



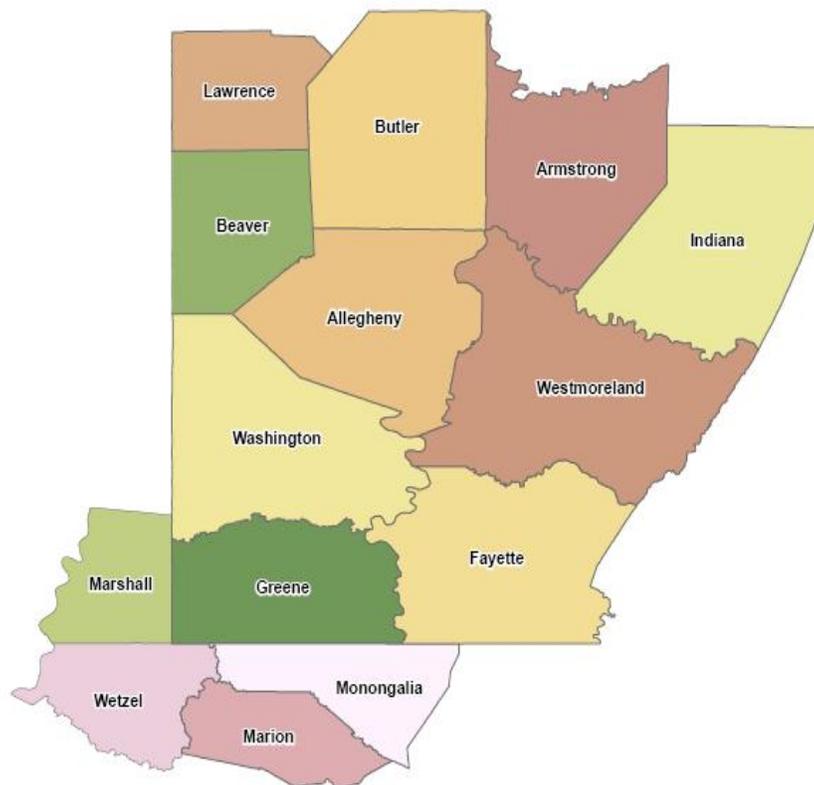
A. Background

Meeting the service and facility needs of county residents, business, and industry sectors necessitates that elected officials understand the socio-economic structure of Greene County. Data used in this section were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000 Census), the Pennsylvania Department of Education, and the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. In addition, the population projections contained in this section are taken from the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC) Cycle VIII Long Range Forecast (adopted on June 28, 2007).

Planning Region

Figure 2-1: Planning Region depicts the counties that are included in the Planning Region used throughout the Greene County Comprehensive Plan.

Figure 2-1: Planning Region



Greene County is a member of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (SPC), the metropolitan planning organization for the Pittsburgh Region consisting of ten counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington and Westmoreland; and the City of Pittsburgh. SPC is responsible for developing the Long Range Forecast as well as the Transportation Improvements Program, and a host of other transportation, economic development, and planning activities. Knowing how the County compares to others in the SPC is useful, since it often competes with them for funding opportunities. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of West Virginia are also included in this demographic data analysis to provide state level comparisons.

The Planning Region was additionally defined by adjacent counties and commuting patterns. Using these criteria, the Planning Region includes SPC counties and also Marion, Marshall, Monongalia and Wetzel Counties in West Virginia. Changes in these counties have both a direct and indirect impact on Greene County's economy. Improvements in the Planning Region have a positive impact within the Commonwealth, nationally and internationally. County officials should work to strengthen communication and collaboration efforts to foster new partnerships and capitalize on new prospects within the Planning Region, as defined in this Comprehensive Plan.

Demographic Snapshot

Greene County is the third smallest county in terms of square miles in Southwestern Pennsylvania and has the lowest population at 40,672 residents in 2000 and an estimated 40,432 in 2006 according to the United States Census. As the most rural county, there are just 15,000 households located throughout the County, with most of the residents living in or around Waynesburg, the County seat, or in the northeastern portion of the County along the Monongahela River. The population is predominantly white with 25 percent of the residents under the age of 20 and 15 percent at least 65 years old. The population is projected to increase by almost 2,000 residents, to 42,469 in 2035 (SPC Cycle VIII, 2007).

Greene County has been experiencing an economic upswing. Coal mining continues to play a dominant role in the County's industry, although public administration is now the top employment sector. The County's unemployment rate has decreased annually since 2003 and is projected to experience an increase of more than 3,000 jobs by 2035 in the Services Industry (SPC Cycle VIII, 2007). Typical examples include warehousing; information; finance and insurance; real estate; professional, scientific, and technical services; management; administrative and support services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and public administration. The median household income has increased annually since 2001 and was estimated at \$32,551 in 2004 (US Dept of Labor & Industry). Chapter 2: Demographics analyzes the population trends and projections and statistics related to employment, income levels, housing stock, and other factors to provide a realistic portrait of existing conditions in the County to better prepare planning for the future.



B. Data & Analysis

Population

Total Population: 1960-2000

Greene County, with a 2000 Census population of 40,672, has the lowest county population in the SPC Region, as shown in Table 2-1. Greene County petitioned the state to be classified as a county of the sixth class, which includes those having a population between 45,000 and 95,000 or those having a population between 35,000 and 45,000 and pass an ordinance or resolution to become a county of the sixth class. As a result, Greene County has over 30,000 less people than its sixth class counterparts in the SPC Region, Armstrong and Indiana.

In terms of the Planning Region, Greene County had the third lowest population in 2000. The City of Morgantown, home to West Virginia University, is located in Monongalia County and directly connected to Waynesburg via I-79. Monongalia has the highest population out of the four West Virginia counties in the Planning Region and in 2000, it was more than double that of Greene County. Marion County has the second highest population of the four West Virginia counties, more than 15,000 higher than Greene County. The City of Fairmont is located in Marion and accounts for over a third of the county population. Marshall County has just slightly lower population than Greene, while Wetzel is by far the smallest at just 17,693 residents in 2000.

The Census breaks group quarters into two categories: institutionalized and non-institutionalized populations. Institutionalized population includes people in correctional institutions, nursing homes, hospitals/wards, and juvenile institutions. Non-institutionalized population includes college dormitories, military quarters, group homes, religious group quarters, dormitories, maritime vessel crews, other non-household living situations and other non-institutionalized group quarters.

According to the Census, Greene County had 3,267 persons living in group quarters in 2000. Of those, 2,529 were institutionalized while 738 were non-institutionalized. The majority of the institutionalized persons were in correctional facilities (2,212), while the majority of the non-institutionalized were living in college dormitories (515). It is important to note that the opening of the State Correctional Institution (SCI) Greene near Waynesburg in 1993 had a significant impact on the County's 2000 population, composition, and changes between the 1990 and 2000 Census.

Greene County's population analysis could easily be misinterpreted due to the population in correctional institutions, which is 5.4 percent of the total or 2,212 persons. In comparison, Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties have just 0.4 percent of their population classified as institutionalized. Allegheny and Westmoreland were the only

other two counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania for the 2000 Census that had state correctional facilities. SCI Fayette did not open until 2003. Therefore, Greene County's population data has been adjusted (when available) to reflect the population figures without the correctional institution population, in order to provide a more accurate comparison to the surrounding counties and region.

Table 2-1 also shows each county's population in ten-year increments beginning in 1960 and ending in 2000. Unlike most of the comparison counties and the SPC Region itself, Greene County has shown little change in population over the last forty years, despite a loss in population between 1960 and 1970.

Table 2-1: Total Population: Planning Region, 1960-2000						
County Class	County Name	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
2	Allegheny	1,628,587	1,605,133	1,450,195	1,336,449	1,281,666
6	Armstrong	79,524	75,590	77,768	73,478	72,392
4	Beaver	206,948	208,418	204,441	186,093	181,412
4	Butler	114,639	127,941	147,912	152,013	174,083
5	Fayette	169,340	154,667	159,417	145,351	148,644
6*	Greene	39,424	36,090	40,476	39,550	40,672
6*	Greene (no CI)	39,424**	36,090**	40,476**	39,254	38,460
6	Indiana	75,366	79,451	92,281	89,994	89,605
5	Lawrence	112,965	107,374	107,150	96,246	94,643
4	Washington	217,271	210,876	217,074	204,584	202,897
3	Westmoreland	352,629	376,935	392,184	370,321	369,993
	<i>SPC Region</i>	<i>2,996,693</i>	<i>2,982,475</i>	<i>2,888,898</i>	<i>2,694,079</i>	<i>2,656,007</i>
	Pennsylvania	11,319,366	11,800,766	11,864,720	11,881,643	12,281,054
	Marion	63,717	61,356	65,789	57,249	56,598
	Marshall	38,041	37,598	41,608	37,356	35,519
	Monongalia	55,617	63,714	75,024	75,509	81,866
	Wetzel	19,347	20,314	21,874	19,258	17,693
	West Virginia	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,793,477	1,808,344
* by petition						
** no correctional institution population data available						
Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission						



Population Trends: 1960-2000

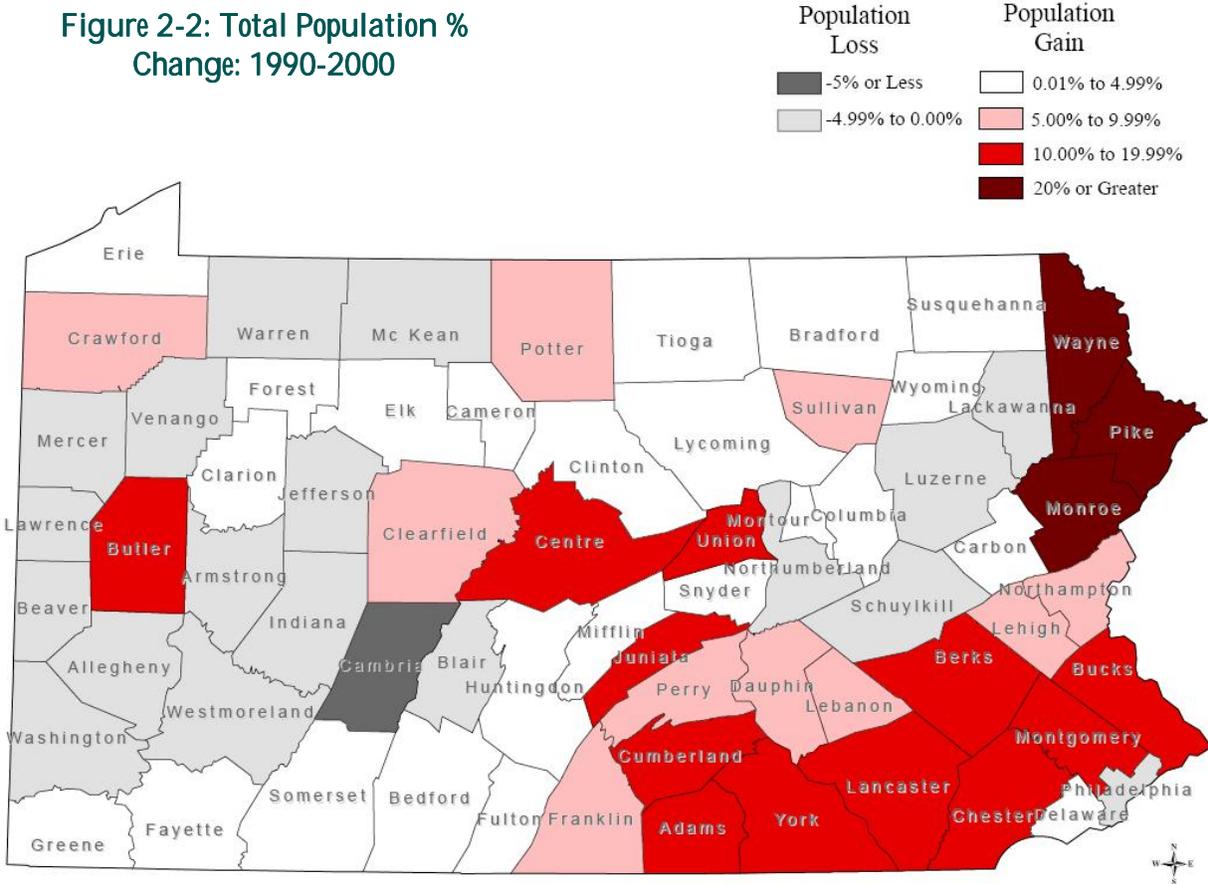
Table 2-2 displays the percent change in population from 1960 to 2000. Without accounting for population in correctional institutions, Greene County experienced a 3.2 percent increase in population over the last forty years, one of only four counties in the SPC Region to grow (the others being Butler, Indiana, and Westmoreland Counties).

Table 2-2: Planning Region Population Percent Change, 1960-

	1960-2000	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
Allegheny	-21.3	-1.4	-9.7	-7.8	-4.1
Armstrong	-9	-4.9	2.9	-5.5	-1.5
Beaver	-12.3	0.7	-1.9	-9	-2.5
Butler	51.9	11.6	15.6	2.8	14.5
Fayette	-12.2	-8.7	3.1	-8.8	2.3
Greene	3.2	-8.5	12.2	-2.3	2.8
Greene (no CI)	-2.4	-8.5	12.2	-3	-2
Indiana	18.9	5.4	16.1	-2.5	-0.4
Lawrence	-16.2	-4.9	-2.2	-10.2	-1.7
Washington	-6.6	-2.9	2.9	-5.8	-0.8
Westmoreland	4.9	6.9	4	-5.6	-0.1
SPC Region	-11.4	-0.5	-3.1	-6.7	-1.4
Pennsylvania	8.5	4.3	0.5	0.1	3.4
Marion	-3.7	7.2	-13	-1.1	-11.2
Marshall	-1.2	10.7	-10.2	-4.9	-6.6
Monongalia	14.6	17.8	0.6	8.4	47.2
Wetzel	5	7.7	-12	-8.1	-8.5
West Virginia	-6.2	11.00%	-8	0.8	-2.8

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

Figure 2-2 displays statewide county population change from 1990 to 2000.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

Though West Virginia is not included in Figure 2-2, it is important to note that Monongalia County is experiencing a heavy population growth, particularly between 1990 and 2000 (refer to Table 2-2: Planning Region Population Percent Change, 1960-2000 on page 2-5). Similar to Butler County, Monongalia's population increase may be a result of lower taxes in West Virginia and the presence of both Morgantown and West Virginia University.



Land Area

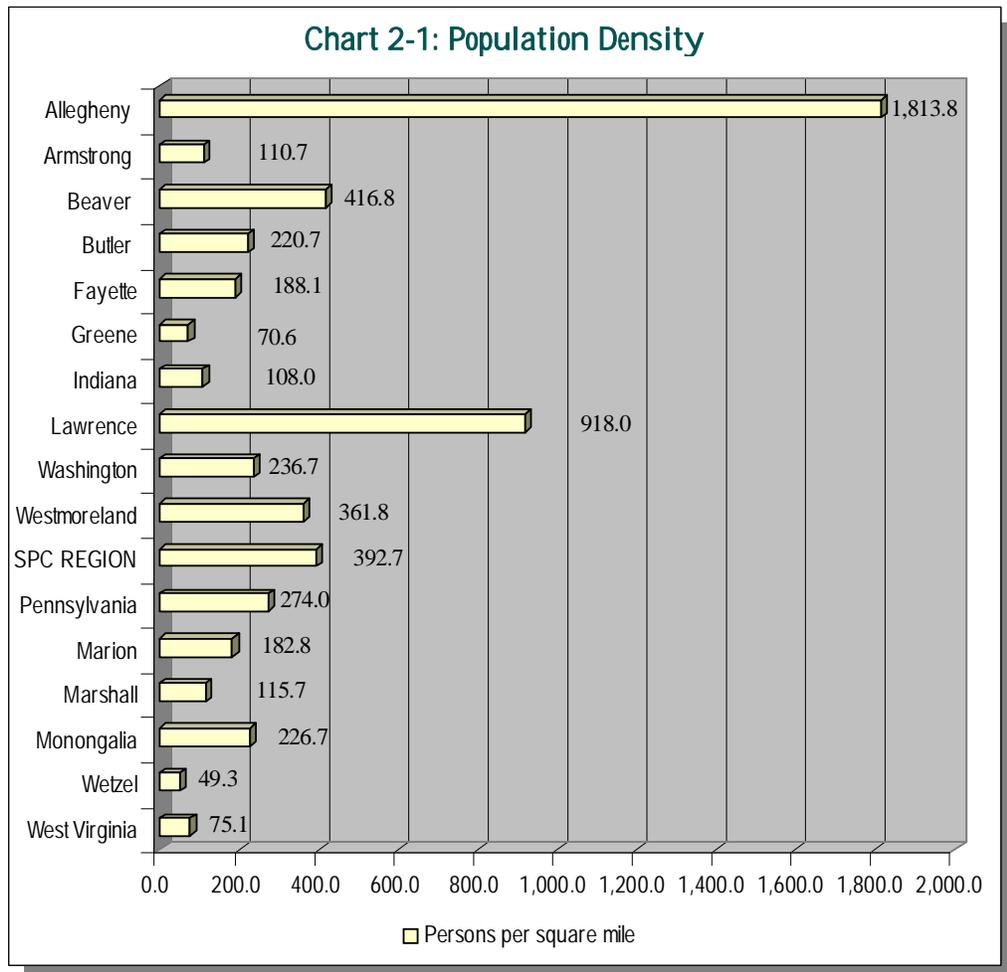
The size of each county in the Planning Region in terms of land area is listed in Table 2-3: Land Area. At 575.9 square miles, Greene County is the third smallest county in the SPC Region but is much larger than all four of the counties in West Virginia.

	Total Population	Land Area* (sq mi)
Allegheny	1,281,666	706.6
Armstrong	72,392	654
Beaver	181,412	435.3
Butler	174,083	788.6
Fayette	148,644	790.1
Greene	40,672	575.9
Indiana	89,605	829.5
Lawrence	94,643	103.1
Washington	202,897	857.1
Westmoreland	369,993	1022.6
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	44,819.60
Marion	56,598	309.7
Marshall	35,519	307
Monongalia	81,866	361.2
Wetzel	17,693	359.2
West Virginia	1,808,344	24,086.60

Source: US Census Bureau; * Land Area data was taken from 1990

Population Density

Population density is measured by dividing the total population of a land area by the total number of square miles for that area. Chart 2-1: Population Density displays the population densities for each of the counties in the Planning Region. Greene County is the third smallest county in the SPC Region in terms of land area and it has the lowest population density out of all the counties in the SPC region, with only 70.6 persons per square mile.





Urban vs. Rural Population

Urban is defined by the U.S. Census (2000) as “all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC)”. It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of “core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile”; and “surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile” Rural is defined by as “all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs” (OnLine: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2K.html).

Table 2-4: Urban & Rural Population, 2000 shows that Greene County is classified by the U.S. Census as having a population that is classified as 31 percent urban, which is the lowest in the entire Planning Region. Not only is the County the most rural, but 1.6 percent of its population lives on farms, which is second only to Marshall County, West Virginia.

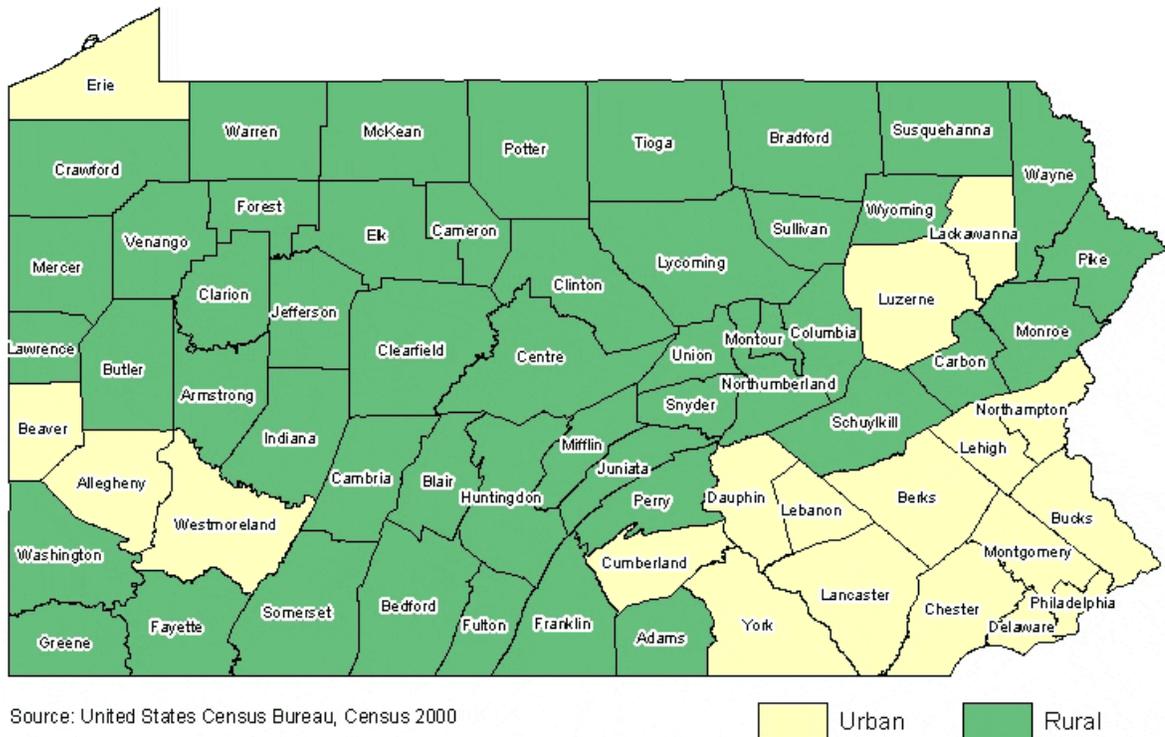
Table 2-4: Urban & Rural Population, 2000				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Farm*
Allegheny	1,281,666	97.3%	2.7%	0.0%
Armstrong	72,392	36.9%	63.1%	1.2%
Beaver	181,412	73.2%	26.8%	0.3%
Butler	174,083	53.3%	46.7%	0.9%
Fayette	148,644	53.2%	46.8%	0.8%
Greene	40,672	31.3%	68.7%	1.6%
Indiana	89,605	37.9%	62.1%	1.4%
Lawrence	94,643	58.9%	41.1%	1.2%
Washington	202,897	63.1%	36.9%	0.8%
Westmoreland	369,993	74.3%	25.7%	0.4%
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	77.0%	23.0%	0.7%
Marion	56,598	58.5%	41.5%	0.6%
Marshall	35,519	50.3%	49.7%	2.0%
Monongalia	81,866	68.3%	31.7%	0.6%
Wetzel	17,693	46.4%	53.6%	1.5%
West Virginia	1,808,344	46.1%	53.9%	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000; * "Farm" represents a percentage of the total population

In 2003, the Center for Rural Pennsylvania adopted a definition of rural and urban that, while it is based on population density, differs from that of the U.S. Census. According to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, a county or school district is rural when the number of persons per square mile within the county or school district is less than 274 (the population density of Pennsylvania). Counties and school districts that have 274 persons or more per square mile are considered urban.

The Center found that 48 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties are rural. In 2000, nearly 3.4 million residents, or 28 percent of the state's 12.3 million residents, lived in a rural county. The county classification includes every resident living in every municipality in the county - both rural and urban. At the county level, when the county is considered rural, then all of the residents in the county are considered rural. Figure 2-3: Pennsylvania's Rural Counties displays the counties in Pennsylvania as either urban or rural, according to the definition applied by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania. Using this definition, only Allegheny, Beaver and Westmoreland Counties are considered urban in the SPC Region.

Figure 2-3: Pennsylvania's Rural Counties

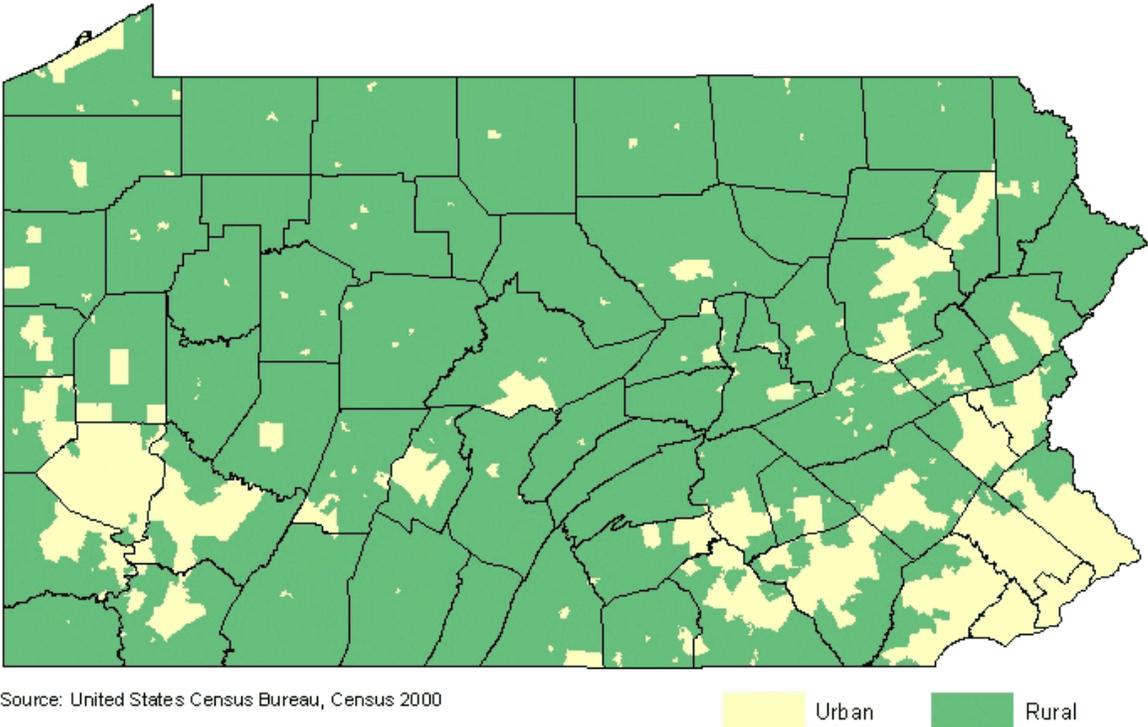




According to the Center's definition, a municipality is rural when the population density within the municipality is less than 274 persons per square mile or the municipality's total population is less than 2,500, unless more than 50 percent of the population lives in an urbanized area, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. All other municipalities are considered urban. The municipal definition only includes those residents who live in a rural municipality, regardless of whether the county is considered rural or urban. Using this definition, it is possible to have an urban municipality in a rural county and a rural municipality in an urban county. At the municipal level, 1,655 municipalities are rural, or 64 percent of the state's 2,576 municipalities. In 2000, more than 2.8 million people lived in a rural municipality, or 24 percent of the state's 12.3 million residents ([On Line http://www.ruralpa.org/rural_urban.html](http://www.ruralpa.org/rural_urban.html)).

Figure 2-4: Pennsylvania's Rural Municipalities displays the municipalities in Pennsylvania as either urban or rural, according to the definition applied by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania. Greene County has one municipality, Waynesburg Borough, that is considered urban.

Figure 2-4: Pennsylvania's Rural Municipalities



Age Cohorts

As reported by the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy (2003), nationwide, between 1990 and 2000, Pennsylvania had the ninth-largest percentage loss of persons between 25-34 years of age. As shown in Table 2-5: Age Cohorts, Greene County experienced a decrease in the following age cohorts: 0-5; 5-19; 30-39; 60-79. In fact, Greene County actually experienced a slight increase in persons between the ages of 20-29 and a larger increase in persons 40-59.

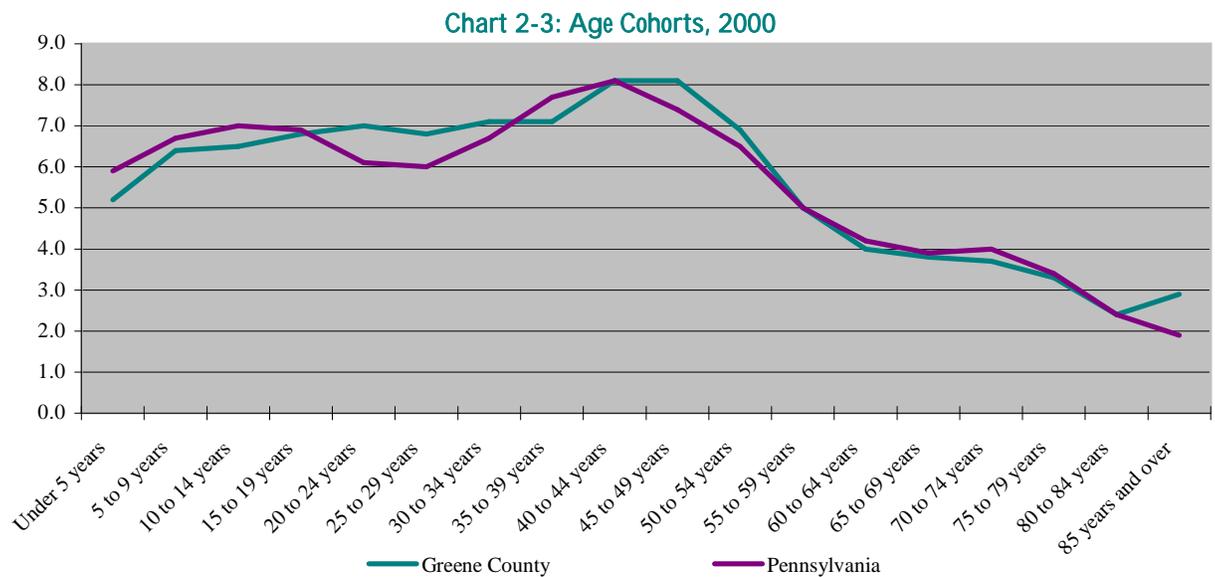
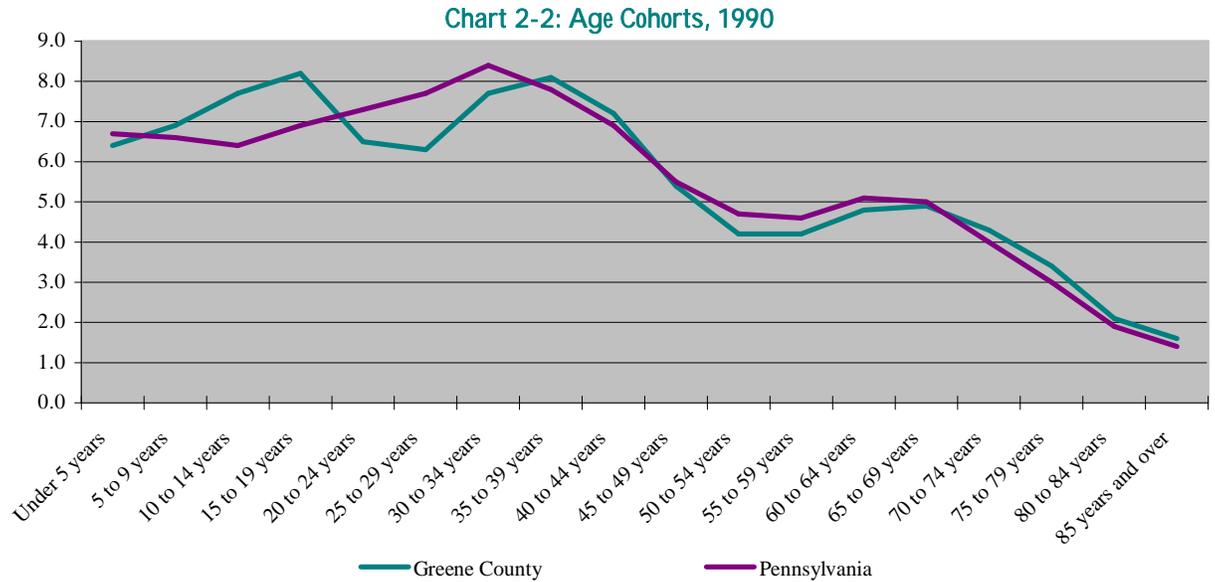
Table 2-5: Age Cohorts, % of Total Population (1990 & 2000)				
	Greene County	Pennsylvania	Greene County	Pennsylvania
	1990		2000	
Total Population	39,550	11,881,643	40,672	12,281,054
Under 5 years	6.4	6.7	5.2	5.9
5 to 9 years	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.7
10 to 14 years	7.7	6.4	6.5	7
15 to 19 years	8.2	6.9	6.8	6.9
20 to 24 years	6.5	7.3	7	6.1
25 to 29 years	6.3	7.7	6.8	6
30 to 34 years	7.7	8.4	7.1	6.7
35 to 39 years	8.1	7.8	7.1	7.7
40 to 44 years	7.2	6.9	8.1	8.1
45 to 49 years	5.4	5.5	8.1	7.4
50 to 54 years	4.2	4.7	6.9	6.5
55 to 59 years	4.2	4.6	5	5
60 to 64 years	4.8	5.1	4	4.2
65 to 69 years	4.9	5	3.8	3.9
70 to 74 years	4.3	4	3.7	4
75 to 79 years	3.4	3	3.3	3.4
80 to 84 years	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4
85 years and over	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.9

Source: US Census



Chapter 2: Demographics

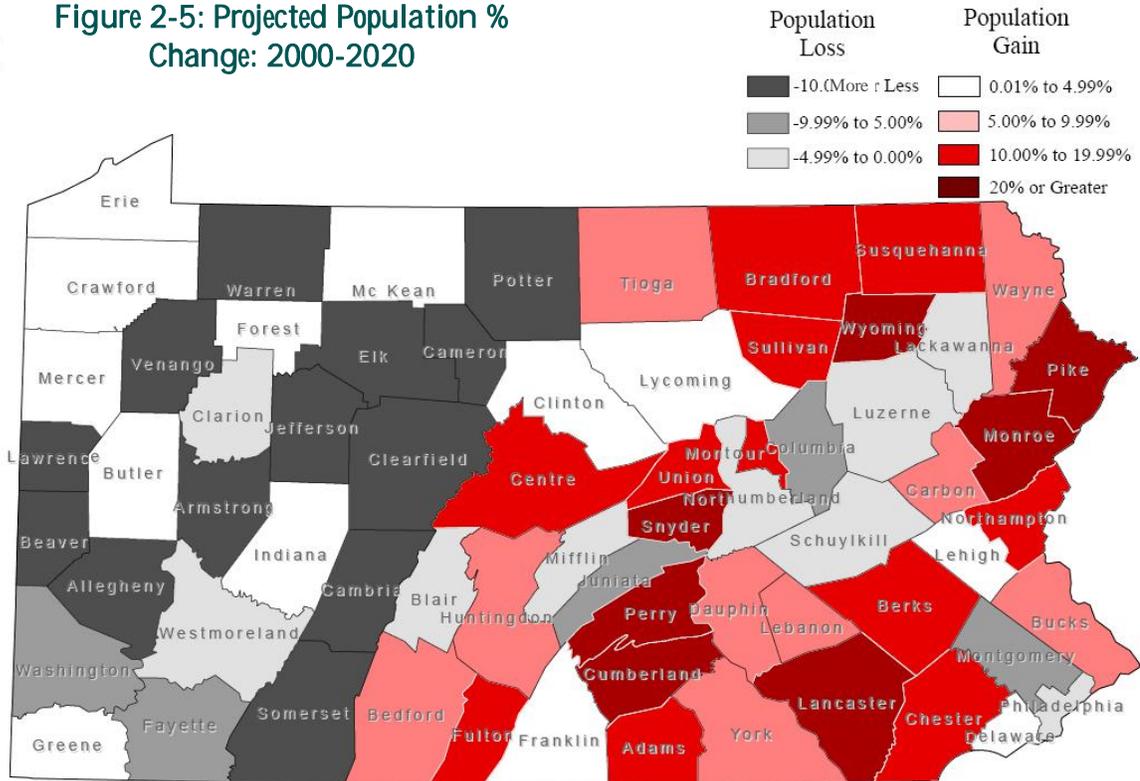
Chart 2-2: Age Cohorts, 1990 and Chart 2-3: Age Cohorts, 2000 present a comparison of age cohorts for Greene County and Pennsylvania.



Population Projections

Identifying the potential for future population fluctuations is important for projecting where to dedicate funds to accommodate expected growth. Figure 2-5 visually represents population projections provided by the U.S. Census for the period of 2000 to 2020. As can be seen by this representation, Greene County is expected to experience a slight population gain of between 0.01 and 4.99 percent.

Figure 2-5: Projected Population % Change: 2000-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census





According to the U.S. Census population projections, Butler, Indiana, and Greene Counties are expected to experience slight population increases, while all other counties that comprise SPC are expected to lose population by 2020. Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, and Lawrence are expected to have losses greater than ten percent.

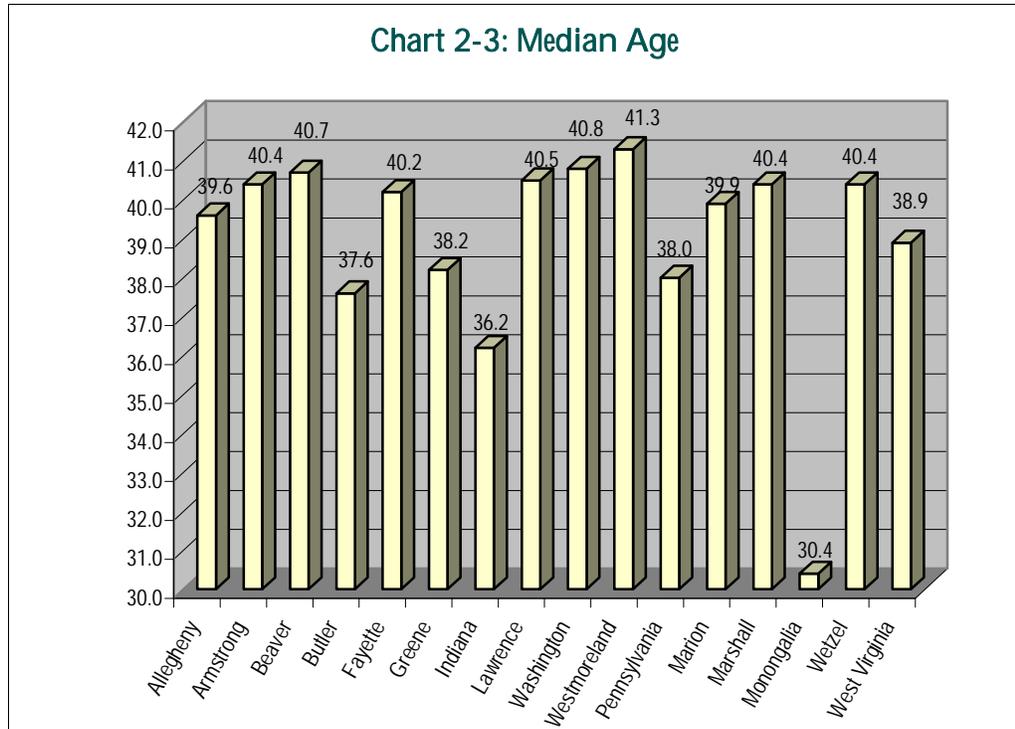
SPC released their Cycle VIII Forecast in 2007, which contains population projections for the counties that comprise SPC, as shown in Table 2-6: SPC Population Projections, 2035. According to SPC's projections, all counties within the SPC Region are expected to experience an increase in population by 2035. Greene is projected to grow in population by seven percent (7%); while the lowest in the region, is an improvement compared to recent population trends. Of the ten counties, Butler is expected to continue experiencing the highest rate of population increase, though Beaver, Fayette, Lawrence, and Washington are all expected to see population increases of more than 20 percent. Overall, Southwestern Pennsylvania's population is expected to grow by approximately 18 percent over the next 25 years. However, it is expected to grow very little over the next 15 years.

Table 2-6: SPC Population Projections, 2035			
	2005	2035	% Change
Allegheny	1,235,817	1,421,883	15.1%
Armstrong	70,779	78,305	10.6%
Beaver	177,514	216,147	21.8%
Butler	186,923	247,517	32.4%
Fayette	148,418	183,676	23.8%
Greene	39,682	42,469	7.0%
Indiana	88,531	96,608	9.1%
Lawrence	92,824	111,775	20.4%
Washington	201,412	250,442	24.3%
Westmoreland	365,494	426,733	16.8%
Total for SPC Area	2607394	3,075,555	18.0%
Source: SPC Cycle VII Forecast (2007)			

Since there are differing reports on the future population projections for Greene County, the yearly trends should be closely monitored. It will be important to develop a monitoring system that can identify increases in certain age groups if the county wishes to plan for particular services and facilities.

Median Age

Chart 2-3 displays the median age of the population for the Planning Region. As shown, Greene County's median age is the third youngest in the SPC Region and fourth overall. Again, it must be noted that the median age does not account for the institutionalized population. Greene County's median age is similar to that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.





Population by Race

As shown in Table 2-7, the racial composition of the Planning Region is primarily homogenous, with the majority of the counties – eleven out of fourteen - having over 95 percent white population. Only Allegheny County reflects Pennsylvania in regard to percent of population by race. The remaining counties, both in Pennsylvania and West Virginia are over 90 percent white.

Table 2-7: % of Population by Race				
	White	African American	Asian	All Other Races
Allegheny County	84.3	12.4	1.7	1.5
Armstrong County	98.3	0.8	0.1	0.7
Beaver County	92.5	6.0	0.3	1.2
Butler County	97.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Fayette County	95.3	3.5	0.2	0.9
Greene County	95.1	3.9	0.2	0.8
Greene County (no CI)	98.3	0.6	0.2	0.9
Indiana County	96.9	1.6	0.7	0.9
Lawrence County	95.0	3.6	0.3	1.1
Washington County	95.3	3.3	0.4	1.1
Westmoreland County	96.6	2.0	0.5	0.8
Pennsylvania	85.4	10.0	1.8	2.8
Marion County	95.1	3.2	0.4	1.3
Marshall County	98.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
Monongalia County	92.2	3.4	2.5	1.9
Wetzel County	98.9	0.1	0.3	0.7
West Virginia	95.0	3.2	0.5	1.3

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Municipal Population Data

The 26 political subdivisions within Greene County include twenty (20) second class townships and six (6) boroughs. Understanding where the population lives within Greene County is important when determining the future location of such things as housing and water and sewer facilities. For instance, if the majority of the population is clustered in one section of the county, it would behoove the elected officials to ensure that local municipal services and infrastructure systems are equipped to handle service demands in that area.

At the onset of the county comprehensive planning process, the County was divided into five planning districts following school district boundaries. Public input results were tabulated by district and compared to each other, in order to determine what the unique interests and issues were facing each district. Therefore, while the municipal population data is mapped and discussed in terms of municipality, it is also discussed in terms of district. Table 2-8: Greene County School Districts lists the municipalities under each school district.

Table 2-8: Greene County School Districts		
School District	Municipality	District % of County Population
Carmichaels School District	<i>Carmichaels Borough and Cumberland Township</i>	17.51%
Central Greene School District	<i>Franklin, Perry, Washington, Wayne and Whiteley Townships and Waynesburg Borough</i>	41.01%
Jefferson Morgan School District	<i>Jefferson Borough, Jefferson Township, Morgan Township, Clarksville Borough, and Rices Landing Borough</i>	15.10%
Southeastern Greene School District	<i>Dunkard, Greene and Monongahela Townships and Greensboro Borough</i>	11.83%
West Greene School District	<i>Aleppo, Center, Freeport, Gilmore, Gray, Jackson, Morris, Richhill and Springhill Townships</i>	14.55%
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000		



Almost half of the population in Greene County can be found in the central portion of the county that comprises Central Greene School District. Combined with the northeastern portion (containing both the Carmichaels and Jefferson Morgan school districts), these 13 municipalities account for approximately three-quarters of the total County population. The remaining quarter population lives in the western half of the county and the southeastern corner.

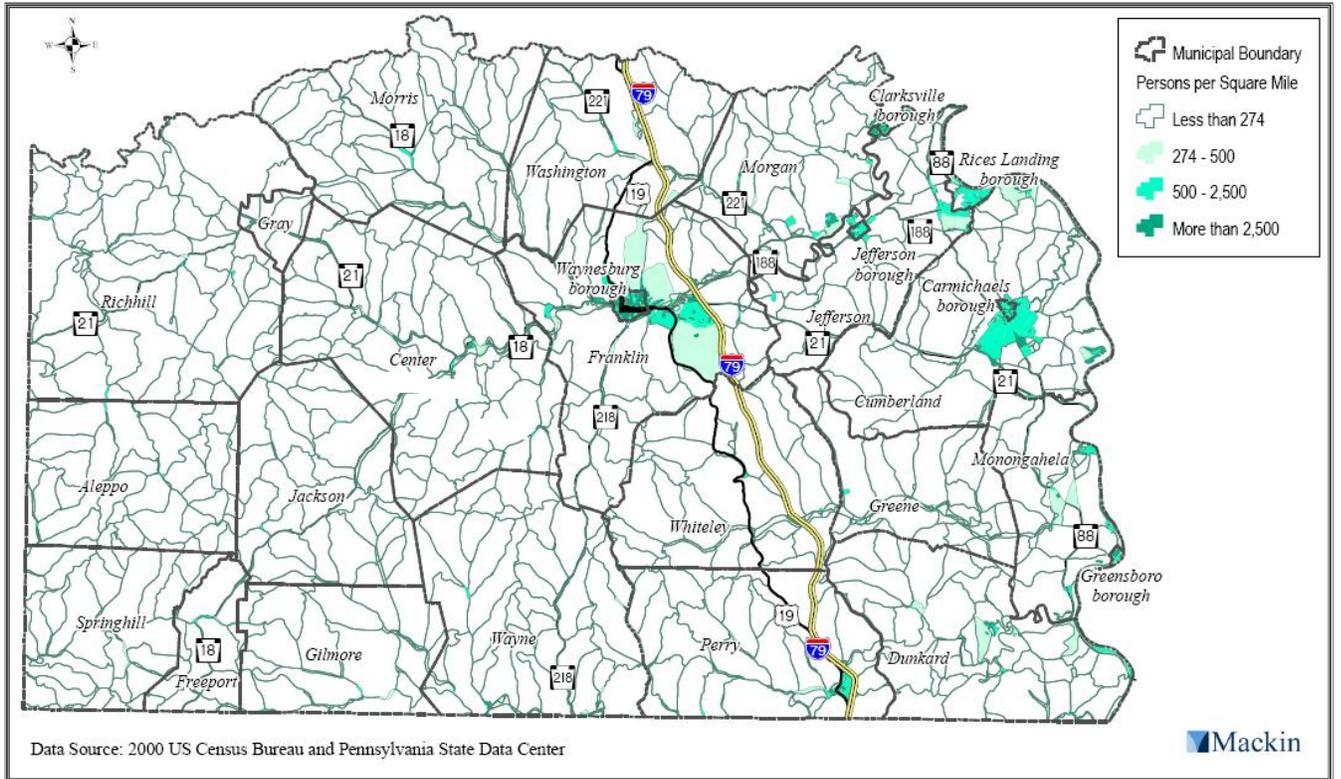
The only municipalities in Greene County that have a population density of at least 200 people per square mile are the six boroughs. According to the U.S. Census, an area must meet the census block density condition of at least 500 people per square mile to be considered an urban area. The urban areas in Greene County include Waynesburg Borough, Carmichaels Borough and portions of Franklin Township and Cumberland Township that are contiguous to the boroughs. Using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, a municipality is rural when the population density is less than 274 persons per square mile (the population density of Pennsylvania) or the municipality's total population is less than 2,500, unless more than 50 percent of the population lives in an urbanized area, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Only Waynesburg Borough is considered urban by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To provide a more accurate depiction of where the population clusters are located within the County, population density is displayed by to Census block group in Figure 2-6: Population Density, 2000. A Census block is defined as "the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100-percent data...blocks -- especially in rural areas - may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets."

In addition to the six boroughs, other areas with as dense population can be found in the communities located along the Monongahela River; around the three I-79 interchanges in Greene County and along the following major transportation routes:

- PA 21 from Gray Township into Fayette County
- PA 18 from Morris Township through Center Township
- PA 188 between Waynesburg and Rices Landing
- PA 221 in Washington and Morgan Townships
- PA 88 from Jefferson south through Monongahela
- US 19 corridor

Figure 2-6: Population Density (by Census block), 2000

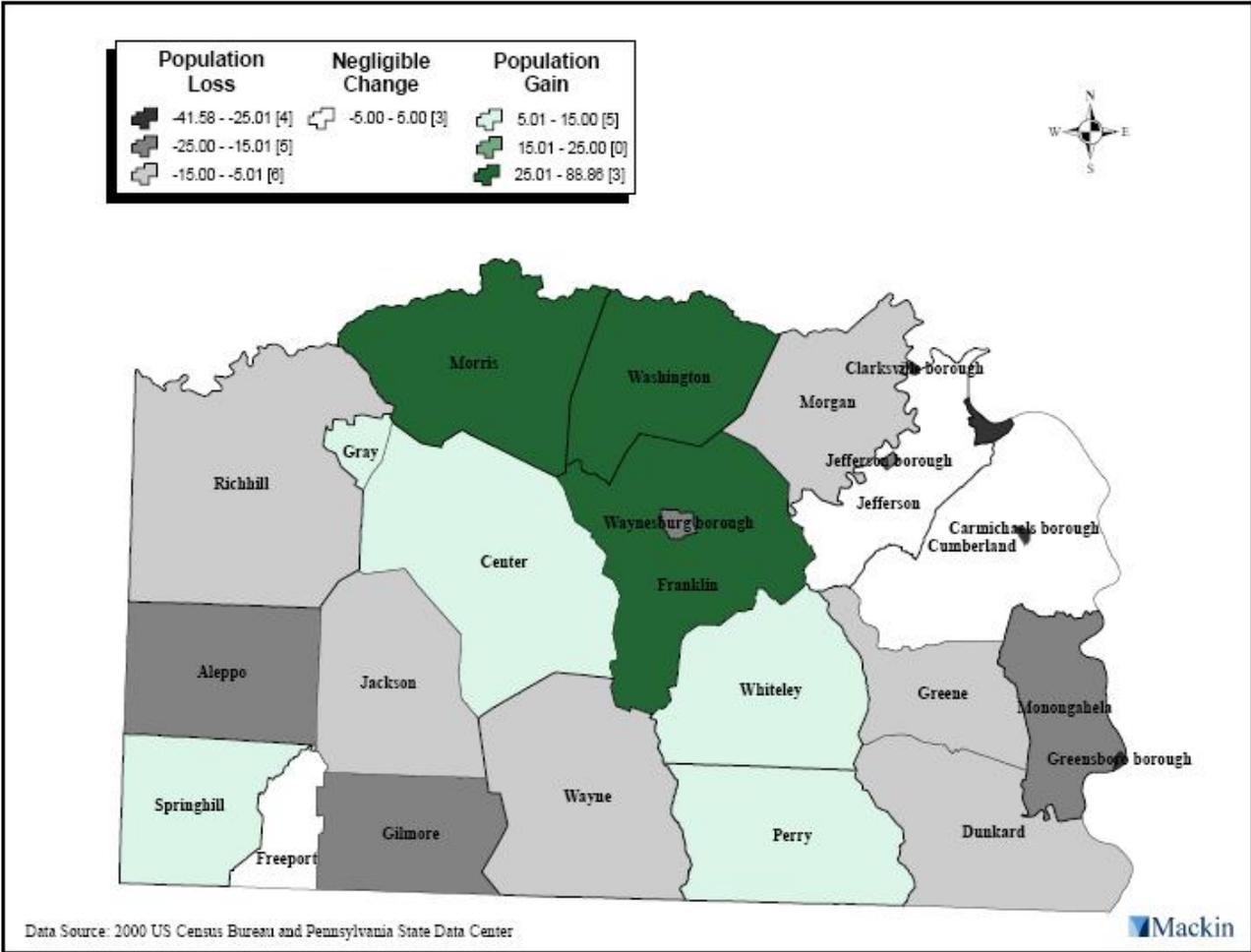




The municipalities of Greene County have experienced varying degrees of population fluctuation as shown in Figure 2-7: Municipal Population Change, 1960-2000. Predominantly, the municipalities that have experienced population growth between 1960 and 2000 are found along the I-79 corridor while the municipalities that have lost population over the same time period can be found along or near the river and in the western portion of the county. Again, it should be noted that due to the presence of SCI Greene in Franklin Township, the population change between 1990 and 2000 has been affected greatly by the prison population and was not accounted for in Figure 2-5.

Central Greene School District encompassed the majority of the population growth, with some growth occurring in West Greene. For the most part, the other three school districts experienced population losses since 1960.

Figure 2-7: Municipal Population Change, 1960-2000



Population projections were calculated by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission in their Cycle VIII Long Range Forecast, adopted in June of 2007. The Forecast include population and employment projections for 2010, 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035, using 2005 populations estimates from the U.S. Census as their baseline. Table 2-9: Population Projections displays the projected population for each municipality and Greene County for the years 2010, 2020, and 2035 as well as the expected percentage change.

Table 2-9: Population Projections (SPC Cycle VIII Forecast) by Municipality, 2010-2035

Municipality	% Change	2010*	% Change	2025*	% Change	2035*	% Change
	'05-'10		'10-'25		'25-'35		'05-'35
Aleppo Township	-5.6%	521	-7.7%	481	-0.6%	478	-13.4%
Carmichaels Borough	0.4%	560	7.3%	601	8.5%	652	16.8%
Center Township	-1.5%	1,323	6.7%	1,411	9.5%	1,545	15.0%
Clarksville Borough	-1.8%	218	3.7%	226	7.1%	242	9.0%
Cumberland Township	-2.1%	6,225	2.0%	6,348	5.5%	6,700	5.4%
Dunkard Township	-0.1%	2,319	9.2%	2,533	10.5%	2,798	20.5%
Franklin Township	-0.9%	7,075	1.8%	7,202	3.3%	7,440	4.2%
Freeport Township	-0.7%	294	8.2%	318	12.3%	357	20.6%
Gilmore Township	-7.7%	240	-9.6%	217	-1.8%	213	-18.1%
Gray Township	6.3%	272	23.5%	336	17.9%	396	54.7%
Greene Township	-5.7%	384	-7.3%	356	-1.1%	352	-13.5%
Greensboro Borough	-2.5%	273	6.2%	290	10.0%	319	13.9%
Jackson Township	-2.4%	485	0.6%	488	4.7%	511	2.8%
Jefferson Borough	0.6%	325	-2.8%	316	-0.9%	313	-3.1%
Jefferson Township	-1.9%	2,422	0.5%	2,433	3.5%	2,518	2.0%
Monongahela Township	-3.4%	1,568	0.5%	1,576	6.7%	1,682	3.6%
Morgan Township	-1.2%	2,985	1.7%	3,036	3.6%	3,146	4.1%
Morris Township	0.2%	1,047	-3.0%	1,016	16.1%	1,180	12.9%
Perry Township	-1.5%	1,658	2.9%	1,706	5.7%	1,803	7.1%
Rices Landing Borough	-2.1%	418	2.9%	430	9.1%	469	9.8%
Richhill Township	-2.4%	997	3.5%	1,032	8.8%	1,123	9.9%
Springhill Township	-1.3%	453	8.8%	493	11.6%	550	19.8%
Washington Township	-0.1%	1,112	3.3%	1,149	4.4%	1,199	7.7%
Wayne Township	-1.4%	1,166	6.8%	1,245	9.6%	1,365	15.4%
Waynesburg Borough	-1.5%	4,015	2.6%	4,118	5.4%	4,342	6.5%
Whiteley Township	-1.2%	736	1.4%	746	4.0%	776	4.2%
Greene County	-1.5%	39,091	2.8%	40,193	5.7%	42,469	7.0%

* Source: SPC Cycle VIII Forecast (2007)

Table 2-10: Population Projections for School Districts lists the projected enrollments for each of the five school districts in the County through school year 2016-2017. Carmichaels Area, Central Greene, and Southeastern Greene are all projecting increased enrollment by 2017, while Jefferson-Morgan and West Greene are expected to see decreased enrollment.

Table 2-10: Greene County School District Enrollment Projections					
	Carmichaels Area	Central Greene	Jefferson-Morgan	Southeastern Greene	West Greene
2007-2008	1,162	2,164	836	699	842
2008-2009	1,161	2,156	829	692	778
2009-2010	1,159	2,174	831	698	738
2010-2011	1,166	2,164	800	709	703
2011-2012	1,165	2,175	779	723	655
2012-2013	1,173	2,199	774	738	610
2013-2014	1,171	2,230	753	756	576
2014-2015	1,194	2,267	736	772	549
2015-2016	1,221	2,325	721	795	524
2016-2017	1,216	2,375	695	818	501

Source: PA Dept of Education (2005 & 2007)



Households

While housing is discussed in detail under Section 8 of the Comprehensive Plan, the following information is provided to present a snapshot of types of households within Greene County. The U.S. Census uses the following definitions:

- Household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit including unrelated persons and a person living alone.
- Householder indicates the person who owns or rents the housing unit. The number of family householders is equal to the number of families.
- Size of household includes all the people occupying a housing unit.
- Size of family includes the family householder and all other people in the living quarters that are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.
- Size of unrelated subfamily includes the reference person and all other members related to the reference person.

Table 2-11: Households displays the breakdown of family and non-family households, as well as the average household size for the Greene County Region.

Table 2-11: Households, 2000				
Municipality	Total households	Family households (families)	Non-family households	Average household size
Allegheny County	537,150	61.9	38.1	2.3
Armstrong County	29,005	70.8	29.2	2.5
Beaver County	72,576	69.6	30.4	2.4
Butler County	65,862	71.1	28.9	2.6
Fayette County	59,969	68.7	31.3	2.4
Greene County	15,060	70.3	29.7	2.5
Indiana County	34,123	66	34	2.5
Lawrence County	37,091	69.8	30.2	2.5
Washington County	81,130	69.1	30.9	2.4
Westmoreland County	149,813	69.8	30.2	2.4
Pennsylvania	4,777,003	67.2	32.8	2.5
Marion County	23,652	65.6	34.4	2.3
Marshall County	14,207	71.1	28.9	2.4
Monongalia County	33,446	55.3	44.7	2.3
Wetzel County	7,164	70.9	29.1	2.5
West Virginia	736,481	68.4	31.6	2.4

Source: US Census, 2000

With a total of 15,060 households, Greene County has by far the lowest number of households in the SPC Region, though both Marshall and Wetzel in West Virginia have fewer. The percentage of family households in Greene County (70.3) is similar to most of the other counties in the Planning Region. Monongalia County has the smallest percentage of family households (55.3) in the entire Planning Region, most likely attributed to the presence of West Virginia University. Average household size is standard across the board, only ranging between 2.3 to 2.6.

Table 2-12: Households by Type is an extension of Table 2-11, and provides the percentages of households that are headed by a female with no husband present; householder living alone; and householder who is at least 65 years old and living alone. In terms of households that are headed by females with no husband present, Greene County falls in the middle, with Butler County having the lowest at 8.1 percent and Allegheny and Fayette having the highest at 12.4 percent. Greene County has one of the lowest percentages of householders who live alone at 25.7 percent.

When looking at senior citizens who are living alone, at 12.7 percent, Greene again falls in the middle of the pack. Monongalia County has the lowest (8.4) while Fayette County has the highest (14.5).

Table 2-12: Households by Type, 2000			
Municipality	Female householder, no husband present	Householder living alone	Householder 65 yrs + living alone
Allegheny County	12.4	32.7	13.2
Armstrong County	9.0	25.9	13.7
Beaver County	11.4	26.9	13.1
Butler County	8.1	24.2	10.4
Fayette County	12.4	28.0	14.5
Greene County	10.9	25.7	12.7
Indiana County	8.2	26.5	11.8
Lawrence County	11.5	27.0	14.4
Washington County	10.3	27.0	13.2
Westmoreland County	9.6	26.9	13.3
Pennsylvania	11.6	27.7	11.6
Marion County	10.7	28.9	13.9
Marshall County	10.8	25.6	12.9
Monongalia County	8.3	31.3	8.4
Wetzel County	9.3	25.7	12.8
West Virginia	10.7	27.1	11.9

Source: US Census, 2000



Education

The level of education attained by the population is often a good indicator of how well that community can meet the demands of employers who desire skilled labor or an educated workforce. Table 2-13: Educational Attainment reflects the level of education that the population ages 25 years and older has attained. As shown, Greene County has one of the highest percentages of residents that have a high school diploma.

Table 2-13: Educational Attainment (25yrs and older), % Population, 2000

Municipality	High School Grad	Some College,	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate / Professional
		No Degree			
Allegheny County	33.9	17	7.1	17.3	11
Armstrong County	51.1	12.7	5.7	7.1	3.3
Beaver County	42.4	17.3	8.1	11.1	4.7
Butler County	39	17	7.3	16.1	7.4
Fayette County	47.9	11.9	4.8	7.2	4.3
Greene County	47.6	12	3.9	8	4.3
Indiana County	46.4	13.2	4.5	9.3	7.7
Lawrence County	45.7	15	5.8	9.9	5.2
Washington County	42.6	14.6	6.6	12.8	6
Westmoreland County	41.2	16.9	7.3	13.6	6.6
Pennsylvania	38.1	15.5	5.9	14	8.4
Marion County	39.6	18.6	5.3	10.1	5.9
Marshall County	46.6	17.1	5.4	6.8	3.9
Monongalia County	30.5	16.9	3.7	15.1	17.4
Wetzel County	47.5	15	4.6	6.1	4.3
West Virginia	39.4	16.6	4.3	8.9	5.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Income

The education attainment level of the resident population relates directly to income earning potential. Typically, a well-educated population is better equipped to meet employer demands, adapt to changing workforce demands, and earn more than their less educated peers. Table 2-14: Median Income reveals the median income levels per household, family, and individual. Greene County ranks 10th in terms of household income; 11th in terms family income, and last in individual income, out of the 14 counties in the Planning Region.

	Household	Family	Individual
Allegheny County	\$38,329	\$49,815	\$22,491
Armstrong County	\$31,557	\$38,271	\$15,709
Beaver County	\$36,995	\$45,495	\$18,402
Butler County	\$42,308	\$51,215	\$20,794
Fayette County	\$27,451	\$34,881	\$15,274
Greene County	\$30,352	\$37,435	\$14,959
Indiana County	\$30,233	\$38,386	\$15,312
Lawrence County	\$33,152	\$41,463	\$16,835
Washington County	\$37,607	\$47,287	\$19,935
Westmoreland County	\$37,106	\$45,996	\$19,674
Pennsylvania	\$40,106	\$49,184	\$20,880
Marion County	\$28,626	\$37,182	\$16,246
Marshall County	\$30,989	\$39,053	\$16,472
Monongalia County	\$28,625	\$43,628	\$17,106
Wetzel County	\$30,935	\$36,793	\$16,818
West Virginia	\$29,696	\$36,484	\$16,477

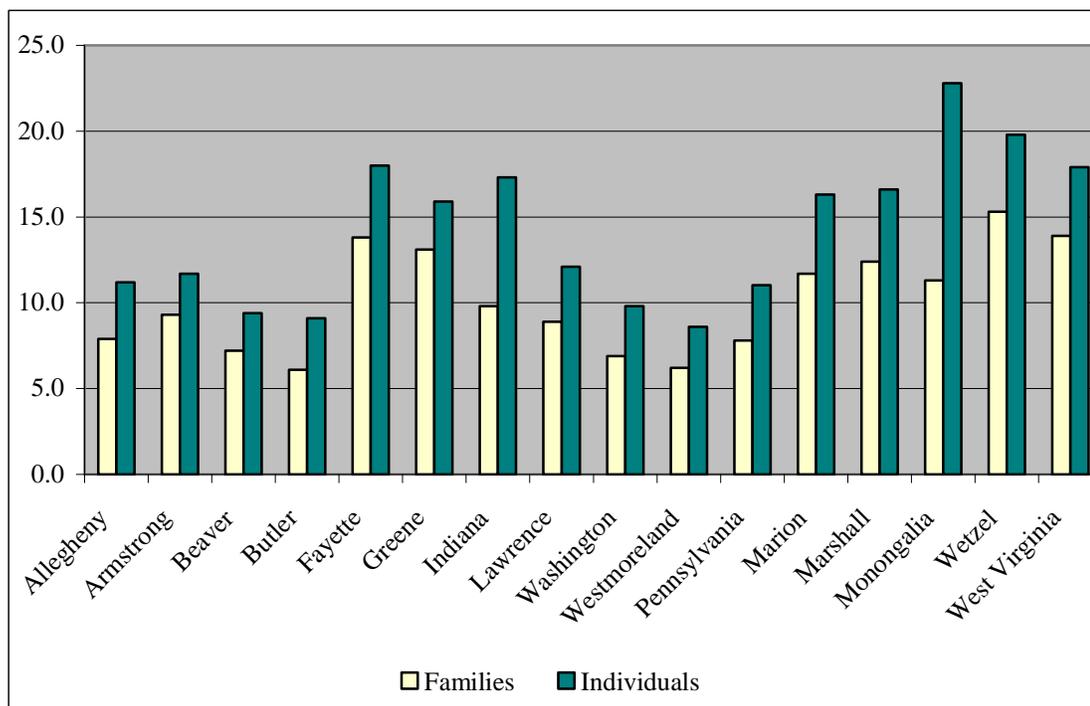
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



As might be expected by the median income information displayed in Table 2-11, Greene County has a higher rate of persons who live below the poverty level as compared to most of the study area and the state as shown in Chart 2-4: Families and Individuals living at or below poverty level. The poverty level is based upon the US Department of Agriculture's determination that one third of income is spent on food and the basis for the food cost is from a Department of Agricultural economy food plan. For the 2000 Census, the poverty level was determined at \$8,350/annually for persons who were 18 and over, and resided in the contiguous United States. The poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$17,603.

As revealed in Chart 2-4, Greene County ranks much higher the Pennsylvania average (7.8%) in families who live below the poverty level. At 13.1 percent, Greene County has the second highest percentage of families living in poverty in the SPC Region and third overall. Regarding individuals living at or below poverty level, Greene County (15.9%) is third highest in the SPC Region but is less than that of all the counties in West Virginia.

Chart 2-4: Families and Individuals living at or below poverty level, 2000



Labor Force

Labor force statistics are provided in Table 2-15: Employment Status for the Greene County Region. The low median income levels and higher rates of residents living in poverty can be explained by examining the labor force in Greene County. The County has the lowest percentage of its population in the labor force within the SPC Region and is second lowest in the Planning Region. At just 51 percent, only half of the residents who live in Greene County are in the labor force. Of those that are in the labor force, 4.7 percent of Greene County residents are unemployed, which is the highest in the SPC Region and second only to Wetzel County, West Virginia overall.

Table 2-15: Employment Status, Population 16 years and over, 2000

	Allegheny	Armstrong	Beaver	Butler	Fayette	Greene	Indiana	Lawrence	Washington	Westmoreland	Pennsylvania	Marion	Marshall	Monongalia	Wetzel	West Virginia
% in labor force	61.1	55.8	60.1	63.6	54.2	51	56.1	58.1	58.9	59.4	61.9	55.8	55.2	59	49.8	54.5
% in Civilian labor force	61.1	55.7	60.1	63.5	54.1	50.9	56.1	58	58.8	59.3	61.8	55.8	55.2	58.9	49.8	54.3
% Employed	57.3	52.3	56.9	60.7	49.7	46.2	51.5	54.5	55.7	56.3	58.3	51.3	51	54.6	44.8	50.4
% Unemployed	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	5	4
% Armed Forces	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
% Not in labor force	38.9	44.2	39.9	36.4	45.8	49	43.9	41.9	41.1	40.6	38.1	44.2	44.8	41	50.2	45.5

Source: U.S. Census