

State of the Commonwealth: 2010



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The State of the Commonwealth: 2010

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Executive Summary

Pennsylvania is growing slowly: becoming older and more diverse each year. A changing population means changing priorities for community leaders and policymakers. The objective of this report is to provide information that will contribute to the development of policies and programs that enhance the well-being of Pennsylvania's residents.

The most significant findings regarding the Commonwealth and its population include:

- Pennsylvania is a slow-growth state. While it has grown more slowly than the nation and the Northeast region over the last decade, Pennsylvania has shown consistent growth since the last decade, a trend that is unlikely to change any time soon.
 - Pennsylvania's total population was 12,448,279 in 2008, a 1.4 percent increase over 2000.
- Pennsylvania is becoming more well-educated: in 2008, 26.3 percent of residents had a Bachelor's Degree or higher, compared to 22.4 percent in 2000.
- Pennsylvania is becoming more diverse every year. Minority population groups are growing much faster than the overall population, and the majority population group (White alone race and non-Hispanic) has shown population decline since the last Decennial Census.
 - The Hispanic Population increased by 50.7 percent since 2000.
- Pennsylvania's population is among the oldest in the United States. It is ranked third in the nation in the proportion of its population that is aged 65 years or older.
 - Pennsylvania's median age was 40.0 in 2008, and is increasing yearly.
- More than one-quarter of Pennsylvania families (groups of people living together) are headed by single householders with no spouse present (including single parents).
- Pennsylvania has some of the oldest housing stock in the nation.
 - More than one-quarter of all homes in Pennsylvania were constructed prior to 1940.
- Women continue to earn significantly less than men at every level of educational attainment.
- Pennsylvania's poverty rates are slightly lower than those of the nation overall.
 - Pennsylvania's poverty rate was 12.1 percent in 2008, compared to 13.2 percent for the United States overall.
- About three-quarters of Pennsylvania's population was born in Pennsylvania, much more than the national average of 58.9 percent, ranking Pennsylvania fourth among the states in the percent of residents who were born in their home state.

Introduction

Pennsylvania includes a dynamic and constantly-changing tapestry of diverse populations: old and young, urban and rural, with a unique mix of race, ethnicity, economy and geography. The makeup of Pennsylvania's communities is of vital concern for everyone in the Commonwealth. From everyday citizens to business leaders, educators to researchers, and of course the policymakers that implement programs that strive to enhance the well-being of Pennsylvania's residents, understanding the population of Pennsylvania is an essential endeavor.

To understand the complex and widely-varying portrait of Pennsylvania's population, there is no better source than the U.S. Census Bureau. The most well-known Census program, of course, is the Decennial Census: the single largest peacetime mobilization of the federal government which produces the basic counts that service as the foundation for all population information in the United States. Other Census programs such as American Community Survey and Population Estimates Program provide a more detailed, vivid, and up-to-date view of populations and socio-economic characteristics in years between censuses.

The State of the Commonwealth: 2010 draws upon all of these sources to produce an overview of the statistics that describe important trends, unique characteristics, and areas of concern for Pennsylvania, now and in the future. This publication is divided into 7 sections, each of which aim to provide a snapshot of some of the most compelling or important issues facing the commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania State Data Center is the Commonwealth's official source for population and socio-economic statistics. Established by executive order of the governor in 1981, the PaSDC strives to improve access to, and use of, statistics available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

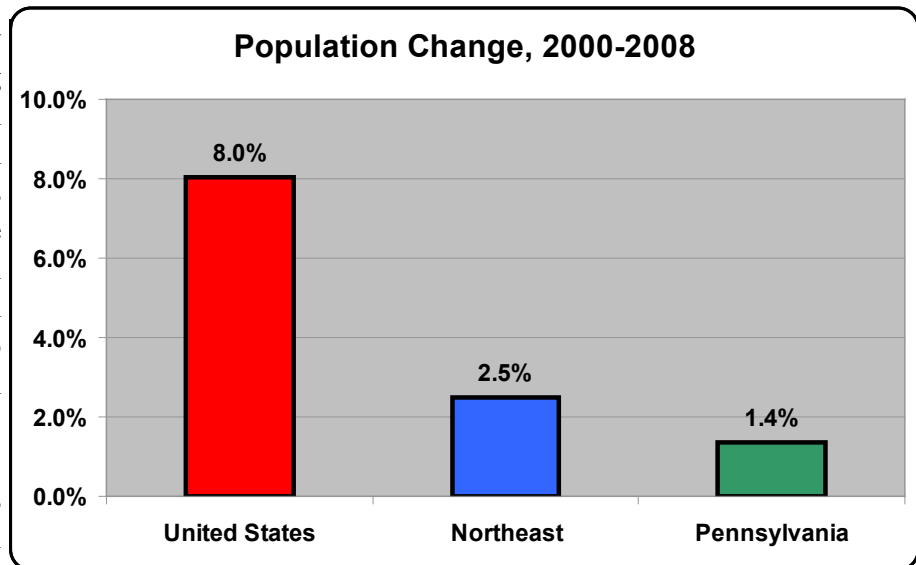
The PaSDC is a part of the Institute of State and Regional Affairs, an applied research unit, and part of Penn State Harrisburg.

Demographics and Population Change

Pennsylvania is the sixth-largest state in the nation. In 2008, the population totaled 12,448,279 people, an increase of 1.4 percent since the last decennial census in 2000. Pennsylvania has never declined in population, according to Census counts.

The Decennial Census is the best measure of the nation’s population. It is an unparalleled source of basic demographic information for local communities. The counts provided by the Decennial Census also serve as the foundation for the two main sources of yearly population and socio-economic data: the Census Bureau’s Population Estimates and the American Community Survey.

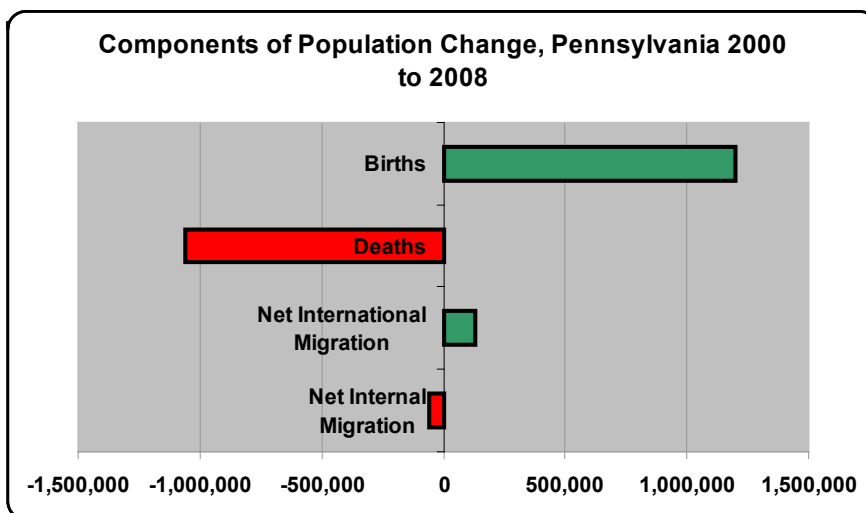
Pennsylvania is currently among the slowest-growing of the states. The change in Pennsylvania’s population between 2000 and 2008 ranks it 45th among the states (and the District of Columbia). Only six states grew more slowly than Pennsylvania, including two states that have lost population since 2000.



Pennsylvania’s growth is slower than the nation overall (with an 8.0 percent population increase since 2000), and the Northeast region (with a 2.5 percent increase during the same time period).

Components of Change

The rate of Pennsylvania’s population growth is partially due to the fact that Pennsylvania has lower rates of natural increase than other states. Natural increase is the change in population due to births and deaths (births minus deaths).



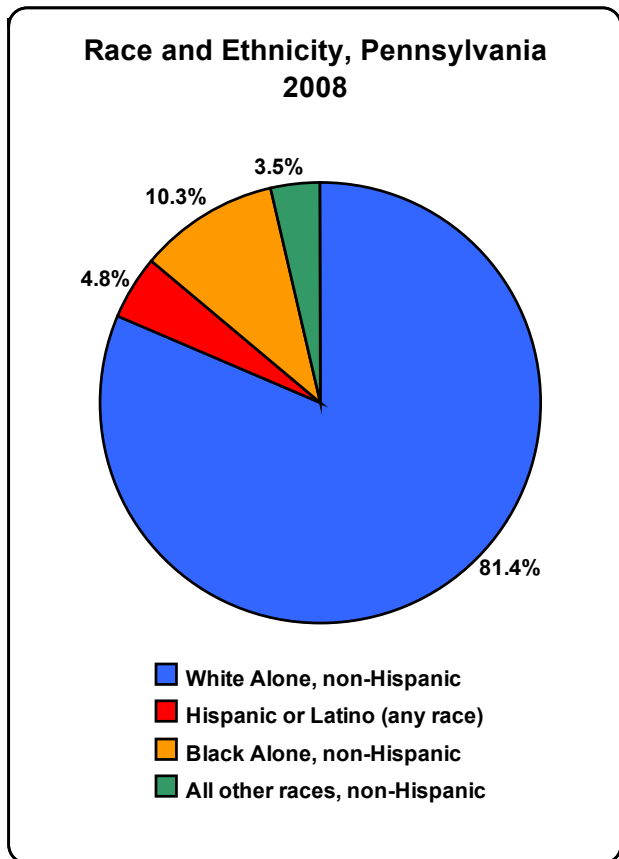
Pennsylvania’s birth rates are lower than the national average, and its death rates are higher than the national average: between 2007 and 2008, the birth rate was 12.0 (the nation’s birth rate overall was 14.3), and the death rate was 10.2 (compared to 8.1 for the nation). This ranks Pennsylvania 49th among the states in its rate of natural increase.

The most significant source of

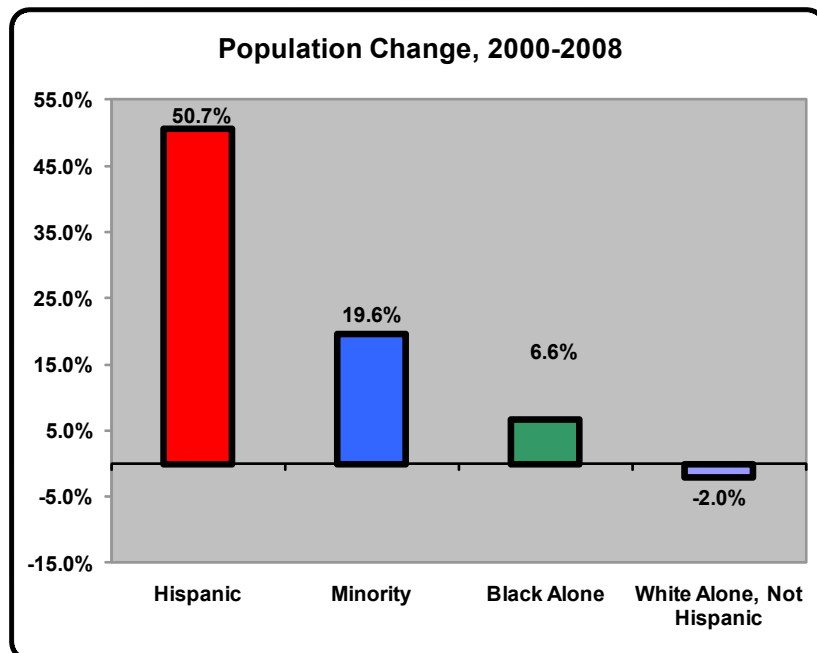
population growth since the last census was migration, especially international migration. Overall, migration added 77,383 to Pennsylvania’s total population. Between states, however, 56,181 more people moved out of Pennsylvania than moved into Pennsylvania from elsewhere in the country (net domestic out-migration). The largest source of population growth since 2000, therefore, has been international migration, which resulted in an increase of 133,564 to the population (though this increase was offset somewhat by the loss of population to domestic out-migration).

Race and Ethnicity

Pennsylvania is significantly less diverse than the nation overall: 81.4 percent of the state’s population is of the White race group alone, and is not Hispanic or Latino. Those persons who have at least one race other than White, or who are Hispanic or Latino (of any race), comprise 18.6 percent of the state’s population. (This is one measure of the overall minority population of an area; under this measure the nation overall is 34.4 percent minority.)



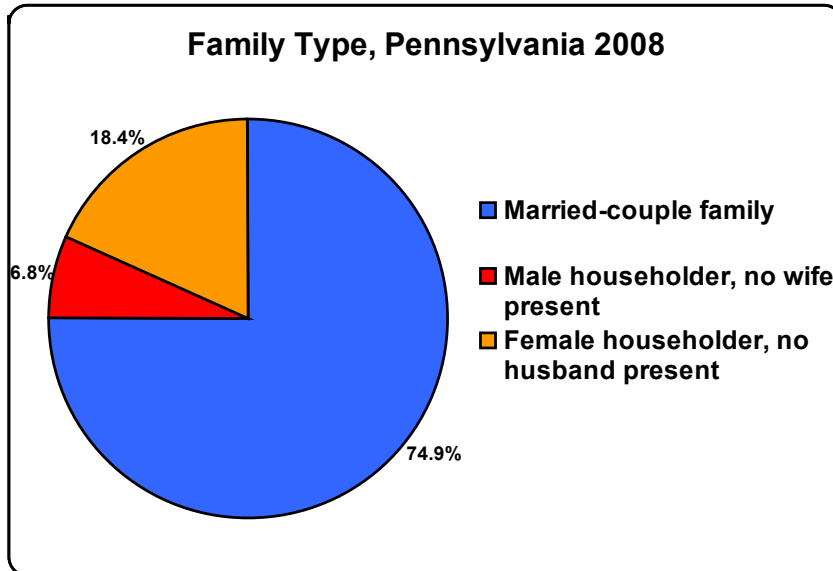
Minority populations are growing much faster than the White alone, not Hispanic majority: between 2000 and 2008, the minority population grew by 19.6 percent, while the White alone, non-Hispanic population actually declined by 2.0 percent. In particular, the Hispanic or Latino population was the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group between 2000 and 2008, growing by 50.7 percent.



Taken together, the cumulative population changes since the last decennial show that minority groups are responsible for all of the population growth Pennsylvania has experienced. The most significant portion of that growth is the Hispanic or Latino population, which contributed more than half of the state’s net population gain since 2000.

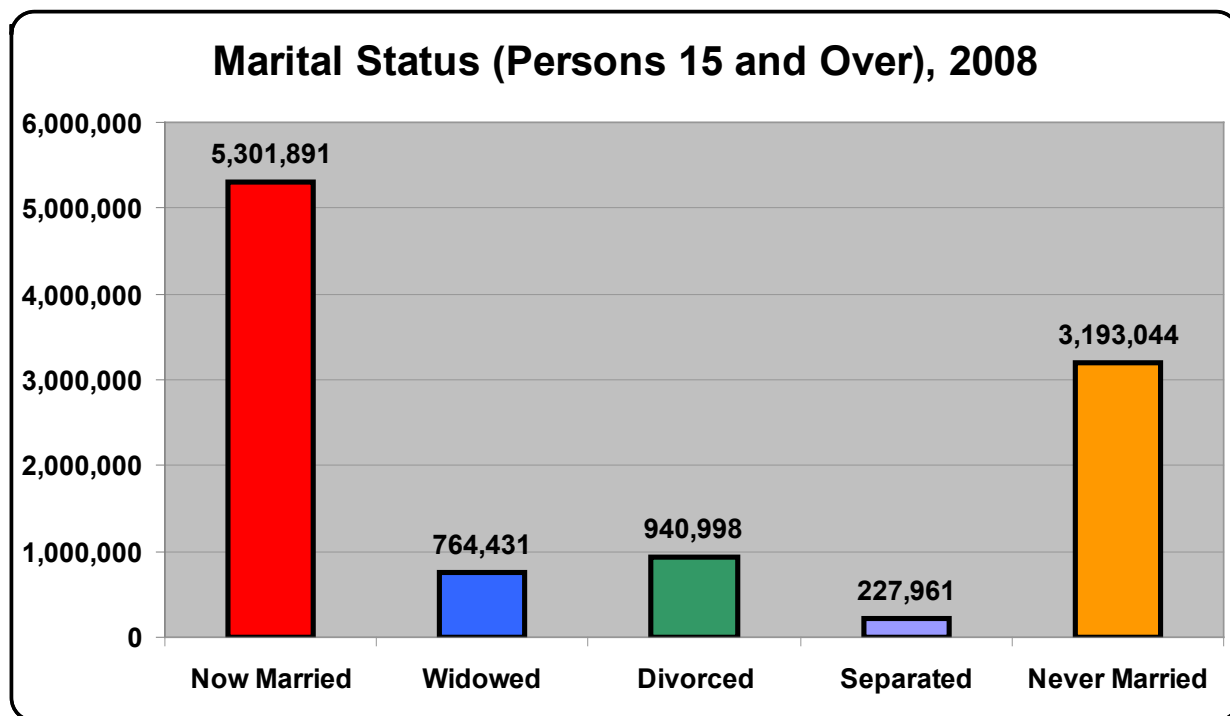
Social Characteristics

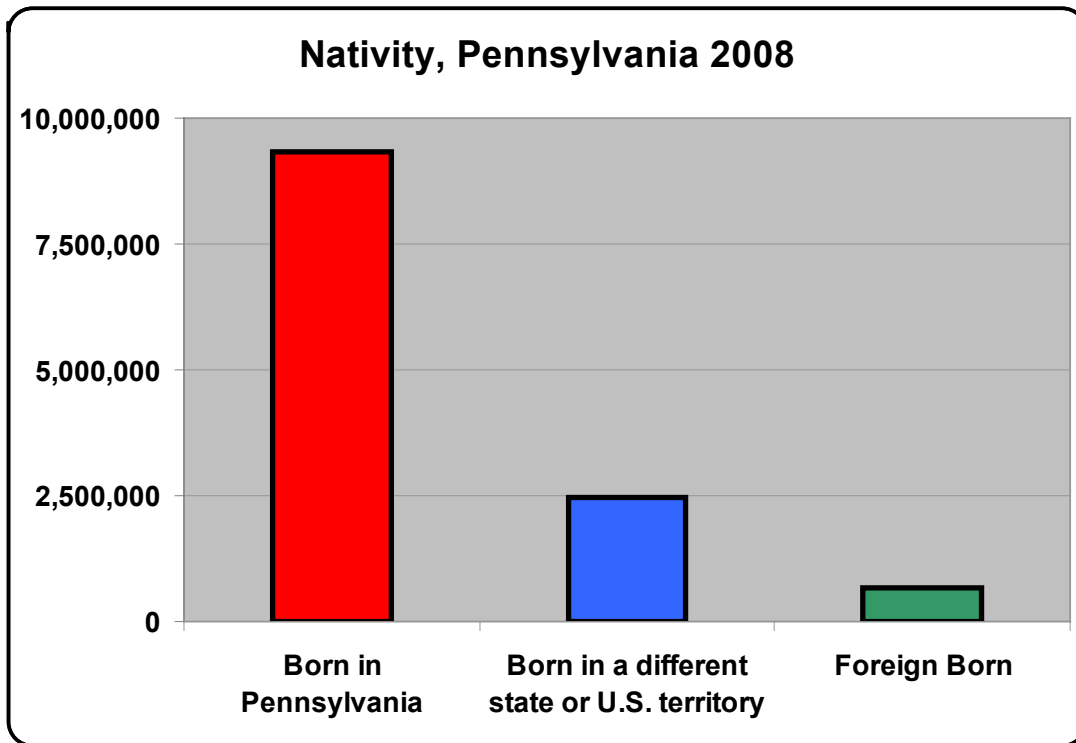
The makeup of families and the social characteristics that define them are essential in providing services to Pennsylvania communities. The American Community Survey provides a timely and accurate snapshot of the social characteristics that define Pennsylvania and its households.



Any group of people living together is considered a household under census definitions. Those households that include people who are related to one another are considered families (also called family households). In 2008, there were 3,205,114 families in Pennsylvania, and 1,699,440 non-family households: 74.9 percent of Pennsylvania's families lived in a married-couple family, while 18.4 percent were single female-headed households (with no husband present), and 6.8 percent lived single male-headed families (with no wife present).

The traditional family arrangement is a married-couple family, that is also living with their own children under 18. Of Pennsylvania families in 2008, 19.3 percent shared this arrangement, less than the national average of 21.1 percent.

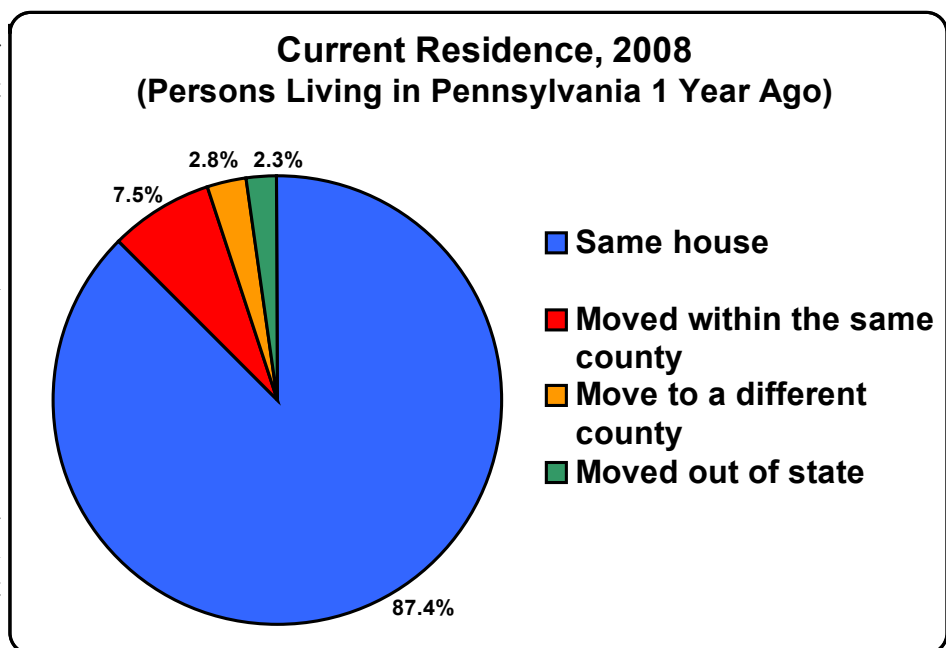




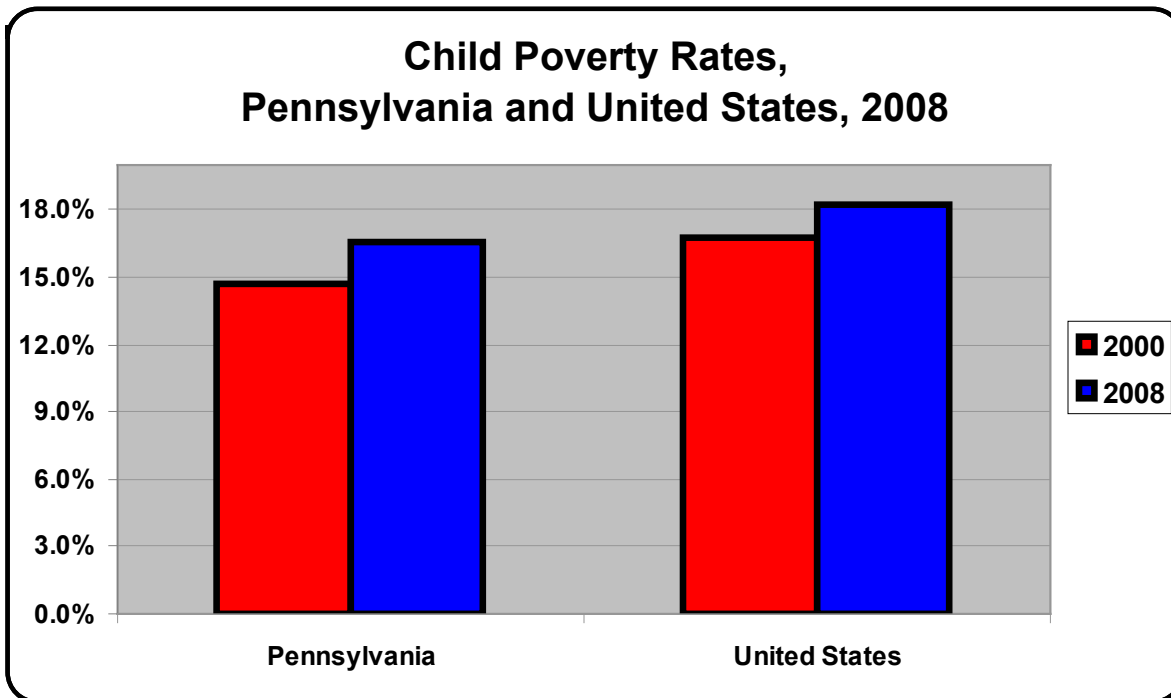
the population 15 years and older, 49.9 percent of men, and 45.8 percent of women were currently married in 2008. Overall, 13.4 percent of marriage-age residents were currently divorced or separated (and not remarried), and 31.3 percent had never been married.

The overwhelming majority of Pennsylvania’s population was born in the United States: 94.7 percent, and more than three-quarters (79.0 percent) of those people were born in Pennsylvania. This is significantly above the U.S. average: nationwide, only 67.3 percent of people were born in their state of residence.

Pennsylvania residents also tended to stay rooted where they live: in 2008, 87.4 percent of Pennsylvania residents live in the same house they lived in one year prior. Of the population that had moved in the last year, more than three-quarters moved from somewhere else in Pennsylvania (and more than a third moved from within the same county).



Most Pennsylvanians spoke English at home in 2008: 90.6 percent. There were 1.1 million people who spoke a language other than English at home in 2008: 3.7 percent of Pennsylvanians spoke

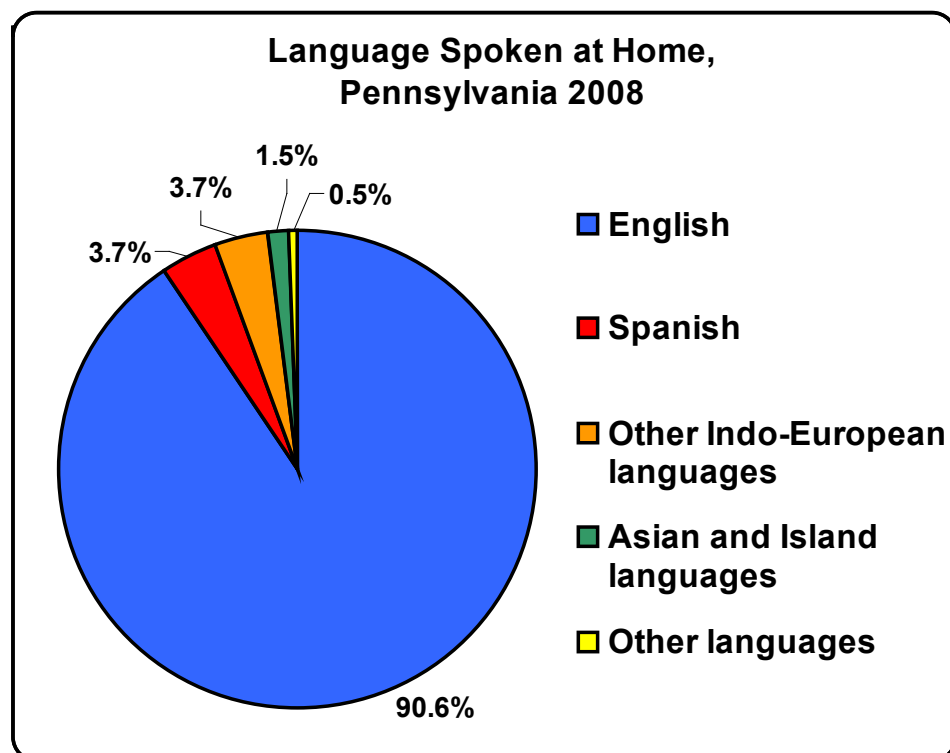


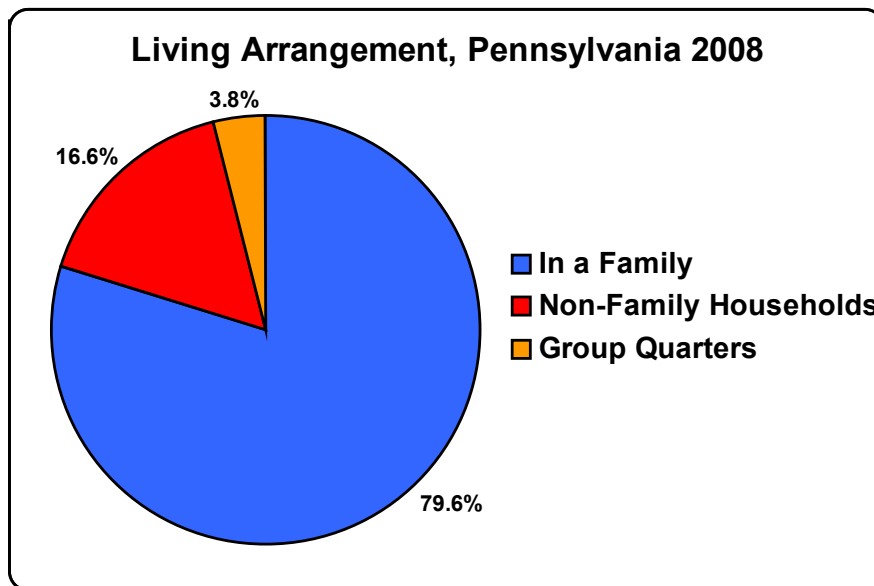
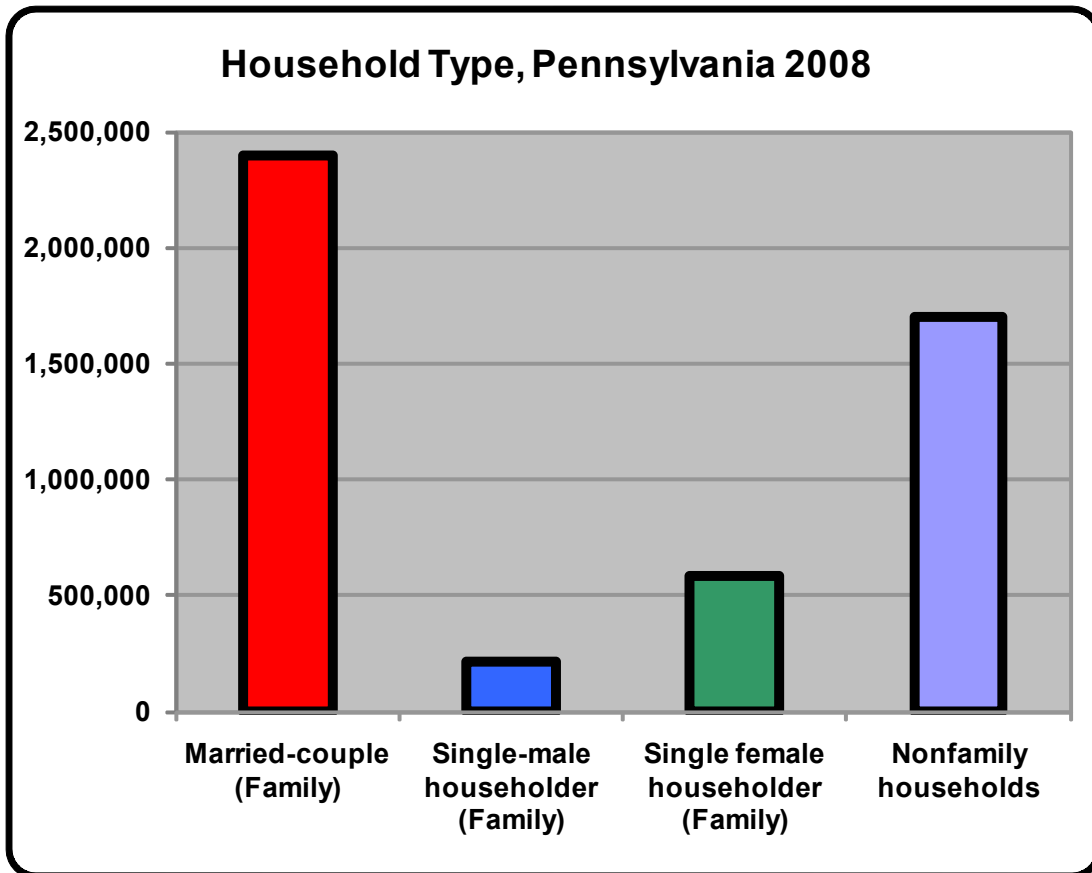
Spanish at home, 3.7 spoke another Indo-European language, and 1.5 spoke an Asian language at home. Most Pennsylvanians were conversant in English: only 3.5 percent of the population 5 years or older spoke English “less than very well.”

There were fewer households with children in Pennsylvania than in many other states in 2008: 30.9 percent, versus 33.9 percent in the nation as whole, ranking Pennsylvania 42nd among the states. There were more than 385,070 families where a female head-of-household was responsible for a child, with no husband present.

Pennsylvania was close to the national average in the proportion of its married-couple families with both spouses in the workforce: 55.3 percent, similar to the national average of 55.2 percent.

The child poverty rate was 16.8 percent in 2008, higher than the overall poverty rate. While Pennsylvania has a smaller proportion of its children in poverty than the national average (18.2 percent), it is an increase over 2000 (14.3 percent).





Elderly

One of the most striking facets of Pennsylvania’s demographics is its large elderly population. With such a large population of retirement-age persons, community leaders and policymakers need to be ready to face the special priorities, challenges, and expectations of this population. Understanding the population dynamics of the elderly can allow leaders to create policies and programs that will meet the needs of those populations today, and for years to come.

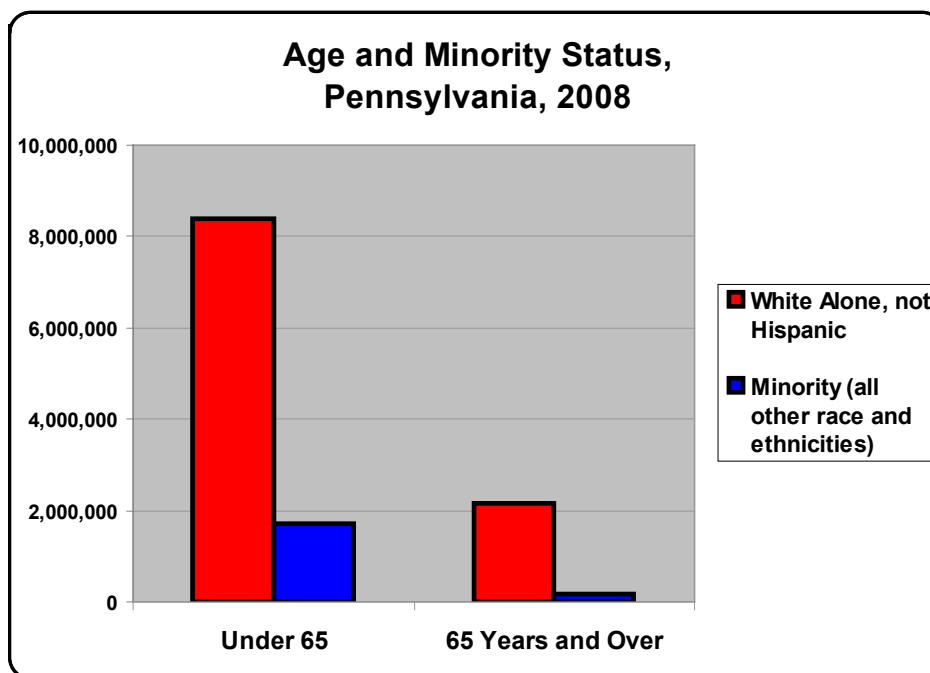
According to the Census Bureau’s population estimates, in 2008, 15.3 percent of Pennsylvania’s population (more than 1.9 million people) was 65 or older. This ranks Pennsylvania third in the nation, behind Florida and West Virginia.

Rank	State	Percent
1	Florida	17.4
2	West Virginia	15.7
3	Pennsylvania	15.3
4	Maine	15.1
5	Hawaii	14.8
5	Iowa	14.8

According to the 2008 American Community Survey, 26.8 percent of Pennsylvania households included at least one member who was 65 years or older. This ranks Pennsylvania 4th, and well above the national average of 23.8 percent.

The elderly population in Pennsylvania was less diverse than the overall population in 2008: 90.6 percent of persons 65 or older were White alone, and Non-Hispanic (compared to 81.4 for the state as a whole).

Poverty rates for Pennsylvania’s elderly population were lower than the state as a whole: 9.3 percent versus 12.1 percent overall. Pennsylvania’s elderly poverty rate was comparable to the nation as a whole: it was ranked 22nd, and was close to the national average of 9.9 percent.



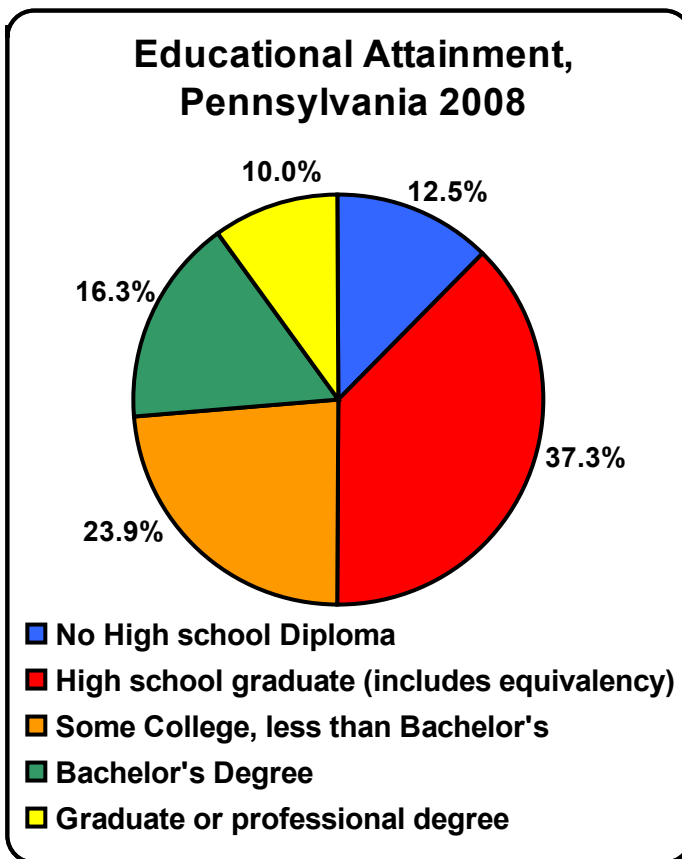
Education

The education of Pennsylvania’s residents is a central concern for communities (See Expert Commentary from Penn State Harrisburg Professor Steven A. Peterson at the end of this section). An educated population is an investment in the future: from primary and secondary school to higher education degrees, a skilled and well-educated population enhances the well-being of every Pennsylvanian. Statistics on educational attainment and school enrollment are one way to better understand the dynamics and significance of education in the Commonwealth.

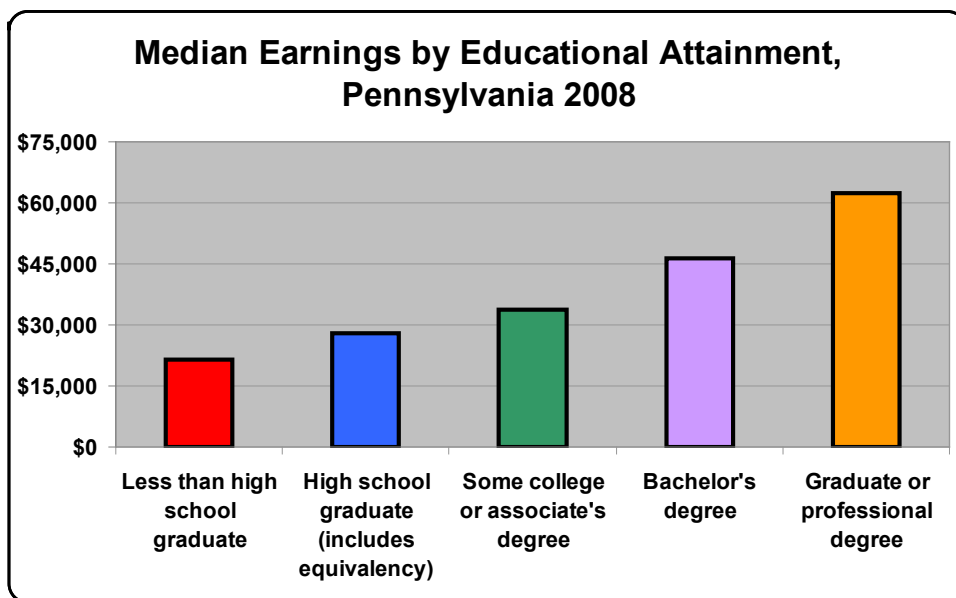
Pennsylvania’s population is becoming more educated: 26.3 percent of residents in 2008 had a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 22.4 percent in 2000. At the same time, fewer people lack a high-school education: 18.1 percent had no diploma in 2000, compared to 12.6 percent in 2008.

While Pennsylvania is making strides in improving the education of its residents, it still lags slightly behind the nation as a whole: 26.3 percent of Pennsylvanians had a bachelor’s degree or higher, while 27.7 percent of Americans overall had the same level of education, ranking Pennsylvania 26th out of the states.

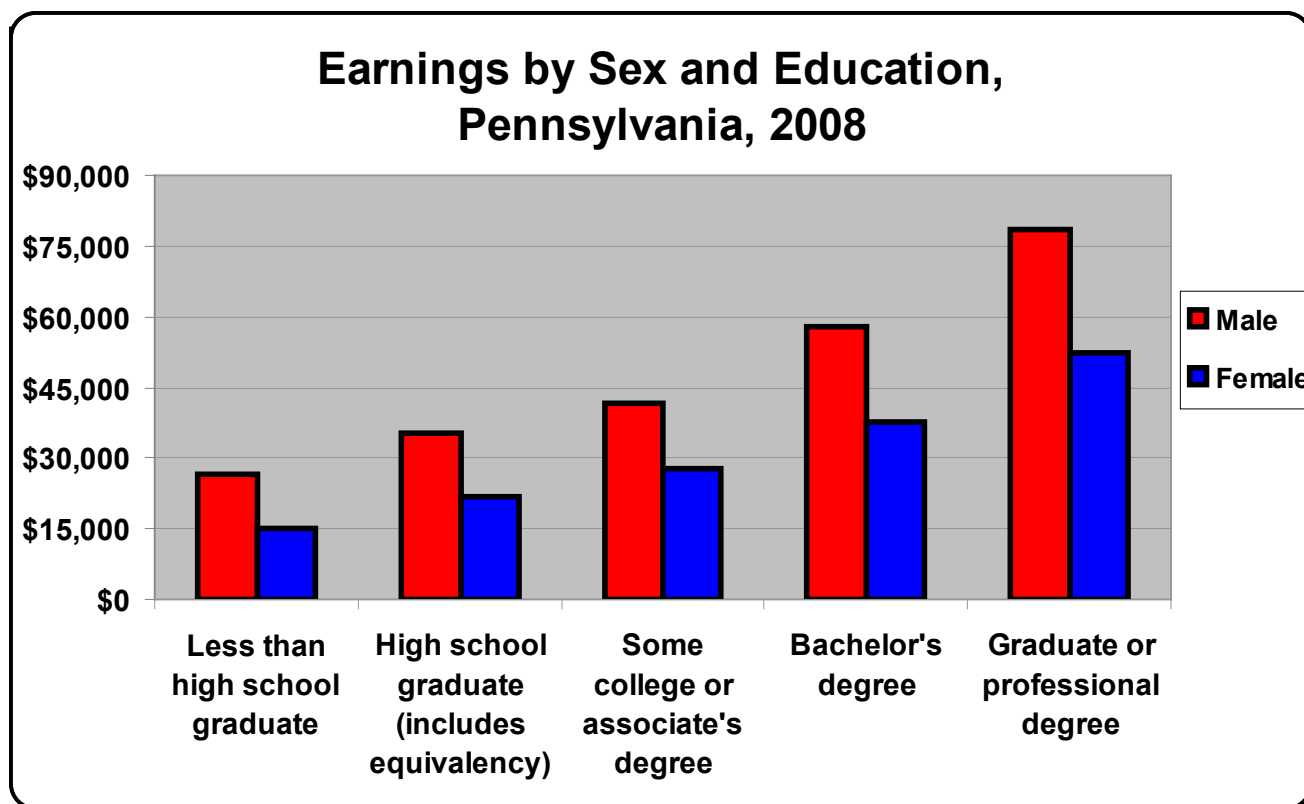
Increased educational attainment is a significant predictor of financial success: Pennsylvanians with a bachelor’s degree earned more than twice as much as those without a high school diploma. With



a bachelor’s degree, Pennsylvanians median earnings were \$46,500, but with a high-school diploma, that figure drops to \$27,996. A high-school dropout will only earn about \$21,996, significantly below the overall median of \$35,063.



A striking disparity in earnings between women and men continues to exist at every level of educational attainment:



women earn less than men at every level of education. For those people with no high-school diploma, men earned \$11,700 more per year than women. For high school graduates, the disparity increases to \$13,452. For Pennsylvanians with a graduate or professional degree, the disparity grows to \$25,998 per year.

The disparity between men's and women's earnings is shrinking, albeit very slowly. In 2000, women's median earnings were 60.2 percent of men's. In 2008, women's median earnings had increased to 66.1 percent of their male counterparts.

There is also a disparity in educational attainment for racial and ethnic minority populations: 27.2 percent of the White alone, non-Hispanic population had a bachelor's degree or higher, while 21.0 percent of the overall minority population had a similar level of education.

Expert Commentary

Dr. Steven A. Peterson
Director, School of Public Affairs
Professor of Politics and Public Affairs

“Education: Critical Factor in Economic Development”

Education is an important component in economic development. This is true whether looking at the relationship between education and development from the level of countries or from the level of communities. For instance, boosting educational attainment from completion of elementary school to completion of secondary education accelerates economic development in poorer countries. The United Nations notes that secondary education is a key to giving “poor countries the human capital boost necessary to bring large segments of the population out of poverty.” In developed countries, higher education is central for economic growth.



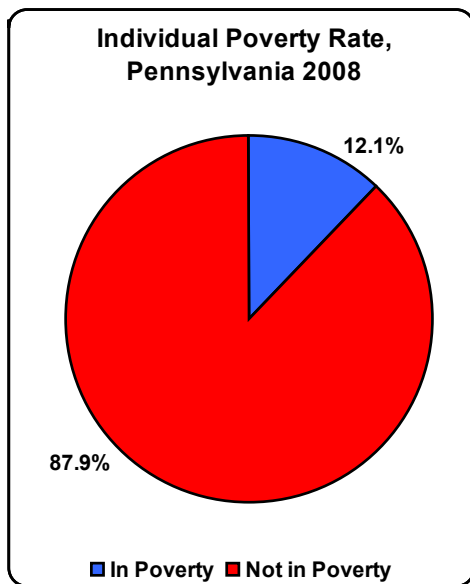
Pennsylvania’s record in education is ordinary, according to the data. The Commonwealth ranks 26th among American states in the percentage of residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher. This is important, because educational level correlates so strongly with income and general quality of life. Furthermore, more educated labor forces generate economic investment. For instance, high technology companies look for a strong educational system and a well educated work force. To the extent that Pennsylvania lags in educational attainment, economic growth and investment may well lag behind other states with a better educated labor supply.

The disparity in educational attainment by race and ethnicity is also an issue. The difference in completion of a bachelor’s degree between whites and minorities is large (a 6 percent gap); this implies that a significant percentage of Pennsylvanians does not have the educational tools to do well in a 21st century economy. This, in its turn, doubtless plays a role in the poverty differences by race and ethnicity (9.1 percent of white not-Hispanic residents versus 27.4 percent Black alone and 29.9 percent Hispanic population).

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Income and Poverty



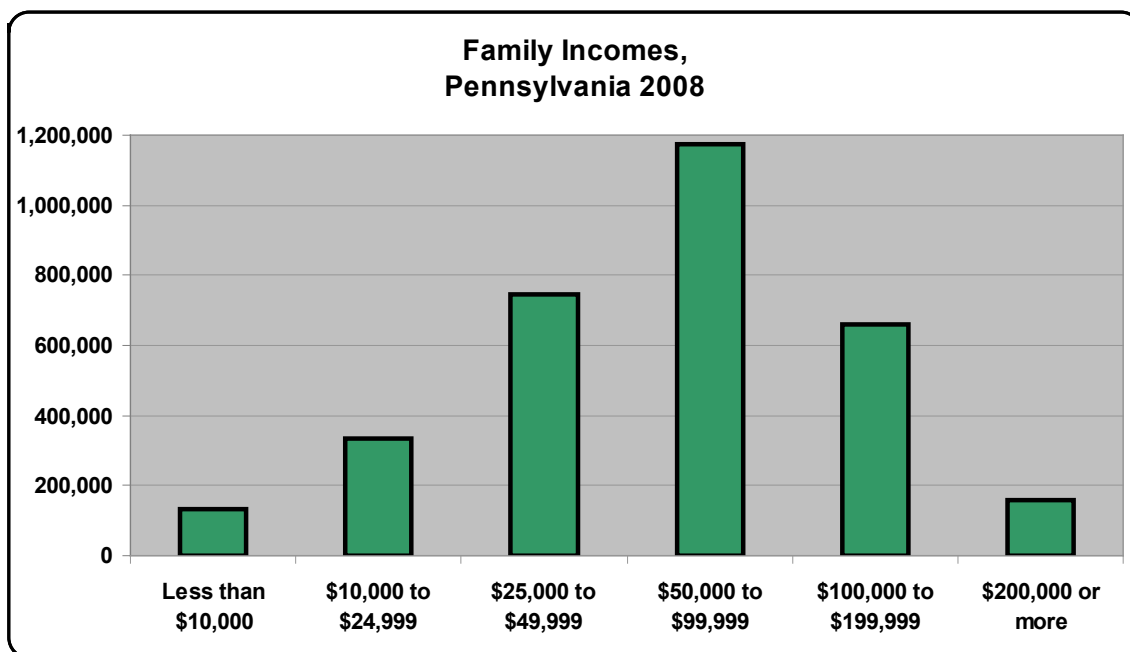
The financial situation of Pennsylvania’s families, households, and individuals is a critical measure of the health of a community. The poverty line is one way of measuring how people are able to provide for their basic needs. Providing services to those people experiencing poverty is one of the responsibilities of community leaders. More generally, taking action to reduce poverty can benefit all residents of the Commonwealth.

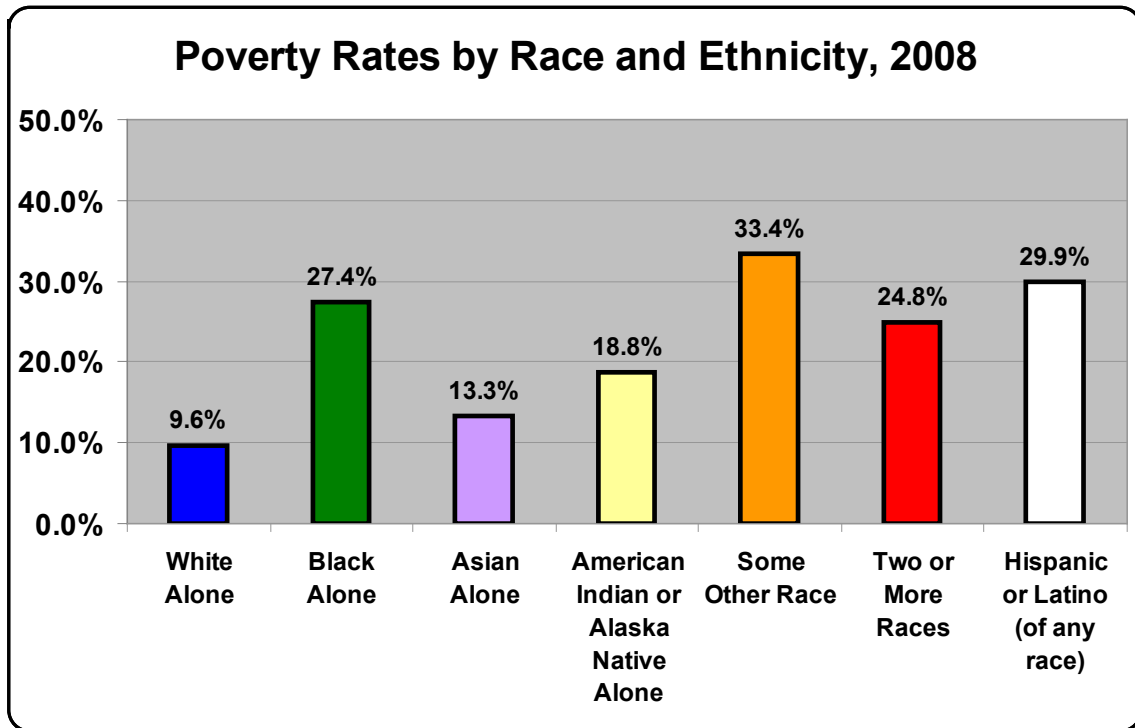
The Census Bureau’s poverty threshold is the determiner of poverty rates: compared to income, a person or household is either below poverty, or at or above the poverty line. This threshold differs based on family size and composition. For reference, the overall average poverty threshold for a family of four in 2008 was \$22,025.

Pennsylvania had a smaller proportion of its population in poverty than the national average: 12.1 percent versus 13.2 percent nationwide. This ranked Pennsylvania 29th among the states.

The median family income for Pennsylvania in 2008 was \$50,713, very close the national median, \$52,029. Only 3.6 percent of households in Pennsylvania had an income of \$200,000 or more, while 7.2 percent of households had an income of less than \$10,000.

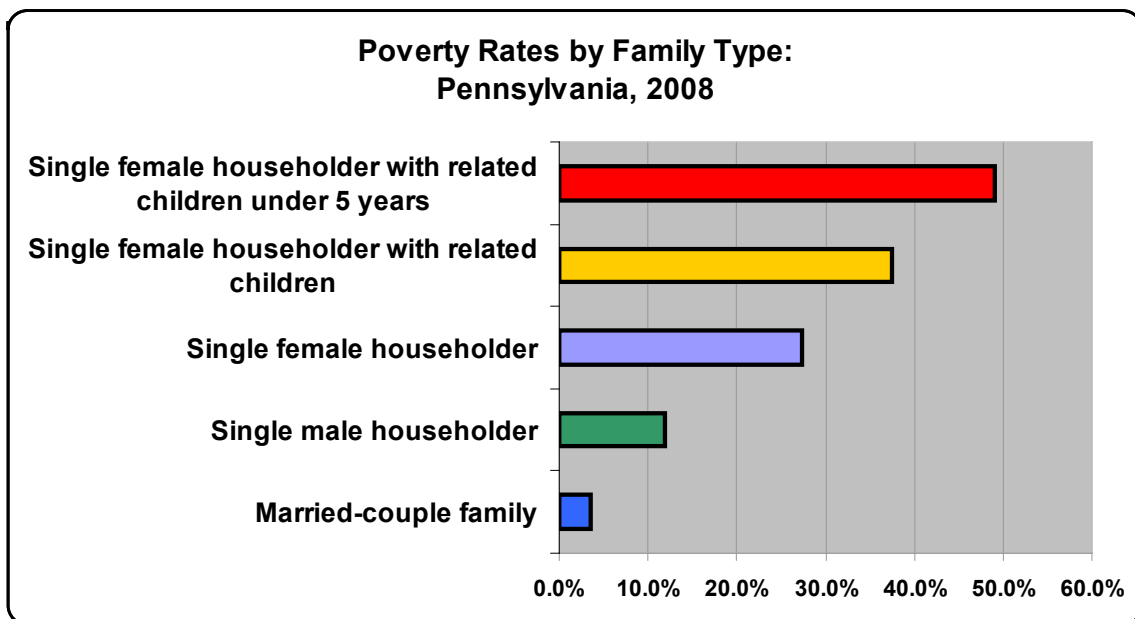
There were 157,621 households (3.2 percent of all households), that received some form of public assistance income, including welfare in 2008. Pennsylvania ranked 7th among the states in the percent of its households that received public assistance income, above the national average of 2.3 percent. There were 437,768 households who received food stamp benefits (8.9 percent overall).





Various types of families experience poverty at different rates: overall, 8.5 percent of families were in poverty, but only 3.5 percent of married-couple families were in poverty. Households with single female parents (and no husband present) experienced poverty at higher rates (27.3 percent). Single-mother family households with children were even more likely to experience poverty (47.4 percent). When the children were under 5, single-mother families had the highest poverty rate: 49.0 percent.

Race was also associated with differing rates of poverty: the White alone, population had a poverty rate of 9.6 percent in 2008, while the Black alone population had a poverty rate of 27.4 percent, and the Hispanic or Latino (of any race) population had a poverty rate of 29.9 percent.



Expert Commentary

Dr. Carol Nechemias

Associate Professor of Public Policy, School of Public Affairs, Penn State Harrisburg

“Income and Poverty Trends in Pennsylvania”

Pennsylvania’s demographic trends and socio-economic characteristics reflect key national developments with respect to income and poverty. Aid to the non-elderly poor shifted away from public assistance income toward in-kind benefits like Food Stamps, Medicaid, SCHIP, and subsidized day care, while a more generous EITC program allows the working poor to stretch their earnings further. With the advent of welfare reform in 1996, the emphasis is on work: families, including households headed by single mothers, no longer enjoy the prospect of open-ended, long-term dependency on cash benefits from government.



As a result, welfare rolls fell dramatically. Yet Pennsylvania now faces a key issue: what is the goal of anti-poverty measures? To reduce welfare rolls—that is, dependency on government? To reduce poverty? Are policies like subsidized day care temporary assistance targeted at women transitioning from welfare? Or a permanent feature of an array of public policies designed to subsidize work—to help a broad section of the working poor? Poverty data in Pennsylvania shows high rates of poverty for single-mother family households with children (47.4 percent), and the proportion of the state’s children in poverty rose from 14.3 percent to 18.2 percent from 2000 to 2008. These are striking and disturbing figures.

Pennsylvania and the nation stand at a cross roads with respect to the future of social policy. What direction should we take? Should we speak of “reforming work”—provide a variety of policies that subsidize and reward work? Or should we embrace the principle that people are responsible for themselves and either end or severely restrict access to government assistance? Is it realistic to expect households headed by women to earn enough to escape poverty, given disparities between women’s and men’s earnings and the plethora of low wage jobs?

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Appendix A: Tables Cited

The socio-economic data provided in this publication come from Detailed Tables, Subject Tables, Ranking Tables, and Data Profiles from the American Community Survey. Comparisons to characteristics from 2000 draw from Census 2000 Summary File 3 detailed tables. In the Demographics and Population Change chapter, and in selected areas elsewhere, data from the U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates are used. The following tables list the table number and table title for each table consulted in the creation of this publication.

For ACS data, the tables below include the associated margins of error for each estimate. Consult these tables, and their associated margins of error, if statistically significant comparisons are required. Data can be accessed online at <http://factfinder.census.gov/>. More information about Census Bureau programs and data can be found at <http://www.census.gov> or by visiting the Pennsylvania State Data Center at <http://pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/>.

Demographics and Population Change (Estimates Data):

Table	Table Title
NST-EST2008-alldata	Population, population change, and estimated components of population change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007
SC-EST2008-alldata6	State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin (6 race groups): April 1, 2000 to Jul 1, 2007
CO-EST2008-alldata	County population, population change, and estimated components of population change: April 1, 2000 to Jul 1, 2007
T1	Population Estimates (Vintage 2007)
T3-2008	Race
T4-2008	Hispanic or Latino By Race
T6-2008	Sex By Age
T7-2008	Median Age By Sex
T8-2008	Sex and Selected Age Groups

Social Characteristics:

Table	Table Title
B09001	Population Under 18 Years by Age
B09005	Household Type for Children Under 18 Years in Households (Excluding Householders, Spouses, and Unmarried Partners)
C16001	Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5+ Years
R1102	Percent of Households That are Married-Couple Families With Own Children Under 18 Years: 2008

Social Characteristics (continued):

Table	Table Title
R1303	Women 15 to 50 Years Old Who Had a Birth in the Past 12 Months (Per 1,000 Women): 2008
R1704	Percent of Children Under 18 Years Below Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months (For Whom Poverty Status is Determined): 2008
R2302	Percent of Children Under 6 Years Old With All Parents in the Labor Force: 2008
S0901	Children Characteristics
S1101	Households and Families
S1201	Marital Status
R1102	Percent of Households that are Married-Couple Families With Own Children
R1103	Percent of Households With One or More People Under 18 Years
R1105	Average Household Size
Data Profile	Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2008

Education:

Table	Table Title
B15002	Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over
B15002H	Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino)
B17003	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Educational Attainment
B20004	Median Earnings by Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over
S1401	School Enrollment
Data Profile	Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2008
P37	Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000)

The Elderly in Pennsylvania:

Table	Table Title
T6-2007	Sex by Age (Population Estimates)
GCT-T2-R	Median Age of the Total Population (geographies ranked by estimate) (Population Estimates)
GCT-T4-R	Percent of the Total Population Who Are 65 Years and Over (geographies ranked by estimate) (Population Estimates)
B09017	Relationship by Household Type (Including Living Alone) for the Population 65 Years and Over
R1104	Percent of Households with One or More People 65 Years and Over
S0103	Population 65 Years and Over in the United States
P12	Sex by Age (Census 2000)

Income and Poverty:

Table	Table Title
B17001	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age
B17010	Poverty Status of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age
C17010	Poverty Status of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years
C17012	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Number of Related Children Under 18 Years
C17018	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Educational Attainment of Householders
C17019	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Tenure
B19126	Median Family Income by Family Type by Presence of own Children Under 18 Years
R1704	Percent of Children Below Poverty Level
R1701	Percent of People Below Poverty Level
S1701	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months
S1702	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families
S1901	Income in the Past 12 Months

The Pennsylvania State Data Center can provide assistance in using data from the tables in this appendix: contact us at (717) 948-6336 or visit us online at <http://pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/>.

APPENDIX B: ACS ACCURACY AND METHODOLOGY

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous demographic survey. The ACS randomly samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, during every month of the year. The data collected from the nearly 2 million final interviews are used to create the data contained in the ACS.

The content of the ACS questionnaire is very similar to that of the Decennial Census long form, but the sample size is smaller. As a result, the ACS combines data collected over multiple years to create estimates for small geographic areas. The ACS will eventually produce 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year estimates for various categories of geographies, with multi-year estimates being used for the smaller geographies.

Each estimate from the ACS referenced in this publication comes from the 2008 ACS 1-year estimates, for Pennsylvania only. U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates data were used in the Demographics and Population Change chapter, and occasionally in other chapters.

All data that are based on samples, including the ACS, are subject to error. The ACS includes a measure of sampling error with every estimate: the margin of error. The margin of error defines the interval which is expected to contain the true value of a data item, at a certain level of accuracy. The ACS uses a 90 percent confidence interval for all published margins of error.

This means that the confidence interval (the estimate plus or minus the margin of error) is expected to contain the real-world value of a certain data item, 90 percent of the time.

For clarity, the data as presented in this publication omit the margins of error for all estimates. Therefore, the data should be considered qualitative and descriptive only. Consult the original tables, and their associated margins of error, if statistically significant comparisons are required. (A list of all tables consulted in the creation of this publication can be found in Appendix B.)

The ACS provides more timely data than the Decennial Census, but there are also challenges associated with using this new dataset. As a continuous survey, the ACS includes data collected on a continuous basis, rather than at a defined point in time.

Data items that deal with a specified time period (income in the past 12 months, for example), will be different than a comparable data item on the Decennial Census.

Residency rules are also different for the ACS: a person is counted at his or her current address if they have lived or will live at that address for 2 or more months. The Decennial Census counted a person at an address if they lived at that address most of the year. This will affect estimates of areas with large numbers of seasonal residents.

The ACS was designed to provide estimates of the characteristics of a population, not to count the population in an area, or a population subgroup. The official source for data on the number of people in an area, or in a racial or ethnic group is the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program. The Population Estimates from this program are used as population controls for ACS characteristic estimates.

Caution should be exercised when comparing ACS estimates with small differences, because those estimates may not be statistically significantly different. Likewise, data users should be careful about making inferences based on year-to-year fluctuations, as they may not reflect long-term trends.

More information, documentation, and guidance on using ACS data can be found at the Census Bureau's ACS web site: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

Information from the ACS guide *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data* was used in the creation of this appendix.

The Pennsylvania State Data Center (PaSDC) program was established through Executive Order of the Governor to improve access to and use of statistics available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and other resources. Census data that can be accessed through the PaSDC include all major statistical programs covering such areas as population, housing, agriculture, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, governments, etc. Data are generated in many formats. Information and services are available through the PaSDC office at Penn State Harrisburg and a network of affiliate data centers located across the Commonwealth. The PaSDC also has an office in the State Capitol Complex, Forum Building Room 357, for convenient access by Pennsylvania state agencies and the legislature.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF THE DATA CENTER INCLUDE:

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Pennsylvania County Commuter Maps and Flows: 2000
2002 Economic Census, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Industry Clusters: 2001-2004 by Workforce Investment Board Areas
Pennsylvania Abstract: A Statistical Fact Book (annual)
County Data Books (bi-annual in odd years)
Pennsylvania County Industry Trends (annual)
Municipal Population Estimates (annual)
Detailed State and County Population Estimates (annual)
Pennsylvania Geographic Reference Map and Code Book: 2000
The Pennsylvania Source Book, 2008
Detailed Population Projections By Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Pennsylvania 2000 to 2030

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Profiles (2000 and 1990)
PA on the Move, Migration Flow Tables (2000 and 1990)
Going to Work: Pennsylvania Commuter Profiles

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Maps of the Month
PaSDC Web site (URL: PaSDC.hbg.psu.edu)

DECENNIAL CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

Transportation to Work: Pennsylvania (2000 and 1990)
Marketer's Handbook, Volume I, Zip Code Tabulation Areas (2000 and 1990)
General Income and Poverty Characteristics: Pennsylvania 2000
Pennsylvania School Districts, 2000: General Population and Housing Characteristics
General Population and Housing Characteristics: Pennsylvania (2000 and 1990)
Pennsylvania Municipal Population by Race and Ethnicity
Pennsylvania Decennial Census Population: 1960 to 2000
Educational Attainment Level of the Civilian Labor Force: Pennsylvania Counties: 1990
General Income Characteristics: Pennsylvania 1990
Detailed Income Characteristics: Pennsylvania 1990
1990 Marketer's Handbook: Pennsylvania Zip Code Data, Volume II
Pennsylvania School Districts, 1990: Socio-Economic Characteristics Volume I and II

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Economic Census: Keeping the Pulse of Pennsylvania and the Nation's Economy
Railroads in Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Housing Trends
Educational Attainment of Pennsylvania's Young Workers: What's It Worth?
Quality Control of Home Schooling in Pennsylvania
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Transportation and Population Change

PROFILES

Summary File 1 and Summary File 3 Profiles for all Census Geographies including school and legislative districts (2000 and 1990)

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