

WOMEN'S BENCHMARKS REPORTS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WOMEN'S BENCHMARKS REPORTS

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INTRODUCTION

In this summary we provide major findings from our Women's Benchmarks Reports on the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Pittsburgh MSA consists of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.

These reports assess the socioeconomic status of women in the Pittsburgh area by using 2000 census data to compare women's conditions across the 70 largest cities, 50 largest counties, and 50 largest metro areas. In addition, comparisons of women and men's conditions in 2000 and changes in women and men's conditions from 1990 to 2000 are presented. This summary and the three benchmarks reports are at www.ucsur.pitt.edu (see publications). The Maurice Falk Fund funded this study.

POPULATION AND FAMILY STATUS

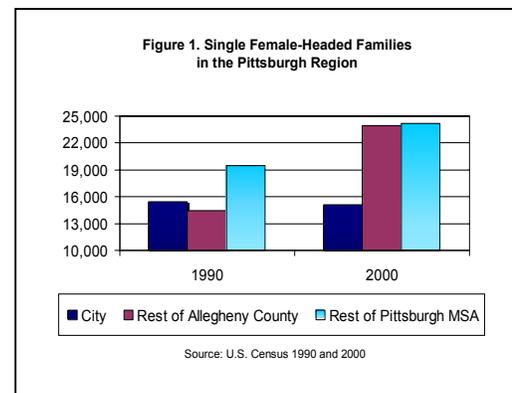
1. Voting-age women outnumber voting-age men by a large margin in the region.

According to the 2000 census, adult women (age 18 and over) outnumber adult men by 17,000 (14%) in the city, 75,000 (16%) in the county, and 122,000 (14%) in the Pittsburgh MSA. Despite this advantage, women hold a small percentage of elected positions in the region (see "Diversity Among Elected Officials in the Pittsburgh Region in 2002" at www.ucsur.pitt.edu, click on publications).

2. The majority of the region's potential workforce and leaders are women.

Working-age women (age 18-64) outnumber working-age men by 4,000 (4%) in the city, 25,000 (7%) in the county, and 35,000 (5%) in the Pittsburgh MSA. This has produced a large female workforce (see the labor force section below) but has not resulted in much participation by women in community decision making. For example, women hold a small percentage of board positions in many organizations in the region (see "Diversity Within and Among Non-Profit Boards in Allegheny County" and "African American and Women Board Members in the Pittsburgh Region" at www.ucsur.pitt.edu).

3. Large increases in the number of single female-headed families with children occurred in Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh MSA.



The number of single female-headed families with children declined in the city by 300 from 1990 to 2000 but increased in Allegheny County outside the city of Pittsburgh by about 10,000 and in the Pittsburgh MSA outside Allegheny County by 4,000 (Figure 1). These families, which often need many social services, are located primarily outside the central city.

4. About 100,000 elderly women live alone in the region.

In the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA roughly 20% of the female population is under age 18, 60% is age 18-64, and 20% is age 65 and over. The elderly are a larger percentage of the female population in the region than in most other urban areas. For a full report on local elderly conditions see “The State of Aging and Health in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County” at www.ucsur.pitt.edu.

Elderly living alone have social and health services needs in addition to those the elderly in general. About 44% (18,000) of elderly women in the city, 39% (56,000) in the county, and 39% (98,000) in the region live alone. These rates are about twice the rates for elderly men and are among the highest for large cities, counties, and metro areas.

EDUCATION

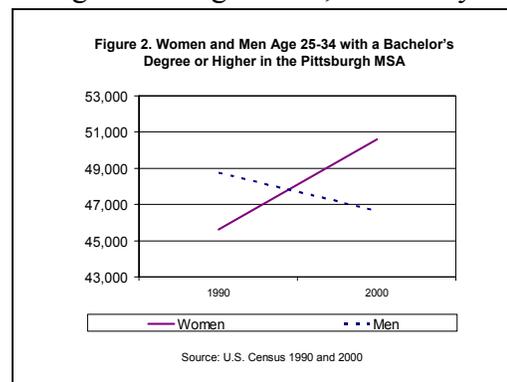
5. A large part of the city’s female population consists of university students.

More than 16% of the female population age 18-64 in the city of Pittsburgh are enrolled in an undergraduate higher education program, and about 5% are enrolled in graduate or professional degree programs. These are the first and second highest percentages, respectively, among the 70 largest cities in the US. The percentages of women enrolled in undergraduate and graduate or professional programs in Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh MSA are close to the medians for all large counties and metro areas.

6. Young women in the region are highly educated.

The percentage of women age 25-34 with a high school degree and the percentage with a bachelor’s degree in the city (93% and 42%), county (95% and 41%), and region (94% and 35%) are among the highest in the nation. The city has the third highest high school attainment rate while the county and Pittsburgh MSA have the highest rates. The city has the 13th highest rate for bachelor degree attainment among women age 25-34, the county has the 15th highest rate, and the region has the 21st highest rate. Women age 25-34 in the county and metro area have obtained bachelor degrees at higher rates than men.

7. Retention of educated young women resulted in a “brain gain” in the region.



From 1990 to 2000 the number of women residents age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 850 (9.5%) in the city, 452 (1.4%) in the county, and 4,983 (10.9%) in the Pittsburgh MSA. The number of male residents age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 1990 to 2000 by 1,103 (11.6%) in the city, decreased by 3,533 (-9.9%) in the county, and decreased 2,113 (-4.3%) in the Pittsburgh MSA. As shown in Figure 2, the increase in educated young women was greater than the loss of educated young men, which produced an overall brain gain in the region. Further, educated young women now outnumber educated young men in the region.

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

8. Working-age women in Allegheny County have above average labor force participation and employment rates.

About 74% of women age 25-59 in the county are in the labor force (working or looking for work) and 71% are employed. These rates rank 14th and 13th highest, respectively, among the 50 largest counties in the nation. Labor force and employment rates of women 25-59 in the city and metro area are about average.

9. Women are the source of the region's labor force growth.

The number of women in the labor force (working or looking for work) in the Pittsburgh MSA increased by 26,000, 5.4%, from 1990 to 2000 while the number of men in the region's labor force declined by 11,000, -1.9% (Figure 3).



10. Women are the primary source of the region's growth in full-time employment.

From 1990 to 2000 the number of women working full-time in the region increased by 42,000 (16.7%) and the number of men working full-time increased by 25,000 (6.1%).

11. The region has low levels of full-time jobs and high levels of part-time jobs.

About half of the women in the city, county, and metro area who worked any hours in 1999 were employed full-time. Smaller percentages of employed women age 16 and older worked full-time in 1999 in the Pittsburgh area than in most other large cities, counties, and metro areas.

12. Women in the region have low employment in many occupations and industries.

In the following non-traditional occupations, women in the Pittsburgh MSA have the:

- Fifth lowest share (2.0%) of jobs in construction trades

- Sixth lowest share (4.1%) of jobs in installation, maintenance, and repair
- Fourth lowest share (9.6%) of jobs in firefighting, prevention, and law enforcement
- Lowest share (10.1%) of jobs in architecture and engineering
- Seventh lowest share (13.3%) of jobs in transportation and materials moving
- Third lowest share (23.1%) of production jobs

Women also have low employment rates in several traditional industries:

- Lowest share (49.5%) of jobs in state government
- Second lowest share (52.9%) of jobs in local government
- Second lowest share (64.6%) of jobs in educational services

Women in the region have high employment rates in two traditional, low-paying occupations:

- Second highest share (61%) of food preparation and serving jobs
- 10th highest share (75.5%) of office and administrative support jobs

EARNINGS, INCOME, AND POVERTY

13. Part-time women workers in the Pittsburgh area are the lowest paid in urban America, and full-time women workers are nearly the lowest paid.

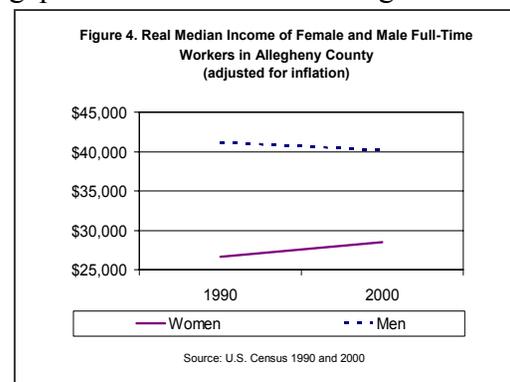
Median earnings of part-time women workers in the city, county, and region are the lowest among all large urban areas of the US, and median earnings of full-time women workers are among the lowest in the nation. The low earnings of women in the region are not primarily due to the region's low cost of living since: 1) the cost of living in the Pittsburgh MSA is not more than 5% below the median of other large urban areas (see data provided by the Pittsburgh Regional Alliance at www.pittsburghregion.org); but 2) women's median earnings in the Pittsburgh MSA are about 20% below the median of the 50 largest metro areas for part-time jobs and 10% below for full-time jobs.

14. The gender gap in pay in the Pittsburgh region is among the largest in America.

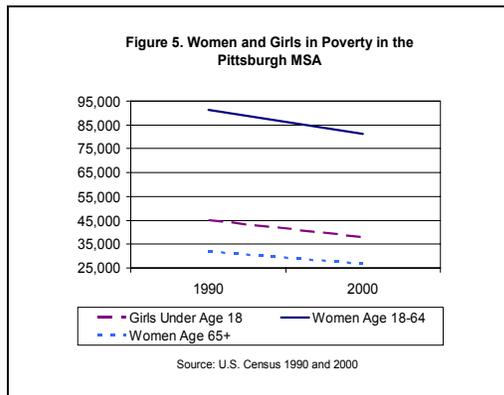
Full-time women workers in the Pittsburgh MSA earn less than 70% of the annual earnings of full-time male workers. This earnings gap of 30% is the seventh largest among the 50 most populated metro areas.

15. Women have low incomes in the region.

Median incomes of women workers, single women with children, and women living alone in the Pittsburgh area are among the lowest in the nation. The real median income of full-time female workers in the city and county increased



from 1990 to 2000, while the real median income of male full-time workers declined (Figure 4).



16. Poverty for women and girls declined.

Poverty rates for single women with children and women age 18-64 in the Pittsburgh area declined from 1990 to 2000. The number of women and girls in poverty also declined from 1990 to 2000 in the region (Figure 5). However, poverty rates for single women with children remain high (the city ranks 13th highest, the county 10th highest, and the region 4th highest).

HOMEOWNERSHIP AND DISABILITY

17. Women have a small homeownership advantage in the Pittsburgh region.

Women age 15-64 and living alone in Pittsburgh and other urban areas have higher homeownership rates than those of men. However, the ratio of female/male homeownership rates in the Pittsburgh MSA (1.06) is much smaller than the median ratio of the 50 largest metro areas in the US (1.17).

18. Disabled women in the region have low employment and high poverty rates.

In the city, county, and region: 1) women age 16-64 and 65 and over have low disability rates; 2) disabled women age 16-64 have low employment rates; and 3) disabled women age 16-64 and 65 and over and disabled girls have high poverty rates.

CONCLUSION

These highlights of the three Women's Benchmarks Reports show that the most positive women's conditions in the Pittsburgh area are:

- High enrollments in post-secondary education
- High levels of education attainment
- Increasing numbers of female college graduates living in the region
- Increasing female labor force and labor force participation
- Increasing numbers of women working full-time
- Increasing real incomes for women workers
- Decreasing poverty rates for women and girls
- Low disability rates for adult women

These highlights suggest that the most serious problems for women in the Pittsburgh region are:

- Lack of political and decision making power despite population advantages
- Increasing numbers of single female-headed families with children
- High levels of part-time employment
- Low rates of employment in high-paying occupations and industries and high rates of employment in low-paying occupations and industries
- Low pay compared to the pay of women in other urban areas
- A high gender gap in pay compared to the gender gap in other urban areas
- High poverty rates for single women with children
- Low employment rates and high poverty rates for disabled women

Considering the positive and negative women's conditions together, one of the most clear and disturbing findings is that working-age women in Allegheny County are among the most educated in urban America but are the lowest paid in part-time jobs, are among the lowest paid in full-time jobs, and have one of the largest female-male gaps in pay. A major reason for this inconsistency, as shown in this report, is that women workers in Allegheny County are concentrated in low-paying occupations and industries much more than women in other large counties.

It is not known why women in the county are much more concentrated in low-paying occupations and industries than women in other large counties. One possible explanation is discrimination, which could involve: 1) employers exclude qualified women from higher paying occupations and industries; and 2) women choose not to obtain the skills or apply for jobs in certain occupations and industries because of perceived discrimination. A second possible explanation is that women may choose to work in certain occupations and industries due to personal, family, or cultural considerations.

Further research is needed to determine why educated women in the county are in low-paying jobs and what can be done about it. Further research is also needed to determine: 1) which specific age groups of women in the county, with and without a bachelor's degree, have low wages in full-time jobs; 2) which occupations and industries have women, with and without a bachelor's degree, with low wages in full-time jobs; and 3) whether women are paid less than men who are doing the same jobs as women.

In response to these reports, the next steps for organizations in the region could be to: 1) select one or more important problems or opportunities for improvement; 2) understand why the selected conditions are unusually good or poor in the Pittsburgh area; 3) identify and analyze possible actions for improving conditions; 4) select and implement the most cost-effective actions; and 5) monitor and evaluate initiatives to determine whether full implementation has occurred, whether the actions are effective in improving conditions, and how to improve the initiatives.

WOMEN'S BENCHMARKS FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to assess the socioeconomic status of the 175,000 women and girls who live in the city of Pittsburgh. Current conditions of women and girls in the city are determined by comparing female conditions and female-male disparities in the 70 largest cities on more than 100 social and economic variables in the 2000 census. Male conditions are also compared among the 70 largest cities.

A total of 70 cities are compared in order to include Pittsburgh, which had the 52nd largest population in 2000, and to compare Pittsburgh to a sizable number of other large cities. Complete data on all 70 cities and their rankings are in a separate databook. In addition, this report contains data and findings on changes in female and male conditions in the city of Pittsburgh from 1990 to 2000.

This report and similar reports for Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh MSA are available online at www.ucsur.pitt.edu (see publications). The Maurice Falk Fund provided funding for these studies.

FINDINGS ON FEMALE CONDITIONS IN 2000 (Tables 1-2)

Our comparison of the 70 largest cities in the US shows that:

- 1. The city of Pittsburgh has high percentages of women in the general population and the voting-age population. In addition, a small percentage of the city's female population is under age 18, an average number are working-age (18-64), and a high percentage is age 65 and over.** In 2000 the city of Pittsburgh had the:
 - 14th highest percentage (52.5%) of women in the general population
 - 15th highest percentage (53.3%) of women in the voting age population
 - Fifth lowest percentage (18.6%) of girls age 0-17 in the female population
 - 32nd lowest percentage (61.9%), which is close to the 70-city median of 62.1%, of women age 18-64 in the female population
 - Fourth highest percentage (19.5%) of women age 65 and over in the female population
- 2. The city of Pittsburgh has low marriage rates for women age 15-64 and women age 65 and over, a high rate of elderly women living alone, and a high rate of families with children that are headed by single women.** In 2000 the city had the:

- 13th lowest percentage (32.5%) of women age 15-64 who were married with spouse present
- 18th lowest percentage (27.2%) of women age 65 and over who were married with spouse present
- 11th highest percentage (45.6%) of women age 15-64 who were never married
- Eighth highest percentage (9.8%) of women age 65 and over who were never married
- Eighth highest percentage (43.8%) of women age 65 and over who were living alone
- 15th highest percentage (42.2%) of families with children under age 18 that were headed by single women

3. The city of Pittsburgh has high rates of women residents enrolled in undergraduate and graduate school. The city also has high rates of women with bachelor degrees and with graduate degrees. In 2000 the city had the:

- Highest rate (16.2%) of women age 18-64 who were undergraduate students
- Second highest rate (4.8%) of women age 18-64 who were graduate or professional degree students
- Sixth highest high school attainment rate (89.6%), 24th highest rate (26.5%) for bachelor degrees, and 10th highest rate (10.8%) for graduate degrees among women age 18-64
- Highest high school attainment rate (91.0%) among women age 18-24
- 13th highest rate (41.5%) for bachelor degrees among women residents age 25-34

4. Women in the city of Pittsburgh have average rates of labor force participation and employment and a low rate of full-time employment. The city had the:

- 31st highest labor force participation (72.9%) among women age 25-59 in 2000
- 33rd highest employment rate (68.3%) among women age 25-59 in 2000
- 11th lowest rate (46.8%) for full-time, full-year employment among women age 16 and over who worked any hours in 1999

5. Women workers in the city of Pittsburgh have unusually low earnings. In 1999 the city had the:

- 11th lowest median earnings (\$16,657) among women workers
- Lowest median earnings (\$7,283) among part-time or part-year women workers
- 15th lowest median earnings (\$25,500) among full-time, full-year women workers
- 10th lowest percentage (22.5%) of full-time, full-year women workers who earn \$30,000 or more a year

6. Women workers, women householders with or without children, and women living alone in the city have low incomes. In 1999 the city had the:

- 15th lowest median income (\$26,122) for full-time, full-year women workers
- 11th lowest median income (\$8,879) for part-time or part-year women workers
- 19th lowest median income (\$31,393) for single women with no children under age 18
- 11th lowest median income (\$15,353) for single women with children age 0-17
- 10th lowest median income (\$20,322) for women age 15-64 living alone
- 13th lowest median income (\$12,450) for women age 65 and over living alone

7. Female poverty rates in Pittsburgh are among the highest in the nation. In 1999 the city had the:

- 25th highest poverty rate (28.5%) for girls age 0-17
- 15th highest poverty rate (21.8%) for women age 18-64
- 21st highest poverty rate (16.2%) for women age 65 and over
- 13th highest poverty rate (45.0%) for female-headed families with related children under age 18 and no spouse present
- 25th highest poverty rate (12.2%) for female-headed families with no related children under age 18 and no spouse present

8. Women living alone in the city of Pittsburgh have below average homeownership rates. In 1999 the city had the:

- 22nd lowest homeownership rate (34.7%) for women age 15-64 living alone
- 21st lowest homeownership rate (53.9%) for women age 65 and over living alone

9. The disability rate is high in the city for girls age 5-15, disabled women age 16-64 in the city have a low employment rate, and disabled girls age 5-15 and disabled elderly women in the city have high poverty rates. The city of Pittsburgh had the:

- 17th highest disability rate (5.2%) for girls age 5-15 in 2000
- 25th lowest employment rate (47.3%) among disabled women age 16-64 in 2000
- 13th highest poverty rate (45.8%) among disabled girls age 5-15 in 1999
- 24th highest poverty rate (19.0%) among disabled women age 65 and over in 1999

10. Women in the city are employed at high rates in businesses, community and social services, management occupations, and office and administrative support occupations. In 2000 the city had the:

- 16th highest rate (49.7%) for women's share of total employed residents
- Ninth highest rate (48.5%) for women's share of employed residents in for-profits
- 14th highest rate (64.8%) for women's share of employed residents in community and social services
- 20th highest rate (45.2%) for women's share of employed residents in management occupations

- 21st highest rate (73.3%) for women's share of employed residents in office and administrative support occupations

11. Women in the city are employed at low rates in education, state and local government, construction, health care and social services, and non-profits. In 2000 the city had the:

- Lowest rate (58.6%) for women's share of employed residents in educational services and lowest rate (62.2%) in education, training, and library occupations
- Second lowest rate (47.7%) for women's share of employed residents in state government and third lowest rate (49.4%) in local government
- Fifth lowest rate (5.8%) for women's share of employed residents in construction industries
- Sixth lowest rate (71.3%) for women's share of employed residents in health care and social assistance
- Seventh lowest rate (61.1%) for women's share of employed residents in non-profits

12. In relation to women's share (49.7%) of all employed residents in the city of Pittsburgh, women are most overrepresented in the city in healthcare support and personal care services and in office and administrative support occupations. Women are most underrepresented in construction trades, installation-maintenance-repair occupations, transportation occupations, and architecture and engineering. In 2000 women residents of the city of Pittsburgh held:

- 82.2% of healthcare support jobs
- 76.3% of personal care jobs
- 73.3% of office and administrative support jobs
- 2.7% of construction trades jobs
- 4.5% of installation, maintenance and repair jobs
- 13.3% of transportation and materials moving jobs
- 13.6% of architecture and engineering jobs

FINDINGS ON MALE CONDITIONS IN 2000 (Tables 1-2)

Our comparison of male conditions in the 70 largest cities in the US shows that:

- The city of Pittsburgh has a low percentage of males in the total population (47.5%, rank = 14th lowest) and in the voting age population (46.7%, rank = 15th lowest).
- A high percentage of males in the city of Pittsburgh is over age 65 (13%, rank = 4th highest), and a small percentage is under age 18 (21.2%, rank = 5th lowest).
- The city of Pittsburgh has low marriage rates for men age 15-64 (32.2%, rank = 13th lowest) and men age 65 and over (57.3%, rank = 19th lowest).

- The city of Pittsburgh has a high rate of elderly men who live alone (25%, rank = 12th highest).
- The city of Pittsburgh has a low rate of families with children that are headed by single men (6.9%, rank = 13th lowest).
- The city of Pittsburgh has unusually high rates of male residents age 18-64 enrolled in undergraduate (14.9%, rank = 2nd highest) and in graduate or professional school (5.5%, rank = 2nd highest).
- The city has high rates of men age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree (42.4%, rank = 7th highest) and men age 18-64 with a graduate or professional degree (12.4%, rank = 10th highest).
- Men age 25-59 in the city of Pittsburgh have below average rates of labor force participation (77.8%, rank = 13th lowest) and employment (72.7%, rank = 21st lowest), and employed men age 16 and over have a low rate of full-time employment (56.3%, rank = 9th lowest).
- Male workers in the city of Pittsburgh have low median earnings (\$22,119, rank = 8th lowest).
- Men age 18-64 in Pittsburgh have a high poverty rate (17.5%, rank = 13th highest).
- Men age 15-64 in family households with no spouse present in Pittsburgh have a high homeownership rate (52.1%, rank = 4th highest).
- Disabled boys age 5-15 in the city have a high poverty rate (44.8%, rank = 6th highest).

In relation to men's share (51.3%) of all employed residents in the city of Pittsburgh, we find that:

- Men are most overrepresented in the city of Pittsburgh in construction trades (97.3% of employed residents), installation-maintenance-repair occupations (95.5%), transportation occupations (86.7%), and architecture and engineering (86.4%). Men are most underrepresented in healthcare support (17.8%) and personal care services (23.7%) and in office and administrative support occupations (26.7%).

FINDINGS ON FEMALE-MALE DISPARITIES IN 2000 (Table 1)

Our comparison of female and male conditions in the city of Pittsburgh shows that:

- The percentage of elderly women in the city who are married (27.2%) is less than half the rate of men (57.3%). This is most likely the result of the longer lifespan of women compared to that of men.
- The percentage of elderly women in the city living alone (43.8%) is much higher than the percentage of elderly men living alone (25%).
- Single female-headed families represent 42.2% and single male-headed families represent 6.9% of all families with children in the city.

- Women age 18-64 in the city are enrolled in college (16.2%) at a higher rate than men (14.9%), but men age 18-64 are enrolled in graduate or professional school (5.5%) at a higher rate than women (4.8%).
- Women age 18-24 in the city have higher high school attainment (91%) than do men (86.4%), and women age 25-34 have a lower bachelor's degree rate (41.5%) than men (42.4%). Women age 18-64 also have a lower graduate or professional degree rate than men (10.8% vs. 12.4%).
- Full-time female workers earn 79% of the earnings of full-time male workers, and part-time female workers earn 85% of the earnings of part-time male workers.

CHANGE IN CONDITIONS FROM 1990 TO 2000 (Tables 3-4)

Large changes in female conditions in the city of Pittsburgh in the past decade were:

- The real median income of single female-headed families with children increased 56% while the real median income of elderly women living alone increased 18%.
- The number of women and girls and female-headed families with children in poverty declined by 11-22%.
- The number of working-age (18-64) women residents declined 9% (11,000), while the number of women residents employed full-time increased 2% (1,000).
- The number of women age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 9.5% (about 1,000).
- The percent of women age 25-34 living in the city with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 28% in 1990 to 42% in 2000.
- The number of elderly women declined by 18% (8,000).

Large changes in male conditions in the city of Pittsburgh in the past decade were:

- The number of male residents employed in the federal government declined by 34% (about 1,000) and in local government by 14% (about 1,000).
- The number of boys in poverty declined by 25% (about 3,000).
- The number of single male-headed families with children increased by 23% (460).
- The number of men age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 12% (1,100).

IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

Leadership Women's large share of the city's adult population suggests that women should have a major role to play in the community, such as in politics, government, business, and nonprofits. To the extent that women are not well represented, reasons for lack of representation need to be studied and strategies for increasing women's representation need to be developed.

Need for Services The large number of women age 65 and over living alone and the large number of single female-headed families with children suggest that more services

for these groups are needed in this city than in most large cities of the US. The extent to which the needs of these two groups are being met should be examined.

Workforce Quality and Quantity The high rates of working-age women and men in Pittsburgh who are enrolled in college and the high rates of working-age women and men who already have a bachelor's degree mean that the city has an attractive workforce for employers in many industries. Employers that value a highly educated workforce could be targeted for economic development efforts.

The increases from 1990 to 2000 among women in labor force participation and full-time employment helped to increase the size of the city's workforce. The increase from 1990 to 2000 in women residents age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree helped to increase the quality of the city's workforce.

Further, the increase from 1990 to 2000 in city residents with a bachelor's degree or higher has resulted in a large "brain gain". In fact, the 10.6% increase in young female and male residents age 25-34 in the city with a bachelor's degree or higher was larger than the increases in the state (4.0%) and the nation (10.2%).

Wages The low wages of full-time and part-time women and men workers in the city, particularly for those with high education levels, is a problem for workers but is a locational advantage for employers. Slow job growth, poor job opportunities, and surplus labor are likely causes of the low wages. Low wages contribute to the city's high poverty rates.

Employment The continuing low employment rates of women in non-traditional occupations suggest that further effort needs to be made to identify and address employment barriers for women. In addition, the decline from 1990 to 2000 in female employment in state agencies located in the city while male employment increased needs to be studied and remedied.

Homeownership The low homeownership rate of women under age 65 who live alone suggests that more might be done to increase women's homeownership in the city. The first step in this process could be to compare the homeownership rates of women and men living alone at the same income levels.

Disability Reasons and solutions need to be identified for the high rate of disability among girls, high poverty among disabled girls, low employment among disabled women of working age, and high poverty among elderly women.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Indicators and Rankings for Women and Men, City of Pittsburgh, 2000 Census

Indicator	Female			Male			Female/Male Ratio		
	Pittsburgh Value	70 City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	70 City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	70 City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*
Population									
Total Population	175,681	231,790	50	158,882	216,837	54	1.11	1.05	14
Percent of Total Population	52.5%	51.2%	14	47.5%	48.8%	57	NA		
Percent of voting age population (Age 18+)	53.3%	52.2%	15	46.7%	48.0%	56	1.14	1.09	15
Population Distribution									
Under age 18	18.6%	24.4%	66	21.2%	27.4%	66	0.88	0.91	54
Age 18 to 64	61.9%	62.1%	39	65.8%	63.9%	20	0.94	0.98	67
Age 65+	19.5%	12.7%	4	13.0%	8.7%	4	1.50	1.46	20
Marital Status									
Now married, age 15+	37.9%	46.1%	60	44.5%	50.5%	54	0.85	0.93	67
Now married, spouse present, age 15 to 64	32.5%	41.3%	58	32.2%	40.5%	58	1.01	1.02	42
Now married, spouse present, age 65+	27.2%	32.7%	53	57.3%	64.1%	52	0.47	0.51	58
Never married, age 15 to 64	45.6%	34.4%	11	49.9%	41.7%	11	0.91	0.85	12
Never married, age 65+	9.8%	4.9%	8	10.6%	5.2%	10	0.92	0.90	28
Households & Families									
Householder age 65+, Living Alone	43.8%	38.0%	8	25.0%	20.1%	12	1.75	1.90	48
Single-headed families as % of fam. w/ related children <18	42.2%	29.0%	15	6.9%	8.0%	58	6.08	3.9	9
Education Enrollment Age 18-64									
College undergraduate	16.2%	10.0%	1	14.9%	8.3%	2	1.09	1.18	58
Graduate or Professional School	4.8%	2.4%	2	5.5%	2.2%	2	0.87	1.09	67
Enrolled in Undergraduate, Graduate, or Prof. School	21.0%	12.6%	2	20.3%	10.6%	1	1.03	1.17	64
Educational Attainment Age 18 to 64									
Less than High School Diploma	10.4%	19.1%	65	13.4%	20.9%	64	0.77	0.88	65
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	89.6%	81.0%	6	86.6%	79.1%	7	1.04	1.03	30
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	26.5%	23.6%	24	28.0%	24.9%	23	0.94	0.98	55
Graduate or Professional Degree	10.8%	7.4%	10	12.4%	8.3%	10	0.87	0.89	39
Educational Attainment by Age									
Age 18 to 24									
Less Than a High School Degree	9.0%	24.3%	70	13.6%	30.9%	68	0.66	0.77	65
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	91.0%	75.8%	1	86.4%	69.2%	3	1.05	1.10	57
Bachelor's Degree or more	15.9%	9.8%	8	15.4%	7.2%	4	1.03	1.41	69
Age 25 to 34									
Less Than a High School Degree	6.7%	16.2%	68	10.6%	18.6%	63	0.63	0.86	70
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	93.3%	83.9%	3	89.4%	81.5%	8	1.04	1.03	26
Bachelor's Degree or more	41.5%	28.8%	13	42.4%	26.6%	7	0.98	1.09	67
Age 35 to 44									
Less Than a High School Degree	9.1%	17.4%	64	12.8%	18.7%	64	0.72	0.88	68
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	90.9%	83.2%	7	87.2%	81.4%	7	1.04	1.03	22
Bachelor's Degree or more	26.2%	25.5%	34	26.7%	26.1%	31	0.98	0.99	41
Age 45 to 64									
Less Than a High School Degree	14.5%	20.7%	53	16.0%	19.2%	48	0.91	1.00	64
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	85.5%	79.4%	18	84.0%	80.9%	23	1.02	1.00	11
Bachelor's Degree or more	24.1%	24.1%	36	27.5%	29.6%	45	0.88	0.83	20

*Pittsburgh's ranking among the 70 largest U.S. cities; rank of 1=highest and rank of 70=lowest.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 1 Continued. Socioeconomic Indicators and Rankings for Women and Men, City of Pittsburgh, 2000 Census

	Female			Male			Female/Male Ratio		
	Pittsburgh Value	70 City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	70 City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	70 City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*
Labor Force and Employment									
Labor force participation among population age 25-59	72.9%	72.0%	31	77.8%	82.6%	58	0.94	0.88	3
Percent employed among population age 25-59	68.3%	67.7%	33	72.7%	76.6%	50	0.94	0.89	10
% employed full-time, full-year among residents age 16+ who worked in 1999**	46.8%	50.8%	60	56.3%	60.9%	62	0.83	0.83	32
Earnings									
Median earnings	\$ 16,657	\$19,840	60	\$ 22,119	\$26,228	63	75.3%	76.1%	37
Median earnings for part-time or part-year workers**	\$ 7,283	\$9,857	70	\$ 8,536	\$11,635	70	85.3%	81.5%	24
Median earnings for full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 25,500	\$27,371	56	\$ 32,128	\$34,267	49	79.4%	81.7%	44
Full-time, full-year workers earning \$30,000 or more**	22.5%	27.9%	61	37.6%	44.3%	60	0.60	0.63	48
Median Income									
Workers									
Full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 26,122	\$ 28,202	56	\$ 33,328	\$ 35,820	47	78.4%	81.4%	47
Other than full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 8,879	\$ 10,203	60	\$ 11,326	\$ 13,639	61	78.4%	73.6%	19
Single Householders									
With no children under 18	\$ 31,393	\$ 35,204	52	\$ 35,586	\$ 39,531	61	88.2%	87.5%	32
With own children under 18	\$ 15,353	\$ 19,994	60	\$ 25,420	\$ 27,385	51	60.4%	70.3%	65
Living alone age 15 to 64	\$ 20,322	\$ 25,909	61	\$ 21,878	\$ 29,066	64	92.9%	91.7%	30
Living alone age 65 and over	\$ 12,450	\$ 15,807	58	\$ 16,005	\$ 18,682	53	77.8%	81.8%	50
Below Poverty Individuals									
Age 0 to 17	28.5%	24.8%	25	27.1%	23.9%	25	1.05	1.02	13
Age 18 to 64	21.8%	16.6%	15	17.5%	13.0%	13	1.25	1.26	38
Age 65+	16.2%	12.7%	21	9.2%	8.3%	26	1.75	1.54	17
Single-headed Families									
With related children under 18 and no spouse present	45.0%	36.0%	13	25.7%	21.6%	17	1.75	1.67	37
With no related children under 18 and no spouse present	12.2%	10.3%	25	10.0%	8.9%	26	1.22	1.2	31
Homeownership									
All Ages									
Family households, no spouse present	43.1%	42.0%	30	58.3%	44.7%	3	0.74	0.93	67
Non-family householder, living alone	43.5%	47.6%	43	35.4%	35.9%	36	1.23	1.31	51
Specific Age Groups									
Age 15 to 64 family households, no spouse present	35.1%	36.0%	39	52.1%	40.7%	4	0.67	0.88	67
Age 65+ family household, no spouse present	76.5%	76.5%	35	81.7%	75.6%	13	0.94	0.99	53
Age 15 to 64 non-family household living alone	34.7%	39.2%	49	30.1%	32.3%	40	1.15	1.2	46
Age 65+ non-family household living alone	53.9%	60.0%	50	54.1%	54.8%	41	1.00	1.09	63
Disability Status (Non-Institutionalized)									
Presence by Ages									
Age 5 to 15	5.2%	4.8%	17	8.3%	7.4%	23	0.63	0.63	35
Age 16 to 64	18.7%	20.3%	44	18.3%	21.8%	55	1.02	0.92	1
Age 65+	45.0%	46.3%	45	42.5%	42.0%	33	1.06	1.09	50
Employment									
Among those w/ a disability ages 16 to 64	47.3%	51.2%	46	51.0%	59.0%	58	0.93	0.87	13
Poverty Rate by Ages									
5 to 15 with a disability	45.8%	33.5%	13	44.8%	31.4%	6	1.02	1.07	52
5 to 15 without a disability	27.0%	24.1%	25	25.2%	23.1%	28	1.07	1.03	13
16 to 64 with a disability	19.6%	20.3%	39	19.9%	22.9%	50	0.98	0.98	1
16 to 64 without a disability	19.0%	15.1%	17	15.8%	11.4%	15	1.21	1.27	51
65 and over with a disability	19.0%	16.9%	24	11.0%	10.7%	34	1.76	1.56	18
65 and over without a disability	13.8%	9.4%	17	8.1%	6.3%	26	1.70	1.51	18

*Pittsburgh's ranking among the 70 largest U.S. cities; rank of 1=highest and rank of 70=lowest.

**Full-time, full-year means 35+ hours per week and 50+ weeks per year.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 2. Employment of Women by Industry and Occupation, 2000

Indicator	Pittsburgh City Value	70-City Median	Pittsburgh Ranking
Female Percent of Employed Residents	49.7%	47.4%	16
Class of Worker (except agric., for., fish., hunt., mining)			
Private For-Profit wage/salary worker	48.5%	45.4%	9
Private Not For-Profit wage/salary worker	61.1%	65.5%	64
Government worker	48.4%	56.2%	70
Local Government	49.4%	58.6%	68
State Government	47.7%	60.0%	69
Federal Government	45.8%	47.2%	41
Industry			
Construction Industries	5.8%	10.0%	66
Manufacturing Industries	29.1%	32.8%	59
Public Administration	39.7%	49.0%	67
Education, Health and Social Services	65.5%	72.4%	67
Educational Services	58.6%	67.2%	70
Healthcare & Social Assistance	71.3%	76.6%	65
Non-Traditional Occupations			
Construction Trade Workers	2.7%	3.2%	46
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	4.5%	6.0%	61
Firefighting, prevention, & law enforcement	14.7%	19.9%	61
Transportation and Materials Moving	13.3%	15.3%	61
Material Moving	17.1%	20.1%	60
Air Traffic Controller	0.0%	8.0%	59-70
Motor Vehicle Operators	11.5%	11.7%	38
Rail, Water, and Other Transportation	7.9%	12.6%	59
Production Occupations	31.8%	34.6%	53
Management, Professional and Related Occupations	50.7%	50.9%	37
Management Occupations	45.2%	41.2%	20
Management--Business & Finance	56.6%	55.4%	24
Computer and Mathematical	28.0%	29.9%	46
Legal Occupations	46.4%	48.7%	45
Architecture & Engineering	13.6%	15.3%	51
Architecture, Surveyors, Cartographers, Engineers	13.2%	13.6%	38
Drafting, Engineering & Mapping Techs	15.0%	19.3%	57
Traditional Female Occupations			
Professional and Related Occupations			
Education, Training & Library Occupations	62.2%	71.4%	70
Community and Social Services	64.8%	61.9%	14
Healthcare Practitioners & technical occupations	63.0%	70.5%	64
Service Occupations			
Personal Care and Service	76.3%	76.3%	35
Healthcare Support Service	82.2%	84.8%	52
Food Preparation and Serving	50.5%	50.2%	32
Sales and Office Occupations			
Office & Administrative Support	73.3%	72.3%	21
Other Low Wage Occupations			
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	49.0%	27.9%	5
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	39.8%	40.2%	38

*Pittsburgh's ranking among the 70 largest U.S. cities; 1=highest and 70=lowest

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 3. Trends from 1990 to 2000 in the City of Pittsburgh

Indicator	Female						Male						Female/Male Ratio	
	1990		2000		Percent Change in Number*	Percentage Point Change**	1990		2000		Percent Change in Number	Percentage Point Change	1990	2000
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Population														
Total population	198,009	53.5%	175,681	52.5%	-11.3%	-1.0%	171,870	46.5%	158,882	47.5%	-7.6%	1.0%	1.15	1.11
Voting-age population, age 18+	162,083	54.7%	142,971	53.3%	-11.8%	-1.4%	134,256	45.3%	125,159	46.7%	-6.8%	1.4%	1.21	1.14
Population Distribution														
Age under 18	35,926	18.1%	32,710	18.6%	-9.0%	0.5%	37,614	21.9%	33,723	21.2%	-10.3%	-0.7%	0.96	0.97
Age 18 to 64	120,065	60.6%	108,670	61.9%	-9.5%	1.3%	109,996	63.9%	104,541	65.8%	-5.0%	1.9%	1.09	1.04
Age 65+	42,018	21.2%	34,301	19.5%	-18.4%	-1.7%	24,260	14.1%	20,618	13.0%	-15.0%	-1.1%	1.73	1.66
Marital Status														
Now married, age 15+	58,930	35.2%	56,279	37.9%	-4.5%	2.7%	59,779	42.6%	58,114	44.5%	-2.8%	1.9%	0.99	0.97
Single-headed families as % of families w/ related children <18	15,405	39.0%	15,138	42.2%	-1.7%	3.2%	2,027	5.1%	2,490	6.9%	22.8%	1.8%	7.60	6.08
Educational Attainment, Age 25-34														
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	28,495	89.6%	22,021	93.3%	-22.7%	3.7%	27,648	87.90%	22,309	89.4%	-19.3%	1.5%	1.03	0.99
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,937	28.1%	9,787	41.5%	9.5%	13.4%	9,468	30.10%	10,571	42.4%	11.6%	12.3%	0.94	0.93
Labor Force and Employment														
Labor force participation among population age 16-64	78,772	63.7%	78,900	71.8%	0.2%	8.1%	83,567	73.2%	76,265	69.0%	-8.7%	-4.2%	0.94	1.03
1999***	40,345	44.3%	41,327	46.8%	2.4%	2.5%	51,361	53.2%	51,018	56.3%	-0.7%	3.1%	0.79	0.81
Below Poverty														
Individuals														
Age 0 to 17	11,612	32.8%	9,144	28.5%	-21.3%	-4.3%	11,933	32.2%	8,992	27.1%	-24.6%	-5.1%	0.97	1.02
Age 18 to 64	24,993	22.0%	22,167	21.8%	-11.3%	-0.2%	17,465	17.2%	16,517	17.5%	-5.4%	0.3%	1.43	1.34
Age 65+	7,137	17.9%	5,204	16.2%	-27.1%	-1.7%	2,032	8.5%	1,842	9.2%	-9.4%	0.7%	3.51	2.83
Single-Headed Families														
With related children under 18 and no spouse present	8,693	52.0%	6,811	45.0%	-21.6%	-7.0%	541	31.7%	640	25.7%	18.3%	-6.0%	16.07	10.64
With no related children under 18 and no spouse present	1,455	13.5%	957	12.2%	-34.2%	-1.3%	355	10.6%	304	10.0%	-14.4%	-0.6%	4.10	3.15
Median Income in 1999 dollars****														
Workers														
Full-time, full-year workers***	\$ 25,679		\$ 26,122		1.7%		\$ 34,842		\$ 33,328		-4.3%		0.74	0.78
Single Householders														
With own children under 18	\$ 9,850		\$ 15,353		55.9%		n/a		\$ 25,420		n/a			0.60
Living alone, age 65 and over	\$ 10,541		\$ 12,450		18.1%		\$ 14,403		\$ 16,005		11.1%		0.73	0.78
Percent of Employed Residents	75,932	49.3%	71,997	49.7%	-5.2%	0.4%	78,088	51.9%	72,771	50.3%	-6.8%	-1.6%	0.97	0.99
Class of Worker (except agric., for., fish., hunt., mining)														
Private for-profit wage/salary workers	46,749	48.1%	44,509	48.5%	-4.8%	0.4%	50,529	51.9%	47,283	51.5%	-6.4%	-0.4%	0.93	0.94
Private not for-profit wage/salary workers	16,830	60.5%	15,194	61.1%	-9.7%	0.6%	11,000	39.5%	9,681	38.9%	-12.0%	-0.6%	1.53	1.57
Government workers	9,787	46.6%	8,780	48.4%	-10.3%	1.8%	11,222	53.4%	9,347	51.6%	-16.7%	-1.8%	0.87	0.94
Local government	6,182	47.4%	5,794	49.4%	-6.3%	2.0%	6,860	52.6%	5,932	50.6%	-13.5%	-2.0%	0.90	0.98
State government	1,654	53.5%	1,349	47.7%	-18.4%	-5.8%	1,439	46.5%	1,481	52.3%	2.9%	5.8%	1.15	0.91
Federal government	1,951	40.0%	1,637	45.8%	-16.1%	5.8%	2,923	60.0%	1,934	54.2%	-33.8%	-5.8%	0.67	0.85

*Percent Change in Number = (2000-1990)/1990

**Change in Percentage Points = 2000-1990

***Full-time, full-year means 35+ hours per week and 50+ weeks per year.

****1989 Median Income was adjusted for inflation, 34%, to match 1999 dollars, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3), 1990 Census of Population, 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 3) Sample data, and 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 3) 100 Percent data

Table 4. Population age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2000 Census

Place	Female			Male			Total		
	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change
Pgh City	8,937	9,787	9.5	9,468	10,571	11.6	18,405	20,358	10.6
PA	217,412	240,172	10.5	216,047	210,459	-2.6	433,459	450,631	4.0
US	4,916,983	5,775,456	17.5	4,971,469	5,124,417	3.1	9,888,452	10,899,873	10.2

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary File 3 (SF3)

WOMEN'S BENCHMARKS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY

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April 2004

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to assess the socioeconomic status of the 675,000 women and girls who live in Allegheny County. Current conditions in the county are determined by comparing female conditions and female-male disparities in the 50 largest counties using social and economic indicators from the 2000 census. Male conditions are also compared among the 50 largest counties. A total of 50 counties are included in order to compare Allegheny County, which had the 28th largest population in 2000, to a sizable number of other large counties. In addition, this report contains data and findings on changes in female and male conditions in Allegheny County from 1990 to 2000.

This report and similar reports for the city of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh MSA are available online at www.ucsur.pitt.edu (see publications). Data from the 2000 census and rankings for all 50 large counties are in a separate databook. The Maurice Falk Fund provided funding for the Women's Benchmarks Reports.

FINDINGS ON FEMALE CONDITIONS IN 2000 (Tables 1-2)

Our comparison of the 50 largest counties in the US shows that:

1. Allegheny County has high percentages of women in the general population and the voting-age population. In addition, a small percentage of the county's female population is under age 18 and age 18-64, and a high percentage is age 65 and over. In 2000 Allegheny County had the:

- Sixth highest percentage (52.6%) of women in the general population
- Sixth highest percentage (53.8%) of women in the voting age population
- Fourth lowest percentage (20.3%) of girls age 0-17 in the female population
- Seventh lowest percentage (59.1%) of women age 18-64 in the female population
- Third highest percentage (20.6%) of women age 65 and over in the female population

2. Allegheny County has high rates of elderly women who were never married, elderly women living alone, and families with children that are headed by single women. In 2000 Allegheny County had the:

- Eighth highest percentage (6.9%) of women age 65+ who were never married
- Tenth highest percentage (39.3%) of elderly women who live alone
- 19th highest percentage (25.5%) families with children headed by single women

3. **Average percentages of women age 18-64 in Allegheny County are enrolled in undergraduate school and in graduate or professional school.** In 2000 the county had the:
 - 24th lowest percentage (8.7%) of women residents age 18-64 who were enrolled in undergraduate school
 - 16th highest percentage (2.6%) of women residents age 18-64 who were enrolled in graduate or professional school (the 50-county median was 2.4%)

4. **Allegheny County has high rates of women age 18-64 with high school, college, and graduate or professional degrees. The county has an above average rate for women age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree.** In 2000 Allegheny County had the:
 - Highest rate (92.2%) of women age 18-64 who were high school graduates
 - 17th highest rate (29%) of women age 18-64 who had a bachelor's degree or higher
 - 16th highest rate (10.2%) of women age 18-64 who had a graduate or professional degree
 - 15th highest rate (41.2%) for bachelor degrees among women age 25-34

5. **Women in Allegheny County have above average labor force participation and employment.** In 2000 Allegheny County had the:
 - 14th highest labor force participation rate (74.1%) among women age 25-59
 - 13th highest employment rate (71.2%) among women age 25-59

6. **Women workers in Allegheny County have low earnings.** In 1999 Allegheny County had the:
 - Eighth lowest median earnings (\$19,420) among women workers
 - Lowest median earnings (\$8,503) among part-time or part-year women workers
 - 11th lowest median earnings (\$27,492) among full-time, full-year women workers
 - 11th lowest percentage (44.2%) of full-time, full-year women workers who earn \$30,000 or more a year

7. **Median incomes of women workers, single women with or without children, and women living alone in the county are among the lowest in the nation.** In 1999 Allegheny County had the:
 - 11th lowest median income (\$28,532) for full-time, full-year women workers
 - Eighth lowest median income (\$9,871) for part-time or part-year women workers
 - 14th lowest median income (\$35,088) for single women with no children age 0-17
 - Sixth lowest median income (\$18,749) for single women with children age 0-17
 - Fifth lowest median income (\$24,650) for women age 15-64 living alone
 - Fifth lowest median income (\$14,181) for women age 65 and over living alone

- 8. Poverty rates for elderly women and single women with children in Allegheny County are above average.** In 1999 Allegheny County had the:
- 16th highest poverty rate (11.2%) for women age 65 and over
 - Tenth highest poverty rate (37.2%) for female-headed families with related children under age 18 and no spouse present
- 9. Female-headed family households in Allegheny County have an above average homeownership rate.** In 1999 Allegheny County had the:
- 16th highest homeownership rate (52.9%) for female-headed family households with no spouse present
- 10. Disabled rates for women and girls in Allegheny County are low, employment rates for disabled working age women are low, and poverty rates among disabled women and girls are high.** Allegheny County had the:
- 12th lowest disability rate (14.9%) among women age 16-64 in 2000
 - 17th lowest employment rate (51.9%) among disabled women age 16-64 in 2000
 - 14th highest poverty rate (30.4%) among disabled girls age 5-15 in 1999
 - 12th highest poverty rate (23.2%) among disabled women age 16-64 in 1999
 - 12th highest poverty rate (15.2%) among disabled women age 65 and over in 1999
- 11. Women in the county, compared to women in other large counties, have a high share of total employed residents and workers in food preparation and serving, businesses, office and administrative support occupations, and personal care and service occupations.** In 2000 the county had the:
- 16th highest rate (48.1%) for women's share of total employed residents
 - Seventh highest rate (56.8%) for women's share of employed residents in food preparation and serving
 - Eighth highest rate (46.0%) for women's share of employed residents in for-profits
 - 13th highest rate (75.0%) for women's share of employed residents in office and administrative support occupations
 - 14th highest rate (79.2%) for women's share of employed residents in personal care and service occupations
- 12. Women in the county have low rates of employment in education, state and local government, manufacturing, and architecture and engineering.** In 2000 the county had the:
- Second lowest rate (63.3%) for women's share of employed residents in educational services and second lowest rate (68.1%) in education, training, and library occupations

- Second lowest rate (49%) for women's share of employed residents in state government and fifth lowest rate (51.4%) in local government
- Second lowest rate (25.2%) for women's share of employed residents in manufacturing
- Third lowest rate (10.8%) for women's share of employed residents in architecture and engineering

13. Compared to women's share (48.1%) of all employed residents in the county, women are most overrepresented in healthcare support and personal care services and in office and administrative support occupations. In 2000 Allegheny County women residents held:

- 85.6% of healthcare support jobs
- 79.2% of personal care jobs
- 75.0% of office and administrative support jobs

14. Compared to women's share (48.1%) of all employed residents in the county, women are most underrepresented in construction trades, installation-maintenance-repair occupations, firefighting and law enforcement, architecture and engineering, and transportation occupations. In 2000 Allegheny County women residents held:

- 2.3% of construction trades jobs
- 4.6% of installation, maintenance and repair jobs
- 10.6% of firefighting and law enforcement jobs
- 10.8% of architecture and engineering jobs
- 12.3% of transportation and materials moving jobs

FINDINGS ON MALE CONDITIONS IN 2000 (Tables 1-2)

Our comparison of male conditions in the 50 largest counties in the US shows that:

- Allegheny County has a low percentage of males in the total population (47.4%, rank = 6th lowest) and in the voting age population (46.2%, rank = 7th lowest).
- A high percentage of males in Allegheny County is over age 65 (14.7%, rank = 3rd highest), and a small percentage is under age 18 (23.7%, rank = 5th lowest).
- Allegheny County has a high rate of elderly men who live alone (19.1%, rank = 12th highest).
- Allegheny County has a low rate of families with children that are headed by single men (5.5%, rank = 13th lowest).
- Allegheny County has unusually high rates of male residents age 18-64 enrolled in undergraduate (8.5%, rank = 14th highest) and in graduate or professional school (2.7%, rank = 9th highest). The county also has high rates of men age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree (40.7%, rank = 13th highest) and men age 18-64 with a graduate or professional degree (12.3%, rank = 16th highest).

- Men age 25-59 in Allegheny County have above average rates of labor force participation (87%, rank = 18th highest) and employment (83.1%, rank = 20th highest).
- Male workers in Allegheny County have average median earnings (\$30,346, rank = 25th lowest).
- Men age 18-64 in the county have an average poverty rate (8.8%, rank = 24th lowest).
- Men age 15-64 in family households with no spouse present in the county have a high homeownership rate (60.6%, rank = 5th highest).
- Disabled boys age 5-15 in the county have a high poverty rate (28%, rank = 15th highest).

Compared to men's share (51.9%) of all employed county residents, we find that:

- Men are most overrepresented in Allegheny County in construction trades (97.7% of employed residents), installation-maintenance-repair occupations (95.4%), firefighting and law enforcement (89.4%), architecture and engineering (89.2%), and transportation occupations (87.7%). Men are most underrepresented in healthcare support (14.4%) and personal care services (20.8%) and in office and administrative support occupations (25%).

FINDINGS ON FEMALE-MALE DISPARITIES IN 2000 (Table 1)

Our comparison of female and male conditions in Allegheny County shows that:

- The percentage of elderly women in the county who are married (34.5%) is about half the rate of elderly men (67.2%). This is most likely the result of the longer lifespan of women compared to that of men.
- The percentage of elderly women in the county living alone (39.3%) is more than twice the percentage of elderly men living alone (19.1%).
- Single female-headed families represent 25.5% and single male-headed families represent 5.5% of all families with children in the county.
- Women and men age 18-64 in the county are enrolled in college and in graduate or professional school at about the same rates.
- Women age 18-24 in the county have higher high school attainment (86.7%) than do men (82.7%), and women and men age 25-34 have about the same bachelor's degree attainment. Women age 18-64 have lower graduate or professional degree attainment than men age 18-64 (10.2% vs. 12.3%).
- Full-time female workers earn 71% of the earnings of full-time male workers, and part-time female workers earn 83% of part-time male workers.

CHANGE IN CONDITIONS FROM 1990 TO 2000 (Tables 3-4)

The largest changes in female conditions in the county in the past decade were:

- The real median income of single women with children under age 18 increased 41%, and the real median income of elderly women living alone increased 21%.
- The number of women and girls in poverty and single women with children under age 18 in poverty declined by 6-18%.
- The number of single women with children under age 18 increased 31% (9,000).
- The number of working-age (18-64) women living in the county decreased 7% (30,000) while the number of women residents employed full-time increased 9% (13,000).
- The number of women age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 1% (450).

The largest changes in male conditions in the county in the past decade were:

- The number of single male-headed families with children increased by 106% (4,400).
- Men employed in the federal government declined by 16% (1,600) and in local government declined by 9% (1,700).

IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

Leadership Women's large share of the county's adult population suggests that women should have a major role to play in the community, such as in politics, government, business, and nonprofits. To the extent that women are not well represented, reasons for lack of representation need to be studied and strategies for increasing women's representation need to be developed.

Need for Services The large number of women age 65 and over living alone and the large number of and increase in single female-headed families with children suggest that many more services for these groups are needed in this county than in most large counties of the US. The extent to which these needs are being met should be examined.

Workforce Quality and Quantity The high rates of working-age women and men in Allegheny County who are enrolled in college and the high rates of working-age women and men who already have high school and/or bachelor's degrees mean that the county has an attractive workforce for employers in many industries. Employers that value a highly educated workforce could be targeted for economic development efforts.

The increases from 1990 to 2000 among women in labor force participation and full-time employment helped to increase the size of the county's workforce. The increase from 1990 to 2000 in women residents age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree helped to increase the quality of the county's workforce.

Wages The low wages of full-time and part-time women and men workers in the county is a major problem for workers but is a locational advantage for employers. Slow job growth, lack of job opportunities, and surplus labor are likely to be causes of the low wages.

Employment The continuing low employment rate of women in non-traditional occupations suggests that further effort needs to be made to identify and address employment barriers for women.

Disability Reasons and solutions need to be identified for the high poverty rates among disabled girls, working-age women, and elderly women and low employment among disabled women of working age.

Table 1. Indicators and Rankings for Women and Men, Allegheny County, 2000 Census

Indicator	Female			Male			Female/Male Ratio		
	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*
Population									
Total Population	674,775	703,621	28	606,891	629,977	28	111.2%	106.1%	6
Percent of Total Population	52.6%	51.5%	6	47.4%	48.6%	45	1.11	1.06	6
Percent of voting age population (Age 18+)	53.8%	52.4%	6	46.2%	47.6%	44	1.16	1.11	6
Population Distribution									
Under age 18	20.3%	24.3%	47	23.7%	27.0%	46	0.85	0.9	47
Age 18 to 64	59.1%	61.7%	44	61.6%	62.7%	34	0.96	0.98	49
Age 65+	20.6%	13.3%	3	14.7%	9.6%	3	1.41	1.4	23
Marital Status									
Now married, age 15+	49.9%	52.9%	39	56.9%	56.6%	24	0.88	0.92	46
Now married, spouse present, age 15 to 64	48.5%	49.4%	30	48.8%	47.8%	21	0.99	1.02	37
Now married, spouse present, age 65+	34.5%	36.7%	35	67.2%	68.9%	34	0.51	0.52	35
Never married, age 15 to 64	32.9%	29.6%	17	37.8%	36.3%	22	0.87	0.83	13
Never married, age 65+	6.9%	4.4%	8	6.5%	4.3%	9	1.06	1	21
Households & Families									
Householder age 65+, Living Alone	39.3%	34.4%	10	19.1%	16.1%	12	2.05	2.1	29
Single-headed families as % of all families w/ related children under 18	25.5%	23.1%	19	5.5%	6.7%	38	4.61	3.58	11
Education Enrollment Age 18-64									
College undergraduate	8.7%	8.9%	27	8.5%	7.6%	14	1.03	1.16	48
Graduate or Professional School	2.6%	2.4%	16	2.7%	2.0%	9	0.96	1.13	46
Enrolled in Undergraduate, Graduate, or Prof. School	11.3%	11.2%	23	11.2%	9.8%	12	1.01	1.15	48
Educational Attainment Age 18 to 64									
Less than High School Diploma	7.8%	15.7%	50	9.5%	17.6%	50	0.82	0.86	40
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	92.2%	84.3%	1	90.5%	82.5%	1	1.02	1.03	40
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29.0%	25.4%	17	32.2%	26.2%	17	0.90	0.95	45
Graduate or Professional Degree	10.2%	8.2%	16	12.3%	9.5%	16	0.83	0.84	27
Educational Attainment by Age									
Age 18 to 24									
Less Than a High School Degree	13.3%	22.1%	48	17.3%	30.0%	48	0.77	0.76	22
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	86.7%	78.0%	3	82.7%	70.0%	3	1.05	1.09	47
Bachelor's Degree or more	15.5%	11.5%	12	12.7%	8.3%	10	1.22	1.43	49
Age 25 to 34									
Less Than a High School Degree	5.2%	13.5%	50	7.0%	17.5%	50	0.74	0.81	42
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	94.8%	86.6%	1	93.0%	82.5%	1	1.02	1.04	41
Bachelor's Degree or more	41.2%	31.5%	15	40.7%	27.8%	13	1.01	1.10	47
Age 35 to 44									
Less Than a High School Degree	5.3%	12.7%	50	7.0%	15.1%	50	0.75	0.84	45
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	94.7%	87.3%	1	93.0%	84.9%	1	1.02	1.02	35
Bachelor's Degree or more	31.4%	27.5%	18	33.5%	28.9%	19	0.94	0.97	37
Age 45 to 64									
Less Than a High School Degree	9.0%	15.3%	43	9.6%	14.6%	41	0.93	1.01	46
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	91.0%	84.8%	8	90.4%	85.4%	10	1.01	1.00	11
Bachelor's Degree or more	25.9%	26.1%	27	34.3%	34.0%	23	0.75	0.78	35

* Allegheny County's ranking among the 50 largest U.S. counties; 1=highest and 50=lowest

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 1 continued. Indicators and Rankings for Women and Men, Allegheny County 2000 Census

Indicator	Female			Male			Female/Male Ratio		
	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*
Labor Force and Employment									
Labor force participation, age 25-59	74.1%	71.9%	14	87.0%	85.3%	18	0.85	0.85	24
Percent employed for working-age population, age 25-59	71.2%	69.0%	13	83.1%	81.9%	20	0.86	0.86	25
% employed full-time, full-year among residents age 16+ who worked in 1999**	51.7%	51.9%	28	66.6%	66.1%	21	0.78	0.79	31
Earnings									
Median earnings	\$ 19,420	\$ 21,696	43	\$ 30,346	\$ 30,372	26	64.0%	70.0%	38
Median earnings for part-time or part-year workers**	\$ 8,503	\$ 10,853	50	\$ 10,258	\$ 13,385	49	82.9%	81.6%	21
Median earnings for full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 27,492	\$ 29,698	40	\$ 38,804	\$ 38,562	23	70.8%	76.0%	42
Full-time, full-year workers earning \$30,000 or more**	44.2%	49.3%	40	66.2%	66.5%	26	0.67	0.77	44
Median Income									
Workers									
Full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 28,532	\$ 30,515	40	\$ 40,118	\$ 39,867	23	71.1%	76.4%	39
Other than full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 9,871	\$ 11,111	43	\$ 15,603	\$ 16,241	30	63.3%	66.8%	38
Single Householders									
With no children under 18	\$ 35,088	\$ 38,576	37	\$ 41,746	\$ 43,974	35	84.1%	88.3%	38
With own children under 18	\$ 18,749	\$ 23,240	45	\$ 30,822	\$ 31,830	28	60.8%	73.2%	46
Living alone age 15 to 64	\$ 24,650	\$ 29,482	46	\$ 28,054	\$ 31,725	42	87.9%	89.3%	33
Living alone age 65 and over	\$ 14,181	\$ 16,404	46	\$ 18,605	\$ 20,495	43	76.2%	77.2%	32
Below Poverty									
Individuals									
Age 0 to 17	15.6%	15.8%	26	14.9%	15.2%	26	1.04	1.01	8
Age 18 to 64	11.8%	11.8%	24	8.8%	9.0%	27	1.34	1.28	11
Age 65+	11.2%	9.6%	16	5.7%	5.7%	26	1.98	1.66	4
Single-headed Families									
With related children under 18 and no spouse present	37.2%	28.8%	10	17.4%	16.2%	21	2.14	1.83	9
With no related children under 18 and no spouse present	7.5%	7.5%	26	5.9%	6.5%	31	1.27	1.13	10
Homeownership									
All Ages									
Family households, no spouse present	52.9%	48.3%	16	65.4%	52.7%	5	0.81	0.93	44
Non-family householder, living alone	52.4%	52.1%	24	45.2%	42.3%	19	1.16	1.25	43
Specific Age Groups									
Age 15 to 64 family households, no spouse present	44.8%	42.6%	22	60.6%	48.7%	5	0.74	0.90	44
Age 65+ family household, no spouse present	81.8%	79.9%	19	84.4%	80.2%	10	0.97	0.99	38
Age 15 to 64 non-family household living alone	44.0%	44.3%	27	39.2%	37.6%	20	1.12	1.2	43
Age 65+ non-family household living alone	60.3%	63.9%	33	63.0%	62.7%	23	0.96	1.03	44
Disability Status (Non-Institutionalized)									
Presence by Ages									
Age 5 to 15	3.8%	3.9%	31	6.3%	6.6%	31	0.60	0.60	25
Age 16 to 64	14.9%	17.7%	39	15.6%	19.0%	42	0.96	0.91	9
Age 65+	40.0%	41.8%	34	36.7%	39.1%	35	1.09	1.11	29
Employment									
Among those w/ a disability ages 16 to 64	51.9%	54.1%	34	58.1%	63.2%	37	0.89	0.87	12
Poverty Rate by Ages									
5 to 15 with a disability	30.4%	24.4%	14	28.0%	21.6%	15	1.09	1.09	26
5 to 15 without a disability	14.7%	14.8%	27	14.0%	14.2%	26	1.05	1.02	13
16 to 64 with a disability	23.2%	18.1%	12	15.9%	15.3%	21	1.46	1.25	1
16 to 64 without a disability	9.8%	10.2%	29	7.5%	7.8%	29	1.30	1.28	21
65 and over with a disability	15.2%	13.2%	12	7.6%	7.6%	24	2.00	1.64	4
65 and over without a disability	8.5%	7.3%	19	4.5%	4.5%	24	1.88	1.58	8

* Allegheny County's ranking among the 50 largest U.S. counties; 1=highest and 50=lowest

**Full-time, full-year means 35+ hours per week and 50+ weeks per year.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 2. Employment of Women by Industry and Occupation, Allegheny County, 2000

Indicator	Allegheny County Value	50 County Median	Allegheny County Ranking*
Female Percent of Employed Residents	48.1%	46.9%	16
Class of Worker (except agric., for., fish., hunt., mining)			
Private For-Profit wage/salary worker	46.0%	44.1%	8
Private Not For-Profit wage/salary worker	65.2%	66.2%	33
Government worker	48.3%	55.7%	50
Local Government	51.4%	57.9%	46
State Government	49.0%	58.7%	49
Federal Government	40.1%	43.6%	40
Industry			
Construction Industries	10.0%	10.9%	34
Manufacturing Industries	25.2%	32.5%	49
Public Administration	39.8%	44.7%	42
Education, Health and Social Services	70.2%	73.5%	47
Educational Services	63.3%	69.2%	49
Healthcare & Social Assistance	74.6%	76.7%	39
Non-Traditional Occupations			
Construction Trade Workers	2.3%	2.8%	35
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	4.6%	5.5%	35
Firefighting, prevention, & law enforcement	10.6%	17.4%	44
Transportation and Materials Moving	12.3%	14.7%	44
Material Moving	14.9%	20.3%	49
Air Traffic Controller	6.2%	8.3%	32
Motor Vehicle Operators	10.9%	10.9%	25
Rail, Water, and Other Transportation	8.6%	11.5%	41
Production Occupations	25.3%	32.6%	49
Management, Professional and Related Occupations	48.9%	49.1%	28
Management Occupations	36.5%	38.3%	34
Management--Business & Finance	50.4%	52.8%	40
Computer and Mathematical	29.9%	29.1%	22
Legal Occupations	42.4%	46.4%	36
Architecture & Engineering	10.8%	13.5%	48
Architecture, Surveyors, Cartographers, Engineers	10.0%	12.1%	42
Drafting, Engineering & Mapping Techs	12.9%	18.4%	47
Traditional Female Occupations			
Professional and Related Occupations			
Education, Training & Library Occupations	68.1%	73.9%	49
Community and Social Services	61.3%	61.4%	29
Healthcare Practitioners & technical occupations	71.1%	70.7%	22
Service Occupations			
Personal Care and Service	79.2%	77.6%	14
Healthcare Support Service	85.6%	86.0%	30
Food Preparation and Serving	56.8%	49.5%	7
Sales and Office Occupations			
Office & Administrative Support	75.0%	73.2%	13
Other Low-Wage Occupations			
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	50.8%	28.6%	2
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	34.1%	37.5%	39

*Allegheny County's ranking among the 50 largest U.S. counties; 1=highest and 50=lowest

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 3. Trends from 1990 to 2000 in Allegheny County

Indicator	Female						Male						Female/Male Disparity	
	1990		2000		Percent Change in Number*	Change in Percentage Points**	1990		2000		Percent Change in Number	Change in Percentage Points	1990	2000
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Population														
Total population	709,892	53.1%	674,775	52.6%	-4.9%	-0.5%	626,557	46.9%	606,891	47.4%	-3.1%	0.5%	1.13	1.11
Voting-age population, age 18+	571,857	54.3%	537,964	53.8%	-5.9%	-0.5%	482,049	45.7%	462,794	46.2%	-4.0%	0.5%	1.19	1.16
Population Distribution														
Age under 18	138,035	19.4%	136,811	20.3%	-0.9%	0.9%	144,508	23.1%	144,097	23.7%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.96	0.95
Age 18 to 64	428,498	60.4%	398,747	59.1%	-6.9%	-1.3%	392,903	62.7%	373,726	61.6%	-4.9%	-1.1%	1.09	1.07
Age 65+	143,359	20.2%	139,217	20.6%	-2.9%	0.4%	89,146	14.2%	89,068	14.7%	-0.1%	0.5%	1.61	1.56
Marital Status														
Now married, age 15+	284,391	47.9%	279,895	49.9%	-1.6%	2.0%	258,415	56.5%	277,110	56.9%	7.2%	0.4%	1.10	1.01
Single-headed families as % of families w/ related children <18	29,836	20.5%	39,065	25.5%	30.9%	5.0%	4,119	2.8%	8,482	5.5%	105.9%	2.7%	7.24	4.61
Educational Attainment, Age 25-34														
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	106,430	93.7%	77,139	94.8%	-27.5%	1.1%	96,239	89.10%	73,347	93.0%	-23.8%	3.9%	1.11	1.05
Bachelor's degree or higher	33,054	29.1%	33,506	41.2%	1.4%	12.1%	35,644	6.90%	32,111	40.7%	-9.9%	33.8%	0.93	1.04
Labor Force and Employment														
Labor force participation, age 16-64	289,233	65.2%	290,738	70.2%	0.5%	5.0%	334,578	81.9%	314,462	80.7%	-6.0%	-1.2%	0.86	0.92
Employed full-time, full-year among residents age 16+ who worked in 1999***	156,197	47.8%	169,670	51.7%	8.6%	3.9%	233,116	63.2%	233,256	66.6%	0.1%	3.4%	0.67	0.73
Below Poverty Individuals														
Age 0 to 17	23,383	17.1%	21,050	15.6%	-10.0%	-1.5%	24,286	17.0%	21,225	14.9%	-12.6%	2.1%	0.96	0.99
Age 18 to 64	49,131	11.7%	45,970	11.8%	-6.4%	0.1%	31,552	8.2%	31,740	8.8%	0.6%	-0.6%	1.56	1.45
Age 65+	17,754	13.1%	14,649	11.2%	-17.5%	-1.9%	4,607	5.3%	4,871	5.7%	5.7%	-0.4%	3.85	3.01
Single-Headed Families														
With related children under 18 and no spouse present	16,409	47.4%	14,535	37.2%	-11.4%	-10.2%	1,128	22.0%	1,474	17.4%	30.7%	4.6%	14.55	9.86
With no related children under 18 and no spouse present	2,894	9.5%	1,960	7.5%	-32.3%	-2.0%	674	6.8%	567	5.9%	-15.9%	0.9%	4.29	3.46
Median Income in 1999 dollars****														
Workers														
Full-time, full-year workers***	\$ 26,641		\$ 28,532		7.1%		\$ 41,079		\$ 40,118		-2.3%		0.65	0.71
Single Householders														
With own children under 18	\$ 13,286		\$ 18,749		41.1%		n/a		\$ 30,822					0.61
Living alone, age 65 and over	\$ 11,678		\$ 14,181		21.4%		\$ 17,681		\$ 18,605		5.2%		0.66	0.76
Percent of Employed Residents	283,705	46.9%	284,751	48.1%	0.4%	1.2%	321,218	53.10%	307,154	51.9%	-4.4%	-1.2%	0.88	0.93
Class of Worker (except agric., for., fish., hunt., mining)														
Private for-profit wage/salary workers	190,396	44.8%	193,987	46.0%	1.9%	1.2%	234,895	55.2%	228,055	54.0%	-2.9%	-1.2%	0.81	0.85
Private not for-profit wage/salary workers	52,978	65.0%	50,540	65.2%	-4.6%	0.2%	28,487	35.0%	26,976	34.8%	-5.3%	-0.2%	1.86	1.87
Government workers	29,738	46.4%	28,569	53.0%	-3.9%	6.6%	34,327	53.6%	30,558	47.0%	-11.0%	-6.6%	0.87	0.93
Local government	18,637	49.5%	18,267	51.4%	-2.0%	1.9%	18,995	50.5%	17,291	48.6%	-9.0%	-1.9%	0.98	1.06
State government	5,121	49.2%	4,645	49.0%	-9.3%	-0.2%	5,293	50.8%	4,825	51.0%	-8.8%	0.2%	0.97	0.96
Federal government	5,944	37.1%	5,657	59.9%	-4.8%	22.8%	10,079	62.9%	8,442	40.1%	-16.2%	-22.8%	0.59	0.67

*Percent Change in Number = (2000-1990)/1990

**Change in Percentage Points = 2000-1990

***Full-time, full-year means 35+ hours per week and 50+ weeks per year.

****1989 Median Income was adjusted for inflation (34%) to match 1999 dollars, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3), 1990 Census of Population, 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 3) Sample data, and 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 3) 100 Percent data

Table 4. Population age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher, 1990 and 2000 Census

Place	Female			Male			Total		
	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change
Allegheny County	33,054	33,506	1.4	35,644	32,111	-9.9	68,698	65,617	-4.5
PA	217,412	240,172	10.5	216,047	210,459	-2.6	433,459	450,631	4.0
US	4,916,983	5,775,456	17.5	4,971,469	5,124,417	3.1	9,888,452	10,899,873	10.2

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary File 3 (SF3)

WOMEN'S BENCHMARKS FOR THE PITTSBURGH REGION

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to assess the socioeconomic status of the 1.2 million women and girls who live in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which consists of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland counties. Current conditions in the region are determined by comparing female conditions and female-male disparities in the 50 largest metropolitan areas on social and economic indicators from the 2000 census. Male conditions are also compared among the 50 largest metro areas. A total of 50 areas are included in order to compare the Pittsburgh region, which had the 22nd largest population in 2000, to a sizable number of other large metro areas. In addition, this report contains data and findings on changes in female and male conditions in the Pittsburgh region from 1990 to 2000.

This report and similar reports for the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County are available online at www.ucsur.pitt.edu (see publications). Data and rankings for all 50 metro areas are in a separate databook. The Maurice Falk Fund provided funding for the Women's Benchmarks Reports.

FINDINGS ON FEMALE CONDITIONS IN 2000 (Tables 1-2)

Our comparison of the 50 largest metro areas in the US shows that:

- 1. The Pittsburgh region has high percentages of women in the general population and the voting-age population. In addition, a small percentage of the region's female population is under age 18 and age 18-64, and a high percentage is age 65 and over.** In 2000 the region had the:

- Second highest percentage (52.3%) of women in the general population
- Third highest percentage (53.3%) of women in the voting age population
- Third lowest percentage (20.7%) of girls age 0-17 in the female population
- Third lowest percentage (58.8%) of women age 18-64 in the female population
- Second highest percentage (20.5%) of women age 65 and over in the female population

- 2. The Pittsburgh region has high rates of elderly women who were never married, elderly women living alone and a nearly average rate for families with children that are headed by single women.** In 2000 the region had the:

- 10th highest percentage (6.2%) of women age 65+ who were never married

- Seventh highest percentage (38.9%) of elderly women who live alone
 - 21st lowest percentage (22.0%) families with children under age 18 that were headed by single women
- 3. Small percentages of women age 18-64 in the Pittsburgh region are enrolled in undergraduate school and graduate school.** In 2000 the region had the:
- 15th lowest percentage (7.7%) of women residents age 18-64 who were enrolled in undergraduate school
 - 18th lowest percentage (1.9%) of women residents age 18-64 who were enrolled in graduate or professional school
- 4. The Pittsburgh region has high rates of high school and graduate or professional degree attainment and an average rate for bachelor degree attainment among women age 18-64. The region has high rates for high school and bachelor degree attainment among young women age 25-34.** In 2000 the region had the:
- Third highest rate (91%) for women age 18-64 who are high school graduates
 - 21st lowest rate (24.7%) for women age 18-64 who have a bachelor's degree or higher
 - 22nd highest rate (8.1%) for women age 18-64 who have a graduate or professional degree
 - Highest rate (93.9%) for women age 25-34 who are high school graduates
 - 21st highest rate (35%) for women age 25-34 who have a bachelor's degree or higher
- 5. A high percentage of employed women in the Pittsburgh region work part-time, while women's labor force participation and employment rates are average.** The region had the:
- 16th lowest rate (50.5%) for full-time jobs and 16th highest rate (49.5%) for part-time jobs among women age 16 and older who worked any hours in 1999
 - 22nd lowest labor force participation (72.4%) among women age 25-59 in 2000
 - 22nd lowest employment rate (69.6%) among women age 25-59 in 2000
- 6. Women workers in the Pittsburgh region have low earnings.** In 1999 the region had the:
- Seventh lowest median earnings (\$17,705) among women workers
 - Lowest median earnings (\$8,145) among part-time or part-year women workers
 - Eighth lowest median earnings (\$26,121) among full-time, full-year women workers
 - Ninth lowest percentage (39.9%) of full-time, full-year women workers who earn \$30,000 or more a year

- 7. Median incomes of women part-time workers, single women with or without children, and women living alone in the region are among the lowest in the nation.** In 1999 the region had the:
- Eighth lowest median income (\$26,835) for full-time, full-year women workers
 - Fourth lowest median income (\$9,429) for part-time or part-year women workers
 - Seventh lowest median income (\$35,131) for single women with no children under age 18
 - Fourth lowest median income (\$17,925) for single women with children age 0-17
 - Second lowest median income (\$22,691) for women age 15-64 living alone
 - Sixth lowest median income (\$13,601) for women age 65 and over living alone
- 8. The poverty rate for single women with children in the Pittsburgh region is one of the highest in the nation.** In 1999 the region had the:
- Fourth highest poverty rate (37.9%) for female-headed families with related children under age 18 and no spouse present
- 9. Women living alone in the Pittsburgh region have a high homeownership rate.** In 1999 the region had the:
- 13th highest homeownership rate (56.3%) for women living alone
- 10. Disabled working-age women are employed at a low rate, and poverty rates among disabled women and girls are high.** The region had the:
- Seventh lowest employment rate (49.3%) among disabled women age 16-64 in 2000
 - Fifth highest poverty rate (29.4%) among disabled girls age 5-15 in 1999
 - Fifth highest poverty rate (22.9%) among disabled women age 16-64 in 1999
 - 15th highest poverty rate (14.8%) among disabled women age 65 and over in 1999
- 11. Women in the Pittsburgh region are employed at high rates in food preparation and serving, office and administrative support occupations, and businesses.** In 2000 the region had the:
- Second highest rate (61%) for women's share of employed residents in food preparation and serving
 - 10th highest rate (75.5%) for women's share of employed residents in office and administrative support occupations
 - 16th highest rate (44.9%) for women's share of employed residents in for-profits
- 12. Women in the Pittsburgh region are employed at low rates in every non-traditional industry and occupation reported in the 2000 census.** In 2000 the region had the:

- Lowest rate (23.9%) for women's share of employed residents in manufacturing
- Lowest rate (10.1%) for women's share of employed residents in architecture and engineering
- Third lowest rate (23.1%) for women's share of employed residents in production occupations
- Fourth lowest rate (9.6%) for women's share of employed residents in firefighting, prevention, and law enforcement
- Fifth lowest rate (2.0%) for women's share of employed residents in construction trades jobs

13. Women in the Pittsburgh region have low employment rates in state and local government and education. In 2000 the region had the:

- Lowest rate (49.5%) for women's share of employed residents in state government and second lowest rate (52.9%) in local government
- Second lowest rate (64.6%) for women's share of employed residents in educational services and second lowest rate (68.8%) in education, training, and library occupations

14. Compared to women's share (47.1%) of all employed residents in the region, women are most overrepresented in healthcare, personal care, and office and administrative support occupations. In 2000 in the region women residents held:

- 87.3% of healthcare support services jobs, 77.1% of jobs in healthcare and social assistance industries, and 74.0% of jobs in healthcare practitioners and technical occupations
- 78.6% of the personal care jobs
- 75.5% of the office and administrative support jobs

15. Compared to women's share (47.1%) of all employed residents in the region, women are most underrepresented in construction, installation-maintenance-repair, firefighting and law enforcement, architecture and engineering, and transportation occupations. In 2000 in the region women residents held:

- 2.0% of construction trades jobs
- 4.1% of the installation, maintenance and repair jobs
- 9.6% of the firefighting and law enforcement jobs
- 10.1% of the architecture and engineering jobs
- 13.3% of the transportation and materials moving jobs

FINDINGS ON MALE CONDITIONS IN 2000 (Tables 1-2)

Our comparison of male conditions in the 50 largest metro areas in the US shows that:

- The Pittsburgh region has a low percentage of males in the total population (47.7%, rank = 2nd lowest) and in the voting age population (46.7%, rank = 3rd lowest).
- A high percentage of males in the Pittsburgh region is over age 65 (14.7%, rank = 2nd highest), and a small percentage is under age 18 (23.9%, rank = 3rd lowest).
- The Pittsburgh region has a high rate of elderly men who live alone (18.2%, rank = 11th highest).
- The Pittsburgh region has a low rate of families with children that are headed by single men (5.6%, rank = 5th lowest).
- The Pittsburgh region has average rates of male residents age 18-64 enrolled in undergraduate (7.1%, rank = 24th highest) and in graduate or professional school (1.9%, rank = 20th highest). The region has a high rate of men age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree (33.2%, rank = 16th highest).
- Men age 25-59 in the Pittsburgh region have average rates of labor force participation (87%, rank = 24th highest) and employment (83.1%, rank = 25th highest). Male workers in the region have an average rate of full-time employment (67.4%, rank = 23rd lowest).
- Male workers in the Pittsburgh region have below average median earnings (\$30,050, rank = 15th lowest). Median earnings for part-time male workers are the lowest in the nation (\$10,540).
- Men in the Pittsburgh region with related children under age 18 and no spouse present have a high poverty rate (18.1%, rank = 10th highest).
- Men age 15-64 living alone in the Pittsburgh region have a high homeownership rate (44.7%, rank = 9th highest).
- Disabled boys age 5-15 in the region have a high poverty rate (28%, rank = 5th highest).

Compared to men's share (52.9%) of all employed residents in the Pittsburgh region, we find that:

- Men are most overrepresented in the Pittsburgh region in construction trades (98% of employed residents), installation-maintenance-repair occupations (95.9%), firefighting and law enforcement (90.4%), architecture and engineering (89.9%), and transportation occupations (86.7%). Men are most underrepresented in healthcare support services (12.7%), personal care (21.4%), office and administrative support (24.5%), and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (26%).

FINDINGS ON FEMALE-MALE DISPARITIES IN 2000 (Table 1)

Our comparison of female and male conditions in the Pittsburgh region shows that:

- The percentage of elderly women in the region who are married (36%) is about half the rate of men (68.7%). This is most likely the result of the longer lifespan of women compared to that of men.

- The percentage of elderly women in the region living alone (38.9%) is more than twice the percentage of elderly men living alone (18.2%).
- Single female-headed families represent 22% and single male-headed families represent 5.6% of all families with children in the region.
- Women and men age 18-64 in the region are enrolled in college and in graduate or professional school at about the same rates.
- Women age 18-24 in the region have higher high school attainment (85%) than men (80.6%), and women age 25-34 have higher bachelor degree attainment (35% vs. 33.2%). Women age 18-64 have a lower graduate or professional degree rate (8.1% vs. 9.6%).
- Full-time female workers in the region earn 70% of the earnings of full-time male workers, which is the seventh lowest percentage among the 50 largest metro areas. Part-time female workers in the region earn 77% of part-time male workers, which is the 14th lowest percentage.
- Women age 15-64 living alone have a higher homeownership rate than men in the region, but the female/male ratio is much less here than in most large metro areas.

CHANGE IN CONDITIONS FROM 1990 TO 2000 (Tables 3-4)

The largest changes in female conditions in the region in the past decade were:

- The number of single women with children increased 28% (14,000).
- The number of women and girls in poverty and single female-headed families with children in poverty declined by 11-16%.
- The number of women age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 11% (5,000).
- The number of women in the labor force increased 5% (26,000) while the number of women residents employed full-time increased 17% (42,000).

The largest changes in male conditions in the region in the past decade were:

- The number of single male-headed families with children increased by 101% (8,000), and the number in poverty increased by 34% (740).
- The number of male residents employed full-time increased 6% (25,000).

IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

Leadership Women's large share of the region's adult population suggests that women should have a major role to play in the community, such as in politics, government, business, and nonprofits. To the extent that women are not well represented, reasons for lack of representation need to be studied and strategies for increasing women's representation need to be developed.

Need for Services The large number of women age 65 and over living alone and the large number of single female-headed families with children suggest that many more

services for these groups are needed in this region than in most large counties of the US. The extent to which the needs of these two groups are being met should be examined.

Workforce Quality and Quantity The high rates of working-age women and men in the Pittsburgh region who are enrolled in college and the high rates of working-age women and men who already have high school and/or bachelor's degrees mean that the region has an attractive workforce for employers in many industries. Employers that value a highly educated workforce could be targeted for economic development efforts.

The increases from 1990 to 2000 among women in labor force participation and full-time employment helped to increase the size of the region's workforce. The increase from 1990 to 2000 in women residents age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree helped to increase the quality of the region's workforce.

Wages Low wages of full-time and part-time women and men workers in the region is a major problem for workers but is a locational advantage for employers. Slow job growth, lack of job opportunities, and surplus labor are likely to be causes of the low wages.

Wage Gaps The low ratio of women's earnings compared to men's earnings for both full and part-time jobs shows that the Pittsburgh region has one of the largest female-male wage gaps in the nation. The local gap is mostly among workers who live outside the city of Pittsburgh. This gap needs to be studied and addressed.

Employment The extremely low employment rates of women in many non-traditional industries and occupations suggests that much further effort needs to be made to identify and address employment barriers for women.

Disability Reasons and solutions need to be identified for the high poverty rates among disabled girls, working-age women, and elderly women and low employment among disabled women of working age.

Table 1. Pittsburgh MSA Indicators and Rankings for Women and Men, 2000 Census

Indicator	Female			Male			Female/Male Ratio		
	Pittsburgh Value	50 Metro Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	50 Metro Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	50 Metro Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*
Population									
Total population	1,233,577	1,054,453	20	1,125,118	1,016,683	22	109.6%	104.4%	2
Percent of total population	52.3%	51.1%	2	47.7%	49.0%	49	1.10	1.04	2
Percent of voting age population	53.3%	51.9%	3	46.7%	48.2%	48	1.14	1.08	3
Population Distribution									
Ages under 18	20.7%	24.6%	48	23.9%	26.9%	48	0.87	0.91	48
Ages 18 to 64	58.8%	62.2%	48	61.4%	63.3%	45	0.96	0.98	49
Ages 65+	20.5%	12.9%	2	14.7%	9.4%	2	1.39	1.41	31
Marital Status									
Now married age 15+	53.3%	54.1%	32	59.8%	57.7%	6	0.89	0.93	48
Now married age 15 to 64, spouse present	53.0%	51.2%	12	52.6%	49.6%	9	1.01	1.02	37
Now married ages 65+, spouse present	36.0%	36.4%	30	68.7%	69.7%	32	0.52	0.52	26
Never married age 15 to 64	29.1%	29.1%	24	34.5%	35.0%	30	0.84	0.84	22
Never married age 65+	6.2%	3.8%	10	5.9%	4.0%	11	1.04	1.01	20
Households & Families									
Householder 65+, living alone	38.9%	34.8%	7	18.2%	16.6%	11	2.14	2.16	28
Single-headed families as % of families w/ related children under	22.0%	22.6%	30	5.6%	6.4%	46	3.95	3.52	14
Education									
Enrollment Ages 18-64									
College undergraduate years	7.7%	8.6%	36	7.1%	7.1%	24	1.08	1.19	47
Graduate or professional school	1.9%	2.1%	33	1.9%	1.8%	20	1.02	1.16	44
Enrolled in Undergraduate, Graduate, or Prof. School	9.7%	10.5%	35	9.0%	9.1%	26	1.07	1.18	48
Attainment Ages 18-64									
Less than high school diploma	9.0%	14.0%	49	10.5%	16.5%	49	0.86	0.86	25
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	91.0%	86.1%	3	89.5%	83.5%	2	1.02	1.03	47
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.7%	26.2%	30	26.9%	26.8%	24	0.92	0.96	43
Graduate or professional degree	8.1%	7.7%	22	9.6%	9.4%	21	0.84	0.85	26
Attainment by Age									
Ages 18 to 24									
Less than high school diploma	15.0%	21.9%	49	19.4%	29%	48	0.77	0.76	19
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	85.0%	78.1%	2	80.6%	71%	3	1.05	1.10	48
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.1%	11.0%	12	9.8%	8%	10	1.33	1.45	44
Age 25 to 34									
Less than high school diploma	6.1%	12.0%	50	7.8%	16.1%	50	0.79	0.79	29
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	93.9%	88.0%	1	92.2%	84.0%	1	1.02	1.04	49
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.0%	32.6%	21	33.2%	30.1%	16	1.05	1.12	46
Age 35 to 44									
Less than high school diploma	6.1%	11.2%	49	7.6%	13.9%	49	0.80	0.82	29
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	93.9%	88.9%	2	92.4%	86.1%	2	1.02	1.03	44
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.6%	29.1%	33	27.9%	29.6%	34	0.95	0.97	38
Age 45 to 64									
Less than high school diploma	10.3%	15.2%	46	10.6%	15.0%	45	0.97	1.00	33
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	89.7%	84.9%	5	89.4%	85.0%	6	1.00	1.00	21
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.1%	25.6%	40	28.9%	32.8%	40	0.76	0.79	33

*Pittsburgh MSA's ranking among the 50 largest US MSAs and PMSAs: 1=highest and 50=lowest
Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary File 3 (SF3)

Table 1 continued. Pittsburgh MSA Indicators and Rankings for Women and Men, 2000 Census

Indicator	Female			Male			Female/Male Ratio		
	Pittsburgh Value	50 Metro Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	50 Metro Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*	Pittsburgh Value	50 Metro Median	Pittsburgh Ranking*
Labor Force and Employment									
Labor force participation, age 25-59	72.4%	73.5%	29	87.0%	86.7%	24	0.83	0.85	36
Percent employed for working-age population, age 25-59	69.6%	70.2%	29	83.1%	83.0%	25	0.84	0.85	36
Percent employed for year ending calendar year 1999**	50.5%	52.1%	35	67.4%	68.0%	28	0.75	0.78	38
Earnings									
Median earnings	\$ 17,705	\$ 21,171	44	\$ 30,050	\$ 31,355	36	58.9%	67.9%	48
Median earnings for part-time or part-year workers++	\$ 8,145	\$ 10,332	50	\$ 10,540	\$ 12,630	50	77.3%	81.5%	37
Median earnings for full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 26,121	\$ 29,665	43	\$ 37,470	\$ 40,014	35	69.7%	74.7%	44
Full-time, full-year workers earning \$30,000 or more**	39.9%	49.2%	42	64.8%	68.8%	36	0.62	0.74	47
Median Income									
Workers									
Full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 26,835	\$ 30,482	43	\$ 38,728	\$ 40,928	36	69.3%	74.7%	47
Other than full-time, full-year workers**	\$ 9,429	\$ 10,618	47	\$ 15,702	\$ 16,236	32	60.0%	66.9%	48
Single Householders									
With no children under 18	\$ 34,131	\$ 38,568	44	\$ 40,832	\$ 44,781	42	83.6%	87.5%	41
With own children under 18	\$ 17,925	\$ 23,254	47	\$ 28,302	\$ 31,836	45	63.3%	72.1%	44
Living alone age 15 to 64	\$ 22,691	\$ 28,786	49	\$ 27,077	\$ 31,875	47	83.8%	88.3%	44
Living alone age 65 and over	\$ 13,601	\$ 15,918	45	\$ 17,863	\$ 20,033	43	76.1%	78.4%	34
Below Poverty									
Individuals									
Age 0 to 17	18.9%	18.1%	20	14.4%	13.6%	21	1.31	1.32	33
Age 18 to 64	11.4%	10.4%	16	8.2%	8.0%	19	1.39	1.31	10
Age 65+	11.2%	10.2%	17	5.8%	5.8%	24	1.92	1.72	5
Single-headed Families									
With related children under 18 and no spouse present	37.9%	28.3%	4	18.1%	14.8%	10	2.1	1.97	15
With no related children under 18 and no spouse present	7.5%	7.5%	25	5.9%	6.5%	32	1.26	1.19	13
Homeownership									
All Ages									
Family households, no spouse present	55.4%	48.1%	7	67.2%	52.0%	2	0.82	0.94	43
Non-family householder, living alone	56.3%	53.4%	13	50.9%	43.9%	6	1.10	1.23	47
Specific Age Groups									
Age 15 to 64 family households, no spouse present	47.5%	43.3%	12	62.6%	48.6%	4	0.76	0.88	44
Age 65+ family household, no spouse present	82.8%	78.5%	10	86.1%	79.6%	4	0.96	0.98	38
Age 15 to 64 non-family household living alone	47.5%	47.3%	23	44.7%	40.3%	9	1.06	1.17	48
Age 65+ non-family household living alone	63.3%	63.5%	26	67.4%	62.7%	11	0.94	1.02	48
Disability Status (Non-Institutionalized)									
Presence by Ages									
Age 5 to 15	4.1%	4.1%	24	6.6%	6.8%	29	0.62	0.6	16
Age 16 to 64	15.1%	16.8%	42	16.5%	18.2%	43	0.91	0.91	23
Age 65+	40.5%	42.3%	40	37.6%	39.2%	38	1.07	1.1	32
Employment									
Among those w/ a disability ages 16 to 64	49.3%	54.7%	44	56.3%	63.6%	47	0.88	0.86	17
Poverty Rate by Ages									
5 to 15 with a disability	29.4%	21.5%	5	28.0%	20.3%	5	1.05	1.12	41
5 to 15 without a disability	14.2%	13.1%	19	13.4%	12.8%	23	1.06	1.03	9
16 to 64 with a disability	22.9%	18.2%	5	16.5%	14.1%	10	1.39	1.29	8
16 to 64 without a disability	9.4%	8.9%	19	6.7%	6.7%	24	1.40	1.31	10
65 and over with a disability	14.8%	13.6%	15	7.7%	7.7%	25	1.92	1.72	5
65 and over without a disability	8.7%	7.5%	14	4.6%	4.6%	25	1.87	1.63	6

*Pittsburgh MSA's ranking among the 50 largest U.S. MSAs and PMSAs; 1=highest and 50=lowest

**Full-time, full-year means 35+ hours per week and 50+ weeks per year.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 2. Employment of Women by Industry and Occupation, Pittsburgh MSA, 2000

Indicator	Female		
	Pgh MSA Value	50 Metro Median	Pgh MSA Ranking
Female Percent of Employed Residents:	47.1%	46.7%	21
Class of Worker (except in agriculture, forestry, fish., hunt. & mining)			
Private For-Profit wage/salary worker	44.9%	44.0%	16
Private Not For-Profit wage/salary worker	66.6%	66.9%	27
Local, State & Federal Government worker	49.7%	55.7%	50
Local Government	52.9%	57.8%	49
State Government	49.5%	59.5%	50
Federal Government	41.7%	44.6%	39
Industry			
Construction Industries	9.3%	10.9%	43
Manufacturing Industries	23.9%	31.4%	50
Public Administration	41.3%	46.3%	44
Education, Health and Social Services	72.4%	74.0%	37
Educational Services	64.6%	69.7%	49
Healthcare & Social Assistance	77.1%	77.6%	32
Non-Traditional Occupations			
Construction Trade Workers	2.0%	2.8%	46
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	4.1%	5.2%	45
Firefighting, prevention, & law enforcement	9.6%	15.7%	47
Transportation and Materials Moving	13.3%	15.2%	44
Material Moving	16.3%	20.2%	47
Air Craft and Air Traffic Control	4.9%	7.1%	38
Motor Vehicle Operators	11.3%	11.7%	30
Rail, water, and other transportation	9.7%	11.7%	34
Production Occupations	23.1%	32.4%	48
Management and Professional and Related Occupations	49.5%	49.8%	25
Management Occupations	35.4%	37.4%	44
Management--Business & Finance	51.5%	54.2%	43
Computer and Mathematical	29.5%	29.7%	27
Legal Occupations	44.7%	47.5%	33
Architecture & Engineering	10.1%	13.2%	50
Architecture, Surveyors, Cartographers & Engineers	9.3%	11.6%	47
Drafting, Engineering & Mapping Techs	12.1%	18.5%	49
Traditional Female Occupations			
Professional and Related Occupations			
Education, Training & Library Occupations	68.8%	74.2%	49
Community and Social Services	57.5%	61.0%	44
Healthcare Practitioners & technical occupations	74.0%	72.0%	15
Service Occupations			
Personal Care and Service	78.6%	78.9%	27
Healthcare support services	87.3%	86.9%	20
Food Preparation and Serving	61.0%	53.0%	2
Sales and Office Occupations			
Office & Administrative Support	75.5%	73.9%	10
Other Low Wage Occupations			
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	36.6%	27.5%	3
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	35.4%	37.7%	35

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3)

Table 3. Trend Analysis for Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, CMSA 1990 and Pittsburgh MSA 2000

Indicator	Female						Male						Female/Male		
	1990		2000		Percent Change in Number	Percentage Point Change	1990		2000		Percent Change in Number	Percentage Point Change	1990	2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
Population															
Total population	1,261,177	52.7%	1,233,577	52.3%	-2.2%	-0.4%	1,133,634	47.3%	1,125,118	47.7%	-0.8%	0.4%	1.11	1.10	
Voting-age population, age 18+	1,003,988	53.8%	978,064	53.3%	-2.6%	-0.5%	862,768	46.2%	855,896	46.7%	-0.8%	0.5%	1.16	1.14	
Population Distribution															
Age under 18	257,189	20.4%	255,513	20.7%	-0.7%	0.3%	270,866	23.9%	269,222	23.9%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.95	0.95	
Age 18 to 64	754,777	59.8%	725,603	58.8%	-3.9%	-1.0%	701,951	61.9%	690,548	61.4%	-1.6%	-0.5%	1.08	1.05	
Age 65+	249,211	19.8%	252,461	20.5%	1.3%	0.7%	160,817	14.2%	165,348	14.7%	2.8%	0.5%	1.55	1.53	
Marital Status															
Now married, age 15+	536,162	51.3%	544,911	53.3%	1.6%	2.0%	537,503	59.2%	539,598	59.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.00	1.01	
Single-headed families as % of families w/ related children <18	49,330	17.9%	63,277	22.0%	28.3%	4.1%	7,948	2.9%	16,011	5.6%	101.4%	2.7%	6.21	3.95	
Educational Attainment, Age 25-34															
High school graduate (includes equivalency) or higher	179,674	92.6%	135,642	93.9%	-24.5%	1.3%	169,136	91.6%	129,349	92.2%	-23.5%	0.6%	1.06	1.05	
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,637	23.5%	50,620	35.0%	10.9%	11.5%	48,731	26.4%	46,618	33.2%	-4.3%	6.8%	0.94	1.09	
Labor Force and Employment															
Labor force participation, age 16-64	490,282	62.6%	516,570	68.5%	5.4%	5.9%	593,500	81.0%	582,491	80.8%	-1.9%	-0.2%	0.83	0.89	
1999*	251,194	45.5%	293,244	50.5%	16.7%	5.0%	408,373	62.8%	433,442	67.4%	6.1%	4.6%	0.62	0.68	
Below Poverty Individuals															
Age 0 to 17	44,963	17.7%	37,894	18.9%	-15.7%	1.2%	47,690	17.8%	38,372	14.4%	-19.5%	-3.4%	0.94	0.99	
Age 18 to 64	91,208	12.3%	81,330	11.4%	-10.8%	-0.9%	59,004	8.6%	55,253	8.2%	-6.4%	-0.4%	1.55	1.47	
Age 65+	31,678	13.5%	26,518	11.2%	-16.3%	-2.3%	8,894	5.7%	9,273	5.8%	4.3%	0.1%	3.56	2.86	
Single-Headed Families															
With related children under 18 and no spouse present	28,254	49.7%	23,989	37.9%	-15.1%	-11.8%	2,149	22.5%	2,890	18.1%	34.5%	-4.4%	13.15	8.30	
With no related children under 18 and no spouse present	4,844	10.0%	3,245	7.5%	-33.0%	-2.5%	1,197	7.3%	986	5.9%	-17.6%	-1.4%	4.05	3.29	
Percent of Employed Residents	476,072	45.7%	506,399	47.1%	6.4%	1.4%	564,995	54.3%	568,264	52.9%	0.6%	-1.4%	0.84	0.89	
Class of Worker (except agric., for., fish., hunt., mining)															
Private for-profit wage/salary workers	323,781	43.3%	350,488	44.9%	8.2%	1.6%	424,733	56.7%	429,271	55.1%	1.1%	-1.6%	0.76	0.82	
Private not for-profit wage/salary workers	79,564	66.4%	80,880	66.6%	1.7%	0.2%	40,268	33.6%	40,627	33.4%	0.9%	-0.2%	1.98	1.99	
Government workers	52,246	48.2%	52,736	49.7%	0.9%	1.5%	56,107	51.8%	53,311	50.3%	-5.0%	-1.5%	0.93	0.99	
Local government	31,225	51.8%	31,642	52.9%	1.3%	1.1%	29,045	48.2%	28,134	47.1%	-3.1%	-1.1%	1.08	1.12	
State government	11,652	48.8%	11,480	49.5%	-1.5%	0.7%	12,210	51.2%	11,735	50.5%	-3.9%	-0.7%	0.95	0.98	
Federal government	9,369	38.7%	9,614	41.7%	2.6%	3.0%	14,852	61.3%	13,442	58.3%	-9.5%	-3.0%	0.63	0.72	

*Full-time, full-year means 35+ hours per week and 50+ weeks per year.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary Files 3 (SF3), 1990 Census of Population, 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 3) Sample data, and 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 3) 100 Percent data

Note: Butler County data were added to the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley data for 1990 so that the counties in the 1990 region match those of 2000.

Table 4. Population age 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher, 1990 and 2000 Census

Place	Female			Male			Total		
	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change
Pittsburgh MSA	45,637	50,620	10.9	48,731	46,618	-4.3	94,368	97,238	3.0
PA	217,412	240,172	10.5	216,047	210,459	-2.6	433,459	450,631	4.0
US	4,916,983	5,775,456	17.5	4,971,469	5,124,417	3.1	9,888,452	10,899,873	10.2

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Summary File 3 (SF3)