

PITTSBURGH ECONOMIC QUARTERLY

University Center for Social and Urban Research

REGIONAL POPULATION CHANGES 2000-2001

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the population of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Region on July 1, 2001 at 2,356,275, a decline of 0.4 percent over the previous year. The decline is attributed to a combination of net out-migration from the region and natural population decline. The relatively large elderly population in the region produces a higher mortality rate and lower birth rate as compared to regions of similar size. The Pittsburgh region is one of only a few metropolitan regions that is experiencing a natural population decline where the number of deaths exceeds births each year. Within the region, Butler County experienced the fastest annual growth at +1.1 percent, and Fayette County the largest decline at -0.8 percent over the year.

These county and regional level population estimates are

some of the first demographic statistics to reflect changes in the region since the Decennial Census in 2000. The Census Bureau provides annual estimates of population for all counties in the United

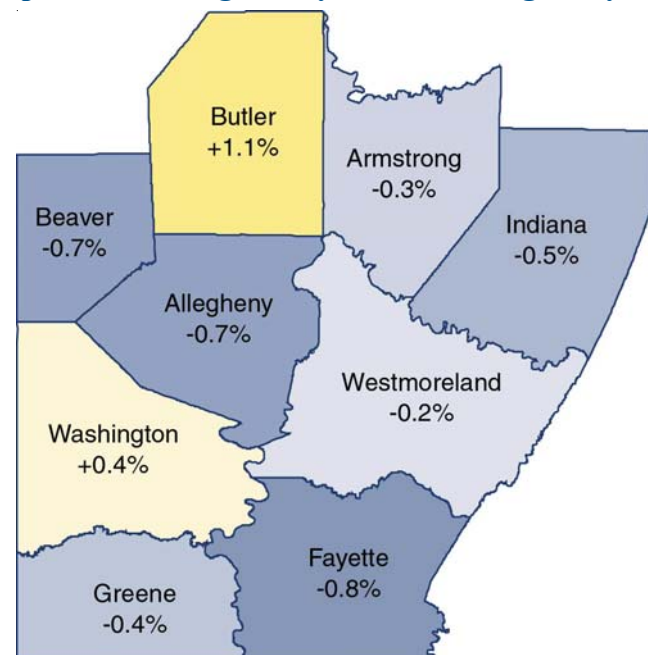
States. A complete count of the U.S. population takes place only once every 10 years as part of the Decennial Census. The Census Bureau's annual population estimates are calculated from a number

Continued on page 2

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Grandparents as Caregivers	3
Foreign-Born Population	4
Age and the Labor Force	6

Population Change: July 1, 2000 through July 1, 2001



Source: Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates

NEW FROM THE CENSUS: THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

You won't have to wait until 2012 for the next chance to get comprehensive demographic and economic characteristics about your community once the final Census 2000 data emerge. If the Congress approves the U.S. Census Bureau's plans to re-engineer the Census, the American Community Survey

(ACS) will provide information every year instead of every ten years.

In 1996, the ACS began in four sites. Beginning in 2003, the ACS will be conducted in every county, American Indian and Alaska Native area, and Hawaiian homeland in the United States and Puerto Rico. With some three mil-

lion addresses per year, it will be the largest household survey ever conducted in this country (outside a Decennial Census).

With its potential to assist with everything from emergency preparedness and recovery to program planning and evaluation, the ACS will provide what states and local

governments have requested for years -- an up-to-date information base. The ACS is one of three essential elements in the Census Bureau's plan to re-engineer the 2010 Census. The other elements are early planning and improvements in the Bureau's geographic systems, popularly known as MAF/TIGER.

Continued on page 3

Demographic Components of Population Change - July 1, 2000 through July 1, 2001

	Population	Net Migration		Natural	Other	Change		Population
	July 1, 2000	Domestic	International	Change	Adjustments	Total	Percent	July 1, 2001
Allegheny County	1,279,477	-8,666	1,510	-1,415	-294	-8,865	-0.7	1,270,612
Beaver County	181,082	-854	68	-369	-56	-1,211	-0.7	179,871
Butler County	174,586	1,521	68	433	-15	2,007	1.1	176,593
Fayette County	148,495	-748	35	-369	-46	-1,128	-0.8	47,367
Washington County	202,950	1,216	57	-432	-54	787	0.4	203,737
Westmoreland County	369,685	281	103	-921	-165	-702	-0.2	368,983
Pittsburgh MSA	2,356,275	-7,250	1,841	-3,073	-630	-9,112	-0.4	2,347,163
Armstrong	72,309	-57	4	-132	-23	-208	-0.3	72,101
Greene	40,653	-86	5	-64	-16	-161	-0.4	40,492
Indiana	89,535	-355	29	-72	-29	-427	-0.5	89,108
Southwestern PA	2,558,772	-7,748	1,879	-3,341	-698	-9,908	-0.4	2,548,864

Source: Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates

POPULATION CHANGES 2000-2001 (CONT)

Continued from page 1

of different sources, including public health records of births and deaths, migration data derived from tax records, and international immigration statistics compiled by the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS). Migration is estimated for two distinct types of movement. International immigration and domestic migration. Domestic migration is the movement of current residents within the U.S. and international migration is the movement of

people seeking permanent residency into the U.S. from overseas. Taken together, these data sources allow the Census Bureau to estimate the level of population change for each county on an annual basis. Note that international immigration is counted as the movement of permanent residents to the United States and as such does not include those here on temporary visas, including tourists and students. Undocumented workers entering

the country are included in these estimates, but are difficult to measure accurately.

Total (domestic plus international) net migration for the region is estimated to be a loss of 5,409 people between 2000-2001. The estimated net domestic migration of 7,250 people leaving the region is 0.3 percent of the total regional population in 2000. The regional elderly population (those age 65 and over) declined by 1.2 percent over the year, while the under 65

population declined by a 0.2 percent.

This data is compiled here for counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Region. All data represent changes in population between July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2001. Note that the reference date for the 2000 Census is April 1, 2000 whereas the Census Bureau uses July 1 each year as a reference date for these annual population estimates.

Population Within Major Age Groups – July 1, 2000 through July 1, 2001

	2000			2001			Change		
	Total	Under 65	65+	Total	Under 65	65+	Total	Under 65	65+
Allegheny	1,279,477	1,051,896	227,581	1,270,612	1,046,980	223,632	-8,865	-4,916	-3,949
Beaver	181,082	147,734	33,348	179,871	146,913	32,958	-1,211	-821	-390
Butler	174,586	149,671	24,915	176,593	151,351	25,242	2,007	1,680	327
Fayette	148,495	121,636	26,859	147,367	120,856	26,511	-1,128	-780	-348
Washington	202,950	166,670	36,280	203,737	167,717	36,020	787	1,047	-260
Westmoreland	369,685	301,973	67,712	368,983	301,699	67,284	-702	-274	-428
Pittsburgh MSA	2,356,275	1,939,580	416,695	2,347,163	1,935,516	411,647	-9,112	-4,064	-5,048
Armstrong	72,309	59,303	13,006	72,101	59,316	12,785	-208	13	-221
Greene	40,653	34,468	6,185	40,492	34,354	6,138	-161	-114	-47
Indiana	89,535	76,225	13,310	89,108	75,881	13,227	-427	-344	-83
SW Pennsylvania	2,558,772	2,109,576	449,196	2,548,864	2,105,067	443,797	-9,908	-4,509	-5,399

Source: Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates

Grandparents as Caregivers

For the first time in 2000, the Census collected information on grandparents living in households with grandchildren and serving as caregivers. Nationally, 5.7 million grandparents were counted as living with grandchildren, 2.4 million (42 percent) of those were responsible for care of the grandchildren in their home. In the Pittsburgh Region, 13,169 grandparents reported themselves as being responsible for the care of their grandchildren.

The rate of grandparents either living with grandchildren or acting as caregivers is affected by the age structure of the regional population. A larger elderly cohort does not necessarily translate into greater levels of grandparents living with their children or grandchildren. Succeeding generations are not equally over-represented in the population. Past out-migration of population from the region has lowered the relative percentage of the regional population for all ages under 40.

This translates into fewer grandchildren here compared to other regions of similar size.

Grandparents raising grandchildren must deal with multiple challenges, such as their own declining health or the need to provide support for absent parents of the grandchild. Specific problems grandparents confront include lack of support and respite services, affordable housing and access to medical care, as well as other physical, emotional, and family strains. Grandchildren in grandmother only-no parents present families are substantially more likely to be poor and to be receiving public assistance than children in any other family type.

Grandparents are a sizable part of childcare across the country. National research indicates that the number of grandparent-maintained households increased 19 percent from 2,051,000 in 1990 to 2,444,000 in 1997. Grandfather only families grew by an even greater 39 percent.

Families with the children's parents absent also grew rapidly. Families with both grandparents but no parents present grew by 31 percent. Families with only the grandmother and no parents present grew by 27 percent.

The Center for Social and Urban Research supports grandparents through its Generations Together Program. Specifically, The GrandKIN Raising GrandKIDS Program (also known as KinKids) provides support to grandparents and other relatives who are raising children, as well as the children whom they are raising. The program offer train-

ing for professionals who work with this population. Also, the program is preparing to begin faith-based wellness programming in the Fall of 2002. This new venture will occur in faith-based congregations in Allegheny County with the first being Emory United Methodist Church in East Liberty. The program will include components of stress management, health and nutrition, parenting education, and religious resources. For more information about KinKids, call 412-648-7157 or point your browser to:

www.kinkids.pitt.edu

Number of Grandparents

	Living With Grandchildren	Serving As Caregivers	
Allegheny County	17,441	6,900	(39.6%)
Beaver County	3,004	1,202	(40.0%)
Butler County	2,084	773	(37.1%)
Fayette County	2,654	1,190	(44.8%)
Washington County	2,991	1,110	(37.1%)
Westmoreland County	4,499	1,994	(44.3%)
Pittsburgh MSA	32,673	13,169	(40.3%)
Pennsylvania	204,909	80,423	(39.2%)

Source: Census Bureau

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (CONT)

Continued from page 1

The ACS is essentially the same as the Decennial Census long form in that it collects social, demographic, and economic characteristics such as educational attainment, language spoken at home, income, veteran status, and commuting patterns. Once implemented, estimates for large areas (populations of 65,000 or more) will be available annually starting in 2004; for smaller areas it will take 3 to 5 years, starting in

2006 and 2008. From 2008 onward, all areas in the nation will have fresh, up-to-date estimates every year.

Several jurisdictions already are on the move with ACS data. For instance, a representative of the mayor's violence prevention task force in Springfield, Massachusetts, a mid-size city of approximately 150,000 people, said, "We used Geographic Information Systems software to show the incidence of youth arrests in 1999 in the police

districts of Springfield. Then we layered maps that showed relevant demographic, social, and economic characteristics from the 1999 American Community Survey for the area. Such information helps us tailor intervention strategies appropriate to our community."

Springfield, located in Hampden County, is also exploring ways to bring the city and county together in thinking about how to respond to chemical or biological

threats. They want to use ACS data to help the county respond if they need to lock down schools, close post offices, isolate neighborhoods, or evacuate hospitals. They need to know how many persons they would have to move and to where they would move them within the United States.

Editor's note: This article provided by the Census Bureau.

Profile of the Foreign-Born Population In the Pittsburgh Region

Recent Census 2000 data show that the foreign-born population numbered 62,286, or 2.6 percent of the total population, in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area. Compared to 2.4 percent of the regional population in 1990, the percentage of the local population born outside of the U.S. increased for the first time in at least 50 years. Forty percent of the region's foreign-born population arrived in the United States since 1990. That is almost double the 12,923 foreign-born residents in 1990 who had arrived in the preceding decade. Over half of the regional foreign-born population, 32,644 individuals, are naturalized citizens. Nationally, 40 percent of the foreign-born population were naturalized citizens in 2000.

Immigration is a significant factor in overall population growth. Among those arriving since 1990, the Census counted 13 million foreign-born residents nationally, 4.7

percent of the total population. That represents more than 40 percent of the total population increase of 32.7 million in the 1990s. For specific states, the impact of immigration on overall population growth is even more significant. For New York, California, North Dakota, and Connecticut, overall population growth was entirely dependent on international immigration. For these states, the number of foreign-born residents who arrived in the 1990s exceeded the level of net-outmigration of current residents.

Urban areas are particularly affected by immigration flows into the country. Most large cities around the country are experiencing net outmigration of residents and are dependent on recent immigrants for growth.

Given greater fertility levels among the foreign-born population, the overall impact of immigration on population growth is higher than

these basic statistics show because the children of immigrants born in the U.S. are counted in the native-born population.

Pittsburgh's foreign-born population is following a national trend: newer arrivals tend to settle in suburban communities. In 2000, 14,430, or 58 percent, of international immigrants since 1990 resided outside the City. In 1990, however, nearly 50 percent of recent immigrants were living in the City. These high numbers include what is probably a strong effect of international students enrolled in colleges and universities in the City.

Recent arrivals were likely to settle in Allegheny County, with over 85 percent of immigrants who arrived in the region since 1990 residing in Allegheny County.

Immigration has a significant impact on the national labor force. Nationally, the foreign-born labor force is estimated at 12.4 percent of the

total labor supply. Half of the national workforce expansion in the 1990s is accounted for by international immigrants. This includes impact across a broad range of industries and occupations. The immigrant labor force is not limited to agricultural or low paying occupations. The H1B Visa program is targeted specifically at highly skilled workers and is currently bringing in 195,000 workers annually into the U.S. The majority of these workers have been in computer-related occupations.

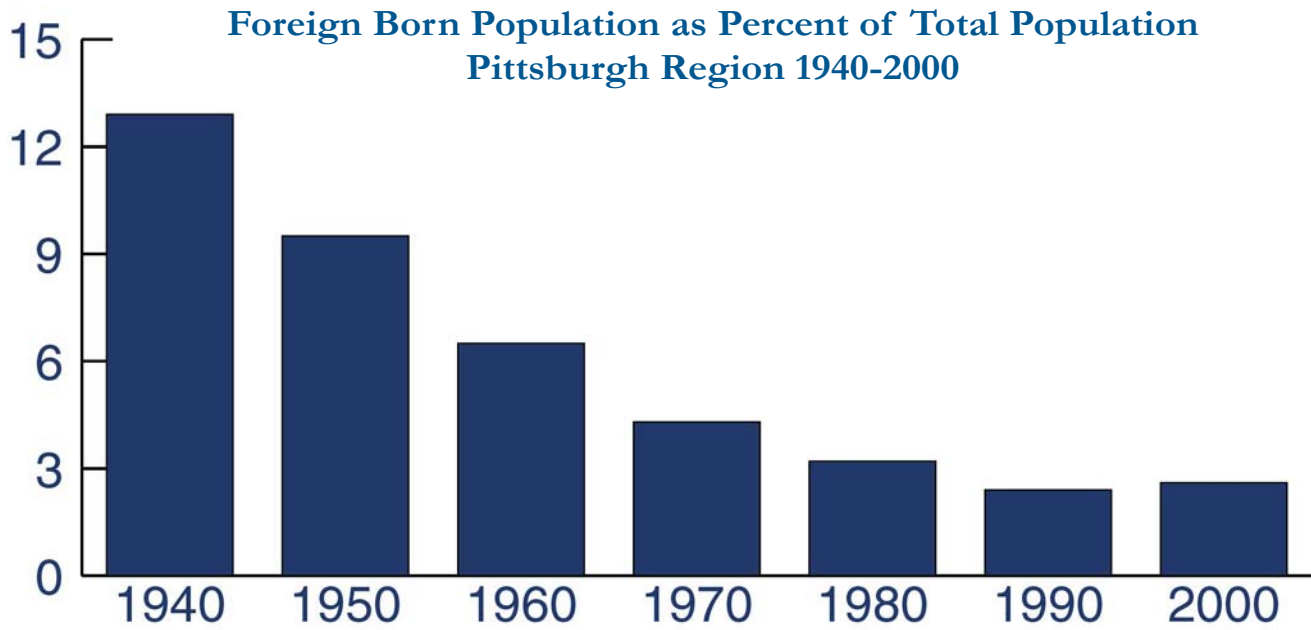
The region and state trail the rest of the nation in the level of international immigration. The latest figures show that 4.1 percent of Pennsylvania residents are foreign-born, compared with 11.1 percent of the U.S. Among those arriving since 1990, the nation counted 13 million foreign-born residents, or 4.7 percent of the total population, compared to 209,000 for Pennsylvania, 1.7 percent of the total population.

The composition of the local foreign-born population reflects the different timing and patterns of migration into the Pittsburgh region. Nationally, over half of the foreign-born population is from Latin America. The regional foreign-born population is comprised mainly of immigrants from Europe (47.5 percent), followed by Asia (35.1 percent), with Latin American comprising only 8.8 percent.

Only on the Web: Pittsburgh Neighborhood Profiles

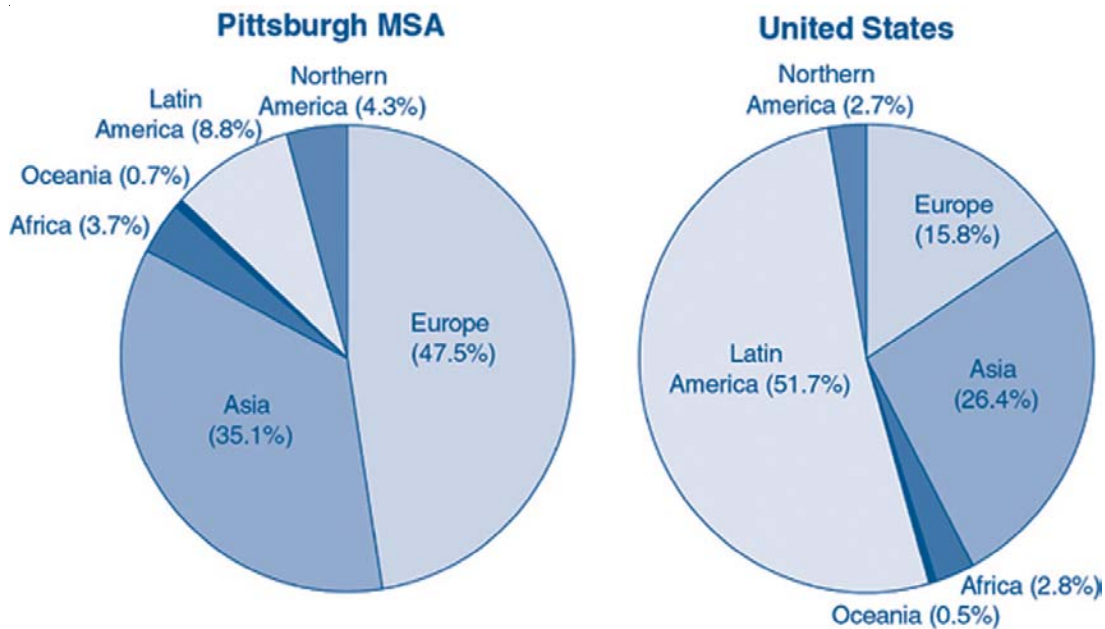
The Center for Social and Urban Research has compiled neighborhood level demographic profiles for City of Pittsburgh neighborhoods. The Census Bureau does not compile neighborhood level statistics directly. Now available are demographic characteristics, including population by age, race, and family structure. This is available on the World Wide Web. See "City of Pittsburgh Neighborhoods" on the publications page for the Center for Social and Urban Research online at:

www.ucsur.pitt.edu/publications.htm



Source: Census Bureau

Nativity of Foreign Born Population - 2000 Pittsburgh vs. United States



Source: Census Bureau

Age and the Labor Force

Data from the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey allows for an examination of the age profile of the Pittsburgh region's labor force. The age structure of the current workforce is an important determinant of future labor supply in the region and is distinctly different from the demographic profile of the general population. The labor force consists of those currently employed or actively seeking work. The regional labor force has an age structure that is similar to that of the national labor force. The region's labor force does not reflect the large elderly cohort in the local population because the elderly have, for the most part, already retired and are not counted in the region's labor force.

Both the national and regional labor force are estimated to have between 10-11

percent of current workers between the ages of 55 and 64. Most of these workers can be expected to retire in the coming decade as labor force participation drops to under five percent by age 65. Compared to the nation, the Pittsburgh workforce is slightly older on average. A greater percentage of the region's current workforce is between the ages of 45-54 (Pittsburgh 24.3 percent, U.S. 22.7 percent) and a relatively smaller percentage of its workforce is between ages 25-34 (Pittsburgh 20.4 percent, U.S. 22.4 percent).

Among nonagricultural industries, the oldest workforce in the region is found in the transportation and public utility industries, with an estimated average age of 45, followed by local government workers (43.6 years) and manufacturing workers (42.7

years). All local industries have a slightly higher average age than national industries with the exception of construction and mining. Low overall employment growth depressed the level of new hires in recent decades causing the local workforce to age in place.

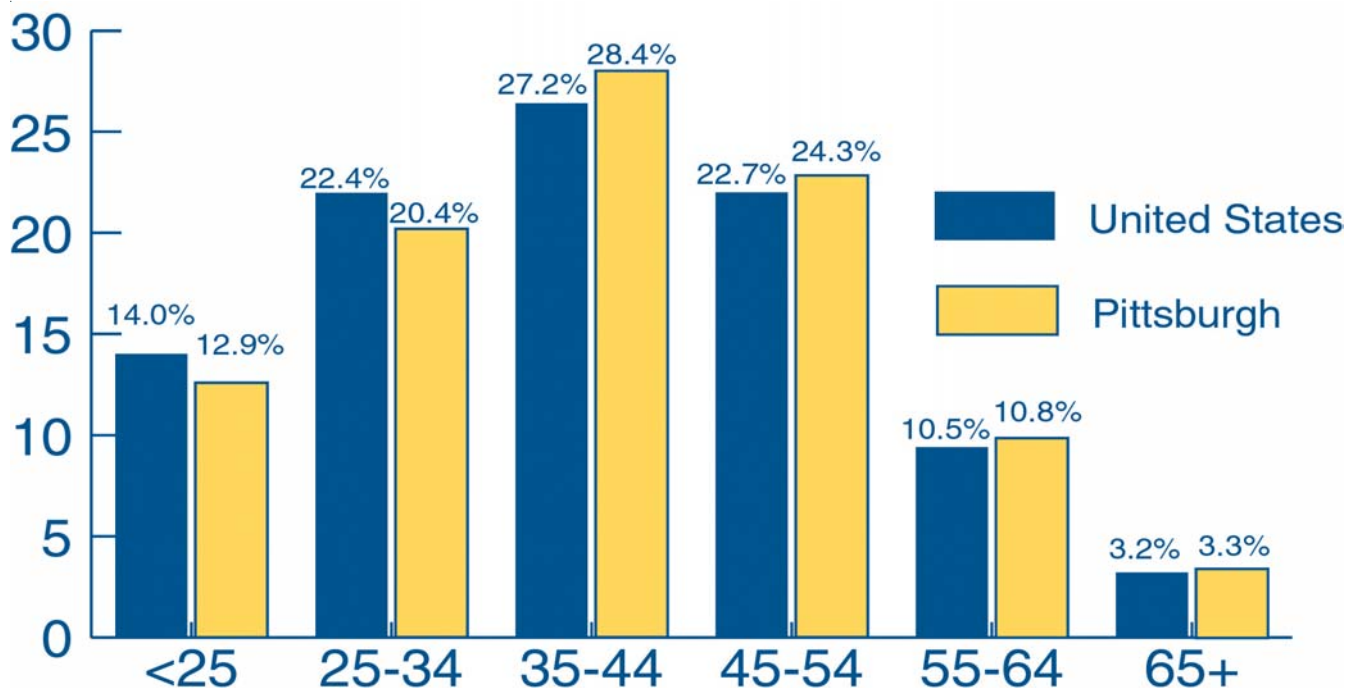
How fast is the local workforce reaching retirement age? Over the preceding decade, between 1.4-1.9 percent of the working age population (age 21-65) reached age 65 each year. This rough measure of the rate of retirement within the labor force has been declining since its peak in the late 1980s. The pre-elderly age cohort (age 55-64) in the Pittsburgh region today is smaller than it would have been if not for the severe job losses in the 1980s, which pushed people out of the re-

gion.

The future size of the local workforce is determined by the natural aging into retirement and the rate at which local youth age into the workforce, along with migration levels from elsewhere in the country.

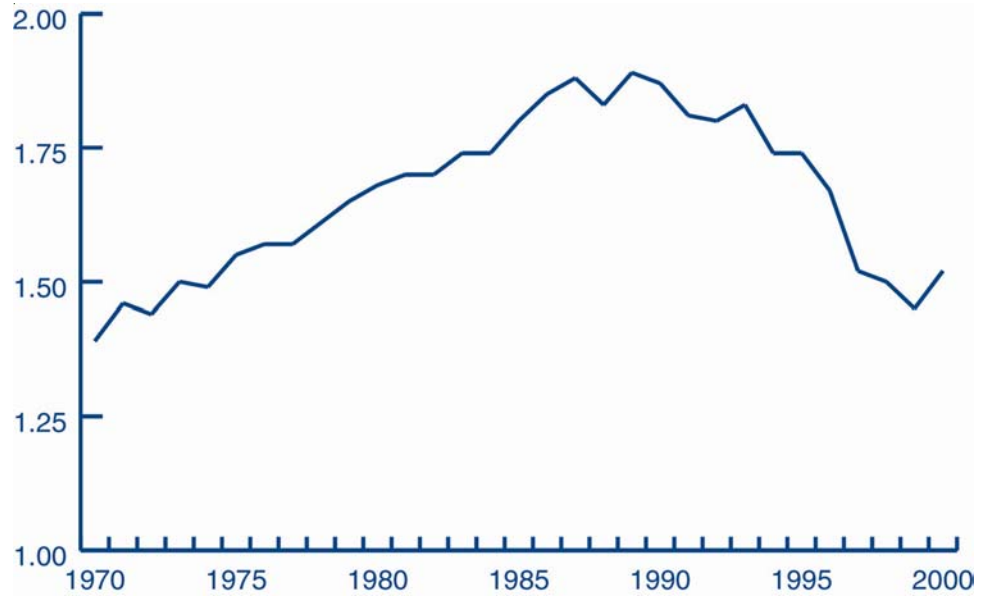
Retirement patterns are changing nationally and will have an ongoing effect on labor supply. As the baby boom population begins to reach retirement age, the prime-age labor force will shrink. Even so, the workforce age 55 and over is expected to grow. The impact of defined contribution retirement plans has changed the incentive structure to retire. In the past, typical defined benefit plans provided the maximum benefit to those who retired at the earliest possible time. Today, defined contribution plans pay benefits based on the amount

Distribution by Age of the Civilian Labor Force - 2000: Pittsburgh vs. United States



Source: Census 2000 Supplemental Survey PUMS, compiled by the Center for Social and Urban Research

Percentage of the Working Age Population (Age 21-65) Reaching Age 65 Each Year - Pittsburgh MSA



Source: Pittsburgh REMI Model. Center for Social and Urban Research

paid in and investment growth over the holding period. There is no longer the incentive to retire at the earliest age of eligibility.

Elderly workers participate in the labor force in both full- and part-time positions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that the rate of labor force participation among the elderly will increase by 5.5 percent between 1998 and 2008. Retirement will likely continue to be delayed as legislation pushing the age of maximum retirement benefits to 67 is phased in over the next 20 years.

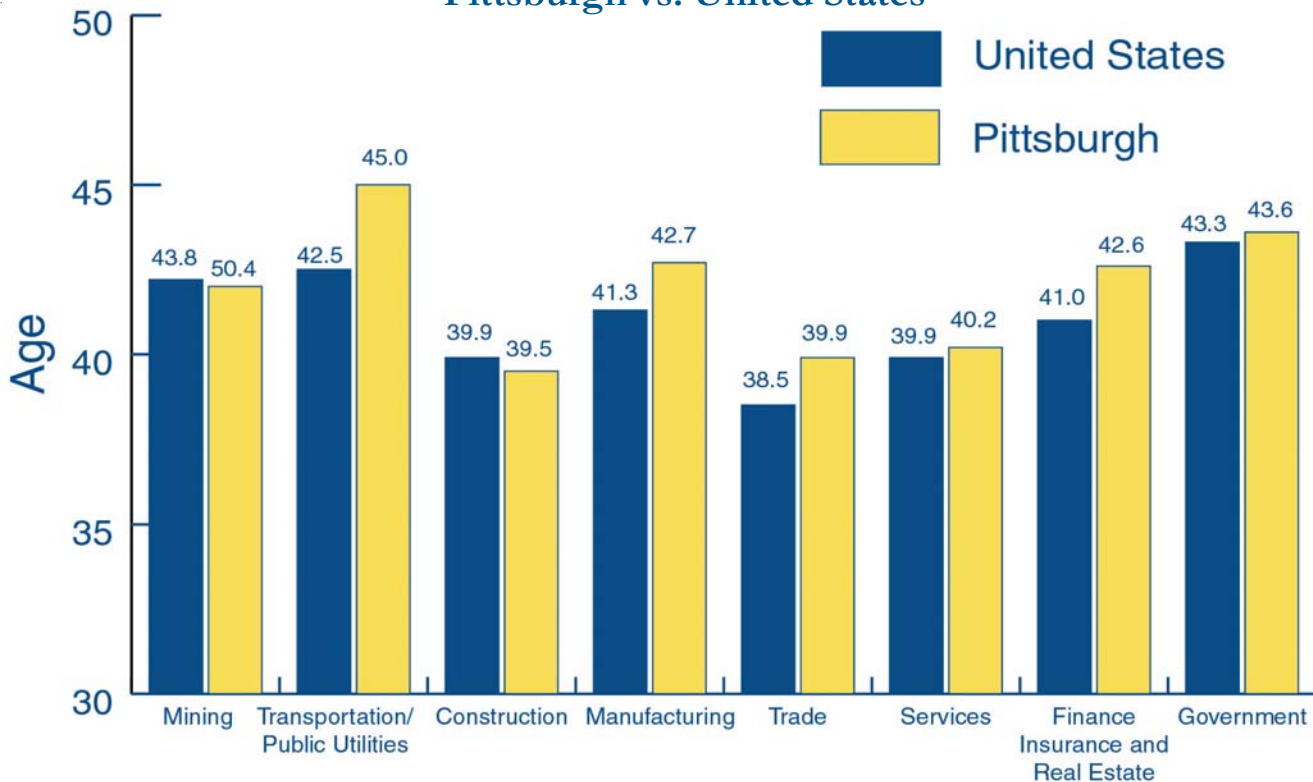
Many factors are expected to mitigate against the loss of the baby boom generation from the national labor force in coming decades. Better health and changing financial incentives are likely to delay retirement for many and in-

crease part- or full-time labor force participation among the elderly. Nationally, the children of the baby boom, the 'echo boom' born between 1979 and 1994, are a generational cohort larger than the baby boom itself.

Most of the 70+ million people in the echo boom will begin to enter the labor force in the coming decade. Regional impacts of the echo boom will be dampened due to the out-migration of their

parents from the region. The result of which is a relatively smaller age cohort among the echo boom generation in the region.

Average Age of the Civilian Labor Force by Industry in 2000 Pittsburgh vs. United States



Source: Census 2000 Supplemental Survey PUMS, compiled by the Center for Social and Urban Research

UCSUR
University of Pittsburgh
121 University Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Phone: 412-624-5442
Fax: 412-624-4810
Email: peq@pitt.edu

On the Web
www.ucsur.pitt.edu

**Pittsburgh Economic
Quarterly**

Editor
Christopher Briem

Assistant Editor
Anna Aivaliotis

**University Center for
Social and Urban
Research**

Director
Richard Schulz

**Urban and
Regional Analysis**

Co-Directors
Ralph Bangs
Sabina Deitrick

TO:

PITTSBURGH ECONOMIC QUARTERLY

Recent Publications By the Center for Social and Urban Research

African American and Women Board Members in the Pittsburgh Region (11/01)

Economic Benchmarks: Indices for the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (9/98)

Black Papers on African American Health in Allegheny County (9/01)

Basic Living Cost and Living Wage Estimates for Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (10/97)

The State of the Environment in Allegheny County: Land, Water and Air (3/01)

Pittsburgh Benchmarks: Black and White Quality of Life in the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (9/96)

The State of the Region Report: Economic, Demographic, and Social Conditions in SWPA (9/99)

Quality of Life Databook: Black and White Living Conditions in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities and States (9/96)

The Pittsburgh REMI Model: Long-Term REMI Model Forecast for Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh Region and Policy Simulation Methods (3/99)

Profiling the Aged in the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (8/96)

Subscription Form

Please send me the Pittsburgh Economic Quarterly

Name _____

Address _____

Mail to: **PEQ**
c/o UCSUR
121 University Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Or Fax: 412-624-4810