

Rural Pennsylvania and the 2010 Census

September 2011

For more than 200 years, the U.S. Census Bureau has been collecting information on our nation's population every 10 years. The 2010 Census continued this tradition and provides abundant new information on our state's population.

To learn if Pennsylvania's rural population has changed over the past decade, the Center for Rural Pennsylvania analyzed the results of the 2010 Census and compared them to the results of Census 2000. The analysis found that Pennsylvania's rural population grew during the last decade, and that its population is now older and more diverse than it was in 2000.

2010 Census Background

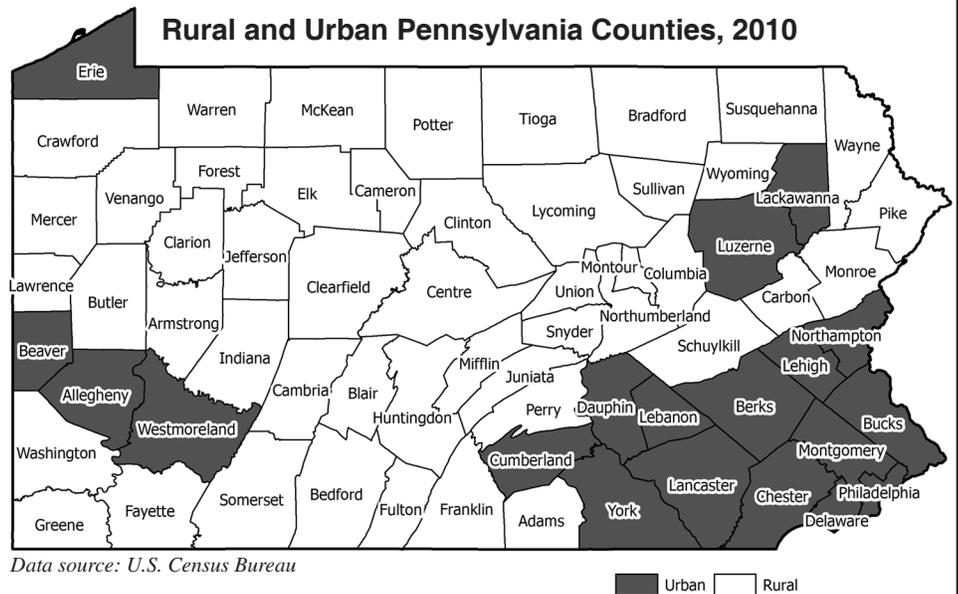
The 2010 Census was one of the shortest in Census Bureau history. It had 10 questions that focused on the number of people living in a household, whether the householder owned or rented his/her home, and the gender, age, race and ethnicity of each person living in the household.

The Census questionnaire was sent to every household in the United States in late March 2010. The deadline to return the completed survey was early April 2010.

The response rate in rural Pennsylvania was 77 percent, which was identical to the 2000 response rate. In urban Pennsylvania, the response rate was 78 percent, 1 percentage point below the 2000 rate of 79 percent.

Nationwide, the response rate was 72 percent, a 2 percentage point decline from the 2000 rate of 74 percent. Households that did not send back the questionnaire were contacted by Census employees for the information. In many cases, group quarter administrators completed questionnaires for people living in group quarters, such as prisons and nursing homes.

Unlike previous censuses, the 2010 Census did not collect socio-economic and detailed housing information, such as income, poverty, and housing values, from residents. This type of information is now being



collected through the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Methods

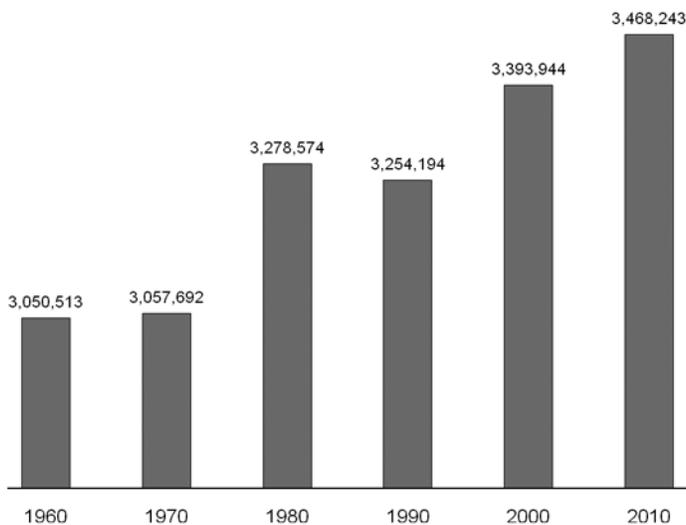
The Center for Rural Pennsylvania focused its analysis on county-level data from the 2010 Census.

The Center considers a county to be rural when its population density, or the number of people per square land mile, is below the statewide average of 284. A county is urban when its population density is at or above the statewide density.

In 2000 and 2010, the number of rural and urban counties was identical at 48 rural and 19 urban.

The Center used a similar definition to identify rural and urban counties at the national level: counties that had population densities below their respective statewide average densities were identified as rural and those with densities at or above their statewide averages were considered urban. In 2010, there were 2,326 rural counties and 781 urban counties nationwide.

Rural Pennsylvania Population, 1960 to 2010



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

Results Population

According to the 2010 Census, Pennsylvania has a total population of 12.7 million.

Pennsylvania's rural population totaled 3,468,243, accounting for 27 percent of the state's population. From 2000 to 2010, Pennsylvania's 48 rural counties gained approximately 74,300 residents, a 2 percent increase for the decade.

Pennsylvania's urban counties also had a population increase during the last decade. In 2010, the population in Pennsylvania's 19 urban counties totaled 9.2 million, making up 73 percent of the state's population. From 2000 to 2010, the state's urban population increased by approximately 347,000 people, a 4 percent increase for the decade.

The increase in Pennsylvania's rural population occurred mostly in the state's eastern region, which had an average population gain of 7 percent. Counties in the western region had a 1 percent decline.

Statewide, 29 counties had a population decline from 2000 to 2010. The three counties with the largest declines were Fayette (-8 percent), Elk (-9 percent) and Cameron (-15 percent).

Thirty-eight counties had population increases from 2000 to 2010. The three counties with the largest increases were Monroe (22 percent), Pike (24 percent) and Forest (56 percent). Part of the population increase in Forest County has been attributed to the opening of a 2,300-bed, maximum-security prison in 2004.

Nationwide, in 2010, 80.3 million people, or 26 percent of the nation's population, lived in a rural

county. From 2000 to 2010, the number of rural Americans increased 7 percent. In the nation's urban counties, the 2010 population was 228.4 million, or 74 percent of the nation's population. From 2000 to 2010, the number of people living in urban counties increased 11 percent.

Nationwide, nine states, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island and South Dakota, had a rural population decline from 2000 to 2010.

The states with the largest rural population increases were Delaware, Florida, Hawaii and Utah, each with an increase of 20 percent or more.

Land Area and Density

To prepare for the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau updated its U.S. maps. Data from these maps included the number of square miles of land area in each state. In 2010, rural Pennsylvania's total land area was 33,394 square miles, or 75 percent of all of Pennsylvania.

Rural Pennsylvania is bigger than the entire states of New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont combined.

Pennsylvania's urban counties totaled 11,348 square miles, or 25 percent of all of Pennsylvania.

The 2010 population density was 104 people per square mile in rural Pennsylvania and 814 people per square mile in urban Pennsylvania.

From 2000 to 2010, rural Pennsylvania had an average increase of two people per square mile. In urban counties, the average increase was 31 people per square mile.

Ten Pennsylvania counties have more than 1,000 square miles. The largest of these counties are Lycoming (1,228 square miles), Bradford (1,147 square miles) and Clearfield (1,145 square miles). The three smallest counties in Pennsylvania are Montour (130 square miles), Philadelphia (134 square miles) and Delaware (184 square miles).

The least densely populated counties in Pennsylvania are Cameron, Sullivan and Potter, each with less than 17 people per square mile. The most densely populated counties are Montgomery, Allegheny, Delaware and Philadelphia, each with more than 1,600 people per square mile.

Age Cohorts

In 2010, rural Pennsylvania had more residents who were 40 years old and older than at any other time in the last 60 years. Among rural Pennsylvania's 3.4 million residents, 21 percent were children (under 18 years old), 62 percent were working-age adults (18 to 64 years old) and 17 percent were senior citizens (65 years old and older).

From 2000 to 2010, there was a 5 percent increase in the number of rural Pennsylvanians aged 65 and older and those aged 18 to 64 and a 7 percent decrease in the number of people under age 18.

In urban counties, children made up 22 percent of the population, working-age adults made up 63 percent and senior citizens made up 15 percent in 2010.

Like rural counties, urban counties had increases in the number of people in the older age groups over the past decade. From 2000 to 2010, there was a 1 percent increase in the number of seniors, an 8 percent increase in the number of working-age adults and a 3 percent decline in the number of children.

In both 1990 and 2000, Pennsylvania had the nation's second highest percentages of senior citizens, with 15 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Florida had the nation's highest percentages of senior citizens both years, with 18 percent.

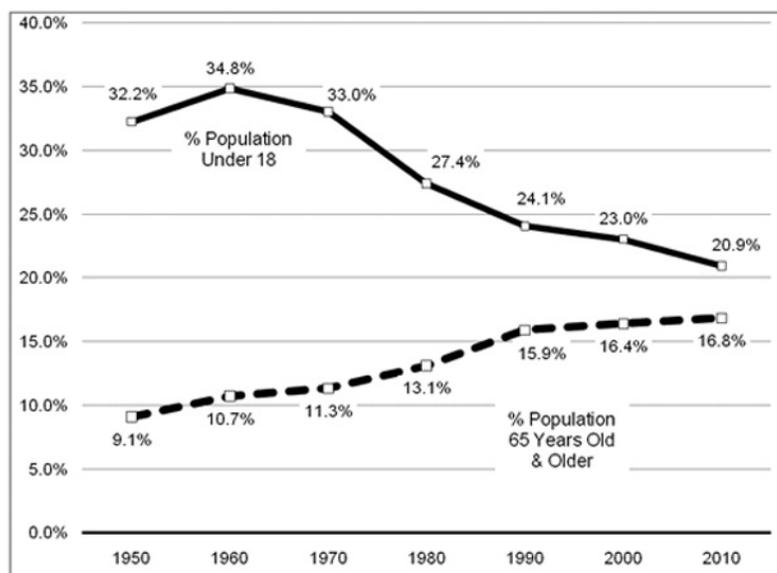
In 2010, Pennsylvania fell to fourth place, with 15 percent of the population in the 65 years old and older age group. Florida was still number one with 17 percent, followed by West Virginia and Maine, both at 16 percent.

Gender

In 2010, rural Pennsylvania had 1.74 million females (50.3 percent) and 1.72 million males (49.7 percent). From 2000 to 2010, there was a larger increase in the number of rural males (4 percent) than rural females (1 percent). The age group with the largest increase was that of 55-to-64-year-olds: there was a 46 percent increase among men and a 38 percent increase among women from 2000 to 2010.

In urban Pennsylvania, 52 percent of the population were female and 48 percent were male. From 2000 to 2010, the number of urban females increased 3

Percentage of Rural Pennsylvania Children and Seniors, 1950 to 2010



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

percent while the number of urban males increased 5 percent.

Among Pennsylvania's 67 counties, 15 had more males than females. The three counties with the highest male-to-female ratios are Huntingdon, Union and Forest. The three counties with the highest female-to-male ratios are the three urban counties of Philadelphia, Allegheny and Delaware.

Nationwide, South Dakota was the closest to having an equal number of males and females. In 2010, the ratio of males-to-females was 100.1 males per 100 females.

In Pennsylvania, the ratio was 95.1 males per 100 females.

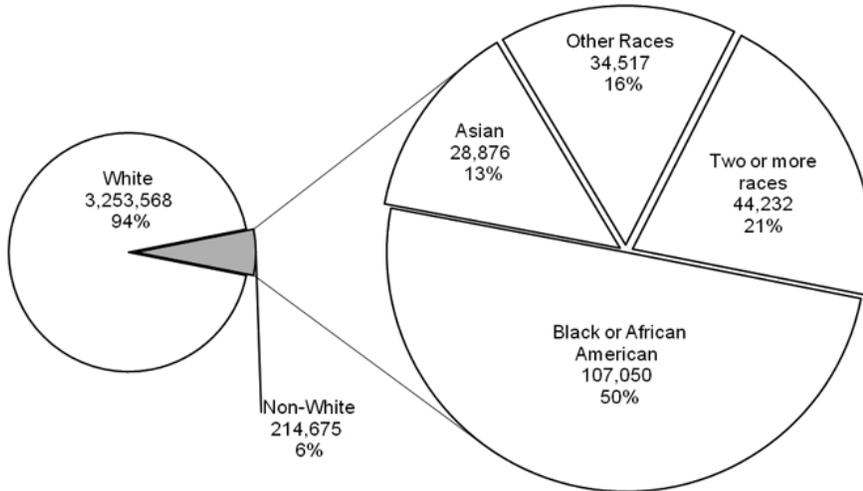
Forty states had more females than males. On the other hand, the three states with the highest male-to-female ratios were Alaska (108.5:100), Wyoming (104.1:100) and North Dakota (102.1:100).

Race

In 2010, 94 percent of rural Pennsylvanians identified their race as white only and 6 percent identified themselves as non-white or as two or more races. Among the 214,675 rural residents who were non-white, 50 percent were black, 13 percent were Asian, 16 percent were other races, such as Pacific Islander, native Alaskan or American Indian, and 21 percent were two or more races.

Among rural Pennsylvanians who were two or

Rural Pennsylvania Population by Race, 2010



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

more races, 62 percent identified themselves as either white/black or white/American Indian.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of whites in rural Pennsylvania declined slightly (-0.1 percent), while the number of non-whites increased 56 percent.

In Pennsylvania urban counties, 77 percent of the population were white and 23 percent were non-white. Among urban non-whites, 61 percent were black, 15 percent were Asian, 13 percent were other races, and 9 percent were two or more races.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of whites in urban Pennsylvania declined 1 percent and the number of non-whites increased 25 percent.

Nationwide, the states with the highest percentages of non-whites were Hawaii, California and Maryland, each with more than 41 percent. States with the lowest percentages were New Hampshire, West Virginia, Maine and Vermont, each with less than 7 percent. Pennsylvania ranked 30th among states, with 18 percent of non-white residents.

Ethnicity

In 2010, 84,927 people of Hispanic or Latino ancestry, or 2 percent of the population, lived in rural Pennsylvania. From 2000 to 2010, the number of rural Hispanics more than doubled (108 percent).

According to the 2010 Census, the highest percentages of rural Hispanics identified their ancestry as Puerto Rican (37 percent), Mexican (26 percent) and Cuban (3 percent). The remaining 34 percent identified their ancestry as being from other countries in Central and South America.

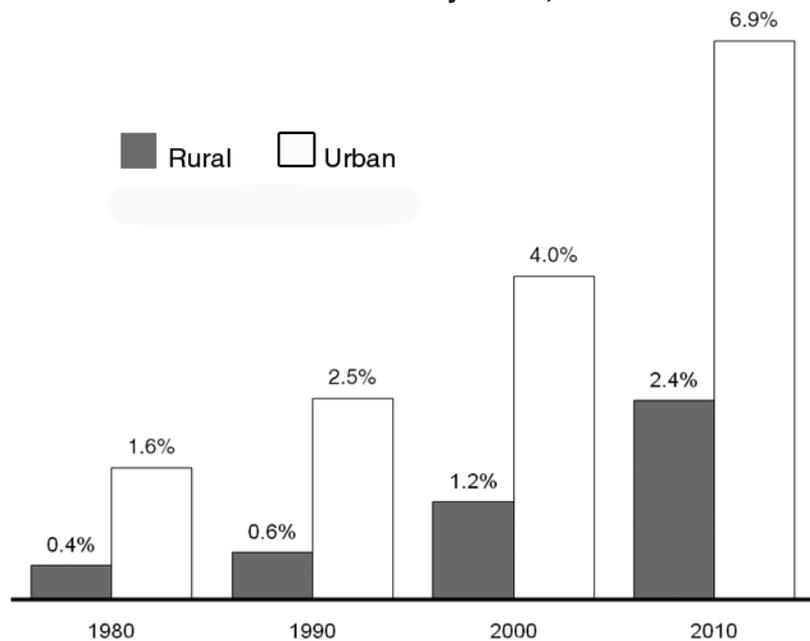
In 2010, there were 634,733 Hispanics, or 7 percent of the population, in urban counties. From 2000 to 2010, the number of urban Hispanics increased 80 percent.

The highest percentages of urban Hispanics identified their ancestry as Puerto Rican (53 percent), Mexican (17 percent) and Cuban (2 percent). The remaining 28 percent identified other countries in Central and South America.

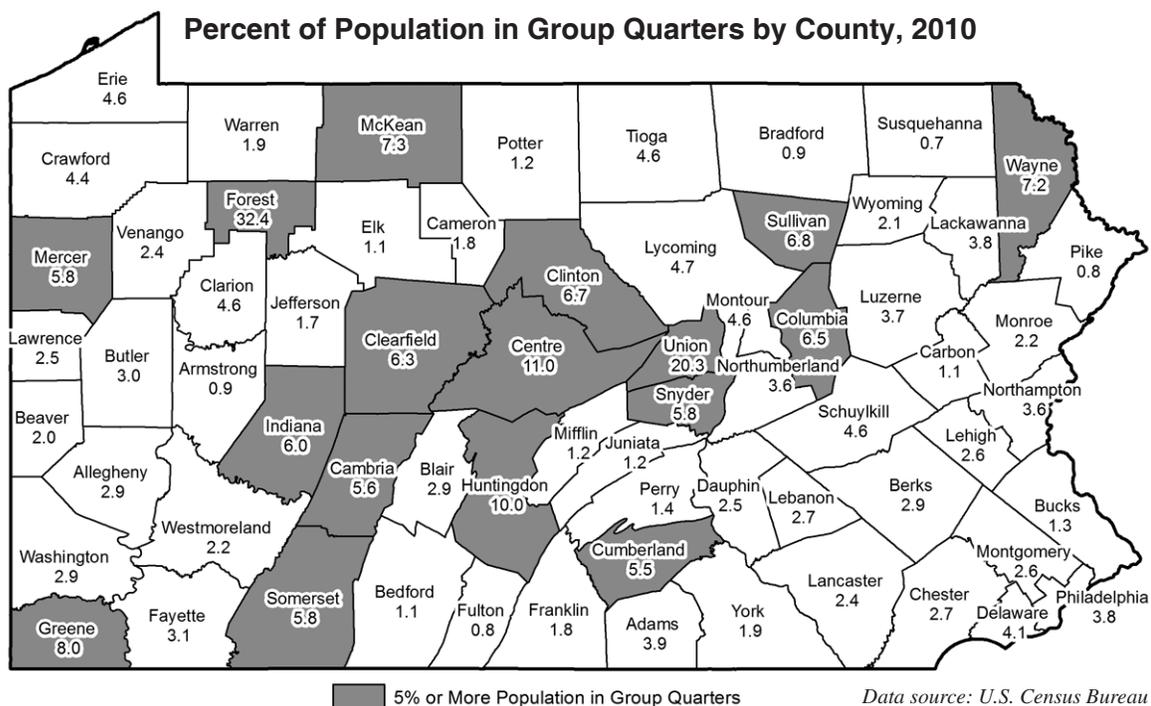
In Pennsylvania, 75 percent of Hispanics lived in the 10 eastern counties of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and York. Except for Monroe, each of these counties is urban.

Nationwide, Pennsylvania ranked 31st in the percentage of Hispanic residents. California, New

Percent of Hispanic or Latino Population in Rural and Urban Pennsylvania, 1980 to 2010



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau



Mexico, and Texas had the highest percentages (each with more than 37 percent), and Maine, West Virginia, and Vermont had the lowest percentages (each with less than 2 percent).

Group Quarters

In 2010, 148,002 rural Pennsylvanians, or 4 percent of the total rural population, lived in group quarters. Group quarters are places where people live or stay other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. People can live in two types of group quarters: institutional and non-institutional. Those living in institutional quarters, such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions, are under formally supervised care or custody. Those living in non-institutional quarters, such as college dormitories, are not under formal care or custody.

In rural Pennsylvania, more people live in institutional than non-institutional group quarters (54 percent and 46 percent, respectively).

From 2000 to 2010, those living in group quarters increased 5 percent in rural Pennsylvania. The largest increase was among the institutionalized population, which increased 7 percent. Persons living in non-institutional settings increased 3 percent during this period. Overall, approximately 9 percent of rural Pennsylvania's total population growth from 2000 to 2010 can be attributed to increases in the group-quarters population.

In 2010, 278,111 urban Pennsylvanians, or 3 percent of the total population, lived in group quarters. Fifty-eight percent of urban group-quarter residents lived in non-institutional settings and 42 percent lived in institutional settings.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of urban residents living in group quarters declined 5 percent. The largest decline (16 percent) was among those living in institutional group quarters. Those in non-institutional group quarters, however, increased 5 percent from 2000 to 2010.

Families and Households

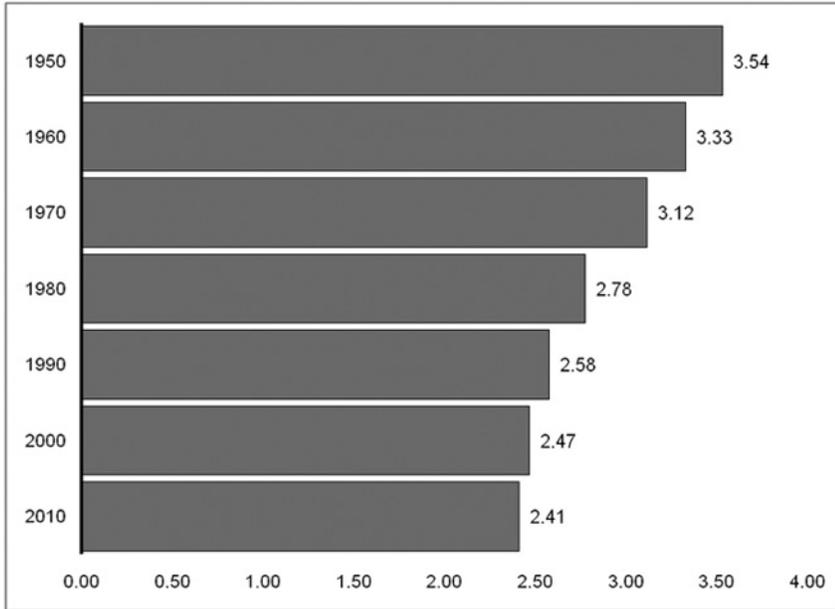
In 2010, there were 914,681 families in rural Pennsylvania and 1,375,981 households. The Census Bureau defines a family as two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage or adoption. It defines a household as all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of rural families increased 1 percent and the number of households increased 4 percent.

In 2010, the average rural household had 2.4 members, a slight decrease from 2000, when the average rural household had 2.5 members.

In Pennsylvania's urban counties, there were 2.35 million families and 3.64 million households. From 2000 to 2010, there was a 2 percent increase in the

Average Number of Persons Per Rural Household, 1950 to 2010



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

number of families and a 5 percent increase in households. In both 2000 and 2010, urban households had an average of 2.5 people.

Nationwide, there were 77.54 million families and 116.72 million households. From 2000 to 2010, the number of families increased 8 percent and the number of households increased 11 percent.

Types of Households

In 2010, 714,060 households (52 percent) in rural Pennsylvania were comprised of married couples. Of these households, 35 percent had children under 18 years old living in the household and 65 percent did not.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of married-couple households in rural Pennsylvania declined 3 percent. The steepest decline of 17 percent was among married couples with children.

People living alone comprised the second largest type of rural household. In 2010, there were 377,807 single-person households (27 percent) in rural counties. Forty-four percent of all single-person households were

comprised of senior citizens (persons 65 years old and older). From 2000 to 2010, the number of rural, single-person households increased 10 percent.

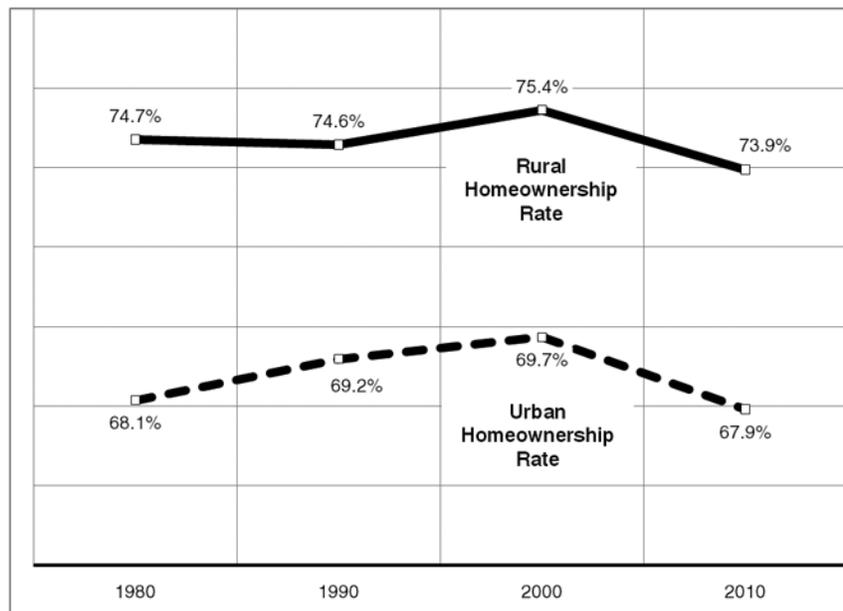
The third largest type of rural household was single-parent households. These are either male or female householders with children under 18 and no spouse present. In 2010, these households made up 8 percent of all rural households. From 2000 to 2010, single-parent households increased 12 percent.

In urban Pennsylvania, the largest household type (47 percent) was married-couple households. Among urban married-couple households, 39 percent had children under 18 years old and 61 percent did not. From 2000 to

2010, there was a 2 percent decline in urban, married-couple households. During this period, the largest decline of 10 percent was among married-couple households with children.

The second largest type of urban household was single-person households. In 2010, there were 1.05 million single-person households in urban counties,

Rural and Urban Homeownership Rates, 1980 to 2010



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

accounting for 29 percent of all urban households. Thirty-eight percent of all single-person households were comprised of senior citizens. From 2000 to 2010, the number of urban, single-person households increased 8 percent.

In 2010, 9 percent of all urban households were headed by single parents. From 2000 to 2010, these types of households increased 12 percent.

In Pennsylvania, married-couple households made up 50 percent or more of households in 44 of the state's 67 counties. The three counties with the highest percentages of married-couple households were Juniata, Adams and Chester, each with 59 percent or more. The three counties with the lowest percentages of married-couple households were Dauphin, Allegheny and Philadelphia, each with less than 45 percent.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of married-couple households decreased in 43 of the state's 67 counties. The counties with the largest decreases were McKean, Fayette and Cameron, each with a decrease of 12 percent or more. The counties with the largest increases were Chester, Forest, Monroe and Pike, each with an increase of 12 percent or more.

Nationwide, married-couple households made up 50 percent or more of households in 13 of the 50 states. The three states with more than 52 percent of married-couple households were New Hampshire, Idaho and Utah.

The three states with the lowest percentages were Rhode Island, Louisiana and New York, each with less than 45 percent.

From 2000 to 2010, 32 of the 50 states had increases in married-couple households. Nevada, Utah and Arizona had the largest increases, each with an increase of more than 16 percent.

Ohio, Louisiana and Rhode Island had the largest decreases, each with more than 5 percent.

Housing Units

In 2010, there were 1,624,348 housing units in rural Pennsylvania, a 6 percent increase from 2000. At the time of the Census in April 2010, 85 percent of rural housing units were occupied (someone lived in the unit) and 15 percent were vacant (no one lived in the unit). From 2000 to 2010, the number of occupied units increased 4 percent while the number of vacant units increased 13 percent.

In 2010, 55 percent of vacant housing units in rural Pennsylvania are what the Census Bureau classifies as "seasonal, recreational, or occasional use" units. Housing units that were for sale or rent accounted for

20 percent of vacant units. The remaining 25 percent were empty for other reasons.

In Pennsylvania urban counties, there were 3.94 million housing units in 2010, a 6 percent increase from 2000. Among these housing units, 92 percent were occupied and 8 percent were vacant. From 2000 to 2010, the number of urban occupied housing units increased 5 percent and the number of vacant units increased 19 percent. The majority of urban vacant units (47 percent) was either for sale or rent.

Centre, Chester, Franklin and Monroe counties had the largest increases in housing units from 2000 to 2010. Each of these counties had an increase of 17 percent or more. Cambria, Cameron, Elk, Fayette, Greene and McKean had a decline in housing units during this period.

Nationwide, in 2010, there were 131.7 million housing units, a 14 percent increase from 2000. From 2000 to 2010, Arizona, Nevada and Utah had the largest increases, each with more than 27 percent. Pennsylvania had a 6 percent increase in housing units and ranked 47th among states in the percent change in new housing units over the decade. The states with the smallest increases in housing units were New York, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

Homeownership/Renters

In 2010, 74 percent of rural Pennsylvania's occupied housing units were owner-occupied. This means the home was owned or being purchased through a mortgage or similar type of loan. From 2000 to 2010, the number of rural homeowners increased 2 percent.

Twenty-six percent of rural Pennsylvania occupied housing units in 2010 were renter-occupied. From 2000 to 2010, the number of rural, renter-occupied units increased 11 percent.

The average rural homeowner in 2010 had 2.5 people living in the home; rural renters, on the other hand, had an average of 2.2 people living in the home.

In urban Pennsylvania, 68 percent of occupied housing units were owner-occupied and 32 percent were renter-occupied in 2010. From 2000 to 2010, the number of urban homeowners increased 3 percent and the number of renters increased 12 percent.

The average urban homeowner in 2010 had 2.6 people living in the home; the average urban renter had 2.2 people living in the home.

The Pennsylvania counties with the highest homeownership rates were Forest, Pike and Wayne, each with rates above 80 percent. Centre and Philadelphia

counties had the lowest homeownership rates of less than 60 percent.

From 2000 to 2010, homeownership increased in 38 of Pennsylvania 67 counties and declined in 29 counties. Counties with the largest increases in homeownership were Forest, Monroe and Pike, each with an increase of 24 percent or more. The three counties with the largest decreases were Cameron, Fayette and Philadelphia, each with a decrease of more than 7 percent.

Nationwide, the homeownership rate was 65 percent in 2010. Minnesota and West Virginia had the highest rates of more than 73 percent. California and New York had the lowest with less than 56 percent. Among the 50 states, Pennsylvania had the nation's 14th highest homeownership rate.

Summary

Rural is a big part of Pennsylvania

In 2010, 48 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties had a population density below the statewide average. In addition, these 48 counties contained 75 percent of the state's land area and 27 percent of the state's population. These three ratios have changed little since 1990. That means rural counties and their residents are a big part of Pennsylvania.

Rural Pennsylvania's population is growing slowly

From 2000 to 2010, rural Pennsylvania had a 2 percent increase in population. In comparison, urban Pennsylvania had a 4 percent increase and rural counties across the United States had a 7 percent increase. While rural Pennsylvania did not experience significant population growth over the decade, it experienced slow growth.

Slow growth is not new to rural Pennsylvania. Over the last 30 years, rural Pennsylvania's population only increased by 189,740 residents, or 6 percent. During the same period, the urban Pennsylvania population grew by 648,800 residents or 8 percent, and the U.S. population grew by 129.4 million residents or 72 percent.

Rural Pennsylvania is experiencing uneven population growth

From 2000 to 2010, Pennsylvania's rural population increased 2 percent. This increase, however, was not even. Twenty-five of Pennsylvania's 48 rural counties lost population while 23 gained population.

Also, the population in Pennsylvania's eastern counties increased 7 percent while western counties saw a 1 percent decline.

This uneven growth suggests that within rural Pennsylvania there is a population gap. According to prior Center for Rural Pennsylvania analyses, the causes for this gap vary. In some counties it is caused by differences in the birth rate, while in others, it is due to changes in in-and out-migration. Data from prior censuses indicate that this gap has existed in rural Pennsylvania for at least the last 40 years.

Rural and urban counties exhibit some differences

Census data indicate that Pennsylvania urban counties have a younger and more diverse population than the commonwealth's rural counties. Urban counties also have a higher percentage of households with children.

On the other hand, rural Pennsylvania counties have higher homeownership rates, higher percentages of married couple households, and a nearly equal ratio of males-to-females.

Rural Pennsylvania and other rural areas of the U.S. also have their differences

Rural Pennsylvania is different from the rest of rural America. Rural Pennsylvania is slower growing, and its population is older and less racially and ethnically diverse than the rest of rural America.

Summary of 2010 Census Data on Rural and Urban Pennsylvania

	Pennsylvania		Pennsylvania	United States
	Rural	Urban		
COUNTIES				
# Counties	48	19	67	3,143
POPULATION				
Total Population, 2010	3,468,243	9,234,136	12,702,379	308,745,538
Total Population, 2000	3,393,946	8,887,108	12,281,054	281,421,906
% Change, 2000-2010	2.2%	3.9%	3.4%	9.7%
DENSITY				
# Square Land Miles, 2010	33,394	11,348	44,743	3,531,905
Population Density, 2010	104	814	284	87
AGE COHORTS				
# Persons Under 18 Years Old, 2010	726,417	2,065,738	2,792,155	74,181,467
% of Total Population, 2010	20.9%	22.4%	22.0%	24.0%
% Change, 2000-2010	-7.1%	-3.5%	-4.5%	2.6%
# Persons 18 to 64 Years Old, 2010	2,158,205	5,792,712	7,950,917	194,296,087
% of Total Population, 2010	62.2%	62.7%	62.6%	62.9%
% Change, 2000-2010	5.0%	7.6%	6.9%	11.6%
# Persons 65 Years Old & Older, 2010	583,621	1,375,686	1,959,307	40,267,984
% of Total Population, 2010	16.8%	14.9%	15.4%	13.0%
% Change, 2000-2010	4.9%	1.0%	2.1%	15.1%
GENDER				
# Males, 2010	1,724,027	4,466,336	6,190,363	151,781,326
% Population Male, 2010	49.7%	48.4%	48.7%	49.2%
% Change, 2000-2010	3.5%	4.7%	4.4%	9.9%
# Females, 2010	1,744,216	4,767,800	6,512,016	156,964,212
% Population Female, 2010	50.3%	51.6%	51.3%	50.8%
% Change, 2000-2010	0.9%	3.1%	2.5%	9.5%
Ratio of Males to Females, 2010	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.97
Ratio of Males to Females, 2000	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.96
RACE				
# White Only, 2010	3,253,568	7,152,720	10,406,288	223,553,265
% of Total Population, 2010	93.8%	77.5%	81.9%	72.4%
% Change, 2000-2010	-0.1%	-1.0%	-0.7%	5.7%
# Black or African American Only, 2010	107,050	1,270,639	1,377,689	38,929,319
% of Total Population, 2010	3.1%	13.8%	10.8%	12.6%
% Change, 2000-2010	42.6%	10.5%	12.5%	12.3%
# American Indian and Alaska Native Only, 2010	5,516	21,327	26,843	2,932,248
% of Total Population, 2010	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%
% Change, 2000-2010	20.2%	55.0%	46.3%	18.4%
# Asian Only, 2010	28,876	320,212	349,088	14,674,252
% of Total Population, 2010	0.8%	3.5%	2.7%	4.8%
% Change, 2000-2010	54.9%	59.2%	58.8%	43.3%

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Summary of 2010 Census Data on Rural and Urban Pennsylvania

	Pennsylvania		Pennsylvania	United States
	Rural	Urban		
RACE (continued)				
# Other Race Only, 2010	29,001	275,635	304,636	19,647,381
% of Total Population, 2010	0.8%	3.0%	2.4%	6.4%
% Change, 2000-2010	99.2%	55.5%	58.8%	24.7%
# Two or More Races, 2010	44,232	193,603	237,835	9,009,073
% of Total Population, 2010	1.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.9%
% Change, 2000-2010	75.6%	65.4%	67.2%	32.0%
HISPANIC OR LATINO				
# Hispanic or Latino, 2010	84,927	634,733	719,660	50,477,594
% of Total Population, 2010	2.4%	6.9%	5.7%	16.3%
% Change, 2000-2010	108.1%	79.7%	82.6%	43.0%
GROUP QUARTER POPULATION				
Total # in Group Quarters, 2010	148,002	278,111	426,113	7,987,323
% of Total Population, 2010	4.3%	3.0%	3.4%	2.6%
% Change, 2000-2010	5.0%	-4.9%	-1.7%	2.7%
# Living in Institutionalized Group Quarters, 2010	79,593	117,519	197,112	3,993,659
% of Total Group Quarter Population, 2010	53.8%	42.3%	46.3%	50.0%
% Change, 2000-2010	6.9%	-15.7%	-7.8%	-1.6%
# Living in Non-Institutionalized Group Quarters, 2010	68,409	160,592	229,001	3,993,664
% of Total Group Quarter Population, 2010	46.2%	57.7%	53.7%	50.0%
% Change, 2000-2010	2.8%	5.0%	4.3%	7.4%
FAMILIES				
# Families, 2010	914,681	2,346,626	3,261,307	77,538,296
% Change, 2000-2010	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%	8.0%
HOUSEHOLDS				
# Households, 2010	1,375,891	3,643,013	5,018,904	116,716,292
% Change, 2000-2010	4.5%	5.3%	5.1%	10.7%
Average # Persons Per Household, 2010	2.41	2.46	2.45	2.58
Average # Persons Per Household, 2000	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.59
TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS				
Total Households, 2010	1,375,891	3,643,013	5,018,904	116,716,292
% of Married Couple Households With Own Children ¹	18.1%	18.4%	18.3%	20.2%
% of Married Couple Households Without Own Children ¹	33.8%	28.4%	29.9%	28.2%
% Male households, No Wife Present, With Own Children ¹	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%
% Male Households, No Wife Present, No Children ¹	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
% Female Households, No Husband Present, With Own Children ¹	5.3%	6.9%	6.5%	7.2%
% Female Households, No Husband Present, No Children	4.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.9%
% Living Alone Households	27.5%	29.0%	28.6%	26.7%
% Other Types of Households	6.1%	6.6%	6.5%	6.8%

1. Children are persons under 18 years old

Summary of 2010 Census Data on Rural and Urban Pennsylvania

	Pennsylvania		Pennsylvania	United States
	Rural	Urban		
CHANGE IN SELECTED TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS				
# of Married Couple Households, 2010	714,060	1,703,705	2,417,765	56,510,377
% of Total Households, 2010	51.9%	46.8%	48.2%	48.4%
% Change, 2000-2010	-2.9%	-1.6%	-2.0%	3.7%
# Households with Own Children Under 18 Years Old, 2010	354,831	997,493	1,352,324	34,743,604
% of Total Households, 2010	25.8%	27.4%	26.9%	29.8%
% Change, 2000-2010	-9.6%	-3.9%	-5.5%	0.4%
# Single Person Households, 2010	377,807	1,055,608	1,433,415	31,204,909
% of Total Households, 2010	27.5%	29.0%	28.6%	26.7%
% Change, 2000-2010	9.9%	8.0%	8.5%	14.6%
HOUSING UNITS				
Total # Housing Units, 2010	1,624,348	3,942,967	5,567,315	131,704,730
% Change, 2000-2010	5.7%	6.2%	6.0%	13.6%
VACANT HOUSING UNITS				
% Housing Units Vacant, 2010	15.3%	7.6%	9.9%	11.4%
% Housing Units Vacant, 2000	14.3%	6.8%	9.0%	9.0%
TYPES OF VACANT HOUSING UNITS				
# Vacant Housing Units, 2010	248,457	299,954	548,411	14,988,438
% Units for Rent	11.8%	35.3%	24.7%	27.6%
% Units for Sale	7.9%	15.1%	11.8%	12.7%
% Units Rented or Sold, But Not Occupied	3.6%	6.9%	5.4%	4.2%
% Units Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	54.9%	8.4%	29.5%	31.0%
% Units Vacant for Other Reasons	21.8%	34.3%	28.7%	24.5%
HOMEOWNERSHIP				
# Owner-Occupied Housing Units, 2010	1,017,423	2,474,299	3,491,722	75,986,074
% Change, 2000-2010	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	8.8%
Homeownership Rate, 2010	73.9%	67.9%	69.6%	65.1%
Homeownership Rate, 2000	75.4%	69.7%	71.3%	66.2%
RENTERS				
# Renter-Occupied Housing Units, 2010	358,468	1,168,714	1,527,182	40,730,218
% Change, 2000-2010	10.9%	11.6%	11.4%	14.2%
Rental Rate, 2010	26.1%	32.1%	30.4%	34.9%
Rental Rate, 2000	24.6%	30.3%	28.7%	33.8%

Data source: 2000 Census and 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

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The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
625 Forster St., Room 902
Harrisburg, PA 17120
Phone: (717) 787-9555
Fax: (717) 772-3587
www.rural.palegislature.us
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