



LIVING CITIES: THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

PHILADELPHIA

IN FOCUS: *A Profile from Census 2000*

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION CENTER ON URBAN AND METROPOLITAN POLICY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy has many people to thank for supporting and contributing to the Living Cities databook series.

The center offers its deepest gratitude to Living Cities: The National Community Development Initiative. Living Cities' support has enabled the urban center to analyze the results of Census 2000 through its Living Cities Census Series, of which the databooks are a part.

We are also grateful to Living Cities' member organizations, including AXA Financial, Bank of America, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, J.P. Morgan Chase & Company, Deutsche Bank, Fannie Mae Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The McKnight Foundation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Office of Community Services of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Prudential Financial, The Rockefeller Foundation, the Surdna Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development for their generous support and partnership on this important project. Living Cities CEO Reese Fayde and Director of Programs Nhadine Leung provided helpful guidance throughout this project.

A further debt of gratitude goes to Sese-Paul Design for the design of this publication.

Final responsibility for the contents of this report rest with the Brookings research team, which consisted of Alan Berube, Ryan Prince, and Hilary Smith, who were supported by Audrey Singer, Mark Muro, Amy Liu, and Bruce Katz. The responsibility for all errors belongs to us.

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PREFACE

The United States is undergoing a period of dynamic, volatile change, comparable in scale and complexity to the latter part of the 19th century.

Populations are aging—affecting settlement patterns, lifestyle choices, and consumption trends. Diversity is spreading across the map, thanks to the most significant wave of immigration in 100 years. And the nation continues to shift to a knowledge- and service-based economy, placing new demands on education and workforce systems.

For cities and their leaders, such changes make understanding the census much more than an academic exercise. In fact, Census 2000 data are “setting the paradigm” for major political, policy, and economic choices in the coming years, and defining the social context within which these choices are made.

Information about the residential patterns of poor and working poor families is beginning to shape debates on issues as diverse as federal welfare reform, school equity financing, and suburban job, housing, and transportation access. Data on population and economic decentralization are heightening concerns over metropolitan development patterns and their implications for low income workers and neighborhoods. New findings about the changing composition of city populations are affecting local debates over the appropriate mix of housing and city services. In short,

to understand the policy context for cities and neighborhoods requires understanding the census.

Philadelphia in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000 seeks to promote such understandings.

One of 23 city-focused databooks keyed to the 23 cities in which the Living Cities consortium focuses its investments, this report by the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy seeks to gauge the health of Philadelphia’s neighborhoods and families in an accessible, data-rich format that allows for easy comparisons among cities.

To that end, this and the other databooks have been prepared within a uniform framework. Each book places one of the 23 cities in the context of both the 23 cities in the Living Cities group and the largest 100 cities in the nation. Each organizes demographic and economic data pertaining to ten sets of indicators: population, race and ethnicity, immigration, age, households and families, education, work, commuting, income and poverty, and housing.

At the same time, while each city's databook includes the same indicators and comparisons, each is customized in important ways. The databooks provide tailored presentations and interpretations of every chart, table, and map for the specific city being examined. In addition, each databook presents a localized assessment in the form of an executive summary on how that particular city has performed on key indicators. These assessments focus principally on the central city in each region—in this case Philadelphia—as seen in the context of their region and other cities.

How accurate and current are these statistics and comparisons drawn in large part from Census 2000 in depicting unfolding realities in Philadelphia today? We believe very accurate.

Even though this report appears three years after much of the data was collected and a significant slowing of the national economy had set in, the basic profile etched at the height of the last business cycle remains compelling and relevant. First, many of the indicators assembled here are not subject to a great deal of change within three years. Second, the national slump likely alters the relative position of cities in city-by-city comparison only minimally. And finally, the 2000 data—collected at the culmination of an unprecedented period of expansion—represent a kind of high-water baseline that poses a daunting challenge to cities in the current decade. That also continues to make 2000 data compelling, especially since many of the social indicators were troubling even then prior to the weakening of the economy.

At any rate, as America's cities enter the 21st century, Census 2000 provides a unique window of opportunity to assess recent progress and future direction in the City of Philadelphia. We hope that these databooks provide individuals and organizations a clear picture of the diverse market and social environments in which cities and neighborhoods operate, and that the reports inform their efforts to create strong and sustainable communities for urban families.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Across several social and economic indicators, Census 2000 reveals that Philadelphia confronts significant challenges in creating opportunity and prosperity for its residents.

The Philadelphia region continues to decentralize, to begin with, further separating inner-city residents from employment and economic activity. While the population of Center City revived in the 1990s, population loss elsewhere in the City of Philadelphia was widespread. To be sure, Philadelphia actually gained black, Asian, and Hispanic residents in the last decade, many of them new immigrants from abroad. But at the same time it lost 180,000 white residents. Jobs also continued to shift outward in the metro area, and today fewer than 30 percent of the region's workers are employed in the central city.

As the economic strength of the urban core dissipated in the 1990s, Philadelphia's residents struggled economically as well. Household incomes dropped significantly, and the size of the city's middle class declined. Poverty rose, and Philadelphia now has the highest Hispanic poverty rate among the 23 Living Cities. These economic challenges are rooted in the city's low rates of higher educational attainment and adult labor force participation. One area in which Philadelphia remains unique is the high number of residents who own their homes; unfortunately, the city's homeownership rate declined significantly over the decade. At the same time, over 100,000 city households—most with low incomes—struggle to afford rent and the other necessities of life.

Along these lines and others, then, *Philadelphia in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* concludes that:

The Philadelphia metro area continued to decentralize in the 1990s amid slow growth region-wide. Between 1980 and 2000, the City of Philadelphia lost 10 percent of its population. During the same period, the region's suburbs grew modestly, but the locus of that growth shifted far from the core. In the 1990s, neighborhoods in Center City and Near Northeast Philadelphia gained residents, but population loss continued throughout the remainder of the city and in nearly all inner suburbs. Today, only 30 percent of the region's residents live in the central city, and only 30 percent are employed there—most Philadelphia-area workers commute from suburb to suburb.

The city's population is growing more diverse. The transformation of Philadelphia from a majority-white city in 1990 to a “majority-minority” city in 2000 was fueled by modest increases in the city's black, Hispanic, and Asian populations, and a dramatic 180,000-person decline in white residents. International immigrants also contributed to the changing profile of the city and region. The number of foreign-born living in Philadelphia increased by 34,000 in the 1990s, and more than twice as many settled in the suburbs over the same period. Nearly half

of Philadelphia's foreign-born are U.S. citizens, and they hail from a variety of world regions, including Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Caribbean. Still, people of different races and ethnicities tend to live in very separate parts of Philadelphia; the city ranks highest in the nation on segregation between whites and Hispanics.

Philadelphia's population is aging. In most of the 23 Living Cities, people in their twenties and early thirties represent the largest age groups. Philadelphia, by contrast, has nearly as many 35- to 44-year-olds as it does members of younger age groups. In addition, Philadelphia is second only to Miami among the 23 Living Cities in the proportion of residents who are age 65 and over. The aging of Philadelphia's population reflects in part the city's limited success in attracting newcomers—the number of 25- to 34-year-old residents dropped 19 percent during the 1990s. Meanwhile, the city's children are also growing up in more disadvantaged environments, as today most Philadelphia households with children are single-parent families.

Philadelphia residents have relatively low educational attainment, and participate only weakly in the labor market. Only 56 percent of working-age adults in Philadelphia were employed or looking for work in 2000—the fourth-lowest percentage among the 100 largest cities in the U.S. These low levels of work may reflect not only a growing distance between inner-city Philadelphia residents and job opportunities elsewhere in the region, but also the low education levels of Philadelphia's population. Only 18 percent of Philadelphia adults hold a college degree, one of the lowest levels among large U.S. cities. Indeed, below-average rates of educational attainment cut across racial and ethnic lines in Philadelphia, affecting whites, blacks, and Hispanics.

Household incomes in Philadelphia dropped during the 1990s and the middle class shrank. Low- and moderate-income households increased in number in Philadelphia during the 1990s, but the number of middle- and upper-middle-income households (earning \$34,000 to \$81,000) declined. As a result, the city's median household income dropped over the decade, and ranked in the bottom quarter of large U.S. cities in 2000. In several neighborhoods, more than 40 percent of all residents live in poverty, and Philadelphia has the highest Hispanic poverty rate among the 23 Living Cities.

Philadelphia remains a high-homeownership city, although the rate declined significantly over the decade. Nearly 60 percent of Philadelphia households owned their own homes in 2000, the second-highest rate among the Living Cities. Yet this rate dropped considerably during the 1990s, in contrast to the trend of rising homeownership in cities and the nation over the decade. The weak housing market in many inner-city Philadelphia neighborhoods may also have limited the economic benefits of homeownership. And while rent prices in Philadelphia actually declined over the decade, 100,000 Philadelphia renters have incomes low enough that they pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

By presenting indicators like these on the following pages, *Philadelphia in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* seeks to give readers a better sense of where Philadelphia and its residents stand in relation to their peers, and how the 1990s altered the city, its neighborhoods, and the entire Philadelphia region. Living Cities and the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy hope that this information will prompt a fruitful dialogue among city and community leaders about the direction Philadelphia should take in the coming decade.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The information presented in *Philadelphia in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* derives almost entirely from the U.S. decennial censuses conducted in April 1990 and April 2000. The decennial census is the most comprehensive source of information on the U.S. population, and because all U.S. households are interviewed, it is unique in its ability to describe population characteristics at very small levels of geography.

The decennial census is comprised of two separate but related surveys. In the “short form” survey, all households in the U.S. are asked a series of basic questions on age, race/ethnicity, sex, the relationships among household members, and whether or not the home was owned or rented.

Approximately one in six households receives a “long form” survey that asks, in addition to the short form questions, more detailed questions on social, economic, and housing characteristics. The Census Bureau employs statistical weighting to extrapolate from the long form data to arrive at a representative portrait of all U.S. households.

Geography provides the framework for interpreting and understanding census data. The Census Bureau tabulates information from the decennial census for a range of geographies. In this databook, we present information for several different levels of geography:

Cities—Many of the tables and charts show citywide data. In this databook, Philadelphia is compared to the other 22 Living Cities, to the other 99 cities among the 100 largest in the nation, and to other Living Cities located in the Northeast region of the U.S. (Boston, Newark, and New York).

Metropolitan areas—Metro areas are established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to represent a collection of highly-populated communities that exhibit a high degree of economic interdependence. As such, they roughly characterize regional labor markets. Where metro-area-level data are presented in this databook, those data represent either the OMB-defined Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA—a metro area not closely associated with another) or the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA—a metro area representing one part of a larger area with one million or more people). In this

databook, the Philadelphia metro area—which OMB designates as the Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA—consists of five Pennsylvania counties (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia) and four New Jersey counties (Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem).

Suburbs—Information for suburbs is sometimes presented alongside that for cities. We define suburbs as the part of the metro area located outside the central city. In the case of Philadelphia, the suburbs include parts of the metro area outside the City of Philadelphia, including Camden, NJ and its environs.

Census tracts—Census tracts are subdivisions of counties defined by the Census Bureau to contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people; most contain 3,000 to 4,000 people, and most researchers equate urban census tracts with neighborhoods. We map several indicators at the census tract level to demonstrate differences among neighborhoods in Philadelphia and its suburbs.

This databook primarily focuses on how the population, employment, and housing characteristics of Philadelphia and its neighborhoods compared to those in other cities in 2000, as well as how those characteristics changed between 1990 and 2000. Data from the Census 2000 short form have been available since summer 2001, and data from the long form followed one year later. Thus, many of the tables, charts, and maps shown in this databook derive from survey data collected a little over three years ago.

A note on the timeliness of this data: Though much of it dates to 2000, these data remain accurate, relevant, and compelling. The age profile of the population, characteristics of housing stock, and average size of

households—none of these, for starters, are likely to change significantly within a period of a few years. At the same time, the numerous comparisons of cities on or another on these indicators likely hold. To the extent that larger national trends—aging of the population, or increasing enrollment in higher education—alter city conditions, they alter all cities. That means the relative rankings of cities are not subject to dramatic change. Finally, trends between 1990 and 2000 are important in their own right, as they show the progress cities made during a period of unprecedented economic expansion. That progress establishes a baseline for city performance during the 2000–2010 decade.

At the same time, though, the economy did enter a downturn soon after Census 2000 was conducted, and the effects are still being felt today in the labor market—through increased unemployment, stagnant incomes, and rising poverty. We have used post-census data, where available, to provide a more up-to-date picture of employment in cities. Most demographic surveys conducted between decennial censuses, however, do not include large enough samples to provide descriptions of changing conditions at the local level. In the Current Population Survey, for instance, states (and in some cases, metropolitan areas) are the smallest geographical units for which labor force statistics are available.

Some federal agencies do, however, collect annual demographic and economic data for sub-state levels of geography between decennial censuses. Following is a list of topics and intercensal data sources available from the federal government that individuals and organizations working at the local level can use to track and update changes in the indicators presented in this databook:

Population—The Census Bureau’s Intercensal Population Estimates Program provides population estimates for metropolitan areas, counties, cities, and towns between decennial censuses. These estimates are based on population counts from the most recent census, adjusted using data from local records. Data are published annually, delayed approximately one year from the date at which they are estimated. See eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php.

Age and race/ethnicity—The same Census Bureau program publishes population estimates annually by age and race/ethnicity for geographies down to the county level—similar estimates are not available for cities. The first post-census update of these data (estimates as of July 2002) will be made available in summer 2003.

Migration—The Internal Revenue Service publishes county-to-county migration files that allow users to track, on an annual basis, the origins, destinations, and incomes of families migrating between counties and metropolitan areas. Data are released annually for migration flows two years prior. See “Tax Stats” at www.irs.gov.

Work—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, through its Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, publishes monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment for counties, metropolitan areas, and cities with populations of at least 25,000. Data are released monthly on the employment situation two months prior. See www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm.

Income and poverty—The Census Bureau Small Area Estimates Branch employs several federal data sources to produce annual estimates of poverty rates and median household incomes for all states and counties, as well as poverty rates for all school districts. These data are published with an approximate three-year lag. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html.

Housing—The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council—a consortium of the federal banking regulators—publishes data annually on all mortgages originated in the U.S. by financial institutions, with detail down to the census tract level. These data can be used to track homeownership and home value trends in metro areas, counties, cities, and neighborhoods. Data are released each summer for mortgages originated in the prior year. See www.ffiec.gov/hmda/publicdata.htm.

State and local data—To administer programs and make policy, state and local agencies also track a wealth of administrative data that can reveal much about the social and economic health of individuals and families in cities and neighborhoods. For a comprehensive guide to the types of state and local administrative data that can be used to describe small areas, see “Catalog of Administrative Data Sources,” by Claudia Coulton with Lisa Nelson and Peter Tatian, available at www.urban.org/nnip/publications.html.

POPULATION

Population growth does not by itself define a city's health. Nevertheless, the fact that people “vote with their feet” makes population change a good first-order indicator of the appeal of a place. This section accordingly details the basic population trajectory of Philadelphia and its neighborhoods during the 1990s.

Nationwide, the U.S. added 32.7 million people in the 1990s, the largest intercensal population increase in its history. Growth was widespread—Every state in the union added people, the first time this had occurred in the 20th century. Moreover, historically high levels of international immigration supplemented significant “natural increase”—an excess of births over deaths—in fueling the nation's population growth.

And yet, not all places in the U.S. shared equally in the broader population increase. The South and West absorbed more than three-quarters of the nation's growth in the 1990s. Cities added population at a faster rate than they had in either the 1970s or 1980s, but suburbs grew nearly twice as fast. And even within cities, core neighborhoods around the downtown in many cases lost population, while “outer-ring” neighborhoods at the urban periphery expanded rapidly.

The indicators on the following pages begin to display these trends by depicting population change in Philadelphia and its metro area, in other cities and regions, and in the city's own neighborhoods.

POPULATION

Philadelphia is the fifth-largest city in the U.S., and fourth-largest among the 23 Living Cities*Total population, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

Rank	Living Cities	Central City	Metro	Peer Cities	Rank	Central City	Metro
1	New York, NY	8,008,278	9,314,235	New York, NY	1	8,008,278	9,314,235
2	Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	9,519,338	Los Angeles, CA	2	3,694,820	9,519,338
3	Chicago, IL	2,896,016	8,272,768	Chicago, IL	3	2,896,016	8,272,768
4	Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	5,100,931	Houston, TX	4	1,953,631	4,177,646
5	Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	3,251,876	Philadelphia, PA	5	1,517,550	5,100,931
6	Dallas, TX	1,188,580	3,519,176	Phoenix, AZ	6	1,321,045	3,251,876
7	San Antonio, TX	1,144,646	1,592,383	San Diego, CA	7	1,223,400	2,813,833
8	Detroit, MI	951,270	4,441,551	Dallas, TX	8	1,188,580	3,519,176
9	Indianapolis, IN	781,870	1,607,486	San Antonio, TX	9	1,144,646	1,592,383
10	Columbus, OH	711,470	1,540,157	Detroit, MI	10	951,270	4,441,551
11	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	669,769	2,968,806	San Jose, CA	11	894,943	1,682,585
12	Baltimore, MD	651,154	2,552,994				
13	Boston, MA	589,141	3,406,829				
14	Washington, DC	572,059	4,923,153				
15	Seattle, WA	563,374	2,414,616				
16	Denver, CO	554,636	2,109,282				
17	Portland, OR	529,121	1,918,009				
18	Cleveland, OH	478,403	2,250,871				
19	Kansas City, MO	441,545	1,776,062				
20	Atlanta, GA	416,474	4,112,198				
21	Oakland, CA	399,484	2,392,557				
22	Miami, FL	362,470	2,253,362				
23	Newark, NJ	273,546	2,032,989				
	All Living Cities	28,334,103	83,271,629				

Philadelphia's population declined in both the 1980s and 1990s

Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities

Rank	Living Cities	Population			Percent Change		
		1980	1990	2000	1980–1990	1990–2000	Net
1	Phoenix, AZ	785,940	983,403	1,321,045	25.1%	34.3%	68.1%
2	San Antonio, TX	789,704	935,933	1,144,646	18.5%	22.3%	44.9%
3	Portland, OR	368,148	437,319	529,121	18.8%	21.0%	43.7%
4	Dallas, TX	904,599	1,006,877	1,188,580	11.3%	18.0%	31.4%
5	Columbus, OH	565,021	632,910	711,470	12.0%	12.4%	25.9%
6	Los Angeles, CA	2,968,528	3,485,398	3,694,820	17.4%	6.0%	24.5%
7	Oakland, CA	339,337	372,242	399,484	9.7%	7.3%	17.7%
8	Seattle, WA	493,846	516,259	563,374	4.5%	9.1%	14.1%
9	New York, NY	7,071,639	7,322,564	8,008,278	3.5%	9.4%	13.2%
10	Denver, CO	492,686	467,610	554,636	-5.1%	18.6%	12.6%
11	Indianapolis, IN	711,539	731,327	781,870	2.8%	6.9%	9.9%
12	Boston, MA	562,994	574,283	589,141	2.0%	2.6%	4.6%
13	Miami, FL	346,681	358,548	362,470	3.4%	1.1%	4.6%
14	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	641,271	640,618	669,769	-0.1%	4.6%	4.4%
15	Kansas City, MO	448,028	435,146	441,545	-2.9%	1.5%	-1.4%
16	Atlanta, GA	425,022	394,017	416,474	-7.3%	5.7%	-2.0%
17	Chicago, IL	3,005,072	2,783,726	2,896,016	-7.4%	4.0%	-3.6%
18	Philadelphia, PA	1,688,210	1,585,577	1,517,550	-6.1%	-4.3%	-10.1%
19	Washington, DC	638,432	606,900	572,059	-4.9%	-5.7%	-10.4%
20	Cleveland, OH	573,822	505,616	478,403	-11.9%	-5.4%	-16.6%
21	Newark, NJ	329,248	275,221	273,546	-16.4%	-0.6%	-16.9%
22	Baltimore, MD	786,775	736,014	651,154	-6.5%	-11.5%	-17.2%
23	Detroit, MI	1,203,368	1,027,974	951,270	-14.6%	-7.5%	-20.9%
	All Living Cities	26,141,890	26,817,472	28,718,721	2.6%	7.1%	9.9%
	Nation	226,542,199	248,718,301	281,421,906	9.8%	13.1%	24.2%

POPULATION

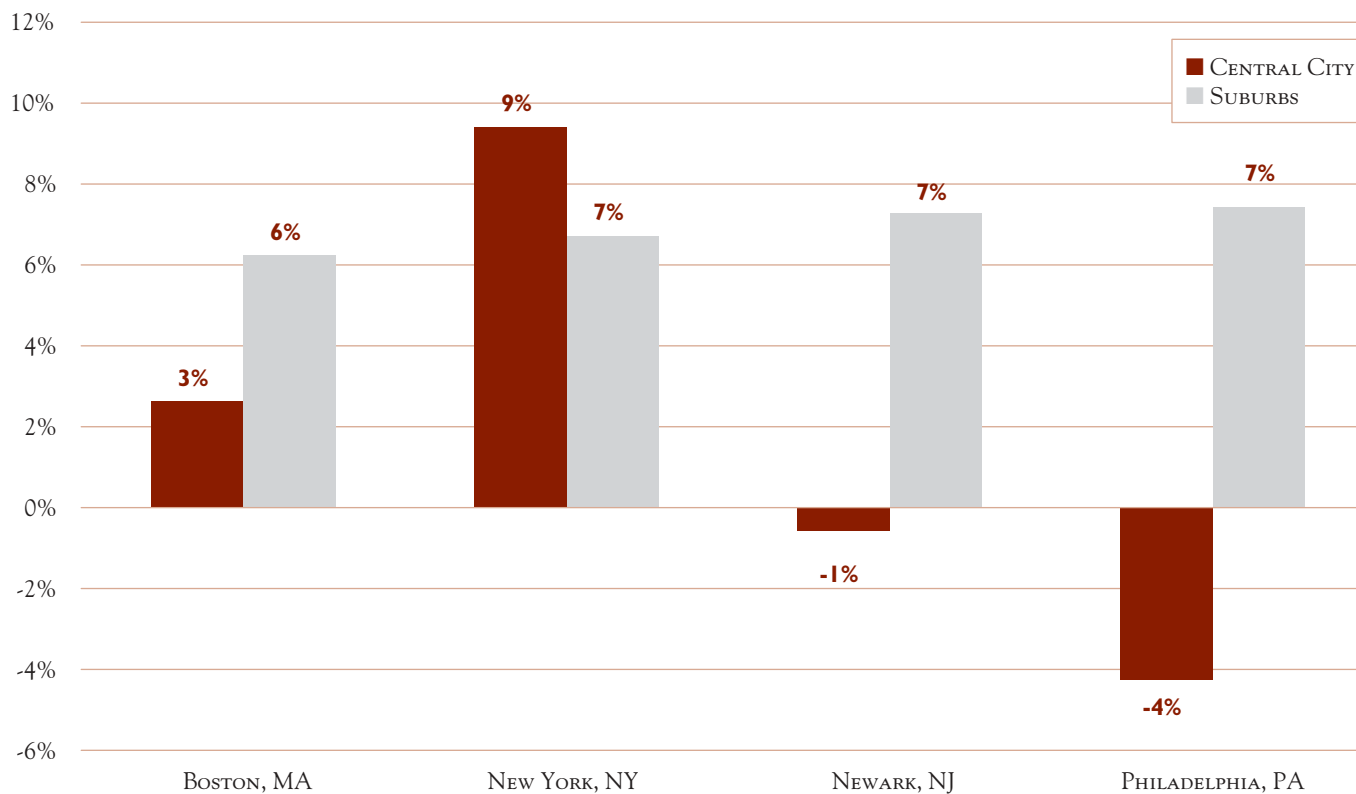
The Philadelphia metro area grew slowly over the last two decades, although its suburbs grew somewhat faster

Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities metro areas

Rank	Living Cities	Metro Area		Suburbs	
		1980–1990	1990–2000	1980–1990	1990–2000
1	Phoenix, AZ	39.9%	45.3%	54.2%	53.8%
2	Atlanta, GA	32.5%	38.9%	41.9%	44.0%
3	Dallas, TX	30.2%	31.5%	45.1%	39.6%
4	Denver, CO	13.6%	30.0%	23.4%	34.6%
5	Portland, OR	13.6%	26.6%	11.7%	28.8%
6	San Antonio, TX	21.7%	20.2%	30.0%	15.2%
7	Washington, DC	21.4%	16.6%	27.4%	20.3%
8	Seattle, WA	23.1%	18.8%	31.0%	22.0%
9	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	15.5%	16.9%	21.9%	21.1%
10	Indianapolis, IN	5.7%	16.4%	9.2%	27.2%
11	Miami, FL	19.1%	16.3%	23.4%	19.8%
12	Oakland, CA	18.2%	14.9%	20.3%	16.5%
13	Columbus, OH	10.8%	14.5%	9.7%	16.3%
14	Kansas City, MO	9.2%	12.2%	14.6%	16.3%
15	Chicago, IL	2.3%	11.6%	9.1%	16.2%
16	New York, NY	3.3%	9.0%	1.7%	6.7%
17	Los Angeles, CA	18.5%	7.4%	19.3%	8.3%
18	Baltimore, MD	8.3%	7.2%	16.5%	15.5%
19	Newark, NJ	-2.4%	6.1%	0.4%	7.2%
20	Boston, MA	2.7%	5.5%	2.8%	6.2%
21	Detroit, MI	-2.8%	4.1%	1.7%	7.8%
22	Philadelphia, PA	2.9%	3.6%	7.9%	7.4%
23	Cleveland, OH	-3.3%	2.2%	-0.5%	4.5%
	All Living Cities	10.6%	13.8%	15.9%	17.6%

The City of Philadelphia lost population faster in the 1990s than other Living Cities in the Northeast, even as its suburbs grew at a comparable rate

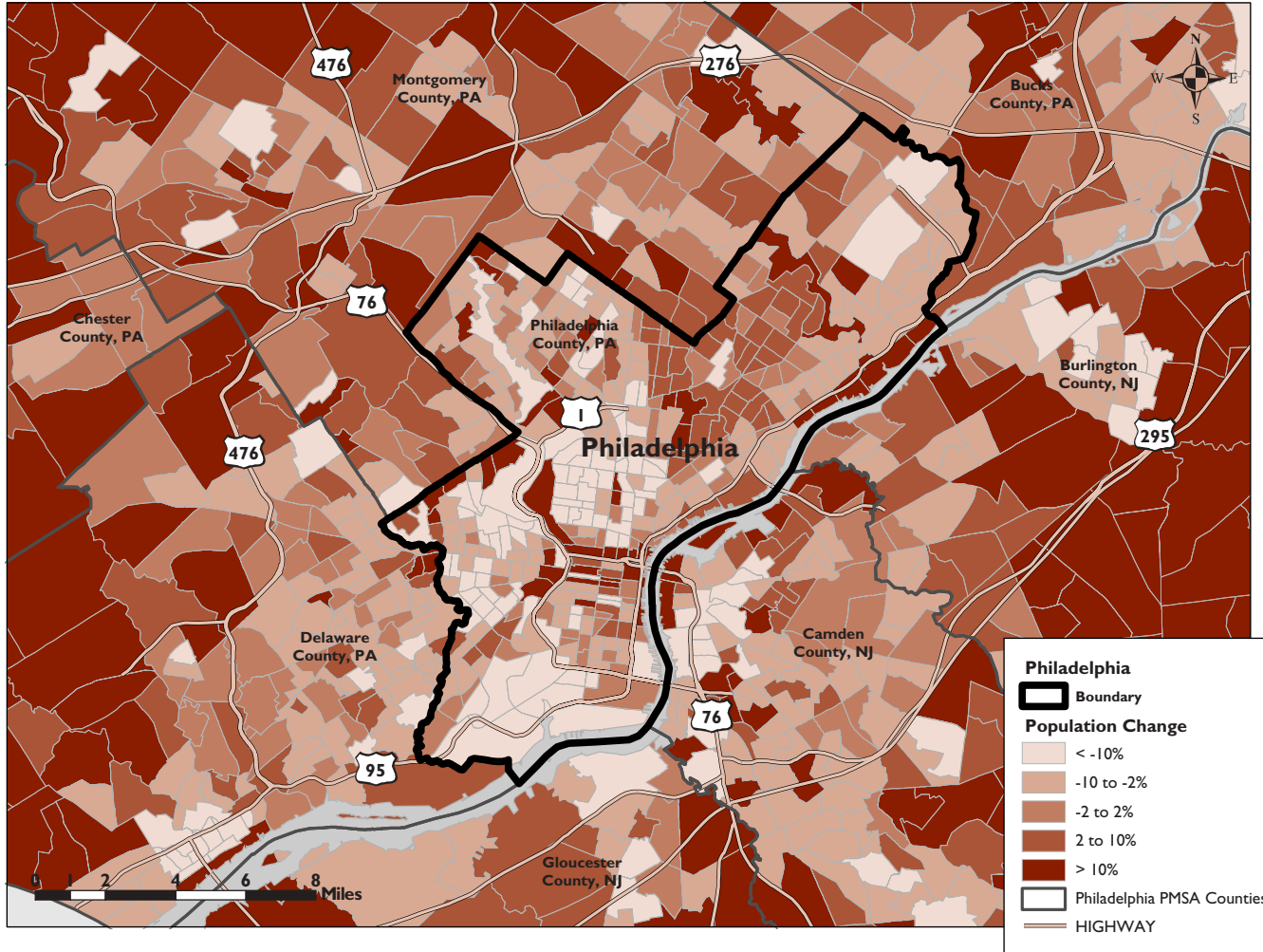
Percent population change, 1990–2000: Northeastern U.S. Living Cities metro areas



POPULATION

Center City and Near Northeast Philadelphia grew during the 1990s, but nearly all other neighborhoods in the urban core shrank

Percent population change, 1990–2000: Philadelphia metro area



RACE AND ETHNICITY

Cities also need to understand how their racial and ethnic compositions are changing, so they can decide how to fund and deliver services to meet the needs of increasingly diverse populations. In particular, the growing representation of Latinos, whose families tend to be younger and to have more children, suggests cities need to take a closer look at schools, public health, and other programs that primarily serve the young.

The overall racial and ethnic profile of the U.S. population is changing rapidly. Census 2000 confirmed that nationwide, the Hispanic population had grown to roughly the same size as the African American population. Although smaller in size, the Asian population was also on the rise in the U.S. in the 1990s, and grew more than 50 percent over the decade. Adding richness to these trends was the fact that Census 2000 was the first census to offer respondents the option of selecting more than one race category to indicate their family members' racial identity. Nearly 7 million people, or 2.4 percent of the population, reported multiple races.

In keeping with these changes, Census 2000 revealed that for the first time, the 100 largest cities in the U.S. were "majority minority;" that is, more than half of their combined population was either non-white or

Hispanic. This trend owed to large gains in Latino population in nearly all cities, modest growth in Asian and African American populations, and widespread declines in non-Hispanic whites. Growing diversity was not confined to the cities, either. Minority population share in the largest suburbs also rose sharply, from 19 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 2000.

This section compares Philadelphia's racial and ethnic makeup to that of other cities, and examines how it changed in the 1990s. It also probes the differing racial profiles of the city's various age groups and neighborhoods.

A NOTE ON RACE/ETHNICITY TERMINOLOGY

Many of the tables, charts, and maps presented in this and subsequent sections feature data specified for certain racial and ethnic groups. This note describes in greater detail how those groups are defined and shown in this databook.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin distinct concepts and therefore captures information on them in two separate questions on census forms. On the Census 2000 survey, respondents were first asked to identify whether they were of “Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” origin, and were then asked whether they are white, black, one of several Asian ethnicities, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or “some other race.” For the first time, respondents could check off more than one race to describe themselves. Combining the race and Hispanic origin responses yields 126 possible race-ethnic combinations.

To simplify the presentation of data, and to conform with many of the tables generated by the Census Bureau itself, this databook uses shorthand terms for the racial and ethnic descriptors respondents chose to characterize themselves and their family members:

- “Hispanic or Latino” is used to refer to individuals or households who indicate Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of their race. Nationally, nine out of ten Census 2000 respondents who indicated Hispanic origin, reported their race as either “white” alone or “some other race” alone.
- Where available, information for individuals who indicate more than one race is presented in a “Two or more races” category. Nationally, only 2.4 percent of Census respondents identified more than one race.

Remaining race categories in this databook include respondents who reported that race alone, not in combination with any other race. However, because Hispanic origin is determined in a separate question, people of these races may also be Hispanic or Latino. Generally, race-specific population and household counts include only non-Hispanics. Race-specific economic variables generally include members of those groups who also reported Hispanic origin.

- “Black/African American” refers to individuals who chose this race designation.
- “Asian/Pacific Islander” was combined from two race totals, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander,” for comparability with the 1990 Census.
- In general, “Other race” is used to refer to individuals who indicated “some other race” or “American Indian or Alaska Native” race.
- “White” at all times (even for economic variables) refers to non-Hispanic whites.

This streamlined set of race/ethnic categories, as well as the format in which the Census Bureau makes the data available, precludes the presentation of data for country-specific groups, such as Mexicans or Vietnamese, or for foreign-born individuals in general. Individuals and households in these groups are included in the broader race/ethnic categories shown here. Readers interested in profiles for many of these groups can access data online through Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2) and Summary File 4 (SF 4) at www.census.gov.

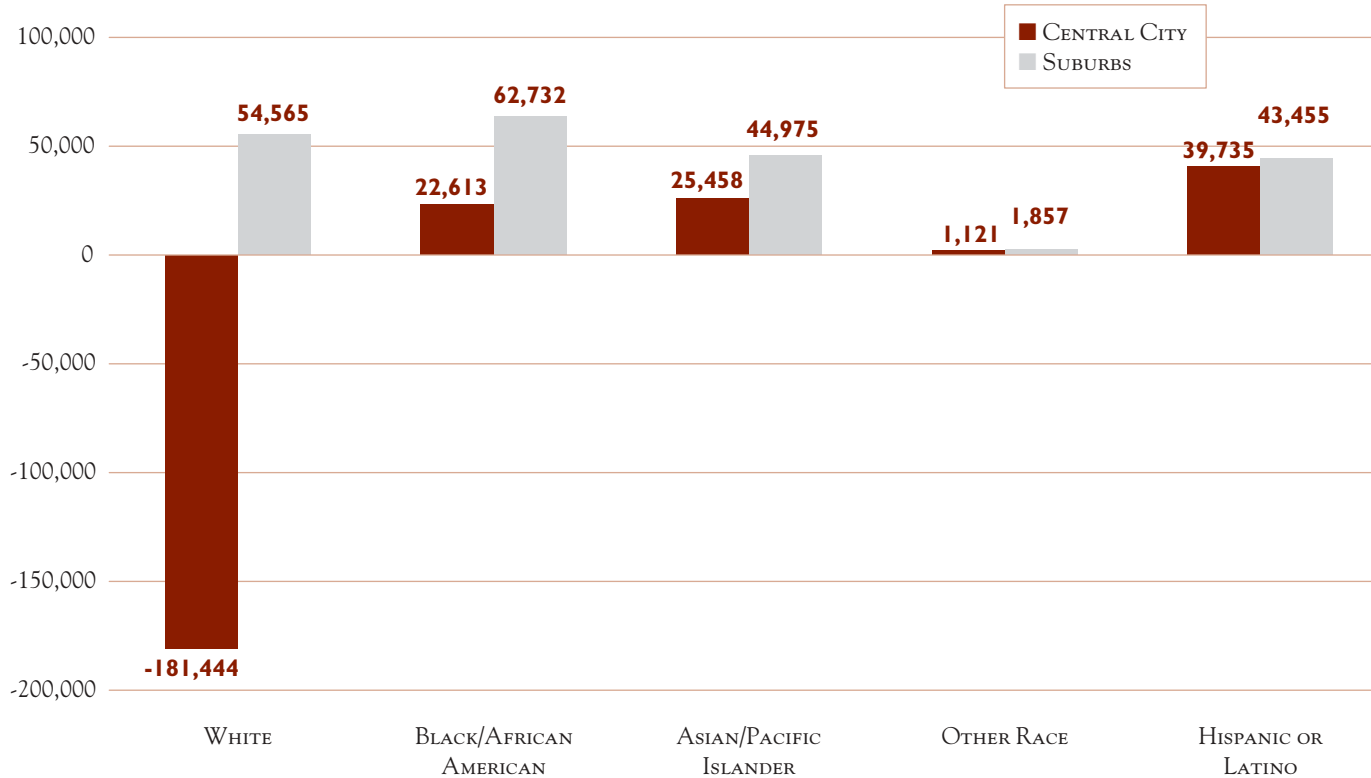
Racial and ethnic minorities make up more than half of Philadelphia's population

Share of population by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities

Rank	Living Cities	Total Non-White or Hispanic	White	Black/African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Other Race	Two or More Races
1	Detroit, MI	89.5%	10.5%	81.2%	1.0%	5.0%	0.2%	2.0%
2	Miami, FL	88.2%	11.8%	19.9%	0.6%	65.8%	0.1%	1.7%
3	Newark, NJ	85.8%	14.2%	51.9%	1.2%	29.5%	0.7%	2.2%
4	Oakland, CA	76.5%	23.5%	35.1%	15.6%	21.9%	0.3%	3.2%
5	Washington, DC	72.2%	27.8%	59.4%	2.7%	7.9%	0.3%	1.7%
6	Los Angeles, CA	70.3%	29.7%	10.9%	10.0%	46.5%	0.2%	2.4%
7	Baltimore, MD	69.0%	31.0%	64.0%	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%	1.3%
8	Atlanta, GA	68.7%	31.3%	61.0%	1.9%	4.5%	0.2%	1.0%
9	Chicago, IL	68.7%	31.3%	36.4%	4.3%	26.0%	0.1%	1.6%
10	San Antonio, TX	68.2%	31.8%	6.5%	1.6%	58.7%	0.1%	1.1%
11	Dallas, TX	65.4%	34.6%	25.6%	2.7%	35.6%	0.1%	1.1%
12	New York, NY	65.0%	35.0%	24.5%	9.8%	27.0%	0.7%	2.8%
13	Cleveland, OH	61.2%	38.8%	50.5%	1.3%	7.3%	0.2%	1.7%
14	Philadelphia, PA	57.5%	42.5%	42.6%	4.5%	8.5%	0.2%	1.6%
15	Boston, MA	50.5%	49.5%	23.8%	7.5%	14.4%	1.4%	3.1%
16	Denver, CO	48.1%	51.9%	10.8%	2.8%	31.7%	0.2%	1.9%
17	Phoenix, AZ	44.2%	55.8%	4.8%	2.0%	34.1%	0.1%	1.6%
18	Kansas City, MO	42.4%	57.6%	31.0%	1.9%	6.9%	0.2%	1.9%
19	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	36.8%	63.2%	15.0%	8.8%	7.7%	0.2%	3.4%
20	Columbus, OH	33.1%	66.9%	24.3%	3.5%	2.5%	0.3%	2.4%
21	Indianapolis, IN	32.5%	67.5%	25.4%	1.4%	3.9%	0.2%	1.4%
22	Seattle, WA	32.1%	67.9%	8.3%	13.5%	5.3%	0.3%	3.9%
23	Portland, OR	24.5%	75.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.8%	0.2%	3.5%
	All Living Cities	61.8%	38.2%	27.1%	6.3%	25.5%	0.4%	2.2%
	Nation	30.9%	69.1%	12.1%	3.7%	12.5%	0.9%	2.2%

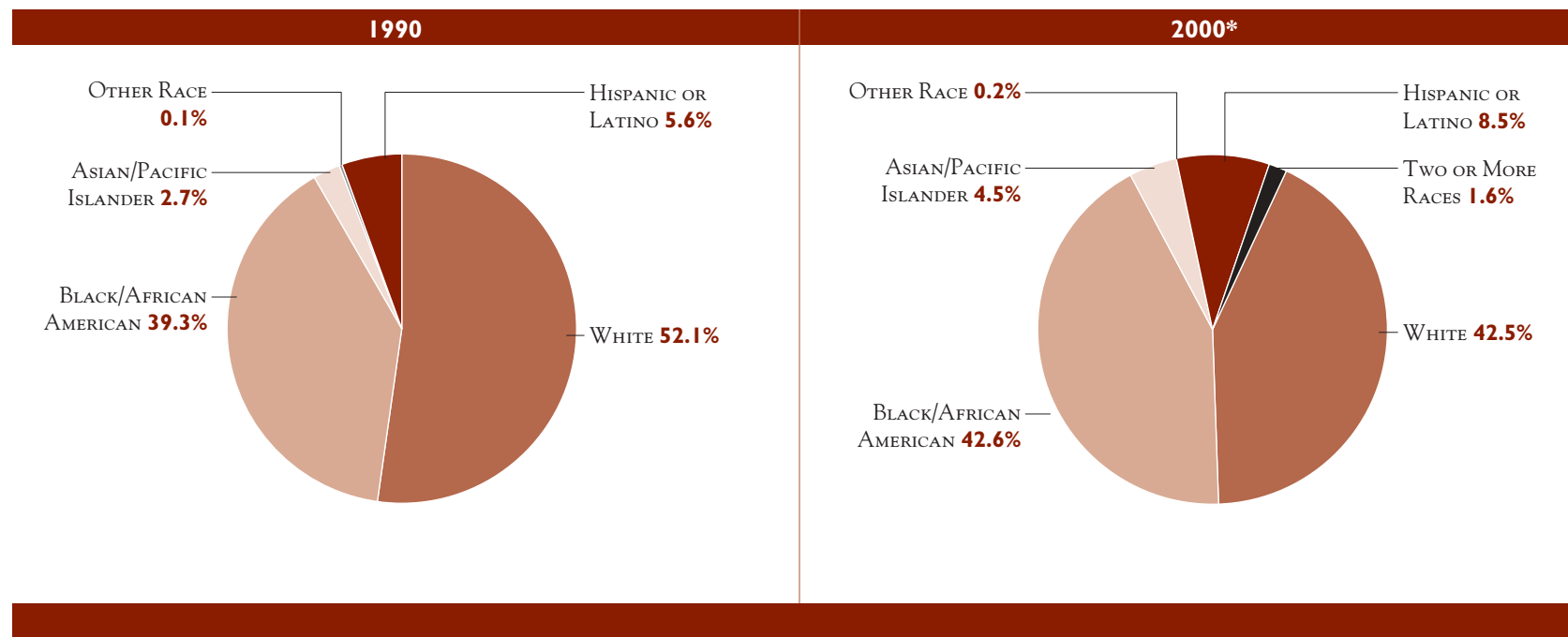
The white population in the Philadelphia region shrank considerably in the central city during the 1990s but increased in the suburbs; all other groups grew in both the city and suburbs

Population change by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Philadelphia metro area



Whereas whites made up more than half of Philadelphia residents in 1990, by 2000 they accounted for only 42 percent of the city's population

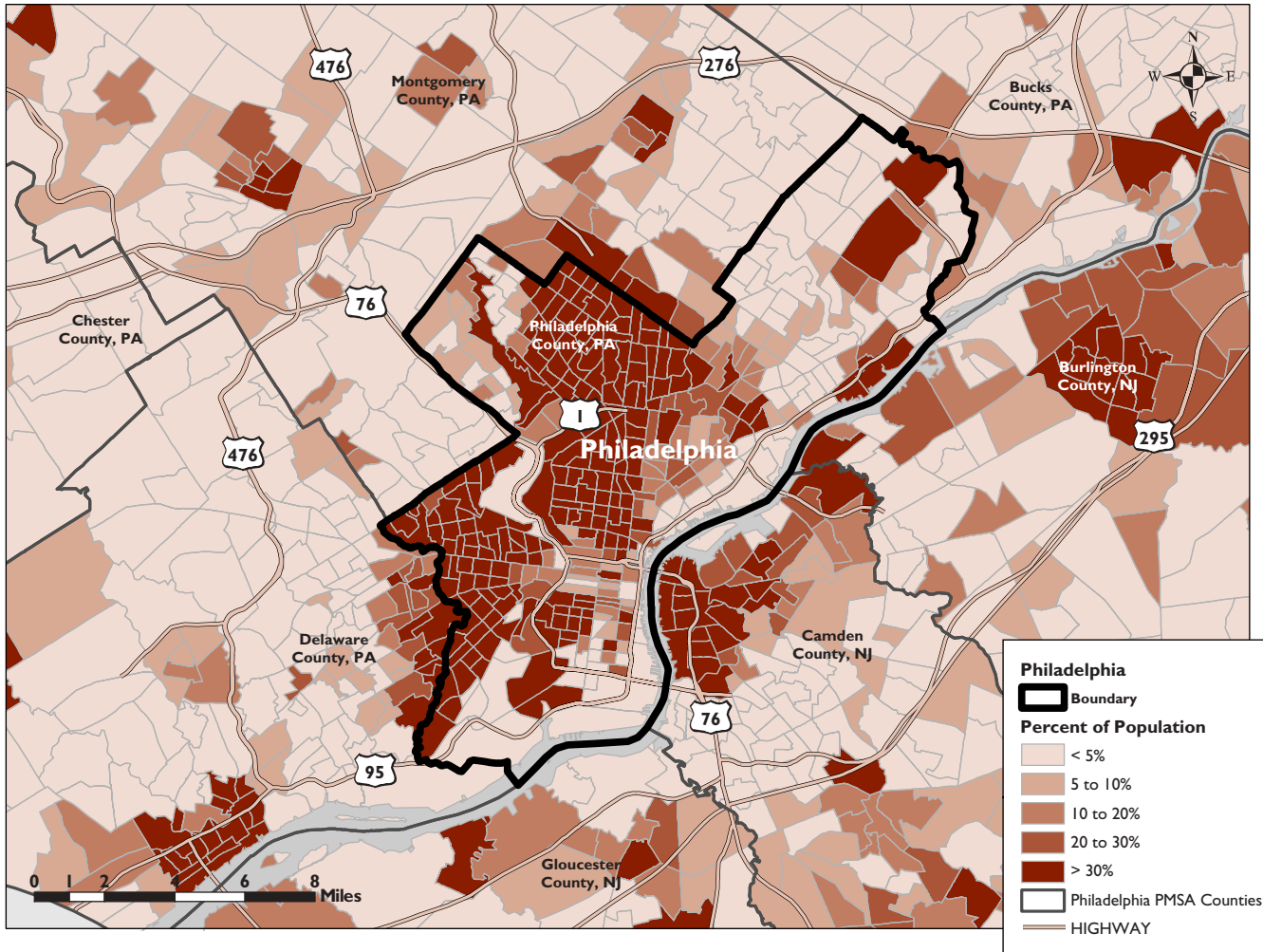
Population share by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Philadelphia



*Census 2000 was the first census in which respondents could choose more than one race to classify themselves

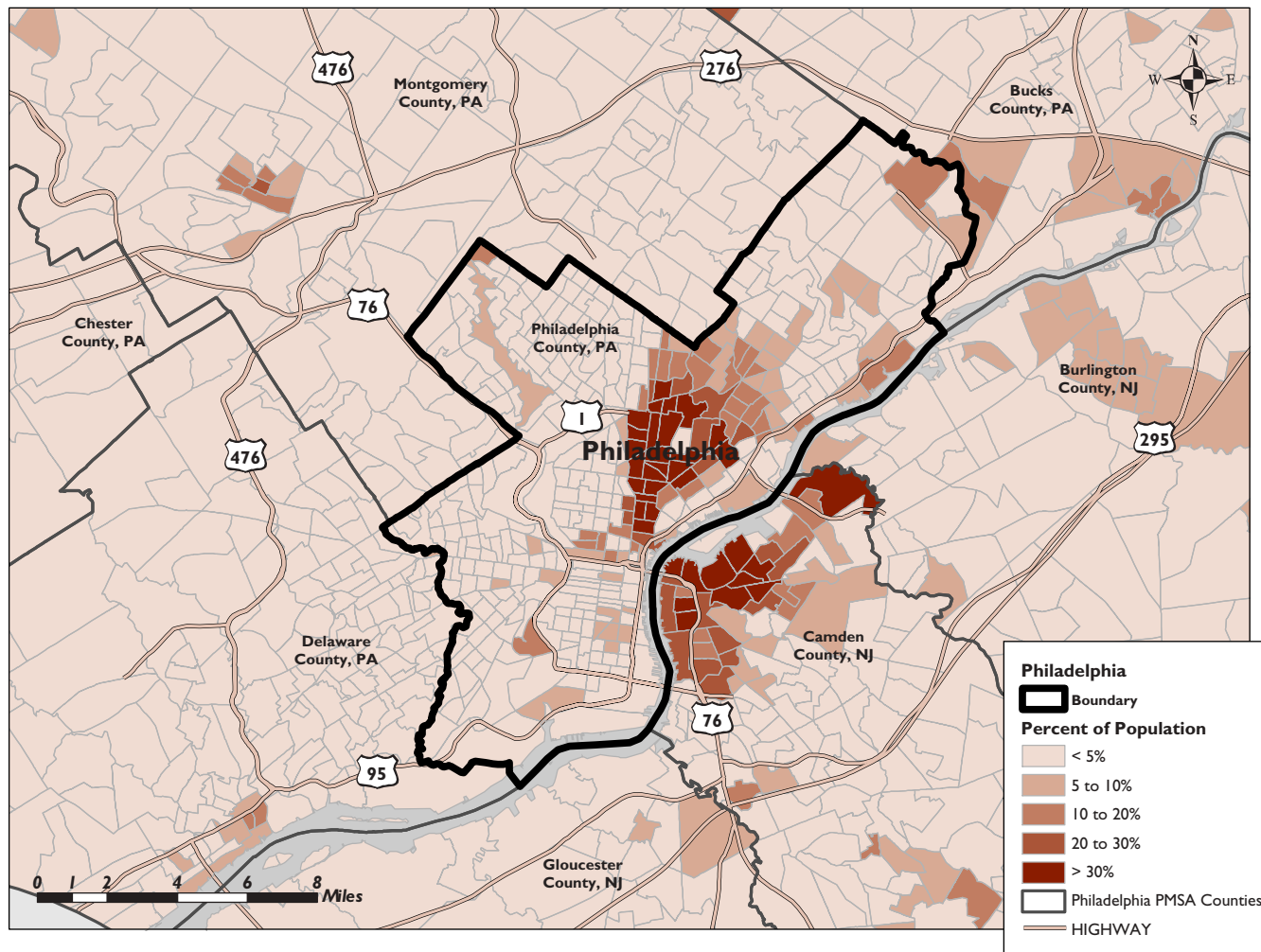
African Americans in the Philadelphia region are concentrated on the city's west side, in Camden, and in Burlington County, NJ

Black/African American population share, 2000: Philadelphia metro area



Hispanics in the Philadelphia area are highly concentrated in neighborhoods in North Philadelphia, Kensington, and Camden, NJ

Hispanic or Latino population share, 2000: Philadelphia metro area



Among Living Cities, Philadelphia has the highest degree of segregation between whites and Hispanics, and the seventh-highest between blacks and whites

Dissimilarity index by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

Rank	Living Cities	Black - White	Black - Hispanic	Hispanic - White	Peer Cities	Rank	Black - Wht	Black - His	Hispanic - Wht
1	New York, NY	82.9	57.1	66.9	Atlanta, GA	3	81.6	62.5	57.8
2	Chicago, IL	82.5	81.4	59.2	Washington, DC	4	79.4	66.2	55.3
3	Atlanta, GA	81.6	62.5	57.8	Miami, FL	5	79.3	80.6	49.6
4	Washington, DC	79.4	66.2	55.3	Newark, NJ	6	77.8	67.7	46.6
5	Miami, FL	79.3	80.6	49.6	Fort Lauderdale, FL	7	77.7	60.2	35.9
6	Newark, NJ	77.8	67.7	46.6	Philadelphia, PA	8	76.7	70.1	68.2
7	Philadelphia, PA	76.7	70.1	68.2	Cleveland, OH	9	74.8	77.9	45.4
8	Cleveland, OH	74.8	77.9	45.4	Dayton-Springfield, OH	10	74.0	57.2	24.9
9	Detroit, MI	72.8	80.9	60.0	Detroit, MI	11	72.8	80.9	60.0
10	Baltimore, MD	70.7	58.2	39.9	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	12	72.1	79.4	58.7
11	Los Angeles, CA	67.5	49.7	64.5	St. Louis, MO	13	71.7	60.3	30.8
12	Boston, MA	66.4	43.8	51.1	100-City Average		56.9	46.6	44.5
13	Dallas, TX	64.8	57.1	57.1					
14	Kansas City, MO	63.8	62.5	51.6					
15	Oakland, CA	63.3	35.3	65.2					
16	Denver, CO	63.0	62.3	57.1					
17	Indianapolis, IN	61.8	50.7	40.4					
18	Columbus, OH	59.2	45.6	30.7					
19	Seattle, WA	54.9	38.1	32.9					
20	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	50.4	38.0	46.5					
21	Portland, OR	48.9	38.6	28.5					
22	San Antonio, TX	48.9	50.9	50.7					
23	Phoenix, AZ	46.4	30.4	55.0					
	All Living Cities	67.2	56.7	51.3					

Source: Lewis Mumford Center on Urban and Regional Research. 2002. "Segregation - Whole Population." SUNY Albany (<http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/data.html> [January, 2003]).

*The dissimilarity index can be interpreted as the proportion of one group that would have to move to another neighborhood to achieve the same population distribution as the other group. Indices are based on census tracts for all central cities in each Living City's respective metro area.

For Philadelphia, indices include residents of Camden, NJ, and Philadelphia, PA.

IMMIGRATION

At the turn of the 21st century, understanding the characteristics of growing foreign-born populations is central to understanding the social, economic, and political dynamics of cities. The following pages, for this reason, chart the magnitude, recency, and sources of international immigration to Philadelphia and its suburbs.

A growing foreign-born population in U.S. cities and suburbs underlies Census 2000 findings on race and ethnicity. An influx of immigrants, mostly from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia, helped to sustain population growth in a majority of the nation's largest cities in the 1990s. All told, Census 2000 identified 31 million foreign-born individuals living in the U.S., representing approximately 11 percent of the population. This was up dramatically from 1970, when slightly less than 5 percent of the U.S. population was foreign-born. Overall, just over one-half of the total foreign-born population in the U.S. came from Latin America, and more than 40 percent of U.S. immigrants arrived after 1990. In 2000, the 100 largest cities alone were home to over 11 million immigrants, accounting for one in five residents.

While immigrant populations grew in nearly every large U.S. city in the 1990s, a growing proportion of the foreign-born are living in suburbs. The suburbanization of immigrants is especially pronounced in fast-growing "emerging gateway" metropolitan areas in the South and West, including Atlanta, Dallas, and Washington, D.C. In these metros, a majority of recent immigrants to the area are bypassing cities and settling directly in the suburbs. Even central cities with a long-established and continuing immigrant presence, like New York and Los Angeles, are witnessing rapid growth of foreign-born populations in their own suburbs.

Immigrants represent one in eleven Philadelphia residents, a smaller proportion than in most Living Cities

Foreign-born population share, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

Rank	Living Cities	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent	Peer Cities	Rank	Percent Foreign-born
1	Miami, FL	362,470	215,739	59.5%	Charlotte, NC	50	11.0%
2	Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	1,512,720	40.9%	Grand Rapids, MI	51	10.5%
3	New York, NY	8,008,278	2,871,032	35.9%	Scottsdale, AZ	52	9.5%
4	Oakland, CA	399,484	106,116	26.6%	St. Petersburg, FL	53	9.1%
5	Boston, MA	589,141	151,836	25.8%	Madison, WI	54	9.1%
6	Dallas, TX	1,188,580	290,436	24.4%	Philadelphia, PA	55	9.0%
7	Newark, NJ	273,546	66,057	24.1%	Albuquerque, NM	56	8.9%
8	Chicago, IL	2,896,016	628,903	21.7%	Oklahoma City, OK	57	8.5%
9	Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	257,325	19.5%	Anchorage, AK	58	8.2%
10	Denver, CO	554,636	96,601	17.4%	Greensboro, NC	59	8.1%
11	Seattle, WA	563,374	94,952	16.9%	Wichita, KS	60	8.1%
12	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	669,769	96,613	14.4%	100-City Average		20.4%
13	Portland, OR	529,121	68,976	13.0%			
14	Washington, DC	572,059	73,561	12.9%			
15	San Antonio, TX	1,144,646	133,675	11.7%			
16	Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	137,205	9.0%			
17	Columbus, OH	711,470	47,713	6.7%			
18	Atlanta, GA	416,474	27,352	6.6%			
19	Kansas City, MO	441,545	25,632	5.8%			
20	Detroit, MI	951,270	45,541	4.8%			
21	Indianapolis, IN	781,870	36,067	4.6%			
22	Baltimore, MD	651,154	29,638	4.6%			
23	Cleveland, OH	478,403	21,372	4.5%			
	All Living Cities	28,716,721	7,035,062	24.5%			
	Nation	281,421,906	31,107,889	11.1%			

Philadelphia added immigrants at a slower rate than the average large city during the 1990s

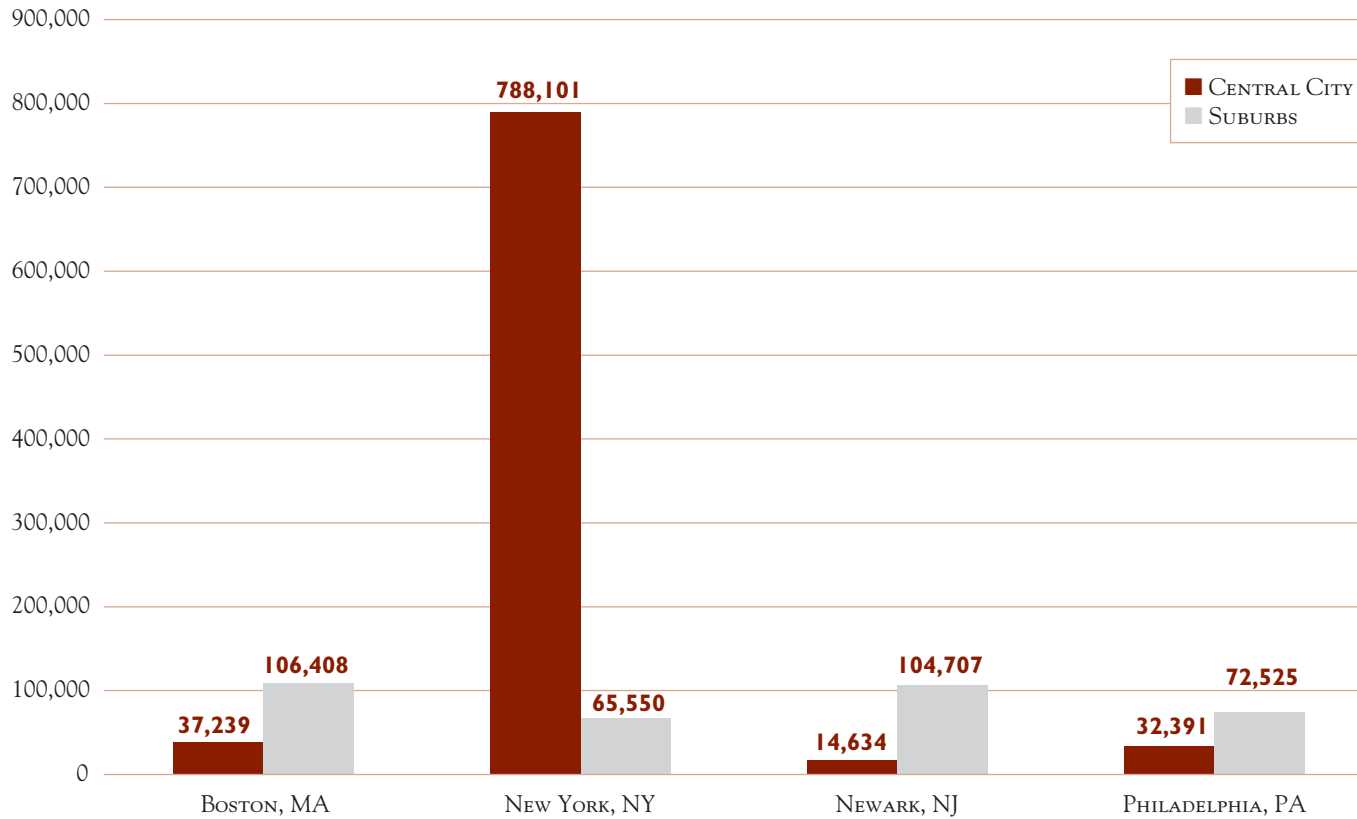
Percent change in foreign-born population, 1990–2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

Rank	Living Cities	Foreign-born 1990	Foreign-born 2000	Percent Change	Peer Cities	Rank	Percent Change
1	Phoenix, AZ	84,672	257,325	203.9%	San Diego, CA	72	35.4%
2	Denver, CO	34,715	96,601	178.3%	Chicago, IL	73	34.0%
3	Indianapolis, IN	13,963	36,067	158.3%	Boston, MA	74	32.5%
4	Dallas, TX	125,862	290,436	130.8%	St. Petersburg, FL	75	32.3%
5	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	42,517	96,613	127.2%	Detroit, MI	76	32.0%
6	Kansas City, MO	12,387	25,632	106.9%	Philadelphia, PA	77	30.9%
7	Portland, OR	33,601	68,976	105.3%	Glendale, CA	78	30.4%
8	Atlanta, GA	13,354	27,352	104.8%	Newark, NJ	79	28.5%
9	Columbus, OH	23,471	47,713	103.3%	Long Beach, CA	80	26.9%
10	San Antonio, TX	87,549	133,675	52.7%	Baltimore, MD	81	26.3%
11	Oakland, CA	73,524	106,116	44.3%	Washington, DC	82	24.9%
12	Seattle, WA	67,736	94,952	40.2%	100-City Average		45.5%
13	New York, NY	2,082,931	2,871,032	37.8%			
14	Chicago, IL	469,187	628,903	34.0%			
15	Boston, MA	114,597	151,836	32.5%			
16	Detroit, MI	34,490	45,541	32.0%			
17	Philadelphia, PA	104,814	137,205	30.9%			
18	Newark, NJ	51,423	66,057	28.5%			
19	Baltimore, MD	23,467	29,638	26.3%			
20	Washington, DC	58,887	73,561	24.9%			
21	Los Angeles, CA	1,336,665	1,512,720	13.2%			
22	Cleveland, OH	20,975	21,372	1.9%			
23	Miami, FL	214,128	215,739	0.8%			
	All Living Cities	5,124,915	7,035,062	37.3%			
	Nation	19,767,316	31,107,889	57.4%			

IMMIGRATION

More than twice as many foreign-born individuals settled in Philadelphia's suburbs in the 1990s as in the central city

Foreign-born population change, 1990–2000: Northeastern U.S. Living Cities metro areas



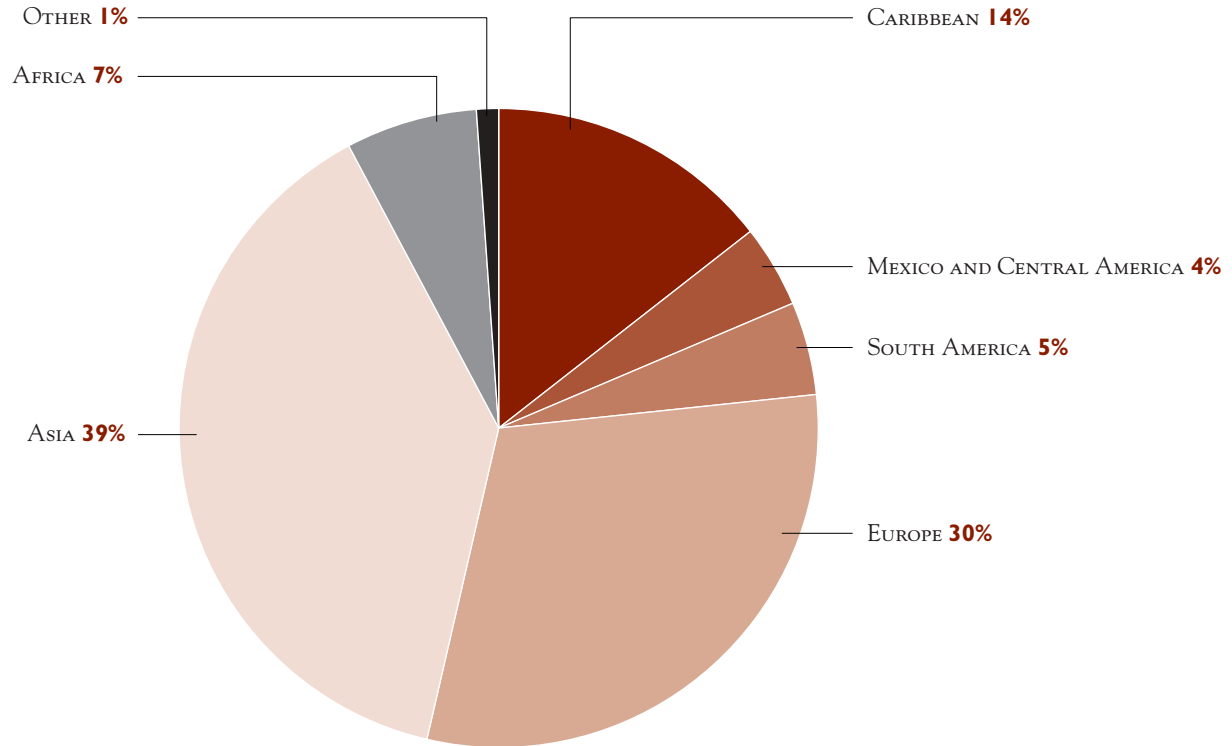
Philadelphia ranks first among the Living Cities in the proportion of its foreign-born who are naturalized U.S. citizens

Foreign-born population by citizenship and year of entry, 2000: Living Cities

Rank	Living Cities	Foreign-born Population	Foreign-born that are Naturalized	Percent	Foreign-born Entering U.S. in 1990s	Percent
1	Philadelphia, PA	137,205	64,786	47.2%	63,624	46.4%
2	Seattle, WA	94,952	44,334	46.7%	44,145	46.5%
3	Cleveland, OH	21,372	9,755	45.6%	9,267	43.4%
4	Baltimore, MD	29,638	13,521	45.6%	14,057	47.4%
5	New York, NY	2,871,032	1,278,687	44.5%	1,224,524	42.7%
6	Miami, FL	215,739	89,727	41.6%	80,911	37.5%
7	San Antonio, TX	133,675	54,322	40.6%	47,309	35.4%
8	Boston, MA	151,836	56,681	37.3%	73,670	48.5%
9	Portland, OR	68,976	24,617	35.7%	37,624	54.5%
10	Chicago, IL	628,903	223,984	35.6%	291,785	46.4%
11	Oakland, CA	106,116	37,783	35.6%	46,805	44.1%
12	Los Angeles, CA	1,512,720	509,841	33.7%	569,771	37.7%
13	Detroit, MI	45,541	15,320	33.6%	25,720	56.5%
14	Indianapolis, IN	36,067	12,100	33.5%	21,821	60.5%
15	Kansas City, MO	25,632	8,392	32.7%	15,032	58.6%
16	Newark, NJ	66,057	21,412	32.4%	33,680	51.0%
17	Washington, DC	73,561	22,050	30.0%	37,533	51.0%
18	Columbus, OH	47,713	14,197	29.8%	30,409	63.7%
19	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	96,613	25,910	26.8%	59,546	61.6%
20	Atlanta, GA	27,352	6,715	24.6%	18,326	67.0%
21	Denver, CO	96,601	22,144	22.9%	60,316	62.4%
22	Phoenix, AZ	257,325	52,874	20.5%	150,406	58.4%
23	Dallas, TX	290,436	55,607	19.1%	174,351	60.0%
	All Living Cities	7,035,062	2,664,759	37.9%	3,130,632	44.5%
	Nation	31,107,889	12,542,626	40.3%	13,178,276	42.4%

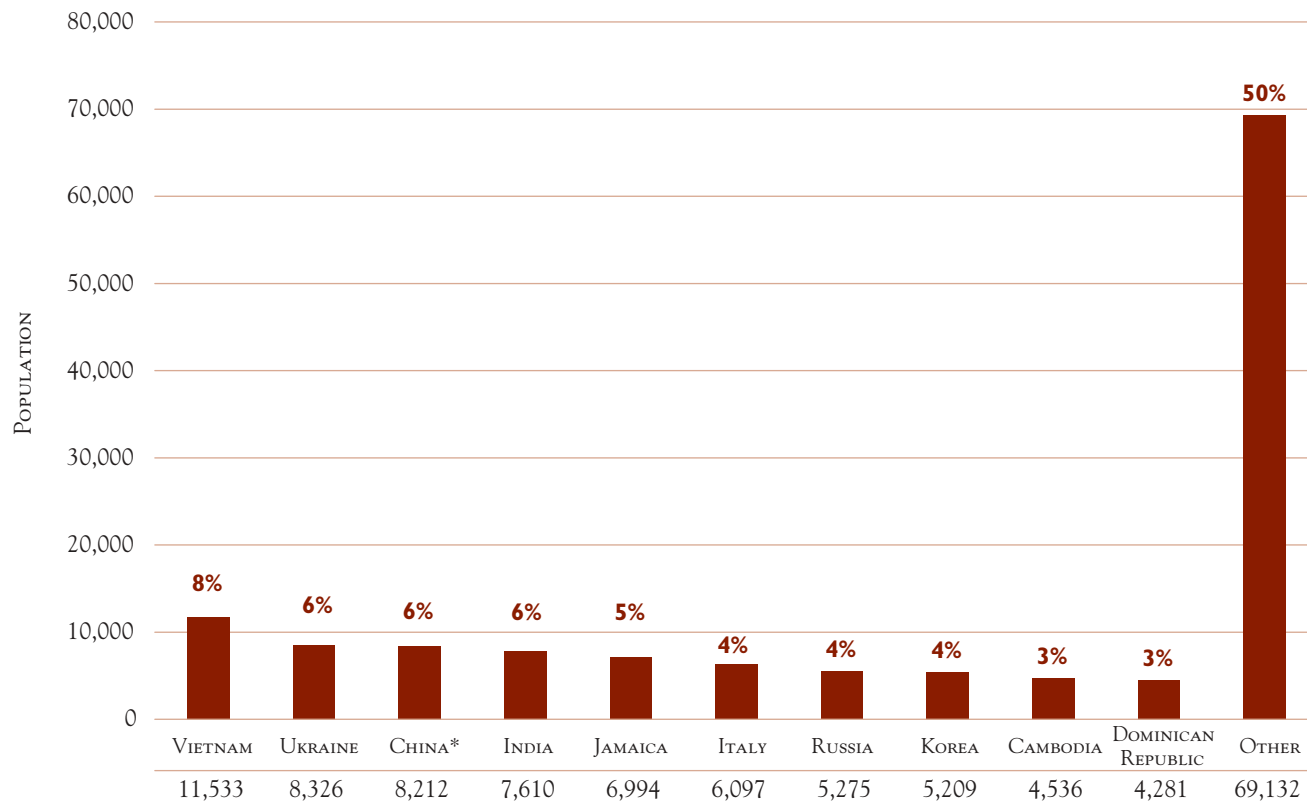
Asia and Europe are the dominant source regions for Philadelphia's immigrant community, although the Caribbean and Africa also contribute large numbers

Share of foreign-born by region of birth, 2000: Philadelphia



Vietnam is the largest source country for Philadelphia’s immigrants, but half of the foreign-born hail from countries outside the top ten

Population and share of foreign-born by country of birth, 2000: Philadelphia



*Excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan

AGE

The age profile of a city's population can answer some very basic questions about a city's ability to provide for its residents.

For instance, the number of working-age residents from whom the city can raise revenue influences the level of services it can provide for more “dependent” residents like the elderly and children. Likewise, the city's ability to “compete” nationally, within its region, and within its neighborhoods for younger workers may hint at its prospects for continued vitality in the future.

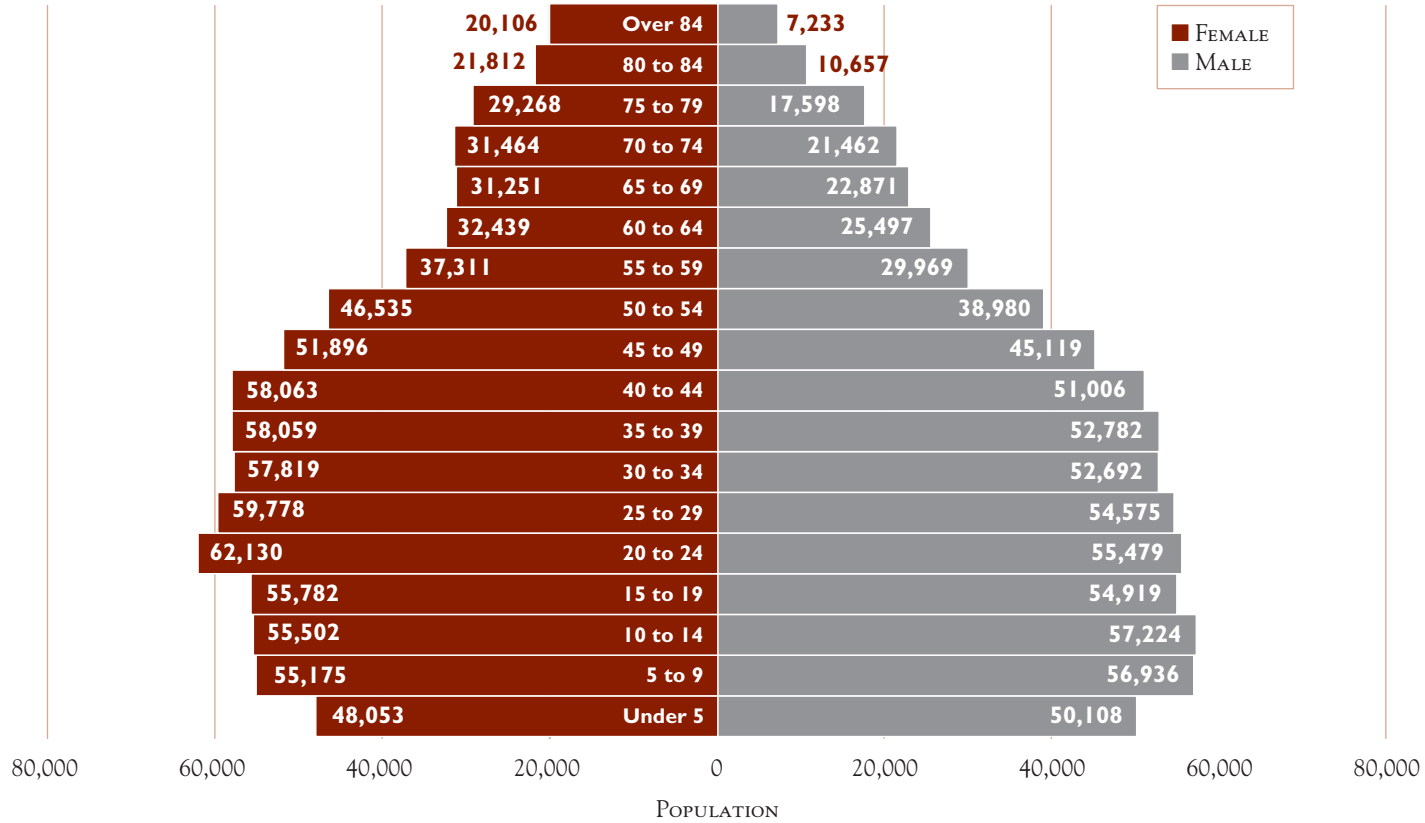
Age profiles nationwide, and in most cities and metro areas, are dominated by the aging of the Baby Boom generation. In 2000, that generation roughly corresponded with the 35-to-54 year-old age group, which represented nearly 30 percent of the U.S. population. The movement of Baby Boomers into these age groups in the 1990s meant that by Census 2000, for the first time, more than half the nation's population was age 35 and over. The Northeast was the nation's oldest region, with a median age just under 37; the West was the youngest, with a median age under 34.

Cities are younger places in general than suburbs—46 percent of central city residents in 2000 were more than 35 years old, compared to 51 percent of suburban residents. And the older population in cities barely grew at all in the 1990s, due in large part to the earlier migration of pre-retirees and seniors to suburbs. Despite the continued appeal of cities for young professionals, in 2000 a majority (63 percent) of 25-to-34 year-olds in major metro areas lived in the suburbs. Over the 1990s, though, the number of children in cities rose, thanks to higher birth rates among the growing population of younger immigrant families.

To probe such trends, the following indicators profile the relative size and age of Philadelphia's population in the city and its neighborhoods, and identify changes over the 1990s.

Philadelphia has roughly equal numbers of residents in each age group from young children (age 5 to 9) to younger Baby Boomers (age 40 to 44)

Population by 5-year age groups, 2000: Philadelphia



Philadelphia has the second-highest proportion of elderly residents among the Living Cities, so that every 100 working-age adults help support 65 children and seniors

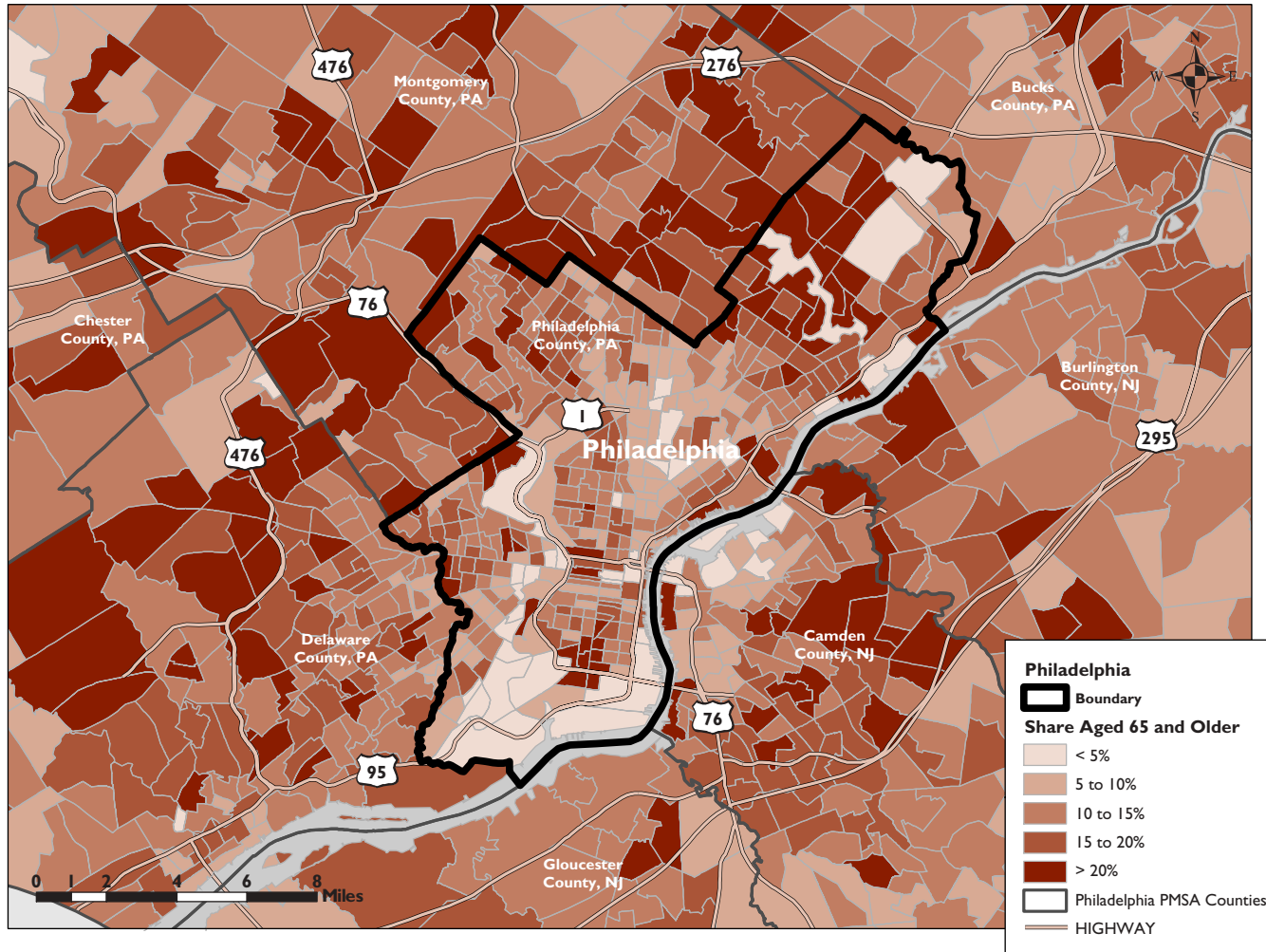
Dependency ratio and share of population by age group, 2000: Living Cities*

Rank	Living Cities	Dependency Ratio	Children (0–17)	Working-age (18–64)	Elderly (65+)
1	Detroit, MI	71	31.1%	58.5%	10.4%
2	Cleveland, OH	70	28.5%	59.0%	12.5%
3	Philadelphia, PA	65	25.3%	60.6%	14.1%
4	San Antonio, TX	64	28.5%	61.0%	10.4%
5	Miami, FL	63	21.7%	61.2%	17.0%
6	Baltimore, MD	61	24.8%	62.0%	13.2%
7	Newark, NJ	59	27.9%	62.8%	9.3%
8	Kansas City, MO	59	25.4%	62.9%	11.7%
9	Phoenix, AZ	59	28.9%	63.0%	8.1%
10	Indianapolis, IN	58	25.7%	63.4%	11.0%
11	Chicago, IL	58	26.2%	63.4%	10.3%
12	Los Angeles, CA	57	26.6%	63.8%	9.7%
13	New York, NY	56	24.2%	64.1%	11.7%
14	Oakland, CA	55	25.0%	64.6%	10.5%
15	Dallas, TX	54	26.6%	64.8%	8.6%
16	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	51	24.2%	66.2%	9.6%
17	Denver, CO	50	22.0%	66.8%	11.3%
18	Columbus, OH	49	24.2%	67.0%	8.9%
19	Portland, OR	48	21.1%	67.4%	11.6%
20	Washington, DC	48	20.1%	67.7%	12.2%
21	Atlanta, GA	47	22.3%	67.9%	9.7%
22	Boston, MA	43	19.8%	69.8%	10.4%
23	Seattle, WA	38	15.6%	72.4%	12.0%
	All Living Cities	57	25.2%	63.9%	10.9%
	Nation	62	25.7%	61.9%	12.4%

*The dependency ratio represents the number of children and seniors for every 100 adults age 18 to 64.

Seniors make up a large share of the population in Far Northeast Philadelphia and inner-ring suburbs around the region's core

Share of population 65 and older, 2000: Philadelphia metro area



Relative to the national trend, Philadelphia saw large declines in young children (age 0 to 4), young professionals (25 to 34), and older residents (55 to 75)

Percent population change by age group, 1990–2000: Philadelphia and U.S.

