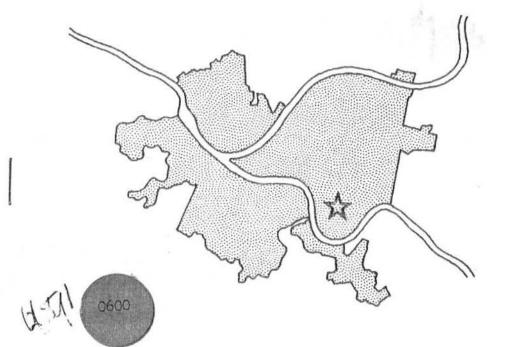
a community profile of

greenfield



the department of city planning pittsburgh, pa. august 1974

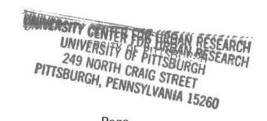


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PREFACE

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.

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.

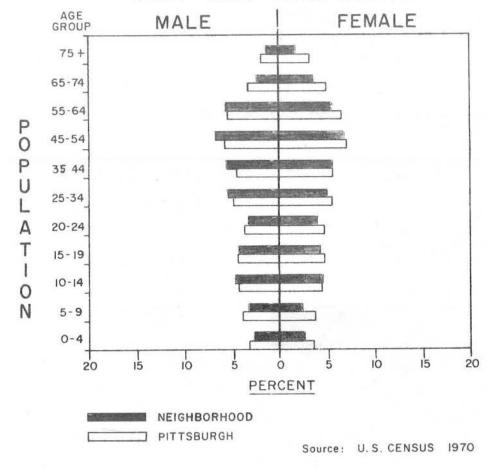
The most recently developed section, in the easterly part of the community, was built just after World War II on what had been a slag wastage area. The trim and comfortable homes are a testament to rational reclamation.

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.



AGE - SEX COMPOSITION



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 75.8 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

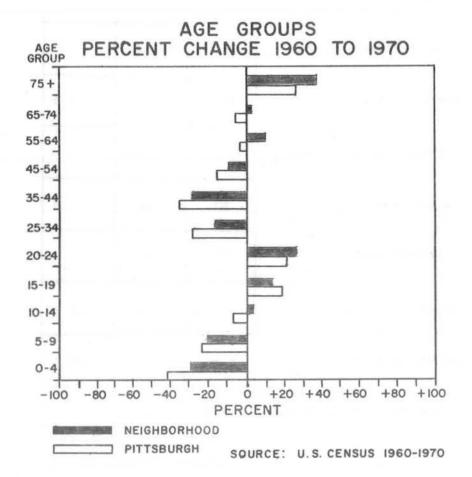
The median age for the neighborhood is 34.5 years; for the city it is 33.6 years.

AGE-GROUP CHANGE, 1960-1970

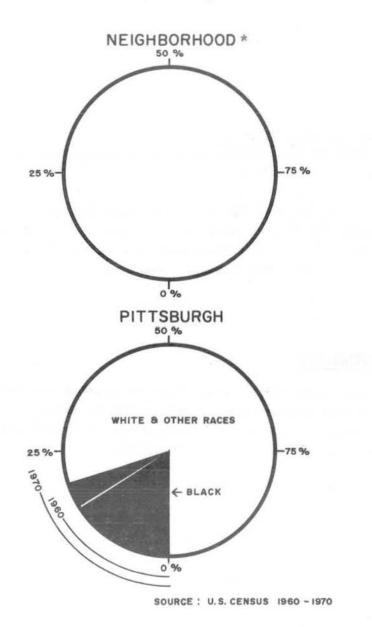
Six age brackets increased in population between 1960 and 1970 in the neighborhood. For the city, population in the 15-19, 20-24, and the 75 years and older age groups increased.

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.



BLACK POPULATION, 1960 - 1970



* Black population less than 2% in 1960 and 1970

OCCUPANCY STATUS 1960-1970

	1960	1970	PERCENT
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

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.

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. Citywide 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

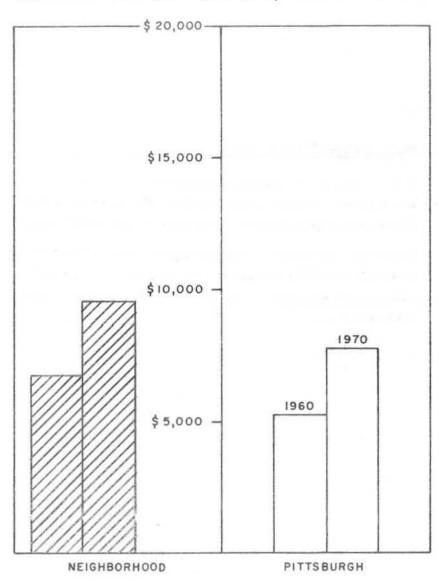
The 1970 Census indicates that, of those local residents, aged 25 and over, education. In 1960, the largest percentage have attained a high school education. the largest percentage had attained a elementary

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

	1960	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1970	OF TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	253	3.3	167	2.3
ELEMENTARY (1-8 YRS.)	2609	33.9	1594	22.3
HIGH SCHOOL (I - 3 YRS.)	1572	20.4	1670	23.4
HIGH SCHOOL (4 YRS.)	2341	30.4	2556	35.8
COLLEGE (1-3YRS.)	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

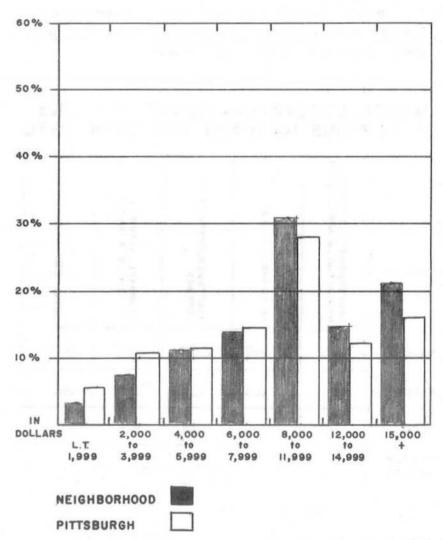


SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960-1970

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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