

# Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

The evaluation of current trends in population size and composition and the potential for these trends to change over time help the community to gain an understanding of and plan for future needs. This assessment includes:

- Trends in population growth and change
- Projected population to the year 2020 <sup>1</sup>
- Demographic characteristics: sex, age, and racial distribution
- Socioeconomic characteristics: income, poverty, education, employment and occupation

Resources cited include data from the 1990 Census, the unadjusted 2000 Census redistricting data, and the *Municipal Demographic and Socio-economic Profiles* produced by the Pennsylvania State Data Center. Data sources unique to the region include York County Planning Commission resources, Northern York School District data, and data provided by the municipalities.

A data source note: Within the next two years all the statistical information will be available from the Year 2000 Census conducted by the United States Census Bureau. While available 2000 demographic figures are included in this summary, it is the intent of the planning process that a Year 2000 socioeconomic profile sheet be developed for the region analyzing the characteristic changes which have occurred during the 1990s. This information will be particularly important in assessing the relative change in the economic well being of residents and employment/occupation patterns. The 2000 Census will document the impact of these changes in the 1990s at the municipal and regional levels.<sup>2</sup>

## Trends in Population Growth and Change

Census Bureau data illustrate population growth trends in the region. Table 1-1 presents, while Figure 1-1 and 1-2 illustrate, the trends in population growth of each individual municipality.

Figure 1-1 displays the Census population data by municipality per decade from 1960 to 2000. All municipalities show positive population growth over the past forty years. Franklin Township has the highest growth rate at nearly 300%. Carroll Township and Monaghan Township each more than doubled their populations, while Franklinton and Dillsburg Borough experienced less rapid, yet still positive, population expansion. Figure 1-2 displays the changes in the ten-year growth rates of the five municipalities.

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<sup>1</sup>Population projections currently are in draft format for the region; therefore they have not been included in this submission, but should be added to the document as an appendix when they become finalized. The projections will be based on the 2000 census and building trends in the region. The region has seen considerable growth and development over the last decade. The expectation is that growth will continue to occur in the region – the level of this growth will be dependent on the economy, consumer demand and infrastructure development.

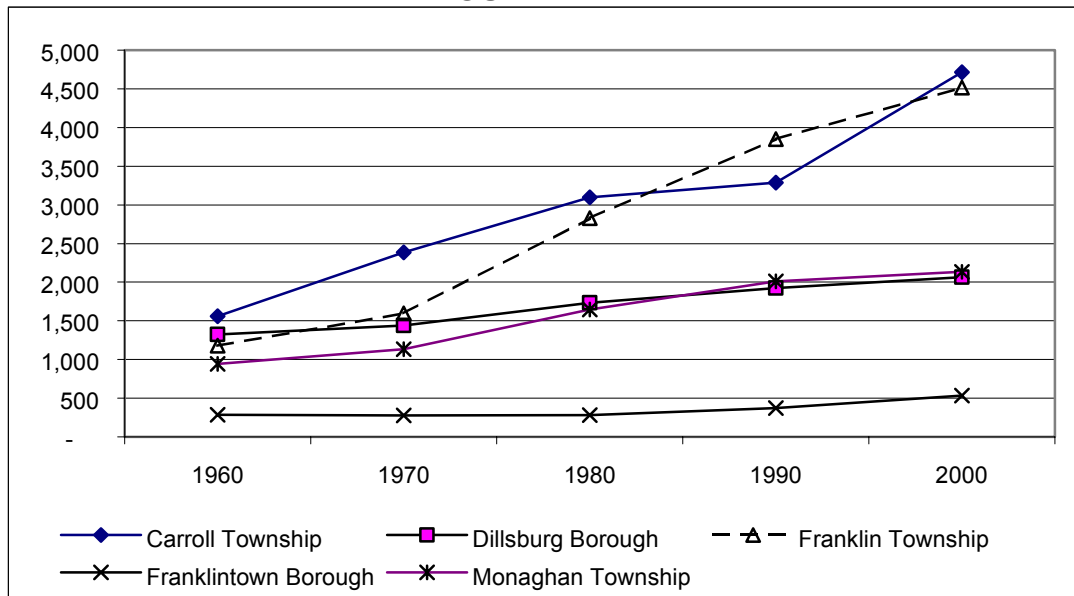
<sup>2</sup>At the time of the completion of this report preliminary data were available for the 2000 Census. Since then, DP-1 through DP-4 tables have become available. These data are presented and summarized in the Socioeconomic Appendix at the end of this Profile.

**TABLE 1-1  
TOTAL POPULATION AND 10 YEAR GROWTH RATES 1960-2000**

Year / Municipality	1960	1970	% Change 1960-1970	1980	% Change 1970-1980	1990	% Change 1980-1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Carroll Township	1,558	2,386	53.1%	3,097	29.8%	3,287	6.1%	4,715	43.4%
Dillsburg Borough	1,322	1,441	9.0%	1,733	20.3%	1,925	11.1%	2,063	7.2%
Franklin Township	1,179	1,598	35.5%	2,830	77.1%	3,852	36.1%	4,515	17.2%
Franklintown Borough	287	279	-2.8%	280	0.4%	373	33.2%	532	42.6%
Monaghan Township	943	1,134	20.3%	1,645	45.1%	2,009	22.1%	2,132	6.1%
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>6,838</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>9,585</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>13,957</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
<b>York County</b>	<b>238,336</b>	<b>272,603</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>312,963</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>341,315</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>379,089</b>	<b>11%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data, March 2001

**FIGURE 1-1**



Source: United States Census Data 1960 to 2000.

According to the 1960 Census, municipalities with the highest populations in the region were Carroll Township and Dillsburg Borough. Nearly 30% of the region's total population resided in Carroll Township with an additional 24.9%, or 1,322 inhabitants, living in Dillsburg.

Between 1960 and 1970, Northern York experienced a 30% population increase. Carroll Township grew by 53%, its largest decade of growth in the past forty years. Franklintown Borough showed no growth; in fact, its population decreased slightly during the decade. The other three municipalities showed intermediate positive growth ranging from 9% to 35%.

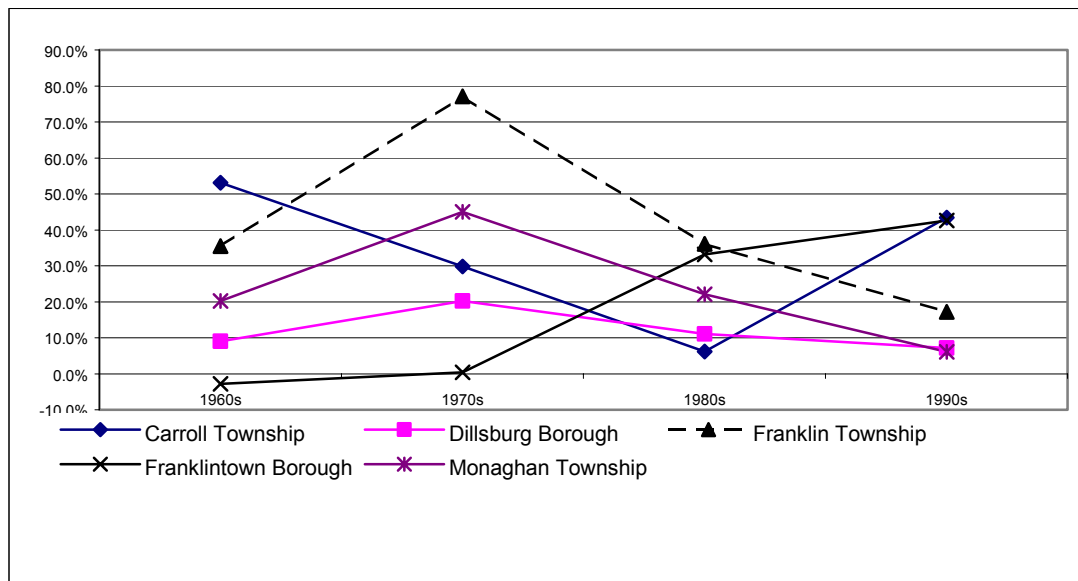
The 1970s brought great increases in population. The highest decade of growth in the past forty years yielded a 40.2% regional increase in population; although Franklintown Borough again registered little change in total population. Franklin Township led the population expansion with 77% growth. Franklin Township, Dillsburg Borough, and Monaghan Township each experienced

their largest growth rates of the 1960 to 2000 period. Carroll Township increased by 29.8%. Regional population counts reached 9,585 people, one-third of whom resided in Carroll Township.

The 1980s brought sustained growth to all municipalities, particularly Franklin Township and Franklinton Borough. Franklinton Borough underwent its largest growth in total population, while Franklin overtook Carroll Township as the region's most populated area. The 1990 Census showed an overall 20% population growth for the region. This represented nearly 2,000 new inhabitants for the area, half of whom located in Franklin Township.

The 1990s brought great change in the demography of Northern York. Carroll Township regained the population lead among the five municipalities by adding 1,500 residents and growing at 43%. Carroll Township combined with Franklin Township represented two-thirds of the region's population in 2000. Franklinton Borough experienced 43% growth over in the 1990s, but it remains the smallest municipality in the region with only 3.8% of the total Northern York population.

**FIGURE 1-2**  
**% CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION 1960-2000**



Source: United States Census Data 1960 to 2000.

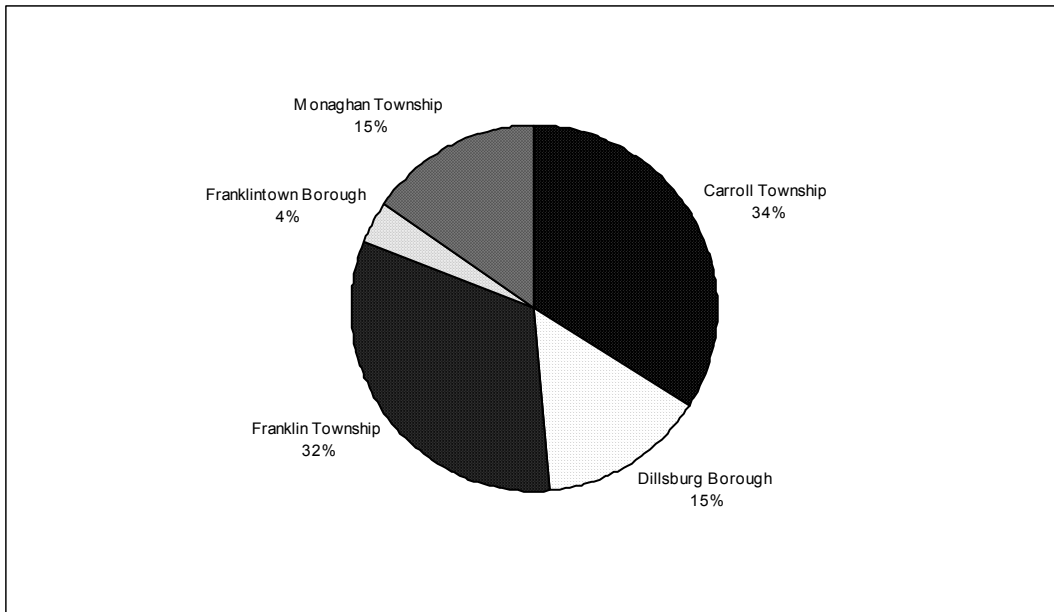
### **Population Distribution**

In 2000 the region's total population was 13,957 people with 33.8% in Carroll Township and an additional 32.3% in Franklin Township. The 532 people in Franklinton Borough represented 3.8% of the region's total population. In addition to data presented in Table 1-1, Chart 1-3 illustrates the region's total population distribution.

Population density is an important factor when analyzing future growth potential. Areas with high density are less likely than low density areas to experience rapid future growth. According to municipal data, Franklin and Carroll Townships have the most area with 19.1 and 15 square miles of land, respectively. Monaghan, with 13 square miles, has slightly less land. The

boroughs of Dillsburg (0.8 sq.mi) and Franklintown (0.2 sq.mi) are significantly smaller than the other three townships. Density figures reveal that the geographically smaller municipalities have higher density statistics. Franklintown and Dillsburg have approximately 2600 people per square mile, while the three larger townships have only 164 to 314 people per square mile. The townships appear to have greater growth potential than the two boroughs.

**FIGURE 1-3  
REGION'S TOTAL POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY**



Source: 2000 United States Census.

## **Demographic Profile**

Table 1-2 provides a demographic profile of the region based on 1990 census data. Table 1-3 provides the same data for the decade of the 1990s from the 2000 census. The three indicators employed are sex distribution, age distribution and racial distribution. These two tables show the relative change in demographic characteristics for the ten-year period.

### **Sex Distribution**

In the past, when communities were isolated and residents less mobile, the sexual distribution of a community was an indicator used to predict new family formation and consequently birth rates. Today sex distribution has less impact on demographic predictions due to the inherent mobility of modern society. The 1990 census indicated that in most municipalities, the distribution approximated a 1:1 ratio of males to females. Dillsburg Borough was the exception with a 45.6 % male, 54.4% female distribution. Dillsburg's ratio could be due to a skewed age distribution with relatively high numbers of senior citizens. Senior citizen populations tend to

Insert Table 1-2

Insert Table 1-3

have a female majority due to females' longer life expectancy. The year 2000 census showed relatively little change in the sex distribution. All municipalities, with the exception of Dillsburg Borough, had within one percentage point equivalent male and female populations. The gap between the number of females and males in Dillsburg lessened in the year 2000 with only 6.8% more females than males compared to 8.8 % difference in 1990.

### **Age Distribution**

Age distribution data have been categorized into age cohorts. Five age cohorts divide the population into groups of under 5 years, 5 to 20 years (in the year 2000 the cohort was 5 to 19 years), 21 to 44 years (in the year 2000 the age cohort was 20 to 44 years), 45 to 64 years, and 65 and older. The age of a population is an indicator that can predict additional community service and facility needs.

A comparison of the distribution of the population in the year 1990 to the year 2000 is shown on Figures 1-4 and 1-5. These charts show the change that has occurred in the age of the population for the last decade. In general, the population that lived in the region in the year 2000 was older than the population in 1990. The median age was 36.2 years, approximately four years older than 1990. The last decade experienced growth in every age cohort; however, not all cohorts increased at the same rate. Four of the five municipalities exhibited an aging trend, with higher percentages of the population in the older cohorts and fewer percentages in the younger cohorts than the previous decade. Franklinton Borough experienced a shift to a younger population with greater percentages of young adults and children compared to mature and older adults.

In both 1990 and 2000, the 21 to 44 age cohort that represented the largest percentage of residents in all five municipalities. This age cohort contains the majority of the individuals in the community who marry and form new families. This cohort has the potential to dramatically affect demand for services for families and children to meet the needs of growing and maturing households. It is important to note that in the past ten years, the relative percentage of persons in this age cohort has gone down compared to the percentage of the total population in the year 1990. For the region as a whole, this age group represents four percentage points less than 1990. In the year 2000, Monaghan Township actually had fewer individuals in this age cohort compared to 1990 (831 persons in 1990 compared to 714 persons in 2000). This downward trend may signal a slowdown in the number of persons in younger age cohorts and the demand for childrens' services.

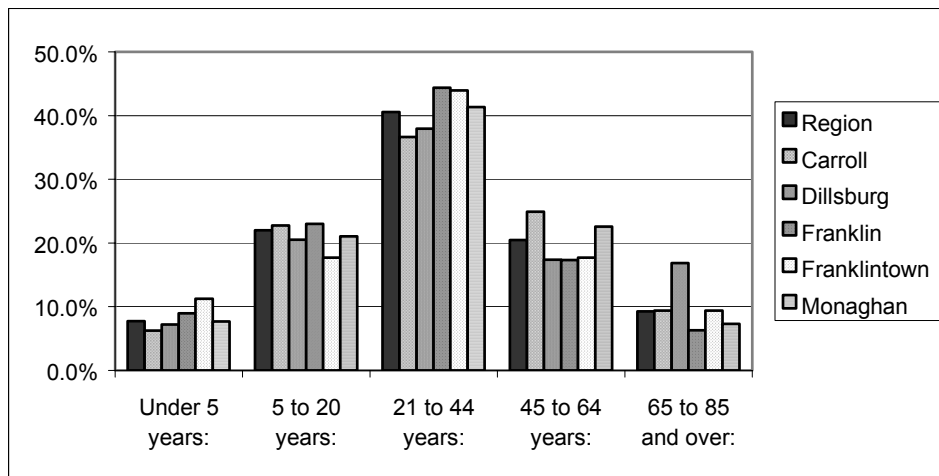
In the past ten years both the under 5 years and the 5 to 20 cohorts have increased, but at a decreasing rate. In 1990 the percentage of the total population under five was 7.7%; in the year 2000, the cohort represented 6.5%. The total number was only 30 people more than the previous decade. The most dramatic changes were in Franklin Township and Monaghan Township, both have fewer young children in the year 2000 than in 1990. The number of children and young adults aged 5 to 20 had a similar decline in percentage of total population, even though total numbers continued to grow with 500 persons more than 1990. Notably, Franklinton Borough had 50 more persons in this cohort in 2000 than 1990, or nearly double the number in 1990.

The most dramatic changes have occurred in the mature adult (45 to 64 years) and older adults (65+). In 1990 the percentage of the total population in region in the 45 to 64 years age cohort was 20.5%. By the year 2000 this age cohort increased by 1,150 persons and represented 25.6% of the total population. The only municipality that did not have significant increases in this age group was Franklinton Borough, which actually had a lesser percentage in 2000 than

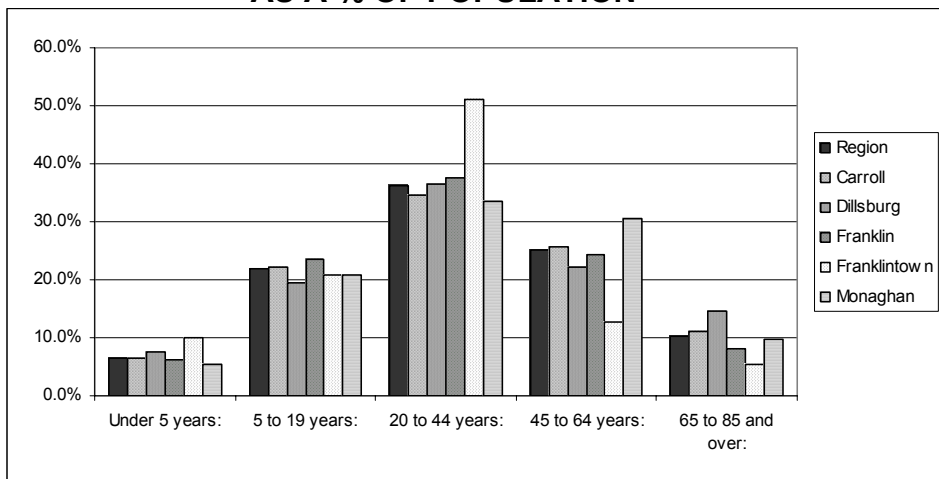
1990. This age group is perhaps the least demanding of the five groups. General characteristics of the mature adult include established career paths, more independent children or children leaving home, established home ownership, and reliable incomes with savings.

The older adult (65+) population continues to gain in percentage of total population in the region and three of the five municipalities. However, the two boroughs, Dillsburg and Franklintown, both had fewer older adults in the year 2000 than in 1990. In 1990, Dillsburg Borough had the greatest number of older adults of the five municipalities. In 2000, both Carroll and Franklin townships had more older adults than Dillsburg Borough, demonstrating a shift in needs in the region. Older populations require expansion of nursing homes and other specialized services.

**FIGURE 1 –4:  
AGE COHORT – YEAR 1990  
AS A % OF POPULATION**



**FIGURE 1-5:  
AGE COHORT – YEAR 2000  
AS A % OF POPULATION**



Source: 1990 United States Census of the Population, STF3A. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

## Racial Distribution

Race is the final demographic indicator. The region was 99% white and 1% black or other races in 1990. Forty-two of the region's 11,446 residents were Hispanic, 20 of whom resided in Franklin Township. By the year 2000, the region continues to lack racial, ethnic and cultural diversity with 98% white, .3 % African-American, 1.0% other, .7% two or more races, and .7% Latino.

## **Socioeconomic Profile**

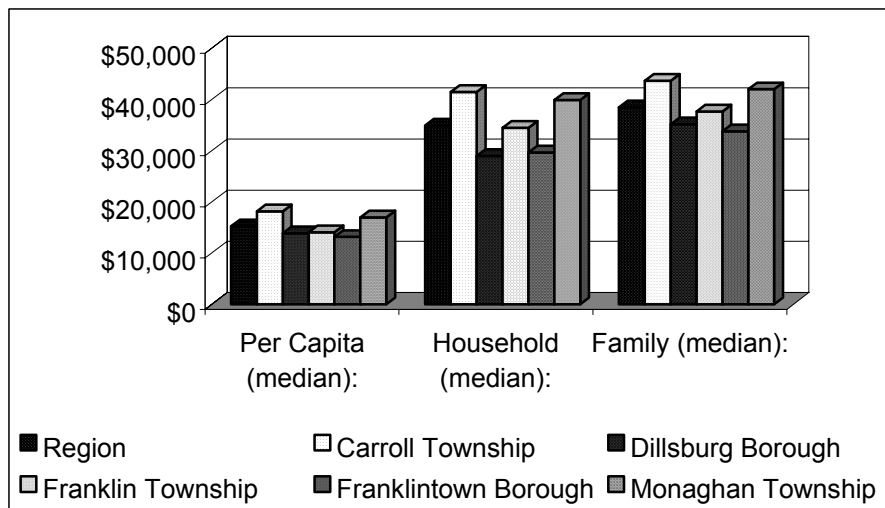
The Socioeconomic Profile defines specific characteristics regarding the population's economic well being – see Table 1-4 for the 1990 Profile.<sup>3</sup> Socioeconomic indicators include:

- Income
- Poverty
- Educational Attainment
- Employment by Industry
- Occupation by Sector
- Employment Rate

## Income

Three income indices are utilized to describe the relative wealth of a community: per capita, median household and median family. Regional average per capita and median incomes were \$15,248 per capita, \$34,889 median household, and \$38,436 median family. The highest earning municipality in 1990 was in Carroll Township. The boroughs of Dillsburg and Franklintown had the lowest incomes measured by all three categories. Figure 1-6 illustrates the municipal income data.

**FIGURE 1-6  
1990 INCOME LEVELS ACROSS MUNICIPALITIES**



Source: 1990 United States Census of the Population, STF3A

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 and Socioeconomic Appendix.

Insert Table 1-4

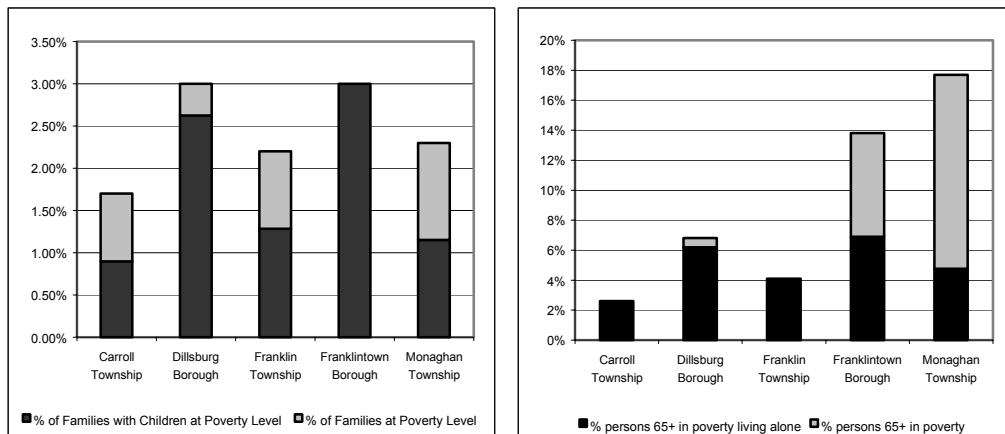
## Poverty

A second indicator of the region's wealth is the poverty level. Poverty limits, presented as a percentage of total population, were defined for the County at the time of the census. The poverty level was determined as a household that had an annual household income less than or equal to \$12,456. The analysis included five categories: families, families with children, persons 65 years and over, persons 65 years and over living alone, and children.

Figure 1-7 (A) shows the percentage of families in each municipality that have incomes below the poverty level. The darker column represents the percentage of those families at the poverty level that have children. Dillsburg and Franklinton Boroughs have the highest poverty rate at three % of families. In Franklinton, all families in poverty have children. Monaghan, Franklin and Carroll Townships have less family poverty from 2.3% in Monaghan to only 1.6% in Carroll. In the townships, half the poverty-level families have children.

Figure 1-7 (B) illustrates the percentage of senior citizens (65+ years) in poverty. The lighter column denotes the total percentage while the darker column shows the percentage of those in poverty who live alone. Monaghan Township has 18% of its seniors below the poverty level. Franklinton Borough has slightly less at 14%. Dillsburg Borough, Franklin and Carroll Townships have 7% or less of their senior citizens in poverty; however, those who are living in poverty in these three municipalities are almost all living alone.

**FIGURE 1-7 (A) AND 1-7 (B)  
1990 POVERTY BY POVERTY CLASSIFICATION**

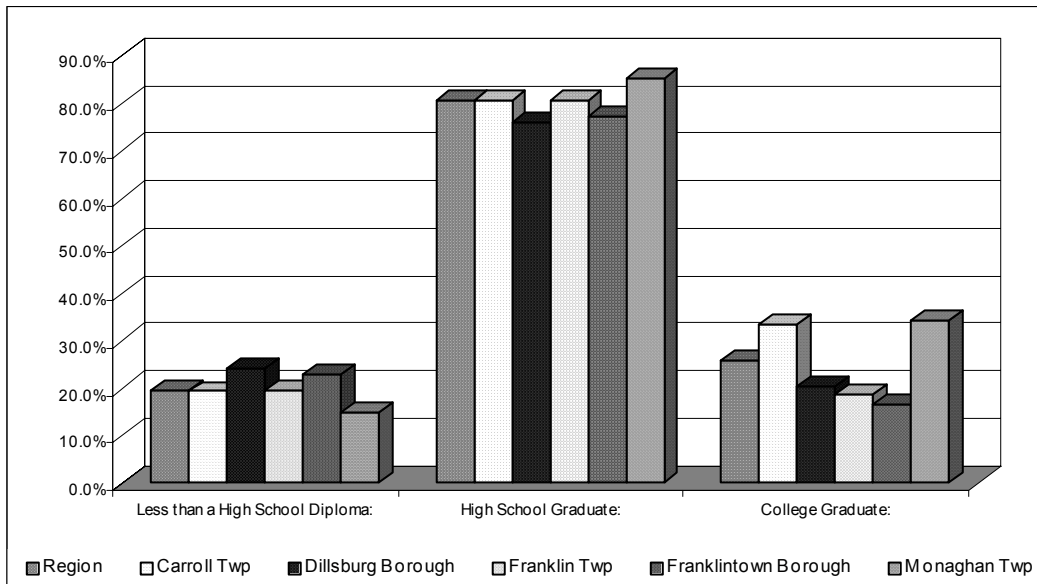


Source: 1990 United States Census of the Population, STF3A.

## Educational Attainment

The educational level of a region has a direct correlation to the wealth and economic well being of the population. Educational attainment has been categorized into three groups: less than a high school diploma, high school graduate and college graduate. Each of the categories represents a percentage of the area's adults, aged 25 or older. Figure 1-8 illustrates educational attainment levels for each municipality.

**FIGURE 1 – 8**  
**1990 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - PERSONS AGED 25 AND OLDER**



Source: 1990 United States Census of the Population, STF3A.

In both Carroll and Monaghan Townships one in three (33.3% and 34.1%, respectively) people aged 25 and older had a college diploma. The statistics here are biased towards those municipalities with a younger adult population. The expansion of federal and state aid to fund college education and the shift to more skilled labor have prompted more people than ever to seek higher education; hence, if all else held equal, the younger population should have more education.

**Employment Rates**

Another indicator used to assess the socioeconomic condition of an area is the employment rate and size of the civilian labor force. Federal government reports list a 4.2% unemployment rate nationwide as of January 2001. Pennsylvania’s unemployment rates were estimated at 3.8% in December 2000, seasonally adjusted rate to 4.4% (Pennsylvania Labor Market Information Database System – PALMIDS). Regional rates and job sector outlooks are provided by the Center for Workforce Information and Analysis. The following information is paraphrased and excerpted from the *2001 Short-term Industry Forecast* for the south-central region of Pennsylvania.

The South-Central Workforce Investment Area consists of eight counties including Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry and York. These south-central counties comprise one of Pennsylvania’s strongest economic regions. The area has over ten % of the state’s population, civilian labor force and jobs. The economy of Harrisburg MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) has traditionally been centered on the service sector; whereas, York has been focused on the manufacturing sector.

Total non-farm job growth should continue in the region at a reduced rate. The lack of qualified workers has constrained job growth. It is anticipated that job growth will not improve until qualified workers enter the local work force. In 2000, the region’s

unemployment rate fell from 3.8% to 2.9%. This positive indicator masks the true nature of the labor market. Coupled with the decrease in unemployment, the civilian labor force has declined. These two decreases have led to a decrease in overall employment. Elderly populations are retiring and young workers are not taking the jobs.

Industry highlights included the following:

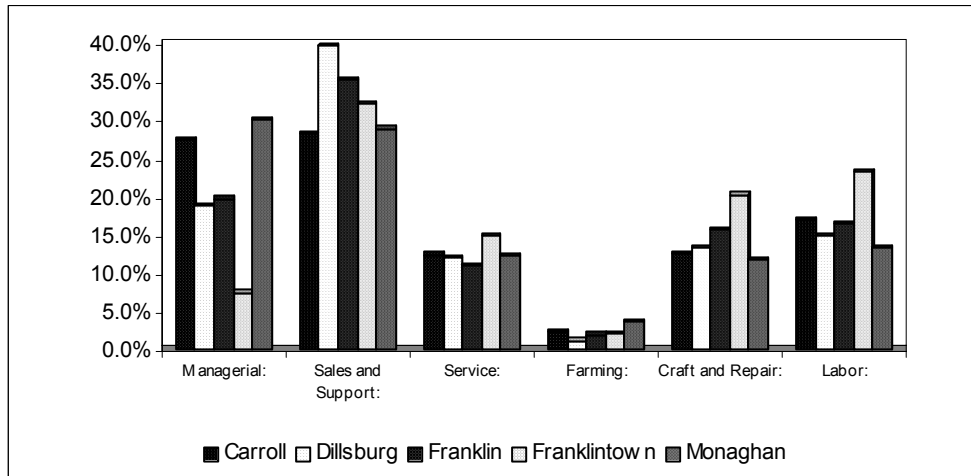
- ❑ *Service-Producing* Industries should have the greatest job growth, construction jobs should increase slightly, but manufacturing will continue to lose jobs.
- ❑ *Trucking and warehousing* has been a growth industry in the region for many years, and it should continue to grow. The region's location and highways have enabled this industry to grow. The opening of the Norfolk and Southern Corporation's inter-modal rail yard in Rutherford (Dauphin County) should fuel continued expansion.
- ❑ *Retail trade* is expected to continue its recent expansion as national restaurant chains continue to penetrate the region.
- ❑ *Business Services*, which includes a variety of industries such as computer services, personnel supply services, and business call centers, will continue to expand.
- ❑ *Health Services*, which is the largest volume sector, should continue its expansion in response to a growing and aging population.
- ❑ *Private education*, another large volume sector is projected to have slow, steady growth.
- ❑ Jobs in *construction* should continue to expand as the industry responds to increased demand from both private housing and commercial buildings.
- ❑ *Government* is expected to have little job growth, but may have increased openings as employees retire.
- ❑ *Manufacturing* jobs are projected to decline slightly, but this is another sector where job openings could be created as employees retire. The largest sectors (food and kindred products, industrial machinery, electronic equipment, and printing and publishing) should not experience job losses.

### **Employment by Industry**

The Census Bureau collects data concerning industry and further refines it into two sub-categories: manufacturing and service. These two industry sub-categories help describe the industrial character of a region. The data include all persons aged 16 and older. Generally, service-oriented industry requires a higher level of education and pays a higher income than manufacturing industry.

According to 1990 data in Table 1–3, 6,306 people resided in the region and were over the age of 16. Of those people, 12.9% were in the manufacturing industry and 29.6% were in the service industry. Carroll and Franklin Township combined for 62.5% of the region's total population aged sixteen and older and they comprised two-thirds (63.3%) of the manufacturing industry's employees and 64.1% of the service industry's employees.

**FIGURE 1 – 9  
1990 OCCUPATION BY SECTOR**



Source: 1990 United States Census of the Population, STF3A.

**Occupations by Sector**

The distribution of occupations by sector of persons 16 years and over is shown on Figure 1-9. Six occupational categories are described: managerial, sales and support, service, farming, craft and repair, and labor.

In general, the region may have been described as sales and support and managerial oriented. Within the region in 1990, two of the six sectors demonstrated diversity in municipal occupational sectors, as Table 1-3 and Figure 1-9 illustrate. One sector includes the managerial sector that ranged from a low of 7.4% in Franklinton Borough to a high of 30.1% in Monaghan Township. The second occupational sector that demonstrated some variance was the sales and support sector. A low of 28.3% in Carroll Township and a high of 39.8% in Dillsburg Borough were reported for sales and support.

The region’s municipalities otherwise had similar percentages of workers aged 16 and older in service, farming, craft and repair and labor sectors; with the exception of Franklinton Borough which had higher percentages of workers aged 16 or older in craft and repair and labor sectors.

The Demographic and Socio-economic Summary does not strive to draw specific conclusions regarding the Northern Region of York County, but it presents the demographic figures from the 2000 Census and the socioeconomic data from the last completed census in 1990. This information provides the statistical and factual basis for the exploration of needs, the unfolding of the region’s vision, statement of goals and objectives, and the development of a regional policy and action plan.

**TABLE 1-5  
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR**

STATISTICAL INDICATOR	Region		Carroll Township		Dillsburg Borough		Franklin Township		Franklintown Borough		Monaghan Township	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Employment</b>												
<b>Total Persons</b>	6,306		1,813		1,014		2,124		202		1,153	
<b>% of Region Total</b>				28.8%		16.1%		33.7%		3.2%		18.3%
<b>Manufacturing Industry</b>	811	12.9%	225	12.4%	121	11.9%	289	13.6%	39	19.3%	137	11.9%
<b>% of Region Total</b>				27.7%		14.9%		35.6%		4.8%		16.9%
<b>Service Industry</b>	1,866	29.6%	616	34.0%	254	25.0%	580	27.3%	46	22.8%	370	32.1%
<b>% of Region Total</b>				33.0%		13.6%		31.1%		2.5%		19.8%
<b>Occupation - Total Persons Age 16+</b>	6,306		1,813	28.8%	1,014	16.1%	2,124	33.7%	202	3.2%	1,153	18.3%
<b>Managerial</b>	1,470	23.3%	499	27.5%	191	18.8%	418	19.7%	15	7.4%	347	30.1%
<b>Sales and Support</b>	2,067	32.8%	513	28.3%	404	39.8%	752	35.4%	65	32.2%	333	28.9%
<b>Service</b>	749	11.9%	225	12.4%	122	12.0%	232	10.9%	30	14.9%	141	12.2%
<b>Farming</b>	142	2.2%	44	2.4%	11	1.1%	40	1.9%	4	2.0%	43	3.7%
<b>Craft and Repair</b>	871	13.8%	228	12.6%	135	13.3%	331	15.6%	41	20.3%	135	11.7%
<b>Labor</b>	1,010	16.0%	306	16.9%	151	14.9%	350	16.5%	47	23.3%	155	13.4%

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3.