

The following table include other marital status trends in Pennsylvania counties:

Table 1. Highest increases (in percentage points) among counties with consistent increases in marital status category (Note: there were no counties with consistent increases among those “Now Married”)

| Rank | Never Married | | Separated | | Divorced | | Widowed | |
|------|---------------|-------|------------|------|----------|------|---------|------|
| 1 | Forest | +15.0 | Sullivan | +1.0 | Sullivan | +5.3 | Juniata | +1.3 |
| 2 | Montour | +7.8 | Tioga | +0.7 | Cameron | +4.9 | Potter | +1.2 |
| 3 | Monroe | +5.5 | McKean | +0.5 | Juniata | +3.6 | Bedford | +1.0 |
| 4 | Wayne | +5.3 | Blair | +0.4 | Lawrence | +2.6 | Mercer | +0.9 |
| 5 | Huntingdon | +5.0 | Cumberland | +0.3 | Mercer | +2.4 | Monroe | +0.8 |

Table 2. Highest decreases (in percentage points) among counties with consistent decreases in marital status category (Note: there were no counties with consistent increases among those “Never Married” or “Divorced”)

| Rank | Now Married | | Separated | | Widowed | |
|------|-------------|-------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| 1 | Forest | -12.9 | Forest | -2.5 | Philadelphia | -2.1 |
| 2 | Montour | -9.2 | Union | -1.4 | Luzerne | -1.8 |
| 3 | Juniata | -7.7 | Clinton | -0.7 | Washington | -1.7 |
| 4 | Monroe | -7.1 | Bradford | -0.6 | Schuylkill | -1.7 |
| 5 | Wayne | -6.9 | Philadelphia | -0.5 | McKean | -1.6 |

Table 3. Top and bottom five counties ranked by marital status according to the latest five-year estimates (2015-2019).

| Rank | Never Married | | Now Married | | Separated | | Divorced | | Widowed | |
|------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|------|------------|-------|------------|------|
| 1 | Philadelphia | 50.7% | Perry | 57.1% | Philadelphia | 3.3% | Cameron | 15.5% | Cameron | 9.5% |
| 2 | Centre | 46.6% | Bedford | 56.5% | Tioga | 2.7% | Sullivan | 13.7% | Sullivan | 9.2% |
| 3 | Forest | 45.3% | Fulton | 56.5% | Sullivan | 2.6% | Venango | 13.3% | Potter | 9.0% |
| 4 | Delaware | 36.9% | Butler | 56.1% | McKean | 2.6% | Forest | 12.7% | Mercer | 8.8% |
| 5 | Union | 36.8% | Armstrong | 55.9% | Erie | 2.5% | Clearfield | 11.9% | Fayette | 8.7% |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Venango | 24.5% | Columbia | 45.7% | Chester | 1.4% | Delaware | 8.5% | Lehigh | 6.1% |
| 64 | Perry | 24.2% | Erie | 45.3% | Clinton | 1.2% | Lancaster | 8.4% | Montgomery | 6.0% |
| 65 | Armstrong | 24.1% | Centre | 40.9% | Montour | 0.9% | Montgomery | 8.2% | Lancaster | 6.0% |
| 66 | Warren | 23.9% | Forest | 33.0% | Cameron | 0.8% | Chester | 8.2% | Chester | 5.1% |
| 67 | Bedford | 22.8% | Philadelphia | 30.6% | Centre | 0.8% | Centre | 7.3% | Centre | 4.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019, 2010-2014, 2005-2009).

The Pennsylvania State Data Center is the commonwealth’s official source for population and economic statistics. It is based at Penn State Harrisburg’s Institute of State and Regional Affairs. The Pennsylvania State Data Center is part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s National State Data Center Program.

Questions? Contact the Pennsylvania State Data Center at pasdc@psu.edu.