

HOME ENERGY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

BY INCOME (PENNSYLVANIA)

May 2009

Prepared For:

*Pennsylvania Utility Law Project (PULP)
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*

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**HOME ENERGY CONSUMPTION
AND EXPENDITURES BY INCOME**
(Pennsylvania)

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One question that frequently presents itself today is the extent to which low-income households have higher or lower energy consumption than do higher income households. The question has numerous implications:

- Do rate designs with higher fixed costs help or harm low-income customers?
- Do energy efficiency investments adequately reach low-income customers?
- Do low-income customers have disproportionately high energy consumption that can be controlled through technology such as “smart meters,” prepayment meters, or service limiter adapters?

The analysis presented below examines energy usage and expenditures for Pennsylvania by income. The analysis focuses on three types of home energy use:

1. Natural gas used for space heating;
2. Electricity used for space heating;¹ and
3. Electricity used for non-space heating.²

Based on national, regional and state-specific data, the analysis below concludes that a direct relationship exists between income and home energy consumption. As income increases, home energy usage and expenditures increase as well.³

I. PENNSYLVANIA-SPECIFIC DATA

While data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau setting forth home energy bills by income level for Pennsylvania does not contain usage data, per se, the data on expenditures nonetheless provides reasonable insights into the relative use of natural gas and electricity by income level.

Pennsylvania data is set forth in Table 1. This Table presents monthly expenditures for natural gas, electricity (space heating), and electricity (non-space heating) as reported in the 2007 American Community Survey, which provides the most recent Census data available.⁴ As can be seen, expenditures for all three fuels (treating electricity used for space heating and electricity

¹ “Electricity used for space heating” includes all electricity expenditures by households using electricity for space heating.

² “Electricity used for non-space heating” includes all electricity expenditures by households not using electricity for space heating. The data excludes households reporting the use of “no fuels.”

³ Throughout this discussion, “home energy” refers respectively to the use of natural gas, the use of electricity by households using electricity for space heating, and the use of electricity by households using space heating fuels other than electricity.

⁴ The American Community Survey collects annual data on selected household and housing characteristics in years between the Decennial Census.

used for non-space heating as a separate “fuel” for these purposes) increase as each income tier increases in Pennsylvania.

Monthly natural gas expenditures for households with incomes more than \$250,000 were nearly twice as high as the monthly expenditures for households with incomes less than \$10,000 (\$143.90 vs. \$78.00) in 2007 while the monthly electric space-heating expenditures were more than three times higher (\$241.50 vs. \$70.70). So, too, did the monthly expenditures for electric non-space heating for households at the highest income range exceed electric non-space heating expenditures at the lowest range by nearly 300% (\$195.20 vs. \$66.70).

Indeed, the median income in Pennsylvania in 2007 was \$48,576. For median income, we find:

- The monthly natural gas expenditure for the income range encompassing that median income (\$40,000 - \$50,000) was \$109.50, nearly 40% higher than expenditures for households with incomes less than \$10,000 (the lowest income level) (\$78.00), but only 74% of expenditures for households with income greater than \$250,000 (the highest income level) (\$143.90).
- The monthly electric space heating expenditure for the income range encompassing median income was \$126.30, nearly 80% higher than expenditures for households with income less than \$10,000 (\$70.70), but half of the expenditures by households with income greater than \$250,000 (\$241.50).
- The monthly electric non-space heating expenditures was \$92.30, nearly 40% higher than expenditures by households with income less than \$10,000 (\$66.70), but only half of the expenditures by households with income greater than \$250,000 (\$195.20).

Figure 1 presents the same data graphically. The graphic presentation of the data reveals in clear terms the continuous increase in home energy consumption as household income increases for all three fuels.

The conclusions reached above do not change if the income status of households is measured by reference to income in terms of a ratio to Federal Poverty Level (FPL) rather than in dollar terms. Poverty Level is a measure of income taking into account household size. Poverty Level recognizes, for example, that a three-person household with an income of \$10,000 is “poorer” than a two-person household with an income of \$10,000.

Overlaying household size onto income by considering the Federal Poverty Level of a household does not change the results of the inquiry in Pennsylvania. Table 2 presents monthly home energy bills for Pennsylvania by increasing levels of the Federal Poverty Level. In Pennsylvania, the monthly home energy expenditure at 300% of Poverty or more is:

- 144% of the natural gas expenditures for households with incomes below 50% of Federal Poverty Level;

- 177% of the electric space heating for households with incomes below 50% of Federal Poverty Level; and
- 139% of the electric non-space heating for households with incomes below 50% of Federal Poverty Level.

CONSISTENCY WITH NON-STATE-SPECIFIC DATA

Other empirical analysis supports this finding that a relationship exists between income and home energy expenditures. The U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (“DOE/EIA”) publishes regular periodic reports based on data from its triennial Residential Energy Consumption Survey (“RECS”). In June 2001, DOE/EIA released its analysis of RECS data titled *Natural Gas Use in American Households*. In the section of its analysis that examines the relationship between income and natural gas usage, DOE/EIA states:

The use of natural gas for any end use and as the main heating fuel was approximately the same regardless of household income category. In contrast, natural gas consumption and expenditures per household did vary by household income—higher income households consumed more and spent more on average. Higher income households lived in larger housing units, which require more energy for heating.⁵

INCOME AND THE SIZE OF HOUSING UNITS

The Department of Energy’s observation that “higher income households live in larger housing units, which require more energy for heating” applies to Pennsylvania as well as to the country as a whole.

Table 3 presents Pennsylvania data on home energy expenditures by income and housing unit size. In Table 3, the size of the housing unit is measured in terms of the number of bedrooms. As can be seen from Table 3, the difference in the average expenditures by income is far greater than the difference in expenditures by income within any given housing unit size. This is because the distribution of households by housing unit size is not similar between income ranges⁶ While there may be somewhat of a distinction between a higher-income household in a four-bedroom housing unit and a lower-income household in a four-bedroom housing unit, because there are far fewer lower-income households in four-bedroom units, the overall difference in expenditures is much greater.

The same impacts can be seen in Table 4. This data also presents the distribution of home energy expenditures by housing unit size. In Table 4, housing unit size is measured in terms of the total number of rooms (not merely the number of bedrooms). The same relationship is

⁵ EIA/DOE, *Natural Gas Use in American Households*, Household Income, at text accompanying Figures 1 – 3 (June 2001).

⁶ See, Table 5 and Table 6, *infra*, and accompanying text.

evident as was shown above. The average home energy expenditure in Pennsylvania varies sharply by income. As is the case with the number of bedrooms, the reason for this is that the higher-income households live in larger housing units.

Average Income and Housing Unit Size

This conclusion that higher income Pennsylvania households live in larger housing units is based on two different data-based observations. First, Table 5 presents the average income in Pennsylvania by the number of *rooms* in a housing structure, as well as the average income in Pennsylvania by the number of *bedrooms* in a housing structure. Table 5 clearly shows that as average income increases, housing structures get larger in Pennsylvania.

There are two standard ways to measure the size of a housing unit. One way is to look at the number of total rooms. The other way is to look at the number of bedrooms. Both of these approaches document that smaller sized units have lower-income households. For example, while the average income of a Pennsylvania household living in a unit with one room is \$20,929, the average income of a household living in a unit with nine or more rooms is \$148,268.

The same relationship holds true for housing size measured by the number of bedrooms. While the average income for a Pennsylvania household living in a unit with one bedroom is \$31,285, the average income of a household living in a housing unit with five or more bedrooms is \$156,324.

Whether the size of the housing unit is measured in terms of the number of rooms, or in terms of the number of bedrooms, the average income progressively increases as the size of the housing unit increases.

Distribution of Housing Unit Size by Income

The same results can be derived by examining the relationship between housing unit size (whether in terms of number of bedrooms or in terms of total number of rooms) and the income of households living in such units. Consider Table 6, which presents a distribution (rather than an average) of Pennsylvania households by the size of the housing unit in which they live, separately examining the size of the housing unit measured by the number of rooms and the number of bedrooms.

The data shows that a higher proportion of lower-income households live in smaller housing units. For example, while 48% of households with incomes less than \$10,000 live in units with two bedrooms or less, only 5% of households with income greater than \$250,000 (and only 6% of households with incomes between \$150,000 and \$250,000) live in units that small. Conversely, while 77% of households with incomes of \$250,000 or more live in units with four or more bedrooms (and 64% of households with incomes between \$150,000 and \$250,000 do), only 12% of households with incomes below \$10,000 live in units that large (and only 13% of households with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 do).

The same observations can be made about the relationship of income and housing unit size measured in terms of the number of rooms (not merely number of bedrooms). While 80% of Pennsylvania households with incomes greater than \$250,000 live in housing units with eight or more rooms (and 66% of households with incomes between \$150,000 and \$250,000 do), only 9% of households with incomes less than \$10,000 do (identical to the 9% of households with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 that do).

Income and Building Type

Others ways exist through which to gain insights into the relationship between housing unit size and income. One of the implications of housing unit size documented above is a difference in housing unit *type* as well. One extension of the observation that low-income households live in smaller housing units is the further observation that low-income households tend to live in smaller, denser housing units as well.

Examining the relationship between income and the type of building in which customers have their housing units helps to determine whether this is accurate for Pennsylvania. Building type is disaggregated by the type of construction (single family, multi-family, mobile home) and the number of units in each building.

Table 7 shows that residents of multi-family housing units are significantly disproportionately over-represented by low-income households. While 31% of households with incomes less than \$10,000 live in building units with three or more units, and 22% of households with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 do, fewer than 3% of households with incomes of \$150,000 or more live in buildings with three or more units. Conversely, while between 86% and 90% of households with incomes \$150,000 or higher live in single family detached homes, only 29% of households with incomes less than \$10,000 do (and only 39% of households with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 do).

This data supports the conclusion that low-income households have lower home energy consumption in two ways. Table 8 presents home energy expenditures data broken down by building type and income for Pennsylvania.

- Holding building *type* constant, it is possible to see the increase in natural gas expenditures as income increases. For example, in single family detached homes, natural gas expenditures increase from \$115.50 for households with incomes less than \$10,000 living in single-family detached homes to \$131.70 for households with incomes between \$150,000 and \$250,000 (and \$152.20 for households with incomes greater than \$250,000). The same relationship holds for electricity space-heating expenditures (\$173 to \$271.70) as well as for electricity non-space-heating expenditures (\$87.20 to \$214.70).
- Conversely, holding income constant, it is possible to see the decrease in natural gas expenditures as the type of building unit changes (with lower expenditures in buildings with multi-units). For households with income between \$20,000 and \$30,000, for example, natural gas expenditures decreased from \$125.40 in single-family detached

homes to \$29.90 in multi-family buildings with 50 or more units. Again, the same relationship holds for electricity space-heating (\$158.70 to \$42.70) and electricity for non-space heating (\$93.10 to \$36.50).

The conclusion can be drawn that comprehensive Pennsylvania-specific information shows two relationships. First, low-income households tend to live in smaller housing units. Second, smaller housing units tend to have lower home energy (natural gas, electric space-heating, electric non-space-heating) consumption. As a result, the home consumption of low-income households is, on average, lower than the home energy consumption of higher income households.

Federal Regional Data

The relationships identified in the Pennsylvania-specific data are consistent with other regional data reported by the federal government. The U.S. Department of Labor (“DOL”) reports home energy expenditures by region by income. Pennsylvania is in the Northeast regional data reported by the Department of Labor’s Consumer Expenditures Survey (“CEX”).

Table 9 presents the CEX data for the past four years (2006-2007; 2005-2006; 2004-2005; 2003-2004). The CEX data corroborates the state-specific data on the relationship between natural gas and electricity consumption and income.

- In each of the 36 cells (but two: \$30,000 - \$39,999 for 2005/2006 and 2006/2007), the Northeast natural gas expenditures for the higher income tier was more than the natural gas expenditures for the immediately preceding lower-income tiers. Natural gas expenditures for the lowest income tiers (below \$10,000) were roughly one-third the residential average.
- Electricity shows an almost identical pattern. In each of the 36 cells but two (\$5,000 - \$9,999 for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006), the Northeast electricity expenditures for the higher income tier was more than the electricity expenditures for the immediately preceding lower-income tier. Electricity expenditures for the lowest income tier (below \$10,000) were roughly 40% of the residential average.

HOUSEHOLD BASIC NEEDS BUDGET

The fact that lower-income households tend to squeeze all available savings out of their discretionary energy consumption is not surprising. Research shows that low-income households tend to be “good budgeters.” When household income does not provide sufficient resources to cover household necessities, low-income households tend to reduce their expenditures on those necessities.

In this respect, while the unaffordability of home energy in Pennsylvania is driven by the interaction of home energy bills and household income, the overall inadequacy of household income to cover the household’s basic family budget should be taken into account as well. A

basic family budget takes into account the entire range of household expenses, including housing, food, childcare, transportation, health care, necessities and taxes. To the extent that household income is insufficient to cover these basic expenditures, trade-offs must occur in what gets paid and what does not.⁷

A basic family budget varies based on both the household size and the household composition. Not only will a three-person family have a different budget than a two-person family, but also a one-parent/two-child three-person family will have a different basic family budget than a two-parent/one-child three-person family.

Table 10 summarizes the inadequacy of household incomes in Pennsylvania.⁸ Basic family budgets⁹ for four different family configurations were calculated, using different family composition and family size. Within the reported metropolitan areas for Pennsylvania (and a “rural” region), the basic family budget for a one-parent/one-child family ranged from a low of 227% of the Federal Poverty Level (Armstrong County) to a high of 296% of the Poverty Level (Philadelphia). Pennsylvania’s rural areas have a somewhat lower basic family budget than most, but not all, of the metropolitan regions (243% of Poverty Level).

Three-person families, whether configured as one-parent/two-child or two-parent/one-child families, were grouped more closely within the state, but still well-above 200% of Federal Poverty Level. A two-parent/one-child family has a somewhat lower basic family budget in Pennsylvania than a one-parent/two-child family.

Finally, while the absolute dollar amounts of the basic family budget for a two-parent/two-child family are higher than the corresponding budgets for smaller families, the ratio of those incomes to the Federal Poverty Level are lower. Two-parent/2-child families with income at 222% of Poverty Level in Erie and Williamsport along with families at 219% of the Poverty Level in Johnstown and 222% in Sharon are living with an income that would cover the basic family budget. In contrast, it would take these 2-parent/2-child families 246% of Poverty Level to meet their basic family budget in Allentown and 253% of Poverty Level to meet their basic family budget in Pike County.

The detailed calculations underlying this discussion of basic family needs budgets in Pennsylvania are set forth in Appendix A.

⁷ See, e.g., National Energy Assistance Directors Association (2003). 2003 Survey of Energy Assistance Recipients, Apprise, Inc: Princeton (NJ); National Energy Assistance Directors Association (2005). 2005 Survey of Energy Assistance Recipients, Apprise, Inc.: Princeton (NJ) (energy assistance recipients reduce expenditures on food, health care and other essentials in response to unaffordable home energy bills).

⁸ These Basic Family Budgets are calculated by the Economic Policy Institute. They are available at EPI’s web site: www.epi.org.

⁹ Unless the context otherwise clearly shows, a “family” and a “household” are considered to be synonymous for purposes of this discussion.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The data showing a direct relationship between income and home energy consumption in Pennsylvania is compelling. The differences that are evident in the data are not small. Low-income customers have lower usage not only as compared to high-income customers, but also when compared to average customers as well. In addition, the national data is consistent. The national data developed by the U.S. DOE, the regional data developed by the U.S. DOL, and the state-specific data developed by the Census Bureau all find the same relationship. Finally, the data is internally consistent. While DOE reports that income is related to home energy usage because of differences in housing unit sizes, that relationship is confirmed when housing unit size is overlaid on income and home energy expenditures in the Pennsylvania using state-specific data.

Data Tables

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Table 1.
 Monthly Home Expenditures by Income (Pennsylvania)
 2007 American Community Survey

	Natural Gas	Electric (Space Heating)	Electric (non-space heating)
\$1-\$10,000	\$78.00	\$70.70	\$66.70
\$10,001 - \$20,000	\$89.10	\$80.20	\$68.10
\$20,001 - \$30,000	\$102.60	\$99.60	\$78.70
\$30,001 - \$40,000	\$107.00	\$113.80	\$86.00
\$40,001 - \$50,000	\$109.50	\$126.30	\$92.30
\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$114.40	\$143.00	\$102.60
\$75,001 - \$150,000	\$117.50	\$171.50	\$121.10
\$150,001 - \$250,000	\$124.90	\$201.10	\$153.40
\$250,000 or more	\$143.90	\$241.50	\$195.20

**Figure 1. Monthly Home Energy Expenditures by Income
(Pennsylvania 2007)**

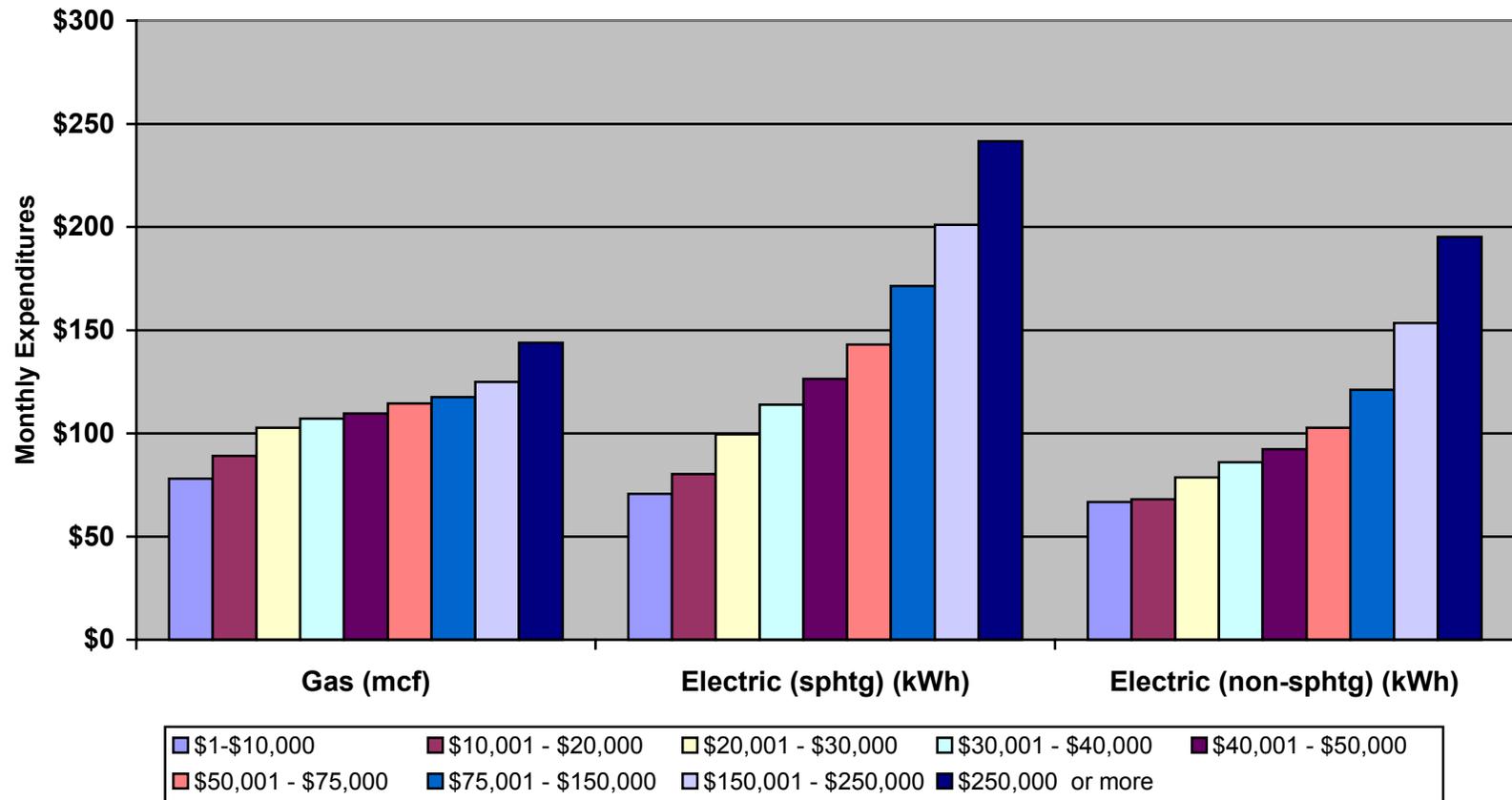


Table 2. Monthly Home Energy Expenditures by Ratio of Income to Federal Poverty Level (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

	Natural Gas		Electric (space heating)		Electric (non-space heating)	
	Monthly Expenditures	Average Poverty Level within Range	Monthly Expenditures	Average Poverty Level within Range	Monthly Expenditures	Average Poverty Level within Range
1 - 50%	\$84.50	27.6%	\$99.00	27.1%	\$89.70	27.7%
51 - 100%	\$86.00	75.9%	\$102.40	76.1%	\$87.80	76.3%
101 - 150%	\$92.50	125.7%	\$116.50	125.8%	\$95.20	126.2%
151 - 200%	\$99.40	176.9%	\$122.20	174.6%	\$102.40	176.8%
201 - 300%	\$105.90	250.9%	\$141.70	251.1%	\$107.20	251.2%
301% or more	\$122.10	446.7%	\$175.60	450.3%	\$124.90	445.0%

Table 3a. Monthly Natural Gas Expenditures by Number of Bedrooms in Home and Income (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

No. of BRms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000+
0 bedrooms	\$18.30	\$11.70	\$103.90	\$51.10	\$105.60	---	\$173.40	---	---
1 bedroom	\$37.90	\$45.40	\$45.70	\$49.80	\$50.50	\$45.10	\$57.00	\$17.20	\$37.80
2 bedrooms	\$80.30	\$89.50	\$87.90	\$90.70	\$87.90	\$98.40	\$87.40	\$101.30	\$108.90
3 bedrooms	\$101.20	\$109.00	\$129.00	\$123.10	\$126.80	\$121.00	\$119.90	\$125.50	\$134.10
4 bedrooms	\$125.50	\$126.80	\$122.40	\$161.30	\$133.00	\$146.80	\$124.80	\$130.00	\$142.20
5+ bedrooms	\$85.00	\$129.10	\$118.70	\$166.40	\$167.00	\$162.20	\$172.40	\$151.30	\$166.10
Total	\$86.10	\$95.90	\$109.90	\$116.60	\$117.10	\$122.30	\$121.80	\$129.80	\$145.80

Table 3b. Monthly Electric (space heating) Expenditures by Number of Bedrooms in Home and Income (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

No. of BRms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000+
0 bedrooms	\$25.50	\$25.60	\$37.70	\$42.40	\$16.70	\$18.20	\$56.40	\$71.00	---
1 bedroom	\$50.00	\$47.00	\$57.40	\$60.00	\$83.50	\$87.00	\$94.30	\$85.20	\$157.30
2 bedrooms	\$88.70	\$93.90	\$105.70	\$112.10	\$115.40	\$115.90	\$124.90	\$138.40	\$153.80
3 bedrooms	\$126.80	\$139.70	\$148.80	\$156.70	\$150.40	\$171.00	\$185.20	\$194.30	\$191.20
4 bedrooms	\$171.30	\$171.40	\$157.90	\$181.00	\$191.70	\$187.70	\$206.40	\$231.70	\$274.80
5+ bedrooms	\$181.60	\$41.10	\$135.50	\$183.60	\$222.50	\$214.20	\$239.70	\$283.20	\$299.40
Total	\$86.60	\$91.60	\$111.50	\$130.10	\$139.50	\$157.20	\$183.80	\$214.80	\$256.50

Table 3c. Monthly Electric (non-space heating) Expenditures by Number of Bedrooms in Home and Income (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

No. of BRms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000+
0 bedrooms	\$24.80	\$27.90	\$32.30	\$59.60	\$93.70	\$27.90	\$57.90	\$20.00	---
1 bedroom	\$41.30	\$51.40	\$53.60	\$58.50	\$61.50	\$67.60	\$76.90	\$111.20	\$75.90
2 bedrooms	\$63.70	\$68.90	\$72.50	\$75.90	\$82.20	\$88.00	\$97.60	\$111.00	\$113.20
3 bedrooms	\$88.70	\$84.60	\$95.70	\$102.50	\$103.00	\$109.10	\$119.90	\$139.60	\$151.20
4 bedrooms	\$104.90	\$90.50	\$113.80	\$113.30	\$120.00	\$137.40	\$147.00	\$177.50	\$214.20
5+ bedrooms	\$115.10	\$95.20	\$106.00	\$111.40	\$155.70	\$138.70	\$151.10	\$196.00	\$244.00
Total	\$77.20	\$76.60	\$88.70	\$96.30	\$102.90	\$112.50	\$129.00	\$165.60	\$207.20

Table 4a. Monthly Natural Gas Expenditures by Number of Rooms in Home and Annual Income (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

No. of Rooms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000+
1 room	\$9.70	\$9.60	\$36.10	\$8.90	\$105.60	---	---	---	---
2 room	\$25.90	\$22.80	\$46.30	\$32.10	\$78.90	\$31.30	\$13.50	\$1.00	\$24.80
3 room	\$33.90	\$52.60	\$42.20	\$51.00	\$56.10	\$60.70	\$54.10	\$41.30	\$52.90
4 room	\$71.40	\$74.50	\$76.50	\$75.90	\$72.00	\$78.70	\$73.60	\$98.40	\$45.60
5 room	\$83.20	\$87.30	\$103.80	\$100.80	\$96.50	\$105.50	\$103.80	\$106.70	\$151.40
6 room	\$100.50	\$117.70	\$131.90	\$127.10	\$135.20	\$122.20	\$120.10	\$129.60	\$117.40
7 room	\$118.10	\$126.30	\$119.20	\$128.60	\$126.90	\$125.40	\$125.80	\$111.40	\$138.00
8 room	\$118.90	\$124.10	\$135.00	\$146.70	\$131.90	\$148.00	\$120.70	\$125.70	\$133.50
9 or more	\$160.80	\$127.80	\$127.10	\$177.70	\$140.40	\$152.60	\$138.70	\$143.20	\$156.20
Total	\$86.10	\$95.90	\$109.90	\$116.60	\$117.10	\$122.30	\$121.80	\$129.80	\$145.80

Table 4b. Monthly Electric (space heating) Expenditures by Number of Rooms in Home and Annual Income (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

No. of Rooms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000+
1 room	\$25.30	\$25.90	\$38.50	\$42.40	\$16.70	\$16.90	\$250.00	\$57.60	---
2 room	\$29.40	\$45.70	\$35.60	\$53.60	\$67.40	\$77.90	\$97.00	\$90.00	\$80.00
3 room	\$69.80	\$49.30	\$69.90	\$61.20	\$79.20	\$95.40	\$91.70	\$90.70	\$69.90
4 room	\$70.70	\$83.90	\$88.50	\$90.20	\$111.60	\$108.50	\$120.50	\$122.70	\$93.50
5 room	\$83.50	\$121.00	\$128.30	\$148.10	\$138.00	\$142.20	\$149.10	\$156.50	\$200.80
6 room	\$156.00	\$141.00	\$151.20	\$150.40	\$163.40	\$161.00	\$172.50	\$226.50	\$171.40
7 room	\$148.30	\$143.20	\$163.80	\$185.70	\$143.50	\$183.80	\$195.80	\$196.40	\$228.00
8 room	\$165.70	\$166.40	\$177.70	\$151.80	\$194.10	\$193.50	\$201.50	\$218.60	\$245.40
9 or more	\$208.00	\$187.50	\$126.30	\$206.40	\$145.10	\$188.40	\$220.80	\$251.00	\$288.40
Total	\$86.60	\$91.60	\$111.50	\$130.10	\$139.50	\$157.20	\$183.80	\$214.80	\$256.50

Table 4c. Monthly Electric (non-space heating) Expenditures by Number of Rooms in Home and Annual Income (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

No. of Rooms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000+
1 room	\$13.10	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$13.80	\$57.30	\$17.50	\$30.00	\$20.00	---
2 room	\$37.30	\$53.90	\$55.10	\$53.20	\$52.80	\$70.10	\$51.80	\$201.00	\$83.00
3 room	\$40.20	\$52.40	\$51.90	\$58.90	\$67.20	\$74.10	\$91.00	\$71.70	\$44.70
4 room	\$60.40	\$68.50	\$69.90	\$72.60	\$81.20	\$91.50	\$90.20	\$82.00	\$104.90
5 room	\$73.60	\$71.30	\$78.50	\$87.10	\$92.60	\$102.60	\$109.10	\$117.20	\$130.80
6 room	\$90.20	\$85.80	\$96.60	\$99.70	\$96.10	\$105.30	\$116.00	\$129.30	\$132.10
7 room	\$98.70	\$80.40	\$98.30	\$104.60	\$109.30	\$117.70	\$126.30	\$155.40	\$173.70
8 room	\$110.30	\$101.10	\$108.10	\$120.10	\$130.00	\$122.50	\$137.30	\$157.70	\$179.60
9 or more	\$115.50	\$100.40	\$125.30	\$115.60	\$136.20	\$141.40	\$154.20	\$191.60	\$233.30
Total	\$77.20	\$76.60	\$88.70	\$96.30	\$102.90	\$112.50	\$129.00	\$165.60	\$207.20

Table 5. Average Income by Number of Rooms or Bedrooms in Housing Unit (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

Number of Rooms/Bedrooms	Average Income by Number of Rooms/Bedrooms	
	Rooms	Bedrooms
0	xxx	\$25,286
1	\$20,929	\$31,285
2	\$30,377	\$50,919
3	\$36,671	\$72,878
4	\$42,454	\$120,742
5 /a/	\$56,074	\$156,324
6	\$68,710	
7	\$85,791	
8	\$108,054	
9 /b/	\$148,268	
Total	\$74,925	\$74,925

NOTES:

/a/ For bedrooms, data is reported for 5 or more.

/b/ For rooms, data is reported for 9 or more.

Table 6. Distribution of Pennsylvania Housing Units by Income and Housing Unit Size (Bedrooms and Rooms)
(American Community Survey: 2007)

Bedrooms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000 or more
No bedroom	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1 Bedroom	18%	16%	10%	6%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%
2 Bedrooms	27%	30%	29%	25%	22%	17%	9%	5%	4%
3 Bedrooms	40%	40%	46%	50%	52%	54%	50%	30%	19%
4 Bedrooms	8%	10%	11%	14%	17%	20%	33%	48%	48%
5 or more bedrooms	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	7%	16%	29%
Total BDS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Rooms	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000 or more
1 Room	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2 Rooms	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3 Rooms	13%	11%	7%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
4 Rooms	20%	18%	16%	13%	11%	7%	3%	1%	1%
5 Rooms	19%	24%	21%	21%	20%	16%	10%	5%	4%
6 Rooms	20%	25%	27%	29%	28%	28%	22%	11%	6%
7 Rooms	11%	10%	14%	15%	17%	21%	23%	16%	8%
8 Rooms	4%	5%	7%	9%	11%	14%	20%	24%	17%
9 Or More Rooms	5%	4%	5%	7%	8%	11%	20%	42%	63%
Total RMS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 7. Percentage of Households by Housing Unit Type (Pennsylvania) (American Community Survey: 2007)

Building Type	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000 or more
Mobile home	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%	3%	1%	1%	0%
1-family detached	29%	39%	49%	56%	61%	68%	78%	86%	90%
1-family attached	28%	23%	22%	20%	21%	19%	16%	10%	7%
2 apartments	7%	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	1%	0%	0%
3 – 4 units	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%
5 – 9 units	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
10 – 19 units	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
20 – 49 units	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
50 or more units	7%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8. Home Energy Bills by Income and Housing Type (Pennsylvania)
(American Community Survey 2007)

	Building Type	Income								\$150- \$250,000	\$250,000 or more
		\$1 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$40,000	\$40 - \$50,000	\$50 - \$75,000	\$75 - \$150,000	\$150- \$250,000		
Natural Gas Bill	Mobile home	\$73.70	\$94.50	\$94.90	\$87.20	\$87.10	\$89.50	\$96.70	\$170.00	\$200.00	
	1-family detached	\$115.50	\$118.50	\$125.40	\$129.80	\$132.00	\$132.40	\$126.20	\$131.70	\$152.20	
	1-family attached	\$102.00	\$111.90	\$128.40	\$127.70	\$114.60	\$123.10	\$117.00	\$127.90	\$102.90	
	2 apartments	\$76.30	\$88.80	\$73.90	\$109.00	\$99.90	\$103.50	\$136.90	\$89.10	\$67.30	
	3 - 4 units	\$59.70	\$51.30	\$64.80	\$52.90	\$70.70	\$68.00	\$121.60	\$117.90	\$31.90	
	5 - 9 units	\$38.10	\$26.70	\$46.40	\$45.50	\$34.00	\$46.70	\$43.40	\$50.20	\$32.40	
	10 - 19 units	\$17.70	\$32.40	\$36.10	\$34.40	\$42.30	\$39.10	\$32.40	\$31.70	\$60.00	
	20 - 49 units	\$15.40	\$17.20	\$29.30	\$34.20	\$15.90	\$16.70	\$36.80	\$66.30	\$8.90	
	50 or more units	\$13.70	\$3.30	\$29.90	\$17.00	\$12.20	\$24.20	\$23.80	\$21.00	\$2.30	
	Total	\$86.10	\$95.90	\$109.90	\$116.60	\$117.10	\$122.30	\$121.80	\$129.80	\$145.80	
Electric (space heating) Bill	Mobile home	\$147.10	\$135.70	\$123.50	\$135.80	\$121.20	\$184.20	\$154.10	\$175.80	\$80.00	
	1-family detached	\$173.00	\$160.30	\$158.70	\$172.30	\$173.50	\$179.40	\$196.40	\$228.20	\$271.70	
	1-family attached	\$103.40	\$113.90	\$112.60	\$141.10	\$122.60	\$142.80	\$173.00	\$194.80	\$183.60	
	2 apartments	\$68.50	\$89.50	\$86.80	\$91.60	\$120.00	\$127.30	\$109.20	\$160.00	---	
	3 - 4 units	\$77.00	\$86.30	\$95.30	\$116.10	\$113.10	\$124.60	\$110.70	\$215.30	\$267.20	
	5 - 9 units	\$75.30	\$68.90	\$87.70	\$81.80	\$99.50	\$102.60	\$135.70	\$112.60	\$180.00	
	10 - 19 units	\$102.30	\$62.50	\$74.80	\$82.00	\$70.90	\$96.70	\$120.80	\$139.20	---	
	20 - 49 units	\$43.30	\$43.20	\$37.70	\$54.00	\$60.10	\$84.10	\$114.40	\$48.50	\$270.00	
	50 or more units	\$30.70	\$26.40	\$42.70	\$39.90	\$66.50	\$73.70	\$79.20	\$107.20	\$90.80	
	Total	\$86.60	\$91.60	\$111.50	\$130.10	\$139.50	\$157.20	\$183.80	\$214.80	\$256.50	
Electric (non-space heating) Bill	Mobile home	\$85.60	\$79.10	\$83.40	\$95.90	\$100.50	\$108.80	\$106.40	\$101.20	\$83.20	
	1-family detached	\$87.20	\$81.20	\$93.10	\$97.60	\$105.60	\$114.40	\$132.80	\$168.70	\$214.70	
	1-family attached	\$98.10	\$88.80	\$102.90	\$110.70	\$110.40	\$118.90	\$123.60	\$158.90	\$132.30	
	2 apartments	\$59.20	\$74.10	\$68.50	\$84.50	\$84.40	\$93.70	\$110.00	\$100.30	\$86.00	
	3 - 4 units	\$44.00	\$50.80	\$57.90	\$64.70	\$60.60	\$81.30	\$75.50	\$105.30	\$134.10	
	5 - 9 units	\$38.00	\$40.10	\$56.10	\$59.50	\$69.70	\$71.10	\$65.50	\$54.30	\$96.70	
	10 - 19 units	\$34.90	\$45.40	\$48.60	\$67.50	\$55.60	\$73.10	\$76.10	\$55.90	\$60.00	
	20 - 49 units	\$31.30	\$55.20	\$45.50	\$47.30	\$64.10	\$69.00	\$67.90	\$104.90	\$150.00	
	50 or more units	\$17.10	\$30.50	\$36.50	\$39.10	\$53.80	\$51.50	\$52.70	\$40.50	\$93.90	
	Total	\$77.20	\$76.60	\$88.70	\$96.30	\$102.90	\$112.50	\$129.00	\$165.60	\$207.20	

Table 9. Home Energy Expenditures by Household Income Before Taxes (Northeast)

	Total	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$30,000 - \$39,999	\$40,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$69,999	\$70,000 or more
Natural Gas										
2006 - 2007	\$656	\$217	\$291	\$386	\$554	\$510	\$535	\$647	\$732	\$888
2005 - 2006	\$640	\$278	\$319	\$370	\$576	\$533	\$596	\$645	\$723	\$823
2004 - 2005	\$596	\$242	\$304	\$347	\$522	\$535	\$568	\$602	\$620	\$783
2003 - 2004	\$540	\$167	\$290	\$344	\$478	\$508	\$522	\$549	\$536	\$726
Electricity										
2006 - 2007	\$1,225	\$467	\$491	\$721	\$820	\$924	\$1,096	\$1,144	\$1,264	\$1,742
2005 - 2006	\$1,139	\$521	\$518	\$662	\$778	\$875	\$968	\$1,101	\$1,221	\$1,623
2004 - 2005	\$1,043	\$479	\$473	\$638	\$683	\$821	\$862	\$1,023	\$1,165	\$1,473
2003 - 2004	\$954	\$360	\$457	\$602	\$676	\$749	\$845	\$948	\$1,092	\$1,341

SOURCE: Table 31, U.S. Department of Labor, Consumer Expenditures Survey (annual)

*Table 10: Basic Family Budget
in Dollars and Percentage of Federal Poverty Level by Geographic Area
(Pennsylvania)*

	1 parent/1 child		1 parent/2 children		2 parents/1 child		2 parents/2 children	
	Dollars	FPL /a/	Dollars	FPL	Dollars	FPL	Dollars	FPL
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	\$37,124	271%	\$44,992	262%	\$43,198	252%	\$50,697	246%
Altoona	\$32,090	234%	\$40,228	234%	\$38,225	223%	\$45,839	222%
Armstrong County	\$31,027	227%	\$39,419	230%	\$37,420	218%	\$45,016	218%
Erie	\$32,462	237%	\$40,521	236%	\$38,190	222%	\$45,804	222%
Harrisburg-Carlisle	\$35,182	257%	\$42,997	250%	\$41,303	241%	\$48,801	236%
Johnstown	\$31,187	228%	\$39,580	231%	\$37,571	219%	\$45,200	219%
Lancaster	\$34,388	251%	\$42,200	246%	\$39,837	232%	\$47,380	229%
Lebanon	\$34,014	248%	\$41,974	244%	\$39,910	232%	\$47,551	230%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	\$40,561	296%	\$48,804	284%	\$46,616	271%	\$54,488	264%
Pike County	\$39,132	286%	\$46,899	273%	\$44,866	261%	\$52,267	253%
Pittsburgh	\$33,901	248%	\$41,818	244%	\$39,815	232%	\$47,412	230%
Reading	\$34,735	254%	\$42,631	248%	\$40,242	234%	\$47,867	232%
Rural	\$33,279	243%	\$40,554	236%	\$39,489	230%	\$46,452	225%
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	\$33,990	248%	\$42,042	245%	\$40,260	234%	\$47,992	232%
Sharon	\$32,038	234%	\$40,167	234%	\$38,166	222%	\$45,761	222%
State College	\$36,994	270%	\$44,943	262%	\$42,830	249%	\$50,408	244%
Williamsport	\$32,141	235%	\$40,248	234%	\$38,249	223%	\$45,841	222%
York-Hanover	\$34,347	251%	\$42,160	246%	\$39,795	232%	\$47,339	229%

NOTES:

/a/ FPL is the ratio of the basic family budget to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level for the particular household size. 100% of Federal Poverty Level in 2007 for a two-person household was \$13,690; for a three-person household was \$17,170; and for a four-person household was \$20,650. Basic family needs budgets were calculated for 2007.

/b/ Pennsylvania portions of multi-state metropolitan areas.

SOURCE: Economic Policy Institute, Basic Family Budget Calculator.

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Appendix A

(These Basic Family Budgets are developed through the Basic Family Budget Calculator produced by the Economic Policy Institute, http://www.epi.org/content/budget_calculator.)

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Appendix A.1: Basic Family Budgets in Pennsylvania by Locale, Family Size and Family Composition
(1 parent/1 child)

	Housing	Food	Childcare	Transportation	Monthly Healthcare	Other Necessities	Taxes	Total	Annual Total
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton FMR area	\$816	\$317	\$709	\$339	\$210	\$272	\$430	\$3,094	\$37,124
Altoona	\$581	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$216	\$298	\$2,674	\$32,090
Armstrong County Metro FMR area	\$546	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$208	\$253	\$2,586	\$31,027
Erie	\$631	\$317	\$709	\$298	\$210	\$228	\$311	\$2,705	\$32,462
Harrisburg—Carlisle	\$722	\$317	\$709	\$339	\$210	\$250	\$385	\$2,932	\$35,182
Johnstown	\$546	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$208	\$266	\$2,599	\$31,187
Lancaster	\$715	\$317	\$709	\$298	\$210	\$248	\$368	\$2,866	\$34,388
Lebanon	\$643	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$231	\$382	\$2,834	\$34,014
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	\$932	\$317	\$709	\$277	\$210	\$300	\$634	\$3,380	\$40,561
Pike County	\$923	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$298	\$461	\$3,261	\$39,132
Pittsburgh	\$666	\$317	\$709	\$318	\$210	\$236	\$368	\$2,825	\$33,901
Reading	\$715	\$317	\$709	\$298	\$210	\$248	\$396	\$2,895	\$34,735
Rural	\$598	\$317	\$691	\$390	\$222	\$220	\$335	\$2,773	\$33,279
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	\$627	\$317	\$709	\$339	\$210	\$227	\$403	\$2,833	\$33,990
Sharon	\$583	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$216	\$291	\$2,670	\$32,038
State College	\$788	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$266	\$450	\$3,083	\$36,994
Williamsport	\$587	\$317	\$709	\$343	\$210	\$217	\$295	\$2,678	\$32,141
York--Hanover	\$713	\$317	\$709	\$298	\$210	\$248	\$367	\$2,862	\$34,347

Appendix A.2: Basic Family Budgets in Pennsylvania by Locale, Family Size and Family Composition
(1 parent/2 children)

	Housing	Food	Childcare	Transportation	Monthly Healthcare	Other Necessities	Taxes	Total	Annual Total
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton FMR area	\$816	\$465	\$1,096	\$339	\$289	\$308	\$437	\$3,749	\$44,992
Altoona	\$581	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$251	\$328	\$3,352	\$40,228
Armstrong County Metro FMR area	\$546	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$243	\$304	\$3,285	\$39,419
Erie	\$631	\$465	\$1,096	\$298	\$289	\$263	\$334	\$3,377	\$40,521
Harrisburg—Carlisle	\$722	\$465	\$1,096	\$339	\$289	\$285	\$387	\$3,583	\$42,997
Johnstown	\$546	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$243	\$317	\$3,298	\$39,580
Lancaster	\$715	\$465	\$1,096	\$298	\$289	\$284	\$370	\$3,517	\$42,200
Lebanon	\$643	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$266	\$396	\$3,498	\$41,974
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	\$932	\$465	\$1,096	\$277	\$289	\$336	\$672	\$4,067	\$48,804
Pike County	\$923	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$334	\$459	\$3,908	\$46,899
Pittsburgh	\$666	\$465	\$1,096	\$318	\$289	\$272	\$379	\$3,485	\$41,818
Reading	\$715	\$465	\$1,096	\$298	\$289	\$284	\$406	\$3,553	\$42,631
Rural	\$598	\$465	\$1,040	\$390	\$303	\$255	\$328	\$3,379	\$40,554
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	\$627	\$465	\$1,096	\$339	\$289	\$262	\$426	\$3,503	\$42,042
Sharon	\$583	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$252	\$320	\$3,347	\$40,167
State College	\$788	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$301	\$464	\$3,745	\$44,943
Williamsport	\$587	\$465	\$1,096	\$343	\$289	\$253	\$322	\$3,354	\$40,248
York--Hanover	\$713	\$465	\$1,096	\$298	\$289	\$283	\$369	\$3,513	\$42,160

Appendix A.3: Basic Family Budgets in Pennsylvania by Locale, Family Size and Family Composition
(2 parent/1 child)

	Housing	Food	Childcare	Transportation	Monthly Healthcare	Other Necessities	Taxes	Total	Annual Total
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton FMR area	\$816	\$514	\$709	\$482	\$286	\$320	\$473	\$3,600	\$43,198
Altoona	\$581	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$263	\$365	\$3,185	\$38,225
Armstrong County Metro FMR area	\$546	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$255	\$341	\$3,118	\$37,420
Erie	\$631	\$514	\$709	\$404	\$286	\$275	\$364	\$3,182	\$38,190
Harrisburg—Carlisle	\$722	\$514	\$709	\$482	\$286	\$297	\$432	\$3,442	\$41,303
Johnstown	\$546	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$255	\$354	\$3,131	\$37,571
Lancaster	\$715	\$514	\$709	\$404	\$286	\$295	\$397	\$3,320	\$39,837
Lebanon	\$643	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$278	\$428	\$3,326	\$39,910
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	\$932	\$514	\$709	\$401	\$286	\$347	\$696	\$3,885	\$46,616
Pike County	\$923	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$345	\$494	\$3,739	\$44,866
Pittsburgh	\$666	\$514	\$709	\$447	\$286	\$284	\$413	\$3,318	\$39,815
Reading	\$715	\$514	\$709	\$404	\$286	\$295	\$431	\$3,354	\$40,242
Rural	\$598	\$514	\$691	\$524	\$308	\$267	\$389	\$3,291	\$39,489
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	\$627	\$514	\$709	\$482	\$286	\$274	\$463	\$3,355	\$40,260
Sharon	\$583	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$264	\$357	\$3,181	\$38,166
State College	\$788	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$313	\$492	\$3,569	\$42,830
Williamsport	\$587	\$514	\$709	\$468	\$286	\$265	\$359	\$3,187	\$38,249
York--Hanover	\$713	\$514	\$709	\$404	\$286	\$295	\$396	\$3,316	\$39,795

Appendix A.4: Basic Family Budgets in Pennsylvania by Locale, Family Size and Family Composition
(2 parent/2 children)

	Monthly							Total	Annual Total
	Housing	Food	Childcare	Transportation	Healthcare	Other Necessities	Taxes		
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton FMR area	\$816	\$643	\$1,096	\$482	\$364	\$351	\$472	\$4,225	\$50,697
Altoona	\$581	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$294	\$373	\$3,820	\$45,839
Armstrong County Metro FMR area	\$546	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$286	\$348	\$3,751	\$45,016
Erie	\$631	\$643	\$1,096	\$404	\$364	\$306	\$372	\$3,817	\$45,804
Harrisburg—Carlisle	\$722	\$643	\$1,096	\$482	\$364	\$328	\$431	\$4,067	\$48,801
Johnstown	\$546	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$286	\$363	\$3,767	\$45,200
Lancaster	\$715	\$643	\$1,096	\$404	\$364	\$327	\$400	\$3,948	\$47,380
Lebanon	\$643	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$309	\$439	\$3,963	\$47,551
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	\$932	\$643	\$1,096	\$401	\$364	\$379	\$726	\$4,541	\$54,488
Pike County	\$923	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$377	\$485	\$4,356	\$52,267
Pittsburgh	\$666	\$643	\$1,096	\$447	\$364	\$315	\$420	\$3,951	\$47,412
Reading	\$715	\$643	\$1,096	\$404	\$364	\$327	\$440	\$3,989	\$47,867
Rural	\$598	\$643	\$1,040	\$524	\$388	\$298	\$379	\$3,871	\$46,452
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	\$627	\$643	\$1,096	\$482	\$364	\$305	\$481	\$3,999	\$47,992
Sharon	\$583	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$295	\$364	\$3,813	\$45,761
State College	\$788	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$344	\$497	\$4,201	\$50,408
Williamsport	\$587	\$643	\$1,096	\$468	\$364	\$296	\$366	\$3,820	\$45,841
York--Hanover	\$713	\$643	\$1,096	\$404	\$364	\$326	\$399	\$3,945	\$47,339