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Pittsburgh Employment Trends by Industry

■ *By Christopher Briem*

How did employment shift over the recent recession period? How did different industrial sectors fare over these years? This article examines recent employment trends in the Pittsburgh regional economy.

We examine changes in employment over the five year period 2007–2012 for the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) that comprises the seven counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland.

Data here are compiled from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics (CES) on establishment payroll across the nation.

The CES is based on a survey of approximately 141,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 486,000 worksites throughout the United States. The primary statistics derived from the survey are monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings for detailed industry sectors covering the nation, states, and major metropolitan areas.

The CES is distinct from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is a survey of households, not workplaces.

The CPS is the primary source of statistics on the activities of the labor force, including unemployment and the nation's unemployment rate.

In summary, the CES is data collected from employers and reflects data on jobs by place of employment. In contrast, the CPS is data on individuals, reflecting workers' primary employment compiled by place of residence.

CES data are reported by major industry as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Not all two-digit industry groups can be reported at all geographic levels.

Employment data for some industries in the Pittsburgh MSA are reported only for "supersectors" due to data suppression. Data are suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information on specific firms, and the resulting supersectors are combinations of related industries. For instance, the two-digit NAICS code sectors Finance and insurance (NAICS code 52) and Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS code 53) together form the supersector "Financial activities."

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Quality of Life in Allegheny County: Differences by Race from UCSUR's Quality of Life Survey

■ *By Sabina Deitrick*

How is quality of life related to neighborhood conditions in the City of Pittsburgh and nearby communities in Allegheny County? How does community satisfaction differ by race and other demographic conditions and how are these related to conditions in these neighborhoods and communities? Results from the UCSUR 2011 Quality of Life (QOL) Survey and the Pittsburgh Neighborhood and Community Information System can be used to understand some of these relationships and differences by race.

Quality of life is affected by a broad range of conditions across human life and is represented by residents'

perceptions and attitudes about their environments. The 2011 Pittsburgh Regional Quality of Life (QOL) Survey covered a range of QOL topics over the "Power of 32" region (see March 2012 PEQ for survey design and overview).

This analysis focuses on QOL differences in Allegheny County. The Pittsburgh Regional QOL Survey conducted an oversample of African Americans to be able to understand and statistically analyze differences by race. Over 90 percent of African American survey respondents (91.8 percent) resided in Allegheny County.

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Pittsburgh Employment Trends by Industry

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The supersector Leisure and hospitality includes the Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) and Accommodations and food services (NAICS 72) industries, and the supersector Transportation and utilities includes several industries related to Transportation (NAICS code 48-49) and the Utilities (NAICS code 22). When data for the Pittsburgh MSA is limited to a particular supersector, only the comparable national data at the supersector level are reported.

The data here are focused on the most recent five year period through October 2012. This period includes the national recession that began in December 2007 and lasted through June 2009, as dated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Total private sector employment in the Pittsburgh region grew by 2.3 percent between 2007 and 2012 to just over one million jobs,

while public sector employment dropped by 3.1 percent over the same period to 124,000 jobs. Major job losses of ten percent or more over the period occurred in the Manufacturing (-11.0 percent), Construction (-15.0 percent), and Information (-14.3 percent) industries.

The largest meta-sector of the regional economy remains Health care and social assistance with 189,000 jobs in the Pittsburgh region as of October 2012. The sector also saw a 6.2 percent increase in job growth from 2007.

The number of jobs in Mining and logging doubled over the period to 10,000 positions in 2012, while double digit job growth was registered in Management of companies and enterprises and Educational services, which gained employment by 22.6 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively, between 2007 and 2012.

Other major employment concentrations for the region include Retail trade with 129,000 jobs in 2012, a decrease of 1.5 percent in employment from 2007, and the supersector Leisure and hospitality, with 117,000 in employment in

2012, representing 6.4 percent more jobs from the beginning of the recession.

We compare employment in the Pittsburgh region by sector and supersector to comparable data to the United States to compare changes in the Pittsburgh region's share of national employment over the recession bookend years. For each industry, the Pittsburgh region's share of national employment is calculated. Total nonfarm employment for the Pittsburgh MSA was 1.2 million as of October 2012, which represented 0.9 percent of total nonfarm employment in the United States.

The Pittsburgh region's share of national employment varies significantly by sector and supersector and over time and is shown by ranking in the figure.

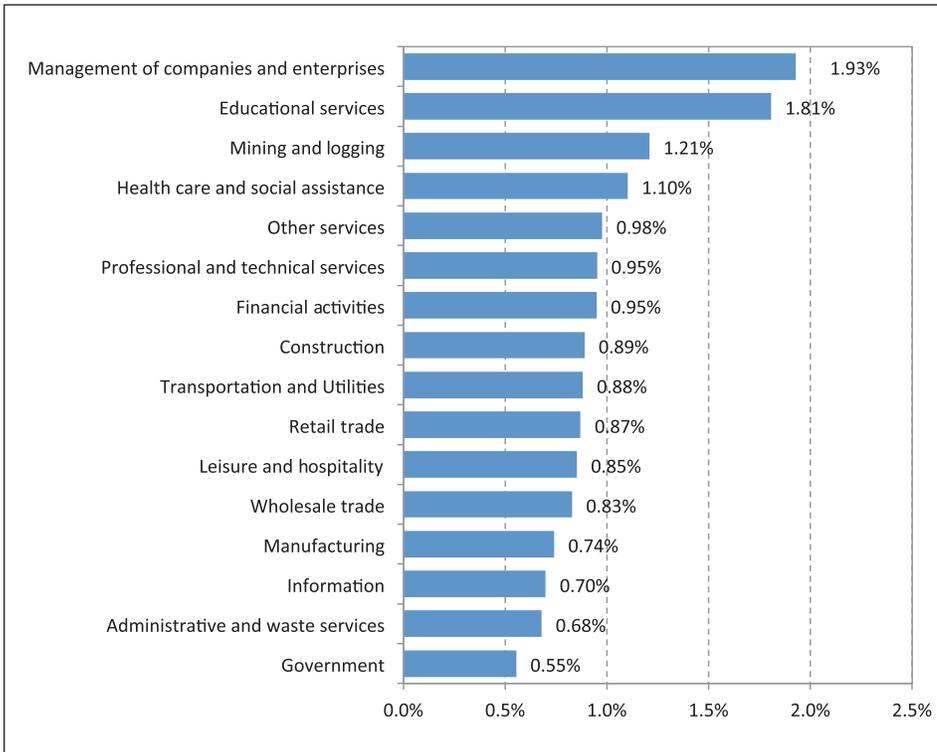
By sector, the region holds its largest share of national employment in Management of companies and enterprises, representing 1.9 percent of national employment in that industry in 2012 from 1.6 percent in 2007. Educational services is second in its share of national employment,

Employment by Industry, Pittsburgh MSA and United States, 2007 and 2012 (in thousands)

Employment	October 2007			October 2012			Change in share
	Pittsburgh	U.S.	Share of U.S.	Pittsburgh	U.S.	Share of U.S.	
Total Nonfarm	1,158	138,786	0.83%	1,177	134,792	0.87%	+0.04
Total Private	1,029	116,129	0.89%	1,053	112,399	0.94%	+0.05
Mining and logging	5	738	0.66%	10	836	1.21%	+0.54
Construction	60	7,796	0.77%	51	5,770	0.89%	+0.11
Manufacturing	100	13,812	0.72%	89	12,019	0.74%	+0.02
Wholesale trade	49	6,052	0.81%	47	5,665	0.83%	+0.02
Retail Trade	131	15,523	0.84%	129	14,840	0.87%	+0.03
Transportation and utilities	45	5,153	0.87%	44	5,009	0.88%	+0.01
Information	21	3,020	0.70%	18	2,621	0.70%	-0.00
Financial activities	68	8,257	0.82%	74	7,766	0.95%	+0.13
Professional and technical services	69	7,714	0.89%	76	7,959	0.95%	+0.06
Management of companies and enterprises	31	1,889	1.65%	38	1,956	1.93%	+0.28
Administrative and waste services	58	8,592	0.68%	56	8,256	0.68%	-0.00
Educational services	53	3,129	1.70%	63	3,477	1.81%	+0.11
Health care and social assistance	178	15,530	1.14%	189	17,134	1.10%	-0.04
Leisure and hospitality	110	13,441	0.81%	117	13,692	0.85%	+0.04
Other services	53	5,483	0.96%	53	5,398	0.98%	+0.01
Government	128	22,657	0.57%	124	22,393	0.55%	-0.01

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES), not seasonally adjusted

Share of National Employment by Industry, Pittsburgh MSA Industries, October 2012



with 1.8 percent of national share in 2012.

Among private sector industries in the Pittsburgh region, the Manufacturing, Information, and Administrative services industries had the lowest relative employment

share at approximately 0.7 percent of national employment for each industry.

Of all nonfarm industries, Government employment in the Pittsburgh region represented the lowest share of national employ-

ment at just 0.55 percent of the comparable national figure.

Over the last five years, the largest jump in the share of Pittsburgh regional employment relative to the nation has been for Mining and logging establishments.

Over the recession period, Pittsburgh-based Mining and logging establishments registered a change in share from 0.7 percent of national share in 2007 to 1.2 percent of national employment in 2012.

Other industries with substantial gains in share of national employment between 2007 and 2012 included Management of companies and enterprises, Financial activities, Educational services and Construction. While employment in construction fell in the region over the recession years, it gained in share since national employment in construction fell by 26.0 percent.

The Pittsburgh region's employment showed important gains over the recent recession years. In several industrial areas, growth in both total employment and share of national employment occurred between 2007 and 2012, including in the Management of companies and enterprises, Educational services, Mining and logging industries and Financial activities industries.

UCSUR's Pittsburgh Neighborhood and Community Information System to Co-sponsor "Codefest" in February

Pittsburgh Neighborhood and Community Information System (PNCIS) is helping to organize the first ever Steel City Codefest. Codefest will challenge software developers to turn public information into an application that benefits area residents, visitors, and businesses. Codefest participants will be given access to city, county, state, and federal datasets and will have one day to create their software applications. Staff at UCSUR will assist in the preparation and documentation of data, solicit ideas for apps from the community, and provide support to participants. Sabina Deitrick of UCSUR will also serve as a judge.

This event will take place between 8:30 a.m. on Saturday, February 23 and continue through 2 p.m. on Sunday, February 24 in the Google Pittsburgh offices at Bakery Square in Larimer.

Partners include the City of Pittsburgh, Urban Redevelopment Authority's Center for Innovation & Entrepreneurship, Google Pittsburgh, Bakery Square, MAYA Design, Traffic 21, and UCSUR.

For more information, contact Bob Gradeck at rmg44@pitt.edu or 412-624-9177. www.steelcitycodefest.org

Quality of Life in Allegheny County: Differences by Race from UCSUR's Quality of Life Survey

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We analyzed the subjective QOL results from the survey with secondary data available from the Census Bureau and UCSUR's Pittsburgh Neighborhood and Community Information System (PNCIS), a collection of property and neighborhood data. Linking QOL survey data to PNCIS information provides contextual analysis for subjective responses in understanding how residents view their living conditions.

First, white and African American respondents in Allegheny County generally agreed on whether quality of life in the region has improved over the past few years (see Table 1), with 29.1 percent of African American respondents perceiving recent improvements in the region, compared to 27.0 percent of white respondents with the same positive view of regional change.

The survey included a number of questions focused on overall quality of life and community and built environment issues, including:

1. How would you rate your neighborhood or local community as a place to live?
2. How would you rate the region as a place to live?
3. How would you rate the overall quality of public recreational areas in the region, such as parks, trails or playgrounds?
4. How would you rate the physical conditions of other houses or buildings in your neighborhood?

For Allegheny County respondents, nearly half reported that their neighborhood or community was an excellent or very good place to live, while one quarter felt that their neighborhood or community was only a fair or poor place to live (see Figure 1).

However, respondents' perceptions of their community as a place to live showed differences by geography: 43 percent of City of Pittsburgh respondents viewed their neighborhood or community as an excellent-to-very good place to live, while just over half of respondents living in the rest of Allegheny County outside the city gave their community or neighborhood these top ratings.

Consistently across the four QOL measures

Table 1. Rating of Change in Regional Quality of Life over the Past Few Years, by Race of Respondent

Race	Improved	Declined	Stayed the same
White (417)	27.0%	22.9%	50.1%
African American (316)	29.1%	29.1%	41.8%
Total (772)	27.0%	24.3%	48.7%

Source: 2011 Pittsburgh Quality of Life Survey, UCSUR

above, significant differences were found by race of respondents (see Table 2). While white respondents had strongly favorable ratings of their communities and the region as places to live, African Americans, on average, were more likely to rate these indicators much lower.

In rating their community or neighborhoods, 62.1 percent of white respondents gave an excellent or very good rating, while 10.8 percent rated their communities as fair or poor places to live. This provides a stark contrast to African Americans' views on the same question.

Just about one quarter of African American respondents viewed their neighborhood or community as an excellent or very good place to live, while 41 percent rated their neighborhood or community as a fair-to-poor place to live.

African American respondents gave somewhat higher ratings for the quality of their public recreation and the physical conditions of buildings in their neighborhoods than their ratings for their community and region as a place to live, but, nonetheless, these ratings were significantly lower than white survey respondents' ratings.

Differences by race are even more pronounced when age is considered. Here we show results for respondents' rating their neighborhood or community as a place to live, but results are similar for the other three questions. (see Figure 2). For instance, just over 35 percent of African American respondents between 18 and 29 years of age rated their community or neighborhood as a fair or poor place to live, compared to only 16 percent of white respondents in that age group. Conversely, over 60 percent of young

Figure 1. Allegheny County Respondents: Rate Your Neighborhood or Community as a Place to Live

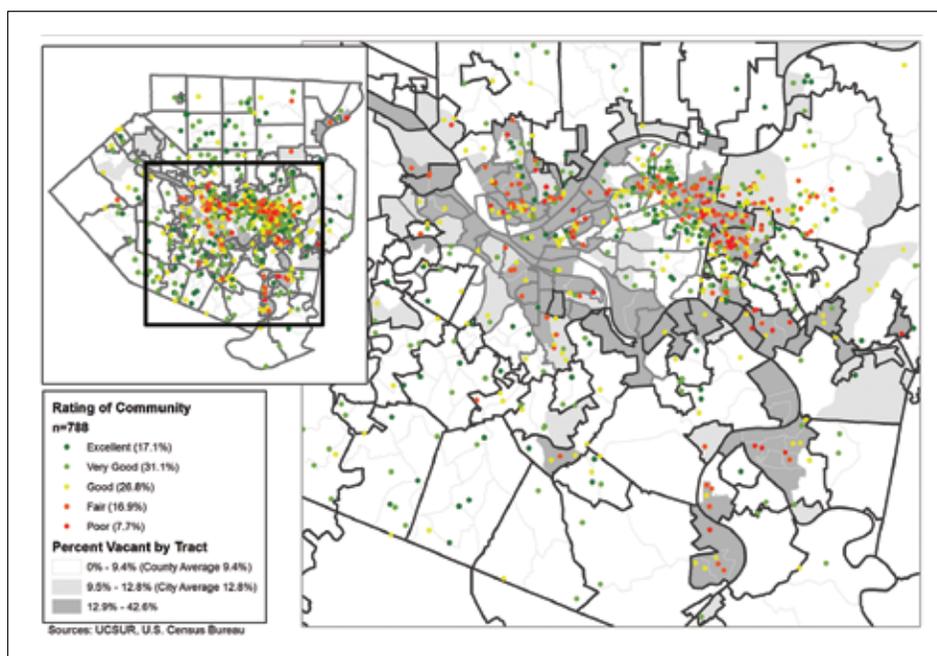


Table 2. Ratings, Select Indicators of Quality of Life, by Race of Respondent

RATE	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
<i>Your neighborhood or community as a place to live</i>					
White	25.3%	36.8%	27.1%	7.3%	3.5%
African American	9.0%	15.4%	34.6%	25.6%	15.4%
<i>Region as a place to live</i>					
White	19.0%	48.4%	23.7%	6.7%	2.2%
African American	5.0%	23.8%	27.5%	36.2%	7.5%
<i>Quality of public recreation</i>					
White	23.7%	40.3%	26.2%	8.1%	1.8%
African American	15.2%	26.6%	21.5%	21.5%	15.2%
<i>Physical conditions of other houses or buildings in your neighborhood</i>					
White	18.6%	40.8%	30.0%	7.6%	3.0%
African American	6.3%	29.1%	35.4%	26.6%	2.5%

Source: 2011 Pittsburgh Quality of Life Survey, UCSUR

white respondents thought their communities or neighborhoods were very good or excellent places to live, while only 18 percent of young African Americans had the same community rating.

Differences by race for these QOL ratings continue to extend through all cohorts. White respondents across all age groups consistently registered good or excellent ratings of their communities as a place to live, at or near 60 percent.

Among African Americans, there were greater differences across age groups in how respondents rated their community or neighborhood, with African Americans aged 45-64 years giving their communities higher ratings than other age groups.

When other data are related to these survey findings, a consistent set of socio-economic relationships is revealed. Negative correlations were found between the four QOL indicators with lower levels of education, including respondents with a high school education or less and some college, but not a degree.

PNCIS data revealed that quality of life on these measures was also negatively related to a set of neighborhood building conditions.

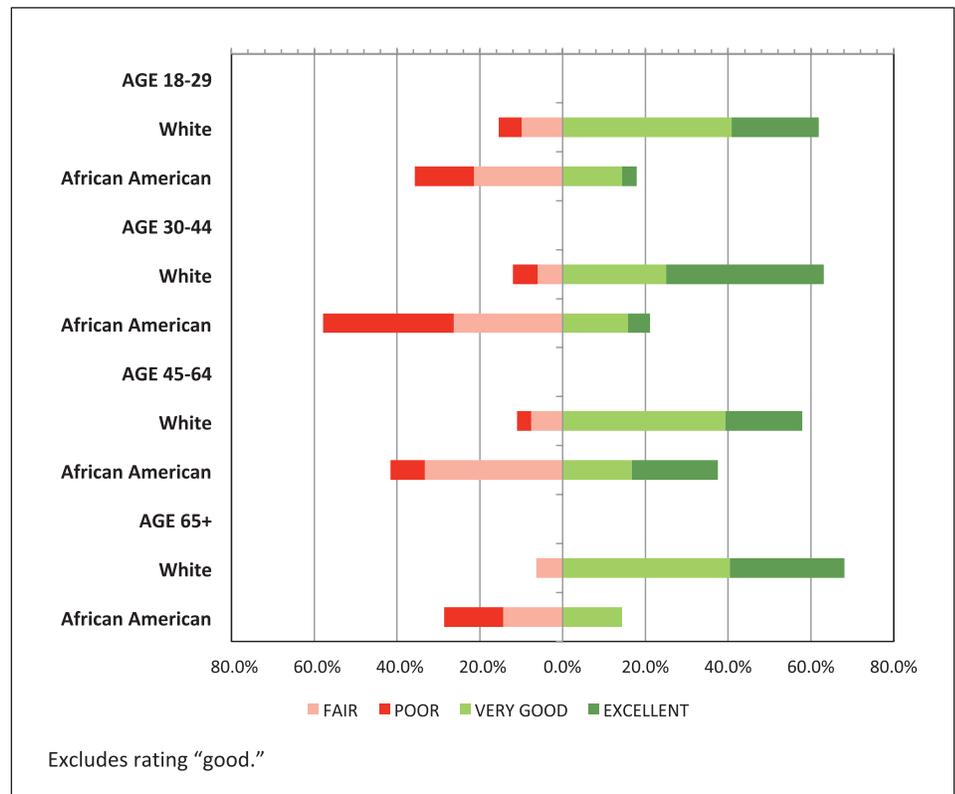
These four quality of life measures were negatively correlated and statistically significant with higher levels of properties in tax delinquency, higher foreclosure rates, and greater percentages of vacant property.

Positive correlations between the quality of life measures shown and the built environment were found for residential sales prices and owner occupancy of residential units.

Finally, and interestingly, survey respondents were asked about their personal happiness. By a number of examinations, we found that though personal happiness measures were positively correlated with our QOL measures, they were not significantly related to the set of built environment and socio-economic measures, and unlike the QOL measures discussed, these happiness indicators were not significantly distinct by race.

For more on UCSUR's 2011 Pittsburgh Quality of Life Survey, please see the Web site at www.ucsur.pitt.edu.

Figure 2. How Would You Rate Your Neighborhood or Community as a Place to Live?



Allegheny County Property Tax Delinquency in 2011

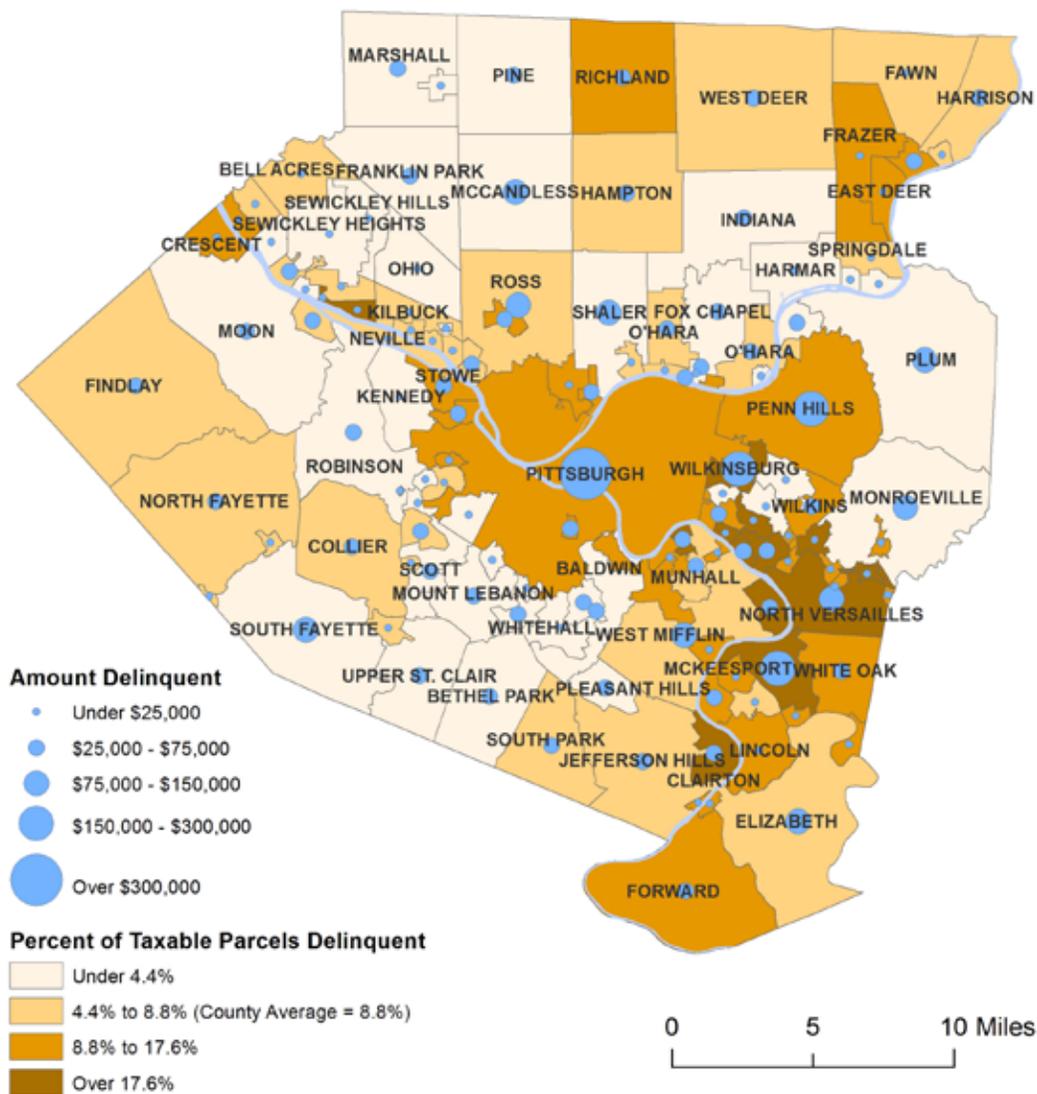
Recent data released from Allegheny County and analyzed through the Pittsburgh Neighborhood and Community Information System (PNCIS) has shown high levels of property tax delinquency in parts of the county.

In 2011, there were 48,796 parcels that were delinquent in their Allegheny County property taxes. This represents nearly nine percent

of the total taxable parcels in the county. In several municipalities, over thirty percent of the taxable parcels were tax delinquent in 2011, with the small municipalities of Wall and Haysville having the highest shares of tax delinquent parcels.

In Allegheny County, tax delinquent properties totaled nearly \$6.2 million in unpaid taxes.

Property tax delinquency data for all parcels in Allegheny County were obtained from the Allegheny County Treasurer's Office. The number of taxable parcels was obtained from the Allegheny County Office of Property Assessments.



Data to produce this map reflects 2011 Allegheny County property tax delinquency recorded in September 2012.

Tax delinquency data was obtained from the Allegheny County Treasurer, and the number of taxable parcels was provided by Allegheny County's Office of Property Assessment in October 2012.



Table 1: Allegheny County Property Tax Delinquency: Top Ten Municipalities by Percent of Tax Delinquent Taxable Parcels, 2011

Rank	Municipality	Tax Delinquent Parcels	Taxable Parcels	Percent Delinquent
1	Wall	245	588	41.7%
2	Haysville	33	83	39.8%
3	North Braddock	1,270	3,311	38.4%
4	Braddock	703	1,873	37.5%
5	Duquesne	916	3,228	28.4%
6	McKeesport	3,108	11,248	27.6%
7	Clairton	1,311	4,831	27.1%
8	Wilkinsburg	1,856	7,065	26.3%
9	Braddock Hills	251	1,081	23.2%
10	Homestead	363	1,613	22.5%
Allegheny County		48,796	553,846	8.8%

Table 2: Allegheny County Property Tax Delinquency: Top Ten Municipalities by Value of Delinquent Taxes, 2011

Rank	Municipality	Tax Delinquent Value	Tax Delinquent Parcels
1	Pittsburgh	\$1,697,479	15,515
2	Penn Hills	\$286,720	1,930
3	Wilkinsburg	\$210,581	1,856
4	McKeesport	\$182,592	3,108
5	South Fayette	\$137,327	201
6	Ross	\$121,496	708
7	Monroeville	\$121,190	500
8	North Versailles	\$104,615	1,115
9	West Mifflin	\$100,551	738
10	Plum	\$96,923	447
Allegheny County		\$6,151,654	48,796

Spring 2013 Urban and Regional Brown Bag Seminar Series

The Urban and Regional Analysis program is happy to announce its Spring 2013 Urban and Regional Brown Bag Seminar Series. The seminar series focuses on issues of importance to urban and regional scholars and practitioners. All seminars are held at UCSUR at 3343 Forbes Avenue (across from Magee Womens Hospital of UPMC) from noon – 1:30 p.m. The public is invited.

Friday, February 1, 2013: Jane Clagherty, MsC, ScD, and Jesse Carr University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health
Title: "How do Residents Define their Neighborhood Using Online Tools? Results from Pittsburgh and New York City"

This research uses a participatory mapping tool to capture how people perceive the size and shape of their neighborhoods, and how these perceptions differ across the city. The research also compares the perceptions of neighborhoods by residents to a city's administrative neighborhood designations.

Friday, February 15, 2013: Claudia Coulton, PhD, MSW, Case Western Reserve University
Title: "Residential and School Mobility: Implications for Place-Based Initiatives"

Place-based initiatives are an increasingly important policy option for improving outcomes for low-income children and families. Recent research findings from ten cities suggest that place-based initiatives may need to impact mobility behaviors in order to reach their goal or reducing disparities in outcomes for low income families.

Friday, February 22, 2013: Tracy Neumann, PhD, Wayne St. University
Title: "Social, Spatial, and Economic Transformations in Deindustrializing Cities"

Cities that have gone through deindustrialization over the past half-century have experienced very different social, spatial, and economic outcomes. Dr. Neumann will share her comparative observations of deindustrialization in her presentation.

Friday, March 22, 2013: David W. Bartelt, PhD, Temple University
Title: "Mapping Vacancy, Delinquency, and Abandonment: Constructing Useful Indices in an Imperfect Data Environment"

Siloed information systems raise challenges for cities looking to address long-term issues of blight, vacancy, and abandonment. Dr. Bartelt will discuss several initiatives that have built connections across these silos in Philadelphia, including the city's Neighborhood Transformation Initiative, a court-ordered foreclosure mitigation project, and a city "open data" strategy.

Friday, April 12, 2013: Jennifer S. Evans-Cowley, PhD, AICP, The Ohio State University
Title: "Micro-Participation: Community Engaging in Planning with Social Media"

Social media technologies such as Facebook and Twitter have been used for community engagement in numerous planning processes. In her presentation, Dr. Evans-Cowley will explore the extent to which social media can be used to maximize input in a planning process while minimizing time and costs to the public.



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Recent Publications by the University Center for Social and Urban Research

- Hazelwood Neighborhood Profile 2010 (10/12)
- Young Adults Report (8/12)
- The Pittsburgh Regional Quality of Life Survey (7/12)
- Who Moves to Lawrenceville and Why? (5/12)
- Migration Trends in the Pittsburgh Region: Update (12/11)
- City of Pittsburgh Neighborhood Profiles –American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 (6/11)
- Incorporating Mt. Oliver Borough’s Data in the PNCIS: Project Summary and Lessons Learned (7/11)
- Foreclosure in South Pittsburgh’s Hilltop and Effective Responses (7/11)
- City of Pittsburgh Neighborhood Profiles – Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) Data (7/11)
- Allegheny County Population Health in Black and White, Volume Two, Black Papers on African-American Health (8/11)
- Estimating the Supply and Demand of Affordable Housing in Allegheny County (3/11)
- Impacts of Vanpooling in Pennsylvania and Future Opportunities (2010)
- Social Return on Investment Case Study Analysis: Community Human Services and The Union Project (1/09)
- The Nonprofit Sector: An Economic and Community Asset (1/09)
- EEO Employment Data for Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh Region (2/08)
- Gender Wage Disparity in the Pittsburgh Region (12/07)
- The Impact on Nonprofit, Large Landowners on Public Finance in a Fiscally Distressed Municipality: A Case Study of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (11/07)
- The Impact of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute and UPMC Cancer Centers on the Pittsburgh Regional Economy (10/07)

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