

Centre County Demographics and Travel Patterns

The purpose of this chapter is to describe Centre County in terms of demographics, major and minor trip generators, planning and zoning, and travel patterns. This information, when considered relative to the inventory of available transportation modes in Centre County, helps to identify specific areas that present the greatest need for transportation improvements.

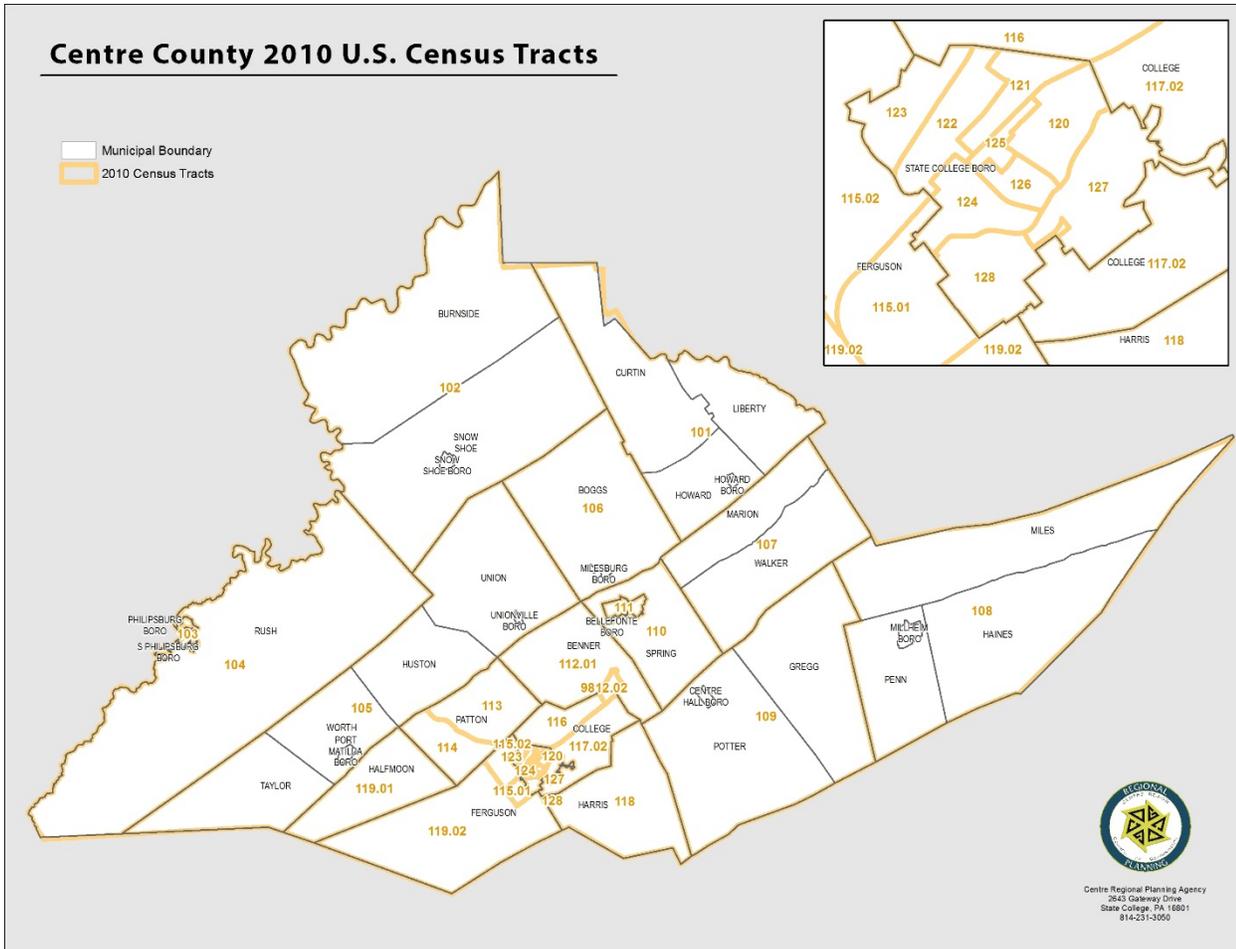
The large land area of Centre County (almost 1,100 square miles), and the County's mountain ridges and valleys impact the physical layout of transportation infrastructure. Demographic indicators must also be considered within the context of these geographic attributes.

Within this chapter, socioeconomic data at the census tract level from the 2010 US Census, 2009-13 American Community Survey (ACS), and the information from Chamber of Business and Industry of Centre County (CBICC) is presented relative to the following categories:

- Population and Density
- Vehicle Availability
- Income and Poverty
- Labor Force and Unemployment
- Public Assistance and SSI Income
- Educational Attainment
- Distribution of Jobs
- Distribution of Age 65 and Older Population and Social Security Income
- Distribution of Disabled Population
- Housing

Figure 2, which is a map of census tracts within Centre County, is presented on the following page.

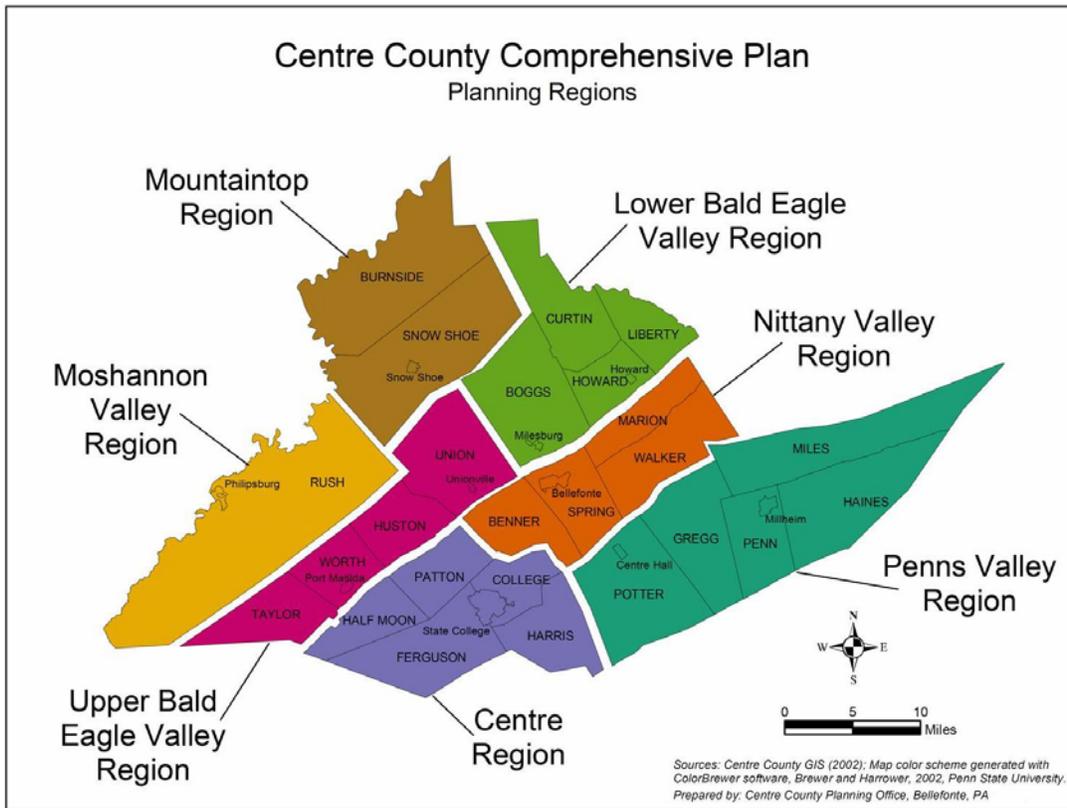
Figure 2



A map of Centre County planning regions is presented on the following page as Figure 3.

Planning Regions	Municipalities
Mountaintop	Burnside and Snow Shoe Townships, Snow Shoe Borough
Lower Bald Eagle Valley	Boggs, Curtin, Liberty, and Howard Townships Milesburg and Howard Boroughs
Moshannon Valley	Rush Township and Philipsburg Borough
Upper Bald Eagle Valley	Taylor, Worth, Huston, and Union Townships Port Matilda and Unionville Boroughs
Nittany Valley	Benner, Spring, Marion, and Walker Townships Bellefonte Borough
Centre	Halfmoon, Ferguson, Patton, College, and Harris Townships State College Borough
Penns Valley	Potter, Gregg, Penn, Miles, and Haines Townships Centre Hall and Millheim Boroughs

Figure 3



Population and Density

Centre County is very diverse in terms of population and density. Although census tracts nationwide are drawn to include a standard number of residents (generally between 2,500 and 8,000) sharing similar socioeconomic characteristics, the attributes of each tract can vary widely. Centre County, with its vast rural lands and significant urban center, includes areas of very high and very low population density. The overall population density of Centre County is almost 138 residents per square mile. This is about 48% of the Pennsylvania average of 284.5 residents per square mile.

Table 1 to the right presents Centre County population, land area, and population density by census tract.

Table 1: Centre County Population Density by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Number of Residents per Square Mile

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Total Population	Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)
125	State College Downtown	4,098	0.13	31,523.08
121	University Park East	6,922	0.36	19,227.78
126	State College Highlands South	4,011	0.21	19,100.00
122	University Park West	6,465	0.56	11,544.64
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	6,174	0.54	11,433.33
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	4,581	0.48	9,543.78
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	5,117	0.67	7,637.31
123	State College - College Heights	1,865	0.54	3,453.70
111	Bellefonte	6,228	1.85	3,366.49
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	3,233	1.13	2,861.06
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	3,160	1.21	2,611.57
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	2,715	1.07	2,537.38
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	7,878	3.14	2,508.92
114	Patton East	7,008	9.58	731.52
116	College North	4,161	7.23	575.52
113	Patton West	8,298	14.95	555.05
117.02	College South	5,371	11.00	488.27
110	Spring	7,530	27.13	277.55
112.01	Benner	4,721	27.53	171.49
118	Harris	4,978	31.21	159.50
119.02	Ferguson South	6,704	43.30	154.83
119.01	Halfmoon	2,674	23.60	113.31
107	Marion - Walker	5,680	60.41	94.02
106	Boggs - Miesburg	4,050	51.91	78.02
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	7,390	106.23	69.57
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	4,215	85.60	49.24
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	5,545	125.55	44.17
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	5,324	149.62	35.58
104	Rush	3,518	147.81	23.80
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	2,967	174.22	17.03
TOTALS		152,581	1,108.77	137.61
= Tracts with population density greater than County average				
Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2010 Census Gazetteer Files				

Housing Density

Centre County is also very diverse in terms of housing density. With vast rural lands and significant urban center, the County includes areas of very high and very low housing density. Currently, Centre County has an average density of about 57 housing units per square mile. This is about 46% of the Pennsylvania average of 124.4 housing units per square mile. Table 2 to the left illustrates housing density by census tract.

Table 2: Centre County Housing Density by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Number of Housing Units per Square Mile

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Total Housing Units	Land Area (Square Miles)	Housing Unit Density (Housing Units per Square Mile)
125	State College Downtown	2,014	0.13	15,492.31
126	State College Highlands South	1,669	0.21	7,947.62
120	State College Highlands North - Vailmont	2,720	0.54	5,037.04
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	2,346	0.48	4,887.50
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	2,565	0.67	3,828.36
111	Bellefonte	3,126	1.85	1,689.73
123	State College - College Heights	892	0.54	1,651.85
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	1,785	1.13	1,579.65
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	1,463	1.07	1,367.29
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	1,448	1.21	1,196.69
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	3,475	3.14	1,106.69
122	University Park West	183	0.56	326.79
121	University Park East	105	0.36	291.67
114	Patton East	2,782	9.58	290.40
113	Patton West	3,981	14.95	266.29
117.02	College South	2,603	11.00	236.64
116	College North	1,451	7.23	200.69
110	Spring	3,326	27.13	122.59
112.01	Benner	1,866	27.53	67.78
118	Harris	2,110	31.21	67.61
119.02	Ferguson South	2,781	43.30	64.23
119.01	Halfmoon	978	23.60	41.44
107	Marion - Walker	2,290	60.41	37.91
106	Boggs - Milesburg	1,740	51.91	33.52
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	3,313	106.23	31.19
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	1,972	85.60	23.04
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	2,469	125.55	19.67
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	2,607	149.62	17.42
104	Rush	1,832	147.81	12.39
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	1,670	174.22	9.59
TOTALS		63,562	1,108.77	57.33
= Tracts with housing density greater than County average				
Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates 2010 Census Gazetteer Files				

Households with No Available Vehicles

Centre County also features a wide disparity in terms of vehicle availability. Countywide, about 10% of occupied households do not have a vehicle available for use. This is approximately twice the Pennsylvania average of 4.95%

Table 3 showing the Centre County occupied housing units with no available vehicles is presented to the right. Of the census tracts with lower-than-average vehicle ownership, most are located within State College Borough, in close proximity to Penn State University's Main (University Park) Campus. However, significant numbers of occupied housing units without an available vehicle also exist in Philipsburg Borough and the Penns Valley. It is worth noting that a significant Amish population in the Penns Valley Region, who rely on horse drawn vehicles, likely impacts this number.

Table 3: Centre County Occupied Housing Units with No Available Vehicles by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Percentage of Occupied Housing Units With No Available Vehicles

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Occupied Housing Units Without an Available Vehicle	Housing Units Without an Available Vehicle - Percentage of Total Occupied Housing Units
125	State College Downtown	833	48.32%
120	State College Highlands North - Vailmont	698	29.69%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	537	25.38%
121	University Park East	24	24.00%
126	State College Highlands South	237	16.17%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	468	14.14%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	259	14.09%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	201	13.15%
111	Bellefonte	318	11.47%
122	University Park West	15	10.79%
110	Spring	322	10.01%
104	Rush	140	9.41%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	226	9.11%
123	State College - College Heights	67	8.43%
113	Patton West	271	7.60%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	202	6.69%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	72	6.24%
114	Patton East	158	5.96%
107	Marion - Walker	123	5.86%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	79	5.66%
117.02	College South	133	5.55%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	63	3.96%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	51	3.79%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	72	3.25%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	42	2.56%
116	College North	36	2.54%
112.01	Benner	46	2.50%
118	Harris	31	1.59%
119.02	Ferguson South	17	0.64%
119.01	Halfmoon	0	0.00%
TOTALS		5,741	10.04%
= Tracts with percentage of households not having a vehicle greater than County average			
Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates			

The lack of vehicle ownership may suggest low income (see discussion of Median Household income on the next page) or that a given community is developed in such a way that vehicle ownership is not critical to reach necessary destinations.

Households with 2 or More Available Vehicles

In contrast to the information presented in the preceding section, about 56% of occupied Centre County housing units have access to multiple (2 or more) vehicles. This is only about 76% of the Pennsylvania average of 73.8%.

Table 4 showing the Centre County occupied housing units with multiple available vehicles is presented to the left. Of the census tracts with lower-than-average vehicle ownership, most are located within close proximity to downtown State College. However, significant numbers of occupied housing units without multiple available vehicles also exist in Philipsburg Borough.

Though ownership of multiple vehicles implies a certain level of economic prosperity, looking at this indicator can also help to identify households with multiple wage earners who need these vehicles to access opportunities.

Table 4: Centre County Occupied Housing Units with 2 or More Available Vehicles by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Percentage of Occupied Housing Units With 2 or More Available Vehicles

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Occupied Housing Units With 2 or More Available Vehicles	Occupied Housing Units With 2 or More Available Vehicles - Percentage of Total Occupied Housing Units
125	State College Downtown	379	21.98%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	608	25.86%
121	University Park East	30	30.00%
122	University Park West	44	31.65%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	755	35.68%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	921	37.14%
126	State College Highlands South	573	39.09%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	536	39.88%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	1,547	46.75%
111	Bellefonte	1,390	50.13%
113	Patton West	1,804	50.62%
117.02	College South	1,222	51.00%
123	State College - College Heights	421	52.96%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	833	54.48%
110	Spring	1,875	58.28%
104	Rush	884	59.41%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	869	62.29%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	1,171	63.71%
116	College North	904	63.84%
114	Patton East	1,732	65.28%
112.01	Benner	1,231	66.87%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	2,020	66.91%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	1,065	66.98%
118	Harris	1,320	67.73%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	811	70.28%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	1,581	71.44%
107	Marion - Walker	1,563	74.50%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	1,273	77.62%
119.02	Ferguson South	2,089	78.33%
119.01	Halfmoon	831	89.07%
TOTALS		32,282	56.44%

 = Tracts with percentage of households having 2 or more vehicles less than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income

Centre County median household income stands at about \$50,336. This is about 96% of the Pennsylvania average of \$52,548. It is important to note that this median is skewed downward by the large, generally low-earning Penn State student population in and around the Centre Region. As such, a significant disparity exists within the County in terms of income. Table 5 showing the Centre County median household incomes by census tract is presented to the right.

Of the census tracts with lower-than-average income, most are located within areas of high Penn State student populations. However, significant numbers of lower-income families also exist in Philipsburg Borough and Rush Township, the Penns Valley, and Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough.

These households generally tend to be more dependent than average on alternative modes of transportation, such as transit, and a well-developed

Table 5: Centre County Median Household Income by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Median Household Income

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Median Household Income
125	State College Downtown	\$ 12,748
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	\$ 17,846
126	State College Highlands South	\$ 20,625
121	University Park East	\$ 25,500
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	\$ 25,989
122	University Park West	\$ 25,993
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	\$ 32,264
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	\$ 37,235
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	\$ 38,474
113	Patton West	\$ 45,248
106	Boggs - Milesburg	\$ 47,292
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	\$ 48,732
104	Rush	\$ 49,224
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	\$ 50,461
111	Bellefonte	\$ 50,576
110	Spring	\$ 52,379
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	\$ 52,381
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	\$ 53,116
112.01	Benner	\$ 54,139
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	\$ 55,299
107	Marion - Walker	\$ 59,681
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	\$ 64,896
114	Patton East	\$ 65,840
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	\$ 75,483
118	Harris	\$ 77,880
123	State College - College Heights	\$ 79,896
116	College North	\$ 80,640
117.02	College South	\$ 80,796
119.02	Ferguson South	\$ 87,477
119.01	Halfmoon	\$ 115,048
TOTALS		\$ 50,336

 = Tracts with median household income less than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

transportation network can help residents in the household's access essential employment, educational, medical, and commerce opportunities.

Poverty Rate

Poverty is a condition in which a person or community is deprived of, or lacks the essentials for, a minimum standard of well-being and life. Current government poverty guidelines specify a maximum annual income of \$23,850 for a family of four. About 18% of the Centre County population has an income falling below this standard. However, this rate is skewed by the large, generally low-earning Penn State student population in and around the Centre Region. This poverty rate is about 38.6% higher than the Pennsylvania average of 13.3%.

Table 6 showing the Centre County poverty rates by Census tract is presented to the right. Of the census tracts with higher-than-average poverty, all are located within areas with high Penn State student populations. However, significant concentrations of poverty also exist in Philipsburg Borough and Rush Township, the Penns Valley, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, and the Mountaintop Region.

Table 6: Centre County Population in Poverty by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Percentage of Population in Poverty

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Residents Below Poverty Level	Residents Below Poverty Level - Percentage of Total Population
125	State College Downtown	3,128	76.33%
126	State College Highlands South	2,792	69.61%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	3,716	60.19%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	2,143	46.78%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	2,676	33.97%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	1,491	29.14%
113	Patton West	2,332	28.10%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	572	17.69%
123	State College - College Heights	314	16.84%
111	Bellefonte	1,021	16.39%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	817	15.35%
114	Patton East	966	13.78%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	545	13.46%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	857	11.60%
104	Rush	378	10.74%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	302	10.18%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	307	9.72%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	255	9.39%
118	Harris	456	9.16%
110	Spring	674	8.95%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	447	8.06%
107	Marion - Walker	424	7.46%
112.01	Benner	284	6.02%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	225	5.34%
121	University Park East	289	4.18%
117.02	College South	223	4.15%
116	College North	165	3.97%
119.01	Halfmoon	68	2.54%
119.02	Ferguson South	161	2.40%
122	University Park West	113	1.75%
TOTALS		28,141	18.44%

■ = Tracts with poverty rate greater than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Centre County Labor Force Age 16 and Older by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Percentage of Population Age 16 and Older in the Labor Force

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Age 16 and Older Residents in the Labor Force	Age 16 and Older Residents in the Labor Force - Percentage of Total Population
121	University Park East	1,370	19.79%
122	University Park West	1,259	19.83%
125	State College Downtown	1,556	37.97%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	2,739	44.90%
126	State College Highlands South	1,835	46.97%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	1,518	57.81%
116	College North	2,154	59.44%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	4,146	60.77%
111	Bellefonte	3,238	61.45%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	2,768	62.68%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	1,725	63.30%
110	Spring	3,989	63.67%
114	Patton East	3,444	63.74%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	1,574	64.56%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	3,905	64.83%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	2,583	64.87%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	2,217	64.94%
113	Patton West	5,065	65.14%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	1,569	66.09%
117.02	College South	3,010	66.33%
112.01	Benner	2,495	66.64%
118	Harris	2,523	66.96%
104	Rush	1,991	67.54%
123	State College - College Heights	1,061	67.97%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	2,387	69.31%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	3,224	70.56%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	3,173	71.08%
107	Marion - Walker	3,180	73.19%
119.02	Ferguson South	4,078	74.83%
119.01	Halfmoon	1,650	80.33%
TOTALS		77,426	58.92%

■ = Tracts with a percentage of 16 and older residents in the labor force smaller than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

As with low-income populations, persons generally tend to be more dependent on alternative modes of transportation than average. In fact, individuals and families in poverty represent the people in most dire need of all manner of essential human services, including transportation.

Percentage of Residents in the Labor Force

The civilian labor force is comprised of all individuals age 16 and older who are employed, are temporarily absent from a job for a variety of reasons, furloughed, or are unemployed but available for work, and making specific efforts to find employment during the preceding four-week period. Currently, almost 59% of the persons in Centre County age 16 and older are considered part of the labor force, with this rate skewed downward by the Penn State student population. This rate of participation in the labor force is only about 93% of the Pennsylvania average of 63.1%.

Table 7 showing the Centre County labor force is presented to the left. Of the census tracts with lower-than-average participation in the labor force, all are

located within areas of high Penn State student population. However, significant concentrations of lower participation in the labor force also exist in Philipsburg Borough and Rush Township, the Penns Valley, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, and the Mountaintop Region. Those individuals not in the labor force may be permanently disabled, retired, acting as a stay-at-home parent, or experiencing an extended period of unemployment during which they have abandoned the search for a job. Areas with low participation in the labor force represent specific areas where a certain level of need may exist to connect individuals to essential services such as education, job placement, medical appointments, and shopping.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployed persons are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. In June 2015, Centre County's unemployment rate was 4.4%, which is lower than the 5.4% unemployment rate for Pennsylvania. The County's unemployment rate is also skewed slightly higher by a Penn State student population that is often between lower-level job opportunities.

Table 8 showing the Centre County unemployment by census tract is presented to the right. Of the census tracts with a higher-than-average unemployment rate, many are located within areas of high student populations. However, significant concentrations of high unemployment also exist in Philipsburg Borough, the Penns Valley, and the Bald Eagle Valley.

Unemployed individuals represent a population with a critical need for access to employment sites and related services. Where this population cannot provide transportation for themselves, as indicated by other socioeconomic measures, public transit and other alternative modes of transportation become more essential.

Table 8: Centre County Unemployment Rate by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Unemployment Rate

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Unemployed Age 16 and Older Residents in the Labor Force	Age 16 and Older Residents in the Labor Force - Unemployment Rate
122	University Park West	279	22.16%
121	University Park East	250	18.25%
125	State College Downtown	216	13.88%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	314	11.34%
126	State College Highlands South	189	10.30%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	171	9.91%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	260	9.49%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	198	7.67%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	221	6.97%
113	Patton West	341	6.73%
112.01	Benner	162	6.49%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	148	6.20%
104	Rush	103	5.17%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	108	4.87%
111	Bellefonte	153	4.73%
107	Marion - Walker	148	4.65%
116	College North	95	4.41%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	64	4.22%
110	Spring	158	3.96%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	122	3.78%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	137	3.30%
119.01	Halfmoon	54	3.27%
114	Patton East	108	3.14%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	119	3.05%
117.02	College South	87	2.89%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	43	2.73%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	42	2.68%
119.02	Ferguson South	97	2.38%
118	Harris	60	2.38%
123	State College - College Heights	15	1.41%
TOTALS		4,462	5.76%
<div style="background-color: yellow; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> = Tracts with an unemployment rate higher than County average			
Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates			

Distribution of Jobs

Table 9 showing Centre County's 25 leading employers is presented below. The Pennsylvania State University is the County's largest job center, employing a workforce almost four times larger than the County's second-largest employer, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania government. Most of the County's other large employers, such as the Mount Nittany Health System, State College Area School District, and Centre County government, are located within the Centre Region or Nittany Valley. Major employers not located within the those regions include The Meadows Psychiatric Center in Centre Hall, Philipsburg-Osceola School District in Philipsburg, and Bald Eagle Area School District in Wingate, Boggs Township.

Together, Centre County's 25 leading employers provide just under 30,000 jobs; this is about 38.6% of the total positions needed to support the entire Centre County labor force. It should also be noted that smaller businesses – both in the immediate State College area and throughout Centre County – are an important source of employment as well. Nevertheless, this information underscores the importance of a diverse, interconnected transportation network throughout the county.

Table 9: Centre County Top 25 Employers
Listed in Descending Order by Number of Employees

Rank	Employer	Location	Number of Employees
1	The Pennsylvania State University	University Park, PA	14,085
2	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Various	3,760
3	Mount Nittany Health System	State College, PA	1,951
4	State College Area School District	State College, PA	1,414
5	Centre County Government	Bellefonte, PA	840
6	Wal-Mart / Sam's Club	State College, PA	776
7	Glenn O. Hawbaker, Inc.	State College / Pleasant Gap, PA	750
8	Weis Markets	State College / Bellefonte / Philipsburg, PA	540
9	HRI, Inc.	State College, PA	450
10	United States Government	Various	441
11	Geisinger Medical Group	State College, PA	437
12	Bellefonte Area School District	Bellefonte, PA	424
13	Wegmans	State College, PA	420
14	Dante's Restaurants	State College, PA	367
15	YMCA of Centre County	State College / Bellefonte, PA	350
16	The Meadows Psychiatric Center	Centre Hall, PA	338
17	The Shaner Group	State College, PA	329
18	Accuweather, Inc.	State College, PA	317
19	Hotel State College and Company	State College, PA	289
20	Giant Food Stores	State College, PA	279
21	Philipsburg - Osceola School District	Philipsburg, PA	271
22	Minitab	State College, PA	270
23	Bald Eagle Area School District	Wingate, PA	265
24	Raytheon Systems, Inc.	State College, PA	260
25	Sigma - Aldrich Corp.	Pleasant Gap, PA	248
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			29,871

Source: CBICC 2013 Official Guide to Centre County
Figures may include full- and part-time employees; Penn State University figure does not include student employees

Distribution of Age 65 and Older Population

Centre County is home to a diverse mix of young children and families, college students, young professionals, and older, more established residents. Currently, about 11.7% of Centre County residents are age 65 and older. This is about 25.5% lower than the Pennsylvania average of 15.7%. Moreover, these senior Centre County residents are widely distributed in terms of geography, though most tend to live outside of the State College urban core.

Table 10 showing the distribution of age 65 and older residents within Centre County is presented to the right. Larger numbers of residents age 65 and older are present within some portions of the Centre Region and the Nittany Valley, as well as the Penns Valley, the Bald Eagle Valley and Rush Township.

Persons age 65 and older are an important target population of the federal Section 5310 transit program as well as services funded with assistance from the Pennsylvania Lottery. It is critically important that residents age 65 and older be connected with medical and other essential services.

Table 10:
Centre County Age 65 and Older Population by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Population Age 65 and Older

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Age 65 and Older Residents
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	1,360
110	Spring	1,318
117.02	College South	1,225
111	Bellefonte	1,171
119.02	Ferguson South	1,086
118	Harris	851
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	799
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	749
113	Patton West	730
104	Rush	690
114	Patton East	687
112.01	Benner	685
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	662
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	638
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	624
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	623
107	Marion - Walker	613
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	585
106	Boggs - Milesburg	547
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	484
116	College North	387
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	374
123	State College - College Heights	265
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	229
119.01	Halfmoon	193
120	State College Highlands North - Vailmont	191
125	State College Downtown	74
126	State College Highlands South	72
121	University Park East	0
122	University Park West	0
TOTALS		17,912
= Tracts with 65+ population greater than County average		
Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates		

Table 11:
Centre County Population with a Disability by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Percentage of Population with a Disability

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Age 5 and Older Residents with a Disability	Residents with a Disability - Percentage of Total Population
110	Spring	1,294	18.24%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	1,161	16.47%
104	Rush	531	16.01%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	437	15.55%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	581	15.26%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	597	14.78%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	374	14.33%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	736	13.97%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	389	12.82%
117.02	College South	635	12.47%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	380	12.26%
112.01	Benner	489	10.98%
111	Bellefonte	651	10.89%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	502	10.36%
107	Marion - Walker	535	9.99%
118	Harris	421	9.28%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	443	9.20%
114	Patton East	503	7.95%
116	College North	320	7.93%
123	State College - College Heights	124	6.96%
119.02	Ferguson South	426	6.72%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	492	6.57%
113	Patton West	610	6.25%
126	State College Highlands South	223	5.58%
125	State College Downtown	224	5.47%
119.01	Halfmoon	136	5.32%
120	State College Highlands North - Vailmont	256	4.15%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	146	3.23%
121	University Park East	146	2.11%
122	University Park West	126	1.96%
TOTALS		13,788	9.44%
= Tracts with rate of disability greater than County average			
Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates			

Distribution of Disabled Population

Currently, about 9.4% of Centre County residents report having a disability. This is about 32.3% lower than the Pennsylvania average of 13.9%. Disabled Centre County residents are widely distributed in terms of geography, though most tend to live outside of the State College urban core.

Table 11 showing the distribution of disabled residents within Centre County is presented to the left. Larger-than-average proportions of disabled residents are present within some portions of the Centre Region, Penns Valley, Moshannon Valley, the Mountaintop Region, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, the Bald Eagle Valley, and Marion and Walker Townships.

Disabled individuals are an important target population of public transit services, as many may have difficulty driving. It is important that disabled residents be connected with employment, medical, and other essential services.

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Centre County features a wide disparity in terms of housing values. Of late, much discussion has been taking place within Centre County with respect to an affordable housing crisis. That is, the overwhelming number of Centre County jobs are located within the Centre Region, but much of the affordable housing stock is located in more distant portions of the county as well as in neighboring counties. Currently, the average value of a Centre County owner-occupied housing unit is about \$192,600. This is about 16.9% higher than the Pennsylvania average of \$164,700.

Table 12 showing the Centre County housing values is presented to the right. Excluding non-owner-occupied units on the Penn State Campus, census tracts with the most affordable housing include some portions of State College Borough, as well as Philipsburg Borough, Rush Township, the Mountaintop Region, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, the Bald Eagle and Penns Valleys, and Marion and Walker Townships. By contrast, housing units within the majority of the Centre Region appear to be the least affordable for the average worker.

Table 12: Centre County Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
121	University Park East	\$ -
122	University Park West	\$ -
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	\$ 95,000
104	Rush	\$ 107,100
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	\$ 115,400
106	Boggs - Milesburg	\$ 129,300
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	\$ 131,500
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	\$ 157,900
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	\$ 158,500
110	Spring	\$ 164,000
111	Bellefonte	\$ 171,600
112.01	Benner	\$ 172,400
126	State College Highlands South	\$ 175,000
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	\$ 183,900
125	State College Downtown	\$ 185,600
107	Marion - Walker	\$ 187,300
116	College North	\$ 194,600
113	Patton West	\$ 207,000
118	Harris	\$ 238,000
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	\$ 240,700
114	Patton East	\$ 242,500
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	\$ 243,700
119.02	Ferguson South	\$ 247,000
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	\$ 249,100
117.02	College South	\$ 249,800
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	\$ 255,200
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	\$ 256,300
119.01	Halfmoon	\$ 278,100
123	State College - College Heights	\$ 325,300
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	\$ 364,300
TOTALS		\$ 192,600

■ = Tracts with median housing unit value less than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

The distribution of housing values within Centre County suggest relatively long commutes for some members of the workforce, and a real barrier for some portions of the population, and for sustaining employment.

Single-Occupant Vehicle Commuters

Driving to work alone the most prominent method of commuting for Centre County workers, as it is in most other areas of Pennsylvania and the United States. Currently, about 66.8% of the Centre County workforce commutes via single-occupant vehicle. This is about 13% lower than the Pennsylvania average of 76.7%, suggesting that Centre County workers make better use of alternative modes of transportation than do their counterparts elsewhere in the Commonwealth. Table 13 showing the number of Centre County workers commuting via single-occupant vehicle is presented to the right.

Table 13: Centre County Commuting Method by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Percentage of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting by Single-Occupant Vehicle (SOV)

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Single-Occupant Vehicle	Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Single-Occupant Vehicle - Percentage of Total Workers Age 16 and Older
110	Spring	3,242	84.63%
111	Bellefonte	2,556	82.85%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	1,231	80.62%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	1,797	80.26%
107	Marion - Walker	2,433	80.24%
119.01	Halfmoon	1,278	80.08%
119.02	Ferguson South	3,168	79.58%
112.01	Benner	1,840	78.87%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	1,660	78.71%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	2,310	78.25%
104	Rush	1,457	77.17%
113	Patton West	3,586	75.91%
118	Harris	1,846	74.95%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	2,761	72.93%
116	College North	1,496	72.66%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	1,091	70.21%
114	Patton East	2,265	67.90%
117.02	College South	1,950	66.71%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	1,537	64.44%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	860	59.15%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	895	58.46%
123	State College - College Heights	569	54.40%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	1,678	54.09%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	2,034	50.74%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	1,111	44.82%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	986	40.18%
126	State College Highlands South	559	33.96%
125	State College Downtown	301	22.46%
122	University Park West	157	16.02%
121	University Park East	104	9.29%
TOTALS		48,758	66.82%

■ = Tracts with a rate of SOV commuting higher than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Table 14: Centre County Commuting Method by Census Tract
 Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Percentage of Workers Age 16 and Older
 Commuting by Carpool

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Carpool	Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Carpool - Percentage of Total Workers Age 16 and Older
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	335	23.04%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	282	18.15%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	617	16.30%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	345	14.47%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	220	14.41%
114	Patton East	454	13.61%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	396	13.41%
118	Harris	328	13.32%
119.01	Halfmoon	212	13.28%
107	Marion - Walker	396	13.06%
112.01	Benner	298	12.77%
104	Rush	240	12.71%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	367	11.51%
117.02	College South	336	11.50%
116	College North	214	10.39%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	158	10.32%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	413	10.30%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	215	10.19%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	208	9.29%
110	Spring	341	8.90%
119.02	Ferguson South	326	8.19%
113	Patton West	380	8.04%
111	Bellefonte	243	7.88%
126	State College Highlands South	118	7.17%
122	University Park West	43	4.39%
123	State College - College Heights	35	3.35%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	80	3.26%
121	University Park East	28	2.50%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	35	1.41%
125	State College Downtown	0	0.00%
TOTALS		7,653	10.49%

■ = Tracts with a rate of carpool commuting higher than County average
 Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Census tracts with a higher-than-average rate of commuting via single-occupant vehicle include some portions of the Centre Region, as well as the Mountaintop Region, the Bald Eagle Valley, Marion and Walker Townships, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, Rush Township, the Penns Valley, and Philipsburg Borough.

Although workers in Centre County generally seem receptive to alternative commuting methods, a high prevalence of commuting via single-occupant vehicle can often suggest a deficiency of these alternative modes.

Carpool Commuters

Carpooling, or ridesharing, is a fairly popular method of commuting for Centre County workers. Currently, just under 10.5% of the Centre County workforce shares their trip to work with another individual. This is about 15% higher than the Pennsylvania average of about 8.9%.

Table 14 showing the number of Centre County workers commuting via carpool is presented to the left. Census tracts with a higher-than-average rate of carpool

commuting include some portions of the Centre Region, as well as Philipsburg Borough, the Penns Valley, the Mountaintop Region, the Bald Eagle Valley, Marion and Walker Townships, and Rush Township.

High carpooling rates point to areas where commuting costs and traffic congestion are impacting travel mode decision-making.

Public Transit Commuters

Transit usage, though a less popular method of commuting for Centre County workers than driving alone or ridesharing, still carries a significant mode share. Currently, about 3.8% of the Centre County labor force uses transit to get to their workplace. This is about 30% lower than the Pennsylvania average of about 5.4%. Table 15 showing the number of Centre County workers commuting via transit is presented to the right.

Census tracts with a lower-than-average rate of transit commuting include some portions of the CATA service area, as well as the Bald Eagle Valley, Philipsburg Borough, Marion and Walker Townships, the Penns Valley, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, the

Table 15: Centre County Commuting Method by Census Tract
 Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Percentage of Workers Age 16 and Older
 Commuting via Public Transit

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Public Transit	Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Public Transit - Percentage of Total Workers Age 16 and Older
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	0	0.00%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	0	0.00%
107	Marion - Walker	0	0.00%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	0	0.00%
119.02	Ferguson South	0	0.00%
123	State College - College Heights	0	0.00%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	6	0.16%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	10	0.34%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	9	0.43%
119.01	Halfmoon	8	0.50%
112.01	Benner	13	0.56%
126	State College Highlands South	10	0.61%
110	Spring	29	0.76%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	13	0.85%
104	Rush	21	1.11%
118	Harris	33	1.34%
111	Bellefonte	50	1.62%
125	State College Downtown	31	2.31%
117.02	College South	68	2.33%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	41	2.82%
121	University Park East	33	2.95%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	56	3.66%
116	College North	76	3.69%
114	Patton East	210	6.29%
122	University Park West	81	8.27%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	226	9.12%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	397	9.90%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	258	10.51%
113	Patton West	578	12.24%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	507	16.34%
TOTALS		2,764	3.79%

■ = Tracts with a rate of transit commuting lower than County average
 Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Mountaintop Region, and Rush Township.

From the data contained within the ACS, it is clear that the disparity between the Centre Region and the outlying portions of Centre County, with respect to transit access and usage, is quite large.

Walking Commuters

Walking is a very popular method of commuting for Centre County workers, particularly for residents of the Centre Region who are employed at Penn State University. Currently, about 9.1% of the Centre County labor force walks to work. This is roughly 2.5 times higher than the Pennsylvania average of about 3.9%, and indicative of the significant urbanization of the area, especially within the Centre Region.

Table 16 showing the number of Centre County workers commuting via walking is presented to the right. Census tracts with a lower-than-average rate of on-foot commuting include some portions of the Centre Region and Nittany Valley as well as the Bald Eagle Valley, Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, Marion and Walker Townships, Rush Township, the Mountaintop Region, the Penns Valley, and Philipsburg Borough.

Table 16: Centre County Commuting Method by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Percentage of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting by Walking

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Walking	Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Walking - Percentage of Total Workers Age 16 and Older
110	Spring	0	0.00%
113	Patton West	15	0.32%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	13	0.58%
119.01	Halfmoon	10	0.63%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	16	0.76%
119.02	Ferguson South	33	0.83%
107	Marion - Walker	35	1.15%
104	Rush	23	1.22%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	40	1.36%
112.01	Benner	39	1.67%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	26	1.70%
117.02	College South	50	1.71%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	25	1.72%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	78	2.06%
114	Patton East	70	2.10%
111	Bellefonte	67	2.17%
118	Harris	54	2.19%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	71	2.98%
116	College North	122	5.93%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	198	6.38%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	100	6.44%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	370	9.23%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	175	11.43%
123	State College - College Heights	251	24.00%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	709	28.89%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	884	35.66%
126	State College Highlands South	827	50.24%
122	University Park West	617	62.96%
125	State College Downtown	875	65.30%
121	University Park East	867	77.41%
TOTALS		6,660	9.13%

Legend: = Tracts with a rate of commuting on foot lower than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Table 17: Centre County Commuting Method by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Ascending Order by Percentage of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting by Other Means

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Number of Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Other Means	Workers Age 16 and Older Commuting via Other Means - Percentage of Total Workers Age 16 and Older
119.01	Halfmoon	8	0.50%
110	Spring	55	1.44%
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	26	1.70%
112.01	Benner	45	1.93%
113	Patton West	95	2.01%
119.02	Ferguson South	94	2.36%
107	Marion - Walker	72	2.37%
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	40	2.67%
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	99	2.61%
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	84	2.86%
116	College North	60	2.91%
118	Harris	87	3.63%
106	Boggs - Milesburg	77	3.65%
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	55	3.78%
111	Bellefonte	120	3.89%
114	Patton East	145	4.35%
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	119	5.31%
104	Rush	118	6.25%
122	University Park West	63	6.43%
121	University Park East	77	6.88%
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	165	6.92%
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	178	7.18%
126	State College Highlands South	127	7.72%
125	State College Downtown	114	8.51%
117.02	College South	264	9.03%
123	State College - College Heights	100	9.56%
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	314	10.12%
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	155	10.12%
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	347	14.14%
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	654	16.31%
TOTALS		3,957	6.42%

Legend: = Tracts with a rate of commuting by other means lower than County average

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

High rates of walking to work generally imply a favorable balance between jobs and housing. Workers in areas with low walking rates would generally tend to work in other areas and face longer commutes.

Other Commuters

Other commuting methods – including bicycling – are used by Centre County workers. Currently, just over 5.4% of the Centre County labor force uses another commuting method beyond a motor vehicle, public transit, or walking. This is more than triple the Pennsylvania average of about 1.4%, which is indicative of the high number of bicycle facilities present in the County, particularly within the Centre Region. Table 17 showing the number of Centre County workers commuting via other methods is presented to the left.

Census tracts with a lower-than-average rate of other types of commuting include some portions of the Centre Region, as well as the Mountaintop Region, Marion and Walker Townships, Philipsburg Borough, the Penns Valley,

the Bald Eagle Valley, and Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough.

As with walking, high rates of bicycling to work and other commute methods generally imply a favorable balance between jobs and housing, although bicycling enables commutes of longer distances when compared to walking. Workers in areas with low bicycling rates would generally tend to work in other areas and face longer commutes. A low prevalence of bicycling to work might also indicate a lack of available or safe facilities on which to ride, or a lack of storage and/or locker room and shower facilities at the workplace.

Mean Travel Time to Work

With most of the Centre County job opportunities located within the Centre Region and Bellefonte, commute times can vary somewhat widely by census tract. Currently, the average commute time for a Centre County worker is about 20 minutes. This is roughly 22.5% lower than the Pennsylvania average of about 25.9 minutes.

Table 18 showing the average commute time for Centre County workers is presented to the right. As one might expect, commute times generally tend to rise with distance from the Centre Region and Bellefonte. Census tracts with higher-than-average commute times include some portions of the Bellefonte, Mountaintop Region, the Penns Valley, the Bald Eagle Valley, Rush Township, Philipsburg Borough, Marion and Walker Townships, and Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough.

Table 18: Centre County Commute Time by Census Tract
Tracts Listed in Descending Order by Mean Commute Time of Workers Age 16 and Older Not Working at Home

Census Tract Number	Census Tract Description	Mean Commute Time in Minutes for Workers Age 16 and Older Not Working at Home
102	Burnside - Snow Shoe	31.0
108	Haines - Miles - Millheim - Penn	29.8
101	Curtin - Howard - Liberty	28.2
104	Rush	27.3
103	Philipsburg - South Philipsburg	25.9
105	Huston - Port Matilda - Taylor - Union - Worth	25.9
119.01	Halfmoon	25.1
109	Centre Hall - Gregg - Potter	24.5
107	Marion - Walker	24.4
111	Bellefonte	23.1
110	Spring	22.6
106	Boggs - Milesburg	20.4
120	State College Highlands North - Vallamont	20.4
112.01	Benner	18.7
118	Harris	18.5
114	Patton East	17.6
113	Patton West	17.4
119.02	Ferguson South	17.1
125	State College Downtown	16.8
126	State College Highlands South	16.2
117.02	College South	15.7
128	State College Southwest - Greentree	15.7
115.02	Ferguson Northwest	15.5
123	State College - College Heights	15.0
115.01	Ferguson Northeast	14.6
127	State College South - Penfield - Tusseyview	14.1
116	College North	13.2
124	State College Urban Village - Holmes Foster	13.1
122	University Park West	12.9
121	University Park East	10.7
TOTALS		19.9
= Tracts with mean commute time greater than County average		

Source: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Travel Pattern Trends

The information in the following tables provide a comparison of three measures of travel as documented for the 2000 Census and in the 2009-2013 ACS. Table 19 below illustrates that workers in Centre County are less dependent upon personal motor vehicles than typical Pennsylvania workers. Also, workers in the County walk and bicycle to work more than workers in Pennsylvania. Much of the non-motorized travel is directly related to residents accessing workplaces at Penn State University, downtown State College, and other employment centers in the Centre Region. The percentage of workers using public transportation is about the same as the statewide percentage.

Table 19

Means of Transportation to Work

	2000 Census				2009-2013 ACS Estimates			
	Pennsylvania		Centre County		Pennsylvania		Centre County	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Car, Truck, or Van	4,825,200	86.8%	49,410	78.3%	4,959,800	85.6%	56,411	79.1%
Drove Alone	4,247,836	76.5%	42,116	66.7%	4,446,086	76.7%	48,758	68.3%
Carpooled	577,364	10.4%	7,294	11.6%	513,714	8.9%	7,653	10.7%
Public Transportation (excluding taxi)	284,829	5.1%	2,364	3.7%	313,722	5.4%	2,764	3.9%
Bus or Trolley Bus	198,036	3.6%	2,281	3.6%	216,752	3.7%	2,747	3.9%
Other	86,793	1.6%	83	0.1%	96,970	1.7%	17	0.0%
Taxi	4,870	0.1%	101	0.2%	5,012	0.1%	63	0.1%
Motorcycle	3,235	0.1%	64	0.1%	7,715	0.1%	111	0.2%
Bicycle	14,001	0.3%	505	0.8%	26,659	0.5%	1,491	2.1%
Walked	229,725	4.1%	7,844	12.4%	224,425	3.9%	6,660	9.3%
Other Means	29,805	0.5%	284	0.5%	37,115	0.6%	674	0.9%
Worked at Home	164,646	3.0%	2,525	4.0%	220,044	3.8%	3,172	4.4%
Total Workers	5,556,311		63,097		5,794,492		71,346	

Source: US Census Bureau 2000 Census; 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 20 illustrates that there is a much higher percentage of Centre County residents who work within the County compared to the statewide average of residents working in their county of residence. However, the percentage of Centre County residents who work within the County has decreased by approximately 2% since 2000.

Place of Work

Table 20

	2000 Census				2009-2013 ACS Estimates			
	Pennsylvania		Centre County		Pennsylvania		Centre County	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Worked in State of Residence	5,298,536	95.4%	62,638	99.3%	5,489,012	94.7%	70,797	99.2%
Worked in County of Residence	4,023,014	72.4%	57,815	91.6%	4,098,778	70.7%	64,045	89.8%
Worked Outside County of Residence	1,275,522	23.0%	4,823	7.6%	1,390,234	24.0%	6,752	9.5%
Worked Outside State of Residence	257,775	4.6%	459	0.7%	305,480	5.3%	549	0.8%
Total Workers	5,556,311		63,097		5,794,492		71,346	

Source: US Census Bureau 2000 Census; 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The proximity of Centre County residents to their workplace is illustrated Table 21 below. Approximately 55% of Centre County residents have a travel time to work that is less than 20

minutes, which is a higher percentage compared to all Pennsylvania residents. The 2009 Centre County percentage for travel time less than 20 minutes is slightly less than the percentage in 2000, which reflects additional congestion on transportation routes into employment centers, and a greater dispersion of residents living in more distant locations.

Travel Time to Work

Table 21

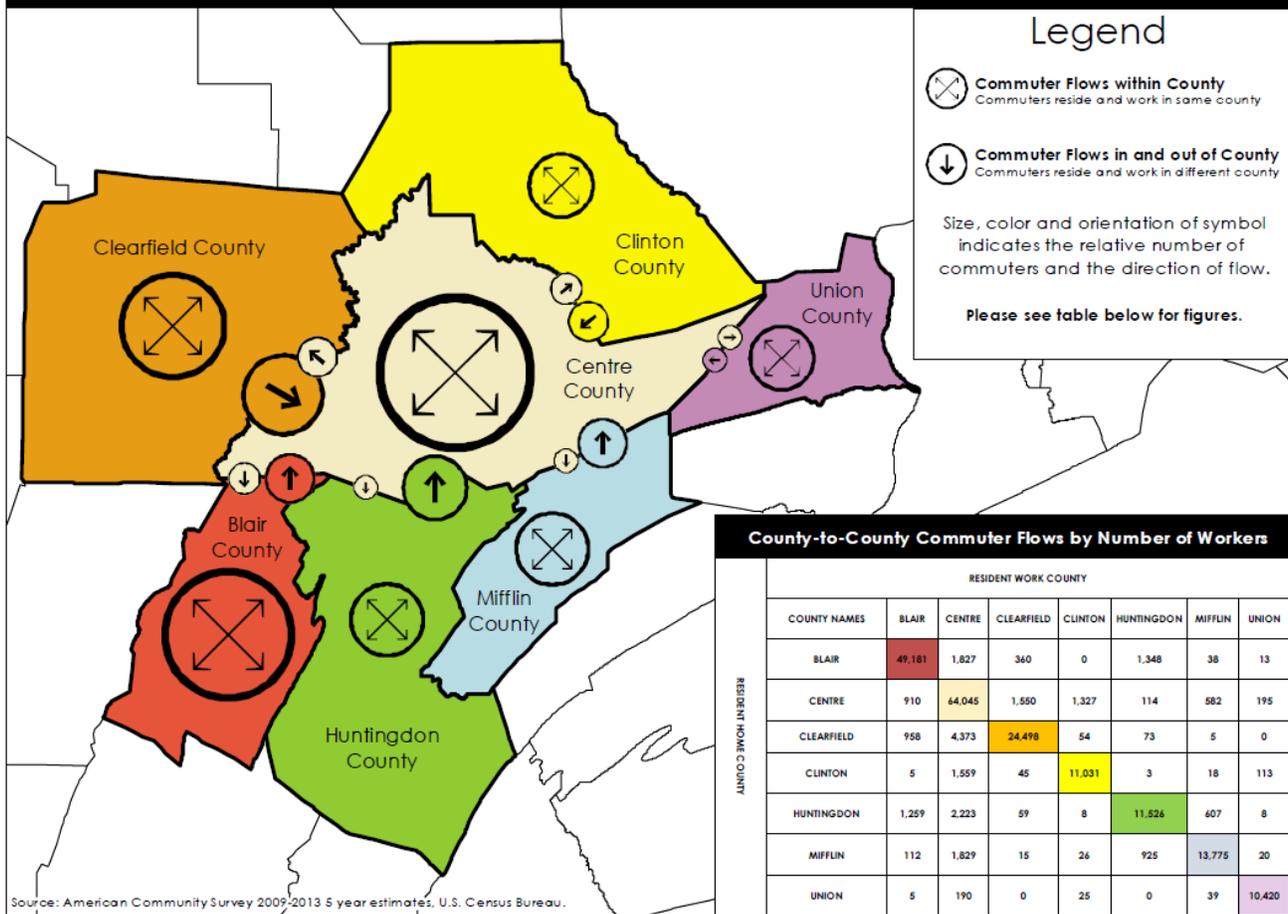
	2000 Census				2009-2013 ACS Estimates			
	Pennsylvania		Centre County		Pennsylvania		Centre County	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Did Not Work at Home	5,391,665	97.0%	60,572	96.0%	5,574,448	96.2%	68,174	95.6%
Less Than 5 Minutes	196,492	3.5%	2,836	4.5%	198,357	3.4%	2,980	4.2%
5 to 9 Minutes	615,919	11.1%	9,506	15.1%	584,489	10.1%	9,224	12.9%
10 to 14 Minutes	825,199	14.9%	12,807	20.3%	799,201	13.8%	13,755	19.3%
15 to 19 minutes	836,006	15.0%	11,377	18.0%	829,505	14.3%	13,336	18.7%
20 to 24 Minutes	782,790	14.1%	8,601	13.6%	807,359	13.9%	10,148	14.2%
25 to 29 Minutes	327,459	5.9%	3,116	4.9%	346,148	6.0%	4,089	5.7%
30 to 34 Minutes	655,811	11.8%	4,983	7.9%	701,679	12.1%	6,738	9.4%
35 to 39 Minutes	148,906	2.7%	1,137	1.8%	166,119	2.9%	1,420	2.0%
40 to 44 Minutes	187,483	3.4%	1,615	2.6%	220,870	3.8%	1,618	2.3%
45 to 59 Minutes	407,516	7.3%	2,580	4.1%	453,702	7.8%	2,508	3.5%
60 to 89 Minutes	265,759	4.8%	1,118	1.8%	316,892	5.5%	1,411	2.0%
90 or More Minutes	142,325	2.6%	896	1.4%	150,127	2.6%	947	1.3%
Worked at Home	164,646	3.0%	2,525	4.0%	220,044	3.8%	3,172	4.4%
Total Workers	5,556,311		63,097		5,794,492		71,346	
Aggregate Travel Time (in minutes)	135,869,958		1,187,211		144,334,845		1,360,015	
Mean Travel Time	25.2		19.6		25.9		19.9	

Source: US Census Bureau 2000 Census; 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Regional Commuter Work Flow

Figure 4 on the following page details the commuter work flows throughout Centre County and the adjoining region. In terms of a general summary, this data shows that Centre County is a net importer of workforce from its neighboring counties, with Clearfield County having the largest number of commuters (4,373) bound for Centre County employers.

REGIONAL COMMUTER WORK FLOW PATTERNS



Growth Forecasts

In 2009, the Centre County Growth Forecasting Project was completed to provide input data for the Centre County travel demand model. Socioeconomic and land use forecasts for the following items were prepared on a parcel or model traffic analysis zone (TAZ) level covering three time horizons: years 2020, 2030, and 2040.

- Single family dwelling units
- Duplex dwelling units
- Multi-family dwelling units
- Population
- Retail commercial development (square footage)
- Retail hotel
- Office
- Industrial
- Public/Semi-public

The forecasts were prepared using a number of sources:

- Past demographic trends
- Information in multi-municipal (regional) and municipal comprehensive plans

- Information about existing zoning and approved land development and subdivision plans
- Input from the Centre Regional Planning Agency (CRPA), Centre County Planning and Community Development Office (CCPCDO) and municipal planning departments regarding future development patterns
- Input from developers and municipal officials

Along with forecasted changes in the size and location of land uses and the associated change in employment, the project produced population forecasts by municipality and planning region. The total forecasted population was calculated by adding the base year population to the forecasted change in population, which was calculated by multiplying the number of forecasted dwelling units by the average household size from the 2010 Census. Forecasts were prepared for interim years 2020 and 2030, and a total forecast was prepared for the horizon year 2040.

A year 2040 population control total for Centre County was established using a combination of PA State Data Center and PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Water Plan population projections, which estimated an approximate 1% per year population growth for Centre County between 2010 and 2040. The final population forecasts resulted in an approximate 0.7% per year growth in population between 2010 and 2040. The forecasts estimated an overall population growth of nearly 23% by 2040. Table 22 on the following page illustrates the Centre County population forecasts by municipality.

6-28-12

Centre County Population Forecasts by Municipality

Municipality	2010 Population	2010 Average Household Size	2009-2020 Forecasted DU's	2009-2020 Forecast Population	2020 Forecast Population	2021-2030 Forecasted DU's	2021-2030 Forecast Population	2030 Forecast Population	2031-2040 Forecasted DU's	2031-2040 Forecast Population	2040 Forecast Population	2009-2040 Forecasted DU's	2009-2040 Forecast Population
Centre Region													
College Township	9,521	2.30	507	1,166	10,687	494	1,136	11,823	465	1,070	12,893	1,466	3,372
Ferguson Township	17,690	2.45	745	1,825	19,515	1,097	2,688	22,203	1,021	2,501	24,704	2,863	7,014
Halfmoon Township	2,667	2.92	165	482	3,149	135	394	3,543	167	488	4,031	467	1,364
Harris Township	4,873	2.45	328	804	5,677	419	1,027	6,703	236	728	7,431	983	2,408
Patton Township	15,311	2.22	853	1,894	17,205	775	1,721	18,925	776	1,723	20,648	2,404	5,337
State College Borough	42,034	2.30	329	757	42,791	311	715	43,506	455	1,047	44,553	1,095	2,519
Lower Bald Eagle Valley													
Boggs Township	2,985	2.49	44	110	3,095	62	154	3,249	53	132	3,381	159	396
Curtin Township	618	2.45	2	5	623	1	2	625	0	0	625	3	7
Howard Borough	720	2.48	8	20	740	10	25	765	6	15	780	24	60
Howard Township	964	2.61	16	42	1,006	13	34	1,040	4	10	1,050	33	86
Liberty Township	2,118	2.53	6	15	2,133	18	46	2,179	22	56	2,234	46	116
Milnesburg Borough	1,123	2.45	20	49	1,172	7	17	1,189	0	0	1,189	27	66
Moshannon Valley Region													
Philipsburg Borough	2,770	2.10	13	27	2,797	19	40	2,837	14	29	2,867	46	97
Rush Township	4,008	2.33	97	226	4,234	113	263	4,497	70	163	4,660	280	652
Mountaintop Region													
Burnside Township	439	2.54	15	38	477	15	38	515	10	25	541	40	102
Snow Shoe Borough	765	2.64	5	13	778	5	13	791	5	13	805	15	40
Snow Shoe Township	1,746	2.42	15	36	1,782	45	109	1,891	0	0	1,891	60	145
Nittany Valley Region													
Bellefonte Borough	6,187	2.10	104	218	6,405	128	269	6,674	166	349	7,023	398	836
Benner Township	6,188	2.38	312	743	6,931	255	607	7,537	225	536	8,073	792	1,885
Marion Township	1,224	3.10	17	53	1,277	60	186	1,463	110	341	1,804	187	580
Spring Township	7,470	2.36	594	1,402	8,872	550	1,298	10,170	500	1,180	11,350	1,644	3,880
Walker Township	4,433	2.63	154	405	4,838	34	89	4,927	22	58	4,985	190	552
Penns Valley Region													
Centre Hall Borough	1,265	2.31	12	28	1,293	6	14	1,307	6	14	1,320	24	55
Gregg Township	2,405	2.53	16	40	2,445	28	71	2,516	25	63	2,580	69	175
Haines Township	1,564	2.75	7	19	1,583	3	8	1,592	1	3	1,594	11	30
Miles Township	1,983	3.33	70	233	2,216	70	233	2,449	70	233	2,682	210	699
Millheim Borough	904	2.40	40	96	1,000	10	24	1,024	0	0	1,024	50	120
Penn Township	1,181	2.74	52	142	1,323	28	77	1,400	49	134	1,534	129	353
Potter Township	3,517	2.40	178	427	3,944	150	360	4,304	175	420	4,724	503	1,207
Upper Bald Eagle Valley													
Huston Township	1,360	2.58	13	34	1,394	6	15	1,409	5	13	1,422	24	62
Port Matilda Borough	606	2.31	8	18	624	51	118	742	8	18	761	67	155
Taylor Township	853	2.38	9	21	874	13	31	905	8	19	924	30	71
Union Township	1,383	2.52	36	91	1,474	50	126	1,600	26	66	1,665	112	282
Unionville Borough	291	2.37	5	12	303	2	5	308	0	0	308	7	17
Worth Township	824	2.46	8	20	844	12	30	873	21	52	925	41	101
Centre County	153,990		4,803	11,511	165,501	4,995	11,982	177,483	4,721	11,348	188,831	14,499	34,841

Current travel patterns in Centre County reflect demographic trends, technology and infrastructure, all of which have evolved over the past several decades. Demographic and economic trends, business practices, technological advances, and other outside influences will continue to change in the future, impacting the lifestyles and resulting travel patterns of the County's residents. Examples of changes that may influence travel patterns in the future include, but are not limited to:

- Desired type of housing, and resulting land use density changes
- Models for delivery of higher education
- Preferred transportation modes, particularly among younger generations
- International, national, and interstate freight delivery modes and practices
- Technology advances, such as development of autonomous vehicles, robotics, use of drones, and continued miniaturization of personal electronic devices

Looking forward, the CCMPO must work with its partners and stakeholders to stay informed of, and understand, the needs and implications associated with such changes.