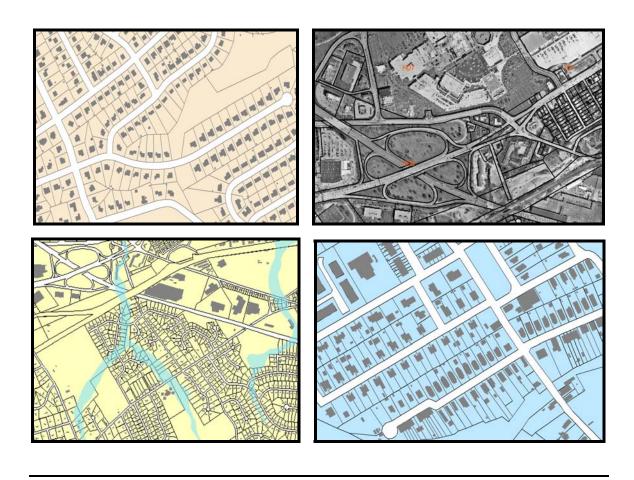
Upper Merion Township

Community Profile



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Regional Setting

Upper Merion Township is located in southeastern Pennsylvania, approximately 15 miles from center city Philadelphia. Over the last five decades, Upper Merion has developed into one of the most important 'activity centers' of the region. The township has

approximately 27,000
residents, hosts over
50,000 jobs, and offers
over 9.5 million square
feet of office space. Also
located in Upper Merion
are Valley Forge National
Historic Park and the King
of Prussia Mall, the
nation's largest shopping
mall (ranked by square
footage of retail space).

Major Transportation Routes

The township is located at the junction of several major interstate and

Regional Setting: Up	per Merion Township
Regional Location:	Southeast Pennsylvania
County:	Montgomery
Bordering Communities:	Norristown Borough
	Bridgeport Borough
	West Conshohocken Borough
	Lower Merion Township
	Plymouth Township
	West Norriton Township
	Lower Providence Township
	Radnor Township (Delaware County)
	Tredyffrin Township (Chester County)
	Schuylkill Township (Chester County)
Distance from Major Cities:	Philadelphia, PA (15 miles)
	New York City, NY (120 miles)
	Baltimore, MD (105 miles)
	Washington, D.C. (140 miles)
	Pittsburgh, PA (305 miles)

regional transportation routes. The primary interstate transportation routes in Upper Merion are the Schuylkill Expressway (I-76) and the Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-276), which give Upper Merion convenient access to Philadelphia and the New Jersey/New York area. A second major interstate route, though located just outside of Upper Merion, is the "Blue Route" (I-476), which provides access to the Philadelphia International Airport, Northern Delaware, and the Baltimore/Washington area via I-95. Regional transportation routes include U.S. Route 202 and U.S. 422, which provides access to locations throughout southeastern Pennsylvania.

Transit service in Upper Merion is provided both on the local and regional level. High speed rail from the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) provides transit service to and from Philadelphia, while 7 SEPTA bus routes service the main business areas of the township. A secondary transit system, operated by the Greater Valley Forge Transportation Management Authority (GVFTMA), provides local service to Upper Merion residents.

Although railroads played a significant role in the early industrial development of the township, their role has diminished over the years. Currently there are two main lines that go through Upper Merion: the Harrisburg Line and the Morrisville Line. Of the two, only the Harrisburg Line continues to have significant movements.

Transportation Issues

Because of the township's location and role as a regional hub, automobile traffic congestion has become a major issue for residents. As the township begins to redevelop, an opportunity will arise to better coordinate land use with the overall transportation system. Major decisions will have to be made regarding road widenings and traffic light sequencing. Solving the transportation problem, however, will also include the decision on what role other modes of transportation will have to play, including telecommuting, transit, biking, and walking. Coordinating land use with the various transportation modes will also likely become a traffic management technique.

Natural Features

Upper Merion is bordered on the north and east by the Schuylkill River, a tributary of the Delaware River. The majority of the land within the township is gently sloping with low to moderate grades. The southwestern portion of the township, however, is hilly with a significant portion with grades in excess of 15%. Geologically, the township contains a large band of underground limestone formations that have historically been used for quarry operations. It also contains a formation that has been prone to sinkholes, which has presented challenges for development in certain areas.

Large portions of the township are heavily wooded, in particular, the banks of the Schuylkill River and the low-density residential areas south of the Schuylkill Expressway (I-76). Another significant natural area is Valley Forge National Historic Park, which contains over 1,300 acres of mostly undeveloped land.

Existing Land Use

Land uses in Upper Merion are atypical of many suburban townships, which are primarily residential. Over the years, Upper Merion has developed a land use pattern that more closely resembles a small city. The 2003 land use pattern of the township is shown in Table 1. The township is approaching a new chapter in its history as 95% of the land has been developed for various uses.

Land Use Issues

Upper Merion is rapidly approaching horizontal "build-out" as the amount of vacant land drops below 5%. Although the zoning ordinance still allows for

Table 1	
Existing Land Use: Upper Merion Township, 2003	

Category	Percent of Total	Acres
Residential	29.7%	3,202
Parkland and Open Space	20.2%	2,178
Industrial	14.3%	1,537
Roads and PECO Right of Way	14.1%	1,520
Office	5.6%	609
Commercial and Retail	4.7%	507
Institutional, Cemetery, Schools	4.6%	498
Vacant/Undeveloped	4.2%	450
Schuylkill River	1.8%	193
Hotels and Convention Facilities	0.8%	83
Total	100%	10,777
Source: Montgomery County Board of As	sessment and fi	eld views
Margin of error: +/- 2%		

more vertical development, the policies underlying the current zoning ordinance were based on previous conditions when land was still open for new development. The current issue arises as how the township will handle the next chapter of its development history, which will predominately be redevelopment and renewal. The current land use plan was adopted in 1987 and, though still somewhat functional, is becoming outdated and inadequate for the future goals of the township.

Along with the redevelopment/renewal issue comes the question of how to handle the pockets of single-family residential which are surrounded by commercial and industrial uses. Heavy traffic, loud noise, and less favorable views have the potential to impact these residential properties by stagnating property values and, thus, create pressure to convert to a more intensive use.

Although some areas could successfully convert to multifamily residential, the issue is deciding which areas should convert to multifamily, which should stay single-family, and which should convert to commercial or industrial.

Demographic Profile

The population of a community, and its characteristics, is useful in understanding the dynamics of development and necessary for responsive community planning. Changes in demographics, over time, are invaluable in the public policy decision-making process. When reviewed over time, the data provide insight into the trends and patterns that are useful to determine the future community needs. It must also be noted that external

pressures affect changes in a local population as well.

The historic population of Upper Merion Township is presented in Table 2. This table provides the total population, numerical change, and percentage change of the population for each 10-year period. The population growth for the most recent 10 years can be characterized as slow, but steady.

<u>Demographic Issues</u> Currently, there are several demographic trends that will affect the township. First of all,

Table 2 Historic I	e Population: Up	per Merion T	ownship
Year	Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1940	6,143		
1950	6,404	261	4.2%
1960	17,096	10,692	167.0%
1970	23,743	6,647	38.9%
1980	26,138	2,395	10.1%
1990	25,722	(416)	-1.6%
2000	26,863	1,141	4.4%

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Upper Merion Township 1980 Census Reports, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

1990 Census

2000 Census

the pre-school and school age populations have increased for the first time since 1970. The increase was slight, however, and it is not clear that a trend is occurring. If these age groups do bounce back, it will have a major impact on educational services, as well as park and recreation programs.

Second, the ages 65-and-over population has continued to increase in numbers, as well as percentage of the total population. This trend will definitely continue over the next decade as the baby boomers move into their senior years and will have a significant impact on services used by seniors.

Third, along with the rest of the nation, the average household size continues to decline as older generations become empty nesters and newer generations are having fewer children than their predecessors. During the 1990's, the number of one-person households in the township grew by more than 25% (See page 10). As these trends continue, the size and type of housing stock in the township may be affected.

Age of Population

The age of the population (Table 3) has changed considerably throughout the past thirty years. The youngest age groups, those 19 and under which comprise the pre-school and school age population have decreased from 40.5% of the total to 20.2% of the total population. In raw numbers, these groups have declined from 9,625 residents in 1970 to 5,251 residents in 1990, and then a small increase to 5,426 in the year 2000. So it appears that the historic decline of 19 and younger aged residents has leveled off since 1990. During the same time period, those in the oldest age group, 65 and over, have nearly quadrupled from 1,090 residents in 1970 to 4,208 residents in 2000.

Age	1970	% of	1980	% of	1990	% of	2000	% of
		Total		Total		Total		Total
Under 5	2,094	8.8%	1,386	5.3%	1,386	5.4%	1,476	5.5%
5 to19	7,531	31.7%	6,118	23.4%	3,865	15.0%	3,950	14.7%
20 to34	4,770	20.1%	6,454	24.7%	6,997	27.2%	6,514	24.2%
35 to 54	6,794	28.6%	7,167	27.4%	7,007	27.2%	7,929	29.5%
55 to 64	1,464	6.2%	3,119	11.9%	3,283	12.8%	2,786	10.4%
65 Plus	1,090	4.6%	1,894	7.2%	3,184	12.4%	4,208	15.7%

Sources:

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Upper Merion Township

1980 Census Reports, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

1990 Census

2000 Census

Household Size

Data in Table 4 reveals the decrease in the average household size in Upper Merion from 3.4 persons/household in 1970 to 2.3 persons/household in 2000. The drop in average household size from 1970 to 1990 was dramatic, but has begun to level off. The decrease in household size is a national trend and is a function of couples having fewer children than previous generations and empty nesters living longer than before. In Upper Merion, the lower household size will affect the type and number of housing units that will be built.

Table 4Household Size: Upper Merion Township

Year	Persons per Household
1970	3.4
1980	2.8
1990	2.4
2000	2.3

Sources:

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Upper Merion Township1980 Census Reports, Montgomery County, PA1990 Census2000 Census

Race

From 1990 to 2000, Upper Merion moved toward a more diverse population as it pertains to race. While the township remains predominately White (84.8%) of the population), all minority races grew in number and percentage of the total population. As Table 5 indicates, the Asian race has become the second most populous race in the township, surpassing Black/African American residents in number. The Asian population more

	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total
White	23,678	92.1%	22,767	84.8%
Black or African American	963	3.7%	1,245	4.6%
Asian	937	3.6%	2,271	8.5%
Other	144	0.6%	580	2.2%
Total	25,722		26,863	

than doubled in last ten years, growing from 937 residents to 2,271 residents. The Asian population now comprises 8.5% of township.

Housing

Data presented in Tables 6 and 7 show the change in the total number of housing units and the type of housing in the township. The number of housing units in Upper Merion grew quite rapidly from 1960 to 1990. Since that time, residential development has increased at a moderate rate, somewhat due to the small amount of available land. The remaining residential development will mainly occur as infill development or redevelopment.

Table 7 identifies changes of housing types from 1970 to 2000. The current mix of housing is predominately single-family detached. It is important to note, however, that while the number of single family detached housing units grew 33% from 1970 to 2000, it decreased as a percentage of all housing types by 15.5%.

Single-family attached units (rowhouse or townhouse) are the fastest growing type of housing in Upper Merion. There are five times as many single-family attached units in 2000 as there were in 1970. Nevertheless, single-family attached units still only make up 13.1% of the total housing stock.

Table 6 Housing Units: Upper Merion Township

Year	Units	Numerical Change	Percentage Change
1960	4,532		
1970	7,074	2,542	56.1%
1980	9,594	2,520	35.6%
1990	11,202	1,608	16.8%
2000	12,151	949	8.5%

Sources:

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Upper Merion Township 1980 Census Reports, Montgomery County, PA 1990 Census 2000 Census

Туре	1970	% of Total	1980	% of Total	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total
Single Family - Detached	4,920	69.3%	5,859	61.0%	6,249	55.6%	6,527	53.8%
Single Family - Attached	298	4.2%	668	7.0%	1,103	9.7%	1,592	13.1%
Multi - Family	1,879	26.5%	3,067	32.0%	3,850	34.2%	4,006	33.1%
Total	7,097		9,594	I	11,202		12,125	1
ources:								
966 Comprehensive Pl	an of Uppe	r Merion To	wnship					

Housing Issues

As land values continue to rise in Upper Merion, and as open land becomes scarce, infill and redevelopment will continue to be the primary avenue for residential construction. A growing trend in the region has been the tearing down of older, smaller homes for the purpose of building a larger home on one or two consolidated lots. Though this trend has not yet arrived in Upper Merion, it may in the near future.

As mentioned above, single family-attached homes are the fastest growing type of housing in the township. These units have become increasingly popular as housing for young professionals, singles, step-down units for empty nesters, and starter homes for

new families. As the township redevelops, a major decision will have to be made as to the type, density, and location of new housing stock.

Employment

Upper Merion Township is a major importer of labor during the day. Although the resident population is about 27,000, the estimated total number of jobs within Upper Merion is around 50,000. The large majority of the office space in the Route 202/422/King of Prussia market area is located in Upper Merion Township. This market area currently holds about 12 million square feet of office space. Due to the effects of a struggling national economy, the amount of occupied office space in the township has declined since the

Employment Data	
2000 number of residents employed	15,605
2000 unemployment rate	3.4%
2000 number of jobs within township	50,600
2000 estimate of office space	10 million
2000 estimate of office availability rate	20%
2001 largest employer	Lockheed Martin
2001 # of Lockheed Martin employees	3,067

late 1990's. In the summer of 2002, the estimated availability rate in the King of Prussia area was 20%. The availability rate of the whole Philadelphia region was estimated at 18%.

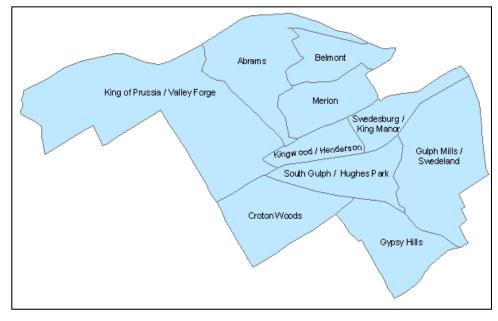
Resident Occupation Distri (Ages 16 years and over)	ibution: U	pper Meri
Occupation	Number	% of Total
Management, Professional, and related	8,146	52.2%
Service	1,136	7.3%
Sales and Office	4,612	29.6%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	5	0.0%
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	762	4.9%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	944	6.0%
Total	15,605	100.0%

Major employers in Upper Merion include GlaxoSmithKline and Lockheed Martin, each with over 2000 employees in the township.

In 2000, the estimated resident labor force in the township was 16,164 with only 3.4% unemployed. The majority (52.2%) of the resident labor force holds management, professional, and related occupations, with sales and office occupations making up the second largest (29.6%) portion (see Table 9). THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Township & Planning Area Demographics

Upper Merion Twp. Population Profile



Population					
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change		
1970	23,743				
1980	26,138	2,395	10.1%		
1990	25,722	-416	-1.6%		
2000	26,863	1,141	4.4%		

Racial Composition					
Race	Persons	% of Total	Mont Co.		
White	22,767	84.8%	86.5%		
Black	1,245	4.6%	7.5%		
Asian	2,271	8.5%	4.0%		
Other	580	2.2%	2.0%		

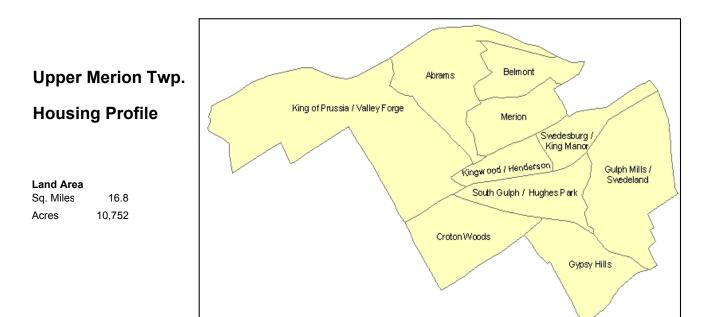
	Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
	Year	Upper Merion	Mont. Co.	UM as % of County			
ſ	1990	1,531.1	1,403.7	109%			
	2000	1,595.3	1,552.7	103%			

Median Household Income					
Year	Upper Merion	Mont. Co.	UM as % of County		
1990	\$ 46,574	\$ 43,720	107%		
2000	\$ 65,636	\$ 60,829	108%		

Age of Population						
Age	Number, 1990	Number, 2000	% Change in Distribution	2000 Distribution		
Under 5	1,386	1,476	0.1%	5.5%		
5 - 17	3,355	3,553	0.2%	13.2%		
18 - 44	11,352	11,106	-2.8%	41.3%		
45 - 64	6,445	6,520	-0.8%	24.3%		
65 Plus	3,184	4,208	3.3%	15.7%		
Median Age	36.5	38.2]			

Households						
Туре	1990	2000	% Change			
Households	10,541	11,575	9.8%			
Persons per Household	2.4	2.3	-5.7%			
One-Person Households	2,712	3,435	26.7%			
Households w/ Children	N/A	2,876				

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)					
Year	% High School grad or higher			's degree or her	
	Upper Merion	Mont. Co.	Upper Merion	Mont. Co.	
1990	89.6%	83.8%	42.3%	32.1%	
2000	93.0%	88.5%	49.8%	38.7%	



Housing					
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change		
1970	7,079				
1980	9,594	2,515	35.5%		
1990	11,202	1,608	16.8%		
2000	12,125	923	8.2%		

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units					
	Upper	Mont. Co.	UM as % of		
Year	Merion	wont. Co.	County		
1990	\$147,900	\$ 143,400	103%		
2000	\$165,700	\$ 160,700	103%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
Upper Year Merion		Mont. Co.		
1970	69%	71%		
1980	71%	68%		
1990	68%	72%		
2000	67%	74%		

Housing Type					
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000	
1 Unit Detached	6,227	55.6%	6,510	53.7%	
1 Unit Attached	1,081	9.7%	1,592	13.1%	
Multiple Units	3,828	34.2%	4,006	33.0%	
Other	66	0.6%	17	0.1%	
Vacant Units	661	5.9%	576	4.8%	

Median Contract Rent							
Year	Upper Merion		Upper Merion Mont. Co		UM as % of County		
1990	\$	616	\$	521	118%		
2000	\$	898	\$	757	119%		

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre					
Year	Upper Merion	Mont. Co.	UM as % of County		
1990	1.04	0.86	121%		
2000	1.13	0.96	118%		

Gypsy Hills

Planning Area 1 Census Tract 2059.04 The Gypsy Hills area is located in the southeastern portion of the township, and is bordered by Lower Merion, Radnor, and Tredyffrin Townships, the Schuylkill Expressway (I-76) and Weadly Road.

Gypsy Hills is developed almost exclusively with low density residential land uses as provided in the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation and Zoning. Development potential is limited by the topography which consists of wooded hill: The streams that traverse through Gypsy Hills are within the 100-year flood plain. Zoning is predominately for single-family residential, but does include areas of planned unit developments, and open space/recreational use.

Compared to the other planning areas, Gypsy Hills' population grew the most during the 1990's. Although this growth spurt doubled the number of children aged 5 and under, Gypsy Hills still has the highest median age at 45.2 years old. Gypsy Hills also has the highest percentage of residents who are college graduates.

Population Profile

Population						
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change			
1970	1,316					
1980	1,937	621	47.2%			
1990	1,753	-184	-9.5%			
2000	2,231	478	27.3%			

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	1,985	89.0%	84.8%
Black	159	7.1%	4.6%
Asian	61	2.7%	8.5%
Other	26	1.2%	2.2%

Age	Number, 1990	Number, 2000	% Change in Distribution	2000 Distribution
Under 5	76	143	2.1%	6.4%
5 - 17	252	262	-2.6%	11.7%
18 - 44	611	702	-3.4%	31.5%
45 - 64	563	781	2.9%	35.0%
65 Plus	251	343	1.1%	15.4%

Median Age 45.2

Households					
Туре	1990	2000	% Change		
Households	654	935	43.0%		
Persons per Household	2.68	2.38	-11.2%		
One-Person Households	109	193	77.1%		
Households w/ Children		243			

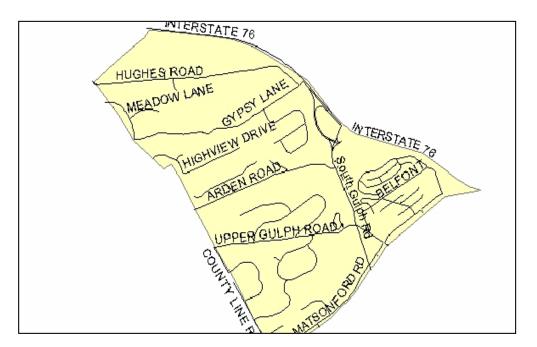
Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
Year	Gypsy Hills	Upper Merion	Gypsy as % of TWP			
1990	1,209.0	1,531.1	79%			
2000	1,538.6	1,595.3	96%			

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)						
Year	% High School grad or higher		% Bachelor's degree higher			
	Gypsy Hills	Upper Merion	Gypsy Hills	Upper Merion		
1990	93.1%	89.6%	54.7%	42.3%		
2000	96.8%	93.0%	66.2%	49.8%		

Gypsy Hills

Planning Area 1 Censust Tract 2059.04

Land Area	
Sq. Miles	1.45
Acres	927.6



Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	387					
1980	625	238	61.5%			
1990	674	49	7.8%			
2000	943	269	39.9%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
Year	Gypsy Hills	Upper Merion		Gypsy as % of Twp	
1990	\$234,000	\$	147.900	158%	
2000	\$264.200	\$	165,700	159%	

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
Year	Gypsy Hills	Upper Merion		
1990	96%	68%		
2000	98%	67%		

Housing Type					
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000	
1 Unit Detached	643	95.4%	693	73.5%	
1 Unit Attached	23	3.4%	231	24.5%	
Multiple Units	3	0.4%	19	2.0%	
Other	5	0.7%	0	0.0%	
Vacant Units	20	3.0%	23	2.4%	

Median Contract Rent					
Year		ypsy Iills		pper erion	Gypsy as % of Twp
1990	\$	792	\$	616	129%
2000	\$	825	\$	898	92%

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre				
Year	Gypsy Hills	Upper Merion	Gypsy as % of Twp	
1990	0.73	1.04	70%	
2000	1.03	1.13	91%	

Croton Woods

Planning Area 2 Census Tract 2059.03 Croton Woods is located in the southwestern portion of the township and is bordere by Tredyffrin Township, the Conrail Morrisville Line, the Schuylkill Expressway (I-76) and Weadly Road.

Development in Croton Woods is consistent with low density residential as prescribed by the Comprehensive Plan designation. Like the neighboring Gypsy Hills area, much of the Croton Woods area is hilly and wooded. Although there are a few areas for opens space/recreation, the majority of the Croton Woods area is zoned for single family residential.

When compared to the other planning areas, Croton Woods' number of one-person households grew faster than any other's during the 1990's, nearly doubling in number. Croton Woods also has the highest percentage of residents who are high school graduates.

Population Profile

Population					
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change		
1970	1,885				
1980	2,041	156	8.3%		
1990	2,270	229	11.2%		
2000	2,470	200	8.8%		

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	2,225	90.1%	84.8%
Black	103	4.2%	4.6%
Asian	105	4.3%	8.5%
Other	37	1.5%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
Year	Croton Woods	Upper Merion	Croton as % of Twp			
1990	1,477.0	1,531.1	96%			
2000	1,603.9	1,595.3	101%			

	Number,	Number,	% Change in	2000
Age	1990	2000	Distribution	Distribution
Under 5	169	162	-0.9%	6.6%
5 - 17	348	441	2.5%	17.9%
18 - 44	900	743	-9.6%	30.1%
45 - 64	597	800	6.1%	32.4%
65 Plus	256	324	1.8%	13.1%

Median Age	42.5

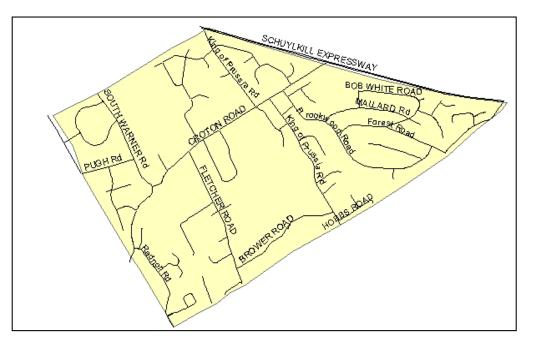
Households					
Туре	1990	2000	% Change		
Households	794	924	16.4%		
Persons per Household	2.86	2.67	-6.6%		
One-Person Households	86	155	80.2%		
Households w/ Children		321			

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)					
Year		% High School grad or higher		's degree or her	
	Croton Woods	Upper Merion	Croton Woods	Upper Merion	
1990	95.1%	89.6%	57.9%	42.3%	
2000	97.1%	93.0%	61.6%	49.8%	

Croton Woods

Planning Area 2 Census Tract 2059.03

Land Area Sq. Miles 1.54 Acres 983.62



Housing	Housing					
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	517					
1980	660	143	27.7%			
1990	815	155	23.5%			
2000	961	146	17.9%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
Year	Croton Woods	Upper Merion	Croton as % of Twp		
1990	\$198,000	\$ 147,900	134%		
2000	\$241,400	\$ 165,700	146%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
Year	Croton Upper ar Woods Merion			
1990	97%	68%		
2000	98%	67%		

Housing Type						
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000		
1 Unit Detached	804	98.7%	909	94.6%		
1 Unit Attached	9	1.1%	52	5.4%		
Multiple Units	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Other	2	0.2%	0	0.0%		
Vacant Units	21	2.6%	22	2.3%		

Median Contract Rent							
Year	Croton Woods		Upper Merion		Croton as % of Twp		
1990	\$	850	\$	616	138%		
2000	\$	1,542	\$	898	172%		

Dwelling Density: Dwel			
Year	Croton Woods	Upper Merion	Croton as % of Twp
1990	0.83	1.04	80%
2000	0.96	1.13	85%

King of Prussia / Valley Forge

Planning Area 3 Census Tract 2058.01 The King of Prussia/Valley Forge planning area is the largest planning area of the township. Generally considered the heart of the township, the area is bounded by the Schuylkill River, the Maschellmac Creek, Valley Forge Road, Allendale Road, US 202, south Gulph Road, the CONRAIL Morrisville Line, and Tredyffrin Township.

The Single most significant land use in this area is the Valley Forge National Historic Park, which occupies over one third of the land area. The area is also the heart of the business community with over 8 million square feet of office and industrial space, over 3 million square feet of retail space, and over 1,500 hotel rooms. Residential uses are concentrated in the Port Kennedy area between the Schuylkill River and Valley Forge Road and consist almost exclusively of mid and hi-rise apartment and condominium units.

Zoning in the King of Prussia/Valley Forge area consists of open space/residential, agriculture, restricted light manufacturing, administrative and research businesses, multi-family residential, retail, and commercial.

The population of the King of Prussia/Valley Forge area grew the fastest during the '70's and '80's, but slowed considerably during the '90's. This area has the fewest persons per household and the most one-person households. It also has the fewest number of households with children.

Population Profile

Population						
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change			
1970	285					
1980	1,963	1,678	588.8%			
1990	2,501	538	27.4%			
2000	2,617	116	4.6%			

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	2,062	78.8%	84.8%
Black	105	4.0%	4.6%
Asian	376	14.4%	8.5%
Other	74	2.8%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile							
Year	K of P/ V.F.	Upper Merion	KP/VF as % of Twp				
1990	520.2	1,531.1	34%				
2000	544.1	1,595.3	34%				

Age	Number, 1990	Number, 2000	% Change in Distribution	2000 Distribution
Under 5	38	71	1.2%	2.7%
5 - 17	57	93	1.3%	3.6%
18 - 44	1,325	1,392	0.2%	53.2%
45 - 64	626	460	-7.5%	17.6%
65 Plus	455	601	4.8%	23.0%

Median Age 36.0

Households					
Туре	1990	2000	% Change		
Households	1,549	1,600	3.3%		
Persons per Household	1.61	1.63	1.2%		
One-Person Households	761	838	10.1%		
Households w/ Children		113			

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)							
Year		% High School grad or higherK of P/UpperV.F.Merion		's degree or her			
	-			Upper Merion			
1990	95.7%	89.6%	51.4%	42.3%			
2000	95.3%	93.0%	60.4%	49.8%			

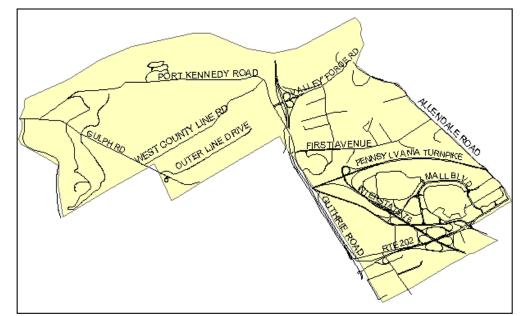
King of Prussia / Valley Forge

Planning Area 3 Census Tract 2058.01

Land Area

 Sq. Miles
 4.81

 Acres
 30,77.26



Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	111					
1980	1,015	904	814.4%			
1990	1,693	678	66.8%			
2000	1,743	50	3.0%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units						
	K of P/		Upper	KP/VF as %		
Year	V.F.		Merion	of Twp		
1990	\$150,000	\$	147,900	101%		
2000	\$151,000	\$	165,700	91%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units					
	K of P/ Upper				
Year	V.F.	Merion			
1990	29%	68%			
2000	27%	67%			

Housing Type					
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000	
1 Unit Detached	22	1.3%	32	1.8%	
1 Unit Attached	8	0.5%	8	0.5%	
Multiple Units	1,638	96.8%	1,703	97.7%	
Other	25	1.5%	0	0.0%	
Vacant Units	144	8.5%	143	8.2%	

Median Contract Rent						
	K	of P/	U	pper	KP/VF as %	
Year	· ·	V.F.	M	erion	of Twp	
1990	\$	587	\$	616	95%	
2000	\$	825	\$	898	92%	

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre					
Year	K of P/ V.F.	Upper Merion	KP/VF as % of Twp		
1990	0.55	1.04	53%		
2000	0.57	1.13	50%		

Abrams

Planning Area 4 Census Tract 2058.08 The Abrams planning area is located in the northern part of the township and is bounded by the Schuylkill River, the Conrail Harrisburg Line, Abrams Run, US 202, Allendale Road, Valley Forge Road and Maschellmac Creek.

Development in Abrams is approximately 50% residential. The non-residential development is located along the Allendale and Valley Forge Road corridors. Non-residential uses consist primarily of office and industrial uses.

Zoning districts in the Abrams area include heavy industrial, restricted light manufacturing, administrative and research businesses, open space/recreation, single family residential, and multifamily residential.

The Abrams planning area is the most populated in the township with 4,671 residents in 2000. This area also had the second most persons per household and has the most children per household. Even though there are a lot of children, the Abrams area has the highest growth in the ages 65 and over.

Population Profile

Population					
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change		
1970	N/A				
1980	5,066				
1990	4,458	-608	-12.0%		
2000	4,671	213	4.8%		

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	4,019	86.0%	84.8%
Black	173	3.7%	4.6%
Asian	410	8.8%	8.5%
Other	69	1.5%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
Year	Abrams	Upper Merion	Abrams as % of Twp			
1990	2,808.4	1,531.1	183%			
2000	2,937.7	1,595.3	184%			

	Number,	Number,	% Change in	2000
Age	1990	2000	Distribution	Distribution
Under 5	234	289	0.9%	6.2%
5 - 17	822	746	-2.5%	16.0%
18 - 44	1,762	1,594	-5.4%	34.1%
45 - 64	1,279	1,250	-1.9%	26.8%
65 Plus	361	792	8.9%	17.0%

Median Age 40.2

Households			
Туре	1990	2000	% Change
Households	1,446	1,618	11.9%
Persons per Household	3.08	2.77	-10.1%
One-Person Households	145	252	73.8%
Households w/ Children		578	

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)						
Year	% High School grad % Bachelor's or higher highe		0			
	Abrams	Upper Merion	Abrams	Upper Merion		
1990	95.2%	89.6%	49.4%	42.3%		
2000	92.1%	93.0%	49.9%	49.8%		

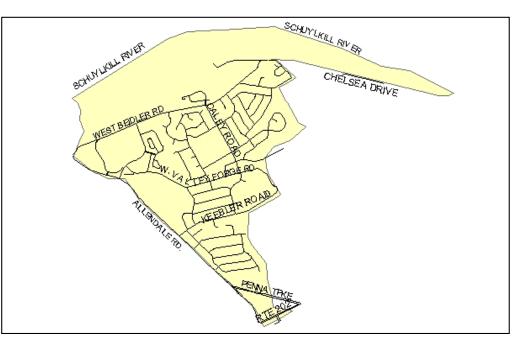


Planning Area 4 Census Tract 2058.08

Land Area

 Sq. Miles
 1.59

 Acres
 1,015.93



Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	N/A					
1980	1,405					
1990	1,470	65	4.6%			
2000	1,596	126	8.6%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
		Upper Abrams as			
Year	Abrams	Merion	% of Twp		
1990	\$165,500	\$ 147,900) 112%		
2000	\$175,800	\$ 165,700	106%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units					
Upper					
Year	Abrams	Merion			
1990	92%	68%			
2000	92%	67%			

Housing Type						
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000		
1 Unit Detached	1,271	86.5%	1,247	78.1%		
1 Unit Attached	147	10.0%	272	17.0%		
Multiple Units	50	3.4%	77	4.8%		
Other	2	0.1%	0	0.0%		
Vacant Units	24	1.6%	21	1.3%		

Median Contract Rent							
				Abrams as			
Abrams		Merion		% of Twp			
\$	765	\$	616	124%			
\$	1,099	\$	898	122%			
	A \$ \$	\$ 765	Abrams Model \$ 765 \$	\$ 765 \$ 616			

Dwelling Density: Dwell			
Year	Abrams	Upper Merion	Abrams as % of Twp
1990	1.45	1.04	139%
2000	1.61	1.13	142%

Belmont

Planning Area 5 Census Tract 2058.09 The Belmont planning area, located in the northwest part of the township is bounded by the Schuylkill River, Bridgeport Borough, Valley Forge Road, and Abrams Run.

Belmont is predominately residential in character, however, rail rights-of-way occupy significant land area. Non-residential land use is limited to a small neighborhood shopping center. There are steep slopes in some areas, which provide challenges for development.

Zoning districts in Belmont include open space/recreation, single family residential, multifamily residential, restricted commercial, agriculture, and heavy industrial.

Belmont has the most persons per household and the fewest one-person households. They also had the highest growth rate of single-family homes throughout the 1990's. Belmont has maintained the lowest residential vacancy rate since 1990.

Population Profile

Population						
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change			
1970	N/A					
1980	2,863					
1990	2,552	-311	-10.9%			
2000	2,791	239	9.4%			

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	2,450	87.8%	84.8%
Black	108	3.9%	4.6%
Asian	171	6.1%	8.5%
Other	62	2.2%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile								
Year	Belmont	Upper Merion	Belmont as % of Twp					
1990	1,944.5	1,531.1	127%					
2000	2,130.5	1,595.3	134%					

	Number,	Number,	% Change in	2000
Age	1990	2000	Distribution	
Under 5	170	189	0.1%	6.8%
5 - 17	421	514	1.9%	18.4%
18 - 44	953	934	-3.9%	33.5%
45 - 64	700	686	-2.9%	24.6%
65 Plus	308	468	4.7%	16.8%

Median Age 40.0

Households						
Туре	1990	2000	% Change			
Households	870	983	13.0%			
Persons per Household	2.93	2.84	-3.1%			
One-Person Households	101	108	6.9%			
Households w/ Children		364				

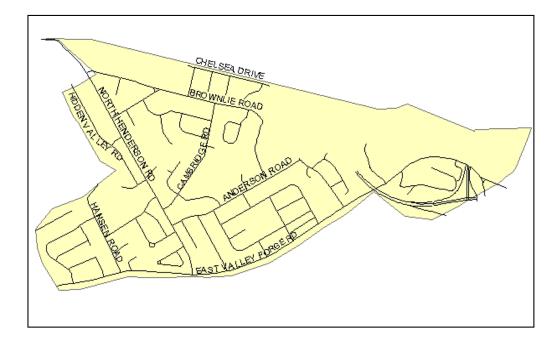
Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)						
Year	% High School grad or higher		5 5			's degree or her
	Bulance	Upper	Dalasat	Upper		
	Belmont	Merion	Belmont	Merion		
1990	92.6%	89.6%	43.8%	42.3%		
2000	94.9%	93.0%	47.5%	49.8%		

Belmont

Planning Area 5 Census Tract 2058.09

Land Area Sq. Miles

1.31 839.96 Acres



Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	N/A					
1980	836					
1990	881	45	5.4%			
2000	992	111	12.6%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units						
Year	Belmont		Upper Merion	Belmont as % of Twp		
1990	\$152,000	\$	147,900	103%		
2000	\$165,900	\$	165,700	100%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling	Units
Owner-Occupied Dweining	Units

Year	Belmont	Upper Merion
1990	95%	68%
2000	96%	67%

Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000
1 Unit Detached	858	97.4%	957	96.5%
1 Unit Attached	5	0.6%	19	1.9%
Multiple Units	14	1.6%	5	0.5%
Other	4	0.5%	11	1.1%
Vacant Units	11	1.2%	9	0.9%

Median Contract Rent						
Year	Belmont		Upper Merion		Belmont as % of Twp	
1990	\$	538	\$	616	87%	
2000	\$	1,150	\$	898	128%	

Dwelling Density: Dwel			
Year	Belmont as % of Twp		
1990	1.05	1.04	101%
2000	1.18	1.13	104%

Merion

Planning Area 6 Census Tract 2058.05 Merion is in the central portion of the township and is bounded by Valley Forge Road, Bridgeport Borough, US 202, and Abrams Run.

Merion is similar in many respects to Belmont, except for a significant concentration of commercial, retail, industrial, and higher density residential development along th US 202 corridor. Remaining developable land has a variety of environmental constraints including steep slopes, wetlands, and industrial contamination.

Zoning in the Merion area includes single family residential, multifamily residential, retail, commercial, open space/recreation, and heavy industrial.

The racial composition of Merion is very similar to that of the township as a whole. In 1990 Merion had the most residents aged 65 and over. Although that age group grew 7.2% by the year 2000, it is no longer the largest 65 and over group in the township.

Population Profile

Population					
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change		
1970	3,856				
1980	3,693	-163	-4.2%		
1990	3,755	62	1.7%		
2000	3,132	-623	-16.6%		

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	2,658	84.9%	84.8%
Black	97	3.1%	4.6%
Asian	283	9.0%	8.5%
Other	94	3.0%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile					
Year	Merion	Upper Merion	Merion as % of Twp		
1990	3,755.0	1,531.1	245%		
2000	3,132.0	1,595.3	196%		

	Number,	Number,	% Change in	2000
Age	1990	2000	Distribution	Distribution
Under 5	220	159	-0.8%	5.1%
5 - 17	504	496	2.4%	15.8%
18 - 44	1,629	1,140	-7.0%	36.4%
45 - 64	931	718	-1.9%	22.9%
65 Plus	471	619	7.2%	19.8%

Median Age	40.1
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Households					
Туре	1990	2000	% Change		
Households	1,438	1,267	-11.9%		
Persons per Household	2.61	2.47	-5.4%		
One-Person Households	287	310	8.0%		
Households w/ Children		371			

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)					
Year	-	hool grad or gher		's degree or her	
	Merion	Upper Merion	Merion	Upper Merion	
1990	85.4%	89.6%	26.8%	42.3%	
2000	89.0%	93.0%	30.8%	49.8%	

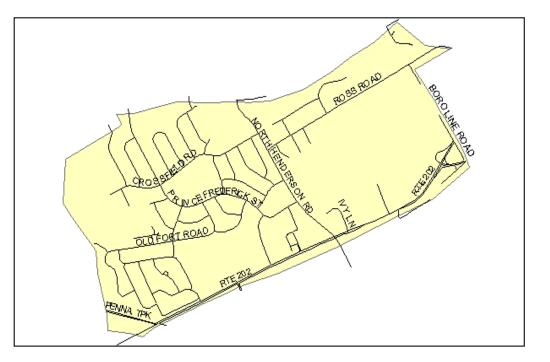
Merion

Planning Area 6 Census Tract 2058.05

1.00

Land Area

Sq. Miles Acres 640.90



Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	1,194					
1980	1,214	20	1.7%			
1990	1,469	255	21.0%			
2000	1,291	-178	-12.1%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
Year	Merion		Upper Merion	Merion as % of Twp	
1990	\$130,900	\$	147,900	89%	
2000	\$142,500	\$	165,700	86%	

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
Year	Merion	Upper Merion		
1990	78%	68%		
2000	83%	67%		

Housing Type						
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000		
1 Unit Detached	1,062	72.3%	1,013	78.5%		
1 Unit Attached	83	5.7%	94	7.3%		
Multiple Units	317	21.6%	184	14.3%		
Other	7	0.5%	0	0.0%		
Vacant Units	31	2.1%	24	1.9%		

Median Contract Rent						
Year	м	erion		Jpper Ierion	Merion as % of Twp	
1990	\$	570	\$	616	93%	
2000	\$	861	\$	898	96%	

Dwelling Density: Dwel			
Year	Merion as % of Twp		
1990	2.29	1.04	220%
2000	2.01	1.13	178%

Kingwood / Henderson

Planning Area 7 Census Tract 2058.07 Kingwood/Henderson is located in the center of the township and is bounded by US 202, Henderson Road, the Conrail Morrisville Line and South Gulph Road. The area bisected by the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the PECO electric transmission line.

The western half of the planning area is largely residential, being largely occupied by Valley Forge Homes, one of the first large post-war developments. The eastern half consists of commercial retail and high rise residential uses along US 202, and older residential, commercial and industrial uses along Henderson Road.

Current zoning in Kingwood/Henderson includes single family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, light manufacturing, and some open space/recreation.

The racial composition of Kingwood/Henderson is the most diverse in the township. Throughout the 1990's, Kingwood/Henderson had the highest growth rate among the ages of 18-44. At the same time, it had the fastest decline in the ages of 65 and over And although it holds the highest residential vacancy rate in the township, it has improved since 1990.

Population Profile

Population						
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change			
1970	3,203					
1980	2,005	-1,198	-37.4%			
1990	1,755	-250	-12.5%			
2000	2,013	258	14.7%			

Racial C	Upper		
Race Persons % of Total			Merion
White	1,546	76.8%	84.8%
Black	98	4.9%	4.6%
Asian	308	15.3%	8.5%
Other	61	3.0%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
Year	Kwood/ Hendersn	Upper Merion	Kw/Hen as % of Twp			
1990	3,400.5	1,531.1	222%			
2000	3,871.2	1,595.3	243%			

Age	Number, 1990	Number, 2000	% Change in Distribution	2000 Distribution
Under 5	86	90	-0.4%	4.5%
5 - 17	157	173	-0.4%	8.6%
18 - 44	810	1,146	10.8%	56.9%
45 - 64	371	331	-4.7%	16.4%
65 Plus	331	273	-5.3%	13.6%

Median Age	33.2
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Households						
Туре	1990	2000	% Change			
Households	876	1,074	22.6%			
Persons per Household	2.0	1.87	-6.5%			
One-Person Households	334	490	46.7%			
Households w/ Children		171				

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)					
	% High Sc	hool grad or	% Bachelor	's degree or	
Year	higher		higher		
	Kwood/	Upper	Kwood/	Upper	
	Hendersn	Merion	Hendersn	Merion	
1990	81.3%	89.6%	25.2%	42.3%	
2000	94.1%	93.0%	50.7%	49.8%	

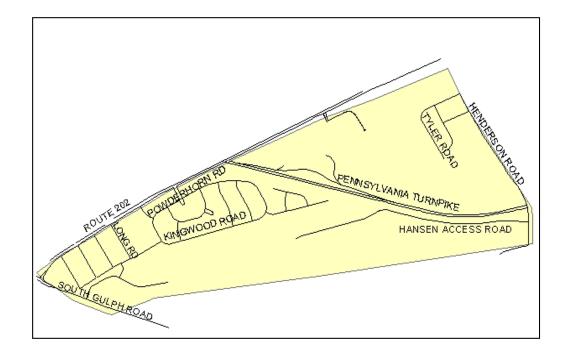
Kingwood / Henderson

Planning Area 7 Census Tract 2058.07

Land Area

 Sq. Miles
 0.52

 Acres
 330.3



Housing	Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change				
1970	992						
1980	1,000	8	0.8%				
1990	1,014	14	1.4%				
2000	1,268	254	25.0%				

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
Year	Kwood / Hendersn	Upper Merion	Kw/Hen as % of Twp		
1990	\$115,300	\$ 147,900	78%		
2000	\$124,000	\$ 165,700	75%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
Year	Kwood / Hendersn	Upper Merion		
1990	41%	68%		
2000	32%	67%		

Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000
1 Unit Detached	392	38.7%	421	33.2%
1 Unit Attached	3	0.3%	7	0.6%
Multiple Units	613	60.5%	834	65.8%
Other	6	0.6%	6	0.5%

Median Contract Rent						
Year		wood / ndersn		Upper Merion	Kw/Hen as % of Twp	
1990	\$	696	\$	616	113%	
2000	\$	1,041	\$	898	116%	

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre					
Kwood / Upper Kw/He Year Hendersn Merion % of					
1990	3.07	1.04	295%		
2000	3.84	1.13	340%		

South Gulph / Hughes Park

Planning Area 8 Census Tract 2059.05 South Gulph/Hughes Park is located in the south-central portion of the township and is bounded by the Conrail Morrisville Line, Crooked Lane, and the Schuylkill Expressway (I-76).

The land use patter in the South Gulph/Hughes Park planning area is highly diverse with industrial uses along portions of the South Gulph, East Church and Hendersc Road corridors forming a triangle around the Prussian Woods, Valley Forge Acres, Kingwood and Gulph Mills Village. Along the eastern edge of the planning area are Hughes Park and School Side manor.

Current zoning in South Gulph/Hughes Park includes single family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, administrative and research businesses, and light manufacturing.

South Gulph/Hughes Park has the lowest median age in the township. Although it does not have the most residents, it does have the most housing units in the township. It also recorded the highest number of residents aged 18-44.

Population Profile

Population						
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change			
1970	3,629					
1980	3,486	-143	-3.9%			
1990	3,184	-302	-8.7%			
2000	3,220	36	1.1%			

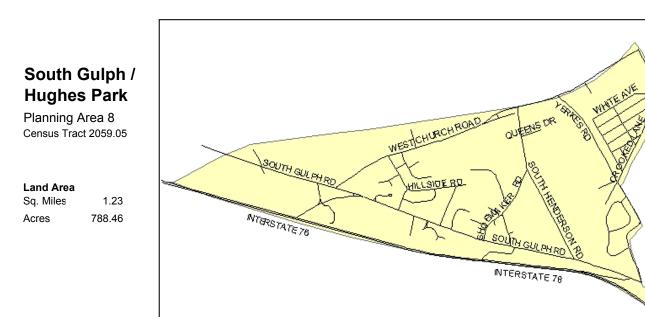
Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	2,515	78.1%	84.8%
Black	203	6.3%	4.6%
Asian	414	12.9%	8.5%
Other	88	2.7%	2.2%

Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
Year	S. Gulph / Hughes	Upper Merion	SG/HP as % of Twp			
1990	2,584.5	1,531.1	169%			
2000	2,617.9	1,595.3	164%			

Age	Number, 1990	Number, 2000	% Change in Distribution	2000 Distribution
Under 5	146	177	0.9%	5.5%
5 - 17	273	254	-0.7%	7.9%
18 - 44	1,767	1,834	1.5%	57.0%
45 - 64	703	630	-2.5%	19.6%
65 Plus	295	325	0.8%	10.1%

Households						
Туре	1990	2000	% Change			
Households	1,570	1,679	6.9%			
Persons per Household	2.03	1.92	-5.4%			
One-Person Households	585	732	25.1%			
Households w/ Children		281				

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)					
Year		hool grad or gher	% Bachelor hig	's degree or her	
	S. Gulph/ Upper Hughes Merion		S. Gulph / Hughes	Upper Merion	
1990	92.2%	89.6%	45.8%	42.3%	
2000	96.2%	93.0%	57.6%	49.8%	



Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change			
1970	1,459					
1980	1,732	273	18.7%			
1990	1,775	43	2.5%			
2000	1,797	22	1.2%			

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
Year	S. Gulph/ Hughes		Upper Merion	SG/HP as % of Twp	
1990	\$ 134,600	\$	147,900	91%	
2000	\$ 147,900	\$	165,700	89%	

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
S. Gulph/ Upper Year Hughes Merion				
1990	39%	68%		
2000	38%	67%		

Housing Type						
Туре	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000		
1 Unit Detached	525	29.6%	546	30.4%		
1 Unit Attached	161	9.1%	193	10.7%		
Multiple Units	1,086	61.2%	1,058	58.9%		
Other	3	0.2%	0	0.0%		
Vacant Units	205	11.5%	108	6.0%		

Median Contract Rent						
Year		Gulph/ Ighes		Upper Merion	SG/HP as % of Twp	
1990	\$	621	\$	616	101%	
2000	\$	886	\$	898	99%	

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre					
S. Gulph/ Upper SG/HP as Year Hughes Merion of Twp					
1990	2.25	1.04	216%		
2000	2.28	1.13	202%		

Swedesburg / King Manor

Planning Area 9 Census Tract 2058.06 The Swedesburg/King Manor planning area is located in the eastern portion of the township. Bounded by the Schuylkill River, Conrail Morrisville Line, Henderson Roa US 202, and Bridgeport Borough, Swedesburg/King manor is one of the oldest area of the township.

The Swedesburg portion resembles the development pattern of Bridgeport, a grid street pattern with a mix of single, twin and multi-family dwellings. New housing in this area is a mix of townhouse and infill single family. The King Manor area follows an early suburban pattern with varying lot sizes and house styles. The area between Henderson and the SEPTA Norristown High Speed line is largely industrial. A significant portion of the planning area is occupied by the railroad and Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Current zoning in the Swedesburg/King Manor area includes single family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, and open space/recreation.

Swedesburg/King Manor has the fewest residents and housing units. It is also the least diverse in racial composition. This area has the highest number and percentaç of single family attached units (rowhouses/townhomes). It also has the most affordable owner-occupied housing units (median value).

Population Profile

Population						
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change			
1970	1,255					
1980	1,534	279	22.2%			
1990	1,689	155	10.1%			
2000	1,780	91	5.4%			

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	1,627	91.4%	84.8%
Black	55	3.1%	4.6%
Asian	73	4.1%	8.5%
Other	25	1.4%	2.2%

Density	Density: Persons per Sq. Mile						
Year	Swdberg/ K Manor	Upper Merion	Sbg/KM as % of Twp				
1990	2,387.6	1,531.1	156%				
2000	2,507.0	1,595.3	157%				

Age of Population				
_	Number,	Number,	% Change in	
Age	1990	2000	Distribution	Distribution
Under 5	114	111	-0.5%	6.2%
5 - 17	258	259	-0.7%	14.6%
18 - 44	735	791	0.9%	44.4%
45 - 64	318	359	1.3%	20.2%
65 Plus	264	260	-1.0%	14.6%

Median Age 36.3

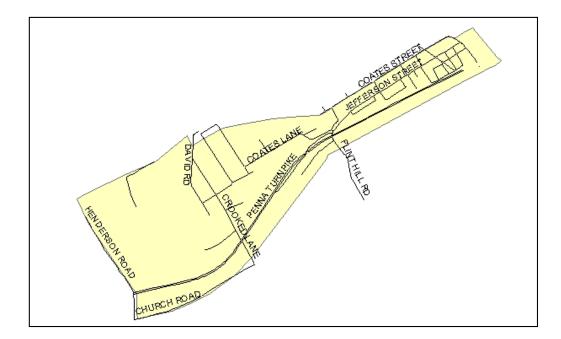
Households						
Туре	1990	2000	% Change			
Households	657	702	6.8%			
Persons per Household	2.57	2.53	-1.6%			
One-Person Households	163	174	6.7%			
Households w/ Children		206				

Educational Attainr	nent (Ages 25 y	ears and old	ler)	
Year		% High School grad or higher		's degree or her
	Swdberg/ K Manor	Upper Merion	Swdberg/ K Manor	Upper Merion
1990	74.1%	89.6%	22.5%	42.3%
2000	82.2%	93.0%	20.8%	49.8%

Swedesburg / King Manor

Planning Area 9 Census Tract 2058.06

Land Area	
Sq. Miles	0.71
Acres	452.74



Housing	Housing						
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change				
1970	414						
1980	579	165	39.9%				
1990	686	107	18.5%				
2000	709	23	3.4%				

	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units						
	Year	Swdberg/ K Manor		Upper Merion	Sbg/KM as % of Twp		
ľ	1990	\$101,800	\$	147,900	69%		
	2000	\$122,800	\$	165,700	74%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units				
Year	Swdberg/ K Manor	Upper Merion		
1990	77%	68%		
2000	77%	67%		

Type	Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000
1 Unit Detached	299	43.6%	286	40.3%
1 Unit Attached	320	46.6%	366	51.6%
Multiple Units	58	8.5%	57	8.0%
Other	9	1.3%	0	0.0%
Other	9	1.3%	0	0.0%
Vacant Units	29	4.2%	33	4.7%

Median Contract Rent					
Year		/dberg/ Manor		Upper Nerion	Sbg/KM as % of Twp
1990	\$	434	\$	616	70%
2000	\$	863	\$	898	96%

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre				
Year	Swdberg/ K Manor	Upper Merion	Sbg/KM as % of Twp	
1990	1.52	1.04	146%	
2000	1.57	1.13	139%	

Gulph Mills / Swedeland Planning Area 10

Census Tract 2059.06

Located on the eastern edge of the township, Gulph Mills/Swedeland is bounded by the Schuylkill river, West Conshohocken Borough, Schuylkill Expressway (I-76), Crooked Lane, and the Conrail Morrisville Line.

Gulph Mills/Swedeland has perhaps the most complex land use patterns of the ten planning areas. The Gulph Mills village is hilly and wooded consisting of single family dwellings with several homes dating to the 18th century. The Swedeland Road corridor is largely industrial and the site of the GlaxoSmithKline Campus. The River Road corridor, also industrial is home of the Philadelphia Inquirer newspaper printing plant. The central area of the planning area contains Swedeland Village and Renaissance Business Park. The east Church Road corridor is largely industrial and also contains the Glasgow quarry. The Crooked Lane corridor is primarily residential.

Zoning in the Gulph Mills/Swedeland area currently includes single family residential, multifamily residential, heavy industrial, light industrial, open space/recreation, commercial, and administrative and research businesses.

Though the population of Gulph Mills/Swedeland has grown steadily throughout the last three decades, it is still the least densely populated area. Throughout the '90's, this area experienced the sharpest decline in residents aged 5 and under. It had the highest growth rate, however, in residents aged 45 to 64.

Population Profile

Population					
Year	Persons	# Change	% Change		
1970	1,327				
1980	1,578	251	18.9%		
1990	1,805	227	14.4%		
2000	1,938	133	7.4%		

Racial C	Upper		
Race	Persons	% of Total	Merion
White	1,680	86.7%	84.8%
Black	144	7.4%	4.6%
Asian	70	3.6%	8.5%
Other	44	2.3%	2.2%

Density:	Density: Persons per Sq. Mile					
Year	G Mills / Swdland	Upper Merion	GM/Swd as % of Twp			
1990	744.6	1,531.1	49%			
2000	800.8	1,595.3	50%			

Age	Number, 1990	Number, 2000	% Change in Distribution	2000 Distribution
Under 5	133	85	-3.0%	4.4%
5 - 17	263	315	1.7%	16.3%
18 - 44	860	830	-4.8%	42.8%
45 - 64	357	505	6.3%	26.1%
65 Plus	192	203	-0.2%	10.5%

Median Age 36.9

Households					
Туре	1990	2000	% Change		
Households	687	793	15.4%		
Persons per Household	2.63	2.44	-7.2%		
One-Person Households	141	183	29.8%		
Households w/ Children		228			

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 years and older)					
Year		% High School grad or higher		% Bachelor's degree or higher	
	G Mills / Swdland	Upper Merion	G Mills / Swdland	Upper Merion	
1990	78.7%	89.6%	39.5%	42.3%	
2000	88.7%	93.0%	43.8%	49.8%	

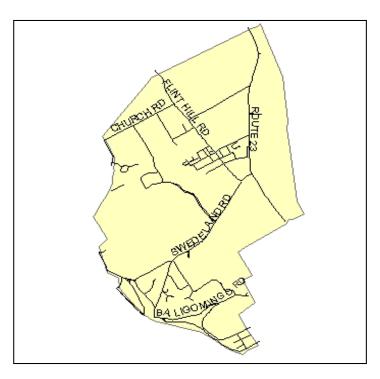
Gulph Mills / Swedeland

Planning Area 10 Census Tract 2059.06

Land Area

 Sq. Miles
 2.42

 Acres
 1,551.36



Housing					
Year	# of Units	# Change	% Change		
1970	401				
1980	528	127	31.7%		
1990	725	197	37.3%		
2000	825	100	13.8%		

Median Value of Owner Occupied Units					
	G Mills/	Upper	GM/Swd as		
Year	Swdland	Merion	% of Twp		
1990	\$119,900	\$ 147,900	81%		
2000	\$148,900	\$ 165,700	90%		

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units							
	G Mills/ Upper						
Year	Swdland	Merion					
1990	74%	68%					
2000	75%	67%					

Housing Type					
Number, 1990	% of Total, 1990	Number, 2000	% of Total, 2000		
351	48.4%	406	49.2%		
322	44.4%	350	42.4%		
49	6.8%	69	8.4%		
3	0.4%	0	0.0%		
38	5.2%	42	5.1%		
	1990 351 322 49 3	1990 1990 351 48.4% 322 44.4% 49 6.8% 3 0.4%	1990 1990 2000 351 48.4% 406 322 44.4% 350 49 6.8% 69 3 0.4% 0		

Median Contract Rent					
Year	G Mills/ Swdland		Upper Merion		GM/Swd as % of Twp
1990	\$	788	\$	616	128%
2000	\$	1,086	\$	898	121%

Dwelling Density: Dwellings per Acre						
Year	G Mills/ Upper GM/Swd Swdland Merion % of Tw					
1990	0.47	1.04	45%			
2000	0.53	1.13	47%			