

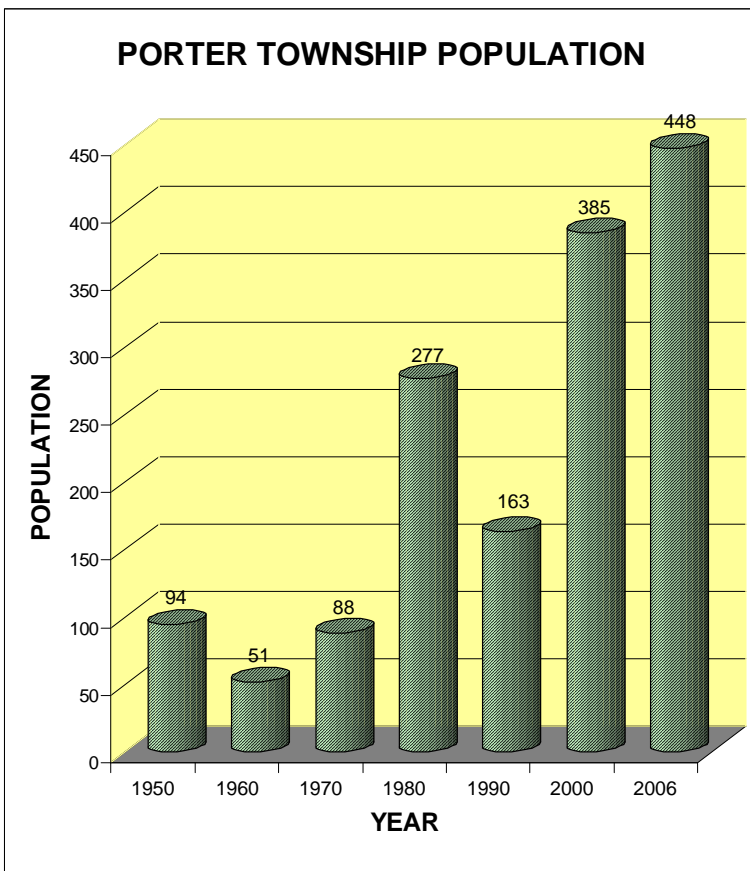
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### DEMOGRAPHICS and ECONOMIC BASE

#### Demographics

Why is understanding population demographics so important to planning for the growth and development of a community? A community's demographic composition is affected by the geographic, physical and economic character of the community. At the same time, the demographic composition is largely responsible for the manner in which a community develops and grows (or declines) in terms of demand for community facilities and services to meet the specific needs of the changing population, thereby altering the very character of the community.

Take for example the suburbs of New York City and Newark, New Jersey. These two cities, given their location with access to the Atlantic Seaboard and inland areas, historically functioned as the focus for trade and industry for much of the Northeast United States. As the population became increasingly mobile with increased automobile ownership and improved highways, more and more urbanites moved from the city to nearby residential areas and commuted daily to their jobs in the city. As once rural areas developed into suburbs, the demands placed on local governments changed as the population changed. More highways, public water supplies, and public sewage disposal systems were needed. Along with the increasing population came the demand for commercial facilities to meet the retail and service needs of the changing population. In more recent years, the growing suburban areas have witnessed the development of industry and business, which followed the population shift from the cities.



This scenario is, of course, a simple explanation of a complex urban development process that has occurred over the past century. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate that differing and changing populations demand different public and private facilities and services, and the change itself can be initiated and amplified by the specific character of the community undergoing the population change. The example is especially appropriate for Porter Township and the other small communities near the ever-expanding metropolitan areas of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Here in Pike County, population characteristics and land development have been so closely linked to residents leaving metropolitan areas for recreation and relaxation, construction of vacation homes, and in many cases, permanent residency.

In short, by gaining an understanding of the demographic character of a community and forecasting how the population is likely to change, both in number and composition, local officials can assess the need for additional or different types of public and private facilities and services required to meet the demands of the changing population.

**DRAFT****Early Settlement**

From the beginning of its early settlement, the Township's demographic composition and community character have been closely linked to its natural environment and nearby metropolitan areas. Beginning in the mid-1960's, residents from nearby metropolitan and suburban areas of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania *discovered* Pike County as a place within an easy commute that offered an affordable haven from the rigors of urban life. In response to the demand for recreation/second homes, thousands of lots were platted around the County and thousands of homes were constructed. Most of these homes were used as vacation homes, and in many cases, became retirement homes as the owners completed employment obligations in the metro areas.

As pointed out in the 1999 Township Comprehensive Plan, Porter Township is somewhat different than the other townships in the County. The Township is largely comprised of undeveloped land owned by the State and hunting clubs. This has minimized the amount of residential development, effectively limiting the Township's population. As the Township evolved from its early association with subsistence farming and timber harvesting days, its land was maintained in larger undivided tracts which were purchased by the Commonwealth or the hunting clubs, most of which today remain committed to preserving open land. In short, the Township has seen little residential and commercial development compared to other area communities. Instead, it has retained much of its original landscape which originally made it so attractive for outdoor recreation and continues to do so.

**Recent Changes**

The early formation of hunting and fishing clubs, the availability of thousands of acres of state forest land, and the construction of the private cabins on leased state land played key roles in the early tourism development of the Township. In more recent times, the vacation/retirement home development in several private residential communities in the Township continued the tourism evolution. Tourism continues as an important part of the local economy. However, an increasing number of new families are moving to the Township and are commuting to work in nearby Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York metropolitan areas.

**Population Changes**

Prior to 1970, the population in Pike County was concentrated in the two boroughs in the County, Matamoras and Milford, situated along the Delaware River. However, in more recent times, the higher population and the population growth has shifted to the townships in the County, most dramatically to Lehman Township, Dingman Township and Delaware Township, located closer to the New Jersey/New York metropolitan area. While all of the township populations have increased significantly since 1950, the population of the boroughs has changed relatively little in comparison.

Porter Township's population in 1890 was reported at 89 persons, with the number falling to about 50 through 1930, and increasing to 94 in 1950, decreasing to 51 in 1950, and increasing again to 88 in 1970. The *Historical Population and Growth Table* provides U. S. Census data from 1950 to 2000 for Porter Township along with that of Pike County and its other local municipalities, and the Commonwealth. Porter Township population continues to be, and will likely remain, the lowest in the County.

**Population Growth**

There was no significant change in the Township's permanent population until the 1970s when the population increase to 277 by 1980. This was largely associated with the development of Hemlock Farms and the conversion of vacation homes to retirement homes, Pike County and its local municipalities having some of the highest percentages of senior citizens in the Commonwealth during that period.

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HISTORICAL POPULATION AND GROWTH										
U.S. CENSUS										
Municipality	1950	1960	1970	%60-70	1980	%70-80	1990	%80-90	2000	%90-00
Blooming Grv	358	424	548	29.2%	1,176	114.6%	2,022	71.9%	3,621	79.1%
Delaware	511	549	671	22.2%	1,492	122.4%	3,527	136.4%	6,319	79.2%
Dingman	361	382	518	35.6%	1,855	258.1%	4,591	147.5%	8,788	91.4%
Greene	829	793	1,028	29.6%	1,462	42.2%	2,097	43.4%	3,149	50.2%
Lackawaxen	1,072	1,068	1,363	27.6%	2,111	54.9%	2,832	34.2%	4,154	46.7%
Lehman	459	318	624	96.2%	1,448	132.1%	3,055	111.0%	7,515	146.0%
Matamoras	1,761	2,087	2,244	7.5%	2,111	-5.9%	1,934	-8.4%	2,312	19.5%
Milford Boro	1,111	1,198	1,190	-0.7%	1,143	-3.9%	1,064	-6.9%	1,104	3.8%
Milford Twp	233	386	418	8.3%	663	58.6%	1,013	52.8%	1,292	27.5%
Palmyra	582	651	1,204	84.9%	1,722	43.0%	1,976	14.8%	3,145	59.2%
<b>Porter</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>214.8%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-41.2%</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>136.2%</b>
Shohola	455	413	574	39.0%	986	71.8%	1,586	60.9%	2,088	31.7%
Westfall	599	838	1,348	60.9%	1,825	35.4%	2,106	15.4%	2,430	15.4%
Pike County	8,425	9,158	11,818	29.0%	18,271	54.6%	27,966	53.1%	46,302	65.6%
PA (1,000s)	10,498	11,319	11,794	4.2%	11,864	0.6%	11,882	0.1%	12,281	3.4%

### 1990 Anomaly

The 1990 Census actually reported a 41% decline in permanent population for the Township in the 1980-1990 decade. As reported in the 1999 Township Comprehensive Plan, *Township and County officials believe this was an error made by the Census Bureau when conducting the 1980 or 1990 Census. An over count could have occurred in 1980 or an under count in 1990. Given that the number of housing units increased by twenty-four between 1980 and 1990, and population growth continued at a rapid pace in other townships in the County, a population loss in Porter Township seems unlikely. The error could have resulted from Census Bureau personnel simply not identifying all of the permanent residences in the Township. There is no reason that the direct effect of migration from nearby metro areas and the continuing trend for bedroom community, residential development did not continue in Porter Township in the 1980's as well as in surrounding municipalities in both Pike County and Monroe County.*

### More Growth

The population of the Township increased to 385 by 2000. Given the relatively small base population, it is obvious that most of the population increase in the Township resulted from people moving into the community rather than from natural increase, that is more births than deaths. The increase between 1970 and 1980 may have resulted from senior citizens retiring to the Township. In the case of 1990 to 2000, the housing data presented later suggests that much of the recent population growth resulted from the conversion to full-time residences of many of the seasonal homes in the Township.

The *Historical Population and Growth Table* shows varied growth pattern for the other municipalities in Pike County as well as the County and State. While all exhibited growth since 1950, a number have increased significantly since 1990. Taken as a whole, the Townships and the County have been dramatically increasing in population while the two Boroughs, Matamoras and Milford, have experienced

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population increases at more modest rates, due primarily to the paucity of land for new development. This population shift has contributed to many of the growth and development issues now facing the municipalities in Pike County – loss of open land, traffic, increased numbers of school children, and demand for police protection, recreation, and other public facilities and services.

POPULATION ESTIMATES and PERCENT OF COUNTY											
US. CENSUS											
Municipality	estimate				2000 - 2006		% of County				
	1970	1990	2000	2006	#	%	1970	1990	2000	2006	
Blooming Grove	548	2,022	3,621	4,504	883	24.4%	4.6%	7.2%	7.8%	7.7%	
Delaware	671	3,527	6,319	8,237	1,918	30.4%	5.7%	12.6%	13.6%	14.2%	
Dingman	518	4,591	8,788	11,660	2,872	32.7%	4.4%	16.4%	19.0%	20.0%	
Greene	1,028	2,097	3,149	3,666	517	16.4%	8.7%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	
Lackawaxen	1,363	2,832	4,154	5,269	1,115	26.8%	11.5%	10.1%	9.0%	9.1%	
Lehman	624	3,055	7,515	9,915	2,400	31.9%	5.3%	10.9%	16.2%	17.0%	
Matamoras	2,244	1,934	2,312	2,623	311	13.5%	19.0%	6.9%	5.0%	4.5%	
Milford Boro	1,190	1,064	1,104	1,221	117	10.6%	10.1%	3.8%	2.4%	2.1%	
Milford Twp	418	1,013	1,292	1,650	358	27.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.8%	2.8%	
Palmyra	1,204	1,976	3,145	3,707	562	17.9%	10.2%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	
<b>Porter</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	
Shohola	574	1,586	2,088	2,428	340	16.3%	4.9%	5.7%	4.5%	4.2%	
Westfall	1,348	2,106	2,430	2,867	437	18.0%	11.4%	7.5%	5.2%	4.9%	
Pike County	11,818	27,966	46,302	58,195	11,893	25.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Population Estimates** According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of all of the municipalities in the County has continued to increase since 2000, with Porter Township’s increasing by 16.4% to almost 450. (See the *Population Estimates and Percent of County Table*.) The concentration of population has also shifted to Delaware Township, Dingman Township and Lehman Township, all three closer to the New Jersey/New York metropolitan area and having large residential developments.

Certainly, national and regional economic conditions can also be expected to either stimulate or inhibit the development patterns of the Township and region. In short, the population dynamics of a community are dependent on a number of interrelated factors including location, relationship to the region, the economy, community character, the availability of community facilities such as sewage disposal and the transportation network. Given the Township’s (and Pike County’s) geographic location in close proximity to the greater metropolitan economic trading area, its quality natural environment and rural-recreational character, and the regional highway network, continued growth is certain.

In the case of Porter Township, provided the status of the hunting club and state land does not change, few new large scale residential developments can be expected and the potential for long term dramatic population increases are more limited than in many other municipalities in the County.

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RECENT POPULATION GROWTH IN NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA 2010 PROJECTIONS - CENTER FOR RURAL PENNSYLVANIA							
	1980	80-90	1990	90-00	2000	00-10	2010
<b>Porter Township</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>-41.2%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>136.2%</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Carbon Co.	53,285	6.7%	56,846	3.4%	58,802	9.4%	64,310
Lackawanna Co.	227,908	-3.9%	219,039	-2.6%	213,295	-0.9%	211,360
Luzerne Co.	343,079	-4.4%	328,149	-2.7%	319,250	1.7%	324,520
Monroe Co.	69,409	37.9%	95,709	44.9%	138,687	24.1%	172,170
Pike Co.	18,271	53.1%	27,966	65.6%	46,302	29.7%	60,060
Wayne Co.	35,237	13.4%	39,944	19.5%	47,722	4.3%	49,750
Northeast PA	695,938	10.3%	767,653	7.3%	824,058	7.3%	884,180
PA (1,000s)	11,865	0.2%	11,883	3.3%	12,281	1.0%	12,408

**Regional Comparison**

The *Recent Population Growth in Northeast Pennsylvania Table* compares the Township to Pike County, surrounding counties and the Commonwealth. The more rural counties increased dramatically in population between 1990 and 2000 and are expected to increase through 2010, with no reason to believe the growth will wane. In fact, because of the attraction of the Poconos to nearby metropolitan areas in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, Pike, Monroe and Wayne Counties had the highest rates of growth in the Commonwealth. In contrast, the population of the more densely populated counties, Lackawanna and Luzerne, has declined, with the same trend expected for Lackawanna County through 2010. By comparison, the Commonwealth as a whole has been increasing slightly in population since 1980, and a one percent increase is expected by 2010. These trends suggest continued population growth for the Northeast Pennsylvania Region as individuals and families leave urbanized areas seeking suburban and small town lifestyles.

**Population Density**

Based on a 58.6-square mile land area and the Census 2000 population of 385, Porter Township’s population density in 2000 was 6.6 persons per square mile, and is estimated at 7.6 persons per square mile for 2006. Population density for neighboring municipalities in 2006 ranged from a high of 3,747 persons per square mile in Matamoras Borough to a low of 8 persons per square mile in Porter Township. Land area in the County ranges from Milford Borough’s compact area of one-half square mile to Lackawaxen Township’s 78 square miles. Population density for Porter Township, Pike County and its municipalities, and the Commonwealth is presented in the *Population and Density Table*.

**Note on Density**  
It is important to remember that population density is considerably higher when the land owned by the Commonwealth, which is unavailable for development, is removed from the equation. As long as the large parcels owned by hunting and fishing clubs remains undeveloped, population density will be moderated. The same scenario applies to other Pike county townships with similar land ownership patterns.

As the population of the area continues to increase, the density will, obviously, also continue to increase. One way of addressing increased population while maintaining community character is to promote land conservation programs and adopt zoning and subdivision regulations which require open land as part of residential development. In any case, Porter Township is fortunate because population density will remain relatively low given the extent of Commonwealth land ownership and Township zoning regulations. In any case, Porter Township will remain rural for many years.

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POPULATION AND DENSITY U.S. CENSUS					
MUNICIPALITY	2000 Pop.	Land Area (sq mi)	2000 Pop. Density (persons per sq mi)	2006 Pop. Estimate	2006 Pop. Density (persons per sq mi)
Blooming Grove	3,621	75.3	48.1	4,504	59.8
Delaware	6,319	44.0	143.5	8,237	187.1
Dingman	8,788	58.2	151.1	11,660	200.4
Greene	3,149	60.2	52.3	3,666	60.9
Lackawaxen	4,154	78.6	52.9	5,269	67.1
Lehman	7,515	48.9	153.7	9,915	202.8
Matamoras	2,312	0.7	3,302.9	2,623	3,747.1
Milford Boro	1,104	0.5	2,300.0	1,221	2,543.8
Milford Twp	1,292	12.5	103.5	1,650	132.2
Palmyra	3,145	34.4	91.4	3,707	107.7
<b>Porter</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Shohola	2,088	44.6	46.8	2,428	54.4
Westfall	2,430	30.4	79.9	2,867	94.2
Pike County	46,302	546.8	84.7	58,195	106.4

**Population Projections**

Estimating a municipality’s future population is a good way to anticipate changing demand for community facilities and services, and to assess the demand for land and the effect on such community characteristics such as open space and housing affordability. In the case of Porter Township, and all of Pike County, future population growth is more dependent on immigration than the net of births and deaths. The immigration which has been the major factor over the past thirty years makes accurate projection difficult. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that while Township population may not increase at rates as high as the past, it will continue to increase.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS PORTER TOWNSHIP				
2000 Census Population		385		
10-Year Projected Growth Rate	Projected Population			
	Year 2005	Year 2010	Year 2020	
	40%	462	554	647
	50%	481	602	722
70%	520	702	884	

The 2006 *Pike County Comprehensive Plan* projects the Township population to reach 511 persons by 2010, which translates to a 10-year growth rate of almost 33%, and a population density of 8.7 persons per square mile. This is considerably lower than the rate between 1990 and 2000 (which may have been affected by an undercount in 1990), but is reasonable based on the 2006 Census estimate of 448 persons. The *Population Projections Table* provides a forecast of population based on several growth rates to provide a range of projections.

As noted earlier, it is difficult to predict the regional factors, the economy and terrorist acts for example, that will directly affect population changes in the Township and County, and any of the growth rates could realistically occur over the next 20 years. As the population continues to increase, the rate of housing construction and second home conversion will also continue to increase, as shown on the *Rate of Housing Development Table*, suggesting a decrease in open space. In terms of future planning, given its location and land ownership pattern, Porter Township’s development potential is more limited compared to other parts of the County. Nevertheless, the Township can expect to see a continued demand for full-time housing and the platting of new lots.



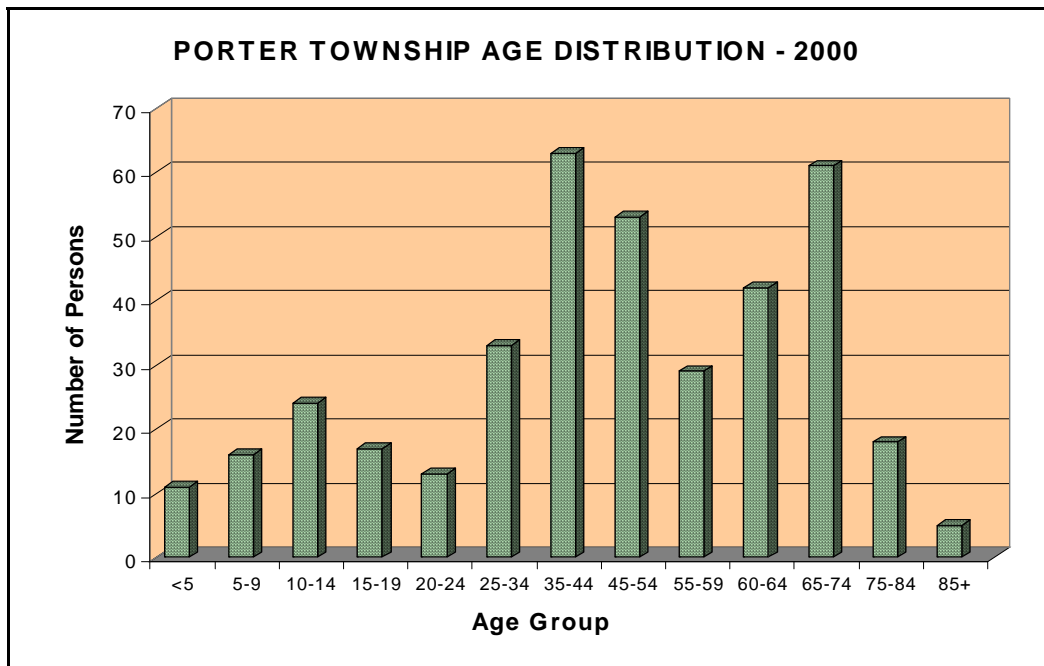
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YEAR 2000 AGE DISTRIBUTION U.S. CENSUS				
Age	Porter Twp		Pike	PA
	#	%		
< 5	11	2.9%	5.9%	5.9%
5-9	16	4.2%	7.9%	6.7%
10-14	24	6.2%	8.6%	7.0%
15-19	17	4.4%	6.3%	6.9%
20-24	13	3.4%	3.4%	6.1%
25-34	33	8.6%	10.0%	12.7%
35-44	63	16.4%	17.7%	15.9%
45-54	53	13.8%	14.2%	13.9%
55-59	29	7.5%	5.8%	5.0%
60-64	42	10.9%	5.2%	4.2%
65-74	61	15.8%	9.6%	7.9%
75-84	18	4.7%	4.4%	5.8%
85+	5	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%
Total	385	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	196	50.9%	49.8%	48.3%
Female	189	49.1%	50.2%	51.7%
Median age	48.8	--	39.6	38.0
18 and over	325	84.4%	73.3%	76.2%
Male	170	44.2%	36.2%	36.1%
Female	155	40.3%	37.2%	40.1%
21 and over	315	81.8%	70.6%	72.0%
62 and over	112	29.1%	18.2%	18.1%
65 and over	84	21.8%	15.2%	15.6%
Male	48	12.5%	7.3%	6.2%
Female	36	9.4%	7.8%	9.4%

**Age of Population**

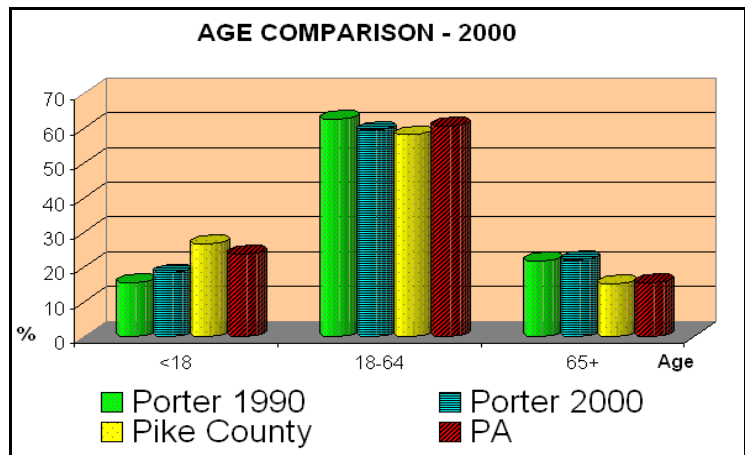
The age of a community's population is important in terms of the types of community facilities and services which must be provided. Many of the services which are age dependant are provided by public entities other than the Township. For example, the number of children determines the size and type of educational facilities and services provided by the school district, while an aging population will require more social services from county and state agencies.

The *Year 2000 Age Distribution Table* includes age data for the Township compared to the County and State, and the *Age Distribution - 2000 Figure* provides an illustration. *The Age Cohorts Comparison Table* provides a comparison with Pike County and the State, and reports the changes between 1990 and 2000. (See also the *Age Comparison - 2000 Figure*.) As shown on the *Age Comparison Table*, the number of children, that is, persons under 18 years old, increased by 30 in the Township between 1990 and 2000, while the overall population increased by 222 persons, but the proportion of children remained lower than the County and State. The number and proportion of senior citizens also increased in the Township with the proportion considerably higher than the County and State. This reflects the continuing retirement community character of the Township even while the number of children is increased. The proportion of working age adults in the Township was slightly higher than in the County and State, with the older segment of the working age adults comprising a higher proportion. This perhaps accounting for the fact that a higher proportion of working age residents has a lower proportion of children. The proportion of young adults, the 20-24 year old group, in the Township, and county, was slightly more than half that in the Commonwealth, perhaps reflecting an exodus to college or first jobs.



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AGE COHORTS COMPARISON U.S. CENSUS				
<b>2000</b>				
Age	Porter Twp		Pike	PA
<18	60	15.6%	26.7%	23.8%
18-64	241	62.6%	58.2%	60.6%
65+	84	21.8%	15.2%	15.6%
<b>1990</b>				
Age	Porter Twp		Pike	PA
<18	30	18.4%	25.3%	23.5%
18-64	97	59.5%	59.2%	61.1%
65+	36	22.1%	15.6%	15.4%



SEASONAL, PERMANENT AND PEAK POPULATION U.S. CENSUS 2000						
Municipality	2000 Total Units	% 2nd homes	# 2nd homes	Permanent population	Estimated peak 2nd home population	Estimated peak population (2nd+perm)
Blooming Grove	3,273	51.2%	1,677	3,621	5,031	8,652
Delaware	3,453	28.8%	993	6,319	2,979	9,298
Dingman	5,689	42.8%	2,435	8,788	7,305	16,093
Greene	2,780	48.5%	1,349	3,149	4,047	7,196
Lackawaxen	3,750	49.7%	1,862	4,154	5,586	9,740
Lehman	4,655	37.9%	1,762	7,515	5,286	12,801
Matamoras	977	0.6%	6	2,312	18	2,330
Milford Boro	560	3.2%	18	1,104	54	1,158
Milford	594	6.9%	41	1,292	123	1,415
Palmyra	3,838	60.9%	2,337	3,145	7,011	10,156
<b>Porter</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2,557</b>
Shohola	3,089	66.5%	2,054	2,088	6,162	8,250
Westfall	1,097	7.9%	87	2,430	261	2,691
Pike County	34,681	44.2%	15,350	46,302	46,050	92,352

**Seasonal Housing**

In 2000, the U. S. Census counted 724 housing units in Porter Township which were used seasonally or for recreational use, accounting for some almost 80% of the total units, the highest proportion in Pike Count, and certainly one of the highest in the Commonwealth. (See the *Seasonal, Permanent and Peak Population Table*.) In terms of actual numbers of second homes, Dingman Township with 2,435 ranked highest.

It is important to note that the U.S. Census counts as dwelling units the cabins on State Forest Land and recreational vehicles situated on individually-owned lots in developments such as Shohola Falls Trails End in Shohola Township and Lake Adventure in Dingman Township. These recreational vehicles and the hundreds of cabins on state land temper somewhat the county-wide total number of second homes available for conversion because full-time residency is not permitted in these units.



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In the case of Porter Township, the 480 cabins on state land accounted for two-thirds of the seasonal housing. Many of the remaining 244 seasonal units are found in Hemlock Farms where a total of some 285 lots are situated in Porter Township with 230 full-time and seasonal dwelling units.

### Seasonal Population

The results of a survey of second home owners conducted in 1990 as part of the *Pike County Comprehensive Plan* by Community Planning and Management, LLC, found that the average visitation rate to second homes was 3.3 persons. A similar study conducted by Shepstone Management Company in 1994 as part of the *Wayne County Comprehensive Plan* yielded a similar result, with the average size of a second home household reported at 3.34 persons.

Although these studies are somewhat dated, the results can provide a measure of the peak second home population. Applying a conservative household size of three persons to the number of second homes in the County and its municipalities yields a total peak population of more than 92,000 in the County in 2000, with more than 2,500 in Porter Township. The numbers have certainly changed in the past nine years based on the number of new dwelling units and the mix of seasonal and permanent dwellings. However, as pointed out earlier, the real effect is the increased traffic and demand for facilities and services. Given the relatively low numbers in Porter Township, the effects will not be as significant as in some other areas of the County, traffic in Milford Borough is a good example.

In addition, as existing second homes are converted to full-time residences, the assessed valuation does not increase as would be the case for new construction, so the demand for facilities and services increases while tax revenues do not. The Pike County survey of second home owners revealed another interesting trend. At the time of the survey in 1990, more than 70% of the respondents planned on settling permanently in Pike County within 15 years. Those 15 years have now elapsed, and the conversions predicted in 1990 have certainly added to the explosive population growth of the County. Continued conversions and the construction of new dwellings for full-time residency will continue. The future implications are clear, the County and most municipalities will experience strong population growth along with increased demand for public facilities and services. Again, Porter Township with its lower base number of housing units will not see the dramatic increases as are expected in Delaware, Dingman and Lehman Townships for example.

### Municipal Immigration

As shown in the *Municipal Immigration Table*, the 2000 Census provides insight into the origin of the increase in population in the Township by identifying where Township residents resided in 1995. Only five years before 2000, about 40% of Township residents five years of age or older did not reside in the same house in the Township, most having emigrated to the Township from outside the state or from other areas of Pennsylvania. Unlike many other municipalities in Pike County where New Jersey and New York are the main source of immigration, most new residents in Porter Township came from a different county in Pennsylvania.

In terms of future land use planning and need for additional facilities and services, it is obvious that the Township is an attractive place to live and has been attracting new residents not only from within the County and Pennsylvania, but from different states. The increase in population over the past fifty years suggests that this is a long term trend and, given the area's attractive residential lifestyle, the trend will clearly continue.

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MUNICIPAL IMMIGRATION 2000 CENSUS				
	Porter Township		Pike County	
	#	%	#	%
persons 5 years +	374	100.0%	43,628	100.0
<b>Residence in 1995</b>				
lived in same house	223	59.6%	26,348	60.4%
lived in different house in U.S.	151	40.4%	17,089	39.2%
same county	22	5.9%	4,006	9.2%
different county in PA	81	21.7%	2,625	6.0%
different state	48	12.8%	10,458	24.0%
out of U.S.	0	0.0%	191	0.4%

MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK U.S. CENSUS			
	minutes		%
	1990	2000	Change ('90 - '00)
Blooming Grove	28.4	47.2	66.5%
Delaware	37.3	51.4	37.7%
Dingman	35.5	52.5	47.8%
Greene	23.2	38.4	65.4%
Lackawaxen	27.5	38.7	40.8%
Lehman	33.3	60.4	81.4%
Matamoras	19.7	29.2	47.9%
Milford Boro	19.3	26.0	34.7%
Milford Twp	21.8	34.0	55.8%
Palmyra	22.9	31.7	38.2%
<b>Porter</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
Shohola	32.1	45.2	40.8%
Westfall	25.0	30.1	20.6%
Pike County	29.3	46.0	56.9%
PA (1,000's)	23.1	25.2	9.2%

**Travel Time to Work**

The *Mean Travel Time to Work Table* shows the average commuting time for residents of the municipalities in the County, all of which increased substantially between 1990 and 2000. At 33.7 minutes, the average commute time for Porter Township residents was the sixth highest in the County and 18 minutes more than the State average. The County's mean travel time of 46 minutes is reported by the Census as the highest in the State; and, Lehman Township's 60.4 minutes is the highest in the Country. The increase in mean travel time to work coupled with the decrease in the proportion of seasonal homes further suggests that these homes are being converted to permanent residences with working members of the household commuting outside the Township and County to work.

This trend, which will continue, is significant to Porter Township and all of Pike County. The conversion of these homes to permanent residences will, among other effects, lead to more traffic and increased road maintenance, increase in school children, and problems with on-lot sewage systems that were designed for seasonal use. In order for the municipalities and school district to meet these demands on more services, residents will most likely also see an increase in taxes.

**Economic Base**

The extent of the local economy can be considered in terms of production units; that is, those businesses, industries, service establishments, home occupations and other concerns which generate income and provide employment. Government employment, although not generating income in terms of production because tax dollars fuel its operation, can also be important to employers in the local economy, because of the disposable income generated.

The workforce in Porter Township is categorized by sector and type of job and is compared to Pike County and the State in the *Employment by Sector and Job Type Table*. (See also the *Employment by Sector Figure*.) It is important to note the data

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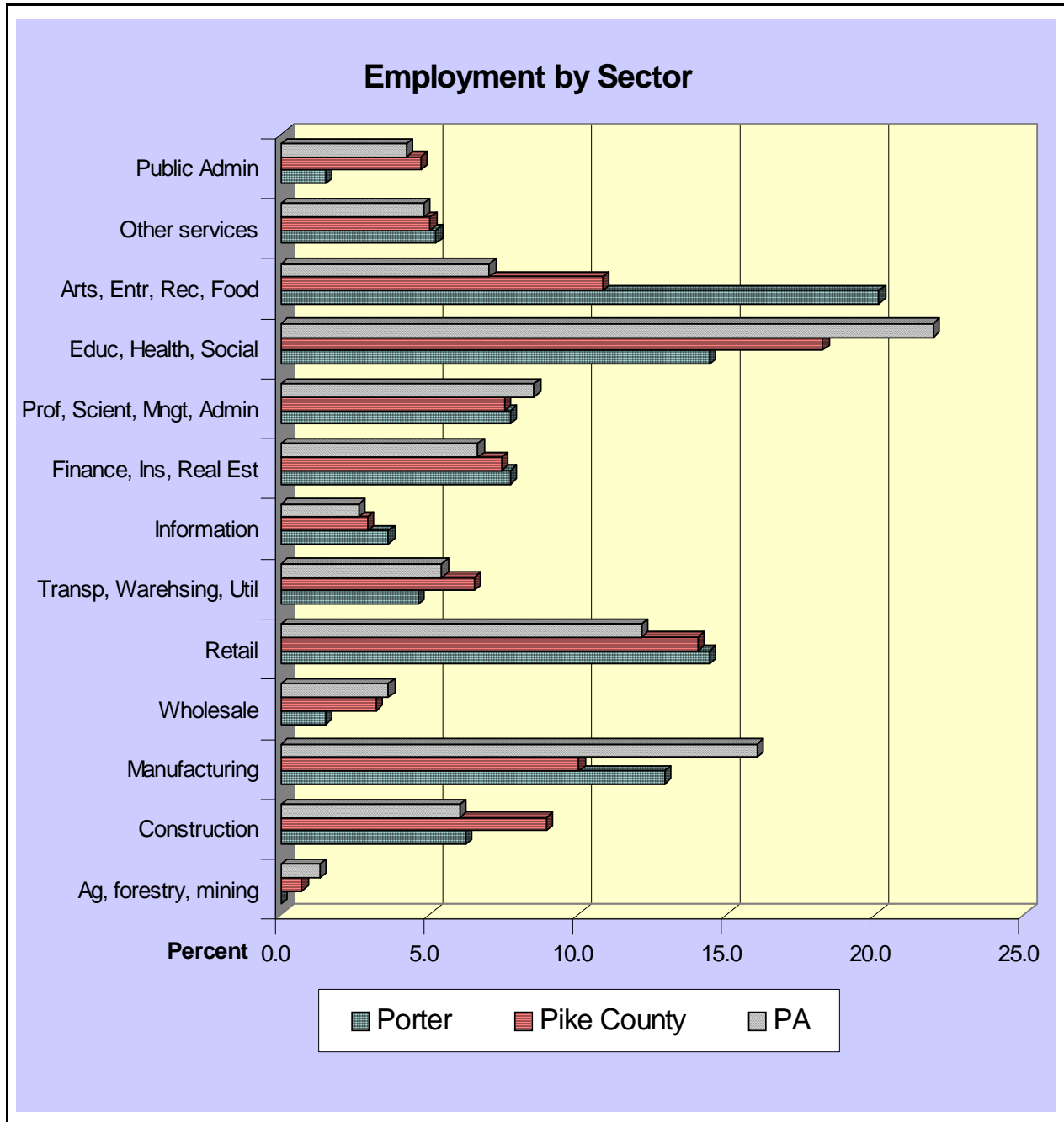
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND JOB TYPE</b>				
<b>U. S. CENSUS 2000</b>				
	<b>Porter</b>		<b>Pike</b>	<b>PA</b>
# employed persons 16 years +	<b>194</b>		19,639	5,653,500
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Ag, forestry, mining	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	0.7%	1.3%
Construction	<b>12</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	8.9%	6.0%
Manufacturing	<b>25</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	10.0%	16.0%
Wholesale	<b>3</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	3.2%	3.6%
Retail	<b>28</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	14.0%	12.1%
Transportation, warehousing, utilities	<b>9</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	6.5%	5.4%
Information	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	2.9%	2.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	<b>15</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	7.4%	6.6%
Professional, scientific, mngt, admin, waste mngt	<b>15</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	7.5%	8.5%
Education, health, social services	<b>28</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	18.2%	21.9%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, food	<b>39</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	10.8%	7.0%
Other services	<b>10</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	5.0%	4.8%
Public administration	<b>3</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	4.7%	4.2%
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Management, professional and related	<b>33</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	28.6%	32.6%
Service	<b>45</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	17.6%	14.8%
Sales and office	<b>68</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	26.6%	27.0%
Farming, fishing, forestry	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	0.4%	0.5%
Construction, extraction, maintenance	<b>24</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	12.6%	8.9%
Production, transportation, material moving	<b>24</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	14.3%	16.3%
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Private wage and salary	<b>159</b>	<b>82.0%</b>	76.6%	82.4%
Government	<b>16</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	14.6%	11.3%
Self-employed (not incorporated)	<b>19</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	8.5%	6.0%
Unpaid family workers	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	0.3%	0.3%

reflects where the residents work and not the types of jobs available in the Township. Working residents of the Township have the opportunity to be employed in a wide variety of fields, although employment opportunities within the Township are very limited. This provides clear documentation that the economy of the Township is inextricably linked with the economy of the County and region. Although the proportion of employment in the various sectors will likely shift somewhat in the next 10 years as the regional employment market changes, the continued paucity of large employers within the Township, and the County for that matter, suggests that most workers will continue to be employed outside the Township.

### **Employment by Sector and Job Type**

The greatest proportion of employed persons from Porter Township worked in the *arts entertainment, recreation, accommodations, food*, the *education, health and social services*, and the *retail* sectors which reflects the national trend toward a service economy and the local tourism and recreation based economy. (See the *Employment*

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by Sector and Job Type Table). In terms of occupational category most employed residents were working in retail and service related jobs.

The almost 13% of Township residents employed in *manufacturing* points to the reliance on the area for employment given that no manufacturing establishments operate in the Township. None of working residents of the Township were employed in the *agriculture, forestry or mining* sector. Although forest land and former agricultural land remain an important part of the local landscape, the employment data is stark evidence that the *agriculture, forestry or mining* sector is not a significant part of the local economy.

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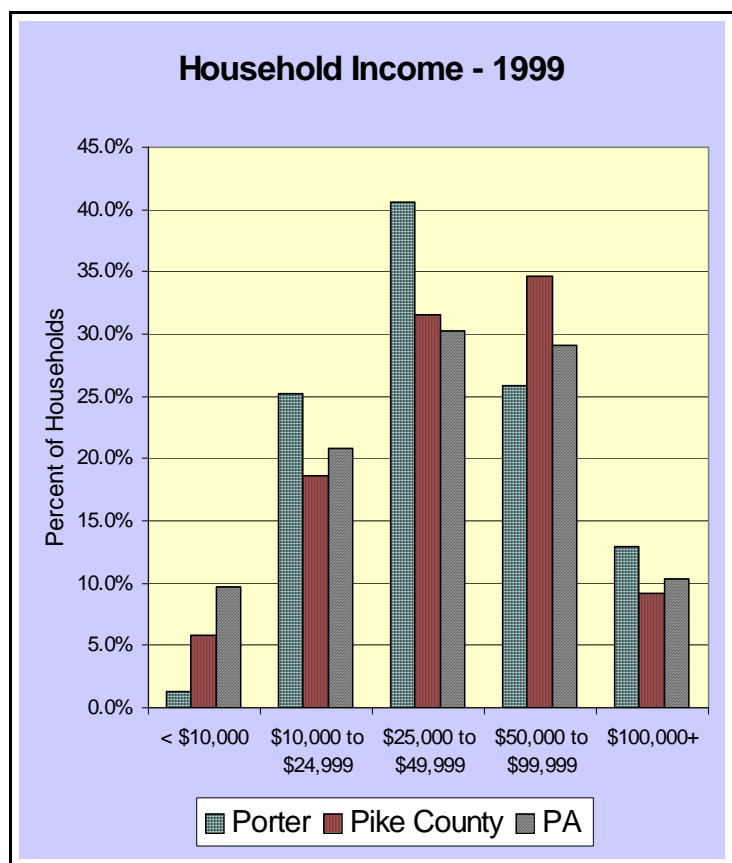
In addition, one must also consider home occupations which, in this era of increasing service business and electronic information transfer, often play a hidden yet significant role in the local economy. Although the number of home occupations cannot be determined with any accuracy, in all likelihood many inconspicuous home occupations are being conducted in the Township. The 2000 Census reported 19 self-employed workers in the Township, and that 14 worked at home. Unfortunately, the specific economic impact of those *hidden* employees in home occupations is difficult to assess, but income generated in the home does contribute significantly to the local economy.

**Income Levels**

Income levels for 1999 reported by the 2000 Census for Township residents are compared to County and State levels in the *Income Levels Table*. As a whole, the 1999 per capita income for Township residents was higher than that of the County and the State. Per capita income is derived by dividing total income in the jurisdiction of concern by the total population.

Median household income in the Township was lower than the Commonwealth and the County. In the case of the County, the higher income may reflect the households who commute to higher paying jobs more distant than do the households in Porter Township. This is supported by the higher travel times to work in Delaware, Dingman and Lehman Townships. The range of household income levels are also illustrated in the *Household Income Figure*.

INCOME LEVELS				
U. S. CENSUS				
Income	Porter	Pike	PA	
Per capita - 1989	\$12,880	\$13,785	\$14,068	
Per capita - 1999	\$22,139	\$20,315	\$20,880	
Median household - 1989	\$19,479	\$30,314	\$29,069	
Median household - 1999	\$38,125	\$44,608	\$40,106	
<b>Households with income of</b>		%	%	
less than \$10,000	2	1.3%	5.8%	9.7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11	7.1%	6.4%	7.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	18.1%	12.2%	13.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31	20.0%	12.7%	13.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	20.6%	18.8%	16.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24	15.5%	23.5%	19.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	10.3%	11.2%	9.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	19	12.3%	6.6%	6.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%
\$200,000 or more	0	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%
# reporting households	155	100.0%	--	--



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POVERTY STATUS U. S. CENSUS				
	1989 Persons Below Poverty Level		1999 Persons Below Poverty Level	
	#	%	#	%
Porter	2	1.2%	12	3.2%
Pike	1,964	7.1%	3,178	6.9%
PA (1,000s)	1,284	11.1%	1,304	11.0%

**Poverty Status**

Poverty status is another good indicator of the viability of an area’s economy. The *Poverty Status Table* provides details for the Township, County and State. The 2000 Census reported a total of only 12 persons in the Township living below the poverty level, which was well below that of the Commonwealth and County proportions. This may be a result of the somewhat higher number of senior citizens in the Township. It is also important to note that the number and proportion of poverty level individuals in the Township increased between 1990 and 2000.

**Regional Economy and Tax Consequences**

Similar to most other small communities situated within commuting distance of urban centers, residents rely to a great extent on the regional market for employment. A concern raised by this reliance on employment outside the Township and outside Pike County is the effect on the local tax base. Typically, industry and business pay a significant proportion of local taxes which support local facilities and services required to meet the needs of the entire community. As local land use evolves more and more to residential, without an increase in commercial uses, the tax burden on the individual residential property owner grows because the demand and cost for services increases. An expansion of the commercial base can help relieve the burden on residential properties of the cost of needed facilities and services. In addition, as more commercial facilities are developed in the Township, residents will purchase more of their consumer goods at local businesses.

Another means of minimizing costs of community services and facilities is to preserve agricultural, forest and other open land. These lands generate little demand for services and make a positive net contribution to tax coffers. Fortunately, in terms of services provided by Pike County and the school districts, the tax burden is spread beyond the boundaries of the Township across the greater market area where business and industry comprise a larger part of the land use mix.

**Future Considerations**

A number of questions are key to the future economic base of Porter Township. Should officials and residents be content with the level of commercial development in the Township or encourage more residential development in the place of commercial development, and rely more on the regional economy? What are the tax consequences of residential development and associated demand for facilities and services without commercial development to broaden the tax base? Should the Township encourage economic development to improve the tax base and what are the environmental and community character consequences of economic development? If economic development is important, what type of development is desired -- retail and service establishments, attraction of industry, self-reliant (home occupations, cooperatives), or a combination of strategies? If internal economic development is not the priority, what can Township officials and residents do to strengthen the regional economy and reinforce the tax base which supports services provided to planning area residents by the school districts and County?

**Rural Communities**

In recent years the economic development community has posited the idea of *sustainable* economic development. The authors of *Rural Environmental Planning For Sustainable Communities* suggest that:

*A sustainable local economy is one that maintains mutually beneficial and equitable*



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*relationships internally, that is, within the community, and externally, with the larger society and economy. A healthy rural economy is able to change and renew itself through expansion and through spinoff activities based on existing resources and production. As the economy becomes more sustainable, investment funds increase along with local control of technology.*

*Because each rural region is unique, development strategies differ. The distinctive attributes and comparative advantages of rural communities provide starting points for people to gain fresh perspective on the kinds of goods and services that could be produced to create unique economic roles for their own communities.*

*Rural communities have what most people value - a cleaner environment, scenic vistas, distinctive ethnic cultures and lifestyles, folk arts and folkways - and herein lies the opportunity for rural residents to improve their economies. Exploiting the differences between rural and urban communities means applying rural standards to growth, land use, commercial zoning, and conservation. It also means applying rural standards to the selection of economic development strategies. For example, when a community adopts a plan advocating more beds for tourists, the plan may recommend the development of a network of bed and breakfasts rather than supporting the recruitment of a national motel chain. If recreational tourism is part of an adopted plan, one strategy could be to implement low-impact recreational development, leaving scenic and wild areas undisturbed rather than encouraging large-scale resorts and condominiums with their accompanying commercial centers.*

*Creating an economic development strategy with the potential to conserve resources, increase local productivity, and equitably distribute the benefits is an art as well as a science. The science lies in inventorying basic building materials and designing the appropriate strategy. The art involves creativity incorporating the elements of sustainable economic development in the design. These elements are as follows:*

- 1. Emphasizing human development. Development of human skills and talent fosters a competitive economy through the creation of new products, services, and production technologies.*
- 2. Expanding local control of resources. The human community depends on sustainable use of land, water, and natural resources.*
- 3. Increasing internal investment capacity. Residents need capital to underwrite business start-ups and expansions.*
- 4. Changing economic and social structures to increase opportunity and reduce dependency. An economy cannot develop with social and economic structures that prolong poverty and underemployment.*

*These four elements are not only key components in a development strategy, they are also an evaluation tool - a way to measure a proposed strategy or to assess an economy moving toward sustainability.*

As is the case with most growth and development issues facing the Township, taking a regional approach to economic development will provide the greatest opportunity for sustaining the Township and regional economic well-being. Local officials should monitor and participate in County economic development efforts and make economic considerations one of the key elements of cooperation for area municipalities.

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**Demographic Profiles**

The following *demographic profiles* are taken from the Year 2000 Census and are intended to provide the full details about the permanent population characteristics of Porter Township and Pike County.

**Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Porter township, Pike County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>925</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-unit, detached .....	895	96.8	1.00 or less .....	164	96.5
1-unit, attached .....	5	0.5	1.01 to 1.50 .....	6	3.5
2 units .....	4	0.4	1.51 or more .....	-	-
3 or 4 units .....	5	0.5			
5 to 9 units .....	-	-	<b>Specified owner-occupied units</b> .....	<b>130</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10 to 19 units .....	-	-	<b>VALUE</b>		
20 or more units .....	-	-	Less than \$50,000 .....	10	7.7
Mobile home .....	16	1.7	\$50,000 to \$99,999 .....	31	23.8
Boat, RV, van, etc .....	-	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	38	29.2
			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	23	17.7
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			\$200,000 to \$299,999 .....	26	20.0
1999 to March 2000 .....	6	0.6	\$300,000 to \$499,999 .....	2	1.5
1995 to 1998 .....	38	4.1	\$500,000 to \$999,999 .....	-	-
1990 to 1994 .....	54	5.8	\$1,000,000 or more .....	-	-
1980 to 1989 .....	177	19.1	Median (dollars) .....	130,600	(X)
1970 to 1979 .....	118	12.8			
1960 to 1969 .....	329	35.6	<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED</b>		
1940 to 1959 .....	151	16.3	<b>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
1939 or earlier .....	52	5.6	With a mortgage .....	65	50.0
			Less than \$300 .....	-	-
<b>ROOMS</b>			\$300 to \$499 .....	3	2.3
1 room .....	18	1.9	\$500 to \$699 .....	12	9.2
2 rooms .....	115	12.4	\$700 to \$999 .....	17	13.1
3 rooms .....	180	19.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	20	15.4
4 rooms .....	77	8.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	7	5.4
5 rooms .....	206	22.3	\$2,000 or more .....	6	4.6
6 rooms .....	162	17.5	Median (dollars) .....	1,256	(X)
7 rooms .....	84	9.1	Not mortgaged .....	65	50.0
8 rooms .....	55	5.9	Median (dollars) .....	302	(X)
9 or more rooms .....	28	3.0			
Median (rooms) .....	4.9	(X)	<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
			<b>AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			Less than 15.0 percent .....	65	50.0
1999 to March 2000 .....	14	8.2	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	20	15.4
1995 to 1998 .....	58	34.1	20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	8	6.2
1990 to 1994 .....	26	15.3	25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	18	13.8
1980 to 1989 .....	40	23.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	2	1.5
1970 to 1979 .....	12	7.1	35.0 percent or more .....	17	13.1
1969 or earlier .....	20	11.8	Not computed .....	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			<b>Specified renter-occupied units</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None .....	3	1.8	<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
1 .....	52	30.6	Less than \$200 .....	-	-
2 .....	77	45.3	\$200 to \$299 .....	-	-
3 or more .....	38	22.4	\$300 to \$499 .....	-	-
			\$500 to \$749 .....	4	20.0
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			\$750 to \$999 .....	7	35.0
Utility gas .....	5	2.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	3	15.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	19	11.2	\$1,500 or more .....	2	10.0
Electricity .....	60	35.3	No cash rent .....	4	20.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc .....	48	28.2	Median (dollars) .....	940	(X)
Coal or coke .....	7	4.1			
Wood .....	31	18.2	<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF</b>		
Solar energy .....	-	-	<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Other fuel .....	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent .....	-	-
No fuel used .....	-	-	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	-	-
			20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	4	20.0
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	3	15.0
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	5.9	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	7	35.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	5	2.9	35.0 percent or more .....	2	10.0
No telephone service .....	5	2.9	Not computed .....	4	20.0

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.



**Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Porter township, Pike County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>			<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>			<b>Total population</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Nursery school, preschool	3	4.2	Native	378	99.5
Kindergarten	-	-	Born in United States	368	96.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	40	55.6	State of residence	140	36.8
High school (grades 9-12)	22	30.6	Different state	228	60.0
College or graduate school	7	9.7	Born outside United States	10	2.6
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			Foreign born	2	0.5
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>			Entered 1990 to March 2000	-	-
Less than 9th grade	8	2.7	Naturalized citizen	2	0.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	48	16.4	Not a citizen	-	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	111	37.9	<b>REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN</b>		
Some college, no degree	77	26.3	<b>Total (excluding born at sea)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Associate degree	19	6.5	Europe	2	100.0
Bachelor's degree	23	7.8	Asia	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	7	2.4	Africa	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	(X)	Oceania	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.2	(X)	Latin America	-	-
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			Northern America	-	-
<b>Population 15 years and over</b>			<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>		
Never married	59	18.3	<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Now married, except separated	216	66.9	English only	343	91.7
Separated	5	1.5	Language other than English	31	8.3
Widowed	15	4.6	Speak English less than "very well"	2	0.5
Female	12	3.7	Spanish	18	4.8
Divorced	28	8.7	Speak English less than "very well"	2	0.5
Female	15	4.6	Other Indo-European languages	13	3.5
<b>GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS</b>			Speak English less than "very well"	-	-
<b>Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years</b>			Asian and Pacific Island languages	-	-
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	-	-	Speak English less than "very well"	-	-
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>			<b>ANCESTRY (single or multiple)</b>		
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>			<b>Total population</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Civilian veterans	65	20.6	<i>Total ancestries reported</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>121.6</i>
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>			Arab	-	-
<b>Population 5 to 20 years</b>			Czech <sup>1</sup>	-	-
With a disability	9	13.0	Danish	-	-
<b>Population 21 to 64 years</b>			Dutch	15	3.9
With a disability	35	14.7	English	22	5.8
Percent employed	77.1	(X)	French (except Basque) <sup>1</sup>	11	2.9
No disability	203	85.3	French Canadian <sup>1</sup>	2	0.5
Percent employed	75.4	(X)	German	68	17.9
<b>Population 65 years and over</b>			Greek	18	4.7
With a disability	20	29.9	Hungarian	2	0.5
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1995</b>			Irish <sup>1</sup>	54	14.2
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>			Italian	77	20.3
Same house in 1995	223	59.6	Lithuanian	-	-
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	151	40.4	Norwegian	3	0.8
Same county	22	5.9	Polish	37	9.7
Different county	129	34.5	Portuguese	-	-
Same state	81	21.7	Russian	10	2.6
Different state	48	12.8	Scotch-Irish	5	1.3
Elsewhere in 1995	-	-	Scottish	10	2.6
			Slovak	-	-
			Subsaharan African	-	-
			Swedish	-	-
			Swiss	2	0.5
			Ukrainian	2	0.5
			United States or American	60	15.8
			Welsh	2	0.5
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	-	-
			Other ancestries	62	16.3

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Porter township, Pike County, Pennsylvania

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male.....	196	50.9	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	12	3.1
Female.....	189	49.1	Mexican.....	1	0.3
Under 5 years.....	11	2.9	Puerto Rican.....	11	2.9
5 to 9 years.....	16	4.2	Cuban.....	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	24	6.2	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	17	4.4	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	373	96.9
20 to 24 years.....	13	3.4	White alone.....	362	94.0
25 to 34 years.....	33	8.6	<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>		
35 to 44 years.....	63	16.4	<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0</b>
45 to 54 years.....	53	13.8	In households.....	382	99.2
55 to 59 years.....	29	7.5	Householder.....	168	43.6
60 to 64 years.....	42	10.9	Spouse.....	108	28.1
65 to 74 years.....	61	15.8	Child.....	79	20.5
75 to 84 years.....	18	4.7	Own child under 18 years.....	55	14.3
85 years and over.....	5	1.3	Other relatives.....	8	2.1
Median age (years).....	48.8	(X)	Under 18 years.....	3	0.8
18 years and over.....	325	84.4	Nonrelatives.....	19	4.9
Male.....	170	44.2	Unmarried partner.....	11	2.9
Female.....	155	40.3	In group quarters.....	3	0.8
21 years and over.....	315	81.8	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	112	29.1	Noninstitutionalized population.....	3	0.8
65 years and over.....	84	21.8	<b>HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE</b>		
Male.....	48	12.5	<b>Total households</b> .....	<b>168</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female.....	36	9.4	Family households (families).....	118	70.2
<b>RACE</b>			With own children under 18 years.....	31	18.5
One race.....	381	99.0	Married-couple family.....	108	64.3
White.....	369	95.8	With own children under 18 years.....	27	16.1
Black or African American.....	5	1.3	Female householder, no husband present.....	6	3.6
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	-	-	With own children under 18 years.....	2	1.2
Asian.....	2	0.5	Nonfamily households.....	50	29.8
Asian Indian.....	-	-	Householder living alone.....	36	21.4
Chinese.....	-	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	15	8.9
Filipino.....	-	-	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	34	20.2
Japanese.....	-	-	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	60	35.7
Korean.....	2	0.5	Average household size.....	2.27	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	2.65	(X)
Other Asian <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>926</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	168	18.1
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	758	81.9
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	occasional use.....	725	78.3
Some other race.....	5	1.3	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	3.2	(X)
Two or more races.....	4	1.0	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	5.0	(X)
<b>Race alone or in combination with one</b>			<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
<b>or more other races:</b> <sup>3</sup>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>168</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White.....	373	96.9	Owner-occupied housing units.....	149	88.7
Black or African American.....	6	1.6	Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	11.3
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	-	-	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.28	(X)
Asian.....	3	0.8	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.21	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-			
Some other race.....	7	1.8			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

<sup>2</sup> Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

<sup>3</sup> In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

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



**Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Pike County, Pennsylvania

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>46,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>46,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male.....	23,074	49.8	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	2,315	5.0
Female.....	23,228	50.2	Mexican.....	126	0.3
Under 5 years.....	2,723	5.9	Puerto Rican.....	1,354	2.9
5 to 9 years.....	3,666	7.9	Cuban.....	108	0.2
10 to 14 years.....	3,969	8.6	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	727	1.6
15 to 19 years.....	2,904	6.3	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	43,987	95.0
20 to 24 years.....	1,567	3.4	White alone.....	41,569	89.8
25 to 34 years.....	4,625	10.0	<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>		
35 to 44 years.....	8,198	17.7	<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>46,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>
45 to 54 years.....	6,557	14.2	In households.....	45,910	99.2
55 to 59 years.....	2,681	5.8	Householder.....	17,433	37.7
60 to 64 years.....	2,395	5.2	Spouse.....	11,066	23.9
65 to 74 years.....	4,430	9.6	Child.....	14,163	30.6
75 to 84 years.....	2,046	4.4	Own child under 18 years.....	11,620	25.1
85 years and over.....	541	1.2	Other relatives.....	1,595	3.4
Median age (years).....	39.6	(X)	Under 18 years.....	539	1.2
18 years and over.....	33,950	73.3	Nonrelatives.....	1,653	3.6
Male.....	16,741	36.2	Unmarried partner.....	925	2.0
Female.....	17,209	37.2	In group quarters.....	392	0.8
21 years and over.....	32,685	70.6	Institutionalized population.....	263	0.6
62 years and over.....	8,415	18.2	Noninstitutionalized population.....	129	0.3
65 years and over.....	7,017	15.2	<b>HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE</b>		
Male.....	3,386	7.3	<b>Total households</b> .....	<b>17,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female.....	3,631	7.8	Family households (families).....	13,026	74.7
<b>RACE</b>			With own children under 18 years.....	6,002	34.4
One race.....	45,623	98.5	Married-couple family.....	11,066	63.5
White.....	43,109	93.1	With own children under 18 years.....	4,830	27.7
Black or African American.....	1,513	3.3	Female householder, no husband present.....	1,333	7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	111	0.2	With own children under 18 years.....	834	4.8
Asian.....	285	0.6	Nonfamily households.....	4,407	25.3
Asian Indian.....	83	0.2	Householder living alone.....	3,607	20.7
Chinese.....	52	0.1	Householder 65 years and over.....	1,470	8.4
Filipino.....	48	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	6,400	36.7
Japanese.....	30	0.1	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	4,846	27.8
Korean.....	28	0.1	Average household size.....	2.63	(X)
Vietnamese.....	4	-	Average family size.....	3.06	(X)
Other Asian <sup>1</sup> .....	40	0.1	<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	3	-	<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>34,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Native Hawaiian.....	2	-	Occupied housing units.....	17,433	50.3
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	17,248	49.7
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup> .....	1	-	occasional use.....	15,350	44.3
Some other race.....	602	1.3	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	3.6	(X)
Two or more races.....	679	1.5	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	5.7	(X)
<b>Race alone or in combination with one</b>			<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
<b>or more other races:</b> <sup>3</sup>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>17,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White.....	43,714	94.4	Owner-occupied housing units.....	14,775	84.8
Black or African American.....	1,707	3.7	Renter-occupied housing units.....	2,658	15.2
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	350	0.8	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.64	(X)
Asian.....	370	0.8	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.57	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	19	-			
Some other race.....	874	1.9			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

<sup>2</sup> Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

<sup>3</sup> In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

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

**Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Pike County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>			<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>			<b>Total population</b>		
Nursery school, preschool	818	6.8	Native	44,010	95.0
Kindergarten	696	5.8	Born in United States	43,626	94.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	6,248	52.3	State of residence	9,627	20.8
High school (grades 9-12)	2,770	23.2	Different state	33,999	73.4
College or graduate school	1,412	11.8	Born outside United States	384	0.8
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			Foreign born		
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>			Entered 1990 to March 2000		
Less than 9th grade	802	2.5	Naturalized citizen	1,493	3.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,364	10.7	Not a citizen	799	1.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13,004	41.2	<b>REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN</b>		
Some college, no degree	6,398	20.3	<b>Total (excluding born at sea)</b>		
Associate degree	1,971	6.3	Europe	1,307	57.0
Bachelor's degree	3,861	12.2	Asia	261	11.4
Graduate or professional degree	2,125	6.7	Africa	29	1.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.8	(X)	Oceania	15	0.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.0	(X)	Latin America	582	25.4
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			Northern America		
<b>Population 15 years and over</b>			98		
Never married	6,737	18.7	<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>		
Now married, except separated	23,265	64.6	<b>Population 5 years and over</b>		
Separated	714	2.0	English only		
Widowed	2,438	6.8	Language other than English		
Female	1,861	5.2	Speak English less than "very well"		
Divorced	2,849	7.9	Spanish		
Female	1,508	4.2	Speak English less than "very well"		
<b>GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS</b>			Other Indo-European languages		
<b>Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years</b>			Speak English less than "very well"		
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	239	32.6	Asian and Pacific Island languages		
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>			Speak English less than "very well"		
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b>			82		
Civilian veterans	5,915	17.4	<b>ANCESTRY (single or multiple)</b>		
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>			<b>Total population</b>		
<b>Population 5 to 20 years</b>			46,302		
With a disability	764	7.1	Total ancestries reported		
<b>Population 21 to 64 years</b>			57,801		
With a disability	5,096	19.9	Arab		
Percent employed	58.1	(X)	Czech <sup>1</sup>		
No disability	20,560	80.1	Danish		
Percent employed	72.8	(X)	Dutch		
<b>Population 65 years and over</b>			English		
With a disability	2,559	37.0	French (except Basque) <sup>1</sup>		
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1995</b>			French Canadian <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>			German		
Same house in 1995	26,348	60.4	Greek		
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	17,089	39.2	Hungarian		
Same county	4,006	9.2	Irish <sup>1</sup>		
Different county	13,083	30.0	Italian		
Same state	2,625	6.0	Lithuanian		
Different state	10,458	24.0	Norwegian		
Elsewhere in 1995	191	0.4	Polish		
			Portuguese		
			Russian		
			Scotch-Irish		
			Scottish		
			Slovak		
			Subsaharan African		
			Swedish		
			Swiss		
			Ukrainian		
			United States or American		
			Welsh		
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)		
			Other ancestries		

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Pike County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>			<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
<b>Population 16 years and over</b> . . . . .			<b>Households</b> . . . . .		
In labor force . . . . .	35,354	100.0	Less than \$10,000 . . . . .	17,447	100.0
Civilian labor force . . . . .	20,779	58.8	\$10,000 to \$14,999 . . . . .	1,016	5.8
Employed . . . . .	20,756	58.7	\$15,000 to \$24,999 . . . . .	1,123	6.4
Unemployed . . . . .	19,639	55.5	\$25,000 to \$34,999 . . . . .	2,134	12.2
Percent of civilian labor force . . . . .	1,117	3.2	\$35,000 to \$49,999 . . . . .	2,221	12.7
Armed Forces . . . . .	5.4	(X)	\$50,000 to \$74,999 . . . . .	3,288	18.8
Not in labor force . . . . .	23	0.1	\$75,000 to \$99,999 . . . . .	4,106	23.5
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> . . . . .			\$100,000 to \$149,999 . . . . .	1,957	11.2
In labor force . . . . .	17,987	100.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999 . . . . .	1,154	6.6
Civilian labor force . . . . .	9,314	51.8	\$200,000 or more . . . . .	263	1.5
Employed . . . . .	9,311	51.8	Median household income (dollars) . . . . .	185	1.1
Own children under 6 years . . . . .	8,785	48.8	With earnings . . . . .	44,608	(X)
All parents in family in labor force . . . . .	3,251	100.0	Mean earnings (dollars) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	13,272	76.1
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>			With Social Security income . . . . .	52,503	(X)
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> . . . . .			Mean Social Security income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5,576	32.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone . . . . .	19,302	100.0	With Supplemental Security Income . . . . .	13,037	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled . . . . .	15,183	78.7	Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	630	3.6
Public transportation (including taxicab) . . . . .	2,472	12.8	<b>Families</b> . . . . .		
Walked . . . . .	563	2.9	Less than \$10,000 . . . . .	13,083	100.0
Other means . . . . .	321	1.7	\$10,000 to \$14,999 . . . . .	426	3.3
Worked at home . . . . .	104	0.5	\$15,000 to \$24,999 . . . . .	418	3.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	659	3.4	\$25,000 to \$34,999 . . . . .	1,390	10.6
	46.0	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999 . . . . .	1,664	12.7
<b>Employed civilian population 16 years and over</b> . . . . .			\$50,000 to \$74,999 . . . . .	2,756	21.1
	19,639	100.0	\$75,000 to \$99,999 . . . . .	3,350	25.6
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			\$100,000 to \$149,999 . . . . .	1,712	13.1
Management, professional, and related occupations . . . . .	5,618	28.6	\$150,000 to \$199,999 . . . . .	1,003	7.7
Service occupations . . . . .	3,451	17.6	\$200,000 or more . . . . .	221	1.7
Sales and office occupations . . . . .	3,451	17.6	Median family income (dollars) . . . . .	143	1.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations . . . . .	5,230	26.6	Per capita income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	49,340	(X)
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations . . . . .	69	0.4	<b>Median earnings (dollars):</b>		
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations . . . . .	2,467	12.6	Male full-time, year-round workers . . . . .	39,371	(X)
	2,804	14.3	Female full-time, year-round workers . . . . .	26,279	(X)
<b>INDUSTRY</b>			Subject		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining . . . . .	138	0.7	Number below poverty level		
Construction . . . . .	1,751	8.9	Percent below poverty level		
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,973	10.0	<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1999</b>		
Wholesale trade . . . . .	623	3.2	<b>Families</b> . . . . .		
Retail trade . . . . .	2,757	14.0	With related children under 18 years . . . . .		
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities . . . . .	1,284	6.5	With related children under 5 years . . . . .		
Information . . . . .	561	2.9	<b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b> . . . . .		
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing . . . . .	1,458	7.4	With related children under 18 years . . . . .		
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services . . . . .	1,478	7.5	With related children under 5 years . . . . .		
Educational, health and social services . . . . .	3,583	18.2	<b>Individuals</b> . . . . .		
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services . . . . .	2,129	10.8	18 years and over . . . . .		
Other services (except public administration) . . . . .	978	5.0	65 years and over . . . . .		
Public administration . . . . .	926	4.7	Related children under 18 years . . . . .		
			Related children 5 to 17 years . . . . .		
			Unrelated individuals 15 years and over . . . . .		
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>					
Private wage and salary workers . . . . .	15,034	76.6			
Government workers . . . . .	2,862	14.6			
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business . . . . .	1,677	8.5			
Unpaid family workers . . . . .	66	0.3			

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator. See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Pike County, Pennsylvania

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>34,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>17,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-unit, detached .....	27,986	80.7	1.00 or less .....	17,217	98.8
1-unit, attached .....	697	2.0	1.01 to 1.50 .....	178	1.0
2 units .....	354	1.0	1.51 or more .....	38	0.2
3 or 4 units .....	293	0.8			
5 to 9 units .....	124	0.4	<b>Specified owner-occupied units</b> .....	<b>13,091</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10 to 19 units .....	40	0.1	<b>VALUE</b>		
20 or more units .....	61	0.2	Less than \$50,000 .....	232	1.8
Mobile home .....	5,088	14.7	\$50,000 to \$99,999 .....	4,414	33.7
Boat, RV, van, etc .....	38	0.1	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	4,812	36.8
			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	2,133	16.3
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			\$200,000 to \$299,999 .....	1,157	8.8
1999 to March 2000 .....	656	1.9	\$300,000 to \$499,999 .....	278	2.1
1995 to 1998 .....	2,943	8.5	\$500,000 to \$999,999 .....	51	0.4
1990 to 1994 .....	5,025	14.5	\$1,000,000 or more .....	14	0.1
1980 to 1989 .....	9,618	27.7	Median (dollars) .....	118,300	(X)
1970 to 1979 .....	7,341	21.2			
1960 to 1969 .....	3,454	10.0	<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED</b>		
1940 to 1959 .....	2,997	8.6	<b>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
1939 or earlier .....	2,647	7.6	With a mortgage .....	9,252	70.7
			Less than \$300 .....	19	0.1
<b>ROOMS</b>			\$300 to \$499 .....	226	1.7
1 room .....	135	0.4	\$500 to \$699 .....	977	7.5
2 rooms .....	1,190	3.4	\$700 to \$999 .....	2,751	21.0
3 rooms .....	1,938	5.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	3,846	29.4
4 rooms .....	6,039	17.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	1,099	8.4
5 rooms .....	8,029	23.2	\$2,000 or more .....	334	2.6
6 rooms .....	8,180	23.6	Median (dollars) .....	1,069	(X)
7 rooms .....	4,777	13.8	Not mortgaged .....	3,839	29.3
8 rooms .....	2,335	6.7	Median (dollars) .....	332	(X)
9 or more rooms .....	2,058	5.9			
Median (rooms) .....	5.5	(X)	<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
			<b>AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>17,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			Less than 15.0 percent .....	3,733	28.5
1999 to March 2000 .....	2,432	14.0	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	2,139	16.3
1995 to 1998 .....	4,906	28.1	20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	1,818	13.9
1990 to 1994 .....	3,720	21.3	25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	1,485	11.3
1980 to 1989 .....	4,009	23.0	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	1,080	8.2
1970 to 1979 .....	1,412	8.1	35.0 percent or more .....	2,749	21.0
1969 or earlier .....	954	5.5	Not computed .....	87	0.7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			<b>Specified renter-occupied units</b> .....	<b>2,538</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None .....	676	3.9	<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
1 .....	5,406	31.0	Less than \$200 .....	16	0.6
2 .....	7,769	44.6	\$200 to \$299 .....	52	2.0
3 or more .....	3,582	20.5	\$300 to \$499 .....	292	11.5
			\$500 to \$749 .....	924	36.4
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			\$750 to \$999 .....	697	27.5
Utility gas .....	1,629	9.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	241	9.5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2,691	15.4	\$1,500 or more .....	19	0.7
Electricity .....	6,207	35.6	No cash rent .....	297	11.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc .....	5,276	30.3	Median (dollars) .....	701	(X)
Coal or coke .....	353	2.0			
Wood .....	1,131	6.5	<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF</b>		
Solar energy .....	-	-	<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Other fuel .....	119	0.7	Less than 15.0 percent .....	319	12.6
No fuel used .....	27	0.2	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	304	12.0
			20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	306	12.1
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	285	11.2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	75	0.4	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	172	6.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	67	0.4	35.0 percent or more .....	832	32.8
No telephone service .....	96	0.6	Not computed .....	320	12.6

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.