

## DEMOGRAPHICS and ECONOMIC BASE

### Demographics

Why is the understanding of population demographics important to planning for the growth and development of a community? The demographic composition of a community's population is affected by the geographic, physical and economic character of the community. At the same time, the demographic composition is largely responsible for the manner in which a community develops and grows (or declines) in terms of demand for community facilities and services to meet the specific needs of the changing population, thereby altering the very character of the community.

Take for example the suburbs of New York City and Newark, New Jersey. These two cities, given their location with access to the Atlantic Seaboard and inland areas, historically functioned as the focus for trade and industry for much of the Northeast United States. As the population became more mobile with increased automobile ownership and improved highways, more and more urbanites moved from the city to nearby residential areas and commuted daily to their jobs in the city. As once rural areas developed into suburbs, the demands placed on local governments changed as the population changed. More highways, public water supplies, and public sewage disposal systems were needed. Along with the increasing population came the demand for commercial facilities to meet the retail and service needs of the changing population. In more recent years, the growing suburban areas have witnessed the development of industry and business, which followed the population shift from the cities.

This scenario is, of course, a simple explanation of a complex urban development process that has occurred over the past century. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate that differing and changing populations demand different public and private facilities and services, and the change itself can be initiated and amplified by the specific character of the community undergoing the population change. The example is especially appropriate for Clifton Township and Lehigh Township and the other small communities near the ever-expanding metropolitan areas of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York where population characteristics and land development have been so closely linked to residents leaving metropolitan areas for recreation and relaxation,

construction of vacation homes, and in many cases, permanent residency, in less populated nearby municipalities.

In short, by gaining an understanding of the demographic character of a community and forecasting how the population is likely to change, both in number and composition, local officials can assess the need for additional or different types of public and private facilities and services required to meet the demands of the changing population.

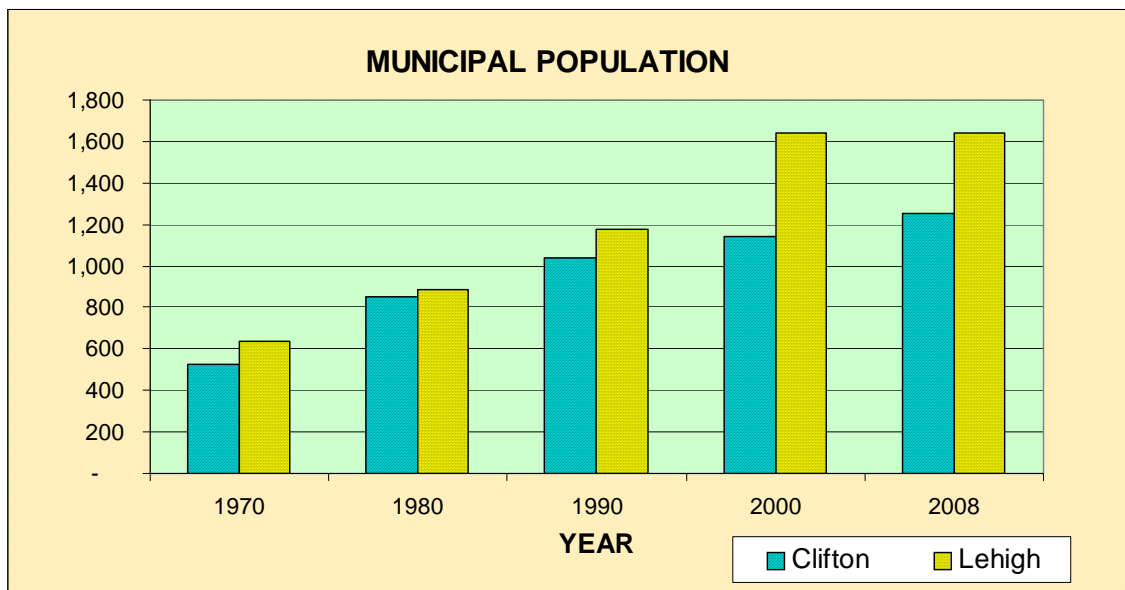
### Historic Population and Recent Trends

The *Historical Population and Growth Table* provides U. S. Census data from 1970 to 2000 for the Planning Area along with that of surrounding municipalities, counties and the Commonwealth. The *Municipal Population Figure* presents a graphic representation of individual Township population growth since 1970. The population of Clifton Township and Lehigh Township has increased steadily since 1970. During the same period, the Lackawanna County population decreased, while Wayne County's increased, although at a rate lower than Lehigh Township. The growth pressure from New Jersey and New York has obviously had more effect in Monroe County and Coolbaugh Township which are just several miles closer to the metropolitan area. The *Population Estimates Table* reports U.S. Census data suggesting that the population in Clifton Township has continued to increase through June 2007 as the Lehigh Township population stabilized.

POPULATION ESTIMATES (U.S. CENSUS )			
MUNICIPALITY	2000	July 1 2008	00-08
	Clifton Township	1,139	1,256
Lehigh Township	1,639	1,640	0.1%
Total	2,778	2,896	4.2%
Lackawanna County	213,295	209,408	-1.8%
Wayne County	47,722	52,016	9.0%
PA (1,000's)	12,281	12,448	1.4%

Note: Detailed demographic information for Clifton Township and Lehigh Township is provided at the end of this Section.

HISTORICAL POPULATION AND GROWTH RATES (U. S. CENSUS)							
MUNICIPALITY	1970	1980	1990	80-90	2000	90-00	70-00
Clifton Twp	526	855	1,041	21.8%	1,139	9.4%	116.5%
Lehigh Twp	637	884	1,178	33.3%	1,639	39.1%	157.3%
Total	1,163	1,739	2,219	27.6%	2,778	25.2%	138.9%
Covington Twp	1,460	1,858	2,055	10.6%	1,994	-3.0%	36.6%
Scranton	103,564	88,117	81,805	-7.2%	76,415	-6.6%	-26.2%
Spring Brook Twp	1,577	2,144	2,097	-2.2%	2,367	12.9%	50.1%
Thornhurst Twp	167	326	486	49.1%	798	64.2%	377.8%
Lackawanna Co	234,107	227,908	219,039	-3.9%	213,295	-2.6%	-8.9%
Dreher Twp	705	743	1,022	37.6%	1,280	25.2%	81.6%
Honesdale Boro	5,224	5,128	4,972	-3.0%	4,874	-2.0%	-6.7%
Sterling Twp	576	730	974	33.4%	1,251	28.4%	117.2%
Wayne County	29,581	35,237	39,944	13.4%	47,722	19.5%	61.3%
Coolbaugh Twp	1,626	3,993	6,756	69.2%	15,205	125.1%	835.1%
Monroe Co	45,422	69,409	95,709	37.9%	138,687	44.9%	205.3%
PA (1,000's)	11,758	11,856	11,883	0.2%	12,281	3.3%	4.4%



The population increase beginning in 1970 may reflect the larger trend of migration from urban areas to rural areas, and the conversion of second homes to permanent residences, in many cases by retirees. Given the relatively small base population, it is obvious that most of this population increase resulted from people moving into the community rather than from natural increase, that is more births than deaths. As a point of comparison, Honesdale Borough declined in population during the same period. Another good example of this is in the nearby Lackawanna Valley where the City of Scranton and the many Boroughs spanning the Lackawanna River have declined in population while the rural townships in Lackawanna County are experiencing sustained growth.

Certainly, national and regional economic conditions can also be expected to either stimulate or inhibit the short term development patterns of the region. In short, the population dynamics of a community are dependent on a number of interrelated factors including location, relationship to the region, the economy, community character, the availability of community facilities such as sewage disposal and the transportation network. Given the Planning Area’s geographic location in close proximity to the greater metropolitan economic trading area, its quality natural environment and small town character, and the regional highway network, continued growth is certain.

LAND AREA & POPULATION DENSITY (U. S. CENSUS)			
	2008	sq. mi.	persons per sq mi
Clifton Township	1,256	19.3	65.1
Lehigh Township	1,640	11.8	139.0
Total	2,896	31.1	93.1
Lackawanna Co	209,408	458.8	456.4
Wayne Co	52,016	729.4	71.3
PA (Pop - 1,000's)	12,448	44,819.6	277.7

**Population Density**

As the population of the area continues to increase, the population density will, obviously, also continue to increase. Nevertheless, the Clifton-Lehigh Planning Area will certainly remain rural for many years even with continued strong growth rates. Population density in Clifton Township is substantially lower than lackawanna County as a whole owing to the very high

density in its cities and boroughs. In contrast, population density in Lehigh Township is almost double that in Wayne County where many northern municipalities have very low population density, Buckingham Township and Scott Township with about fifteen persons per square mile for example.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS CLIFTON TOWNSHIP			
2000 Census Population		1139	
Projected Population			
10-Year Projected Growth Rate	Year 2005	Year 2010	Year 2020
5%	1,167	1,197	1,226
10%	1,196	1,256	1,316
20%	1,253	1,378	1,503
POPULATION PROJECTIONS LEHIGH TOWNSHIP			
2000 Census Population		1639	
Projected Population			
10-Year Projected Growth Rate	Year 2005	Year 2010	Year 2020
5%	1,680	1,722	1,764
10%	1,721	1,807	1,893
20%	1,803	1,983	2,163

**Population Projections**

The *Population Projections Table* provides a forecast of population based on several growth rates. The stabilized population in Lehigh Township suggested by the 2008 Census estimate is counterintuitive given the Township’s location and potential conversion of existing vacation homes to full-time residences. The forecasts suggest that the Planning Area population in 2020 could range from 3,000 to 3,300 persons. Planning Area population density would increase from 96 to 106 persons per square mile at the higher Year 2020 estimate. As noted earlier, the Planning Area and both of the Townships will remain rural even with continuing high population growth rates. Much of the population is concentrated in the Big Bass Lakes Community and other residential subdivisions while thousands of acres remain undeveloped.

The real issue is: *How will the Planning Area manage growth in order to maintain the quality rural lifestyle?* The Planning Area’s population is expected to increase at a rate significantly higher than the Commonwealth.

Although the real number of new residents is not that great, it will nevertheless, result in more and more demand for community facilities and services and housing. Increased housing demands will support the continuation of the historical trend of converting open land with the platting of new lots.

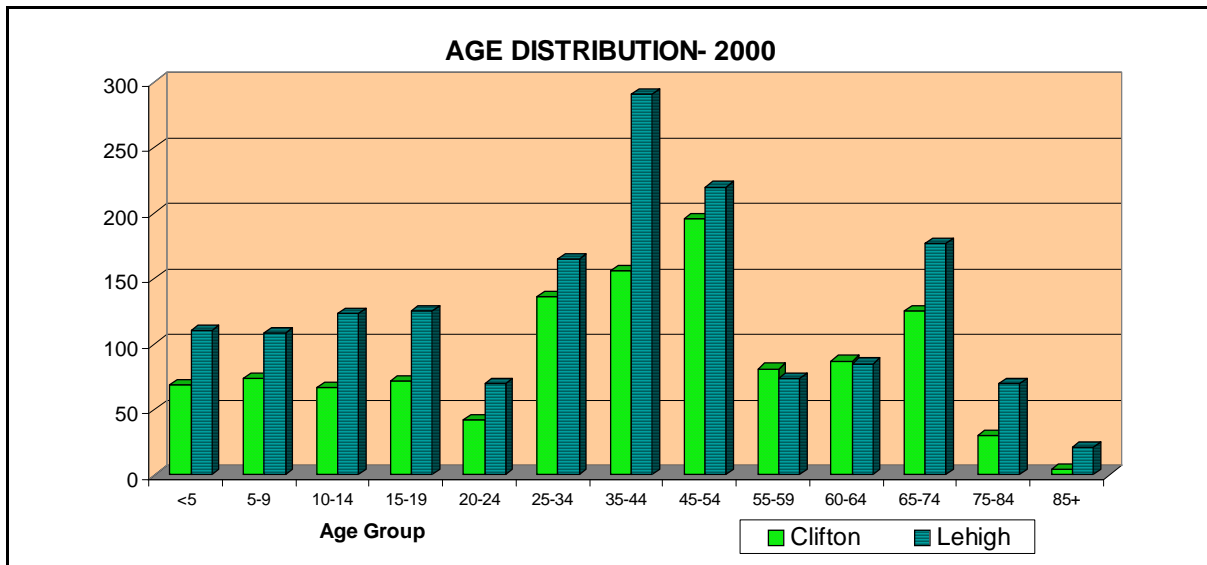
However, changing conditions in nearby and regional communities may result in greater population increases in the two Townships. More residents of the Lackawanna Valley may relocate to the Planning Area and the ever increasing development pressure from New Jersey and New York may move beyond Monroe County. The long anticipated passenger rail service between Scranton and New York City via Hoboken, New Jersey, with its route through the Planning Area would dramatically change the population growth formula.

**Age of Population**

The age of a community's population is important in terms of the types of community facilities and services which must be provided. Many of the services which are age dependant are provided by public entities other than the Townships. For example, the number of children determines the size and type of educational facilities and services provided by the school district, while an aging population will require more social services from county and state agencies.

The *Age Distribution Table* includes age data for the two Townships and State; the *Age Groups - Year 2000 Figure* provides an illustration; and the *Age Cohorts Comparison Table* reports the changes between 1990 and 2000. A comparison of the Planning Area distribution to the State finds no real significant differences but several items are worthy of note.

AGE DISTRIBUTION (U. S. CENSUS 2000)					
Age	Clifton		Lehigh		PA
	#	%	#	%	%
< 5	69	6.1%	110	6.7%	5.9%
5-9	74	6.5%	108	6.6%	6.7%
10-14	67	5.9%	123	7.5%	7.0%
15-19	72	6.3%	125	7.6%	6.9%
20-24	42	3.7%	70	4.3%	6.1%
25-34	136	11.9%	165	10.1%	12.7%
35-44	156	13.7%	291	17.8%	15.9%
45-54	196	17.2%	220	13.4%	13.9%
55-59	81	7.1%	74	4.5%	5.0%
60-64	87	7.6%	85	5.2%	4.2%
65-74	125	11.0%	177	10.8%	7.9%
75-84	30	2.6%	70	4.3%	5.8%
85+	4	0.4%	21	1.3%	1.9%
Total	1,139	100.0%	1639	100.0%	100.0%
Male	576	50.6%	833	50.8%	48.3%
Female	563	49.4%	806	49.2%	51.7%
Median age	41.9	--	39.0	--	38.0
18 and over	888	78.0%	1202	73.3%	76.2%
Male	442	38.8%	604	36.9%	36.1%
Female	446	39.2%	598	36.5%	40.1%
21 and over	853	74.9%	1153	70.3%	72.0%
62 and over	217	19.1%	329	20.1%	18.1%
65 and over	159	14.0%	268	16.4%	15.6%
Male	78	6.8%	137	8.4%	6.2%
Female	81	7.1%	131	8.0%	9.4%



The proportion of young adults (20-24) in the Planning Area as a whole is somewhat lower than the Commonwealth, perhaps reflecting a dearth of job opportunities in the area for recent college graduates. The proportion of 45-54 year olds in Clifton Township is somewhat higher than in Lehigh Township and the State, the reason for which is not clear. In both Planning Area Townships the proportion of recently retired individuals is higher than the State. The *Age Cohorts Comparison Table* shows that the proportion of seniors in Clifton Township increased somewhat between 1990 and 2000, while in Lehigh Township, the proportion decreased significantly while the proportion of working adults increased. The Lehigh change is most likely a result of the conversion of vacation homes to residences of families whose bread winners are commuting to work.

It is also important to remember that as the proportions change, the actual numbers of individuals in each age group are increasing, which translates into demand for facilities and services. In addition to the demand for more dwelling units and building lots, the increase in the number of younger families and children in the population results in more demand on the school system and for such community facilities as ball fields and playgrounds. More seniors means increased demand for health and social services. Local officials must continue to assess the range of community facilities and services required to meet the needs of the changing population, and working together to provide the facilities is a good means of using local resources efficiently.

AGE COHORTS COMPARISON (U.S. CENSUS)				
1990				
Age	Clifton		Lehigh	
	#	%	#	%
< 18	275	26.4%	277	23.5%
18-64	663	63.7%	213	18.1%
65+	103	9.9%	688	58.4%
Total	1,041	100.0%	1,178	100.0%
2000				
Age	Clifton		Lehigh	
	#	%	#	%
< 18	251	22.0%	437	26.7%
18-64	729	64.0%	934	57.0%
65+	159	14.0%	268	16.4%
Total	1,139	100.0%	1,639	100.0%

**Seasonal Housing**

In 2000, the U. S. Census counted 2,316 housing units in the Clifton-Lehigh Planning Area which were used seasonally or for recreational use, accounting for about two-thirds of the total units in the Planning Area. (See the *Seasonal, Permanent and Peak Population Table*.) Although this proportion is much higher than the Commonwealth, it is consistent with many other Pocono region townships, yet considerably higher than the Wayne County proportion, and tremendously higher than the Lackawanna County proportion. The vacation home subdivisions in the Planning Area have obviously long been an important part of the local community. In terms of future planning, the seasonal

SEASONAL, PERMANENT AND PEAK POPULATION (U.S. CENSUS)							
	1990	2000					
	# 2nd homes	Total Housing Units	% 2nd homes	# 2nd homes	Permanent population	Estimated peak 2nd Home population	Estimated peak population. (2nd+perm)
Clifton Township	507	1,047	52.8%	553	1,139	1,659	2,798
Lehigh Township	1,782	2,454	71.8%	1,763	1,639	5,289	6,928
Total	2,289	3,501	66.2%	2,316	2,778	6,948	9,726
Lackawanna County	1,582	95,362	2.0%	1,915	213,295	5,745	219,040
Wayne County	11,938	30,593	35.5%	10,855	47,722	32,565	80,287

population effects on the two Townships are reflected in increased seasonal traffic and the potential for the conversion of vacation homes from seasonal use to full-time residency, and the associated increase in permanent population. The proportion of seasonal homes in Wayne County as a whole remains extremely high compared to the State, and in fact, is one of the highest proportions in the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, Census data reveals a decrease in the number of seasonal units between 1990 and 2000 in Lehigh township and Wayne County, documenting common knowledge that many second home owners are settling full-time. However, in the Clifton Township the number of second homes continued to increase between 1990 and 2000, and more than one-fourth of the second homes in Lackawanna County are found in Clifton Township.

**Seasonal Population**

As noted earlier, the second home population in the Planning Area is important for two reasons. First, the seasonal population, which is greatest in the summer, places increased demands on community facilities and services; and second, the current seasonal population is a good indicator of future permanent population.

The results of a survey of second home owners conducted in 1990 as part of the *Pike County Comprehensive Plan* by Community Planning and Management, LLC, found that the average visitation rate to second homes was 3.3 persons. A similar study conducted by Shepstone Management Company in 1994 as part of the *Wayne County Comprehensive Plan* yielded a similar result, with the average size of a second home household reported at 3.34 persons. Although these studies are somewhat dated, the results can provide a measure of the peak second home population.

Applying a conservative household size of three persons to the number of second homes in the Planning Area results in an estimated peak population of approximately 9,700 persons -- a number which could be reached on a busy summer weekend when visitation rates and guest numbers are the highest. (See the *Seasonal, Permanent and Peak Population Table*.)

MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (U.S. CENSUS)		
	1990	2000
	Minutes	
Clifton Township	23	32
Lehigh Township	21	33
Lackawanna County	17	20
Wayne County	20	26
PA	23	25

**Travel Time to Work**

The *Mean Travel Time to Work Table* shows that working residents of the Clifton-Lehigh Planning Area travel longer than the average of the residents of each County and the Commonwealth. This is not surprising given the relative few employers in the two Townships. Planning Area travel time to work registered a substantial increase between 1990 and 2000, perhaps a reflection of relocated families who maintain employment in metropolitan areas. The local travel times can be compared to Pike County's mean travel time of 46 minutes which is reported by the 2000 Census as the highest in the State; and, Lehman Township's 60 minutes as the highest in the Country. Unlike Pike County, the Planning Area has not experienced the tremendous influx of permanent residences with working members of the household commuting to nearby New Jersey and New York.

MUNICIPAL IMMIGRATION (U. S. CENSUS 2000)				
	Clifton		Lehigh	
	#	%	#	%
Residence in 1995				
persons 5 years +	1,082	100.0%	1,532	100.0%
lived in same house	637	58.9%	1000	65.3%
lived in different house in US	436	40.3%	530	34.6%
same county	168	15.5%	159	10.4%
different county	268	24.8%	371	24.2%
same state	95	8.8%	214	14.0%
different state	173	16.0%	157	10.2%
out of country	9	0.8%	2	0.1%

### **Municipal Immigration**

As shown in the *Municipal Immigration Table*, the 2000 Census provides insight into the origin of the increase in population in the Planning Area by identifying where residents resided in 1995. Only five years before 2000, some 40% to 45% percent of the residents in the two Townships five years of age or older did not reside in the same house. Most of these residents moved to their new Township of residence from a different county, with a higher proportion in Clifton township originating from out of state. In terms of future land use planning and need for additional facilities and services, it is obvious that the planning area is an attractive place to live and has been attracting new residents not only from within the County and Pennsylvania, but from different states. The increase in population over the past 30 years suggests that this is a long term trend and, given the Planning Area's attractive residential lifestyle, the trend is expected to continue.

### **Economic Base**

This section focuses on defining with the best available information, the Planning Area's economic base, how it differs from the regional economy, and what can be expected in the future. Clearly, the economy of the Clifton-Lehigh community is inextricably linked with the economy of the two Counties and region as evidenced by the data in the *Employment Table*. Although the proportion of employment in the various categories will likely have shifted somewhat in the next ten years as the regional employment market changed, the continued paucity of large employers within the Townships, suggests that

most workers will continue to be employed outside the Townships.

### **Employment**

The extent of the local economy can be considered in terms of the types of businesses, industries, service establishments, home occupations and other concerns which generate income and provide employment. Institutional and government employment, although not generating income in terms of production because tax dollars fuel their operation, can also be important to employers in the local economy. The workforce in the Planning Area is categorized by industry, occupation and class of worker and is compared to Lackawanna County and Wayne County and the State in the *Employment by Sector and Job Type Table*. (See also the *Employment by Industry Figure*.)

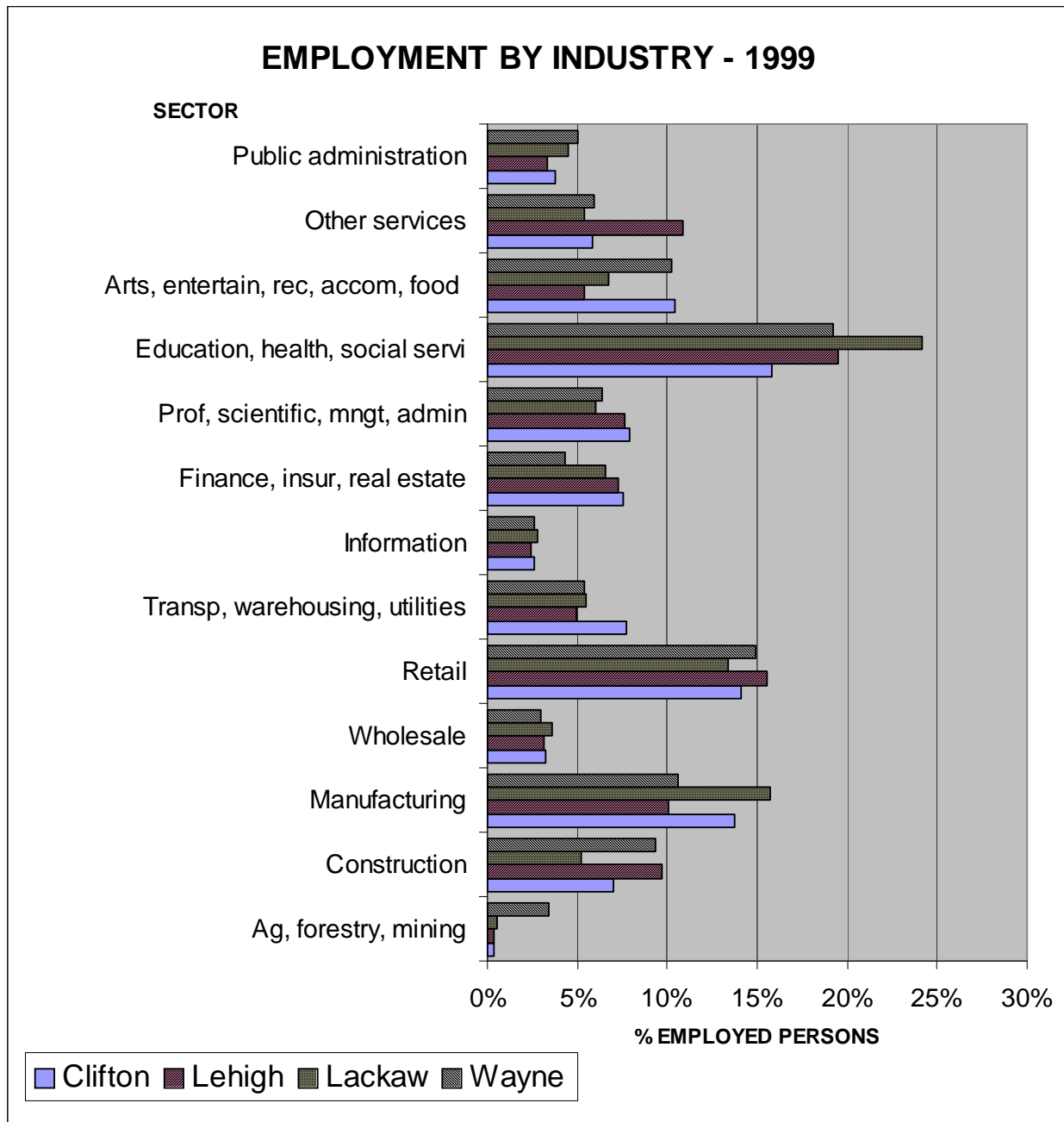
It is important to note the data reflects where the residents work and not the types of jobs available in the planning area. This provides further documentation of the importance of the region to the local economy. Working residents of the Townships have the opportunity to be employed in a wide variety of fields, although employment opportunities within the Townships are somewhat limited. The predominate employment sectors for workers from the Townships are *education, health and social services, retail and manufacturing*.

In addition, one must also consider home occupations which, in this era of increasing service business and electronic information transfer, often play a hidden yet significant role in local economies. Although the

number of home occupations cannot be determined with any real accuracy, in all likelihood many inconspicuous home occupations are being conducted in the area. The 2000 Census reported almost 60 self-employed and unpaid family workers in the Planning

Area. Unfortunately, the specific economic impact of those *hidden* employees in home occupations is difficult to assess, but income generated in the home does contribute significantly to the local economy.

EMPLOYMENT (U. S. CENSUS 2000)							
	Clifton		Lehigh		Lacawa	Wayne	PA
# employed persons 16 years +	531		672		96,290	20,222	5,653,500
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Ag, forestry, mining	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	0.5%	3.4%	1.3%
Construction	37	7.0%	65	9.7%	5.2%	9.3%	6.0%
Manufacturing	73	13.7%	68	10.1%	15.7%	10.6%	16.0%
Wholesale	17	3.2%	21	3.1%	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%
Retail	75	14.1%	104	15.5%	13.4%	14.9%	12.1%
Transportation, warehousing, utilities	41	7.7%	33	4.9%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%
Information	14	2.6%	16	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	40	7.5%	49	7.3%	6.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Professional, scientific, mngt, admin, waste mngt	42	7.9%	51	7.6%	6.0%	6.4%	8.5%
Education, health, social services	84	15.8%	131	19.5%	24.2%	19.2%	21.9%
Arts, entertain, recreation, accommodations, food	55	10.4%	36	5.4%	6.7%	10.2%	7.0%
Other services	31	5.8%	73	10.9%	5.4%	5.9%	4.8%
Public administration	20	3.8%	22	3.3%	4.5%	5.0%	4.2%
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Management, professional and related	123	23.2%	200	29.8%	29.6%	26.8%	32.6%
Service	104	19.6%	93	13.8%	15.6%	17.4%	14.8%
Sales and office	138	26.0%	183	27.2%	29.1%	24.7%	27.0%
Farming, fishing, forestry	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%
Construction, extraction, maintenance	58	10.9%	88	13.1%	8.2%	13.3%	8.9%
Production, transportation, material moving	106	20.0%	108	16.1%	17.4%	16.8%	16.3%
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Private wage and salary	450	84.7%	587	87.4%	81.9%	76.1%	72.1%
Government	50	9.4%	58	8.6%	12.0%	12.7%	11.3%
Self-employed (not incorporated)	29	5.5%	23	3.4%	5.8%	10.7%	6.0%
Unpaid family workers	2	0.4%	4	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%



**Income Levels**

Income levels reported by the U.S. Census for the Planning Area residents are compared to County and State levels in the *Income Levels Table* and the *Household Income Figure*. As a whole, Lehigh Township residents in 1999 had lower per capita incomes and median household incomes levels than Clifton Township and the State, and Clifton Township income exceed that of the Commonwealth. However, each Township has residents with a wide range of incomes.

**Poverty Status**

Poverty status is another good indicator of the viability of an area’s economy. The *Poverty Status Table* provides details on the poverty status of the Townships, Counties and State. The 2000 Census reported a total of 278 persons in the Townships living below the poverty level, which as proportions was somewhat lower than each respective County and the Commonwealth.

INCOME LEVELS (U. S. CENSUS)							
Income	Clifton		Lehigh		Lackaw	Wayne	PA
Per capita - 1989	\$9,856		\$11,942		\$12,358	\$11,257	\$14,068
Per capita - 1999	\$22,142		\$15,910		\$18,710	\$16,977	\$20,880
Median household - 1989	\$25,521		\$26,563		\$24,816	\$24,912	\$29,069
Median household - 1999	\$41,184		\$35,302		\$34,438	\$34,082	\$40,106
<b>1999 - Households with income of</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
less than \$10,000	34	7.5%	69	10.9%	11.6%	10.1%	9.7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22	4.8%	32	5.0%	9.4%	8.7%	7.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41	9.0%	135	21.3%	15.8%	17.3%	13.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	90	19.8%	78	12.3%	13.9%	15.1%	13.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	94	20.7%	124	19.5%	17.0%	19.6%	16.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	91	20.0%	140	22.0%	17.4%	17.7%	19.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	8.2%	27	4.3%	7.9%	6.0%	9.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	22	4.8%	22	3.5%	4.7%	3.5%	6.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15	3.3%	5	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%
\$200,000 or more	8	1.8%	3	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%
<b># reporting households</b>	454	-	635	-	-	-	-

POVERTY STATUS (U. S. CENSUS)				
	1989 Persons Below Poverty Level		1999 Persons Below Poverty Level	
	#	%	#	%
Clifton	83	8.8%	104	9.1%
Lehigh	107	9.1%	174	10.7%
Total	190	--	278	--
Lackawanna	22,710	10.7%	21,802	10.6%
Wayne	4,383	11.3%	5,192	11.3%
PA (1,000's)	1,284	11.1%	1,304	11.0%

**Regional Economy and Tax Consequences**

Similar to most other rural communities, Planning Area residents rely to a great extent on the regional market for employment. A concern raised by this reliance on employment outside the Planning Area is the effect on the local tax base. Typically, industry and business pay a significant proportion of local taxes which support local facilities and services required to meet the needs of the entire community. If local land use evolves more and more to residential, without an increase in commercial uses, the tax burden on the individual residential property owner will grow because the demand and cost for services increases. An expansion of the commercial base can help relieve the burden on residential properties of the cost of needed facilities and services. In addition, as more commercial facilities are developed in the Townships, residents will purchase more of their consumer goods at local businesses.

Another means of minimizing costs of community services and facilities is to preserve agricultural, forest and other open land. These lands generate little demand for services and make a positive net contribution to tax coffers. Fortunately, in terms of services provided by Lackawanna County and Wayne County and the North Pocono School District, the tax burden is spread beyond the boundaries of the Townships across the greater market area where business and industry comprise a larger part of the land use mix.

### **Future Considerations**

A number of questions are key to the future economic base of the Clifton-Lehigh Planning Area. Should Township officials and residents be content with the level of commercial development in these two municipalities, encourage more residential development in the place of commercial development, and rely more on the regional economy? What are the tax consequences of residential development and associated demand for facilities and services without commercial development to broaden the tax base? Should the Townships encourage economic development to improve the tax base and what are the environmental and community character consequences of economic development? If economic development is important, what type of development is desired -- retail and service establishments, attraction of industry, self-reliant (home occupations, cooperatives), or a combination of strategies? If internal economic development is not the priority, what can Township officials and residents do to strengthen the regional economy and reinforce the tax base which supports services provided to planning area residents by the School District and County?

In recent years the economic development community has posited the idea of *sustainable* economic development. The authors of *Rural Environmental Planning For Sustainable Communities* suggest that:

*A sustainable local economy is one that maintains mutually beneficial and equitable relationships internally, that is, within the community, and externally, with the larger society and economy. A healthy rural economy is able to change and renew itself through expansion and through spinoff activities based on existing resources and production. As the economy becomes more sustainable, investment funds increase along with local control of technology.*

*Because each rural region is unique, development strategies differ. The distinctive attributes and comparative advantages of rural communities provide starting points for people to gain fresh perspective on the kinds of goods and services that could be produced to create unique economic roles for their own communities.*

*Rural communities have what most people value - a cleaner environment, scenic vistas, distinctive ethnic cultures and lifestyles, folk arts and folkways - and herein lies the opportunity for rural residents to improve their economies. Exploiting the differences between rural and urban communities means applying rural standards to growth, land use, commercial zoning, and conservation. It also means applying rural standards to the selection of economic development strategies. For example, when a community adopts a plan advocating more beds for tourists, the plan may recommend the development of a network bed and breakfasts rather than supporting the recruitment of a national motel chain. If recreational tourism is part of an adopted plan, one strategy could be to implement low-impact recreational development, leaving scenic and wild areas undisturbed rather than encouraging large-scale resorts and condominiums with their accompanying commercial centers.*

*Creating an economic development strategy with the potential to conserve resources, increase local productivity, and equitably distribute the benefits is an art as well as a science. The science lies in inventorying basic building materials and designing the appropriate strategy. The art involves creativity incorporating the elements of sustainable economic development in the design. These elements are as follows:*

1. *Emphasizing human development. Development of human skills and talent fosters a competitive economy through the creation of new products, services, and production technologies.*
2. *Expanding local control of resources. The human community depends on sustainable use of land, water, and natural resources.*
3. *Increasing internal investment capacity. Residents need capital to underwrite business start-ups and expansions.*

*4. Changing economic and social structures to increase opportunity and reduce dependency. An economy cannot develop with social and economic structures that prolong poverty and underemployment.*

*These four elements are not only key components in a development strategy, they are also an evaluation tool - a way to measure a proposed strategy or to assess an economy moving toward sustainability.*

As is the case with most growth and development issues facing Clifton Township and Lehigh Township, taking a regional approach to economic development will provide the greatest opportunity for sustaining the local and regional economic well-being. Local officials should monitor and participate in county economic development efforts and make economic considerations one of the key elements of cooperation for the two municipalities.

#### **Demographic Profiles**

The following *demographic profiles* are taken from the Year 2000 Census and are intended to provide the full details about the permanent population characteristics of the Planning Area.

**Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Clifton township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,139</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male.....	576	50.6	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	10	0.9
Female.....	563	49.4	Mexican.....	1	0.1
Under 5 years.....	69	6.1	Puerto Rican.....	3	0.3
5 to 9 years.....	74	6.5	Cuban.....	1	0.1
10 to 14 years.....	67	5.9	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	5	0.4
15 to 19 years.....	72	6.3	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,129	99.1
20 to 24 years.....	42	3.7	White alone.....	1,109	97.4
25 to 34 years.....	136	11.9	<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>		
35 to 44 years.....	156	13.7	<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,139</b>	<b>100.0</b>
45 to 54 years.....	196	17.2	In households.....	1,139	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	81	7.1	Householder.....	452	39.7
60 to 64 years.....	87	7.6	Spouse.....	282	24.8
65 to 74 years.....	125	11.0	Child.....	314	27.6
75 to 84 years.....	30	2.6	Own child under 18 years.....	232	20.4
85 years and over.....	4	0.4	Other relatives.....	45	4.0
Median age (years).....	41.9	(X)	Under 18 years.....	15	1.3
18 years and over.....	888	78.0	Nonrelatives.....	46	4.0
Male.....	442	38.8	Unmarried partner.....	31	2.7
Female.....	446	39.2	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	853	74.9	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	217	19.1	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	159	14.0	<b>HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE</b>		
Male.....	78	6.8	<b>Total households</b> .....	<b>452</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female.....	81	7.1	Family households (families).....	347	76.8
<b>RACE</b>			With own children under 18 years.....	127	28.1
One race.....	1,136	99.7	Married-couple family.....	282	62.4
White.....	1,116	98.0	With own children under 18 years.....	90	19.9
Black or African American.....	4	0.4	Female householder, no husband present.....	44	9.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	2	0.2	With own children under 18 years.....	30	6.6
Asian.....	11	1.0	Nonfamily households.....	105	23.2
Asian Indian.....	1	0.1	Householder living alone.....	83	18.4
Chinese.....	5	0.4	Householder 65 years and over.....	35	7.7
Filipino.....	1	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	139	30.8
Japanese.....	1	0.1	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	123	27.2
Korean.....	1	0.1	Average household size.....	2.52	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	2.85	(X)
Other Asian <sup>1</sup> .....	2	0.2	<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>1,047</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	452	43.2
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	595	56.8
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	occasional use.....	553	52.8
Some other race.....	3	0.3	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.2	(X)
Two or more races.....	3	0.3	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	6.3	(X)
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</b> <sup>3</sup>			<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
White.....	1,119	98.2	<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>452</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Black or African American.....	5	0.4	Owner-occupied housing units.....	392	86.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	3	0.3	Renter-occupied housing units.....	60	13.3
Asian.....	12	1.1	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.49	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.68	(X)
Some other race.....	3	0.3			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

<sup>2</sup> Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

<sup>3</sup> In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

**Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Clifton township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>			<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,152</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Nursery school, preschool.....	26	11.4	Native.....	1,104	95.8
Kindergarten.....	18	7.9	Born in United States.....	1,094	95.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8).....	103	45.0	State of residence.....	664	57.6
High school (grades 9-12).....	51	22.3	Different state.....	430	37.3
College or graduate school.....	31	13.5	Born outside United States.....	10	0.9
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			Foreign born.....	48	4.2
<b>Population 25 years and over</b> .....			Entered 1990 to March 2000.....	15	1.3
Less than 9th grade.....	32	3.9	Naturalized citizen.....	23	2.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	114	13.8	Not a citizen.....	25	2.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	323	39.0	<b>REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN</b>		
Some college, no degree.....	172	20.8	<b>Total (excluding born at sea)</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Associate degree.....	53	6.4	Europe.....	26	54.2
Bachelor's degree.....	94	11.4	Asia.....	18	37.5
Graduate or professional degree.....	40	4.8	Africa.....	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	82.4	(X)	Oceania.....	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	16.2	(X)	Latin America.....	4	8.3
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			Northern America.....	-	-
<b>Population 15 years and over</b> .....			<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>		
Never married.....	208	22.1	<b>Population 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>1,082</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Now married, except separated.....	610	64.9	English only.....	1,008	93.2
Separated.....	10	1.1	Language other than English.....	74	6.8
Widowed.....	46	4.9	Speak English less than "very well".....	22	2.0
Female.....	39	4.1	Spanish.....	4	0.4
Divorced.....	66	7.0	Speak English less than "very well".....	-	-
Female.....	48	5.1	Other Indo-European languages.....	52	4.8
<b>GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS</b>			Speak English less than "very well".....	9	0.8
<b>Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years</b> .....			Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	16	1.5
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	12	54.5	Speak English less than "very well".....	11	1.0
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>			<b>ANCESTRY (single or multiple)</b>		
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b> .....			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,152</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Civilian veterans.....	151	16.8	<i>Total ancestries reported</i> .....	<i>1,536</i>	<i>133.3</i>
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>			Arab.....	2	0.2
<b>Population 5 to 20 years</b> .....			Czech <sup>1</sup> .....	23	2.0
With a disability.....	6	2.7	Danish.....	3	0.3
<b>Population 21 to 64 years</b> .....			Dutch.....	39	3.4
With a disability.....	150	21.2	English.....	94	8.2
Percent employed.....	41.3	(X)	French (except Basque) <sup>1</sup> .....	25	2.2
No disability.....	557	78.8	French Canadian <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-
Percent employed.....	73.2	(X)	German.....	377	32.7
<b>Population 65 years and over</b> .....			Greek.....	2	0.2
With a disability.....	45	28.8	Hungarian.....	10	0.9
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1995</b>			Irish <sup>1</sup> .....	276	24.0
<b>Population 5 years and over</b> .....			Italian.....	184	16.0
Same house in 1995.....	637	58.9	Lithuanian.....	10	0.9
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	436	40.3	Norwegian.....	11	1.0
Same county.....	168	15.5	Polish.....	189	16.4
Different county.....	268	24.8	Portuguese.....	-	-
Same state.....	95	8.8	Russian.....	31	2.7
Different state.....	173	16.0	Scotch-Irish.....	7	0.6
Elsewhere in 1995.....	9	0.8	Scottish.....	17	1.5
			Slovak.....	12	1.0
			Subsaharan African.....	-	-
			Swedish.....	11	1.0
			Swiss.....	9	0.8
			Ukrainian.....	11	1.0
			United States or American.....	32	2.8
			Welsh.....	52	4.5
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups).....	3	0.3
			Other ancestries.....	106	9.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Clifton township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>			<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
<b>Population 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>927</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Households</b> .....	<b>454</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In labor force .....	561	60.5	Less than \$10,000 .....	34	7.5
Civilian labor force .....	561	60.5	\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	22	4.8
Employed .....	531	57.3	\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	41	9.0
Unemployed .....	30	3.2	\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	90	19.8
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.3	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	94	20.7
Armed Forces .....	-	-	\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	91	20.0
Not in labor force .....	366	39.5	\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	37	8.1
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	22	4.8
In labor force .....	244	51.5	\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	15	3.3
Civilian labor force .....	244	51.5	\$200,000 or more .....	8	1.8
Employed .....	236	49.8	Median household income (dollars) .....	41,184	(X)
<b>Own children under 6 years</b> .....	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	With earnings .....	362	79.7
All parents in family in labor force .....	67	69.8	Mean earnings (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	48,907	(X)
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>			With Social Security income .....	148	32.6
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>527</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Mean Social Security income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	11,396	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone .....	412	78.2	With Supplemental Security Income .....	13	2.9
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled .....	93	17.6	Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	6,377	(X)
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	8	1.5	With public assistance income .....	8	1.8
Walked .....	-	-	Mean public assistance income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	2,513	(X)
Other means .....	2	0.4	With retirement income .....	106	23.3
Worked at home .....	12	2.3	Mean retirement income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	42,306	(X)
Mean travel time to work (minutes) <sup>1</sup> .....	31.9	(X)	<b>Families</b> .....	<b>357</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Employed civilian population 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>531</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Less than \$10,000 .....	19	5.3
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	6	1.7
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	123	23.2	\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	32	9.0
Service occupations .....	104	19.6	\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	67	18.8
Sales and office occupations .....	138	26.0	\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	78	21.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	2	0.4	\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	78	21.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations .....	58	10.9	\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	34	9.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	106	20.0	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	22	6.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	13	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining .....	2	0.4	\$200,000 or more .....	8	2.2
Construction .....	37	7.0	Median family income (dollars) .....	44,732	(X)
Manufacturing .....	73	13.7	Per capita income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	22,142	(X)
Wholesale trade .....	17	3.2	<b>Median earnings (dollars):</b>		
Retail trade .....	75	14.1	Male full-time, year-round workers .....	35,625	(X)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities .....	41	7.7	Female full-time, year-round workers .....	23,472	(X)
Information .....	14	2.6			
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing .....	40	7.5			
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services .....	42	7.9			
Educational, health and social services .....	84	15.8			
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services .....	55	10.4			
Other services (except public administration) .....	31	5.8			
Public administration .....	20	3.8			
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>					
Private wage and salary workers .....	450	84.7			
Government workers .....	50	9.4			
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business .....	29	5.5			
Unpaid family workers .....	2	0.4			
			<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1999</b>		
			<b>Families</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>6.4</b>
			With related children under 18 years .....	17	11.6
			With related children under 5 years .....	10	17.9
			<b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>31.0</b>
			With related children under 18 years .....	13	48.1
			With related children under 5 years .....	6	60.0
			<b>Individuals</b> .....	<b>104</b>	<b>9.1</b>
			18 years and over .....	57	6.3
			65 years and over .....	9	5.8
			Related children under 18 years .....	47	19.0
			Related children 5 to 17 years .....	30	16.7
			Unrelated individuals 15 years and over .....	20	14.7

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator.

See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Clifton township, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>1,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>453</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-unit, detached .....	899	86.1	1.00 or less .....	449	99.1
1-unit, attached .....	6	0.6	1.01 to 1.50 .....	4	0.9
2 units .....	6	0.6	1.51 or more .....	-	-
3 or 4 units .....	3	0.3			
5 to 9 units .....	-	-	<b>Specified owner-occupied units</b> .....	<b>281</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10 to 19 units .....	-	-	<b>VALUE</b>		
20 or more units .....	-	-	Less than \$50,000 .....	5	1.8
Mobile home .....	130	12.5	\$50,000 to \$99,999 .....	111	39.5
Boat, RV, van, etc .....	-	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	88	31.3
			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	42	14.9
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			\$200,000 to \$299,999 .....	22	7.8
1999 to March 2000 .....	6	0.6	\$300,000 to \$499,999 .....	11	3.9
1995 to 1998 .....	61	5.8	\$500,000 to \$999,999 .....	2	0.7
1990 to 1994 .....	138	13.2	\$1,000,000 or more .....	-	-
1980 to 1989 .....	459	44.0	Median (dollars) .....	112,000	(X)
1970 to 1979 .....	234	22.4			
1960 to 1969 .....	52	5.0	<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED</b>		
1940 to 1959 .....	54	5.2	<b>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
1939 or earlier .....	40	3.8	With a mortgage .....	193	68.7
<b>ROOMS</b>			Less than \$300 .....	2	0.7
1 room .....	4	0.4	\$300 to \$499 .....	10	3.6
2 rooms .....	6	0.6	\$500 to \$699 .....	23	8.2
3 rooms .....	9	0.9	\$700 to \$999 .....	70	24.9
4 rooms .....	118	11.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	57	20.3
5 rooms .....	330	31.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	22	7.8
6 rooms .....	284	27.2	\$2,000 or more .....	9	3.2
7 rooms .....	136	13.0	Median (dollars) .....	973	(X)
8 rooms .....	82	7.9	Not mortgaged .....	88	31.3
9 or more rooms .....	75	7.2	Median (dollars) .....	366	(X)
Median (rooms) .....	5.7	(X)			
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>453</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			<b>AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
1999 to March 2000 .....	73	16.1	<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
1995 to 1998 .....	119	26.3	Less than 15.0 percent .....	88	31.3
1990 to 1994 .....	83	18.3	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	45	16.0
1980 to 1989 .....	89	19.6	20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	36	12.8
1970 to 1979 .....	75	16.6	25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	29	10.3
1969 or earlier .....	14	3.1	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	18	6.4
			35.0 percent or more .....	63	22.4
			Not computed .....	2	0.7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			<b>Specified renter-occupied units</b> .....	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None .....	18	4.0	<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
1 .....	114	25.2	Less than \$200 .....	-	-
2 .....	225	49.7	\$200 to \$299 .....	2	3.6
3 or more .....	96	21.2	\$300 to \$499 .....	25	45.5
			\$500 to \$749 .....	19	34.5
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			\$750 to \$999 .....	8	14.5
Utility gas .....	5	1.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	-	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	73	16.1	\$1,500 or more .....	-	-
Electricity .....	147	32.5	No cash rent .....	1	1.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc .....	200	44.2	Median (dollars) .....	500	(X)
Coal or coke .....	11	2.4			
Wood .....	17	3.8	<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF</b>		
Solar energy .....	-	-	<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Other fuel .....	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent .....	17	30.9
No fuel used .....	-	-	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	16	29.1
			20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	5	9.1
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	2	3.6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2	0.4	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	-	-
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	-	-	35.0 percent or more .....	14	25.5
No telephone service .....	5	1.1	Not computed .....	1	1.8

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Lehigh township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male.....	833	50.8	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	74	4.5
Female.....	806	49.2	Mexican.....	5	0.3
Under 5 years.....	110	6.7	Puerto Rican.....	46	2.8
5 to 9 years.....	108	6.6	Cuban.....	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	123	7.5	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	23	1.4
15 to 19 years.....	125	7.6	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,565	95.5
20 to 24 years.....	70	4.3	White alone.....	1,498	91.4
25 to 34 years.....	165	10.1	<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>		
35 to 44 years.....	291	17.8	<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100.0</b>
45 to 54 years.....	220	13.4	In households.....	1,639	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	74	4.5	Householder.....	635	38.7
60 to 64 years.....	85	5.2	Spouse.....	373	22.8
65 to 74 years.....	177	10.8	Child.....	505	30.8
75 to 84 years.....	70	4.3	Own child under 18 years.....	414	25.3
85 years and over.....	21	1.3	Other relatives.....	44	2.7
Median age (years).....	39.0	(X)	Under 18 years.....	10	0.6
18 years and over.....	1,202	73.3	Nonrelatives.....	82	5.0
Male.....	604	36.9	Unmarried partner.....	46	2.8
Female.....	598	36.5	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,153	70.3	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	329	20.1	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	268	16.4	<b>HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE</b>		
Male.....	137	8.4	<b>Total households</b> .....	<b>635</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female.....	131	8.0	Family households (families).....	449	70.7
<b>RACE</b>			With own children under 18 years.....	226	35.6
One race.....	1,627	99.3	Married-couple family.....	373	58.7
White.....	1,545	94.3	With own children under 18 years.....	173	27.2
Black or African American.....	52	3.2	Female householder, no husband present.....	45	7.1
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	1	0.1	With own children under 18 years.....	31	4.9
Asian.....	8	0.5	Nonfamily households.....	186	29.3
Asian Indian.....	3	0.2	Householder living alone.....	147	23.1
Chinese.....	-	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	70	11.0
Filipino.....	1	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	234	36.9
Japanese.....	3	0.2	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	196	30.9
Korean.....	1	0.1	Average household size.....	2.58	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	3.05	(X)
Other Asian <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>2,454</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	635	25.9
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	1,819	74.1
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1,763	71.8
Other Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.7	(X)
Some other race.....	21	1.3	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	5.5	(X)
Two or more races.....	12	0.7	<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</b> <sup>3</sup>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>635</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White.....	1,557	95.0	Owner-occupied housing units.....	532	83.8
Black or African American.....	52	3.2	Renter-occupied housing units.....	103	16.2
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	6	0.4	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.59	(X)
Asian.....	8	0.5	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.53	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-			
Some other race.....	28	1.7			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

<sup>2</sup> Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

<sup>3</sup> In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

**Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Lehigh township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>			<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>			<b>Total population</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Nursery school, preschool	22	5.3	Native	1,588	96.9
Kindergarten	17	4.1	Born in United States	1,569	95.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	212	51.3	State of residence	905	55.2
High school (grades 9-12)	112	27.1	Different state	664	40.5
College or graduate school	50	12.1	Born outside United States	19	1.2
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			Foreign born	51	3.1
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>			Entered 1990 to March 2000	7	0.4
Less than 9th grade	34	3.1	Naturalized citizen	42	2.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	145	13.1	Not a citizen	9	0.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	518	46.8	<b>REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN</b>		
Some college, no degree	161	14.5	<b>Total (excluding born at sea)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Associate degree	94	8.5	Europe	34	66.7
Bachelor's degree	95	8.6	Asia	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	60	5.4	Africa	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.8	(X)	Oceania	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	(X)	Latin America	15	29.4
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			Northern America	2	3.9
<b>Population 15 years and over</b>			<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>		
Never married	287	22.1	<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Now married, except separated	785	60.6	English only	1,433	93.5
Separated	19	1.5	Language other than English	99	6.5
Widowed	87	6.7	Speak English less than "very well"	36	2.3
Female	66	5.1	Spanish	48	3.1
Divorced	118	9.1	Speak English less than "very well"	19	1.2
Female	60	4.6	Other Indo-European languages	46	3.0
<b>GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS</b>			Speak English less than "very well"	17	1.1
<b>Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years</b>			Asian and Pacific Island languages	-	-
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	6	50.0	Speak English less than "very well"	-	-
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>			<b>ANCESTRY (single or multiple)</b>		
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>			<b>Total population</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Civilian veterans	233	19.4	<i>Total ancestries reported</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>133.3</i>
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>			Arab	-	-
<b>Population 5 to 20 years</b>			Czech <sup>1</sup>	11	0.7
With a disability	46	12.1	Danish	7	0.4
<b>Population 21 to 64 years</b>			Dutch	62	3.8
With a disability	239	27.2	English	89	5.4
Percent employed	56.9	(X)	French (except Basque) <sup>1</sup>	39	2.4
No disability	640	72.8	French Canadian <sup>1</sup>	11	0.7
Percent employed	73.1	(X)	German	540	32.9
<b>Population 65 years and over</b>			Greek	7	0.4
With a disability	115	42.6	Hungarian	25	1.5
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1995</b>			Irish <sup>1</sup>	410	25.0
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>			Italian	238	14.5
Same house in 1995	1,000	65.3	Lithuanian	22	1.3
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	530	34.6	Norwegian	19	1.2
Same county	159	10.4	Polish	153	9.3
Different county	371	24.2	Portuguese	20	1.2
Same state	214	14.0	Russian	47	2.9
Different state	157	10.2	Scotch-Irish	22	1.3
Elsewhere in 1995	2	0.1	Scottish	20	1.2
			Slovak	20	1.2
			Subsaharan African	3	0.2
			Swedish	23	1.4
			Swiss	2	0.1
			Ukrainian	18	1.1
			United States or American	60	3.7
			Welsh	85	5.2
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	11	0.7
			Other ancestries	221	13.5

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.



**Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Lehigh township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>2,454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>635</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-unit, detached .....	1,396	56.9	1.00 or less .....	633	99.7
1-unit, attached .....	2	0.1	1.01 to 1.50 .....	2	0.3
2 units .....	21	0.9	1.51 or more .....	-	-
3 or 4 units .....	9	0.4			
5 to 9 units .....	-	-	<b>Specified owner-occupied units</b> .....	<b>426</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10 to 19 units .....	-	-	<b>VALUE</b>		
20 or more units .....	-	-	Less than \$50,000 .....	26	6.1
Mobile home .....	786	32.0	\$50,000 to \$99,999 .....	174	40.8
Boat, RV, van, etc .....	240	9.8	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	147	34.5
			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	41	9.6
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			\$200,000 to \$299,999 .....	25	5.9
1999 to March 2000 .....	177	7.2	\$300,000 to \$499,999 .....	10	2.3
1995 to 1998 .....	348	14.2	\$500,000 to \$999,999 .....	3	0.7
1990 to 1994 .....	562	22.9	\$1,000,000 or more .....	-	-
1980 to 1989 .....	581	23.7	Median (dollars) .....	105,700	(X)
1970 to 1979 .....	298	12.1			
1960 to 1969 .....	128	5.2	<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED</b>		
1940 to 1959 .....	146	5.9	<b>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
1939 or earlier .....	214	8.7	With a mortgage .....	241	56.6
<b>ROOMS</b>			Less than \$300 .....	-	-
1 room .....	133	5.4	\$300 to \$499 .....	16	3.8
2 rooms .....	-	-	\$500 to \$699 .....	35	8.2
3 rooms .....	73	3.0	\$700 to \$999 .....	101	23.7
4 rooms .....	581	23.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	72	16.9
5 rooms .....	477	19.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	14	3.3
6 rooms .....	688	28.0	\$2,000 or more .....	3	0.7
7 rooms .....	258	10.5	Median (dollars) .....	895	(X)
8 rooms .....	171	7.0	Not mortgaged .....	185	43.4
9 or more rooms .....	73	3.0	Median (dollars) .....	289	(X)
Median (rooms) .....	5.4	(X)	<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>635</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
1999 to March 2000 .....	76	12.0	Less than 15.0 percent .....	156	36.6
1995 to 1998 .....	172	27.1	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	60	14.1
1990 to 1994 .....	132	20.8	20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	51	12.0
1980 to 1989 .....	110	17.3	25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	41	9.6
1970 to 1979 .....	81	12.8	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	29	6.8
1969 or earlier .....	64	10.1	35.0 percent or more .....	87	20.4
			Not computed .....	2	0.5
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			<b>Specified renter-occupied units</b> .....	<b>102</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None .....	14	2.2	<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
1 .....	228	35.9	Less than \$200 .....	-	-
2 .....	273	43.0	\$200 to \$299 .....	-	-
3 or more .....	120	18.9	\$300 to \$499 .....	32	31.4
			\$500 to \$749 .....	49	48.0
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			\$750 to \$999 .....	11	10.8
Utility gas .....	10	1.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	2	2.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	95	15.0	\$1,500 or more .....	-	-
Electricity .....	110	17.3	No cash rent .....	8	7.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc .....	354	55.7	Median (dollars) .....	596	(X)
Coal or coke .....	45	7.1			
Wood .....	19	3.0	<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF</b>		
Solar energy .....	-	-	<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Other fuel .....	2	0.3	Less than 15.0 percent .....	15	14.7
No fuel used .....	-	-	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	15	14.7
			20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	10	9.8
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	16	15.7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2	0.3	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	6	5.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	-	-	35.0 percent or more .....	30	29.4
No telephone service .....	2	0.3	Not computed .....	10	9.8

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.