

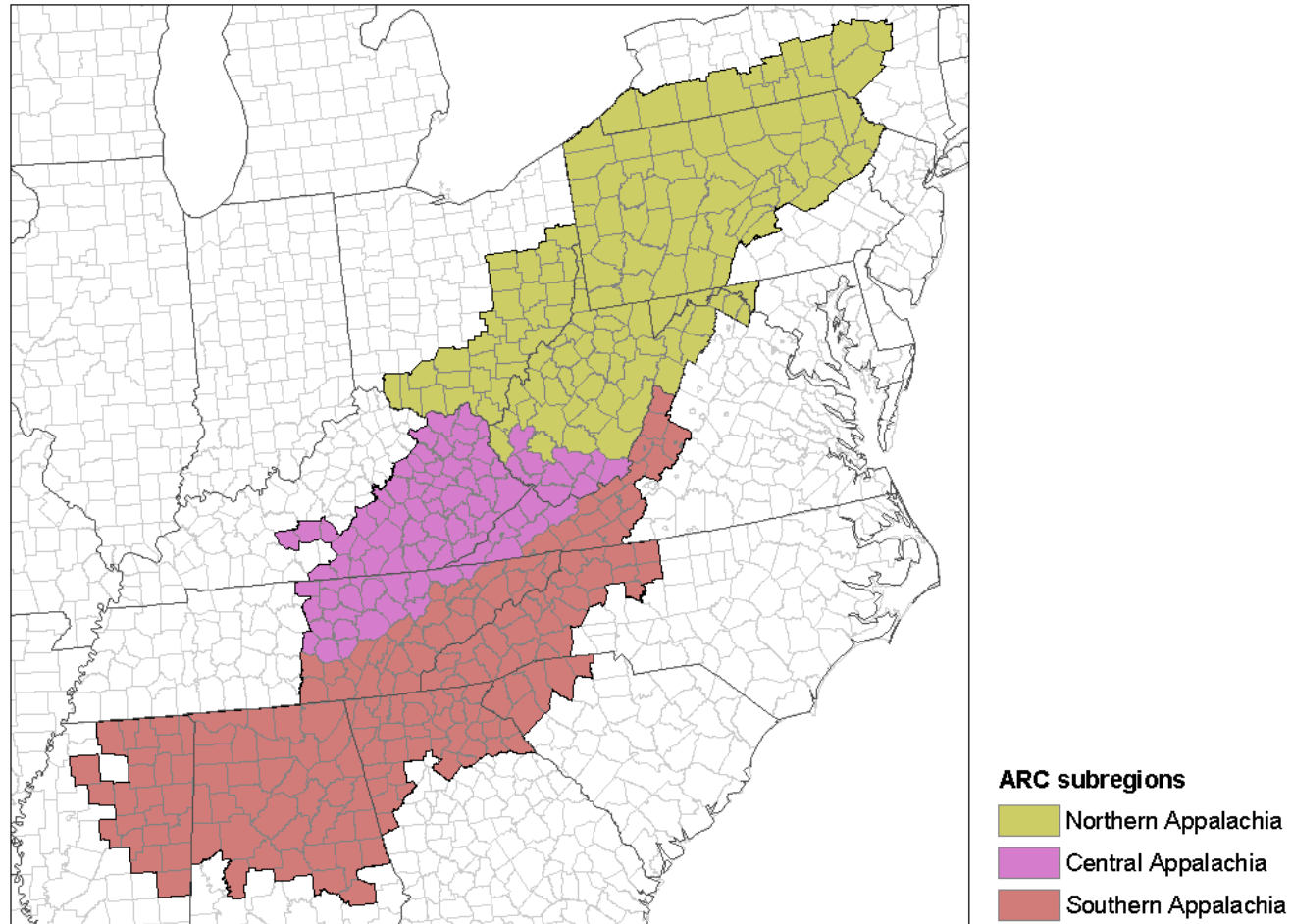
Appalachia at the Millennium, Part Two: Long-Form Results from Census 2000

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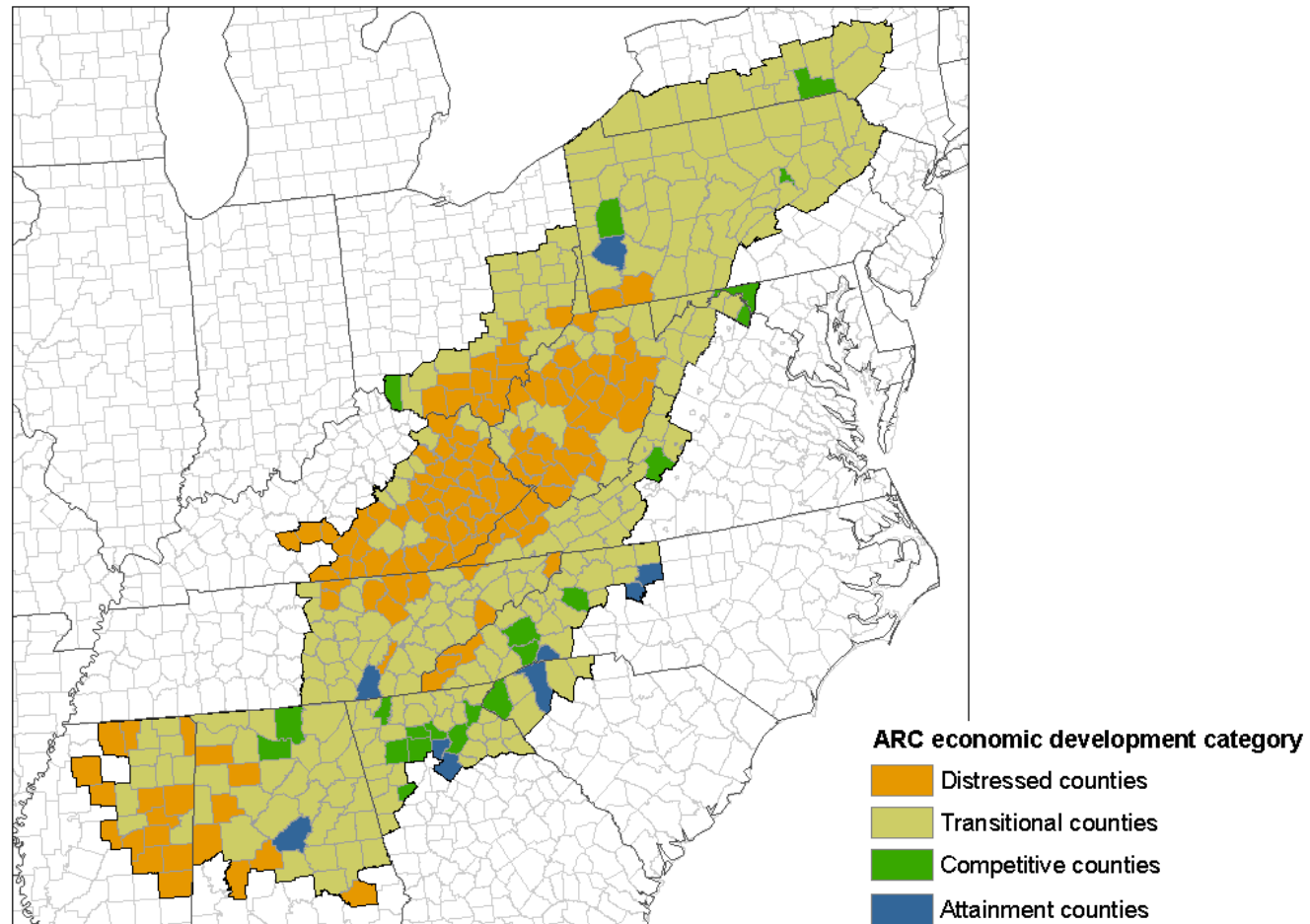
Appalachia is a diverse region – one that encompasses all or part of 13 states and can be separated into three different subregions.



Source: Appalachian Regional Commission, 2002.



Based on their economic development, Appalachia can be classified into four categories.



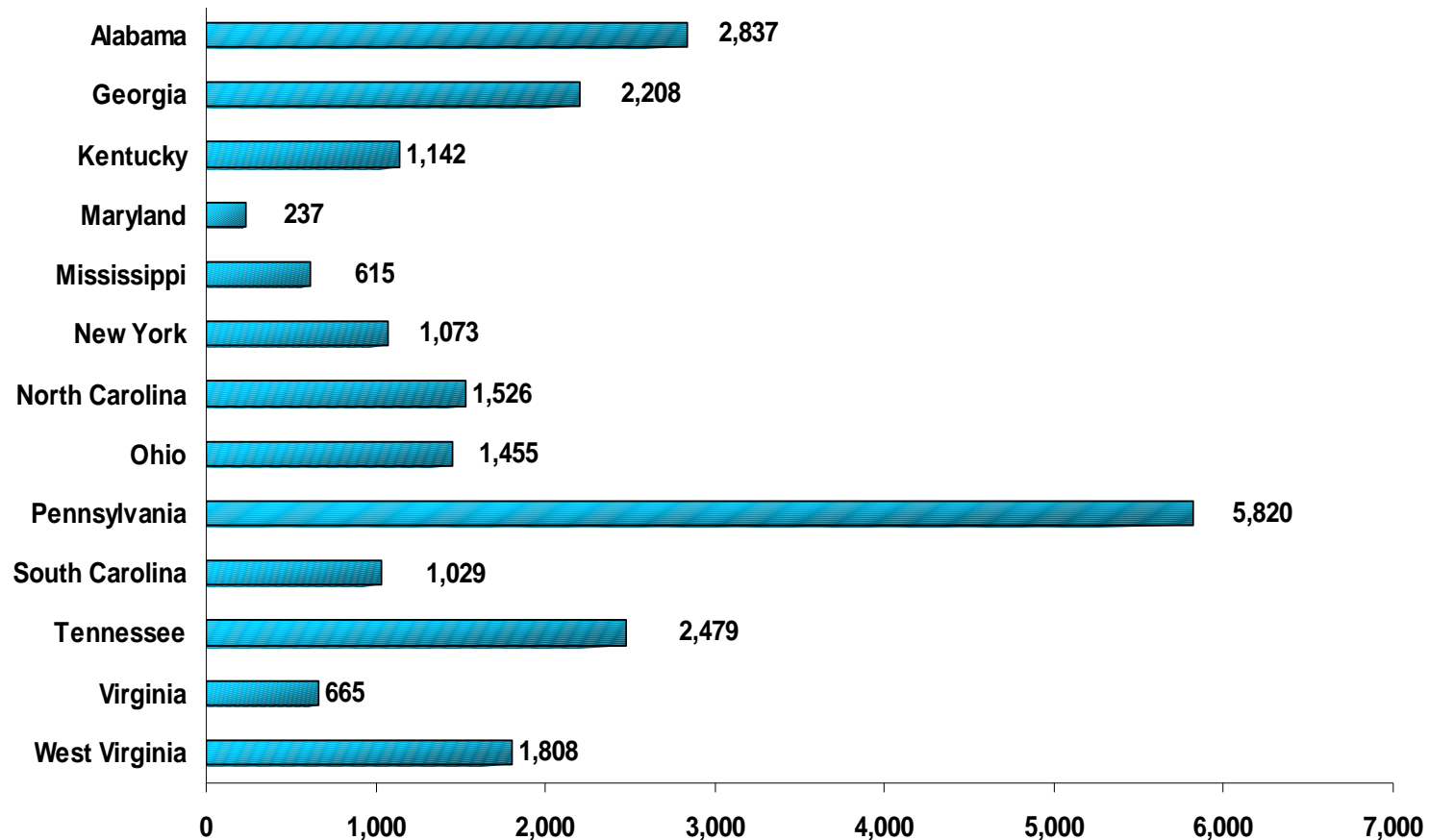
Source: Appalachian Regional Commission, 2002.



Of the 22.9 million Appalachians in 2000, the greatest number lived in Pennsylvania; the fewest, in Maryland.



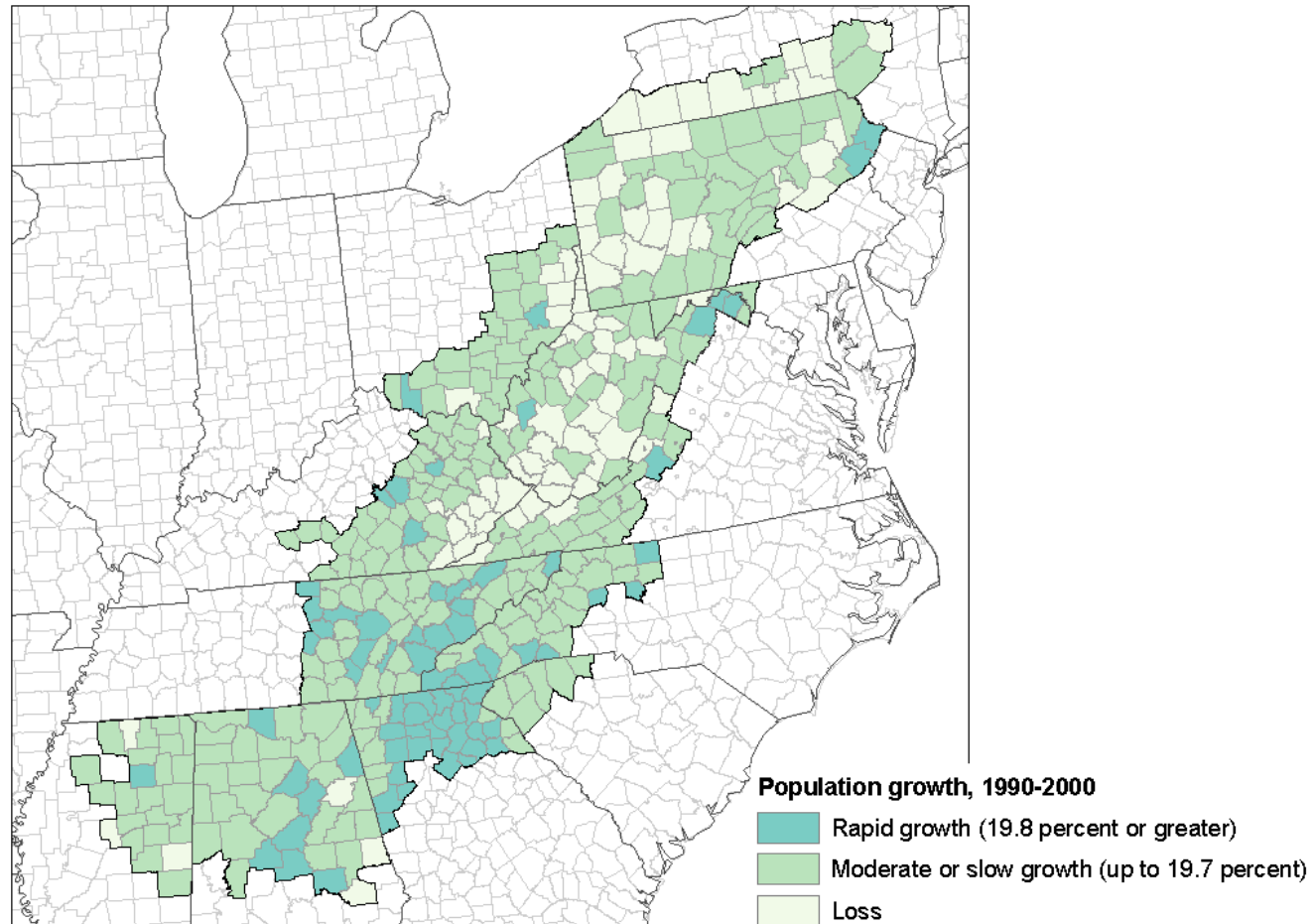
Total population in Appalachian region (in thousands), 2000



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



Appalachia's 9 percent population growth in the 1990s masks rapid growth in some areas and population loss in others.



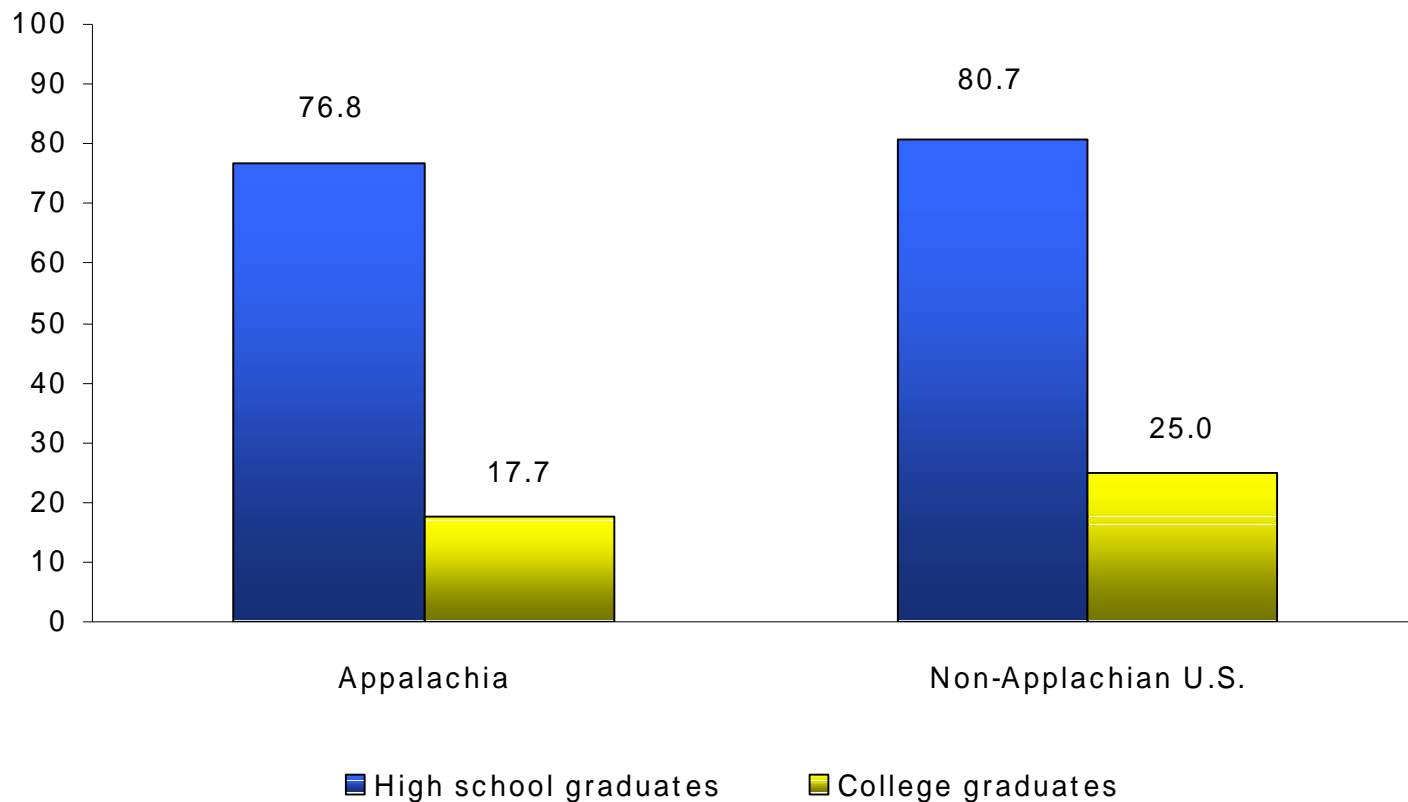
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.

Other highlights from the Census short form include the following:

- Racial and ethnic minorities were 12 percent of Appalachia's population, compared with 33 percent for the rest of the country.
- Appalachia (particularly Northern Appalachia) has an older age structure—a smaller share of children, a larger share of elderly—than the rest of the country.
- The share of traditional families and single-person households are similar both inside and outside the Appalachian region.
- Non-seasonal housing vacancy was 7 percent for Appalachia (vs. 6 percent elsewhere). In some economically distressed counties, however, that rate exceeded 10 percent.
- Nearly three-fourths of Appalachians owned their own homes, compared with about two-thirds for the rest of the country.

Educational attainment is lower in Appalachia than in the rest of the country...

Percent of persons age 25+ who are high school and college graduates, 2000

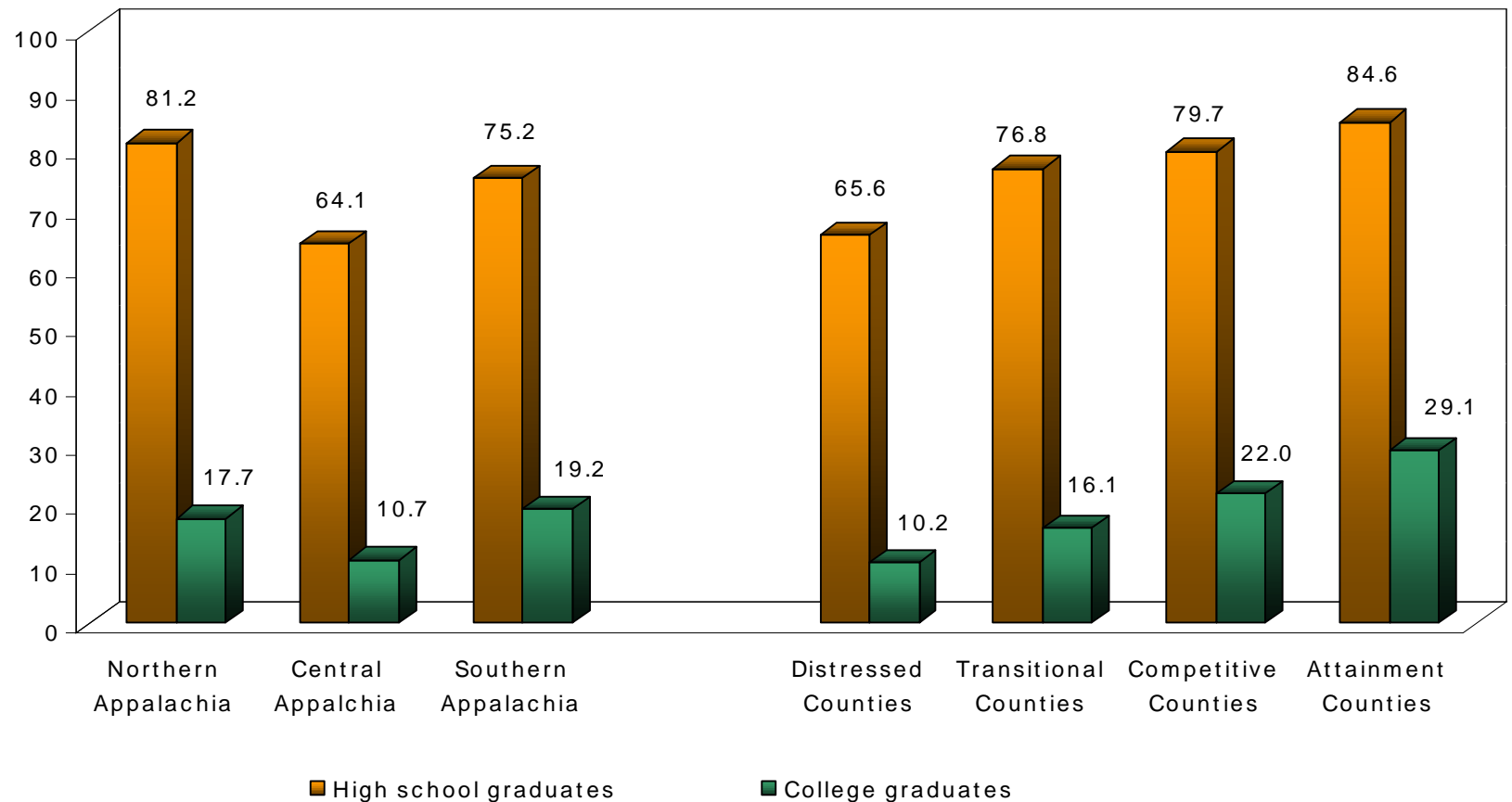


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



...and the differences are even greater within the region.

Percent of persons age 25+ who are high school and college graduates, 2000

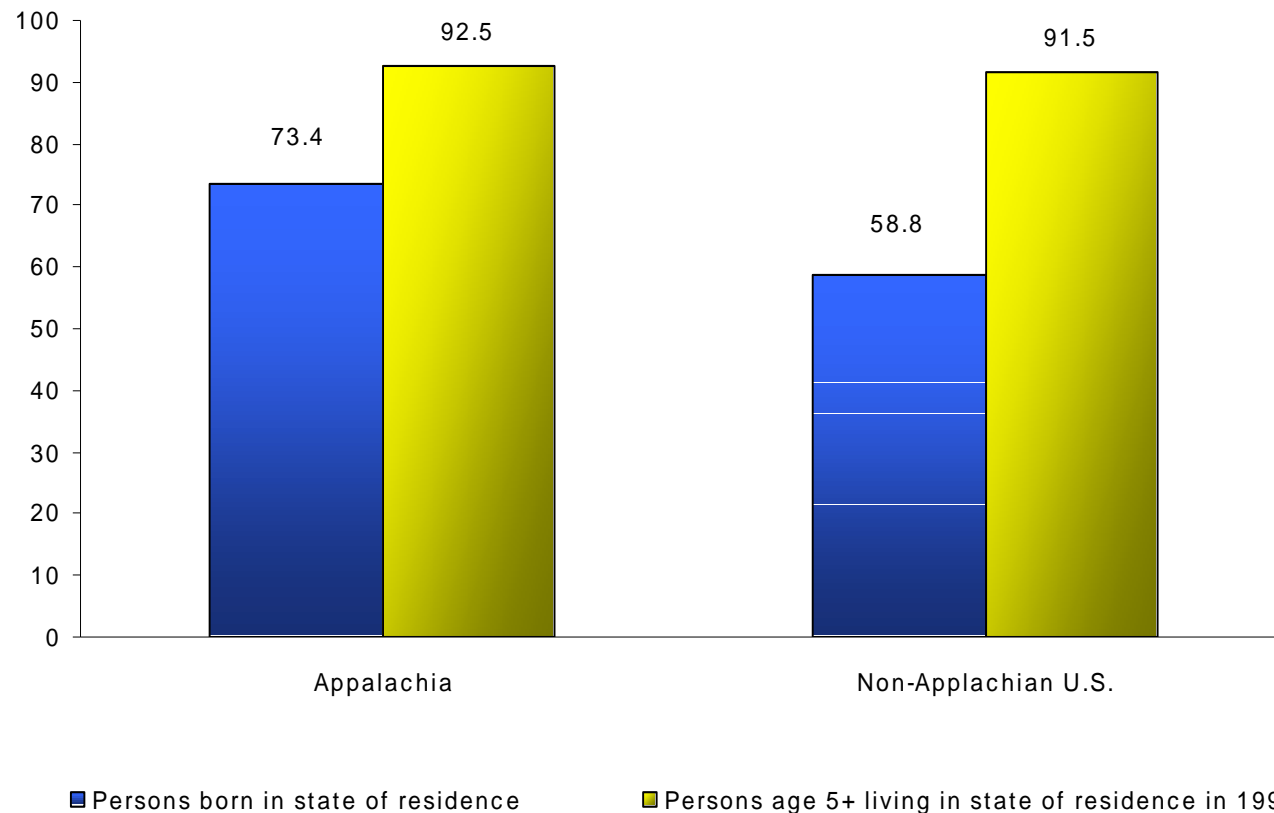


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Appalachians are more likely to have long-standing ties to the region than persons in the rest of the country.

Percent of persons with ties to state of current residence, 2000

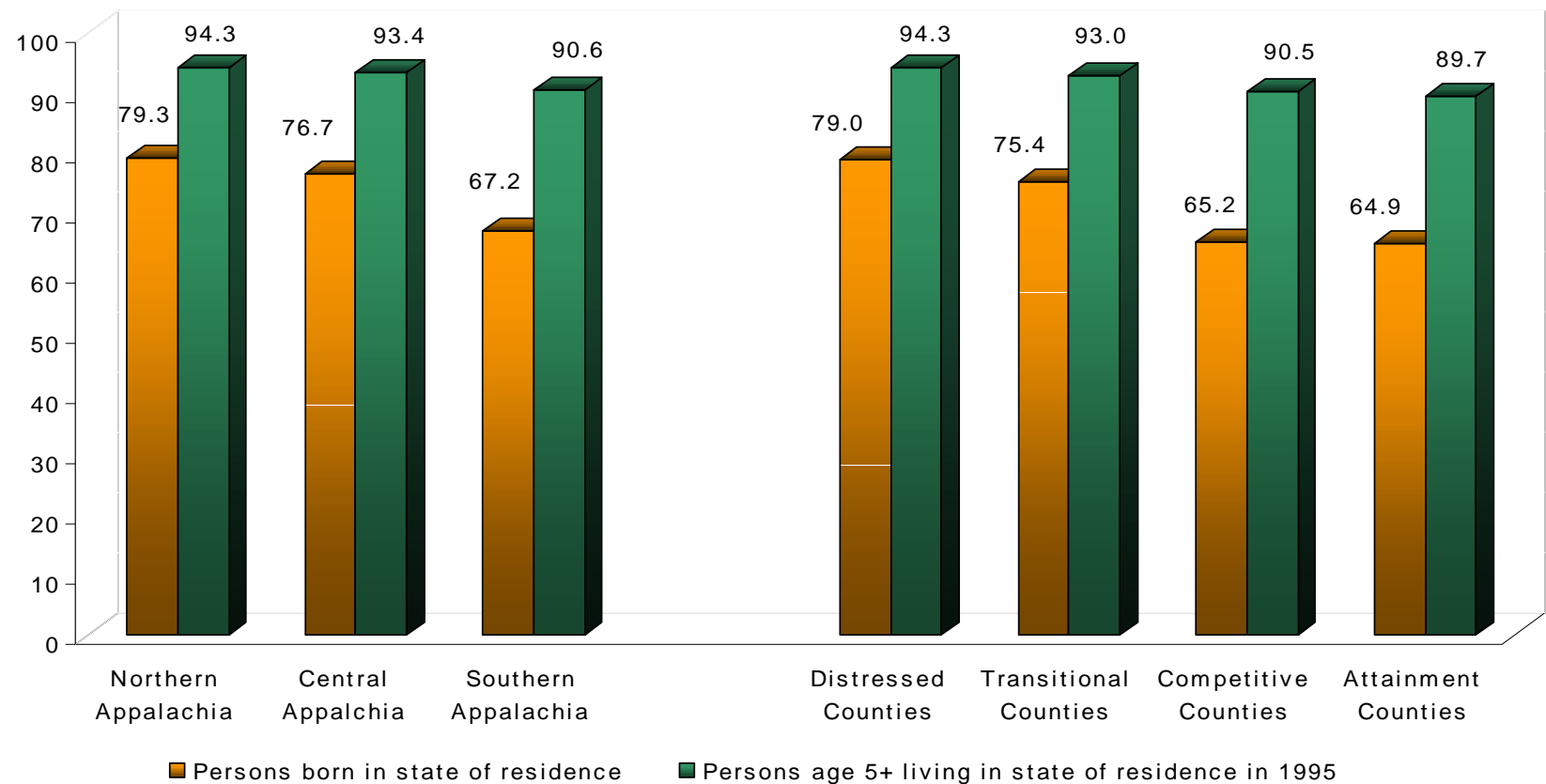


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



However, these ties are not as common in some parts of Appalachia.

Percent of persons with ties to their state of current residence, 2000



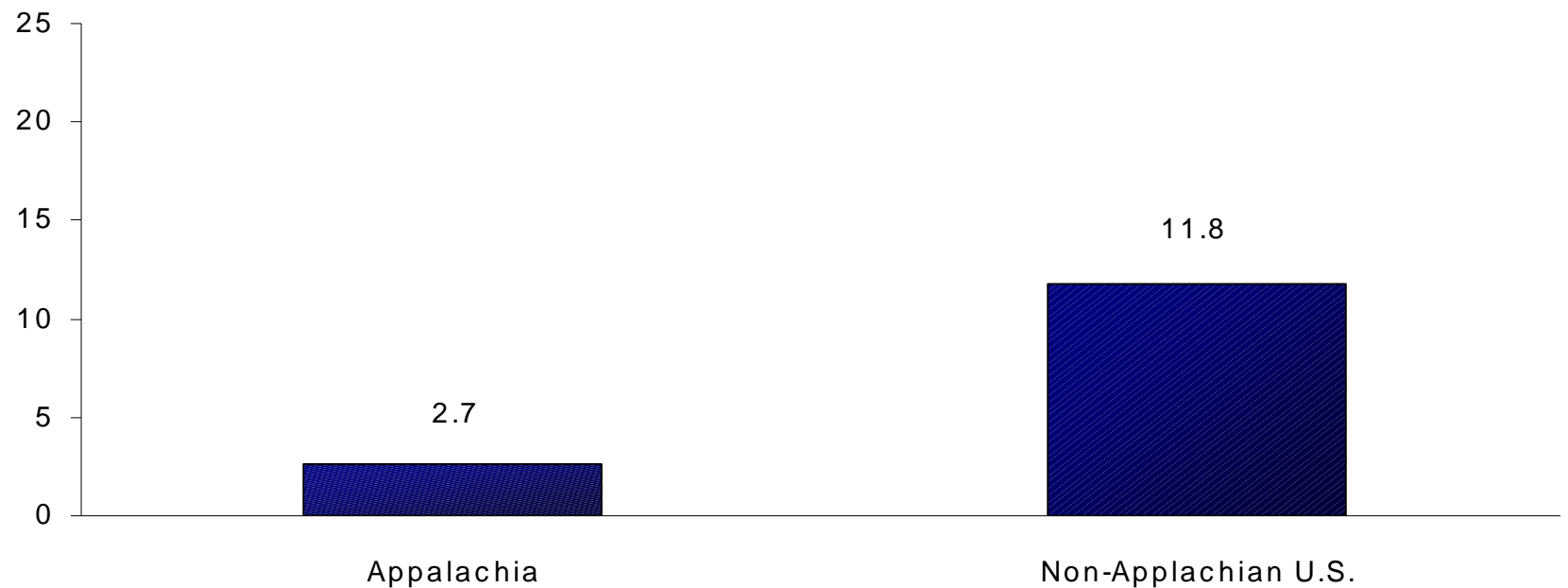
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Appalachia has not attracted as many immigrants as the rest of the country.



Percent of persons born outside the United States, 2000

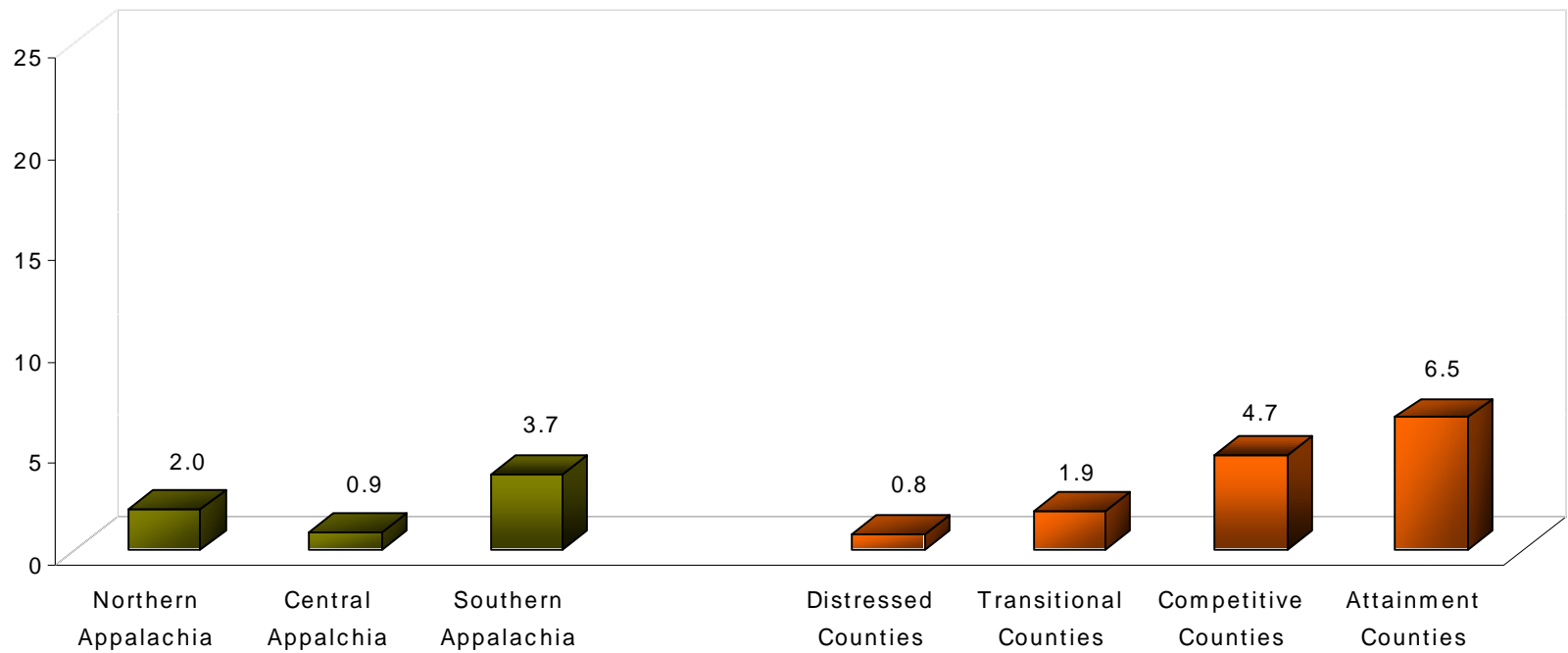


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



In fact, the foreign-born comprise less than 1 percent of the residents of certain parts of the Appalachian region.

Percent of persons born outside the United States, 2000

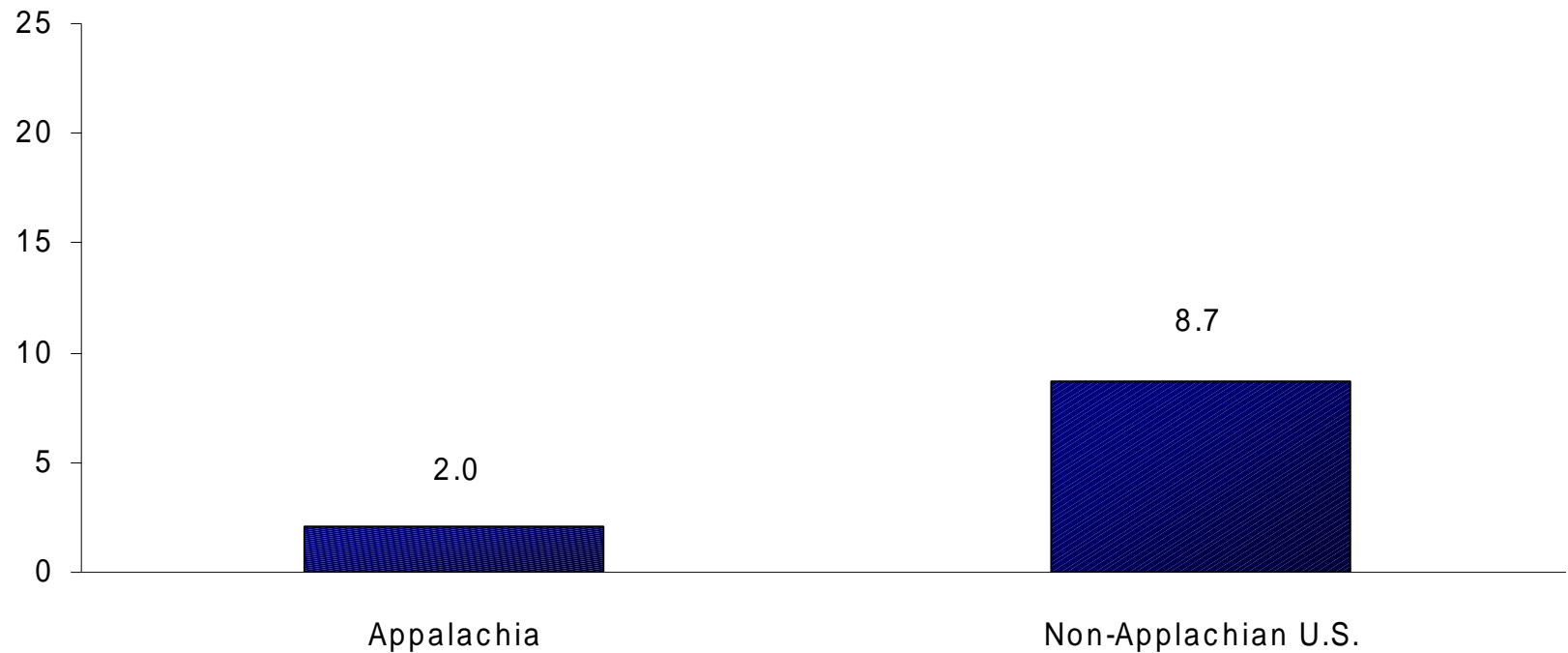


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Partly because of the relative lack of immigrants, a smaller share of Appalachians have difficulty speaking English.

Percent of persons age 5+ who speak English less than “very well,” 2000

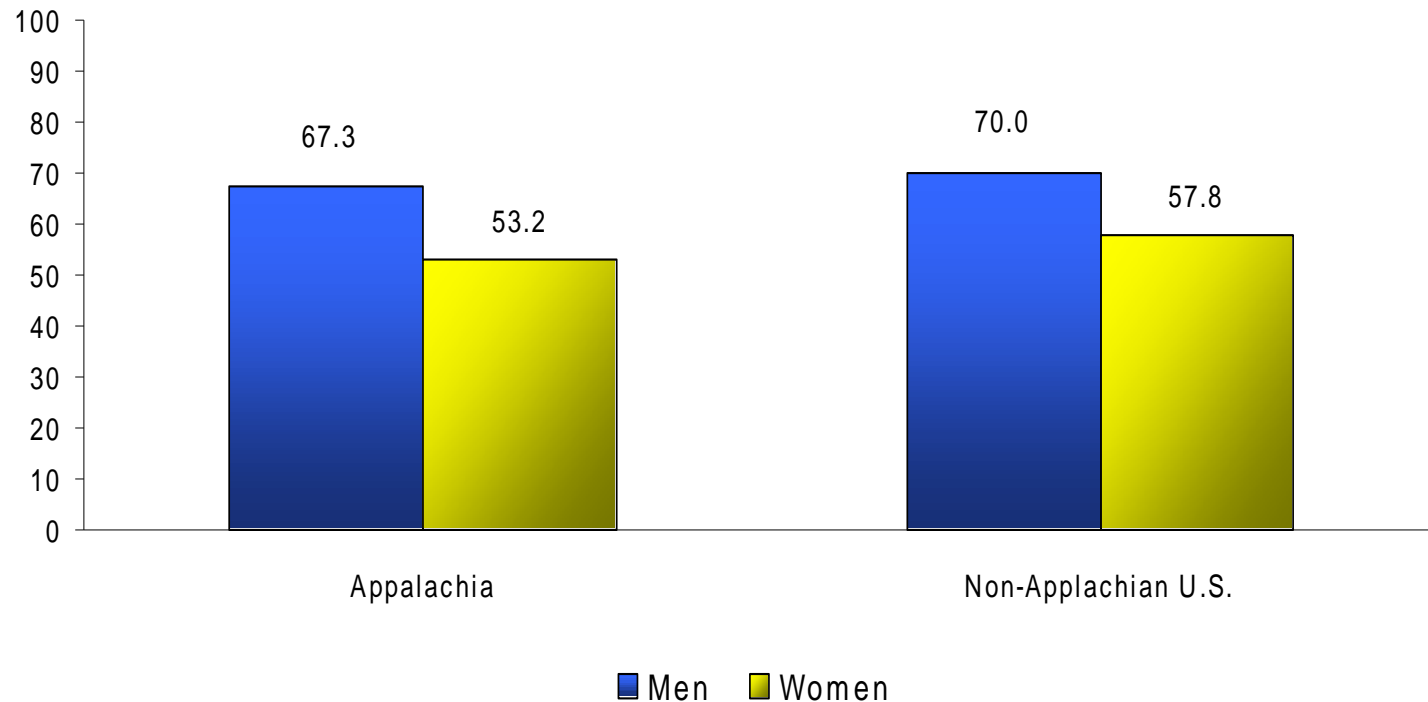


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Labor force participation is slightly lower in Appalachia than outside the region—a phenomenon attributed partly to Appalachia's older age structure.

Percent of men and women age 16+ in the civilian labor force, 2000

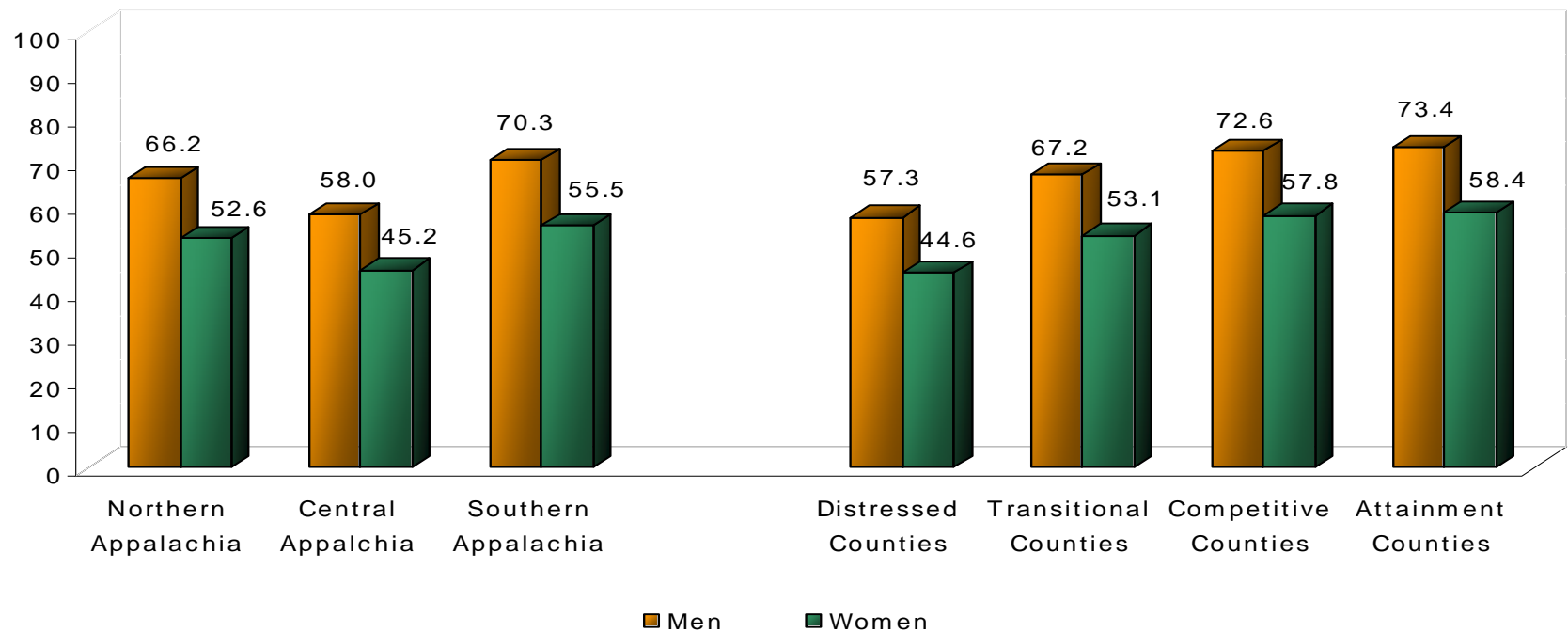


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



In fact, the participation rate in some parts of Appalachia is more than 10 percentage points below the national average.

Percent of men and women age 16+ in the civilian labor force, 2000

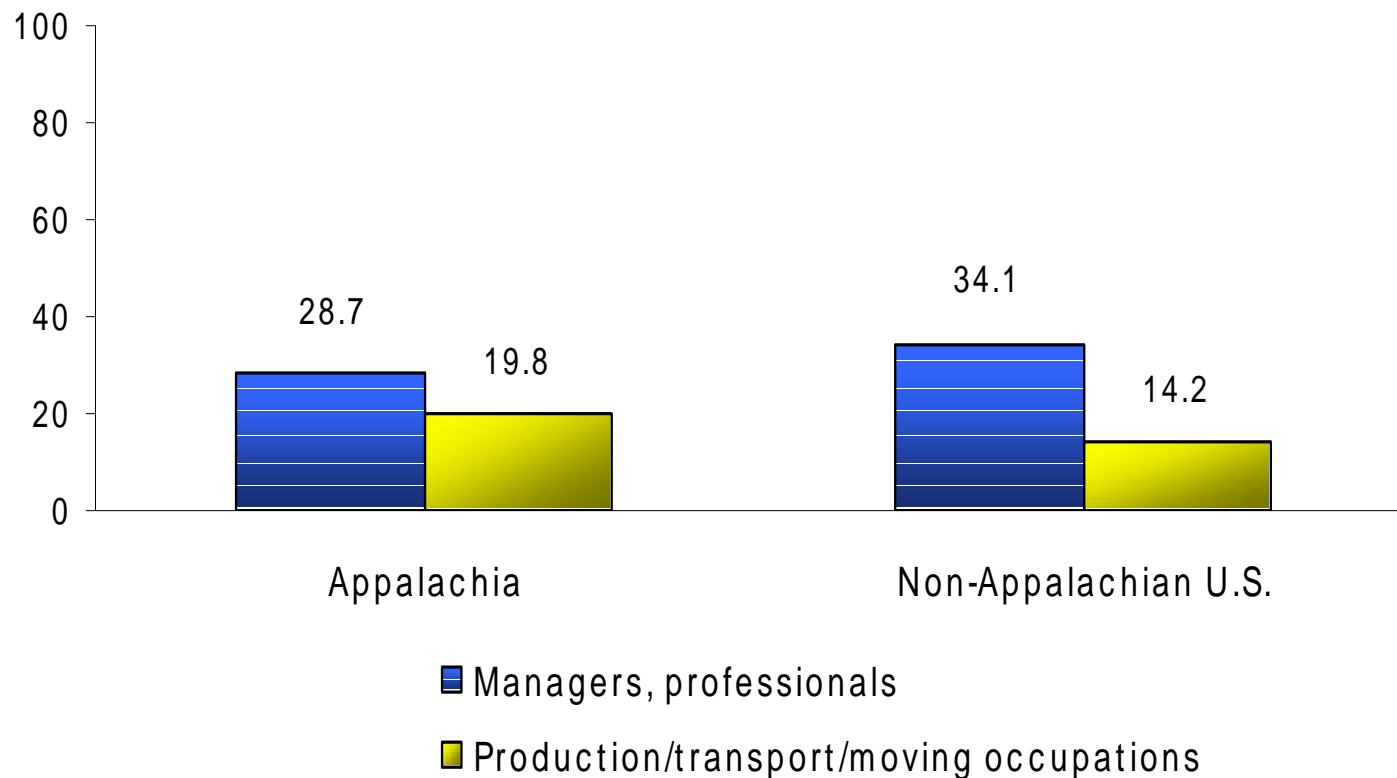


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Compared to Americans elsewhere, a smaller share of Appalachia's workers are managers or professionals, while a greater share are in low-skilled occupations.

Percent of workers who are managers or professionals, and who are in production/transport/moving occupations, 2000

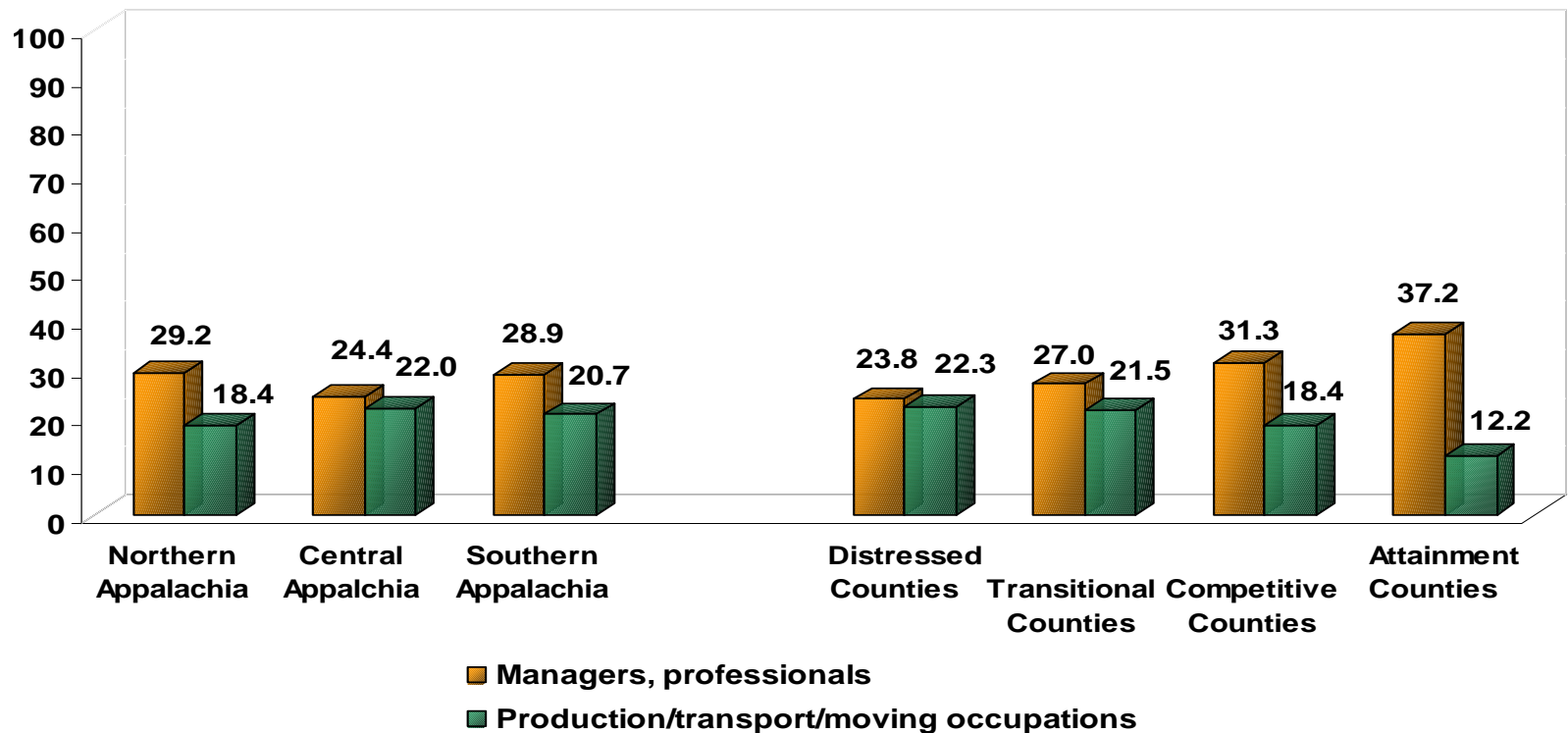


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



The differences in the “professional vs. low-skilled ratio” is magnified when looking at different parts of Appalachia.

Percent of workers who are managers or professionals, and who are in production/transport/moving occupations, 2000



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

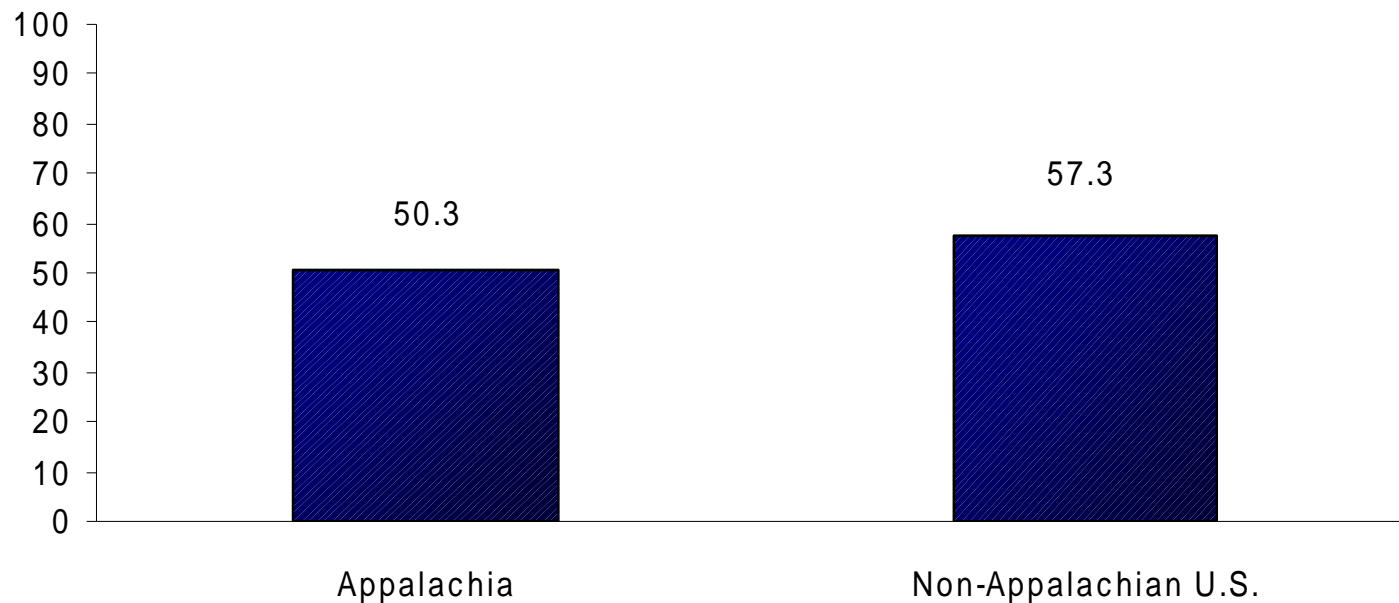


Appalachia has an increasingly service-based economy. In fact, half the workers are in “professional services” fields.



Percent of workers in professional services industries, 2000

(Information services, finance, insurance, real estate, education & health services, entertainment & recreation, public administration, & other professional services)

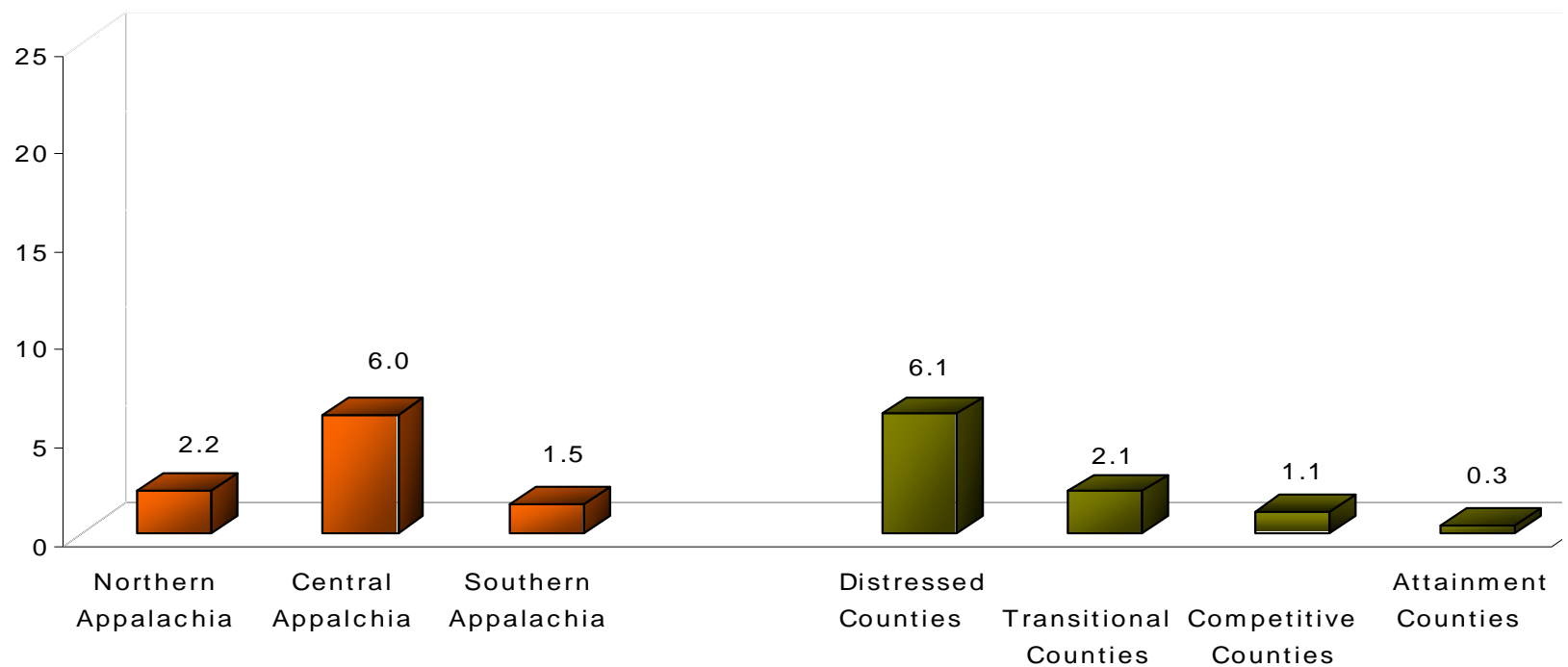


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Just 2 percent of Appalachians were in the “extractive” industries—agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. But that share varied within the region.

Percent of workers who are in agriculture, forestry, fishing, or mining, 2000



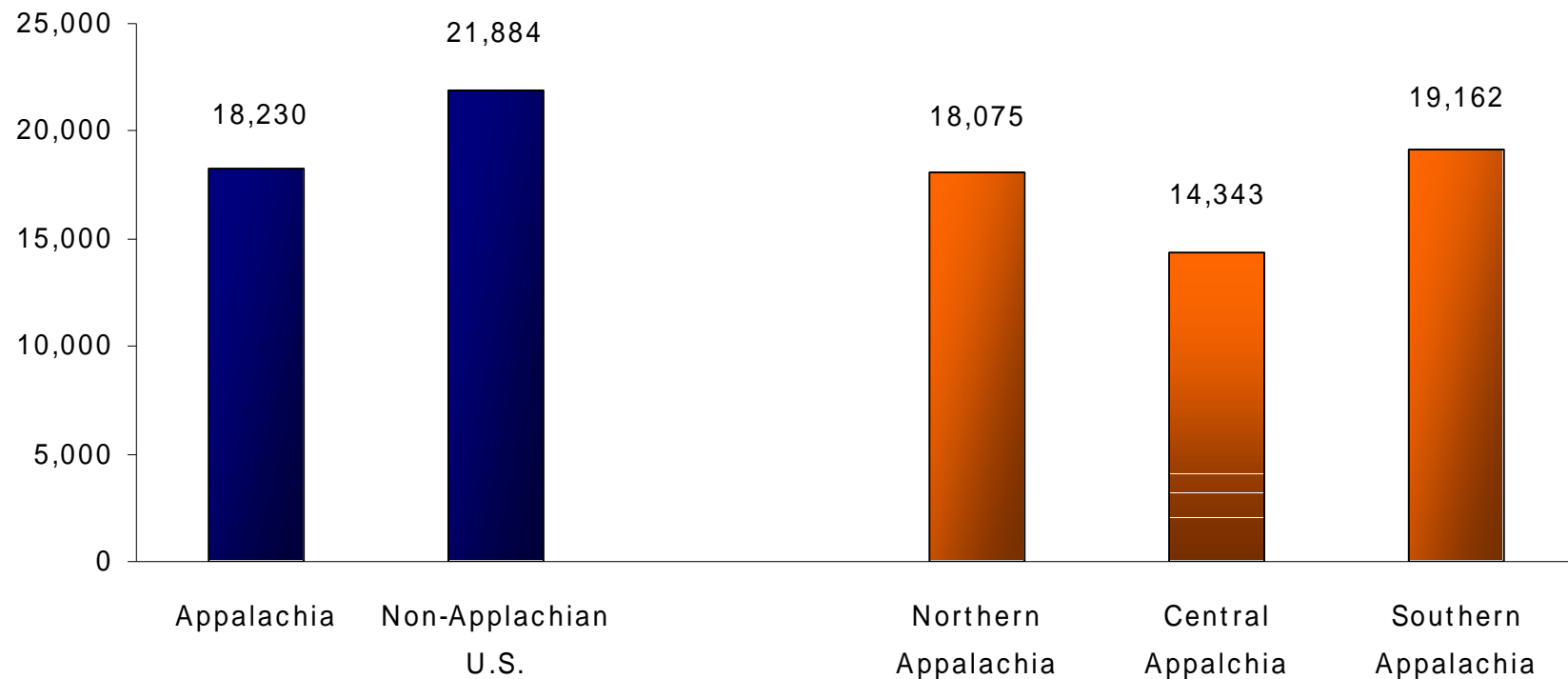
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Appalachians continue to have noticeably smaller incomes than residents outside the region.



Per capita income in 1999



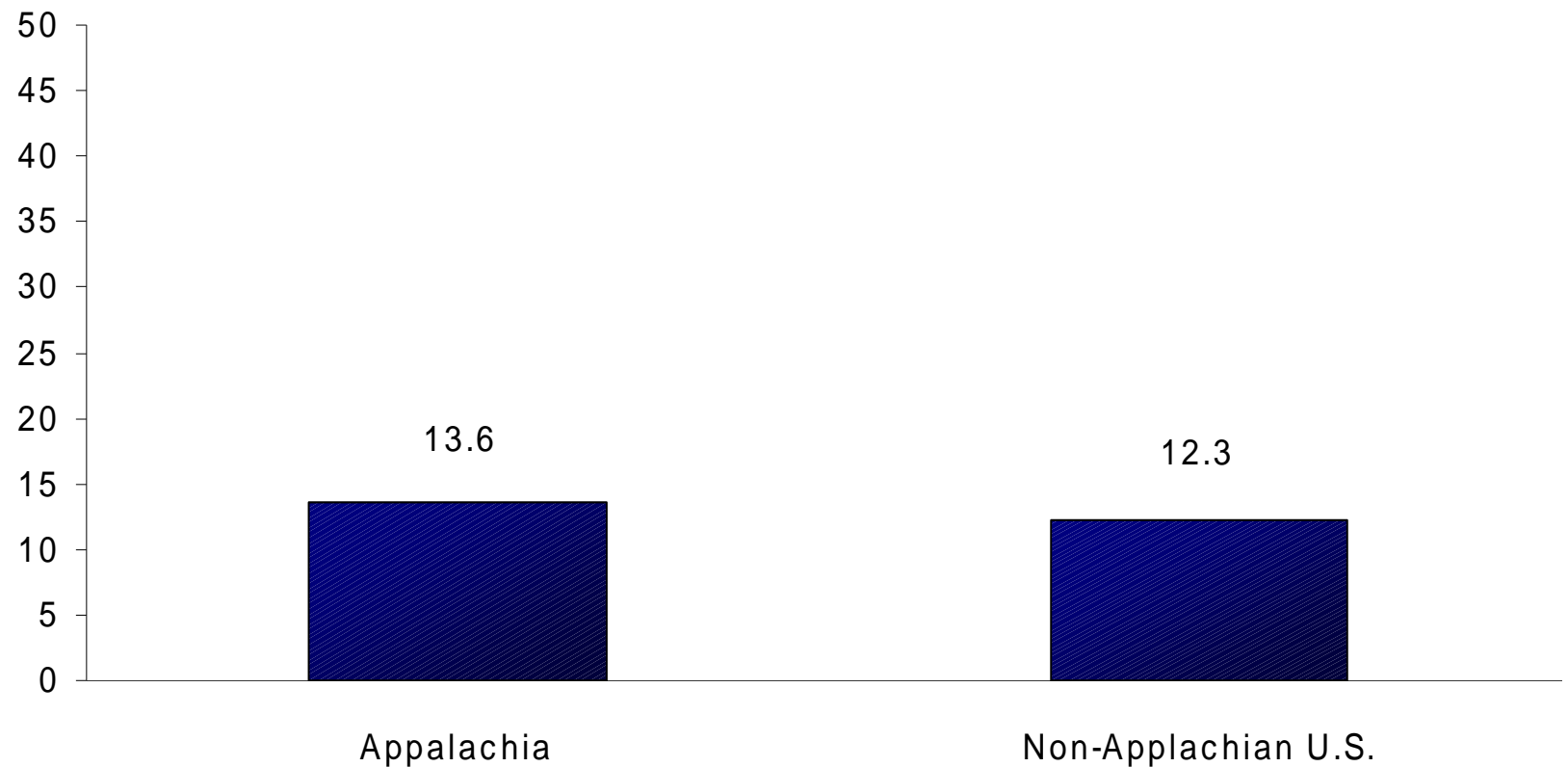
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



One in seven Appalachians lived in poverty in 1999...



Percent of persons in poverty, 1999

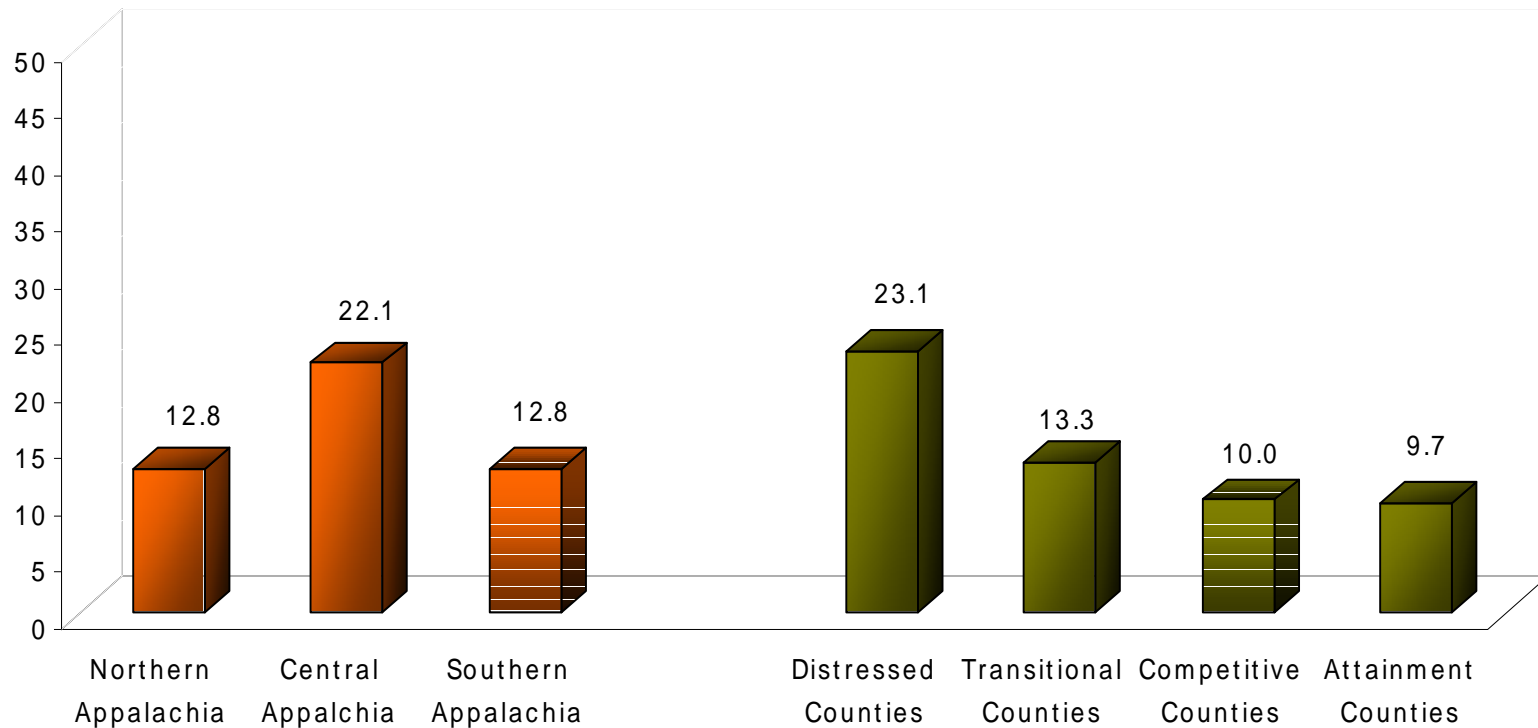


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



...yet in some parts of the region, nearly one in four residents was poor.

Percent of persons in poverty, 1999



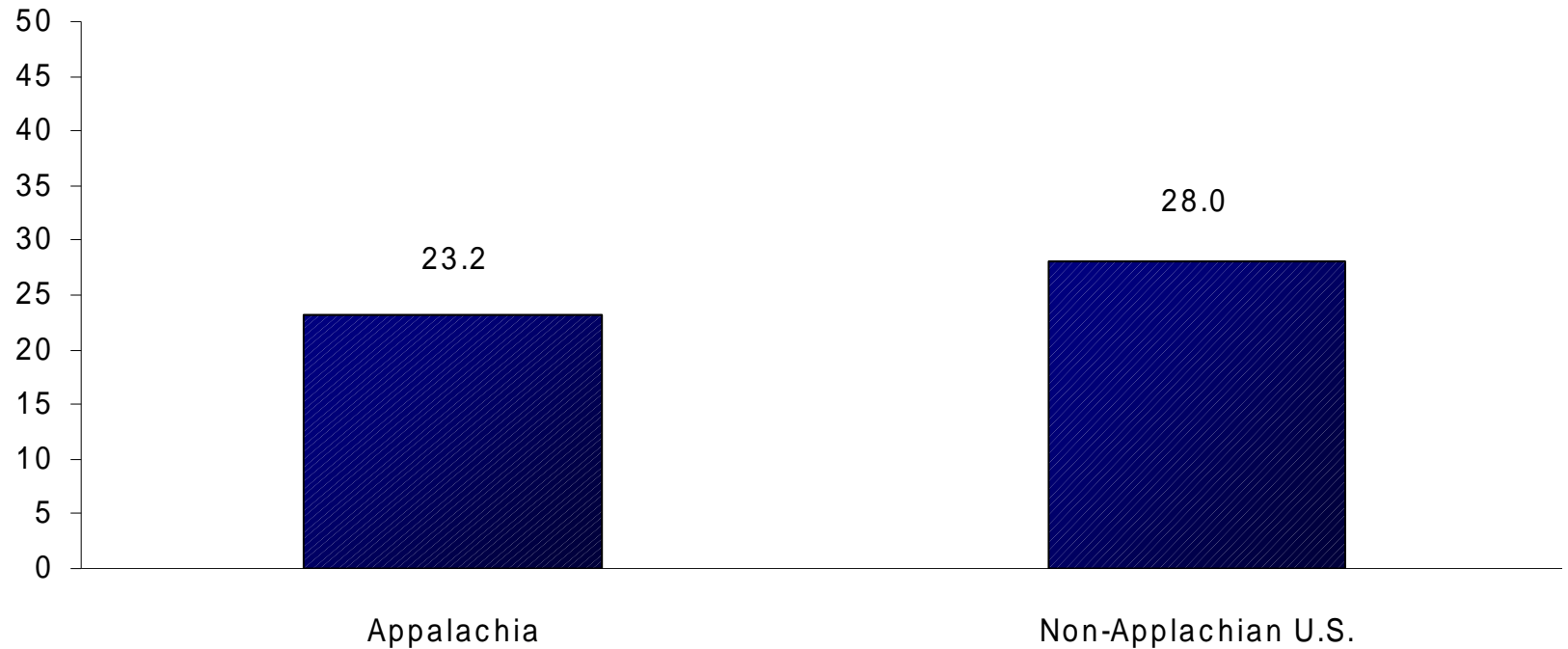
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Affordable housing is one area where Appalachians fare favorably relative to other Americans.



Percent of households spending at least 30 percent of their income on housing costs, 2000

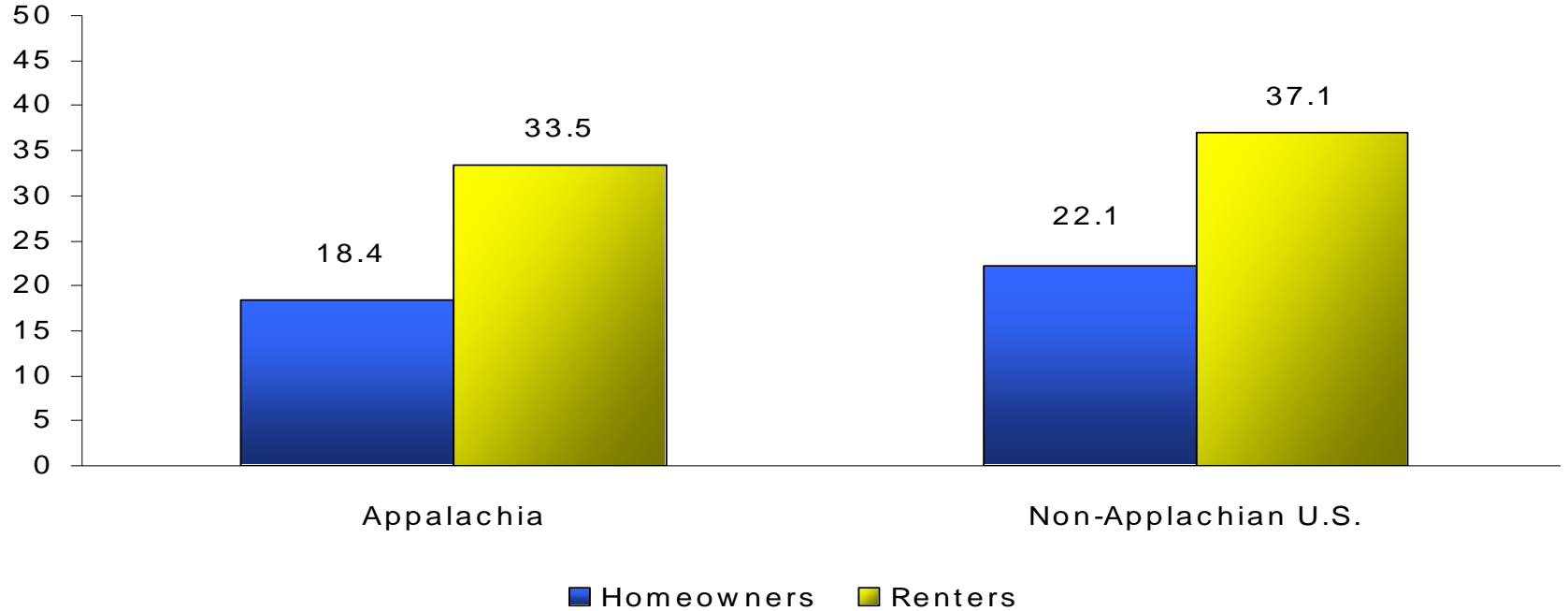


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



This holds true for both homeowners and renters.

Percent of owner and renter households spending at least 30 percent of their income on housing costs



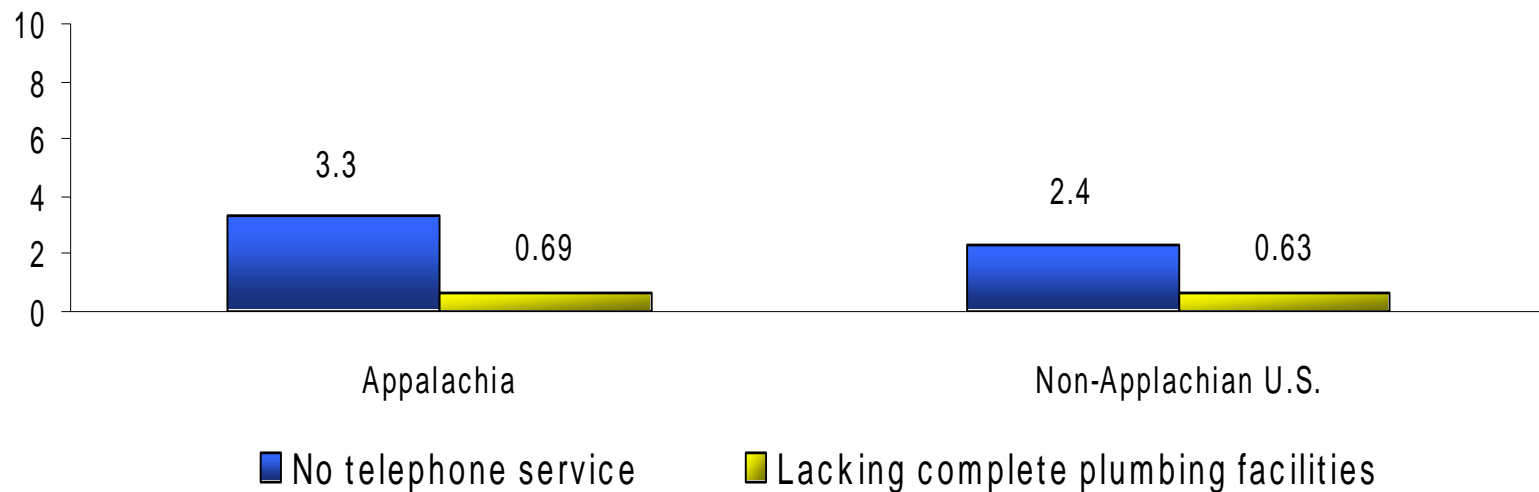
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



Just 3 percent of Appalachia's households had no phone service, and less than 1 percent lacked complete plumbing facilities.



Percent of households without telephone service and lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2000

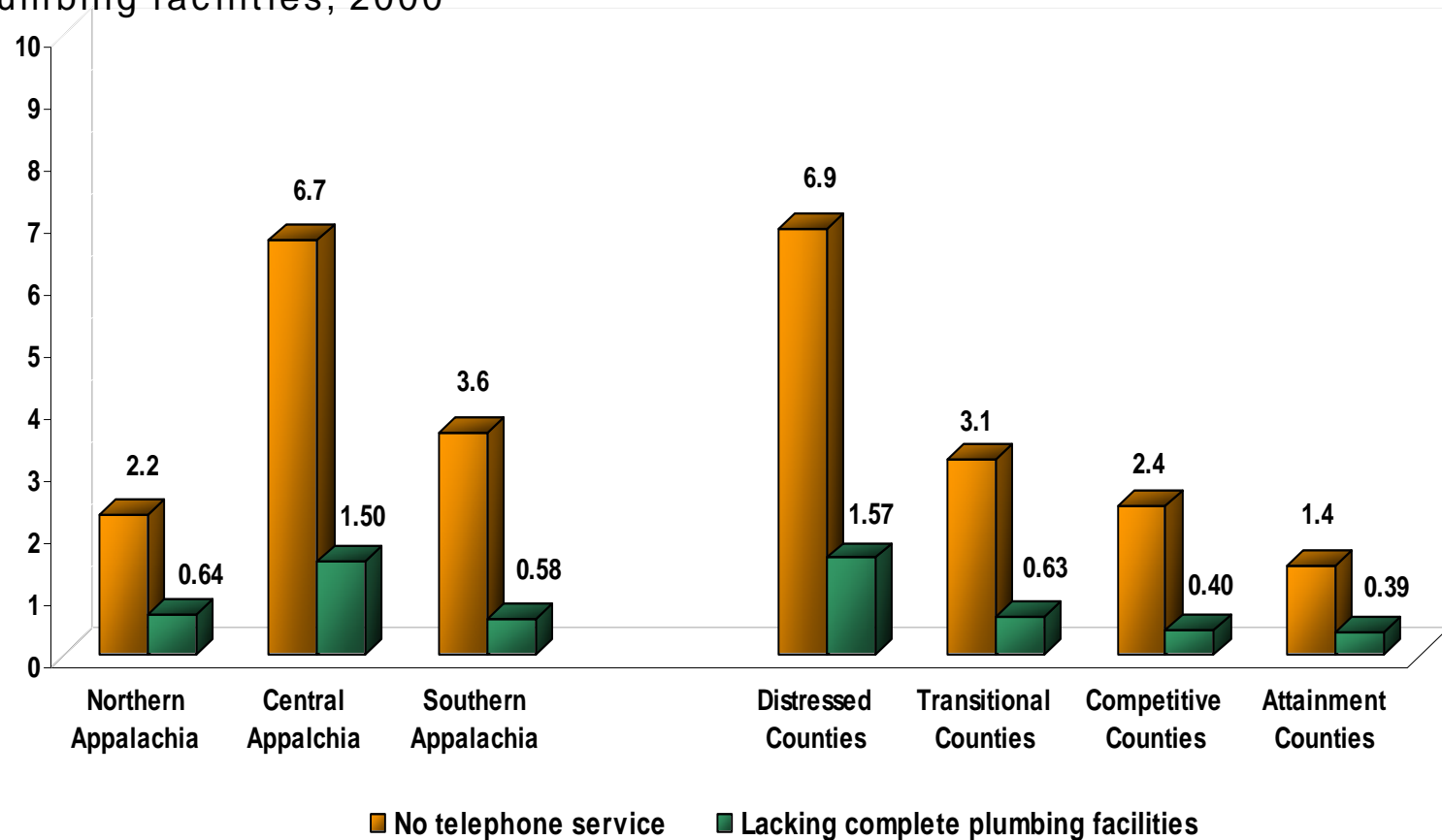


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census.



However, in certain parts of the region, nearly 7 percent of households lacked phone service.

Percent of households without telephone service and lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2000



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



So, how should we view Appalachia?



- There is evidence that Appalachia remains a distinct region.
- However, looking at Appalachia alone masks a great deal of diversity within the region.
 - Central Appalachia (as well as the economically distressed counties) is especially distinct on many indicators.
 - Some parts of the region have profiles that closely resemble the nation as a whole.

There is more to come.



- An extended version of this paper will be available at the end of 2002.
- A series of detailed thematic reports will be available at end of 2003.
 - The reports will include data on demographic, social, and economic characteristics.
 - There also will be a 120-130 page Overview volume.