Assessment of

Fair Housing

Beaver County

Pennsylvania

FY 2020-2024

Beaver County Assessment of Fair Housing

FY2020-2024

I.   Cover Sheet

1. Submitter Name: County of Beaver, Pennsylvania

2. Type of submission: Single Program Participant

3. Type of program participants: Consolidated Plan Participant

4. Sole or lead submitter contact information:

   a. Name: Lisa E. Signore

   b. Title: Director

   c. Department: Community Development Program of Beaver County

   d. Street Address: 1013 Eighth Avenue

   e. City: Beaver Falls

   f. State: PA

   g. Zip Code: 15010

5. Period Covered by assessment: September 1, 2020 – August 31, 2024

6. 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.

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.   <u>**Assessment of Past Goals, Actions**</u>

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 calls to ask for basic information about fair housing. It is planned to continue 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-) and the Data USA website (found at https://datausa.io/profile/geo/beaver-county-pa/) were also used. The sources of this information include the 2010 Decennial Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), EDFacts (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).

1. Race and Ethnicity: Racially, according to ACS 2013-2017 5-year population estimates and shown on Map 1, 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 shows the percentage of Black, Non-Hispanic Population by place. Map 2 shows the population by National Origin in Beaver County. Map 3 shows the percent of Hispanic population by place

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. Map 4 shows limited English proficiency in Beaver County.

Disabilities: Regarding disabilities, 25,124 or 14.9% of people in Beaver County has a disability. Map 5 shows the percent disabled population by place in Beaver County.

Gender: Females are 51.4% of the population with 84,260 and outnumber males who are 48.6% of the population with 79,669. The percentage of females has decreased from 52.85% in 2010.

Elderly: Persons aged 65 and older make up 22.0% of the population with 36,064 in Beaver County. This is up from 19.05% of the population in 2010.

Families with Children: Of 80,544 households in Beaver County, 21,132 or 11.1% are households with children. This number is down from 24.7% in 2010. Map 6 shows average household size by municipality.

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:

	Ten Lowest % of Owner Occupied Units in 2010					
	Total:	*Owner occupied*	*% Owner*	*Renter occupied*	*% Renter*	*% Minority*
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%
New Brighton Borough	2,631	1,313	50%	1,318	50%	16.0%
Midland Borough	1,048	536	51%	512	49%	28.0%
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%

	Ten Lowest % of Owner Occupied Units in 2018					
	Total:	*Owner occupied*	*% Owner*	*Renter occupied*	*% Renter*	*% Minority*
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 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 0-30 generally indicate a low degree of segregation. Values between 40 to 55 indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 to 100 indicate a high degree of segregation.   Beaver County's score in 2019 was 52.36 which indicates that it is moderately segregated. The graph below shows Beaver County's racial dissimilarity index remained generally stable over a 10-year period, with a high of 56.18 in 2009 and a low of 48.02 in 2013. (Source: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/RACEDISPARITY042007)
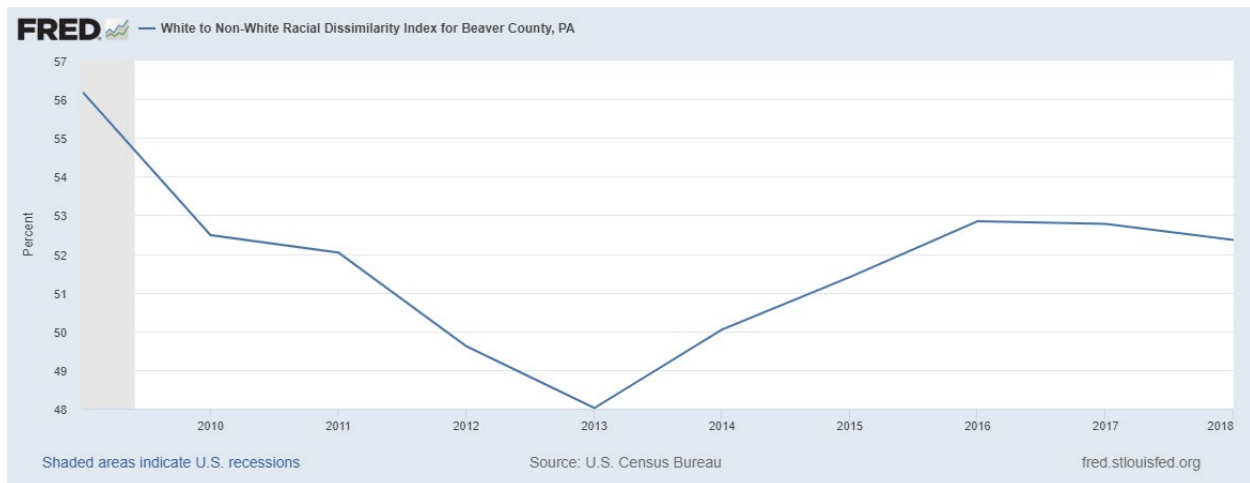
b. In 2017, there were 15.2 times more White Alone residents (approximately 151,000 people) in Beaver County than any other race or ethnicity. There were 9,930 Black or African American alone and 3,820 Two or More Races residents, the second and third most common racial or ethnic groups.   Because African 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 Map 1 indicates 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 20th 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 Table 1 above. It appears that Blacks/African Americans are clustered in the areas with subsidized apartments.

e.   An examination of Maps 1 and 1A indicate that Beaver County's primary minority population which is Black/African American is concentrated in Ambridge, Aliquippa, Rochester, New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Midland.

f. A study conducted for this Analysis indicated that many people in the protected classes (i.e. Black/African American and elderly) 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. Many prefer a 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 Beaver Valley 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.   In addition, due to the increased need for temporary housing because of the construction of the ethane cracker plant, rental units that were once affordable to low income persons are now too expensive. There is an apartment building with 120 one and two bedroom units within walking

distance to the Mall with rents that are at 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 market rent. However, this building is 2.2 miles 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 at 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 that Chippewa and Center do not qualify 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 1A, 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 Shell Ethane Cracker Plant and the hospital are the largest employers. 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. Many temporary, high-paying skilled trade jobs have been brought to Beaver County with the construction of the ethane cracker plant. Unfortunately, the number of Beaver County residents with the necessary skills for those jobs was minimal and many workers were recruited from other states to fill those positions.

The fact that funding is extremely limited results in a lack of community revitalization strategies. The 2 most populated, low-income communities with high minority concentrations, Aliquippa and Beaver Falls, have revitalization strategy area plans but have seen very limited success due to the lack of funding. Aliquippa has received additional funding through the Pennsylvania

Neighborhood Participation Program (NPP) which has helped them begin revitalizing 1 of 6 severely blighted neighborhoods. These municipalities have also not seen a significant increase in tax base with the ethane cracker plant as new housing is being built in the higher income municipalities instead of redeveloping the low-income communities. The low-income communities continue to operate with a severely 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. Large manufacturing plants and other large employers no longer employ residents 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. Areas of Aliquippa, Beaver Falls and Midland were designated federal Opportunity Zones in 2018. It is too early to tell whether this designation will spur private investment in Beaver County.

Regarding regional cooperation, Beaver County, has many more municipalities than can be supported by its tax base which is similar to 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. According to the website Allmorgagedetail.com , for 2018, Blacks/African Americans, who comprised 8.7% of the population in Beaver County, comprised 11.2% of the mortgage applications. The average loan application for Whites was $114,000 as compared to $92,000 for Blacks/African Americans. In addition, the total dollar amount that Blacks/African Americans applied for was only 2.4% of the total dollar amount that Whites applied for ($707,820,000 for Whites and $17,555,000 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 $80,000 and

for a Black/African American applicant is $62,000. By this data, it appears that many Blacks are applying for loans, but applications may be for smaller amounts.   Blacks/African Americans may not be able to obtain mortgages and may be 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 Potter Township. Temporary workers at the ethane cracker plant, recruited from outside the County are now competing for the available housing in the County, and increasing the average amount paid for rent. 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 concentrated 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 8 housing discrimination complaints filed in a 2-year period, 1 complaint alleged discrimination on both racial and familial status. All but 1 of the incidents alleged discrimination occurred in low income, high minority areas. At total of 2 or 25% were based on race. Both complaints resulted in a determination of no cause. For the same period, 3 or 38% of the discrimination complaints were based on disability. Of those, 1 was withdrawn after reasonable accommodation was made and 2 resulted in a determination of no cause. Two complaints or 25% alleged discrimination based on familial status. Of these, 1 was withdrawn with no resolution and a no-cause determination was made on the other. Because so few complaints are filed in Beaver County, this data cannot be used reliably to make general inferences.

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%.

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. **Analysis**

a. Educational Opportunities

i. Beaver County has 14 school districts. According to Map 7 – Race and School Proficiency shows that the vast majority of the minority population lives in the low-proficiency school districts which are also low income areas.

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. All school districts in the low-income areas with minority populations are ranked in the bottom half of school districts.

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	% English /Math Proficient	% Econ. Dis-advantaged	% Gifted
Aliquippa Elementary	17.1	28.5 /14.4	99.70	0.3
Hopewell Elementary	87.0	69.8 / 53.7	22.4	1.5
Aliquippa High School	16.5	27.2 / 10.5	99.8	1.4
Hopewell High School	90.1	65.9 / 63.0	30.4	4.5
Big Beaver Falls Elementary	70.3	62.4 / 43.0	62.6	0.5
Blackhawk Elementary	91.7	62.1 / 45.2	27.3	0.9
Big Beaver Falls High School	60.4	61.4 / 37.4	73.5	8.1
Blackhawk High School	93.7	85.9 / 83.5	23.7	4.0
Midland Elementary	61.4	65.9 / 45.5	53.7	0.7
Western Beaver Elementary	91.8	88.5 / 44.7	42.3	1.1

Another consideration with regard to education is the higher education and trade certifications 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. According to MAP 8 The proximity of jobs is not determined by race.

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 the Pittsburgh International Airport no longer being used by any airlines as a hub. 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. The ethane cracker plant has brought many skilled trade jobs of which many could not be filled by Beaver County workforce, let alone minority workforce. Beaver County does not have enough skilled trade workers to meet the demand.

c. Transportation Opportunities

i. The transit trip index shows how often low-income families use public transportation. Map 10A shows the transit trip index with the concentration by race. Map 10C shows that, in the areas most populated by Black/African Americans, more low-income families use public transportation. Based on Maps 10B, there are no significant disparities in access to transportation based national origin or family status.

ii. The only minority population of significance is Black/African Americans. Map 10A shows that Aliquippa which has a large concentrations of Black/African Americans also have more transportation trips.

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 no longer served by a scheduled bus line.

d. Poverty i. Map 12 shows income inequality in Beaver County. The low income areas also have more income inequality. When compared to Map 6 (average household size) the areas of income inequality also have higher average household sizes, indicating that families with children are more concentrated in areas with higher inequality.

ii. A person's place of residence plays a significant role in a person's exposure to poverty. This can be seen on Table 2 below. Each municipality was compared to a higher income municipality geographically near it to it. The municipalities with the highest poverty also high numbers of Black/African Americans.

Table 2:

Municipality	% Persons in Poverty	% Minority	% White
Beaver County	11.2%	9.5%	90.5%
Aliquippa	34.0%	42.7%	57.3%
Hopewell	6.5%	7.5%	92.5%
Ambridge	14.3%	26.1%	73.9%
Economy	3.4%	1.2%	98.8%
Beaver Falls	27.7%	60.5%	69.5%
Chippewa	3.4%	4.8%	95.2%
New Brighton	20.1%	18.7%	81.3%
New Sewickley	4.1%	1.2%	98.8%

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. Midland 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 11.1% of the people living in the County have a disability. According to Map 5, people with disabilities tend to live in the more densely, poorer communities. There are many programs throughout Beaver County to help the disabled 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, except for Midland, 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 has generally been affordable. It may become less affordable as a result of the ethane cracker plant temporary employment of approximately 6000 workers relocated from across the USA for skilled trade jobs. 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 more often apply for mortgages than Whites but are given the 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 and 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 municipal burden because they do not have a healthy tax base to help support the diminished tax base. The disparities in the financial health of municipalities is greater with these many smaller municipalities, than if fewer but larger municipalities existed, each with a traditional downtown, industrial, urban residential and suburban residential areas.

The ethane cracker plant has created approximately 6000 temporary skilled trades jobs of which only 600 will become permanent. 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 to Pittsburgh is available 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.

iv. Disproportionate Housing

1. Analysis

 a. In Beaver County, 48.2% of all low and moderate-income households experience a cost burden over 50%. One may be able to infer that because Black/African Americans live primarily in the lower income areas, they experience a cost-burden over 50% at a greater rate than Whites. Because only Countywide data is available, specific inferences cannot be made with regard to the municipalities where higher percentages of minorities live. See Map 13.

b. Map 14 indicates that there is no correlation between national origin and housing burdens.

c. Map 6 shows that, where data is available in Beaver County, most municipalities' average household size is approximately 2 people. Very few municipalities have households with more than 3 or more people. Specific inferences cannot be made with regard to families with children. However, there are a number of low-income municipalities with high Black/African American concentrations that indicate a household size of approximately 2 people (2.3 – 2.5). This may be a result of those areas having more single parent families with 1 child than other areas.

d. Based on Table 1, some municipalities with the greatest percentage of Black residents are also the municipalities with the greatest number of renter units.

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. As shown in Map 15 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 and 1 rental unit is added each year in Beaver County. 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 19% of owners and 39.6% of renters have at least one of the following burdens:

- incomplete bathroom or kitchen facilities,
- 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.

C. <u>Publicly Supported Housing Analysis</u>

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. Map15 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 15 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 closest 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 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

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, Map 5 shows 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.

2. Housing Accessibility

a. The number of accessible units in Beaver County is not available through the Census data. However, due to the age of housing and the topography in Beaver County many owner and renter units are not accessible. The HACB rehabilitates or adds new accessible housing units

each year to the affordable housing stock in Beaver County. The Disabilities Options network and Beaver County's CDBG programs help make owner-occupied units accessible for low-income persons.

b. Affordable, accessible housing is located in all of the areas that public housing is located in Beaver County. Map 15 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.

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.

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 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 funding helps to make sidewalks handicapped accessible.

iii. Transportation

The Beaver County Transit Authority operates Demand and Response Transit (DART) buses for people with disabilities. In addition, some 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 accommodates 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 Beaver County Rehabilitation Center, 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. Beaver County has a homebuyer program that pays for down payment and closing costs for low-income homebuyers, however, due to stringent lending regulations, almost all who apply do not qualify for the program.

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 is 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. Once education centered around this topic, fewer complaints were brought.

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.

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.

Financial Inequalities

More opportunities should 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.   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

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 exits for people with disabilities. The accessibility of the current housing stock may be a factor.

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.

VII.   <u>Fair Housing Plan</u>

Beaver County's Fair Housing Plan lists its goals, contributing factors, issues, metrics (with milestones and timeframes) for achievement, action steps and achieved metrics. It is presented in the form of a working chart on the next page.

FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan

Goal #1	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	2020 Action Steps and Responsible Program Participant(s)	Achieved Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe
Ensure Fair Housing Compliance 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.	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.	Fair Housing Compliance Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans Financial Inequalities Affordable Housing	1. Maintain contact information on groups and organizations that assist each of the protected classes. This will begin in 2020 and be done yearly. 1. Review and update fair housing information provided for the BCCAN and County websites. This will be done yearly. 2. Provide information on fair housing rights to protected classes. This will be done yearly. 2. Provide information on fair housing rights to Landlords, Lenders, Realtors and housing agencies. This will be done yearly.	1. Fair Housing Officer to provide update to County quarterly. 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 low income high minority population municipalities. 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	Achievements will be reported yearly in the in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

			3. Continuation of dedicated phone line for fair housing inquiries and complaints on fair housing issues. **3. Answer fair housing inquiries and refer complaints to SPLAS and/or appropriate services** **4. Zoning ordinances in 11 municipalities will be reviewed yearly.** **5. Ways to continue or enhance the testing program in Beaver County will be explored yearly by the Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP.**	**when the presentation was held and those in attendance.** **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.** **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.** **3. SPLAS will assist claimants in bringing housing discrimination claims from Beaver County residents to HUD for disposition.** **5. The Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP will meet at least yearly to review the testing program.**	

FY2020-2024 Fair Housing Action Plan

Goal #2	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	2020 Action Steps and Responsible Program Participant(s)	Achieved Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe
Create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas Discussion: Efforts will be made to give residents of low income higher minority communities similar access to opportunity that higher income low minority population communities enjoy.	Lack of private investment Lack of economic opportunity and accessibility to jobs Poor performing schools Blight and deterioration 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 population municipalities	Fair Housing Compliance Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans Financial Inequalities	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 2. The outcomes of these projects will be identified yearly.	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. 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. 2. CDP through CDBG projects begun and completed each year.	Achievements will be reported yearly in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Appendix A

Fair Housing Accomplishments 2018

Goal #1	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)	Accomplishments
Ensure Fair Housing Compliance	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.	Fair Housing Compliance Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans Financial Inequalities Affordable Housing	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.	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	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

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				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.	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

			2.b Provide information on fair housing rights to Landlords, Lenders, Realtors and housing agencies. This will be done yearly beginning in 2016.	**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.**	**2.b. FHO attended 3 Beaver County ACRE meetings. FHO met with 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.** **FHO attended 9 monthly Housing and Homeless Coalition meetings to distribute brochures and answer questions.** **FHO provided information on fair housing during individual meetings with landlords to assist homeless persons find housing Approximately 50 landlords came in**

			3.a. Continuation of dedicated phone line for fair housing inquiries and complaints on fair housing issues. Yearly, beginning in 2016	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.	contact with during this period that were given information on Fair Housing as well as any upcoming trainings available regarding Fair Housing. 3.a. Placed several Fair Housing Ads on WBVP radio. 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. 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

				Coalition, Mental Health Association, Crossroad's Men's Shelter, Center for Hope, and Salvation Army Beaver Falls. Distributed brochures with the Fair Housing phone number to groups that assisted protected classes. (See 2.a. above) Distributed brochures with the Fair Housing phone number to Landlords and property owners. (See 2.b. above)
		3. b. Answer fair housing inquiries and refer complaints to SPLAS and/or appropriate services	**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.**	**3. b. 1. FHO provided monthly reports to CDP.** A total of 49 Fair Housing phone calls received during the year. A total of 4 Fair Housing complaint referrals were made to SPLAS during the year. A total of 45 Calls from people in protected classes were received about landlord tenant

					issues and appropriate referrals were made during the year.
				3. b. 2.SPLAS will assist claimants in bringing housing discrimination claims from Beaver County residents to HUD for disposition.	3. b. 2. SPLAS assisted claimants in bringing housing discrimination claims from Beaver County residents to HUD for disposition.
			4. Zoning ordinances in 11 municipalities will be reviewed yearly.	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.	4. 3 ordinances were reviewed by FHO, CDP staff during the year.

			Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)	Accomplishments
			5. Ways to continue the testing program in Beaver County will be explored yearly by the Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP.	5. The Fair Housing Officer, SPLAS and CDP will meet 2 times per year to review and find support for the testing program.	5. FHO met with CDP and /or SPLAS at least twice to discuss the testor program.

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.

Goal #2	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)	Accomplishments
Create areas of opportunity in low-income high minority population areas	Lack of private investment Lack of economic opportunity and accessibility to jobs Poor performing schools Blight and deterioration	Fair Housing Compliance Racial Segregation, especially for Blacks/African Americans	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	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.	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.

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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 population municipalities	Financial Inequalities	2. The outcomes of these projects will be identified yearly.	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. 2. CDP through CDBG projects begun and completed each year.	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. 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).
Discussion: 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.				

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

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

Race/Ethnicity	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG)	#	%	(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region	#	%
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
National Origin	**Country**			**Country**		
#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
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language	**Language**			**Language**		
#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
Disability Type						
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
Sex						
Male		79,976	48.22		1,138,197	48.30
Female		85,879	51.78		1,218,088	51.70
Age						
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
Family Type						
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).

Table 2 - Demographic Trends

	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG)						(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region					
	1990		2000		2010		1990		2000		2010	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
National Origin												
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
LEP												
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
Sex												
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
Age												
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
Family Type												
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).

Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

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

Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics

R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	#	%	(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region	#	%
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	
R/ECAP Family Type						
Total Families in R/ECAPs		0	-		6,436	-
Families with children		0			3,411	53.00%
R/ECAP National Origin	**Country**			**Country**		
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-		31,048	-
#1 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Other Western Africa	100	0.32%
#2 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Trinidad & Tobago	87	0.28%
#3 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Jamaica	85	0.27%
#4 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	60	0.19
#5 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Vietnam	45	0.14
#6 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	India	40	0.13
#7 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Saudi Arabia	39	0.13
#8 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Barbados	38	0.12
#9 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Other Middle Africa	38	0.12
#10 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	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 (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category

Housing Units	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	
	#	%
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 (www.hudexchange.info).		

Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity

(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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%
0-30% of AMI	7,310	83.78%	1,113	12.76%	99	1.13%	39	0.45%
0-50% of AMI	13,059	71.39%	2,020	11.04%	197	1.08%	61	0.33%
0-80% of AMI	24,909	79.99%	2,692	8.64%	301	0.97%	79	0.25%
(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME,	149,606	90.20%	10,573	6.37%	1,954	1.18%	742	0.45%

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).

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
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,722	31.66%	28.04%	66.26%	32.10%	0.71%	0.35%	31.95%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,108	43.60%	17.50%	71.00%	27.65%	0.83%	0.21%	34.49%
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	100	72.16%	39.18%	96.77%	2.15%	1.08%	0.00%	0.00%
HCV Program								
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).

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

Public Housing						
(Beaver County, PA CDBG) Jurisdiction						
Development Name	**# Units**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian**	**Households with Children**
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%

Project-Based Section 8						
(Beaver County, PA CDBG) Jurisdiction						
Development Name	**# Units**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian**	**Households with Children**
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%

Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Housing						
(Beaver County, PA CDBG) Jurisdiction						
Development Name	**# Units**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian**	**Households with Children**
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).

Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs

Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems*	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity						
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%
Total	*18,652*	*68,809*	*27.11%*	*269,595*	*988,605*	*27.27%*
Household Type and Size						
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%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity						
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%
Total	*8,761*	*68,809*	*12.73%*	*128,070*	*988,605*	*12.95%*

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).

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%
Total	7,616	68,809	11.07%	115,539	988,605	11.69%
Household Type and Size						
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).

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

Housing Type	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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%
Totals	1,715		974		721		1,105	

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH

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

Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity

(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index*	Low Transportation Cost Index**	Jobs. Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	58.63	50.19	54.03	43.71	39.64	47.98	69.49
Black, Non-Hispanic	29.14	37.21	29.50	66.22	50.87	45.20	60.54
Hispanic	50.74	46.71	48.17	52.15	43.28	48.87	63.78
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.29	51.49	57.60	45.05	40.33	47.36	69.35
Native American, Non-Hispanic	53.40	47.12	46.11	45.92	43.12	44.27	64.81
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	44.55	46.15	44.41	50.95	42.56	49.52	65.50
Black, Non-Hispanic	22.59	35.83	23.65	68.11	52.14	43.29	62.48
Hispanic	32.16	38.66	28.39	69.46	55.57	61.46	58.09
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	29.78	34.13	37.97	58.41	49.27	51.12	61.34
Native American, Non-Hispanic	21.50	41.19	21.26	68.23	53.49	57.01	59.02

(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	62.71	56.04	60.73	53.47	45.34	51.05	54.54
Black, Non-Hispanic	32.09	24.09	34.92	75.23	63.60	45.68	30.85
Hispanic	57.07	47.94	58.80	64.10	54.08	51.54	44.20
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	70.98	55.60	76.42	68.89	57.97	56.25	39.19
Native American, Non-Hispanic	49.83	43.01	48.99	60.96	52.38	48.14	46.48
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	49.24	45.97	49.78	57.93	49.80	51.99	52.41
Black, Non-Hispanic	23.84	20.15	29.13	77.78	66.00	44.54	28.47
Hispanic	38.15	34.10	43.26	69.86	59.66	51.51	40.28
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.24	38.76	62.89	75.66	66.58	59.24	34.10
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45.37	35.78	41.50	70.11	57.63	52.52	34.37

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

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

* Refers to how often low income families use public transporation
** Refers to the cost of transportation and the proximity to public transporation

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).

Table 14 - Disability by Age Group

Age of People with Disabilities	(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
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).

Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

(Beaver County, PA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	People with a Disability*	
	#	%
Public Housing	480	28.04%
Project-Based Section 8	171	17.50%
Other Multifamily	39	28.47%
HCV Program	192	30.05%
(Pittsburgh, PA CBSA) Region		
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%

Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

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

MAPS
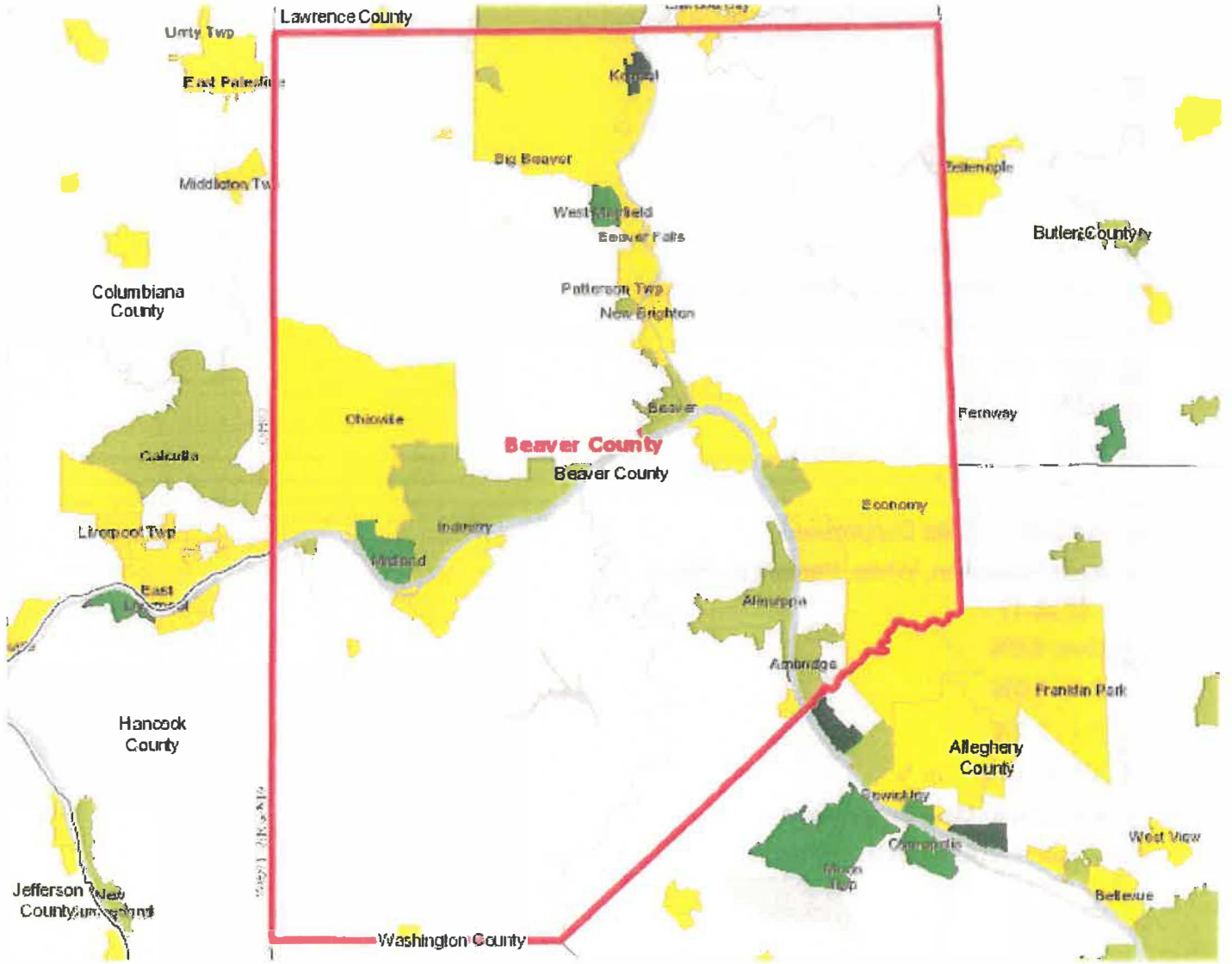
Map 1 Race Ethnicity
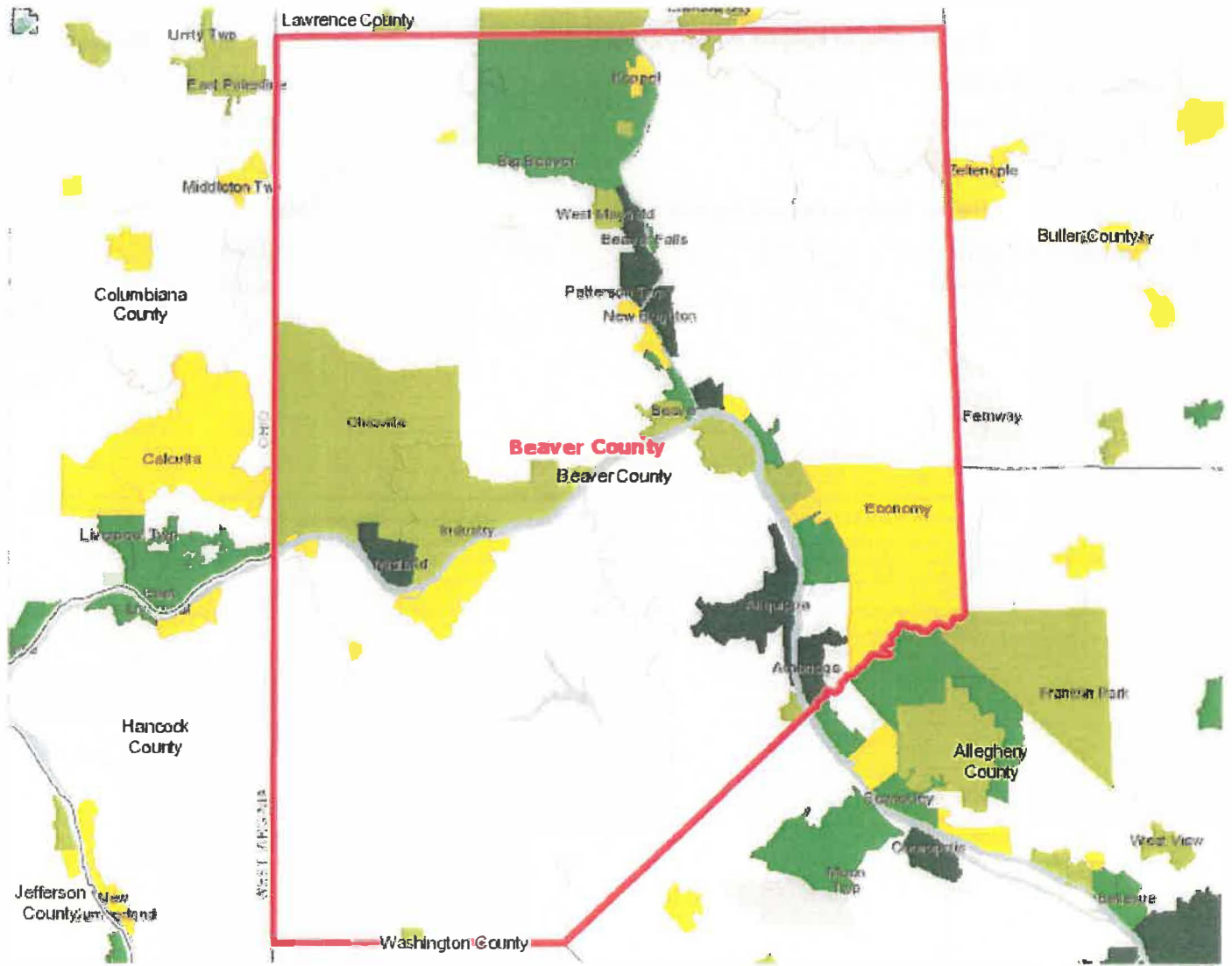
Map Legend

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

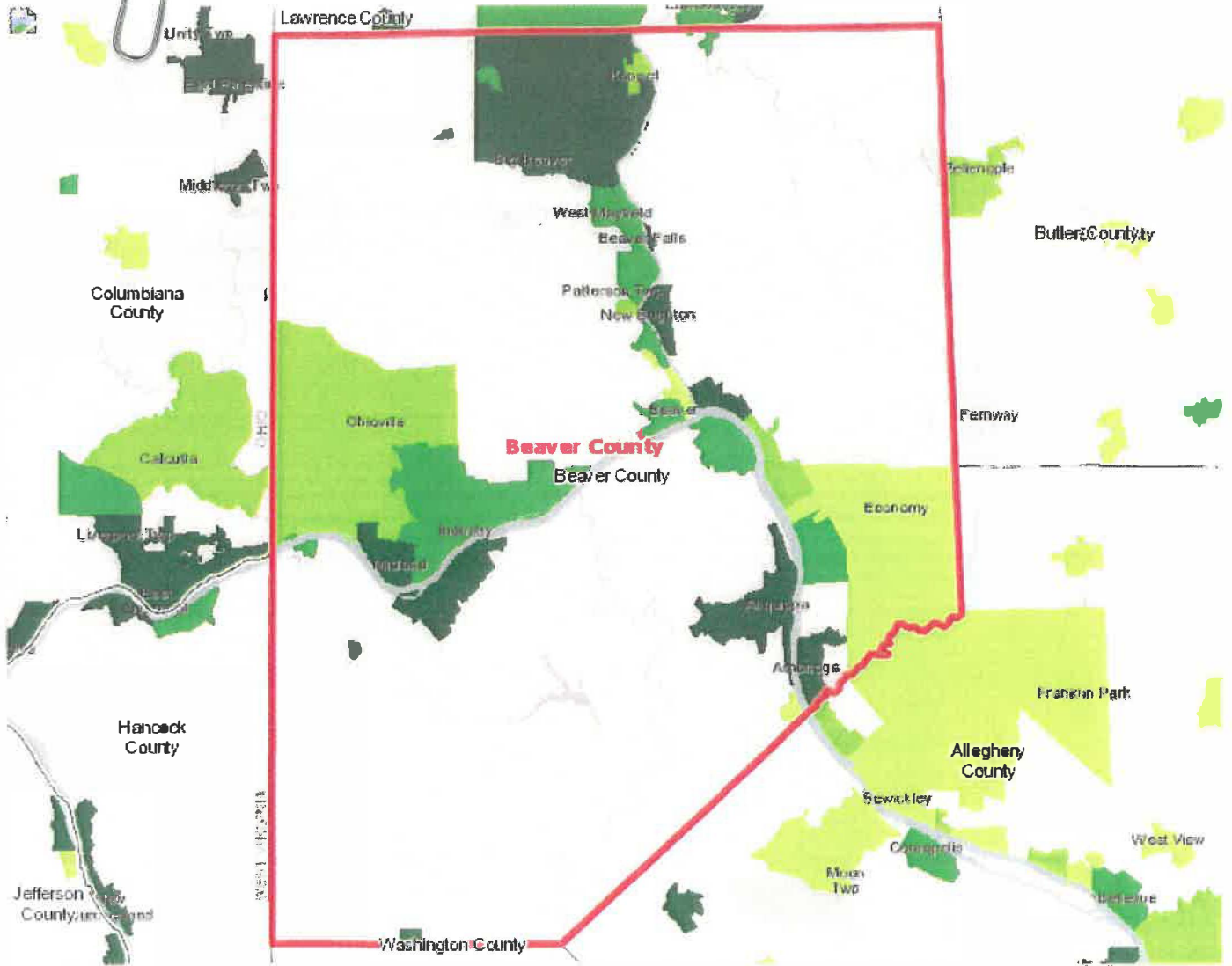- Beaver County, PA

Hispanic Population by Race

Map Legend

Hispanic Population, ACS 2013-17

Percent by Place,

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

Community Selection

- Beaver County, PA

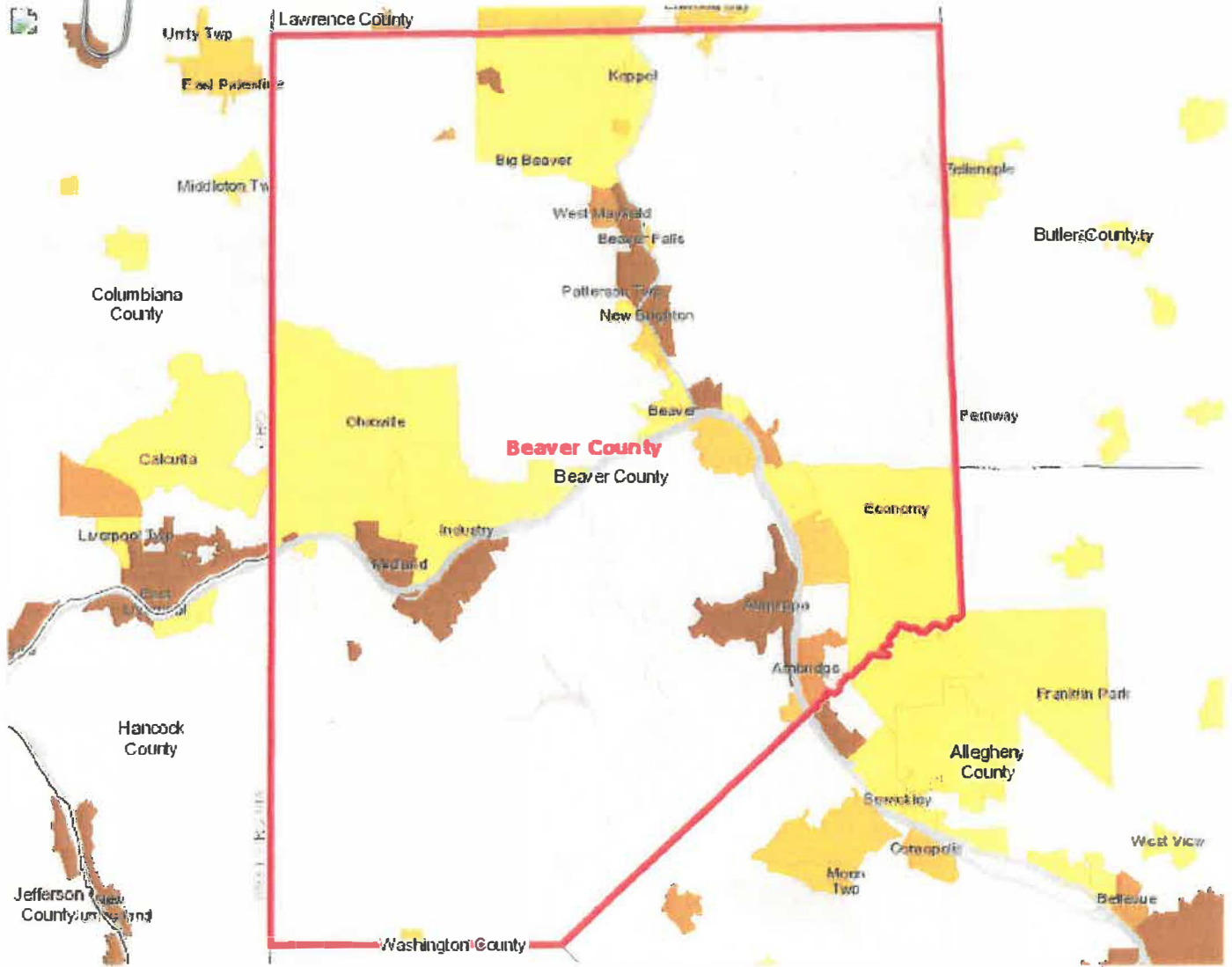# Disabled Population by Place

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

Vulnerable Populations

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

Mean Income of Households
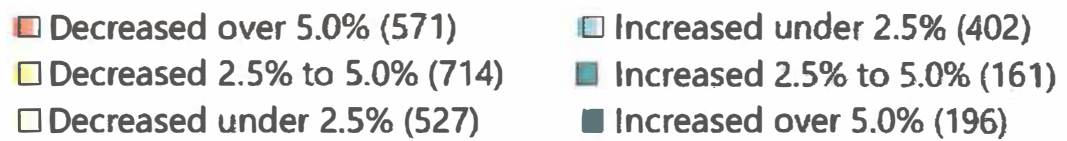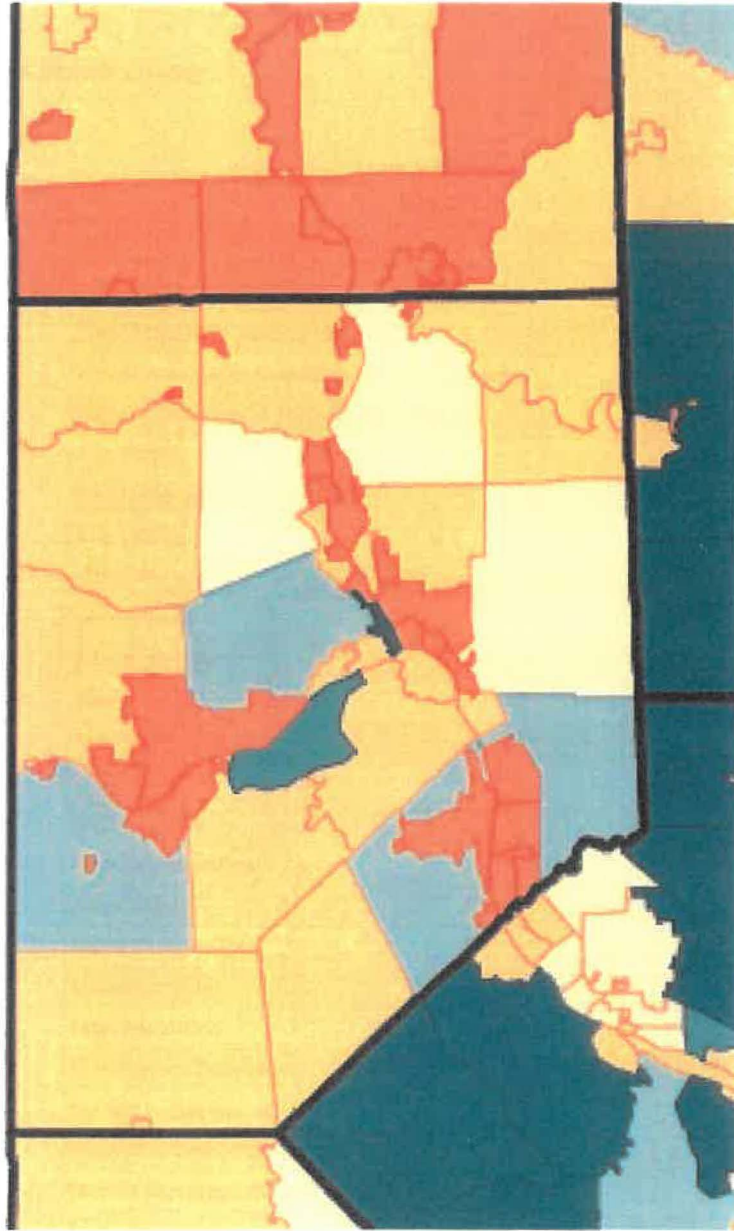

Map Legend

🟥 **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

Percent Change in Population

Decreased over 5.0% (571)   Increased under 2.5% (402)
Decreased 2.5% to 5.0% (714)   Increased 2.5% to 5.0% (161)
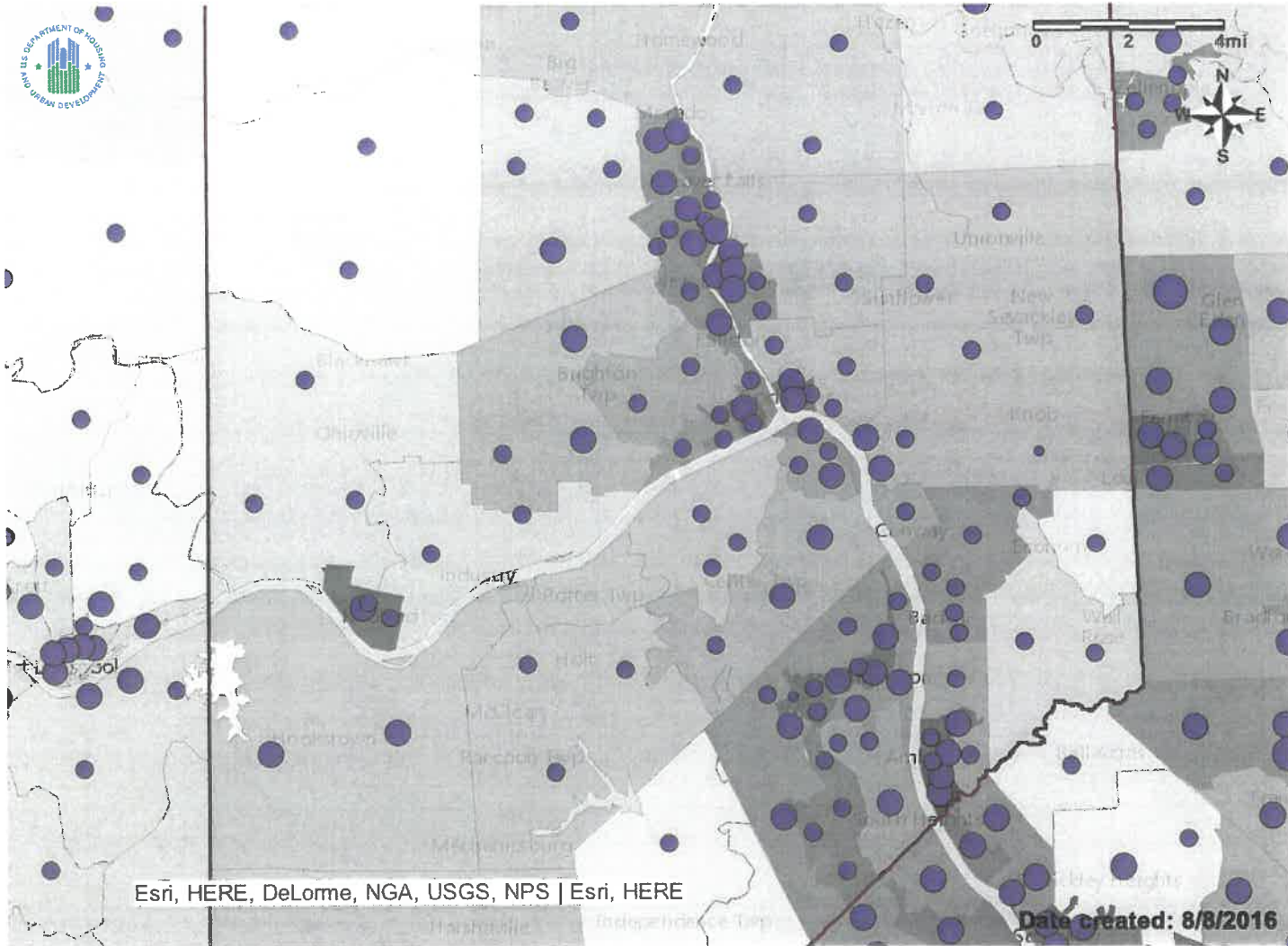Decreased under 2.5% (527)   Increased over 5.0% (196)

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

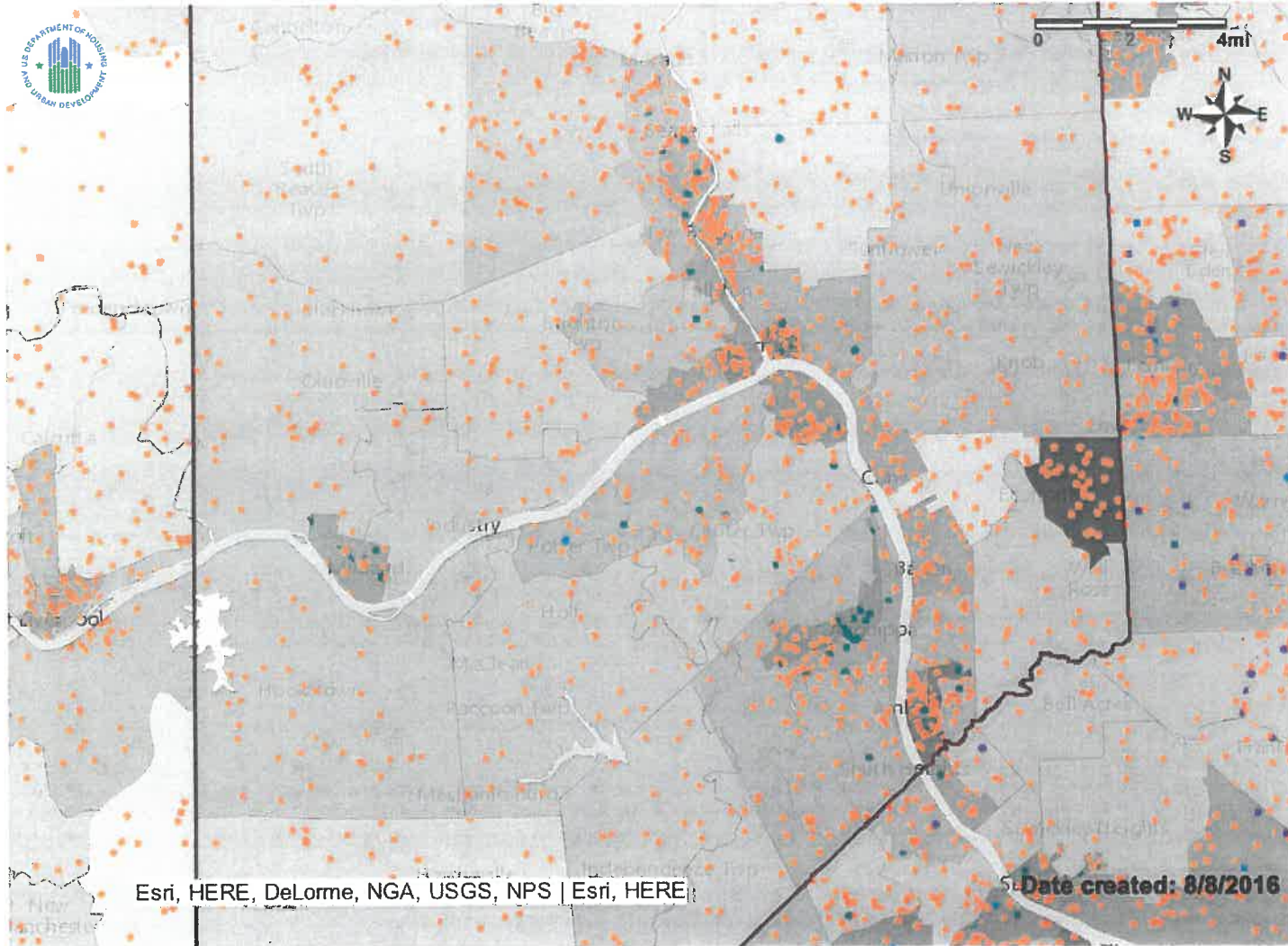Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS | Esri, HERE

Date created: 8/8/2016

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

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

Date created: 8/8/2016

Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 75 People

White, Non-Hispanic

Black, Non-Hispanic

Native American, Non-Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-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

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

Legend

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)

1 Dot = 75 People

- Italy
- Canada
- Germany
- Mexico
- Philippines

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
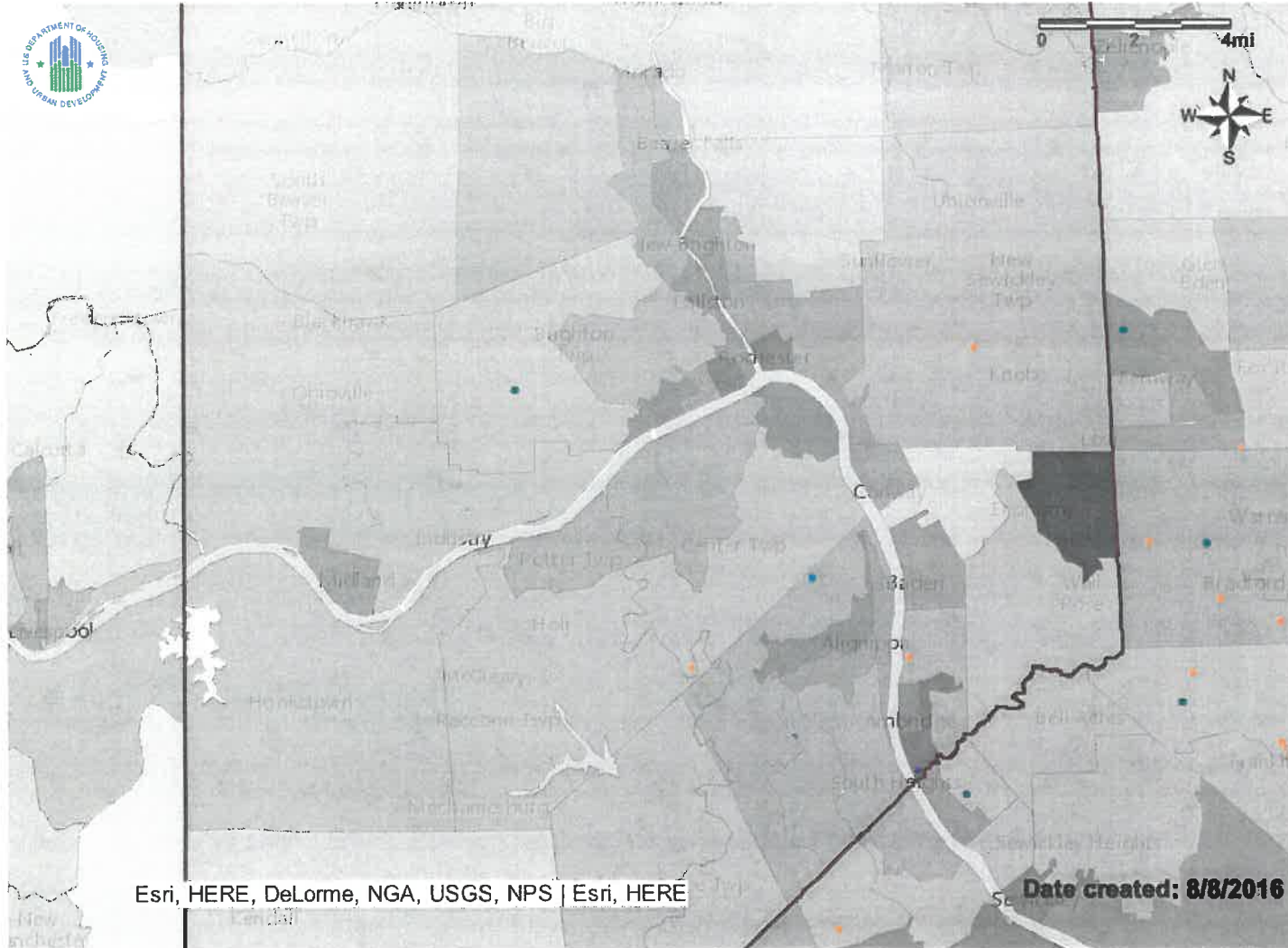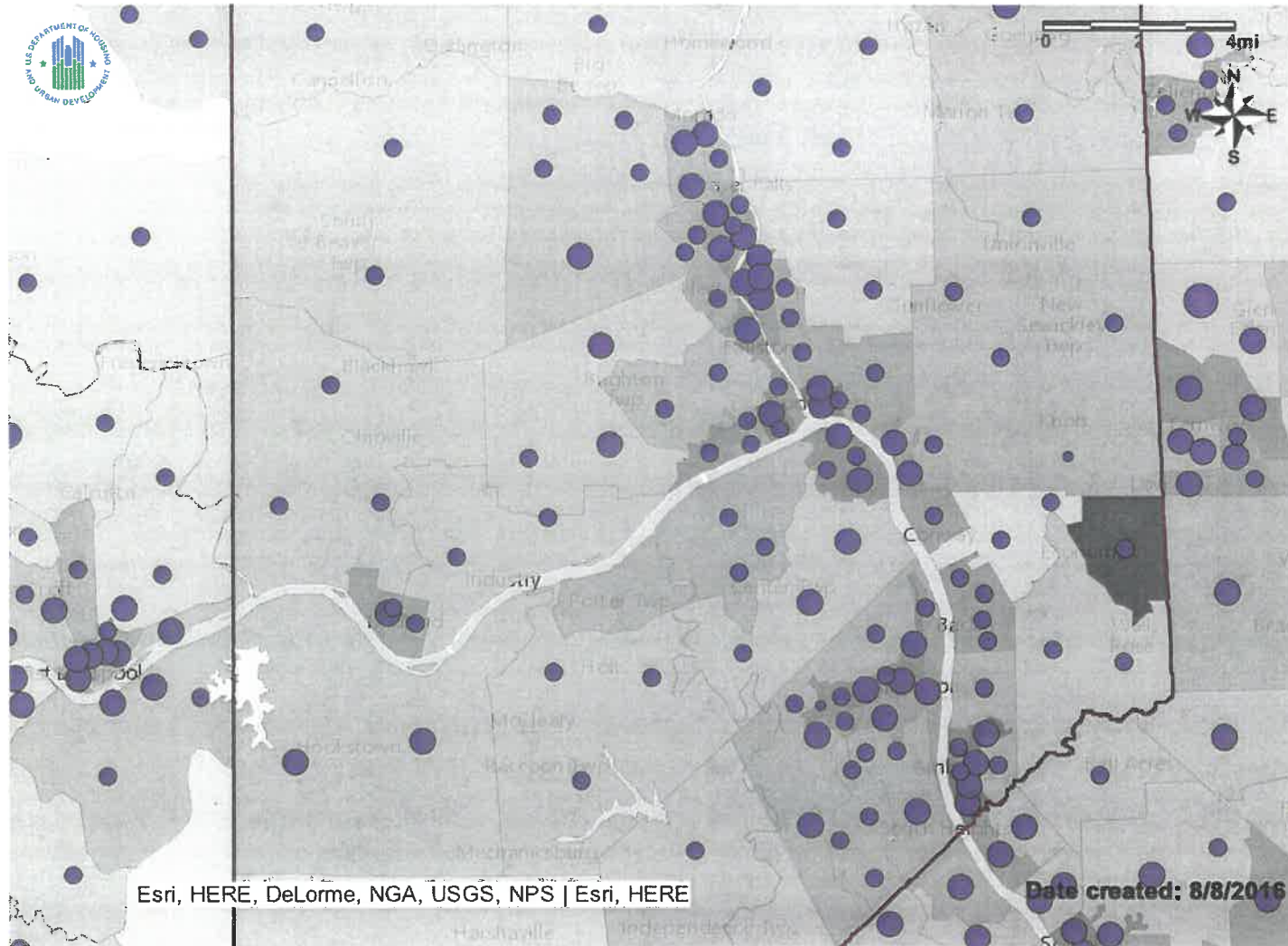
Date created: 8/8/2016

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

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
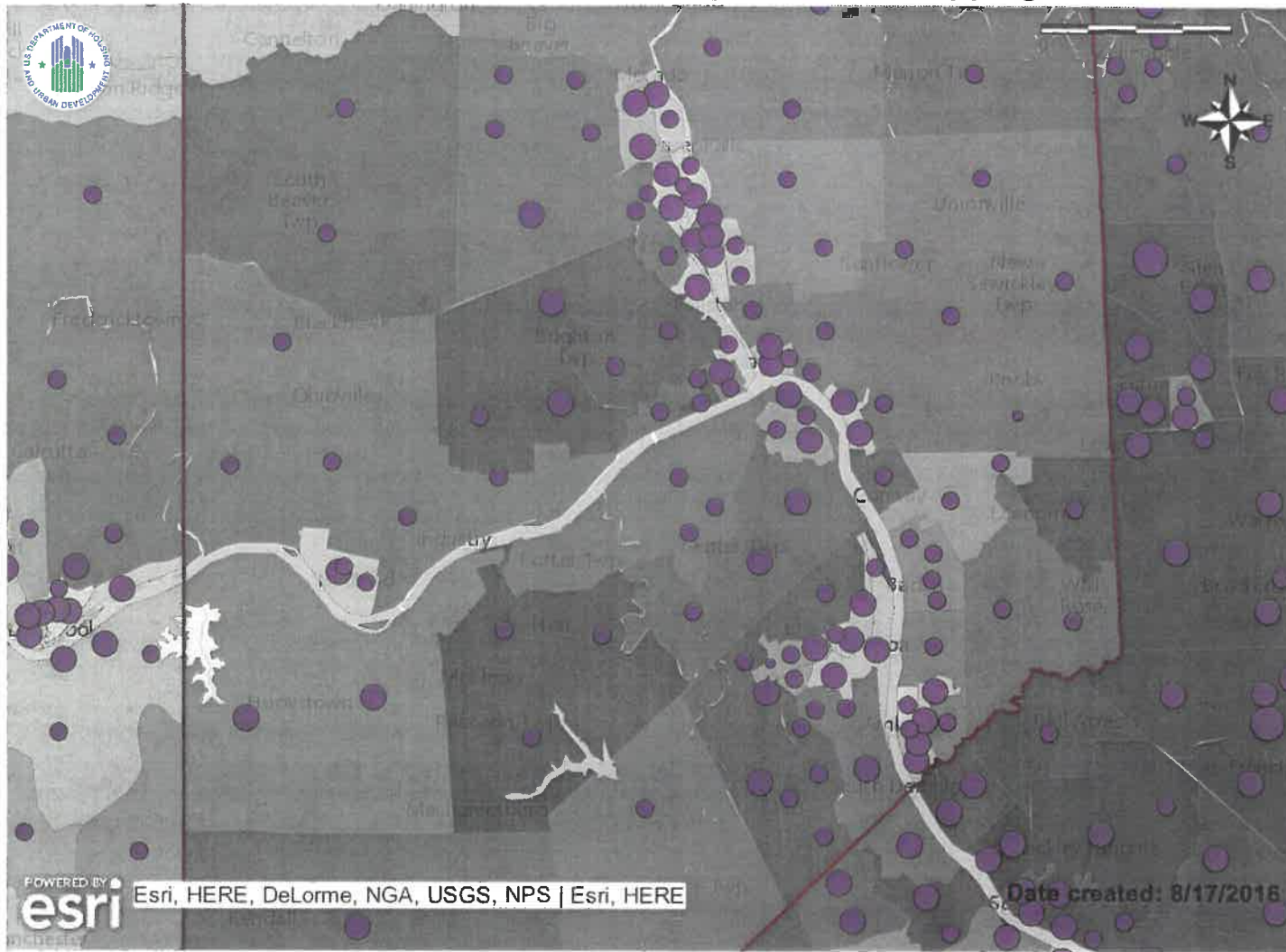- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

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

Date created: 8/8/2016

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
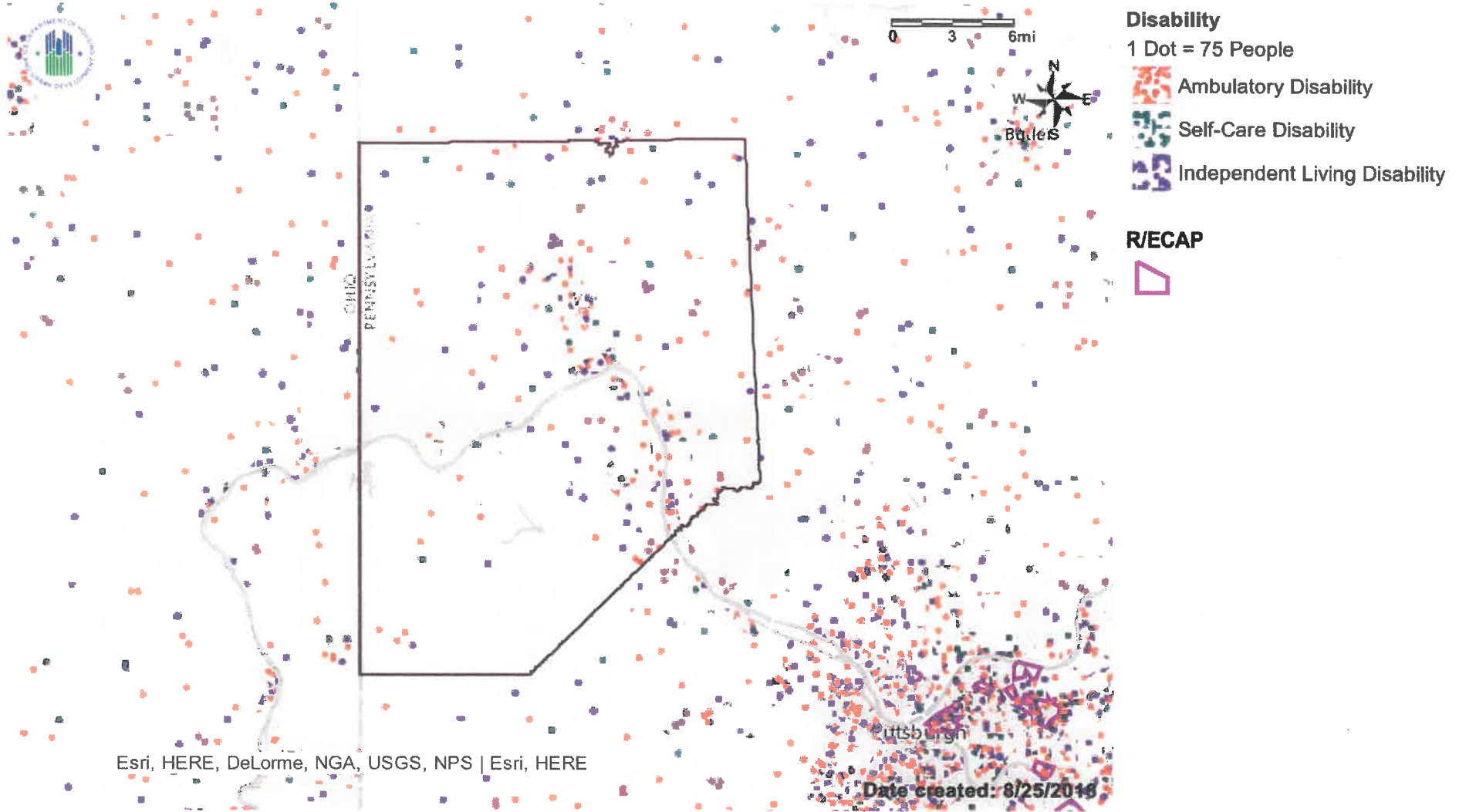- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

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

Disability

1 Dot = 75 People

Ambulatory Disability

Self-Care Disability

Independent Living Disability

R/ECAP

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

Pittsburgh

Date created: 8/25/2016

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
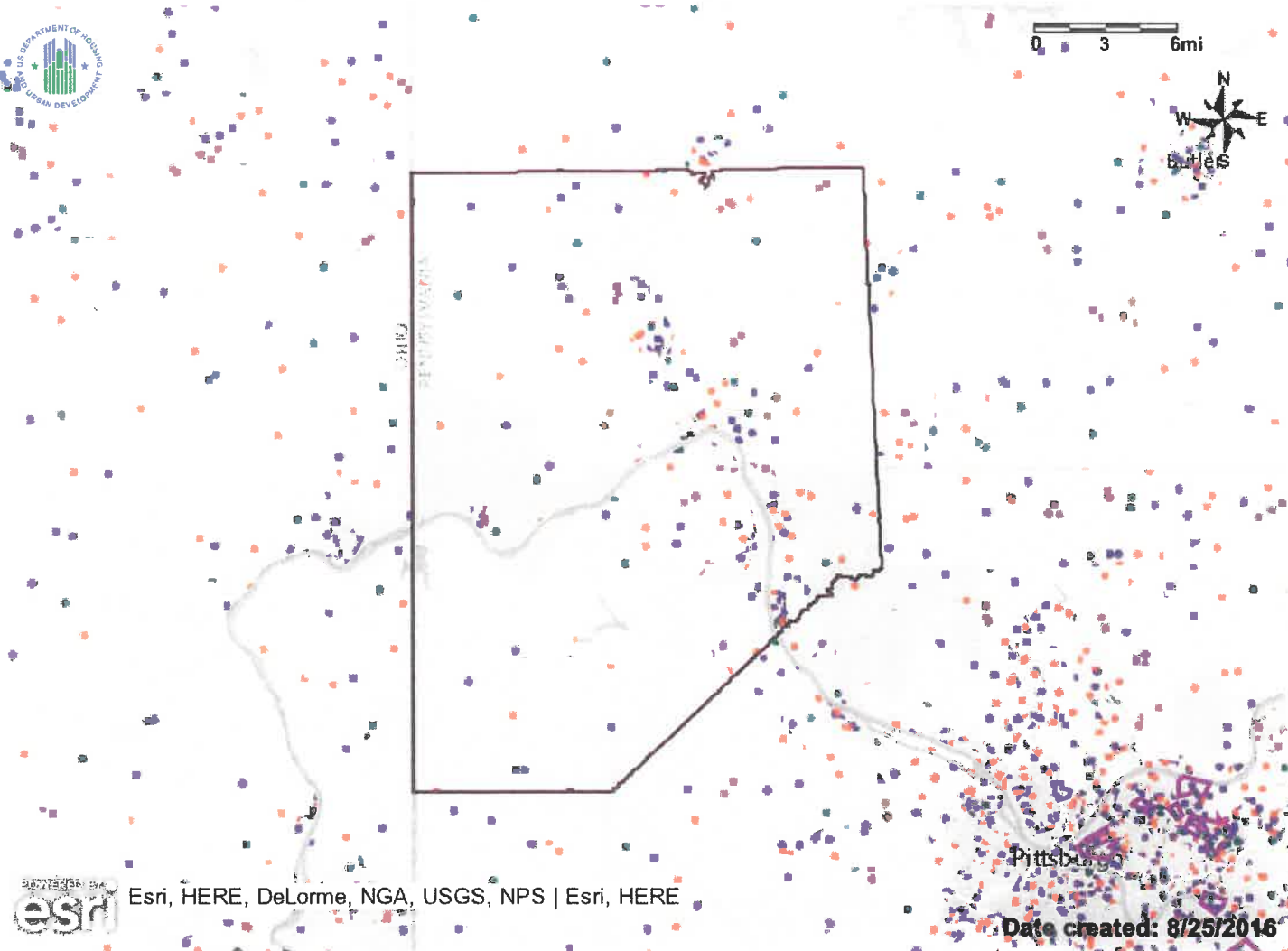
Jurisdiction: Beaver County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Pittsburgh, PA

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

Disability

1 Dot = 75 People

Hearing Disability

Vision Disibility

Cognitive Disability

R/ECAP

0 3 6mi

N

W   E

S

Butler

Pittsburgh

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS | Esri, HERE
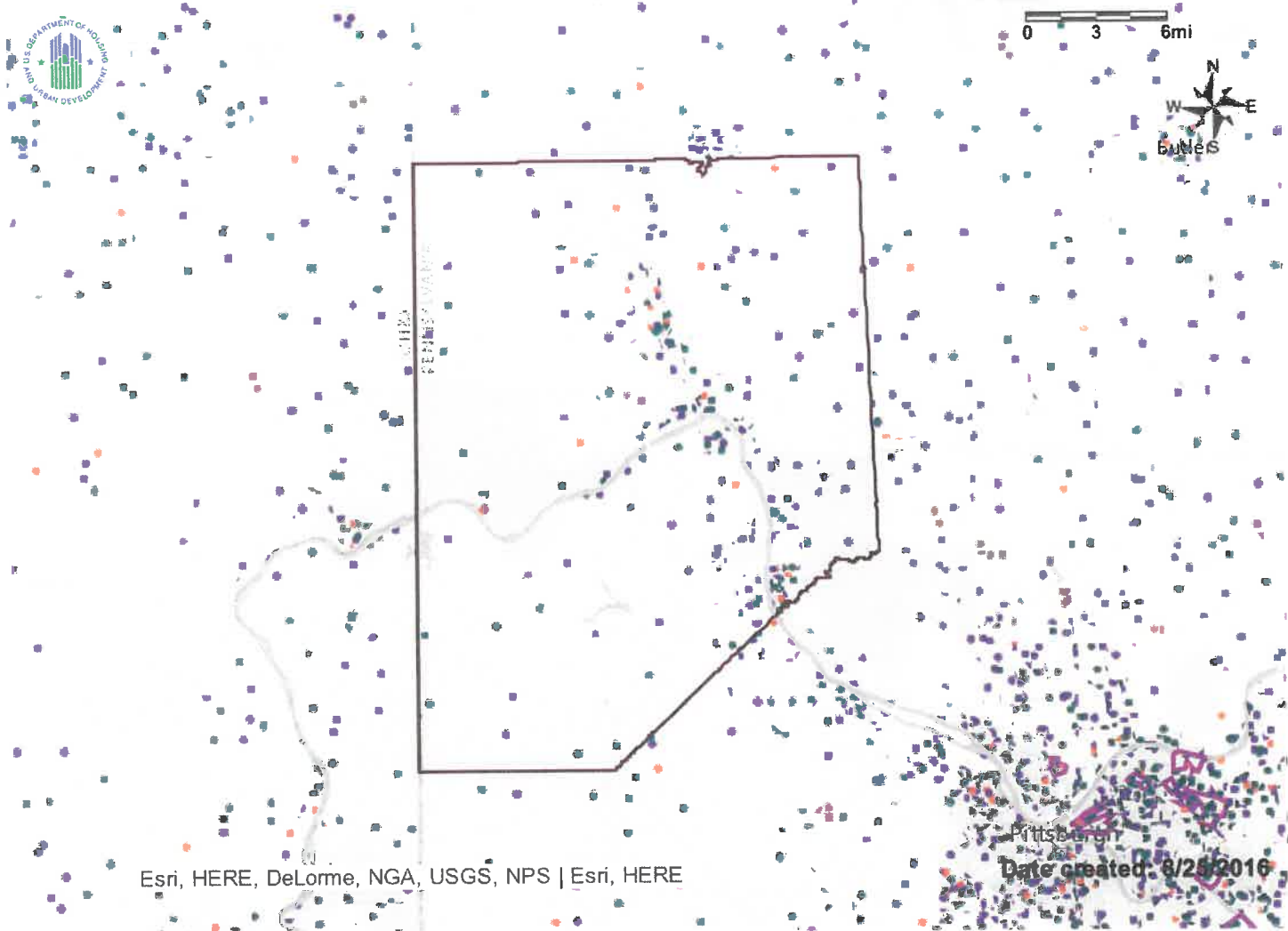
Date created: 8/25/2016

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

Disability

1 Dot = 75 People

Disabled Ages 5-17

Disabled Ages 18-64

Disabled Over 64

R/ECAP

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

Date created: 8/25/2016

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 MEDIAN 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

Median Household Income

$22.2k - $35k $35k - $48.4k $48.4k - $62.4k $62.4k - $77.9k $77.9k - $98.9k

2013   2014   2015   2016   2017