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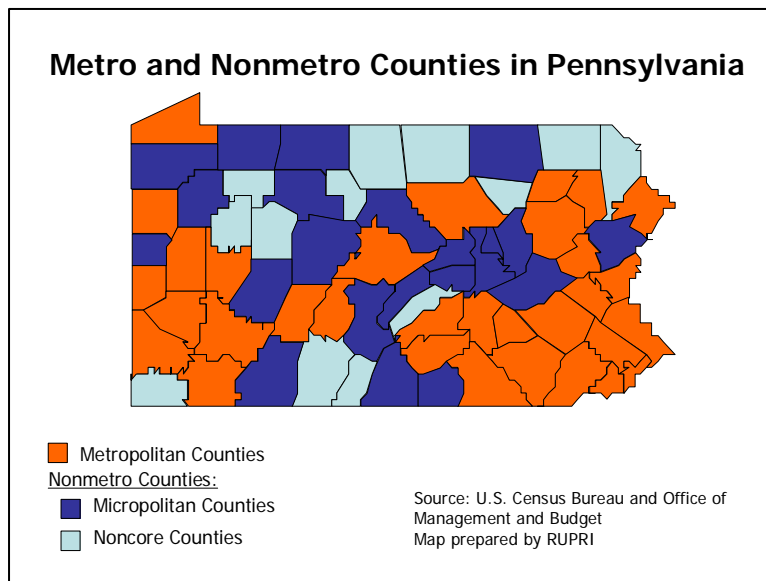
Demographic and Economic Profile

Pennsylvania

Updated June 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Pennsylvania

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 32 counties in Pennsylvania are part of metropolitan areas, and 22 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 13 counties in Pennsylvania are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 84.0 percent of Pennsylvania residents live in metropolitan areas, 12.9 percent live in micropolitan areas and 3.1 percent live in noncore areas.

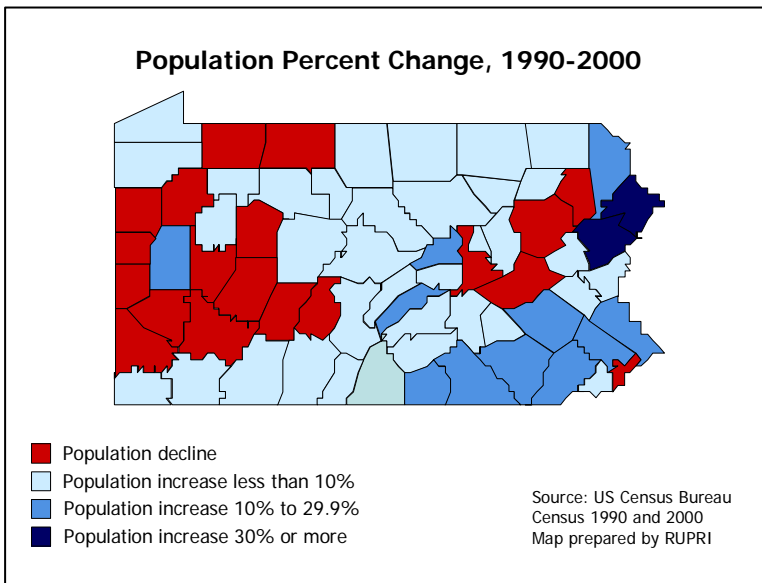


Population

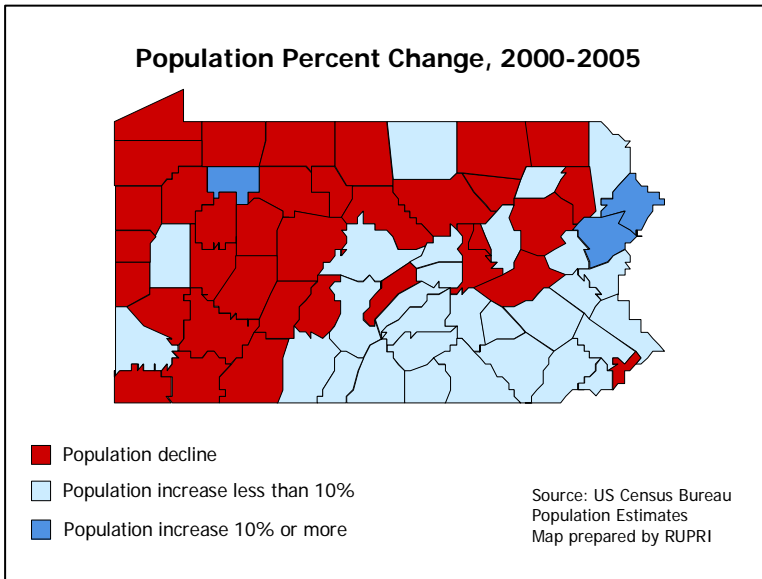
Pennsylvania's population in 2005 was 12,429,616, up 1.2 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Pennsylvania increased 3.4 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. Population growth in Pennsylvania's micropolitan areas has outpaced the metropolitan and the noncore areas during both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Pennsylvania	3.4%	1.2%
Metropolitan	3.0%	1.2%
Nonmetropolitan	5.1%	1.4%
Micropolitan	5.1%	1.7%
Noncore	4.8%	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

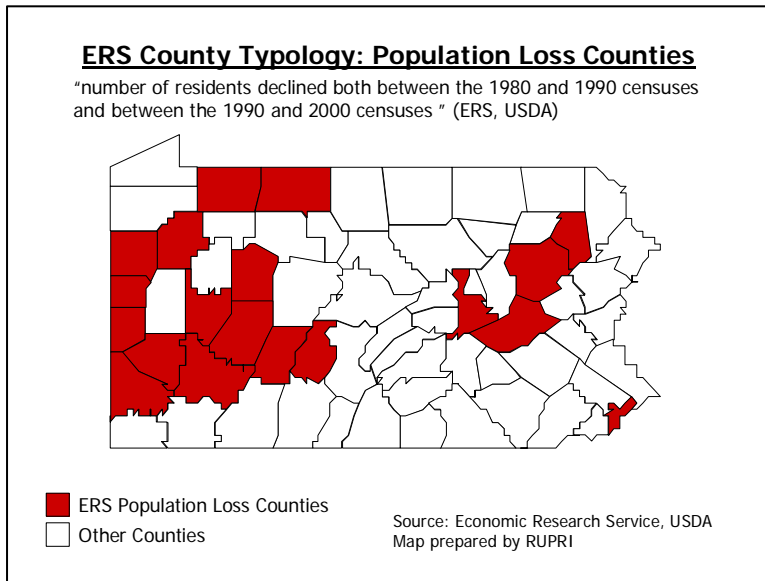


During the 1990s, 19 counties in Pennsylvania lost population (11 metro and 8 nonmetro counties). Two counties experienced population gains of over 30 percent - Pike County (65.2%) and Monroe County (44.9%). Pike County is part of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Area, and Monroe County represents the East Stroudsburg Micropolitan Area.



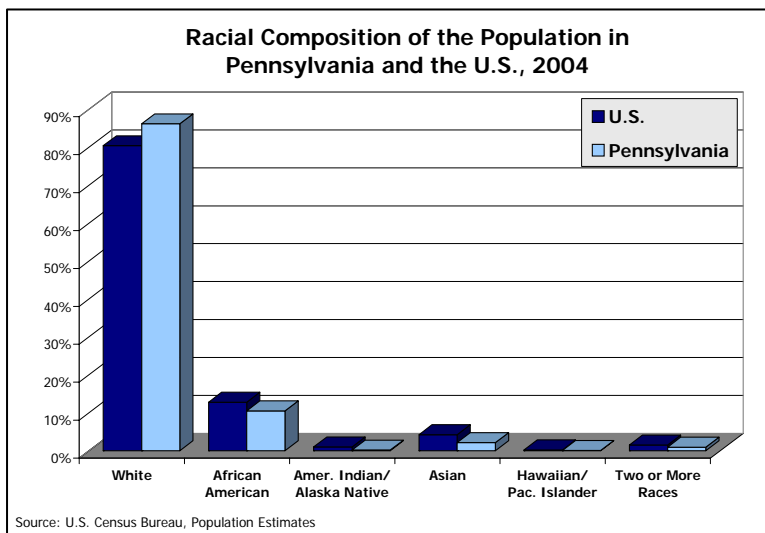
From 2000 to 2005, 35 counties in Pennsylvania lost population (13 metro and 22 nonmetro counties). The highest rate of growth was again in Pike County, with a population increase of 21.7 percent during this time period.

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if the population declined from 1980 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. In Pennsylvania, 19 counties are classified as population loss counties, 11 metro and 8 nonmetro counties.

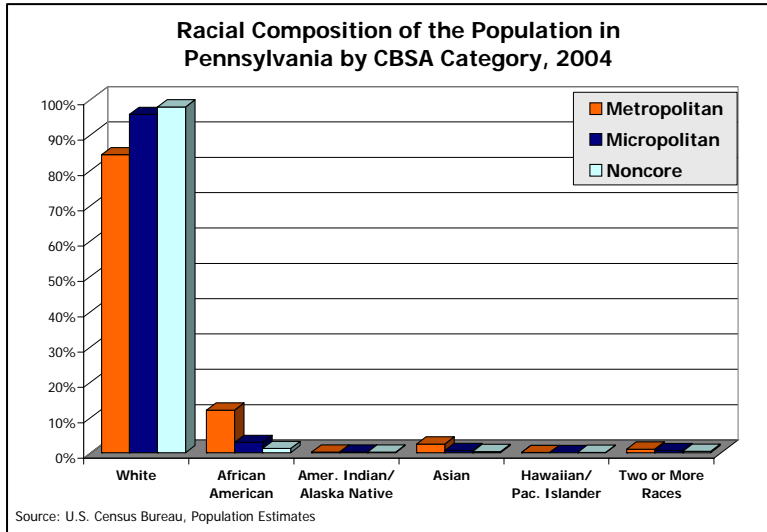


Race / Ethnicity

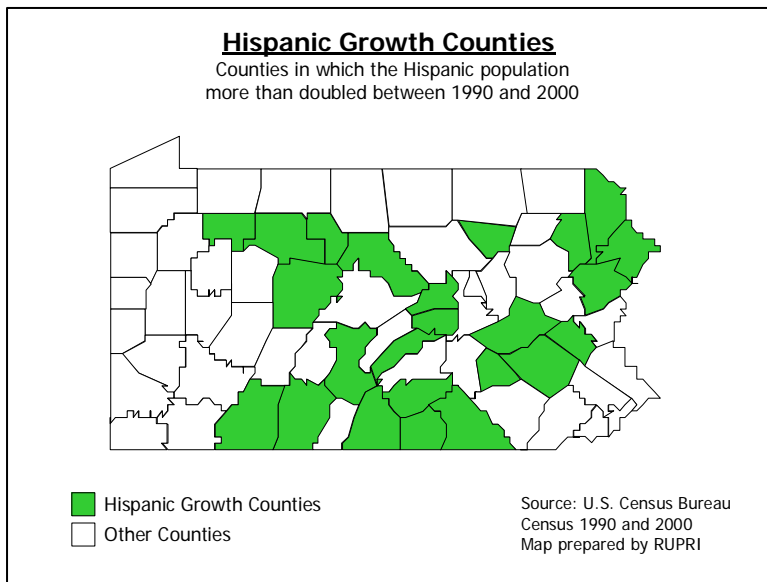
The population in Pennsylvania is 86.2 percent white and 10.5 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau population estimates).



Within Pennsylvania, the metropolitan population is 84.3 percent white and 12.0 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 95.7 percent white and 2.9 percent African American, and the noncore population is 97.9 percent white and 1.2 percent African American.

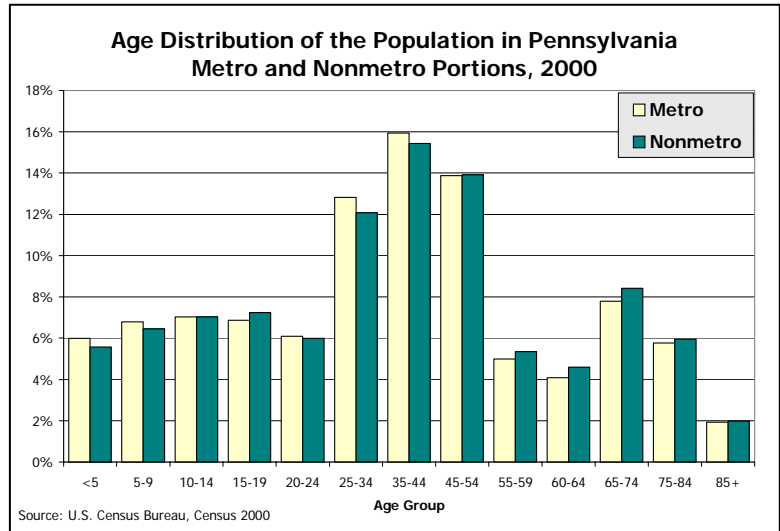


People of Hispanic origin make up 3.8 percent of Pennsylvania’s population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population. Within Pennsylvania, Hispanics make up 4.2 percent of the metropolitan population, 2.2 percent of the micropolitan population, and 0.9 percent of the noncore population. Several counties have experienced significant growth in the Hispanic population over the past decade and a half. In the 24 counties shown below, the Hispanic population more than doubled during the 1990s. In many cases, though the Hispanic population represents a small portion of total population. In two Pennsylvania counties Hispanics account for over 10 percent of the population - Berks County (11.8 %) and Lehigh County (12.9 %).

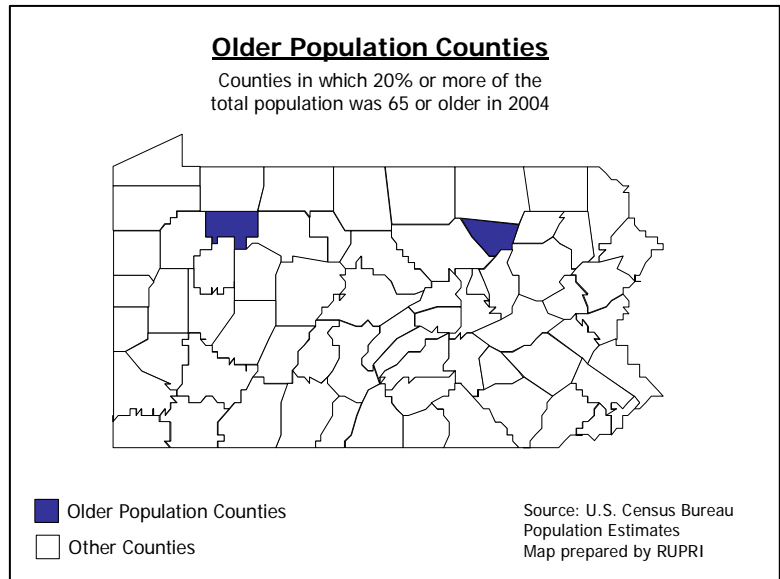


Age

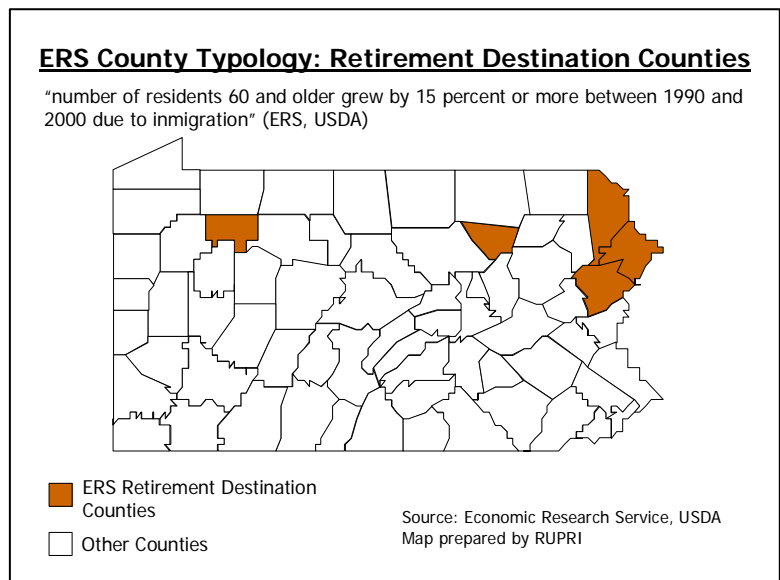
The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Pennsylvania is shown in the chart to the right. The percent of the population in the 25 to 44 age groups is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 55 and over is greater in the nonmetro areas.



Many rural areas experience an aging of their populations over time, in some cases due to immigration of retirees and in other cases due to outmigration of younger populations and an aging-in-place of residents. Two Pennsylvania counties have a significant portion of total population over the age of 65. These counties, both nonmetro, are shown in the map to the right.

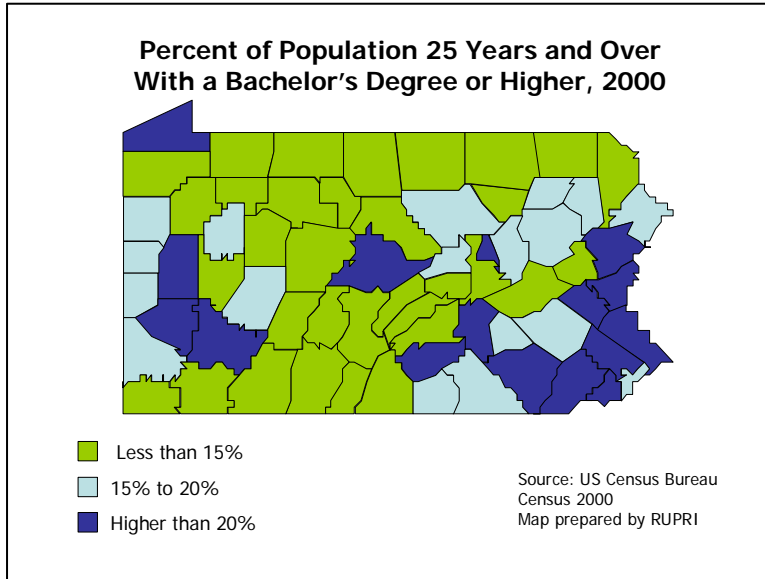


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. Five counties in Pennsylvania (1 metro and 4 nonmetro) are classified as retirement destination counties.

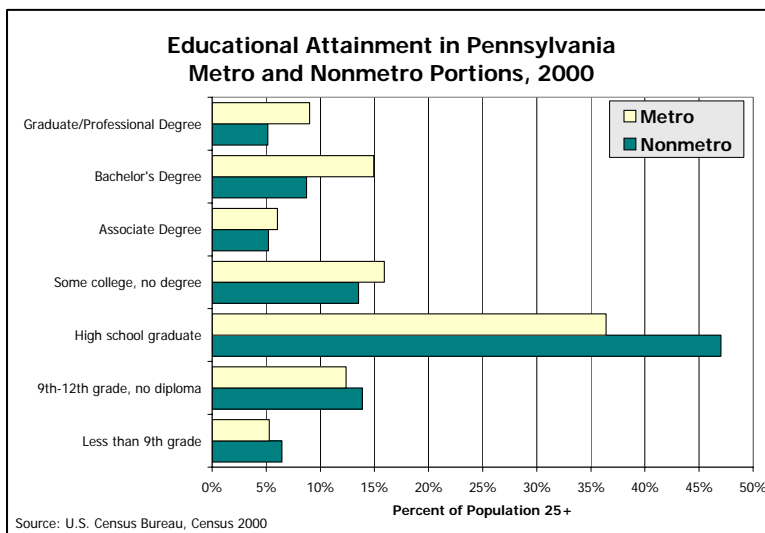


Educational Attainment

The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 22.4 percent in Pennsylvania. In metro areas of Pennsylvania, this percentage is 24.0 percent, compared to only 13.9 percent in nonmetro areas.

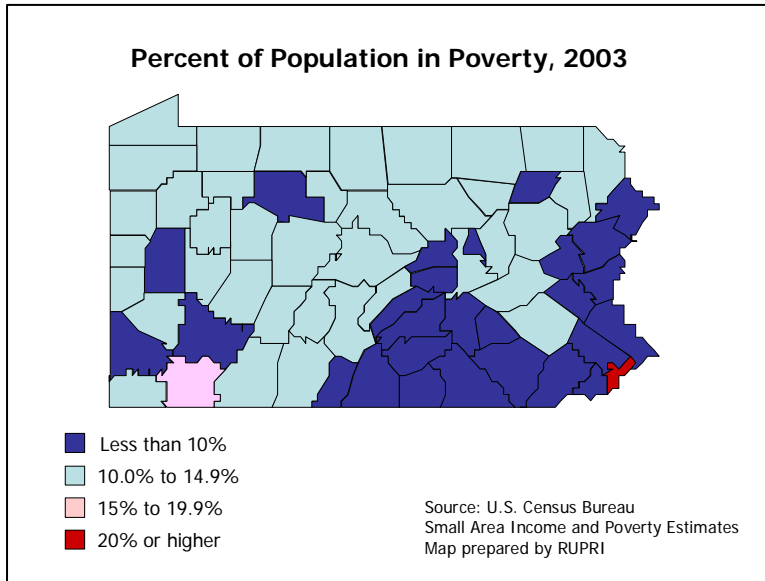


The chart below compares the educational attainment of Pennsylvania's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. degree or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.



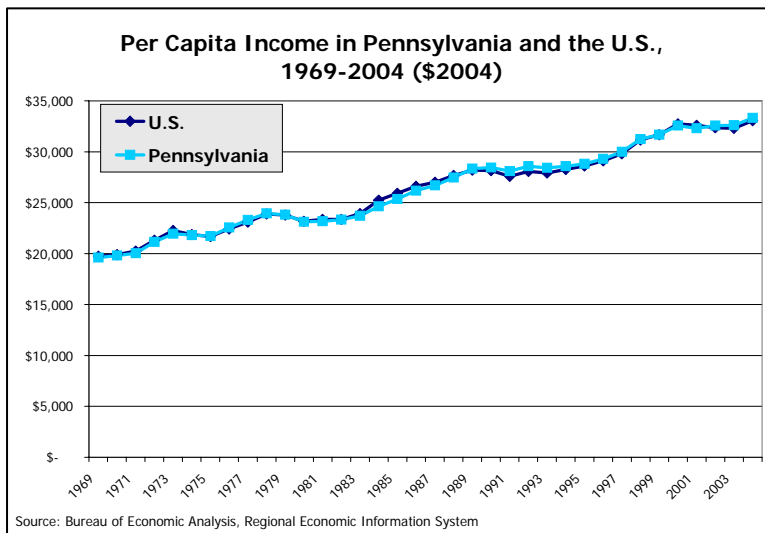
Poverty

The poverty rate in Pennsylvania in 2003 was 10.6 percent compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rate in Pennsylvania counties ranges from 5.3 percent in Chester County to 20.1 percent in Philadelphia County.

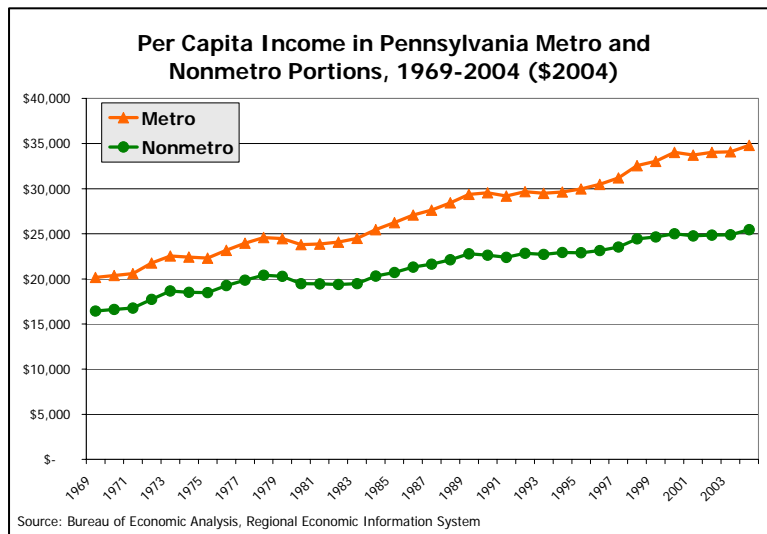


Per Capita Income

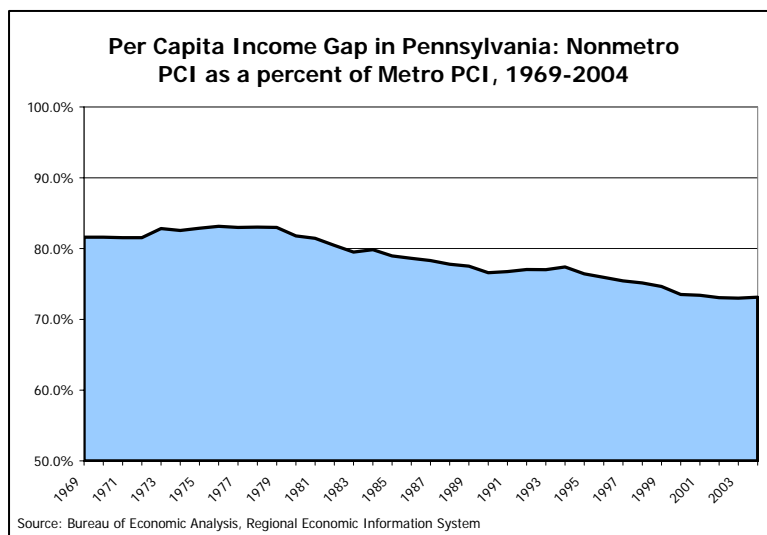
Trends in per capita income in Pennsylvania have matched national trends. In 2004, per capita income in Pennsylvania was \$33,312, compared to \$33,050 for the nation.



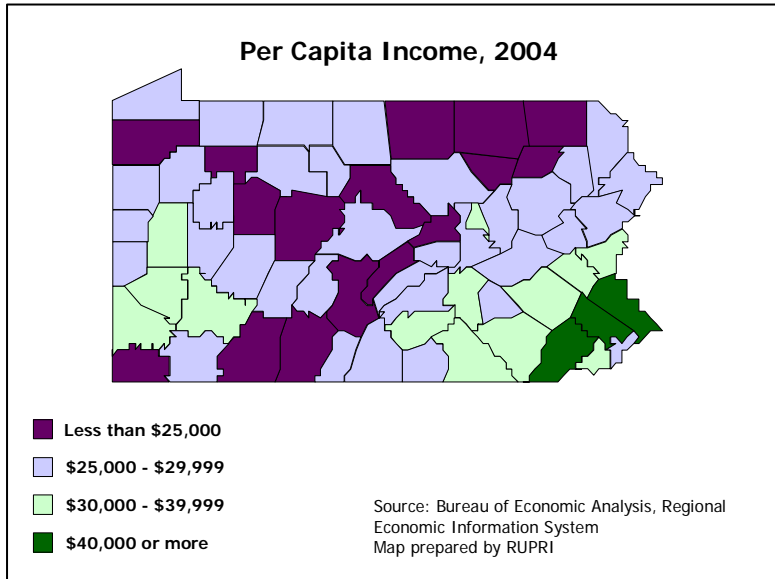
Nonmetro per capita income in Pennsylvania has lagged behind metro throughout the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$34,809, compared to \$25,455 in nonmetro areas.



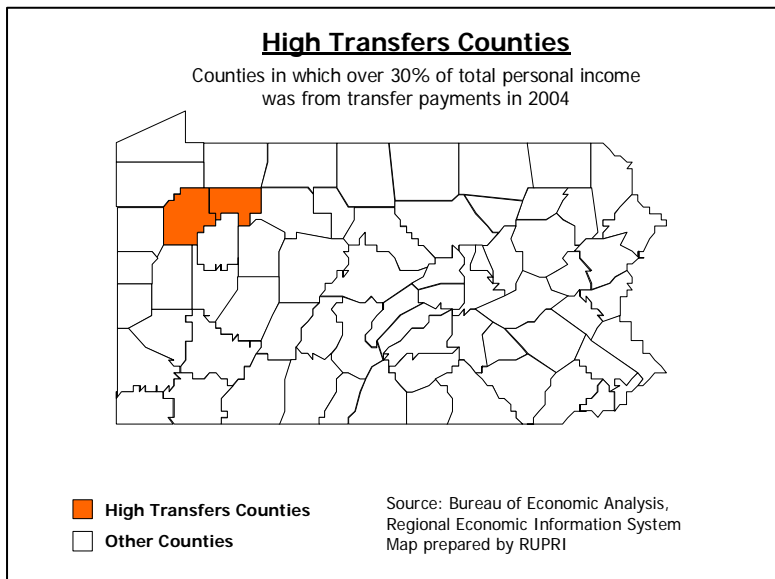
The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Pennsylvania, the gap was at its lowest in 1976 and at its highest in 2003. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 73.1 percent of metro per capita income.



Within Pennsylvania, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$20,163 in Forest County to \$51,207 in Montgomery County.

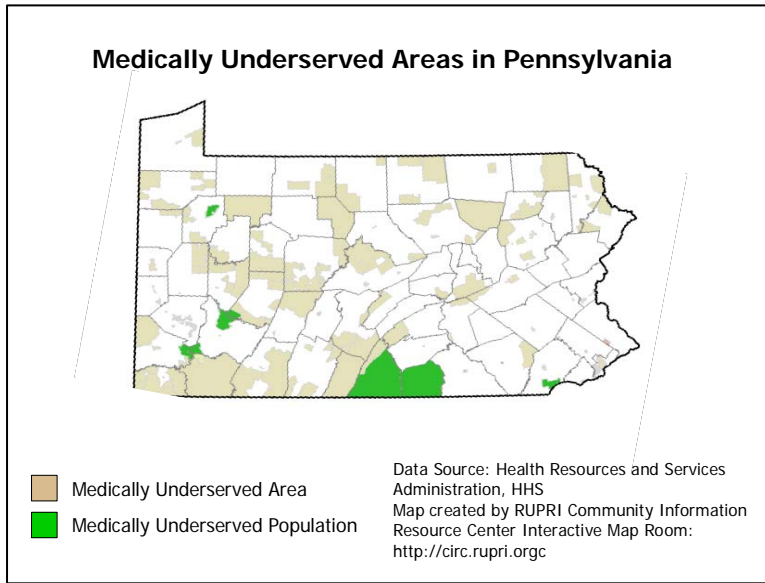


Transfer payments include retirement and disability payments, social security benefits, public assistance, and medical benefits. In Pennsylvania, two counties' incomes rely significantly on transfer payment. In these counties, shown in the map below, transfer payments account for over 30 percent of total personal income in the county.

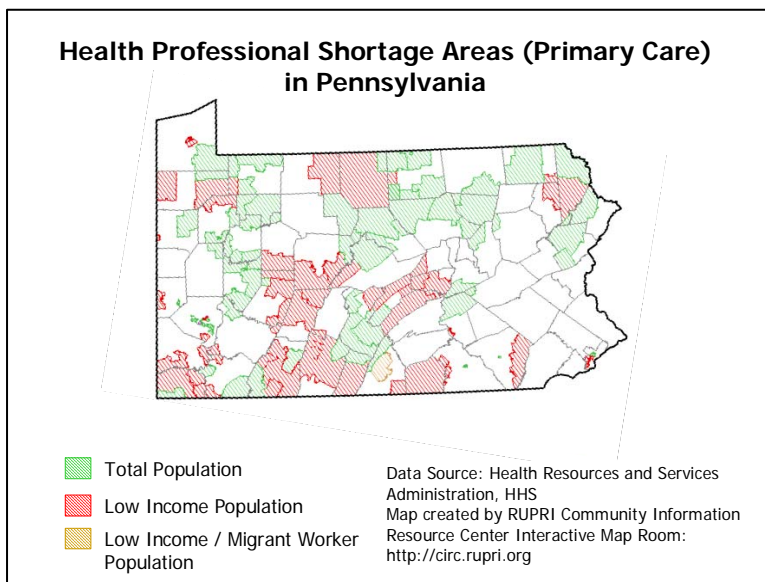


Health Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Pennsylvania, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

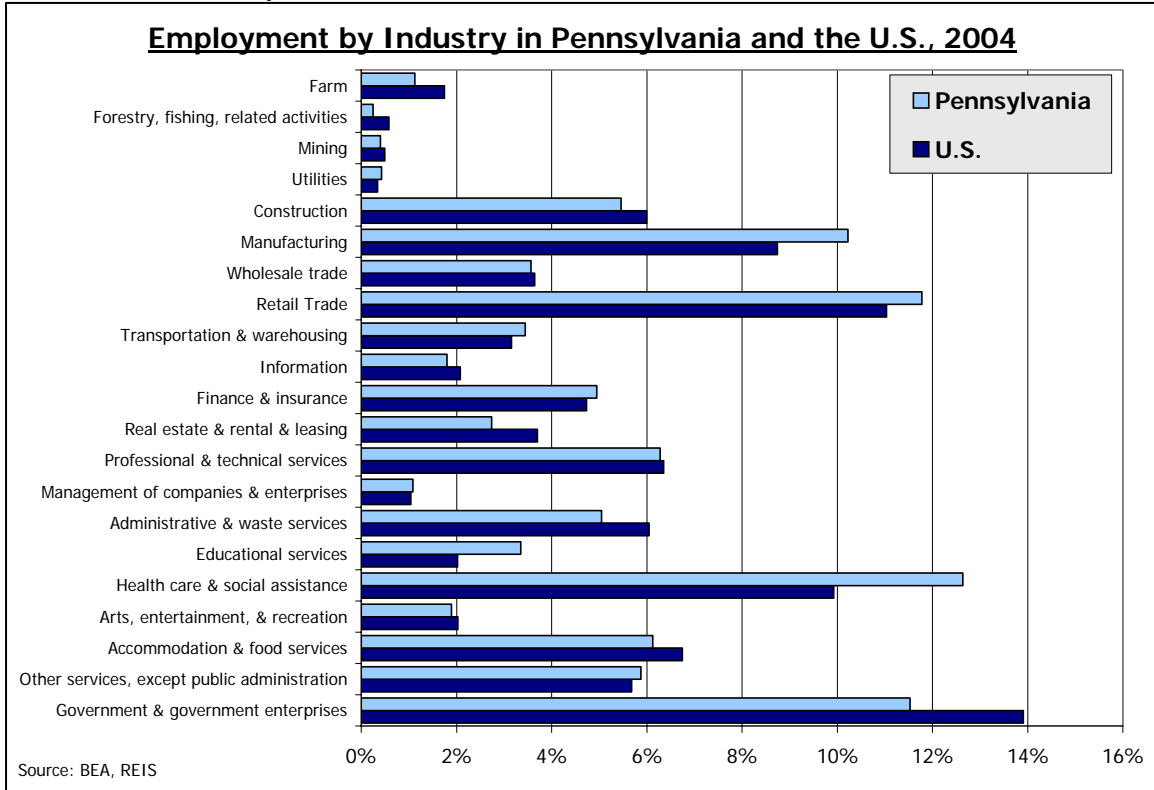


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Pennsylvania, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

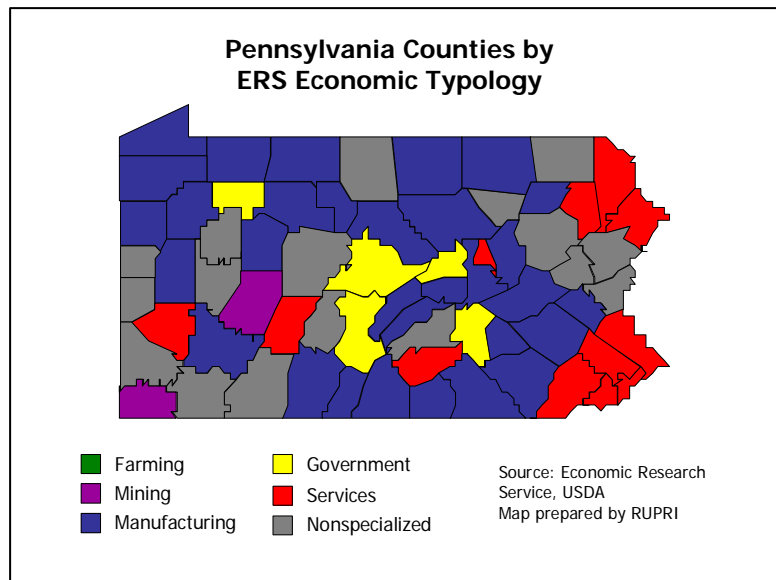


Employment Structure

In 2004, health care and social assistance accounted for the largest share of employment in Pennsylvania (12.6%). Nationally, government and government enterprises was the largest employment sector (13.9%). Retail trade was the second largest employment sector in both Pennsylvania (11.8%) and the U.S. (11.0%).

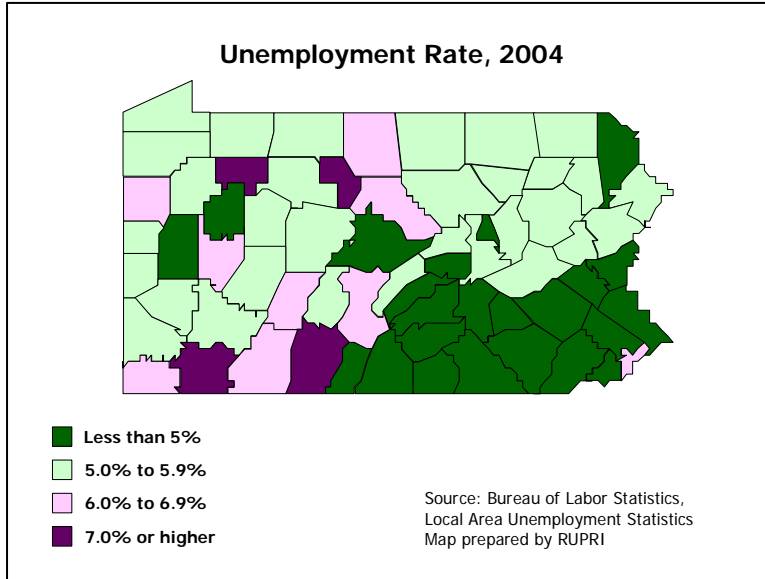


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Pennsylvania counties by this typology, illustrating the importance of manufacturing in many parts of the state.

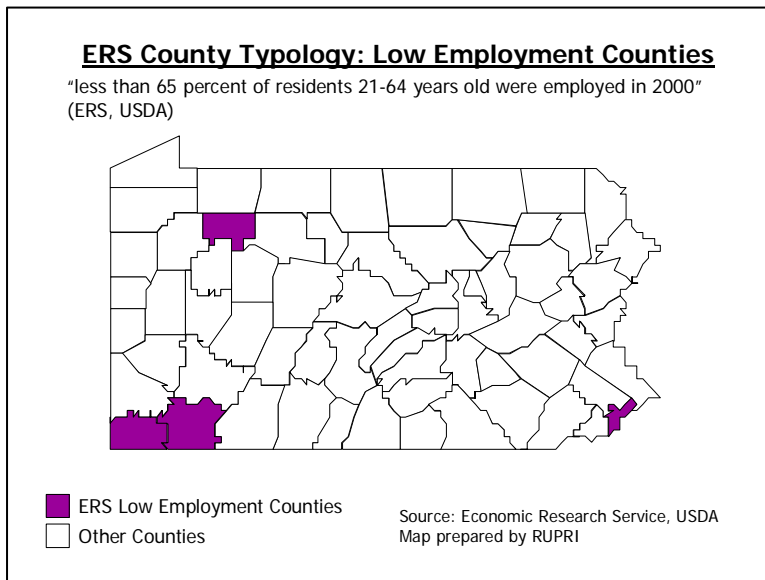


Unemployment

In 2005 the unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.0 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the nation. Within Pennsylvania the unemployment rate ranged from 3.4 percent in Franklin County to 8.6 percent in Forest County.

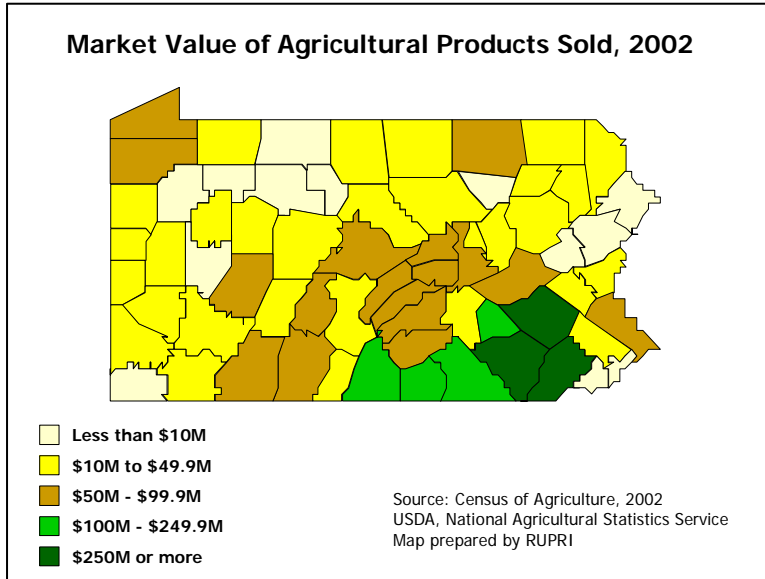


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low employment counties if “less than 65 percent of residents 21-64 years old were employed in 2000.” In Pennsylvania, 4 counties are classified as low employment counties, 2 metro and 2 nonmetro counties.

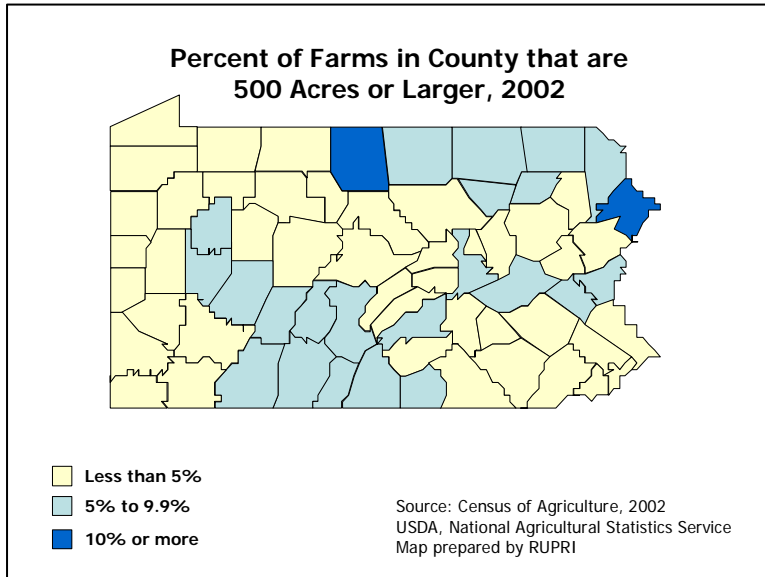


Agriculture

Agriculture represents an important part of the economy in several parts of the state. The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Pennsylvania counties. In seven counties, the value was over \$100 million, and in three counties the value was over \$250 million.

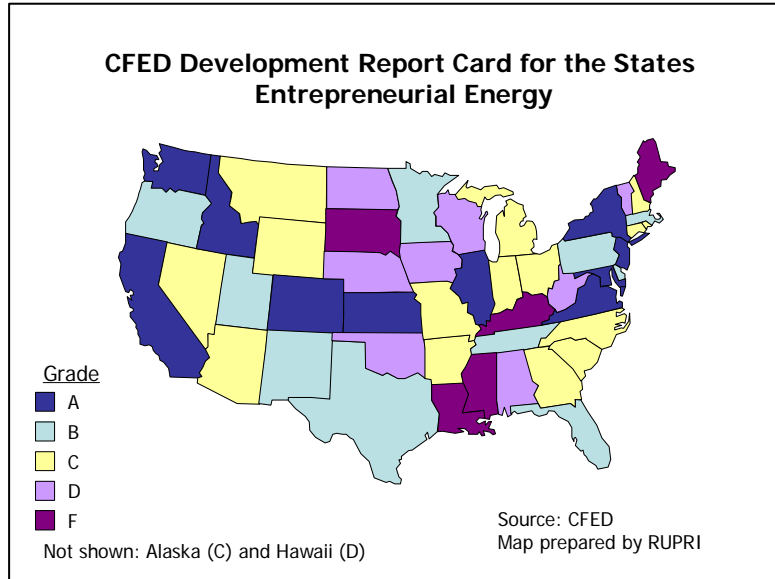


Average farm size in Pennsylvania is 133 acres, and 4.2 percent of the farms are 500 acres or larger.

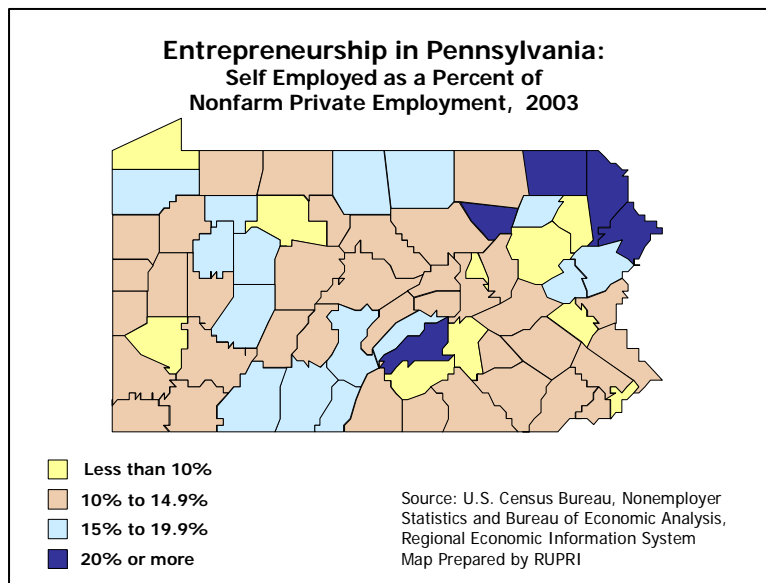


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Pennsylvania’s ranking on this indicator is “B.”

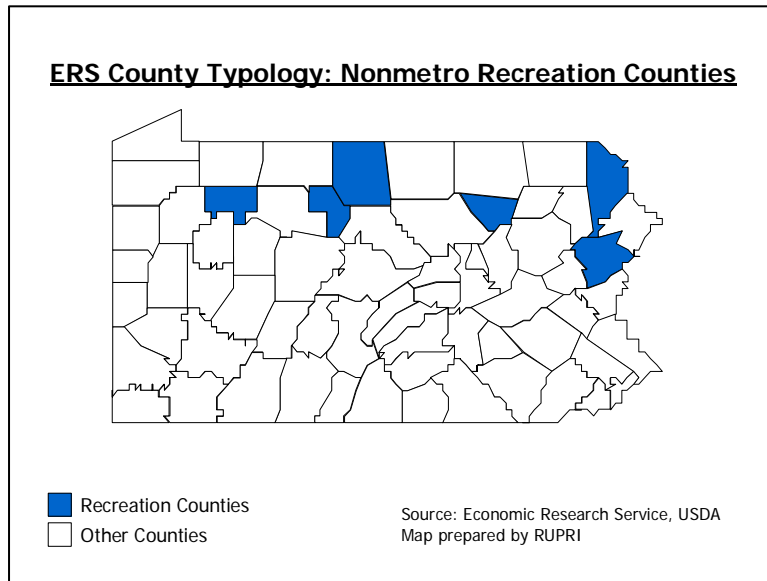


As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Nonmetro Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and six are located in Pennsylvania.



Data Sources and References

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/ea/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

2002 Census of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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