Pennsylvania's Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Needs Assessment

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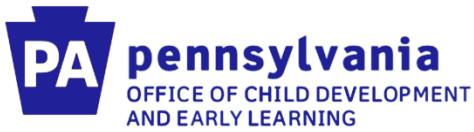

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Executive Summary

Using current county level data, the Needs Assessment identifies concentrations of family risk factors such as prenatal, maternal, newborn, domestic violence, alcohol and drug violations, unemployment, poverty, and child abuse. Home visitation capacity was mapped using the sum of capacity for Nurse-Family Partnership, Early Head Start, Healthy Families America, and Parents as Teachers. The Needs Assessment will allow a community specific view of localized needs and enable allocation of resources to the home visitation programs.

Counties with High Need: To provide a more comprehensive view of the risk in each county, and to better account for various types of risk, additional indicators were included in the statewide, county level analysis. These additional indicators were included based on research literature related to maternal and child health risk factors. The 36 risk indicators were organized into 7 scales that represent distinct domains of risk. At risk communities were identified by comparing each community data point to the state average.

Average Risk Level data for each of the 67 counties show that nine counties have increased and nine have decreased in risk levels, compared to the 2010 report.

Counties with Low Reach: Home visitation capacity was used to determine the percentage of the population that is being served and the extent to which these programs are or are not meeting the needs of eligible families. Counties are deemed low-reach if they do not currently serve at least ten percent of the total population of children birth to five years through home visitation programs.

Introduction

The Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL) is the lead agency for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program in Pennsylvania.

History

In 2010, OCDEL conducted a two-phase needs assessment: statewide and local. The Phase I statewide needs assessment identified communities with concentrations of high-risk populations; an at-risk community is one for which indicators demonstrate that the community is at greater risk than is the state as a whole. The statewide needs assessment used multiple risk factors, including those specified by the grant guidance. The first review used the target indicators of premature birth, low-birth-weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health; poverty; crime; domestic violence; high rates of high-school drop-outs; substance abuse; unemployment; and child maltreatment. Sixty-six of sixty-seven counties demonstrated risk under these indicators. Therefore additional risk factors were added, including indicators such as special health care needs, gestational diabetes, household structure, and health insurance coverage. Next, OCDEL looked at the reach of current services to determine gaps in service. Counties were deemed low-reach if they did not currently serve at least five percent of the total population of children birth to five years through home visitation programs.

Targeted communities were defined as those which fell in the top quartile of overall risk (18 counties were identified as "high risk" or "moderate-high risk"); these communities demonstrated a wide representation of Pennsylvania's demographic make-up – both rural and urban as well as all four regions of the state. The 18 counties were organized into ten county clusters to facilitate the local needs assessments phase. Many of these county clusters had a history of shared programming making the combined county teams a reasonable way to engage the communities in a strong decision-making process that would assure a broad view of the at-risk areas within their community and the best home visitation model(s) to meet the populations' needs.

Phase II assessed the local needs and barriers to service in target communities; each of the ten county clusters, as part of the competitive process, completed local needs assessments that identified a narrower geographic area within the county cluster for targeted services as well as the evidence-based home visitation model that best matched the demonstrated needs within the community. This two-tiered plan allowed for both a comprehensive view of statewide needs and capacity and an in-depth, community specific view of localized needs, which enabled the allocation of resources to best serve vulnerable children and families.

The federal grant allocation allowed for seven of the ten clusters to be funded. Local implementing agencies were selected by each county cluster based on their experience in providing the model program and/or home visitation services. Three county clusters were not able to be funded through the formula funds; they were invited to apply through the competitive funding opportunity. In addition, counties that currently had home visiting services (either through the OCDEL-funded NFP program or through the MIECHV formula grant) were also invited to apply for the competitive – expansion funds.

Counties selected one or more evidence-based home visiting models that would best meet the needs of their most at-risk populations: Early Head Start (EHS); Healthy Families America (HFA); Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP); and Parents as Teachers (PAT). A total of 2,450 pregnant women and children are

being served through both Formula and Competitive (Expansion) funding in Pennsylvania. Currently, families and children in 41 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties are being served through MIECHV funding.

- Early Head Start (EHS) is a federally-funded support program for low-income families with infants, toddlers, and pregnant women. The goals of the program are to promote healthy pregnancies, enhance the development of young children and promote healthy family functioning.
- Healthy Families America (HFA) is a nationally recognized evidence-based home visiting program model designed to work with overburdened families who are at-risk for adverse childhood experiences, including child maltreatment. It is a home visiting model equipped to work with families who may have histories of trauma, intimate partner violence, mental health, and/or substance abuse issues. Healthy Families America services begin prenatally or right after the birth of a baby and are offered voluntarily, intensively, and over the long-term (three to five years after the birth of the baby).
- Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP), a program which provides registered nurses who work with expectant mothers, has been used to ensure healthy pregnancy, promote early literacy, and to encourage school readiness by helping mothers learn how to promote healthy child development. Pregnant women who are low-income, first-time mothers, and who enroll by the 28th week of pregnancy are eligible. Nurse-Family Partnership only serves children from birth to age two.
- Pennsylvania's network of Family Centers provides services to help families become healthy, well-educated, and self-sufficient and is open to the community. For families that are identified as higher risk due to economic, health, or educational circumstances, additional home visitation services are provided using the Parents as Teachers (PAT) curriculum to enhance child development and school achievement through parent education and support.

However, these services only reach a small percentage of those who are in need of them. Financial resources, both at the state and local level, are not adequate to meet the needs of the community. Many of our home visiting programs have waiting lists of families they are not able to serve due to financial constraints and limited capacity. A number of Pennsylvania's 67 counties have very limited or no supportive services for families within their homes. Additionally, Pennsylvania's rural geography makes it difficult or intimidating for many families to reach supportive services and resources that are typically located in more populated areas.

Identification of Communities at Risk

Pennsylvania will identify communities with concentrations of select risk indicators. An at risk community is one for which indicators, in comparison to statewide indicators, demonstrate that the community is at greater risk than is the state as a whole. Pennsylvania has developed the following approach to identify counties at risk and targeted for additional home visiting services.

Communities with High Risk

The following target indicators were identified as data necessary for determining eligibility for home visiting services: premature birth, low-birth-weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health; poverty; crime; domestic violence; high rates of high-school drop-outs; substance abuse; unemployment; and child maltreatment. To provide a more comprehensive view of the risk in each county, and to better account for various types of risk, additional risk indicators were included, such as rate of multiple deliveries, gestational diabetes, household structure, and health insurance coverage. These additional indicators were included based on research literature on maternal and child health risk factors.

For the statewide needs assessment, a county is considered to be a community for the purposes of identifying at risk communities. Communities with high concentrations of the target indicators were identified by comparing each community data point to the state average.

Communities with Low Reach

The home visiting programs and services that currently exist in each county were inventoried to determine the percentage of the population that is being served and the extent to which these programs are or are not meeting the needs of eligible families. Counties are deemed low-reach if they do not currently serve at least ten percent of the total population of children birth to five years through home visiting programs.

County Profiles

Profiles for counties are included as part of this Needs Assessment to provide a snapshot of the county's demographics, level of risk based on all risk indicators measured, and the reach of existing home visiting programs and services.

Target Indicators

Preterm Birth

During 2010, the average annual percent of preterm live births (occur before 37 weeks of gestation) in Pennsylvania was 11.5 percent, below the 2010 national percentage of 12.0 percent of all births.[1] [2] Twenty of 67 counties are above the state average.

High-Risk Counties							
McKean	16.3	Northampton	13.0	Greene	12.3	Northumberland	11.9
Philadelphia	14.1	Lawrence	12.6	Monroe	12.3	Mercer	11.8
Cameron	13.5	Jefferson	12.5	Allegheny	12.1	Columbia	11.7
Lackawanna	13.2	Dauphin	12.4	Lehigh	12.0	Pike	11.7
Fayette	13.1	Erie	12.3	Luzerne	12.0	Schuylkill	11.7

Low-Risk Counties							
Warren	11.5	Lebanon	10.8	Armstrong	10.3	Montgomery	9.7
Westmoreland	11.4	Lycoming	10.7	Bucks	10.3	Susquehanna	9.7
York	11.4	Butler	10.6	Lancaster	10.3	Cumberland	9.5
Cambria	11.3	Carbon	10.6	Snyder	10.2	Fulton	9.4
Delaware	11.3	Wyoming	10.6	Blair	10.1	Bradford	9.3
Potter	11.2	Clarion	10.5	Somerset	10.1	Centre	9.1
Huntingdon	11.1	Indiana	10.5	Sullivan	10.1	Mifflin	9.1
Forest	11.0	Adams	10.4	Venango	10.1	Union	8.6
Wayne	11.0	Berks	10.4	Perry	10.0	Juniata	8.1

[1] March of Dimes Peristats, 2003 – 2006, http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/
[2] Center for Disease Control, Vital Statistics Report, http://www.cdc.gov

Washington	10.9	Clearfield	10.4	Chester	9.9	Bedford	7.6
Beaver	10.8	Elk	10.4	Clinton	9.9	Montour	7.3
Franklin	10.8	Tioga	10.4	Crawford	9.8		

Low Birth Weight

In 2009, low birth weight babies represented 8.4 percent of all live births in Pennsylvania, which is slightly higher than the nationwide 8.1 percent.[3] In 2010, Pennsylvania's percentage of low birth weight births decreased to 8.3 percent.[4] Low birth weight infants, (babies weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth)[5], have a greater probability of experiencing developmental problems, and are at greater risk of dying within the first year of life and experiencing disabilities.

Philadelphia and Fayette counties had the highest percent of children born at low birth weight (11.2 and 9.6 percent, respectively). Overall, 15 out of 67 total counties are above the state average when measuring the percent of low birth weight babies.

High-Risk Counties							
Philadelphia	11.2	McKean	9.1	Lackawanna	8.8	Lehigh	8.6
Fayette	9.6	Northampton	9.0	Jefferson	8.7	Allegheny	8.5
Cambria	9.4	Greene	8.9	Northumberland	8.7	Lawrence	8.4
Dauphin	9.2	Erie	8.8	Elk	8.6		

Low-Risk Counties							
Delaware	8.3	Washington	7.6	Lycoming	7.2	Lancaster	6.9
Luzerne	8.3	Venango	7.5	Montgomery	7.2	Mercer	6.9
York	8.2	Westmoreland	7.5	Tioga	7.2	Mifflin	6.9
Schuylkill	8.1	Beaver	7.4	Wyoming	7.2	Pike	6.9
Carbon	8.0	Blair	7.4	Clarion	7.1	Chester	6.8
Monroe	8.0	Perry	7.4	Huntingdon	7.1	Centre	6.5
Columbia	7.9	Clearfield	7.3	Wayne	7.1	Cumberland	6.5
Potter	7.9	Clinton	7.3	Bradford	7.0	Snyder	6.0
Franklin	7.8	Sullivan	7.3	Bucks	7.0	Union	5.9
Berks	7.7	Warren	7.3	Butler	7.0	Cameron	5.8
Indiana	7.7	Adams	7.2	Susquehanna	7.0	Montour	5.7
Armstrong	7.6	Fulton	7.2	Crawford	6.9	Bedford	5.1
Somerset	7.6	Lebanon	7.2	Forest	6.9	Juniata	4.9

Infant Mortality Rate

[3] The Annie E. Casey Foundation *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 2010.
[4] Pennsylvania, Department of Health, EpiQMS
[5] The Center for Disease Control, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/birthwt.htm

In 2009, Pennsylvania's infant mortality rate (measured as the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births), was 7.2, slightly higher than the national average of 6.4. Pennsylvania was ranked 36 out of the 50 states, with Iowa leading the nation with an infant mortality rate of 4.6 while Mississippi had the highest rate in the nation (10.0).[6] In 2010, Pennsylvania's infant mortality rate remained the same at (7.2)[7] while the national average dropped to 6.1.

The leading causes of infant mortality are congenital and chromosomal abnormalities, problems related to preterm birth and low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Overall, 21 out of 67 counties are above the state average for infant mortality in 2010.

High-Risk Counties							
Montour	20.6	Mifflin	9.9	Greene	8.7	Jefferson	8.0
Sullivan	18.8	Warren	9.4	Dauphin	8.3	Allegheny	7.8
Fayette	11.0	Erie	9.2	Berks	8.2	Lehigh	7.6
Philadelphia	10.8	Columbia	9.1	Lackawanna	8.2	Centre	7.3
Forest	10.5	Lawrence	8.8	Huntingdon	8.0	Delaware	7.3

Low-Risk Counties							
Clinton	7.2	Crawford	6.6	Clarion	5.7	Venango	4.6
Lycoming	7.2	Franklin	6.6	Somerset	5.7	Clearfield	4.5
McKean	7.2	Wyoming	6.5	Fulton	5.6	Chester	4.4
Perry	7.2	Cambria	6.4	Schuylkill	5.5	Cumberland	4.1
Susquehanna	7.2	Luzerne	6.4	Armstrong	5.3	Northumberland	3.7
Bradford	7.1	Monroe	6.2	Blair	5.3	Tioga	3.7
Washington	7.1	Beaver	5.9	Mercer	5.3	Adams	3.1
Westmoreland	7.1	Bedford	5.9	Montgomery	5.2	Wayne	3.0
Lancaster	7.0	Elk	5.9	Potter	5.1	Pike	1.6
Union	7.0	York	5.9	Bucks	4.9	Juniata	1.2
Indiana	6.8	Carbon	5.8	Butler	4.6	Cameron	0.0
Lebanon	6.7	Northampton	5.8	Snyder	4.6		

Population Living Below 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Level

In 2010, an estimated 12.4 percent of the Pennsylvania population was living at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.[8] Thirty-one counties are above the state average.

High-Risk Counties							
Philadelphia	25.1	Venango	15.7	McKean	13.9	Fulton	13.3
Fayette	19.2	Erie	15.6	Mifflin	13.9	Lackawanna	13.2
Indiana	18.6	Clinton	15.5	Cambria	13.7	Mercer	13.2
Centre	18.5	Sullivan	15.5	Columbia	13.7	Blair	12.9

[6] Annie E. Casey Foundation *KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2010*. P. 20 – 21.
[7] Pennsylvania Department of Health, EpiQMS.
[8] U.S. Census

Greene	16.7	Northumberland	14.9	Jefferson	13.7	Somerset	12.9
Clarion	15.8	Potter	14.8	Luzerne	13.7	Lawrence	12.7
Crawford	15.8	Clearfield	14.7	Bradford	13.6	Union	12.6
Tioga	15.8	Lycoming	14.4	Bedford	13.5		

Low-Risk Counties							
Berks	12.4	Cameron	11.4	Monroe	10.4	Pike	8.7
Allegheny	12.3	Huntingdon	11.4	Washington	10.4	Butler	8.3
Warren	12.2	Susquehanna	11.3	Westmoreland	9.8	Juniata	8.3
Dauphin	11.9	Beaver	11.1	Lancaster	9.7	Franklin	8.2
Lehigh	11.9	Elk	11.0	Delaware	9.4	Adams	7.6
Schuylkill	11.9	Montour	11.0	Perry	9.1	Cumberland	6.5
Armstrong	11.7	Wayne	10.9	York	9.0	Chester	6.2
Forest	11.7	Wyoming	10.9	Lebanon	8.9	Montgomery	5.6
Snyder	11.7	Carbon	10.5	Northampton	8.8	Bucks	4.9

Serious Crime Rate

In 2009, there were approximately 2,584 incidences of serious crimes per 100,000 in population.[9] Twelve counties are above the state average.

High-Risk Counties							
Philadelphia	4852	Lehigh	3031	Allegheny	2766	Erie	2625
Dauphin	3306	Monroe	2937	Berks	2755	Beaver	2618
Lawrence	3102	Delaware	2891	Fayette	2642	Luzerne	2597

Low-Risk Counties							
Clinton	2541	Montgomery	2140	Franklin	1753	Fulton	1353
Carbon	2507	Lancaster	2136	Schuylkill	1726	Somerset	1344
Clearfield	2495	Perry	2132	Crawford	1723	Susquehanna	1331
Mercer	2454	Clarion	2059	Bradford	1718	Jefferson	1324
Northampton	2440	Washington	2033	Pike	1690	Montour	1321
Lackawanna	2433	Cambria	2008	Butler	1669	Wyoming	1280
Columbia	2411	Centre	1981	Westmoreland	1644	Huntingdon	1212
York	2329	Northumberland	1976	McKean	1607	Armstrong	1172
Indiana	2297	Sullivan	1954	Potter	1592	Bedford	1144
Mifflin	2220	Elk	1912	Chester	1577	Juniata	1138
Snyder	2212	Forest	1875	Cameron	1433	Union	1049
Blair	2187	Lebanon	1850	Adams	1415	Tioga	1006
Bucks	2152	Greene	1784	Wayne	1412		

[9] Center for Rural Pennsylvania

Juvenile Disposition Rate

In 2011, the juvenile disposition rate in Pennsylvania was 2.7 per 1,000 in the juvenile population. Fifteen counties had a juvenile disposition rate higher than the state average.

High-Risk Counties							
Philadelphia	5.4	Lehigh	3.7	Berks	3.0	Blair	2.8
Northumberland	5.1	Forest	3.3	Dauphin	3.0	Cambria	2.8
Lycoming	4.0	Allegheny	3.2	Clinton	2.9	Mercer	2.8
Lawrence	3.9	York	3.1	Snyder	2.9		

Low-Risk Counties							
Adams	2.7	Wyoming	2.3	Indiana	1.9	Lackawanna	1.6
Erie	2.7	Bradford	2.2	Tioga	1.9	Somerset	1.6
Cumberland	2.6	Cameron	2.2	Fulton	1.8	Susquehanna	1.6
Venango	2.6	Elk	2.2	Huntingdon	1.8	Pike	1.5
Beaver	2.5	Luzerne	2.2	Lancaster	1.8	Bucks	1.4
Fayette	2.5	Warren	2.2	McKean	1.8	Butler	1.4
Northampton	2.5	Greene	2.1	Monroe	1.8	Montour	1.3
Potter	2.5	Jefferson	2.1	Westmoreland	1.8	Centre	1.2
Schuylkill	2.5	Lebanon	2.1	Chester	1.7	Clearfield	1.2
Washington	2.5	Carbon	2.0	Mifflin	1.7	Juniata	1.1
Delaware	2.4	Columbia	2.0	Wayne	1.7	Union	0.9
Franklin	2.4	Montgomery	2.0	Armstrong	1.6	Bedford	0.7
Crawford	2.3	Perry	2.0	Clarion	1.6	Sullivan	0.5

High School Dropouts

In 2011, the percentage of teenagers not in school and without a high school diploma in Pennsylvania was 4 percent, slightly lower than the national percentage of 5 percent. Pennsylvania tied for the 9th lowest percentage in the nation, while Wyoming showed the lowest percentage in the U.S. (2%) and New Mexico with the highest (9%).

Pennsylvania county data is available for the percentage of high school dropouts as a percentage of students in grades 7 through 12, yielding percentages different from the state and national level data (grades 9-12). With this data, 1.6 percent of students are high school dropouts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.[10]

23 out of 67 counties in Pennsylvania have a high school dropout rate higher than the state average. Philadelphia County leads the state with 6.8 percent of students' grades 7 through 12 not completing high school.

[10] Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Data Services.

High-Risk Counties							
Philadelphia	6.8	Mifflin	2.5	Jefferson	2.1	Franklin	1.9
Chester	3.5	Lycoming	2.4	Potter	2.1	Elk	1.9
Lehigh	2.9	Berks	2.3	Clearfield	2.0	Fayette	1.7
Erie	2.8	Lebanon	2.2	Huntingdon	1.9	McKean	1.7
Warren	2.6	Columbia	2.1	Northumberland	1.9	Blair	1.7
Greene	2.6	Bradford	2.1	Luzerne	1.9		

Low-Risk Counties							
Dauphin	1.6	Beaver	1.4	Snyder	1.2	Cameron	0.9
Crawford	1.6	Lancaster	1.4	Union	1.2	Somerset	0.9
Sullivan	1.6	Lawrence	1.4	Clarion	1.1	Cambria	0.8
Armstrong	1.5	Lackawanna	1.4	Wyoming	1.1	Allegheny	0.8
Schuylkill	1.5	Montour	1.4	Carbon	1.1	Mercer	0.8
Venango	1.5	Clinton	1.4	Indiana	1.0	Pike	0.8
York	1.5	Perry	1.4	Bedford	0.9	Forest	0.8
Tioga	1.5	Susquehanna	1.3	Juniata	0.9	Montgomery	0.7
Northampton	1.4	Monroe	1.2	Butler	0.9	Delaware	0.7
Adams	1.4	Cumberland	1.2	Centre	0.9	Bucks	0.6
Washington	1.4	Fulton	1.2	Westmoreland	0.9	Wayne	0.6

Drug Violation Rate

In 2011, the drug violation rate in Pennsylvania was 408.1 arrests per 100,000 in population. 10 counties had a rate higher than the state average.

High-Risk Counties							
Philadelphia	849.8	Allegheny	516.3	Blair	465.3	Northampton	432.5
Dauphin	708.1	Fulton	473.6	York	463.3		
Indiana	583.8	Delaware	467.3	Centre	437.5		

Low-Risk Counties							
Clarion	384.0	Greene	309.7	Wayne	256.1	Butler	157.6
Washington	383.8	Schuylkill	306.9	Bradford	249.2	McKean	143.5
Monroe	380.6	Potter	304.1	Armstrong	246.0	Somerset	142.2
Lycoming	379.7	Clearfield	303.1	Mifflin	245.9	Clinton	141.7
Carbon	376.1	Perry	294.5	Susquehanna	234.6	Tioga	134.5
Columbia	353.0	Chester	289.9	Mercer	231.6	Sullivan	123.5
Lackawanna	352.1	Cumberland	289.3	Lancaster	225.8	Bedford	121.5
Berks	351.7	Bucks	288.6	Huntingdon	219.3	Juniata	120.4
Montgomery	348.9	Franklin	281.7	Montour	207.6	Wyoming	103.0
Luzerne	346.0	Lebanon	280.5	Warren	207.3	Union	75.6

Venango	327.2	Lehigh	276.7	Elk	204.5	Forest	64.6
Northumberland	322.8	Pike	267.5	Crawford	199.8	Cameron	60.1
Lawrence	318.6	Westmoreland	259.7	Snyder	186.6		
Beaver	313.4	Jefferson	258.2	Adams	186.1		
Fayette	312.2	Erie	256.6	Cambria	173.2		

Alcohol Violation Rate

In 2011, the alcohol violation rate in Pennsylvania was 605.3 arrests per 100,000 in population. 31 counties had a rate higher than the state average.

High-Risk Counties							
Monroe	1236.57	Cambria	738.30	McKean	685.11	Carbon	633.97
Greene	986.36	Franklin	732.98	Clarion	680.14	Allegheny	630.01
Indiana	984.64	Erie	721.38	Lackawanna	667.46	Bucks	629.90
Fayette	838.85	Northampton	711.17	Luzerne	666.80	Fulton	629.23
Centre	806.57	Cumberland	708.35	Tioga	655.77	Dauphin	627.08
Lycoming	799.64	Montgomery	701.91	Crawford	652.62	Bradford	615.86
Venango	749.42	Chester	689.55	Delaware	636.39	Clearfield	612.24
York	743.87	Blair	688.50	Lehigh	636.20		

Low-Risk Counties							
Clinton	584.62	Snyder	529.53	Westmoreland	475.33	Philadelphia	379.12
Butler	582.03	Adams	511.08	Beaver	460.76	Perry	373.06
Mercer	568.14	Armstrong	510.89	Warren	460.46	Juniata	361.30
Lancaster	566.18	Mifflin	508.82	Columbia	436.75	Wayne	361.24
Potter	556.51	Lawrence	505.54	Wyoming	433.28	Cameron	360.79
Washington	554.35	Northumberland	502.71	Somerset	431.62	Pike	350.92
Jefferson	549.70	Sullivan	494.06	Huntingdon	421.21	Bedford	350.23
Schuylkill	538.65	Elk	490.81	Forest	400.26	Union	349.08
Berks	529.88	Lebanon	488.88	Susquehanna	390.14	Montour	344.19

Binge Alcohol Use

In 2010, an estimated 17 percent of adults in Pennsylvania participated in binge drinking at least once in the month prior to being surveyed. The data collected on binge drinking was conducted with Pennsylvania Health Regions serving as the geographic level for analysis, so the county-level approximations are based on the counties location within a health region; all counties within the same region were considered to have the same percentage of binge alcohol use. Thirty-one counties were above the state average. The counties at risk of binge alcohol use are:

High-Risk Counties							
Chester	24	Lackawanna	21	Somerset	20	Wayne	19

Cameron	21	Luzerne	21	Allegheny	19	Berks	18
Clarion	21	McKean	21	Fayette	19	Cumberland	18
Clearfield	21	Warren	21	Greene	19	Erie	18
Delaware	21	Wyoming	21	Monroe	19	Montgomery	18
Elk	21	Armstrong	20	Pike	19	Perry	18
Forest	21	Cambria	20	Susquehanna	19	Schuylkill	18
Jefferson	21	Indiana	20	Washington	19		

Low-Risk Counties							
Centre	17	Lycoming	16	Lehigh	15	Mifflin	14
Columbia	17	Potter	16	Northampton	15	Venango	14
Montour	17	Sullivan	16	Bedford	14	Westmoreland	14
Northumberland	17	Tioga	16	Blair	14	Dauphin	13
Philadelphia	17	York	16	Crawford	14	Lebanon	13
Snyder	17	Beaver	15	Huntingdon	14	Adams	11
Union	17	Bucks	15	Juniata	14	Franklin	11
Bradford	16	Butler	15	Lawrence	14	Fulton	11
Clinton	16	Carbon	15	Mercer	14	Lancaster	9

Unemployment Rate

In May of 2012, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was 8.0 percent of adults. 35 counties had rates of unemployment higher than the state's rate.

High-Risk Counties							
Cameron	11.6	Clarion	9.5	Cambria	8.8	Mercer	8.4
Pike	10.9	Fulton	9.5	Somerset	8.8	Northampton	8.4
Philadelphia	10.6	Schuylkill	9.5	Armstrong	8.7	Snyder	8.4
Huntingdon	10.3	Fayette	9.4	Columbia	8.7	Berks	8.2
Carbon	10.2	Forest	9.3	Mifflin	8.6	McKean	8.2
Wyoming	10.0	Potter	9.3	Wayne	8.6	Perry	8.2
Monroe	9.9	Lackawanna	9.2	Lawrence	8.5	Susquehanna	8.2
Bedford	9.8	Northumberland	9.2	Clinton	8.4	Jefferson	8.1
Luzerne	9.7	Clearfield	9.1	Lehigh	8.4		

Low-Risk Counties							
Delaware	8.0	Washington	7.6	Tioga	7.1	Lancaster	6.7
Erie	8.0	Dauphin	7.5	Butler	7.0	Cumberland	6.6
Crawford	7.9	Juniata	7.5	Allegheny	6.9	Lebanon	6.3
Union	7.9	Bucks	7.4	Franklin	6.9	Greene	6.2
Venango	7.8	Sullivan	7.4	Montgomery	6.9	Bradford	6.1
York	7.8	Westmoreland	7.4	Warren	6.9	Chester	6.1

Lycoming	7.7	Beaver	7.3	Adams	6.8	Centre	5.8
Indiana	7.6	Blair	7.3	Elk	6.8	Montour	5.8

Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

In 2011, the rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect was 1.2 incidences per thousand in the population under age 18, and 0.9 incidences per thousand in the population under age 5. While many counties that were above the state average in one measure of child abuse were also above average in the other, there are some instances where that is not the case.

For instances of child abuse against the population under age 18, 44 counties have a rate higher than the state average. For instances of child abuse against the population under age 5, 38 counties have rates above the state average.

All ages under 18

High-Risk Counties							
Fulton	4.1	Crawford	2.1	Wayne	1.9	Berks	1.4
Bradford	3.9	Philadelphia	2.1	Fayette	1.8	Dauphin	1.4
Potter	3.8	Adams	2.0	Armstrong	1.6	Lebanon	1.4
Forest	3.1	Lawrence	2.0	Clinton	1.6	Mifflin	1.4
Cameron	3.0	Mercer	2.0	Blair	1.5	Perry	1.4
Venango	3.0	Snyder	2.0	Cambria	1.5	Union	1.4
Warren	2.8	Northumberland	1.9	Columbia	1.5	Washington	1.4
Greene	2.7	Schuylkill	1.9	Erie	1.5	Jefferson	1.3
McKean	2.4	Sullivan	1.9	Franklin	1.5	Luzerne	1.3
Clarion	2.1	Susquehanna	1.9	Lackawanna	1.5	Monroe	1.3
Clearfield	2.1	Tioga	1.9	Northampton	1.5	Somerset	1.3

Low-Risk Counties							
Beaver	1.2	York	1.2	Butler	0.9	Bucks	0.5
Carbon	1.2	Bedford	1.1	Centre	0.9	Chester	0.5
Cumberland	1.2	Elk	1.1	Lehigh	0.9	Delaware	0.5
Indiana	1.2	Huntingdon	1.1	Lycoming	0.9	Montgomery	0.5
Juniata	1.2	Lancaster	1.1	Montour	0.8	Allegheny	0.4
Westmoreland	1.2	Pike	1.0	Wyoming	0.8		

Ages 0 – 4

High-Risk Counties							
Sullivan	7.8	Potter	2.1	Philadelphia	1.3	Cambria	1.1
Forest	5.5	Clearfield	2.0	Luzerne	1.3	Cumberland	1.1
Cameron	4.6	Jefferson	1.9	Erie	1.3	Fulton	1.1
Venango	4.5	Lawrence	1.8	Blair	1.2	Franklin	1.0
Greene	4.1	Clinton	1.8	Beaver	1.2	Northampton	1.0

Bradford	4.0	Adams	1.8	Monroe	1.2	York	1.0
Snyder	3.3	Indiana	1.8	Carbon	1.1	Clarion	1.0
McKean	2.1	Crawford	1.6	Washington	1.1	Warren	1.0
Northumberland	2.1	Schuylkill	1.6	Lackawanna	1.1		
Fayette	2.1	Perry	1.4	Armstrong	1.1		

Low-Risk Counties							
Tioga	0.9	Somerset	0.5	Mercer	0.3	Montour	0.0
Huntingdon	0.8	Lancaster	0.5	Butler	0.3	Susquehanna	0.0
Westmoreland	0.8	Lebanon	0.5	Dauphin	0.2	Union	0.0
Berks	0.8	Lycoming	0.5	Montgomery	0.2	Wayne	0.0
Lehigh	0.7	Chester	0.4	Allegheny	0.2	Wyoming	0.0
Centre	0.7	Bucks	0.4	Bedford	0.0		
Pike	0.7	Delaware	0.4	Elk	0.0		
Columbia	0.6	Mifflin	0.3	Juniata	0.0		

Risk Factors

The volume of data points collected presented a challenge to assessing the type and amount of risk which obtain to each county. A data reduction method was necessary to create composite scales that represent various dimensions of risk that emerge from the collection of indicators. The 36 risk indicators were organized into 7 scales that represent distinct domains of risk. The process of grouping the indicators was informed by the bivariate correlations, scale reliability, as well as the interpretation of the scales.

A confirmatory procedure was then performed to verify that risk indicators are correctly organized in groups. An analysis was used to confirm the composition of the theorized dimensions.[11] This analysis tested the assumption that each item has more in common with the items in its theorized scale, than with the items of any other scale. In this procedure, initial group membership of each item is provided in its theorized dimension. An unweighted average of variables is then calculated for each group of items. If every item has higher squared multiple correlations with the items in its theorized dimension than with the items of a different group, the theoretical structure is confirmed.

Group membership was confirmed for all items except one. The percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy was theorized to be grouped with other health related risk indicators but showed a greater association with poverty related indicators. However, it was retained in the health related grouping in order to maintain statistical reliability of the health risk scale, and also clear interpretation of the dimensions. All seven components had high internal consistency and all were deemed reliable. Item membership in respective hypothesized groups was able to explain 50 percent of the total item variance.

Table 1 presents the 36 indicators grouped by risk factor. For each item, descriptive univariate statistics are presented along with the standardized item/total correlation and conditional alpha, and coefficient of determination for both the item's own group and the best alternative group.

[11] An oblique, multiple-group, components cluster analysis was performed using SAS 9.2 software.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics, Item Analysis, and Scale Analysis

	Descriptive Statistics				Item Analysis		Scale Analysis[a]	
	mean	std	min	max	Item/ total *r*	Cond. alpha	R^2 with own	R^2 next closest
Maternal Risk								
Birth Rate, age 15-17	12.00	5.35	0.00	33.90	0.83	0.67	0.81	0.43
Teenage Pregnancy	33.14	11.76	7.80	95.30	0.79	0.68	0.76	0.48
Young & Single Mom	20.09	3.91	10.71	28.67	0.16	0.83	0.15	0.15
Female Householder	5.90	5.30	0.00	20.91	0.54	0.75	0.48	0.28
High School Dropout	1.56	0.91	0.00	6.79	0.41	0.78	0.50	0.43
Children w/ Nonfamily	0.58	0.61	0.00	2.68	0.55	0.75	0.36	0.20
Health Care Risk								
Uninsured under age 19	8.28	2.21	5.10	16.20	0.48	0.57	0.53	0.28
No Prenatal Care 1st tri.	16.26	4.30	8.50	27.10	0.49	0.57	0.54	0.18
Uninsured under age 65	14.00	2.54	10.1	25.10	0.43	0.61	0.48	0.16
Inadequate Prenatal	17.67	5.38	8.60	34.60	0.38	0.64	0.44	0.20
Birth Outcome Risk								
Low Birth Weight	7.58	1.06	4.90	11.20	0.75	0.46	0.77	0.47
Very Low Birth Weight	1.36	0.36	0.00	2.50	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.21
Infant Mortality	6.77	3.09	0.00	20.60	0.24	0.78	0.30	0.10
Preterm Births	10.91	1.48	7.30	16.30	0.42	0.68	0.47	0.32
Health Risk								
Smoking Pregnancy	22.79	8.24	0.00	40.10	0.46	0.46	0.53	0.22
Multiple Deliveries	31.11	9.48	0.00	49.30	0.67	0.27	0.72	0.19
Gestational Diabetes	4.64	1.91	0.00	12.80	0.09	0.72	0.20	0.03
Cirrhosis Death	6.07	3.59	0.00	11.40	0.36	0.53	0.44	0.14
Economic Risk								
Free & Reduced Lunch	39.67	9.46	16.70	77.20	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.52
WIC	43.28	10.79	19.40	65.20	0.82	0.88	0.77	0.17
Ages 0-4 100% FPL	22.45	7.07	6.70	39.40	0.81	0.88	0.76	0.22
100% FPL	12.30	3.40	4.90	25.10	0.71	0.90	0.64	0.31
200% FPL	47.64	10.88	18.20	69.17	0.84	0.88	0.80	0.24
Unemployment	8.17	1.28	5.80	11.60	0.43	0.93	0.35	0.04
Academic Risk								
Below Level Reading 11	14.34	5.24	0.00	36.20	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.28
Below Level Reading 3	22.43	6.44	5.50	55.40	0.75	0.79	0.73	0.49
Below Level Math 11	21.14	6.60	0.00	46.40	0.68	0.81	0.65	0.30
Below Level Math 3	16.52	6.09	7.30	50.50	0.72	0.80	0.70	0.36
Births to Moms < HS	15.87	6.46	4.20	37.20	0.37	0.89	0.33	0.21
Behavioral Risk								
Juvenile Dispositions	2.26	0.83	0.50	5.40	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.40
Child Abuse age 0 – 4	1.32	1.41	0.00	7.84	0.14	0.62	0.15	0.12
Drug Violations	293.8	141.3	60.13	849.8	0.40	0.53	0.37	0.29
Alcohol Violations	585.5	167.8	344.2	1237	0.30	0.56	0.28	0.10
Substance Treatment	1.77	1.12	0.00	6.01	0.16	0.61	0.17	0.13
Serious Crime	2032	654.4	1006	4852	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.41
Maltreatment	0.97	0.32	0.42	2.15	0.29	0.57	0.28	0.30

Notes: N = 67 PA Counties. [a] Scale analysis and development of scoring coefficients were performed using a variable cluster analysis.

Table 2: Reliability and Correlations Among Maternal and Child Health Risk Factors									
	# of Indicators	Reliability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maternal Risk	6	0.78	1.00						
Health Care Risk	4	0.66	-0.13	1.00					
Birth Outcomes	4	0.70	0.59	-0.17	1.00				
Health Risk	4	0.60	0.33	-0.25	0.07	1.00			
Economic Risk	6	0.91	0.38	0.04	0.35	-0.27	1.00		
Academic Risk	5	0.85	0.61	0.24	0.37	-0.07	0.57	1.00	
Behavioral Risk	7	0.60	0.61	-0.21	0.62	0.12	0.42	0.41	1.00

Notes: N = 67 counties in PA. Internal reliability is calculated using Cronbach's alpha

The low correlations among risk factors presented in Table 2 indicate that each contributes unique information to the study of statewide need. A community with high risk for one factor is not necessarily expected to be high risk in another. These statistics suggests that it is not appropriate to define risk as a single dimension, but rather to consider different kinds of risk which may independently affect communities.

The following section provides in-depth analysis of each risk factor and includes the composite indicators, scale reliability, discussion of scale validity, and relevance to maternal and child health.

Maternal Risk

Maternal Risk Indicators

1. Birth Rate to Women Age 15 -17
2. Rate of Teenage Pregnancy
3. Rate of Births to Young and Single Mothers
4. Percent of Children Living with Single Female Householders
5. Percent of High School Dropouts
6. Percent of Children Living with Nonfamily Members

Scale Reliability

The Maternal Risk Factor showed an internal reliability with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.78. Research supports the connection between the indicators as strong predictors of one another; early childbearing has been shown to have large negative effects on the years of schooling women complete.[12] Not only do young mothers often complete fewer years of schooling at the time of birth, but they are less likely to complete educational milestones, such as graduating from high school or receiving a GED, after they have given birth.[13,14] Younger teens are at greater risk; women who have a child before the age of 18 are less likely than women who have children at the age of 18 or 19 to earn a high school diploma.[15] Some estimates indicate that if the age at which a mother first gives birth is delayed, the proportion of mothers

[12] Klepinger, D.H., Lundborg, S., Plotnick, R.D., "Adolescent Fertility and the Educational Attainment of Young Women," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol.27, No. 1, p. 23-28, 1995

[13] Perper, K., Peterson, K., Manlove, J., *Diploma Attainment Among Teen Mothers*, Child Trends, Jan 2010. Web. http://www.childtrends.org/.

[14] Hoffman, S.D., *By The Numbers: The Public Costs of Adolescent Childbearing.* 2006, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy: Washington, DC.

[15] Perper, K., Peterson, K., Manlove, J., *Diploma Attainment Among Teen Mothers*, Child Trends, Jan 2010. Web. http://www.childtrends.org/.

with a high school degree would increase by 15 percentage points and the proportion of mothers with a GED would increase by 8.5 percentage points.[16]

Maternal Risk Factor Validity

Research has linked maternal circumstances and factors such as prenatal care, child development, and child academic achievement. Similar to the decreased risk related to educational achievement as the mother's age increases, increased maternal age is a protective factor for mitigating many other risk factors.

When compared to older mothers, teenage mothers are more likely to have inadequate prenatal care.[17] Pennsylvania's data on maternal age and prenatal care reflect this finding, and show that births to young mothers ages 15 to 17 are significantly correlated with the births to mothers who do not receive prenatal care in the first trimester, or who receive no prenatal care at any point during the pregnancy. These correlations are stronger for this teen age group than for births to mothers of any other age group. Other pregnancy and birth-related factors, such as risk of pre-term delivery, very low birth weight, low birth weight, small for gestational age, and neonatal mortality increased with decreasing maternal age.

A mother's age at the time of birth and their level of schooling are also associated with the educational achievement and knowledge scores of their children. After controlling for background characteristics, kindergarten-age children of mothers aged 19 and younger had lower knowledge scores when compared to children with mothers age 20 – 21, and children born to mothers age 22 – 29 showed even stronger scores, once again reflecting the benefits that improve as maternal age increases. [18]

Relevance to Maternal and Child Health

As evidenced by the combination of strong correlations and supporting research, the Maternal Risk Factor is an important area of risk to consider when looking at improving maternal health. Looking beyond the scaled indicators, the maternal risk indicators are also relevant to children, as they have an impact on children from birth outcomes to the educational attainment level.

In preparation for the Title V Block Grant application, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Family Health assembled a group of stakeholders from across the state to identify and prioritize maternal and child health needs. Based on the results of the Needs and Capacity Assessment, a set of 50 priority needs was provided to each of the stakeholders, and, after systematically sorting the priorities, a set of ten priority needs was identified. The Maternal Risk Factor is directly associated with the priority regarding teen pregnancy prevention, and it is indirectly associated with the priorities to expand prenatal care for at-risk/uninsured women, and addressing health disparities in infant mortality.

Health Care Risk

Health Care Risk Indicators

1. Rate of population under age 19 with no health insurance

[16] Hoffman, S.D., *By The Numbers: The Public Costs of Adolescent Childbearing.* 2006, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy: Washington, DC.
[17] Chen, X., et. al, "Teenage pregnancy and adverse birth outcomes: a large population based retrospective cohort study," *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 2007.
[18] Terry-Humen, E., Manlove, J., Moore, K., *Playing catch-up: How the children of teen mothers fare.* 2005, National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregancy: Washington, DC.

2. Percent of births to women who do not receive prenatal care in the first trimester
3. Rate of population under age 65 with no health insurance
4. Percent of births to women who do not receive early and adequate prenatal care

Health Care Scale Reliability

The Health Care Risk factor showed an internal reliability of 0.66 using Cronbach's Alpha.

One of the frequently identified barriers to prenatal care is inadequate insurance coverage.[19] While timing of the acquisition of insurance is also of high significance to a woman's prenatal care, variations in insurance coverage nonetheless show a difference in prenatal care visits; one study of California mothers show that 74 percent of uninsured women had no prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, while that was the case for only 36 percent of women with Medi-Cal and 17 percent of women with private insurance. The results looking at adequate care were similar; 28 percent of uninsured women had a less than adequate number of visits, in comparison with 16 percent and 17 percent of women with Medi-Cal and private insurance, respectively.[20]

Health Care Risk Factor Validity

A lack of insurance also affects children; when compared with insured children, children without health insurance are less likely to have a regular physician, and are more likely to have families dissatisfied with at least one aspect of their care and to go without needed medical, dental, or other health care.

Another possible factor affecting utilization or participation in prenatal care may be the physical distance and the effort and time required in order to travel to prenatal care. Studies show that, among barriers limiting access or utilization of prenatal care, transportation and distance required to reach care are often identified as significant challenges.[21] Looking at an overlay of the counties identified as being at high risk for health care factors and hospital and rural health clinic locations, it appears that for many of the high risk counties, there is a lack of nearby hospitals or rural health centers; it also appears that low risk counties often have a multitude of these facilities.

For the most recent Pennsylvania Title V needs assessment, a survey of stakeholders was conducted to assess the perceived need and risk in regards to numerous factors. Of the surveyed stakeholders who provide services to mothers, 81.8 percent reported that the need for transportation services is either not met or minimally met, and, additionally, that the availability and cost of transportation to medical facilities remains an area of concern for Pennsylvania mothers.[22]

The effect that the distance from a hospital or rural health care center has on prenatal care utilization is not something for which there is much specific data or research. Thus, this is one area that could benefit through additional qualitative and quantitative research during the Phase II community level assessments.

Relevance to Maternal and Child Health

[19] Brown, S, "Drawing Women into Prenatal Care", *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol 21, No. 2, Mar/April 1989, p. 73 – 88.
[20] Braveman, P., Egerter, S., Marchi, K., "Timing of Insurance Coverage and Use of Prenatal Care". *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol 92, No, 3, Mar 2002, p. 423 – 427.
[21] Aved, B., Cummings, L., Findeisen, N., Irwin, M., "Barriers to prenatal care for low-income women", *West J Med*, May 1993, p. 493 – 498.
[22] REDA International, Inc. & Altarum Institute, "Pennsylvania Needs and Capacity Assessment", p 39.

The Health Care Risk Factor is important to consider when examining maternal and child risk levels as it directly effects both populations; prenatal care serves both the child and the mother, and insurance is associated with the usage of care for both populations. By having insurance and by taking precautions through prenatal care visits, there is a greater likelihood for the detection and/or prevention of possible health care issues.

Birth Outcome Risk

Birth Outcome Risk Indicators

1. Low Birth Weight
2. Very Low Birth Weight
3. Infant Mortality
4. Preterm Births

Scale Reliability

The Birth Outcome Risk Factor demonstrated an internal reliability of 0.70 using Cronbach's alpha. In Healthy People 2010, and in the proposed Healthy People 2020, are goals to reduce the incidence of all four indicators within the birth outcome risk factor.[23] Preterm birth is recognized as a public health issue because it is the leading cause of infant mortality, and because of the large health care costs associated with preterm births.[24] [25] [26] The incidence of low and very low birth weight is recognized for similar reasons. [27] [28]

A significant reason for the strong internal reliability of these four indicators is their identification as "outcomes". As these indicators measure outcomes that are believed to be influenced by earlier factors and behavior, the data for all outcomes varies with the existence or non-existence of earlier causes.

Birth Outcome Risk Factor Validity

As a group, low birth weight children and children born preterm experience more health, cognitive development, and social problems than do children born at a normal birth weight and born at full term. In the case of cerebral palsy, (which has been found to be the most common major neurological abnormality to affect low birth weight children), mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, behavior, and emotion, as well as hearing and vision disabilities, the incidence rates of the conditions increase with

[23] "Maternal, Infant and Child Health", Healthy People 2020, US Department of Health & Human Services. http://www.healthypeople.gov/hp2020/Objectives/TopicArea.aspx?id=32&TopicArea=Maternal%2c+Infant+and+Child+Health. Accessed August 16, 2010.
[24] Kramer, M.S., Demissie, K., Yang, H., Platt, R.W., Sauve, R., Liston, R., "The Contribution of Mild and Moderate Preterm Birth to Infant Mortality", American Medical Association, 2000, p. 843 – 849.
[25] Rush, R.W., Keirse, M., Howat, P., Baum, JD., Anderson, A., Turnbull, A., "Contribution of Preterm Delivery to Perinatal Mortality" *BMJ*. 1976, Vol. 2, 965-968.
[26] Callaghan, W.M., MacDorman, M.F., Rasmussen, S.A., Qin, C., Lackritz, E.M., "The Contribution of Preterm Birth to Infant Mortality Rates in the United States", *Pediatrics* , 2006, Vol. 118, p. 1566-1573.
[27] McCormick, MC, "The Contribution of Low Birth Weight to Infant Mortality and Childhood Morbidity", *New England Journal of Medicine,* Vol. 312, p. 82-90.
[28] Dollfus, C., Paletta, M., Siegel, E., Cross, A.W., "Infant Mortality: A Practical Approach to the Analysis of the Leading Causes of Death and Risk Factors", *Pediatrics*. 1990, Vol. 86, p. 176-183.

the decreasing birth weight.[29] Taking into account the socio demographic risk factors, low birth weight children still score significantly lower on intelligence tests than do children born at a normal weight. They are also more likely to be affected with attention-related disorders.[30]

Health Risk

Health Risk Indicators

1. Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy
2. Rate of multiple deliveries
3. Rate of gestational diabetes
4. Deaths from Cirrhosis

As specific risk indicators identifying populations with substance abuse problems were not available at the county level statewide, alternative risk indicators were chosen to best approximate the targeted population. To measure alcohol abuse, we used the indicator "Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver" as alcoholism is the most common cause of the disease. To measure smoking, a separate indicator was included: births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy, (measures the smoking habits of recently pregnant women).

Scale Reliability

The association between nicotine addiction and alcoholism has been well established; as many as 80 percent of alcoholics smoke, while 30 percent of smokers are also alcoholics.[31] Both substances have been shown to have negative outcomes on the health of not only the user, but also, in the case of pregnant women, in the health of their children.

Women with the most frequent rates of alcohol and drug use were the least likely to abstain from usage during pregnancy, thus further increasing the likelihood of poor birth outcomes in births to these mothers due to the frequency and quantity of usage.[32] Drinking alcohol during pregnancy has not only been linked to poor birth outcomes such as preterm birth and low birth weights, but also to more lasting effects such as heart, brain, and other organ defects, vision or hearing problems, learning disabilities, speech and language delays, and behavioral problems.[33]

Similarly, smoking during pregnancy has also been linked to poor birth outcomes. Even exposure to secondhand smoke can lead to low birth weight, as well as an increased likelihood for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other respiratory problems.[34]

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[29] Moster, D., Lie, R.T., Markestad, T., "Long-Term Medical and Social Consequences of Preterm Birth", *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2008, Vol. 359, pp.262-73.
[30] Hack, M., Klein, N., Taylor, H.G., "Long-Term Developmental Outcomes of Low Birth Weight Infants", *The Future of Children*. 1995, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 176-196.
[31] Gold, M.S., Miller, N.S., "Comorbid Cigarette and Alcohol Addiction", *Journal of Addictive Diseases*, 1998. Vol. 17, Issue 1, pp. 55 – 66.
[32] Harrison, P.A., Sidebottom, A.C., "Alcohol and Drug Use Before and During Pregnancy: An Examination of Use Patterns and Predictors of Cessation", *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 2009, Vol. 13, pp. 386 – 394.
[33] March of Dimes (2010). Tips for Giving Up Alcohol. Accessed 20 August, 2010. http://www.marchofdimes.com/pnhec/159_530.asp
[34] March of Dimes (2010). Smoking During Pregnancy. Accessed 20 August, 2010. http://www.marchofdimes.com/pnhec/159_155.asp.

Also it is important to track multiple deliveries because infants born in multi-gestation pregnancies tend to be born earlier and smaller than those in singleton pregnancies. Accordingly, multiples are at greater risk of early death; twins are about 5 times, and triplets 10 times as likely to die in infancy.[35]

Gestational diabetes not only is associated with maternal health problems, but the condition can also lead to health issues for the child later in life.[36] Especially when studied in combination with prevalence of maternal obesity, mothers with gestational diabetes are at increased risk of having infants with neural tube defects and, possibly, other central nervous system birth defects.[37]

Health Risk Factor Validity

As these indicators are direct measures of health-related behavior, though they do not all directly measure the incidence among the maternal, infant, and child population, the existence of these indicators in the maternal, infant, and child population is a cause for concern.

Tobacco usage was chosen as a leading health indicator for Healthy People 2010 because, beyond the more immediate effects that are evidenced by the negative birth outcomes associated with smoking, cigarette smoking is linked to hundreds of thousands of deaths every year – more than AIDS, alcohol, cocaine, heroin, homicide, suicide, motor vehicle crashes, and fires combined.[38] Additionally, the medical costs associated with smoking cigarettes are high – nearly 50 billion dollars every year is spent treating preventable health issues.[39]

Economic Risk

Economic Risk Indicators

1. Students eligible for free and reduced lunch
2. WIC participation
3. Rate of children ages 0 – 4 under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
4. Rate of the total population under 100% FPL
5. Rate of the total population under 200% FPL
6. Unemployment rate

Scale Reliability

The Economic Risk Factor demonstrated a high internal reliability of 0.91 using Cronbach's alpha. Through support from the National School Lunch Program, children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free school-time meals. Children whose

[35] Mathews TJ, MacDorman MF. Infant mortality statistics from the 2008 period linked birth/infant death data set. National vital statistics reports; vol 60 no 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012.
[36] Assche, F.A.V., Holemans, K.,l and Aerts, L., "Long-term consequences for offspring of diabetes during pregnancy", *British Medical Bulletin,* 2001. Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 173 – 183.
[37] Anderson, J.L., Canfield, M.A., Shaw, G.M., Waller, D.K., Watkins, M.L., Werler, M.M., "Maternal Obesity, Gestational Diabetes, and Central Nervous System Birth Defects", *Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey*, 2005. Vol. 60, No. 6., pp 87 – 92.
[38] "Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health" www.healthypeople.gov
[39] "Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health" www.healthypeople.gov

families have an income between 130 and 185 percent are eligible for reduced-price meals, of which the price is capped at 40 cents.[40]

Through the Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program, eligible participants include pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, infants under age one, and children under age five. Additionally, participants must be eligible based on maximum income guidelines, which, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are set at roughly 200 percent of the FPL.[41]

Economic Risk Factor Validity

While the identification of economic risk is the primary function of this scale, the individual indicators also identify areas in which certain populations may be at risk for nutritional deficiencies - deficiencies that are targeted by programs such as WIC and the National School Lunch Program.

Academic Risk

Academic Risk Indicators

1. Students testing below proficiency in grade 11 reading
2. Students testing below proficiency in grade 3 reading
3. Students testing below proficiency in grade 11 math
4. Students testing below proficiency in grade 3 math
5. Births to mothers with less than a high school education

Scale Reliability

The Academic Risk Factor demonstrated an internal reliability of 0.85 using Cronbach's alpha. In a large literature review conducted by ChildTrends examining factors that predict early school success, maternal education ranked at the top of the list.[42] The educational attainment of the mother has also been shown to have an impact on children; a mother's level of educational attainment has been shown to have a significant effect on her daughter's years of schooling.[43]

Academic Risk Factor Validity

Disparities in education are associated with numerous risk indicators regarding health and wellbeing. The association between education and income is well established. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, among others, found that one's income increases as education level attained increases; in 2009, people with a Bachelor's Degree made more than twice as much as people with less than a high school diploma.[44]

The Healthy People 2010 report reaffirms the association between education level and income, saying that the two indicators serve as strong indicators of each other, and low education or income levels are

[40] National School Lunch Program, (2010). United States Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. Accessed August 8th, 2010. http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/
[41] Eligibility of the WIC Program (2010) Pennsylvania WIC: Women, Infants and Children. . Accessed August 8th, 2010. . http://pawic.com/eligibility.html
[42] Brown, B., Fiks, A., Forrest, C., Hashim, K., Pati, S., "Early Childhood Predictors of Early School Success: A Selective Review of the Literature" *ChildTrends Project Report*, 2009.
[43] Klepinger, D.H., Lundborg, S., Plotnick, R.D., "Adolescent Fertility and the Educational Attainment of Young Women," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol.27, No. 1, p. 23-28, 1995. .
[44] Bureau of Labor Statistics, " Education Pays…" https://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm

commonly associated with high rates of risk indicators including diabetes, obesity, elevated blood lead levels, and low birth weight.[45]

Behavioral Risk

Behavioral Risk Indicators

1. Juvenile Dispositions
2. Substantiated Child Abuse (against children aged 0 – 4)
3. Drug Violations
4. Alcohol Violations
5. Substance Abuse Treatment (Drugs and Alcohol)
6. Serious Crime Arrests
7. Maltreatment

This factor was labeled as behavioral risk because all composite indicators are either direct measures of behavior associated with risk (i.e. arrests for serious crimes or domestic violence) or outcomes preceded by hazardous behavior (i.e. treatment for substance abuse or the placement of children after being exposed to dangerous behavior).

Scale Reliability

The link between parental substance abuse and child abuse has been examined in many studies; many authors have found that the existence of parental substance abuse predisposes for child abuse.[46] [47] [48] For these reasons, among others, substance abuse was chosen as a leading health indicator in the Healthy People 2010 report produced by the federal Department of Health and Human Services.[49]

Additionally, being exposed to adverse child experiences, such as abuse or neglect, has been found to lead to early initiation of drug use and increased likelihood of use, indicating a cycle of substance abuse increasing likelihood of domestic abuse, which in turn can lead to additional, and heavier, substance abuse. [50]

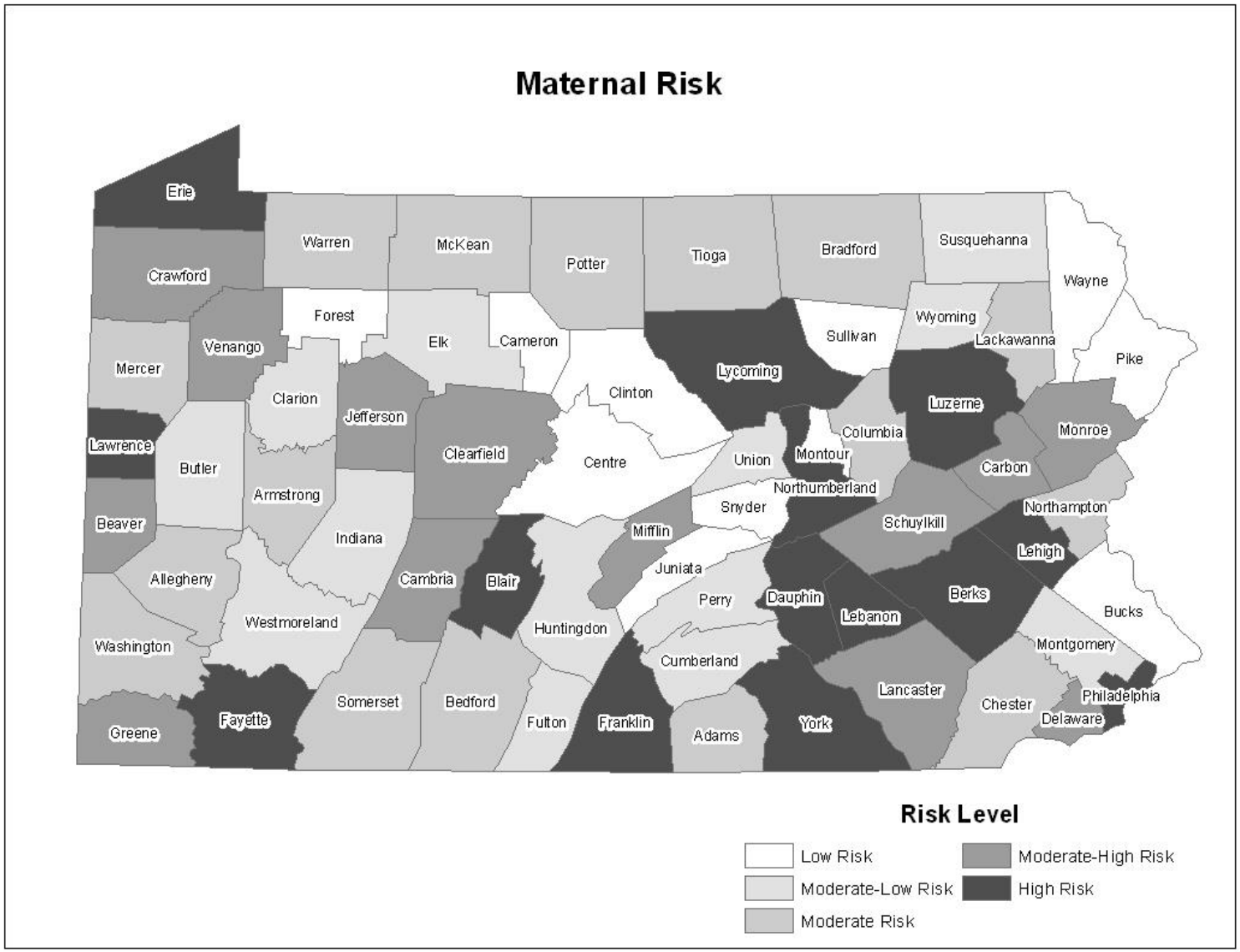
Maps of HV Indicators, Risk Factors and Program Reach

GIS software was utilized to map the seven risk factors, overall risk, and home visiting capacity. After the scale structure was confirmed, standard scale scores were calculated for each risk factor (standard *t* scores with mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10). For presentation in the maps, risk factors were categorized

[45] "Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health", www.healthypeople.gov
[46] Chaffin, M., Fischer, E., Hollenberg, J., Kelleher, K., "Alcohol and Drug Disorders among Physically Abusive and Neglectful Parents in a Community-Based Sample" *American Journal of Public Health.* 1994
[47] Steele, B., "Psychodynamic factors in child abuse" *The Battered Child* eds. Helfer, R., Kempe, C., University of Chicago Press; 1987: 81-114
[48] Bland, R., Orn, H., "Psychiatric disorders, spouse abuse, and child abuse" *Acta Psychiatric Belg.* 1986; Vol. 86, pp. 44-449.
[49] Division of Health and Human Services, "Health People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health", www.healthypeople.gov
[50] Dube, S.R, MPH; Felitti, V.J., MD; Dong, M, MD, PhD; Chapman, D.P., PhD; Giles, W.H., MD; Anda, R.F., MD, "Childhood Abuse, Neglect, and Household Dysfunction and the Risk of Illicit Drug Use: The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study", *Pediatrics* Vol. 111 No. # March 2003, pp. 564 – 574.

into quintiles ranging from “high risk,” “moderate-high risk,” “moderate risk,” “moderate-low risk,” and “low risk.”

A map is also presented for home visiting capacity. Given that different home visiting programs have varying client turnover within a year, capacity was included, rather than total served in a year, to better quantify the typical program reach at any given time. It is the sum of capacity for Early Head Start, Healthy Families America, Nurse-Family Partnership, and Parents as Teachers.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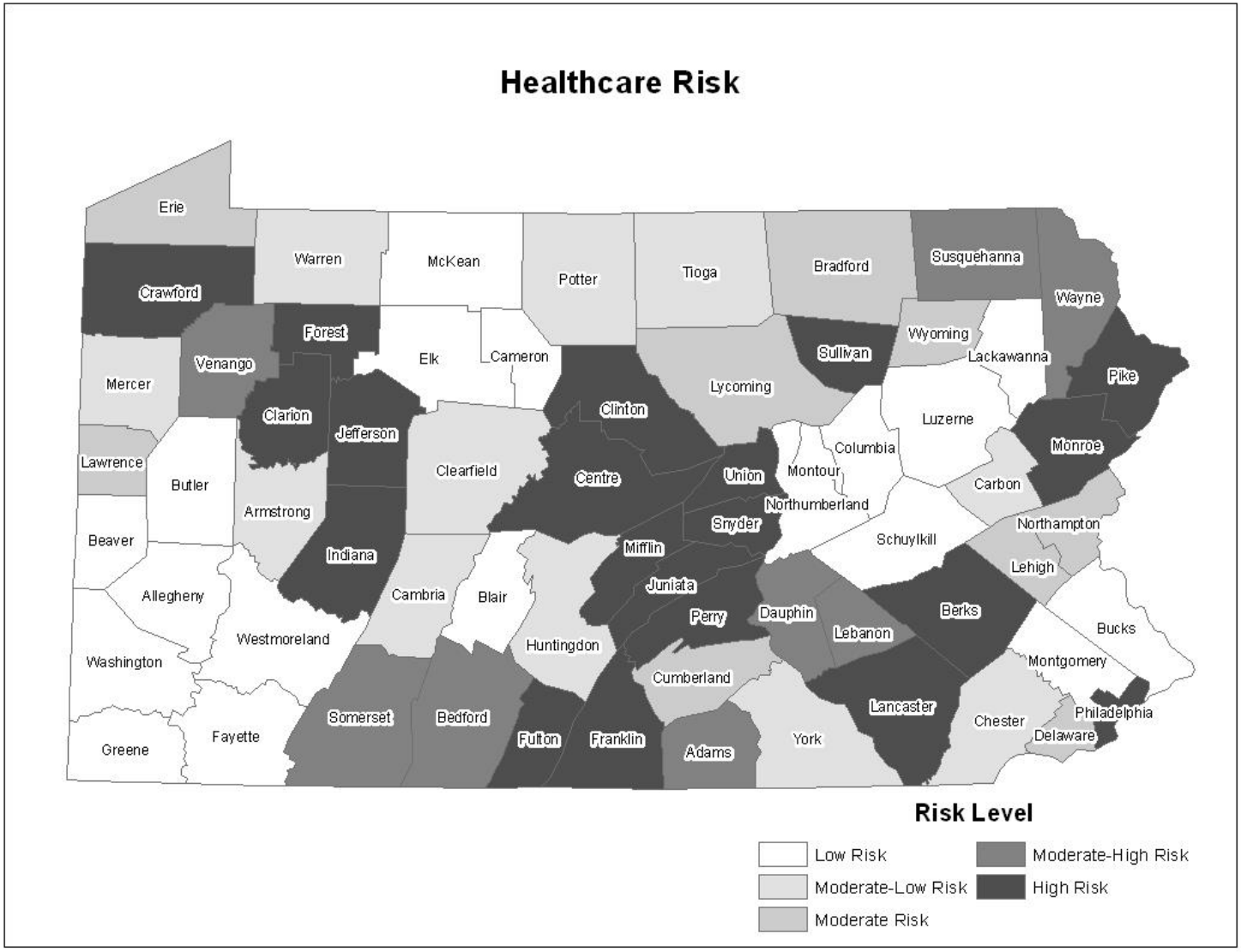
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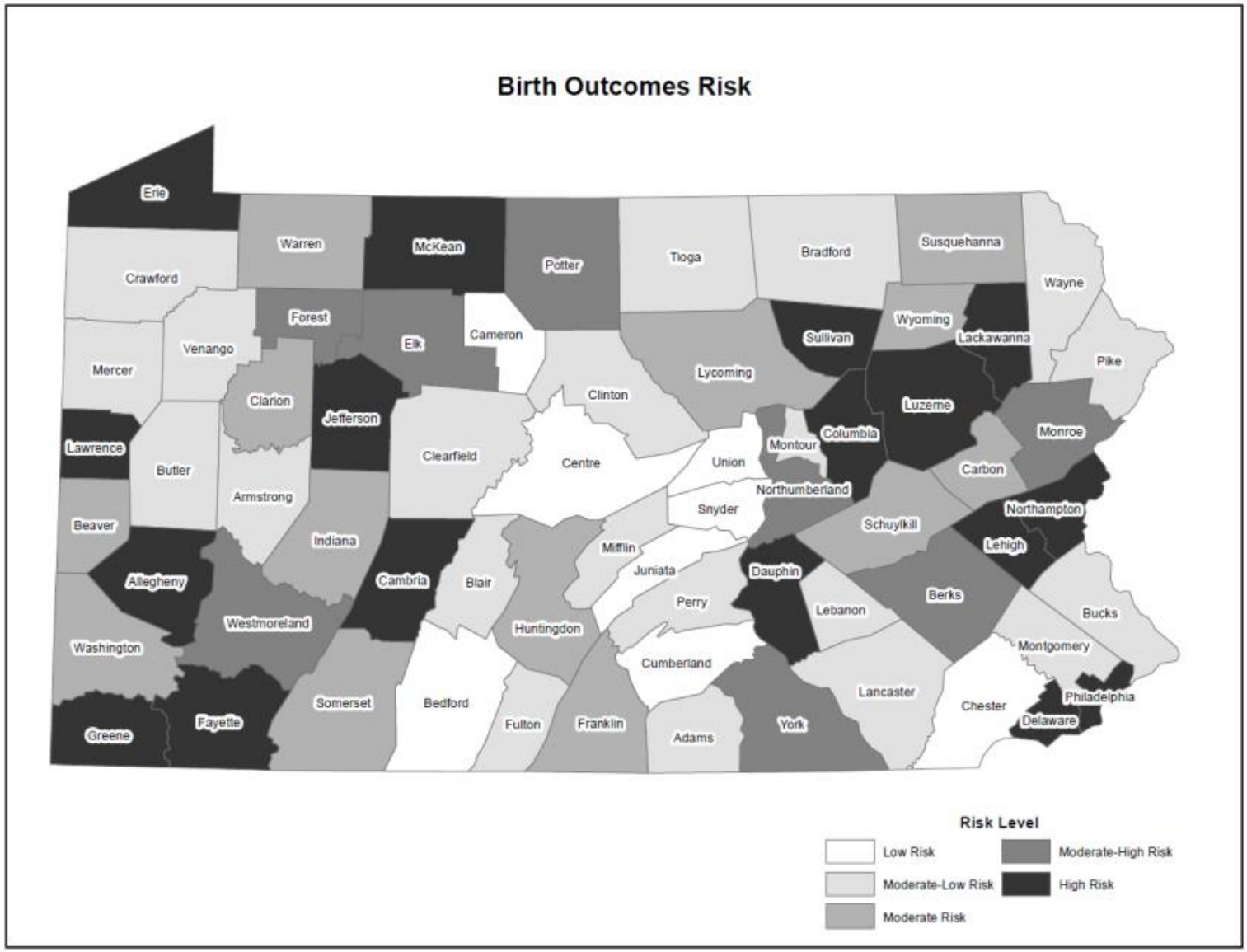
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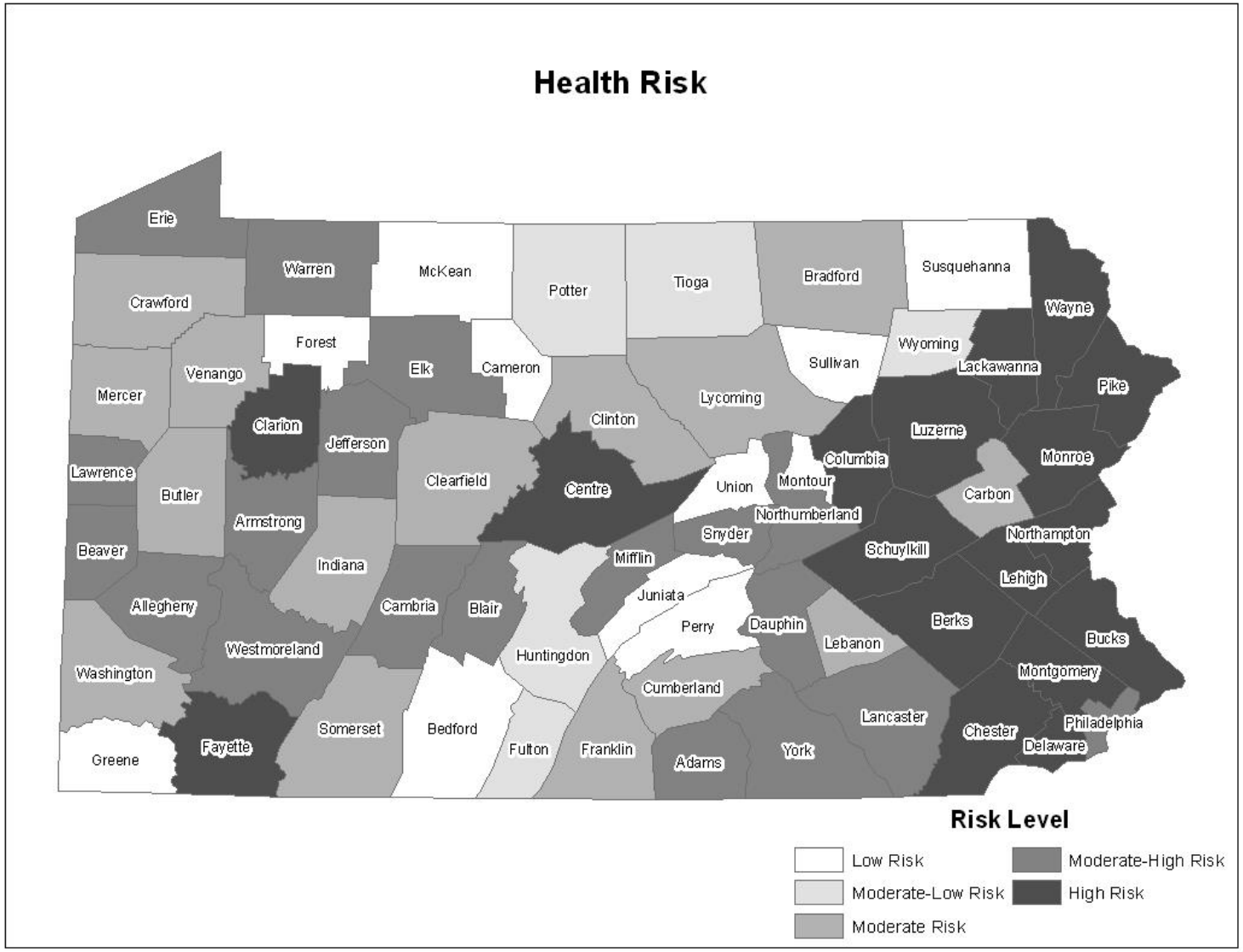
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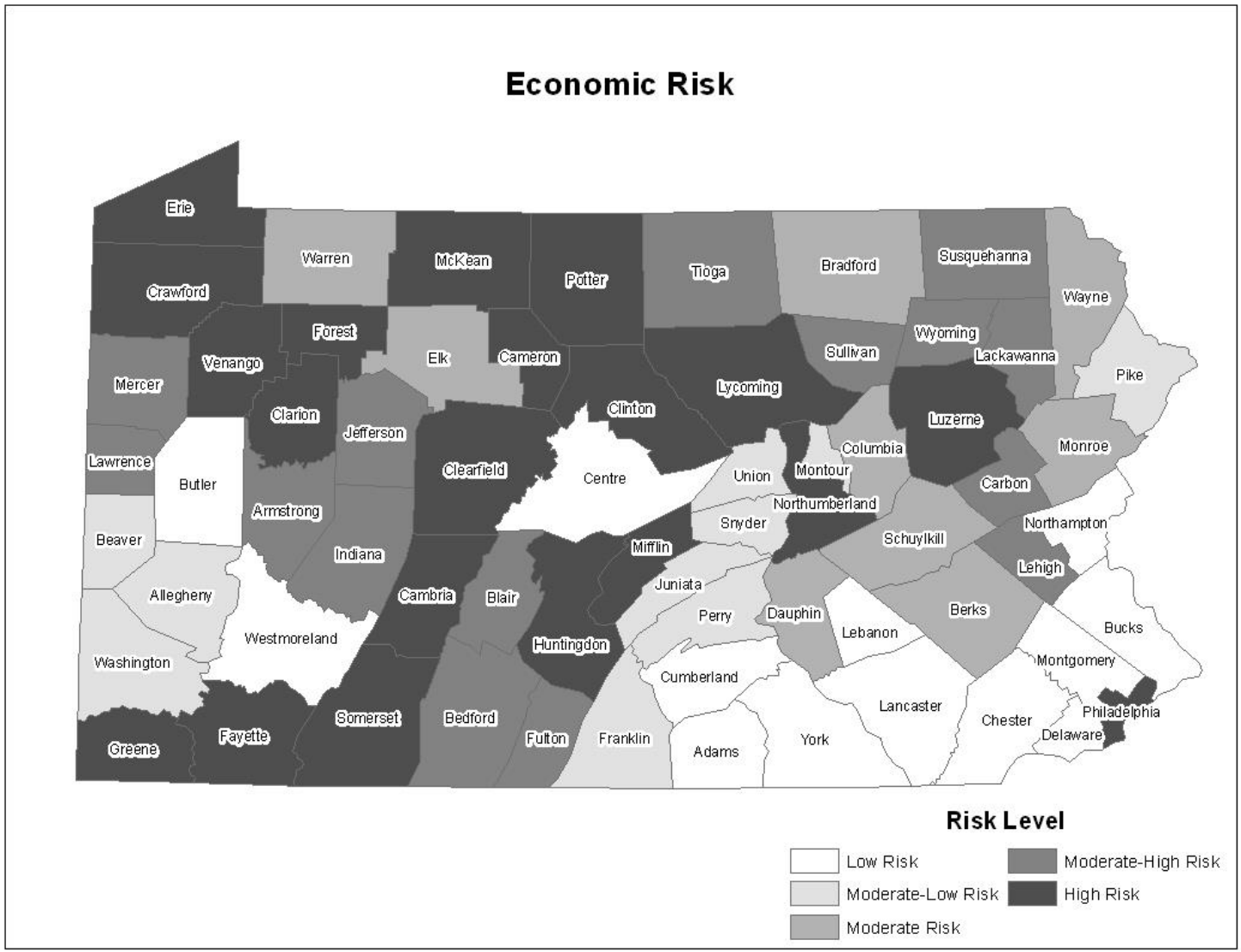
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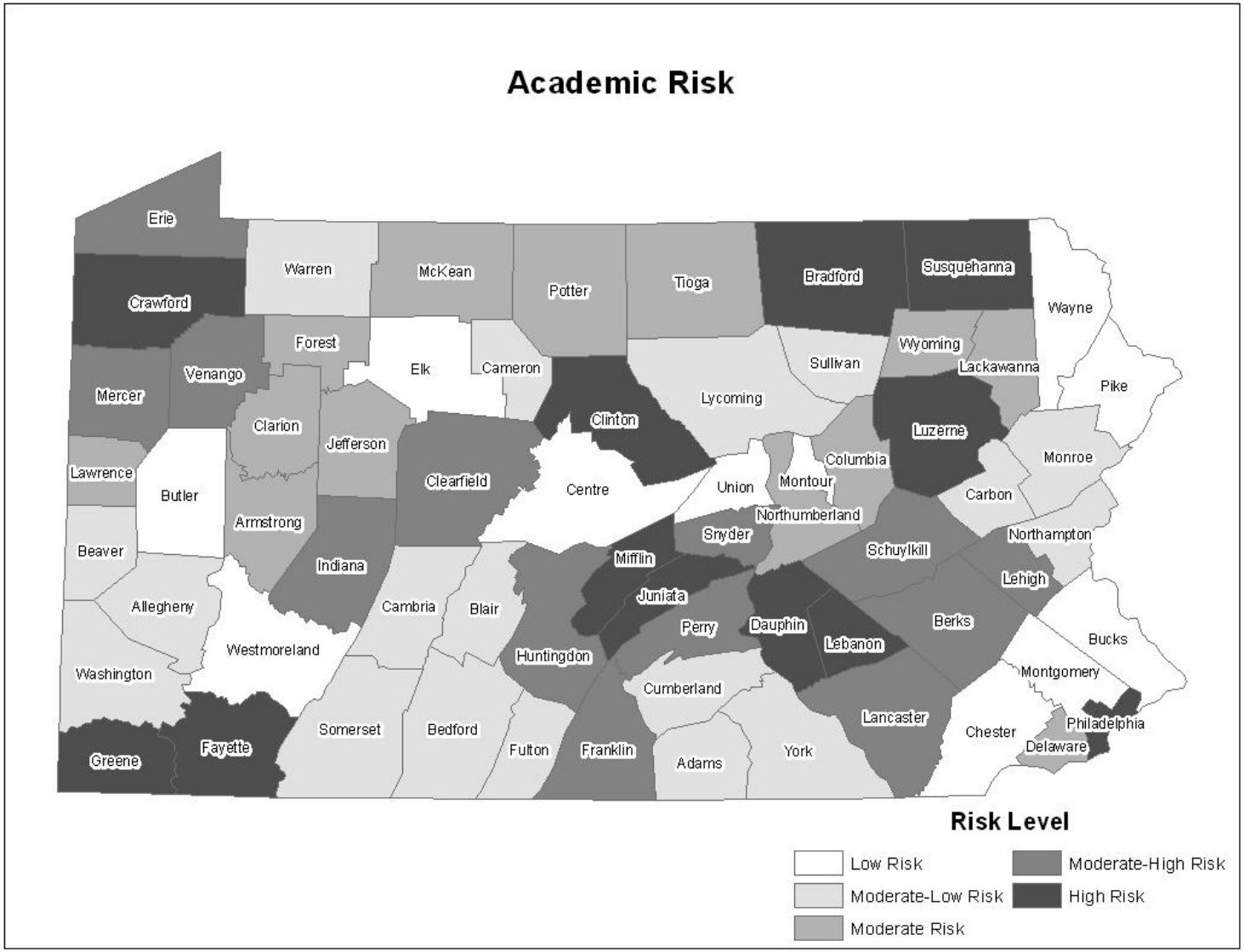
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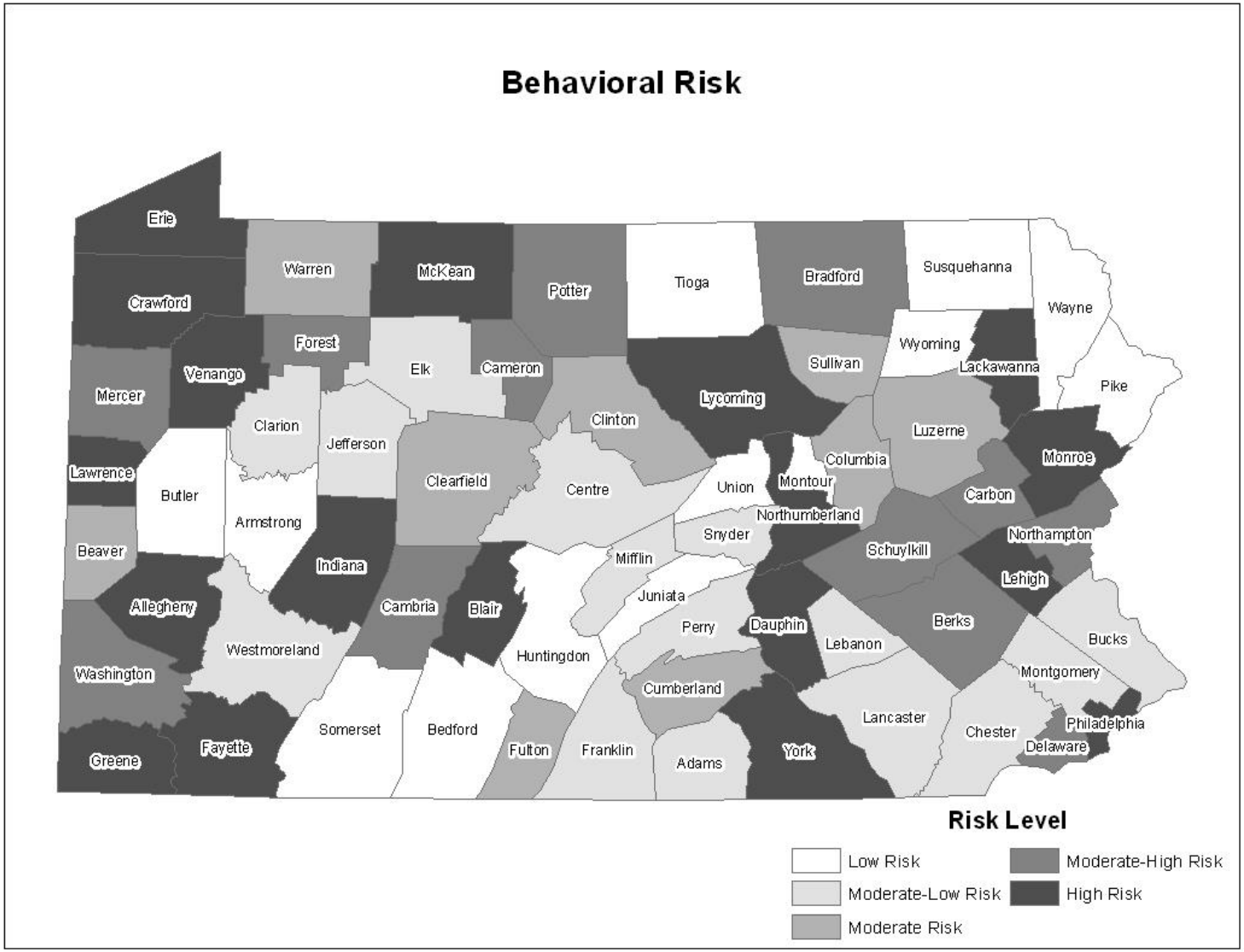
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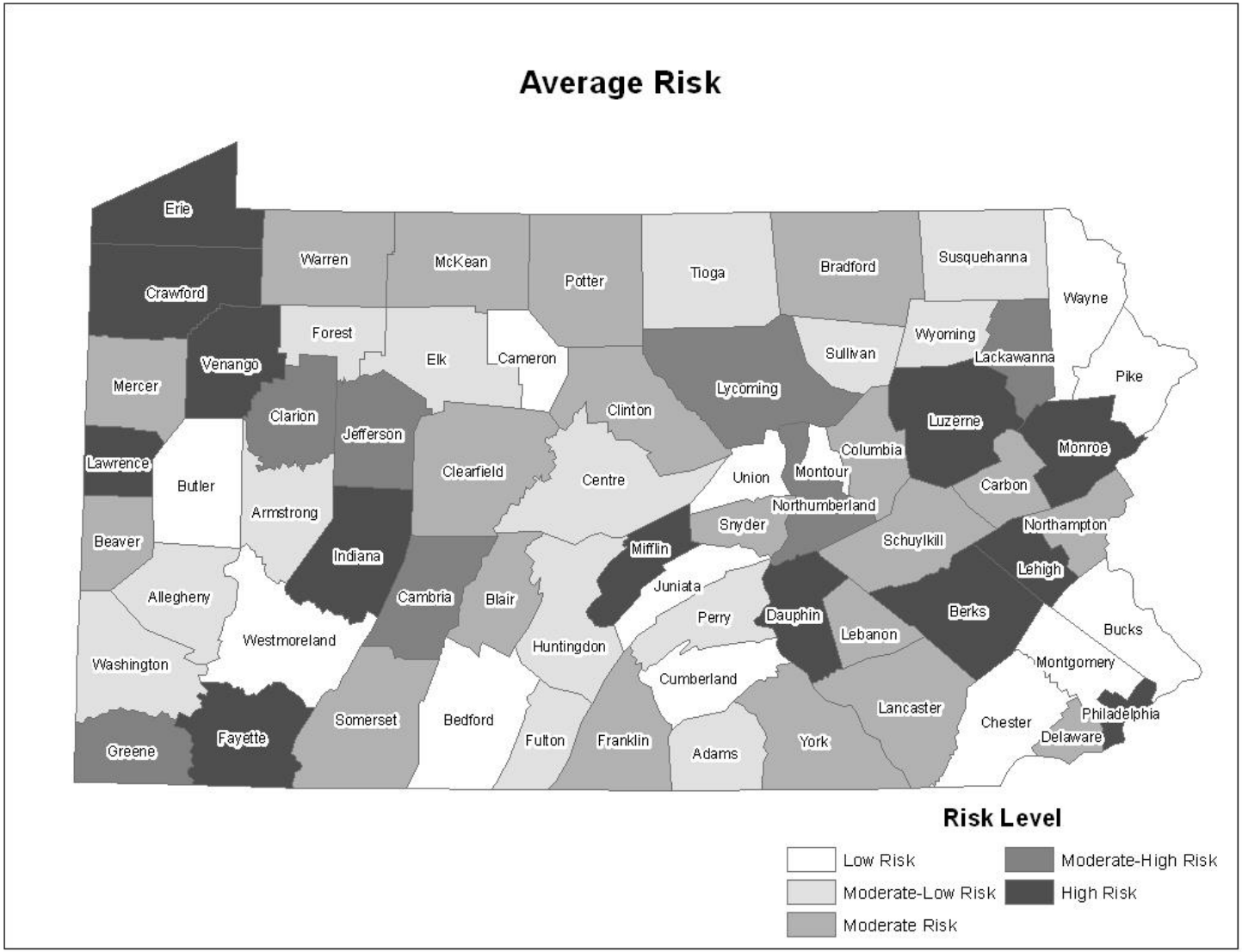
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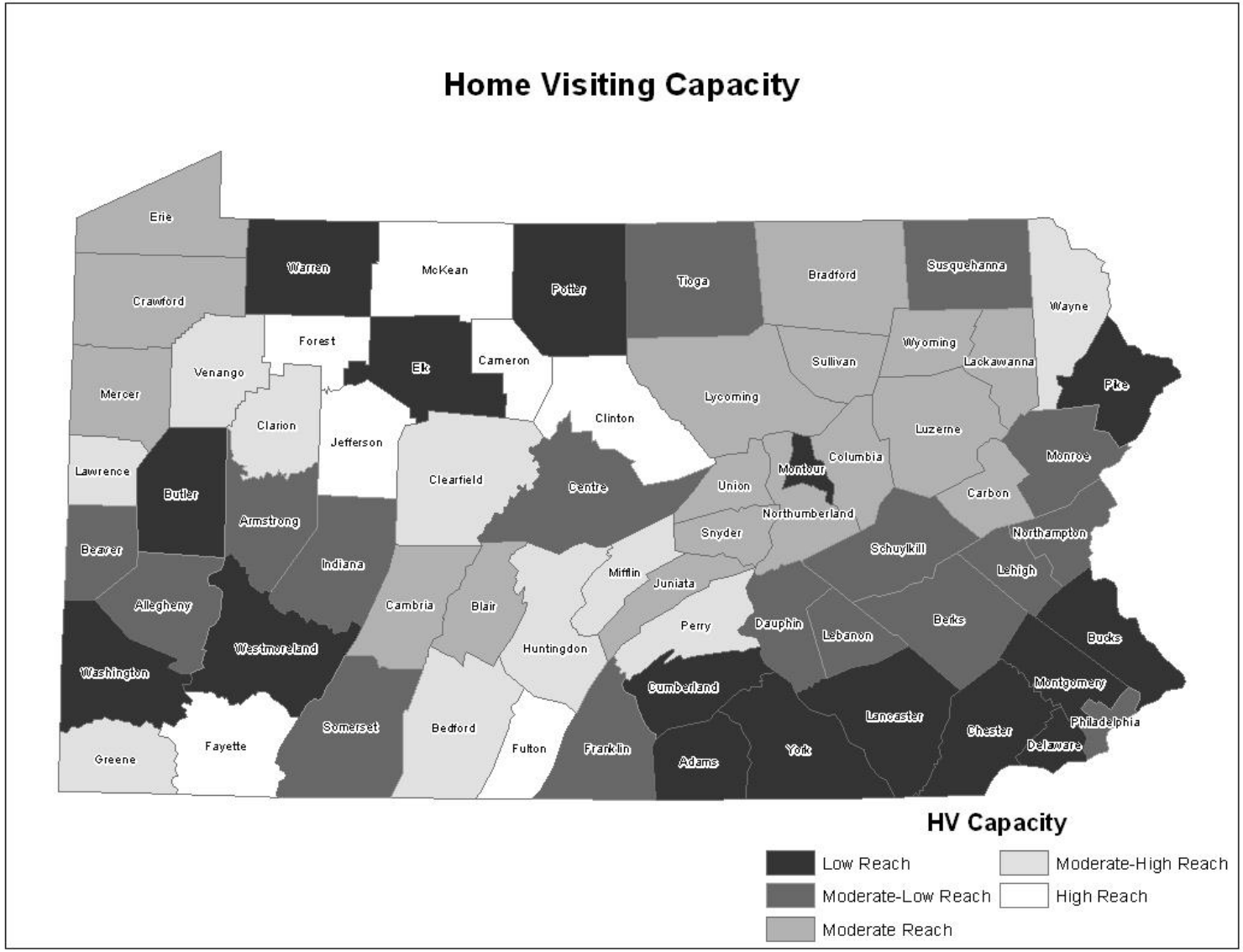
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County Profiles

To assist in the local review of Risk Factor and Program Reach data, county profiles have been generated as part of the Home Visiting Needs Assessment. Each of the Pennsylvania counties is profiled by core demographic data and county specific risk and reach data. For the Home Visiting target indicators and risk factors, each data point is presented on a scale which ranges from low to high risk, centered on the state average. County data is available for reference in the supplemental materials of this report. Program reach data is also presented in terms of capacity and number of children served as percentages of the 0-5 population in the county.

Adams

Rural, farmland and famous orchards
County seat - historic Gettysburg

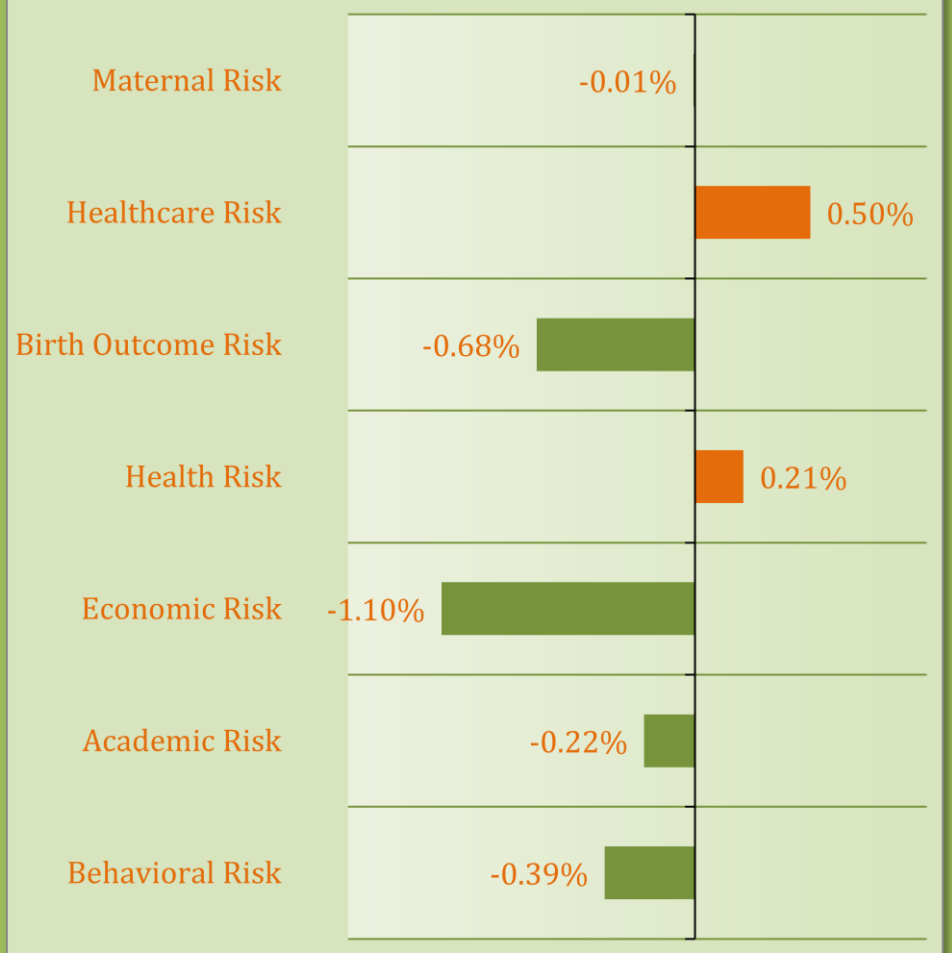
Population Profile:

Total Population: 101,434
Infant/Toddler Population: 3,169
Preschool-age Population: 2,281
School-age Population: 18,155

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 93.7%
African-American: 1.5%
Hispanic: 6.0%
Other: 4.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.4%

Allegheny

Urban surrounded by rolling hills and river valleys
County seat – metropolitan Pittsburgh

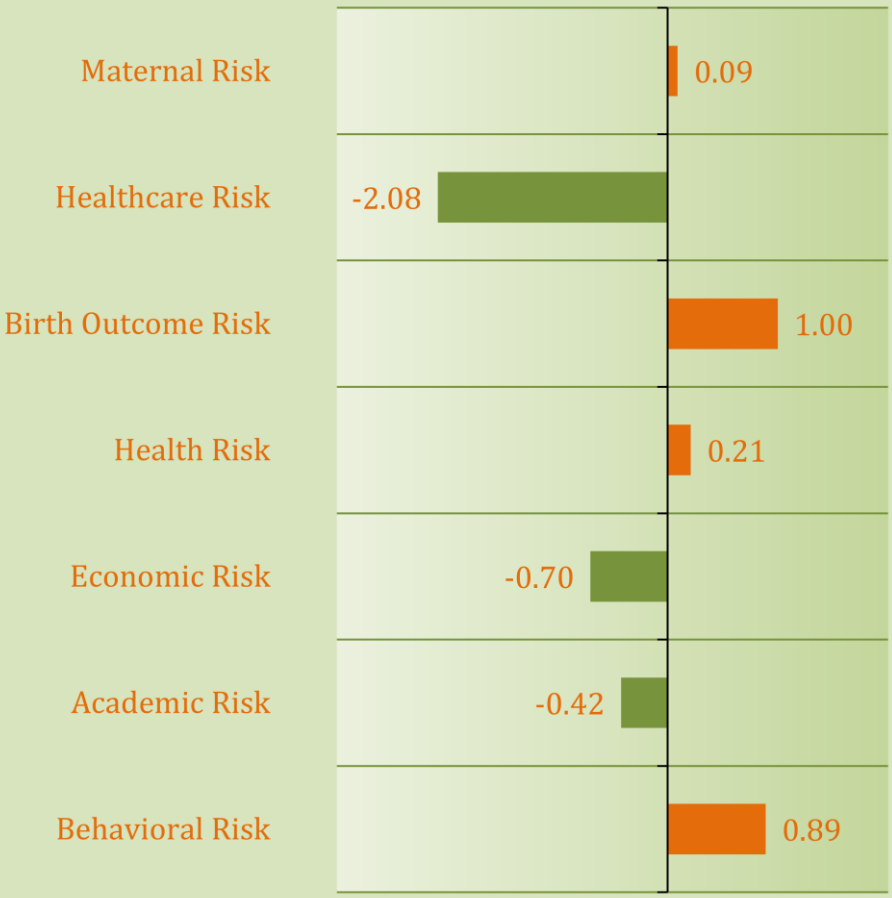
Population Profile:

Total Population: 1,227,066
Infant/Toddler Population: 38,155
Preschool-age Population: 25,556
School-age Population: 192,322

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 81.5%
African-American: 13.2%
Hispanic: 1.6%
Other: 5.3%

Risk Factors



Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.2%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity 1.4%

Armstrong

Rural Mix, suburb of Pittsburgh
County seat – Kittanning

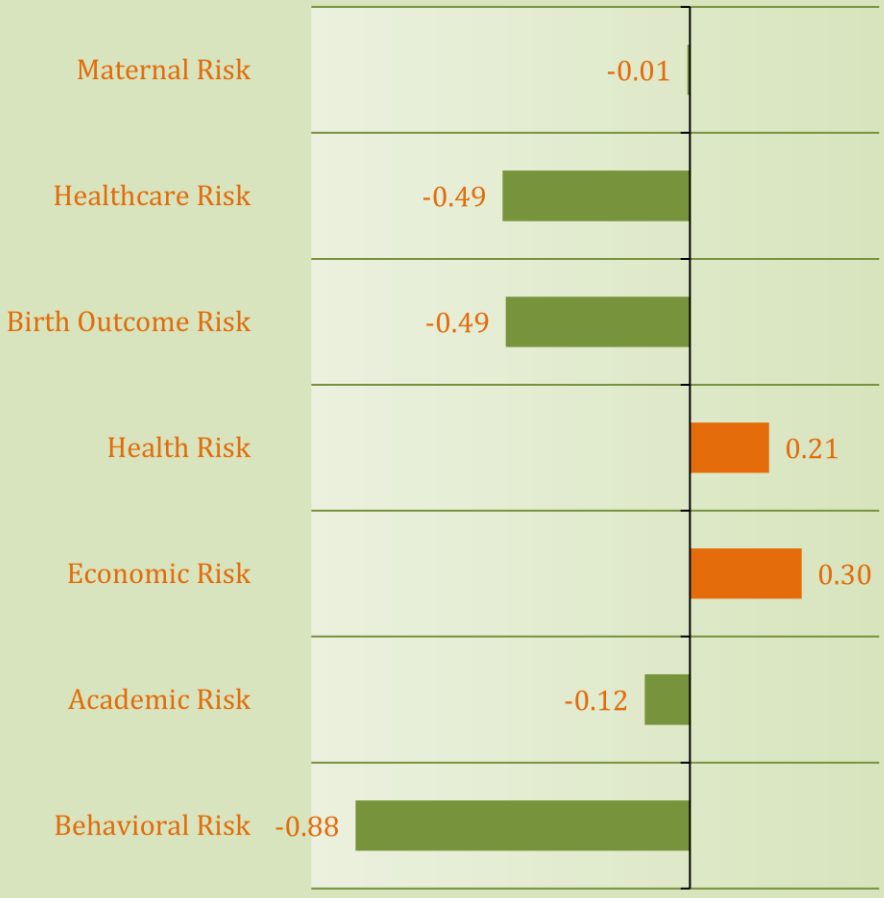
Population Profile:

Total Population: 68,568
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,026
Preschool-age Population: 1,491
School-age Population: 11,078

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 98.0%
African-American: 0.8%
Hispanic: 0.5%
Other: 1.2%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.2%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.2%

Beaver

Rural Mix, suburb of Pittsburgh, farm land
County seat – Beaver

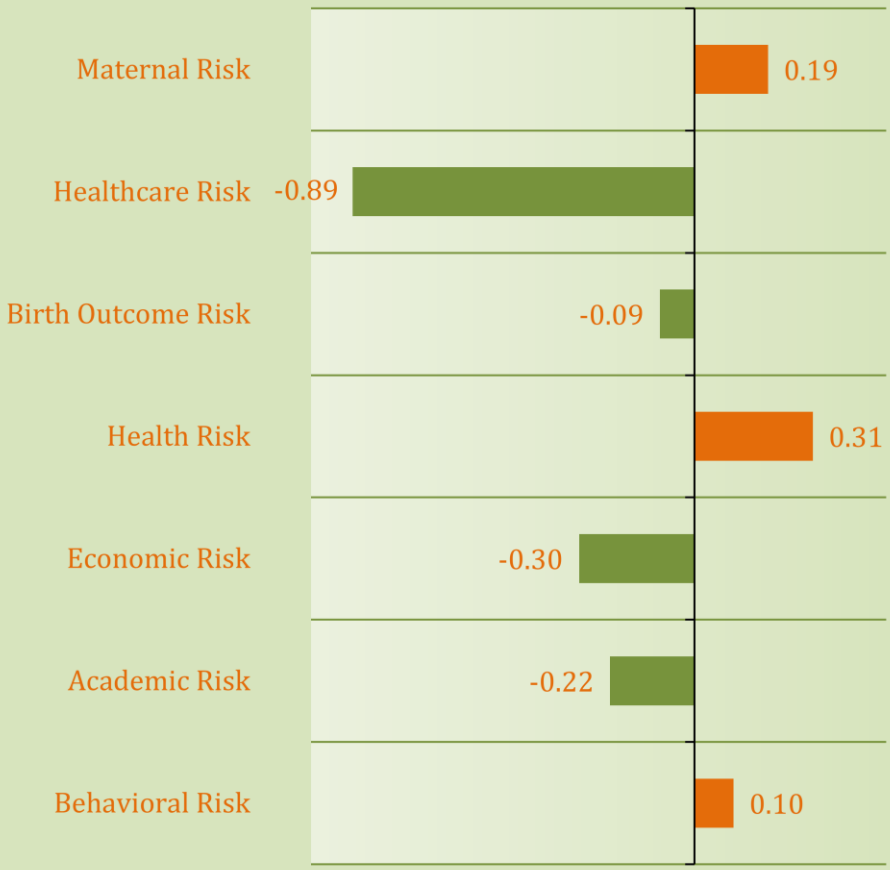
Population Profile:

Total Population: 170,414
Infant/Toddler Population: 5,225
Preschool-age Population: 3,651
School-age Population: 27,585

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 91.2%
African-American: 6.3%
Hispanic: 1.2%
Other: 2.5%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.2%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

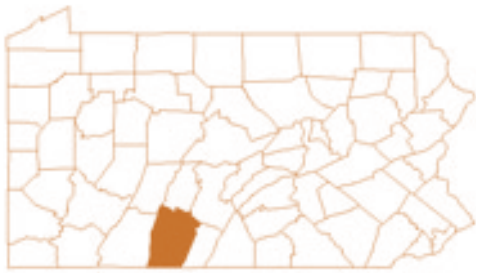
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.2%

Bedford

Rural, part of Allegheny Mountains
County seat – Bedford



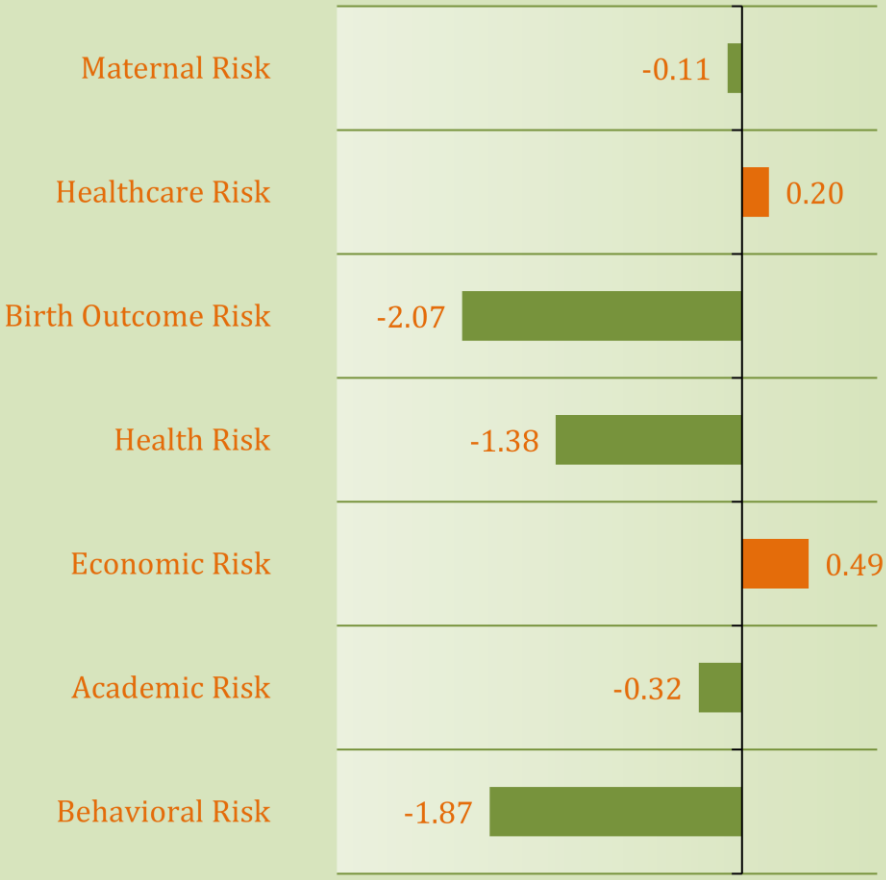
Population Profile:

Total Population: 49,739
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,500
Preschool-age Population: 1,039
School-age Population: 8,537

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 98.0%
African-American: 0.5%
Hispanic: 0.9%
Other: 1.5%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 2.9%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

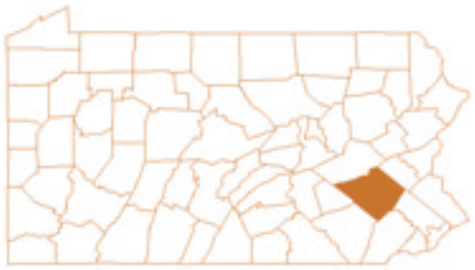
Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.0%

Berks

Urban Mix with large agriculture industry
County seat – city of Reading



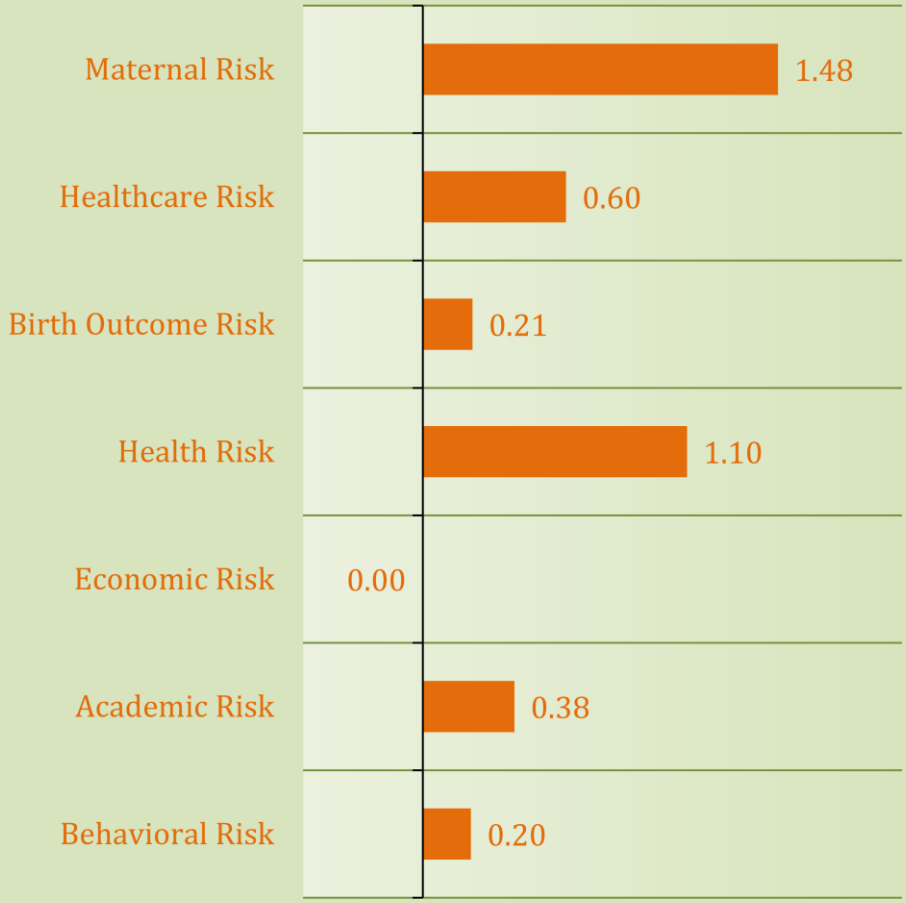
Population Profile:

Total Population: 412,778
Infant/Toddler Population: 14,505
Preschool-age Population: 10,379
School-age Population: 78,587

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 83.2%
African-American: 4.9%
Hispanic: 16.4%
Other: 11.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.2%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.5%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

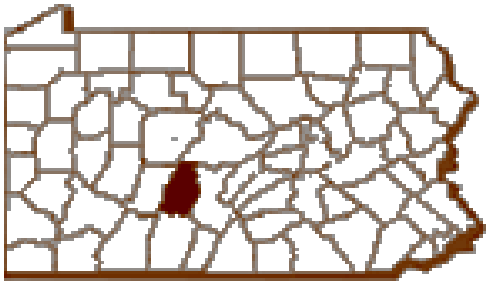
High

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.7%

Blair

Urban Mix, city of Altoona, dairy farming
County seat – Hollidaysburg



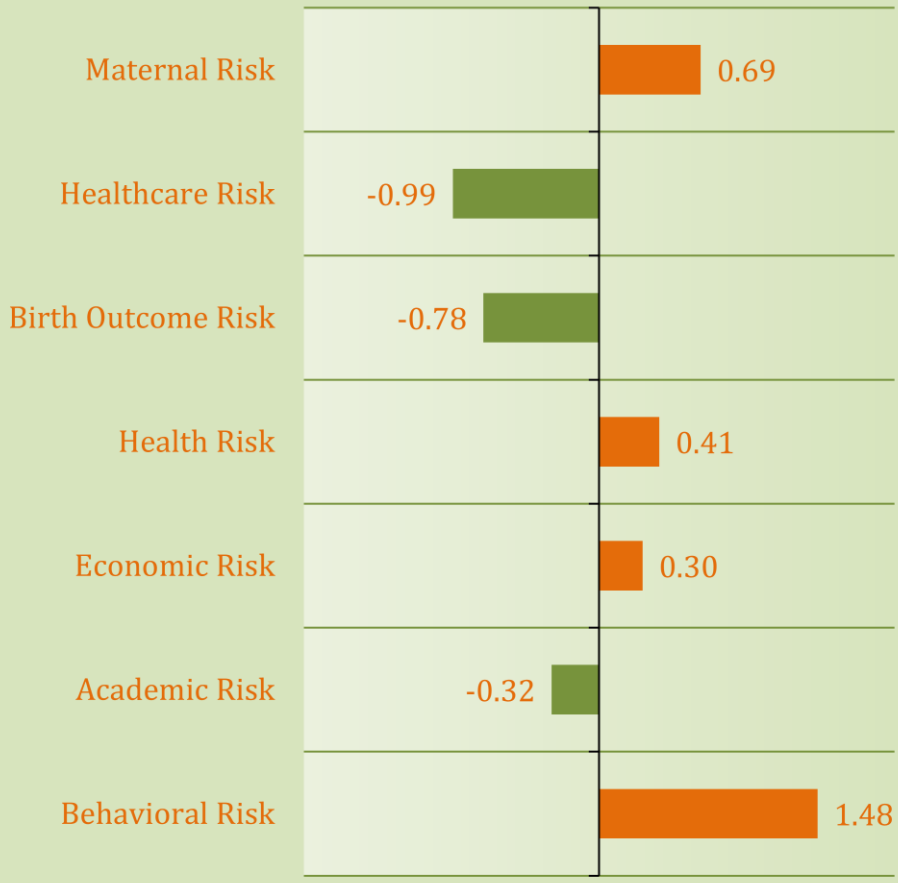
Population Profile:

Total Population: 127,099
Infant/Toddler Population: 4,246
Preschool-age Population: 2,978
School-age Population: 20,776

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 96.2%
African-American: 1.7%
Hispanic: 1.0%
Other:2.1%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 2.1%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.6%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

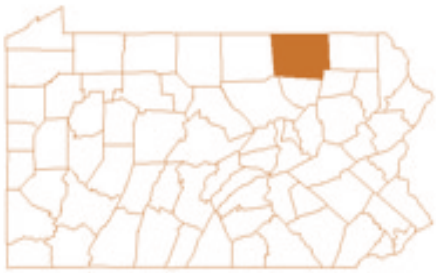
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.7%

Bradford

Rural, mountains bisected by Susquehanna River
County seat – Towanda



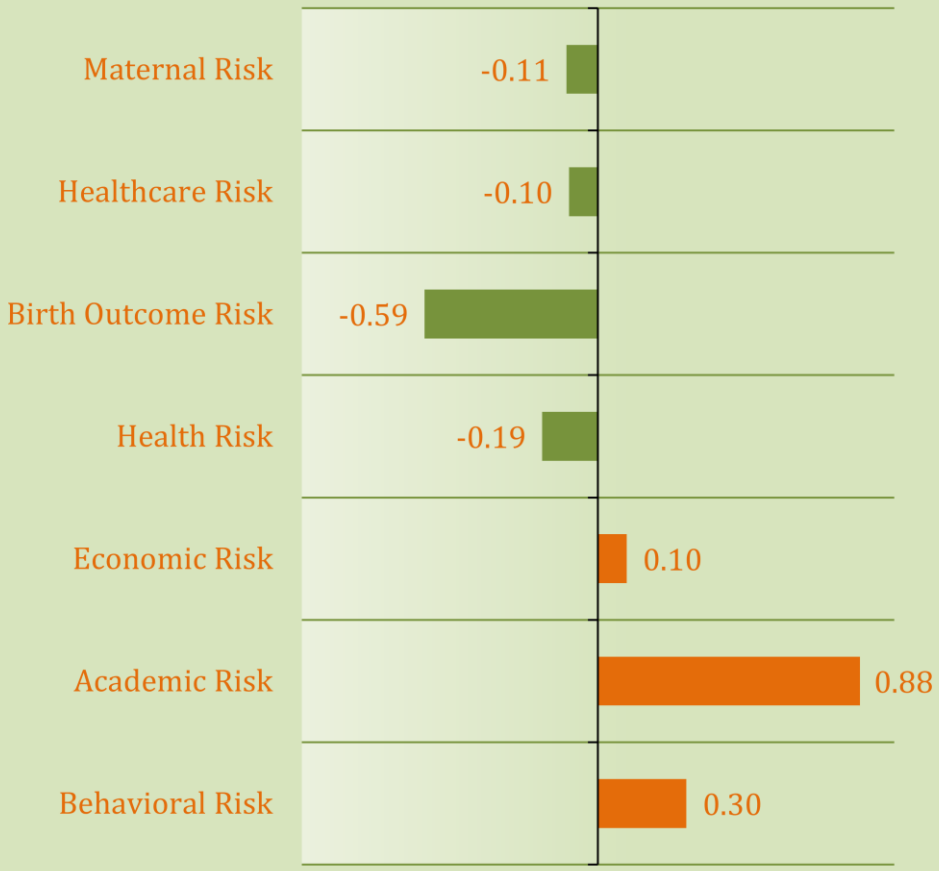
Population Profile:

Total Population: 62,917
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,160
Preschool-age Population: 1,591
School-age Population: 11,120

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.5%
African-American: 0.5%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 2.0%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 2.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.2%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 3.5%

Bucks

Urban, suburb of Philadelphia, PA's first county
County seat – Doylestown

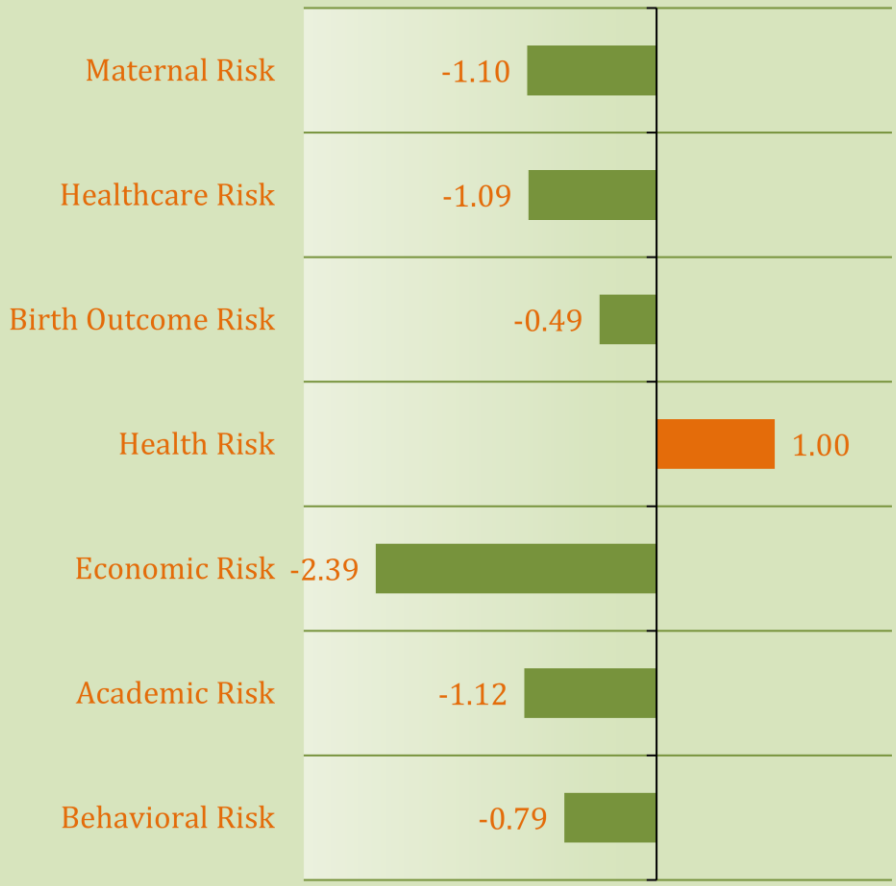
Population Profile:

Total Population: 626,854
Infant/Toddler Population: 18,870
Preschool-age Population: 14,370
School-age Population: 115,886

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 89.2%
African-American: 3.6%
Hispanic: 4.3%
Other: 7.2%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.1%

Butler

Rural Mix, agriculture, steel, natural gas industries
County seat – Butler

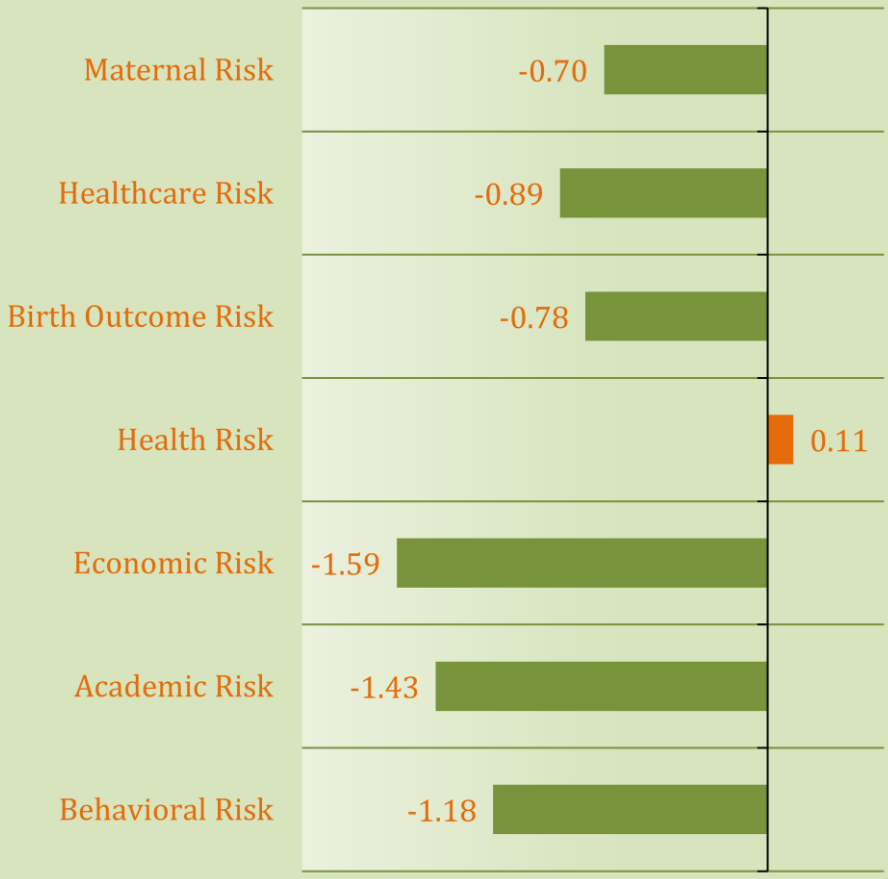
Population Profile:

Total Population: 184,848
Infant/Toddler Population: 5,573
Preschool-age Population: 4,084
School-age Population: 33,685

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 96.6%
African-American: 1.1%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 2.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

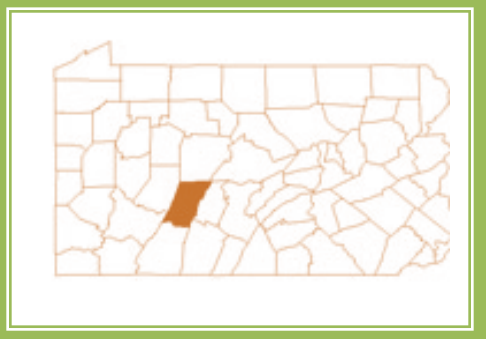
Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.8%

Cambria

Rural Mix, city of Johnstown, rural farms and forests
County seat – Ebensburg



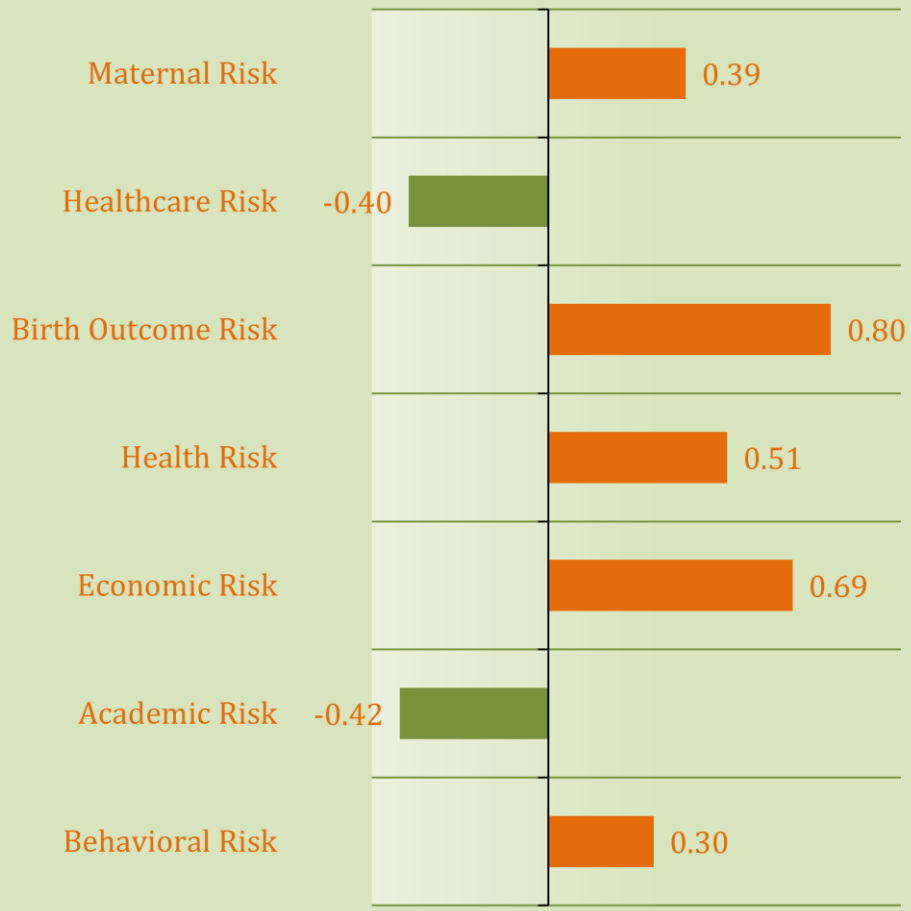
Population Profile

Total Population: 143,728
Infant/Toddler Population: 4,081
Preschool-age Population: 3,006
School-age Population: 22,860

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 94.1%
African-American: 3.6%
Hispanic: 1.4%
Other: 2.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.1%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

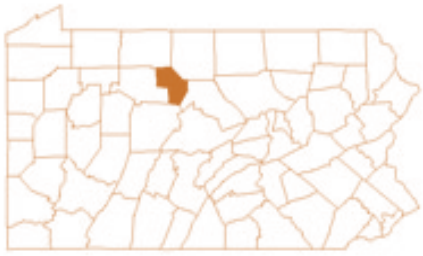
Moderate-High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.1%

Cameron

Rural, forests, large metal industry
County seat – Emporium



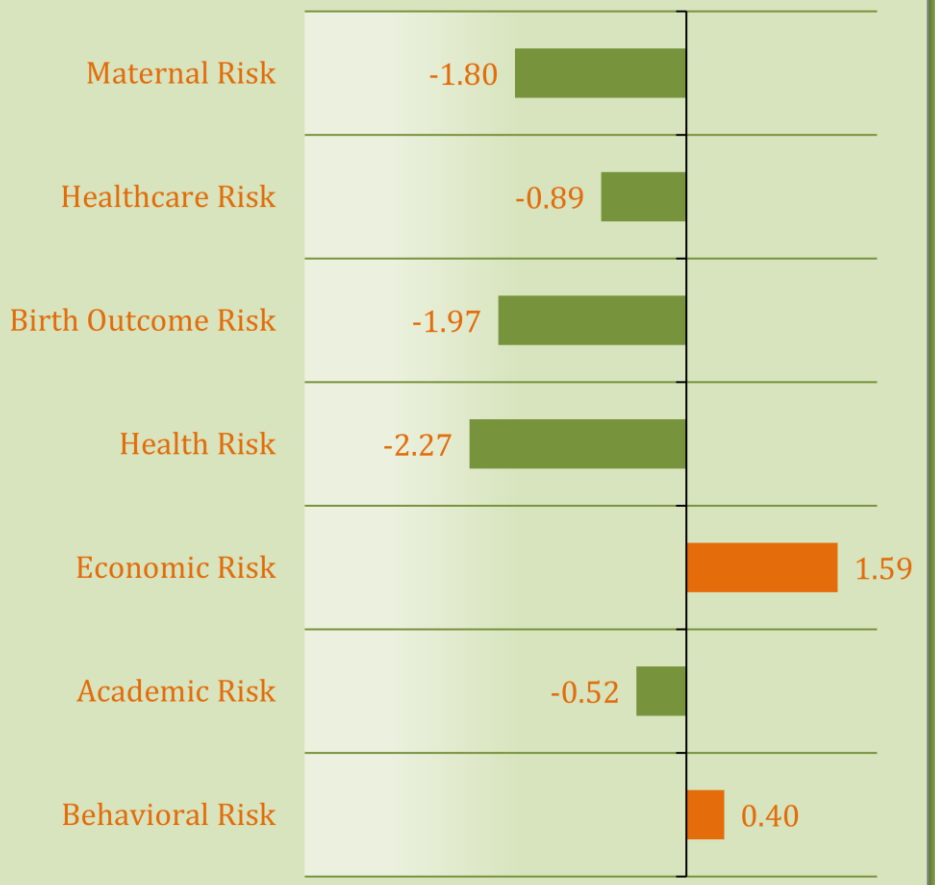
Population Profile:

Total Population: 5,010
Infant/Toddler Population: 121
Preschool-age Population: 96
School-age Population: 784

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 98.3%
African-American: 0.3%
Hispanic: 0.4%
Other: 1.4%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 16.4%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 16.4%

Carbon

Rural Mix, coal and timber region
County seat – Jim Thorpe

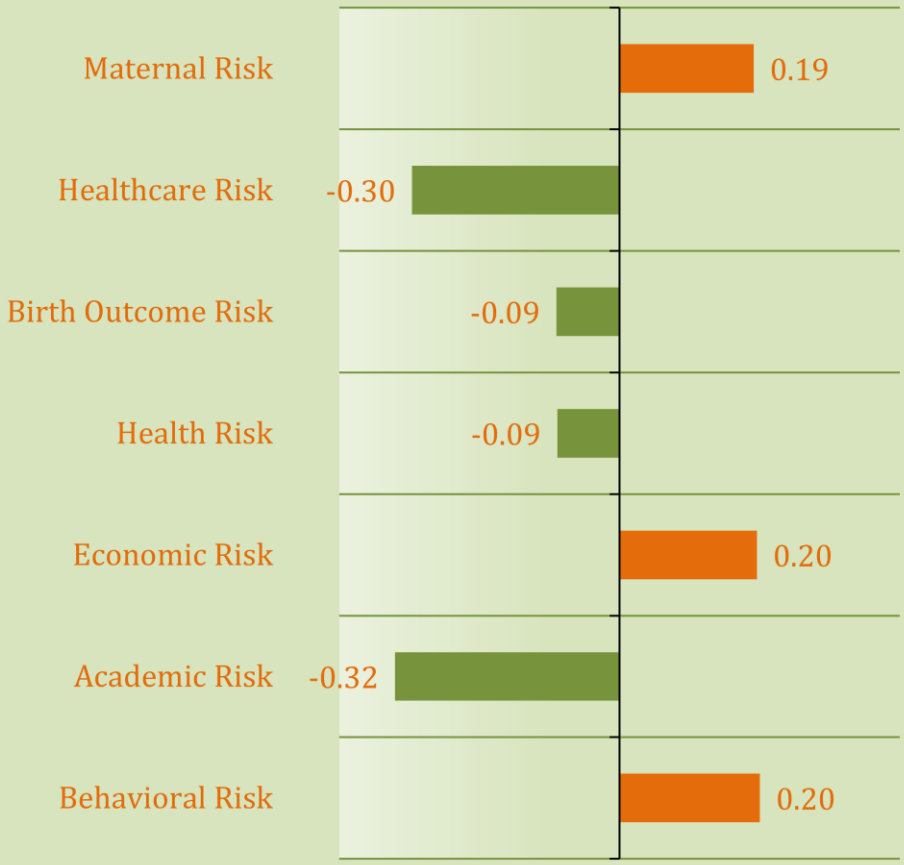
Population Profile:

Total Population: 65,154
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,911
Preschool-age Population: 1,466
School-age Population: 10,579

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 95.8%
African-American: 1.5%
Hispanic: 3.3%
Other: 2.7%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.1%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 2.1%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

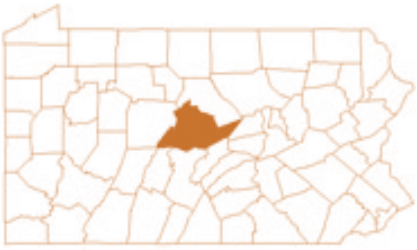
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.2%

Centre

Urban Mix, Penn State University surrounded by mountains and valleys
County seat – Bellefonte



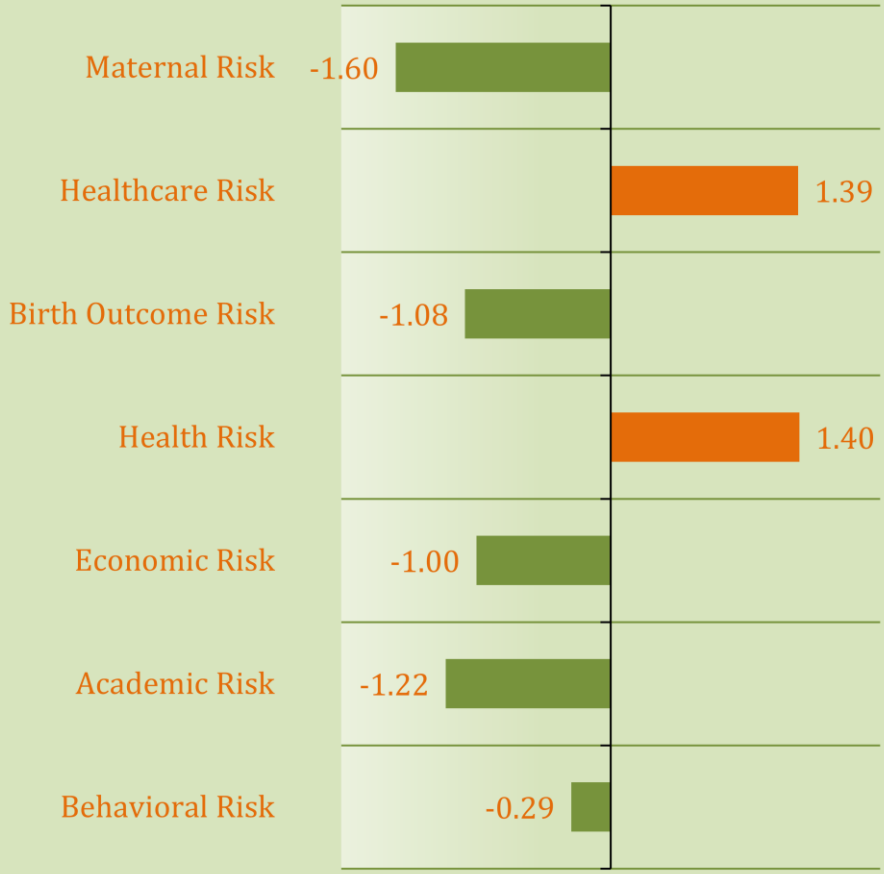
Population Profile:

Total Population: 154,722
Infant/Toddler Population: 3,851
Preschool-age Population: 2,597
School-age Population: 21,550

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 89.4%
African-American: 3.0%
Hispanic: 2.4%
Other: 7.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.7%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.6%

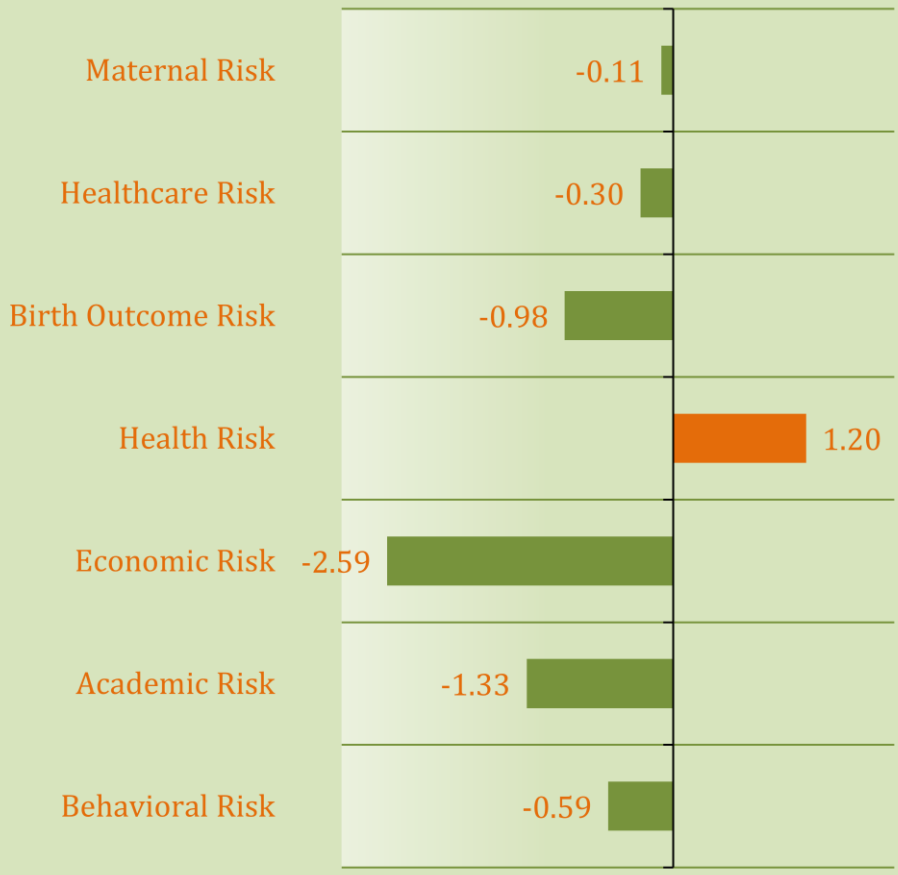
Chester

Urban, part of Philadelphia metropolitan area
County seat – West Chester

Population Profile:
Total Population: 503,897
Infant/Toddler Population: 17,550
Preschool-age Population: 13,083
School-age Population: 100,677

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 85.5%
African-American: 6.1%
Hispanic: 6.5%
Other: 8.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.4%

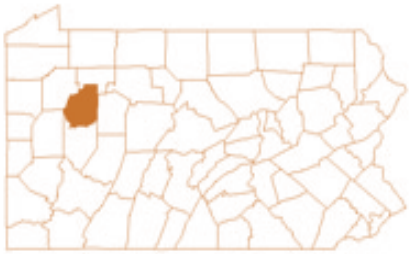
Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Low

Total Reach
Capacity: 0.8%

Clarion

Rural countryside, timber and oil industries
County seat – Clarion



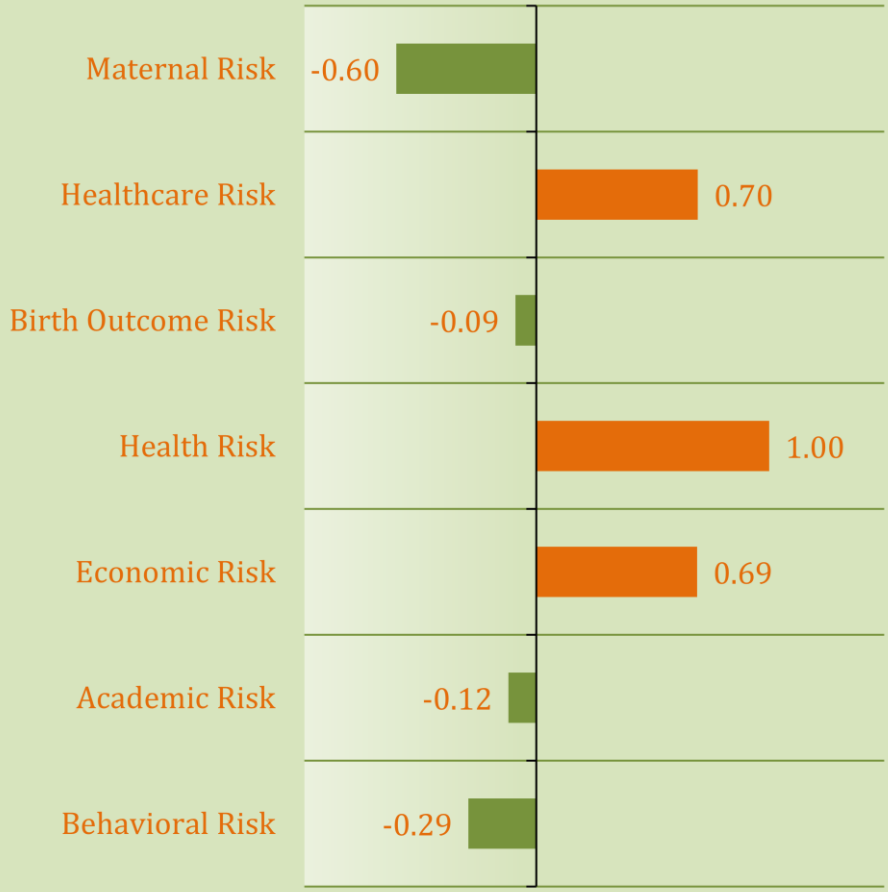
Population Profile:

Total Population: 40,013
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,222
Preschool-age Population: 803
School-age Population: 6,437

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.2%
African-American: 1.2%
Hispanic: 0.6%
Other: 1.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 2.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 2.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

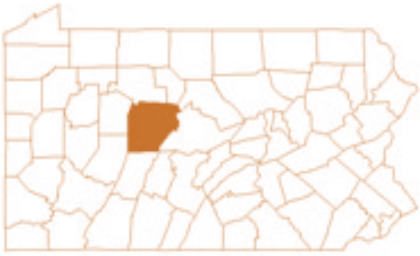
Moderate - High

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.4%

Clearfield

Rural, wooded mountains, coal and timber
County seat – Clearfield



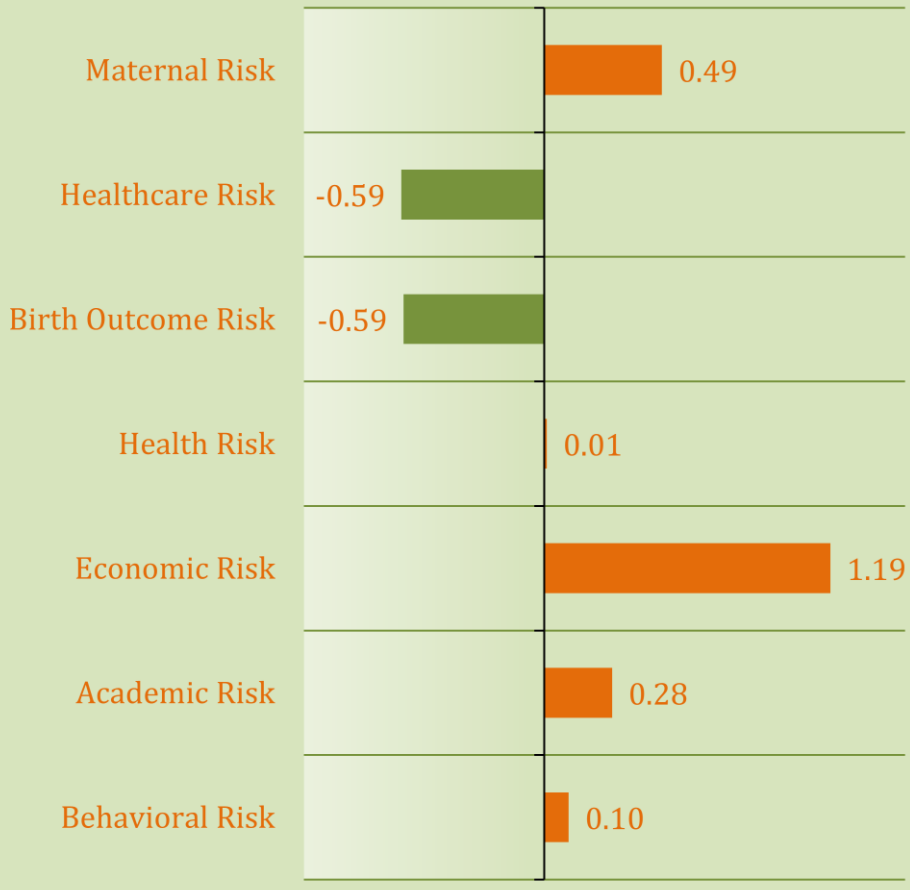
Population Profile:

Total Population: 81,445
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,273
Preschool-age Population: 1,655
School-age Population: 12,885

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 95.4%
African-American: 2.3%
Hispanic: 2.3%
Other: 2.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.8%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 3.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.5%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 6.1%

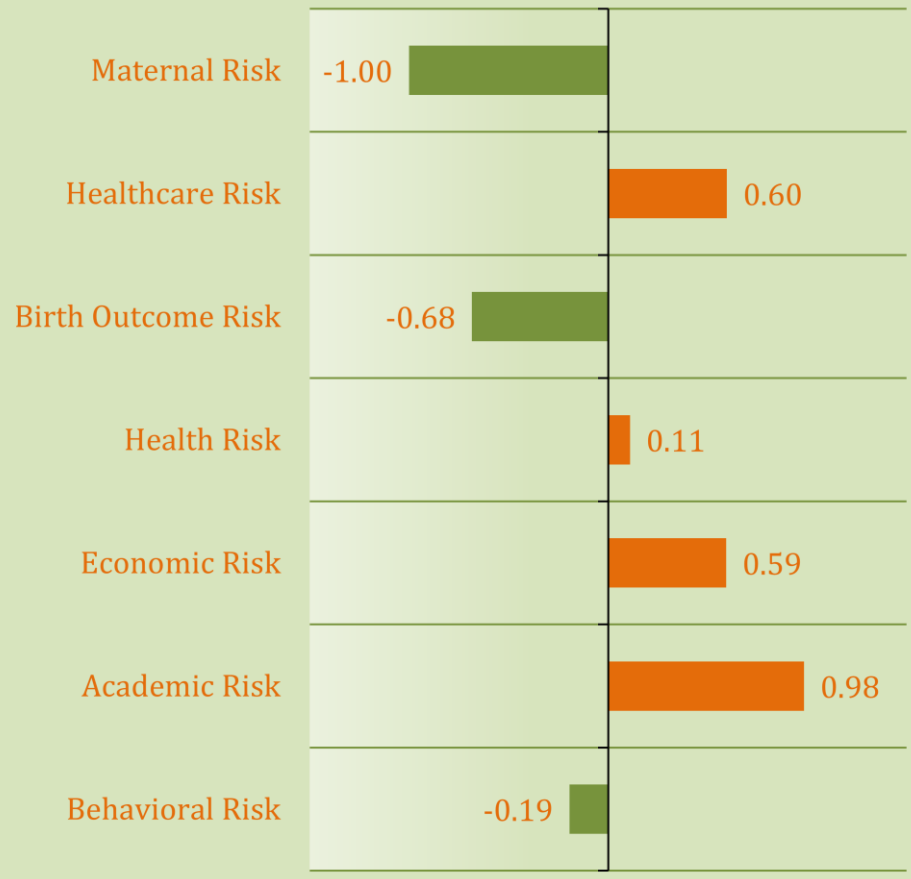
Clinton

Rural, mountains, valleys, forests
County seat – City of Lock Haven

Population Profile:
Total Population: 39,208
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,272
Preschool-age Population: 892
School-age Population: 6,571

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 96.5%
African-American: 1.6%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 1.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.1%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 2.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 3.4%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate

Total Reach
Capacity: 6.9%

Columbia

Rural, forests and farmland
County seat – Bloomsburg

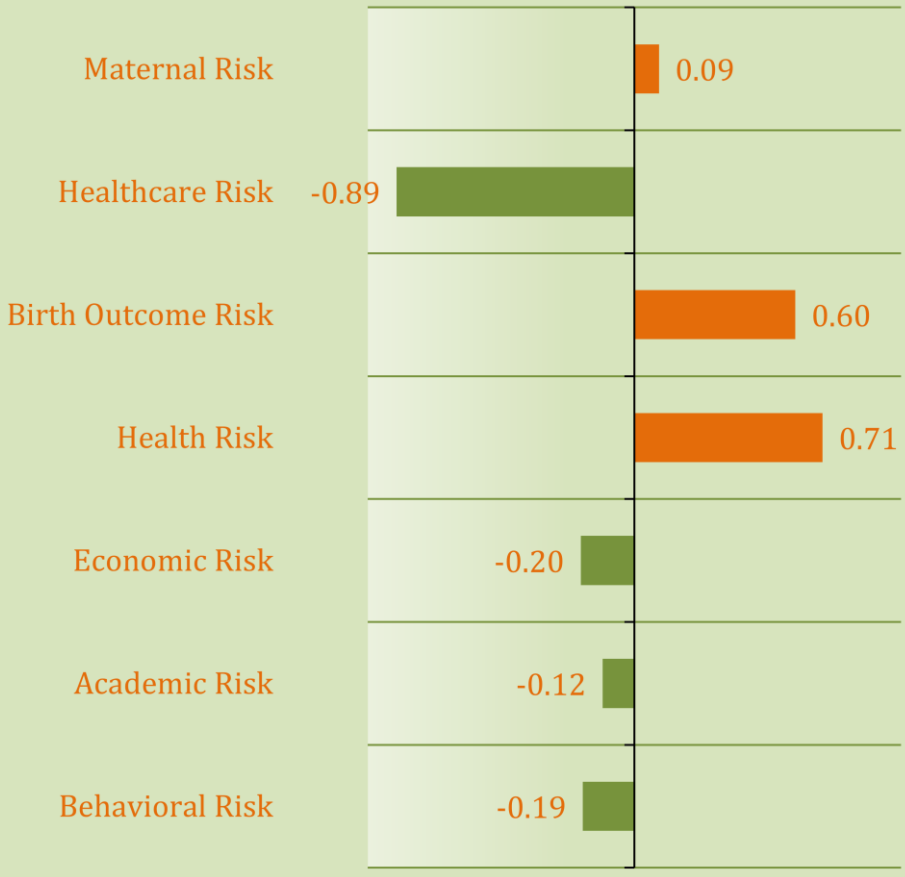
Population Profile:

Total Population: 67,476
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,824
Preschool-age Population: 1,273
School-age Population: 10,864

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 95.4%
African-American: 1.9%
Hispanic: 2.0%
Other: 2.7%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.6%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.7%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 3.3%

Crawford

Rural, birthplace of the oil industry
County seat – Meadville

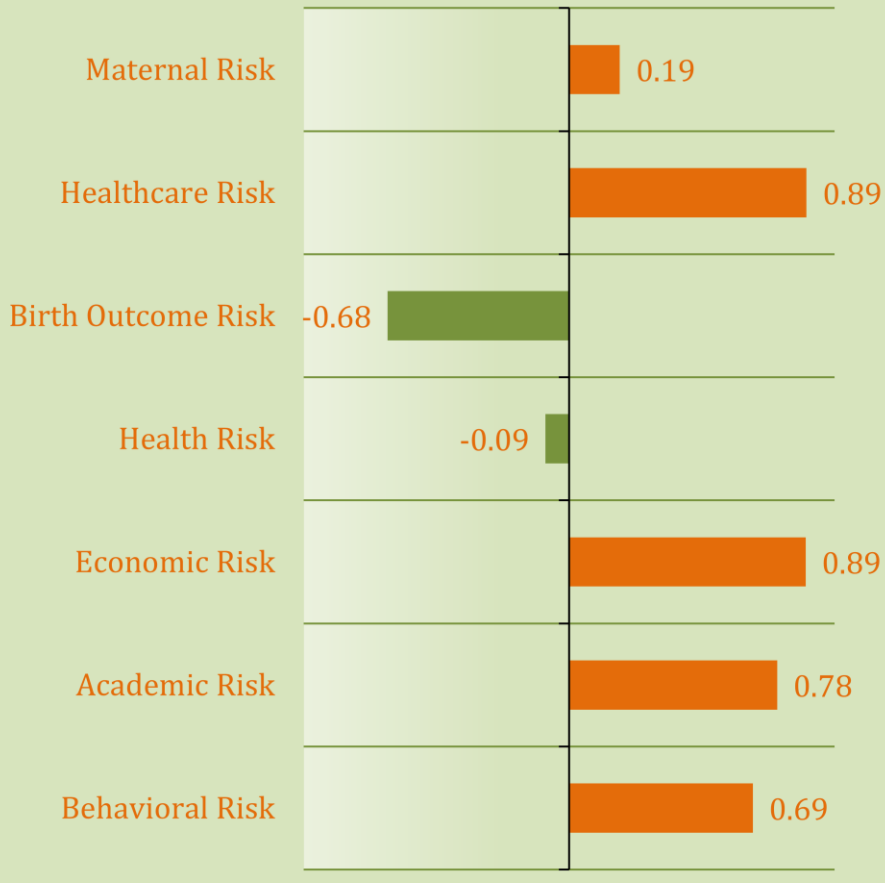
Population Profile:

Total Population: 88,740
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,847
Preschool-age Population: 2,084
School-age Population: 16,075

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 96.3%
African-American: 1.7%
Hispanic: 0.9%
Other: 2.0%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.7%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.4%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

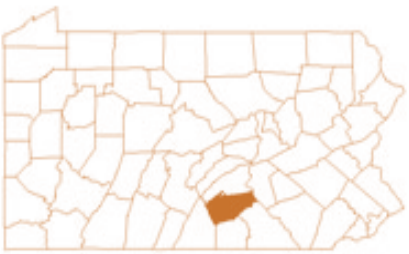
High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.1%

Cumberland

Urban in the east, rural in the west
County seat – Carlisle



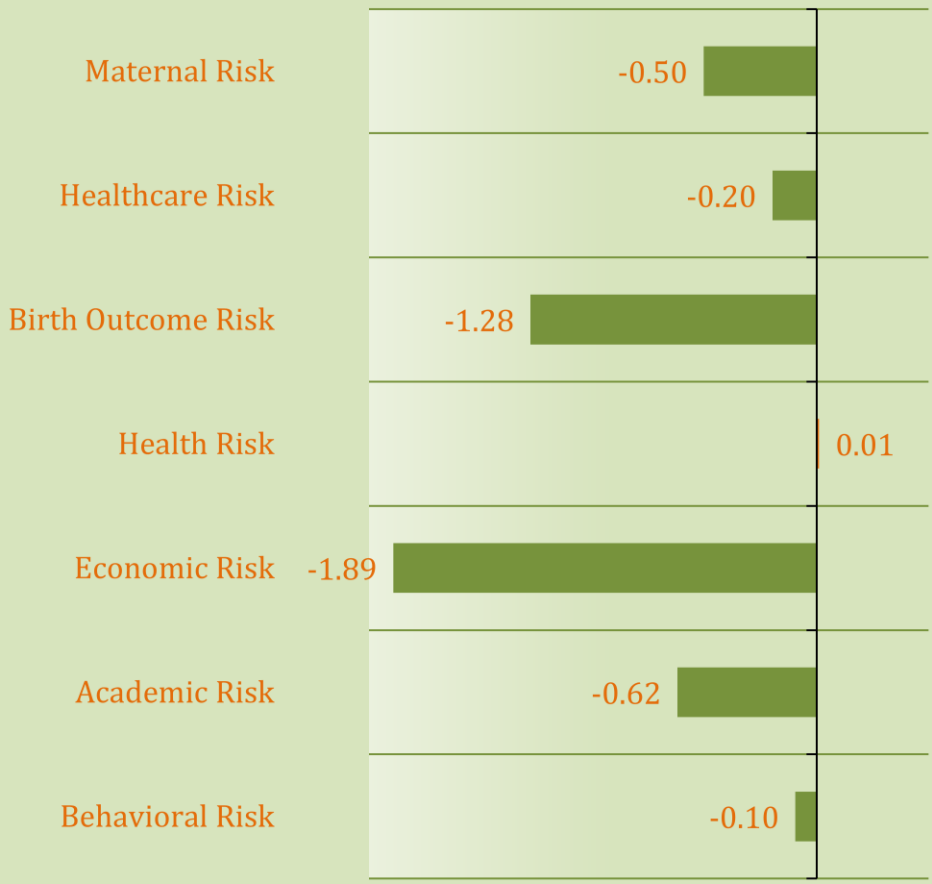
Population Profile:

Total Population: 237,892
Infant/Toddler Population: 7,295
Preschool-age Population: 5,173
School-age Population: 39,765

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 90.9%
African-American: 3.2%
Hispanic: 2.7%
Other: 5.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.3%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.6%

Dauphin

Urban with rural surroundings, Hershey
County seat – City of Harrisburg, State Capital

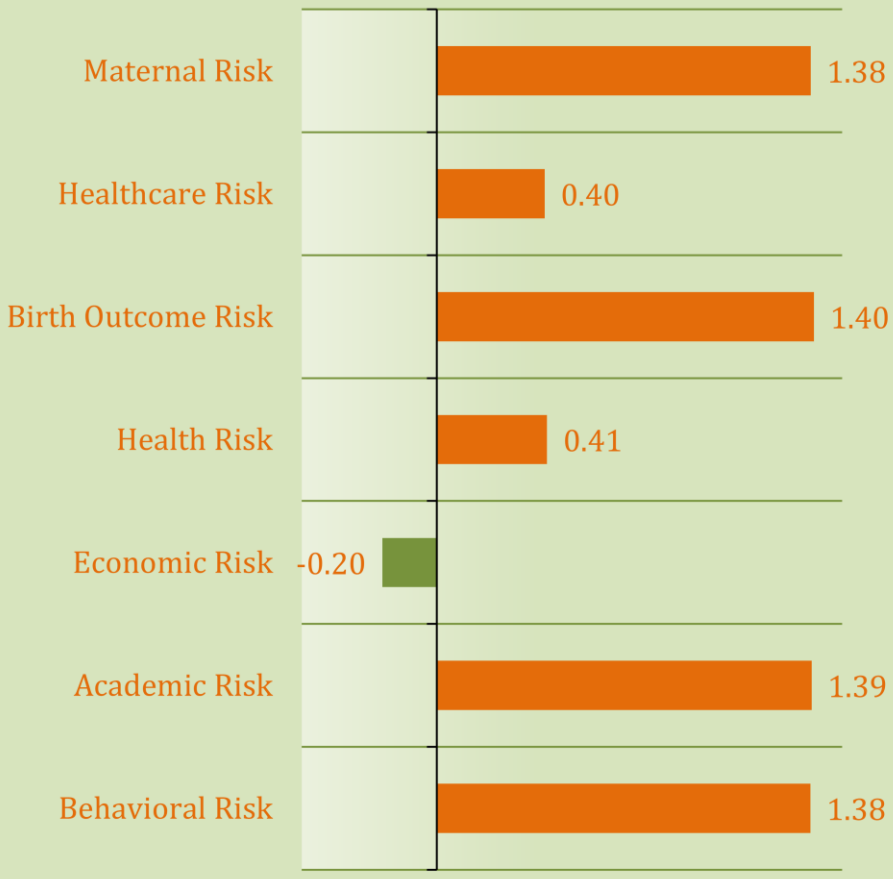
Population Profile:

Total Population: 268,977
Infant/Toddler Population: 9,954
Preschool-age Population: 6,846
School-age Population: 48,217

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 72.7%
African-American: 18.0%
Hispanic: 7.0%
Other: 9.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.6%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

High

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.5%

Delaware

Urban, part of Philadelphia metropolitan area
County seat – Media

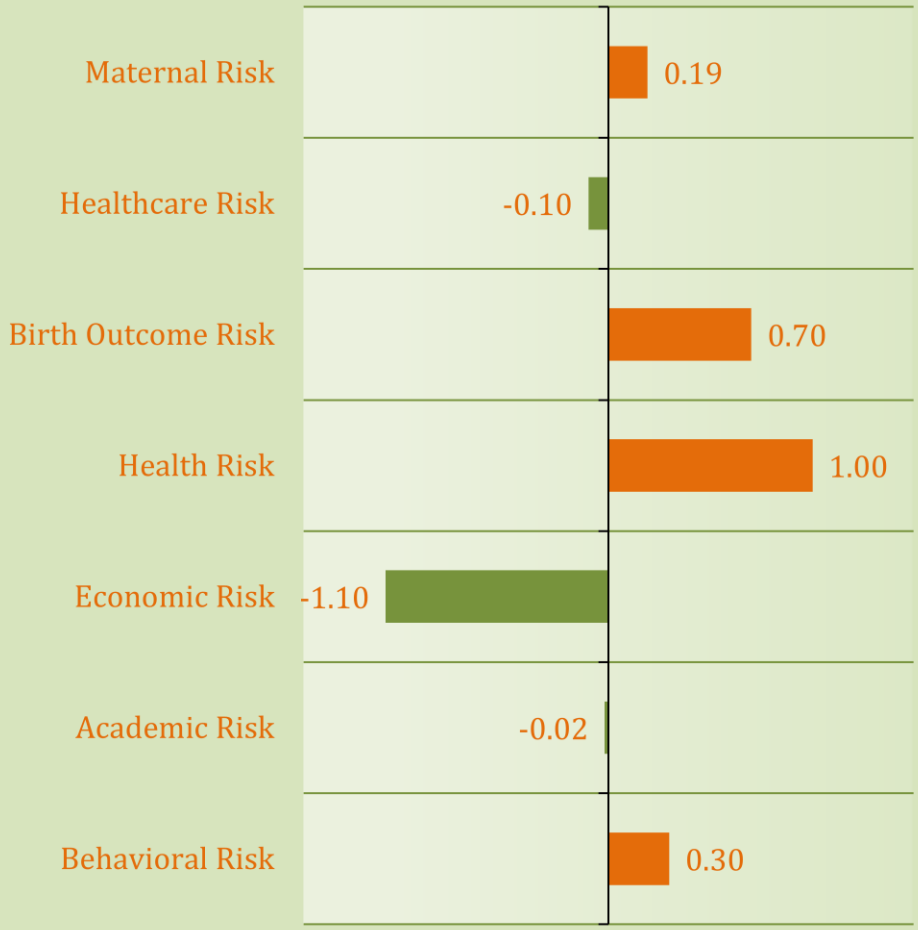
Population Profile:

Total Population: 559,494
Infant/Toddler Population: 20,140
Preschool-age Population: 13,423
School-age Population: 104,387

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 72.5%
African-American: 19.7%
Hispanic: 3.0%
Other: 7.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

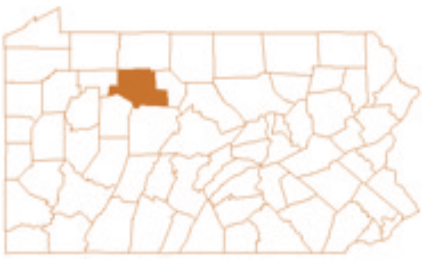
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.5%

Elk

Rural, mountains and woodlands
County seat – Ridgeway



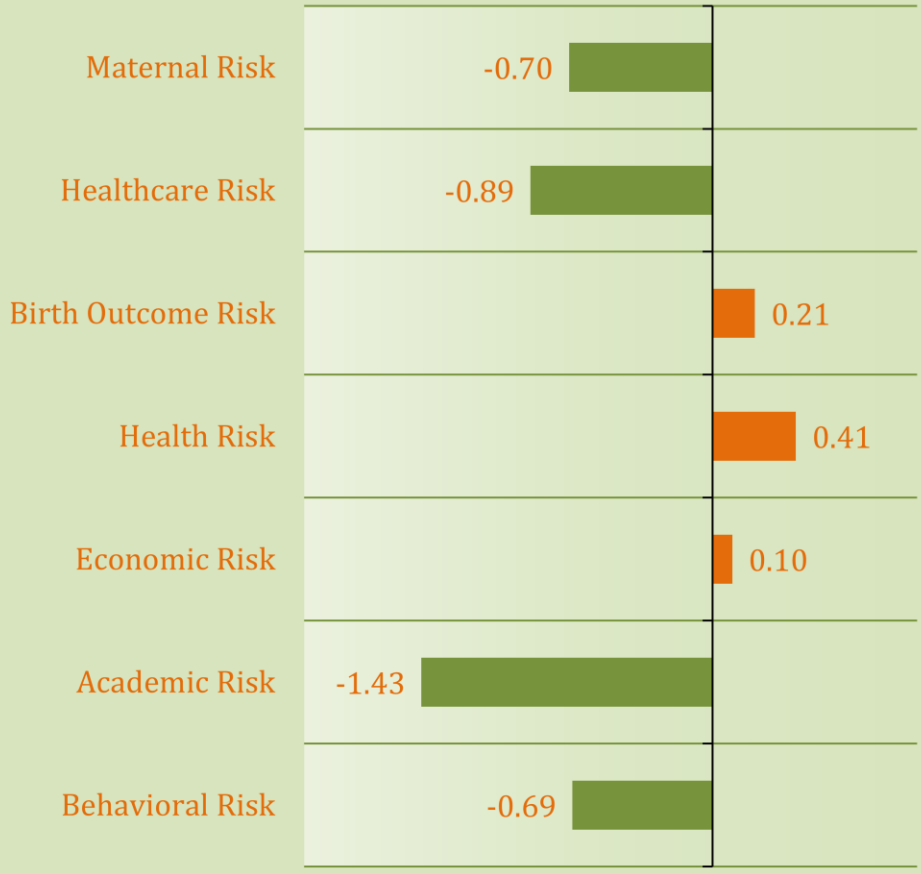
Population Profile:

Total Population: 31,751
Infant/Toddler Population: 868
Preschool-age Population: 617
School-age Population: 5,377

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 98.5%
African-American: 0.3%
Hispanic: 0.6%
Other: 1.2%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.0%

Erie

Urban Mix, Lake Erie
County seat – City of Erie

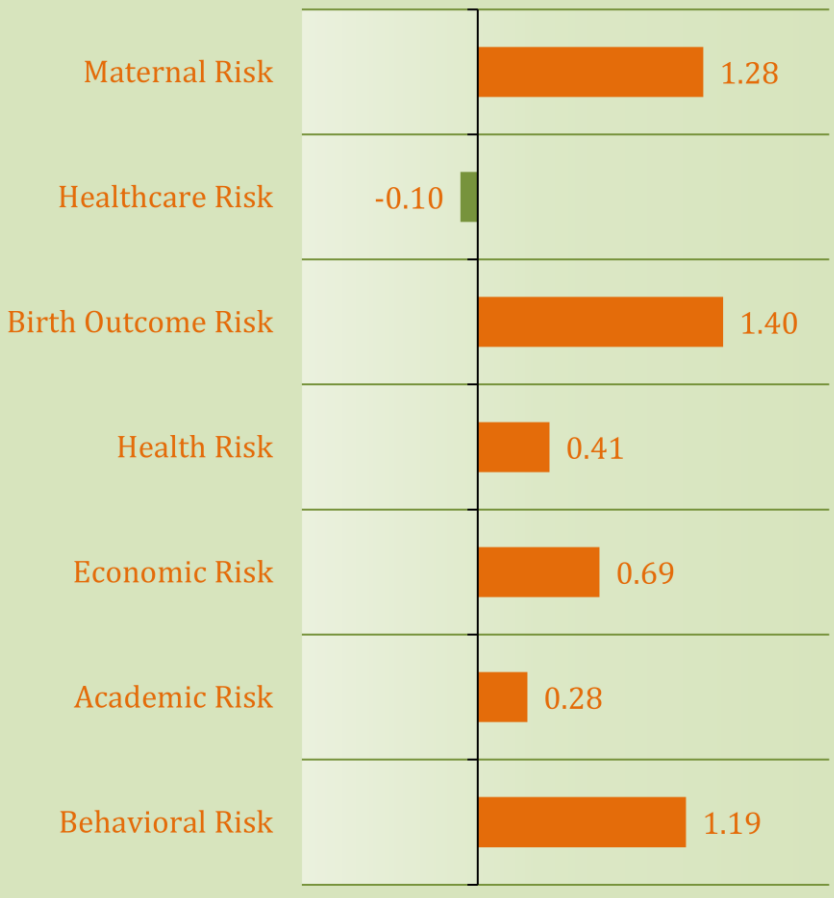
Population Profile:

Total Population: 280,985
Infant/Toddler Population: 9,742
Preschool-age Population: 6,959
School-age Population: 50,857

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 88.2%
African-American: 7.2%
Hispanic: 3.4%
Other: 4.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.6%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.3%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 1.1%

Average Risk Level

High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.0%

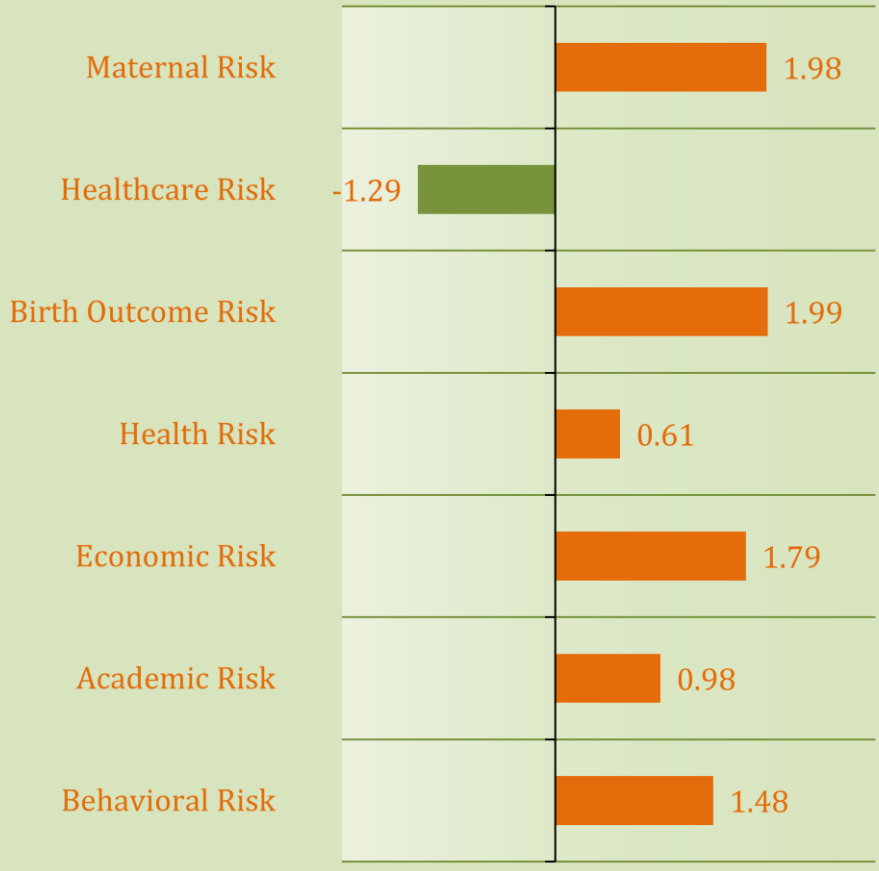
Fayette

Rural, many natural attractions, rivers, state parks
County seat – Uniontown

Population Profile:
Total Population: 136,097
Infant/Toddler Population: 3,950
Preschool-age Population: 2,752
School-age Population: 21,873

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 93.3%
African-American: 4.6%
Hispanic: 0.8%
Other: 2.1 %

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 2.2%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 4.1%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

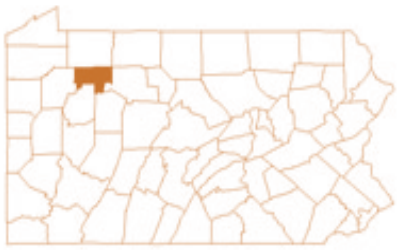
Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
High

Total Reach
Capacity: 6.3%

Forest

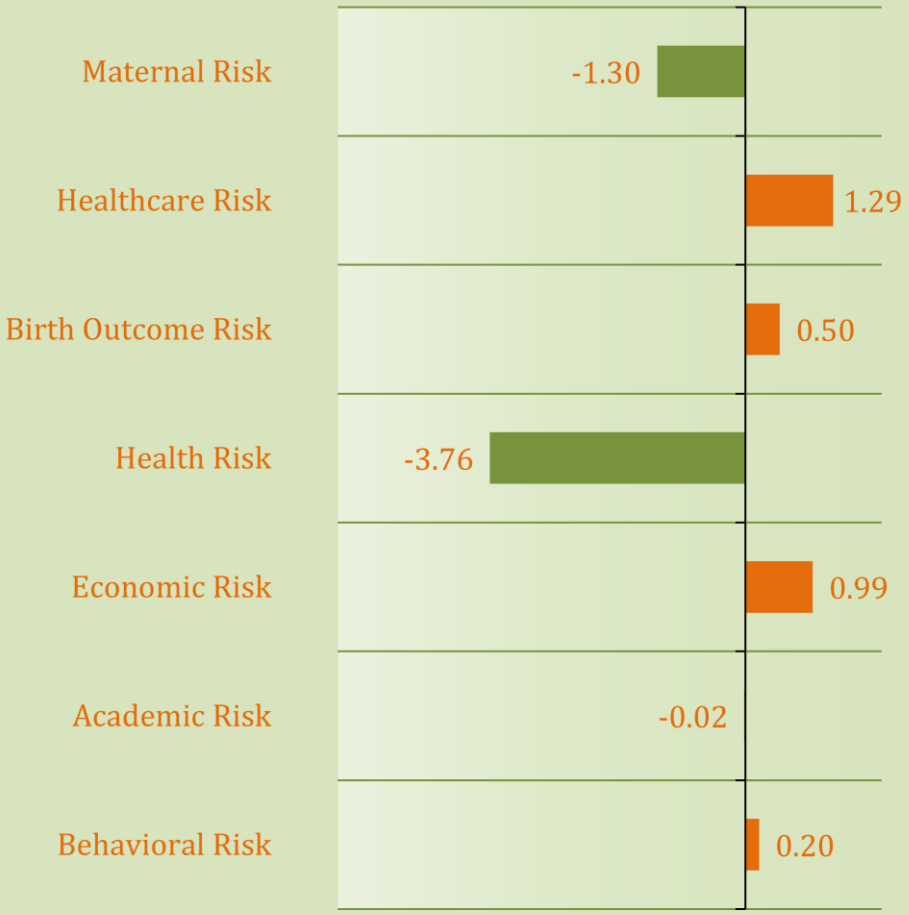
Rural, Allegheny National Forest
County seat – Tionesta



Population Profile:
Total Population: 7,589
Infant/Toddler Population: 90
Preschool-age Population: 81
School-age Population: 821

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 76.9%
African-American: 18.0%
Hispanic: 5.4%
Other: 5.1%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 4.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 11.0%

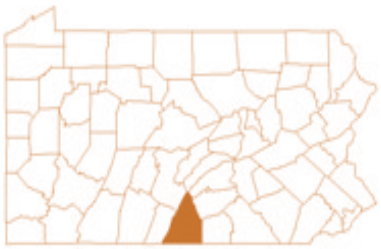
Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate-Low

Total Reach
Capacity: 15.4%

Franklin

Rural Mix, agricultural industry, nature attractions
County seat – Chambersburg



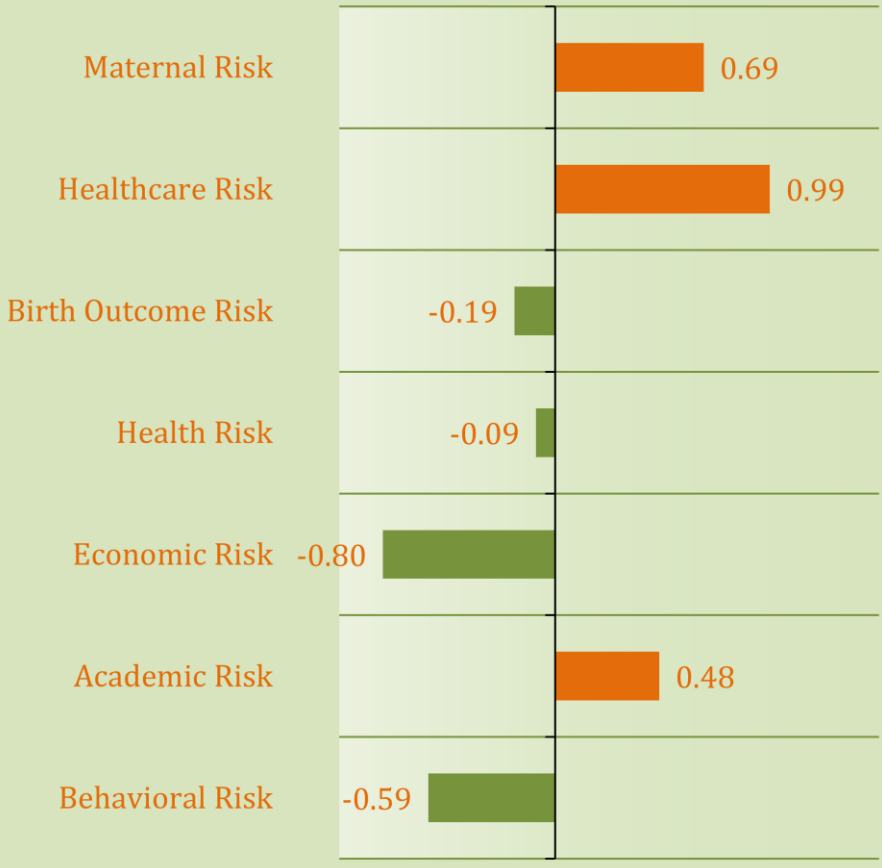
Population Profile:

Total Population: 150,811
Infant/Toddler Population: 5,665
Preschool-age Population: 4,088
School-age Population: 27,664

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 92.0%
African-American: 3.1%
Hispanic: 4.3%
Other: 4.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.5%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.7%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

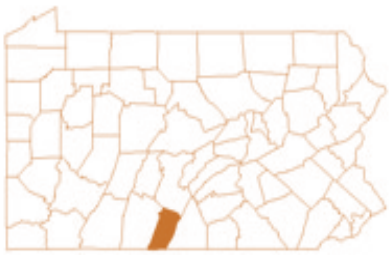
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.2%

Fulton

Rural, mountains, valleys, agriculture, timber
County seat – McConnellsburg



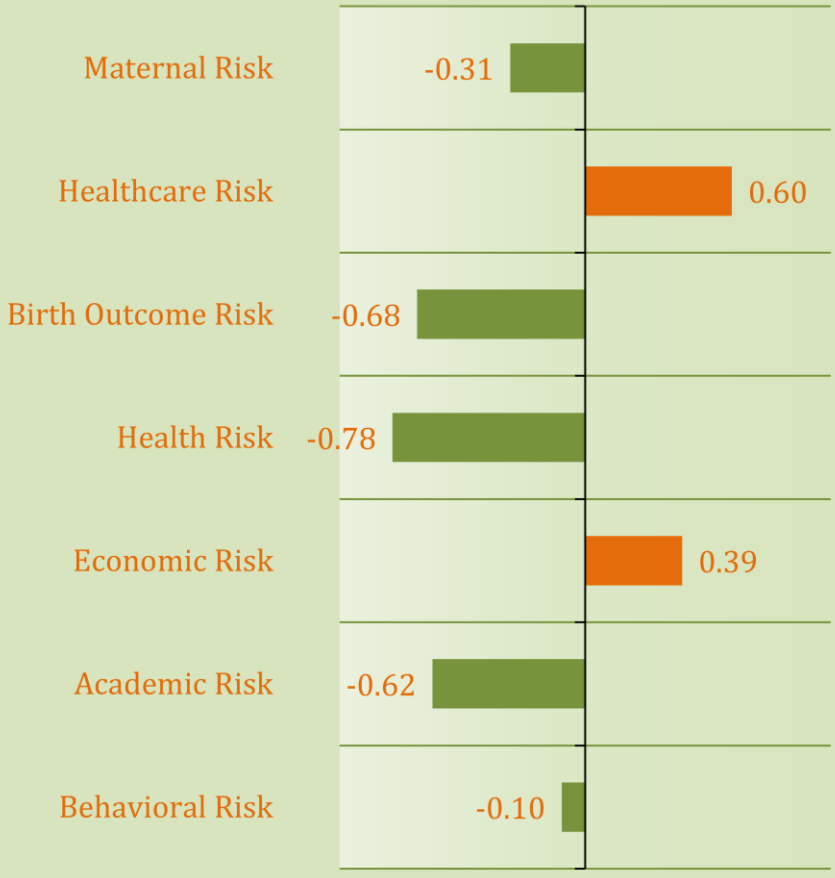
Population Profile:

Total Population: 14,801
Infant/Toddler Population: 480
Preschool-age Population: 374
School-age Population: 2,646

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.3%
African-American: 1.0%
Hispanic: 0.8%
Other: 1.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 3.5%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 8.8%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 12.3%

Greene

Rural, farmland and coal mines
County seat – Waynesburg

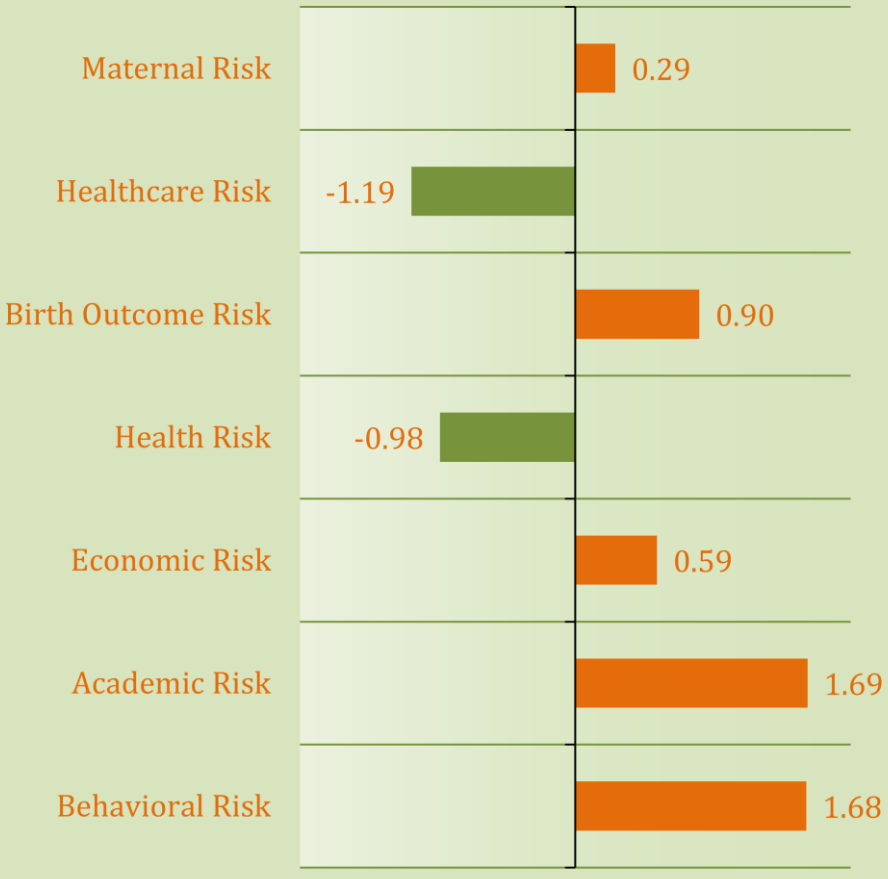
Population Profile:

Total Population: 38,623
Infant/Toddler Population: 1083
Preschool-age Population: 806
School-age Population: 6,227

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 94.6%
African-American: 3.3%
Hispanic: 1.2%
Other: 2.1%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.2%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 2.6%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-High

Total Reach

Capacity: 5.1%

Huntingdon

Rural, Raystown Lake, manufacturing industries
County seat – Huntingdon

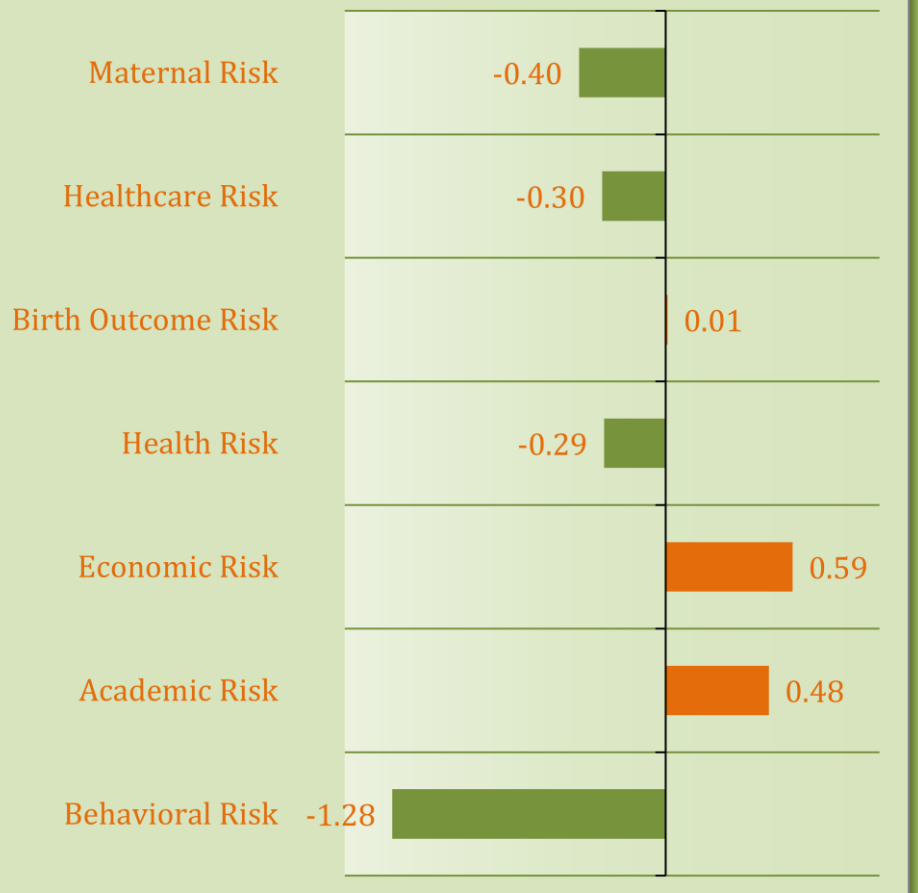
Population Profile:

Total Population: 45,875
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,353
Preschool-age Population: 1,031
School-age Population: 7,310

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 92.5%
African-American: 5.2%
Hispanic: 1.6%
Other: 2.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 3.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 2.9%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

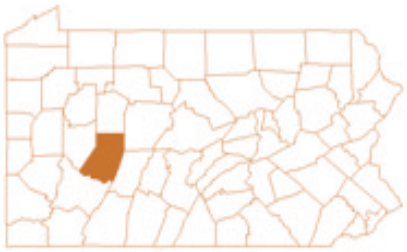
Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 6.2%

Indiana

Rural, natural and business resources
County seat – Indiana



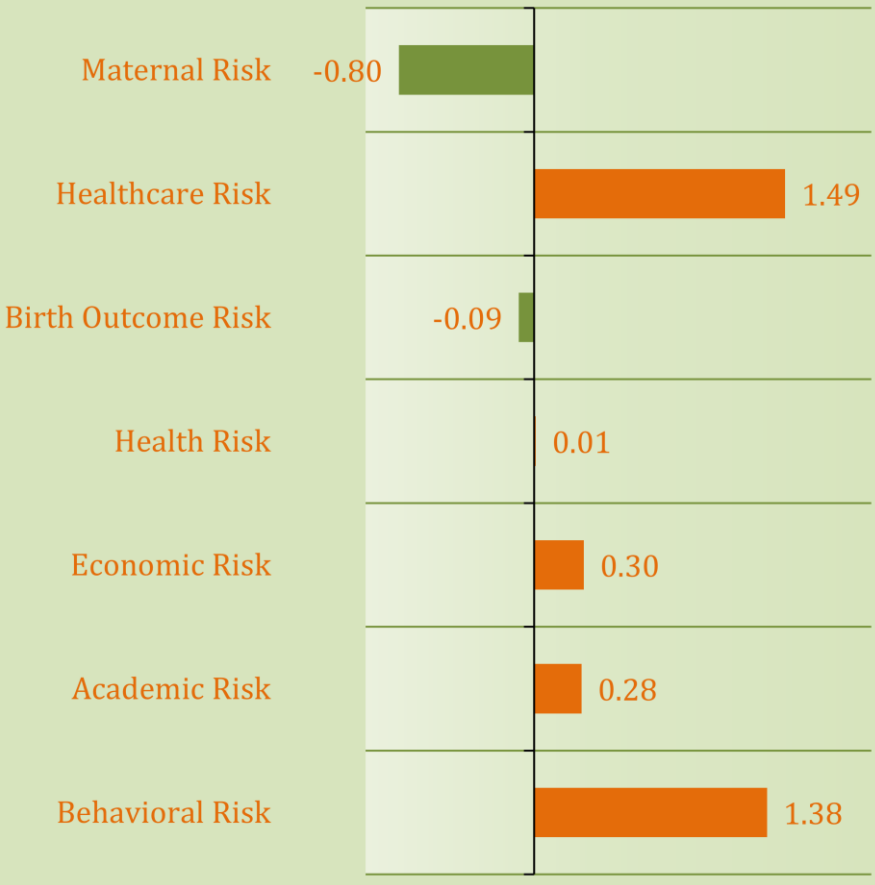
Population Profile:

Total Population: 89,298
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,607
Preschool-age Population: 1,818
School-age Population: 14,417

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 94.9%
African-American: 2.7%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 2.4%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.9%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk

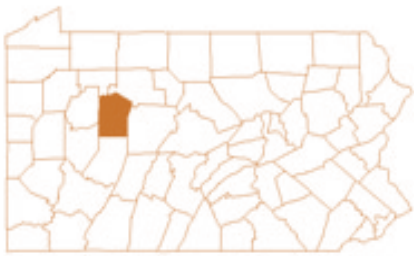
High

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.9%

Jefferson

Rural, natural attractions, Punxsutawny Phil
County seat – Brookville



Population Profile:
Total Population: 44,976
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,467
Preschool-age Population: 1,058
School-age Population: 7,537

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 98.3%
African-American: 0.3%
Hispanic: 0.6%
Other: 1.3%

Risk Factors

HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.2%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 3.2%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 7.1%

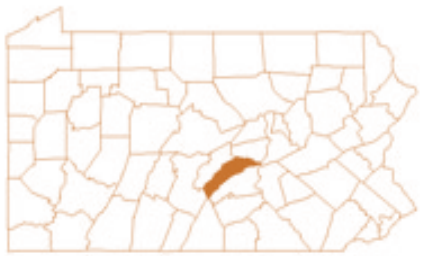
Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate-High

Total Reach
Capacity: 11.5%

Juniata

Rural, agricultural and farming industries
County seat – Mifflintown



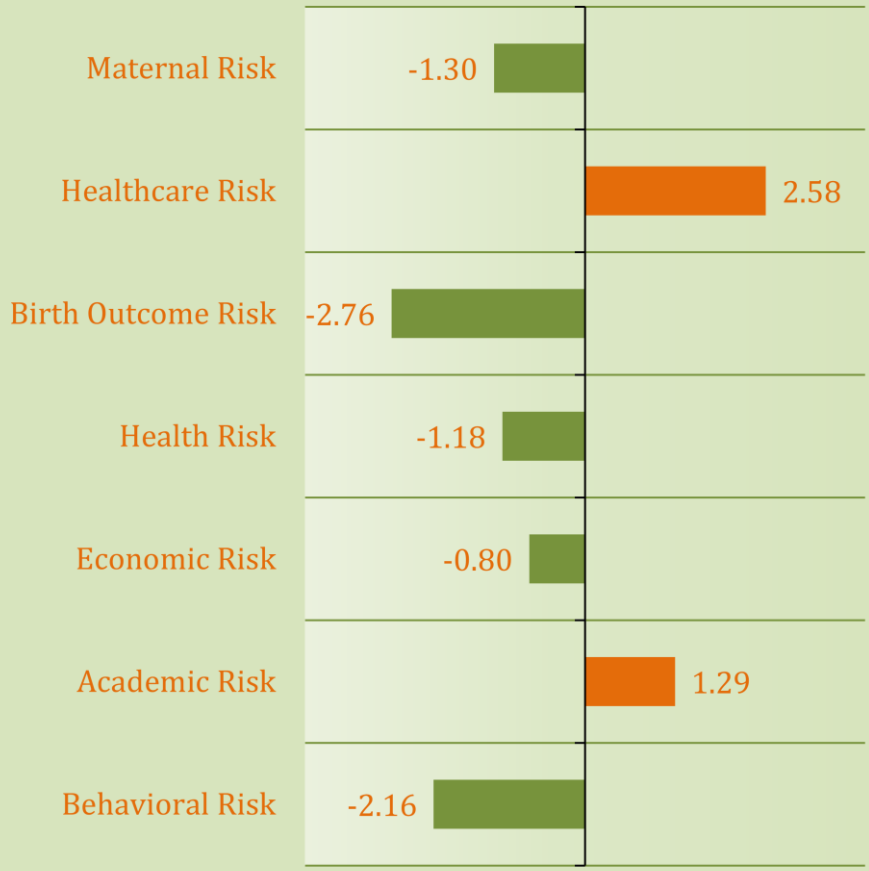
Population Profile

Total Population: 24,400
Infant/Toddler Population: 891
Preschool-age Population: 610
School-age Population: 4,553

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 96.8%
African-American: 0.6%
Hispanic: 2.5%
Other: 2.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 3.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

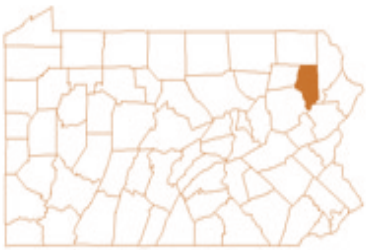
Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 3.8%

Lackawanna

Urban, populated areas within mountains and valleys
County seat – City of Scranton



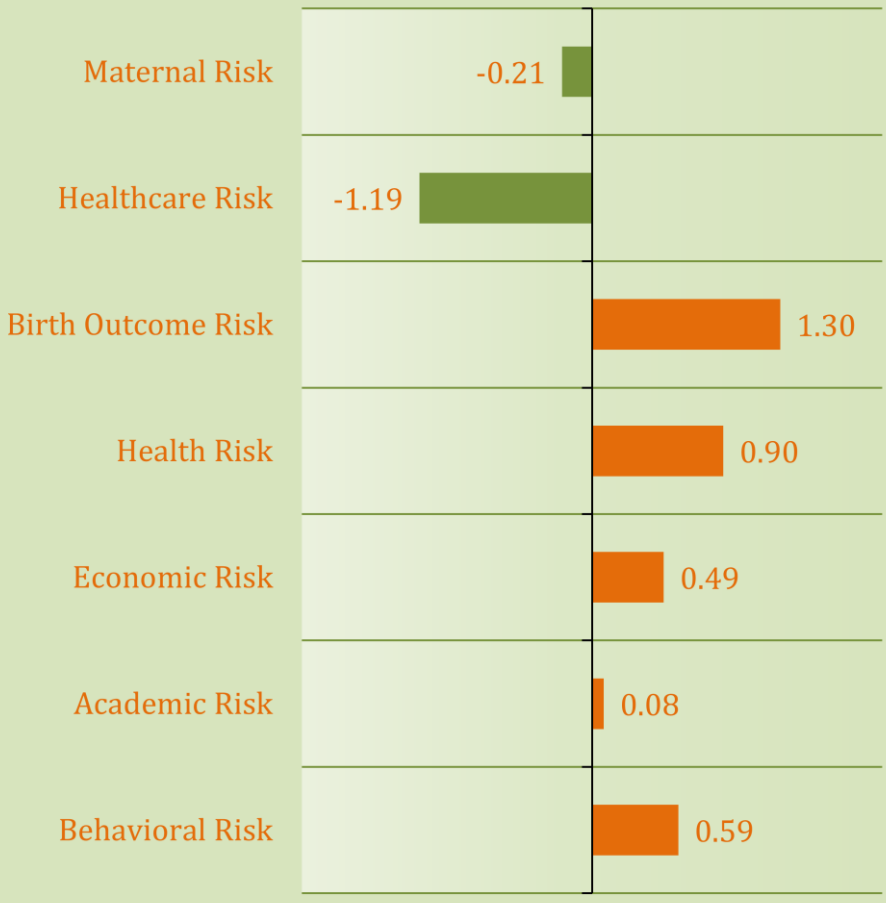
Population Profile:

Total Population: 214,166
Infant/Toddler Population: 6,728
Preschool-age Population: 4,755
School-age Population: 35,024

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 92.0%
African-American: 2.5%
Hispanic: 5.0%
Other: 5.5%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.3%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

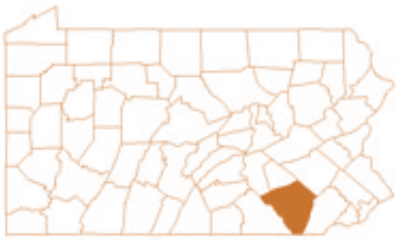
Moderate-High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.1%

Lancaster

Urban Mix, manufacturing, farmland, Amish country
County seat – City of Lancaster



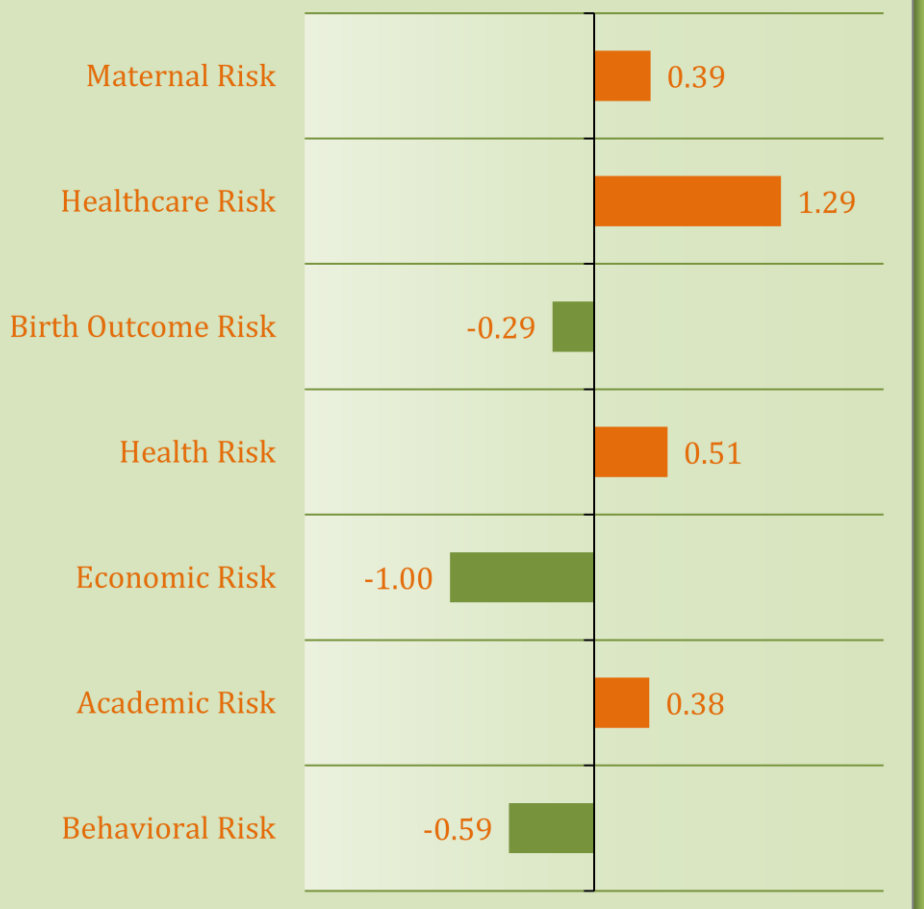
Population Profile:

Total Population: 523,594
Infant/Toddler Population: 20,999
Preschool-age Population: 14,441
School-age Population: 100,479

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 88.6%
African-American: 3.7%
Hispanic: 8.7%
Other: 7.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.5%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.3%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.8%

Lawrence

Rural Mix, natural and cultural attractions
Amish country
County seat – New Castle

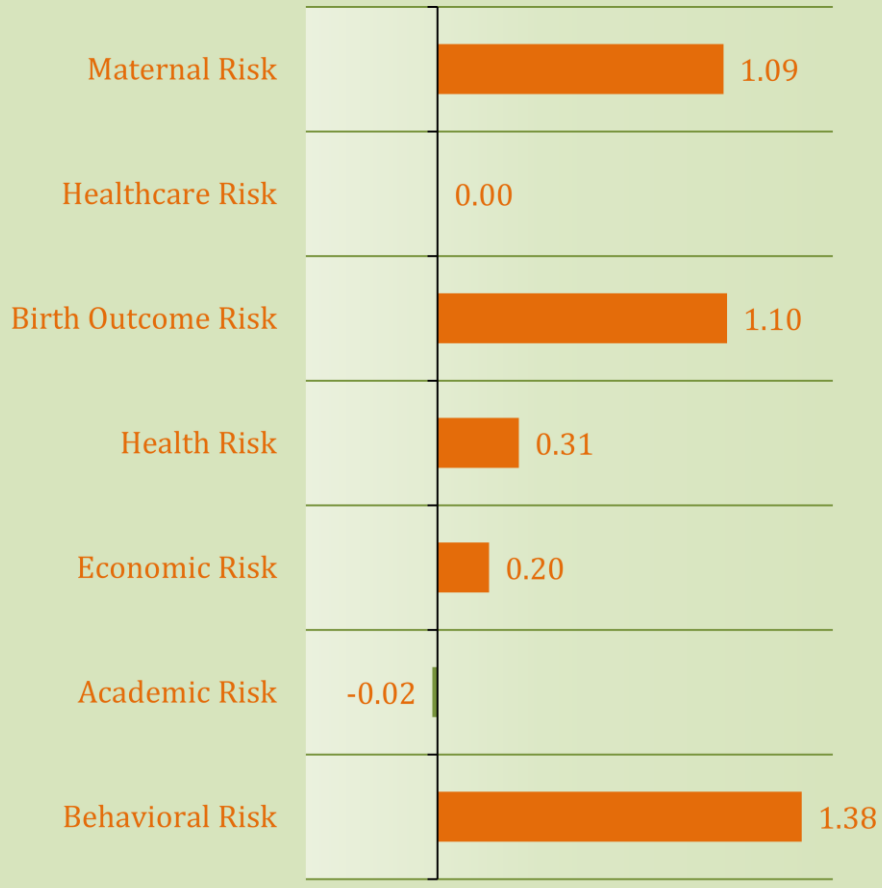
Population Profile

Total Population: 90,535
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,796
Preschool-age Population: 2,017
School-age Population: 15,400

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 93.8%
African-American: 3.8%
Hispanic: 1.0%
Other: 2.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 2.6%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.3%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.8%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

High

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.7%

Lebanon

Urban Mix, croplands and manufacturing
County seat – Lebanon

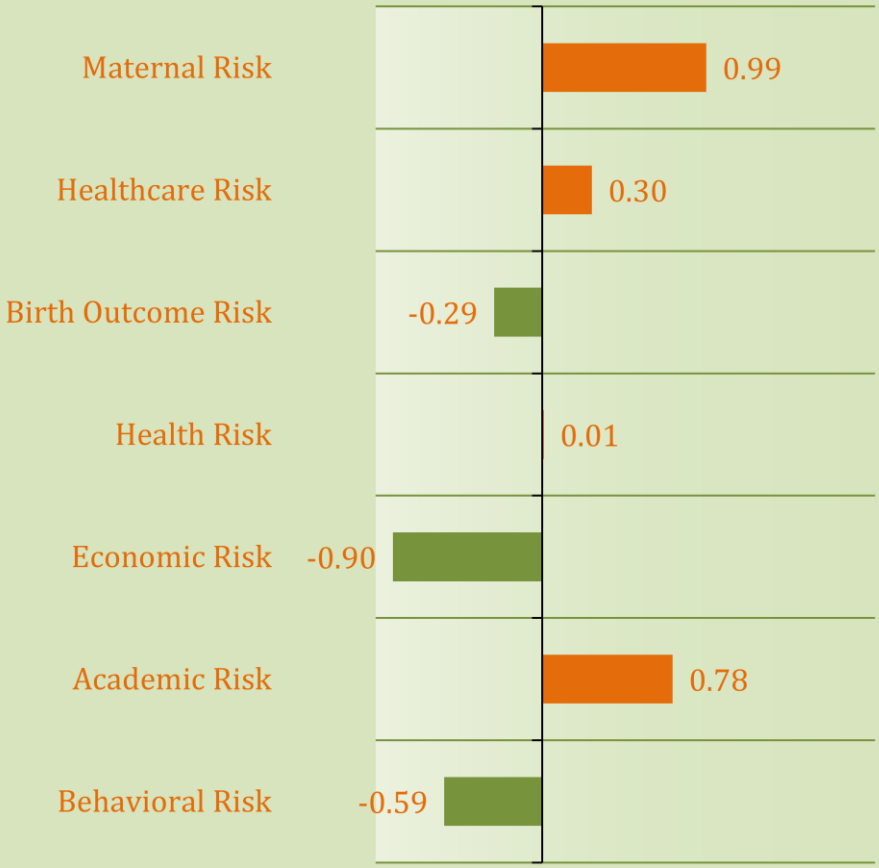
Population Profile:

Total Population: 134,311
Infant/Toddler Population: 4,928
Preschool-age Population: 3,441
School-age Population: 23,922

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 91.0%
African-American: 2.2%
Hispanic: 9.3%
Other: 6.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.1%

Lehigh

Urban, third largest metropolitan area
County seat – City of Allentown

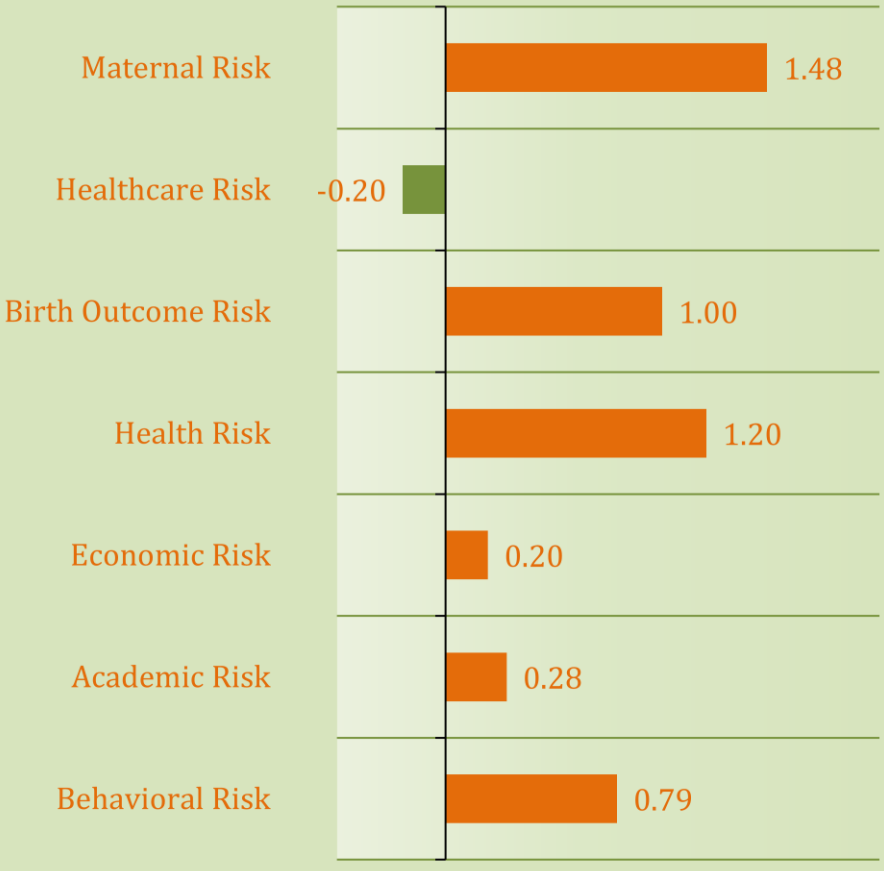
Population Profile:

Total Population: 352,947
Infant/Toddler Population: 12,511
Preschool-age Population: 8,906
School-age Population: 65,779

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 79.1%
African-American: 6.1%
Hispanic: 18.8%
Other: 14.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.5%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.7%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

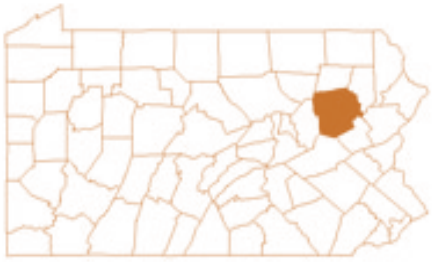
High

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.3%

Luzerne

Urban, Wyoming Valley and Susquehanna River
County seat – City of Wilkes-Barre



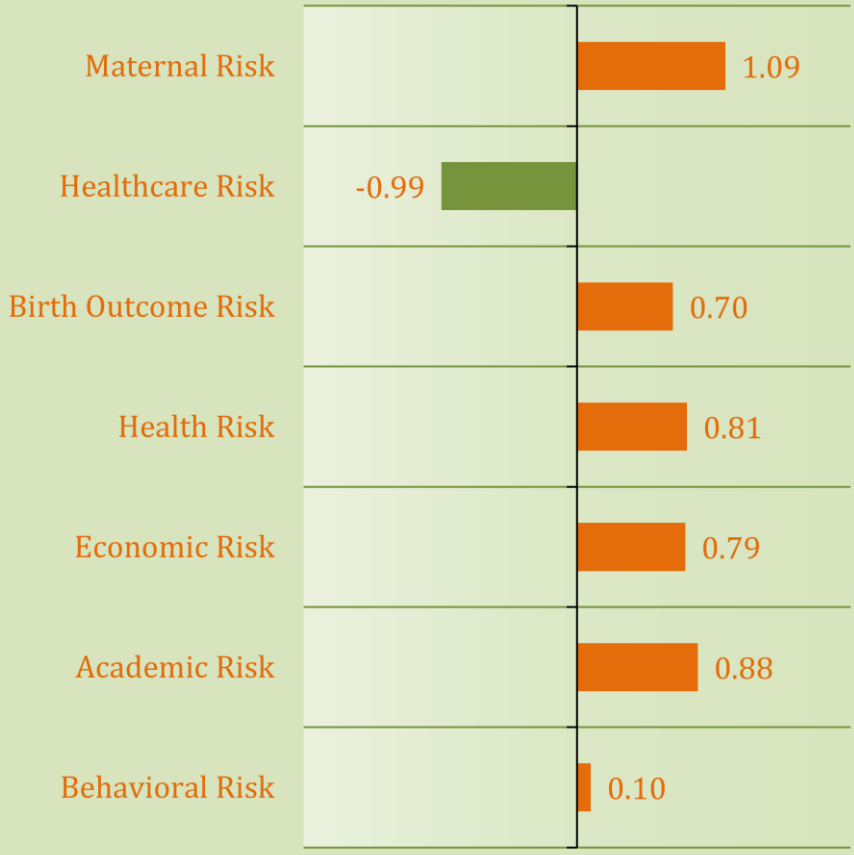
Population Profile:

Total Population: 320,651
Infant/Toddler Population: 9,537
Preschool-age Population: 6,666
School-age Population: 52,042

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 90.7%
African-American: 3.4%
Hispanic: 6.7%
Other: 6.0%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.1%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.4%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.9%

Lycoming

Rural Mix, mountains and farmland
County seat – City of Williamsport

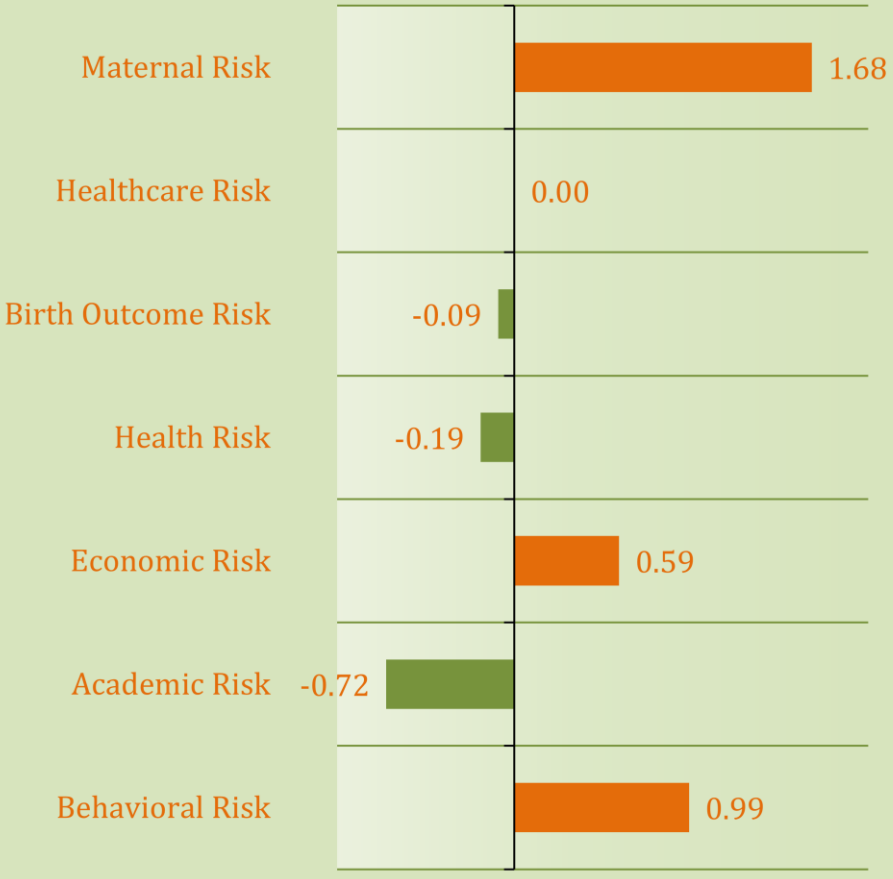
Population Profile:

Total Population: 116,747
Infant/Toddler Population: 3,700
Preschool-age Population: 2,702
School-age Population: 19,241

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 92.6%
African-American: 4.5%
Hispanic: 1.3%
Other: 2.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.9%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

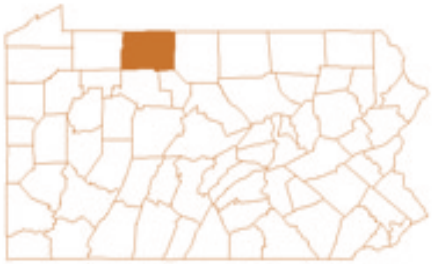
Moderate-High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.8%

McKean

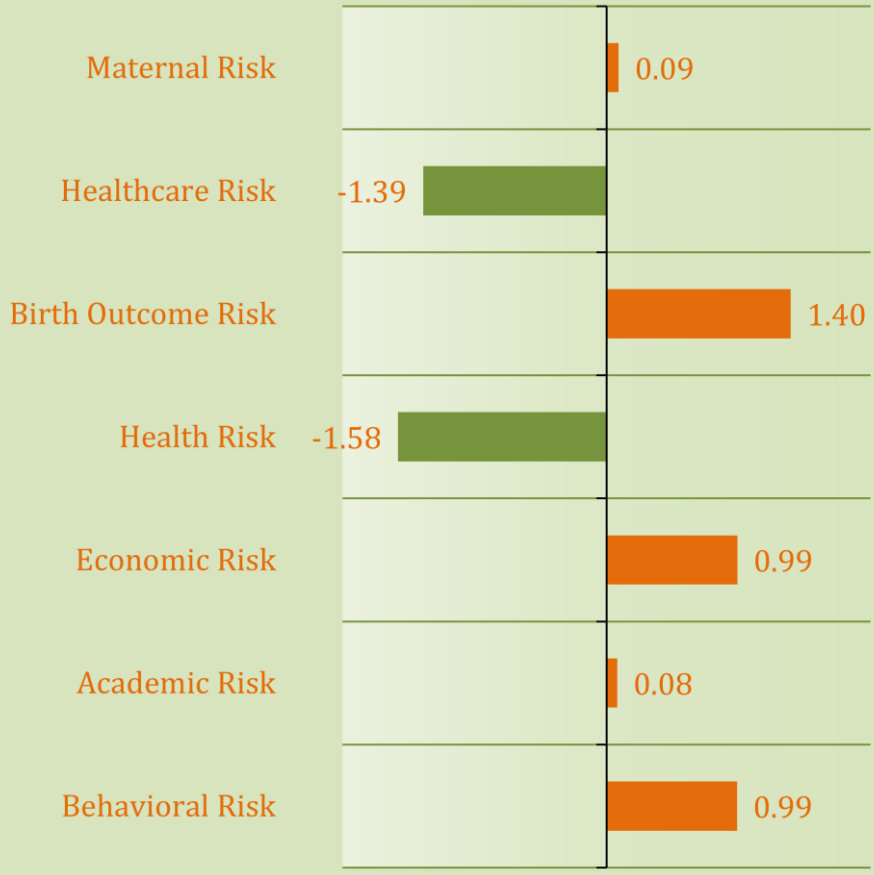
Rural, plateaus and valleys, manufacturing
County seat – Smethport



Population Profile:
Total Population: 43,222
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,351
Preschool-age Population: 979
School-age Population: 7,359

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 95.9%
African-American: 2.4%
Hispanic: 1.7%
Other: 1.7%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 6.8%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate

Total Reach
Capacity: 6.8%

Mercer

Rural Mix, agriculture and manufacturing industries
County seat – Mercer

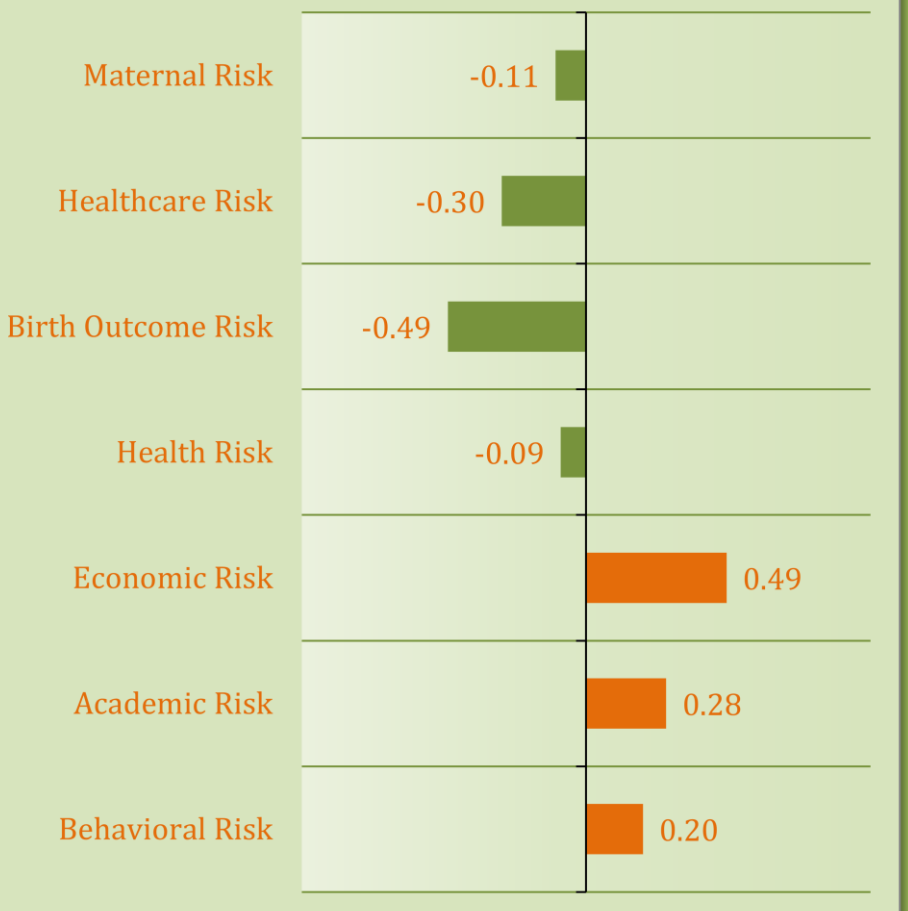
Population Profile:

Total Population: 116,205
Infant/Toddler Population: 3,378
Preschool-age Population: 2,444
School-age Population: 20,698

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 91.6%
African-American: 5.8%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 2.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.1%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.6%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.7%

Mifflin

Rural, mountains, valleys, steel industry
County seat – Lewistown

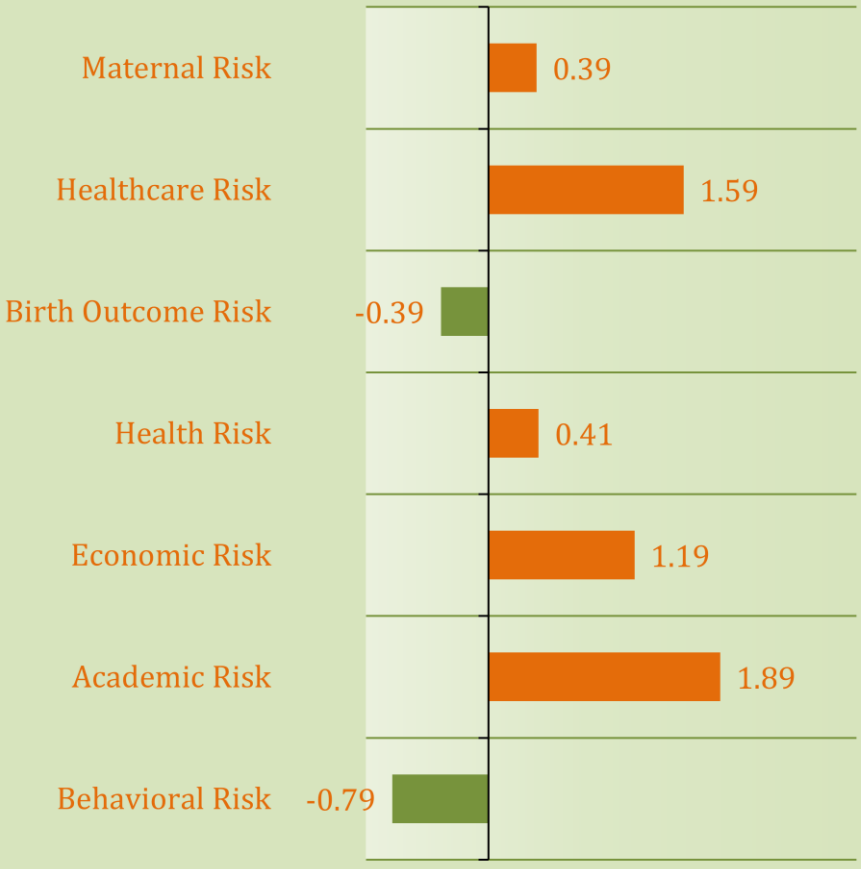
Population Profile:

Total Population: 46,858
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,645
Preschool-age Population: 1,212
School-age Population: 8,334

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.5%
African-American: 0.6%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 1.8%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 2.6%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 1.5%

Average Risk Level

High

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.1%

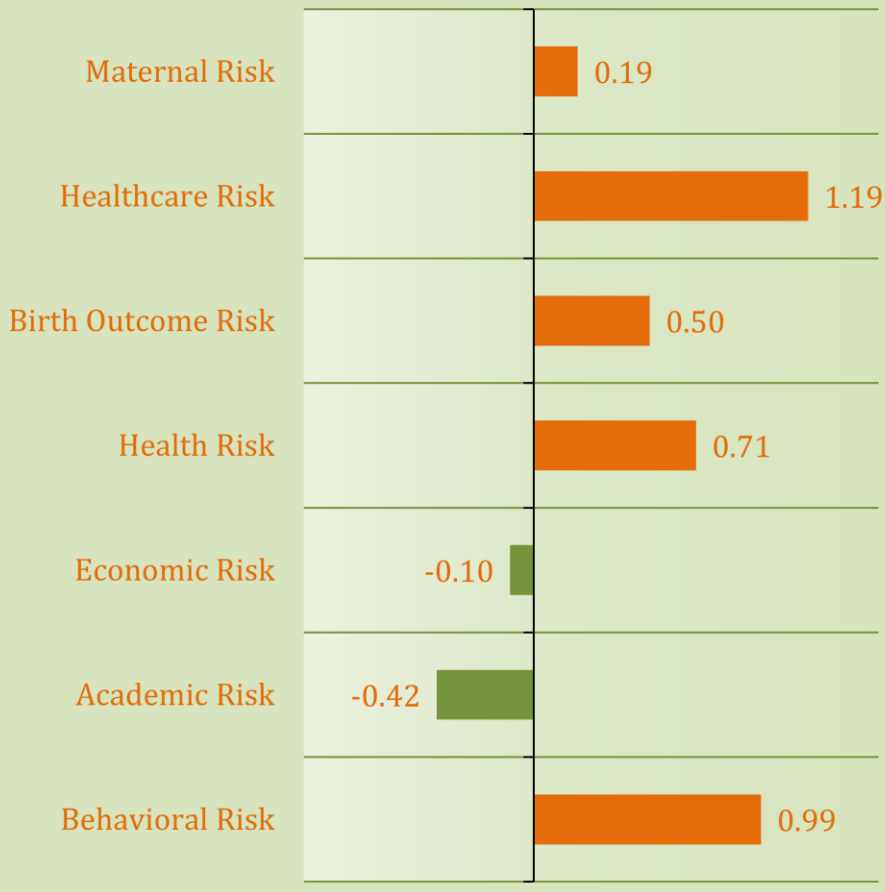
Monroe

Rural, diverse industry, heart of the Poconos
County seat – Stroudsburg

Population Profile:
Total Population: 169,882
Infant/Toddler Population: 4,720
Preschool-age Population: 3,635
School-age Population: 33,889

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 77.2%
African-American: 13.2%
Hispanic: 13.1%
Other: 9.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.5%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
High

Total Reach
Capacity: 1.5%

Montgomery

Urban, Philadelphia suburb, residential and commercial
County seat – Norristown

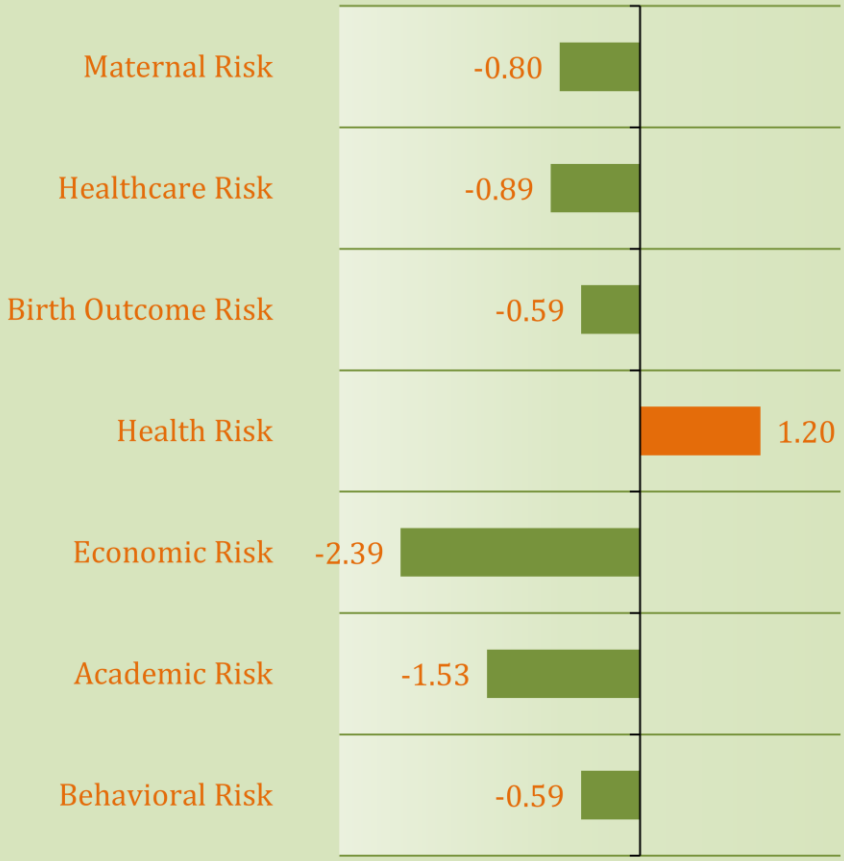
Population Profile:

Total Population: 804,210
Infant/Toddler Population: 27,523
Preschool-age Population: 19,086
School-age Population: 145,819

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 81.1%
African-American: 8.7%
Hispanic: 4.3%
Other: 10.2%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.8%

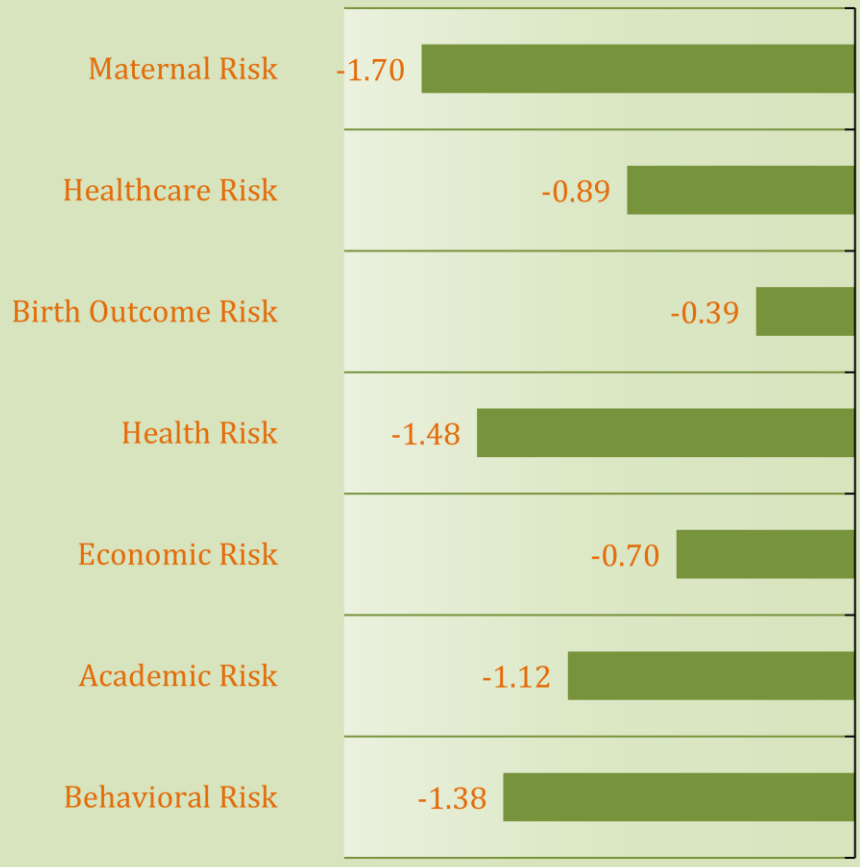
Montour

Rural, semi-agricultural region
County seat – Danville

Population Profile:
Total Population: 18,296
Infant/Toddler Population: 618
Preschool-age Population: 443
School-age Population: 2,963

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 95.3%
African-American: 1.4%
Hispanic: 1.8%
Other: 3.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Low

Total Reach
Capacity 1.0%

Northampton

Urban, slate quarries, Crayola Crayons
County seat – Easton

Population Profile:

Total Population: 298,476
Infant/Toddler Population: 8,925
Preschool-age Population: 6,714
School-age Population: 53,145

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 86.3%
African-American: 5.0%
Hispanic: 10.5%
Other: 8.7%

Risk Factors

HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.3%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

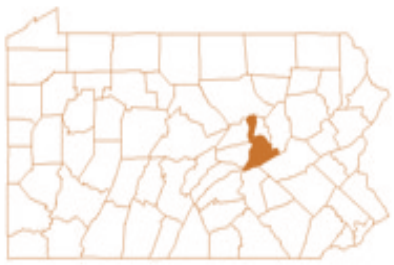
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.6%

Northumberland

Rural, agriculture and coal mining
County seat – Sunbury



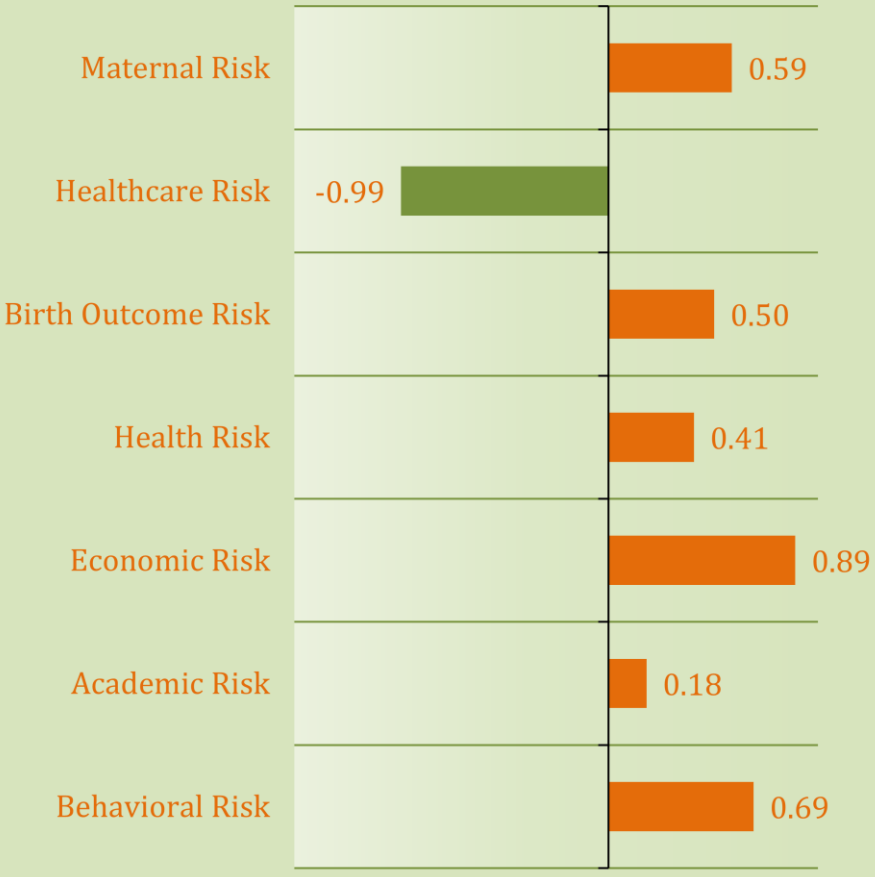
Population Profile:

Total Population: 94,558
Infant/Toddler Population: 3,001
Preschool-age Population: 2,090
School-age Population: 15,156

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 95.4%
African-American: 2.0%
Hispanic: 2.4%
Other: 2.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-High

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.3%

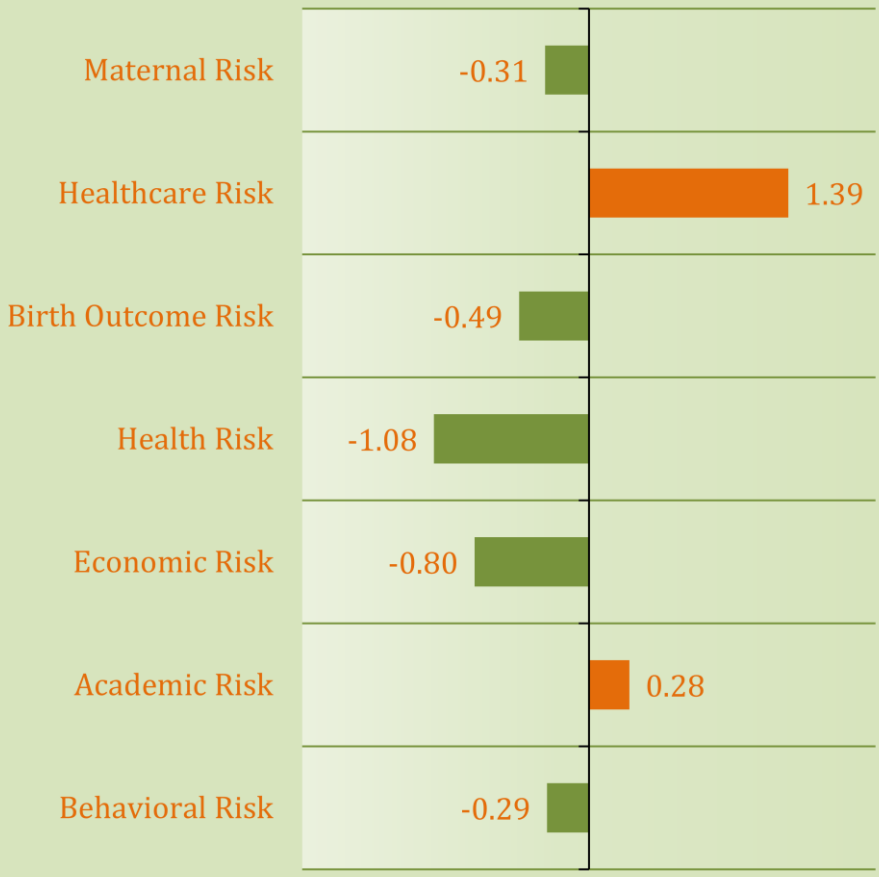
Perry

Rural, mountains, valleys, farming
County seat – New Bloomfield

Population Profile:
Total Population: 46,042
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,655
Preschool-age Population: 1,066
School-age Population: 8,326

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 97.4%
African-American: 0.6%
Hispanic: 1.3%
Other: 1.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.3%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 2.3%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate-Low

Total Reach
Capacity: 4.0%

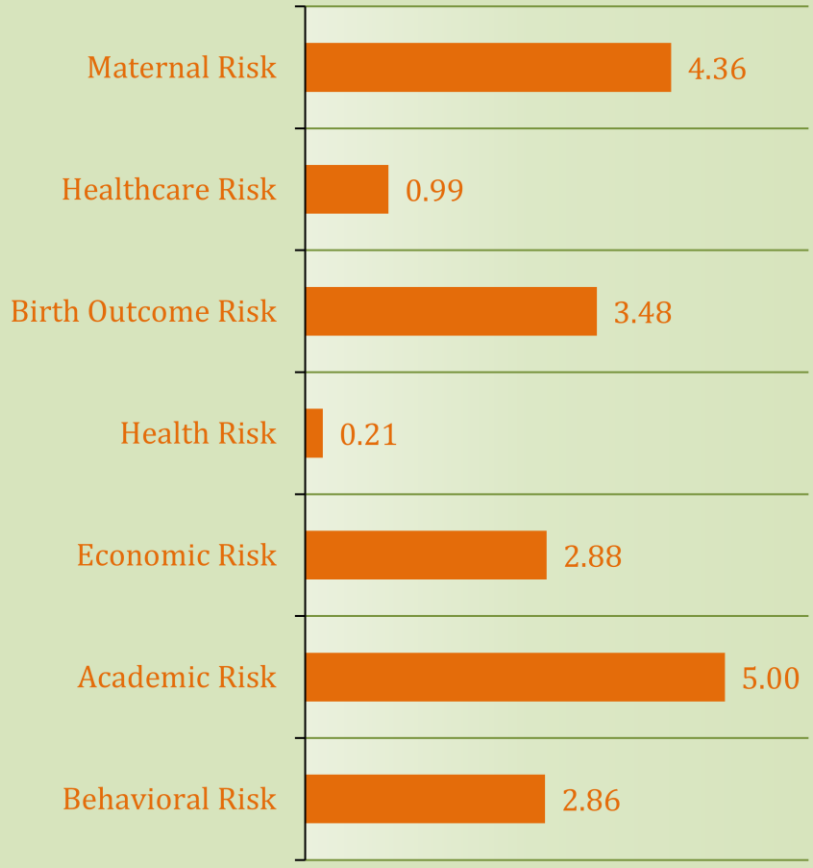
Philadelphia

Urban, major metropolitan area
City of Philadelphia

Population Profile:
Total Population: 1,536,471
Infant/Toddler Population: 64,899
Preschool-age Population: 40,176
School-age Population: 263,173

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 41.0%
African-American: 43.4%
Hispanic: 12.3%
Other: 15.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.6%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.5%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
High

Total Reach
Capacity: 1.2%

Pike

Rural, state parks and forests, Pocono Mountains
County seat – Milford

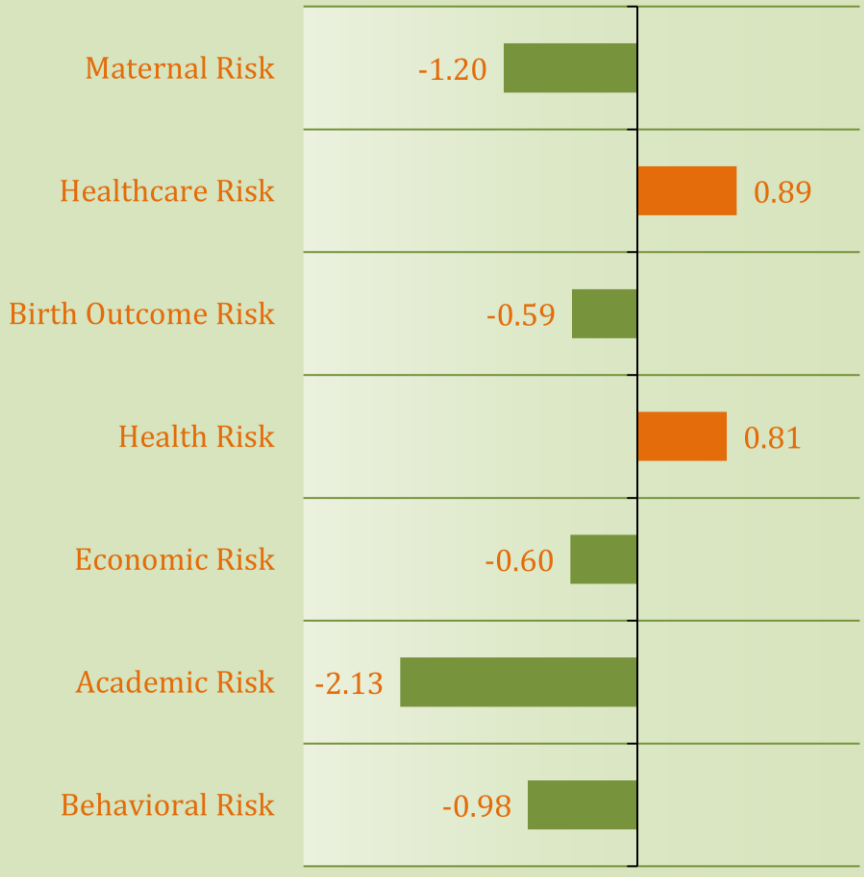
Population Profile:

Total Population: 56,852
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,448
Preschool-age Population: 1,174
School-age Population: 10,911

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 88.6%
African-American: 5.8%
Hispanic: 9.0%
Other: 5.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.2%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.7%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

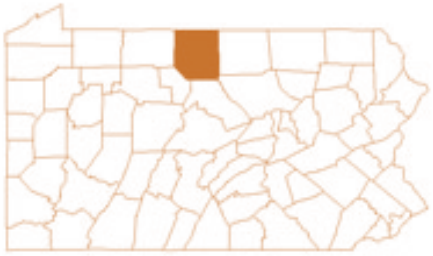
Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.9%

Potter

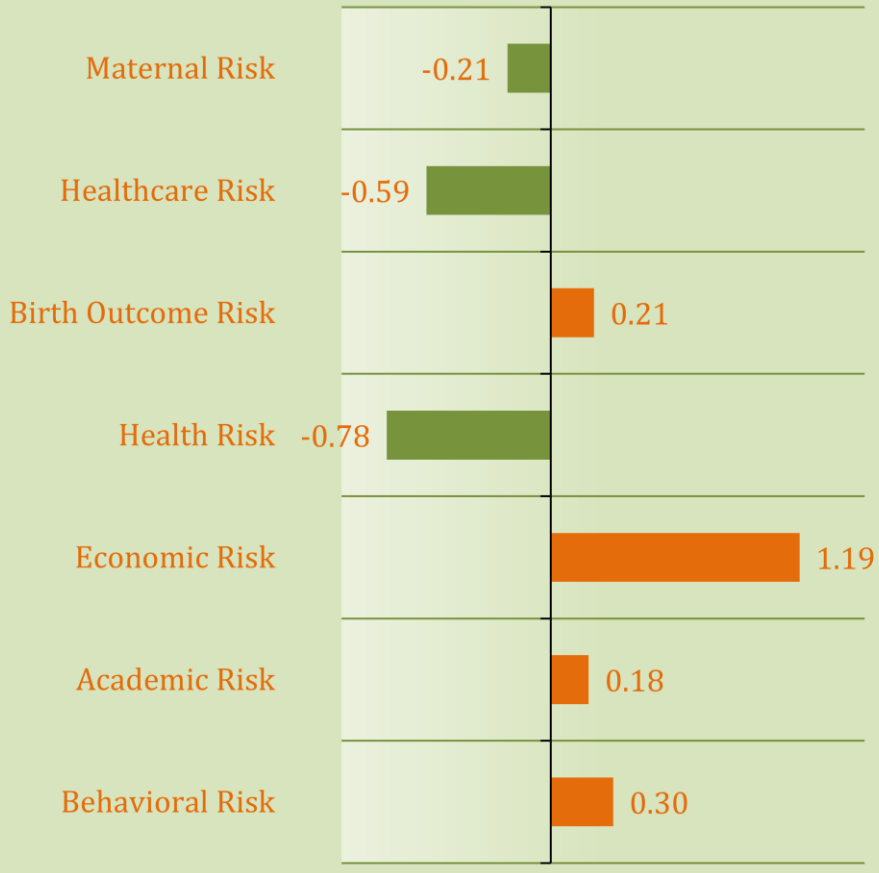
Rural, state forests, agriculture and lumbering
County seat – Coudersport



Population Profile:
Total Population: 17,453
Infant/Toddler Population: 572
Preschool-age Population: 382
School-age Population: 3,047

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 98.1%
African-American: 0.4%
Hispanic: 1.0%
Other: 1.5%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

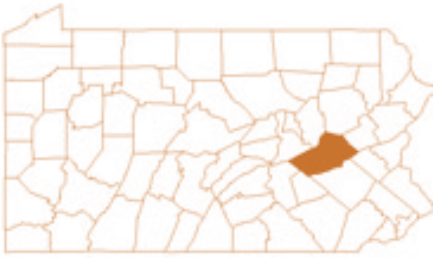
Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate

Total Reach
Capacity: 0.0%

Schuylkill

Rural Mix, farmlands, coal region
County seat – Pottsville



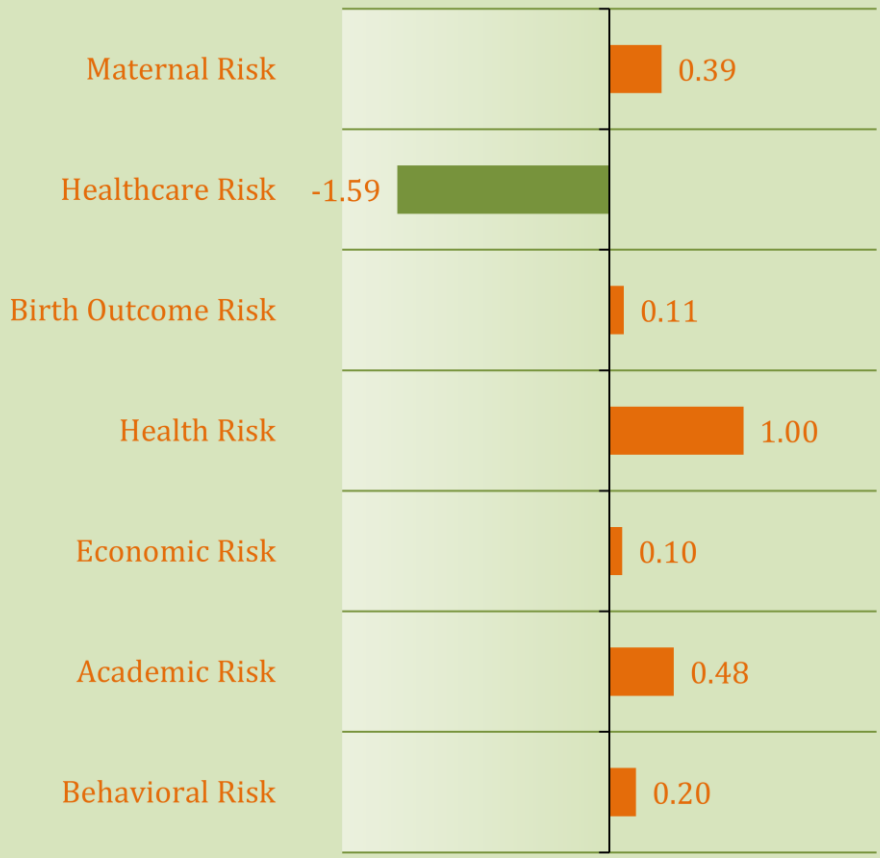
Population Profile:

Total Population: 147,513
Infant/Toddler Population: 4,284
Preschool-age Population: 3,148
School-age Population: 23,354

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 94.4%
African-American: 2.7%
Hispanic: 2.8%
Other: 2.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

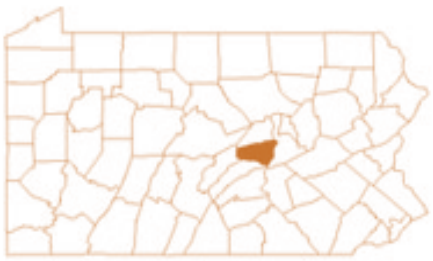
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.0%

Snyder

Rural, agricultural region, German culture
County seat – Middleburg



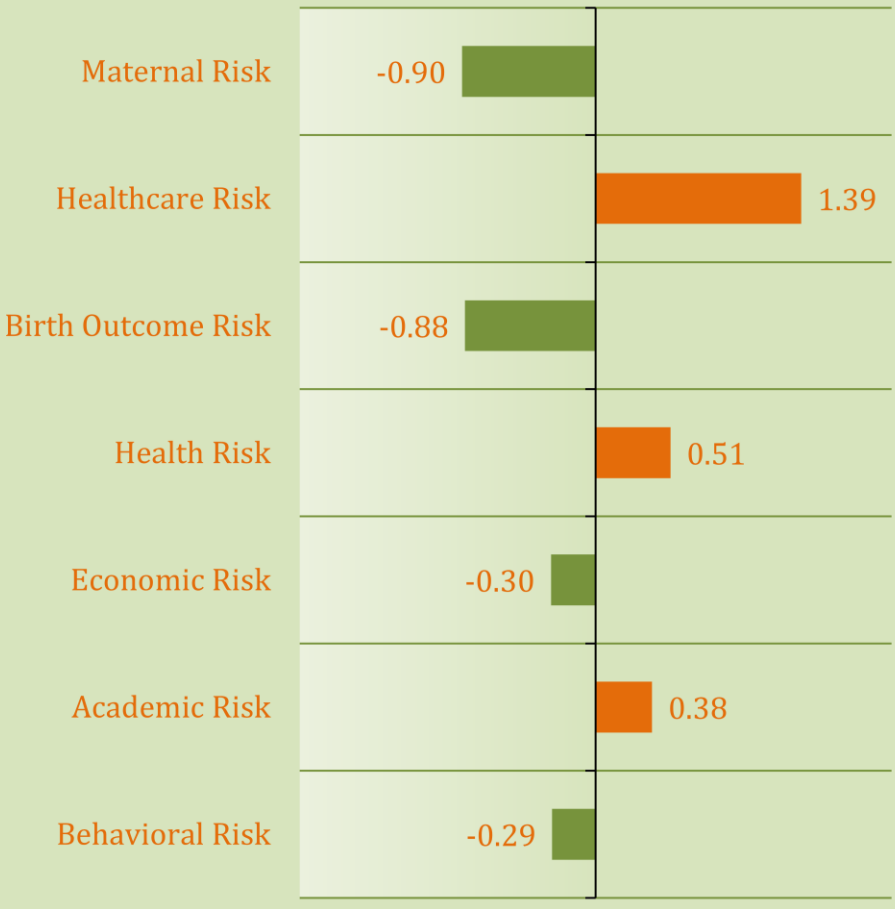
Population Profile:

Total Population: 39,819
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,280
Preschool-age Population: 999
School-age Population: 7,270

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 96.9%
African-American: 1.1%
Hispanic: 1.7%
Other: 2.0%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.2 %

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.7%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

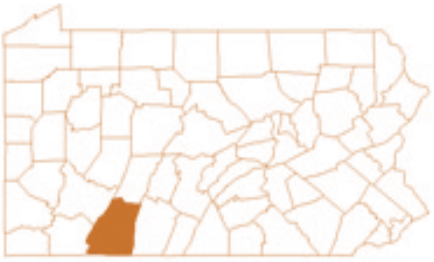
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.9%

Somerset

Rural Mix, agriculture and manufacturing
Site of Flight 93 crash on September 11, 2001
County seat – Somerset



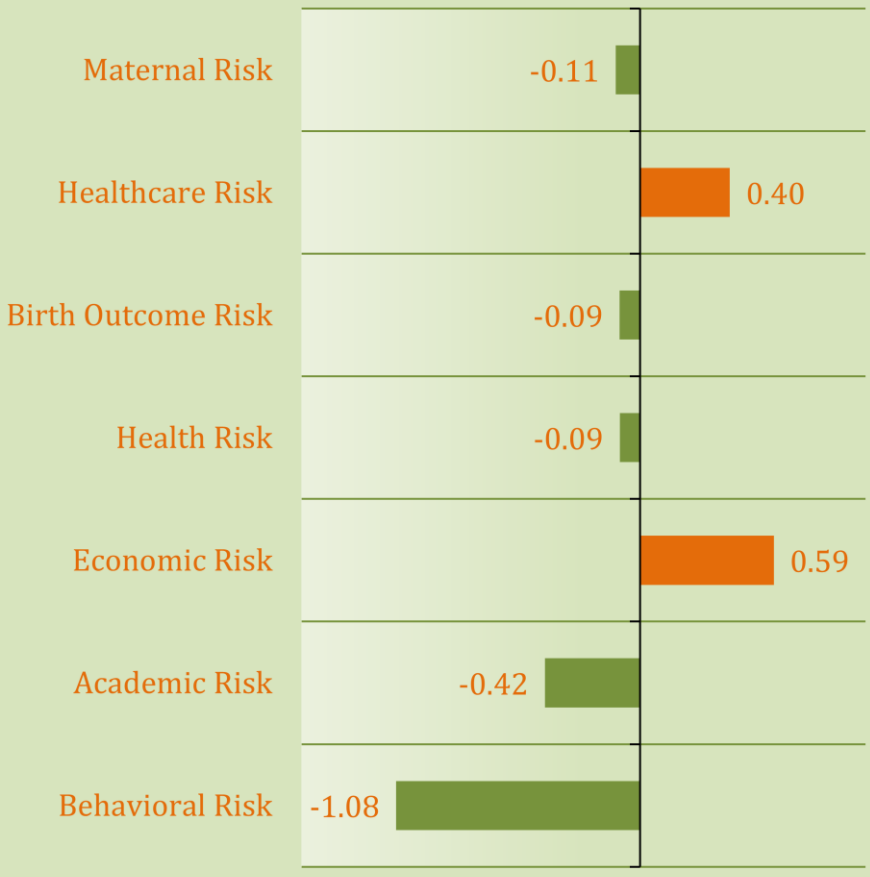
Population Profile:

Total Population: 77,405
Infant/Toddler Population: 2,107
Preschool-age Population: 1,534
School-age Population: 11,903

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 96.0%
African-American: 2.4%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 1.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.6%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 1.2%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

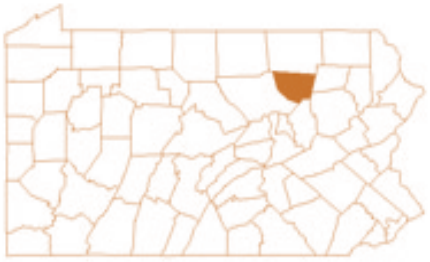
Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.8%

Sullivan

Rural, Endless Mountains Region
County seat – Laporte



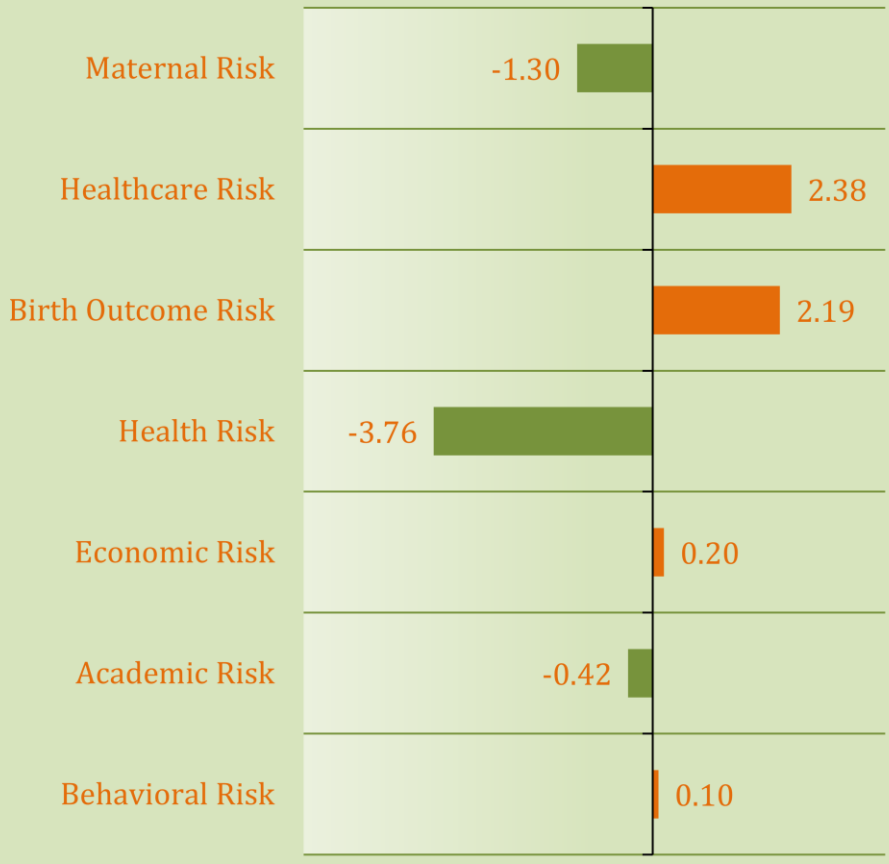
Population Profile:

Total Population: 6,479
Infant/Toddler Population: 151
Preschool-age Population: 122
School-age Population: 864

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 95.9%
African-American: 2.6%
Hispanic: 1.4%
Other: 1.5%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 2.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

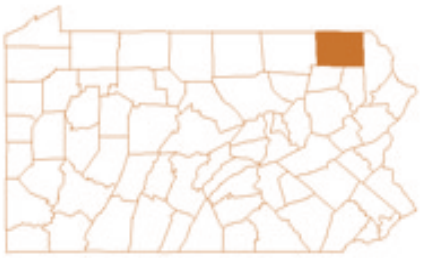
Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 2.4%

Susquehanna

Rural, mountains, bluestone quarries
County seat – Montrose



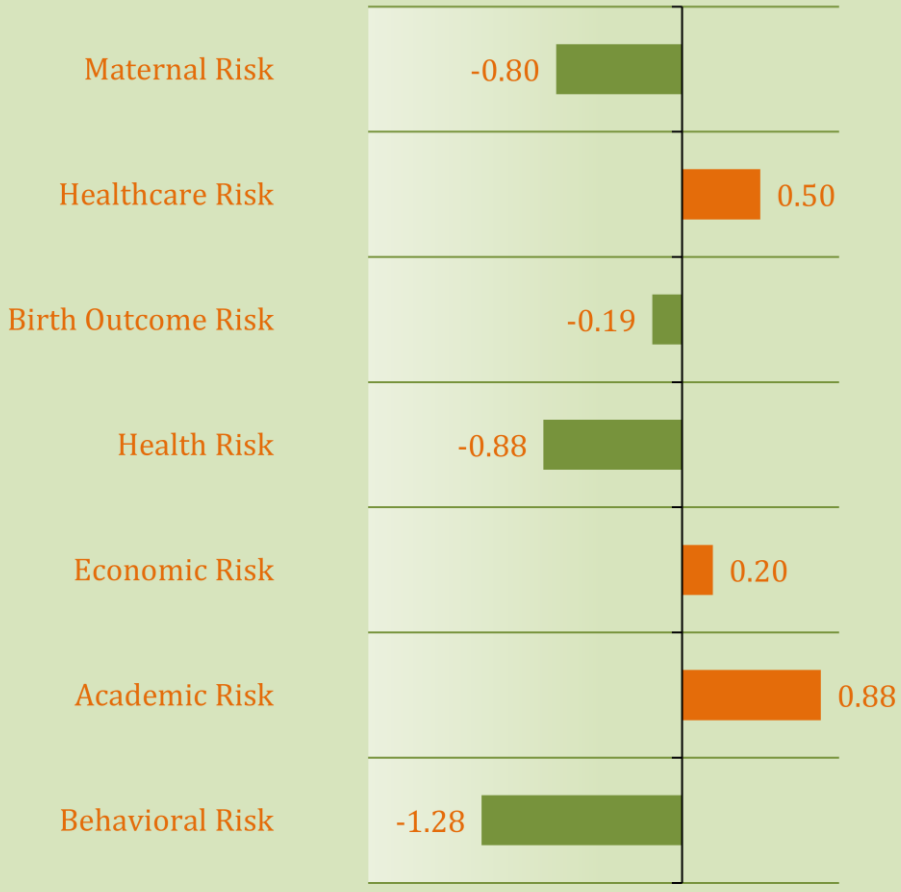
Population Profile:

Total Population: 43,192
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,236
Preschool-age Population: 903
School-age Population: 7,285

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 98.0%
African-American: 0.4%
Hispanic: 1.3%
Other: 1.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.3%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

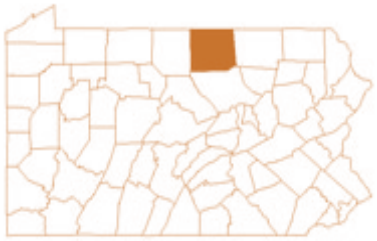
Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.2%

Tioga

Rural, mountain region, Pennsylvania Grand Canyon
County seat – Wellsboro



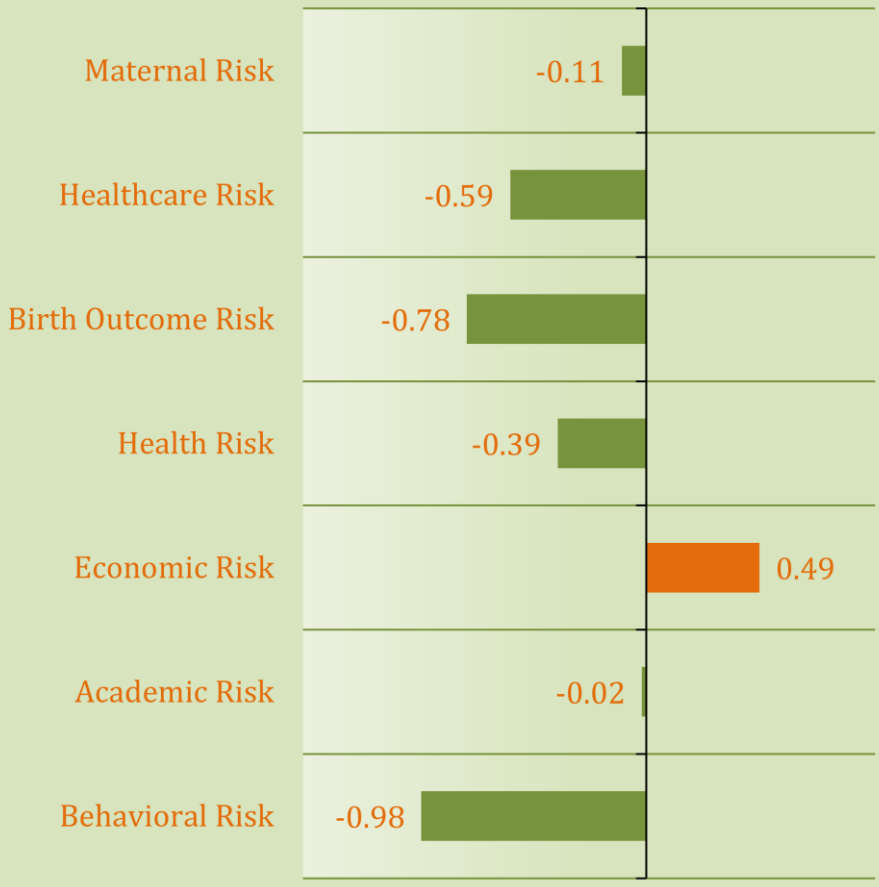
Population Profile:

Total Population: 42,419
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,335
Preschool-age Population: 944
School-age Population: 7,029

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.3%
African-American: 0.8%
Hispanic: 1.0%
Other: 1.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.3%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 1.3%

Union

Rural, agricultural region, forests
County seat – Lewisburg

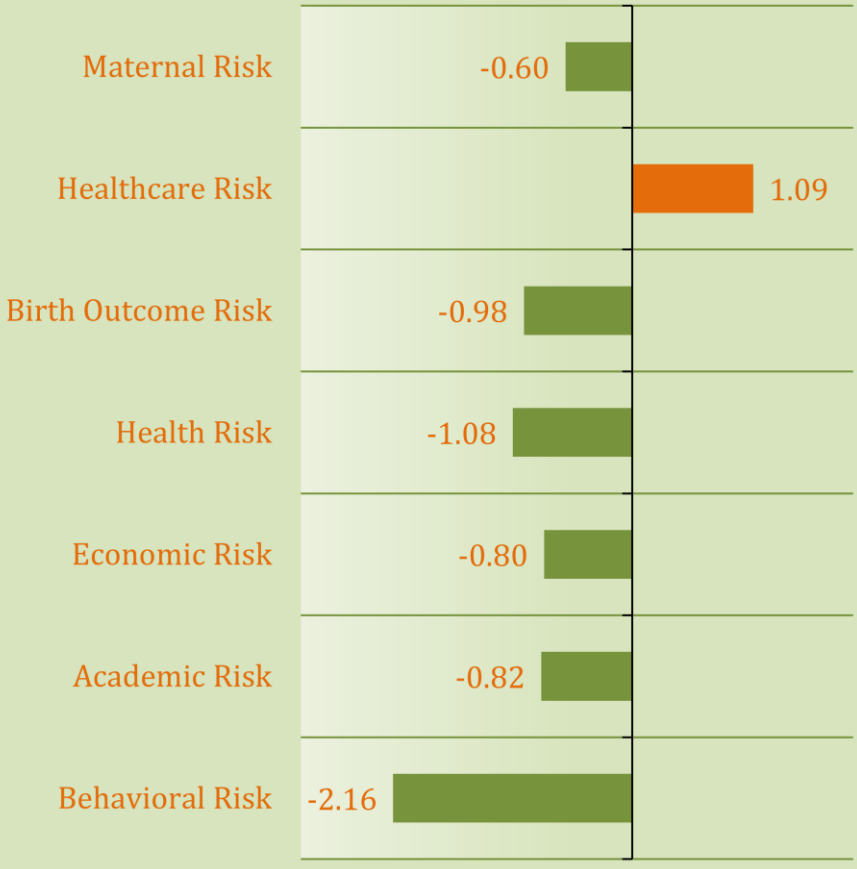
Population Profile:

Total Population: 44,847
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,157
Preschool-age Population: 840
School-age Population: 7,074

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 87.7%
African-American: 7.4%
Hispanic: 5.2%
Other: 4.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 1.2%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.9%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 3.1%

Venango

Rural, Oil Heritage Region, manufacturing
County seat – Franklin

Population Profile:

Total Population: 54,683
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,766
Preschool-age Population: 1,200
School-age Population: 9,319

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.1%
African-American: 1.0%
Hispanic: 0.9%
Other: 1.9%

Risk Factors

HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 3.8%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.6%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

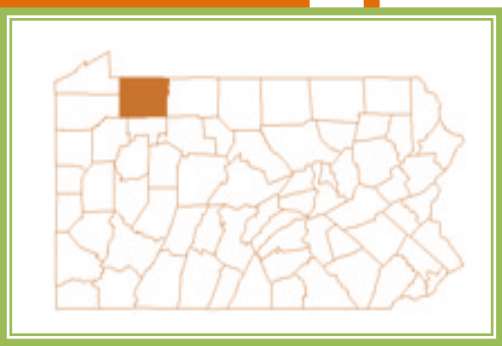
High

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.4%

Warren

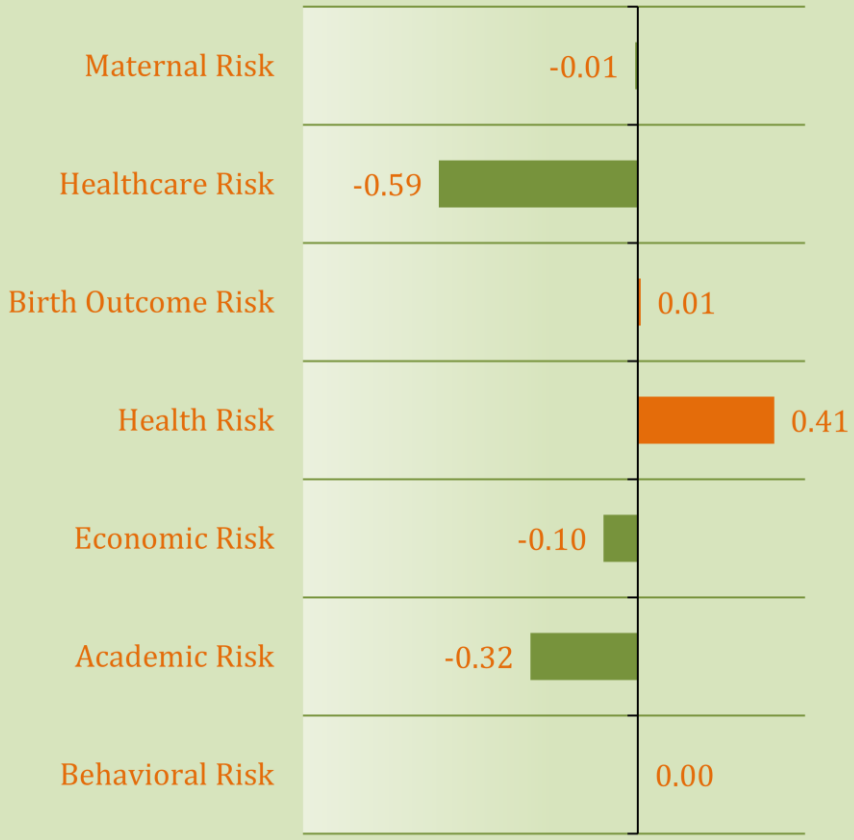
Rural, oil and timber industries
County seat – Warren



Population Profile:
Total Population: 41,441
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,202
Preschool-age Population: 842
School-age Population: 6,894

Racial/Ethnic Profile:
Caucasian: 98.1%
African-American: 0.4%
Hispanic: 0.7%
Other: 1.5%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.0%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level
Moderate

Total Reach
Capacity: 0.0%

Washington

Urban Mix, diverse industries and landscape
County seat – Washington

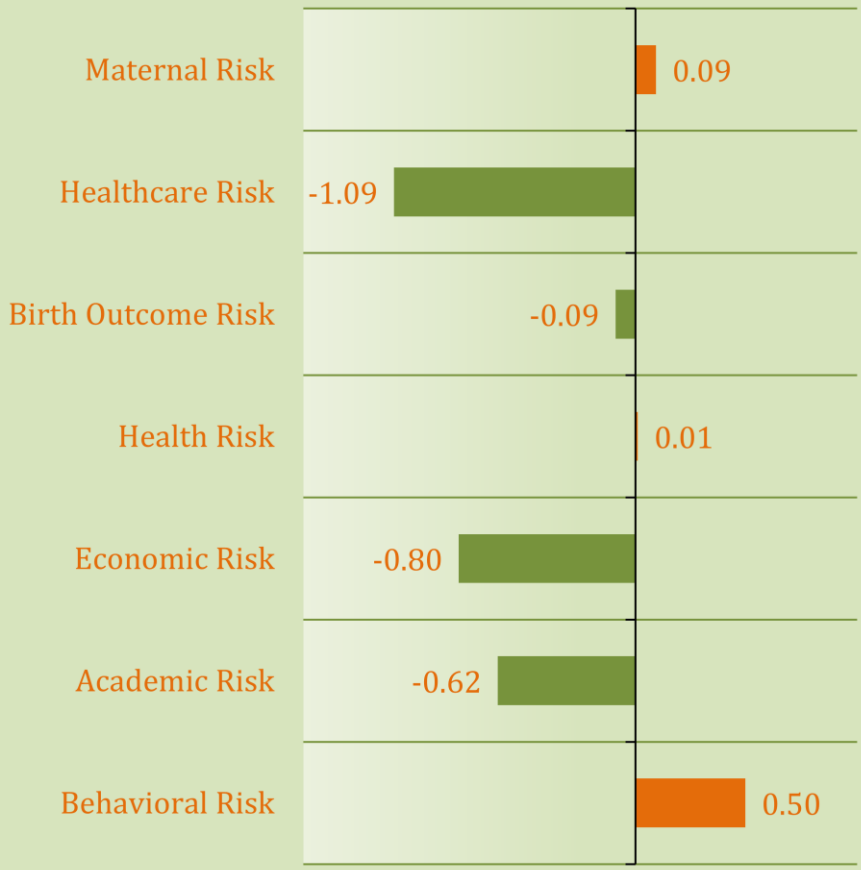
Population Profile:

Total Population: 208,282
Infant/Toddler Population: 6,029
Preschool-age Population: 4,464
School-age Population: 34,434

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 94.1%
African-American: 3.3%
Hispanic: 1.1%
Other: 2.6%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.5%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.5%

Wayne

Rural Mix, forests, farmland, small industries
County seat – Honesdale

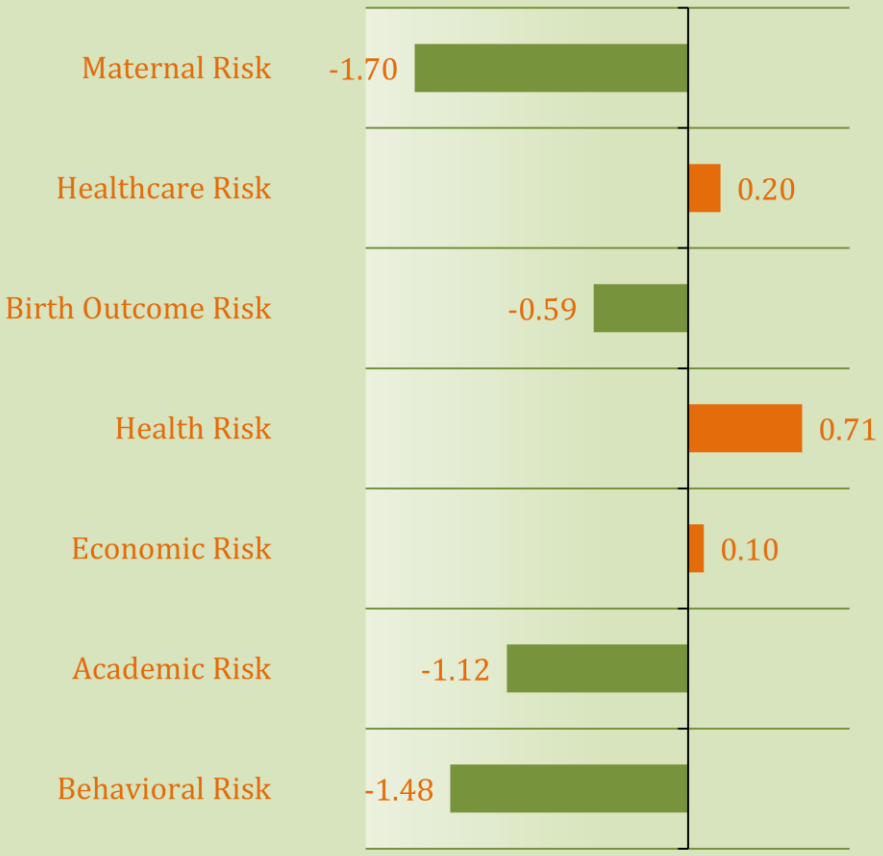
Population Profile:

Total Population: 53,004
Infant/Toddler Population: 1,239
Preschool-age Population: 913
School-age Population: 8,234

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 94.2%
African-American: 3.1%
Hispanic: 3.4%
Other: 2.7%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.6%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 2.1%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

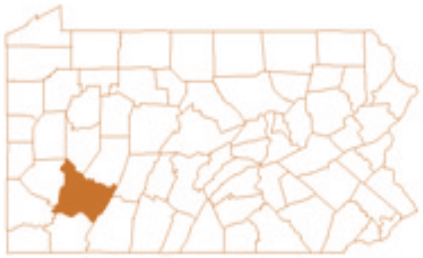
Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.6%

Westmoreland

Urban Mix, service and technology industries
County seat – Greensburg



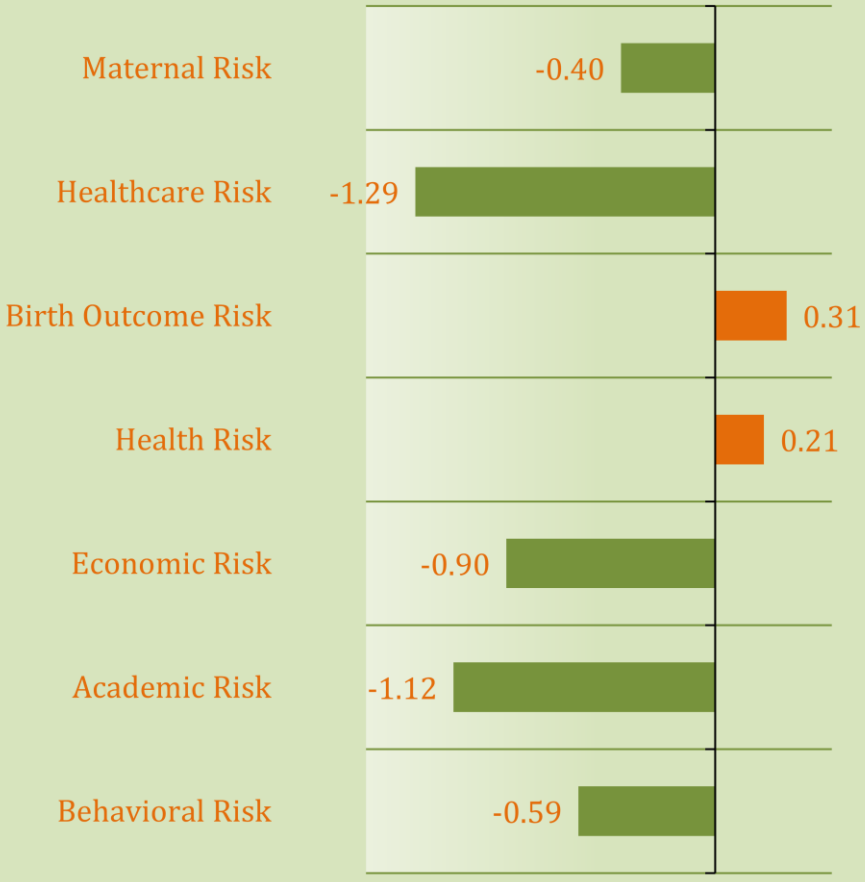
Population Profile:

Total Population: 364,471
Infant/Toddler Population: 9,996
Preschool-age Population: 7,347
School-age Population: 58,423

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 95.3%
African-American: 2.3%
Hispanic: 0.9%
Other: 2.3%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.0%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.5%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

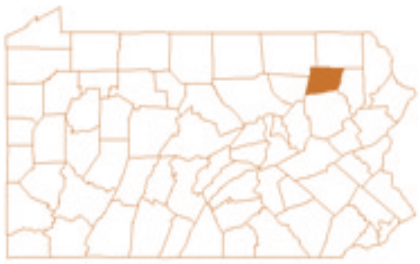
Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.9%

Wyoming

Rural Mix, Endless Mountains Region
County seat – Tunkhannock



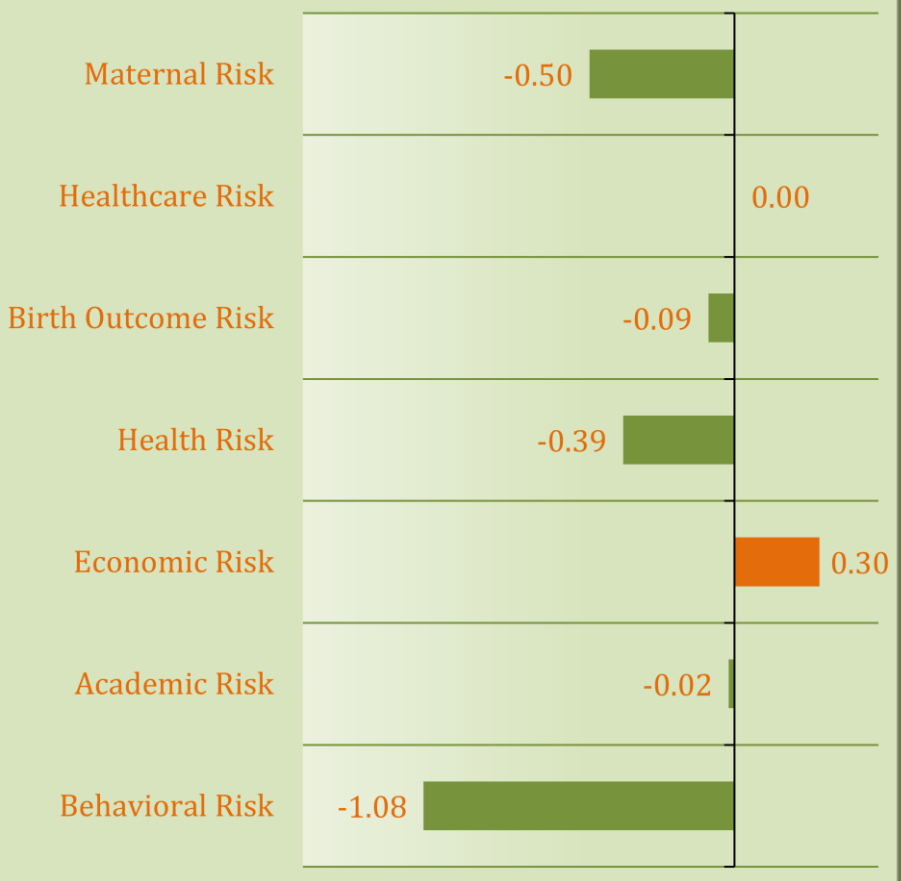
Population Profile:

Total Population: 28,406
Infant/Toddler Population: 821
Preschool-age Population: 636
School-age Population: 4,931

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 97.4%
African-American: 0.7%
Hispanic: 1.6%
Other:1.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 2.9%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 1.1%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

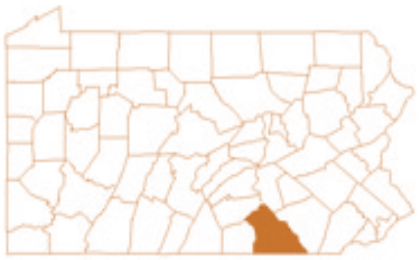
Moderate-Low

Total Reach

Capacity: 4.0%

York

Urban Mix, manufacturing, productive farmland
County seat – City of York



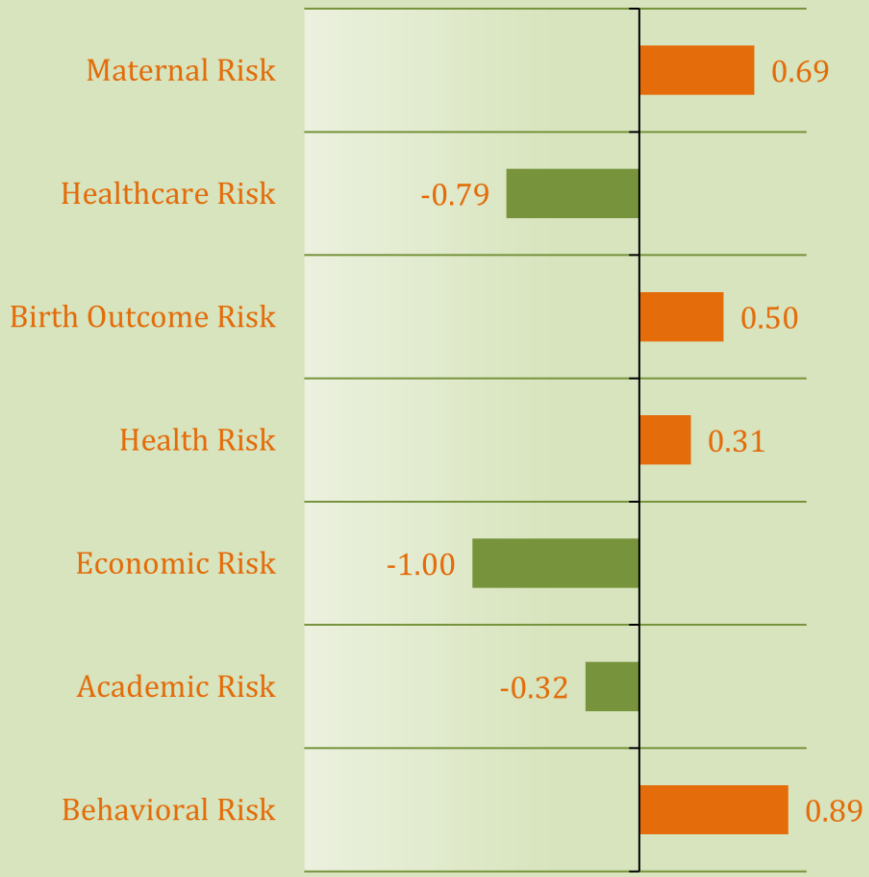
Population Profile:

Total Population: 436,770
Infant/Toddler Population: 15,307
Preschool-age Population: 10,844
School-age Population: 80,462

Racial/Ethnic Profile:

Caucasian: 88.5%
African-American: 5.6%
Hispanic: 5.6%
Other: 5.9%

Risk Factors



HV Program Reach

Percent of reach to all children birth to 5 in county:

Nurse-Family Partnership
Capacity: 0.4%

Early Head Start
Capacity: 0.4%

Parents as Teachers
Capacity: 0.0%

Healthy Families America
Capacity: 0.0%

Average Risk Level

Moderate

Total Reach

Capacity: 0.8%

Needs Assessment Supplemental Materials

Sources and Definitions

Preterm Birth
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of live births that are preterm
Title of Source: March of Dimes/Peristats
Years Represented by Data: 2007-2010
Website:
http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/ViewSubtopic.aspx?reg=42&top=3&stop=60&lev=1&slev=4&obj=18&dv=ms

Low and Very Low Birth Weight
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Births under 2,500 g are considered to be low birth weight, while births under 1,500 g are considered to be very low birth weight. Data points are presented as a percentage of all live births.
Title of Source: PA Department of Health, Birth and Death Statistics
Year Represented by Data: 2010
Website: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=596006&mode=2

Births to Mothers who received Prenatal Care beginning in the 1st trimester
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: As a percentage of all births
Title of Source: PA Department of Health EpiQMS
Years Represented: 2008-2010
Website: http://app2.health.state.pa.us/epiqms/Asp/SelectParams_Tbl_Birth.asp

Infant Mortality Rate
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births
Title of Source: PA Department of Health EpiQMS
Years Represented: 2008-2010
Website: http://app2.health.state.pa.us/epiqms/Asp/SelectParams_Tbl_Birth.asp

Births to Mothers who did Not Smoke during Pregnancy
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of all births
Title of Source: PA Department of Health EpiQMS
Years Represented: 2008-2010
Website: http://app2.health.state.pa.us/epiqms/Asp/SelectParams_Tbl_Birth.asp, 3-year average: 2008-2010 National estimate From Vital Statistics Report, cdc.gov

Estimated Poverty Rates
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of the population living at or below the designated poverty level
Title of Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census
Year Represented: 2006-2010
Website: http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saipe/saipe.cgi

Free and Reduced Lunch
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percent of student in school who are eligible for free or reduced lunch
Title of Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
Year Represented: 2010
Website: http://www.ruralpa2.org/county_profiles.cfm

WIC Participation
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of all births in which the mother is enrolled in WIC
Title of Source: PA Department of Health EpiQMS
Years Represented: 2008-2010
Website: http://app2.health.state.pa.us/epiqms/Asp/SelectParams_Tbl_Birth.asp

Medicaid Participation
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of all births
Title of Source: PA Department of Health EpiQMS
Years Represented: 2008-2010
Website: http://app2.health.state.pa.us/epiqms/Asp/SelectParams_Tbl_Birth.asp

Public Secondary Schools Dropout Rate
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of students who drop out of high school from grades 7 – 12
Title of Source: Department of Education. Division of Data Services
Year Represented: 2011-2012 School Year
Website: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dropouts/7396

Public High School College Attendance Rate
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of high school graduates who go on to pursue some form of post-secondary education
Title of Source: PA Department of Education
Year Represented: 2011-2012 School Year
Website:
http://www.education.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/graduation___education_rates/7426/public_schools_high_school_graduates_and_postsecondary_education_rates/509961

Cirrhosis Death Rate
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Death rates are determined based on the adjusted number of deaths per 100,000 in population
Title of Source: Health People 2010
Years Represented: 3-year average, 2008-2010
Website: https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/SelectParams_Tbl.asp

Rate of Serious Crimes
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Number of serious crimes (homicide, assault, etc.) per 100,000 in population
Title of Source: Center for Rural Pennsylvania
Year Represented: 2009
Website: http://www.ruralpa2.org/county_profiles.cfm

Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rates
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Number of arrests per 100,000 in population
Title of Source: Uniform Crime Reporting System
Year Represented: 2011
Website: http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/UCR/Reporting/RUAware/RUAwareCountyUI.asp

Juvenile Delinquent Disposition Rate

Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Number of juvenile dispositions - the hearings that occur if a juvenile is found to be guilty - as a percentage of the county's juvenile population
Title of Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission
Year Represented: 2011
Website: http://www.jcjc.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/statistics/5040/2008/610956

Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities
Definition/Mode of Representing Data: Number of fatalities per 100,000 in population, as determined by 2012 Census estimates
Title of Source: Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Year Represented: 2012
Website: http://www.pcadv.org/Learn-More/Domestic-Violence-Topics/Fatalities/

Offences against Families and Children
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Number of arrests made under code 200 - Offences against families and children, per 100,000 in population, as determined by 2011 Census estimates
Title of Source: Uniform Crime Reporting
Year Represented: 2011
Website:
http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Annual/AnnualFrames.asp?year=2011

Unemployment Rates
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Rates shown are a percentage of the labor force that is unemployed and searching for work. Data refer to place of residence.
Title of Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Year Represented: 2012
Website: http://www.bls.gov/ro3/palaus.htm

Child Abuse Report Rate
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Reports per 1,000 children under age 18; population determined by 2011 Census Estimates
Title of Source: PA Department of Public Welfare, 2010-2011 Child Abuse Report
Year Represented: 2011
Website: http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/ucmprd/groups/webcontent/documents/report/p_012532.pdf

Death from Cancer of the Bronchus or of the Lung
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Rate per 100,000 in population
Title of Source: PA Department of Health EpiQMS
Years Represented: 3-year average: 2008-2010
Website: https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/SelectParams_Tbl.asp

Household Situation
Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of households with children under 18 based on householder in a single female-headed home, in a single male-headed home, or living with a non-family member
Title of Source: US Census, American Community Survey
Year Represented: 2011
Website: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

Binge Drinking

Definition/Mode of Reporting Data: Percentage of the population who has had more than 5 drinks at a time within the month previous to the survey. Binge drinking data was only available by health region, so all counties within the same region were given the same percentage.
Title of Source: PA Department of Health, EpiQMS
Years Represented: 2008-2010
Website: http://apps.health.pa.gov/epiqms/Asp/SelectParams_BRFSS_Tbl_Region.asp

Data Tables

	(i) Indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal newborn, or child health																			
	Preterm Birth	Very Low Birthw eight	Low Birthw eight	Births to mothers beginning prenatal care in 1st trimester	Mothers that lack prenatal care	Mothers w ith inadequate prenatal care	Gestational Diabetes-percentage of live births	Infant Mortality Rate	Birth Rate Mothers Age 15-17	Births to mothers w ho smoked during 1st trimester of pregnancy	Young (19 and under) Single Mothers	Mothers w ith less than HS education	WIC participation	Medicaid participation	Rate of teenage pregnancy	Female householder	Non-Family household	Uninsured <19	Uninsured 18-64	Rate of Multiple deliveries
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	per 1000	per 1000		Percentage		Percentage	Percentage						Percentage
COUNTY NAME																				
Adams	10.4	1.3	7.2	71.6	18.5	16.9	3.7	3.1	9.2	30.0	20.9	15.4	40.1	31.2	29.2	8.7	0.6	9.4	15.4	34.0
Allegheny	12.1	1.7	8.5	87.2	8.5	8.6	3.5	7.8	11.9	16.1	17.1	8.4	31.6	29.5	39.5	11.2	0.7	5.4	11.2	38.6
Armstrong	10.3	1.2	7.6	77.3	12.6	12.8	3.8	5.3	11.8	20.8	20.8	9.7	47.0	36.9	32.7	8.8	0.2	8.8	14.1	32.3
Beaver	10.8	1.4	7.4	70.9	13.5	14.6	3.6	5.9	13.0	24.1	18.7	10.6	42.6	35.7	37.9	10.5	0.5	6.3	12.6	34.2
Bedford	7.6	0.9	5.1	75.2	14.7	13.1	3.6	5.9	11.0	17.6	28.7	17.1	44.7	40.0	34.8	0	0	10	16	21.6
Berks	10.4	1.5	7.7	69.4	19.6	19.0	6.9	8.2	20.0	31.9	22.7	22.5	42.1	36.9	48.0	11.4	1.2	8.5	15.3	33.8
Blair	10.1	1.0	7.4	76.9	14.0	12.1	5.2	5.3	15.1	21.8	18.9	13.7	55.8	46.9	35.7	9.8	1.5	7.3	12.2	33.8
Bradford	9.3	1.3	7.0	76.5	11.4	13.1	3.5	7.1	13.6	19.8	22.2	15.5	57.4	43.4	35.7	0	0	11	16	31.1
Bucks	10.3	1.4	7.0	76.5	10.7	14.6	2.9	4.9	5.0	39.1	13.6	6.7	20.7	16.1	20.2	7.5	0.8	7.3	11.7	47.6
Butler	10.6	1.1	7.0	79.5	13.2	11.7	2.8	4.6	6.8	23.7	17.0	5.8	28.4	11.3	20.7	7.8	0.7	7.4	13.0	38.0
Cambria	11.3	1.5	9.4	77.7	14.3	21.8	5.3	6.4	11.8	19.6	21.4	11.5	49.3	44.7	32.6	10.3	1.4	6.2	12.6	34.9
Cameron	13.5	0	5.8	76.7	14.5	12.4	7.8	0	0	0.0	13.3	17.1	65.2	52.6	26.4	0	0	7	13	**
Carbon	10.6	1.3	8.0	71.4	15.9	19.5	4.4	5.8	11.4	24.7	16.0	11.1	43.9	32.6	39.6	11.8	1.1	6.8	13.2	28.1
Centre	9.1	1.0	6.5	80.5	14.0	13.4	9.1	7.3	4.0	27.8	14.9	9.3	27.2	20.3	7.8	2.9	0.4	10.3	25.1	37.9
Chester	9.9	1.1	6.8	74.0	15.4	19.7	3.5	4.4	6.6	40.1	16.1	13.1	21.4	10.1	22.3	6.0	0.8	7.1	12.5	49.3
Clarion	10.5	1.6	7.1	68.8	20.0	20.1	12.8	5.7	10.5	26.1	25.0	23.1	45.1	38.5	24.2	0	0	8	16	29.3
Clearfield	10.4	1.2	7.3	71.0	16.1	13.6	5.2	4.5	12.2	20.9	19.6	13.8	55.8	47.8	31.9	8.5	1.3	7.1	13.0	24.5
Clinton	9.9	0.9	7.3	67.1	20.5	23.8	3.4	7.2	7.2	19.7	18.9	22.4	46.9	41.1	23.0	0	0	7	14	37.8
Columbia	11.7	1.4	7.9	75.3	13.3	12.5	6.6	9.1	9.8	17.3	21.3	13.1	43.5	39.1	20.9	9.7	0.6	6.7	13.3	40.4
Crawford	9.8	1.2	6.9	67.2	21.1	22.9	4.3	6.6	8.9	21.3	26.2	26.1	45.6	31.4	31.9	7.2	0.5	9.4	13.7	26.7
Cumberland	9.5	1.0	6.5	71.9	17.4	17.3	4.5	4.1	8.3	26.6	16.9	12.9	22.9	23.0	19.7	8.8	0.8	7.5	13.3	30.6
Dauphin	12.4	1.7	9.2	67.6	18.8	21.8	3.8	8.3	19.9	26.4	19.3	18.3	39.2	38.8	53.3	14.8	1.1	8.3	13.7	34.3
Delaware	11.3	1.7	8.3	68.3	18.4	24.1	3.6	7.3	14.6	33.3	17.6	9.3	31.7	7.0	37.1	12.1	0.9	5.6	11.8	42.2
Elk	10.4	1.5	8.6	73.1	13.8	11.2	9.9	5.9	7.1	23.6	20.8	8.1	49.3	43.1	29.6	0	0	8	13	31.3
Erie	12.3	1.8	8.8	74.8	17.2	18.6	5.3	9.2	18.9	20.1	21.8	16.8	49.2	36.6	37.9	13.3	1.0	6.5	14.2	34.7
Fayette	13.1	1.7	9.6	81.0	13.4	13.8	6.7	11.0	21.8	18.5	24.5	19.8	53.5	57.1	51.5	10.6	2.3	5.9	10.8	28.8
Forest	11.0	1.7	6.9	69.2	19.3	15.6	-	10.5	0	0.0	20.0	7.7	59.6	47.4	30.8	0	0	13	17	**
Franklin	10.8	1.1	7.8	63.6	21.1	18.7	3.6	6.6	17.1	25.7	19.8	18.7	40.8	30.6	36.5	7.9	1.1	10.5	15.0	31.7
Fulton	9.4	1.3	7.2	71.0	15.5	14.3	4.8	5.6	8.4	30.6	25.7	13	47.2	52.6	37.9	0	0	12	17	18.0
Greene	12.3	1.3	8.9	73.0	10.7	16.3	4.3	8.7	13.5	20.8	25.0	18.3	55.9	52.7	38.3	0	0	6	12	25.1
Huntingdon	11.1	1.3	7.1	78.3	15.6	13.3	4.5	8.0	14.1	23.5	19.3	13.5	50.0	43.7	30.5	0	0	8	14	18.5
Indiana	10.5	1.3	7.7	68.4	23.8	27.3	3.7	6.8	8.7	26.3	14.0	20.5	38.8	36.9	17.7	7.1	0.8	8.3	15.8	26.9
Jefferson	12.5	1.3	8.7	58.7	27.1	25.5	4.7	8.0	15.9	28.8	23.0	24	48.6	42.8	40.2	0	0	8	15	21.8
Juniata	8.1	0.7	4.9	59.7	23.0	26.3	3.8	1.2	10.1	21.3	13.6	31.3	34.9	28.0	24.1	0	0	16	17	21.3
Lackawanna	13.2	1.6	8.8	73.4	16.2	15.1	4.4	8.2	12.9	25.5	16.7	13.8	49.9	35.8	30.1	9.2	0.3	5.4	10.2	40.0

	(i) Indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal newborn, or child health																			
	Preterm Birth	Very Low Birthw eight	Low Birthw eight	Births to mothers beginning prenatal care in 1st trimester	Mothers that lack prenatal care	Mothers w ith inadequate prenatal care	Gestational Diabetes-percentage of live births	Infant Mortality Rate	Birth Rate Mothers Age 15-17	Births to mothers w ho smoked during 1st trimester of pregnancy	Young (19 and under) Single Mothers	Mothers w ith less than HS education	WIC participation	Medicaid participation	Rate of teenage pregnancy	Female householder	Non-Family household	Uninsured <19	Uninsured 18-64	Rate of Multiple deliveries
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	per 1000	per 1000		Percentage		Percentage	Percentage						Percentage
COUNTY NAME																				
Lancaster	10.3	1.4	6.9	63.1	20.2	22.5	5.1	7.0	13.7	31.5	20.8	29.6	29.6	26.3	31.0	8.8	1.1	12.2	14.4	31.1
Law rence	12.6	1.6	8.4	69.3	20.3	17.8	6.1	8.8	17.0	18.3	23.6	19.9	49.1	40.0	41.0	10.4	1.5	7.4	12.6	30.2
Lebanon	10.8	1.2	7.2	67.0	18.0	21.8	2.9	6.7	16.2	34.9	23.3	21.4	37.4	30.3	41.3	10.9	0.6	8.3	13.4	27.9
Lehigh	12.0	1.7	8.6	72.0	16.4	22.6	5.6	7.6	19.6	34.5	20.2	16.5	44.5	23.2	49.8	13.8	1.0	6.7	12.3	39.5
Luzerne	12.0	1.6	8.3	72.8	14.8	16.5	5.7	6.4	17.1	25.0	19.5	16.7	50.7	45.7	40.1	12.2	1.5	5.7	10.9	33.3
Lycoming	10.7	1.4	7.2	71.0	19.0	18.0	3.1	7.2	17.8	25.3	21.6	16.4	47.1	43.6	39.2	9.0	2.7	7.3	13.4	31.2
McKean	16.3	1.0	9.1	81.0	9.6	9.6	3.2	7.2	16.9	16.4	22.8	17.2	58.2	52.6	41.0	0	0	8	13	20.8
Mercer	11.8	1.0	6.9	73.1	18.1	17.4	2.9	5.3	12.8	19.7	20.5	20.9	47.0	41.7	29.8	8.0	0.6	7.3	12.1	36.5
Mifflin	9.1	1.2	6.9	60.3	26.6	29.2	4.6	9.9	13.5	16.3	27.2	37.2	44.0	35.2	40.4	0	0	9	14	37.5
Monroe	12.3	1.5	8.0	61.4	19.4	29.7	5.6	6.2	9.1	26.5	18.8	11.7	44.6	39.3	29.6	10.3	1.5	8.4	14.8	37.3
Montgomery	9.7	1.3	7.2	74.3	14.8	17.3	3.1	5.2	7.5	39.6	14.6	6.4	19.4	13.5	24.4	7.7	0.8	6.4	11.0	47.1
Montour	7.3	0.9	5.7	74.0	14.7	16.2	5.1	20.6	6.5	0.0	10.7	17.5	27.1	23.0	16.5	0	0	8	10	31.9
Northampton	13.0	1.6	9.0	75.4	13.5	24.9	3.8	5.8	10.3	35.6	18.9	11.3	28.6	27.2	31.5	8.3	0.4	6.7	12.5	41.9
Northumberland	11.9	1.6	8.7	73.8	14.8	14.5	5.7	3.7	15.3	15.4	18.7	21.2	45.7	42.7	36.7	8.7	1.2	6.0	12.1	33.4
Perry	10.0	1.1	7.4	65.7	20.5	22.2	3.4	7.2	12.9	22.0	22.8	21.2	26.2	31.3	34.7	0	0	11	16	26.2
Philadelphia	14.1	2.5	11.2	53.5	24.6	34.6	3	10.8	33.9	28.7	20.0	22.9	59.9	50.7	95.3	20.9	0.8	5.1	12.0	34.4
Pike	11.7	1.4	6.9	66.3	10.4	22.7	5.4	1.6	6.0	27.2	21.4	10.3	39.9	42.3	19.7	0	0	12	18	43.2
Potter	11.2	1.6	7.9	82.2	10.9	10.6	4.9	5.1	10.6	17.4	22.2	11.9	56.2	49.5	36.6	0	0	9	15	31.7
Schuylkill	11.7	1.2	8.1	80.9	10.6	11.1	7.7	5.5	14.8	22.6	17.7	16.4	43.3	36.0	40.6	9.4	1.0	6.1	11.4	29.7
Snyder	10.2	1.4	6.0	61.0	25.3	24.2	4.6	4.6	10.5	18.8	21.0	29.3	30.6	29.1	18.1	0	0	9	15	38.0
Somerset	10.1	1.6	7.6	78.0	15.5	18.2	4.1	5.7	6.5	20.4	25.0	15.8	50.3	39.2	29.5	6.4	0.9	9.1	16.2	35.1
Sullivan	10.1	2.5	7.3	69.2	17.3	15.2	-	18.8	4.3	0.0	14.3	4.2	52.2	45.9	26.7	0	0	16	23	**
Susquehanna	9.7	1.6	7.0	72.9	12.1	18.4	3.3	7.2	11.3	18.5	17.9	13.8	53.1	43.0	30.2	0	0	11	17	22.0
Tioga	10.4	1.1	7.2	79.0	10.8	10.1	3.1	3.7	11.7	17.6	27.2	10.6	57.3	44.4	31.1	0	0	9	15	34.8
Union	8.6	1.4	5.9	65.9	19.4	18.7	4.1	7.0	8.6	23.4	27.5	23.9	28.8	31.4	19.2	0	0	10	18	21.1
Venango	10.1	1.3	7.5	66.8	22.9	17.5	5.4	4.6	16.9	19.0	25.6	15.4	60.2	49.8	43.2	0	0	7	13	29.1
Warren	11.5	1.0	7.3	78.4	11.1	13.2	5.7	9.4	11.3	21.2	23.7	16.7	47.9	38.9	33.9	0	0	9	14	35.5
Washington	10.9	1.2	7.6	80.8	13.1	12.3	4.6	7.1	11.8	15.5	19.0	10.7	36.4	31.6	30.3	8.6	0.9	7.2	12.0	31.9
Wayne	11.0	1.3	7.1	77.5	12.0	12.7	5	3.0	6.1	22.8	13.5	7.8	45.8	43.2	19.7	0	0	11	17	33.4
Westmoreland	11.4	1.5	7.5	83.4	10.8	12.2	4.9	7.1	7.8	20.5	15.2	8.1	35.5	35.3	28.1	10.1	1.0	6.8	12.5	34.1
Wyoming	10.6	1.5	7.2	75.1	14.5	19.6	5.8	6.5	15.9	26.9	19.3	15.8	48.0	40.7	34.0	0	0	8	14	25.9
York	11.4	1.7	8.2	75.3	14.0	14.8	4.2	5.9	15.9	28.7	21.0	12.9	33.2	35.9	38.9	10.9	1.1	6.7	12.8	34.3
STATE (PA)	11.5	1.6	8.3	70.9	16.7	19.7	4.2	7.3	15.0	26.2	19.3	15.5	39.7	32.3	41.2	11.0		7.1	12.8	36.5

	(ii) Poverty						(iii) Crime				(iv) Domestic Violence				(v) High School Dropouts					
	Estimated poverty rate				Free and Reduced Lunch rate	Median gross rent as a percentage	Serious Crime Rate	Drug Violations	Alcohol Violations	Juvenile Delinquent Dispositions	Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities		Offenses Against Families and Children		Dropout Rate	Rate of College Attendance ***	Academic Achievment			
	Percent of population in poverty				Percent of students eligible for free/reduced lunch						Number of Fatalites	Fatalities per 100,000	Number of Arrests	Arrests per 100,000			PSSA 3rd Grade Below Level Reading	PSSA 3rd Grade Below Level Math	11th Grade Below Level Reading	11th Grade Below Level Math
COUNTY NAME	All ages	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	School age						Incidences	Rate	Incidences	Rate	Percentage	Percentage				
Adams	7.6	16.8	15.9	12.0	33.0	29.6	1415	186.12	511.08	2.7	1	0.98	9	8.86	1.43	50.4	25.2	18.8	11.68	14.97
Allegheny	12.3	19.7	18.2	17.3	36.0	29.0	2766	516.28	630.01	3.2	9	0.73	244	19.88	0.83	45.4	22.2	16.3	12.51	21.73
Armstrong	11.7	24.4	20.3	21.0	40.8	28.8	1172	245.98	510.89	1.6	0	0	9	13.10	1.54	57.4	19.9	14.7	16.80	25.08
Beaver	11.1	25.0	19.2	17.5	38.3	28.6	2618	313.43	460.76	2.5	0	0	30	17.61	1.38	49.4	22.2	16.4	13.25	22.75
Bedford	13.5	20.3	12.9	16.5	43.7	27.9	1144	121.47	350.23	0.7	0	0	3	6.07	0.92	47.0	19.8	14.6	11.40	19.66
Berks	12.4	25.2	20.1	19.4	40.2	32.1	2755	351.72	529.88	3.0	5	1.21	383	9.28	2.31	53.9	27.5	18.9	12.33	20.31
Blair	12.9	21.8	22.2	16.7	45.0	28.6	2187	465.28	688.50	2.8	2	1.57	41	32.22	1.67	48.5	23.3	15.0	12.04	19.56
Bradford	13.6	22.5	19.3	14.4	41.8	27.9	1718	249.20	615.86	2.2	0	0	5	7.94	2.12	58.7	29.8	21.9	18.01	26.17
Bucks	4.9	6.7	6.2	6.7	18.7	31.9	2152	288.55	629.90	1.4	2	0.32	27	4.31	0.58	57.0	16.6	11.3	10.68	16.88
Butler	8.3	14.3	9.4	9.6	23.4	29.1	1669	157.55	582.03	1.4	0	0	12	6.50	0.91	61.0	15.5	11.5	8.57	14.76
Cambria	13.7	28.6	26.2	17.1	43.9	27.5	2008	173.18	738.30	2.8	2	1.40	56	39.26	0.84	72.4	21.7	14.4	12.92	19.32
Cameron	11.4	30.4	19.7	23.2	49.5		1433	60.13	360.79	2.2	3	60.13	NA	NA	0.86	60.4	5.5	7.3	20.00	28.20
Carbon	10.5	23.2	24.4	11.5	43.1	29.0	2507	376.08	633.97	2.0	0	0	7	10.75	1.07	59.1	21.5	14.3	12.44	23.46
Centre	18.5	16.7	15.8	12.6	24.3	37.2	1981	437.54	806.57	1.2	0	0	6	3.88	0.88	59.1	14.8	11.9	10.30	15.03
Chester	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.1	16.7	28.1	1577	289.88	689.55	1.7	2	0.40	18	3.57	3.50	59.3	14.6	10.1	8.33	12.04
Clarion	15.8	27.9	31.0	18.7	37.6	31.5	2059	383.99	680.14	1.6	1	2.51	5	12.55	1.14	38.0	18.0	11.6	15.81	19.59
Clearfield	14.7	33.0	26.9	16.0	49.2	29.0	2495	303.05	612.24	1.2	0	0	9	11.04	1.96	51.6	29.6	18.4	12.93	24.59
Clinton	15.5	23.0	24.5	8.7	48.9	28.4	2541	141.73	584.62	2.9	0	0	3	7.59	1.36	42.8	27.5	19.2	19.70	25.40
Columbia	13.7	14.7	15.5	15.2	36.2	30.3	2411	352.99	436.75	2.0	1	1.50	4	5.98	2.13	49.7	21.3	12.9	16.53	23.63
Crawford	15.8	35.7	30.1	23.7	45.8	27.8	1723	199.76	652.62	2.3	1	1.13	3	3.40	1.58	47.8	25.4	20.5	13.77	25.27
Cumberland	6.5	13.4	8.5	7.2	22.0	26.6	1597	289.34	708.35	2.6	0	0	5	2.11	1.20	51.0	18.2	13.0	11.89	19.64
Dauphin	11.9	24.3	22.2	17.5	40.9	28.2	3306	708.11	627.08	3.0	3	1.12	46	17.10	1.64	59.9	28.8	24.6	19.89	31.87
Delaware	9.4	14.2	14.7	13.4	33.9	33.0	2891	467.33	636.39	2.4	4	0.71	30	5.36	0.69	49.9	22.2	18.5	16.45	23.47
Elk	11.0	28.3	24.2	19.1	37.9	31.4	1912	204.51	490.81	2.2	0	0	2	6.29	1.85	65.8	13.5	7.7	12.03	14.17
Erie	15.6	28.1	22.9	17.8	50.5	30.6	2625	256.59	721.38	2.7	1	0.36	23	8.19	2.79	47.9	30.3	20.8	12.25	18.35
Fayette	19.2	33.4	37.1	28.8	56.4	28.5	2642	312.18	838.85	2.5	1	0.73	13	9.55	1.69	49.8	28.2	22.4	18.47	25.85
Forest	11.7	27.9	28.0	24.6	49.6		1875	64.56	400.26	3.3	0	0	1	12.91	0.79	43.4	15.0	17.5	13.30	36.70
Franklin	8.2	14.7	12.9	9.9	37.2	27.5	1753	281.66	732.98	2.4	3	1.99	8	5.30	1.86	49.5	25.6	22.0	15.66	20.74
Fulton	13.3	18.5	13.5	15.5	45.3	31.5	1353	473.61	629.23	1.8	0	0	NA	NA	1.17	58.3	17.1	8.9	14.23	22.23
Greene	16.7	26.2	23.6	13.6	45.6		1784	309.70	986.36	2.1	0	0	2	5.21	2.60	45.2	34.0	24.0	24.94	30.02
Huntingdon	11.4	21.5	14.2	13.0	45.6	26.5	1212	219.29	421.21	1.8	0	0	3	6.51	1.92	53.5	25.1	19.1	19.08	24.40
Indiana	18.6	26.9	16.3	14.4	42.7	32.8	2297	583.79	984.64	1.9	4	4.52	5	5.65	0.98	68.9	24.1	18.5	14.46	20.66
Jefferson	13.7	25.3	18.3	18.1	44.2	27.3	1324	258.16	549.70	2.1	1	2.23	4	8.90	2.11	62.5	16.5	9.9	18.53	24.43
Juniata	8.3	12.5	19.2	7.7	37.9	26.7	1138	120.43	361.30	1.1	0	0	2	8.03	0.92	51.9	27.4	20.3	17.80	25.80
Lackawanna	13.2	25.4	22.8	15.6	41.5	27.4	2433	352.13	667.46	1.6	0	0	64	29.81	1.37	72.1	23.2	17.1	14.61	24.90

	(ii) Poverty						(iii) Crime				(iv) Domestic Violence				(v) High School Dropouts					
	Estimated poverty rate				Free and Reduced Lunch rate	Median gross rent as a percentage	Serious Crime Rate	Drug Violations	Alcohol Violations	Juvenile Delinquent Dispositions	Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities		Offenses Against Families and Children		Dropout Rate	Rate of College Attendance ***	Academic Achievment			
	Percent of population in poverty				Percent of students eligible for free/reduced lunch						Number of Fatalites	Fatalities per 100,000	Number of Arrests	Arrests per 100,000			PSSA 3rd Grade Below Level Reading	PSSA 3rd Grade Below Level Math	11th Grade Below Level Reading	11th Grade Below Level Math
COUNTY NAME	All ages	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	School age						Incidences	Rate	Incidences	Rate	Percentage	Percentage				
Lancaster	9.7	15.8	14.2	12.8	36.0	30.1	2136	225.82	566.18	1.8	6	1.15	24	4.58	1.38	52.1	22.4	17.1	13.66	18.74
Lawrence	12.7	22.0	18.7	23.4	39.3	31.6	3102	318.59	505.54	3.9	1	1.11	17	18.81	1.38	64.6	17.7	12.6	15.38	23.63
Lebanon	8.9	17.2	10.6	11.7	36.1	28.4	1850	280.53	488.88	2.1	1	0.74	11	8.19	2.24	45.1	25.2	20.2	18.30	23.22
Lehigh	11.9	26.7	19.8	14.1	41.8	32.9	3031	276.66	636.20	3.7	6	1.70	12	3.39	2.85	58.2	27.3	19.7	13.76	19.58
Luzerne	13.7	28.0	23.7	17.3	48.3	28.7	2597	346.01	666.80	2.2	3	0.93	68	21.18	1.87	39.3	29.5	23.4	17.17	25.02
Lycoming	14.4	30.6	18.2	19.0	42.7	30.3	2048	379.68	799.64	4.0	1	0.86	4	3.43	2.39	50.6	22.0	15.1	8.25	11.50
McKean	13.9	32.5	20.8	23.1	44.0	31.6	1607	143.50	685.11	1.8	0	0	19	43.98	1.69	58.5	21.8	16.5	16.52	20.28
Mercer	13.2	28.1	23.9	17.9	41.5	29.0	2454	231.56	568.14	2.8	0	0	7	6.03	0.83	72.1	24.4	18.0	14.47	18.91
Mifflin	13.9	39.4	22.2	13.2	46.0	27.0	2220	245.86	508.82	1.7	0	0	1	2.14	2.51	57.1	30.0	17.3	25.80	25.40
Monroe	10.4	17.0	11.2	14.3	41.9	32.7	2937	380.62	1236.57	1.8	0	0	11	6.47	1.23	58.6	24.5	13.2	12.65	18.98
Montgomery	5.6	7.6	5.8	6.7	19.7	29.0	2140	348.90	701.91	2.0	3	0.37	51	6.33	0.70	55.8	14.9	10.3	8.93	13.49
Montour	11.0	28.7	23.0	17.4	27.7		1321	207.60	344.19	1.3	0	0	NA	NA	1.37	83.1	16.3	14.7	7.30	8.90
Northampton	8.8	16.6	13.0	10.5	34.0	29.9	2440	432.47	711.17	2.5	2	0.67	17	5.69	1.44	69.4	21.8	15.6	11.55	18.29
Northumberland	14.9	29.8	24.1	19.0	46.8	27.9	1976	322.80	502.71	5.1	1	1.06	34	35.98	1.88	53.5	20.7	13.4	16.35	23.70
Perry	9.1	17.8	14.5	11.4	32.8	24.9	2132	294.52	373.06	2.0	0	0	2	4.36	1.35	64.1	21.1	18.3	14.33	22.25
Philadelphia	25.1	35.1	35.1	33.7	77.2	34.8	4852	849.82	379.12	5.4	24	1.56	58	3.77	6.79	75.0	55.4	50.5	36.20	46.40
Pike	8.7	13.6	11.9	14.0	26.1	35.8	1690	267.53	350.92	1.5	0	0	2	3.47	0.81	49.9	13.2	7.4	2.70	6.60
Potter	14.8	30.4	19.7	23.2	49.4		1592	304.07	556.51	2.5	1	5.74	4	22.95	2.08	61.9	24.5	22.2	12.78	23.76
Schuylkill	11.9	21.1	16.9	14.8	41.3	28.3	1726	306.93	538.65	2.5	1	0.68	66	44.72	1.51	52.2	23.4	15.8	18.66	27.27
Snyder	11.7	20.5	17.2	13.9	39.9	25.1	2212	186.60	529.53	2.9	0	0	5	12.61	1.17	40.9	20.9	13.9	15.70	20.65
Somerset	12.9	26.8	18.9	21.4	40.9	25.2	1344	142.15	431.62	1.6	1	1.29	4	5.17	0.85	46.3	19.3	10.0	14.71	21.31
Sullivan	15.5	23.5	20.6	16.9	33.8		1954	123.51	494.06	0.5	0	0	NA	NA	1.57	60.7	25.0	26.7	8.20	18.00
Susquehanna	11.3	18.1	17.8	17.1	43.3	29.4	1331	234.55	390.14	1.6	1	2.32	NA	NA	1.25	53.0	23.5	20.2	24.33	28.37
Tioga	15.8	24.5	19.5	19.9	41.3	31.4	1006	134.46	655.77	1.9	0	0	15	35.38	1.45	59.0	23.1	16.5	15.63	24.37
Union	12.6	14.3	21.1	15.9	28.7	30.9	1049	75.60	349.08	0.9	0	0	7	15.56	1.15	37.0	19.0	11.7	6.50	11.15
Venango	15.7	31.8	27.7	24.8	49.7	30.6	1593	327.19	749.42	2.6	2	3.66	6	10.97	1.50	51.5	23.2	21.1	16.88	20.58
Warren	12.2	16.8	16.5	15.7	41.9	28.2	2052	207.33	460.46	2.2	0	0	8	19.29	2.64	68.1	22.8	12.6	11.60	20.30
Washington	10.4	18.7	11.6	10.5	30.4	29.2	2033	383.82	554.35	2.5	1	0.48	26	12.49	1.39	54.4	18.5	14.2	11.96	20.21
Wayne	10.9	18.6	13.2	12.6	45.1	31.8	1412	256.12	361.24	1.7	2	3.82	1	1.91	0.57	46.5	19.0	11.9	10.90	14.83
Westmoreland	9.8	18.9	12.1	11.4	30.9	27.1	1644	259.74	475.33	1.8	1	0.27	21	5.76	0.88	51.7	16.8	10.0	10.78	16.95
Wyoming	10.9	20.1	22.3	19.0	40.5	27.2	1280	102.99	433.28	2.3	0	0	NA	NA	1.14	45.9	20.7	15.6	15.40	23.45
York	9.0	16.7	11.8	9.7	32.4	29.4	2329	463.34	743.87	3.1	6	1.37	31	7.09	1.50	50.3	21.1	14.4	14.43	19.88
STATE (PA)	12.4	21.6	18.5	17.3	39.1	30.2	2584	408.14	605.31	2.7						73.9	25.0	19.1		

	(vi) Substance Abuse					(vii) Unemploymnet	(viii) Child Maltreatment					
	Binge alcohol use	Death Rate for Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes	Liver Disease: chronic and Cirrhosis Death Rate	Deaths from cancer of the bronchus or lungs	Admitance to Substance Treatment	Unemployment Rate	Reported Child Abuse Cases					
				per 100,000	Rate per 100 of population < 24		Reports per 1,000 children (2011)		Reported cases of child abuse and neglect	Substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect	Rate of substantiated cases	% of children under 18 with documented cases of maltreatment
COUNTY NAME	Percentage				Rate	Percent	Reports	Substantiated Reports	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-4	
Adams	11	3.94	5.4	44.5	1.31	6.8	11.8	2	45	10	0.30	1.06
Allegheny	19	1.38	9.9	53.4	2.98	6.9	6.2	0.4	246	11	0.03	0.66
Armstrong	20	10.19	9.9	51.6	1.12	8.7	10.6	1.6	28	4	0.17	1.06
Beaver	15	4.11	9.6	50.7	3.04	7.3	5.4	1.2	44	11	0.14	0.56
Bedford	14	16.20	ND	48.5	1.76	9.8	6.4	1.1	9	0	0.04	0.82
Berks	18	3.88	7.9	43.8	1.65	8.2	9.2	1.4	123	20	0.13	0.76
Blair	14	4.72	8.6	52.8	3.53	7.3	13.4	1.5	77	9	0.14	1.42
Bradford	16	6.35	7.9	50.4	1.42	6.1	12.5	3.9	39	15	0.48	1.01
Bucks	15	3.19	5.8	45.5	1.27	7.4	5.1	0.5	113	14	0.04	0.59
Butler	15	2.17	7.6	51.1	1.63	7.0	5.5	0.9	22	3	0.07	0.60
Cambria	20	3.51	9.2	45.2	1.61	8.8	12.8	1.5	84	8	0.1	1.19
Cameron	21	0	ND	ND	3.43	11.6	8.1	3	2	1	0	1.52
Carbon	15	4.61	5.7	47.9	1.69	10.2	9.4	1.2	23	4	0.2	0.82
Centre	17	4.52	6.4	40.5	0.88	5.8	7.8	0.9	42	5	0.09	0.68
Chester	24	2.78	5.7	44.1	1.74	6.1	6.4	0.5	78	14	0.06	0.68
Clarion	21	10.04	ND	49.4	0.37	9.5	9.9	2.1	14	2	0.05	0.97
Clearfield	21	2.45	8.2	46.2	1.46	9.1	10.7	2.1	39	8	0.22	1.18
Clinton	16	5.06	7.9	65.4	1.34	8.4	7.5	1.6	14	4	0	0.64
Columbia	17	4.49	7.8	54.7	1.50	8.7	9.9	1.5	28	2	0.19	1.02
Crawford	14	5.67	8.3	56.1	3.28	7.9	13.8	2.1	48	8	0.26	1.49
Cumberland	18	2.96	5.3	39.3	1.43	6.6	7.0	1.2	61	14	0.05	0.86
Dauphin	13	5.58	8.4	47.8	1.53	7.5	9.2	1.4	77	4	0.1	1.11
Delaware	21	0.71	9.2	55.4	0.87	8.0	7.1	0.5	119	12	0.06	0.82
Elk	21	22.02	ND	51.6	2.04	6.8	9.5	1.1	4	0	0.13	0.80
Erie	18	4.27	8.1	51.8	3.51	8.0	13.3	1.5	157	21	0.19	1.29
Fayette	19	11.02	10.5	60.5	2.02	9.4	13.6	1.8	84	14	0.15	1.65
Forest	21	0	ND	73.3	0.41	9.3	6.3	3.1	2	1	0.55	1.25
Franklin	11	4.64	5.4	46.4	0.34	6.9	5.8	1.5	42	10	0.08	0.62
Fulton	11	13.53	ND	54.2	0.25	9.5	15.7	4.1	6	1	0.22	1.31
Greene	19	10.41	ND	56.8	3.45	6.2	12.6	2.7	22	8	0.1	1.26
Huntingdon	14	10.86	8.2	50.9	1.40	10.3	6.7	1.1	16	2	0.04	0.65
Indiana	20	5.65	7.6	39.8	2.00	7.6	9.9	1.2	42	8	0.18	1.09
Jefferson	21	2.23	8.6	49.6	1.01	8.1	9.8	1.3	18	5	0	0.77
Juniata	14	0	ND	47.9	0.70	7.5	6.8	1.2	9	0	0.19	0.64
Lackawanna	21	2.33	11.1	49.6	3.85	9.2	9.0	1.5	62	13	0.12	0.96

	(vi) Substance Abuse					(vii) Unemploymnet	(viii) Child Maltreatment					
	Binge alcohol use	Death Rate for Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes	Liver Disease: chronic and Cirrhosis Death Rate	Deaths from cancer of the bronchus or lungs	Admitance to Substance Treatment	Unemployment Rate	Reported Child Abuse Cases					
				per 100,000	Rate per 100 of population < 24		Reports per 1,000 children (2011)		Reported cases of child abuse and neglect	Substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect	Rate of substantiated cases	% of children under 18 with documented cases of maltreatment
COUNTY NAME	Percentage				Rate	Percent	Reports	Substantiated Reports	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-4	Ages 0-4	
Lancaster	9	2.67	6.7	44.6	2.35	6.7	6.7	1.1	135	18	0.06	0.62
Lawrence	14	5.53	8.5	61.0	4.58	8.5	7.9	2	34	9	0.27	0.71
Lebanon	13	2.98	5.4	50.9	0.92	6.3	10.2	1.4	58	4	0.02	1.01
Lehigh	15	3.39	8	43.0	1.85	8.4	9.4	0.9	135	16	0.11	1.02
Luzerne	21	4.05	9.9	48.6	0.78	9.7	7.9	1.3	102	21	0.12	0.88
Lycoming	16	6.00	6.3	50.7	3.09	7.7	6.5	0.9	24	3	0.08	0.76
McKean	21	9.26	ND	51.3	3.02	8.2	18.8	2.4	38	5	0.38	2.15
Mercer	14	5.16	7.9	56.0	2.57	8.4	9.4	2	31	2	0.12	1.01
Mifflin	14	6.41	10	48.7	1.26	8.6	6.3	1.4	11	1	0.14	0.74
Monroe	19	6.47	7	57.9	0.44	9.9	8.8	1.3	50	10	0.12	0.86
Montgomery	18	1.61	6.7	43.7	0.83	6.9	4.5	0.5	97	11	0.03	0.46
Montour	17	5.46	ND	23.1	0.98	5.8	11.9	0.8	3	0	0.19	1.19
Northampton	15	2.68	5.6	48.8	0.54	8.4	10.9	1.5	129	16	0.17	1.12
Northumberland	17	1.06	10.3	54.5	0.86	9.2	9.5	1.9	38	11	0.25	1.01
Perry	18	8.73	ND	60.3	1.40	8.2	9.9	1.4	21	4	0.25	1.13
Philadelphia	17	1.49	7.7	58.8	0.55	10.6	13.3	2.1	798	132	0.2	1.40
Pike	19	3.47	5.4	30.7	2.05	10.9	11.2	1	15	2	0	0.81
Potter	16	5.74	ND	50.4	1.73	9.3	13.3	3.8	14	2	0.51	1.36
Schuylkill	18	3.39	10.7	57.0	2.34	9.5	11.1	1.9	61	12	0.19	1.17
Snyder	17	2.52	9.8	50.6	1.08	8.4	4.7	2	8	8	0.17	0.42
Somerset	20	1.29	6.1	39.8	1.90	8.8	9.1	1.3	28	2	0.16	1.03
Sullivan	16	0	ND	55.3	0.67	7.4	12.7	1.9	5	2	0	1.17
Susquehanna	19	11.61	5.6	52.1	1.84	8.2	8.4	1.9	12	0	0.14	0.77
Tioga	16	4.72	6.4	44.6	1.16	7.1	10.0	1.9	25	2	0.18	0.84
Union	17	4.45	ND	41.8	1.27	7.9	5.1	1.4	9	0	0.05	0.64
Venango	14	5.48	6.5	62.5	6.01	7.8	13.3	3	32	14	0.32	1.27
Warren	21	12.05	6.5	52.8	1.88	6.9	12.5	2.8	16	2	0.19	1.51
Washington	19	4.80	9.4	58.2	3.47	7.6	7.2	1.4	65	12	0.13	0.85
Wayne	19	3.82	11.4	49.5	1.70	8.6	9.2	1.9	15	0	0.14	0.55
Westmoreland	14	3.57	7.3	49.6	2.63	7.4	7.7	1.2	107	14	0.1	0.79
Wyoming	21	7.10	ND	47.4	1.67	10.0	6.0	0.8	8	0	0.07	1.06
York	16	4.12	5.6	49.1	1.36	7.8	11.0	1.2	198	26	0.1	1.07
STATE (PA)	17		7.7	50.0		8.0	8.7	1.2	4161	627	0.11	0.91

COUNTYNAME	Maternal Risk	Healthcare Risk	Birth Outcomes	Health Risk	Economic Risk	Academic Risk	Behavioral Risk	Average Risk
Adams	50	55	43	52	39	48	46	48
Allegheny	51	29	60	52	43	46	59	49
Armstrong	50	45	45	52	53	49	41	48
Beaver	52	41	49	53	47	48	51	49
Bedford	49	52	29	36	55	47	31	43
Berks	65	56	52	61	50	54	52	56
Blair	57	40	42	54	53	47	65	51
Bradford	49	49	44	48	51	59	53	50
Bucks	39	39	45	60	26	39	42	41
Butler	43	41	42	51	34	36	38	41
Cambria	54	46	58	55	57	46	53	53
Cameron	32	41	30	27	66	45	54	42
Carbon	52	47	49	49	52	47	52	50
Centre	34	64	39	64	40	38	47	47
Chester	49	47	40	62	24	37	44	43
Clarion	44	57	49	60	57	49	47	52
Clearfield	55	44	44	50	62	53	51	51
Clinton	40	56	43	51	56	60	48	51
Columbia	51	41	56	57	48	49	48	50
Crawford	52	59	43	49	59	58	57	54
Cumberland	45	48	37	50	31	44	49	43
Dauphin	64	54	64	54	48	64	64	59
Delaware	52	49	57	60	39	50	53	51
Elk	43	41	52	54	51	36	43	46
Erie	63	49	64	54	57	53	62	57
Fayette	70	37	70	56	68	60	65	61
Forest	37	63	55	12	60	50	52	47
Franklin	57	60	48	49	42	55	44	51
Fulton	47	56	43	42	54	44	49	48
Greene	53	38	59	40	56	67	67	54
Huntingdon	46	47	50	47	56	55	37	48
Indiana	42	65	49	50	53	53	64	54
Jefferson	52	65	58	52	55	51	43	54
Juniata	37	76	22	38	42	63	28	44
Lackawanna	48	38	63	59	55	51	56	53

COUNTYNAME	Maternal Risk	Healthcare Risk	Birth Outcomes	Health Risk	Economic Risk	Academic Risk	Behavioral	Average Risk
Lancaster	54	63	47	55	40	54	44	51
Lawrence	61	50	61	53	52	50	64	56
Lebanon	60	53	47	50	41	58	44	50
Lehigh	65	48	60	62	52	53	58	57
Luzerne	61	40	57	58	58	59	51	55
Lycoming	67	50	49	48	56	43	60	53
McKean	51	36	64	34	60	51	60	51
Mercer	49	47	45	49	55	53	52	50
Mifflin	54	66	46	54	62	69	42	56
Monroe	52	62	55	57	49	46	60	54
Montgomery	42	41	44	62	26	35	44	42
Montour	33	41	46	35	43	39	36	39
Northampton	48	48	61	58	40	45	55	51
Northumberland	56	40	55	54	59	52	57	53
Perry	47	64	45	39	42	53	47	48
Philadelphia	94	60	85	52	79	100	79	78
Pike	38	59	44	58	44	29	40	45
Potter	48	44	52	42	62	52	53	50
Schuylkill	54	34	51	60	51	55	52	51
Snyder	41	64	41	55	47	54	47	50
Somerset	49	54	49	49	56	46	39	49
Sullivan	37	74	72	12	52	46	51	49
Susquehanna	42	55	48	41	52	59	37	48
Tioga	49	44	42	46	55	50	40	47
Union	44	61	40	39	42	42	28	42
Venango	53	52	45	49	62	53	71	55
Warren	50	44	50	54	49	47	50	49
Washington	51	39	49	50	42	44	55	47
Wayne	33	52	44	57	51	39	35	44
Westmoreland	46	37	53	52	41	39	44	45
Wyoming	45	50	49	46	53	50	39	47
York	57	42	55	53	40	47	59	50

County	2012-2013 NFP Capacity	2012-2013 EHS Capacity	2012-2013 HFA Capacity	2012-2013 PAT Capacity	Total Capacity
Adams	25				25
Allegheny	270	524		155	949
Armstrong				44	44
Beaver		107			107
Bedford		75		30	105
Berks	291			121	412
Blair	154			41	195
Bradford	88	45			133
Bucks				36	36
Butler		80			80
Cambria	83	72			155
Cameron				36	36
Carbon	5	72			77
Centre	60	48			108
Chester	125			113	238
Clarion		49		41	90
Clearfield	34	152		60	246
Clinton	25	52		75	152
Columbia	50			55	105
Crawford		86		20	106
Cumberland	40	40			80
Dauphin	103	130		15	248
Delaware	125			21	146
Elk	15				15
Erie	100		190	54	344
Fayette	150	276			426
Forest		8		20	28
Franklin	50	72			122
Fulton		32		81	113
Greene	25	24		50	99
Huntingdon	83	72			155
Indiana		40		44	84
Jefferson	30	84		184	298
Juniata		60			60
Lackawanna	113	98		32	243

County	2012-2013 NFP Capacity	2012-2013 EHS Capacity	2012-2013 HFA Capacity	2012-2013 PAT Capacity	Total Capacity
Lancaster	175			100	275
Lawrence	125	64		39	228
Lebanon	25	64			89
Lehigh	100	144		24	268
Luzerne	227	186		60	473
Lycoming	125	55			180
McKean				161	161
Mercer		66		98	164
Mifflin		76	45		121
Monroe	126				126
Montgomery	149	180		52	381
Montour	10				10
Northampton	150	57		46	253
Northumberland	50	76			126
Perry	36	10		64	110
Philadelphia	575	542		75	1192
Pike	5	21			26
Potter					0
Schuylkill	75				75
Snyder	29	40			69
Somerset		24		43	67
Sullivan	6				6
Susquehanna	20	7			27
Tioga		30			30
Union	25	40			65
Venango		117		20	137
Warren					0
Washington		48			48
Wayne	20	34		46	100
Westmoreland		75		84	159
Wyoming	44	16			60
York	117	100			217
Total Capacity	**4258**	**4370**	**235**	**2240**	**11103**