

# THE STATE OF

---

# PENNSYLVANIA

---

# COUNTIES

---

# 2002

Andrew D. Pierce

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# The State of Pennsylvania Counties 2002

**Andrew D. Pierce**

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The Keystone Research Center (KRC) was founded in 1996 to broaden public discussion on strategies to achieve a more prosperous and equitable Pennsylvania economy. Since its creation, KRC has become a leading source of independent analysis of Pennsylvania's economy and public policy.

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Andrew D. Pierce is a June 2002 graduate of Dartmouth College with a degree in Mathematics and a minor in Sociology. He plans to continue studying sociology beginning in the Fall of 2003.



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## INTRODUCTION

Based on data collected by the 2000 U.S. Census, this report profiles the economic experience of Pennsylvania counties in 1999 and from 1989 to 1999. (Since each Census collects data on economic variables for the full *prior* year, the 2000 and 1990 Census provide information on 1999 and 1989.)

We divide Pennsylvania into nine regions based on the county groupings defined by the “Team Pennsylvania” initiative launched by Governor Ridge (<http://www.teampa.com/new/level2.asp?sec=1>).

We focus on five economic variables. Four of these variables measure middle-class well-being – median family income, median household income, median earnings of full-time males, and median earnings of full-time females. The fifth variable, per capita income, measures average living standards. See Box 1 for definitions of ‘household’ and ‘family.’

To adjust for inflation, we use the CPI-RS, a new inflation index developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (for more on this index and how it

compares with the prior index used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and by Keystone Research Center, see *The State of Working Pennsylvania 2002*, on line at [www.keystoneresearch.org](http://www.keystoneresearch.org).) Our inflation adjustments and comparisons of economic variables across counties do not take into account regional differences in the cost-of-living or in the rate at which prices changed in the 1990s.

To view all 67 counties together, see the Appendix starting on page 35. Table A1 shows the *level* of our five variables in 1999 in each of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties, indexed so that the statewide value equals 100. (Table A2 shows the actual dollar value of each variable in each county.) Table A3 ranks the counties based on the level of each variable in 1999. Table A4 shows the inflation-adjusted change in each variable between 1989 and 1999. Table A5 shows the rank of each county based on the inflation-adjusted change in each variable in the 1990s. Maps A6-A10 show the changes from 1989 to 1999 in each variable. (Maps A6-A10 are available in a separate Word document online at [www.keystoneresearch.org](http://www.keystoneresearch.org).)

### Box 1. Family and Household Income

In this report, we consider Median *Family* Income and Median *Household* Income.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines these terms as follows:

*Family*: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

*Family Household*: A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

*Household*: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, online at <http://www.census.gov>

## FINDINGS

Statewide, all Pennsylvania counties experienced growth in per capita income in the 1990s. However, this overall growth in average income masks both regional variation and gender disparity in income gains. Whichever economic variable is used, the four suburban counties around Philadelphia occupy the top four rankings, indicating that they are the most affluent in the state. In most cases, Chester County ranks first, Montgomery County second, Bucks County third, and Delaware County fourth. Chester and Montgomery Counties each have a median family income, median household income, and per capita income from 47 to 63 percent above the statewide average.

Cumberland County and the ring of counties outside the Philadelphia metropolitan region (including Berks County and the Lehigh Valley) form a second-tier of counties based on their level of affluence. A third tier of counties based on middle-class well-being includes parts or all of several metropolitan areas – Allegheny, York, Lancaster, Butler, and Dauphin Counties. Monroe and Pike Counties, now New Jersey bedroom communities for some, are also in this second tier.

The middle ranks based on economic well-being include many Pennsylvania counties in smaller metropolitan areas.

Measured by our three income variables, the poorest Pennsylvania counties are rural Southwestern counties (Forest, Fayette, Greene, and Somerset), with Sullivan, Philadelphia (except for per capita income), Indiana, and Cambria next-lowest. Based on male and female earnings, the bottom ranks include Somerset and (for male earnings) Forest again, additional rural Southwestern counties (Clearfield, Jefferson), and some rural, central Pennsylvania counties (Bedford, Sullivan, Tioga).

Considering the *changes* in our five economic variables in the 1990s, the patterns across the state do not display strong regional tendencies with the exception of male full-time, year-round income. This trend contrasts sharply with the 1980s, which were a disastrous decade for the western geographic half of Pennsylvania. In the 1980s, median household income dropped by 5 percent in the western half of Pennsylvania, more than in all but two states. In the eastern half of the state median household income rose by 18 percent. The ground lost in the western half of the state was made up in the 1990s; however, the vast majority of those counties experiencing real declines in male full-time, year-round income were in the western half of the state.

Examining the differences between trends shown in maps A8, A9, and A10 of the appendix suggests two explanations. (Maps A6-A10 are available in a separate Word document online at [www.keystoneresearch.org](http://www.keystoneresearch.org).) First, it is likely that the gains in per capita income growth across the state, in general, and in the western half of the state, in particular, were powered mostly by growth in female full-time, year-round income. This leads to the probable conclusion that the 1990s saw an increase in the number of two-wage-earner families. Second, the rise in per-capita income growth state wide could also have been driven by an increase in the number of hours worked annually by wage earners. (For more discussion of these two trends, please see *The State of Working Pennsylvania, 2002*, available on-line at [www.keystoneresearch.org](http://www.keystoneresearch.org).) It is thus likely that both of these forces - a rise in dual-earner families and an increase in working hours - were at work in Pennsylvania in the 1990s.

In the 1990s, rural counties generally enjoyed the most rapid economic growth. Based on average rank using each of our five variables, Cameron,

Potter, Beaver, and Sullivan Counties experienced the best 1990s, with Butler and Fulton close behind. Based on the same average rank, Indiana, Lycoming, Wyoming, and Warren had the most difficult 1990s, with Montour, Susquehanna, and Erie next.

Looking at median household income, Cameron, Beaver, Greene, Bedford, Elk, Lawrence, and Potter counties each performed at least 10 percentage points better than the state's 6.3 percent growth. Cameron, Beaver, and Elk also did at least 9.8 percentage points better than the state's 8.7 percent measured by median family income.

Only Philadelphia county saw a decline in median household and family income. Recall that Philadelphia is the only county that is also a city. As shown in *The State of Working Pennsylvania 2002*, many other Pennsylvania cities also saw declines in median household and family income. The decline of cities (and inner suburbs) is ob-

scured in county data because many counties include urban, inner-suburban, and affluent suburban areas.

Based on both our county and earlier city analyses, two main place-based economic stories for Pennsylvania in the 1990s stand out:

- Rural areas and western Pennsylvania recovered some ground after the 1980s debacle;
- Inequities within regions appear to have grown, as indicated by city performance relative to that of the urban and metropolitan counties within which cities are located.

The regional briefs that follow this statewide introduction each focus on one of our nine economic regions. Each regional analysis is a self-contained document. This leads to some redundancy. It also enables regional policymakers, civic leaders, and citizens to extract the section for their region and use it more readily for educational and planning purposes.



# THE STATE OF WORKING NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA

*Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne*

The State of Working Northeast Pennsylvania considers the economic status of nine counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

The southeastern range of the Northeast region (Pike, Monroe, Northampton, and Lehigh Counties) was ahead of the state in 1999 on most absolute economic indicators. These four counties have an average ranking of 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> out of all Pennsylvania counties.

The northwestern range of our Northeast region (Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wayne) was behind the state in 2000 on almost all of our indicators. These stood at about 80 to 90 percent of the state for each economic variable, with an average ranking of 27<sup>th</sup> to 46<sup>th</sup>.

The largest gap in economic experience within our entire Northeast region exists for median household income. While Monroe County had a 1999 median household income 15 percent ahead of the state, Schuylkill County's was 20 percent behind the state.

Measured by the percentage change in our five economic variables since 1989, Monroe, Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Pike Counties enjoyed the best overall experience relative to the state. Northampton, Wayne, and Lackawanna Counties did slightly better than the state on balance with each county only slightly ahead or behind the state in each category. Lehigh's growth rates were worse than the state's except for male and female full-time, year-round earnings. Carbon did slightly worse than the state except for female, full-time, year-round earnings. Schuylkill County's 18.6 percent gain in per-capita income was more than twice Lehigh County's 9.1 percent gain and was more than four points higher than the state-wide increase of 14.4 percent.

Table NE1: Northeast Region of Pennsylvania by County

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	88	86	82	86	82	31	32	36	36	34	169	34
Lackawanna	86	91	90	90	88	36	27	21	27	25	136	27
Lehigh	108	108	105	104	101	12	7	8	11	9	47	9
Luzerne	84	88	87	87	87	40	29	25	32	29	155	31
Monroe	115	106	96	108	97	6	11	15	5	13	50	10
Northampton	113	110	102	106	100	9	6	9	7	10	41	8
Pike	111	100	97	106	98	11	16	14	8	11	60	12
Schuylkill	82	84	83	85	81	48	37	33	39	42	199	40
Wayne	85	83	81	82	78	38	42	37	53	58	228	46

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

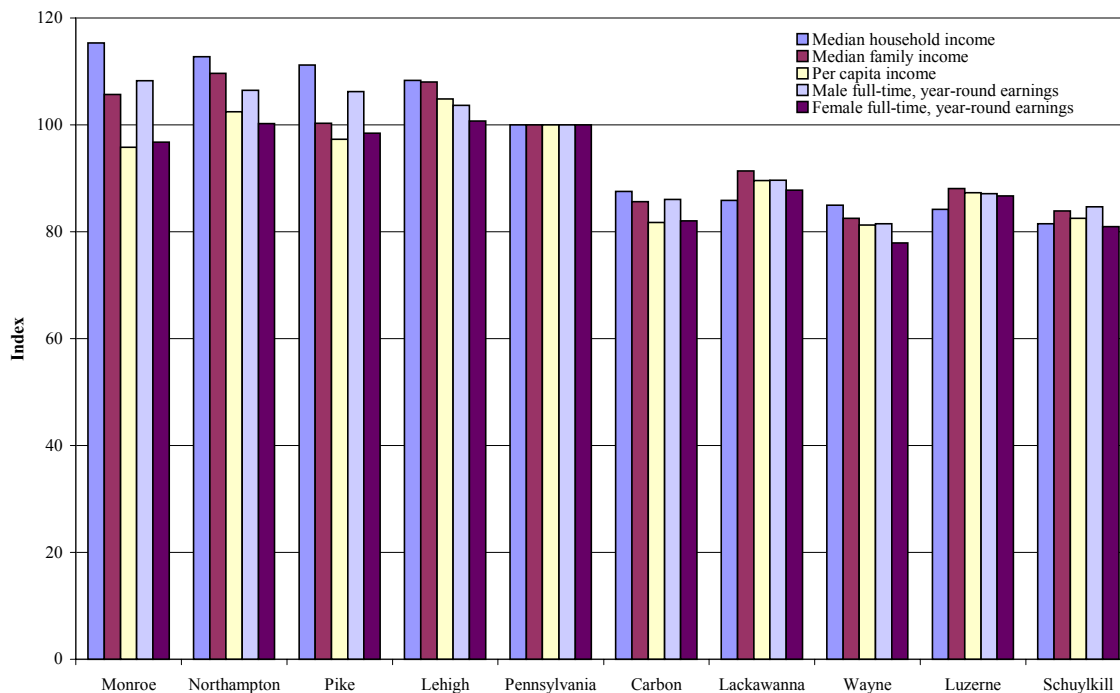




Table NE2: Northeast Region of Pennsylvania by County											
Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	6%	7%	12%	-2%	18%	52	52	58	61	15	-3.3%
Lackawanna	7%	10%	17%	4%	12%	48	34	33	27	41	4.6%
Lehigh	3%	5%	9%	2%	16%	63	62	64	39	24	-9.0%
Luzerne	10%	10%	17%	5%	17%	21	35	32	21	22	14.1%
Monroe	10%	10%	13%	10%	18%	27	38	53	3	19	15.8%
Northampton	6%	8%	13%	3%	22%	53	46	51	34	5	7.5%
Pike	13%	11%	14%	5%	15%	10	27	49	17	29	13.0%
Schuylkill	9%	10%	19%	3%	17%	29	41	21	31	21	13.3%
Wayne	5%	10%	16%	8%	10%	57	30	35	6	56	5.5%

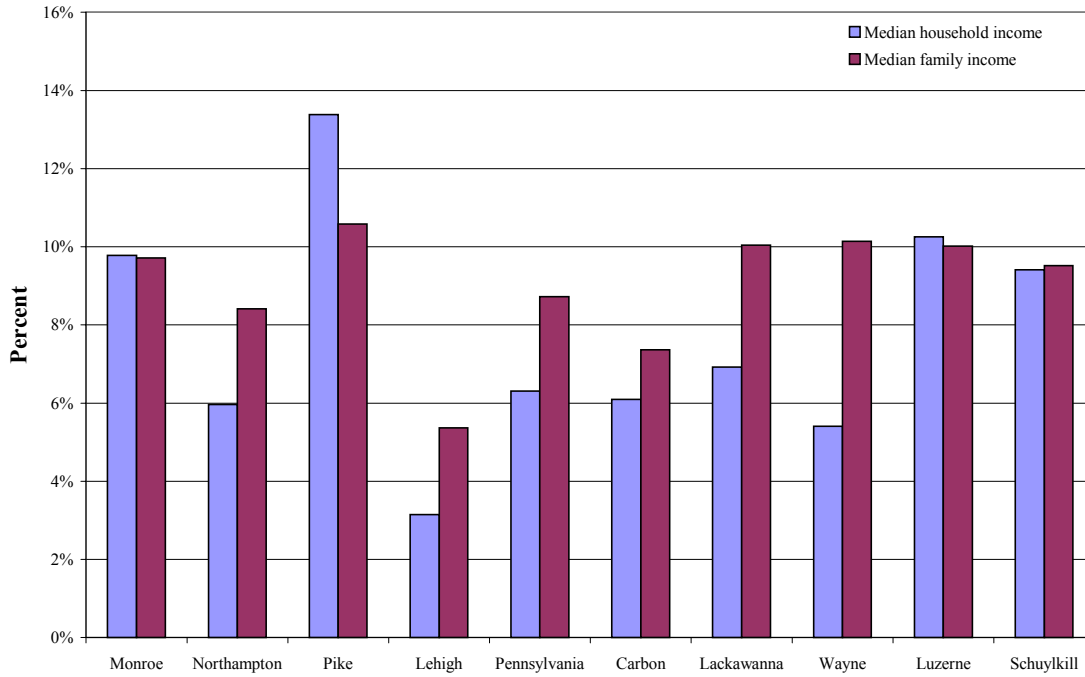
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NE1: Five Economic Indicators in Nine Northeast Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



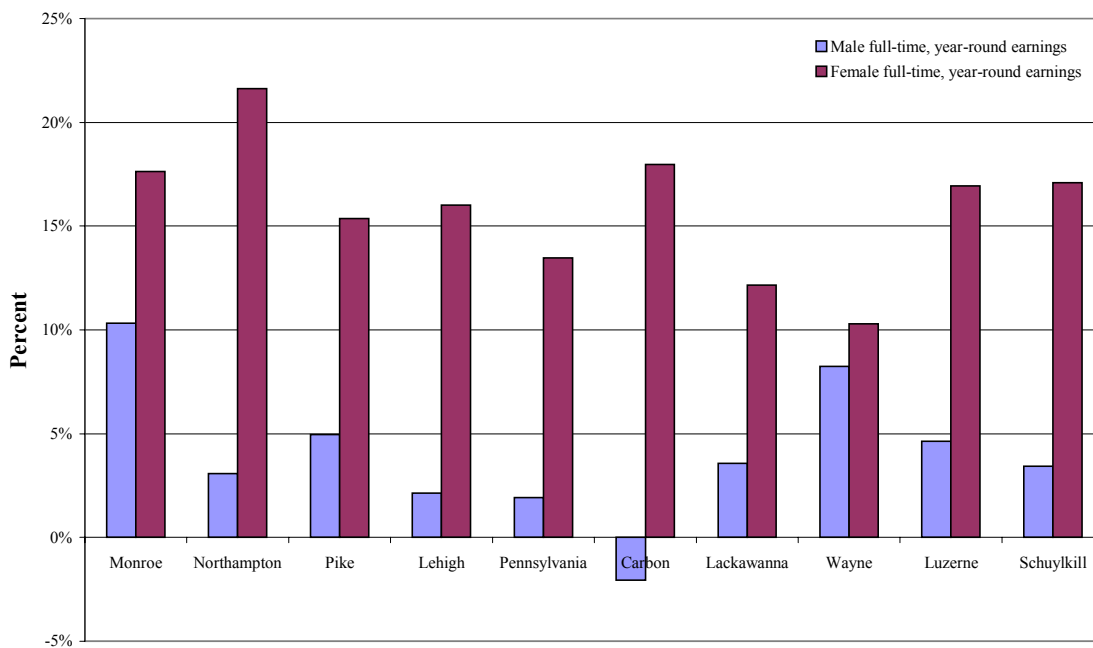
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NE2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Nine Northeast Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NE3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Nine Northeast Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



## THE STATE OF WORKING SOUTHERN ALLEGHENY PENNSYLVANIA

*Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset*

The State of Working Southern Allegheny Pennsylvania considers the economic status of six counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

In absolute terms, this region is one of the poorest in Pennsylvania; every county is behind the state on all five economic indicators. 1999 levels of median household income ranged from 75 to 87 percent of the state. All four other variables had similar 1999 ranges. Per-capita had the worst range, varying between 73 and 80 percent of the state. As a result, the average ranking of these counties varied from 43<sup>rd</sup> to 64<sup>th</sup> out of 67.

On the other hand, every county in this region saw its median household and median family incomes

grow at rates that were better than the state-wide rate of 6.3%. These regional gains were posted against an even split in the number of counties whose male full-time, year-round earnings decreased from 1990 levels and the number of counties whose male full-time, year-round earnings increased from 1990 levels. The same split is evident when examining female full-time, year-round earnings. The counties whose male incomes decreased saw their female incomes increase at rates slower than the state, while the counties whose male incomes increased saw their female income increase at rates faster than the state.

Several counties, most notably Bedford County with a 26.3 percent increase, showed a strong increase in per-capita income despite a trend in the region towards falling male full-time, year-round earnings. Blair and Cambria Counties also did well in this respect.

Overall, Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties had a very strong showing in the 1990s. Each county posted significant gains relative to the state in most categories. Blair, Cambria, and Somerset Counties performed only slightly behind the state for the decade.

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	82	77	78	77	75	47	60	49	64	66	286	57
Blair	82	82	80	84	82	46	45	43	43	38	215	43
Cambria	75	77	77	81	80	65	59	54	58	47	283	57
Fulton	87	82	79	80	77	33	44	48	61	60	246	49
Huntingdon	83	82	74	81	82	43	43	61	57	37	241	48
Somerset	77	75	73	75	76	59	65	65	67	62	318	64

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

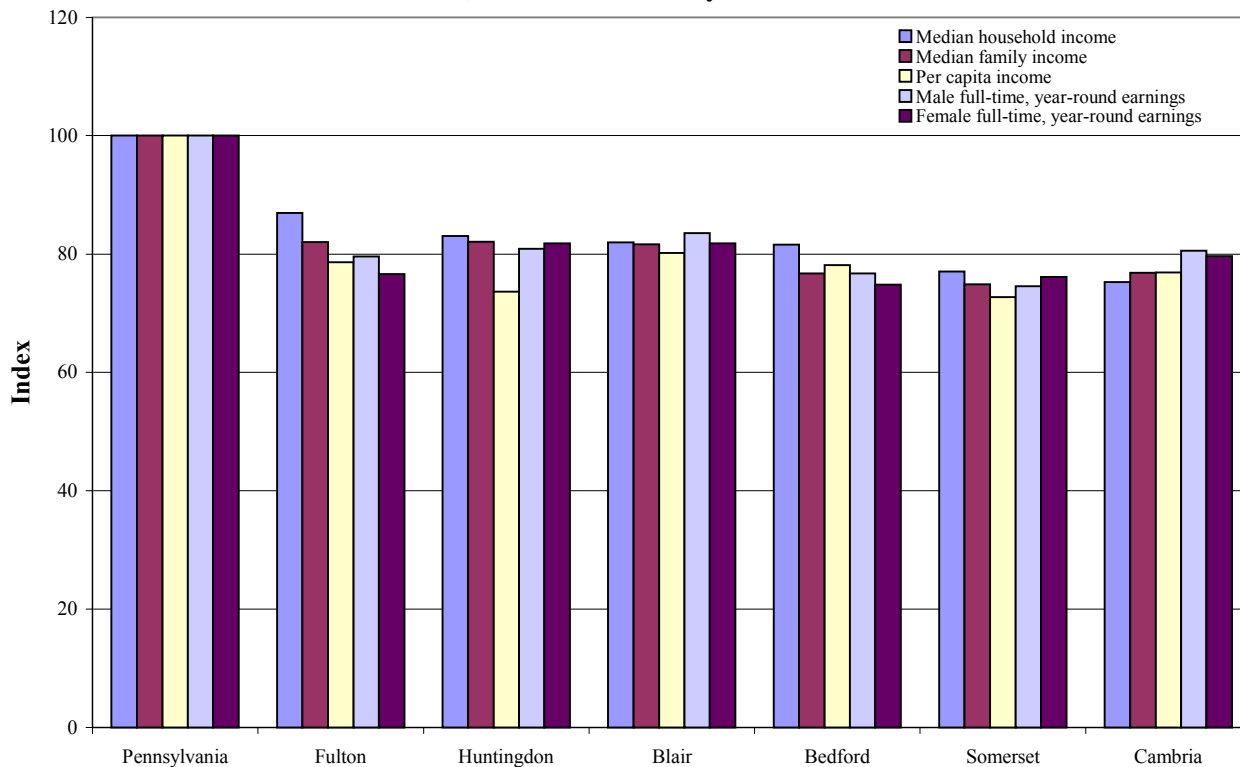


**Table SA2: Southern Alleghenies Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round workers	Female full-time, year-round workers	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round workers	Female full-time, year-round workers	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	17%	15%	26%	6%	21%	4	10	3	14	6	39.8%
Blair	9%	9%	15%	-1%	12%	34	43	44	58	44	-1.6%
Cambria	8%	10%	18%	-4%	12%	38	32	23	62	43	-0.4%
Fulton	13%	16%	23%	5%	18%	11	6	6	15	17	30.5%
Huntingdon	11%	12%	13%	6%	19%	15	21	52	11	11	17.2%
Somerset	10%	11%	12%	-1%	9%	26	25	55	57	63	-3.7%

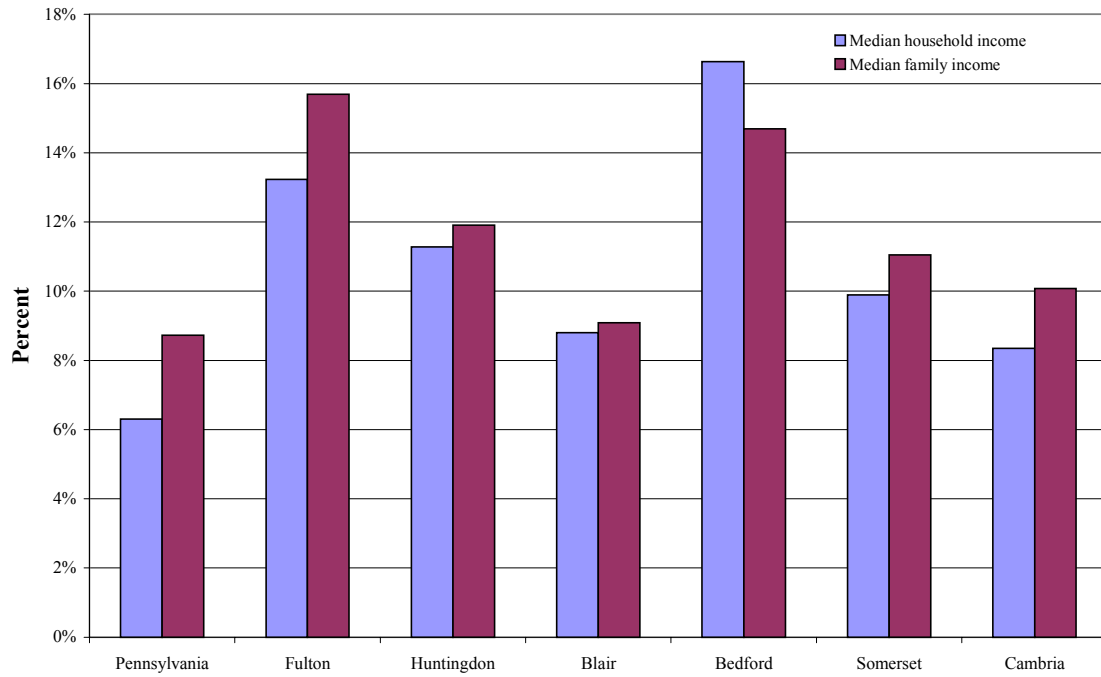
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SA1: Five Economic Indicators in Six Southern Allegheny Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



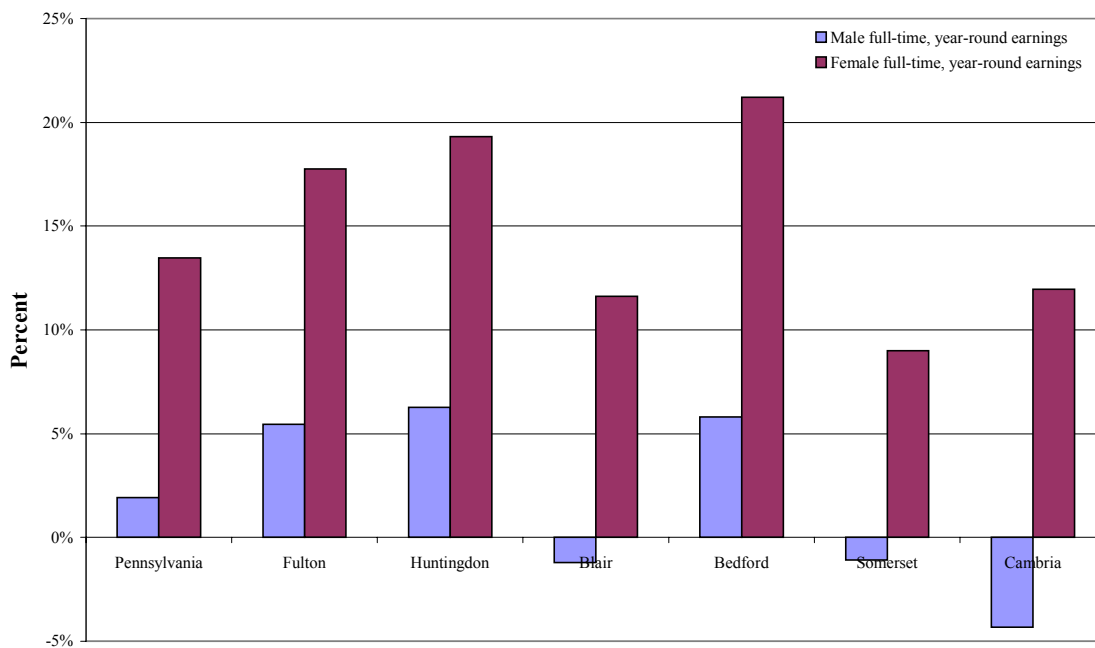
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SA2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Six Southern Allegheny Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SA3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Six Southern Allegheny Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

## THE STATE OF WORKING CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

*Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming,  
Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder,  
Union*

The State of Working Central Pennsylvania considers the economic status of ten counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

Many counties in this region lag behind the state with most measures of absolute economic prosperity between 75 and 90 percent of state levels. Clinton County is the furthest behind the state with none of its indicators above 80 percent of the state level. Other counties that found themselves between 15 and 20 percent below the state were Northumberland, Juniata, Mifflin, Columbia, and Lycoming Counties. Only Union County had a median household income above the state median, and only Centre County had a median family income above the state median.

Centre and Montour Counties on average ranked in the top third of Pennsylvania counties with respective averages of 21<sup>st</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>. Union County followed these two closely, scoring an average ranking of 28<sup>th</sup>. The remaining seven counties struggled to stay out of the bottom third, with average rankings ranging from 40<sup>th</sup> to 58<sup>th</sup>.

Though this region is below the state on absolute levels, growth rates more often than not are better than the state growth rate. Seven of these ten counties' median household incomes and per-capita incomes grew faster than the state as a whole and five counties exhibited faster-than-state growth rates in median family income. Notably, eight of ten counties in this region had strong showings in growth of male full-time, year-round earnings. Only four counties could claim the same distinction for female full-time, year-round earnings.

Table C1: Central Region of Pennsylvania by County

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	90	103	86	91	94	28	14	27	22	16	107	21
Clinton	77	78	75	80	76	58	54	57	60	63	292	58
Columbia	85	84	81	82	81	37	36	38	49	43	203	41
Juniata	87	81	77	80	79	34	46	52	59	48	239	48
Lycoming	85	83	82	83	80	39	38	34	46	45	202	40
Mifflin	80	78	74	83	76	52	51	59	47	61	270	54
Montour	95	92	92	88	89	21	26	20	31	24	122	24
Northumberland	78	80	79	82	79	57	48	45	51	53	254	51
Snyder	90	85	80	82	79	30	34	42	48	49	203	41
Union	101	97	86	84	82	19	20	29	40	33	141	28

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

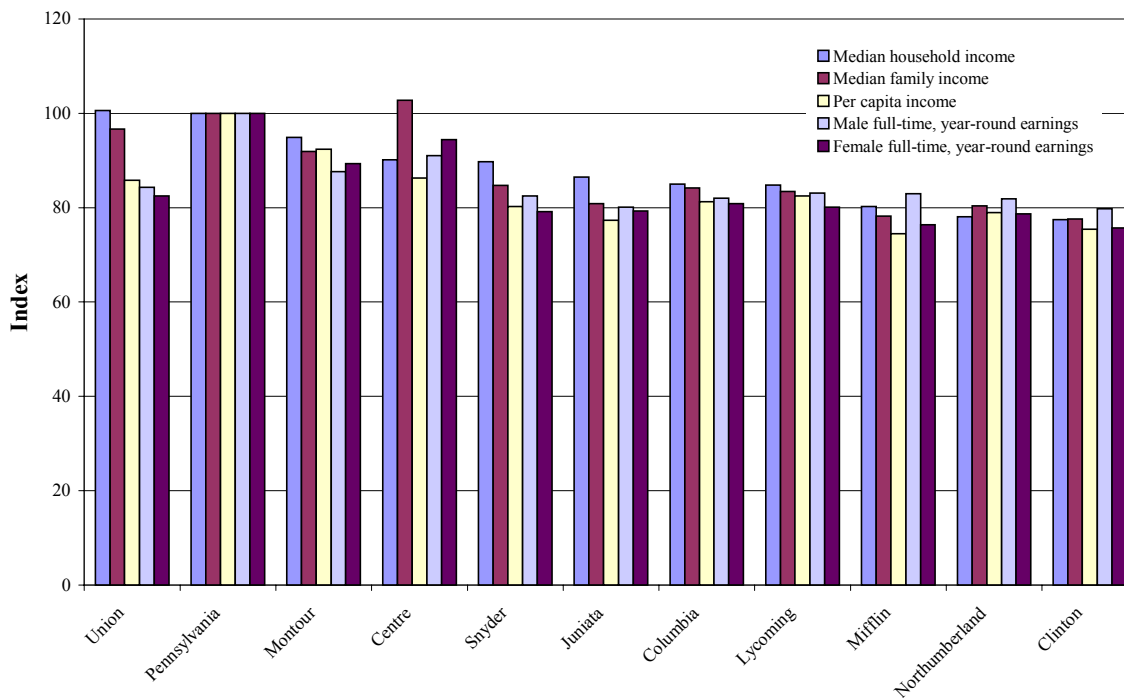


**Table C2: Central Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	7%	14%	17%	3%	12%	47	14	30	33	40	8.2%
Clinton	8%	11%	18%	3%	11%	40	26	27	30	51	6.2%
Columbia	9%	9%	19%	11%	18%	37	44	19	2	18	20.0%
Juniata	5%	6%	16%	4%	35%	56	56	38	24	2	21.9%
Lycoming	3%	4%	13%	1%	10%	65	66	50	46	60	-14.4%
Mifflin	9%	8%	13%	10%	19%	33	50	54	4	13	13.0%
Montour	8%	5%	8%	3%	9%	42	63	66	37	62	-12.1%
Northumberland	9%	10%	17%	5%	13%	32	31	29	16	34	10.5%
Snyder	7%	6%	19%	6%	20%	45	59	20	13	7	13.4%
Union	13%	15%	18%	1%	4%	13	7	25	45	65	6.8%

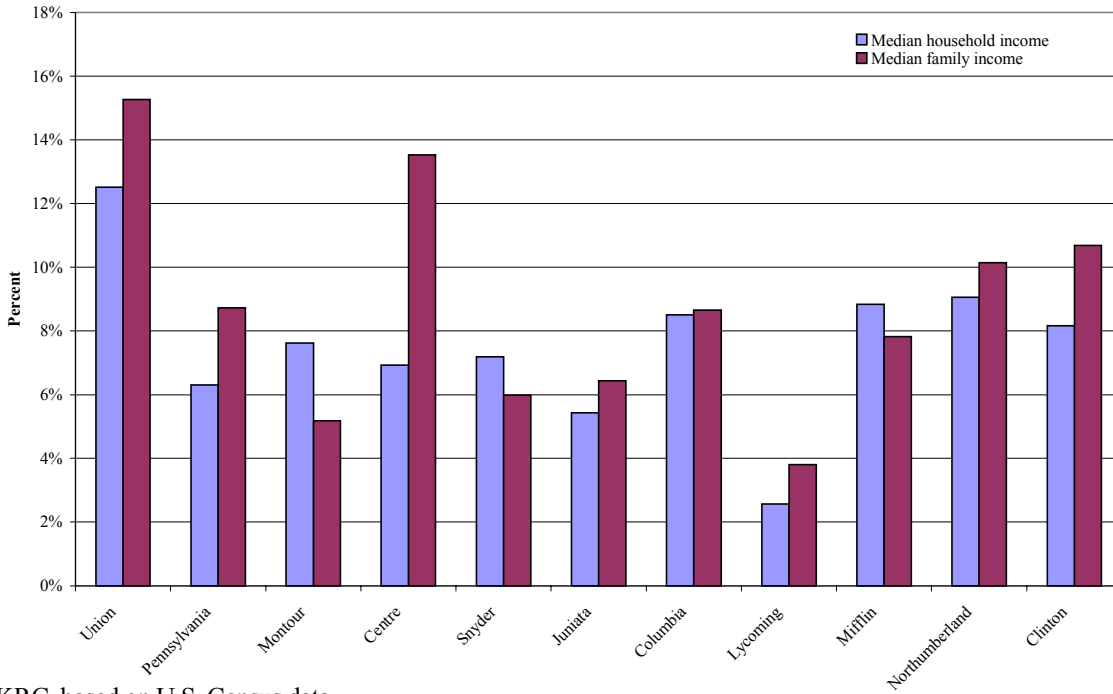
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure C1: Five Economic Indicators in Ten Central Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



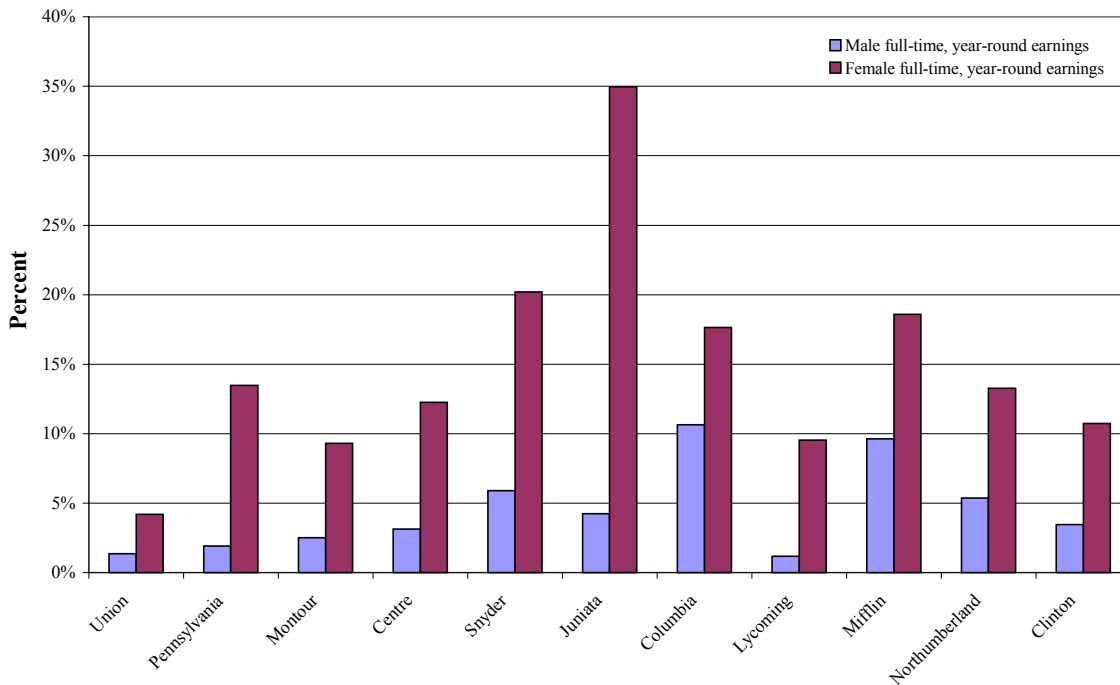
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure C2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Ten Central Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure C3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Ten Central Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.





# THE STATE OF WORKING NORTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA

*Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren*

The State of Working Northwest Pennsylvania considers the economic status of eight counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

In absolute terms, every county in this region is behind the state on each economic indicator presented here. Particularly behind are Forest and Clarion Counties where medians are at most 81 percent and as low as 69 percent of the state medians. Other counties with low medians relative to the state include Venango, Lawrence, and Crawford Counties, where no median exceeds 90 percent of the state median. Erie, Warren, and Mercer Counties compare more favorably, being between 85 and 95 percent of state medians.

Erie County had an average ranking of 25<sup>th</sup>, and was the highest rated county in the region. Warren and Mercer Counties fell just behind Erie and

managed average rankings of 30<sup>th</sup> and 32<sup>nd</sup>. Lawrence and Crawford Counties found themselves in the middle of the pack, with rankings of 38<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup>. At the bottom of the stack in Pennsylvania were Clarion and Forest Counties with average rankings of 61<sup>st</sup> and 64<sup>th</sup>.

In terms of growth rates, parts of this region surpassed the state on nearly every variable. Forest, Lawrence, and Crawford Counties had the strongest growth in the 1990s, and Mercer County also grew faster than the state. Clarion, Erie, Venango, and Warren Counties grew slower than the state, with some of that growth coming in the form of real declines in male full-time, year-round earnings.

Three-quarters of these counties' median household, median family, and per-capita incomes grew faster than the state; only Erie and Warren Counties grew slower. Only in Warren County did male full-time, year-round earnings grow faster than the state, and only in Forest County did the same occur for female full-time, year-round earnings.

The notable trend in this region for strong per-capita income growth belies the slow or negative growth rates of male and female full-time, year-

**Table NW1: Northwest Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarion	77	77	73	81	74	60	57	64	56	67	304	61
Crawford	84	83	81	87	81	42	40	39	35	40	196	39
Erie	91	91	86	96	90	26	28	28	19	23	124	25
Forest	69	70	69	75	79	66	67	67	66	52	318	64
Lawrence	83	84	81	88	81	44	35	40	30	41	190	38
Mercer	86	85	84	91	82	35	33	31	23	36	158	32
Venango	80	80	78	85	82	49	50	50	37	39	225	45
Warren	90	87	86	89	83	29	31	30	28	32	150	30

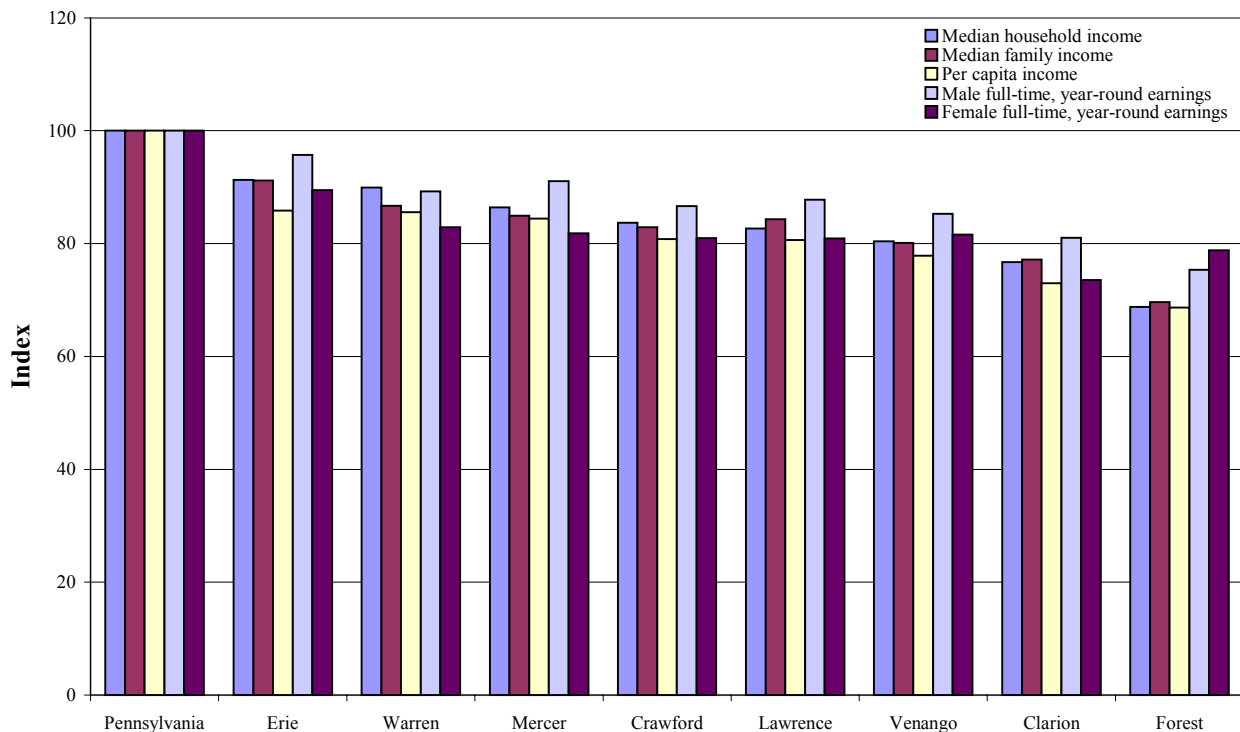
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Table NW2: Northwest Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
Pennsylvania	6%	9%	14%	2%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarion	10%	10%	21%	0%	1%	28	28	9	52	67	-2.8%
Crawford	12%	13%	20%	2%	12%	14	18	14	41	42	13.9%
Erie	6%	7%	12%	-1%	11%	50	51	56	55	49	-8.8%
Forest	11%	15%	18%	2%	20%	19	9	26	44	9	20.3%
Lawrence	14%	16%	20%	0%	13%	8	5	16	51	37	18.7%
Mercer	9%	10%	20%	1%	11%	35	39	15	47	52	4.9%
Venango	10%	12%	17%	1%	3%	25	23	31	48	66	-2.4%
Warren	6%	6%	11%	2%	10%	54	60	61	40	59	-10.3%

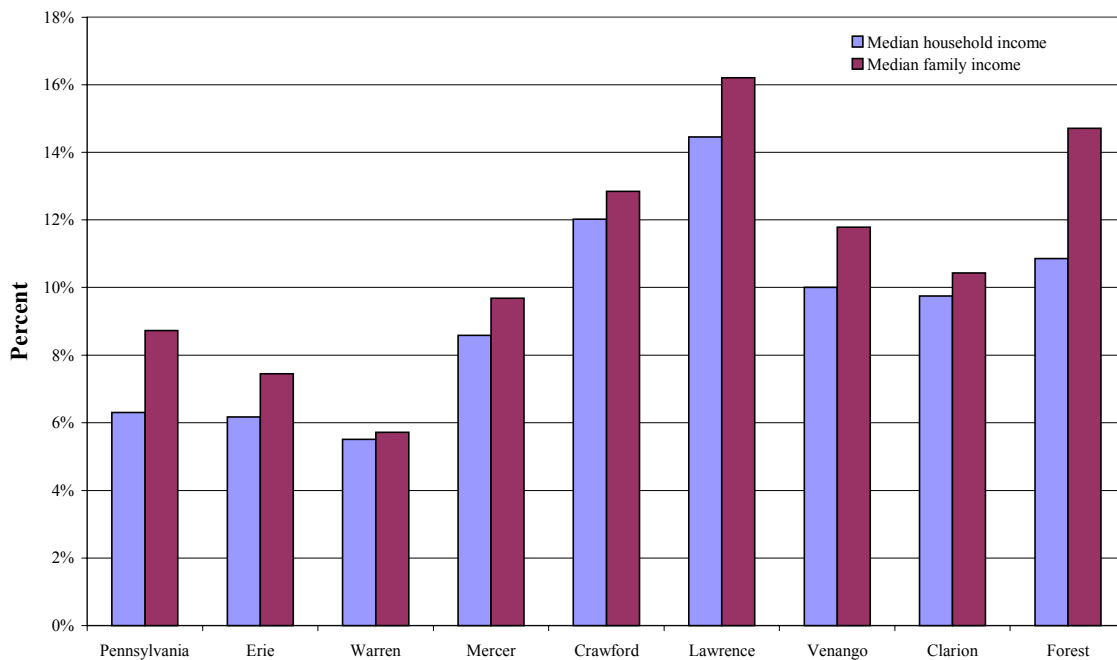
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NW1: Five Economic Indicators in Eight Northwest Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



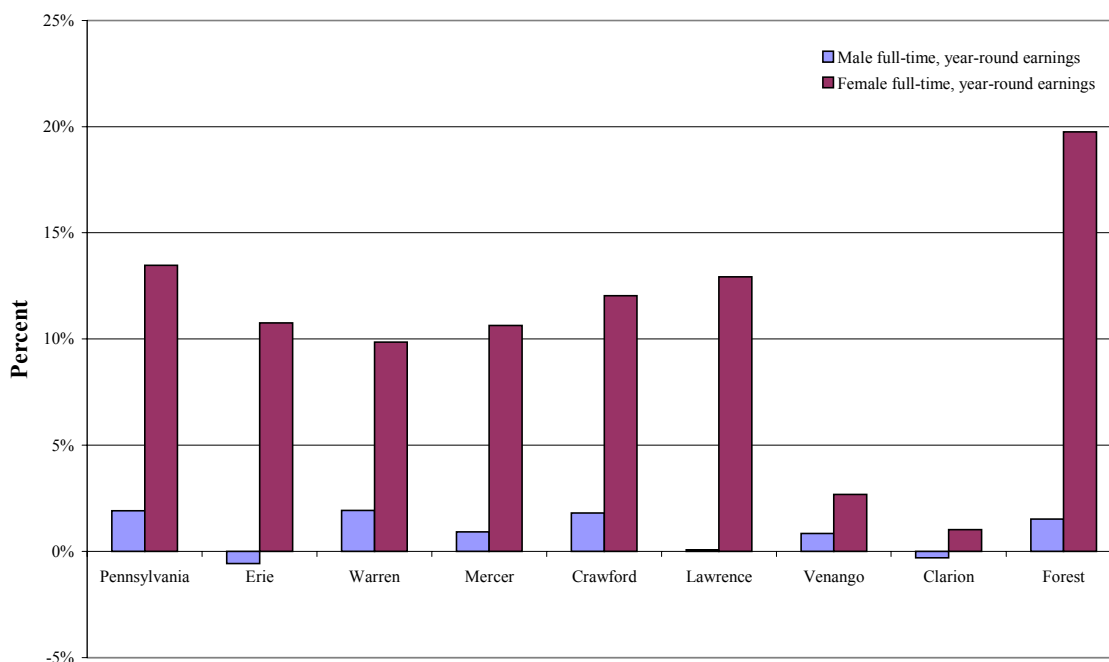
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NW2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Eight Northwest Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NW3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Eight Northwest Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

## THE STATE OF WORKING SOUTH-CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

round earnings.

*Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin,  
Lebanon, Perry, York*

The State of Working South-Central Pennsylvania considers the economic status of seven counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

In absolute terms, every county in this region had higher median household incomes than the state. Only Cumberland, York, and Dauphin Counties had higher median family and per-capita incomes than the state. Cumberland also bested the state in male and female full-time year-round earnings; Dauphin beat the state in female full-time year-round earnings.

Cumberland was the highest rated county in the region, averaging 6<sup>th</sup> out of 67. Dauphin and York

Counties also had high average rankings at 12<sup>th</sup> each. The remainder of the region was still in the top third of all counties on average, with rankings ranging from 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>.

Even though their absolute levels were the highest, Cumberland and Dauphin counties experienced the slowest growth of median household and median family income out of any county in the region. York County also grew slower than the state in terms of median family income. Roughly half the region grew faster than the state on per-capita. The entire region grew faster in male full-time, year-round earnings, while only Dauphin County grew slower than the state on female full-time, year-round earnings.

Perry County showed the strongest overall growth, with growth rates better than the state in all five categories. Adams, Franklin, Lebanon, and York Counties also grew faster than the state, but Cumberland and Dauphin Counties lagged behind, mostly dragged down by slow rates of growth of median household and family incomes.

Table SC1: South Central Region of Pennsylvania by County

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adams	106	99	89	90	87	13	18	22	26	27	106	21
Cumberland	116	115	113	105	104	5	5	5	9	7	31	6
Dauphin	103	104	106	99	104	16	13	7	16	6	58	12
Franklin	101	96	93	88	88	18	22	19	29	26	114	23
Lebanon	102	99	95	91	90	17	17	17	25	22	98	20
Perry	104	98	89	91	93	15	19	23	24	18	99	20
York	113	106	101	100	95	8	10	11	14	15	58	12

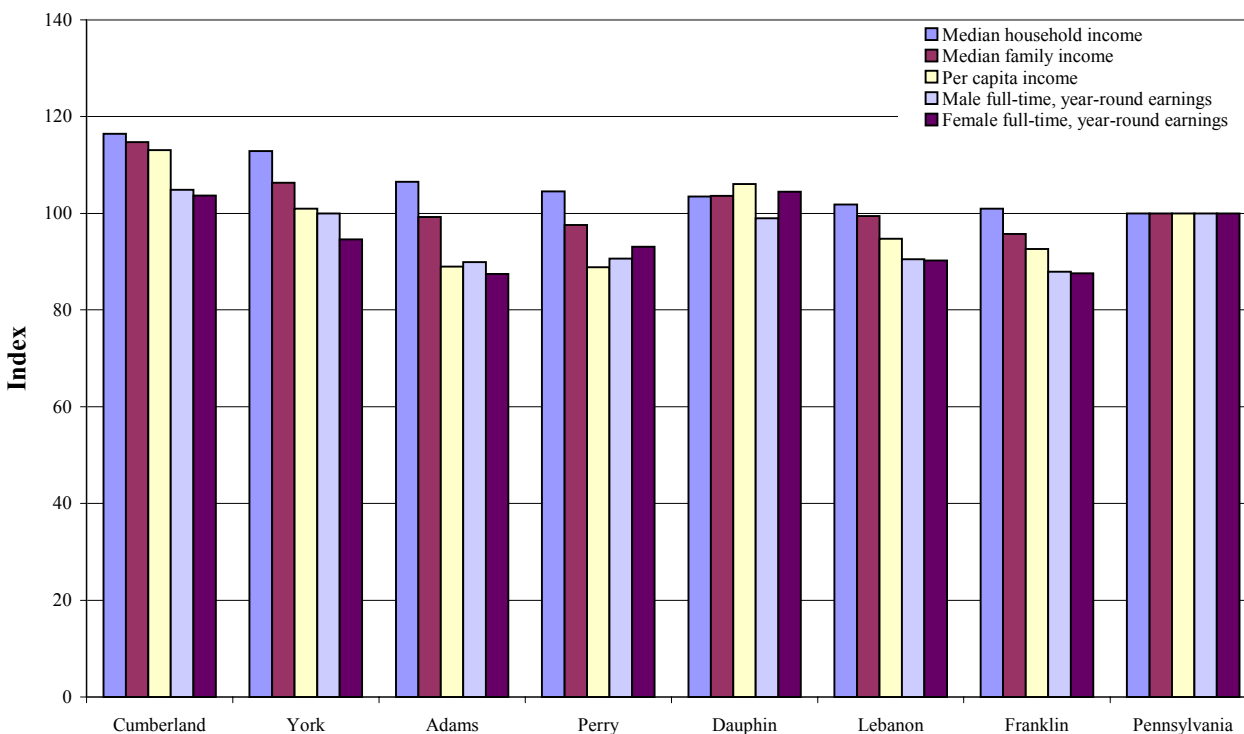
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



Table SC2: South Central Region of Pennsylvania by County											
Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
Pennsylvania	6%	9%	14%	2%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adams	9%	10%	10%	4%	19%	36	33	63	28	12	6.0%
Cumberland	4%	6%	15%	2%	16%	60	58	42	38	25	-1.1%
Dauphin	3%	5%	15%	3%	12%	62	61	47	35	39	-6.3%
Franklin	8%	11%	14%	4%	14%	39	24	48	26	31	6.8%
Lebanon	7%	10%	15%	4%	16%	49	40	40	23	28	6.9%
Perry	9%	13%	20%	6%	16%	30	19	17	10	27	19.0%
York	7%	7%	12%	4%	18%	46	53	60	25	16	2.9%

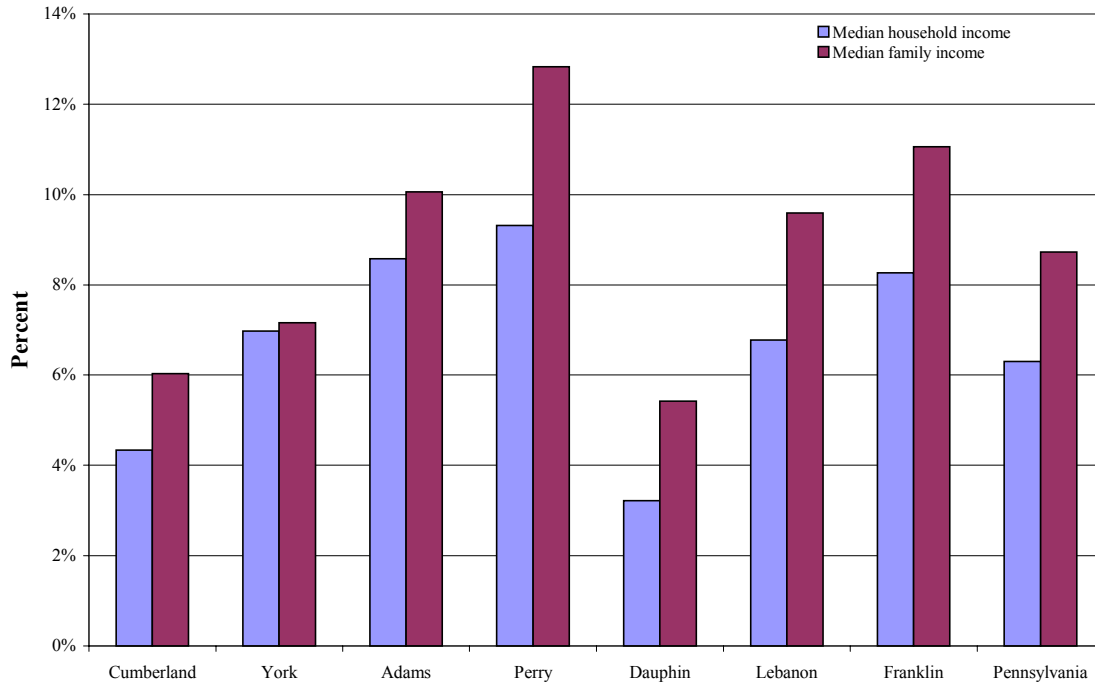
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

Figure SC1: Five Economic Indicators in Seven South-Central Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100



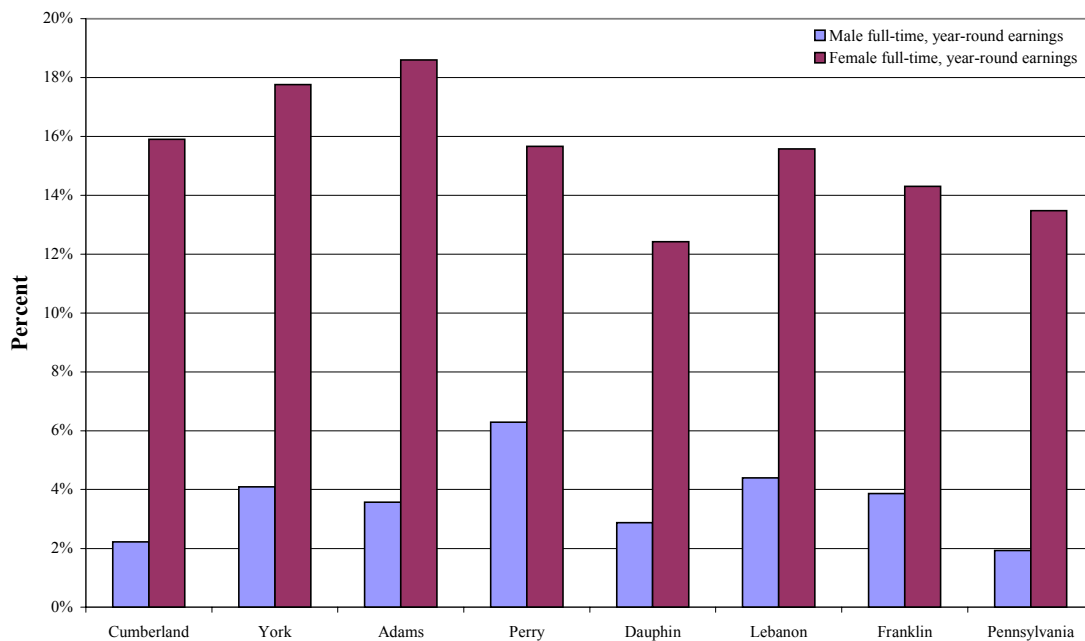
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SC2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Seven South-Central Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SC3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Seven South-Central Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



# THE STATE OF WORKING SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA

*Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia*

The State of Working Southeast Pennsylvania considers the economic status of seven counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

This is the most prosperous region in the state. On all five indicators, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties are at between 20 and 60 percent higher than the state. These four counties rank right at the top of all 67 Pennsylvania counties with average rankings of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup>, respectively. Berks and Lancaster Counties are between 5 percent lower and 15 percent higher than the state. These two counties ranked, on average, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>. Philadelphia County, on the other hand, has vastly lower median household, median family, and per-capita incomes than its surrounding counties. Its average ranking was slightly below the middle of the state rankings, averaging 39<sup>th</sup>. Still, though, Philadelphia compares favorably to the state on male and female full-time,

year-round earnings.

In terms of growth rates, only Chester County can boast better-than-state rates on every indicator. All told, Chester County had one of the most impressive growth-s spurts in the entire state. Montgomery, Bucks, and Berks Counties also performed better than the state during the 1990s while Lancaster and Delaware Counties performed slightly worse than the state. Median household income splits evenly between 3 counties (Berks, Chester, and Montgomery) above and 4 counties (Bucks, Delaware, Lancaster, and Philadelphia) below state rates. Median family income grew faster than the state only in Chester County while in both Chester and Bucks counties per-capita income increases outpaced the state. Only Philadelphia County’s male and female full-time, year-round earnings grew at a rate slower than the state. All five of Philadelphia County’s growth rates were lower than the state’s, and two were negative.

The most notable development issue here is Chester County, which prospered more than any county in the state during the growth bubble of the 1990s. In the mean time, Philadelphia County, which is poorer than all its neighbors, is watching the gap between itself and its surrounding commu-

**Table SE1: Southeast Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks	111	108	102	103	98	10	8	10	12	12	52	10
Bucks	149	140	131	126	120	3	3	3	3	3	15	3
Chester	163	156	151	138	131	1	1	1	1	2	6	1
Delaware	125	125	120	119	119	4	4	4	4	4	20	4
Lancaster	113	107	98	100	94	7	9	13	15	17	61	12
Montgomery	152	147	148	131	131	2	2	2	2	1	9	2
Philadelphia	77	75	79	92	107	61	64	44	20	5	194	39

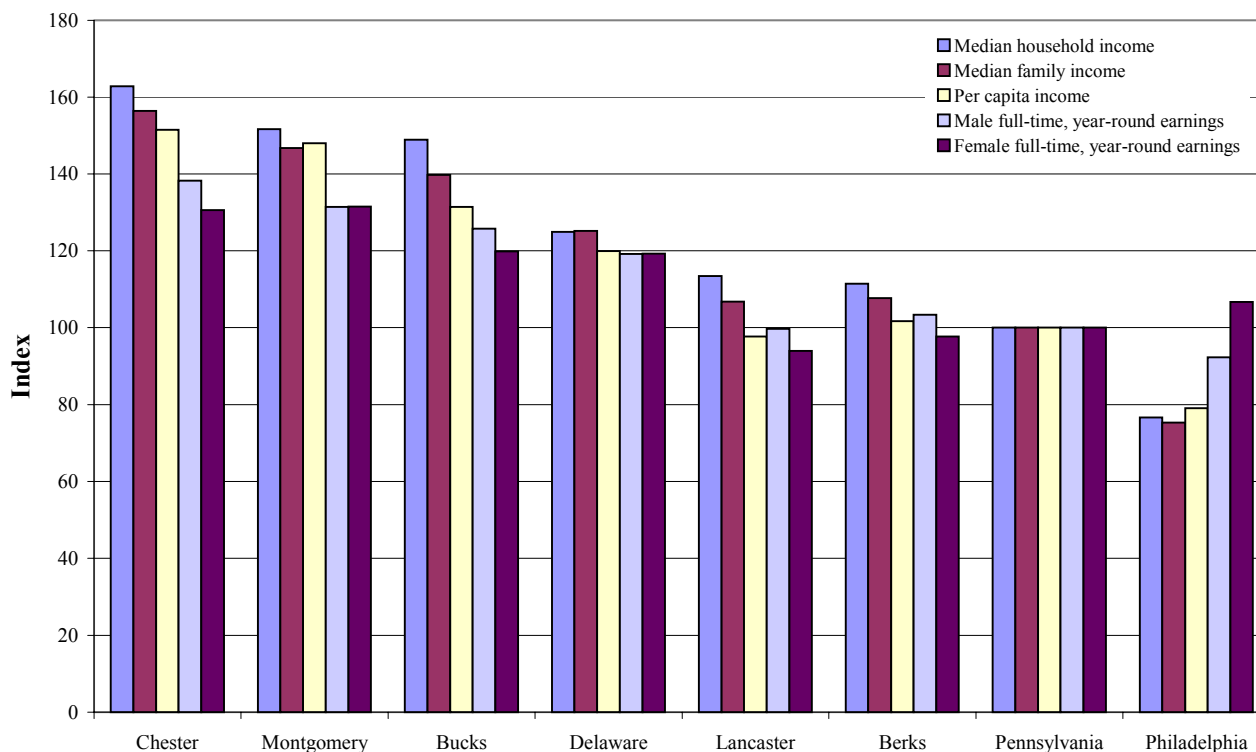
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



Table SE2: Southeast Region of Pennsylvania by County											
Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
Pennsylvania	6%	9%	14%	2%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks	8%	8%	12%	7%	17%	43	49	59	9	23	6.9%
Bucks	6%	8%	16%	3%	17%	51	47	39	29	20	6.2%
Chester	10%	13%	18%	8%	24%	22	15	22	7	4	28.3%
Delaware	3%	7%	12%	5%	15%	61	54	57	19	30	-2.1%
Lancaster	5%	7%	10%	3%	14%	55	55	62	32	33	-4.6%
Montgomery	7%	8%	8%	6%	20%	44	48	65	12	8	5.3%
Philadelphia	-4%	-5%	5%	0%	12%	67	67	67	50	45	-37.0%

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

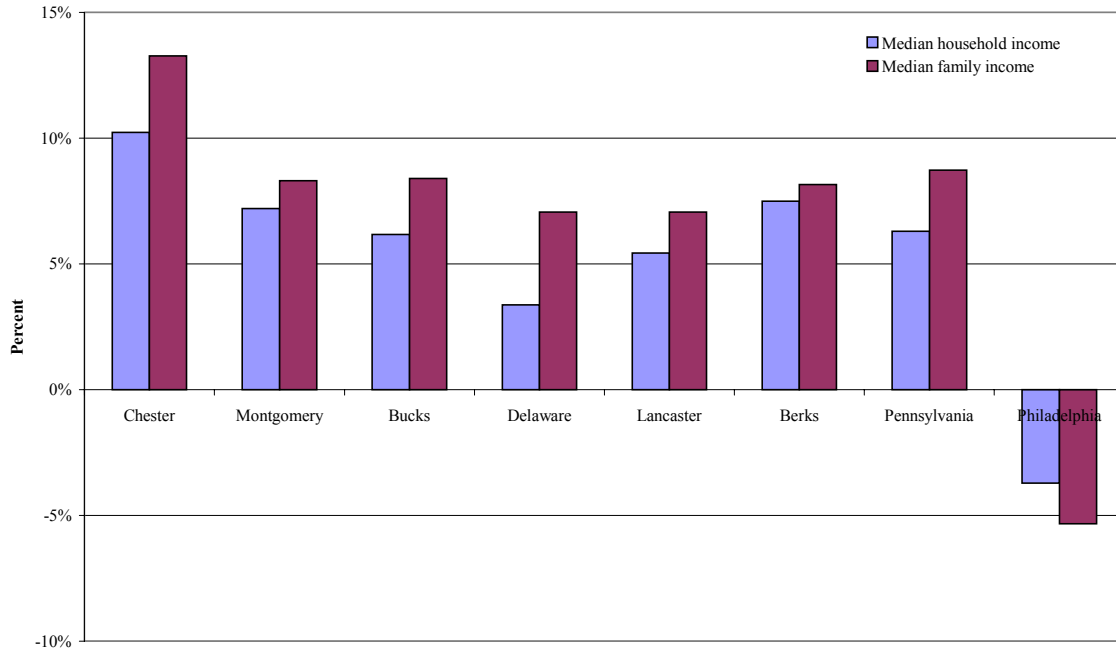
**Figure SE1: Five Economic Indicators in Seven Southeast Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

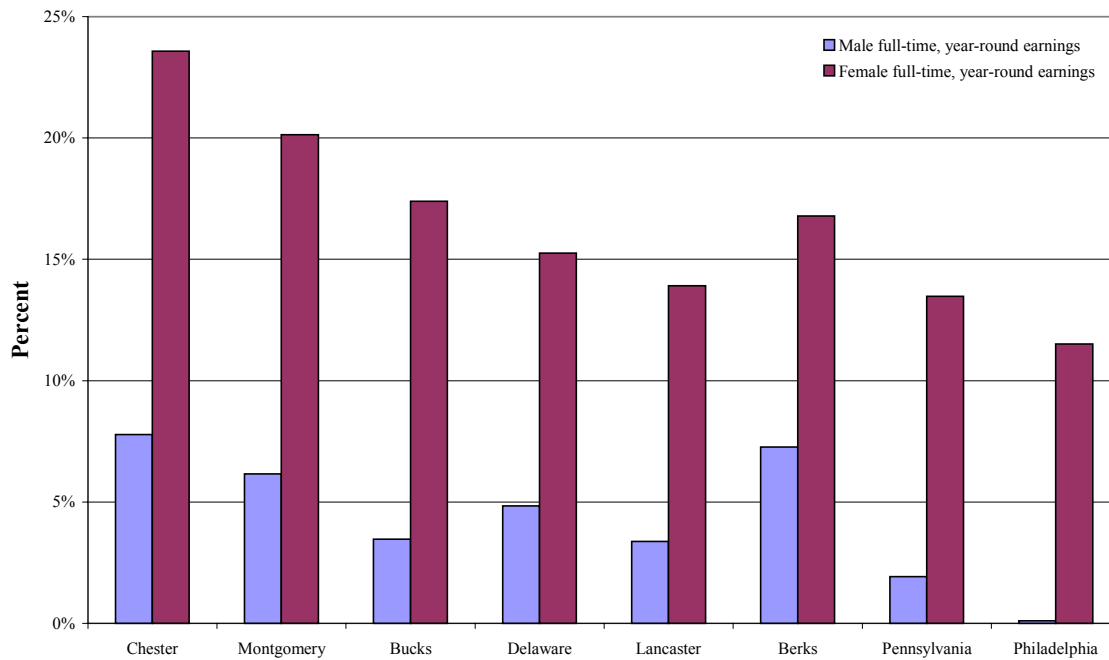


**Figure SE2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Seven Southeast Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SE3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Seven Southeast Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

## THE STATE OF WORKING SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA

*Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland*

The State of Working Southwest Pennsylvania considers the economic status of nine counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

Allegheny, Butler, Washington, and Westmoreland counties exchange places at the top of all five lists of absolute economic levels. Beaver, Greene, and Armstrong counties consistently vie for the next three places in the same lists while Fayette and Indiana counties swap places in the last two positions in each column.

The growth rate picture is much murkier. Much of the region out-performed the state in growth of both median household income and median family income, with the exceptions of Allegheny and Indiana Counties. Every county bested the state in

growth of per-capita income. Perhaps of more significance, seven of nine counties experienced slower-than-state growth in male full-time year-round earnings with five of those seven actually experiencing negative growth in this category. Female income grew fastest in Butler, Beaver, and Washington counties, where growth rates exceeded the state rate. Every other county's rates were below the state rate for this indicator.

A geographic interpretation of this data is more fruitful. Allegheny County and its four most accessible suburban counties – Beaver, Butler, Washington, and Westmoreland – have the highest absolute levels in all five indicators and exhibited the strongest growth. These counties ranked, on average, between 12<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>. The remaining “more rural” counties are behind these high ranking counties. These remaining counties ranked on average between 53<sup>rd</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup>. They also had slow growth rates compared to the rest of the region and the state. The strong performance of Beaver, Butler, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties compared to the weak performances of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County suggests that the region is becoming more divided between rich and poor.

Table SW1: Southwest Region of Pennsylvania by County

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allegheny	96	101	108	105	103	20	15	6	10	8	59	12
Armstrong	79	78	75	83	78	55	53	58	45	54	265	53
Beaver	92	92	88	97	91	25	25	24	18	21	113	23
Butler	105	104	100	108	95	14	12	12	6	14	58	12
Fayette	68	71	73	81	78	67	66	63	54	57	307	61
Greene	76	76	72	87	80	62	61	66	33	46	268	54
Indiana	75	78	73	82	78	64	52	62	50	56	284	57
Washington	94	96	95	101	92	22	21	16	13	19	91	18
Westmoreland	93	94	94	98	92	24	24	18	17	20	103	21

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

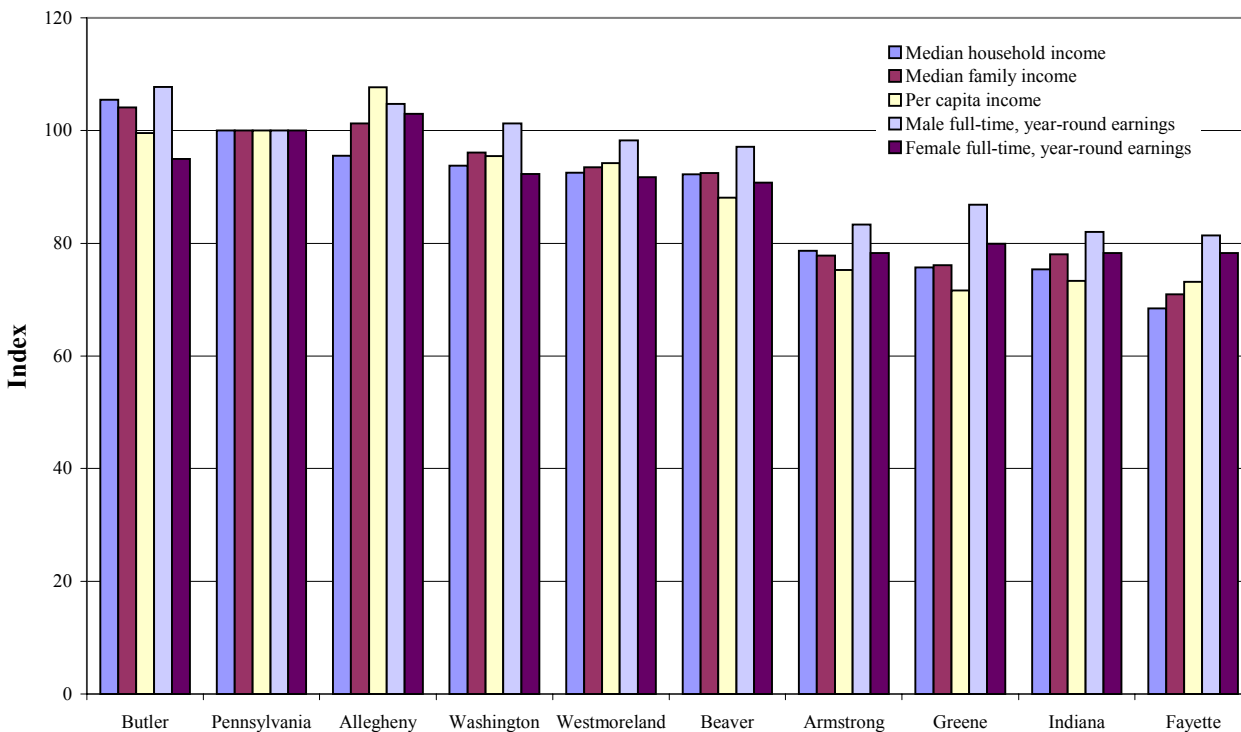


**Table SW2: Southwest Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allegheny	5%	9%	15%	0%	11%	58	45	45	49	47	-5.3%
Armstrong	8%	9%	15%	-7%	10%	41	42	46	66	57	-9.8%
Beaver	17%	19%	21%	2%	16%	3	2	8	43	26	30.4%
Butler	11%	14%	26%	9%	18%	17	13	4	5	14	32.6%
Fayette	10%	14%	20%	-2%	9%	23	12	12	60	61	7.4%
Greene	18%	14%	15%	-5%	10%	2	11	41	63	54	7.2%
Indiana	1%	6%	15%	-9%	5%	66	57	43	67	64	-25.5%
Washington	14%	17%	21%	3%	14%	9	4	11	36	32	22.8%
Westmoreland	11%	13%	20%	-1%	13%	16	17	13	54	38	11.6%

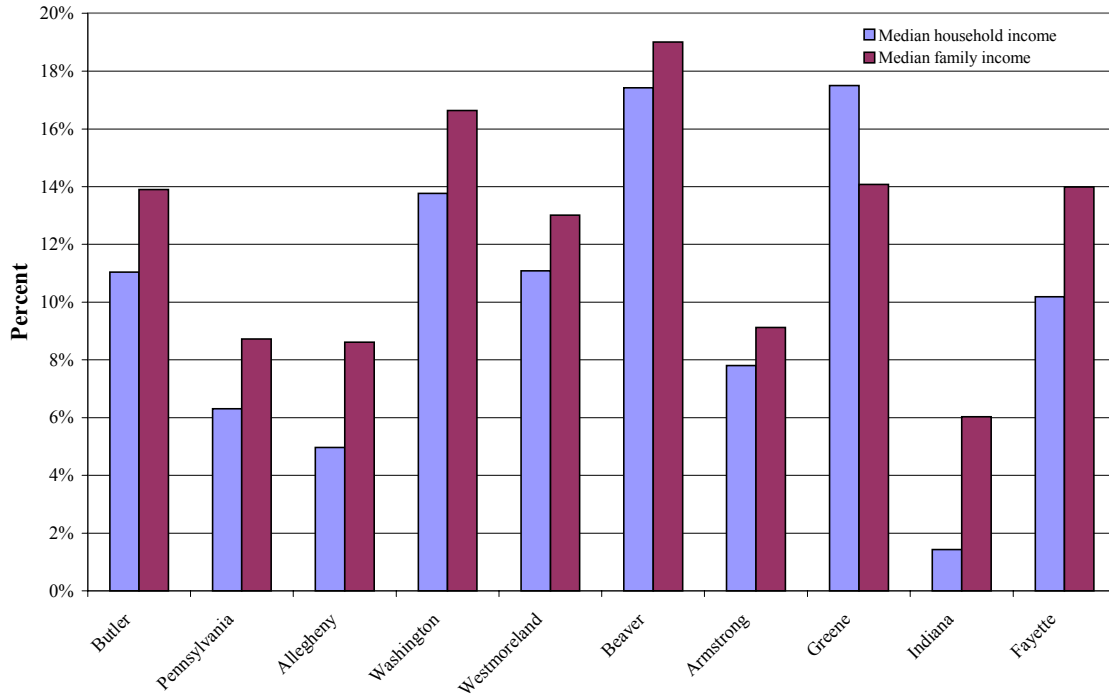
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SW1: Five Economic Indicators in Nine Southwest Counties, 1999;  
Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



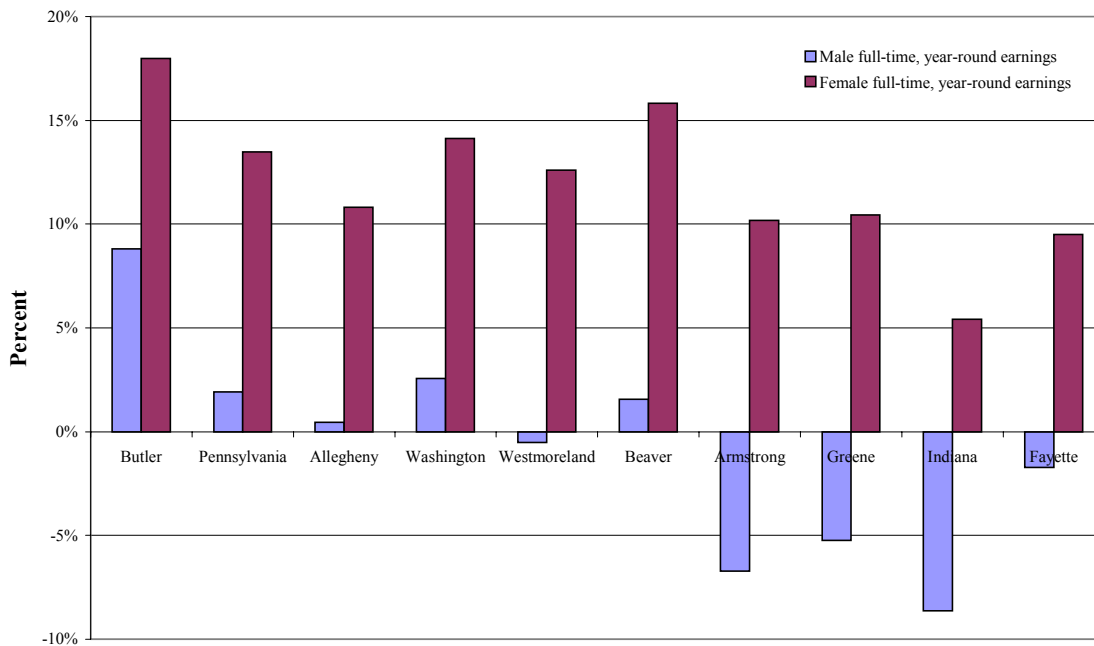
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SW2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Nine Southwest Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure SW3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Nine Southwest Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



## THE STATE OF WORKING NORTHERN TIER PENNSYLVANIA

nities grow.

*Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga,  
Wyoming*

The State of Working Northern Tier Pennsylvania considers the economic status of five counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

This region is behind the state in all the examined absolute measures of economic well-being. All five indicators in all five counties are between 75 and 90 percent of the state. As a result, the entire region ranked below 33<sup>rd</sup> on average in the state. Wyoming and Bradford Counties were the leaders in the region, ranking 33<sup>rd</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> on average. The remaining three counties ranked between 49<sup>th</sup> and 59<sup>th</sup>.

In examining growth rates since 1989, Sullivan, Tioga, and Bradford counties have gained ground relative to the state by posting better than state growth rates in median household and family income. All five counties experienced an increase in per-capita income relative to the state; however, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties grew slower than the state in all other categories and both experienced real declines in male full-time, year-round earnings. Only Sullivan and Bradford Counties increased their male full-time, year-round earnings faster than the state. Sullivan County increased its female full-time, year-round earnings faster than any other county and had the one of the strongest performances across all five indicators out of any county in the state. Bradford and Tioga also exhibited strong growth across the board in the 1990s. However, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties had slower growth rates than the state, on average.

**Table NT1: Northern Tier Region of Pennsylvania by County**

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradford	87	83	82	84	83	32	41	35	42	31	181	36
Sullivan	75	76	79	76	79	63	63	46	65	50	287	57
Susquehanna	84	80	79	81	78	41	47	47	55	55	245	49
Tioga	80	77	74	78	78	53	58	60	63	59	293	59
Wyoming	91	87	84	87	80	27	30	32	34	44	167	33

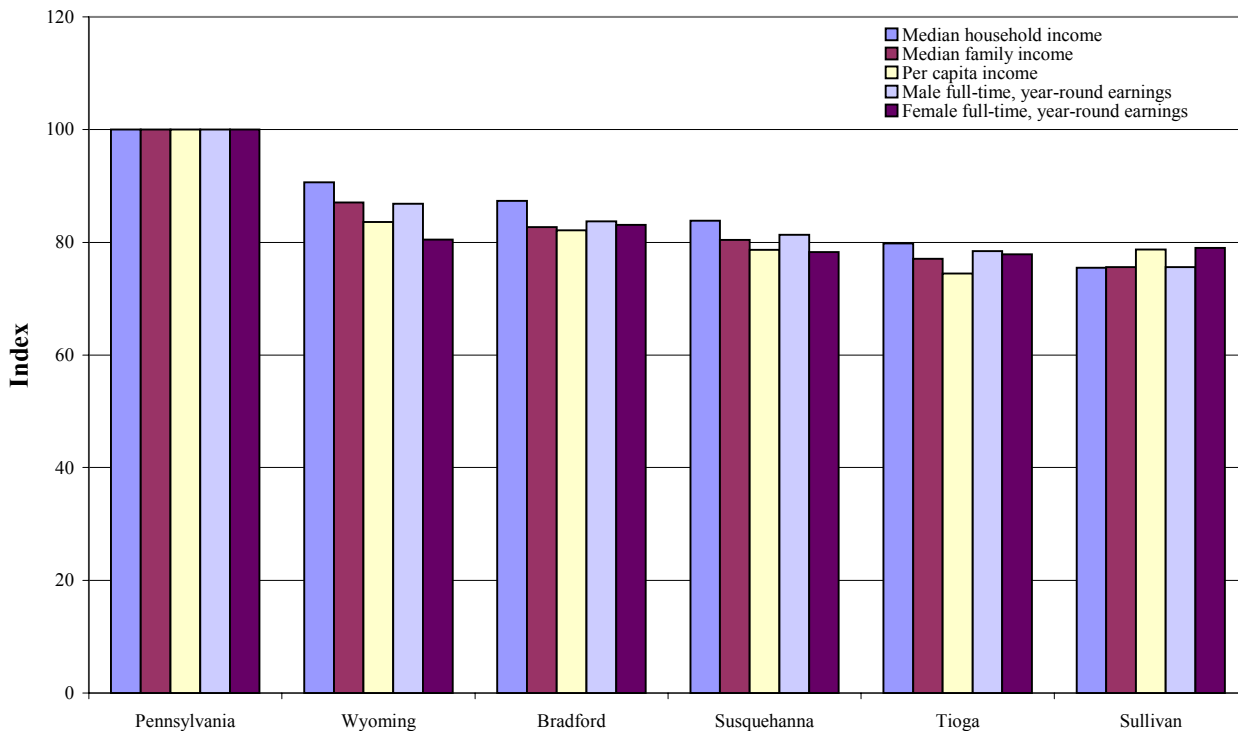
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



Table NT2: Northern Tier Region of Pennsylvania by County											
Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
Pennsylvania	6%	9%	14%	2%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradford	13%	12%	22%	5%	13%	12	20	7	18	36	20.2%
Sullivan	16%	13%	29%	5%	35%	7	16	2	20	1	53.1%
Susquehanna	5%	5%	16%	0%	11%	59	64	36	53	53	-8.8%
Tioga	9%	10%	16%	2%	13%	31	36	34	42	35	5.8%
Wyoming	3%	5%	16%	-6%	11%	64	65	37	65	48	-16.6%

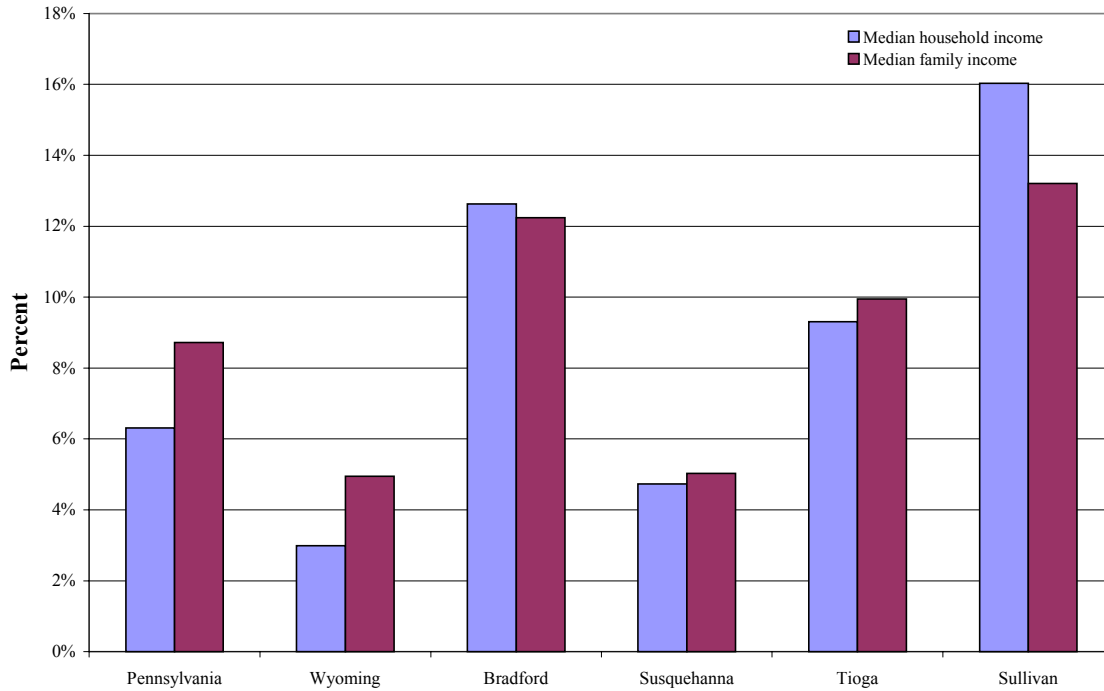
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NT1: Five Economic Indicators in Five Northern Tier Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



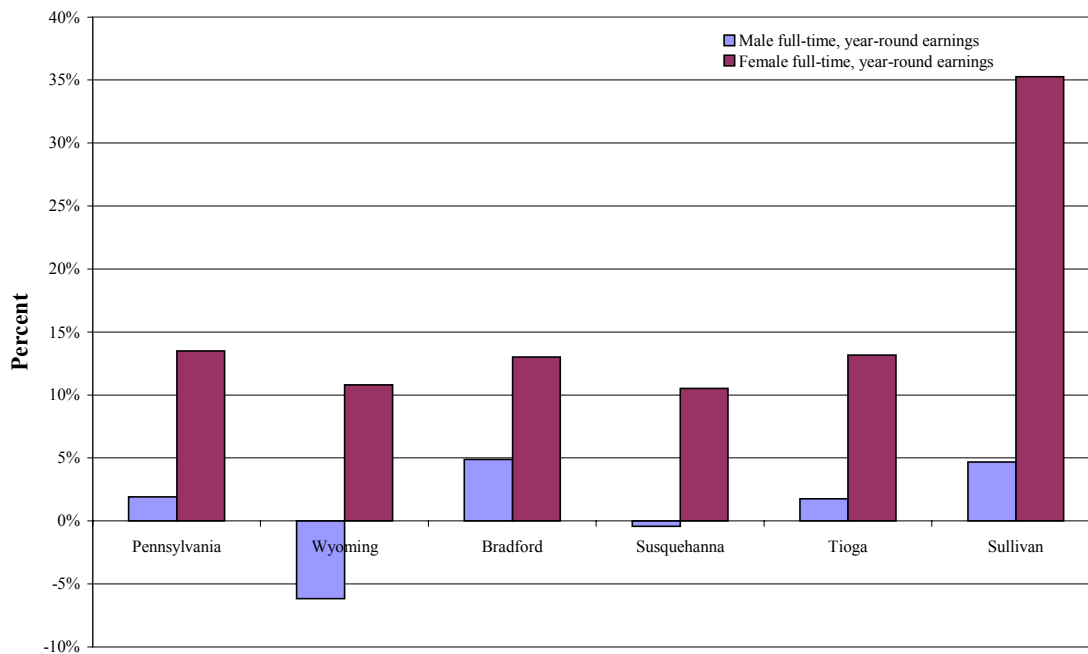
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NT2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Five Northern Tier Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NT3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Five Northern Tier Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



## THE STATE OF WORKING NORTH-CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

*Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter*

The State of Working North-Central Pennsylvania considers the economic status of six counties using data from the 2000 U.S. Census. We compare the 1999 levels of five economic variables in these counties with their level in Pennsylvania as a whole. (The 2000 Census collected data on economic variables from 1999.) We also compare the changes in these five variables since 1989.

This region is far behind the state in all the examined absolute measures of economic well-being. Clearfield County was the in the worst shape of any county in the region with absolute indicators between 75 and 80 percent of the state. Of the remaining counties, Elk County was the closest to state levels with indicator levels between 85 and 95 percent of the state.

Reflecting this, Elk County managed to average a 25<sup>th</sup> ranking out of 67 counties. McKean County managed a rating of 40<sup>th</sup>, keeping it towards the middle of the pack of Pennsylvania Counties. The remaining four counties ranked in the bottom third from 46<sup>th</sup> to 59<sup>th</sup>.

On the other hand, every county grew faster than the state in the categories of median household, median family, and per-capita income. Most notably, Elk County posted the largest percentage gain in per-capita income of all 67 counties. Clearfield, Jefferson, and McKean Counties experienced real declines in the earnings of male full-time, year-round workers. Potter, Elk, and Cameron Counties each had excellent growth rates across the board in the 1990s, with Cameron County posting the largest aggregate gains of any county in the state.

Table NC1: North Central Region of Pennsylvania by County

Area Name	Indices of Economic Indicators, 1999 PA = 100					County Rankings Based on 1999 Indices (out of 67)						
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron	80	80	76	83	87	51	49	56	44	28	228	46
Clearfield	78	77	77	79	76	56	56	55	62	64	293	59
Elk	94	94	87	92	84	23	23	26	21	30	123	25
Jefferson	79	76	78	82	75	54	62	51	52	65	284	57
McKean	82	83	80	85	82	45	39	41	38	35	198	40
Potter	80	77	77	84	79	50	55	53	41	51	250	50

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

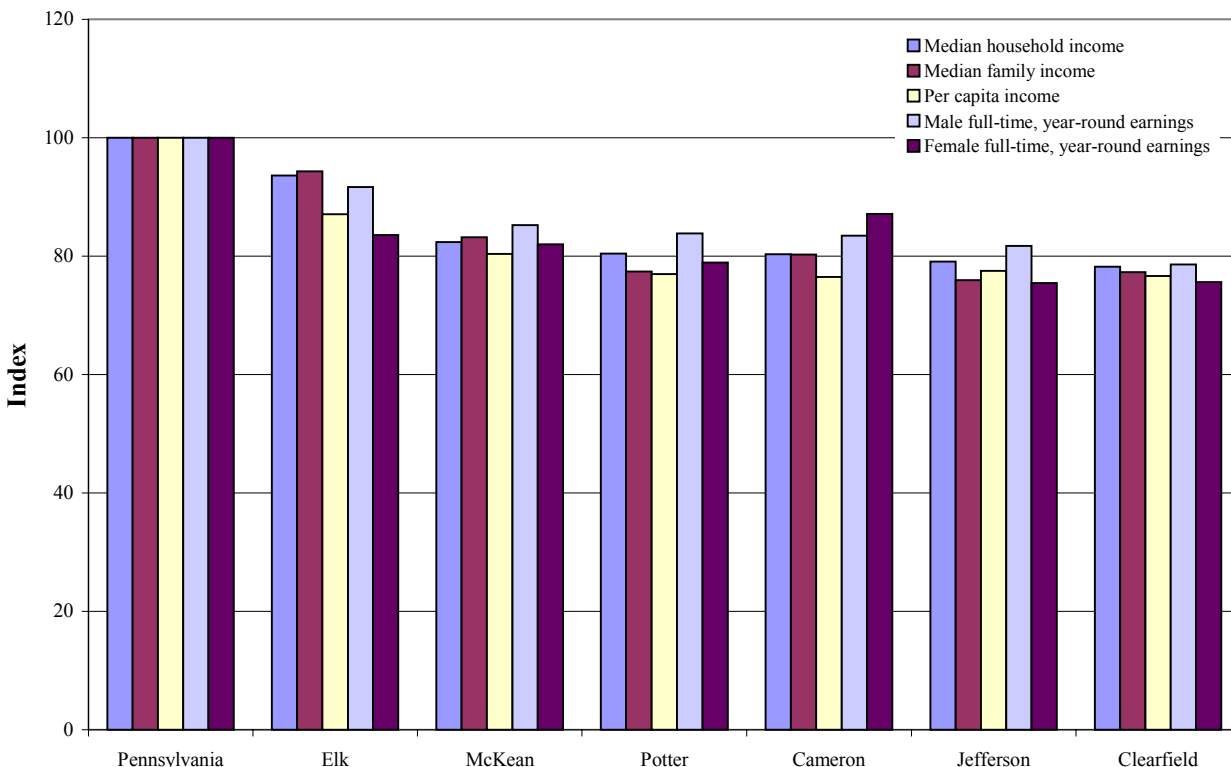




Table NC2: North Central Region of Pennsylvania by County											
Area Name	% Change 1990-2000					County Rankings Based on Percent Change (out of 67)					Percentage Change Differential
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round income	Female full-time, year-round income	
Pennsylvania	6%	9%	14%	2%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron	19%	27%	21%	12%	19%	1	1	10	1	10	53.3%
Clearfield	11%	12%	18%	-6%	11%	18	22	24	64	50	1.3%
Elk	16%	18%	30%	4%	10%	5	3	1	22	55	34.9%
Jefferson	11%	10%	18%	-1%	10%	20	37	28	56	58	3.2%
McKean	10%	10%	20%	-1%	11%	24	29	18	59	46	4.8%
Potter	16%	15%	25%	8%	25%	6	8	5	8	3	44.2%

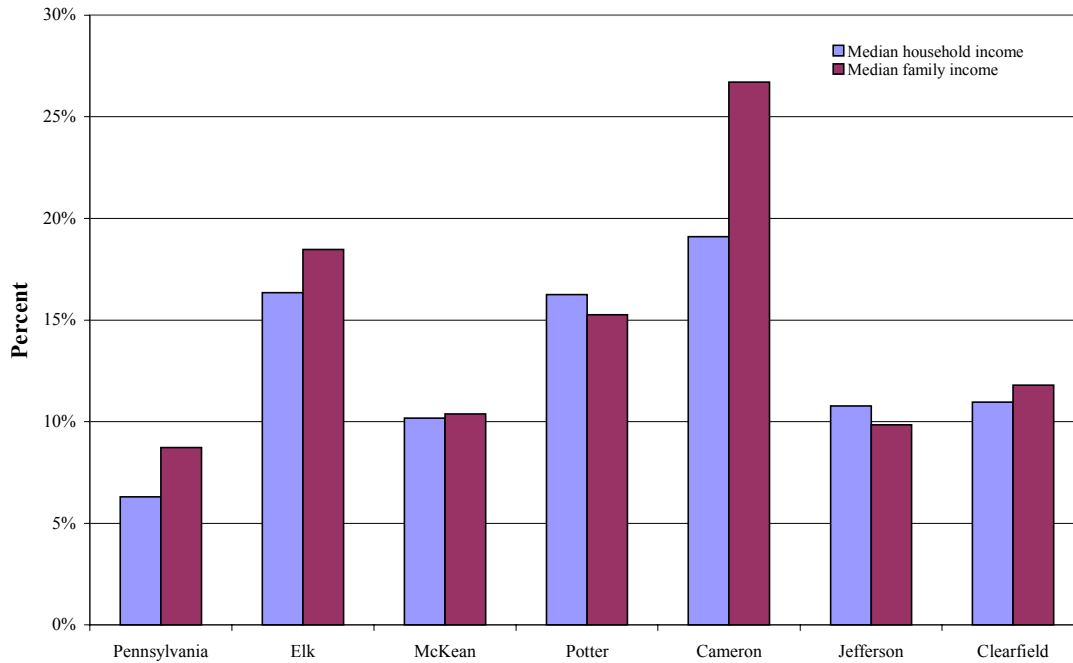
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NC1: Five Economic Indicators in Six North Central Counties, 1999; Indexed to Pennsylvania = 100**



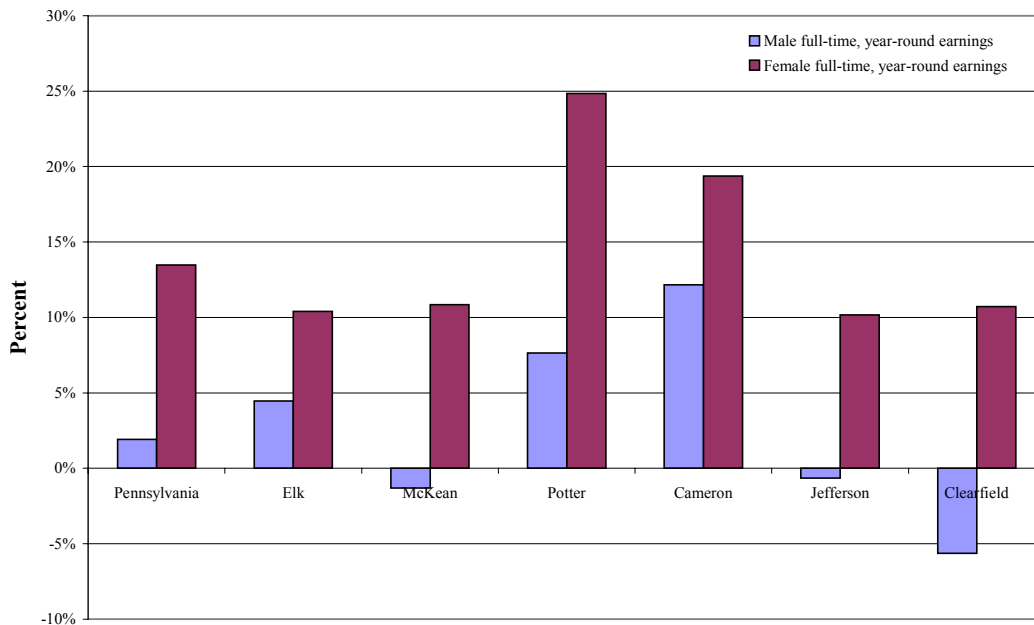
Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NC2: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Six North Central Tier Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

**Figure NC3: Percent Change in Economic Indicators in Six North Central Tier Pennsylvania Counties, 1989-1999**



Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

# APPENDIX

Table A1: Pennsylvania's Counties Indexed Against State Levels, 1999 State = 100					
County	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adams	106.5	99.2	89.0	89.9	87.4
Allegheny	95.6	101.3	107.7	104.7	103.0
Armstrong	78.7	77.8	75.2	83.3	78.3
Beaver	92.2	92.5	88.1	97.1	90.8
Bedford	81.6	76.7	78.1	76.7	74.8
Berks	111.5	107.8	101.7	103.4	97.7
Blair	81.9	81.7	80.2	83.6	81.8
Bradford	87.4	82.7	82.1	83.8	83.1
Bucks	148.9	139.7	131.4	125.7	119.8
Butler	105.5	104.1	99.6	107.7	95.0
Cambria	75.2	76.8	76.9	80.6	79.6
Cameron	80.3	80.3	76.5	83.5	87.1
Carbon	87.6	85.6	81.7	86.1	82.0
Centre	90.2	102.8	86.3	91.1	94.5
Chester	162.8	156.4	151.5	138.2	130.6
Clarion	76.7	77.2	73.0	81.0	73.5
Clearfield	78.2	77.3	76.7	78.6	75.6
Clinton	77.5	77.6	75.4	79.8	75.7
Columbia	85.0	84.2	81.3	82.0	80.9
Crawford	83.7	82.9	80.8	86.6	81.0
Cumberland	116.5	114.7	113.1	104.9	103.7
Dauphin	103.5	103.6	106.0	99.0	104.5
Delaware	124.9	125.2	119.9	119.2	119.3
Elk	93.6	94.3	87.0	91.7	83.6
Erie	91.3	91.1	85.9	95.7	89.5
Fayette	68.4	70.9	73.2	81.4	78.2
Forest	68.8	69.7	68.7	75.4	78.8
Franklin	100.9	95.7	92.6	87.9	87.6
Fulton	87.0	82.0	78.6	79.6	76.6
Greene	75.7	76.1	71.6	86.9	79.9
Huntingdon	83.1	82.1	73.7	80.9	81.8
Indiana	75.4	78.0	73.3	82.0	78.3
Jefferson	79.1	76.0	77.5	81.7	75.5

County	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings
Juniata	86.5	80.8	77.3	80.1	79.3
Lackawanna	85.9	91.4	89.6	89.6	87.8
Lancaster	113.5	106.8	97.7	99.7	94.0
Lawrence	82.7	84.3	80.6	87.8	80.9
Lebanon	101.8	99.4	94.7	90.5	90.2
Lehigh	108.3	108.1	104.9	103.7	100.7
Luzerne	84.2	88.1	87.3	87.1	86.7
Lycoming	84.8	83.4	82.5	83.1	80.1
McKean	82.4	83.2	80.3	85.3	82.0
Mercer	86.4	84.9	84.5	91.1	81.8
Mifflin	80.2	78.2	74.5	82.9	76.4
Monroe	115.3	105.7	95.8	108.3	96.7
Montgomery	151.7	146.8	148.0	131.4	131.5
Montour	94.9	91.9	92.4	87.7	89.3
Northampton	112.8	109.7	102.5	106.5	100.2
Northumberland	78.1	80.4	79.0	81.8	78.7
Perry	104.5	97.6	88.8	90.6	93.0
Philadelphia	76.7	75.3	79.1	92.3	106.7
Pike	111.2	100.3	97.3	106.3	98.5
Potter	80.4	77.4	77.0	83.8	78.9
Schuylkill	81.5	83.9	82.5	84.7	80.9
Snyder	89.7	84.7	80.2	82.5	79.2
Somerset	77.1	74.9	72.7	74.5	76.1
Sullivan	75.5	75.6	78.7	75.6	79.0
Susquehanna	83.8	80.4	78.7	81.3	78.3
Tioga	79.8	77.1	74.5	78.4	77.9
Union	100.6	96.7	85.8	84.3	82.5
Venango	80.4	80.1	77.8	85.3	81.6
Warren	90.0	86.7	85.5	89.3	82.9
Washington	93.8	96.1	95.5	101.3	92.3
Wayne	85.0	82.5	81.3	81.5	78.0
Westmoreland	92.5	93.5	94.2	98.3	91.8
Wyoming	90.7	87.1	83.6	86.8	80.5
York	112.9	106.3	101.0	100.0	94.6

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

Table A2: Actual Levels in Pennsylvania, 1999 by County

Area Name	Median household income (dollars)	Median family income (dollars)	Per capita income (dollars)	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>\$40,106</b>	<b>\$49,184</b>	<b>\$20,880</b>	<b>\$37,051</b>	<b>\$26,687</b>
Adams	\$42,704	\$48,810	\$18,577	\$33,304	\$23,337
Allegheny	\$38,329	\$49,815	\$22,491	\$38,804	\$27,492
Armstrong	\$31,557	\$38,271	\$15,709	\$30,870	\$20,896
Beaver	\$36,995	\$45,495	\$18,402	\$35,992	\$24,219
Bedford	\$32,731	\$37,741	\$16,316	\$28,417	\$19,970
Berks	\$44,714	\$52,997	\$21,232	\$38,311	\$26,080
Blair	\$32,861	\$40,160	\$16,743	\$30,968	\$21,828
Bradford	\$35,038	\$40,664	\$17,148	\$31,036	\$22,181
Bucks	\$59,727	\$68,727	\$27,430	\$46,587	\$31,984
Butler	\$42,308	\$51,215	\$20,794	\$39,922	\$25,347
Cambria	\$30,179	\$37,797	\$16,058	\$29,850	\$21,251
Cameron	\$32,212	\$39,479	\$15,968	\$30,921	\$23,250
Carbon	\$35,113	\$42,118	\$17,064	\$31,894	\$21,893
Centre	\$36,165	\$50,557	\$18,020	\$33,745	\$25,209
Chester	\$65,295	\$76,916	\$31,627	\$51,223	\$34,854
Clarion	\$30,770	\$37,964	\$15,243	\$30,019	\$19,625
Clearfield	\$31,357	\$38,004	\$16,010	\$29,119	\$20,187
Clinton	\$31,064	\$38,177	\$15,750	\$29,567	\$20,195
Columbia	\$34,094	\$41,398	\$16,973	\$30,397	\$21,577
Crawford	\$33,560	\$40,755	\$16,870	\$32,102	\$21,608
Cumberland	\$46,707	\$56,406	\$23,610	\$38,851	\$27,671
Dauphin	\$41,507	\$50,974	\$22,134	\$36,676	\$27,878
Delaware	\$50,092	\$61,590	\$25,040	\$44,155	\$31,831
Elk	\$37,550	\$46,402	\$18,174	\$33,972	\$22,305
Erie	\$36,627	\$44,829	\$17,932	\$35,465	\$23,886
Fayette	\$27,451	\$34,881	\$15,274	\$30,160	\$20,882
Forest	\$27,581	\$34,257	\$14,341	\$27,925	\$21,025
Franklin	\$40,476	\$47,075	\$19,339	\$32,584	\$23,384
Fulton	\$34,882	\$40,341	\$16,409	\$29,494	\$20,455
Greene	\$30,352	\$37,435	\$14,959	\$32,189	\$21,332
Huntingdon	\$33,313	\$40,388	\$15,379	\$29,977	\$21,840
Indiana	\$30,233	\$38,386	\$15,312	\$30,387	\$20,886
Jefferson	\$31,722	\$37,364	\$16,186	\$30,285	\$20,142

Area Name	Median household income (dollars)	Median family income (dollars)	Per capita income (dollars)	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings
Juniata	\$34,698	\$39,757	\$16,142	\$29,678	\$21,165
Lackawanna	\$34,438	\$44,949	\$18,710	\$33,215	\$23,428
Lancaster	\$45,507	\$52,513	\$20,398	\$36,922	\$25,085
Lawrence	\$33,152	\$41,463	\$16,835	\$32,526	\$21,600
Lebanon	\$40,838	\$48,906	\$19,773	\$33,535	\$24,082
Lehigh	\$43,449	\$53,147	\$21,897	\$38,419	\$26,882
Luzerne	\$33,771	\$43,335	\$18,228	\$32,275	\$23,150
Lycoming	\$34,016	\$41,040	\$17,224	\$30,783	\$21,372
McKean	\$33,040	\$40,924	\$16,777	\$31,586	\$21,877
Mercer	\$34,666	\$41,776	\$17,636	\$33,743	\$21,842
Mifflin	\$32,175	\$38,486	\$15,553	\$30,732	\$20,383
Monroe	\$46,257	\$51,995	\$20,011	\$40,126	\$25,819
Montgomery	\$60,829	\$72,183	\$30,898	\$48,698	\$35,089
Montour	\$38,075	\$45,224	\$19,302	\$32,487	\$23,837
Northampton	\$45,234	\$53,955	\$21,399	\$39,449	\$26,750
Northumberland	\$31,314	\$39,551	\$16,489	\$30,320	\$21,001
Perry	\$41,909	\$47,997	\$18,551	\$33,576	\$24,831
Philadelphia	\$30,746	\$37,036	\$16,509	\$34,199	\$28,477
Pike	\$44,608	\$49,340	\$20,315	\$39,371	\$26,279
Potter	\$32,253	\$38,066	\$16,070	\$31,058	\$21,065
Schuylkill	\$32,699	\$41,279	\$17,230	\$31,387	\$21,598
Snyder	\$35,981	\$41,682	\$16,756	\$30,550	\$21,128
Somerset	\$30,911	\$36,822	\$15,178	\$27,621	\$20,319
Sullivan	\$30,279	\$37,196	\$16,438	\$28,000	\$21,083
Susquehanna	\$33,622	\$39,564	\$16,435	\$30,126	\$20,888
Tioga	\$32,020	\$37,907	\$15,549	\$29,066	\$20,785
Union	\$40,336	\$47,538	\$17,918	\$31,242	\$22,010
Venango	\$32,257	\$39,405	\$16,252	\$31,597	\$21,776
Warren	\$36,083	\$42,658	\$17,862	\$33,072	\$22,124
Washington	\$37,607	\$47,287	\$19,935	\$37,533	\$24,630
Wayne	\$34,082	\$40,589	\$16,977	\$30,205	\$20,803
Westmoreland	\$37,106	\$45,996	\$19,674	\$36,412	\$24,487
Wyoming	\$36,365	\$42,824	\$17,452	\$32,163	\$21,480
York	\$45,268	\$52,278	\$21,086	\$37,035	\$25,248

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

Table A3: Pennsylvania's Counties, Ranking by Absolute Levels of Economic Variables, 1999

County	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Adams	13	18	22	26	27	106	21
Allegheny	20	15	6	10	8	59	12
Armstrong	55	53	58	45	54	265	53
Beaver	25	25	24	18	21	113	23
Bedford	47	60	49	64	66	286	57
Berks	10	8	10	12	12	52	10
Blair	46	45	43	43	38	215	43
Bradford	32	41	35	42	31	181	36
Bucks	3	3	3	3	3	15	3
Butler	14	12	12	6	14	58	12
Cambria	65	59	54	58	47	283	57
Cameron	51	49	56	44	28	228	46
Carbon	31	32	36	36	34	169	34
Centre	28	14	27	22	16	107	21
Chester	1	1	1	1	2	6	1
Clarion	60	57	64	56	67	304	61
Clearfield	56	56	55	62	64	293	59
Clinton	58	54	57	60	63	292	58
Columbia	37	36	38	49	43	203	41
Crawford	42	40	39	35	40	196	39
Cumberland	5	5	5	9	7	31	6
Dauphin	16	13	7	16	6	58	12
Delaware	4	4	4	4	4	20	4
Elk	23	23	26	21	30	123	25
Erie	26	28	28	19	23	124	25
Fayette	67	66	63	54	57	307	61
Forest	66	67	67	66	52	318	64
Franklin	18	22	19	29	26	114	23
Fulton	33	44	48	61	60	246	49
Greene	62	61	66	33	46	268	54
Huntingdon	43	43	61	57	37	241	48
Indiana	64	52	62	50	56	284	57
Jefferson	54	62	51	52	65	284	57

County	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings	Aggregate Ranking	Average Ranking (rounded)
Juniata	34	46	52	59	48	239	48
Lackawanna	36	27	21	27	25	136	27
Lancaster	7	9	13	15	17	61	12
Lawrence	44	35	40	30	41	190	38
Lebanon	17	17	17	25	22	98	20
Lehigh	12	7	8	11	9	47	9
Luzerne	40	29	25	32	29	155	31
Lycoming	39	38	34	46	45	202	40
McKean	45	39	41	38	35	198	40
Mercer	35	33	31	23	36	158	32
Mifflin	52	51	59	47	61	270	54
Monroe	6	11	15	5	13	50	10
Montgomery	2	2	2	2	1	9	2
Montour	21	26	20	31	24	122	24
Northampton	9	6	9	7	10	41	8
Northumberland	57	48	45	51	53	254	51
Perry	15	19	23	24	18	99	20
Philadelphia	61	64	44	20	5	194	39
Pike	11	16	14	8	11	60	12
Potter	50	55	53	41	51	250	50
Schuylkill	48	37	33	39	42	199	40
Snyder	30	34	42	48	49	203	41
Somerset	59	65	65	67	62	318	64
Sullivan	63	63	46	65	50	287	57
Susquehanna	41	47	47	55	55	245	49
Tioga	53	58	60	63	59	293	59
Union	19	20	29	40	33	141	28
Venango	49	50	50	37	39	225	45
Warren	29	31	30	28	32	150	30
Washington	22	21	16	13	19	91	18
Wayne	38	42	37	53	58	228	46
Westmoreland	24	24	18	17	20	103	21
Wyoming	27	30	32	34	44	167	33
York	8	10	11	14	15	58	12

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.



**Table A4: Pennsylvania's Counties' Percent Change of Economic Indicators, 1990 to 2000**

County	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Median Income of Male full-time, year-round earnings	Median Income of Female full-time, year-round earnings
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
Adams	8.6	10.1	10.0	3.6	18.6
Allegheny	5.0	8.6	14.6	0.5	10.8
Armstrong	7.8	9.1	14.6	-6.7	10.2
Beaver	17.4	19.0	21.4	1.6	15.8
Bedford	16.6	14.7	26.3	5.8	21.2
Berks	7.5	8.2	12.0	7.3	16.8
Blair	8.8	9.1	14.8	-1.2	11.6
Bradford	12.6	12.2	22.2	4.9	13.0
Bucks	6.2	8.4	15.5	3.5	17.4
Butler	11.0	13.9	25.7	8.8	18.0
Cambria	8.3	10.1	18.3	-4.3	12.0
Cameron	19.1	26.7	20.7	12.1	19.4
Carbon	6.1	7.4	12.1	-2.1	18.0
Centre	6.9	13.5	17.1	3.1	12.2
Chester	10.2	13.3	18.3	7.8	23.6
Clarion	9.8	10.4	21.1	-0.3	1.0
Clearfield	11.0	11.8	18.3	-5.6	10.7
Clinton	8.2	10.7	18.0	3.5	10.7
Columbia	8.5	8.7	19.3	10.6	17.6
Crawford	12.0	12.8	20.0	1.8	12.0
Cumberland	4.3	6.0	15.2	2.2	15.9
Dauphin	3.2	5.4	14.5	2.9	12.4
Delaware	3.4	7.1	12.1	4.8	15.3
Elk	16.4	18.5	30.0	4.5	10.4
Erie	6.2	7.5	12.2	-0.6	10.8
Fayette	10.2	14.0	20.2	-1.7	9.5
Forest	10.9	14.7	18.2	1.5	19.8
Franklin	8.3	11.1	14.1	3.9	14.3
Fulton	13.2	15.7	23.1	5.5	17.8
Greene	17.5	14.1	15.2	-5.2	10.4
Huntingdon	11.3	11.9	13.2	6.3	19.3
Indiana	1.4	6.0	15.0	-8.6	5.4
Jefferson	10.8	9.8	17.9	-0.6	10.2

County	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Median Income of Male full-time, year-round earnings	Median Income of Female full-time, year-round earnings
Juniata	5.4	6.4	15.6	4.2	35.0
Lackawanna	6.9	10.0	16.7	3.6	12.2
Lancaster	5.4	7.1	10.4	3.4	13.9
Lawrence	14.5	16.2	19.8	0.1	12.9
Lebanon	6.8	9.6	15.3	4.4	15.6
Lehigh	3.2	5.4	9.1	2.1	16.0
Luzerne	10.3	10.0	17.0	4.6	16.9
Lycoming	2.6	3.8	13.3	1.2	9.5
McKean	10.2	10.4	19.5	-1.3	10.8
Mercer	8.6	9.7	19.9	0.9	10.6
Mifflin	8.8	7.8	13.0	9.6	18.6
Monroe	9.8	9.7	13.1	10.3	17.6
Montgomery	7.2	8.3	8.3	6.2	20.1
Montour	7.6	5.2	8.0	2.5	9.3
Northampton	6.0	8.4	13.2	3.1	21.6
Northumberland	9.1	10.1	17.4	5.4	13.3
Perry	9.3	12.8	19.7	6.3	15.7
Philadelphia	-3.7	-5.3	5.2	0.1	11.5
Pike	13.4	10.6	13.5	5.0	15.4
Potter	16.3	15.3	25.0	7.6	24.9
Schuylkill	9.4	9.5	18.6	3.4	17.1
Snyder	7.2	6.0	18.9	5.9	20.2
Somerset	9.9	11.0	12.2	-1.1	9.0
Sullivan	16.0	13.2	28.7	4.7	35.3
Susquehanna	4.7	5.0	16.1	-0.4	10.5
Tioga	9.3	10.0	16.4	1.8	13.2
Union	12.5	15.3	18.2	1.4	4.2
Venango	10.0	11.8	17.1	0.8	2.7
Warren	5.5	5.7	11.4	1.9	9.9
Washington	13.8	16.6	20.5	2.6	14.1
Wayne	5.4	10.1	16.2	8.2	10.3
Westmoreland	11.1	13.0	20.2	-0.5	12.6
Wyoming	3.0	4.9	15.6	-6.2	10.8
York	7.0	7.2	11.7	4.1	17.8

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

Table A5: County Rankings based on Percent Change (out of 67)

Area Name	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings
Adams	36	33	63	28	12
Allegheny	58	45	45	49	47
Armstrong	41	42	46	66	57
Beaver	3	2	8	43	26
Bedford	4	10	3	14	6
Berks	43	49	59	9	23
Blair	34	43	44	58	44
Bradford	12	20	7	18	36
Bucks	51	47	39	29	20
Butler	17	13	4	5	14
Cambria	38	32	23	62	43
Cameron	1	1	10	1	10
Carbon	52	52	58	61	15
Centre	47	14	30	33	40
Chester	22	15	22	7	4
Clarion	28	28	9	52	67
Clearfield	18	22	24	64	50
Clinton	40	26	27	30	51
Columbia	37	44	19	2	18
Crawford	14	18	14	41	42
Cumberland	60	58	42	38	25
Dauphin	62	61	47	35	39
Delaware	61	54	57	19	30
Elk	5	3	1	22	55
Erie	50	51	56	55	49
Fayette	23	12	12	60	61
Forest	19	9	26	44	9
Franklin	39	24	48	26	31
Fulton	11	6	6	15	17
Greene	2	11	41	63	54
Huntingdon	15	21	52	11	11
Indiana	66	57	43	67	64
Jefferson	20	37	28	56	58

Area Name	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income	Male full-time, year-round earnings	Female full-time, year-round earnings
Juniata	56	56	38	24	2
Lackawanna	48	34	33	27	41
Lancaster	55	55	62	32	33
Lawrence	8	5	16	51	37
Lebanon	49	40	40	23	28
Lehigh	63	62	64	39	24
Luzerne	21	35	32	21	22
Lycoming	65	66	50	46	60
McKean	24	29	18	59	46
Mercer	35	39	15	47	52
Mifflin	33	50	54	4	13
Monroe	27	38	53	3	19
Montgomery	44	48	65	12	8
Montour	42	63	66	37	62
Northampton	53	46	51	34	5
Northumberland	32	31	29	16	34
Perry	30	19	17	10	27
Philadelphia	67	67	67	50	45
Pike	10	27	49	17	29
Potter	6	8	5	8	3
Schuylkill	29	41	21	31	21
Snyder	45	59	20	13	7
Somerset	26	25	55	57	63
Sullivan	7	16	2	20	1
Susquehanna	59	64	36	53	53
Tioga	31	36	34	42	35
Union	13	7	25	45	65
Venango	25	23	31	48	66
Warren	54	60	61	40	59
Washington	9	4	11	36	32
Wayne	57	30	35	6	56
Westmoreland	16	17	13	54	38
Wyoming	64	65	37	65	48
York	46	53	60	25	16

Source: KRC, based on U.S. Census data.

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