

The Best Neighborhood in Pittsburgh

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Introduction

Our goal: Find the **best neighborhood in Pittsburgh for families**

Why it matters: Families want safe, stable places with strong schools

We focused on 3 important factors:

- **Safety** – fewer police calls = safer neighborhood
- **School Enrollment** – more students = better school access
- **Vacancy Rate** – fewer empty homes = more stable, lived-in area

We used real data from the **WPRDC** to score and compare neighborhoods

Metric Explanation

We used three key metrics to define “best” for families:

◆ 1. Crime Rate

- Data: Police Incident Blotter
- Fewer police-reported incidents = safer neighborhood

◆ 2. School Enrollment

- Data: Pittsburgh Public School Enrollment
- More students enrolled = stronger school access
- Indicates family engagement and education resources

◆ 3. Vacancy Rate

- Data: Neighborhood Profiles
- Fewer vacant homes = more stable and lived-in
- Lower vacancy suggests long-term residents and better upkeep

Each neighborhood got a score from 0 to 1 for each metric. We averaged them to get a final “bestness” score.

Datasets Explanation

We used 3 public datasets from the WPRDC (Western PA Regional Data Center):

1. Police Incident Blotter

- Records police-reported incidents across Pittsburgh
- Used to measure safety by counting crime reports
- [Source](#)

2. School Enrollment by Neighborhood

- Lists public school student enrollment per neighborhood
- Used to measure education access and family presence
- [Source](#)

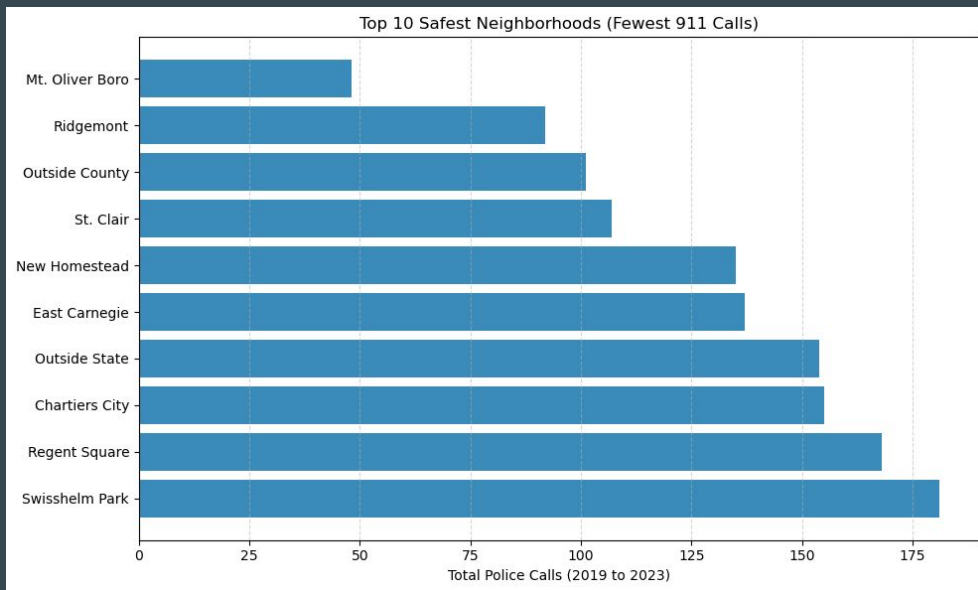
3. Pittsburgh Neighborhood Profiles

- Provides demographic and housing info by neighborhood
- Used vacancy rate to assess housing stability
- [Source](#)

All datasets were cleaned and merged using Python (Pandas + Matplotlib)

Crime Rate Results

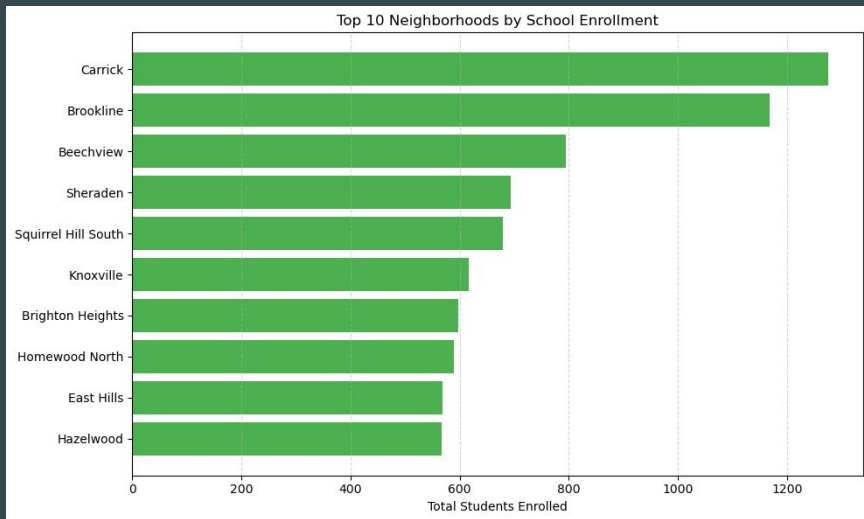
- Based on number of police calls from 2019 to present
- Fewer calls = safer neighborhood = higher score
- Normalized scores between 0 and 1 ($\text{crime_score} = 1 - (\text{crime_calls} - \text{min}) / (\text{max} - \text{min})$)
- Top safer neighborhoods had consistently low incident counts



| neighborhood | crime_calls | crime_score |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mt. Oliver Boro | 48 | 1.000000 |
| Ridgemont | 92 | 0.994991 |
| Outside County | 101 | 0.993967 |
| St. Clair | 107 | 0.993284 |
| New Homestead | 135 | 0.990097 |
| East Carnegie | 137 | 0.989869 |
| Outside State | 154 | 0.987934 |
| Chartiers City | 155 | 0.987820 |
| Regent Square | 168 | 0.986340 |
| Swishelm Park | 181 | 0.984861 |

School Enrollment Results

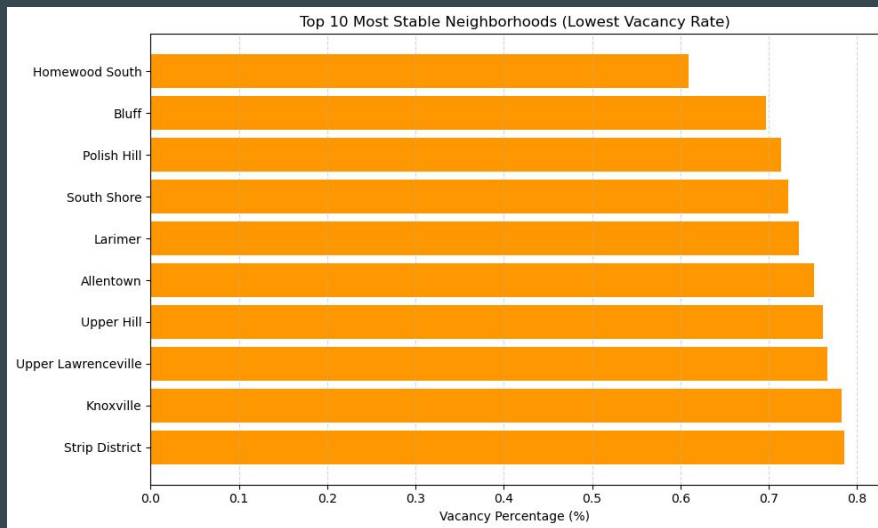
- Total public school enrollment per neighborhood
- More students = better access to schools and resources
- Normalized scores from 0 (low enrollment) to 1 (high enrollment) ($school_score = (enrollment - min) / (max - min)$)
- Reflects family presence and education engagement



| neighborhood | total_students_enrolled | school_score |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Carrick | 1276.0 | 1.000000 |
| Brookline | 1169.0 | 0.915348 |
| Beechview | 794.0 | 0.618671 |
| Sheraden | 694.0 | 0.539557 |
| Squirrel Hill South | 679.0 | 0.527690 |
| Knoxville | 616.0 | 0.477848 |
| Brighton Heights | 598.0 | 0.463608 |
| Homewood North | 589.0 | 0.456487 |
| East Hills | 569.0 | 0.440665 |
| Hazelwood | 567.0 | 0.439082 |

Vacancy Results

- Lower vacancy rate = more stable and lived-in
- Used % of vacant homes from Neighborhood Profiles
- Normalized so lower vacancy = higher score
- Shows long-term community investment
- *lower vacancy = higher score (0 to 1)*

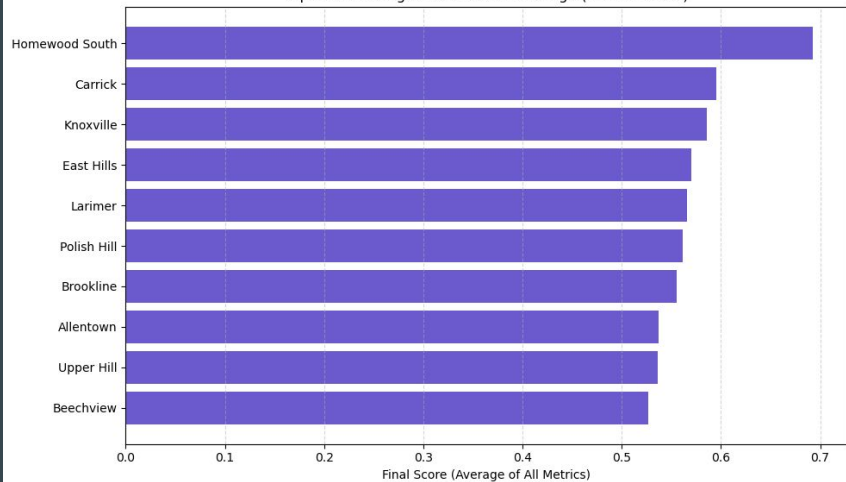


| neighborhood | vacancy_percent | vacancy_score |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Homewood South | 0.609091 | 1.000000 |
| Bluff | 0.696970 | 0.757686 |
| Polish Hill | 0.714120 | 0.710396 |
| South Shore | 0.722222 | 0.688056 |
| Larimer | 0.733990 | 0.655608 |
| Allentown | 0.751356 | 0.607725 |
| Upper Hill | 0.761208 | 0.580559 |
| Upper Lawrenceville | 0.766846 | 0.565011 |
| Knoxville | 0.782535 | 0.521751 |
| Strip District | 0.785714 | 0.512985 |

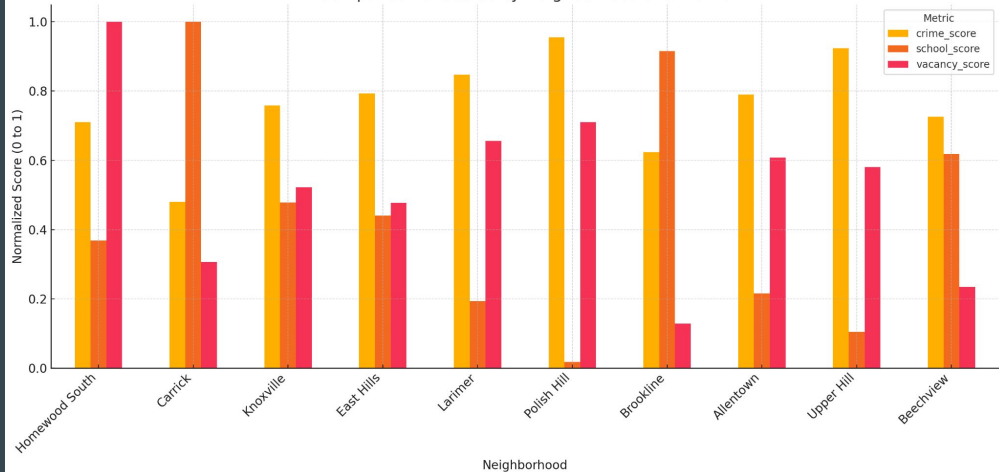
Final Merged Results

- Combined all 3 scores: safety, school enrollment, and vacancy rate
- Each score was normalized from 0 to 1 and equally weighted
- $\text{final_score} = (\text{crime_score} + \text{school_score} + \text{vacancy_score}) / 3$
- Final score = average of all three
- **Homewood South** ranked #1 for overall balance
- Other strong contenders: **Carrick, Knoxville, Sheraden**

Top 10 Best Neighborhoods in Pittsburgh (Overall Score)



Comparison of Scores by Neighborhood and Metric



Code Overview & Explanation (Crime)

1. Data Cleaning:

We used pandas to load and clean our datasets. For example here we clean the neighborhood names

```
crime_recent["INCIDENTNEIGHBORHOOD"] = (  
    crime_recent["INCIDENTNEIGHBORHOOD"]  
    .astype(str)  
    .str.strip()  
    .str.title()  
)
```

2. Count Police Calls

```
# Step 4: Count police calls by neighborhood  
crime_counts = (crime_recent["INCIDENTNEIGHBORHOOD"].value_counts().reset_index())
```

This gave us the total number of incidents reported in each area.

3. Score Each Neighborhood

```
# Normalize the crime calls: lower calls = higher score (0 to 1)  
# crime_score = 1 - (crime_calls - min) / (max - min)  
crime_counts["crime_score"] = 1 - (  
    (crime_counts["crime_calls"] - crime_counts["crime_calls"].min()) /  
    (crime_counts["crime_calls"].max() - crime_counts["crime_calls"].min())  
)
```

This makes sure the safest areas get the highest scores on a fair scale.

Code Explanation (Vacancy)

1. Calculate Vacancy Rate

```
vacancy_data["vacancy_rate"] = vacancy_data["vacant_housing_units"] / vacancy_data["total_housing_units"]
```

We divided vacant homes by total homes to get the vacancy percentage

2. Convert to a Score

```
# Normalize vacancy rate: lower vacancy = higher score (0 to 1)
# vacancy_score = 1 - (vacancy_percent - min) / (max - min)
vacancy_data["vacancy_score"] = 1 - (
    (vacancy_data["vacancy_percent"] - vacancy_data["vacancy_percent"].min()) /
    (vacancy_data["vacancy_percent"].max() - vacancy_data["vacancy_percent"].min())
)
```

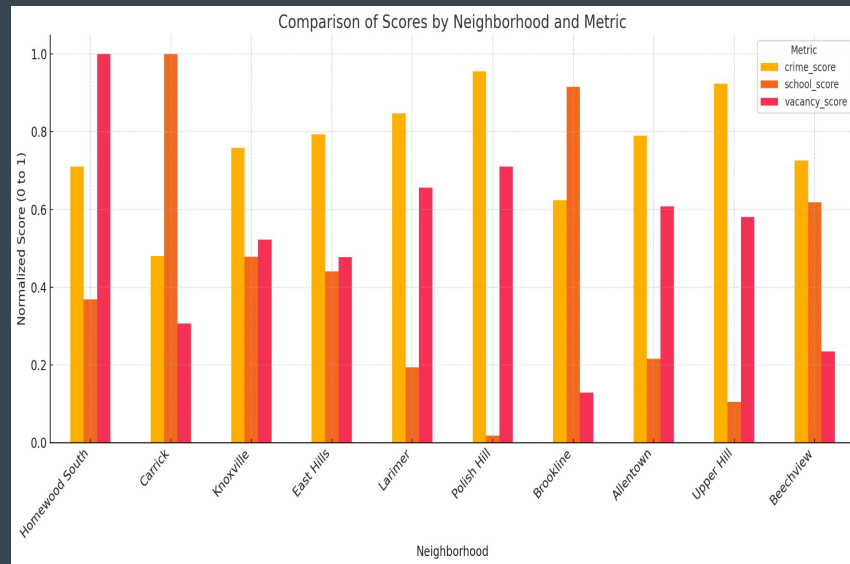
Then we flipped that so that lower vacancy = higher score.

Conclusion



Best Neighborhood: Homewood South

- Scored highest overall by balancing all 3 metrics
- Strongest in housing stability (lowest vacancy rate)
- Performed well in crime and school metrics
- Outpaced neighborhoods that only excelled in one category



What We Learned:

- “Best” doesn’t mean perfect in one area, it means balanced across many
- Real data can challenge assumptions and reveal hidden strengths in neighborhoods

Questions?