713	414	58%	209	29%	8.6%

## **B. General Issues**

### **i. Segregation/Desegregation**

#### **1. Analysis**

a. The racial/ethnic dissimilarity index measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area with values ranging from 0 to 100. Index values from 0 to 39 generally indicate low segregation; from 40 to 55 generally indicate moderate segregation and 55 to 100 generally indicate a high degree of segregation. Higher values indicate greater residential segregation between non-white and white county residents. Table 3 shows that Beaver County is generally moderately segregated with the segregations of Non-White to White population index being (57%). Also, Beaver County is slightly more segregated than Allegheny County (53%) and less segregated than Pennsylvania as a whole (61%).

b. In 2017, there were 15.2 times more White Alone residents (approximately 151,000 people) in Beaver County than any other race or ethnicity. There were 9,930 Black or African American alone and 3,820 Two or More Races residents, the second and third most common racial or ethnic groups. Because African Americans and Two or more races represent the vast majority of racial minorities in Beaver County, the disparity index very likely reflects the segregation of whites to African American and multi race families.

c. An examination of Maps 1 and 2 indicate that Beaver County's primary minority population which is Black/African American is concentrated in Aliquippa and Beaver Falls and places in between along the Ohio and Beaver rivers. These cities and boroughs are the traditional old (turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century) downtown areas in the County. This minority population is the only one that is significant enough to be able to be seen on the map. Regarding LEP there are no strong pockets of ethnically specific populations.

d. Based on local knowledge, a significant number of subsidized apartments are located in communities with high renter percentages which are also indicated by Map 1. It appears that Blacks/African Americans are clustered in the areas with subsidized apartments.

e. An examination of Maps 1 and 3 indicate that Beaver County's primary minority population which is Black/African American continues to be concentrated in Aliquippa and Beaver Falls. In 2000 this population also was heavily concentrated in Midland but not in 2010. In 2013 – 2017, this the Black/African American population in Midland was once again heavily concentrated at over 10%.

f. A study conducted for this Analysis indicated that most of the protected classes (i.e. Black/African American and elderly) people that live in these areas do not want to move. Because they grew up and lived in these areas their whole lives, they do not want to move away

from families, neighbors and the support systems that they have. This could contribute to continued segregation.

## **2. Additional Information**

a. There are a number of subsidized low-income apartments exclusively for elderly, many of whom have mobility disabilities. Most, but not all, are on bus routes and some are accessible to grocery and/or dollar stores. This exclusivity contributes to the segregation of this protected class but because of their lifestyle, they are frequently not compatible with younger neighbors. They prefer the less busy and noisy atmosphere. There continues to be a need for affordable housing for families with children which makes it more difficult for this class to find affordable housing.

b. Segregation is compounded by the lack of public transportation in the more rural, newer communities. While the DART bus, a smaller bus which is scheduled on demand, is available for residents in the outlying communities, it is more expensive and can take an inordinately long time for the user to reach his or her destination; for example, taking 6 or 8 hours to attend one appointment. Most of the current economic investment in Beaver County is occurring in Center Township, around the Beaver Valley Mall and in Chippewa where unskilled, low-paying, retail and food service jobs are found. While the Mall is easily accessible by public transportation that follows the Beaver River and the Ohio River south, Chippewa is not. Subsidized housing for families and individuals is not located in these municipalities. There is an apartment building with 120 one and two bedroom units within walking distance to the Mall with rents that are substantially lower than fair market rates. There is one apartment building in Chippewa with 115 studio and 1 bedroom units 2 miles from the retail area with rents that are slightly above fair market rent. However, this building is 2.2 from the retail center and not easily accessible by walking. There are 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments available within walking distance of the retail area that are lower than fair market rates. It is not known whether any of the apartments are fully handicapped accessible. Both apartment buildings have first floor units but the individual apartments for rent have steps to access. Public or subsidized housing near the Mall is 2.2 miles away which is a 44 minute walk and would take 43 minutes by bus. Public or subsidized housing near Chippewa is 3.5 miles away which is a 70 minute walk. One out of 2 of the public or subsidized housing near Chippewa is on a public transportation route, taking 40 minutes by bus to arrive at the retail area. It is important to note that neither municipality qualifies by area for Community Development Block Grant funding.

## **3. Contributing Factors of Segregation**

Community Opposition could contribute to segregation in Beaver County. Based on Map 1, Black/African American populations are not evenly spread throughout the County. The more rural areas which include the more affluent communities in Beaver County have very low percentages of Black/African Americans among their residents. In a region where people do not

move out of the communities they grew up in, the demographics of communities do not change significantly. It is difficult to determine whether there is overt community opposition to this minority group moving into these areas. The economic factors would have a greater impact on the segregation.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures has been a significant factor in the economic vitality of Beaver County. With the Pittsburgh International Airport just minutes away, it was the largest single employer of Beaver County residents after the steel industry collapse. Currently, the hospital is the single largest employer. When the airport lost its hub status, many middle class people were forced to relocate to other areas of the state or the United States to maintain their jobs. The workers that remained had to take lower paying jobs in the area competing for the scarce jobs that exist. When the middle class suffers in a region, the economically disadvantaged are also impacted negatively. The effect of this is the poor becoming poorer, and the poorest communities have high Black/African American concentrations.

A lack of community revitalization strategies has been a contributing factor in so far as funding is extremely limited to contribute to the strategies that have been proposed. The 2 most populous low income communities with high minority concentrations, Aliquippa and Beaver Falls, have revitalization strategy area plans but have not been successful due to the lack of funding. The municipalities in the face of continued plant closures and fewer citizens are faced with a diminished tax base without a reduction in the amount of infrastructure and housing that must be maintained. Without extraordinary amounts of funding from outside the community it is a struggle to just maintain the quality of life in these communities let alone revitalize them.

While these communities must continue to maintain police and fire protection and basic infrastructure such as sewers, waterlines, and roads, they are left with less public money to invest in services and amenities for their citizens.

A lack of private investment in low income neighborhoods leads to fewer opportunities for low income people to prosper. Plants and significant employers have closed in these communities. Banks have closed in these communities. These communities continue to try and attract new business investment, but it is difficult with infrastructure that cannot be maintained.

Regarding regional cooperation, Beaver County, has many more municipalities than can be supported by its tax base. It is no different than most Counties in Pennsylvania. These municipalities frequently end up competing for sparse funding instead of cooperating to better their communities. This contributes to segregation because many low income communities do not have areas of higher income households to help support the poor areas. This leads to the poor communities staying poor and the wealthier communities staying wealthy.

Land use and zoning laws in Beaver County can encourage segregation by banning or discouraging rental housing because Black/African Americans in Beaver County are not granted

mortgages at the same rate as Whites. In addition, any land use and zoning laws that prevent or discourage alternative living arrangements for people with disabilities contribute to segregation of those people to areas that are supportive of those uses.

Lending discrimination could be a factor in segregation. For 2013, comparing mortgage applications for Blacks/African Americans and Whites, the average loan application for Whites was \$111,000 as compared to \$79,000 for Blacks/African Americans. Also, there is great disparity in the average applicant income for Whites and Blacks/African Americans. The average income of a white applicant is \$72,000 and for a Black/African American applicant is \$59,000. This could make segregation more severe. Because of low-income, Blacks/African Americans may not be given mortgages and are forced to live in rental units most of which are in the lowest income neighborhoods. Unfortunately, the report does not break down denial of applications by race which would give better information on whether there is a true disparity by race.

Location of affordable housing also contributes to segregation in that most large affordable housing developments are located in the lowest income areas and not within easy accessibility to the concentration of jobs specifically in Center Township, Chippewa Township or Brighton Township. While rents in structures with few units are competitively low, it is unclear whether there are enough to accommodate large numbers of low income people. Also, most of these affordable units have stairs to enter, making them unable or unlikely to be rented by people with mobility disabilities. Public housing, especially units that can accommodate families, is centered in the lowest income communities.

Occupancy codes and restrictions force low income people to remain in the public housing or the low income areas because zoning laws restrict how many people or households may occupy one unit. Because Black/African Americans are disproportionately low income they are affected more harshly by this reality.

Private discrimination may be a source of segregation but it is difficult to find data to support this. Of 32 housing discrimination complaints filed in a 6 year period, 7 or 21% were based on race. All but 1 of the incidents alleged discrimination occurred in low income, high minority areas. The one that occurred in a low minority area resulted in a finding of cause for the complaint. Unfortunately, one case over that period of time is not significant enough to show a contribution to racial segregation. For the same period, 23 of 32 or 71% of the discrimination complaints were based on disability. Of those, 9 were conciliated and 2 found cause. Of the 16 complaints for any type of discrimination that proceeded to resolution, 11 (68%) were based on disability discrimination. Of those 11, 5 (45%) were in non-low income areas. The rest were in low income areas. Based on this data, it appears that disability discrimination happens in both low income and non-low income areas.

## **ii. R/ECAPs**

A racially/ethnically-concentrated area of poverty (R/ECAP) as defined by HUD is an area that has a non-white population of 50% or more and 40% or more individuals living at or below poverty. Beaver County has no municipalities or census tracts meeting the HUD definition racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty because all have non-white populations of less than 50%. The only census tract with more than 50% non-white population is in Aliquippa. With 85.6% Black/African American population, Census Tract 6045 is located at the Northern end of Aliquippa bordering the Ohio River and Hopewell Township. However, only 28.7% of the population is below the poverty level which makes it not qualify as an R/ECAP.

### **iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

#### **1. Analysis**

##### **a. Educational Opportunities**

**i.** According to the Opportunity Indicators data, in Beaver County disparity in access to proficient schools for 4<sup>th</sup> graders is highest for the Black, Non-Hispanic population in Beaver County. Map 9 – Demographics and School Proficiency shows the struggling school districts in the low income areas, in some cases, surrounded by more proficient schools.

**ii.** Disparities exist based on the residency patterns in Beaver County. Generally the communities with the greatest percentages of income level and concentrations of populations have the lowest performing schools. Beaver County has 16 school districts. In comparing the school districts in the lowest income, highest minority population municipalities with their “suburban” neighbors the disparities are significant. The Pennsylvania School Performance Profiles were compared for Elementary Schools and High Schools of neighboring school districts on percentage white, academic score, percent economically disadvantaged and gifted students and, for high schools, percent dropout rate. The higher the Academic Score the better the students perform academically. Aliquippa was compared to Hopewell, Big Beaver Falls was compared to Blackhawk and Midland was compared to Western Beaver. The following chart shows the contrasts. It is interesting to note that except for Aliquippa, there is less disparity between the elementary schools as there is between High Schools. The contrast between neighboring high schools is very noticeable.

**iii.** Note that Midland School District does not have a high school but instead tuitions its students to other districts, PA Cyber Charter School or Lincoln Park Performing Arts School. Midland allows and actually requires its high school students to choose another school to attend. This allows their students to attend some proficient schools but not all. Most minority students would be least successful in accessing proficient schools because they live in areas with lower performing schools.

School	% White	Academic Score	% Econ. Disadvantaged	% Gifted	% Dropout
Aliquippa Elementary	21.90	56.7	98.70	0.86	N/A
Hopewell Elementary	92.71	86.2	24.01	1.52	N/A
Aliquippa High School	18.61	43.1	94.81	3.03	1.48
Hopewell High School	94.07	75.8	21.24	4.55	0.53
Big Beaver Falls Elementary	48.05	76.9	83.30	1.67	N/A
Blackhawk Elementary	96.49	89.6	17.54	0.88	N/A
Big Beaver Falls High School	58.73	59.3	70.07	7.26	2.4
Blackhawk High School	95.80	82.8	24.84	6.37	0.87
Midland Elementary	61.54	73.0	72.73	0.35	N/A
Western Beaver Elementary	94.86	81.3	45.92	1.51	N/A
Midland High School	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Western Beaver High School	94.79	81.0	39.84	3.91	0.28

Another consideration with regard to education is the higher education required to fill the higher paying technology jobs that are available in the region. Few programs exist to bridge the educational gap between high school and the education required for the jobs that exist. This gap also exists for underemployed or low-income individuals who need to obtain higher paying employment but cannot temporarily lose their income to be trained for the higher paying jobs. This impacts the Black/African American population in Beaver County because they are disproportionately poor as compared to Whites.

**b. Employment Opportunities**

i. It is clear from Map 11-(Demographics and Labor Market) that Black, Non-Hispanics are concentrated in areas with the lowest Labor Market Indexes. These are also the lowest-income communities.

ii. The proximity of jobs to place of residence is relatively equal for all races and ethnicities and for Black/African Americans below the federal poverty line it is slightly worse than for Whites. Other minorities in Beaver County have a better proximity of job to their residences in Beaver County. This is similar to the Pittsburgh Region as a whole. More residents of Beaver County people have jobs outside of Beaver County than in Beaver County. This is probably due to the decline in manufacturing, the closure of the steel mills and U.S. Air relocating its hub out of the Pittsburgh International Airport. Opportunities for higher paying jobs exist in Cranberry (Butler County) and in Coraopolis, Robinson, Moon Township or Pittsburgh (Allegheny County). There are low paying jobs in retail and/or the hospitality industries in Beaver County but most of these are in non-low moderate income municipalities. (iii) As the maps show, Black/African Americans are the least successful in accessing employment.

### **c. Transportation Opportunities**

**i.** The data from Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators shows that low-income Black/African Americans are the most likely to use public transportation, they live in closest proximity to public transportation and the cost of their transportation is generally lower than Whites and other minority groups. The transit trip index shows how often low income families use public transportation. Map 12 shows the transit trip index with the concentration by race. This map shows that, in the areas most populated by Black/African Americans and Whites, more low income families use public transportation. Map 13 is similar in that, generally, the low cost and proximity of public transportation is higher in the low-income areas where Blacks/African Americans live. Based on Maps 12 and 13, there are no significant disparities in access to transportation based national origin or family status.

**ii.** On both the maps, the only minority population of significance is Black/African Americans. The largest concentrations show up in Aliquippa and Ambridge which show relatively low transportation. Only 1 municipality, Economy Borough, shows very low transportation cost. This is not an area of racial minority concentration.

**iii.** The road system for automobiles also accommodates buses for public transportation. The “DART” system serves the rural areas and Midland, with a schedule and response bus system. Midland, a borough with a racial minority concentration, is also served by a very limited schedule bus line.

### **d. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities**

**i.** There is a significant disparity in neighborhood poverty between the Black, Non-Hispanic population and all other races in Beaver County. The Low Poverty Index Score for Blacks is only 29.14 which indicates a very high exposure to poverty at the neighborhood level when compared with Whites, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans which all have a Low Poverty Index Score ranging from 53.40 to 59.29. This is also shown on the Map (race/ethnicity) which shows Blacks in areas with the lowest Low Poverty Index score. In addition, Map 14 (family status) shows that there are greater concentrations of families with children in these high poverty exposure areas.

**ii.** A person’s place of residence plays a significant role in a person’s exposure to poverty. This can be seen on Map 14 in seeing that the lowest Low Poverty Index scores (which translates to high poverty) are not scattered throughout Beaver County but are concentrated in a relatively few municipalities.

**iii.** Blacks and families with children are most affected by these poverty indicators.

iv. These protected class groups access these low poverty areas because housing is less expensive and public housing is located primarily in these areas. What is a phenomenon in Western Pennsylvania also is true for Beaver County. Many families stay in the neighborhood they grew up in and houses are passed down from one generation to the next. For many families that started in these high poverty areas, this is where they remain.

#### **e. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities**

i. The Environmental Health Index for all races in Beaver County is above the Pittsburgh region which indicates that Beaver County is a healthier place to live for air quality, carcinogenic, respiratory and neurological toxins by neighborhood.

ii. Map 15 shows that only the low income, high minority concentration area of Midland also has the lowest Environmental Health Index. This is likely because of the continued operation of the steel mill in that borough. Other areas which once had steel mills are healthier but still lower on the Healthy Neighborhood Scale than many rural areas. These areas also have concentrations of 40.1%-60% of families with children. There are other, higher income communities with very low environmental health indexes.

#### **f. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

Patterns in disparities in access to opportunity are seen in the low-income communities that are the former steel/ manufacturing centers of the County. These areas also have significantly higher concentrations of Black/African Americans and 40-60% families with children. These areas and populations experience high poverty, low school proficiency, higher unemployment and fewer people with college educations. There is less disparity in the cost of transportation and the environmental health index for these groups and others. There is no pattern in disparities of access to opportunity for any ethnic groups.

## **2. Additional Information**

a. Approximately 11.83% of the people (12,234) living in the County have a disability. There are many programs throughout Beaver County to help this population. However, additional information is needed to ascertain whether significant disparities exist between this population and access to opportunities.

Many programs exist which are aimed at improving access to opportunities within the municipalities and neighborhoods where disparities exist. Many agencies provide support services to people in these areas. Affordable housing, both public and private, is concentrated in these areas and public transportation is also focused there. Some school districts do better than others at providing opportunities for their students. The Community College of Beaver County

provides low cost education and training programs which can be accessed by these individuals. The Community Development Program, through its CDBG, HOME and HESG programs provides federal funds to foster community development, affordable housing and serve the homeless in these target areas.

### **3. Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

There are a number of factors affecting Beaver County and the low-income, high minority municipalities which contribute to the severity of the disparities in access to opportunity. While the housing stock is older, it is affordable. The closure and consolidation of banks have resulted in decreased access to financial services. Lack of private investment continues to be a major factor in lack of resources for these municipalities to operate. In addition, Black/African Americans apply for and receive mortgages at a lower rate than Whites, which could be a result of lending discrimination. This loss of tax base in turn results in a lack of public investment in the upkeep of infrastructure or the provision of services or amenities. The municipal government system in Pennsylvania, Beaver County included, is made up of an inordinate number of municipalities, each with autonomy. This adds to the municipality's burden because they do not have a healthy tax base to help support the diminished tax base. So, the disparities in the financial health of municipalities is greater than if fewer but larger municipalities existed, each with a traditional downtown, industrial, urban residential and suburban residential areas.

The location of major employers has steadily moved out of Beaver County. With the decline in the steel and manufacturing industries, and the Pittsburgh airport loss of its hub status, most workers from Beaver County must now commute greater distances and out of the County to earn a living. Public transportation is available and easily accessible for a majority of the people living in these municipalities. Unfortunately, having to use a bus to grocery shop for a family is a difficult task. There are a number of cooperative, regional initiative including County agencies, a council of governments (COG), and the Rivertowns of Beaver County which assist these municipalities in enhancing the opportunities for their residents.

Based on a report by the Fair Housing Law Center, these municipalities' zoning, planning and occupancy codes help contribute to disparities in access to opportunity, especially for people with disabilities and for the development of affordable housing. In addition, most neither mention fair housing nor provide a mechanism for requesting reasonable accommodation. This report is attached as an appendix to this document.

#### **iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs**

##### **1. Analysis**

a. All minority groups (by race/ethnicity) experience higher rates of housing problems which include housing cost burden greater than 30%, overcrowding or substandard housing. The percentage of Whites with these problems is 25.95%. The percentage of Blacks with these

problems is 42.55%. The percentage of Hispanics with these problems is 31.53%. The percentage of Asian or Pacific Islander with these problems is 28.88%. The percentage of Native Americans with these problems is 41.67%. The percentage of Other, Non-Hispanic Minorities with these problems is 44.48%.

Based on family status, family households with less than 5 people experience these problems less often than the white population. But, 29.71 % of family households with 5 or more people experience these problems and 38.98% of non-family households experience these problems.

In Beaver County, 11.77% of White households experience a cost burden over 50%, overcrowding and substandard housing. The percentage of Blacks with these problems is 23.76% which is more than double that of whites. The percentage of Hispanics with these problems is 19.90%. The percentage of Asian or Pacific Islander with these problems is 16.81%. The percentage of Native Americans with these problems is 41.67%. The percentage of Other, Non-Hispanic Minorities with these problems is 21.03%.

b. As Map 7 shows, most of the areas with minority populations also have the highest housing burdens in Beaver County. These municipalities include Beaver Falls, Rochester, Midland and Aliquippa and Ambridge. Map 8 indicates that there is no correlation between national origin and housing burdens.

c. For families of less than 5 people, there are currently 2,689 family households in publicly supported 0 to 2 bedroom units and 8,513 family households with less than 5 people who experience housing problems. The need is more than 3 times the number of public housing units in existence in Beaver County. In addition, there are 721 units of publicly supported housing with 3 or more bedrooms. Family households with 5 or more people would need units this size. In Beaver County there are 1,193 families with 5 or more people who experience housing problems. At least an additional 472 of these large units is needed in Beaver County.

d. Based on 2010 U.S. Census data, the municipalities with the greatest percentage of Black residents are also the municipalities with the greatest number of renter units. The disparity is clear when comparing to the largest non-low income municipalities. For example, 38% of Aliquippa's population is Black and their homeowner rate is 42.6%. Compare Aliquippa with Center Township with a Black population of 3.5% and homeowner rate of 82.1%. 38% of Aliquippa's population is Black and their homeowner rate is 42.6%. Compare Ambridge with a Black population of 17% and homeowner rate of 46.9% to Economy Borough with a Black population of .6% and homeowner rate of 93.8%. Compare Beaver Falls with a Black population of 19.3% and homeowner rate of 48.6% to Chippewa Township with a Black population of .8% and homeowner rate of 80.6%. Compare Midland with a Black population of 20.3% and homeowner rate of 45.2% with Brighton Township with a Black population of 1.1% and homeowner rate of 86.2%.

## **2. Additional Information**

a. There is no other significant data available on disproportionate housing needs in Beaver County based on religion, sex or national origin.

b. It is important to note that the majority of public housing is located in those municipalities with higher Black populations. This allows them access to well-maintained affordable housing. Through the HOME program at least 1 homeowner unit is added each year in a municipality with higher Black populations. In addition, CDBG funds are concentrated in serving these low income communities with high Black populations. These funds are used for public improvements and facilities that benefit the municipality as a whole and the low-income neighborhoods specifically.

### **3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs**

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes continues to be a need in Beaver County because at least 20% of all households have incomplete bathroom or kitchen facilities, have more than 1 person per room or pay more than 30% of their income on housing. There is significant lack of private investment or maintenance of homes in neighborhoods in Aliquippa, Ambridge, Beaver Falls and Midland, especially. As described in the attached zoning report, land use and zoning laws in the municipalities with higher Black populations may contribute to lack of affordable housing being built there.

### **C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis**

#### **1. Analysis**

##### **a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics**

i. In Beaver County the greatest percentage of Blacks are served by the Housing Choice Voucher program compared to percentages of other publicly supported housing options. This allows them the greatest choice in selecting a home. The next greatest percentage of blacks live in public housing followed by project-based Section 8 and Other HUD Multifamily units.

ii. Regarding other protected classes, the elderly are most likely to reside in Other HUD Multifamily units, followed by Project-based Section 8, public housing and then Housing Choice Vouchers. This data is consistent with the reasons many elderly move out of their single family homes into multifamily units which are smaller, with significantly less upkeep in areas served by public transportation. People with disabilities reside most frequently in Other HUD Multifamily followed by the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Public Housing and then Project-Based Section 8. Families with Children are about equally divided, percentage-wise, in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Project-Based Section 8 and Public Housing.

##### **b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy**

i. Map 5 shows that Publicly Supported Housing, although located in a variety of municipalities, is concentrated in the low income communities with higher percentages of Black residents. All of the types of public housing are represented in those communities. This includes Public Housing, Other Multifamily, Project-Based Section 8 and Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties. Map 6 shows that Housing Choice Vouchers are located in the areas which also have other Publicly Supported Housing types. In addition, Brighton Township, which is a higher income community with a low percentage of Black residents, has the highest percentage of voucher units.

ii. The elderly and disabled are more frequently housed in Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily developments. Project-Based Section 8 developments are primarily located in the low income areas while there are a number of Other Multifamily Units that are in higher income communities.

iii. No R/ECAPs exist in Beaver County therefore a comparison cannot be made between them and non R/ECAP areas with regard to Publicly Supported Housing

iv. (A) In reviewing where the units with Black percentages that are less than the Beaver County population as a whole, the units tend to house the elderly and are located in higher income municipalities. (B) The other developments have higher percentages of Blacks than Beaver County and/or the municipality as a whole.

v. While the elderly developments are both in low income municipalities with higher percentages of black population and high income low percentage of Black population areas. It is clear that elderly whites occupy the developments in the higher income neighborhoods at rates higher than the white population as a whole in Beaver County. In addition, some developments that are not elderly located in the lowest income; highest minority communities have percentages of black residents that are higher than the municipality where it is located.

#### **a. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

Because many of the Publicly Supported Housing developments are located in the lowest income municipalities with the highest percentages of Black residents, the analysis in the disparities in access to opportunity would be similar to the discussion in Section B.iii of this document.

People residing in public housing in the areas outside of the public transportation routes must own and operate cars; therefore the cost of transportation is higher. Only a few of these “rural” developments are close to Allegheny County, where many workers have to commute for their jobs. In addition, there are no publicly supported housing developments in the areas closes to Cranberry, another area outside of Beaver County with numerous retail, restaurant and professional jobs.

## **2. Additional Information**

a. The Fair Housing Act protects individuals on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability. HUD has provided data for this section only on race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and limited data on disability. The analysis regarding disability is included in Section V (D).

b. The CoC funded supportive housing programs are designed to assist individuals and families with all types of disabilities including physical, mental health and substance abuse. These programs help the disabled throughout Beaver County. In addition, the Housing Authority of Beaver County (HACB) works to address disparities in access to opportunity in publicly supported housing by actively participating in the Housing Consortium and Homeless Task Force, the Beaver County Collaborative Action Network (BCCAN) and by facilitating training by the Beaver County Fair Housing Office, and the Disabilities Options Network for their staff. HACB received HUD approval to assist low-income families in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program to find housing in low poverty, higher income areas by paying up to 110% of the Fair Market Rent in these areas. Even though in UFAS compliance, the HACB continues to rehabilitate and create new UFAS units each year. The HACB recently added 100 family units of public housing in the higher income municipality of Monaca. The HACB provides homemaking, chore and personal care and case management for disabled elderly residents, allowing them to continue to live independently. The HACB helped initiate and an all-inclusive elderly care program allows 61 elderly and disabled residents to be able to remain in their publicly supported residences. The HACB continues to assist its tenants in moving to self-sufficiency and has constructed 2 single family homes as part of a HUD approved Section 32 Homeownership Program. Using ROSS-SC funds, acquired 2 service coordinators to assist tenants in family public housing with social services necessary to remain in their apartments. In addition HOME TBRA funding also continues to provide affordable housing for persons with disabilities.

### **3. Contributing Factors-of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy**

Despite the need for affordable housing for low income individuals and families, community opposition prevented additional affordable housing from being built in Beaver Falls. Land use provisions in higher income communities with low Black populations do not allow for ease of development of public housing. Finally, limitations on the amount of funding and the number of public housing units allowed in a jurisdiction also contribute to the lack of opportunities for public housing residents.

#### **D. Disability and Access Analysis**

##### **1. Population profile.**

a. Except for vision disability, Beaver County is slightly higher than Allegheny County in percentages of populations with each disability. The largest percentage is people with ambulatory difficulty, followed by people with cognitive difficulty then people with independent living difficulty, then hearing difficulty, self-

care difficulty and finally vision difficulty. While people with disabilities live throughout Beaver County, Maps 16 show that they are more concentrated in areas along a “corridor” from Beaver Falls to Ambridge. These areas include the low income, high Black population areas as well as higher income, low Black population areas.

b. Based on Map 17, Children with disabilities appear to be concentrated in Beaver Falls. Adults with disabilities, both young and old, appear to be concentrated in Aliquippa, Ambridge, Beaver Falls and Rochester Borough.

## **2. Housing Accessibility**

a. The number of accessible units in Beaver County is not available through the Census data. However, in looking at Table 9 and Maps 5 and 16, it appears that more affordable housing is needed for people with disabilities. The HACB rehabilitates or adds new accessible housing units each year to the affordable housing stock in Beaver County.

b. Affordable, accessible housing is located in all of the areas that public housing is located in Beaver County. Map 5 shows these publicly supported housing developments. They are concentrated in areas with low income high Black populations although a number of developments exist in higher income areas with low Black populations.

c. Even though most of the public housing developments were built before 1991, the HACB has updated its units to be in compliance with the required number of accessible units. In looking at percentages, Beaver County has approximately five percent less people with a disability living in public housing, approximately four percent less people with disabilities living in project-based Section 8 housing and three percent more living in Housing Choice Voucher units and six percent more in other multifamily units. The HACB also increases its number of accessible units each year.

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

a. The trend is away from traditional institutional and other segregated settings for people with disabilities and Beaver County also follows this philosophy. Beaver County Behavioral Health offers community-based health care services and long-term services and supports for individuals with disabilities who can live successfully in housing with access to those services and supports. As indicated in Map 16 people with disabilities live throughout Beaver County which shows segregation of this population is not prevalent.

b. A variety of agencies work together, through the Housing Consortium of Beaver County and BCCAN, to ensure that people with disabilities are stably housed. In addition a variety of homeless supportive housing program funded through a collaborative Continuum of Care application to HUD ensure that people with disabilities are provided housing prevention, rapid rehousing and supportive services to prevent and end their homelessness.

#### **4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

##### **a. i. Government services and facilities**

County government and services are accessible to people with disabilities as county offices meet ADA requirements. Regarding local government services and facilities, because Beaver County has 54 municipalities, many local municipalities offices are not ADA compliant. CDBG funding is used every year to make existing public facilities ADA compliant.

##### **ii. Public infrastructure**

Many local municipalities, especially the low income municipalities with concentrations of people with disabilities, do not have the tax base to upgrade sidewalks and crosswalks ADA accessible. CDBG projects are completed yearly to make sidewalks handicapped accessible.

##### **iii. Transportation**

The Beaver County Transit Authority has Demand and Response Transit (DART) for people with disabilities. In addition, a number of ambulance services also offer wheelchair accessible van transportation to medical appointments.

##### **iv. Proficient schools and educational programs**

School districts by law provide specialized education and main stream services for students with disabilities. In addition, all school buildings are required to meet ADA accessibility standards. The Community College of Beaver County recently installed automatic doors to accommodate people with physical disabilities.

##### **v. Jobs**

Agencies serving people with disabilities assists them in creating jobs for this population and obtaining the accommodations that they need to obtain jobs. The offices that assist in this effort are BCRC, Job Training for Beaver County and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. In addition, the Blind Association of Beaver County provides jobs for people with vision disabilities and is working to expand these services.

**b.** A variety of agencies assists persons with disabilities to request and obtains reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications. The Intermediate Unit assists school students. Children and Youth Services assist youth. Adult Protective Care and the Office on Aging assists adults with physical and other disabilities. The Blind Association assists people with vision deficiencies. Beaver County Behavioral Health, The Mental Health Association and Beaver County Rehabilitation Center assist persons with cognitive, mental health and substance abuse disabilities.

**c.** Difficulties in achieving homeownership result in the necessity for people with physical disabilities to make modifications to their home to meet their individual needs. These can become expensive creating more of a cost burden on people with physical disabilities than the general population. In addition, if a person is unable to work because of his or her disability then they are unlikely to afford to buy a home and pay the cost to maintain it.

#### **5. Disproportionate Housing Needs**

a. If a person is unable to work because of his or her disability then they are unlikely to afford to buy a home and pay the cost to maintain it. In addition, people with physical disabilities have specific needs with regard to their residences such as no steps, etc. Because of these needs, the pool of potential available units is less for people with disabilities than for the general population. The private housing stock in Beaver County in the low income areas with high disabled populations is old and does not meet uniform accessibility standards.

## **6. Additional Information**

a. Despite its small population compared to a major metropolitan center, Beaver County has a well-established social service network for people with disabilities. These agencies also provide assistance with locating appropriate housing.

b. Through the CDBG program, approximately 6 owner occupied homes per year are rehabilitated to make them accessible for the low-income, disabled person that lives there. In addition, some HOME funded affordable housing units build by private developers are made handicapped accessible.

## **7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors**

Some local governments require special use permits for or place other restrictions on housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities, as opposed to allowing these uses as of right. This has a negative effect on the ability of persons with disabilities to access housing where they want to live.

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

1. From September 1, 2014 to August 31, 2016, a total of 6 complaints were referred to HUD. Of those, 3 were brought on the basis of disability, 2 were brought on the basis of race, and 1 was brought on the basis of familial status. Some complaints alleged more than one basis of discrimination. Of the 3 disability complaints, 2 were found to have no cause, and one was withdrawn because of resolution. Of the 2 cases brought for racial discrimination, both were found to have no cause. The case brought on the basis of familial status was withdrawn without resolution.

2. In Pennsylvania, the PA Human Relations Act covers a gap in the federal law by making housing discrimination on the basis of age (over 40) illegal. Many jurisdictions throughout Pennsylvania have also enacted local anti-discrimination ordinances that ensure equal access to housing, regardless of a person's marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income and other characteristics. Neither Beaver County nor any of its 54 municipalities has a separate fair housing law and follows the federal law.

3. The Beaver County Fair Housing Office, funded by the County through the CDBG program provides information and outreach and assists the County in implementing its fair housing plan. In addition, the Office fields all phone calls related to fair housing discrimination complaints and

refers them to the Southwestern PA Legal Services, Inc. to assist people to file discrimination claims under the Fair Housing law, through the Fair Housing Law Center provides technical assistance to the Beaver County Fair Housing Office, and conducts fair housing investigations and tester training.

**4. a.** The Beaver County Fair Housing Officer conducts training to educate all stakeholder groups including people in protected classes, realtors, lenders, landlords, social service agencies in the fair housing law.

**b.** The Beaver County Fair Housing Office is administered by the Community Development Program of Beaver County which is the County department responsible for managing the CDBG, HOME and HESG programs. This allows a seamless integration of the fair housing plan into programs that fund the type of programs that promote decent affordable housing and foster access to opportunity for low-income communities, including those with high Black populations, low-income individuals and low income families.

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

The County provides activities to raise awareness include technical training for housing industry representatives and organizations, education and outreach activities geared to the general public, advocacy campaigns, fair housing testing and enforcement. Through interviews with the managers of the low income housing developments in Beaver County, both public and private, it appears that all understand their responsibility with regard to fair housing laws. The only area in which there was some confusion was what their responsibility was with regard to service dogs. More information is needed on whether managers of market rate apartment buildings specifically understand their responsibilities with regard to the fair housing law. This may be an area to increase information about in the future.

The County works with the Beaver County Minority Coalition to help build capacity in low-income municipalities with high Black populations. This organization is also active in promoting minority representation in governmental oversight including housing.

Due to activities of the Beaver County Fair Housing Office being categorized as administration under HUD CDBG regulations, the County is limited in the amount of CDBG funding that can be utilized for this effort especially to conduct fair housing testing. Testing refers to the use of individuals who, without any bona fide intent to rent or purchase a home, apartment, or other dwelling, pose as prospective buyers or renters of real estate for the purpose of gathering information which may indicate whether a housing provider is complying with fair housing laws.

## **VI. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities**

1. Issues of importance include the following:

### **Fair Housing Compliance**

This is the most important issue to fair housing because knowledge is power and a mechanism for handling complaints helps redress those that have been discriminated against. All people with fair housing questions or complaints should continue to have the ability to talk with someone about their concerns and have legal advocacy should it be needed. If possible, the tester program should continue to ensure that discrimination is not happening in those areas that have very low Black populations. Education of all stakeholders continues to be an important component in facilitating fair housing for all.

### **Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans**

This issue is important because Black /African Americans are the largest minority in Beaver County. This population continues to be concentrated in low income areas with significant blight and few opportunities. It is important to provide opportunities for this population to move to higher income areas with more opportunities. It is equally important to work to make these low income communities areas of opportunity because many, if not most, of the people that live in these communities want to stay in their communities. Economic and community revitalization efforts are crucial in these communities. Municipal ordinances should continue to be reviewed and updated to allow for fair and affordable housing as well as healthy economic development.

### **Financial Inequalities**

Opportunities must exist to bring these low income communities out of poverty. This can be accomplished by increasing the employability of the people in these communities by job training, placement and small business start-up services. Educating and matching people with successful jobs and businesses must be a priority. The cost to fix up old housing stock results in large equity gaps for both homeowners and landlords in the low-income areas.

### **Affordable Housing**

Blacks experience the problem of housing cost burden at twice the rate of Whites in Beaver County and the County as a whole has a very affordable housing base. This problem too can be ameliorated with access to higher paying jobs. Homeownership should continue to be supported and encouraged for this population. Also, affordable, quality rental opportunities should continue to be available for those that do not want the burden of homeownership.

More data is needed on whether enough affordable housing exists for people with disabilities. The accessibility of the current housing stock may be a factor but more information is needed.

### **Transportation**

This needs to be affordable and readily available to those areas outside of the County that employ most of the County's workers, such as Cranberry, Moon Township and Pittsburgh.

FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan

<u>Goal #1</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Fair Housing Issues</u>	<u>Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement</u>	<u>2019 Action Steps and Responsible Program Participant(s)</u>	<u>Achieved Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe</u>
<p>Ensure Fair Housing Compliance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Potential complainants need to understand the law.</li> <li>2. All stakeholders may not be compliant</li> <li>3. Potential complainants need a quick and direct way to begin the process of filing a complaint.</li> <li>4. Municipalities should be informed if their zoning ordinances may conflict with the fair housing law.</li> <li>5. A testing program should continue in Beaver County.</li> </ol>	<p>Fair Housing Compliance</p> <p>Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans</p> <p>Financial Inequalities</p> <p>Affordable Housing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain contact information on groups and organizations that assist each of the protected classes. This will begin in 2020 and be done yearly.</li> <li>1. Review and update fair housing information provided for the BCCAN and County websites. This will be done yearly.</li> <li>2. Provide information on fair housing rights to protected</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fair Housing Officer to provide update to County quarterly.</li> <li>2. The Fair Housing Officer will conduct a minimum of 6 presentations to groups of protected classes. The Fair Housing Officer will document the name of the group, where and when the presentation was held and the protected classes that were in attendance. At least 3 of these presentations must be to African-American groups located in</li> </ol>	<p>Achievements will be reported yearly in the in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)</p>

**FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan**

		<p>classes. This will be done yearly.</p> <p>2. Provide information on fair housing rights to Landlords, Lenders, Realtors and housing agencies. This will be done yearly.</p> <p>3. Continuation of dedicated phone line for fair housing inquiries and complaints on fair housing issues.</p> <p>3. Answer fair housing inquiries and refer complaints to SPLAS and/or appropriate services</p> <p>4. Zoning ordinances in 11 municipalities will be reviewed yearly.</p>	<p>low income high minority population municipalities.</p> <p>2. The Fair Housing Officer will conduct a minimum of 6 presentations to landlords, lenders, realtors and housing agencies. The Fair Housing Officer will document the name of the group, where and when the presentation was held and those in attendance.</p> <p>3. The fair housing office phone number will be advertised in 3 different ways to reach as many potential claimants as possible. This will be documented by the Fair Housing Officer and reported to CDP.</p>	
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**FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan**

			<p>5. Ways to continue or enhance the testing program in Beaver County will be explored yearly by the Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP.</p>	<p>3. The Fair Housing Officer will keep a log of all phone calls received, the name of the caller and the referral or resolution of the call. The number of calls received, referrals to SPLAS, referrals to social service agencies and other referrals made will be reported monthly to CDP.</p> <p>3. SPLAS will assist claimants in bringing housing discrimination claims from Beaver County residents to HUD for disposition.</p> <p>5. The Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP will meet at least yearly to review the testing program.</p>	
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## FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan

**Discussion:** These steps are designed to assist all stakeholders in knowing the requirements of the fair housing law, to facilitate a potential claimant's ability to file a claim and to help ensure that zoning ordinances are in line with the fair housing law.

<u>Goal #2</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Fair Housing Issues</u>	<u>Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement</u>	<u>2019 Action Steps and Responsible Program Participant(s)</u>	<u>Achieved Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe</u>
<p>Create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas</p>	<p>Lack of private investment</p> <p>Lack of economic opportunity and accessibility to jobs</p> <p>Poor performing schools</p> <p>Blight and deterioration</p> <p>Members of protected classes that do not want to leave their low income high minority population areas should have similar access to opportunities that are available to residents of higher income low</p>	<p>Fair Housing Compliance</p> <p>Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans</p> <p>Financial Inequalities</p>	<p>1. CDP will identify at least 1 project per year that helps make low income high minority population municipalities areas of opportunity. This will be ongoing</p> <p>2. The outcomes of these projects will be identified yearly.</p>	<p>1. CDP will continue to partner with the Beaver County Minority Coalition and/or other revitalization organizations to create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas.</p> <p>1. CDP will reach out to at least 1 agency partner to facility projects that create opportunities for residents of low income minority population municipalities.</p>	<p>Achievements will be reported yearly in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)</p>

**FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan**

	minority population municipalities			2. CDP through CDBG projects begun and completed each year.	
<b>Discussion:</b> Efforts will also be made to give residents of low income higher minority communities similar access to opportunity that higher income low minority population communities enjoy.					

**Fair Housing  
Accomplishments 2018**

# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments FY 2018

<u>Goal #1</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Fair Housing Issues</u>	<u>Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement</u>	<u>Responsible Program Participant(s)</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
<p>Ensure Fair Housing Compliance</p>	<p>1. Potential complainants need to understand the law.                      2. All stakeholders may not be compliant                      3. Potential complainants need a quick and direct way to begin the process of filing a complaint.                      4. Municipalities should be informed if their zoning ordinances may conflict with the fair housing law.                      5. A testing program should continue in Beaver County.</p>	<p>Fair Housing Compliance                      Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans                      Financial Inequalities                      Affordable Housing</p>	<p>1. a. Identify and update contact information on groups and organizations that assist each of the protected classes. This will begin in 2017 be done yearly.                      1.b. Review and update fair housing information provided for the BCCAN and County websites.                      2.a. Provide information on fair housing rights to protected classes. This will be done yearly beginning in 2016.</p>	<p>1. a. Fair Housing Officer (FHO) to provide update yearly to County                      1.b. FHO will review information on websites and update as needed.                      2. a. The Fair Housing Officer will conduct a minimum of 6 presentations per year to groups of protected classes. The Fair Housing Officer will document the name of the group, where and when the presentation</p>	<p>1.a. FHO provided Yearly report covering FY2018 (9/1/2018 – 8/31/2019) to Community Development Program (CDP).                      1. b. FHO reviewed and updated fair housing information on BCCAN and County websites. FHO shared monthly Fair Housing newsletter/monthly Fair Housing news updates via TCBC website and Housing Coalition lists.                      2. a. Conducted 8 Fair Housing/ Affordable Housing presentations and information booths for social service staff and consumers at Mental Health Association, St. Vincent De Paul, The Women’s Center of Beaver County, Beaver</p>

# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments FY 2018

				<p>was held and the protected classes that were in attendance. At least 3 of these presentations must be to African-American groups located in low income high minority population municipalities.</p>	<p>Valley Mall Senior Day, Second Chance Resource and Re-Entry Fair at CCBC, Columbia Gas Advisory Council, BCRC Work Release/Vocation Support Program, and Salvation Army Friendship Homes Program. Also conducted 8 trainings in areas of minority concentration-at The Cornerstone of Beaver County (Beaver Falls), The Carnegie Free Library of Beaver Falls, The Center for Hope (Ambridge), The Salvation Army (Aliquippa), The Housing Authority of Beaver County Managers meetings</p>
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# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

<p>2.b Provide information on fair housing rights to Landlords, Lenders, Realtors and housing agencies. This will be done yearly beginning in 2016.</p>	<p>2. b. The Fair Housing Officer will conduct a minimum of 6 presentations per year to landlords, lenders, realtors and housing agencies. The Fair Housing Officer will document the name of the group, where and when the presentation was held and those in attendance.</p>	<p>2.b. FHO attended 3 Beaver County ACRE meetings. FHO met with BAR Residential, Premier Property Management, Bovard Anderson Company, and Riverview Rochester LLC providing FHO contact information, outreach and educational materials regarding Fair Housing and protected classes. This information reached approximately 40 landlords, property management companies and their staff, and one realtor/rental agency.</p> <p>FHO attended 9 monthly Housing and Homeless Coalition meetings to distribute brochures and answer questions.</p> <p>FHO provided information on fair housing during individual meetings with landlords to assist homeless persons find housing. Approximately 50 landlords came in</p>
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# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

			<p>3.a. Continuation of dedicated phone line for fair housing inquiries and complaints on fair housing issues. Yearly, beginning in 2016</p>	<p>3.a. Each year, the fair housing office phone number will be advertised in 3 different ways to reach as many potential claimants as possible. This will be documented by the Fair Housing Officer and reported to CDP each year.</p>	<p>contact with during this period that were given information on Fair Housing as well as any upcoming trainings available regarding Fair Housing.</p> <p>3.a. Placed several Fair Housing Ads on WBVP radio.</p> <p>3.a. Continued dedicated phone line for beaver County's Fair Housing Office at The Cornerstone of Beaver County 724.846.6400 ext. 35. Contact information was also shared via TCBC facebook page and agency website.</p> <p>Distributed Fair Housing Posters to all Beaver County libraries including those in high minority communities of Aliquippa, Ambridge, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester Borough and Midland. Also provided posters to Housing Authority of Beaver County, the Housing and Homeless</p>
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# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

			<p>3. b. Answer fair housing inquiries and refer complaints to SPLAS and/or appropriate services</p>	<p>3.b.1. The Fair Housing Officer will keep a log of all phone calls received, the name of the caller and the referral or resolution of the call. The number of calls received, referrals to SPLAS, referrals to social service agencies and other referrals made will be reported monthly to CDP.</p>	<p>Coalition, Mental Health Association, Crossroad's Men's Shelter, Center for Hope, and Salvation Army Beaver Falls.</p> <p>Distributed brochures with the Fair Housing phone number to groups that assisted protected classes. (See 2.a. above)</p> <p>Distributed brochures with the Fair Housing phone number to Landlords and property owners. (See 2.b. above)</p> <p>3. b. 1. FHO provided monthly reports to CDP.</p> <p>A total of 49 Fair Housing phone calls received during the year.</p> <p>A total of 4 Fair Housing complaint referrals were made to SPLAS during the year.</p> <p>A total of 45 Calls from people in protected classes were received about landlord tenant</p>
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# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

		<p>issues and appropriate referrals were made during the year.</p> <p>3. b. 2. SPLAS assisted claimants in bringing housing discrimination claims from Beaver County residents to HUD for disposition.</p> <p>4. 3 ordinances were reviewed by FHO, CDP staff during the year.</p>
		<p>3. b. 2. SPLAS will assist claimants in bringing housing discrimination claims from Beaver County residents to HUD for disposition.</p> <p>4. The Fair Housing Officer will review the zoning ordinance of approximately 1 municipality and provide a written report of possible conflicts with the fair housing law, forward the report to the municipality for possible action and report to CDP on the actions taken by the municipality.</p>
		<p>4. Zoning ordinances in 11 municipalities will be reviewed yearly.</p>

# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

			<p>5. Ways to continue the testing program in Beaver County will be explored yearly by the Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP.</p>	<p>5. The Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP will meet 2 times per year to review and find support for the testing program.</p>	<p>5. FHO met with CDP and /or SPLAS at least twice to discuss the testor program.</p>
<p><b>Discussion:</b> These steps are designed to assist all stakeholders in knowing the requirements of the fair housing law, to facilitate a potential claimant's ability to file a claim and to help ensure that zoning ordinances are in line with the fair housing law.</p>					
<p><u>Goal #2</u></p>	<p><u>Contributing Factors</u></p>	<p><u>Fair Housing Issues</u></p>	<p><u>Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement</u></p>	<p><u>Responsible Program Participant(s)</u></p>	<p><u>Accomplishments</u></p>
<p>Create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas</p>	<p>Lack of private investment Lack of economic opportunity and accessibility to jobs Poor performing schools Blight and deterioration</p>	<p>Fair Housing Compliance Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans</p>	<p>1. CDP will identify at least 1 project per year that helps make low income high minority population municipalities areas of opportunity. This will be ongoing</p>	<p>1. a. CDP will continue to partner with the Beaver County Minority Coalition and other revitalization organizations to create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas.</p>	<p>1. a. CDP partnered with the Beaver county Minority Coalition to provide technical assistance to non-profit community organizations in municipalities with high minority populations.</p>

# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

	<p>Members of protected classes that do not want to leave their low income high minority population areas should have similar access to opportunities that are available to residents of higher income low minority municipalities</p>	<p>Financial Inequalities</p>	<p>2. The outcomes of these projects will be identified yearly.</p>	<p>1. b. CDP will reach out to at least 1 agency partner to facilitate projects that create opportunities for residents of low income minority population municipalities.</p> <p>2. CDP through CDBG projects begun and completed each year.</p>	<p>1. b. Renovations were completed on a neighborhood facilities including a day care and afterschool center in Midland and a splash pad in Beaver Falls.</p> <p>2. Attached to this chart is a list of projects that have been completed in the 6 municipalities in which 65% of the minority population in Beaver County resides. (Aliquippa, Ambridge, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester Borough and Midland).</p>
<p><b>Discussion:</b> Given that many residents of low income high minority population municipalities do not want to live somewhere else, efforts should be made to give these residents similar access to opportunity that higher income low minority population communities enjoy.</p>					

CDBG Projects in

Aliquippa, Ambridge, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester Borough and Midland

Year	PID	IDIS Activity #	Activity Name	Target Area
2015	0001	2017	Aliquippa Demolition and Clearing	Aliquippa
2015	0002	2001	Aliquippa, Manhole Drain and Reconstruction	Aliquippa
2015	0036	2036	Church Army Franklin Ave Park Design*	Aliquippa
2016	0001	2037	Church Army USA Franklin Ave Park (2016)	Aliquippa
2016	0002	2038	Aliquippa Manhole Drain Improvements (2016)	Aliquippa
2016	0003	2039	Aliquippa Demolition (2016)*	Aliquippa
2017	0001	2091	Aliquippa Franklin Ave East End Demo*	Aliquippa
2017	0002	2092	Church Army USA Franklin Ave Park (2017)	Aliquippa
2018	0002	2155	Aliquippa Jessie Bell Walker Park (2018)*	Aliquippa
2018	0003	2154	Aliquippa Municipal Auth Green St Waterline (2018)	Aliquippa
2015	0004	2003	Ambridge Mun Auth Treatment Plant Digester Cover	Ambridge
2016	0006	2041	Ambridge Demolition (2016)*	Ambridge
2016	0007	2049	Ambridge Laughlin Memorial Library Restroom Renovation	Ambridge
2017	0027	2124	Ambridge Streetscape 108	Ambridge
2015	0006	2004	Beaver Falls Paving Projects	Beaver Falls
2015	0007	2005	Big BF SD - Community Tennis Courts	Beaver Falls
2016	0010	2061	Beaver Falls Citywide Demolition	Beaver Falls
2016	0011	2062	Beaver Falls 37th St Sidewalks	Beaver Falls
2016	0030	2079	Rivertowns Streetscape	Beaver Falls
2017	0003	2093	Big Beaver Falls School District LED Lighting	Beaver Falls
2018	0007	2152	Beaver Falls Mt Washington Paving (2018)	Beaver Falls
2018	0008	2151	Beaver Falls Demolition (2018)	Beaver Falls
2018	0017	2131	Tiger Pause Eye of The Tiger Community Center Rehab (2018)	Beaver Falls
2014	0027	1962	Midland Roads, 13th, Virginia and Wood	Midland

# Summary of Fair Housing Accomplishments | FY 2018

2015	0015	2020	Midland Roads	Midland
2016	0018	2064	Midland Municipal Auth Water Intake	Midland
2016	0019	2065	Carnegie Free Library Midland Roof	Midland
2017	0008	2097	Midland ADA Curb Ramps	Midland
2018	0014	2148	Midland 7th St Sewer System (2018)	Midland
2014	0014	1951	B C Minority Coalition Set Aside (2014)*	Minority Population Areas
2015	0017	2030	BC Minority Coalition Set Aside The Center	Minority Population Areas
2016	0008	2052	BC Minority Coalition Organizational Capacity Building*	Minority Population Areas
2016	0009	2080	BCMC Community Capacity Coordinator*	Minority Population Areas
2017	0013	2115	Community Capacity Coordinator	Minority Population Areas
2018	0006	2139	BC Minority Coalition Community Capacity Coordinator & Tech Asst	Minority Population Areas
2014	0031	1966	New Brighton ADA Curb Ramps Ph III	New Brighton
2015	0018	2021	New Brighton ADA Curb Ramps Phase IV	New Brighton
2015	0029	2029	Rivertowns Streetscape	New Brighton
2016	0021	2068	New Brighton ADA Curb Ramps Phase V	New Brighton
2017	0009	2098	New Brighton ADA Curb Ramps	New Brighton
2018	0015	2147	New Brighton ADA Curb Ramps Phase 7 (2018)	New Brighton
2014	0009	1944	Rivertowns Streetscape*	Rochester
2016	0023	2069	Rochester Stop Sign Replacement*	Rochester
2017	0011	2100	Rochester Boro Street Repaving	Rochester
2018	0016	2146	Rochester 3 Park Rehabilitation (2018)	Rochester

# TABLES

**Table 1 - Demographics**

	<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG)</b>		<b>(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
White, Non-Hispanic	149,606	90.20	2,051,163	87.05
Black, Non-Hispanic	10,573	6.37	194,423	8.25
Hispanic	1,954	1.18	29,969	1.27
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	742	0.45	41,484	1.76
Native American, Non-Hispanic	153	0.09	2,471	0.10
Other, Non-Hispanic	139	0.08	2,881	0.12
<b>National Origin</b>	<b>Country</b>		<b>Country</b>	
#1 country of origin	Italy	639 0.38	India	11,018 0.47
#2 country of origin	Canada	289 0.17	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiw	7,406 0.31
#3 country of origin	Germany	218 0.13	Italy	4,682 0.20
#4 country of origin	Mexico	157 0.09	Germany	3,654 0.16
#5 country of origin	Philippines	156 0.09	Canada	3,076 0.13
#6 country of origin	Greece	126 0.08	Korea	2,818 0.12
#7 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	98 0.06	Russia	2,595 0.11
#8 country of origin	India	92 0.06	Mexico	1,981 0.08
#9 country of origin	Czechoslovakia	79 0.05	England	1,789 0.08
#10 country of origin	Jamaica	79 0.05	Philippines	1,673 0.07
<b>Limited English Proficiency (LEP)</b>	<b>Language</b>		<b>Language</b>	
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	422 0.27	Spanish	6,594 0.28
#2 LEP Language	Italian	326 0.21	Chinese	4,850 0.21
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	103 0.07	Italian	2,949 0.13
#4 LEP Language	Greek	90 0.06	Other Asian languag	2,589 0.11
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	88 0.06	Other Indic languag	1,641 0.07
#6 LEP Language	French	68 0.04	French	1,447 0.06
#7 LEP Language	German	51 0.03	Russian	1,271 0.05
#8 LEP Language	Other Slavic Language	46 0.03	Arabic	1,239 0.05
#9 LEP Language	Other West Germanic Language	46 0.03	German	1,203 0.05
#10 LEP Language	Serbo-Croatian	40 0.03	Korean	1,152 0.05
<b>Disability Type</b>				
Hearing difficulty		7,643 4.92		94,121 4.26
Vision difficulty		3,272 2.11		48,242 2.18
Cognitive difficulty		9,827 6.33		123,157 5.58
Ambulatory difficulty		12,409 7.99		166,721 7.55
Self-care difficulty		4,344 2.80		59,106 2.68
Independent living difficulty		9,420 6.07		119,387 5.40
<b>Sex</b>				
Male		79,976 48.22		1,138,197 48.30
Female		85,879 51.78		1,218,088 51.70
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18		33,879 20.43		474,971 20.16
18-64		101,136 60.98		1,474,232 62.57
65+		30,840 18.59		407,082 17.28
<b>Family Type</b>				
Families with children		17,099 37.32		241,691 39.02

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level.

Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

Table 2 - Demographic Trends

Race/Ethnicity	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG)						(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region					
	1990		2000		2010		1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	169,335	93.27	162,122	91.86	149,606	90.20	2,254,599	91.33	2,171,175	89.30	2,051,163	87.05
Black, Non-Hispanic	10,364	5.71	11,585	6.56	10,573	6.37	178,701	7.24	200,633	8.25	194,423	8.25
Hispanic	1,085	0.60	1,267	0.72	1,954	1.18	13,214	0.54	17,094	0.70	29,969	1.27
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	339	0.19	585	0.33	742	0.45	16,260	0.66	29,879	1.23	41,484	1.76
Native American, Non-Hispanic	162	0.09	499	0.28	153	0.09	1,916	0.08	5,592	0.23	2,471	0.10
<b>National Origin</b>												
Foreign-born	3,966	2.18	2,955	1.67	2,919	1.76	58,248	2.36	62,786	2.58	78,388	3.33
<b>LEP</b>												
Limited English Proficiency	2,934	1.62	1,979	1.12	1,489	0.90	37,674	1.53	35,268	1.45	34,025	1.44
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	86,325	47.55	84,203	47.72	79,976	48.22	1,168,926	47.36	1,160,307	47.73	1,138,197	48.30
Female	95,210	52.45	92,250	52.28	85,879	51.78	1,299,347	52.64	1,270,784	52.27	1,218,088	51.70
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18	42,045	23.16	41,002	23.24	33,879	20.43	545,696	22.11	557,575	22.94	474,971	20.16
18-64	108,490	59.76	102,693	58.20	101,136	60.98	1,499,653	60.76	1,442,691	59.34	1,474,232	62.57
65+	31,000	17.08	32,758	18.56	30,840	18.59	422,925	17.13	430,825	17.72	407,082	17.28
<b>Family Type</b>												
Families with children	21,191	40.87	10,308	40.79	17,099	37.32	276,625	40.65	126,083	42.06	241,691	39.02

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends**

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG)				(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region			
	Jurisdiction		Jurisdiction		1990		2010	
	1990	2000	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	
Non-White/White	54.34	51.63	51.63	52.04	62.45	57.48	55.93	
Black/White	60.28	58.97	58.97	62.76	70.14	67.13	67.87	
Hispanic/White	26.55	25.32	25.32	24.92	29.47	29.11	32.32	
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	36.30	28.25	28.25	33.51	51.75	49.28	54.92	

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics**

	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity	# %	# %
Total Population in R/ECAPs	0 -	31,048 -
White, Non-Hispanic	0	6,894 22.20%
Black, Non-Hispanic	0	22,152 71.35%
Hispanic	0	511 1.65%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	374 1.20%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	116 0.37%
Other, Non-Hispanic	0	63
<b>R/ECAP Family Type</b>		
Total Families in R/ECAPs	0 -	6,436 -
Families with children	0	3,411 53.00%
<b>R/ECAP National Origin</b>		
Total Population in R/ECAPs	0 -	31,048 -
#1 country of origin	Null	Other Western Africa 100 0.32%
#2 country of origin	Null	Trinidad & Tobago 87 0.28%
#3 country of origin	Null	Jamaica 85 0.27%
#4 country of origin	Null	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan 60 0.19
#5 country of origin	Null	Vietnam 45 0.14
#6 country of origin	Null	India 40 0.13
#7 country of origin	Null	Saudi Arabia 39 0.13
#8 country of origin	Null	Barbados 38 0.12
#9 country of origin	Null	Other Middle Africa 38 0.12
#10 country of origin	Null	Canada 31 0.1
Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.		
Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS		
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ( <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a> ).		

**Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category**

(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	
Housing Units	# %
Total housing units	76,112 -
Public Housing	1,875 2.46%
Project-based Section 8	1,179 1.55%
Other Multifamily	141 0.19%
HCV Program	713 0.94%
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH	
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a> .	

**Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity**

<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
	<b>White</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Hispanic</b>		<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>			
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Housing Type</b>										
Public Housing	1,127	66.26%	546	32.10%	12	0.71%	6	0.35%		
Project-Based Section 8	683	71.00%	266	27.65%	8	0.83%	2	0.21%		
Other Multifamily	128	96.24%	4	3.01%	1	0.75%	0	0.00%		
HCV Program	391	63.78%	219	35.73%	3	0.49%	0	0.00%		
<b>0-30% of AMI</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>83.78%</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>12.76%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1.13%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.45%</b>		
<b>0-50% of AMI</b>	<b>13,059</b>	<b>71.39%</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>11.04%</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1.08%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.33%</b>		
<b>0-80% of AMI</b>	<b>24,909</b>	<b>79.99%</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>8.64%</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>0.97%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.25%</b>		
<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME,</b>	<b>149,606</b>	<b>90.20%</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>6.37%</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>1.18%</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>0.45%</b>		

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS

Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% Elderly	% with a disability*	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children
<b>Public Housing</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,722	31.66%	28.04%	66.26%	32.10%	0.71%	0.35%	31.95%
<b>Project-based Section 8</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,108	43.60%	17.50%	71.00%	27.65%	0.83%	0.21%	34.49%
<b>Other HUD Multifamily</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	100	72.16%	39.18%	96.77%	2.15%	1.08%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>HCV Program</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	613	24.73%	30.05%	63.78%	35.73%	0.49%	0.00%	34.59%

Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.

Note 2: Data Sources: APSH

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 8 - Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category**

<b>Public Housing</b>						
<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>						
<b>Development Name</b>	<b># Units</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Households with Children</b>
Gordon Camp Apts	189	83%	16%	1%	0%	31%
Pulaski Homes	78	68%	32%	0%	0%	28%
Sheffield Towers	151	28%	70%	1%	0%	0%
Crestview Village	315	57%	40%	2%	1%	40%
Linmar Terrace Ext	162	21%	77%	0%	0%	54%
Morado Dwellings	205	70%	28%	1%	1%	38%
A.C. Edgecomb Apts	266	95%	4%	0%	0%	14%
Midcrest Homes	105	73%	25%	2%	0%	39%
Pleasantview Homes	194	52%	47%	1%	0%	62%
King Beaver	210	90%	9%	0%	1%	12%

<b>Project-Based Section 8</b>						
<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>						
<b>Development Name</b>	<b># Units</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Households with Children</b>
Francis Farmer	105	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Valley View Gardens	120	70%	25%	3%	0%	61%
Pinney Street Manor	22	96%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Virginia Heights Apts.	100	81%	14%	5%	0%	79%
Conway Towers	85	98%	1%	1%	0%	0%
E.B. McNitt/New Brighton Apts.	101	96%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Valley Terrace Apts.	144	9%	89%	2%	0%	78%
Beaver Falls Plaza	120	81%	17%	0%	2%	0%
Colonial Oaks Apts.	140	90%	10%	0%	0%	55%
Prv Manor	35	68%	32%	0%	0%	0%
Scottswood Apts.	106	61%	37%	1%	0%	47%
Spring Run	101	70%	29%	1%	0%	72%

<b>Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Housing</b>						
<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>						
<b>Development Name</b>	<b># Units</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Households with Children</b>
Pmh VIII - Guy	4					
Lutheran Village/Chippewa	35	97%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Pmh Hi 3 - Maratta/Claridge	8					
Pmh ix - Pennsylvania	8					
Mcguire Woodlands	4					
Pmh I - Curtis/Second	8					
Green Diamond Apts.	30	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Pmh VI - Todd	4					

Note 1: For LIHTC properties, this information will be supplied by local knowledge.

Note 2: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding error.

Note 3: Data Sources: APSH

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs**

Disproportionate Housing Needs Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems* Race/Ethnicity	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region			
	# with problems	# households	% with problems	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems	% with problems
White, Non-Hispanic	16,424	63,301	25.95%	222,420	876,250	25.38%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,746	4,103	42.55%	34,649	77,599	44.65%		
Hispanic	187	593	31.53%	3,595	9,484	37.91%		
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	67	232	28.88%	4,724	14,962	31.57%		
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	48	41.67%	327	898	36.41%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	258	580	44.48%	3,890	9,394	41.41%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,652</b>	<b>68,809</b>	<b>27.11%</b>	<b>269,595</b>	<b>988,605</b>	<b>27.27%</b>		
<b>Household Type and Size</b>								
Family households, <5 people	8,513	41,802	20.37%	113,585	557,506	20.37%		
Family households, 5+ people	1,193	4,016	29.71%	16,860	59,028	28.56%		
Non-family households	9,012	23,122	38.98%	139,145	372,050	37.40%		
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
White, Non-Hispanic	7,450	63,301	11.77%	101,260	876,250	11.56%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	975	4,103	23.76%	19,149	77,599	24.68%		
Hispanic	118	593	19.90%	2,252	9,484	23.75%		
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	39	232	16.81%	2,913	14,962	19.47%		
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	48	41.67%	158	898	17.59%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	122	580	21.03%	2,337	9,394	24.88%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,761</b>	<b>68,809</b>	<b>12.73%</b>	<b>128,070</b>	<b>988,605</b>	<b>12.95%</b>		

Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden*	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	6,401	63,301	10.11%	91,190	876,250	10.41%
Black, Non-Hispanic	947	4,103	23.08%	17,714	77,599	22.83%
Hispanic	87	593	14.67%	1,999	9,484	21.08%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	39	232	16.81%	2,290	14,962	15.31%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	48	41.67%	156	898	17.37%
Other, Non-Hispanic	122	580	21.03%	2,190	9,394	23.31%
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,616</i>	<i>68,809</i>	<i>11.07%</i>	<i>115,539</i>	<i>988,605</i>	<i>11.69%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	3,415	41,802	8.17%	44,670	557,506	8.01%
Family households, 5+ people	249	4,016	6.20%	4,633	59,028	7.85%
Non-family households	3,997	23,122	17.29%	66,224	372,050	17.80%

Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.

Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS

Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children**

<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>									
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>Households in 0-1 Bedroom</b>		<b>Households in 2 Bedroom</b>		<b>Households in 3+ Bedroom</b>		<b>Households with Children</b>		
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Units</b>
Public Housing	860	50.23%	455	26.58%	390	22.78%	547	31.95%	
Project-Based Section 8	485	49.64%	318	32.55%	165	16.89%	337	34.49%	
Other Multifamily	137	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
HCV Program	233	36.46%	201	31.46%	166	25.98%	221	34.59%	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,715</b>		<b>974</b>		<b>721</b>		<b>1,105</b>		

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).



**Table 13 - Disability by Type**

Disability Type	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	7,643	4.92%	94,121	4.2
Vision difficulty	3,272	2.11%	48,242	2.1
Cognitive difficulty	9,827	6.33%	123,157	5.5
Ambulatory difficulty	12,409	7.99%	166,721	7.5
Self-care difficulty	4,344	2.80%	59,106	2.6
Independent living difficulty	9,420	6.07%	119,387	5.4

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 14 - Disability by Age Group**

	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region	
<b>Age of People with Disabilities</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
age 5-17 with Disabilities	1,908	1.23%	22,397	1.01%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	12,693	8.17%	160,470	7.26%
age 65+ with Disabilities	10,654	6.86%	140,806	6.37%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

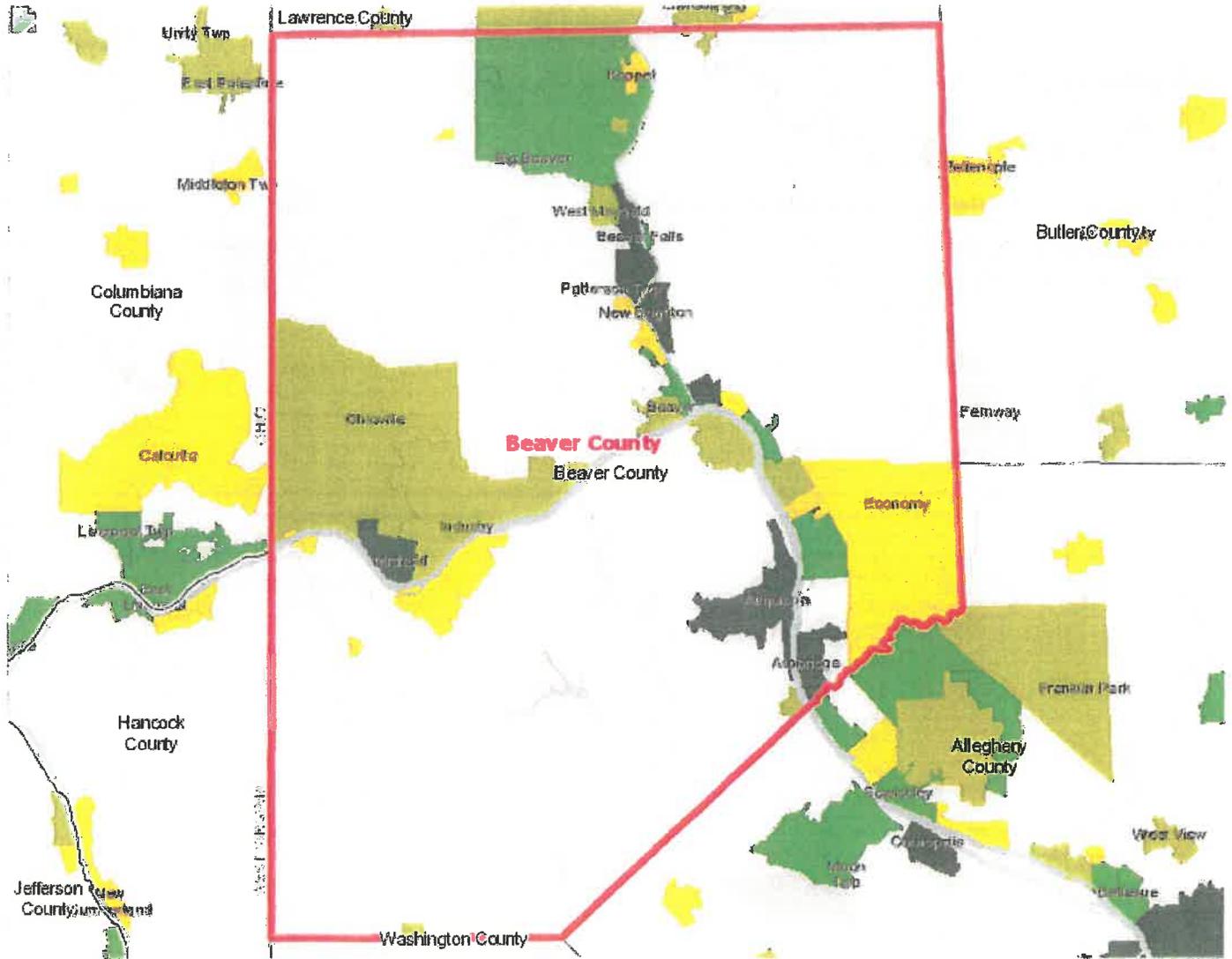
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

<b>(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability*</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	480	28.04%
Project-Based Section 8	171	17.50%
Other Multifamily	39	28.47%
HCV Program	192	30.05%
<b>(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region</b>		
Public Housing	4,215	33.23%
Project-Based Section 8	3,357	21.24%
Other Multifamily	367	22.03%
HCV Program	4,378	27.74%
<p>Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>.</p>		

# MAPS

# Community Demographic Report



### Map Legend

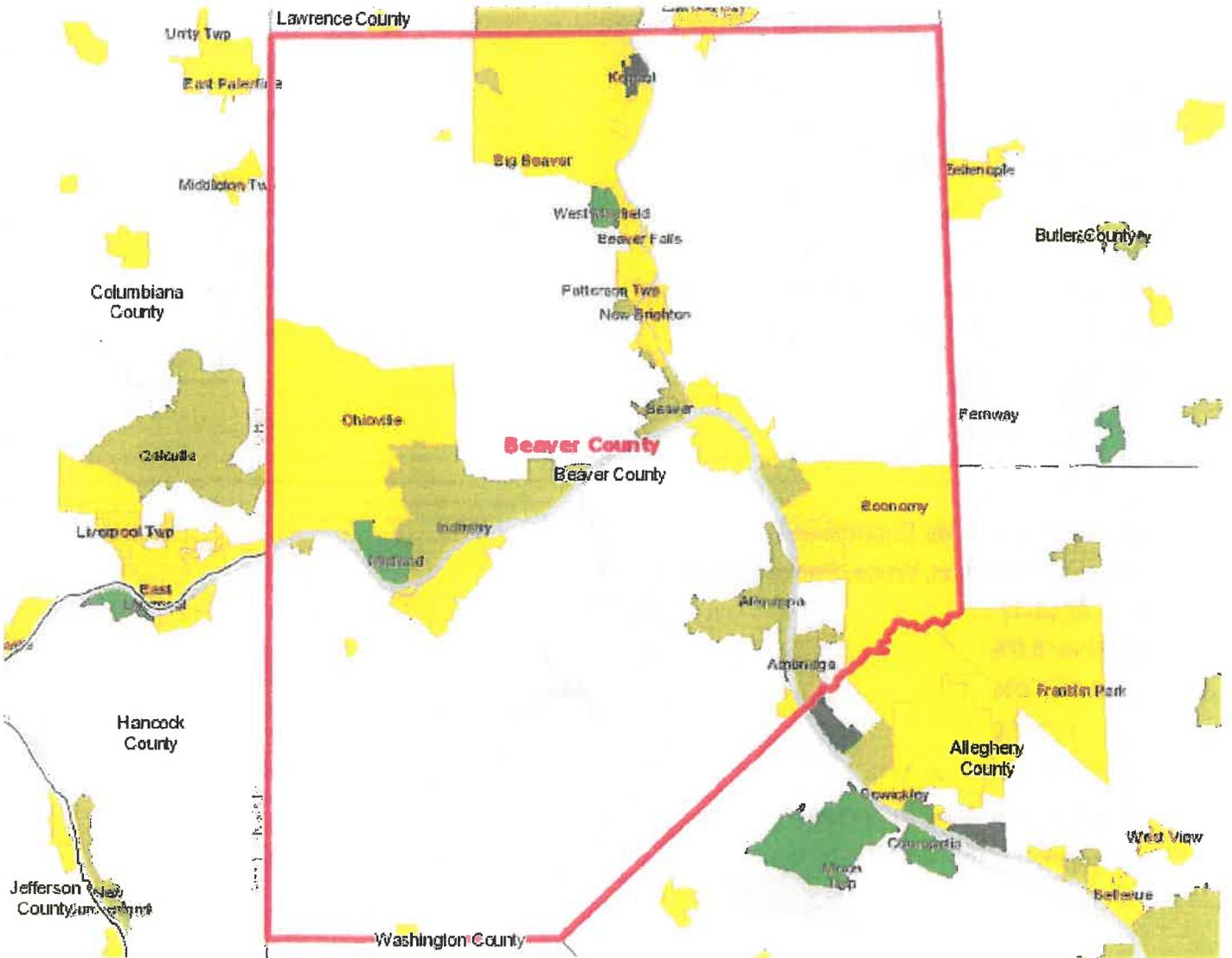
Non-Hispanic Population, Black, Percent by Place, ACS 2013-17

- Over 10.0%
- 2.1 - 10.0%
- 0.6 - 2.0%
- Under 0.6%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location, Define by county

### Community Selection

- Beaver County, PA

# Community Demographic Report



## Map Legend

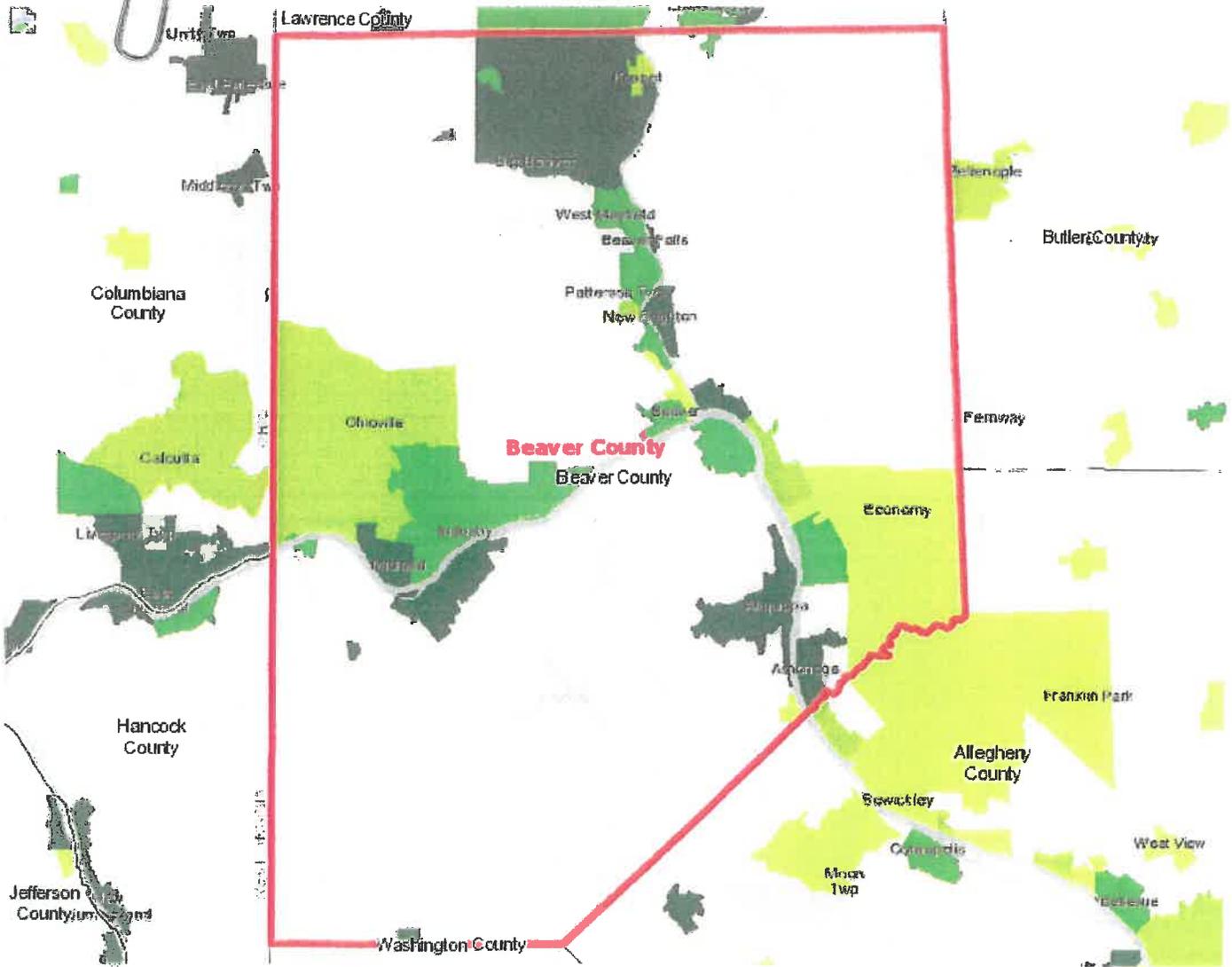
Hispanic Population,  
ACS 2013-17

- Over 0.2%
- 0.2%
- 0.1%
- 0.0%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

## Community Selection

- Beaver County, PA

# Community Demographic Report



### Map Legend

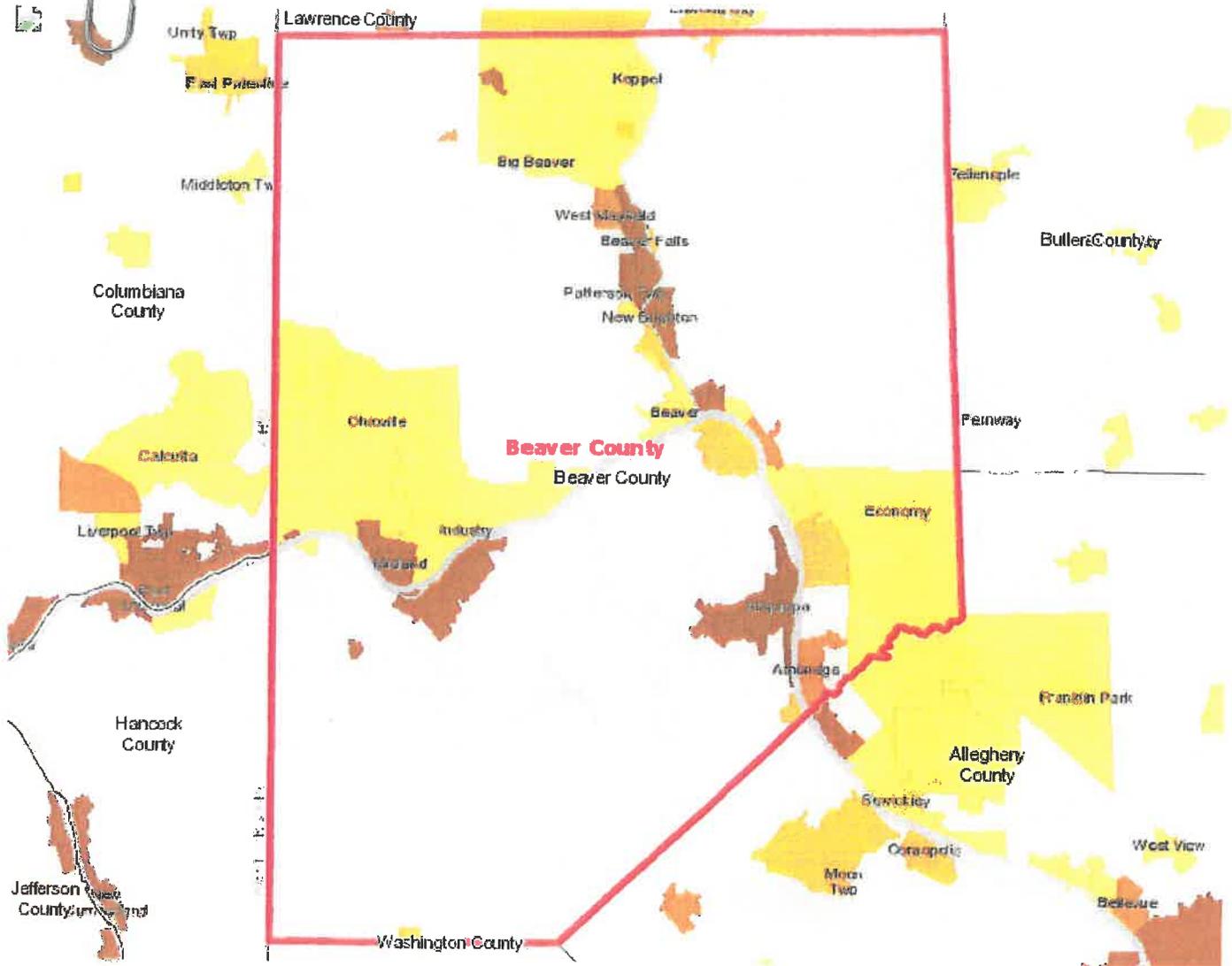
Disabled Population, Percent by Place, ACS 2013-17

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location, Define by county

### Community Selection

- Beaver County, PA

# Community Demographic Report



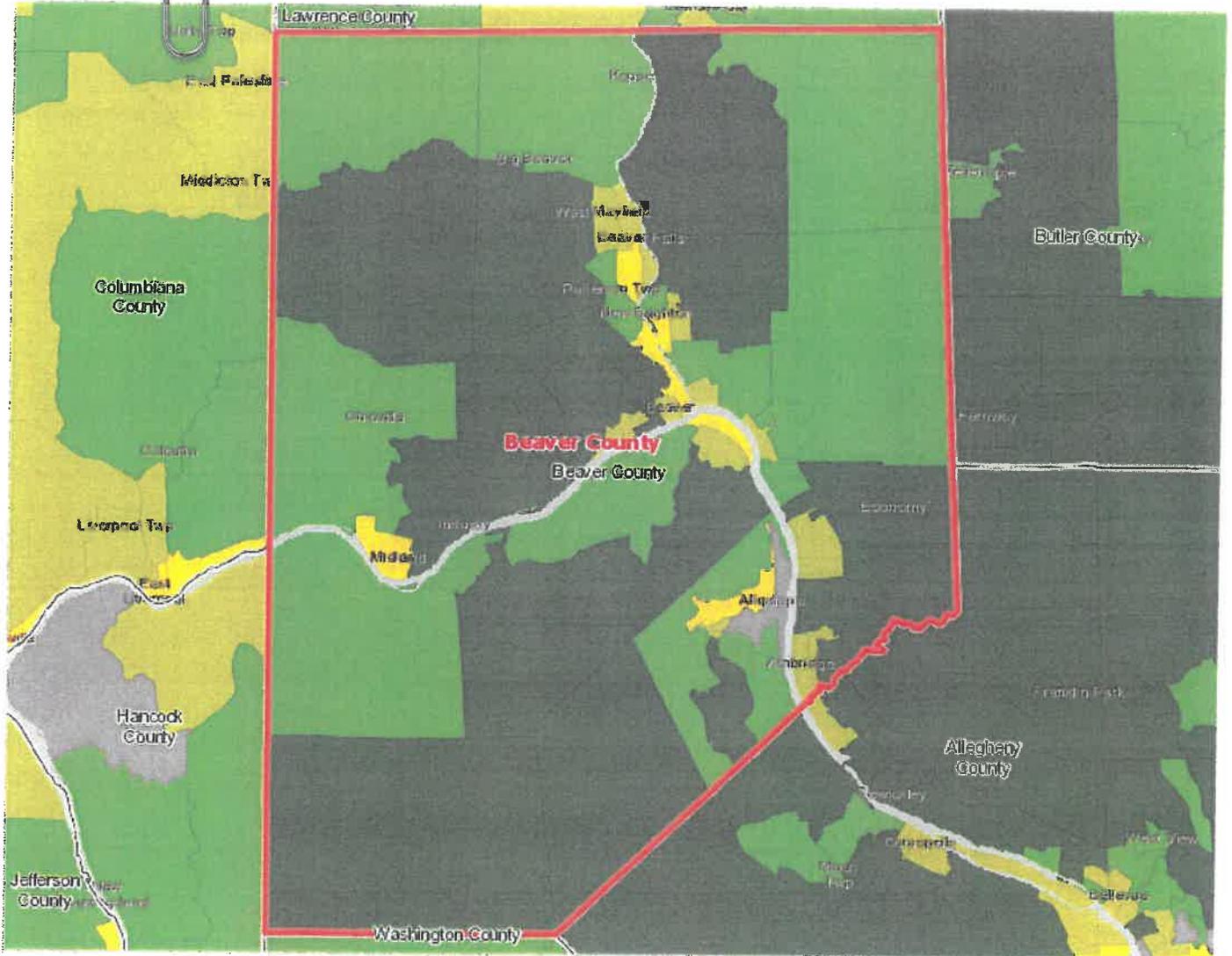
### Map Legend

- Vulnerable Populations Footprint, ACS 2013-17
- Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Place, ACS 2013-17
- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location, Define by county

### Community Selection

- Beaver County, PA

# Community Demographic Report



### Map Legend

■ Vulnerable Populations Footprint, ACS 2013-17  
 Mean Income of Households in Lowest 1/5 Income Level  
 by Tract, ACS 2013-17

- Over 20,000
- 15,001 - 20,000
- 10,001 - 15,000
- Under 10,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed

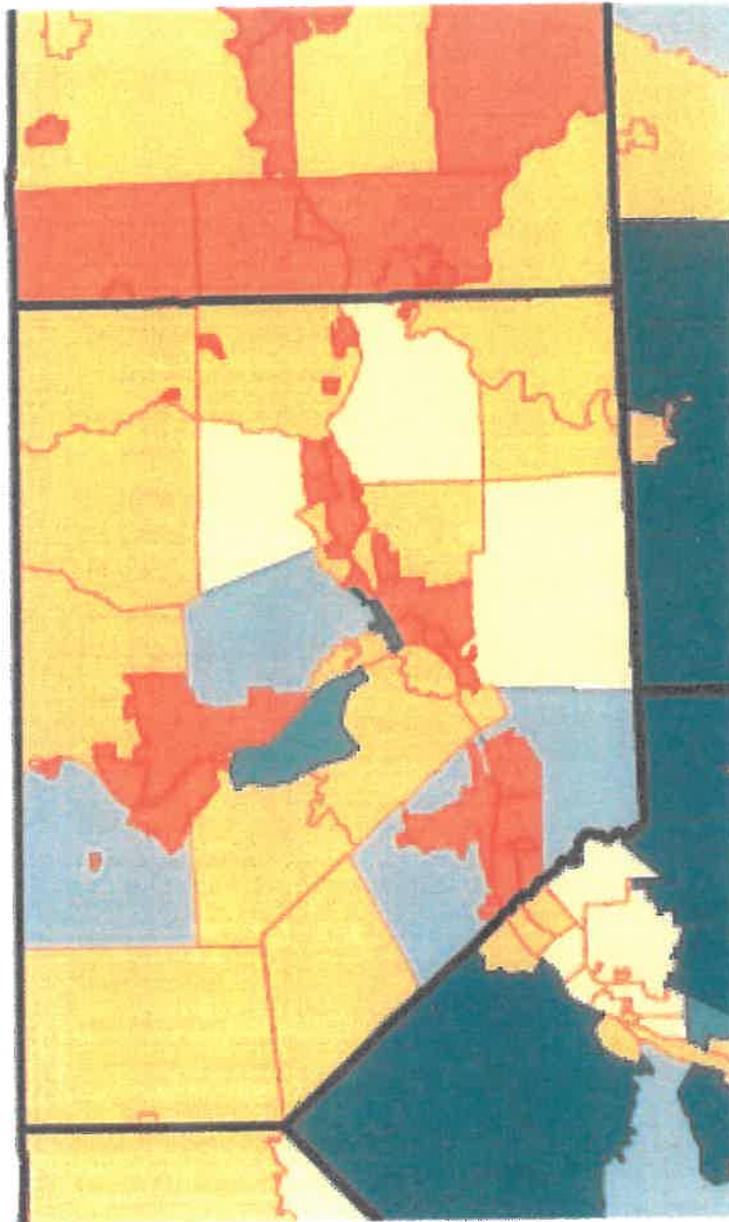
Mean Income of Households in Second Lowest 1/5  
 Income Level by Tract, ACS 2013-17

- Over 40,000
- 30,001 - 40,000
- 20,001 - 30,000
- Under 20,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed

□ Report Location, Define by county

### Community Selection

- Beaver County, PA



**Figure 1.** Percent change in population for Pennsylvania's municipalities, EB 2010 to 2018.

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**% of Households that are Families with Children**

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

**R/ECAP**



**Transit Trips Index**

- ▒ 0 - 10
- ▒ 10.1 - 20
- ▒ 20.1 - 30
- ▒ 30.1 - 40
- ▒ 40.1 - 50
- ▒ 50.1 - 60
- ▒ 60.1 - 70
- ▒ 70.1 - 80
- ▒ 80.1 - 90
- ▒ 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and

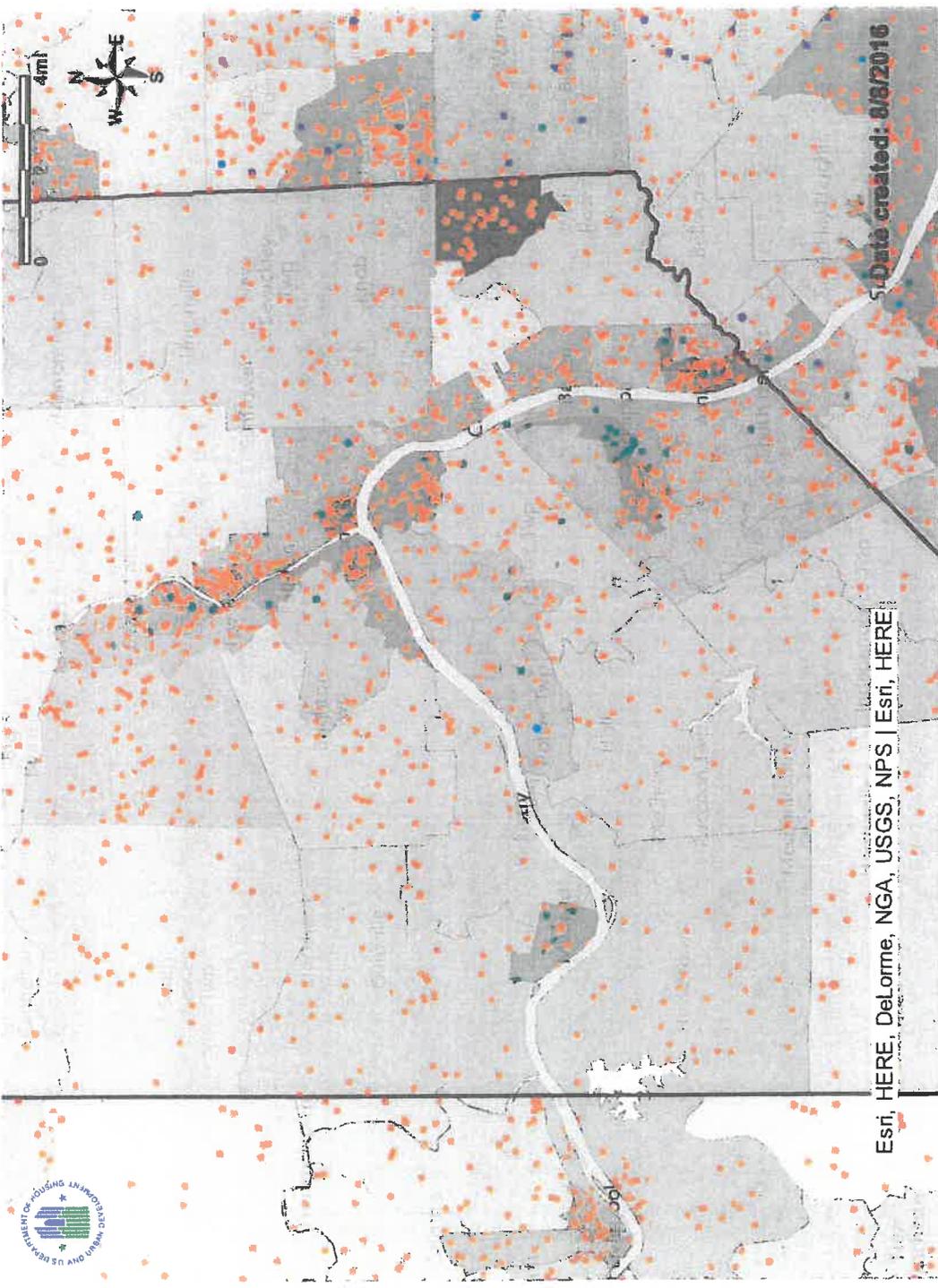
R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 75 People

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

### R/ECAP



### Low Transportation Cost Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS | Esri, HERE

**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost  
**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS | Esri, HERE

**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

## Legend

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**

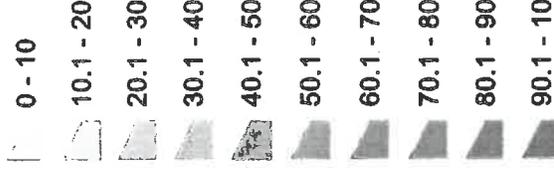
1 Dot = 75 People



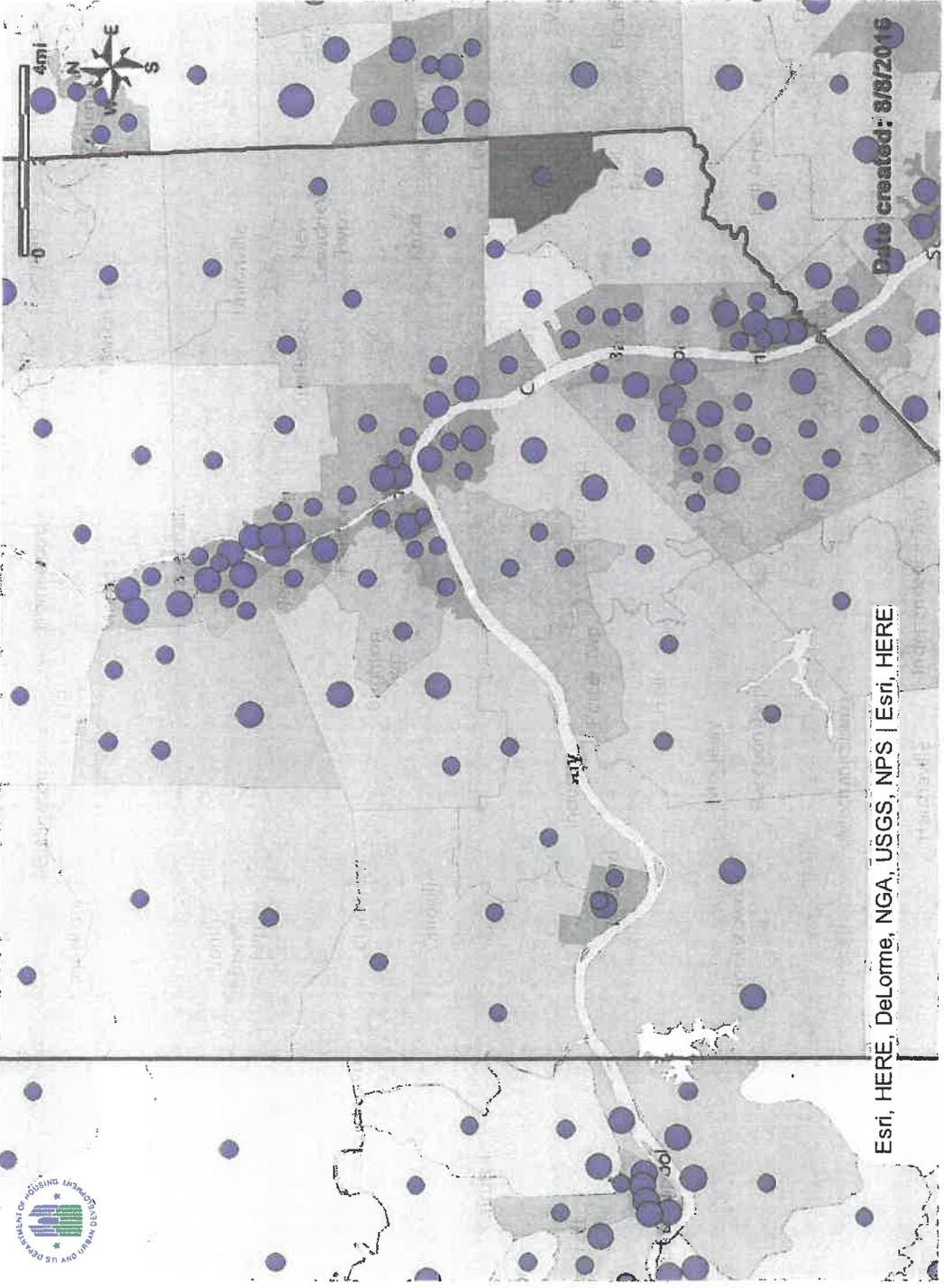
## R/ECAP



## Low Transportation Cost Index



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**% of Households that are Families with Children**

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

**R/ECAP**



**Low Transportation Cost Index**

- ▲ 0 - 10
- ▲ 10.1 - 20
- ▲ 20.1 - 30
- ▲ 30.1 - 40
- ▲ 40.1 - 50
- ▲ 50.1 - 60
- ▲ 60.1 - 70
- ▲ 70.1 - 80
- ▲ 80.1 - 90
- ▲ 90.1 - 100

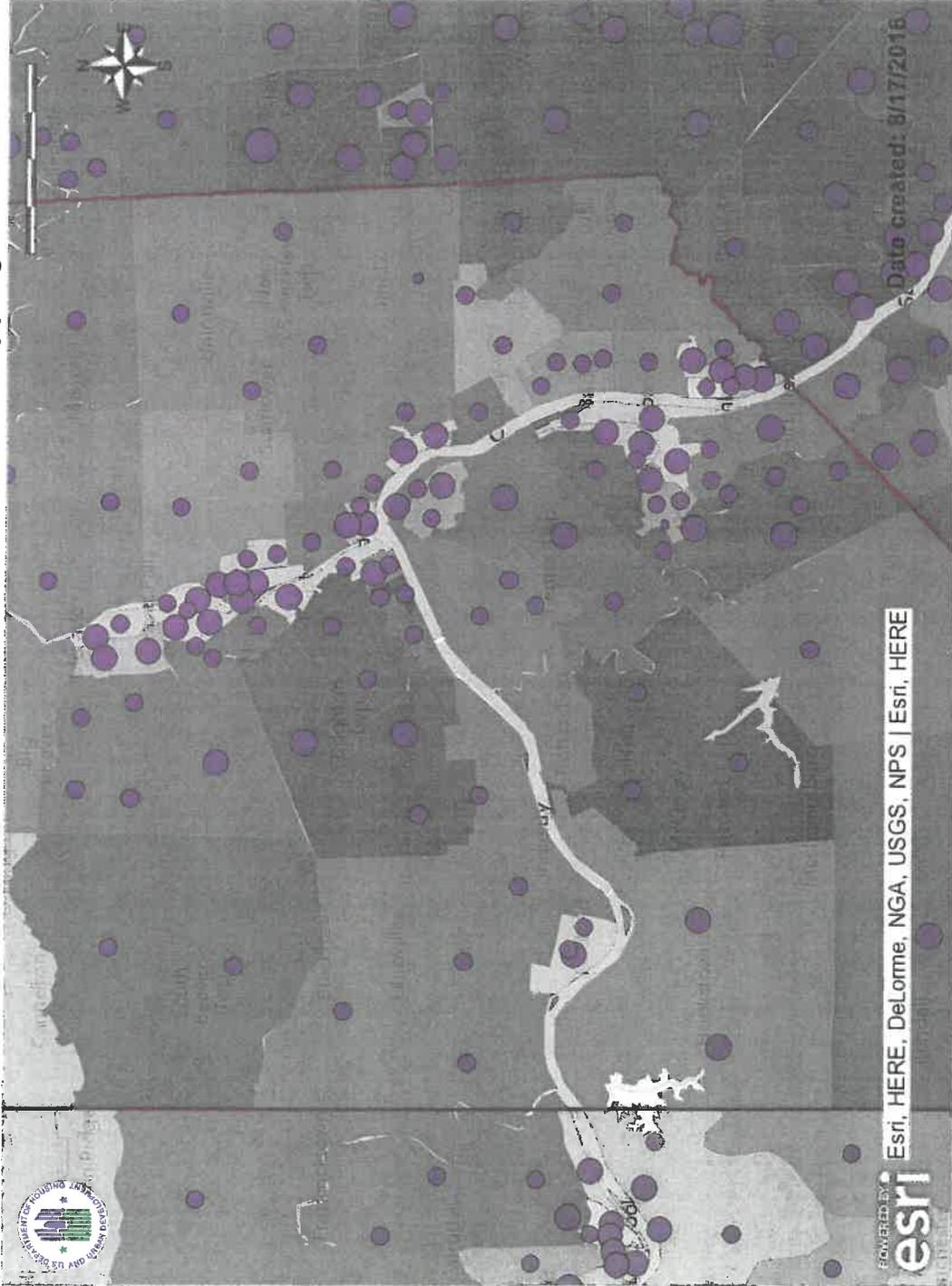
**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

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

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### % of Households that are Families with Children

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

### R/ECAP



### Low Poverty Index

- ▒ 0 - 10
- ▒ 10.1 - 20
- ▒ 20.1 - 30
- ▒ 30.1 - 40
- ▒ 40.1 - 50
- ▒ 50.1 - 60
- ▒ 60.1 - 70
- ▒ 70.1 - 80
- ▒ 80.1 - 90
- ▒ 90.1 - 100

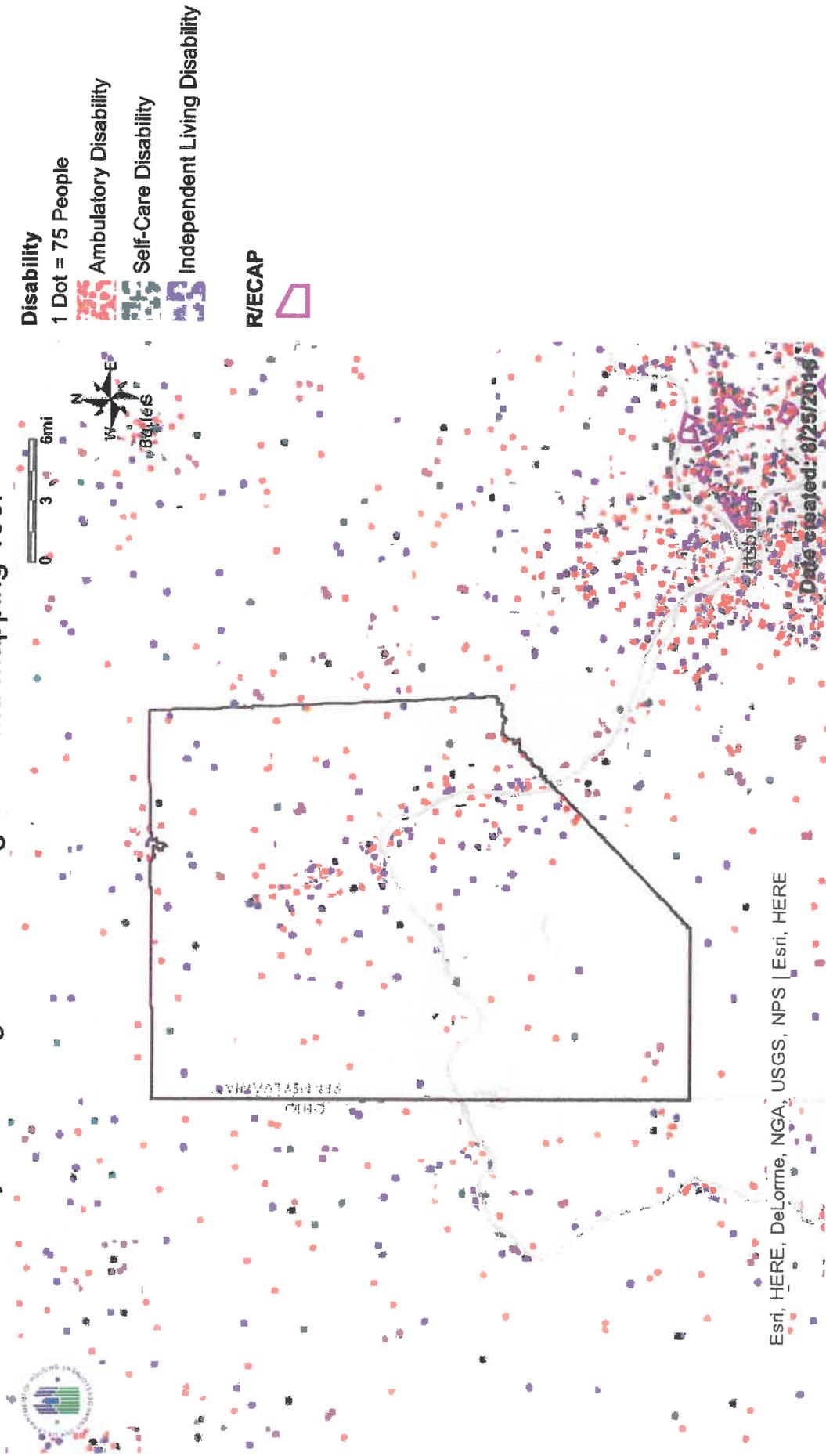
**Name:** Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty

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

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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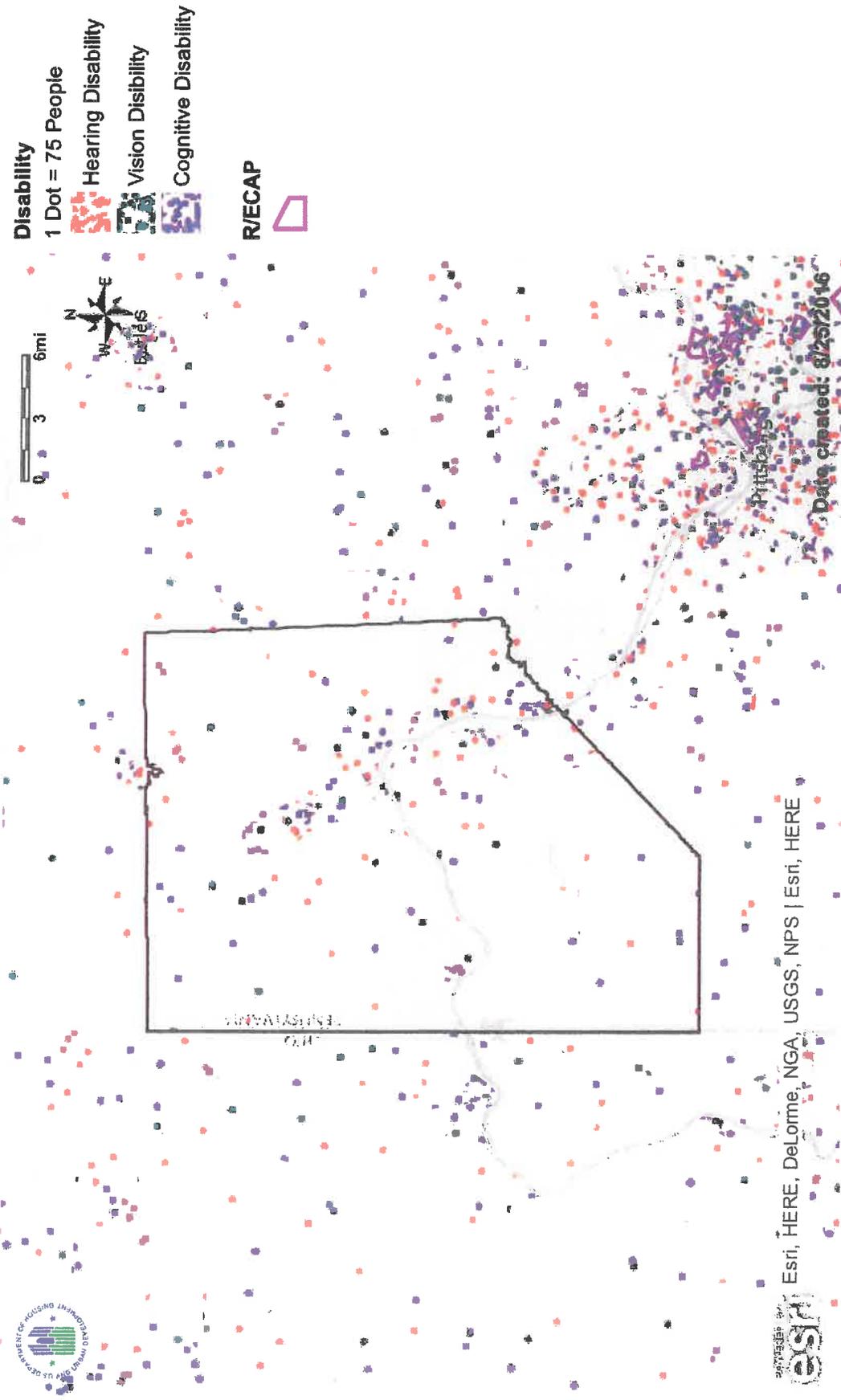
**Name:** Map 16 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



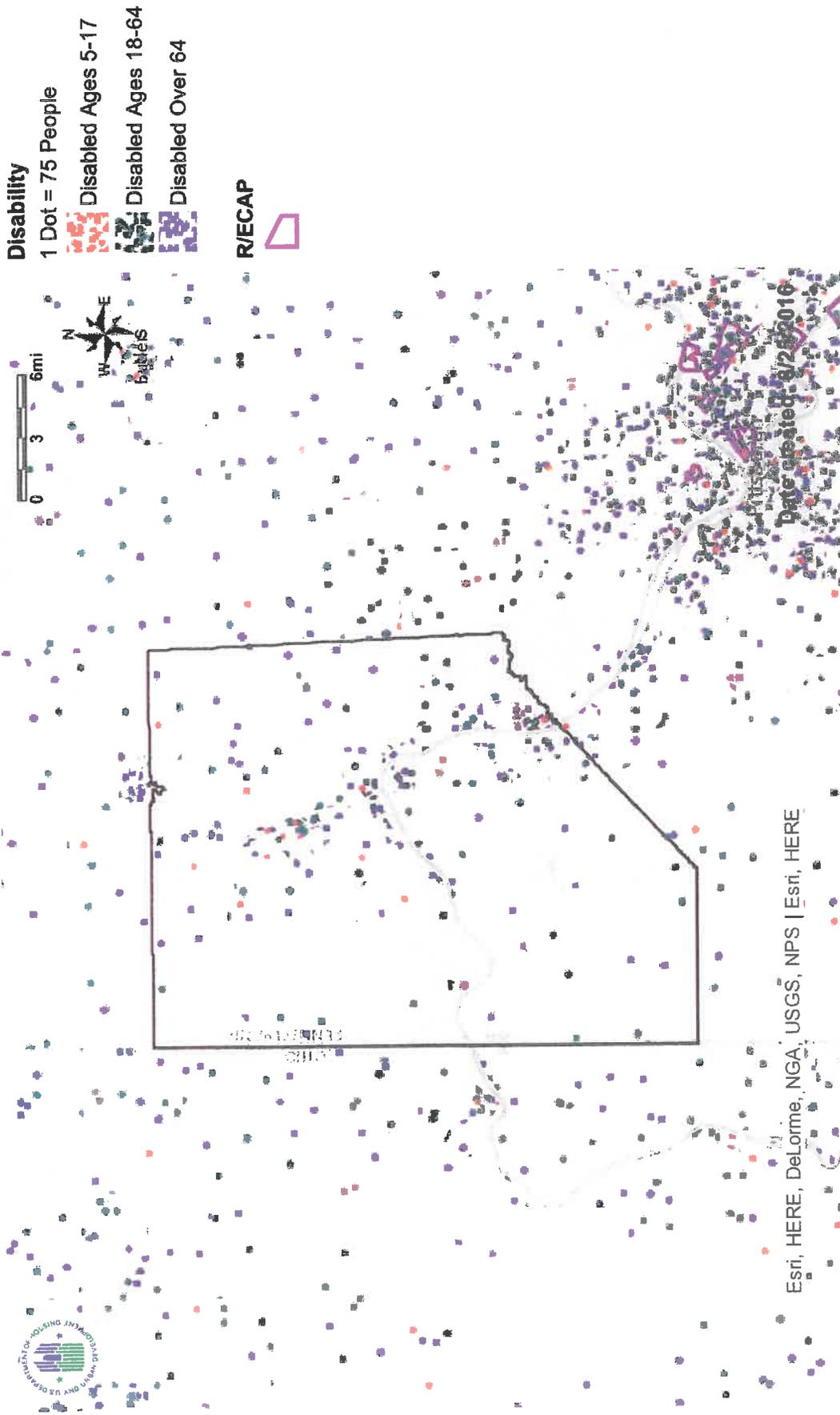
**Name:** Map 16 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS | Esri, HERE

**Name:** Map 17 - Disability by Age Group

**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Pittsburgh, PA

# Income by Location

Use the dropdown to filter by race/ethnicity.

Total

## HIGHEST MEDIUM HOUSEHOLD INCOME (TOTAL)

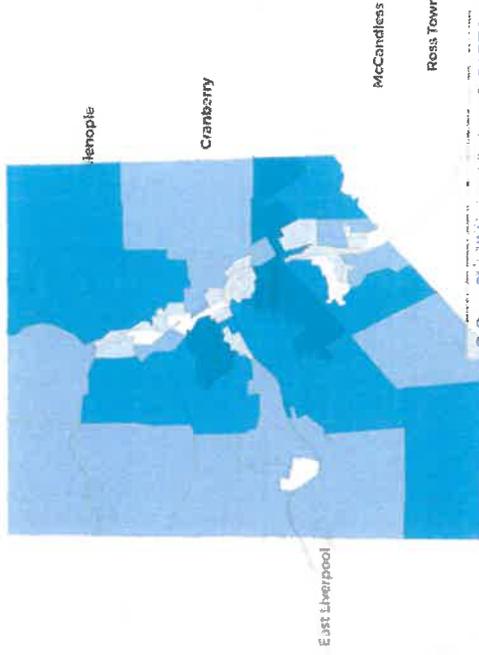
1. Census Tract 6038.02
2. Census Tract 6038.01
3. Census Tract 6026.02

In 2017, the tract with the highest Median Household Income (Total) in Beaver County, PA was Census Tract 6038.02 with a value of \$89,280, followed by Census Tract 6038.01 and Census Tract 6026.02, with respective values of \$86,336 and \$82,188.

The following map shows all of the tracts in Beaver County, PA colored by their Median Household Income (Total).

Data from the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate

View Data Save Image Share / Embed Add Data to Cart



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Median Household Income

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017