

O'HARA TOWNSHIP

Comprehensive Development Plan

Chapter 5 - Socio-Economic Profile

O'Hara's resident workforce population comprises slightly over half of the population age sixteen or older in Eastern O'Hara and nearly two thirds of the same population in Western O'Hara. (Table 5-1) The vast majority are employed within the private sector. From 2000 to 2010, the number of residents in the workforce stayed virtually the same while decreasing in the category of "government workers" after an increase between 1990 and 2000 and increasing the number of those described as self-employed. (Tables 5-2) Unemployment rose from two percent (2%) in the 2000 Census to 2.6% in 2010, still well below the national average.

Table 5-6 lists employment categories for Township residents based on the North American Industrial Classification System categories which are used elsewhere in this plan to examine business establishments in O'Hara Township and the surrounding boroughs. More than a third of working Township residents were employed in the Education, Health, and Social Services fields in 2000 and 29.8% were so employed in 2010, representing the industry in which the highest percentage of employed persons were working. The remaining employees were fairly evenly distributed through the remaining categories, both by sector and in Eastern versus Western O'Hara in 2000 with one notable exception. A significantly greater number of workers were employed in the retail sector in Western O'Hara. Between 2000 and 2010, service occupations and sales and office occupations both increased by about two percent (2%). Data by Census Tract for this category was not available in 2010 (Table 5-9), however Table 5-6 reinforces the office occupation data with a reported 2.3% increase in the category "professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services.

The number of residents self-employed accounted for nearly one fourth of all employment of Fox Chapel's resident workforce and 15% of O'Hara Township's in 2000. However declines in number of persons reporting income from self-employment persons were reported between 2000 and 2010 in both Fox Chapel Borough and O'Hara Township, while more people actually worked at home (Table 5-3). Table 5-14 shows that O'Hara bears a relatively high percentage of such workers within the region. Graphics also shows the median household income of the respective municipalities and appears to demonstrate a link between higher incomes and relatively higher numbers of the workforce who are self-employed within the immediate region of O'Hara. Therefore, while the trend accounts for less of the population in recent years; self-employment is still an important component of work and income for O'Hara's residents. The median household income in O'Hara Township has increased 65% from \$49,124 in 1990 to \$81,319 in 2010.

Generally, the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, while projecting overall population loss also projects a rather stable job market within the Pittsburgh Region with a predicable shift from retail and

manufacturing jobs to service or “other” employment classifications. Overall trends from 1980 to 1990 data demonstrate that this shift has been ongoing for several decades. Retail employment and manufacturing employment account for an ongoing proportion of one fifth to one quarter of resident employment when additional categories such as food service, wholesale trade, and construction are included. However, the SPC Cycle 7 baseline forecast indicates a projected decline in both retail and manufacturing employment through 2030. (Table 5-5)

While the ongoing importance of retail and manufacturing jobs to the local economy should not be understated, over half of residents in the workforce in 2000 and 2010 were classified as “management, professional & related occupations” according to data in Table 5-9. This percentage was comparable to neighboring Aspinwall with Fox Chapel reporting the highest percentage of such employment in the immediate region. Comparatively, professional level employment in O'Hara is higher than that of most municipalities in the immediate region and remained consistent from 2000 to 2010.

Table 5-1
WORK FORCE, 16 YEARS AND OVER
2000-2010

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
In labor force	2000	2,284	65.2	1,775	52.8	4,059	59.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,058	60.8
Civilian labor force	2000	2,284	65.2	1,770	52.7	4,054	59.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,058	60.8
Employed	2000	2,212	63.1	1,705	50.7	3,917	57.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,882	58.1
Unemployed	2000	72	2.1	65	1.9	137	2.0
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	176	2.6
Not in labor force	2000	1,219	34.8	1,585	47.2	2,804	40.9
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,618	39.2
Population 16 years and over total	2000	3,503	100.0	3,360	100.0	6,863	100.0
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,676	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available

Table 5-2
CLASS OF WORKER
1990-2010

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Private wage & salary workers	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,258	81.3
	2000	1,747	79.0	1,455	85.3	3,202	81.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,272	84.3
Government workers	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	352	8.8
	2000	295	13.3	121	7.1	416	10.6
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	331	8.5
Self-employed workers	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	369	9.2
	2000	159	7.1	114	6.7	272	6.9
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	279	7.2

Table 5-2 Continued
Class of Worker
1990-2010

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Unpaid family workers	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	0.7
	2000	12	0.5	15	0.9	27	0.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	--	--
Total	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,008	100.0
	2000	2,213	100.0	1,705	100.0	3,917	100.0
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,882	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available

Table 5-3
COMMUTING TO WORK BY CENSUS TRACT
2000-2010

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2000	1,861	84.8	1,378	81.2	3,240	83.2
	2010	1,505	89.5	1,577	77.2	3,082	82.7
Car, truck or van – carpooled	2000	218	9.9	172	10.1	390	10.0
	2010	77	4.6	289	14.1	366	9.8
Public transportation	2000	78	3.6	57	3.4	135	3.5
	2010	49	2.9	32	1.6	81	2.2
Walked	2000	7	0.3	61	3.6	68	1.7
	2010	33	2.0	--	--	33	0.9
Other means	2000	11	0.5	8	0.5	19	0.5
	2010	18	1.1	10	0.5	28	0.8
Worked at home	2000	19	0.9	22	1.3	41	1.1
	2010	--	--	136	6.7	136	3.7
Total	2000	2,194	100.0	1,698	100.0	3,893	100.0
	2010	1,682	100.0	2,044	100.0	3,726	100.0
Median travel time to work	2000	24.8	--	27.7	--	26.1	--
	2010	21.9	--	22.9	--	22.5	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available

Commuting patterns have remained consistent over a thirty-year period for employed persons in O'Hara Township, as more than 80% drive alone to work. An increase of 2.6% was reported in persons working at home between 2000 and 2010.

Table 5-4
Commuting to Work 1980, 1990 and 2000

	O'Hara Township		
	1980	1990	2000
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	2,604	3,163	3,240
Car, truck or van – carpooled	787	511	390
Public transportation	304	165	135
Walked or worked at home	160	141	68
Other means	10	--	19
Worked at home	n/a	n/a	41
Total	3,865	3,980	3,893

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (1990, 2000), and SPC (1980)

Table 5-5 PROJECTED WORK-PLACE EMPLOYMENT O'HARA TOWNSHIP				
	2010	2020	2025	2030
Retail	2,184	2,070	1,997	1,941
Manufacturing	1,709	1,591	1,489	1,379
Other	10,185	10,480	10,516	10,622
Total	14,078	14,141	14,002	13,942

Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, Cycle 7 Baseline Forecast

Table 5-6 INDUSTRY ¹ 2000-2010							
	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, & mining	2000	--	--	14	0.8	14	0.4
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	--	--
Construction	2000	101	4.6	98	5.7	199	5.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	153	3.9
Manufacturing	2000	206	9.3	133	7.8	339	8.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	301	7.8
Wholesale trade	2000	82	3.7	48	2.8	130	3.3
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	130	3.3
Retail trade	2000	203	9.2	79	4.6	282	7.2
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	423	10.9
Transportation and warehousing & utilities	2000	122	5.5	62	3.6	184	4.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	188	4.8
Information	2000	50	2.3	64	3.8	114	2.9
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	99	2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate & rental and leasing	2000	162	7.3	170	10.0	332	8.5
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	344	8.9
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services	2000	293	13.2	166	9.7	459	11.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	542	14.0
Education, health & social services	2000	730	33.0	657	38.5	1,387	35.4
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,156	29.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	2000	66	3.0	124	7.3	190	4.9
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	214	5.5
Other services (except public administration)	2000	105	4.7	51	3.0	156	4.0
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	195	5.0
Public administration	2000	92	4.2	39	2.3	131	3.3
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	137	3.5
Total	2000	2,212	100.0	1,705	99.9	3,917	100.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,882	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available

¹ The Tables for 2000, 1990, and 1980 do not match exactly in categories.

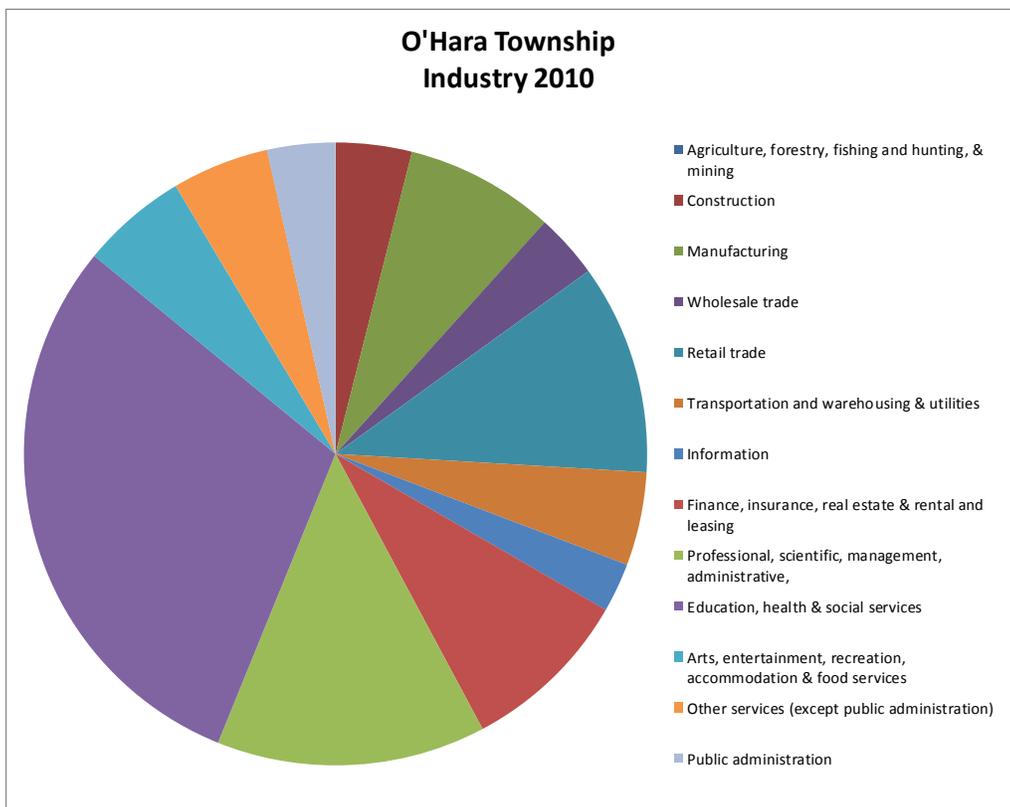
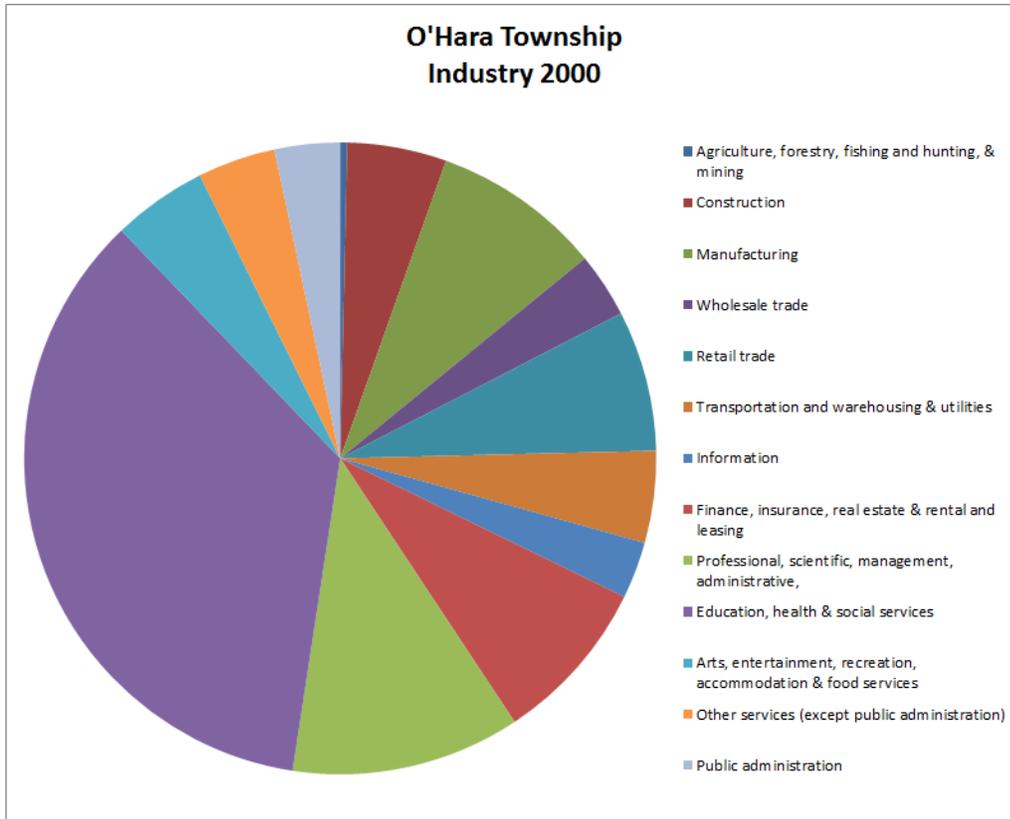
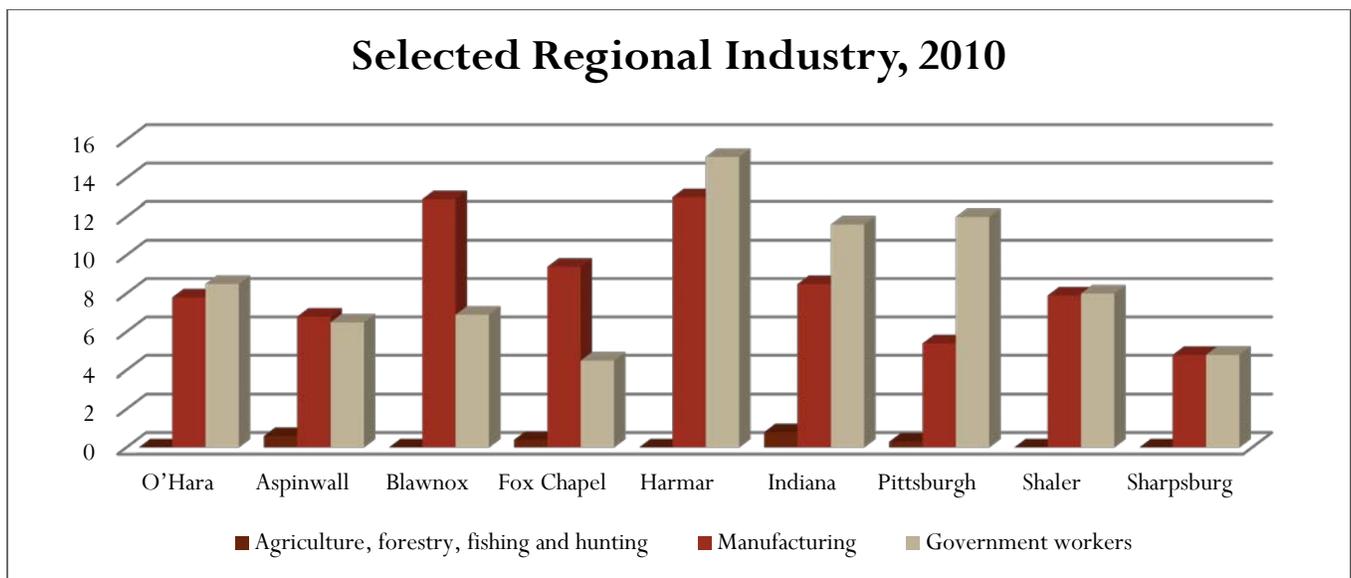


Table 5-7
SELECTED REGIONAL INDUSTRY BY PERCENTAGE
2000-2010

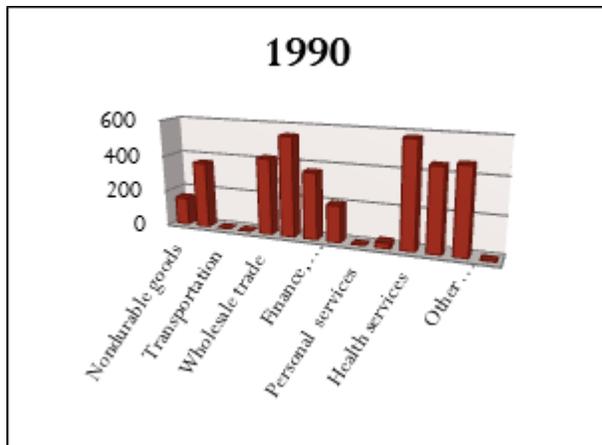
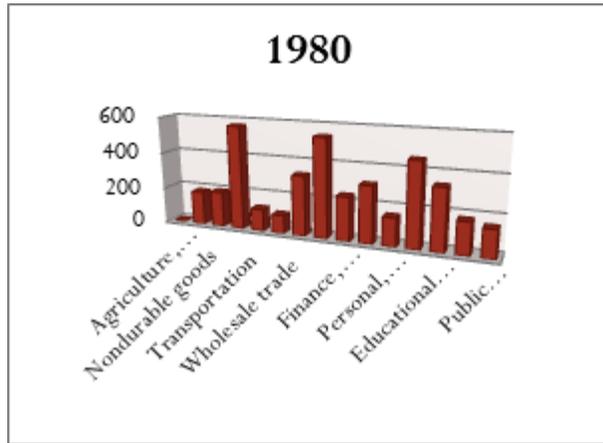
	Year	O'Hara Township	Aspinwall Borough	Blawnox Borough	Fox Chapel Borough	Harmar Township
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2000	0.4	--	0.4	--	--
	2010	--	0.6	--	0.4	--
Manufacturing	2000	8.7	9.4	12.9	7.9	14.5
	2010	7.8	6.8	12.9	9.4	13.0
Government workers	2000	10.6	11.0	9.5	5.1	11.5
	2010	8.5	6.5	6.9	4.5	15.1

	Year	Indiana Township	City of Pittsburgh	Shaler Township	Sharpsburg Borough
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2000	0.2	0.1	0.2	--
	2010	0.8	0.3	--	--
Manufacturing	2000	11.9	6.1	8.6	11.4
	2010	8.5	5.4	7.9	4.8
Government workers	2000	8.1	12.5	9.3	8.5
	2010	11.6	12.0	8.0	4.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Table GCT-P13; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.



INDUSTRY 1980 AND 1990²



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980	1990
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries & mining..... 33	Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries ..46
Construction 184	Mining0
Nondurable goods..... 194	Nondurable goods 156
Durable goods 570	Durable goods..... 367
Transportation 121	Transportation 84
Communications & other public utilities 100	Communications & other public utilities.....67
Wholesale trade 329	Wholesale trade.....421
Retail trade 541	Retail trade..... 549
Finance, insurance & real estate . 239	Finance, insurance & real estate . 366
Business & repair services 310	Business & repair services..... 203
Personal, entertainment & recreation services..... 155	Personal services.....68
Health services 458	Entertainment and recreation services 31
Educational services 336	Health services 578
Other professional and related services..... 176	Educational services..... 453
Public administration 152	Other professional and related services 467
Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission.	Public administration..... 68
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990.

² The category format was changed by the U.S. Census Bureau between the 1980 and the 1990 Decennial Census.

Table 5-8
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS, 2006 AND 1997

	2006			1997 ³
	Employees	Rank	% of Total Township Employment	Rank
Giant Eagle	1,235	1	12.62	1
Pharmacare Support Services	675	2	6.90	2
Emerson Process Management	544	3	5.56	3
Fox Chapel Area School District	400	4	4.09	4
Medrad Inc.	327	5	3.34	5
Mine Safety Appliance Co.	301	6	3.08	6
Genco	297	7	3.04	7
Davison & Associates	250	8	2.55	8
Express Pharmacy	206	9	2.11	9
Comcast	169	10	1.73	10

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Table 5-8 lists the largest businesses by number of employees in O'Hara Township for 2006 and 1997. Remarkably, the overall rank has remained the same. Collectively, these establishments employ more than the workforce population of the Township. However, most O'Hara residents in the workforce are employed in a location outside of the Township in 2000, but increased to 17.8% in 2010. Table 5-15 indicates that ten percent of the resident workforce was employed within the Township. The average commute time for employed residents is 25 minutes, the amount of time necessary to commute to downtown Pittsburgh; and only 3.5% use public transportation. Therefore, the vast majority commute by car to a workplace outside of the Township. The number of those in the workforce working within the Township decreased from 1990 to 2000, but increased in 2010, while in Fox Chapel and Blawnox, the number of residents employed within their respective municipalities has decreased between 2000 and 2010.

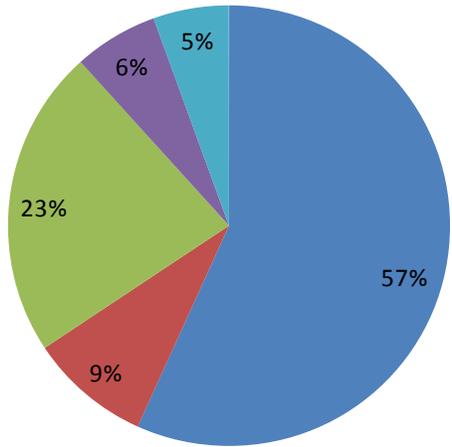
Table 5-9
OCCUPATION
2000-2010

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
Management, professional & related occupations	2000	1,180	53.3	1,040	61.0	2,220	56.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,207	56.9
Service occupations	2000	193	8.7	154	9.0	347	8.9
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	419	10.8
Sales & office occupations	2000	520	23.5	366	21.5	886	22.6
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	962	24.8
Farming, fishing & forestry occupations	2000	--	--	7	0.4	7	0.2
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*
Construction, extraction & maintenance occupations	2000	144	6.5	96	5.6	240	6.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	157	4.0
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	2000	175	7.9	42	2.5	217	5.5
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	137	3.5
Total	2000	2,212	99.9	1,705	100	3,917	100
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,882	100

U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available
* combined with Construction, Extraction & Maintenance Occupations

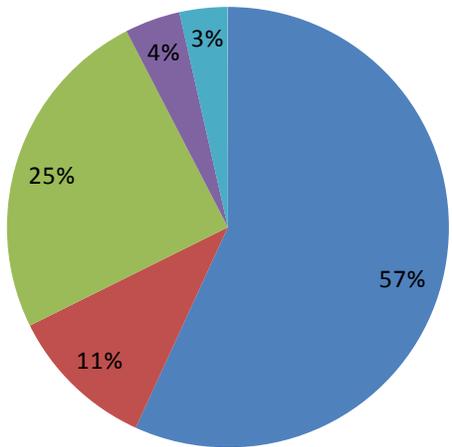
³ Number of Employees and Percentage of Total Township Employment data not available.

O'Hara Township Occupation 2000



- Management, professional & related occupations
- Service occupations
- Sales & office occupations
- Construction, extraction & maintenance occupations
- Production, transportation, & material moving occupations

O'Hara Township Occupation 2010



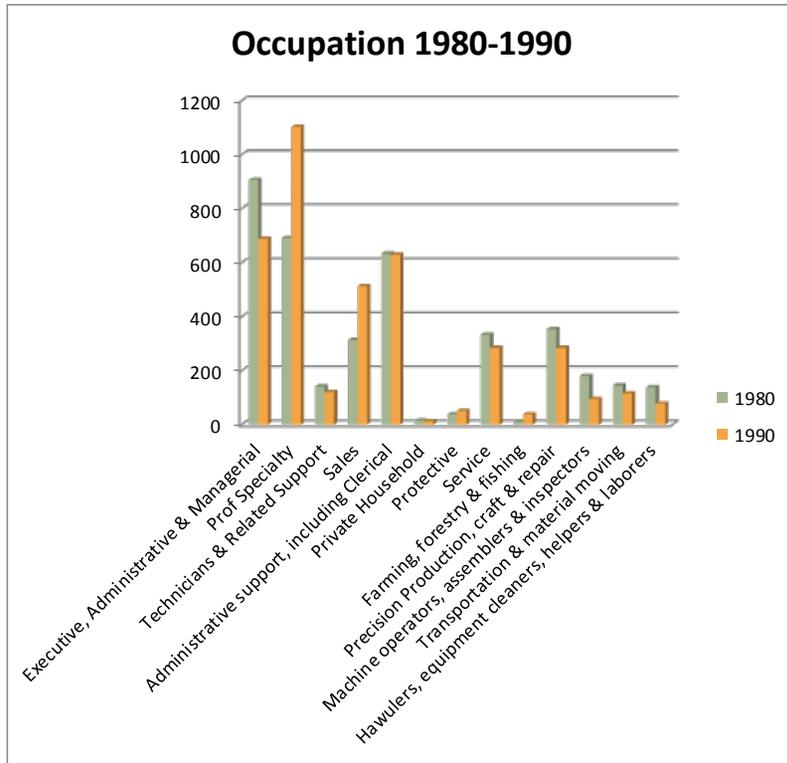
- Management, professional & related occupations
- Service occupations
- Sales & office occupations
- Construction, extraction & maintenance occupations
- Production, transportation, & material moving occupations

Table 5-10
Regional Occupation by Percentage
2000-2010

	Year	O'Hara	Aspinwall	Blawnox	Fox Chapel	Harmar
Management, professional & related occupations	2000	56.7	60.7	33.8	74.5	35.8
	2010	56.9	59.5	39.6	69.6	44.4
Service occupations	2000	8.9	8.0	23.6	4.9	11.9
	2010	10.8	10.4	17.7	6.4	16.2
Sales & office occupations	2000	22.6	22.2	30.2	17.3	29.9
	2010	24.8	21.4	27.4	19.8	20.6
Farming, fishing & forestry occupations	2000	0.2	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, extraction & maintenance occupations	2000	6.1	4.8	4.3	1.8	9.2
	2010	4.0	1.5	10.1	3.3	12.8
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	2000	5.5	4.3	8.1	1.4	13.3
	2010	3.5	1.5	10.1	3.3	12.8
		Indiana	Pittsburgh	Shaler	Sharpsburg	
Management, professional & related occupations	2000	46.0	36.9	36.8	21.7	
	2010	51.0	41.6	41.2	16.9	
Service occupations	2000	12.7	19.9	13.4	25.6	
	2010	15.2	21.6	15.3	23.9	
Sales & office occupations	2000	25.1	27.5	31.9	31.9	
	2010	18.4	24.2	28.3	35.1	
Farming, fishing & forestry occupations	2000	0.2	0.1	0.2	--	
	2010	--	--	--	--	
Construction, extraction & maintenance occupations	2000	8.9	6.2	8.1	6.4	
	2010	8.3	7.4	8.1	9.0	
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	2000	7.1	9.3	9.7	14.4	
	2010	8.3	7.4	8.1	9.0	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table GCT-P13, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available

1980 & 1990 OCCUPATION⁴



EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1980

Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	906
Prof. specialty	691
Technician and related support	141
Sales	313
Administrative and support, including clerical	633
Private household	15
Protective service	38
Service	333
Farming, forestry and fishing	11
Precision production, craft and repair	353
Machine operators, assemblers, & inspectors.....	180
Transportation & material moving.....	145
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	139

1990

Executive, administrative, and managerial	688
Prof. specialty.....	1,102
Technician and related support	120
Sales	512
Administrative and support, including clerical	629
Private household	12
Protective service	51
Service	284
Farming, forestry and fishing	38
Precision production, craft and repair	284
Machine operators, assemblers, & inspectors	95
Transportation & material moving	115
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	78

⁴ The categories of 1980 and 1990 Occupation do match, but do not match 2000 and 2010.

An early trend emerging between 1980 and 1990 and tracked through the 2000 and 2010 statistical data was the number of “professional specialty” employees. Between 1980 and 1990 this occupation provided a sixty percent (60%) increase in employment opportunities and was related to the burgeoning service sector. Data for 2000 and 2010 utilizing revised reporting format categories relate to the professional and “related occupations” and newly identified “service occupations” which expanded in most comparable municipalities within the region. A second emerging trend presented with an analysis of 1980 versus 1990 occupation data was the loss of employment in the support categories of “machine operators, assemblers and inspectors” and “handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.” These occupations reported losses of 47% and 44% respectively between 1980 and 1990 and relate to the decline in the 2000 and 2010 category of “production, transportation and material moving.”

In summary, the overall level of employment of O'Hara residents is still high given the shift from blue collar to white collar occupations. Most residents are employed in professional or managerial sectors, especially within the area of education and health care services while a significant percentage is also employed within the “retail and office” sectors, mainly in Western O'Hara. Trends indicate increasingly less use of public transportation and increased commuting while self-employment represented a slightly larger proportion of the workforce population between 2000 and 2010. Median and per capita incomes have risen above the rate of inflation through 2010 and are comparatively higher than those of neighboring Blawnox and Sharpsburg Boroughs and the surrounding townships.

**Table 5-11
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000-2010**

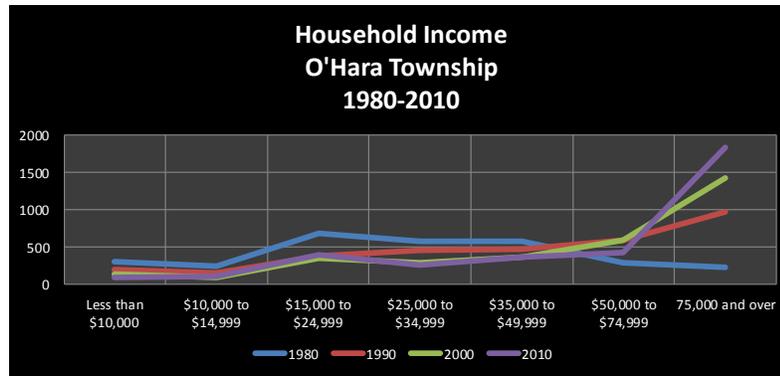
HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME RANGE							
	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$10,000	2000	72	4.2	59	3.9	131	4.1
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	2.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2000	21	1.2	67	4.4	88	2.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	96	2.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2000	203	11.9	149	9.7	352	10.9
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	392	11.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2000	144	8.5	138	9.0	282	8.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	251	7.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2000	170	10.0	192	12.5	362	11.2
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	357	10.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2000	298	17.5	294	19.2	592	18.3
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	417	12.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2000	250	14.7	223	14.6	473	14.6
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	385	11.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2000	253	14.9	157	10.3	410	12.7
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	677	19.7

Table 5-11 Continued Household Income 2000-2010							
HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME RANGE							
	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2000	114	6.7	105	6.9	219	6.8
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	312	9.1
\$200,000 or more	2000	176	10.3	147	9.6	323	10.0
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	465	13.5
Total	2000	1,701	99.9	1,531	100.1	3,232	100.0
	2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,437	100.0
Median HH Income	2000	\$69,332		\$65,540		\$67,725	
	2010	n/a		n/a		\$81,319	

U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available

Table 5-12 HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME RANGE O'HARA TOWNSHIP, 40-YEAR TREND								
	1980		1990		2000		2010	
Less than \$10,000	303	10.5	186	5.7	131	4.1	85	2.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	237	8.2	141	4.4	88	2.7	96	2.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	684	23.7	378	11.9	352	10.9	392	11.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	574	19.9	449	14.1	282	8.7	251	7.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	580	20.1	463	14.6	362	11.2	357	10.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	281	9.7	591	18.6	592	18.3	417	12.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	224	7.8	291	9.1	473	14.6	385	11.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999			327	10.3	410	12.7	677	19.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999			344	10.8	219	6.8	312	9.1
\$200,000 or more			323	10.0	465	13.5		
Total	2,883	99.9	3,167	99.5	3,232	100.0	3,437	100.0

U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 1990 and 2000; Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, 1980; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.



*O'Hara Township
Median Household Income*

1980 \$28,290
1990 \$49,124
2000 \$67,725
2010 \$81,319

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP3, 1990 and 2000; Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, 1980; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

**REGIONAL PER CAPITA INCOME
2000-2010**

	2000	2010
O'Hara Township	\$33,356	\$49,579
Aspinwall Borough	31,344	41,890
Blawnox Borough	19,858	29,150
Fox Chapel Borough	80,610	88,208
Harmar Township	24,486	39,792
Indiana Township	27,068	38,766
City of Pittsburgh	18,816	24,833
Shaler Township	23,223	29,576
Sharpsburg Borough	15,698	17,985

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

**REGIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN
INCOME 2000-2010**

	2000	2010
O'Hara Township	\$ 67,725	\$ 81,319
Aspinwall Borough	41,993	55,395
Blawnox Borough	30,203	40,313
Fox Chapel Borough	147,298	178,542
Harmar Township	38,625	38,779
Indiana Township	55,168	73,242
City of Pittsburgh	28,588	36,019
Shaler Township	49,118	62,416
Sharpsburg Borough	22,828	30,089

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The tables and charts included in this work element illustrate a comparatively large proportion of the workforce employed in managerial and technical industries or sectors and a comparatively low number of persons employed within some service sectors. Increases in sales and professional specialty occupations and shifts away from technical support and labor positions are evident in historical trends beginning in 1980 to 1990, as discussed previously.

Median household income remained stable from 1990 to 2000, considering the 1990 (1989) median income of \$49,125 equates to approximately \$66,500 when adjusted for inflation to 2000 (1999 dollars) using the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers in the Pittsburgh MSA. However, between 2000 and 2010 the commensurate 38% rise in median income between 1990 and 2000 was not reported for the most recent decade, as median household incomes rose only 20%. Between 2000 and 2010, income from all sources declined from rates recorded in previous decades. Between 1980 and 1990, household income rose by more than 74% for workers living in O'Hara

Table 5-13 SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME 2000-2010				
Municipality	Year	Total Employed Population Over 16	With self-employment income	%
O'Hara	2000	3,232	477	15.0
	2010	3,882	279	7.2
Aspinwall	2000	1,506	162	11.0
	2010	1,433	89	6.2
Blawnox	2000	830	69	8.0
	2010	780	15	1.9
Fox Chapel	2000	1,887	431	23.0
	2010	2,189	183	8.4
Sharpsburg	2000	1,750	78	4.0
	2010	1,576	36	2.3
Allegheny County	2000	537,405	46,506	9.0
	2010	589,876	27,166	4.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Households with self-employment income are comparatively higher in Fox Chapel and O'Hara Township in reference to the County as a whole and the neighboring boroughs. At face value, these numbers appear to correspond to the level of median household income within each community.

Township. The trend holds true for median family income also. One in five households earned between \$50,000 and \$75,000 per year (2000 Census). A review of the 2010 family income data indicates a shift to higher incomes for a significant percentage of O'Hara Township families. Income ranges beginning with \$100,000 through \$200,000 or more were reported by an aggregate 34.2% of families in the year 2000 while in the year 2010 the aggregate percentage of family incomes in those ranges were reported at 54.3% (Table 5-16). During the last two (2) decades, median family income increased from \$55,067 to \$106,276, or about 93%. As defined, families include persons related by blood or marriage and this increase in median family income could support the "duel income, no kids" (DINK) demographic as well as the family with children segment.

Overall, occupation and commuting trends within the Township, neighboring Boroughs, and County vary with the 2010 data. Fox Chapel and Blawnox Boroughs reported fewer people working in the municipality, while O'Hara, Aspinwall and Sharpsburg reported increases. Allegheny County's percentage remained consistent between 2000 and 2010. (Table 5-14)

Table 5-14 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT 1990-2010									
Municipality	1990			2000			2010		
	Total	Worked in minor civil division of residence	%	Total	Worked in minor civil division of residence	%	Total	Worked in minor civil division of residence	%
O'Hara	3,980	628	16	3,893	375	10	3,726	664	17.8
Aspinwall	1,544	125	8	1,550	99	6	1,351	120	8.9
Blawnox	787	100	13	794	134	17	756	56	7.4
Fox Chapel	2,225	208	9	2,252	277	12	2,191	174	7.9
Sharpsburg	1,677	401	24	1,544	187	12	1,541	239	15.5
Allegheny Co.	595,405	187,451	31	582,362	164,764	28	582,386	168,795	29.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Table 5-15 POST-SECONDARY DEGREE 2000-2010		
Municipality	Percent of Residents (25 years and older) with College or Post-Secondary Degree	
	2000	2010
O'Hara	54	55.8
Aspinwall	54	51.2
Blawnox	28	31.1
Fox Chapel	82	75.9
Hampton	47	28.7
Harmar	23	43.9
Indiana	41	33.8
Pittsburgh	30	32.8
Sharpsburg	15	11.7
Allegheny County	32	34.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

EDUCATION

The percentage of O'Hara Township residents over age twenty-five (25) with a college or postsecondary degree exceed all but Fox Chapel within the region in 2000 and 2010. Aspinwall's residents reported equivalent percentages of college or post-secondary education, otherwise, the remaining jurisdictions include fewer and in some cases substantially less residents over twenty-five (25) with a higher education. This statistic reflects the managerial and professional sectors of work in which residents

are employed in the respective communities, although between 2000 and 2010, O'Hara Township, Blawnox, and Harmar Boroughs, the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County reported a net increase in percentages of residents with post-secondary degrees.

FAMILY INCOME

REGIONAL FAMILY MEDIAN INCOME 2000-2010

O'Hara Township.....	\$ 77,594	\$ 106,278
Aspinwall Borough.....	58,750	97,222
Blawnox Borough.....	43,500	51,477
Fox Chapel Borough.....	191,378	190,139
Harmar Township.....	50,054	61,563
Indiana Township.....	65,110	82,625
City of Pittsburgh.....	38,795	50,405
Shaler Township.....	56,998	73,029
Sharpsburg Borough.....	30,500	38,295

O'Hara Township

Median Family Income

1980	\$ 30,495
1990	\$ 55,067
2000	\$ 77,594
2010	\$ 106,278

**Table 5-16
FAMILY INCOME
2000-2010**

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$10,000	2000	26	1.9	27	3.9	53	2.1
	2010	--	--	--	--	30	1.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2000	5	0.4	22	4.4	27	1.1
	2010	--	--	--	--	24	1.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2000	121	8.8	85	9.7	206	8.2
	2010	--	--	--	--	90	3.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2000	96	7.0	67	9.0	163	6.5
	2010	--	--	--	--	139	5.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2000	150	10.9	112	12.5	262	10.4
	2010	--	--	--	--	257	10.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2000	284	20.7	231	19.2	515	20.5
	2010	--	--	--	--	255	10.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2000	225	16.4	205	14.6	430	17.1
	2010	--	--	--	--	299	12.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2000	222	16.2	145	10.3	367	14.6
	2010	--	--	--	--	607	25.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2000	99	7.2	105	6.9	204	8.1
	2010	--	--	--	--	282	11.8
\$200,000 or more	2000	143	10.4	147	9.6	290	11.5
	2010	--	--	--	--	412	17.2
Total	2000	1,371	99.9	1,146	100.1	2,517	100.1
	2010	--	--	--	--	2,395	100.0

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Data by Census Tract not available.

FAMILY INCOME

Tables 5-16 through 5-20 present statistical data relating to family income from a variety of sources. Four (4) Census periods, 1980 through the year 2010, are compared in order to document long-term trends. In terms of percentages of family income, in 1980 more than a third of O'Hara Township families (38.4%) reported annual income less than \$25,000, while by the year 2010, that percentage fell to 6.1%. During the same period, 224 families (8.8%) reported income of \$75,000 or more in 1980, while in the year 2010, 1,600 of O'Hara Township families reported incomes of \$75,000 or more (67%) This thirty-year period reflected significant residential growth attracting many families with two (2) incomes to the Township. The most significant increase occurred in the \$100,000 to \$149,000 range with 11.7% in 1990 to 25.3% in 2010. In 1980, the highest reportable family income was \$75,000 or more.

In 1980, the largest percentage of family incomes occurred in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 range at 24.6% and in the year 2010, the highest percentage of family incomes were reported in the \$100,000 to \$149,999 range at 25.3%. Income characteristics (Table 5-18) between families in West O'Hara and East O'Hara indicated that more families relied on earnings in Western O'Hara (81.9%) than in Eastern O'Hara (75.7%). It follows that more families rely on Social Security and retirement income in Eastern O'Hara indicating a higher percentage of families with fixed income sources, but not a significant difference. The 2010 ACS data is not provided at the census tract level. Mean incomes for families in Western and Eastern O'Hara were almost identical at approximately \$90,000 in the year 2000. Further analysis is provided following Table 5-19.

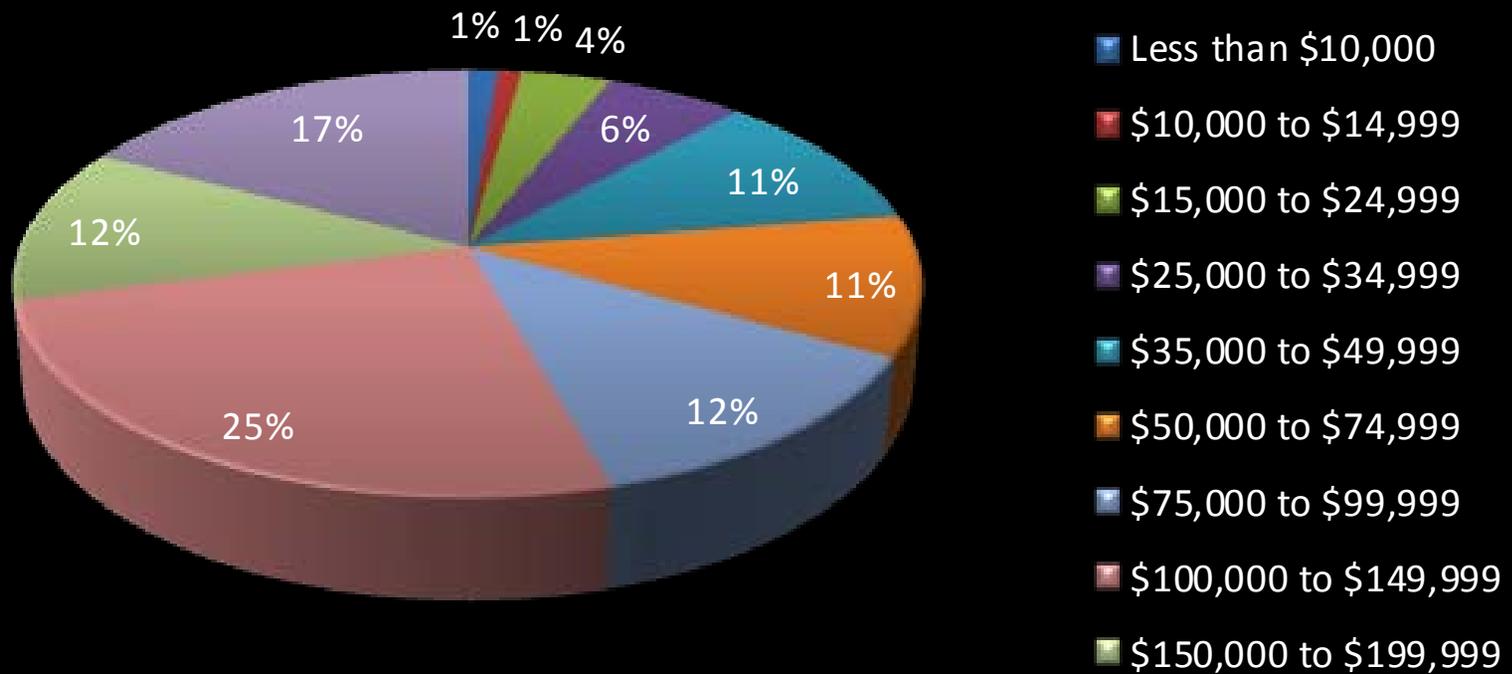
**Table 5-17
FAMILY INCOME
40-YEAR TREND**

	1980		1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$10,000	165	6.6	63	2.4	53	2.1	30	1.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	183	7.2	56	2.2	27	1.1	24	1.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	623	24.6	246	9.5	206	8.2	90	3.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	497	19.6	371	14.3	163	6.5	139	5.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	570	22.5	427	16.6	262	10.4	257	10.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	269	10.6	546	21.2	515	20.5	255	10.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	224	8.8	256	1.0	430	17.1	299	12.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999			302	11.7	367	14.6	607	25.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999			310	12.0		8.1	282	11.8
\$200,000 or more					290	11.5	412	17.2
Total	2,531	99.9	2,577	99.8	2,517	100.1	2,395	100.0

U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 1990
1980 SPC; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

O'HARA TOWNSHIP
Per Capita Income
1990 - \$25,159
2000 - \$33,356
2010 - \$49,579

O'Hara Township Family Income 2010



TYPE OF INCOME

**Table 5-18
O'HARA TOWNSHIP
TYPE OF INCOME 2000-2010**

	Year	West O'Hara		East O'Hara		Total O'Hara	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
With earnings	2000	1,393	81.9	1,159	75.7	2,552	79.0
	2010	--	--	--	--	2,513	73.1
With Social Security	2000	537	31.3	554	36.2	1,091	33.8
	2010	--	--	--	--	1,330	38.7
With Supplemental Security	2000	33	1.9	48	3.1	81	2.5
	2010	--	--	--	--	52	1.5
With Public Assistance	2000	15	0.9	29	1.9	44	1.4
	2010	--	--	--	--	40	1.2
With Retirement Income	2000	316	18.6	361	23.6	677	20.9
	2010	--	--	--	--	845	24.6
Total	2000	2,294	--	2,151	--	4,445	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	4,780	--

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey * The percentage column will not add up to 100% as some types of income are included in more than one category.*

A comparison of types of income reported between 2000 and 2010 indicates that there is a direct correlation between the percentage decrease in family incomes from earnings to the percentage increase in family income from both social security and retirement sources. More wage earners are retiring. Further, of all comparable communities in the region, O'Hara Township reported the second highest percentage of family incomes from social security, after Harmar Township, a trend that should be considered as tax increases passed by the school district, county or municipality will affect more residents on fixed incomes directly.

Type of Income 2000 -2010 Social Security – By Percentage		
	2000	2010
O'Hara	33.8	38.7
Fox Chapel	25.7	26.5
Harmar	36.9	42.3
Indiana	29.5	23.6
Pittsburgh	30.0	28.3
Shaler	34.3	36.9

U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Type of Income 2000 -2010 Public Assistance – By Percentage		
	2000	2010
O'Hara	1.4	1.2
Fox Chapel	--	--
Harmar	1.3	2.5
Indiana	0.7	1.4
Pittsburgh	5.5	4.5
Shaler	1.1	0.8

U.S. Census Bureau, Table DP-3, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Table 5-19 MEAN INCOME BY TYPE 2000-2010				
	Year	West O'Hara	East O'Hara	Total O'Hara
With earnings	2000	\$89,091	\$90,680	\$ 89,813
	2010	--	--	125,881
With Social Security	2000	13,480	15,384	14,447
	2010	--	--	18,402
With Supplemental Security	2000	5,261	15,384	5,170
	2010	--	--	8,363
With Public Assistance	2000	1,840	3,128	2,689
	2010	--	--	3,058
With Retirement Income	2000	21,454	16,336	18,725
	2010	--	--	25,871

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Families below the poverty level remained consistent from 2000 to 2010 in O'Hara Township, although families with female householders declined from 5.4% to zero (Table 5-20).

Table 5-20 PERCENT BELOW POVERTY 1990-2000-2010				
	Year	West O'Hara	East O'Hara	O'Hara Township
Families	1990	--	--	1.2
	2000	1.9	3.8	2.7
	2010	--	--	2.5
Families w/Female HH	1990	--	--	--
	2000	6.0	4.2	5.4
	2010	--	--	--
Individuals	1990	--	--	2.2
	2000	2.1	5.4	3.6
	2010	--	--	3.5

U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000, Table DP-3; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

PUBLIC SAFETY

**Table 5-21
POLICE STATISTICS 2008-2012**

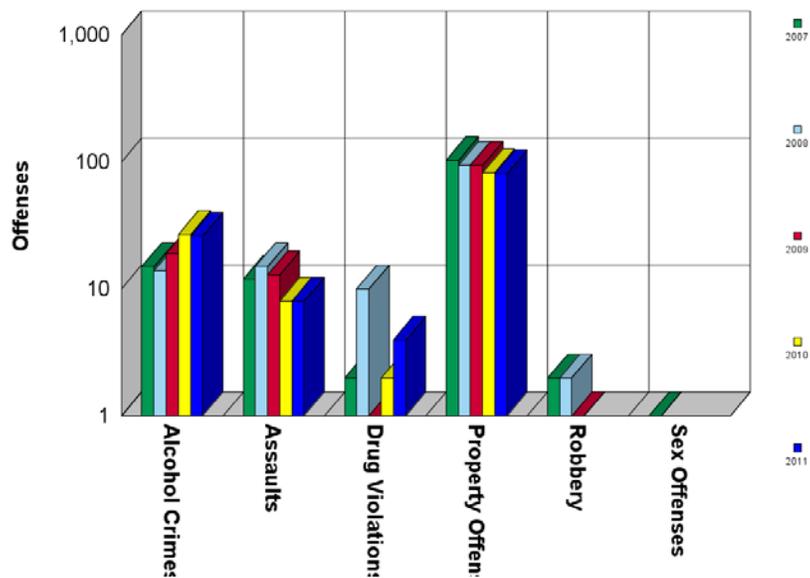
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total calls	3,721	3,584	3,349	3,318	3,103
Complaints (Animals)	116	152	128	112	126
Criminal Arrests	86	103	84	110	81
Burglaries	23	31	32	28	19
Thefts	113	94	63	100	75
Traffic Arrests	456	300	251	226	226
Medical/Mental	577	568	376	561	543

Source: Township of O'Hara website.

Major crimes in O'Hara Township occur infrequently based on the size of the population and according to the O'Hara Township Police Department one in three is cleared while second tier crimes are cleared in more than nine out of ten cases. O'Hara Township employs thirteen (14) patrol officers and one Police Superintendent. A more detailed inventory of police activities is as follows:

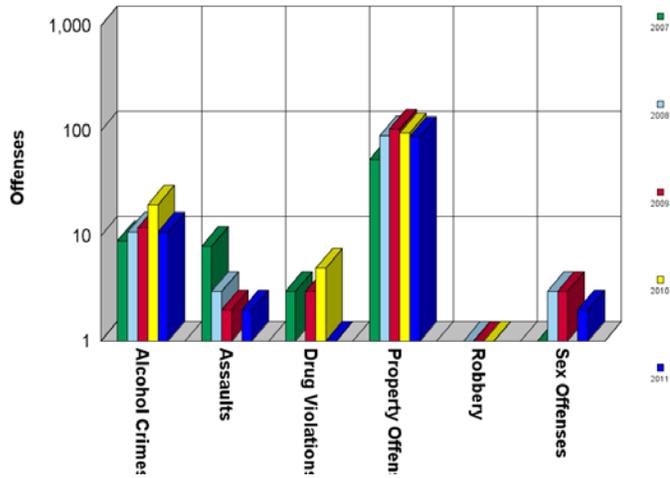
Total calls and traffic arrests have both decreased in the five (5) year period between 2008 and 2012, with calls dropping about 20% and traffic

arrests by about 50%. While the number of burglaries fluctuated from year to year, thefts declined by approximately 33.5%. Property offenses and assaults both declined beginning in 2008 through 2011. Alcohol related crimes increased from 2008 as did drug violations with the exception of the year 2009. Throughout the region in comparable communities, property crimes constituted the bulk of enforcement activities, followed by alcohol related crimes.

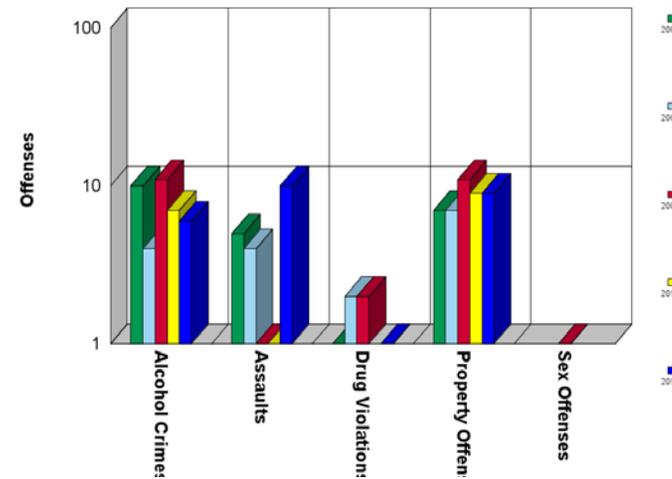


Source:
http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/ibi_apps/WFServlet?PG_REQTYPE=REDIRECT&PG_MRsaved=false&PG_Func=GETBINARY&PG_File=adjyxngk.pdf

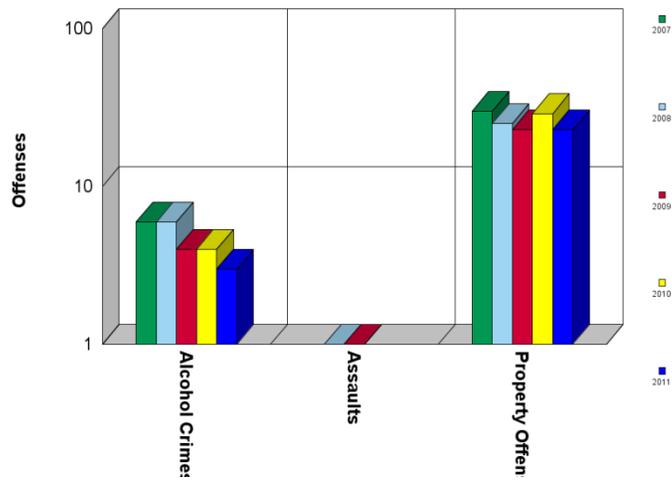
5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR ASPINWALL BOROUGH



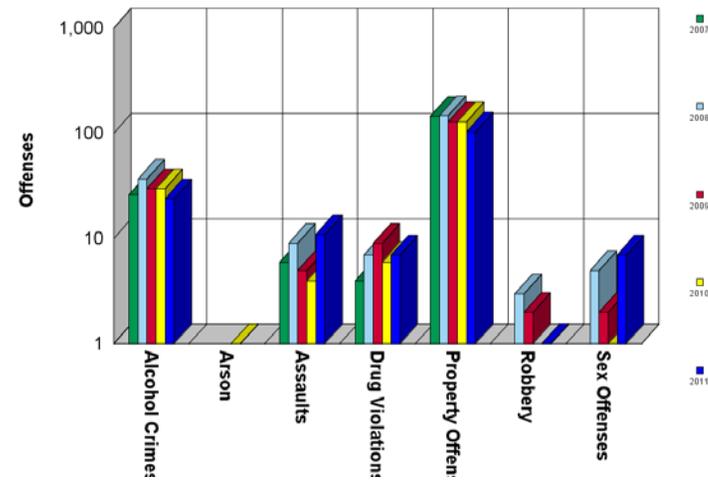
5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR BLAWNOX BOROUGH



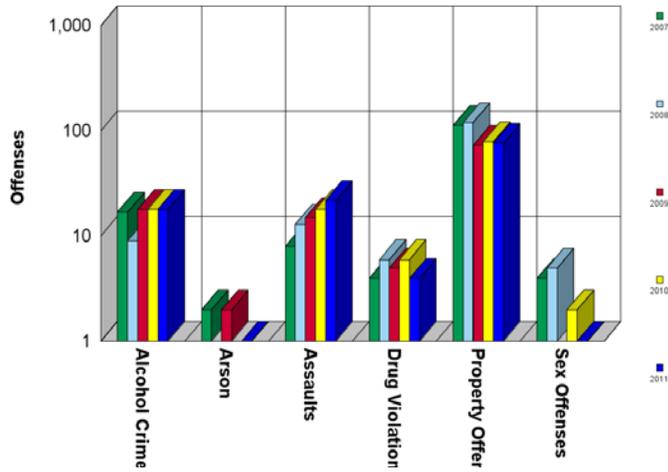
5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR FOX CHAPEL BOROUGH



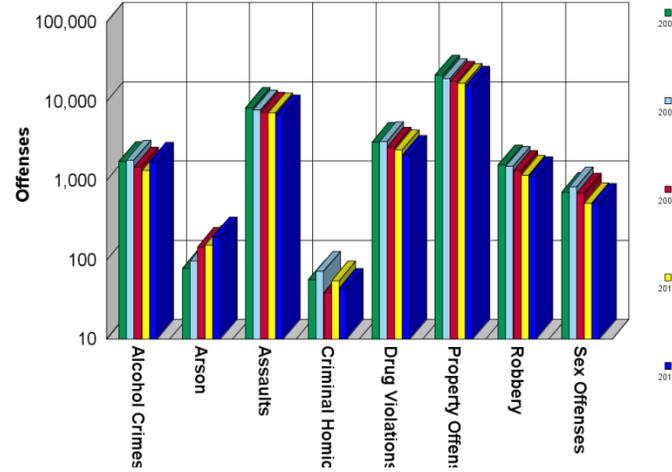
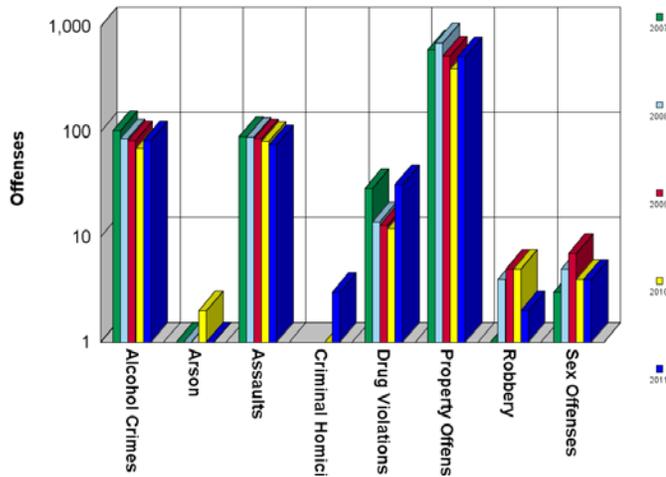
5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR CITY OF PITTSBURGH



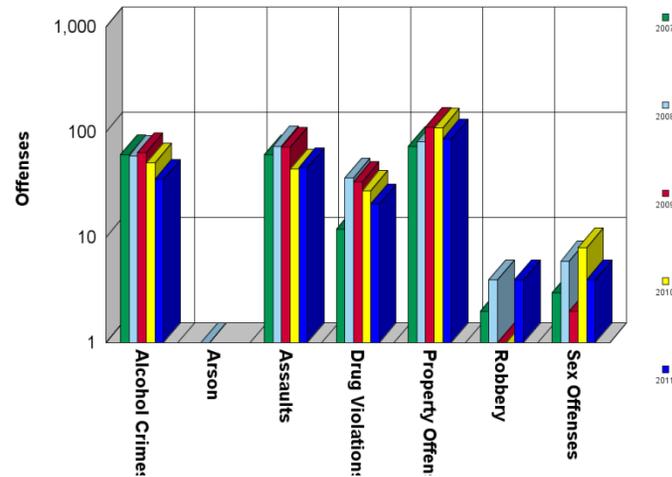
5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR INDIANA TOWNSHIP



5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR SHALER TOWNSHIP



5-YEAR TREND OF CRIME FOR SHARPSBURG BOROUGH



TOWNSHIP REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

O'Hara Township revenue between the years 1998 and 2009 increased by nearly one-hundred percent (100%), from just over six million dollars (\$6,076,372) to over twelve million dollars (\$12,104,568). According to the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development local government services, revenues from all taxes increased by about forty-four percent (44%) to \$5,867,653 in 2009 which represented approximately forty-eight percent (48%) of the total revenue stream. (Table 5-22) During the same period 1998 to 2009, tax revenue from real estate increased by approximately forty percent (40%) and revenue from earned income taxes increased by approximately forty-eight percent (48%). Real Estate Tax revenues provided about seventeen percent (17%) of total Township revenues in 2009 and Earned Income Tax revenue provided about twenty-four percent (24%) of total revenues in 2009. Occupational privilege taxes, which were reassessed in 2005 and labeled EMST Local Services tax increased Township revenues between 2004 and 2005 by \$384,957.

Between 1998 and 2009, taxes per capita increased from \$445 to \$663 or approximately forty-nine percent (49%), while revenue per capita rose from \$668 to \$1,367, an increase of approximately one hundred and five percent (105%). These key statistical benchmarks are indicative of a stable local economy which has kept pace with inflationary factors and has been able to generate revenue streams for the delivery of local services, administrative, infrastructure maintenance and public safety.

While total revenues increased by about one hundred percent (100%) in the twelve (12) year period between 1998 and 2009, expenditures increased by about one hundred and ten percent (110%) from less than six million dollars (\$5,754,505) to more than twelve million dollars (\$12,087,163). Annual debt service accounted for about four to six percent (4-6%) of expenditures through 2009 when it spiked to twenty-four percent (24%) for expenditures on capital projects. Major expenditures during the period analyzed included sanitary sewer maintenance and expansion, street and road maintenance and police protection, all considered investment in quality of life issues. In 2009, costs associated with the Township's sanitary sewerage system constituted approximately eighteen percent (18%) of total expenditures, while street and road maintenance represented approximately seventeen and a half percent (17.6%) of Township expenditures. Between 1998 and 2003, the halfway mark of the period analyzed for Township revenues and expenditures, approximately eighteen percent (18%) of the Township's total annual expenditures were committed to Police protection. Between 2004 and 2009, that commitment fell to 15.7%.

Long term expenditures on streets and roads remained relatively constant at between 1.4 and 1.5 million dollars annually, but beginning in 2005 increased to average slightly more than two million dollars. In most rural Townships in Western Pennsylvania, expenditures on the maintenance of streets and roads represent the basic service local governments provide. In transitional and suburban communities, public utility maintenance, administration and police and fire protection are in the top tier of annual budgetary commitments. Between 1998 and 2003, O'Hara Township committed an annual average of 23.5% of the total expenditures, while between 2004 and 2009 that percentage decreased to 20% annually. Expenditures on the Township's sanitary sewerage system averaged about 1.1 million dollars between 1998 and 2003, which equated to slightly more than seventeen percent

(17%) of total expenditures annually. Expenditures increased to approximately 1.8 million or about 19% of total revenues between 2004 and 2009.

Expenditures on parks and recreation which represent a commitment to Township residents of all ages, have increased from \$214,563 in 1998 to \$584,492 in 2009 or about one hundred and seventy-three percent (173%). During 2001 and 2002, O'Hara Township invested over \$857,000 on parks and recreation facilities. This area of government expenditures is well supported by residents. The cost to operate the Township government, listed as general administration, has ranged from a low of seven percent (7%) of the total Township expenditures in 2009 from a high of more than twelve percent (12.4%) in 1998. Major renovations and expansion of the municipal building were completed in 2004, and the trend toward a leaner administrative support commitment indicates the type of fiscally conservative approach to governance adhered to during the twelve (12) year period analyzed (Table 5-22).

Table 5-22
REVENUES 1998-2009

Year	Total Revenue	Total Tax Revenues	Real Estate Tax Revenue	Earned Income Tax Revenue	Realty Transfer Tax Revenue	Occupational Privilege Tax Revenue ⁵	Mechanical Devices Tax Revenue	Intgov Revenue - Federal	Intgov Revenue - State	Intrgov Revenue - Local	Sewer Revenue	Solid Waste Revenue	Parking Revenue	Recreation And Culture Revenue	Other Charges Revenue	Licenses And Permits Revenue	Fines And Forfeits Revenue	Taxes Per Capita	Rev Per Capita
1998	6,076,372	4,052,131	1,466,037	1,966,466	571,536	47,092	1,000	--	207,505	199,933	1,000,436	--	72,487	114,029	29,070	177,225	223,556	445	668
1999	6,032,271	4,124,516	1,425,262	1,993,802	649,334	54,818	1,300	--	205,491	209,179	1,027,547	--	61,557	46,451	37,438	172,405	147,687	453	663
2000	6,264,115	3,983,592	1,369,257	2,099,018	469,827	45,090	400	--	247,744	137,887	1,067,029	--	44,008	140,573	31,154	247,388	364,740	438	689
2001	6,878,565	3,872,840	1,511,699	1,924,294	394,739	41,708	400	--	291,458	122,914	--	1,769,857*	39,658	238,089	29,947	176,029	337,773	437	777
2002	6,687,848	4,024,383	1,560,299	1,932,182	470,806	60,296	800	124,277	257,419	137,450	1,265,503	--	66,208	170,051	28,028	82,727	531,802	454	755
2003	9,693,734	4,051,542	1,628,129	2,043,489	329,180	49,744	1,000	14,577	324,743	129,982	1,076,743	--	45,309	174,525	19,308	51,571	3,805,434	457	1,095
2004	7,671,109	4,815,508	1,912,736	2,330,922	519,566	51,284	1,000	29,900	429,561	109,660	1,291,780	--	42,052	252,637	20,613	92,452	586,946	544	866
2005	8,460,513	5,369,948	1,896,674	2,488,226	546,407	436,241	2,400	270,023	379,946	154,480	1,261,038	--	34,602	205,058	23,133	145,124	617,161	606	955
2006	9,067,855	5,496,979	1,912,200	2,613,414	503,916	465,249	2,200	191,415	704,801	173,055	1,580,018	--	--	--	34,033	240,942	27,002	621	1,024
2007	8,918,378	5,796,378	1,962,107	2,638,459	680,202	513,210	2,400	831	415,623	120,986	1,522,084	--	--	--	121,112	217,911	34,503	655	1,007
2008	9,049,861	5,874,183	2,005,460	2,826,346	528,777	512,200	1,400	1,129	415,205	123,420	1,517,123	--	--	8,862	66,781	217,646	25,479	663	1,022
2009	12,104,568	5,867,653	2,052,794	2,918,695	303,808	476,102	1,400	395	1,048,025	51,350	1,482,496	--	--	1,858	82,503	125,230	90,571	663	1,367

Source: PA Department of Community and Economic Development, Local Government Services

*Confirmed with data source

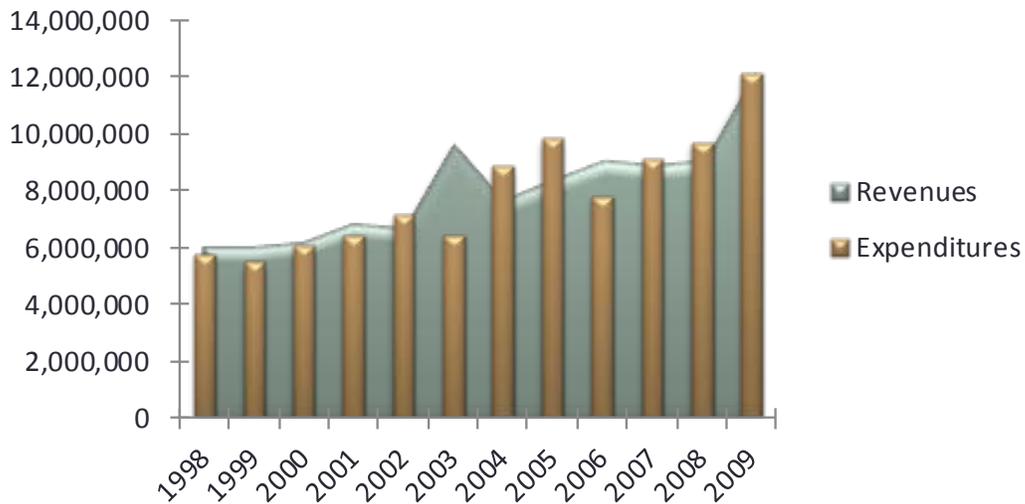
⁵ Changed to EMST/Local Services Tax in 2005

Table 5-23
EXPENDITURES 1998-2009

Year	Total Expenditure	Excess Or Deficit	General Admin	Police	Fire	Other Public Safety	Streets And Roads	Sewer Exp	Solid Waste Exp	Other Public Works	Parks And Recreation	Planning & Development	Debt Service	Other Expenditures
1998	5,754,505	--	713,591	1,050,741	224,566	133,083	1,406,343	998,680	409,301	--	214,563	213,324	225,238	165,075
1999	5,471,136	--	620,912	1,015,245	226,521	70,566	1,408,398	963,308	355,557	--	294,600	204,951	276,980	34,098
2000	6,060,696	203,419	712,354	1,068,878	262,645	174,329	1,412,427	963,499	396,433	--	346,684	208,209	265,238	250,000
2001	6,360,395	518,170	664,216	1,126,922	259,325	71,954	1,487,072	1,215,568	391,064	--	405,998	226,013	262,271	249,992
2002	7,106,968	-419,120	821,941	1,239,089	624,221	58,768	1,470,709	1,164,341	408,970	--	452,607	193,831	262,785	409,706
2003	6,425,468	3,268,266	833,747	1,254,909	280,770	78,427	1,574,682	1,155,825	418,055	--	322,372	181,795	239,886	85,000
2004	8,837,844	-1,166,735	895,555	1,414,090	1,419,315	147,011	1,425,686	1,356,301	433,319	48,657	344,030	203,460	364,347	786,073
2005	9,822,595	-1,362,082	814,974	1,370,541	323,772	76,290	2,036,595	3,171,891	447,183	--	388,245	212,538	368,569	611,997
2006	7,821,379	-7,821,379	885,916	1,459,965	329,471	238,906	1,598,689	1,270,938	482,288	--	554,322	--	440,215	41,822
2007	9,095,950	-9,095,950	907,167	1,573,759	342,790	324,957	2,098,744	1,587,344	709,344	363,659	345,391	--	316,472	45,682
2008	9,691,279	-9,691,279	808,768	1,603,403	351,255	307,698	2,233,698	1,485,825	743,505	666,581	757,285	--	322,288	50
2009	12,087,163	17,405	840,134	1,607,721	397,953	170,639	2,131,655	2,185,207	761,234	--	584,492	--	2,937,808	55,528

Source: PA Department of Community and Economic Development, Local Government Services
 --Information not reported

Revenues/Expenditures 1998-2009



SAMPLE TAXES	
O'HARA TOWNSHIP - 2012	
Sample Taxpayer:	
Median Earned Income:	\$ 67,725
Median Assessed Value:	\$150,200
<hr/>	
School Real Estate Tax Rate	0.02126
School Real Estate Taxes	\$ 3,193
Township Real Estate Tax Rate	0.00220
Township Real Estate Taxes	\$ 330
Earned Income Rate (Township .8%, School .5%)	1.30%
Earned Income Taxes	\$ 880
Allegheny County Tax Rate	0.00469
Allegheny Count Real Estate Taxes	\$ 704
TOTAL LOCAL TAXES	\$ 5,109
<hr/>	
Real Estate Tax Burden by Taxing Authority:	Mills
Township of O'Hara	2.20
Fox Chapel School District	21.26
Allegheny County	4.69
TOTAL	28.15
<small>Source: O'Hara Township website</small>	

TAXES AND BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

An evaluation of O'Hara Township's finances, including the budgeting process, capital improvements planning and assignment of tax revenues reveals fiscal policies and spending priorities at the municipal level. This section of the Socio-Economic profile will examine recent and ongoing trends and opportunities for shared services and shared capital projects. The demographic projections in Chapter 3 as well as economic data and permit trends aid in forecasting future revenues and identifying needed capital expenditures.

TAX STRUCTURE

The most significant source of municipal funding, forty percent of all projected revenue through 2009 is the Local Tax Enabling Act and related revenue sources. These include the Act 511 earned income tax which is fixed at .8 percent of income, the real estate transfer tax of which one percent of the sale of a home is levied for O'Hara's portion of the tax, and the local services tax (formerly occupational privilege tax) from which \$47 per person working in the Township is collected over each calendar year.

The Act 511 earned income tax comprises the largest share of this revenue category and accounted for an average of 32% of all revenues annually between 1998 and 2003 and 27.5% between 2004 and 2009. An analysis examined the growth or stability of this revenue source. The analysis utilized the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers to account for inflation. Additionally, the analysis accounted for any raises in the earned income tax revenue generated. In other words, the dollar value reported as earned income tax revenue in 2005 was projected back to its value in 2001 at the .7 percent tax rate levied at that time. The purpose of the analysis was to examine whether or not the wage tax is growing above the rate of inflation and how much growth is occurring. Fox Chapel and Indiana Township were used for comparison. Fox Chapel obviously includes high incomes but little additional growth and less frequent housing sales. In effect, the existing population is aging in place. Indiana Township provides an example of an adjoining community with comparatively more growth and more area for growth.

The rate at which wage tax increases is important as it provides for additional revenue to offset service delivery costs, new development and certain hard and soft costs which regularly increase at a rate above inflation such as materials and contracted Township employee salary and benefits costs.

Presumably, communities with a relatively stable and aging population with relatively low growth are not assumed to collect earned income tax at rates exceeding inflation from one year to the next. The household incomes, overall, in such communities may either stagnate or actually decrease with the incomes of aging householders. However, O'Hara's earned income tax is increasing at nearly the same rate above inflation as neighboring Indiana Township, which has and can potentially experience much more residential growth due to its rural nature and the pending extension of public sewer and water, however, the percentage of total revenues declined during the second half of the twelve (12) year period studied. Fox Chapel, on the other hand, has not experienced any increase in wage tax above the rate of inflation.

The root of O'Hara's increase was twofold. First, O'Hara has experienced modest but steady growth in new residential housing units most of which are likely occupied by residents with comparatively higher incomes due

to the cost of such housing. Secondly, population trends and projections in Chapter 3 suggest that younger families with children are moving into existing housing, replacing homes inhabited by seniors. An examination of income data in Chapter 3 suggests that their incomes will increase substantially as they move into the 40 through age 60 age cohorts, the peak earning years. The projection of this trend long term along with continuing new housing construction suggests that the Township could capture increased amounts of earned income tax in the future. As stated, O'Hara has experienced an ongoing trend of increasing earned income tax base beyond inflation. However, long-term budgetary and capital improvement planning requires an examination of this trend's sustainability. As evidenced in Chapter 3, Demographics, the trends appear sustainable for the foreseeable future, in effect the next two decades, albeit at reduced aggregate totals because of the depressed housing market regionally.

Table 3-1 in Chapter 3, Demographic Analysis, indicates median household income by age of the householder. Median income for ages 25 to 34 was \$80,000 in 2000 rising to approximately \$90,000 for ages 45 to 54 years, representing in part the influx of younger families that began to occur in the 1990's. In 2010, median income for ages 25 to 34 rose to \$100,000 (ACS estimates included the 35 to 44 year cohort in the same income bracket), and to \$113,365 for the 45 to 54 year cohort. These increases are 25% and 26% respectively over one decade. The income declines to \$ 73,672 for households between 55 and 64 years of age in 2000, but ACS estimates include this cohort in the \$113,365 income bracket. Median incomes for the 55 to 64 year cohort were reported at to \$35,913 in 2000 and \$39,408 in 2010, an increase of only 9.6% over one decade. While the difference relates to retirement incomes, it is reasonable to assume that the influx of families with school aged children that began in the 1990's earned comparatively higher incomes than the existing resident's households. This is evidenced by comparison with the same 2000 data at the County level. Households with householders between 55 and 64 years of age in O'Hara had median incomes which were 66% higher than that of the County while household income in the age 65 to 74 cohort were only 25% higher in O'Hara than that of the County as a whole, although the gap has closed.

Chapter 3, Demographic Analysis, tests the ongoing trend of younger families moving into certain neighborhoods against recent school district enrollment data and found that the pattern does reflect continued in-migration of families with school aged children. Such families most often move into existing housing. The availability of such "replacement" housing is partly dependent on the availability of alternative housing for seniors who desire to remain in the community. The recent growth of senior housing and further construction of housing suitable for seniors should encourage continued in-migration of additional families whose incomes are typically higher than historic income levels in the Township while retaining the incomes of senior households able to remain in the Township. The preceding evaluation provides some evidence that the trend of increased earned income taxes is sustainable, and could buffer inflationary pressures within the region.

Other tax revenues, including the local services tax, also appear to provide a relatively stable source of income. While a review of the Township's budget indicates that the amount collected has fluctuated from year to year, the long term revenue totals from this tax source should be stable. An examination of the ZIP Code Business Patterns (Table 5-24) published by the US Census for the zip code 15238 however indicates a slowdown in hiring during the recession. The zip code covers RIDC Park and the Freeport Road business district corridors of O'Hara Township, Blawnox Borough, and Harmar Township.

Table 5-24				
ZIP CODE BUSINESS PATTERNS FOR 15238				
Year	Number of Employees	Gross Wages	Average Annual Wage	Adjusted for Inflation
1998	17,725	\$ 605,670,000	\$ 34,170	\$ 42,262
2006	19,747	885,416,000	44,838	44,838
2009	19,938	1,077,981,000	--	--
<i>Source: ZIP Code Patterns, US Census</i>				

From 1998 to 2006, the widest range of ZIP data published online, the average wage increased above inflation or equal to inflation and the sheer number of jobs increased. Partial data released in 2009 indicates that between 1998 and 2006, there were 2,022 additional people employed, an average of 224 people annually. Between 2006 and 2009, only 191 additional employees were added, an average of 64 employees annually. While gross wages increased by 21% between 2006 and 2009, data on average annual wages is not yet available, so revenue from this source cannot be calculated.

Real estate taxes provide for approximately 25% of budgeted revenues in 2008 (excluding interfund transfers, use of fund balance, and borrowing of funds). Current assessment is 2.2 mills on assessed value. Currently, that is assumed to be 86% of the home's market value based on the common level ratio set by Allegheny County, effective in July of 2008. The County's court ordered reassessment in 2012 will require a reevaluation of these revenue streams. (The ratio is 1.16) Table 5-29 illustrates taxes paid on a home assessed at median property value of a home in the Township. (The median value is based on the assessed value and does not necessarily reflect market value) The change in total taxes is due to increases in the Fox Chapel School District assessment which is currently as 20.30 mills.

Table 5-25			
TAXES FOR MEDIAN PROPERTY VALUE (\$138,650) IN O'HARA TOWNSHIP			
	2006	2007	2008
County:	650.27	650.27	650.27
Municipality:	305.03	305.03	305.03
School District:	2,644.06	2,732.79	2,814.60
TOTAL:	3,599.35	3,688.09	3,769.89
<i>Source: Olsen & Associates, LLC, 2009.</i>			

Table 5-26
REAL ESTATE TAXES

Year	Assess Value Real Estate	Total Mills	Common Level Ratio	Market Value Real Estate	Mills On Market Value	Market Value Per Capita
2001	\$792,579,841	1.89	94	\$ 8,431,700	178	\$ 95,209
2002	783,337,231	1.84	98	8,034,228	179	90,721
2003	833,476,999	1.94	94	8,876,219	182	100,228
2004	846,818,453	2.2	91	9,275,120	201	104,733
2005	831,028,671	2.2	91	9,122,159	200	103,005
2006	848,170,601	2	87	971,558,535	1.92	109,706
2007	854,319,146	2	87	987,652,192	1.90	111,523
2008	855,758,886	2	88	978,010,155	1.93	110,435
2009	870,423,506	2	1	41,009,772,049	1.90	114,021

Source: PA DCED, Governor's Center for Local Government Services, Municipal Statistics, 2008

Table 5-28 shows the principal real estate owners by the assessed value. RIDC or the Regional Industrial Development Corporation (RIDC) remains the highest in taxable assessed value following the last reassessment. For the most part, the remaining properties also lie within RIDC Park.

Table 5-27
REAL ESTATE TAX REVENUES

Year	Real Estate	Adjusted to 2001 for Inflation	Millage	Percent Millage Change from 2001	Millage Percent of 2001 Millage Amount	Adjusted to 2001 Millage
2001	\$1,511,699	\$1,511,699	1.89			\$1,511,699
2002	1,560,299	1,536,014	1.84	(3)	97	1,577,754
2003	1,628,129	1,567,074	1.94	3	103	1,526,686
2004	1,912,736	1,793,253	2.2	16	116	1,540,568
2005	1,896,674	1,719,923	2.2	16	116	1,477,570

Source: PA DCED, Governor's Center for Local Government Services, Municipal Statistics, 2008

Even with new construction, real estate tax revenues have not kept up with inflation. The recent decline in new construction has expectedly resulted in a decrease in real estate tax revenues which may not rise to pre-recession levels for at least two to three years, if not longer.

PRINCIPAL REAL ESTATE OWNERS

Table 5-28

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS 2006 AND 1997

	2006			1997		
	TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE	RANK	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE	TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE	RANK	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE
Regional Industrial Development Corp	*\$ 19,370,100	1	2.22	\$ 5,781,380	1	1.04
Pittsburgh Business Park, LP	14,734,900	2	1.69	n/a ⁶	2	n/a
Mine Safety Appliance Company	14,000,000	3	1.60	3,750,000	3	0.67
William P. Kratsa	10,670,300	4	1.22	n/a	4	n/a
Yacht Club Communities	9,319,600	5	1.07	n/a	5	n/a
J.C. Penney, Headquarters/Warehouse	9,030,700	6	1.03	2,115,000	6	0.38
Westinghouse Process Control	8,898,100	7	1.02	2,100,000	7	0.38
CBS (PA) QRS	6,802,900	8	0.78	n/a	8	n/a
O'Hara Associates	6,401,600	9	0.73	n/a	9	n/a
Aerotech, Inc	6,373,100	10	0.73	395,000	10	0.07
Totals	\$105,601,300		12.09	\$14,141,380		2.54

Source: Allegheny County Municipal Tax Summary.

* following County reassessment

⁶ n/a = not available

Table 5-29

SAMPLE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT O'HARA TOWNSHIP 2008

(in dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Funds	Proprietary Fund
Assets and Other Debts	4,172,750	1,637,383	702,961	4,392,795
Liabilities	2,321,458	216,619	527,152	2,723,656
Fund balance/retained earnings	1,851,292	1,420,764	175,809	1,669,139
Liability and Fund Equity	4,172,750	1,637,383	702,961	4,392,795

Summary of OperationsRevenue and Other Financing
Sources

Taxes	5,874,183	--	--	--
Charges for service	66,781	8,862	--	1,517,123
Intergovernmental	326,455	213,299	--	--
Interest, rents, and royalties	45,898	44,077	21,227	36,515
Licenses and permits	302,652	--	--	--
Fines and forfeits	25,479	--	--	--
Miscellaneous revenues	321,365	--	--	945
Transfers in	45,000	170,000	30,000	--
Total Revenue and Other Financing Sources	7,007,813	436,238	51,227	1,554,583

Expenditures or Expenses and Other
Uses

General government	799,470	9,298	--	--
Public safety	2,248,125	130,000	--	--
Public works	3,327,418	179,676	136,690	1,485,825
Culture and recreation	478,229	27,556	251,704	--
Debt service	279,660	--	--	42,628
Miscellaneous	50,000	--	--	--
Transfers out	170,000	30,000	--	45,000
Total Expenditures/Expenses and	7,352,902	376,530	388,394	1,573,453

Other Uses				
Excess of Revenue Over (Under)	(345,089)	59,708	(337,167)	(18,870)
Fund Balance/Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year	2,196,381	1,361,056	512,976	1,817,444
Prior period adjustment	--	--	--	(129,435)
Fund Balance/Retained Earnings, End of Year	1,851,292	1,420,764	175,809	1,669,139
Net Debt January 1, 2008	3,904,364			
Date of last maturity of debt	Nov 1, 2023			
Assessed valuation of 2008 real estate	898,399,786			

Source: Herbein & Company, Inc.

SUMMARY

The Socio-Economic profile supplements the housing, demographic, and, to some degree, land use chapters by further developing an understanding of who lives in O'Hara Township, their housing choices, their employment, income trends, and commuting patterns. Also occupations, homeownership, and general socioeconomic data impact the Township's revenues and expenditures, and dictate the local government's ability to complete capital improvement projects, and deliver basic municipal services to residents and businesses.

Socio-Economic Profile

1. As of 2010, nearly three in ten of Township residents were employed in the Education, Health, and Social Services fields, down from over 38% in 2000.
2. A significantly greater amount of Western O'Hara residents were employed in the retail sector than Eastern O'Hara residents in the year 2000, however, data by census tract is unavailable for the 2010 census, an increase of 3.7% of persons employed in that industry was reported between 2000 and 2010.
3. According to the 2000 Census, 15% of O'Hara Township workers were self-employed, and nearly one fourth of Fox Chapel's workers were self-employed. Significant declines in this statistic were reported in 2010 in both communities (7.2% in O'Hara Township and 8.4% in Fox Chapel Borough). Both municipalities had a significantly greater proportion of self-employed persons when compared to the other municipalities in the region.
4. While regional trends indicate a continued decrease of employment opportunities in manufacturing or a shift to service and sales and office occupations, including retail, was reported between 2000 and 2010.

5. Only ten percent (10%) of residents living in the Township worked within the Township in 2000, down from sixteen percent (16%) in 1990. However the trend reverted in 2010 to 17.8%, an increase of nearly 8%. The average commuting time for residents to work was 26 minutes in 2000, decreasing to 22.5 minutes in 2010.

Revenues and Expenditures Trend

1. Total revenues available to O'Hara Township between the years 1998 and 2009 increased by about 100%.
2. Between 1998 and 2009, taxes per capita increased from \$445 to \$663 or approximately forty-nine percent (49%), while revenue per capita rose from \$668 to \$1,367, an increase of approximately one hundred and five percent (105%). (Calculation of per capita tax and revenue does not include Township property taxes.)
3. These key statistical benchmarks indicate a stable local economy which has kept pace with inflationary factors and has been able to provide revenue streams for the delivery of local services.
4. Expenditures on parks and recreation which represent a commitment to Township residents of all ages have increased from \$214,563 in 1998 to \$584,492 in 2008 or about one hundred and seventy percent (170%).
5. Earned income and related Act 511 Taxes account for 48% of total revenues. Given the continued influx of working families who remain within Township long-term and relatively high incomes overall, earned income tax is assumed to increase at a rate above inflation if the population losses stabilize.
6. After adjustment for inflation and millage increases, the revenues from real estate taxes varied as a percentage of total revenues, due in part to a decline in new construction in the late 2000's. Lower percentages were reported in 2003 and 2009 (17%) but fluctuated between 21% and 33% during the period analyzed.
7. Within the 15238 Zip Code, employment increased both in terms of numbers and in terms of wages (after adjustment for inflation) between 1998 to 2009 according to ZIP Code Business Pattern data.

Conclusions

1. The number of persons employed has remained consistent from 2000 to 2010, even with the loss of population, but have shifted to managerial and service sector occupations. An increase from ten percent (10%) to 17.8% of working residents employed within the Township indicates increased local employment opportunities.
2. Tax revenues remain stable and/or above inflation, unlike in many surrounding and similar communities. Maintenance of reserves will help to stabilize taxes when such trends level off or revenues decrease.
3. Increases in median household and family incomes have provided a sustainable local housing market.