

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOGRAPHIC OUTLOOK

October 2026

Independent Fiscal Office

The Independent Fiscal Office submits demographic projections in accordance with Section 604-B (a)(2) of the Administrative Code of 1929. This report provides demographic projections based on data from the vintage 2020 and 2025 Population Estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Various other Census products, data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Congressional Budget Office were also used. Other data sources are noted in the relevant sections of this report.

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Introduction and Methodology

Section 604-B (a)(2) of the Administrative Code of 1929 specifies that the Independent Fiscal Office (IFO) shall “provide an assessment of the state’s current fiscal condition and a projection of what the fiscal condition will be during the next five years. The assessment shall take into account the state of the economy, demographics, revenues and expenditures.” This report fulfills the demographics requirement for the IFO’s release of the *Pennsylvania Fiscal Outlook: FY 2026-27 to 2031-32*, which will be published in November.

All population projections contained in this report were made by the IFO based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). Other data sources are noted in the footnotes.

The IFO demographics forecast uses a cohort-component model in which birth, death and migration rates are projected separately for males and females. The base population is July 2025 and the forecast is constructed using single-year age data from the U.S. Census Vintage 2025 Population Estimates.¹ From the base year, the IFO projects birth, death and net migration rates for Pennsylvania residents.²

When the U.S. Census releases new population estimates for the latest year, the bureau also updates population estimates for every year since the latest decennial Census (2020). Typically, these historical revisions are nominal. However, U.S. Census Vintage 2025 Population Estimates include a notable revision in the methodology used to create the base population compared to other vintages produced since 2020.³ This methodology change utilized full demographic characteristic detail and had substantial impacts on the base population data. The sub-sections that follow discuss the methodology for births, deaths and migration in greater detail.

Births

The forecast uses CDC final historical birth data through December 2024, as well as preliminary 2025 (full year) and 2026 (January to June) birth data. From fiscal year (FY) 2020-21 to FY 2025-26, the number of births to Pennsylvania residents declined by 4,049 (-3.1%) to an estimated 126,000 births. During that time, the population of females age 16 to 44, who account for over 99% of all births in the Commonwealth, increased by roughly 2.1%, while the birth rate for age 16 to 44 females declined from 5.5% to 5.2%.

To project future births, the forecast tracks historical birth rates across nine age groups for childbearing-age females. Over time, birth rates have declined for females under age 35 (currently comprising just over three-quarters of all newborns in Pennsylvania) and have increased for females above age 35. The forecast maintains these trends to 2030 and then levels out the rate of growth or decline depending on the age group beyond 2030. The number of births is then equal to the number of females in each age group multiplied by the relevant birth rate.

1 The U.S. Census population estimates for states only provide single-year age allocations to age 84. However, the U.S. estimates provide single-year allocations to age 99. Therefore, estimates of the Pennsylvania distribution of age 85+ residents were approximated using the U.S. distribution from age 85 to 100+.

2 Throughout this report, births, deaths and migration are projected on a fiscal year basis to match the U.S. Census Bureau’s convention that uses July 1st of each year for population estimates. For display purposes, data represent the year the fiscal year begins (i.e., estimated births for 2025 represent births for FY 2025-26).

3 See: U.S. Census [Methodology](#).

Deaths

The forecast uses CDC final historical death data through December 2024, as well as preliminary 2025 (full year) and 2026 (January to June) death data. Historical death rates by age group were used to forecast future death rates. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted death rates for FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22 and older age groups in FY 2022-23. Therefore, those fiscal years were excluded from the historical years used to project future death rates. To project future deaths, the model uses the forecasted number of males and females by single age and applies a projected death rate. The model does not make any adjustments to future death rates. Despite a constant death rate, the forecast shows a substantial increase in overall deaths, as the large Baby Boomer cohort (born between 1946 and 1964, comprising 21.9% of the 2026 Pennsylvania population) enters their 80s starting in 2026.

Migration

Estimates of historical migration are equal to the difference in population between two consecutive years, after all individuals have been aged by one year and births and deaths have been taken into account. As noted, the U.S. Census Bureau made methodological changes that impact migration for the Vintage 2025 Population Estimates. Geographic distribution was improved for the flow of humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees and asylum seekers) by utilizing immigration court records from the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR). The changes reduced historical population estimates for net international migration into Pennsylvania.

To project future migration, net migration is divided into domestic and international components which are forecast separately.⁴ Total net migration (domestic and international) is calculated by individual age using a four-year average migration rate. Using historical averages, total model net migration is distributed proportionally between males and females. The long-term net migration projections are based on recent migration rates.

⁴ See: CBO [The Demographic Outlook: 2026 to 2056](#).

Demographic Trends by Age Group

Table 1 (next page) displays population data and total growth rates for various age cohorts for three periods: historical (2020 to 2025); near term (2025 to 2030) and long term (2030 to 2035). Near-term birth, death and migration rates will continue a similar pattern as recent historical data (excluding the COVID-19 pandemic). Projected long-term birth, death or migration rates could change substantially due to economic conditions, federal immigration policies, domestic migration incentives and advances in health care.

Table 1 reveals the following trends for the three periods:

- Total population grew 0.5% from 2020 to 2025 and is projected to decline 0.1% in the near term and then 0.8% during the long term.
- The school-age cohort (age 0 to 19) declined 3.1% from 2020 to 2025 and is projected to decline 3.9% in the near term and then an additional 4.0% during the long term. This is primarily due to the historical and projected contraction in the number of births to Pennsylvania residents.
- The working-age cohort (age 20 to 64) declined 2.1% from 2020 to 2025 and is projected to contract by 1.5% in the near term and then by 0.4% during the long term. In 2026, this group includes mostly Generation X (born 1965 to 1980), Millennials (born 1981 to 1997) and a portion of Generation Z (born 1998 to 2015).
- The retiree cohort (age 65 to 79) increased 13.4% from 2020 to 2025 and is projected to expand 3.4% in the near term and then decline by 4.8% during the long term. In 2025, this group includes most of the Baby Boomer Generation (born 1946 to 1964). The decline from 2030 to 2035 is primarily due to the transition of the large Baby Boomer Generation to the advanced age cohort.
- The advanced age cohort (age 80+) increased 9.8% from 2020 to 2025 and is projected to expand 20.9% in the near term and then 18.0% during the long term. In 2025, this group primarily consists of the Silent Generation (born 1926 to 1945) and a small number from the Greatest Generation (born 1905 to 1925). By 2035, most of this group will be comprised of the Baby Boomer Generation.

The subsections that follow discuss demographic trends in the near and long term. The Appendix provides single-year demographic detail through 2035.

Table 1
Pennsylvania Demographic Trends and Projections

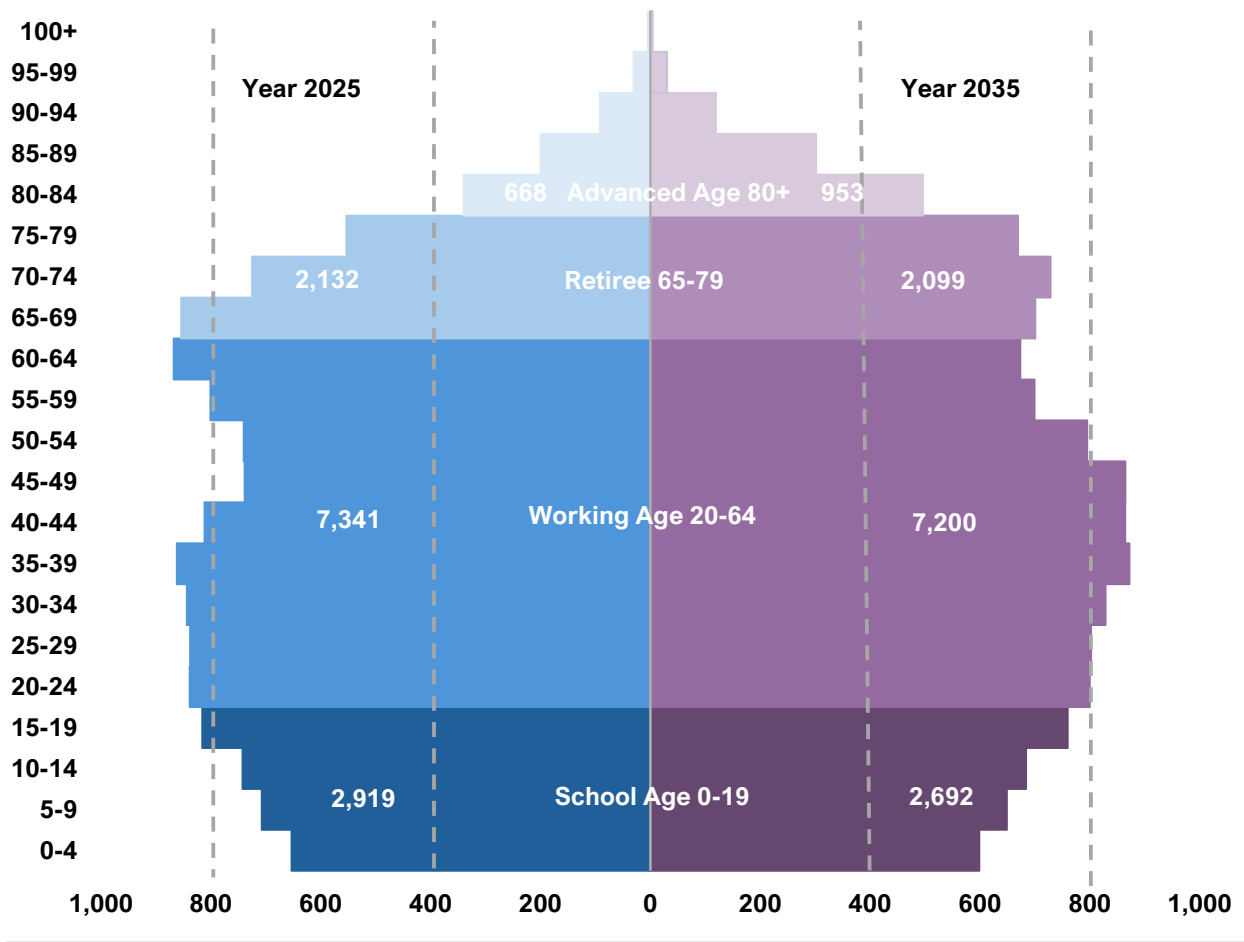
Age Cohort	Number of Residents (000s)				Total Growth		
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2020-25	2025-30	2030-35
0-4	686	653	630	599	-4.8%	-3.5%	-5.0%
5-9	729	707	671	649	-3.0	-5.1	-3.4
10-14	775	742	720	684	-4.2	-3.0	-5.0
15-19	821	816	782	760	-0.7	-4.1	-2.9
20-24	857	839	833	800	-2.1	-0.6	-4.0
25-29	822	838	808	802	1.9	-3.6	-0.7
30-34	848	844	858	829	-0.5	1.7	-3.5
35-39	803	862	858	872	7.3	-0.5	1.7
40-44	741	811	869	864	9.5	7.1	-0.5
45-49	753	738	808	865	-1.9	9.4	7.0
50-54	832	740	727	795	-11.0	-1.8	9.4
55-59	916	801	712	700	-12.5	-11.0	-1.8
60-64	924	868	758	673	-6.1	-12.6	-11.2
65-69	802	854	804	701	6.4	-5.9	-12.8
70-74	643	725	775	729	12.7	6.9	-6.0
75-79	434	553	626	669	27.4	13.2	6.9
80-84	291	340	439	496	17.0	29.0	13.2
85-89	191	200	234	302	4.4	17.4	28.8
90-94	94	92	102	119	-2.1	10.9	16.6
95-99	28	30	27	30	8.7	-10.8	12.5
100+	4	5	5	4	30.6	-7.0	-9.5
Total	12,996	13,059	13,048	12,943	0.5	-0.1	-0.8
Age Cohort Summary							
0-19	3,011	2,919	2,804	2,692	-3.1%	-3.9%	-4.0%
20-64	7,497	7,341	7,232	7,200	-2.1	-1.5	-0.4
65-79	1,880	2,132	2,205	2,099	13.4	3.4	-4.8
80+	608	668	807	953	9.8	20.9	18.0
Total	12,996	13,059	13,048	12,943	0.5	-0.1	-0.8

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: The 2020 and 2025 data are from the U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2025 Population Estimates with estimations by the IFO for the distribution of the age groups above 85 years. Estimates for 2030 and 2035 are by the IFO using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. CDC and CBO.

Figure 1 displays the Pennsylvania population distribution for 2025 and 2035 (projected) by age group. By 2035, the School Age 0-19, Working Age 20-64 and Retiree Age 65-79 cohorts are projected to contract, while the Advanced Age 80+ cohort expands.

Figure 1
Pennsylvania Population Distribution by Age Group



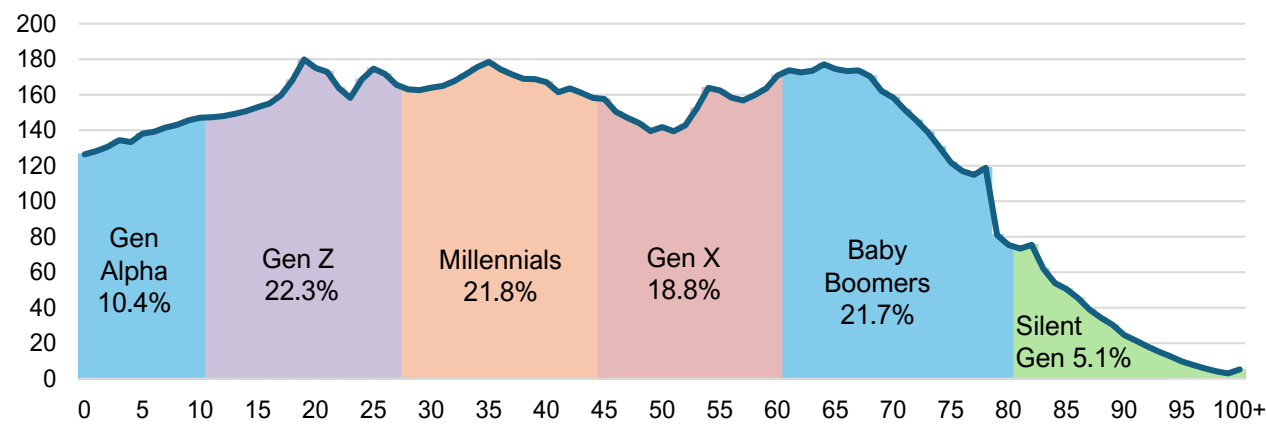
Note: Thousands of residents.

Source: The 2025 data are from the U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2025 Population Estimates with estimations by the IFO. The 2035 figures are projections by the IFO using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. CDC and CBO.

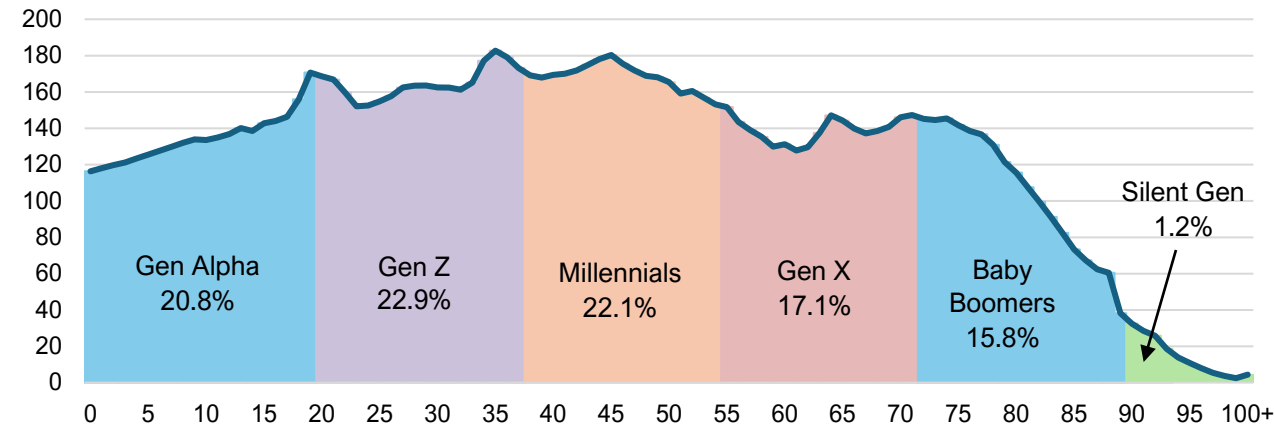
Pennsylvania Population Distribution

Figure 2 displays the Pennsylvania population distribution for 2025 and 2035 by generation. For 2025, the three largest generations shape the distribution: Generation Z (age 10 to 27, 22.3% of the total population), Millennials (age 28 to 44, 21.8%) and Baby Boomers (age 61 to 79, 21.7%). By 2035, Generation Z (22.9%), Millennials (22.1%) and Generation Alpha (age 0 to 19 in 2035, 20.8%) will be the largest three generations, while the Baby Boomer share of the total state population declines to 15.8%.

Figure 2
2025 Pennsylvania Population Distribution



2035 Pennsylvania Population Distribution



Note: Thousands of residents. The birth years for the various generations are as follows: Generation Alpha (2016 to present); Generation Z (1998 to 2015); Millennials (1981 to 1997); Generation X (1965 to 1980); Baby Boomers (1946 to 1964); Silent Generation (1926 to 1945); and Greatest Generation (1905 to 1925, not shown).

Source: The 2025 data are from the U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2025 Population Estimates. The 2035 figures are projections by the IFO using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. CDC and CBO.

Dependency Ratios

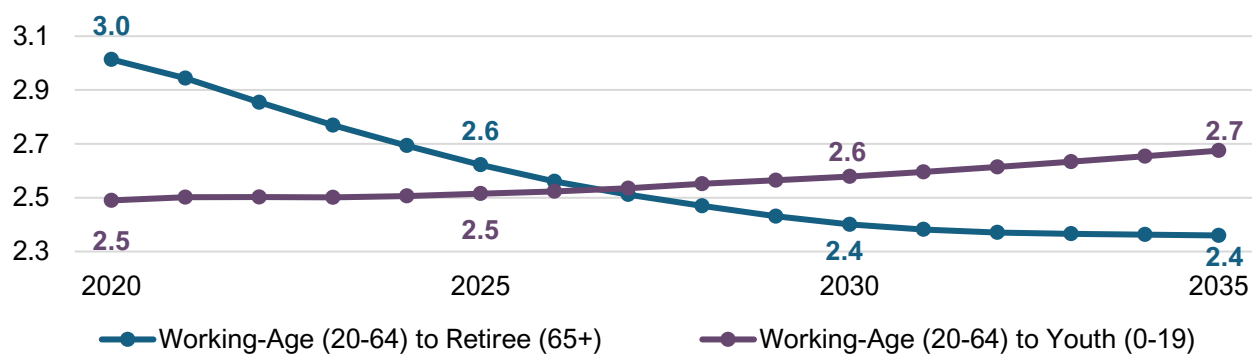
Working-age residents remit the majority of state tax revenues that support dependents attending school and retiree/advanced-age residents who may require specialized healthcare services. Demographers commonly use two metrics known as dependency ratios to illustrate the relationships between these three groups. The two ratios are the working-age (age 20-64) to youth (age <20) and working-age to retiree (65+) populations. From 2025 to 2035, the Pennsylvania working-age to retiree ratio is projected to decline from 2.6 (2025) to 2.4 (2035), or 2.4 working-age residents for every resident age 65+. The downward trend directly corresponds to the retirement of Baby Boomers and the resulting contraction of the working-age population.

During the same time frame, the working-age to youth ratio is expected to gradually increase from 2.5 (2025) to 2.7 (2035). This upward trend directly corresponds to a decline in birth rates and the number of females of childbearing age.

National demographic forecasts published by the CBO confirm similar trends. The CBO projections show the U.S. working-age to retiree ratio declines from 3.1 (2025) to 2.7 (2035) while the U.S. working-age to youth ratio increases from 2.5 (2025) to 2.7 (2035).⁵

Figure 3

PA Working-Age: Retiree Ratio Declines, While Working-Age: Youth Ratio Increases



Source: Pennsylvania data for 2020 through 2025 are from U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2025 Population Estimates. Data for other years are projections by the IFO.

⁵ See: CBO [The Demographic Outlook: 2026 to 2056](#).

Components of Population Change

Table 2 decomposes the change in state population from 2020 to 2035 to illustrate two factors that motivate low population growth rates during the 15 years:

- The number of births contracts while the number of deaths increases. From 2020 to 2025, deaths outnumbered births by 79,000. This organic decline is projected to accelerate, with deaths outnumbering births by 119,000 from 2025 to 2030 and 213,000 from 2030 to 2035.
- While international migration was strong from 2020 to 2025, it is projected to moderate over the next decade. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and CBO, net migration (legal and illegal) is estimated to be 143,000 from 2020 to 2025: +195,000 for net international migration and -52,000 for net domestic migration. From 2025 to 2030 and 2030 to 2035, projected net migration is 108,000 (+180,000 international, -72,000 domestic).

Table 2
Components of Pennsylvania Population Change

	Time Period		
	2020-25	2025-30	2030-35
Start of Period	12,996	13,059	13,048
Natural Increase	-79	-119	-213
Births	646	616	584
Deaths	-725	-735	-797
Net Migration	143	108	107
<u>By Migration Type</u>			
Net Domestic	-52	-72	-72
Net International	195	180	180
<u>By Age Group</u>			
Age 0 to 17	67	63	63
Age 18 to 24	21	5	4
Age 25 to 64	72	64	64
Age 65 to 79	-21	-26	-26
Age 80+	4	3	3
End of Period	13,059	13,048	12,943
Total Population Change	64	-11	-105

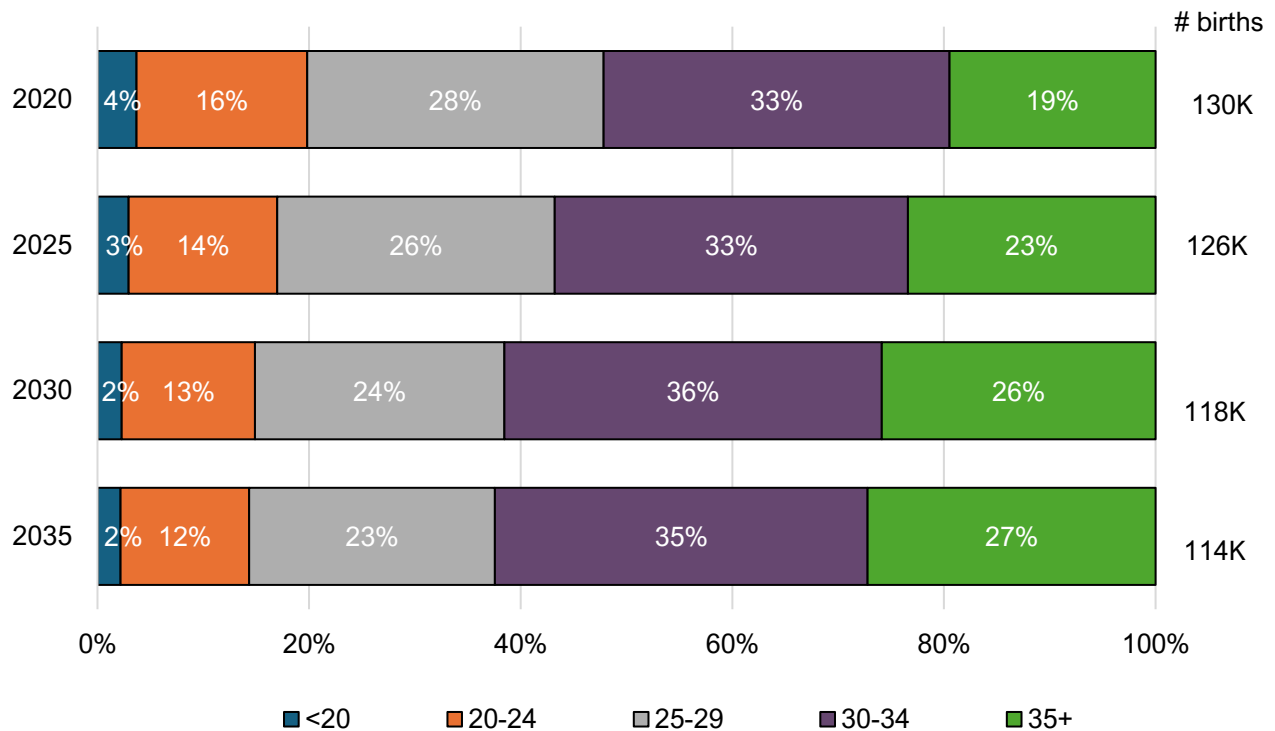
Note: Thousands of residents.

Source: The 2020 through 2025 data are from the U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2025 Population Projections. 2026 through 2035 data are projections by the IFO using U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. CDC and CBO data.

Birth Trends

Figure 4 illustrates the gradual decline in the annual number of Pennsylvania births from 2020 (130,000) through 2035 (114,000 projected). The decrease in births is attributable to a decline in the number of younger females of childbearing age and a reduction in fertility rates for those females. A 2024 Pew Research Center survey found that a growing share of U.S. adults under age 50 without children say they are unlikely to ever have children.⁶

Figure 4
Pennsylvania Share of Births by Maternal Age and Year



Note: Calendar year 2020 = FY 2020-21.

Source: The 2020 (FY 2020-21) data and 2025 preliminary data are from the U.S. CDC. The 2030 and 2035 data are IFO projections.

Figure 4 displays births based on maternal age group at birth. The gradual increase in births for females age 35 or older (green) and the decline in birth rates for females under age 35 (blue, orange, gray and purple) assume current trends continue through 2030 and then level out from 2030 to 2035. However, births are still expected to decline from 2030 to 2035 due to a smaller population of females of childbearing age.

⁶ See: Pew Research Center [The Experiences of U.S. Adults Who Don't Have Children](#).

Table 3 displays the share of Pennsylvania females by age group giving birth for the same five-year increments as Figure 4. For example, in 2020, 8.9% of all Pennsylvania females age 25 to 29 gave birth to a child.

Table 3
Share of Females Giving Birth by Age Group and Year

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Age 14-19	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Age 20-24	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.6
Age 25-29	8.9	8.0	7.1	6.9
Age 30-34	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
Age 35-52	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
Total¹	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6

Note: Calendar year 2020 = FY 2020-21.

¹ The total is the share of females age 14 to 52 giving birth in a given year.

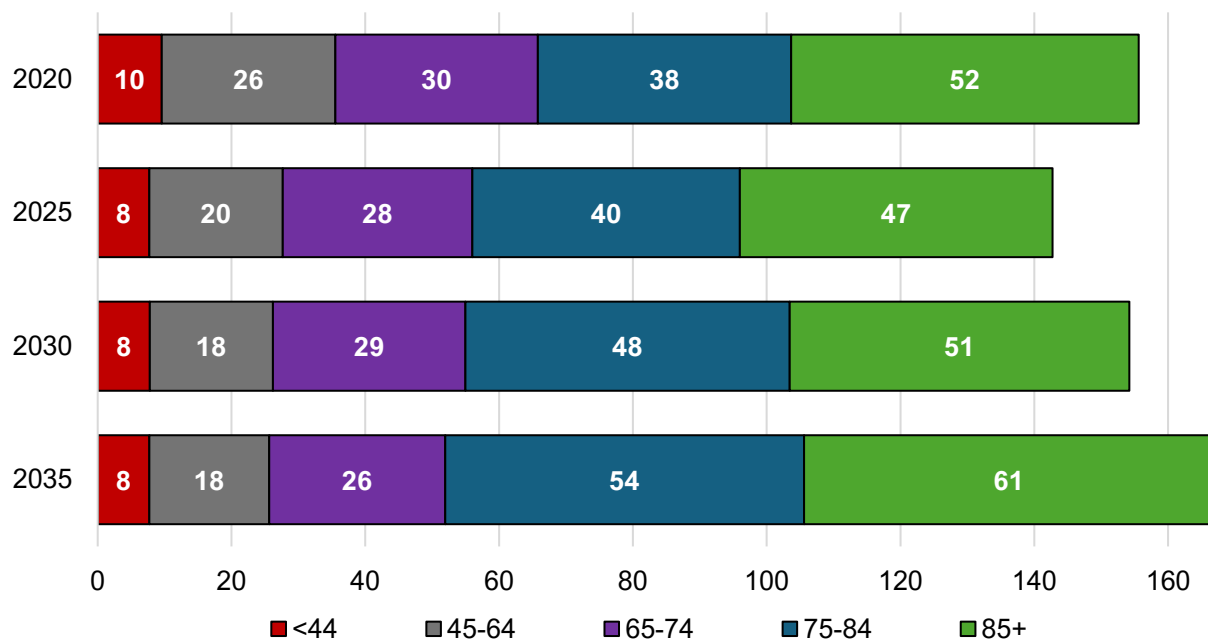
Source: The 2020 data and 2025 preliminary data are from the U.S. CDC. The 2030 and 2035 data are IFO projections.

Decedent Trends

Figure 5 (next page) illustrates the increase in the number of decedents (deaths) by age group from 2020 (155,600) through 2035 (166,800) in Pennsylvania. The number of decedents in the age 75 and older age group increases significantly from 2025 to 2030 (86,700 to 99,200) and from 2030 to 2035 (99,200 to 114,900) due to the aging of the large Baby Boomer cohort, as opposed to higher death rates.

Table 4 (next page) displays each age group's decedent rate for the same five-year increments as Figure 5. For example, in 2020, 5.2% of all state residents aged 75 to 84 passed away. While the overall decedent rate is projected to increase slightly over time, that outcome is primarily due to the general aging of the population. Table 4 shows a significant reduction in the share of decedents for residents age 85 and older. The reduction is partially due to the large influx of Baby Boomers during the forecast period which reduces the median age and decedent rate for that age group.

Figure 5
Pennsylvania Number of Decedents (000s) by Age and Year



Note: Calendar year 2020 = FY 2020-21.

Source: The 2020 data and 2025 preliminary data are from the U.S. CDC. The 2030 and 2035 data are IFO projections.

Table 4
Decedents as a Share of Population by Age Group and Year

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Age 0-44	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 45-64	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Age 65-74	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Age 75-84	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
Age 85+	16.4	14.3	13.8	13.4
Total	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3

Note: Calendar year 2020 = FY 2020-21.

Source: The 2020 and 2025 data are from the U.S. CDC with calculations by the IFO. The 2030 and 2035 data are projections by the IFO.

Recent Migration Trends

Table 5
July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2025 Net Migration by State (000s)

State	Migration			Percent Change	State	Migration			Percent Change
	Dom.	Int'l.	Total			Dom.	Int'l.	Total	
1 Florida	829	1,130	1,959	9.1%	27 Maine	55	21	76	5.6%
2 Texas	760	1,016	1,776	6.1	28 Delaware	51	20	71	7.1
3 North Carolina	468	231	699	6.7	29 Montana	57	5	62	5.7
4 Georgia	221	235	456	4.2	30 Minnesota	-36	97	61	1.1
5 South Carolina	364	87	451	8.8	31 Oregon	-6	57	50	1.2
6 Arizona	253	163	416	5.8	32 New Hampshire	35	12	47	3.4
7 Tennessee	278	115	393	5.7	33 Iowa	-9	45	36	1.1
8 Washington	-25	223	198	2.6	34 South Dakota	23	13	36	4.0
9 Alabama	132	54	185	3.7	35 Maryland	-130	159	29	0.5
10 Virginia	-29	207	178	2.1	36 Nebraska	-13	40	27	1.4
11 New Jersey	-211	379	168	1.8	37 West Virginia	17	5	22	1.3
12 Indiana	40	118	158	2.3	38 Kansas	-22	44	22	0.7
13 Idaho	131	24	155	8.4	39 Rhode Island	-10	31	21	1.9
14 Oklahoma	103	52	155	3.9	40 New Mexico	-11	30	18	0.9
15 Nevada	86	69	155	5.0	41 Mississippi	-21	34	13	0.5
16 Ohio	-28	176	149	1.3	42 Wyoming	8	3	11	1.9
17 Pennsylvania	-51	196	145	1.1	43 Vermont	5	5	10	1.6
18 Massachusetts	-145	286	141	2.0	44 Washington D.C.	-19	27	9	1.3
19 Colorado	11	130	141	2.4	45 North Dakota	-6	13	7	1.0
20 Utah	50	85	135	4.1	46 Alaska	-23	10	-13	-1.7
21 Missouri	57	69	127	2.1	47 Hawaii	-55	24	-30	-2.1
22 Kentucky	35	82	116	2.6	48 Louisiana	-139	91	-48	-1.0
23 Arkansas	81	32	113	3.7	49 Illinois	-431	313	-118	-0.9
24 Connecticut	-7	110	103	2.9	50 New York	-1,046	748	-298	-1.5
25 Michigan	-61	156	95	0.9	51 California	-1,629	972	-657	-1.7
26 Wisconsin	10	67	77	1.3	United States	--	8,309	8,309	2.5

Note: Dom stands for domestic. Int'l stands for international. Rank based on total migration from July 1, 2020 through July 1, 2025. Percentage change is Total Net Migration / 2020 State Population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Vintage 2025 Population Estimates, Estimated Components of Resident Population Change.

Table 5 displays the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates of net domestic and international migration by state from July 2020 to July 2025. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that Pennsylvania lost 50,700 residents in net domestic migration, which was more than offset by 196,100 net international migrants flowing into the state. The total net migration for Pennsylvania over the five years was an inflow of 145,300 residents (roughly +29,100 per annum), which ranks the Commonwealth 17th across all states. As previously noted, the U.S. Census Bureau updated the methodology used to estimate net international migration. As a result, Pennsylvania's overall rank fell from 9th in total net migration in last year's report (covers July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024) to 17th in total net migration this year. In last year's report, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated net domestic migration as an outflow of 45,500 residents and net international migration as an inflow of 198,300 residents for July 2020 to July 2024, similar to the 2025 Population Estimates data (see Table 5).

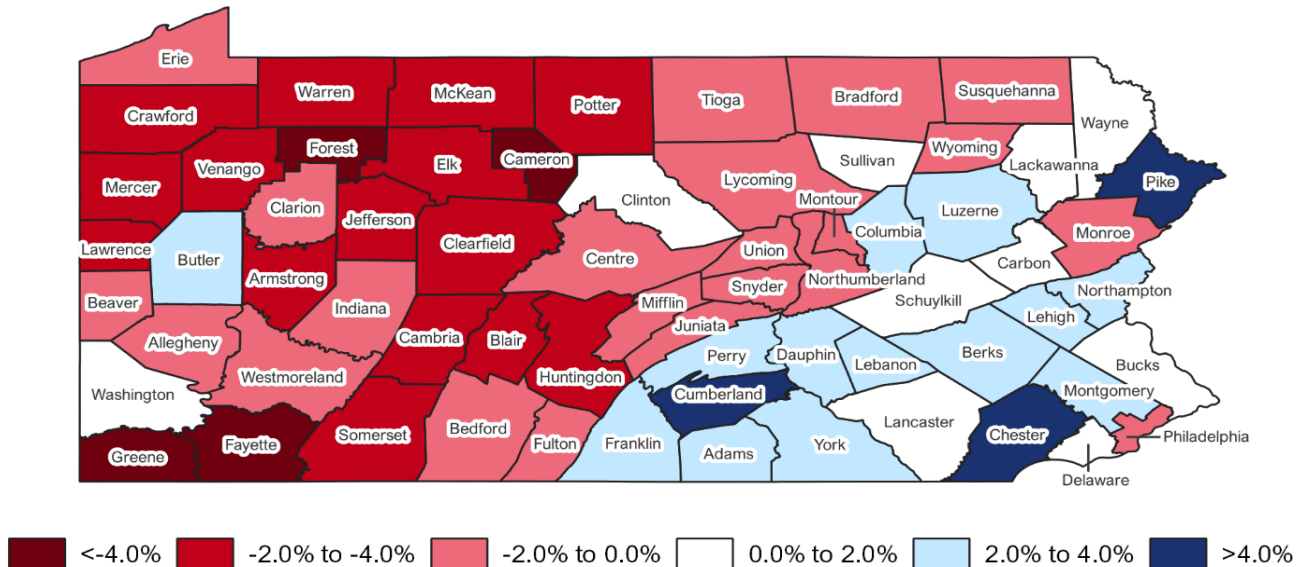
The shaded lines highlight border states and show that Pennsylvania recorded greater net in-migration than four border states, but less than New Jersey and Ohio. Southern states of Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina recorded the largest (absolute) net migration gains during the five years, bolstered by robust net domestic and international migration. For net domestic migration only (which sums to zero across all states), the data shows a clear movement from northern states to southern and most western states.

Regional and National Population Trends

Figure 6 displays population growth rates for all counties in Pennsylvania from the 2020 and 2025 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates.⁷ The following trends were observed:

- Total statewide growth was minimal (+63,856, +0.5%), while growth in the four collar (Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware) counties (+49,120, +1.9%) more than offset the contraction in Philadelphia (-26,456, -1.7%) and Allegheny (-24,550, -2.0%) counties.
- Suburban/Border counties grew fastest (+82,794, +2.0%), driven by Cumberland (+17,019, +6.5%), Northampton (+11,602, +3.7%) and York (+16,472, +3.6%) counties.
- Rural counties recorded the lowest growth (-17,052, -0.5%), led by Fayette (-5,564, -4.3%) and Cambria (-4,232, -3.2%) counties. Since 2020, population in 36 of 48 rural counties remained flat or contracted.

Figure 6
Total Population Growth: 2020 to 2025



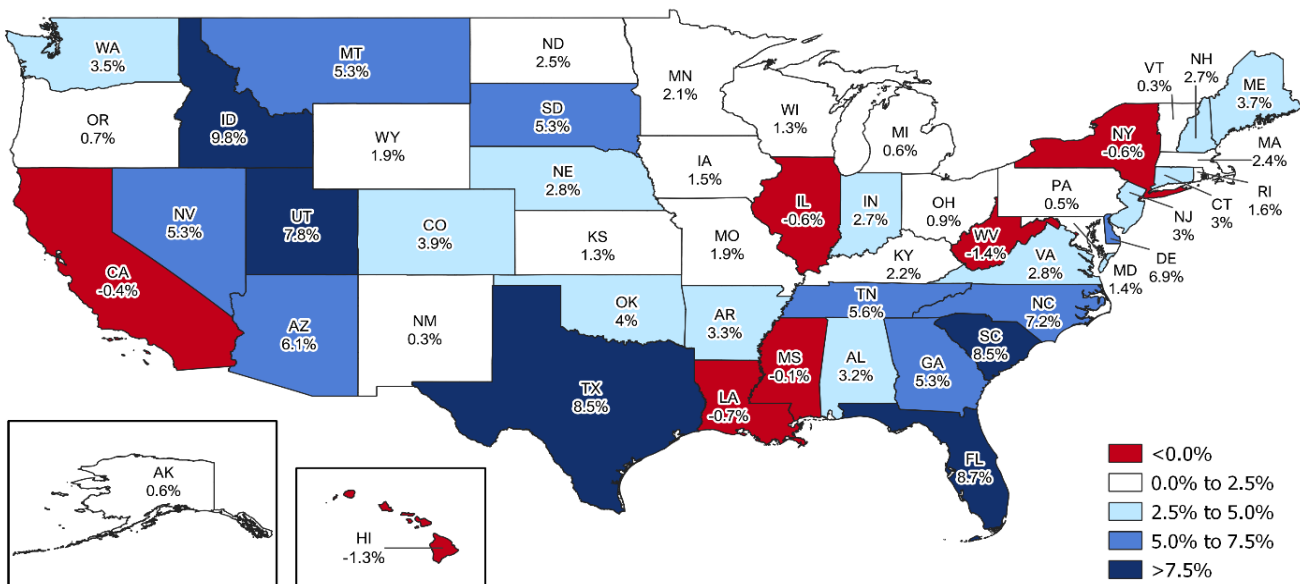
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2025 Vintage Population Estimates.

⁷ Due to recent changes to the U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates methodology used to produce net international migration figures, heat maps from prior reports are not comparable. See the Appendix for county demographic detail.

Figure 7 displays population growth across all states based on 2020 and 2025 Population Estimates. For that time period, the following trends were observed:

- The United States (+10.2 million, +3.1%) recorded strongest gains in Idaho (+9.8%) and largest losses in West Virginia (-1.4%).
- Pennsylvania (+63,856, +0.5%) expanded modestly while three border states recorded stronger expansions: New Jersey (+3.0%), Maryland (+1.4%) and Ohio (+0.9%).
- The Midwest region (+0.8 million, +1.1%) recorded the slowest growth rate, primarily driven by Illinois (-0.6%), Michigan (+0.6%) and Ohio (+0.9%).
- The Southwest region recorded the fastest growth (+3.1 million, +7.2%) due to population gains in Texas (+8.5%), Oklahoma (+4.0%) and Arizona (+3.3%).
- Population growth in the Southeast region (+5.3%) was primarily driven by robust gains in Florida (+8.7%), South Carolina (+8.5%) and North Carolina (+7.2%).
- The Northeast region expanded by +0.8 million (+1.2%), largely due to population gains in Delaware (+6.9%), Maine (+3.7%), Connecticut (+3.0%) and New Jersey (+3.0%).

Figure 7
Total Population Growth: 2020 to 2025



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2025 Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.

Appendix

Pennsylvania Population Estimates 2020 to 2026

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Growth 2020-2026
0-4	686	677	671	665	660	653	651	-5.2%
5-9	729	725	719	716	713	707	698	-4.3
10-14	775	768	758	750	746	742	739	-4.6
15-19	821	822	817	822	821	816	809	-1.5
20-24	857	884	876	869	858	839	828	-3.4
25-29	822	814	804	808	822	838	849	3.2
30-34	848	855	857	858	855	844	834	-1.6
35-39	803	813	821	832	848	862	870	8.3
40-44	741	758	772	788	801	811	823	11.0
45-49	753	723	710	713	723	738	756	0.4
50-54	832	824	808	788	764	740	712	-14.3
55-59	916	889	863	838	815	801	794	-13.3
60-64	924	923	909	894	882	868	844	-8.7
65-69	802	817	831	844	852	854	855	6.5
70-74	643	675	673	686	704	725	740	15.0
75-79	434	440	479	500	525	553	582	34.0
80-84	291	294	303	321	332	340	347	19.3
85-89	191	190	189	192	196	200	204	6.8
90-94	94	93	92	91	91	92	93	-1.8
95-99	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	6.0
100+	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	32.4
Total	12,996	13,017	12,985	13,009	13,046	13,059	13,062	0.5

Note: Thousands of residents.

Source: Data from 2020 to 2025 from U.S. Census Bureau 2025 Vintage Population Estimates. Projections for 2026 are by the IFO using data from the U.S. Census, U.S. CDC and CBO.

Pennsylvania Population Projections 2025 to 2035

Age	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
0-4	653	651	645	640	636	630	623	615	609	604	599
5-9	707	698	693	686	679	671	669	663	659	654	649
10-14	742	739	736	732	726	720	711	705	698	691	684
15-19	816	809	802	792	786	782	779	776	772	766	760
20-24	839	828	831	836	836	833	827	819	809	804	800
25-29	838	849	847	838	825	808	798	800	806	805	802
30-34	844	834	830	832	843	858	869	868	859	845	829
35-39	862	870	876	875	869	858	848	843	846	857	872
40-44	811	823	832	841	855	869	877	882	881	875	864
45-49	738	756	772	788	799	808	820	828	837	852	865
50-54	740	712	701	703	713	727	744	760	775	786	795
55-59	801	794	780	761	737	712	685	675	677	686	700
60-64	868	844	820	796	774	758	752	739	720	697	673
65-69	854	855	844	830	819	804	781	759	736	715	701
70-74	725	740	755	767	774	775	775	766	753	742	729
75-79	553	582	583	594	609	626	639	652	663	668	669
80-84	340	347	381	398	418	439	461	462	471	483	496
85-89	200	204	212	226	231	234	239	263	276	289	302
90-94	92	93	94	95	99	102	105	108	116	118	119
95-99	30	30	29	28	28	27	27	28	28	29	30
100+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Total	13,059	13,062	13,067	13,064	13,057	13,048	13,034	13,016	12,995	12,971	12,943

Note: Thousands of residents.

Source: Projections are by the IFO using data from the U.S. Census, U.S. CDC and CBO.

July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2025 Population Growth by County (000s)

County	2020	2025	Growth	County	2020	2025	Growth
1 Pike	58.6	62.8	7.2%	35 Fulton	14.6	14.5	-0.7%
2 Cumberland	260.3	277.3	6.5	36 Monroe	168.3	167.2	-0.7
3 Chester	534.9	557.1	4.2	37 Union	42.7	42.3	-0.8
4 Northampton	312.8	324.4	3.7	38 Wyoming	26.0	25.8	-0.9
5 Adams	103.8	107.6	3.6	39 Beaver	167.9	166.0	-1.1
6 York	456.7	473.2	3.6	40 Tioga	41.0	40.5	-1.3
7 Butler	194.0	200.2	3.2	41 Lycoming	114.1	112.6	-1.3
8 Franklin	155.9	160.7	3.0	42 Westmoreland	354.3	349.3	-1.4
9 Berks	428.7	440.1	2.7	43 Clarion	37.2	36.7	-1.4
10 Lehigh	374.4	384.4	2.7	44 Montour	18.1	17.9	-1.4
11 Montgomery	856.8	877.6	2.4	45 Philadelphia	1,600.7	1,574.3	-1.7
12 Columbia	64.7	66.2	2.3	46 Northumberland	91.5	89.9	-1.8
13 Dauphin	286.7	293.4	2.3	47 Erie	270.7	265.8	-1.8
14 Lebanon	143.3	146.4	2.2	48 Allegheny	1,249.6	1,225.0	-2.0
15 Luzerne	325.2	332.1	2.1	49 Venango	50.4	49.3	-2.0
16 Perry	45.8	46.8	2.1	50 Huntingdon	44.0	43.0	-2.4
17 Lancaster	552.8	563.2	1.9	51 Lawrence	86.0	83.9	-2.4
18 Carbon	64.8	65.9	1.7	52 Crawford	83.8	81.8	-2.4
19 Schuylkill	142.9	145.1	1.5	53 Mercer	110.6	107.9	-2.4
20 Clinton	37.4	37.9	1.3	54 Blair	122.7	119.5	-2.5
21 Wayne	51.2	51.7	1.1	55 Somerset	74.0	72.0	-2.7
22 Delaware	576.5	580.9	0.8	56 Armstrong	65.5	63.7	-2.7
23 Washington	209.4	210.8	0.7	57 Jefferson	44.5	43.3	-2.8
24 Sullivan	5.8	5.9	0.6	58 Clearfield	80.4	78.1	-2.9
25 Lackawanna	215.5	216.5	0.5	59 Potter	16.4	15.9	-3.0
26 Bucks	646.2	647.8	0.3	60 Cambria	133.2	129.0	-3.2
27 Mifflin	46.1	46.1	0.0	61 Elk	30.9	29.9	-3.3
28 Bedford	47.6	47.5	-0.2	62 McKean	40.4	39.0	-3.5
29 Snyder	39.7	39.7	-0.2	63 Warren	38.5	37.0	-3.8
30 Susquehanna	38.4	38.2	-0.3	64 Fayette	128.6	123.0	-4.3
31 Juniata	23.5	23.4	-0.3	65 Forest	7.0	6.6	-5.1
32 Indiana	83.2	82.9	-0.3	66 Greene	35.9	33.9	-5.5
33 Centre	158.0	157.4	-0.4	67 Cameron	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.2</u>	-7.0
34 Bradford	60.0	59.6	-0.6	Pennsylvania	12,995.6	13,059.4	0.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Vintage 2025 Population Estimates.