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ABSTRACT

The first in a series of 53 publications designed to provide information relative to human service decision makers, this datebook constitutes a statistical summary of the socioeconomic problems of children and families with children in Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Data taken from the 1970 U.S. Census Report are presented via 24 tables, 15 figures, and 17 maps. Data analyzed by county are presented for the following social indicators: (1) percent of children in poverty; (2) lowest median family income; (3) income deficit per poor family; (4) poor families not receiving wages or salaries; (5) poor families with children and female head, percent of all families; (6) children not living with both parents, percent; (7) infant deaths per 1,000 live births; (8) children in housing lacking complete plumbing, percent; (9) children in overcrowded housing, percent; (10) children 5-6 years old not in school, percent; (11) children 16-17 years old not in school, percent; and (12) males age 16-21, percent not in school and not high school graduates and not employed. Other pertinent data relative to general demographic characteristics (age, color, and sex), family and health, housing, education and employment, and family income are presented in both percent and number tabulations and are supplemented by appendixes. (JC)

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Social Indicators for Human Services

Series I.

Children in Pennsylvania

Volume 1. State Summary

By

J. Patrick Madden, Project Director
C. Shannon Stokes, Demographer
John R. Grossmann, Production Coordinator

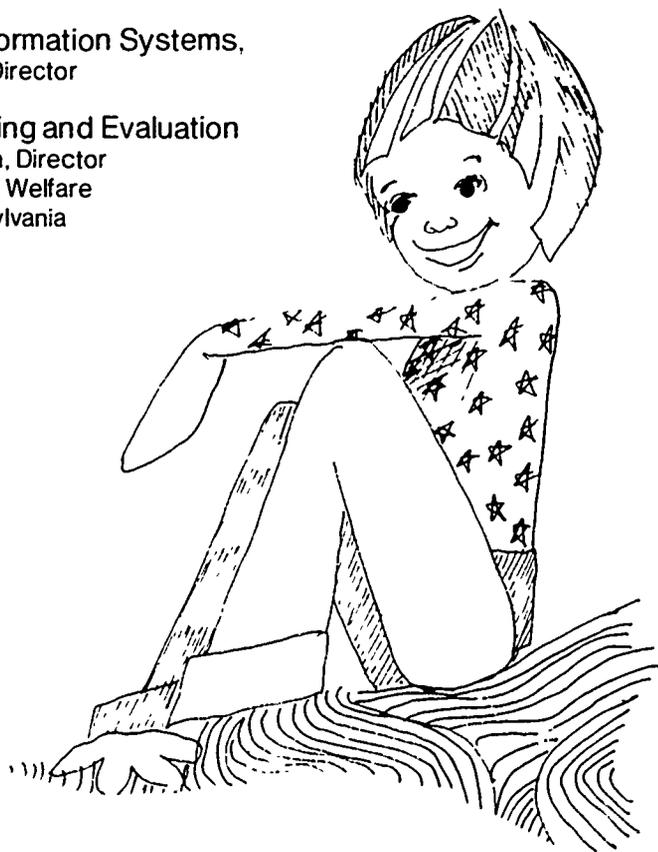
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Preface

This volume is the first product of a joint effort between the Bureau of Monitoring and Information Systems and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. The project will eventually yield fifty-three additional volumes providing detailed information on a county by county basis for children, as well as a second series dealing with the commonwealth's adult population. A similar set of books has already been produced and circulated, where the target population was Pennsylvania's elderly. The series *Elderly Persons in Pennsylvania*, was sponsored by the Office for the Aging.

The purpose of the project is to provide data relevant to human service decision makers. This book is designed to be one of a number of tools available to persons involved in human services within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Like all tools, skills will improve with use. This tool must also be used in conjunction with other tools to produce a completed product.

In the development of this series, indicators were selected through the use of two primary criteria, relevance to decision makers, and accessibility of the data. Volume 1 provides an overview of the status of children in Pennsylvania, progressing from rather general descriptions of numbers of children and their characteristics to more specific information directed at individual problem areas. Volumes 2 through 54 provide similar data for each county and minor civil division.

Some of the information contained in this volume relates directly to services which the children of the commonwealth need. Examples might be the tabulations describing women in the labor force with preschoolers, where the husband is not present (Table 8) which is relevant to day care, other tables provide data on families and children in poverty (Tables 19 and 20), which relate to income maintenance needs. This information can be directly compared to present allocations of resources in specific counties and regions as a means of assessing both needs and progress to date.

Another type of information collected and displayed in this volume relates to descriptions of the general environment in which our children live. Although the general picture may define some basic areas where action is needed, the figures do not relate to specific programs operating under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare. Examples of this type of data are "Houses Lacking Complete Plumbing" (Table 11) and "Poor Families Not Receiving Wages or Salaries" (Table 23). These types of information can be utilized in sketching out county-by-county descriptions of the environment, this is particularly useful when an overall plan is desired, such as in-service integration efforts.

A brief review of this volume may present an image that the data provide answers for a number of questions important to decision makers. A closer examination will, however, produce additional questions which the volume cannot answer. As the presentation of data raises new questions, the need for contextual and supporting information will become apparent. The greatest utility of the volumes will come only when the data presented are used in conjunction with other pieces of information and within a decision making structure. It is not intended that this volume would provide all the data necessary to plan for programs for children, rather the volume is intended to serve as a starting point from which an overall package can be created, including data from other sources and within a planning evaluative framework.

There are two types of information which should be used in conjunction with this volume, supportive data and contextual data. Supportive data refers to information collected from other sources, data which add to descriptions provided in this volume. Examples of supportive data are information collected by the departments of Welfare, Education, and Health describing services now being provided to meet needs outlined in this volume. Other supportive data may come from local planning authorities, health and welfare associations, etc. The exact nature of supportive information depends on the problem areas being explored.

A second type of associated information is called contextual and is directed at establishing where Pennsylvania fits into the ranks of the other 49 states in the same way counties are compared within this volume. A further extension of context might be the standing of the United States within an international ranking such as is available for infant mortality. The intent of this volume was to draw attention to Pennsylvania and its 67 counties, but contextual information is nonetheless necessary for any comprehensive planning process.

The precise nature of associated information will depend on the perspective of individual readers. Perspective may

shift from problem area to problem area, e.g., day care to health to foster care, or may shift vertically from the development of a local plan to the production of a federal-state plan for claiming funds under the Social Security Act

Once a particular focus has been developed, however, we urge the reader to consider other data in this volume as potentially interacting with the issue at hand. Many of the tables contain fairly apparent relationships to each other. It is hoped that the presentation in one volume of a variety of indicators of problems and needs will help to broaden perceptions of the interactions of problem areas. The integration of services may very well begin with the integration of perspectives, and the integration of data describing the needs of common target groups. The reader should consciously ask whether shared data indicates a need for shared planning and integration.



Rodney C. Moyer, Director
Bureau of Monitoring and Information Systems
Department of Public Welfare
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
April 3, 1975

Authors' Preface

This work is a product of the joint efforts of several persons. J. Patrick Madden, Project Director, assumed overall responsibility for coordinating the project, supervising the computer work, and guiding it through to completion. C. Shannon Stokes, Demographer, was responsible for much of the demographic content of this volume. Textual material was written jointly by Madden and Stokes.

John Grossman, Production Coordinator, handled the computer analysis and was primarily responsible for the design, format, and graphic presentation of data. His enthusiasm and dedication to this task far exceeded normal expectations.

John C. Mullin made essential contributions in accessing and assembling Census Data.

Stanford Lembeck, Housing Specialist in the Community Affairs Extension Section of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, made several suggestions which led to improvements in both the content and clarity of textual materials.

Eleanor Blakely, Editor in Agricultural Communications improved the word choice and overall readability of the volume.

Rodney C. Moyer, Director, Bureau of Monitoring and Information Systems, Department of Public Welfare, played a major role in increasing the effectiveness of this work for human services in Pennsylvania. In addition to the financial support of his Department, he contributed many insightful ideas and suggestions for information to be included.

Any remaining errors, omissions, or faults, as well as all interpretations of data, are solely those of the authors.

On the Use and Interpretation of this Book

A familiar saying tells us that statistics don't lie, but liars use statistics. We feel that statistics can be used as a defense against liars, used properly, statistics can provide valuable information for decisions facing public policy-makers at the local, state and national levels. Decisions must be made from day to day and from year to year regarding the seriousness of social problems and the level of resources to be devoted to these problems through the various public programs intended to solve them. In the absence of factual information, the allocation of funds frequently depends on political pressure, heated argument, or arbitrary choices. We hope that the data presented in these books will be useful in assisting in public policy decisions at all levels of government.

In our attempt to make this book understandable we have used as few technical terms as possible. In cases where technical terms have been unavoidable, we have explained these terms in the Glossary.

Nearly all of the data presented in this book are taken from the 1970 Census. Every ten years the United States Bureau of the Census collects detailed data from every family in the nation, even more detail is obtained from a sample of families. No other source of data is as complete or as valuable as the nationwide census taken every ten years. Not until after 1980 will we get another set of data nearly as complete.

Since 1970 many things have changed in Pennsylvania, particularly in some local areas. Perhaps the most dramatic change affecting the lives of the people in the state is the recession. Many thousands of people have been thrown out of work, lives have been disrupted, severe financial need is widespread. Undoubtedly, conditions have deteriorated sharply since 1970 in many localities.

Despite the unmeasured changes since the 1970 Census was taken, we feel that it provides the best possible reflection of current conditions throughout the state. The relative positions of counties in terms of poverty, children not enrolled in school, inadequate housing, and other social indicators, have probably remained approximately unchanged since the 1970 Census was taken, despite the general deterioration in some areas.

Several different kinds of statistics are presented in this book. Perhaps a few words on this point would help the reader to decide which kind of statistics to select for various purposes. Absolute numbers, such as the count of families with children, the number of children age 6-17, and the number of overcrowded houses, provide an indication of the general magnitude of a problem or the number of people involved. For most of the indicators presented in this book, the large metropolitan counties clearly contain the largest absolute numbers. Philadelphia and Allegheny (Pittsburgh) Counties generally contain the largest number of persons or families in various problem categories.

This is not to say, however, that other counties do not have their share of problems. Other types of statistics indicate the *relative* severity of the problem. In particular, the rates or percentage data are presented to show the severity of a problem in proportion to the total population of an area. For example, Philadelphia County has, by far, the largest number of children in low-income or poverty families — more than 118,000. This amounts to one in every five children (19.6 percent). In Fayette County an even higher percentage of the children are in poverty (23.6 percent). However, Fayette County has only one-tenth as many low-income children as Philadelphia County (about 12,000). Thus, if we look only at the absolute numbers, we would conclude that Philadelphia has by far the most severe problem, but, in proportion to population, other counties (Fayette, Greene, Huntingdon) are at the same or worse level of severity in relative terms.

The areas with the largest absolute numbers of persons in a problem category usually receive the largest quantity of funding for public programs designed to alleviate these problems, but the people in the other counties must not be forgotten. Frequently, their problems are found to be even more severe than those of the persons in densely populated areas, in proportion to the population of these areas.

For further information

Any of the following members of the Community Affairs Extension faculty at The Pennsylvania State University may be contacted for more information or for interpretation of the data in this volume.

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Glossary

Children persons under 18 years of age. This includes preschoolers (under age 6) and youth (age 6 to 17).

Complete plumbing housing units which have hot and cold piped water, and also a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Family a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, all persons in a household who are related to the head are regarded as members of his (her) family

Fertility ratio the number of children under 5 years of age for each 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49).

Income deficit the difference between the income of poor households (families and individuals) and their respective poverty thresholds. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the income of all poor families and individuals to the poverty threshold.

Infant mortality rate the number of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) per 1,000 live births

Lacking complete plumbing housing units lacking hot and cold piped water, bathtub (or shower), or flush toilet, or all of these facilities. Also included in this category are units with toilet or bathing facilities which are also used by another household

Median age that age which divides the population exactly in half, half are older and half are younger than the median age.

Median income the income level which divides the population exactly in half, half receive more than this amount, half receive less.

Nonwhite all persons not classified as white (see below) and designating themselves as Negro or Black, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, and Ethiopian. In Pennsylvania in 1970, over 96 percent of nonwhites were Negroes. This was a self-classification procedure and does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock.

Overcrowded housing units units with more than 1 person per room.

Population density the number of persons (children, youth, preschoolers) per square mile, a measure of population concentration

Population pyramid a type of bar graph showing the percentage of the total population in each five-year age and sex category. The percent female is plotted on the right, and the percent male on the left.

Poverty (poor, low-income) having family income (after taxes) below the poverty line, as listed in Table 18.

Preschool children persons under 6 years of age.

Three-time losers multiple-disadvantaged males 16 to 21 years of age who are out of school, not a high school graduate, and out of work.

White persons who indicated their race as white on the 1970 Census schedule, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock. For persons of mixed parentage the race of the person's father was used. This was a self-classification procedure and does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock.

Findings: Twelve Problem Indicators

Twelve of the social indicators presented in this book are directly related to problems of children and families with children. The 67 counties in the Commonwealth vary considerably in the seriousness of these problems. These problems are listed in the summary chart. When the counties are ranked by these twelve indicators, several counties appear to be severely afflicted with multiple problems. On 8 of the 12 indicators, Fayette County ranks among the 5 counties most severely afflicted, as shown in the map below. Greene County ranks highly in 7 of the 12 problems, Philadelphia and Fulton Counties in 6 of 12.

Fayette County has the highest percentage of children in poverty, 23.6 percent. Greene County ranks second with 22.2 percent, followed by Philadelphia, Fulton, and Sullivan Counties. Poverty data for all the counties are given in Table 20.

The second indicator, median income, is closely associated with poverty. Counties with low median income tend to have a high percentage of poverty. Once again Fayette and Sullivan counties rank among the five counties with the most severe problem — in this case the lowest median income.

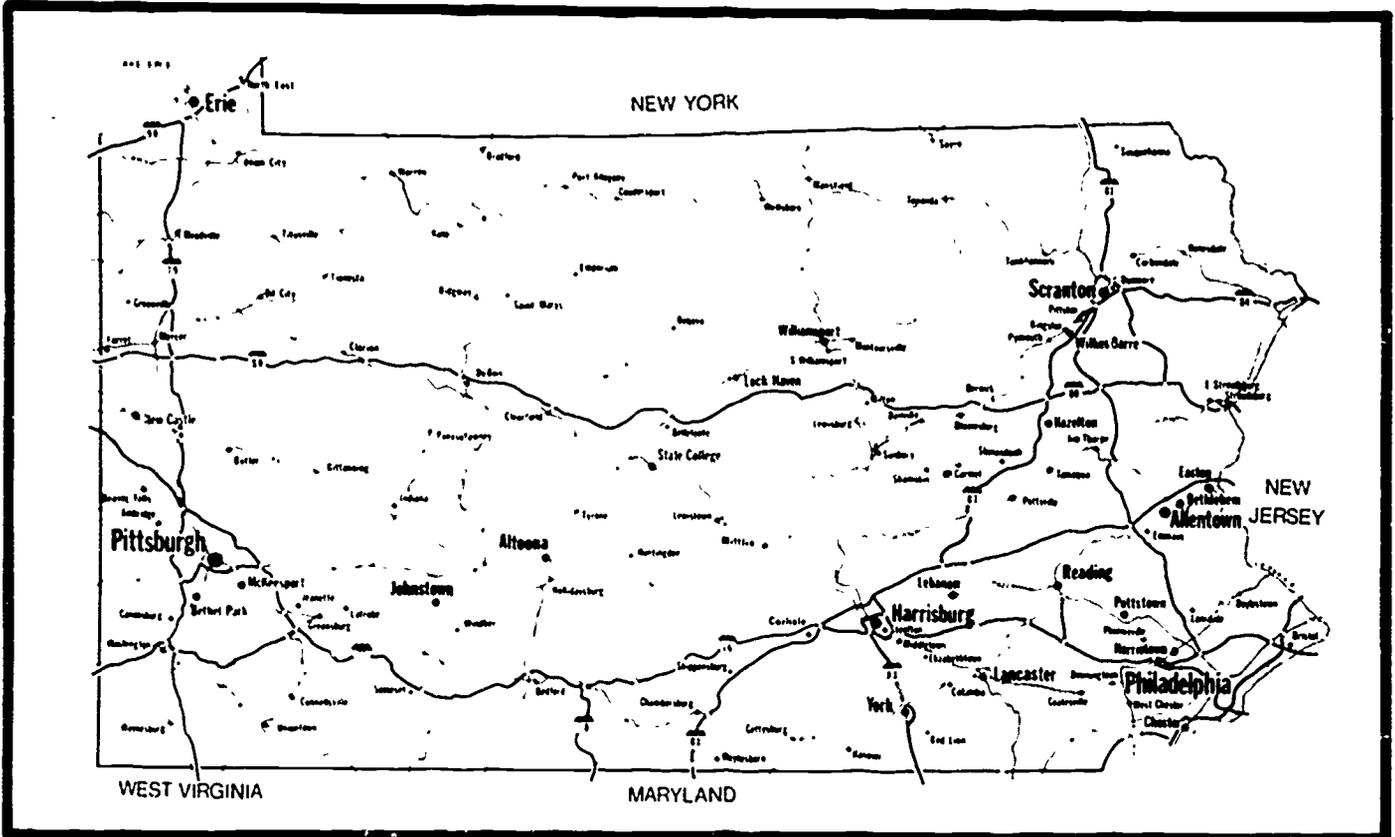
Sullivan County has the highest infant mortality rate — 30.3 babies out of every 1,000 live births die before their first birthday.

Cameron County has the highest percentage of 16 to 17 year olds not enrolled in school.

The detailed tables presented later in this book contain data on these and other indicators for all the counties. Many of those counties not listed among the top five nonetheless face extremely serious problems regarding housing, health, education, and family income.

SUMMARY CHART

Social Indicator	Counties Most Afflicted				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Percent of children in poverty (Table 20)	Fayette 23.6	Greene 22.2	Philadelphia 19.6	Fulton 17.6	Sullivan 17.3
2. Lowest median family income (Table 17)	Fulton \$6884	Sullivan \$7007	Fayette \$7150	Huntingdon \$7295	Potter \$7301
3. Income deficit per poor family (Table 24)	Forest \$1719	Philadelphia \$1706	Bucks \$1671	Delaware \$1622	Chester \$1555
4. Poor families not receiving wages or salaries, percent (Table 22)	Forest 67.3	Washington 56.4	Greene 56.3	Fayette 55.7	Allegheny 55.4
5. Poor families with children and female head, percent of all families (Table 21)	Philadelphia 5.2	Fayette 3.7	Greene 3.4	Dauphin 3.0	Allegheny Fulton 2.7
6. Children not living with both parents, percent (Table 7)	Philadelphia 28.8	Fulton 18.8	Dauphin 18.6	Greene 18.3	Fayette 17.6
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 10)	Sullivan 30.3	Greene 27.8	Venango 26.0	Philadelphia 25.9	Clinton 25.1
8. Children in housing lacking complete plumbing, percent (Table 11)	Fulton 17.3	Greene 16.6	Juniata 15.1	Huntingdon 14.2	Fayette 12.7
9. Children in overcrowded housing, percent (Figure 8)	Fayette 34.0	Greene 30.6	Forest 29.4	Elk 29.1	Cambria 28.4
10. Children 5-6 years old not in school, percent (Figure 9)	Perry 58.2	Susquehanna 53.2	Bedford 50.6	Potter 48.4	Fulton 47.5
11. Children 16-17 years old not in school, percent (Figure 10)	Cameron 21.9	Sullivan 19.5	Carbon 19.4	Monroe 17.8	Snyder 17.6
12. Males age 16 to 21, percent not in school and not high school graduate and not employed (Table 16)	Cumberland 10.3	Venango 9.2	Potter 9.0	Philadelphia 8.6	Fayette 8.1



Map 1 Highway map of Pennsylvania

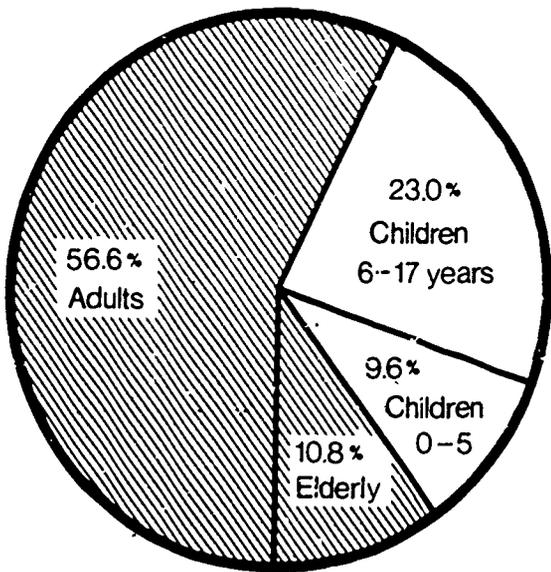


Figure 1

Highlights

- Nearly one in every three residents of Pennsylvania in 1970 was a child under age 18
- This is a total of over 38 million children including 11 million preschoolers (under age 6), and 27 million youth (age 6 to 17)
- About one in every 9 persons in the state is 65 or older (10.8 percent)
- The other adults, age 18 to 64, make up 56.6 percent of the total population (See totals at the bottom of Table 1)

Table 1 contains official 1970 population counts for counties by major age groupings. These age groupings correspond to the major categories used throughout this volume. The category labeled children applies to persons under 18 years of age. In 1970, 3,838,101 persons in the Commonwealth were in this category. Children are further divided into preschoolers — those less than 6 years of age — and youth — persons 6 to 17 years of age. The "adult" category include persons 18 to 64 and represents over one-half the total population of the state.

Nearly one-third of all Pennsylvania's children (under age 18) reside in Philadelphia or Allegheny Counties. Philadelphia County contains 15.8 percent of all the state's children, while Allegheny County runs a close second with 13.3 percent (Appendix D). At the other extreme are four counties each containing less than one-tenth of one percent of the state's children. Cameron, Forest, Pike, and Sullivan.

Table 1

Population of counties, by age, 1970

County	Children			Adults 18-64	Elderly 65 and Over	Total Population All Ages
	Under 6	6 to 17	Total			
Adams	6 158	13 944	20 102	31 094	5 741	56 937
Allegheny	143 027	367 587	510 614	918 441	175 961	1 605 016
Armstrong	7 072	18 049	25 121	41 571	8 898	75 590
Beaver	19 739	51 443	71 182	117 641	19 595	208 418
Bedford	4 467	10 516	14 983	22 685	4 685	42 353
Berks	26 727	63 225	89 952	171 059	35 366	296 377
B. air	13 007	30 754	43 761	74 122	17 473	135 356
Bradford	6 742	15 213	21 955	29 753	6 254	57 962
Bucks	46 948	113 380	160 328	229 188	25 540	415 056
Butler	13 504	32 029	45 533	70 215	12 193	127 941
Cambria	17 12	46 144	63 246	102 995	20 544	186 785
Cameron	744	1 770	2 514	3 899	683	7 096
Carbon	4 641	10 823	15 464	28 518	6 591	50 573
Centre	9 643	18 773	28 416	64 481	6 370	99 267
Chester	27 753	69 669	97 422	159 269	21 620	278 311
Clarion	3 818	8 828	12 646	21 374	4 344	38 414
Clearfield	7 744	17 874	25 618	39 829	9 172	74 619
Clinton	3 562	8 603	12 165	21 678	3 878	37 721
Columbia	5 092	11 911	17 003	31 698	6 413	55 114
Crawford	8 486	18 959	27 445	44 597	9 300	81 342
Cumberland	15 214	37 451	52 665	91 952	13 560	158 177
Dauphin	20 411	50 029	70 460	127 964	25 410	223 834
Delaware	57 351	144 237	201 588	339 408	59 039	600 035
Elk	4 441	9 777	14 218	19 973	3 579	37 770
Erie	28 517	65 299	93 816	144 941	24 897	263 654
Fayette	15 114	36 539	51 653	83 869	19 145	154 667
Forest	466	1 152	1 618	2 546	762	4 926
Franklin	10 662	23 629	34 291	56 080	10 462	100 833
Fulton	1 233	2 630	3 863	5 754	1 159	10 776
Greene	3 309	8 361	11 670	19 607	4 813	36 090
Huntingdon	3 950	8 994	12 944	21 970	4 194	39 108
Indiana	7 639	17 692	25 331	45 890	8 230	74 451
Jefferson	3 984	10 290	14 274	23 322	6 099	43 695
Juniata	1 750	4 999	5 849	9 043	1 820	16 712
Lackawanna	19 925	48 480	68 405	134 456	31 246	234 107
Lancaster	33 346	76 622	109 968	176 683	33 042	319 693
Lawrence	9 708	25 629	35 337	60 337	11 700	107 374
Lebanon	9 911	23 161	33 072	56 147	10 446	99 665
Lehigh	23 243	55 691	78 934	148 296	28 074	255 304
Luzerne	28 917	69 530	98 447	199 512	44 342	342 301
Lycoming	11 381	26 686	38 067	62 149	13 080	113 296
McKean	5 434	12 351	17 785	27 631	6 499	51 915
Mercer	12 170	31 092	43 262	70 502	13 411	127 175
Mifflin	4 458	10 740	15 698	24 971	4 599	45 268
Monroe	4 163	9 641	13 804	26 182	5 436	45 422
Montgomery	58 857	151 017	209 874	352 832	61 093	623 799
Montour	1 392	3 543	4 935	9 168	2 405	16 508
Northampton	19 507	46 946	66 453	125 141	22 774	214 368
Northumberland	8 998	21 573	30 571	55 697	12 927	99 190
Perry	2 946	6 929	9 875	15 742	2 998	28 615
Philadelphia	192 757	414 509	607 266	1 113 195	228 148	1 948 609
Pike	1 024	2 541	3 565	6 272	1 981	11 848
Potter	1 818	4 076	5 894	8 399	2 102	16 395
Schuylkill	13 739	33 363	47 102	91 952	21 035	160 089
Snyder	2 923	6 716	9 639	16 880	2 750	29 269
Somerset	7 378	17 716	25 094	41 704	9 239	76 037
Sullivan	556	1 517	2 073	3 068	800	5 961
Susquehanna	3 649	8 706	12 355	18 098	3 891	34 344
Tioga	4 138	9 703	13 841	21 684	4 166	39 691
Union	2 540	5 741	8 281	17 556	2 766	28 603
Venango	5 935	15 217	21 152	34 342	6 859	62 353
Warren	4 762	11 243	16 005	26 069	5 608	47 682
Washington	18 734	48 631	67 365	120 955	22 556	210 876
Wayne	2 791	6 784	9 575	15 682	4 324	29 581
Westmoreland	36 781	89 601	126 382	213 272	37 281	376 935
Wyoming	2 150	4 623	6 773	10 175	2 134	19 082
York	27 666	63 876	91 542	152 489	28 572	272 603
State Total	1,134,234	2,713,867	3,848,101	6,673,679	1,272,124	11,793,904

Figure 2

Population Pyramid:
White
Population of
Pennsylvania
1970

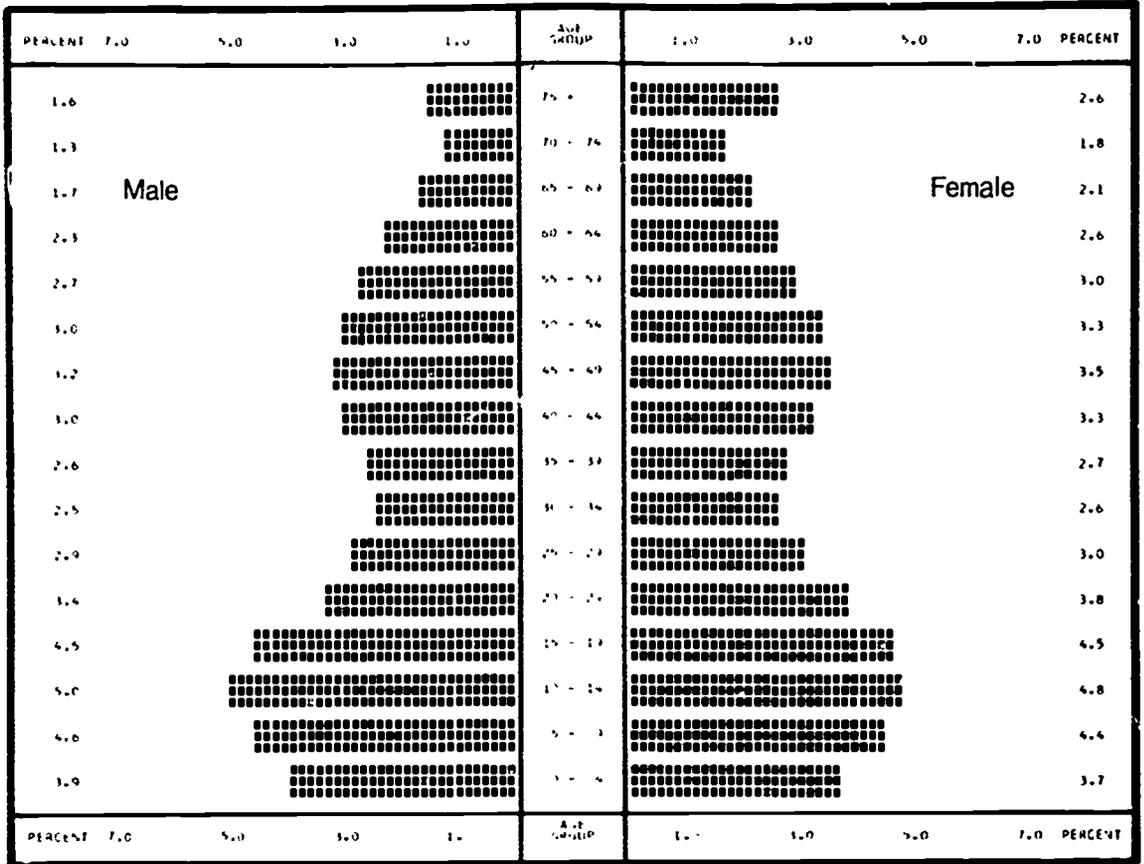


Figure 3

Population Pyramid:
Nonwhite
Population of
Pennsylvania
1970

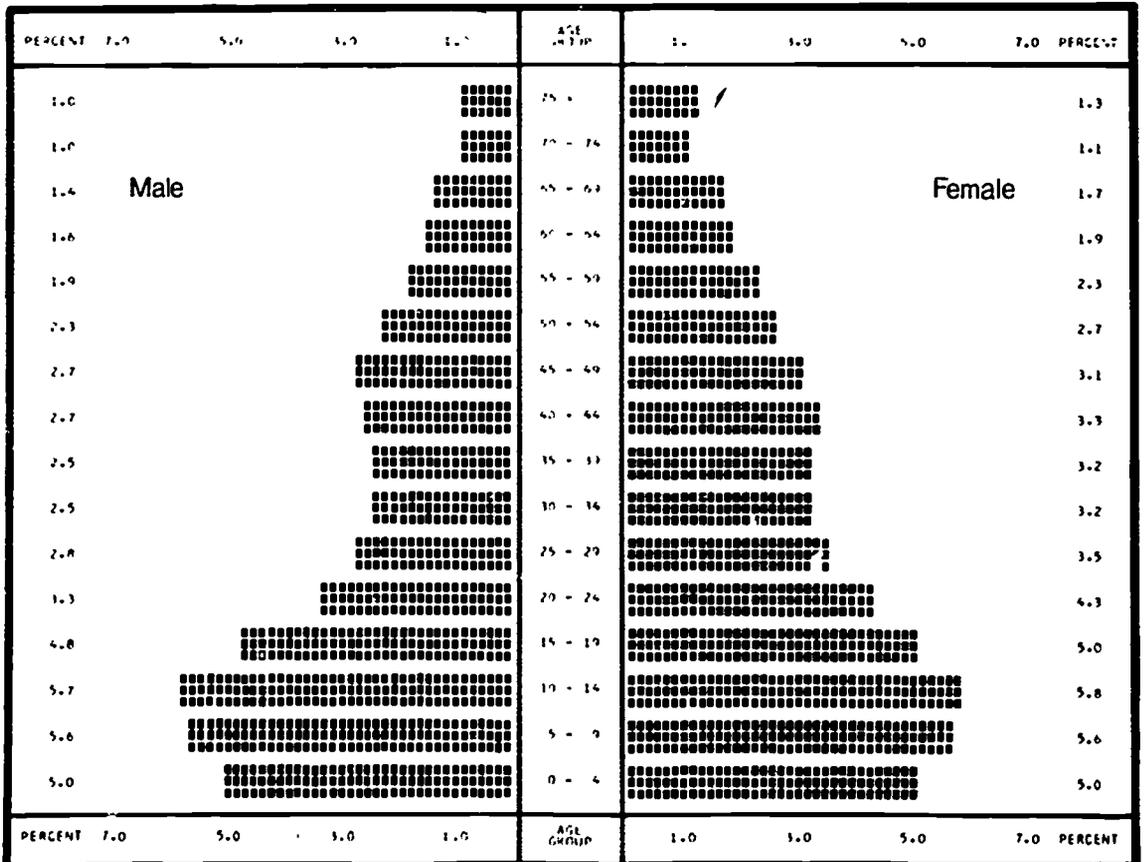


Table 2

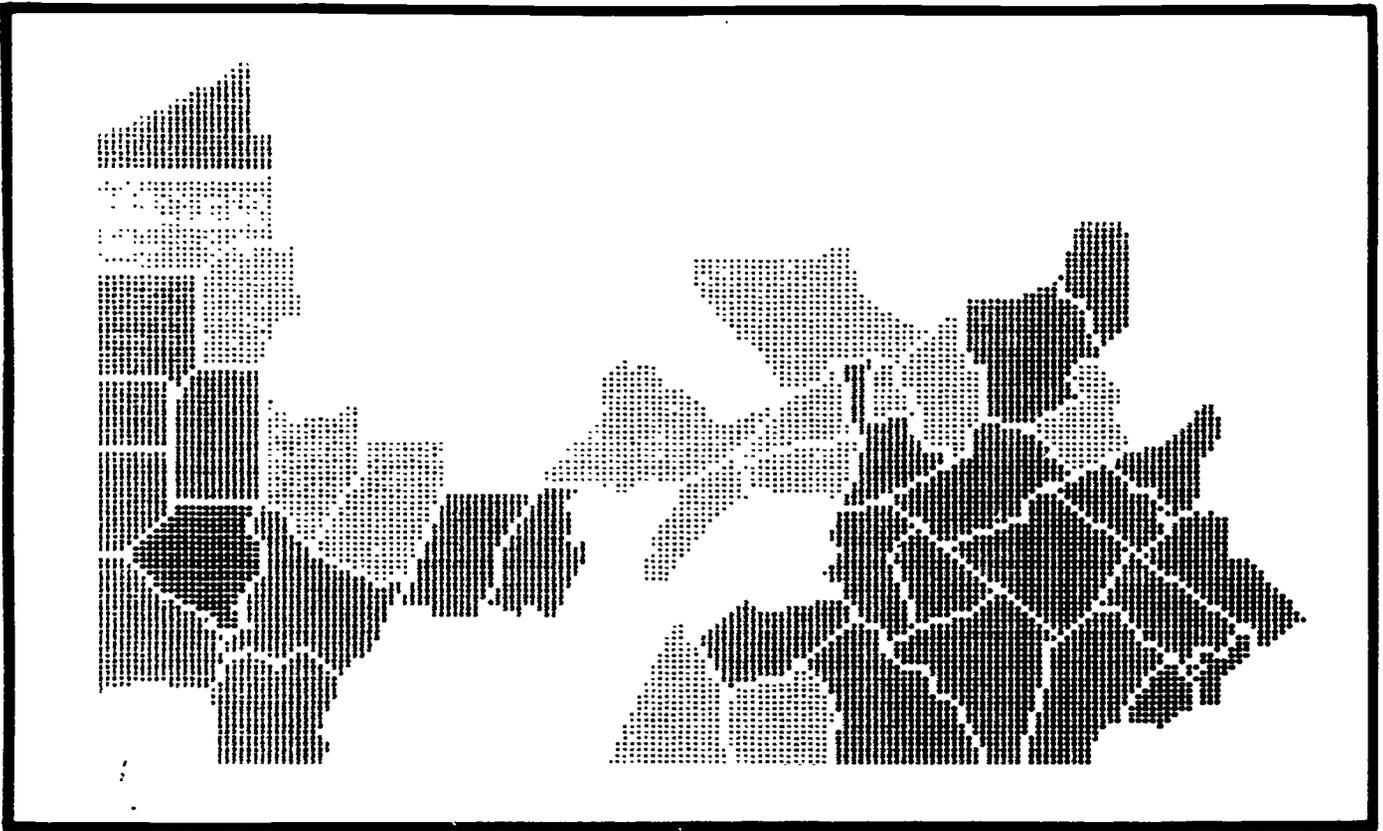
Population by age, color, sex

Age Group	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	472 129	454 057	418 864	401 336	53 265	52 721
5 - 9	552 052	530 703	492 521	471 522	59 531	59 181
10 - 14	595 276	573 278	534 745	511 954	60 531	61 324
15 - 19	538 043	537 387	487 427	484 335	50 616	53 052
20 - 24	395 243	457 182	359 888	412 007	35 355	45 175
25 - 29	343 228	362 595	313 162	325 225	30 066	37 370
30 - 34	293 437	315 937	267 071	282 589	26 366	33 348
35 - 39	300 488	325 778	273 884	292 077	26 604	33 701
40 - 44	355 351	386 170	326 835	351 215	28 516	34 955
45 - 49	370 011	406 563	341 353	373 587	28 658	32 976
50 - 54	351 050	387 701	327 069	359 398	23 981	28 303
55 - 59	312 904	345 782	292 627	321 614	20 277	24 168
60 - 64	259 431	300 004	242 594	280 013	16 837	19 991
65 - 69	194 555	246 773	180 074	229 071	14 481	17 702
70 - 74	146 345	202 440	135 999	190 402	10 346	12 038
75+	185 867	296 144	175 379	281 890	10 488	14 254
TOTAL 0-17 YEAR	1 961 059	1 887 042	1 755 094	1 681 299	205 965	205 743
TOTAL ALL YEARS	5 665 410	6 128 494	5 169 492	5 568 235	495 918	560 259
MEDIAN AGE	29.1	32.4	29.7	33.1	23.4	26.2



Figures 2 and 3 are population pyramids for the white and nonwhite populations of the state. Each bar in these figures represents the percentage of the total population that falls in that 5-year age-sex category. The bottom right-hand bar in Figure 3, for example, indicates that approximately 5 percent of all nonwhites in Pennsylvania in 1970 were females under 5 years of age. The corresponding bar for the white population reveals that just under 4 percent (3.7) of the total white population were females under age 5. A glance at both pyramids shows a broader base for the nonwhite pyramid than for the white — indicating that the nonwhite population has a larger percentage of young people and children. Among the older age categories, exactly the opposite situation prevails. Ages 65 and over contain a larger percentage of the total population of whites than nonwhites. These figures also reveal larger percentages of females at the advanced ages. Such interpretations agree with the median ages given in Table 2, which show the nonwhite population to be younger than the white, and male populations younger than female.

Information on the age, sex, and color composition of Pennsylvania's population is contained in Table 2. These three characteristics are important and represent an inventory of the human resources in a locality. The number of persons under age 18 and over age 65, for example, may indicate the dependency burden carried by the active population 18 to 64 years of age. Such information may also be used to demonstrate need for various services in a state, county, or community. A county or state with a large percentage of elderly persons will almost certainly have different needs in the areas of housing, transportation, and health care than an area with smaller proportions in the elderly age category.



Map 2

Density: children under age 18 per square mile, 1970

Children under age 18 per square mile, 1970			
KEY	Map Shade	Data Value Range	Number of Counties
		less than 25.0	25
		25.0 - 49.9	14
		50.0 - 499.9	25
		500.0 and greater	3

Table 3 contains detailed information on preschool children (under age 6). The number of preschoolers is given for each color group (white and nonwhite), as well as the percentage of each county's preschoolers that are nonwhite. The density or number of children under age 6 per square miles is also given. Highlights of this table include

- Extremely high density of preschoolers in Philadelphia County (1500 per square mile)
- High densities, as expected, in urban counties and low densities in rural counties
- Concentrations of nonwhite preschoolers in a few counties. Only three counties, Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Dauphin (Harrisburg), and Philadelphia, have as many as 10 percent of preschool children who are nonwhite.
- More than 3 in every 4 nonwhite preschoolers live in Philadelphia or Allegheny Counties (Appendix A)

Overlay maps inside the back cover are useful in interpreting the above map. Additional copies of overlay maps are available. (see page 2.)

Table 3

Preschool population, by color

County	Number of Children Under 6 Yrs			Density All Children Under 6	Percent Nonwhite of County Total
	White	Nonwhite	Total		
Adams	6 045	113	6 158	11.7	1.8
Allegheny	125 739	17 288	143 027	196.0	12.1
Armstrong	6 980	92	7 072	10.7	1.3
Beaver	18 309	1 430	19 739	44.9	7.2
Bedford	4 454	13	4 467	4.4	0.3
Berks	25 701	1 026	26 727	31.0	3.8
Blair	12 874	133	13 007	24.6	1.0
Bradford	6 703	39	6 742	5.8	0.6
Bucks	45 549	1 399	46 948	76.5	3.0
Butler	13 434	70	13 504	17.0	0.5
Cambria	16 692	410	17 102	24.6	2.4
Cameron	737	7	744	1.8	0.9
Carbon	4 622	19	4 641	11.4	0.4
Centre	9 510	133	9 643	8.6	1.4
Chester	25 238	2 515	27 753	36.5	9.1
Clarion	3 816	2	3 818	6.4	0.1
Clearfield	7 716	28	7 744	6.7	0.4
Clinton	3 554	8	3 562	3.9	0.2
Columbia	5 078	14	5 092	10.5	0.3
Crawford	8 299	187	8 486	8.4	2.2
Cumberland	15 035	179	15 214	27.4	1.2
Dauphin	16 789	3 642	20 431	39.4	17.8
Delaware	52 028	5 321	57 351	311.5	9.3
Elk	4 432	9	4 441	5.5	0.2
Erie	26 933	1 584	28 517	35.0	5.6
Fayette	14 279	835	15 114	18.8	5.5
Forest	465	1	466	1.1	0.2
Franklin	10 385	277	10 662	14.2	2.6
Fulton	1 224	9	1 233	2.8	0.7
Greene	3 289	20	3 309	5.7	0.6
Huntingdon	3 881	69	3 950	4.4	1.7
Indiana	7 543	96	7 639	9.2	1.3
Jefferson	3 980	4	3 984	5.9	0.1
Juniata	1 748	2	1 750	4.5	0.1
Lackawanna	19 751	174	19 925	43.9	0.9
Lancaster	32 428	918	33 346	34.9	2.8
Lawrence	9 309	399	9 708	26.5	4.1
Lebanon	9 872	39	9 911	27.3	0.4
Lehigh	22 751	492	23 243	66.8	2.1
Luzerne	28 704	213	28 917	32.5	0.7
Lycoming	11 164	217	11 381	9.4	1.9
McKean	5 415	19	5 434	5.4	0.3
Mercer	11 502	668	12 170	17.9	5.5
Mifflin	4 945	13	4 958	11.5	0.3
Monroe	4 078	85	4 163	6.8	2.0
Montgomery	55 973	2 884	58 857	118.6	4.9
Montour	1 389	3	1 392	10.7	0.2
Northampton	18 916	591	19 507	51.9	3.0
Northumberland	8 972	26	8 998	19.9	0.3
Perry	2 944	2	2 946	5.3	0.1
Philadelphia	109 948	82 809	192 757	1 500.0	43.0
Pike	1 022	2	1 024	1.9	0.2
Potter	1 810	8	1 818	1.7	0.4
Schuylkill	13 676	63	13 739	17.5	0.5
Snyder	2 919	4	2 923	8.9	0.1
Somerset	7 356	22	7 378	6.8	0.3
Sullivan	556	0	556	1.2	0.0
Susquehanna	3 643	6	3 649	4.4	0.2
Tioga	4 118	20	4 138	3.6	0.5
Union	2 526	14	2 540	7.9	0.6
Venango	5 897	38	5 935	8.8	0.6
Warren	4 753	9	4 762	5.2	0.2
Washington	17 928	806	18 734	21.8	4.3
Wayne	2 783	8	2 791	3.7	0.3
Westmoreland	36 012	769	36 781	36.0	2.1
Wyoming	2 144	6	2 150	5.4	0.3
York	26 421	1 245	27 666	30.5	4.5
State Total	1,004,686	129,548	1,134,234	25.2	11.4

Figure 4

Counties with the highest percent nonwhite children

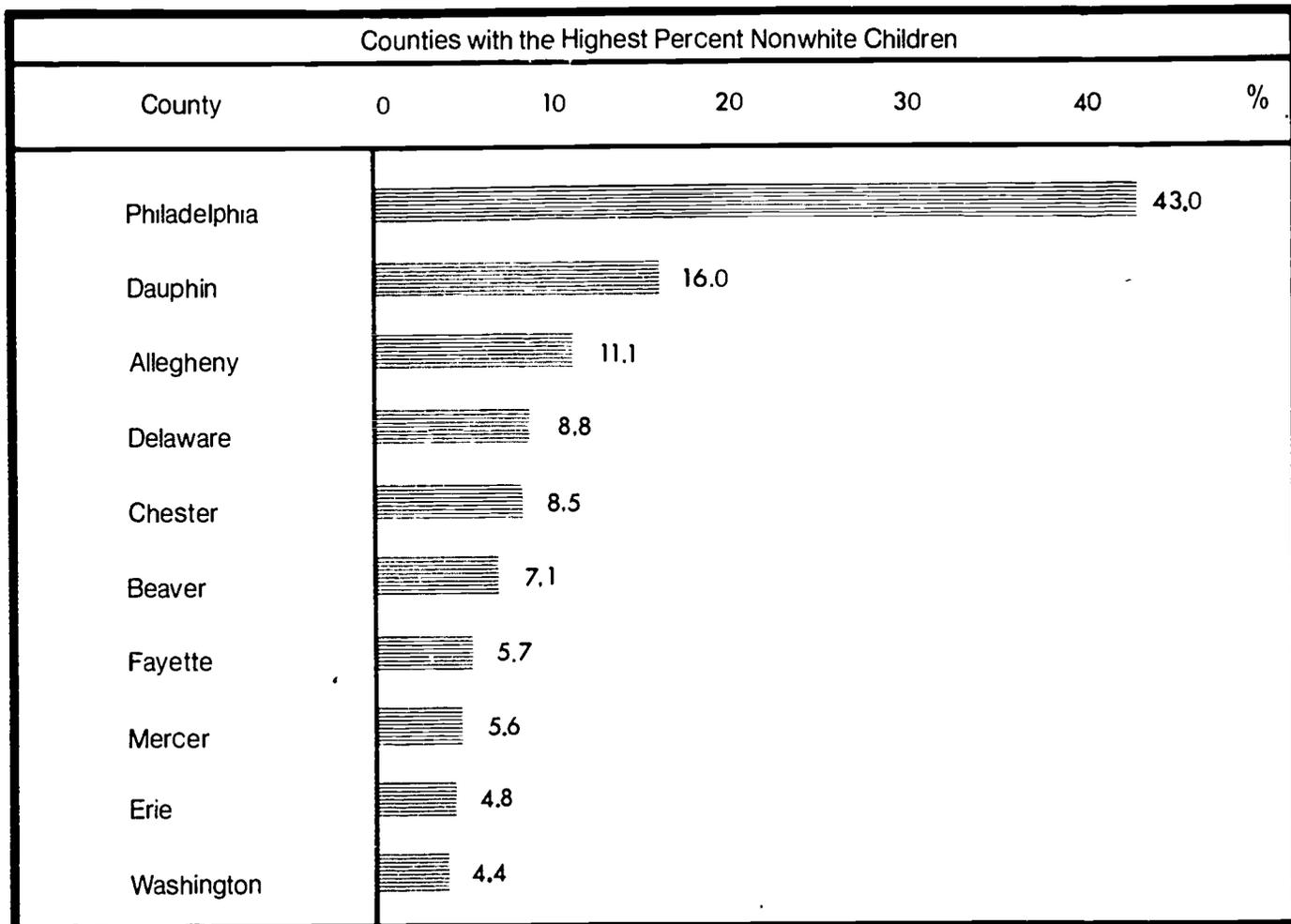


Table 4

Counties with the Highest Percent Nonwhite Children

County	Total Nonwhite Children (0-17 years)	Percent of All Children in County	Percent of All Nonwhite Children in State
Allegheny	11,876	11.13	15.8
Beaver	5,141	7.08	1.2
Chester	4,211	5.41	1.0
Dauphin	11,280	16.31	2.7
Delaware	17,717	8.92	3.3
Erie	4,532	4.83	1.1
Fayette	2,911	5.73	0.7
Mercer	2,406	5.51	0.6
Philadelphia	260,941	47.27	63.1
Washington	2,182	4.44	0.7
Top Ten Total	373,208	--	20.5
Other 57 Counties	38,700	--	9.5
State Total	411,708	--	100.0

The 10 counties with the largest percentage of nonwhite children under age 18 are shown in Table 4 and Figure 4. Philadelphia County has by far the largest percentage of nonwhite children, with 43 percent. Dauphin and Allegheny Counties rank second and third with 16 and 11 percent, respectively. These three counties contain almost 80 percent of all non-white children in this age group in the entire state. Delaware, Chester and Montgomery Counties also have sizable numbers of nonwhite children.

The population of youths (age 6-17) by color, the number of children per square mile, and the percentage of nonwhite are given in Table 5. While these numbers have undoubtedly changed since 1970, the relative rankings of counties by density and percent non-white have probably not changed drastically.

The number of youths (6-17) per square mile is highest in the counties containing the two largest metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The counties with these cities plus those surrounding them account for five of the nine counties with densities of children in excess of 100 per square mile.

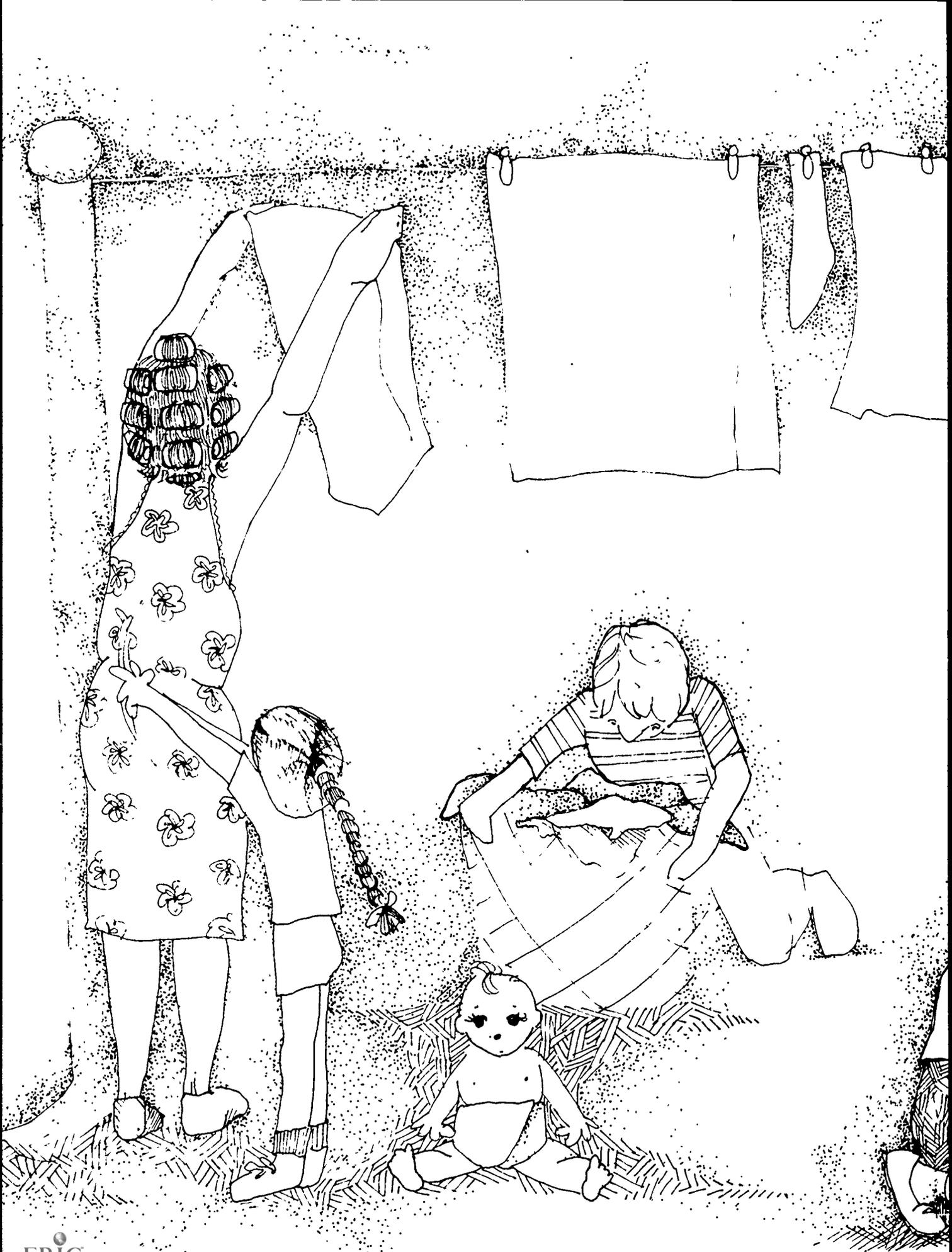
The final column of Table 5 shows the percentage of children 6 to 17 years of age in each county who are nonwhite. Philadelphia, Dauphin and Allegheny Counties have the largest percentages non-white.

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Table 5

Youthful population, by color

County	Number of Children 6-17 Yrs			Density All Children 6-17 Yrs.	Percent Nonwhite
	White	Nonwhite	Total		
Adams	13 760	184	13 944	26.5	1.3
Alla gheny	328 039	39 548	367 587	503.6	10.8
Armstrong	17 826	223	18 049	27.4	1.2
Beaver	47 833	3 610	51 443	116.9	7.0
Bedford	10 478	38	10 516	10.3	0.4
Berks	61 138	2 087	63 225	73.3	3.3
Blair	30 461	293	30 754	58.1	1.0
Bradford	15 169	44	15 213	13.2	0.3
Bucks	110 411	2 969	113 380	184.6	2.6
Butler	31 905	124	32 029	40.4	0.4
Cambria	44 948	1 196	46 144	66.4	2.6
Cameron	1 760	10	1 770	4.4	0.6
Carbon	10 777	46	10 823	26.7	0.4
Centre	18 634	139	18 773	16.8	0.7
Chester	63 439	5 730	69 669	91.5	8.2
Clarion	8 822	6	8 828	14.8	0.1
Clearfield	17 825	49	17 874	15.6	0.3
Clinton	8 587	16	8 603	9.5	0.2
Columbia	11 877	34	11 911	24.6	0.3
Crawford	18 638	321	18 959	18.7	1.7
Cumberland	36 895	556	37 451	67.5	1.5
Dauphin	42 391	7 638	50 029	96.7	15.3
Delaware	131 787	12 450	144 237	783.4	8.6
Elk	9 774	3	9 777	12.1	0.0
Erie	62 351	2 948	65 299	80.3	4.5
Fayette	34 413	2 126	36 539	45.6	5.8
Forest	1 147	5	1 152	2.7	0.4
Franklin	23 093	536	23 629	31.3	2.3
Pulton	2 598	32	2 630	6.1	1.2
Greene	8 240	121	8 361	14.5	1.4
Huntingdon	8 759	235	8 994	10.1	2.6
Indiana	17 567	125	17 692	21.5	0.7
Jefferson	10 283	7	10 290	15.3	0.1
Juniata	4 098	1	4 099	10.6	0.0
Lackawanna	48 151	329	48 480	106.7	0.7
Lancaster	74 836	1 786	76 622	80.2	2.3
Lawrence	24 734	895	25 629	69.8	3.5
Lebanon	23 062	99	23 161	63.8	0.4
Lehigh	54 943	748	55 691	160.0	1.3
Luzerne	69 030	500	69 530	78.4	0.7
Lycoming	26 308	378	26 686	21.9	1.4
McKean	12 312	39	12 351	12.3	0.3
Mercer	29 354	1 738	31 092	45.7	5.6
Mifflin	10 713	27	10 740	25.0	0.3
Monroe	9 455	186	9 641	15.8	1.9
Montgomery	144 979	6 038	151 017	304.5	4.0
Montour	3 538	5	3 543	27.3	0.1
Northampton	45 903	1 043	46 946	124.8	2.2
Northumberland	21 529	44	21 573	47.6	0.2
Perry	6 892	37	6 929	12.6	0.5
Philadelphia	236 372	178 137	414 509	3 225.8	43.0
Pike	2 529	12	2 541	4.7	0.5
Potter	4 050	26	4 076	3.7	0.6
Schuylkill	33 271	92	33 363	42.5	0.3
Snyder	6 677	39	6 716	20.5	0.6
Somerset	17 683	33	17 716	16.4	0.2
Sullivan	1 512	5	1 517	3.2	0.3
Susquehanna	8 684	22	8 706	10.4	0.3
Tioga	9 671	32	9 703	8.4	0.3
Union	5 703	38	5 741	18.0	0.7
Venango	15 112	105	15 217	22.5	0.7
Warren	11 221	22	11 243	12.3	0.2
Washington	46 448	2 183	48 631	56.7	4.5
Wayne	6 770	14	6 784	9.1	0.2
Westmoreland	87 818	1 783	89 601	87.4	2.0
Wyoming	4 608	15	4 623	11.6	0.3
York	61 616	2 260	63 876	70.3	3.5
State Total	2,431,707	282,160	2,713,867	60.2	10.4



Family and Health

This section presents information on the family and health status of children in the Commonwealth. Five tables contain information on the number of families with children, the number of children living in homes without both parents present, the number of families with preschool children in which the mother is employed, an indicator of fertility, and infant mortality. The number of families with children and the number of families in which both parents are not present can serve as indicators of needed services. High percentages of children not living with both parents may indicate the need for special counseling or educational programs in the local school system. Similarly, the availability of day care facilities could be evaluated in terms of the number of families with preschoolers in which the mother is working.

The number of children under age 5 per 1,000 women 15 to 49 (fertility ratio) is taken as a measure of effective fertility, effective in the sense that most losses due to infant deaths are removed. These ratios indicate both the relative level of fertility in a county and the dependency load of very young children. Infant mortality rates reflect health conditions of parents as well as children.

Selected findings are as follows:

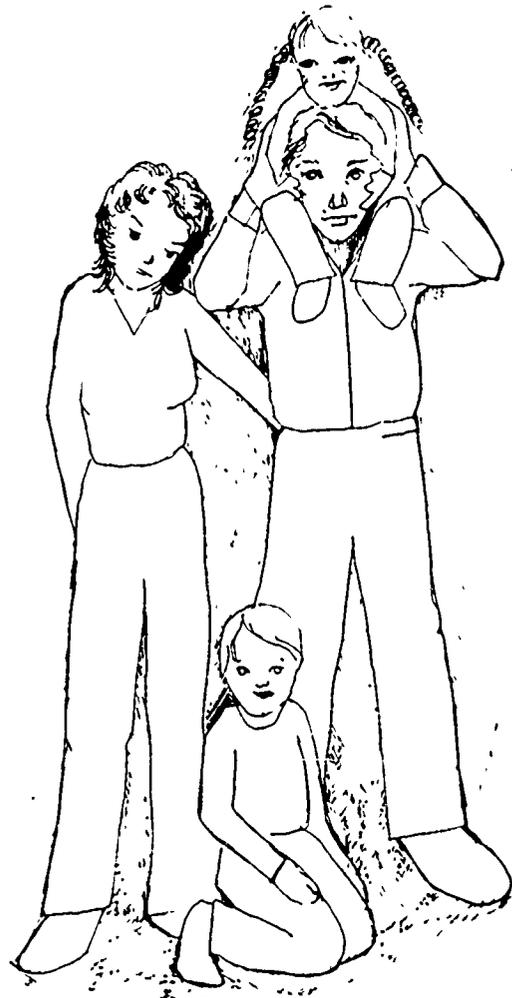
- Slightly more than 50 percent of all families (1,663,717) had at least one child under 18 years of age.
- One family in four in 1970 had at least one preschool child.
- Almost 600,000 children in Pennsylvania do not live with both parents — almost one child in six.
- One woman in four with a preschool child was in the labor force; almost one-fifth (18.1 percent) do not have a husband present.
- Rural counties had higher fertility ratios (children under age 5 per 1,000 women 15 to 49) than urban counties, indicating substantial child dependency loads.
- Infant mortality rates were highest in rural counties, although Philadelphia County was also above the state average.
- Approximately one-third of all infant deaths were classified as "excess," meaning these deaths would not have occurred if every county had as low an infant mortality rate as the counties with the lowest rate in the Commonwealth.



Table 6

Families with children

County	Families with Children	
	0-17 years	Under 6
Adams	8 373	4 099
Allegheny	221 564	97 686
Armstrong	11 058	5 033
Beaver	31 231	13 788
Bedford	6 574	3 082
Berks	40 992	18 600
Blair	19 196	9 101
Bradford	8 791	4 505
Bucks	66 321	31 823
Butler	18 951	9 144
Cambria	25 565	11 151
Cameron	1 089	532
Carbon	6 957	2 994
Centre	12 758	6 748
Chester	40 657	18 982
Clarion	5 386	2 578
Clearfield	10 924	5 262
Clinton	5 438	2 408
Columbia	7 874	3 756
Crawford	11 560	5 864
Cumberland	23 726	11 028
Dauphin	31 219	14 144
Delaware	84 917	37 767
Elk	5 539	2 724
Erie	38 528	18 750
Fayette	22 451	10 375
Forest	647	314
Franklin	15 386	7 397
Fulton	1 801	897
Greene	5 093	2 252
Huntingdon	5 618	2 682
Indiana	10 683	5 211
Jefferson	6 219	2 635
Juniata	2 480	1 163
Lackawanna	30 718	13 531
Lancaster	46 885	22 609
Lawrence	15 422	6 532
Lebanon	14 791	6 983
Lehigh	36 518	16 734
Luzerne	45 033	19 570
Lycoming	16 433	8 042
McKean	7 437	3 606
Mercer	18 375	8 318
Mifflin	7 010	3 556
Monroe	6 389	2 970
Montgomery	90 534	40 023
Montour	2 089	973
Northampton	30 213	13 594
Northumberland	14 105	6 497
Perry	4 294	2 099
Philadelphia	255 449	124 432
Pike	1 594	695
Potter	2 480	1 320
Schuylkill	21 556	9 647
Snyder	3 950	1 939
Somerset	10 878	4 958
Sullivan	845	416
Susquehanna	5 266	2 621
Tioga	5 785	2 951
Union	3 665	1 762
Venango	8 593	3 989
Warren	6 957	3 435
Washington	30 300	13 694
Wayne	3 886	1 880
Westmoreland	56 091	25 461
Wyoming	2 938	1 466
York	41 802	19 586
State Total	1,663,717	770,374



The number of families by age of children is given in Table 6. For census purposes, a family consists of a household head and one or more persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. A young married couple living with the husband's or wife's parents is not counted as a separate family in Table 6.

In 1970, slightly more than one-half (55.3 percent) of all families had a child under 18 years of age. This amounted to 1.6 million families with children under 18, out of a total of 3 million families. One family in four (over 770,000) had a child less than six years of age.

Table 7

Children not living with both parents

County	Number of Children Not Living With Both Parents	Percent of All Children
Adams	2 563	12.8
Allegheny	74 277	14.5
Armstrong	3 237	12.9
Beaver	9 223	13.0
Bedford	1 857	12.4
Berks	11 907	13.2
Blair	6 324	14.5
Bradford	3 424	15.6
Bucks	15 164	9.5
Butler	4 754	10.5
Cambria	8 434	13.1
Cameron	417	16.6
Carbon	2 094	13.5
Centre	3 199	11.3
Chester	11 790	12.1
Clarion	1 685	13.3
Clearfield	3 795	12.8
Clinton	1 791	14.7
Columbia	2 209	13.0
Crawford	3 651	13.3
Cumberland	5 645	10.7
Dauphin	13 136	14.6
Delaware	26 646	13.2
Elk	1 270	8.9
Erie	12 744	13.6
Fayette	9 072	17.6
Forest	190	11.1
Franklin	4 444	13.0
Fulton	725	18.8
Greene	2 131	16.3
Huntingdon	2 017	15.6
Indiana	3 053	12.1
Jefferson	1 861	13.0
Juniata	594	10.2
Lackawanna	8 143	11.9
Lancaster	12 352	11.2
Lawrence	4 630	13.1
Lebanon	4 057	12.3
Lehigh	8 431	11.2
Luzerne	13 007	13.2
Lycoburg	5 525	14.5
McKean	2 592	14.6
Mercer	5 841	13.5
Mifflin	2 124	13.5
Monroe	2 169	15.7
Montgomery	20 430	10.0
Montour	707	14.3
Northampton	8 043	12.1
Northumberland	4 346	14.2
Perry	1 192	12.1
Philadelphia	174 433	28.4
Pike	470	13.2
Potter	406	13.7
Schuylkill	6 461	13.7
Snyder	1 531	15.9
Somerset	2 543	10.1
Sullivan	263	12.7
Susquehanna	1 329	10.4
Tioga	1 433	13.2
Union	1 157	14.0
Venango	3 154	14.9
Warren	2 184	13.6
Washington	9 120	13.5
Wayne	1 012	10.6
Westmoreland	12 284	9.7
Wyoming	944	13.9
York	11 340	12.4
State Total	591,086	15.4

Highlights

Of the 3,848,101 children in Pennsylvania in 1970.

- 84.6 percent lived with both parents
- 15.4 percent (591,086 children) did not, including 486,615 who live with only one parent, and 122,471 who live with neither parent.

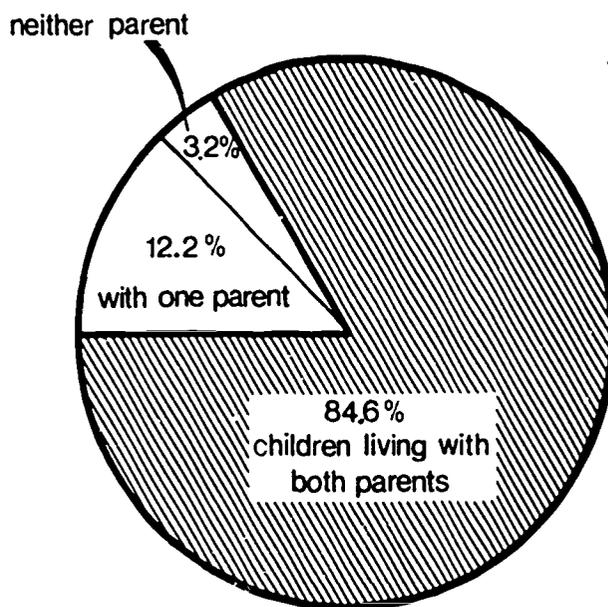


Figure 5

Nearly one child in six, or 15.4 percent of all children in Pennsylvania do not live with both parents. These include one-parent children, orphans, children in foster homes or other institutions, and children living with other relatives or alone. Philadelphia clearly stands out as the leading county in children not living with both parents — almost three children in ten, nearly twice the state average. More than 18 percent of the children in Fulton, Dauphin and Greene Counties do not live with both parents.

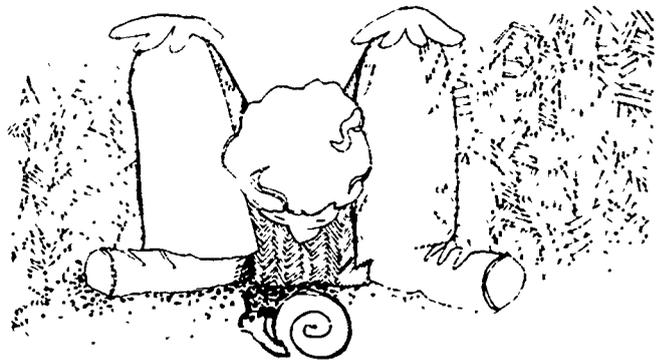
In Westmoreland, Bucks and Elk Counties, on the other hand, fewer than 10 percent of the children live in homes without both parents.

Information such as this may be used as an indicator of need for family counseling services, day care centers, or specialized educational programs. Further information on children not living with either parent is contained in the Appendix.

Table 8

Women in labor force with preschoolers

County	Number of Women in Labor Force with Preschoolers			Percent Husband Not Present
	Total	Husband Present	Husband Not Present	
Adams	1 475	1 300	175	11.9
Allegheny	16 160	12 716	3 444	21.3
Armstrong	847	692	155	18.3
Beaver	2 446	2 001	445	18.2
Bedford	766	690	76	9.9
Berks	6 285	5 400	885	14.1
Blair	2 432	2 064	368	15.1
Bradford	1 291	1 098	193	14.9
Bucks	7 023	6 030	993	14.1
Butler	1 664	1 412	252	15.1
Cambria	1 901	1 553	348	18.3
Cameron	186	150	36	19.4
Carbon	816	721	95	11.6
Centre	2 034	1 816	218	10.7
Chester	4 160	3 522	638	15.3
Clarion	497	441	56	11.3
Clearfield	1 304	1 058	246	18.9
Clinton	803	700	103	12.8
Columbia	1 155	966	189	16.4
Crawford	1 478	1 318	160	10.8
Cumberland	3 190	2 715	475	14.9
Dauphin	4 615	3 634	981	21.3
Delaware	7 424	6 070	1 354	18.2
Elk	822	730	92	11.2
Erie	4 462	3 678	784	17.6
Fayette	1 562	1 182	380	24.3
Forest	55	48	7	12.7
Franklin	2 575	2 189	386	15.0
Pulton	272	221	51	18.8
Greene	419	308	111	26.5
Huntingdon	783	636	147	18.8
Indiana	910	683	227	15.7
Jefferson	635	550	85	13.4
Juniata	301	254	47	15.6
Lackawanna	3 003	2 743	260	8.7
Lancaster	6 782	5 740	1 042	15.4
Lawrence	1 046	848	198	18.9
Lebanon	2 675	2 250	425	15.9
Lehigh	4 788	4 199	589	12.3
Luzerne	5 178	4 487	691	13.3
Lycoming	2 424	2 067	357	14.7
McKean	1 006	868	138	13.7
Mercer	1 607	1 282	325	20.2
Mifflin	874	730	144	16.5
Monroe	886	751	135	15.2
Montgomery	8 925	7 684	1 241	13.9
Montour	331	266	65	19.6
Northampton	3 797	3 314	483	12.7
Northumberland	1 941	1 641	300	15.5
Perry	665	585	80	12.0
Philadelphia	33 607	23 848	9 759	29.0
Pike	173	157	16	9.2
Potter	373	347	26	7.0
Schuylkill	2 337	1 941	396	16.9
Snyder	654	568	86	13.7
Somerset	947	844	103	10.9
Sullivan	94	84	10	10.6
Susquehanna	688	612	76	11.0
Tioga	781	663	118	15.1
Union	522	428	94	18.0
Venango	768	685	83	10.8
Warren	1 078	919	159	14.7
Washington	2 330	1 951	379	16.3
Wayne	516	485	31	6.0
Westmoreland	4 330	3 724	606	14.0
Wyoming	342	316	26	7.6
York	6 643	5 737	906	13.6
Total	184,763	151,310	33,453	18.1



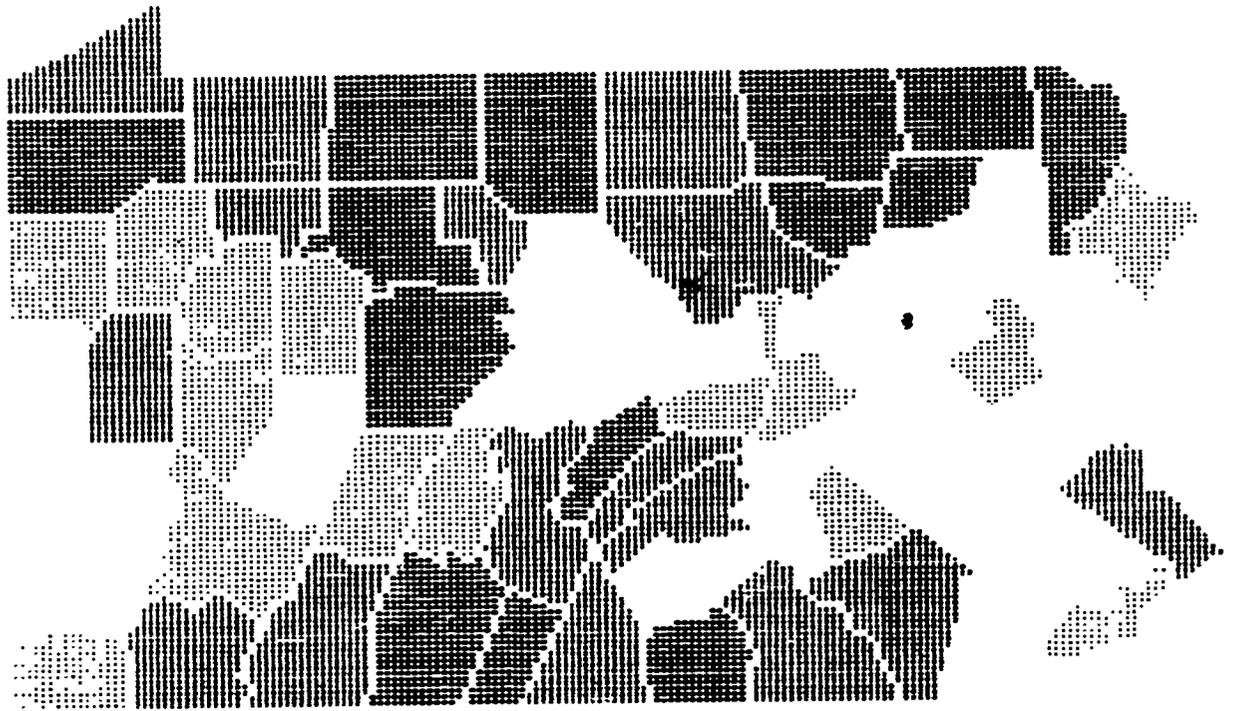
In recent years there has been a significant increase in the day care services provided to children of low-income families by the Department of Public Welfare. Currently more than 17,000 children are in such programs. However, this is only 1.5 percent of the total number of preschoolers in the state.

The number of working women with preschool children is given in Table 8. These data give insight into the number of women in the labor force with small children, who may need supporting child care services.

Across the Commonwealth as a whole, one woman in four (184,763) with a preschool child was in the labor force. As expected, Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties had the largest numbers of working mothers with preschoolers, 33,607 and 16,160, respectively.

Column three shows the number of these women not living with a husband (separated, divorced, never married, or widowed).

Column four gives the percentage of working women who have a preschooler and no husband present. Philadelphia, Green, and Fayette Counties have the largest percentages: approximately one-fourth of all women in the labor force with preschoolers are without a husband. Similarly, Allegheny, Dauphin and Mercer Counties each have over 20 percent of their mothers in this category.

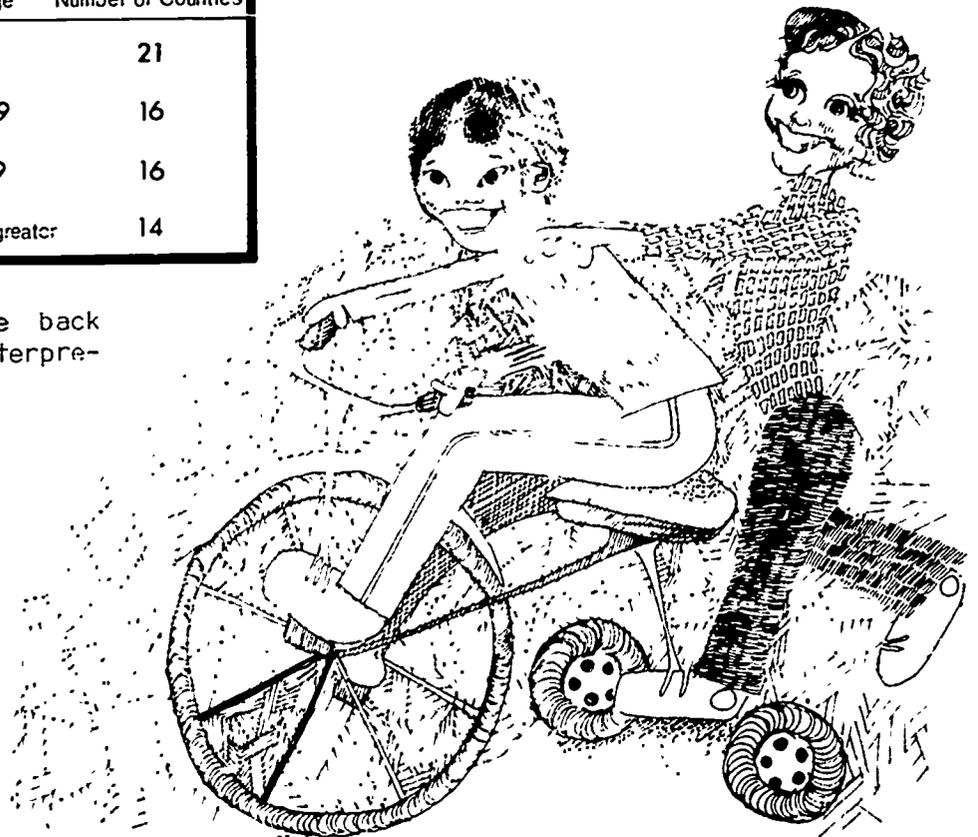


Map 9

Fertility ratios of total population

Fertility Ratios Children (0-4) per 1000 women (15-49)			
KEY	Map Shade	Data Value Range	Number of Counties
		less than 325	21
		325 - 349.9	16
		350 - 374.9	16
		375 and greater	14

Overlay maps inside the back cover are useful in interpreting the above map .



0029

Table 9

Fertility ratios by color

County	Children (0-4) per 1,000 Women (15-49)		
	Total	White	Nonwhite
Adams	383	381	610
Allegheny	303	294	382
Armstrong	331	330	446
Beaver	322	317	404
Bedford	377	177	B
Berks	310	306	452
Blair	342	341	409
Bradford	421	420	B
Bucks	369	366	464
Butler	356	356	335
Cambria	325	324	385
Cameron	366	364	B
Carbon	342	342	B
Centre	300	302	201
Chester	320	317	355
Clarion	334	335	B
Clearfield	347	347	425
Clinton	312	313	B
Columbia	320	321	B
Crawford	376	374	547
Cumberland	305	305	324
Dauphin	312	292	444
Delaware	326	322	370
Elk	432	431	B
Erie	370	362	566
Fayette	359	353	473
Forest	354	359	B
Franklin	355	352	465
Fulton	399	400	B
Greene	332	334	B
Huntingdon	360	360	335
Indiana	308	306	576
Jefferson	334	334	B
Juniata	371	371	B
Lackawanna	310	309	461
Lancaster	355	352	523
Lawrence	310	305	511
Lebanon	345	345	353
Lehigh	379	306	553
Luzerne	306	307	206
Lycoming	352	350	454
McKean	395	395	B
Mercer	332	329	398
Mifflin	347	347	B
Monroe	305	304	347
Montgomery	319	315	393
Montour	306	306	B
Northampton	318	315	506
Northumberland	332	332	338
Perry	360	360	B
Philadelphia	343	317	386
Pike	348	349	B
Potter	415	415	B
Schuylkill	321	317	449
Snyder	333	36	B
Somerset	352	352	B
Sullivan	384	386	B
Susquehanna	409	410	B
Tioga	351	351	B
Union	311	314	B
Venango	332	332	239
Warren	355	355	B
Washington	307	305	367
Wayne	347	346	B
Westmoreland	333	332	403
Wyoming	422	422	B
York	352	347	535
State Total	332	325	392

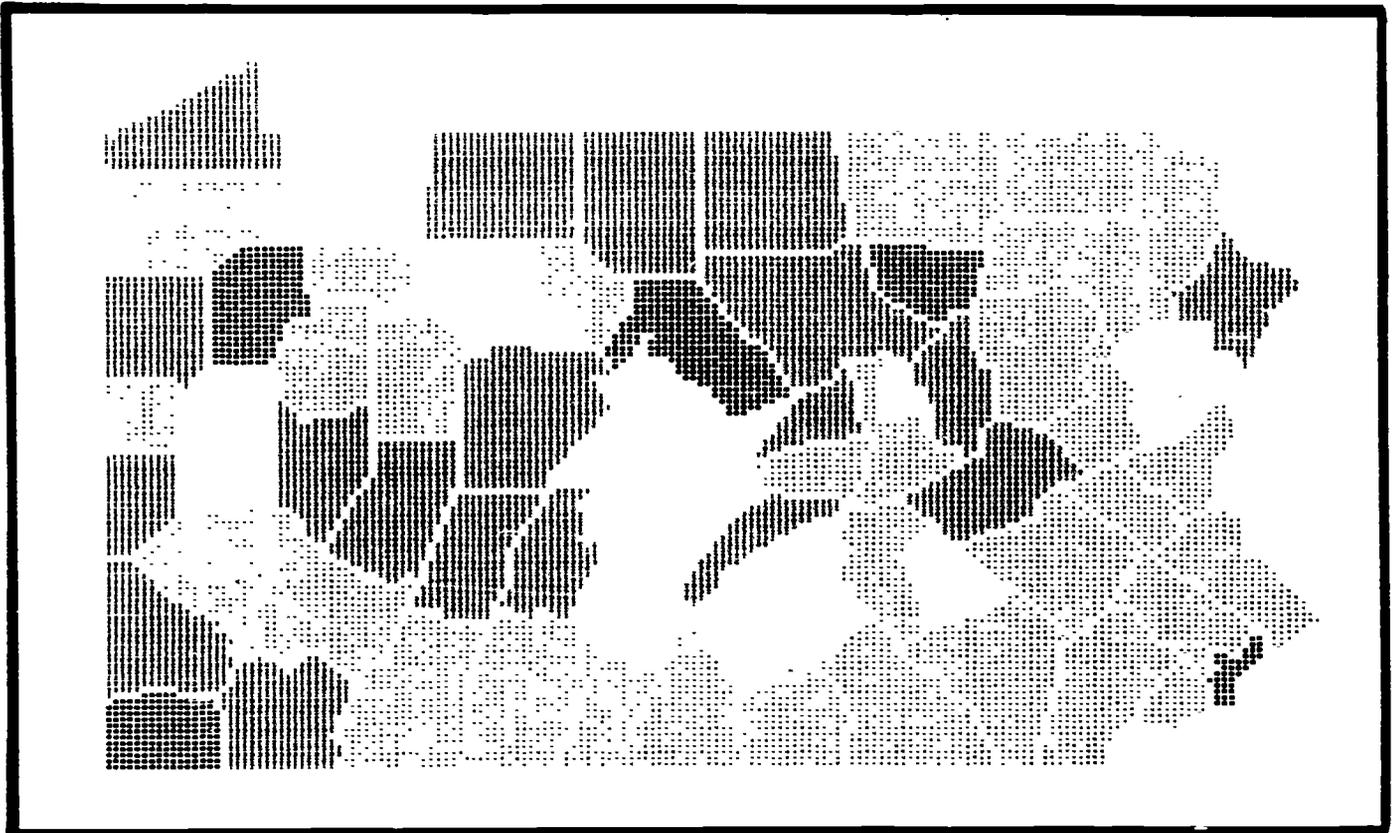
In column 3 of this table, "B" appears in all cases where the base is too small for reliable calculations



Fertility ratios show the number of children under age 5 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49. For the state as a whole, there were 332 children in 1970 for each 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 49. The highest rates were in the more rural counties. Elk County, for example, had a fertility ratio of 432, approximately 30 percent higher than the state average. Wyoming, Bradford, Potter and Susquehanna also had rates in excess of 400.

At the other extreme, Centre County had the lowest overall rate. This was due in part to the large number of college age women (at The Pennsylvania State University), who add to the county's number of women of childbearing age (15-49), but who thus far have borne few children.

Nonwhite women in the Commonwealth have 392 children under age 5 for each 1,000 women of childbearing age. This rate is approximately 18 percent higher than the corresponding rate for whites, and is consistent with the longstanding higher fertility of nonwhites. Because of the small number of nonwhites in many counties, meaningful fertility ratios could not be calculated. However, in counties where the numbers were large enough to be meaningful substantial differences were revealed. In Adams County the nonwhite rate was 610 compared to about 200 in Luzerne, Centre, and Venango Counties.



Map 10

Infant mortality rate

Three year average infant mortality rate			
KEY	Map Shade	Data Value Range	Number of Counties
		less than 15.0	11
		15.0 - 19.9	32
		20.0 - 24.9	19
		25.0 and greater	5

Rural areas dominate the ten counties with the highest infant mortality rates, with the exception of Erie and Philadelphia Counties. Interestingly, 9 of 10 counties with the lowest rates were also predominantly rural. Counties in which infant mortality is noticeably high include Greene, Venango, Philadelphia, Clinton and Fayette.

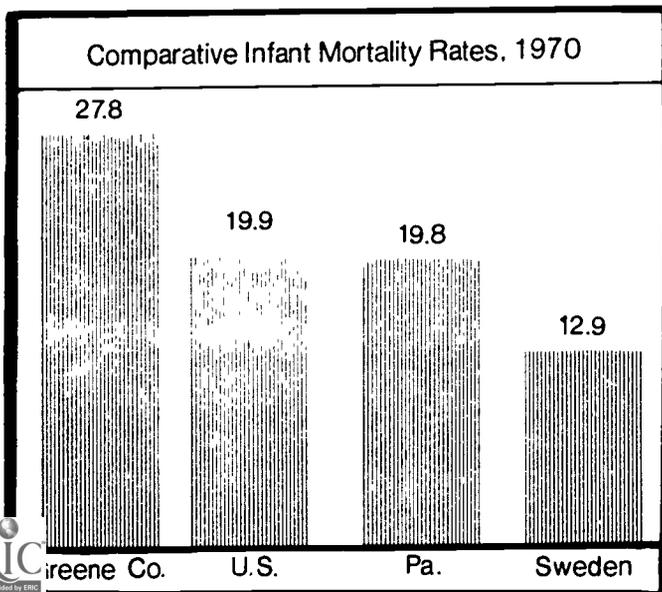


Table 10

Infant mortality

County	Average Yearly Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Excess Deaths
Adams	16	16.4	3
Allegheny	433	19.0	145
Armstrong	24	20.5	9
Beaver	68	22.0	29
Bedford	15	18.8	5
Berks	78	18.3	24
Blair	47	21.1	18
Bradford	22	19.8	8
Bucks	118	16.2	26
Butler	28	13.4	1
Cambria	59	20.5	22
Cameron	2	16.9	8
Carbon	13	17.6	3
Centre	26	14.9	3
Chester	83	18.8	27
Clarion	11	16.3	2
Clearfield	28	21.8	11
Clinton	15	25.1	7
Columbia	20	22.9	9
Crawford	27	19.3	9
Cumberland	31	12.6	0
Dauphin	71	19.4	25
Delaware	162	18.0	48
Elk	9	12.7	8
Erie	114	23.2	51
Fayette	63	24.6	30
Forest	1	15.8	8
Franklin	31	16.8	8
Fulton	4	19.0	1
Greene	16	27.8	8
Huntingdon	9	12.6	0
Indiana	27	20.6	10
Jefferson	11	17.6	2
Juniata	7	23.9	3
Lackawanna	50	17.9	17
Lancaster	86	15.4	15
Lawrence	28	17.5	8
Lebanon	22	13.8	1
Lehigh	67	18.0	19
Luzerne	91	19.4	32
Lycoming	43	20.9	16
McKean	18	20.3	6
Mercer	40	20.2	14
Mifflin	12	14.8	1
Monroe	10	14.2	1
Montgomery	150	17.1	39
Montour	3	13.5	8
Northampton	48	16.4	10
Northumberland	26	17.9	7
Perry	7	14.7	8
Philadelphia	867	25.9	445
Pike	3	21.0	8
Potter	7	22.3	3
Schuylkill	47	21.0	18
Snyder	9	17.5	2
Somerset	24	19.6	8
Sullivan	3	30.3	1
Susquehanna	12	18.9	4
Tioga	16	23.4	4
Union	9	20.9	3
Venango	26	26.0	13
Warren	11	14.9	1
Washington	65	20.3	24
Wayne	8	16.5	2
Westmoreland	98	17.4	27
Wyoming	7	16.7	1
York	76	16.4	17
Total	3,686	19.8	1,306

In column 3 of this table, "B" appears in all cases where the base is too small for reliable calculations.

Infant mortality not only is a tragic event for young families, but is also an indicator of prevailing health conditions for persons of all ages in an area. During the first month of life infant deaths are primarily due to conditions developed before birth, such as genetic make-up of the infant, sickness or malnutrition of the mother, or inadequate prenatal care. After the first four weeks, lack of medical attention for the infant, unsanitary homes and neighborhoods, and too little of the right foods are the primary causes of death.

Rates in Table 10 are 3-year averages of infant deaths centering on 1970, and are more reliable estimates of annual losses than rates based on a single year. In 1970 alone, almost 3,700 infants died in Pennsylvania before their first birthday. This amounted to 19.8 deaths for each 1,000 live births. Pennsylvania's rate was almost identical to the 19.9 recorded for the entire United States. Individual counties varied widely around this average. Sullivan County had the highest rate (30.3 per 1,000 live births), although the actual number of deaths was too low to place confidence in this rate. At the other extreme, Cumberland and Huntingdon Counties had only 12.6 deaths for each 1,000 live births.

The third column in Table 10, labeled excess deaths, is the number of infant deaths that *would not have occurred* if the rate of the lowest county (12.6 deaths per 1,000 live births) had prevailed throughout the state. This amounted to slightly more than 1,300 excess deaths across the Commonwealth. Over one-third of all infant deaths are thus classified as "excess." The largest losses are in areas of highest population concentration — Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties.



Housing

Inadequate housing is difficult to measure using Census information. Overcrowding, as measured in this report, represents an indirect indicator of inadequate housing. One indicator of overcrowding is the number of housing units that have more than one person per room. Since this volume deals with children in Pennsylvania, data are shown on the number and percent of children who live in such dwellings, rather than the number of housing units that are overcrowded. Overcrowding is frequently related to a number of problems such as:

- unsanitary conditions promoting the spread of disease
- inappropriate multiple use of rooms
- high density of use, such as too many persons per bedroom for adequate rest
- lack of privacy and the resulting strain from constant contact with others

Another indicator of inadequate housing is the number of households lacking complete plumbing. Again, as with overcrowding, data are given on the number and percent of children living in such units rather than the number of units. The reader interested in the number of housing units (rather than the number of persons or children) that are overcrowded or that lack complete plumbing in each county should consult Table 60 in the 1970 *Census of Housing for Pennsylvania*.

In the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, households were classified as lacking complete plumbing if they did not possess hot water, a bathtub (or shower), and a flush toilet for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. Incomplete plumbing, then, represents a range in seriousness from minor inconvenience caused by sharing some facility, to carrying water from a well and heating water where no hot running water system is available, to the use of outdoor privies. The data presented here refer to children living in housing units used year-round and do not include hunting cabins and the like.

Figure 7 and Table 11 provide information on the number and percent of children living in households which lack complete plumbing. Statewide, almost 119,000 children live in households that lack either hot water, a bathtub (or shower), and a flush toilet or where these facilities were present, they were shared with another household. Other findings include:

- Fulton, Greene, and Juniata Counties each have over five times the percentage lacking complete plumbing as the state average.
- Rural and urban counties tended to fall at opposite ends of Figure 7, suggesting that incomplete plumbing is a greater problem in rural than urban areas. Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, and Delaware Counties have one percent or less of their children in households lacking complete plumbing.

Figure 8 and column one of Table 12 show the percentage and number of children living in housing units with more than one person per room.



Map 11 Percent of children in housing lacking complete plumbing

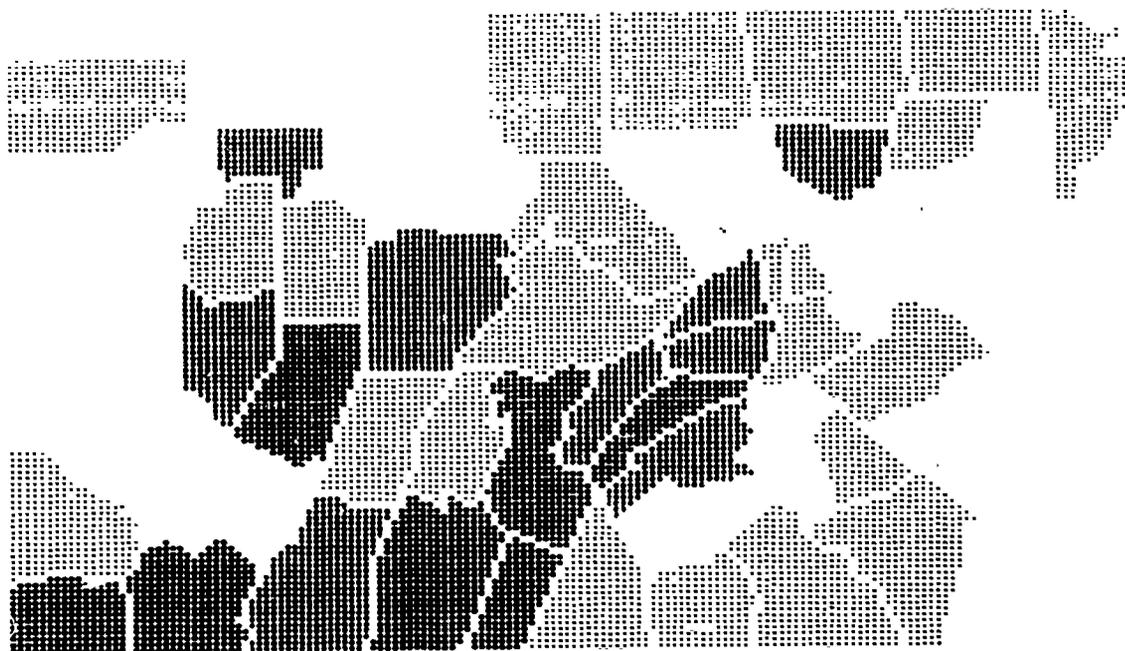


Table 11

Children in housing units lacking complete plumbing

County	Children in Units Lacking Complete Plumbing	Percent of All Children
Adams	1 304	6.5
Allegheny	7 431	1.5
Armstrong	2 147	8.5
Beaver	1 398	2.0
Bedford	1 857	12.4
Berks	1 455	3.8
Blair	2 012	4.6
Bradford	1 379	6.3
Bucks	1 459	0.9
Butler	1 492	3.3
Cambria	3 199	5.1
Cameron	60	2.4
Carbon	586	3.8
Centre	1 741	6.1
Chester	2 318	2.4
Clarion	865	6.8
Clearfield	2 841	11.1
Clinton	545	4.5
Columbia	571	3.4
Crawford	1 121	4.1
Cumberland	1 917	3.6
Dauphin	1 813	2.6
Delaware	1 044	0.5
Elk	285	2.0
Erie	1 406	1.5
Fayette	6 566	12.7
Forest	162	10.0
Franklin	2 465	7.2
Fulton	668	17.3
Greene	1 935	16.6
Huntingdon	1 844	14.2
Indiana	3 209	12.7
Jefferson	796	5.6
Juniata	888	15.1
Lancaster	1 439	2.1

County	Children in Units Lacking Complete Plumbing	Percent of All Children
Lancaster	7 073	6.4
Lawrence	1 097	3.1
Lebanon	1 490	4.5
Lehigh	1 876	2.4
Luzerne	3 323	3.4
Lycoming	1 456	3.8
McKean	351	2.0
Mercer	1 502	3.5
Mifflin	1 571	10.0
Monroe	287	2.1
Montgomery	1 847	0.9
Montour	340	6.9
Northampton	1 513	2.3
Northumberland	1 310	4.3
Perry	1 147	11.6
Philadelphia	5 889	1.0
Pike	87	2.4
Potter	350	5.9
Schuylkill	2 200	4.7
Snyder	1 006	10.4
Somerset	2 335	9.3
Sullivan	224	10.8
Susquehanna	768	6.2
Tioga	781	5.6
Union	677	8.2
Venango	757	3.6
Warren	606	3.8
Washington	3 633	5.4
Wayne	412	4.3
Westmoreland	4 374	3.5
Wyoming	397	5.9
York	3 977	4.3
State Total	118,870	3.1

Map 12 Percent of children in overcrowded housing

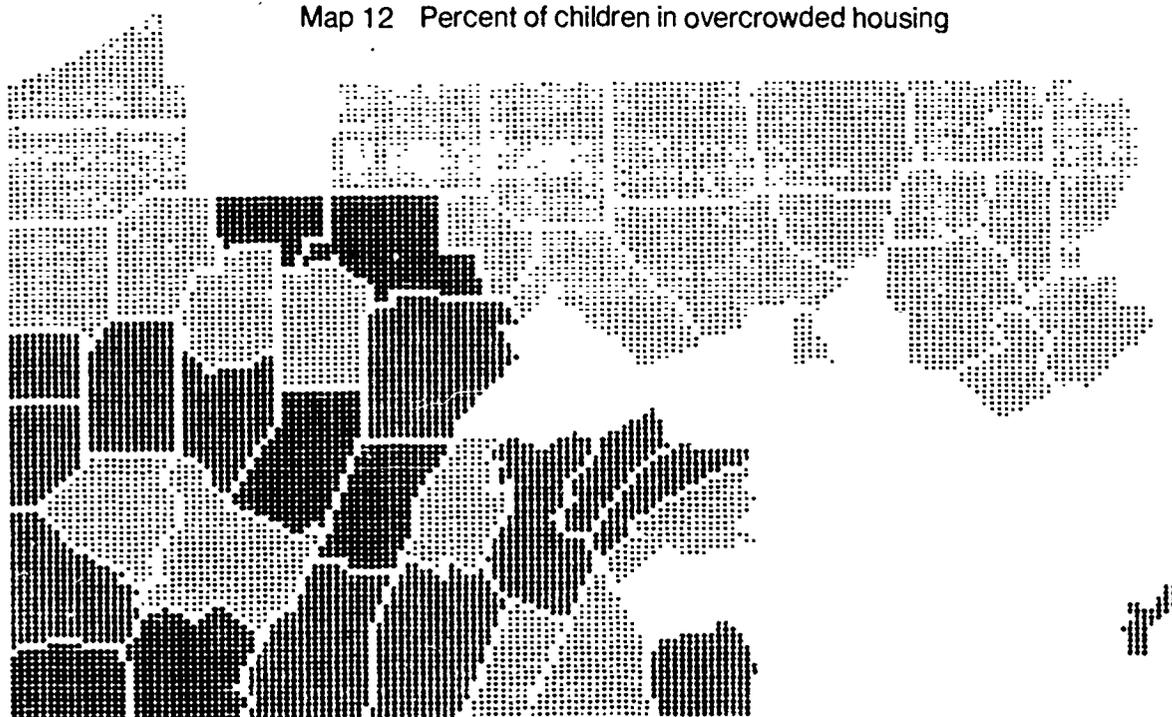
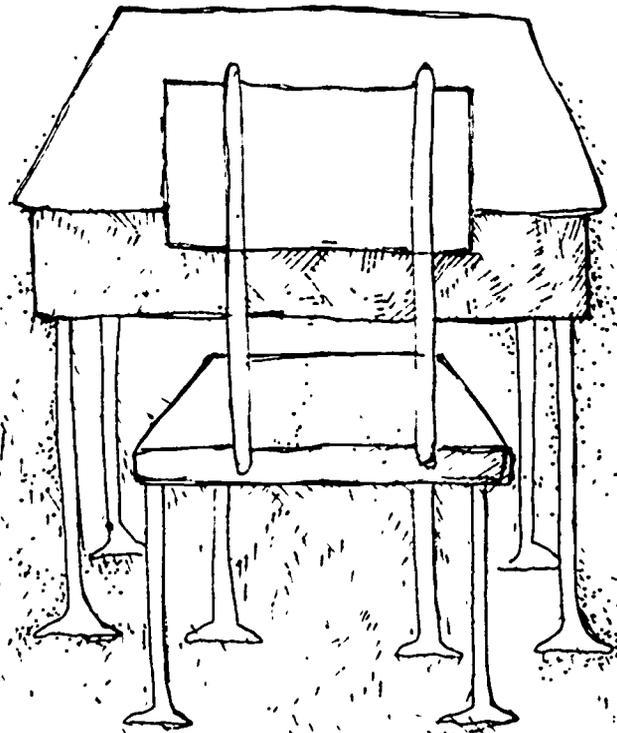
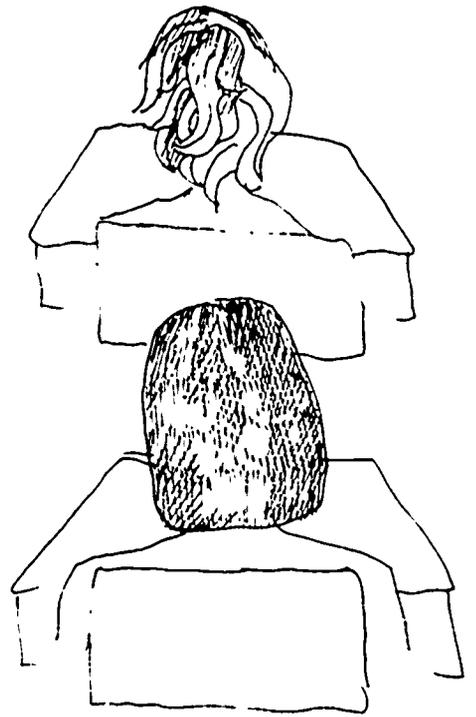
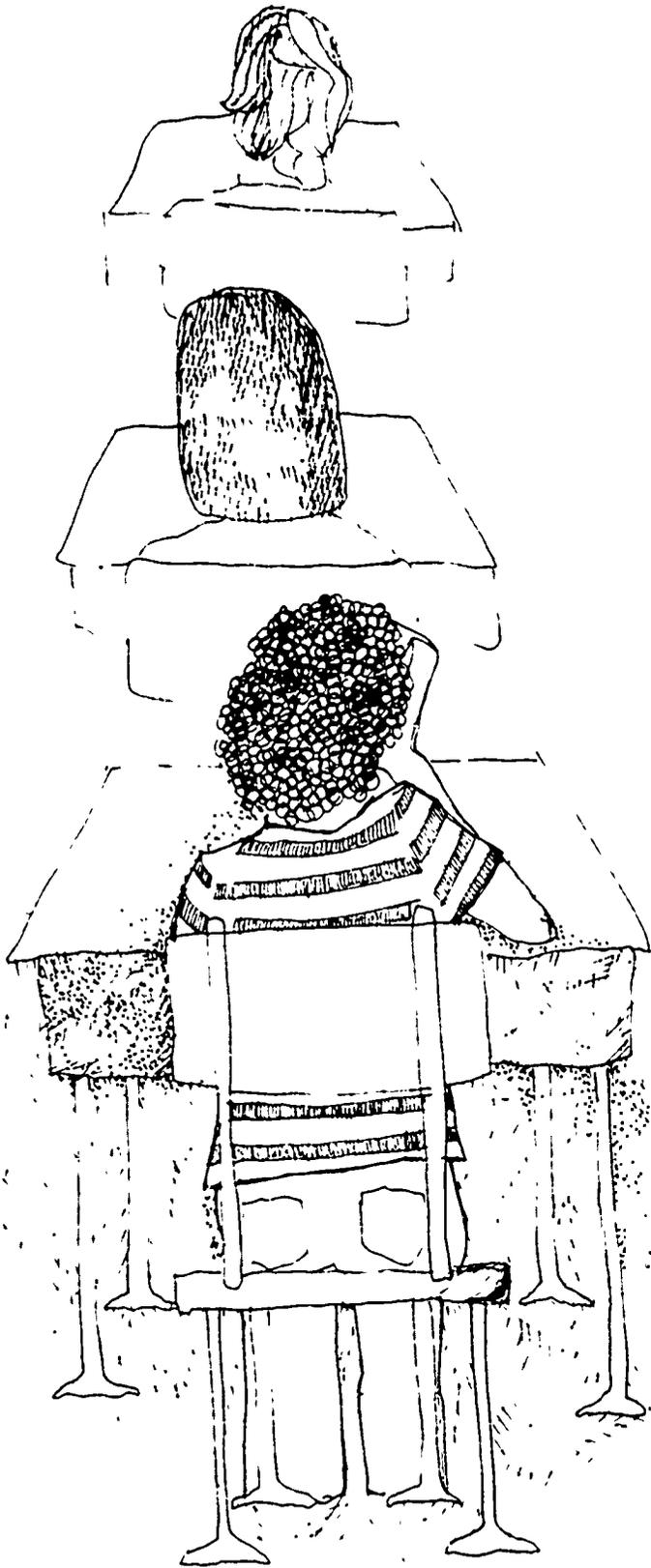


Table 12

Children in over-crowded housing units

County	Children in Housing With More Than 10 Persons Per Room	Percent of all Children
Adams	5 416	26.9
Allegheny	112 977	22.1
Armstrong	6 695	26.7
Beaver	19 492	27.4
Bedford	3 692	24.6
Berks	14 661	16.3
Blair	9 250	21.1
Bradford	4 705	21.4
Bucks	30 619	19.1
Butler	11 478	25.2
Cambria	17 948	28.4
Cameron	512	20.4
Carbon	3 319	21.5
Centre	5 617	19.8
Chester	15 663	16.1
Clarion	2 896	22.9
Clearfield	6 457	25.2
Clinton	2 707	22.3
Columbia	3 060	18.0
Crawford	5 619	20.5
Cumberland	7 596	14.4
Dauphin	11 429	16.2
Delaware	35 329	17.5
Elk	4 141	29.1
Erie	20 917	22.3
Fayette	17 580	34.0
Forest	475	29.4
Franklin	7 173	20.9
Fulton	899	23.2
Greene	3 573	30.6
Huntingdon	3 105	24.0
Indiana	7 101	28.0
Jackson	2 950	20.7
Juniata	1 451	24.8
Lancaster	13 880	20.3

County	Children in Housing With More Than 10 Persons Per Room	Percent of all Children
Lancaster	19 282	17.5
Lawrence	8 564	24.2
Lebanon	6 440	19.5
Lehigh	11 103	14.1
Luzerne	20 121	20.4
Lycoming	8 271	21.7
McKean	3 667	20.6
Mercer	9 728	22.5
Mifflin	1 772	24.0
Monroe	2 812	20.4
Montgomery	26 242	12.5
Montour	1 106	22.4
Northampton	11 301	17.0
Northumberland	5 169	16.9
Perry	2 261	22.9
Philadelphia	161 143	26.5
Pike	666	18.7
Potter	1 190	20.2
Schuylkill	8 986	19.1
Snyder	1 883	19.5
Somerset	6 204	24.7
Sullivan	486	23.4
Susquehanna	2 487	20.1
Tioga	3 000	21.7
Union	1 585	19.1
Venango	4 569	21.6
Warren	2 885	18.0
Washington	16 866	25.0
Wayne	2 268	23.6
Westmoreland	29 339	23.2
Wyoming	1 395	20.6
York	16 178	17.7
State Total	821,346	21.3




 EMPLOYMENT
LINE

School and Employment

Access to quality education ranks high on most communities' list of desirable facilities. Yet, Pennsylvania counties vary widely in the educational facilities available. While the 1970 census does not provide information on the quality of schooling, data are gathered on the number and percentage enrolled.

Table 13 presents data on numbers of children enrolled in nurseries and kindergartens and elementary and high schools. The nursery and kindergarten totals are also presented for public and private schools

In Table 15 information on the percent *not enrolled* is given for five major age groups. For the five to six year old group, the percentages basically reflect the availability of kindergarten facilities. Among the 16 to 17 year old group the percentage not enrolled indicates, in part, the success (or failure) of school systems in retaining youth through high school graduation age

The 1970 Census for Pennsylvania enumerated some 580,000 males in the 16 to 21 age bracket (Table 16). About a third of these young men were not enrolled in school; 380,000 were enrolled. More than 68,000 of these young adults out of school were "dropouts;" they did not have high school diplomas. Unemployment was endemic among these drop-outs: 40.1 percent — a total of more than 27,000 persons state-wide. Out of school, not a high school graduate, *and* not employed — "three-time losers." For the state as a whole, 4.7 percent (1 in every 21) of the males age 16 to 21 were classified as three-time losers. Unfortunately, similar data are not available for females.

Since 1970, the economic environment has deteriorated sharply: the unemployment rate in Pennsylvania has risen from 4 percent to more than 7 percent. Therefore, if the census were taken again this year we would expect to find a far greater number of "three-time losers" than are shown in the 1970 census statistics. Nonetheless, the 1970 situation is considered quite representative of the relative severity of the problem among the various counties.

Table 13

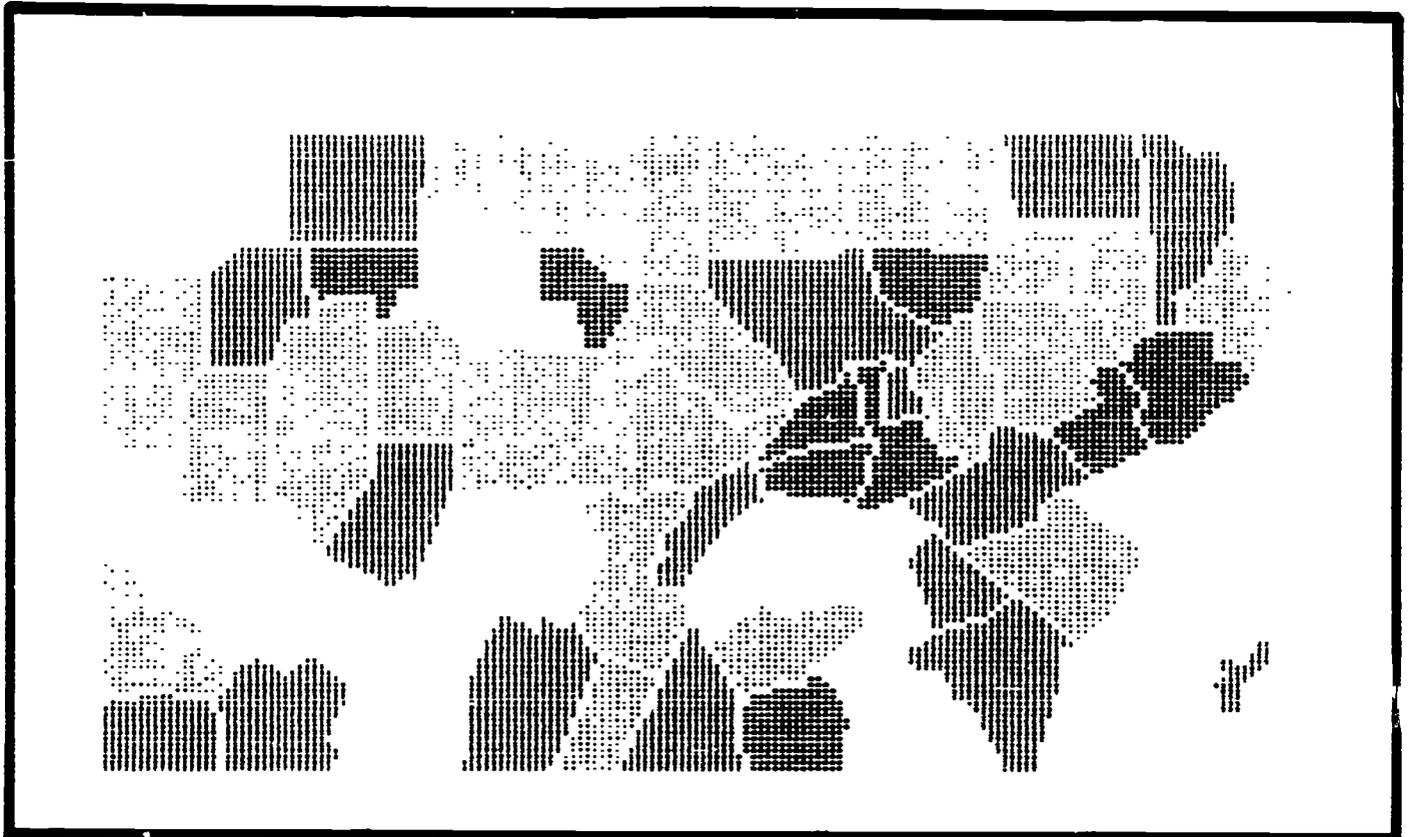
Children in school: Percent of state total

County	Children Enrolled in School by Percent of State Total			
	Nursery and Kindergarten		Elementary	High School
	Public	Private		
Adams	0.49	0.20	0.52	0.48
Allegheny	12.38	19.04	13.50	14.24
Armstrong	0.66	0.07	0.65	0.66
Beaver	1.89	0.65	1.89	1.99
Bedford	0.08	0.21	0.39	0.37
Berks	2.90	1.81	2.38	2.26
Blair	1.19	0.48	1.14	1.16
Bradford	0.65	0.13	0.57	0.49
Bucks	4.67	5.76	4.33	3.89
Butler	0.65	0.66	1.18	1.09
Cambria	1.35	0.95	1.61	1.90
Cameron	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06
Carbon	0.43	0.07	0.38	0.39
Centre	1.09	0.70	0.68	0.62
Chester	2.58	4.30	2.57	2.49
Clarion	0.17	0.07	0.32	0.32
Clearfield	0.63	0.09	0.65	0.66
Clinton	0.34	0.15	0.30	0.32
Columbia	0.35	0.03	0.44	0.43
Crawford	0.76	0.12	0.69	0.72
Cumberland	1.63	0.90	1.38	1.36
Dauphin	2.15	1.88	1.88	1.87
Delaware	5.07	9.82	5.31	5.52
Elk	0.38	0.05	0.36	0.36
Erie	2.62	1.66	2.36	2.40
Fayette	1.58	0.31	1.28	1.36
Forest	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.03
Franklin	1.29	0.23	0.87	0.85
Fulton	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.09
Greene	0.20	0.00	0.31	0.33
Huntingdon	0.38	0.07	0.31	0.34
Indiana	0.55	0.12	0.64	0.62
Jefferson	0.37	0.04	0.36	0.39
Juniata	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.16
Jackawanna	2.06	1.11	1.77	1.92
Lancaster	3.18	2.49	2.84	2.54
Lawrence	0.65	0.46	0.90	1.00
Lebanon	0.85	0.99	0.85	0.83
Lehigh	2.44	2.22	2.09	2.03
Luzerne	2.58	1.14	2.53	2.81
Lycoming	1.25	0.13	0.96	0.96
McKean	0.53	0.08	0.45	0.45
Mercer	1.14	0.78	1.09	1.22
Mifflin	0.48	0.10	0.40	0.34
Monroe	0.54	0.08	0.35	0.34
Montgomery	6.34	12.74	5.57	5.61
Montour	0.10	0.00	0.13	0.13
Northampton	2.09	1.48	1.73	1.78
Northumberland	0.86	0.12	0.77	0.75
Perry	0.02	0.08	0.25	0.27
Philadelphia	15.12	19.56	15.68	14.59
Pike	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10
Potter	0.10	0.01	0.15	0.13
Schuylkill	1.23	0.26	1.17	1.25
Snyder	0.72	0.02	0.24	0.23
Somerset	0.56	0.11	0.65	0.69
Sullivan	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.05
Susquehanna	0.07	0.22	0.32	0.28
Tioga	0.31	0.08	0.37	0.34
Union	0.23	0.01	0.20	0.20
Venango	0.45	0.21	0.52	0.54
Warren	0.43	0.17	0.41	0.41
Washington	1.74	0.47	1.72	1.86
Wayne	0.27	0.16	0.25	0.22
Westmoreland	2.52	2.80	3.31	3.43
Wyoming	0.14	0.06	0.17	0.16
York	2.02	1.85	2.39	2.31
State Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 14

Children in school: Number

County	Number of Children Enrolled in School			
	Nursery and Kindergarten		Elementary	High School
	Public	Private		
Adams	828	89	9 499	8 109
Allegheny	21 126	8 597	246 503	121 629
Armstrong	1 129	30	11 849	5 619
Beaver	3 224	295	38 459	17 017
Bedford	133	94	7 111	3 148
Berks	4 774	816	43 523	19 321
Blair	2 034	218	20 883	9 948
Bradford	1 114	58	10 418	4 201
Bucks	7 974	2 599	79 079	33 201
Butler	1 102	296	21 480	9 342
Cambria	2 295	383	29 396	16 213
Cameron	95	0	1 174	521
Carbon	730	32	6 953	3 323
Centre	1 852	315	12 437	5 314
Chester	4 409	1 941	46 961	21 248
Clarion	296	32	5 913	2 733
Clearfield	1 069	0	11 892	5 639
Clinton	573	68	5 532	2 773
Columbia	594	14	8 066	3 664
Crawford	1 299	54	12 657	6 149
Cumberland	2 789	406	25 131	11 650
Dauphin	3 668	668	34 335	16 011
Delaware	8 649	4 434	96 922	47 159
Elk	654	24	6 594	3 064
Erie	4 478	751	43 148	20 456
Fayette	2 694	142	23 363	11 603
Forest	55	0	744	268
Franklin	2 202	106	15 845	7 271
Fulton	75	7	1 847	764
Greene	345	0	5 576	2 817
Huntingdon	654	33	6 002	2 945
Indiana	938	52	11 626	5 269
Jefferson	634	0	6 637	3 304
Juniata	265	0	2 713	1 344
Lackawanna	3 511	500	32 247	16 372
Lancaster	5 419	1 123	51 780	21 705
Lawrence	1 116	209	16 484	8 530
Lebanon	1 443	449	15 524	7 056
Lehigh	4 159	1 002	38 148	17 331
Luzerne	4 404	515	46 145	23 963
Lycoming	2 140	59	17 582	8 201
McKean	910	34	8 150	3 874
Mercer	1 944	350	19 902	10 377
Mifflin	814	43	7 291	2 896
Monroe	924	34	6 367	2 919
Montgomery	10 308	5 750	101 790	47 934
Montour	174	0	2 437	1 093
Northampton	3 565	667	31 599	15 192
Northumberland	1 460	55	14 024	6 378
Perry	34	34	4 654	2 292
Philadelphia	25 794	8 829	286 397	124 609
Pike	137	31	1 677	882
Potter	170	5	2 739	1 144
Schuylkill	2 102	116	21 343	10 717
Snyder	773	9	4 389	1 469
Somerset	956	51	11 808	5 931
Sullivan	72	0	982	420
Susquehanna	117	101	5 855	2 386
Tioga	529	37	6 804	2 926
Union	386	6	3 727	1 666
Venango	762	97	9 477	4 599
Warren	734	77	7 446	3 493
Washington	2 963	214	31 351	15 860
Wayne	465	70	4 512	1 918
Westmoreland	4 298	1 266	60 449	29 318
Wyoming	235	26	3 182	1 335
York	3 448	836	43 606	19 717
State Total	170,619	45,149	1 826,136	854 044



Map 13

Percent of 16-17 year olds not enrolled

Percent of children 16-17 not enrolled in school			
KEY	Map Shade	Data Value Range	Number of Counties
		less than 8.0	19
		8.0 - 11.9	23
		12.0 - 15.9	16
		16.0 and greater	9

Statewide, one child in 20 (age 6-17) is not enrolled in school. In Perry, Susquehanna, and Bedford Counties less than half of all children five and six years old are enrolled. Conversely, approximately 90 percent of all five and six year olds in Monroe and Lackawanna counties are enrolled.

The fifth column of Table 15 gives similar information for the sixteen to seventeen year old group. In this case, however, the percentages reflect the success (or failure) of county educational facilities in retaining youth in school. In Cameron and Sullivan Counties about one in five 16 to 17 year olds is not enrolled in school. This percentage is approximately twice the state mean of 8.6. By contrast, Cambria, Dodd, Westmoreland, and Beaver Counties each have less than 5 percent of this group not in school.

Table 15

Children not enrolled in school

County	Percent <u>Not</u> in School by Age Group				
	3-4	5-6	7-13	14-15	16-17
Adams	94.5	27.0	2.8	0.3	16.2
Allegheny	96.8	20.6	1.6	1.8	6.0
Armstrong	96.4	22.9	2.3	7.3	8.6
Beaver	94.1	27.6	1.5	1.7	3.1
Bedford	99.1	50.6	2.1	3.9	15.7
Berks	89.5	15.0	2.3	2.2	9.9
Blair	92.5	19.0	2.2	1.6	7.5
Bradford	95.1	19.1	5.5	6.3	10.0
Bucks	87.2	16.0	1.2	3.2	5.9
Butler	95.5	42.6	4.6	6.4	10.2
Cambria	94.9	24.1	4.2	3.5	4.6
Cameron	100.0	30.5	5.8	0.1	21.9
Carbon	95.3	20.4	5.5	2.2	19.4
Centre	84.3	16.7	2.4	7.0	9.6
Chester	84.7	17.7	2.7	4.1	7.8
Clarion	98.3	46.0	3.2	4.3	10.9
Clearfield	97.2	30.3	3.2	4.6	8.5
Clinton	91.4	24.8	4.9	4.6	11.3
Columbia	97.0	28.3	2.6	2.4	9.3
Crawford	95.8	31.2	2.2	2.4	3.7
Cumberland	92.8	15.1	1.7	1.3	10.5
Dauphin	89.6	15.7	1.5	2.5	6.1
Delaware	85.5	15.2	1.8	2.7	5.0
Elk	97.4	26.2	3.7	5.3	5.5
Erie	92.6	28.5	2.9	3.9	6.7
Fayette	93.7	17.5	5.2	4.7	13.5
Forest	96.1	33.9	8.0	8.3	16.9
Franklin	89.8	16.0	3.8	2.2	13.6
Fulton	98.2	47.5	0.5	0.1	9.1
Greene	92.6	34.4	4.2	6.0	12.7
Huntingdon	91.6	14.6	1.7	3.9	9.5
Indiana	95.0	31.2	4.2	4.4	12.8
Jefferson	97.3	32.1	3.2	5.1	8.2
Juniata	94.5	28.9	1.9	14.2	5.9
Lackawanna	93.2	9.3	2.7	2.5	8.1
Lancaster	88.9	27.2	1.4	6.5	14.1
Lavaca	95.3	35.3	3.0	3.5	9.5
Lebanon	89.6	24.0	2.4	5.0	12.1
Lehigh	88.4	12.7	1.1	1.3	7.1
Luzerne	94.1	18.2	2.0	3.8	8.4
Lycoming	95.5	18.0	5.1	4.3	12.3
McKean	94.6	22.5	2.0	4.2	11.2
Mercer	92.7	22.2	5.5	4.3	8.3
Mifflin	95.6	24.9	1.1	7.6	15.5
Monroe	82.7	10.3	3.8	7.8	17.8
Montgomery	76.9	11.9	1.6	2.6	5.0
Montour	95.7	25.5	2.7	10.4	13.4
Northampton	91.1	16.1	0.1	1.6	7.4
Northumberland	96.7	25.7	4.1	3.9	17.3
Perry	100.0	58.2	1.6	2.8	6.2
Philadelphia	85.8	20.1	2.6	2.8	12.1
Pike	90.4	36.0	0.1	0.6	9.3
Potter	97.0	48.4	0.1	9.4	11.9
Schuylkill	95.1	23.0	4.4	8.0	15.5
Snyder	95.0	33.2	5.0	9.2	17.6
Somerset	95.8	32.7	2.0	6.1	5.0
Sullivan	100.0	29.1	3.6	0.1	19.5
Susquehanna	97.5	53.2	4.0	7.0	14.8
Tioga	93.1	30.6	2.6	0.1	9.8
Union	95.3	20.2	7.6	10.4	17.0
Venango	93.7	30.4	7.7	10.4	13.8
Warren	94.4	18.8	3.3	0.1	12.5
Washington	93.2	24.1	3.3	4.8	8.9
Wayne	85.1	14.3	6.0	6.1	14.1
Westmoreland	95.1	30.5	1.5	1.5	3.5
Wyoming	90.1	29.1	1.7	5.6	11.5
York	93.4	25.8	1.6	5.3	5.8
State Total	89.3	21.3	2.4	3.3	8.6

Table 16

Males 16-21 with multiple disadvantages

County	Males Age 16 to 21				
	Total	Not in School Number	And Not a H S Graduate Number	And Not Employed Number	Percent
Adams	3 621	1 035	497	110	3.0
Allegheny	75 333	20 843	6 302	3 163	4.2
Armstrong	3 440	1 160	336	169	4.9
Beaver	9 968	2 775	760	346	3.5
Bedford	1 755	770	274	126	7.2
Berks	12 966	4 619	1 884	438	3.4
Blair	6 063	2 310	673	322	5.3
Bradford	2 471	939	316	134	5.4
Bucks	19 390	6 042	2 105	638	3.3
Butler	6 771	1 906	523	239	3.5
Cambria	9 902	2 929	861	558	5.6
Cameron	308	123	36	0	0.0
Carbon	2 113	843	360	151	7.1
Centre	13 360	2 921	476	249	1.9
Chester	15 732	5 609	1 863	730	4.6
Clarion	2 588	441	182	91	3.5
Clearfield	3 262	1 286	414	183	5.6
Clinton	2 303	631	195	127	5.5
Columbia	3 341	951	304	74	2.2
Crawford	4 553	1 404	439	131	2.9
Cumberland	9 649	3 234	1 558	993	10.3
Dauphin	10 184	3 604	1 033	379	3.7
Delaware	30 987	7 862	2 208	982	3.2
Elk	1 586	525	145	74	4.7
Erie	11 592	3 919	1 119	405	3.0
Fayette	7 271	2 736	833	592	8.1
Forest	199	69	11	7	3.5
Franklin	4 813	1 932	890	194	4.0
Fulton	480	190	91	8	0.8
Greene	2 030	622	264	145	7.1
Huntingdon	2 241	696	282	141	6.3
Indiana	5 776	1 426	444	194	3.4
Jefferson	1 893	605	173	82	4.3
Juniata	773	307	101	30	3.9
Lackawanna	11 070	3 556	1 206	422	3.8
Lancaster	16 604	6 890	3 456	574	3.5
Lawrence	5 946	1 839	591	231	3.9
Lebanon	4 785	1 890	748	150	3.1
Lehigh	11 053	3 048	1 149	294	2.7
Luzerne	15 585	5 184	2 039	853	5.5
Lycoming	6 035	1 792	704	290	4.8
McKean	2 244	780	197	95	4.2
Mercer	7 510	2 247	721	334	4.4
Mifflin	1 921	808	164	31	1.6
Monroe	2 310	813	352	118	5.1
Montgomery	28 057	7 536	2 657	750	2.7
Montour	639	264	88	46	7.2
Northampton	12 882	3 448	1 153	293	2.3
Northumberland	4 084	1 586	503	223	5.5
Perry	1 455	591	154	47	3.2
Philadelphia	90 592	37 609	17 594	7 820	8.6
Pike	428	158	81	24	5.6
Potter	723	267	125	65	9.0
Schuylkill	6 431	2 697	927	364	5.7
Snyder	1 961	736	313	119	6.1
Somerset	3 477	1 143	274	79	2.3
Sullivan	298	145	27	12	4.0
Susquehanna	1 488	588	167	42	2.8
Tioga	2 336	640	258	131	5.6
Union	2 532	857	234	107	4.2
Venango	2 918	1 042	409	268	9.2
Warren	2 023	778	222	109	5.4
Washington	10 814	3 202	1 017	537	5.0
Wayne	1 206	481	163	69	5.7
Westmoreland	16 942	4 973	1 110	427	2.5
Wyoming	875	371	148	42	4.8
York	12 234	4 893	1 598	365	3.0
State Total	580,184	190,012	68,561	27,532	4.7



Urbach Cherry

0043

Family Income

What does income mean as a social indicator? What does the mean or median income of a community, minor civil division, county, state or nation indicate regarding the well-being of its people?

A well known saying among the well-to-do is that money cannot buy happiness. However, income does buy many of the things people want, such as food, clothing, housing, vacations, cars, medical and dental services — an almost infinite array of goods and services. In our society, income is also frequently an indicator of a person's status in the community.

Another familiar saying is that money cannot buy good health. This is certainly true for the wealthy person who is chronically ill. It is equally true, however, that people with very low incomes are frequently unable to purchase the food necessary for good health; to buy or rent comfortable and sanitary housing; to afford the services of medical specialists who can frequently save lives, and prevent or cure prolonged suffering and disability.

How do we measure the income of a large group of families, such as a community or county? Two measures are frequently used, the mean and the median family income. The mean (frequently called the average) is simply the sum of the incomes of all the families, divided by the number of families. The mean is vulnerable to distortion if there are a few extremely wealthy families in the area. For example, consider a hypothetical group of ten families: the poorest has an income of \$1,000, the next poorest, \$2,000, the next poorest has \$9,000, and the richest family has an income of \$955,000. The average or mean income for the group would be \$100,000 — clearly a very affluent group, according to the mean.

The median, on the other hand, is not vulnerable to the amount of income of the few very wealthy families. In calculating the median, all of the families are arrayed from richest to poorest, and the family in the middle of the array is located by counting halfway. The income of the person in the middle (or, literally, the median) is called the median income. In the extreme example given above, the median income is \$5,000.

The 1970 Census presents data on the median and mean income of families as of 1969, sorted into various categories. Table 17 lists all the counties in Pennsylvania, with an indication of the median and mean income of all families. For example, in Adams County the median income was \$8,821, the mean income was \$12,337. The third column in Table 17 indicates the mean income for families with a female head — \$8,828 in Adams County, for example. We would prefer to show the median income for female headed families, but this is not available in the Census statistics. Several facts are clear from this table, however. The mean income for female headed families is much lower than that for all families. Clearly, families with female heads have a much lower income than those with male heads as a group.

Montgomery County has the highest income, according to all three of the measures shown in Table 1. The Median family income in Montgomery County was \$12,747 in 1969 (the income year covered by the 1970 Census). The isolated rural counties have by far the lowest income. Eight counties have median family incomes below \$7,500. At the other extreme, ten counties have median family incomes above \$10,000; these are predominantly urban counties.

What Do We Mean By Poverty?

While the median and mean incomes of families give us an indication of which counties are the richest and which are the poorest, it is also important to know the number of families experiencing financial hardship. Unfortunately, we do not have current statistics on the in-

Table 17

Family income

County	All Families		Female Head Family
	Median	Mean	Mean
Adams	8 821	12 137	9 828
Allegheny	10 990	11 840	6 993
Armstrong	7 702	9 531	8 539
Beaver	9 478	10 122	6 238
Bedford	7 562	8 484	4 836
Berks	10 038	11 058	7 151
Blair	8 211	9 166	5 771
Bradford	8 461	9 131	5 983
Bucks	11 650	12 714	7 678
Butler	9 032	9 559	6 230
Cambria	8 563	9 503	6 075
Cameron	9 850	10 251	5 964
Carbon	7 949	8 486	5 316
Centre	8 095	10 113	6 093
Chester	11 609	11 937	8 010
Clarion	7 635	9 295	5 023
Clearfield	7 488	8 064	5 228
Clinton	7 961	8 572	6 092
Columbia	7 958	8 611	6 026
Crawford	8 658	9 323	5 531
Cumberland	10 671	12 107	7 531
Dauphin	9 710	10 799	6 268
Delaware	11 822	13 421	8 242
Elk	8 472	9 087	6 486
Erie	9 363	10 404	6 003
Payette	7 150	7 598	4 833
Forest	8 291	8 508	5 000
Franklin	8 578	9 190	5 779
Fulton	6 884	7 667	3 949
Greene	7 337	7 589	4 536
Huntingdon	7 295	9 126	5 190
Indiana	7 947	9 098	5 527
Jefferson	7 520	8 183	5 060
Juniata	7 652	8 112	5 880
Lackawanna	8 399	9 467	6 791
Lancaster	9 936	11 017	6 810
Lawrence	8 668	9 258	6 078
Lebanon	9 450	10 396	6 375
Lehigh	10 302	11 917	7 396
Luzerne	8 288	9 233	6 679
Lycoming	8 638	9 399	5 911
McKean	8 317	8 987	6 005
Mercer	9 287	9 998	5 730
Mifflin	8 228	8 858	5 571
Monroe	8 961	9 725	5 900
Montgomery	12 747	15 749	9 132
Montour	8 267	8 976	6 297
Northampton	10 027	11 226	6 862
Northumberland	7 364	7 852	5 122
Perry	8 346	9 175	6 090
Philadelphia	9 366	10 431	6 609
Pike	8 372	9 525	6 193
Potter	7 301	8 019	4 987
Schuylkill	7 596	8 080	5 682
Snyder	8 168	8 669	5 988
Somerset	7 634	8 676	5 909
Sullivan	7 097	8 481	5 000
Susquehanna	8 050	8 850	5 891
Tioga	7 725	8 488	5 821
Union	8 601	9 609	5 559
Venango	8 248	8 872	5 782
Warren	9 088	10 066	6 473
Washington	8 664	9 283	5 723
Wayne	7 530	8 453	6 507
Westmoreland	9 293	10 097	6 449
Wyoming	7 955	8 444	4 626
York	10 022	10 985	6 171
State Total	9,558	10,877	6,715

come of families in Pennsylvania by county or by minor civil division within county. The latest statistics with this level of detail are from the 1970 Census, and the next time we will get an updated reading will be in 1980.

However, the poverty statistics presented in the 1970 Census are considered to be a reasonably accurate indicator of the relative severity of deprivation among families in the Commonwealth, and in the various areas for which we have statistics. If statistics were available for 1975, with the nation in a deep recession (some would say depression), they would undoubtedly indicate that the incomes of untold thousands of families have slipped below the poverty level since 1970. We have no accurate way of estimating the extent of this trend or the variation from one county to another regarding the impact of the recession.

How poor is "poor"? How low is the income of a person categorized as "in poverty" according to the 1970 Census? The Census Bureau defines poverty in terms of the adequacy of current income to meet a rather meager standard of consumption. This standard is generally recognized as being far below the amount of money needed to afford even the bare necessities of modern American life. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has calculated the amount of money needed in various categories of the family budget to be able to afford the "necessities." A typical budget of a family at the poverty line does not have enough money to go around.

The poverty level of income, as defined by the Census Bureau, is adjusted for family size, age of head, farm versus non-farm residence, and for yearly changes in the Consumer Price Index, as shown in Table 17. For example, the poverty line for a 4-person non-farm family in 1969 was \$3,743, by 1974 prices had risen by more than 34 percent, and the poverty line was moved up to \$5,034. In this way, the poverty line is intended to represent the same purchasing power each year. "Poor" families (Table 18) are defined here as families whose current income (before taxes) is below the poverty line. The Census Bureau refers to these as "low-income" families.

Table 18

Weighted Average Income at the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1974

Size of Family and Age of Head	1969		1974	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
All unrelated individuals	\$1,810	\$1,500	\$2,475	\$2,110
Head under 18	1,898	1,641	2,546	2,207
Head 18 or older	1,752	1,438	2,363	2,015
All families	3,410	2,954	4,586	3,973
Head under 18	3,284	2,811	4,435	3,706
Head 18 or older	3,496	2,993	4,306	3,815
Head 18 or older	2,218	1,880	2,979	2,531
3 persons	2,274	2,480	3,933	3,336
4 persons	3,743	5,195	5,034	4,207
5 persons	4,315	5,769	5,938	5,069
6 persons	4,298	4,244	6,569	5,708
7 or more persons	6,101	5,182	8,206	6,970

Table 19

Families in poverty

County	Families in Poverty	
	Total	With Children 0-17 Yrs
Adams	1 103	631
Allagheny	29 026	18 320
Armstrong	2 231	1 168
Beaver	3 943	2 463
Bedford	1 412	719
Berks	3 929	2 234
Blair	2 967	1 465
Bradford	1 525	962
Bucks	4 250	2 806
Butler	2 754	1 248
Cambria	4 197	2 434
Cameron	118	89
Carbon	1 019	471
Centre	1 941	1 164
Chester	3 021	1 963
Clarion	1 311	623
Clearfield	2 676	1 418
Clinton	851	460
Columbia	1 169	608
Crawford	2 127	1 065
Cumberland	1 763	987
Dauphin	4 477	2 886
Delaware	7 034	4 571
Elk	701	398
Erie	4 420	2 773
Fayette	6 813	4 109
Forest	110	61
Franklin	2 103	1 304
Fulton	448	265
Greene	1 682	868
Huntingdon	1 256	748
Indiana	2 202	1 174
Jefferson	1 375	649
Juniata	491	249
Lackawanna	4 798	2 346
Lancaster	5 288	3 259
Lawrence	2 624	1 488
Lebanon	1 191	809
Lehigh	3 277	1 723
Luzerne	8 089	4 066
Lycoming	2 377	1 281
McKean	1 246	703
Mercer	2 450	1 337
Mifflin	1 140	656
Monroe	882	461
Montgomery	5 251	3 149
Montour	369	200
Northampton	3 150	1 817
Northumberland	2 788	1 381
Perry	717	403
Philadelphia	53 705	38 614
Pike	239	111
Potter	571	316
Schuylkill	4 693	2 217
Snyder	653	305
Somerset	2 226	1 207
Sullivan	234	119
Susquehanna	1 077	595
Tioga	1 223	711
Union	523	251
Venango	1 628	947
Warren	822	397
Washington	5 344	2 806
Wayne	860	320
Westmoreland	6 470	3 578
Wyoming	571	306
York	4 070	2 387
State Total	236,993	143,999

The poverty or low-income definition does not take into account the amount of a family's savings, wealth, or extraordinary expenses, such as medical bills and other financial hardships. Nor does it take into account the relative position of a family as compared to the rest of the community. The feeling of relative deprivation can be a serious source of unhappiness, both for children and adults. In interpreting these statistics, however, we must recognize that the number of "needy" persons is probably much greater than is indicated by these poverty tabulations, economic conditions have worsened, and the poverty line is far below the income needed to purchase the necessities.

Nonetheless, the poverty statistics as presented in the 1970 Census are the best indicator available of the degree of deprivation among families and children in the various parts of the state. The maps and tables presented in this section should be viewed as a general indication of the severity of deprivation.

Perspectives on Public Welfare

For many families public assistance, or welfare, spells the difference between a meager existence and starvation. Despite the popular belief that welfare recipients are primarily "lazy bums," national studies have shown that the poor, and specifically welfare recipients, are as strongly endowed with the work ethic as are the rest of society. Another common belief is that nearly every family on welfare is guilty of fraud in falsifying its income to obtain more money than it deserves by law. An extensive evaluation of some 300,000 cases in Pennsylvania resulted in the removal of less than 3 percent of the cases (8,663 cases, including 21,400 ineligible persons). This disqualification of cases was certainly significant in terms of the reduction in expenditure of public funds (nearly nine million dollars in 1973-74), but the data clearly indicate that welfare cheating is the exception rather than the rule.

For the Commonwealth as a whole, as of April, 1974, the number of persons receiving public assistance was 687,820. This was a reduction of more than 186,000 persons from two years earlier. Roughly half of this reduction was due to the transfer of elderly people to a new federal program, Supplemental Security Income.

According to a recent report from the Department of Public Welfare, "Perspective on Public Welfare — A Progress Report," persons now receiving public assistance fall into three categories: Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), 87 percent of the person load; 12 percent receive General Assistance; and 1 percent receive State Blind Pension. Seven out of every ten of the ADC person load are children (more than 422,000), and 42 percent of these children are under six years of age.

Families in Poverty

In 1970 about 237,000 families in Pennsylvania had incomes below the official Census Bureau poverty line. Three out of every five of these "poor" families had children under age 18 — a total of 143,999 families. Philadelphia County had the largest number of poor families with children (nearly 39,000 families), but the problem is pervasive throughout the state. Half of the counties had more than 1,000 poor families with children.

How many families are experiencing severe financial hardship today? The 1970 census data are known to understate the extent of financial deprivation. The poverty line is set far below the amount of money calculated by budget experts as necessary to meet basic needs for food, clothing, housing, medical care, etc. Furthermore, as large numbers of people are thrown out of work, and as prices continue to rise month by month, the purchasing power of more and more families becomes inadequate to buy the necessities. The poverty data presented here are merely indicators of the need that exists. The actual situation today, in many cases, is probably much more severe than these numbers show.

Table 20

Poor Children

County	Total Poor Children	Average Children per Family	Percent of All Children
Adams	1 930	3.1	9.6
Allegheny	51 264	2.8	10.0
Armstrong	3 159	2.7	12.6
Beaver	6 857	2.8	9.6
Bedford	2 197	3.1	14.7
Berks	6 114	2.7	6.8
Blair	5 386	2.9	12.3
Bradford	3 099	3.2	14.1
Bucks	7 430	2.8	4.9
Butler	3 140	2.5	7.0
Cambria	7 221	3.0	11.4
Cameron	291	3.3	11.6
Carbon	1 284	2.7	8.3
Centre	2 951	2.5	10.4
Chester	6 036	3.1	6.2
Clarion	1 607	2.6	12.7
Clearfield	4 273	3.0	16.7
Clinton	1 222	2.7	10.0
Columbia	1 675	2.8	9.9
Crawford	3 314	3.1	12.1
Cumberland	2 611	2.6	5.0
Dauphin	4 571	3.0	12.2
Delaware	13 425	2.9	6.7
Elk	1 351	3.4	9.5
Erie	7 969	2.9	8.5
Fayette	12 171	3.0	23.6
Forest	192	3.0	11.2
Franklin	3 565	2.7	10.4
Fulton	678	2.6	17.6
Greene	2 596	3.0	22.2
Huntingdon	2 231	3.0	17.7
Indiana	3 696	3.1	14.6
Jefferson	1 851	2.9	13.0
Juniata	714	2.9	12.3
Lackawanna	6 471	2.8	9.5
Lancaster	10 141	3.1	9.7
Lawrence	4 223	2.9	12.0
Lebanon	2 307	2.9	7.0
Lehigh	4 757	2.8	6.0
Luzerne	11 404	2.8	11.6
Lycoming	3 845	3.0	10.1
McKean	2 147	3.1	12.1
Mercer	3 987	3.0	9.2
Mifflin	2 052	3.1	13.1
Monroe	1 184	2.6	8.6
Montgomery	8 149	2.6	3.9
Montour	621	3.1	12.6
Northampton	5 145	2.9	7.8
Northumberland	3 430	2.8	12.5
Perry	1 122	2.8	11.4
Philadelphia	118 742	3.1	19.6
Pike	270	2.4	7.6
Potter	937	3.0	15.9
Schuylkill	6 425	2.9	13.6
Snyder	1 013	3.3	10.5
Somerset	3 290	2.7	13.1
Sullivan	359	3.0	17.3
Susquehanna	1 702	2.9	13.8
Tioga	2 089	2.9	15.1
Union	922	3.7	11.1
Venango	2 852	3.0	13.5
Warren	1 121	2.8	7.0
Washington	7 919	2.8	11.8
Wayne	1 043	3.1	10.9
Westmoreland	9 591	2.7	7.6
Wyoming	859	2.8	12.7
York	6 717	2.6	7.3
State Total	419,786	2.9	10.9



What does it mean to be a child in a family whose income is below the poverty line?

Almost without exception, it means inferior health care. Nation-wide surveys have shown that the children of low-income families are much more likely than higher-income children to have

- teeth missing due to lack of preventive dental care
- inadequate diets, failing to meet the nutritional standards for good health
- defective eyesight without corrective glasses
- lower achievement scores in school
- greater number of days of illness each year
- greater risk of dying in infancy or childhood

Children who spend their early years in a poverty-stricken family often start life with several handicaps, both physical and educational, which become part of an inter-generational cycle of poverty. Poverty exists in every county in Pennsylvania, from the richest urban counties to the poorest rural areas and metropolitan ghettos. Relative deprivation—the feeling of having far less than others nearby—may be most severe among poor children in comparatively affluent neighborhoods.

Nearly 420,000 children under 18 were found in families having incomes below the poverty line in the 1970 census for Pennsylvania, one in every nine children. Poor children are most prevalent in Fayette County, where almost one in four were in poverty families.

In nearly every county, an average of 3 children is found per poor family with children.

Table 21

Poor children in female-headed households

County	Low Income Female Headed Families with Children (0 - 17)			Children in Female Headed Low-Income Families	
	Number	Percent of All Poor Families With Children	Percent of All Families	Number	per Family
Adams	203	32.2	1.5	551	2.7
Allegheny	11 029	60.2	2.7	29 929	2.7
Armstrong	418	35.8	2.1	966	2.3
Beaver	1 377	55.9	2.5	3 702	2.7
Bedford	224	11.2	2.0	563	2.5
Berks	1 177	52.7	1.5	3 159	2.7
Blair	789	42.3	2.2	2 092	2.7
Bradford	325	31.8	2.2	851	2.6
Bucks	1 178	42.0	1.1	3 296	2.8
Butler	473	37.9	1.5	1 106	2.3
Cambria	969	39.8	2.1	2 578	2.7
Cameron	37	41.6	2.0	139	3.8
Carbon	202	42.9	1.5	438	2.2
Centre	283	24.3	1.3	739	2.6
Chester	769	39.2	1.1	2 221	2.9
Clarion	167	26.9	1.8	365	2.2
Clearfield	482	34.0	2.5	1 267	2.6
Clinton	181	39.3	1.9	477	2.6
Columbia	229	37.5	1.6	599	2.6
Crawford	409	38.4	2.0	1 031	2.5
Cumberland	399	40.4	1.0	949	2.4
Dauphin	1 737	60.2	3.0	5 068	2.9
Delaware	2 617	57.3	1.7	7 596	2.9
Elk	87	21.9	0.9	217	2.5
Erie	1 479	53.3	2.3	3 972	2.7
Fayette	1 487	36.2	3.7	3 819	2.6
Forest	32	52.5	2.4	87	2.7
Franklin	402	30.8	1.5	1 013	2.5
Fulton	79	29.8	2.7	190	2.4
Greene	326	37.6	3.4	865	2.7
Huntingdon	217	29.0	2.2	483	2.2
Indiana	360	30.7	1.9	985	2.7
Jefferson	269	41.3	2.3	606	2.3
Juniata	40	16.1	0.9	117	2.9
Lackawanna	878	37.4	1.4	2 073	2.4
Lancaster	1 262	38.7	1.5	3 309	2.6
Lawrence	683	47.2	2.4	1 746	2.6
Lebanon	417	51.5	1.6	1 063	2.5
Lehigh	823	47.8	1.2	2 255	2.7
Luzerne	1 498	36.8	1.7	3 785	2.5
Lycoming	578	45.1	2.0	1 588	2.7
McKean	302	43.0	2.2	834	2.8
Mercer	650	48.6	2.0	1 828	2.8
Mifflin	192	29.3	1.6	518	2.7
Monroe	195	42.3	1.6	566	2.9
Montgomery	1 600	50.8	1.0	4 088	2.6
Montour	75	37.5	2.1	214	2.9
Northampton	942	51.8	1.7	2 433	2.6
Northumberland	557	40.3	2.1	1 265	2.3
Perry	93	23.1	1.3	228	2.5
Philadelphia	24 874	64.4	5.2	76 541	3.1
Pike	23	20.7	0.7	33	1.4
Potter	75	23.7	1.8	151	2.0
Schuylkill	767	34.6	1.8	1 767	2.3
Snyder	59	19.3	0.8	136	2.3
Somerset	261	21.6	1.3	625	2.4
Sullivan	28	23.5	1.8	89	3.2
Susquehanna	118	19.8	1.3	318	2.7
Tioga	191	26.9	2.0	463	2.4
Union	71	28.3	1.1	139	2.0
Venango	325	34.3	2.1	745	2.3
Warren	189	47.6	1.6	581	3.1
Washington	1 281	45.7	2.3	3 456	2.7
Wayne	58	17.1	0.8	104	1.8
Westmoreland	1 590	44.4	1.6	3 873	2.4
Wyoming	123	40.2	2.5	312	2.5
York	1 130	47.3	1.5	3 097	2.7
State Total	72,358	50.2	2.4	202,255	2.8

Map 16 Percent of Poor Families Receiving Welfare

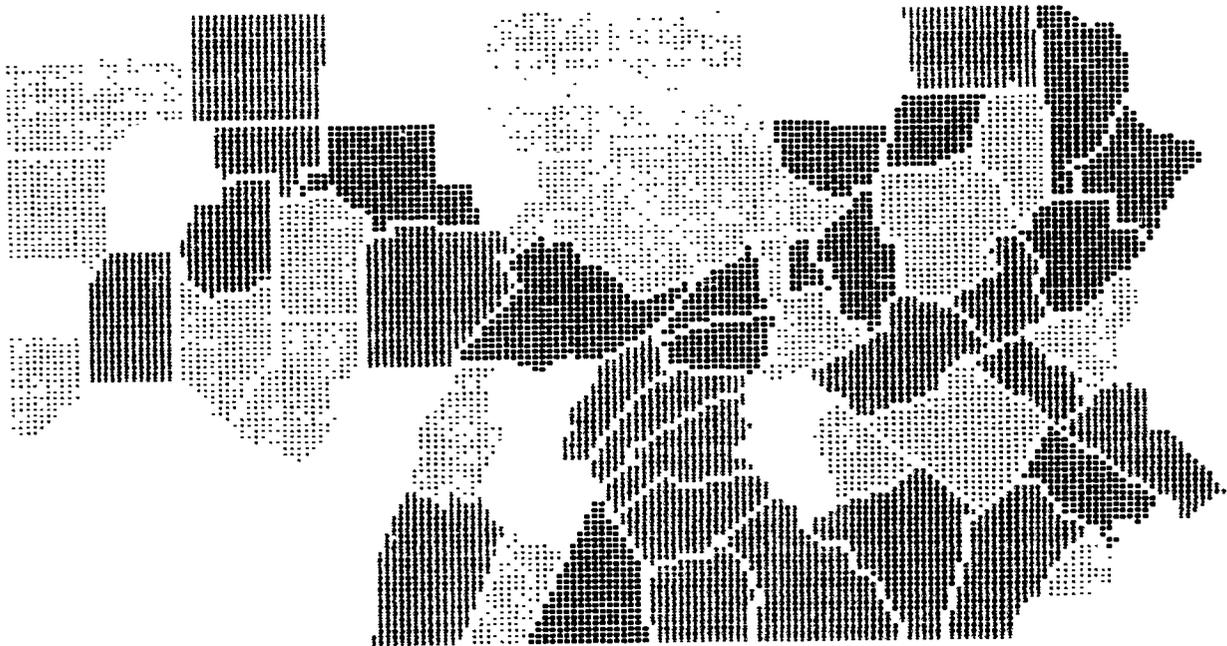


Table 22

Poor families receiving welfare

County	Number of Poor Families	
	Total	Receiving Welfare Number Percent
Adams	1 103	129 11.7
Allegheny	29 026	8 546 29.4
Armstrong	2 231	400 17.9
Beaver	3 943	775 19.7
Bedford	1 412	143 10.1
Berks	3 929	739 18.8
Blair	2 967	520 17.5
Bradford	1 525	327 21.4
Bucks	4 250	453 10.7
Butler	2 754	310 11.3
Cambria	4 197	1 060 25.3
Cameron	118	29 24.6
Carbon	1 019	139 13.6
Centre	1 943	176 9.1
Chester	3 021	360 11.9
Clarion	1 311	179 13.7
Clearfield	2 676	363 13.6
Clinton	851	155 18.2
Columbia	1 169	106 9.1
Crawford	2 127	335 15.7
Cumberland	1 763	192 10.9
Dauphin	4 477	1 126 25.2
Delaware	7 034	1 408 20.0
Elk	701	35 5.0
Erie	4 420	922 20.9
Fayette	6 813	2 161 31.7
Forest	110	12 10.9
Franklin	2 103	190 9.0
Fulton	448	79 17.6
Greene	1 682	380 22.6
Huntingdon	1 256	269 21.4
Indiana	2 202	408 18.5
Jackson	1 375	260 18.9
Juniata	491	52 10.6
Lancaster	4 798	797 16.6

County	Number of Poor Families	
	Total	Receiving Welfare Number Percent
Lancaster	5 288	746 14.1
Lawrence	2 624	610 23.2
Lebanon	1 191	215 18.1
Lehigh	3 277	412 12.6
Luzerne	8 089	1 291 16.0
Lycoming	2 377	437 18.4
McKean	1 246	312 25.0
Mercer	2 450	469 19.1
Mifflin	1 140	168 14.7
Monroe	882	78 8.8
Montgomery	5 251	484 9.2
Montour	369	17 4.6
Northampton	3 150	588 18.7
Northumberland	2 788	533 19.1
Perry	717	77 10.7
Philadelphia	53 705	18 650 34.7
Pike	239	3 1.3
Porter	571	107 18.7
Schuylkill	4 693	592 12.6
Snyder	653	43 6.6
Somerset	2 226	447 20.1
Sullivan	234	11 4.7
Susquehanna	1 077	156 14.5
Tioga	1 223	225 18.4
Union	523	30 5.7
Venango	1 628	327 20.1
Warren	822	86 10.5
Washington	5 344	1 231 23.0
Wayne	860	39 4.5
Westmoreland	6 470	1 354 20.9
Wyoming	571	53 9.3
York	4 070	604 14.8
State Total	236,993	53,929 22.8

Map 17 Percent of families not receiving wages or salary

Table 23

Poor families not receiving wages or salaries

County	Number of Poor Families		
	Total	Not Receiving Wages & Salary Number	Percent
Adams	1 103	436	39.5
Allegheny	29 026	16 082	55.4
Armstrong	2 231	1 177	52.8
Beaver	3 943	2 035	51.6
Bedford	1 412	597	42.3
Berks	3 929	1 787	45.5
Blair	2 967	1 370	46.2
Bradford	1 525	572	37.5
Bucks	4 250	1 616	38.0
Butler	2 754	1 495	54.3
Cambria	4 197	2 175	51.8
Cameron	118	37	31.4
Carbon	1 019	564	55.3
Centre	1 943	696	35.8
Chester	3 021	971	32.1
Clarion	1 311	698	53.2
Clearfield	2 676	1 286	48.1
Clinton	851	419	49.2
Columbia	1 169	571	48.8
Crawford	2 127	1 010	47.5
Cumberland	1 763	698	39.6
Dauphin	4 477	2 113	47.2
Delaware	7 034	3 325	47.3
Elk	701	345	49.2
Erie	4 420	2 055	46.5
Fayette	6 813	3 793	55.7
Forest	110	74	67.3
Franklin	2 103	800	38.0
Fulton	448	179	40.0
Greene	1 682	947	56.3
Huntingdon	1 256	587	46.7
Indiana	2 202	1 002	45.5
Jefferson	1 375	720	52.4
Juniata	491	187	38.1
Lancaster	4 798	2 599	54.2

County	Number of Poor Families		
	Total	Not Receiving Wages & Salary Number	Percent
Lancaster	5 288	1 828	34.6
Lawrence	2 624	1 392	53.0
Lebanon	1 191	412	34.6
Lehigh	3 277	1 578	48.2
Luzerne	8 089	4 112	50.8
Lycoming	2 377	1 179	49.6
McKean	1 246	598	48.0
Mercer	2 450	1 349	55.1
Mifflin	1 140	450	39.5
Monroe	882	456	51.7
Montgomery	5 251	2 155	41.0
Montour	369	151	40.9
Northampton	3 150	1 528	48.5
Northumberland	2 788	1 412	50.6
Perry	717	287	40.0
Philadelphia	53 705	28 377	52.8
Pike	239	122	51.0
Potter	571	263	46.1
Schuylkill	4 693	2 461	52.4
Snyder	653	296	45.3
Somerset	2 226	1 037	46.6
Sullivan	234	101	43.2
Susquehanna	1 077	452	42.0
Tioga	1 223	555	45.4
Union	523	202	38.6
Venango	1 628	922	56.7
Warren	822	403	49.0
Washington	5 344	3 015	56.4
Wayne	860	423	49.2
Westmoreland	6 470	3 197	49.4
Wyoming	571	258	45.2
York	4 070	1 836	45.1
State Total	236,993	117,725	49.7

Figure 15

Income Deficit of Poor Families

Income Deficit of Poor Families						
Rank	County	0	\$ 500	\$ 1000	\$ 1500	Range
1	Forest	\$ 1719				
2	Philadelphia	1706				
3	Bucks	1671				
4	Delaware	1622				
5	Chester	1555				
6	Dauphin	1546				
7	Leaver	1533				
8	Montgomery	1517				
9	Blair	1508				
10	Mercer	1495				
11	Pike	1482				
12	Allegheny	1482				
13	Lebanon	1437				
14	Lancaster	1423				
15	Cumberland	1418				
16	Centre	1418				
17	Price	1410				
18	Monroe	1376				
19	Northampton	1375				
20	Tioga	1369				
21	Radford	1343				
22	Greene	1341				
23	Cambria	1336				
24	Lehigh	1330				
25	Payette	1327				
26	Berks	1325				
27	Woods	1322				
28	Westmoreland	1311				
29	York	1310				
30	Huffman	1308				
31	Luzerne	1305				
32	Clearfield	1305				
33	Snyder	1298				
34	Montour	1295				
35	Warren	1293				
36	Washington	1268				
37	Potter	1267				
38	McKean	1263				
39	Lackawanna	1241				
40	Armstrong	1238				
41	Butler	1231				
42	Bradford	1231				
43	Franklin	1228				
44	Somerset	1226				
45	Fulton	1224				
46	Juniata	1224				
47	Adams	1209				
48	Cameron	1206				
49	Huntingdon	1205				
50	Venango	1203				
51	Ivcoing	1201				
52	Sullivan	1195				
53	Indiana	1193				
54	Crawford	1190				
55	Schuylkill	1185				
56	Carbon	1179				
57	Flk	1158				
58	Poliv	1146				
59	Union	1136				
60	Clarion	1136				
61	Lawrence	1122				
62	Columbia	1116				
63	Northumberland	1096				
64	Susquehanna	1094				
65	Jefferson	1085				
66	Clinton	1067				
67	Wayne	1034				

How poor are the poor? When we look at the poverty lines in Table 17 we see that a nonfarm family of four persons with 1969 income below \$3,743 would be classified as "poor." But most poor families are far below the poverty line. For the Commonwealth as a whole, the average poor family had income that fell \$1,440 short of the poverty level. This "income deficit" varies widely from county to county — more than \$1,700 in Forest and Philadelphia Counties, less than \$1,100 in five other counties (see Table 23).

Table 24

Income deficit of poor families

County	Average Income	Income Deficit	
		Per Poor Family	Total in County
Adams	\$ 2 083	\$ 1 206	\$ 1 333 527
Allegheny	1 865	1 488	43 016 532
Armstrong	1 973	1 333	2 761 978
Beaver	1 788	1 333	6 044 619
Bedford	1 852	1 343	1 896 316
Berks	1 848	1 325	5 205 925
Blair	1 939	1 508	4 474 236
Bradford	2 262	1 231	1 877 275
Bucks	1 723	1 671	7 101 750
Butler	1 808	1 231	3 390 174
Cambria	2 082	1 336	5 607 192
Cameron	2 497	1 206	142 308
Carbon	1 902	1 179	1 201 401
Centre	1 855	1 418	2 755 174
Chester	1 950	1 555	4 697 655
Clarion	1 966	1 136	1 489 296
Clearfield	2 061	1 305	3 492 180
Clinton	2 170	1 067	908 017
Columbia	2 097	1 116	1 304 604
Crawford	2 009	1 190	2 531 130
Cumberland	1 740	1 418	2 499 934
Dauphin	1 888	1 545	6 916 965
Delaware	1 823	1 622	11 409 148
Flk	2 395	1 158	811 758
Erie	1 974	1 410	6 232 290
Fayette	2 167	1 327	9 040 851
Forest	1 583	1 719	189 090
Franklin	2 138	1 228	2 582 484
Fulton	2 046	1 224	549 352
Greene	1 955	1 341	2 255 562
Huntingdon	2 264	1 205	1 513 480
Indiana	2 188	1 193	2 626 986
Jefferson	2 028	1 085	1 491 875
Juniata	1 989	1 224	600 984
Lackawanna	1 940	1 241	5 958-318
Lancaster	1 923	1 423	7 524 824
Lawrence	2 146	1 122	2 944 128
Lebanon	1 964	1 437	1 711 467
Lehigh	1 844	1 330	4 358 410
Luzerne	1 947	1 305	10 556 145
Lycoming	2 059	1 201	2 854 777
McKean	2 105	1 263	1 573 698
Mercer	1 781	1 495	3 667 750
Mifflin	2 024	1 308	1 491 120
Monroe	1 740	1 376	1 213 632
Montgomery	1 729	1 517	7 965 767
Montour	1 947	1 295	477 855
Northampton	1 857	1 375	4 311 250
Northumberland	2 031	1 096	3 055 648
Perry	2 171	1 146	821 682
Philadelphia	1 913	1 706	91 620 730
Pike	1 559	1 482	354 198
Potter	2 101	1 267	723 457
Schuylkill	2 033	1 185	5 561 205
Snyder	2 008	1 298	847 598
Somerset	2 018	1 226	2 729 076
Sullivan	2 063	1 195	279 630
Susquehanna	2 274	1 094	1 178 236
Tioga	1 886	1 369	1 674 287
Union	2 123	1 136	594 128
Venango	2 223	1 203	1 958 484
Warren	1 860	1 293	1 062 846
Washington	1 944	1 268	6 776 192
Wayne	1 921	1 034	889 240
Westmoreland	1 932	1 311	8 482 170
Wyoming	1 543	1 322	754 862
York	1 917	1 310	5 331 700
State Total	\$ 1,934	\$ 1,440	\$ 341,266,466

For Pennsylvania as a whole, more than \$340 million would have been required to bring the 1969 incomes of all the state's poor just up to the poverty line. This would still leave the families in severe financial need, however. The poverty line is known to be many hundreds — even thousands — of dollars below the income needed to afford the necessities such as adequate food, shelter, clothing, insurance, medical care and transportation. Thus, the "income deficit" shown in Table 24 is very conservative, far understating the real amount that would have been required in 1969 to bring all of Pennsylvania's poor the necessities of life.

And since 1969 the situation has become worse due to the prolonged and widespread recession. A study done by the Brookings Institute has shown that as the economy slumps into a recession, the burden of unemployment and declining income falls heavily upon the poor — especially the nonwhite poor. In a recession, the breadwinners of families are more likely to be unemployed than during prosperous times. Also, they are less likely to get pay raises and promotions, and secondary earners in poor families find it much more difficult to get jobs that would lift the family out of poverty. As the national unemployment rate rises by one percentage point, the unemployment rate among the poor is estimated to rise much more — 3 percent for whites and 4 percent for nonwhites. The study concludes that for every one percent rise in national unemployment rate, the number of poor persons in the U.S. increases by 1.25 million. If these estimates are correct, then the recession has accounted for more than 5 million "new poor" in America since 1969 — many of them children. And since the unemployment rate in Pennsylvania has risen so sharply since the 1970 Census (from 4 to more than 7 percent), the income deficit today is probably much greater than indicated in Table 24.

Appendix



Appendix A

Percent urban/Population density/Children living with neither parent

County	Percent Urban	Population Density				Children Living With Neither Parent	
		Total	Children	Poor Children	Nonwhite Children	Number	Percent
Adams	23.0	108.2	38.2	3.7	0.6	681	3.4
Allegheny	94.8	2 199.0	699.6	70.2	77.9	12 294	2.4
Armstrong	18.5	114.9	38.2	4.8	0.5	585	2.3
Beaver	76.6	473.7	163.8	15.6	11.5	1 935	2.7
Bedford	7.8	41.6	14.7	2.2	0.1	580	3.9
Berks	63.6	343.8	104.3	7.1	3.6	2 971	3.3
Blair	67.7	255.4	82.6	10.2	0.8	1 214	2.8
Bradford	27.4	50.5	19.1	2.7	0.1	972	4.4
Bucks	76.2	676.0	261.1	12.8	7.1	3 679	2.3
Butler	30.2	161.2	57.4	4.0	0.2	1 206	2.7
Cambria	58.9	268.9	91.1	10.4	2.3	2 403	3.8
Cameron	43.3	17.7	6.3	0.7	0.0	66	2.6
Carbon	63.4	124.8	38.2	3.2	0.2	534	3.5
Centre	47.2	99.0	25.5	2.6	0.2	908	2.8
Chester	44.9	365.6	128.0	7.9	10.8	3 764	3.9
Clarion	15.9	64.3	21.2	2.7	0.0	358	2.8
Clearfield	28.8	65.3	27.4	3.7	0.1	630	2.5
Clinton	37.2	41.8	13.5	1.4	0.0	503	4.1
Columbia	43.4	113.9	35.1	3.5	0.1	507	3.0
Crawford	29.4	80.4	27.1	3.3	0.5	905	3.3
Cumberland	66.5	285.0	94.9	4.7	1.3	1 568	3.0
Dauphin	75.0	437.4	136.1	16.6	21.8	2 395	3.4
Delaware	96.8	3 254.3	1 095.0	72.9	96.5	5 415	2.7
Elk	47.1	46.8	17.6	1.7	0.0	259	1.8
Essex	75.0	324.4	115.4	9.8	5.6	2 314	2.5
Fayette	32.8	192.8	64.4	15.2	3.7	1 922	3.7
Forest	0.0	11.7	3.9	0.4	0.0	29	1.8
Franklin	31.7	133.7	45.5	4.7	1.1	1 550	4.5
Fulton	0.0	24.8	8.4	1.6	0.1	163	4.2
Greene	14.3	62.5	20.2	4.5	0.2	623	5.3
Huntingdon	27.2	43.7	14.5	2.5	0.3	594	4.6
Indiana	25.8	96.3	30.7	4.5	0.3	657	2.6
Jefferson	39.8	65.0	21.2	2.8	0.0	392	2.7
Juniata	0.0	43.3	15.1	1.9	0.0	239	4.1
Lackawanna	87.2	515.5	150.6	14.3	1.1	1 859	2.7
Lancaster	54.3	334.4	115.0	10.6	2.8	2 956	2.7
Lawrence	52.7	297.6	96.3	11.5	3.5	936	2.6
Lebanon	48.2	274.6	91.1	6.4	0.4	688	2.1
Lehigh	79.8	733.6	226.8	13.7	3.6	1 937	2.5
Luzerne	78.1	395.6	110.9	12.8	0.8	2 515	2.6
Lycoming	58.3	93.2	31.3	3.2	0.5	1 040	2.7
McKean	39.2	52.1	17.8	2.2	0.1	576	3.2
Mercer	49.8	186.7	63.5	5.9	3.5	1 401	3.2
Mifflin	30.3	105.0	36.4	4.8	0.1	476	3.0
Monroe	29.4	74.3	22.6	1.9	0.4	393	2.9
Montgomery	81.6	1 257.7	423.1	16.4	18.0	4 730	2.3
Montour	37.4	127.4	38.1	4.8	0.1	209	4.3
Northampton	71.9	569.8	176.6	13.8	4.3	1 596	2.4
Northumberland	59.8	318.8	67.4	8.4	0.2	849	2.8
Perry	8.1	51.9	17.9	2.0	0.1	462	4.7
Philadelphia	100.0	15 164.3	4 725.8	924.1	2 030.7	31 189	5.1
Pike	0.0	21.8	6.6	0.5	0.0	79	2.2
Potter	17.3	15.0	5.4	0.9	0.0	327	5.5
Schuylkill	51.9	204.2	60.1	8.2	0.2	1 465	3.1
Snyder	17.5	89.4	29.4	3.1	0.1	767	8.0
Somerset	21.7	70.4	23.2	3.0	0.1	603	2.4
Sullivan	0.0	12.5	4.3	0.8	0.0	59	2.9
Susquehanna	0.0	41.2	14.8	2.0	0.0	393	3.2
Tioga	20.5	34.5	12.0	1.8	0.0	528	3.8
Union	31.4	89.9	26.0	2.9	0.2	273	3.3
Venango	53.4	92.0	31.2	4.2	0.2	1 068	5.1
Warren	27.3	52.1	17.5	1.2	0.0	512	3.2
Washington	44.0	246.2	78.6	9.2	3.5	1 921	2.9
Wayne	17.7	39.8	12.9	1.4	0.0	378	4.0
Westmoreland	59.7	368.0	123.4	9.4	2.5	2 381	1.9
Wyoming	0.0	48.0	17.0	2.2	0.1	338	5.0
York	55.9	299.9	100.7	7.4	3.9	2 852	3.1
State Total	71.5	261.8	85.4	9.3	9.1	122,471	3.2

Appendix B

Population age 0-21 by year

Age	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less Than 1	92 563	89 019	82 011	78 544	10 552	10 475
1	92 296	89 345	81 877	79 127	10 419	10 218
2	91 708	87 805	81 425	77 415	10 283	10 390
3	95 256	91 756	84 710	81 159	10 546	10 597
4	100 306	96 132	88 841	85 091	11 465	11 041
5	106 187	101 861	94 284	90 202	11 903	11 659
6	108 872	104 726	97 038	92 767	11 838	11 959
7	109 533	105 358	97 478	93 148	12 055	12 210
8	111 320	108 121	99 809	96 388	11 511	11 733
9	116 140	110 637	103 912	99 017	12 228	11 620
10	119 984	115 325	107 314	102 403	12 670	12 922
11	118 243	114 566	106 322	102 335	11 921	12 231
12	120 832	116 016	108 704	103 731	12 129	12 285
13	118 586	113 910	106 437	101 953	12 149	11 957
14	117 631	113 461	105 968	101 532	11 663	11 929
15	116 812	111 604	105 288	100 203	11 524	11 401
16	113 241	109 311	102 276	98 541	10 965	10 770
17	111 549	108 089	101 400	97 743	10 149	10 346
18	105 289	107 376	95 699	97 072	9 590	10 304
19	91 152	101 007	82 764	90 776	8 388	10 231
20	81 555	100 486	73 812	90 307	7 743	10 179
21	77 398	95 488	70 413	85 800	6 985	9 688

Appendix C

Family income by income bracket

Income Groups	Number of Families	Percent		
LESS THAN 1,000	56 192	1.9		
1,000 - 1,999	73 769	2.4		
2,000 - 2,999	112 387	3.7		
3,000 - 3,999	129 456	4.3		
4,000 - 4,999	138 374	4.6		
5,000 - 5,999	170 467	5.7		
6,000 - 6,999	204 036	6.8		
7,000 - 7,999	235 053	7.8		
8,000 - 8,999	253 179	8.4		
9,000 - 9,999	237 540	7.9		
10,000 - 11,999	427 967	14.2		
12,000 - 14,999	420 814	14.0		
15,000 - 24,999	434 007	14.4		
25,000 - 49,999	96 779	3.2		
50,000 OR MORE	21 110	0.7		
			MEDIAN INCOME	\$ 9 558
			HPAN INCOME	\$ 10 877
			MEAN INCOME PER. HEAD	\$ 6 715

Appendix D

Percent of state totals: Children/Selected social characteristics

County	Children					Not Living With Both Parents	Lacking Complete Plumbing	Overcrowded	3 Time Losers
	Total	Preschool 0-5		Youth 6-17					
		Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White				
Adams	0.52	0.09	0.54	0.07	0.51	0.43	1.10	0.66	0.40
Allegheny	13.27	13.34	12.61	14.02	13.54	12.57	6.25	13.76	11.49
Armstrong	0.65	0.07	0.62	0.08	0.67	0.55	1.81	0.82	0.61
Beaver	1.85	1.10	1.74	1.28	1.90	1.56	1.18	2.37	1.26
Bedford	0.39	0.01	0.39	0.01	0.39	0.31	1.56	0.45	0.46
Berks	2.34	0.79	2.36	0.74	2.33	2.01	2.91	1.78	1.59
Blair	1.14	0.10	1.15	0.10	1.13	1.07	1.69	1.13	1.17
Bradford	0.57	0.03	0.59	0.02	0.56	0.58	1.16	0.57	0.49
Bucks	4.17	1.08	4.14	1.05	4.18	2.57	1.73	3.73	2.32
Butler	1.18	0.05	1.19	0.04	1.18	0.80	1.26	1.40	0.87
Cambria	1.64	0.32	1.51	0.42	1.70	1.43	2.69	2.19	2.03
Cameron	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.00
Carbon	0.40	0.01	0.41	0.02	0.40	0.35	0.49	0.40	0.55
Centre	0.74	0.10	0.85	0.05	0.69	0.54	1.46	0.68	0.90
Chester	2.53	1.94	2.45	2.03	2.57	1.99	1.95	1.91	2.65
Clarion	0.33	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.33	0.29	0.73	0.35	0.33
Clearfield	0.67	0.02	0.68	0.02	0.66	0.64	2.39	0.79	0.66
Clinton	0.32	0.01	0.31	0.01	0.32	0.30	0.46	0.33	0.46
Columbia	0.44	0.01	0.45	0.01	0.44	0.37	0.48	0.37	0.27
Crawford	0.71	0.14	0.75	0.11	0.70	0.62	0.94	0.68	0.48
Cumberland	1.37	0.14	1.34	0.20	1.38	0.96	1.61	0.92	3.61
Dauphin	1.83	2.81	1.80	2.71	1.84	2.22	1.53	1.39	1.38
Delaware	5.24	4.11	5.06	4.41	5.31	4.51	0.88	4.30	3.57
Elk	2.37	0.01	0.39	0.00	0.36	0.21	0.24	0.50	0.27
Fries	2.44	1.22	2.51	1.04	2.41	2.16	1.18	2.55	1.47
Fayette	1.34	0.64	1.33	0.75	1.35	1.53	5.52	2.14	2.15
Forest	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.06	0.03
Franklin	2.89	0.21	0.94	0.19	0.87	0.75	2.07	0.87	0.70
Fulton	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.12	0.56	0.11	0.01
Greene	0.30	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.31	0.36	1.63	0.44	0.53
Huntingdon	0.34	0.05	0.35	0.08	0.33	0.34	1.55	0.38	0.51
Indiana	0.66	0.07	0.67	0.04	0.65	0.52	2.70	0.86	0.70
Jefferson	0.37	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.38	0.31	0.67	0.36	0.30
Juniata	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.74	0.18	0.11
Lackawanna	1.78	0.13	1.76	0.12	1.79	1.38	1.21	1.69	1.53
Lancaster	2.86	0.71	2.94	0.63	2.82	2.09	5.95	2.35	2.08
Lawrence	0.92	0.31	0.86	0.32	0.94	0.78	0.92	1.04	0.84
Lebanon	0.86	0.03	0.87	0.04	0.85	0.69	1.25	0.78	0.54
Lehigh	2.05	0.38	2.05	0.27	2.05	1.49	1.58	1.35	1.07
Luzerne	2.56	0.16	2.55	0.18	2.56	2.20	2.80	2.45	3.10
Lycoming	0.99	0.17	1.00	0.13	0.98	0.93	1.22	1.01	1.05
McKean	0.46	0.01	0.48	0.01	0.46	0.44	0.30	0.45	0.35
Mercer	1.12	0.52	1.07	0.62	1.15	0.99	1.26	1.18	1.21
Mifflin	2.41	0.01	0.44	0.01	0.40	0.36	1.32	0.46	0.11
Monroe	0.36	0.07	0.37	0.07	0.36	0.37	0.24	0.34	0.43
Montgomery	5.45	2.23	5.19	2.14	5.56	3.54	1.55	3.19	2.72
Montour	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.29	0.13	0.17
Northampton	1.73	0.46	1.72	0.17	1.73	1.36	1.27	1.38	1.06
Northumberland	0.79	0.02	0.79	0.02	0.79	0.74	1.10	0.63	0.81
Perry	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.26	0.20	0.96	0.28	0.17
Philadelphia	15.78	63.92	16.99	63.13	15.27	29.58	4.95	19.62	28.40
Pike	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09
Potter	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.24
Schuylkill	1.22	0.05	1.21	0.03	1.23	1.09	1.85	1.09	1.32
Snyder	0.25	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.25	0.26	0.85	0.23	0.43
Somerset	0.65	0.02	0.65	0.01	0.65	0.43	1.96	0.76	0.29
Sullivan	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.19	0.06	0.04
Susquehanna	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.32	0.22	0.65	0.30	0.15
Tioga	0.36	0.02	0.36	0.01	0.36	0.31	0.66	0.37	0.48
Union	0.22	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.21	0.20	0.57	0.19	0.39
Venango	0.55	0.03	0.52	0.04	0.56	0.53	0.64	0.56	0.97
Warren	0.42	0.01	0.42	0.01	0.41	0.37	0.51	0.35	0.40
Washington	1.75	0.62	1.65	0.77	1.79	1.54	3.06	2.05	1.95
Wayne	0.25	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.17	0.35	0.28	0.25
Westmoreland	3.28	0.59	3.24	0.63	3.30	2.08	3.68	3.57	1.55
Wyoming	0.18	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.17	0.16	0.33	0.17	0.15
York	2.38	0.96	2.44	0.80	2.35	1.92	3.35	1.97	1.33
State Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix E

Percent of state totals: Poverty data

County	Families in Poverty					Children in Poverty		Percent of State Income Deficit
	All	With Children	Receiving Welfare	Not Receiving Wage or Salary	Female Head	All	Female Head Families	
Adams	0.47	0.44	0.24	0.37	0.28	0.46	0.27	0.39
Allegheny	12.25	12.72	15.85	13.66	15.24	12.21	14.80	12.60
Armstrong	0.94	0.81	0.74	1.00	0.58	0.75	0.48	0.81
Beaver	1.66	1.71	1.44	1.73	1.90	1.63	1.83	1.77
Bedford	0.60	0.50	0.27	0.51	0.31	0.52	0.28	0.56
Berks	1.66	1.55	1.37	1.52	1.63	1.46	1.56	1.53
Blair	1.25	1.30	0.96	1.16	1.09	1.28	1.03	1.31
Bradford	0.64	0.67	0.61	0.49	0.45	0.74	0.42	0.55
Bucks	1.79	1.95	0.84	1.37	1.63	1.87	1.63	2.08
Butler	1.16	0.87	0.57	1.27	0.65	0.76	0.55	0.99
Cambria	1.77	1.69	1.97	1.85	1.34	1.72	1.27	1.64
Cameron	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.04
Carbon	0.43	0.33	0.26	0.48	0.28	0.31	0.22	0.35
Centre	0.82	0.81	0.33	0.59	0.39	0.70	0.37	0.81
Chester	1.27	1.16	0.67	0.82	1.06	1.44	1.10	1.38
Clarion	0.55	0.43	0.33	0.59	0.23	0.38	0.18	0.44
Clearfield	1.13	0.98	0.67	1.09	0.67	1.02	0.63	1.02
Clinton	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.36	0.25	0.29	0.24	0.27
Columbia	0.49	0.42	0.20	0.49	0.32	0.40	0.30	0.38
Crawford	0.90	0.74	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.79	0.51	0.74
Cumberland	0.74	0.69	0.36	0.59	0.55	0.62	0.47	0.73
Dauphin	1.89	2.00	2.09	1.79	2.40	2.04	2.51	2.03
Delaware	2.97	3.17	2.61	2.82	3.62	3.20	3.76	3.38
Elk	0.30	0.28	0.06	0.29	0.12	0.32	0.11	0.24
Erie	1.87	1.93	1.71	1.75	2.04	1.90	1.96	1.83
Fayette	2.87	2.85	4.01	3.22	2.06	2.90	1.89	2.65
Forest	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
Franklin	0.89	0.91	0.35	0.68	0.56	0.85	0.50	0.76
Fulton	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.16
Greene	0.71	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.45	0.62	0.43	0.66
Huntingdon	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.53	0.24	0.44
Indiana	0.93	0.82	0.76	0.85	0.50	0.88	0.49	0.77
Jefferson	0.58	0.45	0.48	0.61	0.37	0.44	0.30	0.48
Juniata	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.18
Lackawanna	2.02	1.63	1.48	2.21	1.21	1.54	1.02	1.74
Lancaster	2.23	2.26	1.38	1.55	1.74	2.42	1.64	2.20
Lawrence	1.11	1.01	1.13	1.18	0.94	1.01	0.86	0.86
Lebanon	0.50	0.56	0.40	0.35	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.50
Lehigh	1.38	1.20	0.76	1.34	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.28
Luzerne	3.41	2.82	2.39	3.49	2.07	2.72	1.87	3.09
Lycoming	1.00	0.89	0.81	1.00	0.80	0.92	0.79	0.84
McKean	0.53	0.49	0.58	0.51	0.42	0.51	0.41	0.46
Mercer	1.03	0.93	0.87	1.15	0.90	0.95	0.90	1.07
Mifflin	0.48	0.46	0.31	0.38	0.27	0.49	0.26	0.44
Monroe	0.37	0.32	0.14	0.39	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.36
Montgomery	2.22	2.19	0.90	1.83	2.21	1.94	2.02	2.33
Montour	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.14
Northampton	1.33	1.26	1.09	1.30	1.30	1.24	1.20	1.27
Northumberland	1.18	0.96	0.99	1.20	0.77	0.91	0.63	0.90
Perry	0.30	0.28	0.14	0.24	0.13	0.27	0.11	0.24
Philadelphia	22.66	26.82	34.58	24.10	34.38	28.29	37.84	26.85
Pike	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.10
Potter	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.10	0.22	0.07	0.21
Schuylkill	1.98	1.54	1.10	2.09	1.06	1.53	0.87	1.63
Snyder	0.28	0.21	0.08	0.25	0.08	0.24	0.07	0.25
Somerset	0.94	0.84	0.83	0.88	0.36	0.78	0.31	0.80
Sullivan	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.08
Susquehanna	0.45	0.41	0.29	0.38	0.16	0.41	0.16	0.35
Tioga	0.52	0.49	0.42	0.47	0.26	0.50	0.23	0.49
Union	0.22	0.17	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.22	0.07	0.17
Venango	0.69	0.66	0.61	0.70	0.45	0.68	0.37	0.57
Warren	0.35	0.28	0.16	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31
Washington	2.25	1.95	2.28	2.56	1.77	1.89	1.71	1.99
Wayne	0.36	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.08	0.25	0.05	0.26
Westmoreland	2.73	2.49	2.51	2.72	2.20	2.28	1.91	2.89
Wyoming	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.22	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.22
York	1.72	1.66	1.12	1.56	1.56	1.60	1.53	1.56
State Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix F

Women in labor force with children 6-17 / Percent enrolled in school

County	Women in Labor Force with Children 6-17			Percent Husband Not Present	Percent Enrolled in School by Age				
	Number in Labor Force	Husband Present	Husband Not Present		3-4	5-6	7-13	14-15	16-17
Adams	2 155	2 751	102	12.8	5.5	73.0	97.2	99.7	83.8
Allegheny	44 351	35 501	8 850	20.0	13.2	79.4	98.4	98.2	98.0
Armstrong	2 038	1 695	343	16.8	3.6	77.1	97.7	92.7	91.4
Bever	5 972	5 005	967	16.2	5.9	72.4	98.5	98.3	96.9
Bedford	1 872	1 266	206	14.0	0.9	49.4	97.9	96.1	88.3
Berks	12 895	11 159	1 736	13.5	10.5	85.0	97.7	97.8	90.1
Blair	4 506	3 806	700	15.5	7.5	81.0	97.8	98.4	92.5
Bradford	2 009	1 701	308	15.3	4.9	80.9	94.5	93.7	90.0
Bucks	16 505	14 388	2 117	12.8	12.8	84.0	98.8	96.8	94.1
Butler	3 727	3 181	546	14.6	4.5	57.4	95.4	93.6	89.8
Cambria	4 457	4 053	404	16.6	5.1	75.9	95.8	96.5	95.4
Cameron	297	241	56	18.9	0.0	69.5	94.2	98.9	78.1
Carbon	2 171	1 916	257	11.8	4.7	79.6	94.5	97.8	80.6
Centre	3 094	2 611	373	12.4	15.7	83.3	97.6	93.0	90.4
Chester	9 930	8 300	1 630	16.4	15.3	82.3	97.3	95.9	92.2
Clarion	1 164	930	234	20.1	1.7	54.0	96.8	95.7	89.1
Clearfield	2 399	2 003	396	16.5	2.8	69.7	96.8	95.4	91.5
Clinton	1 396	1 163	233	16.7	8.6	75.2	95.1	95.8	88.7
Columbia	2 294	1 970	324	14.1	3.0	71.7	97.4	97.6	90.7
Crawford	2 649	2 203	446	16.8	4.2	68.9	97.8	97.6	96.3
Cumberland	6 494	5 646	848	13.1	7.2	84.9	98.3	98.7	89.5
Dauphin	9 271	7 588	1 683	18.2	10.4	84.3	98.5	97.5	93.9
Delaware	20 309	16 251	4 058	20.0	14.5	84.8	98.2	97.3	95.0
Elk	1 319	1 208	111	8.4	2.6	73.8	96.7	94.7	94.5
Erie	9 029	7 579	1 450	16.1	7.4	71.5	97.1	96.1	93.3
Fayette	3 460	2 757	703	20.3	6.3	82.5	94.8	95.3	86.5
Forest	91	87	6	6.5	3.9	66.1	92.0	91.7	83.1
Franklin	3 984	3 491	493	12.4	10.2	84.0	96.2	97.8	86.4
Fulton	421	385	36	8.6	1.8	52.5	99.5	99.9	90.9
Greene	816	637	179	21.9	7.4	65.6	95.8	94.0	87.3
Huntingdon	1 509	1 284	225	14.9	8.4	85.4	95.3	96.1	90.5
Indiana	2 203	1 865	338	15.3	5.0	68.8	95.8	95.6	87.2
Jefferson	1 522	1 292	230	15.1	2.7	67.9	96.8	94.9	91.8
Juniata	644	596	48	7.5	5.5	71.1	98.1	85.8	94.1
Lackawanna	8 333	7 036	1 097	13.5	6.8	90.7	97.3	97.5	91.9
Lancaster	13 219	11 405	1 814	13.7	11.1	72.8	98.6	93.5	85.9
Lawrence	3 098	2 616	482	15.6	4.7	64.7	97.0	96.5	90.5
Lebanon	4 517	3 875	662	14.6	10.4	76.0	97.6	95.0	87.9
Lehigh	10 678	9 142	1 536	14.4	11.6	87.3	98.9	98.7	92.9
Luzerne	12 213	10 278	1 935	15.8	5.9	81.8	98.0	96.2	91.6
Lycoming	4 212	3 552	660	15.7	4.5	82.0	94.9	95.7	87.7
McKean	2 013	1 743	270	13.4	5.4	77.5	98.0	95.8	88.8
Mercer	3 902	3 367	535	13.7	7.3	77.8	94.5	95.7	91.7
Mifflin	1 643	1 425	218	13.3	4.4	75.1	98.9	92.4	84.5
Monroe	1 773	1 460	313	17.7	17.3	89.7	96.2	92.2	82.2
Montgomery	22 538	19 062	3 476	15.4	23.1	88.1	98.4	97.4	95.0
Montour	606	543	63	10.4	4.3	74.5	97.3	89.6	86.6
Northampton	8 780	7 635	1 145	13.0	8.9	83.9	99.9	98.4	92.6
Northumberland	3 769	3 140	629	16.7	3.3	74.3	95.9	96.1	82.7
Perry	1 078	917	161	14.9	0.0	41.8	98.4	97.2	93.8
Philadelphia	61 285	42 381	18 904	30.8	14.2	79.9	97.4	97.2	87.9
Pike	422	359	63	14.9	9.6	64.0	99.9	99.4	90.7
Potter	470	418	52	11.1	3.0	51.6	99.9	90.6	88.1
Schuylkill	5 744	4 907	837	14.6	4.9	77.0	95.6	92.0	84.5
Snyder	1 090	976	114	10.5	5.0	66.8	95.0	90.8	82.4
Somerset	2 546	2 200	346	13.6	4.2	67.3	98.0	93.9	95.0
Sullivan	188	170	18	9.6	0.0	70.9	96.4	99.9	80.5
Susquehanna	1 231	1 069	162	13.2	2.5	46.8	96.0	93.0	85.2
Tioga	1 291	1 143	148	11.5	6.9	69.4	97.4	99.9	90.2
Union	1 032	912	120	11.6	4.7	79.8	92.4	89.6	83.0
Venango	1 817	1 537	280	15.4	6.3	69.6	92.3	89.6	86.2
Warren	1 739	1 498	241	13.9	5.6	81.2	96.7	99.9	87.5
Washington	5 600	4 632	968	17.3	6.8	70.9	96.7	95.2	91.1
Wayne	1 080	990	90	8.3	14.9	85.7	94.0	93.9	85.9
Westmoreland	10 395	8 760	1 635	15.7	4.9	69.5	98.5	98.5	96.5
Wyoming	652	553	99	15.2	9.9	70.9	98.3	94.4	88.5
York	12 167	10 605	1 562	12.8	6.6	74.2	98.4	94.7	94.2
State Total	398,008	326,137	71,871	18.1	10.7	78.7	97.6	96.7	91.4

Notes on the Data

Most of the data in this book can be found in two publications from the U.S. Bureau of the Census: (a) Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B40, Pennsylvania; and (b) Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C40, Pennsylvania.

State and county totals include information on both the institutional and non-institutional populations combined. The institutional population refers to inmates such as mental, tuberculosis or chronic disease patients, persons in homes for the aged and dependent, and inmates of correctional institutions. Most of the data presented in this volume refer to the non-institutional or household population. Such data are not seriously affected by the counts of inmates in institutions. It should be noted, however, that certain counties have a high proportion of their total population living in institutions, colleges, military posts, and other group quarters. These areas typically have unusual age and/or sex distributions that affect birth, death, and marriage rates as well as other population characteristics. Where such situations appear to affect information in this volume, they have been noted.

The first five tables are taken from the second count of the 1970 Census. All the data for these tables were derived directly from computer tapes maintained by the Pennsylvania State University Computing Center.

Families with children, as shown in Table 6 and Maps 3 and 4, were calculated from Census tapes. The procedure used was to add four counts of families having related children under age 18: (1) male head, above poverty line, (2) female head, above poverty line, (3) male head, below poverty line, and (4) female head, below poverty line. "Related" children in a family include all persons under 18 years of age who are related to the head, except for the wife of head. Hence, the number of families with "related" children will be larger than the number of families with "own" children. For further information on the distinction between "own" and "related" children, see Appendix B in Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C40, Pennsylvania.

Table 7, number of children not living with both parents, was calculated from the Census tapes as follows. The percentage, Column 2, was calculated from fourth count data, as the number of children living with one parent plus the number living with neither parent, divided by the count of persons under age 18 from the fourth count. This percentage was then multiplied by the number of children under the age of eighteen. The reason for this procedure is as follows: the percentage is a ratio of two fourth count numbers based on the same sample population, and is thereby the most accurate estimate of percent of children not living with both parents. The second count is considered the authoritative data regarding number of children. Applying the fourth count percentage to this second count number is a reliable method of estimating the data for Column 1.

Fertility ratios, Table 9 were calculated from second count data. Again, the data were computed directly from the Census tapes.

Infant mortality rates, Table 10, were obtained from a paper by C. Shannon Stokes and Craig R. Humphrey, entitled 'Trends in Infant Mortality in Pennsylvania, 1940-1970,' The Pennsylvania State University, Cooperative Extension Service, University Park, Pennsylvania. The number of excess deaths were calculated using the infant mortality rate of the two counties with the lowest rate (Huntingdon and Cumberland counties, 12.6) as the basis for comparison. For a given county, the number of excess deaths was calculated as the average yearly number of births times the difference between the county's infant mortality rate and 12.6

The data on housing, Tables 11 and 12, were obtained from the second count. These data include number of children in housing units lacking complete plumbing, and number of children in housing units with more than one person per room.

Data for Tables 13 and 14, children enrolled in school, were obtained from the fourth county data tapes. Private nursery and kindergarten includes parochial. Elementary school enrollment includes public, private and parochial combined; the same is true for high school.

Data on number of children not enrolled in school, Table 15, were obtained directly from the published Census volume, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

Data for "three-time losers," Table 16, were obtained from the Census tapes for second and fourth counts. Ordinarily we prefer never to mix counts of the Census, but it was unavoidable in this case. Column 1, the total number of males age 16-21, was obtained from the second count. Columns 2, 3, and 4 were obtained from the fourth count. Therefore, the fifth column in this table is a fourth count number divided by a second count number.

Data in the Family Income section were obtained from a number of sources. Data on day care centers and welfare ineligibility were taken from the report by Department of Public Welfare, "Perspective on Public Welfare--A Progress Report," published June 30, 1974.

Data in Table 17, on family income, were obtained from the Census volume, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 124. The mean income for female head families in Forest County was suppressed, due to the small number of persons reporting.

The poverty lines given in Table 18 include 1969 data, taken from the Census volumes, and 1974 data. The 1974 poverty lines were obtained by adjusting the 1969 thresholds by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, as published in the Survey of Current Business.

Table 19, families in poverty, was calculated from the fourth count Census tapes.

The data in Table 20, poor children, were obtained from both fourth and second count Census tapes. Column 1 is entirely from the fourth count. Column 2 is ratio of two fourth count numbers, the number of children in low income families divided by the number of low income families with children. In other words, Column 2 is the number of children per poor family having children.

Column 3 is a mix of second and fourth counts; the numerator is from the fourth count (Column 1 of this table), while the denominator is from the second count (the count of all children under age 18).

The data in Table 21, poor children in female-headed households, are taken entirely from the fourth count Census tapes.

The data in Tables 22 and 23, poor families receiving welfare and poor families not receiving wages or salaries, were derived from the fourth count Census tapes.

Data in Table 24, on the income deficit of low income families, were obtained from the published Census volume, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 124.

Data on the percent of the population living in urban areas, as shown in Appendix A, were obtained from the 1970 Census volumes, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A40, Pennsylvania. All other data appearing in the Appendix are directly correlated to tables presented in the text of this book. Data in the Appendix are from the same sources as those cited earlier.

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