

COMMUNITY PROFILE
Greater Hazelwood Area, City of Pittsburgh,
Allegheny County

REGIONAL SETTING

Greater Hazelwood is a combination of several neighborhoods in the City of Pittsburgh (Allegheny County), consisting of Glen Hazel, Hazelwood, Glenwood and Riverside. The Greater Hazelwood area, with a population of approximately 6,139 people, is located in the Southeast part of the City of Pittsburgh and is bordered by Greenfield and Squirrel Hill South on the North, Southside Flats, Hays, and Homestead on the South and South Oakland on the West.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Allegheny County

(Team Pennsylvania Foundation Web Site)

Allegheny County is the home to 139 municipalities and the history (as well as its future) of Pittsburgh and its neighborhoods such as Hazelwood is closely tied to history of Allegheny County. The County was once the steelmaking capital of the world; a position which has eroded with economic changes. Now only about 4 percent of the labor force is employed in primary and fabricated metals. Currently, however, the economic base of the County is health care, education, high technology, light manufacturing, professional services along with retail and wholesale trade. Employment for some of the residents of Hazelwood is found in these industries. Allegheny County is considered an international leader in the fields of chemical, plastic and nuclear research. Nearly 1,000 high technology companies are located in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Filmmakers have chosen the area for moviemaking because of varied topography, unique architecture, strong ethnic neighborhoods, cooperative government officials, low costs and friendly environment. The Pittsburgh International Airport is the largest airport complex built since the construction of the Dallas-Fort Worth airport in 1974. The airport is dubbed the “airport of the future” because of its advanced operational functions and built-in expansion capabilities. Allegheny County has more than 50 hospitals, many of which are recognized nationally as high-quality medical research and teaching hospitals, including a leadership position in organ transplantation. The health care industry is one of the County’s economic strengths; providing also employment for county residents.

The County houses many local performing groups, orchestras, such as the Pittsburgh Symphony, the Ballet Theater and the Civic Light Opera. The region also maintains more than 100 art galleries, historical landmarks and museums including the Carnegie’s Museum of National History, Art Museum, Music Hall, Library and Science Center, the Pittsburgh Zoo and the Pittsburgh Aviary. The Three Rivers Regatta, The Three Rivers Arts Festival and the Pittsburgh Marathon are major cultural and recreational events; attracting thousands of residents throughout the County.

Pittsburgh

(Taken from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Webpage)

Originally part of Pitt Township, the region's central city is named for English nobleman William Pitt. The history of Pittsburgh is intimately linked to its position as a gateway to the west via the Ohio River in the early days of the nation's settlement. The confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers was a valuable location sought by the English in Virginia, the French and Native Americans.

The French, after sweeping away a small British force from Virginia, solidified their hold in the Ohio Valley with the construction of Fort Duquesne at the Point in 1754. Within four years, though, the British had successfully pushed the French out of the area and begun construction of Fort Pitt at the same site. The fort remained until it was abandoned in 1772. By then, the beginning of Pittsburgh's commercial activity was under way.

Pittsburgh was a part of Westmoreland County until Allegheny County was formed in 1788, primarily at the urging of young lawyer Hugh Henry Brackenridge, for whom the borough of Brackenridge is named. Six years later, the frontier town was incorporated as a borough. Pittsburgh became a city in 1816.

Over the years, the city annexed dozens of boroughs and townships, including Lawrenceville, Oakland and Liberty in the east, Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh in the west, and Monongahela, Birmingham and Ormsby in the south. The northern addition to Pittsburgh occurred when Allegheny City, a jurisdiction of its own since 1840, became part of Pittsburgh in 1907 in a controversial annexation that would have a lasting impact on future development of the city and county.

A redevelopment of Pittsburgh began in the 1940s under the guidance of Richard King Mellon and Mayor David L. Lawrence in what become known as the city's "Renaissance." It was during this time that Gateway Center, the country's first public-private urban renewal project, and Point State Park were built. In the 1950s, the city cleared the Lower Hill District and built what is now Mellon Arena, which opened in 1961.

Greater Hazelwood

(Taken from the Community's own profile)

Greater Hazelwood traces its history from the Iroquois Federation Indian tribes who built their burial mounds near Second Avenue, to the early Scotch settlers, to the Hungarians, Irish, and Italians who came to work on the railroads and in the mills. A beautiful place to live in the nineteenth century, the neighborhood attracted some of Pittsburgh's oldest and wealthiest families, who built magnificent homes there. Because of its close proximity to the Monongahela river, Hazelwood became the home of many riverboat captains. The coming of the railroad and industry changed the neighborhoods. The wealthy departed, and life was redefined, as working-class men and women moved in to tend the furnaces and the coke ovens. This varied ethnicity fostered many churches of different religious denominations: Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran,

Methodist, Presbyterian, and fundamentalist Christian. In 1890, the First Hungarian Church literally became the first Hungarian church in America.

Because of its easy access into the City of Pittsburgh, Second Avenue became the main street of Hazelwood. In the early days, harness and blacksmith shops lined the avenue. They later were replaced by automotive repair shops, a lumber yard, grocery markets, movie theaters, and a full range of retail stores.

From 1861 to the early 1970s, Hazelwood prospered. The major employers precipitating that growth were Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the 1960s, the racial dynamic of Hazelwood changed when an influx of resident's from the City's Hill District occurred due to urban renewal efforts and the building of the Civic Arena. The decline of the steel industry in the 1970s brought massive lay-offs, business closings, home foreclosures, and eventual urban blight.

In 2001, the Hazelwood Initiative sponsored a master planning process for the purpose of enabling stakeholders in the Hazelwood neighborhood to develop a vision for neighborhood redevelopment which included elements of transit, waterfront development, and others. This process resulted in a Master Plan in 2002. Since that time, however, there has been no further significant community planning in Hazelwood.

Some of the major characteristics of Hazelwood which attracts people include its proximity to other residential communities, its accessibility to three higher education institutions, to major employment centers of Pittsburgh, the availability of affordable housing and its strong churches and community organizations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

In order to enable an assessment of the present and future needs of Greater Hazelwood and its residents, a broad analysis of demographic factors is presented in this profile. Reviewing population trends and estimates, age distribution, and employment enables the neighborhood to better understand the needs and concerns of the community. This examination also helps to enable planning to occur relative to, for example, the amount and type of services that may be required. The data also provides an understanding of the neighborhood's future position within the City and County. All following data used in the profile is extracted from 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census. (U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau).

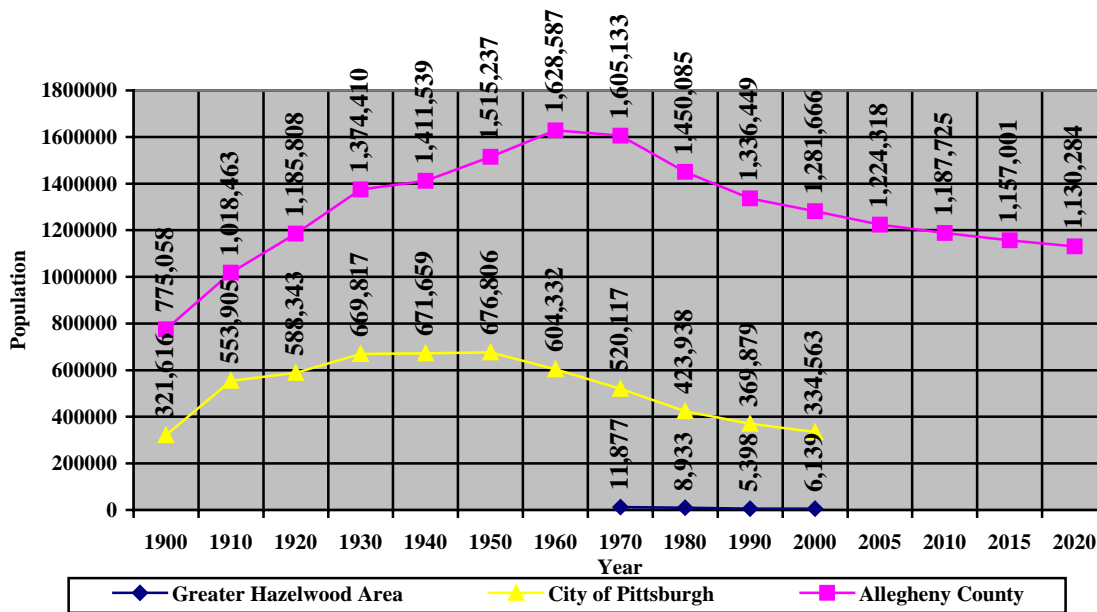
Population

Trends and Forecasts

Over the past hundred years, the population of Allegheny County, the City of Pittsburgh and the Greater Hazelwood neighborhood has changed significantly. The initial growth has followed the same pattern as other counties in the United States with major metropolitan areas. Relative to Allegheny County, it's population grew steadily, peaking in the 1960s. From 1900 to 1950, Allegheny County's population increased 48.8%. Starting in the 1970's, Allegheny County's population began to decline as the population sprawled to suburbia past the county borders. From 1970 to 2000, there was a population decrease of 25.2% in Allegheny County's population. Currently Allegheny County's population is predicted to decrease another 13.4% from 2000 to 2020.

Pittsburgh's population peaked at about 600,000 in the 1940's, and afterwards began to decline to its current approximate level of 350,000. For the Hazelwood neighborhood, the pattern was similar, with a population decline from 17,000 in 1960 to 6,139 in 2000. (See Figure 2-1 – Population Trends and Forecasts) Unlike many other inner city neighborhood, the population of Hazelwood increased 12% from 1990-2000. Whether future population growth will continue is uncertain.

Figure 2-1 - POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS



Racial Composition

An analysis of the racial composition of Greater Hazelwood shows a consistent trend towards becoming more ethnically balanced between the White and Black population. This has resulted from a decrease of 19.0 percent in the White population since 1980 and an increase of 17.0 percent in the Black population. There was also a 2.0 percent increase in the Other populations of Greater Hazelwood. Compared to the County, the Black population increased 2% and in the City of Pittsburgh 3.1% from 1980-2000. The Latino population in Greater Hazelwood has remained over the past two decades at about 1%, and lower than the City as a whole which in 2000 was 4.8%. (See Table 2-1- Racial Composition, 1980-2000)

**TABLE 2-1
RACIAL COMPOSITION, 1980-2000**

	White	Black	Latino	Other
Greater Hazelwood				
1980%	76.4%	21.9%	1.1%	0.5%
1990%	62.4%	35.6%	1.3%	0.7%
2000%	57.4%	38.9%	1.2%	2.5%
Percent Change 1980-2000	-19.0%	17.0%	0.1%	2.0%
City of Pittsburgh				
1980%	74.3%	23.9%	0.8%	1.1%
1990%	71.0%	25.4%	0.9%	2.6%
2000%	66.9%	27.0%	1.4%	4.8%
Percent Change 1980-2000	-7.4%	3.1%	0.6%	3.7%
Allegheny County				
1980%	88.3%	10.3%	0.6%	0.8%
1990%	86.6%	11.0%	0.6%	1.7%
2000%	83.8%	12.3%	3.0%	0.1%
Percent Change 1980-2000	-4.5%	2.0%	2.4%	-0.7%

Age Distribution

The age distribution of a community can suggest the levels of service and infrastructure necessary to meet the future needs of the various age groups. It can help to forecast future educational, recreational, and elderly facilities that may be needed. Table 2-2 compares the age distribution of Greater Hazelwood, the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County between 1990 and 2000. Based upon the aggregate data, the age distribution of the population of Greater Hazelwood, the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny has remained fairly stable, with little evidence of any dramatic shifts from 1990 and 2000. Further, when various age groups are disaggregated such those under 25 and those 60 years of age or older, there is little difference in the percent of each group in Hazelwood compared to both the County and the City. For example, in the age group of those 25 and under, each jurisdiction's proportion is about one-third. Compared to the median age of Pennsylvania (32.1), in 2000 Hazelwood's median age was considerably higher at 43.4. However, what is missing from this analysis are changes in the age distribution based upon race.

**TABLE 2-2
AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1990 AND 2000**

	Greater Hazelwood					City of Pittsburgh					Allegheny County				
	1990 Pop.	% of Pop.	2000 Pop.	% of Pop.	% Change	1990 Pop.	% of Pop.	2000 Pop.	% of Pop.	% Change	1990 Pop.	% of Pop.	2000 Pop.	% of Pop.	% Change
00-04	357	6.6	368	6.0	-0.6	22,788	6.2	17,607	5.3	-0.9	84,113	6.3	71,081	5.5	-0.8
05-09	325	6.0	440	7.2	1.2	20,745	5.6	19,004	5.7	0.1	80,090	6.0	79,385	6.2	0.2
10-14	305	5.7	458	7.5	1.8	18,692	5.1	18,907	5.7	0.6	73,684	5.5	82,688	6.5	1.0
15-19	291	5.4	409	6.7	1.3	26,654	7.2	25,881	7.7	0.5	81,420	6.1	81,721	6.4	0.3
20-24	283	5.2	315	5.1	-0.1	36,192	9.8	34,570	10.3	0.5	92,746	6.9	75,792	5.9	-1.0
25-34	857	15.9	669	10.9	-5.0	62,602	16.9	48,870	14.6	-2.3	220,125	16	161,277	12.6	-3.4
35-44	701	13.0	872	14.2	1.2	48,738	13.2	41,082	14.0	0.8	196,559	15	201,974	5.8	-9.2
45-54	495	9.2	765	12.5	3.3	31,439	8.5	14,142	12.3	3.8	133,938	10	181,542	14.2	4.2
55-59	222	4.1	303	4.9	0.8	15,906	4.3	12,606	4.2	-0.1	64,860	4.9	63,512	5.0	0.1
60-64	312	5.8	266	4.3	-1.5	19,787	5.3	26,483	3.8	-1.5	76,963	5.8	4,278	4.2	-1.6
65-74	682	12.6	559	9.1	-3.5	37,426	10.1	26,483	7.9	-2.2	137,054	10	112,549	8.8	-1.2
75-84	426	7.9	522	8.5	0.6	22,286	6.0	21,362	6.4	0.4	74,238	6.0	87,724	6.8	0.8
85+	142	2.6	193	3.1	0.5	6,624	1.8	7,189	2.1	0.3	20,619	1.5	28,143	2.2	0.7
Total	5,398	100	6,139	100		369,879	100	334,563	100		1,336,449	100	1,281,666	100	

Economics

Income and Education

The U.S. Census Bureau records income in two categories. Household income is defined as the yearly earnings of a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. Family income comprises a group of two or more people residing together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. As more residents obtain diplomas and degrees, their income earning potential improves, creating a direct positive correlation between the two. Table 2-3 shows that educational attainment in Greater Hazelwood increased in almost every category over the past two decades. This fact, notwithstanding, the percent of those in 2000 with “No Degree” in Greater Hazelwood (31.2%) is only slightly higher than the County as a whole, but is significantly higher than the City of Pittsburgh (18.7%). However, in terms of those with an educational attainment of Some Higher Education or above, the percent in these categories is higher both in the County and the City of Pittsburgh than in Hazelwood.

Educational attainment disparities may, in part, also account for the disparities in median family income between Greater Hazelwood, the City and the County. While there has been an increase in median income family over the past two decades in Greater Hazelwood, the disparity between the three, it should be noted, remains significantly high. For example, in 2000, the median family income difference between Greater Hazelwood and the City was \$14,401 and between Greater Hazelwood and the County, \$25,421.

When the median household income of Pennsylvania in 2000, \$40,106, is considered, the data indicate that the median household income for the Greater Hazelwood area is again significantly lower at \$19, 513.

**TABLE 2-3
INCOME AND EDUCATION, 1980-2000**

Income and Education	Greater Hazelwood	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County
1980			
Median Household Income	\$9,282	\$13,408	\$17,944
Median Family Income	\$15,000	\$17,499	\$21,643
NO DEGREE	56.1%	38.9%	31.0%
High School Graduate	33.4%	35.9%	40.4%
Some higher education	6.3%	10.6%	12.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	4.3%	14.6%	16.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	n/a	n/a	n/a
1990			
Median Household Income	\$15,630	\$20,747	\$28,136
Median Family Income	\$18,394	\$27,484	\$35,338
NO DEGREE	35.5%	27.6%	35.7%
High School Graduate	36.2%	34.6%	36.0%
Some higher education	18.2%	17.8%	15.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10.1%	20.1%	23.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	3.6%	9.6%	9.0%
2000			
Median Household Income	\$19,513	\$28,588	\$38,329
Median Family Income	\$24,394	\$38,795	\$49,815
NO DEGREE	31.2%	18.7%	30.7%
High School Graduate	38.8%	32.7%	33.9%
Some higher education	18.8%	22.3%	52.4%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	11.2%	26.2%	28.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	0.8%	12.5%	11.0%
Percent Change from 1980-2000			
Median Household Income	52.4%	53.1%	53.2%
Median Family Income	38.9%	54.9%	56.6%
NO DEGREE	-24.9%	-20.2%	-0.3%
High School Graduate	5.4%	-3.2%	-6.5%
Some higher education	12.5%	11.7%	40.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	6.9%	11.6%	11.8%
Graduate or Professional Degree	n/a	n/a	n/a

Employment

Based upon the analysis of Table 2-4, several employment characteristics are evident. In 2000, the percent of Greater Hazelwood's population in the labor force increased by 1.8% from 1980, despite a 49.3% decrease in Greater Hazelwood's population of persons 16 years old and over. However, in terms of unemployment, over the past 20 years, the percent of unemployment in Hazelwood has averaged 6.5, compared to 5.3% in the City of Pittsburgh and 3.8 in the County as a whole. What these statistics do not show, however, are those who have "dropped out" of the labor market and who are no longer actively seek employment.

In term of poverty rate, in 2000, twenty-three (23) percent of families in Hazelwood fell below the level, which is over three times higher than the percent in Pennsylvania (7.8) and more than twice the national rate of 9.2%.

**TABLE 2-4
EMPLOYMENT, 1980-2000**

	Greater Hazelwood		City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County	
	No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%
1980						
Persons 16 years and Over	7,297	100.0%	346,613	100.0%	1,155,409	100.0%
In labor Force	3,353	46.0%	188,105	54.3%	665,467	57.6%
Civilian Labor Force	3,347	45.9%	187,941	54.2%	664,678	57.5%
Employed	2,926	40.0%	170,591	49.2%	617,018	53.4%
Unemployed	421	5.8%	17,350	5.0%	47,660	4.1%
Armed Forces	6	0.1%	164	0.0%	789	0.0%
Not in Labor Force	3,944	54.0%	158,508	45.7%	489,942	42.4%
1990						
Persons 16 years and Over	4,373	100.0%	304,280	100.0%	1,084,508	100.0%
In labor Force	2,150	49.2%	169,913	55.8%	647,028	59.7%
Civilian Labor Force	2,150	49.2%	169,399	55.7%	645,399	59.5%
Employed	1,813	41.5%	153,991	50.6%	604,923	55.8%
Unemployed	337	7.7%	15,408	5.1%	40,476	3.7%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	514	0.2%	1,629	0.2%
Not in Labor Force	2,223	52.2%	134,367	44.2%	437,480	40.3%
2000						
Persons 16 years and Over	4,886	100.0%	275,396	100.0%	1,032,364	100.0%
In labor Force	2,337	47.8%	161,182	58.5%	630,964	61.1%
Civilian Labor Force	2,337	47.8%	160,996	58.5%	630,293	61.1%
Employed	2,034	41.6%	144,768	52.6%	591,905	57.3%
Unemployed	303	6.2%	16,228	5.9%	38,388	3.7%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	186	0.1%	671	0.1%
Not in Labor Force	2,549	52.2%	114,214	41.5%	401,400	38.9%
Percent Change from 1980-2000						
Persons 16 years and Over	-49.3%	n/a	-20.5%	n/a	-11.9%	n/a
In labor Force	1.8%	n/a	4.2%	n/a	3.6%	n/a
Civilian Labor Force	1.9%	n/a	4.3%	n/a	3.6%	n/a
Employed	1.6%	n/a	3.4%	n/a	3.9%	n/a
Unemployed	0.4%	n/a	0.9%	n/a	-0.4%	n/a
Armed Forces	-0.1%	n/a	0.1%	n/a	0.1%	n/a
Not in Labor Force	-1.8%	n/a	-4.2%	n/a	-3.5%	n/a

Housing and Real Estate

Not unlike many older urban areas, the proportion of housing 30 years or older (84.9%) in Greater Hazelwood is high, indicating that there has been relatively little new housing built in the last ten years. (See figure 2-2) The data further suggests that the level of occupancy of existing housing has decreased 4.9% over the past decade. What is not known, however, is the quality of the occupied housing units. It is significant to note, however, that over the past decade, the number of units valued at over \$100,000 has increased by 3.9%; a characteristic that might reflect the general increasing value of housing in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area. (See figure 2-3). On the other hand, the housing market analysis of the area as whole suggests that real estate values may be more depressed than in the County as a whole. While the exact level of affordability of rental housing cannot be fully determined, the data indicates that only approximately 23% of the families spend 30% (the generally accepted threshold of affordability) or more of their household income for rent. This would suggest the availability of a substantial supply of affordable units in Greater Hazelwood.

Figure 2-2 - AGE OF STRUCTURE, 1990 AND 2000

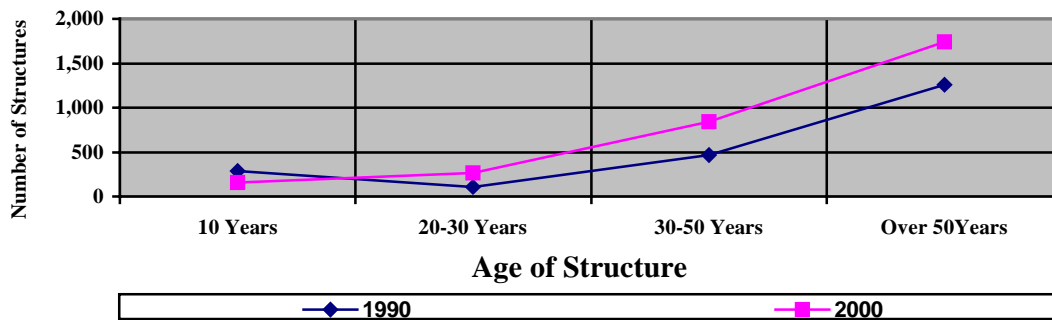


Figure 2-3 - VALUE OF STRUCTURE, 1990 AND 2000

