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*An Atlas of the Allegheny Center Neighborhood
of Pittsburgh 1977*



ALLEGHENY CENTER

PITTSBURGH NEIGHBORHOOD ATLAS

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INTRODUCTION

The Pittsburgh Neighborhood Alliance was formed in 1969 by a number of neighborhood organizations that were concerned with improving the city's neighborhoods and their relations with city government. The members of the Alliance recognized that in order to negotiate effectively with city government about such major concerns as public service needs, capital improvements and transportation, it was necessary to obtain accurate, up-to-date information about the neighborhoods. Unfortunately, this information was not available.

To remedy this situation, the Alliance developed its Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas project. First, the boundaries of the city's neighborhoods had to be determined. The Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas asked people attending community meetings to name and describe the boundaries of the neighborhoods in which they lived. This information was also provided by an Atlas-initiated survey. Responses from every voting district of the city were analyzed to assure citizen involvement at the neighborhood level. Seventy-eight neighborhoods were thus identified, each made up of one or more whole voting districts in order to comply with provisions in Pittsburgh's home rule charter relating to the election of community advisory boards.

The Atlas then gathered a body of useful and up-to-date information for every neighborhood. It is the beginning of a neighborhood information system that more closely reflects neighborhood boundaries as defined by residents instead of by public officials. In the past, statistics about sections of the city have been based on information published for relatively large areas such as census tracts. For the atlas, much of the material describing neighborhood characteristics came from figures compiled for smaller areas: voting districts or census blocks. As a result, detailed information is now available for neighborhoods whose boundaries differ substantially from census tract boundaries.

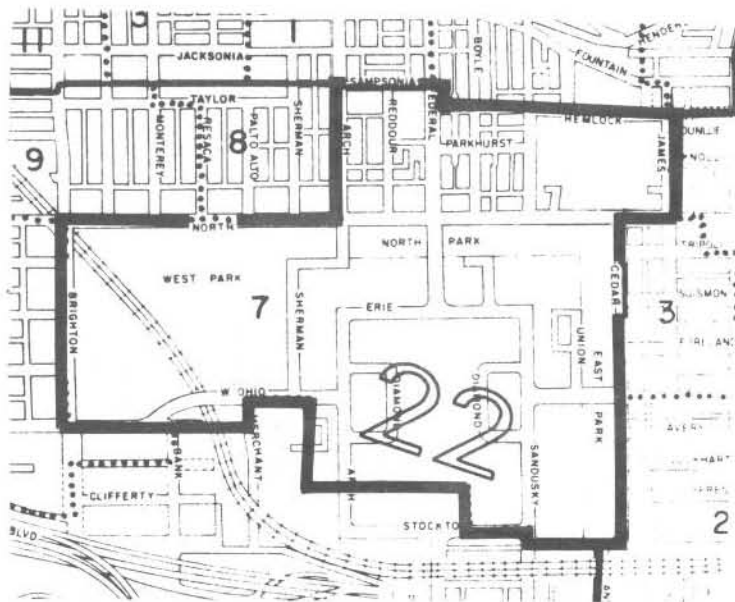
The information in this atlas provides an insight into current neighborhood conditions and the direction in which the neighborhood is moving. The best indicators showing the health of the neighborhood are provided by citizen satisfaction with the neighborhood, and changes in residential real estate transaction prices. Comparison of these statistics to those for the entire city provide a basis to begin understanding issues of neighborhood stability. In the years to come, as additional data are gathered for each of these indicators, trends will become more obvious.

It is important to recognize that neighborhood change is a complex process and that one indicator by itself may not be useful. Neighborhoods may be healthy regardless of their level of income, and therefore income-related statistics may not be useful guides by themselves. Neighborhoods must be viewed over time in terms of relative changes compared to the city as a whole, and any analysis of neighborhood conditions must focus upon all of the data in order to provide a comprehensive understanding.

To learn about specific sections of the neighborhood, figures by individual voting district or census tract may be obtained. Additional information on the neighborhood or the information system is available through the Center for Urban Research of the University of Pittsburgh, which has made an outstanding contribution to the development of this atlas.

NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION

Allegheny Center is approximately 1.0 miles north of downtown. It is estimated to be 160.0 acres in size, containing 0.5% of the city's land and 0.4% of its 1974 population. The voting district in the neighborhood is #7, Ward 22. (See Appendix for a listing of the neighborhood's census tracts.)



NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY
ALLEGHENY CENTER

The North Side, a city in its own right until its 1907 annexation to Pittsburgh, was formerly known as Allegheny. This name is derived from the "Allegewi" or "Alleghans", an Indian tribe who settled along the banks of the Allegheny River.

The first known inhabitant in the area was Andrew Long who settled at the base of Monument Hill in 1740. By 1800 Allegheny had a population of 275, most of whom were farmers. This grew to 450 by 1810 and, in 1828, had reached 1,000. The development of steam boat transportation aided the town's settlement and growth.

Allegheny was incorporated as a city in 1840. It had moved from wild terrain to farmland; from village to canal town to industrial city. Its inhabitants worked as bow string makers, wagoners, porter bottlers, plane and chair makers and spinners. Others cut nails, manufactured swords, boiled soap, and made brushes, hair caps, sails, shoes, saddles and harnesses.

By the late 19th century, Allegheny was both self sufficient and prosperous. The canal and, later, the railroad brought new business. Steel mills, textile, glass and cotton factories were established.

As Allegheny grew economically it sought political expansion. Surrounding communities were annexed to the burgeoning borough. Troy Hill, the East Street Valley and Spring Garden were incorporated in 1868. Manchester became part of Allegheny in 1869 and Woods Run in 1870. By 1870, Allegheny's population was 53,000.

Alleghenians were an ethnic mix. The English settlers had been followed by the Scotch-Irish, the Scots and the Irish. Germans came in large numbers. The Croatians, Czechs, Lusatian Sorbs (Wends), Slovaks, Carpatho-Rusins, Ukrainians and Greeks were all drawn by the city's promise of employment. Blacks migrated to the North Side later.

Allegheny was a town of many faiths; Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, Roman and Byzantine Catholics, The Eastern Orthodox and Jews were all represented.

Reflecting perhaps the variety of work activity there, Alleghenians achieved great prominence in numerous fields. Andrew Carnegie, H. J. Heinz, Samuel Pierpont Langley and Stephen Collins Foster all worked there. Two apostles of the avant-garde, Gertrude Stein and Martha Graham were both born there. Mary Roberts Rinehart wrote many mystery novels with old Allegheny settings.

In 1780 the area that is now Allegheny Center was subdivided and designed with a public square at its core. In this century, urban renewal brought the 1966 opening of the 75-store Allegheny Center Mall. A sixty-five million dollar project of Alcoa Properties, Inc., the overall reconstruction of Allegheny Center cleared 518 buildings for 2 professional buildings, 4 apartment buildings, totaling 840 units, and 50 townhouses in addition to the shopping mall.

ALLEGHENY CENTER
SUMMARY STATISTICS

	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Pittsburgh</u>
Population (1974)	1,831	479,276
% Change (1970-1974)	+58%	-8%
% Black population (1970)	19%	20%
Housing units (1974)	942	166,625
% Vacant	14%	6%
% Owner-occupied housing units (1974)	6%	54%
Average sales price of owner-occupied dwellings (1975)	(no sales)	\$23,518
% Residential real estate transactions with mortgages provided by financial institutions (1975)	0%	59%
Crime rate (1975)	0.312	0.053
Income index as % of city index (1974)	113%	
% Satisfied with neighborhood (1976)	27%	41%
Major neighborhood problems (1976)	Vandalism Burglary Unsafe streets	Poor roads Dog litter Burglary

CITIZEN SURVEY

The purpose of the citizen survey was to obtain attitudes about the quality of the neighborhood environment. Citizens were asked to respond to questions concerning the neighborhood as a whole, neighborhood problems, and public services. The attitudinal data, heretofore not available, are key indicators of the relative health of the neighborhood. By specifying neighborhood problems or public service needs, the information may be a useful guide for public investment or service delivery decisions.

The city-wide survey was mailed to a randomly selected sample of registered voters. Of approximately 35,000 households contacted 9,767 responded. The sample provides a 5% response rate for each of the city's 423 voting districts. (See Appendix for a profile of the respondents as well as for statistics on voter registration.)

I. Neighborhood Satisfaction

Allegheny Center residents are generally less satisfied with their neighborhood than residents city-wide. Table 1 shows that 27% of the citizens responding to the survey were satisfied with their neighborhood compared to 41% in all city neighborhoods. When asked to state whether the neighborhood is better or worse than two years ago, 20% said that it was better which exceeded the city-wide response of 12%. Given the opportunity to move from the neighborhood, 45% said they would continue to live there compared to a response of 45% for the city as a whole. The responses to these satisfaction questions indicate a mixed attitude of residents toward their neighborhood compared to citizens city-wide.

TABLE 1

Neighborhood Satisfaction
Allegheny Center

Question 1: Generally, how satisfied are you with conditions in the neighborhood?

	Satisfied (%)	Dissatisfied (%)	Neither (%)
Allegheny Center	27	39	33
All neighborhoods	41	37	21

Question 2: Do you think this neighborhood has gotten better or worse over the past two years?

	Better (%)	Worse (%)	Not Changed (%)
Allegheny Center	20	49	20
All neighborhoods	12	49	36

Question 3: If you had your choice of where to live, would you continue living in this neighborhood?

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not Sure (%)
Allegheny Center	45	33	18
All neighborhoods	45	32	18

SOURCE: Citizen Survey, 1976.

NOTE: The percent responses to each question do not add up to 100%. The difference is accounted for by the following: "don't know", "unable to evaluate", or no answer.

II. Neighborhood Problems

In order to identify specific neighborhood problems, residents were asked to consider twelve problems usually associated with urban communities and rate them for the neighborhood. Table 2 compares the problem ratings of the respondents from Allegheny Center to those from all city neighborhoods. Areas of particular concern for the neighborhood include unsafe streets, burglary, and vandalism.

III. Satisfaction with Public Services

Table 3 shows the satisfaction of Allegheny Center residents with their public services and compares the responses to data for all city neighborhoods. City-wide, residents are least satisfied with street and alley maintenance. Allegheny Center residents are more satisfied with respect to public transportation and the fire department, and less satisfied with respect to street and alley maintenance, and the condition and cost of housing.

The Citizen Survey also asked the respondents to list the services with which they were the least satisfied and to explain the reasons for their dissatisfaction. Residents from Allegheny Center gave the greatest number of reasons for dissatisfaction to the services listed below. Included is a summary of the major reasons for their dissatisfaction.

1. Street and alley maintenance: Problems with potholes; poor quality of street cleaning services; problems with dirty sidewalks.
2. Condition and cost of housing: Cost of housing too high; rent too high; housing in neighborhood mostly in bad condition; property needs repairs; problems with very old and vacant buildings; problems with absentee landlords.

TABLE 2

Neighborhood Problems
Allegheny Center

Problem Category	Problem Rating - Percent Response		
	<u>Not a Problem</u>	<u>Minor or Moderate</u>	<u>Big or Very Serious</u>
Unsafe streets			
Allegheny Center	16	33	41
All neighborhoods	25	45	21
Vandalism			
Allegheny Center	10	35	43
All neighborhoods	13	49	28
Rats			
Allegheny Center	33	16	18
All neighborhoods	34	33	12
Burglary			
Allegheny Center	10	29	43
All neighborhoods	14	44	29
Poor roads			
Allegheny Center	37	39	18
All neighborhoods	17	41	33
Trash and litter			
Allegheny Center	27	29	37
All neighborhoods	27	41	24
Vacant buildings			
Allegheny Center	33	22	29
All neighborhoods	49	24	13
Undesirable people moving into the neighborhood			
Allegheny Center	27	31	27
All neighborhoods	42	28	15
Stray dogs			
Allegheny Center	29	41	12
All neighborhoods	25	38	18
Dog litter			
Allegheny Center	33	37	10
All neighborhoods	21	38	32

SOURCE: Citizen Survey, 1976.

NOTE: The percent responses to each question do not add up to 100%. The difference is accounted for by the following: "don't know", "unable to evaluate", or no answer. The problem categories of alcoholism and drug abuse are not included in the table because the response rates to these questions were low.

TABLE 3

Satisfaction with Public Services
Allegheny Center

Service	Percent Response		
	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>
Parks and Recreation			
Allegheny Center	69	22	6
All neighborhoods	51	15	23
Schools			
Allegheny Center	35	14	14
All neighborhoods	46	12	21
Street maintenance			
Allegheny Center	51	22	22
All neighborhoods	32	15	49
Alley maintenance			
Allegheny Center	14	12	33
All neighborhoods	20	13	39
Garbage collection			
Allegheny Center	57	12	14
All neighborhoods	74	10	13
Police			
Allegheny Center	59	12	22
All neighborhoods	51	17	23
Public transportation			
Allegheny Center	88	4	6
All neighborhoods	61	11	23
Fire Department			
Allegheny Center	76	2	4
All neighborhoods	78	7	3
Sewage system			
Allegheny Center	51	8	12
All neighborhoods	63	10	13
Condition and cost of housing			
Allegheny Center	41	16	35
All neighborhoods	44	17	22

SOURCE: Citizen Survey, 1976.

NOTE: The percent responses to each question do not add up to 100%. The difference is accounted for by the following: "don't know", "unable to evaluate", or no answer. Public health and mental health/mental retardation services are not included in the table because the response rates to these questions were low.

CRIME RATE

The crime rate for major crimes has increased over the last three years (Table 4). In 1973 the number of major crimes per capita was .151 compared to .312 in 1975. The crime rate in the neighborhood was greater than the city per capita rate of .053 in 1975.

TABLE 4

Crime Rate: Major Crimes
Allegheny Center

<u>Year</u>	<u>Major Crimes</u>	<u>Crime Rate</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Pittsburgh</u>
1973	277	.151	.043
1974	407	.222	.047
1975	571	.312	.053

SOURCE: City of Pittsburgh, Bureau of Police.

NOTE: Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and theft. The neighborhood crime rate is computed by dividing the number of crimes committed in the neighborhood by its adjusted population for 1974.

THE PEOPLE

Table 5 and Table 6 present data on the characteristics of the neighborhood population and compare them to city-wide statistics.

In 1974, the estimated population of Allegheny Center was 1,831, up by 58% since 1970. This compares to a city-wide population decline of 8% during the same period. Information on the racial composition of the neighborhood is not available for 1974; however, the number of Black households in the neighborhood increased during the decade of the sixties, and the Black population was 19.2% of the neighborhood's population in 1970, compared to 20.2% for the city.

The average household size in the neighborhood was 1.89 persons in 1974, up from 1.78 in 1970. The percentage of the population 65 years and older was 18.5% in 1970, compared to 13.5% for the city as a whole.

TABLE 5

Population and Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1974
Allegheny Center

	<u>Neighborhood</u>		<u>Pittsburgh</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>
Population				
% Black	19.2%	....	20.2%	....
% 65 years and over	18.5%	....	13.5%	....
Households				
% One-person households	52.5%	48.8%	25.4%	25.5%
% Retired head-of-households	....	22.1%	....	26.3%
% Households with children	....	19.0%	....	32.7%
% Female head-of-household with children	....	10.2%	....	6.4%
% In owner-occupied housing unit	10.7%	6.4%	50.3%	54.2%
% Households changing place of residence within past year	....	52.5%	....	27.0%
Average household size	1.78	1.89	2.82	2.67

SOURCES: U. S. Census (1970) and R. L. Polk & Co. (1974).

NOTE: Dotted lines (....) indicate data unavailable for that year.

The turnover rate of households in the neighborhood exceeds that for all of the city's neighborhoods. During 1973, 52.5% of the households in the neighborhood changed their place of residence compared to a rate of 27.0% for the city. (The figures represent households who have moved within the neighborhood or city as well as those moving into or out of the neighborhood or city.)

Female-headed households with children in 1974 comprised 10.2% of the total households in the neighborhood compared to 6.4% for the city as a whole. In 1974, one-person households consisted of 48.8% of the total households in the neighborhood compared to 25.5% city-wide and to 52.5% for the neighborhood in 1970.

TABLE 6

Neighborhood Change: 1960-1970 and 1970-1974
Allegheny Center

	<u>Number</u> <u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	
		<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Pittsburgh</u>
Population			
1960	3,889		
1970	1,157	-70	-14
1974	1,831	+58	- 8
Households ¹			
1960	1,734		
1970	579	-67	- 6
1974	815	+41	-12
Black households ²			
1960	83		
1970	87	+ 5	+15
1974	(not available)		
Housing units			
1970	1,829		
1970	608	-67	- 3
1974	942	+55	-12

SOURCES: U. S. Census (1960; 1970) and R. L. Polk & Co. (1974).

NOTE: The population figures reported by Polk are adjusted to account for under-reporting. Population includes persons living in institutions and other group quarters, such as nursing homes, dormitories or jails. Differences in the population, household, or housing unit count between 1970 and 1974 are due primarily to changes occurring in the neighborhood. A small percentage of the difference may be accounted for, however, by variations in data gathering techniques. Census statistics were compiled from information provided by all city households answering a standard questionnaire either by mail or interview on or about April 1, 1970. R. L. Polk collected its information by a door-to-door survey carried out over a period of several months. (See Appendix.)

¹The number of occupied housing units equals the number of households.

²Non-white households in 1960.

NEIGHBORHOOD INCOME

The average family income in Allegheny Center was \$16,400, 156% of the city average,* for the year 1969. R. L. Polk and Company computes an income index for each city census tract. This index, derived from the occupation of heads of households, was used to calculate the income index of the neighborhood. In 1974, the index for Allegheny Center was 113% of the figure for the city as a whole.

Table 7 shows the number of neighborhood households receiving cash grants in 1974, 1975 and 1976 under the public assistance program of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare. Public assistance in the form of food stamps, Medicaid, and various social services are also available to these households, as well as to other households in need. Public assistance payments were made to 16.8% of the neighborhood households in 1976, a lower proportion than for the city overall and an increase since 1974.

TABLE 7

Public Assistance: Households Receiving Cash Grants
Allegheny Center

<u>Year</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>		<u>Pittsburgh</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1974	114	14.0	16.0
1975	105	12.9	17.2
1976	137	16.8	18.0

SOURCE: Allegheny County Board of Assistance.

NOTE: The percentages are based on 1974 Polk households. Only households receiving cash grants under Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Dependent Children-Unemployed Parent; General Assistance, and State Blind Pension programs are tabulated. The count is of those on assistance as of April 5, 1974, February 28, 1975, and February 27, 1976; households whose grants were terminated between reporting dates are not included.

*Average income for neighborhood census tract #2204 only; data not available for tract #2203.

HOUSING

Table 6 shows that the number of housing units in Allegheny Center decreased during the decade of the sixties and increased from 1970 to 1974. Of the occupied housing units, 6.4% were owner-occupied in 1974, compared to a city-wide rate of 54.2%. The vacancy rate for the neighborhood was 13.5% which was greater than the rate for the city as a whole. (See Table 8.)

The average value of owner-occupied housing in the neighborhood was \$10,100 in 1970, compared to a city-wide average of \$14,800.

A housing expenditure greater than 25% of household income is often considered to be excessive and a problem associated with low income households. In 1970, for the city as a whole, less than 1% of renter households earning \$10,000 or more a year spent 25% or more of this income for rent; of those earning less than \$10,000, 43.7% spent 25% or more of their income on rent. In Allegheny Center, 46.0% of renter households in the lower income category paid out 25% or more of their income on rent. These percentages suggest a lack of housing choice for renters with limited incomes, both in the neighborhood and the city.

TABLE 8

Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1974
Allegheny Center

	<u>Neighborhood</u>		<u>Pittsburgh</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>
Housing units				
% Vacant	4.8	13.5	6.2	6.2
% One-unit structures	14.5	....	52.9	....
Occupied housing units				
% Owner-occupied	10.7	6.4	50.3	54.2
Average value: owner-occupied units ¹	\$10,100	....	\$14,800	....

SOURCES: U. S. Census (1970) and R. L. Polk & Co. (1974).

¹Average value rounded to nearest one hundred dollars.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE LOAN TRANSACTIONS

There were no sales of owner-occupied dwellings in 1975. (See Table 9.) As additional data are obtained, however, the trend in real estate prices for the neighborhood can be compared to the trend for the city as a whole in order to determine relative differences.

In order to evaluate the extent to which private lenders are involved in the neighborhood, the number of mortgage loans made on residential property each year must be divided by the number of residential real estate transactions for that year. The percentage of residential real estate transactions financed through financial institutions was 0% in 1975 in Allegheny Center compared to a city-wide rate of 59%. As additional data become available, trends in lending activity within the neighborhood compared to other neighborhoods or to the city as a whole can be assessed.

TABLE 9

Real Estate and Mortgage Loan Statistics
Allegheny Center

	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Pittsburgh</u>
Average sales price: owner-occupied dwellings ¹		
1974	(No sales)	\$21,582
1975	(No sales)	\$23,518
Number of residential mortgages		
1973	none	
1974	none	
1975	none	
% Residential real estate transactions with mortgages provided by financial institutions ¹		
1974	0%	58%
1975	0%	59%

SOURCE: City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning.

¹There were no sales of owner-occupied dwellings in 1974 and 1975 in census tract #2203; data not supplied for neighborhood census tract #2204.

APPENDIX

a. Data Sources: Information for the atlas was obtained from the 1960 and 1970 U. S. Census of Population and Housing; R. L. Polk and Company's "Profiles of Change" for Pittsburgh in 1974; Pittsburgh's Department of City Planning and Bureau of Police; the Allegheny County Board of Assistance, and Department of Elections and Voter Registration; Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission; and the Citizen Survey conducted by the Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas.

b. Neighborhood Census Tracts: 2203 and 2204.

c. Methodology: The neighborhood boundaries were determined on the basis of whole voting districts. However, census tracts do not usually correspond exactly with voting district boundaries, and simplifications were made where necessary to facilitate data collection efforts.

The opinions and characteristics of survey respondents, as well as voter registration, were recorded by voting district and then compiled for Allegheny Center by the Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas in conjunction with the Center for Urban Research, University of Pittsburgh. All other statistics tabulated for the neighborhood were compiled from data available by census tract.

To compensate for under-reporting, the 1974 figure for the neighborhood population has been increased by 1.11, a factor that was derived from the U. S. Bureau of the Census 1973 population estimate for Pittsburgh. An additional adjustment has been made where applicable, since Polk and Co. does not count persons living in institutions or other group quarters. To arrive at the total estimated population for 1974, the neighborhood population was further increased by adding the number of persons in group quarters for the neighborhood according to the 1970 Census.

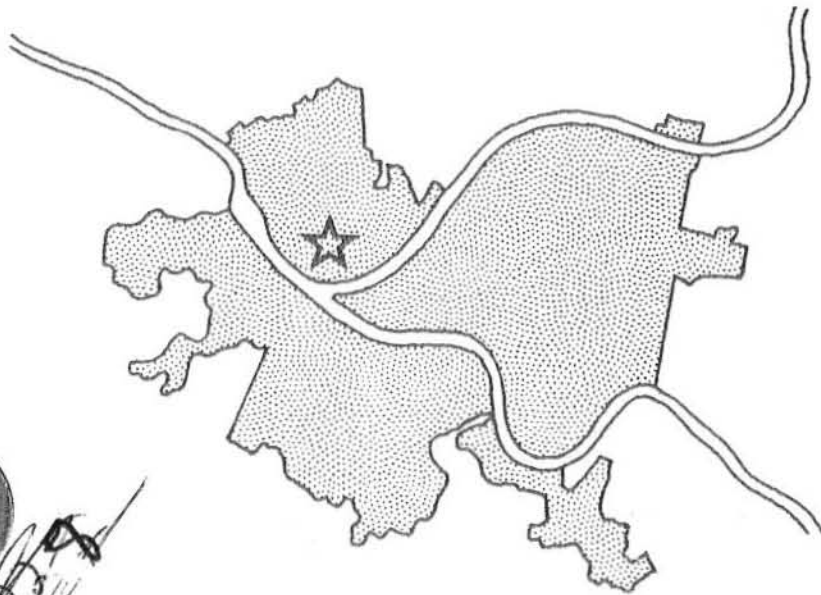
d. Characteristics of the Sample: In Allegheny Center, 49 citizens answered the questionnaires. Based on the number of replies to each question, the characteristics of the respondents can be generally described as follows: an average age of 50; 47% female; 21% Black; 84% with at least four years of high school education; 8% homeowners; and an average of 9 years in the neighborhood. The median household income falls in the range of \$10,000 to \$14,999; the average household size is 3.21 persons; and 72% of the households have no members under 18 years old living in the home.

The total sample (all respondents to the survey) was over-represented by homeowners (68% compared to 50% for Pittsburgh in 1970) and under-represented by Blacks (14% compared to a city Black population of 20% in 1970).

e. Voter Registration: In November, 1976, 1,137 residents of the neighborhood were registered to vote, an increase of 168 (+17.3%) since November, 1975. In this period, city registration increased by 1.3% to 233,028.

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a community profile of *allegheny* *west*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

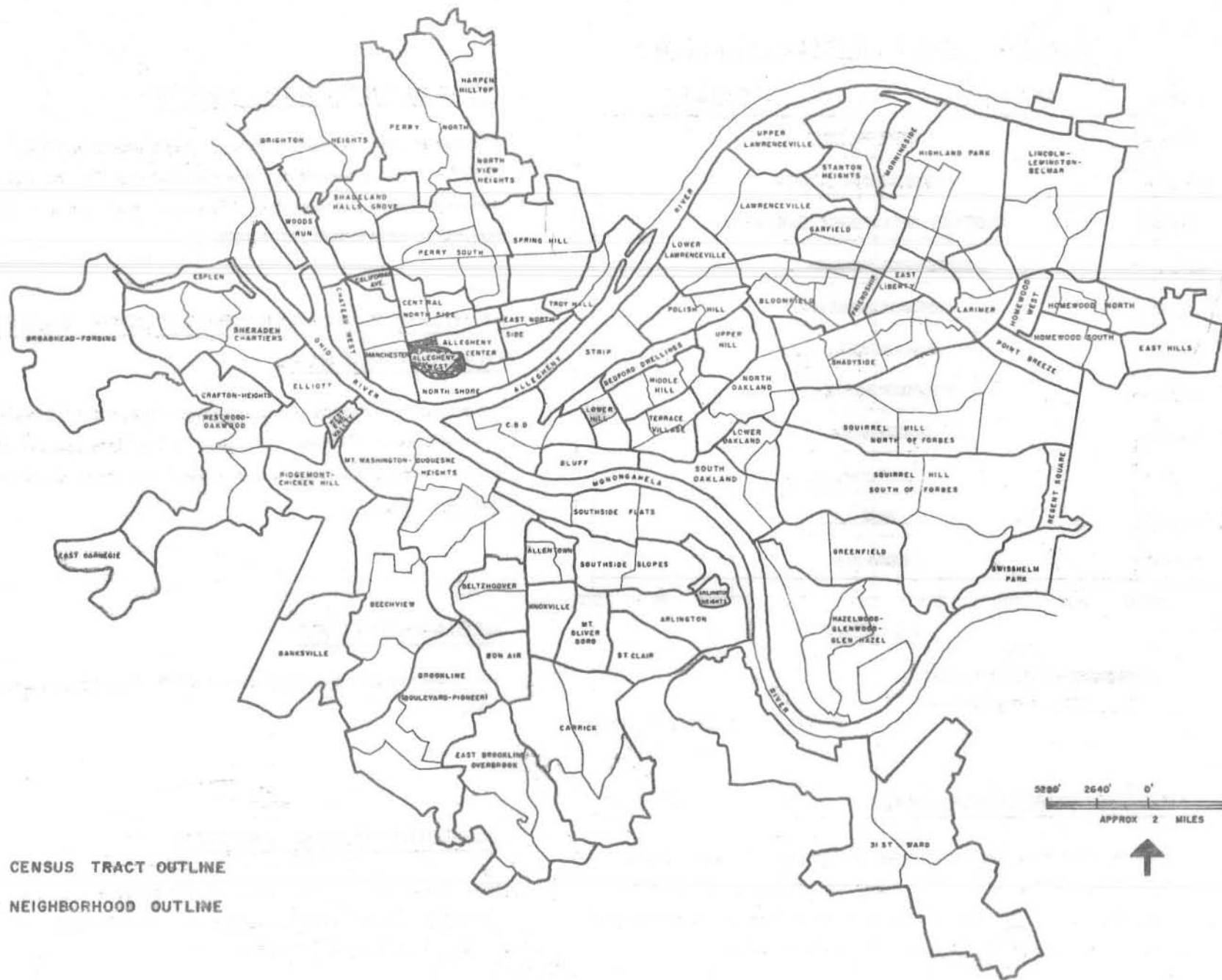
One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

ALLEGHENY WEST

Allegheny West is a small mixed residential-institutional neighborhood located in the lower North Side adjacent to West Park. It lies in Census Tract 2201 and has an approximate population of about 1200 people. It was historically the home of many prominent Pittsburgh industrialists whose homes lined Ridge Avenue, the present site of the new campus for Allegheny Community College. This area was also known as the Lincoln-Beech area because of the two prominent residential streets that presently provide the residential character. However, many institutions are now located in this area and help define its functions as more than just residential. With convenient access to highways and major arteries, many community facilities and a local shopping district on Western Avenue the community may continue to be residential. Fortunately, an active Citizens Council has done much to preserve the area with the cooperative help of the local institutions.

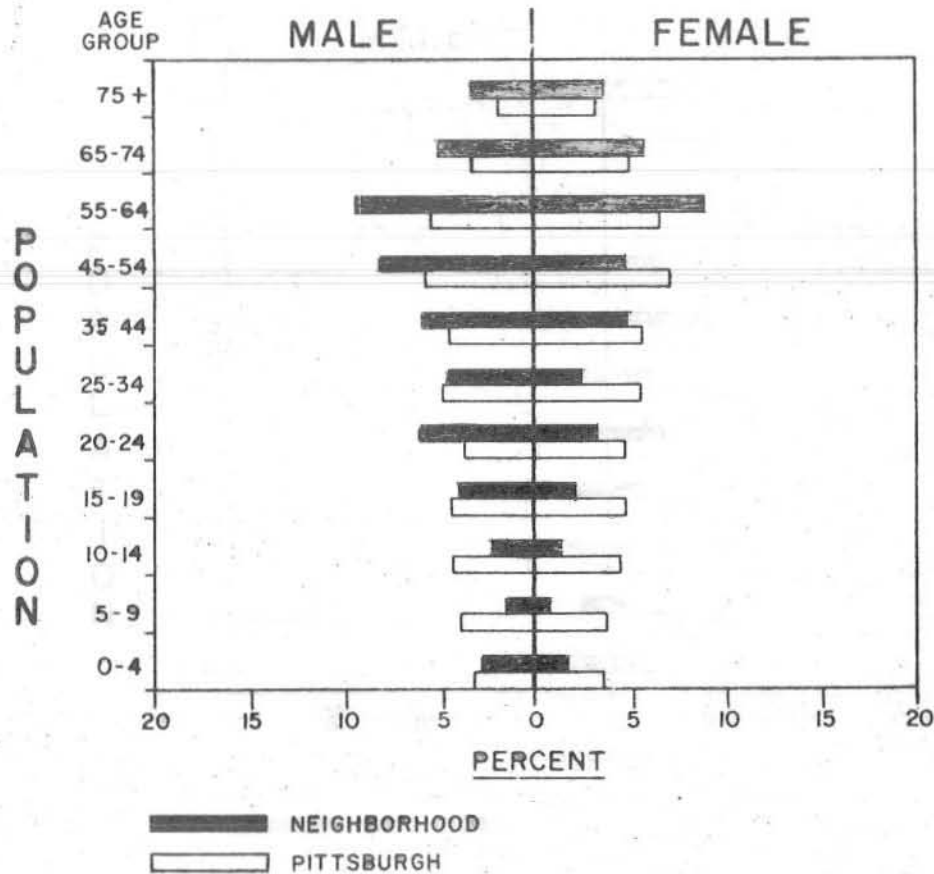


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Allegheny West's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 5-9 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Allegheny West has changed from 2,237 in 1960 to 1,159 in 1970, representing a -48.2% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 47.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

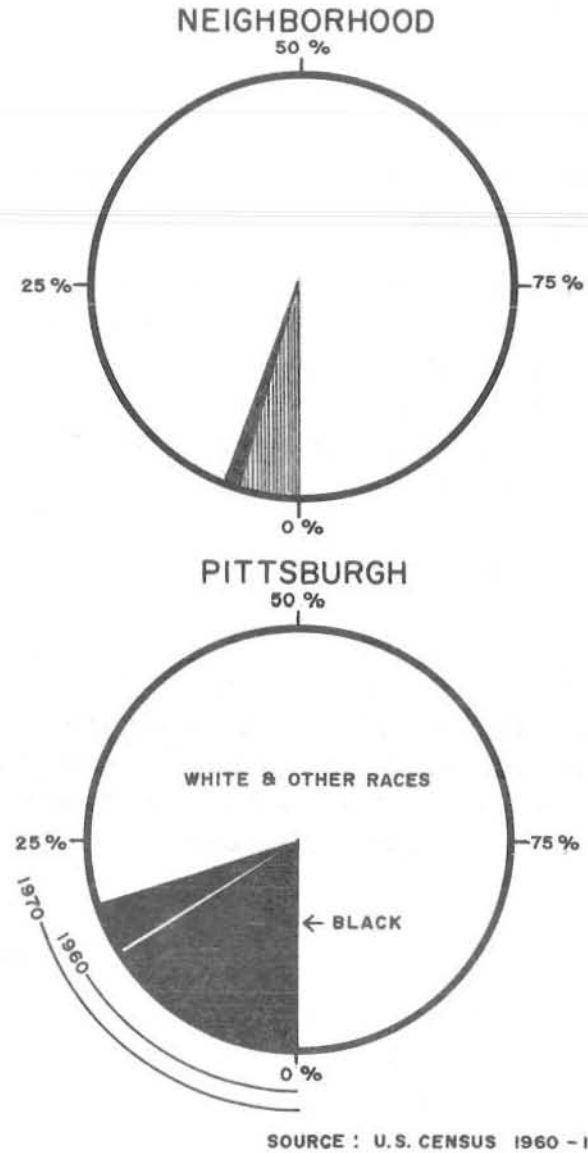
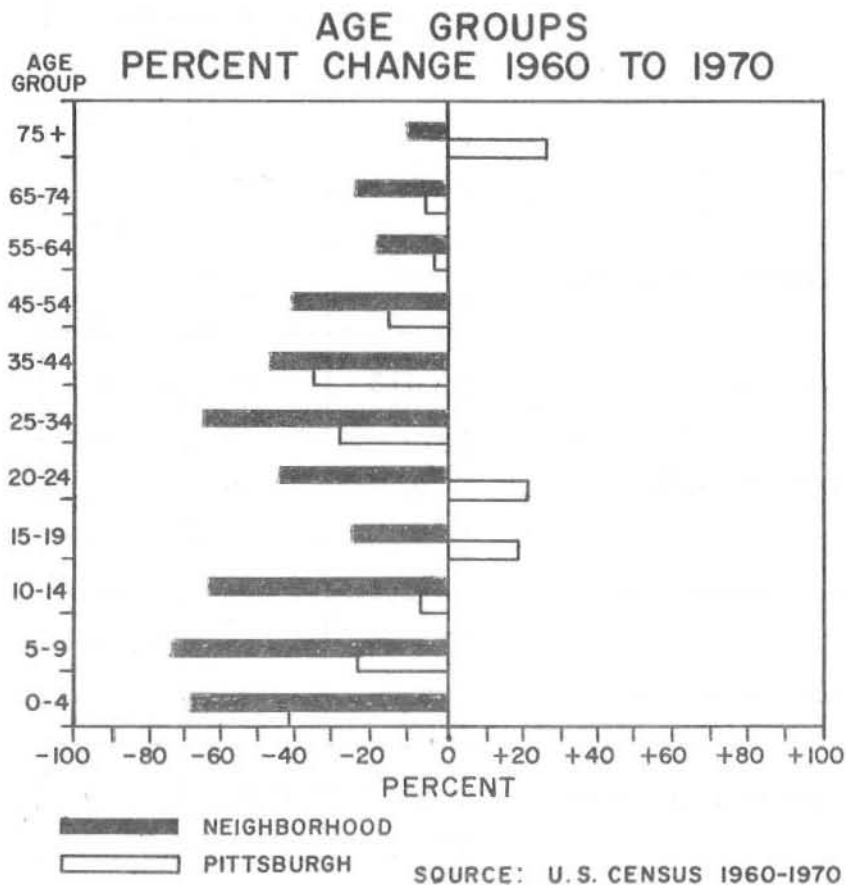
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Zero age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Allegheny West constituted 5.4% of its 1960 population, and 5.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960-1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,102; in 1970, 762, representing a -30.9% change. A total of 9.4% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 113 units were vacant, as compared to 90 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 11.8% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 12.6% of the 1960, and 4.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 414 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 39% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1102	762	- 30.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	989	672	- 32.1
OWNER OCCUPIED	100	72	- 28.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	9.0	9.4	
RENTER OCCUPIED	889	600	- 32.5
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	80.6	78.7	
VACANT UNITS	113	90	- 20.4
PERCENT VACANT	10.2	11.8	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$12,500	\$ 00	- 100.0
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 60	\$ 73	+ 21.7
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	12.6	4.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 4 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$4,600 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 5.23 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	4	\$ 4,600
TOTAL	4	\$ 4,600

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 37% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	36	61	153	62	312
FEMALE	6	85	19	42	152
TOTAL	42	146	172	104	464
PERCENT OF TOTAL	9.05	31.46	37.06	22.41	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	42	3.62
BLIND	3	.25
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	114	9.83
GENERAL	157	13.54
AID TO DISABLED	21	1.81
TOTAL	337	29.05

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.09
RAPE	3	.26
ROBBERY	16	1.38
ASSAULT	17	1.47
BURGLARY	53	4.57
LARCENY	76	6.56
TOTAL	166	14.33

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 29% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 14.33; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Allegheny West are not limited to those located within the confines of Allegheny West. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Allegheny West

Public Facilities

- No. 47, 43 and 46 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

- Allegheny Commons, West Park Sections
- Community College of Allegheny County, Ballfields and indoor facilities

Schools

- Conroy Elementary School
- Conroy Junior High School
- Allegheny High School

Health

- Allegheny General Hospital
- Manchester Clinic with Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

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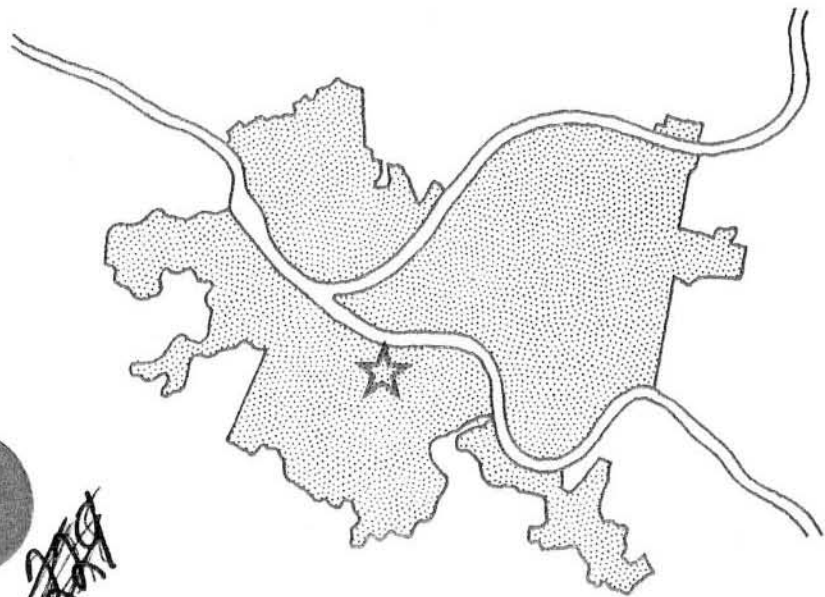
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

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a community profile of *allentown*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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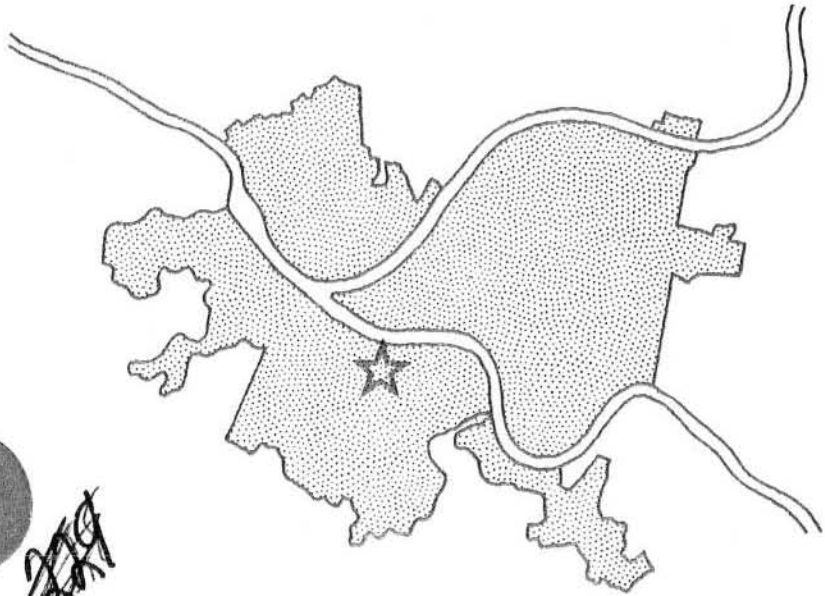
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ALLENTOWN

Allentown is a predominately white working class hilltop community located between Knoxville and Mt. Washington. It is Census Tracts 1802, 1803.

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a community profile of *allentown*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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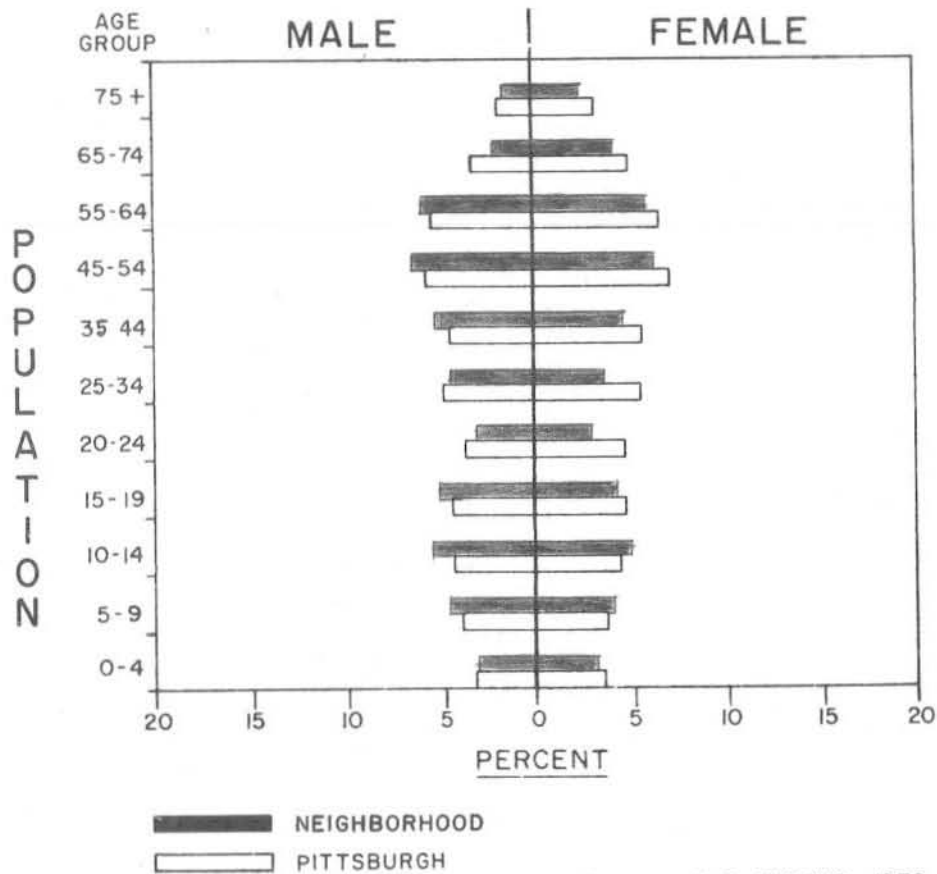


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

*North 2
 Strip
 CBD
 W. end
 East in city*



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Allentown's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Allentown has changed from 6,057 in 1960 to 5,042 in 1970, representing a -16.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 33.1 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

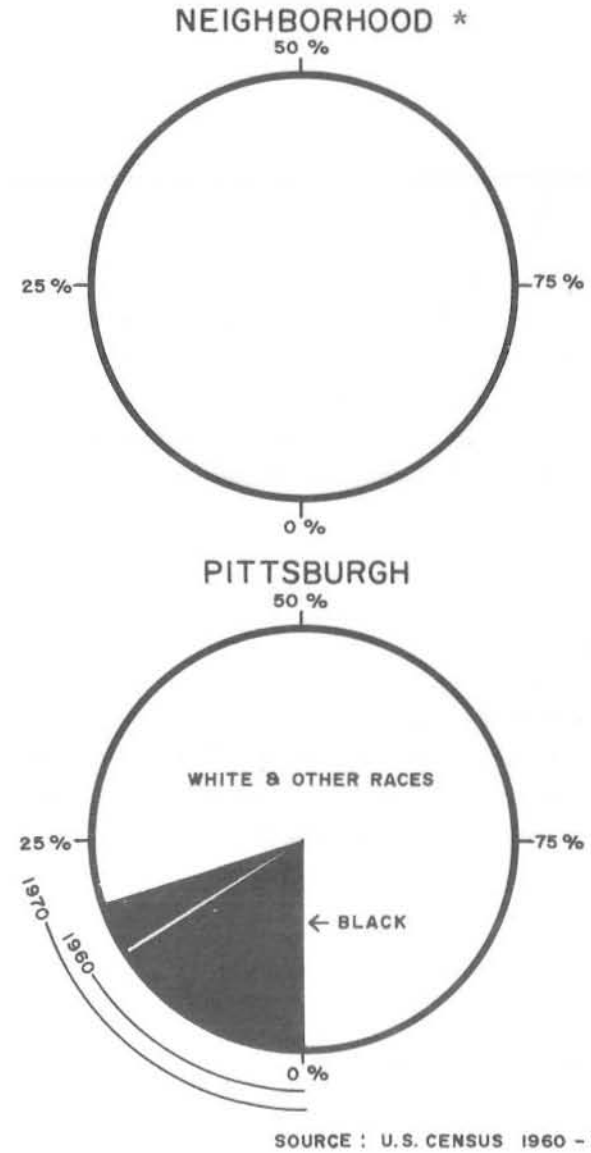
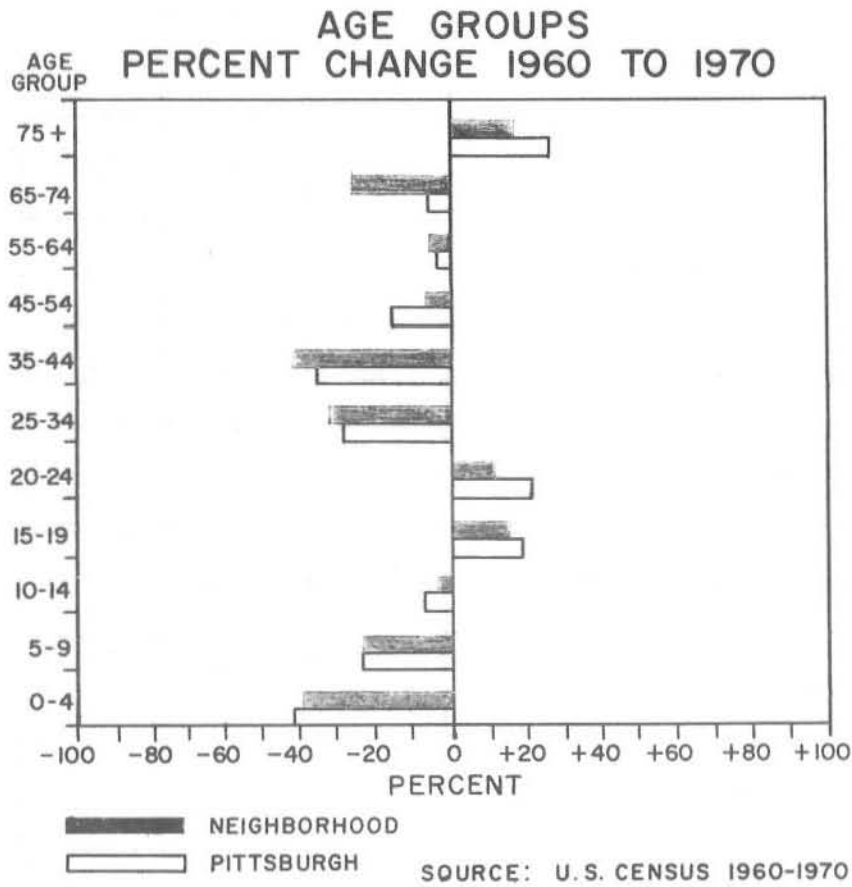
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Allentown constituted .3% of its 1960 population, and .4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1937; in 1970, 1739, representing a -10.2% change. A total of 58.4% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 82 units were vacant, as compared to 89 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 5.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.0% of the 1960, and 9.2% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,472 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 31% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1937	1739	- 10.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1855	1650	- 11.1
OWNER OCCUPIED	1123	1017	- 9.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	57.9	58.4	
RENTER OCCUPIED	732	633	- 13.5
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	37.7	36.4	
VACANT UNITS	82	89	+ 8.5
PERCENT VACANT	4.2	5.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 8172	\$ 8140	- .4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 58	\$ 82	+ 41.4
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.0	9.2	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 49 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$39,587 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 27.58 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 1,000
ALTERATIONS	48	38,587
TOTAL	49	\$ 39,587

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

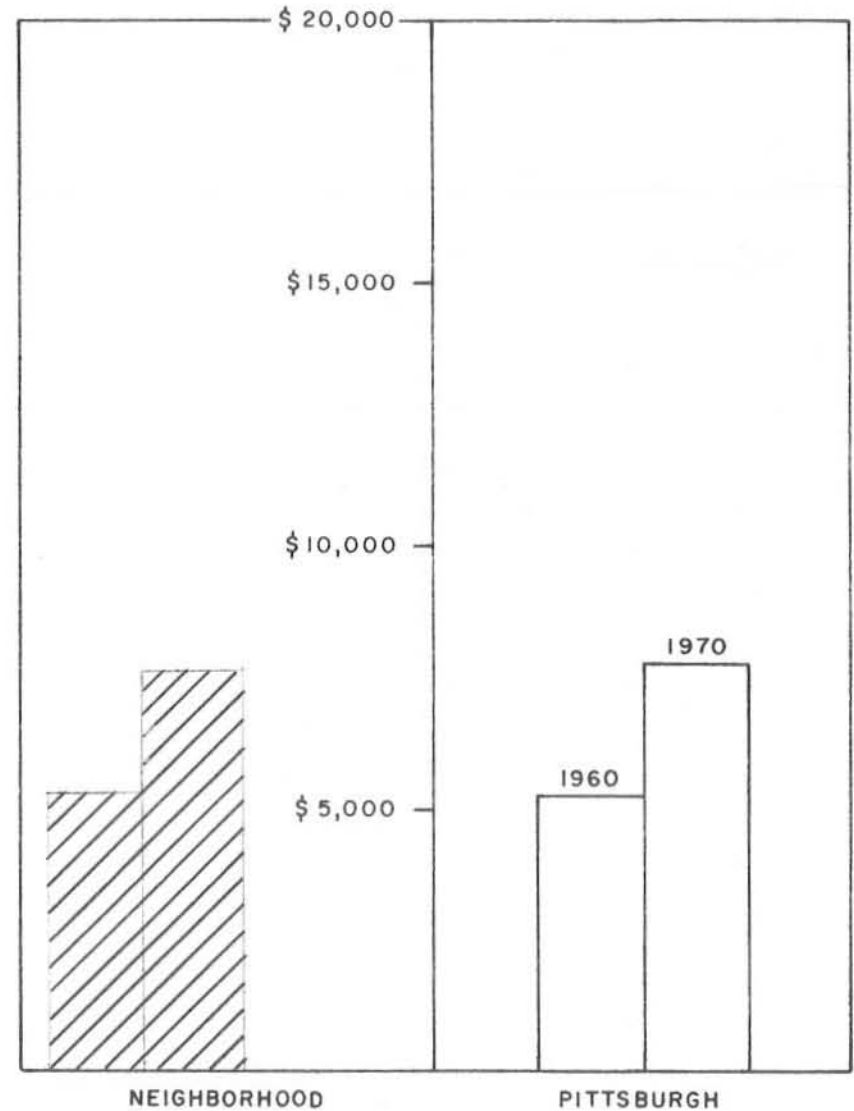
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	89	2.5	42	1.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1794	50.2	1033	35.7
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	905	25.3	974	33.7
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	655	18.3	650	22.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	96	2.7	99	3.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	36	1.0	93	3.2
TOTAL	3575	100.0	2891	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

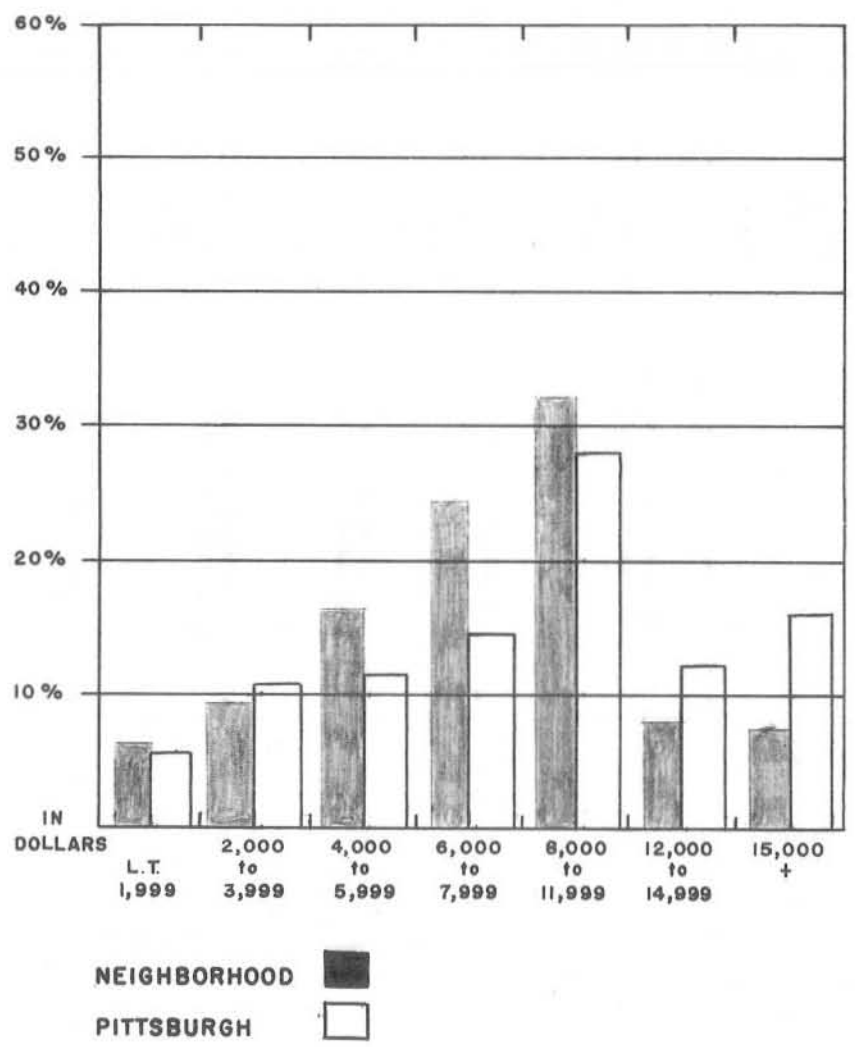


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Allentown families was \$5,182 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,599, representing a ten year change of 46.6%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	113	170	532	334	1149
FEMALE	81	283	45	172	581
TOTAL	194	453	577	506	1730
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11.21	26.18	33.33	29.24	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	27	.53
BLIND	5	.09
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	507	10.05
GENERAL	91	1.80
AID TO DISABLED	13	.25
TOTAL	643	12.72

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.02
ROBBERY	23	.46
ASSAULT	41	.81
BURGLARY	48	.95
LARCENY	45	.89
TOTAL	158	3.13

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 13% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.13 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Allentown are not limited to those located within the confines of Allentown. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 7

Fire Station No. 21

Recreation

Grandview Park

Warrington Recreation Center

Schools

Grandview Elementary

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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CITY COUNCIL

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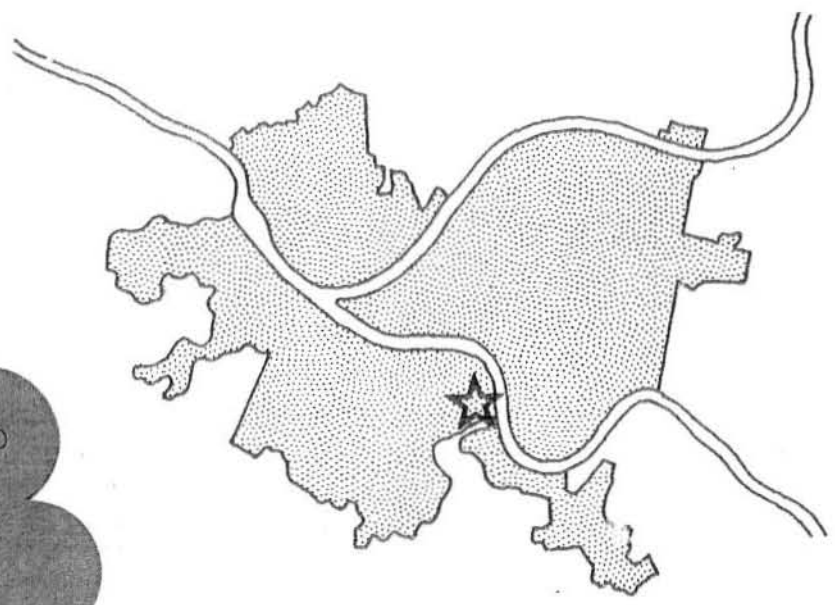
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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10/3/74

a community profile of *arlington*



prepared by
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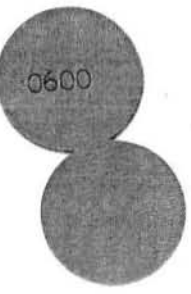


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ARLINGTON

Arlington is a predominately ethnic white working class community located on the hilltop overlooking the South Side. This area includes Census Tract 1603.

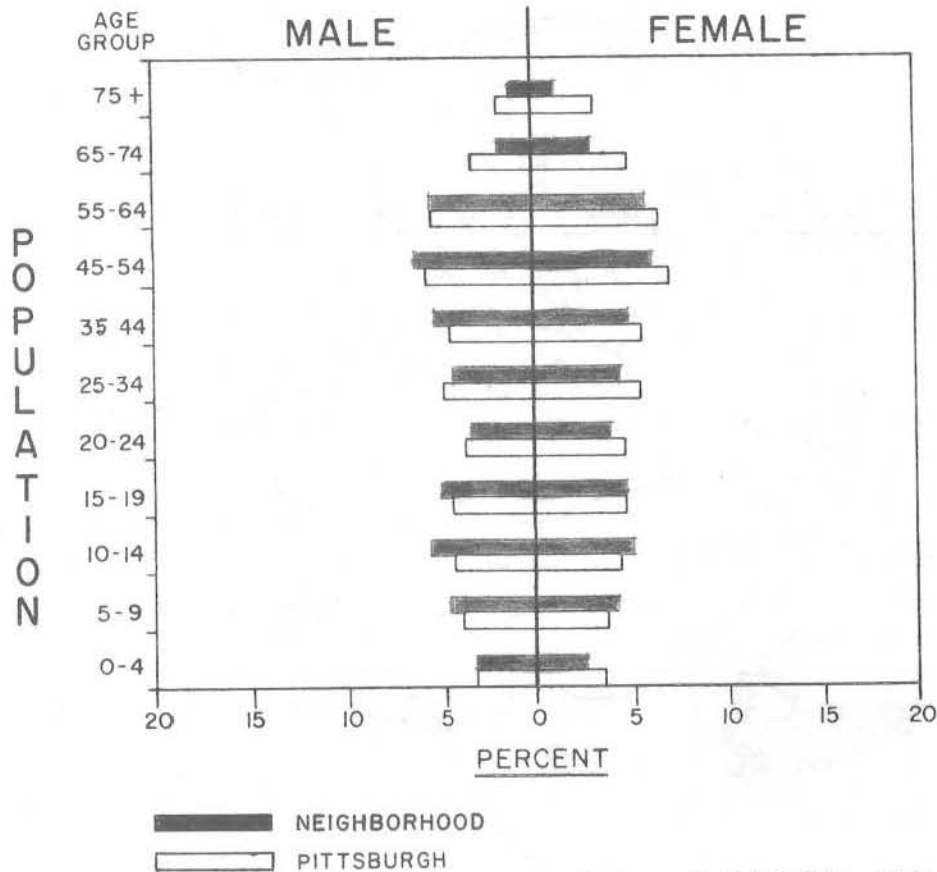


HARPEN HILLTOP
 BRIGHTON HEIGHTS
 PERRY NORTH
 NORTH VIEW HEIGHTS
 SHADLAND HALLS GROVE
 WOODS RUN
 PERRY SOUTH
 SPRING HILL
 UPPER LAWRENCEVILLE
 LAWRENCEVILLE
 STANTON HEIGHTS
 MORNINGSIDE
 HIGHLAND PARK
 LINCOLN-LEMINGTON-BELMAR
 GARFIELD
 ESPLAN
 CALIFORNIA AVE
 CENTRAL NORTH SIDE
 TROY HILL
 LOWER LAWRENCEVILLE
 POLISH HILL
 BLOOMFIELD
 FRIENDSHIP
 EAST LIBERTY
 LARIMER
 HOMERWOOD WEST
 HOMERWOOD NORTH
 HOMERWOOD SOUTH
 EAST HILLS
 BROADHEAD-FORDING
 SHERADEN CHARTIERS
 MANCHESTER ALLEGHENY WEST
 ALLEGHENY CENTER
 EAST NORTH SIDE
 STRIP
 BEDFORD DWELLINGS
 MIDDLE HILL
 UPPER HILL
 SHADYSIDE
 POINT BREEZE
 CRAFTON-HEIGHTS
 ELLIOTT
 NORTH SHORE
 C B D
 LOWER HILL
 TERRACE VILLAGE
 NORTH OAKLAND
 SQUIRREL HILL
 NORTH OF FORBES
 WESTWOOD-OAKWOOD
 RIDGEMONT-CHICKEN HILL
 MT WASHINGTON
 DUQUESNE HEIGHTS
 BLUFF
 WOHONGAMELA
 SOUTH OAKLAND
 SQUIRREL HILL SOUTH OF FORBES
 EAST CARNEGIE
 SOUTH OAKLAND
 SOUTHSIDE FLATS
 SOUTH OAKLAND
 SOUTHSIDE SLOPES
 GREENFIELD
 SWISSELM PARK
 ALLENTOWN
 SOUTHSIDE SLOPES
 BELTZHOVER
 KNOXVILLE
 MT OLIVER BORO
 ST CLAIR
 ARLINGTON
 HAZELWOOD-GLENWOOD-GLEN HAZEL
 BANKSVILLE
 BEECHVIEW
 BROOKLINE (BOULEVARD-PIONEER)
 BON AIR
 CARRICK
 EAST BROOKLINE-OVERBROOK
 31 ST WARD



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Arlington's population falls in the 45-54 Years category, the smallest being the 75 and over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Arlington has changed from 5,337 in 1960 to 4,758 in 1970, representing a -10.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the Husband-Wife family (Children less than 18) category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the Female head (Children less than 18) group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 31.4 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

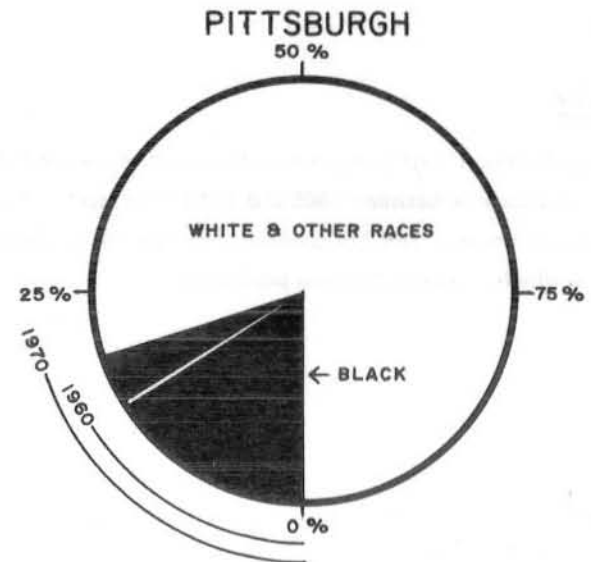
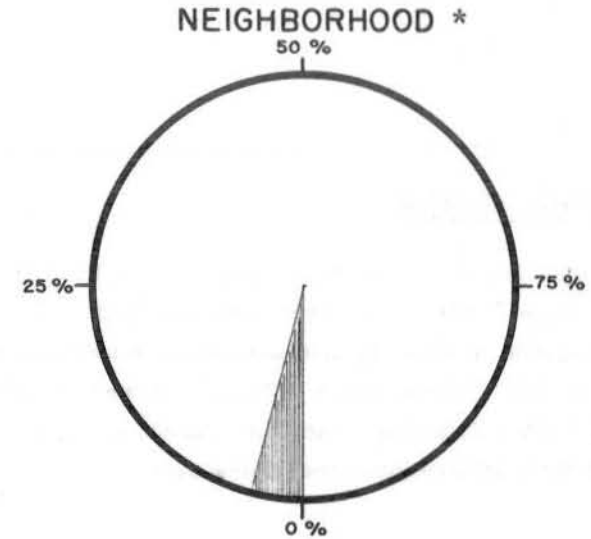
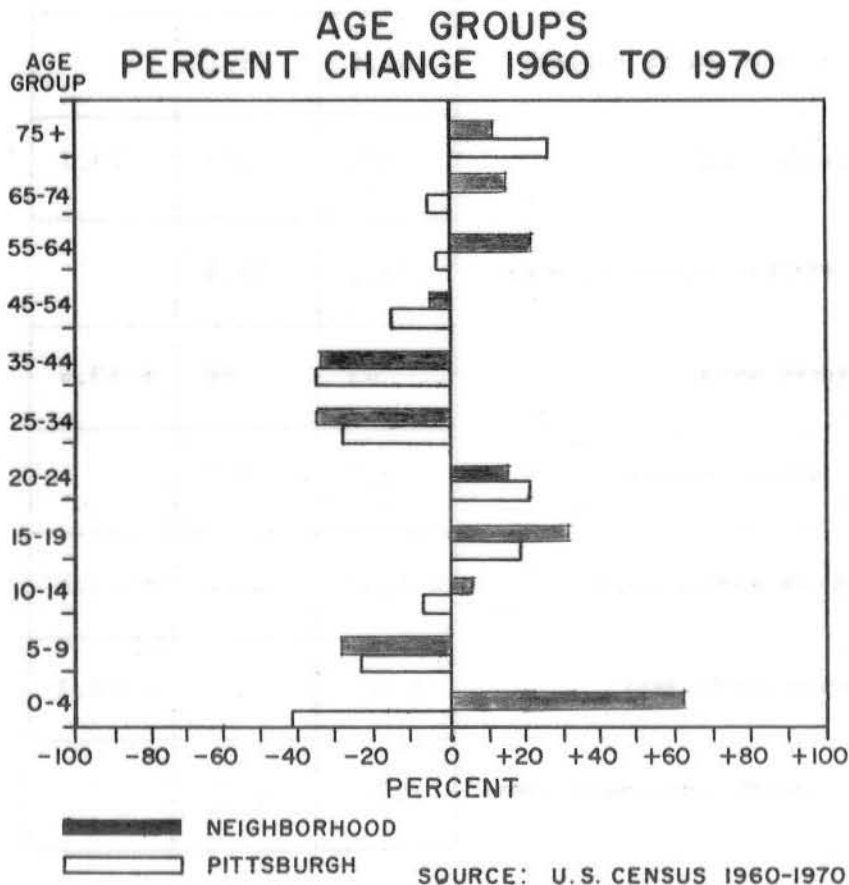
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Arlington constituted 1.8% of its 1960 population, and 3.8% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,585; in 1970, 1,535, representing a -3.2% change. A total of 66.1% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 43 units were vacant, as compared to 66 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 4.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.1% of the 1960, and 9.4% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,013 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 23% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1585	1535	- 3.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1542	1469	- 4.7
OWNER OCCUPIED	1017	1016	- .1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	64.1	66.1	
RENTER OCCUPIED	525	453	- 13.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	33.1	29.5	
VACANT UNITS	43	66	+ 53.5
PERCENT VACANT	2.7	4.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 8360	\$ 8465	+ 1.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 60	\$ 71	+ 18.3
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.1	9.4	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 35 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$47,050. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 22.14 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 4,500
ALTERATIONS	34	42,550
TOTAL	35	\$ 47,050

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

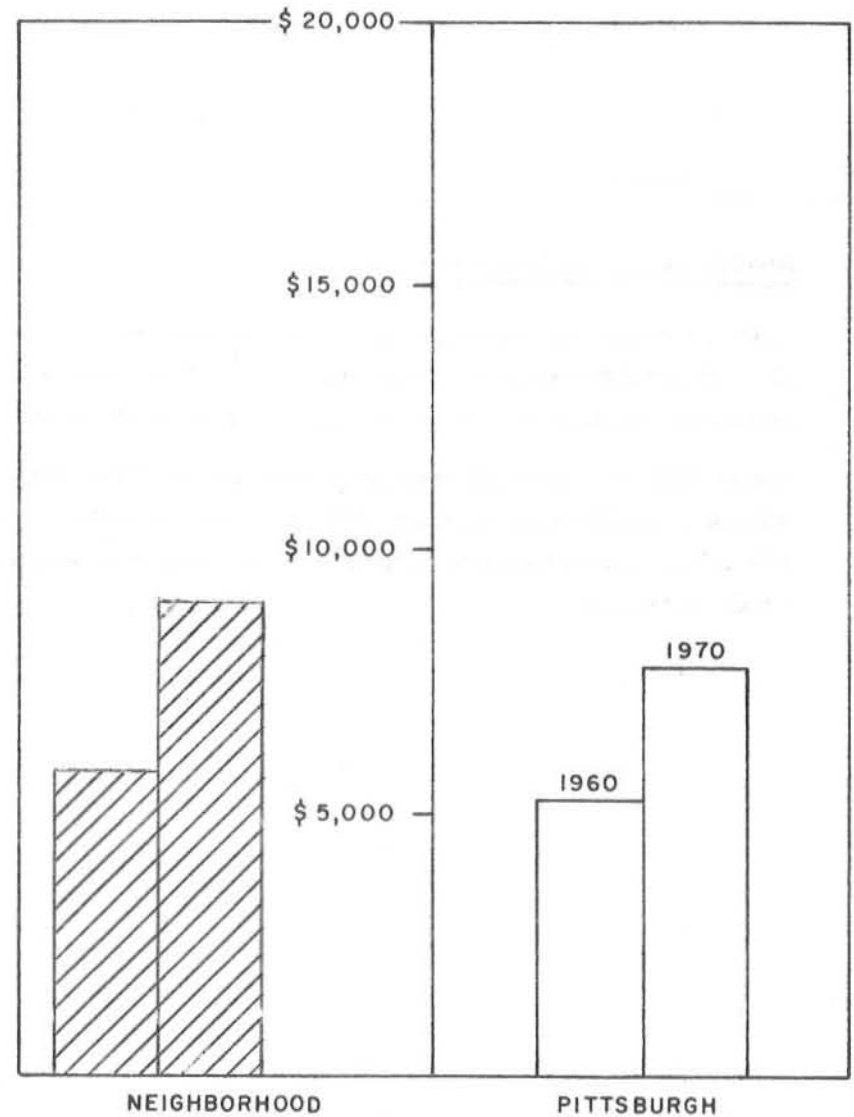
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a Elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a Elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	115	3.7	65	2.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1363	44.0	906	33.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1004	32.4	833	31.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	543	17.5	801	30.0
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	41	1.3	33	1.2
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	35	1.1	32	1.2
TOTAL	3101	100.0	2670	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

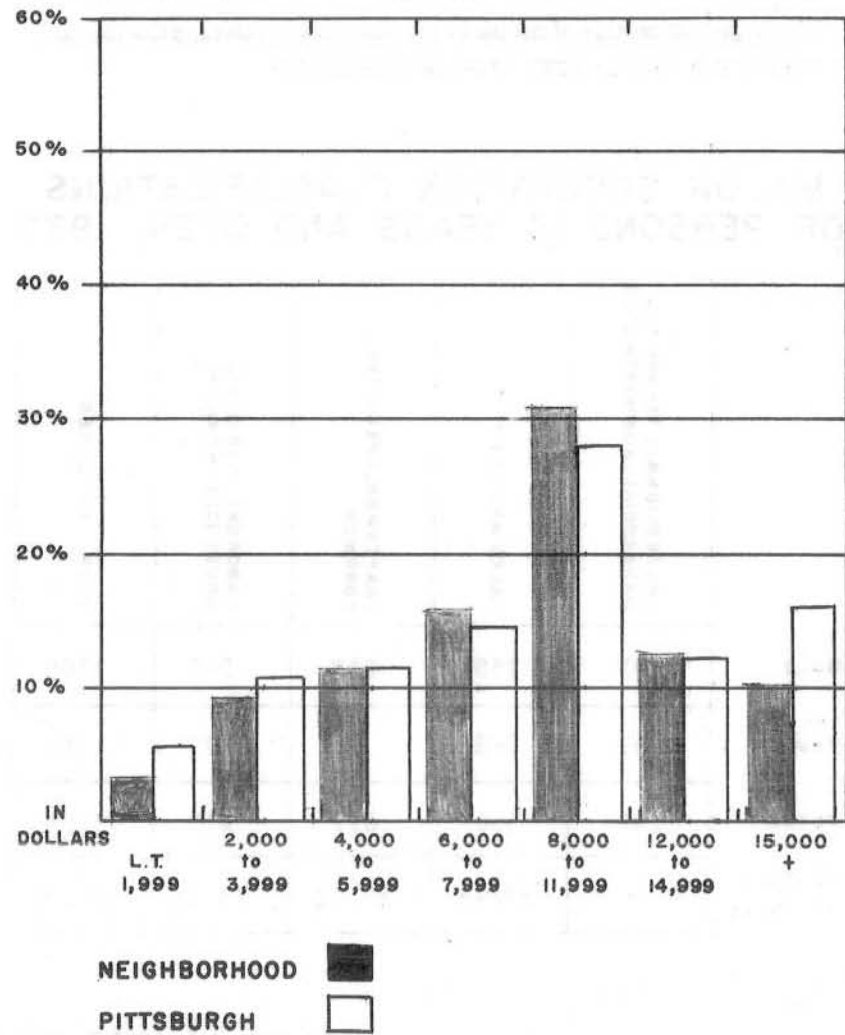


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Arlington families was \$5,537 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,700, representing a ten year change of 57.1%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in Craftsman, foremen positions. This group constitutes 38% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in Sales and Clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	91	158	618	242	1109
FEMALE	51	398	59	177	685
TOTAL	142	556	677	419	1794
PERCENT OF TOTAL	7.90	30.98	37.72	23.34	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	11	.23
BLIND	3	.06
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	379	7.96
GENERAL	51	1.07
AID TO DISABLED	18	.37
TOTAL	462	9.69

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	7	.15
ASSAULT	33	.69
BURGLARY	44	.92
LARCENY	35	.74
TOTAL	119	2.50

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 10% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.50 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Arlington are not limited to those located within the confines of Arlington. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 7

Fire Station No. 22

Recreation

South Side Park

Arlington Playground

Cobden St. Basketball Court

Schools

Arlington Elementary

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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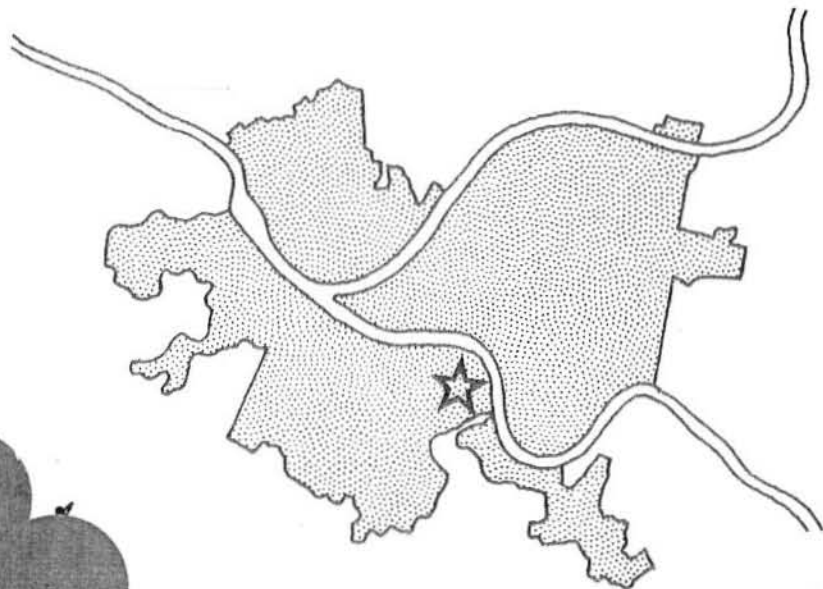
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

Handwritten scribble

a community profile of *arlington* *heights*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

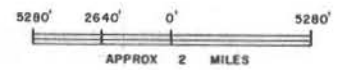
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

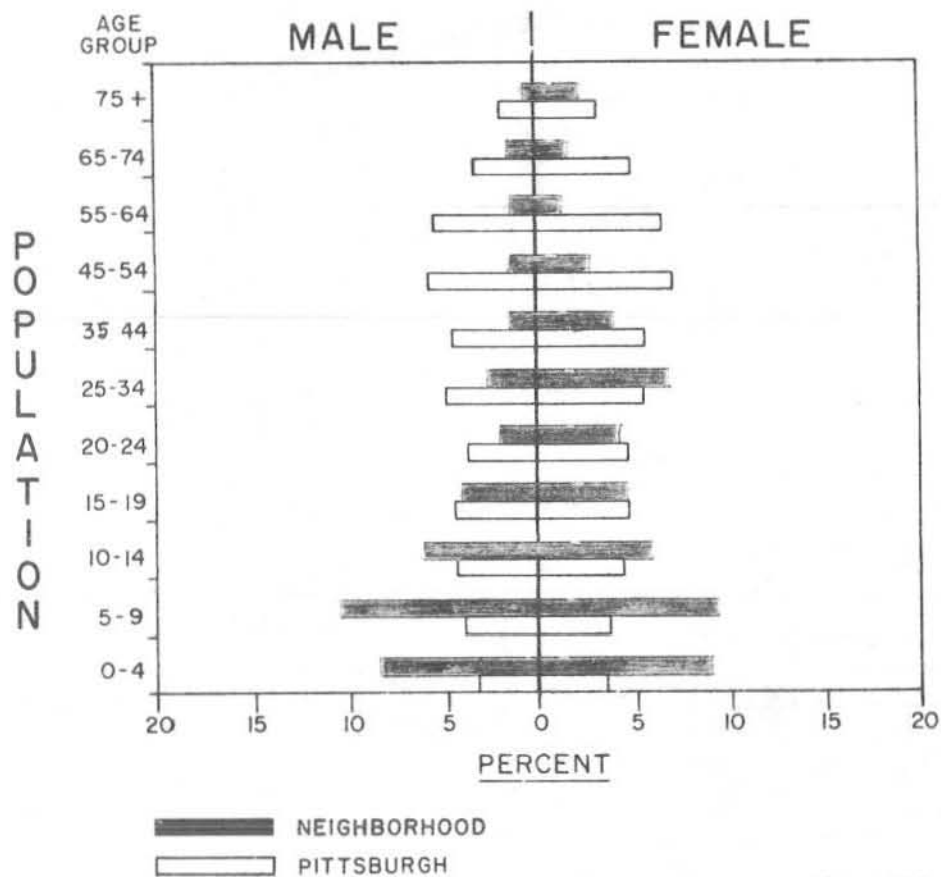
Arlington Heights is a public housing community located on a hilltop overlooking the South Side. This area is Census Tract 1604.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Arlington Heights' population falls in the 5-9 category, the smallest being the 55-64 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Arlington Hghts. has changed from 2,272 in 1960 to 1,989 in 1970, representing a -12.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 14.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

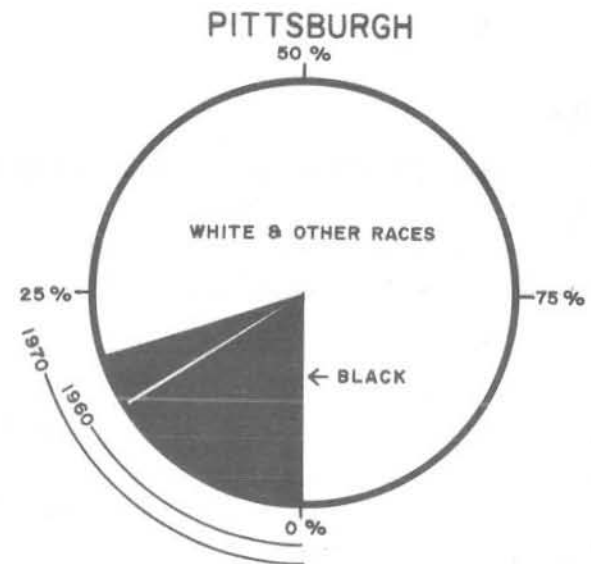
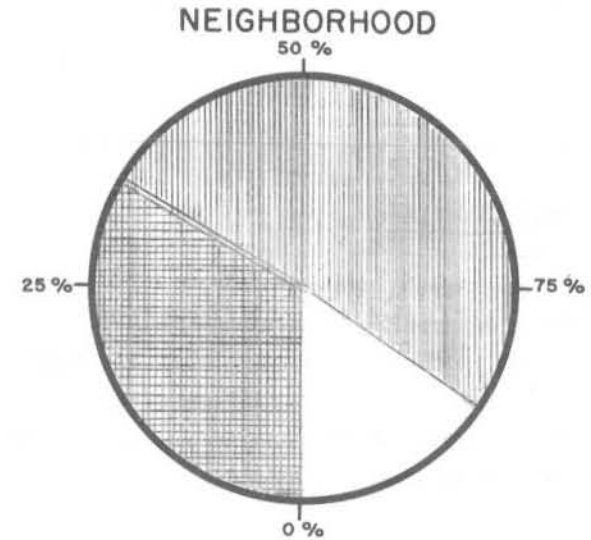
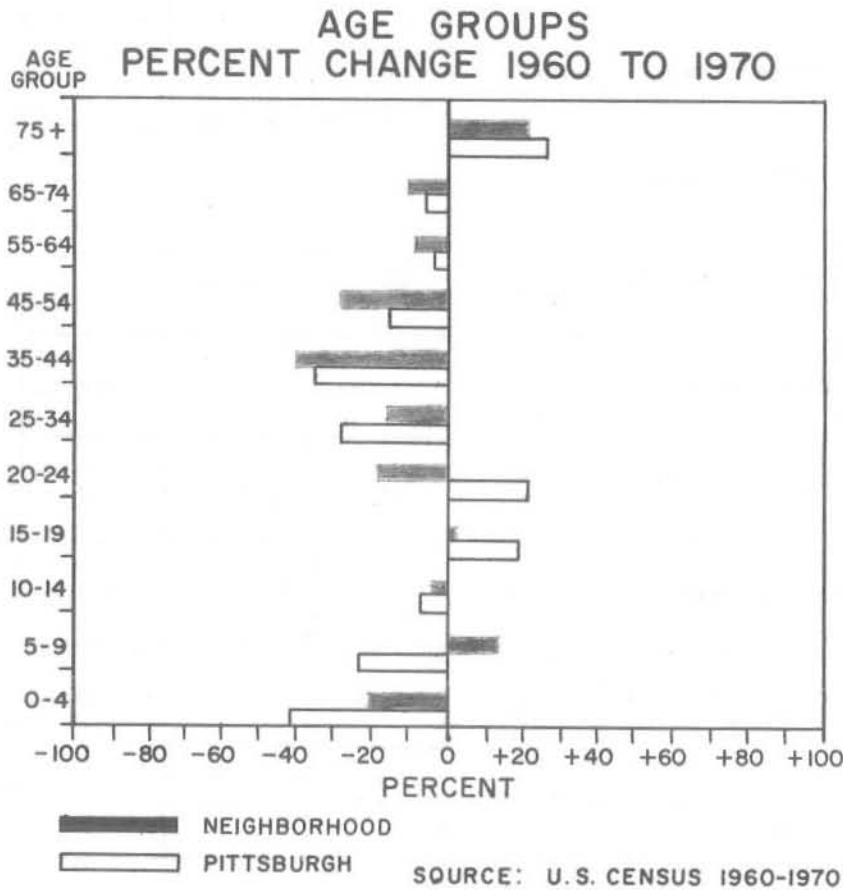
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Arlington Hghts. constituted 33.7% of its 1960 population, and 84.9% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 659 ; in 1970, 599 , representing a -9.1 change. A total of 21.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 69 units were vacant, as compared to 17 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.8% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2% . Overcrowded units comprised 24.9% of the 1960, and 23.1% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 698 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 43% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	659	599	- 9.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	590	582	- 1.4
OWNER OCCUPIED	4	14	+ 250.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	22.5	21.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	525	453	- 13.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	88.9	94.8	
VACANT UNITS	69	17	- 75.4
PERCENT VACANT	10.4	2.8	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 3750	\$ 00	- 100.0
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 48	\$ 74	+ 54.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	24.9	23.1	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 0 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$0.00 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 0.00 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS		
TOTAL	0	\$ 00.00

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

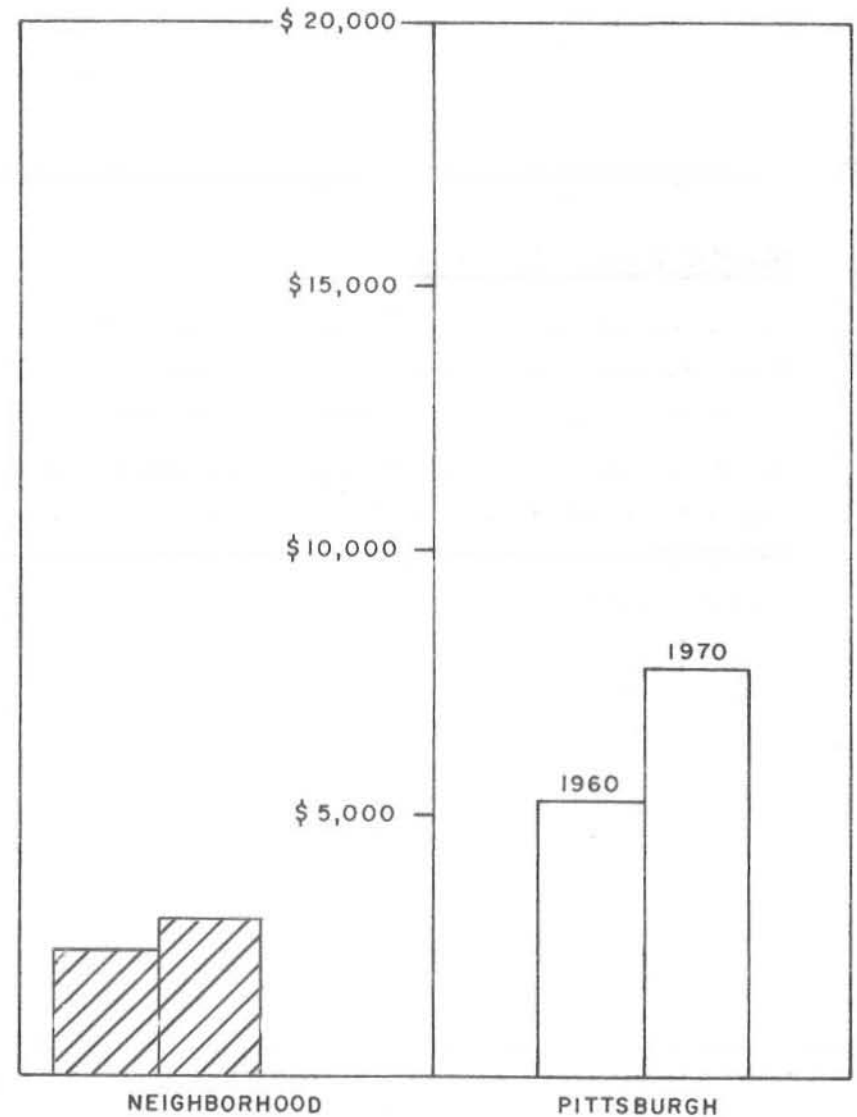
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a partial high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	29	3.5	0	.0
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	320	38.9	218	36.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	292	35.5	252	41.7
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	138	16.8	130	21.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	40	4.9	4	.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	4	.5	0	.0
TOTAL	823	100.0	604	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

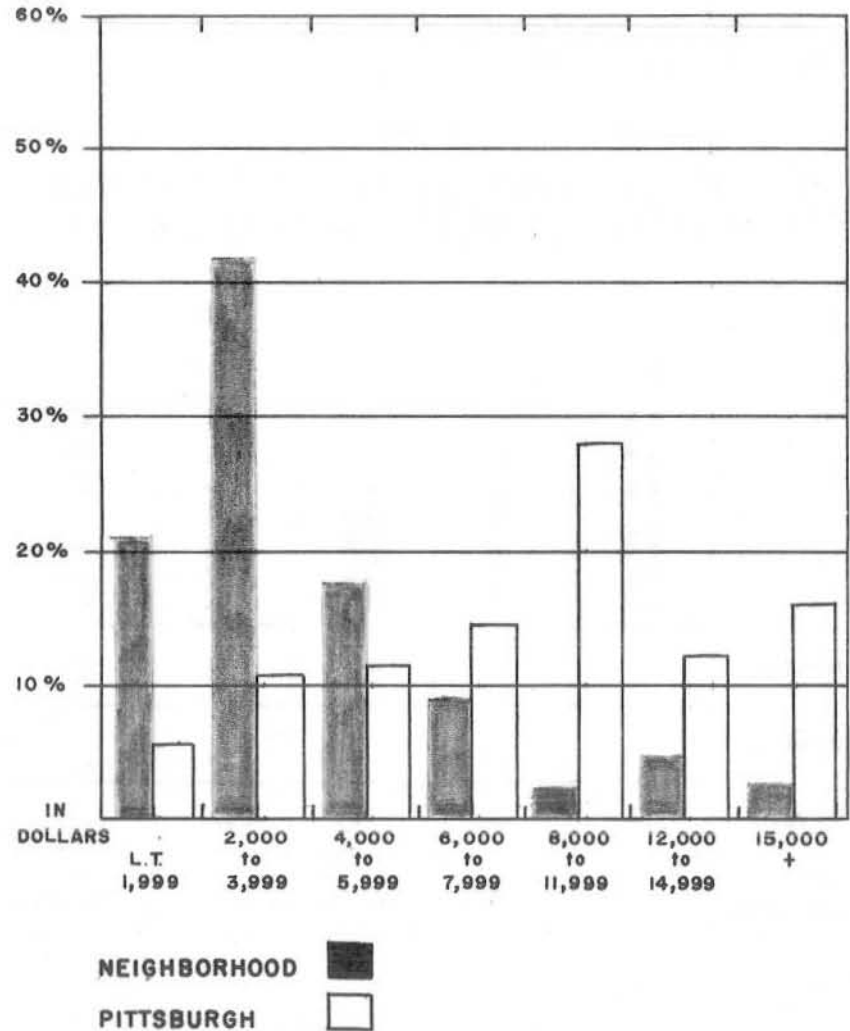


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Arlington Hghts. families was \$2,458 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$2,847, representing a ten year change of 15.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & services positions. This group constitutes 59% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	5	5	26	52	88
FEMALE	5	41	6	74	126
TOTAL	10	46	32	126	214
PERCENT OF TOTAL	4.67	21.48	14.94	58.86	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	37	1.86
BLIND	1	.05
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1475	74.15
GENERAL	41	2.06
AID TO DISABLED	18	.90
TOTAL	1572	79.02

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.10
ROBBERY	14	.70
ASSAULT	61	3.07
BURGLARY	21	1.06
LARCENY	25	1.26
TOTAL	123	6.19

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 79% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 6.19 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Arlington Hghts. are not limited to those located within the confines of Arlington Hghts. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 7

Fire Station No. 22

Schools

Arlington Elementary

South Jr. and Sr. High

Recreation

Devlin Playground

Monongahela Playground

Various Tot Lots

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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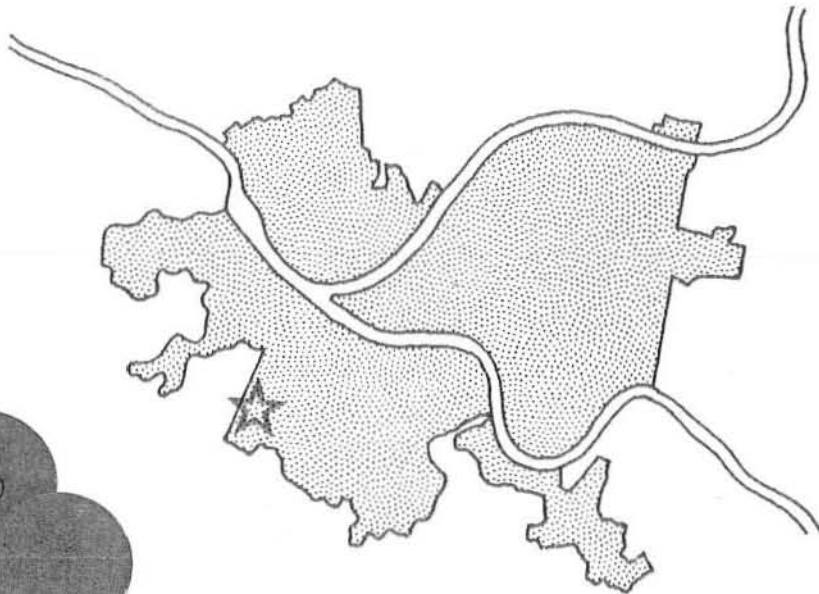
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

W25N

a community profile of *banksville*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

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BANKSVILLE

Banksville is marked by both the older buildings in the early settlement of the Banksville Road Valley and the newer residential development on the hilltops and slopes. The area was predominantly a small coal mining community until nearly 1900, but many newer residential neighborhoods have been created since the 1940's and give the prevailing character of an upper middle-income suburban community.

There is substantial orientation to the adjacent communities of Mount Lebanon and Greentree, but most of the working residents work in downtown Pittsburgh. Occupying a large portion of northern Banksville is the 891-unit Chatham West apartment complex, built in the 1960's in response to the opening of the Parkway West.

Banksville's 66% growth in population during the '60's has sharply leveled off and its number of young children has begun to decrease.

The community is bordered by Banksville Road (Route 19), McMonagle Avenue, the Greentree ridge top line, and the Parkway West. It is made up of Census Tract 2010.

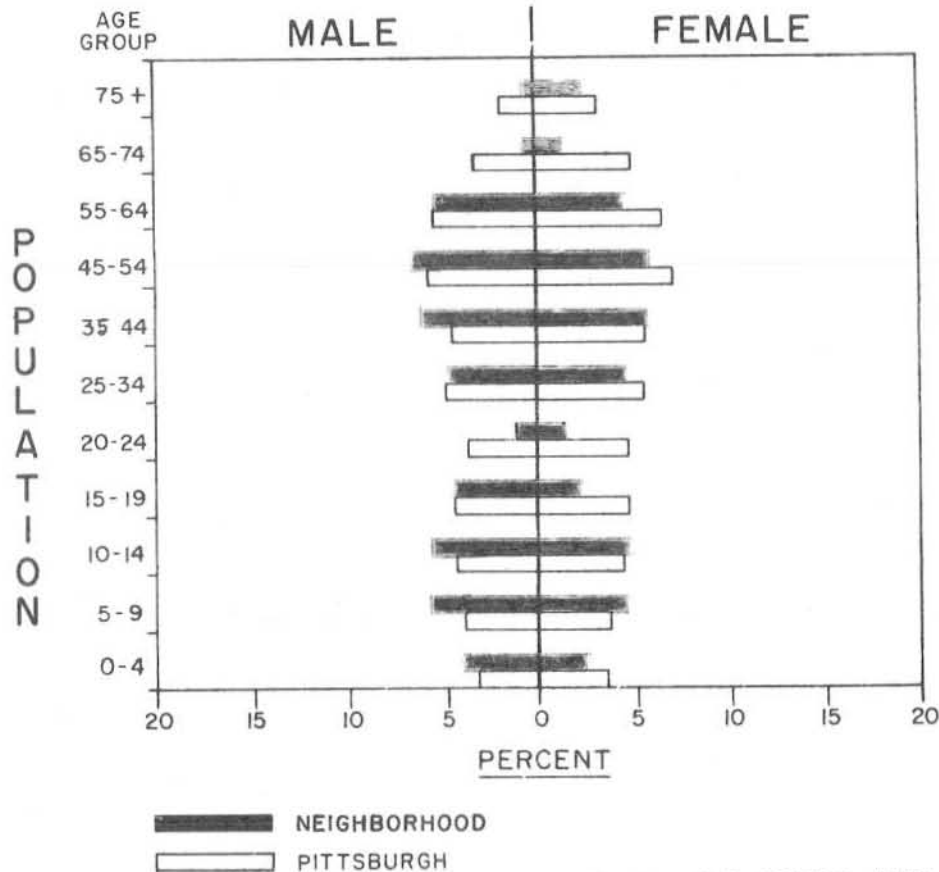


—— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 ——— NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Banksville's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 20-24 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Banksville has changed from 3,753 in 1960 to 6,235 in 1970, representing a +66.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 33.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

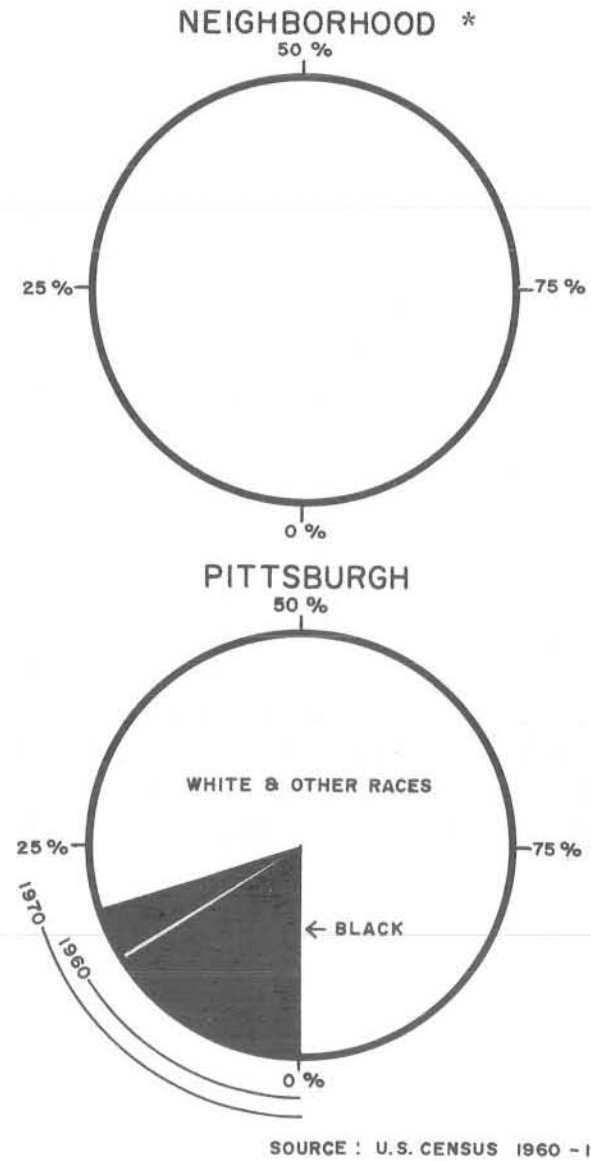
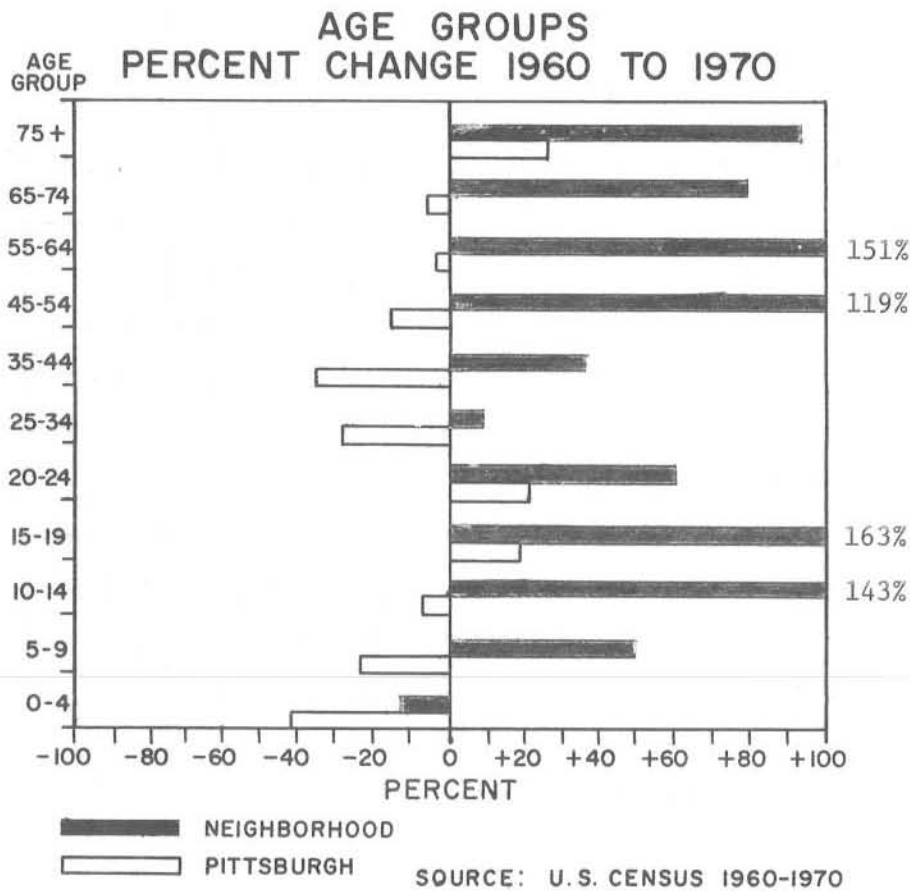
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Ten age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Banksville constituted .4% of its 1960 population, and 0.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,077; in 1970, 1,799, representing a +67.0% change. A total of 89.6% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 54 units were vacant, as compared to 30 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 1.6% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 6.5% of the 1960, and 4.3% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,357 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 23% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1077	1799	+ 67.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1023	1769	+ 72.9
OWNER OCCUPIED	899	1612	+ 79.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	83.4	89.6	
RENTER OCCUPIED	124	157	+ 26.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	11.5	8.7	
VACANT UNITS	54	30	- 44.4
PERCENT VACANT	5.0	1.6	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$15,725	\$19,570	+ 24.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 83	\$ 109	+ 31.3
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	6.5	4.3	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 26 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$126,463. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 2.7 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 8.3 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	5	\$ 67,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	35,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	5	13,300
ALTERATIONS	15	11,163
TOTAL	26	\$ 126,463

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

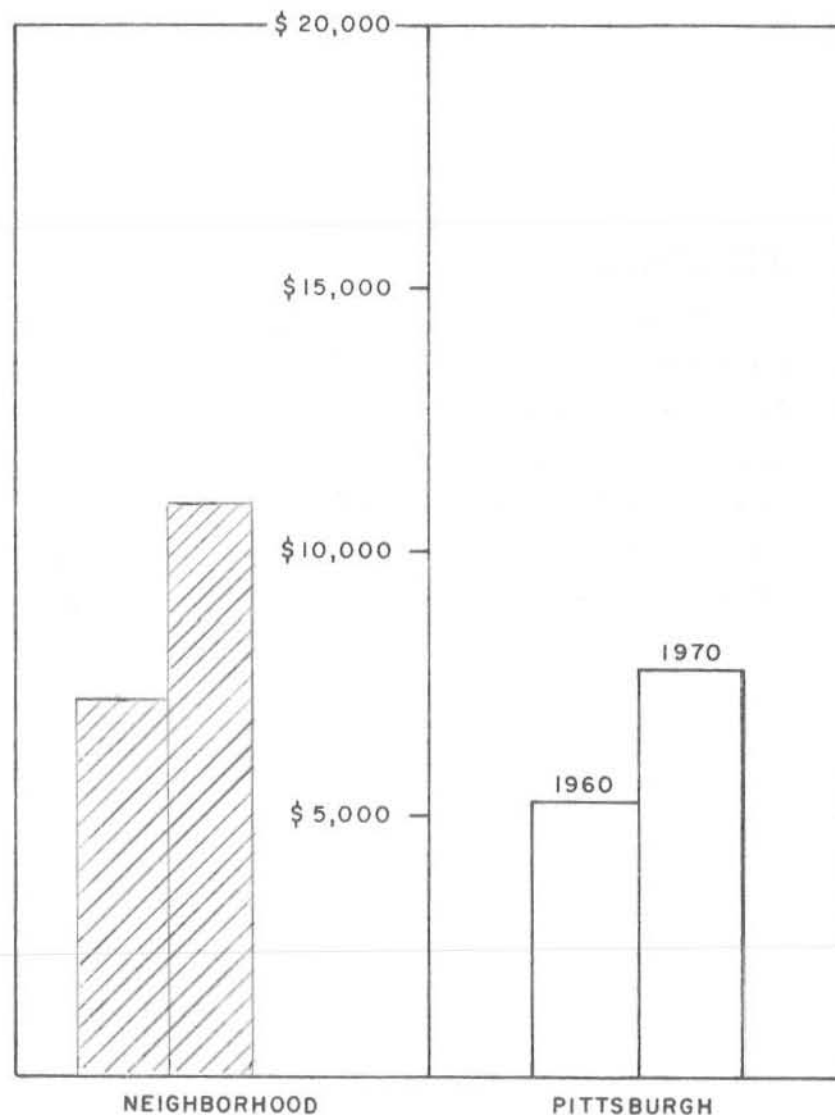
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	12	.6	22	.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	599	27.8	804	22.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	470	21.8	518	14.3
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	758	35.2	1635	45.1
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	168	7.8	356	9.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	147	6.8	291	8.0
TOTAL	2154	100.0	3626	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

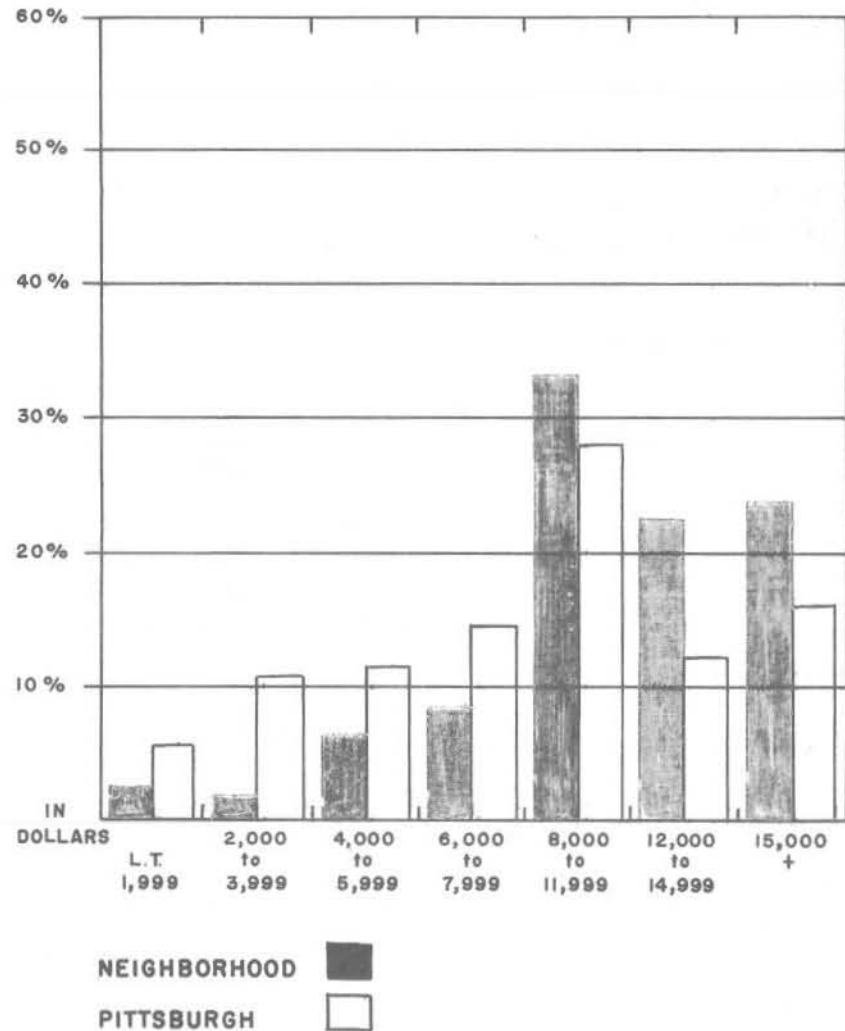


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Banksville families was \$7,033 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$11,672, representing a ten year change of 65.9% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 31% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	621	286	634	205	1579
FEMALE	146	396	34	109	646
TOTAL	767	682	668	314	2225
PERCENT OF TOTAL	25.20	30.64	30.01	14.11	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	7	.11
BLIND	4	.06
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	57	.91
GENERAL	12	.19
AID TO DISABLED	3	.04
TOTAL	83	1.31

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.03
ROBBERY	8	.13
ASSAULT	8	.13
BURGLARY	53	.85
LARCENY	50	.80
TOTAL	121	1.94

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 1% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.94 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Banksville are not limited to those located within the confines of Banksville. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Banksville

Police District No. 8
Fire Station No. 60

Recreation

Banksville Little League Field
Banksville School Playground

Schools

Banksville Elementary School
South Hills High

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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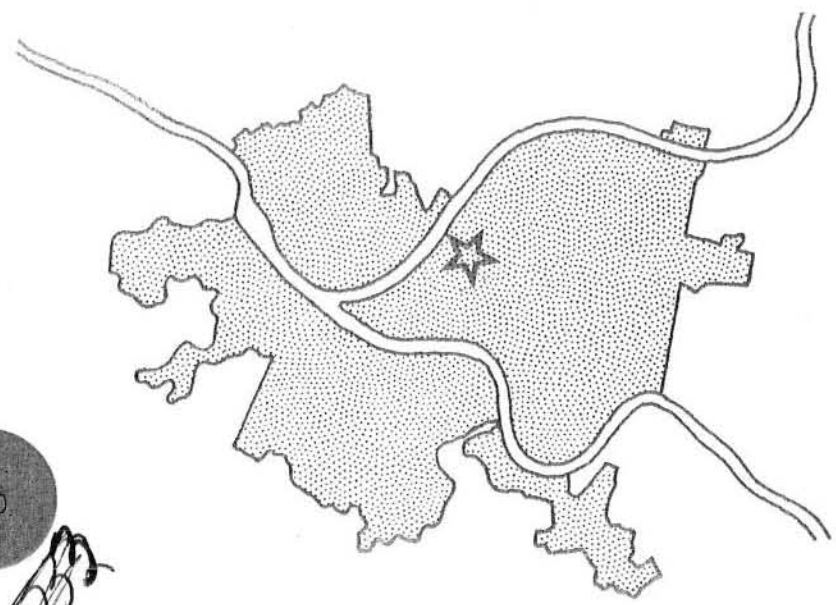
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

12/70

a community profile of *bedford* *dwellings*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

THE HILL DISTRICT

Pittsburgh's Hill District is the oldest residential section of old Pittsburgh. It is an area holding many of the hard memories of the growth of this city and region. Census Tracts 301, 303, 304, 401, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 508, and 509, are included in the Hill. As in numerous cities across the country, urban renewal has attempted to restore a sound physical environment to the area. After many years of indecision, an attempt is being made to rebuild the Hill as a residential area and not as an extension of the Golden Triangle. The effort of the citizens of the Hill deserves the credit for many of the improvements that have taken place.

The Hill District is many small communities sharing the river views and steep grades which enhance its distinctive character. Herron Hill, east of Herron Avenue, containing a number of fine old and new homes, needs constant public and private attention to assure its preservation. The Webster-Elba Neighborhood Development Program (an Urban Renewal Project) operating primarily in the Middle and Upper Hill Districts, just west of Herron Hill, has as its goals community rehabilitation and the creation of incentives for the construction of new housing in spite of extensive undermining and subsoil problems.

The Roberts-Devilliers renewal area is located lower in the Hill. The emphasis in Roberts-Devilliers has been on public improvements in support of the substantial public housing rehabilitation that has taken place in the area.

Just to the west of the Roberts-Devilliers boundary, and directly abutting the Golden Triangle, lies Crawford-Roberts, where extensive residential abandonment has taken place. However, the Cliff Street area (part of Crawford-Roberts) has had some new housing construction and rehabilitation. The Lower Hill redevelopment project (now part of the Golden Triangle) remains incomplete, with the controversial Melody Tent site still a temporary parking lot.

There are two large public housing enclaves in the Hill District, Bedford Dwellings, on the northern ridge of the Hill, and Terrace Village, on the southern ridge.

The future of Pittsburgh depends significantly on success in realizing the full potential of the Hill District.

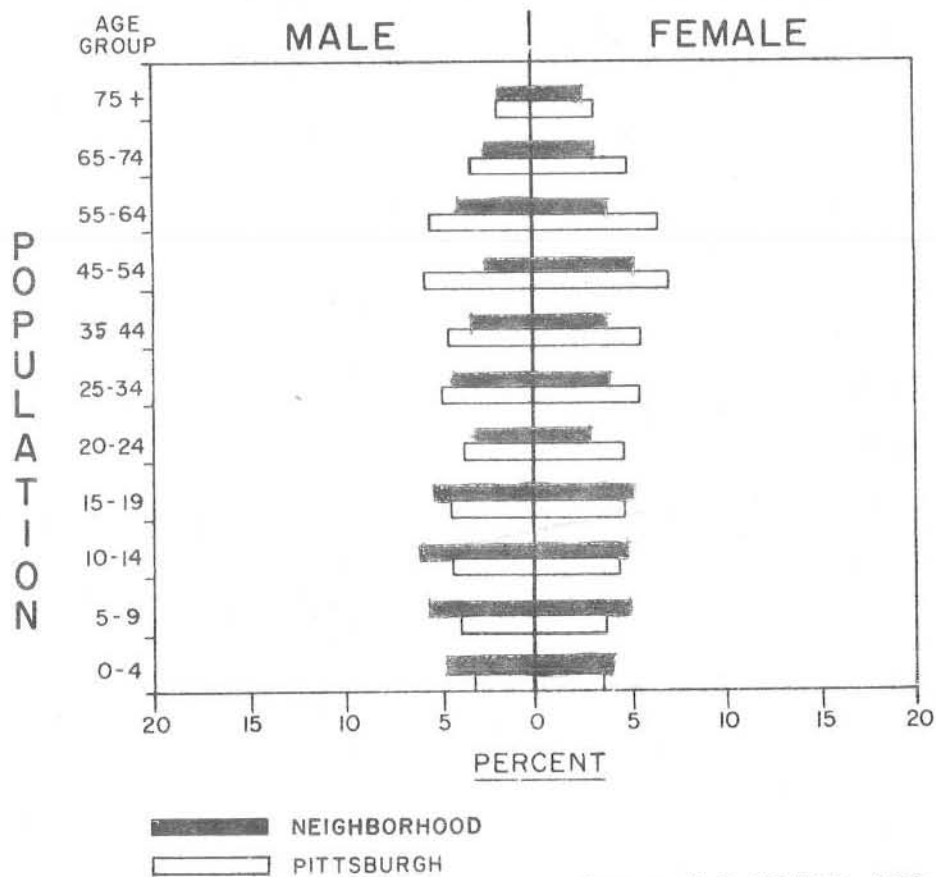


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Bedford Dwellings has changed from 4,607 in 1960 to 3,635 in 1970, representing a -21.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife family with children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 23.9 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Bedford Dwellings population falls in the age 10-14 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

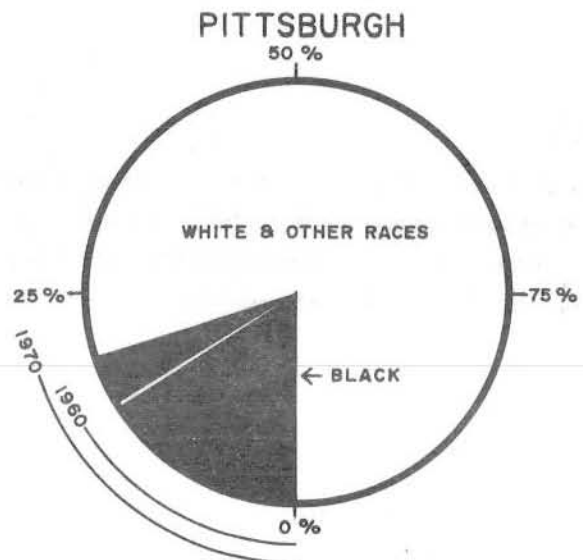
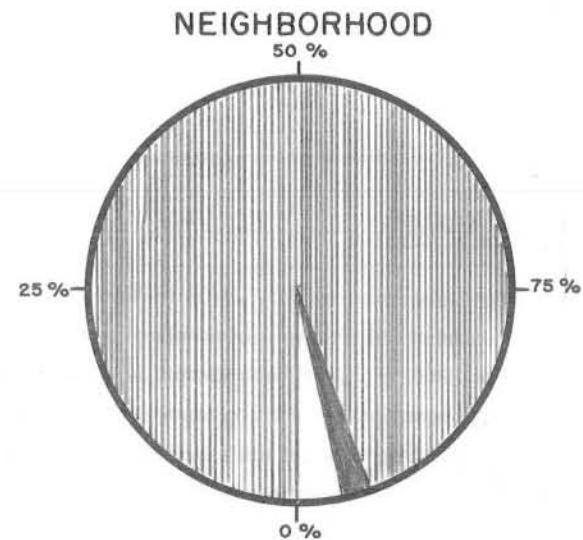
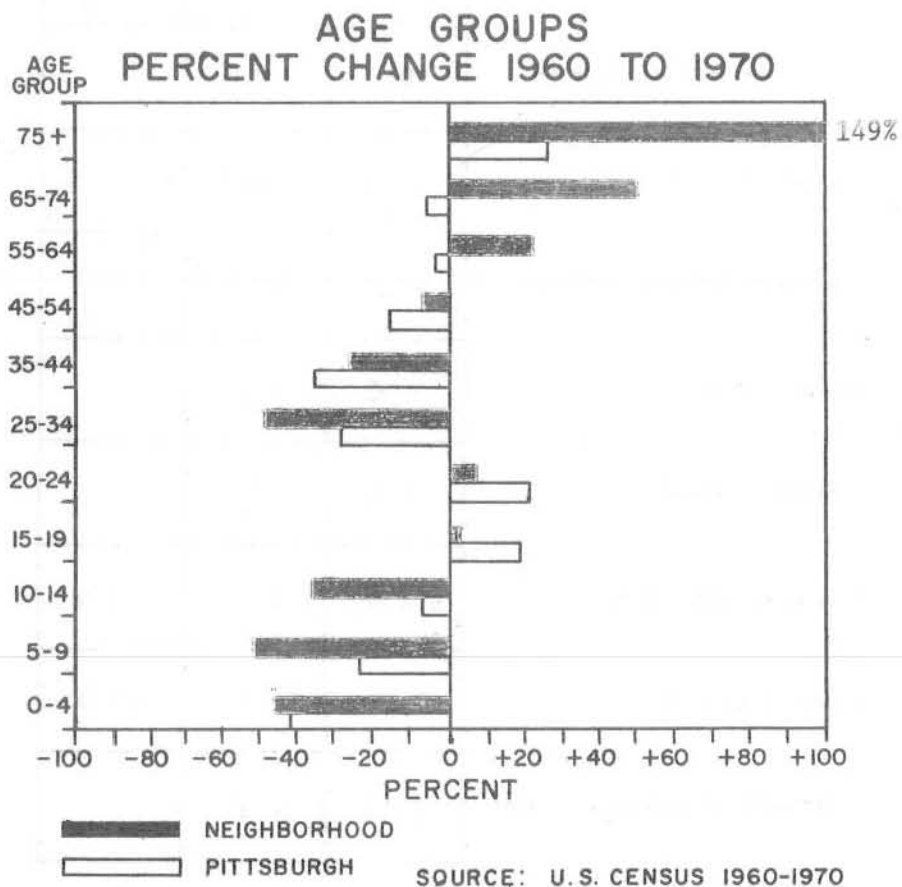
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Bedford Dwings constituted 97.9% of its 1960 population, and 94.4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,124; in 1970, 1,149, representing a +2.2% change. A total of 10.0% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 0 units were vacant, as compared to 25 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 32.2% of the 1960, and 14.3% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 877 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 27% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1124	1149	+ 2.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1124	1124	0.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	123	116	- 5.7
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	10.9	10.0	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1001	1008	+ .6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	89.0	87.7	
VACANT UNITS	0	25	
PERCENT VACANT	0.0	2.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 4702	\$ 8385	+ 78.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 56	\$ 75	+ 33.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	32.2	14.3	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 5 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$4,470 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 3.46 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 1,000
ALTERATIONS	4	3,470
TOTAL	5	\$ 4,470

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS

25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

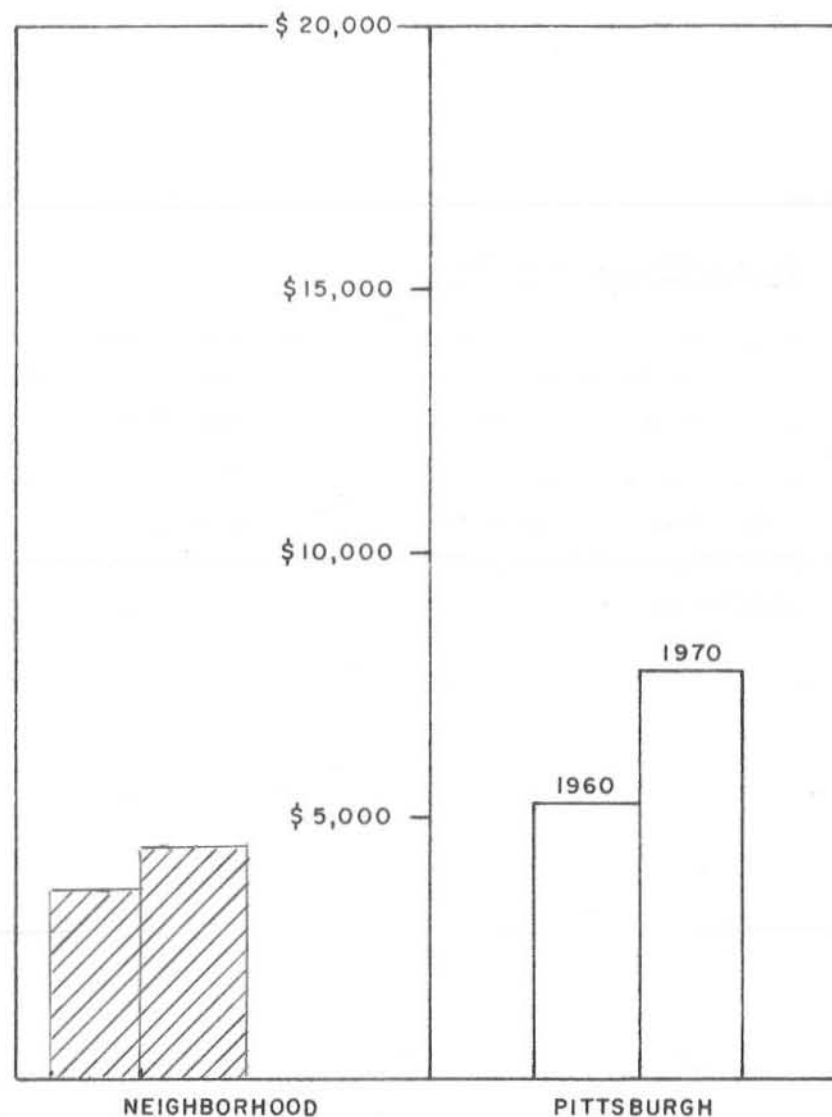
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	28	1.5	25	1.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	841	43.8	703	39.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	594	31.0	643	36.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	376	19.0	315	17.9
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	49	2.5	55	3.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	31	1.6	23	1.3
TOTAL	1919	100.0	1764	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

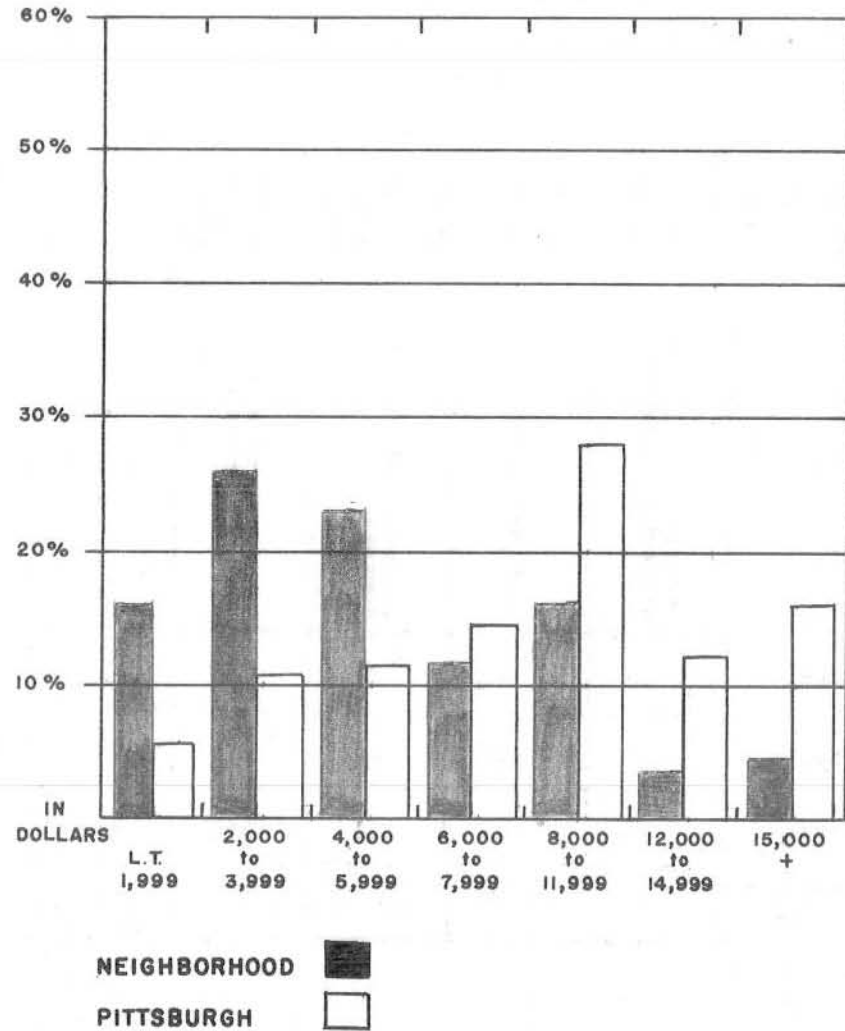


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Bedford Dwings. families was \$3,248 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$4,571, representing a ten year change of 40.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 54% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	36	56	120	220	432
FEMALE	33	139	21	249	442
TOTAL	69	195	141	469	874
PERCENT OF TOTAL	7.39	22.30	16.12	53.65	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	87	2.39
BLIND	10	.27
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1214	33.39
GENERAL	131	3.60
AID TO DISABLED	66	1.81
TOTAL	1508	41.46

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.03
RAPE	4	.11
ROBBERY	11	.30
ASSAULT	25	.69
BURGLARY	36	.99
LARCENY	19	.52
TOTAL	96	2.64

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 42% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.64 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Bedford Dwellings are not limited to those located within the confines of Bedford Dwellings. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Bedford Dwellings

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 2

Fire Station No. 5

Schools

McKelvy

Schenley High School

Fifth Avenue High School

Recreation

Ammon Recreation Center

McKelvy Field

Various Housing Authority Tot Lots

Tulsa and White Parklet

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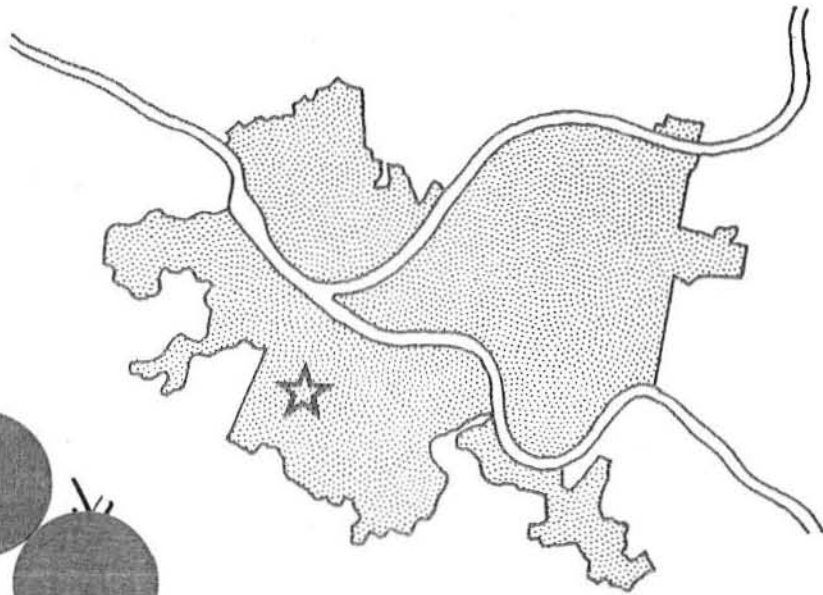
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

BR

a community profile of *beechview*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

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BEECHVIEW

The Broadway-Beechview Avenue ridgetop forms the "spine" of the Beechview community. Nearly all its commercial establishments and churches are along this corridor, together with a trolley line giving quick access to downtown or the South Hills.

Beechview is a middle-income community with a rich mixture of family sizes and age groups. Its child population has been decreasing at a significant rate, though at a slightly slower pace than in many nearby communities.

The community was settled originally by predominantly German families, but for the past 40 years the largest ethnic group has been Italian. This is mainly a Catholic community.

The hilly topography is criss-crossed by cobblestone streets lined with single and two-family houses, built in the years around the turn of the century. In addition to the present school and recreation complex on the northern slope of the community, a new 2700-pupil high school is under construction there.

The community is bounded by Saw Mill Run Boulevard, West Liberty Avenue, Wenzell Avenue and Banksville Road. It includes Census Tracts 1906, 1907 and 2012.

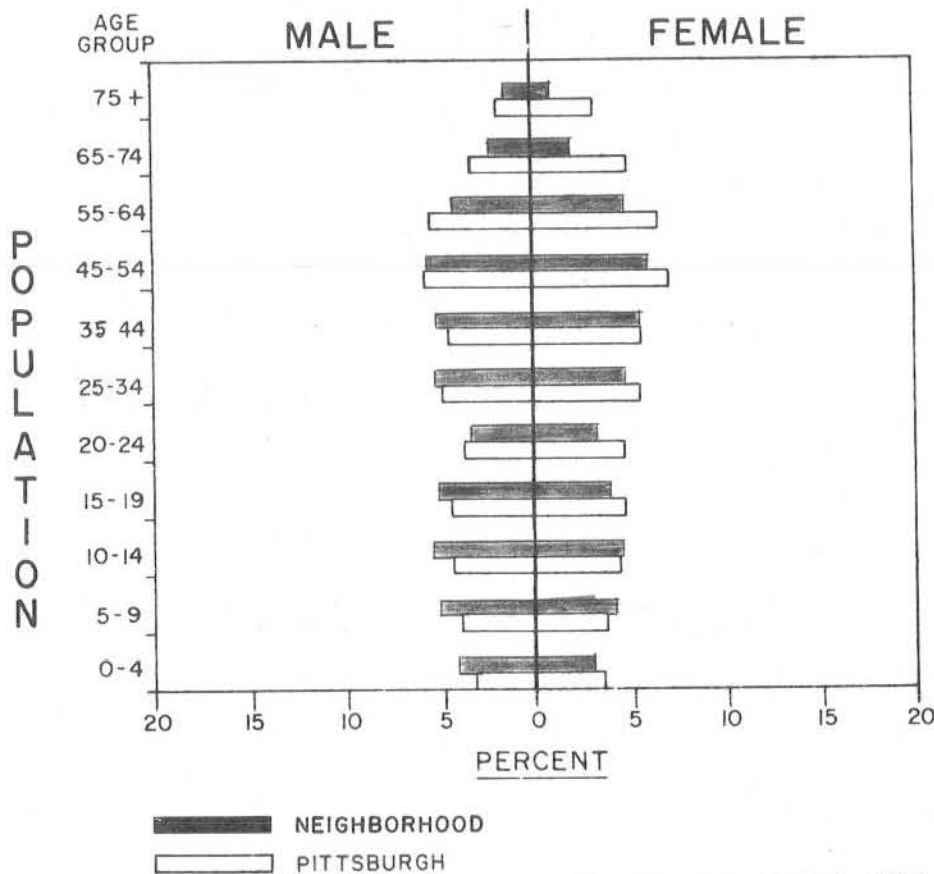


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Beechview's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Beechview has changed from 13,380 in 1960 to 12,965 in 1970, representing a -3.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 29.3 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

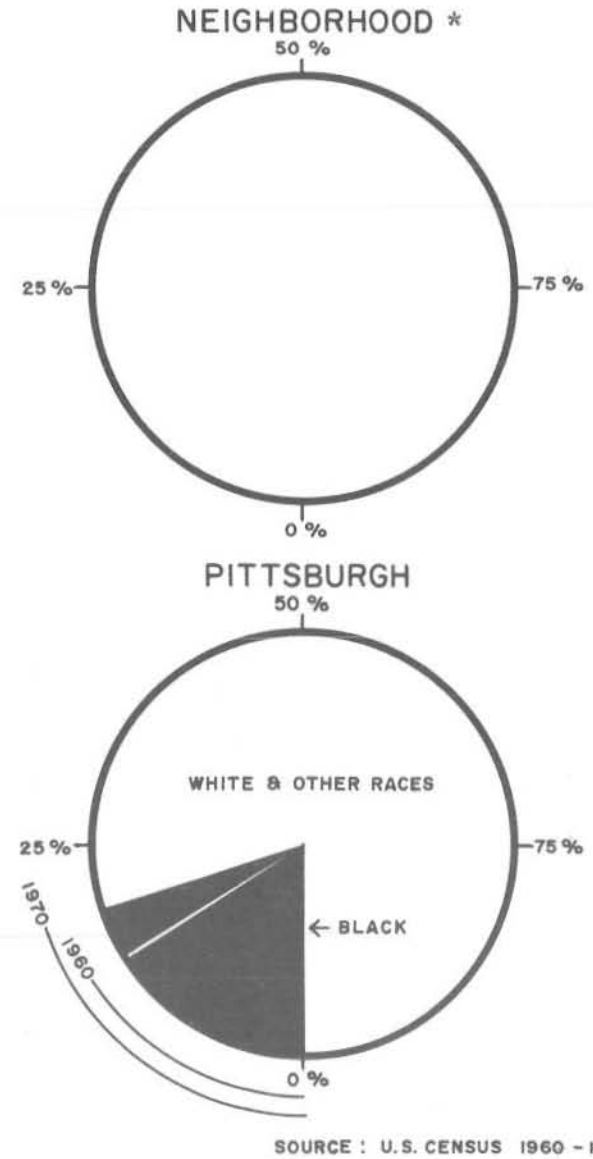
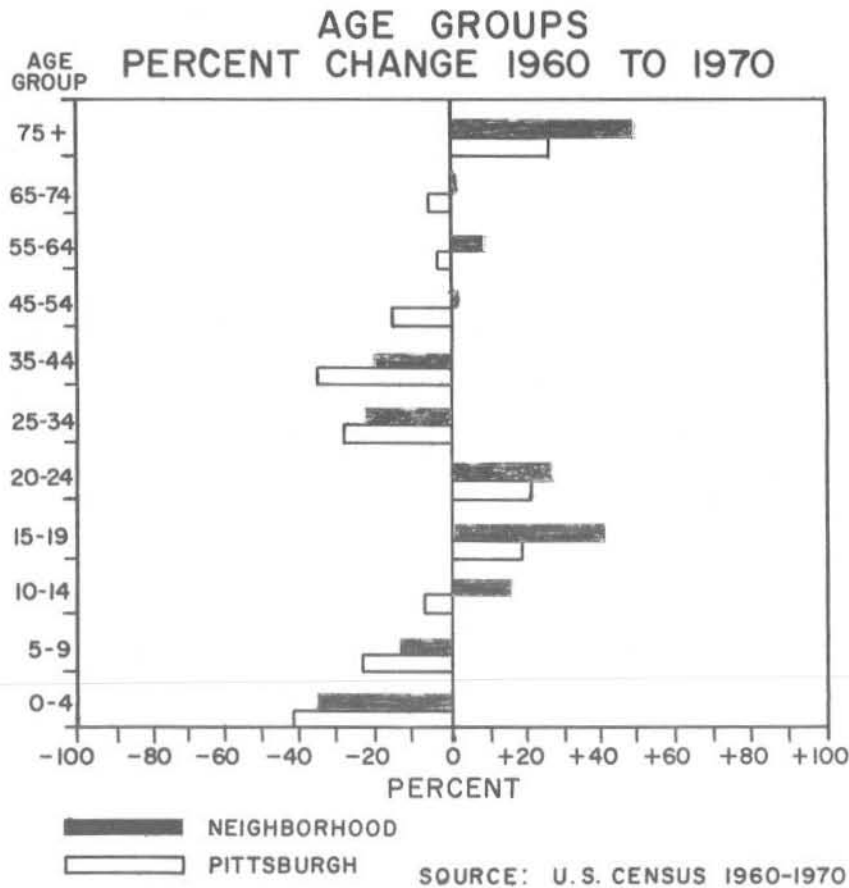
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Beechview constituted .5% of its 1960 population, and 1.9% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

EDUCATION: YEAR

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NO SCHOOLING

ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)

HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)

HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)

COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)

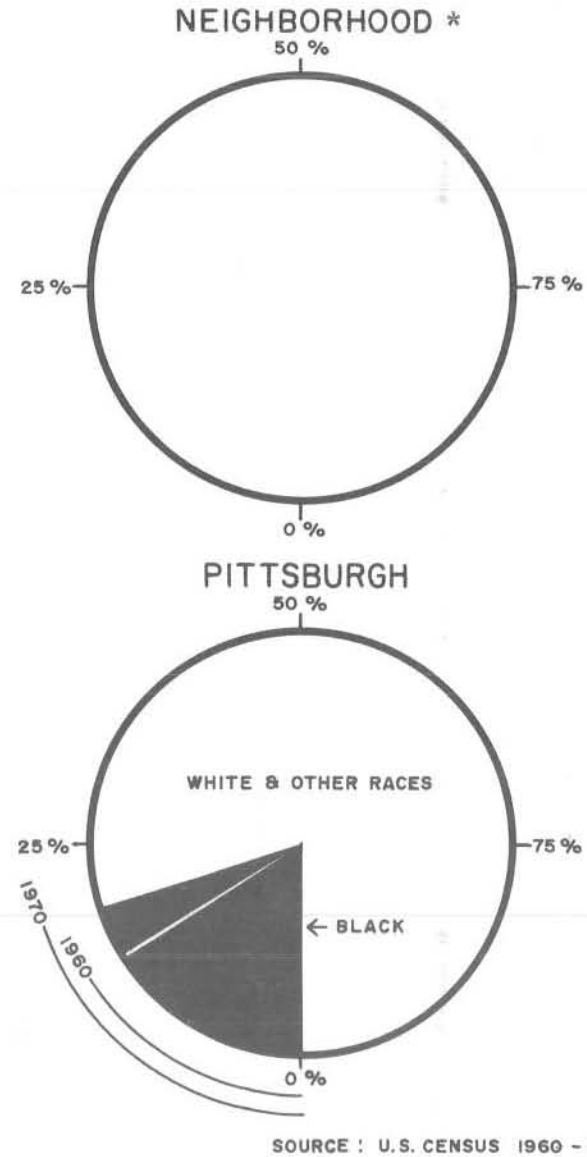
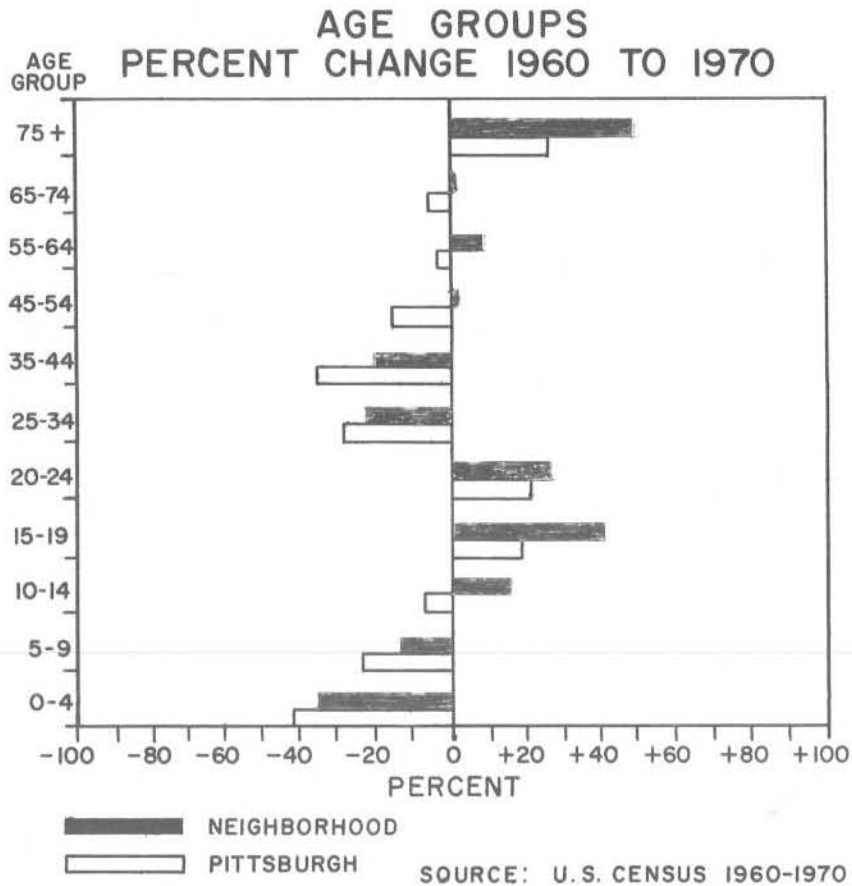
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)

TOTAL

RACE

Black population in Beechview constituted .5% of its 1960 population, and 1.9% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



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* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,809; in 1970, 3,876, representing a +1.7% change. A total of 70.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 102 units were vacant, as compared to 80 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.0% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 7.5% of the 1960, and 6.8% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 3,192 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 27% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3809	3876	+ 1.7
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3707	3796	+ 2.4
OWNER OCCUPIED	2662	2726	+ 2.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	69.8	70.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1045	1070	+ 2.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	27.4	27.6	
VACANT UNITS	102	80	- 21.5
PERCENT VACANT	2.6	2.0	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$12,315	\$13,520	+ 9.7
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 79	\$ 113	+ 43.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	7.5	6.8	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 70 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$116,495 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.5 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 14.94 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	2	\$ 31,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	1,500
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	9	13,905
ALTERATIONS	58	70,090
TOTAL	70	\$ 116,495

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

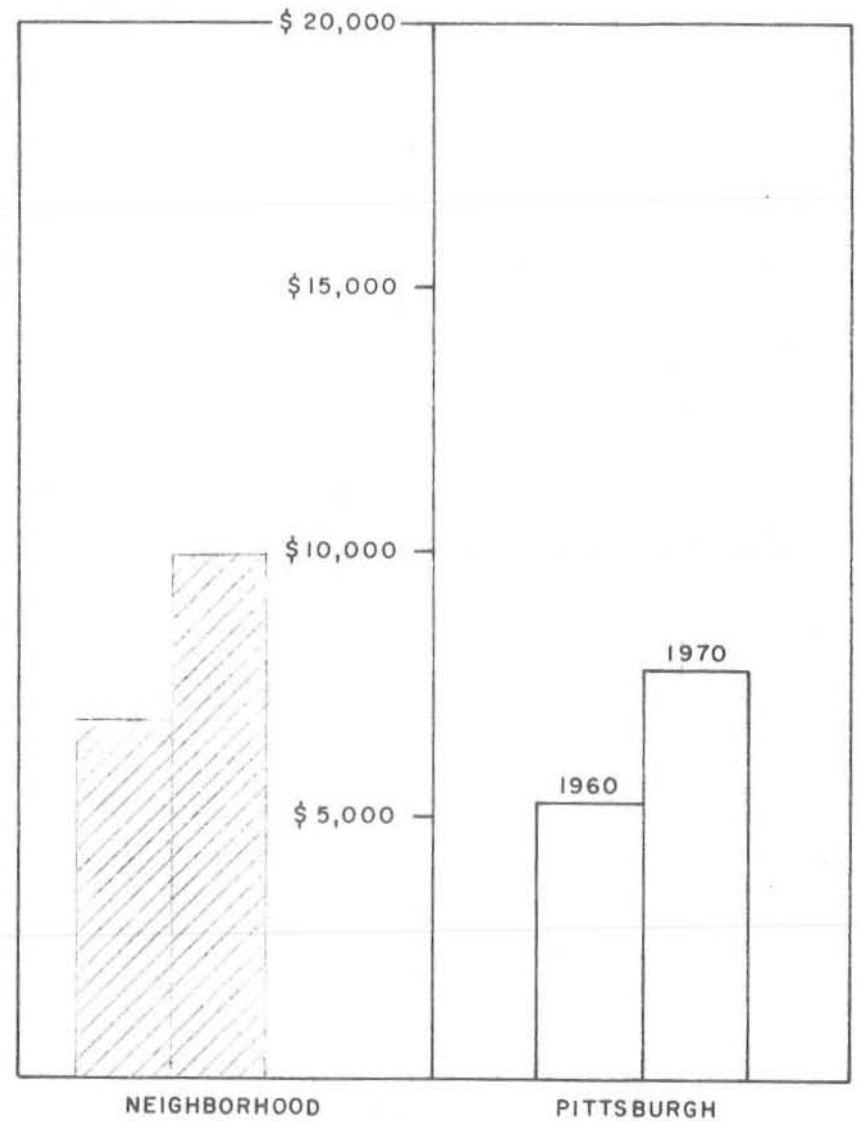
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	126	1.7	126	1.8
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2527	33.2	1544	21.6
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2029	26.6	1937	27.1
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2266	29.7	2935	41.1
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	407	5.3	315	4.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	265	3.5	286	4.0
TOTAL	7620	100.0	7143	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

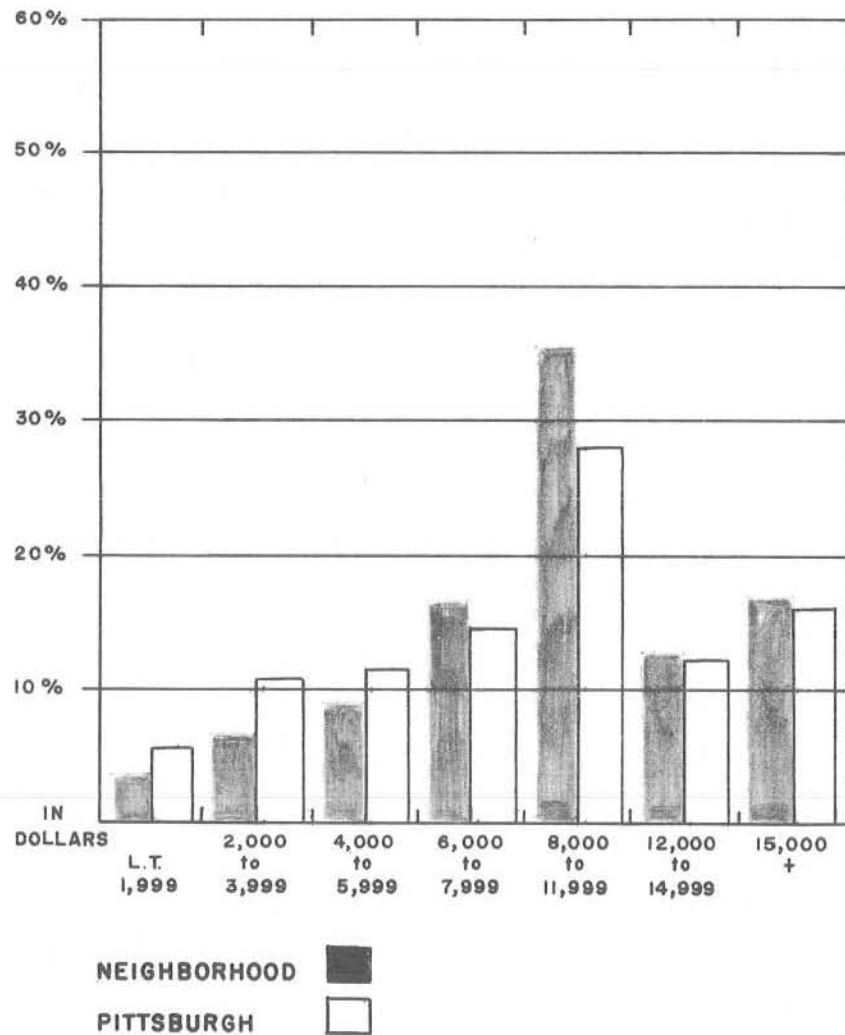


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Beechview families was \$6,327 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,666, representing a ten year change of 52.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	521	602	1354	747	3224
FEMALE	195	1040	123	429	1787
TOTAL	716	1642	1477	1176	5011
PERCENT OF TOTAL	14.28	32.75	29.45	23.45	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	26	.20
BLIND	6	.04
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	629	4.85
GENERAL	93	.71
AID TO DISABLED	16	.12
TOTAL	770	5.92

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	1	.01
ROBBERY	26	.20
ASSAULT	43	.33
BURGLARY	84	.65
LARCENY	101	.78
TOTAL	256	1.98

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 6% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.98; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Beechview are not limited to those located within the confines of Beechview. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Beechview

Public Facilities

Police District No. 8
Fire Station No. 60

Recreation

Beechview Playground
Pauline Avenue Parklet
Alton Field
Beechwood Parklet
Tropical Parklet

Schools

Beechwood Elementary
Lee Elementary
Brashear High (under construction)
South Hills High

Health

Southwest Pittsburgh Mental Health

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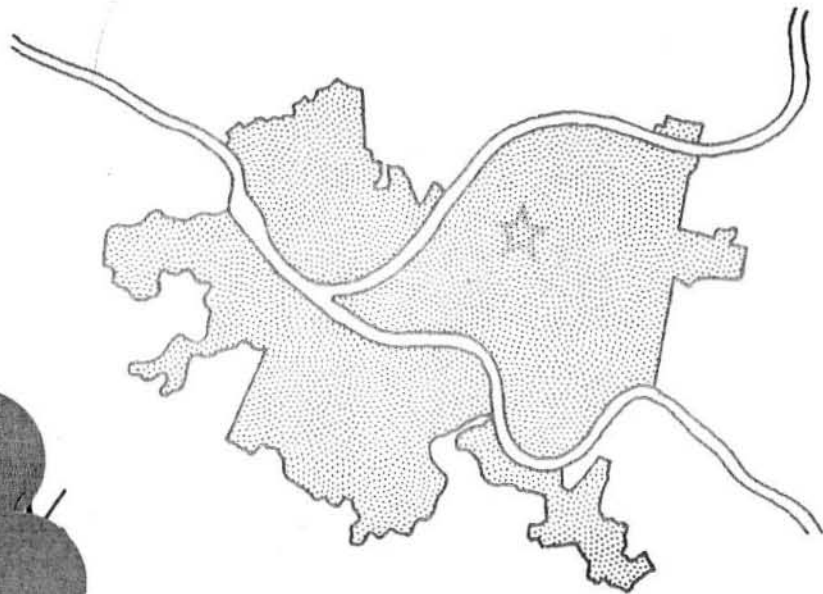
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of
bloomfield



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

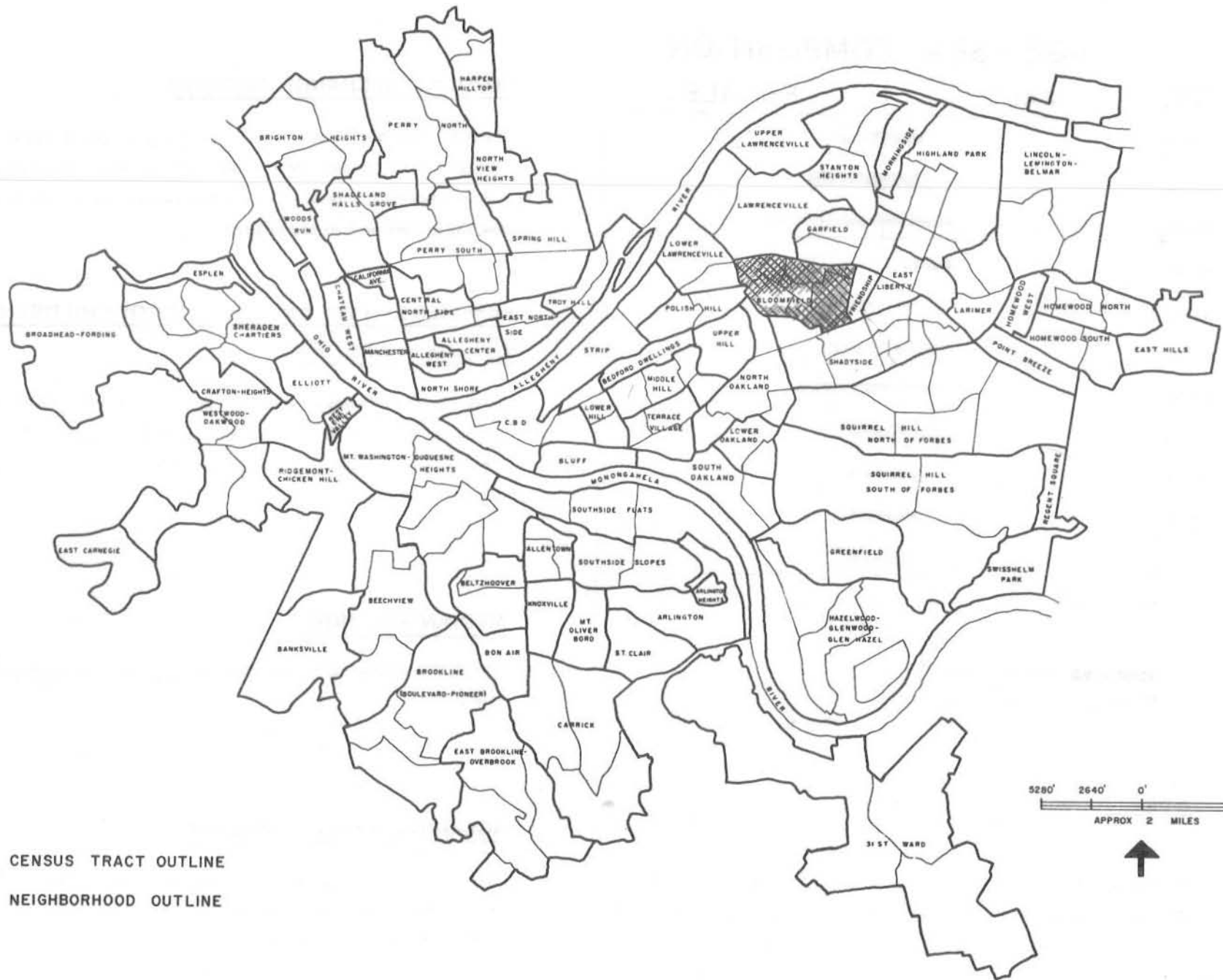
BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield is generally considered to lie between Penn Avenue and the railroad under the Bloomfield Bridge and between the Bloomfield Bridge and Graham Street. For statistical purposes, it is composed of census Tracts, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806 and 903.

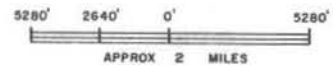
Bloomfield is a residential community of frame and brick homes mainly constructed during the latter decades of the 19th century.

These houses are chiefly single or double units built close together on narrow streets. Substantial resident maintenance effort is evident in the homes along these residential streets.

Influences of the strong Italian heritage of Bloomfield's residents can be seen in the shops and restaurants along Liberty Avenue, a major commercial strip which runs the length of this community.

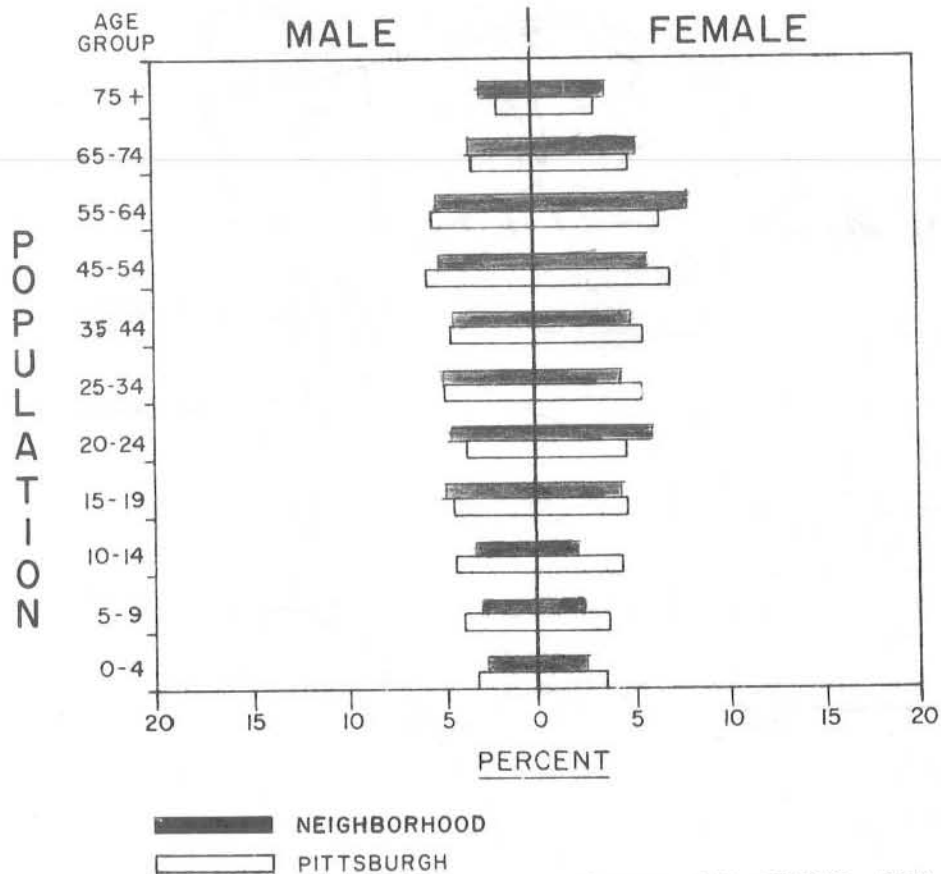


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Bloomfield's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the under 5 yr. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Bloomfield has changed from 15,799 in 1960 to 13,613 in 1970, representing a -13.9% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 38.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

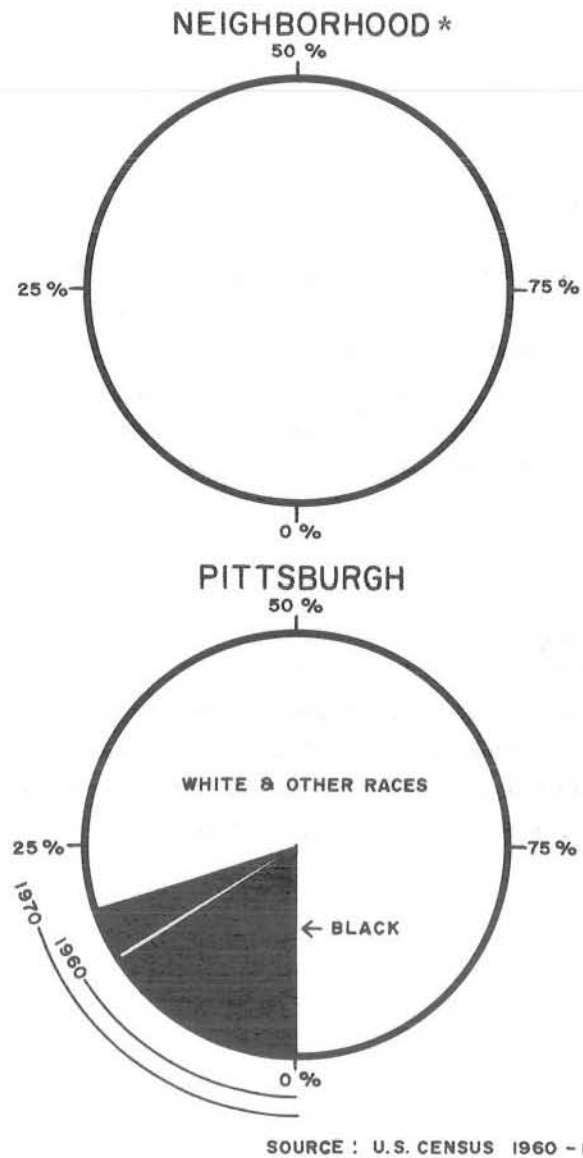
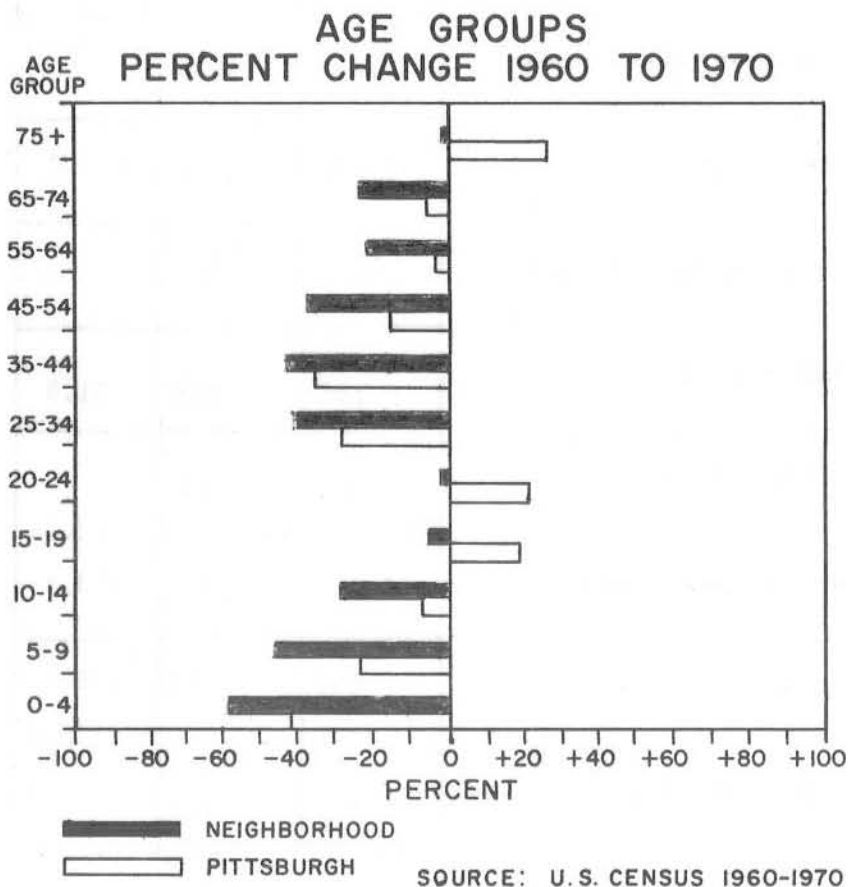
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Zero age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Bloomfield constituted 1.7% of its 1960 population, and .9% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 5,550; in 1970, 5,484, representing a -1.2% change. A total of 39.4% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 196 units were vacant, as compared to 278 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 5.0% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 8.7% of the 1960, and 4.8% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 4,035 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 31% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	5,550	5,484	- 1.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	5,354	5,206	- 2.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	2,188	2,164	- 1.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	39.4	39.4	
RENTER OCCUPIED	3,166	3,042	- 3.9
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	57.0	55.4	
VACANT UNITS	196	278	+41.8
PERCENT VACANT	3.5	5.0	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$9,345	\$11,530	+23.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$68	\$93	+36.8
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	8.7	4.8	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 112 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$6,579,011. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 4.73 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.58 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	3	\$ 185,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	4	6,151,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	53,000
ALTERATIONS	102	19,011
TOTAL	112	\$ 6,579,011

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

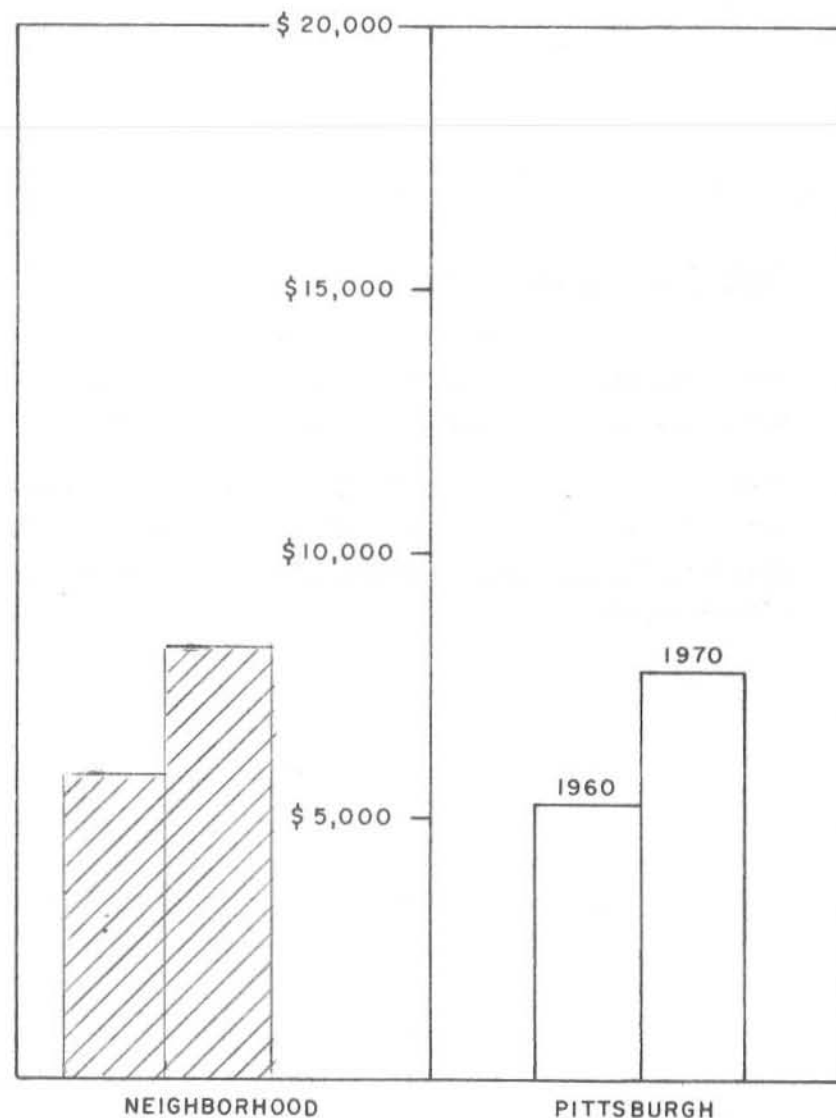
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	341	3.3	225	2.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	4,413	43.3	3,040	35.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2,203	21.6	1,820	21.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2,224	21.8	2,427	28.3
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	412	4.0	511	5.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	609	6.0	568	6.6
TOTAL	10,202	100.0	8,591	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

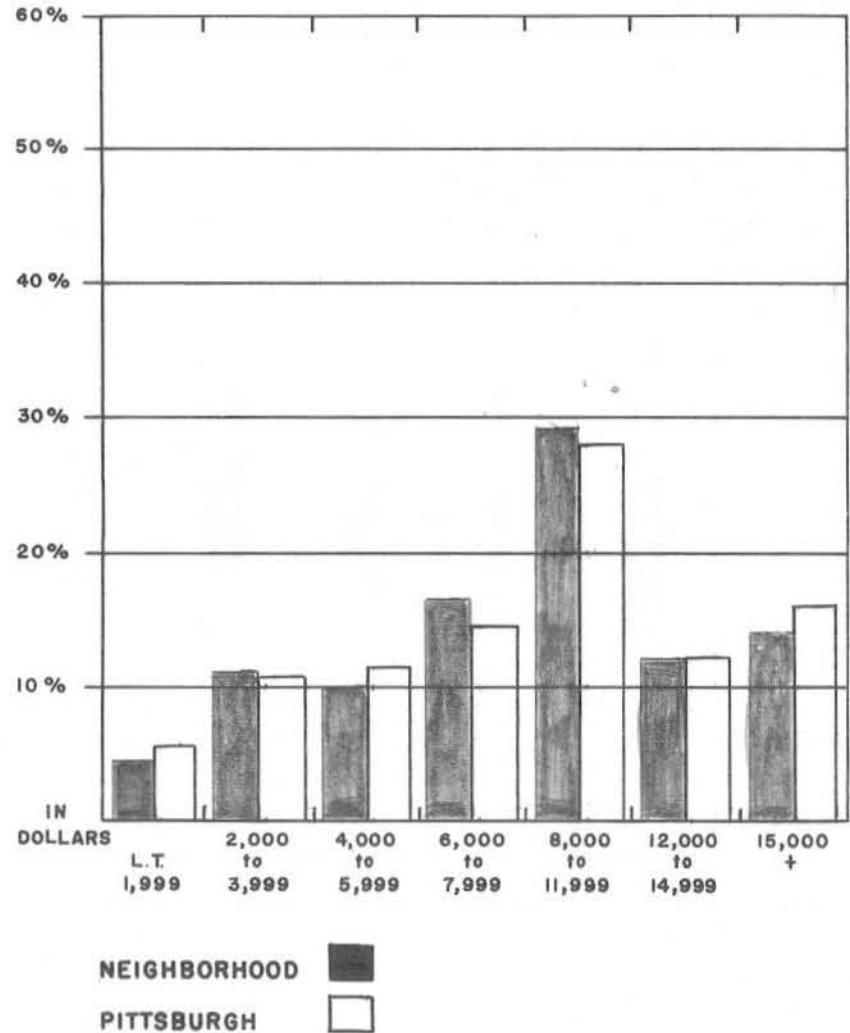


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Bloomfield families was \$5,717 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,582, representing a ten year change of 50.1%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

S O C I O - E C C O N O M I C

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 29% of the employed population.
The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	541	431	1,191	790	2,953
FEMALE	653	1,195	228	588	2,664
TOTAL	1,194	1,626	1,419	1,378	5,617
PERCENT OF TOTAL	21.25	28.93	25.25	24.51	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	112	.82
BLIND	33	.24
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	600	4.40
GENERAL	164	1.20
AID TO DISABLED	128	.94
TOTAL	1,037	7.60

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0
RAPE	5	.04
ROBBERY	52	.38
ASSAULT	77	.57
BURGLARY	196	1.44
LARCENY	235	1.73
TOTAL	565	4.16

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 8% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.16 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Bloomfield are not limited to those located within the confines of Bloomfield. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Bloomfield

Public Facilities

No. 3 Police Station

Engine Company No. 6

Engine & Truck Company No. 25

Recreation

Bloomfield Recreation Center & Pool

Friendship Park

Osceola Parklet

Public Schools

Woolslayer Elementary

Friendship Elementary

Arsenal Middle

Schenley High

Health

West Penn Hospital

St. Francis Hospital

Shadyside Hospital

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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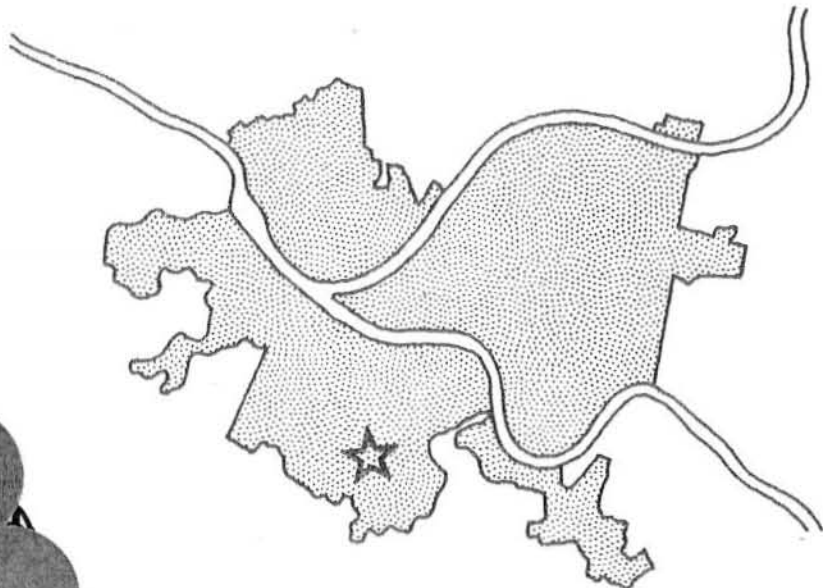
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

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a community profile of

bon air



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

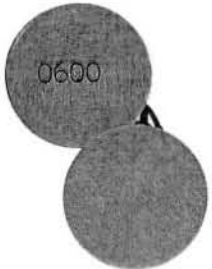


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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

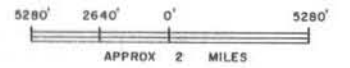
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

BON AIR

Bon Air is a small isolated middle-class hilltop community located between Knoxville and Carrick. It is composed of Census Tract 1806.

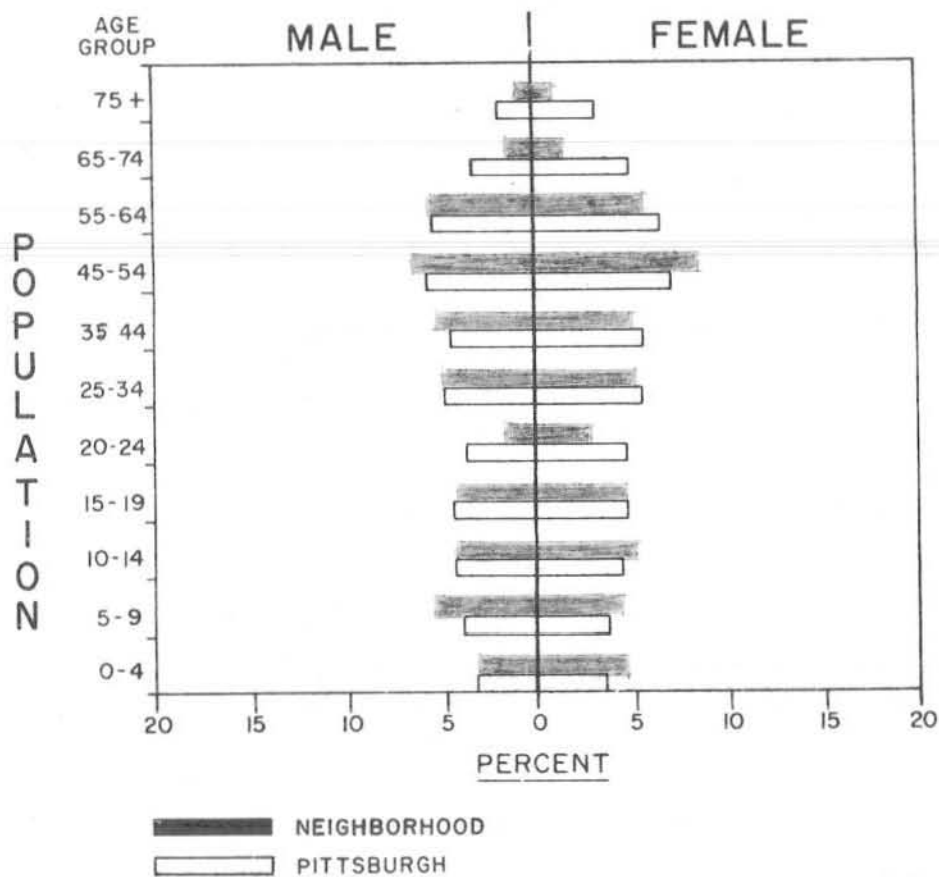


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Bon Air's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Bon Air has changed from 1,500 in 1960 to 1,428 in 1970, representing a -4.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 32.1 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

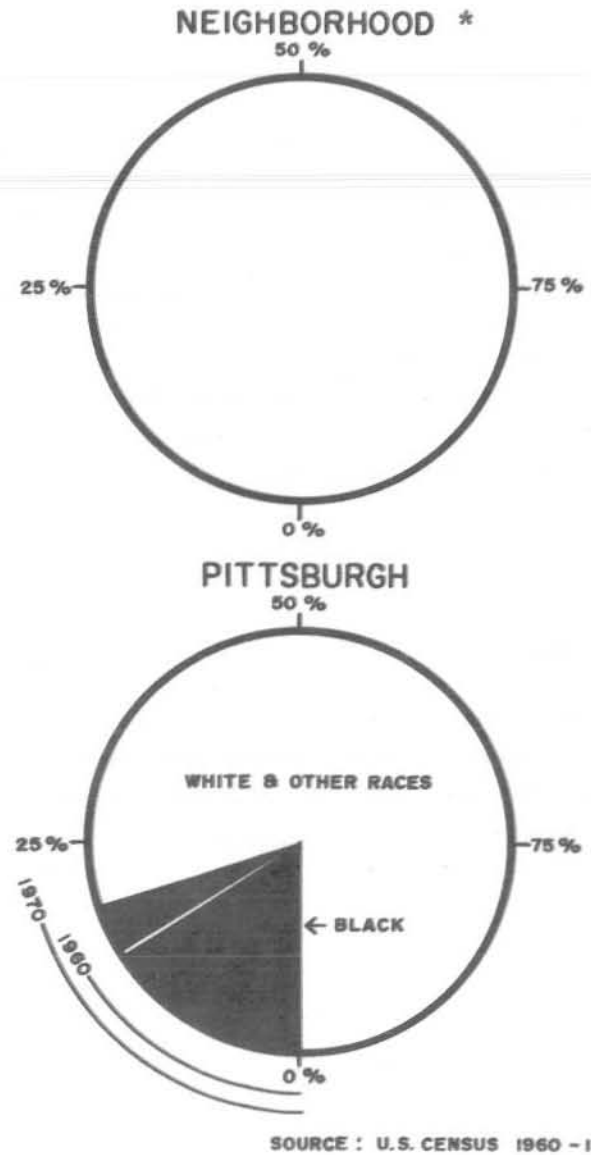
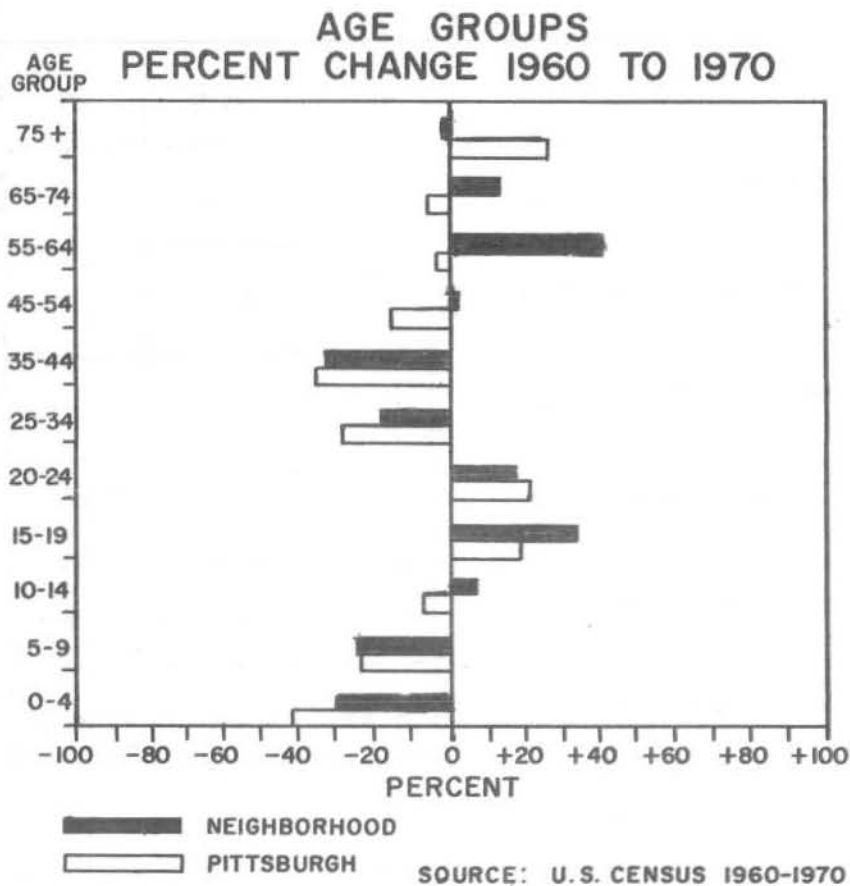
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Bon Air constituted 0% of its 1960 population, and 1.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



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* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 431 ; in 1970, 433 , representing a +.5% change. A total of 85.9% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 0 units were vacant, as compared to 5 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 1.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2% . Overcrowded units comprised 9.0% of the 1960, and 3.4% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 279 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 21% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	431	433	+ .5
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	431	428	- .7
OWNER OCCUPIED	365	372	+ 1.9
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	84.6	85.9	
RENTER OCCUPIED	66	56	- 15.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	15.3	12.9	
VACANT UNITS	0	5	
PERCENT VACANT	.0	1.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$12,660	\$13,915	+ 9.9
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 65	\$ 91	+ 40.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	9.0	3.4	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 10 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$57,875 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.43 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	\$ 2,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	15,000
ALTERATIONS	8	40,875
TOTAL	10	\$ 57,875

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS

25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

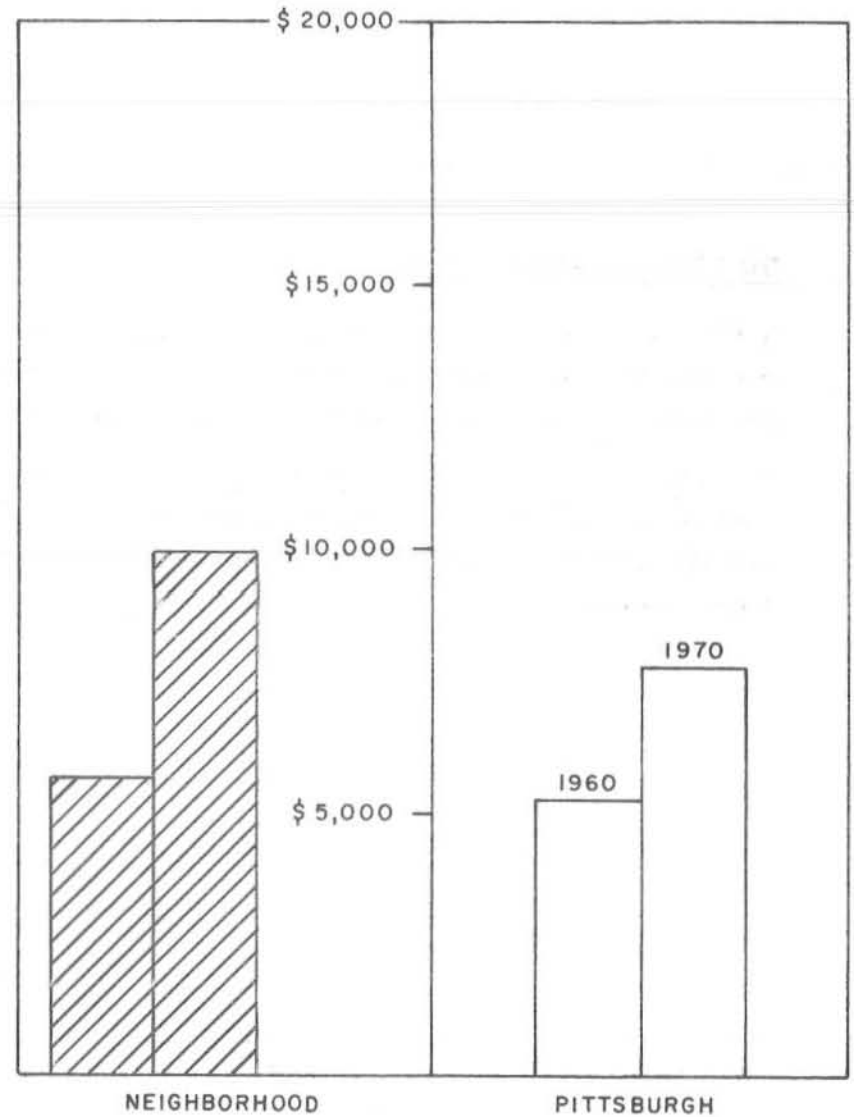
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	15	1.7	4	.5
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	346	39.3	238	29.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	206	23.4	219	27.0
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	249	28.3	289	35.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	49	5.6	25	3.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	15	1.7	36	4.4
TOTAL	880	100.0	811	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

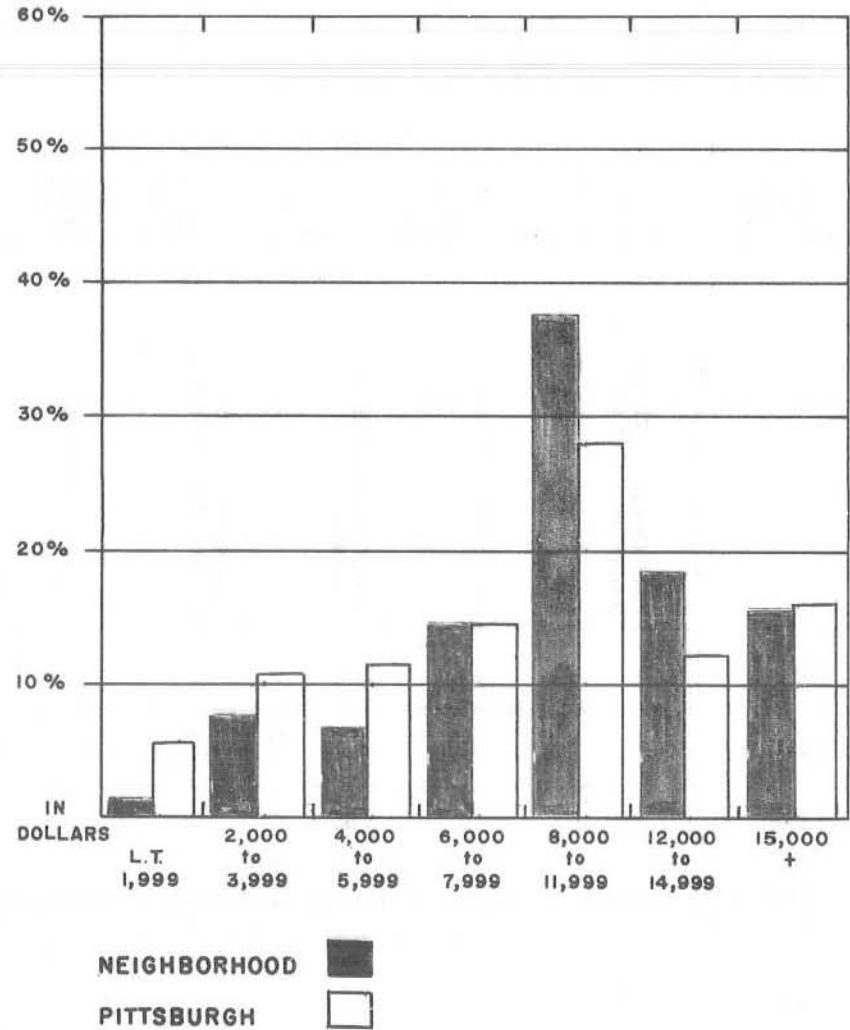


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Bon Air families was \$5,833 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,096, representing a ten year change of 73.0%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 39% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	61	117	160	50	388
FEMALE	13	110	19	47	189
TOTAL	74	227	179	97	577
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.81	39.33	31.01	16.80	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	1	.07
BLIND	0	.00
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	82	5.74
GENERAL	9	.63
AID TO DISABLED	0	.00
TOTAL	92	6.44

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.07
ROBBERY	1	.07
ASSAULT	8	.56
BURGLARY	23	1.61
LARCENY	9	.63
TOTAL	42	2.94

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 6% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.94 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Bon Air are not limited to those located within the confines of Bon Air. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 7

Fire Station No. 23

Recreation

Pioneer School Parklet

Schools

Bon Air Elementary

South Hill Sr. High School

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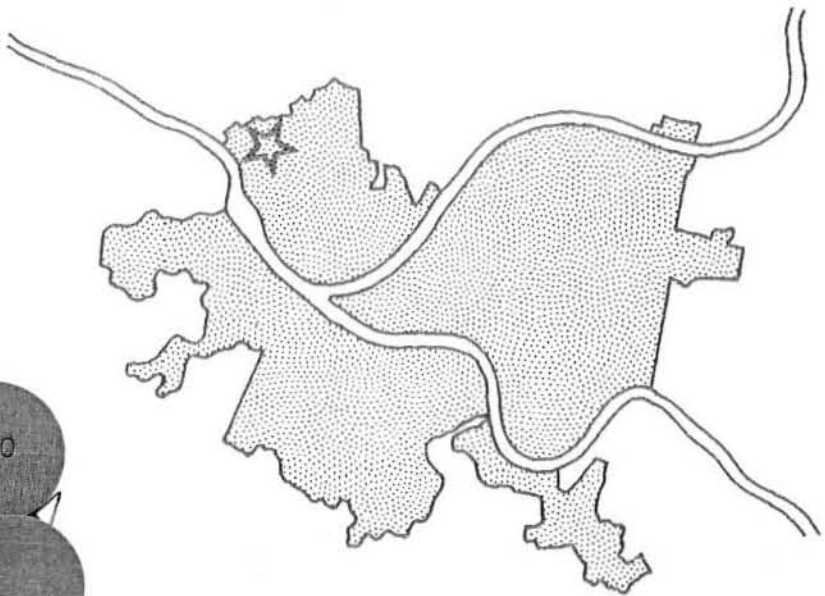
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

12/22

a community profile of *brighton* *heights*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

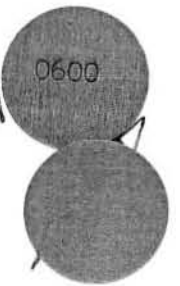


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UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

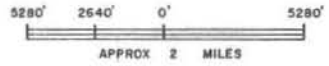
BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

Brighton Heights is located in the northwest section of the upper North Side and is generally bounded on the north by Ross Township and Bellvue Borough, on the east by Oakdale Street and Riverview Park on the south by McClure and Woods Run Avenues, and on the west by the Ohio River Boulevard. It falls in census tracts 2701, 2702 and 2703.

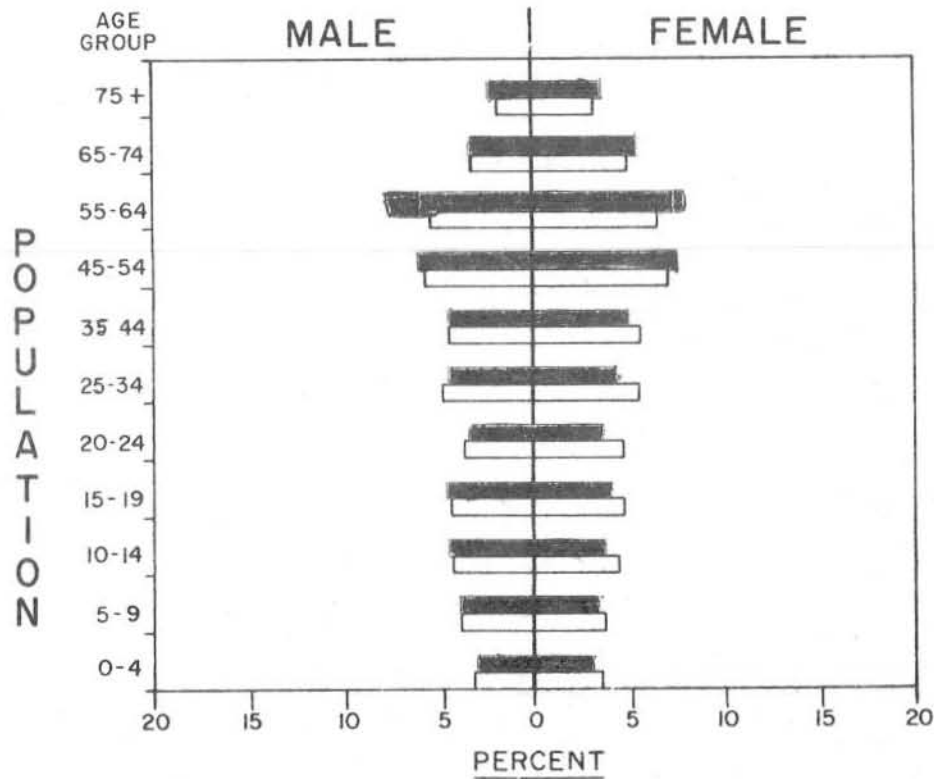
This neighborhood is residential containing large single family detached owner-occupied homes with scattered apartment conversions of large older homes along the main arterial streets of Brighton Road and California Avenue. Several small shopping districts serve this area of about 10,600 people with only a population loss of about 7% since 1960. About one-sixth of the housing stock was built since 1940 but it is well maintained and the area is generally an indicator of what a mature residential neighborhood in the City should be.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Brighton Heights' population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the under 5 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Brighton Hghts. has changed from 11,458 in 1960 to 10,615 in 1970, representing a -7.4% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

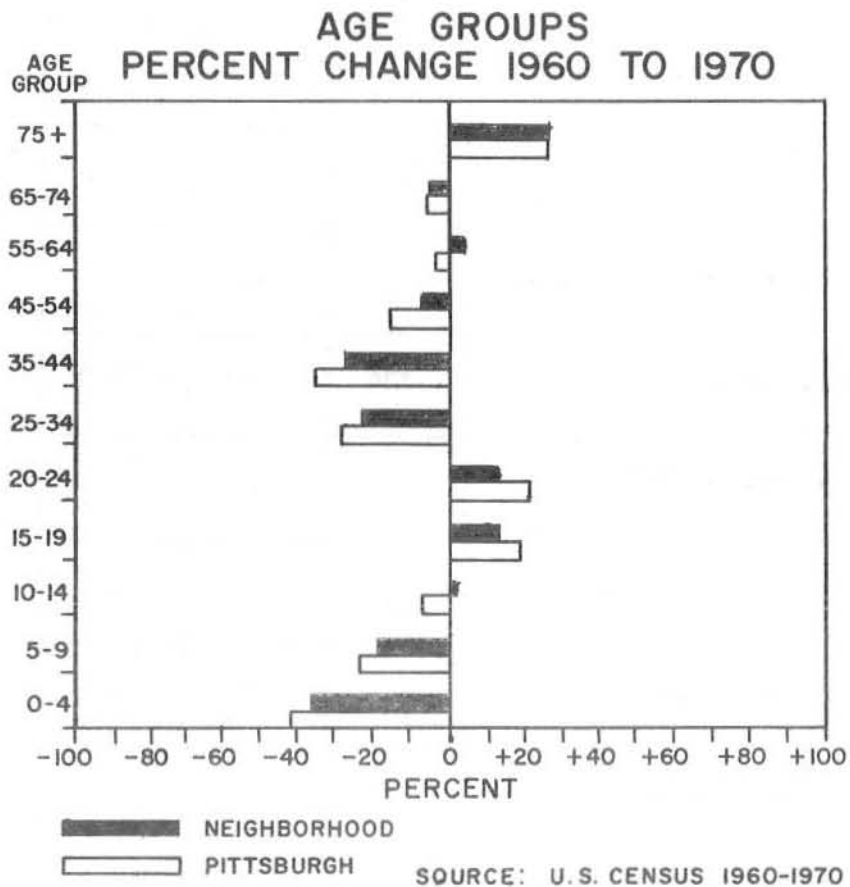
The median age for the neighborhood is 41.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

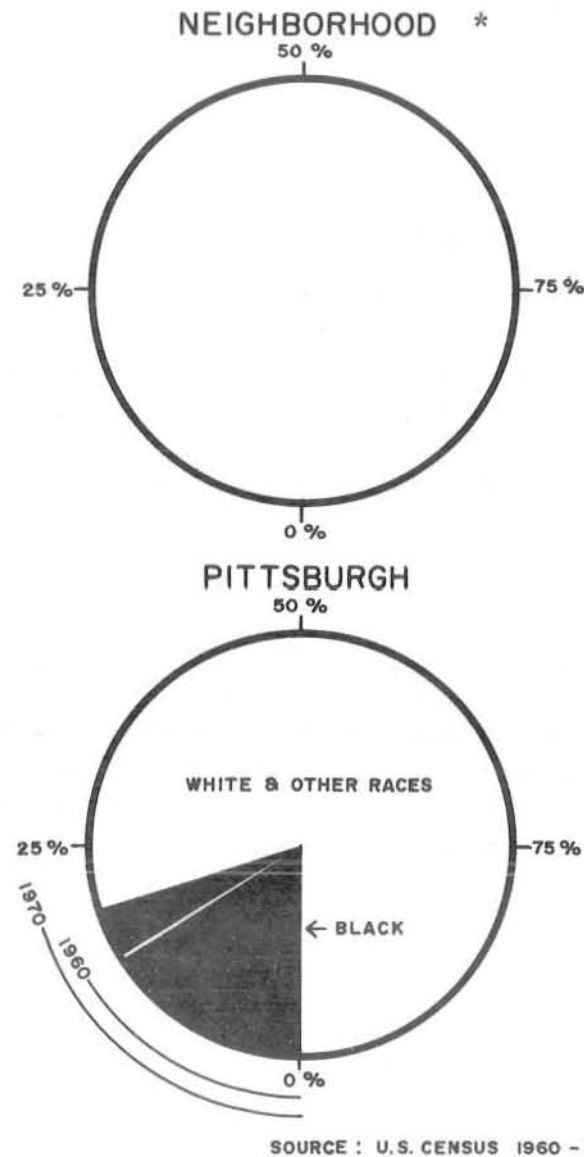
Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Brighton Hghts. constituted 0.7% of its 1960 population, and 0.6% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,636; in 1970, 3,614, representing a .6 change. A total of 67.1% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 136 units were vacant, as compared to 117 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 5.5% of the 1960, and 4.1% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,880 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 29% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3636	3614	- .6
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3500	3497	- .1
OWNER OCCUPIED	2331	2422	+ 3.9
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	64.1	67.1	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1169	1075	- 8.0
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	32.1	29.7	
VACANT UNITS	136	117	- 14.0
PERCENT VACANT	3.7	3.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$13,930	\$15,225	+ 9.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 75	\$ 98	+ 30.7
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	5.5	4.1	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 64 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$155,112 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.55 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 15.77 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	2	\$ 45,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	45,650
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	9,100
ALTERATIONS	57	55,362
TOTAL	64	\$ 155,112

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

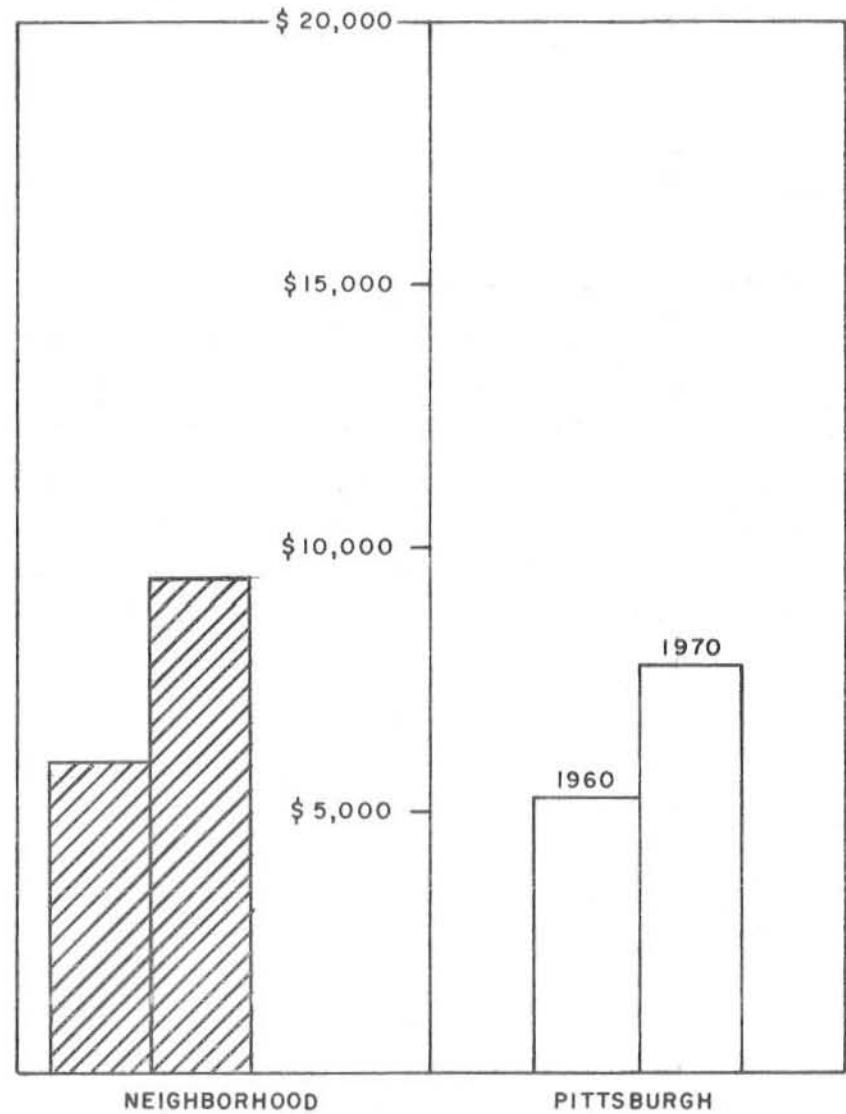
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	119	1.6	186	2.7
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3008	40.8	1948	28.5
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1381	18.8	1538	22.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2063	28.0	2444	35.7
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	454	6.2	384	5.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	340	4.6	343	5.0
TOTAL	7365	100.0	6843	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

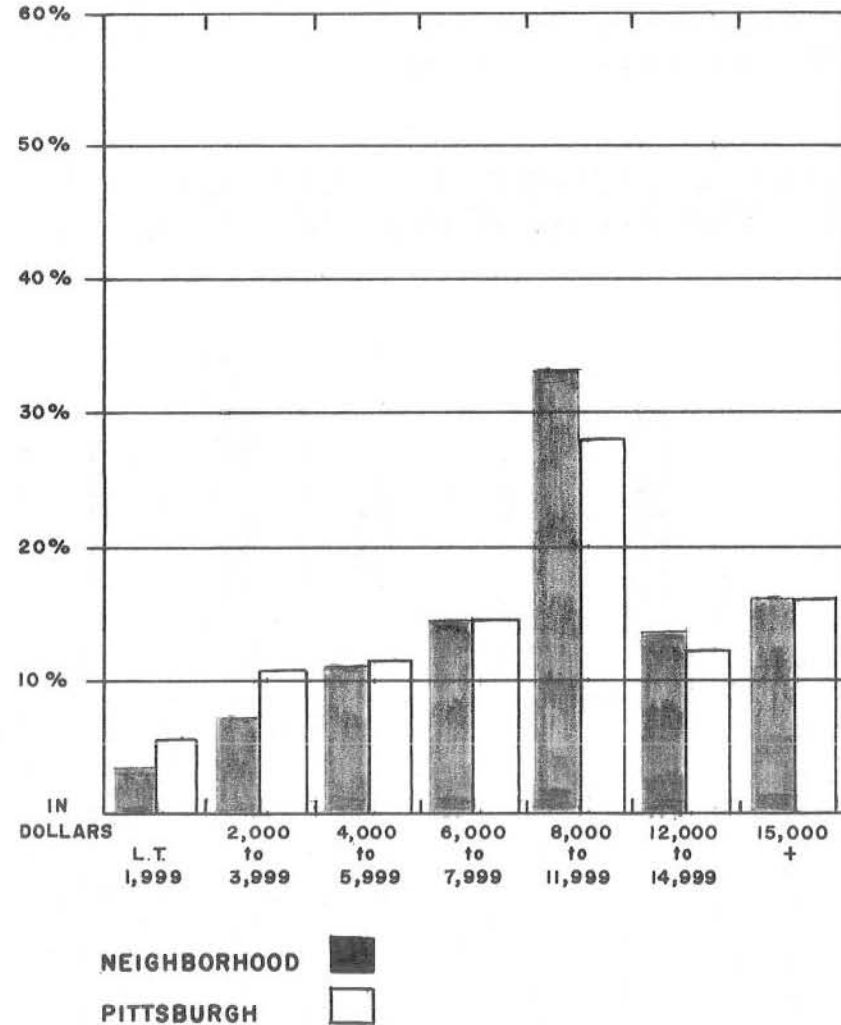


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Brighton Hghts. families was \$6,516 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,664, representing a ten year change of 48.3%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	505	522	1000	558	2585
FEMALE	264	849	138	329	1580
TOTAL	769	1371	1138	887	4165
PERCENT OF TOTAL	18.45	32.90	27.31	21.29	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	52	.48
BLIND	8	.07
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	482	4.54
GENERAL	69	.65
AID TO DISABLED	23	.21
TOTAL	634	5.95

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.02
ROBBERY	9	.08
ASSAULT	40	.38
BURGLARY	72	.68
LARCENY	51	.48
TOTAL	174	1.64

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 6% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.64 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Brighton Hghts. are not limited to those located within the confines of Brighton Hghts. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Brighton Heights

Public Facilities

No. 55, 52 and 45 Fire Station

No. 9 Police Station

Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

Marmaduke playground

Benton ballfields

Fleming ballfield and court games

John Morrow Elementary school play yard

Schools

John Morrow Elementary School

Columbus Middle School

Oliver High School

Health

St. Johns Hospital

Allegheny General Hospital

Divine Providence Hospital

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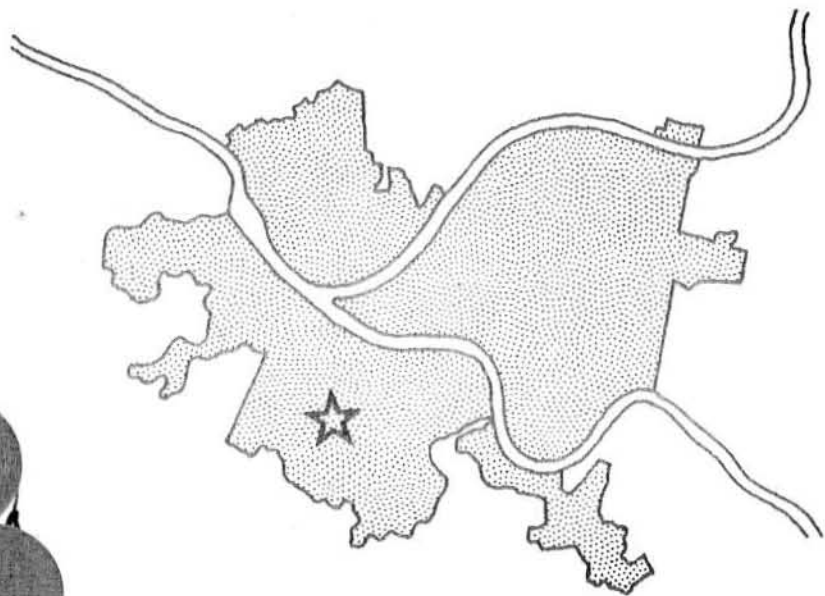
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

Handwritten scribble

a community profile of *brookline*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

BROOKLINE

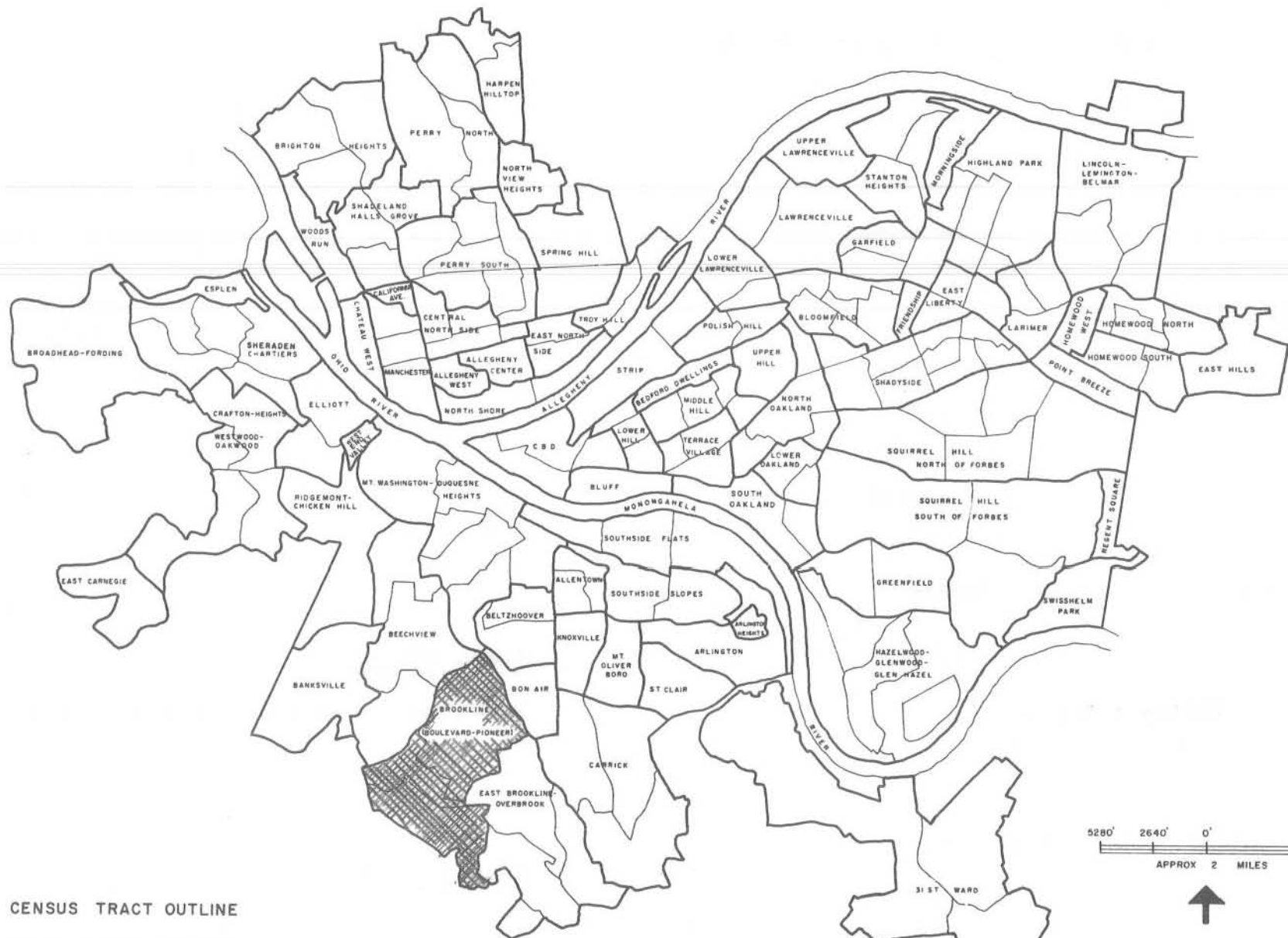
Brookline is predominantly a community of middle-income families.

Approximately three fourths of the housing units are single-family structures, and there are only two or three small apartment buildings. The most active period of new-home construction was in the 1920's. The commercial establishments are located primarily along a half-mile stretch of Brookline Boulevard, and various neighborhood sub-centers exist at the two public schools and four parochial schools, and the two City playgrounds.

The community increased slightly in total population from 1960 to 1970, but the number of children age 4 and under dropped by more than 40% -- a reflection of both outmigration and a decline in the birth rate. Thus the sudden "bulge" in child population during the '60's, which overcrowded the schools, is now shrinking. The number of elderly persons increased 20%.

The ethnic backgrounds of Brookline's largest population group since the 1920's have been Irish and Italian, and the community has been largely Roman Catholic.

Brookline (Boulevard-Pioneer) is distinguished for the sake of convenience from the East Brookline - Overbrook community (32nd Ward). The ward line -- roughly the Whited-Breining Street alignment -- is considered the easterly boundary, while other boundaries are Saw Mill Run Boulevard, West Liberty Avenue and McNeilly Road. Census Tracts 1908, 1909, and 1910 are included in the area.



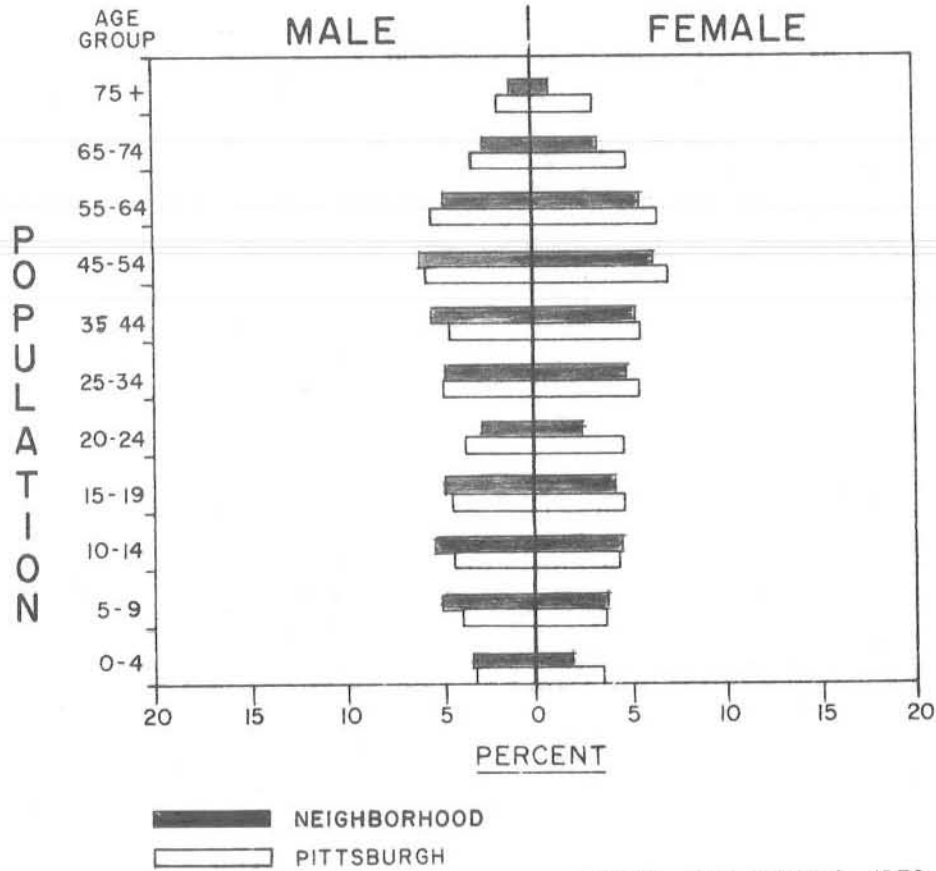
BRIGHTON HEIGHTS PERRY NORTH HARPEN HILLTOP
 SHADLAND HALLS GROVE NORTH VIEW HEIGHTS
 WOODS RUN PERRY SOUTH SPRING HILL
 ESPLAN CALIFORNIA AVE TROY HILL
 BROADHEAD-FORDING SHERADEN CHARTIERS
 CRAFTON-HEIGHTS ELLIOTT WEST MONONGAHELA RIVER
 WESTWOOD-OAKWOOD MANCHESTER ALLEGHENY WEST EAST NORTH SIDE
 RIDGEMONT-CHICKEN HILL MT WASHINGTON-DUQUESNE HEIGHTS
 EAST CARNEGIE C B D LOWER HILL MIDDLE HILL TERRACE VILLAGE
 BEECHVIEW BELTZHOVER ALLEN TOWN SOUTH SIDE FLATS SOUTH OAKLAND
 BANKSVILLE BROOKLINE BOULEVARD-PIONEER BON AIR MT OLIVER BORO ST CLAIR
 EAST BROOKLINE-OVERBROOK CARRICK ARLINGTON HILLS ARLINGTON
 UPPER LAWRENCEVILLE STANTON HEIGHTS MONONGAHELA RIVER HIGHLAND PARK LINCOLN-LEWINGTON-BELMAR
 LAWRENCEVILLE GARFIELD EAST LIBERTY LARIMER HOMEWOOD WEST HOMEWOOD NORTH
 POLISH HILL BLOOMFIELD FRIENDSHIP SHADYSIDE POINT BREEZE HOMEWOOD SOUTH EAST HILLS
 UPPER HILL NORTH OAKLAND SQUIRREL HILL NORTH OF FORBES SQUIRREL HILL SOUTH OF FORBES
 SQUIRREL HILL SOUTH OF FORBES RECENT SQUARE SWISSHELM PARK
 GREENFIELD HAZELWOOD-GLENWOOD-GLEN HAZEL
 31 ST WARD

— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Brookline's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Brookline has changed from 16,711 in 1960 to 16,824 in 1970, representing a +0.67% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 32.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

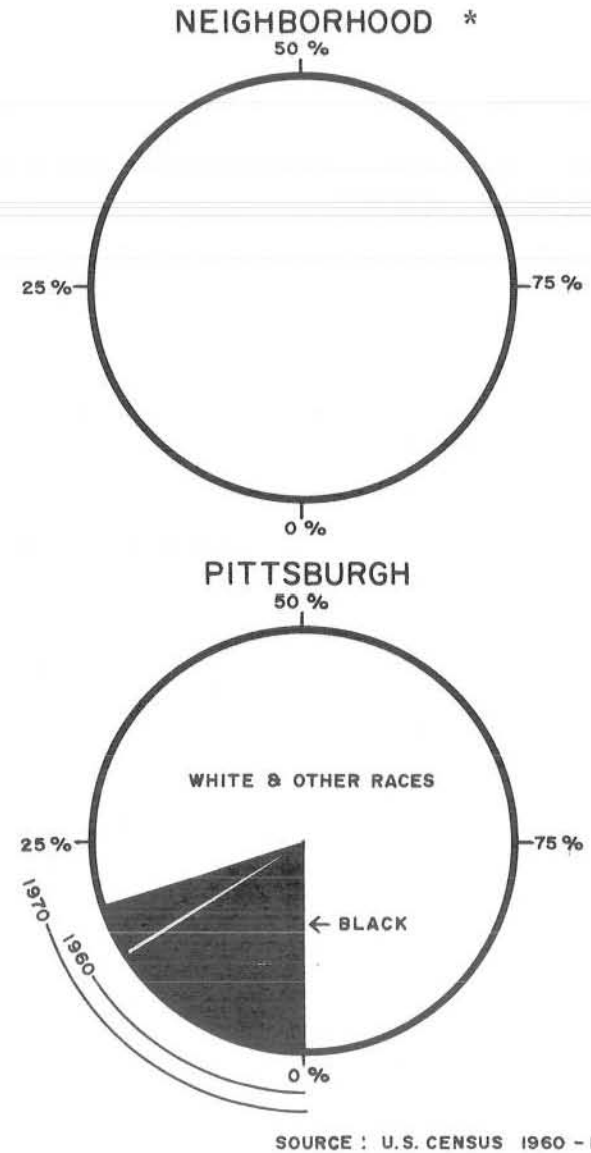
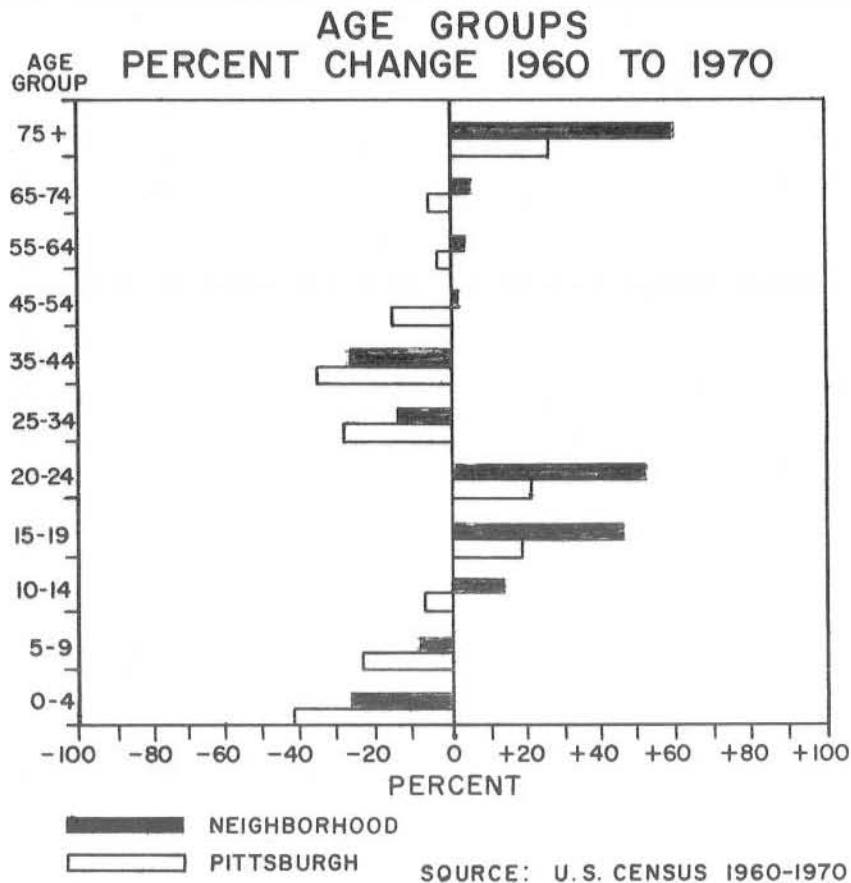
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Brookline constituted .02% of its 1960 population, and .1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

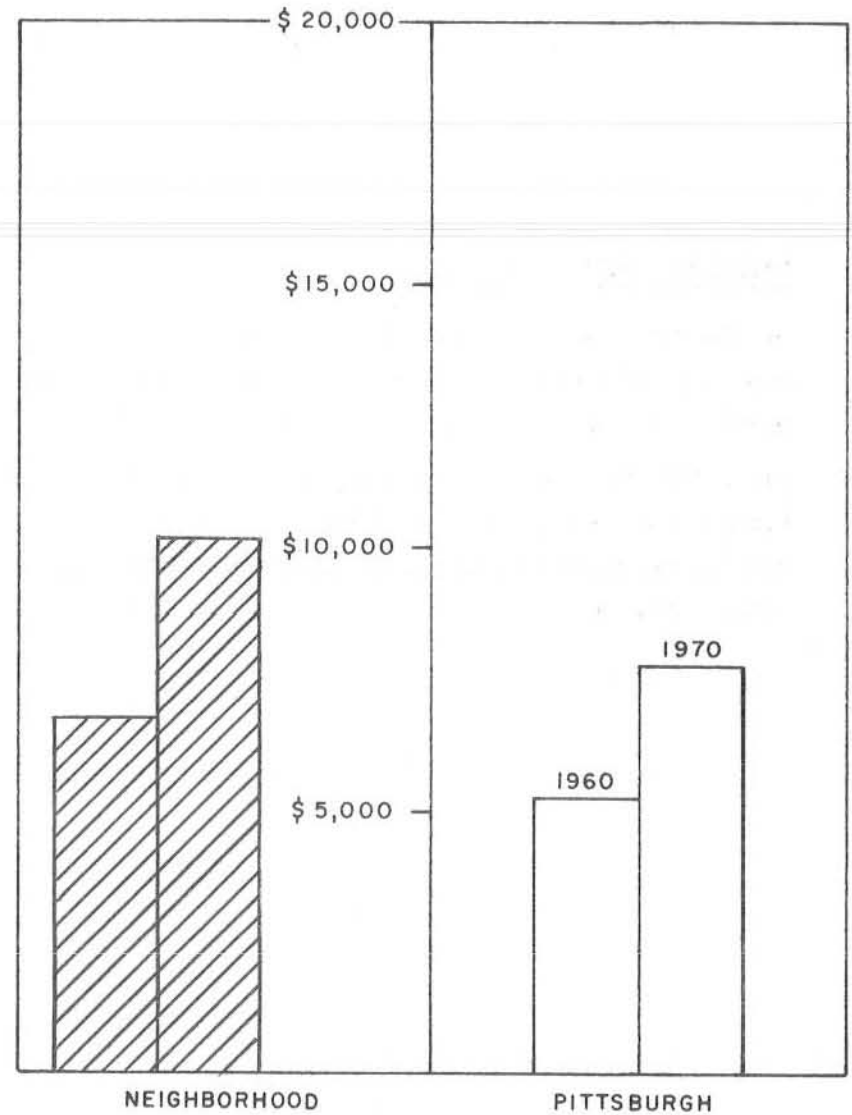
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	181	1.8	145	1.5
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3196	31.4	2237	23.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2199	21.6	2157	22.3
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	3305	32.5	3843	39.7
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	703	6.9	649	6.7
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	580	5.7	647	6.7
TOTAL	10164	100.0	9678	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

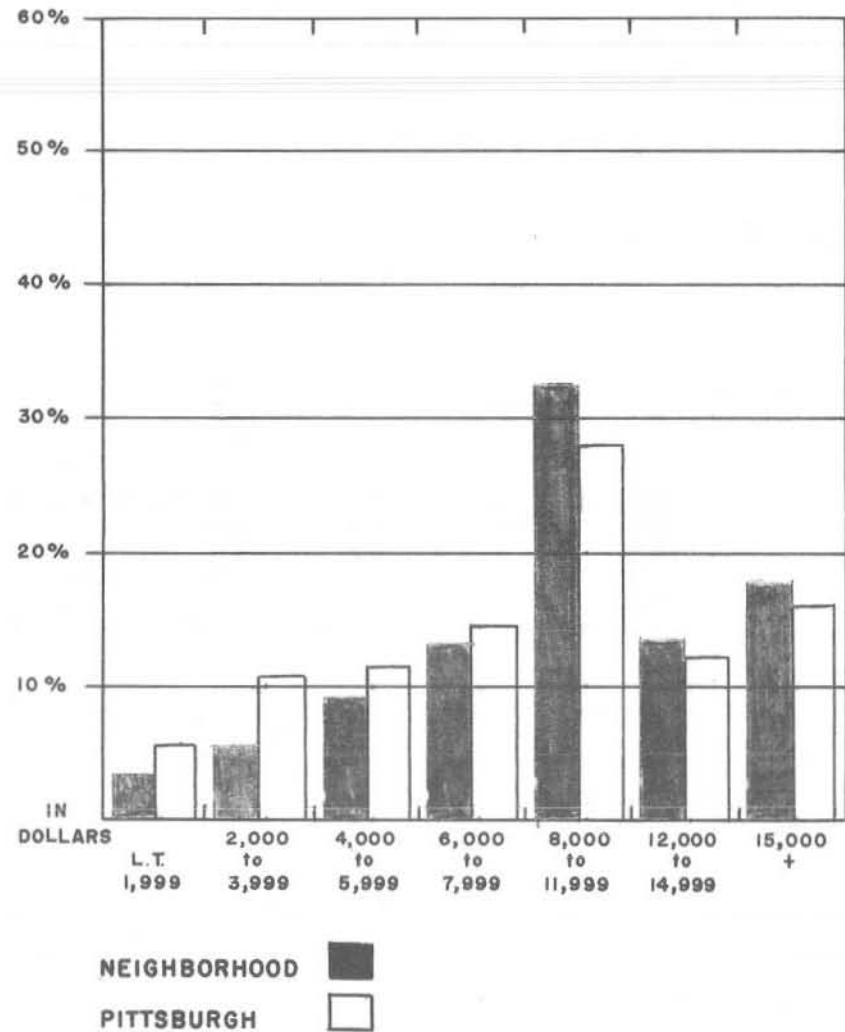


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Brookline families was \$6,740 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,112, representing a ten year change of 50.0%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Brookline are not limited to those located within the confines of Brookline. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Brookline

Public Facilities

- No. 57 Fire Station
- Brookline Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
- Police District No. 2

Recreation

- Moore Park
- Brookline Community Recreation Center
- Brookline Park
- Starkamp Court

Schools

- Brookline Elementary
- West Liberty Elementary
- Pioneer Elementary
- South Hills High School (in Mt. Washington)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

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Billie Bramhall, Deputy Director

Stephen Reichstein, Deputy Director

Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

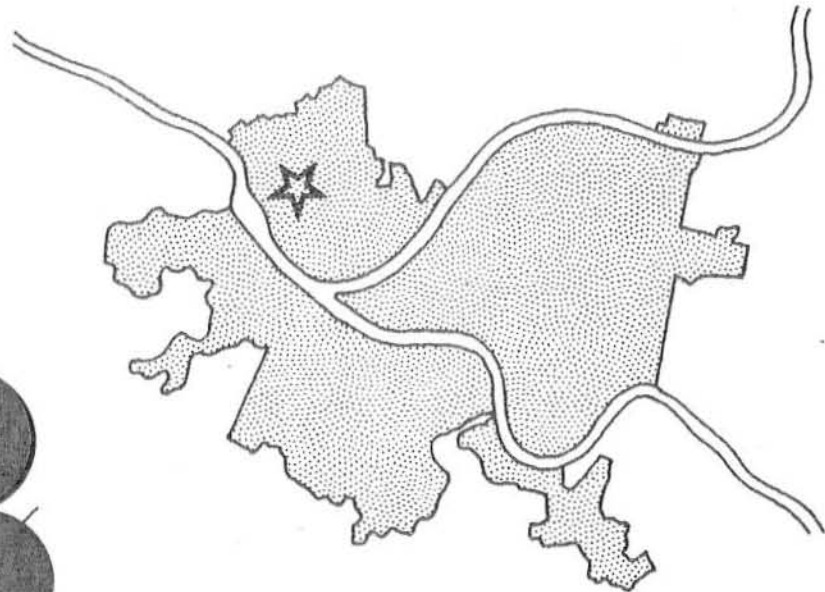
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

Handwritten scribble

a community profile of *california ave.*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974



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PREFACE

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CALIFORNIA AVENUE

This small predominantly residential neighborhood situated in the north-western part of the Lower North Side, is somewhat isolated by the railroad tracks adjacent to California Avenue on the south, steep hillside to the north and west and Brighton Road on the east. Largely in Census Tract 2102, the California Avenue area has only about 1350 population with about one-half at a poverty level income. The housing stock is old but some rehabilitation and demolition has occurred which has removed the worst of the blight.

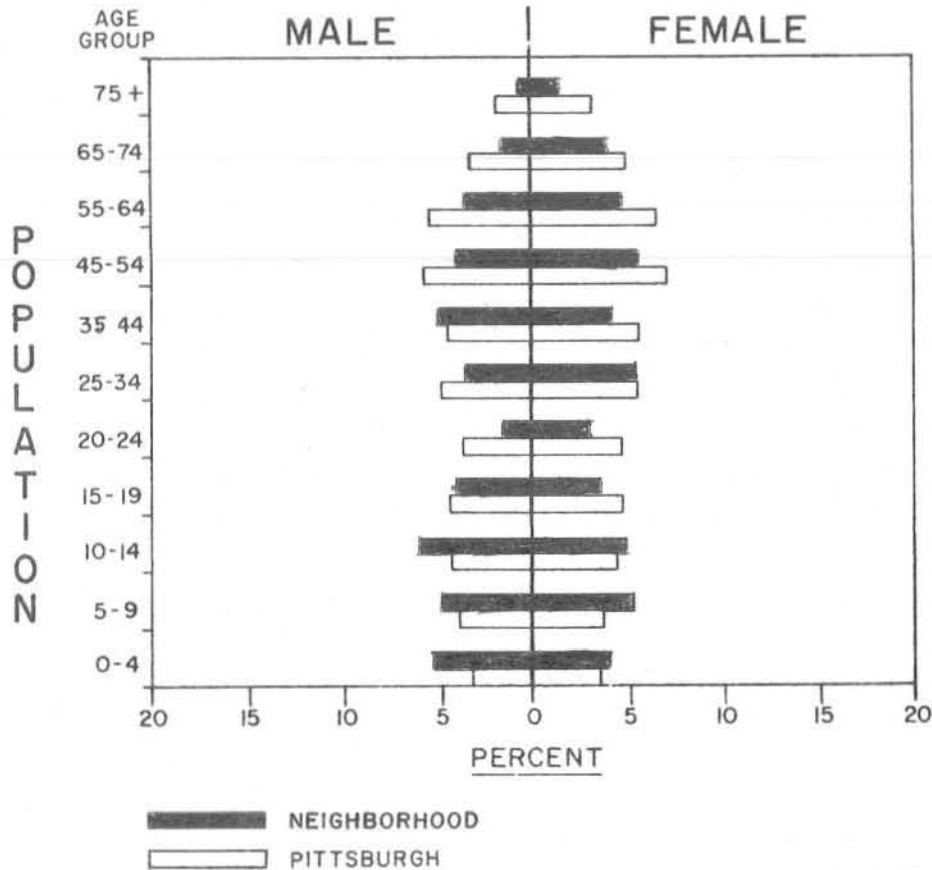
Historically, this area had been part of Manchester but due to the barrier imposed by the railroad, it did not receive the industrial uses typical of Manchester except on its borders. However, it was effected by the racial shift in population which increased from about 3% Black in 1960 to about 35% in the 1970 census.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of California Avenue's population falls in the age 10-14 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of California Avenue has changed from 1,674 in 1960 to 1,343 in 1970, representing a -19.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head-children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 26.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

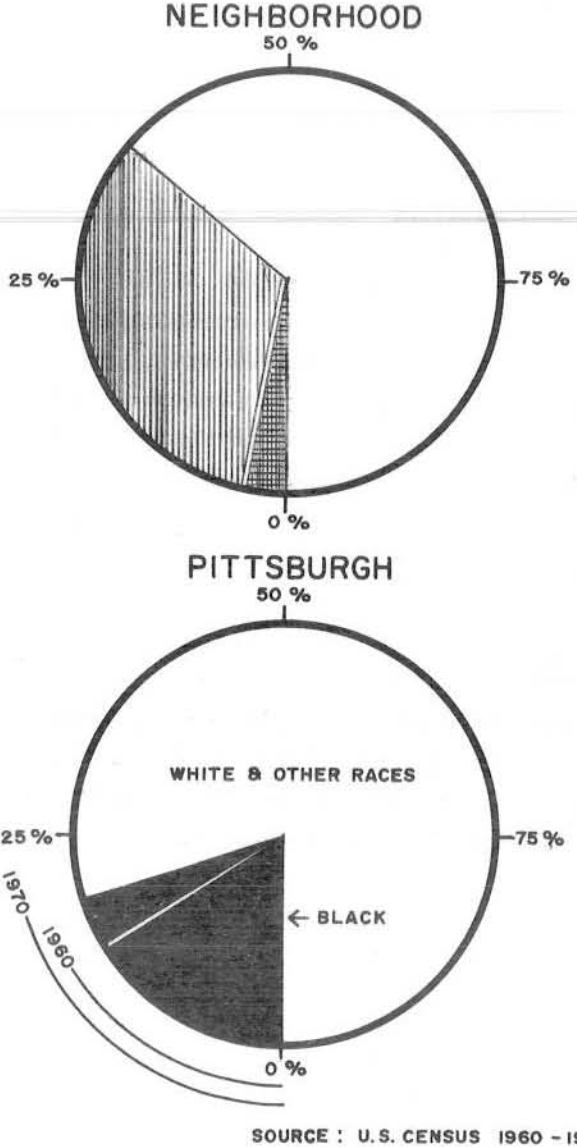
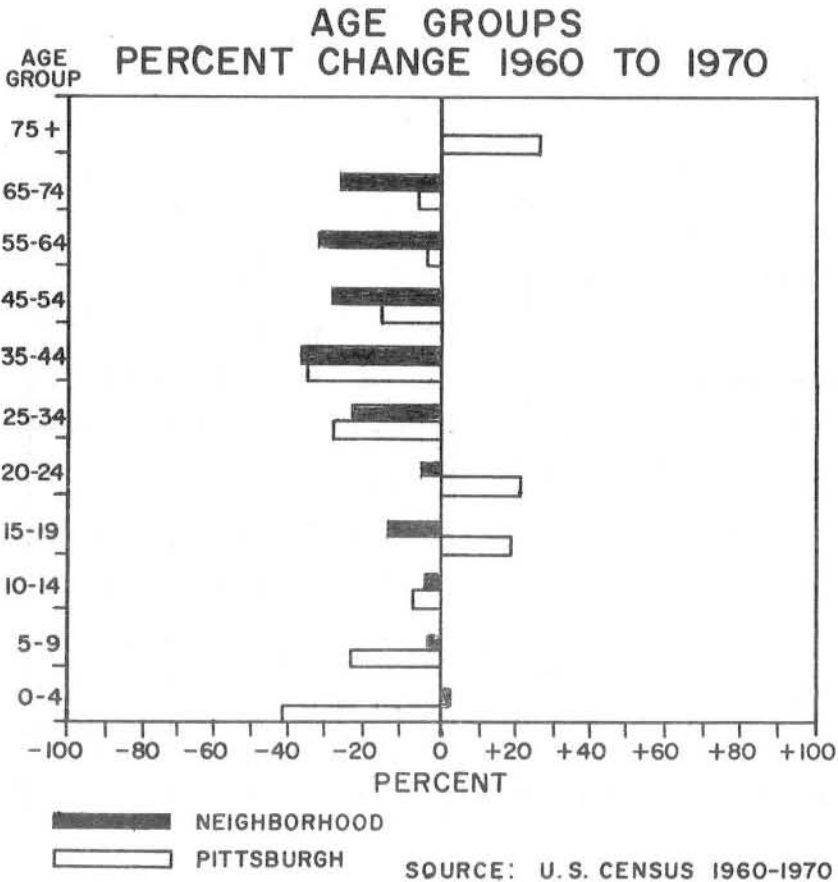
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

One age bracket increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in California Ave. constituted 3.3% of its 1960 population, and 35.4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 558 ; in 1970, 448 , representing a -19.7% change. A total of 47.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 38 units were vacant, as compared to 29 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 6.4% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.5% of the 1960, and 14.9% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 547 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 45% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	558	448	- 19.7
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	520	419	- 19.4
OWNER OCCUPIED	306	214	- 30.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	54.8	47.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	214	205	- 4.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	38.3	45.7	
VACANT UNITS	38	29	- 23.7
PERCENT VACANT	6.8	6.4	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 7065	\$ 6810	- 3.6
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 64	\$ 87	+ 35.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.5	14.9	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 13 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$44,087 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 29.01 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	13	\$ 44,087
TOTAL	13	\$ 44,087

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

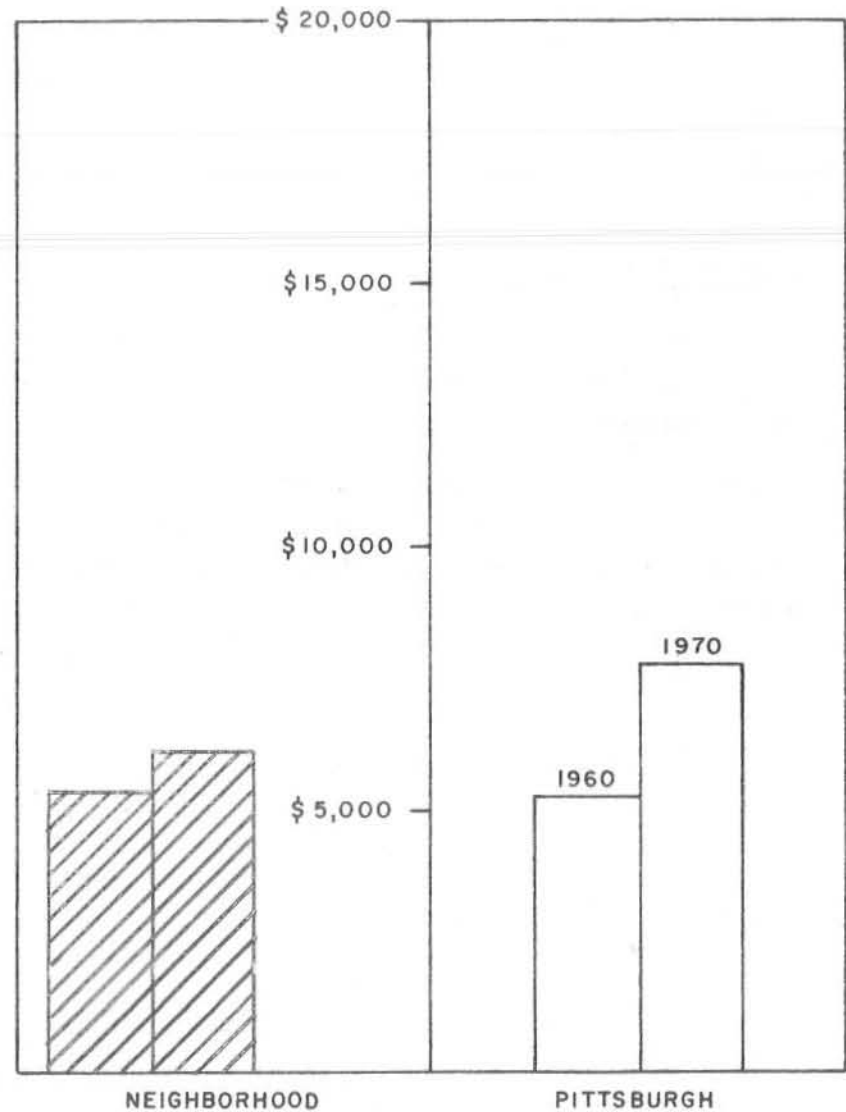
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	16	1.6	11	1.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	459	46.9	294	43.6
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	257	26.3	208	30.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	211	21.6	131	19.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	21	2.1	22	3.3
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	15	1.5	9	1.3
TOTAL	979	100.0	675	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

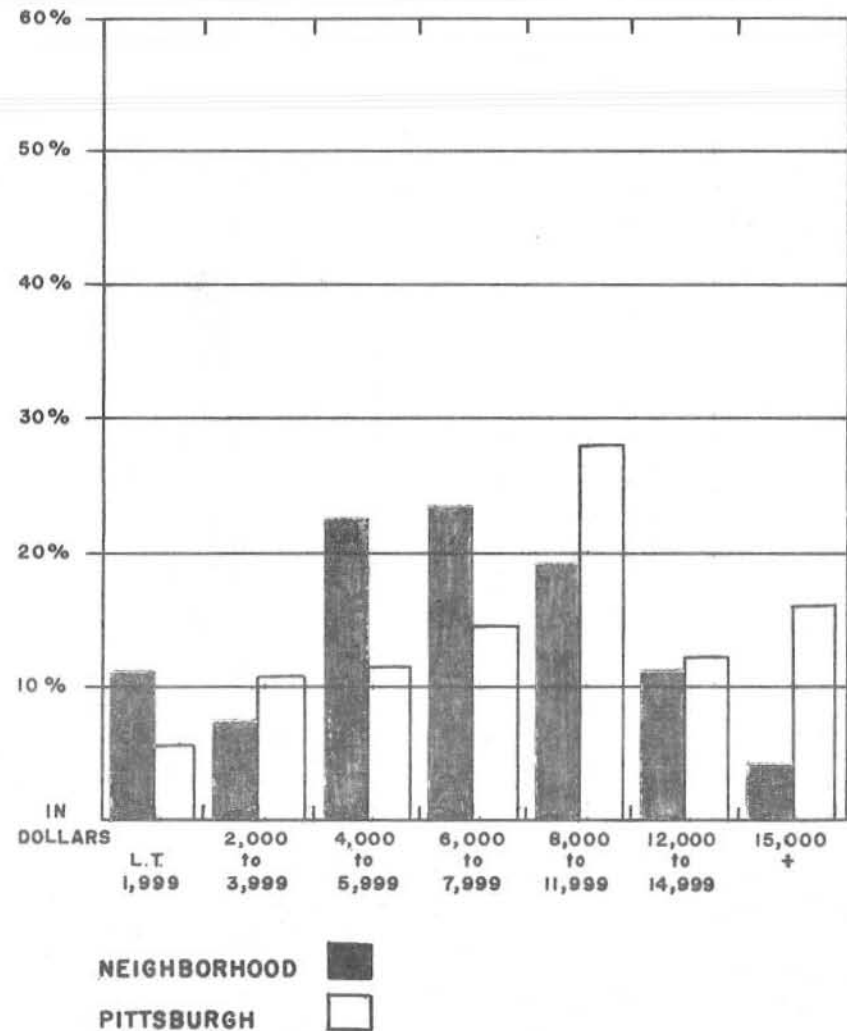


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for California Ave. families was \$5,371 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$6,692, representing a ten year change of 25.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 45% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	20	22	120	60	222
FEMALE	21	40	39	33	133
TOTAL	41	62	159	93	355
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11.54	17.46	44.78	26.18	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	8	.59
BLIND	0	.00
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	368	27.40
GENERAL	42	3.12
AID TO DISABLED	13	.96
TOTAL	431	32.07

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
 MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.15
ROBBERY	7	.52
ASSAULT	14	1.04
BURGLARY	25	1.86
LARCENY	10	.74
TOTAL	58	4.31

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 32% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.31 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve California Ave. are not limited to those located within the confines of California Ave. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

California Avenue

Public Facilities

- No. 43, 46 and 47 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library, North Side Branch

Recreation

- Columbus School ballfield and playground
- Manchester Elem. School ballfield and playground

Schools

- Manchester Elementary
- Columbus Middle School
- Oliver High School

Health

- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

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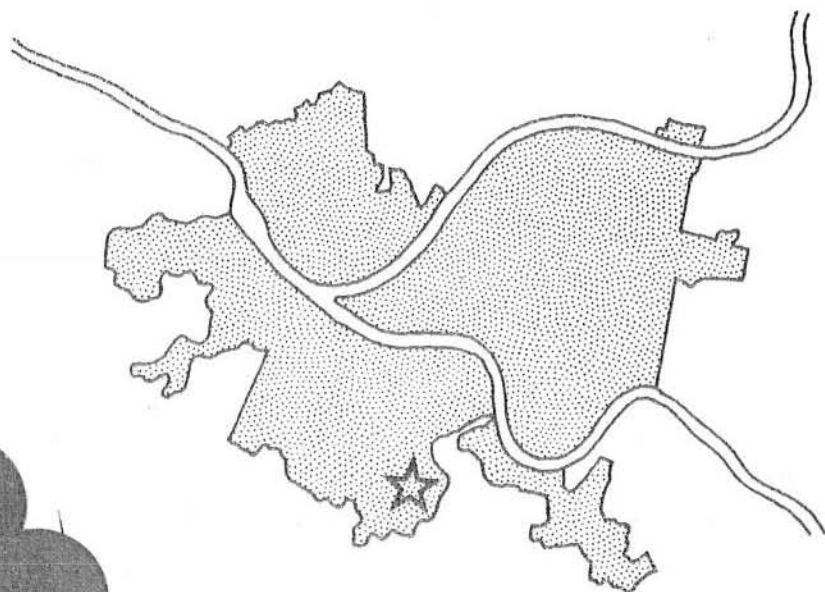
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *carrick*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260
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CARRICK

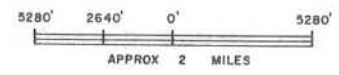
Carrick is a community of predominantly middle-income homeowners, with a commercial strip along the neighborhood's Brownsville Road "spine." It is largely a family neighborhood, although the number of young families has decreased in the past few years while the proportion of elderly persons has increased.

The community was built up principally between the turn of the century and the 1920's. Single and two-family housing varies in type from the large houses in top condition on sizable lots to relatively inexpensive structures in medium condition on small lots, particularly in slope areas. There are a few apartment buildings on Brownsville Road. The ethnic background of Carrick's largest population group has been German and remains so, though to a decreasing extent. Most of the German population was Catholic, but there were many Protestants in the community too.

Carrick is surrounded on three sides by independent boroughs, and relates very closely with all of them. The community's boundaries are generally those of the 29th Ward - in a line with the southern boundary of Mt. Oliver, the Baldwin-Brentwood ridge line above Becks Run, and the western edge of Phillips Park, adjacent to the Overbrook community. It is comprised of census tracts 2901, 2902 and 2903.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

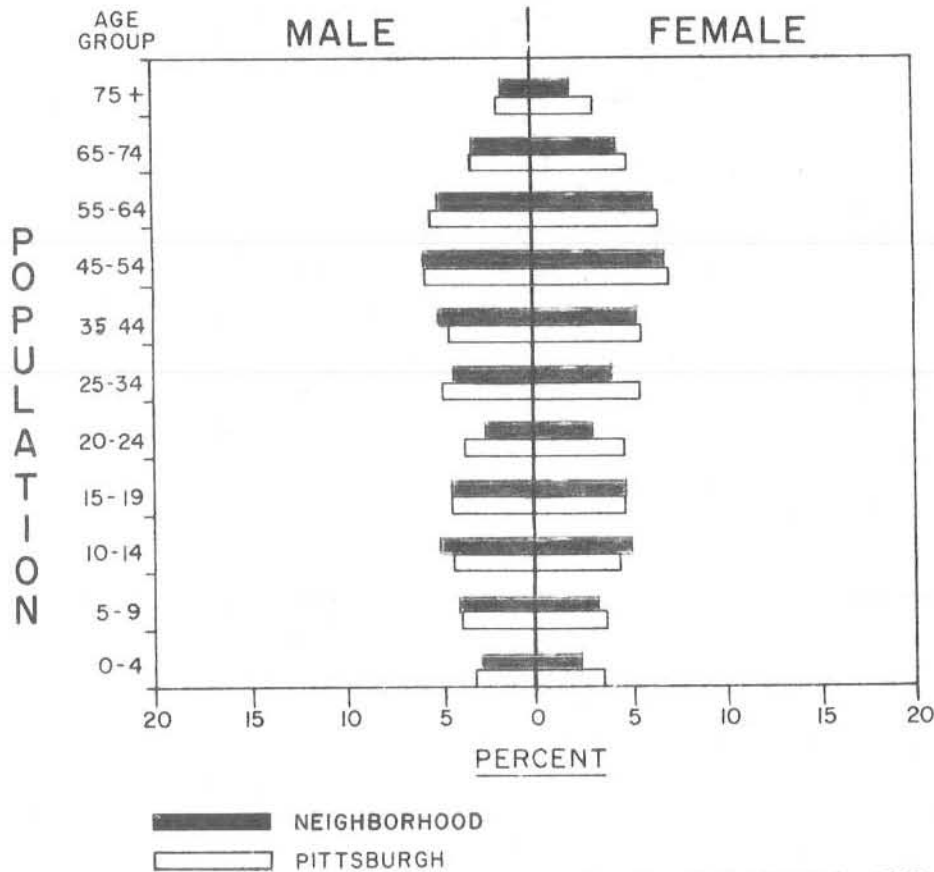


31 ST WARD

CARRICK

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, PERRY NORTH, HARPEN HILLTOP, NORTH VIEW HEIGHTS, SHADLAND HALLS GROVE, WOODS RUN, PERRY SOUTH, SPRING HILL, UPPER LAWRENCEVILLE, STANTON HEIGHTS, MORNINGSIDE, HIGHLAND PARK, LINCOLN-LEWINGTON-BELMAR, CENTRAL NORTH SIDE, TROY HILL, LOWER LAWRENCEVILLE, GARFIELD, LAWRENCEVILLE, EAST LIBERTY, FRIENDSHIP, LARIMER, HOMERWOOD WEST, HOMERWOOD NORTH, HOMERWOOD SOUTH, EAST HILLS, MANCHESTER, ALLEGHENY CENTER, EAST NORTH SIDE, POLISH HILL, BLOOMFIELD, SHADYSIDE, POINT BREEZE, NORTH SHORE, STRIP, UPPER HILL, NORTH OAKLAND, SQUIRREL HILL NORTH OF FORBES, SQUIRREL HILL SOUTH OF FORBES, REDFORD DWELLINGS, MIDDLE HILL, TERRACE VILLAGE, LOWER OAKLAND, SOUTH OAKLAND, BLUFF, MONONGAHELA, SOUTH OAKLAND, SOUTH OAKLAND, SOUTHSIDE FLATS, SOUTHSIDE SLOPES, ALLEN TOWN, BELTZHOVER, BNOXVILLE, MT OLIVER BORO, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ARLINGTON, SWISSELM PARK, RIDGEMONT-CHICKEN HILL, MT WASHINGTON, DUQUESNE HEIGHTS, CRAFTON-HEIGHTS, WEST WOOD-DARKWOOD, WEST HILL, CARRICK, EAST CARRIEGIE, BEECHVIEW, BANNSVILLE, BROOKLINE, BOULEVARD-PIONEER, EAST BROOKLINE-OVERBROOK, ESPLAN, SHERADEN-CHARTIERS, BROADHEAD-FORDING, CATAWA RIVER, OHIO RIVER, ALLEGHENY RIVER, MONONGAHELA RIVER, REGENT SQUARE

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Carrick's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Carrick has changed from 16,604 in 1960 to 15,491 in 1970, representing a -6.7% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 34.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

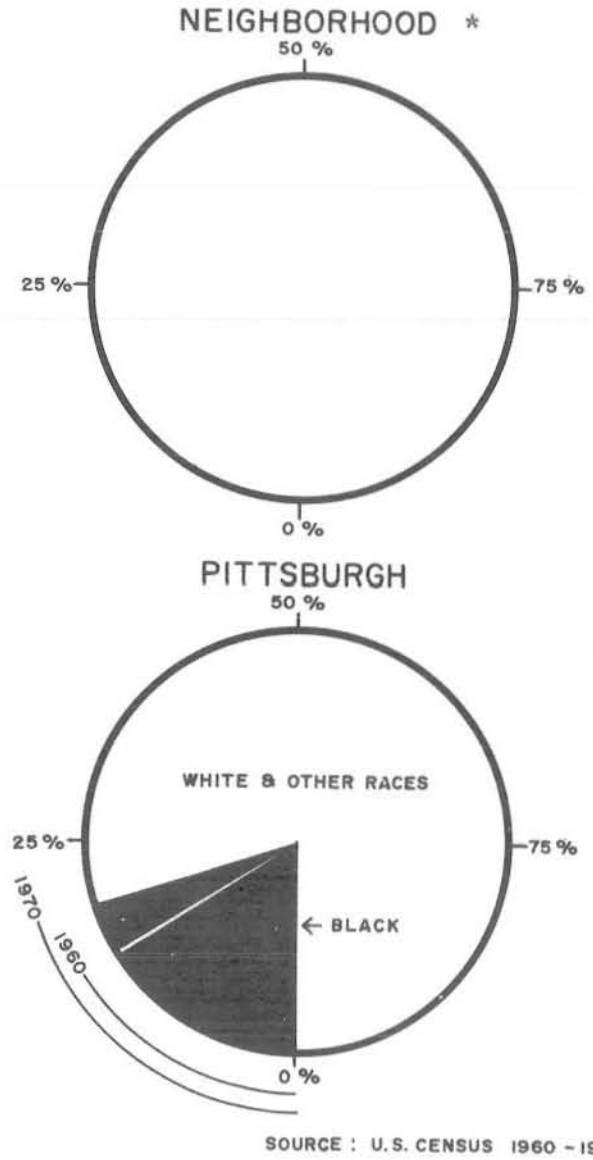
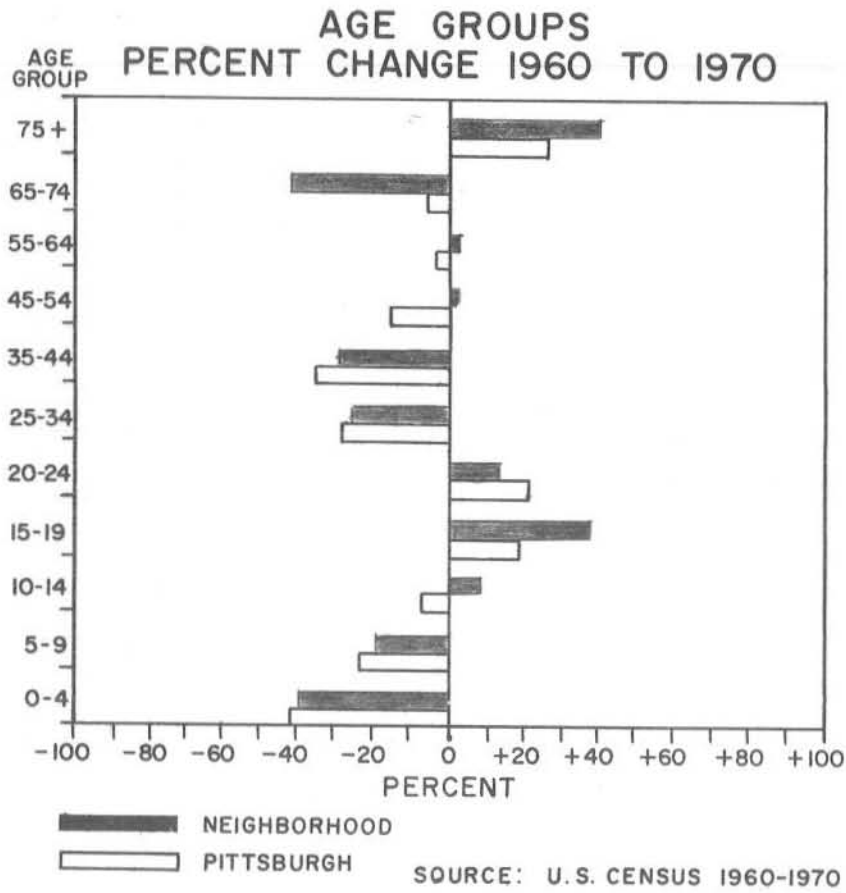
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Carrick constituted .1% of its 1960 population, and .03% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



P O P U L A T I O N

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 5,163; in 1970, 5,078, representing a -1.6% change. A total of 69.2% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 137 units were vacant, as compared to 99 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 1.9% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 7.1% of the 1960, and 5.2% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 3,431 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 24% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	5163	5078	- 1.6
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	5026	4979	- .9
OWNER OCCUPIED	3471	3519	+ 1.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	67.2	69.2	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1555	1460	- 6.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	30.1	28.7	
VACANT UNITS	137	99	- 27.7
PERCENT VACANT	2.6	1.9	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$12,310	\$13,345	+ 8.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 74	\$ 95	+ 28.3
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	7.1	5.2	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 127 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$850,090 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 2.1 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 20.60 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	10	\$ 124,500
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	7	594,850
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	5	20,300
ALTERATIONS	105	110,440
TOTAL	127	\$ 850,090

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

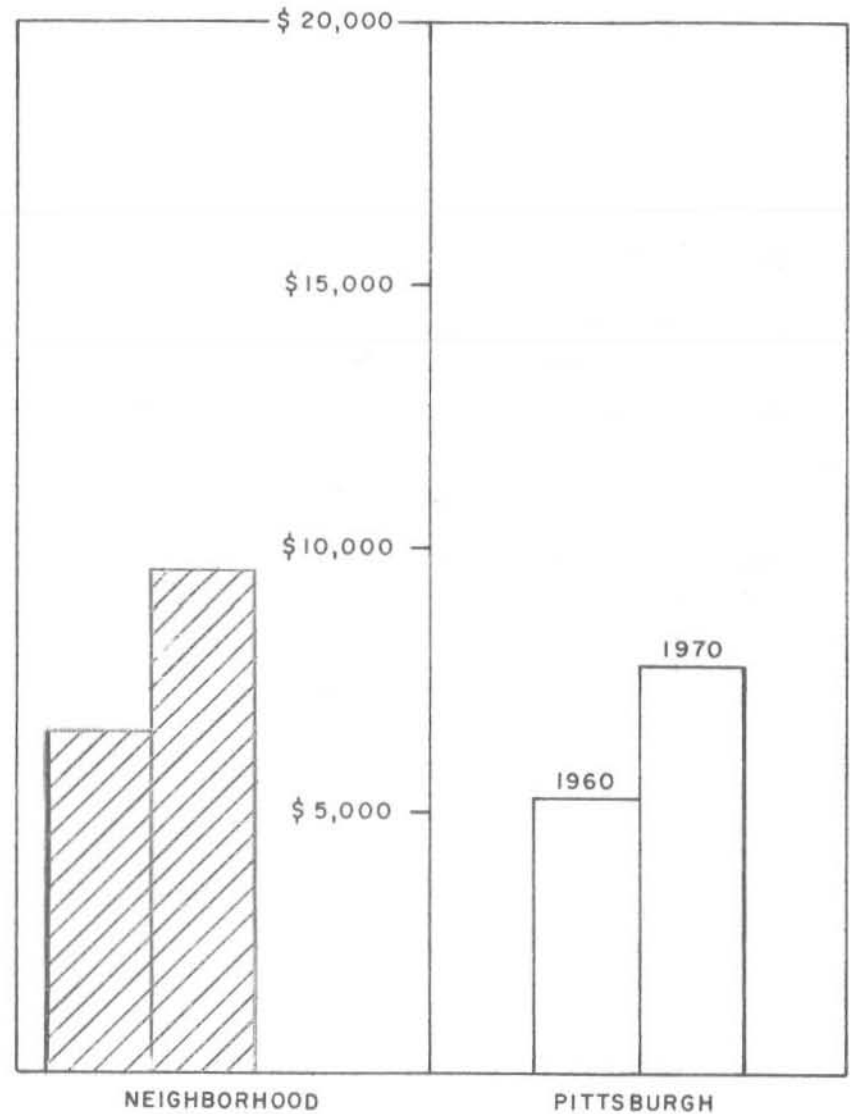
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	118	1.2	109	1.2
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3998	39.7	2626	28.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2444	24.3	2295	25.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2750	27.3	3352	36.9
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	362	3.6	433	4.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	388	3.9	278	3.1
TOTAL	10060	100.0	9093	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

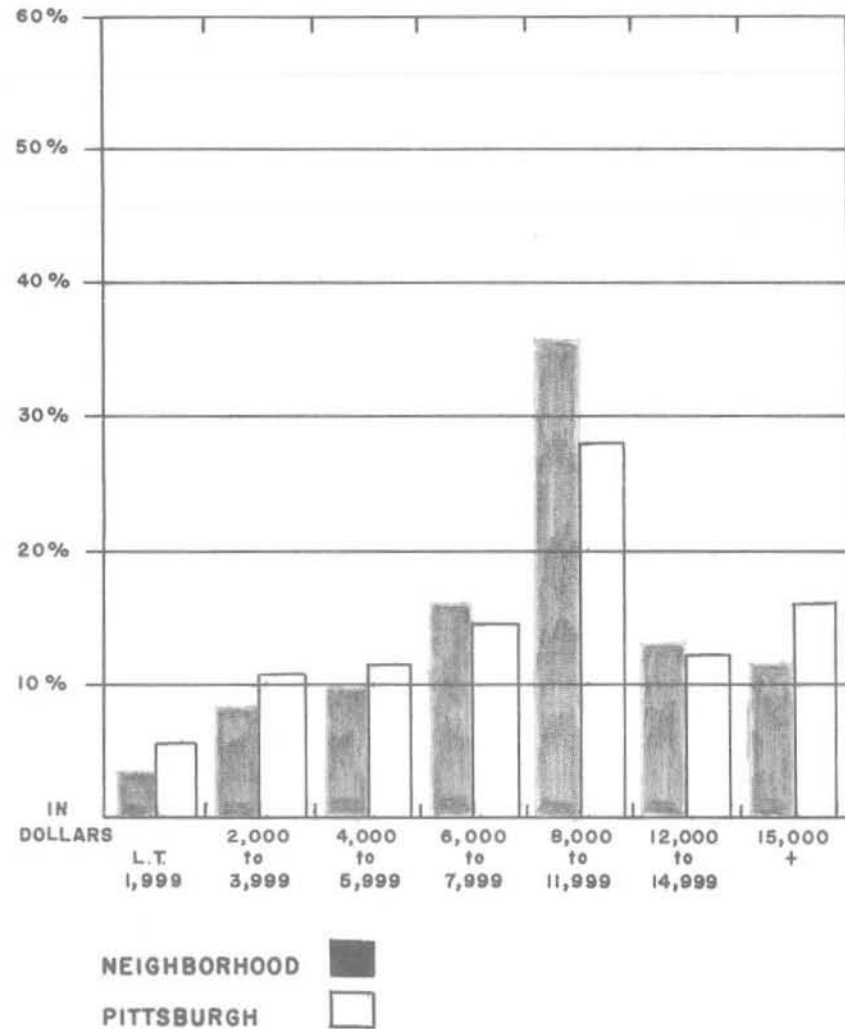


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Carrick families was \$6,305 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,386, representing a ten year change of 48.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	502	725	1750	755	3732
FEMALE	213	1206	148	469	2036
TOTAL	715	1931	1898	1224	5768
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.38	33.47	32.89	21.21	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	32	.20
BLIND	14	.09
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	482	3.11
GENERAL	98	.63
AID TO DISABLED	18	.11
TOTAL	644	4.14

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	5	.03
ROBBERY	19	.12
ASSAULT	68	.44
BURGLARY	123	.79
LARCENY	92	.59
TOTAL	308	1.98

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 4% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.98 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Carrick are not limited to those located within the confines of Carrick. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Carrick

- Police District No. 7
- No. 23 Fire Station
- Carrick Branch, Carnegie Library

Recreation

- Phillips Park
- Leolyn Street Parklet
- Poplargo Court
- Carrick High School Athletic Field
- Volunteers Field

Schools

- Carrick High
- Concord Elementary
- Quentin Roosevelt Elementary

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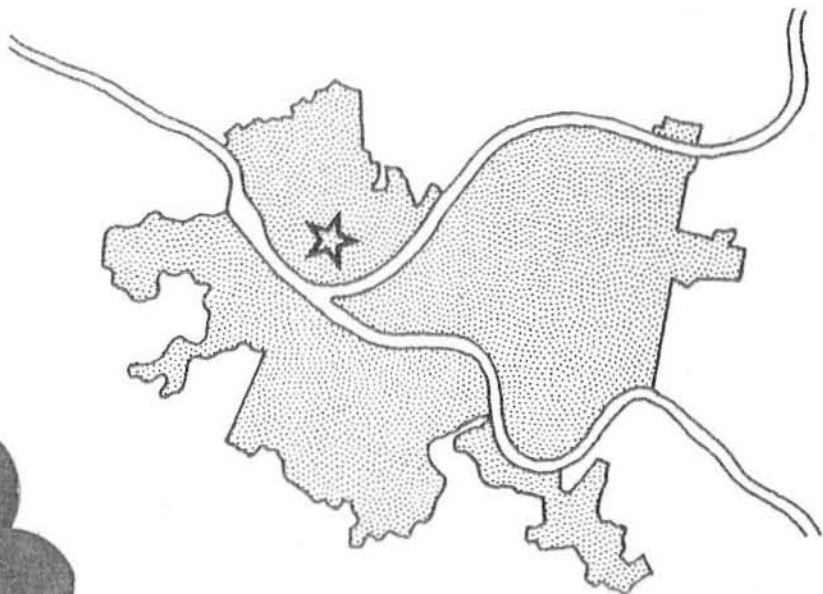
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

central

north side



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

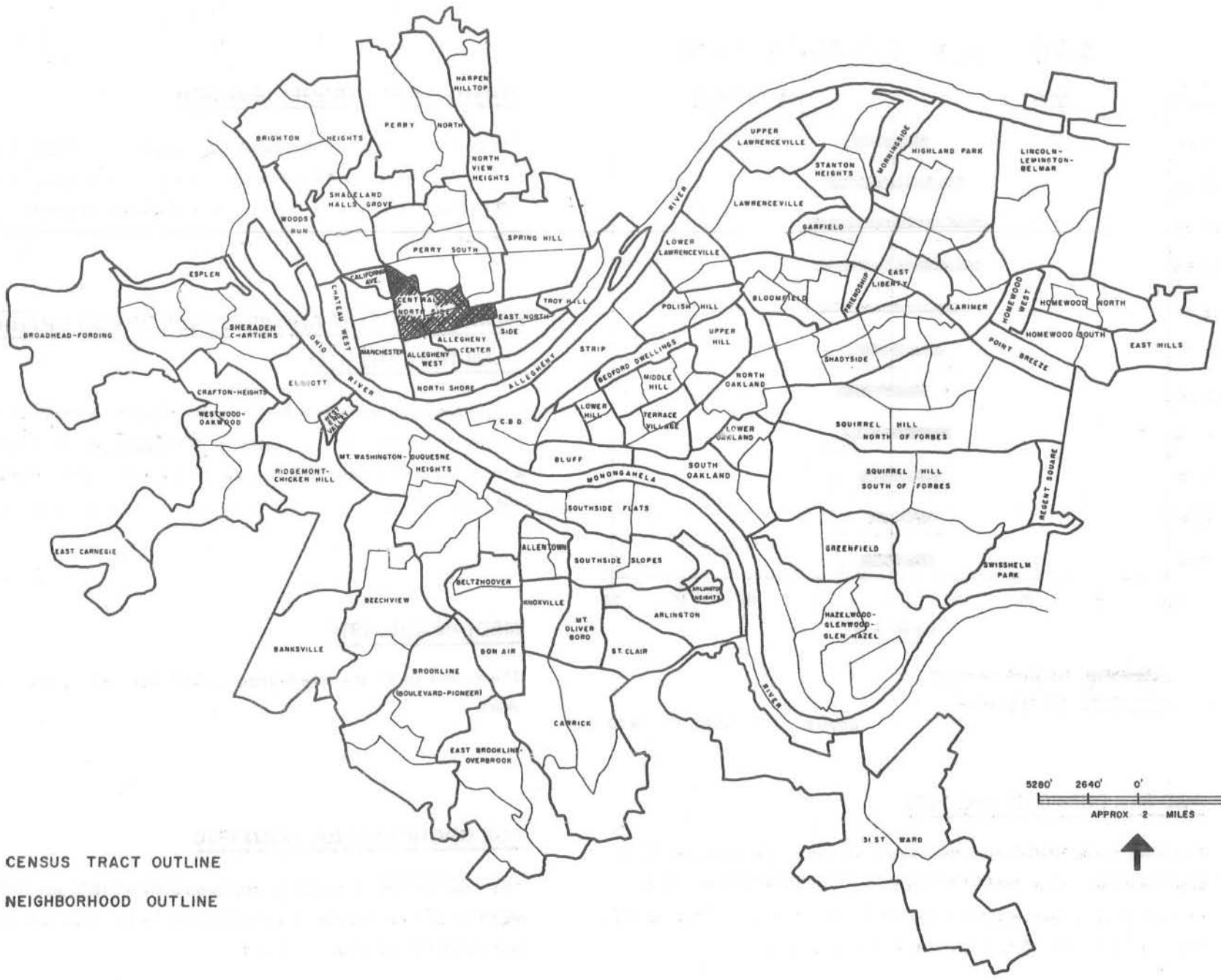
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

CENTRAL NORTH SIDE

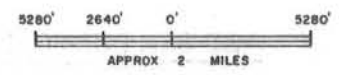
Central North Side is a predominantly residential neighborhood lying just above Allegheny Commons along North Avenue and extending to the base of the hillside where Perrysville Avenue begins. Its boundary to the east is Allegheny General Hospital and to the west the Old Allegheny Railroad shops. Within it falls census tracts 2202, 2203, 2502 and 2503.

Population decline combined with the deterioration of older housing stock were two reasons that made the Central North Side become the first major combined City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection - County Health Department Code Enforcement program. Now in its fifth year and nearing completion, a vitalizing effect is seen in the neighborhood from special restoration in the Historical Mexican War Street area to general improvement throughout.

The Central North Side in addition to its convenient location has many assets within or adjacent to it such as Allegheny General Hospital, Allegheny Center Mall, a regional shopping center, and many cultural facilities within the Allegheny Commons across North Avenue.

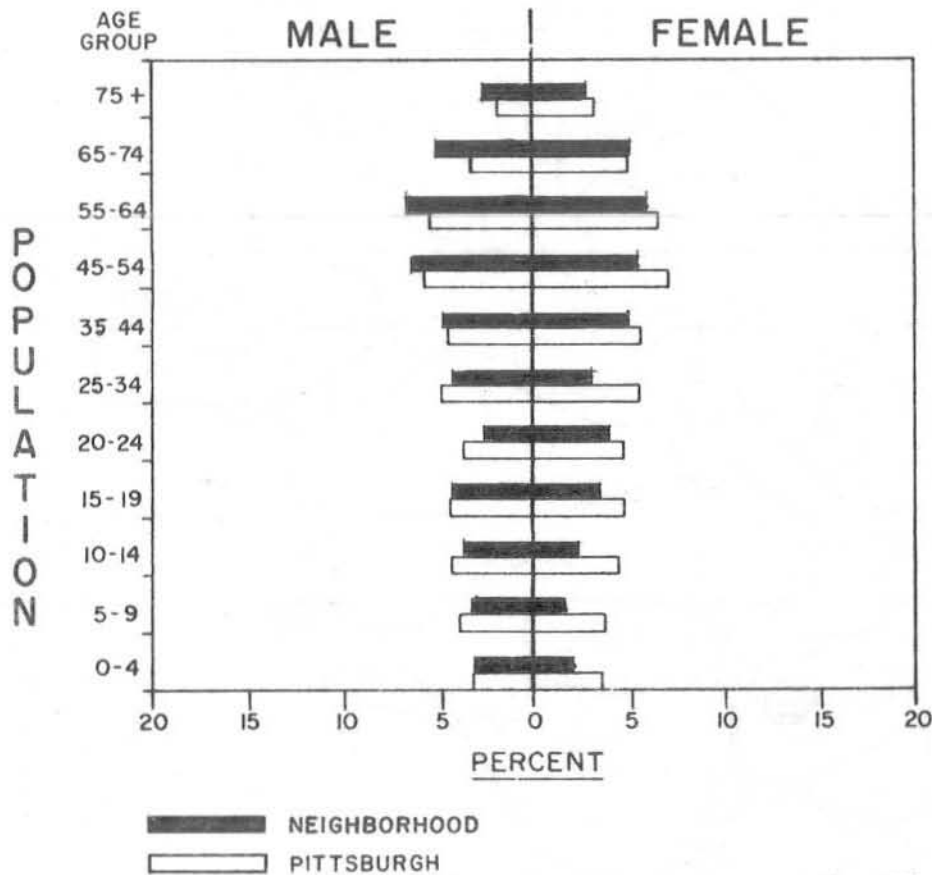


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Central North Side's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Cen. North Side has changed from 11,963 in 1960 to 7,872 in 1970, representing a -34.2% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family — no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head — children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 38.9 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

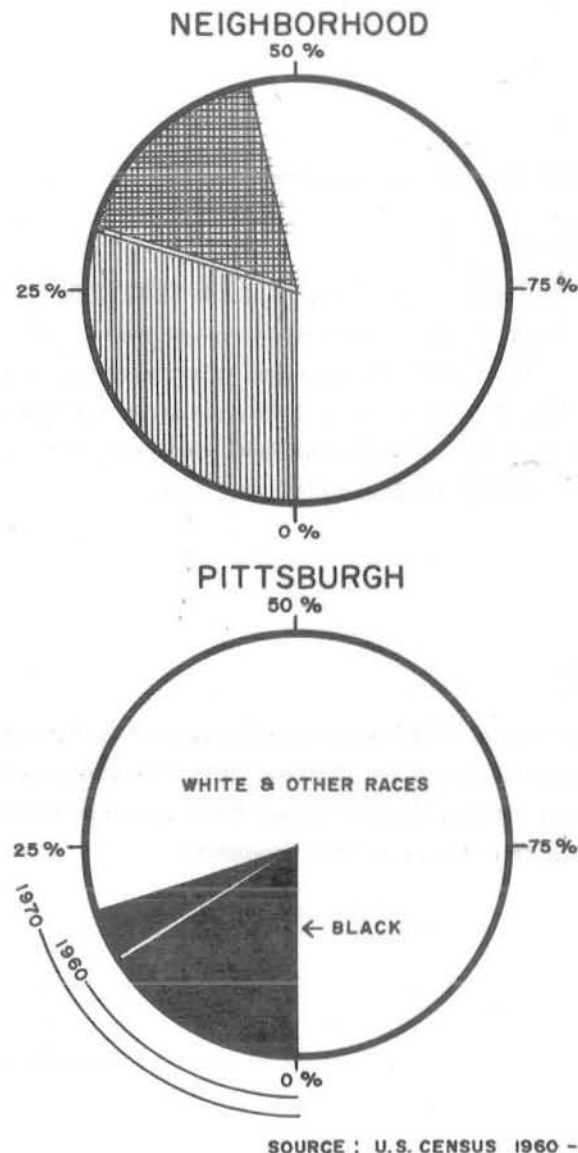
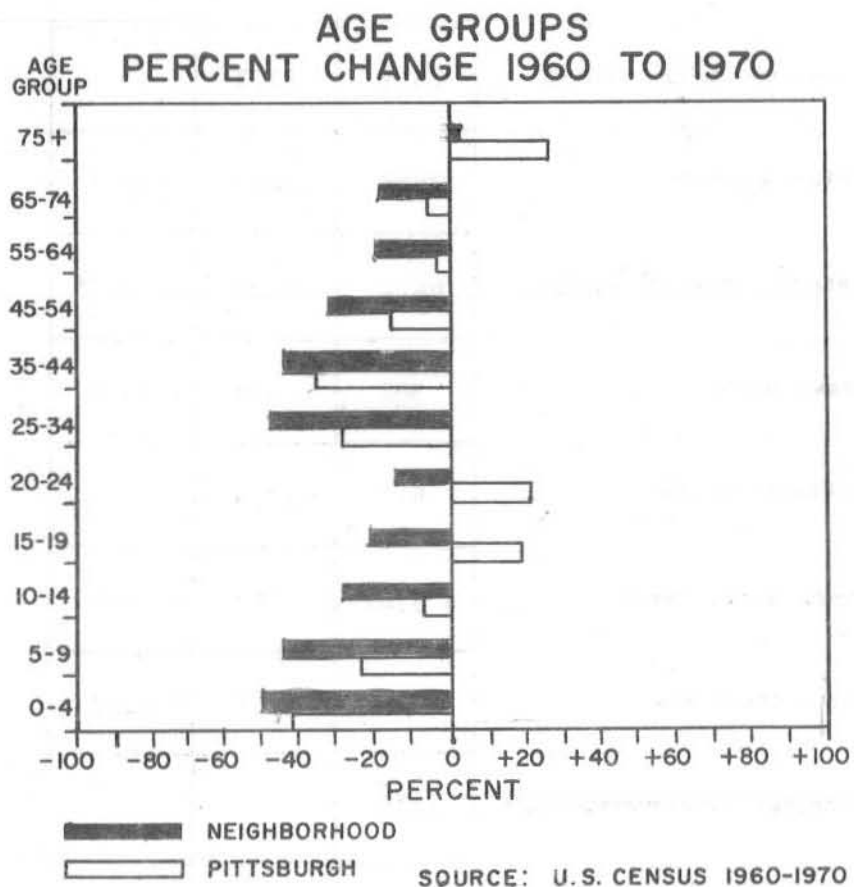
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

One age bracket increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Cen. North Side constituted 30.0% of its 1960 population, and 46.5% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 4,464; in 1970, 3,808, representing a -14.7% change. A total of 23.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 302 units were vacant, as compared to 470 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 12.3% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 14.9% of the 1960, and 7.4% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,669 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 37% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	4464	3808	- 14.7
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	4162	3338	- 19.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	1293	891	- 31.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	28.9	23.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2869	2447	- 14.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	64.2	64.2	
VACANT UNITS	302	470	+ 55.6
PERCENT VACANT	6.7	12.3	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 5707	\$ 7072	+ 23.9
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 58	\$ 76	+ 31.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	14.9	7.4	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 58 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$104,290 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 14.96 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 2,960
ALTERATIONS	57	101,330
TOTAL	58	\$ 104,290

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

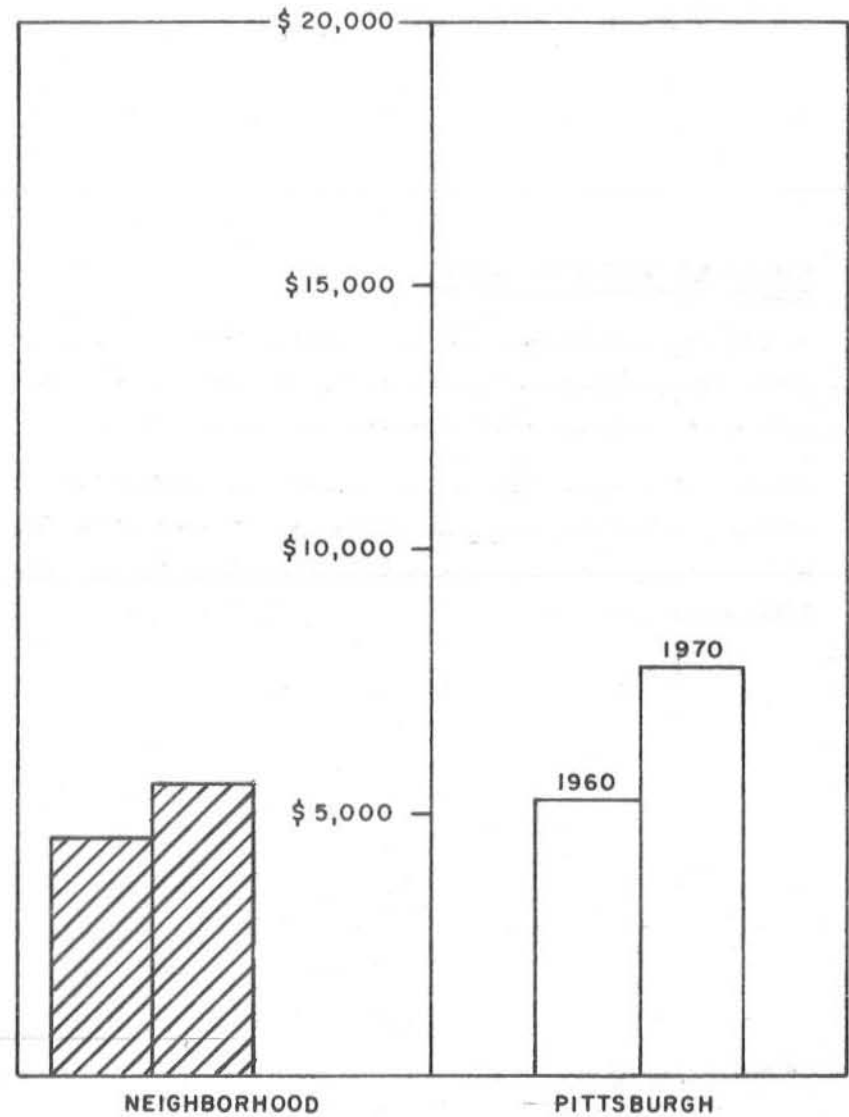
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	212	2.9	102	2.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3817	52.3	1836	37.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1757	24.1	1390	28.3
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1127	15.4	1170	23.9
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	204	2.8	242	4.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	182	2.5	164	3.3
TOTAL	7299	100.0	4904	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970



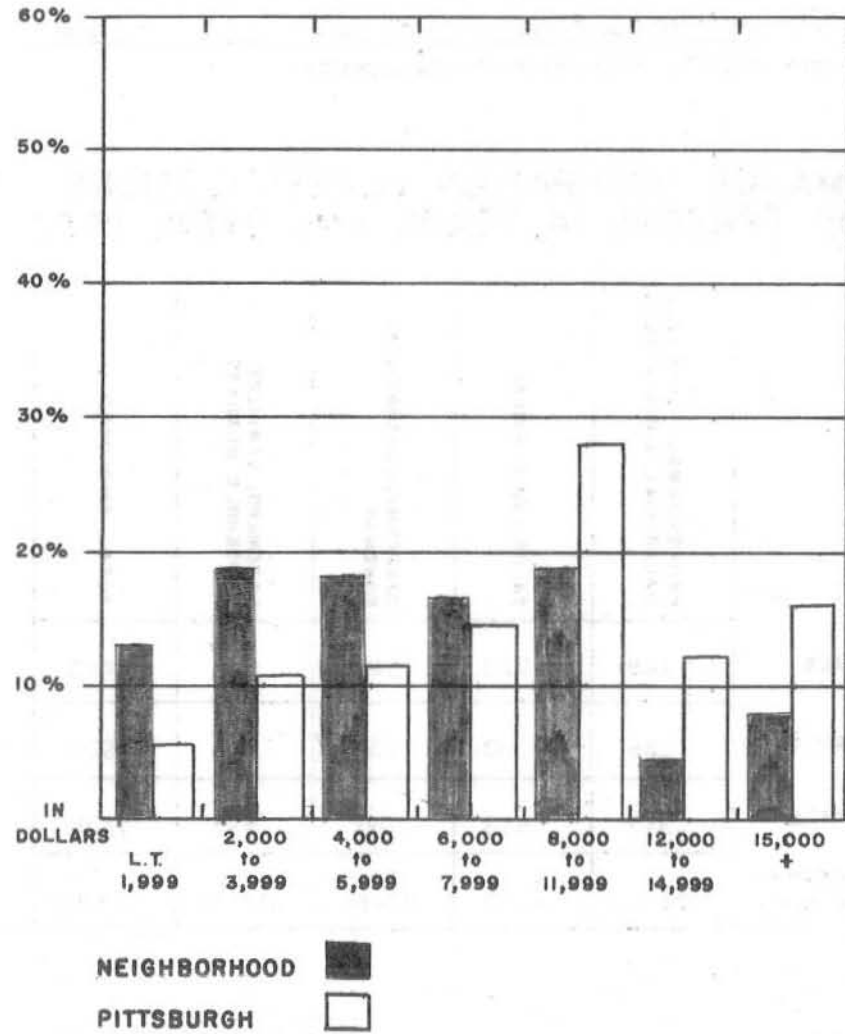
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

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INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Cen. North Side families was \$4,153 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$5,844, representing a ten year change of 40.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor and service positions. This group constitutes 37% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	149	223	547	574	1493
FEMALE	166	330	136	345	977
TOTAL	315	553	683	919	2470
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.74	22.38	27.64	37.18	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	196	2.48
BLIND	9	.11
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1790	22.73
GENERAL	746	9.47
AID TO DISABLED	122	1.54
TOTAL	2863	36.33

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	4	.05
ROBBERY	115	1.46
ASSAULT	208	2.64
BURGLARY	183	2.32
LARCENY	217	2.76
TOTAL	728	9.24

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 36% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 9.24 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Cen. North Side are not limited to those located within the confines of Cen. North Side. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Central North Side

Public Facilities

- No. 43, 46 and 47 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

- Allegheny Commons
- Allegheny High School Ballfield and court games
- Martin Luther King Elementary Ballfields, courts and playground
- Jefferson Playground
- Arch Street Parklet
- Carrington Street Parklet

Schools

- Martin Luther King Elementary
- Columbus Middle School
- Latimer Middle School
- Allegheny High School

Health

- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

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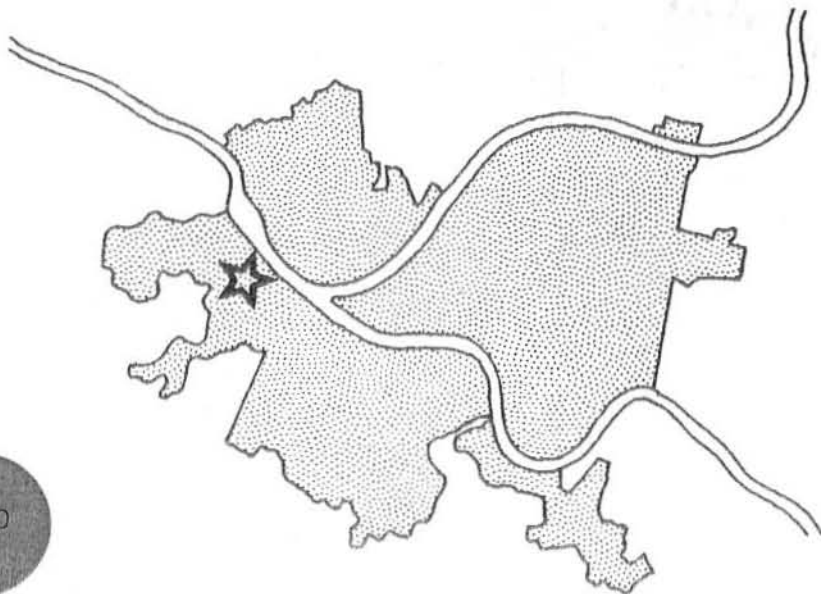
a community profile of

crafton

heights

- *westwood* -

oakwood



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

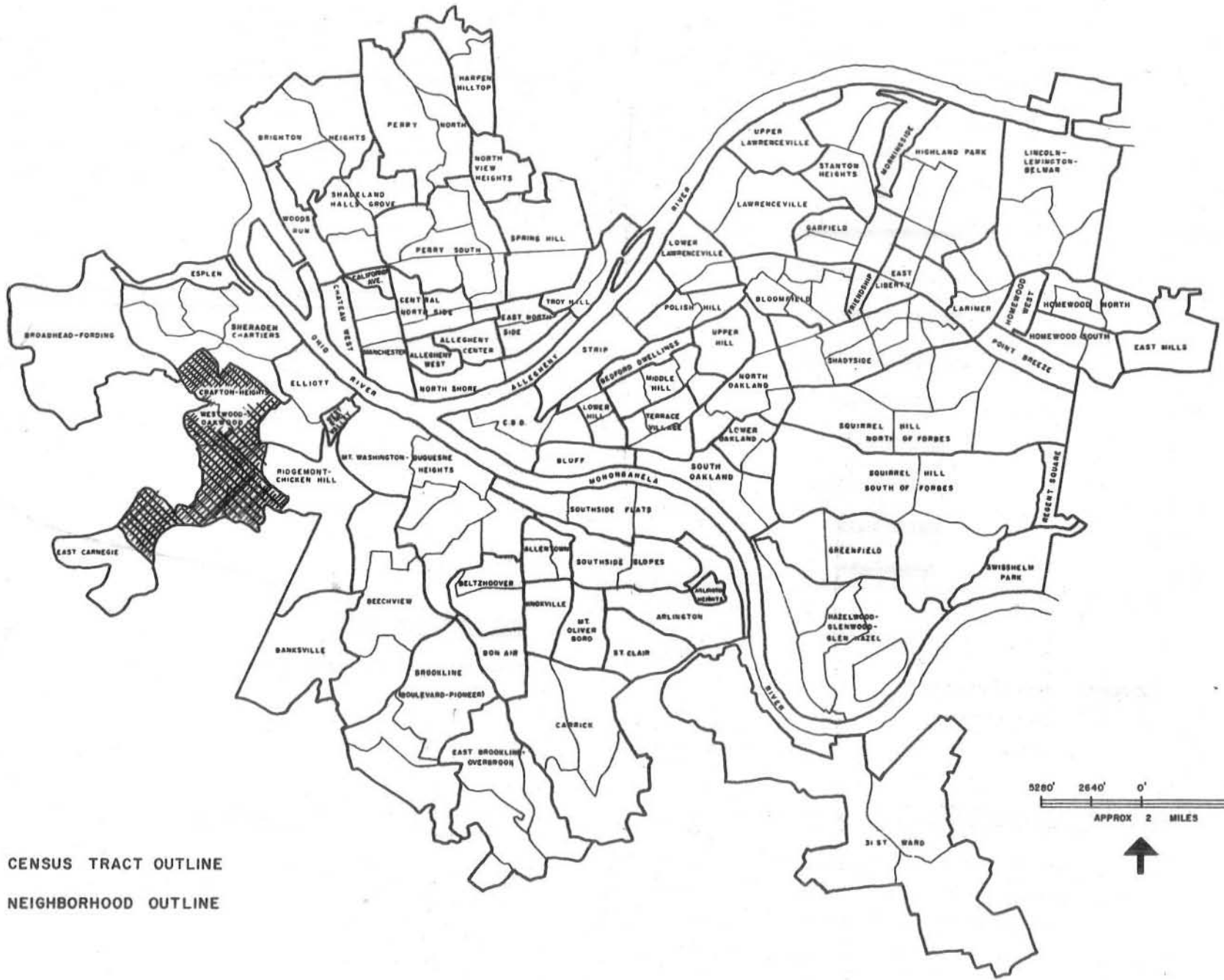
CRAFTON HEIGHTS - WESTWOOD - OAKWOOD

These three neighborhoods comprise the "Noblestown Neck" of the City's West End area. They are adjacent to the boroughs of Ingram and Crafton, on one side, and Green Tree, on the other side.

It is an area predominantly of middle and upper-middle income families in single-family homes. The older houses are the three-story brick type built around the turn of the century at the beginning of the suburban growth, when two streetcar lines ran through to Crafton. Newer developments have occurred throughout the area and throughout this century, causing a continuous population growth which only recently has begun to ebb.

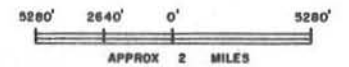
Historically the area was settled principally by families of German extraction, both Catholic and Protestant, but the ethnic composition has recently begun to become more mixed. The neighborhoods are strung together by Noblestown Road and are served by two elementary schools, a few churches in Crafton Heights and a shopping center in Westwood.

The neighborhoods are fairly distinct from each other geographically, but unfortunately the Census Tract boundaries do not correspond to the neighborhood lines. For analytical purposes, these areas are composed of Census Tracts 2802, 2803, 2804 and 2806. Since the time of the 1970 Census, a new 281-unit private housing development, Greenway Park, has opened in Tract 2802.

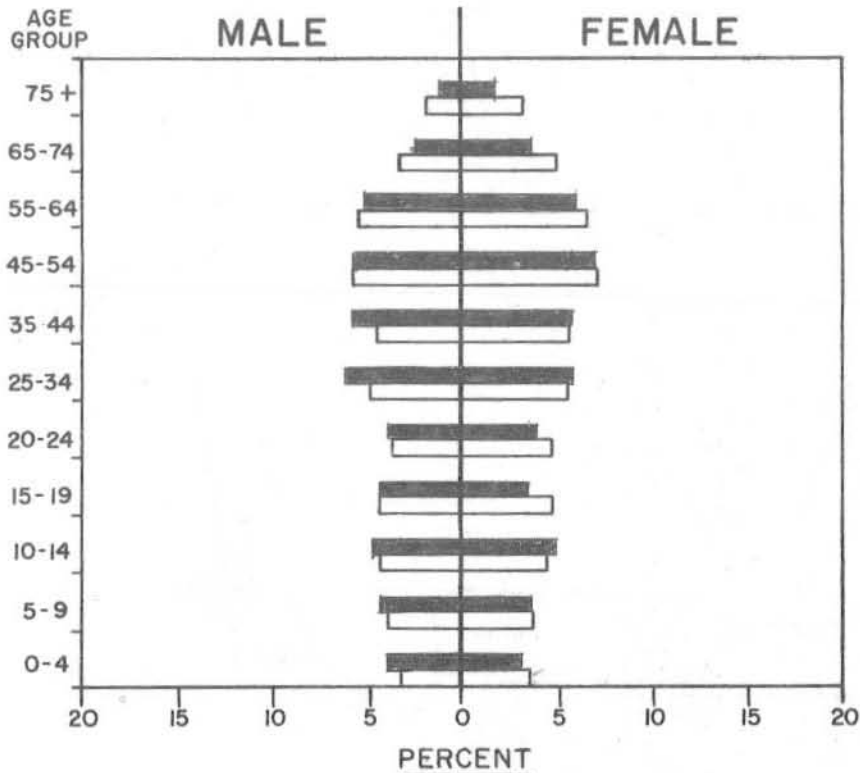


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE

— NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Crafton Hghts, Westwd., Oakwd. population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Cr. Hghts., Westwd., Oakwd. has changed from 8,669 in 1960 to 10,081 in 1970, representing a +16.3% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

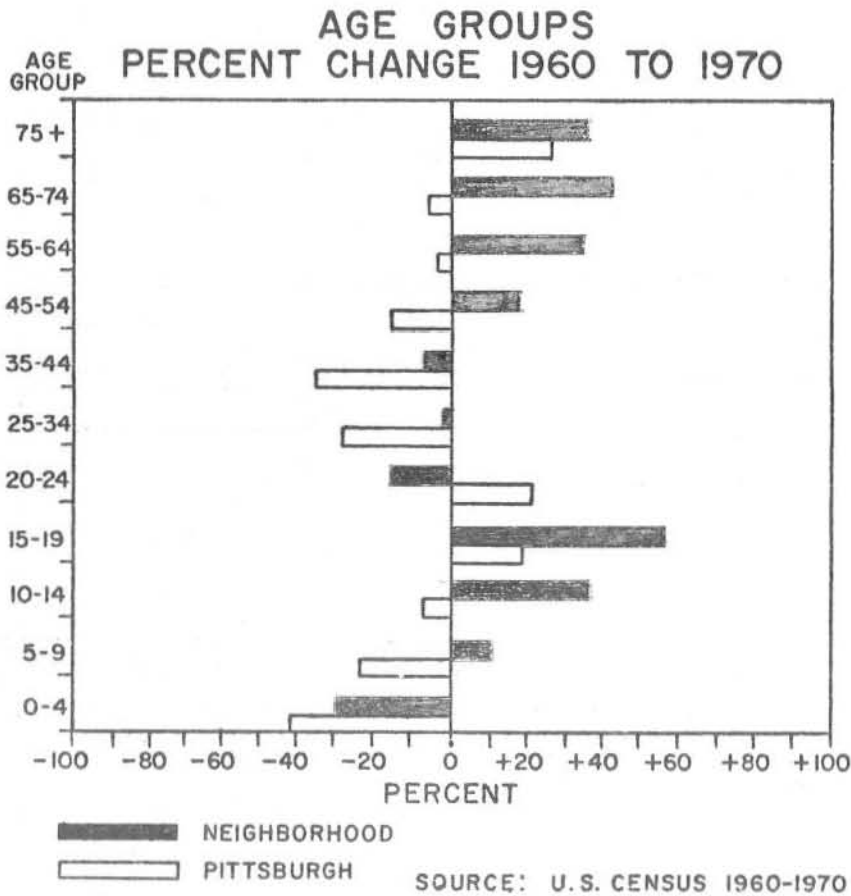
The median age for the neighborhood is 31.1 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

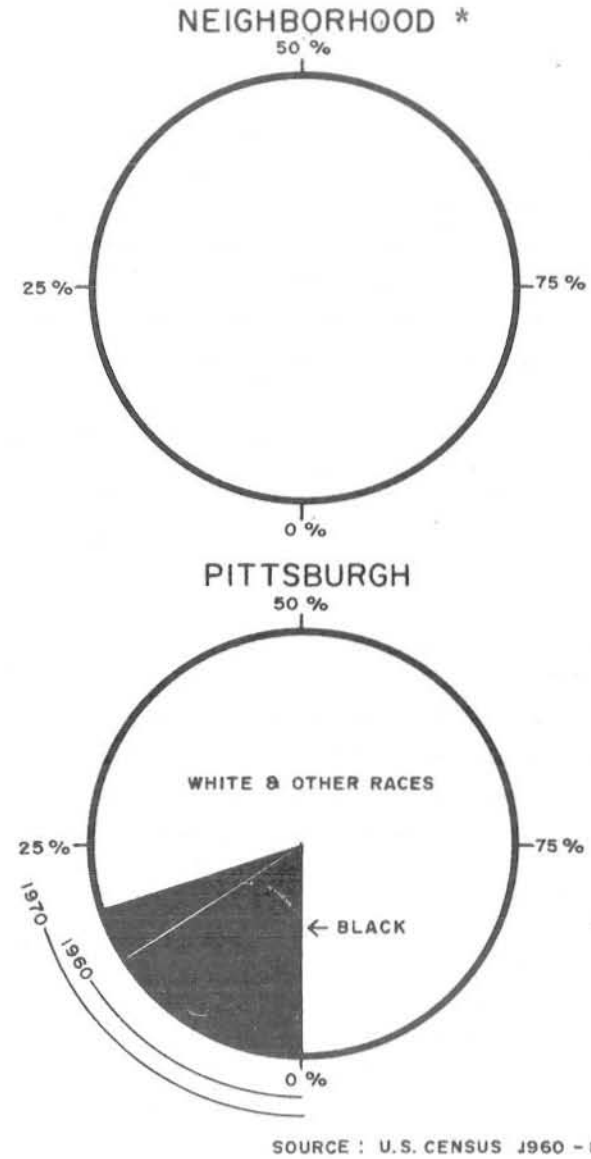
Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Cr. Hgts., Westwd., Oakwd constituted .3% of its 1960 population, and .3% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,652; in 1970, 3,192, representing a +20.3% change. A total of 74.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 91 units were vacant, as compared to 42 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 1.3% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 5.3% of the 1960, and 3.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,701 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 28% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2652	3192	+ 20.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2561	3150	+ 22.9
OWNER OCCUPIED	2009	2386	+ 18.7
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	75.7	74.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	552	764	+ 38.4
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	20.8	23.9	
VACANT UNITS	91	42	- 53.8
PERCENT VACANT	3.4	1.3	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$13,610	\$15,695	+ 15.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 96	\$127	+ 32.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	5.3	3.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 57 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$422,957 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 1.2 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 13.46 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	4	\$ 64,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	4,700
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	7	263,530
ALTERATIONS	43	90,727
TOTAL	57	\$ 422,957

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

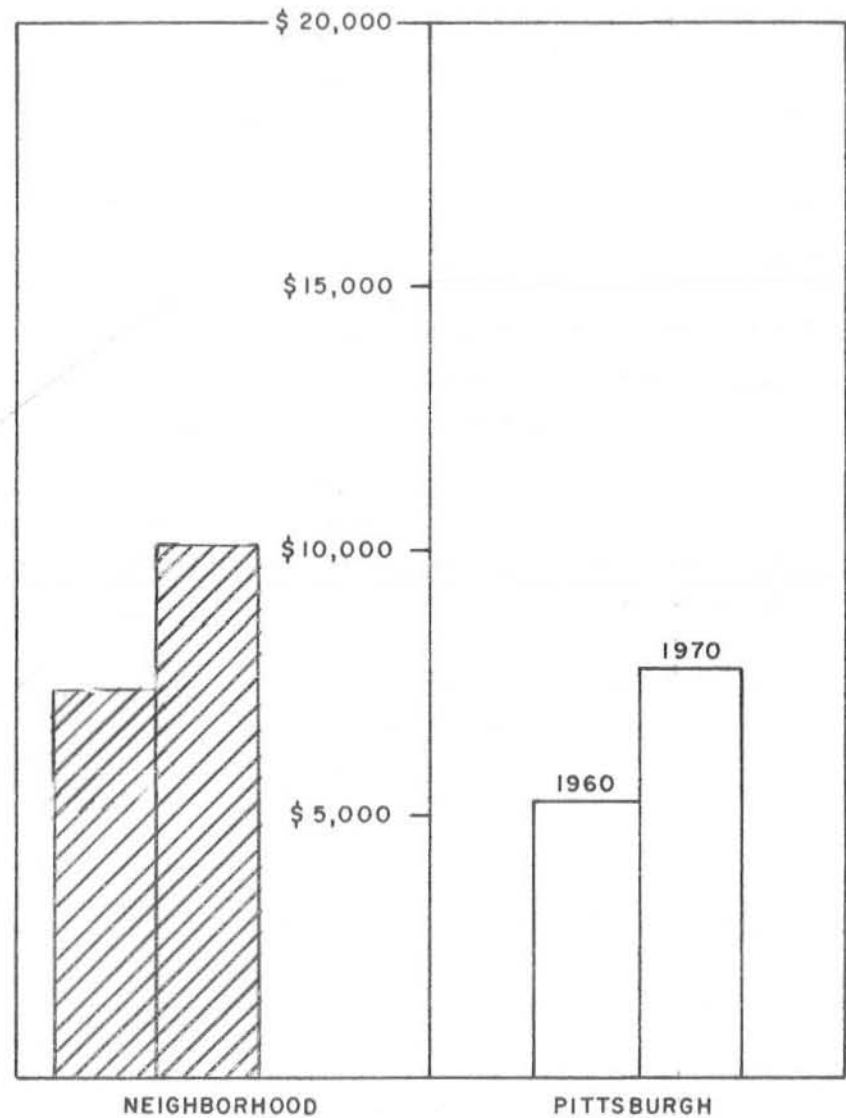
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	47	.9	33	.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1448	28.5	1303	22.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	999	19.6	1153	19.7
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1762	34.6	2564	43.9
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	468	9.2	403	6.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	362	7.1	387	6.6
TOTAL	5086	100.0	5843	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

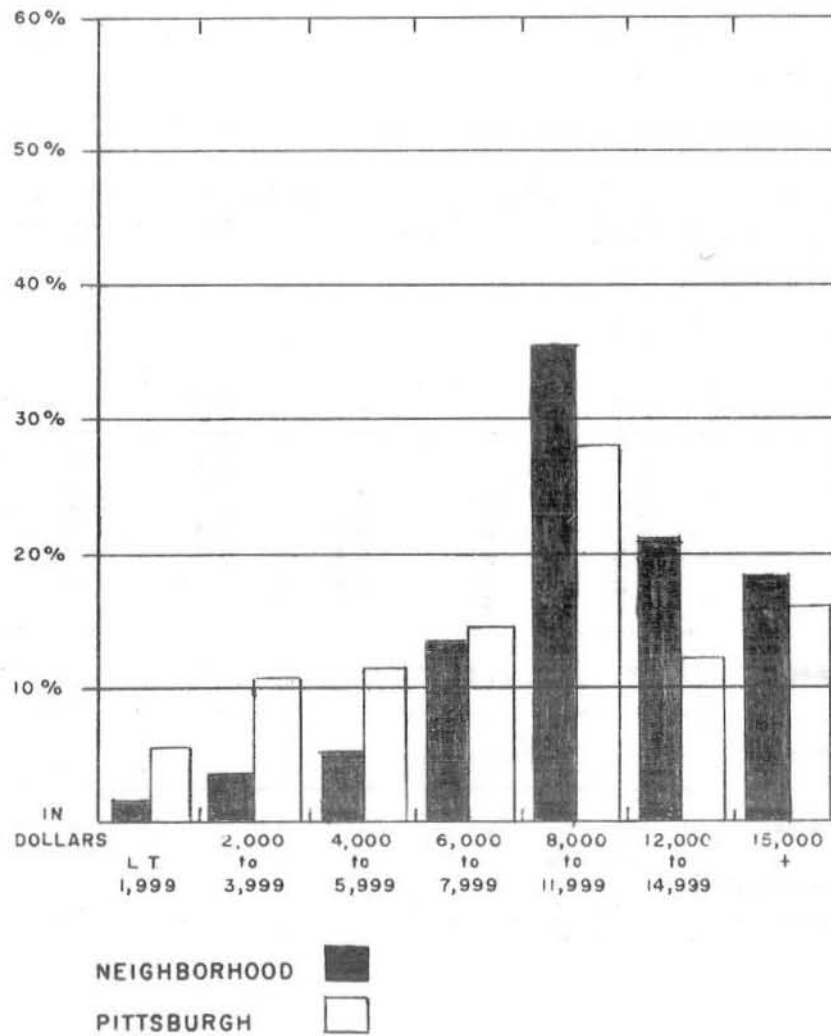


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Cr. Hgts., Westwd., Oakwd. families was \$7,131 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$11,004, representing a ten year change of 54.3%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U S CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 35% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	595	467	1079	536	2677
FEMALE	214	997	72	257	1528
TOTAL	809	1464	1151	793	4205
PERCENT OF TOTAL	19.18	34.71	27.28	18.78	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	14	.13
BLIND	7	.06
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	332	3.29
GENERAL	26	.25
AID TO DISABLED	1	.01
TOTAL	380	3.74

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	1	.01
ROBBERY	10	.10
ASSAULT	22	.22
BURGLARY	66	.65
LARCENY	42	.42
TOTAL	142	1.41

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 4% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.41, for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Cr. Hgts., Westwd., Oakwd. are not limited to those located within the confines of Cr. Hgts., Westwd., Oakwd. . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Crafton Heights - Westwood - Oakwood

Public Facilities

Police District No. 8

Fire Station No. 39

Recreation

Dunbar Playground

Westwood Playground

Oakwood Parklet

East Carnegie Parklet

Schools

Schaeffer Elementary

Westwood Elementary

(Greenway Middle - under construction)

Langley High

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Hon. Pete Flaherty, Mayor

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DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

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Stephen Reichstein, Deputy Director

Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

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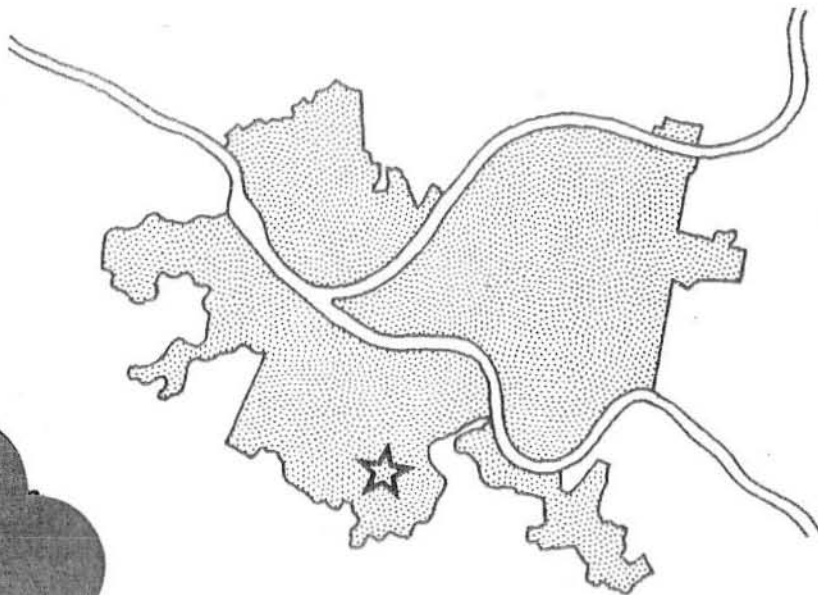
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

east brookline -

overbrook



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

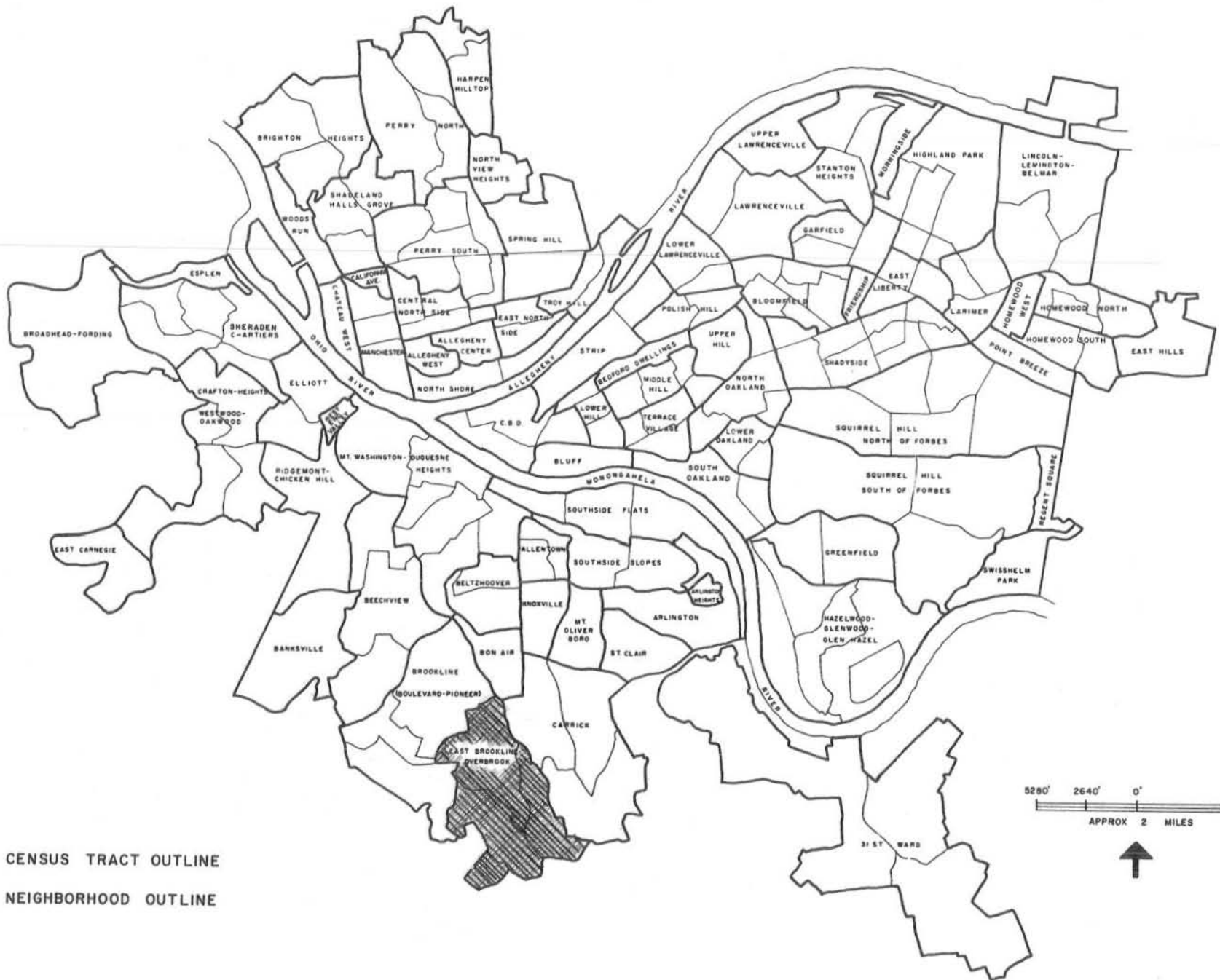
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

EAST BROOKLINE - OVERBROOK

The East Brookline - Overbrook community is divided sharply into three geographical parts by the Saw Mill Run and Library Run valleys. Before 1930 this community was the Borough of Overbrook, now the 32nd Ward of the City. It is composed of census tracts 3201, 3202, 3203 and 3204.

Because of these three divisions, each part tends to relate strongly to the adjacent community -- eastern Overbrook to Carrick, southern Overbrook to the Saw Mill Run shopping areas in Whitehall and Brentwood, and East Brookline to the Brookline community. Whatever cohesiveness there is among the three different parts of the community, comes from such institutions as the Overbrook School and the Little League.

Some of the single-family houses are more than 50 years old. These are primarily located in the Saw Mill Run valley, along with the commercial establishments of the community. But one-half of all the houses were built in the 10 or 15 years after World War II. These new houses are located on the hills of Brookline and Carrick. The young families who moved in have now "grown up," and the child population is sharply declining.



——— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 ——— NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



OCCUPATION: MA
 OF PERSONS 14 YE

The largest percentage of
 men positions. This gr

The largest percentage of
 tions, which represents 2

MAJOR OCCUP
 OF PERSONS I

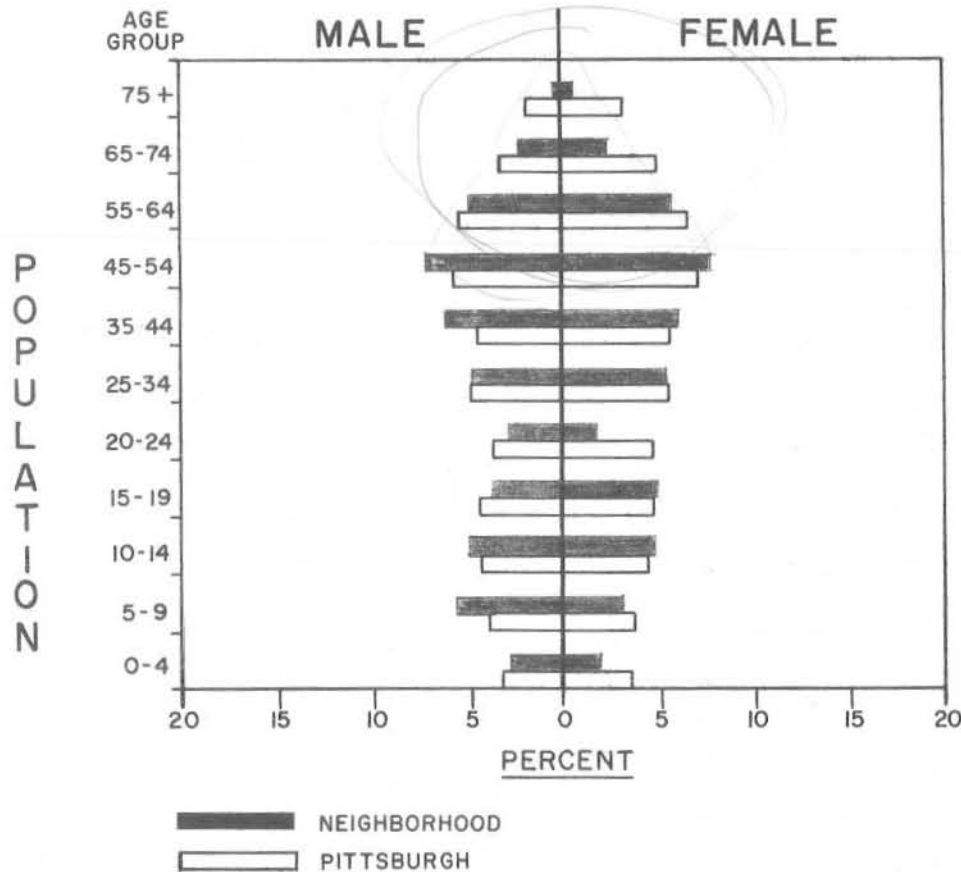
	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	
MALE	442	
FEMALE	172	
TOTAL	614	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	16.42	



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of East Brookline-Overbrook population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of East Brookline-Overbrook has changed from 10,127 in 1960 to 9,875 in 1970, representing a -2.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 30.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

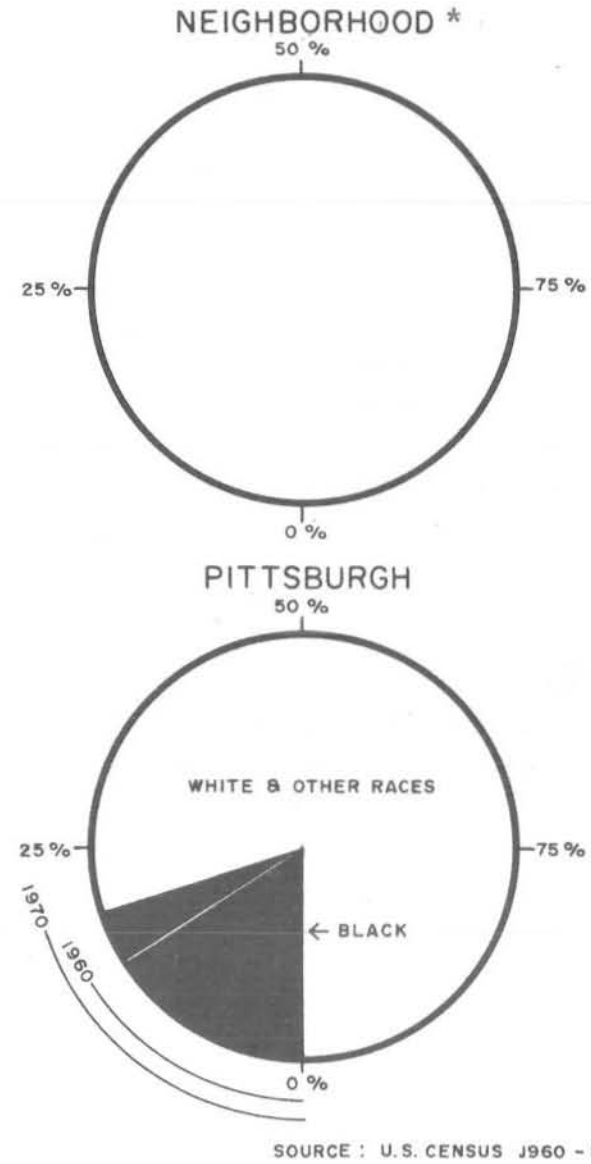
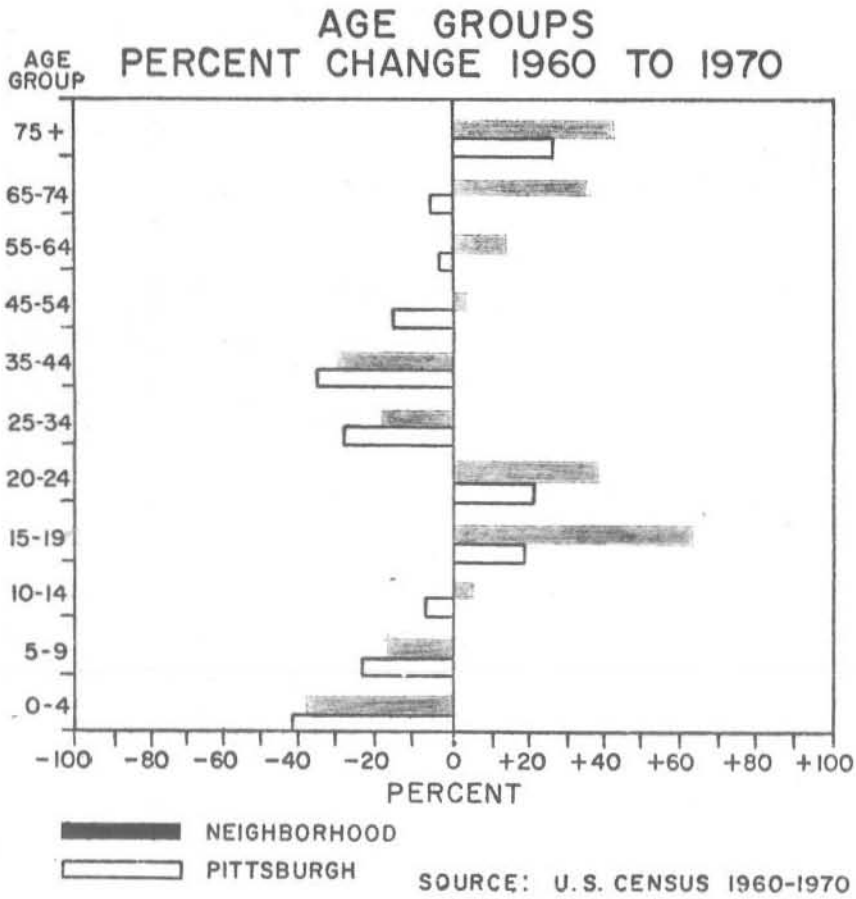
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in East Brookline-Overbrook constituted .5% of its 1960 population, and 1.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,897; in 1970, 2,982, representing a +2.9% change. A total of 83.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 67 units were vacant, as compared to 34 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 1.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 6.8% of the 1960, and 6.2% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,452 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 16% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2897	2982	+ 2.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2830	2948	+ 4.1
OWNER OCCUPIED	2435	2498	+ 2.5
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	84.0	83.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	395	450	+ 13.9
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	13.6	15.0	
VACANT UNITS	67	34	- 49.2
PERCENT VACANT	2.3	1.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 13,300	\$ 14,785	+ 11.1
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 86	\$ 112	+ 30.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	6.8	6.2	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 39 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$5,064,996. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.30 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 10.72 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	1	\$ 23,500
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	5,002,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	4	10,200
ALTERATIONS	32	29,296
TOTAL	39	\$ 5,064,996

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

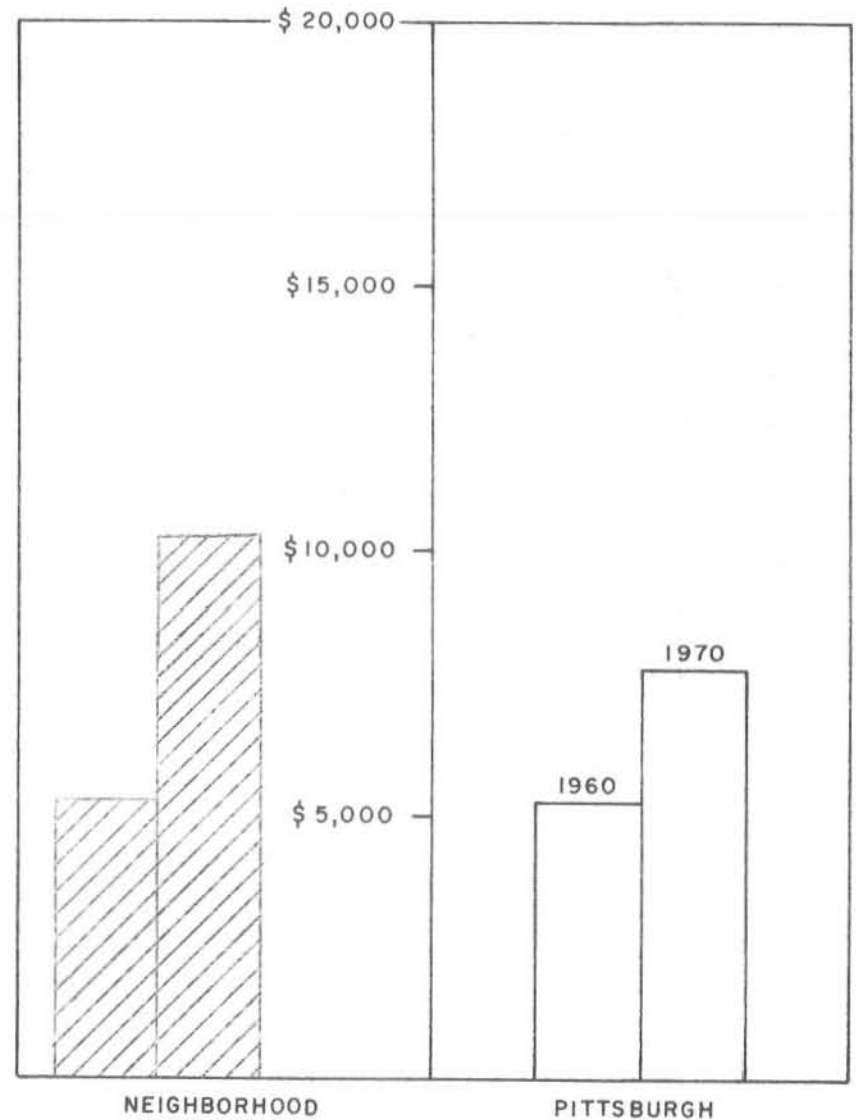
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	60	1.0	36	.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1787	30.8	1332	23.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1469	25.4	1296	23.3
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1899	32.8	2357	42.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	348	6.0	379	6.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	231	4.0	162	2.9
TOTAL	5794	100.0	5562	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

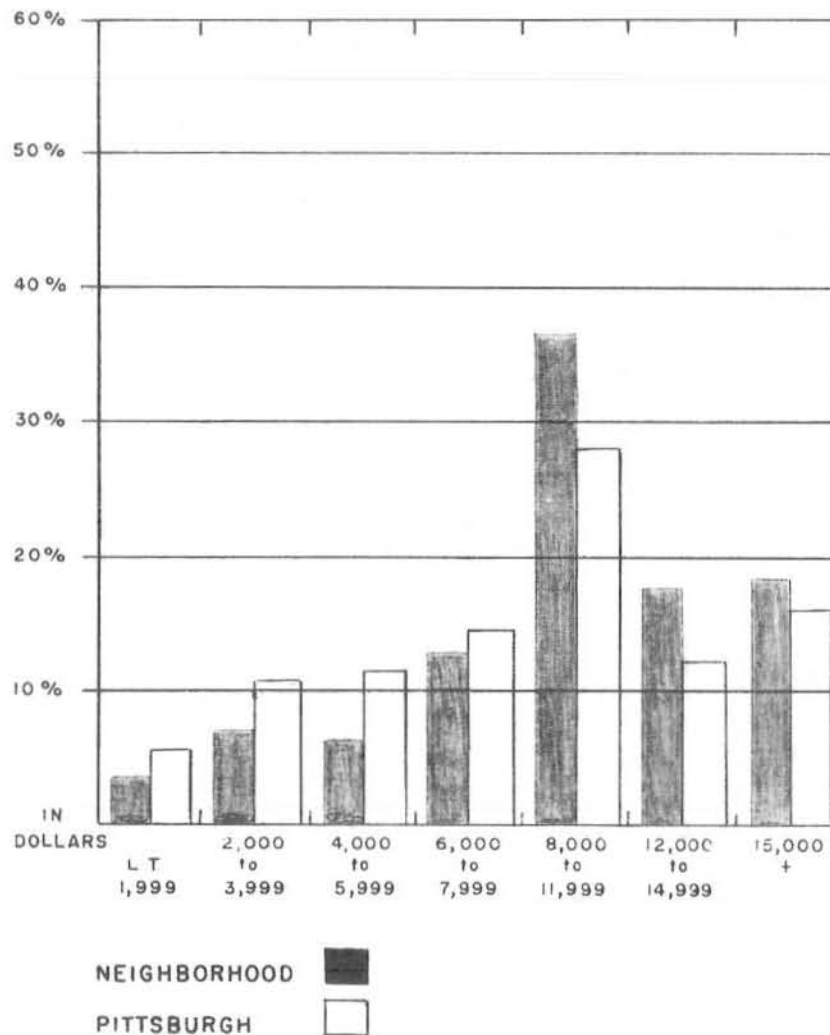


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for East Brookline-Overbrook families was \$6,864 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,446, representing a ten year change of 52.1%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 32% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	442	470	1061	521	2494
FEMALE	172	638	95	339	1244
TOTAL	614	1108	1156	860	3738
PERCENT OF TOTAL	16.42	29.63	31.90	22.99	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	7	.07
BLIND	8	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	279	2.82
GENERAL	48	.48
AID TO DISABLED	0	.00
TOTAL	342	3.45

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	13	.13
ASSAULT	25	.25
BURGLARY	66	.69
LARCENY	59	.60
TOTAL	163	1.67

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 3% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.67 for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve East Brookline-Overbrook are not limited to those located within the confines of East Brookline-Overbrook. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

East Brookline - Overbrook

Public Facilities

Police District No. 8
No. 59 Fire Station

Recreation

Overbrook Playground (under construction)
Brookline Community Recreation Center
Brookline Park

Schools

Overbrook Elementary
Carmalt Elementary
Fairview Elementary
Carrick High School

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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Stephen Reichstein, Deputy Director

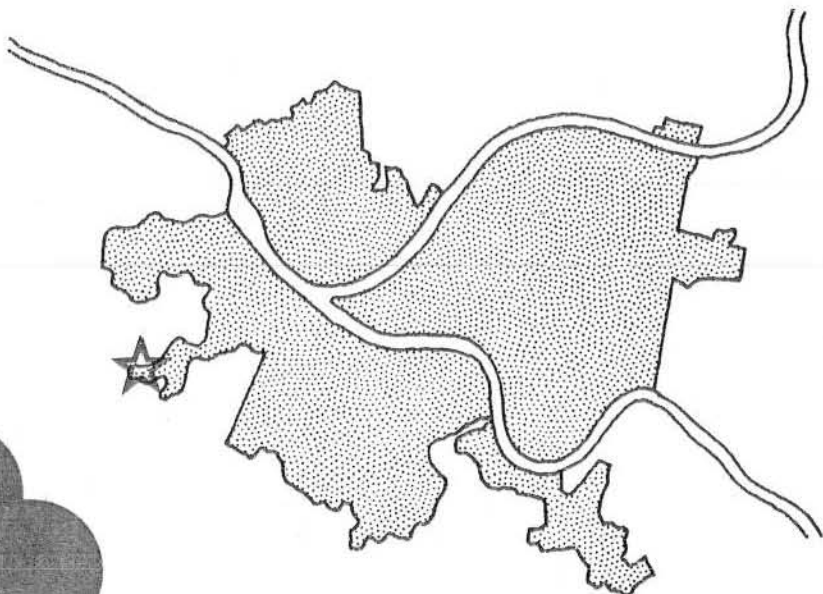
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *east* *carnegie*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

EAST CARNEGIE

This small, compact neighborhood sits at the southwesterly edge of the City. Historically it was developed in connection with some of the manufacturing companies nearby, such as Columbia Steel (Teledyne) and Union Electric Steel Co.

The community is oriented in many ways to the Borough of Carnegie, but still retains its independence as a residential neighborhood. It is middle income and ethnically mixed.

East Carnegie, which was built up about 60 years ago, may be receiving a new infusion of life due to its proximity to the Parkway West interchange. The community includes in its Census Tract 2805 the large institutional area of St. Paul's Seminary and Canevin High School.



—— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 —— NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

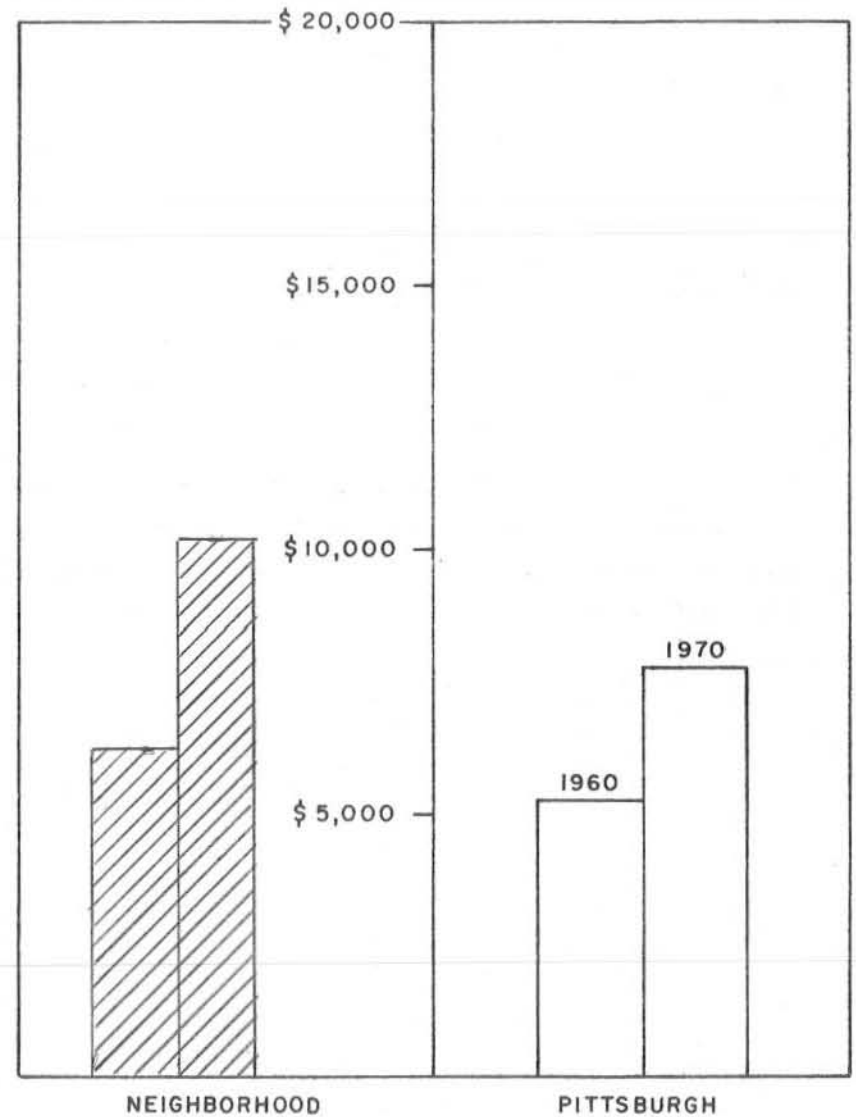
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	29	4.7	6	1.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	297	48.5	230	42.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	90	14.7	118	21.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	138	22.5	164	30.3
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	31	5.1	4	.7
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	28	4.6	20	3.7
TOTAL	613	100.0	542	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

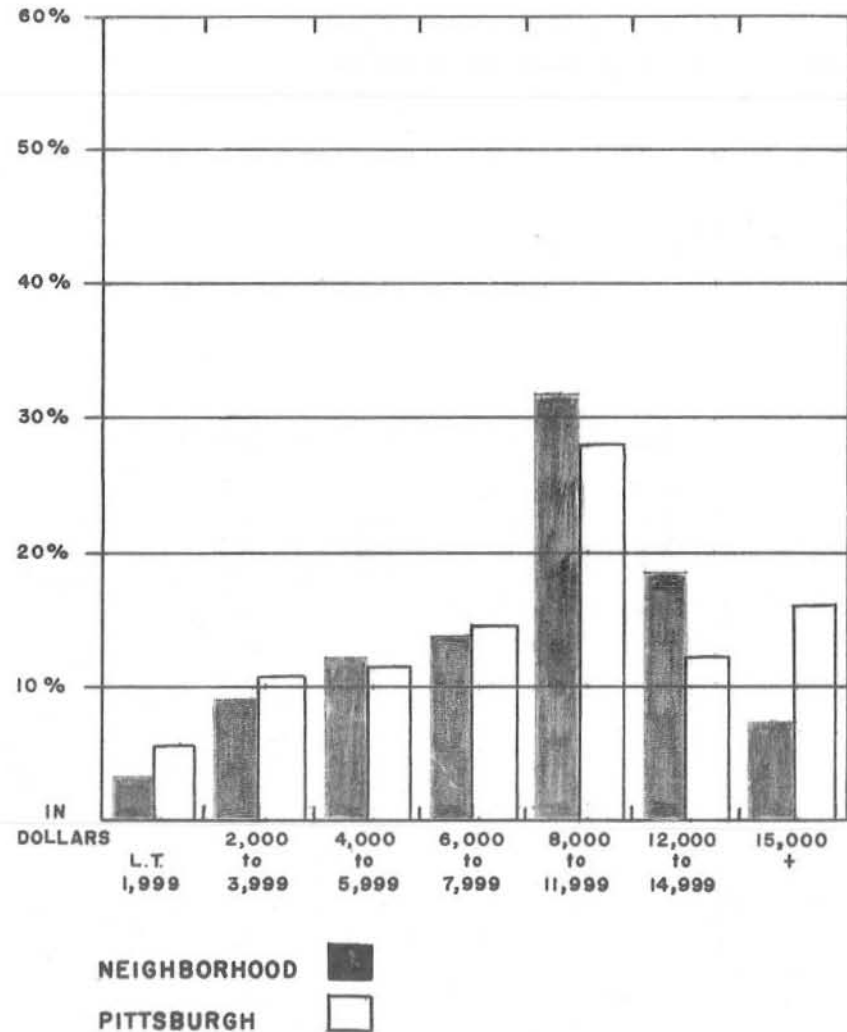


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for East Carnegie families was \$5,962 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,018, representing a ten year change of 68.0% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

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**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen foremen positions. This group constitutes 35% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 29% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	27	40	129	55	251
FEMALE	24	84	22	46	176
TOTAL	51	124	151	101	427
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11.93	29.03	35.35	23.64	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	1	.10
BLIND	0	.00
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	64	6.45
GENERAL	10	1.00
AID TO DISABLED	1	.10
TOTAL	76	7.65

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	0	.00
ASSAULT	3	.30
BURGLARY	7	.71
LARCENY	8	.81
TOTAL	18	1.82

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 8% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.82 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve East Carnegie are not limited to those located within the confines of East Carnegie . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

East Carnegie

Public Facilities

Police District No. 2

Fire Stations No. 10 and 39

Recreation

East Carnegie Parklet

Schools

Westwood Elementary

Greenway Middle

Langley High

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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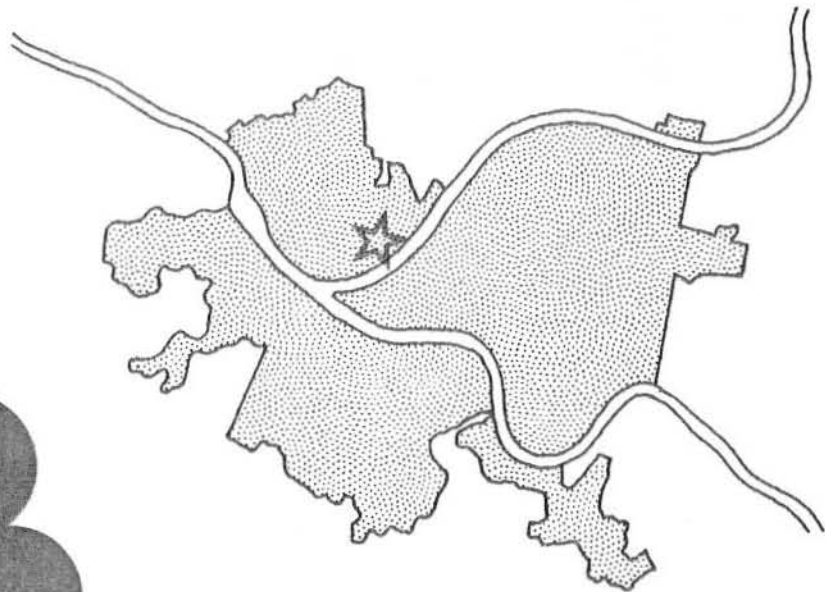
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PREFACE

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EAST NORTH SIDE

East North Side forms the eastern part of the lower North Side. A flat area at the base of Troy Hill and Spring Hill, it falls in census tracts 2301 and 2302, and is generally bounded by the hillsides on the north, the railroad tracks on the south, Vinial Street on the east and Cedar Avenue and West Park on the west.

East North Side is predominantly a residential neighborhood with scattered small industrial uses and a major shopping district on East Ohio Street. The housing stock is old and very densely developed.

Current residents number about 6100, a population drop of 31% since 1960, due primarily to highway acquisition between East Street and Madison Avenue. It is an older neighborhood with many people of German and Austrian heritage still remaining. In fact, it has one of the last German Clubs still operating in the City.

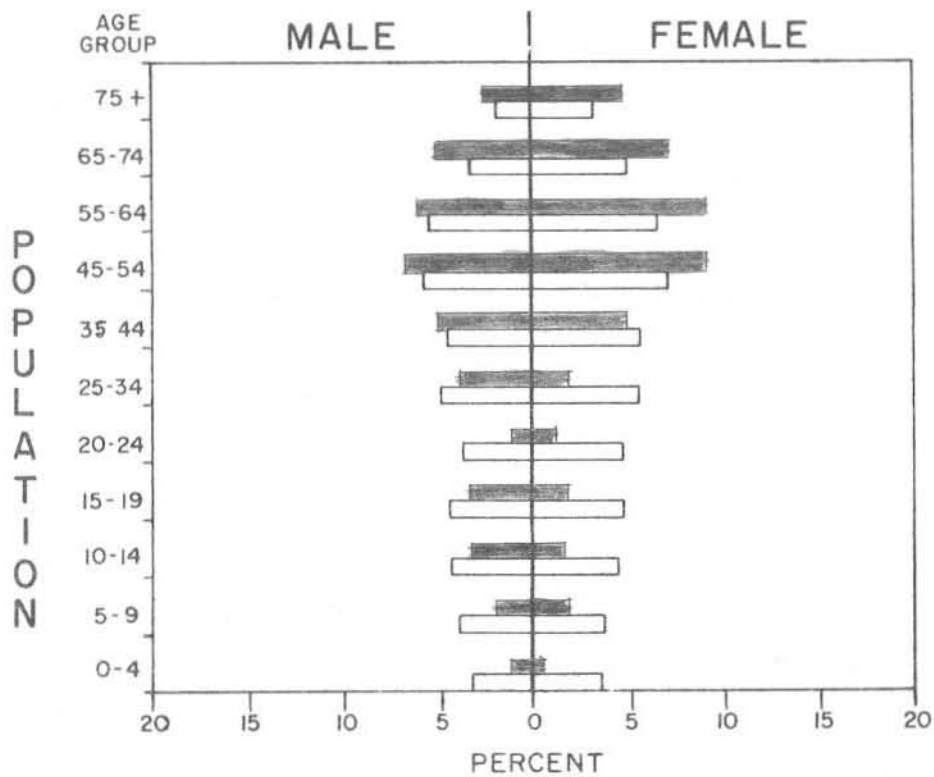


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of East North Side's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the under 5 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of East North Side has changed from 8,948 in 1960 to 6,119 in 1970, representing a 31.6% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

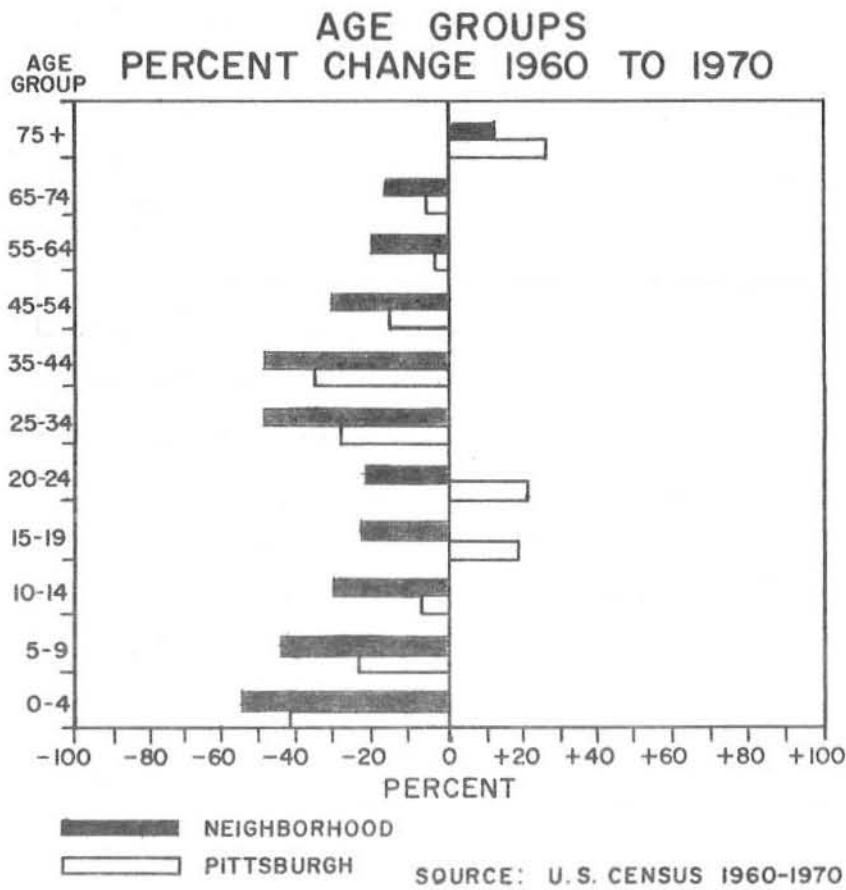
The median age for the neighborhood is 46.7 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

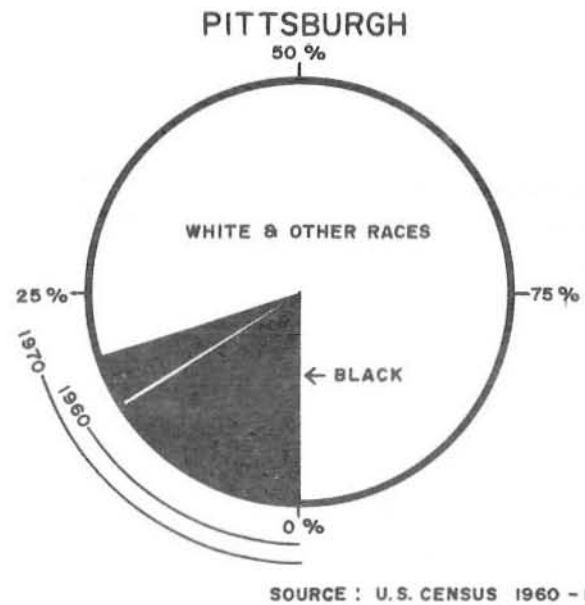
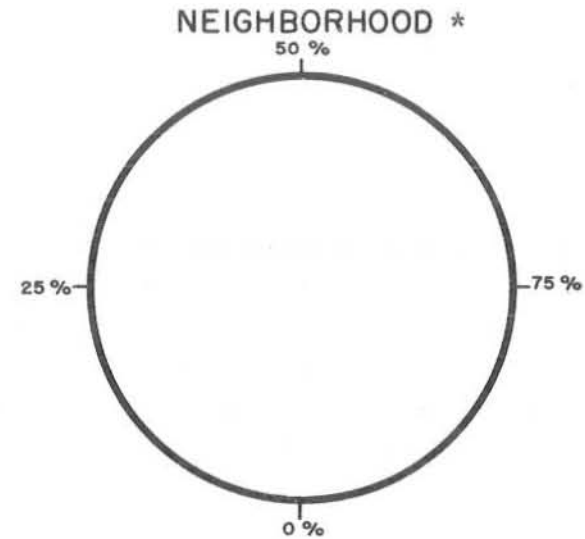
One age bracket increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in East North Side constituted 1.5% of its 1960 population, and 1.3% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

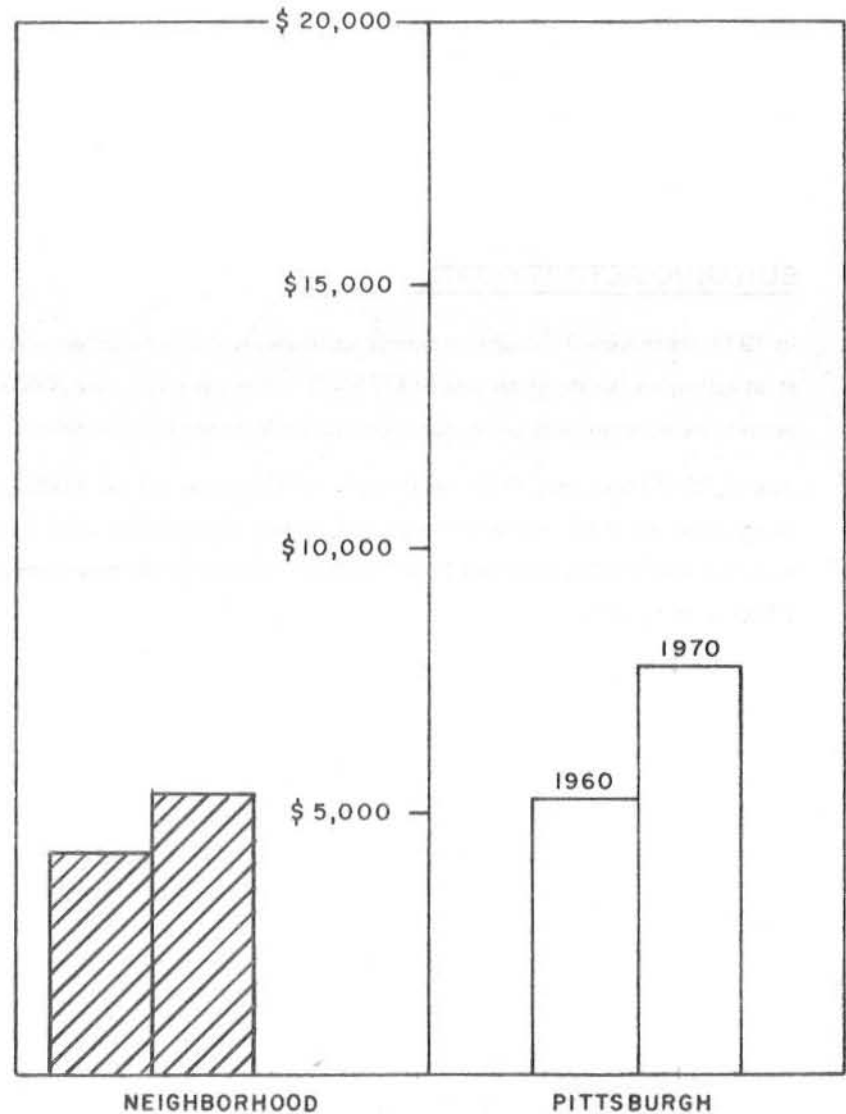
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	146	2.5	102	2.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3482	58.7	2221	52.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1330	22.4	951	22.6
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	769	13.0	745	17.7
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	108	1.8	109	2.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	97	1.6	80	1.9
TOTAL	5932	100.0	4208	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

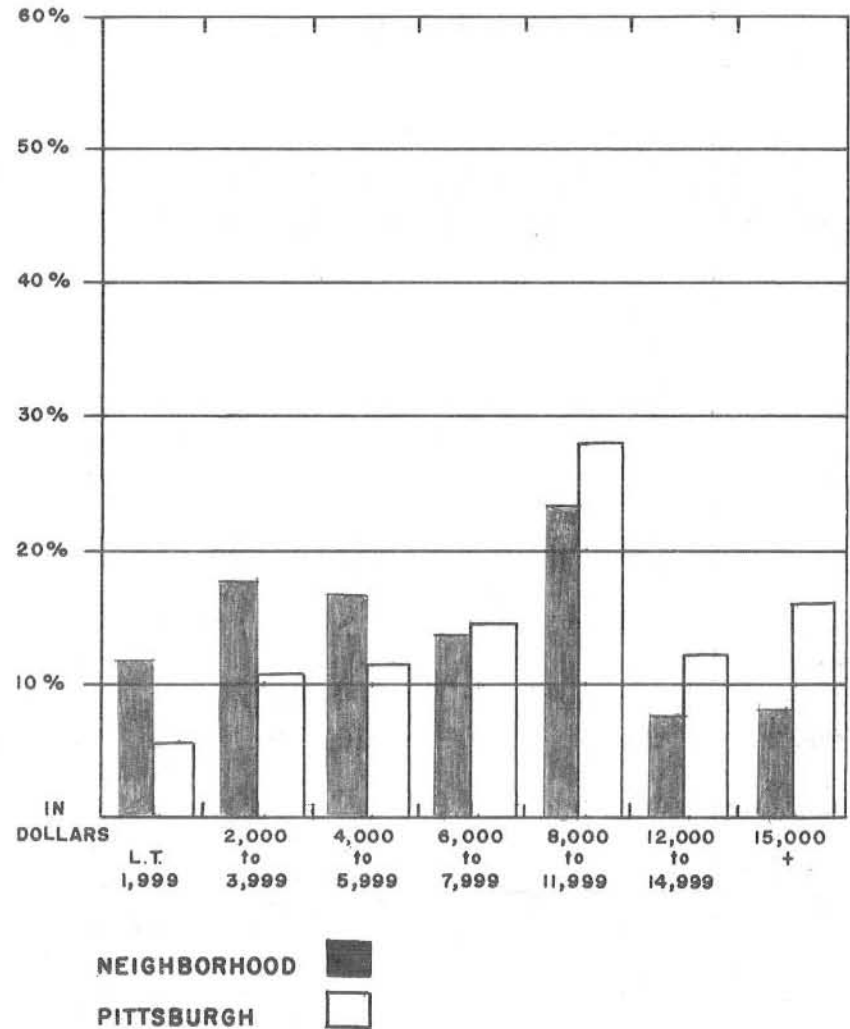


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for East North Side families was \$4,272 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$6,357, representing a ten year change of 48.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 45% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	99	169	550	359	1177
FEMALE	68	295	102	337	802
TOTAL	167	464	652	696	1979
PERCENT OF TOTAL	7.42	23.43	45.41	35.15	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	190	3.10
BLIND	13	.21
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	747	12.20
GENERAL	385	6.29
AID TO DISABLED	129	2.10
TOTAL	1464	23.90

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	4	.07
ROBBERY	57	.93
ASSAULT	102	1.67
BURGLARY	89	1.45
LARCENY	125	2.04
TOTAL	377	6.16

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 24% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 6.16; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve East North Side are not limited to those located within the confines of East North Side. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

East North Side

Public Facilities

No. 42, 43 and 46 Fire Stations

No. 9 Police Station

Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

Martin Luther King Ballfield court games and playground

Schiller Elementary School play yards

Tripoli Street Tot Lot

Schools

Schiller Elementary School

Latimer Junior High School

Allegheny High School

Health

Allegheny General Hospital

Divine Providence Hospital

St. Johns Hospital

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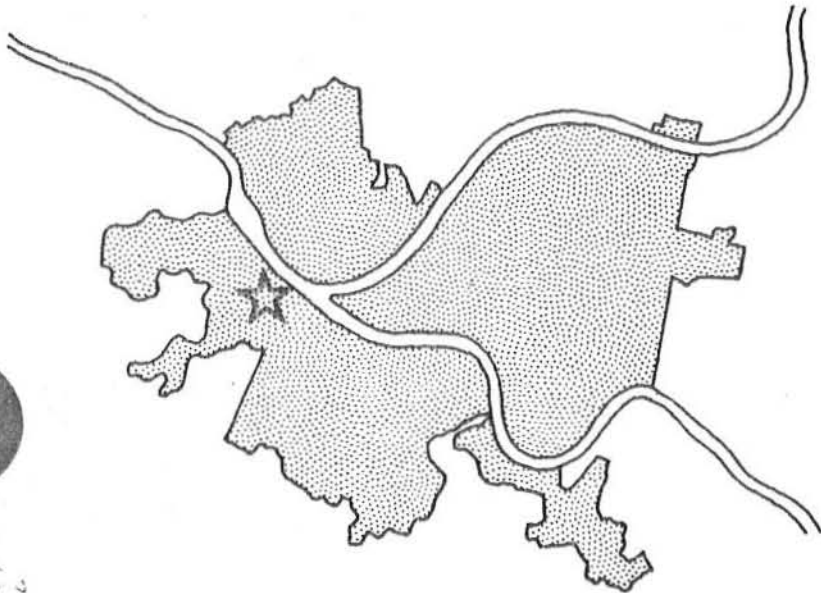
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a community profile of *elliott*



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ELLIOTT

The Elliott community is considered to include both "Church Hill" and the Herschel area as well as Elliott itself. This is a predominantly middle-income area of single-family houses. The houses, primarily of wood frame, were built mostly around the turn of the century.

The early population was largely German, both Catholic and Protestant. Within the past 50 years, however, Elliott has become more ethnically mixed, though the population has been gradually declining since the 1930's. The oldest developments were around Lorenz and Chartiers Avenues, where a commercial section still exists, and -- on the other hill -- at the top of Walbridge Street near West End Park.

Several Protestant churches are located in the Lorenz Avenue area and a new Catholic church building has just been opened on the edge of the neighborhood in Crafton Heights. The new Greenway Middle School is under construction in that area. The Elliott community has an Overlook above the Ohio River, a parklet on Chartiers, and a major playground on Herschel.

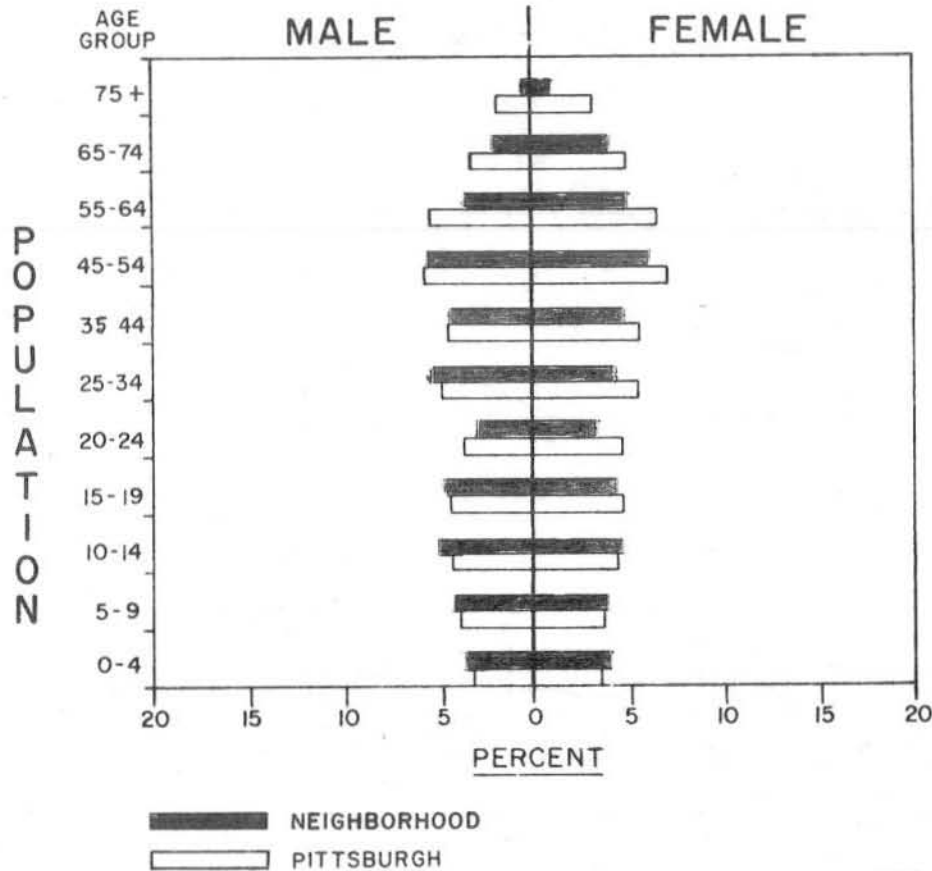
Included in Elliott are Census Tracts 2007 and 2008.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Elliott's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Elliott has changed from 5,679 in 1960 to 4,955 in 1970, representing a -12.7% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 31.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

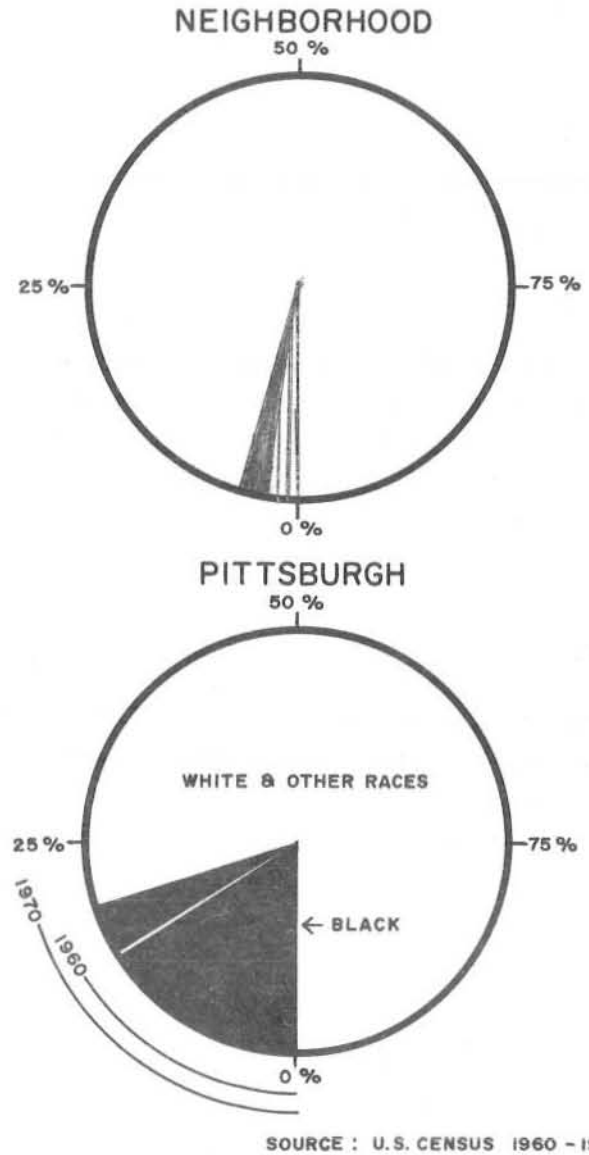
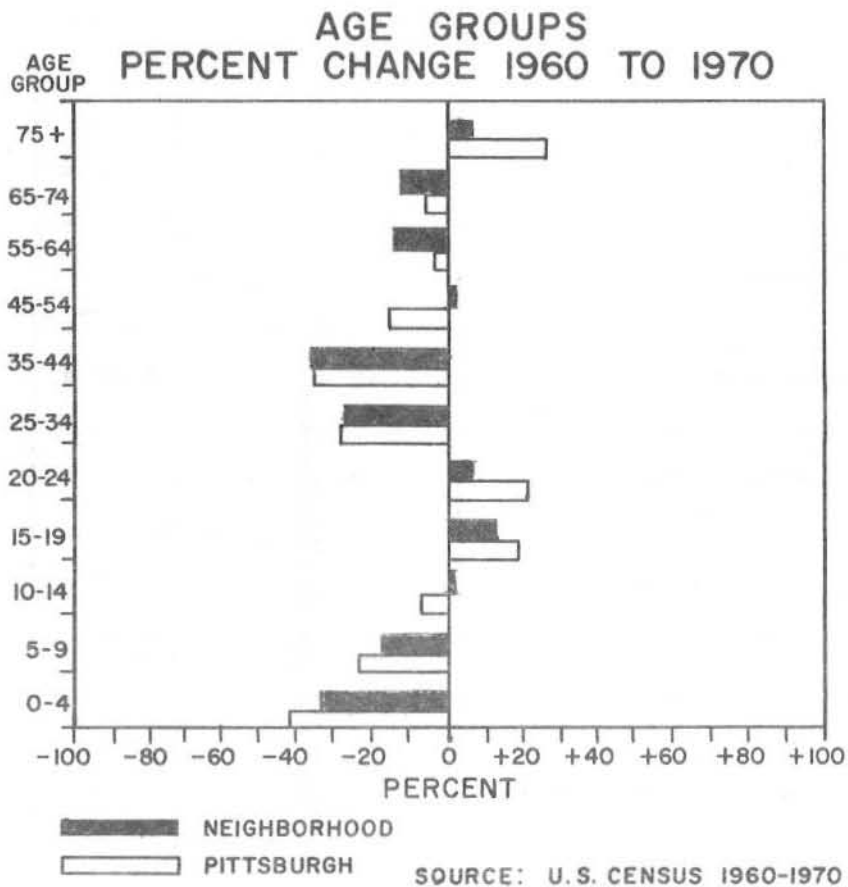
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Elliott constituted 2.4% of its 1960 population, and 4.3% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



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OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,694; in 1970, 1,646, representing a -2.8% change. A total of 63.0% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 49 units were vacant, as compared to 77 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 4.6% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 11.6% of the 1960, and 8.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,005 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 22% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1694	1646	- 2.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1645	1569	- 4.6
OWNER OCCUPIED	1059	1038	- 2.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	62.5	63.0	
RENTER OCCUPIED	586	531	- 9.4
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	34.5	32.2	
VACANT UNITS	49	77	+ 57.1
PERCENT VACANT	2.8	4.6	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 8697	\$ 9510	+ 9.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 66	\$ 82	+ 24.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	11.6	8.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 38 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$41,580 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 21.87 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	2	\$ 3,300
ALTERATIONS	36	38,280
TOTAL	38	\$ 41,580

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
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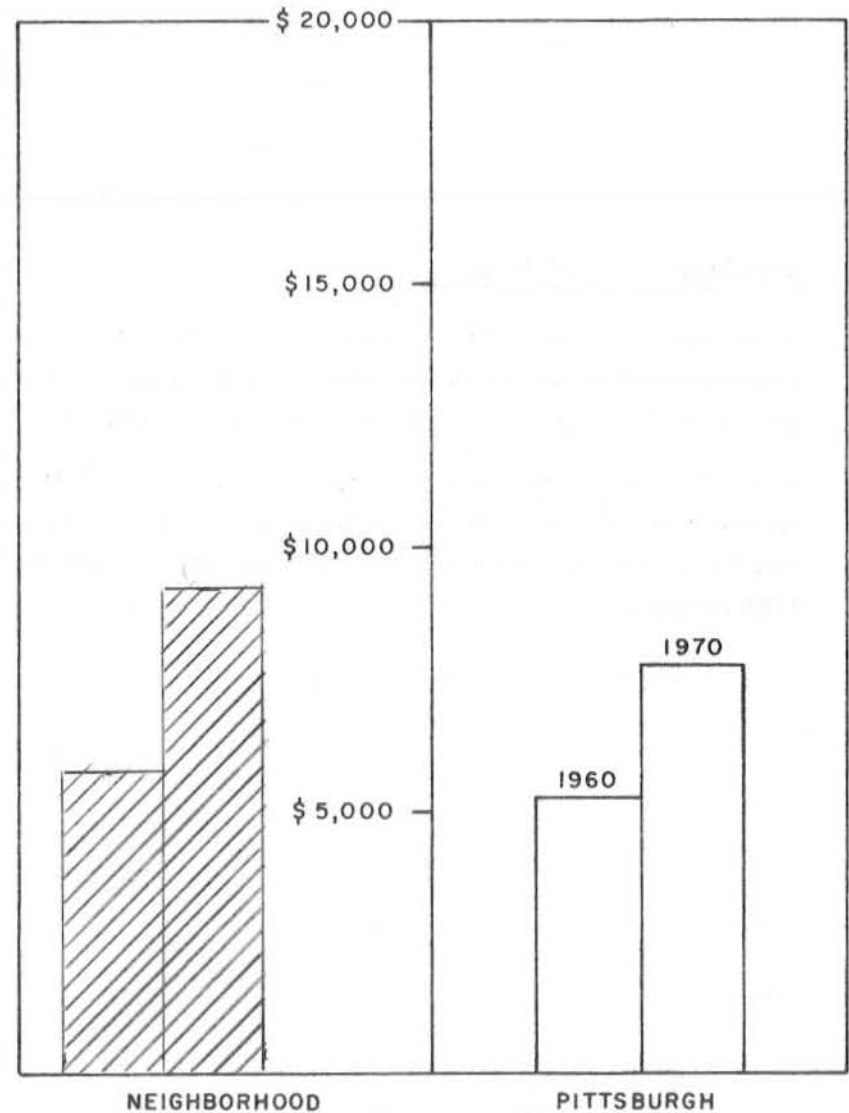
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	37	1.1	40	1.5
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1425	42.9	873	32.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	986	29.7	805	29.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	716	21.6	875	32.0
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	109	3.3	77	2.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	49	1.5	62	2.3
TOTAL	3322	100.0	2732	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

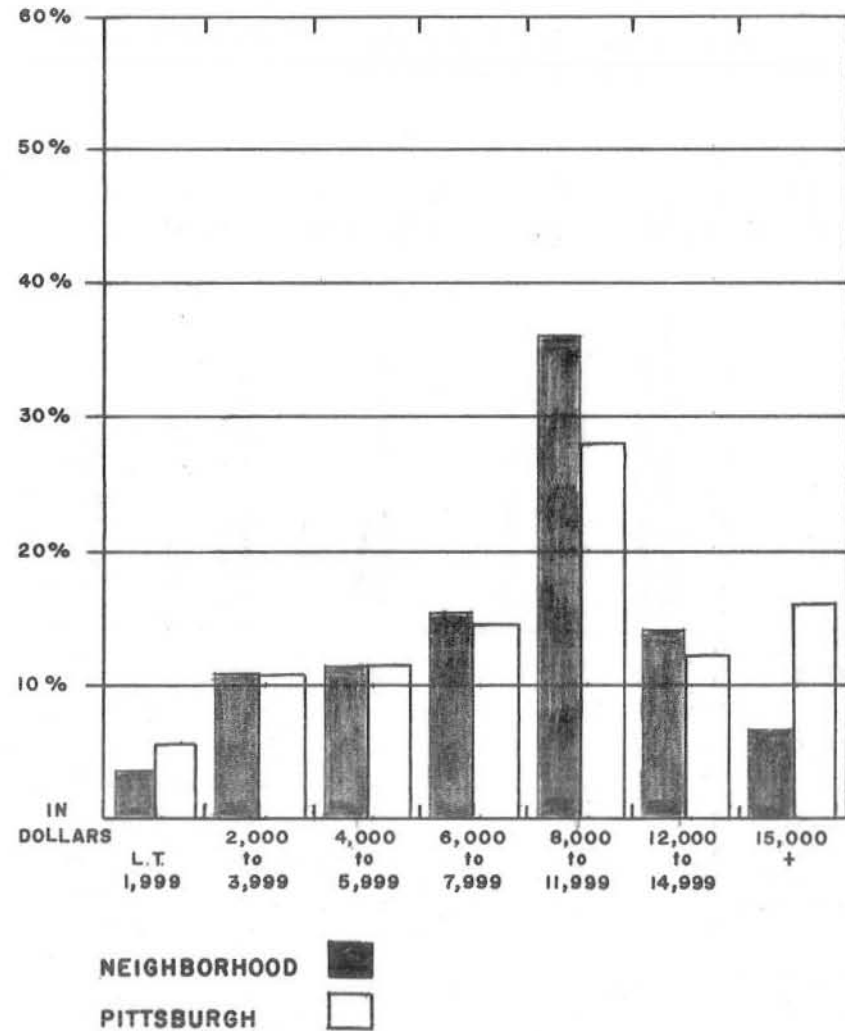


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Elliott families was \$5,739 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,826, representing a ten year change of 53.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in Craftsmen-Foremen positions. This group constitutes 41% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in Sales and Clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	112	167	623	220	1122
FEMALE	36	296	59	158	549
TOTAL	148	463	682	378	1671
PERCENT OF TOTAL	8.85	27.69	40.80	22.61	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	17	.34
BLIND	4	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	400	8.07
GENERAL	52	1.04
AID TO DISABLED	13	.26
TOTAL	486	9.79

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 10% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.70 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	4	.08
ASSAULT	29	.59
BURGLARY	21	.42
LARCENY	30	.61
TOTAL	84	1.70

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Elliott are not limited to those located within the confines of Elliott. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Elliott

Public Facilities

- No. 39 Fire Station
- No. 8 Police District

Recreation

- Herschel Playground
- Townsend Parklet
- West End Overlook
- West End Park

Schools

- Thaddeus Stevens Elementary
- Greenway Middle (under construction)
- Langley High

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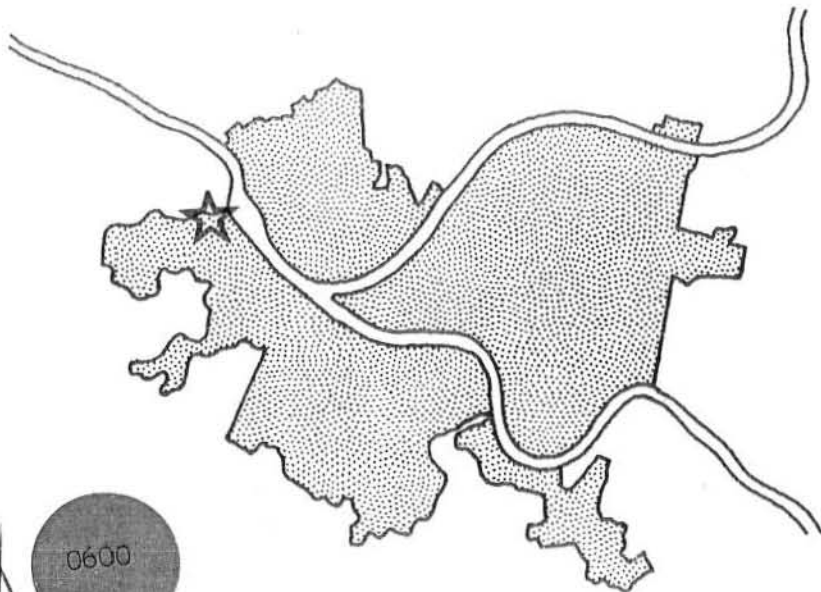
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *esplen*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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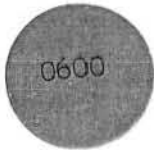


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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

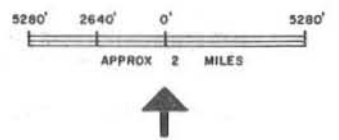
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

ESPLEN

Esplen is a community of some 900 persons adjacent to McKees Rocks. The ethnically mixed population declined about 20 percent between 1960 and 1970, and the number of housing units dropped about 10 percent as some deteriorated structures were demolished. Most of the buildings in the neighborhood were constructed between 1880 and 1900. Several stores and businesses remain, however, especially on West Carson Street, and the community continues to be served by a few churches, including St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, the largest institution in the neighborhood. Esplen is accessible to McKees Rocks Plaza Shopping center and to Sheraden. The proposed Chartiers Valley Expressway was to have ended at Stanhope Street, on the edge of Esplen; but construction of that highway now appears to be at least 10 years in the future. Esplen is comprised of Census Tract 2001.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 386 ; in 1970, 332 , representing a -13.9% change. A total of 51.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 20 units were vacant, as compared to 13 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.9% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 11.7% of the 1960, and 14.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 236 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 26% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	386	332	- 13.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	366	319	- 12.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	182	172	- 5.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	47.1	51.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	184	147	- 20.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	47.6	44.2	
VACANT UNITS	20	13	- 35.0
PERCENT VACANT	5.1	3.9	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 5,550	\$ 7,545	+ 35.9
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 59	\$ 78	+ 32.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	11.7	14.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 10 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$26,365 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 30.12 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	10	\$ 26,365
TOTAL	10	\$ 26,365

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	25	38	92	62	217
FEMALE	11	65	24	32	132
TOTAL	36	103	116	94	349
PERCENT OF TOTAL	10.31	29.50	33.22	26.93	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	6	.60
BLIND	2	.20
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	136	13.65
GENERAL	24	2.40
AID TO DISABLED	3	.30
TOTAL	171	17.15

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	1	.10
ASSAULT	12	1.20
BURGLARY	12	1.20
LARCENY	18	1.81
TOTAL	43	4.31

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 17% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.31 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Esplen are not limited to those located within the confines of Esplen. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Esplen

- Police District No. 8
- Fire Station No. 40

Recreation

- Esplen Tot Lot

Schools

- Sheraden Elementary
- Greenway Middle School
- Langley High School

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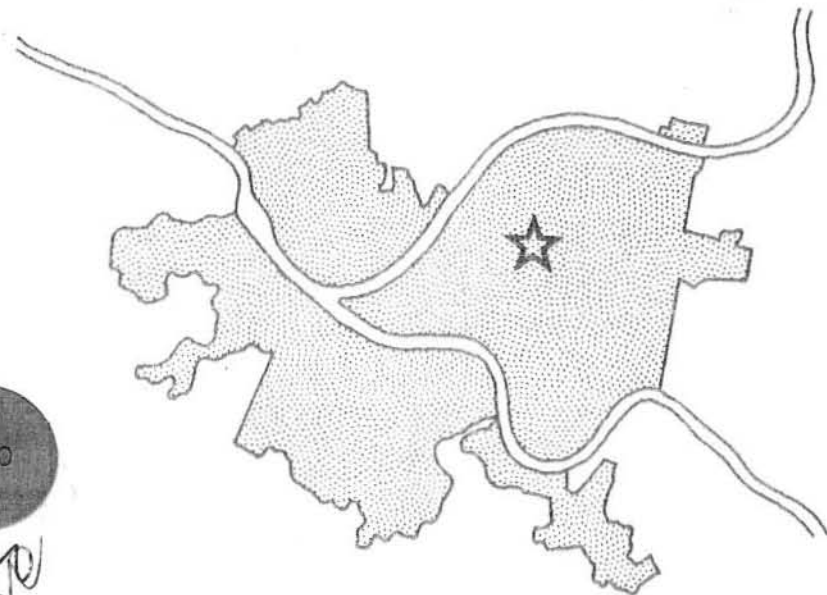
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *friendship*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

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FRIENDSHIP

Friendship is generally considered to lie between Graham Street and Negley Avenue, and between Penn and Centre Avenues. For statistical purposes, it is composed of Census Tract 807.

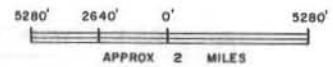
Friendship is a small residential neighborhood, part of Greater East Liberty. Most homes here were constructed as single family residences around the turn of the century, along narrow streets. Recently these large homes have been successfully converted into apartment units to house students and young adults. Today two-thirds of the housing units in this community are apartments.

All manner of shopping needs can be met close by, either at convenience stores on Penn or Centre Avenues, or in the East Liberty Mall.

This area will need constant attention to maintain high physical standards as non-resident owners replace yesterday's owner occupants.

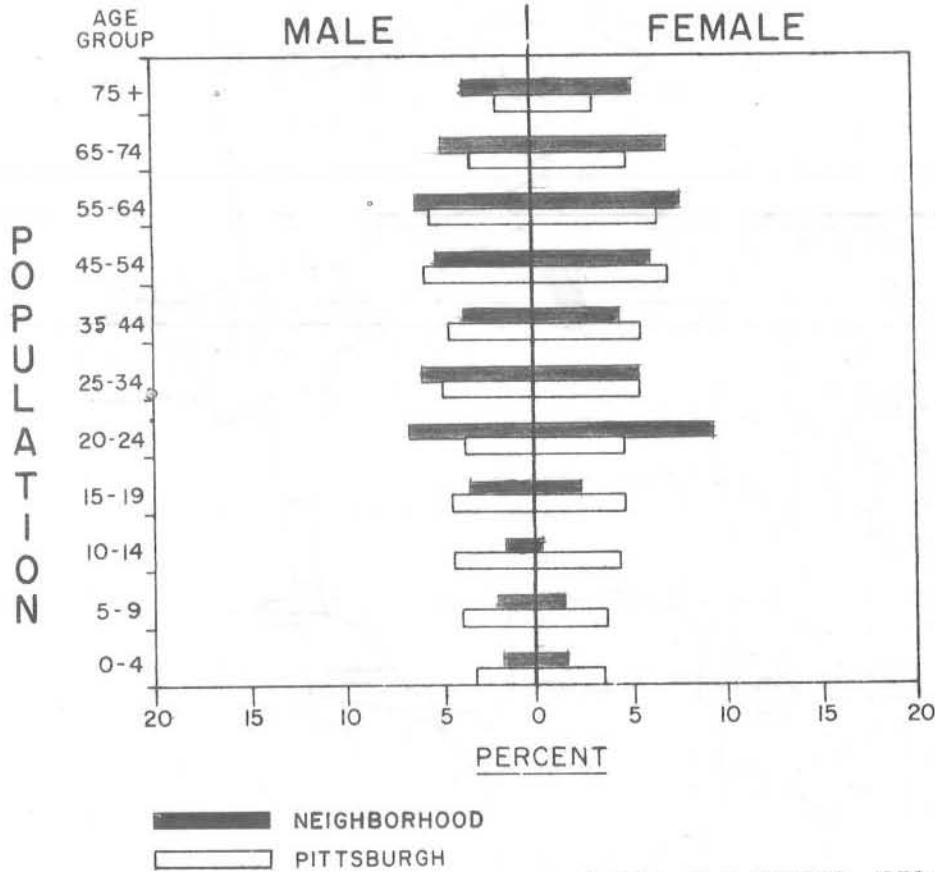


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Friendship's population falls in the age 20-24 category, the smallest being the 10-14 year age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970*

The population of Friendship has changed from 2,362 in 1960 to 2,136 in 1970, representing a -9.6% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 43.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

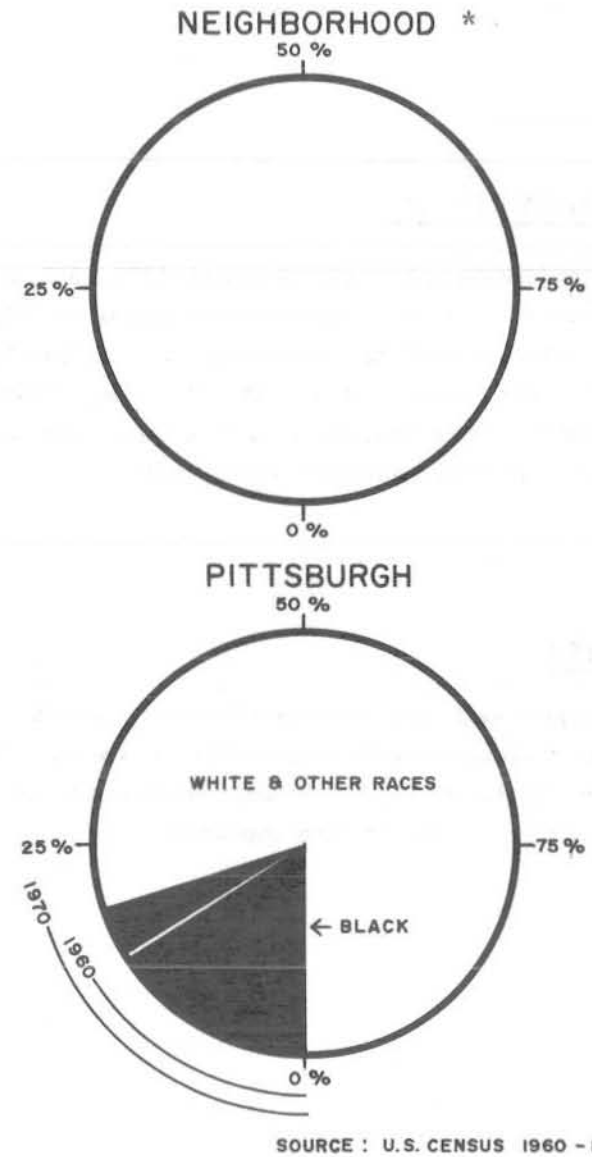
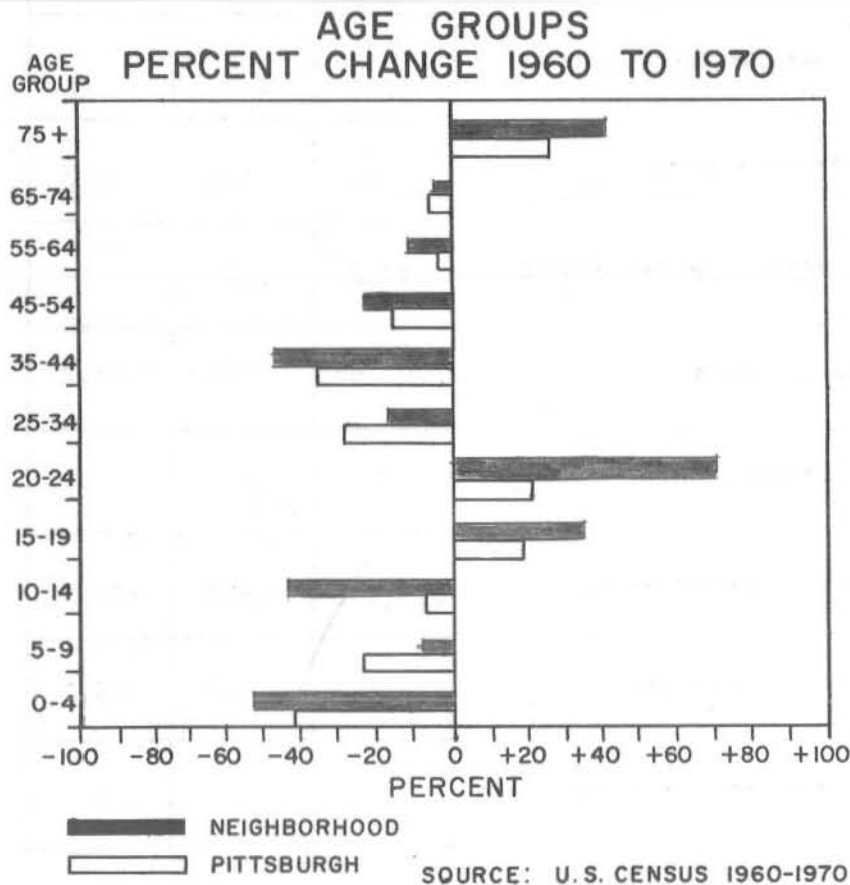
Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Friendship constituted .1% of its 1960 population, and 1.5% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

POPULATION



* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 41% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	140	112	109	54	415
FEMALE	165	269	25	60	519
TOTAL	305	381	134	114	934
PERCENT OF TOTAL	32.04	40.79	14.33	12.20	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	30	1.40
BLIND	4	.18
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	96	4.49
GENERAL	109	5.10
AID TO DISABLED	66	3.08
TOTAL	305	14.25

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0.00
RAPE	2	.09
ROBBERY	8	.37
ASSAULT	16	.75
BURGLARY	62	2.90
LARCENY	54	2.53
TOTAL	142	6.64

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 14% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 6.64 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
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COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Friendship are not limited to those located within the confines of Friendship . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Friendship

Public Facilities

No. 5 Police Station

No. 8 Fire Station

Recreation

Friendship Park

Enright Parklet

Garland Parklet

Schools

Friendship Elementary

Peabody High

Health

West Penn Hospital

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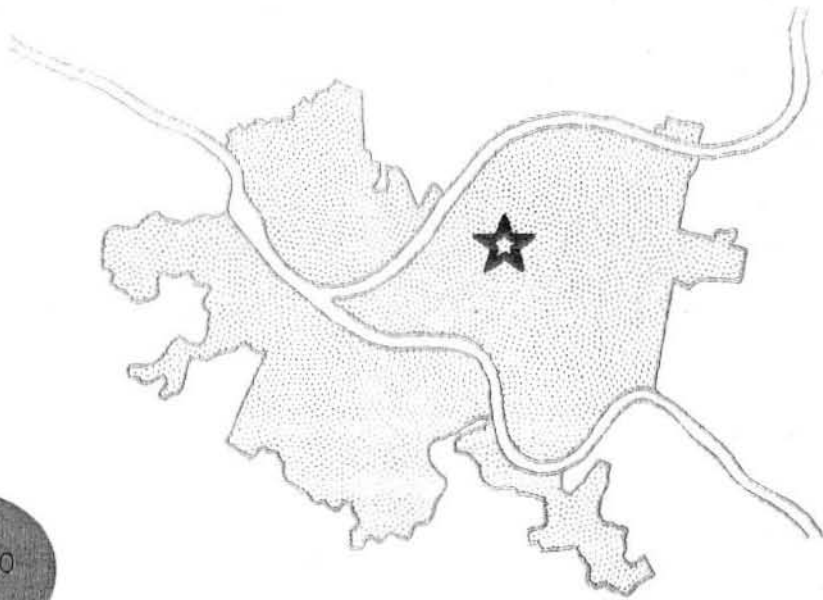
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *garfield*



prepared by
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GARFIELD

Garfield is generally considered to lie between Penn Avenue and Black Street, and between Mossfield Boulevard and Negley Avenue. For statistical purposes, it is composed of Census Tracts 1006, 1007, and 1104.

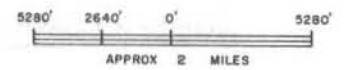
Garfield is a residential community built on the flat land along Penn and Negley Avenues, and rising north and west from these streets up the slopes, some of which are quite steep. Most construction is frame and took place around the turn of the century. In the 1960's the Garfield Heights housing development was constructed along the high point of the community. This development gave Garfield a gain in population during the past decade, thus running counter to the city-wide trend.

While generally an older community, during the past five years Garfield has been undergoing significant rehabilitation through the city's only federally assisted code enforcement program. This has enabled the housing stock to be upgraded and has provided public street and recreation improvements.

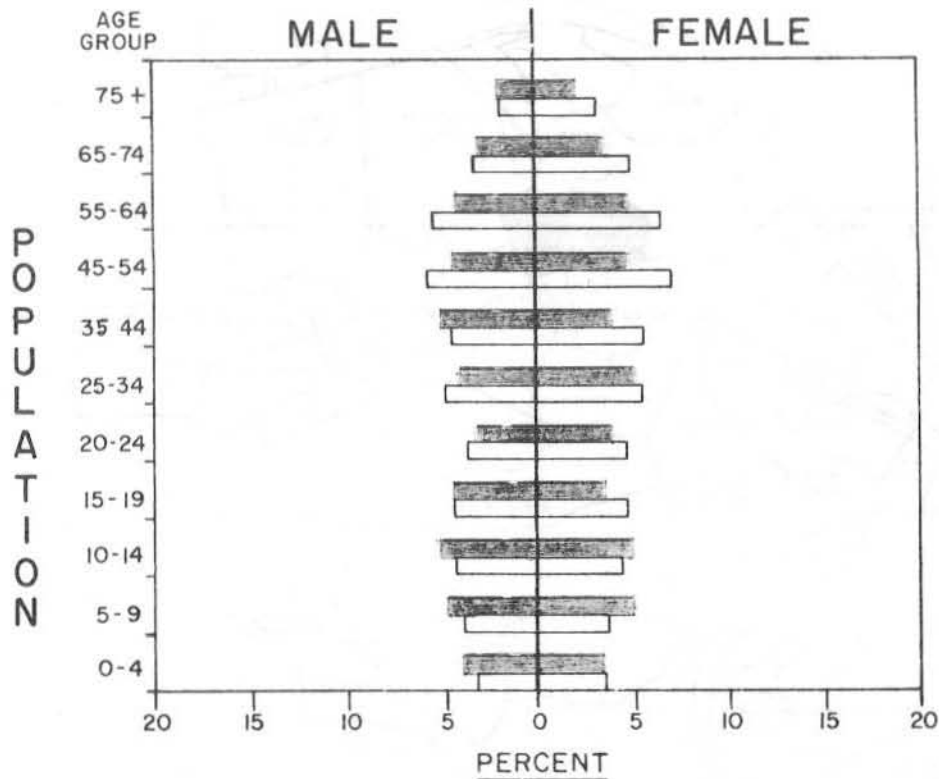
The shopping needs of this community are served by the commercial concentration along Penn Avenue and the Stanton Heights shopping center.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Garfield's population falls in the age 10-14 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Garfield has changed from 10,695 in 1960 to 11,396 in 1970, representing a +6.6% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 28.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

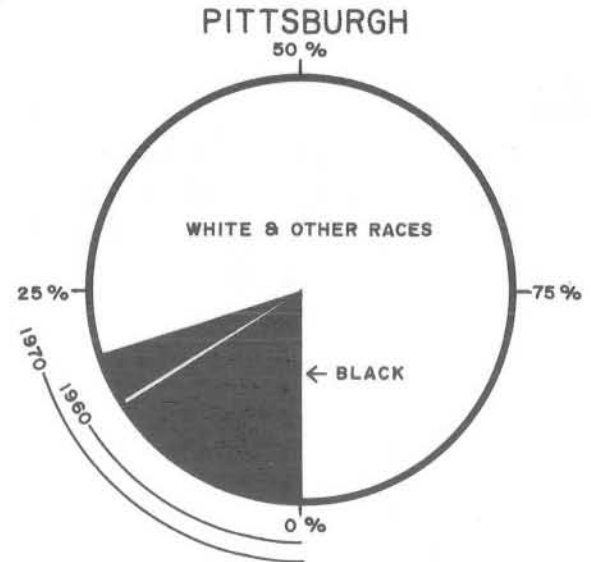
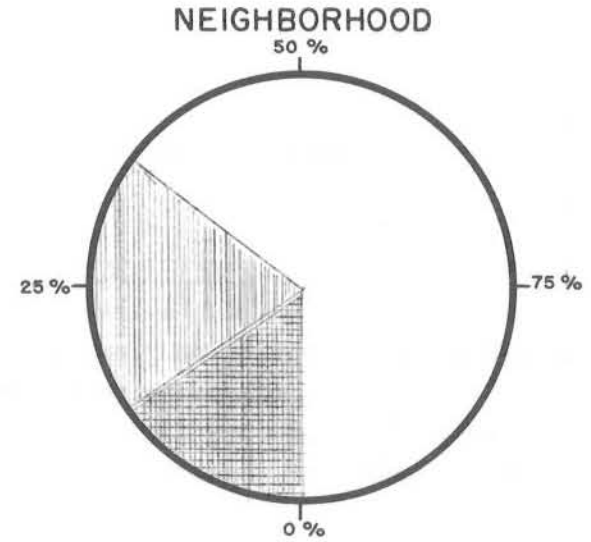
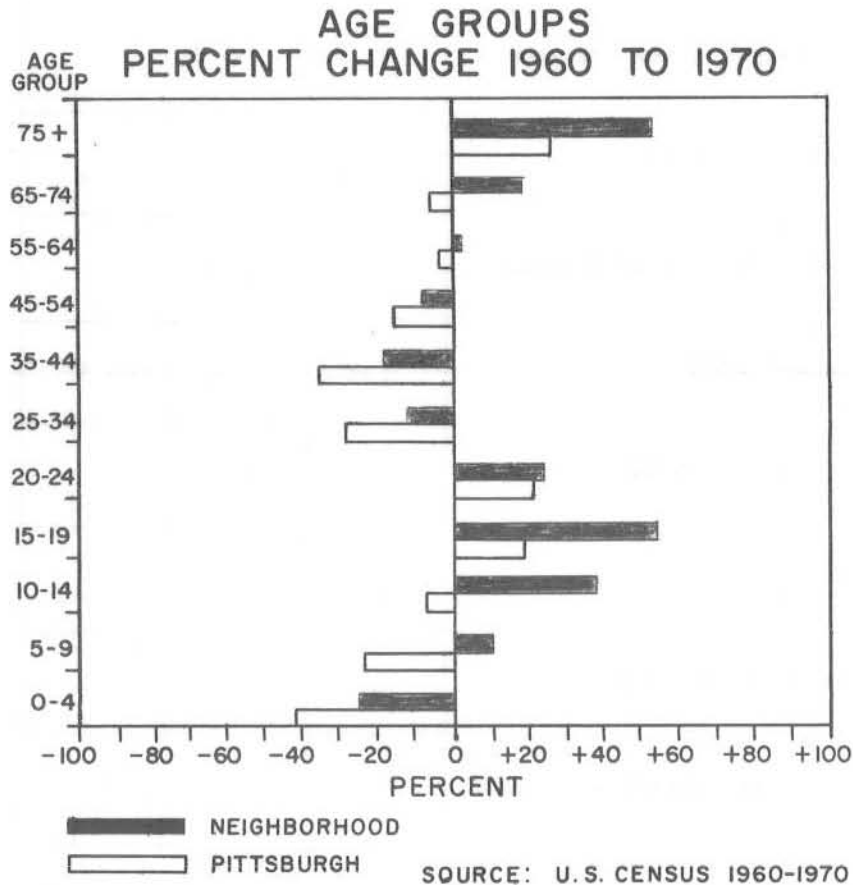
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Garfield constituted 15.8% of its 1960 population, and 35.8% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,356; in 1970, 3,813, representing a +13.6% change. A total of 40.5% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 138 units were vacant, as compared to 200 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 5.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 12.4% of the 1960, and 10.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 4,322 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 41% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3,356	3,813	+13.6
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3,218	3,613	+12.3
OWNER OCCUPIED	1,671	1,546	- 7.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	49.7	40.5	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1,547	2,067	+33.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	46.0	54.2	
VACANT UNITS	138	200	+44.9
PERCENT VACANT	4.1	5.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$8,645	\$9,792	+13.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$67	\$85	+26.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	12.4	10.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 199 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$441,525 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 51.08 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	\$75,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	2	\$600
ALTERATIONS	195	\$365,925
TOTAL	199	\$441,525

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

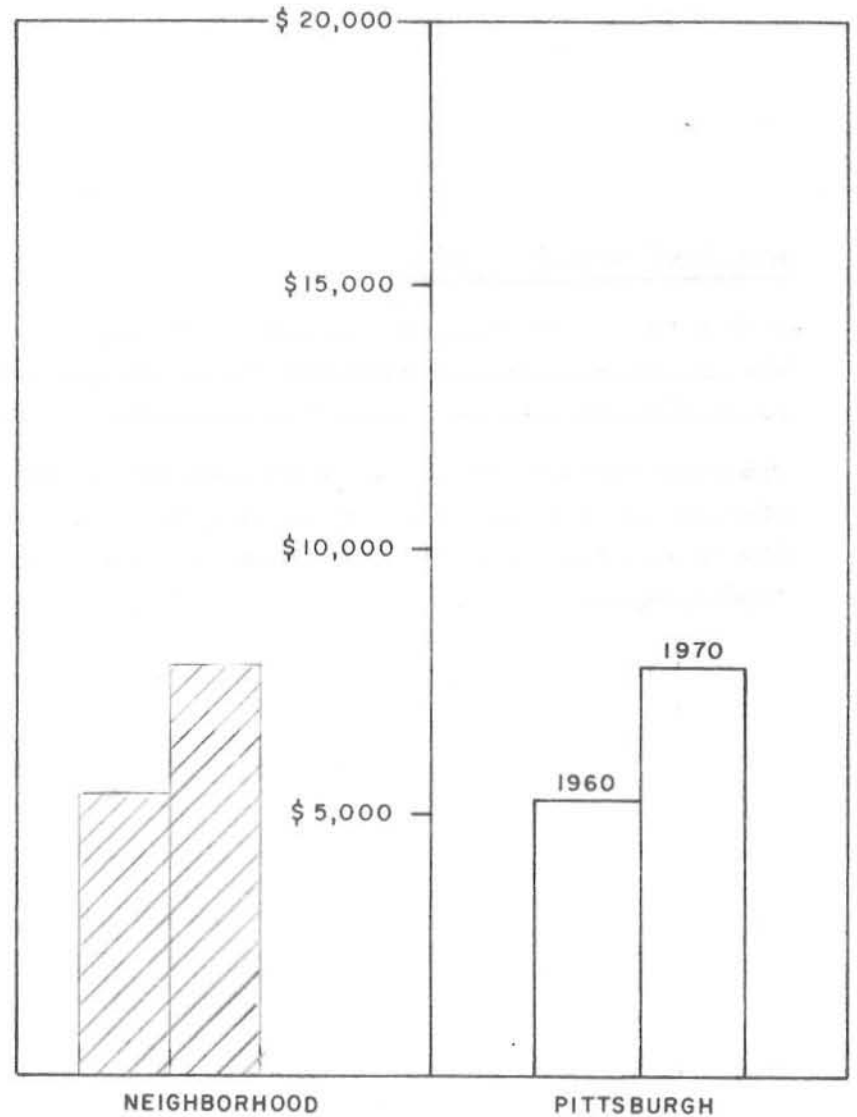
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	209	3.4	105	1.7
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2,642	42.5	1,992	32.7
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1,479	23.8	1,702	27.9
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1,466	23.6	1,816	29.8
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	280	4.5	270	4.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	134	2.2	215	3.5
TOTAL	6,210	100.0	6,100	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

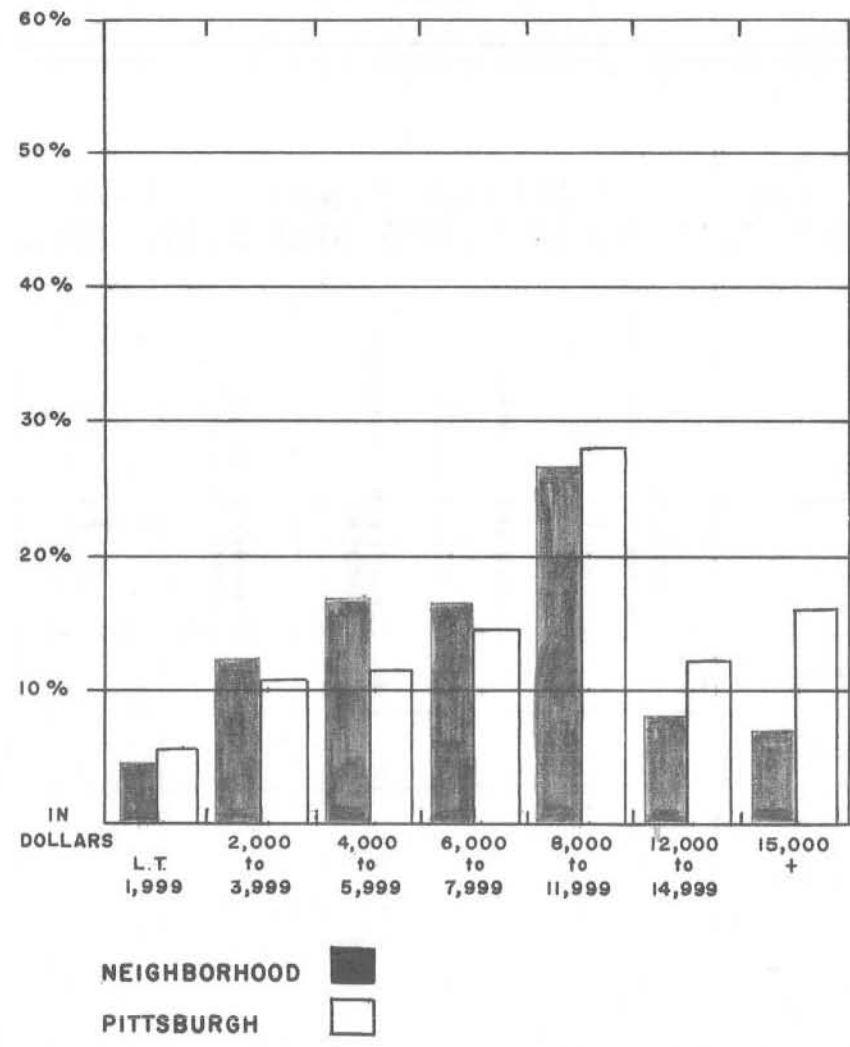


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Garfield families was \$5,289 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,438, representing a ten year change of 40.6%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Garfield are not limited to those located within the confines of Garfield. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Garfield

Public Facilities

No. 3 and No. 5 Police Stations
No. 8, No. 6 and No. 36 Fire Stations

Recreation

Garfield Playground
Broad St. Tot Lot
Rogers Tot Lot
Broad-Millvale Tot Lot
Highland Park

Health

Pittsburgh Hospital
West Penn Hospital
Shadyside Hospital

Schools

Fort Pitt Elementary
Rogers Elementary
Peabody High School

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Robert J. Paternoster, Director

Billie Bramhall, Deputy Director

Stephen Reichstein, Deputy Director

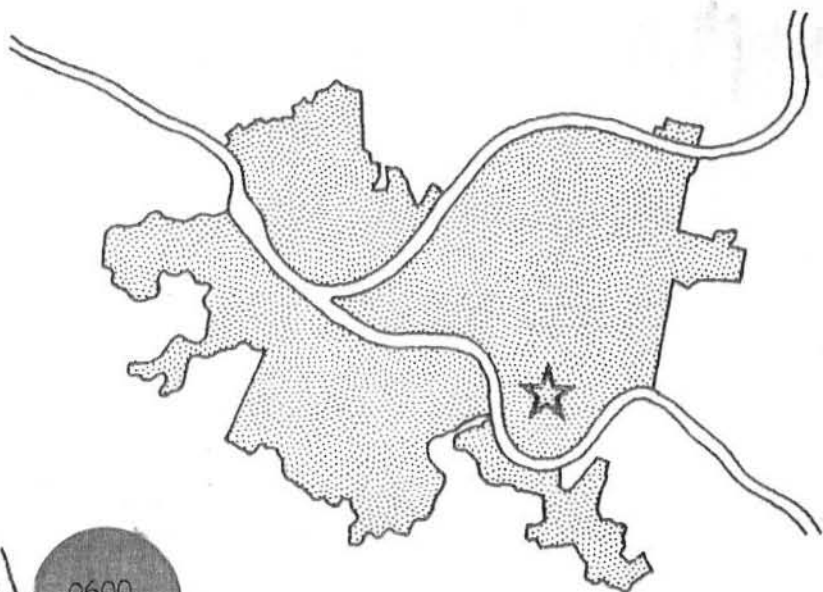
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *greenfield*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

62-571



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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

GREENFIELD

As its name implies, Greenfield was originally named for its wide expanse of farm and pasture land. Inevitably with urbanization, subdivision occurred and Greenfield was settled by a mixture of predominately British Isles and Eastern European peoples.

Greenfield (Census Tracts 1506 & 1507) is tucked into the rolling hills that separate the communities of Hazelwood and Squirrel Hill. Houses are generally newer than the average for the city, and evidence exists of ongoing repair and rehabilitation.

The most recently developed section, in the easterly part of the community, was built just after World War II on what had been a slag wastage area. The trim and comfortable homes are a testament to rational reclamation.

Greenfield Avenue, the main traffic artery, runs through the entire length of the neighborhood. The one small commercial center that serves the area is located at the midpoint of the Avenue and the community.

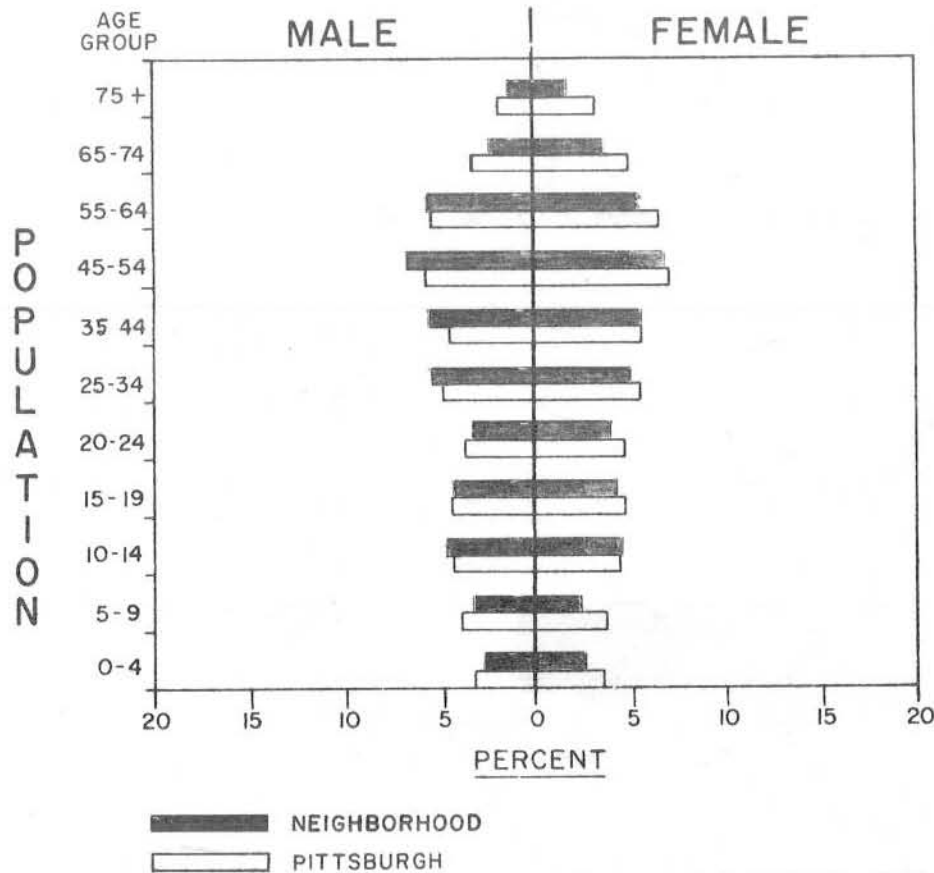
Started in 1969, the Greenfield Organization (G.O.) was formed to come to grips with several neighborhood problems. To date this organization has brought important pressure to bear on maintaining high levels of governmental service, as well as other improvements to the quality of life in Greenfield.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Greenfield's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Greenfield has changed from 12,638 in 1960 to 11,905 in 1970, representing a -5.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 34.5 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

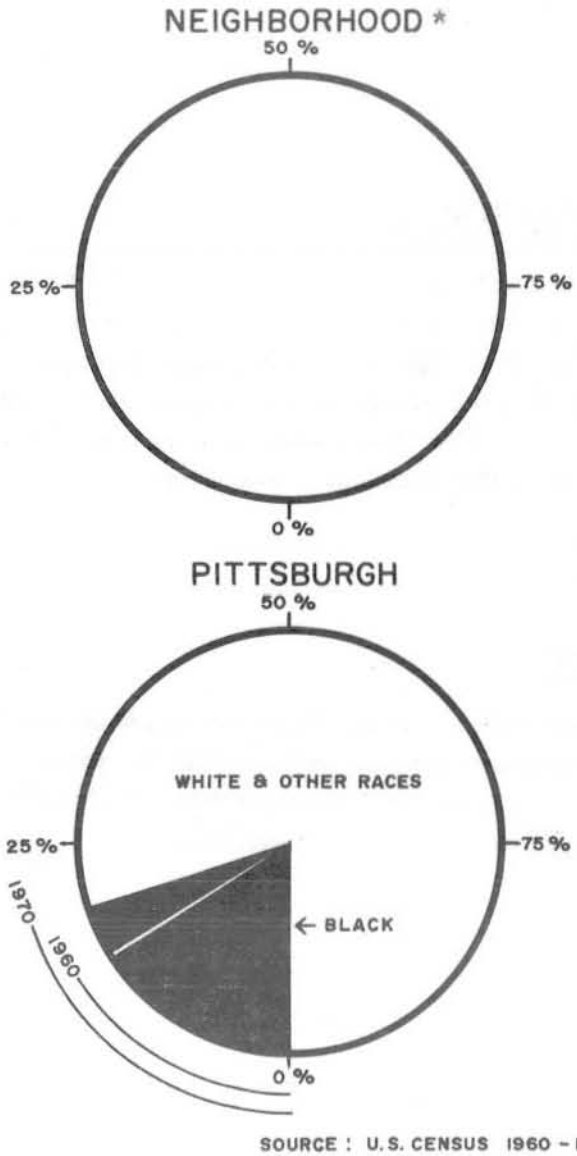
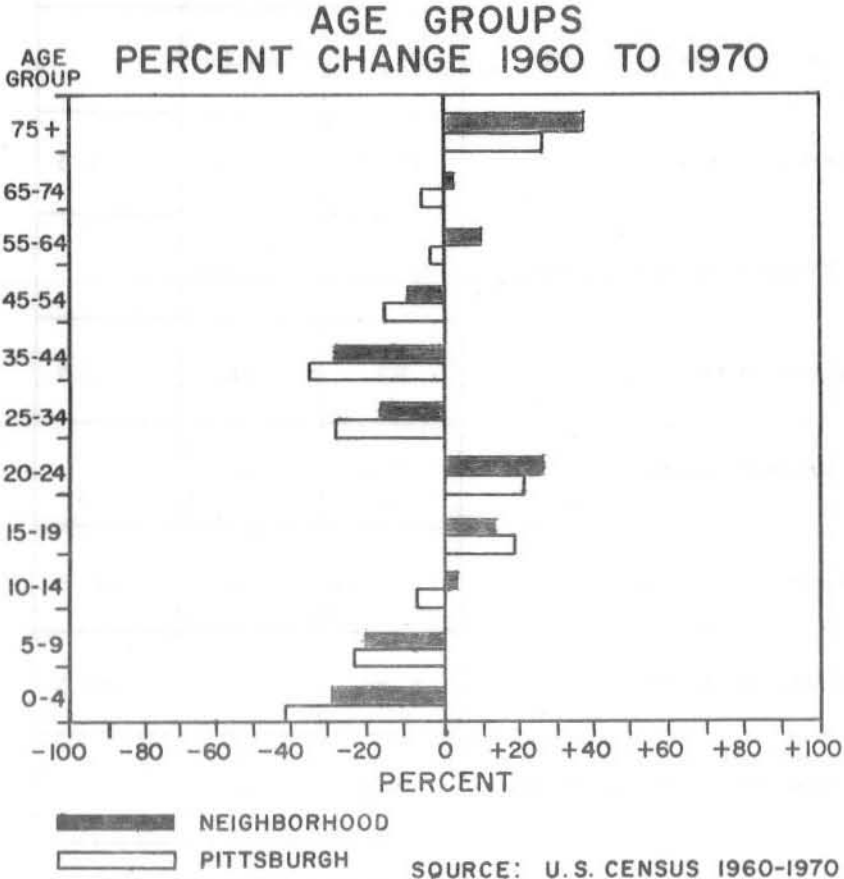
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Greenfield constituted .6% of its 1960 population, and 1.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,791; in 1970, 3,881, representing a +2.4% change. A total of 68.6% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 93 units were vacant, as compared to 100 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.5% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 6.6% of the 1960, and 5.6% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 3,196 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 29% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3791	3881	+ 2.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3698	3781	+ 2.2
OWNER OCCUPIED	2628	2663	+ 1.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	69.3	68.6	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1070	1118	+ 4.5
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	28.2	25.8	
VACANT UNITS	93	100	+ 7.5
PERCENT VACANT	2.4	2.5	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$12,550	\$13,870	+ 10.5
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 81	\$ 113	+ 39.5
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	6.6	5.6	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 66 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$106,006. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.77 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 15.70 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	3	\$ 38,500
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	3,900
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	61	63,616
TOTAL	66	\$ 106,006

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

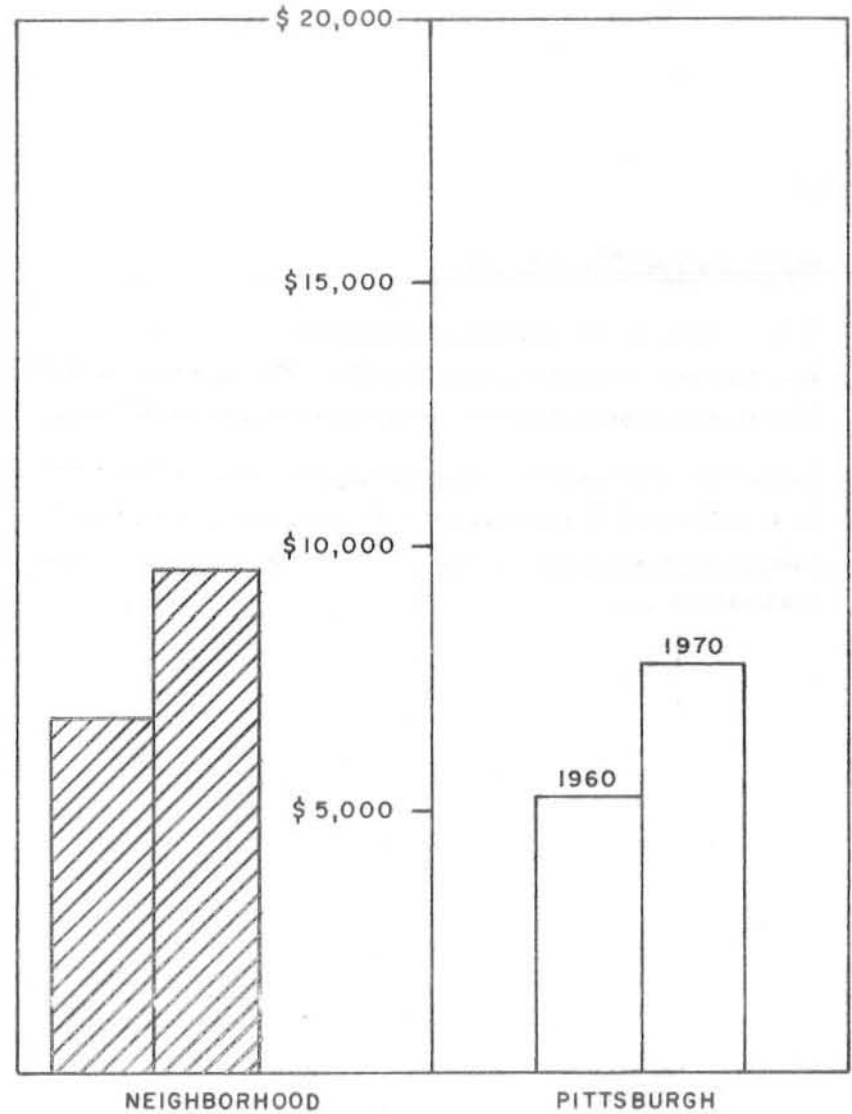
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

SCHOOL YEARS
 COMPLETED BY PERSONS
 25 YEARS & OVER
 1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	253	3.3	167	2.3
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2609	33.9	1594	22.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1572	20.4	1670	23.4
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2341	30.4	2556	35.8
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	430	5.6	470	6.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	492	6.4	692	9.7
TOTAL	7697	100.0	7149	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

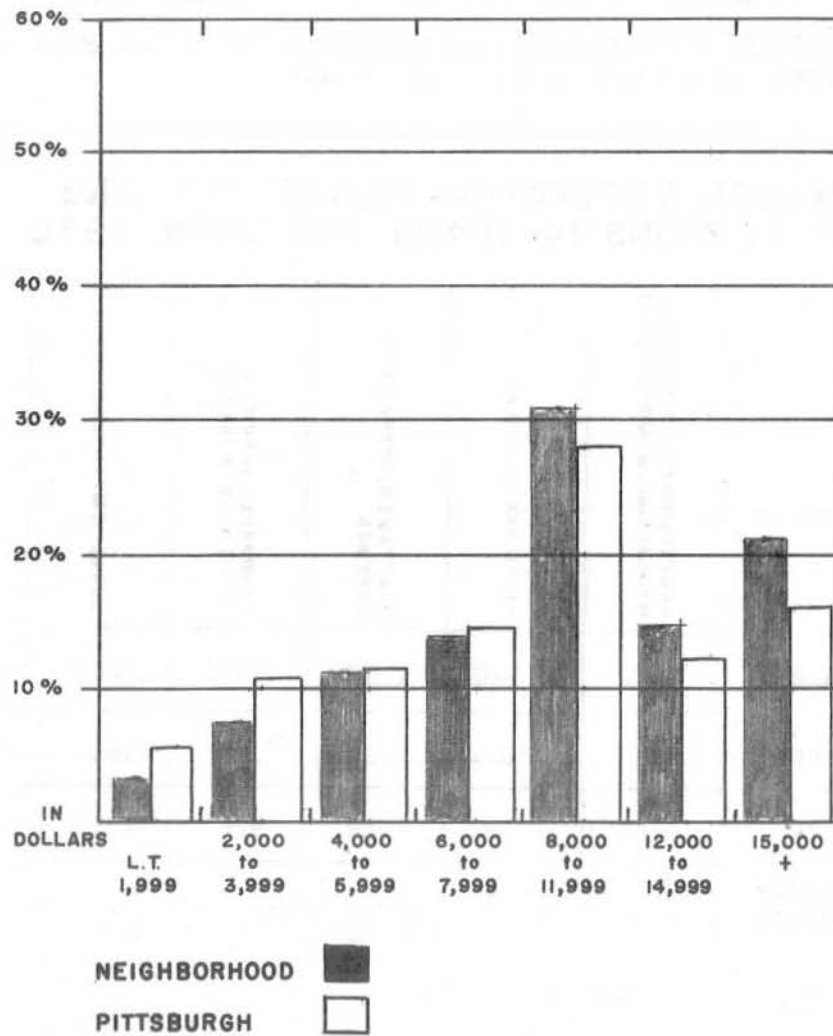


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Greenfield families was \$6,431 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,866, representing a ten year change of 53.4% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Greenfield are not limited to those located within the confines of Greenfield. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Greenfield

Public Facilities

Police District No. 6

Fire Engine Company No. 31

Libraries, Carnegie, Main Campus, Bookmobile

Recreation

Magee Recreational Center and Pool

Forester Tot Lot

Bud Hammer Playground

Naylor Tot Lot

Saline Tot Lot

Schenley Park

Schools

Greenfield Elementary

Taylor Allderdice High School

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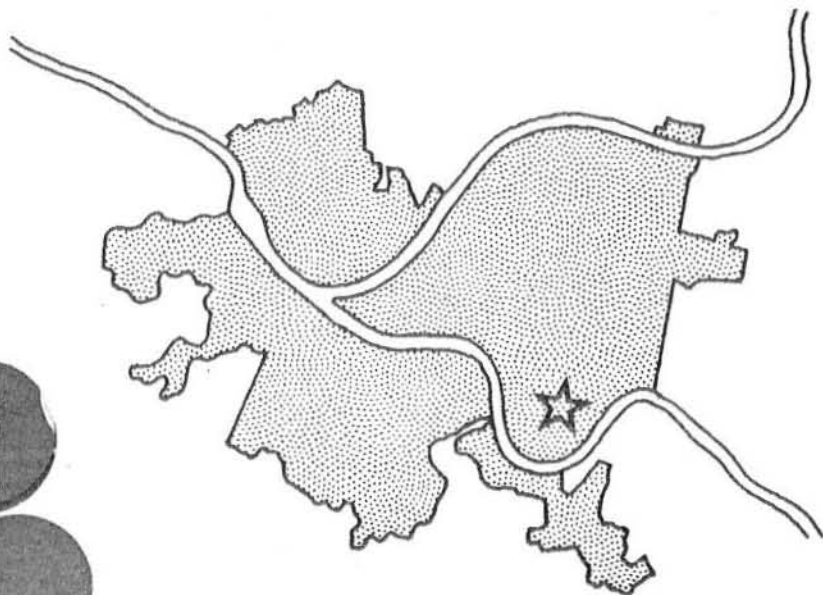
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of
hazelwood -
glenwood -
glen hazel



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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HAZELWOOD – GLENWOOD – GLEN HAZEL

The Census Tracts of 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504 and 1505 are located on sloping sections of the Monongahela River Basin in the southeastern quadrant of the City of Pittsburgh. The three communities of Hazelwood, Glenwood and Glen Hazel, although having historical demarcation, have been typically treated as one area, known as Greater Hazelwood.

With early city growth, Greater Hazelwood was the chosen home of some of the wealthiest families in the region. In fact, the first wooden plank road in Pittsburgh was constructed from the Point to Hazelwood to bear the carriage traffic of the estates.

Concomitant with the establishment of a landed aristocracy, the one cottage industry of B. F. Jones mushroomed into one of America's major steel works. With the smoke, congestion and demand for millworkers homes, the once grandiose estates were sold and subdivided for smaller lots. In 1943 the Glen Hazel hilltop facing the Monongahela River was developed into war-time temporary housing with the construction of 999 garden apartment units and subsequently became a housing project for the Pittsburgh Housing Authority.

As might be expected, a large mix of nationalities found their way to Greater Hazelwood. The recent history of the area is one of aging homes in an aging industrial sector. Planning efforts have been directed to refurbishing the physical infrastructure of this neighborhood. One element that is receiving much attention is the proposed relocation of Second Avenue to better accommodate peak hour traffic, while clearing truck traffic from the commercial strip.

Another key illustration of concern is the condition of the Commercial District. Abandonment and deterioration have occurred on both sides of Second Avenue, with interspersed attempts at individual rehabilitation.

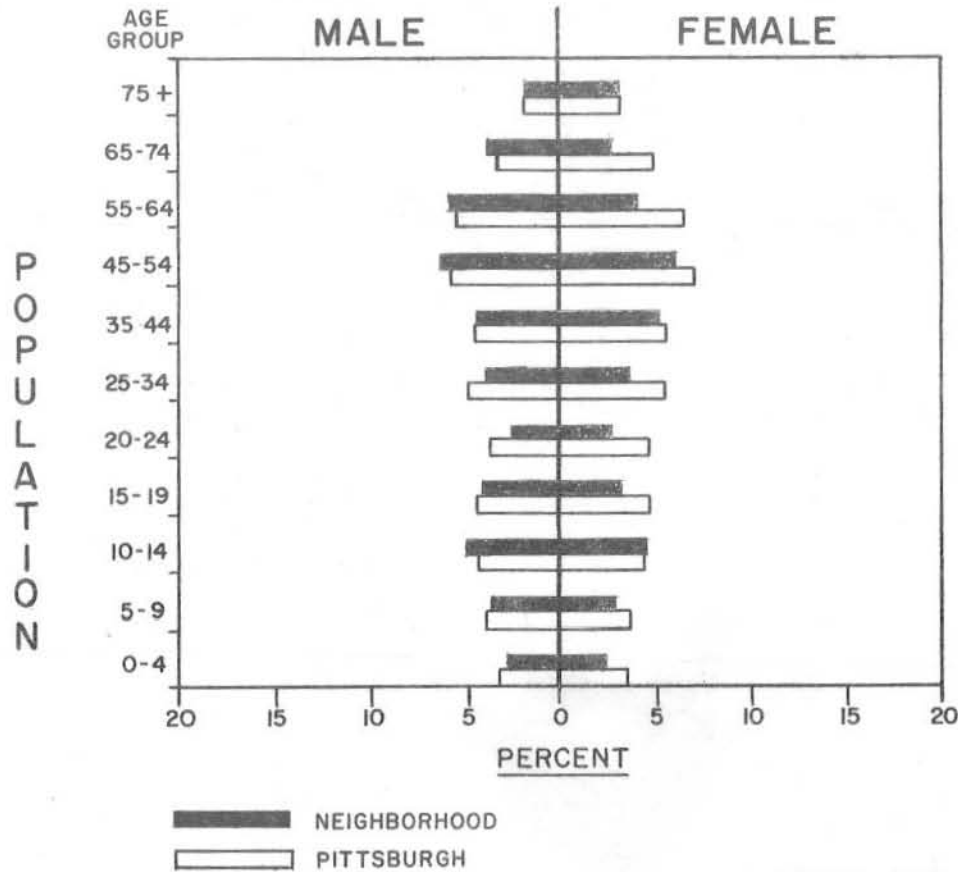
The City has certified Greater Hazelwood as an urban redevelopment area, and is working with the residents to find ways to solve problems of traffic congestion, housing deterioration, commercial abandonment and neglect of the river shoreline which has potential for recreational purposes.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Hazelwood-Gienwood-Gien-Hazel population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the under 5 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Hazelwd.-Gienwd.-G.-H. has changed from 17,308 in 1960 to 11,877 in 1970, representing a -31.4% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head-children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

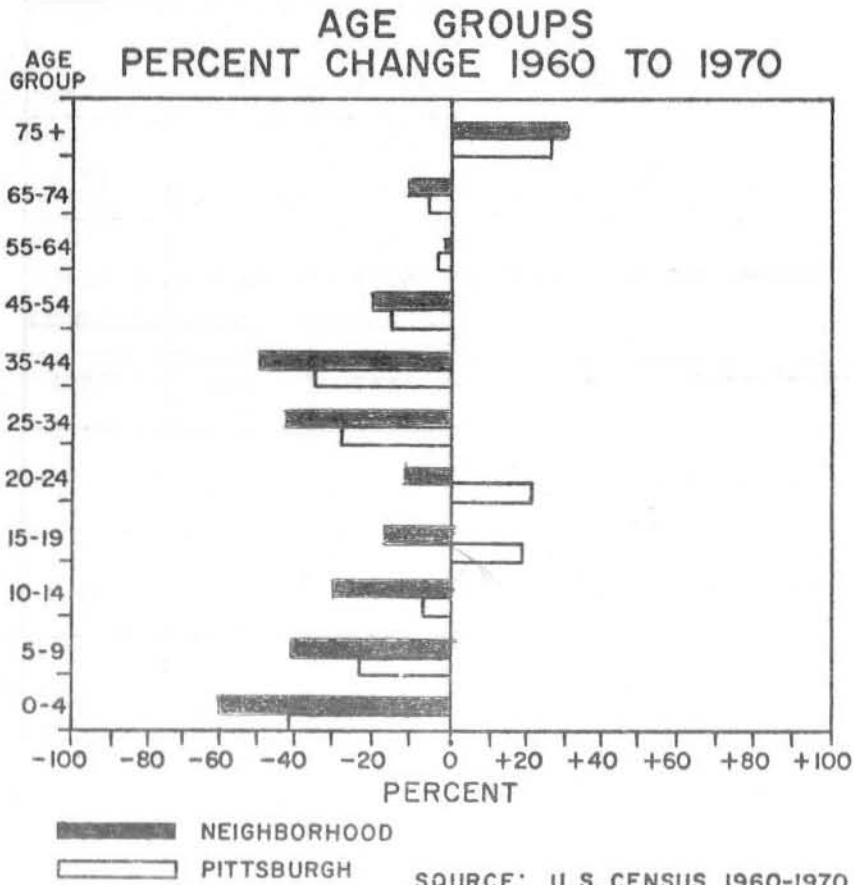
The median age for the neighborhood is 26.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

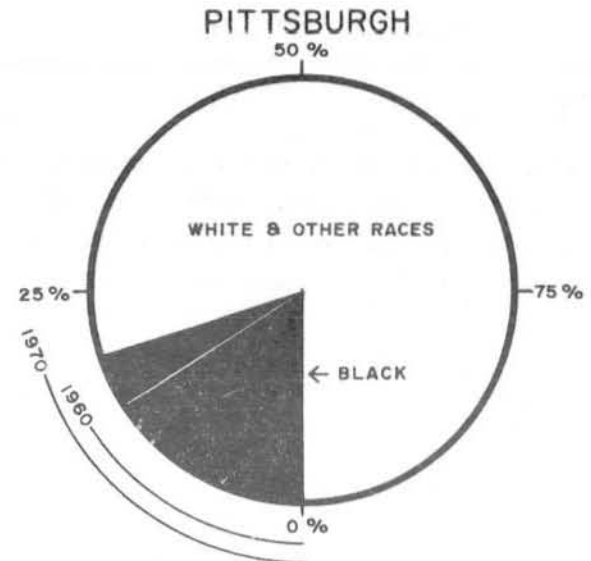
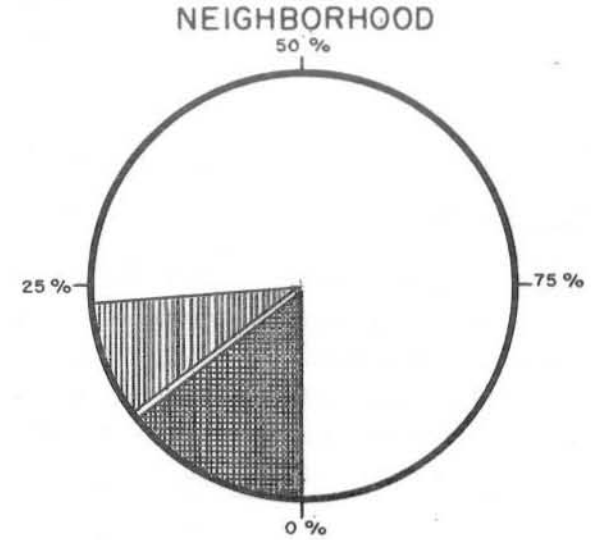
One age bracket increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Hazelwood, Glenwood, G. H. constituted 14.6% of its 1960 population, and 23.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

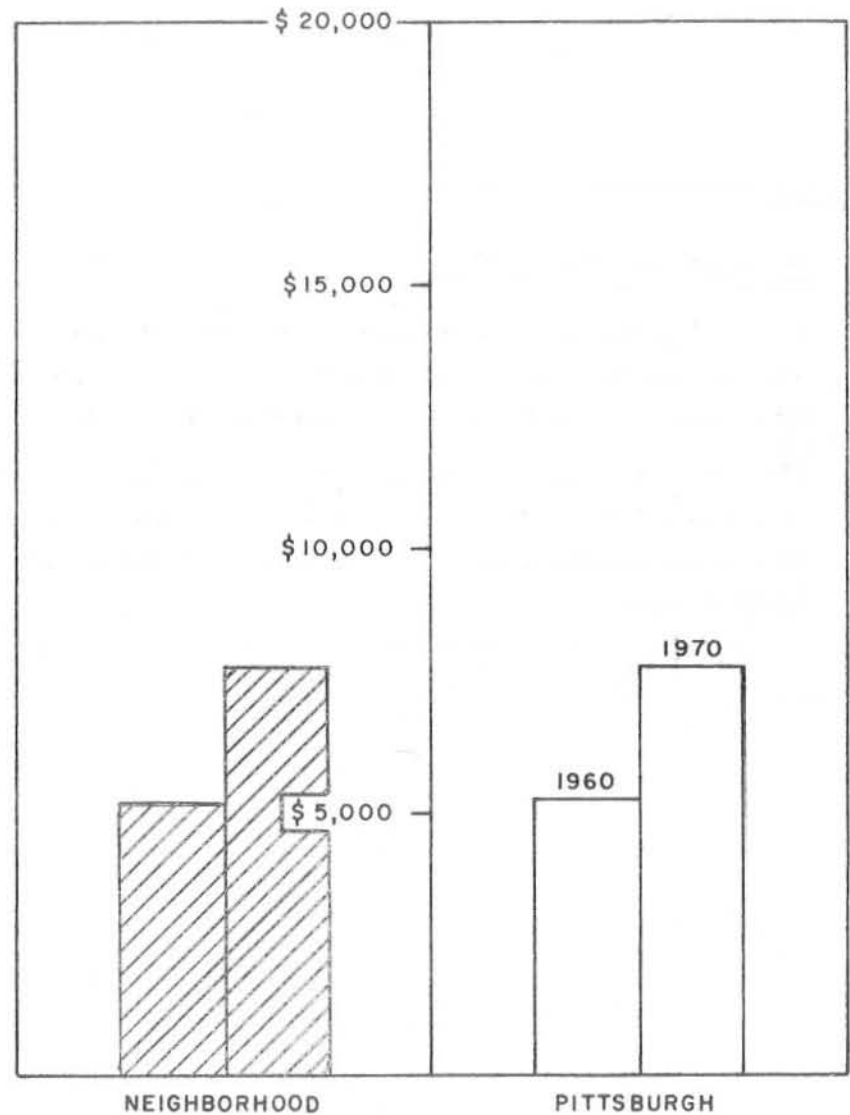
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	253	2.7	181	2.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	4274	45.2	2406	34.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2627	27.8	1940	28.0
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1870	19.8	1925	27.8
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	279	2.9	342	4.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	155	1.6	123	1.8
TOTAL	9458	100.0	6917	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

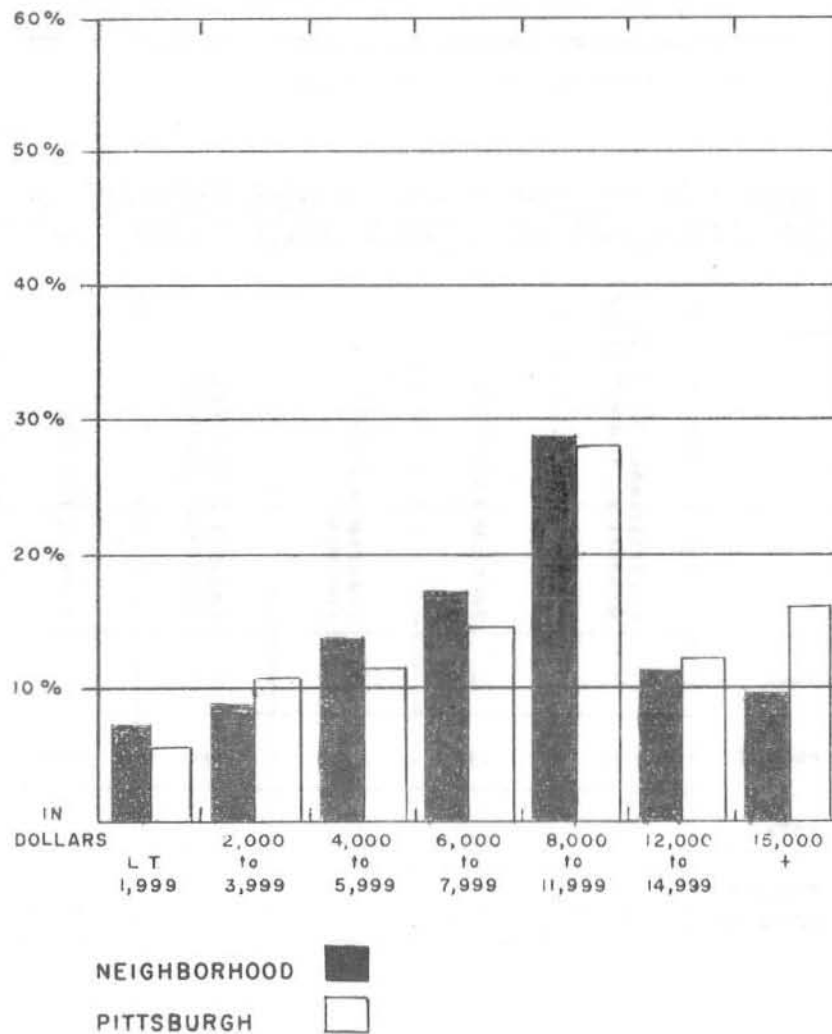


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Hazelwd.-Glenwd.-G.H. families was \$4,965 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,100, representing a ten year change of 63.1%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)



SOURCE: U S CENSUS 1970

OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsman & foremen positions. This group constitutes 37% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	207	360	1315	685	2567
FEMALE	190	632	140	386	1348
TOTAL	397	992	1455	1071	3915
PERCENT OF TOTAL	10.13	25.33	37.15	27.33	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	100	.84
BLIND	14	.11
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1314	11.06
GENERAL	237	1.99
AID TO DISABLED	57	.47
TOTAL	1722	14.47

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
 MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.01
ROBBERY	53	.45
ASSAULT	125	1.05
BURGLARY	96	.81
LARCENY	100	.84
TOTAL	375	3.16

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 14% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.16 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Hazelwd., Glenwd., G. H. are not limited to those located within the confines of Hazelwd., Glenwd., G.H. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Hazelwood -- Glenwood -- Glen Hazel

Public Facilities

- Police District No. 4
- Fire Engine & Truck Company 13
- Carnegie Library, Chatsworth Street

Schools

- Gladstone Elementary
- Burgwin Elementary
- Gladstone Junior and Senior High School

Recreation

- Burgwin Playground and Pool Elizabeth Tot Lot
- Lewis Playground Monongahela Tot Lot
- Old Grove Playground Bray Tot Lot
- Second Avenue Tot Lot
- Sylvan Tot Lot
- Elizabeth Tot Lot

Health

- Hazelwood Health Center

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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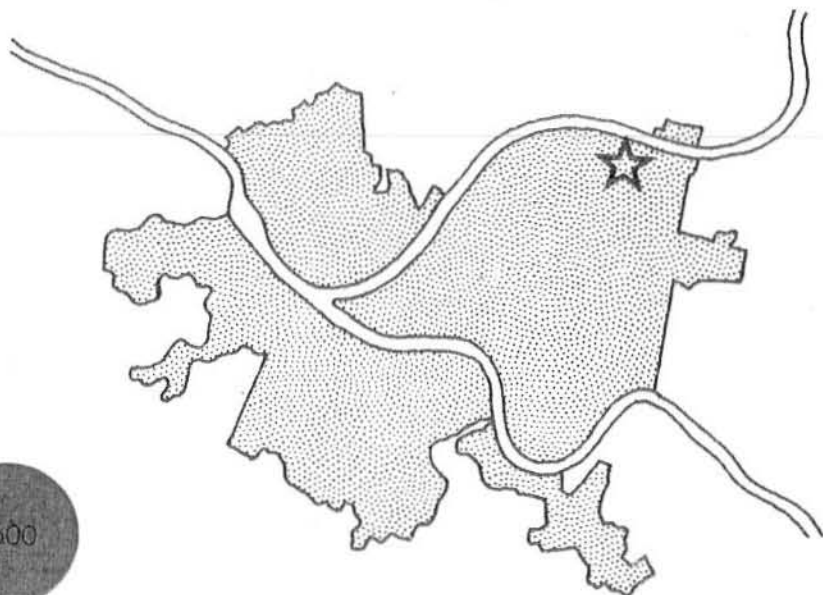
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This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *highland* *park*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

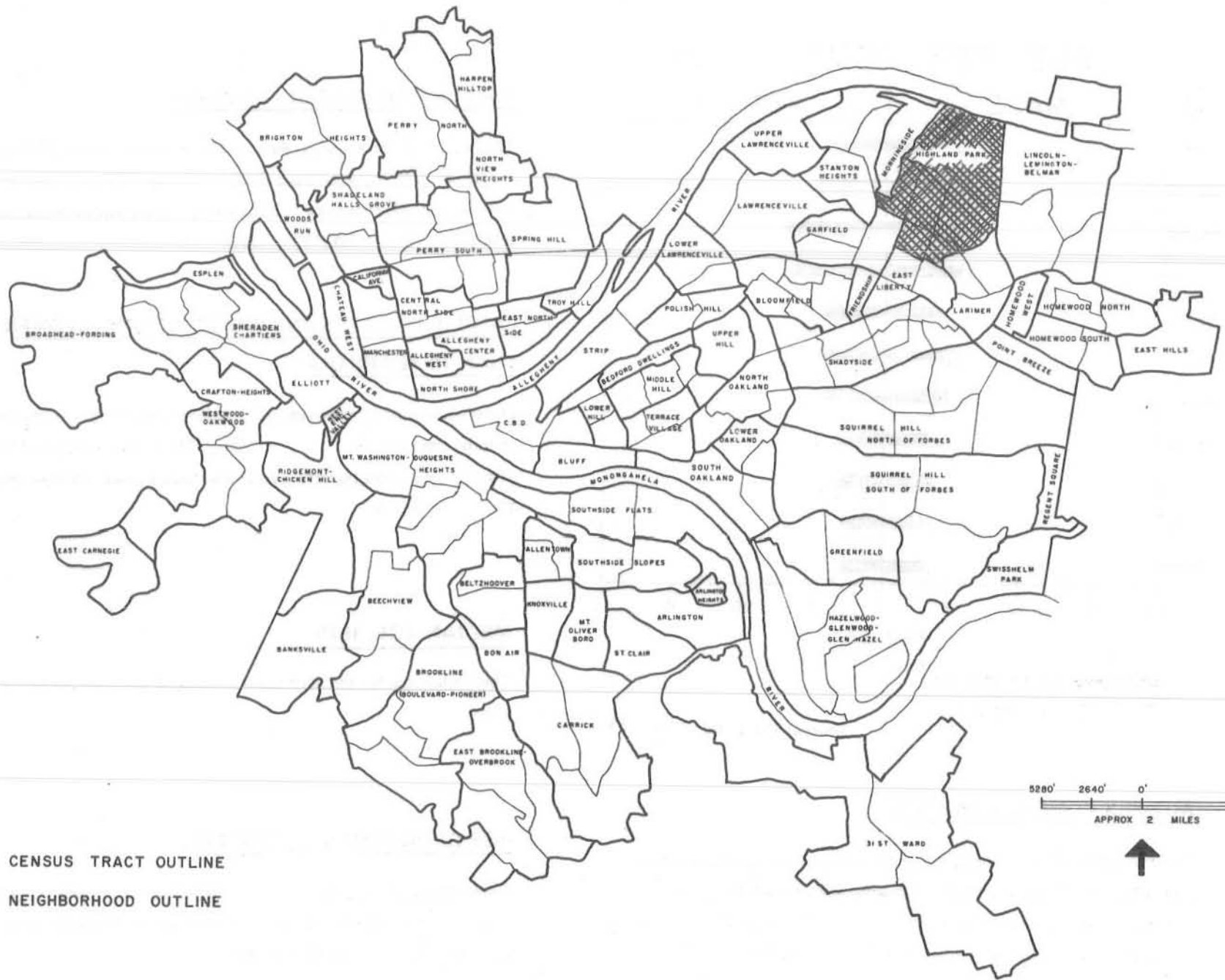
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

HIGHLAND PARK

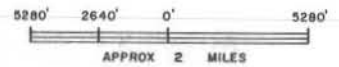
The Highland community is generally considered to lie between Heth's Run and Negley Run - Washington Boulevard, and between East Liberty Boulevard and Highland Park. For statistical purposes, it is composed of Census Tracts 1101, 1102, 1103, 1106 and 1107.

Since the eighteenth century, the Highland community has been one of the fine residential areas of Pittsburgh. As part of Greater East Liberty, the early settlers farmed here, and the wealthier families built large estates on the fertile land gradually sloping from East Liberty to Negley Estate, now Highland Park. Around the turn of the century the large estates were broken up and this neighborhood has become fully developed with smaller but still substantial single and double homes mainly of brick construction. Today's housing needs have been met by the construction of several apartment buildings and the conversion of large older homes to apartments. This is especially true along Stanton and Negley Avenues.

Local shopping needs of this community are met by the Bryant Street convenience shops concentration and in adjacent East Liberty.

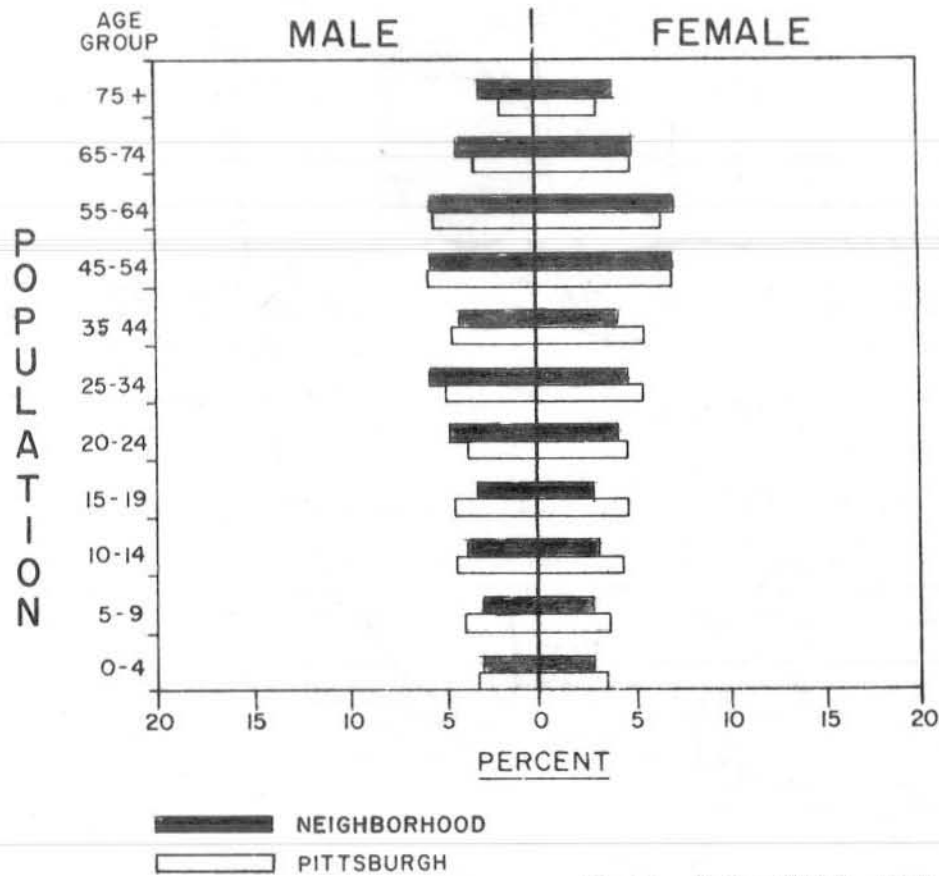


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Highland Park has changed from 14,293 in 1960 to 13,227 in 1970, representing a -7.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 36.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Highland Park's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 5-9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

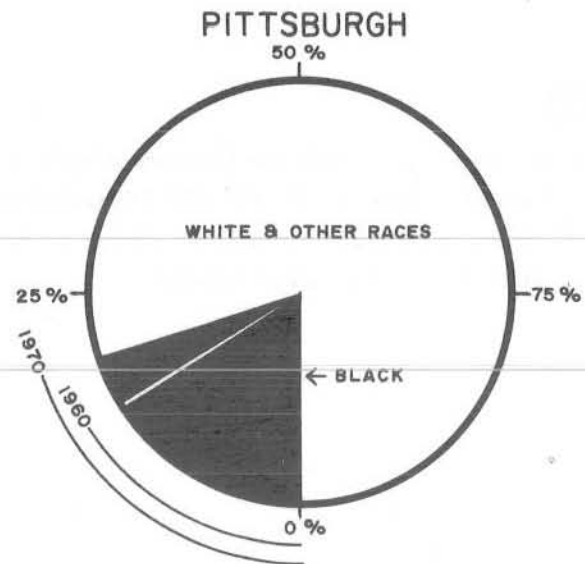
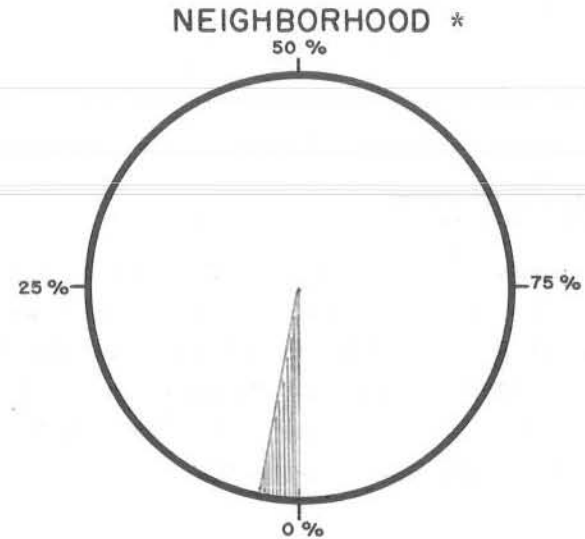
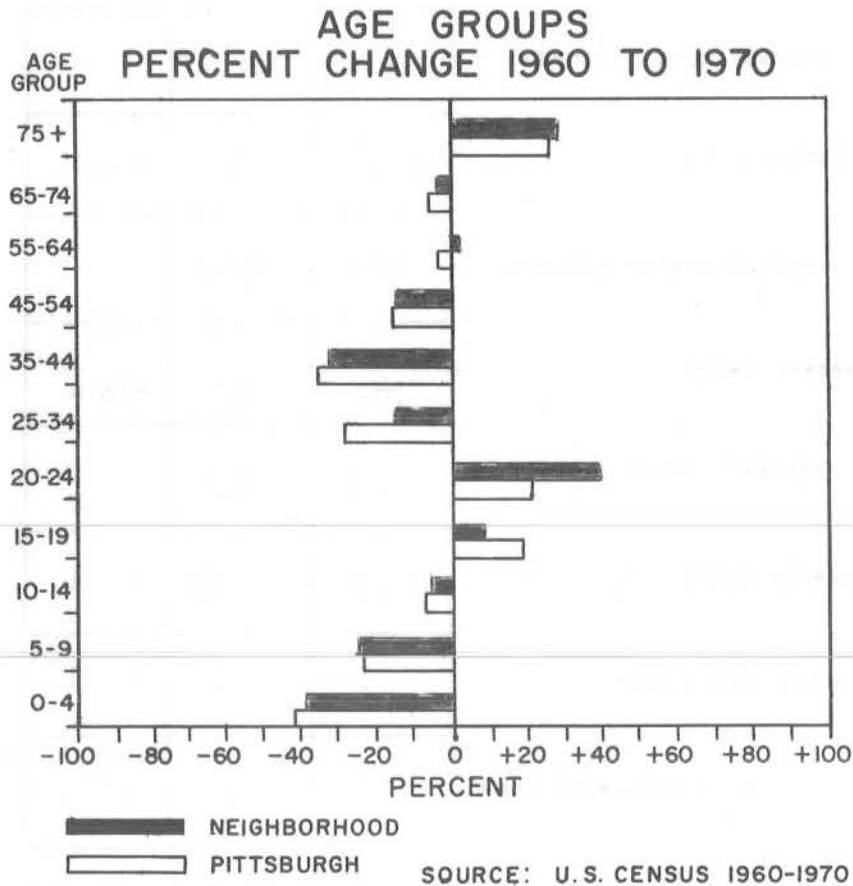
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Highland Park constituted .9% of its 1960 population, and 2.4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 5,108; in 1970, 5,315, representing a +4.1% change. A total of 41.4% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 208 units were vacant, as compared to 267 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 5.0% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 5.8% of the 1960, and 2.1% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 4,298 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 34% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	5,108	5,315	+ 4.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	4,900	5,048	+ 3.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	2,247	2,205	- 1.9
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	43.9	41.4	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2,653	2,843	+ 7.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	51.9	53.4	
VACANT UNITS	208	267	+28.4
PERCENT VACANT	4.6	5.0	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$17,262	\$17,450	+ 1.1
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$76	\$108	+42.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	5.8	2.1	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 65 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$231,759 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 11.47 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	\$45,500
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$130
ALTERATIONS	61	\$186,129
TOTAL	65	\$231,759

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

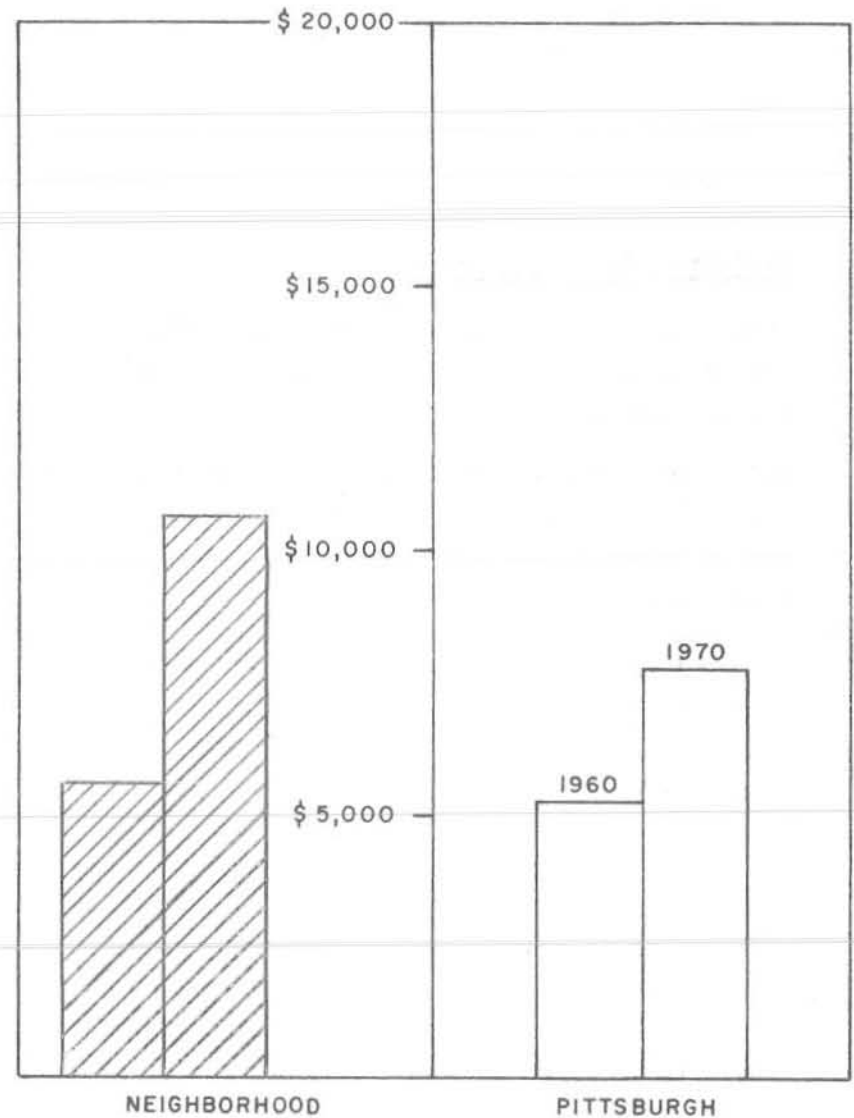
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	515	5.5	188	2.2
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2,408	25.8	1,869	21.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1,687	18.1	1,351	15.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2,584	27.7	2,757	32.2
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	866	9.3	884	10.3
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	1,282	13.7	1,507	17.6
TOTAL	9,342	100.0	8,556	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

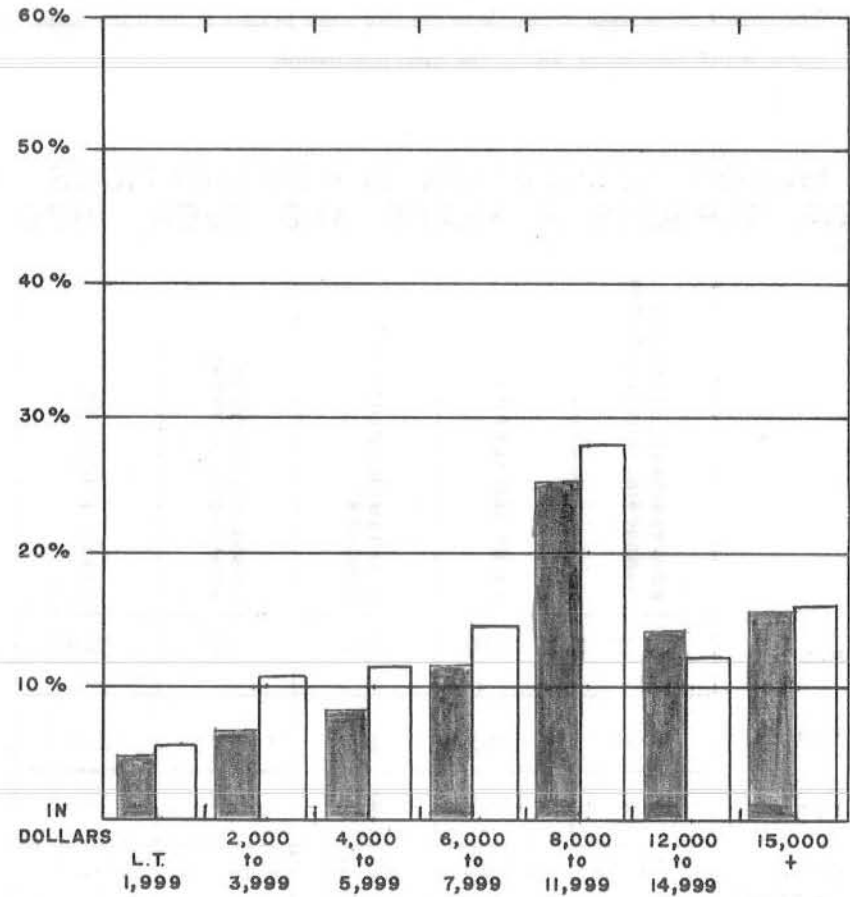


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Highland Park families was \$6,153 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,332, representing a ten year change of 67.7% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



NEIGHBORHOOD
PITTSBURGH

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 36% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	1412	710	847	521	3490
FEMALE	749	1195	145	353	2442
TOTAL	2161	1905	992	874	5932
PERCENT OF TOTAL	36.42	32.10	16.71	14.72	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	47	.35
BLIND	10	.07
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	396	2.99
GENERAL	180	1.36
AID TO DISABLED	64	.48
TOTAL	697	5.25

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

S O C I O - E C C O N O M I C

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 5% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.01 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0
RAPE	6	.05
ROBBERY	18	.14
ASSAULT	45	.34
BURGLARY	132	1.00
LARCENY	196	1.48
TOTAL	397	3.01

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Highland Park are not limited to those located within the confines of Highland Park. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Highland Park

Public Facilities

No. 5 Police Station
No. 8 Fire Station

Recreation

Highland Park Complex
Flynn Parklet
Heth's Ballfield

Schools

Dilworth Elementary
Fulton Elementary
Peabody High

Health

Pittsburgh Hospital
West Penn Hospital
Shadyside Hospital

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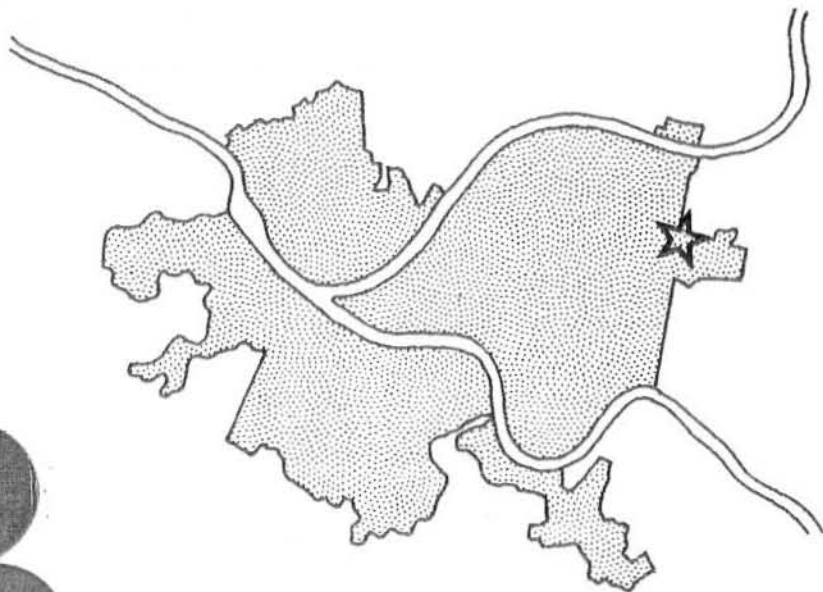
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This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *homewood* *north*



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

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HOMEWOOD-BRUSHTON

The Homewood-Brushton area during the past one hundred years has evolved from an area of farms and large estates to a densely settled community.

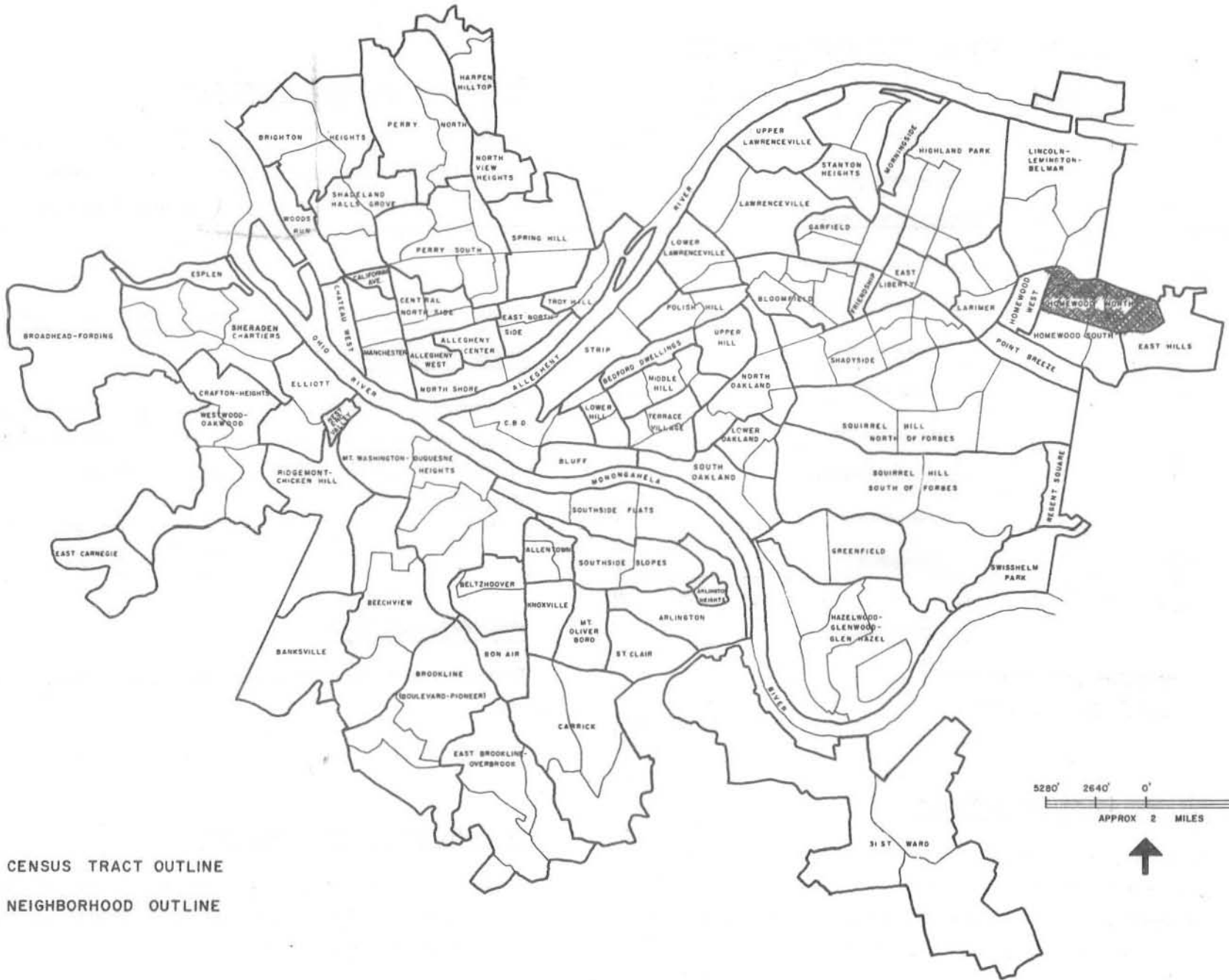
Homewood-Brushton is presently one of Pittsburgh's largest Black communities. The area gained a Black majority in the 1950's and is now approaching 100% Black. Renewal projects in the Lower Hill and East Liberty areas contributed to the Black migration into Homewood-Brushton.

The middle and late 60's saw the decline of the primary commercial area, Homewood Avenue, which was culminated by the 1968 riots. This was followed by the boarding up of many of the businesses along the Avenue.

Three renewal projects are either underway or in the planning stages in the area. The Homewood North, Silver Lake and Homewood South projects are designed to deal with problems in residential, industrial and commercial sectors of the community.

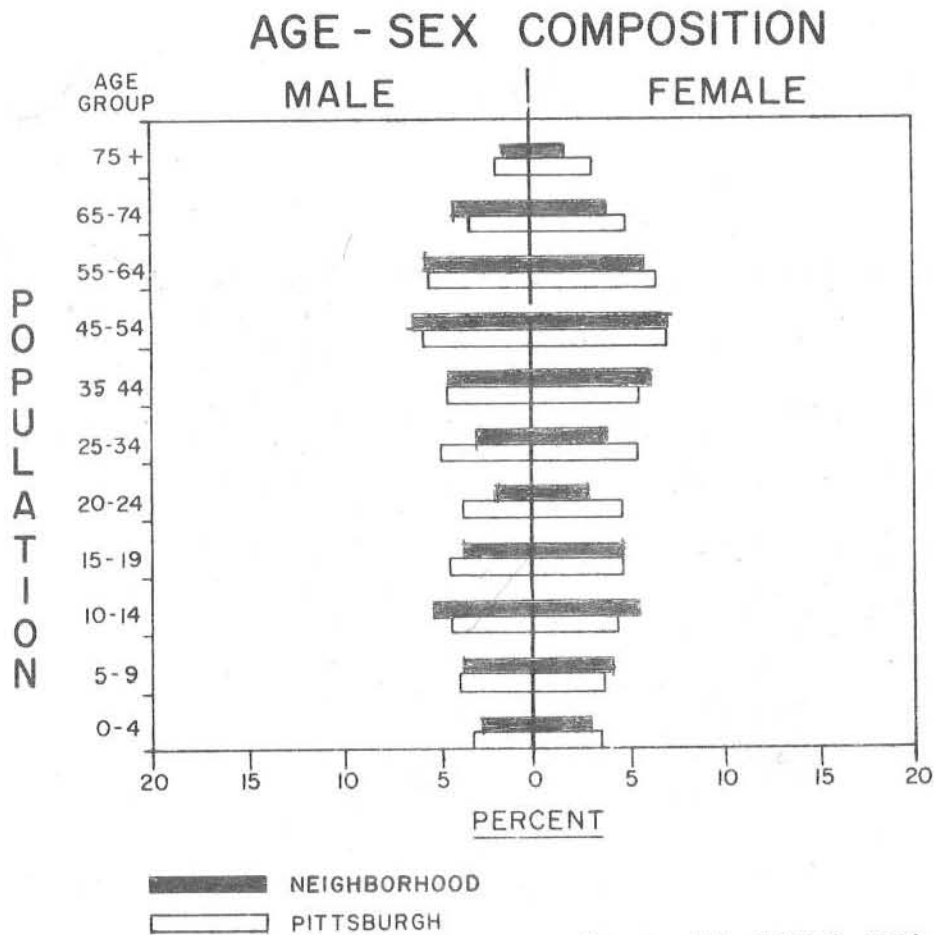
A resurgence of concerted activity by community groups, recent economic ventures in the area, and plans for revitalization of the commercial are indications of positive change and a hopeful future.

Homewood-Brushton is generally identified as the area included in Census Tracts 1207, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304 and 1305. For the purpose of analysis, the area has been divided into Homewood North (Census Tracts 1301, 1302, 1305), Homewood West (Census Tract 1207) and Homewood South (Census Tracts 1303, 1304).



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE





AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Homewood North's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 and over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Homewood North has changed from 11,732 in 1960 to 8,645 in 1970, representing a -26.2% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the Husband Wife family (No children less than 18) category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the Female head (Children less than 18) group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 35.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

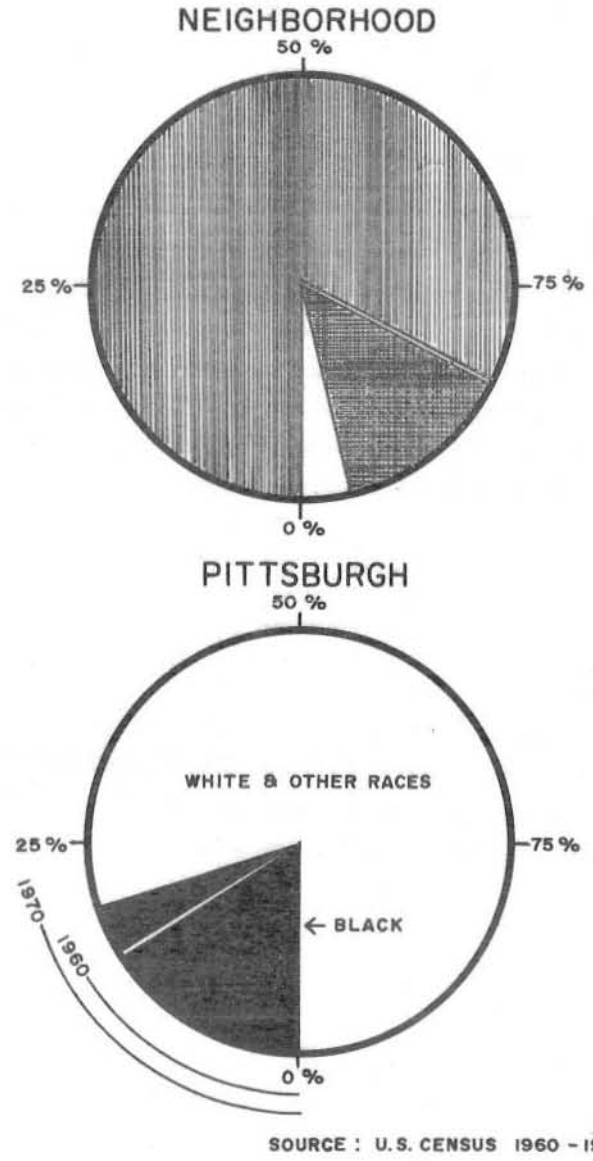
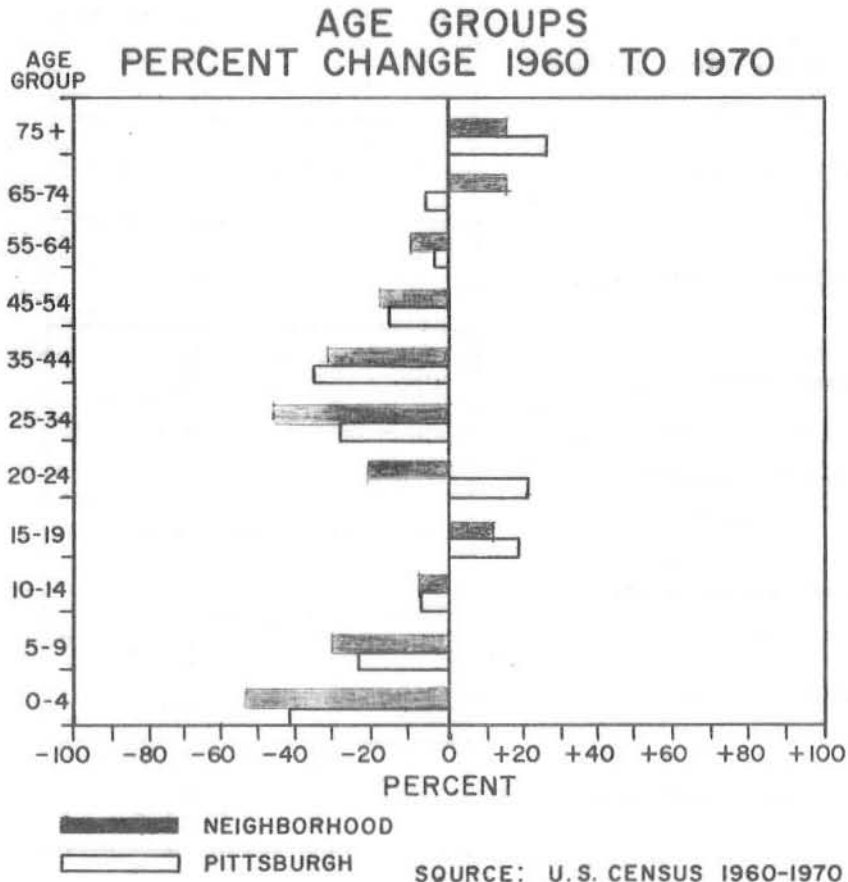
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Homewood North constituted 82.5% of its 1960 population, and 96.6% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,621; in 1970, 3,080, representing a -14.9% change. A total of 48.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 124 units were vacant, as compared to 237 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 7.7% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.6% of the 1960, and 9.2% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,938 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 24% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3621	3080	-14.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3497	2843	-18.7
OWNER OCCUPIED	1740	1501	-13.7
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	48.1	48.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1757	1342	-23.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	48.5	43.6	
VACANT UNITS	124	237	+91.1
PERCENT VACANT	3.4	7.7	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$9380	\$11,054	+17.8
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$68	\$ 91	+33.8
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.6	9.2	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 94 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$208,520. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 29.87 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	\$ 1,800
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 2,500
ALTERATIONS	92	\$204,220
TOTAL	94	\$208,520

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

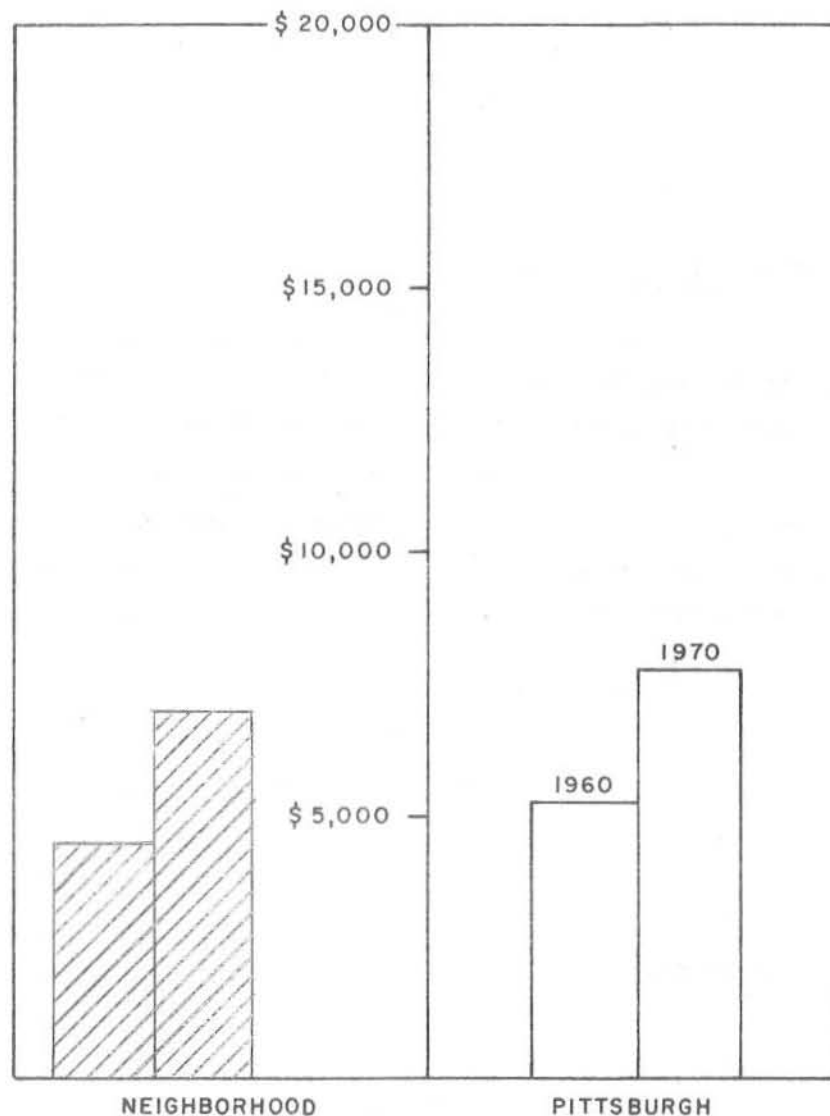
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a High School education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a Elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	212	3.1	94	1.9
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2,818	41.2	1,516	30.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1,710	25.0	1,404	27.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1,618	23.7	1,653	32.7
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	285	4.2	258	5.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	193	2.8	124	2.5
TOTAL	6,836	100.0	5,049	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

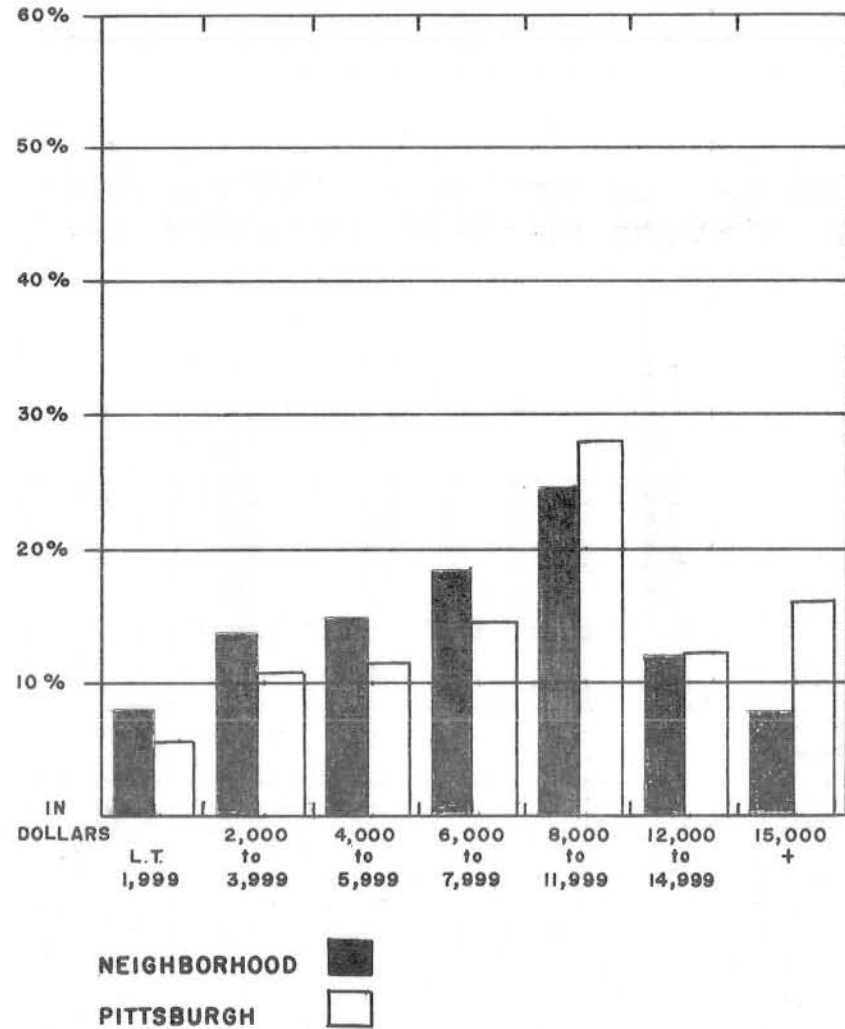


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Homewood North families was \$4,528 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,337, representing a ten year change of 62.0%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in Labor and Service positions. This group constitutes 43% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in Sales and Clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	158	256	691	693	1,798
FEMALE	142	398	162	689	1,391
TOTAL	300	654	853	1,382	3,189
PERCENT OF TOTAL	9.39	20.50	26.73	43.32	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	95	1.09
BLIND	18	.20
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2,636	30.49
GENERAL	515	5.95
AID TO DISABLED	94	1.08
TOTAL	3,358	38.81

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	3	.03
RAPE	5	.05
ROBBERY	36	.41
ASSAULT	84	.97
BURGLARY	90	1.04
LARCENY	58	.67
TOTAL	276	3.17

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 39% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.17 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Homewood North are not limited to those located within the confines of Homewood North. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Homewood-Brushston

Public Facilities

No. 5 Police Station

No. 29 Fire Station

Recreation

Baxter Park

Chadwick Playground

Homewood Recreation Center

Westinghouse Park

Upland Tot Lot

Frankstown Tot Lot

Homewood Pool

Homewood North Parklet

Finance Street Parklet

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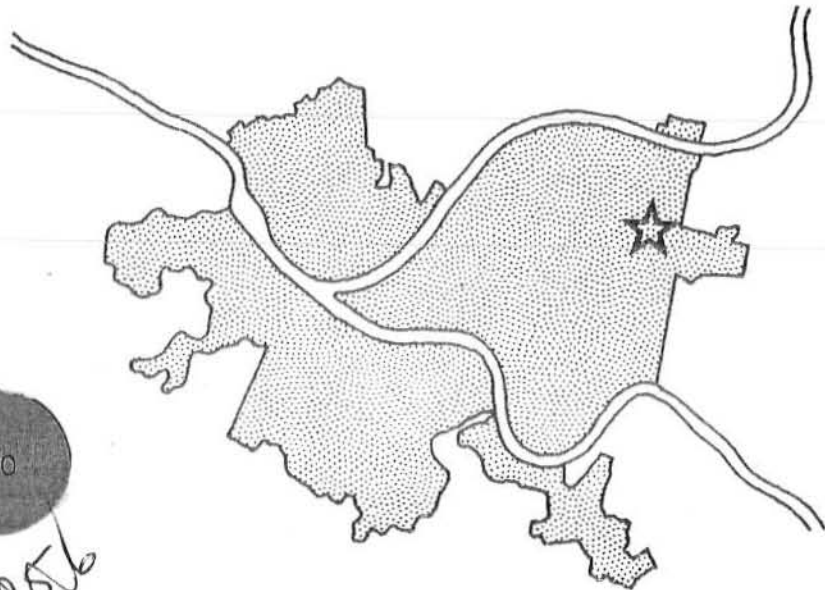
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *homewood* *west*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

12/5/76

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

HOMWOOD-BRUSHTON

The Homewood-Brushton area during the past one hundred years has evolved from an area of farms and large estates to a densely settled community.

Homewood-Brushton is presently one of Pittsburgh's largest Black communities. The area gained a Black majority in the 1950's and is now approaching 100% Black. Renewal projects in the Lower Hill and East Liberty areas contributed to the Black migration into Homewood-Brushton.

The middle and late 60's saw the decline of the primary commercial area, Homewood Avenue, which was culminated by the 1968 riots. This was followed by the boarding up of many of the businesses along the Avenue.

Three renewal projects are either underway or in the planning stages in the area. The Homewood North, Silver Lake and Homewood South projects are designed to deal with problems in residential, industrial and commercial sectors of the community.

A resurgence of concerted activity by community groups, recent economic ventures in the area, and plans for revitalization of the commercial are indications of positive change and a hopeful future.

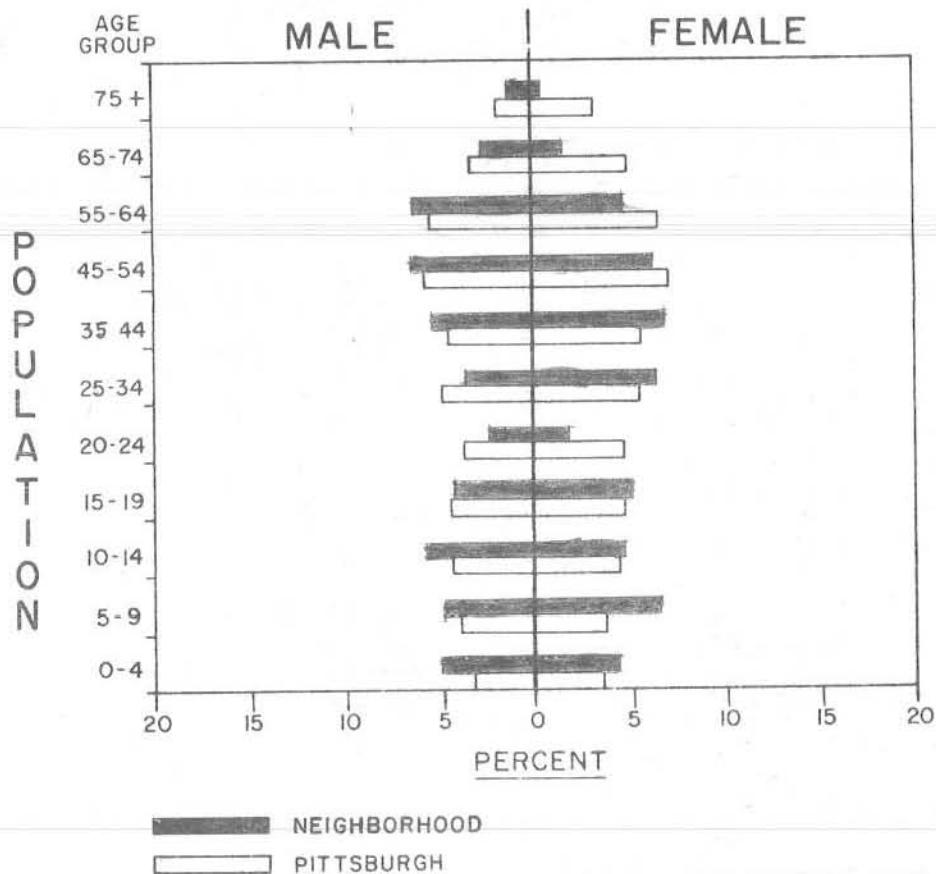
Homewood-Brushton is generally identified as the area included in Census Tracts 1207, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304 and 1305. For the purpose of analysis, the area has been divided into Homewood North (Census Tracts 1301, 1302, 1305), Homewood West (Census Tract 1207) and Homewood South (Census Tracts 1303, 1304).



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Homewood West has changed from 3,809 in 1960 to 2,745 in 1970, representing a 28.0% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 31.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Homewood West's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

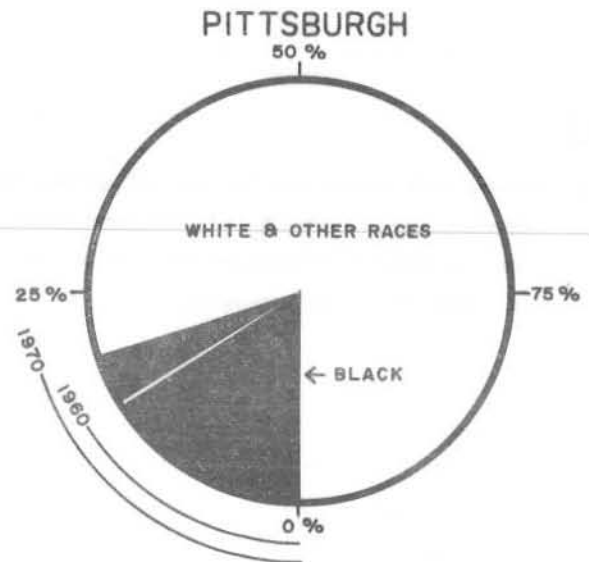
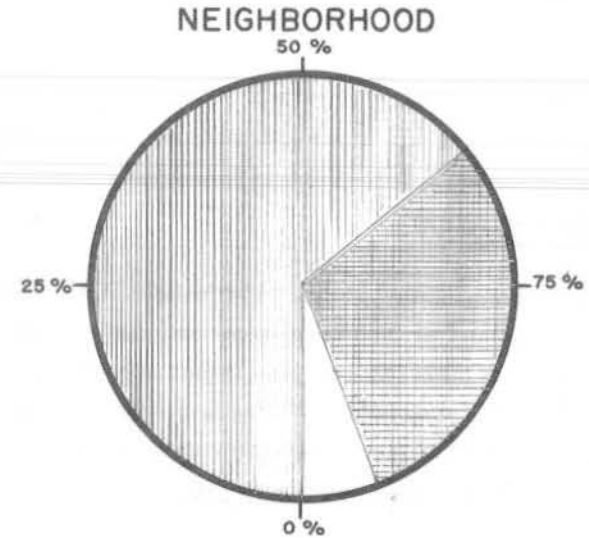
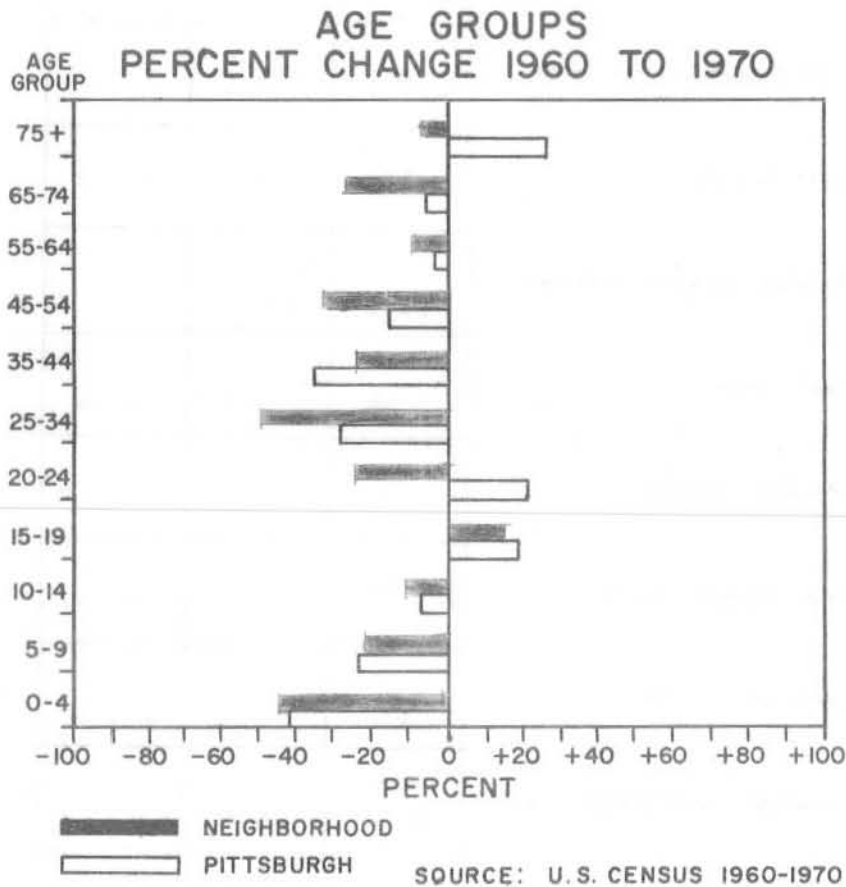
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

One age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Homewood W. constituted 64.5% of its 1960 population, and 91.5% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,218; in 1970, 1,013, representing a 16.8% change. A total of 38.6% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 56 units were vacant, as compared to 115 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 11.4% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 14.2% of the 1960, and 10.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 644 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 28% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1,218	1,013	-16.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1,162	898	-22.7
OWNER OCCUPIED	479	391	-18.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	39.3	38.6	
RENTER OCCUPIED	683	507	-25.8
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	56.1	50.0	
VACANT UNITS	56	115	+105.4
PERCENT VACANT	4.6	11.4	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$8,700	\$11,072	+27.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$74	\$100	+35.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	14.2	10.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 22 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$53,390 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.75 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	\$7,930
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$2,800
ALTERATIONS	19	\$42,660
TOTAL	22	\$53,390

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

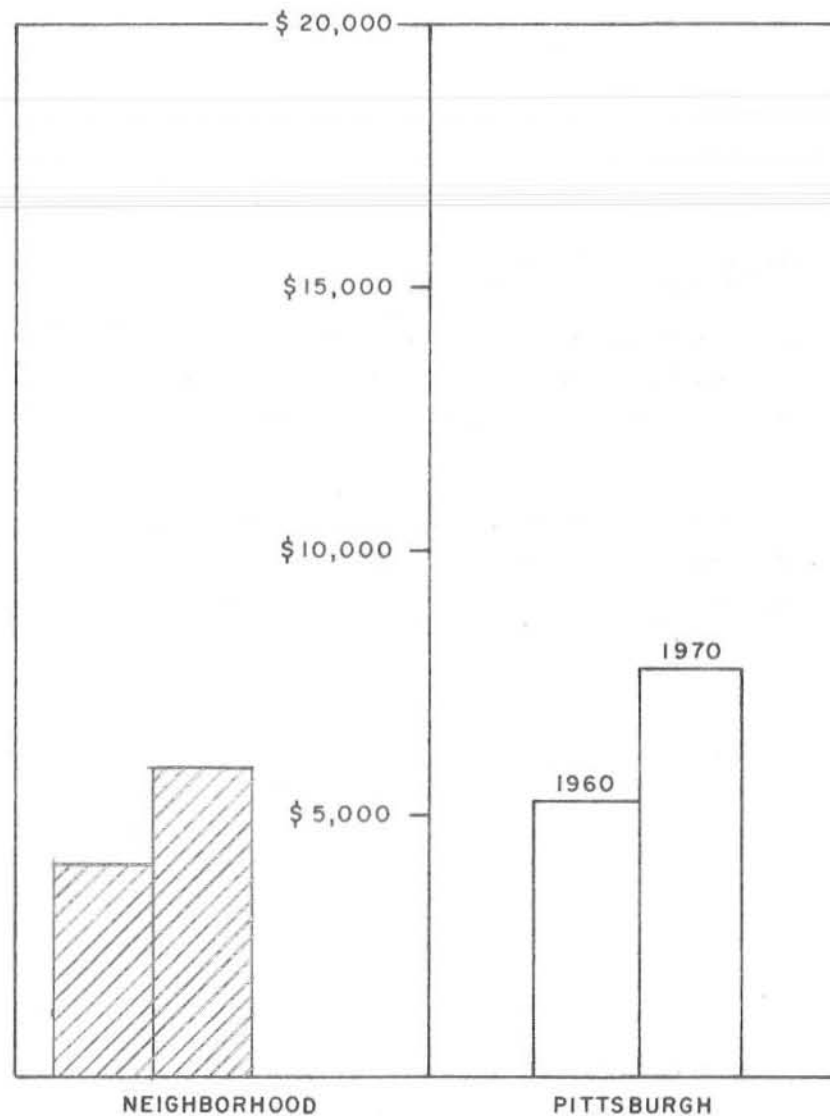
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	28	1.2	6	.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	950	42.1	458	30.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	524	23.2	458	30.0
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	564	25.0	493	32.3
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	132	5.8	83	5.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	59	2.6	27	1.8
TOTAL	1,525	100.0	2,257	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

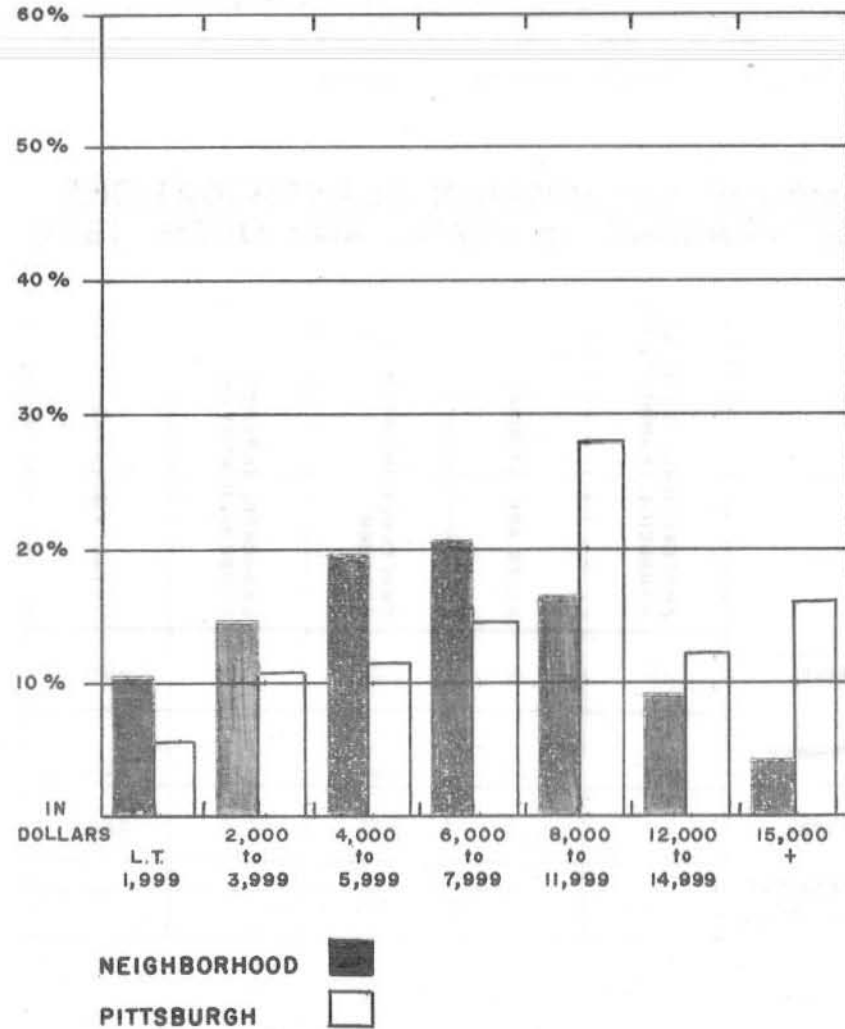


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Homewood W families was \$4,364 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$6,100, representing a ten year change of 40.0%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 48% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	25	39	227	208	499
FEMALE	16	100	44	210	370
TOTAL	41	139	271	418	869
PERCENT OF TOTAL	4.71	15.98	31.17	48.09	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	33	1.20
BLIND	2	.07
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	775	28.23
GENERAL	193	7.03
AID TO DISABLED	33	1.20
TOTAL	1,036	37.73

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

S O C I O - E C C O N O M I C

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 38% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.07 ;for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	5	.91
ROBBERY	22	.40
ASSAULT	49	.89
BURGLARY	62	1.13
LARCENY	40	.73
TOTAL	179	4.07

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Homewood W. are not limited to those located within the confines of Homewood W. . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Homewood-Brushton

Public Facilities

No. 5 Police Station

No. 29 Fire Station

Recreation

Baxter Park

Chadwick Playground

Homewood Recreation Center

Westinghouse Park

Upland Tot Lot

Frankstown Tot Lot

Homewood Pool

Homewood North Parklet

Finance Street Parklet

Kelly Street Parklet

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Baxter Elementary

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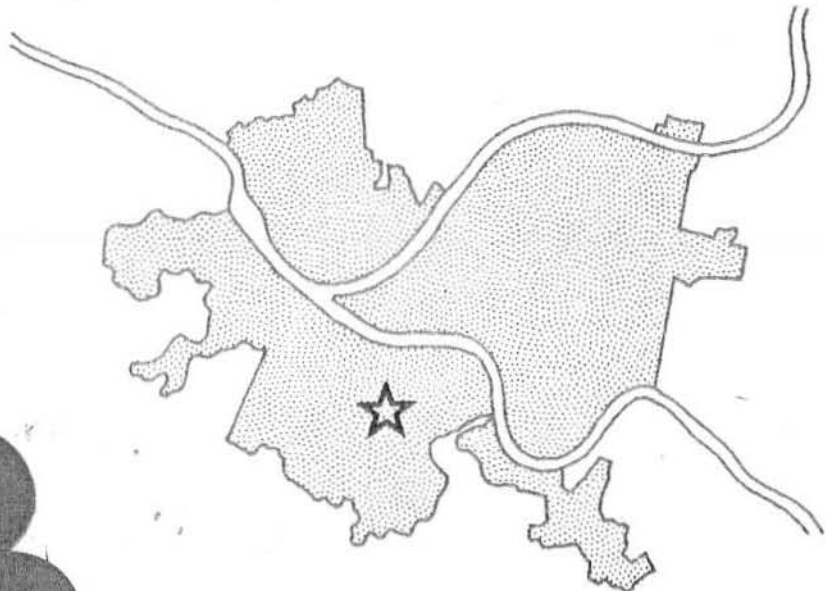
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *knoxville*



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

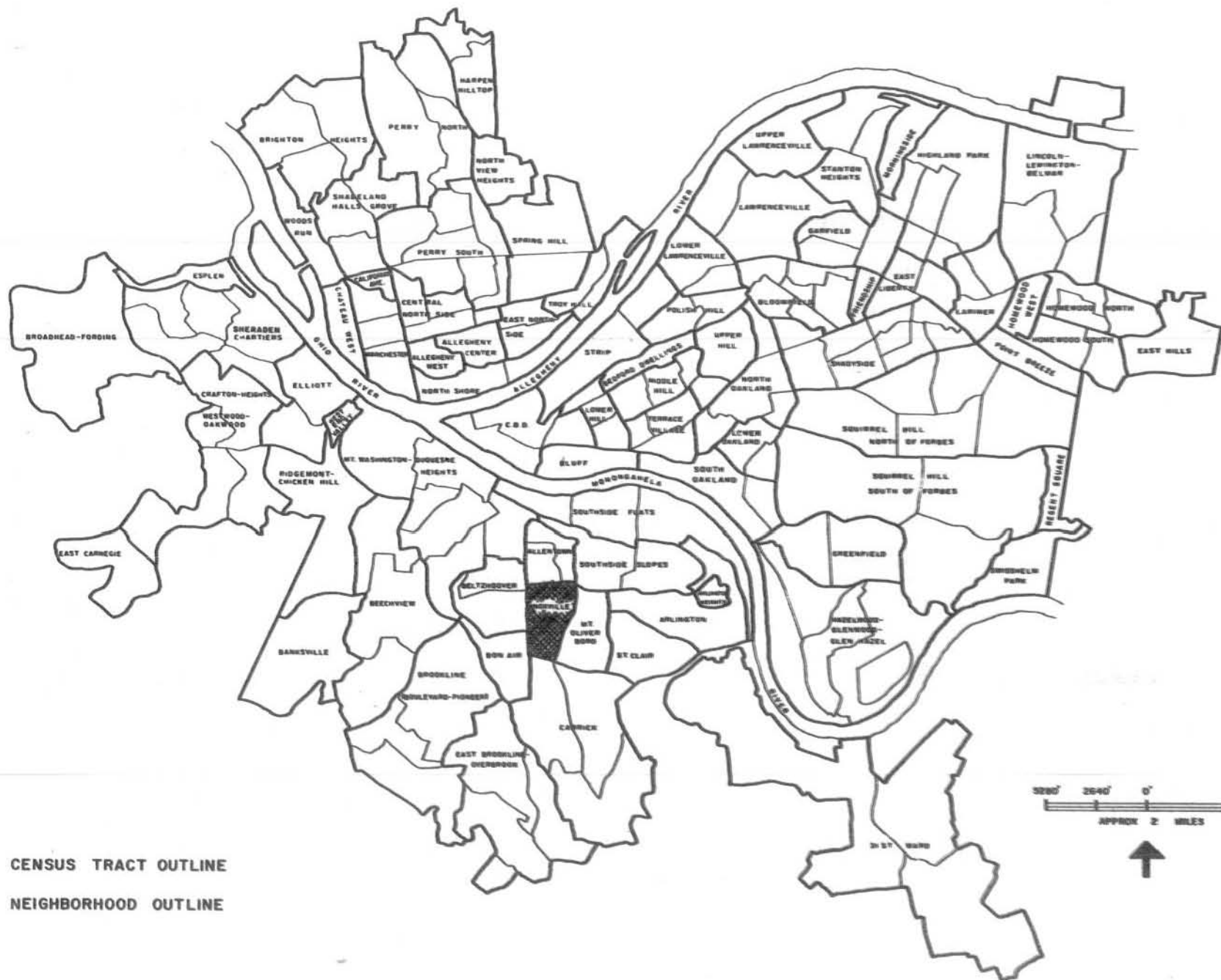
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Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

KNOXVILLE

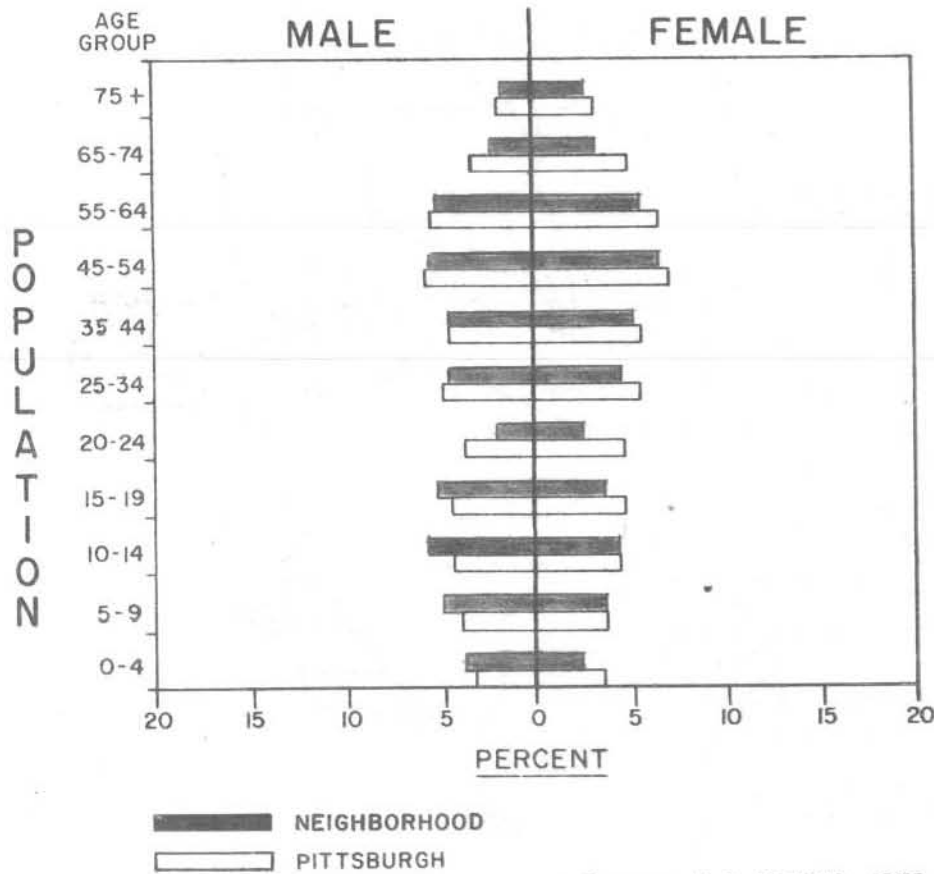
Knoxville is a middle class residential area located between Mt. Oliver and Beltzhoover. It is census tract 3001.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Knoxville's population falls in the 45-54 years category, the smallest being the 75 and over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Knoxville has changed from 7,353 in 1960 to 6,527 in 1970, representing a -11.2% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the Husband-Wife family category. Children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the Female head-Children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 33.3 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

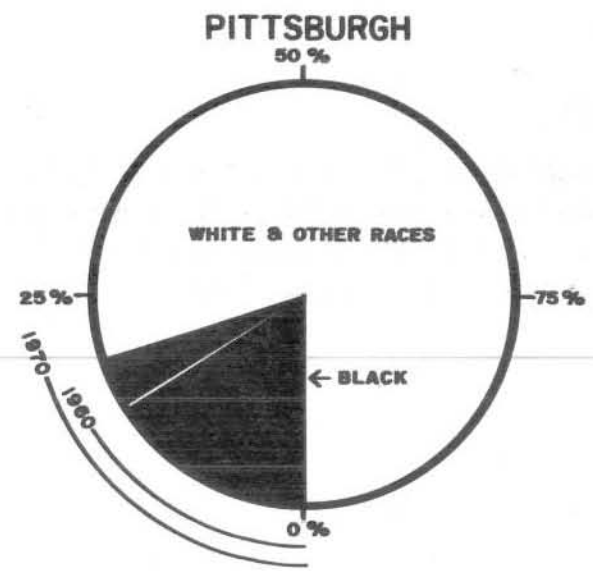
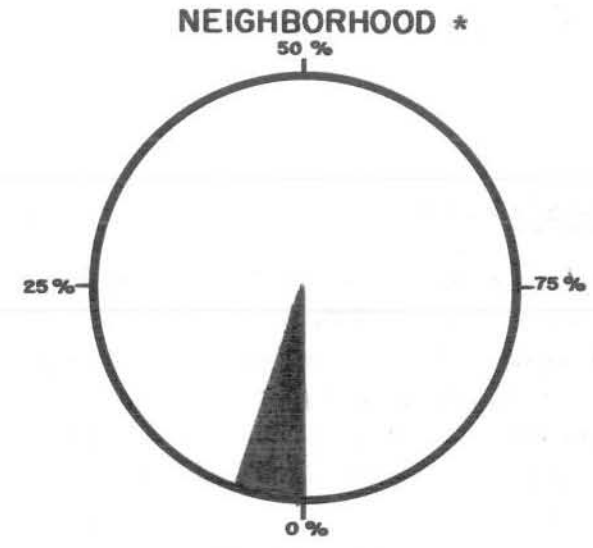
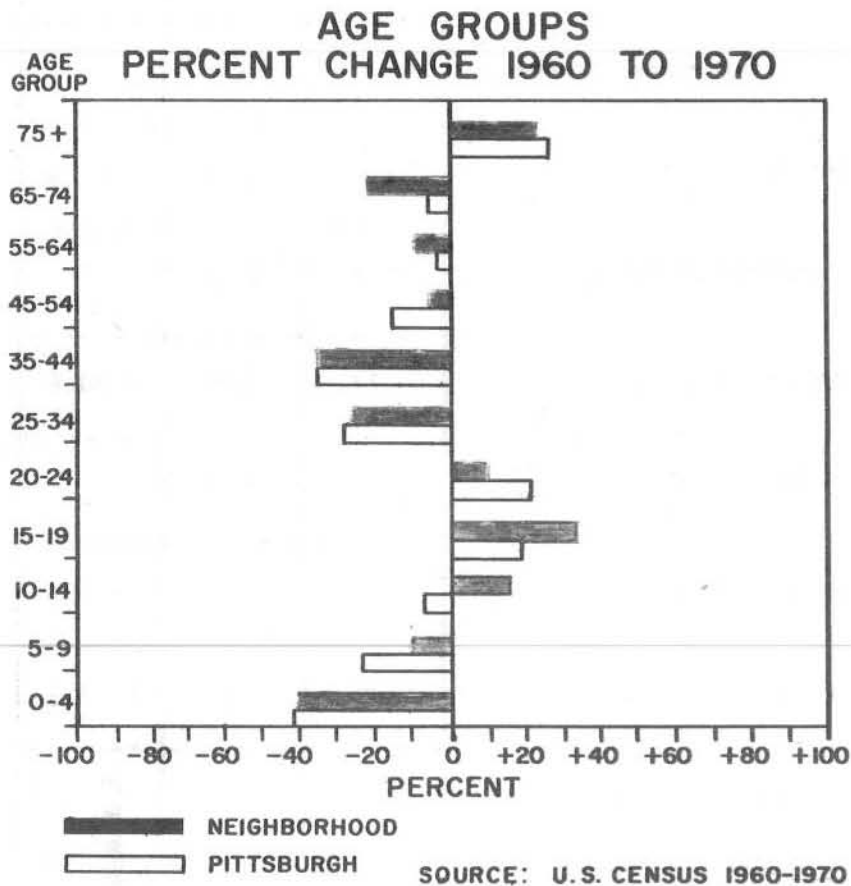
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Knoxville constituted .3% of its 1960 population, and 5.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,332; in 1970, 2,195, representing a -5.9% change. A total of 63.0% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 77 units were vacant, as compared to 116 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 5.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 7.7% of the 1960, and 6.7% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,204 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 20% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2332	2195	- 5.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2255	2079	- 7.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	1438	1385	- 3.7
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	61.6	63.0	
RENTER OCCUPIED	817	394	- 51.8
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	35.0	31.6	
VACANT UNITS	77	116	+ 50.6
PERCENT VACANT	3.3	5.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$11,175	\$11,755	+ 5.2
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 70	\$ 82	+ 17.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	7.7	6.7	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 43 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$61,371 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.22 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	\$ 4,150
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	200
ALTERATIONS	40	57,021
TOTAL	43	\$ 61,371

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

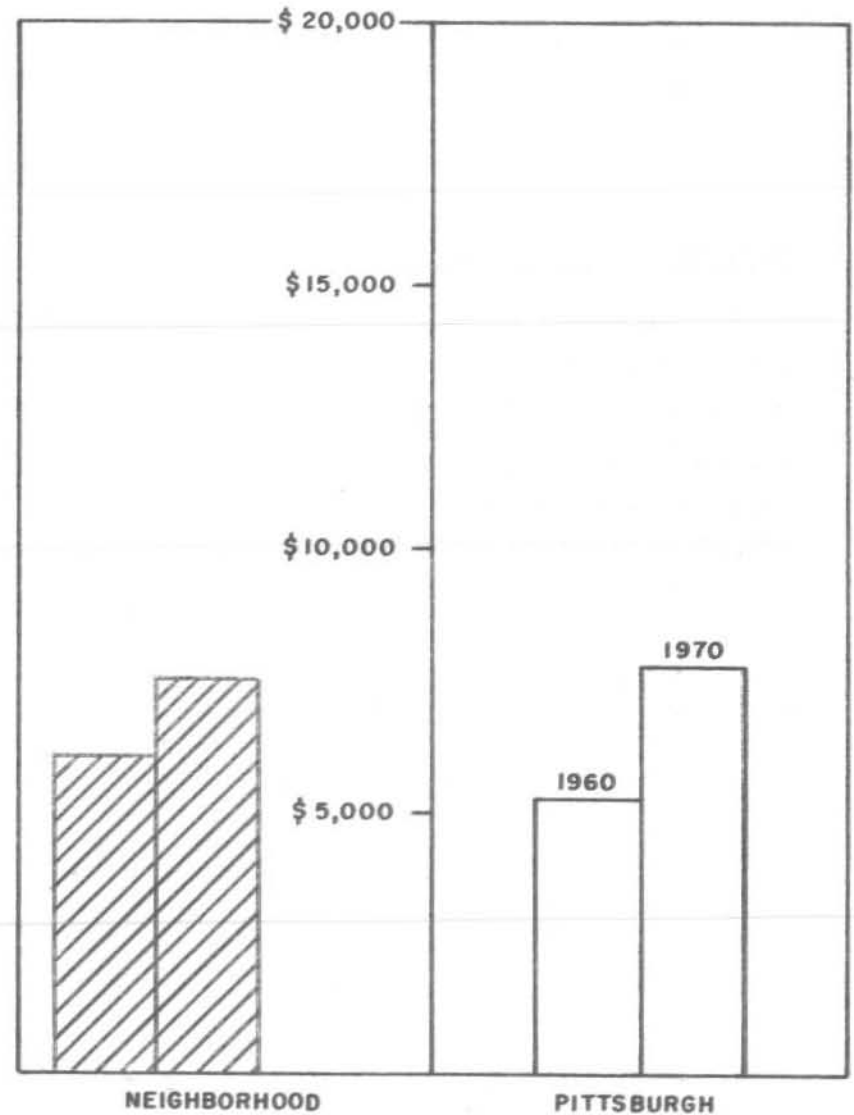
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a High School education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a Elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	65	1.4	39	1.0
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1855	40.9	1182	31.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1092	24.0	891	23.6
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1228	27.0	1298	34.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	189	4.2	190	5.0
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	112	2.5	174	4.6
TOTAL	4541	100.0	3774	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

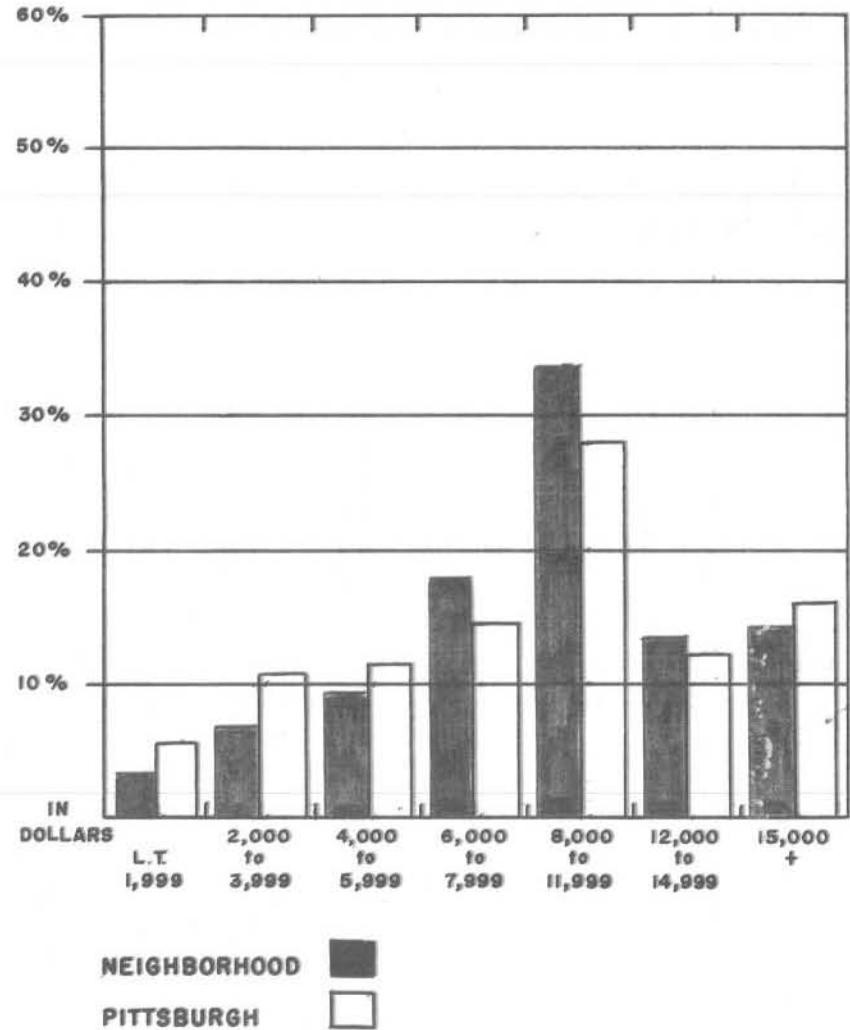


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Knoxville families was \$6,095 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,942, representing a ten year change of 46.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in Sales and clerical positions. This group constitutes 33.17% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in Sales and Clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	181	339	647	310	1477
FEMALE	114	440	79	238	871
TOTAL	295	779	726	539	2348
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.55	33.17	30.90	23.32	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	22	.33
BLIND	8	.12
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	557	8.53
GENERAL	113	1.73
AID TO DISABLED	19	.29
TOTAL	719	11.00

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.02
ROBBERY	30	.46
ASSAULT	42	.64
BURGLARY	43	.66
LARCENY	77	1.18
TOTAL	193	2.96

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 11% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.96 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Knoxville are not limited to those located within the confines of Knoxville. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Knoxville

Public Facilities

Knoxville Public Library

Police Station No. 8

Fire Station No. 21

Recreation

McKinley Park

Schools

Knoxville Middle and Elem.

South Hills High School

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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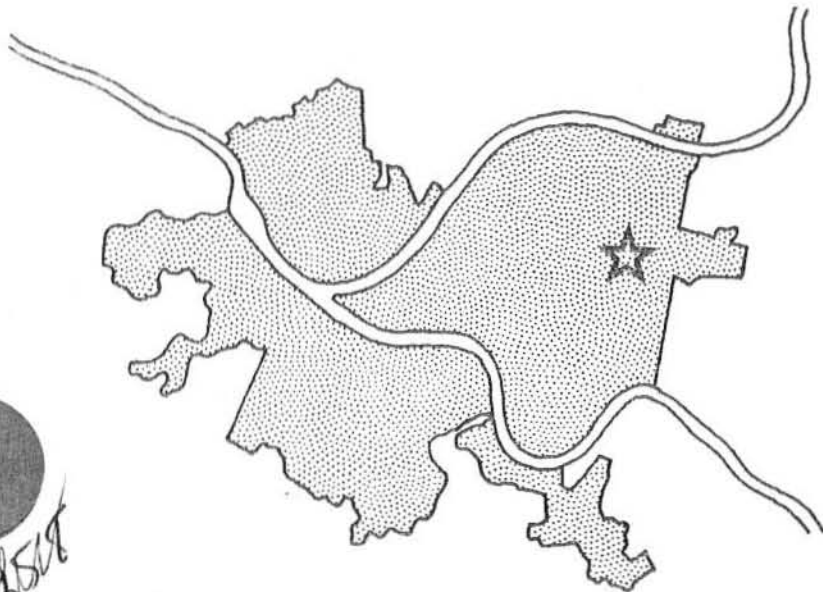
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

Larimer



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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25/87

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

LARIMER

Larimer is generally considered to lie between Negley Run Boulevard, Washington Boulevard, and East Liberty Boulevard. For statistical purposes, it is composed of Census Tracts 1204, 1205 and 1206.

While the majority of the housing was built in the latter decades of the 1800's construction continued at a steady pace to World War II. The stock is predominantly frame construction built as small detached single family dwellings and a lesser number of brick row structures.

The majority of the present population is black. Before the transition, during the 1960's, the community was mainly of Italian descent. This is still reflected today in the shops along Larimer Avenue. Even though a number of these shops are now vacant, the Avenue remains a convenience shopping area with Italian food stores among those continuing to thrive.

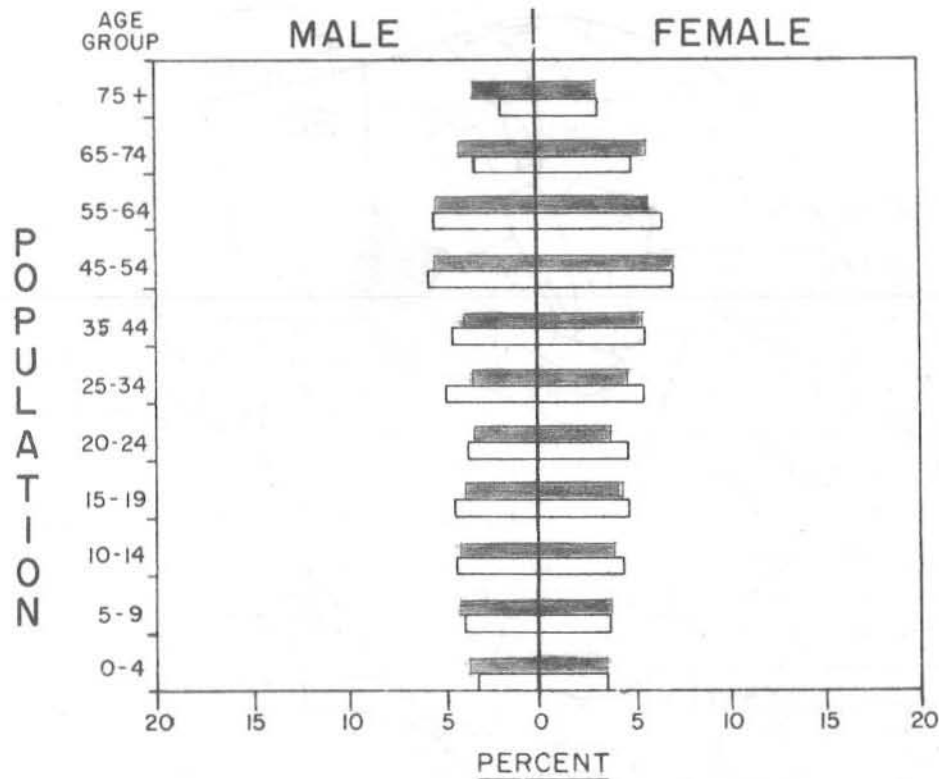


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Larimer's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Larimer has changed from 9,483 in 1960 to 7,397 in 1970, representing a -22.0% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 38.9 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

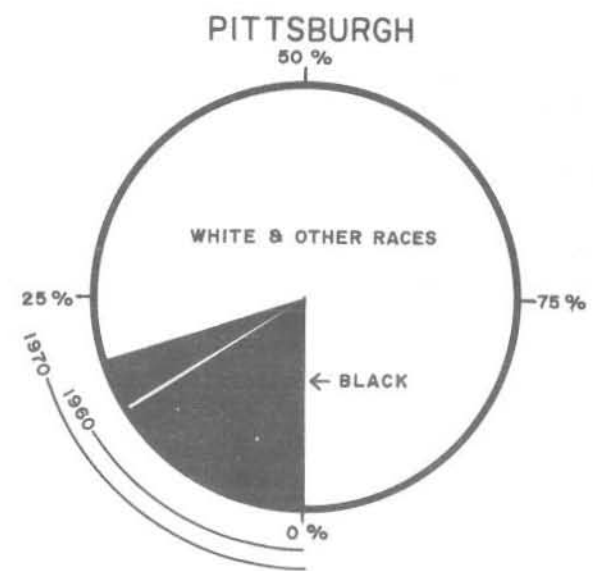
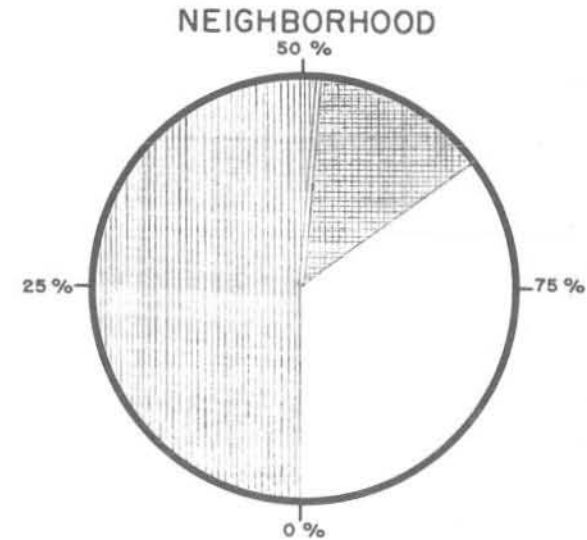
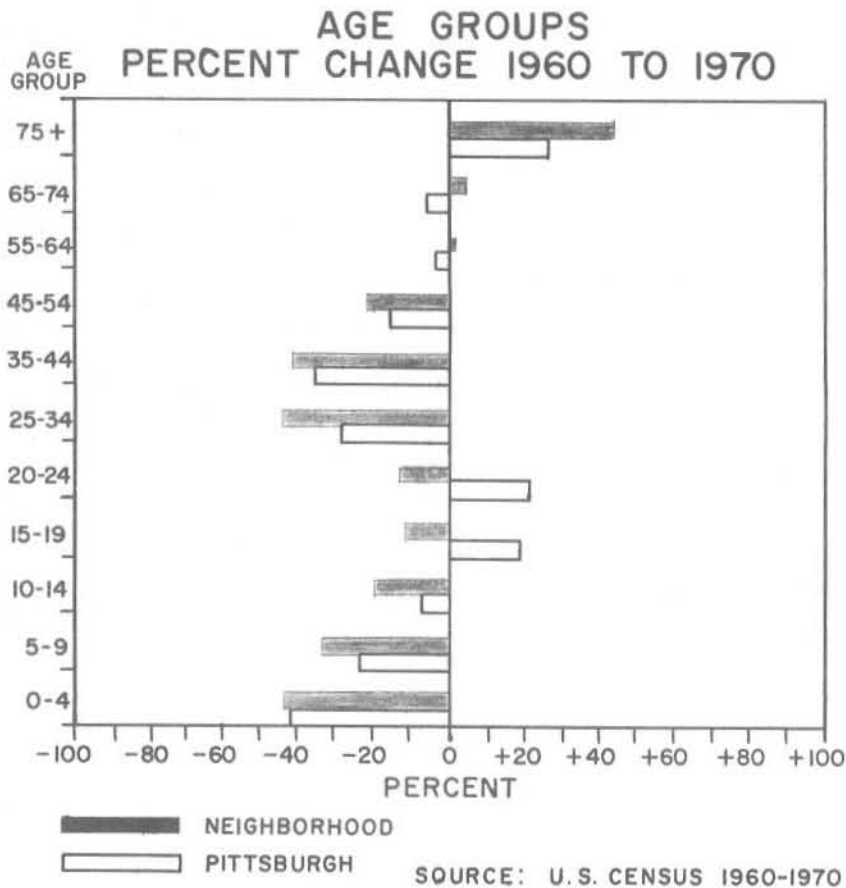
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Larimer constituted 51.7% of its 1960 population, and 65.5% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,945; in 1970, 2,941, representing a -.1% change. A total of 30.9% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 75 units were vacant, as compared to 212 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 7.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 15.5% of the 1960, and 7.3% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,160 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 31% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2,945	2,941	- .1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2,870	2,729	- 4.9
OWNER OCCUPIED	1,094	910	-16.8
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	37.1	30.9	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1,776	1,819	+ 2.4
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	60.3	61.8	
VACANT UNITS	75	212	+182.7
PERCENT VACANT	2.5	7.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$8,615	\$9,200	+ 6.8
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$67	\$83	+23.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	15.5	7.3	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 40 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$260,225 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 13.25 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	\$200,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	0	0
ALTERATIONS	39	\$ 60,225
TOTAL	40	\$260,225

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

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EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS

25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

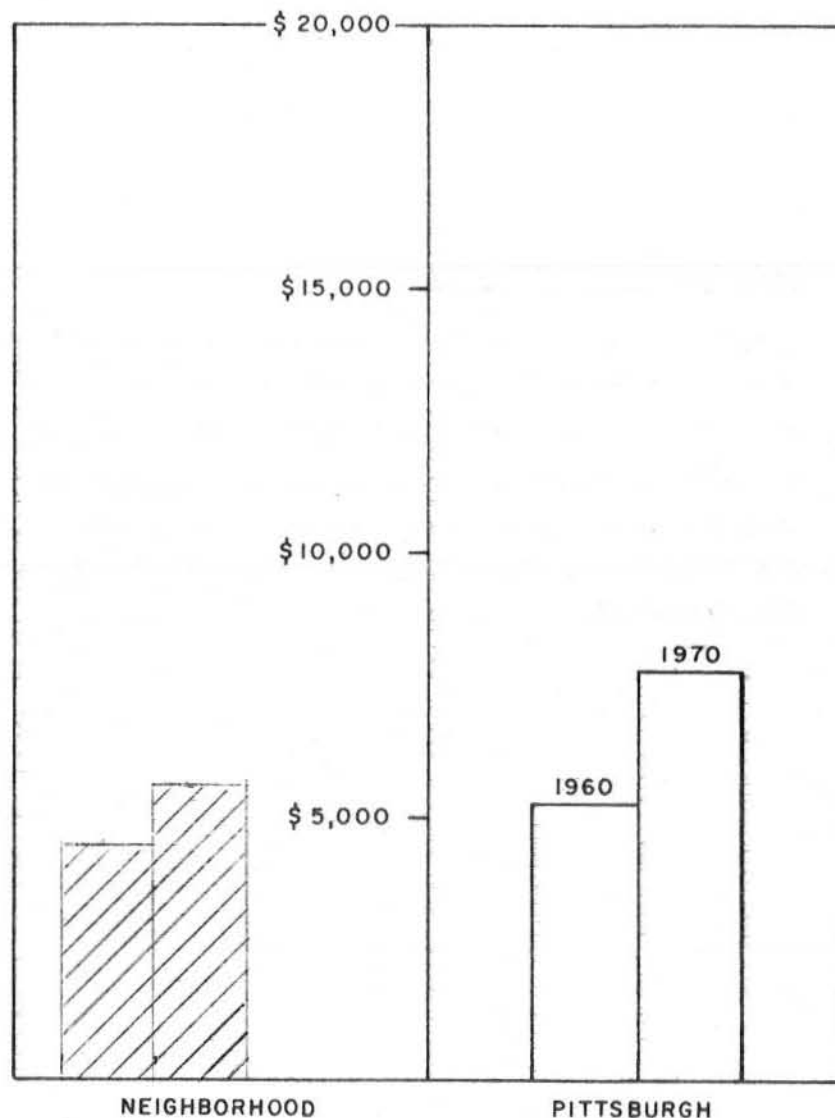
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS & OVER 1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	307	5.3	218	4.7
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2,767	48.1	1,915	41.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1,310	22.8	1,081	23.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1,048	18.2	1,036	22.2
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	196	3.4	180	3.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	124	2.2	230	4.9
TOTAL	5,752	100.0	4,660	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

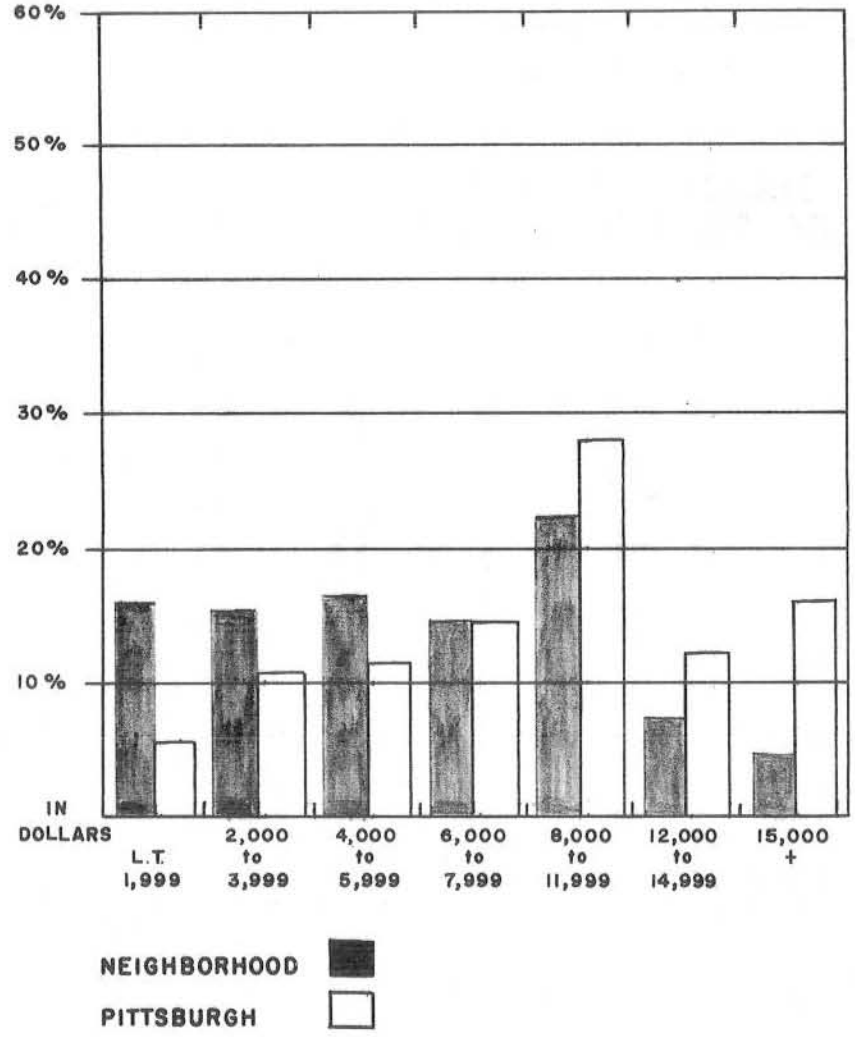


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Larimer families was \$4,734 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$6,083, representing a ten year change of 28.4%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor and service positions. This group constitutes 44% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	147	178	466	537	1,328
FEMALE	180	279	140	540	1,139
TOTAL	327	457	606	1,077	2,467
PERCENT OF TOTAL	13.25	18.52	24.54	43.63	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	168	2.27
BLIND	16	.21
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1,382	18.68
GENERAL	445	6.01
AID TO DISABLED	106	1.43
TOTAL	2,117	28.60

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	4	.05
ROBBERY	69	.93
ASSAULT	84	1.14
BURGLARY	103	1.39
LARCENY	106	1.43
TOTAL	367	4.95

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 29% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.95 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Larimer are not limited to those located within the confines of Larimer. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Larimer

Public Facilities

No. 5 Police Station
No. 6 and No. 8 Fire Stations

Recreation

Larimer Playground
East Liberty Playground
Highland Park
Winfield-Shetland Tot Lot

Health

Pittsburgh Hospital
West Penn Hospital

Schools

Larimer Elementary
Lincoln Elementary
Dilworth Elementary
Peabody High

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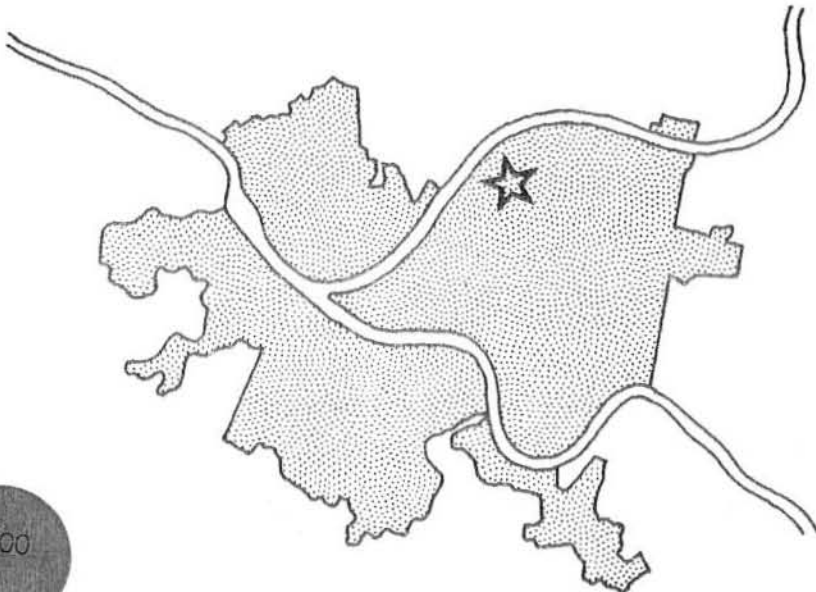
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *lawrenceville*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

LAWRENCEVILLE

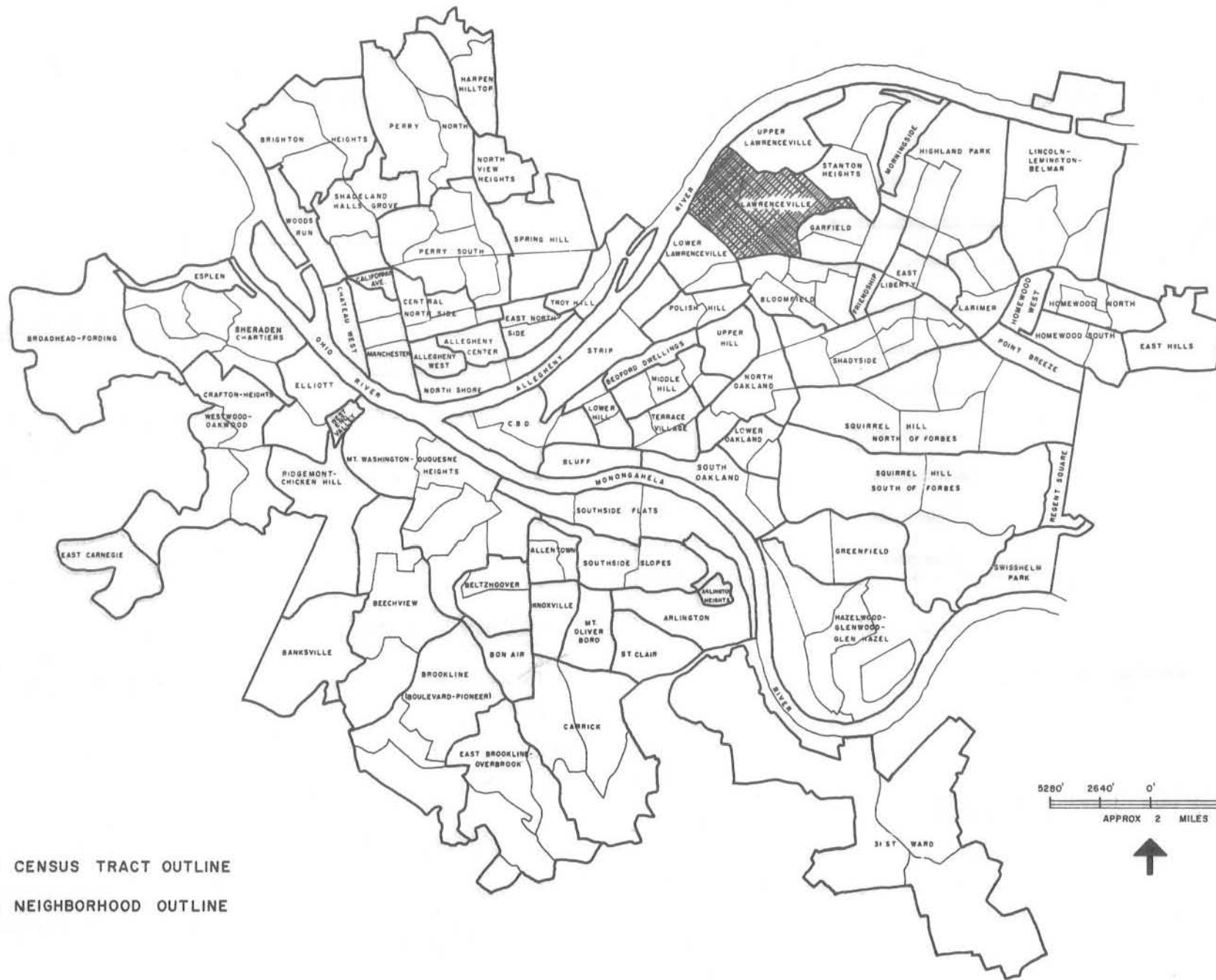
Lawrenceville is generally considered to lie between 40th Street and Stanton Avenue, and between Penn Avenue and the Allegheny River. For statistical purposes it is composed of Census Tracts 901 and 902.

Lawrenceville is the heart of a historic section of Pittsburgh. Once the home of a major United States arsenal, the community still houses an important industrial concentration in which successive generations of ethnic groups have found employment. Today the predominant groups are of Polish and Italian descent. Many of the residents are employed in the community.

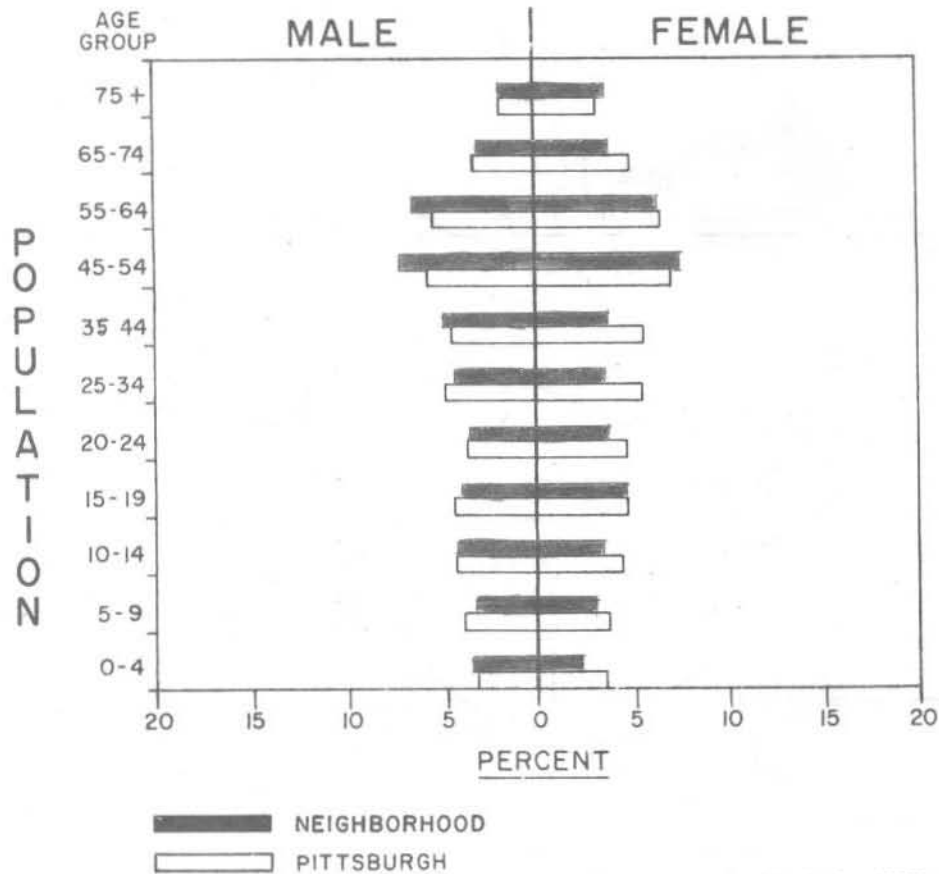
The bulk of the housing stock was built in the latter decades of the 1800's. Most of the housing is of brick construction built in row and double structures on small lots. Substantial care of these older structures has provided sound housing for today's residents.

Land uses north of Butler Street are divided between manufacturing, and housing, while to the south, residential uses predominate.

Commercial districts are located along Butler Street and Penn Avenue, which provide much of the community's convenience, food and service needs.



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Lawrenceville's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Lawrenceville has changed from 10,251 in 1960 to 8,043 in 1970, representing a -21.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 39.4 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

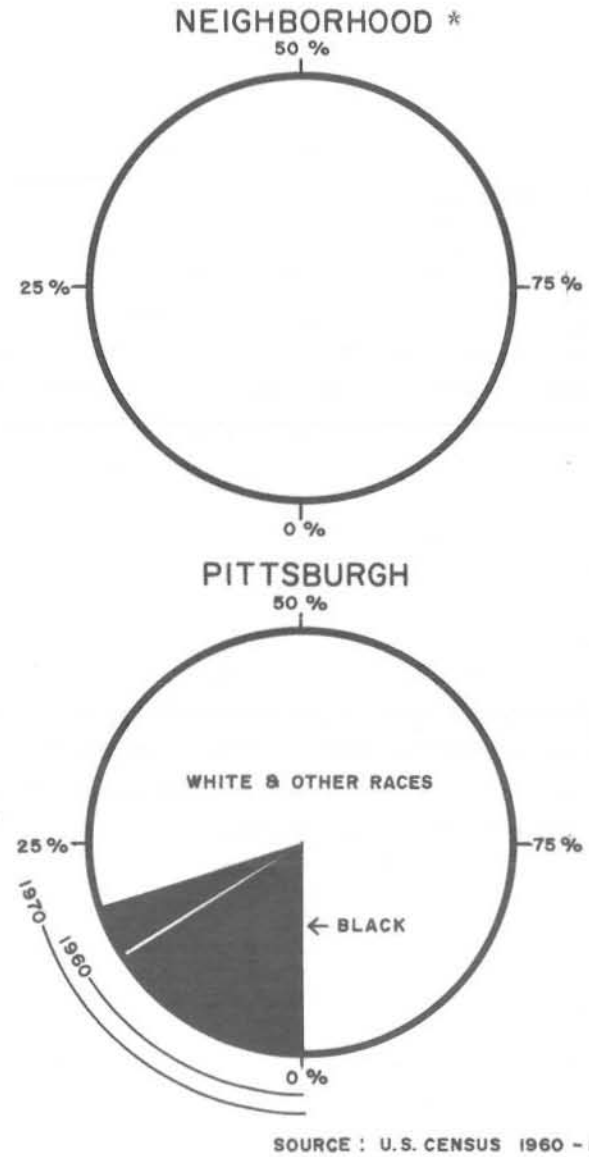
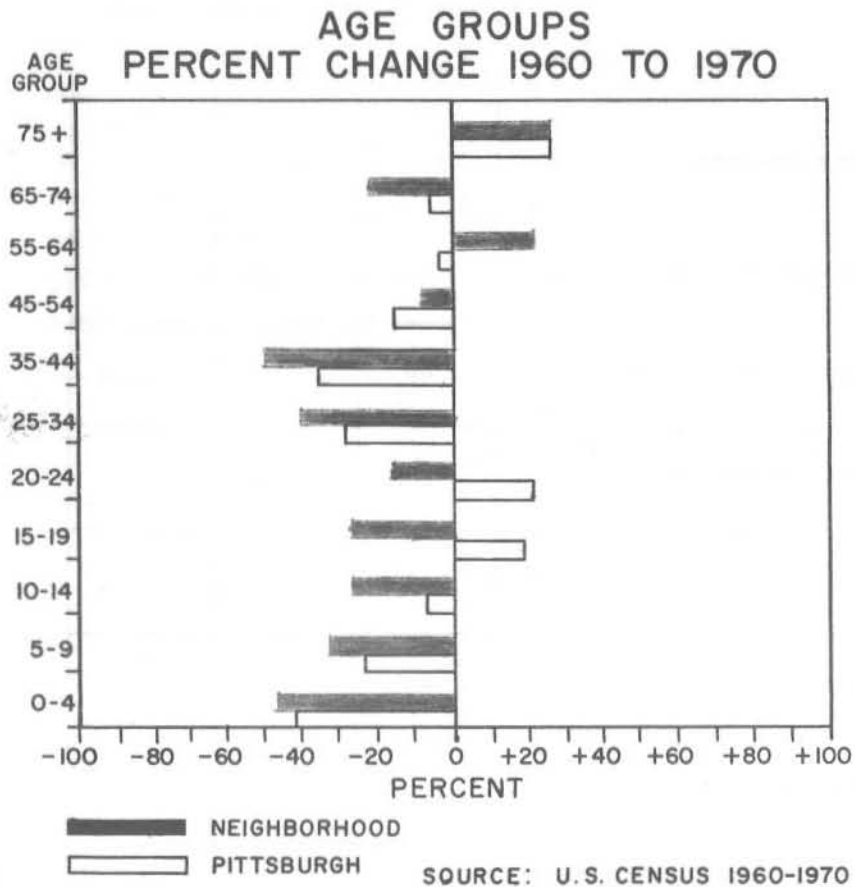
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Two age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Lawrenceville constituted .7% of its 1960 population, and .1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 31% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	207	317	835	619	1978
FEMALE	204	556	152	316	1228
TOTAL	411	873	987	935	3206
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.81	27.72	30.77	29.15	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	38	.47
BLIND	5	.06
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	379	4.67
GENERAL	74	.92
AID TO DISABLED	41	.50
TOTAL	537	6.62

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 7% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.98 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	3	.04
ROBBERY	19	.24
ASSAULT	70	.87
BURGLARY	100	1.24
LARCENY	128	1.59
TOTAL	320	3.98

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

S O C I O - E C C O N O M I C

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Lawrenceville are not limited to those located within the confines of Lawrenceville. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Lawrenceville

Public Facilities

No. 3 Police Station
 Engine Co. No. 6
 Carnegie Library

Recreation

Leslie Recreation Center & Pool
 Arsenal Park
 Bloomfield Recreation Center & Pool

Public Schools

Arsenal Elementary
 Arsenal Middle
 Schenley High

Health

St. Francis Hospital
 St. Margaret Hospital
 West Penn Hospital

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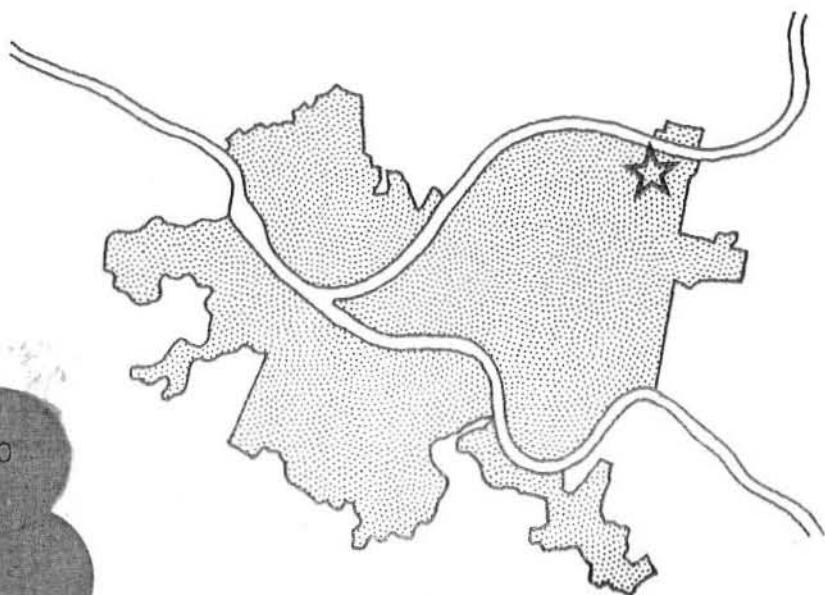
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a community profile of

lincoln - lemington - belmar



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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LINCOLN - LEMINGTON - BELMAR

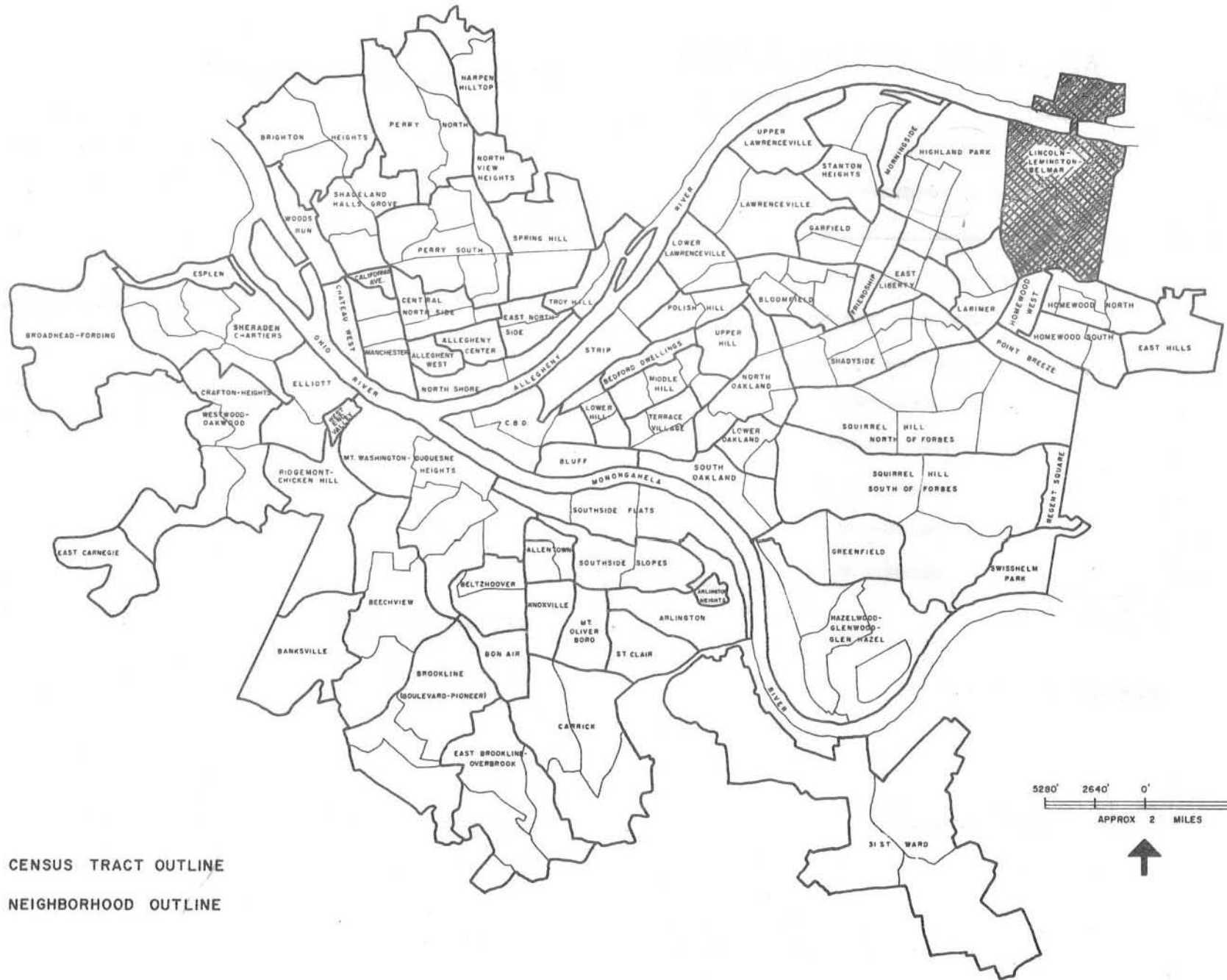
Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar is the area east of the Washington Boulevard slopes, north of the 13th Ward boundary, with the Penn Hills incorporation line to the east. It is composed of Census Tracts 1201, 1202, and 1203.

This area has a hilly topography with a few relatively flat sections. On top of the hills to the north are several institutions, Veterans Administration Hospital, Marcy State Hospital, and the Juvenile Detention Center, which is now under construction.

Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar is an area of generally sound housing, and has maintained a relatively stable population during the past ten years. Some sections exhibit a suburban-like character, with well-kept homes and lawns. There are a few danger signals appearing in some sections, with some abandonment occurring and deterioration along the commercial section of Lincoln Avenue.

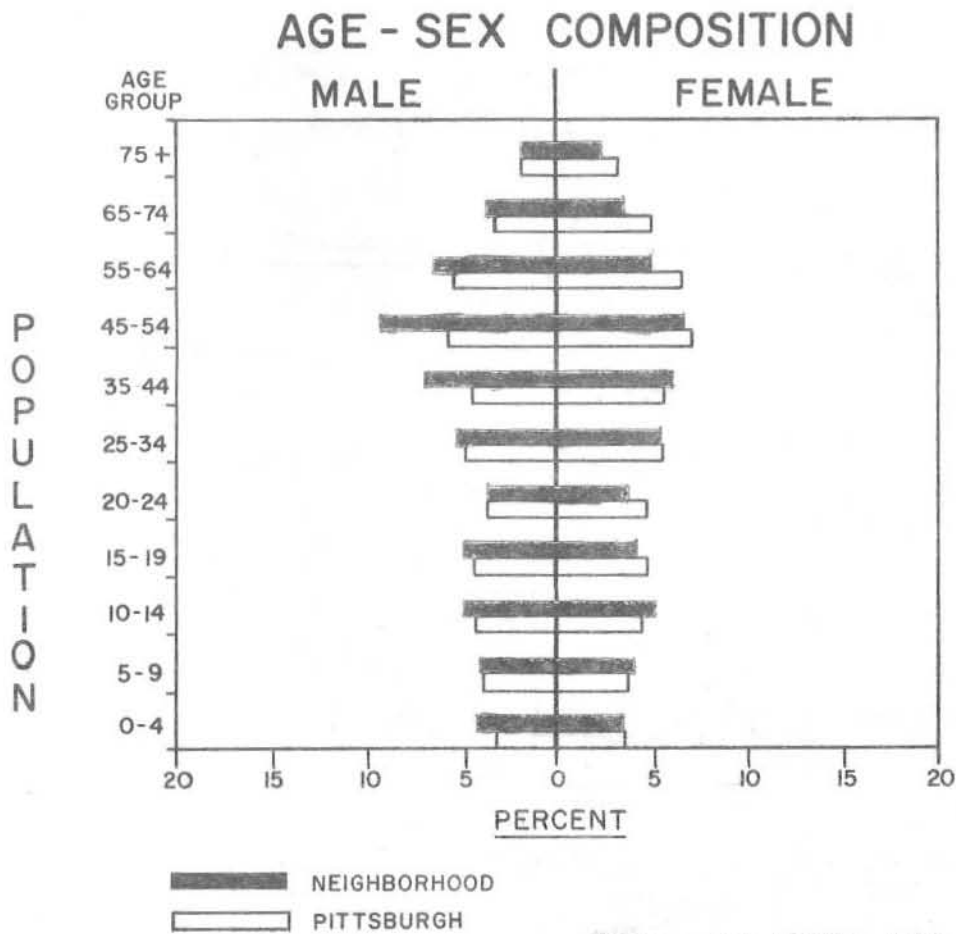
The area is presently predominantly Black, but the shift is a fairly recent one. The southwestern section of the district still has a substantial Italian-American population.

Several community organizations are working hard to maintain the area.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE





AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar has changed from 10,475 in 1960 to 9,468 in 1970, representing a -9.6% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head-children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

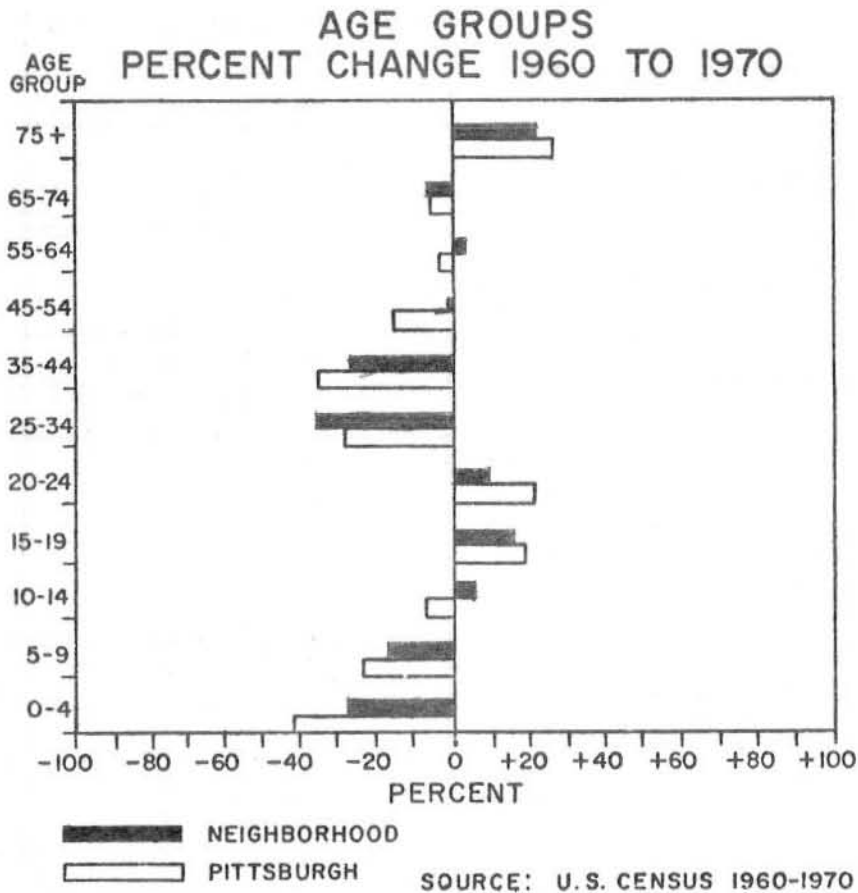
The median age for the neighborhood is 36.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

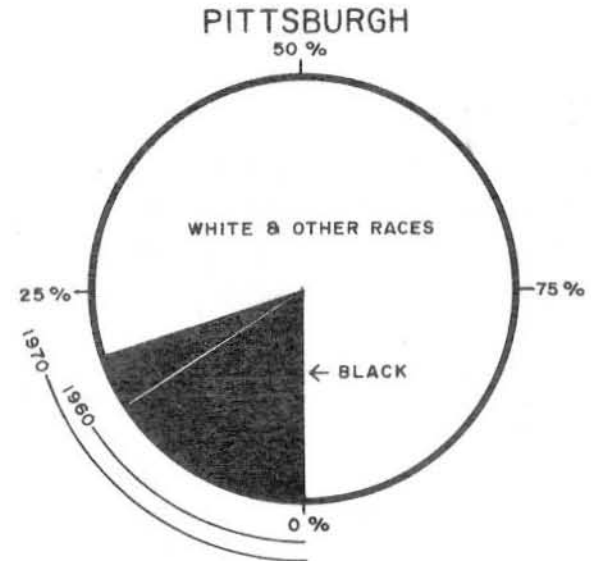
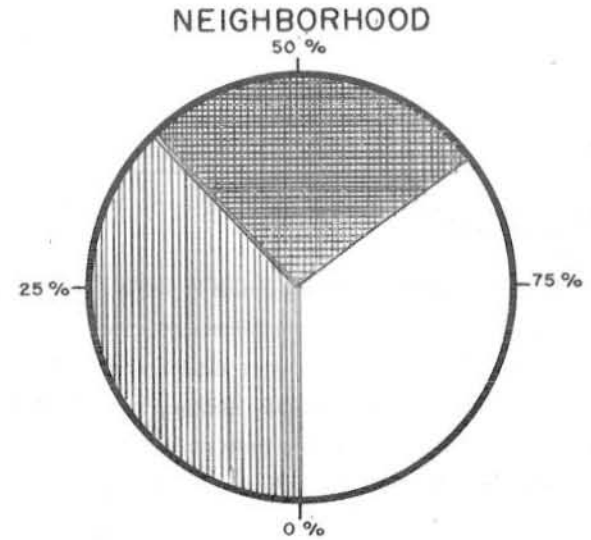
Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Lincoln-Lemington-Beimar constituted 30.8% of its 1960 population, and 64.8% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,638 in 1970, 2,632, representing a -.2% change. A total of 68.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 52 units were vacant, as compared to 93 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.5% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 10.4% of the 1960, and 6.6% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 3,025 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 34% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2638	2632	- .2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2586	2539	- 1.9
OWNER OCCUPIED	1767	1812	+ 2.5
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	66.9	68.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	819	727	- 11.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	31.0	27.6	
VACANT UNITS	52	93	+ 78.8
PERCENT VACANT	1.9	3.5	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$11,105	\$12,395	+ 11.6
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 76	\$ 101	+ 32.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	10.4	6.6	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 48 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$5,269,697. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 17.07 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	\$ 5,150,500
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	45	119,197
TOTAL	48	\$ 5,269,697

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

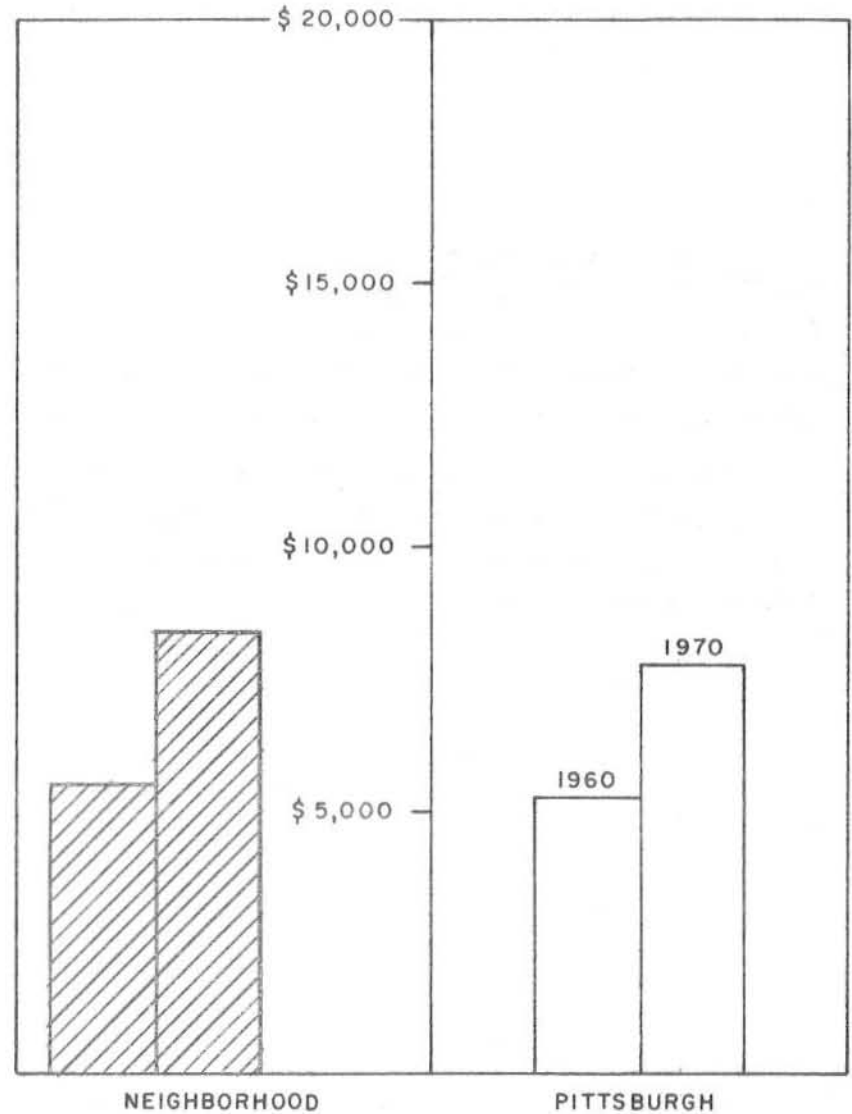
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a High School education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

SCHOOL YEARS
 COMPLETED BY PERSONS
 25 YEARS & OVER
 1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	196	2.9	77	1.3
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2756	41.1	1749	30.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1667	24.9	1466	25.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1603	23.9	2011	34.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	264	3.9	311	5.3
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	217	3.2	214	3.7
TOTAL	6703	100.0	5828	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

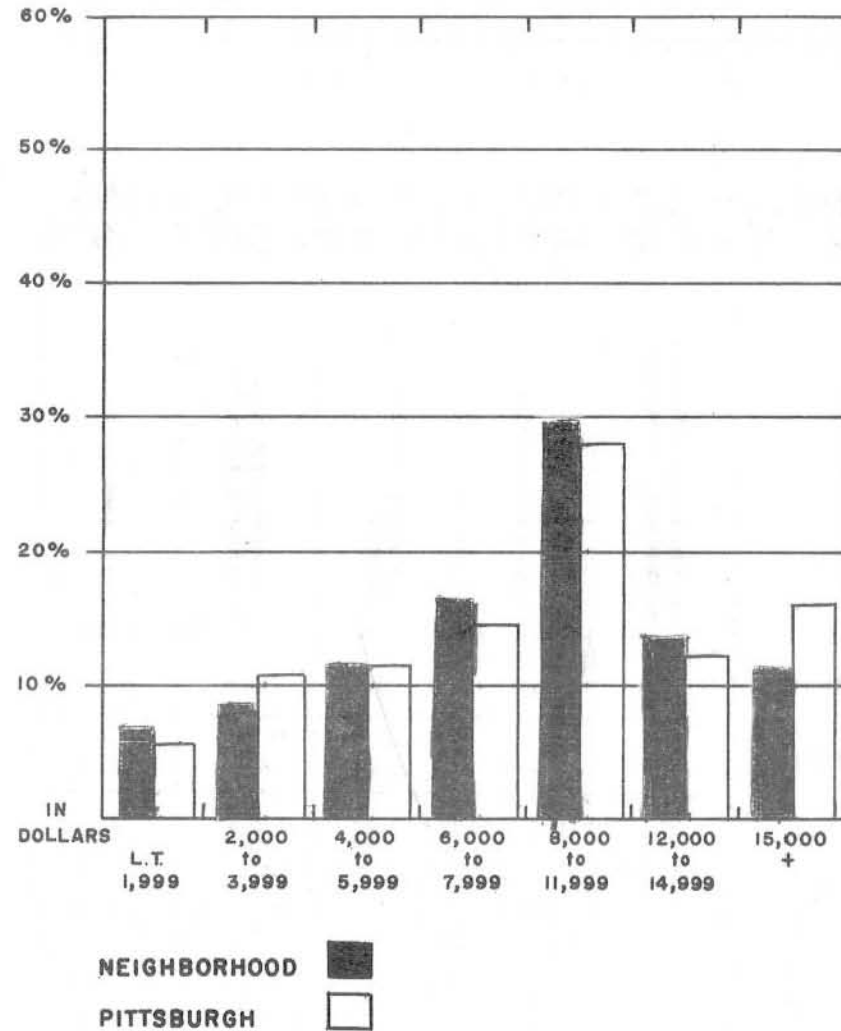


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Lin.-Lam -Bel. families was \$5,745 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,656, representing a ten year change of 50.6%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor and service positions. This group constitutes 35% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	320	207	862	678	2067
FEMALE	207	445	127	479	1258
TOTAL	527	652	989	1157	3325
PERCENT OF TOTAL	15.84	19.60	29.74	34.78	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	68	.71
BLIND	13	.13
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1547	16.33
GENERAL	232	2.45
AID TO DISABLED	31	.32
TOTAL	1891	19.94

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	4	.04
RAPE	5	.05
ROBBERY	50	.53
ASSAULT	46	.49
BURGLARY	104	1.10
LARCENY	68	.72
TOTAL	277	2.93

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 20% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.93 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar are not limited to those located within the confines of Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 5

Fire Station No. 38

Recreation

Paulson Playground

Highland Park

Chadwick Playground

Health and Institutional

Pittsburgh Hospital

Marcy State Hospital

Schools

Lemington Elementary

Westinghouse High School

Veterans Administration Hospital

Juvenile Detention Center

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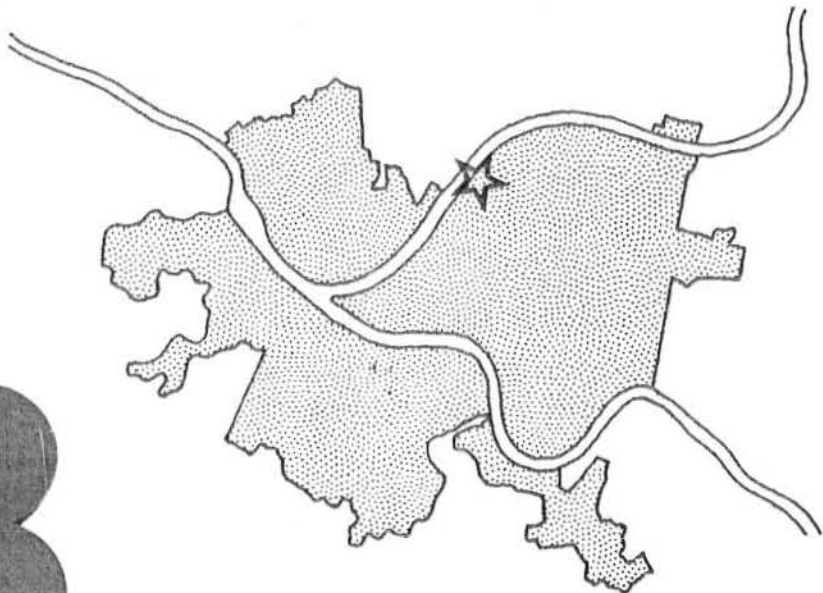
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *lower* *lawrenceville*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

PREFACE

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

LOWER LAWRENCEVILLE

Lower Lawrenceville is generally considered as the community lying between 33rd and 40th Streets, and between Liberty Avenue and the Allegheny River. For statistical purposes, Lower Lawrenceville is composed of Census Tracts 603 and 604.

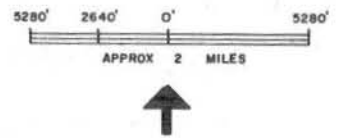
The community is part of historic Lawrenceville, a major Indian settlement long before the Europeans arrived. Since that arrival, this area along the Allegheny River has been a major industrial center. Successive waves of immigration met the manpower needs and many residents still work in Lawrenceville. The Polish are now the predominant ethnic majority. From the mid 1800's both residential and industrial uses grew, with the majority of present housing stock built during the latter part of this century. This housing is of brick and frame construction, predominately in row and double structures on small lots. While old and small, most housing remains good through owner's careful attention.

The area north of Butler Street is marked by a mixture of residential, industrial, and commercial uses, while the area south of Butler Street is predominantly residential.

Some neighborhood convenience stores remain, although many have been converted to distribution and service uses, and others are now vacant, especially along Butler Street.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



OCCUPATION: MAJOR

OF PERSONS 14 YEARS

The largest percentage of persons in service positions. This group

The largest percentage of persons in service positions, which represents 28%

MAJOR OCCUPATION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	
MALE	109	
FEMALE	62	
TOTAL	171	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	10.34	2

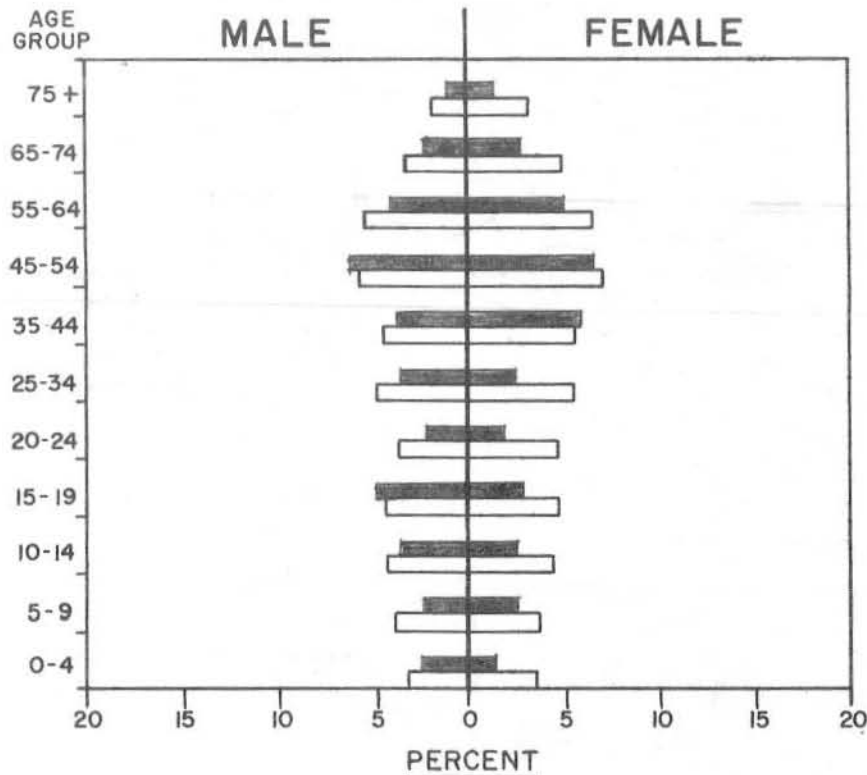


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31st WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Lower Lawrenceville's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Lower Lawrenceville has changed from 4,984 in 1960 to 4,315 in 1970, representing a -13.4% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head-children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 39.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

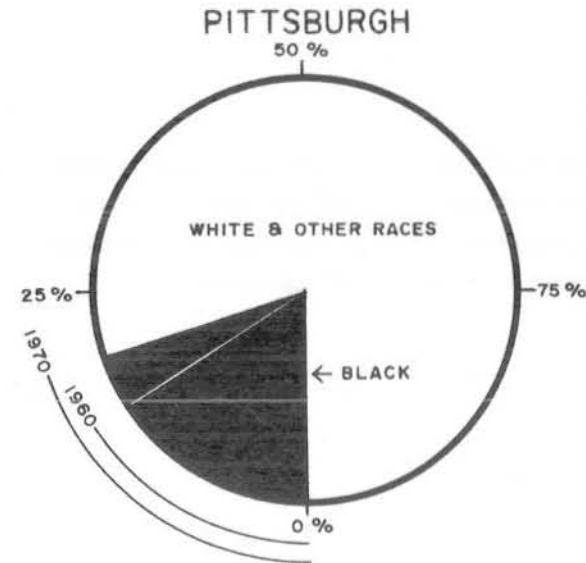
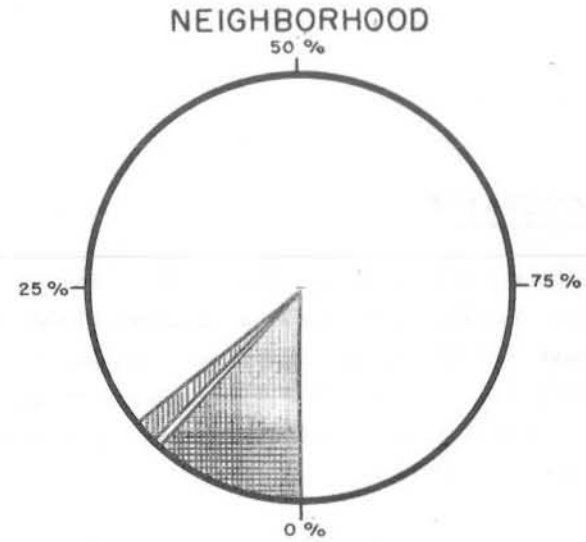
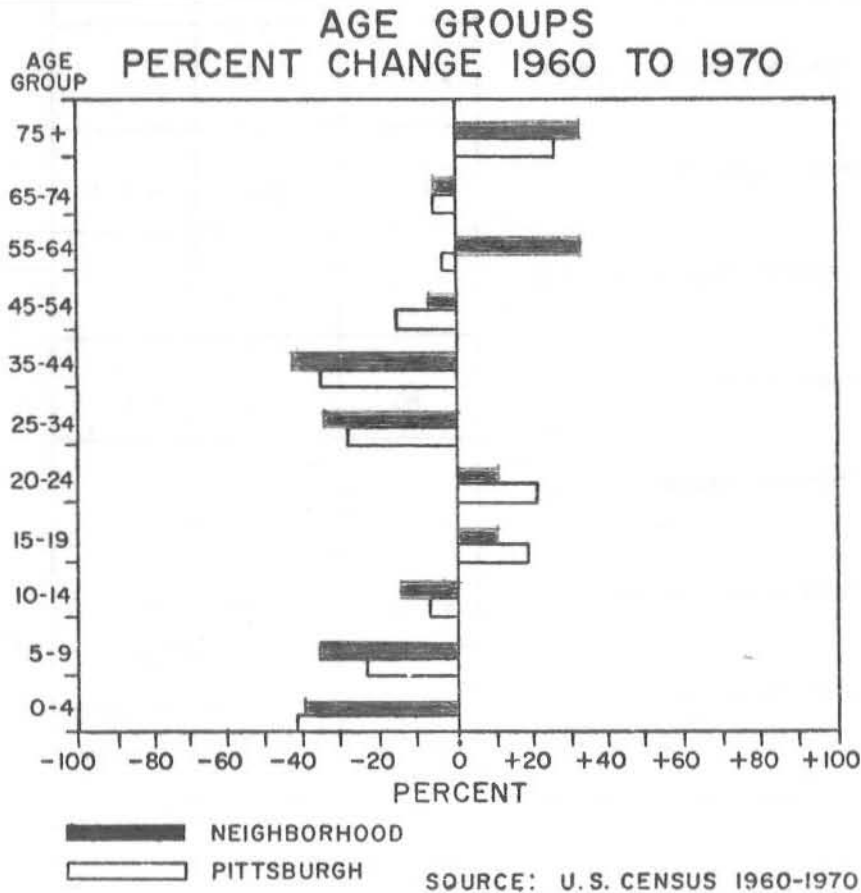
Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

STATISTICAL BUREAU OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RACE

Black population in Lower Lawrenceville constituted 9.6% of its 1960 population, and 12.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,660; in 1970, 1,683, representing a +1.4 change. A total of 40.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 80 units were vacant, as compared to 134 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 8.0 vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 16.4 of the 1960, and 8.4 of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,203 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 29% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1660	1683	+ 1.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1580	1549	- 2.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	657	686	+ 4.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	39.6	40.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	923	863	- 6.5
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	55.6	51.3	
VACANT UNITS	80	134	+ 67.5
PERCENT VACANT	4.8	8.0	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 7113	\$ 8088	+ 13.7
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 55	\$ 80	+ 63.6
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	16.4	8.4	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 35 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$229,878 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 19.01 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	\$ 125,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	2	43,000
ALTERATIONS	32	61,878
TOTAL	35	\$ 229,878

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

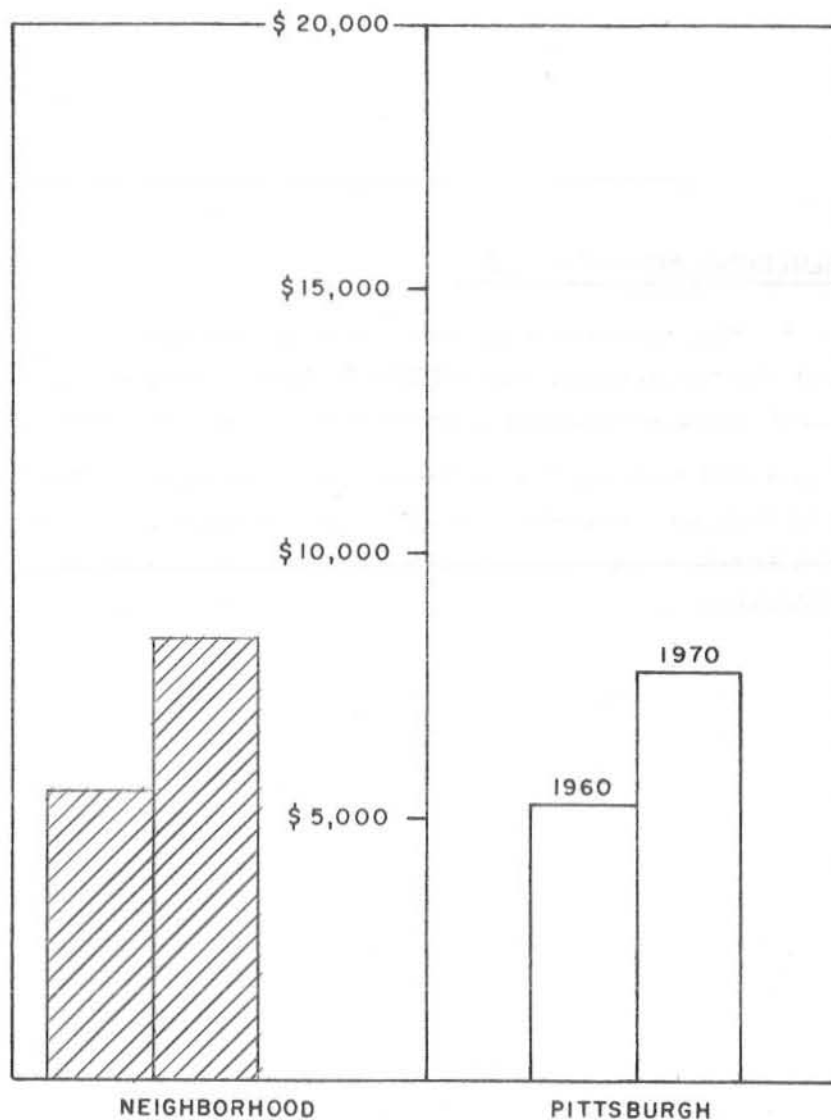
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	119	3.9	110	4.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1512	49.0	1126	41.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	719	23.3	744	27.6
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	634	20.5	594	22.1
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	59	1.9	58	2.2
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	45	1.5	60	2.2
TOTAL	3088	100.0	2692	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

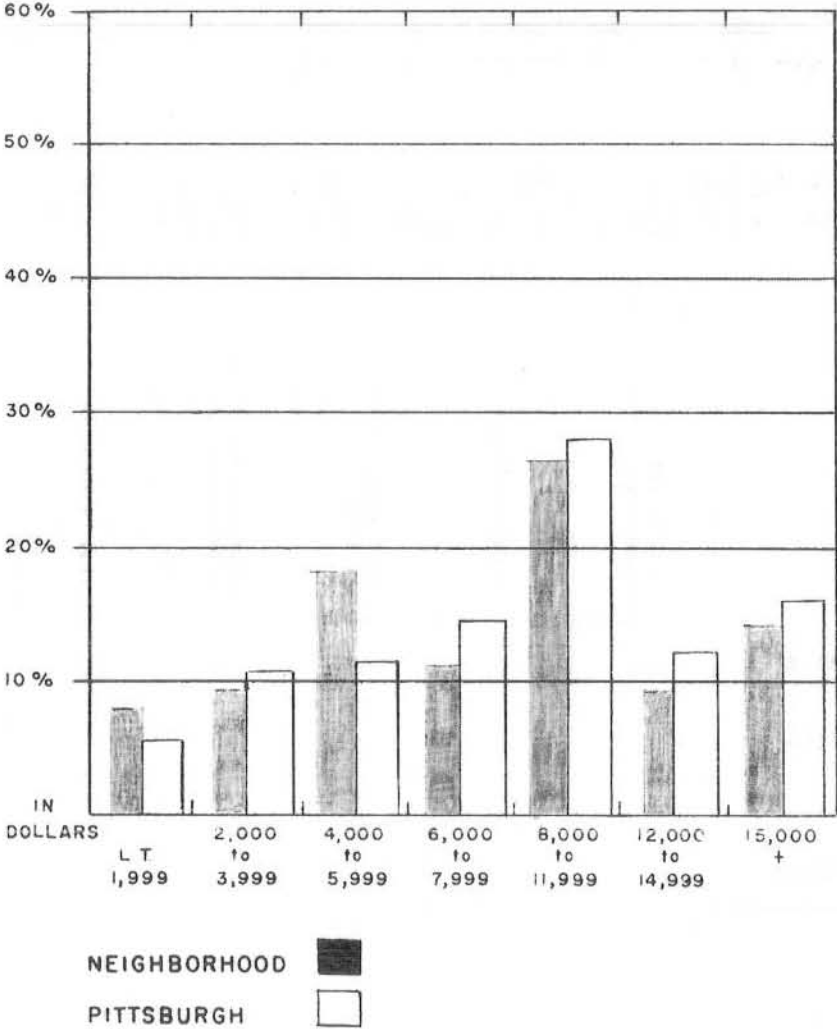


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Lower Lawrenceville families was \$5,296 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,182, representing a ten year change of 54.5%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U S CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor and service positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	109	139	448	295	991
FEMALE	62	290	57	251	660
TOTAL	171	429	505	546	1651
PERCENT OF TOTAL	10.34	25.97	30.57	33.05	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	46	1.06
BLIND	6	.13
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	500	11.58
GENERAL	162	3.75
AID TO DISABLED	59	1.36
TOTAL	773	17.88

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 18% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 7.29 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.02
RAPE	3	.06
ROBBERY	26	.60
ASSAULT	53	1.22
BURGLARY	151	3.49
LARCENY	82	1.90
TOTAL	316	7.29

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Lower Lawrenceville are not limited to those located within the confines of Lower Lawrenceville. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Lower Lawrenceville

Public Facilities

- No. 3 Police Station
- Engine & Truck Co. No. 25
- Carnegie Library

Recreation

- Sullivan Playground
- Arsenal Park
- Leslie Recreation Center & Pool
- Bloomfield Recreation Center & Pool

Public Schools

- Woolslayer Elementary
- Arsenal Middle
- Schenley High

Health

- St. Francis Hospital
- St. Margaret's Hospital
- West Penn Hospital

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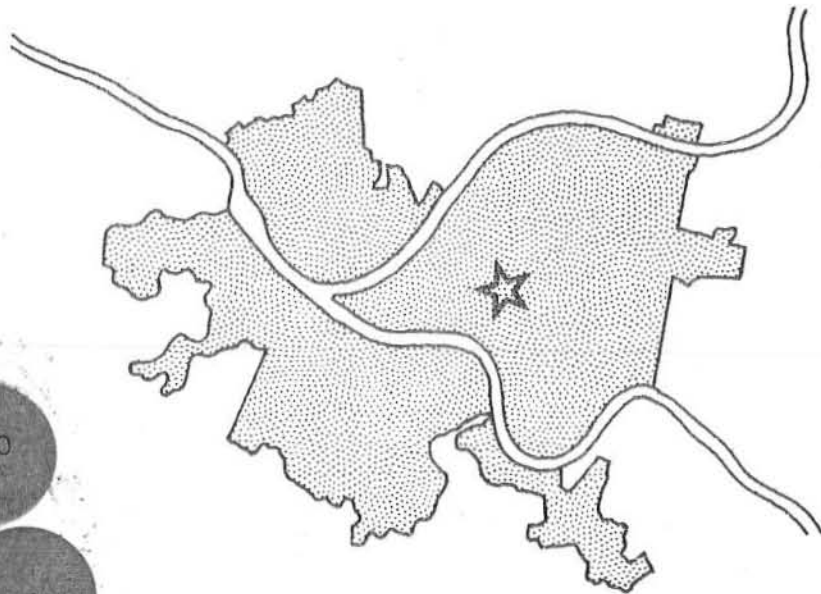
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This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *lower* *oakland*



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

LOWER OAKLAND

Census Tracts 405 and 406, known as Lower Oakland, are generally bounded by Fifth Avenue, Boulevard of the Allies, and Halket and Boundary Streets. Lower Oakland, formerly a predominantly single family district, has seen profound changes in residential use in the last ten years to low rise apartment uses and conversions. This, of course, reflects its proximity to large University and Hospital complexes.

This transition has affected the social environment of the area. Concomitant with apartment growth has been a shift in the Forbes business district from residential service operations to fast-food and media-related stores.

In fact, the attraction of the neighborhood for students, and institutional personnel and their dollars has been so great that the remaining residents feel threatened and alienated in their own neighborhood.

The friction generated in the community has been compounded by the recent location of numerous social agencies in Lower Oakland. These agencies serve a variety of what were previously institutional populations on both a live-in and walk-in basis.

However, major efforts have been launched by all parties to formally consider the problems and recommend ways to maintain the strength and vitality of Lower Oakland.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



POPULATION

changed from 6,701 in 1960 to

ange. This compares to an

population declined from

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LESS

hood is the husband-wife family

the highest portion of families

male head - children less than

9 years; for the city it is 33.6

between 1960 and 1970 in the

the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75

1960 - - - - - 1970

akland ~~has~~ changed from 6,701 in 1960 to
a 8 5% ~~change~~ change. This compares to an
13.9%, ~~where~~ population declined from
in 1970 -

PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS

in this ~~neighborhood~~ neighborhood is the husband-wife-family
category ~~the~~ the highest portion of families
level is ~~male~~ male head - children less than

neighborhood ~~is~~ is 28.9 years; for the city it is 33.6

1960 - - - - - 1970

d in pop ~~ulation~~ ulation between 1960 and 1970 in the
populat ~~ion~~ ion the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75
increased -

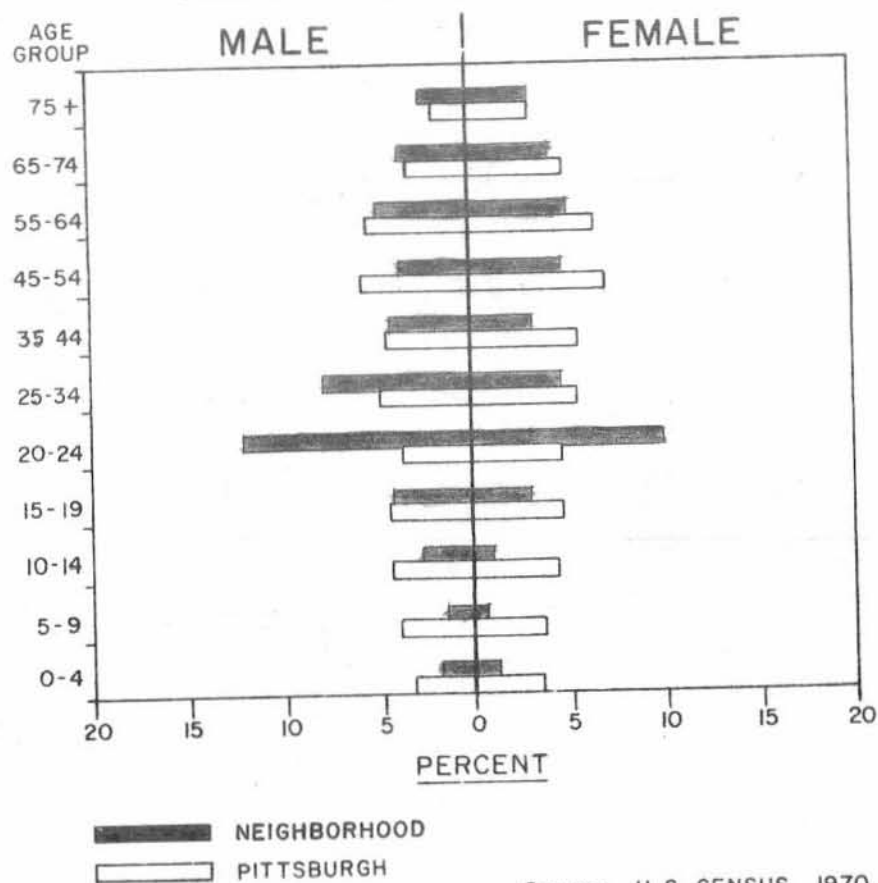


——— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 ——— NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Lower Oakland has changed from 6,701 in 1960 to 6,135 in 1970, representing a 8.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the male head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 28.9 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Lower Oakland's population falls in the age 20-24 category, the smallest being the 5-9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

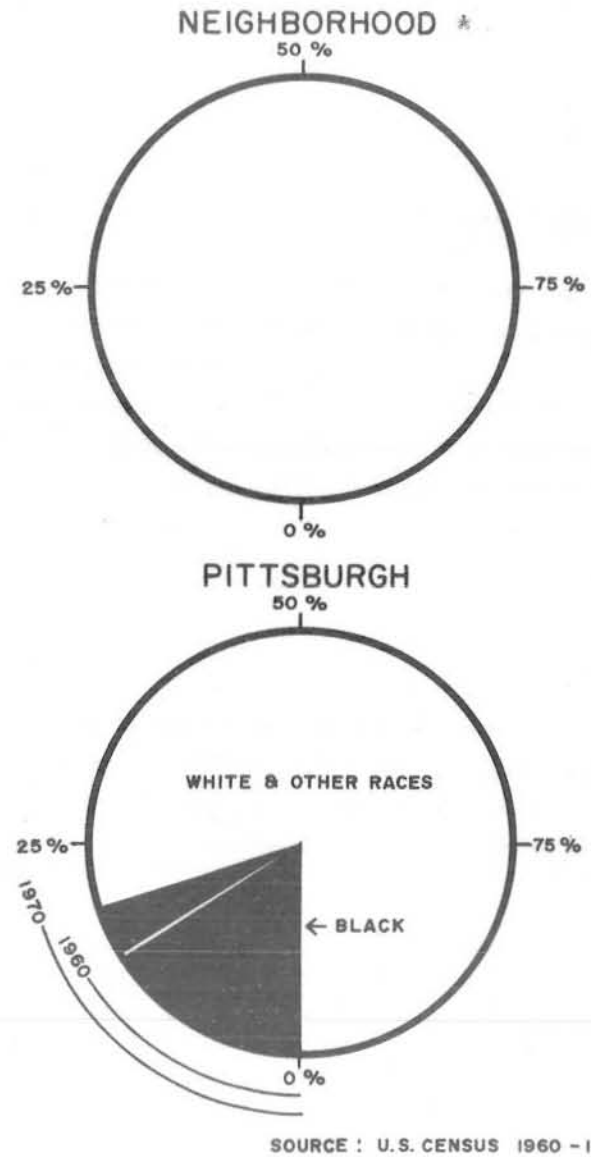
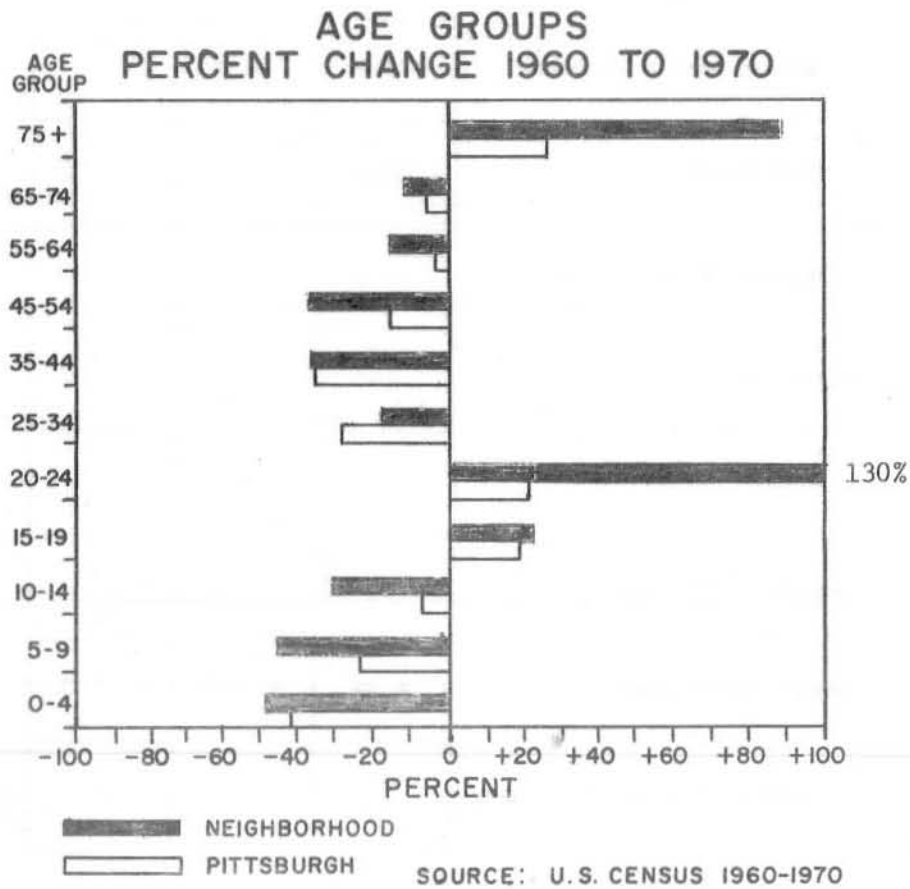
Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

RACE

Black population in Lower Oakland constituted 4% of its 1960 population, and 1.7% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,685; in 1970, 2,733, representing a +1.8% change. A total of 21.6% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 147 units were vacant, as compared to 227 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 8.3% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 7.7% of the 1960, and 6.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,655 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 46% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2685	2733	+ 1.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2538	2506	- 1.3
OWNER OCCUPIED	679	592	- 12.8
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	25.2	21.6	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1859	1914	+ 3.0
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	69.2	70.0	
VACANT UNITS	147	227	+ 54.4
PERCENT VACANT	5.4	8.3	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 11,455	\$ 14,285	+ 24.7
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 75	\$ 109	+ 45.3
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	7.7	6.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 56 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$3,189,700. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

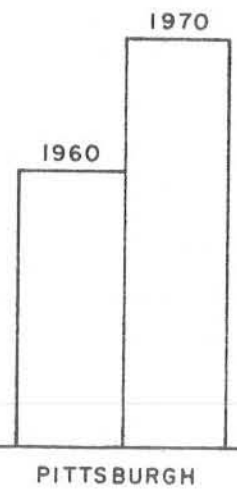
Also in 1972, there were 8.40 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.63 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	1	\$ 150,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	2,500,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	16,850
ALTERATIONS	51	522,850
TOTAL	56	\$ 3,189,700

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

ME, 1960 - 1970



E: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 56 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$3,189,700. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 8.40 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.63 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	1	\$ 150,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	2,500,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	16,850
ALTERATIONS	51	522,850
TOTAL	56	\$ 3,189,700

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

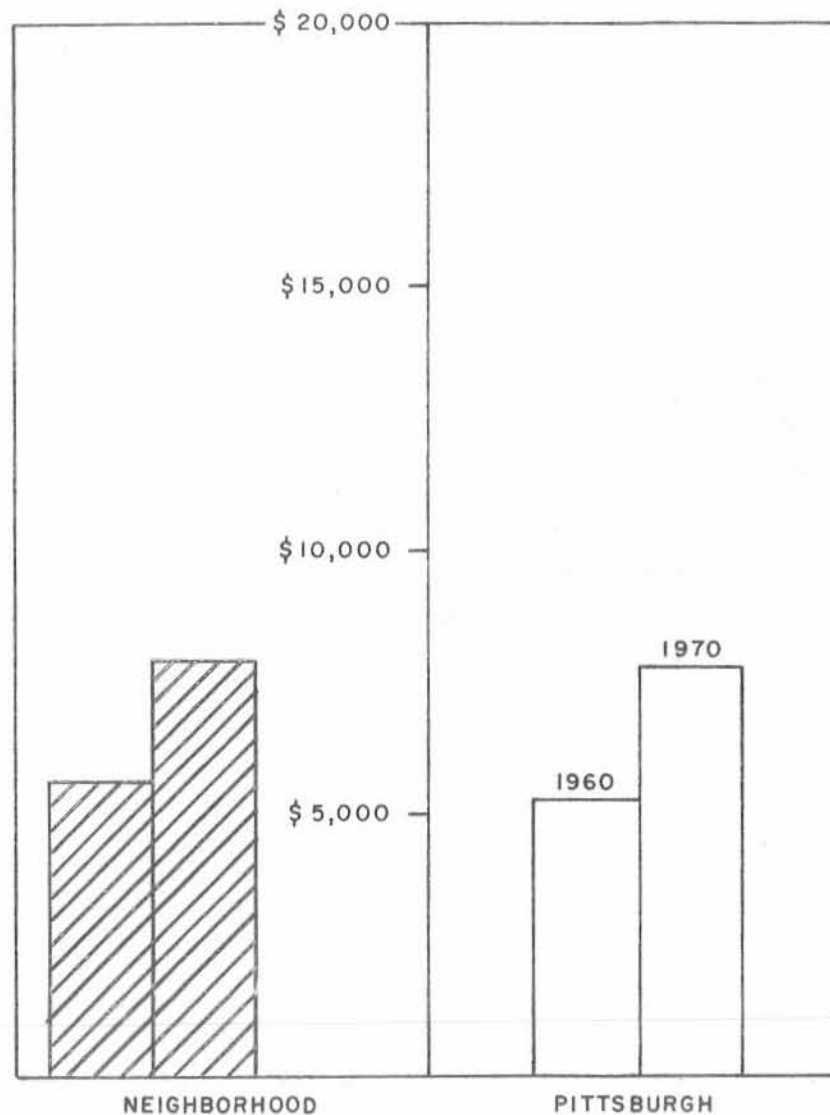
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	183	4.2	103	3.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1691	39.0	991	30.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	930	21.5	568	17.3
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	884	20.4	899	27.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	345	8.0	224	6.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	301	7.0	494	18.3
TOTAL	4334	100.0	3279	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970



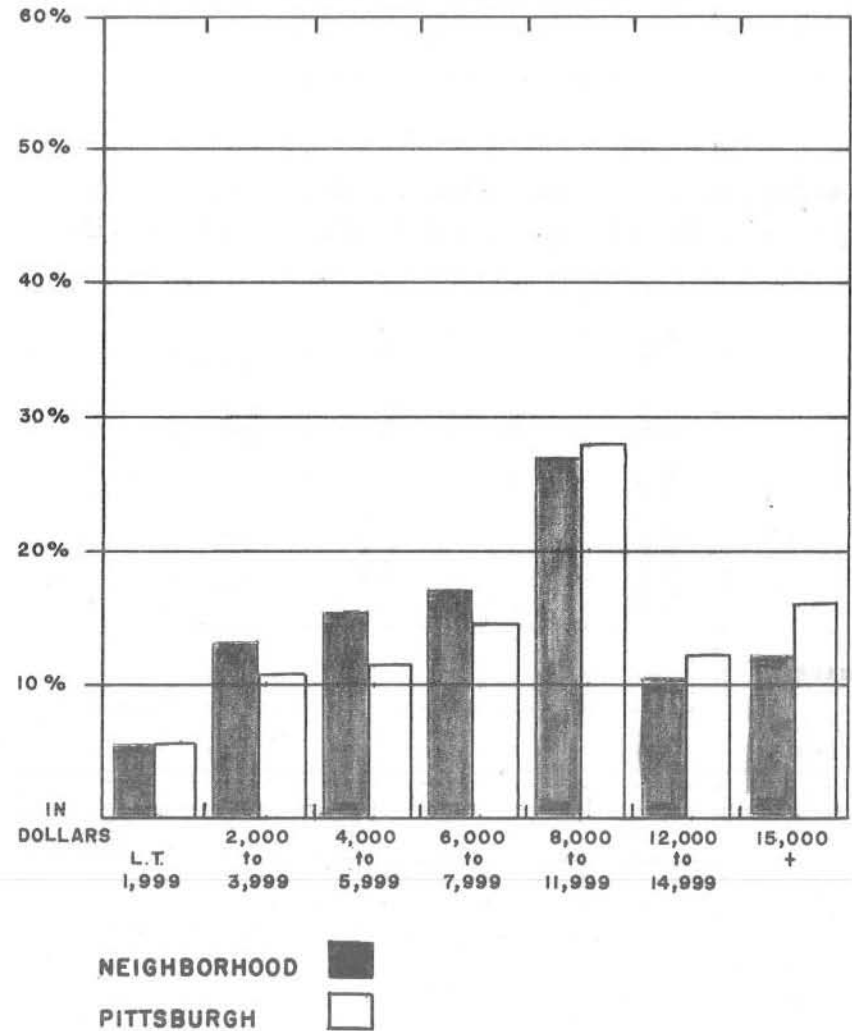
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

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**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Lower Oakland families was \$5,386 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,929, representing a ten year change of 47.2%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 29% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	343	251	488	368	1450
FEMALE	403	464	51	239	1157
TOTAL	746	715	539	607	2607
PERCENT OF TOTAL	28.60	27.42	20.66	23.26	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	29	.47
BLIND	5	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	146	2.37
GENERAL	164	2.67
AID TO DISABLED	135	2.20
TOTAL	479	7.79

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

Handwritten calculations:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2690 \\ 2445 \\ \hline 6115 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6115}{6125} = 0.001$$

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

S-O-C-I-O-L-O-G-I-C - E-C-O-N-O-M-I-C

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 8% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 10.51; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	6	.10
ROBBERY	48	.78
ASSAULT	78	1.27
BURGLARY	249	4.06
LARCENY	264	4.30
TOTAL	645	10.51

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Lower Oakland are not limited to those located within the confines of Lower Oakland. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Lower Oakland

Public Facilities

Police District No. 4

Fire Engine Company No. 24, Engine & Truck Company No. 14

Carnegie Library, Main Division

Recreation

Charles Anderson Playground

Schenley Park

Louisa Tot Lot (Proposed) - 7

Zulema Park

Boundary St. Parklet

Schools

Holmes Elementary

Schenley High School

Colleges

University of Pittsburgh

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Hon. Pete Flaherty, Mayor

CITY COUNCIL

Hon. Louis Mason, Jr., President

Hon. Amy Ballinger

Hon. Richard S. Caliguiri

Hon. Eugene P. DePasquale

Hon. Walter Kamyk

Hon. John P. Lynch

Hon. Robert R. Stone

Hon. William J. Coyne

Hon. Frank J. Lucchino

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Miss Rosemary D'Ascenzo, Chairman

Louis E. Young, Vice Chairman

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James Williams

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DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

Robert J. Paternoster, Director

Billie Bramhall, Deputy Director

Stephen Reichstein, Deputy Director

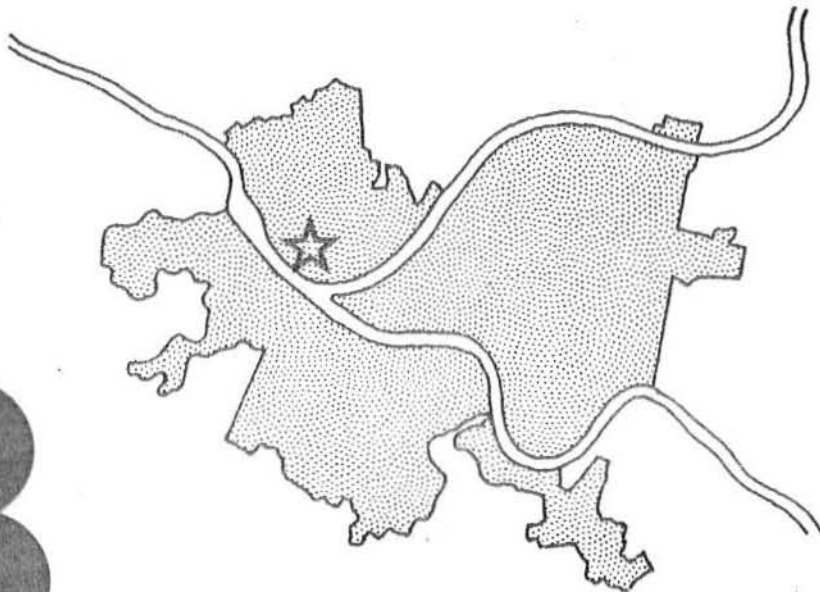
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *manchester*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

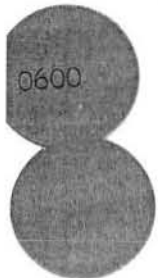


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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

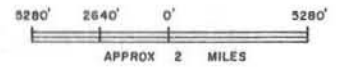
MANCHESTER

The present day Manchester neighborhood is a smaller part of the Manchester district of the County of Allegheny annexed by the City of Pittsburgh in 1907. Its early 1900's industrial growth period with the resulting mixture of commercial and residential created many problems for a decent living environment. As a result, the Chateau West Industrial Renewal project was begun in 1960 and reduced the size of old Manchester. This also created a relocation pressure for what is present day Manchester, bounded on the north by the railroad tracks, the east by Allegheny Avenue, the south by Western Avenue, and the west by Chateau Street. The population in 1950, which included people living in the Chateau Street West project where none live now, was 15,500. The 1970 census listed approximately 5,500 residents for census tracts 2101, 2103, and 2105. Along with the population decline, the racial mixture has also changed. In 1950, the Black population was 15% while today this has grown to better than 70% according to the 1970 census.

Manchester, with the help of a Federal Title I Urban Renewal Project is slowly working its way toward a predominantly residential community. The goals are, with the relocation of most industrial and commercial properties and the rehabilitation of old housing, particularly those of historical character, the construction of new housing, and the provision of necessary amenities, Manchester is growing toward a predominantly residential community.

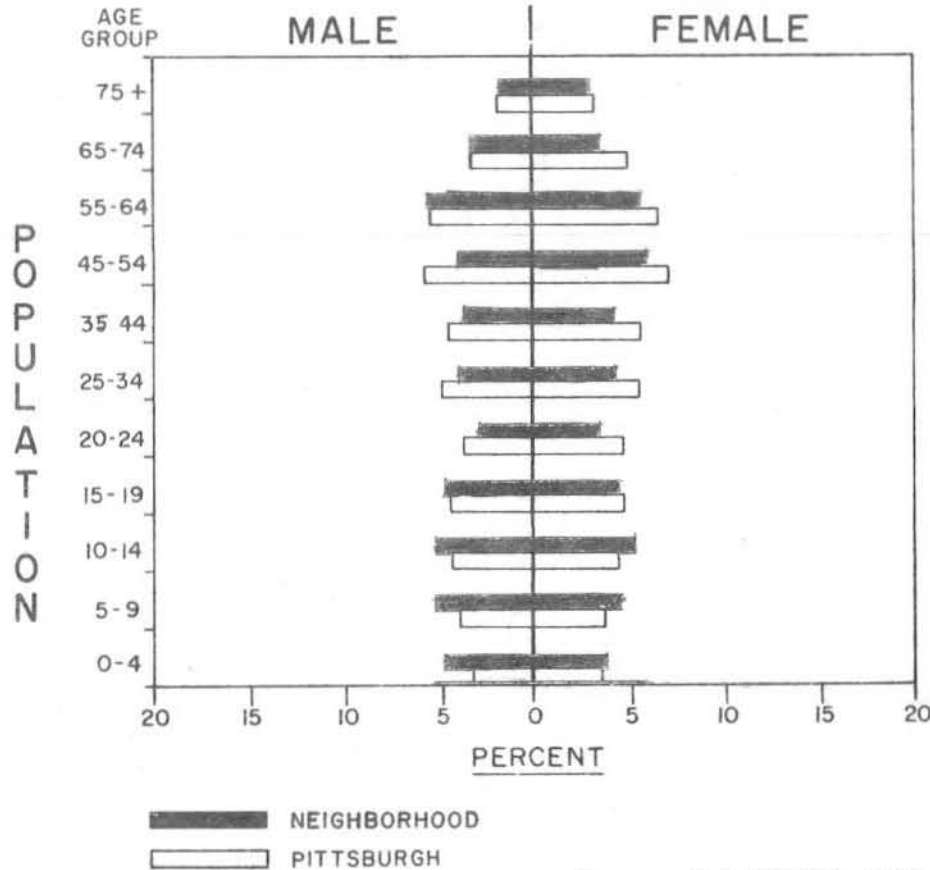


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Manchester's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Manchester has changed from 10,588 in 1960 to 5,458 in 1970, representing a -48.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 29.5 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

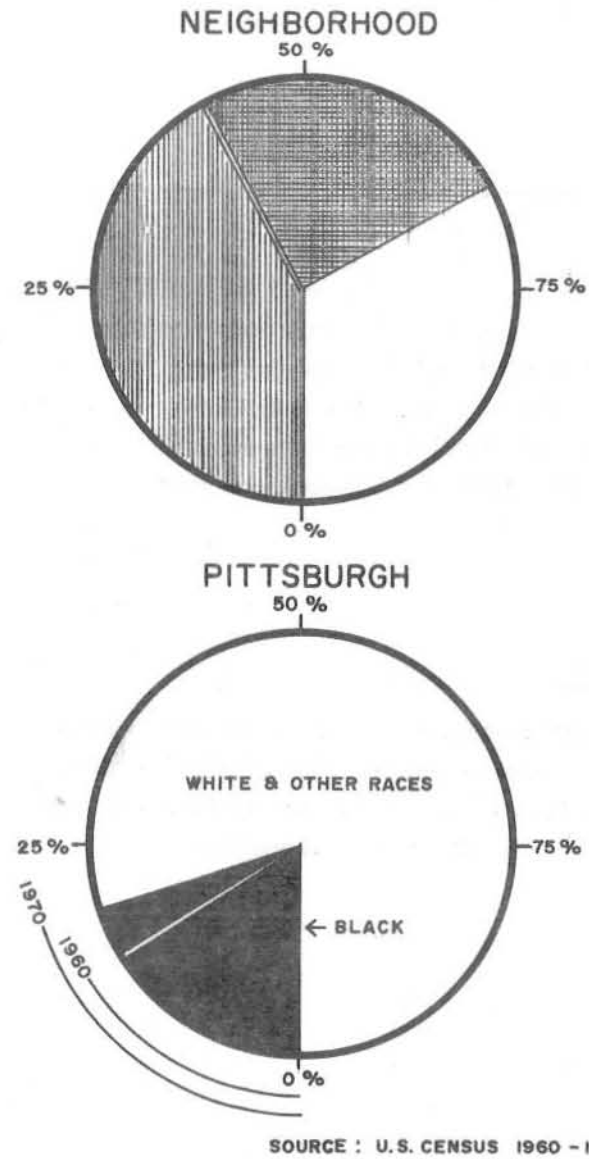
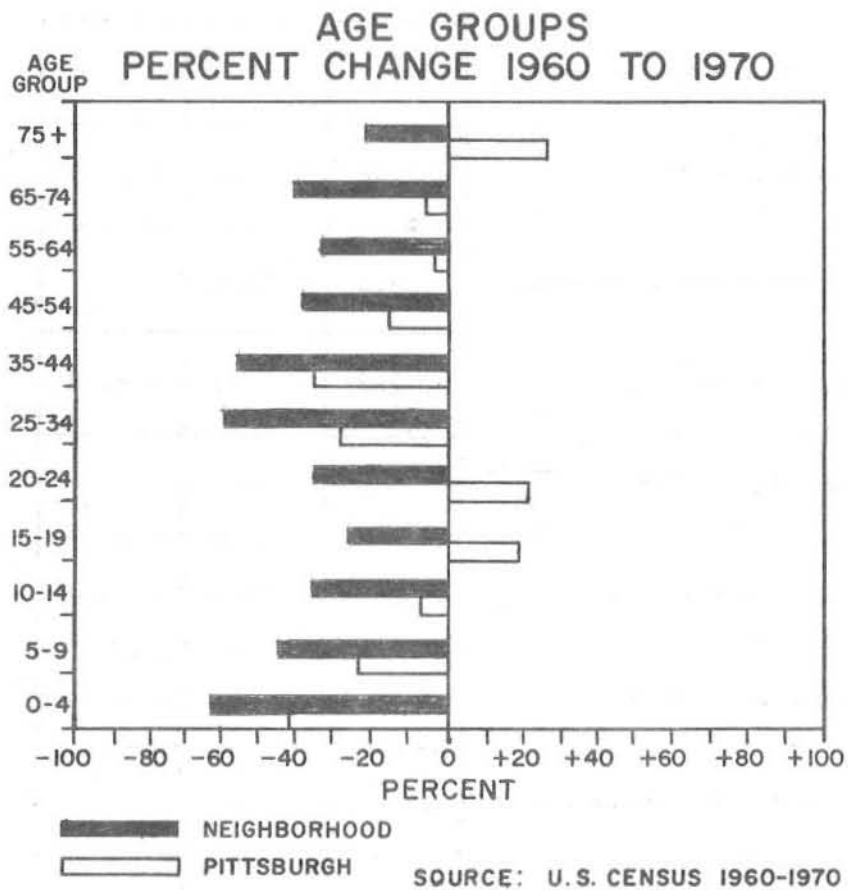
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Zero age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Manchester constituted 41.9% of its 1960 population, and 68.7% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,449; in 1970, 2,302, representing a 33.3% change. A total of 29.1% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 242 units were vacant, as compared to 440 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 19.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 19.7% of the 1960, and 9.1% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,612 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 31% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3449	2302	- 33.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3207	1862	- 41.9
OWNER OCCUPIED	1159	672	- 42.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	33.6	29.1	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2048	1190	- 41.9
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	59.3	51.6	
VACANT UNITS	242	440	+ 81.8
PERCENT VACANT	7.0	19.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 5347	\$ 7380	+ 38.0
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 60	\$ 80	+ 33.3
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	19.7	9.1	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 32 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$22,665 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 13.89 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	32	\$ 22,665
TOTAL	32	\$ 22,665

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

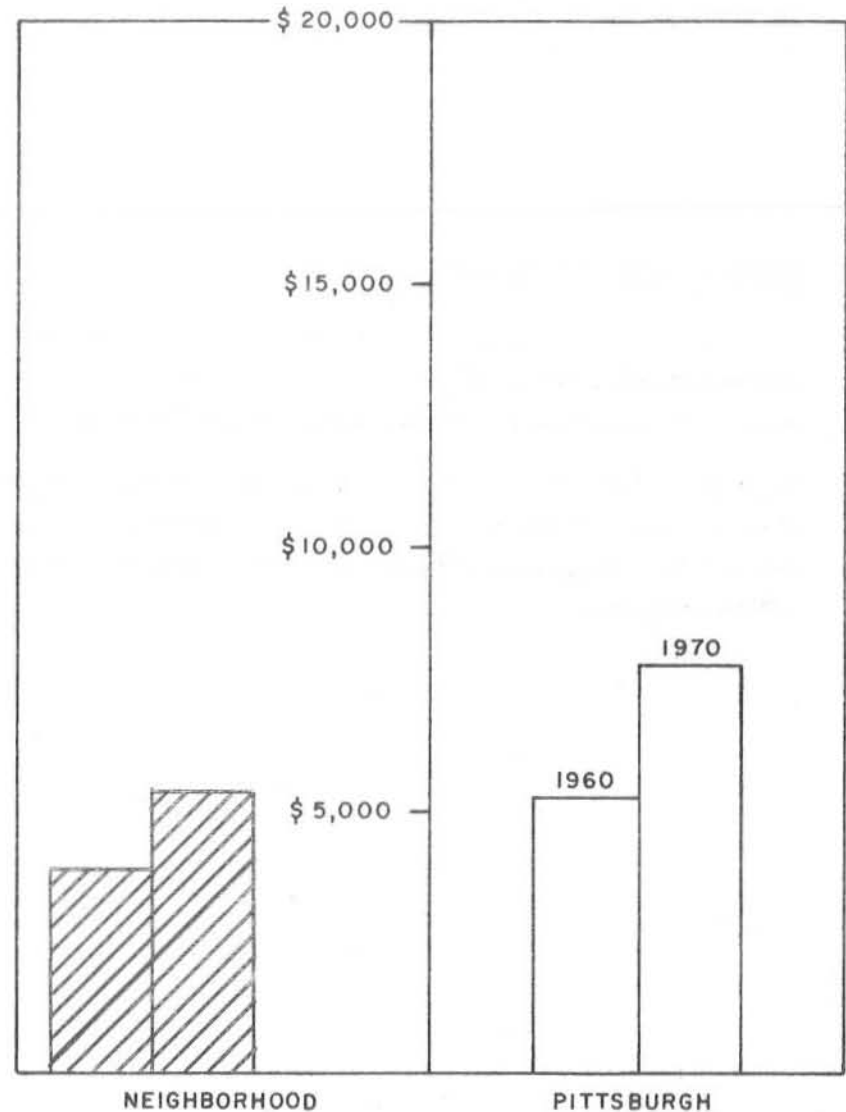
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	254	4.3	82	2.8
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3005	51.0	1204	40.5
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1468	25.0	789	26.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	967	16.5	694	23.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	142	2.4	137	4.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	42	.7	66	2.2
TOTAL	5878	100.0	2972	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

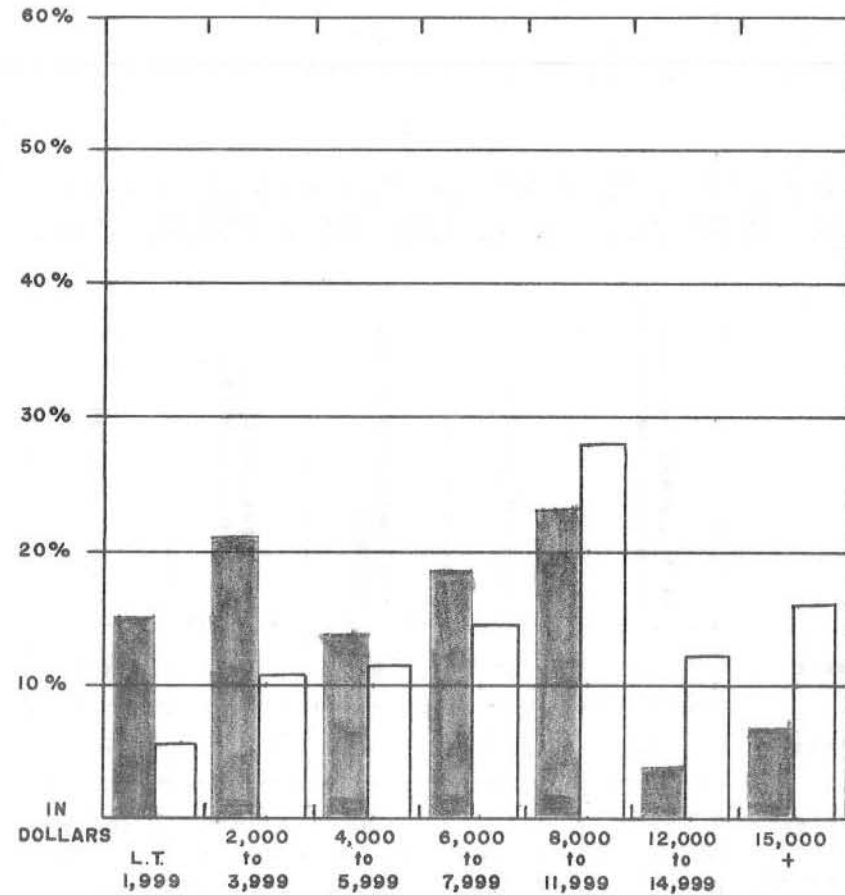


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Manchester families was \$4,414 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$6,042, representing a ten year change of 36.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



NEIGHBORHOOD 
PITTSBURGH 

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

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**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 40% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	77	65	387	330	859
FEMALE	70	287	105	324	786
TOTAL	147	352	492	654	1645
PERCENT OF TOTAL	8.93	21.38	29.89	39.72	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	129	2.36
BLIND	15	.27
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1650	30.23
GENERAL	465	8.51
AID TO DISABLED	92	1.68
TOTAL	2351	43.05

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	3	.05
RAPE	8	.15
ROBBERY	42	.77
ASSAULT	112	2.05
BURGLARY	188	3.44
LARCENY	148	2.71
TOTAL	501	9.17

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 43% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 9.17 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Manchester are not limited to those located within the confines of Manchester. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Manchester

Public Facilities

- No. 9 Police Station
- No. 43, 46 and 47 Fire Stations
- Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

- Manchester Elementary School Baseball & Football Field, Playground and Portable Pool
- Tot Lots - Franklin Street, Liverpool Street, Sheffield Street
- Playground - McKnight field and courts

Schools

- Manchester Elementary
- Columbus Middle School
- Allegheny High School
- Oliver High School

Health

- Manchester Clinic with Allegheny General Hospital
- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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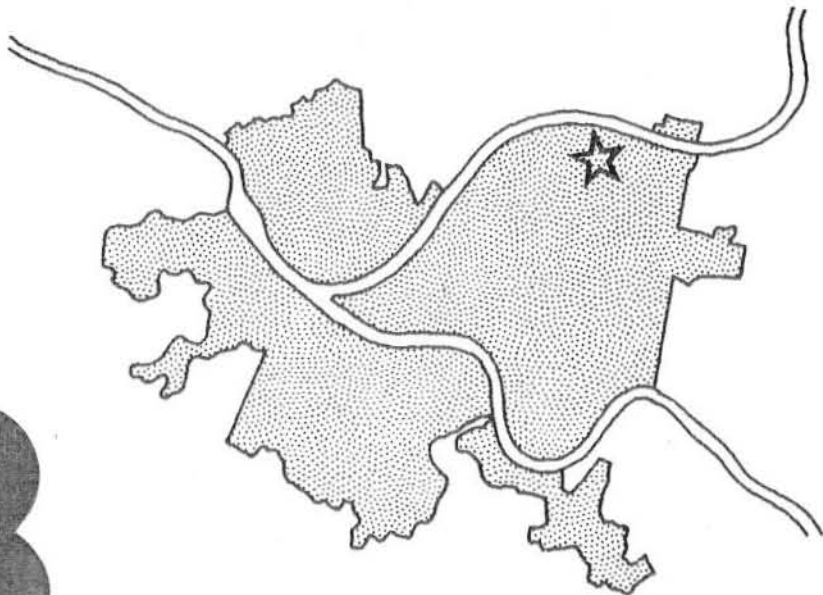
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *morning*side



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

MORNINGSIDE

Morningside is generally considered to be that neighborhood between Duffield Street and Heth's Run, north of Stanton Avenue. For statistical purposes, it is composed of Census Tract 1004.

Morningside is located on the plateau between Heth's Run ravine and Stanton Heights. This is a residential community with most of the housing built around the turn of the century and into the 1920's. Most of these units are well-kept, single or double family structures of both frame and brick construction, on small and moderate sized lots.

Morningside has a strong ethnic influence of Italian heritage.

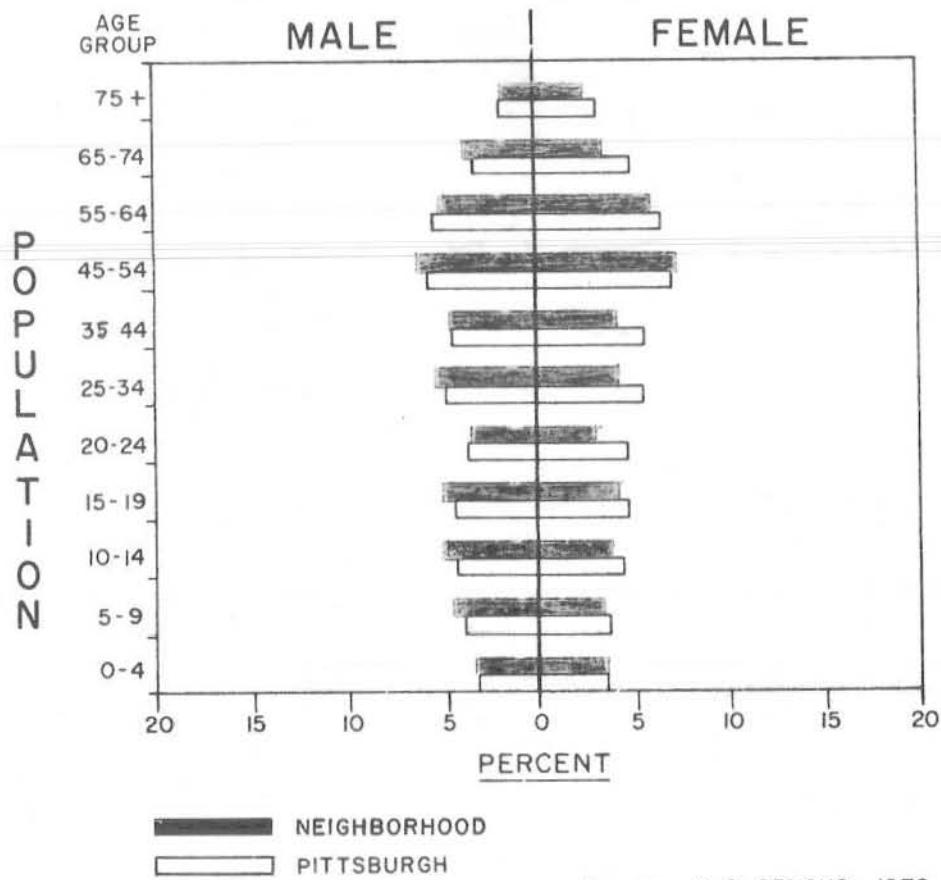
The community's convenience shopping needs are served by the commercial concentration around Greenwood and Jancey Streets.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES
 ↑

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Morningside's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Morningside has changed from 5,093 in 1960 to 4,733 in 1970, representing a -7.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family -children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 34.1 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

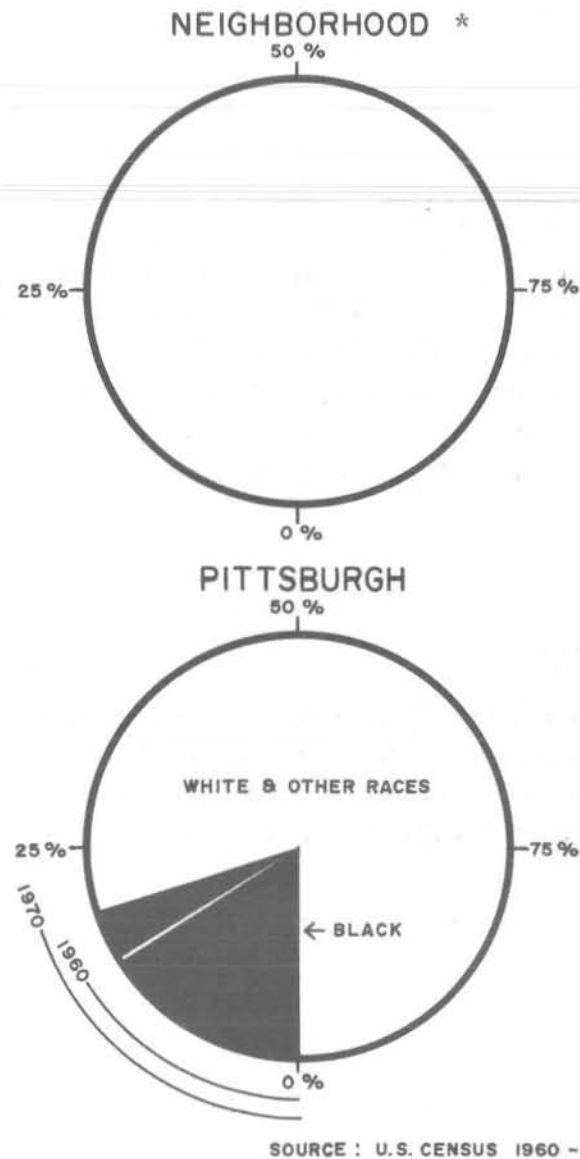
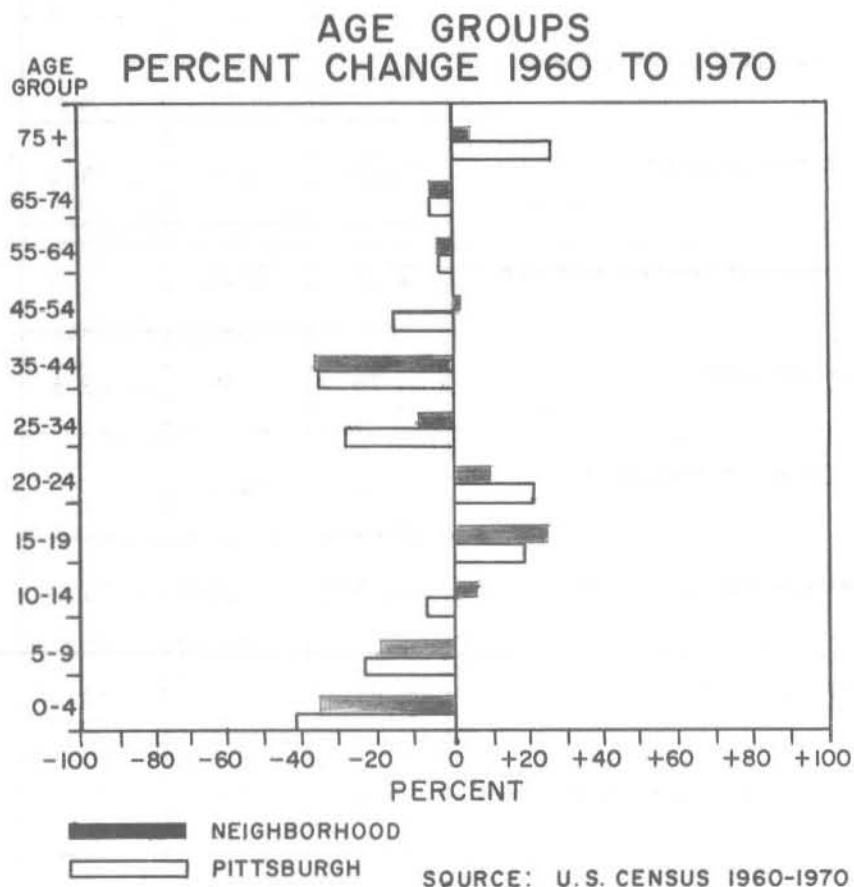
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Morningside constituted 1.7% of its 1960 population, and .7% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

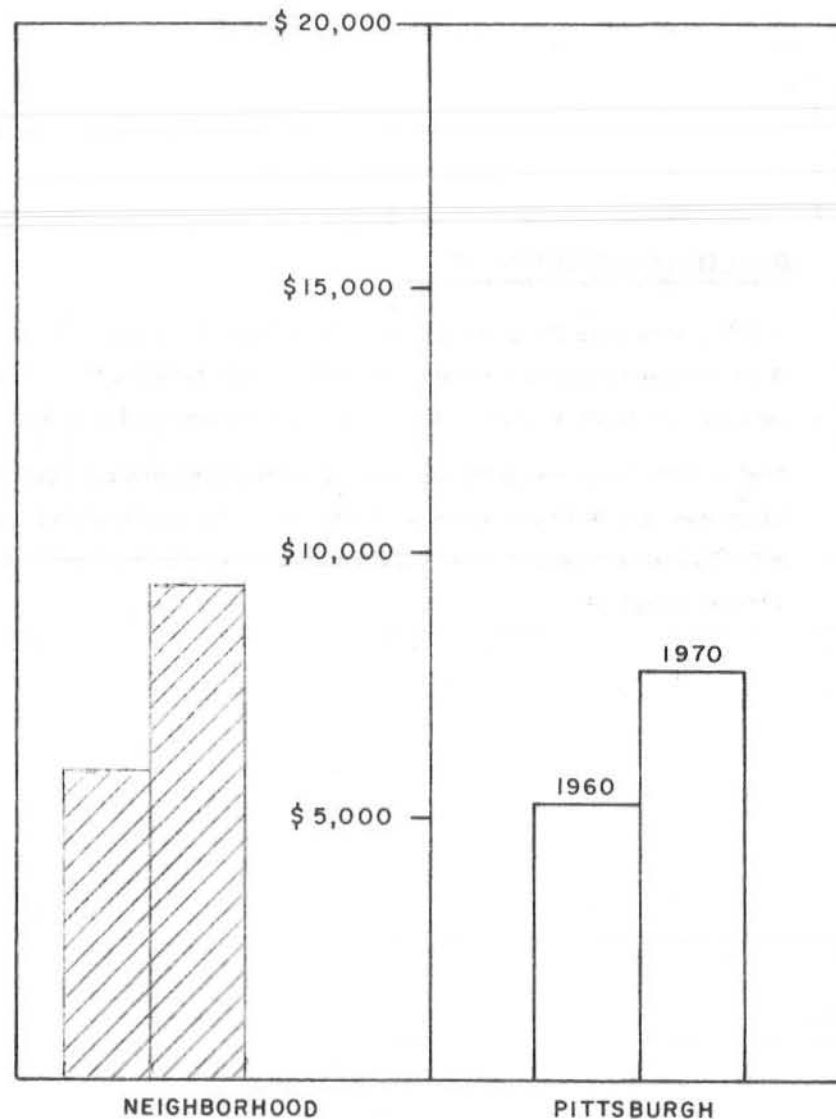
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	118	3.8	39	1.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1032	33.2	667	23.7
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	675	21.7	682	24.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	884	28.5	1162	41.3
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	199	6.4	142	5.0
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	196	6.3	122	4.3
TOTAL	3104	100.0	2814	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

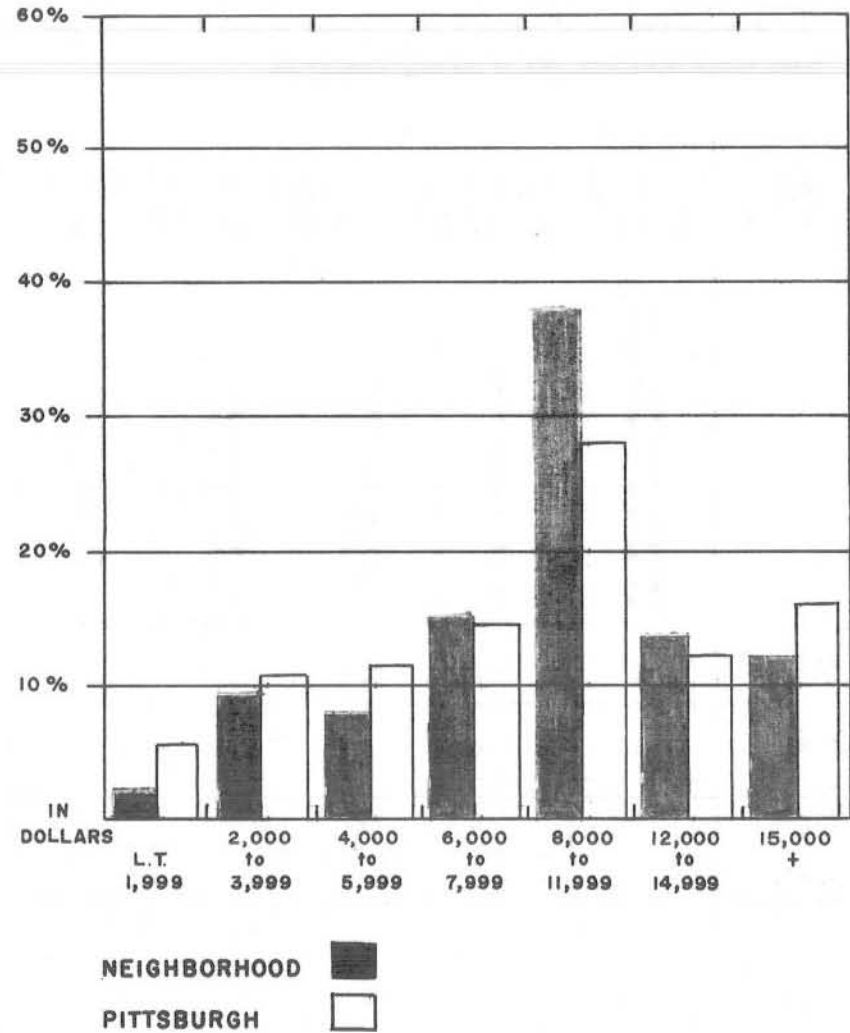


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Morningside families was \$6,578 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,270, representing a ten year change of 40.9% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 38% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	157	268	415	304	1144
FEMALE	83	446	33	156	715
TOTAL	240	714	448	460	1862
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.87	38.34	24.05	24.69	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	8	.16
BLIND	4	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	161	3.40
GENERAL	23	.48
AID TO DISABLED	34	.71
TOTAL	230	4.83

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
 MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 5% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.61 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.02
ROBBERY	1	.02
ASSAULT	8	.17
BURGLARY	26	.55
LARCENY	40	.85
TOTAL	76	1.61

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Morningside are not limited to those located within the confines of Morningside. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Morningside

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 5

Fire Engine and Truck Station No. 36

Recreational Facilities

Morningside Playground

Heth's Run Field

Public Schools

Morningside Elementary

Peabody High School

Health

West Penn Hospital

Shadyside Hospital

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center

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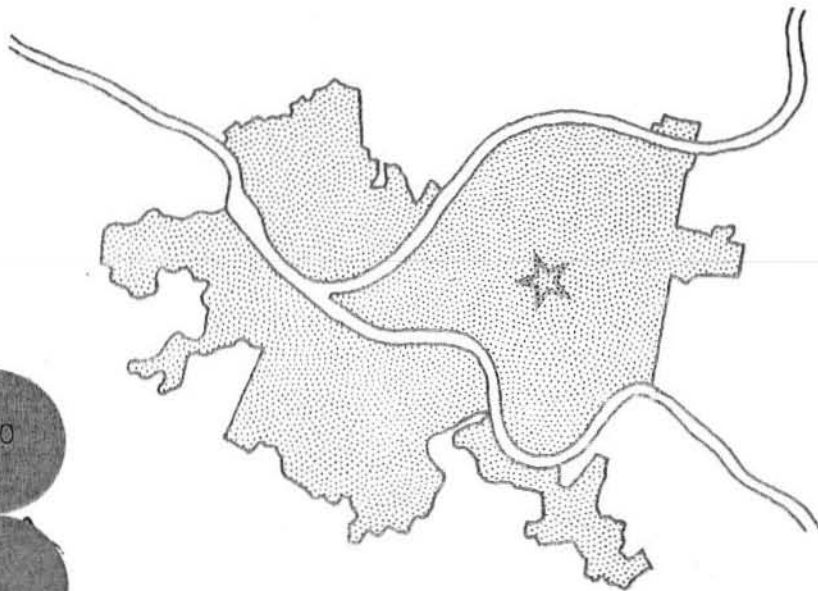
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

north oakland



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

NORTH OAKLAND

North Oakland, represented by Census Tracts 402, 403, 404 and 507, includes two diverse communities. One is the institutional core including the University of Pittsburgh with its Cathedral of Learning, the Student Union, Natural Science Buildings, Hospital Complex, and others. Smaller institutions exist there, as well, including Schenley High School, Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Syria Mosque.

The other community is a group of high quality residences in and nestled around a hillside generally north of the Civic Center. These homes are bounded by Parkman, Centre, Neville and Bayard Streets.

The striking contrast of the two uses has posed controversy. University growth in the recent past has been unparalleled, and is perceived by the residents as threatening.

The last ten years have seen the development of a number of new high rise apartment structures in the Craig, Neville, and Dithridge Streets area. Such activity demonstrates the proximity of this area to urban amenities of various kinds.

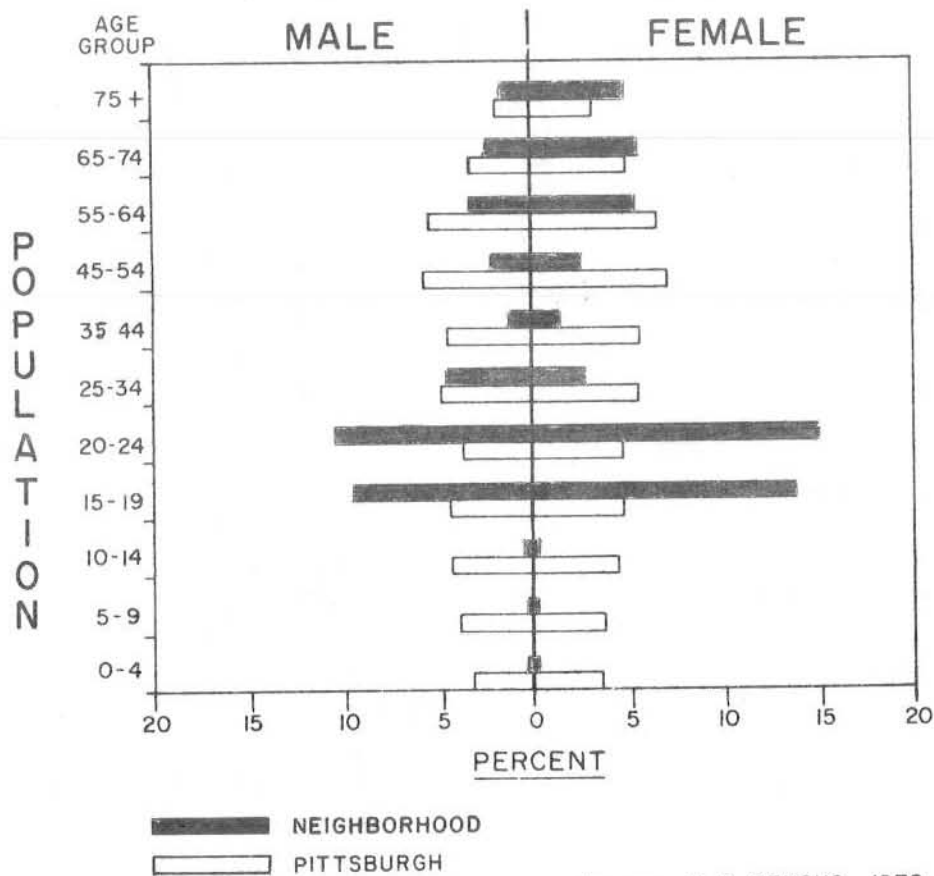


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of North Oakland's population falls in the age 20-24 category, the smallest being the 5-9 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of North Oakland has changed from 10,092 in 1960 to 11,090 in 1970, representing a +9.9% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the male head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 24.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

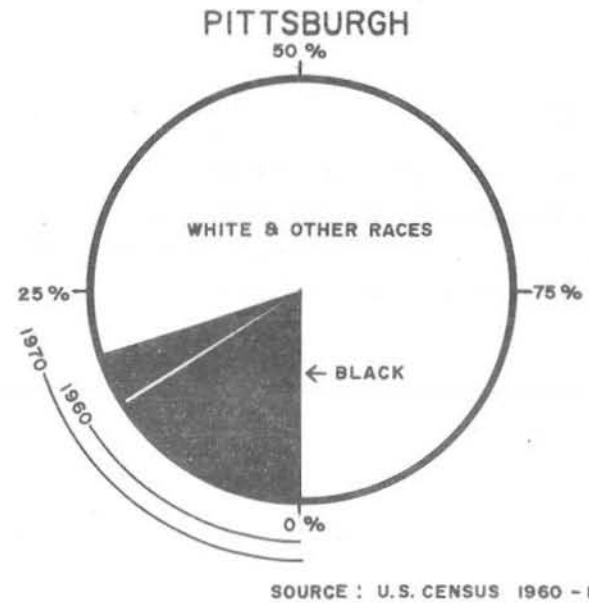
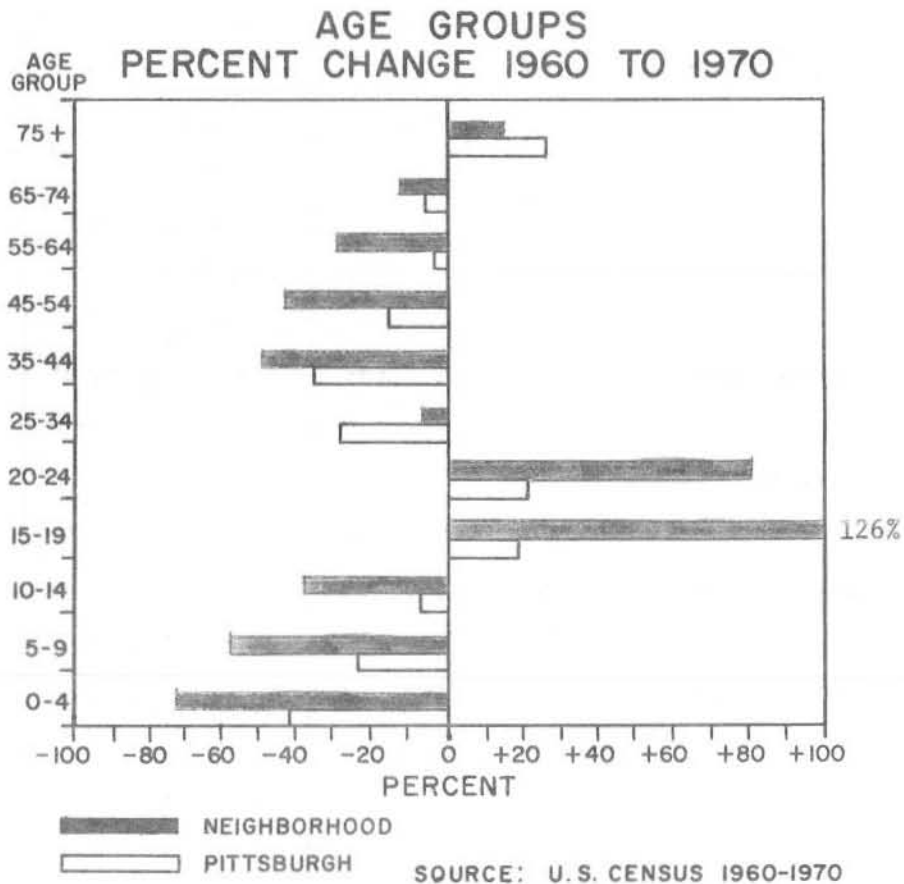
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in North Oakland constituted 2.8% of its 1960 population, and 6.7% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 4,028; in 1970, 4,165 representing a +3.4% change. A total of 15.5% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 135 units were vacant, as compared to 355 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 8.5% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 3.2% of the 1960, and 3.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 6,220 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 58% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	4028	4165	+ 3.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3839	3810	- 2.1
OWNER OCCUPIED	762	646	- 15.2
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	18.9	15.5	
RENTER OCCUPIED	3131	3164	+ 1.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	77.7	76.0	
VACANT UNITS	135	355	+163.0
PERCENT VACANT	3.4	8.5	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 13,238	\$ 16,848	+ 27.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 106	\$ 142	+ 34.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	3.2	3.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 47 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$8,269,060. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 12.02 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	\$ 310,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	7,645,900
ALTERATIONS	42	313,160
TOTAL	47	\$ 8,269,060

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 47% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	1090	270	177	321	1787
FEMALE	866	851	27	498	2242
TOTAL	1885	1121	204	819	4029
PERCENT OF TOTAL	46.8	27.8	5.1	20.3	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	24	.22
BLIND	30	.27
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	143	1.29
GENERAL	101	.91
AID TO DISABLED	16	.14
TOTAL	314	2.83

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	5	.05
ROBBERY	109	.85
ASSAULT	53	.48
BURGLARY	258	2.32
LARCENY	500	4.51
TOTAL	926	8.22

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 3% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 8.22 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve North Oakland are not limited to those located within the confines of North Oakland. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

North Oakland

Public Facilities

Police District No. 4
Fire Engine & Truck Company No. 14, - Engine Company No. 24
Carnegie Library, Main Division

Recreational Facilities

Trees Hall (University of Pittsburgh)

Frick School

Schools

Frick Elementary

Schenley High School

Colleges

University of Pittsburgh

Carlow College

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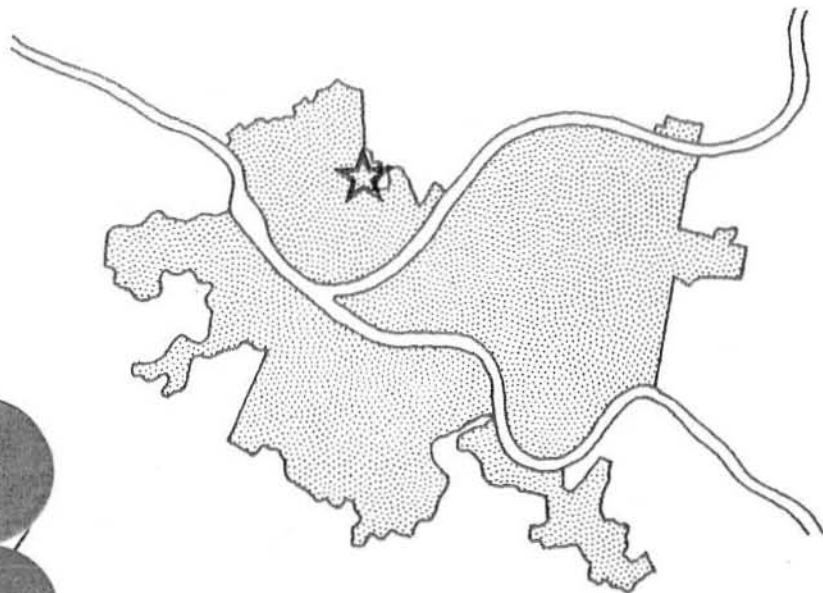
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *north view* *heights*



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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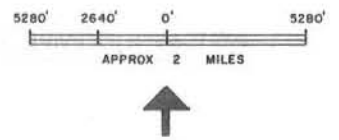
NORTH VIEW HEIGHTS

North View Heights is located in the middle north side on the eastern boundary of the City next to Reserve township. It is bounded on the north by Mt. Pleasant Road, on the south by Essen and Lamar Streets, and on the west by East Street. It falls in census tract 2609.

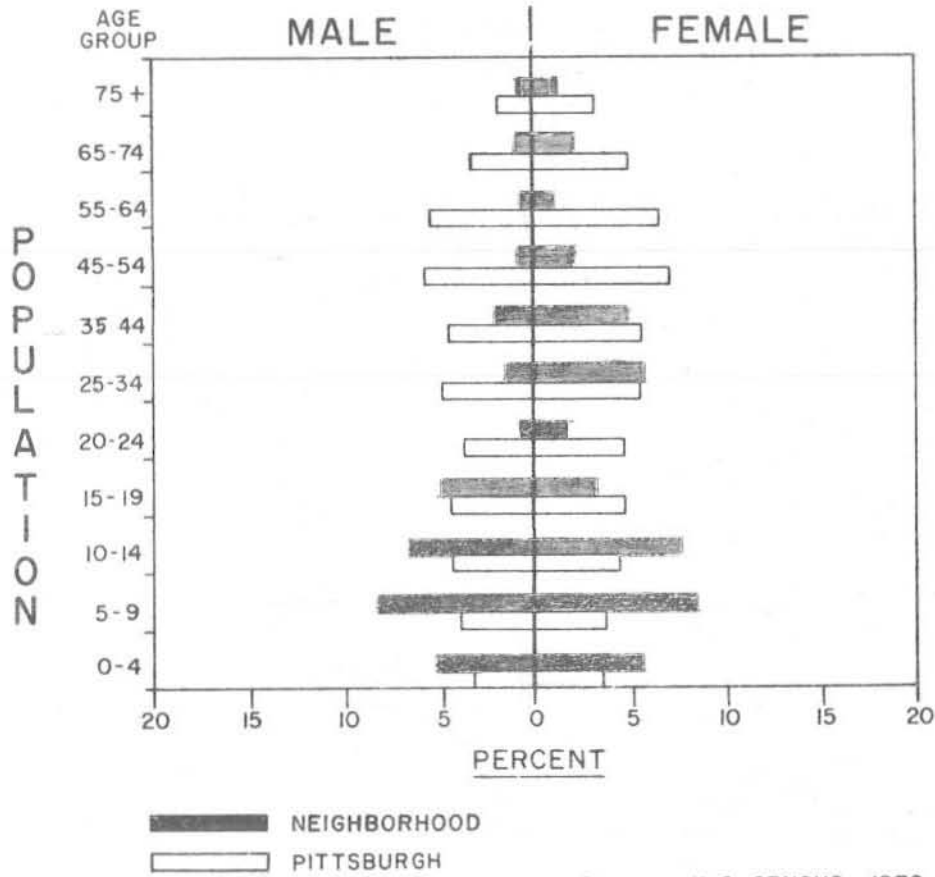
This neighborhood, built in 1962, is a residential public housing community with a population of about 4600 people residing in 1000 housing units. It is presently over 75% black with the white elderly population living in the two high rise apartments. There is no shopping within Northview Heights to serve its residents. Due to topography, it is somewhat isolated with only two main accesses, one to the east and the other to Perrysville Avenue via the Charles Street Bridge.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
— NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Northview Heights' population falls in the age 5-9 category, the smallest being the 55-64 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Northview Hghts. has changed from 527 in 1960 to 4,561 in 1970, representing a +765.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 15.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

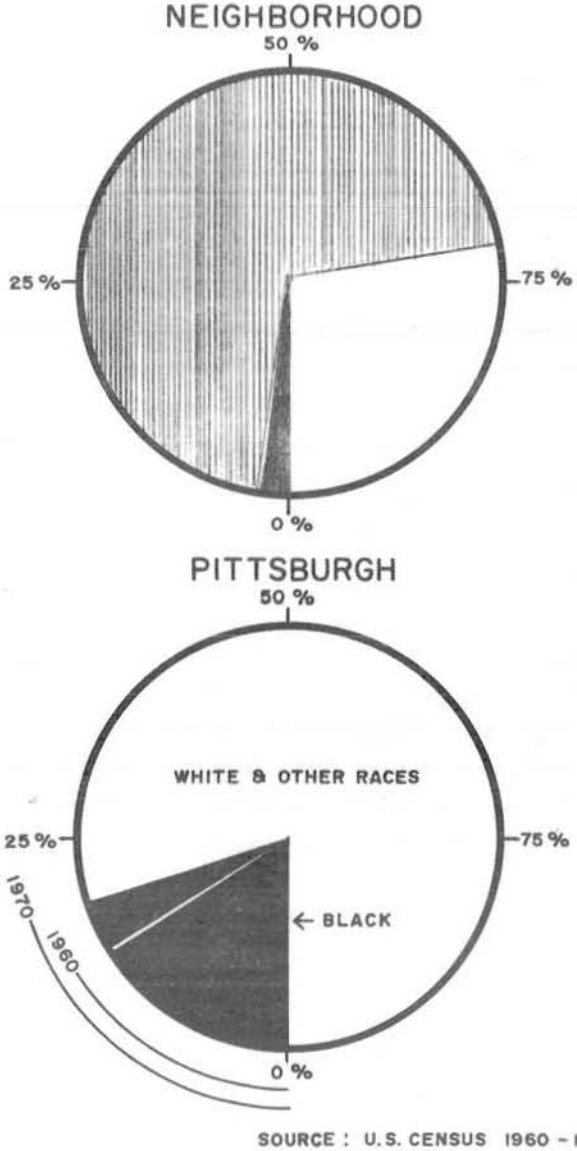
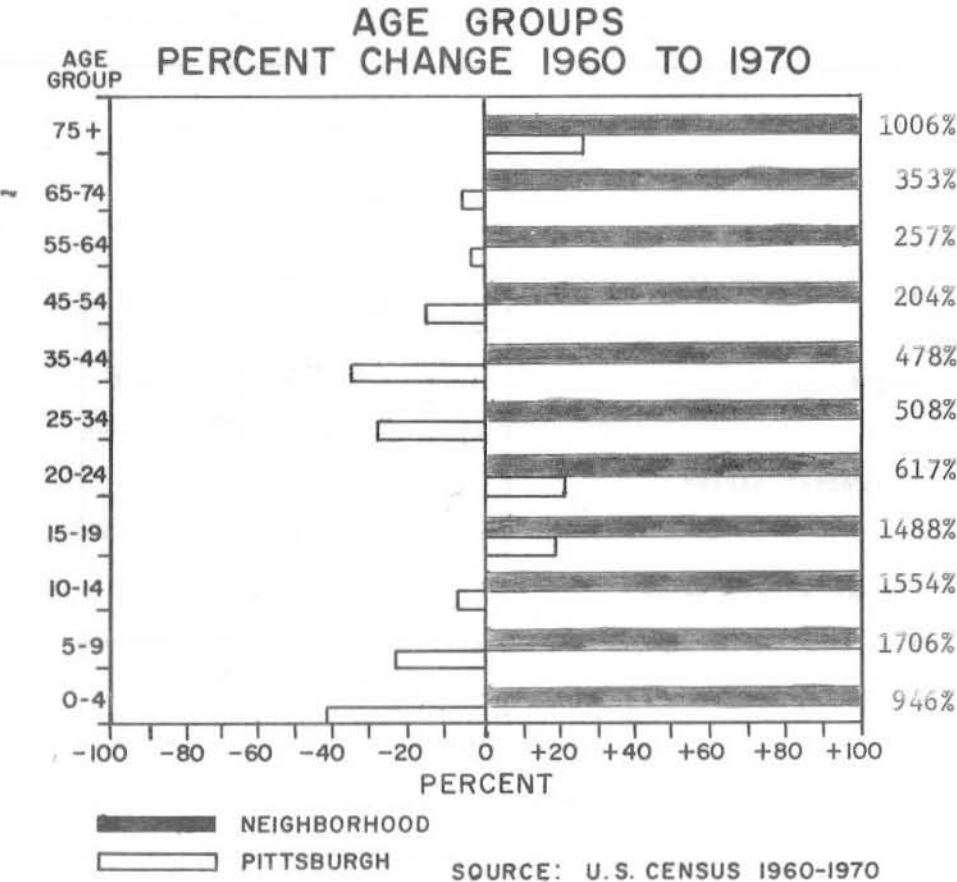
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Eleven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Northview Hghts constituted 2.3% of its 1960 population, and 72.4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,695; in 1970, 2,756, representing a +2.3% change. A total of 58.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 94 units were vacant, as compared to 103 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.7% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 12.8% of the 1960, and 27.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,909 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 48% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2695	2756	+ 2.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2601	2653	+ 2.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	1640	1622	- 1.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	60.8	58.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	961	1031	+ 7.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	35.6	37.4	
VACANT UNITS	94	103	+ 9.6
PERCENT VACANT	3.4	3.7	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 12,345	\$ 13,720	+ 11.1
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 78	\$ 101	+ 29.5
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	12.8	27.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 0 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$00.00. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 0.00 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS		
TOTAL	0	\$ 0.00

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

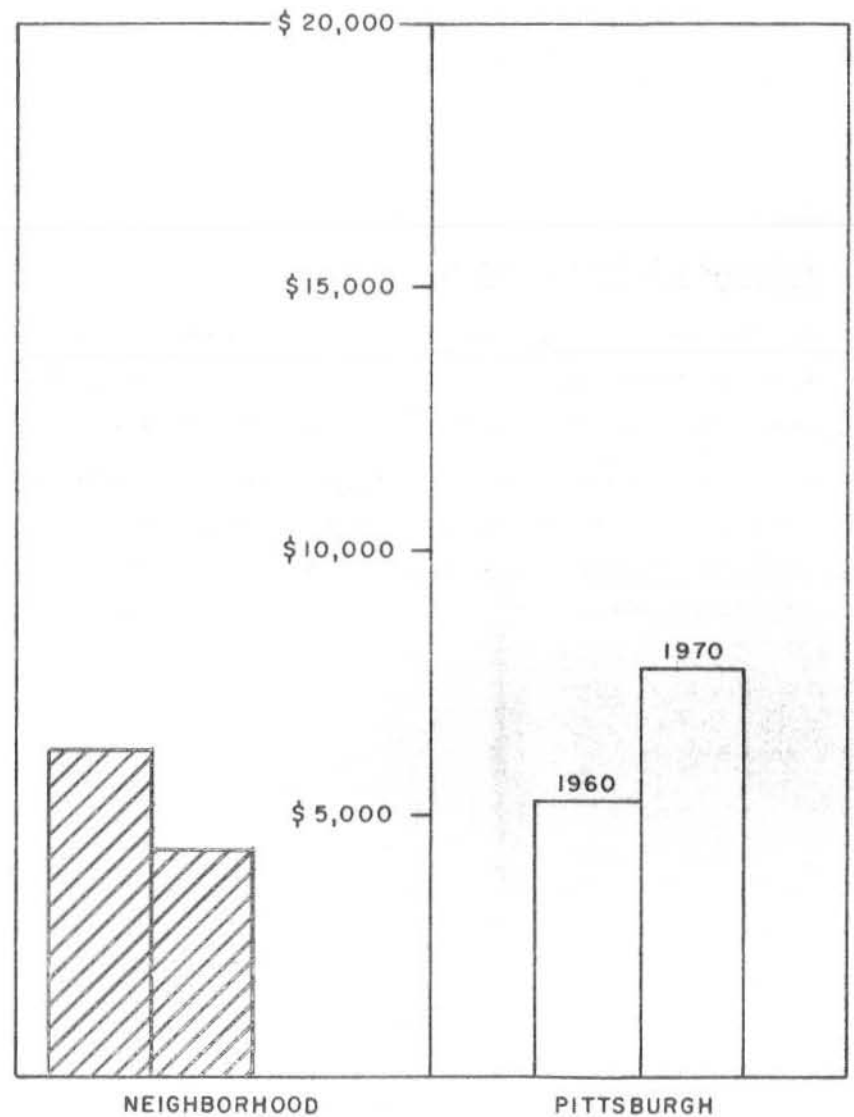
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a partial high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	3	.9	18	1.2
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	170	53.8	504	33.5
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	61	19.3	526	35.0
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	78	24.7	395	26.3
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	4	1.3	50	3.3
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	0	0.0	11	.7
TOTAL	316	100.0	1504	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

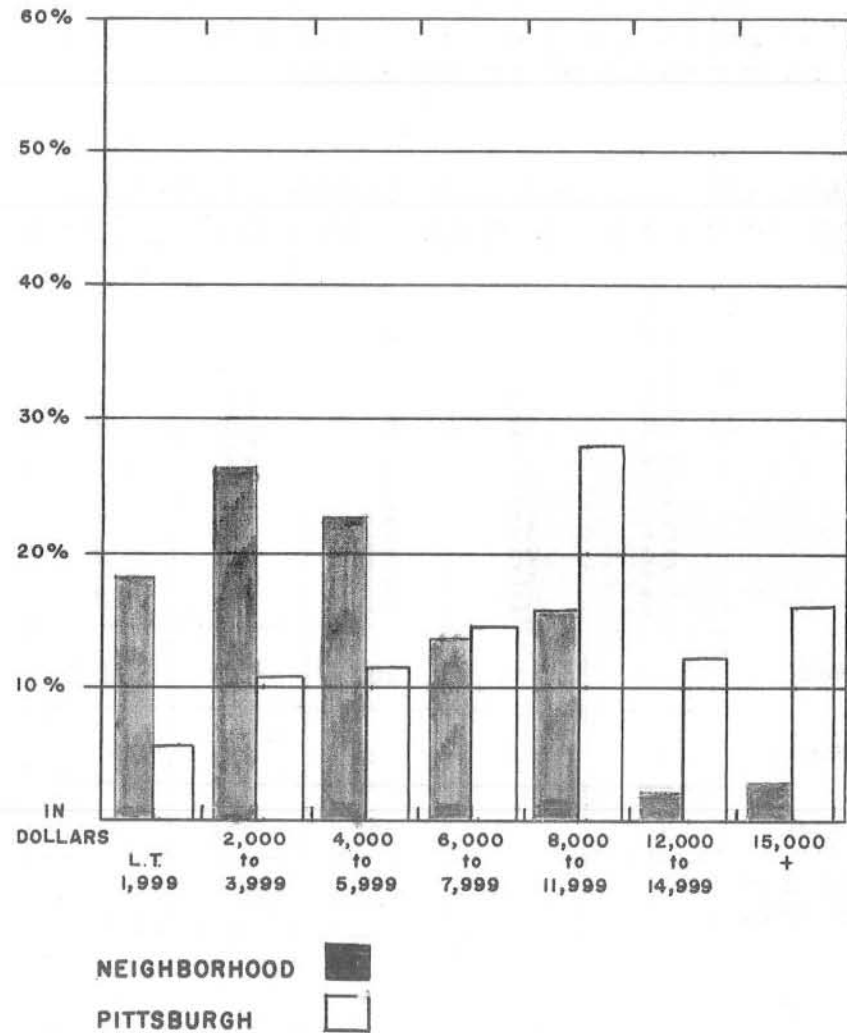


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Northview Hghts. families was \$7,023 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$4,459, representing a ten year change of -36.5%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 38% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	5	54	207	157	423
FEMALE	42	116	25	121	304
TOTAL	47	170	232	278	727
PERCENT OF TOTAL	6.46	23.38	31.89	38.23	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	21	.46
BLIND	8	.17
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2168	47.53
GENERAL	52	1.14
AID TO DISABLED	24	.52
TOTAL	2273	49.82

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	3	.07
ROBBERY	31	.68
ASSAULT	92	2.02
BURGLARY	67	1.47
LARCENY	52	1.14
TOTAL	245	5.38

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 50% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 5.38 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Northview Heights are not limited to those located within the confines of Northview Heights. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

North View Heights

Public Facilities

- No. 50 and 54 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library, North Side Branch

Recreation

- Northview Heights ballfield, court games, playgrounds, indoor recreational center
- Northview Heights Elementary School playground, indoor gym.

Schools

- Northview Heights Elementary School
- McNaugher Middle School
- Perry High School

Health

- Northview Heights Clinic
- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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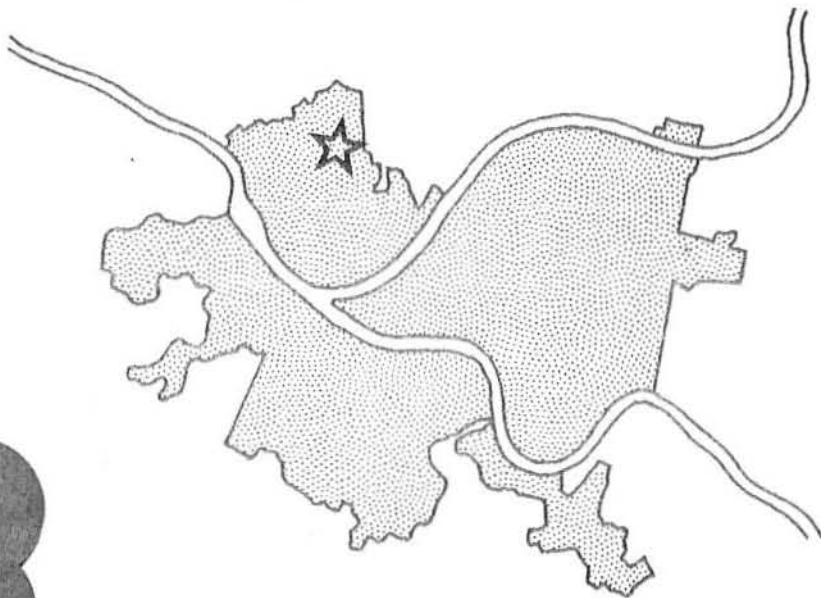
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

perry

north



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

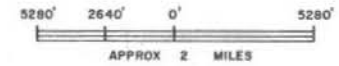
PERRY NORTH

Perry North is the north central section of the North Side that is bounded by East Street, Evergreen and McKnight Road on the east, Ross Township on the north, Oakdale Street and Riverview Park on the west and Charles Street on the south. It falls in Census Tracts 2601, 2602 and 2607.

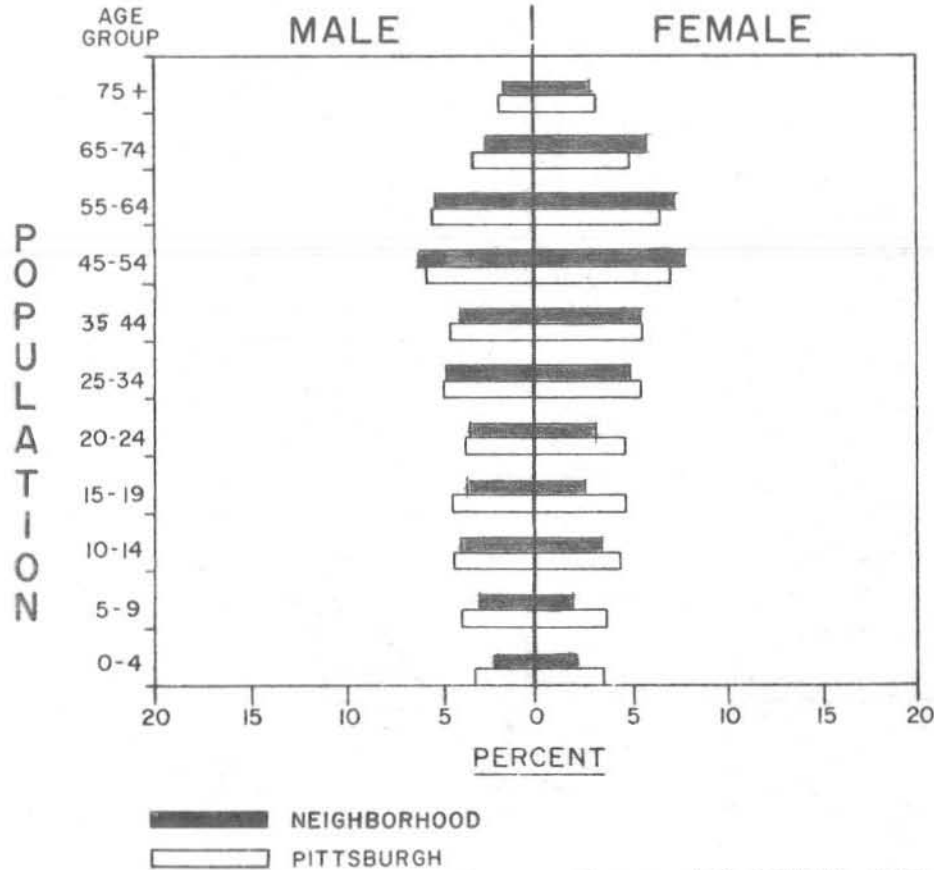
This neighborhood has a population of about 7600 people and only shows a loss in population of 5% since 1960. Perry North is a lineal neighborhood built on the hilltop along the major spinal road, Perrysville Avenue. Several shopping districts serve the area which consists of predominantly detached single family home ownership residential uses. The area along Perrysville Avenue opposite Riverview Park had many prominent large homes at the turn of the century which have since been converted into apartments.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Perry North's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Perry North has changed from 7,979 in 1960 to 7,584 in 1970, representing a -5.0% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 36.7 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

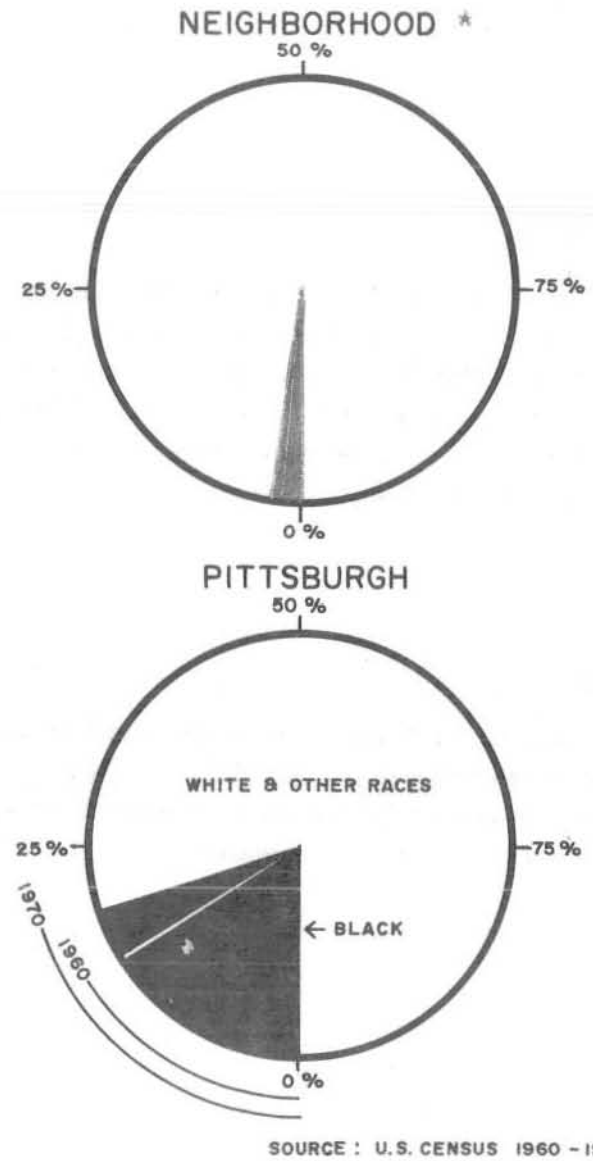
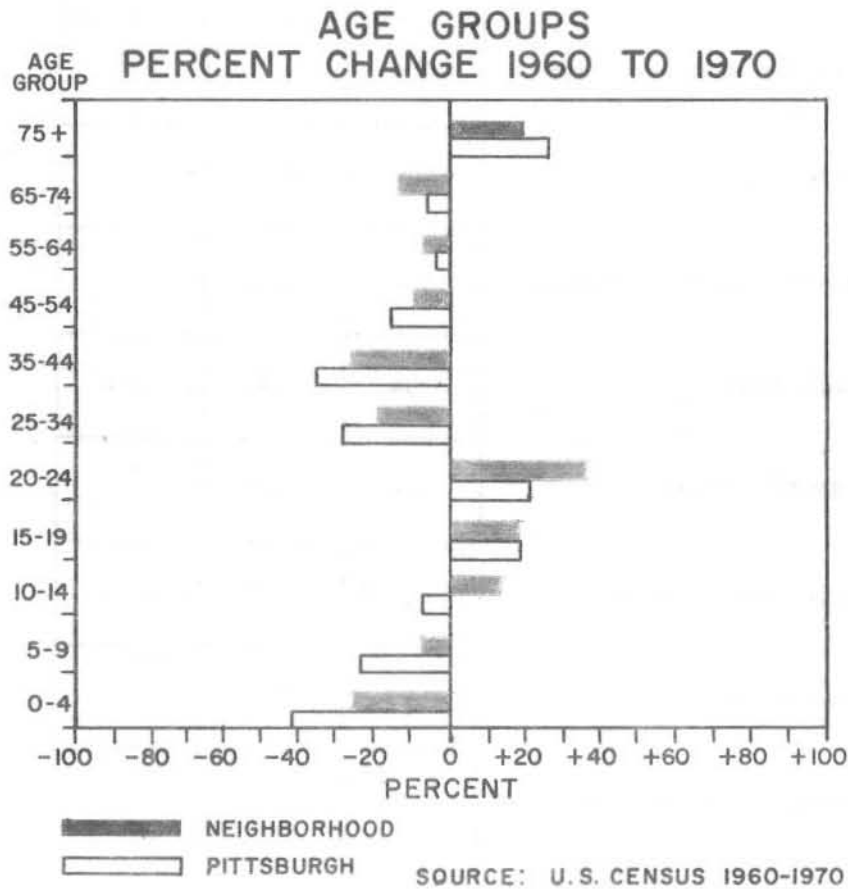
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Perry North constituted 1.9% of its 1960 population, and 2.3% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,695; in 1970, 2,756, representing a +2.3% change. A total of 58.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 94 units were vacant, as compared to 103 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.7% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 5.0% of the 1960, and 4.9% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,373 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 33% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2695	2756	+ 2.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2601	2653	+ 2.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	1640	1622	- 1.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	60.8	58.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	961	1031	+ 7.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	35.6	37.4	
VACANT UNITS	94	103	+ 9.6
PERCENT VACANT	3.4	3.7	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$12,345	\$13,720	+ 11.1
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 78	\$ 101	+ 29.5
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	5.0	4.9	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 28 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$38,788. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 9.40 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	2	\$ 2,340
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	26	36,448
TOTAL	28	\$ 38,788

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

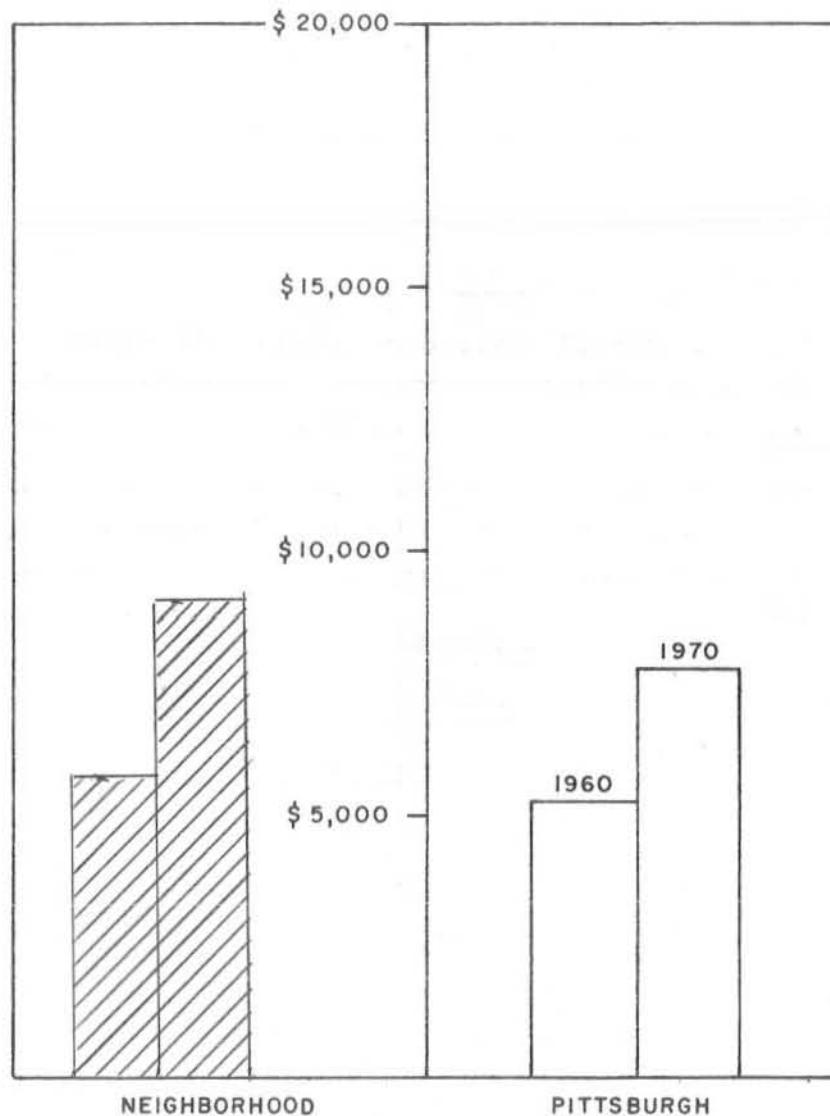
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	65	1.2	15	.3
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1871	35.6	1242	26.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1203	22.9	1084	22.9
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1505	28.6	1729	36.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	316	6.0	346	7.3
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	300	5.7	308	6.5
TOTAL	5260	100.0	4724	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970



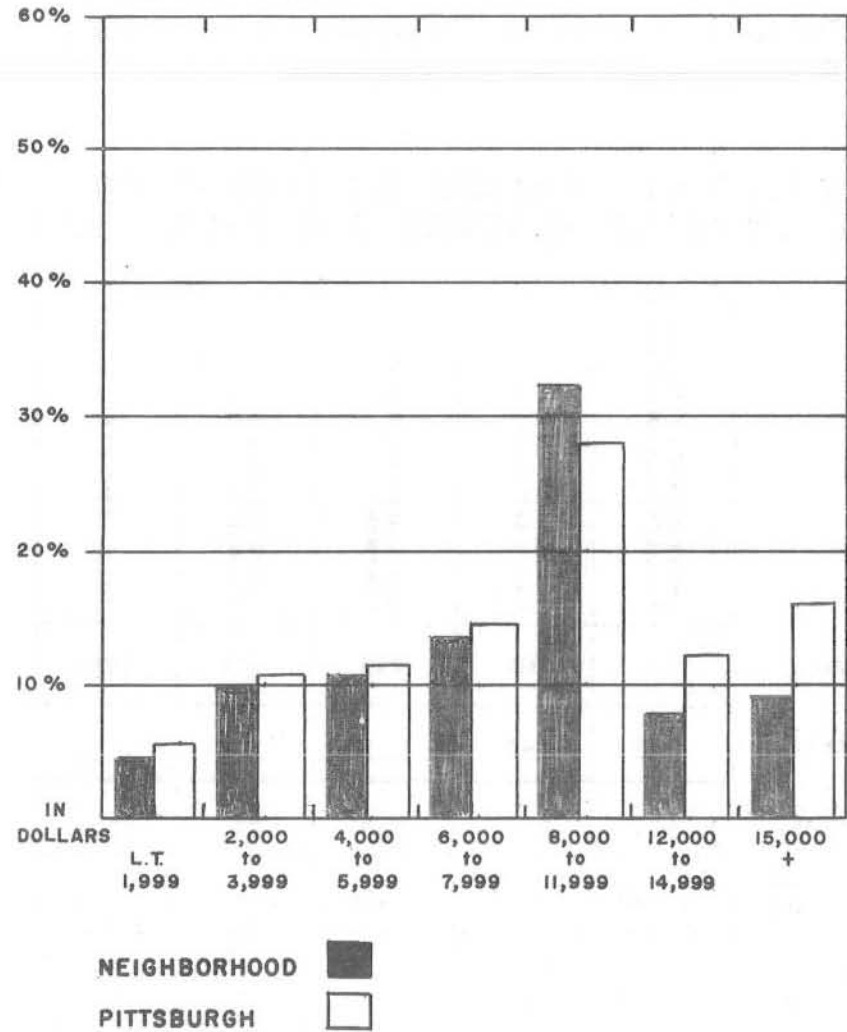
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Perry North families was \$6,314 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,344, representing a ten year change of 47.9%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	334	304	792	326	1756
FEMALE	173	690	125	227	1215
TOTAL	507	994	917	553	2971
PERCENT OF TOTAL	17.05	33.45	30.85	18.60	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	20	.26
BLIND	9	.11
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	464	6.11
GENERAL	65	.85
AID TO DISABLED	15	.19
TOTAL	573	7.52

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.03
ROBBERY	5	.07
ASSAULT	38	.50
BURGLARY	34	.45
LARCENY	60	.79
TOTAL	139	1.84

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 8% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.84 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Perry North are not limited to those located within the confines of Perry North. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Perry North

Public Facilities

No. 54, and 50 Fire Stations

No. 9 Police Station

Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

Perry High School Ballfields, indoor swimming pool, court games.

Riverview Park court games, ballfield and outdoor swimming pool

Chatham Elementary School play yard

Vinceton Parklet

Milroy Parklet

Schools

Chatham Elementary School

McNaugher Middle School

Perry High School

Health

Allegheny General Hospital

Divine Providence Hospital

St. Johns Hospital

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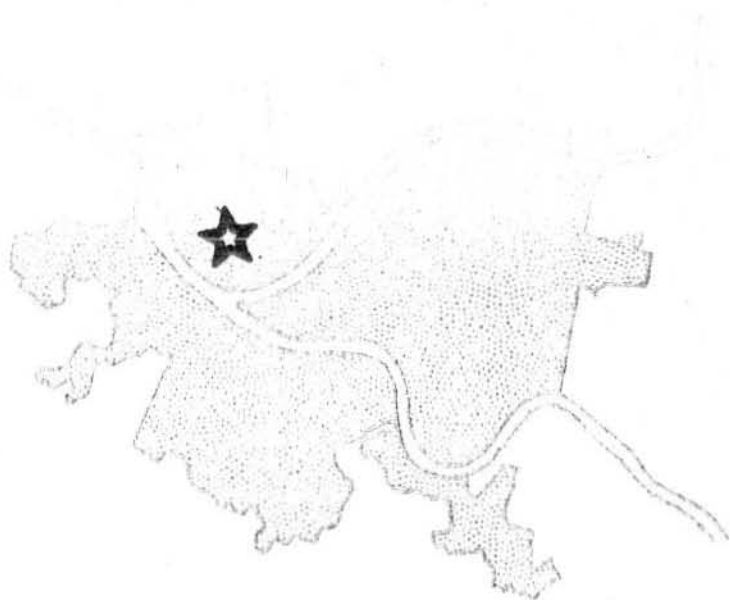
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

perry south



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

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PERRY SOUTH

Perry South located in the middle North Side on the hilltop above Central North Side is generally bounded by lower Perrysville Avenue to the south, Charles Street to the north, East Street to the east and Brighton Road as part of Charles Street to the west. It falls in Census Tracts 2501, 2504, 2505, 2603, 2604, 2605 and 2606. Its approximate population is 13,300. This is a 20% drop from 1960.

Perry South has an older housing stock with about 80% built before 1940. Although home ownership is still over 50%, many of the larger homes have been converted to apartments along the main spinal road of Perrysville Avenue. This has created a mixture of old single-family homes and apartment conversions. Two small districts serve the area commercially.

Direct access to the Perry South area is provided through the Federal Street extension from the Lower North Side. Hillside adjacent to this street particularly along lower Perrysville Avenue and above Henderson Street in what is known as the Fineview area, provide attractive views of the downtown area. Needed rehabilitation of this older housing is increasingly taking place.

CHARLES STREET

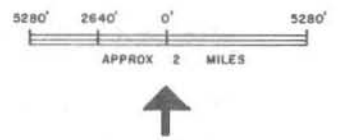
Charles Street is a valley community that falls within the Perry South Census Tracts of 2501, 2603 and 2604. Unfortunately, it is split by census tract boundaries and, therefore, cannot be isolated statistically. Its present population is estimated at about 1700.

This is a largely Black residential neighborhood with a significant amount of industrial trucking businesses interspersed throughout, which creates a difficult living environment. In spite of many poverty level incomes and older housing stock, the Valley has managed to remain relatively stable because of action by the Allegheny Housing Rehabilitation Corporation and non profit sponsors in housing rehabilitation. Good public recreation facilities have helped.

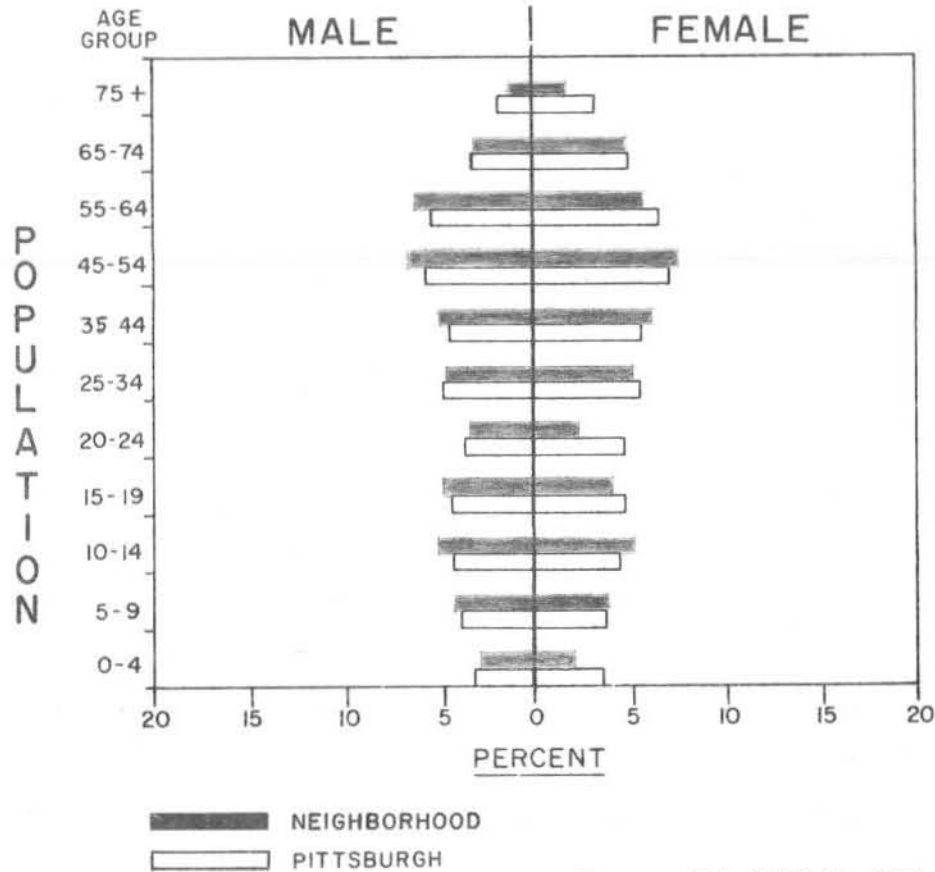
Charles Street Valley, beginning in the lower North Side, provides a gradually curving side entrance connecting the Perry North and Perry South communities.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Perry South's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Perry South has changed from 16,587 in 1960 to 13,255 in 1970, representing a 20.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 32.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

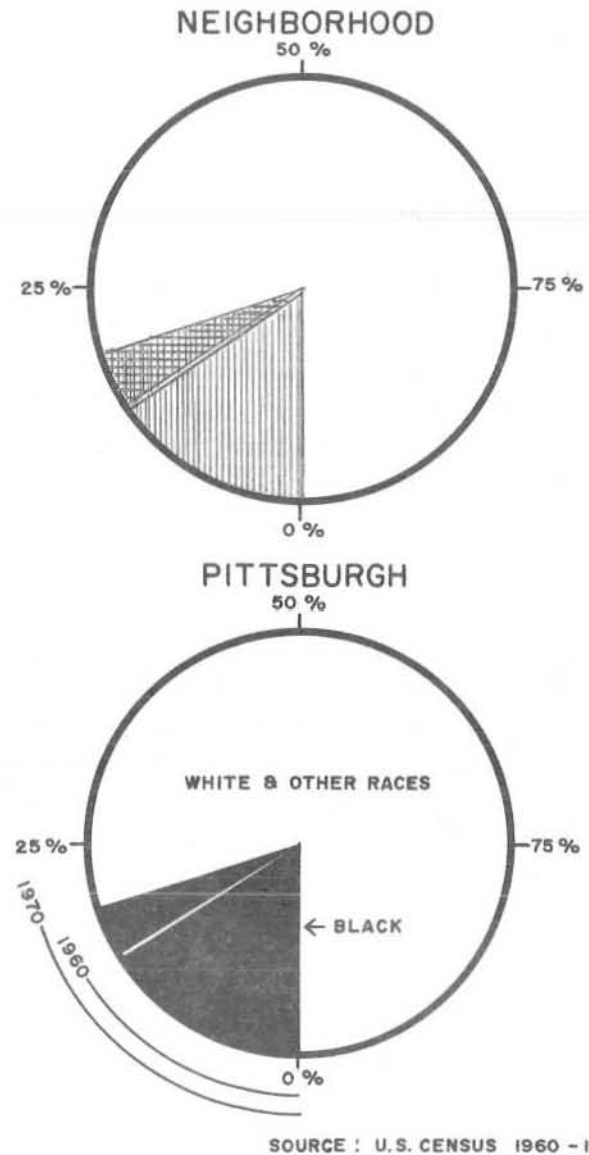
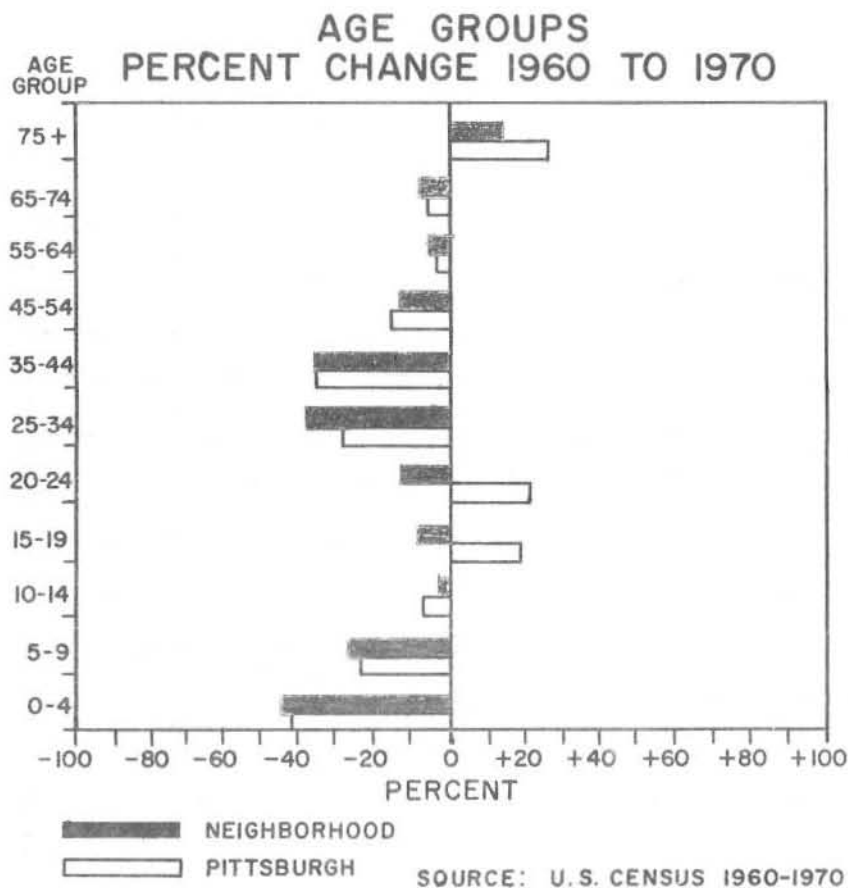
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

One age bracket increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Perry South constituted 14.8% of its 1960 population, and 19.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



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OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 5,218; in 1970, 4,640, representing a -11.1% change. A total of 53.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 225 units were vacant, as compared to 305 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 6.5% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 11.2% of the 1960, and 8.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 4,279 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 35% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	5218	4640	- 11.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	4993	4335	- 13.2
OWNER OCCUPIED	2662	2475	- 7.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	51.0	53.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2331	1860	- 20.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	44.6	40.0	
VACANT UNITS	225	305	+ 35.6
PERCENT VACANT	4.3	6.5	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 8080	\$ 9477	+ 17.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 64	\$ 82	+ 28.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	11.2	8.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 99 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$208,695 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 20.89 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	2	\$ 7,650
ALTERATIONS	97	201,045
TOTAL	99	\$208,695

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

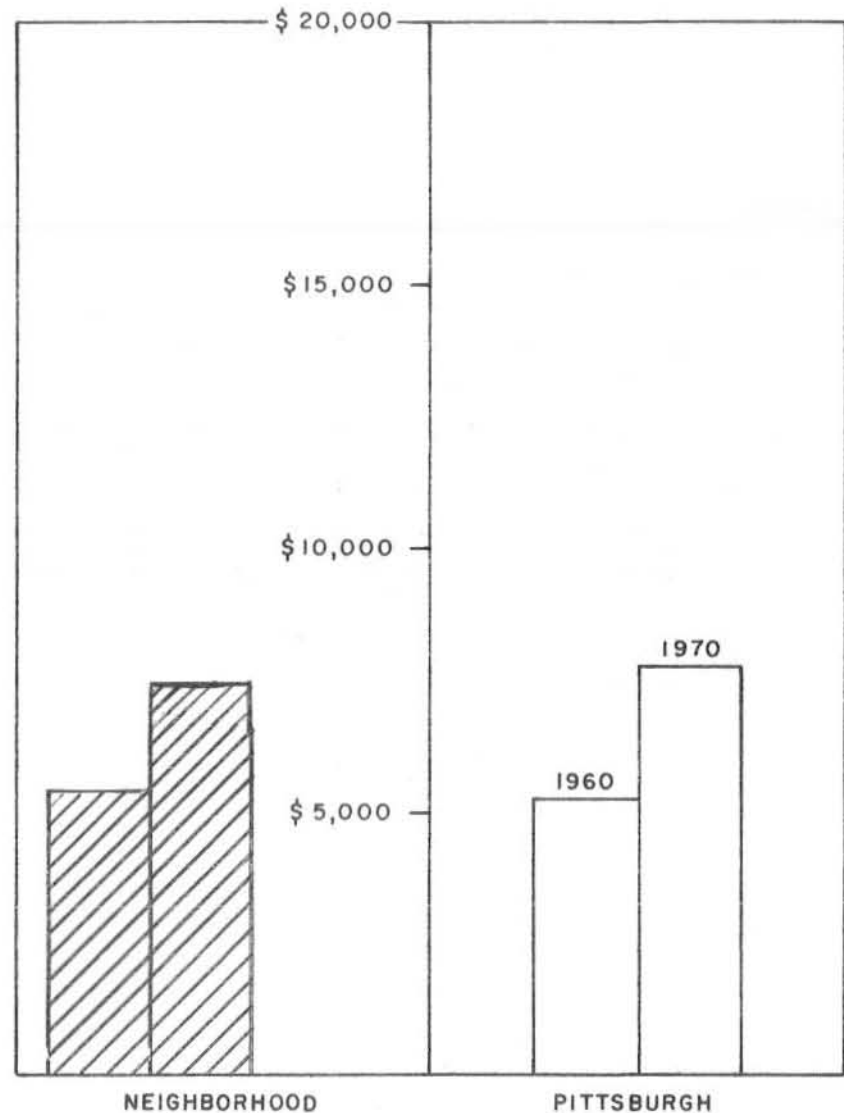
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	132	1.4	102	1.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	4229	44.4	2574	34.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2429	25.5	2151	28.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2165	22.7	2124	28.1
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	315	3.3	308	4.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	260	2.7	289	3.8
TOTAL	9530	100.0	7548	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

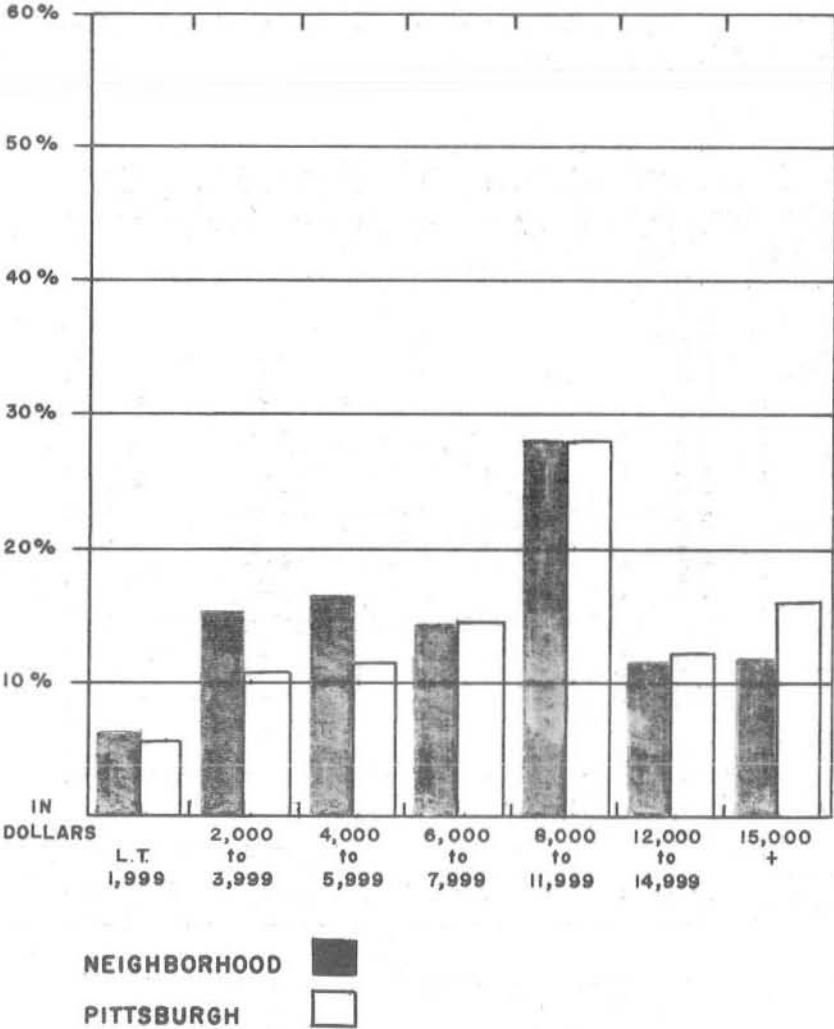


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Perry South families was \$5,309 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,899, representing a ten year change of 48.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 43% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	322	443	1262	730	2757
FEMALE	206	889	256	467	1818
TOTAL	528	1332	1518	1197	4575
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11.54	29.10	43.46	26.15	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	111	.83
BLIND	13	.09
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2240	16.89
GENERAL	314	2.36
AID TO DISABLED	49	.36
TOTAL	2727	20.53

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	11	.08
ROBBERY	44	.33
ASSAULT	170	1.28
BURGLARY	150	1.13
LARCENY	120	.91
TOTAL	496	3.74

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 21% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.74 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Perry South are not limited to those located within the confines of Perry South. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Perry South

Public Facilities

- No. 50, 43 and 46 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library, North Side Branch

Recreation

- Fowler ballfields, swimmingpool, court games and playground
- Clayton School Ballfield and court games.
- Fineview Ballfield and tot lot
- Fineview School playground
- Tot Lots - Strauss and Cross, Charles Street, McNaugher

Schools

- Martin Luther King Elementary
- Clayton Elementary
- McNaugher and Columbus and Latimer Middle Schools
- Oliver and Allegheny High Schools

Health

- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

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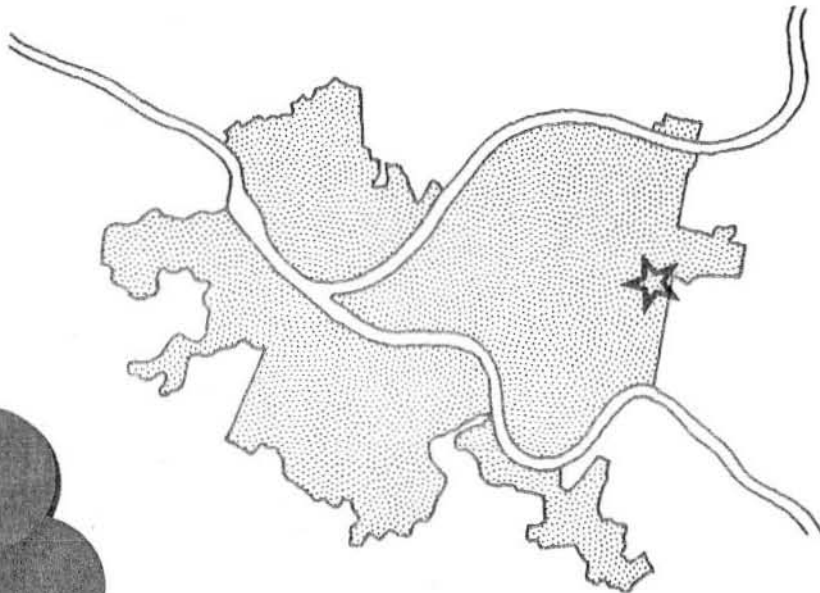
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

point

breeze



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

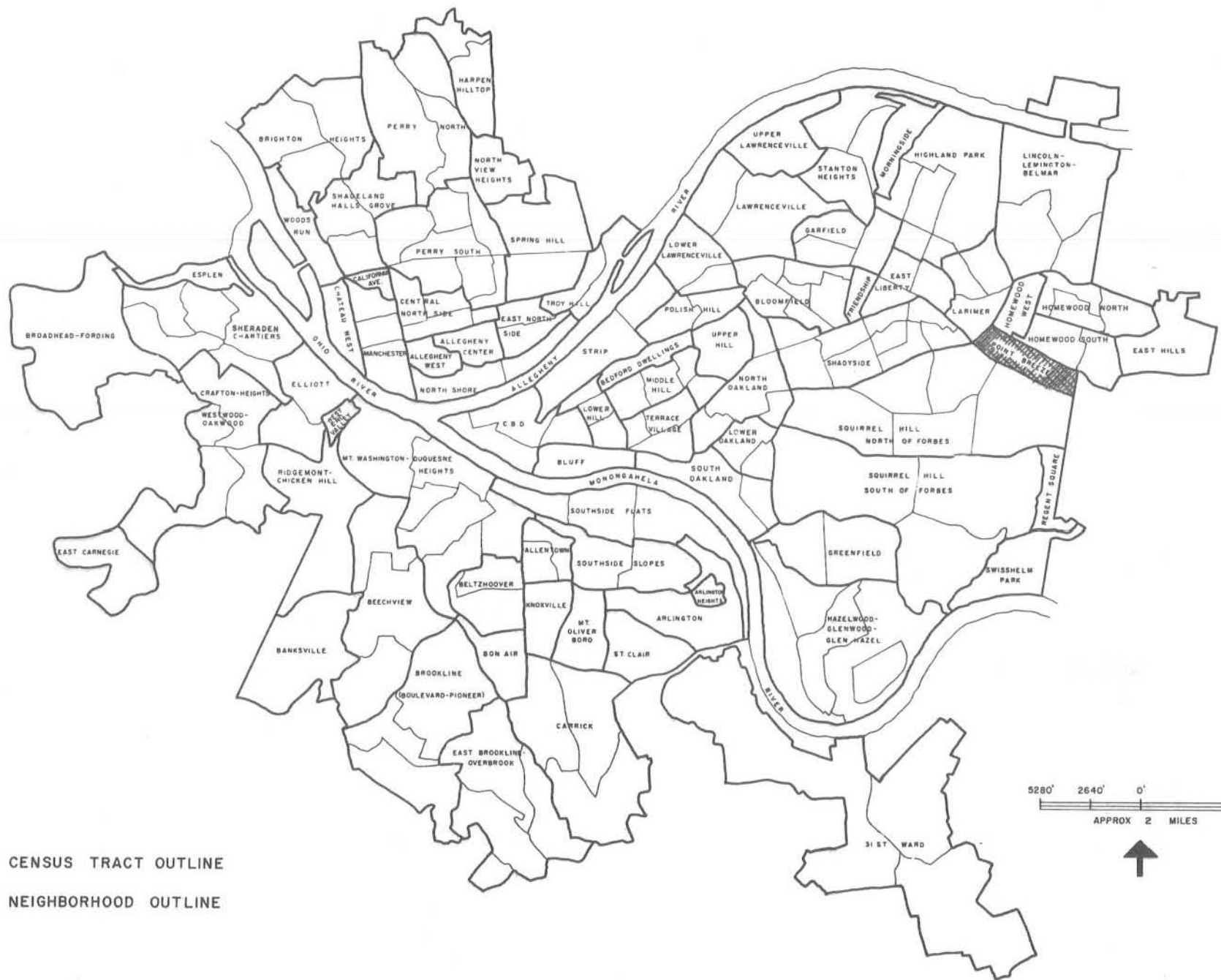
POINT BREEZE

Point Breeze is identified as the area bounded by Penn Avenue on the south, Fifth Avenue on the west, the Penn Central Railroad on the north, and the city line on the east. It is composed of Census Tract 1405. Its flat topography, location along one of the primary easterly routes from downtown, and its distance from the pollution filled river valleys were three positive factors that led to its development. Some of Pittsburgh's most influential families have lived in the area.

There is some industry in the area, which is confined primarily to the eastern and northeastern sections of the community.

The area is now undergoing some change in its racial composition, and it is now a racially mixed community.

Point Breeze is known for its large well-kept homes, tree lined boulevards, landscaped islands, and Westinghouse Park, which is a unique recreational and aesthetic asset to this residential community.

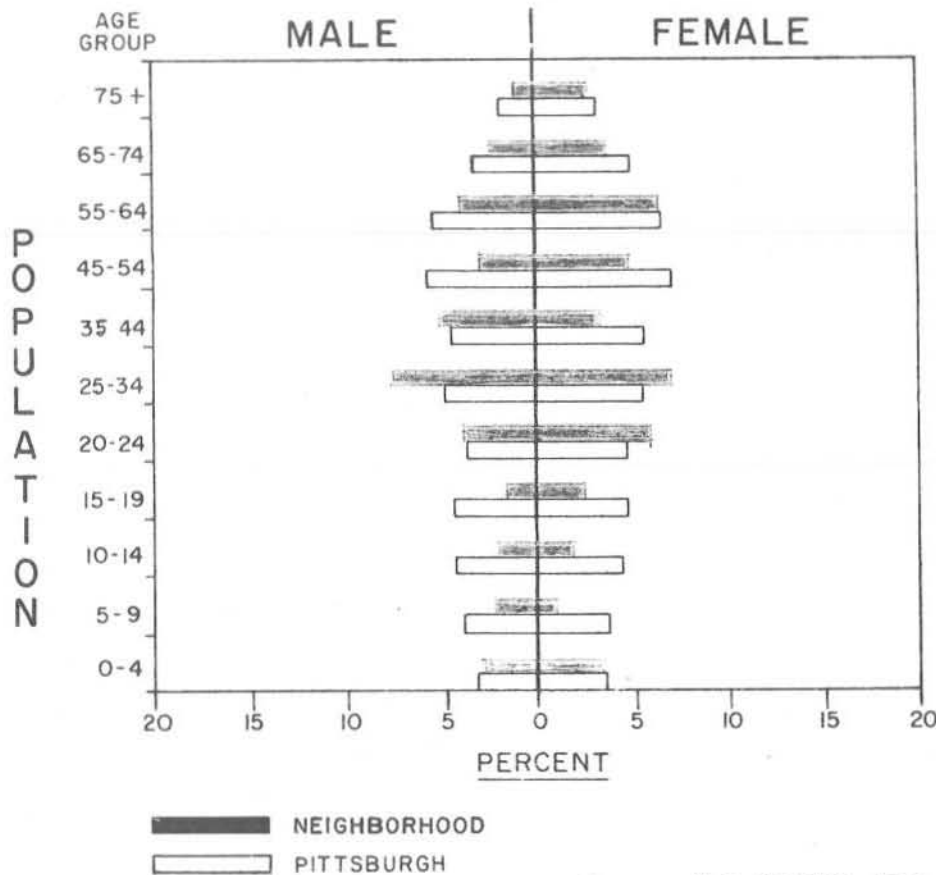


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Point Breeze's population falls in the age 25-34 category, the smallest being the 5 to 9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Point Breeze has changed from 3,552 in 1960 to 3,135 in 1970, representing a -11.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the Husband-Wife family (No Children less than 18) category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head (Children less than 18) group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 35.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

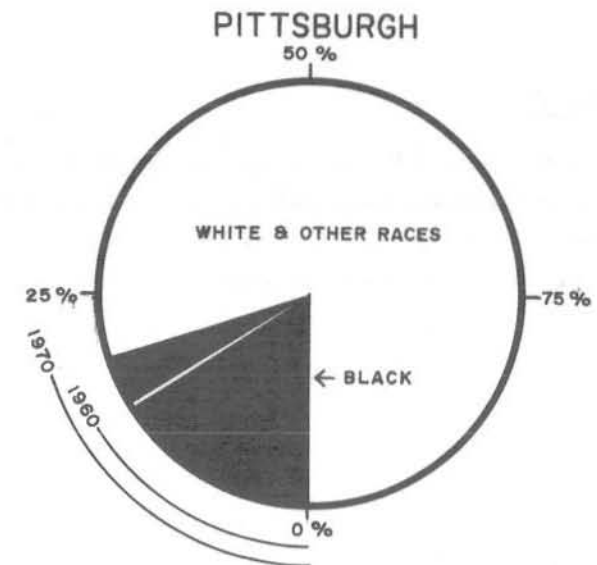
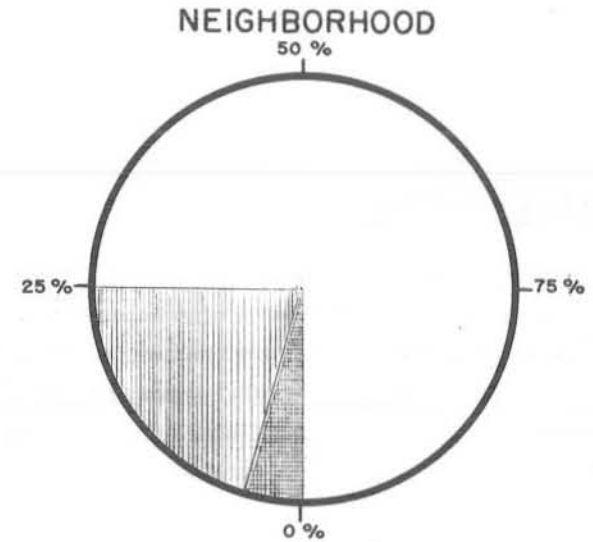
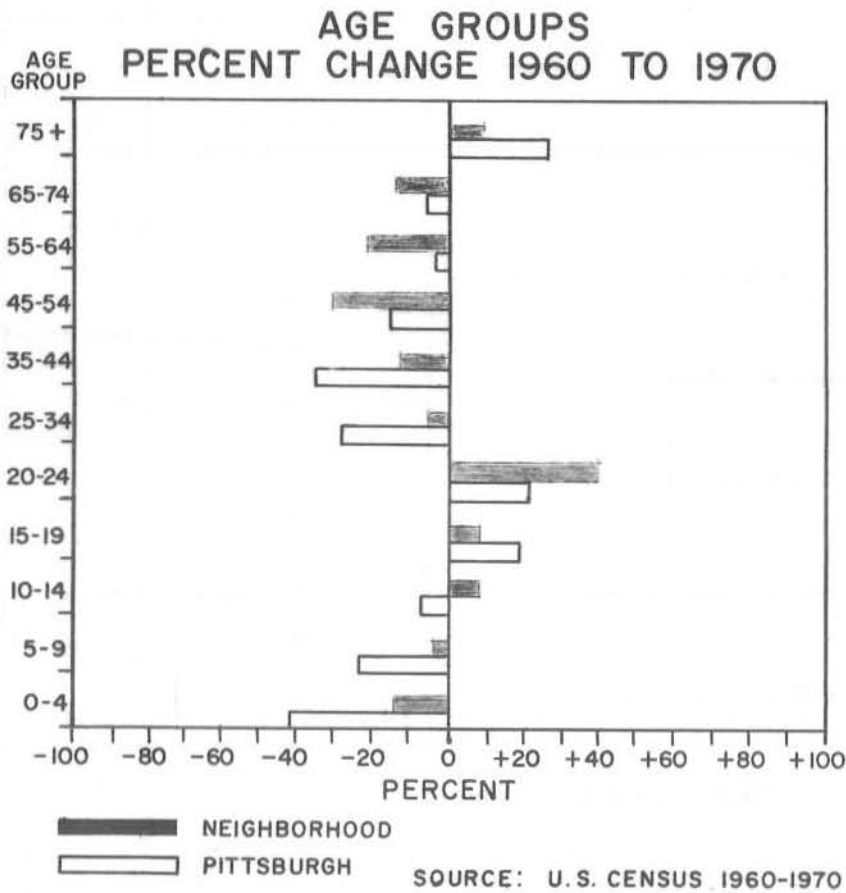
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Point Breeze constituted 4.8% of its 1960 population, and 25.5% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE : U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,424; in 1970, 1,384, representing a -2.8% change. A total of 32.5% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 75 units were vacant, as compared to 69 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 4.9% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 2.4% of the 1960, and 1.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,402 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 48% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1424	1384	-2.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1349	1315	-2.5
OWNER OCCUPIED	456	450	-1.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	32.0	32.5	
RENTER OCCUPIED	893	865	-3.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	62.7	62.5	
VACANT UNITS	75	69	-8.0
PERCENT VACANT	5.2	4.9	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$17,845	\$20,410	+14.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$91	\$122	+34.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	2.4	1.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 16 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$18,218. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 11.55 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	16	\$ 18,218
TOTAL	16	\$ 18,218

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a High School education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a High School education.

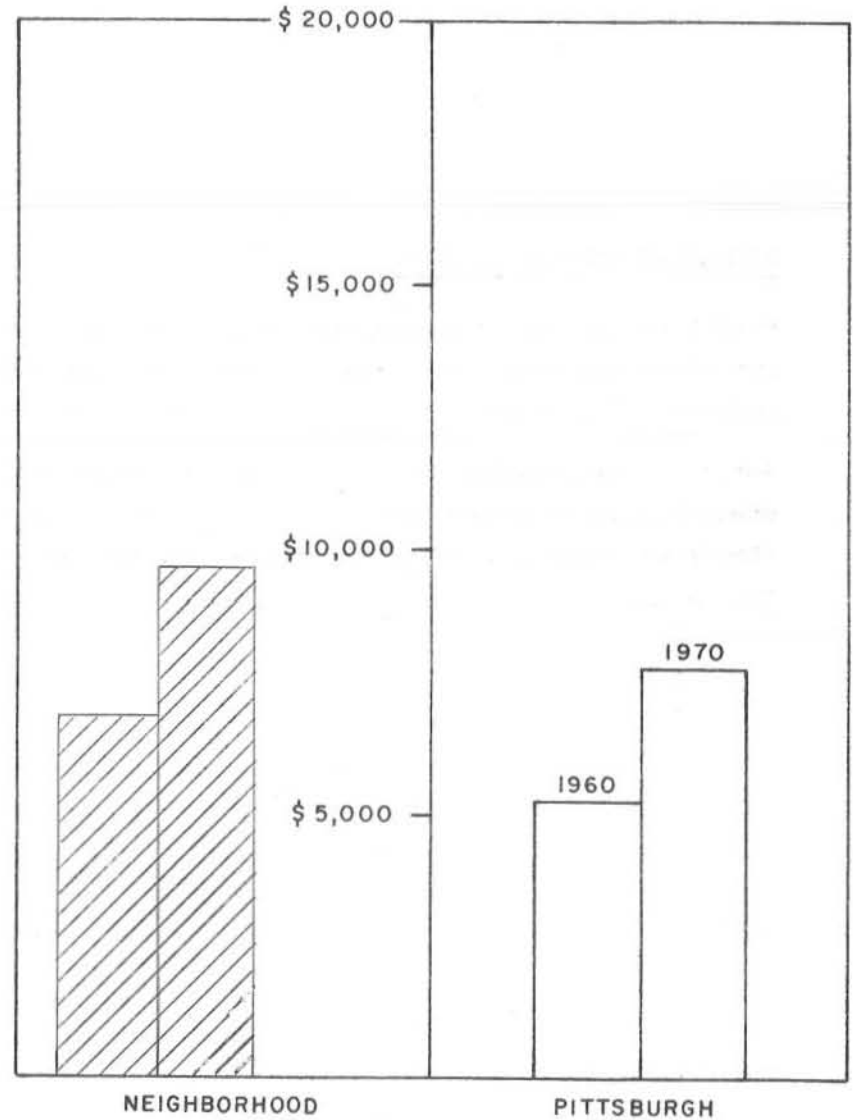
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	17	.7	19	.9
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	633	25.0	381	18.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	384	15.2	293	14.0
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	750	29.6	648	31.0
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	369	14.6	312	14.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	380	15.0	440	21.0
TOTAL	2533	100.0	2093	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

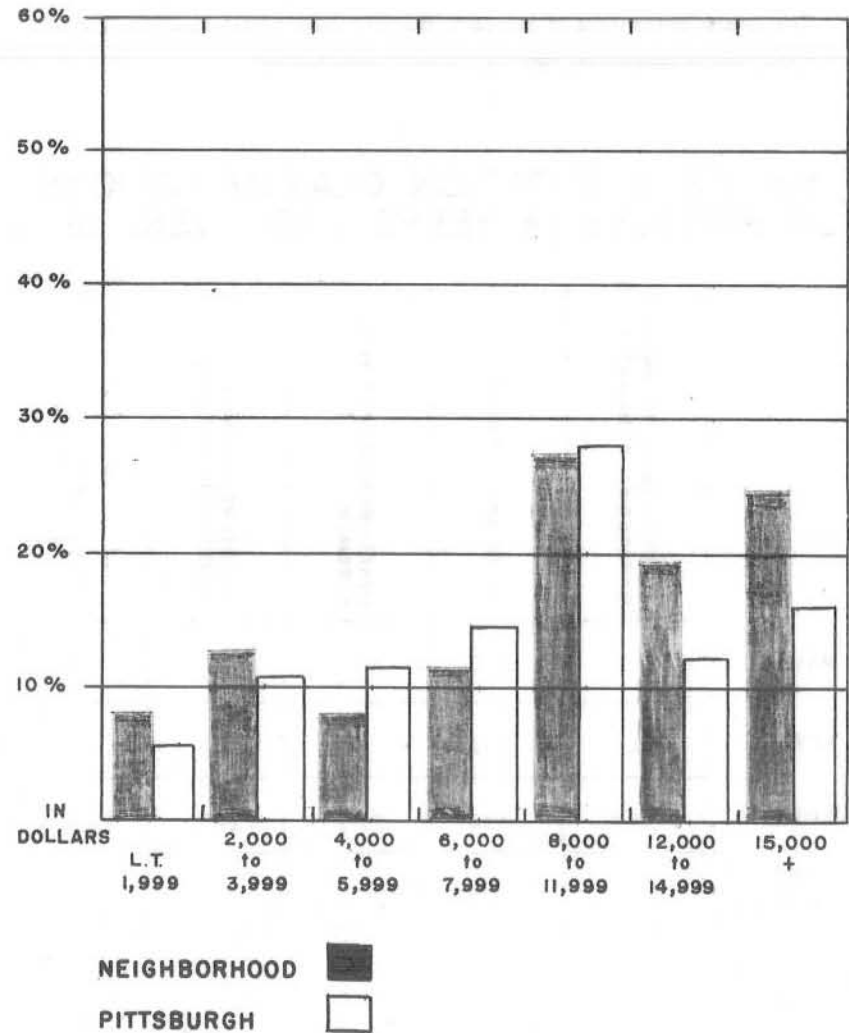


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Point Breeze families was \$7,081 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,626, representing a ten year change of 35.9%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in Professional positions. This group constitutes 36% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in Sales and Clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	311	143	233	104	791
FEMALE	211	251	40	145	647
TOTAL	522	394	273	249	1438
PERCENT OF TOTAL	36.29	27.39	18.97	17.30	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	18	.57
BLIND	1	.03
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	307	9.79
GENERAL	98	3.12
AID TO DISABLED	20	.63
TOTAL	444	13.51

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 14% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.79 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	3	.10
ROBBERY	29	.93
ASSAULT	9	.29
BURGLARY	60	1.91
LARCENY	49	1.56
TOTAL	150	4.79

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Point Breeze are not limited to those located within the confines of Point Breeze. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Point Breeze

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 6

Fire Station No. 16

Recreation

Westinghouse Park

Frick Park

Mellon Park

Schools

Homewood Elementary

Sterret Elementary

Westinghouse High School

Taylor-Alderdice High School

Health

Homewood-Brushston Neighborhood Health Center

Pittsburgh Hospital

Shadyside Hospital

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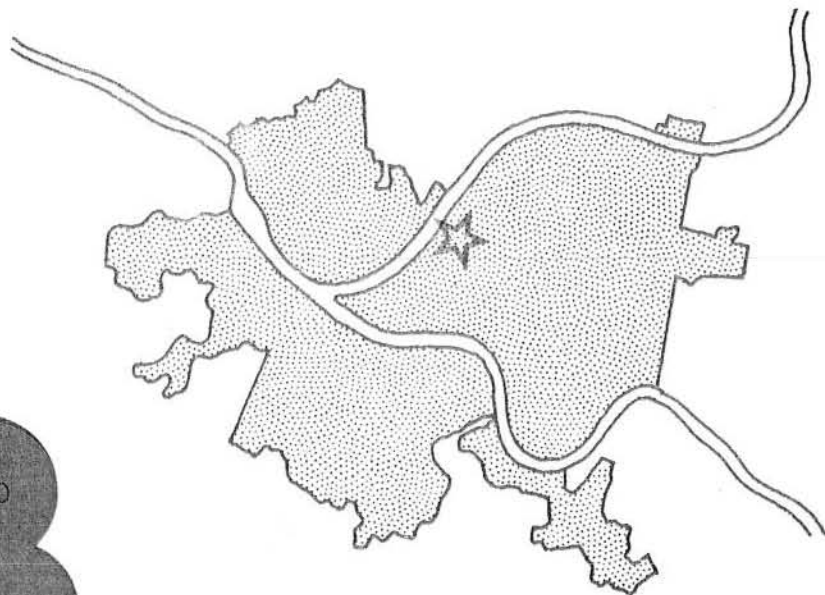
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *polish hill*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

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POLISH HILL

Polish Hill is known to most by the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church dome, a landmark to any person using Bigelow Boulevard. The church, and the square it dominates, is a symbolic center of this closely knit community.

Residents are largely descendants of Polish families who came to work in the mills along the Allegheny River Valley. These families, seeking to better themselves, moved up the slope to escape the noise and smoke of the valley.

Most of the housing is the original frame construction, built in rows or as small detached single family dwellings located across the slope which rises from the valley to Bigelow Boulevard.

Present Polish Hill residents are keeping alive the traditions of their ethnic heritage and bettering their community. As individuals and through strong community association, residents are continually striving to halt the population decline and increase the quality of life in Polish Hill.

Polish Hill is generally considered to be that area of the city along Bigelow Boulevard, from the Bloomfield Bridge to 27th Street, and down the slope to the valley below. For statistical purposes, the community is included in Census Tracts 602 and 605.

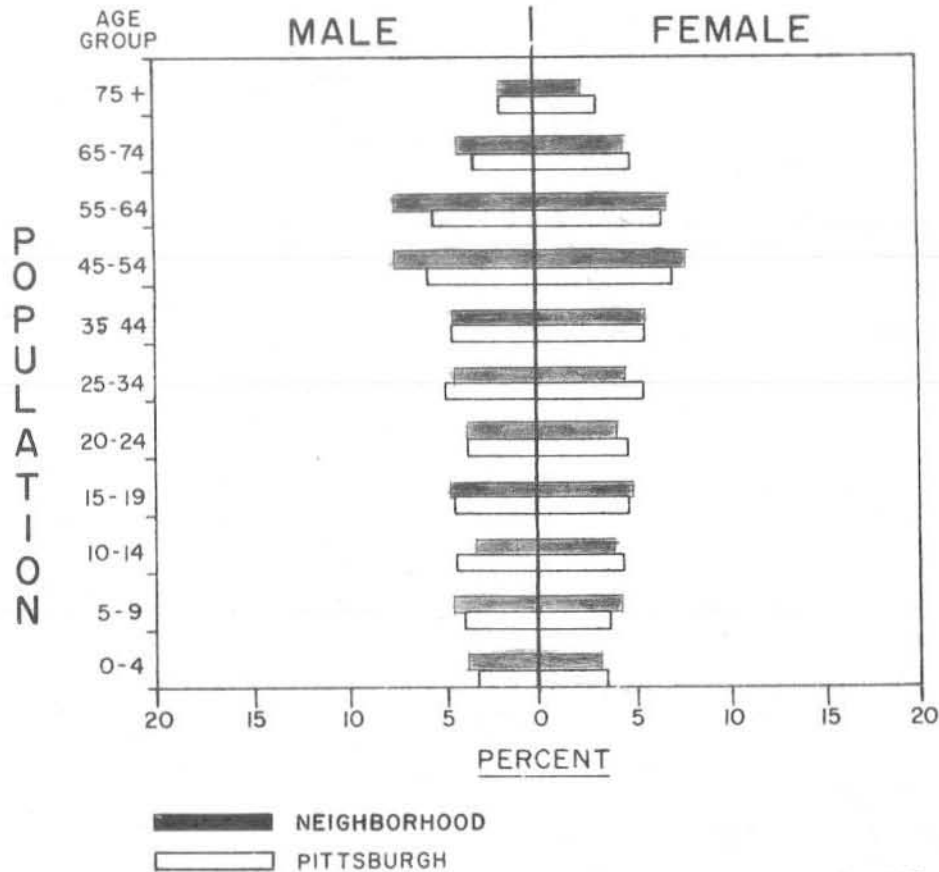


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Polish Hill's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Polish Hill has changed from 4,120 in 1960 to 3,005 in 1970, representing a -27.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 37.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

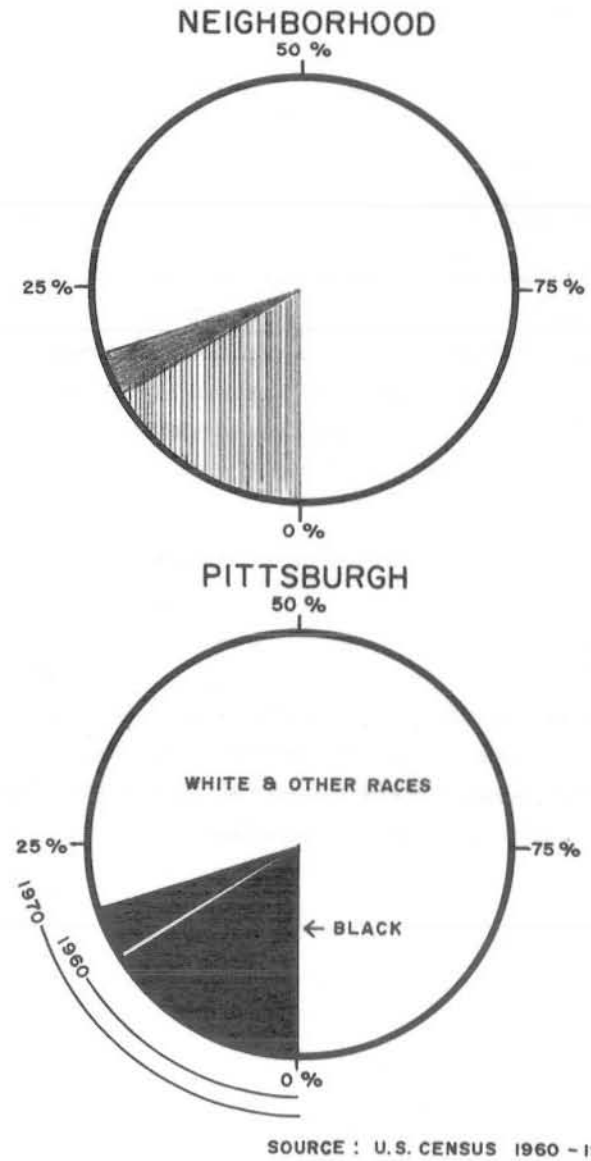
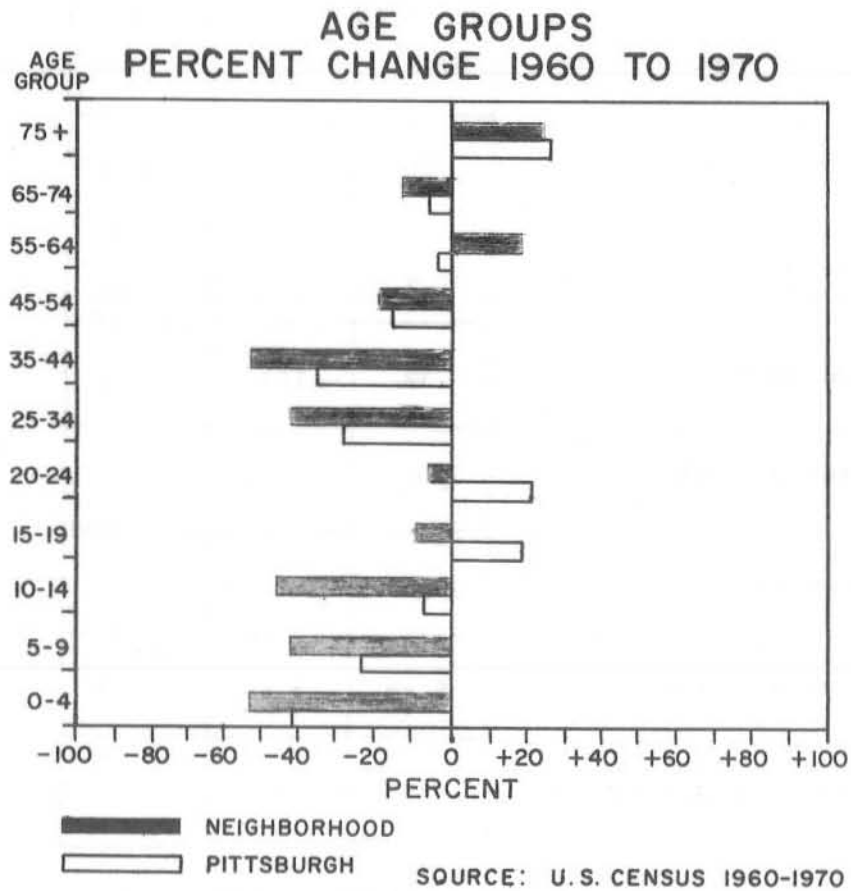
Two age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in Polish Hill constituted 16.7% of its 1960 population, and 14.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

POPULATION



OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,281; in 1970, 1,225, representing a -4.4% change. A total of 40.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 38 units were vacant, as compared to 163 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 13.3% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 18.2% of the 1960, and 9.7% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 597 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 22% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1281	1225	- 4.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1243	1062	- 14.5
OWNER OCCUPIED	501	501	0.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	39.9	40.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	742	561	- 24.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	57.9	45.7	
VACANT UNITS	38	163	+328.9
PERCENT VACANT	2.9	13.3	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 5655	\$ 6922	+ 22.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 48	\$ 63	+ 31.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	18.2	9.7	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 20 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$89,762 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.0 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 15.49 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 38,000
ALTERATIONS	19	51,762
TOTAL	20	\$ 89,762

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

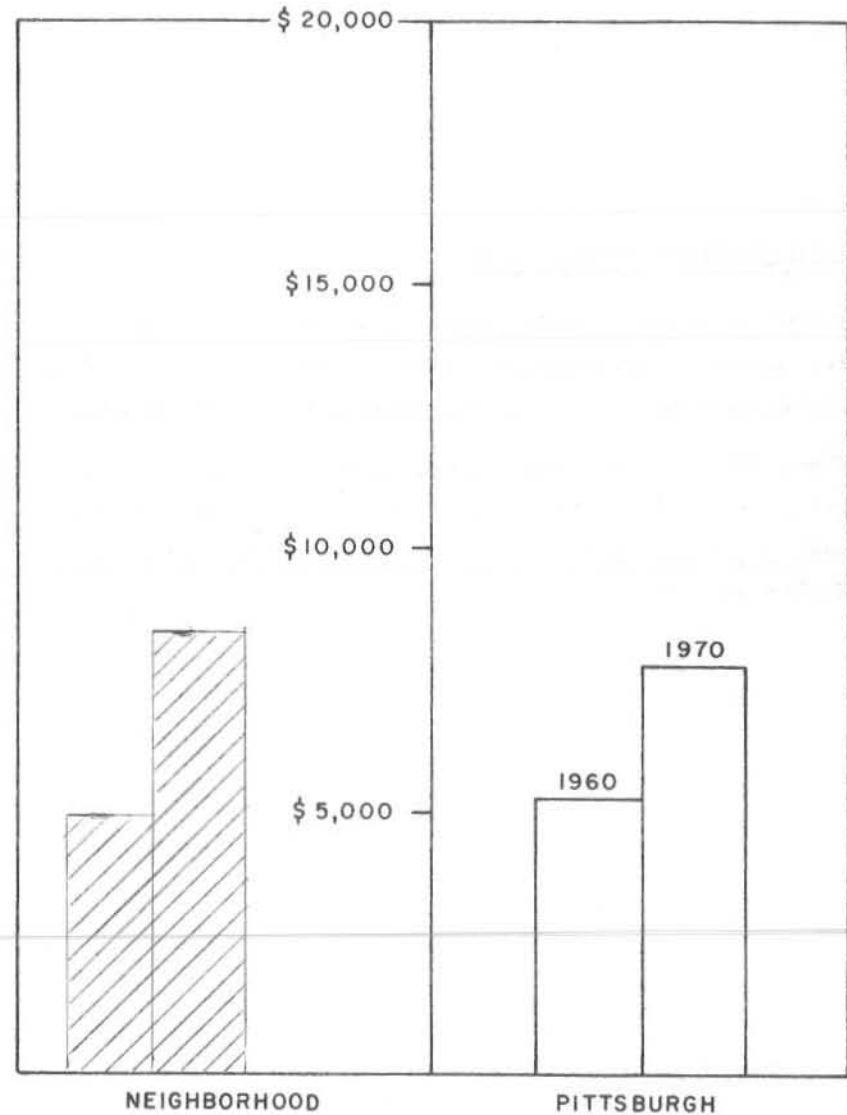
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	112	4.6	48	2.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1300	54.0	728	39.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	500	20.8	605	32.6
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	409	17.0	418	22.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	39	1.6	33	1.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	49	2.0	22	1.2
TOTAL	2409	100.0	1854	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

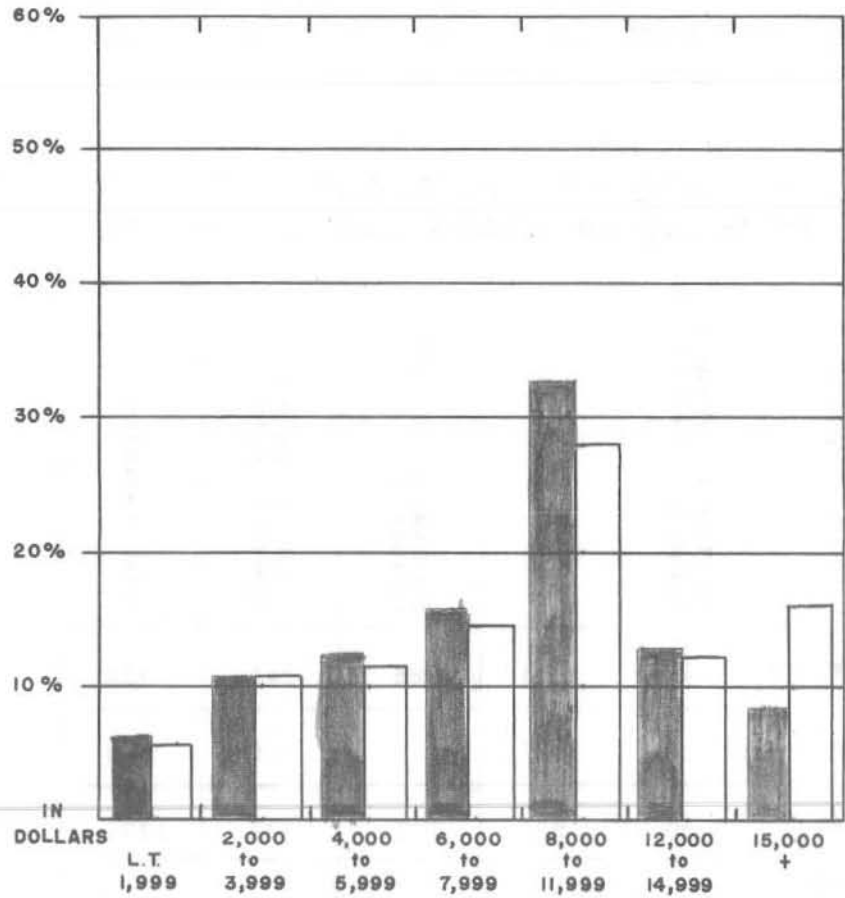


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Polish Hill families was \$4,941 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,361, representing a ten year change of 68.3%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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NEIGHBORHOOD 
PITTSBURGH 

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 43% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	41	84	388	245	758
FEMALE	9	187	124	126	446
TOTAL	50	271	512	371	1204
PERCENT OF TOTAL	4.14	22.50	42.52	30.81	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	23	.76
BLIND	5	.16
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	189	6.28
GENERAL	45	1.49
AID TO DISABLED	33	1.09
TOTAL	295	9.78

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 10% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.03 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	6	.20
ASSAULT	14	.47
BURGLARY	40	1.33
LARCENY	31	1.03
TOTAL	91	3.03

S O C I O - E C C O N O M I C

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Polish Hill are not limited to those located within the confines of Polish Hill. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Polish Hill

Public Facilities

No. 3 Police Station

No. 7 and No. 25 Fire Stations

Recreation

West Penn Recreation Center - 30th and Brereton

Melwood Tot Lot

Health

St. Francis Hospital

West Penn Hospital

Schools

Woolslayer Elementary

Arsenal Middle

Schenley High

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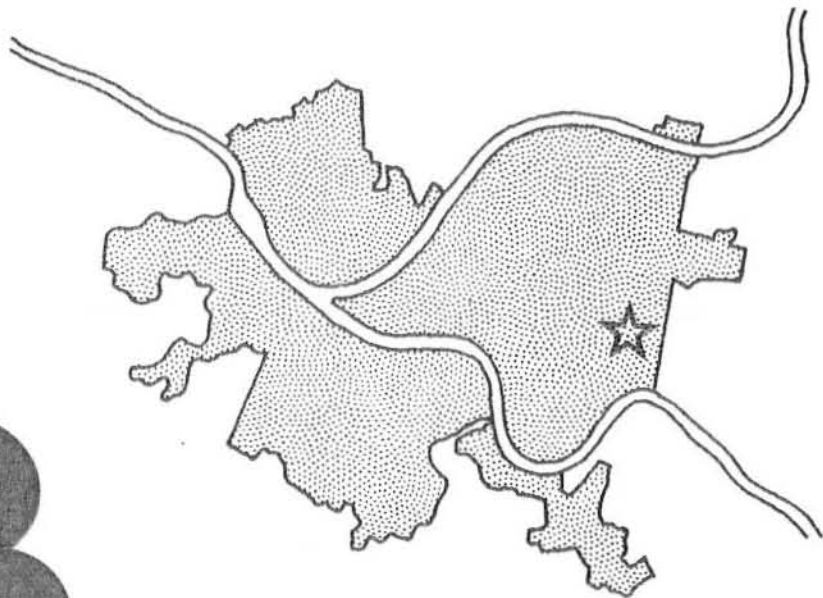
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *regent* *square*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

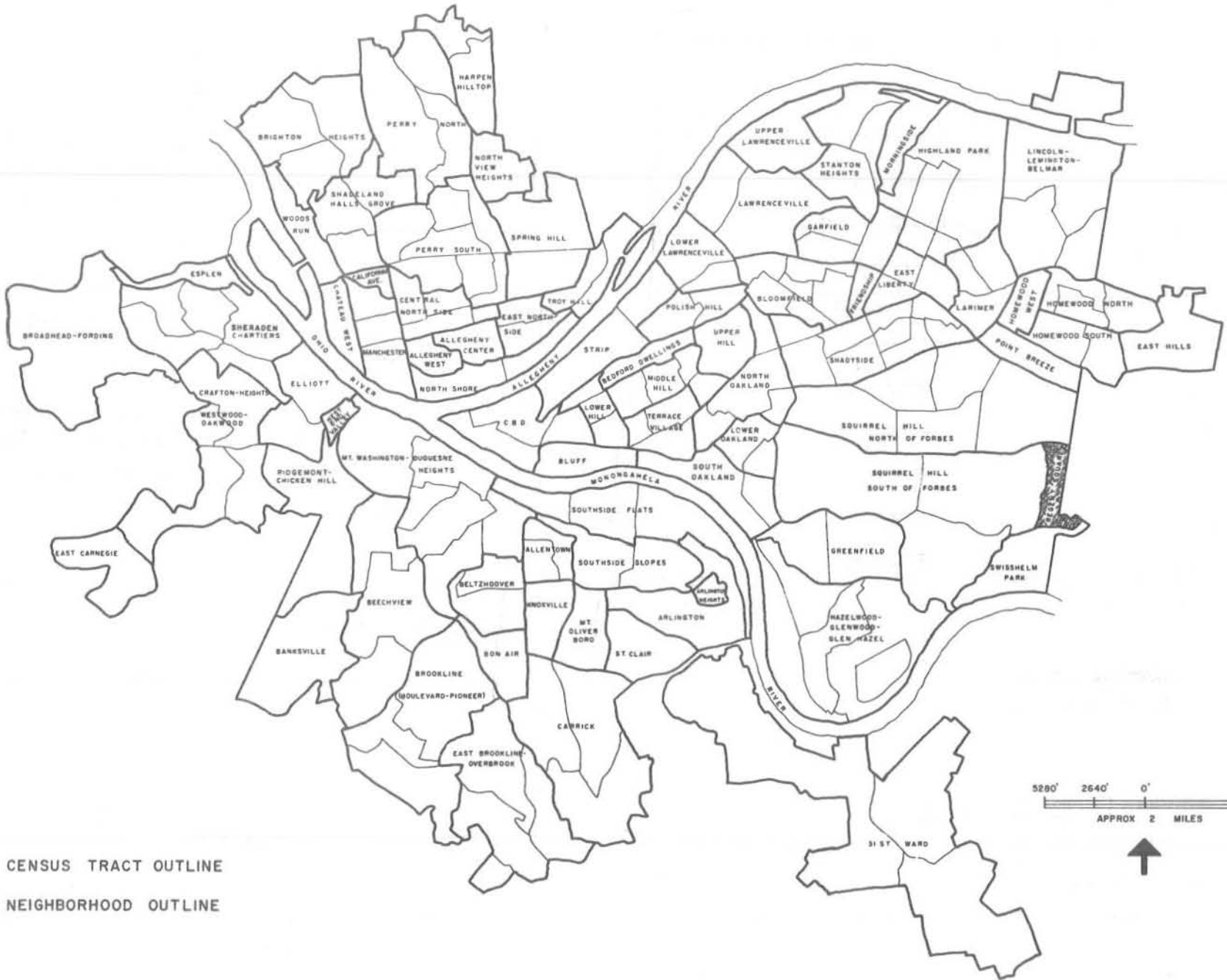
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

REGENT SQUARE

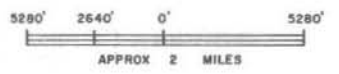
Regent Square, Census Tract 1410, is located at the eastern edge of the City, bounded by Frick Park to the west, the city line to the east, Nine Mile Run to the south and Forbes Avenue to the north.

History of the neighborhood dates from the filing of plans by William Harmony for both Regent Square and Regent Place. As with a number of city edge communities, streets in Regent Square are shared with an adjacent municipality, Swissvale. As a whole, Regent Square is as close to suburban living as is found in the city of Pittsburgh.

Tree lined and beautifully planted, Regent Square is best noted for its fluid interface, physically and recreationally, with Frick Park. Such a relationship is an ideal setting for the residential character of Regent Square.

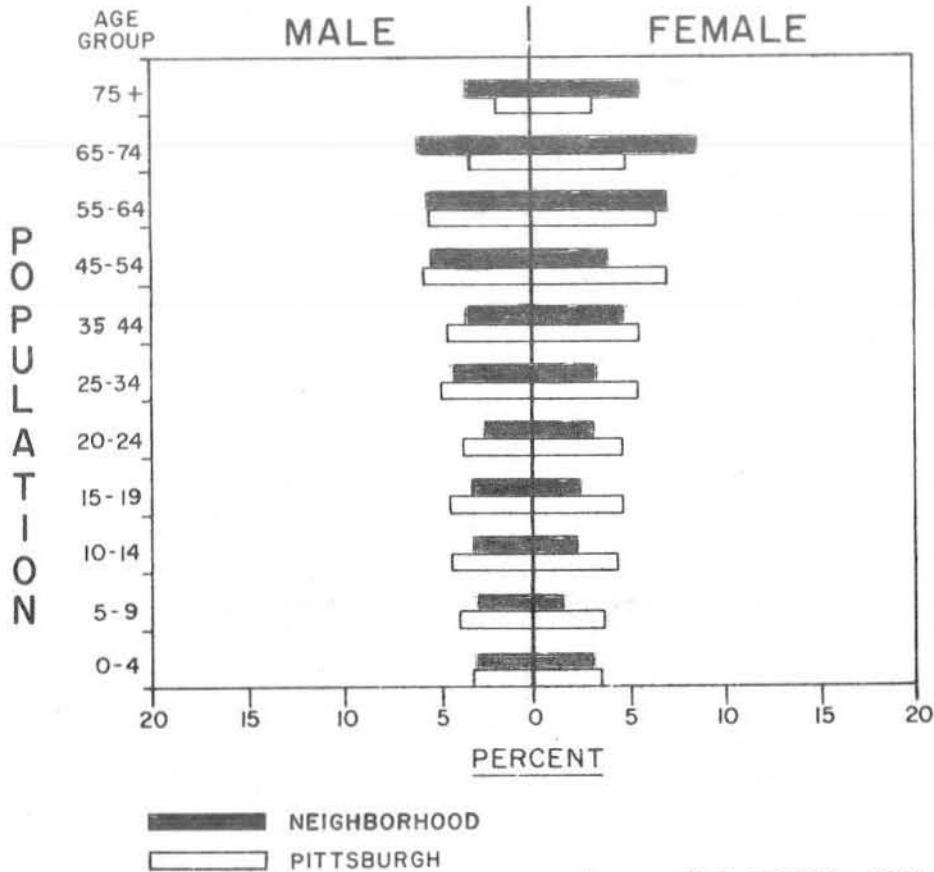


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



51 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Regent Square's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 5-9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Regent Square has changed from 1,339 in 1960 to 1,212 in 1970, representing a 9.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - no children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 47.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

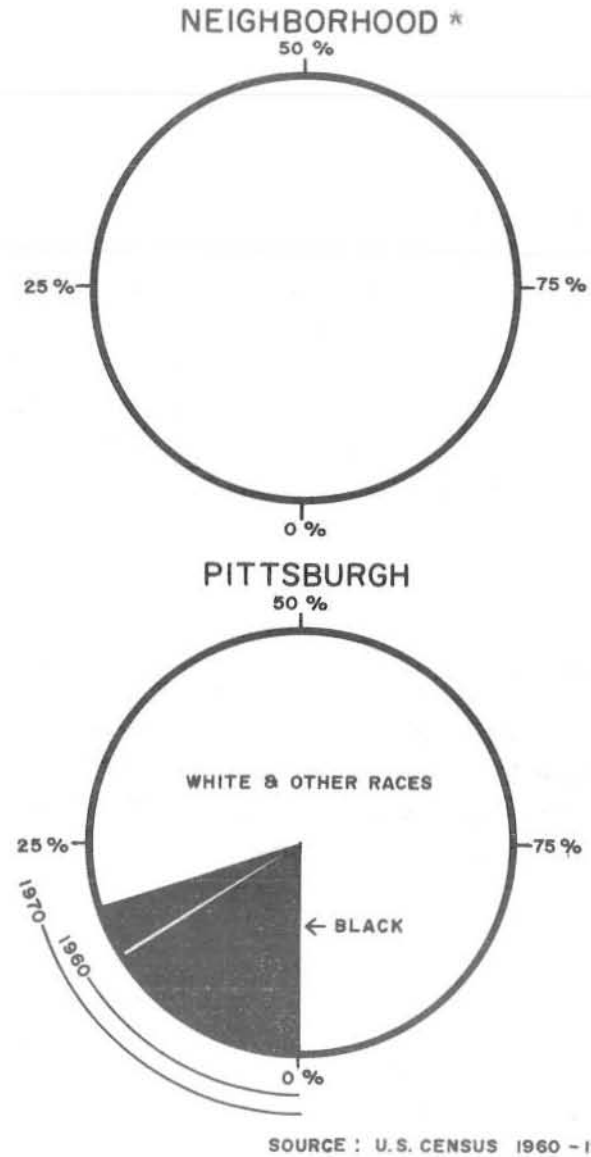
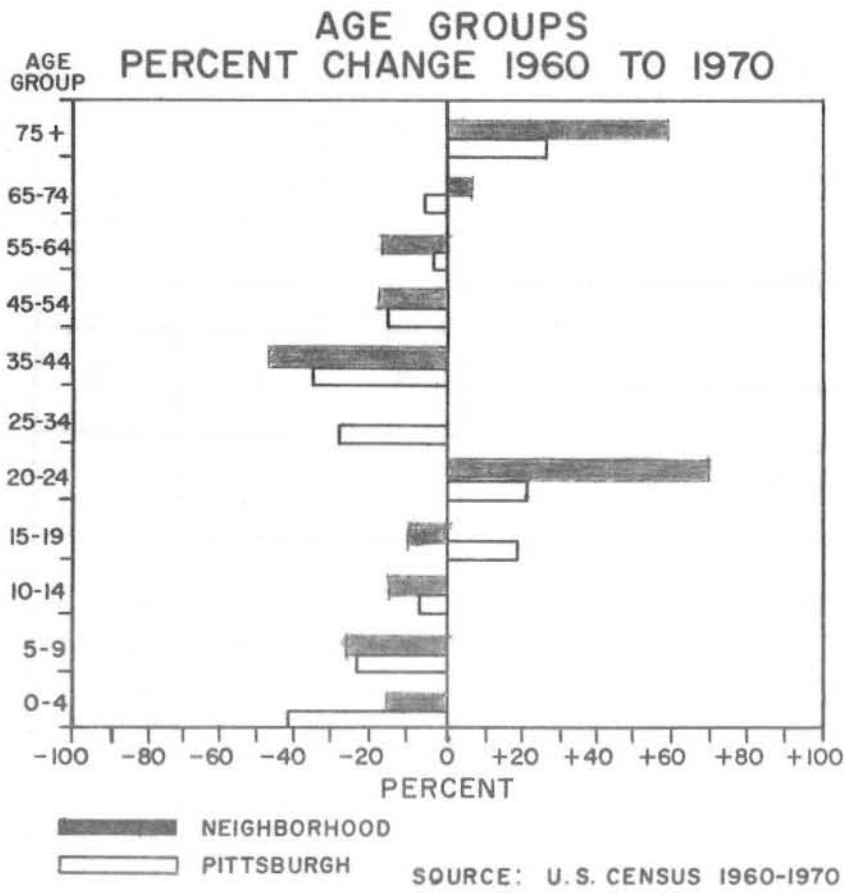
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Regent Square constituted 0.0% of its 1960 population, and 0.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 459 ; in 1970, 478 , representing a +4.1% change. A total of 66.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 9 units were vacant, as compared to 7 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 1.4% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 1.6% of the 1960, and 2.9% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 299 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 26% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	459	478	+4.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	450	471	+4.7
OWNER OCCUPIED	329	317	-3.6
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	71.6	66.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	121	154	+27.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	26.3	32.2	
VACANT UNITS	9	7	-22.2
PERCENT VACANT	1.9	1.4	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$16,322	\$18,017	+10.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$89	\$131	+47.2
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	1.6	2.9	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 7 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$20,859. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 8.36 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	0	0
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	\$17,200
ALTERATIONS	4	\$ 3,659
TOTAL	7	\$20,859

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

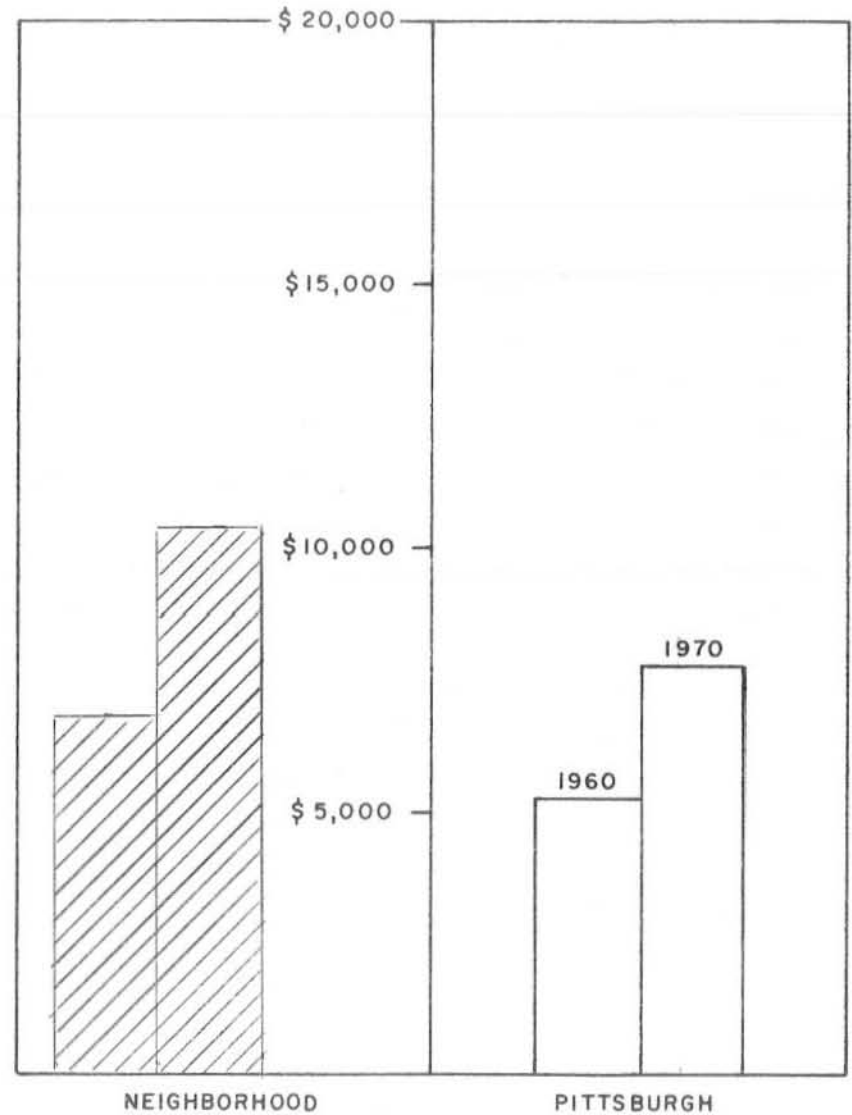
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**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	4	.4	5	.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	182	19.1	139	16.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	139	14.6	167	19.4
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	330	34.6	273	31.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	123	12.9	105	12.2
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	176	18.4	174	20.2
TOTAL	954	100.0	863	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

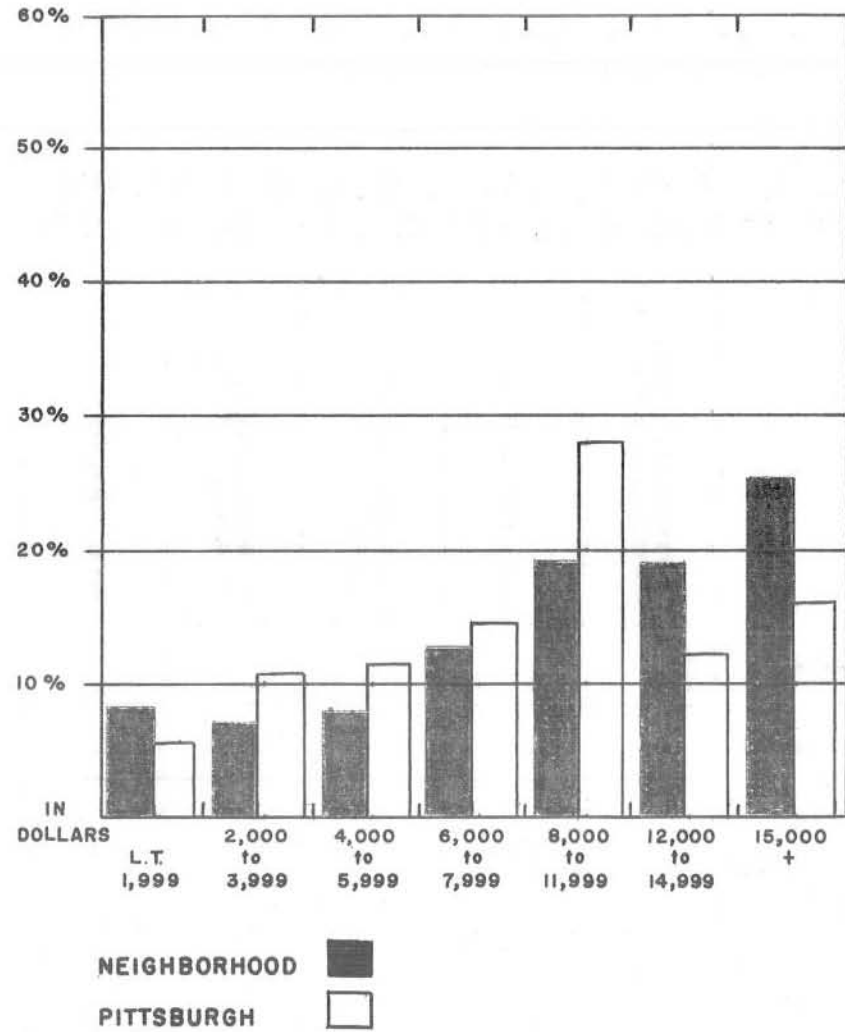


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Regent Square families was \$7,209 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,942, representing a ten year change of 51.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 35% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	126	56	79	67	297
FEMALE	65	134	28	17	244
TOTAL	191	190	107	84	541
PERCENT OF TOTAL	35.30	35.11	19.77	9.79	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	2	.16
BLIND	1	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	4	.33
GENERAL	10	.82
AID TO DISABLED	1	.08
TOTAL	18	1.47

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 1% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 4.54 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0
RAPE	0	0
ROBBERY	4	.33
ASSAULT	1	.08
BURGLARY	22	1.82
LARCENY	28	2.31
TOTAL	55	4.54

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SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Regent Square are not limited to those located within the confines of Regent Square. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Regent Square

Public Facilities

Police District No. 6

Fire Engine Company No. 16

Carnegie Library - Squirrel Hill Branch

Recreation

Frick Park

Park Place Parklet

Schools

Regent Square Elementary

Allderdice High School

Health

University Medical Center

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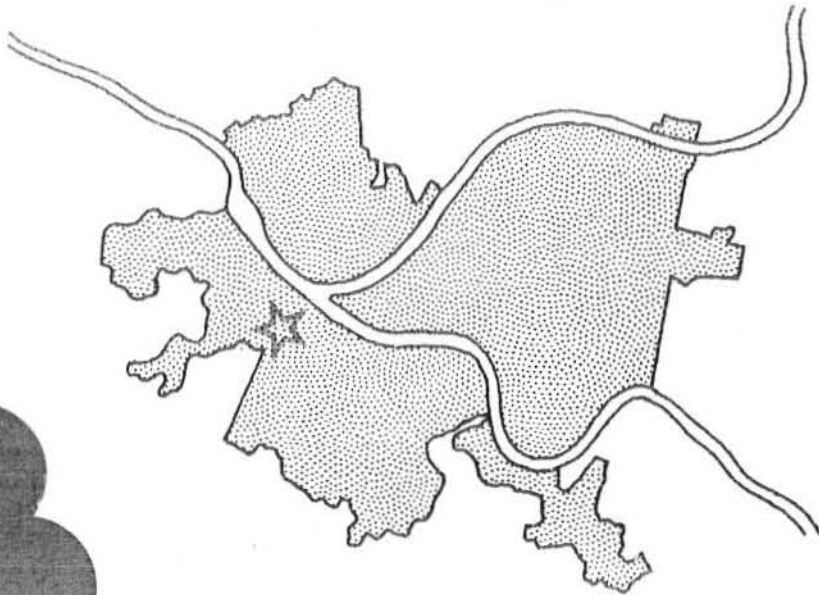
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *ridgemont - chicken hill*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

RIDGEMONT-CHICKEN HILL

This hilltop area consists primarily of a new community of some 150 small, single-family houses built in the 1950's. In addition there are several older houses on the northern and eastern slopes which were built around the turn of the century.

In the 19th century, the Chicken Hill ridge was extensively mined for coal, while parts of the hilltop were farmed. Green Tree Road was not built through to Woodville Avenue in the West End until the 1930's.

The present population consists predominantly of middle-income families, both large and small.

Adjacent to Ridgemont is Parkway Center, a large complex of high-rise and medium-rise business and apartment buildings located just across the City line in Green Tree. The Parkway West intersects with Green Tree Road at this point.

The Census Tract used for information on this community is 2011. It should be noted, however, that Tract 2011 also includes a section of the Chatham West apartments in Banksville, a portion of the Westwood community, and a part of the West End Valley.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 732 ; in 1970, 1,141, representing a +55.8% change. A total of 42.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 28 units were vacant, as compared to 59 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 5.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 10.9% of the 1960, and 5.1% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,263 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 45% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	732	1141	+ 55.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	704	1082	+ 53.6
OWNER OCCUPIED	510	483	- 5.2
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	69.6	42.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	194	599	+208.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	26.5	52.4	
VACANT UNITS	28	59	+110.7
PERCENT VACANT	3.8	5.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$11,500	\$13,165	+ 14.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 67	\$172	+156.7
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	10.9	5.1	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 25 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$217,290 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 5.2 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 13.1 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	6	\$ 70,300
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	120,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	12,800
ALTERATIONS	15	14,190
TOTAL	25	\$ 217,290

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

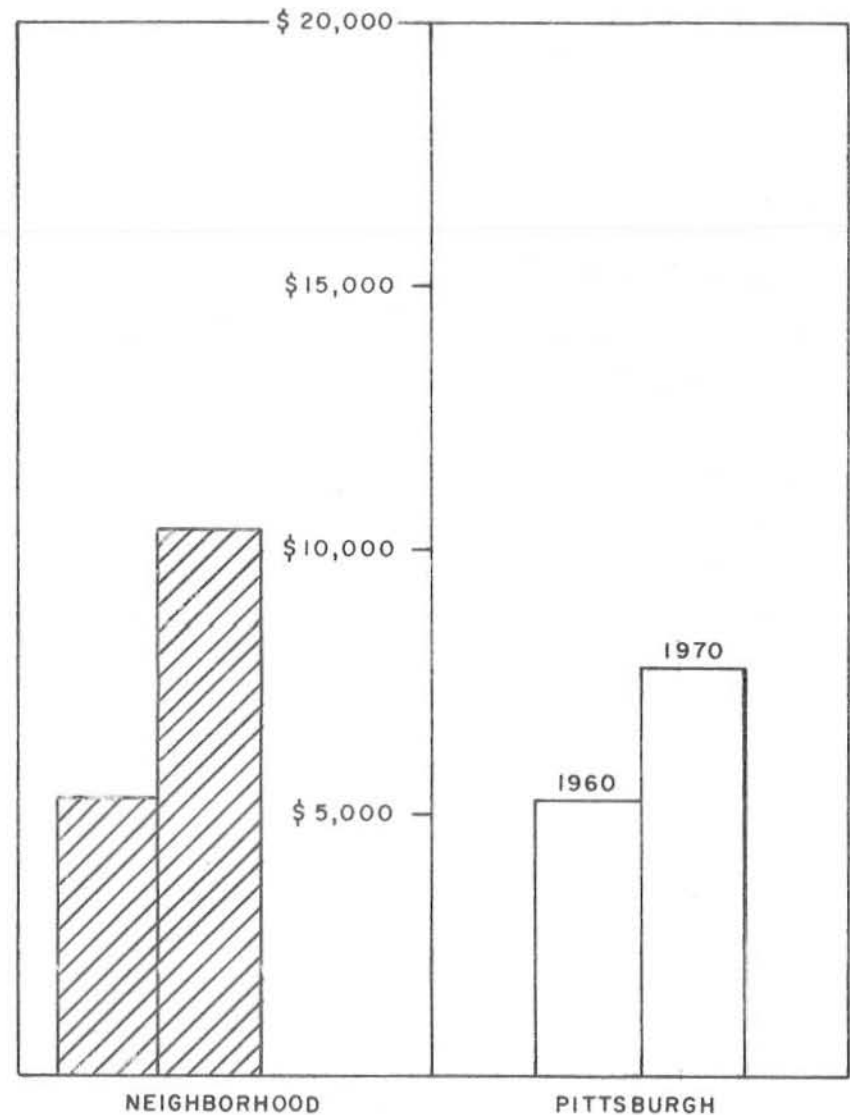
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	21	1.5	39	2.4
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	553	40.0	342	20.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	324	23.4	324	19.7
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	407	29.4	569	34.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	51	3.7	84	5.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	28	2.0	288	17.5
TOTAL	1384	100.0	1646	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

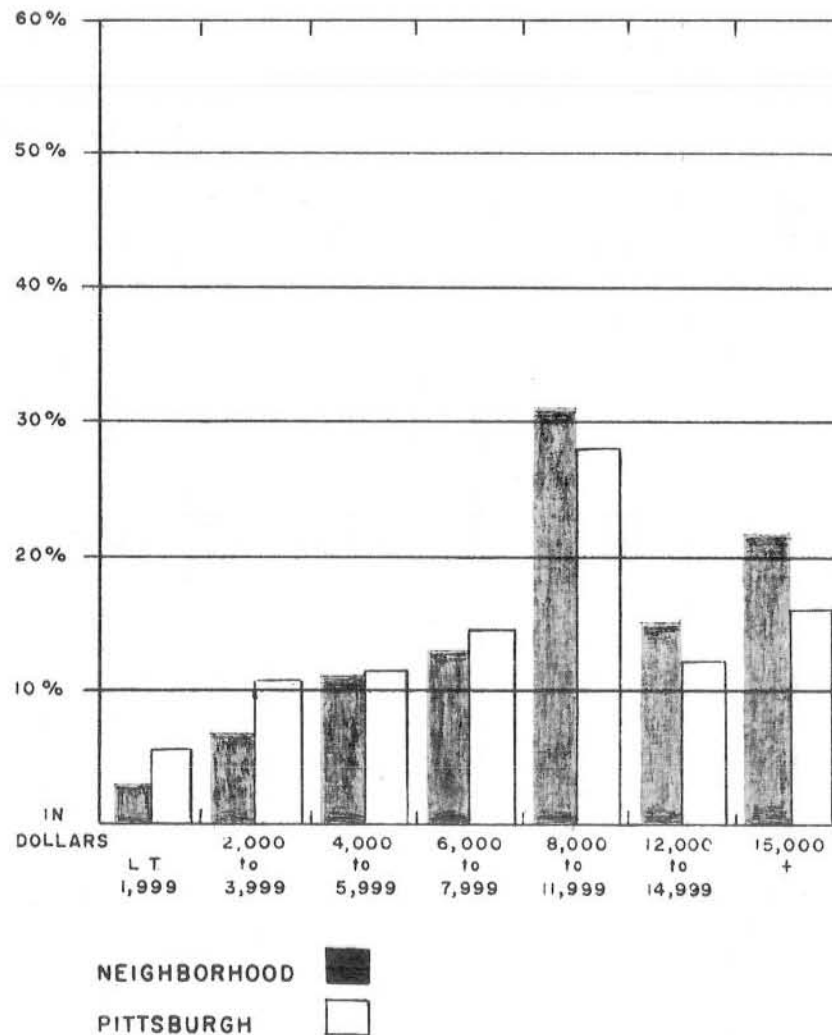


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Ridgemont-Chicken Hill families was \$6,470 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$10,700 representing a ten year change of 65.3% . Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U S CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 33% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	307	163	242	161	873
FEMALE	138	324	45	88	595
TOTAL	445	487	296	249	1468
PERCENT OF TOTAL	30.31	33.16	19.53	16.96	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	10	.32
BLIND	0	.00
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	121	3.87
GENERAL	27	.86
AID TO DISABLED	3	.09
TOTAL	161	5.14

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.03
RAPE	4	.13
ROBBERY	14	.45
ASSAULT	6	.19
BURGLARY	36	1.15
LARCENY	42	1.34
TOTAL	103	3.29

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 5% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.29 for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Ridgemont-Chicken Hill are not limited to those located within the confines of Ridgemont-Chicken Hill. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Ridgemont-Chicken Hill

Public Facilities

Police District No. 8

Fire Stations No. 10 and 39

Schools

Westwood Elementary

Langley High School

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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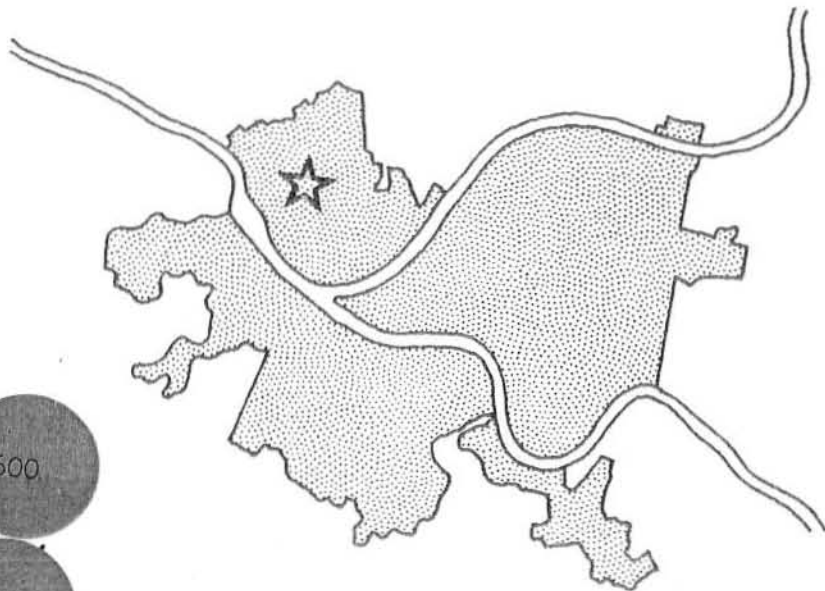
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *shadeland*

halls grove



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SHADELAND-HALLS GROVE

Shadeland-Halls Grove is predominantly a residential neighborhood located in the middle North Side just north of Marshall Avenue, south of McClure and Woods Run Avenues, east of California Avenue and west of Uniondale and Highwood Cemeteries. It comprises census tracts 2705, 2706 and 2707 and contains a population of about 8000 people today, a decline of 15% since 1960.

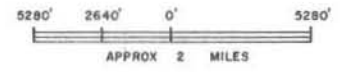
This is predominantly a single family, high home ownership neighborhood. The housing stock is not as old as in the lower North Side and while there are a limited number of row dwellings, the majority of the housing is single family detached dwellings.

The area is a relatively flat hilltop along Shadeland Avenue. Two prominent valleys cut through the neighborhood with McClure and Woods Run Avenues running east-west and Brighton Road, the main arterial and transit route north-south. California Avenue and Ohio River Boulevard also form the western border making this area highly accessible.

As the valley extends eastward from the Woods Run Industrial district, a marginal mix industrial-residential area still exists along lower McClure and Woods Run Avenues, terminating at the local commercial area at Brighton Road and Woods Run Avenue.

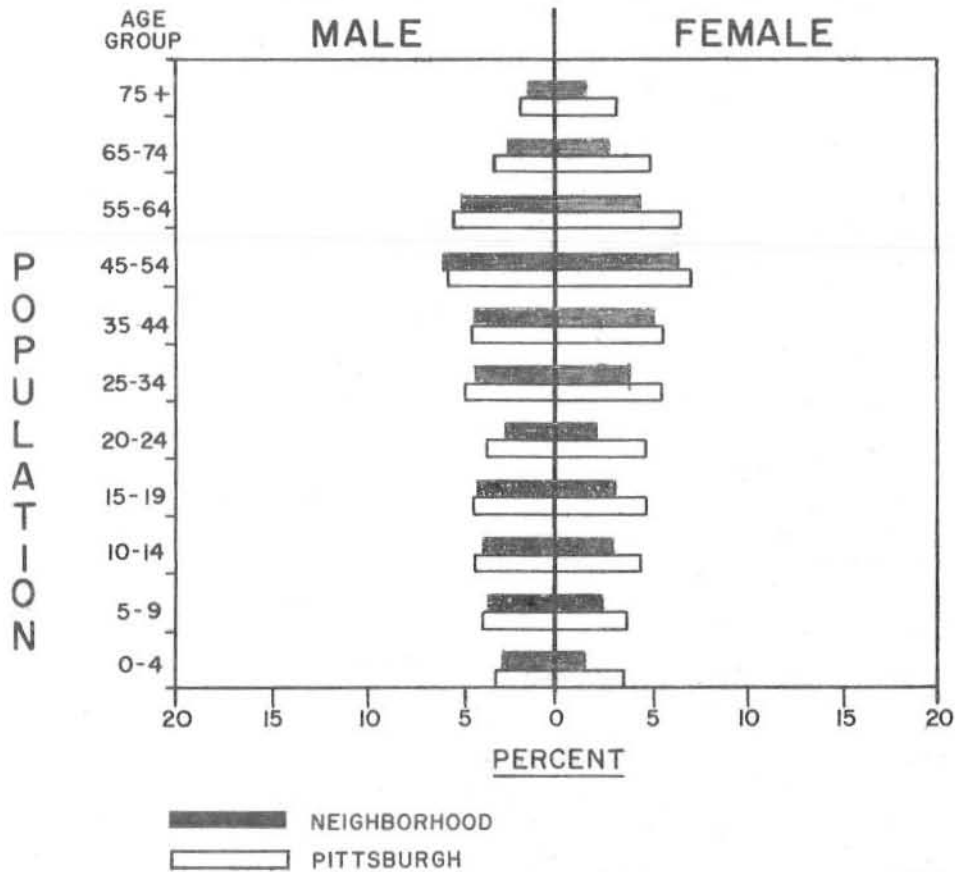


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Shadeland-Halls Grove's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Shadeland-Halls Grove has changed from 9,332 in 1960 to 7,984 in 1970, representing a 14.4% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 38.4 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

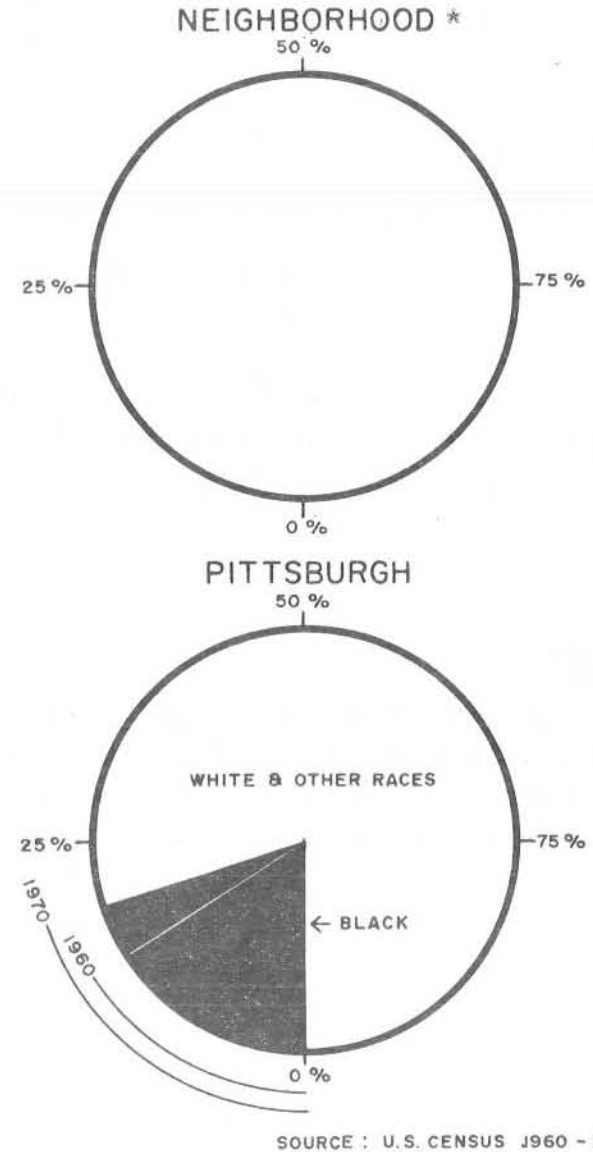
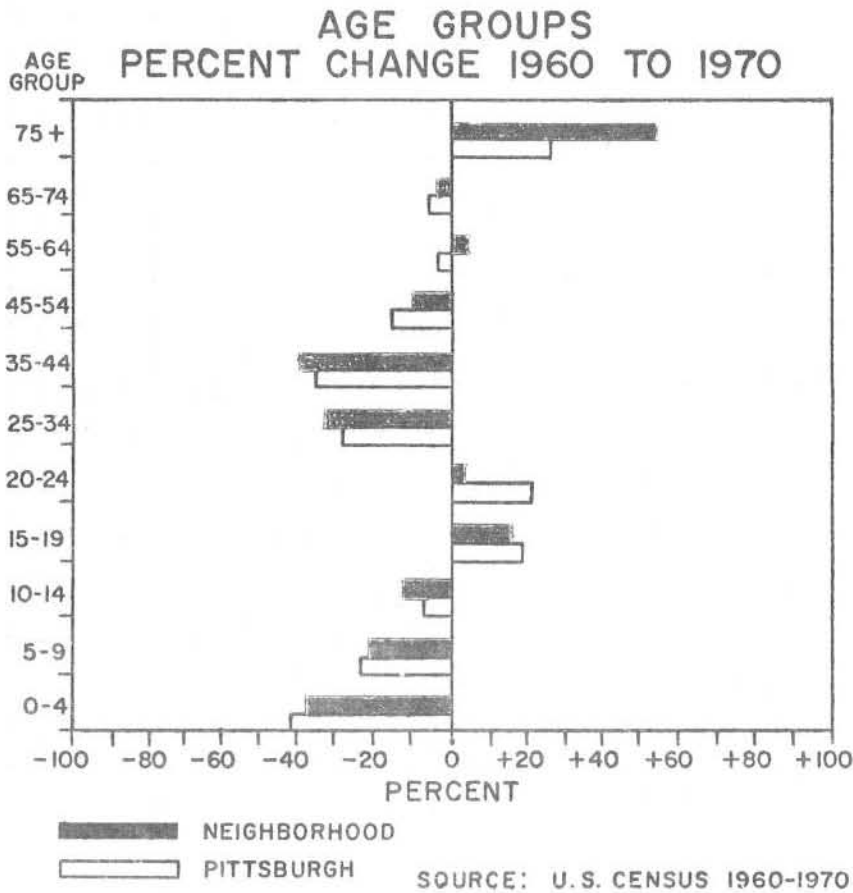
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Shadeland-Halls Grove constituted 0.5% of its 1960 population, and 0.4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,965; in 1970, 2,794, representing a 5.8% change. A total of 64.9% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 77 units were vacant, as compared to 89 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.1% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 10.3% of the 1960, and 6.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,124 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 28% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2965	2794	- 5.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2888	2705	- 6.3
OWNER OCCUPIED	1876	1815	- 3.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	63.2	64.9	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1012	890	- 12.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	34.1	31.8	
VACANT UNITS	77	89	+ 15.6
PERCENT VACANT	2.5	3.1	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 9,105	\$10,510	+ 15.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 63	\$ 83	+ 31.7
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	10.3	6.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 51 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$162,464 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.35 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 17.50 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	1	\$ 30,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	70,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	49	62,464
TOTAL	51	\$162,464

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

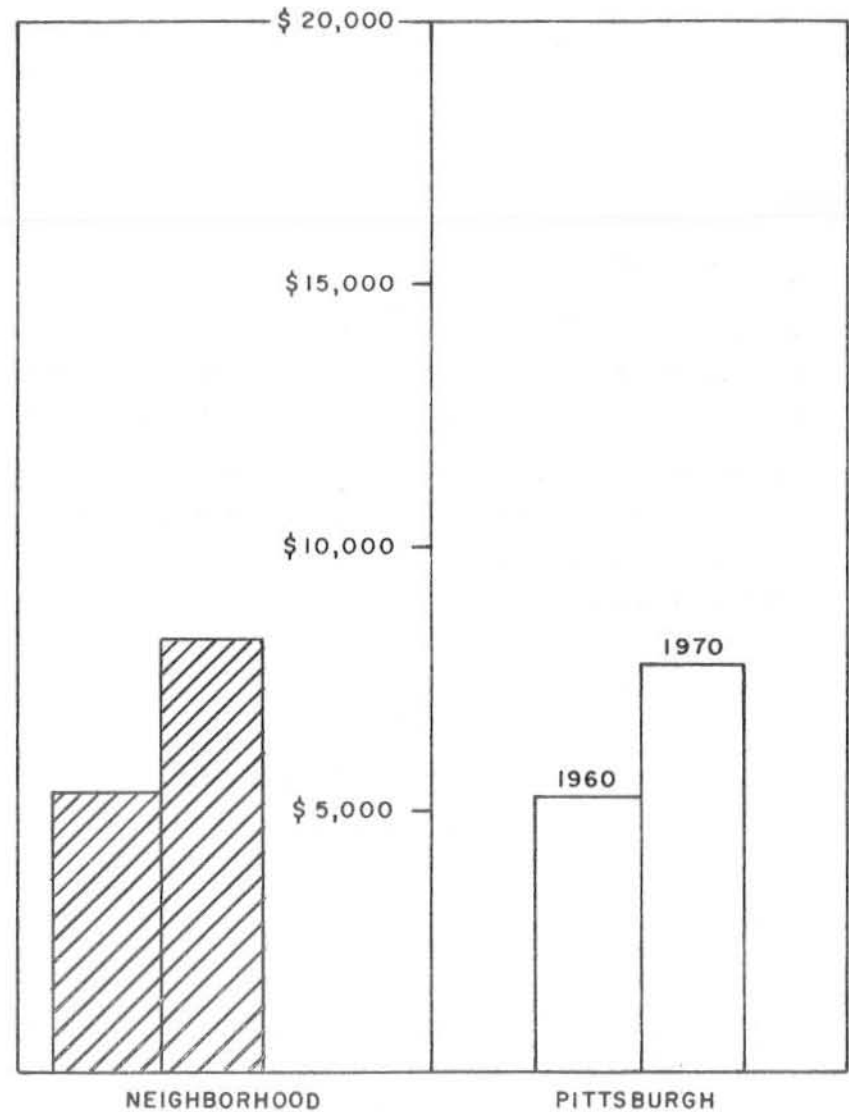
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	258	4.5	129	2.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2721	47.0	1735	34.7
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1222	21.1	1409	28.2
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1322	22.9	1459	29.2
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	185	3.2	154	3.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	76	1.8	107	2.1
TOTAL	5784	100.0	4993	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

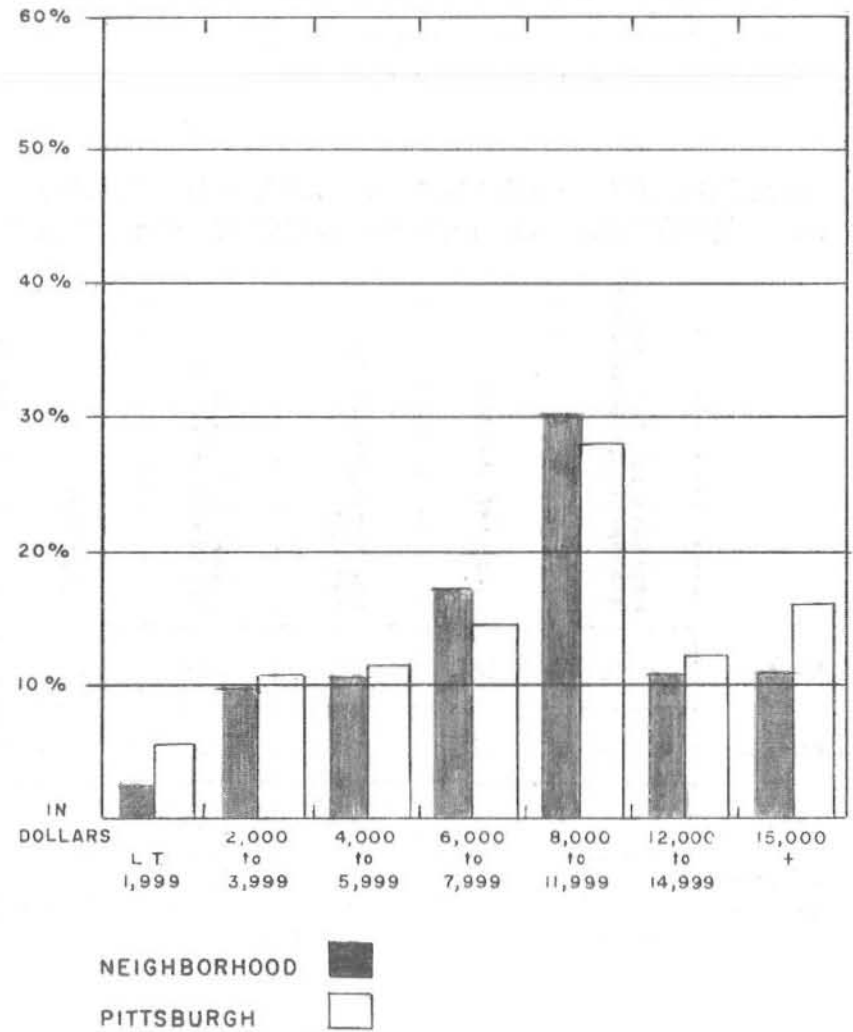


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Shadeland-Halls Grove families was \$5,665 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,380, representing a ten year change of 47.9%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**



SOCIO-ECONOMIC

SOURCE: U S CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 36% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	245	269	889	493	1896
FEMALE	116	472	170	296	1054
TOTAL	361	741	1059	789	2950
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12.22	25.11	35.88	26.42	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	32	.40
BLIND	8	.10
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	464	5.81
GENERAL	63	.78
AID TO DISABLED	17	.21
TOTAL	584	7.30

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	3	.04
ROBBERY	9	.11
ASSAULT	35	.44
BURGLARY	49	.61
LARCENY	46	.58
TOTAL	143	1.79

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 7% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.79 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Shadeland-Halls Grove are not limited to those located within the confines of Shadeland-Halls Grove. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Shadeland-Halls Grove

Public Facilities

- No. 45, 52 and 55 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library - Woods Run Branch

Recreation

- Horace Mann School Ballfield
- Young Field - little league
- Woods Run Parklet
- Oliver High School Ballfields, court games, and indoor swimming pool
- Halls Grove play yard and indoor gym.
- Lang Pool

Schools

- Halls Grove Elementary
- Horace Mann Elementary
- Columbus Middle School
- Oliver High School

Health

- St. Johns Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- Allegheny General Hospital

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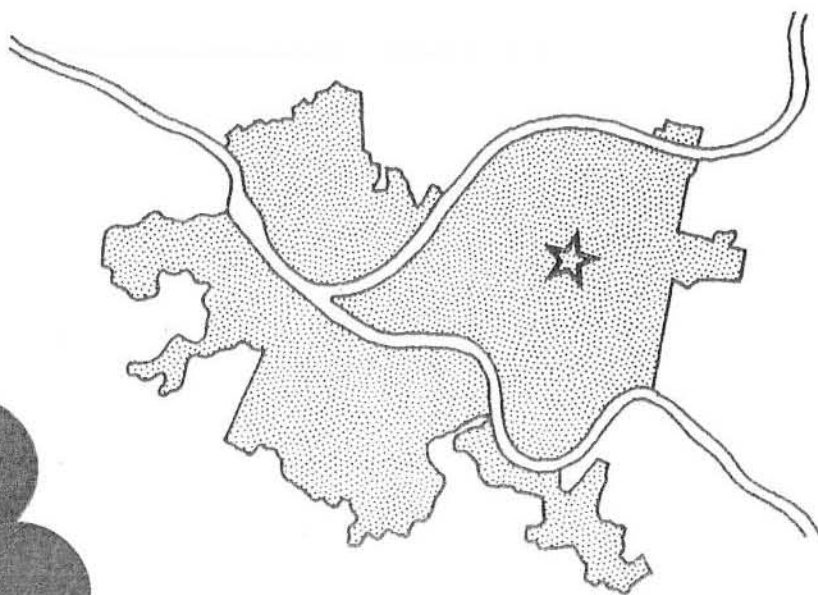
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *shadyside*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

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SHADYSIDE

Shadyside is generally considered to be bounded by Centre Avenue, Fifth and Penn Avenues and Neville St., although definitions vary. For statistical purposes, it is composed of Census Tracts 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708 and 803.

Shadyside is chiefly residential with most structures built in the latter decades of the 1800's.

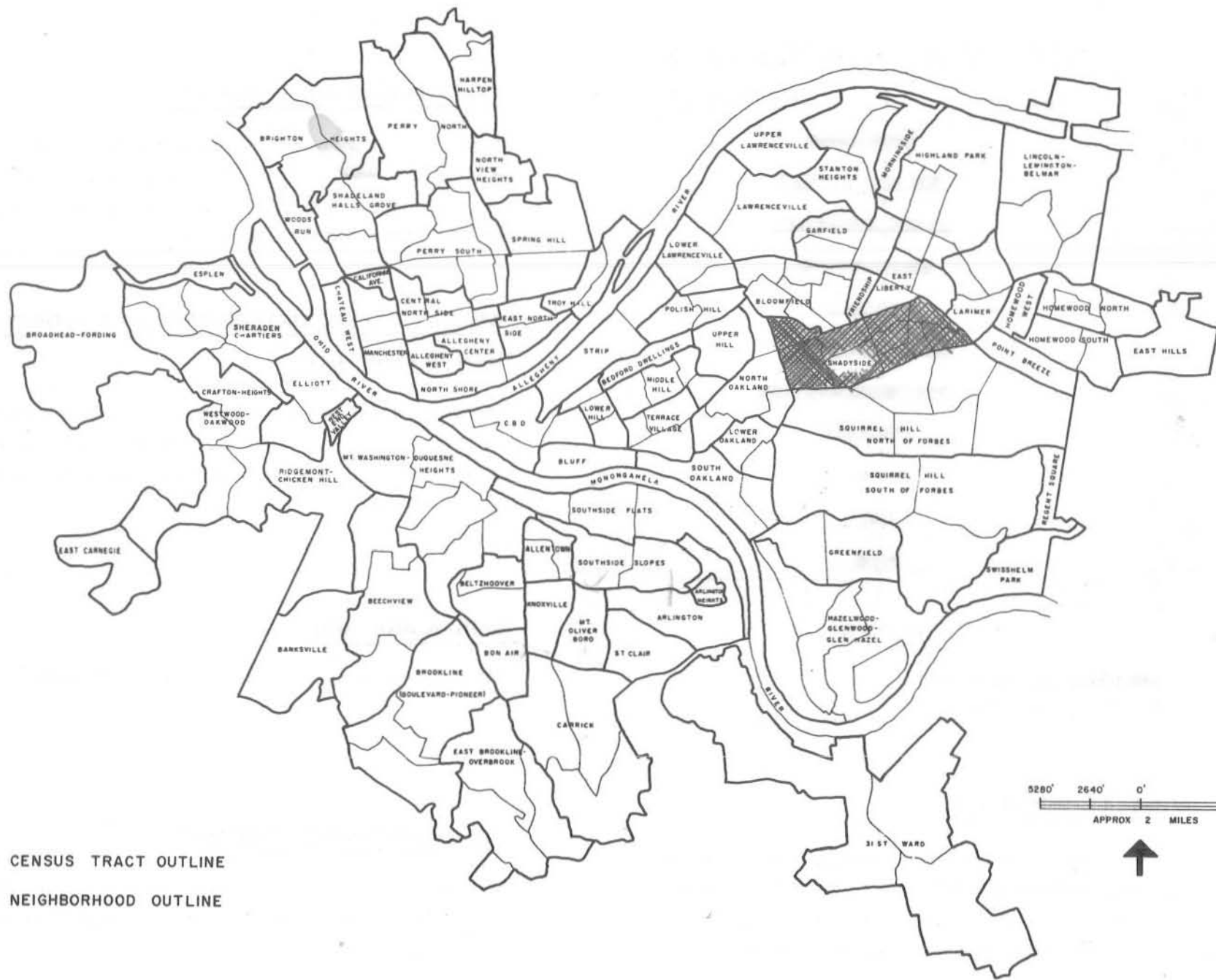
While this community is generally thought of as the seventh ward of the city, the area contains several diverse neighborhoods. The western portion is characterized by a mixture of large single family homes on large lots and high rise apartment buildings.

The central portion is characterized by smaller homes on small lots and smaller apartment structures.

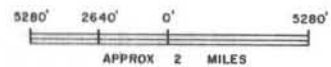
The eastern portion of Shadyside is characterized by larger old homes which have been carefully renovated and converted to multi-family use. There have also been new apartment structures built in this area during the past two decades.

In every tract comprising the 7th Ward, at least half the units are in multi-family structure.

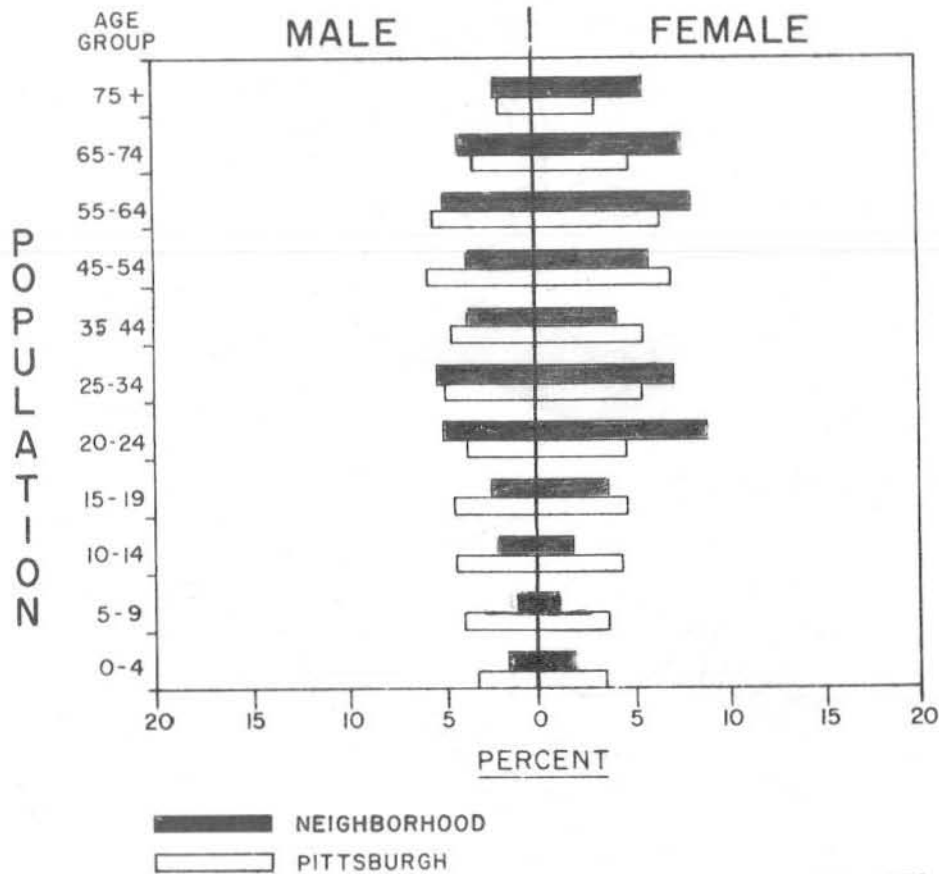
Shadyside is well known for the Walnut Street shopping area whose Boutique - Type shops serve the specialty shopping needs of this community and draw strollers and shoppers from the entire region.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Shadyside's population falls in the age 20-24 category, the smallest being the 5-9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Shadyside has changed from 19,408 in 1960 to 16,867 in 1970, representing a -13.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 38.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

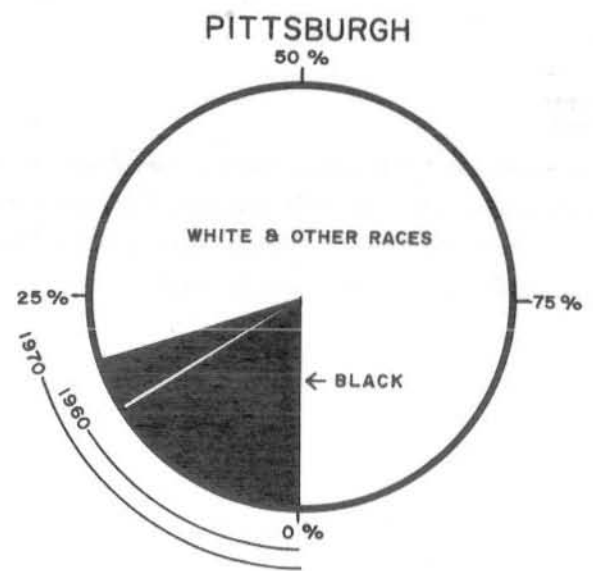
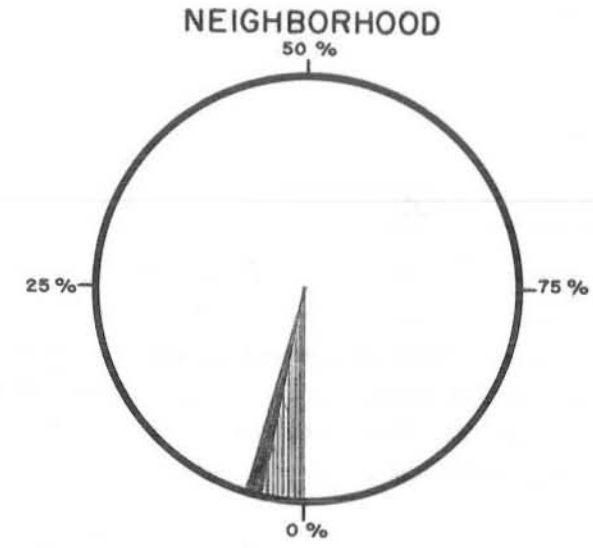
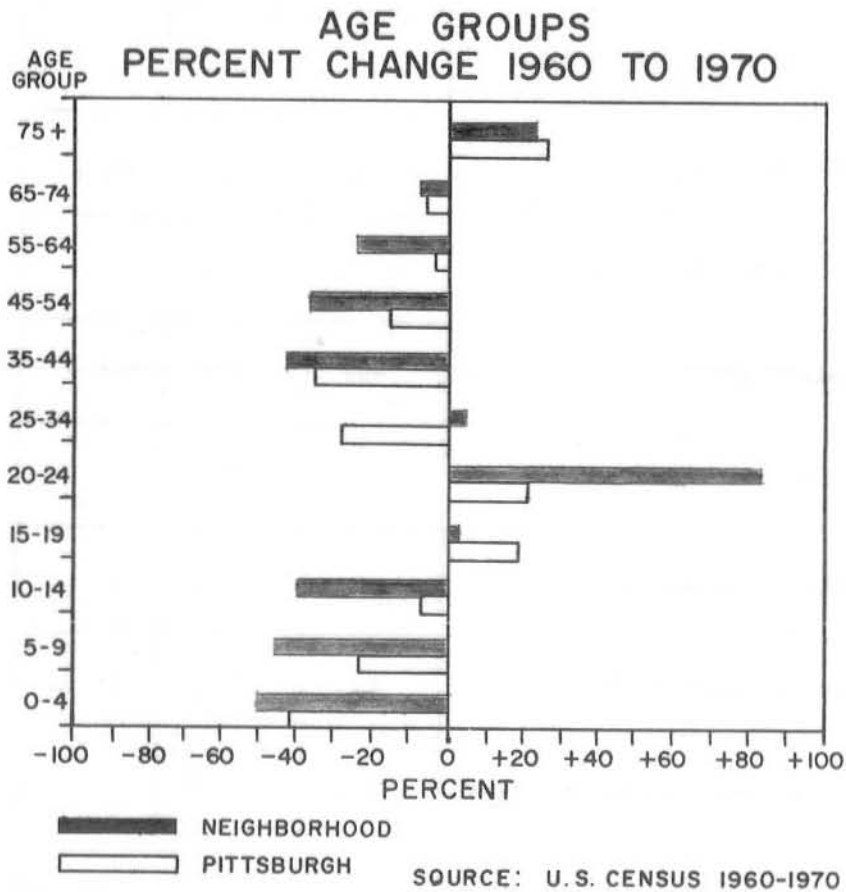
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Shadyside constituted 4.5% of its 1960 population, and 3.8% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 8,633; in 1970, 9,151, representing a +6.0% change. A total of 16.6% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 401 units were vacant, as compared to 751 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 8.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 3.6% of the 1960, and 1.8% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 7,755 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 47% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	8,633	9,151	+6.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	8,232	8,400	+2.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	1,898	1,522	-19.8
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	22.0	16.6	
RENTER OCCUPIED	6,334	6,878	+8.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	73.4	75.2	
VACANT UNITS	401	751	+87.3
PERCENT VACANT	4.6	8.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$15,604	\$23,625	+51.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$95	\$148	+55.8
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	3.6	1.8	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 93 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$1,704,023. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 8.95 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	5	\$1,312,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	6	\$39,900
ALTERATIONS	82	\$352,123
TOTAL	93	\$1,704,023

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

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**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

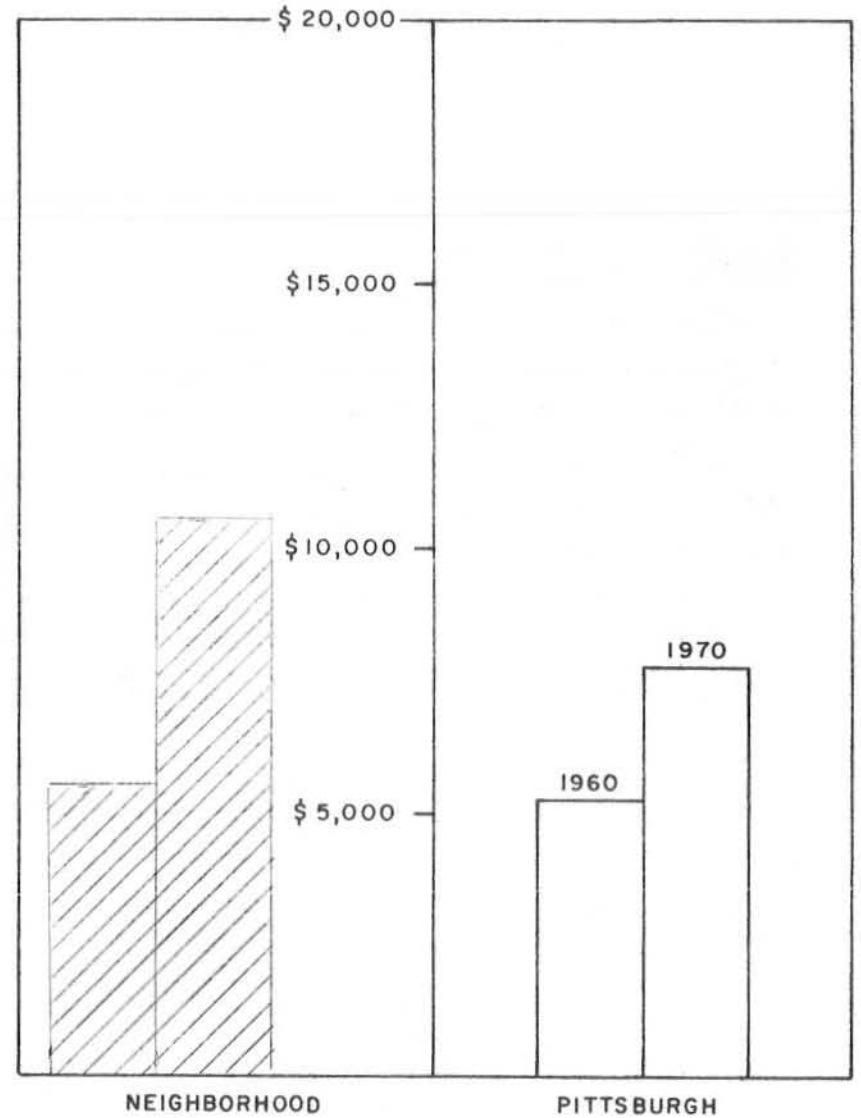
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a college education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	92	.7	70	.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	3362	24.0	1616	14.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	2236	15.9	1311	11.4
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	3644	26.0	3170	27.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	1777	12.7	1570	13.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	2911	20.8	3766	32.7
TOTAL	14022	100.0	11503	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

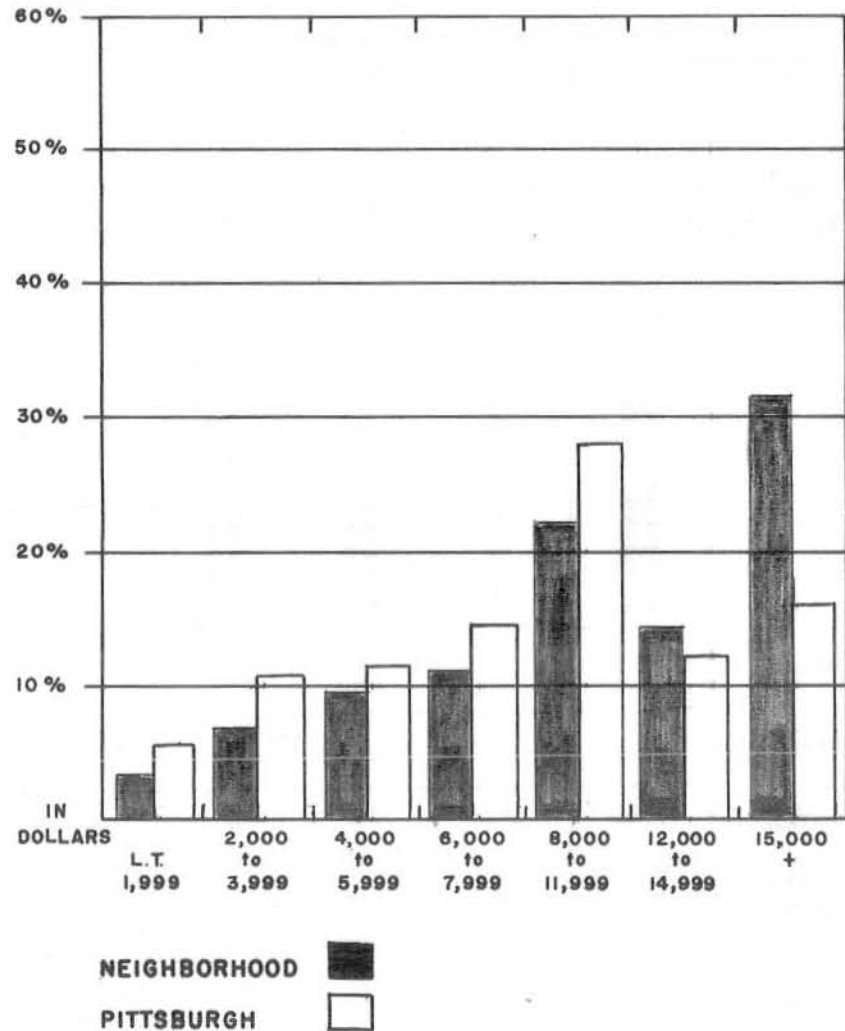


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Shadyside families was \$6,853 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$11,567, representing a ten year change of 68.8% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

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**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 53% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	2,440	772	607	464	4,283
FEMALE	2,149	1,653	140	428	4,370
TOTAL	4,589	2,425	747	892	8,653
PERCENT OF TOTAL	53.03	28.02	8.61	10.29	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	46	.27
BLIND	24	.14
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	421	2.49
GENERAL	270	1.60
AID TO DISABLED	98	.58
TOTAL	859	5.08

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0
RAPE	24	.14
ROBBERY	148	.87
ASSAULT	83	.49
BURGLARY	482	2.85
LARCENY	492	2.91
TOTAL	1,229	7.26

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 5% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 7.26 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Shadyside are not limited to those located within the confines of Shadyside. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Shadyside

Public Facilities

No. 6 Police Station
 No. 14 and No. 28 Fire Stations
 Carnegie Library - Central Branch

Recreation

Mellon Park
 Pierce and Summerlea Tot Lot

Schools

Liberty Elementary
 Arsenal Middle
 Peabody High

Health

Shadyside Hospital

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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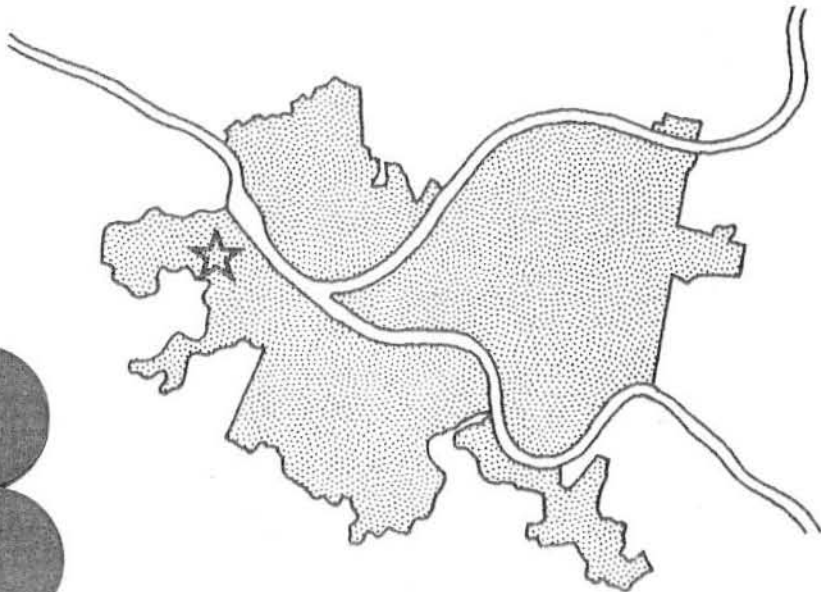
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of
sheraden
chartiers



0600

prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SHERADEN-CHARTIERS

This large community in the western part of the City encompasses several neighborhoods, such as part of Crafton Heights and West Sheraden, the Stafford Street hill, and that part of Chartiers City which is in the 20th Ward (bounded by Middletown Road.) The central section of Sheraden is around Langley High School on Chartiers Avenue and Sheraden Park.

The community is predominantly middle-income; but the housing ranges from the solid, medium-size brick houses built in the early part of the century to more recently constructed split-level and one-story houses on larger lots. The early German ethnic character of the community has recently become more mixed.

The child population, which increased in the 1960's has now levelled off, and the proportion of elderly persons has grown significantly.

A small commercial area exists near the high school, and several churches and two elementary schools - public and parochial - are scattered throughout this central district. The 188-unit Sheraden Park townhouse community and McGunnegle Playground were built in the early '60's. Also constructed were several dozen new houses in the Chartiers City area.

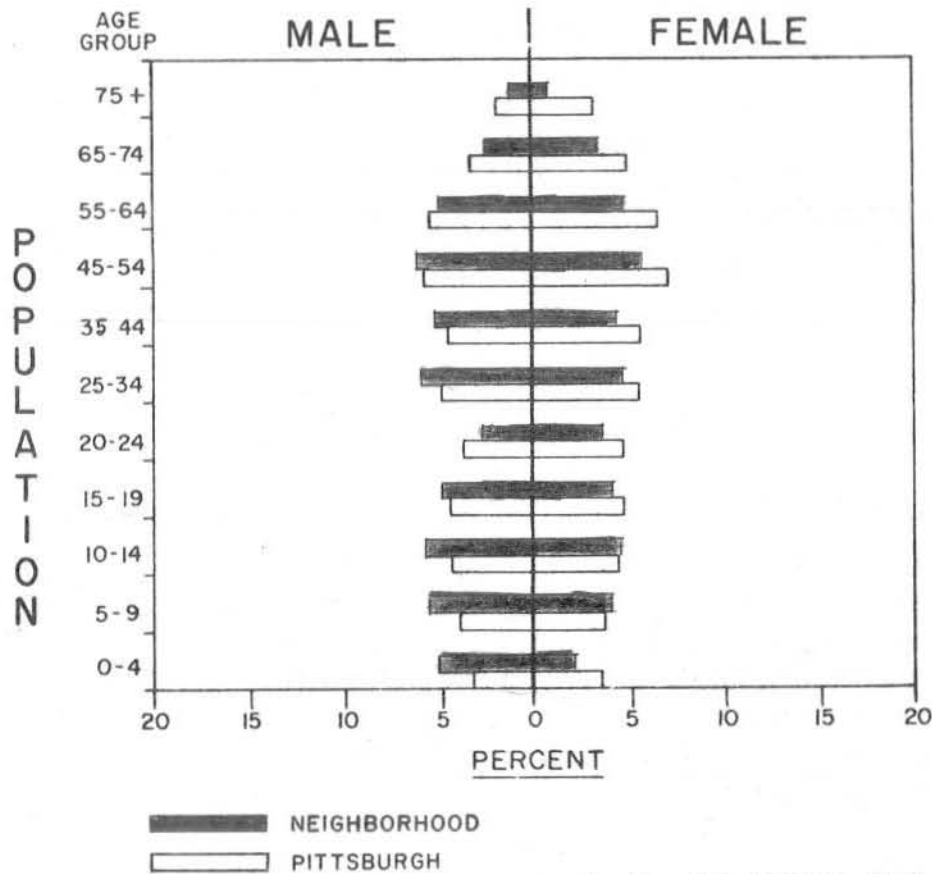
Included in the Sheraden-Chartiers community are Census Tracts 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Sheraden-Chartiers' population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Sheraden-Chartiers has changed from 9,971 in 1960 to 10,050 in 1970, representing a +.79% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - Children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 29.9 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

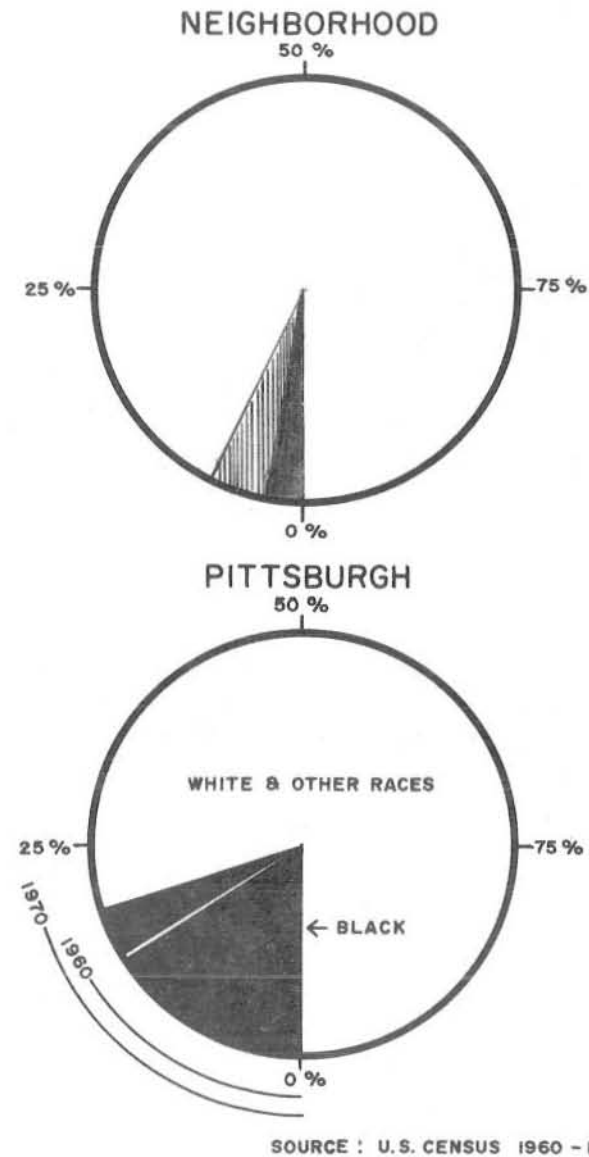
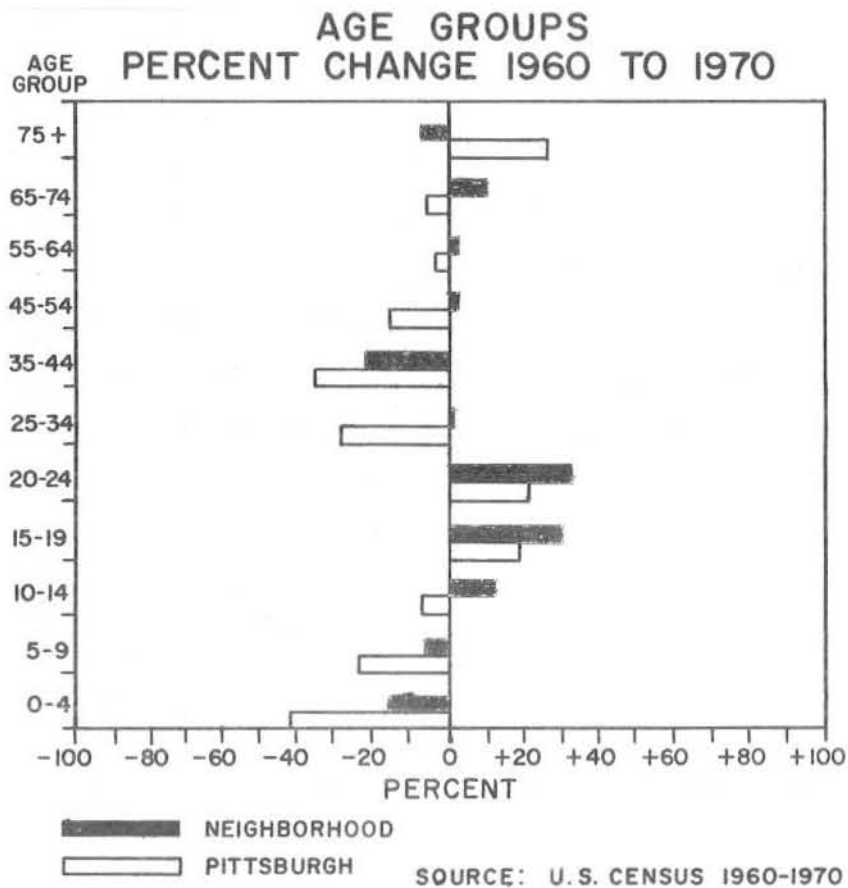
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Seven age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Sheraden-Chart. constituted 3.0% of its 1960 population, and 7.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,997; in 1970, 3,114, representing a +3.9% change. A total of 72.6% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 108 units were vacant, as compared to 85 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.7% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 8.1% of the 1960, and 4.9% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,764 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 29% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2997	3114	+ 3.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2889	3029	+ 4.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	1991	2262	+ 13.6
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	66.4	72.6	
RENTER OCCUPIED	898	767	- 14.5
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	29.9	24.6	
VACANT UNITS	108	85	- 21.2
PERCENT VACANT	3.6	2.7	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 9847	\$ 12055	+ 22.7
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 76	\$ 100	+ 31.5
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	8.1	4.9	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 42 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$65,090 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.3 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 11.5 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	1	\$ 10,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	12,245
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	2	5,500
ALTERATIONS	36	37,345
TOTAL	42	\$ 65,090

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

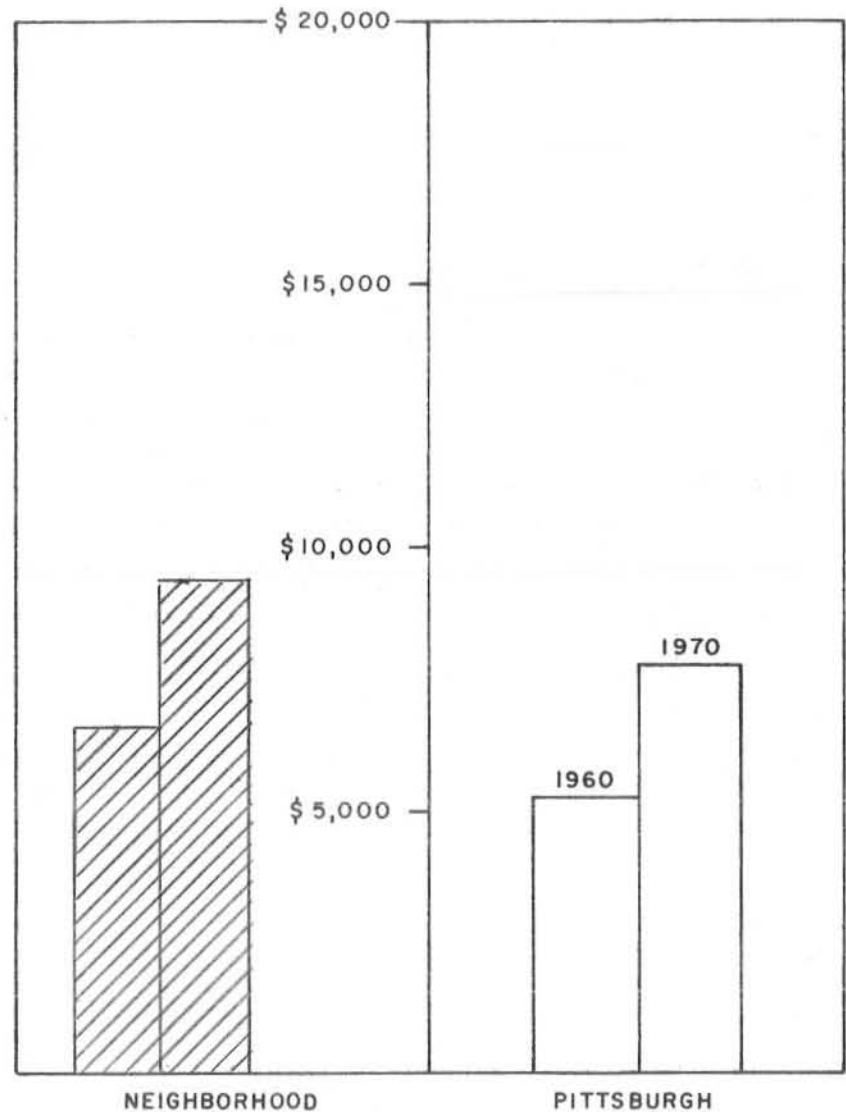
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	118	2.0	73	1.3
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2126	36.7	1295	23.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1331	23.0	1340	23.9
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1673	28.9	2318	41.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	306	5.3	325	5.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	235	4.1	250	4.5
TOTAL	5789	100.0	5601	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

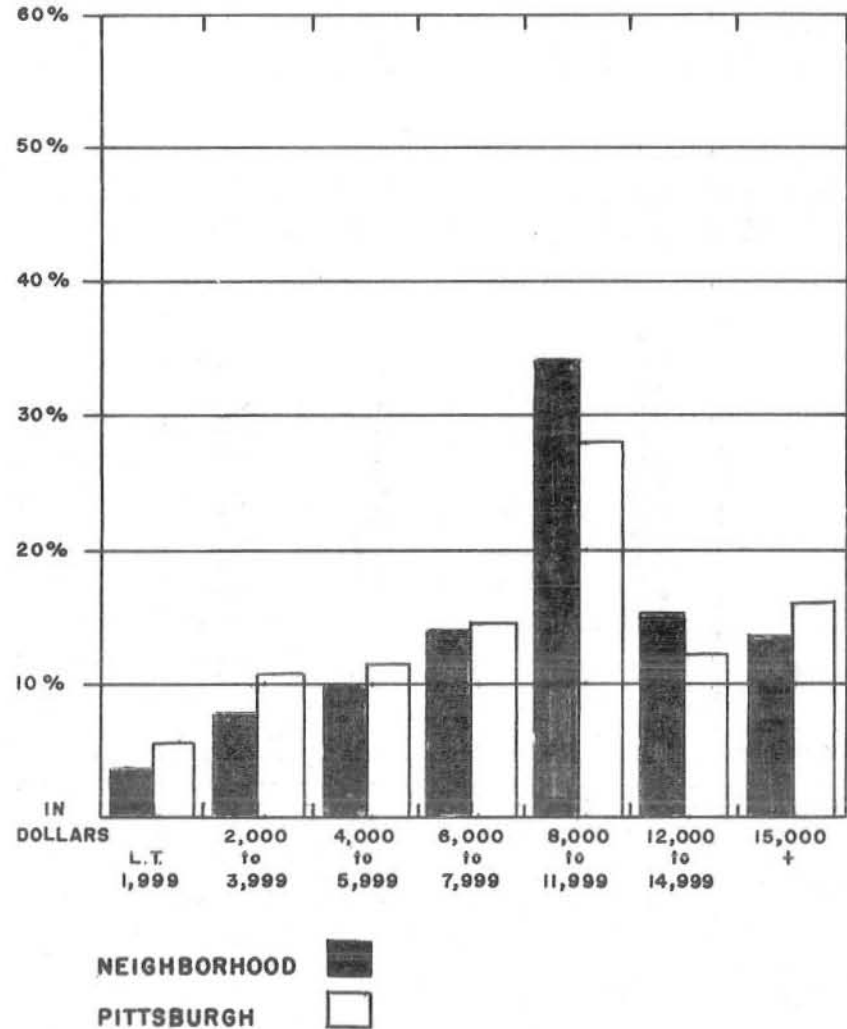


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Sheraden-Chart. families was \$6,126 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,454, representing a ten year change of 54.3%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen foremen positions. This group constitutes 34% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	387	456	1212	402	2457
FEMALE	150	779	83	335	1347
TOTAL	537	1235	1295	737	3804
PERCENT OF TOTAL	14.10	32.45	34.03	19.36	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	30	.29
BLIND	11	.10
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	532	5.29
GENERAL	77	.76
AID TO DISABLED	9	.08
TOTAL	659	6.52

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.02
ROBBERY	14	.14
ASSAULT	44	.44
BURGLARY	62	.62
LARCENY	74	.74
TOTAL	196	1.96

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 7% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.96 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Sheraden-Chartiers are not limited to those located within the confines of Sheraden-Chartiers. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Sheraden-Chartiers

Public Facilities

- No. 40 Fire Station
- Police District No. 8

Recreation

- Sheraden Park
- Chartiers Playground
- Mutual Street Court
- McGunnegle Playground

Schools

- Sheraden Elementary
- Chartiers Elementary
- Langley High

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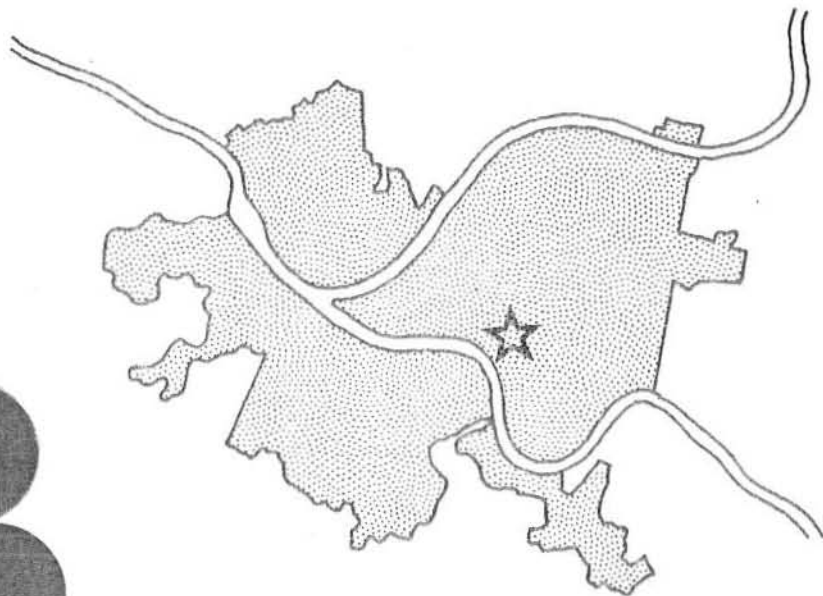
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *south* *oakland*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

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SOUTH OAKLAND

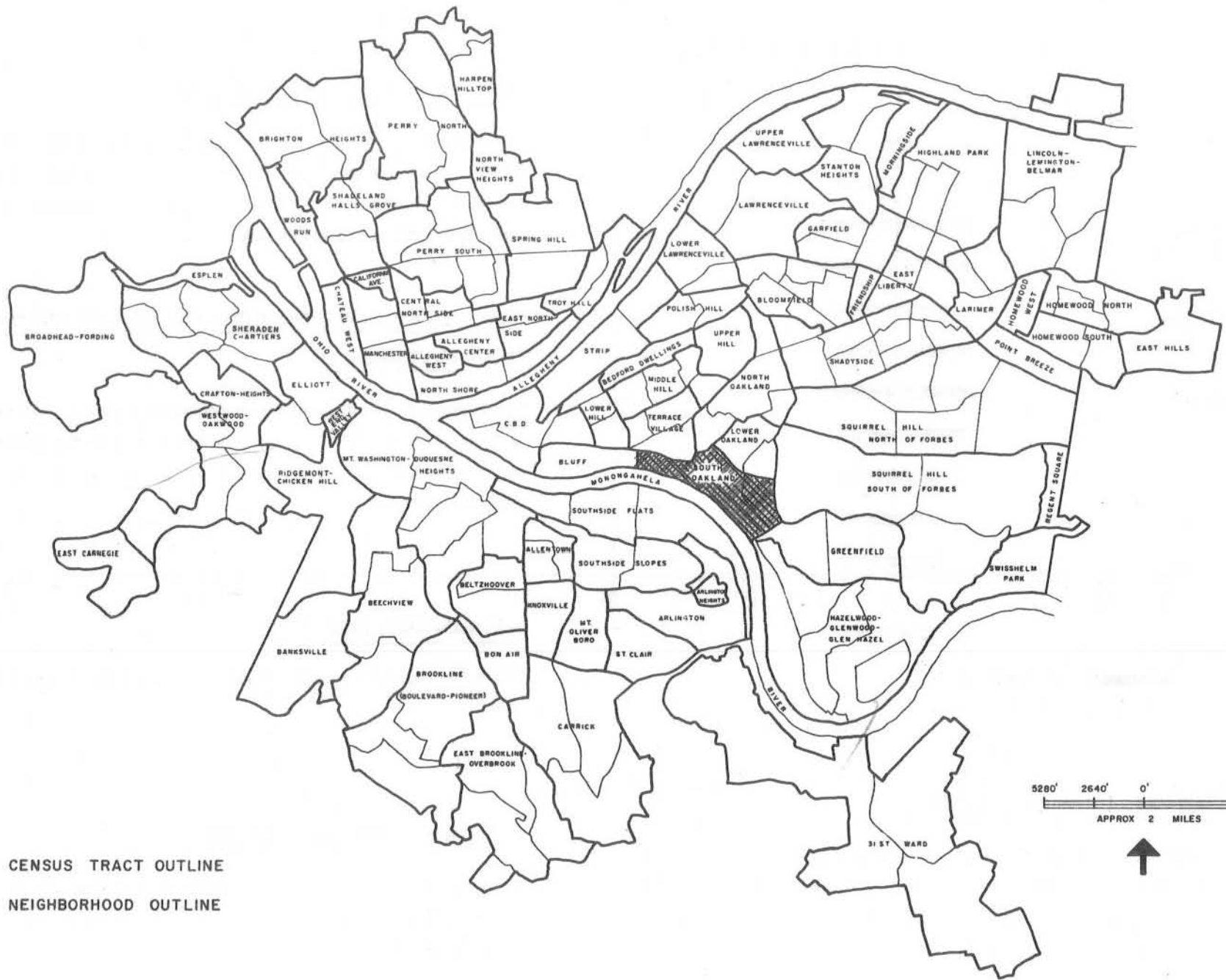
In contrast to the rest of Oakland, South Oakland consisting of Census Tracts 407 and 408 cannot be considered an institutional or bedroom community serving University or Hospital uses. Its major northern boundary, the Boulevard of the Allies, has so far insulated this neighborhood from such uses.

South Oakland is a residential district with a good percentage of home ownership. The area is a rich blend of racial and ethnic groups with many activities developing around the newly formed Community Human Services Corporation.

There are two distinct geographical areas within South Oakland as the neighborhood is divided by a major ravine, Bates Hollow, that contains the ingress and egress ramping system for the Penn-Lincoln Parkway.

The southwest edge of South Oakland is adjacent to and on a ridge above the Pittsburgh Works of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, creating pollution problems. To complicate matters, the construction of the Parkway in the 1940's and 1950's tore out sections of earth for hillside cuts. Hence there has been a long term problem with abandonment in this edge area of South Oakland.

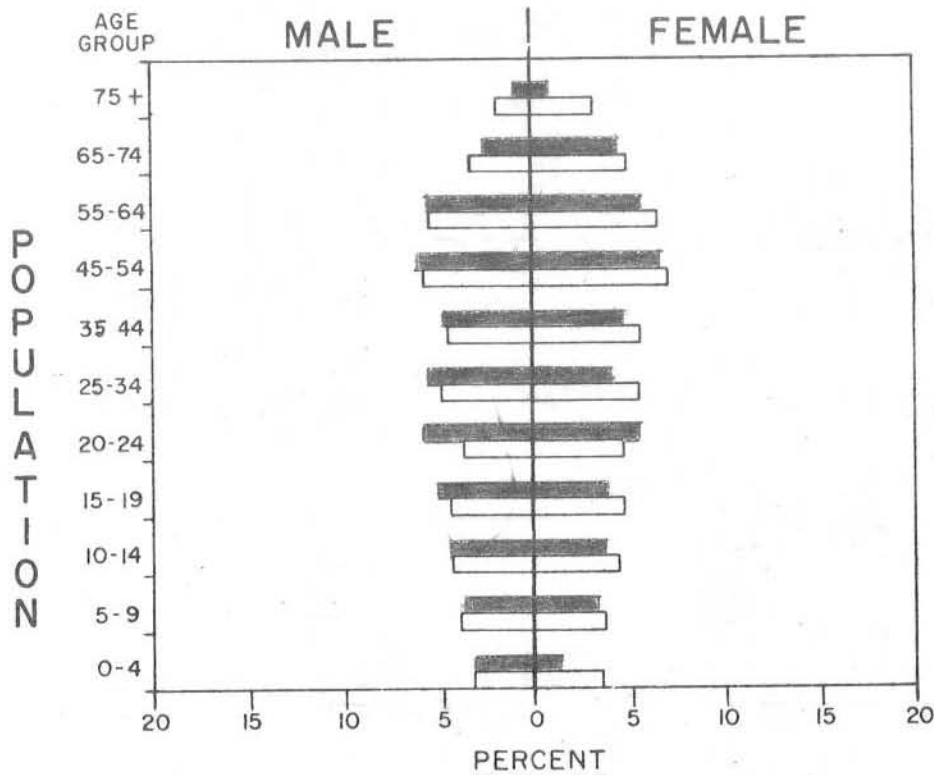
Nevertheless other sections of South Oakland have seen some rehabilitation, and a few new homes have been constructed. Residents have been extremely active in maintaining support for their local facilities, including schools, community centers, and playgrounds.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of South Oakland's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of South Oakland has changed from 6,394 in 1960 to 5,058 in 1970, representing a 20.9% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 41.7 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

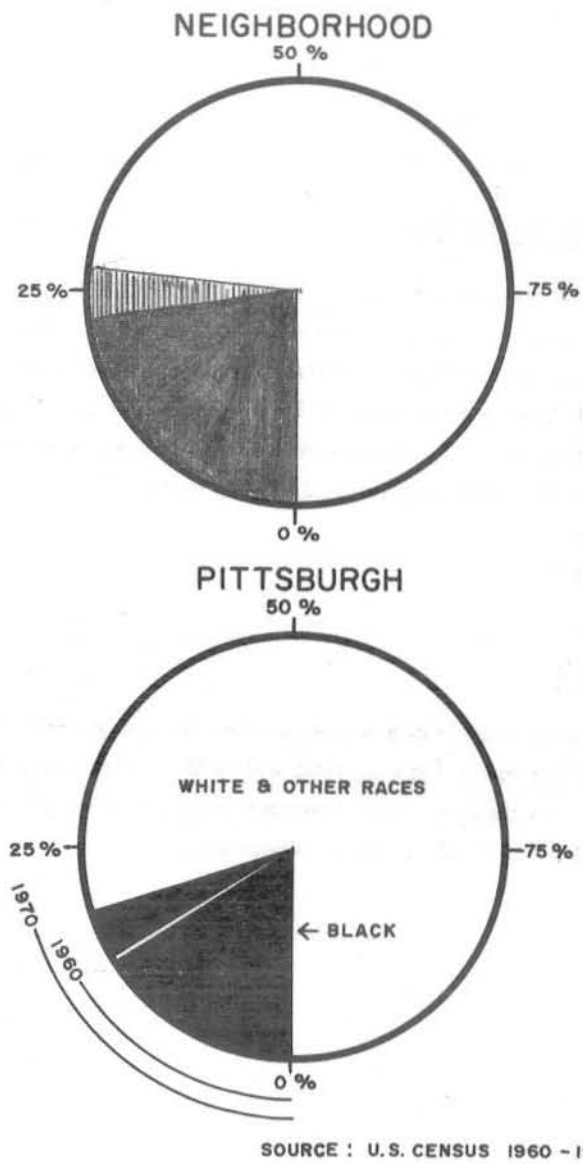
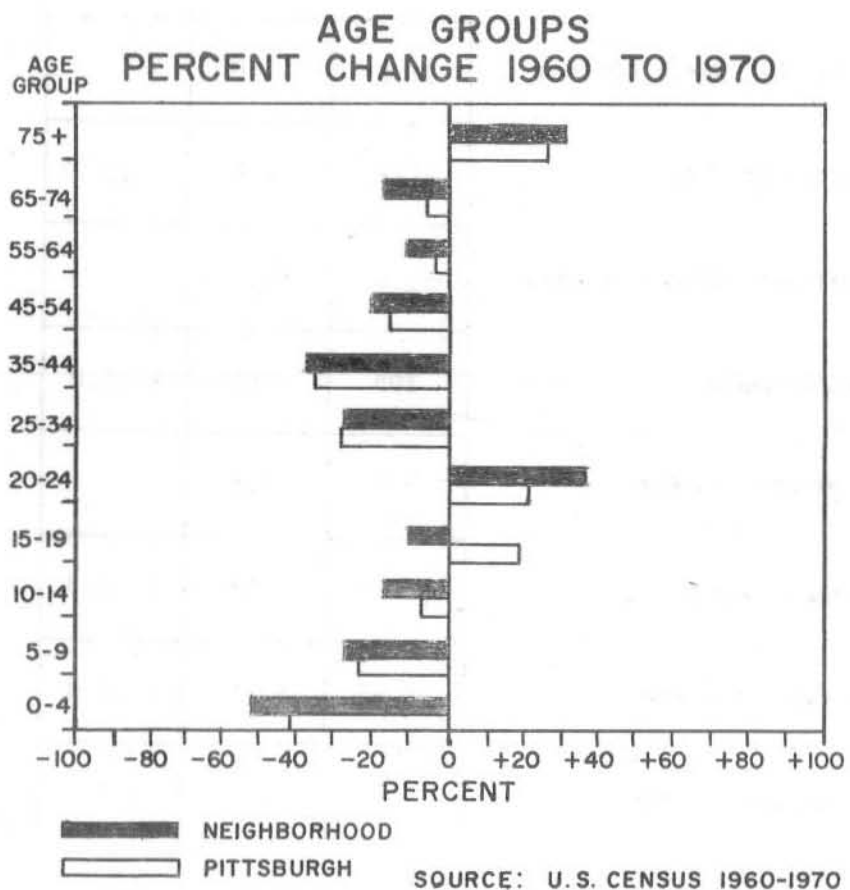
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Two age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in South Oakland constituted 21.0% of its 1960 population, and 27.3% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,072 in 1970, 1,881, representing a -9.2% change. A total of 42.0% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 105 units were vacant, as compared to 142 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 7.5% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 11.9% of the 1960, and 6.9% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,625 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 33% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2072	1881	- 9.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1967	1739	- 11.6
OWNER OCCUPIED	855	791	- 7.5
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	41.2	42.0	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1112	948	- 14.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	53.6	50.3	
VACANT UNITS	105	142	+ 35.2
PERCENT VACANT	5.0	7.5	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 8955	\$ 9965	+ 11.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 65	\$ 104	+ 60.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	11.9	6.9	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 26 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$230,865 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 12.75 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	\$ 140,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	12,000
ALTERATIONS	24	78,865
TOTAL	26	\$ 230,865

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

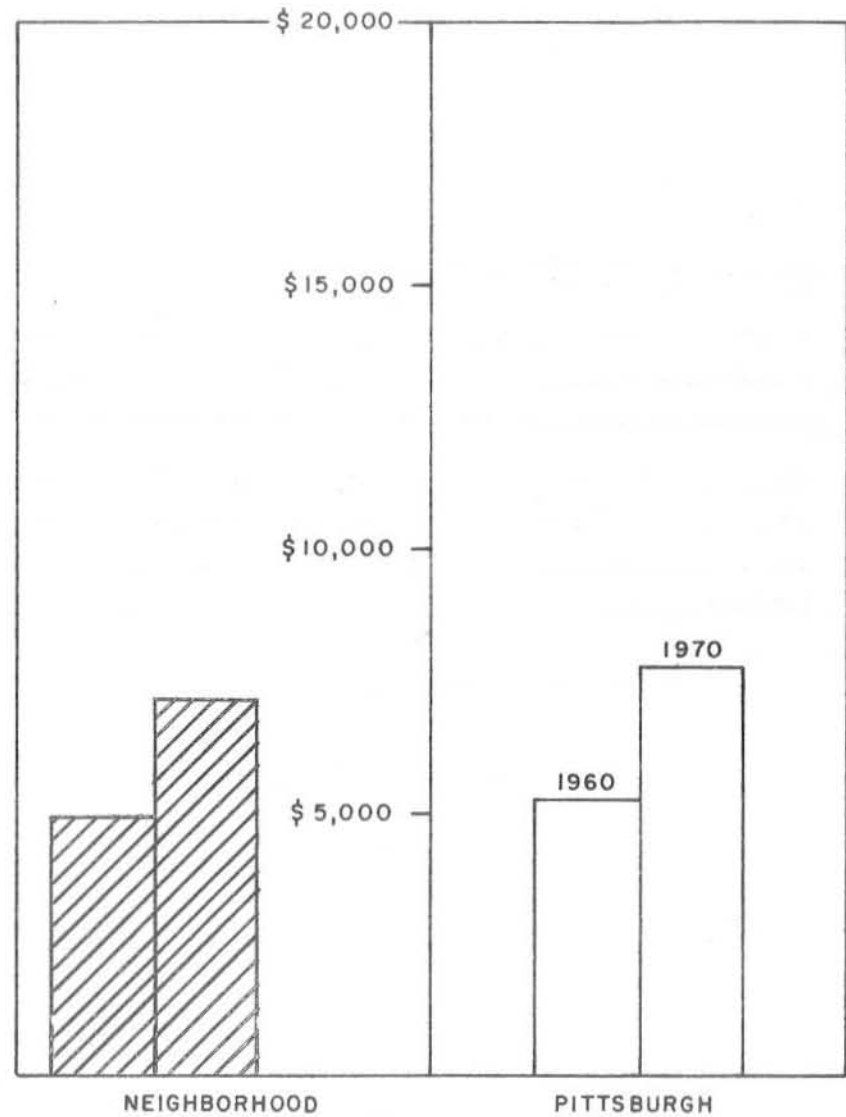
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	268	7.2	88	3.0
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1633	43.9	982	33.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	770	20.7	681	22.9
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	847	22.8	878	29.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	93	2.5	136	4.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	110	3.0	210	7.1
TOTAL	3721	100.0	2975	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

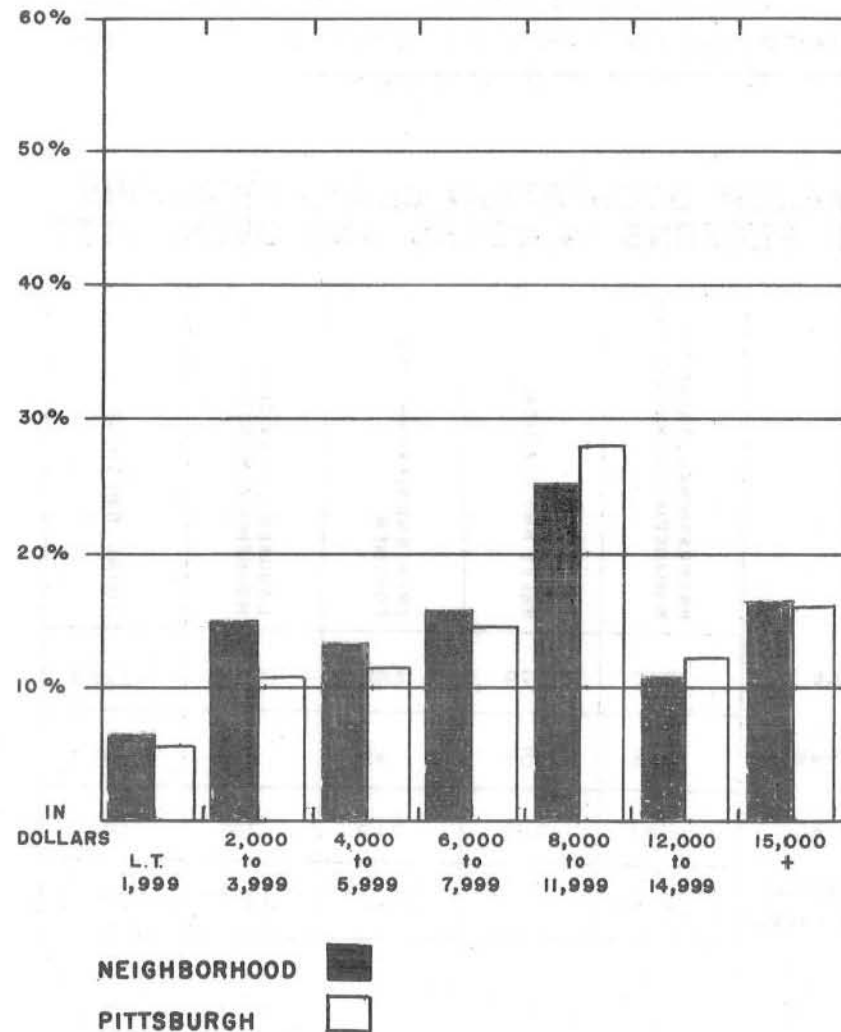


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for South Oakland families was \$5,099 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,104, representing a ten year change of 58.9%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 29% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	217	179	468	309	1173
FEMALE	166	357	45	275	843
TOTAL	383	536	513	584	2016
PERCENT OF TOTAL	18.98	26.57	25.43	28.95	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	41	.81
BLIND	10	.19
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	475	9.39
GENERAL	153	3.02
AID TO DISABLED	44	.86
TOTAL	723	14.27

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.04
ROBBERY	30	.59
ASSAULT	40	.79
BURGLARY	81	1.60
LARCENY	104	2.06
TOTAL	257	5.08

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 14% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 5.08 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve South Oakland are not limited to those located within the confines of South Oakland . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

South Oakland

Public Facilities

Police District No. 4

Fire Engine & Truck Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 24

Carnegie Library, Main division

Public Schools

Schenley High School

Holmes Elementary

Recreational Facilities

Holmes Playground

Niagara Tot Lot

Frazier Field

Charles Anderson Playground

Lawn and Ophelia Parklet

Schenley Park

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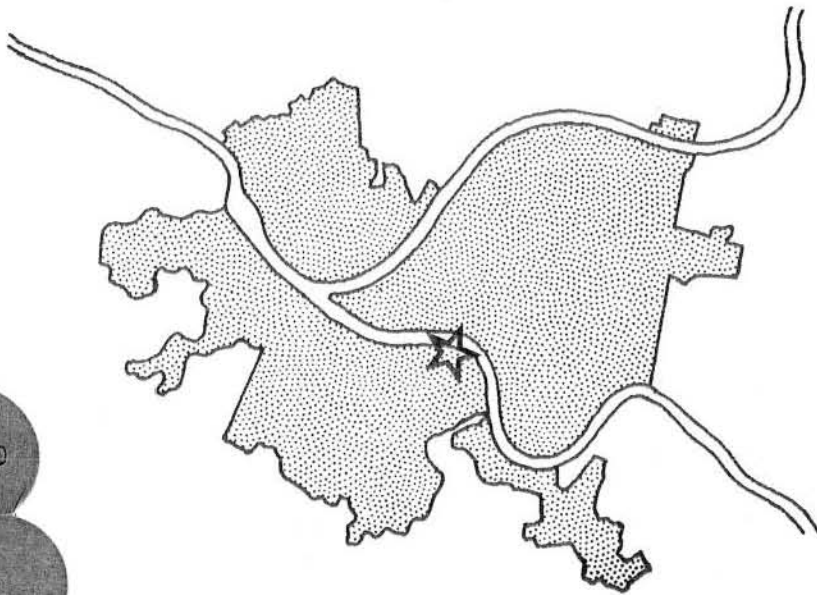
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *southside* *flats*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

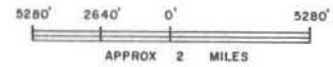
The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SOUTH SIDE FLATS

South Side Flats is a predominantly white ethnic working class neighborhood located adjacent to the Monongahela River. Because of its location it is also the site of many heavy industrial uses. This area includes census tracts 1601, 1701, 1702.

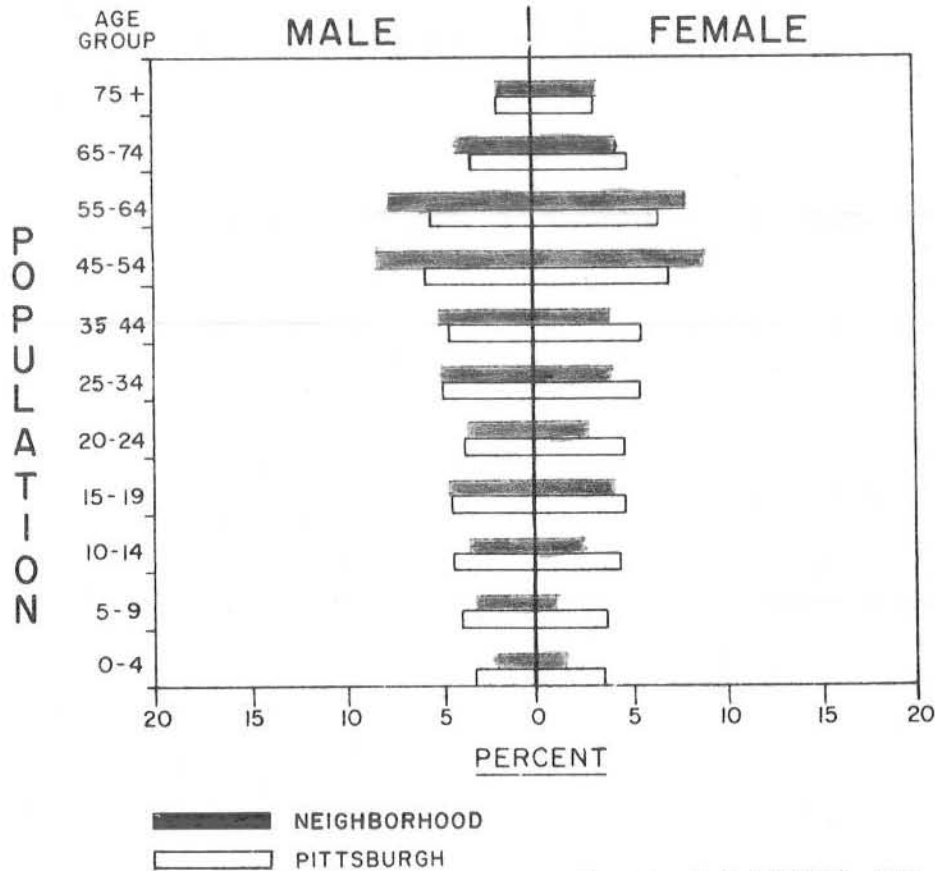


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of The South Side Flats' population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the under 5 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of South Side Flats has changed from 12,854 in 1960 to 9,556 in 1970, representing a -23.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 43.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

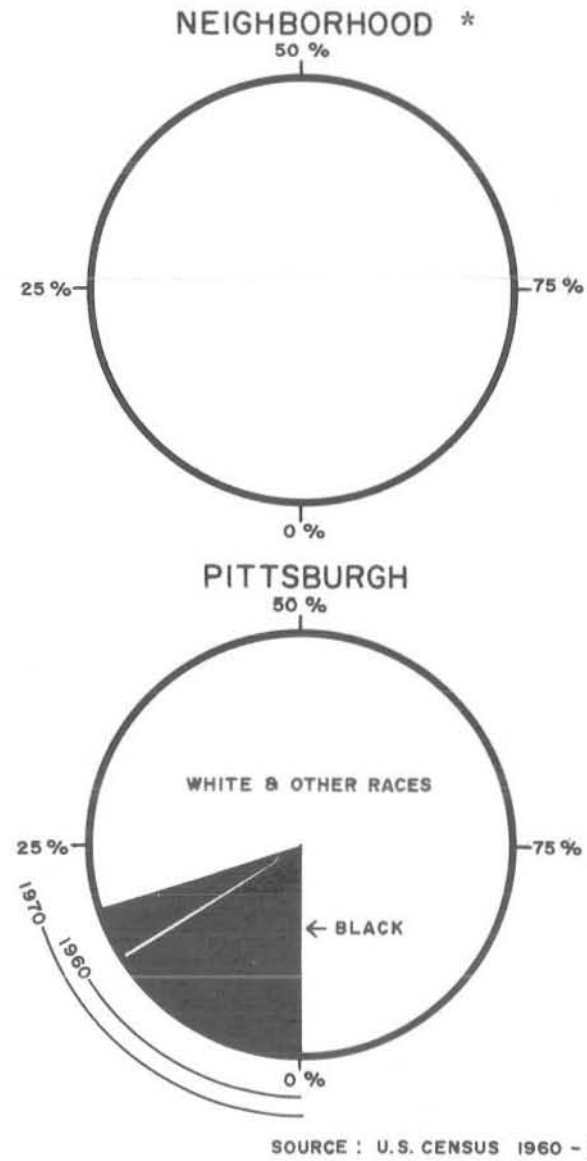
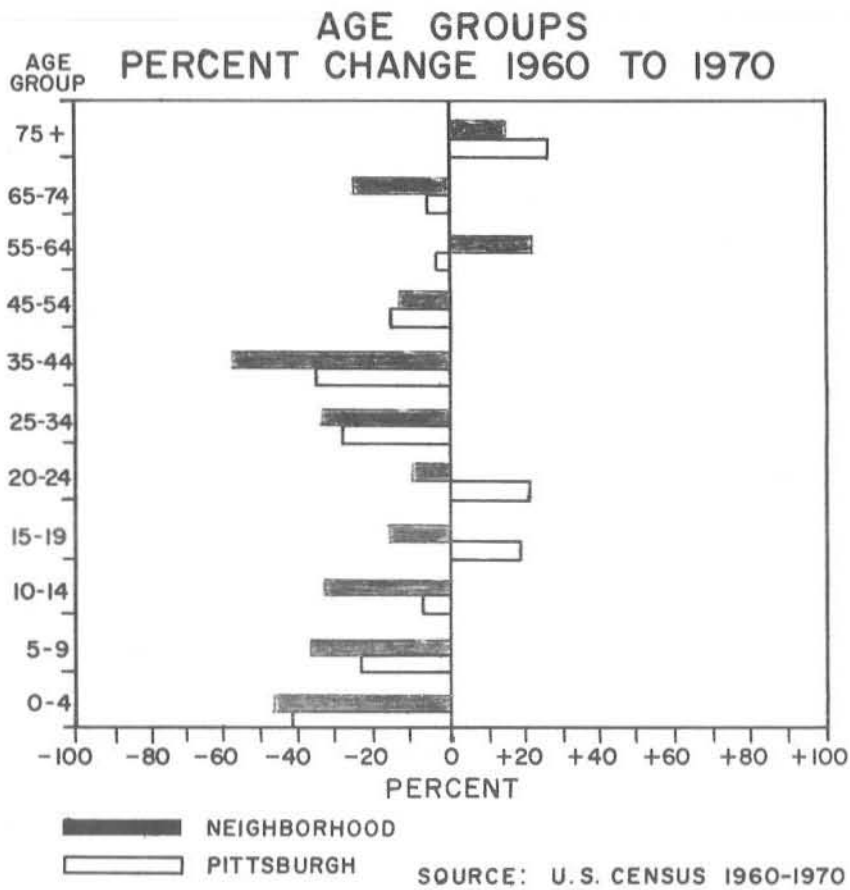
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Two age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in South Side Flats constituted .9% of its 1960 population, and 1.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



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* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 4,402; in 1970, 3,935, representing a 10.6 change. A total of 42.4% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 247 units were vacant, as compared to 349 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 8.8% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 14.5% of the 1960, and 9.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,036 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 22% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	4402	3935	- 10.6
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	4155	3586	- 13.7
OWNER OCCUPIED	1739	1671	- 3.9
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	39.5	42.4	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2416	1915	- 20.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	54.8	48.6	
VACANT UNITS	247	349	+ 41.3
PERCENT VACANT	5.6	8.8	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 5895	\$ 7582	+ 28.6
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 50	\$ 67	+ 34.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	14.5	9.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 94 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$309,605 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 22.1 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	\$ 171,400
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	4	4,550
ALTERATIONS	87	133,655
TOTAL	94	\$ 309,605

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

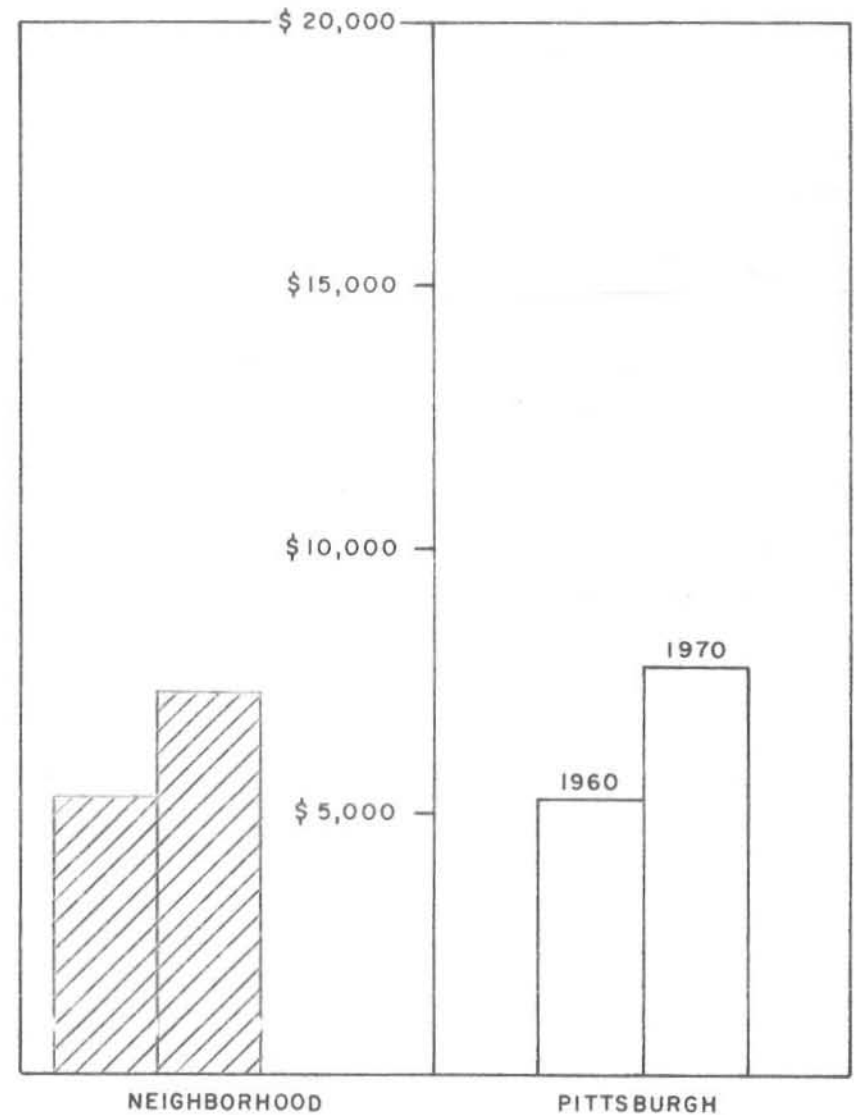
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	640	7.8	261	4.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	4138	50.5	2707	42.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1846	22.5	1715	27.1
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1143	13.9	1296	20.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	197	2.4	151	2.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	236	2.9	192	3.0
TOTAL	8200	100.0	6322	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

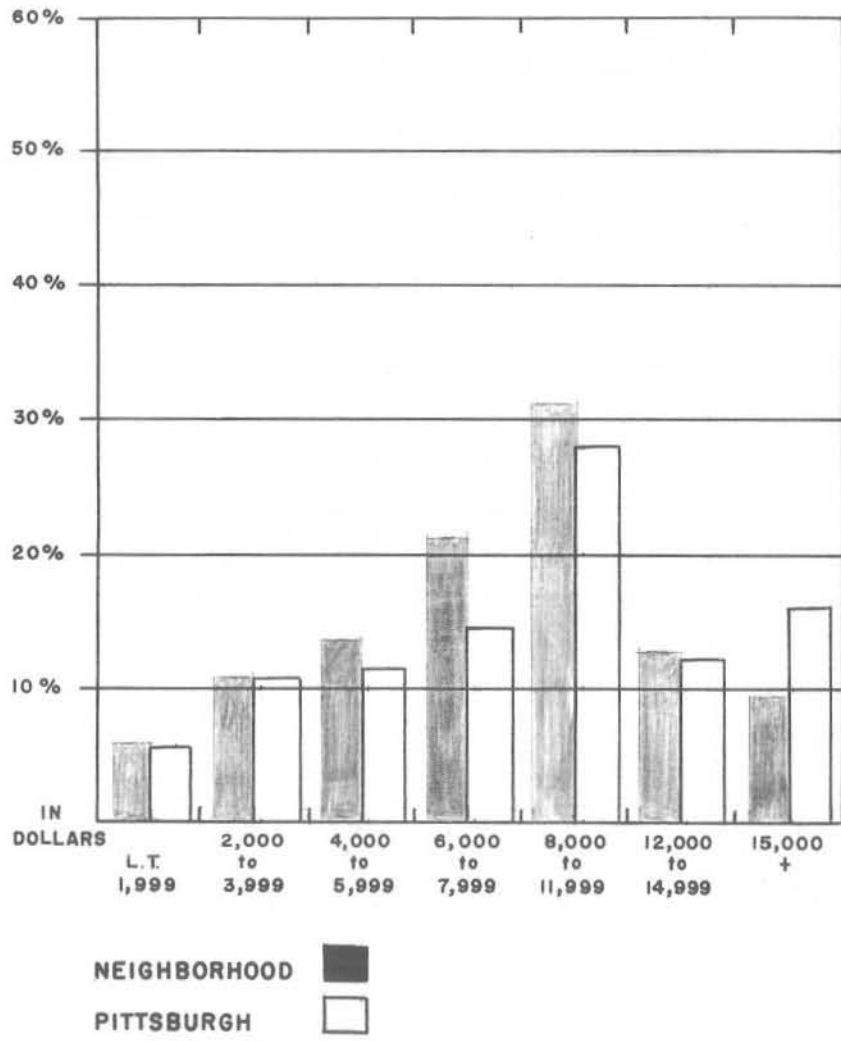


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for South Side Flats families was \$5,278 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,009, representing a ten year change of 32.7%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 34% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	164	308	1067	648	2187
FEMALE	167	553	158	550	1428
TOTAL	331	861	1225	1198	3615
PERCENT OF TOTAL	9.14	23.80	33.87	33.11	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	69	.72
BLIND	8	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	811	8.48
GENERAL	269	2.81
AID TO DISABLED	120	1.25
TOTAL	1277	13.34

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
 MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	4	.04
ROBBERY	59	.62
ASSAULT	155	1.62
BURGLARY	139	1.45
LARCENY	160	1.67
TOTAL	518	5.41

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 13% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 5.41 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve South Side Flats are not limited to those located within the confines of South Side Flats. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

South Side Flats

Public Facilities

- No. 7 Police Station
- No. 12 Fire Station
- Carnegie Library

Recreation

- Ormsby Recreation Center
- Armstrong Center
- Market House
- 28th Street Tot Lot
- Senior Citizens Lounge

Health

- St. Joseph Hospital
- South Side Hospital

Public Schools

- Morse Elem.
- Phillips Elem.
- South High

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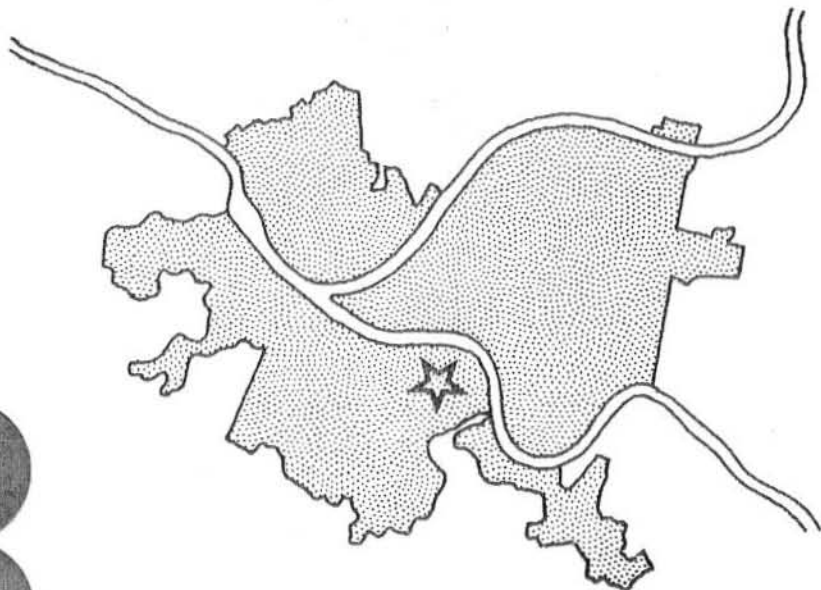
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *southside* *slopes*



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

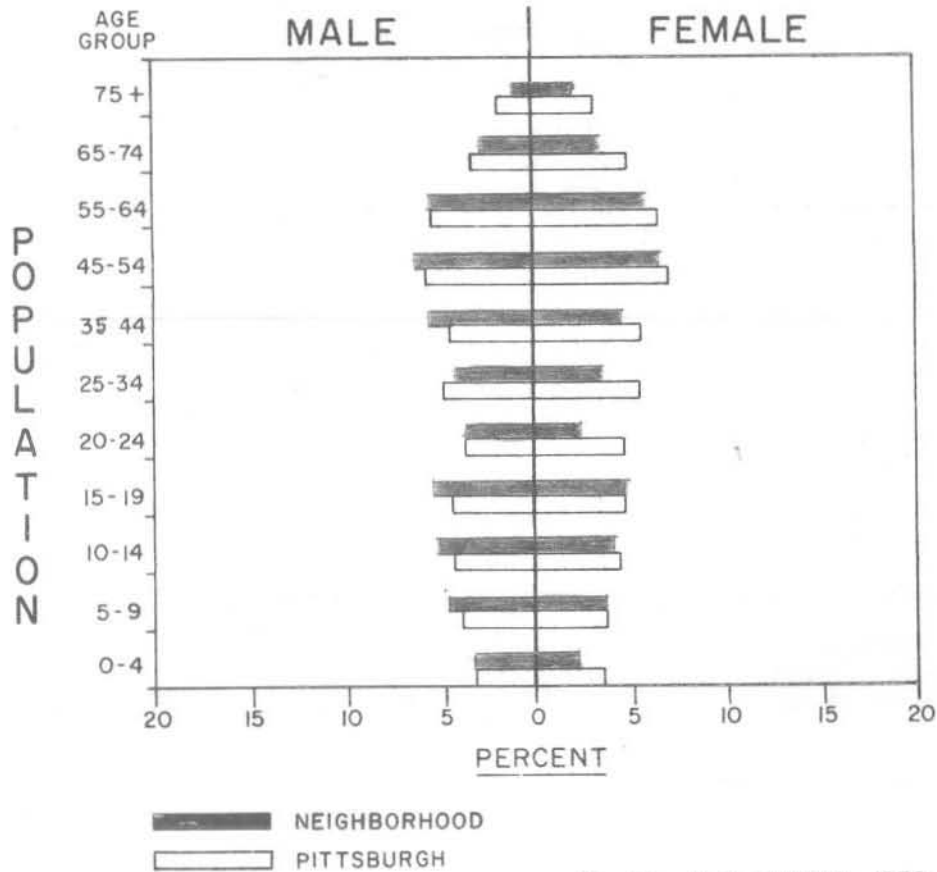
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The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SOUTH SIDE SLOPES

South Side Slopes is a predominately ethnic working class neighborhood located on the steep hillsides overlooking the South Side Flats. Because of the topography this is an almost exclusively residential community. This area includes census tracts 1602 and 1703.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Southside Slopes' population falls in the 45-54 years category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Southside Slopes has changed from 9,690 in 1960 to 8,354 in 1970, representing a -13.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the Husband-Wife family (Children less than 18) category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the Female head (Children less than 18) group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

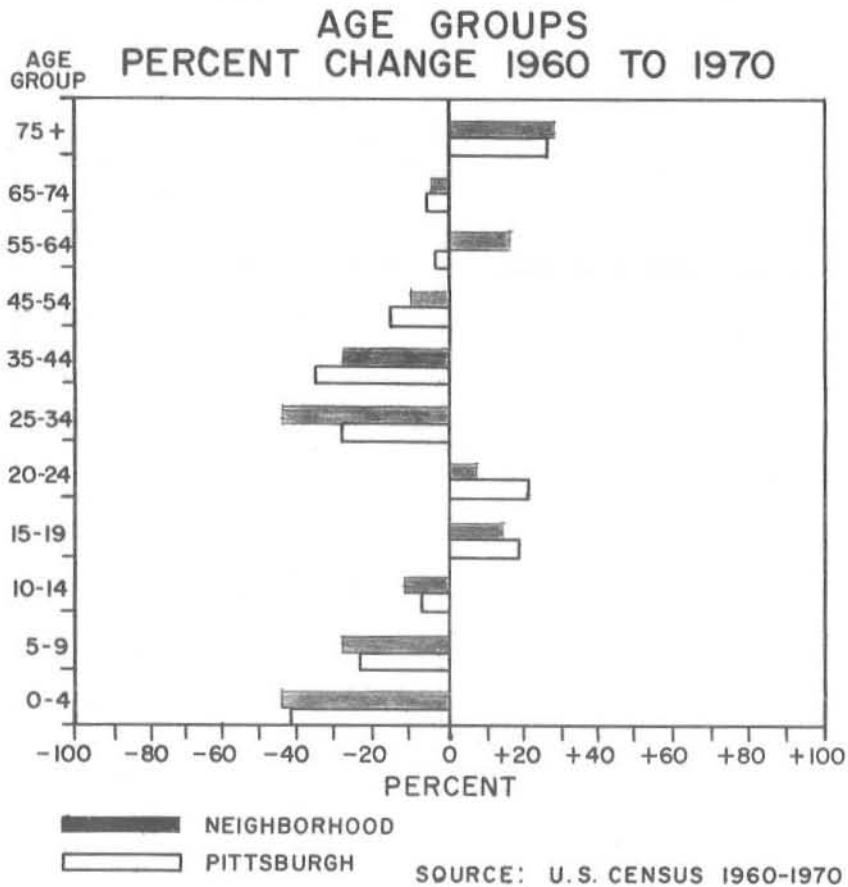
The median age for the neighborhood is 34.3 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

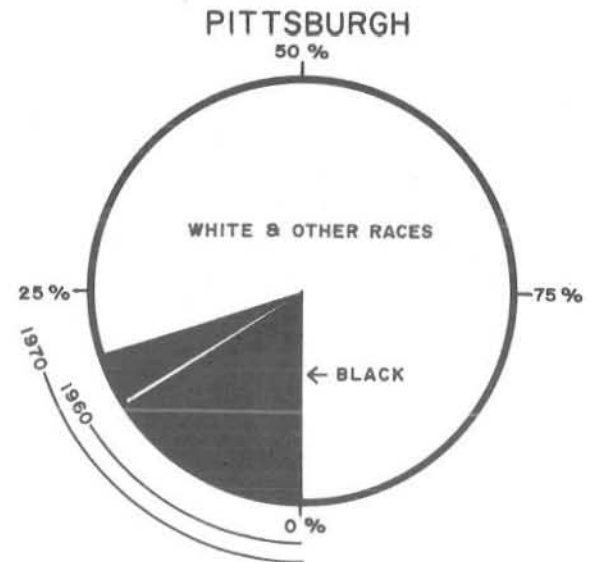
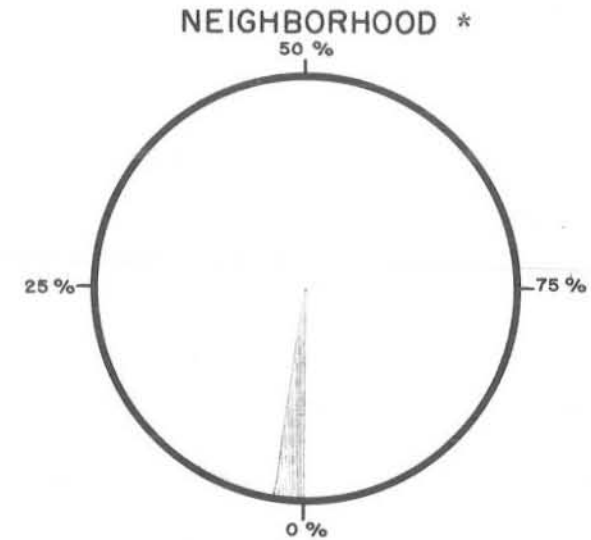
Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Southside Slopes constituted .7% of its 1960 population, and 2.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS

25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

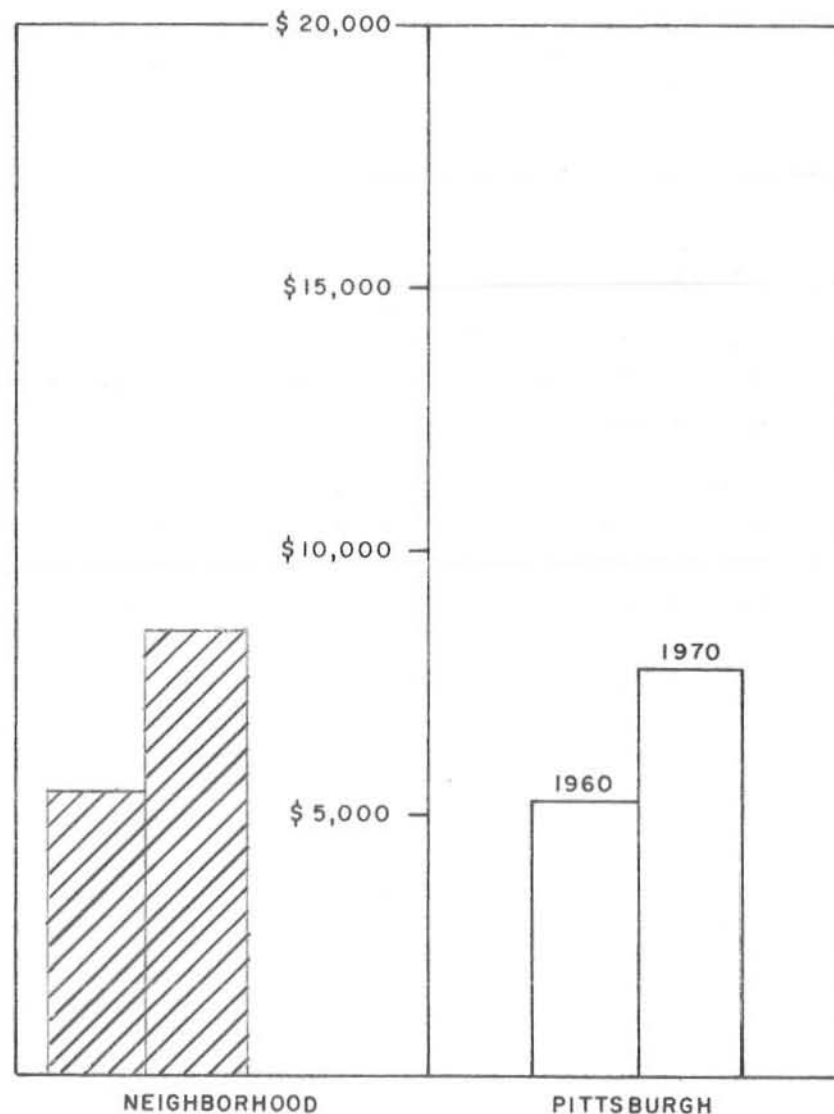
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a Elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a Elementary education.

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS & OVER 1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	237	4.3	104	2.2
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2888	52.2	1806	38.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1204	21.7	1500	31.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1032	18.6	1123	23.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	96	1.7	118	2.5
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	80	1.4	104	2.2
TOTAL	5537	100.0	4755	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

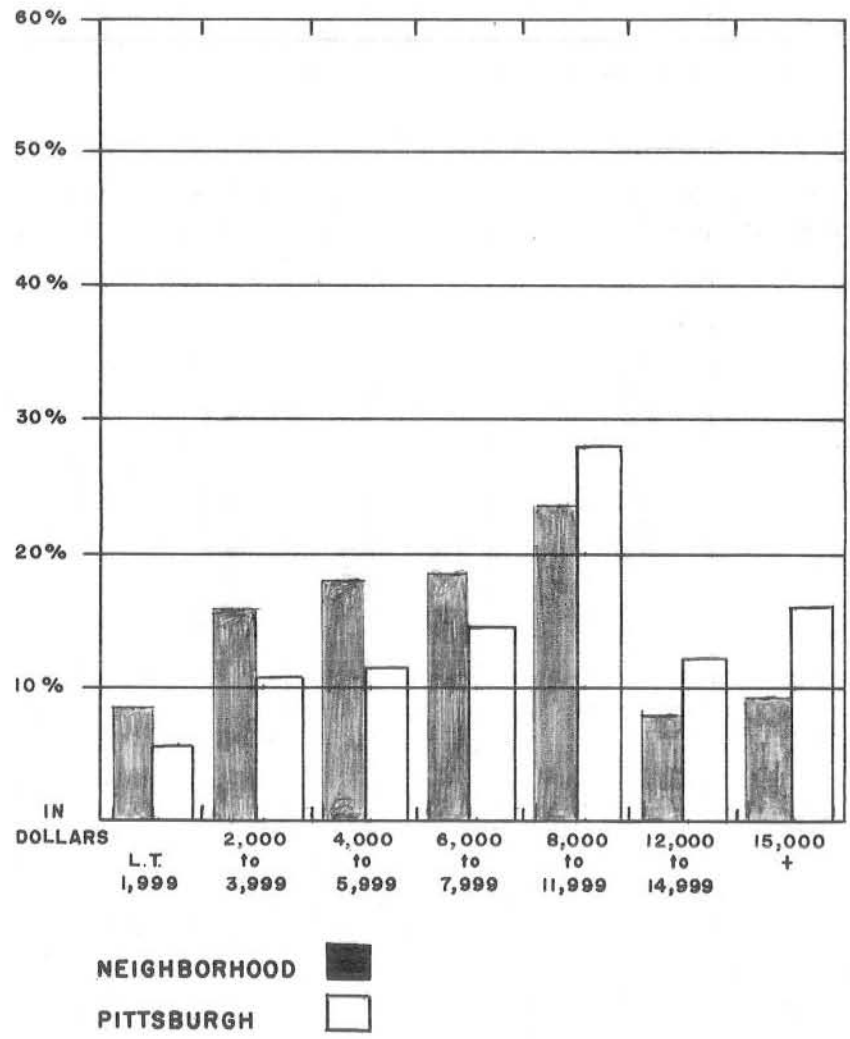


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Southside Slopes families was \$ 5,237 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,228 , representing a ten year change of 57.1% Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in Craftsman, Foreman positions. This group constitutes 35.97% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in Sales and Clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	155	298	971	513	1937
FEMALE	87	607	155	343	1192
TOTAL	242	905	1126	856	3129
PERCENT OF TOTAL	7.73	28.91	35.97	27.34	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	22	.26
BLIND	7	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	589	7.05
GENERAL	120	1.43
AID TO DISABLED	25	.29
TOTAL	763	9.11

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.02
ROBBERY	16	.19
ASSAULT	42	.50
BURGLARY	48	.57
LARCENY	45	.54
TOTAL	153	1.82

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 9% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.82 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Southside Slopes are not limited to those located within the confines of Southside Slopes. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

South Side Slopes

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 7
Fire Station No. 22

Schools

Morse Elementary
South Jr. and Sr. High School

Recreation

South Side Park (Quarry Field)
Winters Playground
Monongahela Playground
Sterling St. Tot Lot

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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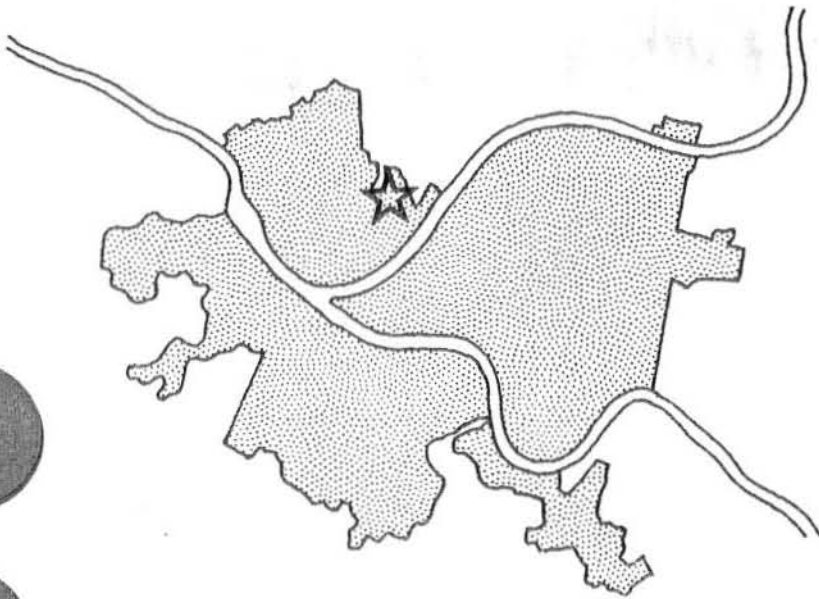
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *spring hill*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SPRING HILL

Spring Hill is located on the hillsides and hilltop just above the East North Side and is generally bounded by Goehring and Itin Streets on the south, Reserve Township and North View Heights Public Housing on the north, East Street on the west and the upper hillsides of Spring Garden Avenue on the east. It comprises census tracts 2401 and 2610 and has a current population of about 8000 people. There has been about 10% population loss since 1960.

Spring Hill is primarily a single-family residential neighborhood with close to 60% home ownership. Although the housing stock is old, only 15% built since 1940, the neighborhood is generally well maintained.

Historically, Spring Hill was settled by German and Austrian immigrants and many of the homes reflect this influence. There is still a German Club operating in the heart of the area.

SPRING GARDEN

Because the Spring Garden community cannot be isolated statistically, it is not possible to provide a complete community profile. However, a brief description of the community is presented here.

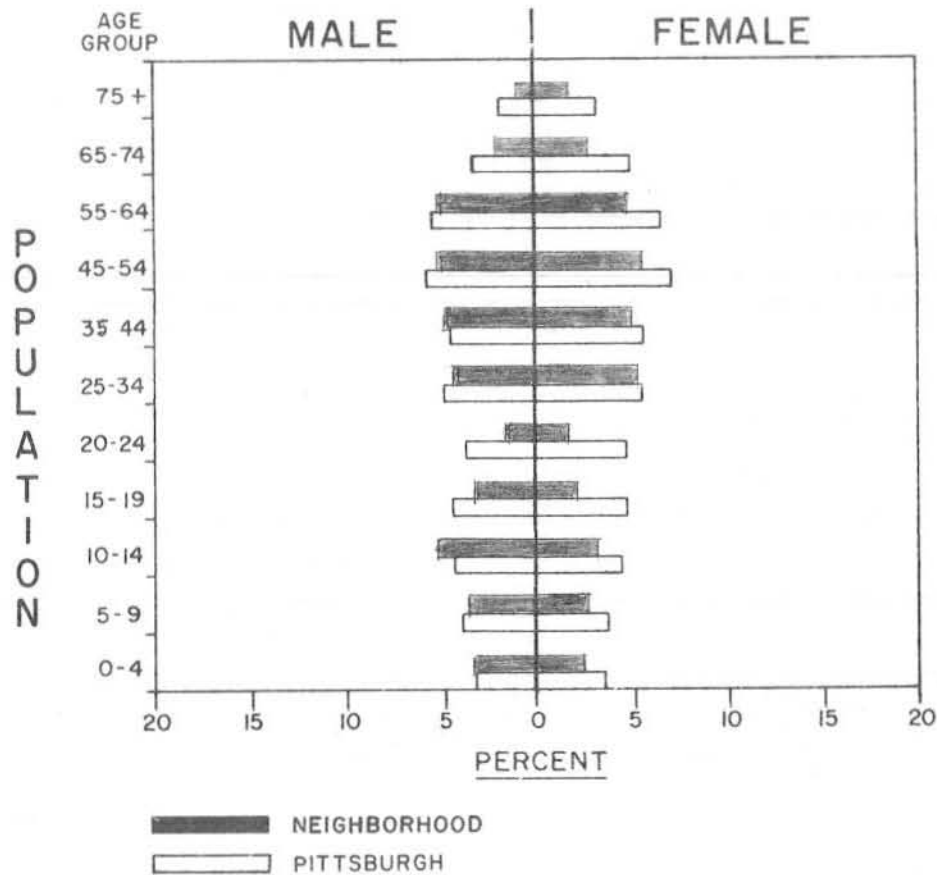
Spring Garden is a neighborhood which begins at the northeast corner of the East North Side and follows the valley floor of Spring Garden Avenue curving northward between the hilltop communities of Troy Hill on the south and west and Spring Hill on the north and west until it runs into Reserve Township.

Historically, this neighborhood because of its location and convenience for industrial expansion out of the valley floor from the East North Side, has been of mixed industrial and residential uses. Today, the industrial uses are becoming marginal due to the age and lack of room to expand. This has left mostly row type residential uses to survive along the narrow streets on the valley floor and hillsides.

Spring Garden being a valley neighborhood like Charles Street, also becomes the logical boundary for census tracts and, therefore, difficult to extrapolate definite census information which largely fall into Spring Hill or Troy Hill census data. However, the current population is estimated at about 2,000 people.

Due to an active citizens organization, many of the problems that cause deterioration are being confronted and a definite concern is starting to change this neighborhood in a positive residential direction.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Spring Hill's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Spring Hill has changed from 8,893 in 1960 to 7,937 in 1970, representing a -10.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 32.9 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

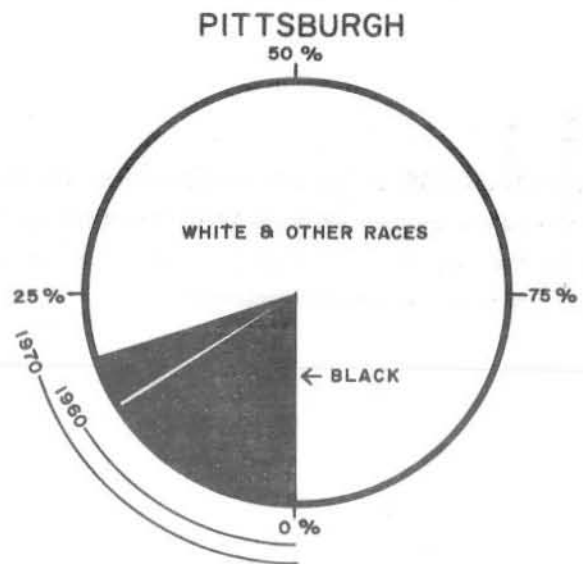
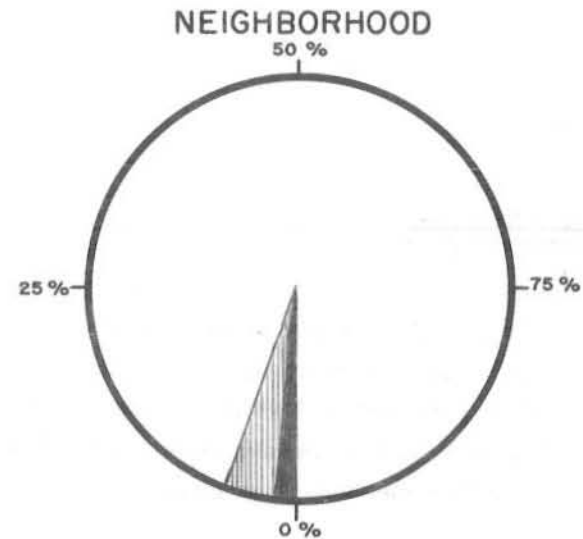
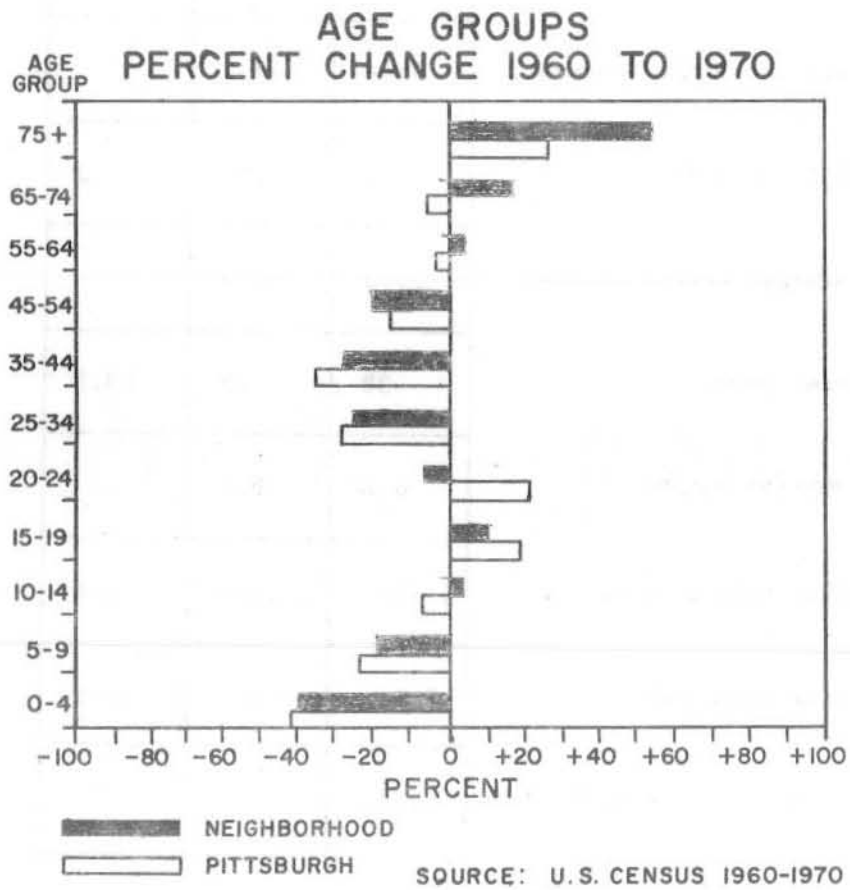
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Spring Hill constituted 2.1% of its 1960 population, and 6.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,912; in 1970, 2,714, representing a -6.8% change. A total of 47.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 38 units were vacant, as compared to 29 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 6.4% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.3% of the 1960, and 8.8% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 2,003 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 28% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2912	2714	- 6.8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2731	2573	- 5.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	306	214	- 30.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	54.8	47.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	214	205	- 4.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	38.3	45.7	
VACANT UNITS	38	29	- 23.7
PERCENT VACANT	6.8	6.4	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 7065	\$ 6810	- 3.6
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 64	\$ 87	+ 35.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.3	8.8	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 20 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$28,802 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 6.25 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	\$ 9,600
ALTERATIONS	17	19,202
TOTAL	20	\$ 28,802

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

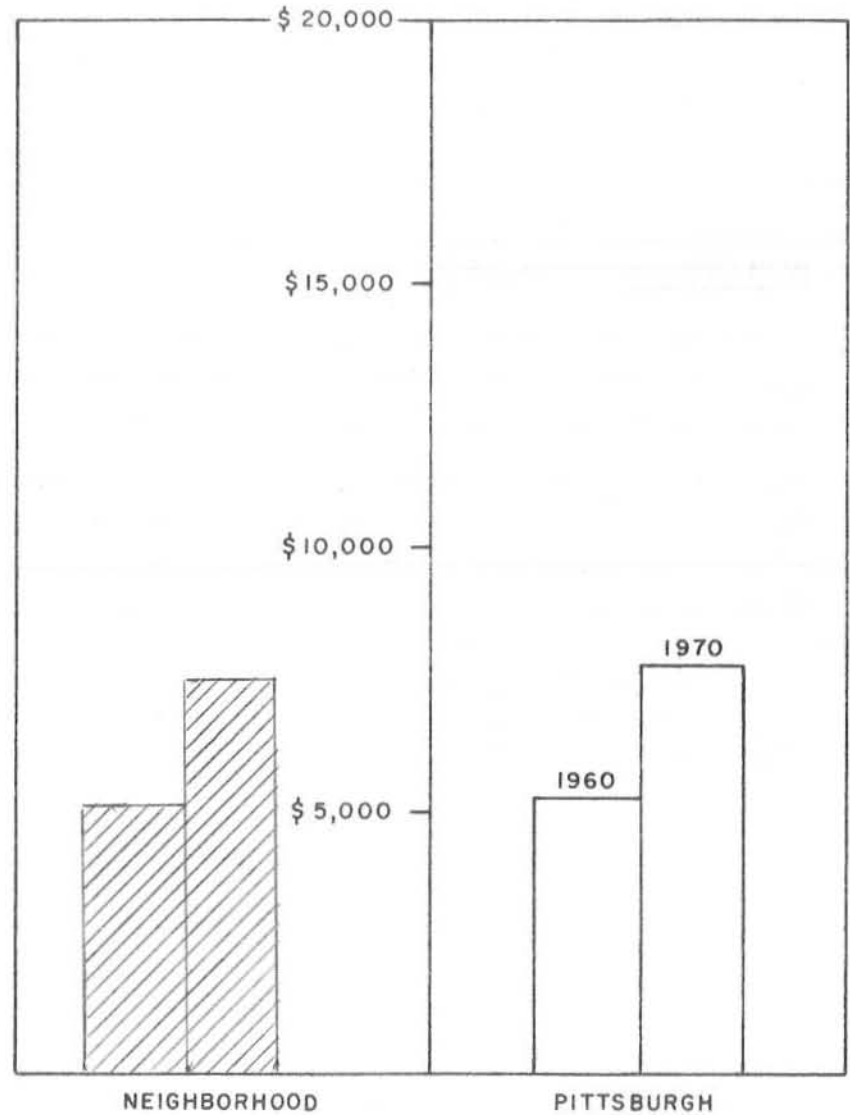
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

SCHOOL YEARS
 COMPLETED BY PERSONS
 25 YEARS & OVER
 1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	45	.9	50	1.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2601	49.9	1582	34.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1436	27.6	1466	31.6
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	899	17.3	1275	27.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	124	2.4	158	3.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	104	2.0	106	2.3
TOTAL	5209	100.0	4637	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

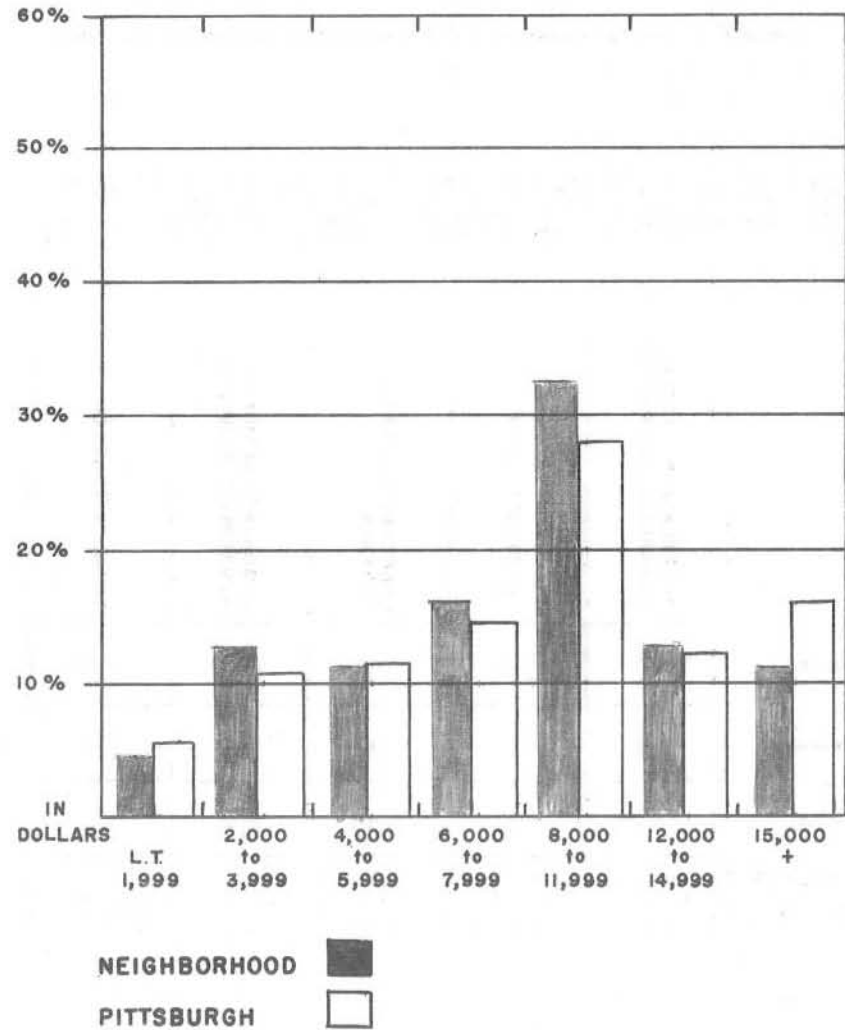


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Spring Hill families was \$5,404 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,528, representing a ten year change of 57.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 58% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen foremen positions. This group constitutes 50% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	190	284	912	414	1800
FEMALE	90	472	140	302	1004
TOTAL	280	756	1652	716	2804
PERCENT OF TOTAL	9.98	9.44	49.81	25.53	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	26	.32
BLIND	9	.11
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	618	7.78
GENERAL	97	1.22
AID TO DISABLED	9	.11
TOTAL	759	9.54

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.01
RAPE	1	.01
ROBBERY	7	.09
ASSAULT	33	.42
BURGLARY	25	.31
LARCENY	61	.77
TOTAL	128	1.61

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 10% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.61 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Spring Hill are not limited to those located within the confines of Spring Hill. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Spring Hill

Public Facilities

- No. 53, 51, and 42 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library North Side Branch

Recreation

- Spring Hill playground and ballfield

Schools

- Spring Hill Elementary School
- Latimer Middle School
- Allegheny High School

Health

- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

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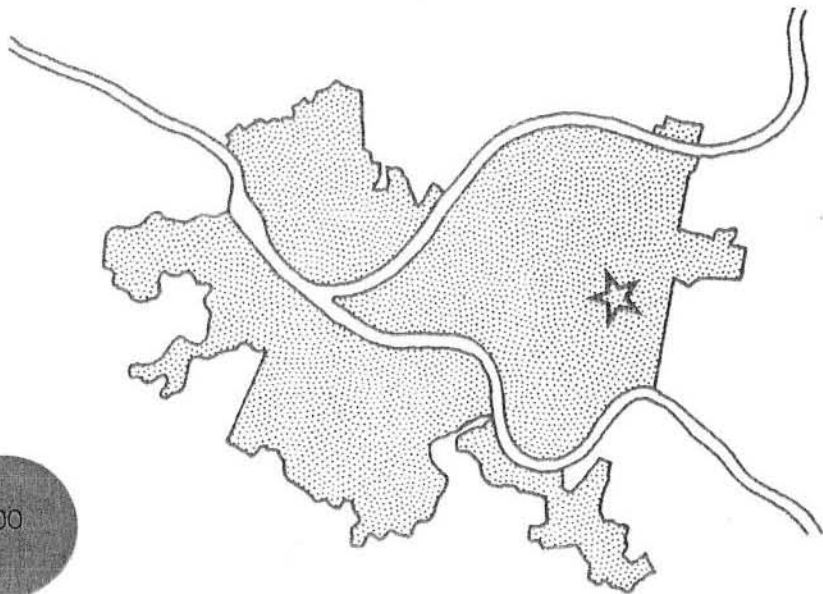
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

squirrel hill

north of forbes



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

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SQUIRREL HILL

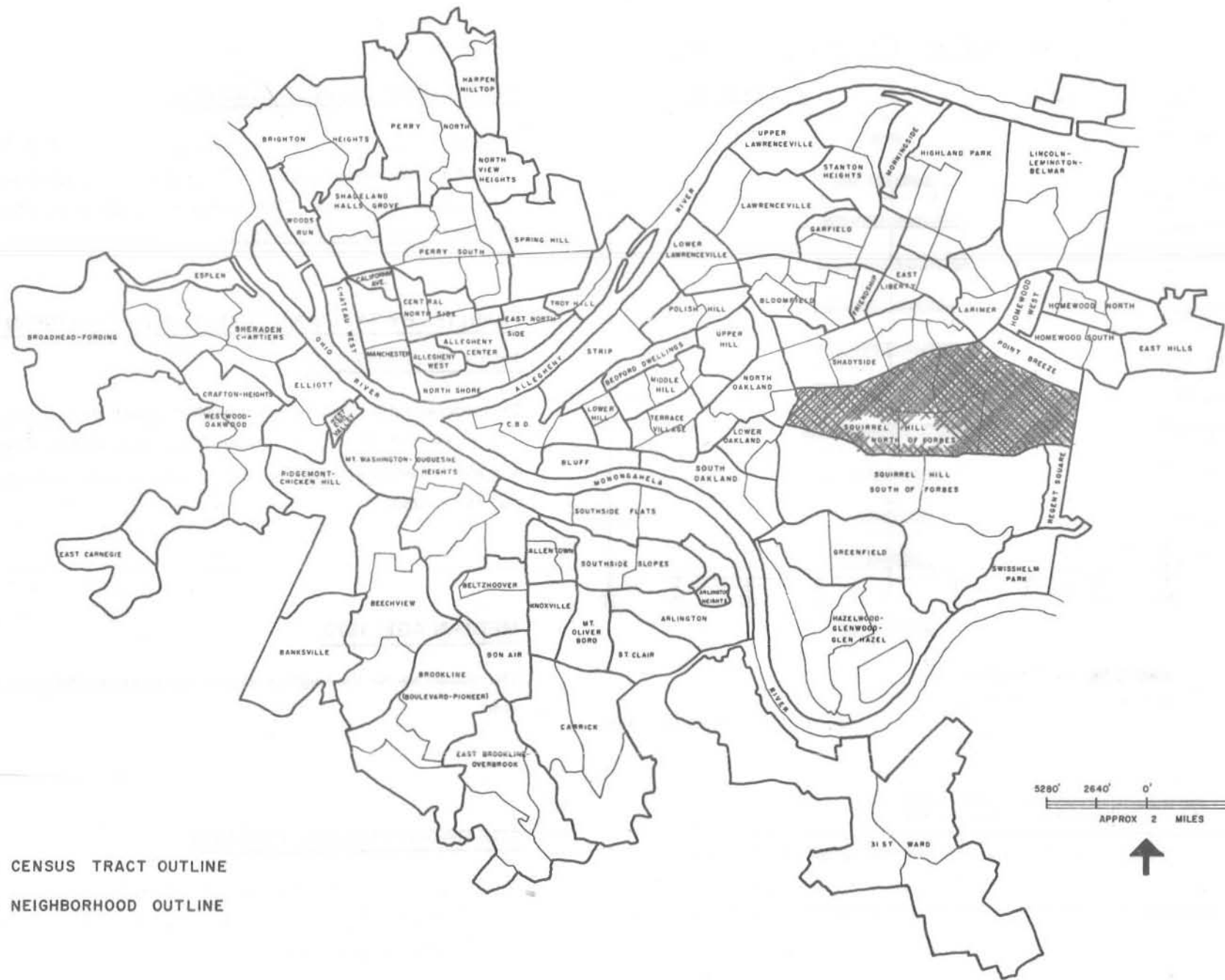
Greater Squirrel Hill, although primarily a residential neighborhood, contains a number of varied land uses, including Schenley Park, Frick Park, Duquesne Slag Operations, and the Forbes-Murray commercial section.

Coterminus with the boundaries of Census Tracts 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1406, 1407, 1408 and 1409, Squirrel Hill is generally bounded by the boroughs of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood, and Swissvale to the east, the Monongahela River to the south, Fifth and Penn Avenues to the north, and Schenley Park, Browns Hill Road, and Beechwood Boulevard to the west.

Squirrel Hill north of Forbes Avenue is residential in character with a preponderance of single family owner occupied dwellings, many of them fine quality brick. South of Forbes Avenue, Squirrel Hill is more apartment oriented, and it is the focus of the shopping district. It contains many modest, but sound single family residences.

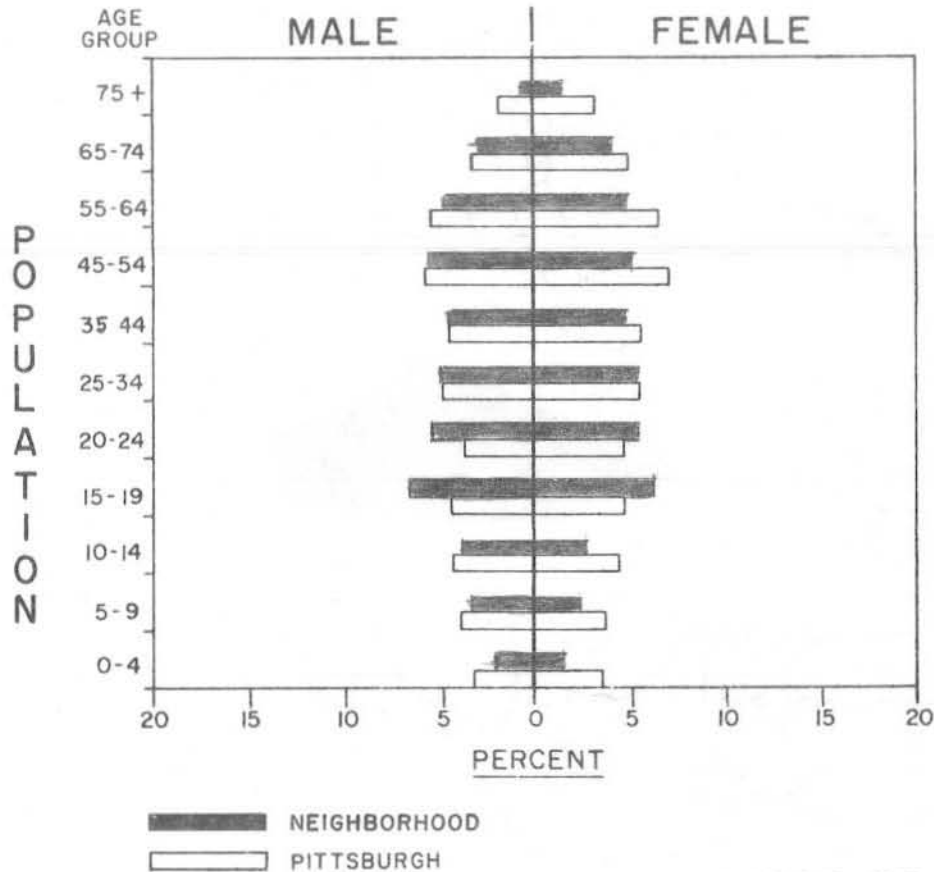
Squirrel Hill has always had strong ethnic identification for Jewish immigrants and their descendants. The Forbes/Murray commercial district has preserved old world ethnic charm while adding a number of fashionable boutiques, so that it now offers everything from bagels to health foods.

The newly formed Squirrel Hill Urban Coalition, an umbrella effort of existing groups and individuals, has been addressing itself to programs and projects that will be of benefit to residents and merchants alike.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Squirrel Hill N has changed from 21,628 in 1960 to 21,188 in 1970, representing a 2.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 29.2 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Squirrel Hill N population falls in the age 15-19 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

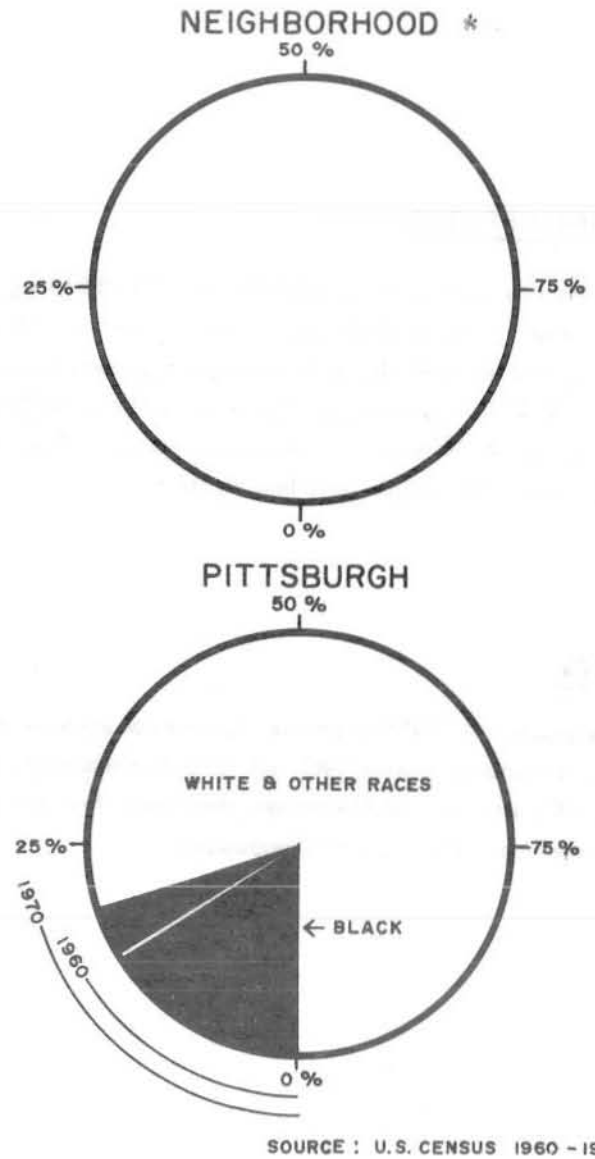
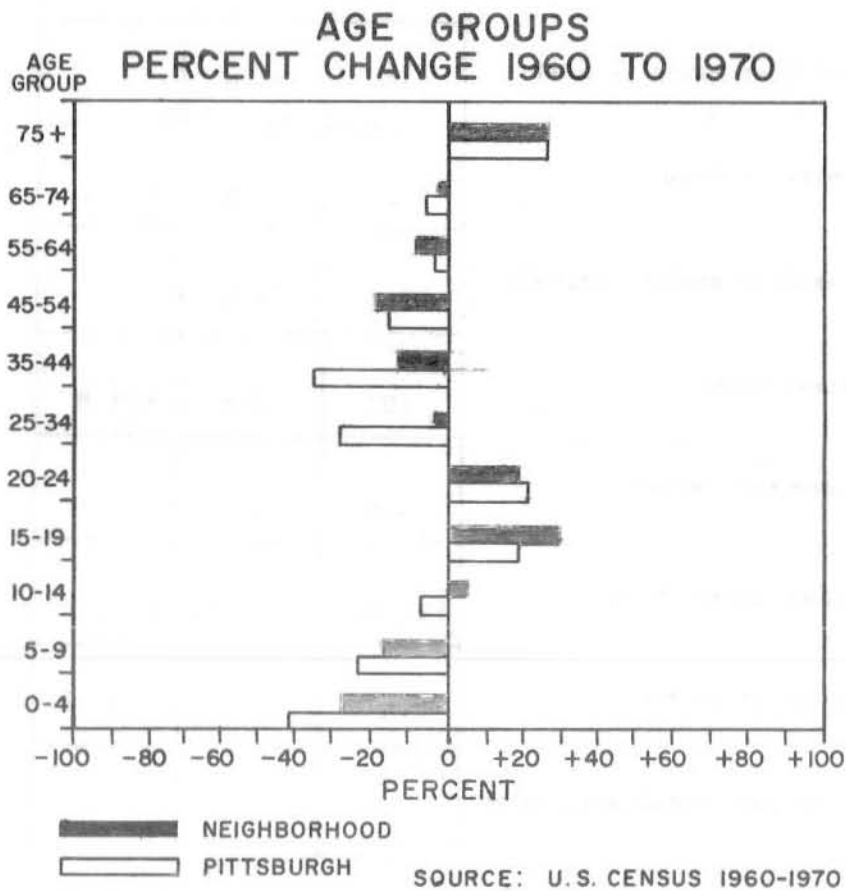
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Squirrel Hill N. constituted .9% of its 1960 population, and 1.4% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 6,426; in 1970, 6,640, representing a +3.3% change. A total of 56.0% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 182 units were vacant, as compared to 218 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 3.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 1.9% of the 1960, and 1.8% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 8,043 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 40% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	6426	6640	+ 3.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	6244	6422	+ 2.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	3724	3724	0.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	57.9	56.0	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2520	2698	+ 7.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	39.2	40.6	
VACANT UNITS	182	218	+19.8
PERCENT VACANT	2.8	3.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$26,050	\$36,650	+ 40.7
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 118.	\$ 151.	+ 27.9
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	1.9	1.8	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 71 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$1,517,746. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 1.05 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 8.88 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	2	\$90,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	\$651,500
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	7	\$ 55,800
ALTERATIONS	59	\$218,246
TOTAL	71	\$1,517,746

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

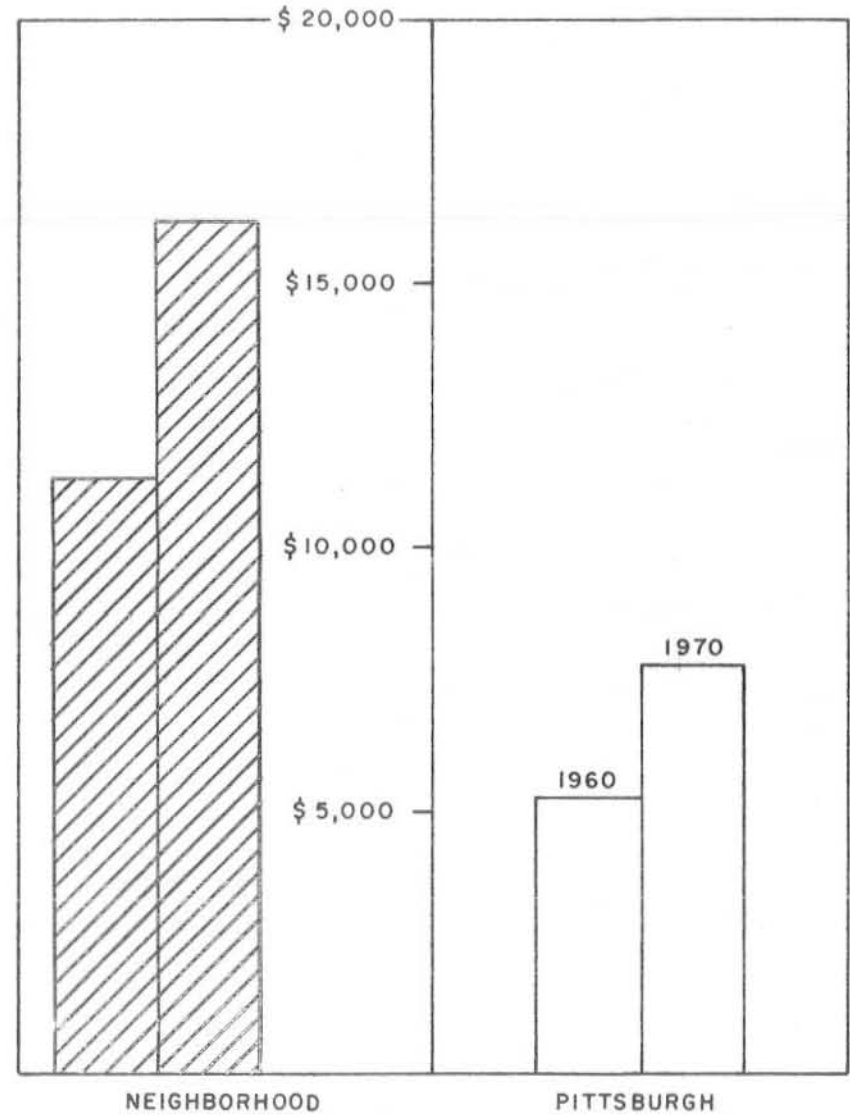
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a college education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a college education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	164	1.3	110	.9
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1868	14.8	1243	10.7
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1341	10.6	870	7.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	3028	23.9	2998	25.9
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	2136	16.9	1551	13.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	4124	32.6	4809	41.5
TOTAL	12,661	100.0	11,581	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

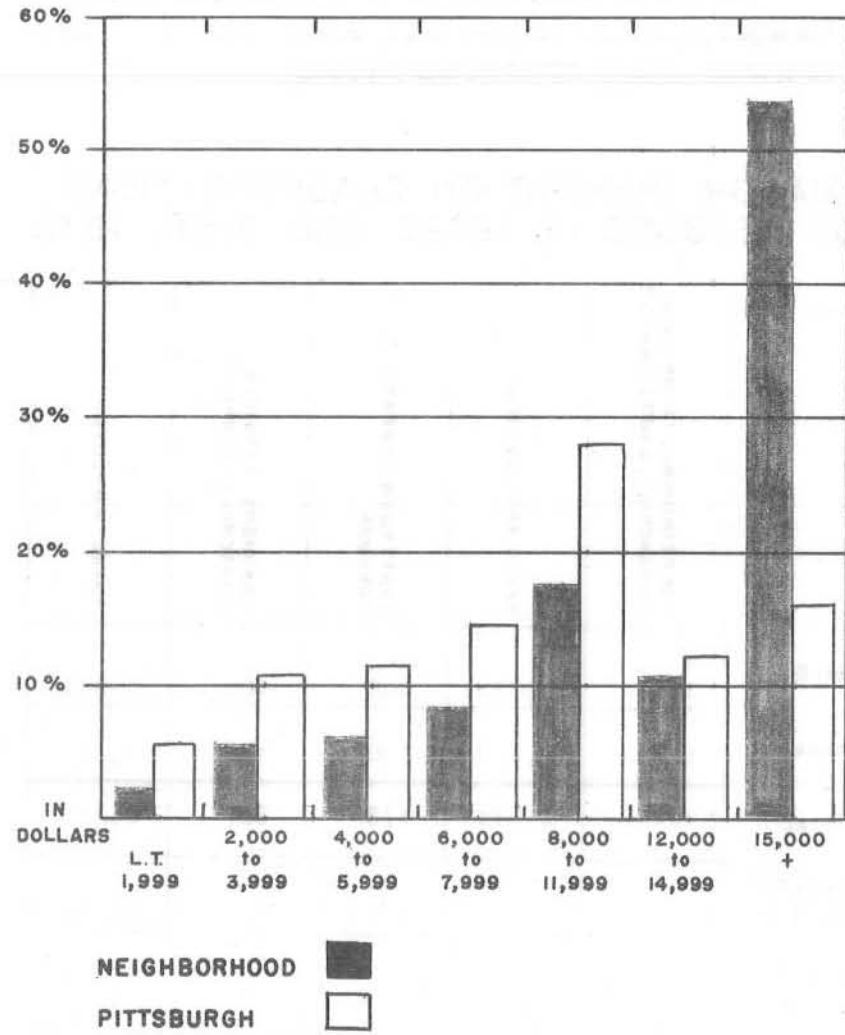


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Squirrel Hill N. families was \$11,284 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$16,140, representing a ten year change of 43.0%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 54% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	3,111	1,025	548	400	5,084
FEMALE	1,330	1,270	130	437	3,167
TOTAL	4,441	2,295	678	837	8,251
PERCENT OF TOTAL	53.81	27.81	8.21	10.14	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	23	.10
BLIND	6	.02
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	164	.77
GENERAL	78	.36
AID TO DISABLED	18	.08
TOTAL	289	1.33

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0
RAPE	5	.02
ROBBERY	62	.29
ASSAULT	45	.21
BURGLARY	365	1.72
LARCENY	339	1.60
TOTAL	816	3.84

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 1% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 3.84 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Squirrel Hill N. are not limited to those located within the confines of Squirrel Hill N. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Squirrel Hill

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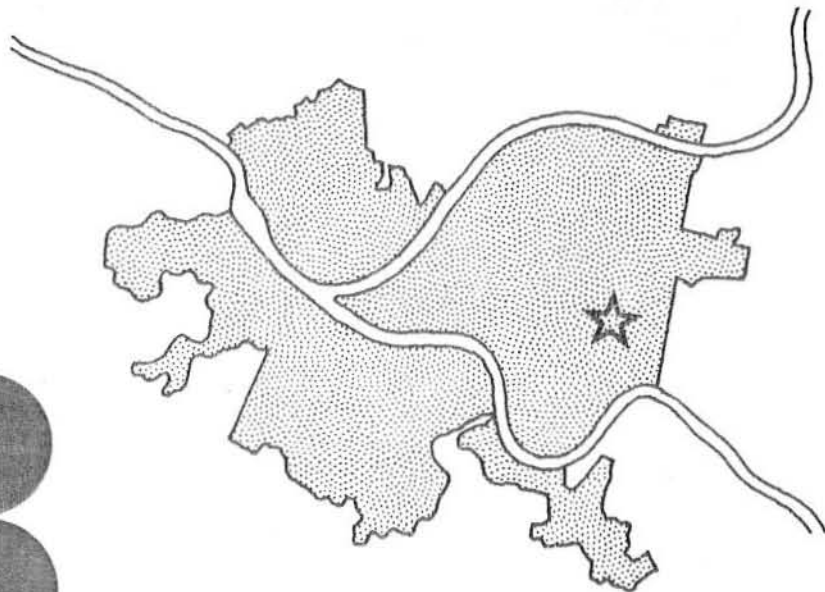
Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

squirrel hill

south of forbes



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SQUIRREL HILL

Greater Squirrel Hill, although primarily a residential neighborhood, contains a number of varied land uses, including Schenley Park, Frick Park, Duquesne Slag Operations, and the Forbes-Murray commercial section.

Coterminous with the boundaries of Census Tracts 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1406, 1407, 1408 and 1409, Squirrel Hill is generally bounded by the boroughs of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood, and Swissvale to the east, the Monongahela River to the south, Fifth and Penn Avenues to the north, and Schenley Park, Browns Hill Road, and Beechwood Boulevard to the west.

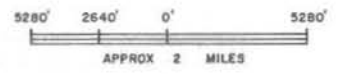
Squirrel Hill north of Forbes Avenue is residential in character with a preponderance of single family owner occupied dwellings, many of them fine quality brick. South of Forbes Avenue, Squirrel Hill is more apartment oriented, and it is the focus of the shopping district. It contains many modest, but sound single family residences.

Squirrel Hill has always had strong ethnic identification for Jewish immigrants and their descendants. The Forbes/Murray commercial district has preserved old world ethnic charm while adding a number of fashionable boutiques, so that it now offers everything from bagels to health foods.

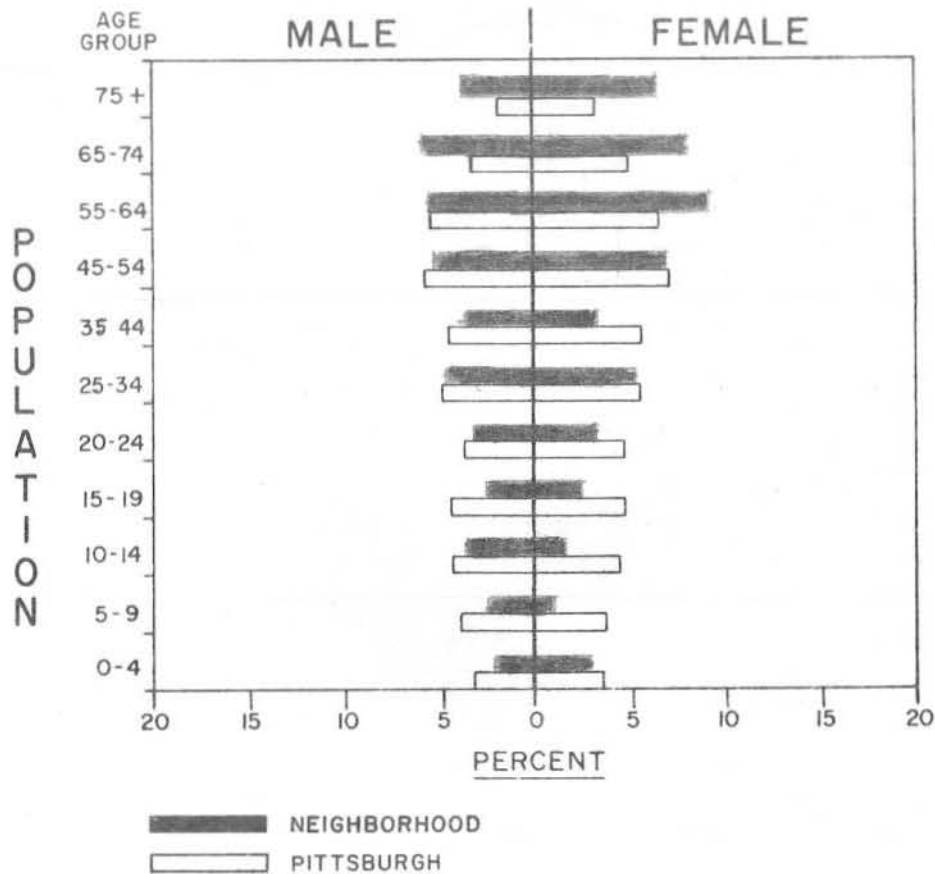
The newly formed Squirrel Hill Urban Coalition, an umbrella effort of existing groups and individuals, has been addressing itself to programs and projects that will be of benefit to residents and merchants alike.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Squirrel Hill S.'s population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 5 to 9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Squirrel Hill S. has changed from 18,654 in 1960 to 16,761 in 1970, representing a -10.2% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 38.4 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

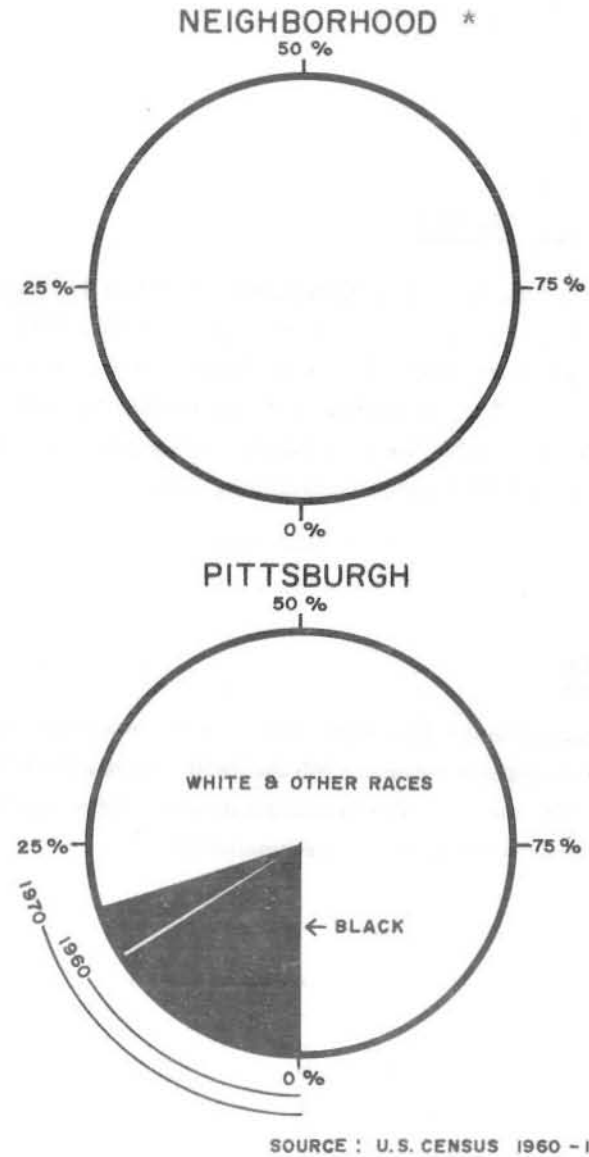
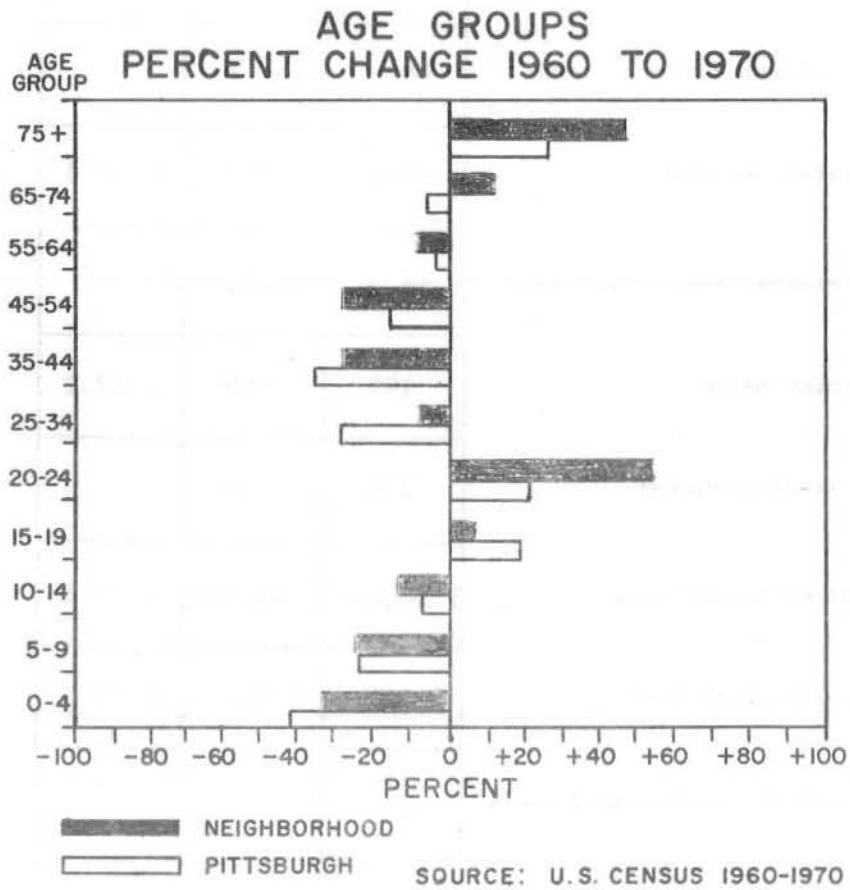
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Four age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Squirrel Hill S. constituted .7% of its 1960 population, and 1.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 6,351; in 1970, 6,379, representing a +.4% change. A total of 47.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 192 units were vacant, as compared to 159 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.4% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 2.1% of the 1960, and 1.3% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 5,890 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 37% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960-1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	6351	6379	+ .4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	6159	6220	+ .9
OWNER OCCUPIED	3091	3019	- 2.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	48.6	47.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	3068	3201	+ 4.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	48.3	50.1	
VACANT UNITS	192	159	- 17.2
PERCENT VACANT	3.0	2.4	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 20,290	\$ 21,992	+ 8.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 108	\$ 135	+ 25.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	2.1	1.3	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 82 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$1,268,091. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 11.90 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 11.43 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	5	\$ 1,086,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	1	5,789
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	3	16,050
ALTERATIONS	73	160,252
TOTAL	82	\$ 1,268,091

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

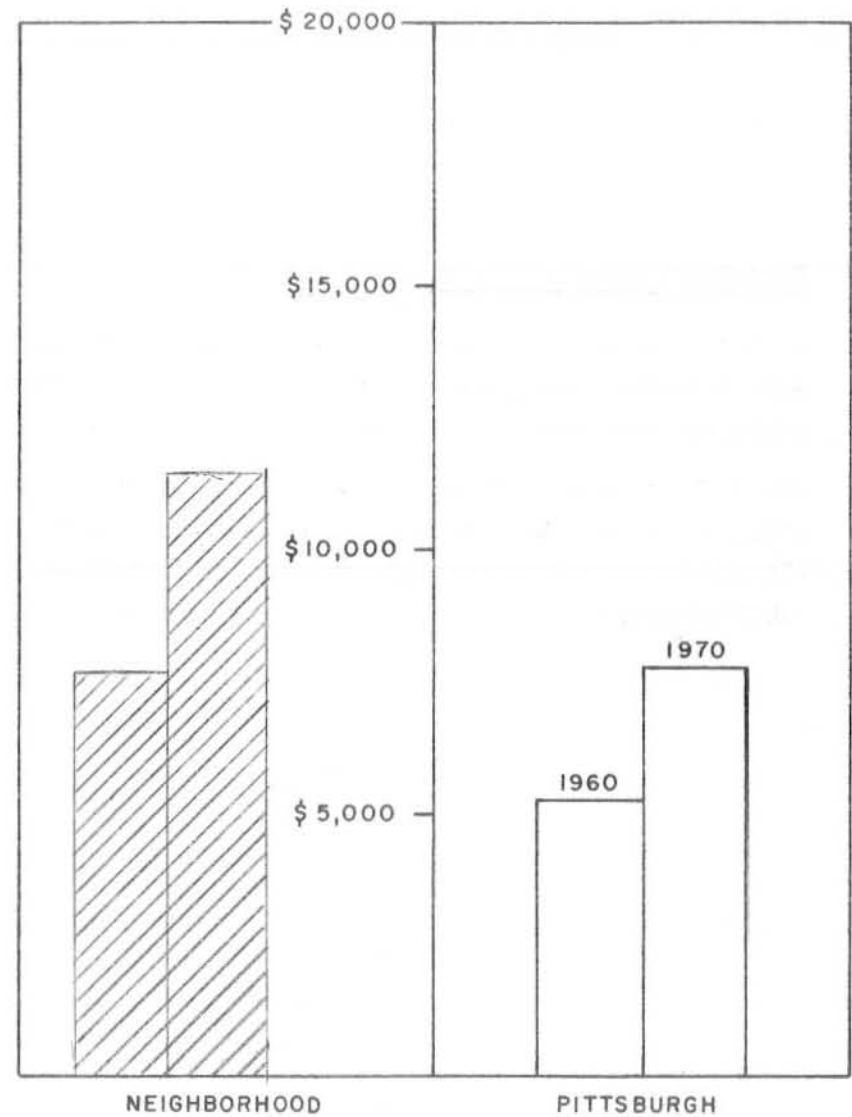
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	634	5.1	358	3.3
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1647	15.1	2491	20.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1276	11.7	1713	13.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	3574	32.8	3890	31.3
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	1231	11.3	1629	13.1
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	2797	25.7	2073	16.7
TOTAL	12,430	100.0	10,883	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

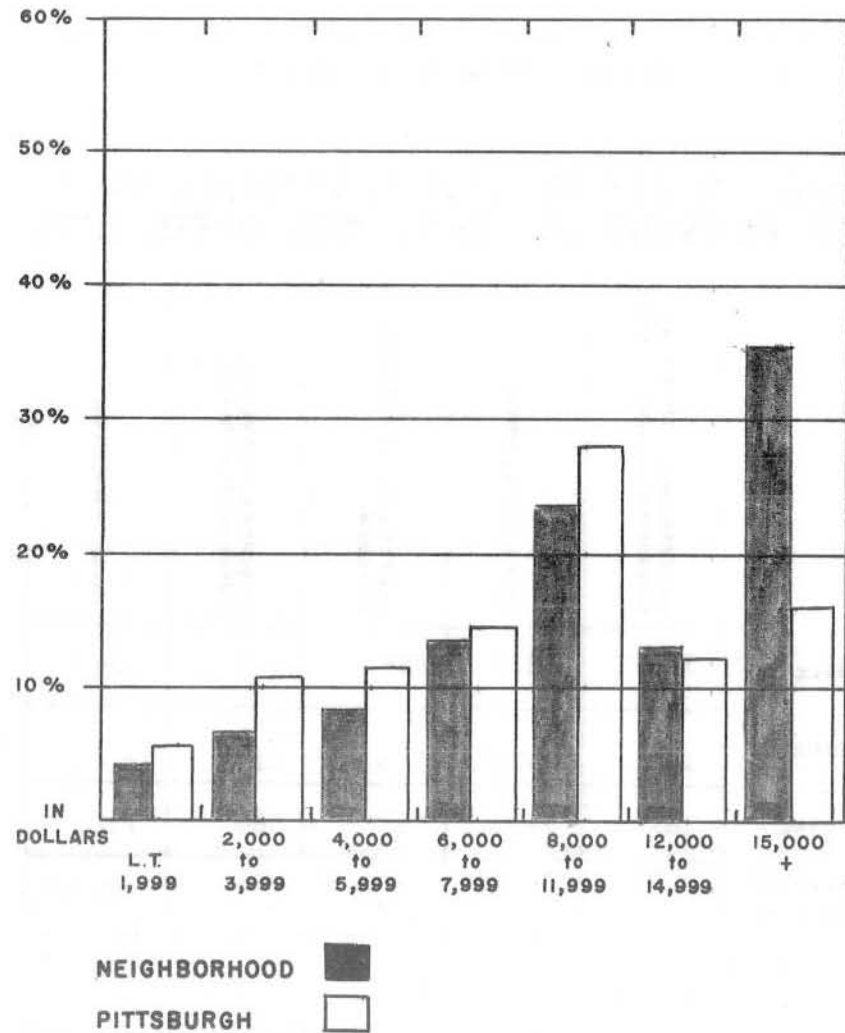


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Squirrel Hill S. families was \$7,452 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$11,670, representing a ten year change of 56.6%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in professional positions. This group constitutes 45% of the employed population.
The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	2263	1226	689	370	4548
FEMALE	1029	1454	78	213	2774
TOTAL	3892	2680	767	583	7322
PERCENT OF TOTAL	44.95	36.59	10.46	7.94	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	20	.11
BLIND	15	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	179	1.06
GENERAL	45	.26
AID TO DISABLED	16	.09
TOTAL	275	1.60

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 2% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 6.36 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	0
RAPE	7	.04
ROBBERY	61	.36
ASSAULT	85	.51
BURGLARY	359	2.14
LARCENY	554	3.31
TOTAL	1066	6.36

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SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Squirrel Hill S. are not limited to those located within the confines of Squirrel Hill S. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

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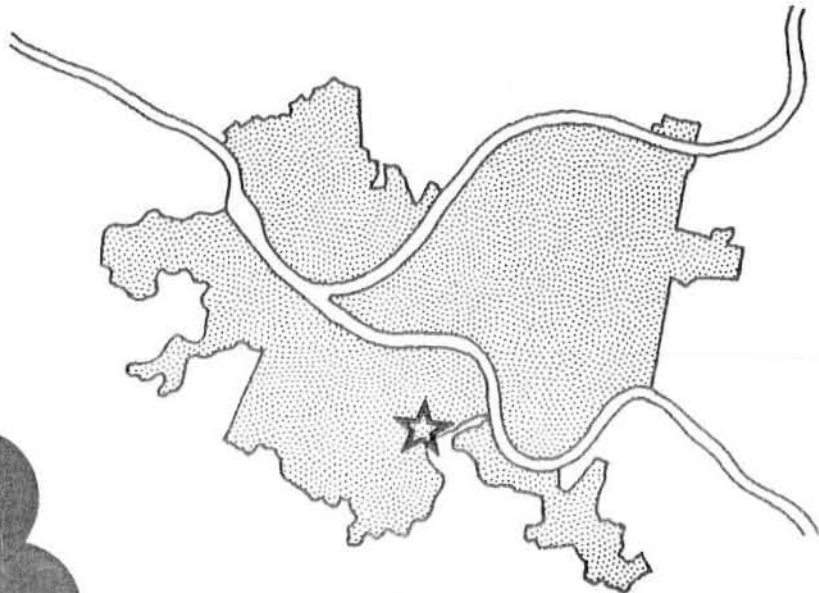
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *st. clair*



prepared by
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pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
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249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

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TEL: 412-324-2100 FAX: 412-324-2101

ST. CLAIR

St. Clair Village is a public housing community located between Arlington and Carrick. This area is census tract 1605.



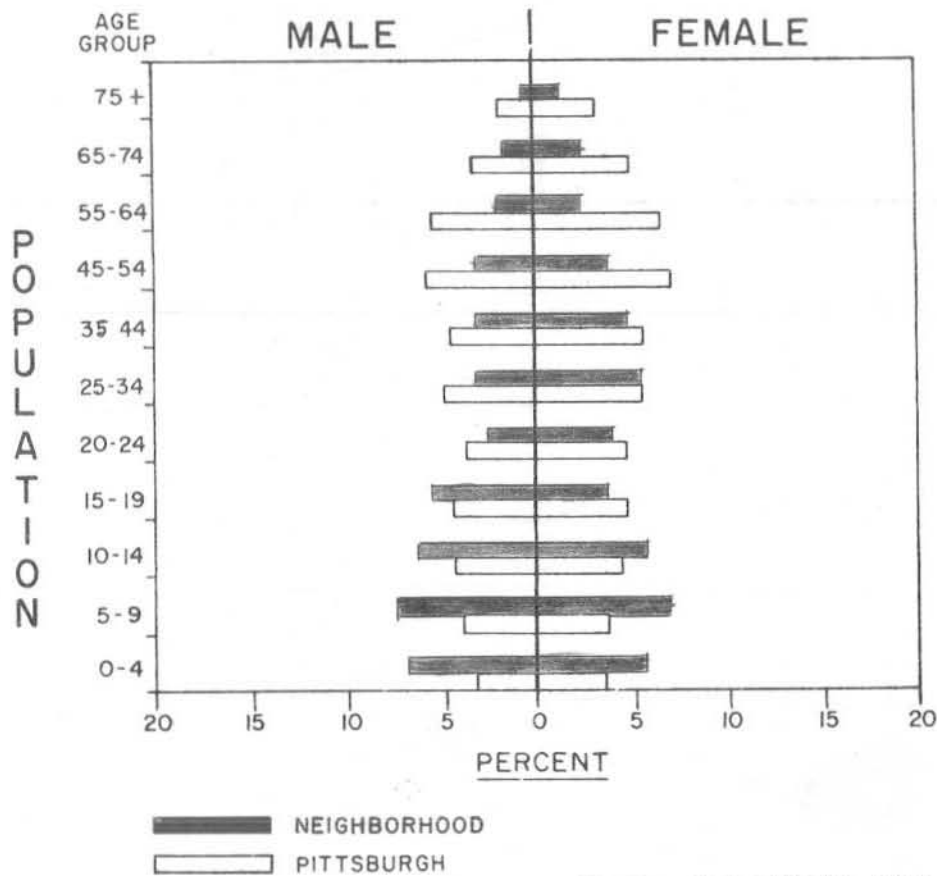
— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



1605

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of St. Clair's population falls in the age 5-9 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of St. Clair has changed from 6,158 in 1960 to 5,203 in 1970, representing a -15.6% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 18.3 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

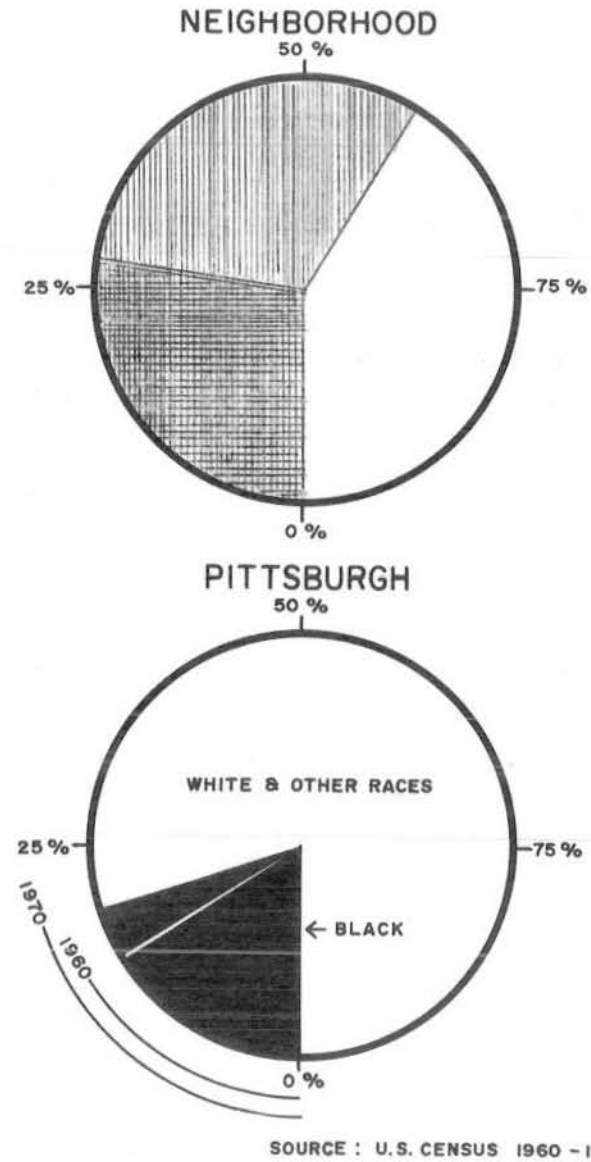
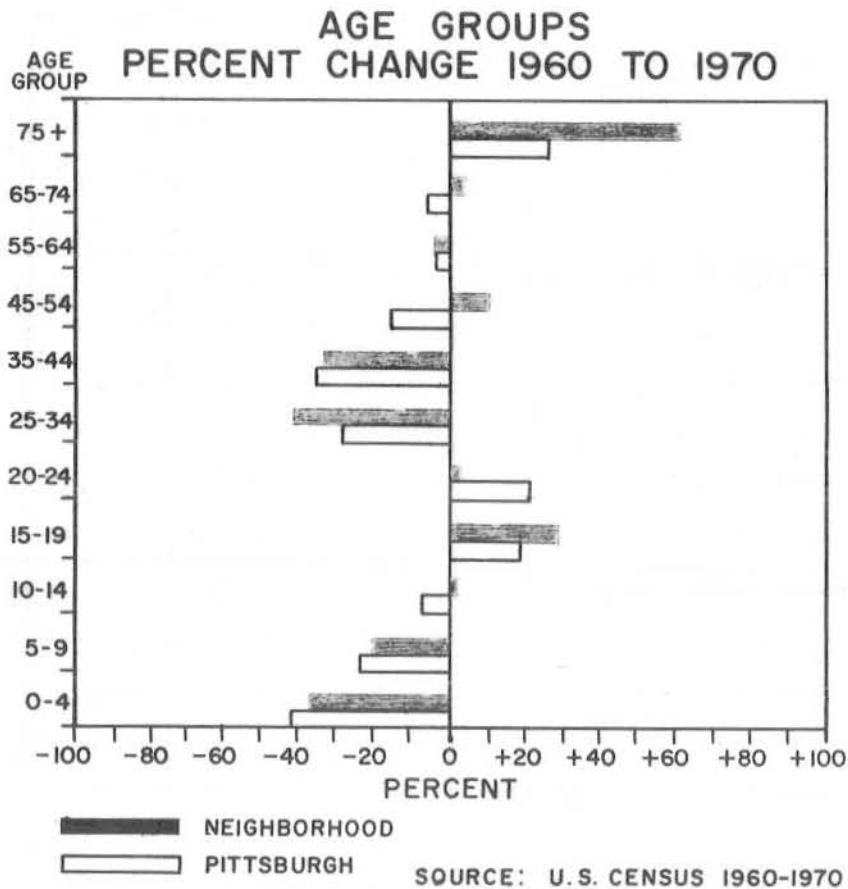
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in St. Clair constituted 25.4% of its 1960 population, and 59.9% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,549; in 1970, 1,526, representing a -1.5% change. A total of 21.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 48 units were vacant, as compared to 32 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.0% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 28.3% of the 1960, and 14.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,738 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 38% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1549	1526	- 1.5
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1501	1494	- .5
OWNER OCCUPIED	349	332	- 4.9
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	22.5	21.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1152	1162	+ .9
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	74.3	76.1	
VACANT UNITS	48	32	- 33.3
PERCENT VACANT	3.0	2.0	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 9392	\$10,880	+ 15.8
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 51	\$ 74	+ 45.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	28.3	14.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 5 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$4,495. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 3.27 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	5	\$ 4,495
TOTAL	5	\$ 4,495

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 32% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	26	132	322	177	657
FEMALE	42	220	27	160	449
TOTAL	68	352	349	337	1106
PERCENT OF TOTAL	6.14	31.82	31.53	30.45	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	52	.99
BLIND	2	.03
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2615	50.25
GENERAL	62	1.19
AID TO DISABLED	34	.65
TOTAL	2765	53.11

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.02
RAPE	6	.12
ROBBERY	19	.37
ASSAULT	110	2.11
BURGLARY	130	2.50
LARCENY	62	1.19
TOTAL	328	6.31

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 53% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 6.31 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve St. Clair are not limited to those located within the confines of St. Clair. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

St. Clair

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 7
Fire Station No. 22

Recreation

Phillip Murray Field
Housing Authority Rec. Area

Public Schools

Phillip Murray
Carrick High School

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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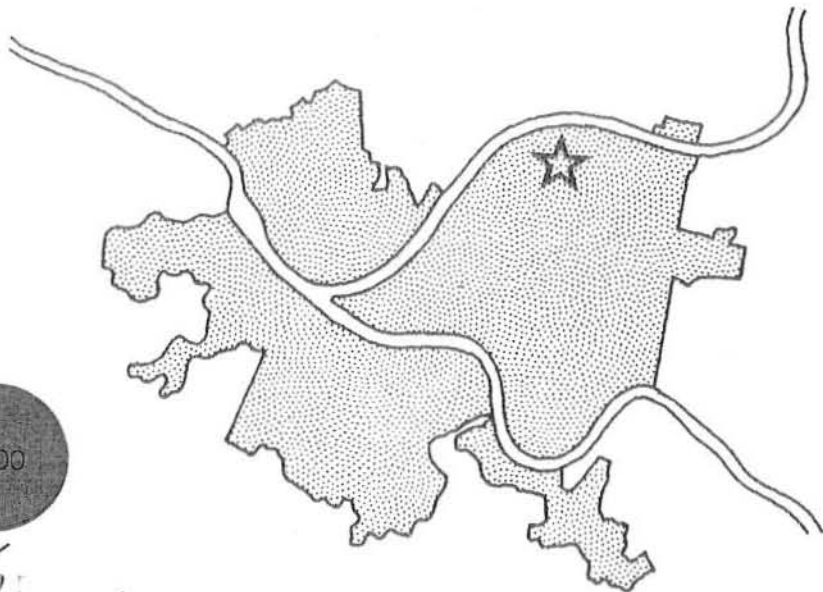
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *stanton* *heights*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

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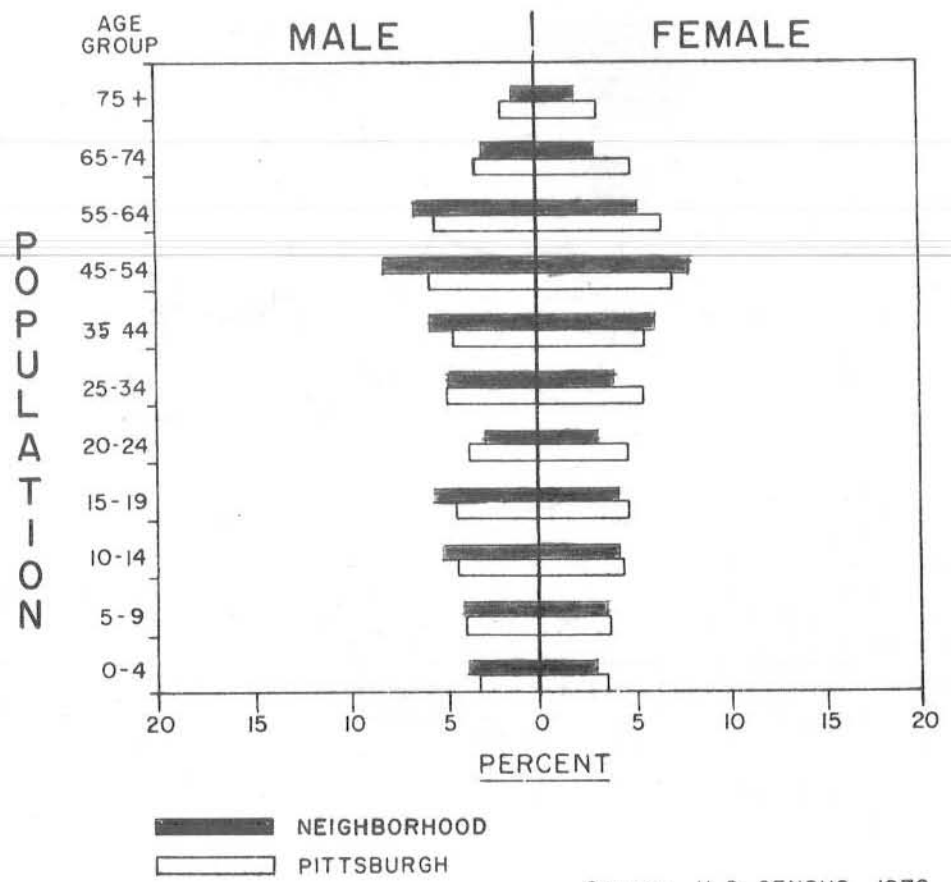
STANTON HEIGHTS

Stanton Heights is generally considered to be that community on either side of Stanton Avenue, situated on the plateau overlooking the Allegheny River, roughly defined by the crest of the Hill, Black Street and Duffield Street. For statistical purposes, it is comprised of Census Tracts 1002, 1003, 1005.

Almost half of the housing units in this community were built since World War II with most of these in the decade of the 1950's. Three-quarters of all units are single, detached houses constructed chiefly of brick.

Indicative of this recently constructed neighborhood is the serpentine and cul-de-sac street pattern and the suburban type shopping center on its southern edge where most local convenience needs are met.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Stanton Heights' population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Stanton Heights has changed from 6,776 in 1960 to 6,415 in 1970, representing a -5.4% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 35.1 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

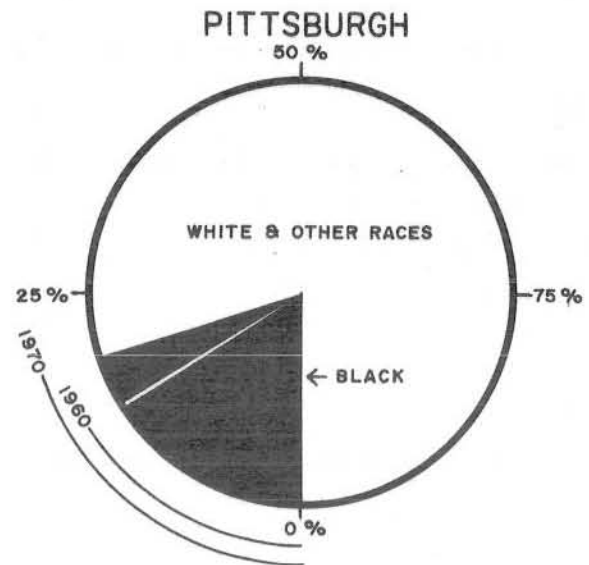
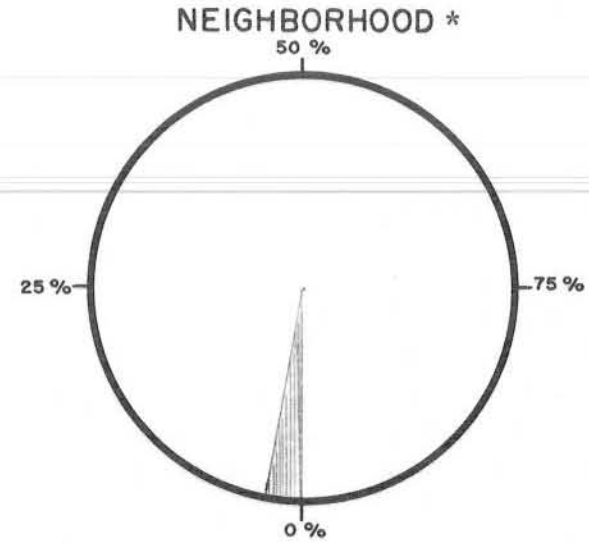
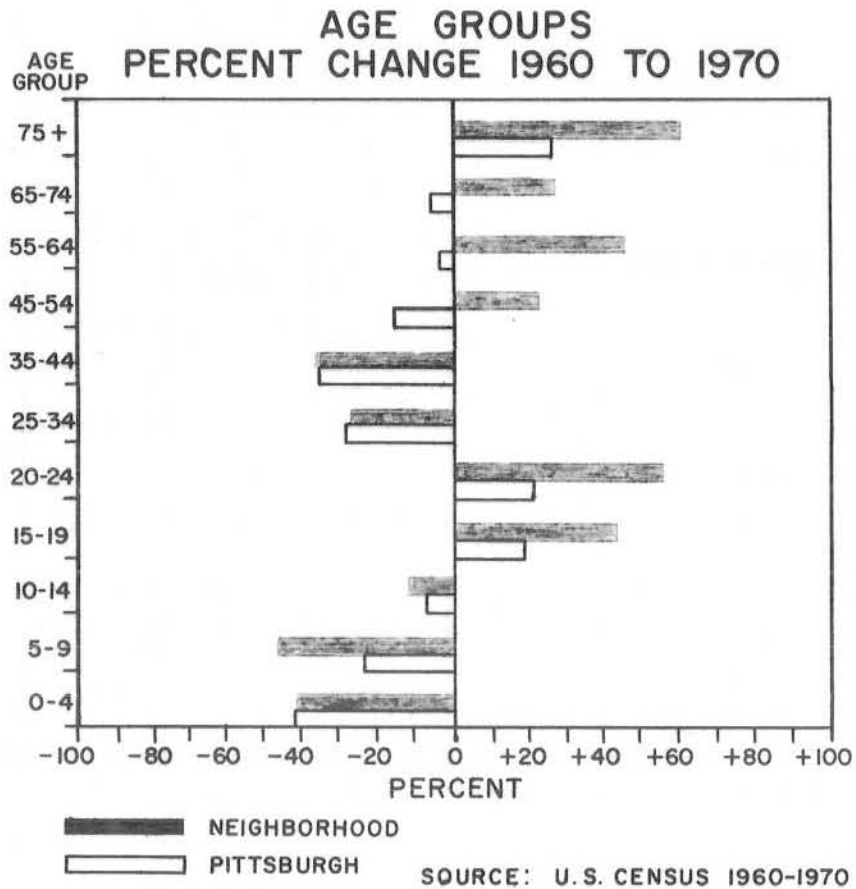
Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

RACE

Black population in Stanton Heights constituted 1.9% of its 1960 population, and 2.6% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

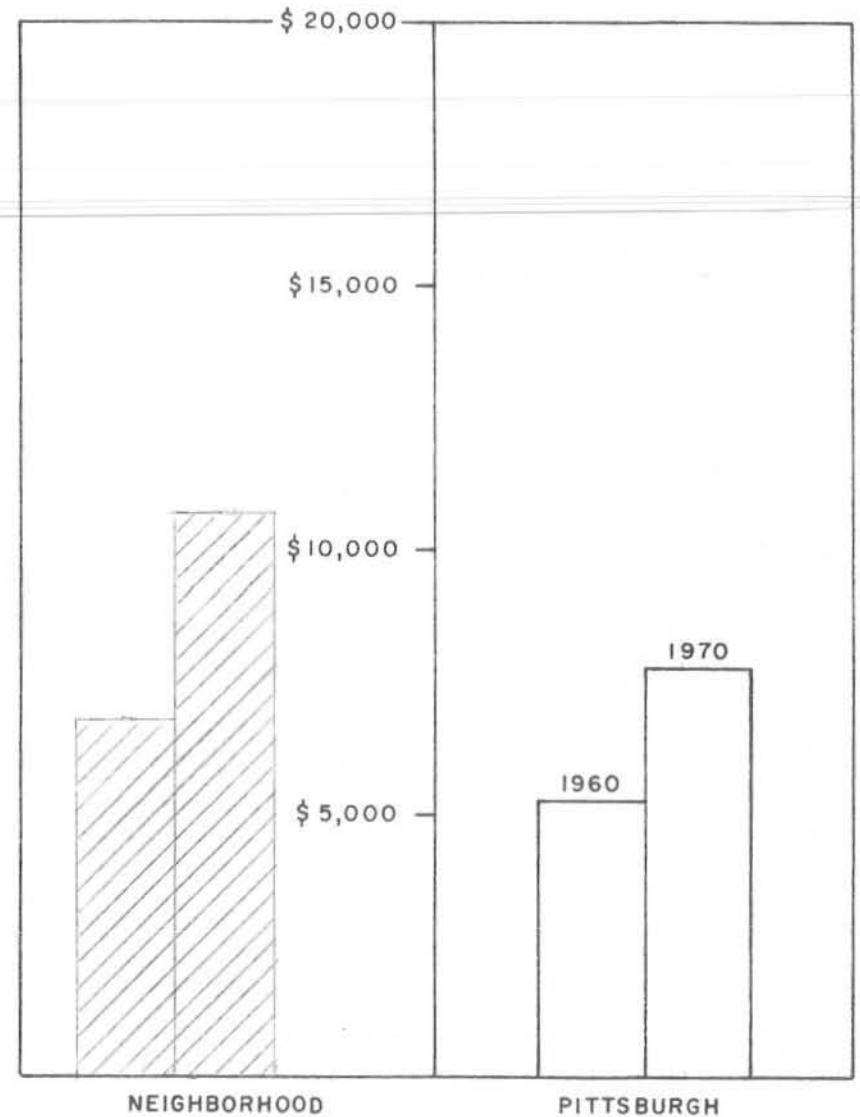
* Black population less than 2% in 1960

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS

25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a high school education.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970



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SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS & OVER 1960-1970

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	73	1.9	40	1.0
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	879	22.6	710	18.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	647	16.7	599	15.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1441	37.1	1628	42.2
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	379	9.8	371	9.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	462	11.9	506	13.1
TOTAL	3881	100.0	3854	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

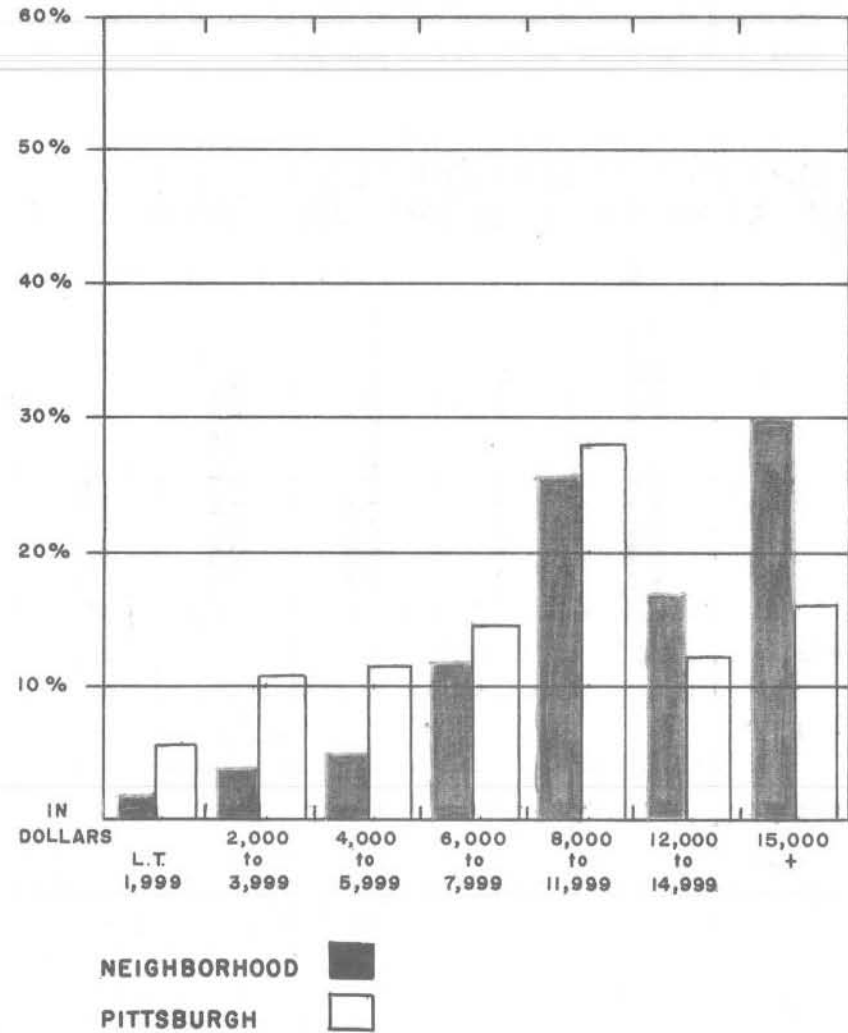
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
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BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

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INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Stanton Heights families was \$7,474 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$11,820, representing a ten year change of 58.1%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in sales & clerical positions. This group constitutes 40% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	602	474	494	279	1849
FEMALE	146	631	55	112	944
TOTAL	748	1105	549	391	2793
PERCENT OF TOTAL	26.77	39.56	19.64	13.99	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	6	.09
BLIND	2	.03
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	107	1.66
GENERAL	3	.04
AID TO DISABLED	3	.04
TOTAL	121	1.86

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
 MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 2% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.54 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	0	.00
ROBBERY	11	.17
ASSAULT	16	.25
BURGLARY	71	1.11
LARCENY	65	1.01
TOTAL	163	2.54

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Stanton Heights are not limited to those located within the confines of Stanton Heights. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Stanton Heights

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 3
Engine & Truck Co. No. 36

Public Schools

Sunnyside Elementary
Peabody High

Recreation

Sunnyside Playground
Highland Park

Health

Shadyside Hospital
West Penn Hospital

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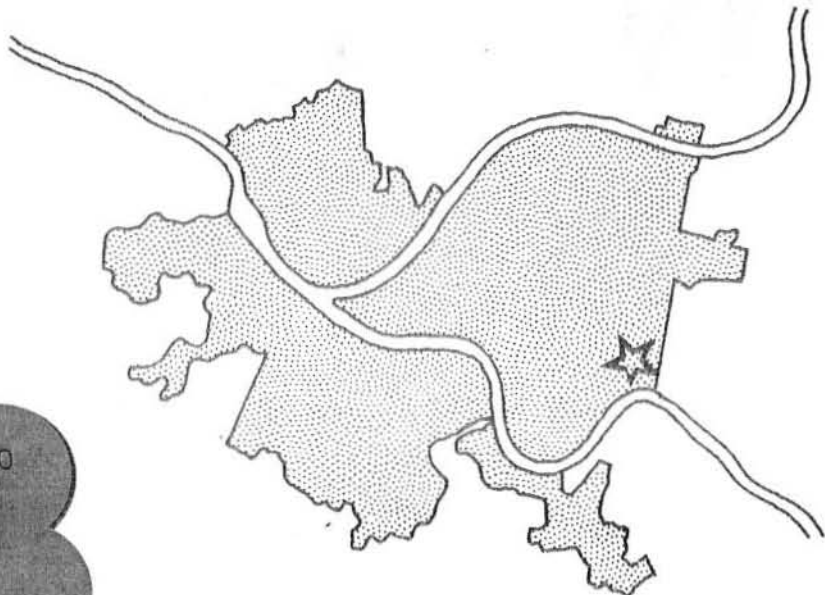
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *swisshelm* *park*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

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The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

SWISSHELM PARK

Census Tract 1411 is located in the extreme southeast corner of the city of Pittsburgh. Separated from the rest of the city by Frick Park and the Duquesne Slag Works, Swisshelm Park is contiguous, with suburban municipalities, and in fact, shares most of its streets with the adjacent suburbs.

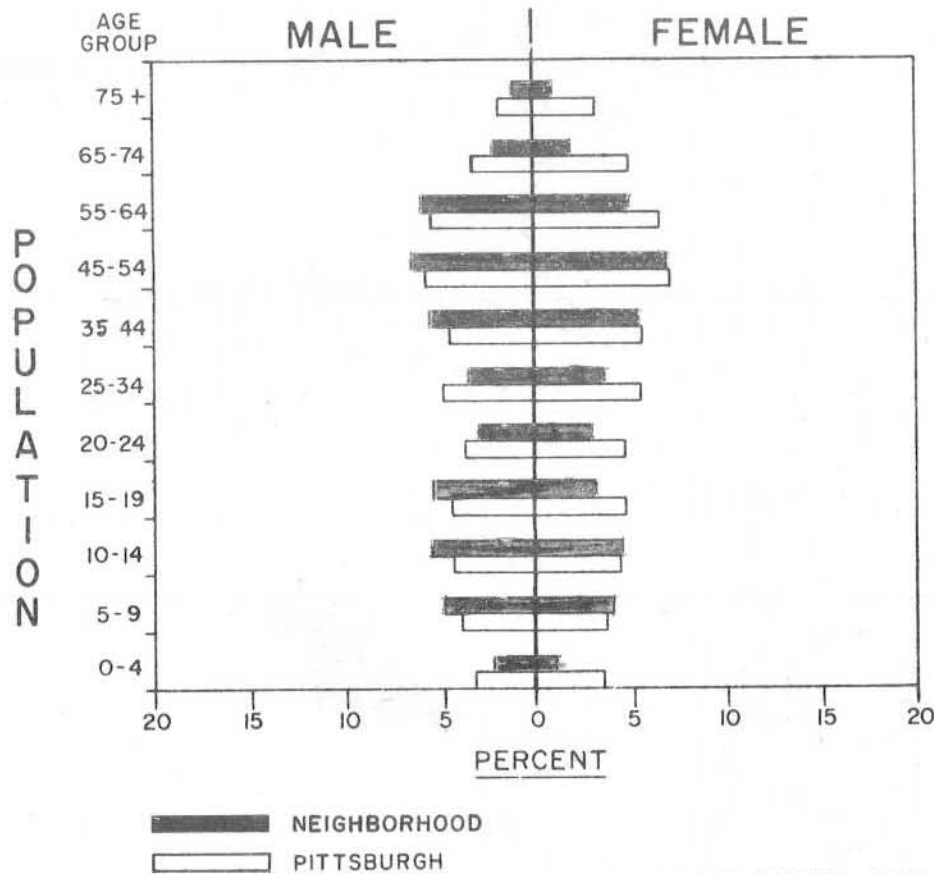
Developed later than the rest of the city, Swisshelm Park is characterized by newer homes laid out on a land-extensive plat. Originally much of Swisshelm Park was owned by R. G. Jackson, who filed with the County a subdivision entitled "Ye Old Swissvale Farm Plan."

Access to this community from the city is generally restricted to Commercial Avenue emanating from Squirrel Hill on an extended Forward Avenue alignment.

A continuing concern of this neighborhood is the condition and reuse of the Duquesne Slag area. Hundreds of acres of barren land are involved. Reclamation and reuse depend on a number of factors, including the future of the Nine Mile Run, which divides the slag operation, and of course, ingress-egress opportunities.

Insulated as it may be, Swisshelm Park boasts very active community groups including recreation, religious and civic organizations. One prime asset is the privately funded Sarah Jackson Black Community Center.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Swisshelm Park population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Swisshelm Park has changed from 2,128 in 1960 to 2,041 in 1970, representing a -4.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

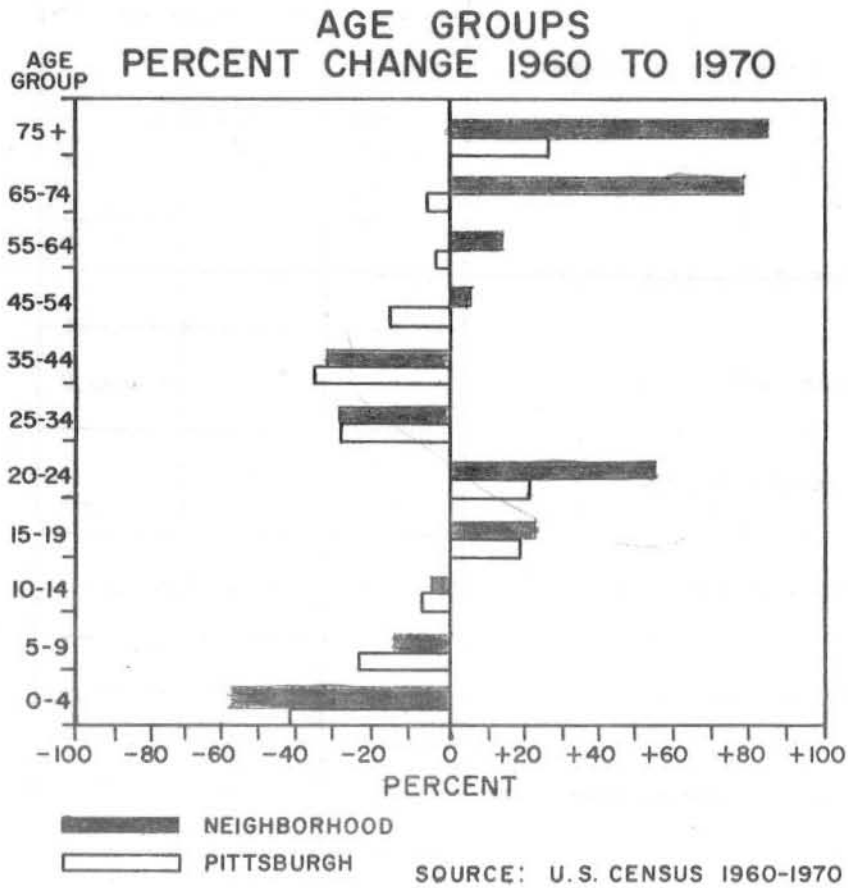
The median age for the neighborhood is 35.3 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

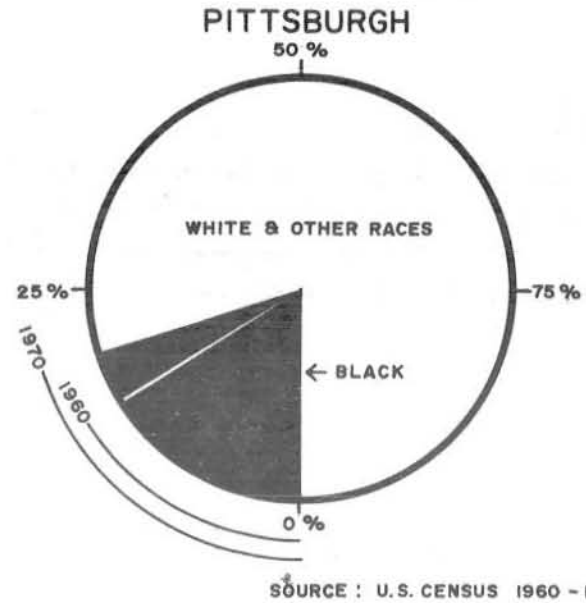
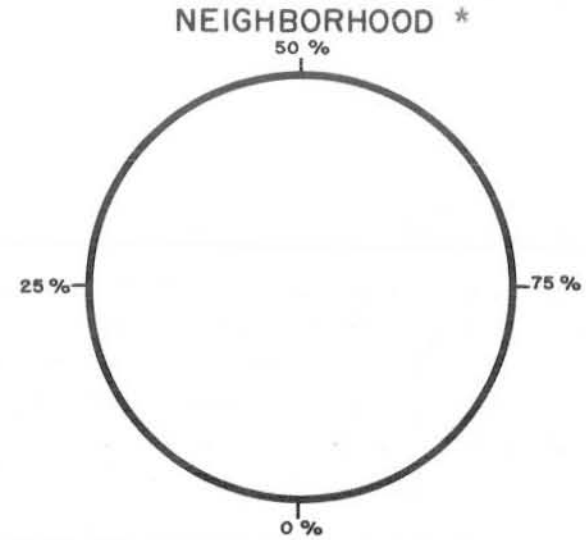
Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Swisshelm Park constituted 0.0% of its 1960 population, and 0.8% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen foremen positions. This group constitutes 40% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	123	60	255	91	529
FEMALE	34	72	20	25	146
TOTAL	157	132	270	116	675
PERCENT OF TOTAL	23.25	19.55	39.99	17.18	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	2	.09
BLIND	1	.04
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	29	1.42
GENERAL	1	.04
AID TO DISABLED	3	.14
TOTAL	36	1.73

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.05
ROBBERY	0	.00
ASSAULT	4	.20
BURGLARY	12	.59
LARCENY	18	.88
TOTAL	35	1.72

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 2% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.72 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
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POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Swisshelm Park are not limited to those located within the confines of Swisshelm Park. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Swisshelm Park

Public Facilities

Police District No. 6

Fire Engine Company No. 61

Recreation

Onondago Tot Lot

Schools

Swisshelm Park Elementary

Taylor Allderdice High School

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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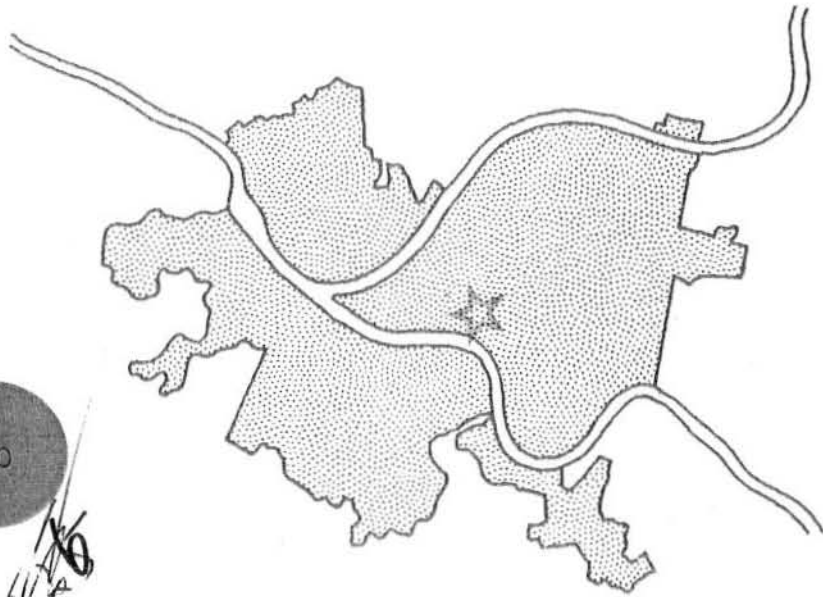
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Elisa L. Ventura

*Dist
Cgh Neighborhood*

a community profile of *terrace* *village*



0600

Handwritten signature or initials

prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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THE HILL DISTRICT

Pittsburgh's Hill District is the oldest residential section of old Pittsburgh.

It is an area holding many of the hard memories of the growth of this city and region. Census Tracts 301, 303, 304, 401, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 508, and 509, are included in the Hill. As in numerous cities across the country, urban renewal has attempted to restore a sound physical environment to the area. After many years of indecision, an attempt is being made to rebuild the Hill as a residential area and not as an extension of the Golden Triangle. The effort of the citizens of the Hill deserves the credit for many of the improvements that have taken place.

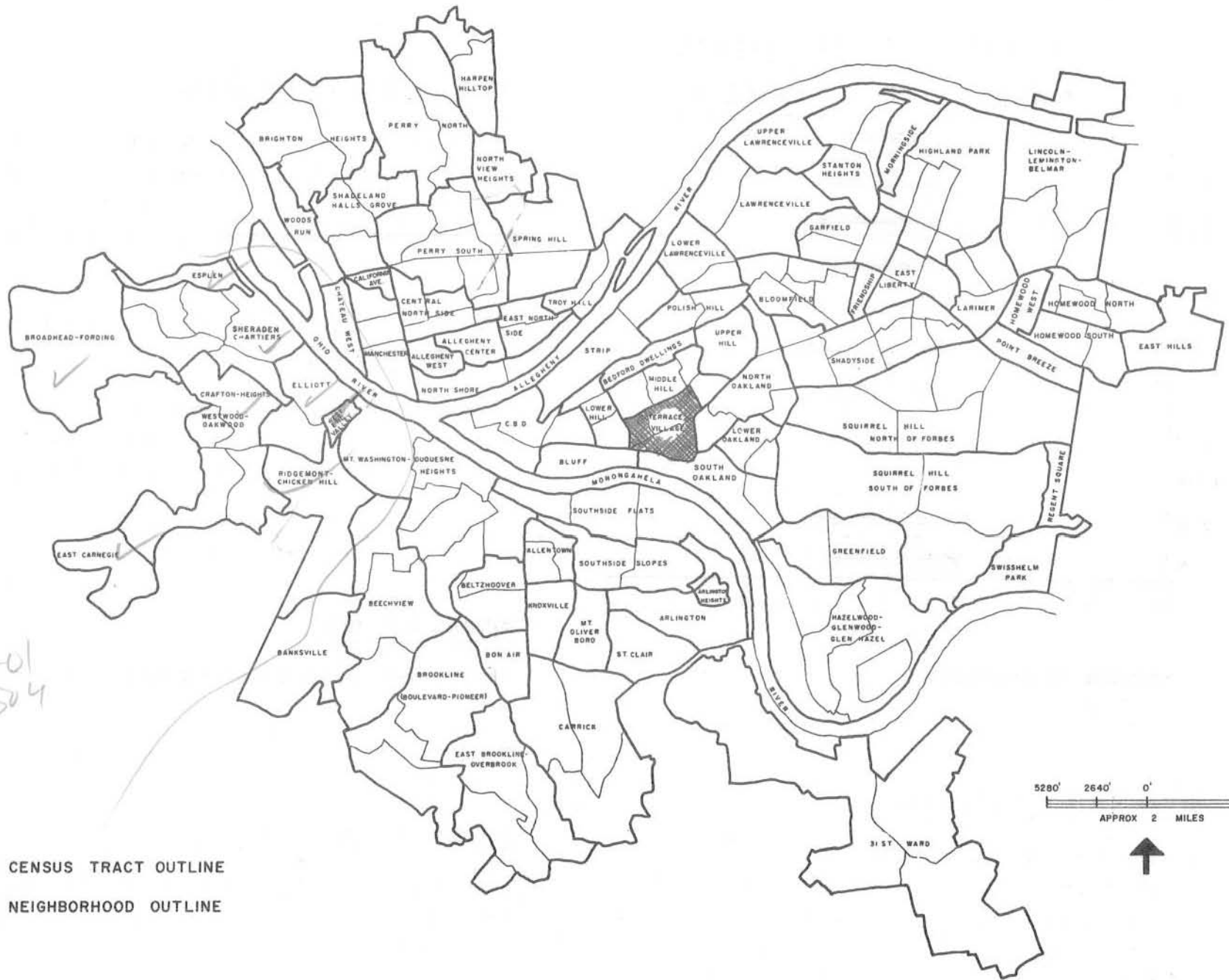
The Hill District is many small communities sharing the river views and steep grades which enhance its distinctive character. Herron Hill, east of Herron Avenue, containing a number of fine old and new homes, needs constant public and private attention to assure its preservation. The Webster-Elba Neighborhood Development Program (an Urban Renewal Project) operating primarily in the Middle and Upper Hill Districts, just west of Herron Hill, has as its goals community rehabilitation and the creation of incentives for the construction of new housing in spite of extensive undermining and subsoil problems.

The Roberts-Devilliers renewal area is located lower in the Hill. The emphasis in Roberts-Devilliers has been on public improvements in support of the substantial public housing rehabilitation that has taken place in the area.

Just to the west of the Roberts-Devilliers boundary, and directly abutting the Golden Triangle, lies Crawford-Roberts, where extensive residential abandonment has taken place. However, the Cliff Street area (part of Crawford-Roberts) has had some new housing construction and rehabilitation. The Lower Hill redevelopment project (now part of the Golden Triangle) remains incomplete, with the controversial Melody Tent site still a temporary parking lot.

There are two large public housing enclaves in the Hill District, Bedford Dwellings, on the northern ridge of the Hill, and Terrace Village, on the southern ridge.

The future of Pittsburgh depends significantly on success in realizing the full potential of the Hill District.



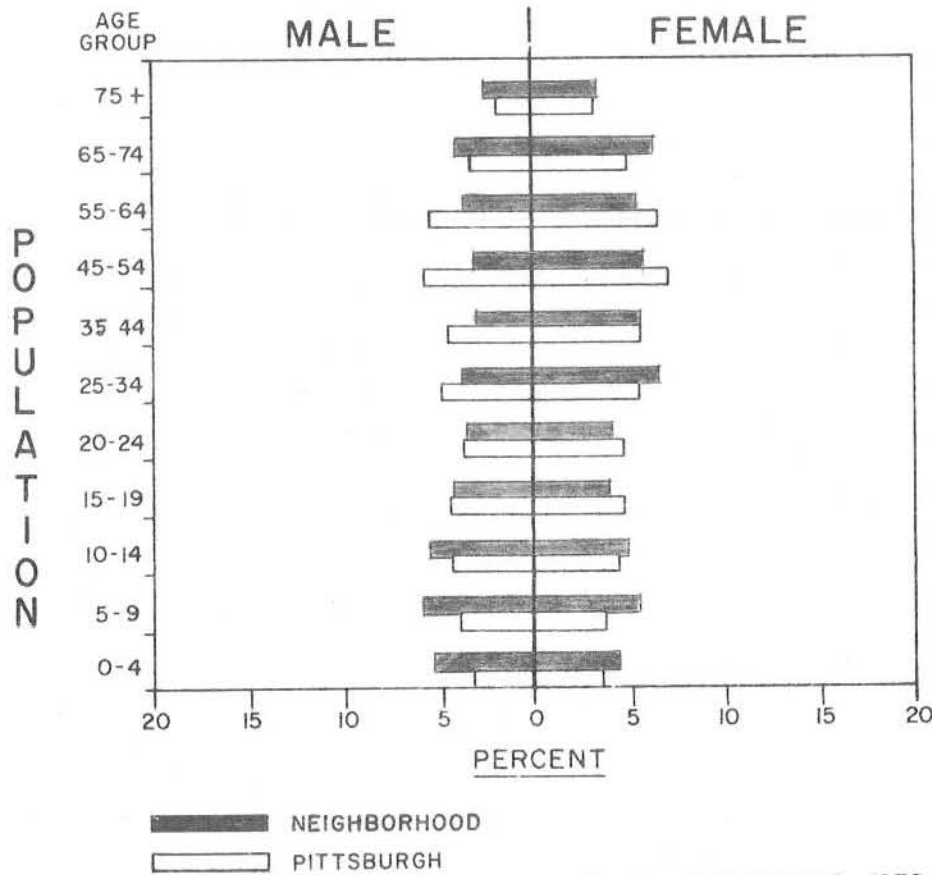
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504

— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE

5280' 2640' 0' 5280'
 APPROX 2 MILES



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Terrace Village's population falls in the age 5-9 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Terrace Village has changed from 10,446 in 1960 to 8,135 in 1970, representing a 22.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 28.0 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

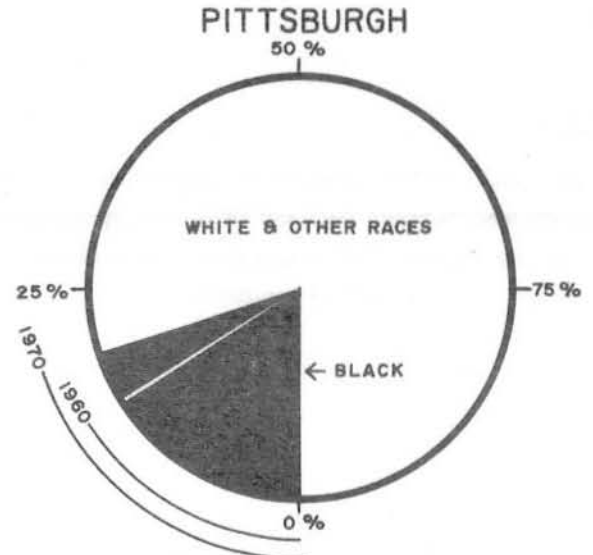
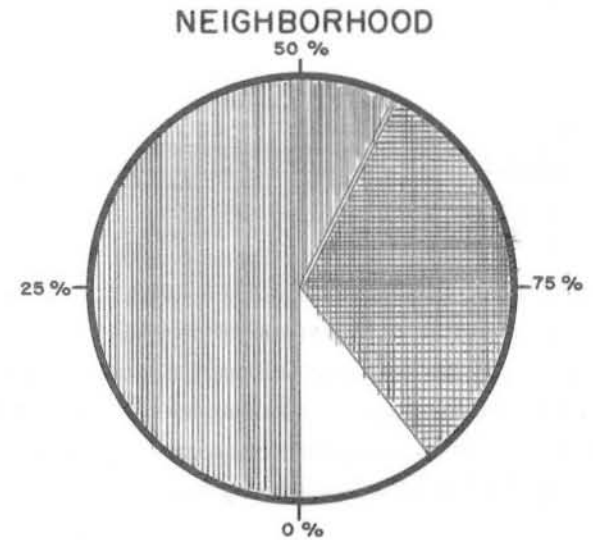
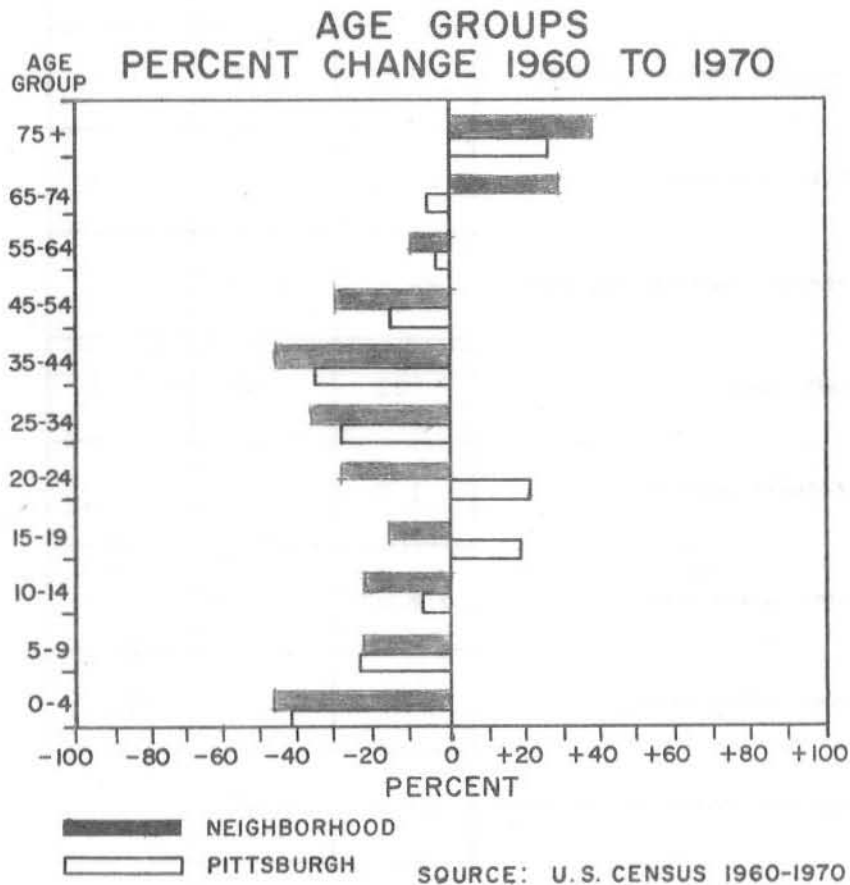
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Two age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Terrace Village constituted 57.1% of its 1960 population, and 89.0% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 3,304; in 1970, 3,277, representing a .8% change. A total of 8.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 63 units were vacant, as compared to 85 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.5% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 17.4% of the 1960, and 8.4% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 3,002 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 41% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3304	3277	- .8
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	3241	3192	- 1.5
OWNER OCCUPIED	314	288	- 8.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	9.5	8.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	2927	2904	- .8
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	88.5	88.6	
VACANT UNITS	63	85	+ 34.9
PERCENT VACANT	1.9	2.5	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 8325	\$ 12,200	+ 46.5
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 45	\$ 68	+ 51.1
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	17.4	8.4	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 24 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$385,580 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.30 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 7.01 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	1	\$ 16,000
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	23	369,580
TOTAL	24	\$ 385,580

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

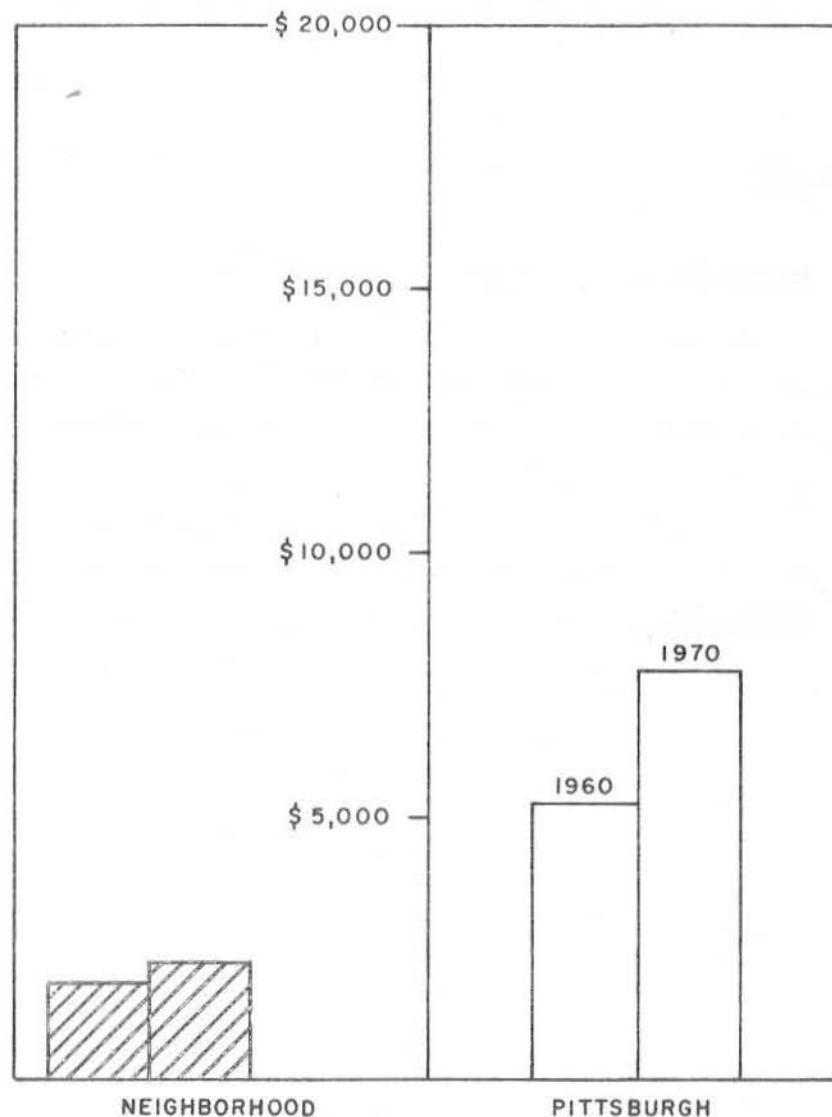
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	170	3.2	163	3.7
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2354	45.0	1713	39.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1399	26.7	1344	30.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	945	18.1	897	20.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	184	3.5	170	3.9
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	180	3.4	74	1.7
TOTAL	5232	100.0	4361	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

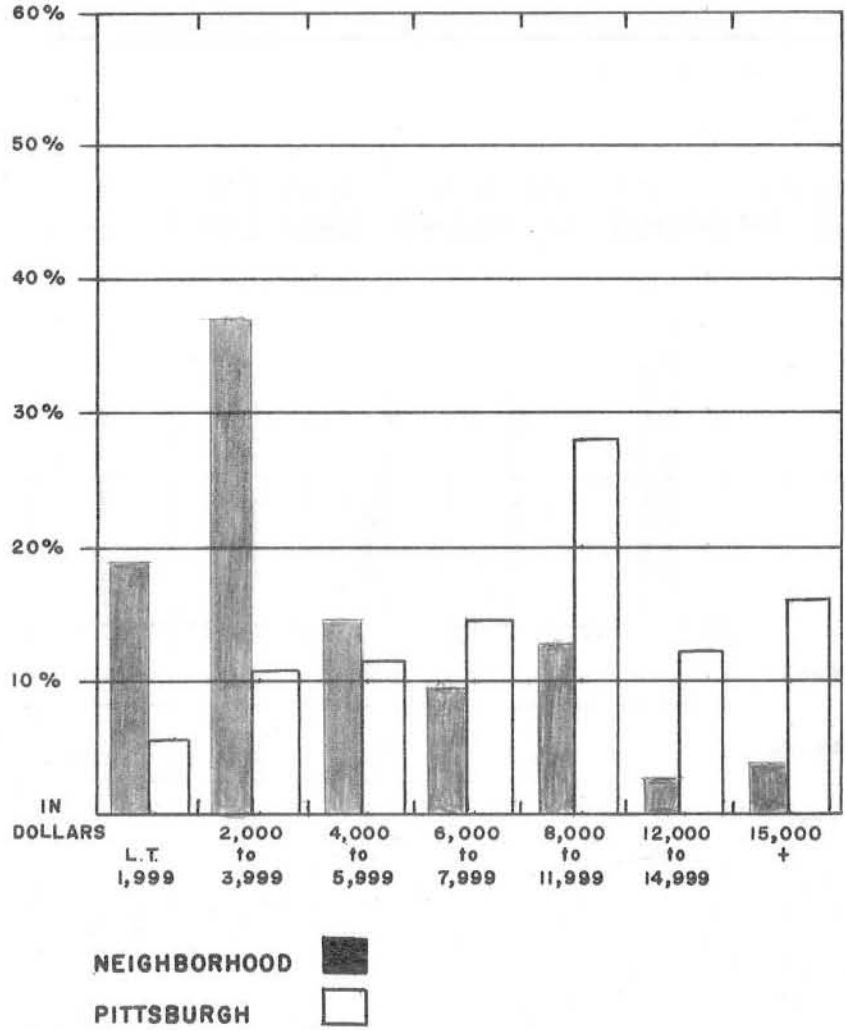


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Terrace Village families was \$3,122 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$3,556, representing a ten year change of 13.9%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 49% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	97	157	302	369	925
FEMALE	75	221	81	533	910
TOTAL	172	378	383	902	1835
PERCENT OF TOTAL	9.36	20.59	20.85	49.13	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	302	3.71
BLIND	24	.29
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2986	36.70
GENERAL	309	3.79
AID TO DISABLED	238	2.92
TOTAL	3859	47.41

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	5	.06
RAPE	16	.20
ROBBERY	84	1.03
ASSAULT	109	1.34
BURGLARY	178	2.19
LARCENY	152	1.87
TOTAL	544	6.69

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 47% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 6.69 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Terrace Village are not limited to those located within the confines of Terrace Village. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Terrace Village

Public Facilities

Police Station No. 2

Fire Station No. 5

Schools

Leo Weil Elementary

Schenley High School

Fifth Avenue High School

Recreation

Kennard Recreation Complex

Martin Luther King Field

Wadsworth Hall Parklet

Aliquippa St. Parklet

Devilliers No. 1 Tot Lot

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

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Stephen Reichstein, Deputy Director

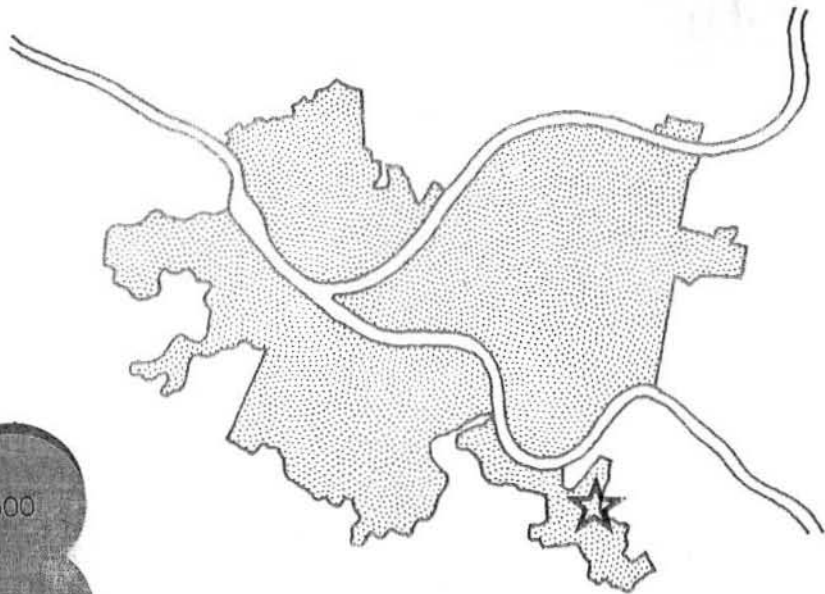
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *the 31st. ward*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

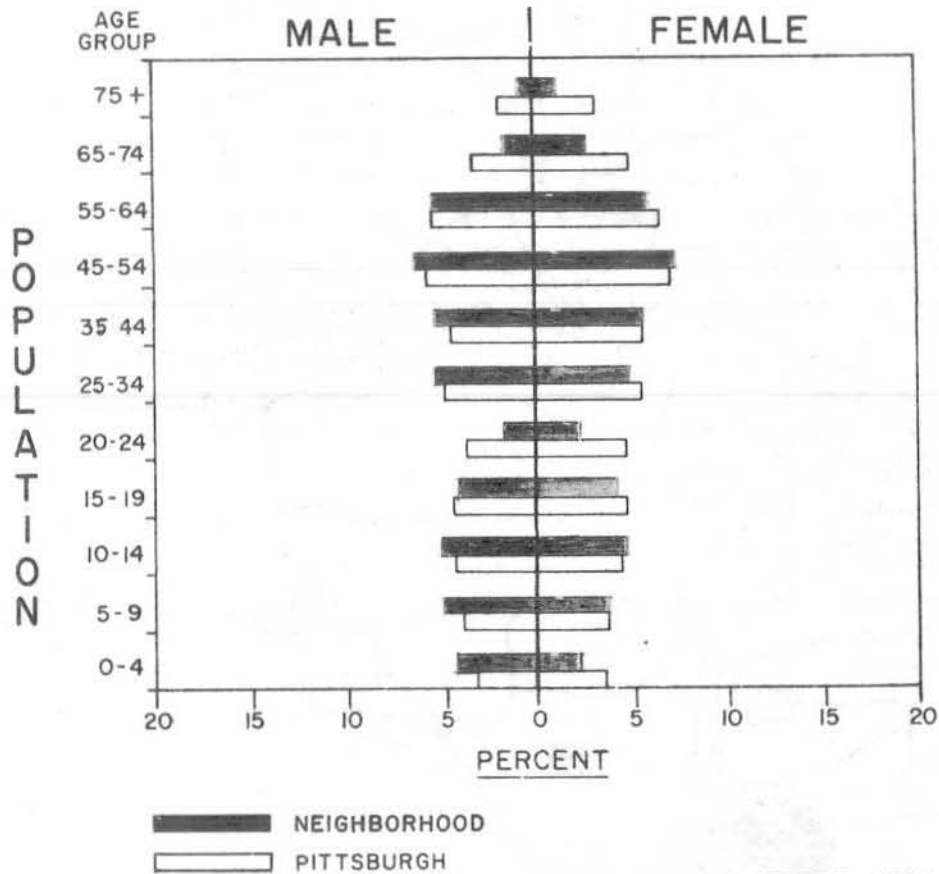
Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

31st WARD

The 31st Ward is made up of several district neighborhoods such as Hays, Lincoln Place, Gates Manor, and New Homestead. It is located at the southeast border of the city adjacent to Baldwin, Munhall, West Mifflin and West Homestead. It includes census tracts 3101, 3102 and 3103.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of the 31st Ward's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of the 31st Ward has changed from 8,095 in 1960 to 7,594 in 1970, representing a -6.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family - children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 32.8 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

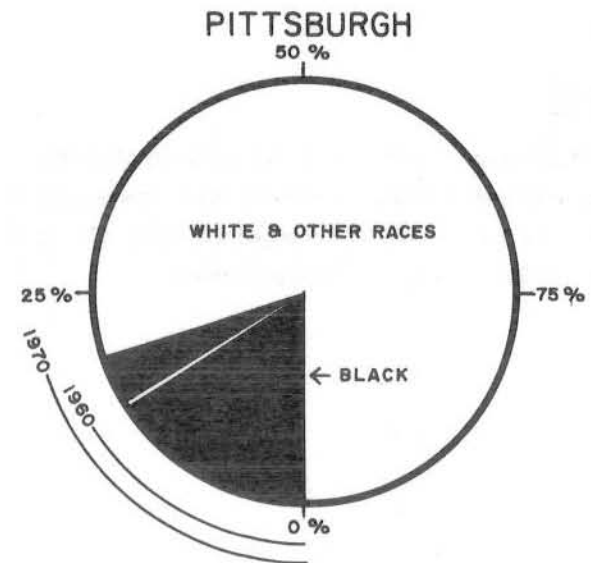
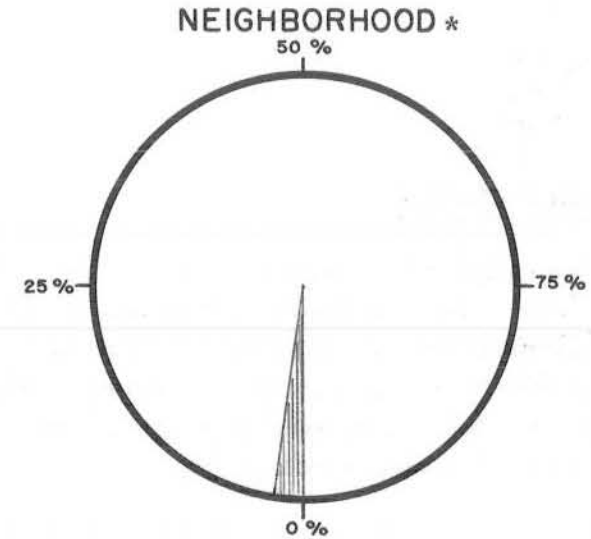
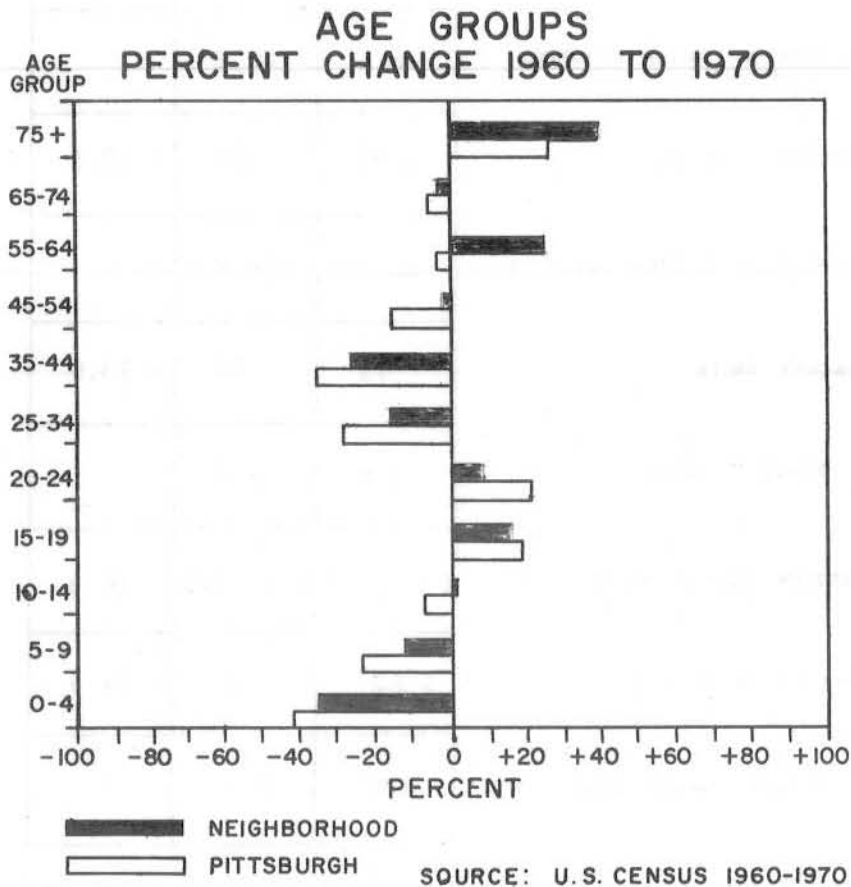
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in the 31st Ward constituted 2.7% of its 1960 population, and 1.8% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960-1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,376; in 1970, 2,360, representing a -.7% change. A total of 80.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 71 units were vacant, as compared to 54 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 2.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 9.8% of the 1960, and 6.7% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,496 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 21% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2376	2360	- .7
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2305	2306	+ .04
OWNER OCCUPIED	1817	1909	+ 5.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	76.4	80.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	488	397	- 18.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	20.5	16.8	
VACANT UNITS	71	54	- 23.9
PERCENT VACANT	2.9	2.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 12,270	\$ 14,275	+ 16.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 64	\$ 88	+ 37.5
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	9.8	6.7	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 40 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$137,414 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 2.5 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 10.55 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	6	\$ 81,500
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	4	9,400
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	5	9,900
ALTERATIONS	25	36,614
TOTAL	40	\$ 137,414

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970

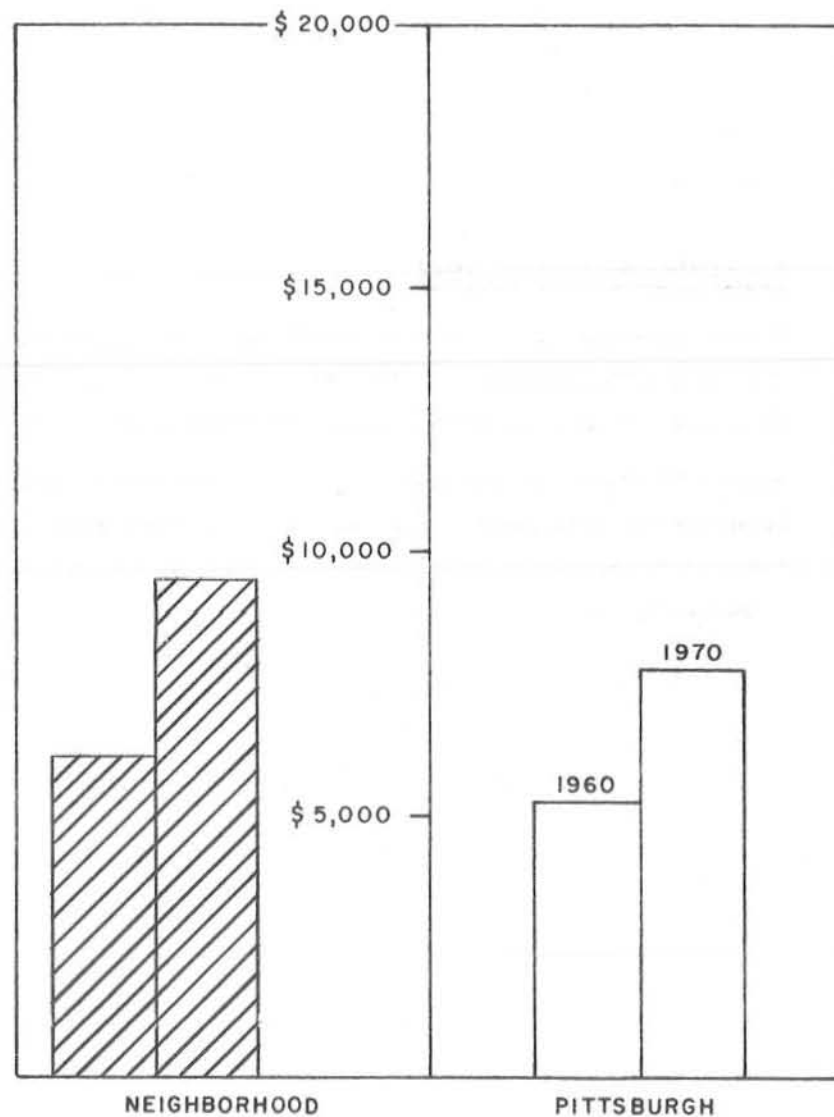
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
 COMPLETED BY PERSONS
 25 YEARS & OVER
 1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	93	2.0	92	2.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1843	39.0	1215	27.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1142	24.3	1074	24.1
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	1296	27.5	1708	38.4
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	205	4.4	195	4.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	129	2.7	165	3.7
TOTAL	4708	100.0	4449	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

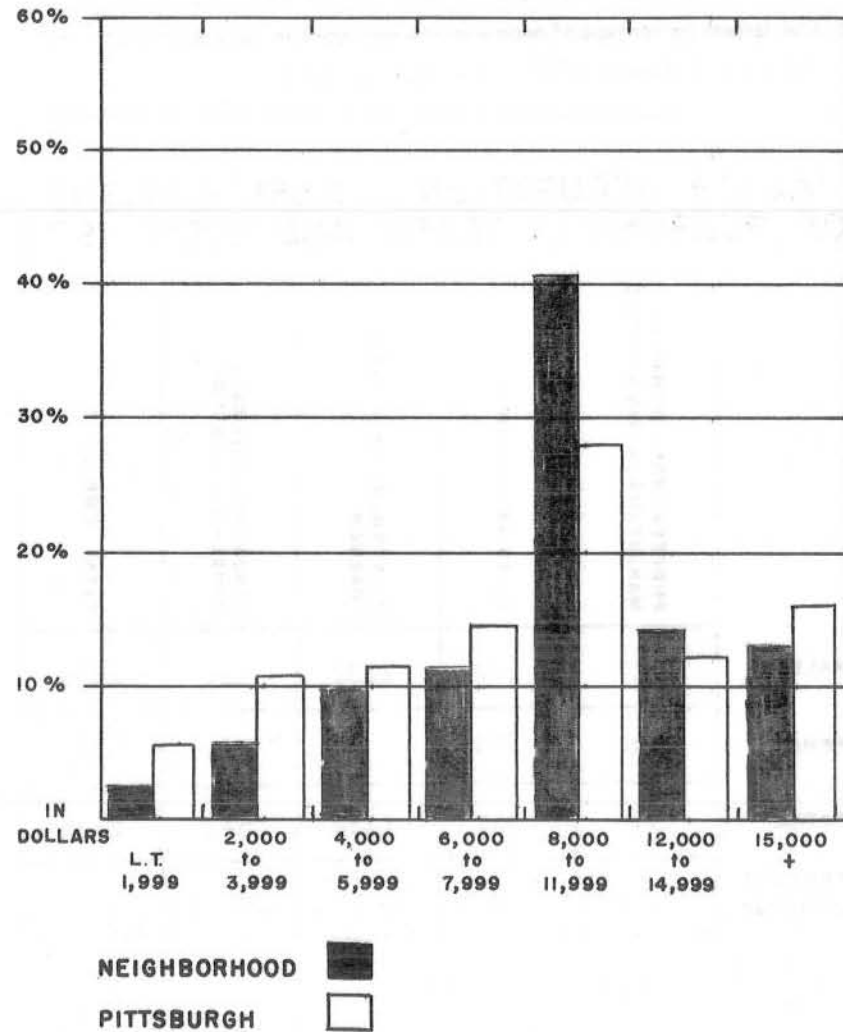


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for the 31st Ward families was \$6,070 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$9,799, representing a ten year change of 61.3%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 41% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	227	277	1032	320	1856
FEMALE	134	455	98	195	882
TOTAL	361	732	1130	515	2738
PERCENT OF TOTAL	13.17	26.72	41.26	18.79	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	9	.11
BLIND	10	.13
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	257	3.40
GENERAL	35	.46
AID TO DISABLED	9	.11
TOTAL	320	4.21

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.01
ROBBERY	7	.09
ASSAULT	45	.60
BURGLARY	55	.73
LARCENY	45	.60
TOTAL	153	2.03

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 4% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 2.03 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve the 31st Ward are not limited to those located within the confines of the 31st Ward. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

31st Ward

Public Facilities

Engine Co. No. 12
Police Station No. 7

Public Schools

Mifflin Elementary
Taylor Allderdice High

Recreation

McBride Park
Revenue Street Basketball Court
Lincoln Place Tot Lot

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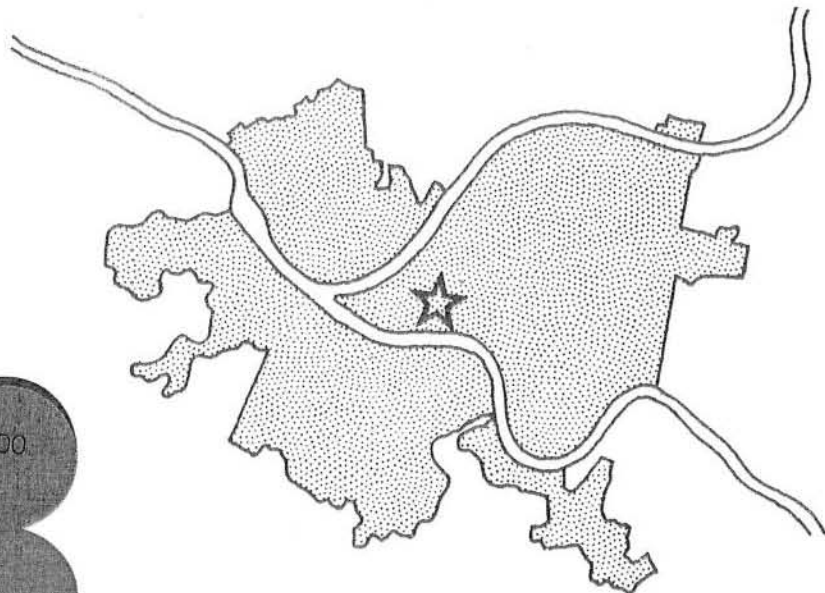
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

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Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *the bluff*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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THE BLUFF AREA

The Bluff Area of Pittsburgh, bounded by Fifth Avenue and the Monongahela River, is a small mixed residential, commercial, and institutional area that has lost over 26% of its population during the last twenty years.

The entire area comprises Census Tract 102. Housing is mostly row-type dwellings scattered with commercial and warehouse facilities. Uncontrolled development has led to conflicts in land use that will require a focus of activity in the future. There is an excellent view of the South Side. Great potential exists for the mixed residential uses as an extension of the developing downtown residential community.

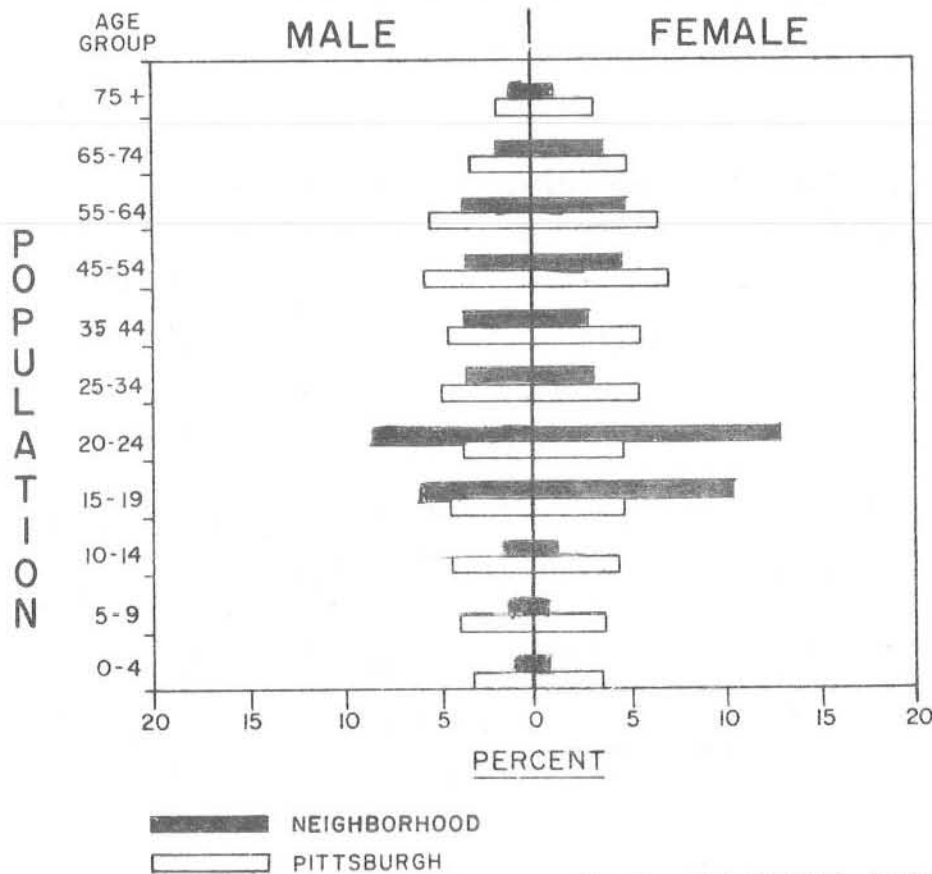
The City's only completed renewal project is the Bluff area renewal plan. Duquesne University and the Mercy Hospital Complex are in the final phases of expansion and modernization in accord with this plan. A high rise luxury apartment building rounds out a truly modern and diverse community.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of the Bluff's population falls in the age 20-24 category, the smallest being the under 5 yrs. age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of the Bluff has changed from 5,555 in 1960 to 4,082 in 1970, representing a 26.5% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 24.3 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

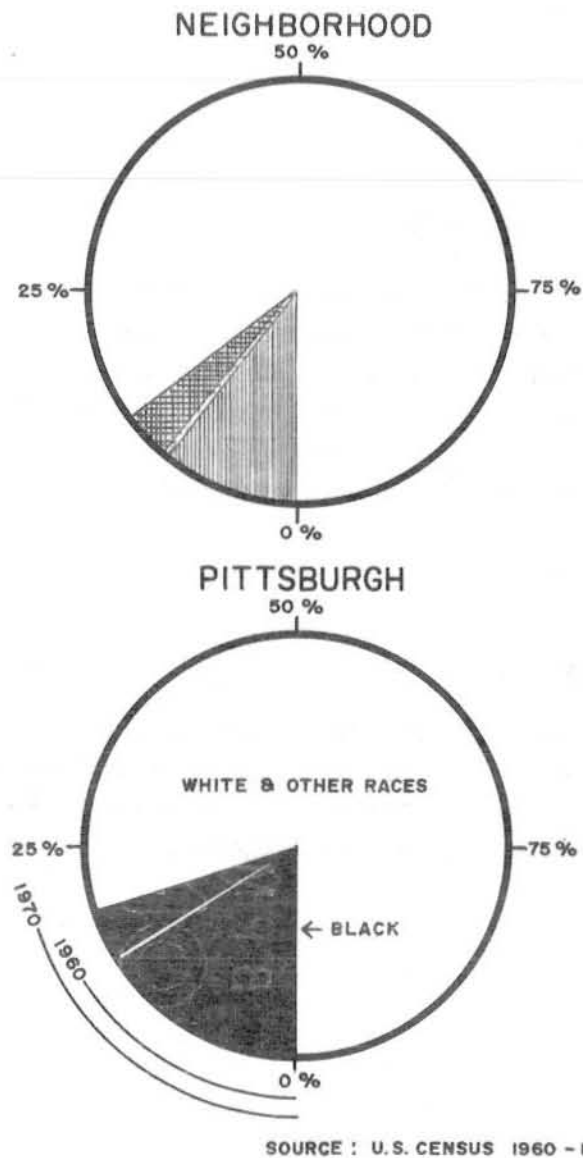
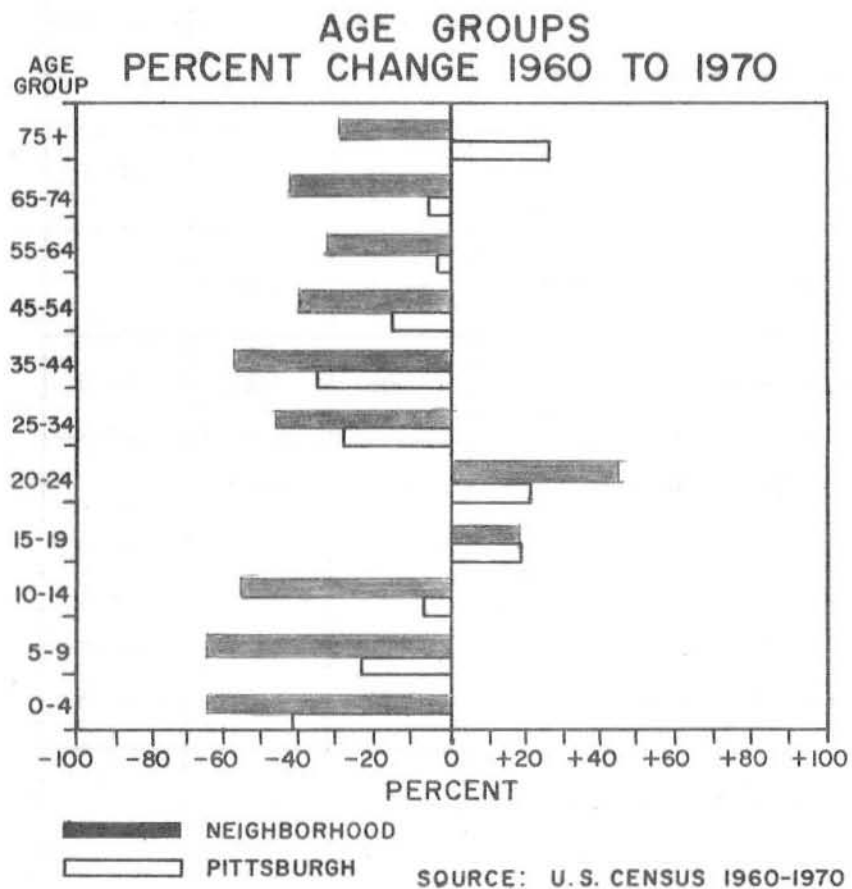
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Two age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in the Bluff constituted 11.6% of its 1960 population, and 15.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 1,690; in 1970, 1,588, representing a -6.0% change. A total of 17.0% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 106 units were vacant, as compared to 301 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 18.9% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.4% of the 1960, and 6.5% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,881 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 48% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1690	1588	- 6.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1584	1287	- 18.8
OWNER OCCUPIED	454	271	- 40.3
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	26.8	17.0	
RENTER OCCUPIED	1130	1016	- 10.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	66.8	63.9	
VACANT UNITS	106	301	+183.9
PERCENT VACANT	6.2	18.9	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 7632	\$ 6255	- 18.0
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 57	\$ 100	+ 75.4
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.4	6.5	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 27 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$467,285. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 16.37 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$ 70,000
ALTERATIONS	26	397,285
TOTAL	27	\$ 467,285

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

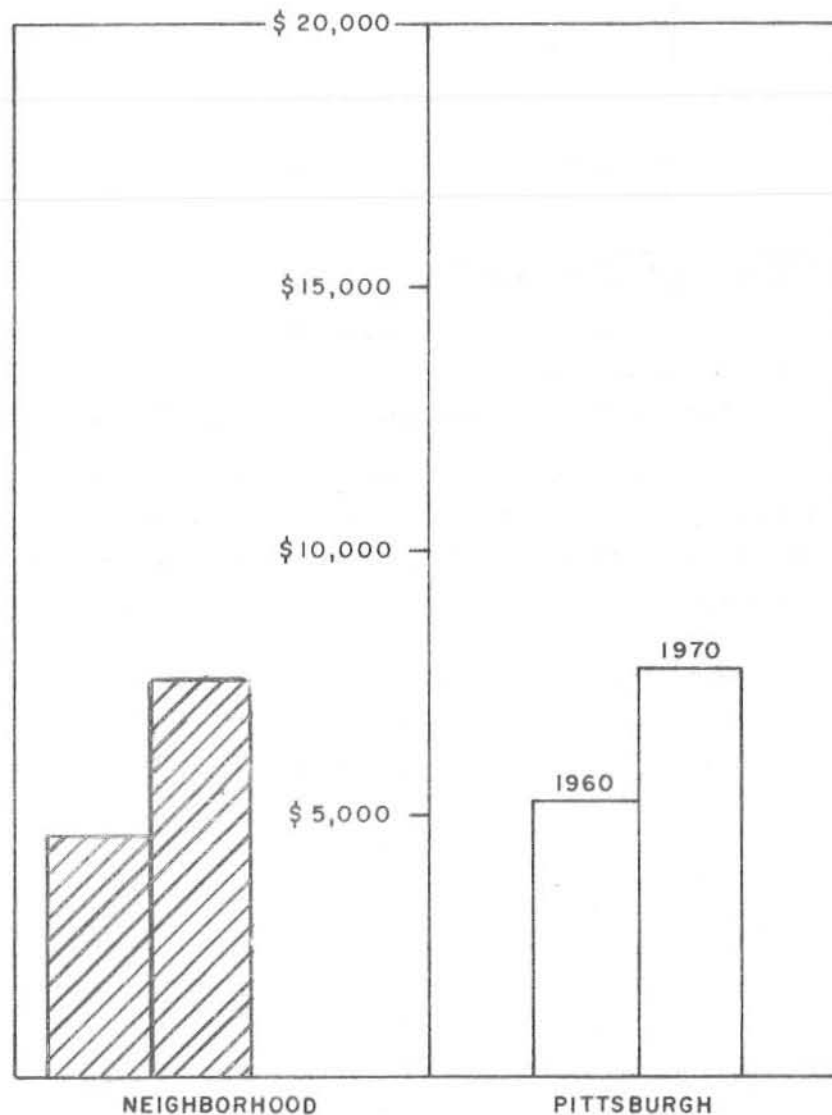
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	316	9.8	109	5.8
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1611	50.2	680	36.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	607	18.9	282	15.0
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	435	13.6	423	22.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	78	2.4	105	5.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	162	5.0	284	15.1
TOTAL	3209	100.0	1883	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

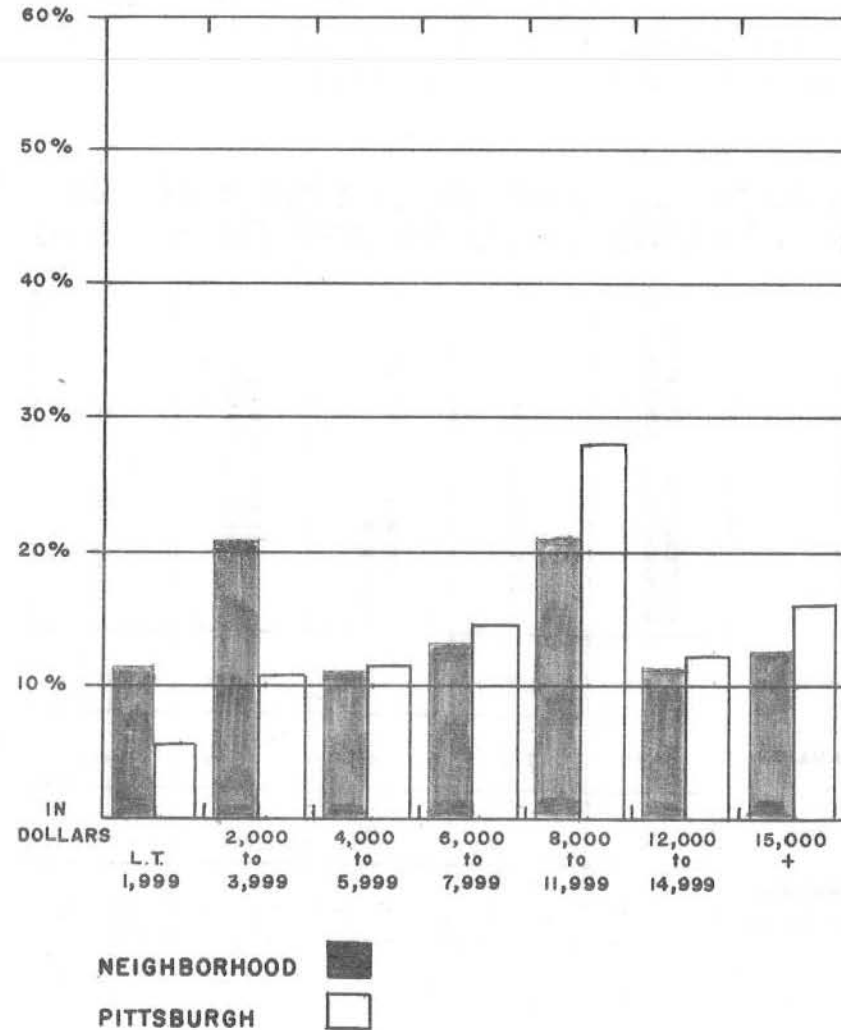


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for the Bluff families was \$4,064 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,228, representing a ten year change of 77.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



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SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & service positions. This group constitutes 28% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	269	133	254	216	872
FEMALE	124	240	43	195	602
TOTAL	393	373	297	411	1474
PERCENT OF TOTAL	26.65	25.30	20.14	27.87	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	71	1.73
BLIND	5	.12
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	232	5.68
GENERAL	200	4.89
AID TO DISABLED	60	1.46
TOTAL	568	13.88

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 14% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 10.14; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	6	.15
ROBBERY	63	1.54
ASSAULT	61	1.49
BURGLARY	84	2.06
LARCENY	200	4.90
TOTAL	414	10.14

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve the Bluff are not limited to those located within the confines of the Bluff. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

The Bluff

Public Facilities

No. 2 Police Station

Department of Lands and Buildings District Office

Fire Engine Company No. 4 and Truck No. 3

Recreational Facilities

Miltenberger-Locust Basketball Court

Tustin Street Tot Lots No. 1 and No. 2

Health

Mercy Hospital

Central Medical Pavillion

Allegheny County Public Health District Office

Education

Fifth Avenue High School

Duquesne University

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Hon. Pete Flaherty, Mayor

CITY COUNCIL

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Hon. Amy Ballinger

Hon. Richard S. Caliguiri

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Billie Bramhall, Deputy Director

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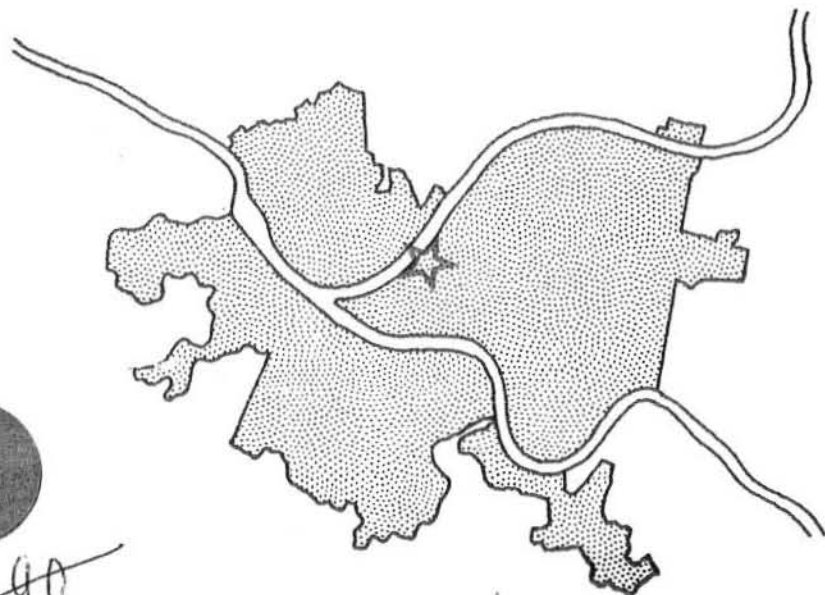
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of

the strip



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

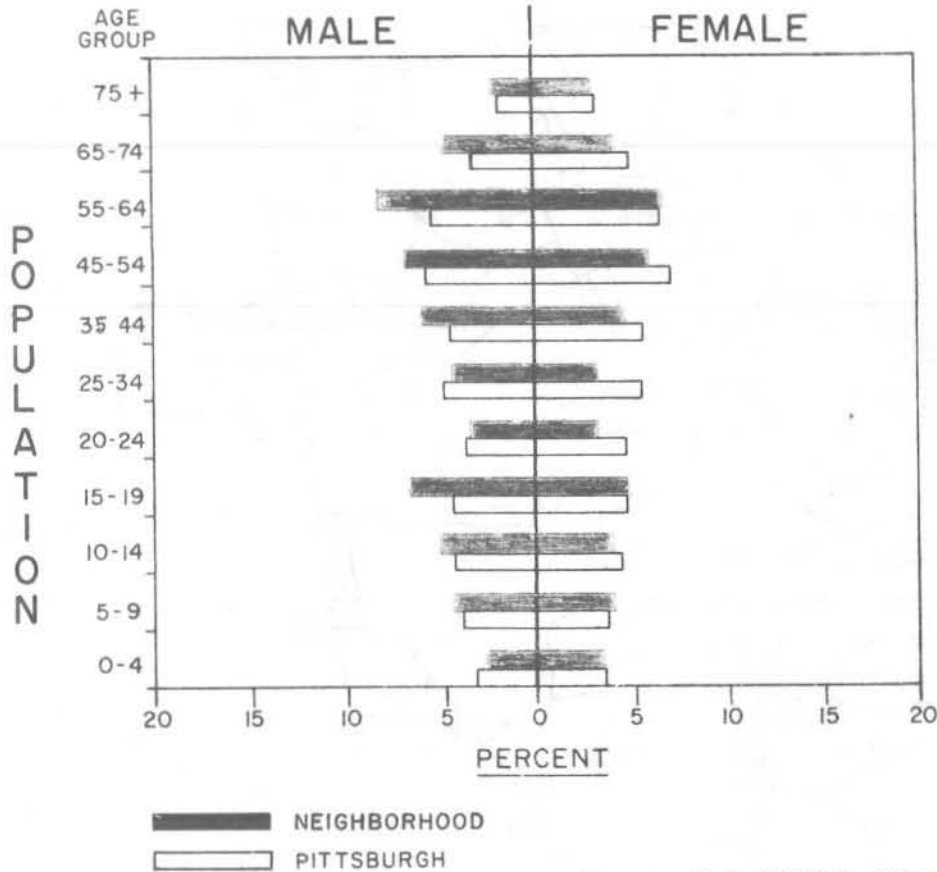
THE STRIP

The Strip community is generally considered to be the area between the railroad and the Allegheny River, from Eleventh Street to 33rd Street. For statistical purposes the Strip is composed of Census Tracts 202 and 601.

This narrow rectangular area stretching from Downtown to Lower Lawrenceville houses mostly warehouses and wholesale businesses which serve the region. These functions have been increasing while residential use of the Strip has declined sharply. Families which once found it necessary to be close to employment have sought more suitable living environments as transportation has enabled them to do so, and as the character of local employment has changed.

The remaining houses were built in the latter decades of the 1800's. These are predominantly small brick row structures. While a few convenience stores remain residents must go out of their neighborhood for most of their shopping needs.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of The Strip's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of The Strip has changed from 1,637 in 1960 to 849 in 1970, representing a -48.2% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 37.4 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

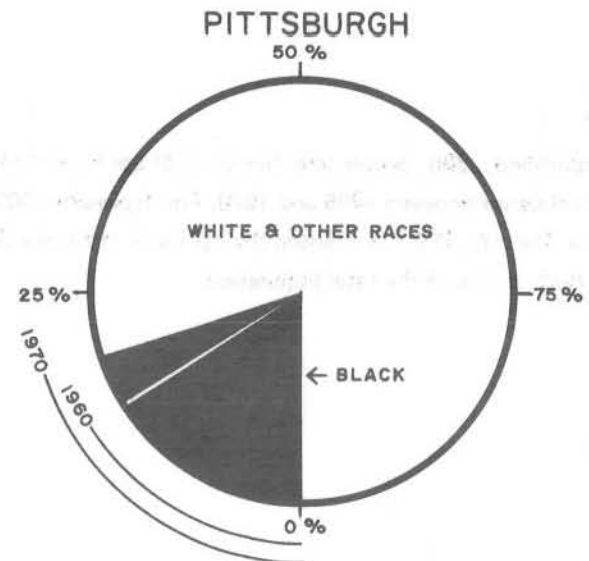
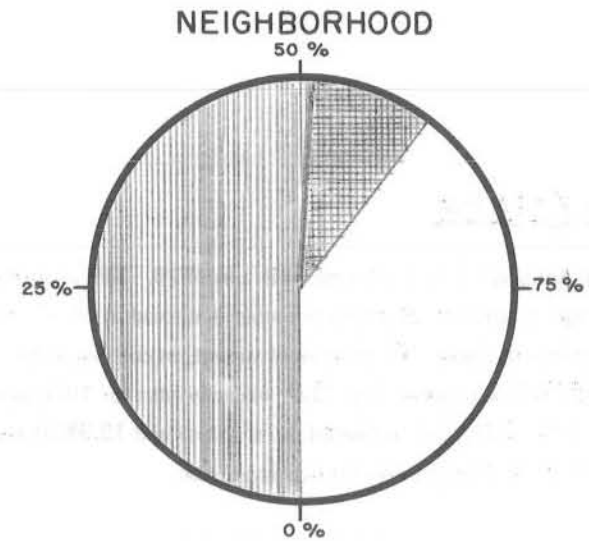
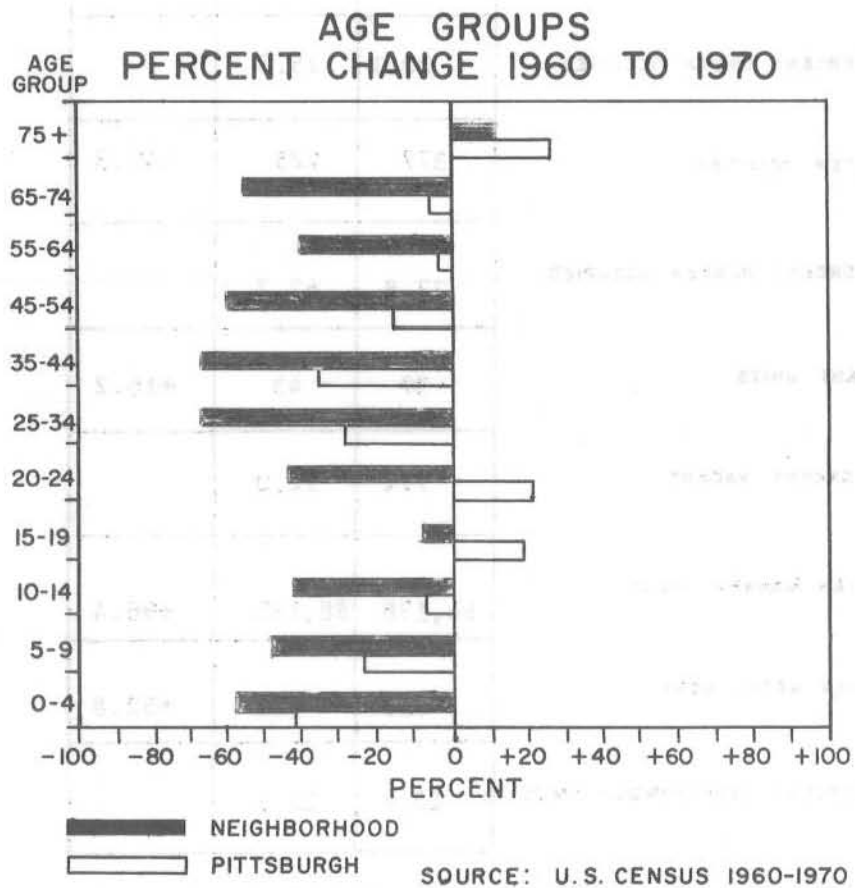
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

One age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970

RACE

Black population in The Strip constituted 52.5% of its 1960 population, and 61.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

POPULATION

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 518 ; in 1970, 359 , representing a -30.7% change. A total of 25.3% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 37 units were vacant, as compared to 43 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 12.0 vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 13.9% of the 1960, and 11.7% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 250 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 30% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	518	359	-30.7
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	481	316	-34.3
OWNER OCCUPIED	104	91	-12.5
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	20.1	25.3	
RENTER OCCUPIED	377	225	-40.3
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	72.8	62.7	
VACANT UNITS	37	43	+16.2
PERCENT VACANT	7.1	12.0	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$4,138	\$8,125	+96.4
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$53	\$81	+52.8
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	13.9	11.7	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 10 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$449,341. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 25.06 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS	0	0
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	0	0
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	1	\$5,000
ALTERATIONS	9	\$444,341
TOTAL	10	\$449,341

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

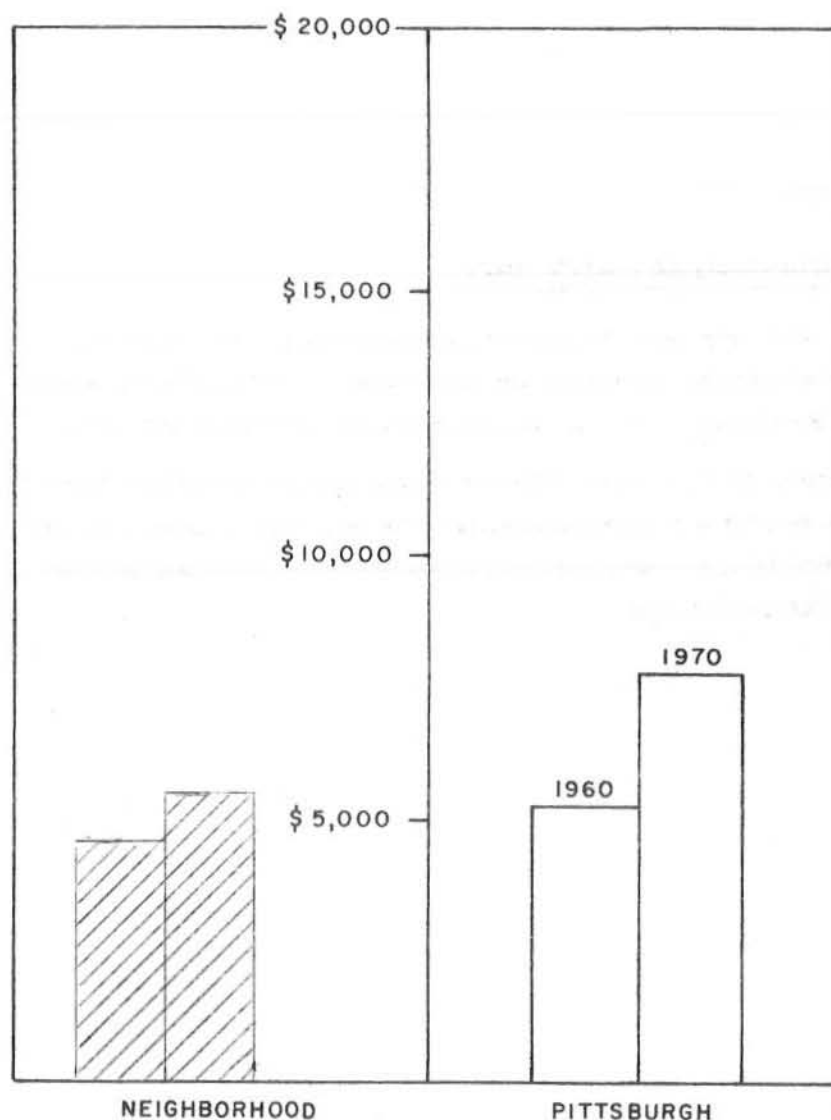
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	25	2.3	35	6.9
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	665	61.6	227	45.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	253	23.4	153	30.4
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	122	11.3	78	15.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	9	.8	7	1.4
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	6	.6	4	.8
TOTAL	1080	100.0	504	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

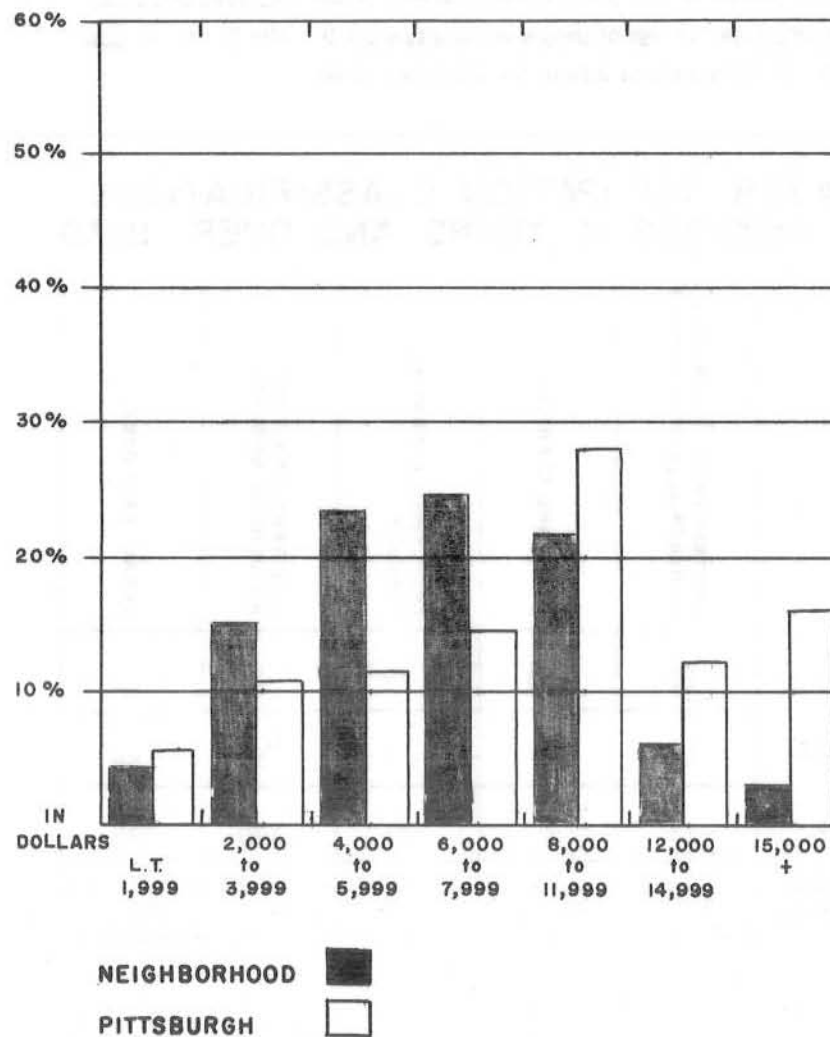


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for The Strip families was \$4,770 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$6,956, representing a ten year change of 45.8%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor and service positions. This group constitutes 46% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	12	20	78	74	184
FEMALE	11	27	4	56	98
TOTAL	23	47	82	130	282
PERCENT OF TOTAL	8.15	16.66	29.06	46.09	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	32	3.76
BLIND	3	.35
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	157	18.49
GENERAL	71	8.36
AID TO DISABLED	26	3.06
TOTAL	289	34.02

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 34% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 35.56; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	4	.47
ROBBERY	23	2.70
ASSAULT	45	5.30
BURGLARY	107	12.60
LARCENY	123	14.49
TOTAL	302	35.56

S O C I O - E C C O N O M I C

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve The Strip are not limited to those located within the confines of The Strip . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

The Strip

Public Facilities

No. 3 Police Station

No. 7 Fire Station

Public Schools

Woolslayer Elementary

Arsenal Middle

Schenley High

Recreation

Denny Tot Lot

West Penn Recreation Center

Arsenal Playground

Leslie Playground and Pool

Sullivan Playground

Health

St. Francis Hospital

St. Margaret's Hospital

West Penn Hospital

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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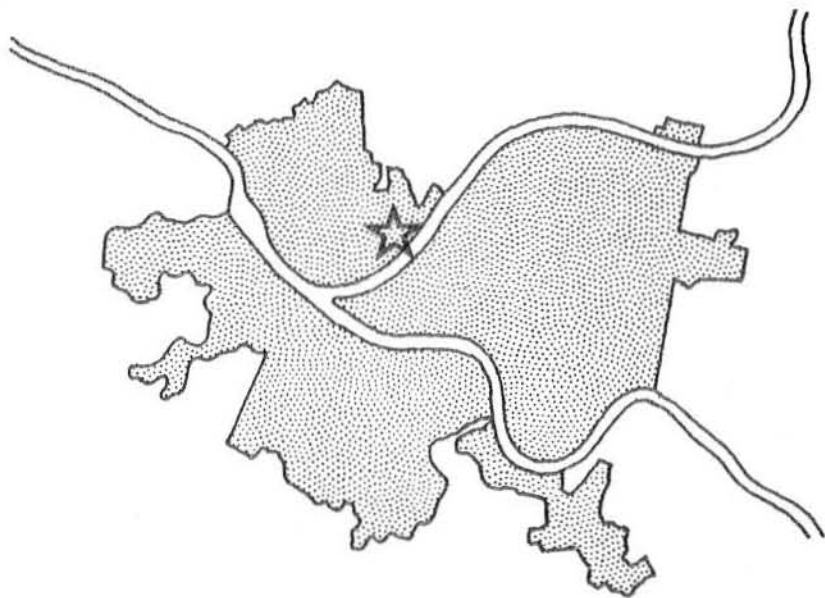
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

0600

a community profile of *troy hill*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

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The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

TROY HILL

Troy Hill is located just to the east of East North Side on a plateau which forms a peninsula with cliffs dropping 150 feet to the bordering streets of Spring Garden Avenue on the north, Vinial Street on the west and East Ohio Street on the south. The eastern end of the plateau attaches to the hillside behind and abuts Reserve Township. It falls in census tracts 2402 and 2403.

This compact neighborhood of about 5200 people was settled by German and east European immigrants as is reflected by street names such as Liedertafel and Straubs.

It is largely a single family home ownership residential neighborhood with a small central shopping district. It is evident to a visitor that this community is quickly characterized by its cleanliness and well maintained structures even though they may be old and architecturally plain.

SPRING GARDEN

Because the Spring Garden community cannot be isolated statistically, it is not possible to provide a complete community profile. However, a brief description of the community is presented here.

Spring Garden is a neighborhood which begins at the northeast corner of the East North Side and follows the valley floor of Spring Garden Avenue curving northward between the hilltop communities of Troy Hill on the south and west and Spring Hill on the north and west until it runs into Reserve Township.

Historically, this neighborhood because of its location and convenience for industrial expansion out of the valley floor from the East North Side, has been of mixed industrial and residential uses. Today, the industrial uses are becoming marginal due to the age and lack of room to expand. This has left mostly row type residential uses to survive along the narrow streets on the valley floor and hillsides.

Spring Garden being a valley neighborhood like Charles Street, also becomes the logical boundary for census tracts and, therefore, difficult to extrapolate definite census information which largely fall into Spring Hill or Troy Hill census data. However, the current population is estimated at about 2,000 people.

Due to an active citizens organization, many of the problems that cause deterioration are being confronted and a definite concern is starting to change this neighborhood in a positive residential direction.

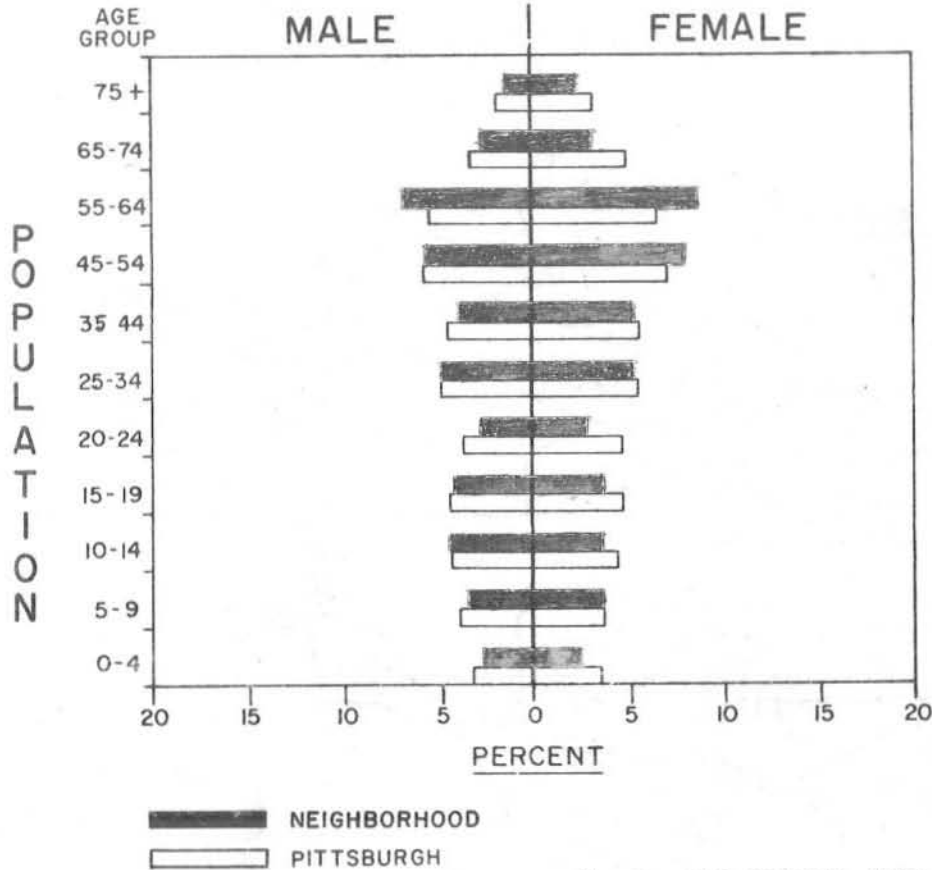


- CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
- NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



31 ST WARD

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Troy Hill's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Troy Hill has changed from 6,220 in 1960 to 5,241 in 1970, representing a 15.8% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head - children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 35.6 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

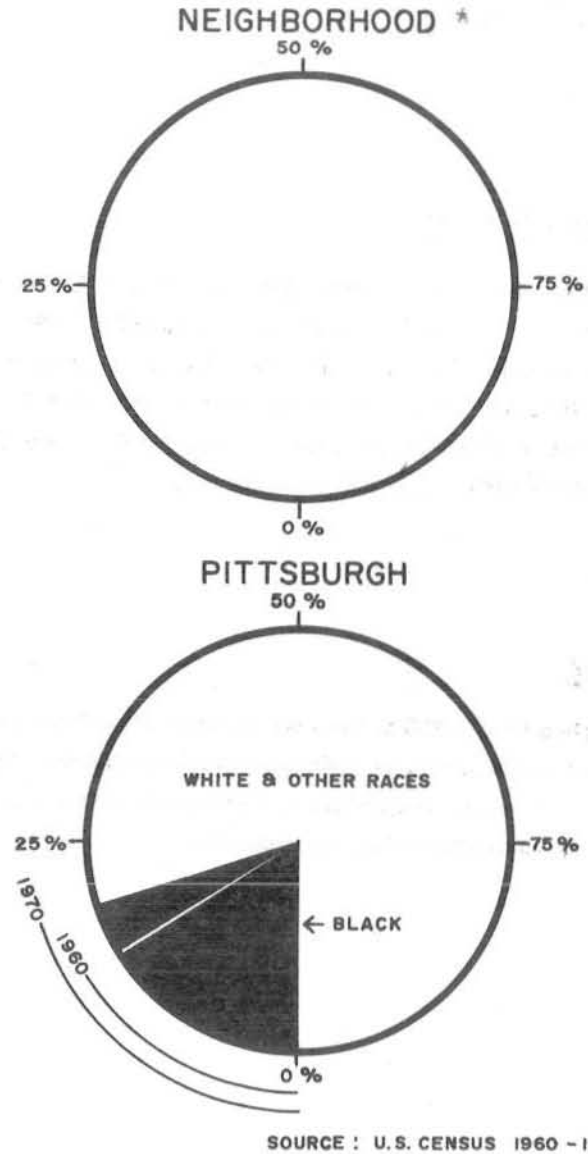
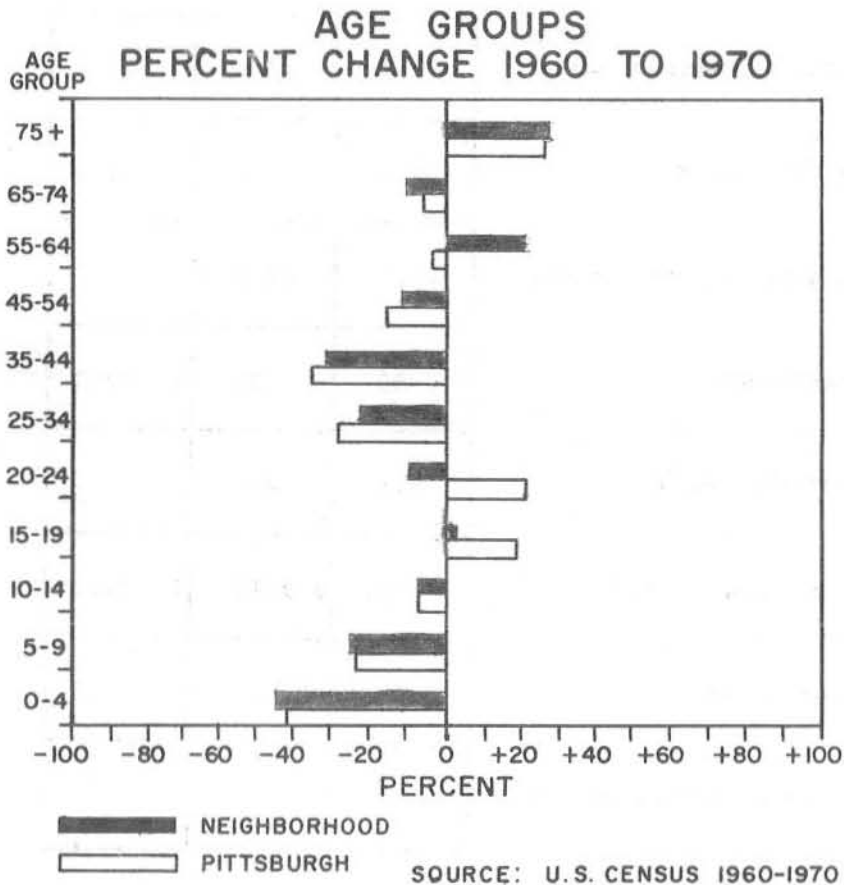
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Three age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Troy Hill constituted 0.0% of its 1960 population, and 0.1% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,012; in 1970, 1,942, representing a -3.5% change. A total of 52.4% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 83 units were vacant, as compared to 93 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 4.7% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 14.7% of the 1960, and 9.0% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 1,659 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 34% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2012	1942	- 3.5
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1929	1849	- 4.1
OWNER OCCUPIED	1005	1019	+ 1.4
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	49.9	52.4	
RENTER OCCUPIED	924	830	- 10.2
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	45.9	42.7	
VACANT UNITS	83	93	+ 12.0
PERCENT VACANT	4.1	4.7	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 7057	\$ 9110	+ 29.1
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 57	\$ 68	+ 19.3
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	14.7	9.0	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 38 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$116,424 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 18.53 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	2	\$ 23,500
ALTERATIONS	36	92,924
TOTAL	38	\$ 116,424

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

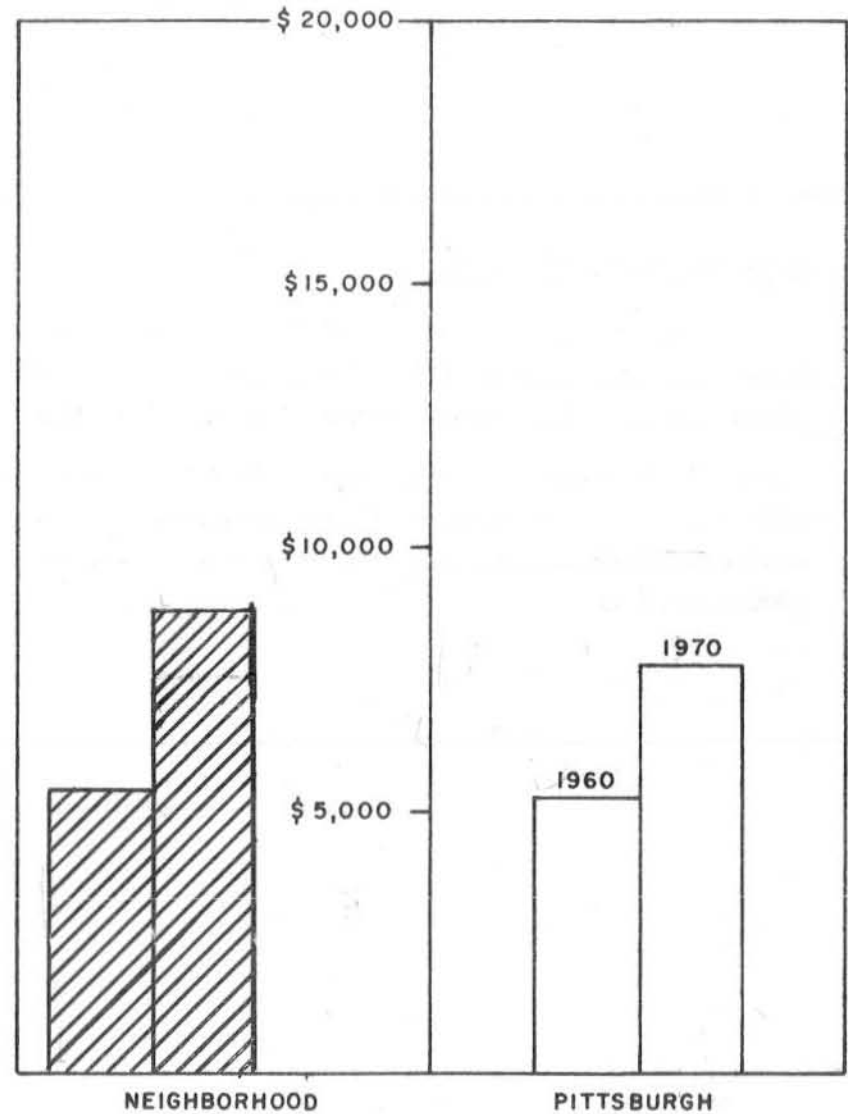
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	30	.8	36	1.1
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1932	52.6	1294	40.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	869	23.7	926	28.9
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	667	18.2	818	25.5
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	86	2.3	59	1.8
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	86	2.3	75	2.3
TOTAL	3670	100.0	3208	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

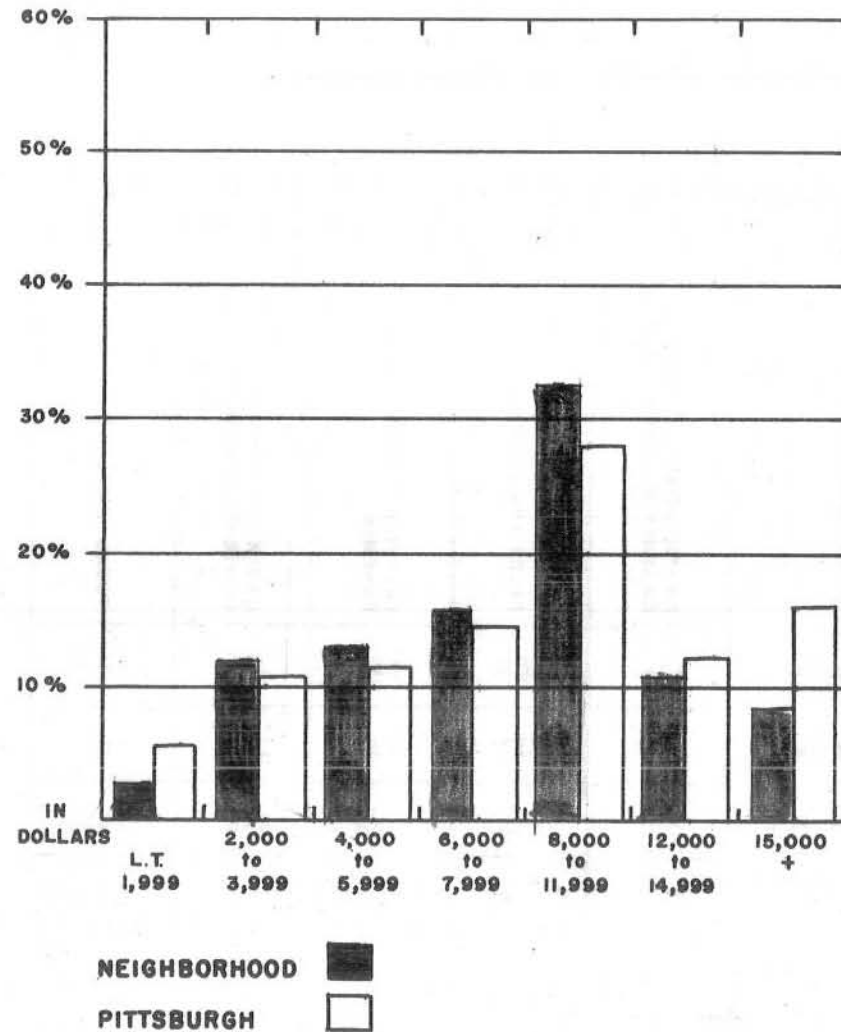


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Troy Hill families was \$5,230 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,424, representing a ten year change of 61.0%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



S O C I O - E C O N O M I C

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen-foremen positions. This group constitutes 41% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	154	168	655	256	1233
FEMALE	46	327	133	178	684
TOTAL	200	495	788	434	1917
PERCENT OF TOTAL	10.42	25.81	41.09	22.61	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	29	.55
BLIND	4	.07
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	357	6.81
GENERAL	69	1.31
AID TO DISABLED	20	.38
TOTAL	479	9.12

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	1	.02
RAPE	2	.04
ROBBERY	7	.13
ASSAULT	23	.44
BURGLARY	23	.44
LARCENY	37	.71
TOTAL	93	1.78

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 9% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.78 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Troy Hill are not limited to those located within the confines of Troy Hill. Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Troy Hill

Public Facilities

- No. 51 and 53 Fire Stations
- No. 9 Police Station
- Carnegie Library - North Side Branch

Recreation

- Cowley Goettman Recreation Center, ballfield, swimming pool
- Cowley-Gardner - ballfields, court games
- Lookout Street Parklet

Schools

- Spring Garden Elementary
- Latimer Middle School
- Allegheny High School

Health

- Allegheny General Hospital
- Divine Providence Hospital
- St. Johns Hospital

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

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Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

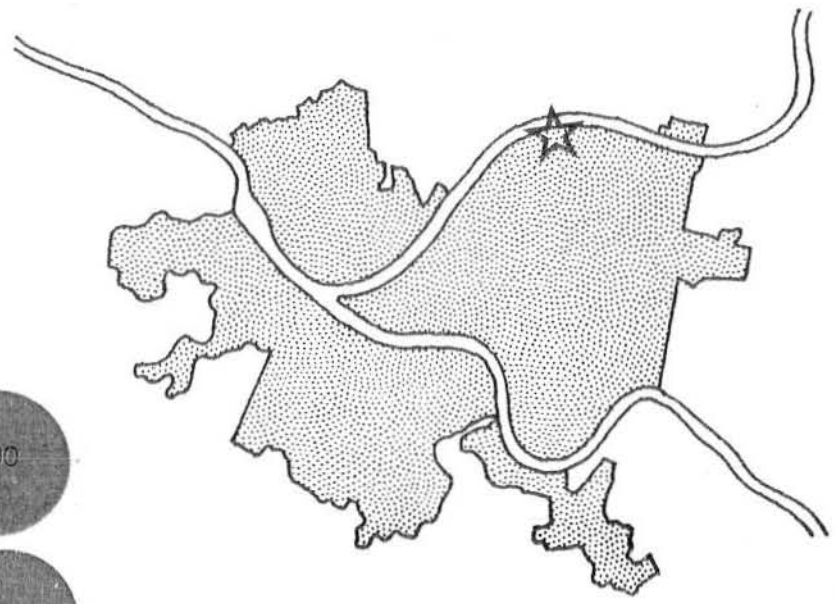
This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

~~Upper Lawrenceville~~

a community profile of *upper* *lawrenceville*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

PREFACE

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
249 NORTH CRAIG STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15260

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

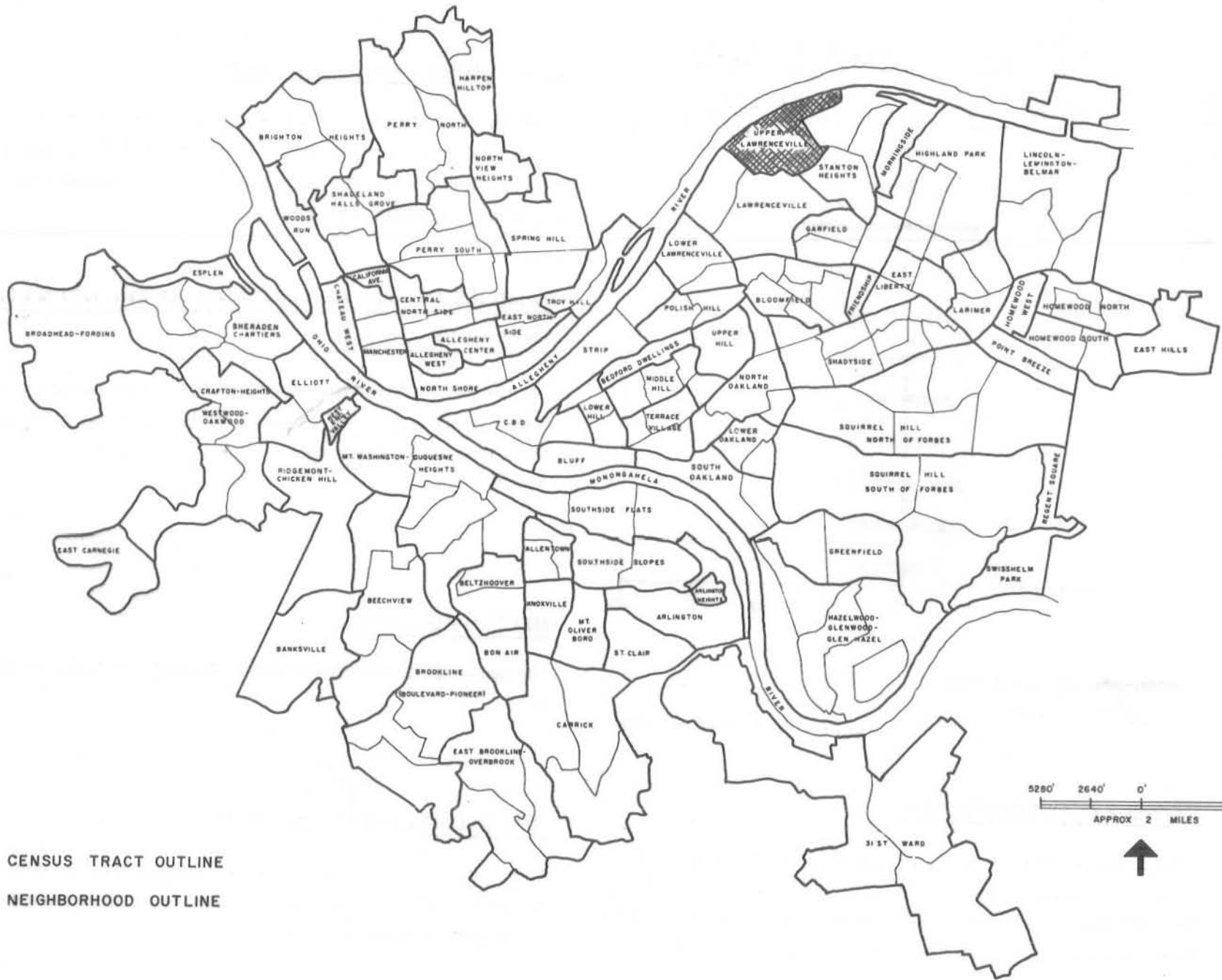
UPPER LAWRENCEVILLE

Upper Lawrenceville is generally considered to lie between Stanton Avenue and 62nd Street and between the Allegheny River and the crest of the Hill. For statistical purposes, it is comprised of Census Tract 1001.

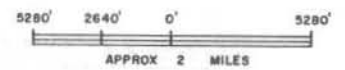
Upper Lawrenceville, a section of historic Lawrenceville, is characterized by mixed uses. Industry lines the river in the community much as it has since the earliest settlement. Successive generations of different ethnic groups have settled here near to employment. Today the predominant ethnic group is of Polish descent.

Most existing housing was built in the latter decades of the 1800's. The majority of the housing is frame, detached units built on small lots, climbing up the hillside to Stanton Avenue.

A commercial strip along Butler Street provides much of the convenience and service needs to the community.

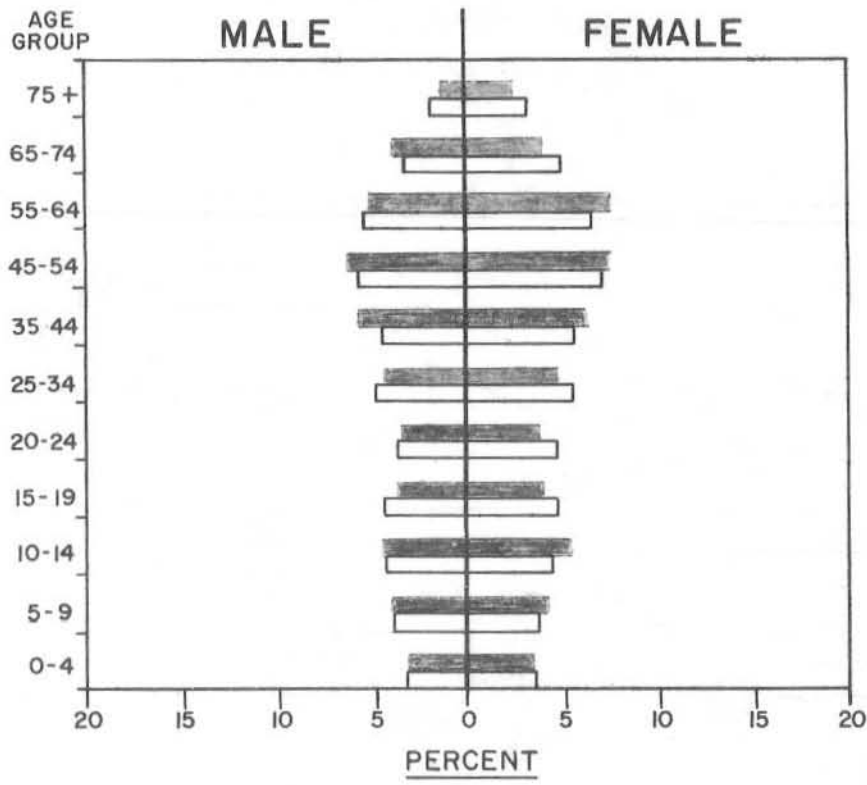


— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



POPULATION

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



NEIGHBORHOOD
 PITTSBURGH

Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of Upper Lawrenceville's population falls in the age 45-54 category, the smallest being the 75 & over age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of Upper Lawrenceville has changed from 6,694 in 1960 to 5,747 in 1970, representing a -14.1% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family-children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head-children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 34.7 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

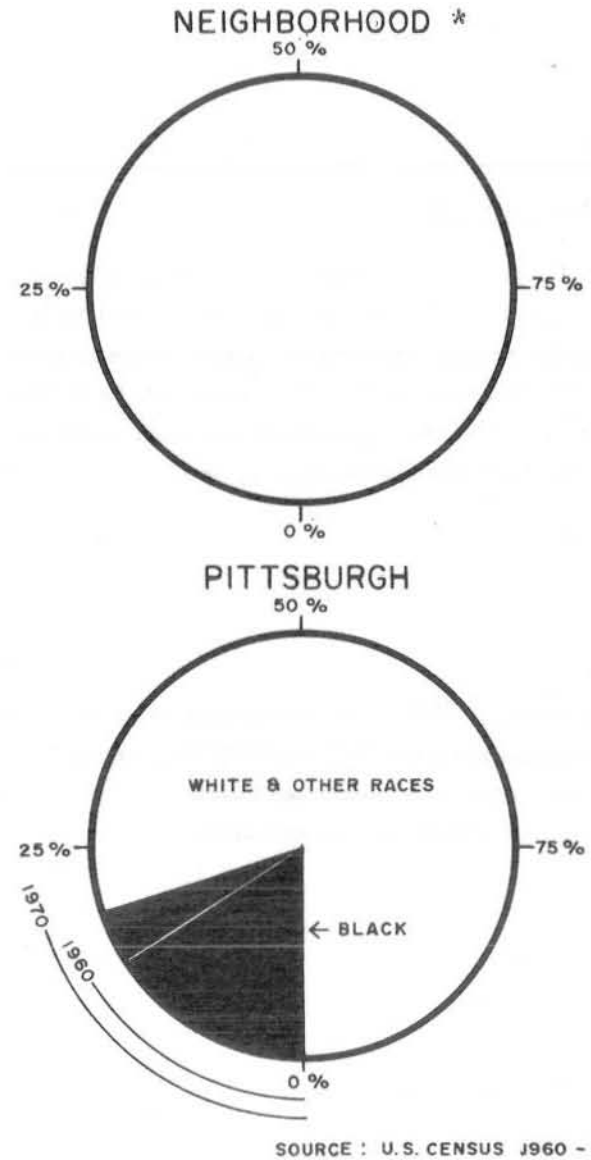
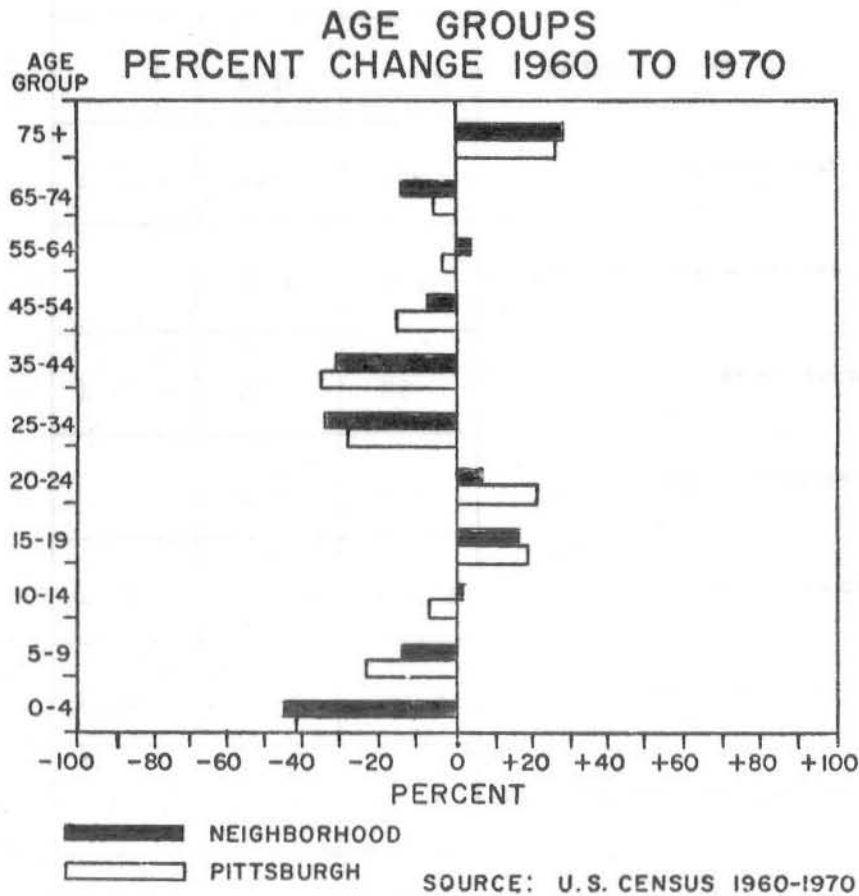
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Five age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in Upper Lawrenceville constituted .5% of its 1960 population, and .2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



POPULATION

* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 2,010; in 1970, 1,909, representing a -5.0% change. A total of 61.8% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 68 units were vacant, as compared to 81 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 4.2% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 14.9% of the 1960, and 6.6% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 764 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 14% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	2010	1909	- 5.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	1942	1828	- 5.9
OWNER OCCUPIED	1160	1180	+ 1.7
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	57.7	61.8	
RENTER OCCUPIED	782	648	- 17.1
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	38.9	33.9	
VACANT UNITS	68	81	+ 19.1
PERCENT VACANT	3.3	4.2	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 7140	\$ 9072	+ 27.1
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 59	\$ 73	+ 23.7
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	14.9	6.6	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 34 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$559,306 . For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 14.14 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES	3	\$ 525,000
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS	4	18,500
ALTERATIONS	27	15,806
TOTAL	34	\$ 559,306

SOURCE : BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

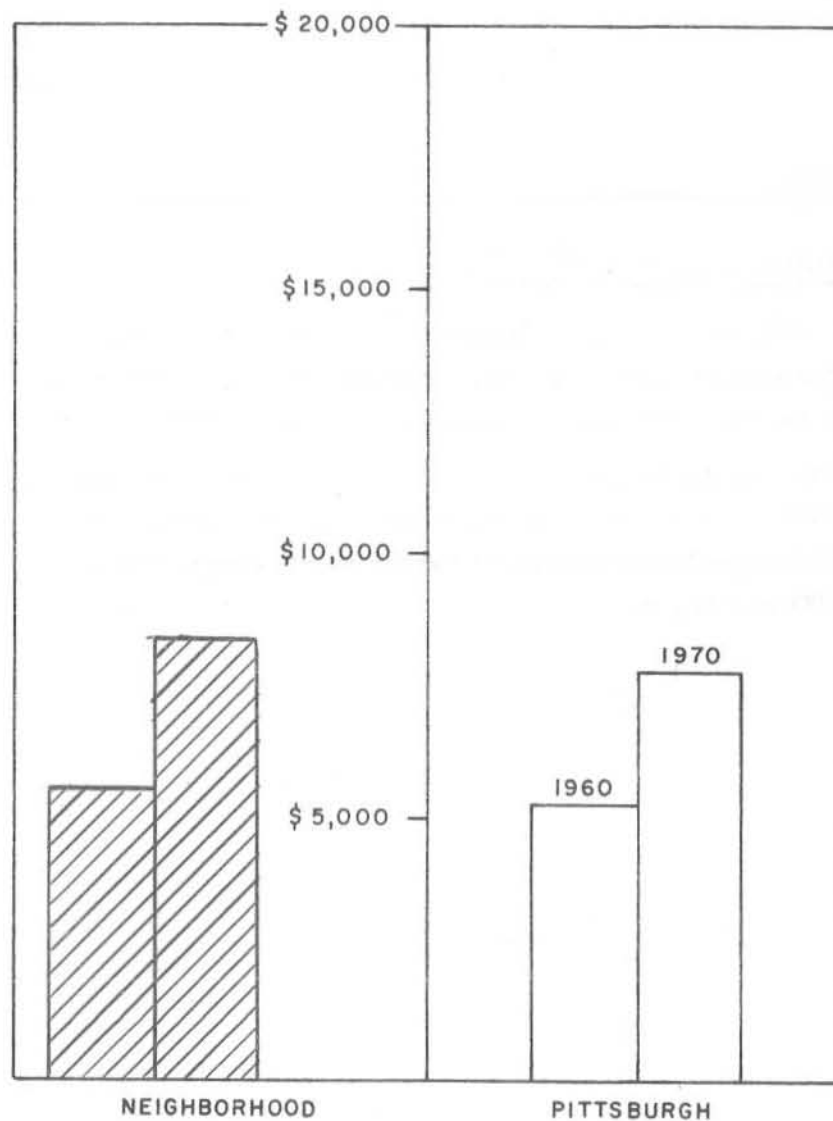
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	102	2.5	75	2.2
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	1910	47.5	1186	35.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	1017	25.3	925	27.5
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	851	21.2	1005	29.9
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	96	2.4	86	2.6
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	44	1.1	88	2.6
TOTAL	4020	100.0	3365	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

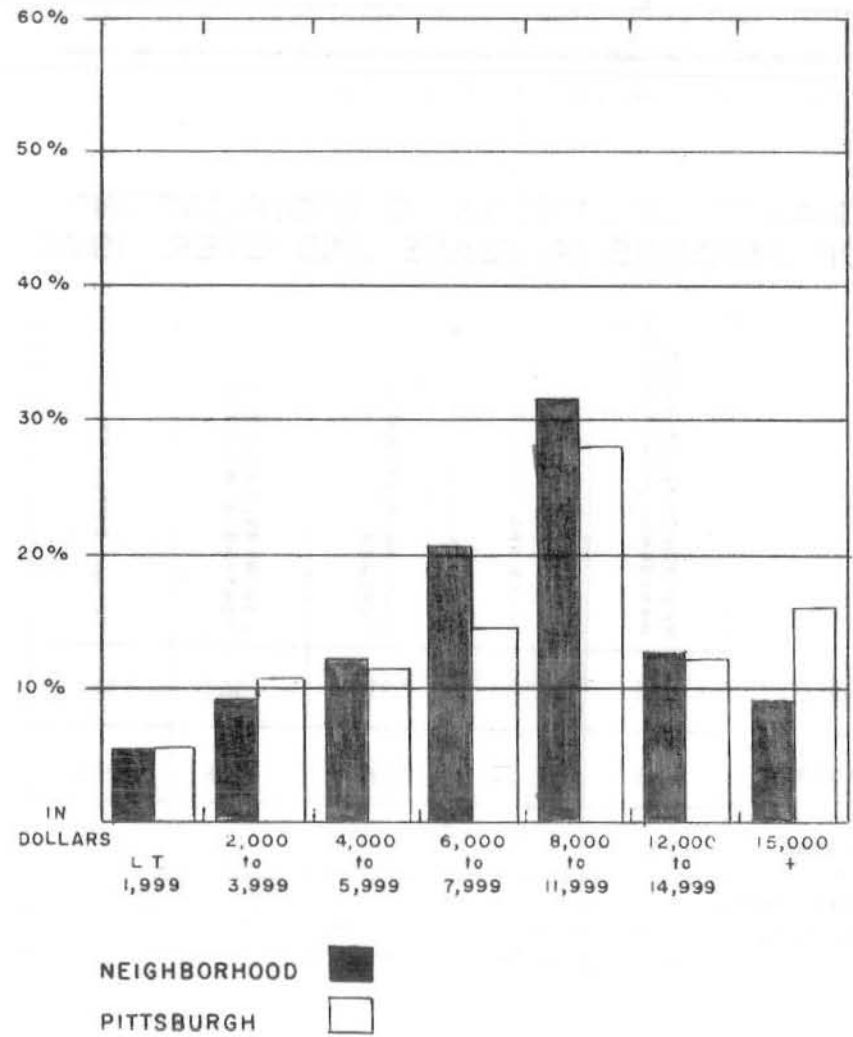


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

INCOME: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for Upper Lawrenceville families was \$5,595 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,348, representing a ten year change of 49.2%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**



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SOURCE: U S CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in craftsmen and foremen positions. This group constitutes 34% of the employed population.

The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	136	208	601	369	1314
FEMALE	95	284	106	258	743
TOTAL	231	492	707	627	2057
PERCENT OF TOTAL	11.22	23.91	34.36	30.47	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	16	.27
BLIND	5	.08
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	318	5.53
GENERAL	46	.80
AID TO DISABLED	34	.59
TOTAL	419	7.27

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 7% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 1.80 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

**ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972**

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	1	.02
ROBBERY	3	.05
ASSAULT	26	.45
BURGLARY	45	.78
LARCENY	29	.50
TOTAL	104	1.80

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SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve Upper Lawrenceville are not limited to those located within the confines of Upper Lawrenceville . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

Upper Lawrenceville

Public Facilities

No. 3 Police Station
Engine Company No. 9

Recreation

Leslie Recreation Center & Pool
Duncan Parklet
Butler & McCandless Court
Butler & 57th Playground
Carnegie & McCandless Tot Lot

Public Schools

McCleary Elementary
Arsenal Middle
Schenley High
Peabody High

Health

St. Francis Hospital
St. Margaret's Hospital

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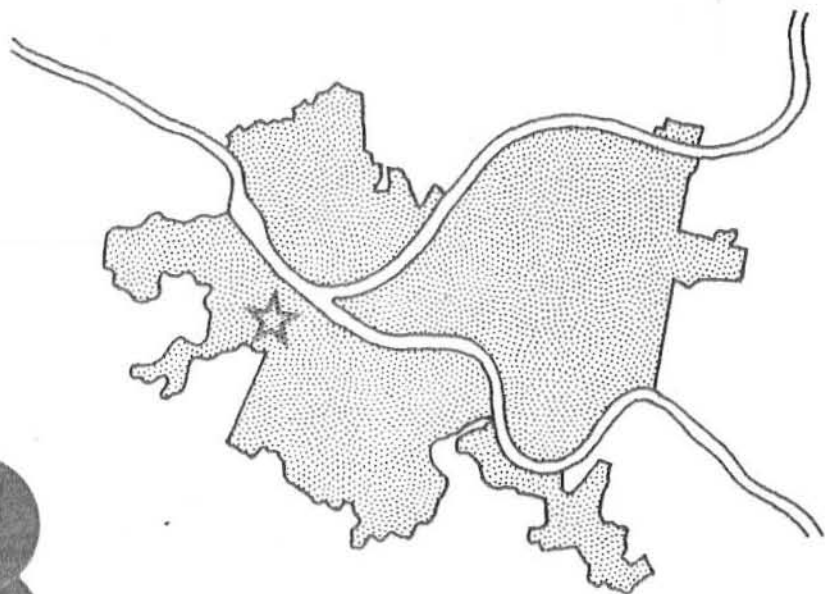
Nicholas A. Del Monte, Cartographer

This Document was prepared with the invaluable assistance
of Planning Aides:

Janice M. Coyne

Elisa L. Ventura

a community profile of *west end* *valley*



prepared by
the department of city planning
pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

0600

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PREFACE

One thing that citizens need if they are to take part in planning for their neighborhoods is up-to-date information about their neighborhoods. This booklet is an attempt by the Pittsburgh Department of City Planning to present information, primarily from the United States Census of Population and Housing, for use by citizens and community groups. Unfortunately, census material is not perfect; it may not have all the information that you need and it may not be in the most useful form for your purposes. It is, however, the best that is available.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between 1960 and 1970 characteristics, and between neighborhood and city-wide values, in order to better understand present neighborhood conditions.

The material has been divided into four sections, Population, Housing, Socio-Economic characteristics and Community Facilities. Although most of the information comes from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the statistics on building permits (new, and alterations) come from the city's Bureau of Building Inspection; the crime data was compiled by the Bureau of Police; and the welfare data was provided by the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance. The summary tapes from which much of the census information was extracted were provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

WEST END VALLEY

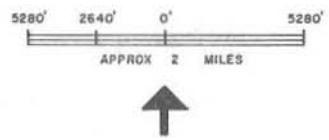
This valley neighborhood is at the gateway to the western area of the City. Its population has been declining since 1930, more rapidly in recent years. Its commercial section includes a wide variety of businesses, but it is gradually becoming reoriented to a regional market rather than the retail market of the immediate neighborhood.

The Saw Mill Run Valley at this location was one of the first settlements of the white man across the river west of Fort Pitt. Over the years the West End Valley became thoroughly mixed in land uses -- transportation, commercial, industrial, residential. Its largest group of settlers were first German, then Polish. There have also been significant percentages of Italian and black residents for many years, and today a majority of the residents are black, though their actual number has been decreasing steadily for a decade.

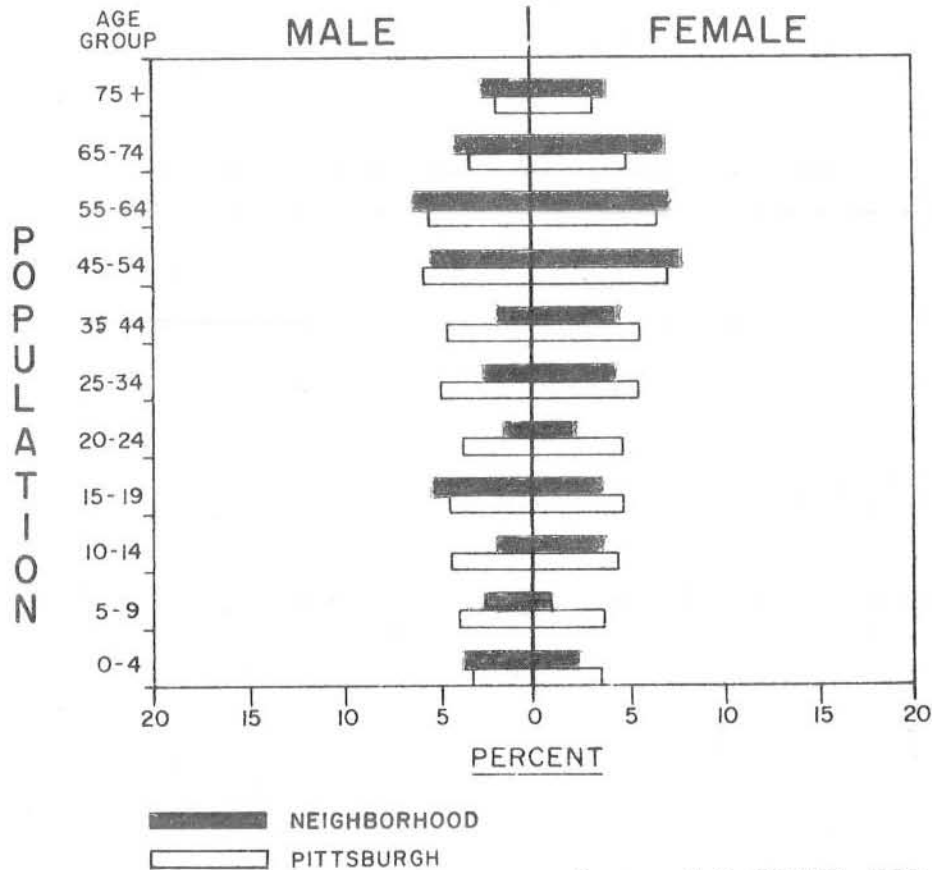
The valley still contains several businesses, about 900 residents, a library, churches and a playground. Also co-existing in the valley are Saw Mill Run Boulevard's connection with West Carson Street and the West End Bridge, several major streets, a railroad, and the final sections of both the Saw Mill Run trunk sewer and the creek itself. It should be noted that Census Tract 2009 includes only the valley bottom and only that part of Wabash Avenue north of Plank Street.



— CENSUS TRACT OUTLINE
 — NEIGHBORHOOD OUTLINE



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



Source: U. S. CENSUS 1970

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 1970

According to the 1970 Census, the greatest portion of West End Valley's population falls in the age 55-64 category, the smallest being the 5-9 age group. Citywide, more people are found in the age 45-54 group than in any other; the age 75 and older category is the smallest.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-1970

The population of West End Valley has changed from 866 in 1960 to 335 in 1970, representing a 61.3% change. This compares to an average citywide change of -13.9%, where population declined from 604,332 in 1960 to 520,117 in 1970.

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

The predominant family-type in this neighborhood is the husband-wife-family no children less than 18 category. The highest portion of families with incomes below poverty level is the female head no children less than 18 group.

MEDIAN AGE, 1970

The median age for the neighborhood is 44.5 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

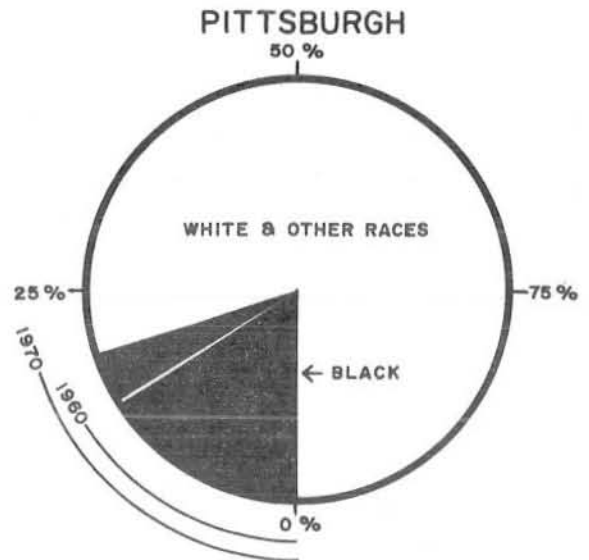
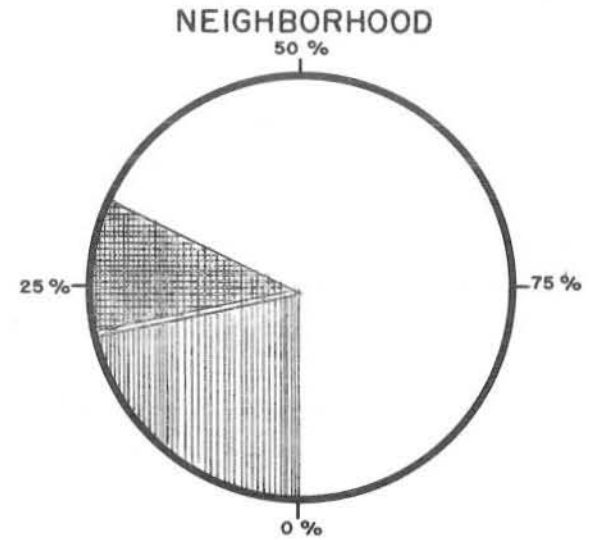
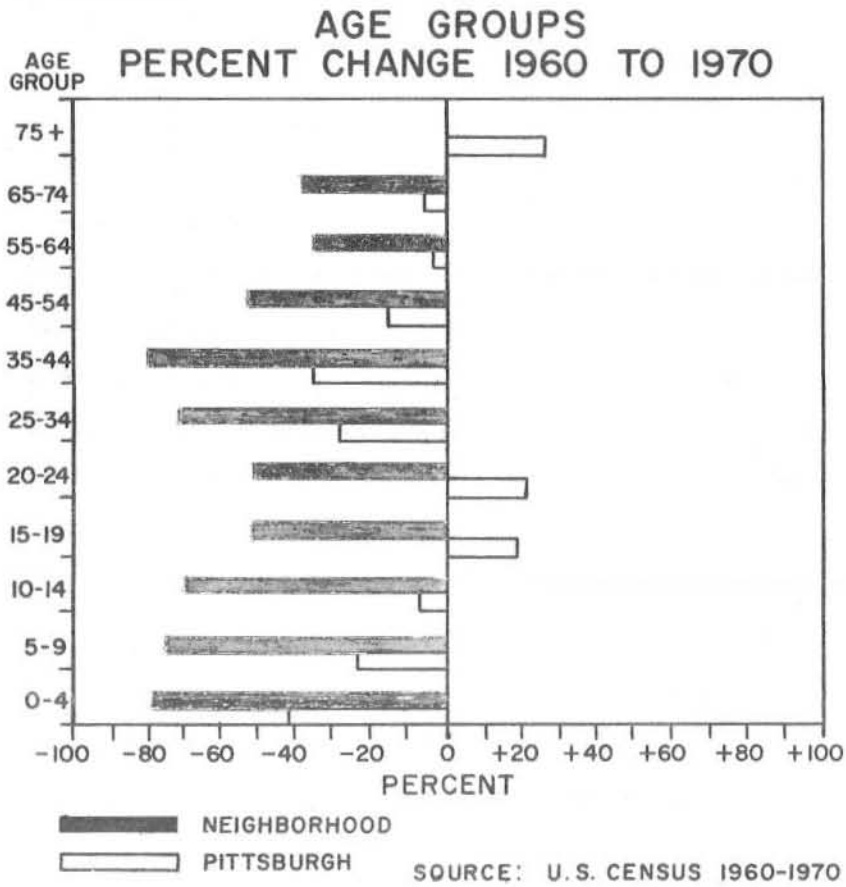
AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

Zero age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

RACE

Black population in West End Valley constituted 21.4% of its 1960 population, and 32.2% of its 1970 population. For Pittsburgh, the Black population increased from 16.7% in 1960, to 20.2% in 1970.

BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

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OCCUPANCY STATUS

In 1960, total housing units numbered 313 ; in 1970, 159 , representing a -49.2% change. A total of 25.7% were owner-occupied in 1970, compared to 47.2% citywide. In 1960, 39 units were vacant, as compared to 18 vacancies in 1970. This represents a 11.3% vacancy rate for 1970 as compared to the city's 6.2%. Overcrowded units comprised 17.2% of the 1960, and 4.7% of the 1970 neighborhood housing stock.

MOBILITY

For the neighborhood, 89 people over five years of age have changed their place of residence between 1965 and 1970. This represents 34% of its population. For the city, 159,774 changed their place of residency during those years, which is 33% of the total population.

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	313	159	- 49.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	274	141	- 48.5
OWNER OCCUPIED	67	41	- 38.8
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	21.4	25.7	
RENTER OCCUPIED	207	100	- 51.7
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	66.1	62.8	
VACANT UNITS	39	18	- 53.8
PERCENT VACANT	12.4	11.3	
MEDIAN MARKET VALUE	\$ 5137	\$ 3750	- 27.0
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$ 54	\$ 67	+ 24.0
PERCENT OVERCROWDED UNITS	17.2	4.7	

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 1970

BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1972

In 1972, there were 11 building permit applications in this neighborhood, at an estimated construction cost of \$18,850. For the entire city, 4,002 permits were issued, accounting for construction in excess of \$53 million.

Also in 1972, there were 0.00 new housing units constructed per 1,000 existing units, and 69.18 alterations per 1,000 units in the neighborhood. City-wide 3.6 new housing units and 16.2 alterations were undertaken per every 1,000 existing units.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1972

	NUMBER OF PERMITS	ESTIMATED COST
NEW HOUSING UNITS		
OTHER NEW STRUCTURES		
EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS		
ALTERATIONS	11	\$ 18,850
TOTAL	11	\$ 18,850

SOURCE: BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

**EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS AND OVER, 1960-1970**

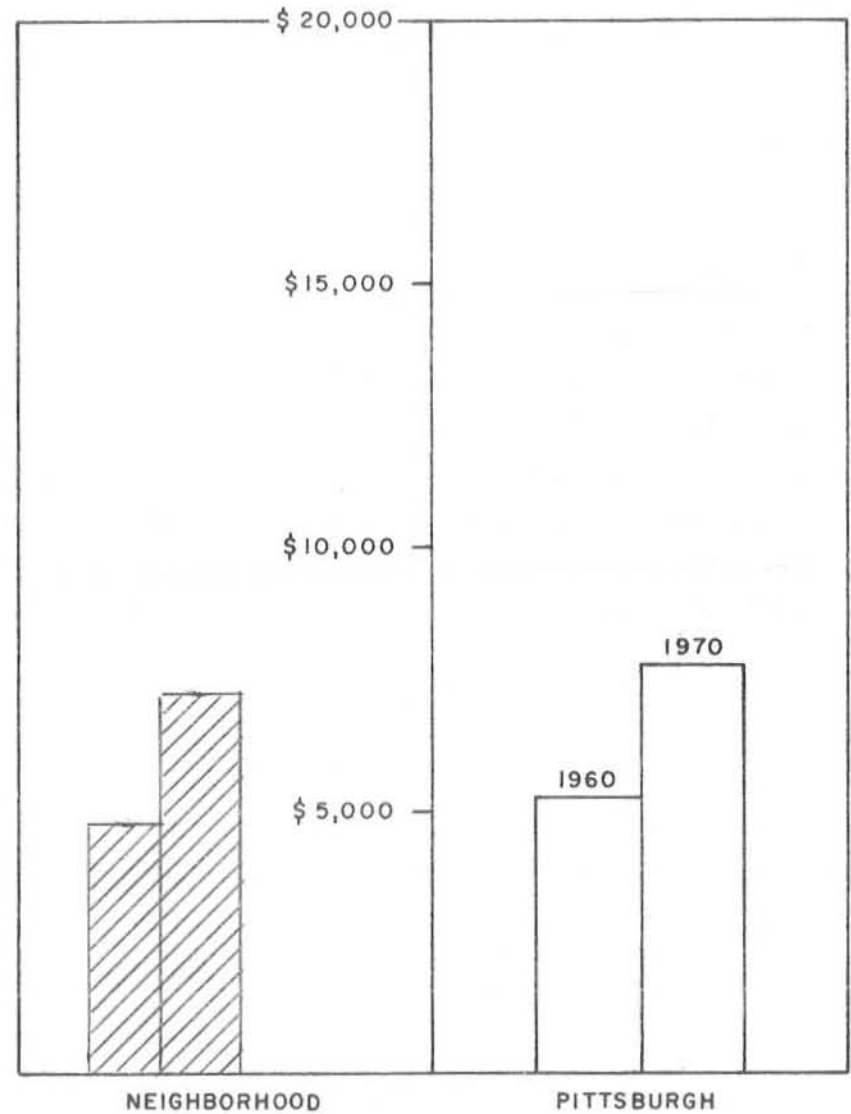
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, the largest percentage have attained a elementary education. In 1960, the largest percentage had attained a elementary education.

**SCHOOL YEARS
COMPLETED BY PERSONS
25 YEARS & OVER
1960-1970**

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	32	6.6	27	11.6
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	229	47.5	117	50.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1-3 YRS.)	89	18.5	46	19.8
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	100	20.7	20	8.6
COLLEGE (1-3 YRS.)	14	2.9	10	4.3
COLLEGE (4 YRS.)	18	3.7	12	5.2
TOTAL	482	100.0	232	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960 - 1970

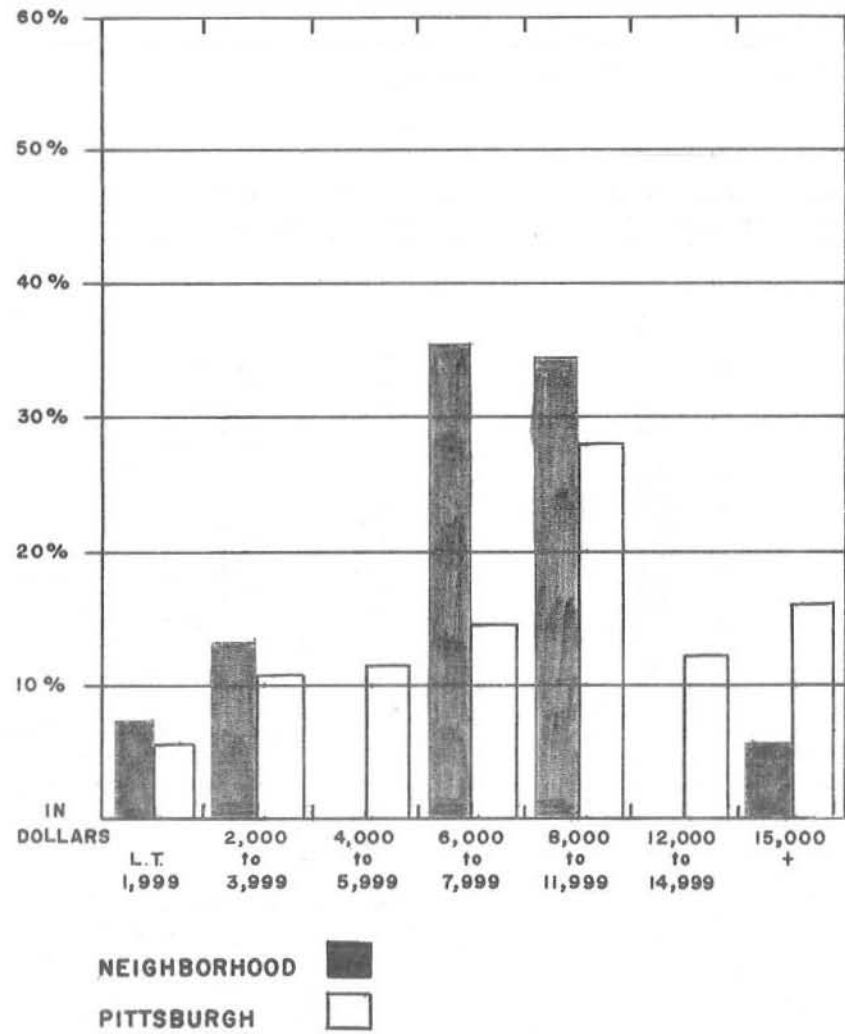


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILY INCOME
BY INCOME RANGES
(IN DOLLARS)**

INCOME, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1960-1970

The median income for West End Valley families was \$4,057 in 1960. In 1970, the median family income was \$7,071, representing a ten year change of 74.2%. Citywide, the median family income rose from \$5,605 in 1960, to \$8,800 in 1970, a 57% change.



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**OCCUPATION: MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

The largest percentage of people in this neighborhood work in labor & services positions. This group constitutes 32% of the employed population. The largest percentage of people in the city work in sales & clerical positions, which represents 28% of the total population.

**MAJOR OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS
OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER, 1970**

	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE	SALES AND CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN, OPERATIVES, FOREMEN	LABORERS, SERVICES, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
MALE	0	12	26	16	54
FEMALE	27	2	0	15	44
TOTAL	27	14	26	31	98
PERCENT OF TOTAL	27.54	14.28	26.52	31.62	100.00

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1970

**PERSONS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN 1972**

ASSISTANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
OLD AGE	5	1.49
BLIND	0	.00
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	64	19.10
GENERAL	25	7.46
AID TO DISABLED	2	.59
TOTAL	96	28.64

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BOARD OF ASSISTANCE
MARCH 2, 1973

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
IN 1972

CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	CRIME RATE
MURDER	0	.00
RAPE	2	.60
ROBBERY	4	1.19
ASSAULT	6	1.79
BURGLARY	15	4.48
LARCENY	19	5.67
TOTAL	46	13.73

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES, 1972

Of the neighborhood's total population, 29% received public assistance in 1972. Citywide, 14% of the population received some kind of assistance in the same year.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES, 1972

The crime rate listed here represents the number of arrests that were made for major crimes in 1972 as a ratio of the total population of the area. Major crimes are defined as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny. In 1972, the crime rate for this neighborhood was 13.73 ; for Pittsburgh, the rate was 4.71.

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR CRIMES
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1972

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities which serve West End Valley are not limited to those located within the confines of West End Valley . Although there are many community facilities in the general vicinity, this list is limited to police and fire stations, public libraries, public schools, City of Pittsburgh recreational facilities (indoor and outdoor), major hospitals, and major colleges and universities.

Community facilities for this neighborhood include:

West End Valley

Public Facilities

No. 10 Fire Station

West End Branch, Carnegie Library of Pgh.

Police District No. 8

Recreation

Wabash Playground

West End Recreation Center

Langley High

Health

Southwest Pgh. Mental Health Consultation Service

Schools

Stevens Elementary

Langley Jr. and Sr. High School

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