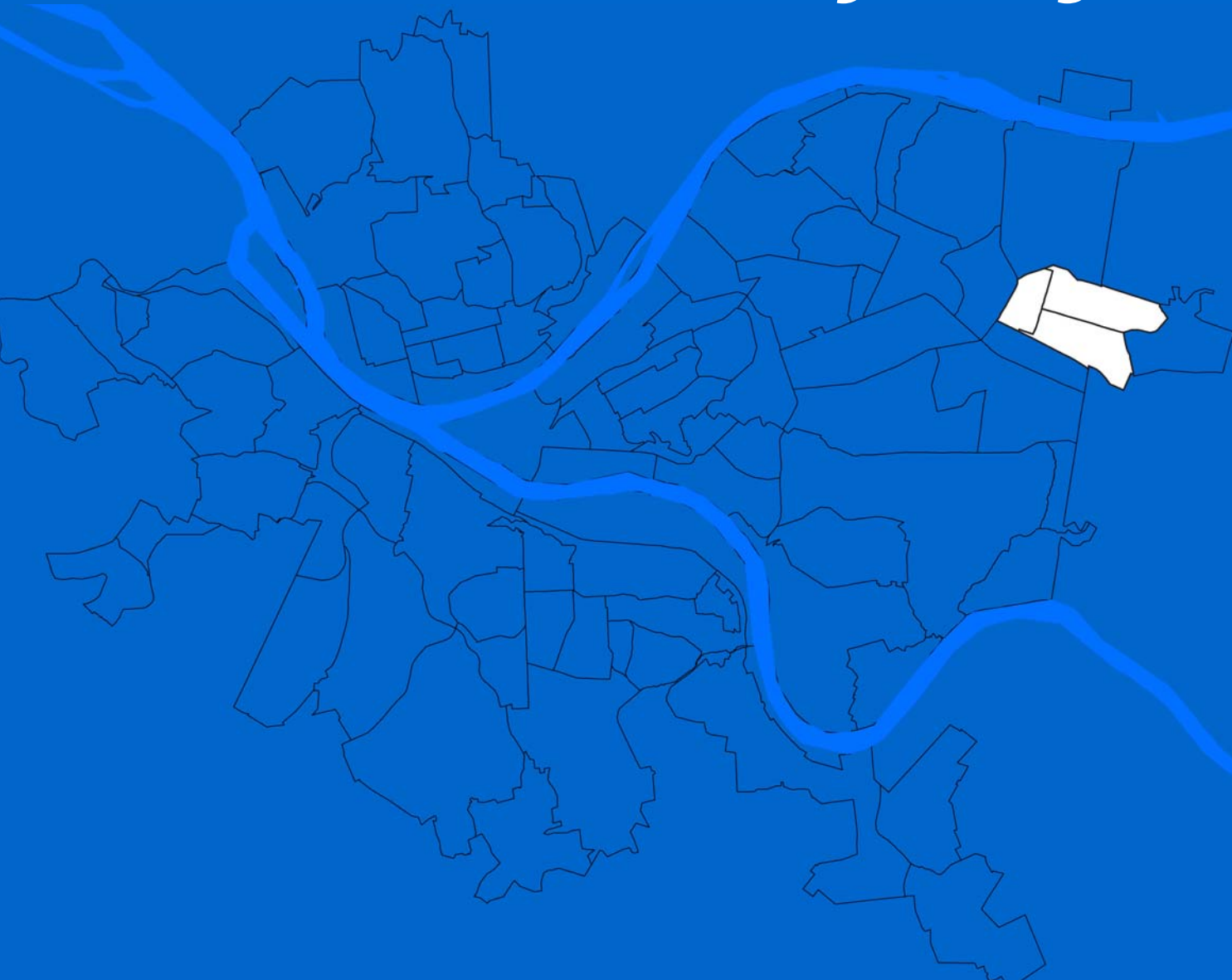


Homewood: *A Community Profile*



Prepared by the Allegheny County
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Homewood Children's Village in October 2009

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History of Homewood

Homewood Beginnings

In the early 1800s, Homewood was a picturesque pastoral landscape. In 1852, the Pennsylvania Railroad began running railcars into Pittsburgh. Homewood was one of the stations along the way.¹ This new railway created opportunities for the wealthiest in the city. Wanting to escape the dirt and grime of the city, many elite Pittsburghers sought a more scenic atmosphere. The extension of the railroad and the amenities it provided to Homewood made it possible for these elites, among them Andrew Carnegie and George Westinghouse, to relocate their families to the once suburban area.

In its early stages, Homewood held mostly estates for these wealthy families. As these estates required many workers to keep them in order, servants also moved to Homewood. Some lived in quarters on the estates, but many lived in areas around the railroad tracks. A large number of these servants were black. The settlements of these estate servants marked the first black populations in Homewood.

It was not until the 1890s, when streetcar lines were built, that upper middle class families began moving to Homewood.² Contractors swept in and built modest brick and stone houses. Families were eager to escape the grime of neighborhoods closer to the city, and the area grew rapidly in the first two decades of the 20th century. The people who moved to Homewood were mostly downtown office workers, skilled laborers, and small business owners of Northern European descent.³ At this time the neighborhood was considered “the choicest residence locality in the greater Pittsburgh area” and this helped create a neighborhood of 30,000 residents by 1910.⁴

A Neighborhood in Transition

Beginning in the 1910s, upper middle class black families and working-class Irish, Italian, and German families started moving to Homewood for its reasonable prices and convenient location. These groups brought different customs and traditions to the area, and typically had less money than the upper middle class residents of the late 1800s. Later, as a result of the changing demographics, many of the original upper middle class northern European descendants began to migrate to neighborhoods in the more-distant suburbs.⁵ Because of these migrations in inflows, Homewood became more diverse. Some streets had blocks of middle class families from the same ethnic background, others had working class families from varied backgrounds, and still others were poor and run-down.⁶

The relations between the black and white residents of Homewood were originally amiable. Black residents were among the first to settle in the area, so later white neighbors acknowledged their claim on the neighborhood.⁷ There were tensions between different ethnic and religious groups in the area; however, it was not until later that race relations in Homewood became truly strained.

A shift in the demographics occurred in the 1950s when the city claimed land in the Lower Hill District for the Civic Arena. This led to the displacement of an estimated 8,000 people, some of whom decided to relocate in Homewood. The majority of these Hill residents could not afford to buy houses in Homewood, so many of the large family homes and other buildings were divided into rental apartments. These events caused a shift in the racial balance of Homewood resulting in blacks outnumbering whites by large margins.

History of Homewood

This influx of black residents panicked the neighborhood's white middle class, many of whom decided to move away. The result of this is that by 1960, Homewood was 70 percent black.⁸ The population shifted from 22 percent black in 1950 to 66 percent black in 1960 with an overall population decline from 34,355 to 30,523.⁹

A second event that resulted in unfortunate devastation of the neighborhood and other predominately black areas was the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Riots and looting occurred in Homewood and the Hill District for a period of two days causing irreparable damage to businesses that led to the decline of the business district in both neighborhoods.

The significance of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 cannot be overstated. One of the provisions of this Act, the Fair Housing Act, gave blacks the right to reside anywhere they chose. Some of the more affluent blacks in Homewood seized this opportunity and relocated their families to surrounding areas such as Penn Hills, Plum and Monroeville.¹⁰ This resulted in another population decline where from 1970 to 1980 the population went from 20,266 down to 15,158.¹¹

Recent Homewood History

Homewood has continued to see its population decline. In 1990, the population was estimated at 11,511 and in 2000, the estimate decreased to 9,283.¹² Furthermore, the neighborhood continues to be predominately black with about 50 percent of the residents in the labor force while the remaining 50 percent are categorized as not being in the labor force. Further, according to 2000 census reports, 47 percent of the residences are owner-occupied whereas 55 percent

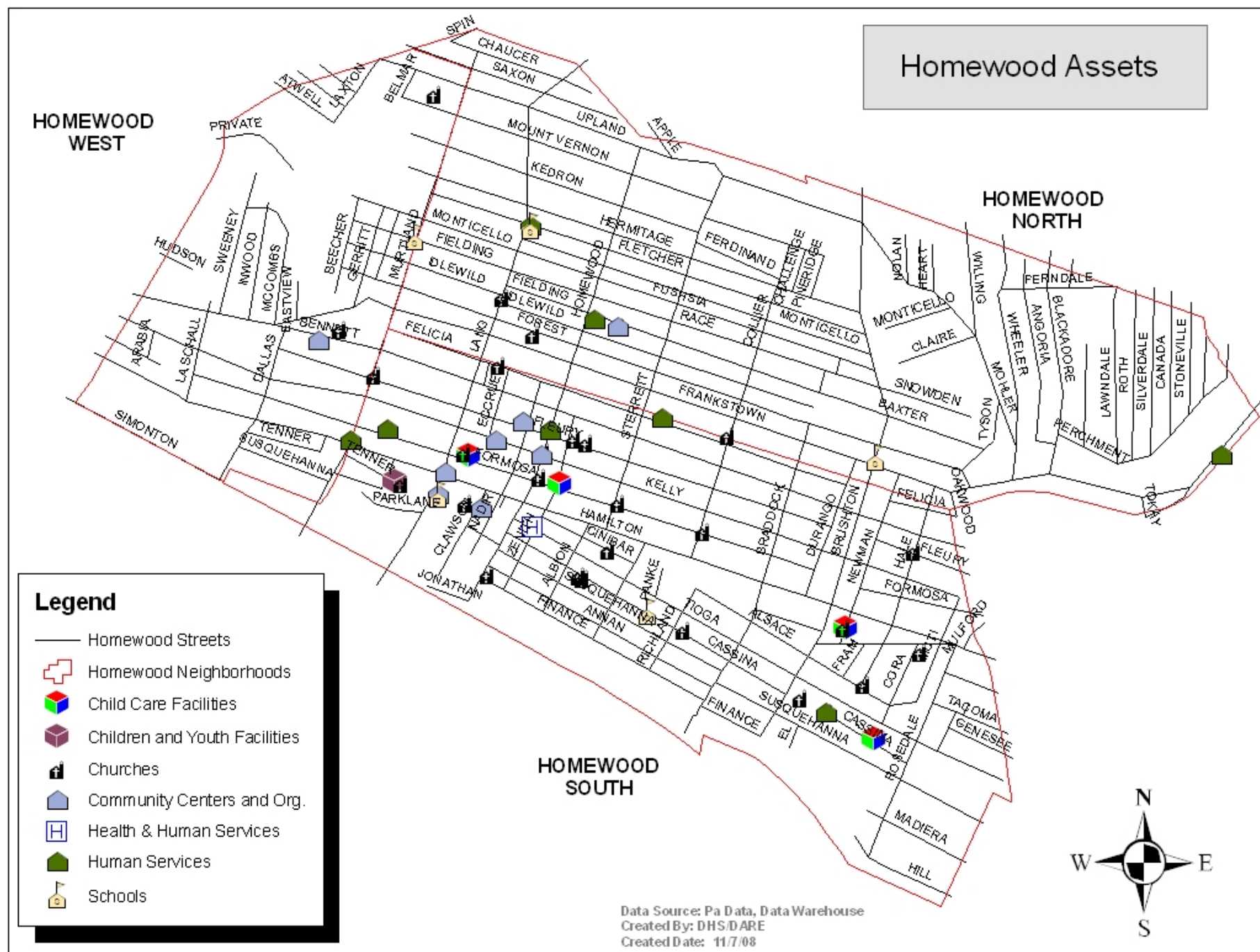
are renter-occupied.¹³ This signifies the trend in homeownership vs. renting that was noted in the 1950's.

An ethnography study was completed on Homewood in 1993 that provides some perspective on how the neighborhood has evolved since its more vibrant years. Sadly, the conclusions of the ethnography described the youth as being lost and not able to see the value in themselves and others. To quote the study's author, James E. Synder,

“Much of the discussion of the situation in Homewood today is tinged with anguish over the physical, economic, and social devastation of a community which once represented hope. The human tragedy associated with the loss of an economic base that nurtures a stable community is inescapable. Too many young people see no hope for a job that provides a living wage, and they know that education is no guarantee of economic success.”¹⁴

To combat the feelings of hopelessness that some residents have are neighborhood groups/organizations such as the Homewood-Brushton Community Association and the Homewood-Brushton Revitalization & Development Corporation that aim at helping the residents and businesses thrive in the neighborhood. Further, these organizations are vital in the efforts of providing the public with a different perspective of the neighborhood that is not based on the primarily negative reports that the media outlets provide.

Homewood Community Assets



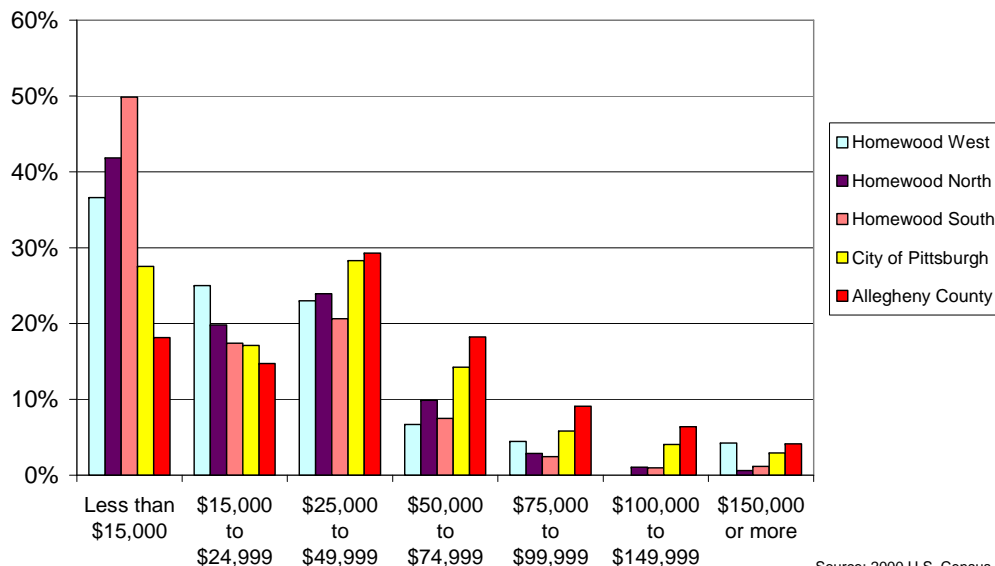
Household Income

Children living in poverty are disproportionately exposed to a host of risk factors affecting development, including malnutrition, abuse, parental depression and low quality child care. Poor children also are more likely to experience poorer physical and mental health, engage in risky behaviors and fare worse academically than children who are not poor.

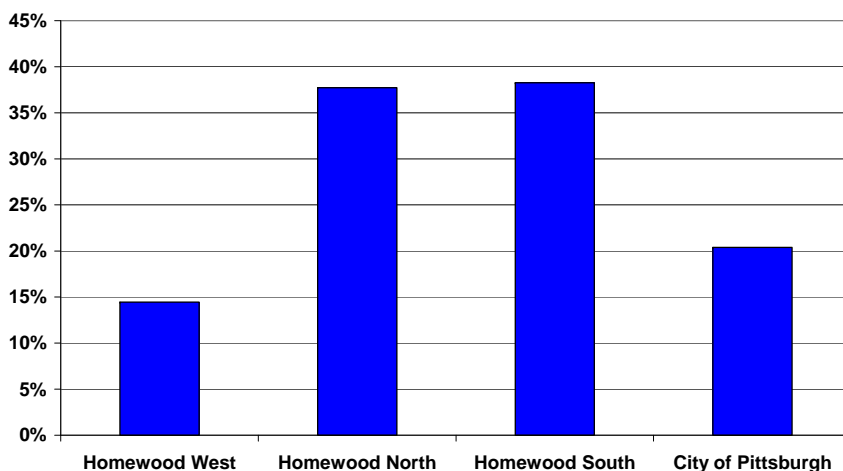
Household Income

A high percent of households in Homewood neighborhoods made less than \$15,000 in 1999, including half of the households in Homewood South. When compared to the City of Pittsburgh, Homewood neighborhoods have a much higher percentage of lower-income households and a lower percentage of households with income greater than \$25,000. The gap between income levels is even more pronounced between Homewood and Allegheny County. As the graph illustrates, household income is not constant across Homewood neighborhoods. Homewood South is dominantly poor, and Homewood West has an income distribution that is slightly more even.

1999 Household income, in 1999 Dollars



1999 Population in Poverty



Populations in Poverty

Homewood North and Homewood South have much higher poverty rates than the City of Pittsburgh. More than one in three people in Homewood North and South are living in poverty. Homewood West not only has fewer people in poverty than the other two Homewood neighborhoods, but the rate is also lower than the rate in the City of Pittsburgh. All rates are higher than the national average for 1999, which was 12.38 percent.

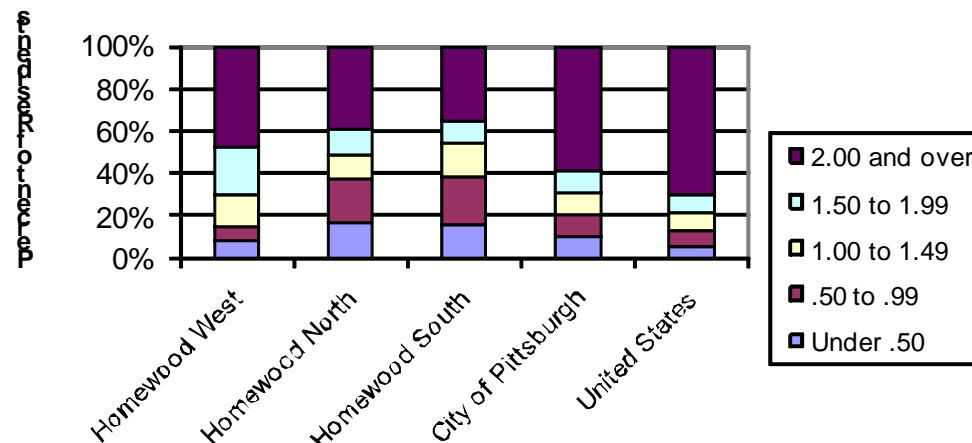
Poverty rates are calculated using a national formula with weights to account for different family sizes. In 1999, the poverty line was \$8,240 for a single resident and \$16,700 for a family of four.

The federal poverty level is used to calculate official poverty rates, but policies and programs impacting low-income individuals often discuss poverty in terms of income relative to the poverty line.

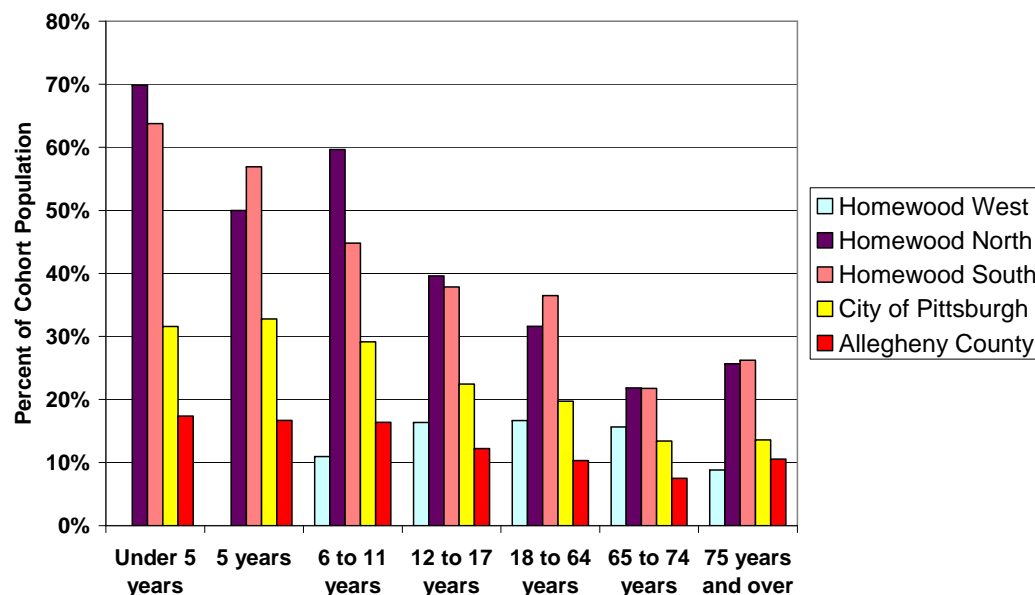
The chart to the right shows the composition of the population in each community by the ratio of personal income to the federal poverty line (.50 is half the poverty line; 1.0 is the poverty line, etc.). Individuals below the poverty line are officially counted in poverty rate estimations (.99 and below), but individuals within 200 percent of the poverty level are eligible for many forms of public assistance.

The distribution on this chart shows that while Homewood North and South have significantly higher levels of deep poverty compared to all other groups, Homewood West does have a very large proportion of individuals falling between 100 and 200 percent of the poverty line.

1999 Ratio of Income to Poverty Level



1999 Percent of Population in Poverty by Age



This group faces challenges similar to those of people below the poverty level, so it is important to remember to include this population in discussions.

The final chart for poverty looks at rates by age. Remember that the numbers here only include individuals below the poverty line. The rates for Homewood West look low, with very few children in poverty, but there may be many who fall just above the poverty threshold.

Common trends among the other four geographies included here are decreasing rates of poverty as age increases. In Homewood North and South, poverty rates for children are very high at about 70 and 64 percent, respectively. This is more than double the rate of poverty among children in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

2000 Census

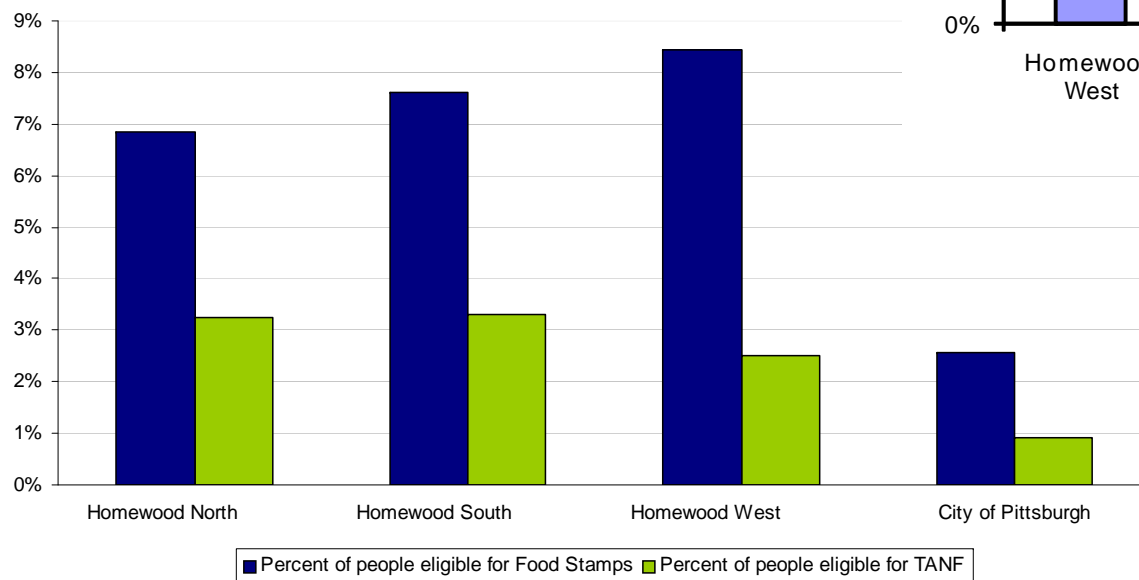
Public Assistance

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which is also referred to as Cash Assistance, provides money for dependent children and their parents or other relatives with whom they live, and for pregnant women. Food stamps are used to buy food and help low-income households in Pennsylvania obtain more nutritious diets by increasing the food purchasing power at grocery stores and supermarkets.

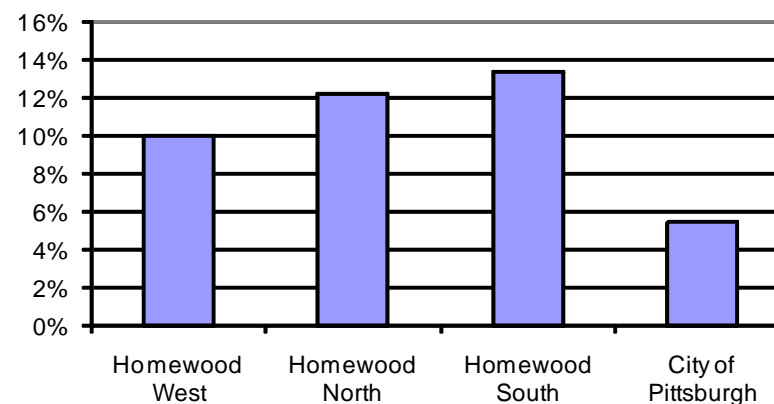
Public Assistance

Cash assistance and food stamps are important forms of income for individuals in poverty. The county data system does not contain counts of people participating in each program, but it does contain eligibility data, which is displayed in the large chart below. Note that Homewood has more than double the eligibility of the city as a whole. In the 2000 Census, households were asked to report if they received income from cash assistance. The percentages by community are higher than those listed for 2007, but the trends are the same. Homewood South reports greatest eligibility and receipt, followed by Homewood North, then Homewood West. Again, rates for Homewood North and South are double the rate of the city.

Food Stamp and TANF Eligibility Rates: 2007

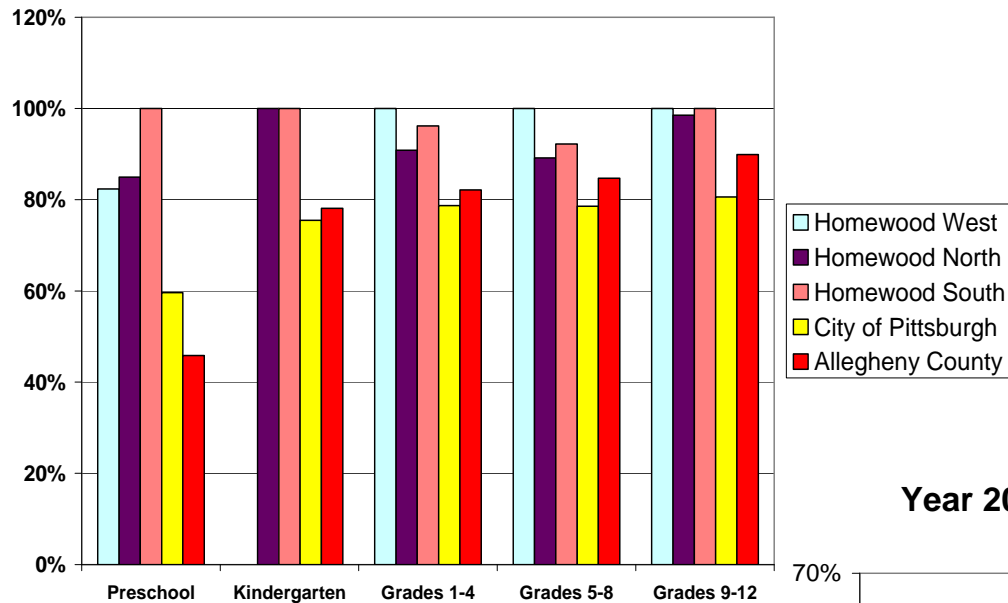


Households with Public Assistance Income: 1999



School Enrollment

Year 2000 Public School Enrollment by Grade



Public School Enrollment

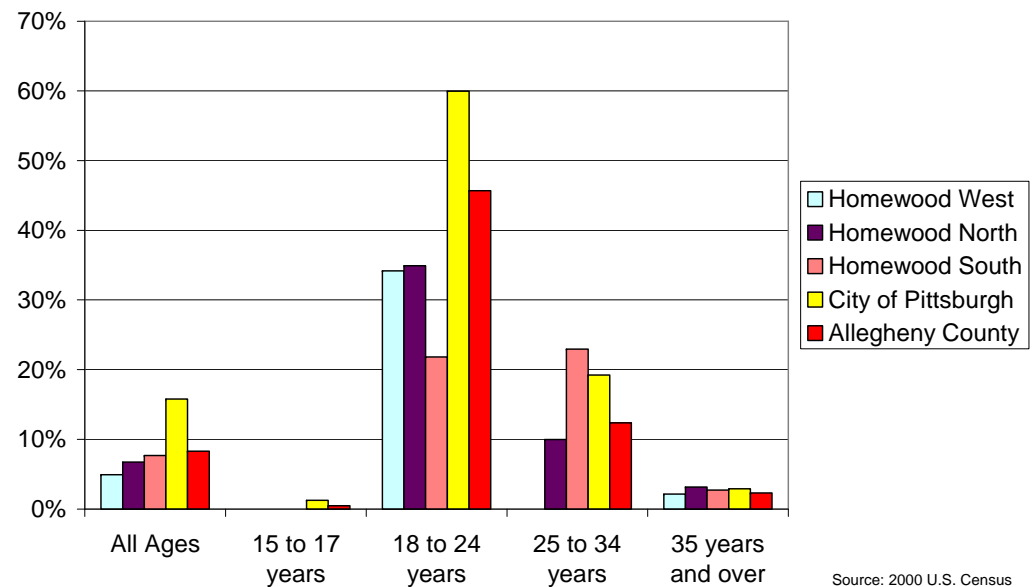
A higher percent of students in Homewood are enrolled in public schools as compared to the City of Pittsburgh and all of Allegheny County, especially at the preschool level. Since a high percentage of students in Homewood rely on public school education, ensuring that the public schools meet the academic needs of the students is especially important.

Finding a way to keep youth in the schools is also an important challenge that must be faced. Dropout rates for Westinghouse high school are double those of the state and nearly four times higher than in all Allegheny County schools. If youth are dropping out of school, it significantly lowers their chances to become gainfully employed and self-sufficient.

2007-2008 Dropout Rate for Students Grades

	Rate
Westinghouse High School	3.97
Pittsburgh School District	2.80
All Allegheny County Public Schools	1.09
PA Public School Districts	1.74

Year 2000 Population Enrolled in College, by Age



Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Educational Attainment

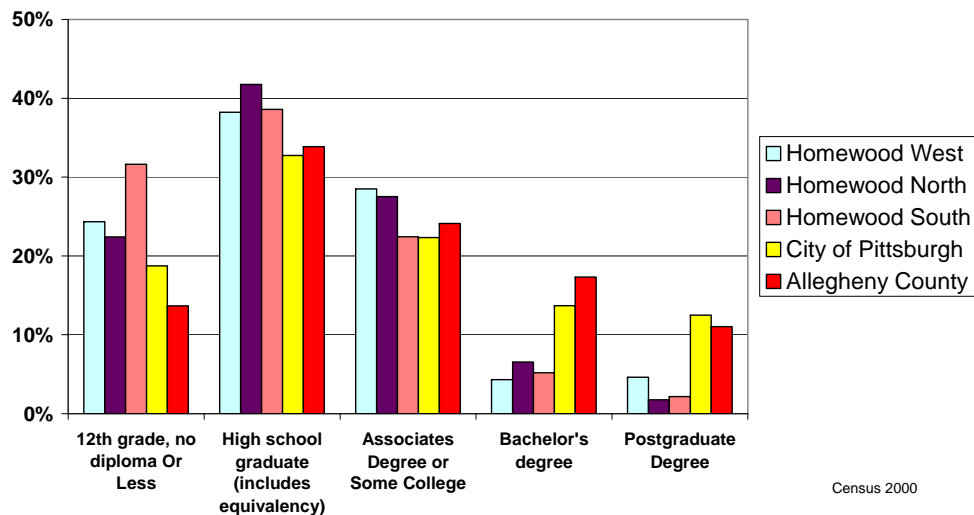
Educational Attainment

The percent of the population in Homewood that is enrolled in college (refer to Year 2000 Population Enrolled in College, by Age chart on page 11) is close to the percent within the county as a whole. The rate within the city is much higher, but that is likely inflated due to the large on-campus college population. Among adults aged 18-24, residents in all of Allegheny County are enrolled at a higher rate than residents in any of the Homewood communities, with an additional ten percent enrolled in college. Homewood South has significantly lower rates than Homewood West and Homewood North, which is partially compensated for among residents ages 25-34, who are enrolled at a rate higher than residents in all other categories. Individuals age 35 and above have similar rates across all neighborhoods.

2007-2008 Graduation Rates and Percent of Students Entering Post-Secondary Education Programs

	Graduates	Graduation	2-4 Yr College	Any Post-
Westinghouse High School	74	37.4 %	56.8 %	64.9 %
Pittsburgh School District	1814	54.3 %	74.6 %	81.3 %
All Allegheny County Public Schools	11857	75.8 %	77.8 %	83.9 %

Year 2000 Highest Level of Educational Attainment Population Ages 25 and Over



The chart to the left displays the highest levels of educational attainment by community. Over 20 percent of residents in Homewood have not completed their high school degrees, reaching about one in three individuals in Homewood South. Homewood slightly outpaces the city and county for rates of individuals with high school diplomas and Associates degrees. This is due to the fact that residents of the city and county have completed Bachelors and Postgraduate degrees at much higher rates. About 25 to 30 percent of their total population has a Bachelor's or Postgraduate degree whereas only ten percent of Homewood residents completed this level of education.

The chart above looks at outcomes for graduating seniors in the year 2007-2008. Not only are fewer Westinghouse graduates entering any form of post-secondary education than youth from other schools in the region, but the graduation rate is significantly lower, with only 37.4 percent of 9th graders enrolled in 2004-2005 graduating in 2007-2008.

Labor Force Status

Labor Force

The chart to the right breaks down labor force status by gender and community. The labor force status of women in Homewood closely mirrors trends in other communities, where there are typically a significant proportion of women out of the labor force. The unemployment rate is slightly higher in Homewood North and South than in Pittsburgh.

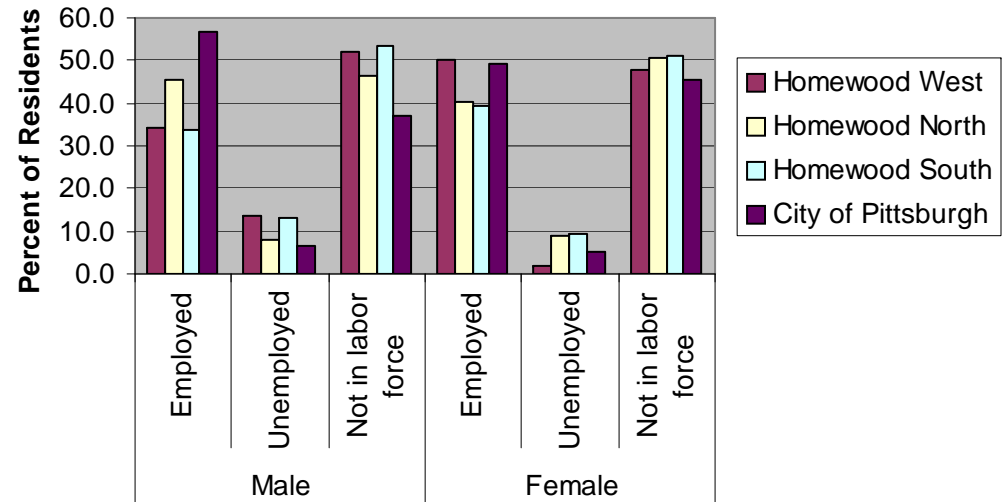
One difference between Homewood and many communities is that women are employed at a greater rate than men in Homewood. Homewood has a very high rate of adult men 18-64 who are not in the labor force. This rate for Homewood outpaces the City of Pittsburgh by 10-15 percent. Only 33-45 percent of Homewood residents are employed, compared to over 55 percent of city residents. The unemployment rates in Homewood West and Homewood South are double the rate in Pittsburgh.

In 2000, the national unemployment rate was four percent. The City of Pittsburgh slightly exceeded that rate, while unemployment in Homewood was well above the average, with the exception of employment of women in Homewood West.

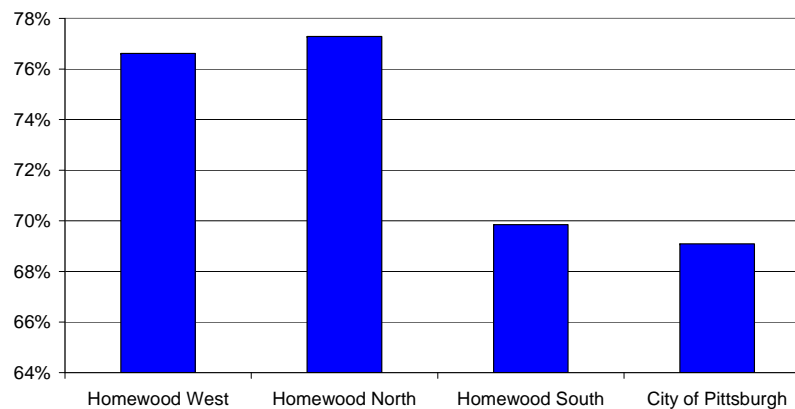
Place of Employment

A higher percentage of workers from the Homewood neighborhoods are employed in the City of Pittsburgh than workers from other neighborhoods. The difference between Homewood West and North with the city is about eight percent of each community's workforce. The East Busway provides direct access from Homewood to downtown, making access to the city more convenient.

1999 Labor Force Status by Gender



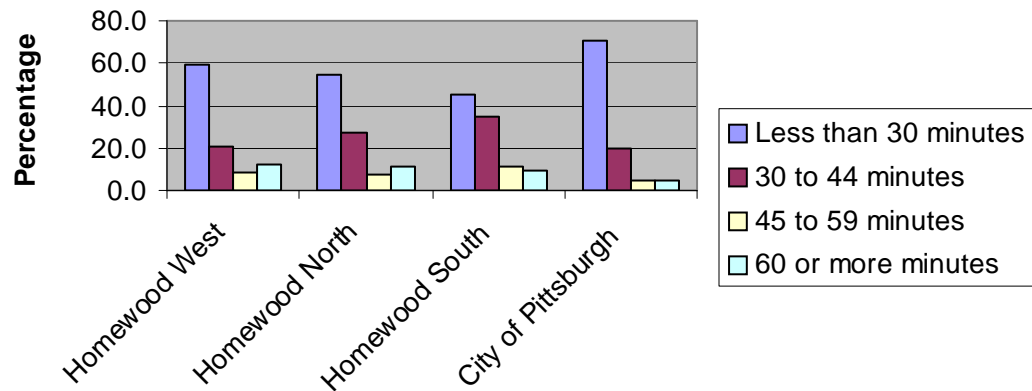
Year 2000 Percent of Workers Employed in the City of Pittsburgh, by Residence



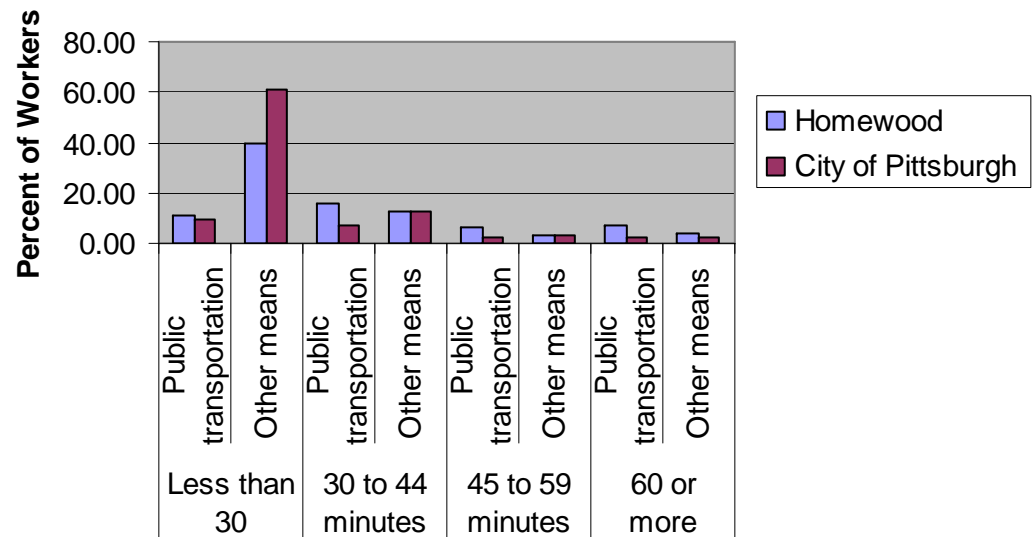
Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Commute to Work

Travel Time to Work



Travel Time by Means of Transportation

**Commute to Work**

Transportation often serves as a barrier in low income communities. One way to get a sense of this barrier is to look at the modes of transportation individuals use most frequently and how long their average commutes take.

The first chart on the left displays the percentage of people reporting the corresponding travel times necessary to get to work each day. The majority of residents in all communities make the commute in less than 30 minutes. Note that residents of the city make their commute in under 30 minutes with much greater frequency. Homewood South has a larger proportion of people who require 30 to 44 minutes, and all Homewood neighborhoods have a higher proportion of people who require an hour or more for their commute. While these numbers are low, they still total up to ten percent of the population, more than double the percentage of Pittsburgh residents with long commutes.

The second chart condenses the neighborhoods of Homewood into one category and compares the travel time for residents by mode of transportation to those of residents of the Pittsburgh. Other means of transportation could include private vehicles as well as walking or bicycling.

This chart again displays that city residents have shorter commute times, but it also shows that city residents rely less frequently on public transportation to get to and from work.

Regardless of residence location, the percentage of people who get to work within 30 minutes by using public transportation compared to other means is very low, suggesting that if one relies on public transportation, commute times are likely to increase.

The health and age of a mother can have a significant impact on the health and development of a newborn child. The following indicators describe the prevalence of certain risk factors within the Homewood community.

First Trimester Care

This chart compares the percent of births in each community receiving first trimester care in 1995, 2000, and 2006. Access to first trimester care is critical for the well-being of the mother and the child. Homewood has a lower percent of first trimester care than the city of Pittsburgh as a whole. The percent receiving care in Homewood increased significantly since 1995, but then decreased from 2000 to 2006, remaining five percent lower than Pittsburgh, which is at 86 percent. About one in five pregnant women in Homewood do not receive any first trimester care.

Percent of all Births Receiving First Trimester Care

	Homewood			City of Pittsburgh	
Year	Number	Percent*		Number	Percent*
2006	63	81%		2,291	86%
2000	94	83%		3,239	87%
1995	128	68%		3,622	82%

*Percent = Percent of all live births, excluding those with unknown prenatal care

**Unknown prenatal care increased dramatically with the implementation of the new birth certificate in 2003

Percent of all Live Births to Females Under Age 20

	Homewood			City of Pittsburgh	
YEAR	Number	Percent*		Number	Percent*
2006	34	28%		417	12%
2000	39	30%		569	15%
1995	47	25%		645	14%

*Percent of all live births

Teen Pregnancy

The teen pregnancy rate is also presented for 1995, 2000, and 2006. The rates for Homewood were more than double the rate for the City of Pittsburgh in 2006 and 2000. The rates have fluctuated slightly, but there have not been any marked increases or decreases. One in four children born in Homewood are born to teenage mothers.

Infant Health

Infant mortality is largely preventable. The risk of infant death is reduced with adequate health care and nutrition during pregnancy and preventive health care after birth

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight can cause many problems for a child, both at the time of the birth and later in life. In 1995 and 2000, Homewood had higher rates of children with low birth weights than children born within Pittsburgh. The percent of low birth weight children decreased from 17 percent in 1995 to 11 percent in 2006, matching the rate within Pittsburgh. While rates vary widely from one community to the next, this rate still exceeds the national average, which is close to eight percent. Low birth weight can be caused by numerous factors, but some risk factors can be avoided, such as smoking or drinking during pregnancy.

Births Where Birth Weight is Below 2,500 Grams

	Homewood			City of Pittsburgh	
Year	Number	Percent*		Number	Percent*
2006	14	11%		356	11%
2000	18	14%		403	10%
1995	33	17%		503	11%

Low Birth Weight = Birth weight under 2,500 grams

**Percent = The percent of births within total birth population*

Infant Mortality Rate

	Homewood			City of Pittsburgh	
Year	Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*
2006	5	40.7		32	9.6
2000	2	15.6		49	12.7
1995	2	10.5		55	12.3

Infant Mortality = Infant deaths under one year

**Rates per 1,000 live births by race of mother*

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for Homewood was significantly higher in 2006 than the rate for the City of Pittsburgh. Prior to that year, the infant mortality rate for Homewood was approximately the same as the rate for the City of Pittsburgh. Due to the low number of births in the community, this rate will fluctuate greatly given an increase of one or two deaths, but this indicator should be monitored to see if the increased rate for 2006 is an indicator of a real increase in infant mortalities in Homewood, and if so, what might be causing the increase.

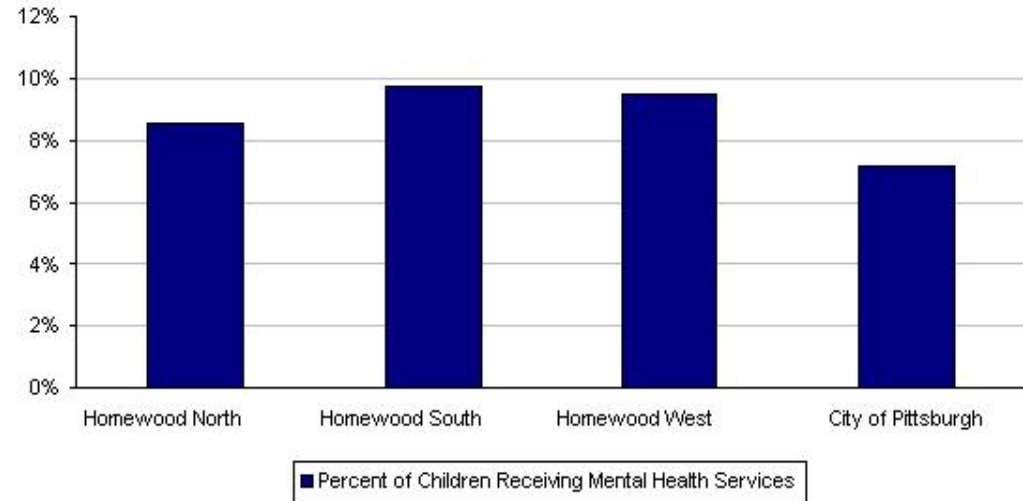
In addition to biological factors, many environmental factors put young people at risk for developing mental health disorders, including exposure to environmental toxins, exposure to violence, stress related to chronic poverty, discrimination, or other serious hardships, and the loss of important people through death, divorce, or broken relationships.

Youth Mental Health

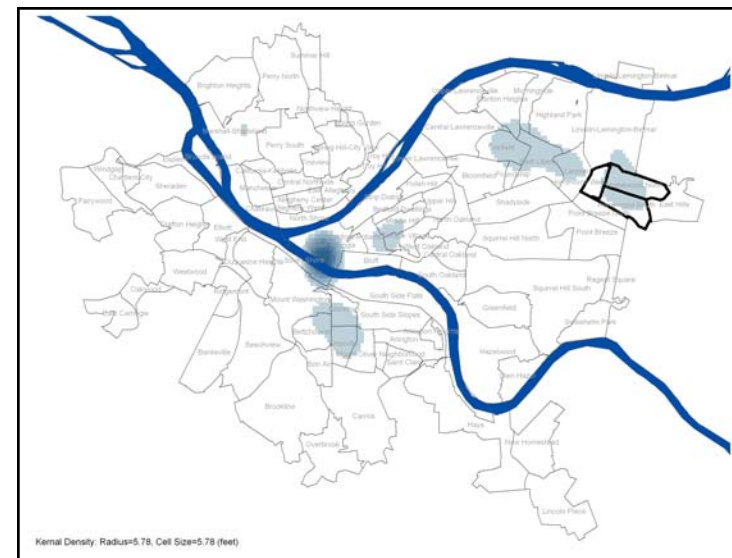
The following chart and density maps reflect county data on youth who have received some form of public mental health service. At about nine percent, the percentage of youth receiving services through the county is slightly higher in Homewood than in the City of Pittsburgh, with only slight fluctuation among the three neighborhoods. In the city, only about seven percent of youth received mental health services in 2007.

The density maps show where individuals receiving such services are most likely to reside, both within Homewood and within Pittsburgh. As the maps of Pittsburgh illustrates, Homewood is one of only five density points that appear on the map, and the large concentration in the downtown area may be misleading since some consumers list the address of their service provider rather than their residence..

Percentage of Youth Receiving Mental Health Services: 2007



Density of Youth Actively Involved in Office of Behavioral Health, 2007



Causes of Death

Rates for different causes of death changed between 2000 and 2006. In Homewood, the rate of heart disease and chronic lower respiratory disease significantly declined while the rates of malignant neoplasms and cerebrovascular disease increased. Drastic changes in some of the rates makes comparison between Homewood and Pittsburgh difficult. However, the rates of unintentional injuries and homicide/legal intervention were consistently higher for Homewood during each year when compared to the rates for the City of Pittsburgh. This may indicate a trend in violence that directly impacts the health and wellbeing of residents in Homewood more than other communities.

Causes of Death

Causes of Death	Homewood		Pittsburgh		Homewood		Pittsburgh	
	2006				2000			
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Heart disease	10	221.1	937	292.9	22	486.5	1,334	398.7
Malignant neoplasms	15	331.7	817	255.4	9	199.0	928	277.4
Cerebrovascular disease	5	110.6	181	56.6	4	88.5	263	78.6
Chronic lower respiratory disease	1	22.1	143	44.7	4	88.5	171	51.1
Pneumonia/Influenza	-	-	75	23.4	1	22.1	100	29.9
Unintentional injuries	5	110.6	146	45.6	5	110.6	143	42.7
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	20	6.3	1	22.1	20	6.0
Diabetes	1	22.1	92	28.8	1	22.1	129	38.6
Suicide	-	-	31	9.7	-	-	29	8.7
HIV infection	-	-	8	2.5	-	-	14	4.2
Homicide and legal intervention	2	44.2	50	15.6	1	22.1	34	10.2
Total all causes	57	1,260.5	3,502	1,094.7	63	1,393.2	4,202	1,256.0

*Rate = Rate per 100,000 population, Data year 2000 based on U.S. Census 2000. Data year 2006 based on population estimate.

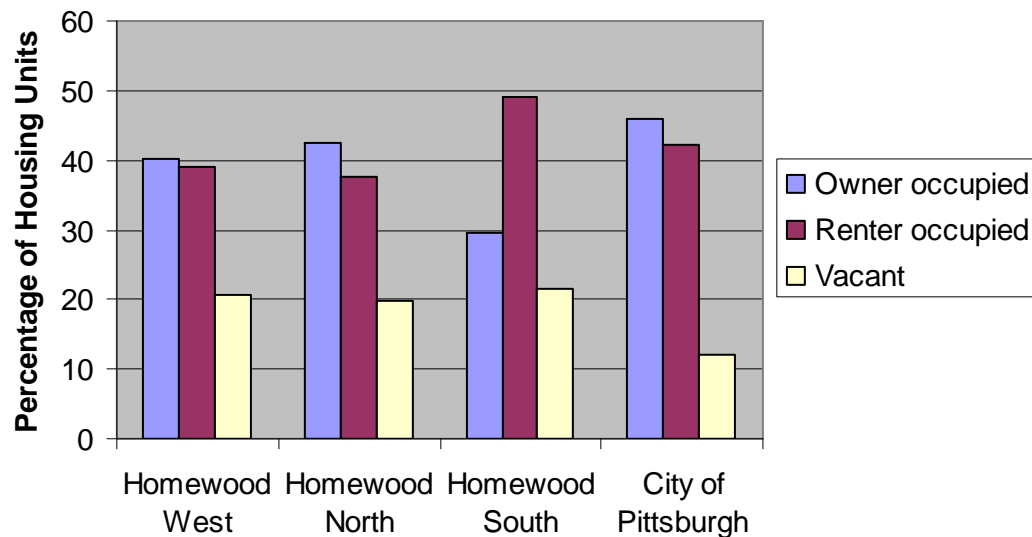
In 2000, Homewood West and Homewood North had fairly equal numbers of units that were renter-occupied and owner-occupied, with slightly more units that were owner-occupied. This balance was comparable to that in the City of Pittsburgh. Homewood South was dominated by renter-occupied units, with a difference of almost 20 percent between the two kinds of units.

As the chart to the right describes, median housing values for Homewood communities were significantly lower than they were in Pittsburgh, but the median rents were fairly comparable. In Homewood South, where nearly 50 percent of units were rented, the housing values were the lowest and rent was only lower in Homewood North.

Median Housing Values and Rent

	Median Owner-Occupied Housing Value	Median Rent Asked
Homewood West	38,400	357
Homewood North	37,900	231
Homewood South	33,800	310
City of Pittsburgh	60,700	370

Year 2000 Tenancy of Housing Units



A notable difference between the Homewood communities and Pittsburgh is the vacancy rate of units. Vacancy in each Homewood community about doubles the rate in Pittsburgh at twenty percent, compared to just over ten percent.

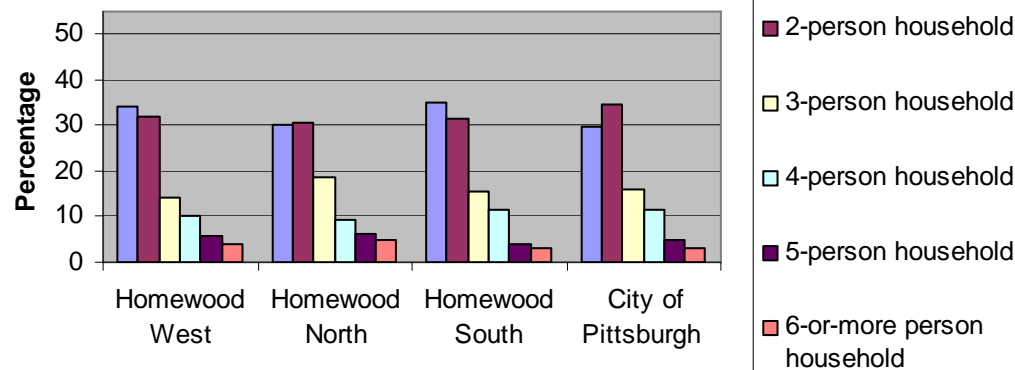
A large number of vacancies in a community may have multiple detrimental impacts. Vacancies will lower the value of occupied homes in the vicinity, and have been demonstrated to be associated with increased levels of crime in a community.

Household Composition

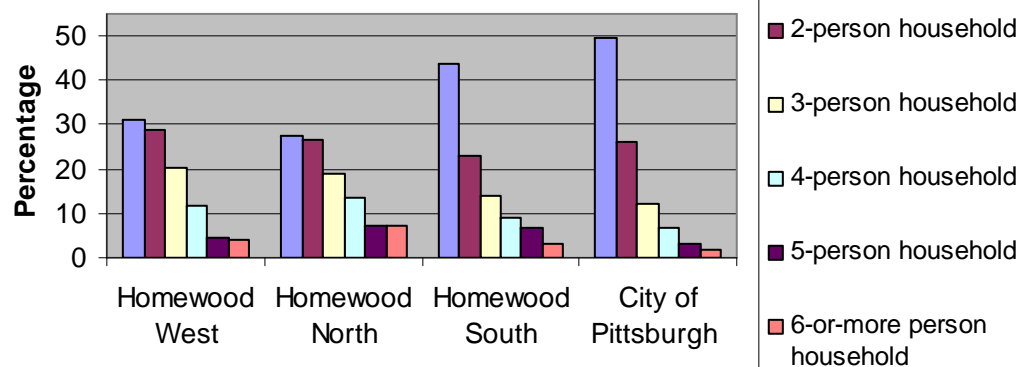
Average Household Size

Homewood West	2.41
Homewood North	5.22
Homewood South	4.59
City of Pittsburgh	2.17

Household Size for Owner-Occupied Residences



Household Size for Renter-Occupied Residences



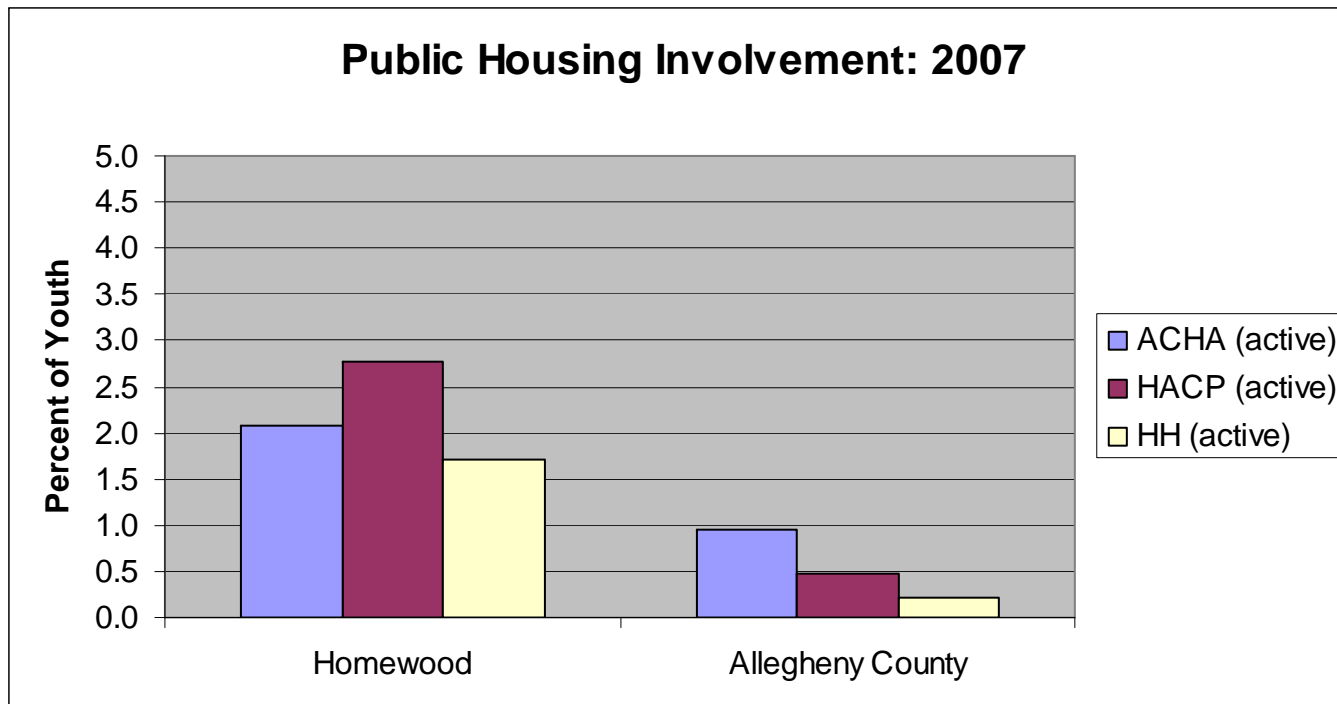
Household composition among owner-occupied residences are very similar among owners in all Homestead communities and Pittsburgh. Each community has about 30 percent of units occupied by 1-person households, and another 30 percent by 2-person households. Beyond that, the numbers steadily decline with household size.

Among renter-occupied residences, some differences do emerge. Homewood south and the City of Pittsburgh have much larger percentages of 1-person households.

Overall, Homewood North and Homewood South have significantly larger average household sizes than Homewood West and Pittsburgh. This is not completely reflected in the charts given the large proportion of 1-person households in Homewood South, so it is possible that the presence of a few very large households in each community increased the average considerably.

The following chart documents the percentage of youth in each community who were active in public housing services during 2007. ACHA is the Allegheny County Housing Authority; HACP is the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh, and HH are Hunger and Housing services of the county. Youth in HH likely appeared in a homeless shelter or transitional living facility.

While the magnitude of the rates are not extremely high, there are few duplicates in the data, meaning that about six percent of youth in Homewood received housing services in 2007, or about one in 20 youth in Homewood. This compares to less than two percent in Allegheny County, or less than one in 50 youth.



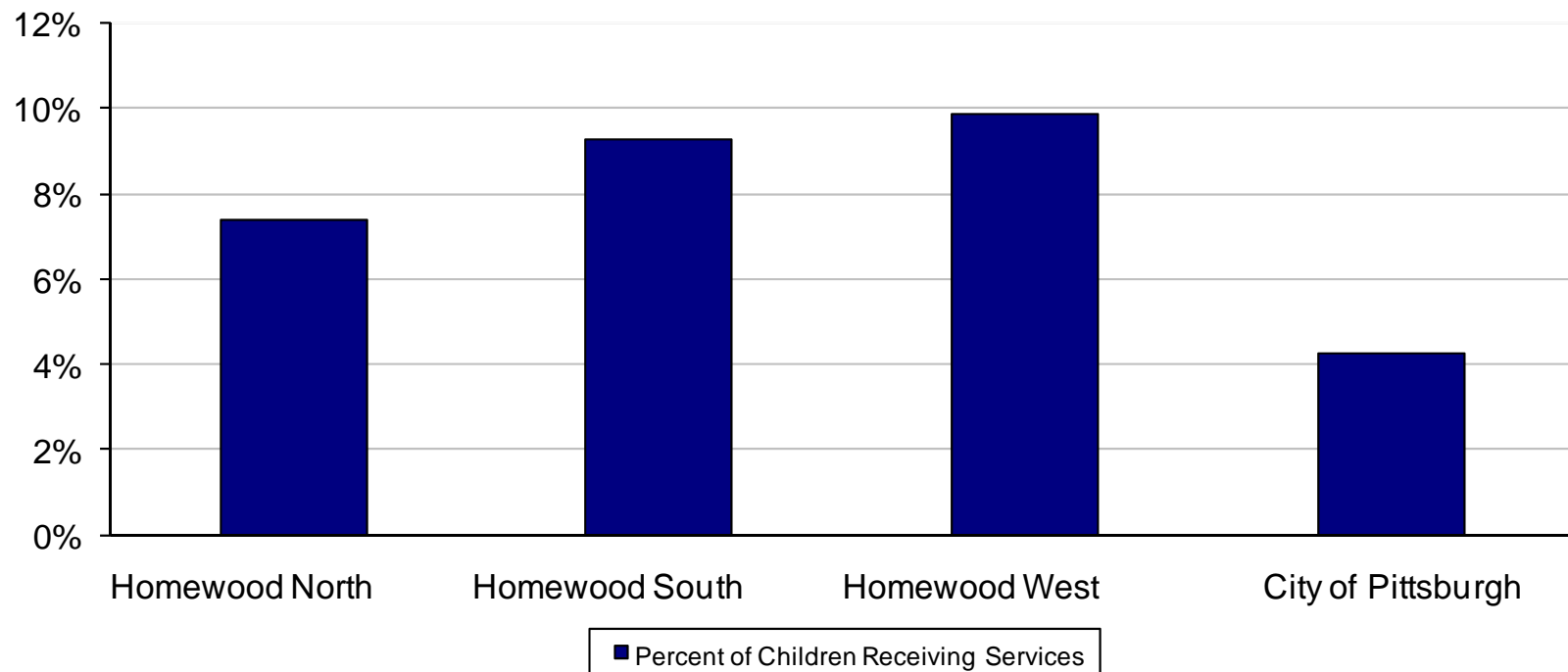
Child Abuse & Neglect

Children suffering from abuse or neglect are susceptible to many negative outcomes, ranging from minor injury to severe brain damage and even death. Victims may develop interpersonal problems and exhibit violent behavior.

In 2007, 241 Homewood children were receiving services from the Office of Children, Youth and Families. This number includes youth whose families were receiving in-home services, as well as youth who were placed in care out of the home. Rates of involvement varied by neighborhood, but overall, about 8.4 percent of youth were receiving service. This rate is twice that experienced by all children residing in the City of Pittsburgh.

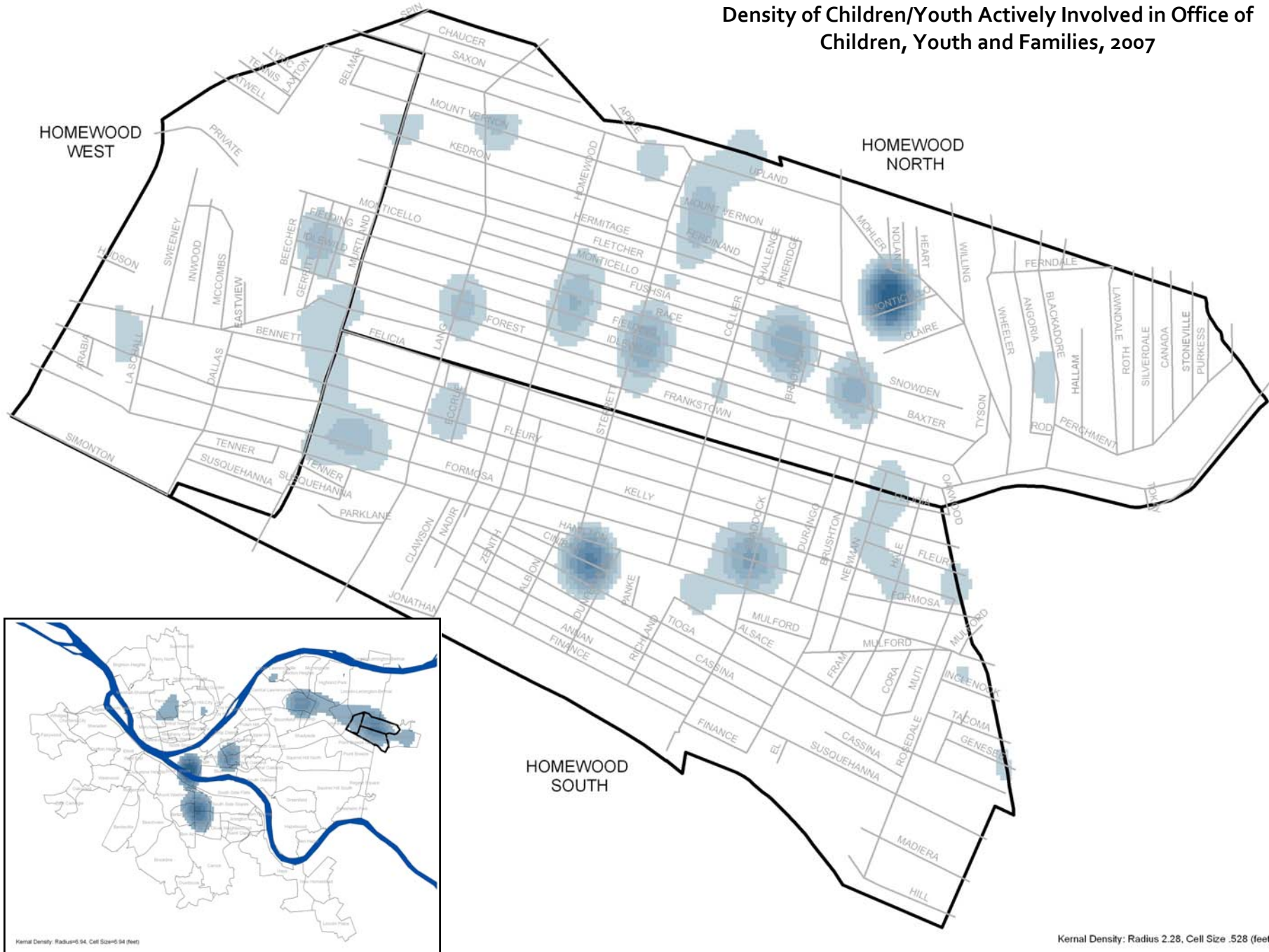
The density maps to right show areas of the city where CYF involvement is most prevalent, and Homewood is one of the few highlighted neighborhoods. The density maps within Homewood illustrate more pockets of involvement in North Homewood and South Homewood. This seems to contradict the rates in the chart below, but the population of Homewood West is about one-third that of the other two neighborhoods, causing the rate be higher even though fewer children in that neighborhood were receiving services.

Percent of Children Receiving CYF Services: 2007



Child Abuse & Neglect

Density of Children/Youth Actively Involved in Office of Children, Youth and Families, 2007



School Safety

The environment within a school impacts educational success, mental health, and behavioral tendencies. The chart below displays some of the safety information reported for Westinghouse High School compared to other schools in the city and the county. As discussed below, the rate of incidents fell sharply in 2007, so now the average number of incidents per student is lower in Westinghouse than in the Pittsburgh School District as a whole. However, the rate of offenders is high at 46 per 100. These are unique offenders, so nearly half of the high school population was an offender at some point in the school year. The rate of youth being arrested or assigned to alternative education is also significantly higher at Westinghouse.

School Safety and Discipline Figures: 2007

	Westinghouse High School		Pittsburgh School District		Allegheny County Schools	
	2007 Figures	Figures per 100 students	2007 Figures	Figures per 100 students	2007 Figures	Figures per 100 students
Enrollment	458		30594		156937	
Incidents	307	67	25774	84	30915	20
Offenders	212	46	10059	33	14351	9
No. of Incidents Involving Local Law Enforcement	13	3	1052	3	2133	1
Total Arrests	35	8	1221	4	1825	1
Assignments to Alternative Education	37	8	1195	4	1558	1

The total number of incidents in Westinghouse halved in 2007. There were a total of 790 incidents at Westinghouse in 2006, and this was not an unusual spike. Rates in 2005 and 2004 were slightly lower, but also significantly higher than in 2007. The data we have does not reveal what may be the cause of the decline, but that is an important piece of information. It may have been caused by different policies impacting reporting of incidents, or it may be the positive results of new methods to increase school safety. While the rate of incidents changed at Westinghouse, it remained fairly similar in other Pittsburgh and Allegheny County schools.

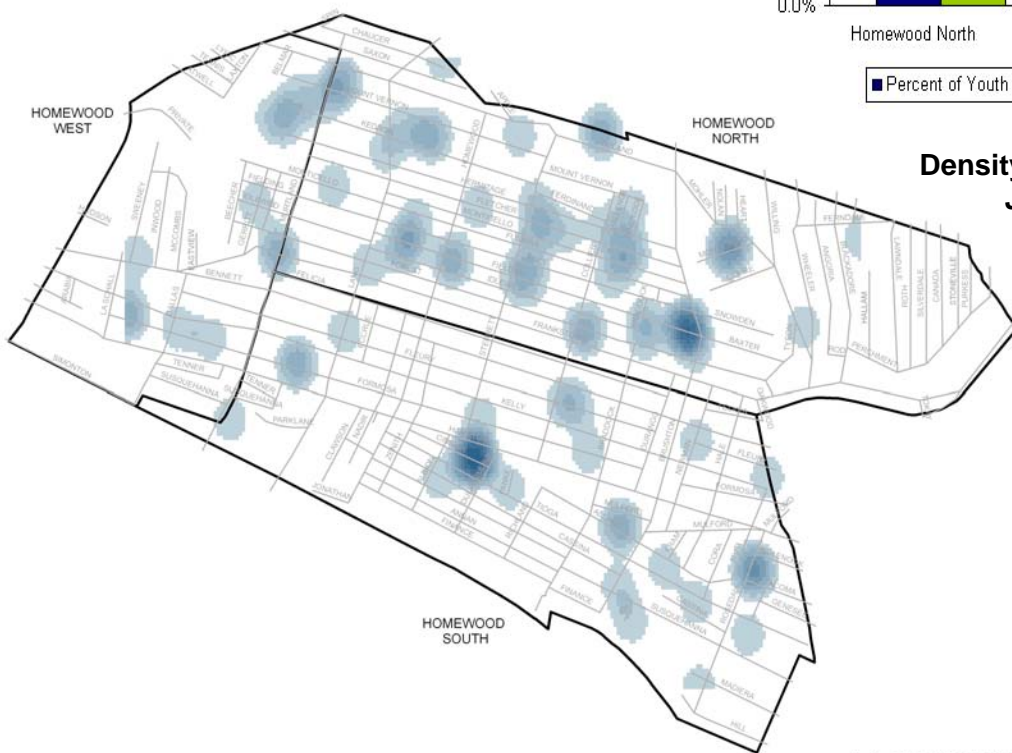
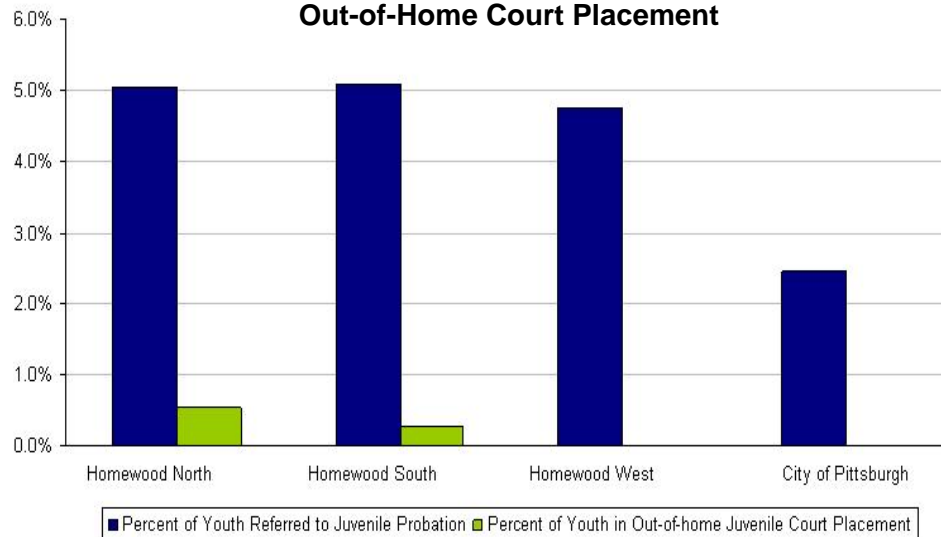
Research shows that youth who start their delinquency careers before age 13 are at higher risk of becoming serious and violent offenders than those who start their delinquency careers later.

Juvenile Delinquency

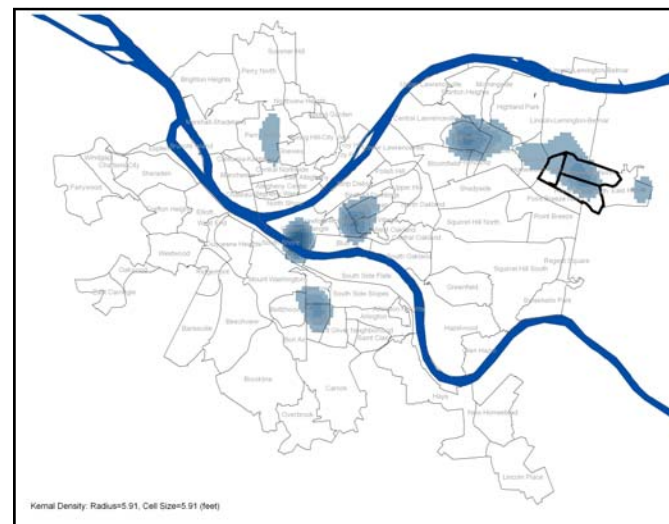
In 2007, 145 Homewood youth were referred to the Allegheny County Juvenile Court Probation Office. The ratio of youth involved with the juvenile court to all children in Homewood is approximately double that of the City of Pittsburgh, and represents about five percent of all children in these communities.

As the chart and the density maps illustrate, youth involved with juvenile probation in Homewood are not concentrated in one spot, but reside throughout the whole community.

Youth Referred to Juvenile Probation and in Out-of-Home Court Placement



Density of Youth Actively Involved in Juvenile Probation, 2007

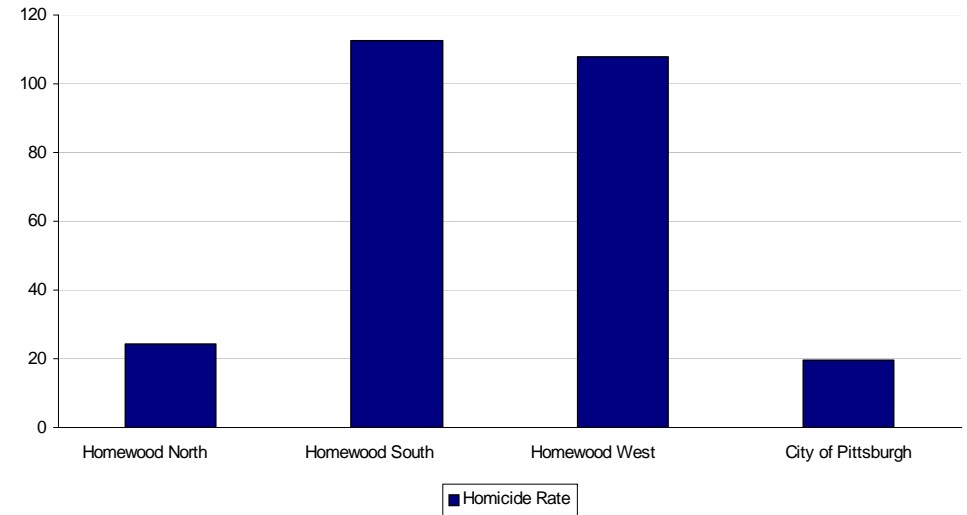


Homicides

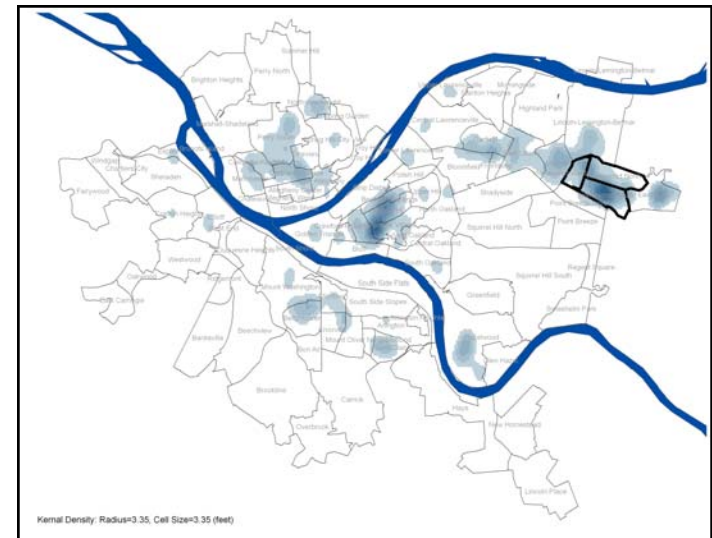
Young, black men living in Pittsburgh in 2005 faced a homicide rate that was over 50 times the national average

Between 1997 and 2007, 64 people were murdered in Homewood. Homewood South has the most homicides but when population is taken into account, both Homewood West and Homewood South have homicide rates that rank them in the top five most dangerous neighborhoods in the area. Note on the density maps that homicides in Pittsburgh are heavily concentrated in and around Homewood. Within Homewood, there are also a few areas of concentration.

Homicide Rates: 1997-2007



Density of Homicides, Homewood and City of Pittsburgh (1997-2007)



Kernal Density: Radius=2.28, Cell Size= 528 (feet)

Kernal Density: Radius=3.35, Cell Size=3.35 (feet)

Clusters of shootings appear in a handful of neighborhoods in Pittsburgh, including Homewood. All three of Homewood's neighborhoods rank in the top ten for shooting rates. There are few concentrations on the density map, and the maps of shootings and homicides do not closely match. This may suggest that shootings are occurring throughout the neighborhood and not in concentrated sections.

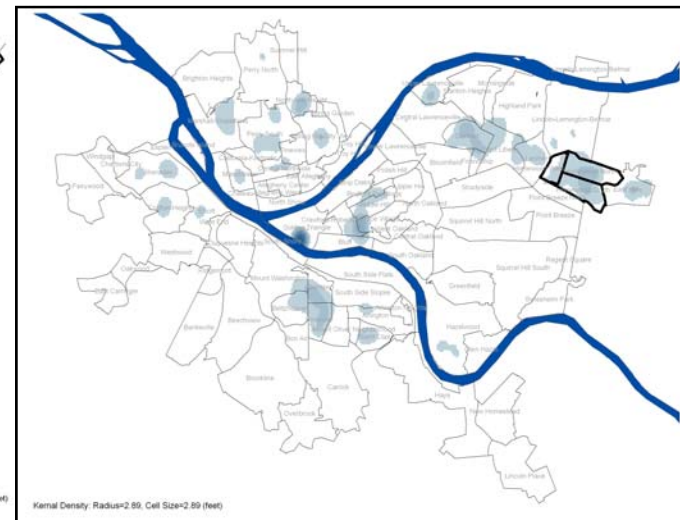
Aggregate Shootings from 1997-2007

	Number of Shootings	Annual Rate
Homewood North	71	157.01
Homewood South	85	233.07
Homewood West	14	125.67
City of Pittsburgh	1289	38.53

Annual rate is the average number of shootings per year per 100,000 residents.



Density of Shootings, Homewood and City of Pittsburgh (1997-2007)



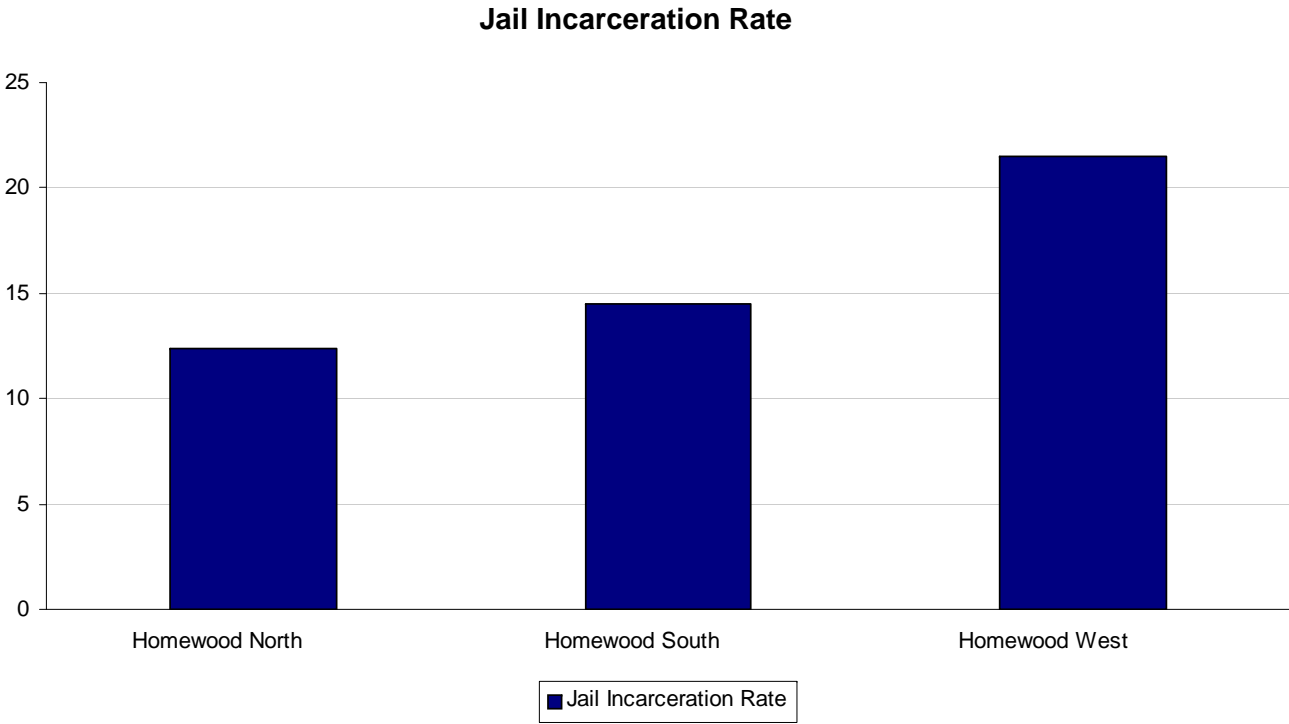
Incarceration

Two-thirds of offenders recidivate within three years of release.

Homewood neighborhoods rank among the neighborhoods with the highest rates of population in jail, on parole, or incarcerated in state prison. Homewood West has particularly high rates for these indicators. Homewood South has lower rankings than the other Homewood neighborhoods for parole and Department of Corrections involvement, though the rankings are still relatively high.

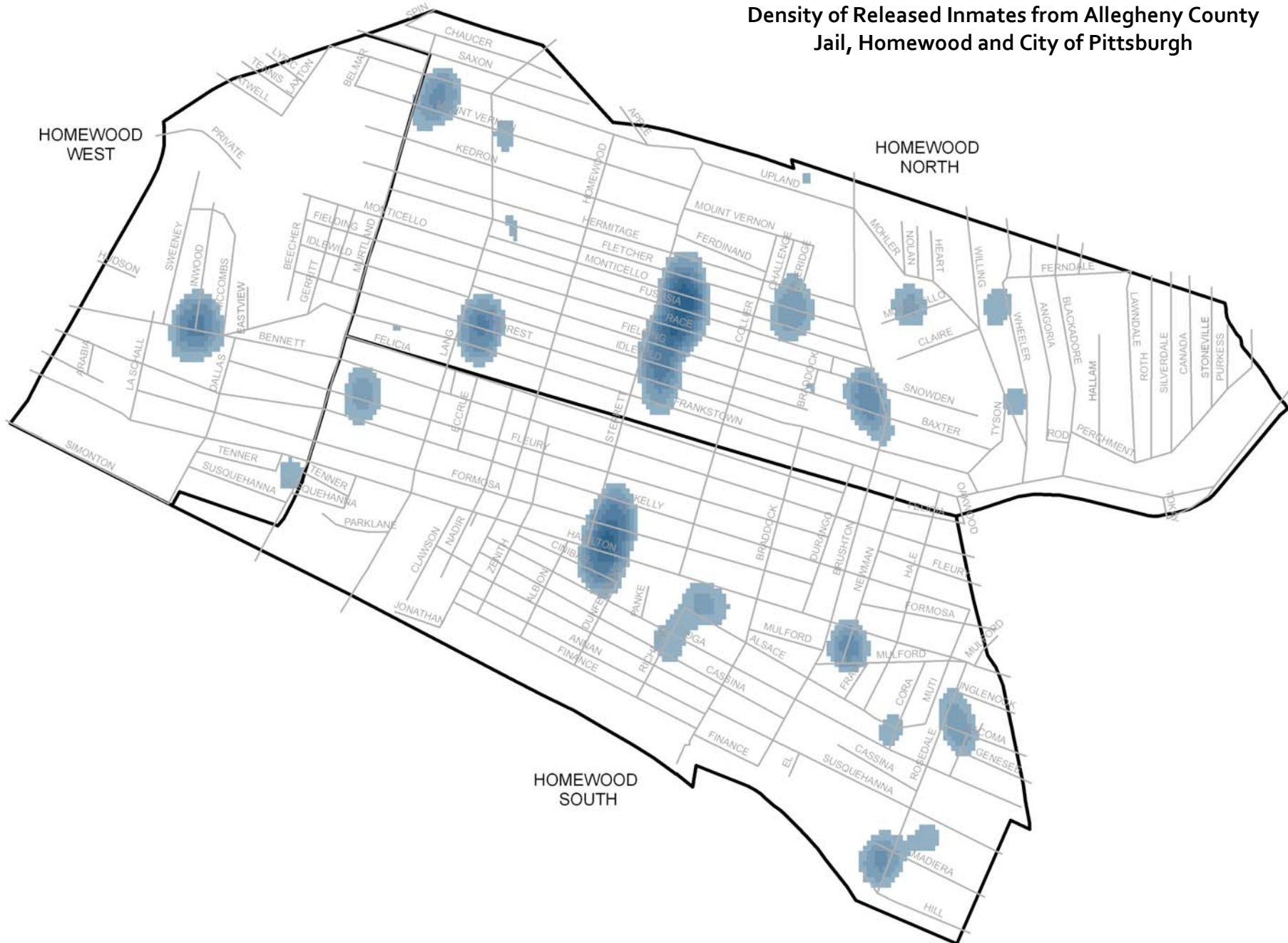
Rankings of Pittsburgh neighborhoods by Rate of Occurrence (per 100,000)

Population in...	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West
Jail	13	6	1
Parole	13	41	5
DOC	9	21	2



[illegible]

Density of Released Inmates from Allegheny County Jail, Homewood and City of Pittsburgh



Kernal Density: Radius 2.28, Cell Size .528 (feet)

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A History of Homewood

- 1 Sapolsky, Steven and Bartholomew Roselli. "Homewood-Brushton: A Century of Community Making". Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh; 1987.
- 2 Homewood Brushton : a pictorial representation of its growth, population characteristics, housing conditions, health, social services, and recreational facilities / Edward B. Olds
- 3 Sapolsky, Steven and Bartholomew Roselli. "Homewood-Brushton: A Century of Community Making". Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh; 1987.
- 4 Snyder, Jean. Ethnographic Survey, Final Report: Homewood, Point Breeze, East Liberty and Highland Park. Steel Industry Heritage Corporation. Pittsburgh; 1993.
- 5 Homewood Brushton : a pictorial representation of its growth, population characteristics, housing conditions, health, social services, and recreational facilities / Edward B. Olds
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- 9 Green, Elwin. "Homewood trying to reverse longtime downward spiral". Pittsburgh Post Gazette. Pittsburgh; 2007.
- 10 Green, Elwin. "Homewood trying to reverse longtime downward spiral". Pittsburgh Post Gazette. Pittsburgh; 2007.
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- 12 Pittsburgh Department of City Planning. Census Pittsburgh. Available at: http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/cp/html/census_information.html
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Data Sources

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- Allegheny County Health Department
- Carnegie Mellon University Center for Economic Development
- Census Bureau
- PA Department of Education

