Chester County Fund For Women & Girls

An Update to the Blueprint Report: Building For The Future

Center For Social & Economic Policy Research

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Acknowledgements and Methodology

The Chester County Fund for Women and Girls is pleased to share this updated version of the Blueprint Report. This highly unique and comprehensive needs assessment would not have been possible without the support of the funding, research and community partners who collaborated on the data collection, analysis and release. The Fund greatly appreciates the time and dedication of the nonprofit organizations, county government departments, foundations, volunteers and researchers who participated in this extraordinary effort. We would also like to thank the county, state and national agencies who provided data and added their perspectives to our research.

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Methodological Considerations

Given the mission of the Chester County Fund for Women and Girls, this report is intended to serve as a tool for community leaders, policymakers and agency leaders to access data regarding women and girls in Chester County that is not easily found through available sources. In order to capture the life experiences and needs of women and girls in Chester County (and several surrounding counties), numerous data sources, both existing and primary (i.e. newly collected), were consulted. A list of the existing data sources is included at the end of the report while a discussion of primary qualitative data collected is presented in the final section of the report (Listening Tour).

Reviewing and Analyzing Existing Data

Numerous existing data sources were consulted during the preparation of this report. National sources include the U.S. Census, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and regional sources include the Pennsylvania Department of Health, the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the Chester County Department of Community Development, and the Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey. **This report is unique in that wherever possible, raw data has been extracted from these sources and analyzed using a gender lens in order to produce information that is specific to women and girls in Chester County.** This report, then, includes charts and graphs that are not available through existing public sources, but that have been produced using standard analytical techniques to focus specifically on the status of women and girls within specific geographic boundaries. In order to provide a backdrop against which data regarding women and girls in Chester County can be understood, wherever possible, county data were compared other suburban counties as well as state and national data. The report also identifies significant trends utilizing the data from the original 2005 Blueprint Report.

Listening to Our Partners

As important as it is to analyze quantitative data, qualitative data sources add an important dimension that is missing if only one type of data is considered. Qualitative data not only adds richness but it also fills in gaps that may not be reflected in quantitative data sources which, due to reporting requirements and the time between collection and report, cannot adequately reflect very recent trends or changes. In order to better understand the key issues and needs that may not have been highlighted or revealed as part of the quantitative analysis, the CSEPR conducted eight focus groups in the eastern, western, northern and southern regions of the County. More than eighty participants representing over forty organizations and agencies attended and shared their knowledge of the challenges facing women and girls, and they laid out trends that concern them as they look toward the future. Sessions were recorded and transcribed, and the data were analyzed using standard qualitative techniques. During this process, data are coded and themes are examined to determine what critical issues are revealed in the qualitative data. These focus groups contributed critical additional information not reflected in the quantitative data. Data from the Listening Tours supplements and expands the quantitative data throughout this report and key findings are presented in the final section of the report.

Introduction

"When women are fully involved, the benefits can be seen immediately: families are healthier; they are better fed; their income, savings and reinvestment go up. And what is true of families is true of ***communities*** *and eventually, of whole countries." – Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations.*

The statement above truly exemplifies the importance of the Blueprint Report. The economic crisis and recovery that we are now experiencing has uniquely impacted women and girls across the country and in our own Chester County. As the wealthiest county in Pennsylvania, and the 25th wealthiest county in the United States, this community is assumed by many to be immune to the challenges of the economic crisis and recovery. However, an examination of the data reveals that this is not the case, particularly for the women and girls who live here. A significant step on the path to recovery is for our community to fully understand the issues women and girls face, and how we can use our resources to target these needs.

The Chester County Fund for Women and Girls is dedicated to improving the lives of women and girls in Chester County, and thereby all members of the Chester County community, through education, grantmaking and community collaboration. The Fund was created in 1996 in response to the needs and issues affecting women and girls in Chester County. Over the past 14 years, the Fund has worked to increase the community awareness of the issues affecting women and girls in the Chester County region, and has awarded over $1.2 million in grants to more than 45 organizations in an effort to address those issues. In addition, the Fund is unique among organizations of its type in that it provides a detailed analytical and data-informed lens through which to view and assess the needs of women and girls in the county and those in regional suburban counties – Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware counties. In 2005 and again in 2010, the Fund commissioned the Blueprint Report: a compilation of both quantitative and qualitative data focusing on the status of women and girls in Chester County. Furthermore, the Fund makes this information available to nonprofit organizations, community leaders, legislators and all who live and work in Chester County.

What follows is the result of those efforts. In this report, baseline data from the 2005 Blueprint Report has been provided for further analysis and reference. Focusing on three primary age groups (girls, women and senior women), the Blueprint Report is a tool for policy makers, nonprofit organizations' staff and leaders, and other concerned community members. The Fund has invested considerable resources in partnering with the Center for Social and Economic Policy Research at West Chester University of Pennsylvania to produce a report that provides both current and comparative trend data regarding a number of issues related to women and girls. Demographic data, economic data, health data, behavioral data and qualitative data are presented in detail in the following pages. The sections are arranged topically and by age category for ease of use. The Fund intends this document to be used as widely as possible by those investigating and addressing the needs of women, girls, and their communities throughout Chester County.

Women

Demographics

The following tables are drawn from the United States Census American Community Survey, 2006-2008. These three-year averages are the most up to date and most reliable source of demographic information for population data at both the state and county levels.

Sex	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female	245,788	50.67%	6,379,468	51.37%	152,819,203	50.73%
Male	239,295	49.33%	6,039,288	48.63%	148,418,500	49.27%
Total	485,083		12,418,756		301,237,703	

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates[1]

Sex	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female	305,973	49.3%	286,803	51.8%	397,640	51.3%
Male	314,084	50.6%	266,431	48.1%	377,664	48.7%
Total	620,057		553,234		775,304	

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Sex: Female	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
White	216,023	87.9%	286,383	89.2%	215,828	74.8%	334,905	83.3%
Black	15,263	6.2%	11,843	3.7%	52,277	18.1%	31,727	7.9%
Asian	7,761	3.2%	10,711	3.3%	12,308	4.3%	20,777	5.2%
Hispanic	9,864	4.0%	9,848	3.1%	6,058	2.1%	11,298	2.8%
Other Race	2,847	1.2%	2,009	1%	2,233	0.8%	3,567	.9%
Total	245,788		305,973		286,803		397,640	

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

[1] The American Community Survey (ACS) 3-year estimates are based on a larger sample and are therefore more reliable but they use data for earlier time periods and are therefore less current. The ACS 3-year estimates include about three times as many sample interviews as the ACS 1-year estimates but a third of those interviews are three years old and a third are two years old. When deciding between ACS 1-year and 3-year estimates users must balance the need for precision against how rapidly the estimate is changing over the 3-year period. The ACS 3-year estimates are typically preferable for estimates based on small populations. An estimate of a characteristic can have an acceptably small standard error when it applies to the full population of a published geography. However, the estimate of that characteristic may have an unacceptably large standard error when it applies to a subset of the population of the same geography. This is because the size of the population determines how large the sample is for the estimate. An example of such a situation could be the percentage of families with a female householder, no husband present, and with related children under 5 whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Characteristic	Chester County		Pennsylvania		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	212,739	49.1	5,929,663	48.3	137,916,186	49.0
Female	220,762	50.9	6,351,391	51.7	143,505,720	51.0

The following tables show the percentage of females by age as a percentage of ALL females in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the second line below, of the 245,788 females in Chester County, 23.6% are under 18 years old. In the last line, of the 245,788 females in Chester County, 13.6% are women over 65.

Age	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	245,788		314,084		286,803		397,640	
Sum of <18	58,022	23.6%	70,007	22.3%	64,953	22.6%	88,558	22.3%
18 and 19 years	7,110	2.9%	7,443	2.4%	9,956	3.5%	9,539	2.4%
20 years	4,105	1.7%	3,655	1.2%	3,852	1.3%	4,172	1.0%
21 years	3,344	1.4%	3,507	1.1%	3,984	1.4%	4,443	1.1%
22 to 24 years	8,642	3.5%	10,600	3.4%	11,502	4.0%	13,717	3.4%
25 to 29 years	13,339	5.4%	15,241	4.9%	13,154	4.6%	17,993	4.5%
30 to 34 years	13,402	5.5%	16,520	5.3%	14,893	5.2%	21,878	5.5%
35 to 39 years	16,862	6.9%	21,915	7.0%	19,116	6.7%	27,682	7.0%
40 to 44 years	18,801	7.6%	24,462	7.8%	20,855	7.3%	31,093	7.8%
45 to 49 years	21,028	8.6%	28,394	9.0%	23,331	8.1%	33,044	8.3%
50 to 54 years	18,966	7.7%	25,742	8.2%	21,722	7.6%	30,754	7.7%
55 to 59 years	16,206	6.6%	21,994	7.0%	16,701	5.8%	26,572	6.7%
60 and 61 years	5,480	2.2%	7,275	2.3%	6,941	2.4%	9,083	2.3%
62 to 64 years	7,134	2.9%	9,644	3.1%	8,544	3.0%	12,032	3.0%
Sum of >65	33,347	13.6%	47,685	15.2%	47,299	16.5%	67,080	16.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Age: White	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	216,023		286,383		215,828		334,905	
Sum of <18	49,341	22.8%	61,770	21.6%	43,880	20.3%	70,555	21.1%
18 and 19 years	5,712	2.6%	6,494	2.3%	7,450	3.5%	7,773	2.3%
20 to 24 years	13,488	6.2%	16,036	5.6%	14,144	6.6%	18,317	5.5%
25 to 29 years	11,194	5.2%	13,325	4.7%	7,930	3.7%	14,022	4.2%
30 to 34 years	11,120	5.1%	14,468	5.1%	9,871	4.6%	17,205	5.1%
35 to 44 years	31,245	14.5%	41,671	14.6%	29,118	13.5%	48,587	14.5%
45 to 54 years	36,537	16.9%	50,152	17.5%	35,598	16.5%	55,126	16.5%
55 to 64 years	26,517	12.3%	36,683	12.8%	26,546	12.3%	41,945	12.5%
Sum of >65	30,869	14.3%	45,784	16.0%	41,291	19.1%	61,375	18.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Age: Black	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	15,263		11,843		52,277		31,727	
Sum of <18	3501	22.9%	3533	29.8%	15101	28.9%	7449	23.5%
18 and 19 years	966	6.3%	400	3.4%	1,843	3.5%	995	3.1%
20 to 24 years	1,753	11.5%	827	7.0%	4,014	7.7%	2,387	7.5%
25 to 29 years	998	6.5%	635	5.4%	3,932	7.5%	2,123	6.7%
30 to 34 years	810	5.3%	810	6.8%	3,479	6.7%	2,025	6.4%
35 to 44 years	1,891	12.4%	1,982	16.7%	7,764	14.9%	4,916	15.5%
45 to 54 years	2,102	13.8%	1,798	15.2%	7,102	13.6%	4,849	15.3%
55 to 64 years	1,402	9.2%	936	7.9%	4,114	7.9%	3,377	10.6%
Sum of >65	1840	12.1%	922	7.8%	4928	9.4%	3606	11.4%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Age: Asian	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	7,761		10,711		12,308		20,777	
Sum of <18	1855	23.9%	2884	26.9%	3094	25.1%	5079	24.4%
18 and 19 years	201	2.6%	219	2.0%	338	2.7%	472	2.3%
20 to 24 years	322	4.1%	433	4.0%	756	6.1%	1,147	5.5%
25 to 29 years	679	8.7%	757	7.1%	884	7.2%	1,229	5.9%
30 to 34 years	982	12.7%	1,026	9.6%	1,093	8.9%	2,118	10.2%
35 to 44 years	1,638	21.1%	2,016	18.8%	2,382	19.4%	3,965	19.1%
45 to 54 years	988	12.7%	1,488	13.9%	1,724	14.0%	3,085	14.8%
55 to 64 years	609	7.8%	1,031	9.6%	1,144	9.3%	2,060	9.9%
Sum of >65	487	6.3%	857	8.0%	893	7.3%	1622	7.8%

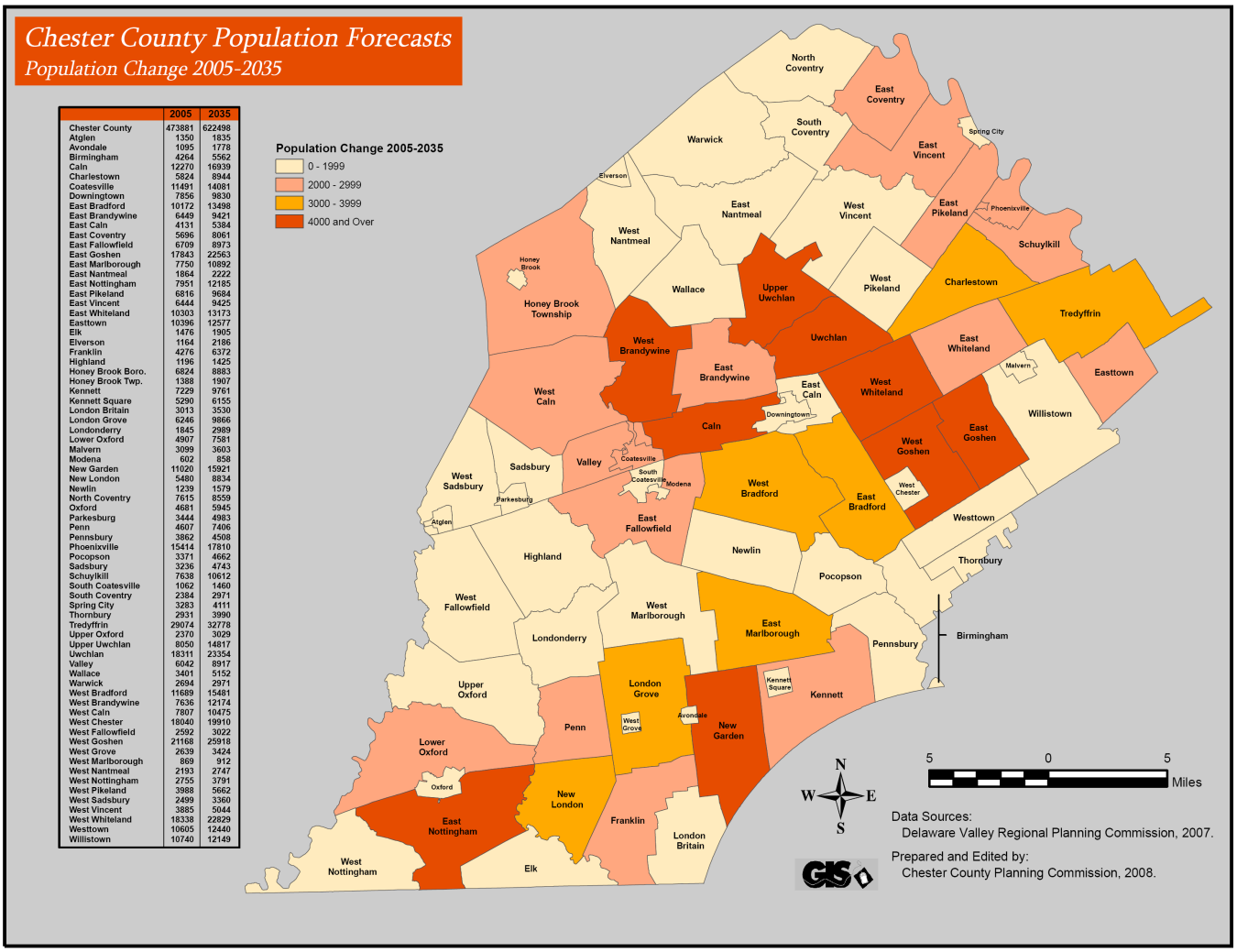
Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Age: Hispanic	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	9,864		9,848		6,058		11,298	
Sum of <18	4,129	41.9%	3,517	35.7%	2,188	36.1%	4,268	37.8%
18 and 19 years	304	3.1%	362	3.7%	242	4.0%	331	2.9%
20 to 24 years	751	7.6%	610	6.2%	661	10.9%	839	7.4%
25 to 29 years	780	7.9%	795	8.1%	413	6.8%	885	7.8%
30 to 34 years	716	7.3%	873	8.9%	393	6.5%	812	7.2%
35 to 44 years	1,394	14.1%	1,458	14.8%	912	15.1%	1,703	15.1%
45 to 54 years	962	9.8%	1,129	11.5%	608	10.0%	1,198	10.6%
55 to 64 years	476	4.8%	587	6.0%	309	5.1%	614	5.4%
Sum of >65	352	3.6%	517	5.2%	332	5.5%	648	5.7%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

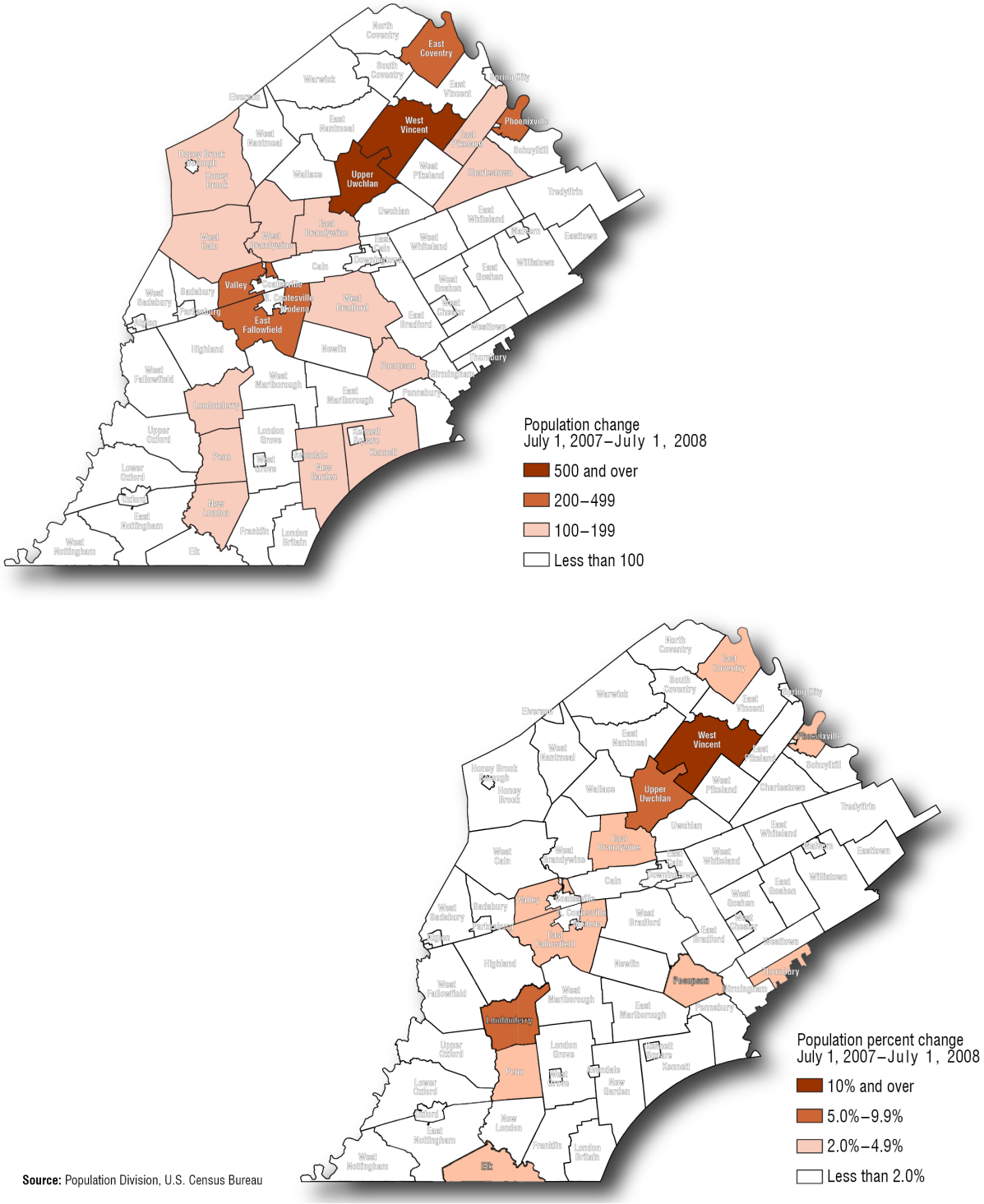
Age: Other races	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	2,847		2,009		2,233		3,567	
Sum of <18	1207	42.4%	530	26.4%	719	32.2%	1641	46.0%
18 and 19 years	178	6.3%	194	9.7%	87	3.9%	126	3.5%
20 to 24 years	254	8.9%	217	10.8%	264	11.8%	176	4.9%
25 to 29 years	277	9.7%	252	12.5%	211	9.4%	303	8.5%
30 to 34 years	181	6.4%	87	4.3%	165	7.4%	267	7.5%
35 to 44 years	439	15.4%	421	21.0%	324	14.5%	480	13.5%
45 to 54 years	168	5.9%	186	9.3%	216	9.7%	331	9.3%
55 to 64 years	113	4.0%	102	5.1%	165	7.4%	67	1.9%
Sum of >65	30	1.1%	20	1.0%	82	3.7%	176	4.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates



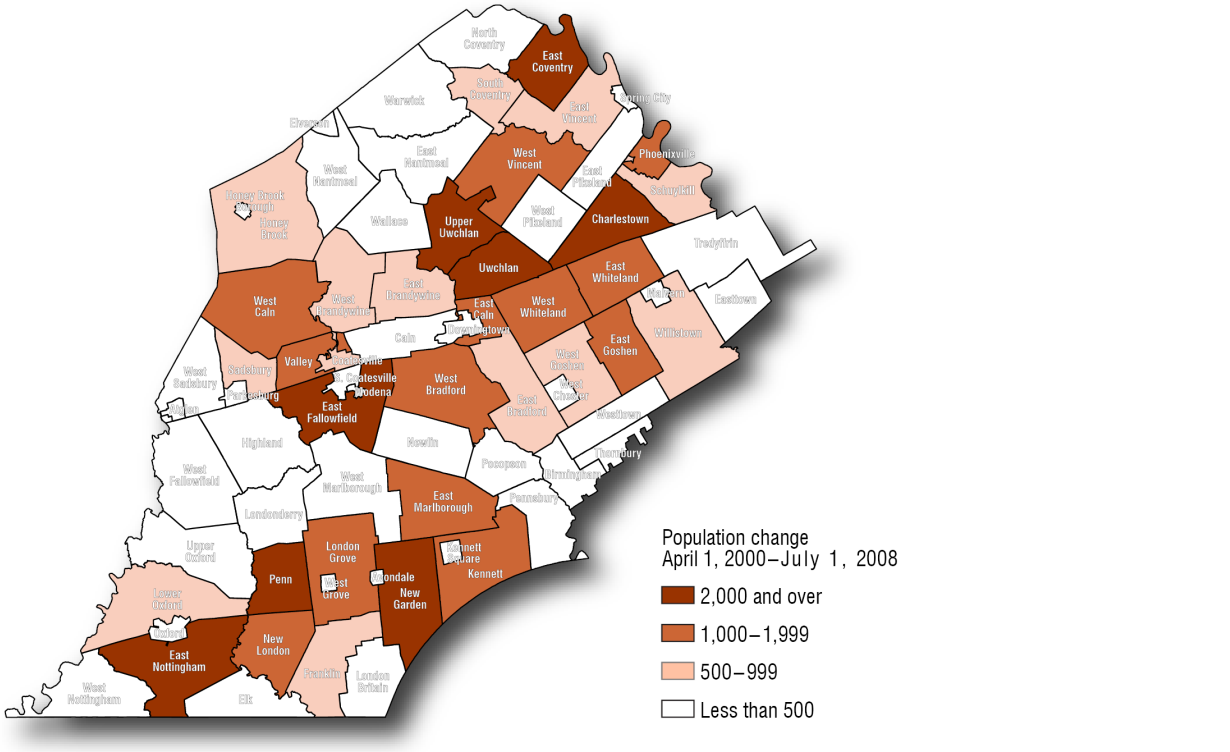
	2005	2035
Chester County	473881	622498
Atglen	1350	1835
Avondale	1095	1778
Birmingham	4264	5562
Caln	12270	16939
Charlestown	5824	8944
Coatesville	11491	14081
Downingtown	7856	9830
East Bradford	10172	13498
East Brandywine	6449	9421
East Caln	4131	5384
East Coventry	5696	8061
East Fallowfield	6709	8973
East Goshen	17843	22563
East Marlborough	7750	10892
East Nantmeal	1864	2222
East Nottingham	7951	12185
East Pikeland	6816	9684
East Vincent	6444	9425
East Whiteland	10303	13173
Easttown	10396	12577
Elk	1476	1905
Elverson	1164	2186
Franklin	4276	6372
Highland	1196	1425
Honey Brook Boro.	6824	8883
Honey Brook Twp.	1388	1907
Kennett	7229	9761
Kennett Square	5290	6155
London Britain	3013	3530
London Grove	6246	9866
Londonderry	1845	2989
Lower Oxford	4907	7581
Malvern	3099	3603
Modena	602	858
New Garden	11020	15921
New London	5480	8834
Newlin	1239	1579
North Coventry	7615	8559
Oxford	4681	5945
Parkesburg	3444	4983
Penn	4607	7406
Pennsbury	3862	4508
Phoenixville	15414	17810
Pocopson	3371	4662
Sadsbury	3236	4743
Schuylkill	7638	10612
South Coatesville	1062	1460
South Coventry	2384	2971
Spring City	3283	4111
Thornbury	2931	3990
Tredyffrin	29074	32778
Upper Oxford	2370	3029
Upper Uwchlan	8050	14817
Uwchlan	18311	23354
Valley	6042	8917
Wallace	3401	5152
Warwick	2694	2971
West Bradford	11689	15481
West Brandywine	7636	12174
West Caln	7807	10475
West Chester	18040	19910
West Fallowfield	2592	3022
West Goshen	21168	25918
West Grove	2639	3424
West Marlborough	869	912
West Nantmeal	2193	2747
West Nottingham	2755	3791
West Pikeland	3988	5662
West Sadsbury	2499	3360
West Vincent	3885	5044
West Whiteland	18338	22829
Westtown	10605	12440
Willistown	10740	12149

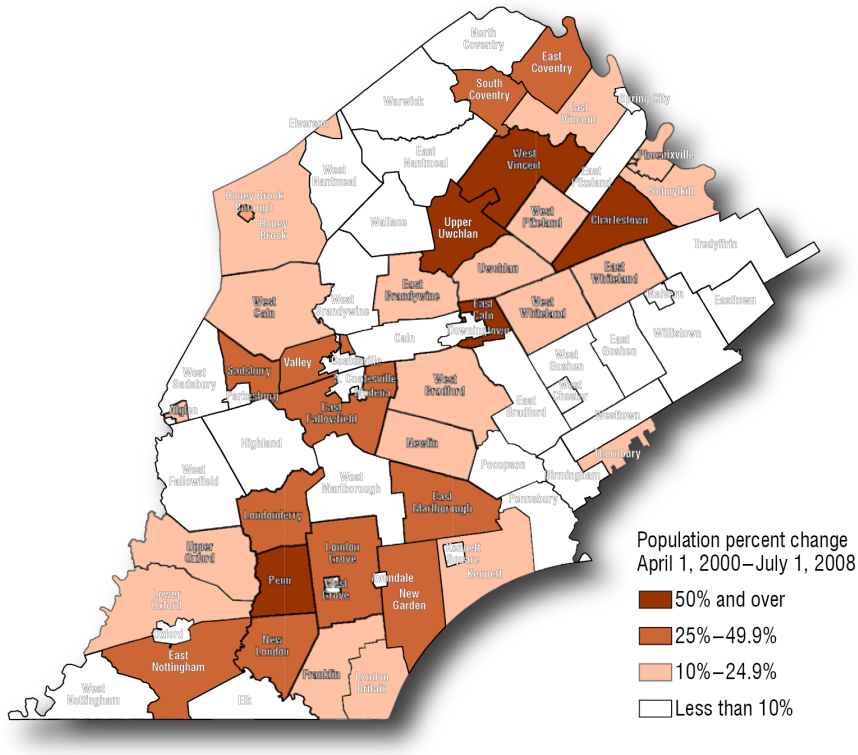
Chester County Population Growth by Municipality, 2007–2008



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Chester County Population Growth by Municipality, 2000–2008





Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Population Projections by Age

(All of the following projection tables are from the ESRI Business Analytics Data Package[2])

Chester County

	2000	2009	2014	2009-2014 Change	2009-2014 Annual Rate
Population	433,501	499,763	532,960	33,197	1.30%
Households	157,905	184,056	197,363	13,307	1.41%
Average Household Size	2.65	2.63	2.62	-0.01	-0.08%
Median Age	36.9	39.2	39.6	0.4	0.20%
Median Male Age	36.0	38.1	38.5	0.4	0.21%
Median Female Age	37.7	40.2	40.5	0.3	0.15%

Total Population by Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	433,501	100%	499,763	100%	532,960	100%
0-4	29,330	6.8%	32,279	6.5%	33,651	6.3%
5-9	32,556	7.5%	34,259	6.9%	36,363	6.8%
10-14	33,105	7.6%	36,903	7.4%	38,965	7.3%
15-19	29,600	6.8%	37,636	7.5%	38,728	7.3%
20-24	23,410	5.4%	29,851	6.0%	32,698	6.1%
25-29	24,004	5.5%	25,383	5.1%	27,765	5.2%
30-34	30,716	7.1%	25,595%	5.1%	30,186	5.7%
35-39	37,749	8.7%	33,333%	6.7%	30,740	5.8%
40-44	39,154	9.0%	38,978%	7.8%	37,118	7.0%
45-49	34,663	8.0%	43,155%	8.6%	40,603	7.6%
50-54	29,743	6.9%	40,056%	8.0%	43,438	8.2%
55-59	22,583	5.2%	33,890%	6.8%	38,797	7.3%
60-64	16,211	3.7%	26,156%	5.2%	30,650	5.8%
65-69	13,993	3.2%	18,652%	3.7%	24,413	4.6%
70-74	13,135	3.0%	13,638%	2.7%	17,680	3.3%
75-79	10,815	2.5%	11,565%	2.3%	12,235	2.3%
80-84	6,967	1.6%	9,483%	1.9%	9,086	1.7%
85+	5,767	1.3%	8,951%	1.8%	9,844	1.8%
18+	319,919	73.8%	373,065	74.6%	399,931	75.0%
21+	NA	NA	352,063	70.4%	378,139	71.0%

[2] The Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) is a geographic information systems solutions company that provides data to both public and private organizations. They provide software to over 350,000 organizations worldwide, most US federal agencies and national mapping agencies, and all 50 US state health departments. Their projections are the results of proprietary algorithms utilizing U.S. Census data. Thus, their data does not match directly to other data sets, but should instead be used as a way of looking at the broader field of available data and triangulating from among the many sources.

Males: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	212,739	100%	245,811	100%	262,399	100%
0-4	15,025	7.1%	16,525	6.7%	17,242	6.6%
5-9	16,828	7.9%	17,608	7.2%	18,654	7.1%
10-14	17,040	8.0%	18,953	7.7%	19,957	7.6%
15-19	14,953	7.0%	19,036	7.7%	19,537	7.4%
20-24	11,654	5.5%	14,942	6.1%	16,308	6.2%
25-29	12,157	5.7%	12,890	5.2%	14,034	5.3%
30-34	15,033	7.1%	12,641	5.1%	14,777	5.6%
35-39	18,493	8.7%	16,418	6.7%	15,089	5.8%
40-44	19,396	9.1%	19,194	7.8%	18,406	7.0%
45-49	17,066	8.0%	21,305	8.7%	20,025	7.6%
50-54	14,664	6.9%	19,932	8.1%	21,639	8.2%
55-59	11,120	5.2%	16,656	6.8%	19,311	7.4%
60-64	8,044	3.8%	12,683	5.2%	14,952	5.7%
65-69	6,557	3.1%	8,903	3.6%	11,629	4.4%
70-74	5,901	2.8%	6,364	2.6%	8,205	3.1%
75-79	4,577	2.2%	5,061	2.1%	5,559	2.1%
80-84	2,668	1.3%	3,816	1.6%	3,794	1.4%
85+	1,563	0.7%	2,884	1.2%	3,281	1.3%
18+	154,250	72.5%	180,763	74.0%	194,212	74.0%

Females: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	220,762	100%	253,952	100%	270,561	100%
0-4	14,305	6.5%	15,754	6.2%	16,409	6.1%
5-9	15,728	7.1%	16,651	6.6%	17,709	6.5%
10-14	16,065	7.3%	17,950	7.1%	19,008	7.0%
15-19	14,647	6.6%	18,600	7.3%	19,191	7.1%
20-24	11,756	5.3%	14,909	5.9%	16,390	6.1%
25-29	11,847	5.4%	12,493	4.9%	13,731	5.1%
30-34	15,683	7.1%	12,954	5.1%	15,409	5.7%
35-39	19,256	8.7%	16,915	6.7%	15,651	5.8%
40-44	19,758	9.0%	19,784	7.8%	18,712	6.9%
45-49	17,597	8.0%	21,850	8.6%	20,578	7.6%
50-54	15,079	6.8%	20,124	7.9%	21,799	8.1%
55-59	11,463	5.2%	17,234	6.8%	19,486	7.2%
60-64	8,167	3.7%	13,473	5.3%	15,698	5.8%
65-69	7,436	3.4%	9,749	3.8%	12,784	4.7%
70-74	7,234	3.3%	7,274	2.9%	9,475	3.5%
75-79	6,238	2.8%	6,504	2.6%	6,676	2.5%
80-84	4,299	1.9%	5,667	2.2%	5,292	2.0%
85+	4,204	1.9%	6,067	2.4%	6,563	2.4%
18+	165,669	75.0%	192,302	75.7%	205,719	76.0%

Bucks County

	2000	2009	2014	2009-2014 Change	2009-2014 Annual Rate
Population	597,635	634,223	648,313	14,090	0.44%
Households	218,725	234,527	240,768	6,241	0.53%
Average Household Size	2.69	2.66	2.65	-0.01	-0.08%
Median Age	37.7	40.3	40.7	0.4	0.20%
Median Male Age	36.8	39.3	39.9	0.6	0.30%
Median Female Age	38.5	41.2	41.5	0.3	0.15%

Total Population by Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	597,635	100%	634,223	100%	648,313	100%
0-4	38,288	6.4%	39,894	6.3%	40,060	6.2%
5-9	43,274	7.2%	41,669	6.6%	42,596	6.6%
10-14	45,635	7.6%	43,900	6.9%	44,741	6.9%
15-19	39,683	6.6%	42,322	6.7%	40,704	6.3%
20-24	28,321	4.7%	32,083	5.1%	32,946	5.1%
25-29	32,892	5.5%	34,322	5.4%	34,114	5.3%
30-34	42,529	7.1%	36,168%	5.7%	40,764	6.3%
35-39	53,104	8.9%	44,135%	7.0%	41,907	6.5%
40-44	54,757	9.2%	49,621%	7.8%	46,427	7.2%
45-49	48,166	8.1%	55,110%	8.7%	48,623	7.5%
50-54	41,783	7.0%	51,445%	8.1%	52,926	8.2%
55-59	31,590	5.3%	44,298%	7.0%	48,283	7.4%
60-64	23,519	3.9%	34,691%	5.5%	39,033	6.0%
65-69	20,722	3.5%	24,770%	3.9%	31,495	4.9%
70-74	19,261	3.2%	18,500%	2.9%	22,564	3.5%
75-79	15,804	2.6%	15,848%	2.5%	15,931	2.5%
80-84	10,084	1.7%	12,993%	2.0%	11,981	1.8%
85+	8,223	1.4%	12,454%	2.0%	13,218	2.0%
18+	444,149	74.3%	481,747	76.0%	494,985	76.4%
21+	NA	NA	459,578	72.5%	473,252	73.0%

Males: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	293,182	100%	310,529	100%	317,261	100%
0-4	19,410	6.6%	20,189	6.5%	20,259	6.4%
5-9	22,253	7.6%	21,099	6.8%	21,526	6.8%
10-14	23,640	8.1%	22,308	7.2%	22,607	7.1%
15-19	20,432	7.0%	21,946	7.1%	20,815	6.6%
20-24	14,488	4.9%	16,460	5.3%	16,810	5.3%
25-29	16,327	5.6%	16,979	5.5%	16,961	5.3%
30-34	20,851	7.1%	17,722	5.7%	19,770	6.2%
35-39	26,103	8.9%	21,735	7.0%	20,473	6.5%
40-44	27,309	9.3%	24,502	7.9%	23,093	7.3%
45-49	23,902	8.2%	27,305	8.8%	24,031	7.6%
50-54	20,553	7.0%	25,552	8.2%	26,258	8.3%
55-59	15,639	5.3%	21,863	7.0%	24,079	7.6%
60-64	11,550	3.9%	16,817	5.4%	19,044	6.0%
65-69	9,738	3.3%	11,741	3.8%	14,925	4.7%
70-74	8,652	3.0%	8,503	2.7%	10,394	3.3%
75-79	6,513	2.2%	6,823	2.2%	7,043	2.2%
80-84	3,668	1.3%	5,091	1.6%	4,872	1.5%
85+	2,154	0.7%	3,894	1.3%	4,301	1.4%
18+	214,468	73.2%	232,933	75.5%	239,607	75.5%

Females: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	304,453	100%	323,694	100%	331,052	100%
0-4	18,878	6.2%	19,705	6.1%	19,801	6.0%
5-9	21,021	6.9%	20,570	6.4%	21,070	6.4%
10-14	21,995	7.2%	21,592	6.7%	22,134	6.7%
15-19	19,251	6.3%	20,376	6.3%	19,889	6.0%
20-24	13,833	4.5%	15,623	4.8%	16,136	4.9%
25-29	16,565	5.4%	17,343	5.4%	17,153	5.2%
30-34	21,678	7.1%	18,446	5.7%	20,994	6.3%
35-39	27,001	8.9%	22,400	6.9%	21,434	6.5%
40-44	27,448	9.0%	25,119	7.8%	23,334	7.0%
45-49	24,264	8.0%	27,805	8.6%	24,592	7.4%
50-54	21,230	7.0%	25,893	8.0%	26,668	8.1%
55-59	15,951	5.2%	22,435	6.9%	24,204	7.3%
60-64	11,969	3.9%	17,874	5.5%	19,989	6.0%
65-69	10,984	3.6%	13,029	4.0%	16,570	5.0%
70-74	10,609	3.5%	9,997	3.1%	12,170	3.7%
75-79	9,291	3.1%	9,025	2.8%	8,888	2.7%
80-84	6,416	2.1%	7,902	2.4%	7,109	2.1%
85+	6,069	2.0%	8,560	2.6%	8,917	2.7%
18+	229,681	75.4%	248,814	76.9%	255,378	77.1%

Delaware County

	2000	2009	2014	2009-2014 Change	2009-2014 Annual Rate
Population	550,864	558,969	559,509	540	0.02%
Households	206,320	209,124	209,753	629	0.06%
Average Household Size	2.56	2.55	2.55	0.00	0.00%
Median Age	37.3	39.4	39.7	0.3	0.15%
Median Male Age	35.7	37.4	37.6	0.2	0.11%
Median Female Age	38.9	41.1	41.6	0.5	0.24%

Total Population by Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	550,864	100%	558,969	100%	559,509	100%
0-4	34,394	6.2%	34,135	6.1%	33,709	6.0%
5-9	38,774	7.0%	35,019	6.3%	34,895	6.2%
10-14	40,062	7.3%	36,656	6.6%	36,160	6.5%
15-19	40,349	7.3%	43,482	7.8%	40,395	7.2%
20-24	32,347	5.9%	36,985	6.6%	37,674	6.7%
25-29	31,653	5.7%	31,831	5.7%	33,007	5.9%
30-34	37,436	6.8%	30,227%	5.4%	33,502	6.0%
35-39	43,847	8.0%	35,417%	6.3%	32,018	5.7%
40-44	45,664	8.3%	39,697%	7.1%	35,698	6.4%
45-49	40,153	7.3%	44,017%	7.9%	38,164	6.8%
50-54	33,926	6.2%	42,175%	7.5%	41,678	7.4%
55-59	25,971	4.7%	36,079%	6.5%	39,611	7.1%
60-64	20,619	3.7%	28,056%	5.0%	32,783	5.9%
65-69	20,377	3.7%	20,615%	3.7%	26,164	4.7%
70-74	21,676	3.9%	16,903%	3.0%	19,618	3.5%
75-79	19,675	3.6%	16,591%	3.0%	15,287	2.7%
80-84	13,073	2.4%	15,391%	2.8%	13,086	2.3%
85+	10,868	2.0%	15,693%	2.8%	16,060	2.9%
18+	414,031	75.2%	429,121	76.8%	432,726	77.3%
21+	NA	NA	400,657	71.7%	405,327	72.4%

Males: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	262,824	100%	267,730	100%	268,558	100%
0-4	17,562	6.7%	17,416	6.5%	17,204	6.4%
5-9	19,800	7.5%	17,825	6.7%	17,731	6.6%
10-14	20,430	7.8%	18,731	7.0%	18,443	6.9%
15-19	21,068	8.0%	22,313	8.3%	20,752	7.7%
20-24	15,947	6.1%	18,590	6.9%	18,792	7.0%
25-29	15,411	5.9%	16,080	6.0%	16,523	6.2%
30-34	18,224	6.9%	14,704	5.5%	16,722	6.2%
35-39	21,211	8.1%	17,128	6.4%	15,455	5.8%
40-44	22,188	8.4%	19,297	7.2%	17,277	6.4%
45-49	19,477	7.4%	21,305	8.0%	18,500	6.9%
50-54	16,270	6.2%	20,332	7.6%	20,056	7.5%
55-59	12,160	4.6%	17,216	6.4%	18,865	7.0%
60-64	9,534	3.6%	13,095	4.9%	15,426	5.7%
65-69	9,008	3.4%	9,248	3.5%	11,944	4.4%
70-74	9,099	3.5%	7,234	2.7%	8,501	3.2%
75-79	7,855	3.0%	6,666	2.5%	6,291	2.3%
80-84	4,666	1.8%	5,653	2.1%	4,970	1.9%
85+	2,914	1.1%	4,897	1.8%	5,106	1.9%
18+	192,540	73.3%	201,186	75.8%	203,612	75.8%

Females: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	288,040	100%	291,239	100%	290,951	100%
0-4	16,832	5.8%	16,719	5.7%	16,505	5.7%
5-9	18,974	6.6%	17,194	5.9%	17,164	5.9%
10-14	19,632	6.8%	17,925	6.2%	17,717	6.1%
15-19	19,281	6.7%	21,169	7.3%	19,643	6.8%
20-24	16,400	5.7%	18,395	6.3%	18,882	6.5%
25-29	16,242	5.6%	15,751	5.4%	16,484	5.7%
30-34	19,212	6.7%	15,523	5.3%	16,780	5.8%
35-39	22,636	7.9%	18,289	6.3%	16,563	5.7%
40-44	23,476	8.2%	20,400	7.0%	18,421	6.3%
45-49	20,676	7.2%	22,712	7.8%	19,664	6.8%
50-54	17,656	6.1%	21,843	7.5%	21,622	7.4%
55-59	13,811	4.8%	18,863	6.5%	20,746	7.1%
60-64	11,085	3.8%	14,961	5.1%	17,357	6.0%
65-69	11,369	3.9%	11,367	3.9%	14,220	4.9%
70-74	12,577	4.4%	9,669	3.3%	11,117	3.8%
75-79	11,820	4.1%	9,925	3.4%	8,996	3.1%
80-84	8,407	2.9%	9,738	3.3%	8,116	2.8%
85+	7,954	2.8%	10,796	3.7%	10,954	3.8%
18+	221,491	76.9%	227,935	78.3%	229,114	78.7%

Montgomery County

	2000	2009	2014	2009-2014 Change	2009-2014 Annual Rate
Population	750,097	786,653	801,186	14,533	0.37%
Households	286,098	302,908	309,446	6,538	0.43%
Average Household Size	2.54	2.52	2.51	-0.01	-0.08%
Median Age	38.1	40.6	41.1	0.5	0.25%
Median Male Age	36.9	39.1	39.7	0.6	0.31%
Median Female Age	39.4	41.9	42.5	0.6	0.29%

Total Population by Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	750,097	100%	786,653	100%	801,186	100%
0-4	47,290	6.3%	48,189	6.1%	48,210	6.0%
5-9	51,341	6.8%	49,577	6.3%	50,280	6.3%
10-14	52,874	7.0%	52,484	6.7%	52,761	6.6%
15-19	45,759	6.1%	51,747	6.6%	50,347	6.3%
20-24	36,970	4.9%	43,694	5.6%	45,481	5.7%
25-29	45,816	6.1%	43,319	5.5%	46,379	5.8%
30-34	55,115	7.3%	42,798%	5.4%	47,888	6.0%
35-39	63,480	8.5%	54,786%	7.0%	46,973	5.9%
40-44	64,473	8.6%	60,453%	7.7%	56,507	7.1%
45-49	56,938	7.6%	65,083%	8.3%	59,340	7.4%
50-54	49,797	6.6%	60,557%	7.7%	62,512	7.8%
55-59	38,429	5.1%	52,512%	6.7%	57,350	7.2%
60-64	30,018	4.0%	41,991%	5.3%	47,165	5.9%
65-69	27,780	3.7%	30,735%	3.9%	38,728	4.8%
70-74	27,782	3.7%	24,534%	3.1%	29,090	3.6%
75-79	24,715	3.3%	22,664%	2.9%	21,972	2.7%
80-84	16,803	2.2%	20,184%	2.6%	18,026	2.3%
85+	14,717	2.0%	21,346%	2.7%	22,177	2.8%
18+	568,952	75.9%	604,034	76.8%	618,498	77.2%
21+	NA	NA	575,522	73.2%	590,198	73.7%

Males: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	362,554	100%	381,497	100%	389,065	100%
0-4	24,091	6.6%	24,514	6.4%	24,528	6.3%
5-9	26,272	7.2%	25,191	6.6%	25,492	6.6%
10-14	27,330	7.5%	26,825	7.0%	26,893	6.9%
15-19	23,232	6.4%	26,273	6.9%	25,392	6.5%
20-24	18,200	5.0%	22,140	5.8%	22,889	5.9%
25-29	23,101	6.4%	22,156	5.8%	23,694	6.1%
30-34	27,346	7.5%	21,381	5.6%	24,017	6.2%
35-39	31,129	8.6%	27,397	7.2%	23,252	6.0%
40-44	31,857	8.8%	29,869	7.8%	28,255	7.3%
45-49	27,766	7.7%	31,989	8.4%	29,262	7.5%
50-54	24,446	6.7%	29,649	7.8%	30,581	7.9%
55-59	18,443	5.1%	25,291	6.6%	27,920	7.2%
60-64	14,129	3.9%	20,003	5.2%	22,381	5.8%
65-69	12,749	3.5%	14,052	3.7%	18,023	4.6%
70-74	12,241	3.4%	10,791	2.8%	12,893	3.3%
75-79	10,088	2.8%	9,454	2.5%	9,263	2.4%
80-84	6,164	1.7%	7,790	2.0%	7,160	1.8%
85+	3,970	1.1%	6,732	1.8%	7,170	1.8%
18+	269,525	74.3%	288,264	76.1%	296,041	76.1%

Females: Age	2000	Pct	2009	Pct	2014	Pct
Total	387,543	100%	405,156	100%	412,121	100%
0-4	23,199	6.0%	23,675	5.8%	23,682	5.7%
5-9	25,069	6.5%	24,386	6.0%	24,788	6.0%
10-14	25,544	6.6%	25,659	6.3%	25,868	6.3%
15-19	22,527	5.8%	25,474	6.3%	24,955	6.1%
20-24	18,770	4.8%	21,554	5.3%	22,592	5.5%
25-29	22,715	5.9%	21,163	5.2%	22,685	5.5%
30-34	27,769	7.2%	21,417	5.3%	23,871	5.8%
35-39	32,351	8.3%	27,389	6.8%	23,721	5.8%
40-44	32,616	8.4%	30,584	7.5%	28,252	6.9%
45-49	29,172	7.5%	33,094	8.2%	30,078	7.3%
50-54	25,351	6.5%	30,908	7.6%	31,931	7.7%
55-59	19,986	5.2%	27,221	6.7%	29,430	7.1%
60-64	15,889	4.1%	21,988	5.4%	24,784	6.0%
65-69	15,031	3.9%	16,683	4.1%	20,705	5.0%
70-74	15,541	4.0%	13,743	3.4%	16,197	3.9%
75-79	14,627	3.8%	13,210	3.3%	12,709	3.1%
80-84	10,639	2.7%	12,394	3.1%	10,866	2.6%
85+	10,747	2.8%	14,614	3.6%	15,007	3.6%
18+	299,427	77.3%	315,770	77.9%	322,457	78.2%

Marital Status

Marital Status

Marital Status	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	198,230		5,274,727		123,092,953	
Never married	52,823	13.6%	1,487,671	14.6%	33,996,266	14.1%
Now married:	112,047	28.9%	2,647,105	26.1%	62,469,181	26.0%
Married, spouse present	105,642	27.2%	2,431,829	23.9%	56,341,342	23.4%
Married, spouse absent:	6,405	1.7%	215,276	2.1%	6,127,839	2.5%
Separated	3,102	0.8%	128,142	1.3%	3,130,609	1.3%
Other	3,303	0.9%	87,134	0.9%	2,997,230	1.2%
Widowed	15,959	4.1%	620,858	6.1%	12,179,997	5.1%
Divorced	17,401	4.5%	519,093	5.1%	14,447,509	6.0%
Male:	189,521		4,884,209		117,272,059	
Never married	58,595	15.1%	1,649,202	16.2%	39,980,481	16.6%
Now married:	114,647	29.6%	2,675,185	26.3%	63,395,751	26.4%
Married, spouse present	107,213	27.6%	2,468,852	24.3%	57,511,091	23.9%
Married, spouse absent:	7,434	1.9%	206,333	2.0%	5,884,660	2.4%
Separated	2,450	0.6%	96,508	0.9%	2,150,464	0.9%
Other	4,984	1.3%	109,825	1.1%	3,734,196	1.6%
Widowed	4,227	1.1%	152,988	1.5%	2,980,656	1.2%
Divorced	12,052	3.1%	406,834	4.0%	10,915,171	4.5%
Unmarried-partner households:	8,720		266,948		6,149,594	
Male householder and male partner	464	5.3%	13,139	4.9%	361,148	5.9%
Male householder and female partner	3,916	44.9%	123,125	46.1%	2,817,933	45.8%
Female householder and female partner	629	7.2%	13,688	5.1%	339,118	5.5%
Female householder and male partner	3,711	42.6%	116,996	43.8%	2,631,395	42.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Marital Status	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	257,535		234,228		325,036	
Never married	62,265	12.3%	74,896	16.8%	84,854	13.5%
Now married:	142,959	28.3%	110,064	24.7%	175,474	28.0%
Married, spouse present	134,809	26.7%	100,187	22.5%	163,639	26.1%
Married, spouse absent:	8,150	1.6%	9,877	2.2%	11,835	1.9%
Separated	5,269	1.0%	5,526	1.2%	6,377	1.0%
Other	2,881	0.6%	4,351	1.0%	5,458	0.9%
Widowed	27,607	5.5%	27,738	6.2%	34,997	5.6%
Divorced	24,704	4.9%	21,530	4.8%	29,711	4.7%
Male:	246,901		211,629		325,036	
Never married	75,425	15.0%	77,812	17.5%	302,186	48.2%
Now married:	146,050	29.0%	112,622	25.3%	93,157	14.9%
Married, spouse present	138,536	27.5%	102,625	23.0%	179,690	28.6%
Married, spouse absent:	7,514	1.5%	9,997	2.2%	168,504	26.9%
Separated	3,046	0.6%	4,019	0.9%	11,186	1.8%
Other	4,468	0.9%	5,978	1.3%	4,425	0.7%
Widowed	6,230	1.2%	6,714	1.5%	6,761	1.1%
Divorced	19,196	3.8%	14,481	3.2%	8,480	1.4%
Unmarried-partner households:	10,877		9,208		13,537	
Male householder and male partner	828	7.6%	422	4.6%	1,226	9.1%
Male householder and female partner	4,748	43.7%	3,987	43.3%	5,730	42.3%
Female householder and female partner	791	7.3%	781	8.5%	1,020	7.5%
Female householder and male partner	4,510	41.5%	4,018	43.6%	5,561	41.1%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Characteristic	Chester County		Pennsylvania		United States	
MARITAL STATUS	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males 15 years and over	163,732	100.0	4,686,277	100.0	107,027,405	100.0
Never married	44,627	27.3	1,410,754	30.1	32,381,377	30.3
Now married, except separated	103,575	63.3	2,689,136	57.4	60,720,716	56.7
Separated	2,321	1.4	91,327	1.9	1,971,123	1.8
Widowed	3,576	2.2	152,522	3.3	2,699,175	2.5
Divorced	9,633	5.9	342,538	7.3	9,255,014	8.6
Females 15 years and over	174,900	100.0	5,175,436	100.0	114,121,266	100.0
Never married	40,281	23.0	1,274,574	24.6	27,531,993	24.1
Now married, except separated	101,982	58.3	2,663,161	51.5	59,510,557	52.1
Separated	3,091	1.8	124,519	2.4	2,798,097	2.5
Widowed	15,880	9.1	656,381	12.7	11,975,325	10.5
Divorced	13,666	7.8	456,801	8.8	12,305,294	10.8
Unmarried-partner households	6,690	100.0	226,569	100.0	5,230,703	100.0
Male and female	5,846	87.4	202,685	89.5	4,571,992	87.4
Both male	504	7.5	12,160	5.4	332,645	6.4
Both female	340	5.1	11,724	5.2	326,066	6.2

Female Headed Households

Household Types

Household Type	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total Households:	175,047		4,877,735		112,386,298	
Family households:	123,921	70.8%	3,197,039	65.5%	74,870,525	66.6%
Married-couple family	104,590	59.7%	2,415,714	49.5%	55,706,062	49.6%
Other family:	19,331	11.0%	781,325	16.0%	19,164,463	17.1%
Male householder, no wife	6,131	3.5%	206,906	4.2%	5,155,903	4.6%
Female householder, no husband	13,200	7.5%	574,419	11.8%	14,008,560	12.5%
Nonfamily households:	51,126	29.2%	1,680,696	34.5%	37,515,773	33.4%
Householder living alone	40,334	23.0%	1,419,163	29.1%	30,894,218	27.5%
Householder not living alone	10,792	6.2%	261,533	5.4%	6,621,555	5.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Household Type	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total Households:	227,655		205,194		299,280	
Family households:	164,057	72.1%	135,581	66.1%	204,269	68.3%
Married-couple family	134,624	59.1%	99,397	48.4%	163,319	54.6%
Other family:	29,433	12.9%	36,184	17.6%	40,950	13.7%
Male householder, no wife	8,751	3.8%	9,820	4.8%	10,947	3.7%
Female householder, no husband	20,682	9.1%	26,364	12.8%	30,003	10.0%
Nonfamily households:	63,598	27.9%	69,613	33.9%	95,011	31.7%
Householder living alone	52,526	23.1%	60,295	29.4%	80,020	26.7%
Householder not living alone	11,072	4.9%	9,318	4.5%	14,991	5.0%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Household Type	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total Households:	171,439		4,860,140		111,090,617	
Family households:	121,719	71.0%	3,199,598	65.8%	74,341,149	66.9%
Married-couple family	101,540	59.2%	2,419,269	49.8%	55,224,773	49.7%
Other family:	20,179	11.8%	780,329	16.1%	19,116,376	17.2%
Male householder, no wife	6,266	3.7%	207,837	4.3%	5,097,664	4.6%
Female householder, no husband	13,913	8.1%	572,492	11.8%	14,018,712	12.6%
Nonfamily households:	49,720	29.0%	1,660,542	34.2%	36,749,468	33.1%
Householder living alone	40,777	23.8%	1,400,460	28.8%	30,073,238	27.1%
Householder not living alone	8,943	5.2%	260,082	5.4%	6,676,230	6.0%

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Household Type	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total Households:	227,605		203,312		292,254	
Family households:	158,835	69.8%	134,972	66.4%	200,312	68.5%
Married-couple family	131,245	57.7%	97,698	48.1%	161,463	55.2%
Other family:	27,590	12.1%	37,274	18.3%	38,849	13.3%
Male householder, no wife	8,720	3.8%	8,677	4.3%	9,497	3.2%
Female householder, no husband	18,870	8.3%	28,597	14.1%	29,352	10.0%
Nonfamily households:	68,770	30.2%	68,340	33.6%	91,942	31.5%
Householder living alone	59,859	26.3%	57,885	28.5%	76,973	26.3%
Householder not living alone	8,911	3.9%	10,455	5.1%	14,969	5.1%

Family Types

Family Type	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total Families:	123,921		3,197,039		74,870,525	
Married-couple family:	104,590	84.4%	2,415,714	75.6%	55,706,062	74.4%
With related children under 18 years:	50,972	41.1%	1,008,079	31.5%	25,425,019	34.0%
Under 6 years only	12,848	10.4%	225,602	7.1%	5,967,996	8.0%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	10,404	8.4%	201,800	6.3%	5,664,954	7.6%
6 to 17 years only	27,720	22.4%	580,677	18.2%	13,792,069	18.4%
No related children under 18 years	53,618	43.3%	1,407,635	44.0%	30,281,043	40.4%
Other family:	19,331	15.6%	781,325	24.4%	19,164,463	25.6%
Male householder, no wife present:	6,131	4.9%	206,906	6.5%	5,155,903	6.9%
With related children under 18 years:	3,668	3.0%	111,977	3.5%	2,940,191	3.9%
Under 6 years only	1,157	0.9%	29,907	0.9%	797,437	1.1%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	436	0.4%	14,733	0.5%	446,759	0.6%
6 to 17 years only	2,075	1.7%	67,337	2.1%	1,695,995	2.3%
No related children under 18 years	2,463	2.0%	94,929	3.0%	2,215,712	3.0%
Female householder, no husband present:	13,200	10.7%	574,419	18.0%	14,008,560	18.7%
With related children under 18 years:	7,772	6.3%	370,129	11.6%	9,618,813	12.8%
Under 6 years only	1,398	1.1%	76,975	2.4%	1,986,305	2.7%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	1,223	1.0%	69,530	2.2%	1,911,035	2.6%
6 to 17 years only	5,151	4.2%	223,624	7.0%	5,721,473	7.6%
No related children under 18 years	5,428	4.4%	204,290	6.4%	4,389,747	5.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Family Type	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total Families:	121,719		3,199,598		74,341,149	
Married-couple family:	101,540	83.4%	2,419,269	75.6%	55,224,773	74.3%
With related children under 18 years:	49,257	40.5%	1,023,620	32.0%	25,521,107	34.3%
Under 6 years only	12,290	10.1%	231,593	7.2%	6,046,419	8.1%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	9,443	7.8%	196,391	6.1%	5,664,235	7.6%
6 to 17 years only	27,524	22.6%	595,636	18.6%	13,810,453	18.6%
No related children under 18 years	52,283	43.0%	1,395,649	43.6%	29,703,666	40.0%
Other family:	20,179	16.6%	780,329	24.4%	19,116,376	25.7%
Male householder, no wife present:	6,266	5.1%	207,837	6.5%	5,097,664	6.9%
With related children under 18 years:	3,152	2.6%	112,385	3.5%	2,939,041	4.0%
Under 6 years only	656	0.5%	32,584	1.0%	800,500	1.1%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	264	0.2%	11,880	0.4%	433,259	0.6%
6 to 17 years only	2,232	1.8%	67,921	2.1%	1,705,282	2.3%
No related children under 18 years	3,114	2.6%	95,452	3.0%	2,158,623	2.9%
Female householder, no husband present:	13,913	11.4%	572,492	17.9%	14,018,712	18.9%
With related children under 18 years:	9,600	7.9%	380,584	11.9%	9,709,007	13.1%
Under 6 years only	1,315	1.1%	78,106	2.4%	2,017,154	2.7%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	1,609	1.3%	72,922	2.3%	1,895,504	2.5%
6 to 17 years only	6,676	5.5%	229,556	7.2%	5,796,349	7.8%
No related children under 18 years	4,313	3.5%	191,908	6.0%	4,309,705	5.8%

Family Type	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total Families:	164,057		135,581		204,269	
Married-couple family:	134,624	82.1%	99,397	73.3%	163,319	80.0%
With related children under 18 years:	61,172	37.3%	46,734	34.5%	76,398	37.4%
Under 6 years only	13,479	8.2%	11,143	8.2%	17,743	8.7%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	11,948	7.3%	9,303	6.9%	14,490	7.1%
6 to 17 years only	35,745	21.8%	26,288	19.4%	44,165	21.6%
No related children under 18 years	73,452	44.8%	52,663	38.8%	86,921	42.6%
Other family:	29,433	17.9%	36,184	26.7%	40,950	20.0%
Male householder, no wife present:	8,751	5.3%	9,820	7.2%	10,947	5.4%
With related children under 18 years:	4,091	2.5%	4,722	3.5%	5,708	2.8%
Under 6 years only	906	0.6%	1,012	0.7%	1,172	0.6%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	602	0.4%	506	0.4%	525	0.3%
6 to 17 years only	2,583	1.6%	3,204	2.4%	4,011	2.0%
No related children under 18 years	4,660	2.8%	5,098	3.8%	5,239	2.6%
Female householder, no husband present:	20,682	12.6%	26,364	19.4%	30,003	14.7%
With related children under 18 years:	12,183	7.4%	15,641	11.5%	18,071	8.8%
Under 6 years only	1,831	1.1%	2,390	1.8%	3,992	2.0%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	1,928	1.2%	3,023	2.2%	2,555	1.3%
6 to 17 years only	8,424	5.1%	10,228	7.5%	11,524	5.6%
No related children under 18 years	8,499	5.2%	10,723	7.9%	11,932	5.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Family Type	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total Families:	158,835		134,972		200,312	
Married-couple family:	131,245	82.6%	97,698	72.4%	161,463	80.6%
With related children under 18 years:	61,407	38.7%	46,159	34.2%	75,052	37.5%
Under 6 years only	13,891	8.7%	9,545	7.1%	18,703	9.3%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	10,761	6.8%	9,197	6.8%	13,776	6.9%
6 to 17 years only	36,755	23.1%	27,417	20.3%	42,573	21.3%
No related children under 18 years	69,838	44.0%	51,539	38.2%	86,411	43.1%
Other family:	27,590	17.4%	37,274	27.6%	38,849	19.4%
Male householder, no wife present:	8,720	5.5%	8,677	6.4%	9,497	4.7%
With related children under 18 years:	4,282	2.7%	3,929	2.9%	5,093	2.5%
Under 6 years only	965	0.6%	1,693	1.3%	1,285	0.6%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	248	0.2%	403	0.3%	507	0.3%
6 to 17 years only	3,069	1.9%	1,833	1.4%	3,301	1.6%
No related children under 18 years	4,438	2.8%	4,748	3.5%	4,404	2.2%
Female householder, no husband present:	18,870	11.9%	28,597	21.2%	29,352	14.7%
With related children under 18 years:	11,747	7.4%	16,674	12.4%	18,192	9.1%
Under 6 years only	2,661	1.7%	4,122	3.1%	3,252	1.6%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	2,088	1.3%	4,174	3.1%	2,256	1.1%
6 to 17 years only	6,998	4.4%	8,378	6.2%	12,684	6.3%
No related children under 18 years	7,123	4.5%	11,923	8.8%	11,160	5.6%

Economic Issues

Median Income: Household & Family

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. The medians for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The medians for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income. (U.S. Census) In Chester County, the household incomes of the wealthiest households tend to inflate the mean (average) household income in a way that is less reliable than focusing on the median household income. For instance, while the median household income for Chester County in the table below is $84,844, the mean (average) household income is $111,683. Instead, by calculating median values for income (the true middle point if we listed every household income in order by value), we gain a better understanding of where the midpoint is for the sample. In other words, the median income value represents the value that splits the cases in half. In this way, median values are less influenced by polar distributions of either very high or very low incomes.

Geography	Median Household Income in the past 12 months
United States	$52,175
Pennsylvania	$50,272
Chester County	$84,844
Bucks County	$75,138
Delaware County	$62,136
Montgomery County	$76,834

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Median Family Income in the past 12 months	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total:	$102,173	$63,071	$63,211
Married-couple family --			
Total	$111,949	$73,389	$74,732
With own children under 18 years	$122,435	$81,018	$78,924
No own children under 18 years	$102,916	$67,951	$71,348
Other family --			
Total	$52,175	$35,088	$34,581
Male householder, no wife present --			
Total	$59,501	$44,978	$44,643
With own children under 18 years	$44,486	$37,589	$38,160
No own children under 18 years	$70,585	$53,325	$52,304
Female householder, no husband present --			
Total	$47,689	$31,664	$31,107
With own children under 18 years	$41,635	$24,657	$24,786
No own children under 18 years	$55,375	$43,068	$42,860

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Median Family Income in the past 12 months	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total:	$76,916	$49,184	$50,046
Married-couple family --			
Total	$83,501	$55,714	$57,345
With own children under 18 years	$88,591	$60,167	$59,461
No own children under 18 years	$78,830	$51,981	$55,644
Other family --			
Total	$40,535	$28,223	$27,682
Male householder, no wife present --			
Total	$48,517	$35,411	$35,141
With own children under 18 years	$39,104	$29,595	$29,907
No own children under 18 years	$58,977	$42,756	$42,078
Female householder, no husband present --			
Total	$37,891	$25,915	$25,458
With own children under 18 years	$30,968	$19,585	$20,284
No own children under 18 years	$47,286	$35,363	$35,230

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is important to consider when focusing on the status of women and girls because it is strongly and positively correlated with income or income potential. In other words, those with less education are more likely to be in lower income categories than those with higher educational attainment. In the tables below, the highest level of educational attainment for individuals is shown with county and gender comparisons provided.

Female	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	7.05%	7.27%	9.85%	8.04%
High school degree	26.25%	36.07%	32.69%	27.03%
Some college	13.98%	17.18%	17.63%	15.98%
Two-year college degree	5.94%	7.99%	7.25%	7.49%
Four-year college degree	30.87%	19.69%	19.26%	24.56%
Master's degree	11.72%	9.49%	9.72%	12.82%
Professional degree	2.76%	1.72%	2.04%	2.50%
Doctoral degree	1.43%	0.59%	1.57%	1.58%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Male	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	7.46%	6.60%	10.12%	7.26%
High school degree	21.14%	31.79%	27.58%	25.05%
Some college	13.84%	19.19%	18.19%	15.49%
Two-year college degree	4.64%	6.04%	8.19%	4.36%
Four-year college degree	30.60%	22.21%	20.50%	27.59%
Master's degree	15.27%	8.91%	8.73%	11.46%
Professional degree	3.97%	3.25%	4.15%	5.04%
Doctoral degree	3.08%	2.00%	2.54%	3.74%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Female	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	8.89%	8.09%	11.18%	8.08%
High school degree	26.99%	35.39%	33.69%	30.43%
Some college	14.12%	16.29%	15.33%	15.64%
Two-year college degree	7.28%	8.11%	8.04%	6.55%
Four-year college degree	26.89%	20.64%	18.02%	23.03%
Master's degree	11.84%	8.30%	10.39%	12.01%
Professional degree	2.69%	1.84%	1.83%	3.08%
Doctoral degree	1.30%	1.34%	1.52%	1.19%

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Male	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	8.42%	6.63%	11.80%	6.61%
High school degree	24.50%	31.38%	30.81%	27.16%
Some college	14.51%	16.11%	14.61%	15.61%
Two-year college degree	4.65%	6.90%	6.73%	5.41%
Four-year college degree	27.13%	23.21%	20.48%	24.52%
Master's degree	12.76%	10.24%	9.61%	11.61%
Professional degree	3.98%	3.28%	3.62%	5.18%
Doctoral degree	4.05%	2.26%	2.35%	3.90%

Female: White	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	5.19%	6.92%	7.51%	7.49%
High school degree	26.55%	36.32%	33.97%	27.65%
Some college	14.43%	16.9%	15.02%	15.9%
Two-year college degree	6.17%	8.48%	7.52%	7.47%
Four-year college degree	31.43%	19.7%	21.13%	25.19%
Master's degree	12.06%	9.42%	10.84%	12.46%
Professional degree	2.72%	1.7%	2.27%	2.48%
Doctoral degree	1.46%	0.56%	1.75%	1.36%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Male: White	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	5.04%	5.58%	8.53%	6.21%
High school degree	20.48%	33.27%	27.32%	25.35%
Some college	14.5%	19.28%	17.16%	15.17%
Two-year college degree	4.55%	5.91%	8.15%	4.56%
Four-year college degree	32.55%	21.81%	22.17%	28.59%
Master's degree	15.7%	9.05%	9.57%	11.31%
Professional degree	4.14%	3.24%	4.49%	5.37%
Doctoral degree	3.03%	1.86%	2.63%	3.44%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Female: White	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	7.24%	7.5%	9.58%	7.38%
High school degree	28.02%	35.84%	34.56%	29.74%
Some college	13.69%	16.62%	14.35%	15.46%
Two-year college degree	7.5%	8.57%	8.31%	6.85%
Four-year college degree	28.37%	20.29%	19.31%	23.74%
Master's degree	11.55%	8.25%	11.01%	12.49%
Professional degree	2.52%	1.8%	1.51%	3.23%
Doctoral degree	1.12%	1.13%	1.36%	1.1%

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Male: White	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	5.94%	6.69%	10.92%	6.56%
High school degree	25.43%	30.87%	29.11%	26.14%
Some college	14.54%	16.76%	15.53%	15.51%
Two-year college degree	4.97%	6.91%	6.00%	5.33%
Four-year college degree	28.58%	23.59%	22.38%	25.2%
Master's degree	12.95%	9.93%	10.04%	11.72%
Professional degree	4.11%	3.6%	4.01%	5.33%
Doctoral degree	3.49%	1.65%	2.00%	4.21%

Female: Black	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	16.63%	9.6v	18.78%	9.73%
High school degree	45.42%	48.74%	29.35%	29.60%
Some college	17.93%	29.85%	29.59%	20.37%
Two-year college degree	5.95%	6.36%	7.53%	9.08%
Four-year college degree	10.22%	5.45%	9.39%	14.61%
Master's degree	1.92%	0%	4.27%	11.87%
Professional degree	1.92%	0%	0.25%	3.33%
Doctoral degree	0%	0%	0.84%	1.40%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Male: Black	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	24.24%	12.37%	16.1%	9.45%
High school degree	36.55%	31.86%	33.26%	26.82%
Some college	7.8%	39.68%	22.3%	25.66%
Two-year college degree	4.39%	2.28%	9.95%	4.42%
Four-year college degree	14.92%	10.16%	12.35%	20.64%
Master's degree	12.1%	3.65%	5.18%	8.82%
Professional degree	0%	0%	0.86%	0.46%
Doctoral degree	0%	0%	0%	3.72%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Female: Black	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	11.75%	6.56%	12.23%	12.97%
High school degree	30.53%	45.93%	37.75%	26.48%
Some college	29.43%	10.28%	21.54%	23.01%
Two-year college degree	10.36%	6.63%	9.08%	3.85%
Four-year college degree	7.49%	19.85%	9.85%	19.61%
Master's degree	4.76%	6.82%	8.14%	12.01%
Professional degree	4.9%	2.02%	0.35%	1.72%
Doctoral degree	0.78%	1.92%	1.06%	0.34%

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Male: Black	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	28.73%	5.84%	19.2%	5.82%
High school degree	34.31%	63.98%	38.21%	31.05%
Some college	24.91%	9.79%	13.62%	21.25%
Two-year college degree	2.98%	2.72%	12.66%	8.51%
Four-year college degree	1.8%	14%	7.91%	17.7%
Master's degree	7.27%	1.76%	6.81%	13.87%
Professional degree	0%	0%	1.27%	1.8%
Doctoral degree	0%	1.91%	0.32%	0%

Female: Asian	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	6.68%	5.6%	13.91%	12.23%
High school degree	10.07%	17.3%	22.91%	16.34%
Some college	2.54%	14.01%	14.71%	4.77%
Two-year college degree	3.1%	3.17%	5.18%	9.56%
Four-year college degree	42.99%	29.27%	25.89%	29.13%
Master's degree	25.02%	25.6%	12.65%	21.27%
Professional degree	5.46%	3.09%	3.44%	1.68%
Doctoral degree	4.14%	1.96%	1.3%	5.03%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Male: Asian	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	0%	3.93%	10.03%	7.33%
High school degree	12.73%	5.74%	21.15%	12.76%
Some college	11.61%	6.52%	15.66%	7.78%
Two-year college degree	1.86%	8.7%	1.91%	2.8%
Four-year college degree	34.72%	38.66%	25.19%	30.82%
Master's degree	24.27%	18.77%	9.24%	20.27%
Professional degree	8.21%	10.24%	10.3%	8.82%
Doctoral degree	6.59%	7.44%	6.53%	9.42%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Female: Asian	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	2.25%	12.60%	31.95%	7.27%
High school degree	4.49%	13.66%	11.85%	48.42%
Some college	1.22%	19.55%	8.61%	5.58%
Two-year college degree	2.70%	4.11%	3.38%	5.90%
Four-year college degree	37.97%	31.32%	21.58%	19.95%
Master's degree	38.54%	11.61%	11.33%	7.24%
Professional degree	5.02%	1.93%	4.72%	2.86%
Doctoral degree	7.81%	5.23%	6.59%	2.78%

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Male: Asian	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
High school degree	3.10%	17.88%	39.38%	0.00%
Some college	28.06%	14.29%	32.57%	41.61%
Two-year college degree	0.00%	29.75%	0.00%	30.02%
Four-year college degree	42.09%	22.79%	9.86%	28.37%
Master's degree	15.50%	10.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Professional degree	11.26%	5.24%	13.74%	0.00%
Doctoral degree	0.00%	0.00%	4.45%	0.00%

Female: Hispanic	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	41.86%	18.71%	22.19%	17.68%
High school degree	16.97%	39.12%	36.13%	20.14%
Some college	8.67%	10.28%	12.23%	32.14%
Two-year college degree	4.56%	0%	0%	0%
Four-year college degree	23.03%	25.17%	15.72%	13.04%
Master's degree	3.69%	2.13%	5.85%	10.77%
Professional degree	1.22%	3.68%	6%	2.98%
Doctoral degree	0%	0.92%	1.89%	3.25%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Male: Hispanic	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	44.85%	25.78%	34.64%	36.06%
High school degree	27.72%	22.75%	8.97%	38.43%
Some college	9.21%	5.61%	23.35%	12.7%
Two-year college degree	5.82%	10.74%	4.11%	0%
Four-year college degree	4.95%	31.34%	5.04%	4.88%
Master's degree	4.93%	0.84%	4.11%	4.48%
Professional degree	1.27%	0%	4.55%	1%
Doctoral degree	1.26%	2.95%	15.22%	2.44%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Female: Hispanic	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	66.47%	29.54%	25.83%	24.19%
High school degree	10.77%	32.43%	13.14%	24.82%
Some college	7.06%	5.72%	24.60%	17.78%
Two-year college degree	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.55%
Four-year college degree	11.11%	29.35%	19.23%	17.38%
Master's degree	2.65%	2.96%	1.51%	6.99%
Professional degree	1.94%	0.00%	15.70%	2.92%
Doctoral degree	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.38%

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Male: Hispanic	Chester County	Bucks County	Delaware County	Montgomery County
Less than high school degree	59.47%	14.88%	8.80%	25.84%
High school degree	14.44%	36.36%	43.68%	43.21%
Some college	6.77%	12.85%	9.28%	16.65%
Two-year college degree	3.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Four-year college degree	12.89%	18.15%	15.77%	14.29%
Master's degree	3.38%	10.57%	7.01%	0.00%
Professional degree	0.00%	0.00%	3.71%	0.00%
Doctoral degree	0.00%	7.19%	11.75%	0.00%

2008-2009 Graduation Rates by School District

School District	State Rate	PA Female Rate	PA Male Rate	District Rate	Female Rate	Male Rate
Avon Grove School District	89%	91%	88%	96%	96%	97%
Coatesville Area School District	89%	91%	88%	92%	96%	89%
Downingtown Area School District	89%	91%	88%	97%	98%	96%
Great Valley School District	89%	91%	88%	99%	99%	99%
Kennett Consolidated School District	89%	91%	88%	92%	96%	88%
Octorara Area School District	89%	91%	88%	94%	99%	91%
Owen J. Roberts School District	89%	91%	88%	98%	98%	99%
Oxford Area School District	89%	91%	88%	91%	95%	88%
Phoenixville Area School District	89%	91%	88%	96%	96%	95%
Tredyffrin/Easttown School District	89%	91%	88%	100%	100%	100%
Unionville-Chadds Ford School District	89%	91%	88%	100%	100%	99%
West Chester Area School District	89%	91%	88%	96%	98%	95%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2010

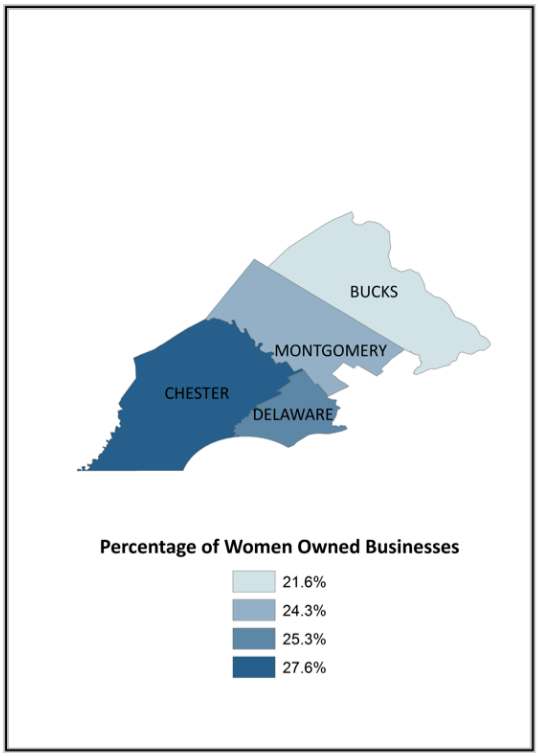
Women-Owned Business

Geography	Number of Women-Owned Firms	Percentage of Firms
United States	6,489,259	28.2%
Pennsylvania	227,117	25.9%
Chester County	11,778	27.6%
Bucks County	12,589	21.6%
Delaware County	10,846	25.3%
Montgomery County	18,851	24.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison (based on 2002 data)

Type Firm	Chester County	Pennsylvania	US
Women-owned firms	24.7%	24.2%	26.0%



The US Census Bureau surveys business owners every five years and releases data on a delayed cycle. The 2002 Survey of Business Owners (SBO) was released in September of 2006 (see map to the left)[3]. It provides basic economic data on businesses owned by women and minorities. The data available includes number of firms, gross receipts, number of paid employees, and annual payroll.

Firms include all nonfarm businesses whose filing tax forms are either individual proprietorships, partnerships, or any type of corporation, and with receipts of $1,000 or more. The survey includes both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. The SBO is conducted on a company or firm basis rather than an establishment basis. A **company or firm** is a business consisting of one or more domestic establishments that the reporting firm specified under its ownership or control at the end of 2002. Most other data from the Economic Census are reported on an establishment basis rather that a firm basis. **Business ownership** is defined as having 51 percent or more of the stock or equity in the business.

[3] The map above is for 2002 data which was released in 2006. 2007 data will be released in December 2010.

Individual Poverty Status

The U.S. Census definition of income used to compute poverty status is as follows: Money income which includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources, before taxes, excluding capital gains or losses. Noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) do not count. If a person lives with a family, income of all family members is included. (Non-relatives, such as housemates, do not count.)

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the 'federal poverty level' (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important." The U.S. Census employs poverty thresholds --- dollar amounts the Census Bureau uses to determine a family's or person's poverty status. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. Each person or family is assigned one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds. Thresholds vary according to family size and age of family members (see chart below for sample family sizes and structures). The same poverty thresholds are used throughout the United States and do not vary geographically. Although the thresholds in some sense reflect families' needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964, using U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets designed for families under economic stress. Many government aid programs use a different poverty measure, or multiples thereof. For instance, there are agencies in Chester County that use 150% (1.5 times) or 200% (2 times) the U.S. Census poverty threshold to determine who is in poverty.

Self-Sufficiency Standards, on the other hand, have evolved out of a growing discontentment with the official federal poverty measure. These standards attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size. Where the federal poverty measure looks only at the cost of food, self-sufficiency standards include the costs of housing, childcare, food transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes. Each county has a different standard to account for differences in costs by geography. Despite what appears to be an improvement over the federal measure, self-sufficiency standards are dependent on a number of value judgments on what is necessary to meet a family's most basic needs. Thus, decision makers or stakeholders can influence standards by deciding what exactly should be included and this adds an element of subjectivity to these standards.

In sum, there are three different but related elements to consider when discussing poverty:

- *Poverty threshold:* a relative number based on family size and type (as defined by the U.S. Census in the chart below) and focused on food budgets
- *Poverty level:* language that is commonly used to describe the percentage of families who fall below the poverty threshold based on their particular family type and size
- *Self-sufficiency standard:* standards that attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size while taking into account the costs of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes

Poverty Thresholds for 2008 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	10,991									
Under 65 years	11,201	11,201								
65 years and over	10,326	10,326								
Two people	14,051									
Householder under 65 years	14,489	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and over	13,030	13,014	14,784							
Three people	17,163	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,025	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,049	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	29,456	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	33,529	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	37,220	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	44,346	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

Geography	Population	Males in Poverty	Pct	Females in Poverty	Pct
United States	293,289,504	16,882,840	5.8%	21,690,553	7.4%
Pennsylvania	11,982,613	611,228	5.1%	817,491	6.8%
Chester County	471,025	12,976	2.8%	15,440	3.3%
Bucks County	607,440	12,529	2.1%	16,749	2.8%
Delaware County	532,102	20,120	3.8%	27,693	5.2%
Montgomery County	752,700	18,228	2.4%	24,917	3.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

The following tables show the percentage of women and girls in poverty by age as a percentage of ALL females in poverty in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the second line below, of the 15,440 females in poverty in Chester County, 18.5% are under 18 years old. In the last line, of the 15,440 females in Chester County in poverty, 13.7% are women over 65, compared to 11.3% for the United States.

Females Below Poverty By Age	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total:	15,440		817,491		21,690,553	
Sum of <18	2,859	18.5%	222,993	27.3%	6,507,377	30.0%
18 to 24 years	3,680	23.8%	123,816	15.1%	3,255,209	15.0%
25 to 34 years	1,997	12.9%	107,582	13.2%	3,211,281	14.8%
35 to 44 years	1,503	9.7%	96,076	11.8%	2,543,224	11.7%
45 to 54 years	1,813	11.7%	86,075	10.5%	2,104,184	9.7%
55 to 64 years	1,478	9.6%	65,041	8.0%	1,614,518	7.4%
Sum of >65	2,110	13.7%	115,908	14.2%	2,454,760	11.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Females Below Poverty by Age	Chester County	Pct
Female	12,135	100.0%
Sum of <18	2,743	22.6%
Sum of 18 to 24	2,560	21.1%
25 to 34 years	1,325	10.9%
35 to 44 years	1,645	13.6%
Sum of 25-44	2,970	24.5%
45 to 54 years	1,175	9.7%
55 to 64 years	858	7.1%
Sum of 45 to 64	2,033	16.8%
Sum of >65	1,829	15.10%

Females Below Poverty By Age	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total:	16,749		27,693		24,917	
Sum of <18	3,517	21.0%	8,195	29.6%	5,644	22.7%
18 to 24 years	2,043	12.2%	3,357	12.1%	4,239	17.0%
25 to 34 years	2,277	13.6%	3,191	11.5%	2,686	10.8%
35 to 44 years	2,349	14.0%	4,069	14.7%	2,709	10.9%
45 to 54 years	2,320	13.9%	2,965	10.7%	2,836	11.4%
55 to 64 years	1,288	7.7%	2,168	7.8%	2,170	8.7%
Sum of >65	2,955	17.6%	3,748	13.5%	4,633	18.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females Below Poverty By Age: White	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total:	10,804		538,058		12,925,912	
Sum of <18	1,540	14.3%	120,071	22.3%	3,318,324	25.7%
18 to 24 years	2,713	25.1%	89,466	16.6%	2,101,051	16.3%
25 to 34 years	1,177	10.9%	69,216	12.9%	1,861,666	14.4%
35 to 44 years	1,018	9.4%	62,001	11.5%	1,498,107	11.6%
45 to 54 years	1,325	12.3%	56,154	10.4%	1,287,860	10.0%
55 to 64 years	1,148	10.6%	46,452	8.6%	1,075,556	8.3%
Sum of >65	1,883	17.4%	94,698	17.6%	1,783,348	13.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females Below Poverty By Age: White	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total:	13,485		13,104		17,844	
Sum of <18	2,652	19.7%	2,421	18.5%	3,113	17.4%
18 to 24 years	1,630	12.1%	1,915	14.6%	3,543	19.9%
25 to 34 years	1,590	11.8%	1,078	8.2%	1,726	9.7%
35 to 44 years	1,866	13.8%	1,890	14.4%	1,752	9.8%
45 to 54 years	1,761	13.1%	1,343	10.2%	2,168	12.1%
55 to 64 years	1,197	8.9%	1,493	11.4%	1,560	8.7%
Sum of >65	2,789	20.7%	2,964	22.6%	3,982	22.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females Below Poverty By Age: Black	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total:	3,250		191,606		5,045,041	
Sum of <18	813	25.0%	66,158	34.5%	1,782,943	35.3%
18 to 24 years	765	23.5%	23,239	12.1%	645,959	12.8%
25 to 34 years	539	16.6%	25,038	13.1%	744,548	14.8%
35 to 44 years	359	11.0%	23,682	12.4%	580,517	11.5%
45 to 54 years	407	12.5%	22,660	11.8%	513,745	10.2%
55 to 64 years	277	8.5%	13,890	7.2%	335,342	6.6%
Sum of >65	90	2.8%	16,939	8.8%	441,987	8.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females Below Poverty By Age: Black	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total:	2,383		12,009		3,990	
Sum of <18	551	23.1%	4,827	40.2%	1,347	33.8%
18 to 24 years	352	14.8%	1,158	9.6%	525	13.2%
25 to 34 years	491	20.6%	1,683	14.0%	442	11.1%
35 to 44 years	371	15.6%	1,951	16.2%	542	13.6%
45 to 54 years	502	21.1%	1,304	10.9%	375	9.4%
55 to 64 years	45	1.9%	504	4.2%	400	10.0%
Sum of >65	71	3.0%	582	4.8%	359	9.0%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females Below Poverty By Age: Hispanic	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total:	1,799		89,392		5,110,611	
Sum of <18	523	29.1%	37,916	42.4%	2,102,600	41.1%
18 to 24 years	398	22.1%	11,091	12.4%	606,275	11.9%
25 to 34 years	389	21.6%	14,058	15.7%	872,187	17.1%
35 to 44 years	218	12.1%	11,124	12.4%	639,923	12.5%
45 to 54 years	100	5.6%	6,918	7.7%	351,038	6.9%
55 to 64 years	93	5.2%	4,510	5.0%	237,684	4.7%
Sum of >65	78	4.3%	3,775	4.2%	300,904	5.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females Below Poverty By Age: Hispanic	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total:	1,166		1,269		1,378	
Sum of <18	500	42.9%	493	38.8%	575	41.7%
18 to 24 years	204	17.5%	224	17.7%	191	13.9%
25 to 34 years	142	12.2%	201	15.8%	289	21.0%
35 to 44 years	91	7.8%	131	10.3%	149	10.8%
45 to 54 years	125	10.7%	117	9.2%	44	3.2%
55 to 64 years	61	5.2%	87	6.9%	12	0.9%
Sum of >65	43	3.7%	16	1.3%	118	8.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Family Poverty Status

The U.S. Census definition of income used to compute poverty status is as follows: Money income which includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources, before taxes, excluding capital gains or losses. Noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) do not count. If a person lives with a family, income of all family members is included. (Non-relatives, such as housemates, do not count.)

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the 'federal poverty level' (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important." The U.S. Census employs poverty thresholds --- dollar amounts the Census Bureau uses to determine a family's or person's poverty status. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. Each person or family is assigned one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds. Thresholds vary according to family size and age of family members (see chart below for sample family sizes and structures). The same poverty thresholds are used throughout the United States and do not vary geographically. Although the thresholds in some sense reflect families' needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964, using U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets designed for families under economic stress. Many government aid programs use a different poverty measure, or multiples thereof. For instance, there are agencies in Chester County that use 150% (1.5 times) or 200% (2 times) the U.S. Census poverty threshold to determine who is in poverty.

Self-Sufficiency Standards, on the other hand, have evolved out of a growing discontentment with the official federal poverty measure. These standards attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size. Where the federal poverty measure looks only at the cost of food, self-sufficiency standards include the costs of housing, childcare, food transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes. Each county has a different standard to account for differences in costs by geography. Despite what appears to be an improvement over the federal measure, self-sufficiency standards are dependent on a number of value judgments on what is necessary to meet a family's most basic needs. Thus, decision makers or stakeholders can influence standards by deciding what exactly should be included and this adds an element of subjectivity to these standards.

In sum, there are three different but related elements to consider when discussing poverty:

- *Poverty threshold:* a relative number based on family size and type (as defined by the U.S. Census in the chart below) and focused on food budgets
- *Poverty level:* language that is commonly used to describe the percentage of families who fall below the poverty threshold based on their particular family type and size
- *Self-sufficiency standard:* standards that attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size while taking into account the costs of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes

Poverty Thresholds for 2008 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	10,991									
Under 65 years	11,201	11,201								
65 years and over	10,326	10,326								
Two people	14,051									
Householder under 65 years	14,489	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and over	13,030	13,014	14,784							
Three people	17,163	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,025	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,049	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	29,456	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	33,529	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	37,220	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	44,346	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

The following tables show the percentage of family types in poverty as a percentage of ALL families of that type in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the third column below, of the 7,772 female-headed households with related children under 18 in Chester County, 1850 or 24% of them, are below the poverty level.

Family Poverty Status	Chester County: All Income Levels	Chester County: Below Poverty	Pct	PA: All Income Levels	PA: Below Poverty	Pct	U.S.: All Income Levels	U.S.: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	123,291	4,686	4%	3,197,039	262,875	8%	74,870,525	7,209,934	10%
Married-couple family:	104,590	1,914	2%	2,415,714	83,340	3%	55,706,062	2,573,833	5%
With related children under 18 years	50,972	844	2%	1,008,079	46,570	5%	25,425,019	1,634,804	6%
No related children under 18 years	53,618	1,070	2%	1,407,635	36,770	3%	30,281,043	939,029	3%
Other family:	19,331	2,772	14%	781,325	179,535	23%	19,164,463	4,636,101	24%
Male householder, no wife present:	6,131	554	9%	206,906	26,144	13%	5,155,903	679,674	13%
With related children under 18 years	3,668	498	14%	111,977	20,297	18%	2,940,191	520,670	18%
No related children under 18 years	2,463	56	2%	94,929	5,847	6%	2,215,712	159,004	7%
Female householder, no husband present:	13,200	2,218	17%	574,419	153,391	27%	14,008,560	3,956,427	28%
With related children under 18 years	7,772	1,850	24%	370,129	135,851	37%	9,618,813	3,514,654	37%
No related children under 18 years	5,428	368	7%	204,290	17,540	9%	4,389,747	441,773	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Family Poverty Status	Chester County: All Income Levels	Chester County: Below Poverty	Pct	PA: All Income Levels	PA: Below Poverty	Pct	U.S.: All Income Levels	U.S.: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	117,698	4,021	3.4%	2,925,873	273,725	9.4%	66,735,786	7,605,363	11.4%
Married-couple family:	99,913	1,627	1.6%	2,331,334	87,935	3.8%	52,439,242	2,785,531	5.3%
With related children under 18 years	48,295	962	2.0%	973,560	50,060	5.1%	23,748,004	1,773,103	7.5%
No related children under 18 years	51,618	665	1.3%	1,357,774	37,875	2.8%	28,691,238	1,012,428	3.5%
Other family:	17,785	2,394	13.5%	594,539	185,790	31.2%	14,296,544	4,819,832	33.7%
Male householder, no wife present:	5,587	679	12.2%	180,365	27,472	15.2%	4,393,125	704,539	16.0%
With related children under 18 years	2,942	210	7.1%	91,700	20,685	22.6%	2,405,677	533,364	22.2%
No related children under 18 years	2,645	469	17.7%	88,665	6,787	7.7%	1,987,448	171,175	8.6%
Female householder, no husband present:	12,198	1,715	14.1%	414,174	158,318	38.2%	9,903,419	4,115,293	41.6%
With related children under 18 years	7,947	1,653	20.8%	240,453	140,131	58.3%	6,050,033	3,658,974	60.5%
No related children under 18 years	4,251	62	1.5%	173,721	18,187	10.5%	3,853,386	456,319	11.8%

Family Poverty Status	Bucks County: All Income Levels	Bucks County: Below Poverty	Pct	Delaware County: All Income Levels	Delaware County: Below Poverty	Pct	Montgom. County: All Income Levels	Montgom. County: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	164,057	5,403	3%	135,581	8,404	6%	204,269	7,298	4%
Married-couple family:	134,624	1,914	1%	99,397	2,109	2%	163,319	2,823	2%
With related children under 18 years:	61,172	883	1%	46,734	1,405	3%	76,398	1,458	2%
No related children under 18 years	73,452	1,031	1%	52,663	704	1%	86,921	1,365	2%
Other family:	29,433	3,489	12%	36,184	6,295	17%	40,950	4,475	11%
Male householder, no wife present:	8,751	370	4%	9,820	996	10%	10,947	605	6%
With related children under 18 years:	4,091	255	6%	4,722	757	16%	5,708	431	8%
No related children under 18 years	4,660	115	2%	5,098	239	5%	5,239	174	3%
Female householder, no husband present:	20,682	3,119	15%	26,364	5,299	20%	30,003	3,870	13%
With related children under 18 years	12,183	2489	20%	15,641	4712	30%	18,071	3,472	19%
No related children under 18 years	8,499	630	7%	10,723	587	5%	11,932	398	3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Family Poverty Status	Bucks County: All Income Levels	Bucks County: Below Poverty	Pct	Delaware County: All Income Levels	Delaware County: Below Poverty	Pct	Montgom. County: All Income Levels	Montgom . County: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	152,775	6,060	4.0%	125,015	9,957	8.0%	193,734	6,578	3.4%
Married-couple family:	128,570	2,675	2.1%	95,089	2,609	2.7%	159,018	2,445	1.5%
With related children under 18 years:	59,857	1,550	2.6%	44,415	1,744	3.9%	74,010	1,042	1.4%
No related children under 18 years	68,713	1,125	1.6%	50,674	865	1.7%	85,008	1,403	1.7%
Other family:	24,205	3,385	14.0%	29,926	7,348	24.6%	34,716	4,133	11.9%
Male householder, no wife present:	8,343	377	4.5%	7,560	1,117	14.8%	9,106	391	4.3%
With related children under 18 years:	4,033	249	6.2%	3,485	444	12.7%	4,932	161	3.3%
No related children under 18 years	4,310	128	3.0%	4,075	673	16.5%	4,174	230	5.5%
Female householder, no husband present:	15,862	3,008	19.0%	22,366	6,231	27.9%	25,610	3,742	14.6%
With related children under 18 years	8,961	2,786	31.1%	11,362	5,312	46.8%	14,944	3,248	21.7%
No related children under 18 years	6,901	222	3.2%	11,004	919	8.4%	10,666	494	4.6%

Receipt of Food Stamps in the Past 12 Months for Households[4]

Household Type	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total:	176,607		4,904,554		113,101,329	
Household received Food Stamps in the past 12 months:	4,095	2.3%	437,768	8.9%	9,769,112	8.6%
With children under 18 years:	2,097	51.2%	227,989	52.1%	5,658,596	57.9%
Married-couple family	462	22.0%	55,431	24.3%	1,769,216	31.3%
Other family:	1,581	75.4%	169,569	74.4%	3,818,250	67.5%
Male householder, no wife present	612	38.7%	25,604	15.1%	537,130	14.1%
Female householder, no husband present	969	61.3%	143,965	84.9%	3,281,120	85.9%
Nonfamily households	54	2.6%	2,989	1.3%	71,130	1.3%
No children under 18 years:	1,998	48.8%	209,779	47.9%	4,110,516	42.1%
Married-couple family	775	38.8%	29,246	13.9%	634,804	15.4%
Other family:	238	11.9%	35,780	17.1%	771,041	18.8%
Male householder, no wife present	25	10.5%	10,702	29.9%	194,769	25.3%
Female householder, no husband present	213	89.5%	25,078	70.1%	576,272	74.7%
Nonfamily households	985	49.3%	144,753	69.0%	2,704,671	65.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Household Type	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total:	227,224		205,580		301,344	
Household received Food Stamps in the past 12 months:	7,165	3.2%	13,029	6.3%	10,144	3.4%
With children under 18 years:	3,125	43.6%	7,605	58.4%	5,153	50.8%
Married-couple family	1,065	34.1%	1,293	17.0%	1,135	22.0%
Other family:	2,060	65.9%	6,163	81.0%	3,960	76.8%
Male householder, no wife present	208	10.1%	724	11.7%	988	24.9%
Female householder, no husband present	1,852	89.9%	5,439	88.3%	2,972	75.1%
Nonfamily households	0	0.0%	149	2.0%	58	1.1%
No children under 18 years:	4,040	56.4%	5,424	41.6%	4,991	49.2%
Married-couple family	579	14.3%	744	13.7%	500	10.0%
Other family:	811	20.1%	1,687	31.1%	908	18.2%
Male householder, no wife present	98	12.1%	157	9.3%	418	46.0%
Female householder, no husband present	713	87.9%	1,530	90.7%	490	54.0%
Nonfamily households	2,650	65.6%	2,993	55.2%	3,583	71.8%

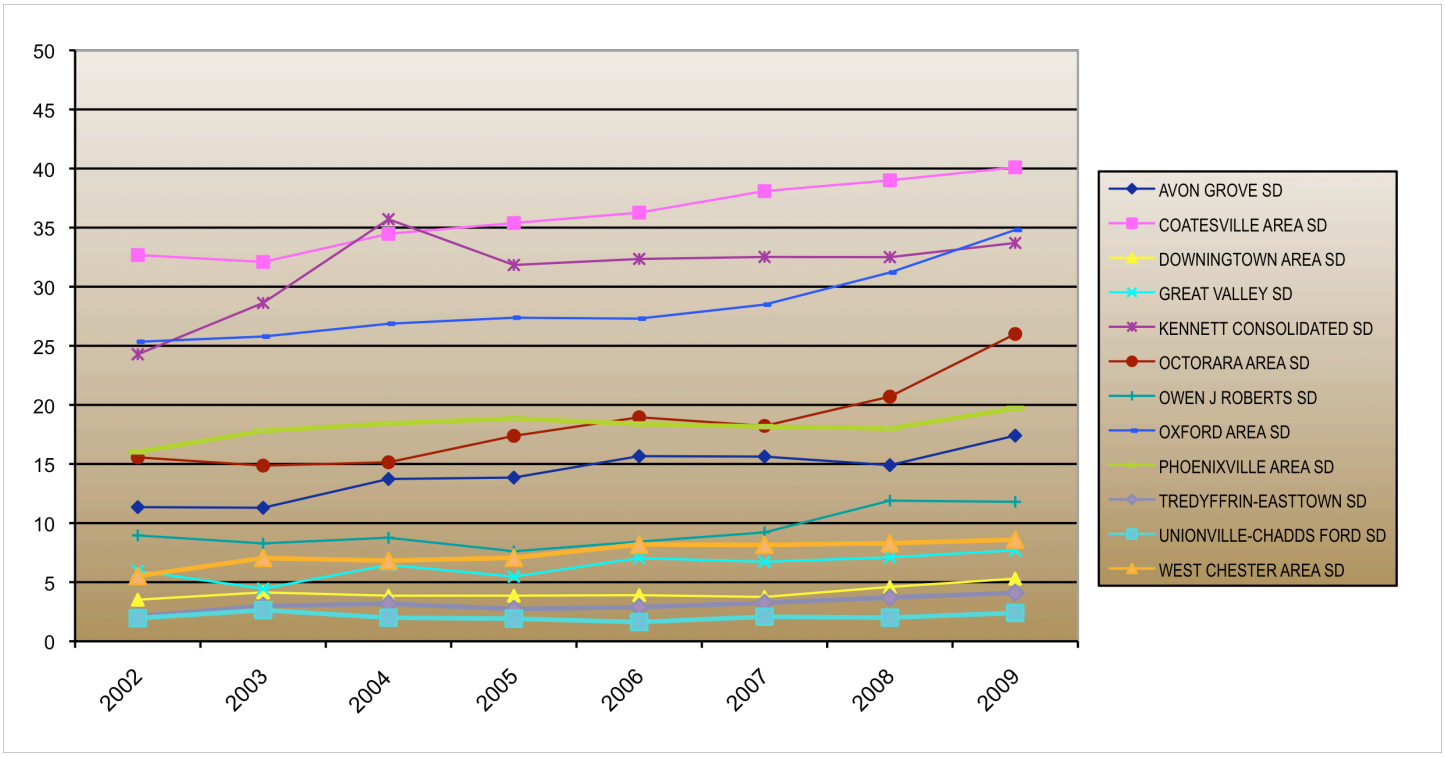
Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

[4] Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is a federal program that provides assistance to individuals and families meeting income eligibility requirements. The program is administered through the states and provides recipients with electronic benefits transfer cards enabling them to purchase food products.

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility by County and School District, 2002-2009

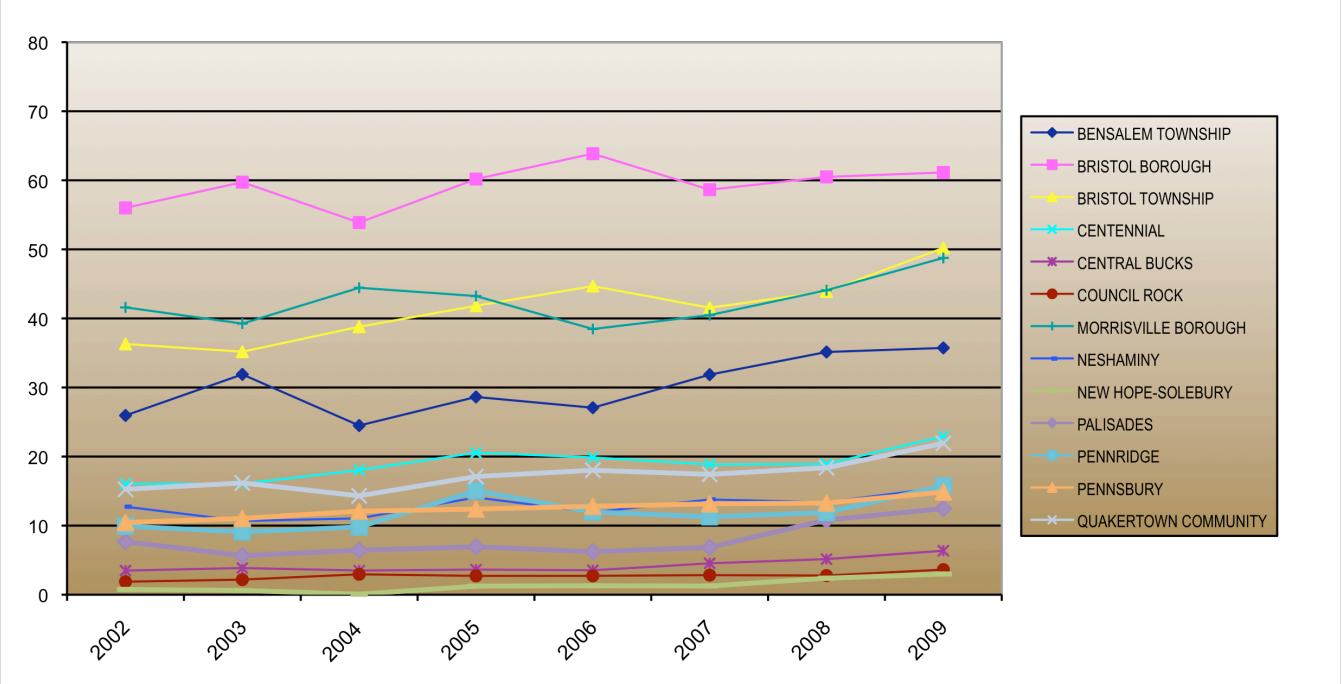
Numerous scientific studies have suggested a strong link between child nutrition and learning in school. This supports the importance of the availability of school meals programs in improving the educational performance of children. For this reason, the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) serves nutritious meals to more than 28 million children nationwide. The NSLP is a federal and state reimbursement program for each meal served that meets federal requirements. Children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level (see the Family Poverty section of this report for an explanation), and children in families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and children in families receiving food stamp benefits are eligible for free lunches. Children in families whose income is between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price lunches. The charts below show the percentages by county and school district of children eligible for both free and reduced lunches from 2002-2009 and provide a useful analytical perspective regarding the percentage of children living in households whose income is below 185% of the poverty level.

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Chester County
(Note that scale is set to 50% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



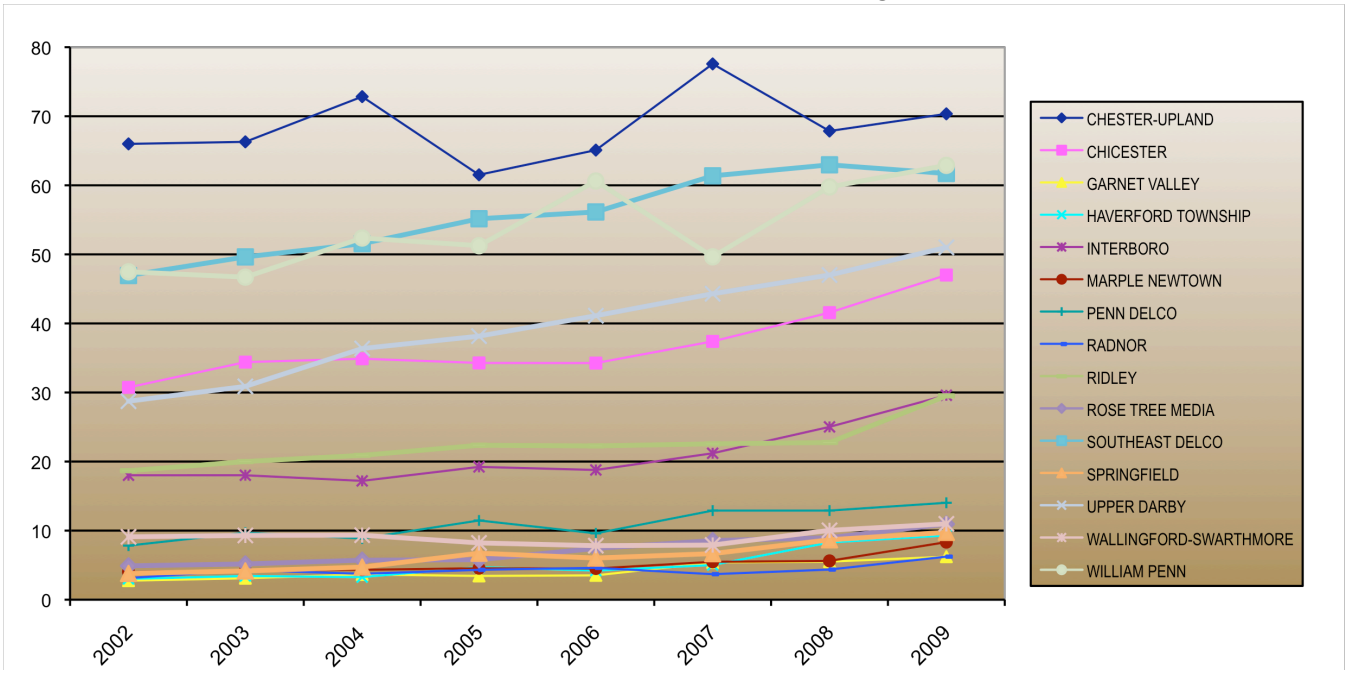
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Bucks County
(Note that scale is set to 80% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

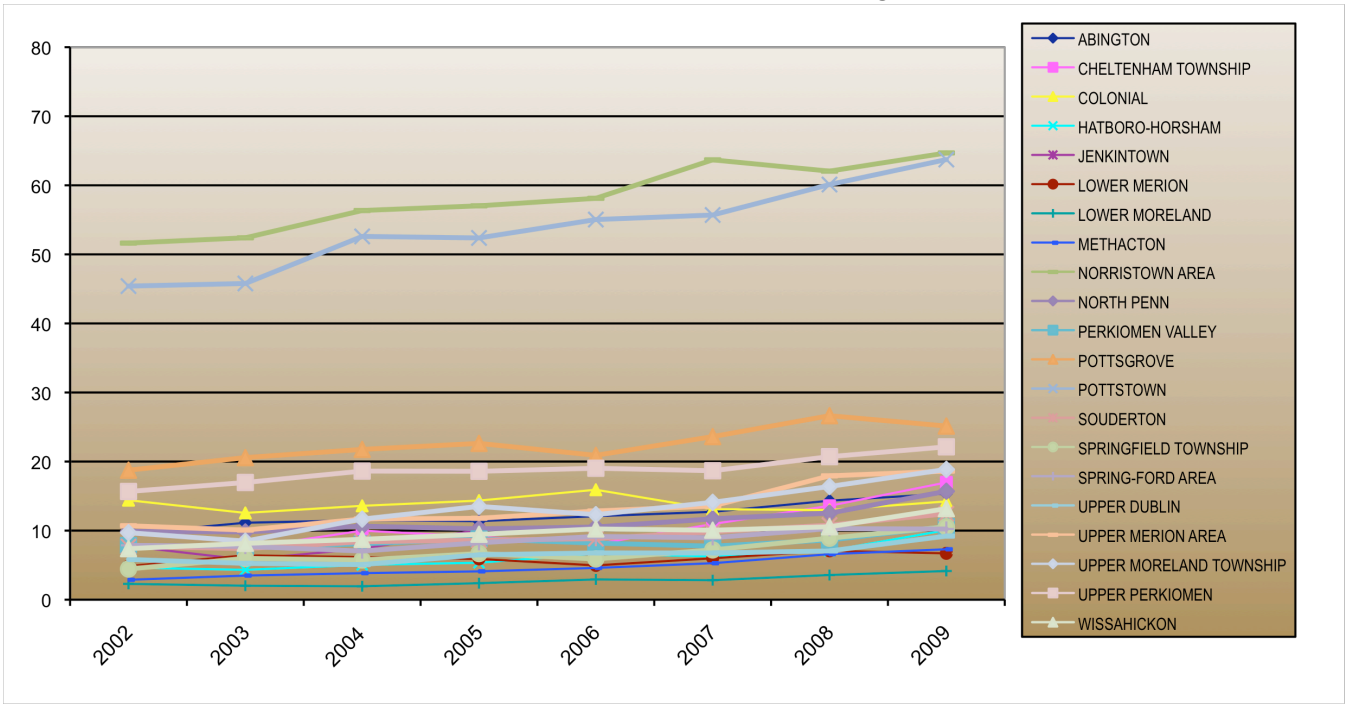
Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Delaware County
(Note that scale is set to 80% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Montgomery County

(Note that scale is set to 80% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

Unemployment

The Federal definition of persons classified as unemployed is restricted to only those persons who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. Moreover, those workers who have been temporarily released from duty and can reasonably assume to be recalled are counted as unemployed, whether or not they have engaged in a specific job seeking activity. In all other cases, the individual must have been engaged in at least one active job search activity in the 4 weeks preceding the interview and be available for work (except for temporary illness). Thus, those unemployed persons who are no longer actively seeking employment are not counted as part of the unemployed. This aspect indicates in extended periods of unemployment where individuals may suspend the job search rates may be artificially low due to the restricted definition.

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and detailed age, 2009 annual averages [P] — continued

Pennsylvania

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Civilian non-institutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment		Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate
Total	9,847	6,332	64.3	5,833	59.2	498	7.9
Men	4,722	3,327	70.5	3,035	64.3	292	8.8
Women	5,125	3,005	58.6	2,798	54.6	206	6.9
White	8,613	5,591	64.9	5,184	60.2	407	7.3
Men	4,172	2,972	71.3	2,727	65.4	246	8.3
Women	4,442	2,619	59.0	2,457	55.3	162	6.2
Black or African American	957	557	58.2	485	50.7	72	12.9
Men	424	263	61.9	223	52.6	39	15.0
Women	533	295	55.3	262	49.2	32	11.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	436	290	66.5	246	56.5	43	15.0
Men	219	165	75.4	138	62.8	28	16.7
Women	216	124	57.4	109	50.1	16	12.6
Detailed characteristics:							
Total							
16 to 19 years	706	314	44.4	250	35.3	65	20.6
20 to 24 years	872	648	74.3	569	65.3	78	12.1
25 to 34 years	1,472	1,235	83.9	1,138	77.4	96	7.8
35 to 44 years	1,541	1,296	84.1	1,195	77.5	101	7.8
45 to 54 years	1,862	1,537	82.5	1,459	78.4	77	5.0
55 to 64 years	1,489	984	66.1	924	62.1	60	6.1
65 years and over	1,904	317	16.7	297	15.6	20	6.2
Men							
16 to 19 years	362	154	42.6	119	32.7	36	23.2
20 to 24 years	445	335	75.2	287	64.5	47	14.1
25 to 34 years	726	655	90.1	599	82.5	55	8.5
35 to 44 years	748	682	91.2	622	83.1	60	8.9
45 to 54 years	922	810	87.8	761	82.6	49	6.0
55 to 64 years	716	515	72.0	483	67.5	32	6.2
65 years and over	802	175	21.9	163	20.4	12	6.8
Women							
16 to 19 years	344	160	46.4	131	38.0	29	18.1
20 to 24 years	427	313	73.4	282	66.0	31	10.0
25 to 34 years	746	580	77.8	539	72.3	41	7.1
35 to 44 years	793	614	77.3	573	72.2	41	6.6
45 to 54 years	940	727	77.3	698	74.3	28	3.9
55 to 64 years	773	469	60.7	441	57.0	28	6.0
65 years and over	1,102	142	12.9	134	12.2	8	5.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment in Chester County has risen from an average of 3.4% in 2005 to 7.3 in June 2010, the most recent data available as this report goes to press. County data are not available by gender.

A number of Listening Tour respondents commented on the difficulty women in Chester County are facing with regard to unemployment. Consider the following examples:

> *Last year we had three times as many women applying for help. . . Most of the women who are calling have in issue, for example they were working full time, their hours were cut in half so that economic issue has caused them not to be able to make rent costs, and so there's a lot more women in jeopardy.*

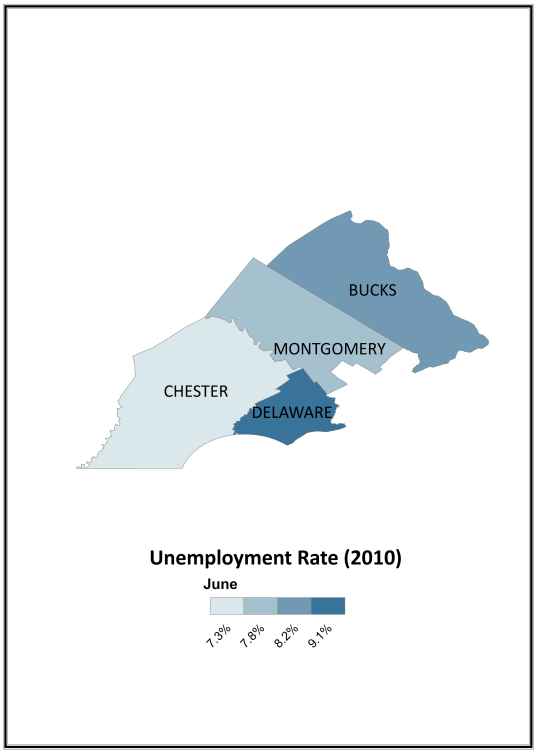
> *People's hours are getting cut back, so even if they had a job they might have been working four shifts at a restaurant and they might have been cut back to one. So they are out looking to supplement that. Sometimes they might have two shifts scheduled but they are called off from one because they just weren't needed. So the reliability, even if they still have their job, the sense of whether they were really going to get into work and rely on that income that month is very unstable. It forces them to go out and try other things to supplement it.*

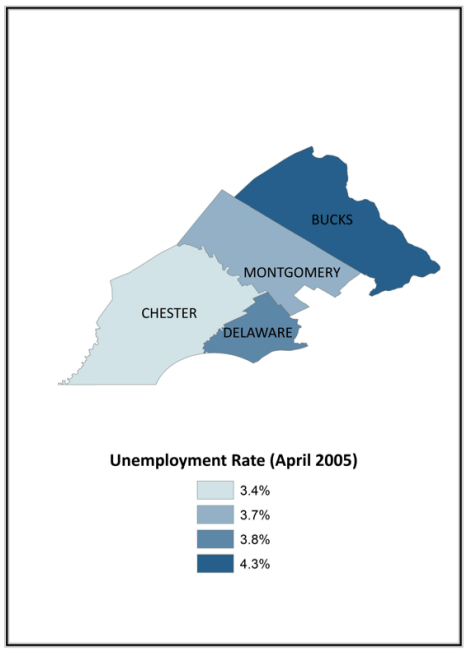
> *I think we are seeing a group of people who were always able to manage and keep their heads above water. Now they can't because everything is more expensive and their hours are cut. These are people who haven't typically needed our services and now they do. They don't even know what's available and there are issues of even wanting to ask for help.*

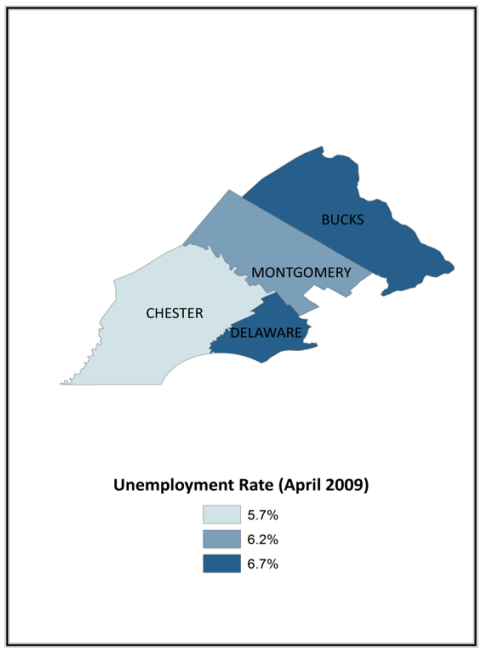
> *We used to see low income women coming in for help and support, now we're seeing really women of all different economic classes. We had a woman this week who's a real estate agent. We're seeing more and more women across economic boundaries need help . . .*

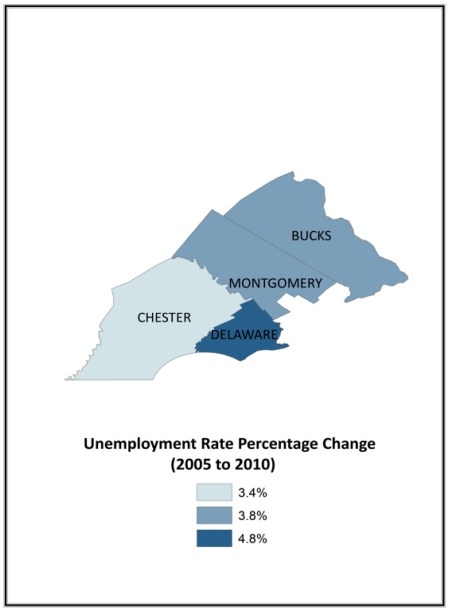
> *There was one lady that came in and she said she used to help us out by donating [to us]. She said I never thought I would be coming in here asking for help. (See the Listening Tour section at the end of the report.)*

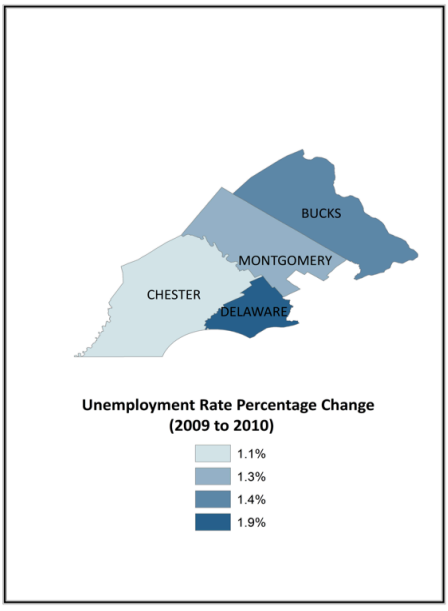
Unemployment is an issue for Chester County and the surrounding counties, as seen on the following comparative maps.




BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
CHESTER
DELAWARE
Unemployment Rate (April 2005)
3.4%
3.7%
3.8%
4.3%


BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
CHESTER
DELAWARE
Unemployment Rate (April 2009)
5.7%
6.2%
6.7%


BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
CHESTER
DELAWARE
Unemployment Rate Percentage Change
(2005 to 2010)
3.4%
3.8%
4.8%


BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
CHESTER
DELAWARE
Unemployment Rate Percentage Change
(2009 to 2010)
1.1%
1.3%
1.4%
1.9%

Unemployment Rate by Gender (2008 ACS Estimates)[5]

Geography	Female Unemployment Rate	Male Unemployment Rate
Chester County	4.05%	2.88%
Bucks County	5.62%	5.34%
Delaware County	5.66%	7.95%
Montgomery County	4.17%	3.90%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008 Estimates

Unemployment Rate by Gender (2005 ACS Estimates)

Geography	Female Unemployment Rate	Male Unemployment Rate
Chester County	4.09%	4.36%
Bucks County	4.53%	5.61%
Delaware County	6.98%	6.64%
Montgomery County	4.38%	3.92%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 2005 Estimates

[5] Note: "There are differences in the labor force estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. In 2008, the numbers of employed individuals in the ACS were higher than the LAUS estimates in 31 States and lower in 20. A number of factors may account for the difference in the estimates, including the following: overall questionnaire differences, differing requirements in the two surveys with regard to whether an individual is actively looking for work, and differing reference periods, modes of collection, and population controls. The underlying concepts and definitions of all labor force data developed from the LAUS program are consistent with those of the Current Population Survey (CPS). Monthly estimates for all States and the District of Columbia are produced using estimating equations based on time series and regression techniques. These "signal plus noise" models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. A tiered approach to estimation is used. Model-based estimates are produced for the nine Census divisions that geographically exhaust the nation. (These models use inputs only from the CPS.) The division estimates are benchmarked to the national levels of employment and unemployment each month. The benchmarked division model estimate is then used as the benchmark for the States within the division. In this manner, the sums of the State estimates of unemployment and employment equal the national estimates for these measures." (http://www.bls.gov/lau/acsqa.htm,2009)

Homelessness

The Chester County Department of Community Development (DCD) provides funding for eight emergency shelters in Chester County. These numbers represent the statistics from those shelters and were submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development in March 2010. There are a number of other agencies that provide housing services to the homeless in Chester County. The information from those organizations is not reflected in this report. However, it is highly probable that the numbers provided by DCD are reflective of trends within Chester County.

Characteristic	2009	Pct	2005	Pct
Cases Served	831		905	
People Served	1019		1121	
Total number of Adults Served	836	82.0%	908	80.9%
Total number of Children Served	183	18.0%	213	19.0%
Gender				
Single Man	629	75.7%	703	77.7%
Single Woman	105	12.6%	86	9.5%
Families				
Two-Parent Family	5	0.6%	3	0.3%
Single-Parent Family	92	11.1%	113	12.5%
Female-Headed Household	87	10.5%	110	12.2%
Battered Spouse	55	6.6%	89	9.8%
Children 0-5 years	104	10.2%	118	13.0%
Children 6-12 years	66	6.5%	77	8.5%
Children 13-18 years	13	1.3%	18	2.0%
Employed	166	19.9%	205	22.7%
Seeking Employment	355	42.7%	370	40.9%
Received Government Subsidy	125	15.0%	174	19.2%
Dropped From Government Subsidy	0	0.0%	1	.1%
Drug Dependent	266	32.0%	288	31.8%
Alcohol Dependent	245	29.5%	299	33.0%
Intellectual and Development Disability Client	19	2.3%	17	1.9%
Mental Health Client	231	27.8%	293	32.4%
Physically Disabled	21	2.5%	33	3.7%
Veteran	144	17.3%	252	27.9%

Source: Chester County Department of Community Development, 2006 and 2010

Listening Tour respondents commented on the problem of affordable housing and homelessness, especially as it relates to women in Chester County. Consider the following quotes:

> *The issue is that affordable housing is not really affordable.*
>
> *It seems a lot more people are starting to live together, you know combining income and just finding ways to live with family move from this house to this house especially now a days people aren't able to afford their own place if renting*
>
> *I think everyone is scared. It's fear across the board from the agency all the way down the pike. I think there's a certain level of our staff just concerned about the flood of people that are coming and our numbers are so far up. We used to have a program . . . typically in a quarter we'd serve 12-15 families. We served 45 in the last quarter. . . . . We're seeing more and more referrals--we do case management services for [a shelter in Chester County] as well and we just had a conversation about this with the shelter staff that . . . over the years we've seen different things [in the]homeless population, then a mixed bag, then drug and alcohol related and now it's mental health across the board.*

Mode of Transportation to Work

Transportation in Chester County has long been an issue of concern. The following information has been compiled to gain a better understanding of this situation along gender lines. Moreover, the time left for work is a proxy for the shift that an individual works. For example, a single mother who leaves for work after 3pm and has school age children would most likely need childcare. A number of other needs can be projected from these types of data.

Mode of Transportation	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Male:	135,125		3,049,946		75,441,665	
Car, truck, or van:	118,396	87.6%	2,645,561	86.7%	65,235,107	86.5%
Drove alone	107,065	79.2%	2,341,461	76.8%	56,871,683	75.4%
Carpooled:	11,331	8.4%	304,100	10.0%	8,363,424	11.1%
In 2-person carpool	8,741	6.5%	235,341	7.7%	6,258,701	8.3%
In 3-person carpool	1,103	0.8%	39,112	1.3%	1,170,809	1.6%
In 4-or-more-person carpool	1,487	1.1%	29,647	1.0%	933,914	1.2%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	4,069	3.0%	132,396	4.3%	3,424,537	4.5%
Bus or trolley bus	1,037	0.8%	88,524	2.9%	1,759,521	2.3%
Streetcar or trolley car	83	0.1%	3,218	0.1%	50,103	0.1%
Subway or elevated	272	0.2%	15,639	0.5%	1,150,587	1.5%
Railroad	2,677	2.0%	24,783	0.8%	439,527	0.6%
Ferryboat	0	0.0%	232	0.0%	24,799	0.0%
Bicycle	227	0.2%	15,480	0.5%	526,936	0.7%
Walked	3,517	2.6%	120,484	4.0%	2,166,588	2.9%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	1,507	1.1%	34,015	1.1%	1,186,436	1.6%
Worked at home	7,409	5.5%	102,010	3.3%	2,902,061	3.8%
Female:	111,163		2,732,156		64,819,919	
Car, truck, or van:	100,454	90.4%	2,333,305	85.4%	56,013,177	86.4%
Drove alone	92,154	82.9%	2,077,938	76.1%	49,514,400	76.4%
Carpooled:	8,300	7.5%	255,367	9.3%	6,498,777	10.0%
In 2-person carpool	6,779	6.1%	208,313	7.6%	5,167,178	8.0%
In 3-person carpool	1,002	0.9%	28,428	1.0%	837,718	1.3%
In 4-or-more-person carpool	519	0.5%	18,626	0.7%	493,881	0.8%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	2,212	2.0%	169,472	6.2%	3,483,786	5.4%
Bus or trolley bus	787	0.7%	126,034	4.6%	2,015,503	3.1%
Streetcar or trolley car	0	0.0%	3,502	0.1%	40,597	0.1%
Subway or elevated	131	0.1%	18,982	0.7%	1,104,291	1.7%
Railroad	1,294	1.2%	20,847	0.8%	307,520	0.5%
Ferryboat	0	0.0%	107	0.0%	15,875	0.0%
Bicycle	153	0.1%	5,085	0.2%	167,079	0.3%
Walked	2,232	2.0%	111,806	4.1%	1,827,686	2.8%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	632	0.6%	16,555	0.6%	569,684	0.9%
Worked at home	5,480	4.9%	95,933	3.5%	2,758,507	4.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Mode of Transportation	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Male:	170,446		134,178		210,683	
Car, truck, or van:	153,952	90.3%	112,748	84.0%	185,608	88.1%
Drove alone	139,972	82.1%	101,687	75.8%	168,274	79.9%
Carpooled:	13,980	8.2%	11,061	8.2%	17,334	8.2%
In 2-person carpool	11,132	6.5%	9,142	6.8%	13,317	6.3%
In 3-person carpool	1,395	0.8%	1,020	0.8%	2,706	1.3%
In 4-or-more-person carpool	1,453	0.9%	899	0.7%	1,311	0.6%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	4,896	2.9%	10,631	7.9%	8,626	4.1%
Bus or trolley bus	638	0.4%	4,041	3.0%	1,540	0.7%
Streetcar or trolley car	0	0.0%	358	0.3%	31	0.0%
Subway or elevated	194	0.1%	2,070	1.5%	751	0.4%
Railroad	4,046	2.4%	4,148	3.1%	6,277	3.0%
Ferryboat	18	0.0%	14	0.0%	27	0.0%
Bicycle	472	0.3%	605	0.5%	903	0.4%
Walked	2,950	1.7%	4,709	3.5%	6,520	3.1%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	948	0.6%	1,329	1.0%	1,625	0.8%
Worked at home	7,228	4.2%	4,156	3.1%	7,401	3.5%
Female:	146,790		125,260		186,481	
Car, truck, or van:	133,406	90.9%	102,802	82.1%	163,639	87.8%
Drove alone	121,326	82.7%	91,641	73.2%	148,659	79.7%
Carpooled:	12,080	8.2%	11,161	8.9%	14,980	8.0%
In 2-person carpool	9,483	6.5%	9,415	7.5%	12,568	6.7%
In 3-person carpool	1,407	1.0%	1,075	0.9%	1,643	0.9%
In 4-or-more-person carpool	1,190	0.8%	671	0.5%	769	0.4%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	3,970	2.7%	11,945	9.5%	7,959	4.3%
Bus or trolley bus	1,047	0.7%	6,178	4.9%	1,959	1.1%
Streetcar or trolley car	37	0.0%	568	0.5%	40	0.0%
Subway or elevated	317	0.2%	1,819	1.5%	587	0.3%
Railroad	2,569	1.8%	3,366	2.7%	5,352	2.9%
Ferryboat	0	0.0%	14	0.0%	21	0.0%
Bicycle	35	0.0%	166	0.1%	161	0.1%
Walked	2,801	1.9%	5,581	4.5%	5,813	3.1%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	739	0.5%	729	0.6%	1,000	0.5%
Worked at home	5,839	4.0%	4,037	3.2%	7,909	4.2%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Place of Work

Place of Work	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Male:	135,125		3,049,946		75,441,665	
Worked in state of residence:	120,000	88.8%	2,839,422	93.1%	72,072,279	95.5%
Worked in county of residence	78,830	58.3%	2,051,441	67.3%	52,654,913	69.8%
Worked outside county of residence	41,170	30.5%	787,981	25.8%	19,417,366	25.7%
Worked outside state of residence	15,125	11.2%	210,524	6.9%	3,369,386	4.5%
Female:	111,163		2,732,156		64,819,919	
Worked in state of residence:	102,071	91.8%	2,620,869	95.9%	62,904,938	97.0%
Worked in county of residence	74,076	66.6%	2,035,747	74.5%	49,127,665	75.8%
Worked outside county of residence	27,995	25.2%	585,122	21.4%	13,777,273	21.3%
Worked outside state of residence	9,092	8.2%	111,287	4.1%	1,914,981	3.0%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Place of Work	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Male:	170,446		134,178		210,683	
Worked in state of residence:	141,894	83.2%	121,784	90.8%	200,056	95.0%
Worked in county of residence	87,941	51.6%	67,402	50.2%	127,676	60.6%
Worked outside county of residence	53,953	31.7%	54,382	40.5%	72,380	34.4%
Worked outside state of residence	28,552	16.8%	12,394	9.2%	10,627	5.0%
Female:	146,790		125,260		186,481	
Worked in state of residence:	129,899	88.5%	117,981	94.2%	182,919	98.1%
Worked in county of residence	89,680	61.1%	69,728	55.7%	125,821	67.5%
Worked outside county of residence	40,219	27.4%	48,253	38.5%	57,098	30.6%
Worked outside state of residence	16,891	11.5%	7,279	5.8%	3,562	1.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Time Left for Work

Time Left for Work	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Male:	127,716		2,947,936		72,539,604	
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	4,528	3.5%	162,091	5.5%	3,930,963	5.4%
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	5,561	4.4%	142,311	4.8%	3,574,094	4.9%
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7,791	6.1%	199,395	6.8%	4,571,670	6.3%
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	13,833	10.8%	323,276	11.0%	7,989,142	11.0%
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	15,667	12.3%	353,716	12.0%	8,257,434	11.4%
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	19,670	15.4%	397,534	13.5%	10,466,511	14.4%
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	16,341	12.8%	317,783	10.8%	8,065,323	11.1%
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	14,332	11.2%	262,594	8.9%	6,852,990	9.4%
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7,431	5.8%	126,854	4.3%	3,103,973	4.3%
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	6,633	5.2%	135,899	4.6%	3,732,254	5.1%
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	2,322	1.8%	60,031	2.0%	1,621,034	2.2%
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	1,211	0.9%	31,728	1.1%	766,738	1.1%
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	6,337	5.0%	220,343	7.5%	4,810,826	6.6%
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	6,059	4.7%	214,381	7.3%	4,796,652	6.6%
Female:	105,683		2,636,223		62,061,412	
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	1,623	1.5%	55,008	2.1%	1,520,307	2.4%
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	1,210	1.1%	49,828	1.9%	1,312,997	2.1%
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2,821	2.7%	89,167	3.4%	2,138,928	3.4%
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	6,360	6.0%	178,119	6.8%	4,134,502	6.7%
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10,532	10.0%	256,070	9.7%	5,870,105	9.5%
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	17,731	16.8%	380,672	14.4%	9,479,525	15.3%
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17,168	16.2%	399,801	15.2%	9,744,941	15.7%
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	14,369	13.6%	334,964	12.7%	7,664,168	12.3%
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10,081	9.5%	197,480	7.5%	4,248,589	6.8%
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	7,913	7.5%	178,123	6.8%	4,408,960	7.1%
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	3,212	3.0%	76,026	2.9%	1,978,517	3.2%
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	1,665	1.6%	38,212	1.4%	893,911	1.4%
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	5,893	5.6%	211,980	8.0%	4,521,752	7.3%
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	5,105	4.8%	190,773	7.2%	4,144,210	6.7%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

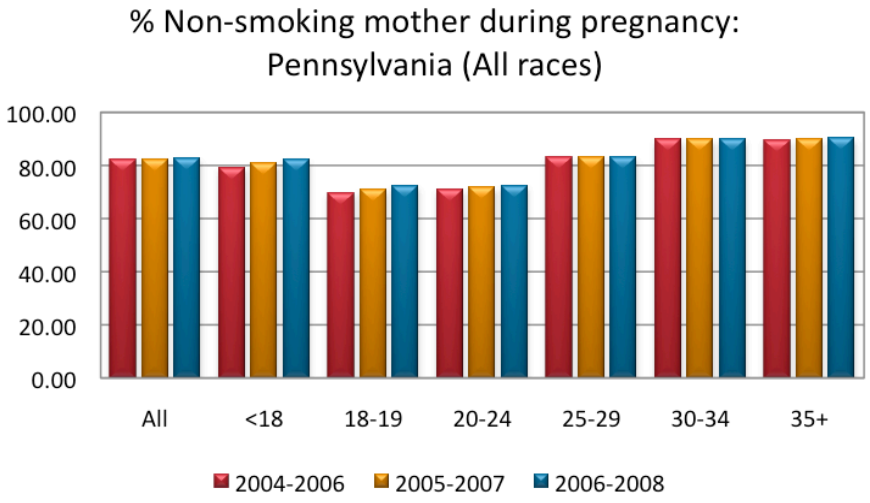
Time Left for Work	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Male:	163,218		130,022		203,282	
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	7,035	4.3%	4,824	3.7%	6,769	3.3%
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	6,598	4.0%	4,435	3.4%	6,367	3.1%
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	8,532	5.2%	6,446	5.0%	10,906	5.4%
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	17,297	10.6%	11,849	9.1%	21,240	10.4%
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	18,836	11.5%	14,726	11.3%	23,710	11.7%
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	29,423	18.0%	20,684	15.9%	31,788	15.6%
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18,280	11.2%	15,951	12.3%	25,479	12.5%
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	19,672	12.1%	13,274	10.2%	25,873	12.7%
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7,842	4.8%	7,200	5.5%	12,887	6.3%
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	9,743	6.0%	7,784	6.0%	12,307	6.1%
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	3,752	2.3%	3,417	2.6%	3,889	1.9%
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	1,331	0.8%	1,661	1.3%	1,476	0.7%
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	7,723	4.7%	10,218	7.9%	9,763	4.8%
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	7,154	4.4%	7,553	5.8%	10,828	5.3%
Female:	140,951		121,223		178,572	
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	1,491	1.1%	1,685	1.4%	2,067	1.2%
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	1,793	1.3%	1,152	1.0%	2,049	1.1%
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3,015	2.1%	2,478	2.0%	3,960	2.2%
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	7,898	5.6%	7,544	6.2%	9,902	5.5%
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12,242	8.7%	10,741	8.9%	17,123	9.6%
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	23,701	16.8%	18,577	15.3%	27,696	15.5%
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	20,586	14.6%	19,022	15.7%	27,277	15.3%
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	22,404	15.9%	18,426	15.2%	28,117	15.7%
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	12,388	8.8%	10,111	8.3%	17,956	10.1%
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	11,995	8.5%	9,309	7.7%	14,224	8.0%
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	5,385	3.8%	3,383	2.8%	5,502	3.1%
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	2,076	1.5%	1,515	1.2%	2,482	1.4%
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	8,574	6.1%	9,293	7.7%	10,273	5.8%
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	7,403	5.3%	7,987	6.6%	9,944	5.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

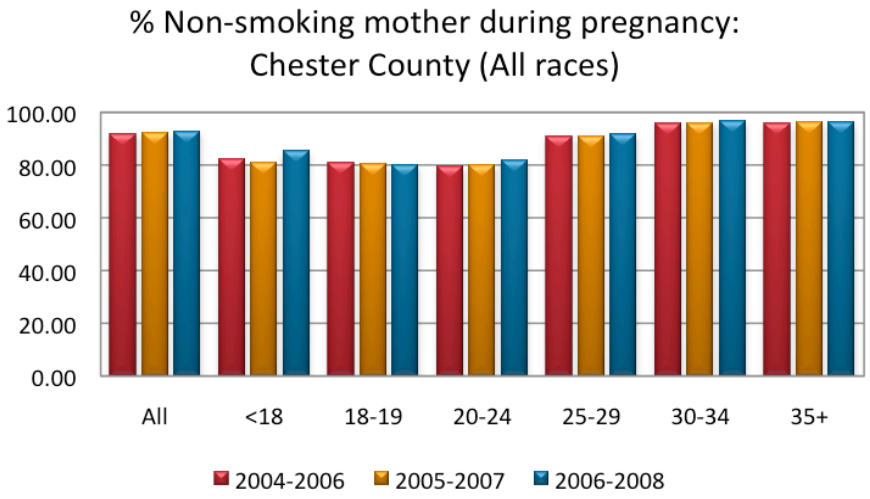
Women's Health

Pregnancy and Births

The following charts display data regarding pregnancy and births for Pennsylvania as well as Chester, Bucks, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. Trend data for health behaviors (such as not smoking while pregnant), having or not having pre-natal care, and receiving WIC or Medicaid benefits are presented for each geographic unit.

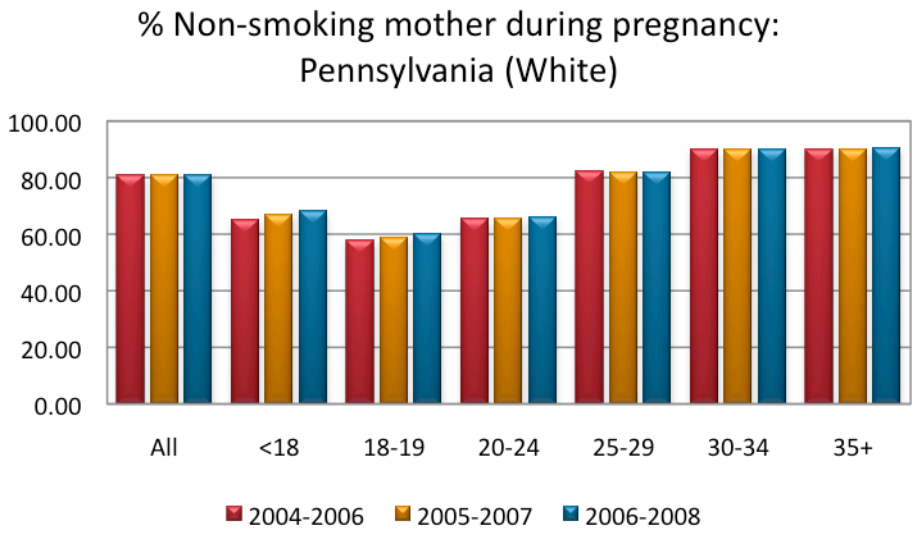


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS[6]

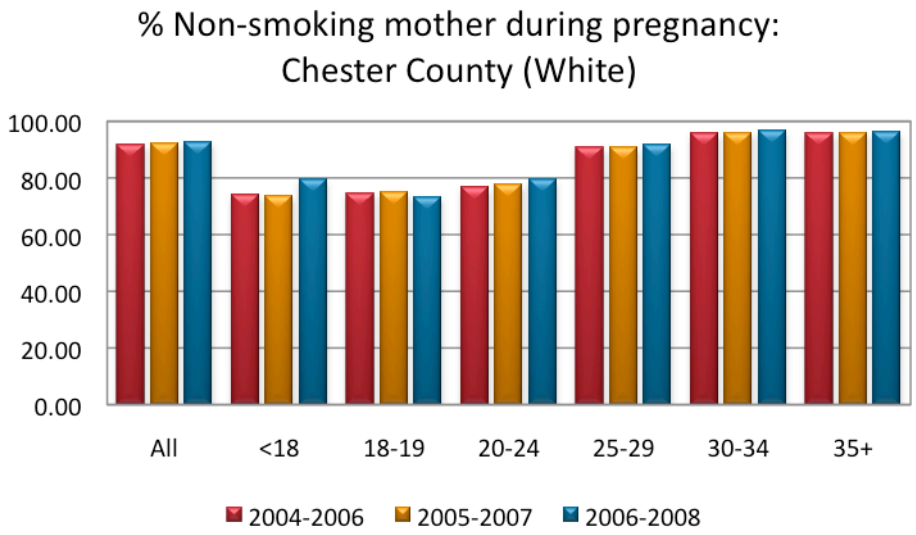


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

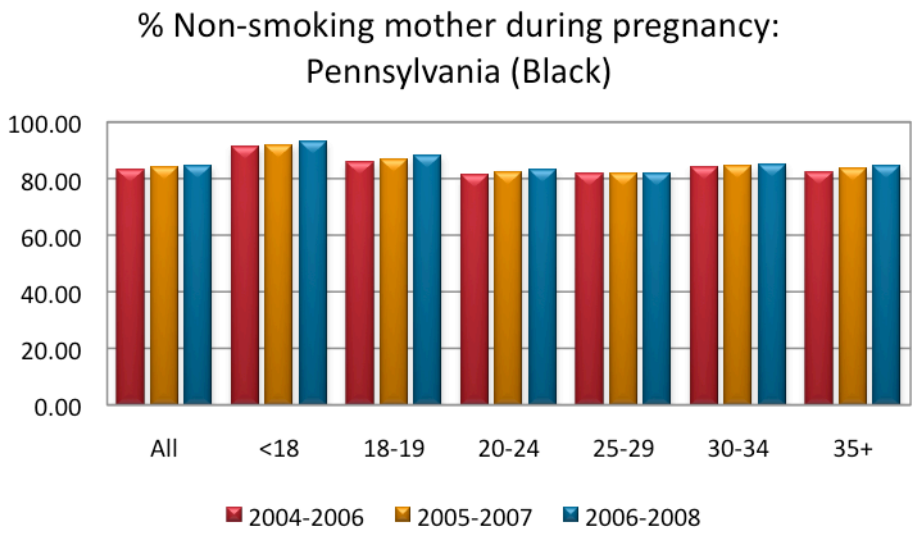
[6] EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



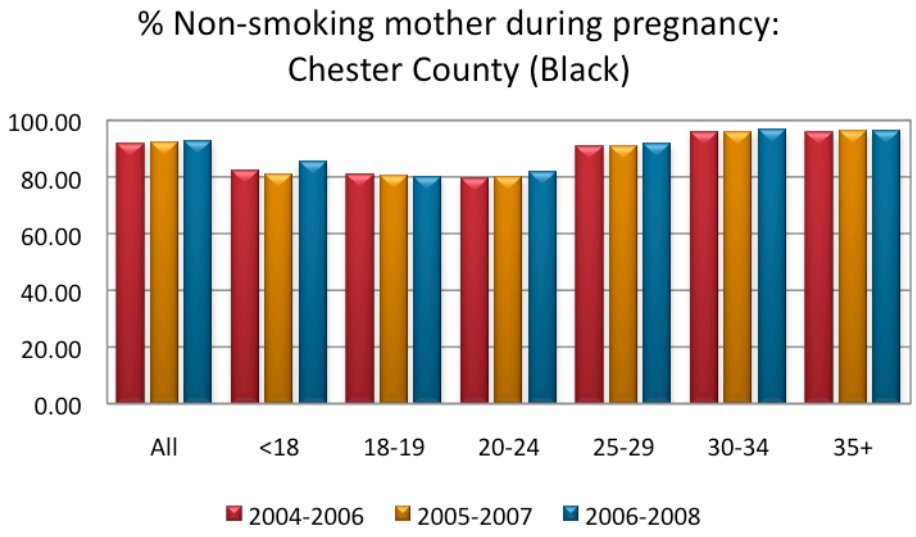
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



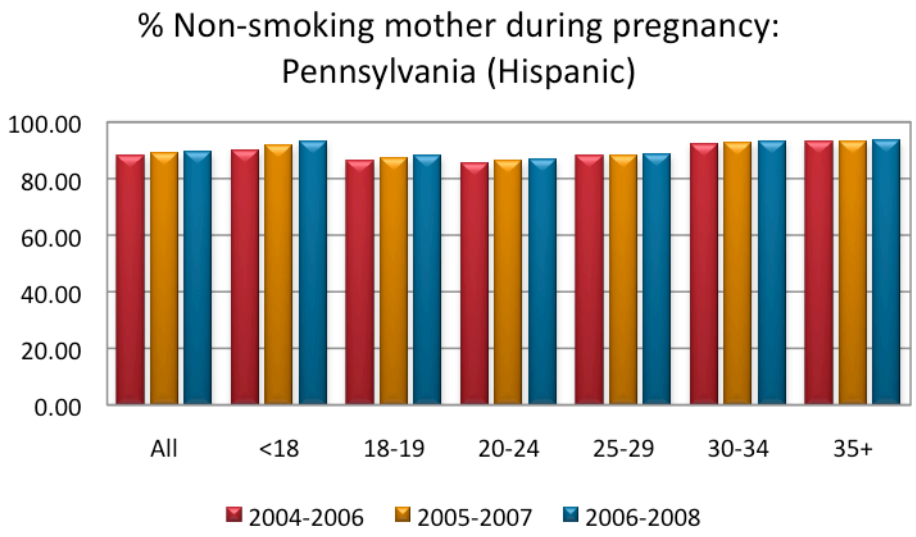
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



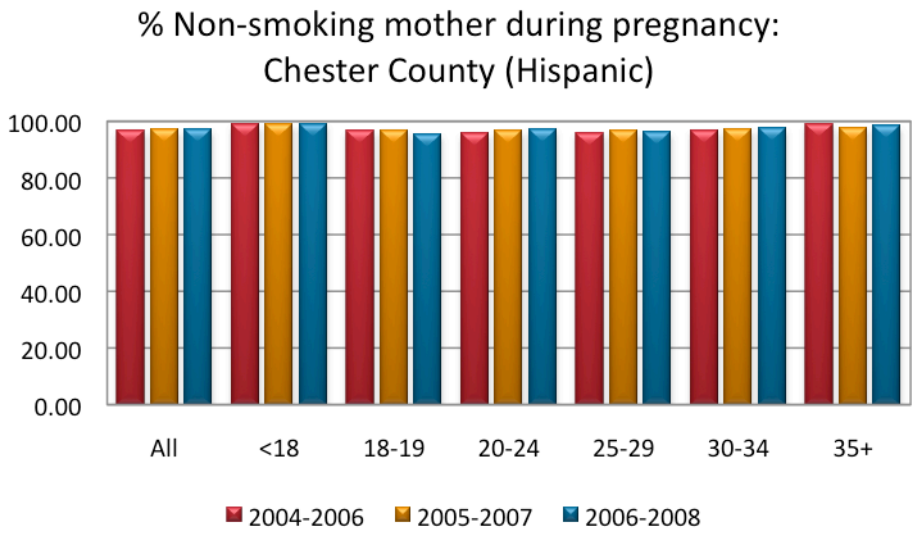
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



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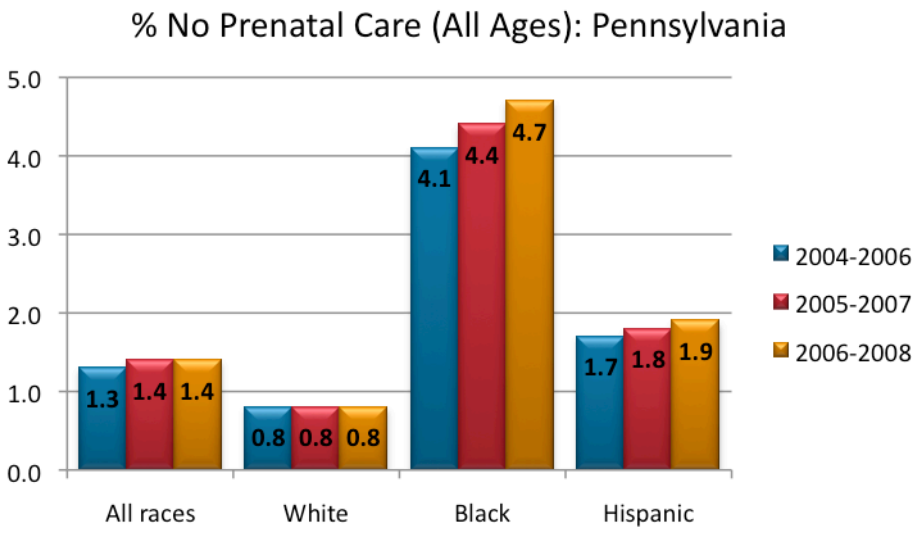
Objective 27-06						
Percent smoke cessation during first trimester of pregnancy*	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Mothers 18-49	**30**	25.0	25.0	24.8	24.7	24.4
White Mothers 18-49	**30**	25.6	25.6	25.2	25.5	24.9
Black Mothers 18-49	**30**	18.9	18.9	18.5	17.6	18.5
Hispanic Mothers 18-49	**30**	30.2	30.6	31.3	28.6	28.3
*for resident live births	Note: mothers counted as quitting smoking were those who smoked during the three months prior to the pregnancy and did not smoke during the first, second, and third trimesters					

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[7]

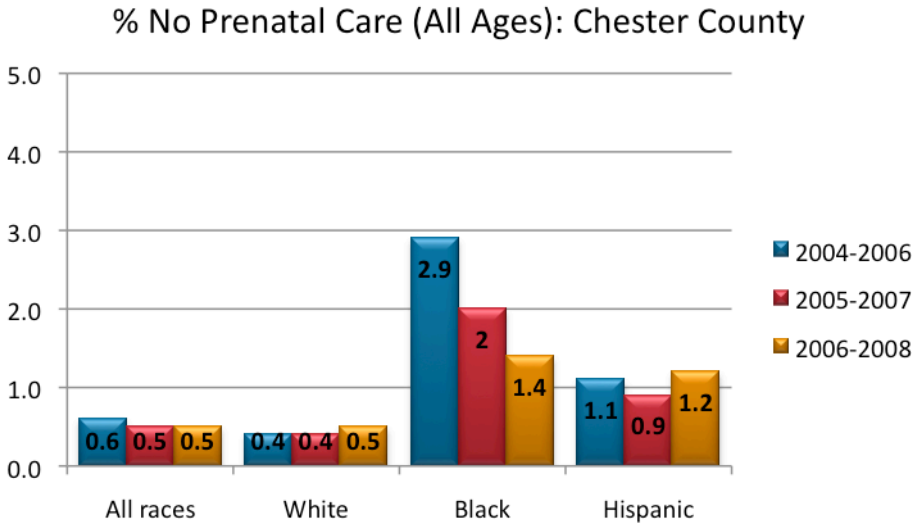
Objective 27-06						
Percent smoke cessation during first trimester of pregnancy*						
COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2007	County 2006	County 2005	County 2004	County 2003
Chester	**30**	39.3	40.0	35.8	39.2	36.3
Bucks	**30**	34.4	31.1	31.9	29.2	30.5
Delaware	**30**	32.2	31.5	35.2	31.4	31.0
Montgomery	**30**	40.8	40.7	39.3	38.9	35.6

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[7] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

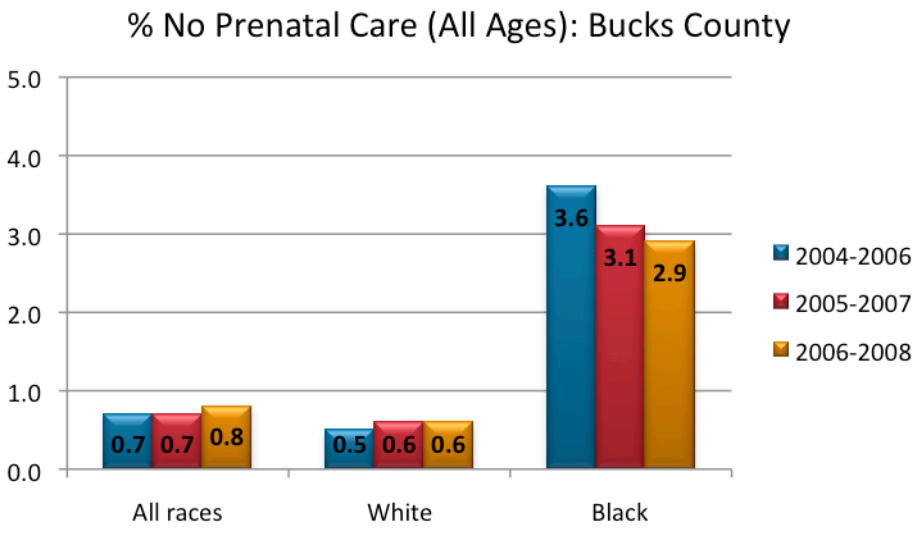


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS[8]

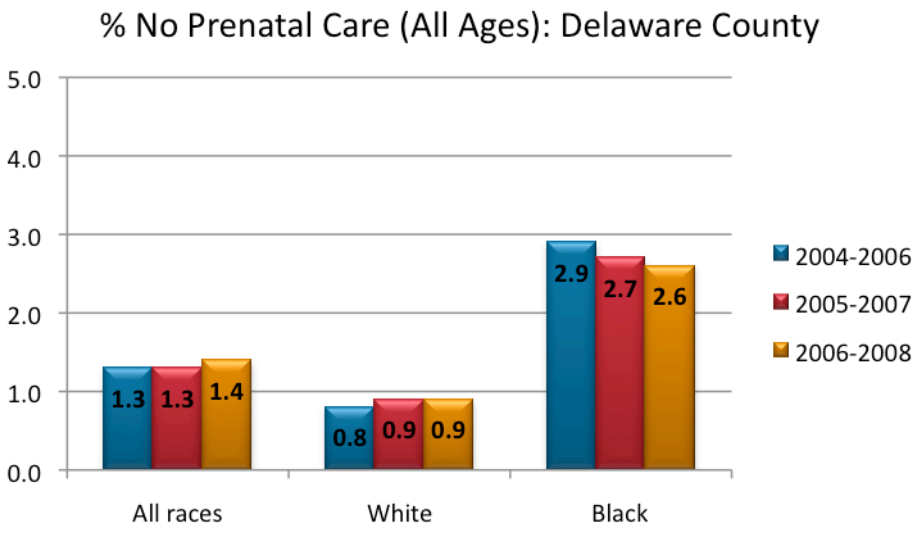


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

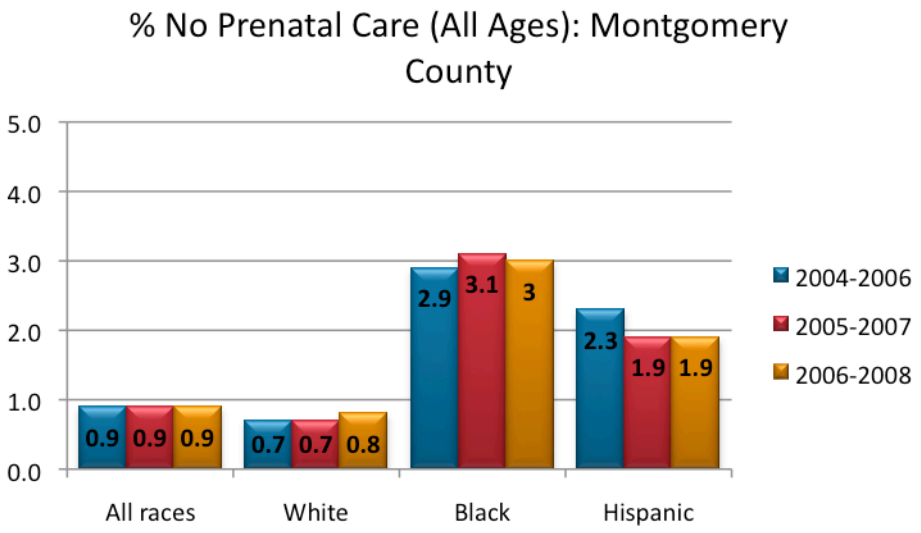
[8] EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



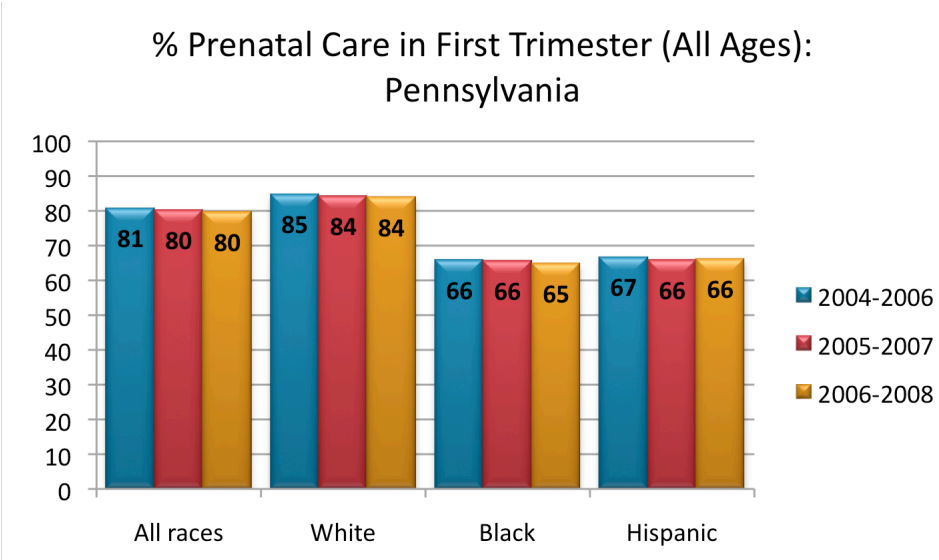
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



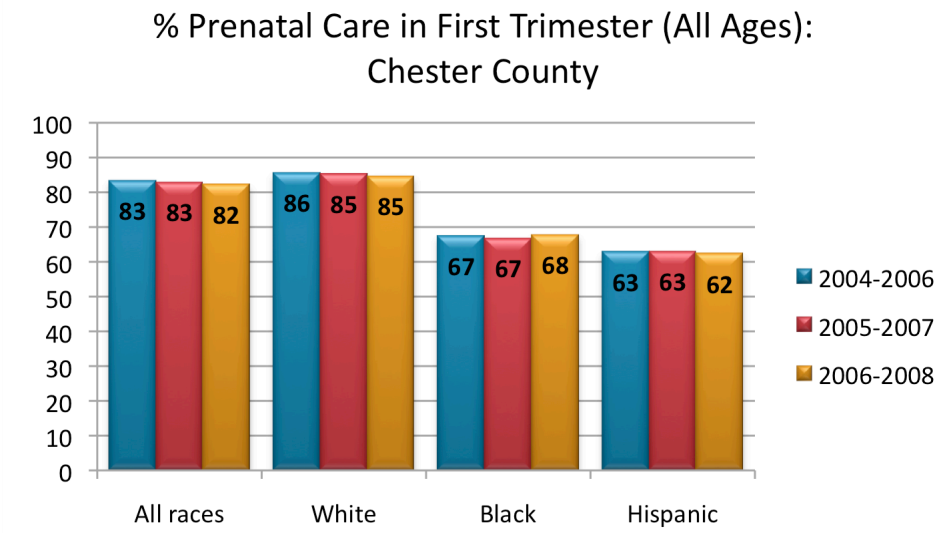
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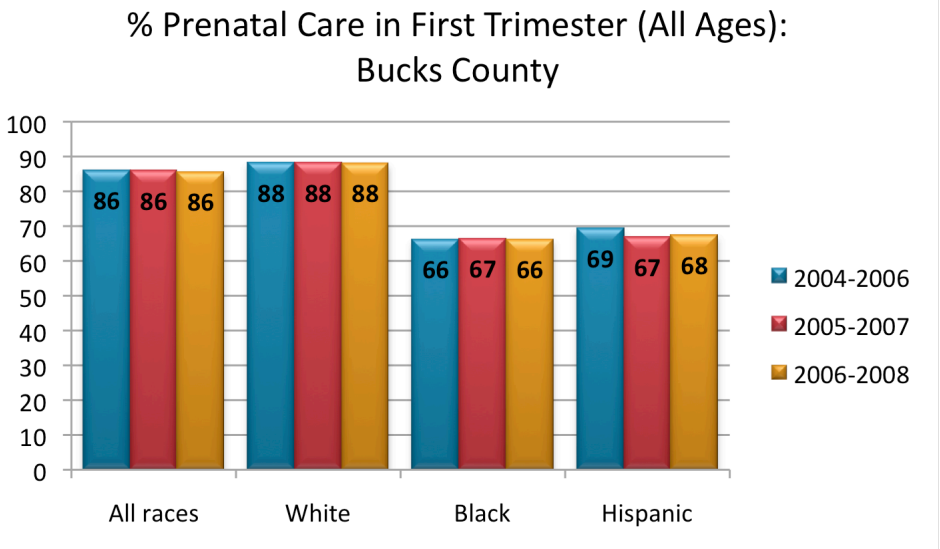
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



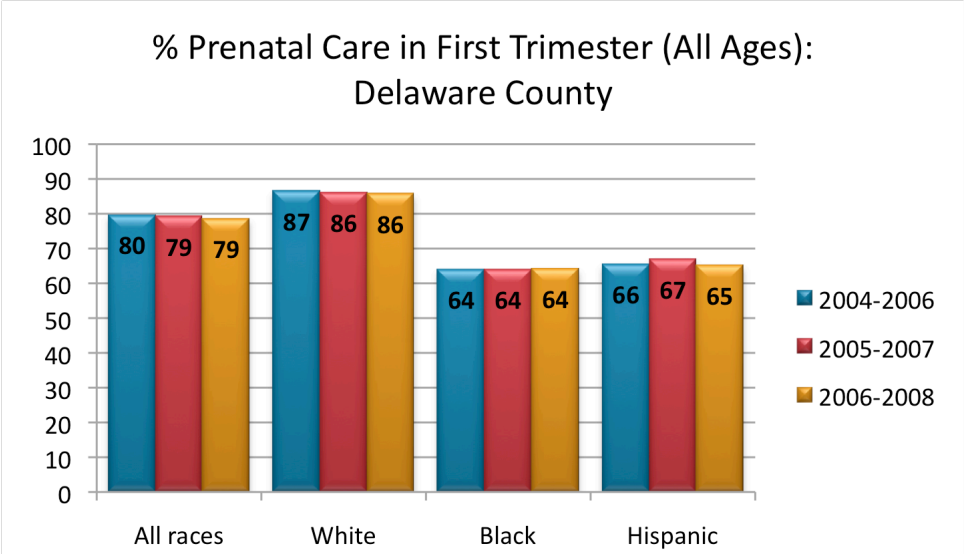
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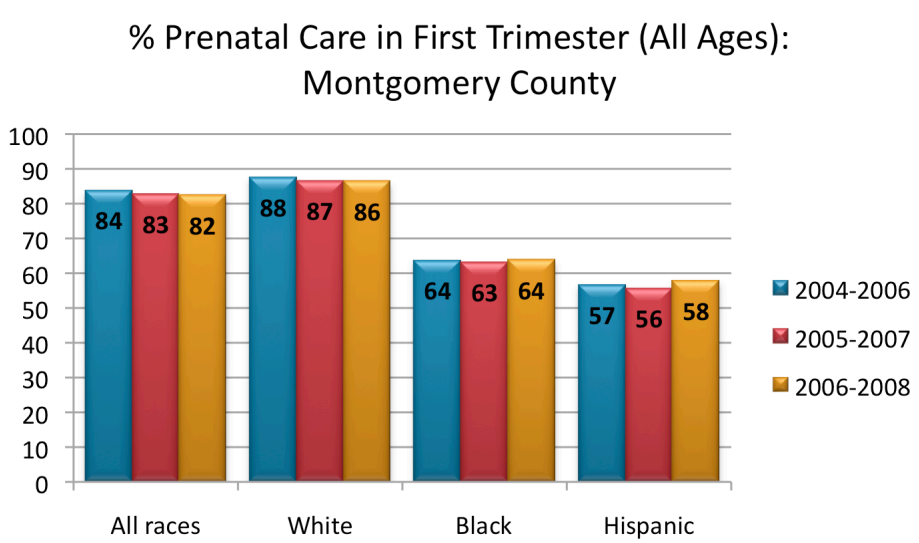
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



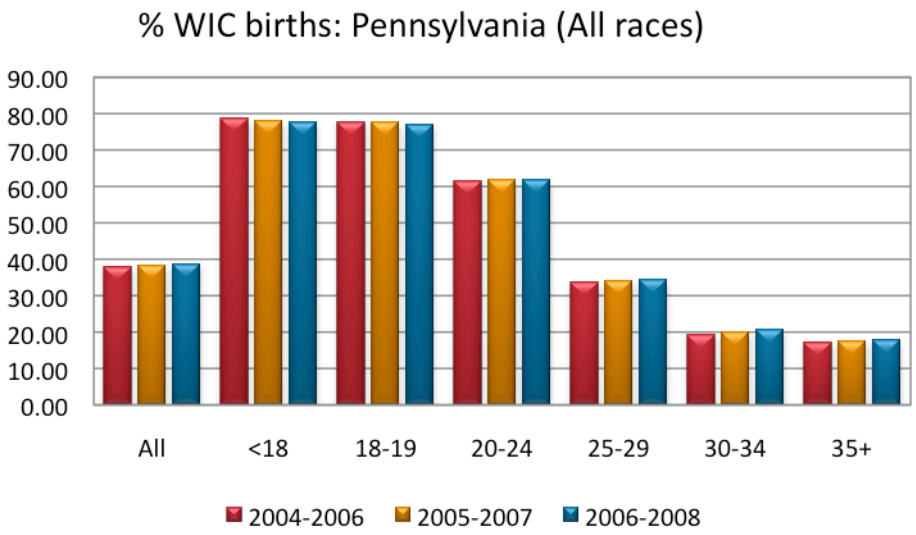
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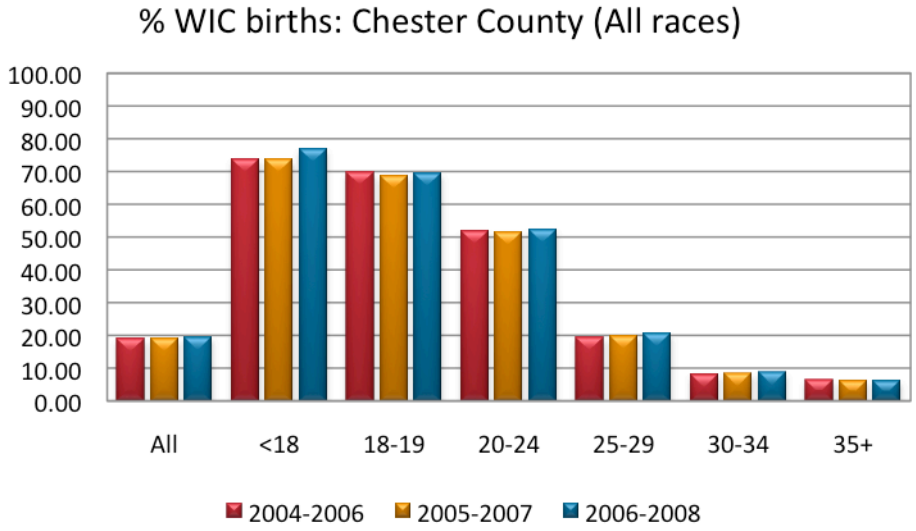


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.[9]

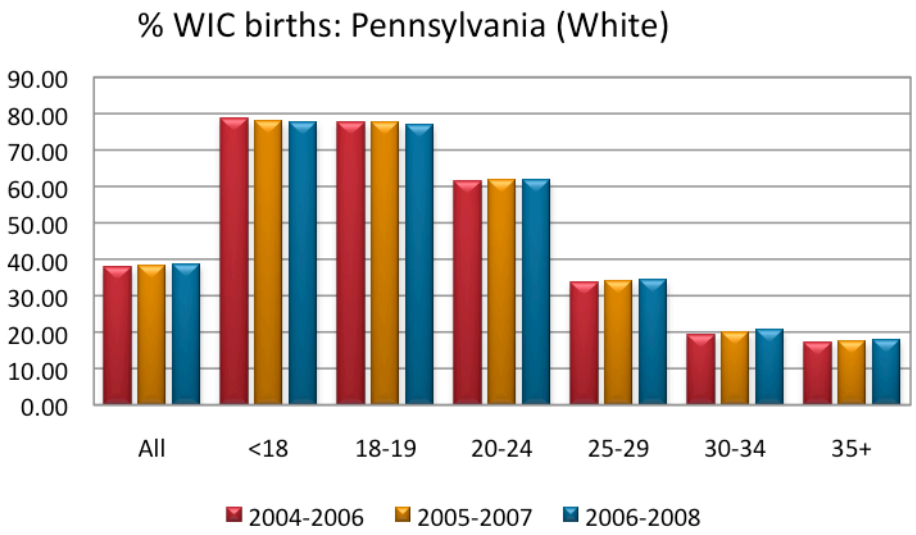
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



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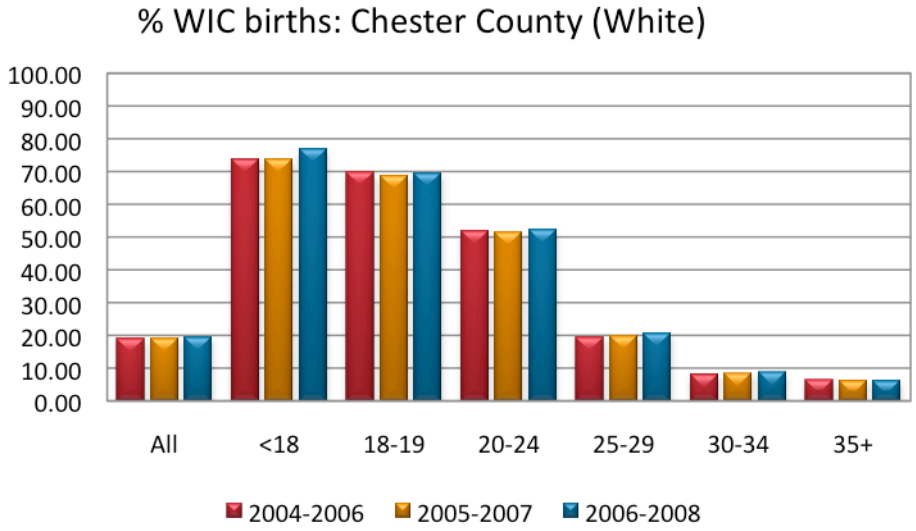
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

[9] The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a Federal program administered by the Food and Nutrition Service within the United States Department of Agriculture. The program provides recipients with vouchers or electronic benefits cards to purchase certain approved food items. The specified foods are designed to meet the special nutritional needs of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, non-breastfeeding postpartum women, infants and children up to five years of age who are nutritional risk (FNS, 2010). The program requires recipients to demonstrate a family income that is below 185% of the US Poverty Income Guidelines.



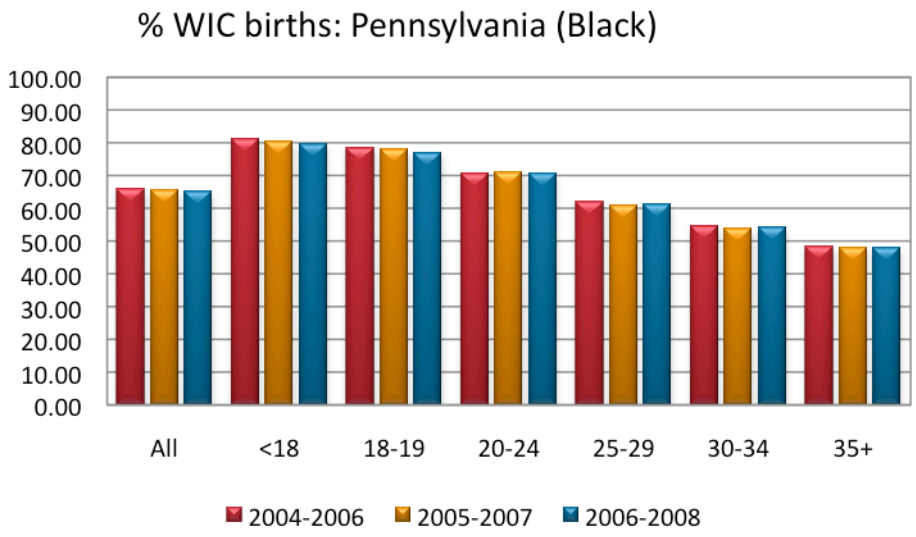
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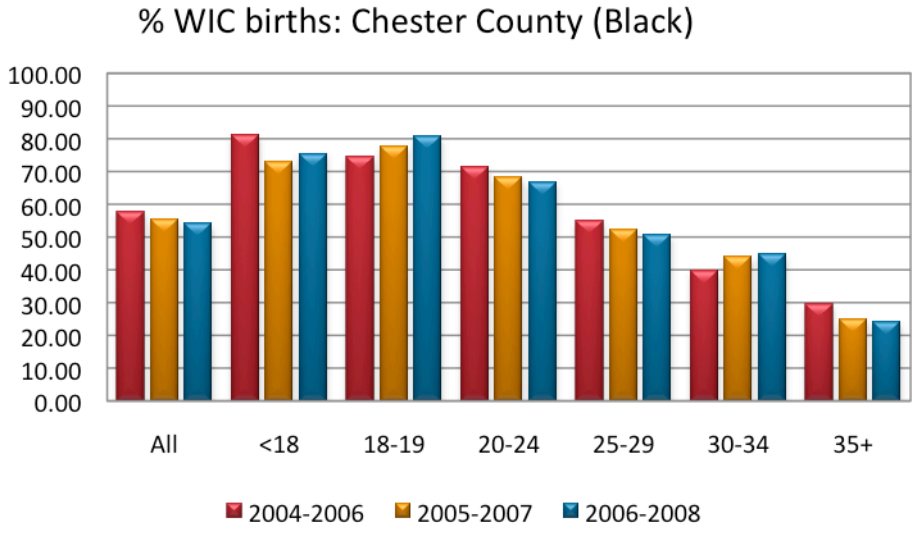
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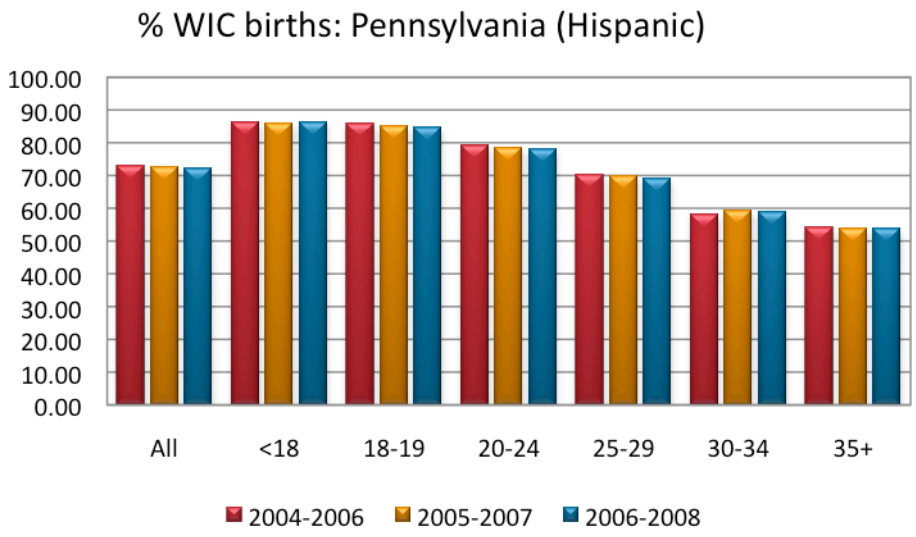
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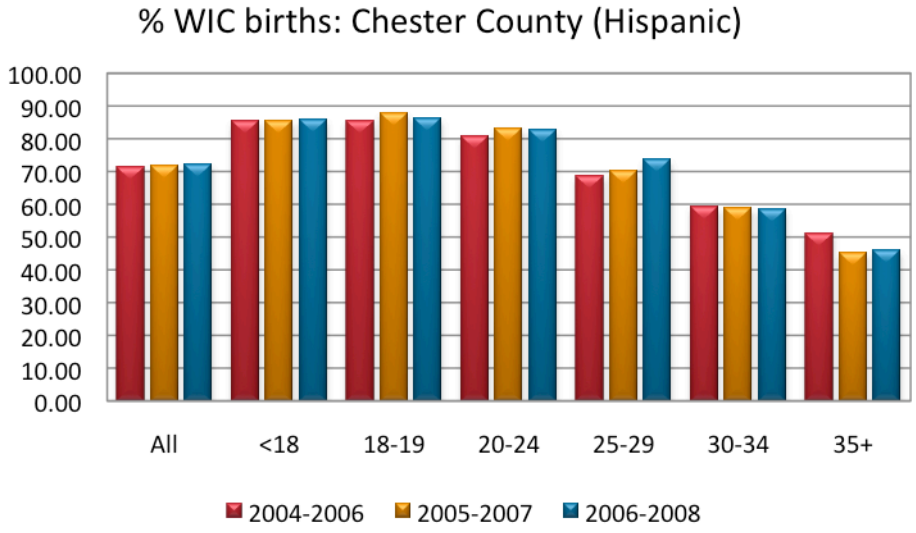
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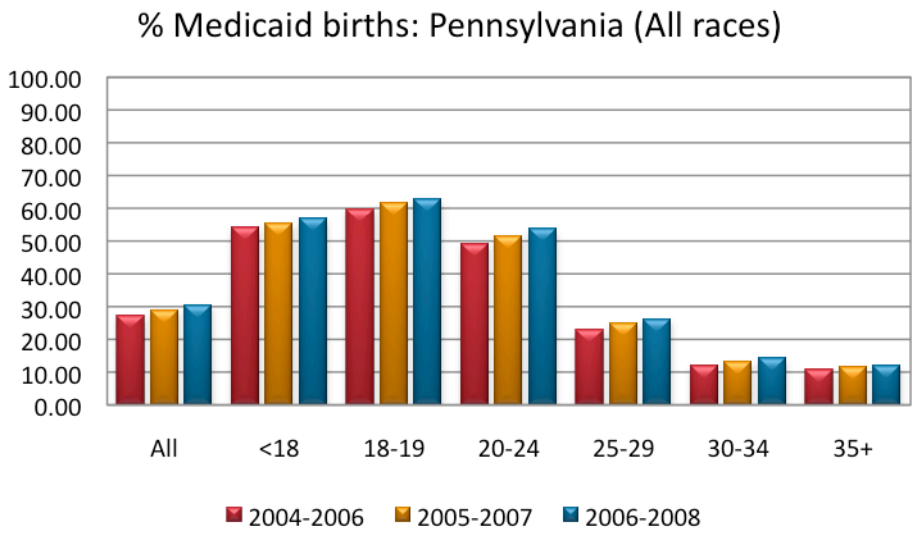
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Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



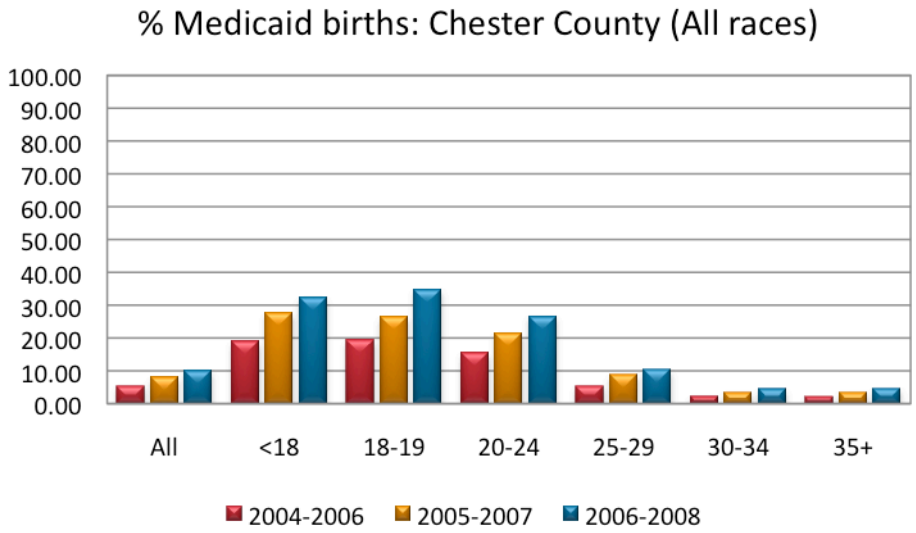
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.[10]

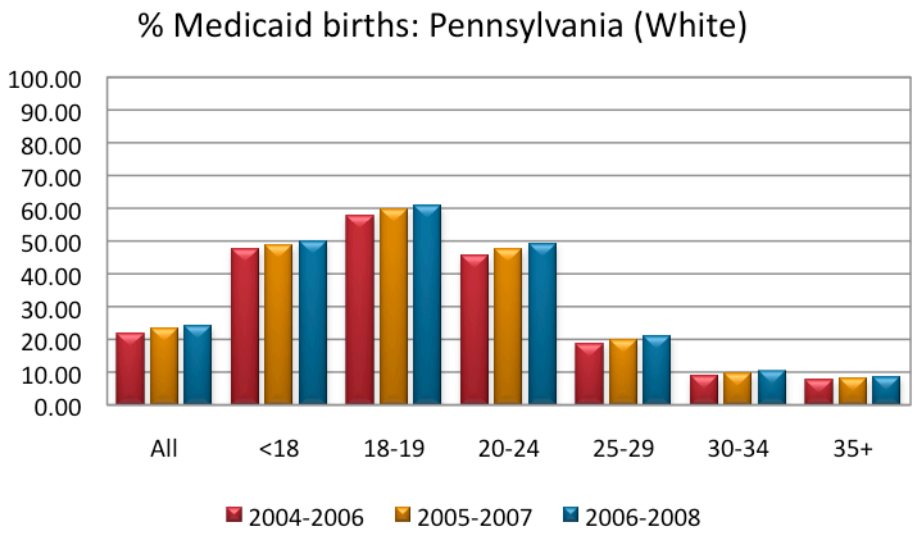
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

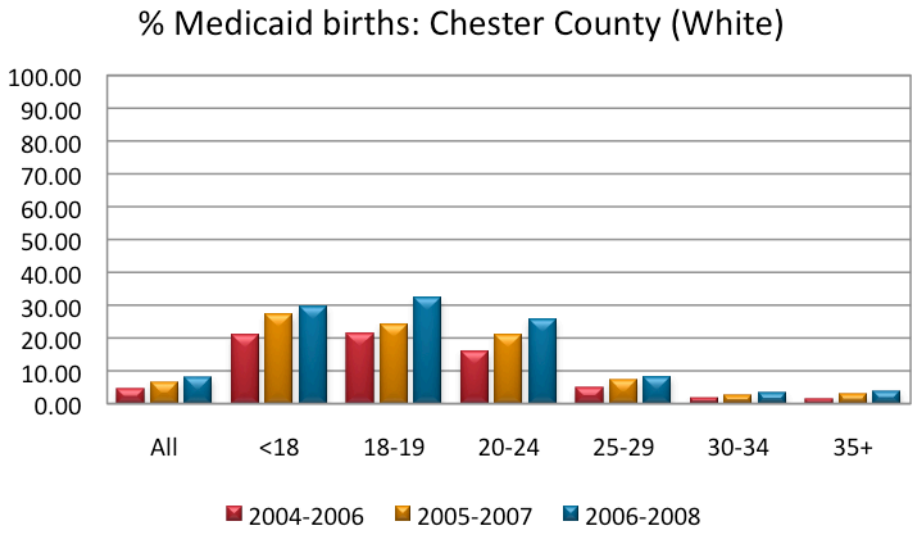
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

[10] Medical Assistance (MA), also referred to as Medicaid, provides payment for health care services on behalf of eligible low-income individuals with limited income and high medical expenses. For pregnant women and children up to age one, family income may not exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (see the Family Poverty section of this report for an explanation of federal poverty thresholds). In Pennsylvania, Medical Assistance is administered by the Department of Public Welfare (DPW) and county assistance offices conduct eligibility determinations and recertifications.



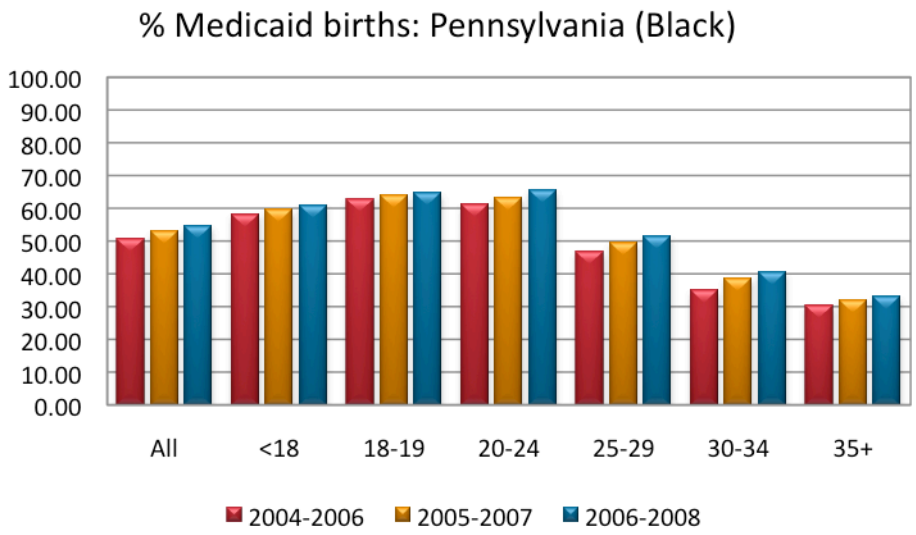
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



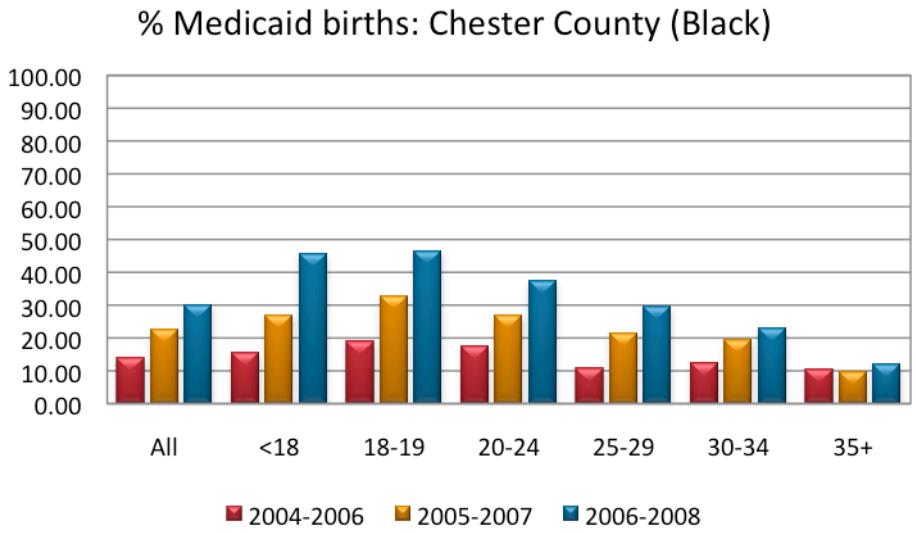
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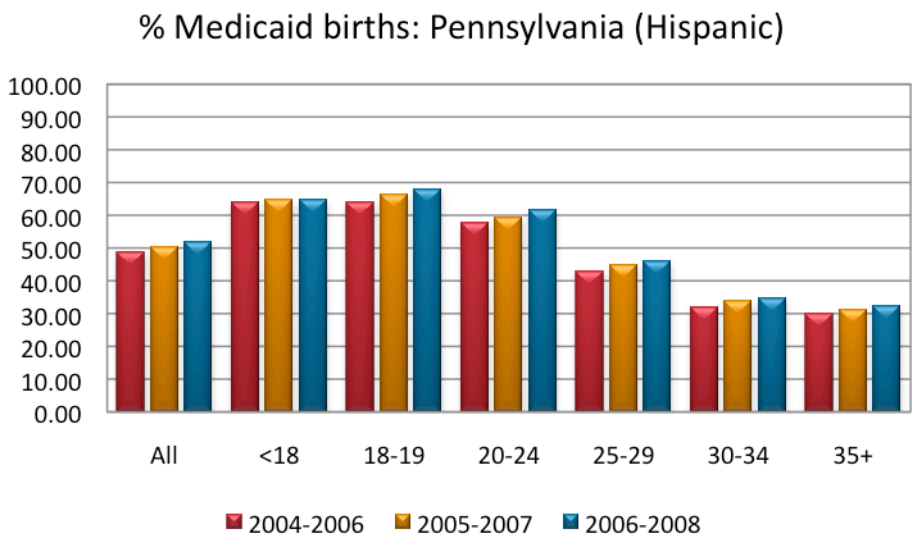
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



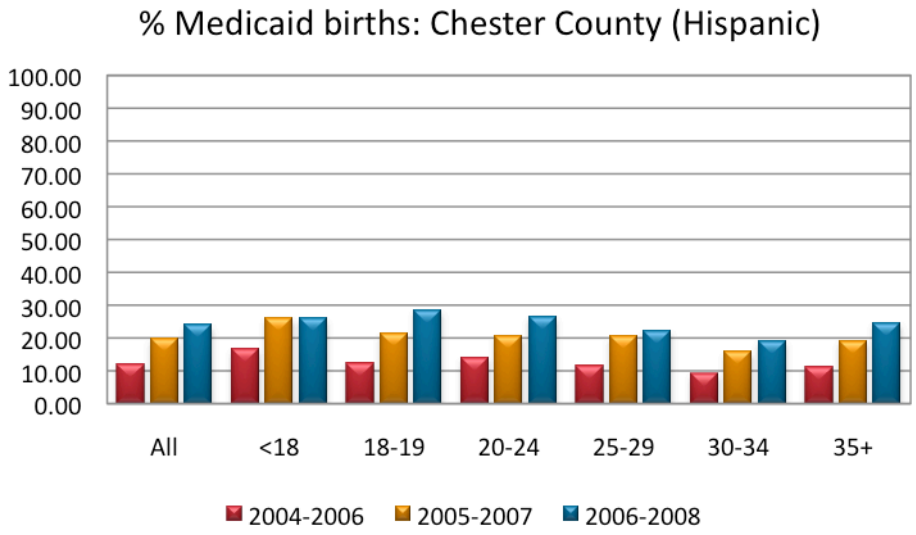
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



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Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

Mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1990–2000 and selected states 2005–2006

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Characteristic of mother	1990[1]	2000[1]	33 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2005[1,2]	33 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2006[1,2]	11 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2005[1,3]	11 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2006[1,3]
Race of mother			Percent of mothers who smoked[1,4,5]			
All races	18.4	12.2	10.1	10.0	12.4	12.2
White	19.4	13.2	11.1	11.0	13.2	13.0
Black or African American	15.9	9.1	7.7	7.6	10.0	9.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.4	20.0	16.6	16.5	21.7	21.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[6,7]	5.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4
Hispanic origin and race of mother[8]						
Hispanic or Latina[6]	6.7	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Mexican	5.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Puerto Rican	13.6	10.3	8.1	7.9	14.9	14.2
Cuban	6.4	3.3	4.9	5.7	7.7	10.3
Central and South American	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	10.8	7.4	7.2	6.5	3.8	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	21.0	15.6	13.3	13.3	17.7	17.6
Black or African American	15.9	9.2	8.1	7.9	10.3	10.0
Age of mother[5]						
Under 15 years	7.5	7.1	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.9
15–19 years	20.8	17.8	14.4	13.6	16.6	15.8
15–17 years	17.6	15.0	10.9	10.3	12.0	11.3
18–19 years	22.5	19.2	16.0	15.1	18.9	18.0
20–24 years	22.1	16.8	15.5	15.0	18.6	17.9
25–29 years	18.0	10.5	9.5	9.6	11.5	11.7
30–34 years	15.3	8.0	5.8	5.8	7.1	7.1
35–39 years	13.3	9.1	5.9	5.6	7.1	6.9
40–54 years[9]	12.3	9.5	6.5	6.3	8.0	7.4
Education of mother[10]			Percent of mothers 20 years of age and over who smoked[1,5]			
0–8 years[2]	17.5	7.9	6.0	5.8	---	---
9–11 years[2]	40.5	28.2	25.2	24.6	---	---
12 years[2]	21.9	16.6	14.8	14.6	---	---
13–15 years[2]	12.8	9.1	8.4	8.4	---	---
16 years or more[2]	4.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	---	---
No high school diploma or GED[3]	---	---	---	---	16.1	16.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	---	---	---	---	19.6	19.1
Some college, no Bachelor's degree[3]	---	---	---	---	11.7	11.6
Bachelor's degree or more[3]	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Prenatal care for live births, by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000 and selected states 2005–2006

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Prenatal care, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	1970	1980	1990	2000	34 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2005[1]	34 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2006[1]	12 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2005[2]	12 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2006[2]
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester					Percent of live births[3]			
All races	68.0	76.3	75.8	83.2	83.8	83.2	70.2	68.3
White	72.3	79.2	79.2	85.0	85.4	84.7	72.1	70.2
Black or African American	44.2	62.4	60.6	74.3	76.2	76.0	59.5	58.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.2	55.8	57.9	69.3	70.2	69.5	57.8	56.0
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	---	73.7	75.1	84.0	85.2	84.8	72.2	71.1
Hispanic or Latina[5]	---	60.2	60.2	74.4	77.6	77.3	60.0	57.6
Mexican	---	59.6	57.8	72.9	77.6	77.2	56.1	53.3
Puerto Rican	---	55.1	63.5	78.5	79.9	79.2	69.4	68.1
Cuban	---	82.7	84.8	91.7	85.9	84.8	84.0	80.4
Central and South American	---	58.8	61.5	77.6	76.8	76.0	65.0	61.3
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	---	66.4	66.4	75.8	77.0	78.5	65.0	63.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:[5]								
White	---	81.2	83.3	88.5	88.7	88.1	77.2	76.0
Black or African American	---	60.8	60.7	74.3	76.3	76.1	60.1	58.2
Prenatal care began during 3rd trimester or no prenatal care								
All races	7.9	5.1	6.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	7.7	8.2
White	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	7.0	7.5
Black or African American	16.6	8.9	11.3	6.7	5.7	5.7	11.5	11.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.9	15.2	12.9	8.6	8.2	8.1	12.7	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	---	6.5	5.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	6.6	7.2
Hispanic or Latina[5]	---	12.0	12.0	6.3	5.0	5.0	11.9	12.2
Mexican	---	11.8	13.2	6.9	5.0	5.0	13.8	14.3
Puerto Rican	---	16.2	10.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	6.6	6.7
Cuban	---	3.9	2.8	1.4	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.1
Central and South American	---	13.1	10.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	9.2	9.9
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	---	9.2	8.5	5.9	5.6	4.9	9.6	9.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:[5]								
White	---	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.9	5.3
Black or African American	---	9.7	11.2	6.7	5.6	5.7	11.3	11.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

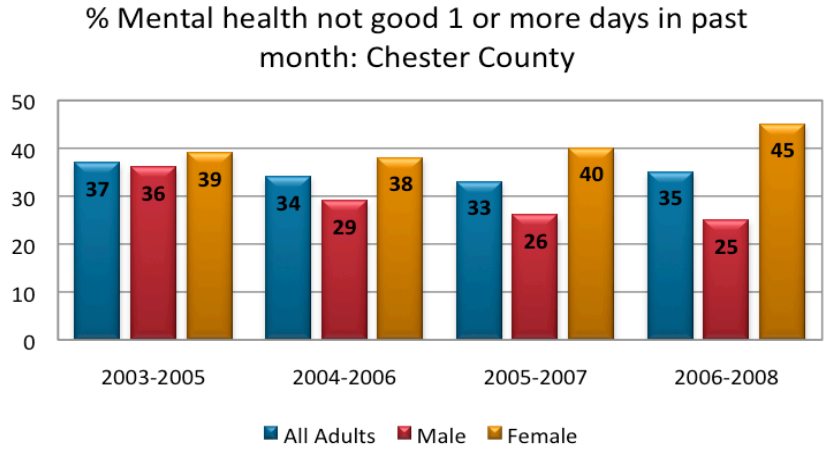
Mental Health

Women's mental health is of great concern to agency leaders in the Chester County. Mental health data are underreported across all segments in all parts of the country, and Chester County is no exception. Beyond that, many women do not have the resources they need to address mental health problems. Consider the following quote from a Listening Tour Participant:

> *I have to say that's one of the most frustrating issues at our office because we see lots of people with mental [health] problems. . . there's just nowhere for a low income person who's not on Medicaid to turn to for mental health. And for the few places that offer free mental health services, they're completely inundated right now. . . I get calls from people who need help and you might see a situation where you know some sort of intervention would be necessary or beneficial and you just don't know where to suggest these people go. . . I have these community resource guides in my office to kind of give referrals to people; I've got nothing in the mental health section. I just don't know where to send people. (See the Listening Tour section at the end of the report.)*

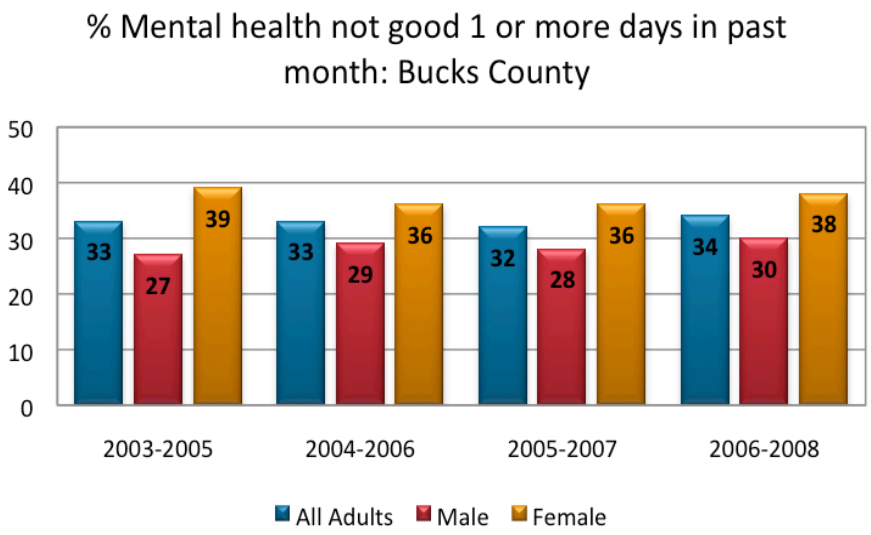
The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"

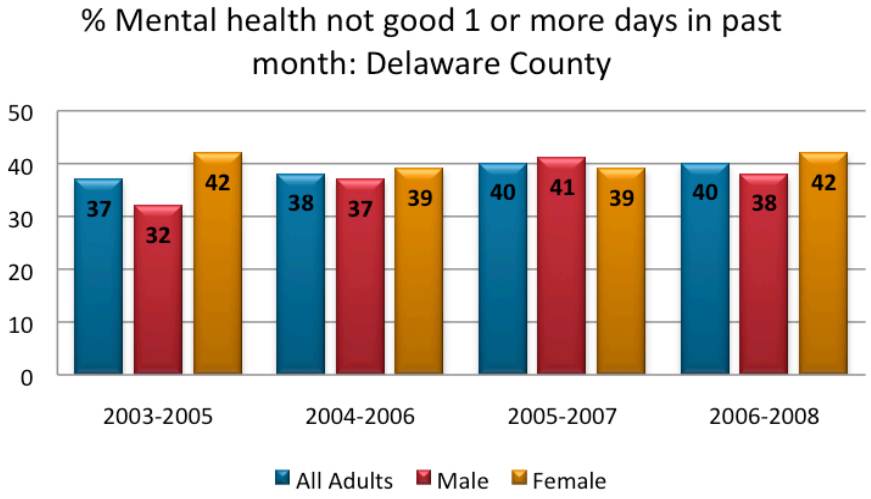


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[11]

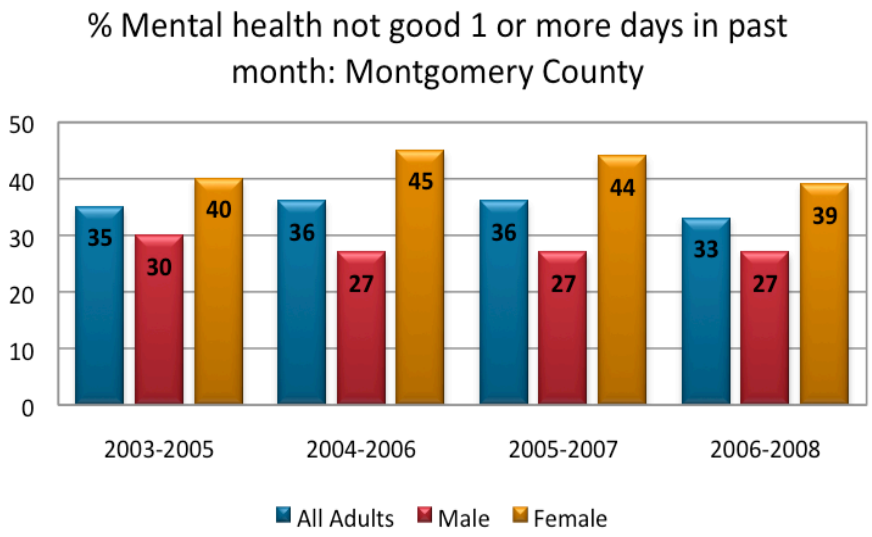
[11] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



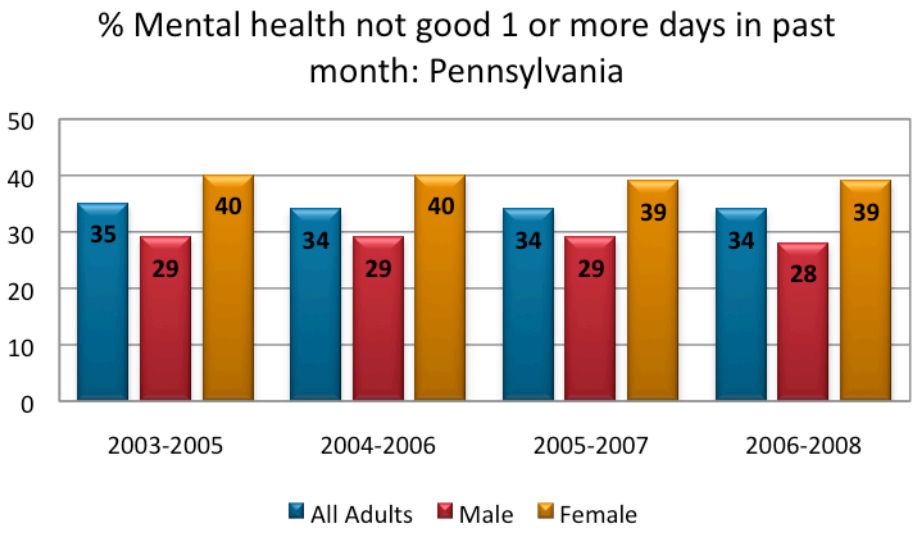
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

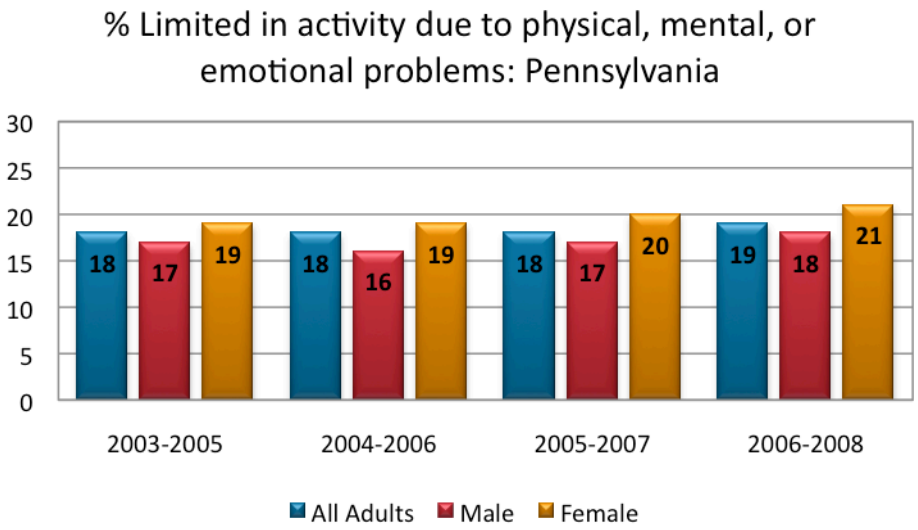


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

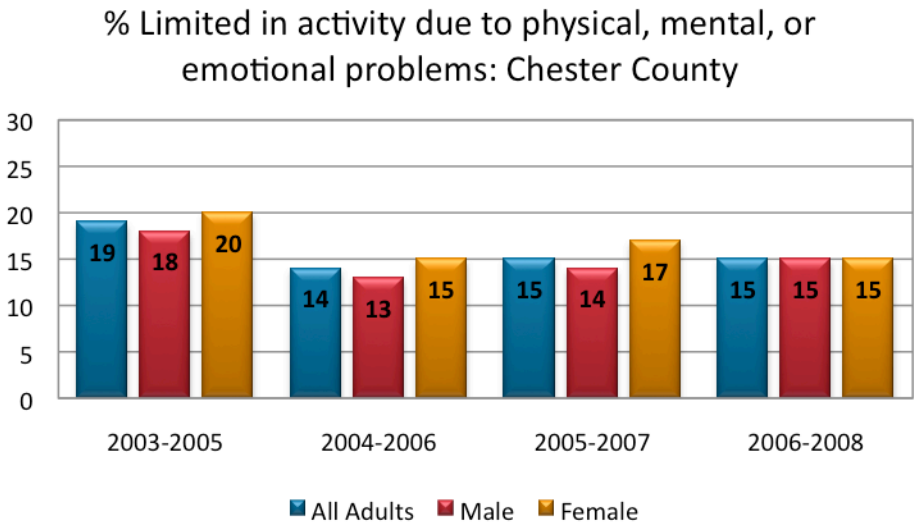


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

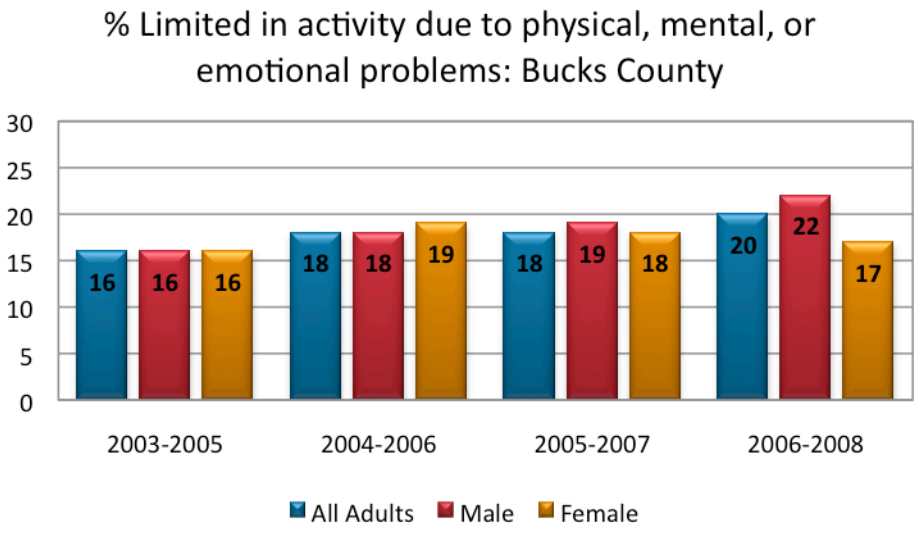
"The following questions are about health problems or impairments you may have. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"



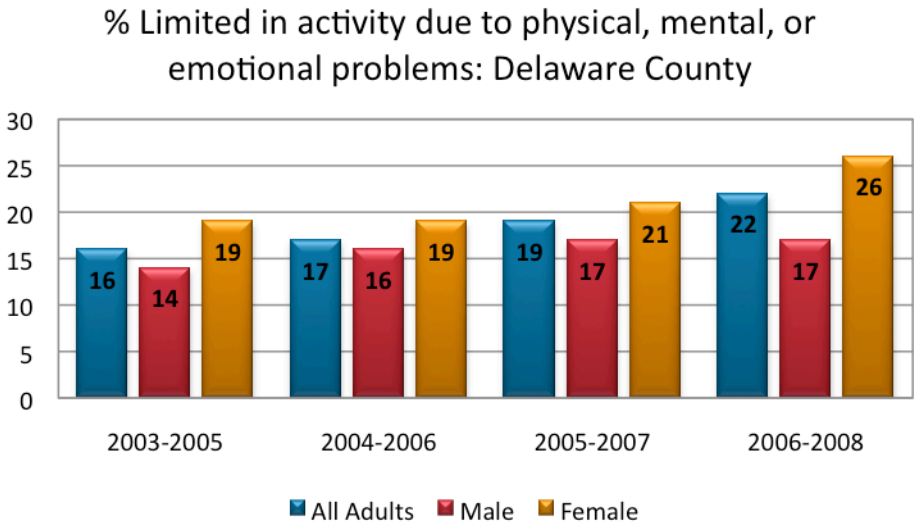
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



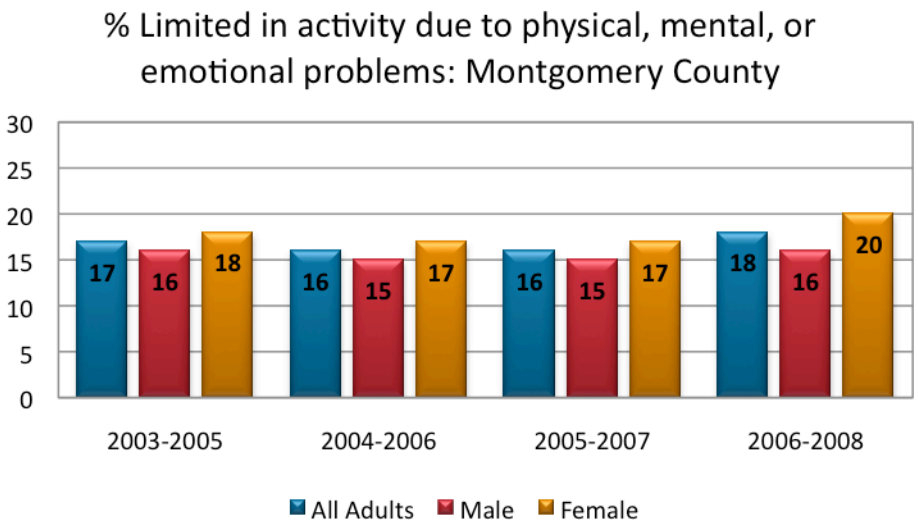
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Health Insurance

The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces estimates of health insurance coverage for states and all counties. In July 2005, SAHIE released the first nation-wide set of county-level estimates on the number of people without health insurance coverage for all ages and those under 18 years old. In August 2009, SAHIE released 2006 estimates of health insurance coverage by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and income categories at the state-level and by age, sex, and income categories at the county-level.

Health Insurance Coverage Status Under 65 Years (All Income Levels—Both Sexes)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	380,212	89.2%	484,161	89.0%	416,724	89.1%	596,084	90.1%
Uninsured	46,097	10.8%	59,808	11%	50,905	10.9%	63,853	9.9%

Health Insurance Coverage Status 40 to 64 Years (All Income Levels—Both Sexes)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	155,757	90.6%	209,413	90.1%	168,748	89.5%	249,731	91.0%
Uninsured	16,071	9.4%	22,885	9.9%	19,867	10.5%	24,791	9.0%

Health Insurance Coverage Status 18 to 64 Years (All Income Levels—Both Sexes)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	266,517	87.3%	346,933	87.2%	290,874	87.0%	422,098	88.2%
Uninsured	38,741	12.7%	51,053	12.8%	43,342	13.0%	56,476	11.8%

Health Insurance Coverage Under 19 Years (All Income Levels—Both Sexes)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	117,411	91.7%	143,280	92.2%	133,669	93.8%	180,703	93.0%
Uninsured	10,591	8.3%	12,100	7.8%	8,784	6.2%	13,542	7.0%

Health Insurance Coverage Under 65 Years (At or below 200% of poverty—Both Sexes)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	32,519	56.8%	47,862	61.7%	77,488	76.1%	54,746	62.5%
Uninsured	24,684	43.2%	29,689	38.3%	24,292	23.9%	32,913	37.5%

Health Insurance Coverage Under 19 Years (At or below 200% of poverty—Both Sexes)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	15,66	70.3%	20,762	74.6%	34,482	85.4%	24,985	76.9%
Uninsured	6,624	29.7%	7,070	25.4%	5,878	14.6%	7,505	23.1%

Health Insurance Coverage Under 65 Years (All Income Levels—Female)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	192,713	90.7%	243,174	89.8%	213,226	90.0%	302,230	90.7%
Uninsured	19,715	9.3%	27,770	10.2%	23,636	10.0%	30,840	9.3%

Health Insurance Coverage 18 to 64 Years (All Income Levels—Female)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	137,003	89.4%	176,676	88.5%	151,685	88.3%	217,807	89.5%
Uninsured	16,223	10.6%	23,029	11.5%	20,166	11.7%	25,425	10.5%

Health Insurance Coverage 40 to 64 Years (All Income Levels—Female)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	80,346	92.0%	106,583	90.8%	88,502	90.5%	129,343	91.6%
Uninsured	6,981	8.0%	10,819	9.2%	9,324	9.5%	11,900	8.4%

Health Insurance Coverage Under 65 Years (All Income Levels—Male)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	187,502	87.7%	240,988	88.3%	203,497	88.2%	293,854	89.4%
Uninsured	26,383	12.3%	32,038	11.7%	27,269	11.8%	35,013	10.6%

Health Insurance Coverage 18 to 64 Years (All Income Levels—Male)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	129,514	85.2%	170,257	85.9%	139,189	85.7%	204,291	86.8%
Uninsured	22,518	14.8%	28,024	14.1%	23,175	14.3%	31,051	13.2%

Health Insurance Coverage 40 to 64 Years (All Income Levels—Male)

Characteristic	Chester	Pct	Bucks	Pct	Delaware	Pct	Montgomery	Pct
Insured	75,412	89.2%	102,830	89.5%	80,245	88.4%	120,388	90.3%
Uninsured	9,090	10.8%	12,066	10.5%	10,543	11.6%	12,891	9.7%

The U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) also provides data regarding insurance coverage which can be analyzed using a gender lens as well as within geographic boundaries. These data are the most recent available and are from the 2008 survey.

	All Income Levels							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	8.3%	5.7%	7.4%	5.5%	8.0%	5.1%	7.7%	6.4%
With health insurance coverage	91.7%	94.3%	92.6%	94.5%	92.1%	94.9%	92.3%	93.6%
	Below Federal Poverty Level							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	24.5%	16.1%	24.8%	13.6%	13.3%	13.1%	16.7%	14.4%
With health insurance coverage	75.5%	83.9%	75.3%	86.4%	86.7%	86.9%	83.3%	85.6%
	100 to 199 Percent of Federal Poverty Level							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	28.1%	13.8%	20.4%	14.4%	20.6%	13.3%	22.2%	10.8%
With health insurance coverage	71.9%	86.2%	79.6%	85.6%	79.4%	86.8%	77.8%	89.2%
	200 to 299 Percent of Federal Poverty Level							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	17.8%	11.4%	11.1%	9.3%	7.3%	7.8%	12.8%	7.8%
With health insurance coverage	82.3%	88.7%	88.9%	90.7%	92.7%	92.2%	87.2%	92.2%
	300 to 399 Percent of Federal Poverty Level							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	6.9%	4.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	9.5%	4.1%
With health insurance coverage	93.1%	95.3%	93.5%	93.7%	93.2%	92.9%	90.5%	96.0%
	400 to 499 Percent of Federal Poverty Level							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	7.3%	7.9%	6.5%	2.8%	7.1%	5.4%	5.9%	5.0%
With health insurance coverage	92.8%	92.1%	93.5%	97.2%	92.9%	94.6%	94.1%	95.0%
	500 to 599 Percent of Federal Poverty Level							
	Chester county		Bucks County		Delaware County		Montgomery County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No health insurance coverage	1.7%	0.9%	3.5%	0.4%	3.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%
With health insurance coverage	98.3%	99.1%	96.5%	99.6%	96.6%	99.0%	98.2%	97.9%

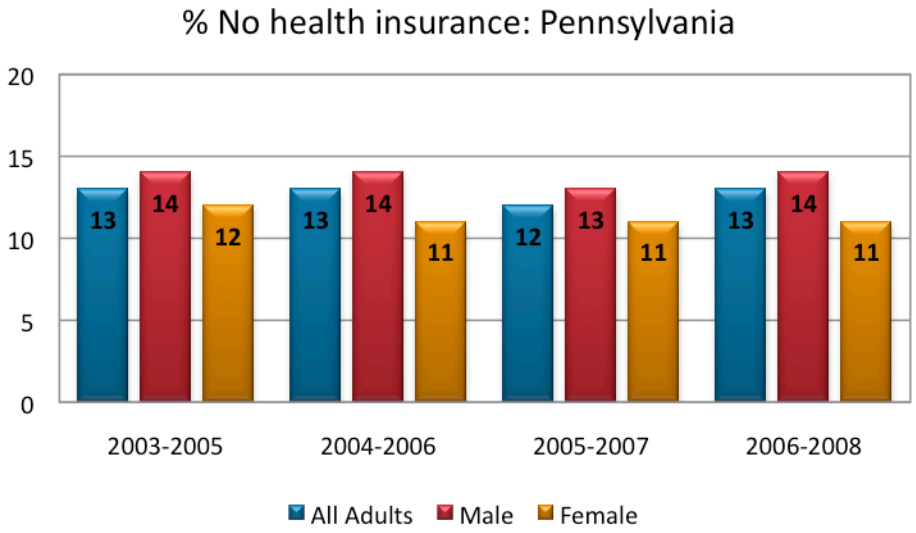
Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2008

While many people assume that a lack of health insurance is an issue particular to those in a lower economic stratum, this is not necessarily the case. Consider the following example shared at one of the Listening Tours:

> *I had a woman who worked all her life paying into insurance. She maxed out on her health insurance when she got cancer and then she couldn't get into any other program so she came to us because we register people into the Healthy People program. She had to quit her job to qualify. So here you get someone who has been empowered and contributing left with nothing. So that's something that has been repeated since the first time I came across it three years ago. These are women, middle class, contributing-- boom. They have no more money and they still need treatment. (See the Listening Tour section at the end of the report.)*

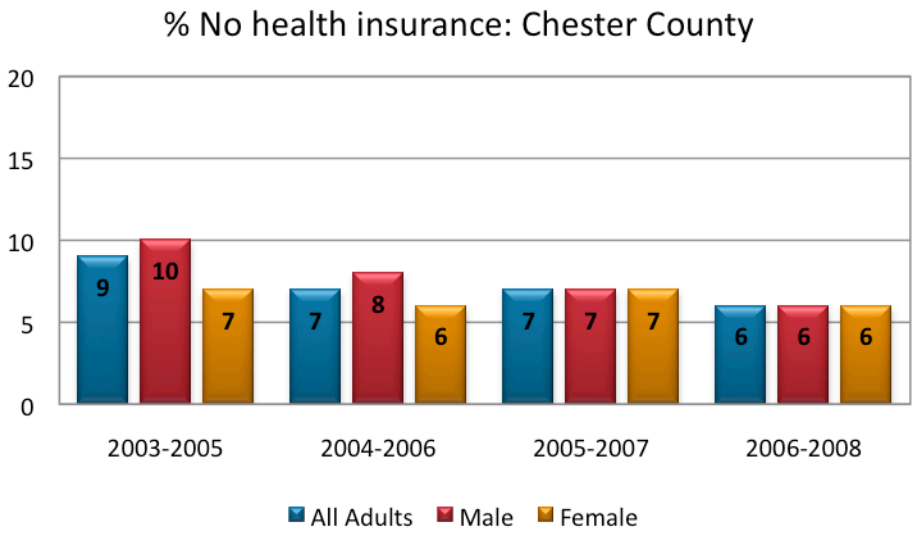
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"Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?"

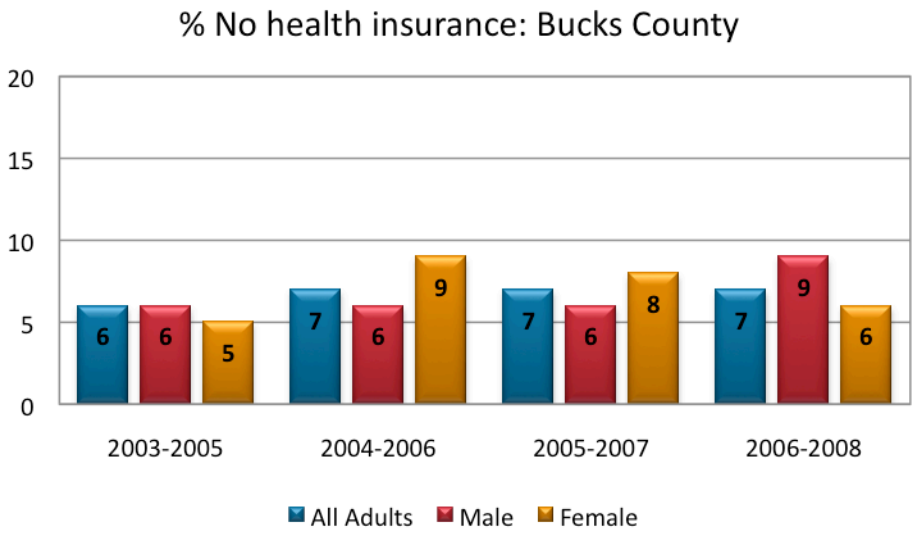


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[12]

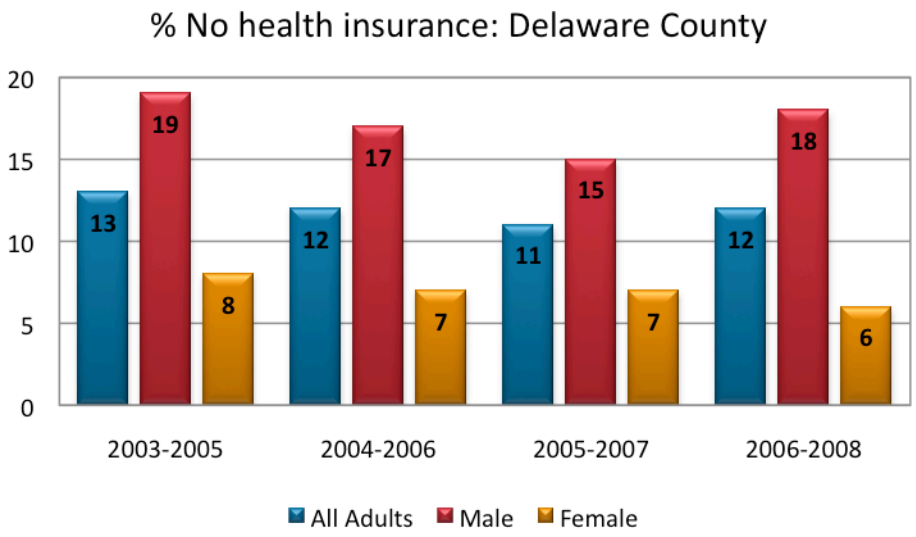
[12] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



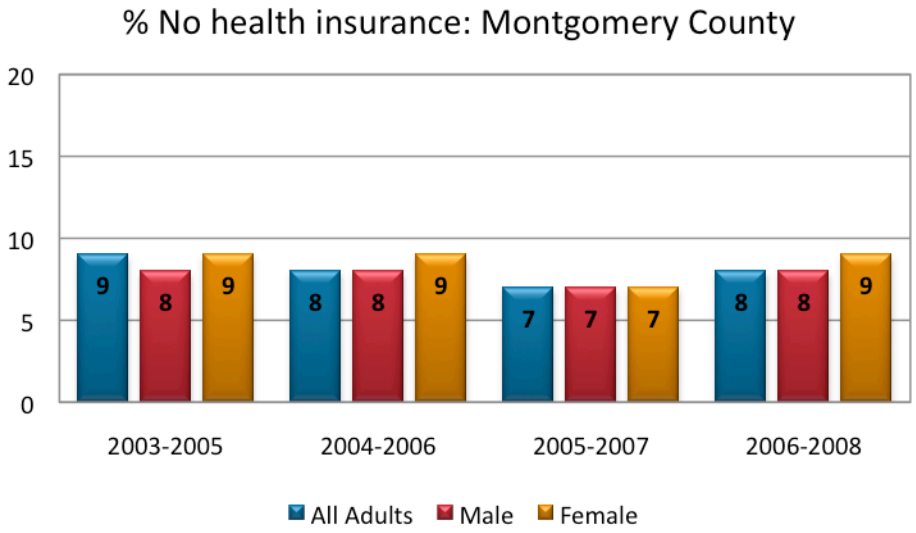
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

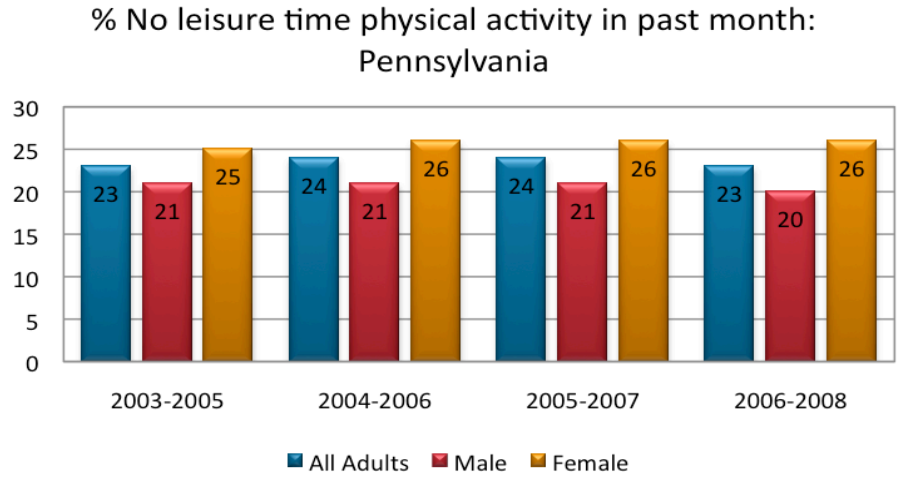


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Leisure Time and Physical Activity

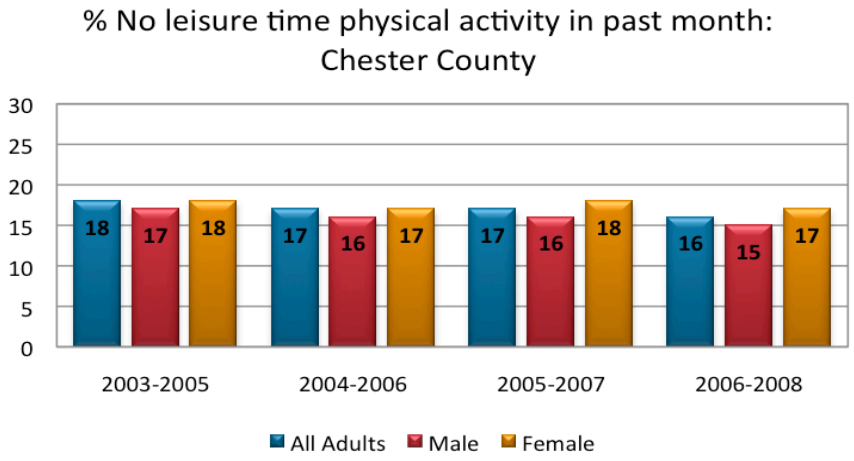
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"During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

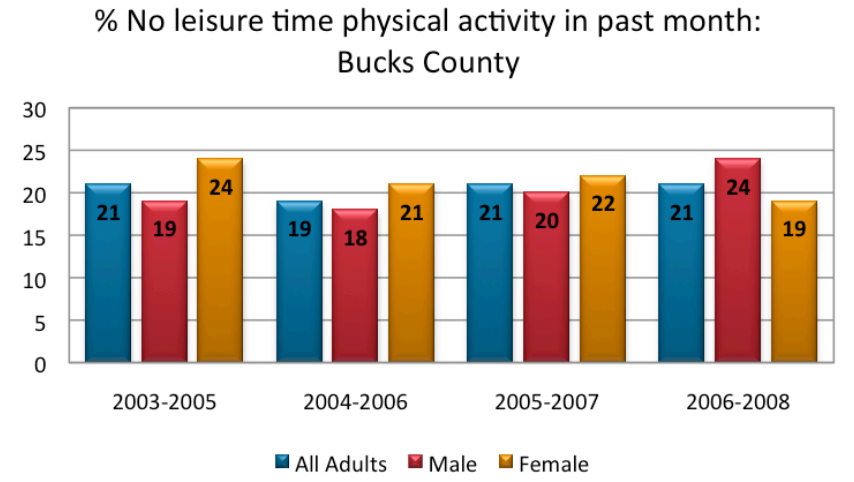


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[13]

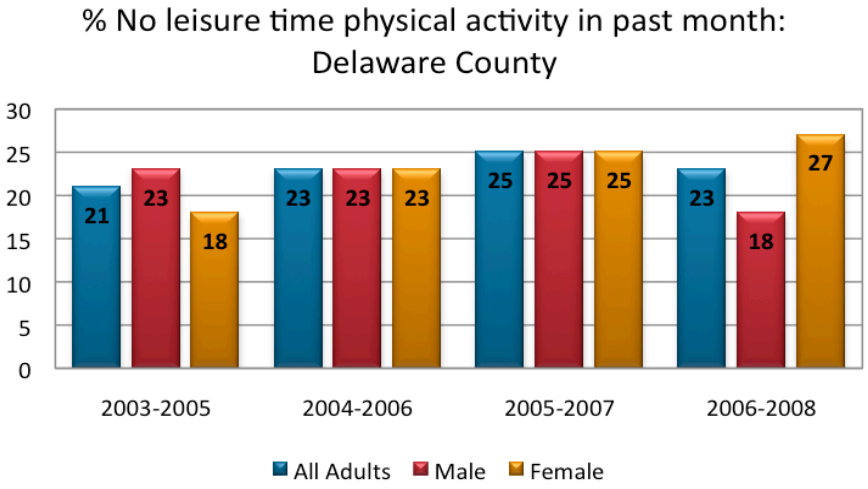
[13] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



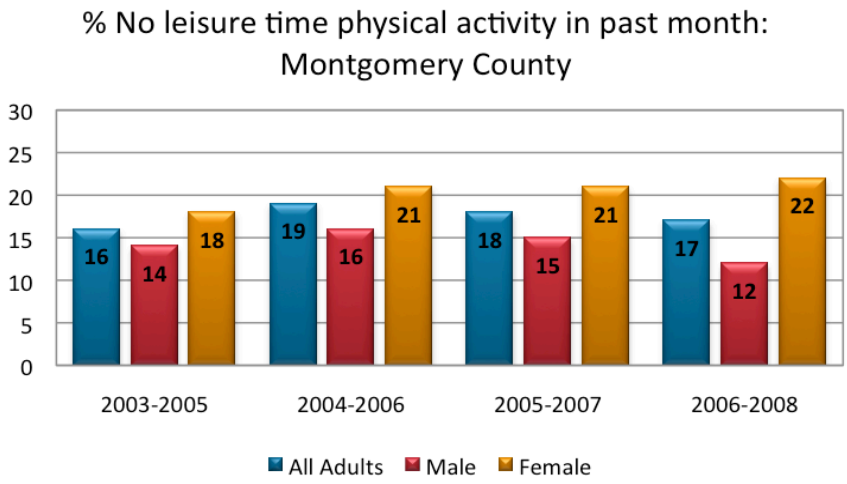
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 22-01

% adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**20**	25± 1	23± 2	22± 1	25± 1	24± 1
Males	**20**	21± 2	20± 2	20± 2	24± 2	21± 2
Females	**20**	29± 2	25± 2	24± 2	27± 1	26± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites	**20**	24± 1	21± 2	20± 1	23± 1	22± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**20**	31± 5	31± 5	35± 7	36± 5	29± 5
Hispanics	**20**	24± 8	34± 9	33±10	37± 9	36±11
Urban	**20**	25± 2	21± 2	22± 2	25± 1	23± 1
Rural	**20**	27± 3	25± 3	21± 2	26± 2	26± 3
Adults 18-24*	NA	15± 6	13± 5	10± 5	17± 5	17± 5
Adults 25-44*	NA	23± 2	19± 3	20± 3	22± 2	20± 2
Adults 45-64*	NA	27± 2	23± 2	24± 2	26± 2	24± 2
Adults 65-74*	NA	28± 3	29± 3	31± 4	29± 3	28± 3
Adults 75+*	NA	41± 3	41± 4	38± 4	44± 3	45± 4
Less than 9th grade age 25+	**20**	DSU	51± 11	DSU	52±12	47± 13
Grades 9-11 25+	**20**	43± 7	42± 7	40± 8	44± 6	45± 7
High School Grad 25+	**20**	34± 2	29± 3	31± 3	33± 2	30± 3
Some college/AA degree 25+	**20**	26± 3	23± 3	23± 4	24± 3	21± 3
College grad 25+	**20**	15± 2	14± 2	12± 2	15± 2	15± 2

*not age-adjusted

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

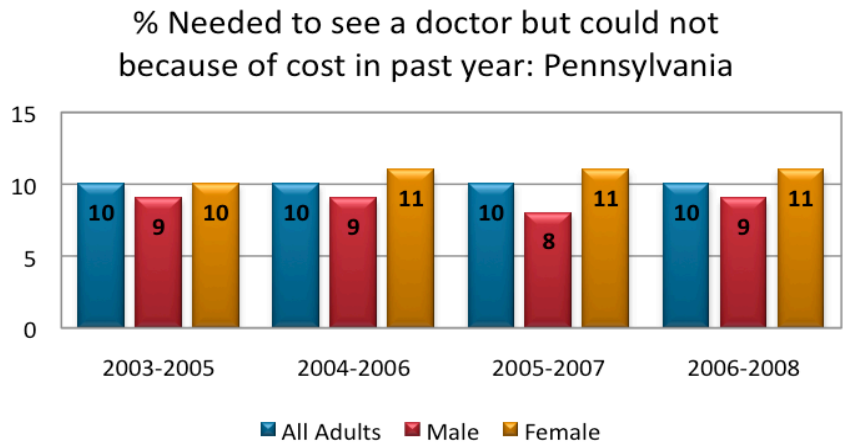
Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[14]

[14] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

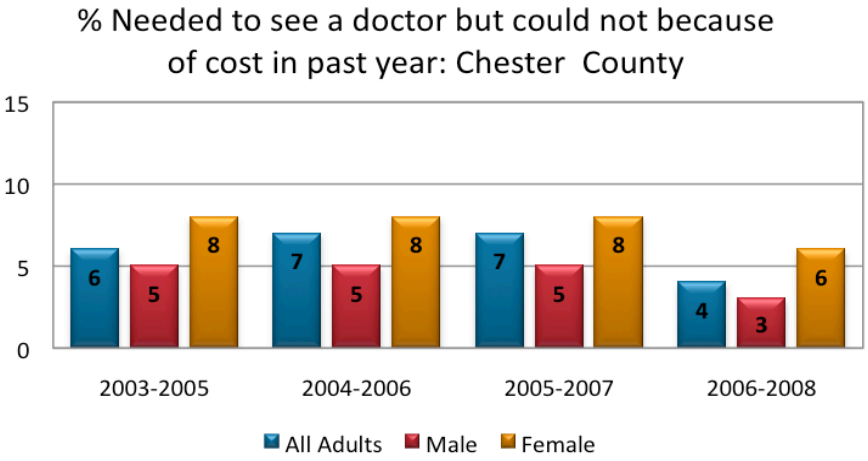
Healthcare Access

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?"

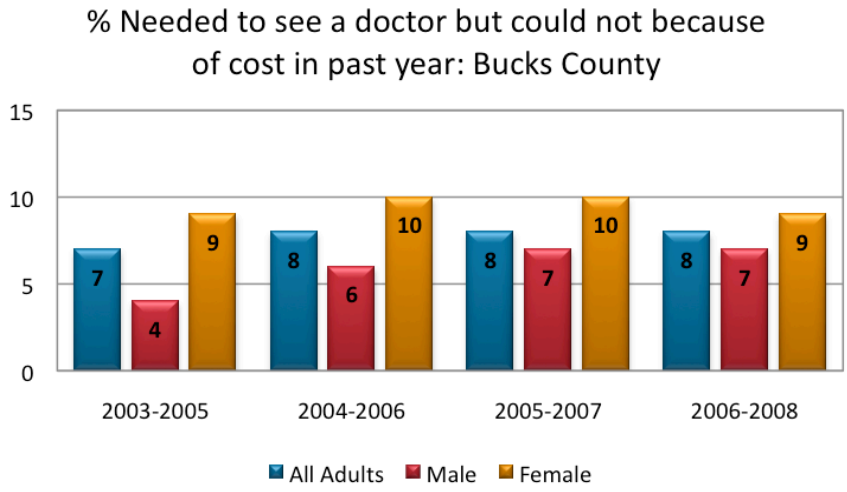


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[15]

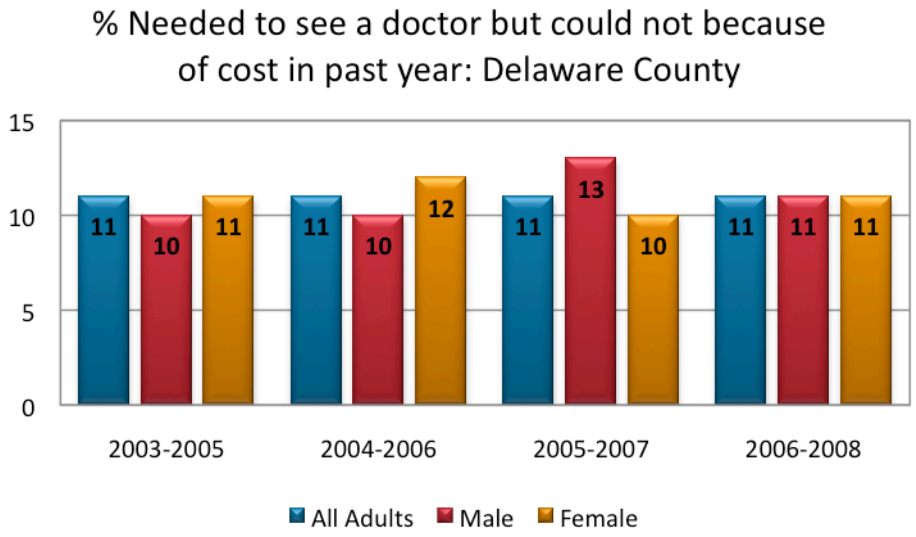


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

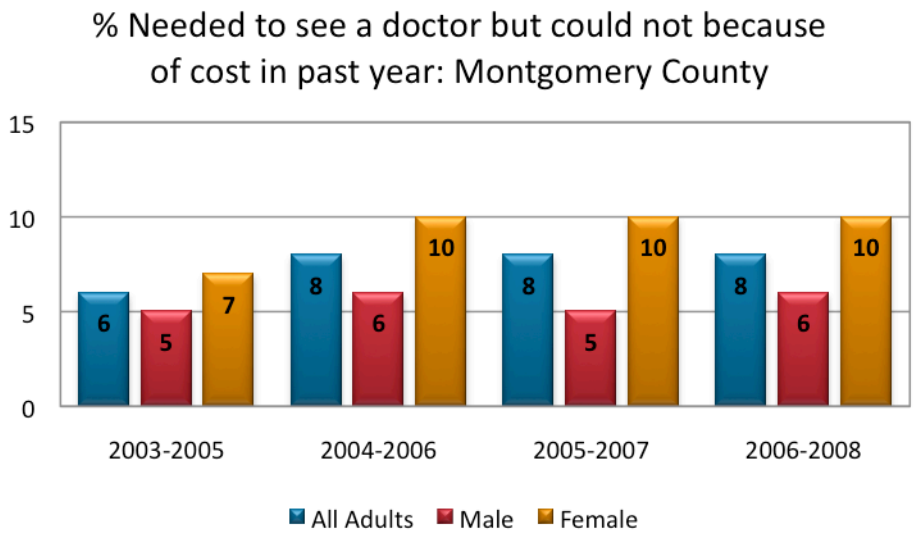
[15] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

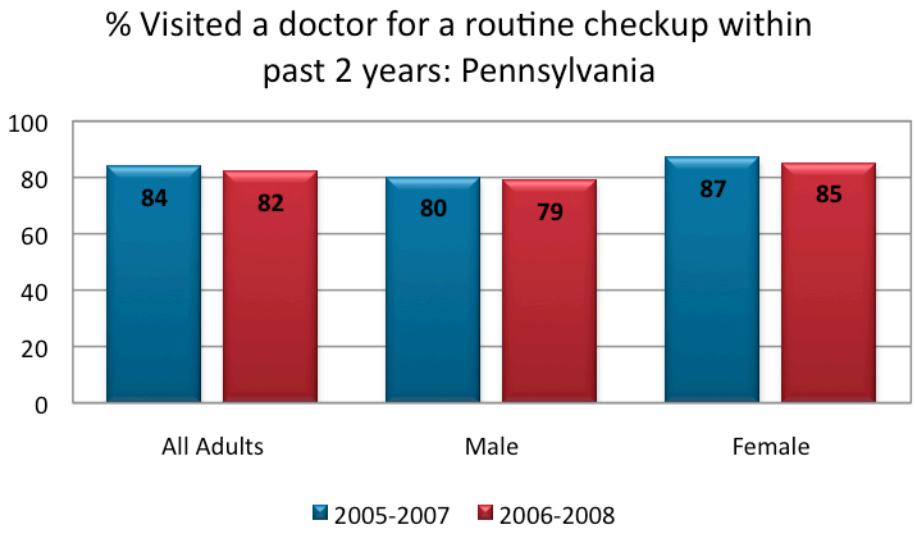


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

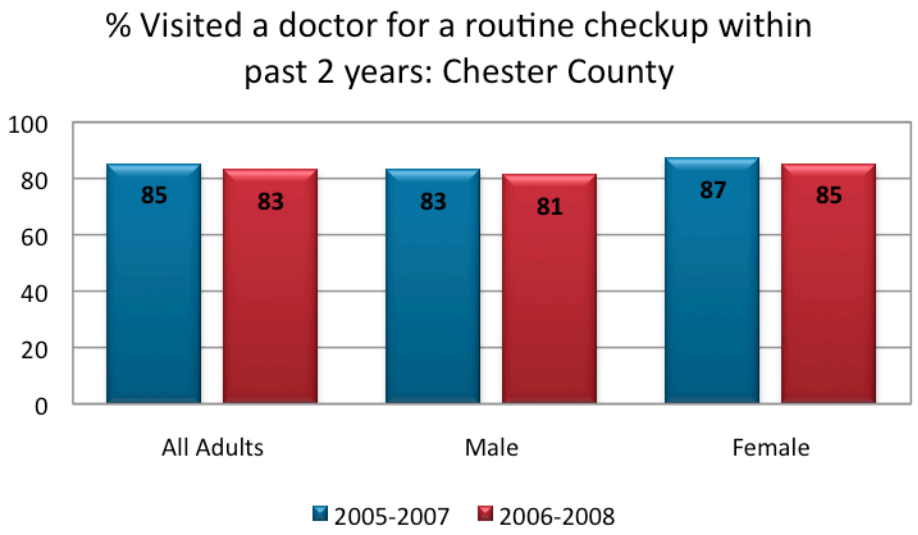


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

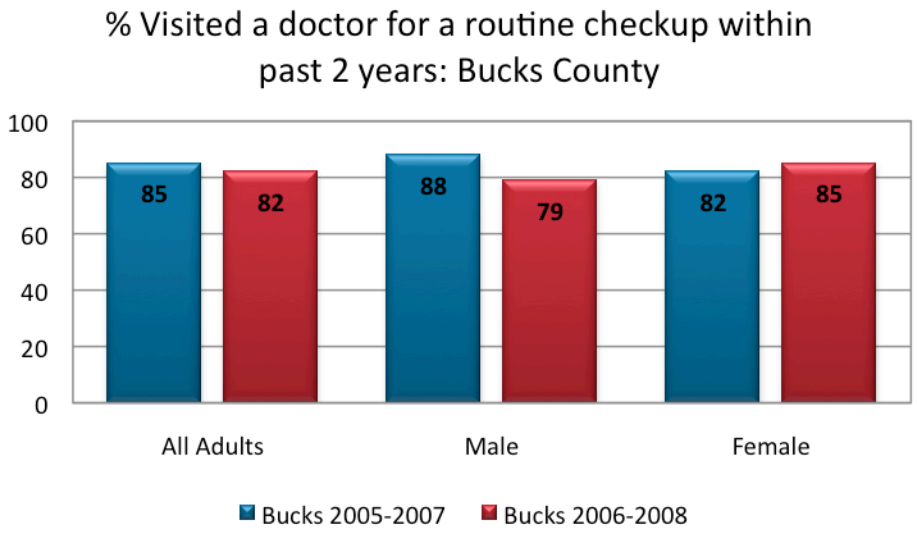
"About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition."



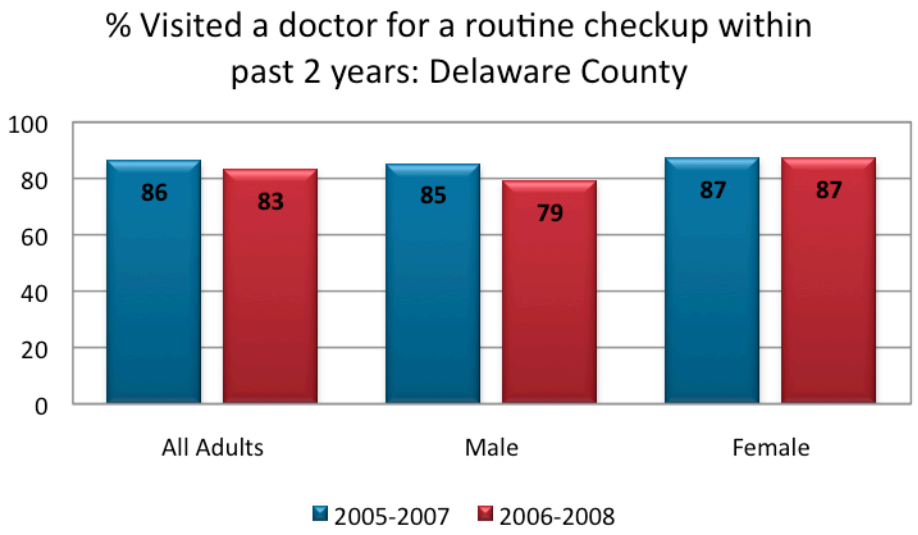
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



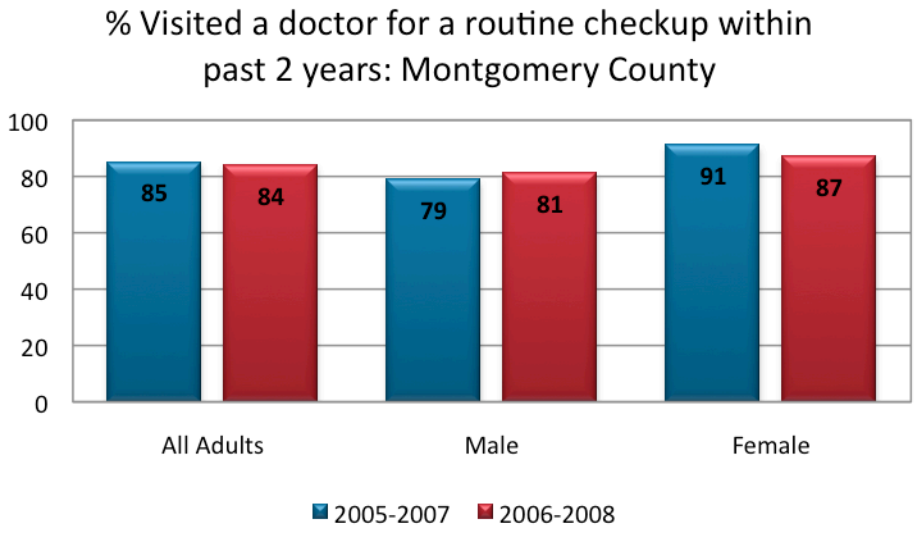
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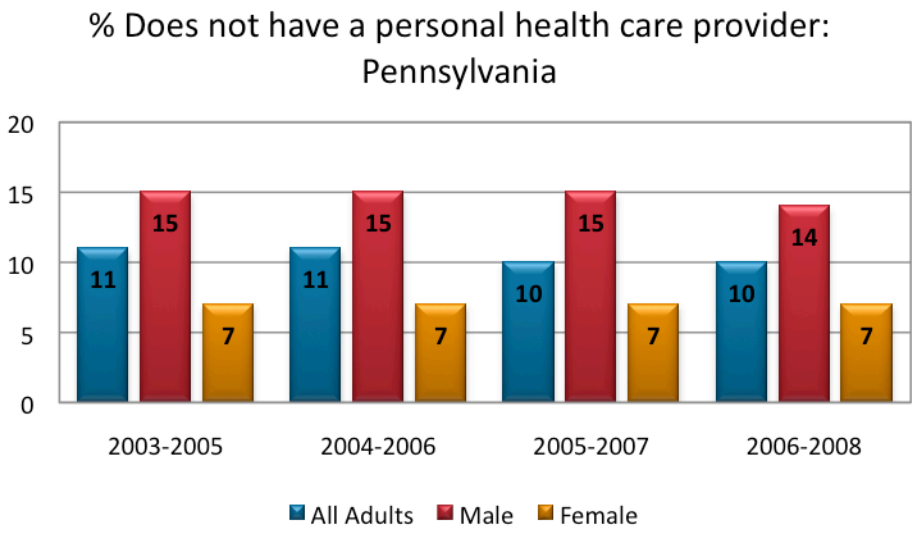


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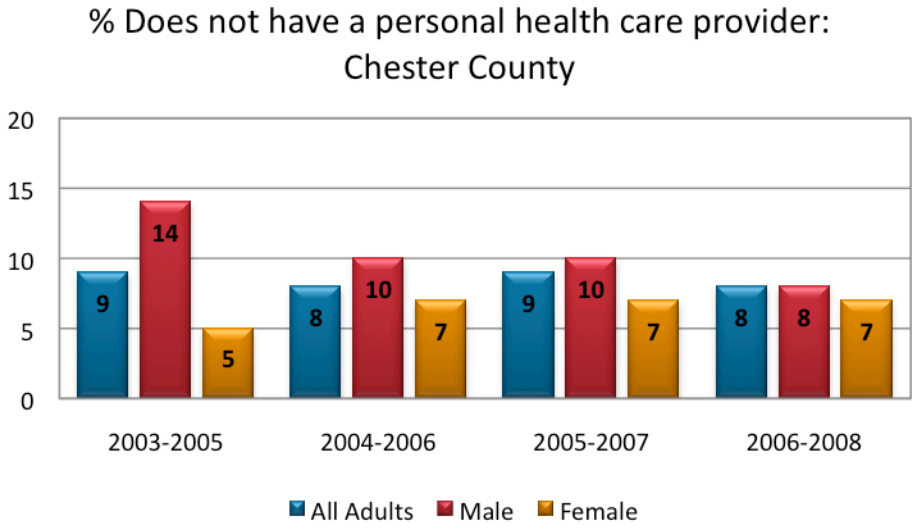


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

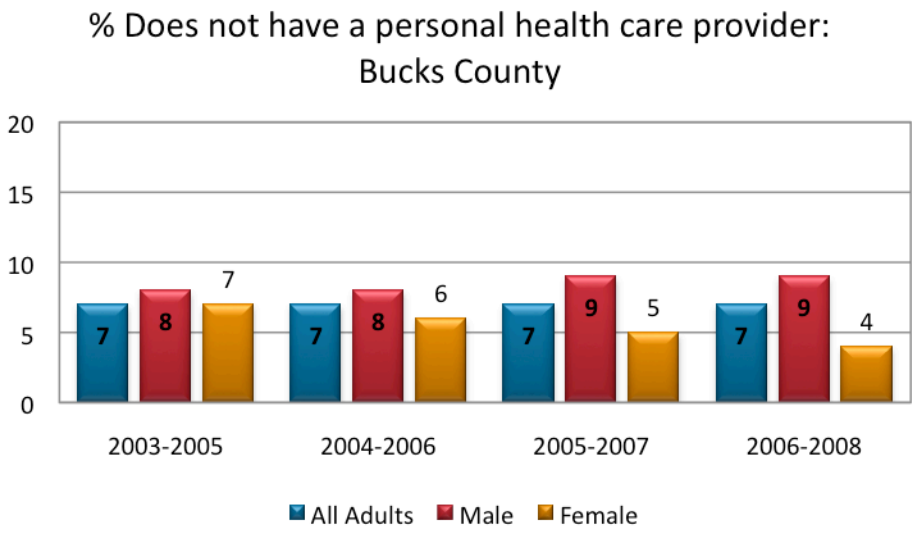
”Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?”



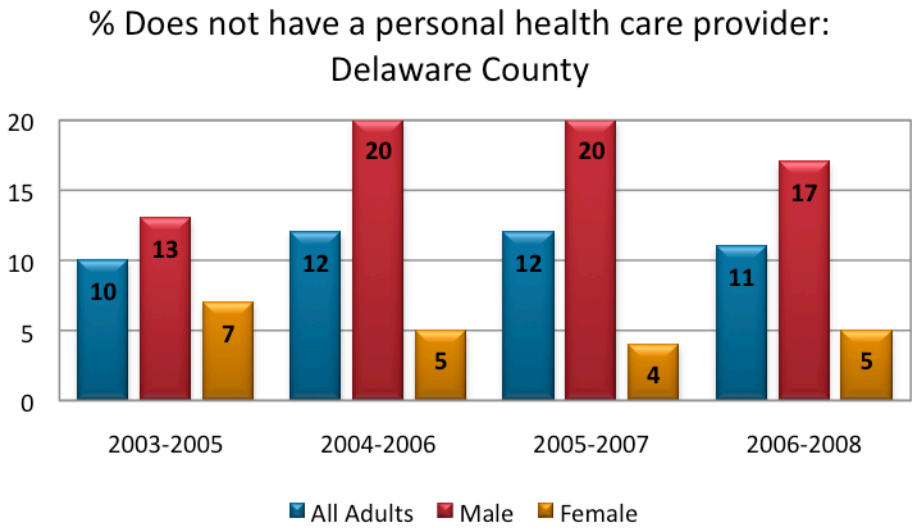
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



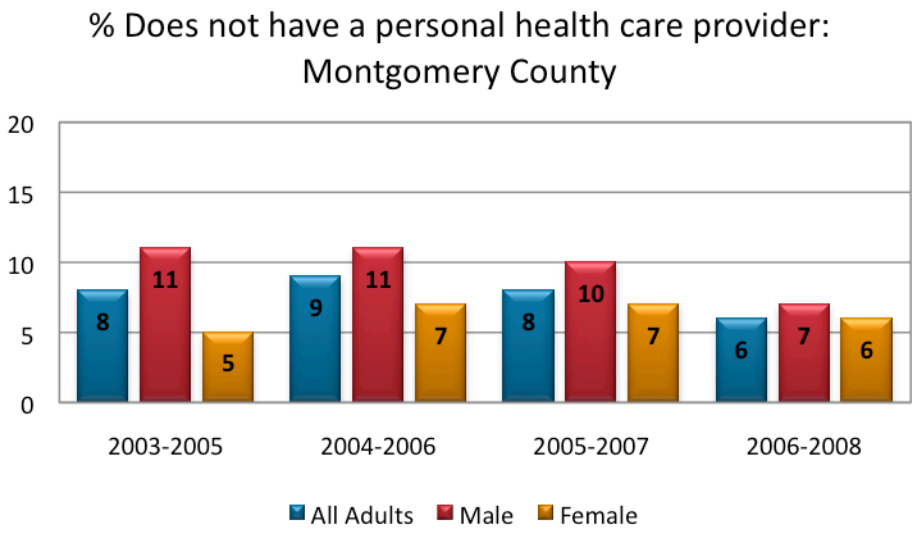
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 01-01a						
% children/youth under 18 with health insurance	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Children/Youth under 18	**100**	92.6	92.7	92.6	90.5	92.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[16]

Objective 01-01						
% adults under 65 with health insurance	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Persons 18-64	**100**	86± 2	87± 2	87± 2	87± 1	85± 2
Males 18-64	**100**	83± 3	84± 3	86± 3	86± 2	83± 3
Females 18-64	**100**	89± 2	89± 2	89± 2	88± 1	88± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites 18-64	**100**	88± 1	88± 2	89± 1	89± 1	88± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks 18-64	**100**	77± 8	82± 7	74± 9	78± 6	73± 8
Hispanics* 18-64	**100**	74±12	DSU	DSU	87± 8	75±14
Metro Statistical Areas 18-64	**100**	86± 2	88± 2	87± 2	87± 1	86± 2
Non-Metro Statistical Areas 18-64	**100**	85±4	82± 5	88± 4	86± 3	84± 3
*Hispanics can be of any race						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[16] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Mammography

Objective 03-13						
% of women aged 40+ with a mammogram in last 2 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Females 40+	**70**	76±2	DNC	75± 2	DNC	73± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites 40+	**70**	76±2	DNC	76± 2	DNC	74± 2
Non-Hispanic Blacks 40+	**70**	82±6	DNC	68± 8	DNC	74± 8
Hispanics 40+	**70**	77±12	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
Urban 40+	**70**	76±2	DNC	76± 2	DNC	74± 2
Rural 40+	**70**	75±3	DNC	72± 4	DNC	72± 4
Less than High School 40+	**70**	62±8	DNC	59± 9	DNC	66± 8
High School Grad 40+	**70**	75±3	DNC	73± 3	DNC	71± 3
At least some college 40+	**70**	78±2	DNC	79± 3	DNC	78± 3

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)
DNC = Data for specific population are not collected
Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[17]

[17] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Use of mammography among women 40 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2008

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1987	1990	1993	1994	1999	2000	2003	2005	2008
	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]								
40 years and over, age-adjusted[2,3]	29.0	51.7	59.7	61.0	70.3	70.4	69.5	66.6	67.1
40 years and over, crude[2]	28.7	51.4	59.7	60.9	70.3	70.4	69.7	66.8	67.6
50 years and over, age-adjusted[2,3]	27.3	49.8	59.7	60.9	72.1	73.7	72.4	68.2	70.3
50 years and over, crude[2]	27.4	49.7	59.7	60.6	71.9	73.6	72.4	68.4	70.5
Age									
40–49 years	31.9	55.1	59.9	61.3	67.2	64.3	64.4	63.5	61.5
50–64 years	31.7	56.0	65.1	66.5	76.5	78.7	76.2	71.8	74.2
65 years and over	22.8	43.4	54.2	55.0	66.8	67.9	67.7	63.8	65.4
65–74 years	26.6	48.7	64.2	63.0	73.9	74.0	74.6	72.5	72.6
75 years and over	17.3	35.8	41.0	44.6	58.9	61.3	60.6	54.7	57.9
Race[4]									
40 years and over, crude:									
White only	29.6	52.2	60.0	60.6	70.6	71.4	70.1	67.4	67.9
Black or African American only	24.0	46.4	59.1	64.3	71.0	67.8	70.4	64.9	68.0
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	43.2	49.8	65.8	63.0	47.4	63.1	72.8	62.7
Asian only	*	46.0	55.1	55.8	58.3	53.5	57.6	54.6	66.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70.2	69.2	65.3	63.7	55.1
Hispanic origin and race[4]									
40 years and over, crude:									
Hispanic or Latina	18.3	45.2	50.9	51.9	65.7	61.2	65.0	58.8	61.2
Not Hispanic or Latina	29.4	51.8	60.3	61.5	70.7	71.1	70.1	67.5	68.3
White only	30.3	52.7	60.6	61.3	71.1	72.2	70.5	68.3	68.7
Black or African American only	23.8	46.0	59.2	64.4	71.0	67.9	70.5	65.2	68.3
Age, Hispanic origin, and race[4]									
40–49 years:									
Hispanic or Latina	*15.3	45.1	52.6	47.5	61.6	54.1	59.4	54.2	54.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	34.3	57.0	61.6	62.0	68.3	67.2	65.2	65.5	64.1
Black or African American only	27.8	48.4	55.6	67.2	69.2	60.9	68.2	62.1	59.5
50–64 years:									
Hispanic or Latina	23.0	47.5	59.2	60.1	69.7	66.5	69.4	61.5	71.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	33.6	58.1	66.2	67.5	77.9	80.6	77.2	73.5	74.1
Black or African American only	26.4	48.4	65.5	63.6	75.0	77.7	76.2	71.6	76.7
65 years and over:									
Hispanic or Latina	*	41.1	35.7	48.0	67.2	68.3	69.5	63.8	58.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	24.0	43.8	54.7	54.9	66.8	68.3	68.1	64.7	66.1
Black or African American only	14.1	39.7	56.3	61.0	68.1	65.5	65.4	60.5	66.4
Age and percent of poverty level[5]									
40 years and over, crude:									
Below 100%	14.6	30.8	41.1	44.2	57.4	54.8	55.4	48.5	51.4
100%–less than 200%	20.9	39.1	47.5	48.6	59.5	58.1	60.8	55.3	55.8
200% or more	34.9	59.2	67.3	68.5	75.0	75.9	74.3	72.5	72.8
40–49 years:									
Below 100%	18.6	32.2	36.1	43.0	51.3	47.4	50.6	42.5	46.6
100%–less than 200%	18.4	39.0	47.8	47.6	52.8	43.6	54.0	49.8	46.5
200% or more	36.4	60.1	65.3	66.5	71.6	69.9	68.3	69.0	66.6
50–64 years:									
Below 100%	14.6	29.9	47.3	46.2	63.3	61.7	58.3	50.4	57.5
100%–less than 200%	24.2	39.8	47.0	49.0	64.9	68.3	64.0	58.8	58.9
200% or more	36.9	63.3	71.9	73.7	80.2	82.6	80.9	76.8	78.9
65 years and over:									
Below 100%	13.1	30.8	40.4	43.9	57.6	54.8	57.0	52.3	49.1
100%–less than 200%	19.9	38.6	47.6	48.8	60.2	60.3	62.8	56.1	59.4
200% or more	29.5	51.5	63.5	64.0	72.5	75.0	72.6	70.1	70.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of mammography among women 40 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2008, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

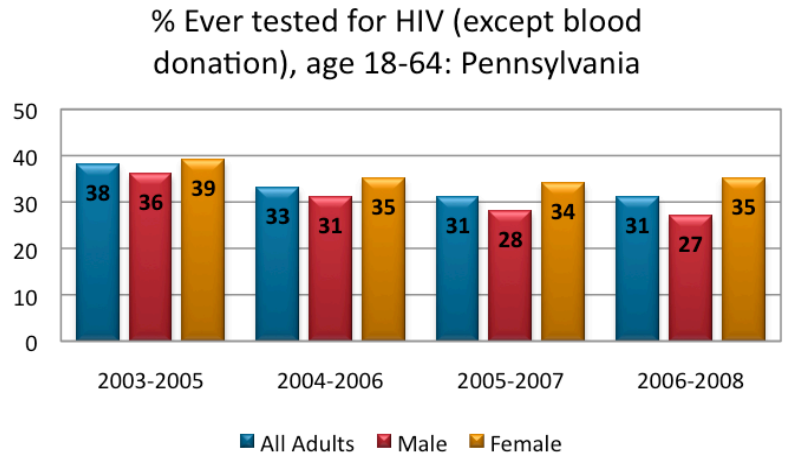
Characteristic	1987	1990	1993	1994	1999	2000	2003	2005	2008
Health insurance status at the time of interview[6]	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]								
40–64 years:									
Insured	---	---	66.2	68.3	75.5	76.0	75.1	72.5	73.4
Private	---	---	67.1	69.4	76.3	77.1	76.3	74.5	74.2
Medicaid	---	---	51.9	54.5	62.5	61.7	63.5	55.6	64.2
Uninsured	---	---	36.0	34.0	44.8	40.7	41.5	38.1	39.7
Health insurance status prior to interview[6]									
40–64 years:									
Insured continuously all 12 months	---	---	66.6	68.6	76.1	76.8	75.6	73.1	74.1
Uninsured for any period up to 12 months	---	---	49.4	49.9	57.1	53.0	56.0	51.3	55.3
Uninsured more than 12 months	---	---	28.4	26.6	38.9	34.0	37.0	32.9	34.6
Age and education[7]									
40 years and over, crude:									
No high school diploma or GED	17.8	36.4	46.4	48.2	56.7	57.7	58.1	52.8	53.8
High school diploma or GED	31.3	52.7	59.0	61.0	69.2	69.7	67.8	64.9	65.2
Some college or more	37.7	62.8	69.5	69.7	77.3	76.2	75.1	72.7	73.4
40–49 years:									
No high school diploma or GED	15.1	38.5	43.6	50.4	48.8	46.8	53.3	51.2	46.9
High school diploma or GED	32.6	53.1	56.6	55.8	60.8	59.0	60.8	58.8	57.2
Some college or more	39.2	62.3	66.1	68.7	74.4	70.6	68.1	68.3	66.3
50–64 years:									
No high school diploma or GED	21.2	41.0	51.4	51.6	62.3	66.5	63.4	56.9	64.9
High school diploma or GED	33.8	56.5	62.4	67.8	77.2	76.6	71.8	70.1	70.4
Some college or more	40.5	68.0	78.5	74.7	81.2	84.2	82.7	77.0	78.5
65 years and over:									
No high school diploma or GED	16.5	33.0	44.2	45.6	56.6	57.4	56.9	50.7	49.2
High school diploma or GED	25.9	47.5	57.4	59.1	68.4	71.8	69.7	64.3	65.7
Some college or more	32.3	56.7	64.8	64.3	77.1	74.1	75.1	73.0	75.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

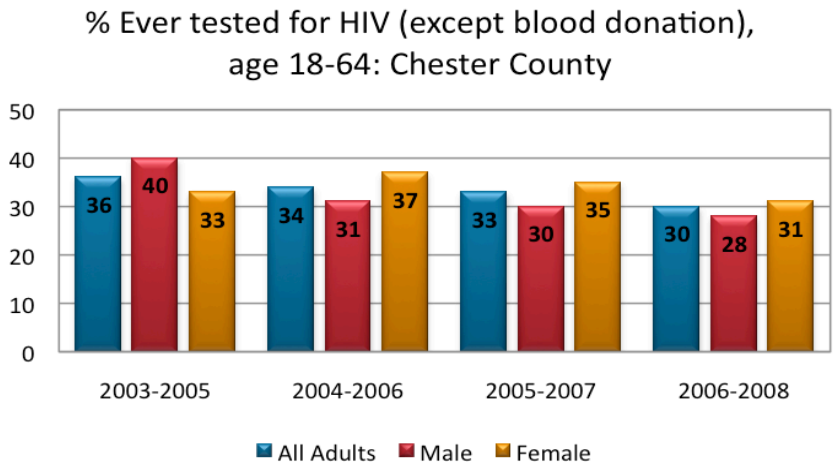
HIV

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth."

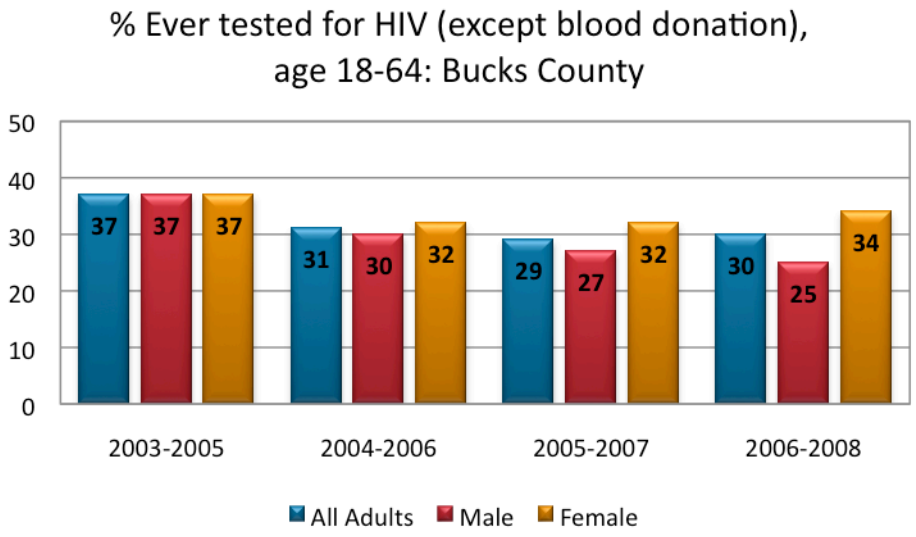


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[18]

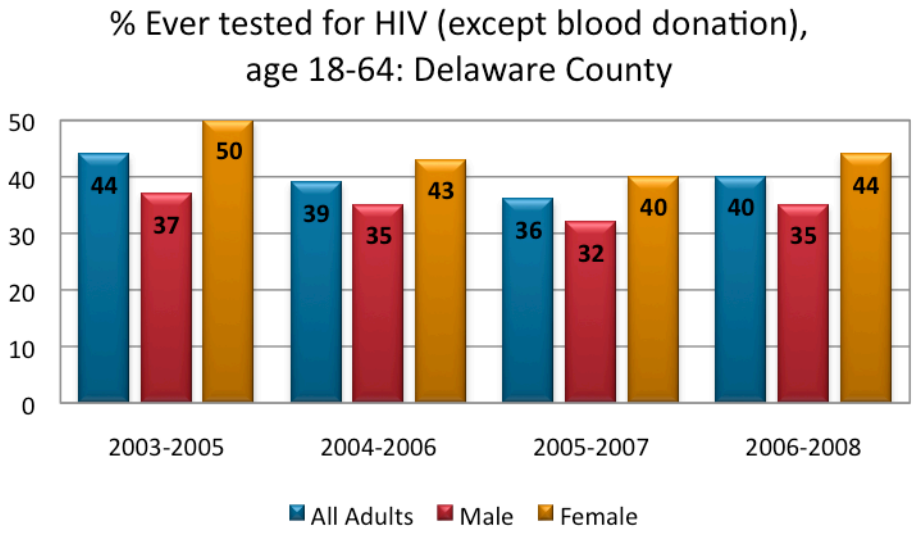


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

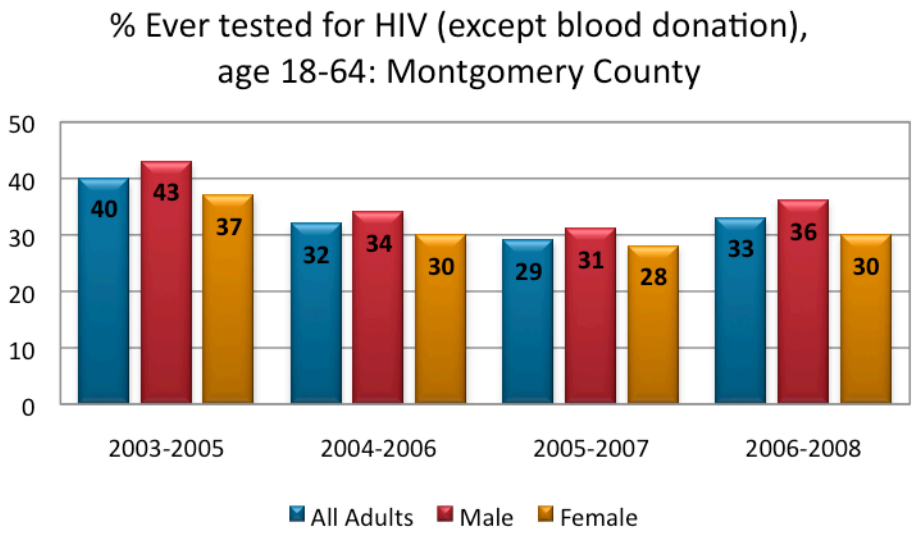
[18] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 13-01

AIDS incidence rate (persons aged 13+) (reported cases per 100,000 aged 13+)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 13+	**1.0**	12.8	14.2	11.0	12.1	13.5
Males 13+	**1.0**	18.8	20.9	16.5	17.7	19.6
Females 13+	**1.0**	7.2	8.1	5.9	6.9	7.8
Non-Hispanic Whites 13+	**1.0**	5.2	5.3	3.8	4.0	4.4
Non-Hispanic Blacks 13+	**1.0**	66.8	75.7	65.0	73.7	82.9
Hispanics 13+	**1.0**	41.3	55.2	38.4	49.0	57.2

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[19]

Objective 13-01

AIDS incidence rate (persons aged 13+) (reported cases per 100,000 aged 13+)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**1.0**	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.6
Bucks	**1.0**	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8
Delaware	**1.0**	14.3	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.3
Montgomery	**1.0**	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.5

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[19] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 13-03

Number of new AIDS cases among persons aged 13+ who inject drugs	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 13+	25% less*	-31.3%	-0.8%	-25.8%	-12.4%	baseline
number of reported cases		250	361	270	319	364

*compared to 2003 baseline

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-06a

% unmarried sexually active women who use condoms (to prevent pregnancy)	2010 Goal	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Females 18-44	50	DNC	DNC	21± 10	DNC	26± 7
Less than High School 25-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
High School Grad 25-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	25± 13
At least some college 25-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	13± 8
Urban Females 18-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	26± 7
Rural Females 18-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
Non-Hispanic White Females 18-44	50	DNC	DNC	20± 12	DNC	21± 7
Non-Hispanic Black Females 18-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
Hispanic Females 18-44	50	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-11

% persons aged 25-44 with tuberculosis who have been tested for HIV	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 25-44	85	80	79	79	71	69
Males 25-44	85	80	85	86	72	72
Females 25-44	85	80	71	69	70	65
Whites 25-44	85	67	88	70	85	70
Blacks 25-44	85	91	88	90	93	81
Hispanics* 25-44	85	75	89	75	89	84

*Hispanics can be of any race

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-14

HIV disease death rate

(per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**0.7**	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8
Males	**0.7**	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.4	5.2
Females	**0.7**	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4
Whites	**0.7**	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6
White Males	**0.7**	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4
White Females	**0.7**	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9
Blacks	**0.7**	18.5	15.8	18.2	22.9	23.9
Black Males	**0.7**	27.3	25.3	27.3	34.4	33.3
Black Females	**0.7**	11.6	7.8	10.6	13.1	16.1
Hispanics*	**0.7**	8.4	11.8	10.9	15.6	14.0
Hispanic* Males	**0.7**	9.9	15.5	17.2	20.9	19.5
Hispanic* Females	**0.7**	DSU	DSU	DSU	10.8	DSU
*Hispanics can be of any race						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-14

HIV disease death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**0.7**	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7
Bucks	**0.7**	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Delaware	**0.7**	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.8
Montgomery	**0.7**	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2003–2007

[Data are based on reporting by state and the District of Columbia health departments]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, age at diagnosis, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis					
	All years[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Estimated number of cases[2]					
All persons[3]	1,018,428	38,893	37,633	36,127	35,695	35,962
Male, 13 years and over	810,676	28,370	27,545	26,525	26,185	26,355
Female, 13 years and over	198,544	10,450	10,033	9,548	9,471	9,579
Children, under 13 years	9,209	73	55	54	38	28
Male, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	362,992	9,479	9,366	9,059	8,960	8,802
Black or African American	297,172	12,512	12,048	11,359	11,082	11,243
Asian[4]	6,415	322	317	302	351	381
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	594	43	39	46	46	64
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,730	138	124	127	112	112
Hispanic or Latino[5]	135,641	5,604	5,383	5,319	5,350	5,466
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	643	30	42	33	26	29
15–24 years	30,454	1,220	1,324	1,434	1,416	1,755
25–34 years	256,477	5,977	5,843	5,466	5,288	5,452
35–44 years	323,350	11,754	10,989	10,226	9,981	9,407
45–54 years	144,758	6,868	6,677	6,820	6,655	6,956
55–64 years	42,768	1,956	2,073	2,015	2,204	2,181
65 years and over	12,225	566	597	532	615	575
Female, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	39,871	1,570	1,690	1,516	1,558	1,600
Black or African American	123,131	7,019	6,637	6,292	6,146	6,243
Asian[4]	1,050	72	72	75	73	93
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	119	9	11	12	15	12
American Indian or Alaska Native	730	44	59	37	36	46
Hispanic or Latina[5]	31,740	1,600	1,424	1,476	1,521	1,452
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	525	42	29	37	45	51
15–24 years	13,810	659	643	644	579	628
25–34 years	65,892	2,673	2,475	2,243	2,195	2,115
35–44 years	73,501	4,050	3,748	3,451	3,309	3,294
45–54 years	31,546	2,201	2,295	2,314	2,379	2,428
55–64 years	9,641	620	655	681	749	838
65 years and over	3,628	204	189	179	214	225
Children, under 13 years						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	1,602	12	8	4	3	5
Black or African American	5,699	49	34	39	29	21
Asian[4]	47	0	0	1	1	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[5]	1,757	10	9	9	4	2
Region of residence						
Northeast	314,277	10,432	9,349	9,115	9,143	8,973
Midwest	105,573	4,264	4,074	4,328	4,082	4,074
South	390,479	17,643	18,089	16,641	16,271	16,683
West	208,099	6,555	6,122	6,043	6,199	6,232

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2003–2007

[Data are based on reporting by state and the District of Columbia health departments]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, age at diagnosis, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis					
	All years[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Percent distribution[6]					
All persons[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male, 13 years and over	79.6	72.9	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.3
Female, 13 years and over	19.5	26.9	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.6
Children, under 13 years	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	44.8	33.4	34.0	34.2	34.2	33.4
Black or African American	36.7	44.1	43.7	42.8	42.3	42.7
Asian[4]	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hispanic or Latino[5]	16.7	19.8	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.7
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24 years	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.7
25–34 years	31.6	21.1	21.2	20.6	20.2	20.7
35–44 years	39.9	41.4	39.9	38.6	38.1	35.7
45–54 years	17.9	24.2	24.2	25.7	25.4	26.4
55–64 years	5.3	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.3
65 years and over	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2
Female, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	20.1	15.0	16.8	15.9	16.5	16.7
Black or African American	62.0	67.2	66.2	65.9	64.9	65.2
Asian[4]	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hispanic or Latina[5]	16.0	15.3	14.2	15.5	16.1	15.2
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.6
25–34 years	33.2	25.6	24.7	23.5	23.2	22.1
35–44 years	37.0	38.8	37.4	36.1	34.9	34.4
45–54 years	15.9	21.1	22.9	24.2	25.1	25.3
55–64 years	4.9	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.7
65 years and over	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4
Children, under 13 years						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	17.4	16.7	14.8	7.6	8.5	17.6
Black or African American	61.9	66.7	61.2	72.5	74.4	73.8
Asian[4]	0.5	–	–	2.1	2.7	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	–	1.9	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	–	1.8	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino[5]	19.1	13.9	16.7	15.9	11.6	8.6
Region of residence						
Northeast	30.9	26.8	24.8	25.2	25.6	25.0
Midwest	10.4	11.0	10.8	12.0	11.4	11.3
South	38.3	45.4	48.1	46.1	45.6	46.4
West	20.4	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.4	17.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age[1]	1987[2]	1990[2]	1995[2]	1996	1997	1998	1999[3]	2000[3]	2004[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.6	10.2	16.2	11.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
All ages, crude	5.6	10.1	16.2	11.6	6.1	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.0
Under 1 year	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
25–34 years	11.7	19.7	28.3	19.2	9.7	7.1	6.8	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.9
35–44 years	14.0	27.4	44.2	31.3	16.0	12.8	13.8	13.1	10.9	9.9	9.2
45–54 years	8.0	15.2	26.0	19.1	10.3	8.9	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.1
55–64 years	3.5	6.2	10.9	8.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.5
65–74 years	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
75–84 years	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male											
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	10.4	18.5	27.3	19.0	9.6	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.9
All ages, crude	10.2	18.5	27.6	19.2	9.7	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.3	5.9
Under 1 year	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
15–24 years	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
25–34 years	20.7	34.5	45.5	30.2	14.4	10.0	9.5	8.0	4.5	4.0	3.5
35–44 years	26.3	50.2	75.5	51.7	25.4	20.0	21.0	19.8	15.7	14.3	12.9
45–54 years	15.5	29.1	46.2	33.1	17.1	14.8	17.5	17.8	16.3	16.4	15.3
55–64 years	6.8	12.0	19.7	14.7	8.3	7.2	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.9
65–74 years	2.4	3.7	6.4	5.0	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
75–84 years	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female											
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.1	2.2	5.3	4.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
All ages, crude	1.1	2.2	5.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Under 1 year	2.5	3.0	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
15–24 years	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
25–34 years	2.8	4.9	10.9	8.2	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.3
35–44 years	2.1	5.2	13.3	11.2	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.4
45–54 years	0.8	1.9	6.6	5.6	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
55–64 years	0.5	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3
65–74 years	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
75–84 years	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages, age-adjusted[4]											
White male	8.7	15.7	20.4	13.1	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.4
Black or African American male	26.2	46.3	89.0	70.3	40.9	33.2	36.1	35.1	29.2	28.2	26.3
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	3.3	10.5	6.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male	2.5	4.3	6.0	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	18.8	28.8	40.8	28.0	14.0	10.2	10.9	10.6	8.2	7.5	7.0
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	10.7	14.1	17.9	11.2	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
White female	0.6	1.1	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Black or African American female	4.6	10.1	24.4	20.8	13.7	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.0	12.2
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	2.1	3.8	8.8	6.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.9
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

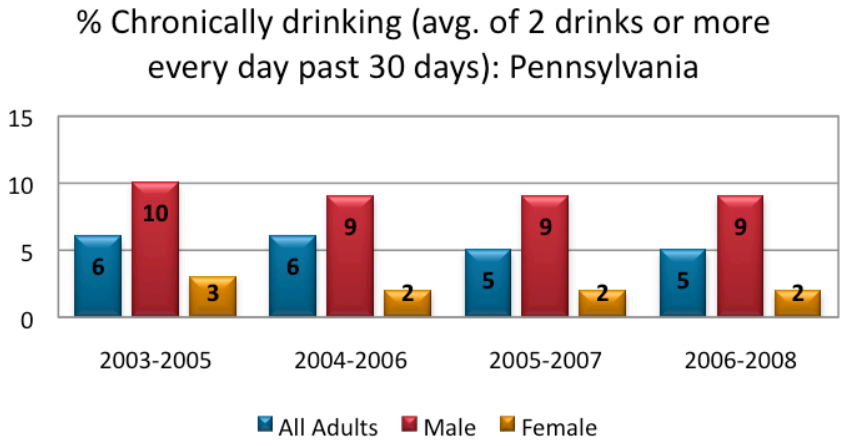
Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age[1]	1987[2]	1990[2]	1995[2]	1996	1997	1998	1999[3]	2000[3]	2004[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
Age 25–44 years	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons	12.7	23.2	36.3	25.4	12.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	7.5	6.8	6.2
White male	19.2	35.0	46.1	29.1	12.9	9.6	9.7	8.8	6.3	5.7	5.1
Black or African American male	60.2	102.0	179.4	136.8	75.2	58.1	59.3	55.4	39.9	36.2	32.9
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	7.7	28.5	16.6	9.5	7.5	9.1	5.5	8.6	6.1	5.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	8.1	12.1	7.7	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.0
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	36.8	59.3	73.9	48.0	23.3	16.6	16.5	14.3	9.3	8.3	7.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	23.3	31.6	41.2	25.6	10.9	8.1	8.2	7.4	5.5	4.9	4.3
White female	1.2	2.3	5.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3
Black or African American female	11.6	23.6	53.6	45.7	28.6	25.5	26.6	26.7	23.1	20.7	19.9
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	4.9	8.9	17.2	12.0	6.2	4.6	5.3	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.5
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	1.0	1.5	4.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Age 45–64 years											
All persons	5.8	11.1	19.9	14.8	8.1	7.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.1
White male	9.9	18.6	26.0	17.3	7.9	6.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.2
Black or African American male	27.3	53.0	133.2	110.7	69.3	60.9	70.7	71.6	66.0	66.2	61.4
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.2	8.9	6.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	6.5	9.1	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.3
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	25.8	37.9	67.1	49.7	25.1	18.3	21.2	23.3	19.4	18.0	16.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	12.6	16.9	22.4	14.2	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.9
White female	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Black or African American female	2.6	7.5	27.0	24.3	17.5	15.4	18.6	19.6	22.7	22.0	23.4
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	*	3.1	12.6	9.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.9
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

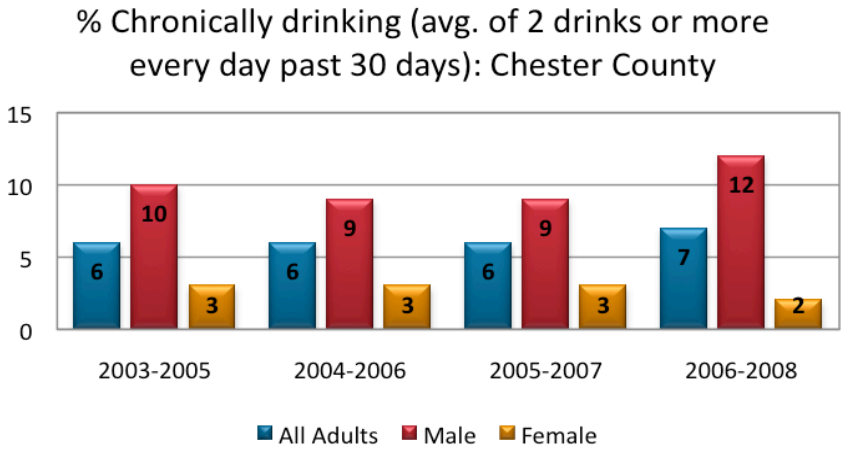
Alcohol Usage

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?"

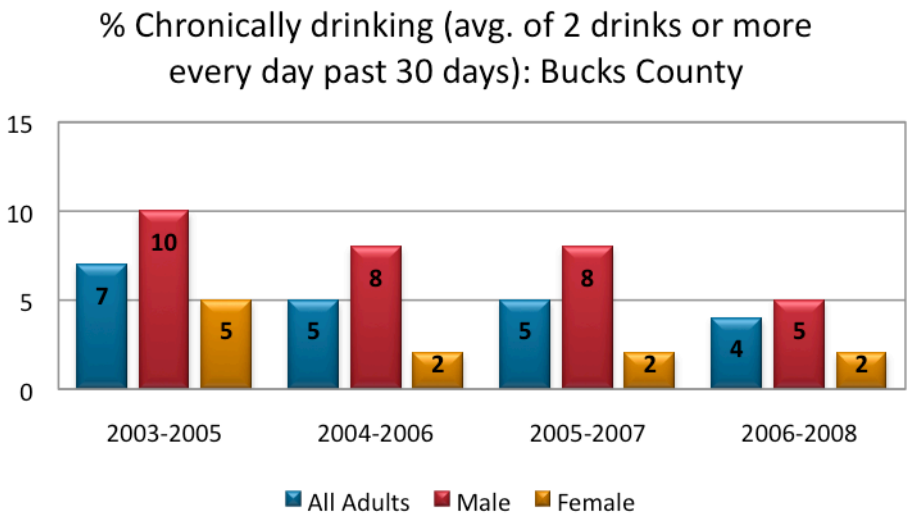


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[20]

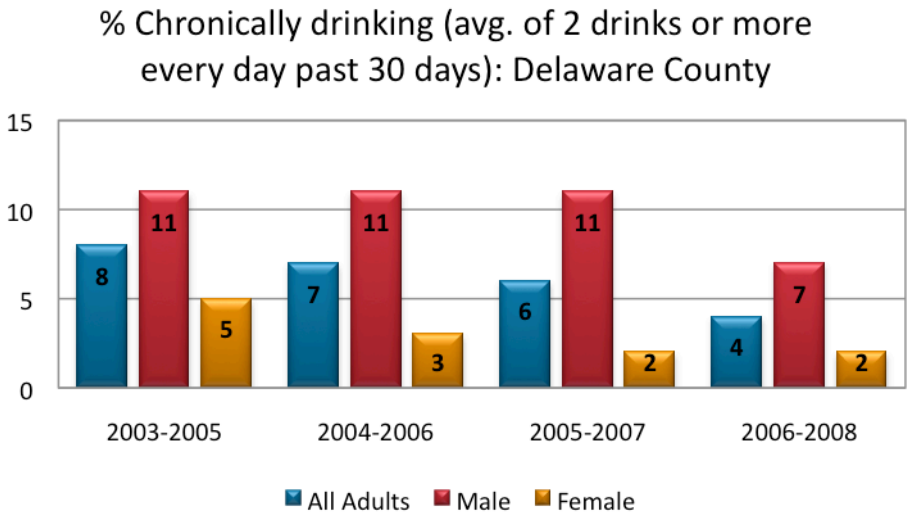


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

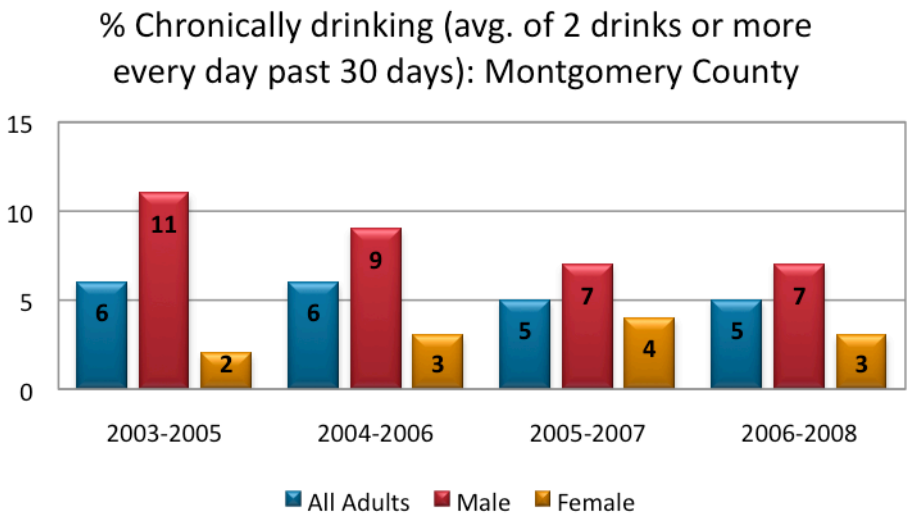
[20] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 26-11c						
% adults who engaged in binge drinking* in past month	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**6**	17± 1	16± 2	17± 1	16± 1	18± 1
Males	**6**	23± 2	23± 3	22± 3	24± 2	26± 2
Females	**6**	11± 1	10± 2	12± 2	9± 1	11± 1
Non-Hispanic Whites	**6**	17± 1	16± 2	17± 2	16± 1	17± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**6**	15± 6	11± 4	10± 8	14± 5	18± 7
Hispanics	**6**	13± 8	DSU	DSU	24±10	21±10
*5+ alcoholic beverages at the same time or within couple hours						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[21]

Objective 26-13a						
% adult females who exceed guidelines for low-risk drinking*	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adult Females	**50**	14± 1	12± 1	13± 2	12± 1	14± 1
Non-Hispanic Whites	**50**	14± 2	13± 1	14± 2	13± 1	14± 2
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**50**	17± 5	10± 3	9± 4	9± 4	12± 6
Hispanics	**50**	8± 6	13± 6	16±12	13± 9	19± 13
*8+ drinks per week or 4+ drinks per occasion						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[21] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 26-13b

% adult males who exceed guidelines for low-risk drinking*	2010 Goal	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adult Males	**50**	26± 2	24± 2	25± 3	26± 2	27± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites	**50**	27± 2	24± 2	26± 3	26± 2	27± 2
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**50**	20± 10	14± 6	DSU	22± 10	32± 14
Hispanics	**50**	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU

*15+ drinks per week or 5+ drinks per occasion

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-01a

Death rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Occurrences	**4**	4.54	4.41	4.68	4.36	3.24
Males	**4**	7.47	7.12	7.60	6.98	5.34
Females	**4**	1.77	1.86	1.93	1.89	1.27

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-01a

Death rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000) (occurrences)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Bucks	**4**	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6
Chester	**4**	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.6
Delaware	**4**	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Montgomery	**4**	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Lifetime alcohol drinking status among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Lifetime alcohol drinking status[1]											
	Current drinker				Former drinker				Lifetime abstainer			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
	Percent of adults											
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	63.1	61.4	60.8	61.5	15.7	14.4	14.1	14.6	21.2	24.2	25.0	23.9
18 years and over, crude	63.4	61.6	60.8	61.4	15.5	14.3	14.3	14.8	21.1	24.1	24.9	23.8
Both sexes												
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	69.4	67.3	65.8	67.2	10.6	9.7	9.3	8.7	19.9	23.1	24.9	24.0
18–24 years	62.2	59.1	59.3	62.5	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.6	31.8	35.7	36.1	32.9
25–44 years	71.6	69.9	68.1	68.9	12.0	11.1	10.9	10.2	16.4	19.1	21.0	20.9
45–64 years	63.3	62.0	61.5	62.3	18.5	16.8	17.2	18.1	18.3	21.1	21.3	19.7
45–54 years	67.1	65.1	64.9	65.5	16.8	15.0	14.6	15.7	16.1	20.0	20.4	18.8
55–64 years	57.3	57.3	56.8	58.0	21.1	19.7	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.9	22.4	20.8
65 years and over	43.4	42.1	43.7	41.8	26.7	25.0	23.6	26.6	29.9	33.0	32.7	31.6
65–74 years	48.6	47.0	48.2	46.5	24.8	23.8	22.2	25.9	26.6	29.3	29.5	27.5
75 years and over	36.6	36.2	38.5	36.4	29.1	26.4	25.1	27.4	34.3	37.4	36.4	36.2
Race[2,3]												
White only	66.0	64.5	63.8	64.5	15.2	14.2	14.0	14.5	18.7	21.3	22.2	21.0
Black or African American only	47.8	46.7	48.5	48.8	21.0	17.1	16.0	16.9	31.1	36.1	35.5	34.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	53.9	54.2	52.8	51.3	22.9	21.7	19.9	21.7	23.2	*24.1	27.3	27.0
Asian only	45.8	43.0	43.0	43.4	8.8	9.2	9.3	8.9	45.3	47.8	47.7	47.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	61.4	55.0	53.1	---	19.5	26.6	22.5	---	19.1	18.4	24.4
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latino	53.4	52.4	50.5	51.1	14.7	12.4	13.6	13.6	32.0	35.2	35.9	35.3
Mexican	53.0	51.0	49.0	47.9	14.4	13.4	14.5	14.8	32.6	35.6	36.4	37.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	64.1	62.6	62.5	63.2	15.8	14.6	14.2	14.8	20.1	22.8	23.3	22.1
White only	67.5	65.9	66.4	67.2	15.4	14.4	14.0	14.7	17.1	19.7	19.6	18.2
Black or African American only	47.8	46.7	48.4	48.5	21.0	17.1	16.1	16.9	31.2	36.2	35.4	34.6
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	46.1	45.3	46.0	44.6	20.2	18.8	19.1	20.4	33.6	35.9	34.9	35.1
100%–less than 200%	52.8	50.6	51.2	49.6	20.1	17.9	18.0	18.2	27.1	31.5	30.8	32.1
200% or more	68.7	66.3	65.9	66.8	13.9	12.9	12.4	12.9	17.4	20.8	21.7	20.3
Male												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	69.8	67.6	67.4	68.2	16.2	14.8	14.9	15.2	14.0	17.5	17.8	16.7
18 years and over, crude	70.5	68.2	67.6	68.4	15.6	14.3	14.8	15.1	14.0	17.5	17.7	16.6
Age												
18–44 years	74.8	73.0	71.4	73.7	9.8	8.5	9.1	7.7	15.4	18.5	19.6	18.5
18–24 years	66.7	63.6	64.2	65.8	5.3	3.5	4.2	*3.6	28.0	32.8	31.6	30.6
25–44 years	77.2	76.0	73.9	76.5	11.1	10.2	10.7	9.2	11.6	13.9	15.4	14.4
45–64 years	70.8	68.1	67.3	67.4	19.2	17.2	18.6	19.6	10.1	14.7	14.1	13.0
45–54 years	73.8	70.3	69.8	70.7	17.2	15.5	15.7	16.1	9.0	14.2	14.5	13.2
55–64 years	65.8	64.5	63.8	63.0	22.3	20.0	22.8	24.3	11.8	15.4	13.4	12.7
65 years and over	52.7	50.2	54.4	51.7	31.4	30.2	26.1	30.2	15.8	19.6	19.4	18.0
65–74 years	56.7	52.7	58.5	55.6	29.7	28.2	23.7	28.9	13.5	19.1	17.7	15.5
75 years and over	46.7	46.7	48.8	46.7	34.0	33.1	29.4	32.0	19.3	20.3	21.8	21.3
Race[2,3]												
White only	71.8	69.7	69.4	70.5	15.8	14.7	14.7	14.9	12.4	15.7	15.9	14.6
Black or African American only	56.9	56.2	58.7	57.7	22.6	17.2	15.8	17.4	20.5	26.6	25.6	24.9
American Indian or Alaska Native only	66.1	62.4	57.3	59.4	*17.8	*23.3	26.1	*24.3	*16.1	*	*	*
Asian only	60.2	55.9	55.9	55.9	10.1	10.3	11.9	11.5	29.8	33.8	32.3	32.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	70.5	59.5	52.8	---	*19.4	29.3	23.7	---	*10.1	*11.2	23.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Lifetime alcohol drinking status among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Lifetime alcohol drinking status[1]											
	Current drinker				Former drinker				Lifetime abstainer			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]	Percent of adults											
Hispanic or Latino	64.6	63.8	62.6	65.1	17.5	14.2	15.1	14.5	17.9	22.0	22.3	20.5
Mexican	66.9	64.5	61.5	61.8	17.3	15.1	16.5	15.6	15.9	20.5	22.0	22.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	70.2	68.2	68.2	68.7	16.2	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.6	16.9	16.9	16.0
White only	72.7	70.4	70.8	71.5	15.7	14.7	14.7	15.1	11.6	14.9	14.5	13.4
Black or African American only	57.1	56.4	58.8	57.6	22.3	17.1	16.0	17.6	20.5	26.5	25.2	24.8
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	57.2	55.3	56.4	54.1	21.8	18.7	20.7	22.9	21.1	26.0	22.9	23.0
100%–less than 200%	60.6	59.0	58.5	58.2	21.5	20.2	19.4	19.2	17.9	20.8	22.2	22.6
200% or more	73.7	71.0	70.9	71.8	14.3	13.1	13.2	13.4	11.9	15.9	15.9	14.8
Female												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	57.0	55.8	54.9	55.4	15.3	14.2	13.5	14.2	27.6	30.0	31.5	30.4
18 years and over, crude	57.0	55.5	54.5	55.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	14.6	27.7	30.1	31.7	30.4
Age												
18–44 years	64.2	61.7	60.4	60.9	11.5	10.7	9.5	9.7	24.3	27.5	30.1	29.4
18–24 years	57.7	54.6	54.5	59.4	6.6	6.8	5.0	5.5	35.7	38.5	40.5	35.1
25–44 years	66.1	64.0	62.4	61.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	11.2	21.0	24.1	26.6	27.4
45–64 years	56.2	56.4	56.1	57.5	17.9	16.5	15.9	16.6	25.9	27.2	28.0	26.0
45–54 years	60.7	60.1	60.3	60.6	16.4	14.5	13.6	15.3	22.9	25.4	26.1	24.1
55–64 years	49.4	50.7	50.4	53.3	20.0	19.5	19.0	18.3	30.5	29.8	30.6	28.4
65 years and over	36.6	36.2	35.6	34.3	23.2	21.2	21.7	23.9	40.2	42.5	42.7	41.8
65–74 years	42.0	42.3	39.4	38.9	20.9	20.2	21.0	23.4	37.1	37.5	39.6	37.7
75 years and over	30.2	29.8	31.8	29.7	25.9	22.3	22.4	24.3	43.8	47.9	45.8	45.9
Race[2,3]												
White only	60.7	59.8	58.6	59.0	15.0	14.0	13.4	14.2	24.3	26.2	28.0	26.8
Black or African American only	40.9	39.5	40.4	41.8	19.9	17.2	16.3	16.7	39.3	43.3	43.2	41.5
American Indian or Alaska Native only	45.2	47.0	48.1	41.3	26.1	*20.3	*14.4	20.3	28.7	32.7	37.5	38.4
Asian only	31.6	29.3	31.3	32.1	8.1	8.0	7.0	6.9	60.3	62.7	61.7	61.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	52.5	52.9	52.7	---	19.1	24.2	21.5	---	28.4	22.9	25.8
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latina	42.1	41.2	38.2	37.0	12.5	11.2	12.6	13.1	45.4	47.6	49.2	50.0
Mexican	38.9	36.9	35.2	32.7	11.6	12.2	12.6	14.4	49.4	50.8	52.3	52.8
Not Hispanic or Latina	58.7	57.6	57.5	58.2	15.6	14.5	13.6	14.4	25.7	27.9	28.9	27.4
White only	62.9	61.9	62.4	63.2	15.2	14.3	13.5	14.4	21.9	23.8	24.1	22.4
Black or African American only	40.7	39.3	40.3	41.3	20.0	17.2	16.3	16.6	39.3	43.5	43.4	42.1
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	39.1	38.5	38.6	38.1	19.9	19.2	18.4	19.0	41.1	42.2	43.0	42.9
100%–less than 200%	46.0	43.4	45.0	42.7	19.5	16.4	17.0	17.7	34.5	40.1	38.0	39.6
200% or more	63.7	61.7	60.9	61.8	13.5	12.9	11.7	12.6	22.7	25.4	27.4	25.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Heavier drinking and drinking five or more drinks in a day among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Heavier drinker[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 1 day in the past year[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 12 days in the past year[1]			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
						Percent of adults						
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	4.9	4.3	5.0	5.1	21.1	19.2	20.2	20.9	9.7	8.7	9.2	9.4
18 years and over, crude	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.1	21.5	19.3	20.0	20.6	9.8	8.7	9.1	9.2
Both sexes												
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.7	29.2	26.9	27.6	29.2	13.2	12.2	12.7	13.3
18–24 years	5.3	5.8	6.0	7.9	31.8	30.3	31.3	32.4	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.8
25–44 years	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.0	28.5	25.8	26.3	28.1	12.6	11.1	11.6	12.1
45–64 years	5.5	4.6	5.7	5.3	15.9	14.4	16.1	15.7	7.6	6.4	7.2	6.7
45–54 years	5.5	4.4	6.2	5.7	19.0	16.4	19.3	18.9	8.7	7.0	8.6	8.1
55–64 years	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.4	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9
65 years and over	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.9	4.9	3.8	4.5	4.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9
65–74 years	3.9	3.1	4.7	3.4	6.7	5.2	6.5	6.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.4
75 years and over	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.1	*0.9	*0.9	*1.3
Race[2,3]												
White only	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.6	22.9	20.8	22.3	23.0	10.3	9.2	10.0	10.2
Black or African American only	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.8
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	29.2	23.7	22.7	26.4	17.4	*12.1	*12.2	*10.6
Asian only	*1.9	*2.3	*1.3	*1.2	11.4	8.8	8.7	9.1	*4.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	*7.5	*5.8	*6.9	---	28.0	21.4	22.9	---	15.9	*9.4	11.8
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latino	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	20.4	17.3	16.7	17.3	11.2	9.0	8.4	8.8
Mexican	4.4	3.8	2.6	3.1	21.2	19.9	18.5	19.4	12.6	10.8	9.6	10.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.1	4.5	5.3	5.5	21.3	19.7	20.8	21.6	9.5	8.8	9.4	9.5
White only	5.4	4.7	5.9	6.2	23.5	21.5	23.5	24.4	10.3	9.3	10.4	10.7
Black or African American only	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.7
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.7	17.3	15.0	16.2	16.5	9.7	8.6	8.4	9.1
100%–less than 200%	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.2	18.4	15.7	17.4	17.8	9.8	8.0	8.8	9.1
200% or more	5.0	4.3	5.3	5.1	22.6	20.6	21.5	22.4	9.7	8.9	9.5	9.4
Male												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	6.1	5.1	5.5	6.1	30.7	28.3	28.0	29.2	15.8	14.4	14.4	14.7
18 years and over, crude	6.1	5.2	5.5	6.1	31.7	29.0	28.3	29.3	16.3	14.7	14.6	14.8
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	6.5	5.6	5.9	7.0	40.6	37.8	37.0	39.2	21.1	19.6	19.2	20.2
18–24 years	6.0	6.3	6.4	8.9	40.6	38.0	39.3	40.4	22.9	22.9	21.7	23.8
25–44 years	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.4	40.6	37.7	36.2	38.8	20.6	18.5	18.3	18.9
45–64 years	6.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	25.3	23.5	23.8	23.3	12.7	11.3	12.1	11.5
45–54 years	6.6	5.7	6.3	6.5	29.4	26.3	26.9	28.3	14.5	12.3	13.9	14.1
55–64 years	6.6	5.4	5.0	5.2	18.9	19.0	19.4	16.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	8.1
65 years and over	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.4	9.3	7.4	7.8	8.4	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
65–74 years	4.8	3.9	4.9	3.9	12.2	9.5	10.9	10.4	6.1	4.9	5.3	4.5
75 years and over	*2.1	*2.0	*1.9	*2.6	5.1	4.4	3.8	5.8	*2.5	*2.0	*1.9	*2.5
Race[2,3]												
White only	6.3	5.1	5.8	6.4	32.8	29.9	30.3	31.5	16.7	14.9	15.5	15.8
Black or African American only	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.5	18.4	19.8	19.2	18.3	11.0	12.4	11.6	10.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	45.7	29.2	30.6	35.9	30.4	*14.0	*	*16.9
Asian only	*2.3	*3.5	*1.8	*	17.8	14.1	13.4	14.8	*7.5	*5.9	5.7	*6.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	*12.1	*	*	---	39.2	25.1	28.7	---	23.7	*12.1	*17.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Heavier drinking and drinking five or more drinks in a day among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Heavier drinker[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 1 day in the past year[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 12 days in the past year[1]			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]							Percent of adults					
Hispanic or Latino	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.6	30.9	27.9	25.5	27.7	18.8	15.9	13.5	14.7
Mexican	6.9	6.6	4.1	4.6	34.2	32.2	28.9	30.9	21.9	19.1	15.8	17.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.1	5.2	5.8	6.5	30.7	28.6	28.6	29.5	15.5	14.3	14.7	14.7
White only	6.4	5.2	6.3	7.1	33.3	30.6	31.4	32.5	16.6	15.0	16.0	16.2
Black or African American only	5.3	5.4	4.5	5.3	18.4	19.7	19.2	18.1	11.1	12.3	11.5	9.9
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	6.8	6.4	5.9	6.6	26.9	24.8	24.4	25.7	16.5	15.7	14.7	15.8
100%–less than 200%	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.3	27.3	23.6	24.3	26.4	16.4	13.3	14.1	15.0
200% or more	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.7	32.1	29.6	29.2	30.2	15.6	14.5	14.4	14.5
Female												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.2	12.2	10.8	12.8	13.0	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.2
18 years and over, crude	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.2	12.1	10.6	12.3	12.5	3.9	3.3	4.1	4.0
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.5	18.3	16.5	18.4	19.4	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.6
18–24 years	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.9	23.0	22.8	23.5	24.6	7.6	8.3	10.3	9.9
25–44 years	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.6	16.9	14.5	16.7	17.5	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.4
45–64 years	4.4	3.8	5.5	4.7	7.2	6.0	9.0	8.4	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.2
45–54 years	4.5	3.2	6.1	5.0	9.2	7.1	12.1	9.9	3.3	2.1	3.6	2.5
55–64 years	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.5	2.1	1.5	*1.3	*1.8
65 years and over	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	*
65–74 years	3.1	2.5	*4.5	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*1.4	*
75 years and over	2.0	1.9	*2.7	*2.3	*0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Race[2,3]												
White only	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.8	13.5	12.1	14.5	14.7	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.8
Black or African American only	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.2	6.5	5.2	5.7	6.7	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	18.1	*19.0	*14.1	*14.5	*	*	*	*
Asian only	*	*	*	*	*5.2	*3.7	*4.5	*3.7	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	17.0	17.1	16.8	- - -	*8.2	*	*
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latina	2.2	1.2	*1.7	1.7	9.7	6.8	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.4
Mexican	*1.9	*1.1	*	*1.5	8.2	7.1	6.9	6.3	3.2	*2.2	2.5	2.4
Not Hispanic or Latina	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.6	12.6	11.5	13.7	14.3	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.6
White only	4.4	4.3	5.5	5.3	14.2	13.0	16.0	16.7	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.4
Black or African American only	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.6	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	10.8	8.2	10.2	10.1	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.4
100%–less than 200%	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	10.5	9.0	11.0	10.6	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.0
200% or more	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.5	13.1	11.7	13.8	14.3	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Substance Abuse

Use of selected substances in the past month among persons 12 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002, 2006, and 2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any illicit drug[1]			Marijuana			Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug[2]		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	8.3	8.3	8.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
Age									
12–13 years	4.2	3.9	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.4
14–15 years	11.2	9.1	8.9	7.6	5.8	5.7	4.0	3.1	3.4
16–17 years	19.8	16.0	16.0	15.7	13.0	13.1	6.3	4.7	4.9
18–25 years	20.2	19.8	19.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	5.5	6.5	6.0
26–34 years	10.5	11.9	10.9	7.7	8.5	7.9	3.7	4.3	3.5
35 years and over	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
Sex									
Male	10.3	10.5	10.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	2.8	3.3	3.2
Female	6.4	6.2	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Age and sex									
12–17 years	11.6	9.8	9.5	8.2	6.7	6.7	4.0	3.3	3.3
Male	12.3	9.8	10.0	9.1	6.8	7.5	3.6	3.1	3.0
Female	10.9	9.7	9.1	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.4	3.6	3.5
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	8.5	8.5	8.2	6.5	6.4	6.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Black or African American only	9.7	9.8	9.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native only	10.1	13.7	12.6	6.7	9.8	7.9	3.2	5.6	4.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	7.9	7.5	*	4.4	6.2	2.8	3.8	1.2	*
Asian only	3.5	3.6	4.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.5
2 or more races	11.4	8.9	11.8	9.0	7.3	10.4	3.5	4.2	4.1
Hispanic or Latino	7.2	6.9	6.6	4.3	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.0	2.3

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Alcohol use			Binge alcohol use[4]			Heavy alcohol use[5]		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	51.0	50.9	51.1	22.9	23.0	23.3	6.7	6.9	6.9
Age									
12–13 years	4.3	3.9	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
14–15 years	16.6	15.6	14.7	9.2	8.9	7.8	1.9	1.2	1.4
16–17 years	32.6	29.7	29.0	21.4	20.0	19.4	5.6	5.6	5.4
18–25 years	60.5	61.9	61.2	40.9	42.2	41.8	14.9	15.6	14.7
26–34 years	61.4	61.8	62.6	33.1	34.2	35.1	9.0	10.0	9.7
35 years and over	52.1	51.8	52.2	18.6	18.4	18.9	5.2	5.1	5.3
Sex									
Male	57.4	57.0	56.6	31.2	31.2	31.7	10.8	10.7	10.6
Female	44.9	45.2	46.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
Age and sex									
12–17 years	17.6	16.6	15.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Male	17.4	16.3	15.9	11.4	10.7	10.6	3.1	2.8	2.8
Female	17.9	17.0	16.0	9.9	9.9	8.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	55.0	55.8	56.1	23.4	24.1	24.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
Black or African American only	39.9	40.0	39.3	21.0	19.1	19.1	4.4	4.6	4.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	44.7	37.2	44.7	27.9	31.0	28.2	8.7	9.0	11.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	*	36.7	*	25.2	24.1	*	8.3	11.0	*
Asian only	37.1	35.4	35.2	12.4	11.8	12.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
2 or more races	49.9	47.1	47.5	19.8	22.8	23.2	7.5	6.3	7.3
Hispanic or Latino	42.8	41.8	42.1	24.8	23.9	23.4	5.9	5.7	5.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances in the past month among persons 12 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002, 2006, and 2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any tobacco[6]			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	30.4	29.6	28.6	26.0	25.0	24.2	5.4	5.6	5.4
Age									
12–13 years	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
14–15 years	13.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	9.1	8.4	3.8	3.9	3.4
16–17 years	29.0	24.2	23.4	24.9	19.9	18.9	9.3	7.9	8.4
18–25 years	45.3	43.9	41.8	40.8	38.4	36.2	11.0	12.1	11.8
26–34 years	38.2	39.8	38.6	32.7	34.1	33.4	6.6	8.1	7.1
35 years and over	27.9	27.0	26.2	23.4	22.5	22.0	4.1	3.8	3.8
Sex									
Male	37.0	36.4	35.2	28.7	27.8	27.1	9.4	9.3	9.1
Female	24.3	23.3	22.4	23.4	22.4	21.5	1.7	2.1	1.8
Age and sex									
12–17 years	15.2	12.9	12.4	13.0	10.4	9.8	4.5	4.1	4.2
Male	16.0	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.0	10.0	6.2	5.5	6.0
Female	14.4	11.8	10.6	13.6	10.7	9.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	32.0	31.4	30.7	26.9	26.1	25.6	5.5	5.7	5.5
Black or African American only	28.8	29.1	26.8	25.3	24.4	23.2	6.8	7.2	6.7
American Indian or Alaska Native only	44.3	42.3	41.8	37.1	38.1	34.4	5.2	7.8	8.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	28.8	*	*	*	*	*	4.1	2.7	*
Asian only	18.6	16.0	15.4	17.7	14.6	14.2	1.1	1.2	1.5
2 or more races	38.1	34.2	35.2	35.0	30.5	29.9	5.5	6.9	7.9
Hispanic or Latino	25.2	24.4	22.7	23.0	22.4	20.5	5.0	4.8	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

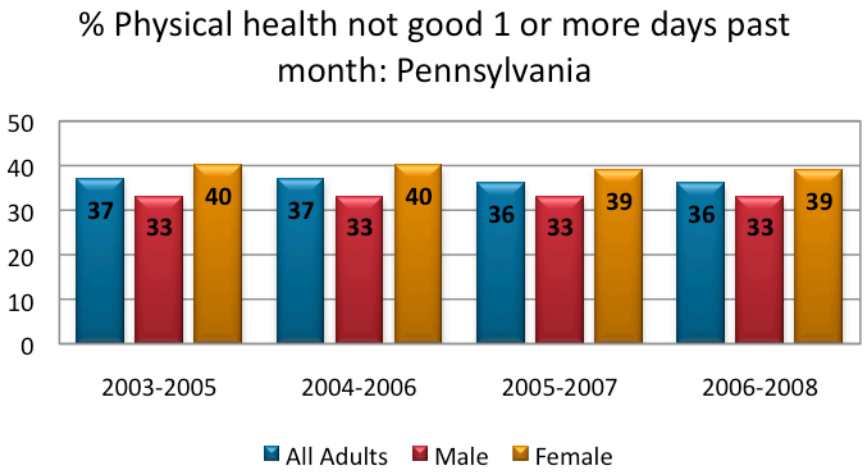
Health Status

The respondents in the Listening Tour expressed concern about women's health from a holistic point of view; they are concerned that women simply aren't taking enough time for self-care due to the inordinate pressures they are facing in the other areas of their lives. Consider the following quote from a social service provider:

> *The biggest challenge for me is getting women to take care of themselves and get help from other people. . . The women are taking care of the kids, taking care of the home, killing themselves working more, looking for work. It's just getting them to take care of themselves, take time to eat, take time to rest, put your feet up for a little bit, see if the kids or Dad will help you take a break. (See the Listening Tour section at the end of the report.)*

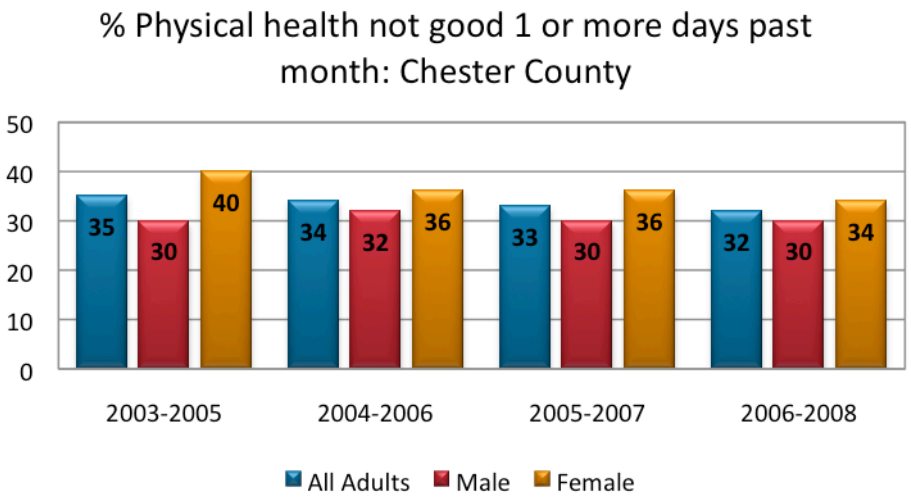
The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"

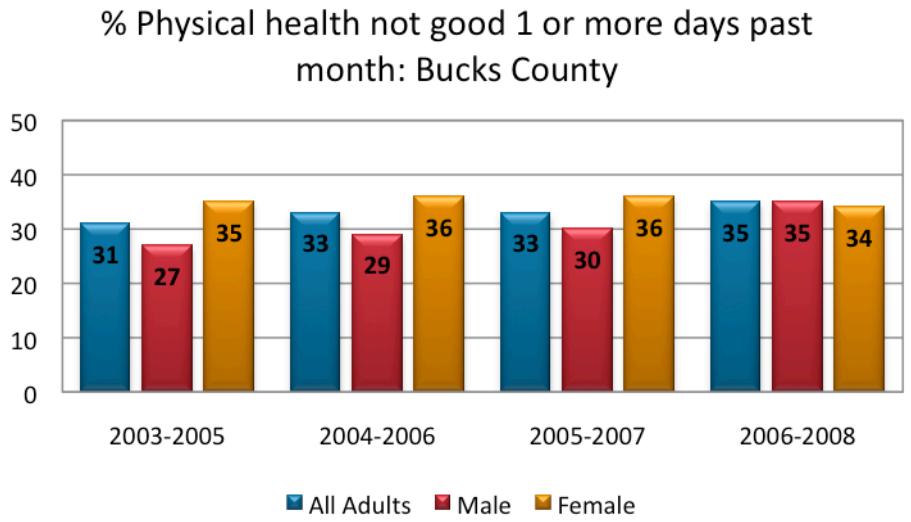


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[22]

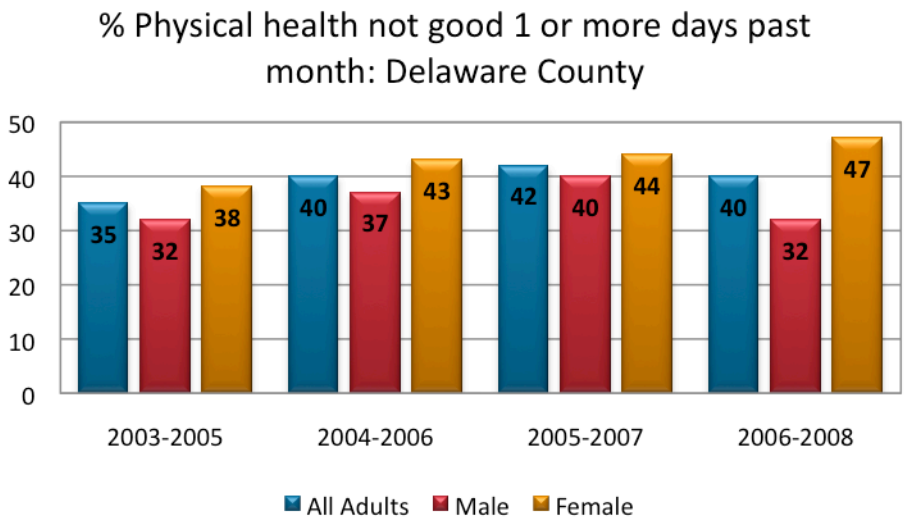
[22] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



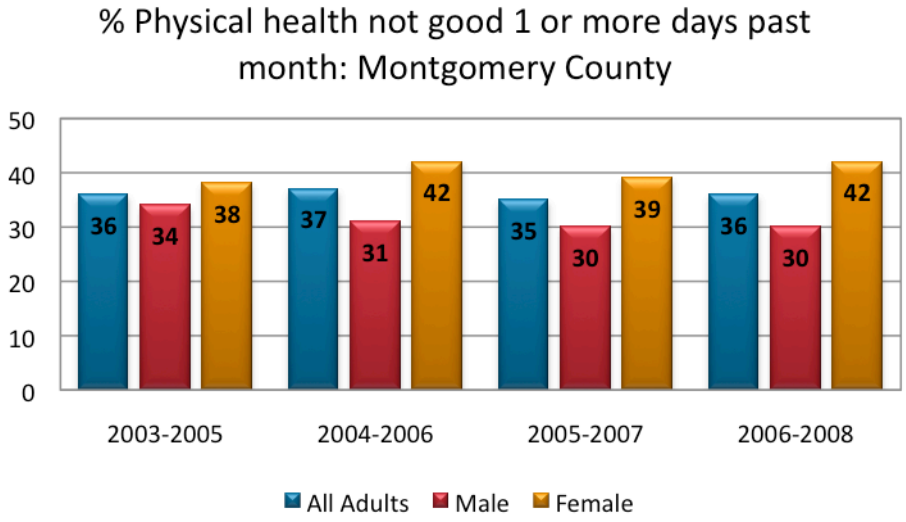
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

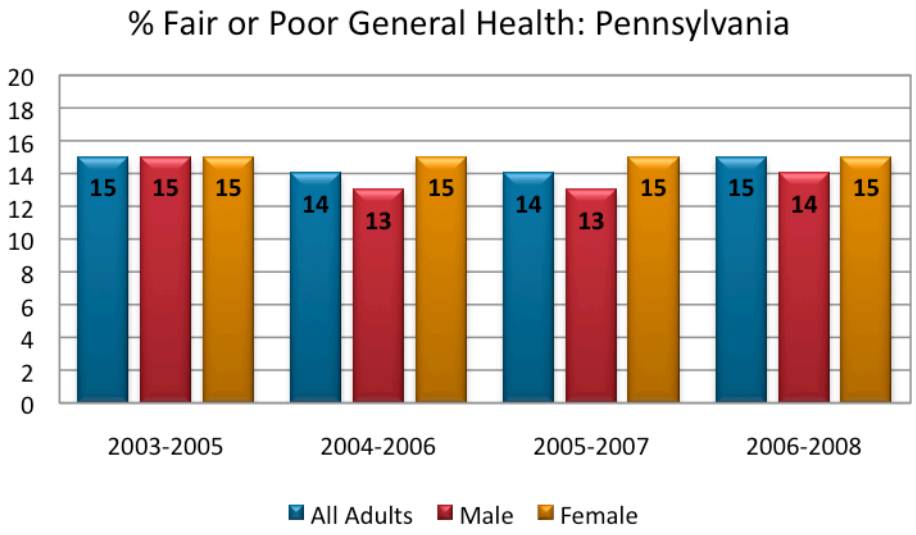


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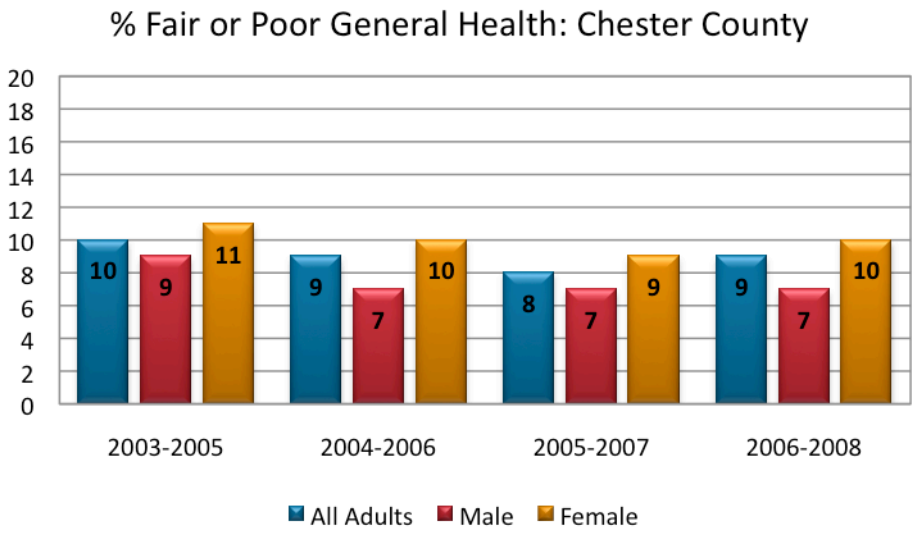


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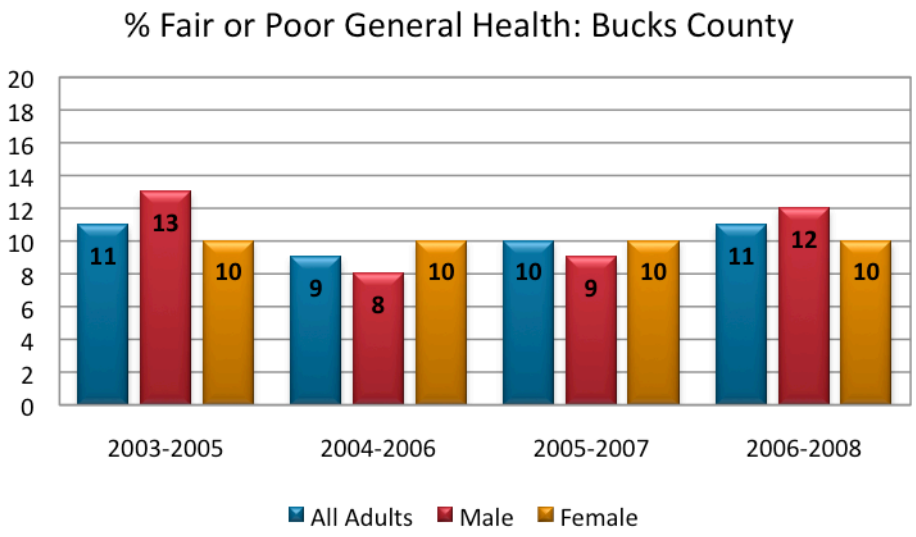
"Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"



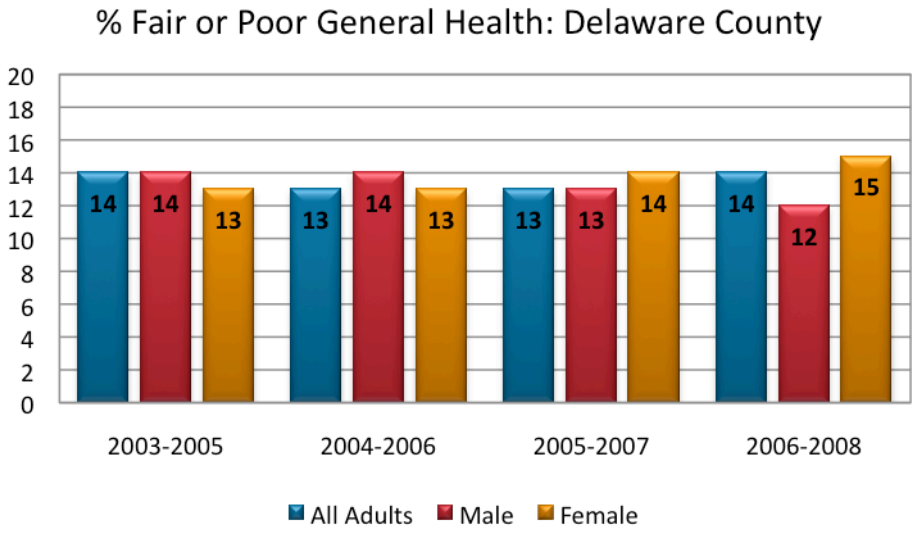
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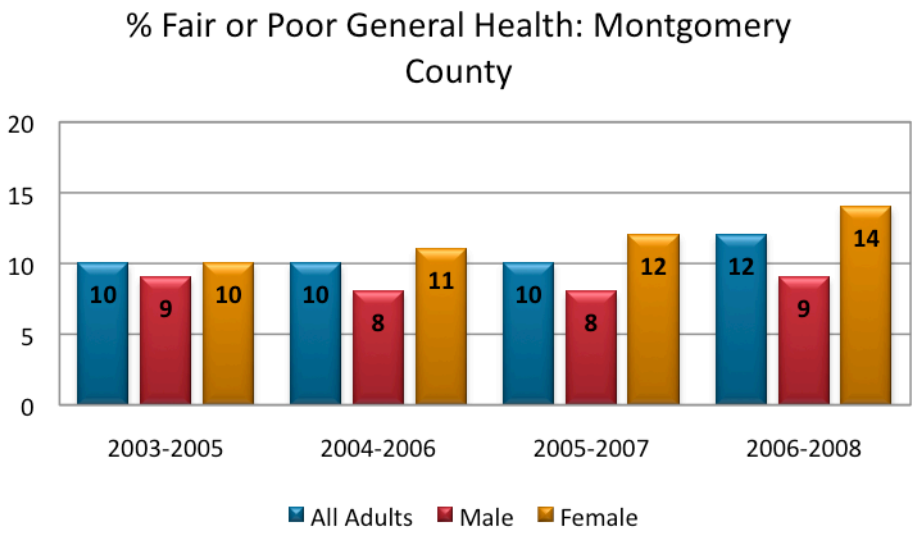
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Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1991[1]	1995[1]	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Percent of persons with fair or poor health[2]							
All ages, age-adjusted[3,4]	10.4	10.6	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5
All ages, crude[4]	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.8
Age								
Under 18 years	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Under 6 years	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5
6–17 years	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
18–44 years	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9
18–24 years	4.8	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.3
25–44 years	6.4	7.2	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.8
45–54 years	13.4	13.4	11.7	11.9	12.3	11.6	12.9	13.3
55–64 years	20.7	21.4	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.3	18.8	17.9
65 years and over	29.0	28.3	26.7	26.9	26.7	26.6	24.8	26.8
65–74 years	26.0	25.6	23.1	22.5	22.4	23.4	21.9	23.4
75 years and over	33.6	32.2	31.5	32.1	31.5	30.2	28.1	30.7
Sex[3]								
Male	10.0	10.1	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1
Female	10.8	11.1	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.9
Race[3,5]								
White only	9.6	9.7	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8
Black or African American only	16.8	17.2	15.8	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.2
American Indian or Alaska Native only	18.3	18.7	17.3	17.2	16.5	13.2	12.1	17.1
Asian only	7.8	9.3	7.8	7.4	8.6	6.8	6.9	7.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	---	---	16.2	12.6	14.5	13.1	16.8
Black or African American; White	---	---	---	*14.5	*10.7	8.3	*15.0	*16.6
American Indian or Alaska Native; White	---	---	---	18.7	12.3	17.2	13.9	19.2
Hispanic origin and race[3,5]								
Hispanic or Latino	15.6	15.1	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.0
Mexican	17.0	16.7	13.1	12.8	13.4	14.3	14.1	13.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.1
White only	9.1	9.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3
Black or African American only	16.8	17.3	15.8	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.1
Percent of poverty level[3,6]								
Below 100%	22.8	23.7	20.8	19.6	21.3	20.4	20.3	21.0
100%–less than 200%	14.7	15.5	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	15.3
200% or more	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.5
Hispanic origin and race and percent of poverty level[3,5,6]								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Below 100%	23.6	22.7	19.9	18.7	20.2	20.2	20.6	21.0
100%–less than 200%	18.0	16.9	13.5	15.3	15.2	15.3	14.4	15.1
200% or more	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.2	8.6	9.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only:								
Below 100%	21.9	22.8	19.7	18.8	20.8	20.1	19.5	20.9
100%–less than 200%	14.0	14.8	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	15.2
200% or more	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.9
Black or African American only:								
Below 100%	25.8	27.7	25.3	23.8	25.7	23.3	23.0	22.6
100%–less than 200%	17.0	19.3	19.2	18.2	16.7	17.6	16.9	17.7
200% or more	10.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1991[1]	1995[1]	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
Geographic region[3]	Percent of persons with fair or poor health[2]							
Northeast	8.3	9.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.4
Midwest	9.1	9.7	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.6
South	13.1	12.3	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.4	11.0
West	9.7	10.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.0
Location of residence[3]								
Within MSA[7]	9.9	10.1	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0
Outside MSA[7]	11.9	12.6	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.2	11.7	12.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Cancer

Objective 03-01

Cancer death rate

(per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**159.9**	192.2	195.4	195.0	196.0	199.9
Males	**159.9**	242.0	246.1	245.2	241.0	252.9
Females	**159.9**	161.3	164.9	163.1	167.0	166.8
Whites	**159.9**	190.2	192.9	192.6	193.9	197.0
Blacks	**159.9**	240.6	250.6	243.4	241.6	257.3
Hispanics*	**159.9**	90.1	91.0	98.5	113.5	139.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[23]

Objective 03-01

Cancer death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**159.9**	184.4	185.8	184.7	190.6	189.8
Bucks	**159.9**	191.0	193.7	195.2	199.7	201.5
Delaware	**159.9**	205.0	203.7	203.7	207.1	209.1
Montgomery	**159.9**	183.7	185.5	187.2	188.9	188.8

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-02

Lung cancer death rate

(per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**44.9**	52.4	52.9	53.8	53.2	53.2
Males	**44.9**	70.2	71.9	73.8	71.5	73.5
Females	**44.9**	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.6	39.3
Whites	**44.9**	51.5	52.2	53.0	52.0	52.6
Blacks	**44.9**	70.0	69.4	69.8	73.5	66.9
Hispanics*	**44.9**	19.0	14.3	17.7	22.1	23.6

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[23] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 03-02

Lung cancer death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**44.9**	48.4	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.0
Bucks	**44.9**	51.1	50.6	51.1	52.7	53.2
Delaware	**44.9**	57.5	57.8	58.2	58.5	58.4
Montgomery	**44.9**	45.0	46.5	46.6	47.6	47.6

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-03

Breast cancer death rate

(per 100,000 females) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Females	**22.3**	24.1	25.0	24.8	27.5	27.1
Whites	**22.3**	23.7	24.7	24.3	27.2	26.7
Blacks	**22.3**	31.4	31.0	33.6	31.7	34.3
Hispanics*	**22.3**	DSU	DSU	DSU	15.3	21.9

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-03

Breast cancer death rate (per 100,000 females) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**22.3**	26.3	26.0	25.7	28.0	26.3
Bucks	**22.3**	26.8	28.3	28.3	29.5	29.9
Delaware	**22.3**	28.5	28.2	27.1	29.3	28.3
Montgomery	**22.3**	25.1	25.7	27.4	26.9	27.4

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-04

Cervical cancer death rate

(per 100,000 females) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Females	**2.0**	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1
Whites	**2.0**	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
Blacks	**2.0**	DSU	4.5	3.9	5.7	3.6
Hispanics*	**2.0**	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-04 (continued)

Cervical cancer death rate (per 100,000 females) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**2.0**	DSU	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bucks	**2.0**	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Delaware	**2.0**	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.5
Montgomery	**2.0**	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-11a

% of women aged 18+ who have ever received a Pap test (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Females 18+	**97**	94± 1	DNC	95± 1	DNC	95± 1
Non-Hispanic Whites 18+	**97**	93± 1	DNC	95± 2	DNC	95± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks 18+	**97**	98± 2	DNC	94± 5	DNC	95± 4
Hispanics 18+	**97**	90± 11	DNC	96± 7	DNC	92±12
Urban 18+	**97**	93± 2	DNC	94± 2	DNC	95± 1
Rural 18+	**97**	95± 3	DNC	95± 3	DNC	94± 2
Less than High School 25+	**97**	92± 5	DNC	93± 6	DNC	93± 5
High School Grad 25+	**97**	96± 1	DNC	96± 2	DNC	96± 1
At least some college 25+	**97**	98± 1	DNC	98± 1	DNC	98± 1

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 03-11b						
% of women aged 18+ who received a Pap test within past 3 years	**2010**	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
(age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**Goal**	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
All Females 18+	**90**	82±2	DNC	83± 2	DNC	84± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites 18+	**90**	81±2	DNC	83± 2	DNC	85± 2
Non-Hispanic Blacks 18+	**90**	87±6	DNC	80± 7	DNC	85± 7
Hispanics 18+	**90**	83±12	DNC	85±13	DNC	DSU
Urban 18+	**90**	82±2	DNC	83± 2	DNC	85± 2
Rural 18+	**90**	81±3	DNC	81± 4	DNC	82± 4
Less than High School 25+	**90**	69±9	DNC	65±11	DNC	76± 7
High School Grad 25+	**90**	79±3	DNC	79± 3	DNC	82± 3
At least some college 25+	**90**	87±2	DNC	88± 2	DNC	88± 2

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Heart Disease and Stroke

Objective 12-01

Coronary heart disease death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**166**	145.4	153.1	158.2	163.7	177.0
Males	**166**	198.0	206.4	208.1	212.0	231.3
Females	**166**	109.8	117.2	122.5	129.0	138.5
Whites	**166**	144.4	152.2	156.7	162.4	175.7
Blacks	**166**	172.5	177.7	189.8	193.1	209.5
Hispanics*	**166**	82.6	72.1	81.1	74.5	104.5
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[24]

Objective 12-01

Coronary heart disease death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**166**	154.1	159.5	158.9	159.9	162.5
Bucks	**166**	130.2	136.3	141.4	148.8	154.2
Delaware	**166**	160.4	163.6	166.7	171.9	177.2
Montgomery	**166**	128.4	131.9	134.3	140.1	143.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-07

Stroke death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**48**	46.9	47.9	48.0	49.9	53.7
Males	**48**	49.4	50.0	49.5	52.2	54.3
Females	**48**	45.0	45.9	46.6	47.7	52.5
Whites	**48**	45.9	46.7	46.5	48.9	52.0
Blacks	**48**	59.6	65.0	67.4	63.0	77.5
Hispanics*	**48**	29.1	27.0	33.9	29.3	47.6
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[24] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 12-07

Stroke death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**48**	45.8	46.5	47.6	51.0	52.4
Bucks	**48**	55.1	57.0	60.1	60.7	62.2
Delaware	**48**	55.6	58.0	58.3	61.8	62.3
Montgomery	**48**	54.6	57.1	58.6	60.0	59.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-09

% adults aged 20 and older ever told blood pressure was high (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Adults 20+	**16**	DNC	29± 1	DNC	25± 1	DNC
Males 20+	**16**	DNC	30± 2	DNC	26± 2	DNC
Females 20+	**16**	DNC	28± 2	DNC	24± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Whites 20+	**16**	DNC	28± 1	DNC	24± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Blacks 20+	**16**	DNC	46± 6	DNC	37± 5	DNC
Hispanics 20+	**16**	DNC	19± 8	DNC	25±9	DNC
Persons without diabetes 20+	**16**	DNC	25± 1	DNC	DSU	DNC

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-15

% adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**80**	DNC	75± 2	DNC	73± 1	DNC
Males	**80**	DNC	73± 2	DNC	72± 2	DNC
Females	**80**	DNC	77± 2	DNC	74± 2	DNC
Non-Hispanic Whites	**80**	DNC	74± 2	DNC	72± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**80**	DNC	74± 7	DNC	76± 5	DNC
Hispanics	**80**	DNC	79± 8	DNC	72± 8	DNC
Urban	**80**	DNC	75± 2	DNC	74± 1	DNC
Rural	**80**	DNC	73± 4	DNC	72± 2	DNC
Less than High School 25+	**80**	DNC	64± 8	DNC	71± 6	DNC
High School Grad 25+	**80**	DNC	78± 3	DNC	76± 2	DNC
At least some college 25+	**80**	DNC	84± 2	DNC	82± 1	DNC

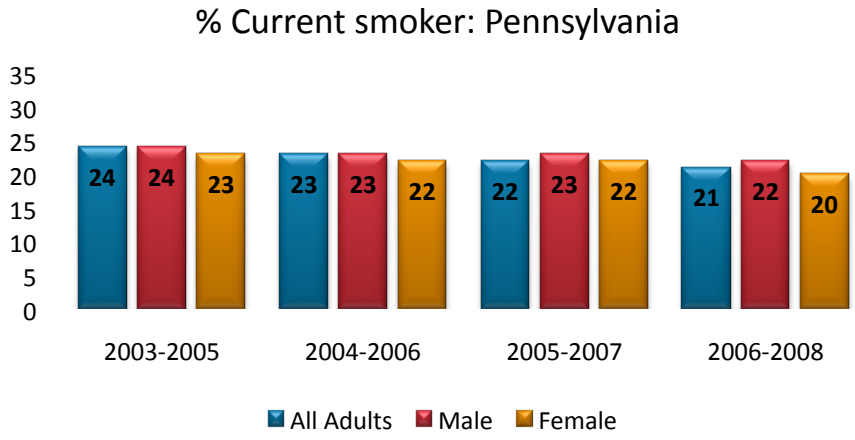
DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

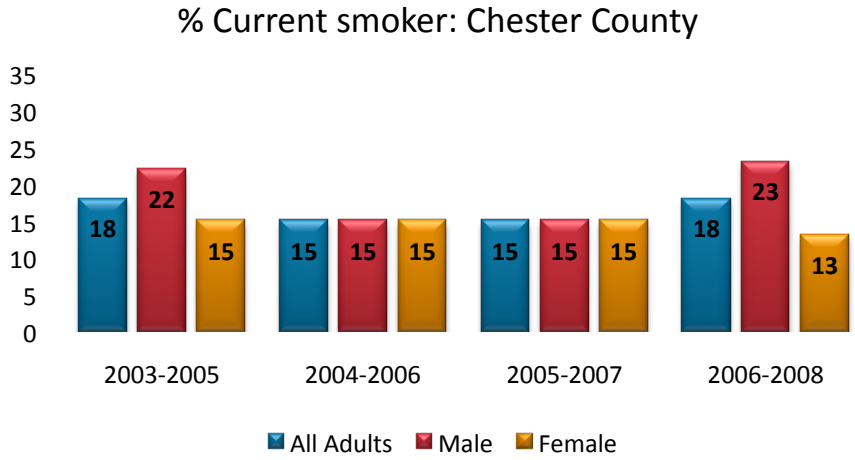
Smoking

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

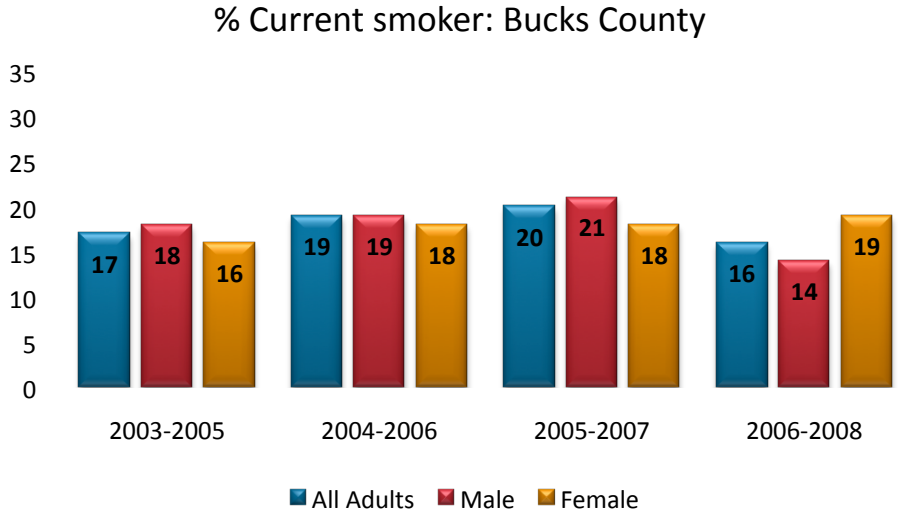


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[1]

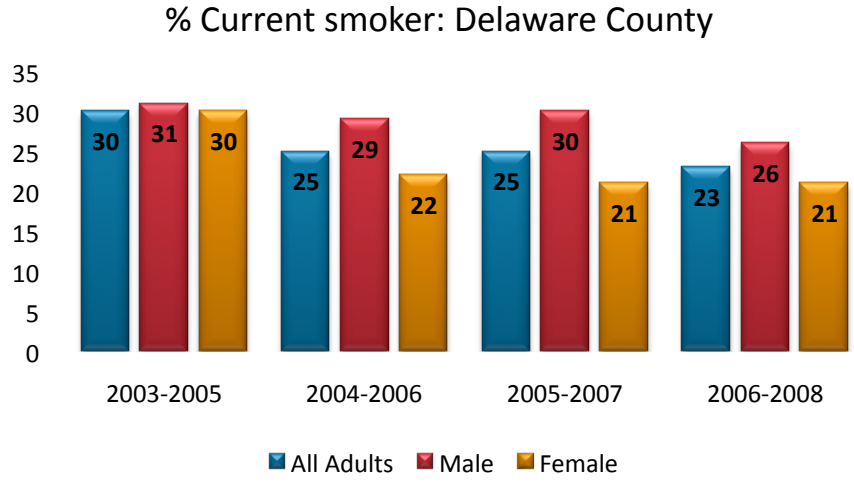


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

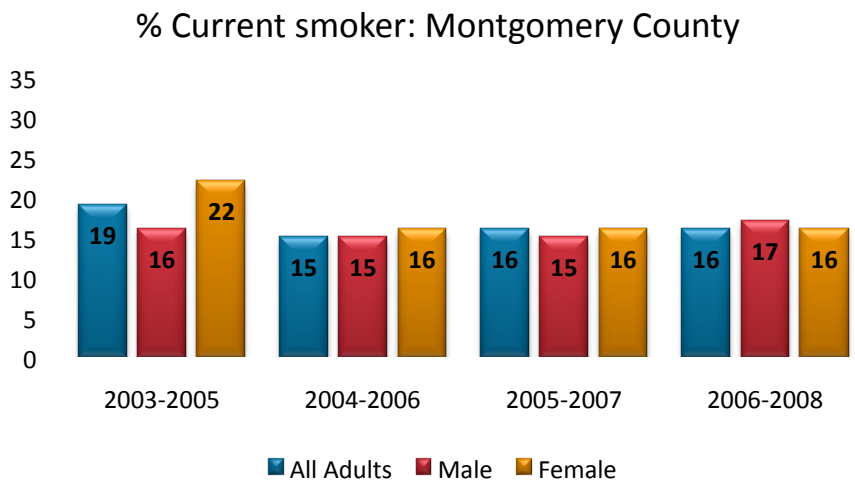
[25] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 27-01a						
% adults who smoke cigarettes	**2010**	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
(age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**Goal**	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
All Adults	**12**	22± 1	22± 2	22± 2	24± 1	24± 1
Males	**12**	24± 2	21± 3	22± 3	25± 2	23± 2
Females	**12**	21± 2	22± 2	22± 2	24± 2	24± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites	**12**	22± 1	22± 2	22± 2	24± 1	23± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**12**	27± 6	28± 6	25± 6	30± 5	29± 6
Hispanics	**12**	25± 8	14± 8	24± 9	30± 9	22± 9
Urban	NA	21± 2	22± 2	21± 2	24± 1	23± 2
Rural	NA	25± 3	23± 3	24± 3	25± 2	25± 3
Less than High School 25+	**12**	42± 7	41± 7	46± 7	46± 5	49± 6
Less than 9th grade 25+	**12**	DSU	DSU	41±14	38± 11	DSU
Grades 9-11 25+	**12**	42± 7	41± 7	48± 7	47± 6	49± 7
High School Grad 25+	**12**	29± 2	29± 3	28± 3	29± 2	29± 2
At least some college 25+	**12**	15± 1	25± 3	15± 2	16± 1	15± 2
13-15 years of education 25+	**12**	22± 3	25± 3	23± 3	23± 2	23± 3
16+ years education 25+	**12**	11± 2	10± 2	10± 2	11± 2	9± 2
Persons 18 to 24*	NA	29± 7	27± 7	28± 7	35± 6	31± 6
Persons 25 to 44*	NA	27± 2	27± 3	26± 3	28± 2	28± 2
Persons 45 to 64*	NA	21± 2	21± 2	22± 2	23± 2	23± 2
Persons 65+*	NA	8± 1	8± 2	9± 2	9± 1	8± 2
*not age-adjusted						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[26]

[26] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 27-01b						
% adults who use smokeless (spit) tobacco (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**0.4**	4± 1	5± 1	DNC	3± 1	DNC
Males	**0.4**	8± 2	10± 3	DNC	7± 2	DNC
Females	**0.4**	0± 0	0± .5	DNC	0± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Whites	**0.4**	4± 1	5± 2	DNC	4± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**0.4**	2± 9	4± 6	DNC	2± 5	DNC
Hispanics	**0.4**	2± 10	DSU	DNC	3± 9	DNC
Less than High School 25+	**0.4**	5± 7	7± 9	DNC	10± 10	DNC
Less than 9th grade 25+	**0.4**	2± 9	DSU	DNC	DSU	DNC
Grades 9-11 25+	**0.4**	6± 9	6± 9	DNC	2± 5	DNC
High School Grad 25+	**0.4**	5± 2	6± 3	DNC	3± 2	DNC
At least some college 25+	**0.4**	2± 1	3± 1	DNC	3± 1	DNC
13-15 years of education 25+	**0.4**	3± 2	5± 3	DNC	4± 3	DNC
16+ years education 25+	**0.4**	2± 1	2± 1	DNC	2± 1	DNC
Persons 18 to 24*	NA	8± 7	10± 7	DNC	6± 6	DNC
Persons 25 to 44*	NA	5± 2	7± 3	DNC	5± 2	DNC
Persons 45 to 64*	NA	3± 1	3± 1	DNC	2± 1	DNC
Persons 65+*	NA	1± 1	1± 1	DNC	1± 1	DNC
*not age-adjusted						
Note: Criteria is for every day or some days.						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 27-05

% adult smokers who attempted to quit smoking* (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adult Smokers	**75**	59± 3	56± 4	57± 4	55± 3	53± 3
Males	**75**	59± 4	54± 6	58± 6	56± 4	51± 5
Females	**75**	59± 4	57± 4	55± 4	55± 3	55± 4
Non-Hispanic Whites	**75**	58± 3	54± 4	56± 4	54± 3	52± 3
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**75**	72± 8	69± 9	71±11	62±9	61±11
Hispanics	**75**	62± 14	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU
Urban	NA	60± 3	58± 4	57± 4	56± 3	52± 4
Rural	NA	55± 5	49± 6	55± 6	52± 5	55± 6
Less than High School 25+	**75**	66± 9	53± 9	54±10	52± 8	56± 9
Less than 9th grade 25+	**75**	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU
Grades 9-11 25+	**75**	65± 10	54± 10	54±11	50±9	57±10
High School Grad 25+	**75**	53± 5	53± 5	53± 5	52± 4	49± 5
At least some college 25+	**75**	57± 5	54± 7	58± 6	57± 5	54± 6
13-15 years of education 25+	**75**	60± 6	54± 7	59± 7	61± 6	56± 7
16+ years education 25+	**75**	53± 7	61± 8	54± 9	52±7	50±9
Persons 18 to 24**	NA	80± 9	DSU	DSU	63±10	64±10
Persons 25 to 44**	NA	62± 5	60± 5	60± 6	56± 4	52± 5
Persons 45 to 64**	NA	52± 4	55± 5	53± 5	53± 4	52± 5
Persons 65+**	NA	47± 7	42± 9	47± 9	51± 8	49± 9

*for 1 day or longer in past year
**not age-adjusted

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Current cigarette smoking among adults, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and education level: United States, average annual 1990–1992, 1995–1998, and 2005–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	Percent of persons who were current cigarette smokers[3]					
All persons[4]	27.9	26.5	23.0	23.7	22.1	18.0
Race[5]						
White only	27.4	26.4	23.0	24.3	22.9	18.8
Black or African American only	33.9	30.7	25.1	23.1	21.8	17.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	34.2	40.5	30.9	36.7	28.9	24.3
Asian only	24.8	18.1	17.2	6.3	11.0	4.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	*	---	---	*
2 or more races	---	---	24.0	---	---	26.0
American Indian or Alaska Native; White	---	---	29.7	---	---	30.4
Hispanic origin and race[5]						
Hispanic or Latino	25.7	24.4	18.7	15.8	13.7	9.7
Mexican	26.2	24.5	19.3	14.8	12.0	8.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.1	26.9	23.9	24.4	23.1	19.3
White only	27.7	26.9	24.1	25.2	24.1	20.7
Black or African American only	33.9	30.7	25.5	23.2	21.9	17.1
18 years and over, crude						
All persons[4]	28.4	27.0	23.4	23.6	22.0	17.8
Race[5]						
White only	27.8	26.8	23.2	24.1	22.6	18.4
Black or African American only	33.2	30.6	26.0	23.3	21.8	17.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	35.5	39.2	30.6	37.3	31.2	25.7
Asian only	24.9	20.0	18.3	6.3	11.2	5.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	*	---	---	*
2 or more races	---	---	25.8	---	---	26.2
American Indian or Alaska Native; White	---	---	29.9	---	---	31.1
Hispanic origin and race[5]						
Hispanic or Latino	26.5	25.5	19.7	16.6	13.8	9.8
Mexican	27.1	25.2	20.1	15.0	11.6	8.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.5	27.2	24.0	24.2	22.9	18.9
White only	28.0	27.0	23.8	24.8	23.5	19.8
Black or African American only	33.3	30.6	26.4	23.3	21.9	17.4
Age and Hispanic origin and race[5]						
18–24 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	19.3	26.5	18.8	12.8	12.0	8.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	28.9	35.5	31.1	28.7	31.6	25.0
Black or African American only	17.7	21.3	24.8	10.8	9.8	12.5
25–34 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	29.9	25.9	19.6	19.2	12.6	8.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.7	30.5	31.1	30.9	28.5	26.8
Black or African American only	34.6	28.5	30.0	29.2	22.0	15.7
35–44 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	32.1	26.2	21.6	19.9	17.6	11.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.3	31.5	26.1	27.3	28.1	23.7
Black or African American only	44.1	34.7	21.6	31.3	30.3	19.4
45–64 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	26.6	26.8	21.6	17.1	14.7	12.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	28.4	26.8	23.6	26.1	22.3	19.9
Black or African American only	38.0	38.8	31.3	26.1	26.9	23.2
65 years and over:						
Hispanic or Latino	16.1	14.7	9.2	6.6	9.4	5.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	14.2	10.6	9.8	12.3	11.6	8.5
Black or African American only	25.2	20.9	16.1	10.7	11.2	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Current cigarette smoking among adults, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and education level: United States, average annual 1990–1992, 1995–1998, and 2005–2007, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007
Education, Hispanic origin, and race[5,6]	Percent of persons who were current cigarette smokers[3]					
25 years and over, age-adjusted[7]						
No high school diploma or GED:						
Hispanic or Latino	30.2	27.6	19.0	15.8	13.3	9.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	46.1	43.9	42.6	40.4	40.7	41.4
Black or African American only	45.4	44.6	35.8	31.3	30.0	28.2
High school diploma or GED:						
Hispanic or Latino	29.6	26.7	21.0	18.4	16.4	10.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.9	32.8	31.7	28.4	28.8	28.1
Black or African American only	38.2	35.7	30.5	25.4	26.6	19.2
Some college or more:						
Hispanic or Latino	20.4	16.6	17.3	14.3	13.5	10.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	19.3	18.3	16.2	18.1	17.2	14.5
Black or African American only	25.6	23.3	18.8	22.8	18.9	13.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Current cigarette smoking among adults 18 years of age and over, by sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race, and age	1965[1]	1974[1]	1979[1]	1985[1]	1990[1]	1995[1]	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	Percent of persons who were current cigarette smokers[3]										
All persons	41.9	37.0	33.3	29.9	25.3	24.6	23.1	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.7
Male	51.2	42.8	37.0	32.2	28.0	26.5	25.2	23.0	23.4	23.6	22.0
Female	33.7	32.2	30.1	27.9	22.9	22.7	21.1	18.7	18.3	18.1	17.5
White male[4]	50.4	41.7	36.4	31.3	27.6	26.2	25.4	23.0	23.3	23.5	22.2
Black or African American male[4]	58.8	53.6	43.9	40.2	32.8	29.4	25.7	23.5	25.9	26.1	23.4
White female[4]	33.9	32.0	30.3	27.9	23.5	23.4	22.0	19.5	19.1	18.8	18.5
Black or African American female[4]	31.8	35.6	30.5	30.9	20.8	23.5	20.7	16.9	17.1	18.5	15.6
18 years and over, crude											
All persons	42.4	37.1	33.5	30.1	25.5	24.7	23.2	20.9	20.9	20.8	19.8
Male	51.9	43.1	37.5	32.6	28.4	27.0	25.6	23.4	23.9	23.9	22.3
Female	33.9	32.1	29.9	27.9	22.8	22.6	20.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.4
White male[4]	51.1	41.9	36.8	31.7	28.0	26.6	25.7	23.2	23.6	23.6	22.3
Black or African American male[4]	60.4	54.3	44.1	39.9	32.5	28.5	26.2	23.9	26.5	27.0	24.6
White female[4]	34.0	31.7	30.1	27.7	23.4	23.1	21.4	19.1	18.7	18.4	18.1
Black or African American female[4]	33.7	36.4	31.1	31.0	21.2	23.5	20.8	17.3	17.3	18.8	15.9
All males											
18–24 years	54.1	42.1	35.0	28.0	26.6	27.8	28.1	25.6	28.0	28.5	25.4
25–34 years	60.7	50.5	43.9	38.2	31.6	29.5	28.9	26.1	27.7	27.4	28.8
35–44 years	58.2	51.0	41.8	37.6	34.5	31.5	30.2	26.5	26.0	24.8	23.2
45–64 years	51.9	42.6	39.3	33.4	29.3	27.1	26.4	25.0	25.2	24.5	22.6
65 years and over	28.5	24.8	20.9	19.6	14.6	14.9	10.2	9.8	8.9	12.6	9.3
White male[4]											
18–24 years	53.0	40.8	34.3	28.4	27.4	28.4	30.4	26.7	29.7	28.9	26.5
25–34 years	60.1	49.5	43.6	37.3	31.6	29.9	29.7	26.3	27.7	27.9	29.0
35–44 years	57.3	50.1	41.3	36.6	33.5	31.2	30.6	26.6	26.3	25.3	24.4
45–64 years	51.3	41.2	38.3	32.1	28.7	26.3	25.8	24.4	24.5	23.4	22.1
65 years and over	27.7	24.3	20.5	18.9	13.7	14.1	9.8	9.4	7.9	12.6	8.9
Black or African American male[4]											
18–24 years	62.8	54.9	40.2	27.2	21.3	*14.6	20.9	18.0	21.6	31.2	21.4
25–34 years	68.4	58.5	47.5	45.6	33.8	25.1	23.2	21.2	29.8	26.3	32.3
35–44 years	67.3	61.5	48.6	45.0	42.0	36.3	30.7	28.4	23.3	22.2	17.4
45–64 years	57.9	57.8	50.0	46.1	36.7	33.9	32.2	29.2	32.4	32.6	28.3
65 years and over	36.4	29.7	26.2	27.7	21.5	28.5	14.2	14.1	16.8	16.0	14.3
All females											
18–24 years	38.1	34.1	33.8	30.4	22.5	21.8	24.9	21.5	20.7	19.3	19.1
25–34 years	43.7	38.8	33.7	32.0	28.2	26.4	22.3	21.0	21.5	21.5	19.6
35–44 years	43.7	39.8	37.0	31.5	24.8	27.1	26.2	21.6	21.3	20.6	19.6
45–64 years	32.0	33.4	30.7	29.9	24.8	24.0	21.7	19.8	18.8	19.3	19.5
65 years and over	9.6	12.0	13.2	13.5	11.5	11.5	9.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.6
White female[4]											
18–24 years	38.4	34.0	34.5	31.8	25.4	24.9	28.5	22.9	22.6	20.7	21.6
25–34 years	43.4	38.6	34.1	32.0	28.5	27.3	24.9	22.6	23.1	23.7	21.4
35–44 years	43.9	39.3	37.2	31.0	25.0	27.0	26.6	22.7	22.2	21.7	20.7
45–64 years	32.7	33.0	30.6	29.7	25.4	24.3	21.4	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.6
65 years and over	9.8	12.3	13.8	13.3	11.5	11.7	9.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.0
Black or African American female[4]											
18–24 years	37.1	35.6	31.8	23.7	10.0	*8.8	14.2	15.6	14.2	14.8	*8.7
25–34 years	47.8	42.2	35.2	36.2	29.1	26.7	15.5	18.3	16.9	15.4	14.9
35–44 years	42.8	46.4	37.7	40.2	25.5	31.9	30.2	18.9	19.0	21.0	17.7
45–64 years	25.7	38.9	34.2	33.4	22.6	27.5	25.6	20.9	21.0	25.5	22.6
65 years and over	7.1	*8.9	*8.5	14.5	11.1	13.3	10.2	6.7	10.0	9.3	6.4

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death Rates

Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death[1]	1950[2,3]	1960[2,3]	1970[3]	1980[3]	1990	2000[4]	2004[4]	2005[4]	2006[4]
All persons	Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population[5]								
All causes	1,446.0	1,339.2	1,222.6	1,039.1	938.7	869.0	800.8	798.8	776.5
Diseases of heart	588.8	559.0	492.7	412.1	321.8	257.6	217.0	211.1	200.2
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	345.2	249.6	186.8	150.2	144.4	134.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	180.7	177.9	147.7	96.2	65.3	60.9	50.0	46.6	43.6
Malignant neoplasms	193.9	193.9	198.6	207.9	216.0	199.6	185.8	183.8	180.7
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	15.0	24.1	37.1	49.9	59.3	56.1	53.2	52.6	51.5
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	30.3	28.9	27.4	24.5	20.8	18.0	17.5	17.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	28.3	37.2	44.2	41.1	43.2	40.5
Influenza and pneumonia	48.1	53.7	41.7	31.4	36.8	23.7	19.8	20.3	17.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.3	13.3	17.8	15.1	11.1	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.8
Diabetes mellitus	23.1	22.5	24.3	18.1	20.7	25.0	24.5	24.6	23.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	10.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
Unintentional injuries	78.0	62.3	60.1	46.4	36.3	34.9	37.7	39.1	39.8
Motor vehicle-related injuries	24.6	23.1	27.6	22.3	18.5	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.0
Poisoning	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	4.5	7.1	7.9	9.1
Suicide[6]	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.9
Homicide[6]	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2
Male									
All causes	1,674.2	1,609.0	1,542.1	1,348.1	1,202.8	1,053.8	955.7	951.1	924.8
Diseases of heart	699.0	687.6	634.0	538.9	412.4	320.0	267.9	260.9	248.5
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	459.7	328.2	241.4	194.1	187.4	176.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	186.4	186.1	157.4	102.2	68.5	62.4	50.4	46.9	43.9
Malignant neoplasms	208.1	225.1	247.6	271.2	280.4	248.9	227.7	225.1	220.1
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	24.6	43.6	67.5	85.2	91.1	76.7	70.1	69.0	67.0
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	31.8	32.3	32.8	30.4	25.1	21.5	20.9	20.5
Prostate	28.6	28.7	28.8	32.8	38.4	30.4	25.4	24.5	23.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	49.9	55.4	55.8	49.5	51.2	47.6
Influenza and pneumonia	55.0	65.8	54.0	42.1	47.8	28.9	23.7	23.9	21.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	15.0	18.5	24.8	21.3	15.9	13.4	12.5	12.4	12.1
Diabetes mellitus	18.8	19.9	23.0	18.1	21.7	27.8	28.2	28.4	27.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	18.5	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.9
Unintentional injuries	101.8	85.5	87.4	69.0	52.9	49.3	52.1	54.2	55.2
Motor vehicle-related injuries	38.5	35.4	41.5	33.6	26.5	21.7	21.4	21.7	21.4
Poisoning	3.3	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.5	6.6	9.5	10.7	12.4
Suicide[6]	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.0
Homicide[6]	7.9	7.5	14.3	16.6	14.8	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.7
Female									
All causes	1,236.0	1,105.3	971.4	817.9	750.9	731.4	679.2	677.6	657.8
Diseases of heart	486.6	447.0	381.6	320.8	257.0	210.9	177.3	172.3	162.2
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	263.1	193.9	146.5	116.7	111.7	103.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	175.8	170.7	140.0	91.7	62.6	59.1	48.9	45.6	42.6
Malignant neoplasms	182.3	168.7	163.2	166.7	175.7	167.6	157.4	155.6	153.6
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	5.8	7.5	13.1	24.4	37.1	41.3	40.9	40.5	40.0
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	29.1	26.5	23.8	20.6	17.7	15.3	14.8	14.7
Breast	31.9	31.7	32.1	31.9	33.3	26.8	24.4	24.1	23.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	14.9	26.6	37.4	36.0	38.1	35.9
Influenza and pneumonia	41.9	43.8	32.7	25.1	30.5	20.7	17.3	17.9	15.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.8	8.7	11.9	9.9	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.8
Diabetes mellitus	27.0	24.7	25.1	18.0	19.9	23.0	21.7	21.6	20.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Unintentional injuries	54.0	40.0	35.1	26.1	21.5	22.0	24.5	25.0	25.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	11.5	11.7	14.9	11.8	11.0	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.8
Poisoning	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.5	4.7	5.1	5.9
Suicide[6]	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.5
Homicide[6]	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death[1]	1950[2,3]	1960[2,3]	1970[3]	1980[3]	1990	2000[4]	2004[4]	2005[4]	2006[4]
White[7]	Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population[5]								
All causes	1,410.8	1,311.3	1,193.3	1,012.7	909.8	849.8	786.3	785.3	764.4
Diseases of heart	586.0	559.0	492.2	409.4	317.0	253.4	213.3	207.8	197.0
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	347.6	249.7	185.6	149.2	143.8	134.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	175.5	172.7	143.5	93.2	62.8	58.8	48.0	44.7	41.7
Malignant neoplasms	194.6	193.1	196.7	204.2	211.6	197.2	184.4	182.6	179.9
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	15.2	24.0	36.7	49.2	58.6	56.2	53.6	53.1	52.1
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	30.9	29.2	27.4	24.1	20.3	17.6	16.9	16.7
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	29.3	38.3	46.0	43.2	45.4	42.6
Influenza and pneumonia	44.8	50.4	39.8	30.9	36.4	23.5	19.6	20.2	17.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.5	13.2	16.6	13.9	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.1
Diabetes mellitus	22.9	21.7	22.9	16.7	18.8	22.8	22.3	22.5	21.2
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	8.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
Unintentional injuries	77.0	60.4	57.8	45.3	35.5	35.1	38.8	40.1	41.0
Motor vehicle-related injuries	24.4	22.9	27.1	22.6	18.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.4
Poisoning	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.1	4.5	7.6	8.4	9.7
Suicide[6]	13.9	13.1	13.8	13.0	13.4	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.1
Homicide[6]	2.6	2.7	4.7	6.7	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Black or African American[7]									
All causes	1,722.1	1,577.5	1,518.1	1,314.8	1,250.3	1,121.4	1,027.3	1,016.5	982.0
Diseases of heart	588.7	548.3	512.0	455.3	391.5	324.8	280.6	271.3	257.7
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	334.5	267.0	218.3	179.8	171.3	161.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	233.6	235.2	197.1	129.1	91.6	81.9	69.9	65.2	61.6
Malignant neoplasms	176.4	199.1	225.3	256.4	279.5	248.5	227.2	222.7	217.4
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	11.1	23.7	41.3	59.7	72.4	64.0	59.8	58.4	56.8
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	22.8	26.1	28.3	30.6	28.2	24.7	24.8	24.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	19.2	28.1	31.6	28.2	30.6	28.1
Influenza and pneumonia	76.7	81.1	57.2	34.4	39.4	25.6	22.3	21.7	19.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9.0	13.6	28.1	25.0	16.5	9.4	7.9	7.7	7.0
Diabetes mellitus	23.5	30.9	38.8	32.7	40.5	49.5	48.0	46.9	45.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	26.7	23.3	20.4	19.4	18.6
Unintentional injuries	79.9	74.0	78.3	57.6	43.8	37.7	36.3	38.7	38.3
Motor vehicle-related injuries	26.0	24.2	31.1	20.2	18.8	15.7	14.8	14.5	14.6
Poisoning	2.8	2.9	5.8	3.1	4.1	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.4
Suicide[6]	4.5	5.0	6.2	6.5	7.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1
Homicide[6]	28.3	26.0	44.0	39.0	36.3	20.5	20.1	21.1	21.6
American Indian or Alaska Native[7]									
All causes	---	---	---	867.0	716.3	709.3	650.0	663.4	642.1
Diseases of heart	---	---	---	240.6	200.6	178.2	148.0	141.8	139.4
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	173.6	139.1	129.1	106.5	96.2	97.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	---	---	---	57.8	40.7	45.0	35.3	34.8	29.4
Malignant neoplasms	---	---	---	113.7	121.8	127.8	124.9	123.2	119.4
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	---	---	---	20.7	30.9	32.3	36.0	34.1	31.2
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	---	---	9.5	12.0	13.4	12.1	12.0	11.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	14.2	25.4	32.8	28.5	29.1	27.4
Influenza and pneumonia	---	---	---	44.4	36.1	22.3	17.6	20.4	14.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	---	---	---	45.3	24.1	24.3	22.7	22.6	22.1
Diabetes mellitus	---	---	---	29.6	34.1	41.5	39.2	41.5	39.6
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.4
Unintentional injuries	---	---	---	99.0	62.6	51.3	53.1	54.7	56.7
Motor vehicle-related injuries	---	---	---	54.5	32.5	27.3	26.0	24.8	26.7
Poisoning	---	---	---	2.3	3.2	4.7	8.5	9.4	10.4
Suicide[6]	---	---	---	11.9	11.7	9.8	12.2	11.7	11.6
Homicide[6]	---	---	---	15.5	10.4	6.8	7.0	7.7	7.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death[1]	1950[2,3]	1960[2,3]	1970[3]	1980[3]	1990	2000[4]	2004[4]	2005[4]	2006[4]
Asian or Pacific Islander[7]				Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population[5]					
All causes	---	---	---	589.9	582.0	506.4	443.9	440.2	428.6
Diseases of heart	---	---	---	202.1	181.7	146.0	117.8	113.3	108.5
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	168.2	139.6	109.6	84.1	81.0	77.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	---	---	---	66.1	56.9	52.9	41.3	38.6	37.0
Malignant neoplasms	---	---	---	126.1	134.2	121.9	110.5	110.5	106.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	---	---	---	28.4	30.2	28.1	26.2	25.7	25.2
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	---	---	16.4	14.4	12.7	11.3	11.2	10.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	12.9	19.4	18.6	14.7	14.9	14.4
Influenza and pneumonia	---	---	---	24.0	31.4	19.7	16.0	15.5	14.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	---	---	---	6.1	5.2	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.5
Diabetes mellitus	---	---	---	12.6	14.6	16.4	16.6	16.6	15.8
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Unintentional injuries	---	---	---	27.0	23.9	17.9	16.7	17.9	16.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	---	---	---	13.9	14.0	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.5
Poisoning	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4
Suicide[6]	---	---	---	7.8	6.7	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.6
Homicide[6]	---	---	---	5.9	5.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.8
Hispanic or Latino[7,8]									
All causes	---	---	---	---	692.0	665.7	586.7	590.7	564.0
Diseases of heart	---	---	---	---	217.1	196.0	158.4	157.3	144.1
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	---	173.3	153.2	119.2	118.0	106.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	---	---	---	---	45.2	46.4	38.2	35.7	34.2
Malignant neoplasms	---	---	---	---	136.8	134.9	121.9	122.8	118.0
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	---	---	---	---	26.5	24.8	22.4	22.4	20.7
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	---	---	---	14.7	14.1	12.6	12.4	12.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	---	19.3	21.1	18.4	19.3	17.3
Influenza and pneumonia	---	---	---	---	29.7	20.6	17.1	16.8	15.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	---	---	---	---	18.3	16.5	14.0	13.9	13.3
Diabetes mellitus	---	---	---	---	28.2	36.9	32.1	33.6	29.9
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	16.3	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.5
Unintentional injuries	---	---	---	---	34.6	30.1	29.8	31.3	31.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	---	---	---	---	19.5	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.6
Poisoning	---	---	---	---	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.7
Suicide[6]	---	---	---	---	7.8	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.3
Homicide[6]	---	---	---	---	16.2	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.3

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death[1]	1950[2,3]	1960[2,3]	1970[3]	1980[3]	1990	2000[4]	2004[4]	2005[4]	2006[4]
White, not Hispanic or Latino[8]				Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population[5]					
All causes	---	---	---	---	914.5	855.5	797.1	796.6	777.0
Diseases of heart	---	---	---	---	319.7	255.5	216.3	210.7	200.3
Ischemic heart disease	---	---	---	---	251.9	186.6	150.9	145.2	136.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	---	---	---	---	63.5	59.0	48.3	45.0	41.9
Malignant neoplasms	---	---	---	---	215.4	200.6	188.6	187.0	184.6
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	---	---	---	---	60.3	58.2	56.0	55.5	54.7
Colon, rectum, and anus	---	---	---	---	24.6	20.5	17.9	17.2	17.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	---	---	---	---	39.2	47.2	44.9	47.2	44.4
Influenza and pneumonia	---	---	---	---	36.5	23.5	19.6	20.4	17.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	---	---	---	---	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.6
Diabetes mellitus	---	---	---	---	18.3	21.8	21.5	21.5	20.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	---	---	---	---	7.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7
Unintentional injuries	---	---	---	---	35.0	35.3	39.7	41.0	42.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	---	---	---	---	18.2	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3
Poisoning	---	---	---	---	2.0	4.6	8.1	9.0	10.5
Suicide[6]	---	---	---	---	13.8	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.2
Homicide[6]	---	---	---	---	4.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		2006	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
All persons				
. . .	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,426,264
1.	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	631,636
2.	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	559,888
3.	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Cerebrovascular diseases	137,119
4.	Unintentional injuries	105,718	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	124,583
5.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	Unintentional injuries	121,599
6.	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	Diabetes mellitus	72,449
7.	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Alzheimer's disease	72,432
8.	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Influenza and pneumonia	56,326
9.	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	45,344
10.	Suicide	26,869	Septicemia	34,234
Male				
. . .	All causes	1,075,078	All causes	1,201,942
1.	Diseases of heart	405,661	Diseases of heart	315,706
2.	Malignant neoplasms	225,948	Malignant neoplasms	290,069
3.	Unintentional injuries	74,180	Unintentional injuries	78,941
4.	Cerebrovascular diseases	69,973	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	59,260
5.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	38,625	Cerebrovascular diseases	54,524
6.	Pneumonia and influenza	27,574	Diabetes mellitus	36,006
7.	Suicide	20,505	Suicide	26,308
8.	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	19,768	Influenza and pneumonia	25,650
9.	Homicide	18,779	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	22,094
10.	Diabetes mellitus	14,325	Alzheimer's disease	21,151
Female				
. . .	All causes	914,763	All causes	1,224,322
1.	Diseases of heart	355,424	Diseases of heart	315,930
2.	Malignant neoplasms	190,561	Malignant neoplasms	269,819
3.	Cerebrovascular diseases	100,252	Cerebrovascular diseases	82,595
4.	Unintentional injuries	31,538	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	65,323
5.	Pneumonia and influenza	27,045	Alzheimer's disease	51,281
6.	Diabetes mellitus	20,526	Unintentional injuries	42,658
7.	Atherosclerosis	17,848	Diabetes mellitus	36,443
8.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	17,425	Influenza and pneumonia	30,676
9.	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,815	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	23,250
10.	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	9,815	Septicemia	18,712
White				
. . .	All causes	1,738,607	All causes	2,077,549
1.	Diseases of heart	683,347	Diseases of heart	545,974
2.	Malignant neoplasms	368,162	Malignant neoplasms	482,575
3.	Cerebrovascular diseases	148,734	Cerebrovascular diseases	115,864
4.	Unintentional injuries	90,122	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	114,993
5.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	52,375	Unintentional injuries	103,853
6.	Pneumonia and influenza	48,369	Alzheimer's disease	67,088
7.	Diabetes mellitus	28,868	Diabetes mellitus	57,204
8.	Atherosclerosis	27,069	Influenza and pneumonia	49,401
9.	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	25,240	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	35,793
10.	Suicide	24,829	Suicide	30,138
Black or African American				
. . .	All causes	233,135	All causes	289,971
1.	Diseases of heart	72,956	Diseases of heart	72,253
2.	Malignant neoplasms	45,037	Malignant neoplasms	63,082
3.	Cerebrovascular diseases	20,135	Cerebrovascular diseases	17,045
4.	Unintentional injuries	13,480	Unintentional injuries	13,917
5.	Homicide	10,172	Diabetes mellitus	12,813
6.	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,961	Homicide	9,032
7.	Pneumonia and influenza	5,648	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	8,397
8.	Diabetes mellitus	5,544	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	7,730
9.	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,790	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	6,854
10.	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	3,416	Septicemia	6,108

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		2006	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaska Native				
. . .	All causes	6,923	All causes	14,037
1	Diseases of heart	1,494	Diseases of heart	2,736
2	Unintentional injuries	1,290	Malignant neoplasms	2,447
3	Malignant neoplasms	770	Unintentional injuries	1,704
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	410	Diabetes mellitus	811
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	322	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	596
6	Pneumonia and influenza	257	Cerebrovascular diseases	548
7	Homicide	217	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	508
8	Diabetes mellitus	210	Suicide	395
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	199	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	288
10	Suicide	181	Influenza and pneumonia	267
Asian or Pacific Islander				
. . .	All causes	11,071	All causes	44,707
1	Diseases of heart	3,265	Malignant neoplasms	11,784
2	Malignant neoplasms	2,522	Diseases of heart	10,673
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,028	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,662
4	Unintentional injuries	810	Unintentional injuries	2,125
5	Pneumonia and influenza	342	Diabetes mellitus	1,621
6	Suicide	249	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,352
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	246	Influenza and pneumonia	1,347
8	Diabetes mellitus	227	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	866
9	Homicide	211	Suicide	813
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	207	Alzheimer's disease	720
Hispanic or Latino				
. . .	---	---	All causes	133,004
1	---	---	Diseases of heart	28,921
2	---	---	Malignant neoplasms	26,633
3	---	---	Unintentional injuries	12,052
4	---	---	Cerebrovascular diseases	7,005
5	---	---	Diabetes mellitus	6,287
6	---	---	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,592
7	---	---	Homicide	3,524
8	---	---	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,310
9	---	---	Influenza and pneumonia	2,966
10	---	---	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,804
White male				
. . .	All causes	933,878	All causes	1,022,328
1	Diseases of heart	364,679	Diseases of heart	272,117
2	Malignant neoplasms	198,188	Malignant neoplasms	250,322
3	Unintentional injuries	62,963	Unintentional injuries	66,843
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	60,095	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	54,043
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	35,977	Cerebrovascular diseases	45,198
6	Pneumonia and influenza	23,810	Diabetes mellitus	29,060
7	Suicide	18,901	Suicide	23,767
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,407	Influenza and pneumonia	22,310
9	Diabetes mellitus	12,125	Alzheimer's disease	19,654
10	Atherosclerosis	10,543	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	17,715
Black or African American male				
. . .	All causes	130,138	All causes	148,602
1	Diseases of heart	37,877	Diseases of heart	36,230
2	Malignant neoplasms	25,861	Malignant neoplasms	32,556
3	Unintentional injuries	9,701	Unintentional injuries	9,605
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,194	Homicide	7,677
5	Homicide	8,274	Cerebrovascular diseases	7,424
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,869	Diabetes mellitus	5,772
7	Pneumonia and influenza	3,386	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	4,443
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,020	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4,136
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,429	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	3,812
10	Diabetes mellitus	2,010	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,811

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		2006	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaska Native male				
. . .	All causes	4,193	All causes	7,630
1	Unintentional injuries	946	Diseases of heart	1,532
2	Diseases of heart	917	Malignant neoplasms	1,217
3	Malignant neoplasms	408	Unintentional injuries	1,184
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	239	Diabetes mellitus	362
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	163	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	330
6	Homicide	162	Suicide	309
7	Pneumonia and influenza	148	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	234
8	Suicide	147	Cerebrovascular diseases	231
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	107	Homicide	206
10	Diabetes mellitus	86	Influenza and pneumonia	137
Asian or Pacific Islander male				
. . .	All causes	6,809	All causes	23,382
1	Diseases of heart	2,174	Malignant neoplasms	5,974
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,485	Diseases of heart	5,827
3	Unintentional injuries	556	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,671
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	521	Unintentional injuries	1,309
5	Pneumonia and influenza	227	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	847
6	Suicide	159	Diabetes mellitus	812
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	158	Influenza and pneumonia	717
8	Homicide	151	Suicide	563
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	128	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	432
10	Diabetes mellitus	103	Homicide	320
Hispanic or Latino male				
. . .	---	---	All causes	74,250
1	---	---	Diseases of heart	15,518
2	---	---	Malignant neoplasms	13,856
3	---	---	Unintentional injuries	9,102
4	---	---	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,269
5	---	---	Diabetes mellitus	3,140
6	---	---	Homicide	3,004
7	---	---	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2,527
8	---	---	Suicide	1,813
9	---	---	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,708
10	---	---	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,565
White female				
. . .	All causes	804,729	All causes	1,055,221
1	Diseases of heart	318,668	Diseases of heart	273,857
2	Malignant neoplasms	169,974	Malignant neoplasms	232,253
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	88,639	Cerebrovascular diseases	70,666
4	Unintentional injuries	27,159	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	60,950
5	Pneumonia and influenza	24,559	Alzheimer's disease	47,434
6	Diabetes mellitus	16,743	Unintentional injuries	37,010
7	Atherosclerosis	16,526	Diabetes mellitus	28,144
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	16,398	Influenza and pneumonia	27,091
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8,833	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	18,078
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,512	Septicemia	14,923
Black or African American female				
. . .	All causes	102,997	All causes	141,369
1	Diseases of heart	35,079	Diseases of heart	36,023
2	Malignant neoplasms	19,176	Malignant neoplasms	30,526
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,941	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,621
4	Unintentional injuries	3,779	Diabetes mellitus	7,041
5	Diabetes mellitus	3,534	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	4,585
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,092	Unintentional injuries	4,312
7	Pneumonia and influenza	2,262	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,594
8	Homicide	1,898	Septicemia	3,391
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,770	Alzheimer's disease	3,265
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1,722	Influenza and pneumonia	2,825

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		2006	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaska Native female				
. . .	All causes	2,730	All causes	6,407
1	Diseases of heart	577	Malignant neoplasms	1,230
2	Malignant neoplasms	362	Diseases of heart	1,204
3	Unintentional injuries	344	Unintentional injuries	520
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	171	Diabetes mellitus	449
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	159	Cerebrovascular diseases	317
6	Diabetes mellitus	124	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	274
7	Pneumonia and influenza	109	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	266
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	153
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	56	Influenza and pneumonia	130
10	Homicide	55	Septicemia	108
Asian or Pacific Islander female				
. . .	All causes	4,262	All causes	21,325
1	Diseases of heart	1,091	Malignant neoplasms	5,810
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,037	Diseases of heart	4,846
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	507	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,991
4	Unintentional injuries	254	Unintentional injuries	816
5	Diabetes mellitus	124	Diabetes mellitus	809
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	118	Influenza and pneumonia	630
7	Pneumonia and influenza	115	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	505
8	Congenital anomalies	104	Alzheimer's disease	475
9	Suicide	90	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	434
10	Homicide	60	Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	338
Hispanic or Latina female				
. . .	---	---	All causes	58,754
1	---	---	Diseases of heart	13,403
2	---	---	Malignant neoplasms	12,777
3	---	---	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,736
4	---	---	Diabetes mellitus	3,147
5	---	---	Unintentional injuries	2,950
6	---	---	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,602
7	---	---	Alzheimer's disease	1,587
8	---	---	Influenza and pneumonia	1,527
9	---	---	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	1,297
10	---	---	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1,239

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	10.4	10.9	10.9
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	10.4	11.0	11.1
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	13.2	10.2	10.0	9.9
15–19 years	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	8.0	7.7	7.3
20–24 years	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	12.5	12.4	12.5
25–44 years	11.6	12.2	15.4	15.6	15.2	13.4	13.7	13.8
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.2	12.0	12.4	12.3
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.9	15.1
45–64 years	23.5	22.0	20.6	15.9	15.3	13.5	15.4	16.0
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	14.8	14.4	16.5	17.2
55–64 years	26.8	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.0	12.1	13.9	14.5
65 years and over	30.0	24.5	20.8	17.6	20.5	15.2	14.7	14.2
65–74 years	29.6	23.0	20.8	16.9	17.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	24.9	17.6	16.9	15.9
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	22.2	19.6	16.9	15.9
Male								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	17.7	18.0	18.0
All ages, crude	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.6	20.4	17.1	17.7	17.8
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
15–24 years	6.5	8.2	13.5	20.2	22.0	17.1	16.2	16.2
15–19 years	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	13.0	12.1	11.5
20–24 years	9.3	11.5	19.3	26.8	25.7	21.4	20.2	20.8
25–44 years	17.2	17.9	20.9	24.0	24.4	21.3	21.6	21.5
25–34 years	13.4	14.7	19.8	25.0	24.8	19.6	19.9	19.7
35–44 years	21.3	21.0	22.1	22.5	23.9	22.8	23.1	23.2
45–64 years	37.1	34.4	30.0	23.7	24.3	21.3	24.0	24.8
45–54 years	32.0	31.6	27.9	22.9	23.2	22.4	25.2	26.2
55–64 years	43.6	38.1	32.7	24.5	25.7	19.4	22.2	22.7
65 years and over	52.8	44.0	38.4	35.0	41.6	31.1	29.5	28.5
65–74 years	50.5	39.6	36.0	30.4	32.2	22.7	22.7	22.7
75–84 years	58.3	52.5	42.8	42.3	56.1	38.6	35.8	33.3
85 years and over	58.3	57.4	42.4	50.6	65.9	57.5	45.0	43.2
Female								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	4.0	4.4	4.5
All ages, crude	5.1	4.9	6.6	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.6
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
1–4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
5–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.5	3.2
15–19 years	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
20–24 years	3.3	2.9	5.7	5.5	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.6
25–44 years	6.2	6.6	10.2	7.7	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.9
25–34 years	4.9	5.5	8.6	7.1	5.6	4.3	4.7	4.7
35–44 years	7.5	7.7	11.9	8.5	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.0
45–64 years	9.9	10.2	12.0	8.9	7.1	6.2	7.2	7.7
45–54 years	9.9	10.2	12.6	9.4	6.9	6.7	8.0	8.4
55–64 years	9.9	10.2	11.4	8.4	7.3	5.4	6.1	6.8
65 years and over	9.4	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
65–74 years	10.1	8.4	9.0	6.5	6.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
75–84 years	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.5	6.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
85 years and over	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.0	3.1
White male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	22.3	21.1	20.8	20.9	22.8	19.1	19.6	19.6
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	22.0	18.8	19.7	19.8
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	23.2	17.9	17.3	17.1
25–44 years	17.9	18.5	21.5	24.6	25.4	22.9	23.5	23.5
45–64 years	39.3	36.5	31.9	25.0	26.0	23.2	26.6	27.4
65 years and over	55.8	46.7	41.1	37.2	44.2	33.3	32.1	30.9
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	34.2	24.3	24.9	24.7
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	60.2	41.1	38.4	36.0
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	70.3	61.6	48.2	46.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
Black or African American male[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	7.5	8.4	10.0	11.4	12.8	10.0	9.2	9.4
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	12.0	9.4	8.7	8.8
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	15.1	14.2	11.5	10.6
25–44 years	9.8	12.6	16.1	19.2	19.6	14.3	13.7	14.3
45–64 years	12.7	13.0	12.4	11.8	13.1	9.9	9.4	9.9
65 years and over	9.0	9.9	8.7	11.4	14.9	11.5	10.2	10.4
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	14.7	11.1	8.4	8.8
75–84 years[6]	*	*	*	10.5	14.4	12.1	12.8	11.6
85 years and over	---	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	19.3	20.1	16.0	18.9	18.3
All ages, crude	---	---	---	20.9	20.9	15.9	19.8	19.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	45.3	49.1	26.2	32.7	35.9
25–44 years	---	---	---	31.2	27.8	24.5	29.4	26.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	15.4	16.8	18.0
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	10.7	9.6	8.6	7.3	7.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.2	8.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	10.8	13.5	9.1	7.2	12.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.5	9.2
45–64 years	---	---	---	13.0	9.7	9.7	8.9	9.7
65 years and over	---	---	---	18.6	16.8	15.4	11.0	10.6
Hispanic or Latino male[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	13.7	10.3	9.4	8.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	11.4	8.4	8.3	7.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	14.7	10.9	12.1	11.6
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	16.2	11.2	11.2	10.8
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	16.1	12.0	10.7	10.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	23.4	19.5	14.1	12.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	23.5	20.2	21.2	21.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	23.1	20.4	22.0	22.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	24.4	19.5	18.4	18.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	26.4	25.1	26.6	26.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	26.8	24.0	28.2	29.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	45.4	33.9	33.2	32.3
White female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	6.0	5.9	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.3	4.9	5.1
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.4
25–44 years	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.8
45–64 years	10.6	10.9	13.0	9.6	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.8
65 years and over	9.9	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.8	4.3	4.2	4.1
Black or African American female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4
15–24 years	1.8	*	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8
25–44 years	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.0
45–64 years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.9
65 years and over	*	*	2.6	*	1.9	1.3	1.4	*

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	4.7	3.6	3.8	4.6	5.1
All ages, crude	---	---	---	4.7	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.4
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	10.1	8.9
25–44 years	---	---	---	10.7	*	7.2	7.4	8.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	5.5	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	5.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	7.9	5.0	3.2	3.8	4.2
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	8.5	5.2	6.8	6.9
Hispanic or Latina female[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.6
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	*	*	2.0	1.7
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.6
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.8
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	8.0	7.3	8.7	9.5
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	7.0	4.4	4.3	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Crime and Violence

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program is compiled from over 1,620 jurisdictions throughout the Commonwealth. While the program is robust in that jurisdictions are required by law to participate, these numbers suffer from significant underreporting especially in the area of rape and sexual assault. The Office of Justice Programs within the US Department of Justice reports that on average, between the years 1992-2000, 64 percent of rapes, 66 percent of attempted rapes and 74 percent of sexual assaults went unreported to authorities (U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

Victims: Adults	Sex	Chester County	Rate per 1,000	Pennsylvania	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	3	0.016	527	0.114
	F	7	0.037	162	0.032
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	1	0.005	14	0.003
	F	0	0.000	5	0.001
Forcible Rape	M	1	0.005	68	0.015
	F	59	0.316	1909	0.014
Aggravated Assault	M	272	1.528	13524	0.413
	F	188	1.005	9180	1.829
Other Assaults	M	417	2.342	28065	6.081
	F	564	3.016	40140	5.592
Sex Offenses	M	6	0.033	300	0.065
	F	62	0.332	175	0.035
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	3	0.016	385	0.083
	F	13	0.070	931	0.185

Source: Annual Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania, 2008 Report

Victims: Adults	Sex	Bucks County	Rate per 1,000	Delaware County	Rate per 1,000	Montgomery County	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	5	0.021	27	0.136	5	0.018
	F	1	0.004	10	0.045	6	0.019
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	1	0.004	2	0.009	0	0.000
Forcible Rape	M	2	0.009	4	0.020	2	0.007
	F	38	0.156	60	0.271	46	0.149
Aggravated Assault	M	294	1.262	811	4.096	457	1.604
	F	189	0.775	729	3.299	256	0.828
Other Assaults	M	492	2.112	549	2.773	995	3.491
	F	627	2.570	622	2.814	1158	3.748
Sex Offenses	M	8	0.034	5	0.025	16	0.056
	F	75	0.307	44	0.199	56	0.181
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	2	0.009	5	0.025	61	0.214
	F	4	0.016	12	0.054	48	0.155

Source: Annual Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania, 2008 Report

2005 Data for Comparison

Victims: Adults	Sex	Chester County	Rate per 1,000	Pennsylvania	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	6	0.042	557	0.153
	F	5	0.034	111	0.029
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	13	0.004
	F	1	0.007	6	0.002
Forcible Rape	M	3	0.021	63	0.017
	F	31	0.211	1,866	0.493
Aggravated Assault	M	324	2.259	13,690	3.761
	F	261	1.776	8,612	2.275
Other Assaults	M	375	2.615	26,924	7.398
	F	460	3.131	39,687	10.484
Sex Offenses	M	9	0.063	305	0.084
	F	52	0.354	1,687	0.446
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	1	0.007	261	0.072
	F	7	0.048	894	0.236

2005 Data for Comparison

Victims: Adults	Sex	Bucks County	Rate per 1,000	Delaware County	Rate per 1,000	Montgomery County	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	12	0.062	21	0.133	8	0.021
	F	5	0.026	7	0.042	5	0.000
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	1	0.005	0	0.000	0	0.004
	F	1	0.005	1	0.006	1	0.013
Forcible Rape	M	0	0.000	47	0.282	3	0.282
	F	42	0.214	687	4.362	67	2.217
Aggravated Assault	M	285	1.469	586	3.515	508	1.450
	F	156	0.796	421	2.673	344	3.540
Other Assaults	M	465	2.397	526	3.155	811	4.416
	F	590	3.011	6	0.038	1,048	0.017
Sex Offenses	M	9	0.046	33	0.198	4	0.354
	F	62	0.316	1	0.006	84	0.105
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	2	0.010	2	0.012	24	0.291
	F	67	0.342	21	0.133	69	0.021

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.9	6.1	6.2
All ages, crude	5.0	4.6	8.1	10.6	9.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	8.4	9.2	7.5	8.1
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
15–24 years	5.8	5.6	11.3	15.4	19.7	12.6	13.0	13.5
15–19 years	3.9	3.9	7.7	10.5	16.9	9.5	9.9	10.7
20–24 years	8.5	7.7	15.6	20.2	22.2	16.0	16.1	16.2
25–44 years	8.9	8.5	14.9	17.5	14.7	8.7	9.4	9.2
25–34 years	9.3	9.2	16.2	19.3	17.4	10.4	11.8	11.7
35–44 years	8.4	7.8	13.5	14.9	11.6	7.1	7.1	6.9
45–64 years	5.0	5.3	8.7	9.0	6.3	4.0	4.0	4.3
45–54 years	5.9	6.1	10.0	11.0	7.5	4.7	4.8	5.1
55–64 years	3.9	4.1	7.1	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	3.2
65 years and over	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.5	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.1
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	4.9	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.1
75–84 years	2.5	2.3	4.0	5.2	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Male								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	7.9	7.5	14.3	16.6	14.8	9.0	9.6	9.7
All ages, crude	7.7	6.8	13.1	17.1	15.9	9.3	9.8	10.0
Under 1 year	4.5	4.7	4.5	6.3	8.8	10.4	8.2	9.4
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6
1–4 years	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
5–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
15–24 years	8.6	8.4	18.2	24.0	32.5	20.9	22.0	22.8
15–19 years	5.5	5.7	12.1	15.9	27.8	15.5	16.8	18.2
20–24 years	13.5	11.8	25.6	32.2	36.9	26.7	27.2	27.5
25–44 years	13.8	12.8	24.4	28.9	23.5	13.3	14.9	14.7
25–34 years	14.4	13.9	26.8	31.9	27.7	16.7	19.6	19.4
35–44 years	13.2	11.7	21.7	24.5	18.6	10.3	10.6	10.4
45–64 years	8.1	8.1	14.8	15.2	10.2	6.0	6.2	6.5
45–54 years	9.5	9.4	16.8	18.4	11.9	6.9	7.6	7.6
55–64 years	6.3	6.4	12.1	11.8	8.0	4.6	4.3	4.8
65 years and over	4.8	4.3	7.7	8.8	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.8
65–74 years	5.2	4.6	8.5	9.2	5.8	3.4	3.3	3.0
75–84 years	3.9	3.7	5.9	8.1	5.7	3.2	2.6	2.7
85 years and over	2.5	3.6	7.4	7.5	6.7	3.3	2.7	2.3
Female								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.5
All ages, crude	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
Under 1 year	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.8
1–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
5–14 years	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
15–24 years	3.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	6.2	3.9	3.4	3.5
15–19 years	2.4	1.9	3.2	4.9	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.9
20–24 years	3.7	3.8	6.2	8.2	7.0	4.7	4.3	4.2
25–44 years	4.2	4.3	5.8	6.4	6.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
25–34 years	4.5	4.6	6.0	6.9	7.1	4.1	3.8	3.7
35–44 years	3.8	4.0	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.4
45–64 years	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.2
45–54 years	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.6
55–64 years	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
65 years and over	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
65–74 years	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3
75–84 years	1.4	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
85 years and over	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
White male[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	3.8	3.9	7.2	10.4	8.3	5.2	5.3	5.4
All ages, crude	3.6	3.6	6.6	10.7	8.8	5.2	5.4	5.4
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	7.4
1–14 years	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
15–24 years	3.2	5.0	7.6	15.1	15.2	9.9	10.6	10.6
25–44 years	5.4	5.5	11.6	17.2	13.0	7.4	8.0	7.8
25–34 years	4.9	5.7	12.5	18.5	14.7	8.4	9.8	9.3
35–44 years	6.1	5.2	10.8	15.2	11.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
45–64 years	4.8	4.6	8.3	9.8	6.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
65 years and over	3.8	3.1	5.4	6.7	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
Black or African American male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	47.0	42.3	78.2	69.4	63.1	35.4	37.3	37.8
All ages, crude	44.7	35.0	66.0	65.7	68.5	37.2	39.7	40.6
Under 1 year	---	10.3	14.3	18.6	21.4	23.3	15.9	20.7
1–14 years[6]	1.8	1.5	4.4	4.1	5.8	3.1	3.9	4.0
15–24 years	53.8	43.2	98.3	82.6	137.1	85.3	84.1	88.2
25–44 years	92.8	80.5	140.2	130.0	105.4	55.8	63.4	63.2
25–34 years	104.3	86.4	154.5	142.9	123.7	73.9	86.2	86.2
35–44 years	80.0	74.4	124.0	109.3	81.2	38.5	40.6	39.8
45–64 years	46.0	44.6	82.3	70.6	41.4	21.9	22.3	23.3
65 years and over	16.5	17.3	33.3	30.9	25.7	12.8	11.9	10.0
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	23.3	16.7	10.7	11.3	11.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	23.1	16.6	10.7	12.2	12.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	35.4	25.1	17.0	22.1	22.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	39.2	25.7	17.0	16.1	17.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	22.1	14.8	*	10.8	9.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	9.1	7.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	8.3	7.9	4.4	4.6	4.5
15–24 years	---	---	---	9.3	14.9	7.8	10.8	11.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	11.3	9.6	4.6	4.9	4.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	10.4	7.0	6.1	4.2	4.7
Hispanic or Latino male[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	27.4	11.8	12.1	11.7
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	31.0	13.4	13.6	13.1
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	8.7	6.6	6.3	10.1
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	55.4	28.5	31.0	31.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	46.4	17.2	18.0	16.5
25–34 years	---	---	---	---	50.9	19.9	22.3	19.7
35–44 years	---	---	---	---	39.3	13.5	12.7	12.5
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	20.5	9.1	8.2	8.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	9.4	4.4	4.4	3.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	5.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	5.4	8.3	6.9	6.5
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	7.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	8.7	5.2	5.1	5.1
25–34 years	---	---	---	---	9.3	5.2	5.4	5.5
35–44 years	---	---	---	---	8.0	5.2	4.8	4.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	5.7	3.6	3.8	3.9
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
White female[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.3
1–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.3	2.4
25–44 years	2.0	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.5
45–64 years	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8
65 years and over	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Black or African American female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	11.1	11.4	14.7	13.2	12.5	7.1	6.1	6.4
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	7.2	6.2	6.6
Under 1 year	---	13.8	10.7	12.8	22.8	22.2	12.6	11.1
1–14 years[6]	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.3	4.7	2.7	2.3	2.5
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	18.9	10.7	8.8	9.5
25–44 years	22.5	22.7	25.3	22.6	21.0	11.0	9.3	10.1
45–64 years	6.8	10.3	13.4	10.8	6.5	4.5	4.9	5.2
65 years and over	3.6	3.0	7.4	8.0	9.4	3.5	2.9	2.5
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	8.1	4.6	3.0	4.0	2.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	7.7	4.8	2.9	4.0	3.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
25–44 years	---	---	---	13.7	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	2.8	*
25–44 years	---	---	---	4.6	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.6
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	2.0	1.3	2.0
Hispanic or Latina female[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	4.3	2.8	2.4	2.3
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	4.7	2.8	2.5	2.4
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	*	7.4	6.6	6.5
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	8.1	3.7	3.6	3.8
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	6.1	3.7	3.4	3.1
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.9
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	*	2.4	*	*
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	4.4	4.1	5.0	6.2
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Girls
Demographics

The following tables show the percentage of females by age as a percentage of ALL females in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the sixth line below, of the 245,788 females in Chester County, 23.6% are under 18 years old. In the last line, of the 245,788 females in Chester County, 13.6% are women over 65.

Females by Age	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	245,788		314,084		286,803		397,640	
Under 5 years	15,558	6.3%	17,025	5.4%	16,905	5.9%	23,543	5.9%
5 to 9 years	16,310	6.6%	18,405	5.9%	17,317	6.0%	23,918	6.0%
10 to 14 years	15,690	6.4%	21,119	6.7%	18,353	6.4%	25,143	6.3%
15 to 17 years	10,464	4.3%	13,458	4.3%	12,378	4.3%	15,954	4.0%
Sum of <18	58,022	23.6%	70,007	22.3%	64,953	22.6%	88,558	22.3%
Sum of 18-24	23,201	9.4%	25,205	8.0%	29,294	10.2%	31,871	8.0%
Sum of 25-44	62,404	25.4%	78,138	24.9%	68,018	23.7%	98,646	24.8%
Sum of 45-64	68,814	28.0%	93,049	29.6%	77,239	26.9%	111,485	28.0%
Sum of >65	33,347	13.6%	47,685	15.2%	47,299	16.5%	67,080	16.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates[1]

Females by Age: White	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	216,023		286,383		215,828		334,905	
Under 5 years	12,791	5.9%	14,766	5.2%	10,868	5.0%	18,106	5.4%
5 to 9 years	13,911	6.4%	16,378	5.7%	11,407	5.3%	19,048	5.7%
10 to 14 years	13,496	6.2%	18,441	6.4%	12,843	6.0%	20,336	6.1%
15 to 17 years	9,143	4.2%	12,185	4.3%	8,762	4.1%	13,065	3.9%
Sum of <18	49,341	22.8%	61,770	21.6%	43,880	20.3%	70,555	21.1%
Sum of 18-24	53,559	24.8%	69,464	24.3%	46,919	21.7%	79,814	23.8%
Sum of 25-44	36,537	16.9%	50,152	17.5%	35,598	16.5%	55,126	16.5%
Sum of 45-64	26,517	12.3%	36,683	12.8%	26,546	12.3%	41,945	12.5%
Sum of >65	63,054	22.0%	86,835	30.3%	62,144	21.7%	97,071	33.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

[1] The American Community Survey (ACS) 3-year estimates are based on a larger sample and are therefore more reliable but they use data for earlier time periods and are therefore less current. The ACS 3-year estimates include about three times as many sample interviews as the ACS 1-year estimates but a third of those interviews are three years old and a third are two years old. When deciding between ACS 1-year and 3-year estimates users must balance the need for precision against how rapidly the estimate is changing over the 3-year period. The ACS 3-year estimates are typically preferable for estimates based on small populations. An estimate of a characteristic can have an acceptably small standard error when it applies to the full population of a published geography. However, the estimate of that characteristic may have an unacceptably large standard error when it applies to a subset of the population of the same geography. This is because the size of the population determines how large the sample is for the estimate. An example of such a situation could be the percentage of families with a female householder, no husband present, and with related children under 5 whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.

Females by Age: Black	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	15,263		11,843		52,277		31,727	
Under 5 years	915	6.0%	878	7.4%	4,048	7.7%	1,615	5.1%
5 to 9 years	833	5.5%	511	4.3%	3,919	7.5%	2,111	6.7%
10 to 14 years	1,095	7.2%	1,471	12.4%	4,264	8.2%	2,269	7.2%
15 to 17 years	658	4.3%	673	5.7%	2,870	5.5%	1,454	4.6%
Sum of <18	3501	22.9%	3533	29.8%	15101	28.9%	7449	23.5%
Sum of 18-24	2719	17.8%	1227	10.4%	5857	11.2%	3382	10.7%
Sum of 25-44	3,699	24.2%	3,427	28.9%	15,175	29.0%	9,064	28.6%
Sum of 45-64	3,504	23.0%	2,734	23.1%	11,216	21.5%	8,226	25.9%
Sum of >65	1840	12.1%	922	7.8%	4928	9.4%	3606	11.4%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Asian	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	7,761		10,711		12,308		20,777	
Under 5 years	709	9.1%	782	7.3%	942	7.7%	1,571	7.6%
5 to 9 years	679	8.7%	852	8.0%	941	7.6%	1,583	7.6%
10 to 14 years	308	4.0%	816	7.6%	758	6.2%	1,219	5.9%
15 to 17 years	159	2.0%	434	4.1%	453	3.7%	706	3.4%
Sum of <18	1855	23.9%	2884	26.9%	3094	25.1%	5079	24.4%
Sum of 18-24	523	6.7%	652	6.1%	1094	8.9%	1619	7.8%
Sum of 25-44	3,299	42.5%	3,799	35.5%	4,359	35.4%	7,312	35.2%
Sum of 45-64	1,597	20.6%	2,519	23.5%	2,868	23.3%	5,145	24.8%
Sum of >65	487	6.3%	857	8.0%	893	7.3%	1622	7.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Hispanic	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	9,864		9,848		6,058		11,298	
Under 5 years	1,740	17.6%	1,251	12.7%	730	12.1%	1,780	15.8%
5 to 9 years	763	7.7%	939	9.5%	578	9.5%	971	8.6%
10 to 14 years	1,117	11.3%	842	8.5%	413	6.8%	1,015	9.0%
15 to 17 years	509	5.2%	485	4.9%	467	7.7%	502	4.4%
Sum of <18	4,129	41.9%	3,517	35.7%	2,188	36.1%	4,268	37.8%
Sum of 18-24	1055	10.7%	972	9.9%	903	14.9%	1170	10.4%
Sum of 25-44	2,890	29.3%	3,126	31.7%	1,718	28.4%	3,400	30.1%
Sum of 45-64	1,438	14.6%	1,716	17.4%	917	15.1%	1,812	16.0%
Sum of >65	352	3.6%	517	5.2%	332	5.5%	648	5.7%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Other Race	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	2,847		2,009		2,233		3,567	
Under 5 years	463	16.3%	119	5.9%	205	9.2%	746	20.9%
5 to 9 years	234	8.2%	213	10.6%	233	10.4%	256	7.2%
10 to 14 years	365	12.8%	164	8.2%	187	8.4%	419	11.7%
15 to 17 years	145	5.1%	34	1.7%	94	4.2%	220	6.2%
Sum of <18	1207	42.4%	530	26.4%	719	32.2%	1641	46.0%
Sum of 18-24	432	15.2%	411	20.5%	351	15.7%	302	8.5%
Sum of 25-44	897	31.5%	760	37.8%	700	31.3%	1050	29.4%
Sum of 45-64	281	9.9%	288	14.3%	381	17.1%	398	11.2%
Sum of >65	30	1.1%	20	1.0%	82	3.7%	176	4.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Economic Issues

Median Income: Household & Family

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. The medians for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The medians for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income. (U.S. Census) In Chester County, the household incomes of the wealthiest households tend to inflate the mean (average) household income in a way that is less reliable than focusing on the median household income. For instance, while the median household income for Chester County in the table below is $84,844, the mean (average) household income is $111,683. Instead, by calculating median values for income (the true middle point if we listed every household income in order by value), we gain a better understanding of where the midpoint is for the sample. In other words, the median income value represents the value that splits the cases in half. In this way, median values are less influenced by polar distributions of either very high or very low incomes.

Geography	Median Household Income in the past 12 months
United States	$52,175
Pennsylvania	$50,272
Chester County	$84,844
Bucks County	$75,138
Delaware County	$62,136
Montgomery County	$76,834

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Median Family Income in the past 12 months	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total:	$102,173	$63,071	$63,211
Married-couple family -- Total	$111,949	$73,389	$74,732
With own children under 18 years	$122,435	$81,018	$78,924
No own children under 18 years	$102,916	$67,951	$71,348
Other family -- Total	$52,175	$35,088	$34,581
Male householder, no wife present			
Total	$59,501	$44,978	$44,643
With own children under 18 years	$44,486	$37,589	$38,160
No own children under 18 years	$70,585	$53,325	$52,304
Female householder, no husband present			
Total	$47,689	$31,664	$31,107
With own children under 18 years	$41,635	$24,657	$24,786
No own children under 18 years	$55,375	$43,068	$42,860

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is important to consider when focusing on the status of women and girls because it is strongly and positively correlated with income or income potential. In other words, those with less education are more likely to be in lower income categories than those with higher educational attainment. In the tables below, the highest level of educational attainment for individuals is shown with county and gender comparisons provided.

2008-2009 Graduation Rates by School District

School District	State Rate	PA Female Rate	PA Male Rate	District Rate	Female Rate	Male Rate
Avon Grove School District	89%	91%	88%	96%	96%	97%
Coatesville Area School District	89%	91%	88%	92%	96%	89%
Downingtown Area School District	89%	91%	88%	97%	98%	96%
Great Valley School District	89%	91%	88%	99%	99%	99%
Kennett Consolidated School District	89%	91%	88%	92%	96%	88%
Octorara Area School District	89%	91%	88%	94%	99%	91%
Owen J. Roberts School District	89%	91%	88%	98%	98%	99%
Oxford Area School District	89%	91%	88%	91%	95%	88%
Phoenixville Area School District	89%	91%	88%	96%	96%	95%
Tredyffrin/Easttown School District	89%	91%	88%	100%	100%	100%
Unionville-Chadds Ford School District	89%	91%	88%	100%	100%	99%
West Chester Area School District	89%	91%	88%	96%	98%	95%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2010

Individual Poverty Status

The U.S. Census definition of income used to compute poverty status is as follows: Money income which includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources, before taxes, excluding capital gains or losses. Noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) do not count. If a person lives with a family, income of all family members is included. (Non-relatives, such as housemates, do not count.)

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the 'federal poverty level' (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important." The U.S. Census employs poverty thresholds --- dollar amounts the Census Bureau uses to determine a family's or person's poverty status. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. Each person or family is assigned one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds. Thresholds vary according to family size and age of family members (see chart below for sample family sizes and structures). The same poverty thresholds are used throughout the United States and do not vary geographically. Although the thresholds in some sense reflect families' needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964, using U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets designed for families under economic stress. Many government aid programs use a different poverty measure, or multiples thereof. For instance, there are agencies in Chester County that use 150% (1.5 times) or 200% (2 times) the U.S. Census poverty threshold to determine who is in poverty.

Self-Sufficiency Standards, on the other hand, have evolved out of a growing discontentment with the official federal poverty measure. These standards attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size. Where the federal poverty measure looks only at the cost of food, self-sufficiency standards include the costs of housing, childcare, food transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes. Each county has a different standard to account for differences in costs by geography. Despite what appears to be an improvement over the federal measure, self-sufficiency standards are dependent on a number of value judgments on what is necessary to meet a family's most basic needs. Thus, decision makers or stakeholders can influence standards by deciding what exactly should be included and this adds an element of subjectivity to these standards.

In sum, there are three different but related elements to consider when discussing poverty:

- *Poverty threshold:* a relative number based on family size and type (as defined by the U.S. Census in the chart below) and focused on food budgets
- *Poverty level:* language that is commonly used to describe the percentage of families who fall below the poverty threshold based on their particular family type and size
- *Self-sufficiency standard:* standards that attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size while taking into account the costs of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes

Poverty Thresholds for 2008 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	10,991									
Under 65 years	11,201	11,201								
65 years and over	10,326	10,326								
Two people	14,051									
Householder under 65 years	14,489	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and over	13,030	13,014	14,784							
Three people	17,163	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,025	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,049	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	29,456	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	33,529	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	37,220	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	44,346	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

The following tables show the percentage of women and girls in poverty by age as a percentage of ALL females in poverty in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the second line below, of the 15,440 females in poverty in Chester County, 8.4% are under 5 years old. In the last line, of the 15,440 females in Chester County in poverty, 13.7% are women over 65, compared to 11.3% for the United States.

Females below the poverty line by Age	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	15,440		817,491		21,690,553	
Under 5 years	1,296	8.4%	70,540	8.6%	2,103,575	9.7%
5 years	85	0.6%	11,687	1.4%	366,486	1.7%
6 to 11 years	750	4.9%	70,163	8.6%	2,050,128	9.5%
12 to 14 years	238	1.5%	34,488	4.2%	965,266	4.5%
15 years	166	1.1%	11,587	1.4%	342,442	1.6%
16 and 17 years	324	2.1%	24,528	3.0%	679,480	3.1%
Sum of <18	2,859	18.5%	222,993	27.3%	6,507,377	30.0%
Sum of 18-24	3,680	23.8%	123,816	15.1%	3,255,209	15.0%
Sum of 25-44	3,500	22.7%	203,658	24.9%	5,754,505	26.5%
Sum of 45-64	3,291	21.3%	151,116	18.5%	3,718,702	17.1%
Sum of >65	2,110	13.7%	115,908	14.2%	2,454,760	11.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line by Age	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	16,749		27,693		24,917	
Under 5 years	1,063	6.3%	1,647	5.9%	1,688	6.8%
5 years	121	0.7%	333	1.2%	253	1.0%
6 to 11 years	1,295	7.7%	3,291	11.9%	1,689	6.8%
12 to 14 years	561	3.3%	1,463	5.3%	1,116	4.5%
15 years	135	0.8%	414	1.5%	365	1.5%
16 and 17 years	342	2.0%	1,047	3.8%	533	2.1%
Sum of <18	3,517	21.0%	8,195	29.6%	5,644	22.7%
Sum of 18-24	2,043	12.2%	3,357	12.1%	4,239	17.0%
Sum of 25-44	4,626	27.6%	7,260	26.2%	5,395	21.7%
Sum of 45-64	3,608	21.5%	5,133	18.5%	5,006	20.1%
Sum of >65	2,955	17.6%	3,748	13.5%	4,633	18.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: White	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	10,804		538,058		12,925,912	
Under 5 years	550	5.1%	37,505	7.0%	1,087,125	8.4%
5 years	43	0.4%	6,398	1.2%	186,362	1.4%
6 to 11 years	433	4.0%	38,246	7.1%	1,044,280	8.1%
12 to 14 years	203	1.9%	18,099	3.4%	475,791	3.7%
15 years	103	1.0%	6,353	1.2%	176,617	1.4%
16 and 17 years	208	1.9%	13,470	2.5%	348,149	2.7%
Sum of <18	1,540	14.3%	120,071	22.3%	3,318,324	25.7%
Sum of 18-24	2,713	25.1%	89,466	16.6%	2,101,051	16.3%
Sum of 25-44	2,195	20.3%	131,217	24.4%	3,359,773	26.0%
Sum of 45-64	2,473	22.9%	102,606	19.1%	2,363,416	18.3%
Sum of >65	1,883	17.4%	94,698	17.6%	1,783,348	13.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: White	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	13,485		13,104		17,844	
Under 5 years	687	5.1%	537	4.1%	984	5.5%
5 years	111	0.8%	90	0.7%	47	0.3%
6 to 11 years	1,021	7.6%	897	6.8%	944	5.3%
12 to 14 years	385	2.9%	412	3.1%	639	3.6%
15 years	135	1.0%	94	0.7%	161	0.9%
16 and 17 years	313	2.3%	391	3.0%	338	1.9%
Sum of <18	2,652	19.7%	2,421	18.5%	3,113	17.4%
Sum of 18-24	1,630	12.1%	1,915	14.6%	3,543	19.9%
Sum of 25-44	3,456	25.6%	2,968	22.6%	3,478	19.5%
Sum of 45-64	2,958	21.9%	2,836	21.6%	3,728	20.9%
Sum of >65	2,789	20.7%	2,964	22.6%	3,982	22.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Black	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	3,250		191,606		5,045,041	
Under 5 years	436	13.4%	19,858	10.4%	537,706	10.7%
5 years	31	1.0%	3,265	1.7%	98,917	2.0%
6 to 11 years	223	6.9%	20,265	10.6%	565,214	11.2%
12 to 14 years	0	0.0%	11,116	5.8%	287,317	5.7%
15 years	35	1.1%	3,807	2.0%	97,919	1.9%
16 and 17 years	88	2.7%	7,847	4.1%	195,870	3.9%
Sum of <18	813	25.0%	66,158	34.5%	1,782,943	35.3%
Sum of 18-24	765	23.5%	23,239	12.1%	645,959	12.8%
Sum of 25-44	898	27.6%	48,720	25.4%	1,325,065	26.3%
Sum of 45-64	684	21.0%	36,550	19.1%	849,087	16.8%
Sum of >65	90	2.8%	16,939	8.8%	441,987	8.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Black	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	2,383		12,009		3,990	
Under 5 years	271	11.4%	923	7.7%	256	6.4%
5 years	10	0.4%	136	1.1%	156	3.9%
6 to 11 years	141	5.9%	1,930	16.1%	369	9.2%
12 to 14 years	129	5.4%	914	7.6%	321	8.0%
15 years	0	0.0%	320	2.7%	135	3.4%
16 and 17 years	0	0.0%	604	5.0%	110	2.8%
Sum of <18	551	23.1%	4,827	40.2%	1,347	33.8%
Sum of 18-24	352	14.8%	1,158	9.6%	525	13.2%
Sum of 25-44	862	36.2%	3,634	30.3%	984	24.7%
Sum of 45-64	547	23.0%	1,808	15.1%	775	19.4%
Sum of >65	71	3.0%	582	4.8%	359	9.0%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Hispanic	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	1,799		1,269		5,110,611	
Under 5 years	334	18.6%	203	16.0%	746,466	14.6%
5 years	22	1.2%	31	2.4%	122,410	2.4%
6 to 11 years	61	3.4%	171	13.5%	659,633	12.9%
12 to 14 years	63	3.5%	30	2.4%	296,230	5.8%
15 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	95,649	1.9%
16 and 17 years	43	2.4%	58	4.6%	182,212	3.6%
Sum of <18	523	29.1%	493	38.8%	2,102,600	41.1%
Sum of 18-24	398	22.1%	224	17.7%	606,275	11.9%
Sum of 25-44	607	33.7%	332	26.2%	1,512,110	29.6%
Sum of 45-64	193	10.7%	204	16.1%	588,722	11.5%
Sum of >65	78	4.3%	16	1.3%	300,904	5.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Hispanic	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	1,166		1,269		1,378	
Under 5 years	273	23.4%	203	16.0%	227	16.5%
5 years	18	1.5%	31	2.4%	14	1.0%
6 to 11 years	138	11.8%	171	13.5%	144	10.4%
12 to 14 years	49	4.2%	30	2.4%	109	7.9%
15 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16 and 17 years	22	1.9%	58	4.6%	81	5.9%
Sum of <18	500	42.9%	493	38.8%	575	41.7%
Sum of 18-24	204	17.5%	224	17.7%	191	13.9%
Sum of 25-44	233	20.0%	332	26.2%	438	31.8%
Sum of 45-64	186	16.0%	204	16.1%	56	4.1%
Sum of >65	43	3.7%	16	1.3%	118	8.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Family Poverty Status

The U.S. Census definition of income used to compute poverty status is as follows: Money income which includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources, before taxes, excluding capital gains or losses. Noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) do not count. If a person lives with a family, income of all family members is included. (Non-relatives, such as housemates, do not count.)

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the 'federal poverty level' (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important." The U.S. Census employs poverty thresholds --- dollar amounts the Census Bureau uses to determine a family's or person's poverty status. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. Each person or family is assigned one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds. Thresholds vary according to family size and age of family members (see chart below for sample family sizes and structures). The same poverty thresholds are used throughout the United States and do not vary geographically. Although the thresholds in some sense reflect families' needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964, using U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets designed for families under economic stress. Many government aid programs use a different poverty measure, or multiples thereof. For instance, there are agencies in Chester County that use 150% (1.5 times) or 200% (2 times) the U.S. Census poverty threshold to determine who is in poverty.

Self-Sufficiency Standards, on the other hand, have evolved out of a growing discontentment with the official federal poverty measure. These standards attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size. Where the federal poverty measure looks only at the cost of food, self-sufficiency standards include the costs of housing, childcare, food transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes. Each county has a different standard to account for differences in costs by geography. Despite what appears to be an improvement over the federal measure, self-sufficiency standards are dependent on a number of value judgments on what is necessary to meet a family's most basic needs. Thus, decision makers or stakeholders can influence standards by deciding what exactly should be included and this adds an element of subjectivity to these standards.

In sum, there are three different but related elements to consider when discussing poverty:

- *Poverty threshold:* a relative number based on family size and type (as defined by the U.S. Census in the chart below) and focused on food budgets
- *Poverty level:* language that is commonly used to describe the percentage of families who fall below the poverty threshold based on their particular family type and size
- *Self-sufficiency standard:* standards that attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size while taking into account the costs of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes

Poverty Thresholds for 2008 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	10,991									
Under 65 years	11,201	11,201								
65 years and over	10,326	10,326								
Two people	14,051									
Householder under 65 years	14,489	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and over	13,030	13,014	14,784							
Three people	17,163	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,025	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,049	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	29,456	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	33,529	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	37,220	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	44,346	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

The following tables show the percentage of family types in poverty as a percentage of ALL families of that type in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the third column below, of the 7,772 female-headed households with related children under 18 in Chester County, 1850 or 24% of them, are below the poverty level.

Family Poverty Status	Chester County: All Income Levels	Chester County: Below Poverty	Pct	PA: All Income Levels	PA: Below Poverty	Pct	U.S.: All Income Levels	U.S.: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	123,291	4,686	4%	3,197,039	262,875	8%	74,870,525	7,209,934	10%
Married-couple family:	104,590	1,914	2%	2,415,714	83,340	3%	55,706,062	2,573,833	5%
With related children under 18 years	50,972	844	2%	1,008,079	46,570	5%	25,425,019	1,634,804	6%
No related children under 18 years	53,618	1,070	2%	1,407,635	36,770	3%	30,281,043	939,029	3%
Other family:	19,331	2,772	14%	781,325	179,535	23%	19,164,463	4,636,101	24%
Male householder, no wife present:	6,131	554	9%	206,906	26,144	13%	5,155,903	679,674	13%
With related children under 18 years	3,668	498	14%	111,977	20,297	18%	2,940,191	520,670	18%
No related children under 18 years	2,463	56	2%	94,929	5,847	6%	2,215,712	159,004	7%
Female householder, no husband present:	13,200	2,218	17%	574,419	153,391	27%	14,008,560	3,956,427	28%
With related children under 18 years	7,772	1,850	24%	370,129	135,851	37%	9,618,813	3,514,654	37%
No related children under 18 years	5,428	368	7%	204,290	17,540	9%	4,389,747	441,773	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Family Poverty Status	Chester County: All Income Levels	Chester County: Below Poverty	Pct	PA: All Income Levels	PA: Below Poverty	Pct	U.S.: All Income Levels	U.S.: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	117,698	4,021	3.4%	2,925,873	273,725	9.4%	66,735,786	7,605,363	11.4%
Married-couple family:	99,913	1,627	1.6%	2,331,334	87,935	3.8%	52,439,242	2,785,531	5.3%
With related children under 18 years	48,295	962	2.0%	973,560	50,060	5.1%	23,748,004	1,773,103	7.5%
No related children under 18 years	51,618	665	1.3%	1,357,774	37,875	2.8%	28,691,238	1,012,428	3.5%
Other family:	17,785	2,394	13.5%	594,539	185,790	31.2%	14,296,544	4,819,832	33.7%
Male householder, no wife present:	5,587	679	12.2%	180,365	27,472	15.2%	4,393,125	704,539	16.0%
With related children under 18 years	2,942	210	7.1%	91,700	20,685	22.6%	2,405,677	533,364	22.2%
No related children under 18 years	2,645	469	17.7%	88,665	6,787	7.7%	1,987,448	171,175	8.6%
Female householder, no husband present:	12,198	1,715	14.1%	414,174	158,318	38.2%	9,903,419	4,115,293	41.6%
With related children under 18 years	7,947	1,653	20.8%	240,453	140,131	58.3%	6,050,033	3,658,974	60.5%
No related children under 18 years	4,251	62	1.5%	173,721	18,187	10.5%	3,853,386	456,319	11.8%

Family Poverty Status	Bucks County: All Income Levels	Bucks County: Below Poverty	Pct	Delaware County: All Income Levels	Delaware County: Below Poverty	Pct	Montgom. County: All Income Levels	Montgom. County: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	164,057	5,403	3%	135,581	8,404	6%	204,269	7,298	4%
Married-couple family:	134,624	1,914	1%	99,397	2,109	2%	163,319	2,823	2%
With related children under 18 years:	61,172	883	1%	46,734	1,405	3%	76,398	1,458	2%
No related children under 18 years	73,452	1,031	1%	52,663	704	1%	86,921	1,365	2%
Other family:	29,433	3,489	12%	36,184	6,295	17%	40,950	4,475	11%
Male householder, no wife present:	8,751	370	4%	9,820	996	10%	10,947	605	6%
With related children under 18 years:	4,091	255	6%	4,722	757	16%	5,708	431	8%
No related children under 18 years	4,660	115	2%	5,098	239	5%	5,239	174	3%
Female householder, no husband present:	20,682	3,119	15%	26,364	5,299	20%	30,003	3,870	13%
With related children under 18 years	12,183	2489	20%	15,641	4712	30%	18,071	3,472	19%
No related children under 18 years	8,499	630	7%	10,723	587	5%	11,932	398	3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Family Poverty Status	Bucks County: All Income Levels	Bucks County: Below Poverty	Pct	Delaware County: All Income Levels	Delaware County: Below Poverty	Pct	Montgom. County: All Income Levels	Montgom. County: Below Poverty	Pct
Total:	152,775	6,060	4.0%	125,015	9,957	8.0%	193,734	6,578	3.4%
Married-couple family:	128,570	2,675	2.1%	95,089	2,609	2.7%	159,018	2,445	1.5%
With related children under 18 years:	59,857	1,550	2.6%	44,415	1,744	3.9%	74,010	1,042	1.4%
No related children under 18 years	68,713	1,125	1.6%	50,674	865	1.7%	85,008	1,403	1.7%
Other family:	24,205	3,385	14.0%	29,926	7,348	24.6%	34,716	4,133	11.9%
Male householder, no wife present:	8,343	377	4.5%	7,560	1,117	14.8%	9,106	391	4.3%
With related children under 18 years:	4,033	249	6.2%	3,485	444	12.7%	4,932	161	3.3%
No related children under 18 years	4,310	128	3.0%	4,075	673	16.5%	4,174	230	5.5%
Female householder, no husband present:	15,862	3,008	19.0%	22,366	6,231	27.9%	25,610	3,742	14.6%
With related children under 18 years	8,961	2,786	31.1%	11,362	5,312	46.8%	14,944	3,248	21.7%
No related children under 18 years	6,901	222	3.2%	11,004	919	8.4%	10,666	494	4.6%

Receipt of Food Stamps in the Past 12 Months for Households[2]

Household Type	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Total:	176,607		4,904,554		113,101,329	
Household received Food Stamps in the past 12 months:	4,095	2.3%	437,768	8.9%	9,769,112	8.6%
With children under 18 years:	2,097	51.2%	227,989	52.1%	5,658,596	57.9%
Married-couple family	462	22.0%	55,431	24.3%	1,769,216	31.3%
Other family:	1,581	75.4%	169,569	74.4%	3,818,250	67.5%
Male householder, no wife present	612	38.7%	25,604	15.1%	537,130	14.1%
Female householder, no husband present	969	61.3%	143,965	84.9%	3,281,120	85.9%
Nonfamily households	54	2.6%	2,989	1.3%	71,130	1.3%
No children under 18 years:	1,998	48.8%	209,779	47.9%	4,110,516	42.1%
Married-couple family	775	38.8%	29,246	13.9%	634,804	15.4%
Other family:	238	11.9%	35,780	17.1%	771,041	18.8%
Male householder, no wife present	25	10.5%	10,702	29.9%	194,769	25.3%
Female householder, no husband present	213	89.5%	25,078	70.1%	576,272	74.7%
Nonfamily households	985	49.3%	144,753	69.0%	2,704,671	65.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Household Type	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Total:	227,224		205,580		301,344	
Household received Food Stamps in the past 12 months:	7,165	3.2%	13,029	6.3%	10,144	3.4%
With children under 18 years:	3,125	43.6%	7,605	58.4%	5,153	50.8%
Married-couple family	1,065	34.1%	1,293	17.0%	1,135	22.0%
Other family:	2,060	65.9%	6,163	81.0%	3,960	76.8%
Male householder, no wife present	208	10.1%	724	11.7%	988	24.9%
Female householder, no husband present	1,852	89.9%	5,439	88.3%	2,972	75.1%
Nonfamily households	0	0.0%	149	2.0%	58	1.1%
No children under 18 years:	4,040	56.4%	5,424	41.6%	4,991	49.2%
Married-couple family	579	14.3%	744	13.7%	500	10.0%
Other family:	811	20.1%	1,687	31.1%	908	18.2%
Male householder, no wife present	98	12.1%	157	9.3%	418	46.0%
Female householder, no husband present	713	87.9%	1,530	90.7%	490	54.0%
Nonfamily households	2,650	65.6%	2,993	55.2%	3,583	71.8%

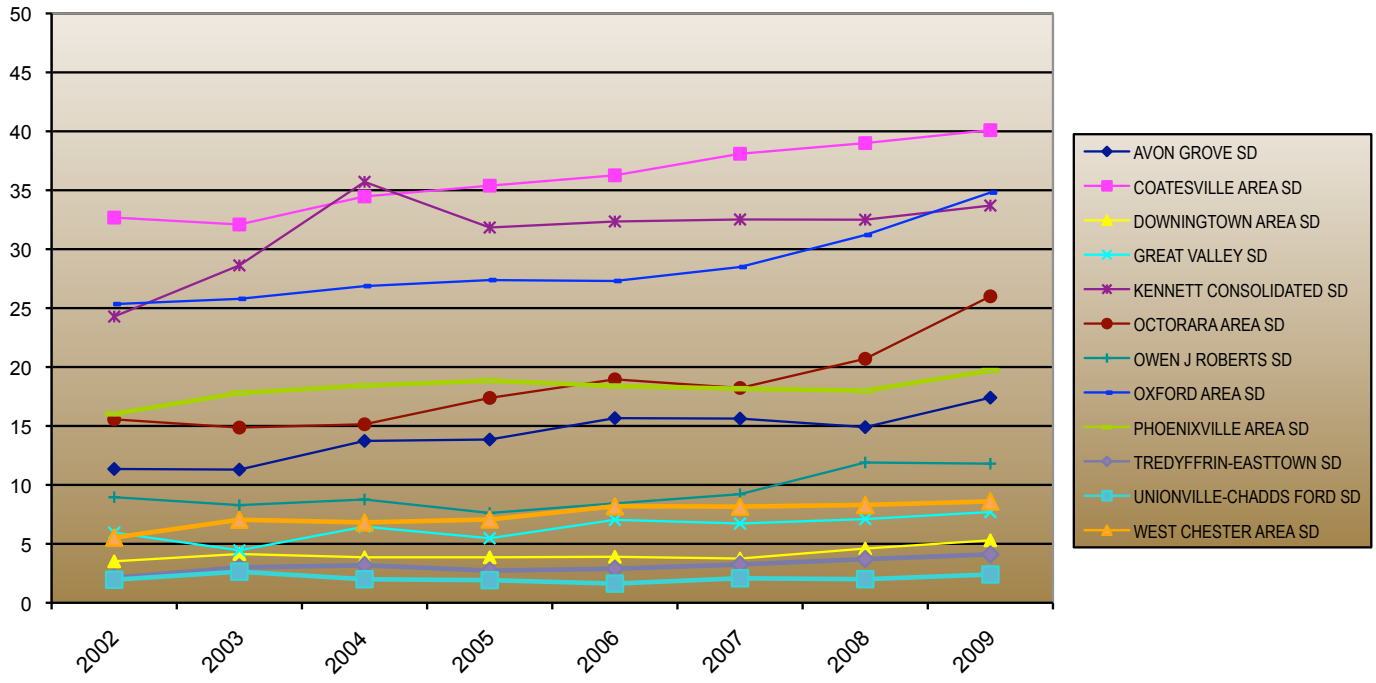
Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

[2] Food Stamps, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is a federal program that provides assistance to individuals and families meeting income eligibility requirements. The program is administered through the states and provides recipients with electronic benefits transfer cards enabling them to purchase food products.

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility by County and School District, 2002-2009

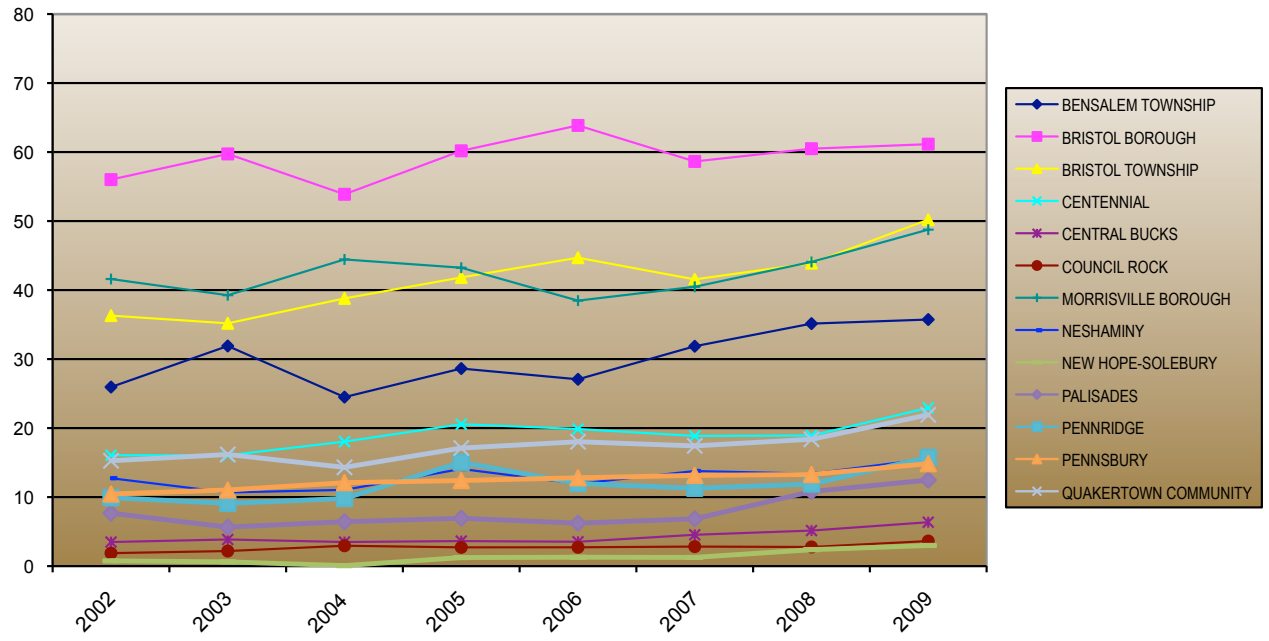
Numerous scientific studies have suggested a strong link between child nutrition and learning in school. This supports the importance of the availability of school meals programs in improving the educational performance of children. For this reason, the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) serves nutritious meals to more than 28 million children nationwide. The NSLP is a federal and state reimbursement program for each meal served that meets federal requirements. Children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level (see the Family Poverty section of this report for an explanation), and children in families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and children in families receiving food stamp benefits are eligible for free lunches. Children in families whose income is between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price lunches. The charts below show the percentages by county and school district of children eligible for both free and reduced lunches from 2002-2009 and provide a useful analytical perspective regarding the percentage of children living in households whose income is below 185% of the poverty level.

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Chester County
(Note that scale is set to 50% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



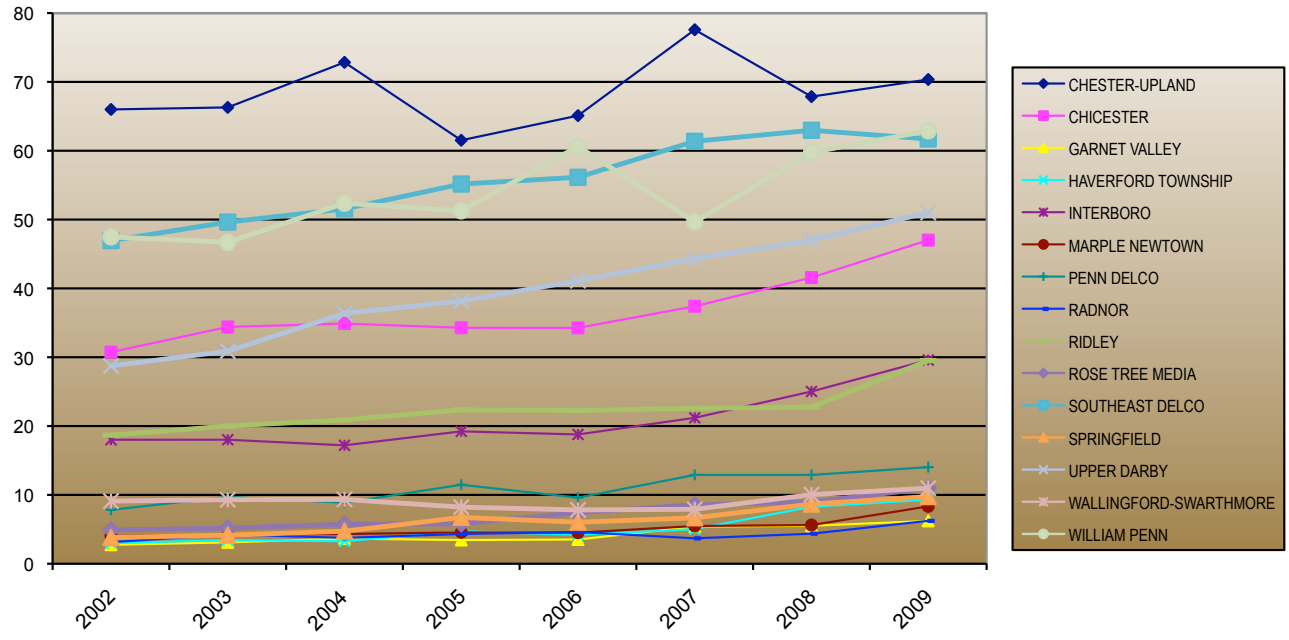
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Bucks County
(Note that scale is set to 80% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



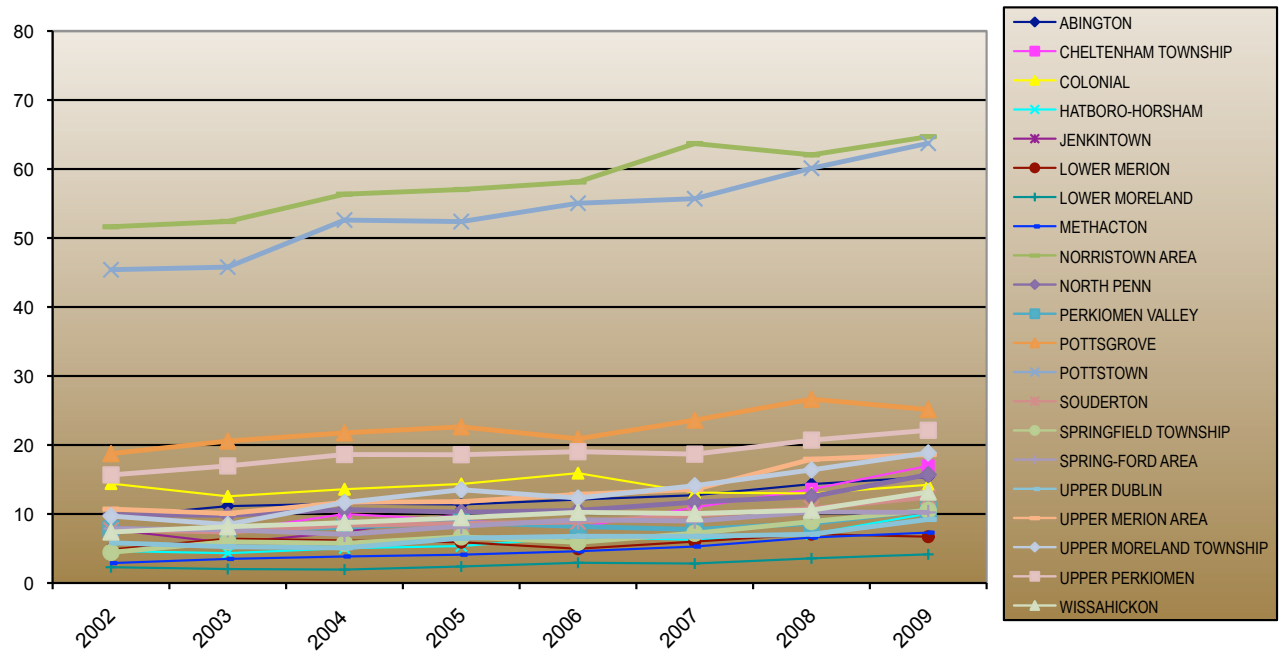
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Delaware County
(Note that scale is set to 80% to allow for maximum viewing of data)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

Percentage of Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility: Montgomery County
(Note that scale is set to 80% to allow for maximum viewing of data)

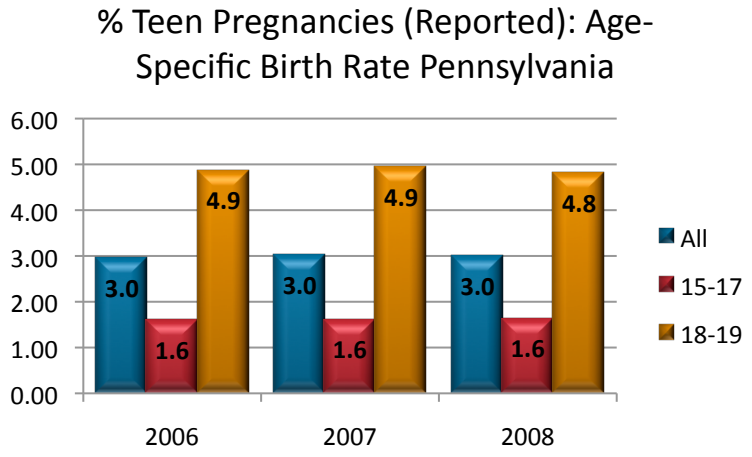


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition

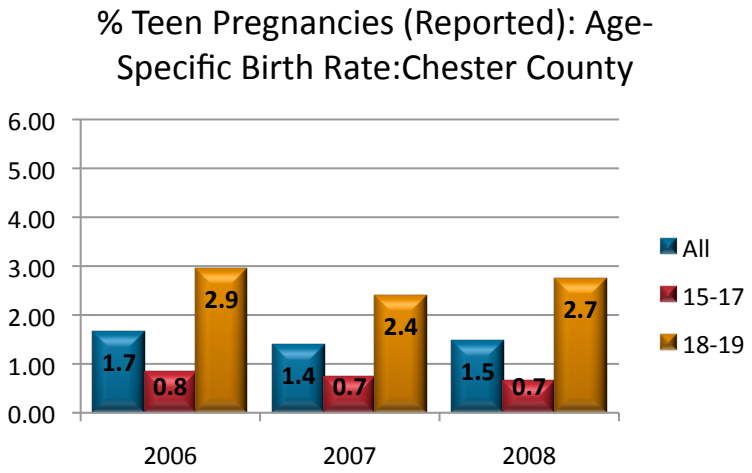
Girls Health

Pregnancy and Births

The following charts display data regarding pregnancy and births for Pennsylvania as well as Chester, Bucks, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. Trend data for health behaviors (such as not smoking while pregnant), teen pregnancy rates, having or not having pre-natal care, and receiving WIC or Medicaid benefits are presented for each geographic unit.

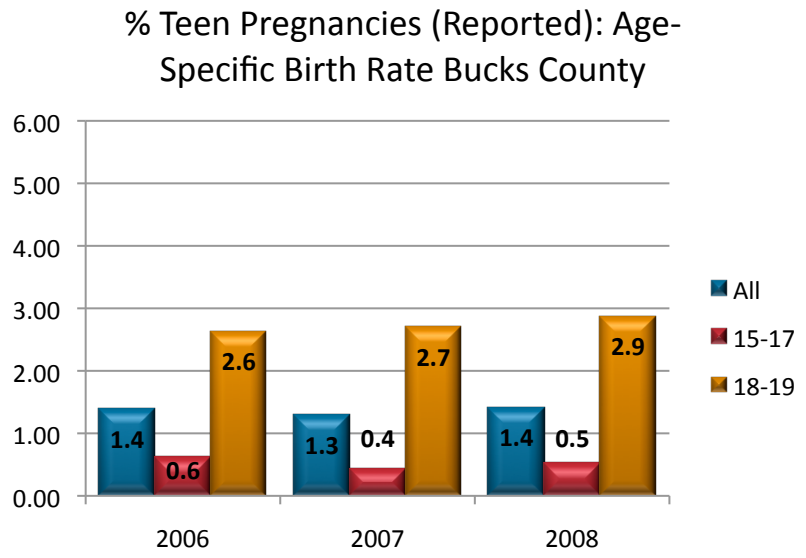


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS[3]

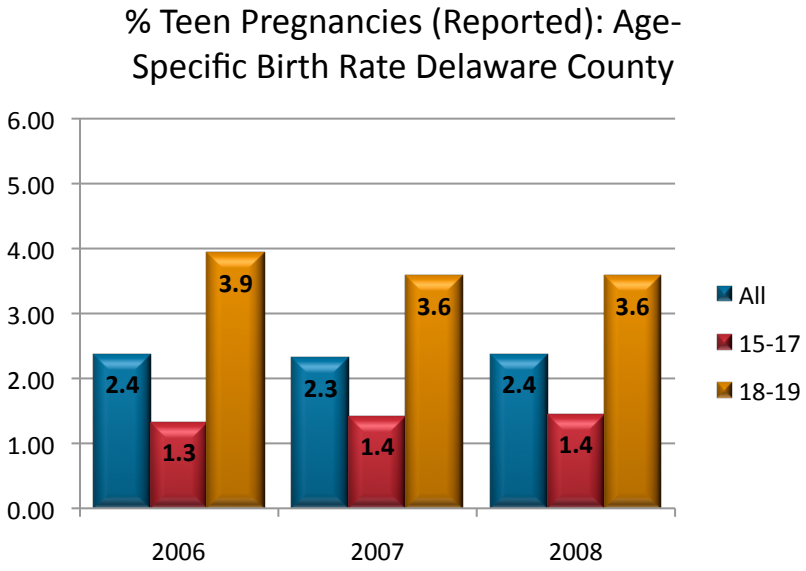


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

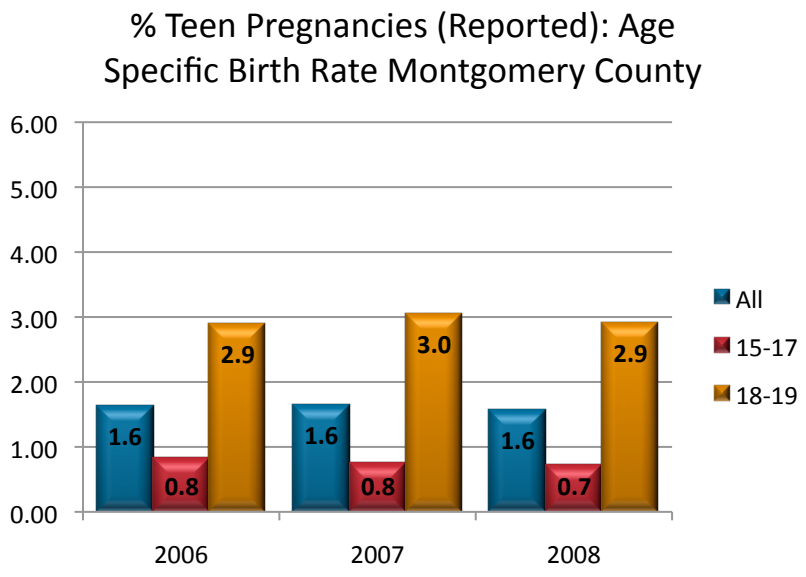
[3] EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

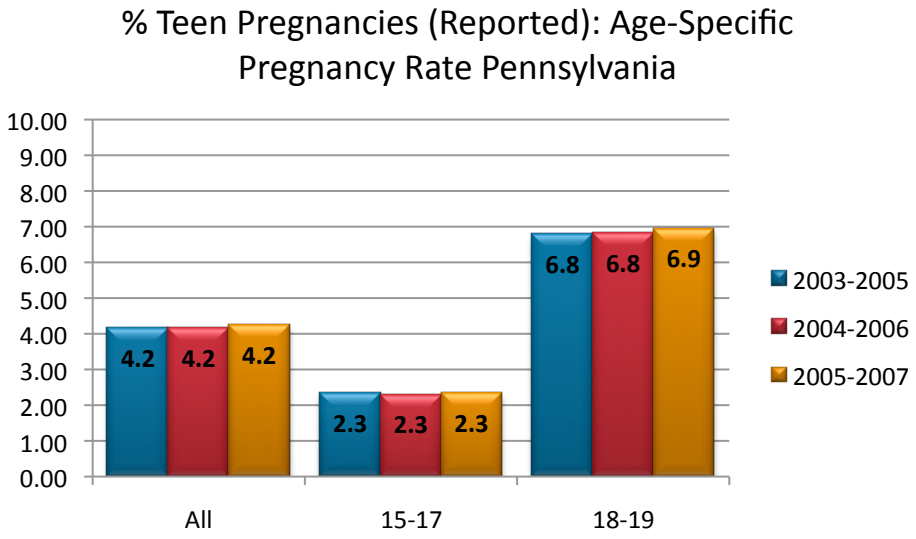


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

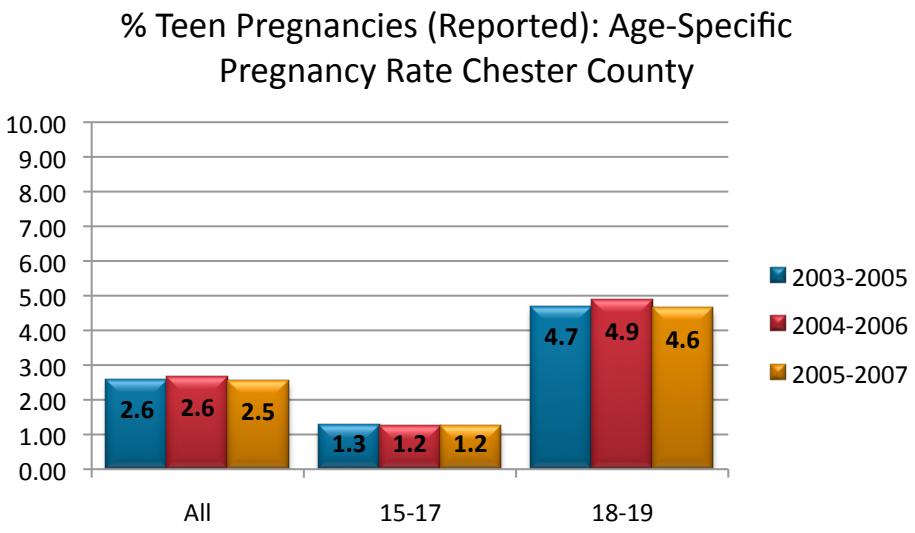


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

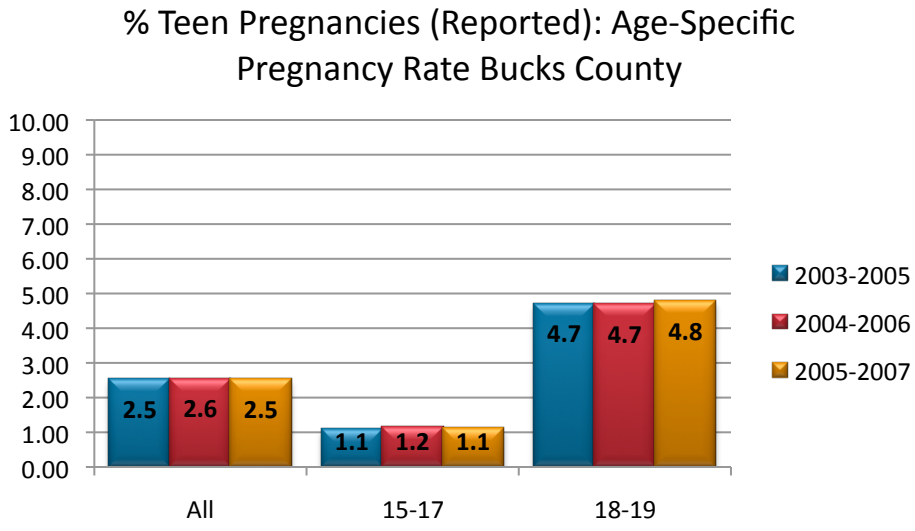
Three Year Averages



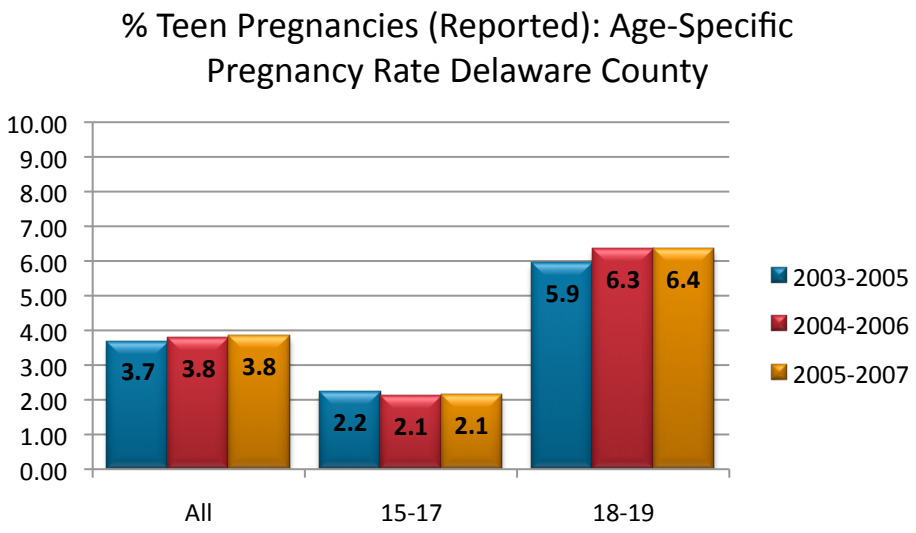
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



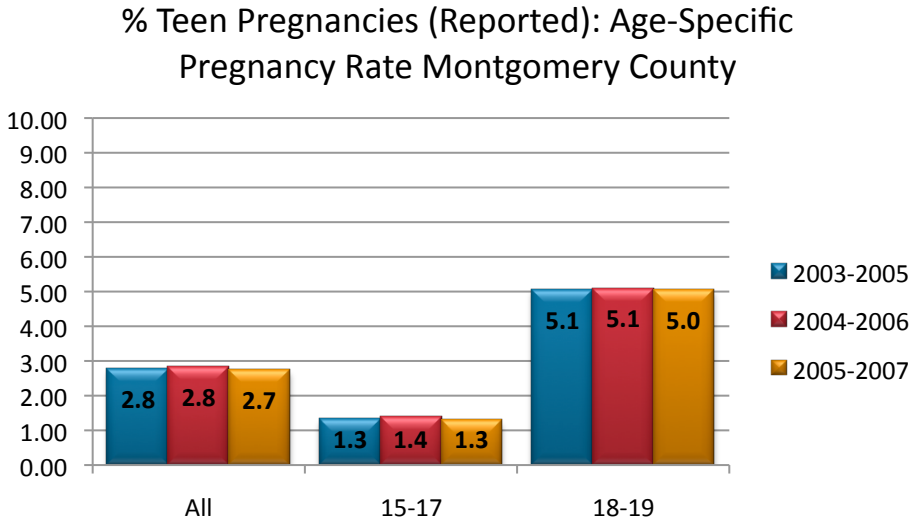
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



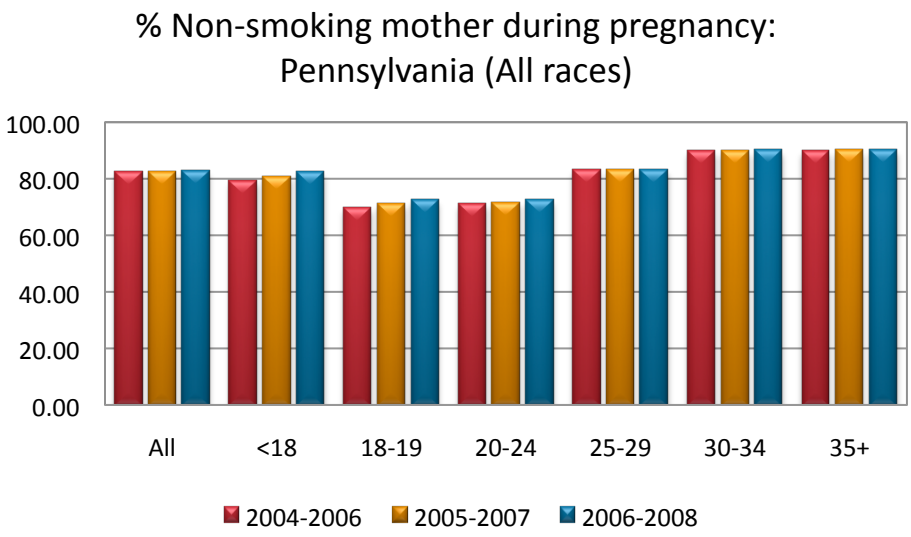
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



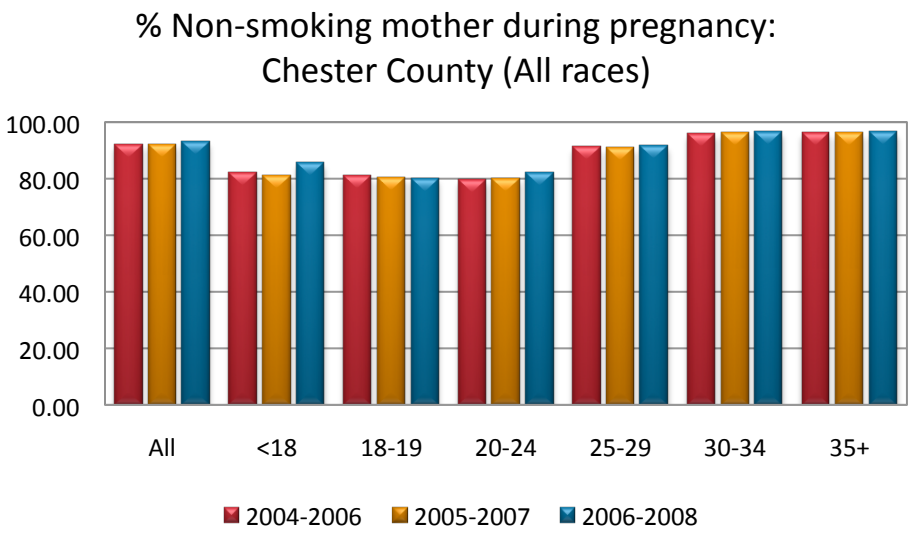
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



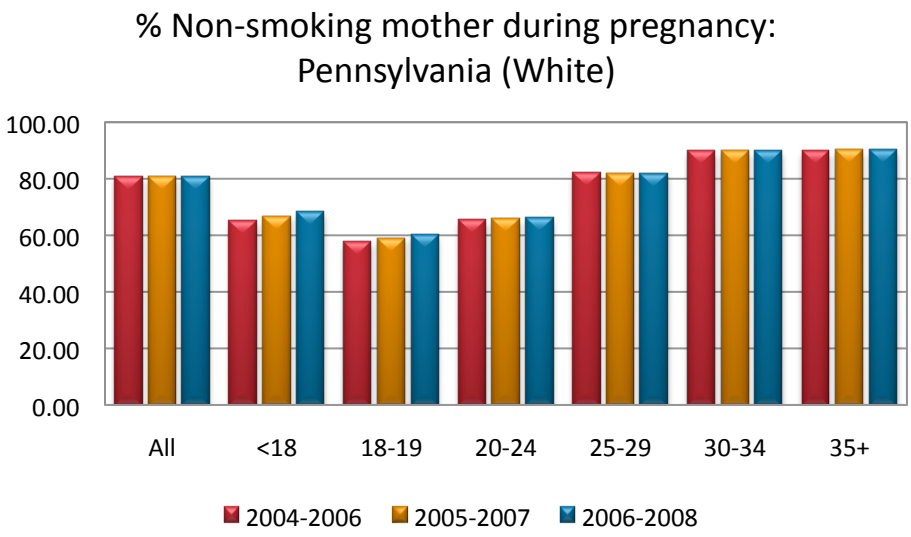
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



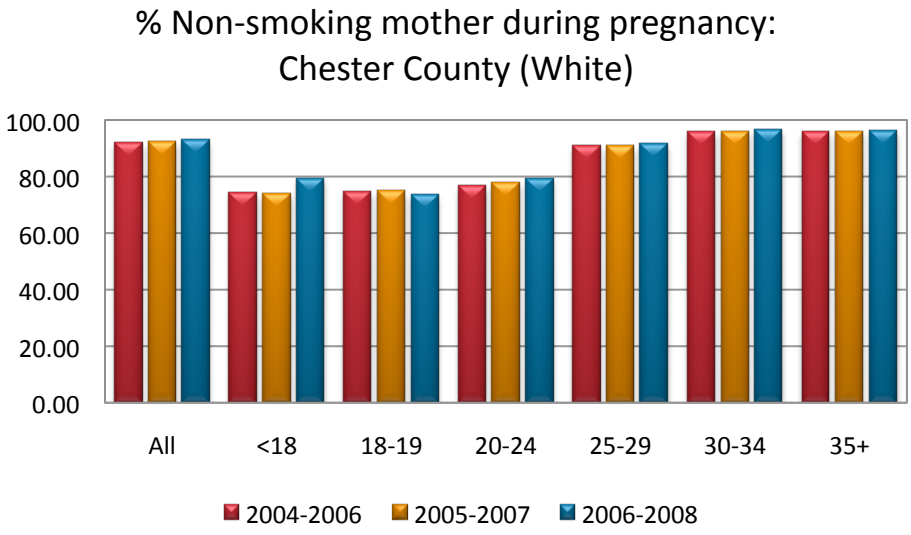
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



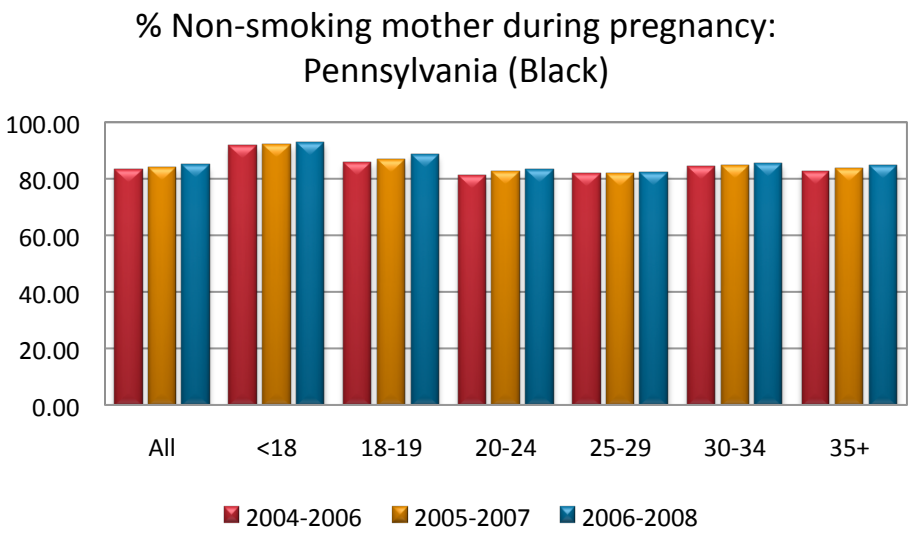
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



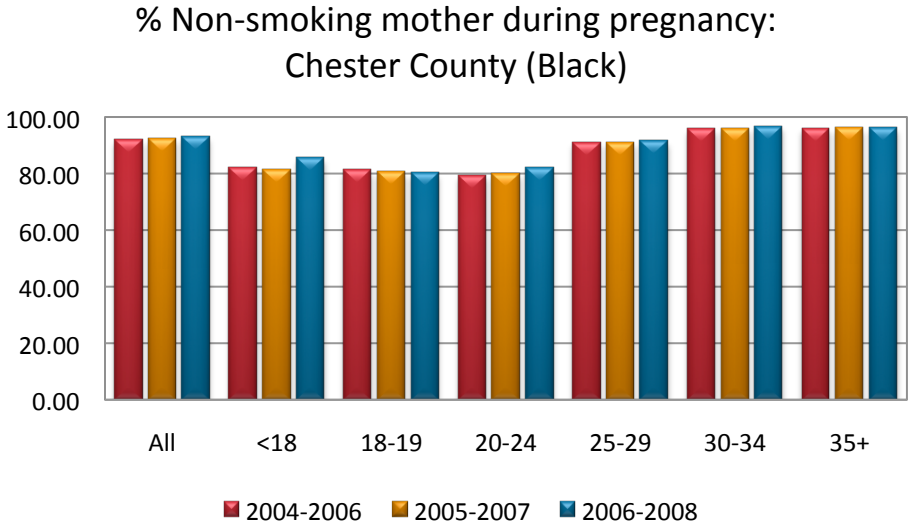
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



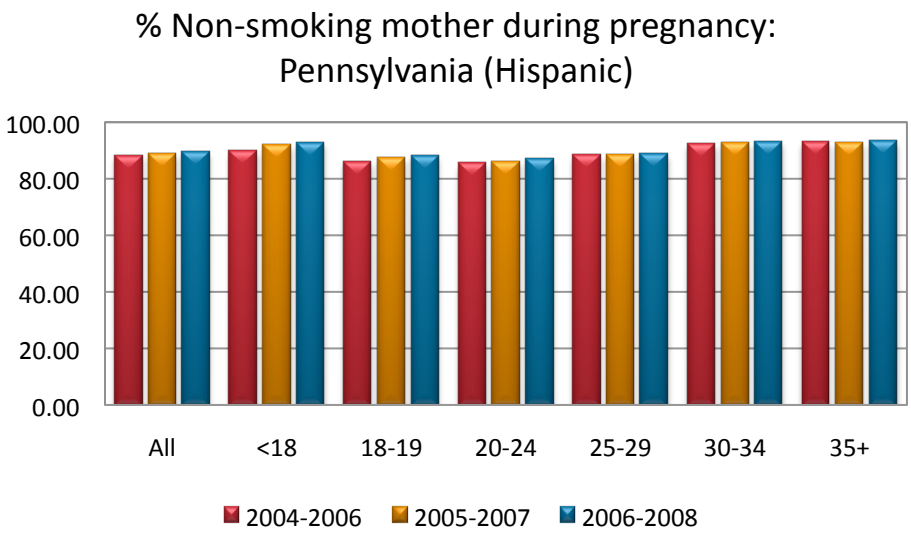
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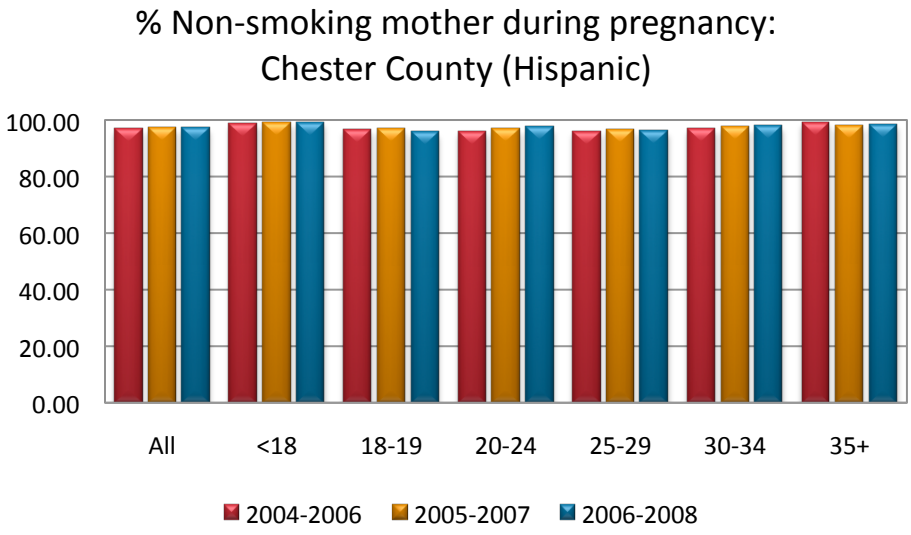
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



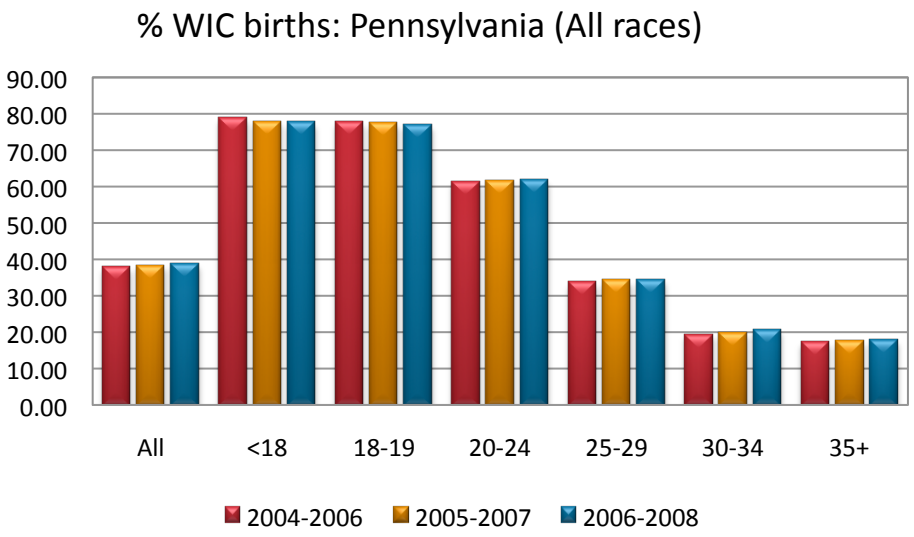
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



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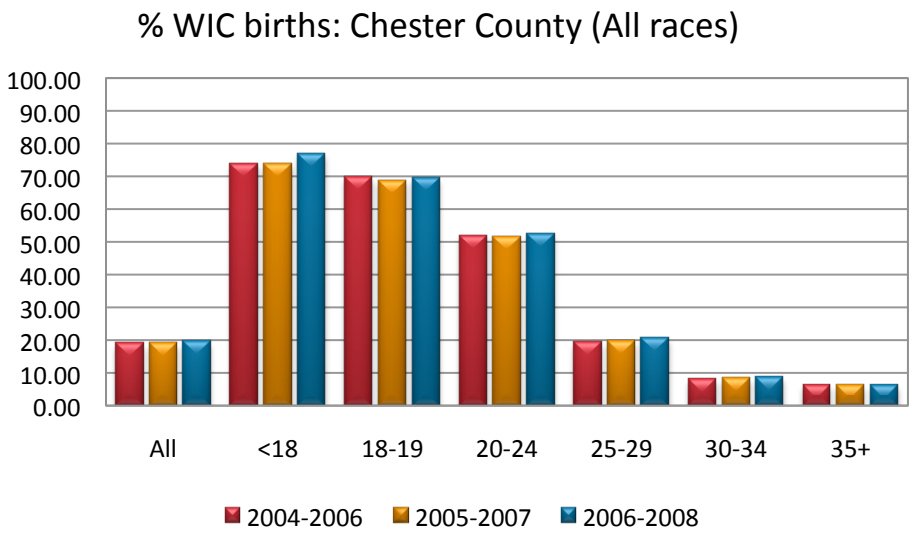


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.[4]

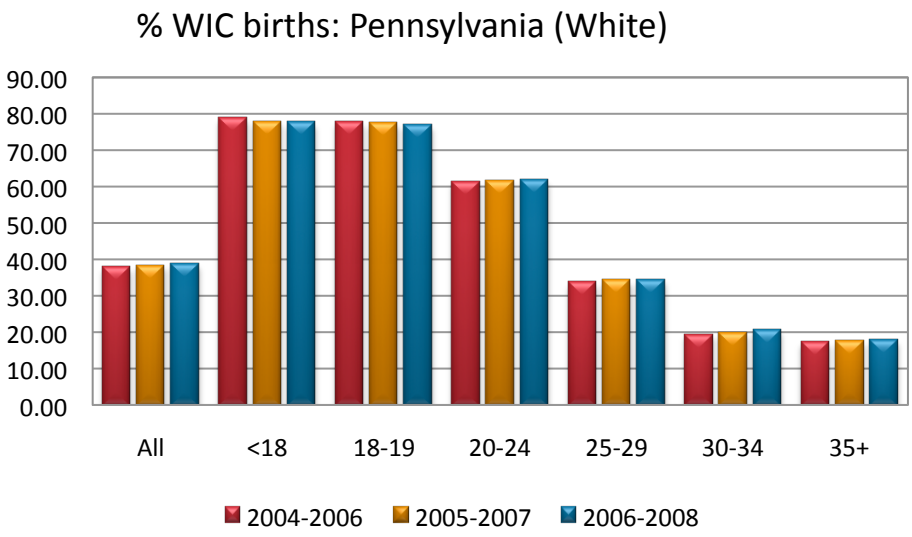
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

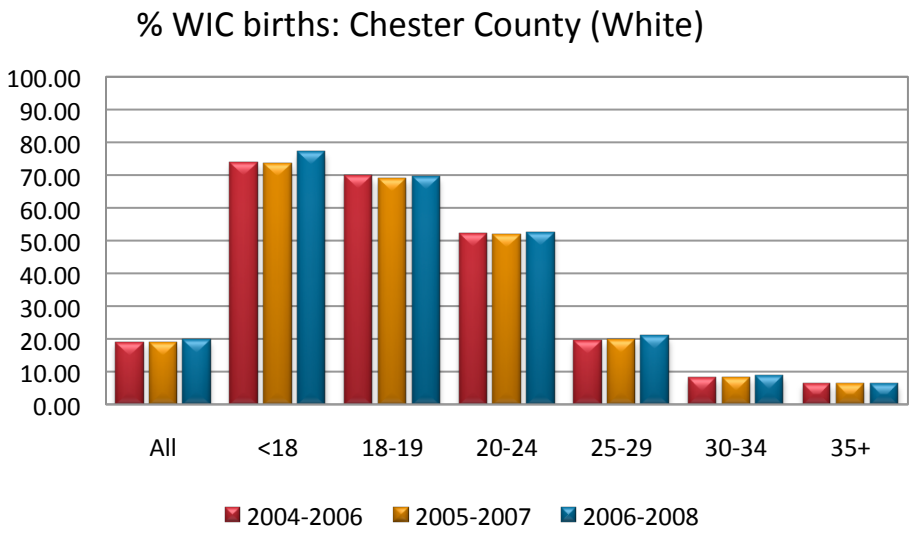
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

[4] The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a Federal program administered by the Food and Nutrition Service within the United States Department of Agriculture. The program provides recipients with vouchers or electronic benefits cards to purchase certain approved food items. The specified foods are designed to meet the special nutritional needs of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, non-breastfeeding postpartum women, infants and children up to five years of age who are nutritional risk (FNS, 2010). The program requires recipients to demonstrate a family income that is below 185% of the US Poverty Income Guidelines.



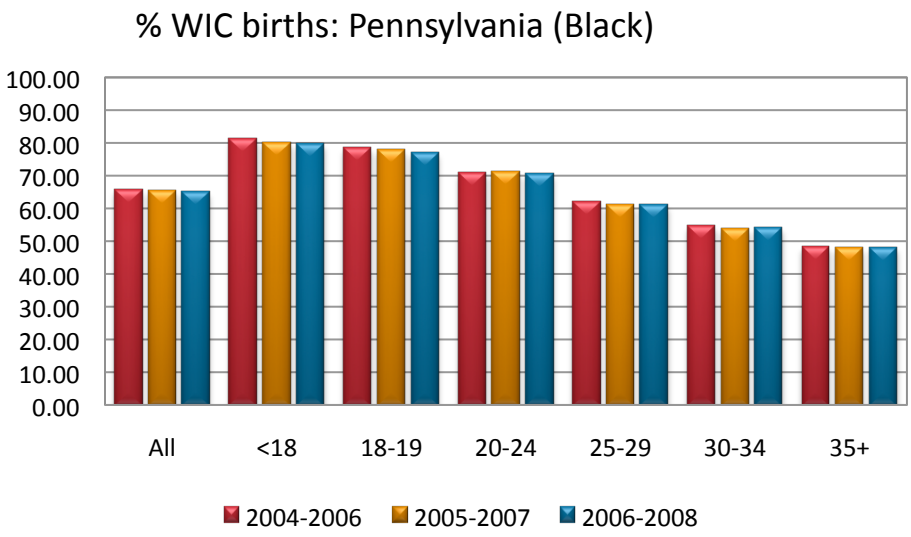
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



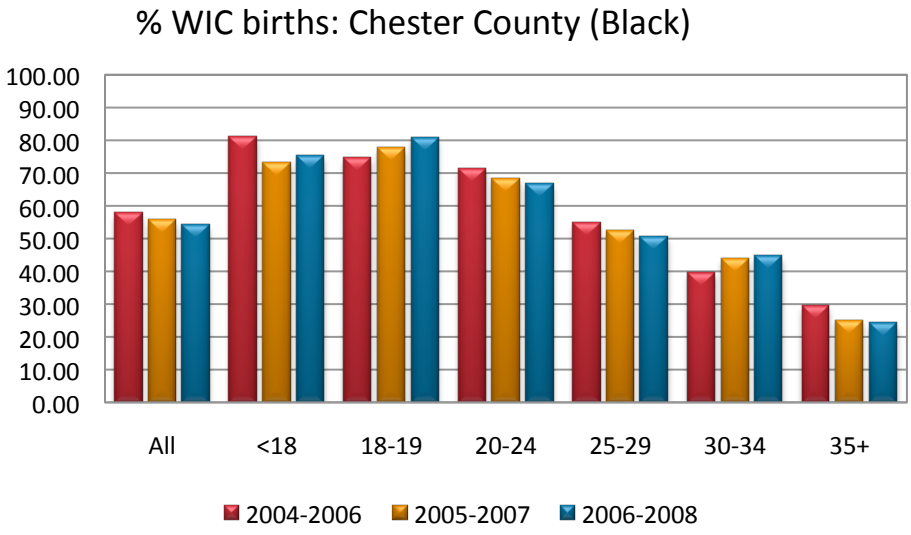
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



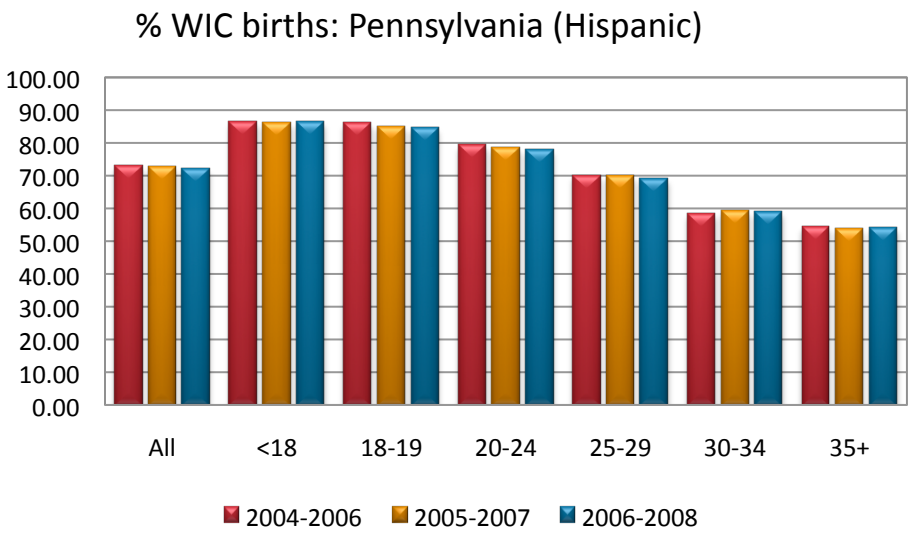
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



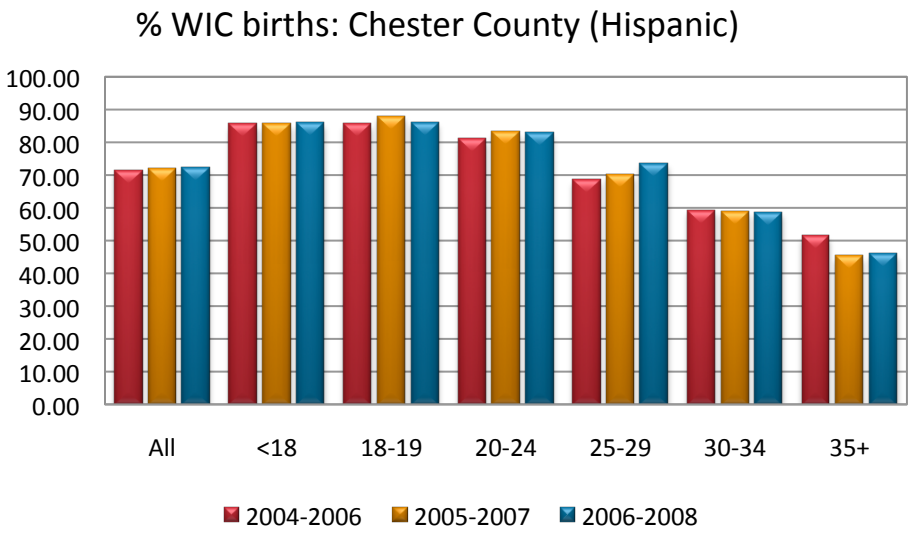
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



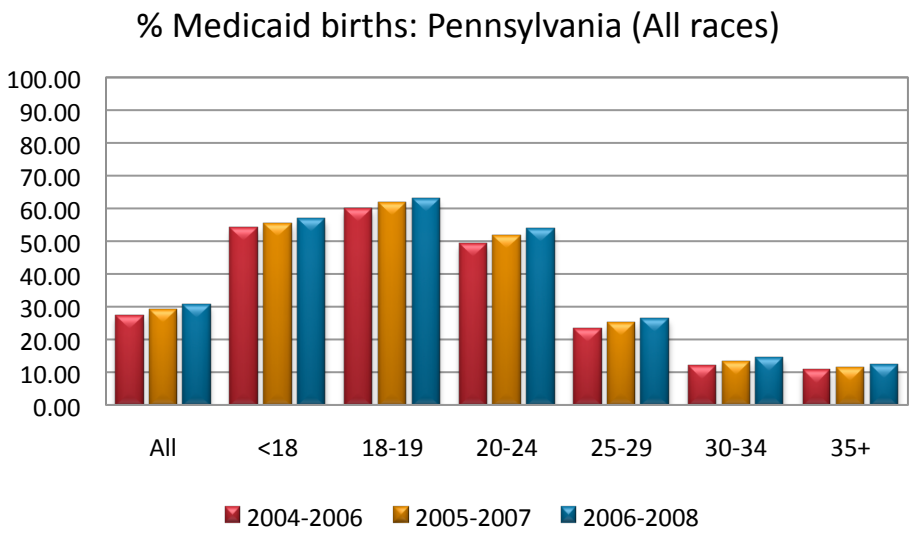
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



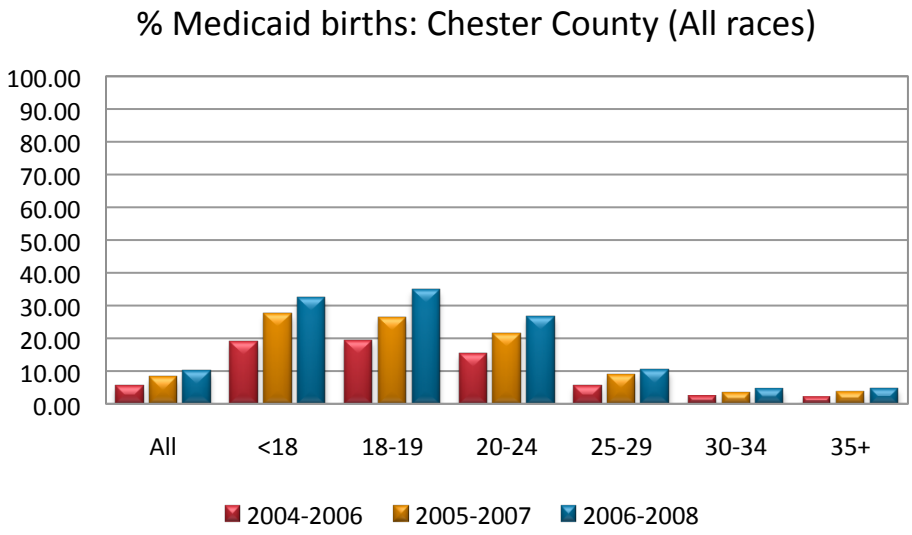
Births for women who are enrolled in WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.[5]

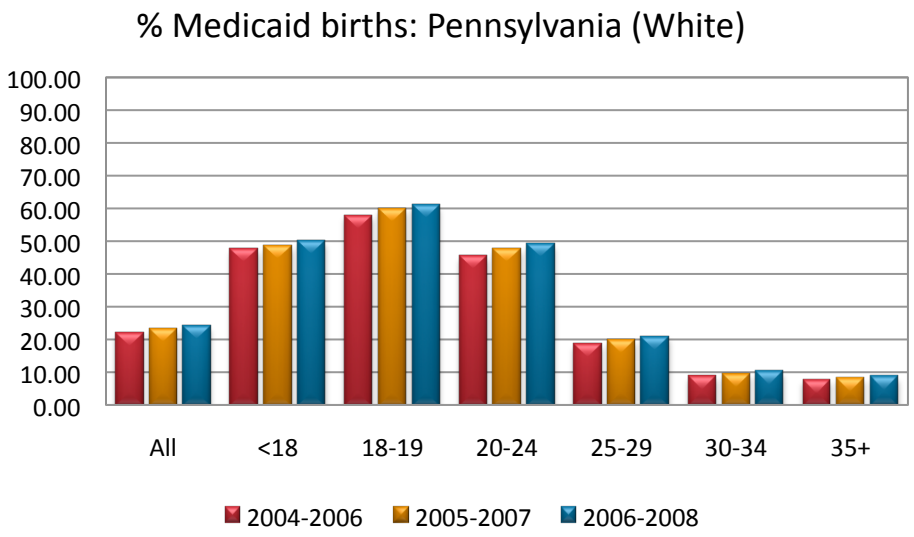
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

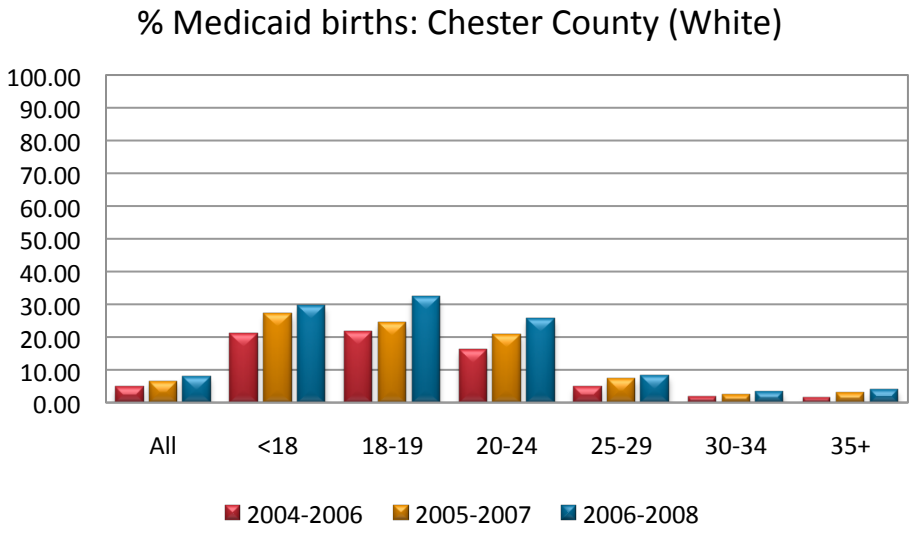
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

[5] Medical Assistance (MA), also referred to as Medicaid, provides payment for health care services on behalf of eligible low-income individuals with limited income and high medical expenses. For pregnant women and children up to age one, family income may not exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (see the Family Poverty section of this report for an explanation of federal poverty thresholds). In Pennsylvania, Medical Assistance is administered by the Department of Public Welfare (DPW) and county assistance offices conduct eligibility determinations and recertifications.



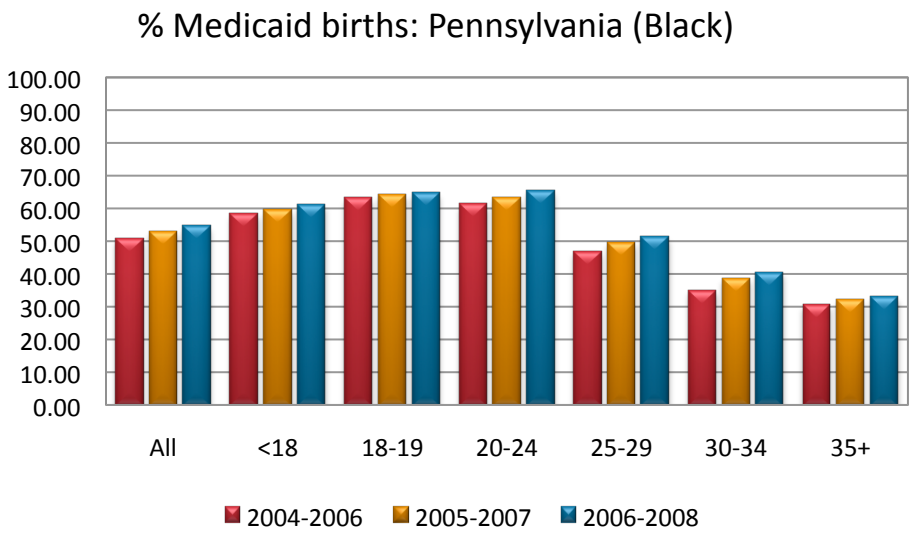
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



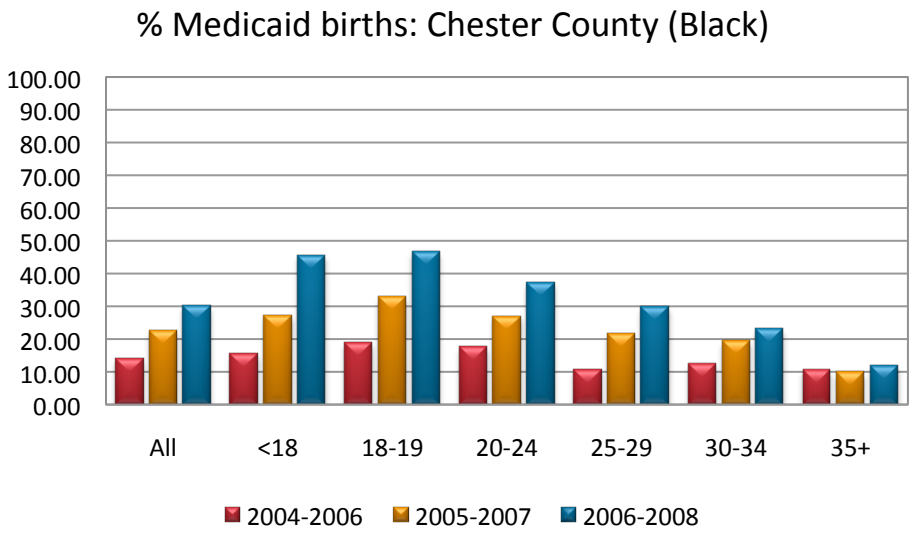
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



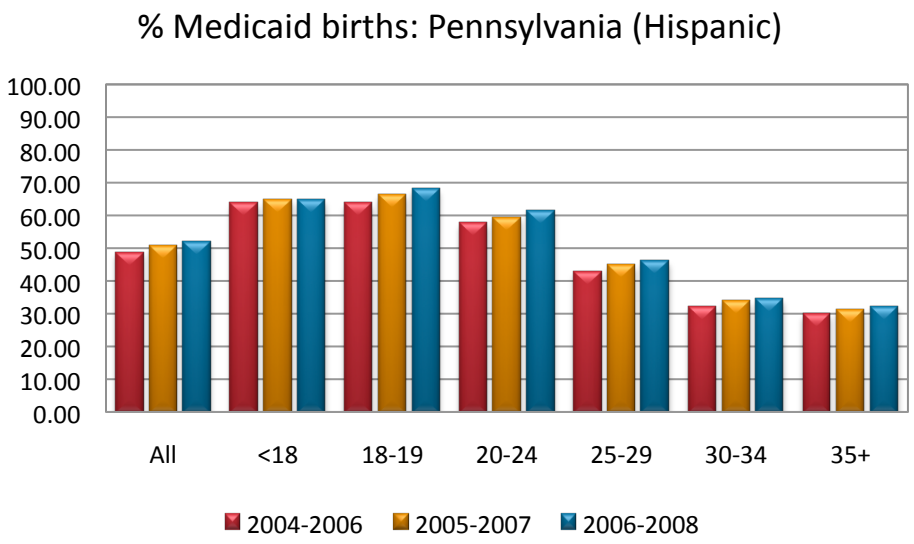
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



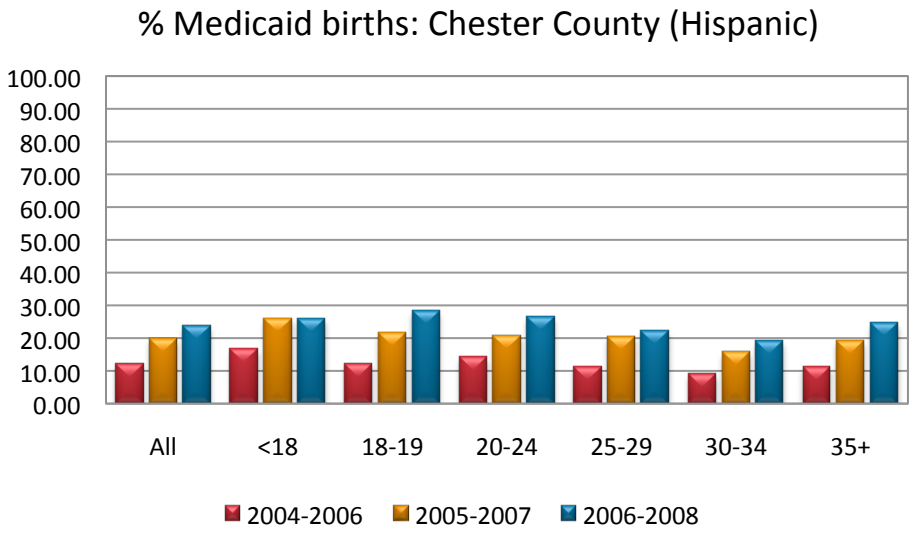
Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS



Births for women who are enrolled in Medicaid as a percentage of all births.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, EPiQMS

Teenage childbearing, by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2006

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Maternal age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Age of mother under 18 years						Percent of live births					
All races	6.3	7.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
White	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
Black or African American	14.8	16.3	12.5	10.6	10.1	10.8	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.5	11.2	9.4	7.6	7.2	8.7	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	---	---	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Hispanic or Latina[2]	---	---	7.4	6.4	6.6	7.6	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
Mexican	---	---	7.7	6.9	6.9	8.0	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Puerto Rican	---	---	10.0	8.5	9.1	10.8	7.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.3
Cuban	---	---	3.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Central and South American	---	---	2.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	---	---	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.0	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:[2]											
White	---	---	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Black or African American	---	---	12.7	10.7	10.2	10.8	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3
Age of mother 18–19 years											
All races	11.3	11.3	9.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0
White	10.4	10.3	9.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5
Black or African American	16.6	16.9	14.5	12.9	13.0	12.4	11.9	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.8	15.2	14.6	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.4	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.4
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	---	---	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Hispanic or Latina[2]	---	---	11.6	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.0
Mexican	---	---	12.0	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.4
Puerto Rican	---	---	13.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.2	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.4
Cuban	---	---	9.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5
Central and South American	---	---	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	---	---	10.8	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.3	9.6	9.9	10.5	10.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:[2]											
White	---	---	8.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4
Black or African American	---	---	14.7	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1990–2000 and selected states 2005–2006

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Characteristic of mother	1990[1]	2000[1]	33 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2005[1,2]	33 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2006[1,2]	11 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2005[1,3]	11 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2006[1,3]
Race of mother			Percent of mothers who smoked[1,4,5]			
All races	18.4	12.2	10.1	10.0	12.4	12.2
White	19.4	13.2	11.1	11.0	13.2	13.0
Black or African American	15.9	9.1	7.7	7.6	10.0	9.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.4	20.0	16.6	16.5	21.7	21.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[6,7]	5.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4
Hispanic origin and race of mother[8]						
Hispanic or Latina[6]	6.7	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Mexican	5.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Puerto Rican	13.6	10.3	8.1	7.9	14.9	14.2
Cuban	6.4	3.3	4.9	5.7	7.7	10.3
Central and South American	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	10.8	7.4	7.2	6.5	3.8	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	21.0	15.6	13.3	13.3	17.7	17.6
Black or African American	15.9	9.2	8.1	7.9	10.3	10.0
Age of mother[5]						
Under 15 years	7.5	7.1	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.9
15–19 years	20.8	17.8	14.4	13.6	16.6	15.8
15–17 years	17.6	15.0	10.9	10.3	12.0	11.3
18–19 years	22.5	19.2	16.0	15.1	18.9	18.0
20–24 years	22.1	16.8	15.5	15.0	18.6	17.9
25–29 years	18.0	10.5	9.5	9.6	11.5	11.7
30–34 years	15.3	8.0	5.8	5.8	7.1	7.1
35–39 years	13.3	9.1	5.9	5.6	7.1	6.9
40–54 years[9]	12.3	9.5	6.5	6.3	8.0	7.4
Education of mother[10]			Percent of mothers 20 years of age and over who smoked[1,5]			
0–8 years[2]	17.5	7.9	6.0	5.8	---	---
9–11 years[2]	40.5	28.2	25.2	24.6	---	---
12 years[2]	21.9	16.6	14.8	14.6	---	---
13–15 years[2]	12.8	9.1	8.4	8.4	---	---
16 years or more[2]	4.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	---	---
No high school diploma or GED[3]	---	---	---	---	16.1	16.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	---	---	---	---	19.6	19.1
Some college, no Bachelor's degree[3]	---	---	---	---	11.7	11.6
Bachelor's degree or more[3]	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Prenatal care for live births, by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000 and selected states 2005–2006

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Prenatal care, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	1970	1980	1990	2000	34 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2005[1]	34 reporting areas (1989 revision) 2006[1]	12 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2005[2]	12 reporting areas (2003 revision) 2006[2]
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester					Percent of live births[3]			
All races	68.0	76.3	75.8	83.2	83.8	83.2	70.2	68.3
White	72.3	79.2	79.2	85.0	85.4	84.7	72.1	70.2
Black or African American	44.2	62.4	60.6	74.3	76.2	76.0	59.5	58.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.2	55.8	57.9	69.3	70.2	69.5	57.8	56.0
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	---	73.7	75.1	84.0	85.2	84.8	72.2	71.1
Hispanic or Latina[5]	---	60.2	60.2	74.4	77.6	77.3	60.0	57.6
Mexican	---	59.6	57.8	72.9	77.6	77.2	56.1	53.3
Puerto Rican	---	55.1	63.5	78.5	79.9	79.2	69.4	68.1
Cuban	---	82.7	84.8	91.7	85.9	84.8	84.0	80.4
Central and South American	---	58.8	61.5	77.6	76.8	76.0	65.0	61.3
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	---	66.4	66.4	75.8	77.0	78.5	65.0	63.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:[5]								
White	---	81.2	83.3	88.5	88.7	88.1	77.2	76.0
Black or African American	---	60.8	60.7	74.3	76.3	76.1	60.1	58.2
Prenatal care began during 3rd trimester or no prenatal care								
All races	7.9	5.1	6.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	7.7	8.2
White	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	7.0	7.5
Black or African American	16.6	8.9	11.3	6.7	5.7	5.7	11.5	11.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.9	15.2	12.9	8.6	8.2	8.1	12.7	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	---	6.5	5.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	6.6	7.2
Hispanic or Latina[5]	---	12.0	12.0	6.3	5.0	5.0	11.9	12.2
Mexican	---	11.8	13.2	6.9	5.0	5.0	13.8	14.3
Puerto Rican	---	16.2	10.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	6.6	6.7
Cuban	---	3.9	2.8	1.4	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.1
Central and South American	---	13.1	10.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	9.2	9.9
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latina	---	9.2	8.5	5.9	5.6	4.9	9.6	9.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:[5]								
White	---	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.9	5.3
Black or African American	---	9.7	11.2	6.7	5.6	5.7	11.3	11.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Healthcare Access

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a state program designed to provide health insurance to all uninsured children and teens that are not eligible for or enrolled in Medical Assistance. CHIP covers all uninsured children up to 19 years of age. There are no income limits applied to eligibility. However, the amount an individual is required to pay in insurance premiums is dependent on household income.

Geography	CHIP Enrollment	Pct
Chester	5,867	4.7%
Bucks	8,517	5.1%
Delaware	8,427	5.6%
Montgomery	9,070	4.5%

Objective 01-01a						
% children/youth under 18 with	**2010**	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
health insurance	**Goal**	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Children/Youth under 18	**100**	92.6	92.7	92.6	90.5	92.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[6]

Objective 01-01						
% adults under 65 with	**2010**	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
health insurance	**Goal**	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Persons 18-64	**100**	86± 2	87± 2	87± 2	87± 1	85± 2
Males 18-64	**100**	83± 3	84± 3	86± 3	86± 2	83± 3
Females 18-64	**100**	89± 2	89± 2	89± 2	88± 1	88± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites 18-64	**100**	88± 1	88± 2	89± 1	89± 1	88± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks 18-64	**100**	77± 8	82± 7	74± 9	78± 6	73± 8
Hispanics* 18-64	**100**	74±12	DSU	DSU	87± 8	75±14
Metro Statistical Areas 18-64	**100**	86± 2	88± 2	87± 2	87± 1	86± 2
Non-Metro Statistical Areas 18-64	**100**	85±4	82± 5	88± 4	86± 3	84± 3
*Hispanics can be of any race						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[6] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Mental Health

Listening Tour respondents weighed in on the significant issues affecting girls in Chester County. Consider the following quotes:

> *Girls need self-esteem, that and the age-old issue, body image, are two huge things for girls of all economic status.*
>
> *Young middle school girls are growing up faster than ten years ago or five years ago and they don't have the faculties to make choices and make decisions so that group is the most vulnerable.*
>
> *Children are reacting to the problems and stresses in the family, between their parents…*

Suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and injurious suicide attempts among students in grades 9–12, by sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1991–2007

[Data are based on a national sample of high school students, grades 9–12]

Sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
				Percent of students who seriously considered suicide[1]					
Total	29.0	24.1	24.1	20.5	19.3	19.0	16.9	16.9	14.5
Male									
Total	20.8	18.8	18.3	15.1	13.7	14.2	12.8	12.0	10.3
9th grade	17.6	17.7	18.2	16.1	11.9	14.7	11.9	12.2	10.8
10th grade	19.5	18.0	16.7	14.5	13.7	13.8	13.2	11.9	9.3
11th grade	25.3	20.6	21.7	16.6	13.7	14.1	12.9	11.9	10.7
12th grade	20.7	18.3	16.3	13.5	15.6	13.7	13.2	11.6	10.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White	21.7	19.1	19.1	14.4	12.5	14.9	12.0	12.4	10.2
Black or African American	13.3	15.4	16.7	10.6	11.7	9.2	10.3	7.0	8.5
Hispanic or Latina	18.0	17.9	15.7	17.1	13.6	12.2	12.9	11.9	10.7
Female									
Total	37.2	29.6	30.4	27.1	24.9	23.6	21.3	21.8	18.7
9th grade	40.3	30.9	34.4	28.9	24.4	26.2	22.2	23.9	19.0
10th grade	39.7	31.6	32.8	30.0	30.1	24.1	23.8	23.0	22.0
11th grade	38.4	28.9	31.1	26.2	23.0	23.6	20.0	21.6	16.3
12th grade	30.7	27.3	23.9	23.6	21.2	18.9	18.0	18.0	16.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White	38.6	29.7	31.6	26.1	23.2	24.2	21.2	21.5	17.8
Black or African American	29.4	24.5	22.2	22.0	18.8	17.2	14.7	17.1	18.0
Hispanic or Latina	34.6	34.1	34.1	30.3	26.1	26.5	23.4	24.2	21.1
				Percent of students who attempted suicide[1]					
Total	7.3	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.4	6.9
Male									
Total	3.9	5.0	5.6	4.5	5.7	6.2	5.4	6.0	4.6
9th grade	4.5	5.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	8.2	5.8	6.8	5.3
10th grade	3.3	5.9	5.4	3.8	6.2	6.7	5.5	7.6	4.9
11th grade	4.1	3.4	5.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	3.7
12th grade	3.8	4.5	4.7	3.7	5.4	4.4	5.2	4.3	4.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White	3.3	4.4	5.2	3.2	4.5	5.3	3.7	5.2	3.4
Black or African American	3.3	5.4	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.5	7.7	5.2	5.5
Hispanic or Latino	3.7	7.4	5.8	7.2	6.6	8.0	6.1	7.8	6.3
Female									
Total	10.7	12.5	11.9	11.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.8	9.3
9th grade	13.8	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.0	13.2	14.7	14.1	10.5
10th grade	12.2	13.1	15.1	14.3	14.8	12.2	12.7	10.8	11.2
11th grade	8.7	13.6	11.4	11.3	7.5	11.5	10.0	11.0	7.8
12th grade	7.8	9.1	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White	10.4	11.3	10.4	10.3	9.0	10.3	10.3	9.3	7.7
Black or African American	9.4	11.2	10.8	9.0	7.5	9.8	9.0	9.8	9.9
Hispanic or Latina	11.6	19.7	21.0	14.9	18.9	15.9	15.0	14.9	14.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and injurious suicide attempts among students in grades 9–12, by sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1991–2007

[Data are based on a national sample of high school students, grades 9–12]

Sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
				Percent of students with an injurious suicide attempt[1,2]					
Total	1.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.0
Male									
Total	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.5
9th grade	1.0	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9
10th grade	0.5	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.0
11th grade	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4
12th grade	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.9
Black or African American	0.4	2.0	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.6	5.2	1.4	2.5
Hispanic or Latino	0.5	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	1.8
Female									
Total	2.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4
9th grade	2.8	3.5	6.3	5.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	2.6
10th grade	2.6	5.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.4	3.1
11th grade	2.1	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.7
12th grade	2.4	2.9	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White	2.3	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.1
Black or African American	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
Hispanic or Latina	2.7	5.5	6.6	3.8	4.6	4.2	5.7	3.7	3.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

HIV

Objective 13-01

AIDS incidence rate (persons aged 13+) (reported cases per 100,000 aged 13+)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 13+	**1.0**	12.8	14.2	11.0	12.1	13.5
Males 13+	**1.0**	18.8	20.9	16.5	17.7	19.6
Females 13+	**1.0**	7.2	8.1	5.9	6.9	7.8
Non-Hispanic Whites 13+	**1.0**	5.2	5.3	3.8	4.0	4.4
Non-Hispanic Blacks 13+	**1.0**	66.8	75.7	65.0	73.7	82.9
Hispanics 13+	**1.0**	41.3	55.2	38.4	49.0	57.2

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[7]

[7] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 13-01

AIDS incidence rate (persons aged 13+) (reported cases per 100,000 aged 13+)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**1.0**	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.6
Bucks	**1.0**	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8
Delaware	**1.0**	14.3	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.3
Montgomery	**1.0**	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.5

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-03

Number of new AIDS cases among persons aged 13+ who inject drugs	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 13+	**25% less***	-31.3%	-0.8%	-25.8%	-12.4%	baseline
number of reported cases		250	361	270	319	364

*compared to 2003 baseline

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-06a

% unmarried sexually active women who use condoms (to prevent pregnancy)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Females 18-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	21± 10	DNC	26± 7
Less than High School 25-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
High School Grad 25-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	25± 13
At least some college 25-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	13± 8
Urban Females 18-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	26± 7
Rural Females 18-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
Non-Hispanic White Females 18-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	20± 12	DNC	21± 7
Non-Hispanic Black Females 18-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
Hispanic Females 18-44	**50**	DNC	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2003–2007

[Data are based on reporting by state and the District of Columbia health departments]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, age at diagnosis, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis					
	All years[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Estimated number of cases[2]					
All persons[3]	1,018,428	38,893	37,633	36,127	35,695	35,962
Male, 13 years and over	810,676	28,370	27,545	26,525	26,185	26,355
Female, 13 years and over	198,544	10,450	10,033	9,548	9,471	9,579
Children, under 13 years	9,209	73	55	54	38	28
Male, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	362,992	9,479	9,366	9,059	8,960	8,802
Black or African American	297,172	12,512	12,048	11,359	11,082	11,243
Asian[4]	6,415	322	317	302	351	381
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	594	43	39	46	46	64
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,730	138	124	127	112	112
Hispanic or Latino[5]	135,641	5,604	5,383	5,319	5,350	5,466
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	643	30	42	33	26	29
15–24 years	30,454	1,220	1,324	1,434	1,416	1,755
25–34 years	256,477	5,977	5,843	5,466	5,288	5,452
35–44 years	323,350	11,754	10,989	10,226	9,981	9,407
45–54 years	144,758	6,868	6,677	6,820	6,655	6,956
55–64 years	42,768	1,956	2,073	2,015	2,204	2,181
65 years and over	12,225	566	597	532	615	575
Female, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	39,871	1,570	1,690	1,516	1,558	1,600
Black or African American	123,131	7,019	6,637	6,292	6,146	6,243
Asian[4]	1,050	72	72	75	73	93
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	119	9	11	12	15	12
American Indian or Alaska Native	730	44	59	37	36	46
Hispanic or Latina[5]	31,740	1,600	1,424	1,476	1,521	1,452
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	525	42	29	37	45	51
15–24 years	13,810	659	643	644	579	628
25–34 years	65,892	2,673	2,475	2,243	2,195	2,115
35–44 years	73,501	4,050	3,748	3,451	3,309	3,294
45–54 years	31,546	2,201	2,295	2,314	2,379	2,428
55–64 years	9,641	620	655	681	749	838
65 years and over	3,628	204	189	179	214	225
Children, under 13 years						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	1,602	12	8	4	3	5
Black or African American	5,699	49	34	39	29	21
Asian[4]	47	0	0	1	1	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[5]	1,757	10	9	9	4	2
Region of residence						
Northeast	314,277	10,432	9,349	9,115	9,143	8,973
Midwest	105,573	4,264	4,074	4,328	4,082	4,074
South	390,479	17,643	18,089	16,641	16,271	16,683
West	208,099	6,555	6,122	6,043	6,199	6,232

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2003–2007, continued

[Data are based on reporting by state and the District of Columbia health departments]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, age at diagnosis, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis					
	All years[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Percent distribution[6]					
All persons[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male, 13 years and over	79.6	72.9	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.3
Female, 13 years and over	19.5	26.9	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.6
Children, under 13 years	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	44.8	33.4	34.0	34.2	34.2	33.4
Black or African American	36.7	44.1	43.7	42.8	42.3	42.7
Asian[4]	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hispanic or Latino[5]	16.7	19.8	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.7
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24 years	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.7
25–34 years	31.6	21.1	21.2	20.6	20.2	20.7
35–44 years	39.9	41.4	39.9	38.6	38.1	35.7
45–54 years	17.9	24.2	24.2	25.7	25.4	26.4
55–64 years	5.3	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.3
65 years and over	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2
Female, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	20.1	15.0	16.8	15.9	16.5	16.7
Black or African American	62.0	67.2	66.2	65.9	64.9	65.2
Asian[4]	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hispanic or Latina[5]	16.0	15.3	14.2	15.5	16.1	15.2
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.6
25–34 years	33.2	25.6	24.7	23.5	23.2	22.1
35–44 years	37.0	38.8	37.4	36.1	34.9	34.4
45–54 years	15.9	21.1	22.9	24.2	25.1	25.3
55–64 years	4.9	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.7
65 years and over	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4
Children, under 13 years						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	17.4	16.7	14.8	7.6	8.5	17.6
Black or African American	61.9	66.7	61.2	72.5	74.4	73.8
Asian[4]	0.5	–	–	2.1	2.7	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	–	1.9	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	–	1.8	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino[5]	19.1	13.9	16.7	15.9	11.6	8.6
Region of residence						
Northeast	30.9	26.8	24.8	25.2	25.6	25.0
Midwest	10.4	11.0	10.8	12.0	11.4	11.3
South	38.3	45.4	48.1	46.1	45.6	46.4
West	20.4	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.4	17.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age[1]	1987[2]	1990[2]	1995[2]	1996	1997	1998	1999[3]	2000[3]	2004[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.6	10.2	16.2	11.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
All ages, crude	5.6	10.1	16.2	11.6	6.1	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.0
Under 1 year	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
25–34 years	11.7	19.7	28.3	19.2	9.7	7.1	6.8	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.9
35–44 years	14.0	27.4	44.2	31.3	16.0	12.8	13.8	13.1	10.9	9.9	9.2
45–54 years	8.0	15.2	26.0	19.1	10.3	8.9	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.1
55–64 years	3.5	6.2	10.9	8.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.5
65–74 years	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
75–84 years	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male											
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	10.4	18.5	27.3	19.0	9.6	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.9
All ages, crude	10.2	18.5	27.6	19.2	9.7	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.3	5.9
Under 1 year	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
15–24 years	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
25–34 years	20.7	34.5	45.5	30.2	14.4	10.0	9.5	8.0	4.5	4.0	3.5
35–44 years	26.3	50.2	75.5	51.7	25.4	20.0	21.0	19.8	15.7	14.3	12.9
45–54 years	15.5	29.1	46.2	33.1	17.1	14.8	17.5	17.8	16.3	16.4	15.3
55–64 years	6.8	12.0	19.7	14.7	8.3	7.2	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.9
65–74 years	2.4	3.7	6.4	5.0	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
75–84 years	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female											
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.1	2.2	5.3	4.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
All ages, crude	1.1	2.2	5.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Under 1 year	2.5	3.0	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
15–24 years	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
25–34 years	2.8	4.9	10.9	8.2	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.3
35–44 years	2.1	5.2	13.3	11.2	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.4
45–54 years	0.8	1.9	6.6	5.6	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
55–64 years	0.5	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3
65–74 years	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
75–84 years	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages, age-adjusted[4]											
White male	8.7	15.7	20.4	13.1	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.4
Black or African American male	26.2	46.3	89.0	70.3	40.9	33.2	36.1	35.1	29.2	28.2	26.3
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	3.3	10.5	6.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male	2.5	4.3	6.0	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	18.8	28.8	40.8	28.0	14.0	10.2	10.9	10.6	8.2	7.5	7.0
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	10.7	14.1	17.9	11.2	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
White female	0.6	1.1	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Black or African American female	4.6	10.1	24.4	20.8	13.7	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.0	12.2
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	2.1	3.8	8.8	6.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.9
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age[1]	1987[2]	1990[2]	1995[2]	1996	1997	1998	1999[3]	2000[3]	2004[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
Age 25–44 years	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons	12.7	23.2	36.3	25.4	12.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	7.5	6.8	6.2
White male	19.2	35.0	46.1	29.1	12.9	9.6	9.7	8.8	6.3	5.7	5.1
Black or African American male	60.2	102.0	179.4	136.8	75.2	58.1	59.3	55.4	39.9	36.2	32.9
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	7.7	28.5	16.6	9.5	7.5	9.1	5.5	8.6	6.1	5.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	8.1	12.1	7.7	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.0
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	36.8	59.3	73.9	48.0	23.3	16.6	16.5	14.3	9.3	8.3	7.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	23.3	31.6	41.2	25.6	10.9	8.1	8.2	7.4	5.5	4.9	4.3
White female	1.2	2.3	5.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3
Black or African American female	11.6	23.6	53.6	45.7	28.6	25.5	26.6	26.7	23.1	20.7	19.9
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	4.9	8.9	17.2	12.0	6.2	4.6	5.3	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.5
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	1.0	1.5	4.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Age 45–64 years											
All persons	5.8	11.1	19.9	14.8	8.1	7.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.1
White male	9.9	18.6	26.0	17.3	7.9	6.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.2
Black or African American male	27.3	53.0	133.2	110.7	69.3	60.9	70.7	71.6	66.0	66.2	61.4
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.2	8.9	6.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	6.5	9.1	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.3
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	25.8	37.9	67.1	49.7	25.1	18.3	21.2	23.3	19.4	18.0	16.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	12.6	16.9	22.4	14.2	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.9
White female	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Black or African American female	2.6	7.5	27.0	24.3	17.5	15.4	18.6	19.6	22.7	22.0	23.4
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	*	3.1	12.6	9.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.9
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Alcohol Usage

Objective 26-01a

Death rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Occurrences	**4**	4.54	4.41	4.68	4.36	3.24
Males	**4**	7.47	7.12	7.60	6.98	5.34
Females	**4**	1.77	1.86	1.93	1.89	1.27

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[8]

Objective 26-01a

Death rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000) (occurrences)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Bucks	**4**	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6
Chester	**4**	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.6
Delaware	**4**	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Montgomery	**4**	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-09a

Average age of first use* of alcohol among adolescents 12 to 17	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Adolescents 12-17	**16.1**	13.5±0.2	13.3±0.2	13.3±0.2	13.2	13.2
Males 12-17	**16.1**	13.2±0.3	13.1±0.3	12.9±0.3	13.0	13.1
Females 12-17	**16.1**	13.7±0.2	13.4±0.2	13.6±0.3	13.4	13.3

*Average age at first use is calculated from all lifetime users in the age/sex group, regardless of when first use occurred.

Thus, these estimates do not reflect any specific time period and they do not account for first use that may occur at later ages.

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[8] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 26-09c						
% of high school seniors who never used any alcoholic beverages	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
High School Seniors	**29**	NA	21.6± 3.9	NA	17± 3	NA
Males	**29**	NA	22.3± 5.0	NA	17± 4	NA
Females	**29**	NA	20.9± 3.6	NA	17± 2	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-11a						
% high school seniors who engaged in binge drinking in past two weeks	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
High School Seniors	**11**	NA	25.7± 6.2	NA	34± 4	NA
Males	**11**	NA	29.4± 6.5	NA	39± 5	NA
Females	**11**	NA	22.3± 6.2	NA	30± 5	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-16a						
% of 8th graders who disapprove of drinking alcohol regularly	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
8th graders	**83**	NA	85.7± 1.2	NA	87± 2	NA
Males	**83**	NA	86.2± 1.6	NA	89± 2	NA
Females	**83**	NA	85.1± 1.4	NA	86± 4	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-16b						
% of 10th graders who disapprove of drinking alcohol regularly	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
10th graders	**83**	NA	68.5± 2.7	NA	61± 3	NA
Males	**83**	NA	69.4± 4.0	NA	61± 3	NA
Females	**83**	NA	67.6± 3.3	NA	60± 4	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-16c						
% of 12th graders who disapprove of drinking alcohol regularly	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
12th graders	**83**	NA	62.6± 5.5	NA	48± 2	NA
Males	**83**	NA	58.3± 6.3	NA	45± 3	NA
Females	**83**	NA	66.5± 4.6	NA	52± 3	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Substance Abuse

Data for the following tables for Chester County are drawn from the Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey.[9] Comparative county data by gender are not available. For the following tables, "lifetime use" means at least once in the student's lifetime while "30-day use" means at least once in the last 30 days.

Lifetime Use of Cigarettes

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Asian	%Other
Female					
Grades 6-8	3.80%	16.90%	11.10%	4.90%	13.80%
Grades 10-12	33.80%	38.00%	36.00%	21.10%	45.20%
Male					
Grades 6-8	6.20%	16.60%	14.10%	2.40%	18.30%
Grades 10-12	32.60%	38.80%	45.10%	20.90%	33.50%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Lifetime Use of Cigarettes: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	11.80%	24.50%	22.10%	27.40%
Grades 10-12	49.50%	54.50%	55.60%	42.03%
Male				
Grades 6-8	12.40%	24.10%	23.20%	18.72%
Grades 10-12	46.30%	38.30%	57.30%	38.10%

[9] Since 1989, the Commonwealth has conducted a survey of school students in the 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grades to learn about their behavior, attitudes and knowledge concerning alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and violence. The 'Pennsylvania Youth Survey,' or PAYS, is sponsored and conducted every two years by the Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The data gathered in PAYS serve two primary needs. First, the results provide school administrators, state agency directors, legislators and others with critical information concerning the changes in patterns of the use and abuse of these harmful substances and behaviors. Second, the survey assesses risk factors that are related to these behaviors and the protective factors that help guard against them. This information allows community leaders to direct prevention resources to areas where they are likely to have the greatest impact.

30-Day Use of Cigarettes

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Asian	%Other
Female					
Grades 6-8	1.50%	4.80%	3.70%	1.90%	4.50%
Grades 10-12	17.60%	16.00%	9.80%	7.80%	27.00%
Male					
Grades 6-8	1.90%	6.00%	2.50%	0.80%	5.60%
Grades 10-12	17.70%	17.60%	17.70%	8.70%	17.30%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

30-Day Use of Cigarettes: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	4.0%	8.2%	6.3%	3.96%
Grades 10-12	24.8%	20.9%	18.7%	18.71%
Male				
Grades 6-8	3.7%	4.4%	6.1%	6.35%
Grades 10-12	21.8%	16.4%	22.2%	22.64%

Lifetime Use of Alcohol

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	31.30%	39.90%	40.90%	34.10%
Grades 10-12	79.10%	71.30%	74.20%	75.40%
Male				
Grades 6-8	38.30%	39.70%	38.30%	40.50%
Grades 10-12	73.70%	69.90%	74.90%	69.10%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Lifetime Use of Alcohol: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	41.80%	43.50%	47.20%	39.61%
Grades 10-12	82.40%	76.70%	76.10%	71.90%
Male				
Grades 6-8	46.50%	41.70%	44.60%	49.15%
Grades 10-12	78.50%	66.90%	78.10%	75.24%

30-Day Use of Alcohol

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	6.50%	7.50%	11.20%	7.50%
Grades 10-12	45.10%	36.00%	30.50%	43.30%
Male				
Grades 6-8	7.40%	9.10%	9.40%	9.50%
Grades 10-12	42.70%	38.70%	37.40%	41.70%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

30-Day Use of Alcohol: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	9.70%	10.30%	13.10%	8.58%
Grades 10-12	43.30%	40.50%	37.00%	28.10%
Male				
Grades 6-8	10.50%	9.70%	14.50%	13.65%
Grades 10-12	43.80%	33.50%	41.50%	46.57%

Binge drinking is defined as a report of 5 or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

Alcohol Binge

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	2.30%	4.30%	7.00%	3.40%
Grades 10-12	25.20%	20.40%	16.00%	24.80%
Male				
Grades 6-8	2.70%	5.60%	4.70%	6.80%
Grades 10-12	25.80%	25.30%	26.80%	27.40%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Alcohol Binge: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	4.00%	5.90%	10.50%	3.96%
Grades 10-12	24.30%	18.80%	19.00%	13.64%
Male				
Grades 6-8	4.20%	7.50%	9.00%	7.05%
Grades 10-12	29.20%	25.30%	29.00%	31.75%

Lifetime Use of Inhalants

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	5.90%	8.60%	8.00%	9.50%
Grades 10-12	10.60%	7.90%	8.50%	13.90%
Male				
Grades 6-8	7.20%	11.20%	8.40%	11.80%
Grades 10-12	9.40%	8.60%	9.90%	13.10%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Lifetime Use of Inhalants: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	3.40%	6.50%	3.80%	3.59%
Grades 10-12	9.00%	3.30%	3.70%	10.53%
Male				
Grades 6-8	3.70%	3.70%	5.40%	4.44%
Grades 10-12	13.40%	6.20%	6.70%	13.88%

30-Day Use of Inhalants

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	1.80%	3.70%	3.80%	4.90%
Grades 10-12	2.50%	2.40%	1.20%	6.70%
Male				
Grades 6-8	2.40%	3.00%	1.70%	5.40%
Grades 10-12	3.00%	4.30%	2.80%	4.10%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

30-Day Use of Inhalants: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	1.40%	3.20%	2.50%	1.45%
Grades 10-12	1.90%	2.00%	1.90%	3.55%
Male				
Grades 6-8	1.10%	1.60%	1.20%	1.71%
Grades 10-12	3.10%	1.90%	2.80%	3.86%

Lifetime Use of Marijuana

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	1.40%	6.50%	6.10%	3.10%
Grades 10-12	32.20%	36.00%	20.90%	32.50%
Male				
Grades 6-8	2.90%	11.00%	7.70%	7.00%
Grades 10-12	36.40%	44.30%	27.10%	34.50%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Lifetime Use of Marijuana: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	3.40%	6.00%	3.80%	3.62%
Grades 10-12	38.30%	46.10%	31.80%	30.92%
Male				
Grades 6-8	6.70%	12.20%	9.80%	9.46%
Grades 10-12	43.90%	48.10%	46.70%	46.30%

30-Day Use of Marijuana

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	0.60%	2.70%	3.30%	1.60%
Grades 10-12	18.50%	20.40%	10.40%	17.70%
Male				
Grades 6-8	1.10%	6.10%	1.70%	3.90%
Grades 10-12	23.70%	30.10%	12.60%	22.90%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

30-Day Use of Marijuana: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	1.50%	3.70%	2.50%	1.96%
Grades 10-12	21.80%	26.10%	12.10%	18.42%
Male				
Grades 6-8	3.10%	7.30%	6.10%	4.39%
Grades 10-12	27.20%	28.80%	21.20%	25.60%

Lifetime Use of Cocaine

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	0.30%	1.10%	1.90%	1.50%
Grades 10-12	6.20%	4.30%	2.50%	10.90%
Male				
Grades 6-8	0.30%	1.30%	1.70%	2.80%
Grades 10-12	7.20%	9.70%	3.90%	9.70%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Lifetime Use of Cocaine: 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	0.40%	0.50%	0.60%	0.66%
Grades 10-12	3.30%	2.00%	1.90%	6.58%
Male				
Grades 6-8	0.50%	0.80%	1.20%	1.73%
Grades 10-12	3.50%	5.60%	6.50%	8.29%

30-Day Use of Cocaine

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	0.10%	0.50%	0.50%	0.40%
Grades 10-12	1.70%	2.40%	0.00%	3.70%
Male				
Grades 6-8	0.20%	0.90%	0.00%	1.80%
Grades 10-12	3.20%	6.50%	1.10%	4.60%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Lifetime Use of Crack

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	0.30%	1.60%	1.40%	1.30%
Grades 10-12	1.30%	2.40%	1.20%	4.00%
Male				
Grades 6-8	0.30%	1.70%	2.10%	2.80%
Grades 10-12	1.70%	7.00%	1.70%	5.10%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

30-Day Use of Crack

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	0.20%	1.10%	0.00%	0.40%
Grades 10-12	0.60%	1.20%	0.60%	1.50%
Male				
Grades 6-8	0.20%	1.30%	0.00%	1.10%
Grades 10-12	1.30%	4.80%	0.60%	2.70%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Drunk at High School (Any occasion past 12 months)

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	1.50%	2.20%	3.30%	2.70%
Grades 10-12	15.30%	14.60%	9.80%	21.40%
Male				
Grades 6-8	1.20%	3.80%	4.30%	3.80%
Grades 10-12	17.10%	21.60%	13.70%	19.40%

Source: Pennsylvania Youth Risk Survey, 2009

Drunk at High School (Any occasion past 12 months): 2005

	%White	%Black	%Latino	%Other
Female				
Grades 6-8	2.60%	5.20%	2.90%	1.94%
Grades 10-12	15.80%	15.80%	18.10%	15.00%
Male				
Grades 6-8	2.80%	7.10%	5.60%	5.21%
Grades 10-12	22.00%	22.00%	21.40%	21.92%

Objective 26-09b						
Average age of first use* of marijuana among adolescents 12 to 17	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Adolescents 12-17	**17.4**	14.0±0.3	13.9±0.3	13.8±0.3	13.8	13.9
Males 12-17	**17.4**	13.9±0.4	13.6±0.4	13.6±0.4	13.6	13.9
Females 12-17	**17.4**	14.2±0.4	14.1±0.3	14.0±0.3	14.0	13.9

*Average age at first use is calculated from all lifetime users in the age/sex group, regardless of when first use occurred.

Thus, these estimates do not reflect any specific time period and they do not account for first use that may occur at later ages.

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[10]

Objective 26-10a					
% adolescents aged 12 to 17 not using alcohol or illicit drugs during past 30 days	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Adolescents 12-17	**91**	81.6±2.3	79.4±2.5	81.4±2.4	79.2
Males 12-17	**91**	79.9±3.5	78.2±3.4	82.0±3.1	80.5
Females 12-17	**91**	83.3±3.5	80.7±3.6	80.8±3.5	77.8

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-10b					
% adolescents aged 12 to 17 using marijuana during past 30 days	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Adolescents 12-17	**0.7**	6.2±1.3	6.7±1.6	5.7±1.4	7.4
Males 12-17	**0.7**	7.3±2.1	6.9±2.2	6.9±2.1	7.3
Females 12-17	**0.7**	5.0±1.9	6.5±2.2	4.4±1.7	7.5

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-10c						
% adults using illicit drugs during the past 30 days	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Adults	**3.2**	6.4±1.1	7.4±1.3	7.9±1.6	7.4±1.2	7.5±1.4
Males	**3.2**	8.8±2.0	9.7±2.3	10.5±2.7	10.2±2.0	10.1±2.3
Females	**3.2**	4.2±1.1	5.3±1.4	5.6±1.4	4.8±1.3	5.1±1.5

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[10] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 26-15						
% adolescents aged 12 to 17 who used inhalants in past year	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Adolescents 12-17	**0.7**	3.6±1.1	4.0±1.1	4.9±1.2	5.1	4.8
Males 12-17	**0.7**	3.6±1.6	3.9±1.5	4.7±1.7	4.2	4.4
Females 12-17	**0.7**	3.5±1.5	4.1±1.6	5.1±1.9	6.1	5.2

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-16d						
% of 8th graders who said they would never use marijuana	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
8th graders	**72**	NA	86.9± 1.9	NA	84± 2	NA
Males	**72**	NA	85.7± 2.5	NA	83± 3	NA
Females	**72**	NA	87.7± 2.5	NA	85± 4	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-16e						
% of 10th graders who said they would never use marijuana	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
10th graders	**72**	NA	66.8± 4.3	NA	65± 4	NA
Males	**72**	NA	65.9± 4.9	NA	65± 3	NA
Females	**72**	NA	67.7± 3.9	NA	65± 6	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 26-16f						
% of 12th graders who said they would never use marijuana	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
12th graders	**72**	NA	59.2± 4.5	NA	50± 5	NA
Males	**72**	NA	56.3± 5.7	NA	48± 7	NA
Females	**72**	NA	61.7± 4.4	NA	53± 5	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances in the past month among persons 12 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002, 2006, and 2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any illicit drug[1]			Marijuana			Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug[2]		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	8.3	8.3	8.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
Age									
12–13 years	4.2	3.9	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.4
14–15 years	11.2	9.1	8.9	7.6	5.8	5.7	4.0	3.1	3.4
16–17 years	19.8	16.0	16.0	15.7	13.0	13.1	6.3	4.7	4.9
18–25 years	20.2	19.8	19.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	5.5	6.5	6.0
26–34 years	10.5	11.9	10.9	7.7	8.5	7.9	3.7	4.3	3.5
35 years and over	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
Sex									
Male	10.3	10.5	10.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	2.8	3.3	3.2
Female	6.4	6.2	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Age and sex									
12–17 years	11.6	9.8	9.5	8.2	6.7	6.7	4.0	3.3	3.3
Male	12.3	9.8	10.0	9.1	6.8	7.5	3.6	3.1	3.0
Female	10.9	9.7	9.1	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.4	3.6	3.5
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	8.5	8.5	8.2	6.5	6.4	6.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Black or African American only	9.7	9.8	9.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native only	10.1	13.7	12.6	6.7	9.8	7.9	3.2	5.6	4.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	7.9	7.5	*	4.4	6.2	2.8	3.8	1.2	*
Asian only	3.5	3.6	4.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.5
2 or more races	11.4	8.9	11.8	9.0	7.3	10.4	3.5	4.2	4.1
Hispanic or Latino	7.2	6.9	6.6	4.3	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.0	2.3

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Alcohol use			Binge alcohol use[4]			Heavy alcohol use[5]		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	51.0	50.9	51.1	22.9	23.0	23.3	6.7	6.9	6.9
Age									
12–13 years	4.3	3.9	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
14–15 years	16.6	15.6	14.7	9.2	8.9	7.8	1.9	1.2	1.4
16–17 years	32.6	29.7	29.0	21.4	20.0	19.4	5.6	5.6	5.4
18–25 years	60.5	61.9	61.2	40.9	42.2	41.8	14.9	15.6	14.7
26–34 years	61.4	61.8	62.6	33.1	34.2	35.1	9.0	10.0	9.7
35 years and over	52.1	51.8	52.2	18.6	18.4	18.9	5.2	5.1	5.3
Sex									
Male	57.4	57.0	56.6	31.2	31.2	31.7	10.8	10.7	10.6
Female	44.9	45.2	46.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
Age and sex									
12–17 years	17.6	16.6	15.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Male	17.4	16.3	15.9	11.4	10.7	10.6	3.1	2.8	2.8
Female	17.9	17.0	16.0	9.9	9.9	8.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	55.0	55.8	56.1	23.4	24.1	24.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
Black or African American only	39.9	40.0	39.3	21.0	19.1	19.1	4.4	4.6	4.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	44.7	37.2	44.7	27.9	31.0	28.2	8.7	9.0	11.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	*	36.7	*	25.2	24.1	*	8.3	11.0	*
Asian only	37.1	35.4	35.2	12.4	11.8	12.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
2 or more races	49.9	47.1	47.5	19.8	22.8	23.2	7.5	6.3	7.3
Hispanic or Latino	42.8	41.8	42.1	24.8	23.9	23.4	5.9	5.7	5.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances in the past month among persons 12 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002, 2006, and 2007, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any tobacco[6]			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	30.4	29.6	28.6	26.0	25.0	24.2	5.4	5.6	5.4
Age									
12–13 years	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
14–15 years	13.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	9.1	8.4	3.8	3.9	3.4
16–17 years	29.0	24.2	23.4	24.9	19.9	18.9	9.3	7.9	8.4
18–25 years	45.3	43.9	41.8	40.8	38.4	36.2	11.0	12.1	11.8
26–34 years	38.2	39.8	38.6	32.7	34.1	33.4	6.6	8.1	7.1
35 years and over	27.9	27.0	26.2	23.4	22.5	22.0	4.1	3.8	3.8
Sex									
Male	37.0	36.4	35.2	28.7	27.8	27.1	9.4	9.3	9.1
Female	24.3	23.3	22.4	23.4	22.4	21.5	1.7	2.1	1.8
Age and sex									
12–17 years	15.2	12.9	12.4	13.0	10.4	9.8	4.5	4.1	4.2
Male	16.0	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.0	10.0	6.2	5.5	6.0
Female	14.4	11.8	10.6	13.6	10.7	9.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	32.0	31.4	30.7	26.9	26.1	25.6	5.5	5.7	5.5
Black or African American only	28.8	29.1	26.8	25.3	24.4	23.2	6.8	7.2	6.7
American Indian or Alaska Native only	44.3	42.3	41.8	37.1	38.1	34.4	5.2	7.8	8.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	28.8	*	*	*	*	*	4.1	2.7	*
Asian only	18.6	16.0	15.4	17.7	14.6	14.2	1.1	1.2	1.5
2 or more races	38.1	34.2	35.2	35.0	30.5	29.9	5.5	6.9	7.9
Hispanic or Latino	25.2	24.4	22.7	23.0	22.4	20.5	5.0	4.8	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances among high school seniors, 10th graders, and 8th graders, by sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–2008

[Data are based on a survey of high school seniors, 10th graders, and 8th graders in the coterminous United States]

Substance, grade in school, sex, and race	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1995*	*2000*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
Cigarettes				Percent using substance in the past month						
All high school seniors	30.5	30.1	29.4	28.3	33.5	31.4	23.2	21.6	21.6	20.4
Male	26.8	28.2	29.1	29.0	34.5	32.8	24.8	22.4	23.1	21.5
Female	33.4	31.4	29.2	27.5	32.0	29.7	20.7	20.1	19.6	19.1
White	31.0	31.7	32.5	31.8	37.3	36.6	27.0	24.7	25.2	24.1
Black or African American	25.2	18.7	12.0	9.4	15.0	13.6	10.0	11.0	10.6	10.1
All 10th graders	---	---	---	20.8	27.9	23.9	14.9	14.5	14.0	12.3
Male	---	---	---	20.8	27.7	23.8	14.5	13.4	14.6	12.7
Female	---	---	---	20.7	27.9	23.6	15.1	15.5	13.3	11.9
White	---	---	---	23.9	31.2	27.3	17.0	16.3	16.1	14.1
Black or African American	---	---	---	6.4	12.2	11.3	7.7	8.5	5.8	7.1
All 8th graders	---	---	---	14.3	19.1	14.6	9.3	8.7	7.1	6.8
Male	---	---	---	15.5	18.8	14.3	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.7
Female	---	---	---	13.1	19.0	14.7	9.7	8.9	6.4	6.7
White	---	---	---	15.0	21.7	16.4	9.5	9.1	7.1	7.3
Black or African American	---	---	---	5.3	8.2	8.4	6.7	5.4	4.8	4.4
Marijuana										
All high school seniors	33.7	25.7	14.0	13.8	21.2	21.6	19.8	18.3	18.8	19.4
Male	37.8	28.7	16.1	16.1	24.6	24.7	23.6	19.7	22.3	22.2
Female	29.1	22.4	11.5	11.2	17.2	18.3	15.8	16.4	15.0	16.2
White	34.2	26.4	15.6	15.0	21.5	22.0	21.7	19.2	19.9	20.4
Black or African American	26.5	21.7	5.2	6.5	17.8	17.5	15.1	16.7	15.4	17.1
All 10th graders	---	---	---	8.7	17.2	19.7	15.2	14.2	14.2	13.8
Male	---	---	---	10.1	19.2	23.3	16.7	15.7	15.8	15.2
Female	---	---	---	7.3	15.0	16.2	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.3
White	---	---	---	9.4	17.7	20.1	15.7	14.7	14.8	13.5
Black or African American	---	---	---	3.8	15.1	17.0	13.5	14.2	11.0	12.3
All 8th graders	---	---	---	3.2	9.1	9.1	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.8
Male	---	---	---	3.8	9.8	10.2	7.6	6.7	6.2	6.6
Female	---	---	---	2.6	8.2	7.8	5.7	6.0	4.9	4.8
White	---	---	---	3.0	9.0	8.3	6.0	5.7	5.1	4.9
Black or African American	---	---	---	2.1	7.0	8.5	8.2	6.7	6.0	6.2
Cocaine										
All high school seniors	5.2	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.9
Male	6.0	7.7	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.3
Female	4.3	5.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.3
White	5.4	7.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.0
Black or African American	2.0	2.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
All 10th graders	---	---	---	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Male	---	---	---	0.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4
Female	---	---	---	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
White	---	---	---	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0
Black or African American	---	---	---	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
All 8th graders	---	---	---	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Male	---	---	---	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
Female	---	---	---	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
White	---	---	---	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Black or African American	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances among high school seniors, 10th graders, and 8th graders, by sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–2008, continued

[Data are based on a survey of high school seniors, 10th graders, and 8th graders in the coterminous United States]

Substance, grade in school, sex, and race	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1995*	*2000*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
Inhalants				Percent using substance in the past month						
All high school seniors	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4
Male	1.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Female	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.2
White	1.4	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.5
Black or African American	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0
All 10th graders	---	---	---	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1
Male	---	---	---	2.9	3.8	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.9
Female	---	---	---	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
White	---	---	---	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.6
Black or African American	---	---	---	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9
All 8th graders	---	---	---	4.4	6.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1
Male	---	---	---	4.1	5.6	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9
Female	---	---	---	4.7	6.6	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.3	5.3
White	---	---	---	4.5	7.0	4.8	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.8
Black or African American	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
MDMA (Ecstasy)										
All high school seniors	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8
Male	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.3
Female	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.2
White	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
Black or African American	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1
All 10th graders	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Male	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6
Female	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7
White	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0
Black or African American	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.1
All 8th graders	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Male	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Female	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9
White	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Black or African American	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3
Alcohol[1]										
All high school seniors	72.0	65.9	57.1	54.0	51.3	50.0	47.0	45.3	44.4	43.1
Male	77.4	69.8	61.3	58.4	55.7	54.0	50.7	47.3	47.1	45.8
Female	66.8	62.1	52.3	49.0	47.0	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.9
White	75.8	70.2	62.2	57.7	54.8	55.3	52.2	49.1	49.4	47.8
Black or African American	47.7	43.6	32.9	34.4	37.4	29.3	28.8	29.5	27.9	29.3
All 10th graders	---	---	---	42.8	38.8	41.0	33.2	33.8	33.4	28.8
Male	---	---	---	45.5	39.7	43.3	32.8	33.8	33.4	28.6
Female	---	---	---	40.3	37.8	38.6	33.6	33.8	33.3	29.0
White	---	---	---	45.7	41.3	44.3	36.7	36.0	35.7	30.5
Black or African American	---	---	---	30.2	24.9	24.7	20.8	22.4	21.0	20.4
All 8th graders	---	---	---	25.1	24.6	22.4	17.1	17.2	15.9	15.9
Male	---	---	---	26.3	25.0	22.5	16.2	16.3	15.6	15.4
Female	---	---	---	23.8	24.0	22.0	17.9	17.6	16.0	16.4
White	---	---	---	26.0	25.4	23.9	17.3	16.5	14.7	15.8
Black or African American	---	---	---	17.8	17.3	15.1	13.9	12.4	12.3	13.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances among high school seniors, 10th graders, and 8th graders, by sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–2008, continued

[Data are based on a survey of high school seniors, 10th graders, and 8th graders in the coterminous United States]

Substance, grade in school, sex, and race	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1995*	*2000*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*
Binge drinking[2]					Percent in last 2 weeks					
All high school seniors	41.2	36.7	32.2	29.8	29.8	30.0	27.1	25.4	25.9	24.6
Male	52.1	45.3	39.1	37.8	36.9	36.7	32.6	28.9	30.7	28.4
Female	30.5	28.2	24.4	21.2	23.0	23.5	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.3
White	44.6	40.1	36.2	32.9	32.9	34.4	31.8	28.9	30.5	29.3
Black or African American	17.0	16.7	11.6	11.8	15.5	11.0	10.9	11.9	11.0	10.8
All 10th graders	---	---	---	21.0	22.0	24.1	19.0	19.9	19.6	16.0
Male	---	---	---	24.1	24.1	27.6	19.9	21.0	20.9	16.6
Female	---	---	---	18.1	19.7	20.6	17.9	18.9	18.3	15.4
White	---	---	---	22.8	24.1	26.6	21.5	21.8	21.7	17.4
Black or African American	---	---	---	11.8	9.6	10.6	8.4	9.9	10.0	9.6
All 8th graders	---	---	---	10.9	12.3	11.7	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.1
Male	---	---	---	12.1	12.5	11.7	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.1
Female	---	---	---	9.6	12.1	11.3	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.0
White	---	---	---	11.0	12.6	12.5	8.4	8.4	7.7	8.0
Black or African American	---	---	---	6.7	7.8	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Smoking

Objective 27-02a						
% of students in grades 9-12 who used tobacco products in past month	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Students grades 9-12	**21**	26± 3	DNC	25± 3	DNC	NA
Males	**21**	33± 4	DNC	29± 5	DNC	NA
Females	**21**	20± 4	DNC	20± 3	DNC	NA

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[11]

Objective 27-02b						
% of students in grades 9-12 who smoked cigarettes in past month	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Students grades 9-12	**16**	18± 3	DNC	17± 3	DNC	NA
Males	**16**	21± 3	DNC	18± 4	DNC	NA
Females	**16**	16± 3	DNC	17± 4	DNC	NA
Non-Hispanic Whites	**16**	20± 3	DNC	19± 3	DNC	NA
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**16**	12± 5	DNC	10± 5	DNC	NA
Hispanics	**16**	11± 8	DNC	14±10	DNC	NA
Students Grade 9	**16**	13± 5	DNC	10± 4	DNC	NA
Students Grade 10	**16**	18± 5	DNC	15± 5	DNC	NA
Students Grade 11	**16**	16± 4	DNC	24± 5	DNC	NA
Students Grade 12	**16**	28± 7	DNC	23± 8	DNC	NA

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 27-04a					
Average age of first use* of tobacco among adolescents aged 12 to 17	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Adolescents 12-17	**14**	12.9±0.3	12.6±0.2	12.7±0.3	12.5
Males 12-17	**14**	12.8±0.4	12.5±0.4	12.5±0.4	12.3
Females 12-17	**14**	13.1±0.4	12.7±0.3	12.8±0.3	12.7

*Average age of first use of tobacco products is based on use of cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco.

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[11] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 27-07						
% of students in grades 9-12 who tried to quit smoking*	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Students grades 9-12	**84**	59± 5	DNC	66± 8	DNC	NA
Males	**84**	61± 8	DNC	62±10	DNC	NA
Females	**84**	56± 8	DNC	70±10	DNC	NA
* in past 12 months						

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 27-17a						
% of 8th graders who disapprove of smoking cigarettes	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
8th graders	**95**	NA	91.0± 1.7	NA	90± 2	NA
Males	**95**	NA	91.2± 1.8	NA	91± 2	NA
Females	**95**	NA	90.7± 2.1	NA	88± 2	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 27-17b						
% of 10th graders who disapprove of smoking cigarettes	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
10th graders	**95**	NA	77.3± 2.4	NA	72± 4	NA
Males	**95**	NA	79.2± 1.9	NA	74± 5	NA
Females	**95**	NA	75.6± 3.3	NA	70± 7	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 27-17c						
% of 12th graders who disapprove of smoking cigarettes	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
12th graders	**95**	NA	67.7± 2.8	NA	58± 3	NA
Males	**95**	NA	66.7± 4.2	NA	57± 4	NA
Females	**95**	NA	68.7± 1.8	NA	58± 4	NA

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Death Rates

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	10.4	10.9	10.9
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	10.4	11.0	11.1
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	13.2	10.2	10.0	9.9
15–19 years	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	8.0	7.7	7.3
20–24 years	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	12.5	12.4	12.5
25–44 years	11.6	12.2	15.4	15.6	15.2	13.4	13.7	13.8
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.2	12.0	12.4	12.3
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.9	15.1
45–64 years	23.5	22.0	20.6	15.9	15.3	13.5	15.4	16.0
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	14.8	14.4	16.5	17.2
55–64 years	26.8	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.0	12.1	13.9	14.5
65 years and over	30.0	24.5	20.8	17.6	20.5	15.2	14.7	14.2
65–74 years	29.6	23.0	20.8	16.9	17.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	24.9	17.6	16.9	15.9
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	22.2	19.6	16.9	15.9
Male								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	17.7	18.0	18.0
All ages, crude	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.6	20.4	17.1	17.7	17.8
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
15–24 years	6.5	8.2	13.5	20.2	22.0	17.1	16.2	16.2
15–19 years	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	13.0	12.1	11.5
20–24 years	9.3	11.5	19.3	26.8	25.7	21.4	20.2	20.8
25–44 years	17.2	17.9	20.9	24.0	24.4	21.3	21.6	21.5
25–34 years	13.4	14.7	19.8	25.0	24.8	19.6	19.9	19.7
35–44 years	21.3	21.0	22.1	22.5	23.9	22.8	23.1	23.2
45–64 years	37.1	34.4	30.0	23.7	24.3	21.3	24.0	24.8
45–54 years	32.0	31.6	27.9	22.9	23.2	22.4	25.2	26.2
55–64 years	43.6	38.1	32.7	24.5	25.7	19.4	22.2	22.7
65 years and over	52.8	44.0	38.4	35.0	41.6	31.1	29.5	28.5
65–74 years	50.5	39.6	36.0	30.4	32.2	22.7	22.7	22.7
75–84 years	58.3	52.5	42.8	42.3	56.1	38.6	35.8	33.3
85 years and over	58.3	57.4	42.4	50.6	65.9	57.5	45.0	43.2
Female								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	4.0	4.4	4.5
All ages, crude	5.1	4.9	6.6	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.6
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
1–4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
5–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.5	3.2
15–19 years	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
20–24 years	3.3	2.9	5.7	5.5	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.6
25–44 years	6.2	6.6	10.2	7.7	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.9
25–34 years	4.9	5.5	8.6	7.1	5.6	4.3	4.7	4.7
35–44 years	7.5	7.7	11.9	8.5	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.0
45–64 years	9.9	10.2	12.0	8.9	7.1	6.2	7.2	7.7
45–54 years	9.9	10.2	12.6	9.4	6.9	6.7	8.0	8.4
55–64 years	9.9	10.2	11.4	8.4	7.3	5.4	6.1	6.8
65 years and over	9.4	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
65–74 years	10.1	8.4	9.0	6.5	6.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
75–84 years	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.5	6.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
85 years and over	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.0	3.1
White male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	22.3	21.1	20.8	20.9	22.8	19.1	19.6	19.6
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	22.0	18.8	19.7	19.8
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	23.2	17.9	17.3	17.1
25–44 years	17.9	18.5	21.5	24.6	25.4	22.9	23.5	23.5
45–64 years	39.3	36.5	31.9	25.0	26.0	23.2	26.6	27.4
65 years and over	55.8	46.7	41.1	37.2	44.2	33.3	32.1	30.9
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	34.2	24.3	24.9	24.7
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	60.2	41.1	38.4	36.0
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	70.3	61.6	48.2	46.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
Black or African American male[5]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	7.5	8.4	10.0	11.4	12.8	10.0	9.2	9.4
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	12.0	9.4	8.7	8.8
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	15.1	14.2	11.5	10.6
25–44 years	9.8	12.6	16.1	19.2	19.6	14.3	13.7	14.3
45–64 years	12.7	13.0	12.4	11.8	13.1	9.9	9.4	9.9
65 years and over	9.0	9.9	8.7	11.4	14.9	11.5	10.2	10.4
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	14.7	11.1	8.4	8.8
75–84 years[6]	*	*	*	10.5	14.4	12.1	12.8	11.6
85 years and over	---	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	19.3	20.1	16.0	18.9	18.3
All ages, crude	---	---	---	20.9	20.9	15.9	19.8	19.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	45.3	49.1	26.2	32.7	35.9
25–44 years	---	---	---	31.2	27.8	24.5	29.4	26.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	15.4	16.8	18.0
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	10.7	9.6	8.6	7.3	7.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.2	8.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	10.8	13.5	9.1	7.2	12.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.5	9.2
45–64 years	---	---	---	13.0	9.7	9.7	8.9	9.7
65 years and over	---	---	---	18.6	16.8	15.4	11.0	10.6
Hispanic or Latino male[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	13.7	10.3	9.4	8.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	11.4	8.4	8.3	7.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	14.7	10.9	12.1	11.6
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	16.2	11.2	11.2	10.8
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	16.1	12.0	10.7	10.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	23.4	19.5	14.1	12.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	23.5	20.2	21.2	21.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	23.1	20.4	22.0	22.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	24.4	19.5	18.4	18.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	26.4	25.1	26.6	26.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	26.8	24.0	28.2	29.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	45.4	33.9	33.2	32.3
White female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	6.0	5.9	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.3	4.9	5.1
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.4
25–44 years	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.8
45–64 years	10.6	10.9	13.0	9.6	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.8
65 years and over	9.9	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.8	4.3	4.2	4.1
Black or African American female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4
15–24 years	1.8	*	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8
25–44 years	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.0
45–64 years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.9
65 years and over	*	*	2.6	*	1.9	1.3	1.4	*

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1,2]	*1960*[1,2]	*1970*[2]	*1980*[2]	*1990*[2]	*2000*[3]	*2005*[3]	*2006*[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	4.7	3.6	3.8	4.6	5.1
All ages, crude	---	---	---	4.7	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.4
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	10.1	8.9
25–44 years	---	---	---	10.7	*	7.2	7.4	8.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	5.5	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	5.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	7.9	5.0	3.2	3.8	4.2
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	8.5	5.2	6.8	6.9
Hispanic or Latina female[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.6
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	*	*	2.0	1.7
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.6
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.8
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	8.0	7.3	8.7	9.5
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	7.0	4.4	4.3	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Crime and Violence

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program is compiled from over 1,620 jurisdictions throughout the Commonwealth. While the program is robust in that jurisdictions are required by law to participate, these numbers suffer from significant underreporting especially in the area of rape and sexual assault. The Office of Justice Programs within the US Department of Justice reports that on average, between the years 1992-2000, 64 percent of rapes, 66 percent of attempted rapes and 74 percent of sexual assaults went unreported to authorities (US Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

Victims: Juvenile[12]	Sex	Chester County	Rate per 1,000	Pennsylvania	Rate per 1,000
Forcible Rape	M	11	0.180	142	0.100
	F	42	0.724	1433	1.054
Aggravated Assault	M	75	1.228	2694	1.892
	F	22	0.379	1644	1.209
Other Assaults	M	134	2.194	7761	5.452
	F	101	1.741	7105	5.224
Sex Offenses	M	25	0.409	1141	0.801
	F	73	1.258	3992	2.935
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	11	0.180	1085	0.762
	F	18	0.310	1145	0.842

Source: Annual Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania, 2008 Report

Victims: Juvenile	Sex	Bucks County	Rate per 1,000	Delaware County	Rate per 1,000	Montgomery County	Rate per 1,000
Forcible Rape	M	3	0.041	2	0.029	2	0.022
	F	26	0.371	54	0.831	40	0.452
Aggravated Assault	M	44	0.599	302	4.447	85	0.920
	F	24	0.343	197	3.033	47	0.531
Other Assaults	M	185	2.520	267	3.931	271	2.932
	F	128	1.828	231	3.556	217	2.450
Sex Offenses	M	32	0.436	24	0.353	39	0.422
	F	106	1.514	93	1.432	109	1.231
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	12	0.163	28	0.412	58	0.628
	F	17	0.243	35	0.539	47	0.531

Source: Annual Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania, 2008 Report

[12] For the purposes of recording victimization rates, juveniles are all persons 17 years of age and younger.

2005 Data for Comparison

Victims: Juveniles	Sex	Chester County	Rate per 1,000	Pennsylvania	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	0.000	49	0.034
	F	1	0.018	26	0.019
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	5	0.003
	F	0	0.000	1	0.001
Forcible Rape	M	7	0.120	153	0.107
	F	24	0.422	1,402	1.024
Aggravated Assault	M	77	1.316	2,780	1.943
	F	43	0.757	1,710	1.249
Other Assaults	M	123	2.103	8,835	6.176
	F	101	1.778	7,702	5.625
Sex Offenses	M	25	0.427	1,194	0.835
	F	73	1.285	4,064	2.968
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	14	0.239	1,030	0.720
	F	10	0.176	1,005	0.734

Victims: Juveniles	Sex	Bucks County	Rate per 1,000	Delaware County	Rate per 1,000	Montgomery County	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	0.000	2	0.029	2	0.022
	F	0	0.000	2	0.031	1	0.011
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	1	0.011
	F	0	0.000	6	0.088	0	0.000
Forcible Rape	M	3	0.040	51	0.787	5	0.054
	F	32	0.446	250	3.675	42	0.473
Aggravated Assault	M	61	0.818	183	2.824	86	0.934
	F	33	0.460	212	3.117	51	0.574
Other Assaults	M	204	2.735	191	2.947	259	2.814
	F	117	1.632	20	0.294	186	2.094
Sex Offenses	M	27	0.362	86	1.327	29	0.315
	F	131	1.828	15	0.221	127	1.430
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	22	0.295	23	0.355	51	0.554
	F	24	0.335	2	0.029	58	0.653

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.9	6.1	6.2
All ages, crude	5.0	4.6	8.1	10.6	9.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	8.4	9.2	7.5	8.1
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
15–24 years	5.8	5.6	11.3	15.4	19.7	12.6	13.0	13.5
15–19 years	3.9	3.9	7.7	10.5	16.9	9.5	9.9	10.7
20–24 years	8.5	7.7	15.6	20.2	22.2	16.0	16.1	16.2
25–44 years	8.9	8.5	14.9	17.5	14.7	8.7	9.4	9.2
25–34 years	9.3	9.2	16.2	19.3	17.4	10.4	11.8	11.7
35–44 years	8.4	7.8	13.5	14.9	11.6	7.1	7.1	6.9
45–64 years	5.0	5.3	8.7	9.0	6.3	4.0	4.0	4.3
45–54 years	5.9	6.1	10.0	11.0	7.5	4.7	4.8	5.1
55–64 years	3.9	4.1	7.1	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	3.2
65 years and over	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.5	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.1
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	4.9	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.1
75–84 years	2.5	2.3	4.0	5.2	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Male								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	7.9	7.5	14.3	16.6	14.8	9.0	9.6	9.7
All ages, crude	7.7	6.8	13.1	17.1	15.9	9.3	9.8	10.0
Under 1 year	4.5	4.7	4.5	6.3	8.8	10.4	8.2	9.4
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6
1–4 years	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
5–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
15–24 years	8.6	8.4	18.2	24.0	32.5	20.9	22.0	22.8
15–19 years	5.5	5.7	12.1	15.9	27.8	15.5	16.8	18.2
20–24 years	13.5	11.8	25.6	32.2	36.9	26.7	27.2	27.5
25–44 years	13.8	12.8	24.4	28.9	23.5	13.3	14.9	14.7
25–34 years	14.4	13.9	26.8	31.9	27.7	16.7	19.6	19.4
35–44 years	13.2	11.7	21.7	24.5	18.6	10.3	10.6	10.4
45–64 years	8.1	8.1	14.8	15.2	10.2	6.0	6.2	6.5
45–54 years	9.5	9.4	16.8	18.4	11.9	6.9	7.6	7.6
55–64 years	6.3	6.4	12.1	11.8	8.0	4.6	4.3	4.8
65 years and over	4.8	4.3	7.7	8.8	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.8
65–74 years	5.2	4.6	8.5	9.2	5.8	3.4	3.3	3.0
75–84 years	3.9	3.7	5.9	8.1	5.7	3.2	2.6	2.7
85 years and over	2.5	3.6	7.4	7.5	6.7	3.3	2.7	2.3
Female								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.5
All ages, crude	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
Under 1 year	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.8
1–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
5–14 years	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
15–24 years	3.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	6.2	3.9	3.4	3.5
15–19 years	2.4	1.9	3.2	4.9	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.9
20–24 years	3.7	3.8	6.2	8.2	7.0	4.7	4.3	4.2
25–44 years	4.2	4.3	5.8	6.4	6.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
25–34 years	4.5	4.6	6.0	6.9	7.1	4.1	3.8	3.7
35–44 years	3.8	4.0	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.4
45–64 years	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.2
45–54 years	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.6
55–64 years	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
65 years and over	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
65–74 years	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3
75–84 years	1.4	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
85 years and over	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
White male[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	3.8	3.9	7.2	10.4	8.3	5.2	5.3	5.4
All ages, crude	3.6	3.6	6.6	10.7	8.8	5.2	5.4	5.4
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	7.4
1–14 years	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
15–24 years	3.2	5.0	7.6	15.1	15.2	9.9	10.6	10.6
25–44 years	5.4	5.5	11.6	17.2	13.0	7.4	8.0	7.8
25–34 years	4.9	5.7	12.5	18.5	14.7	8.4	9.8	9.3
35–44 years	6.1	5.2	10.8	15.2	11.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
45–64 years	4.8	4.6	8.3	9.8	6.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
65 years and over	3.8	3.1	5.4	6.7	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
Black or African American male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	47.0	42.3	78.2	69.4	63.1	35.4	37.3	37.8
All ages, crude	44.7	35.0	66.0	65.7	68.5	37.2	39.7	40.6
Under 1 year	---	10.3	14.3	18.6	21.4	23.3	15.9	20.7
1–14 years[6]	1.8	1.5	4.4	4.1	5.8	3.1	3.9	4.0
15–24 years	53.8	43.2	98.3	82.6	137.1	85.3	84.1	88.2
25–44 years	92.8	80.5	140.2	130.0	105.4	55.8	63.4	63.2
25–34 years	104.3	86.4	154.5	142.9	123.7	73.9	86.2	86.2
35–44 years	80.0	74.4	124.0	109.3	81.2	38.5	40.6	39.8
45–64 years	46.0	44.6	82.3	70.6	41.4	21.9	22.3	23.3
65 years and over	16.5	17.3	33.3	30.9	25.7	12.8	11.9	10.0
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	23.3	16.7	10.7	11.3	11.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	23.1	16.6	10.7	12.2	12.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	35.4	25.1	17.0	22.1	22.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	39.2	25.7	17.0	16.1	17.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	22.1	14.8	*	10.8	9.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	9.1	7.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	8.3	7.9	4.4	4.6	4.5
15–24 years	---	---	---	9.3	14.9	7.8	10.8	11.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	11.3	9.6	4.6	4.9	4.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	10.4	7.0	6.1	4.2	4.7
Hispanic or Latino male[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	27.4	11.8	12.1	11.7
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	31.0	13.4	13.6	13.1
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	8.7	6.6	6.3	10.1
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	55.4	28.5	31.0	31.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	46.4	17.2	18.0	16.5
25–34 years	---	---	---	---	50.9	19.9	22.3	19.7
35–44 years	---	---	---	---	39.3	13.5	12.7	12.5
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	20.5	9.1	8.2	8.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	9.4	4.4	4.4	3.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	5.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	5.4	8.3	6.9	6.5
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	7.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	8.7	5.2	5.1	5.1
25–34 years	---	---	---	---	9.3	5.2	5.4	5.5
35–44 years	---	---	---	---	8.0	5.2	4.8	4.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	5.7	3.6	3.8	3.9
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
White female[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.3
1–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.3	2.4
25–44 years	2.0	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.5
45–64 years	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8
65 years and over	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Black or African American female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	11.1	11.4	14.7	13.2	12.5	7.1	6.1	6.4
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	7.2	6.2	6.6
Under 1 year	---	13.8	10.7	12.8	22.8	22.2	12.6	11.1
1–14 years[6]	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.3	4.7	2.7	2.3	2.5
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	18.9	10.7	8.8	9.5
25–44 years	22.5	22.7	25.3	22.6	21.0	11.0	9.3	10.1
45–64 years	6.8	10.3	13.4	10.8	6.5	4.5	4.9	5.2
65 years and over	3.6	3.0	7.4	8.0	9.4	3.5	2.9	2.5
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	8.1	4.6	3.0	4.0	2.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	7.7	4.8	2.9	4.0	3.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
25–44 years	---	---	---	13.7	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	2.8	*
25–44 years	---	---	---	4.6	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.6
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	2.0	1.3	2.0
Hispanic or Latina female[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	4.3	2.8	2.4	2.3
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	4.7	2.8	2.5	2.4
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	*	7.4	6.6	6.5
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	8.1	3.7	3.6	3.8
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	6.1	3.7	3.4	3.1
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.9
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	*	2.4	*	*
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	4.4	4.1	5.0	6.2
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Senior Women

Demographics

The following tables are drawn from the United States Census American Community Survey, 2006-2008. These three-year averages are the most up to date and most reliable source of demographic information for population data at both the state and county levels.

The following tables show the percentage of females by age as a percentage of ALL females in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the second line below, of the 245,788 females in Chester County, 23.6% are under 18 years old. In the last line, of the 245,788 females in Chester County, 13.6% are women over 65.

Females by Age	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	245,788	100.0%	314,084	100.0%	286,803	100.0%	397,640	100.0%
Sum of <18	58,022	23.6%	70,007	22.3%	64,953	22.6%	88,558	22.3%
Sum of 18-24	23,201	9.4%	25,205	8.0%	29,294	10.2%	31,871	8.0%
Sum of 25-44	62,404	25.4%	78,138	24.9%	68,018	23.7%	98,646	24.8%
Sum of 45-64	68,814	28.0%	93,049	29.6%	77,239	26.9%	111,485	28.0%
65 and 66 years	4,275	1.7%	5,048	1.6%	4,458	1.6%	7,159	1.8%
67 to 69 years	4,781	1.9%	7,130	2.3%	5,518	1.9%	8,320	2.1%
70 to 74 years	7,087	2.9%	10,942	3.5%	9,787	3.4%	14,217	3.6%
75 to 79 years	6,622	2.7%	8,744	2.8%	9,447	3.3%	12,952	3.3%
80 to 84 years	5,248	2.1%	7,577	2.4%	9,154	3.2%	12,567	3.2%
85 years and over	5,334	2.2%	8,244	2.6%	8,935	3.1%	11,865	3.0%
Sum of >65	33,347	13.6%	47,685	15.2%	47,299	16.5%	67,080	16.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates[1]

[1] The American Community Survey (ACS) 3-year estimates are based on a larger sample and are therefore more reliable but they use data for earlier time periods and are therefore less current. The ACS 3-year estimates include about three times as many sample interviews as the ACS 1-year estimates but a third of those interviews are three years old and a third are two years old. When deciding between ACS 1-year and 3-year estimates users must balance the need for precision against how rapidly the estimate is changing over the 3-year period. The ACS 3-year estimates are typically preferable for estimates based on small populations. An estimate of a characteristic can have an acceptably small standard error when it applies to the full population of a published geography. However, the estimate of that characteristic may have an unacceptably large standard error when it applies to a subset of the population of the same geography. This is because the size of the population determines how large the sample is for the estimate. An example of such a situation could be the percentage of families with a female householder, no husband present, and with related children under 5 whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.

Females by Age: White	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	216,023		286,383		215,828		334,905	
Sum of <18	49,341	22.8%	61,770	21.6%	43,880	20.3%	70,555	21.1%
Sum of 18-24	19,200	8.9%	22,530	7.9%	21,594	10.0%	26,090	7.8%
Sum of 25-44	53,559	24.8%	69,464	24.3%	46,919	21.7%	79,814	23.8%
Sum of 45-64	63,054	29.2%	86,835	30.3%	62,144	28.8%	97,071	29.0%
65 to 74years	14,900	6.9%	21,842	7.6%	16,668	7.7%	26,518	7.9%
75 to 84 years	11,084	5.1%	15,803	5.5%	16,505	7.6%	23,666	7.1%
85 years and over	4,885	2.3%	8,139	2.8%	8,118	3.8%	11,191	3.3%
Sum of >65	30,869	14.3%	45,784	16.0%	41,291	19.1%	61,375	18.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Black	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	15,263		11,843		52,277		31,727	
Sum of <18	3501	22.9%	3533	29.8%	15101	28.9%	7449	23.5%
Sum of 18-24	2719	17.8%	1227	10.4%	5857	11.2%	3382	10.7%
Sum of 25-44	3,699	24.2%	3,427	28.9%	15,175	29.0%	9,064	28.6%
Sum of 45-64	3,504	23.0%	2,734	23.1%	11,216	21.5%	8,226	25.9%
65 to 74years	879	5.8%	536	4.5%	2,433	4.7%	1,801	5.7%
75 to 84 years	590	3.9%	293	2.5%	1,761	3.4%	1,255	4.0%
85 years and over	371	2.4%	93	0.8%	734	1.4%	550	1.7%
Sum of >65	1840	12.1%	922	7.8%	4928	9.4%	3606	11.4%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Asian	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	7,761		10,711		12,308		20,777	
Sum of <18	1855	23.9%	2884	26.9%	3094	25.1%	5079	24.4%
Sum of 18-24	523	6.7%	652	6.1%	1094	8.9%	1619	7.8%
Sum of 25-44	3,299	42.5%	3,799	35.5%	4,359	35.4%	7,312	35.2%
Sum of 45-64	1,597	20.6%	2,519	23.5%	2,868	23.3%	5,145	24.8%
65 to 74years	287	3.7%	643	6.0%	564	4.6%	1,038	5.0%
75 to 84 years	149	1.9%	202	1.9%	265	2.2%	493	2.4%
85 years and over	51	0.7%	12	0.1%	64	0.5%	91	0.4%
Sum of >65	487	6.3%	857	8.0%	893	7.3%	1622	7.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Hispanic	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	9,864		9,848		6,058		11,298	
Sum of <18	4,129	41.9%	3,517	35.7%	2,188	36.1%	4,268	37.8%
Sum of 18-24	1055	10.7%	972	9.9%	903	14.9%	1170	10.4%
Sum of 25-44	2,890	29.3%	3,126	31.7%	1,718	28.4%	3,400	30.1%
Sum of 45-64	1,438	14.6%	1,716	17.4%	917	15.1%	1,812	16.0%
65 to 74years	160	1.6%	152	1.5%	155	2.6%	356	3.2%
75 to 84 years	125	1.3%	312	3.2%	125	2.1%	205	1.8%
85 years and over	67	0.7%	53	0.5%	52	0.9%	87	0.8%
Sum of >65	352	3.6%	517	5.2%	332	5.5%	648	5.7%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females by Age: Other Race	Chester County	Pct	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	2,847		2,009		2,233		3,567	
Sum of <18	1207	42.4%	530	26.4%	719	32.2%	1641	46.0%
Sum of 18-24	432	15.2%	411	20.5%	351	15.7%	302	8.5%
Sum of 25-44	897	31.5%	760	37.8%	700	31.3%	1050	29.4%
Sum of 45-64	281	9.9%	288	14.3%	381	17.1%	398	11.2%
65 to 74years	15	0.5%	20	1.0%	30	1.3%	116	3.3%
75 to 84 years	15	0.5%	0	0.0%	33	1.5%	42	1.2%
85 years and over	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	0.9%	18	0.5%
Sum of >65	30	1.1%	20	1.0%	82	3.7%	176	4.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Economic Issues

Median Income: Household & Family

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. The medians for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The medians for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income. (U.S. Census) In Chester County, the household incomes of the wealthiest households tend to inflate the mean (average) household income in a way that is less reliable than focusing on the median household income. For instance, while the median household income for Chester County in the table below is $84,844, the mean (average) household income is $111,683. Instead, by calculating median values for income (the true middle point if we listed every household income in order by value), we gain a better understanding of where the midpoint is for the sample. In other words, the median income value represents the value that splits the cases in half. In this way, median values are less influenced by polar distributions of either very high or very low incomes.

Geography	Median Household Income in the past 12 months
United States	$52,175
Pennsylvania	$50,272
Chester County	$84,844
Bucks County	$75,138
Delaware County	$62,136
Montgomery County	$76,834

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Median Family Income in the past 12 months	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total:	$102,173	$63,071	$63,211
Married-couple family --			
Total	$111,949	$73,389	$74,732
With own children under 18 years	$122,435	$81,018	$78,924
No own children under 18 years	$102,916	$67,951	$71,348
Other family --			
Total	$52,175	$35,088	$34,581
Male householder, no wife present --			
Total	$59,501	$44,978	$44,643
With own children under 18 years	$44,486	$37,589	$38,160
No own children under 18 years	$70,585	$53,325	$52,304
Female householder, no husband present --			
Total	$47,689	$31,664	$31,107
With own children under 18 years	$41,635	$24,657	$24,786
No own children under 18 years	$55,375	$43,068	$42,860

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Median Family Income in the past 12 months	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total:	$76,916	$49,184	$50,046
Married-couple family --			
Total	$83,501	$55,714	$57,345
With own children under 18 years	$88,591	$60,167	$59,461
No own children under 18 years	$78,830	$51,981	$55,644
Other family --			
Total	$40,535	$28,223	$27,682
Male householder, no wife present --			
Total	$48,517	$35,411	$35,141
With own children under 18 years	$39,104	$29,595	$29,907
No own children under 18 years	$58,977	$42,756	$42,078
Female householder, no husband present --			
Total	$37,891	$25,915	$25,458
With own children under 18 years	$30,968	$19,585	$20,284
No own children under 18 years	$47,286	$35,363	$35,230

Women-Owned Business

Geography	Number of Women-Owned Firms	Percentage of Firms
United States	6,489,259	28.2%
Pennsylvania	227,117	25.9%
Chester County	11,778	27.6%
Bucks County	12,589	21.6%
Delaware County	10,846	25.3%
Montgomery County	18,851	24.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Individual Poverty Status

The U.S. Census definition of income used to compute poverty status is as follows: Money income which includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources, before taxes, excluding capital gains or losses. Noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) do not count. If a person lives with a family, income of all family members is included. (Non-relatives, such as housemates, do not count.)

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the 'federal poverty level' (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important." The U.S. Census employs poverty thresholds --- dollar amounts the Census Bureau uses to determine a family's or person's poverty status. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. Each person or family is assigned one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds. Thresholds vary according to family size and age of family members (see chart below for sample family sizes and structures). The same poverty thresholds are used throughout the United States and do not vary geographically. Although the thresholds in some sense reflect families' needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964, using U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets designed for families under economic stress. Many government aid programs use a different poverty measure, or multiples thereof. For instance, there are agencies in Chester County that use 150% (1.5 times) or 200% (2 times) the U.S. Census poverty threshold to determine who is in poverty.

Self-Sufficiency Standards, on the other hand, have evolved out of a growing discontentment with the official federal poverty measure. These standards attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size. Where the federal poverty measure looks only at the cost of food, self-sufficiency standards include the costs of housing, childcare, food transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes. Each county has a different standard to account for differences in costs by geography. Despite what appears to be an improvement over the federal measure, self-sufficiency standards are dependent on a number of value judgments on what is necessary to meet a family's most basic needs. Thus, decision makers or stakeholders can influence standards by deciding what exactly should be included and this adds an element of subjectivity to these standards.

In sum, there are three different but related elements to consider when discussing poverty:

- *Poverty threshold:* a relative number based on family size and type (as defined by the U.S. Census in the chart below) and focused on food budgets
- *Poverty level:* language that is commonly used to describe the percentage of families who fall below the poverty threshold based on their particular family type and size
- *Self-sufficiency standard:* standards that attempt to calculate the amount of income necessary to sustain a family's most basic needs based on their size while taking into account the costs of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, other expenses and taxes

Poverty Thresholds for 2008 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	10,991									
Under 65 years	11,201	11,201								
65 years and over	10,326	10,326								
Two people	14,051									
Householder under 65 years	14,489	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and over	13,030	13,014	14,784							
Three people	17,163	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,025	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,049	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	29,456	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	33,529	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	37,220	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	44,346	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

Senior women are not immune to the pressures other residents are facing with respect to the current economic crisis and recovery. As one Listening Tour respondent noted:

> *I know at the senior center cold meals were added in April. We found before that that people were pocketing food to take home to eat for the weekend because they didn't have the money to go and get food and that's really sad. Now they can take a cold meal home and eat the hot meal at the center and that's their only meal all weekend sometimes. We're seeing a lot more of that: people without. We suggest a donation of $1.50 for those over 60 and some people can't pay and that's fine. (See Listening Tour section at the end of the report.)*

The following tables show the percentage of women and girls in poverty by age as a percentage of ALL females in poverty in the respective geographic area. In other words, in the second line below, of the 15,440 females in poverty in Chester County, 18.5% are under 18 years old. In the last line, of the 15,440 females in Chester County in poverty, 13.7% are women over 65, compared to 11.3% for the United States.

Females below the poverty line by Age	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	15,440		817,491		21,690,553	
Sum of <18	2,859	18.5%	222,993	27.3%	6,507,377	30.0%
Sum of 18-24	3,680	23.8%	123,816	15.1%	3,255,209	15.0%
Sum of 25-44	3,500	22.7%	203,658	24.9%	5,754,505	26.5%
Sum of 45-64	3,291	21.3%	151,116	18.5%	3,718,702	17.1%
65 to 74 years	748	4.8%	44,938	5.5%	1,050,374	4.8%
75 years and over	1,362	8.8%	70,970	8.7%	1,404,386	6.5%
Sum of >65	2,110	13.7%	115,908	14.2%	2,454,760	11.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

2005 Report Census Data for Comparison

Females Below Poverty by Age	Chester County	Pct
Female	12,135	100.0%
Sum of <18	2,743	22.6%
Sum of 18 to 24	2,560	21.1%
25 to 34 years	1,325	10.9%
35 to 44 years	1,645	13.6%
Sum of 25-44	2,970	24.5%
45 to 54 years	1,175	9.7%
55 to 64 years	858	7.1%
Sum of 45 to 64	2,033	16.8%
Sum of >65	1,829	15.10%

Females below the poverty line by Age	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	16,749		27,693		24,917	
Sum of <18	3,517	21.0%	8,195	29.6%	5,644	22.7%
Sum of 18-24	2,043	12.2%	3,357	12.1%	4,239	17.0%
Sum of 25-44	4,626	27.6%	7,260	26.2%	5,395	21.7%
Sum of 45-64	3,608	21.5%	5,133	18.5%	5,006	20.1%
65 to 74 years	1,227	7.3%	1,245	4.5%	1,785	7.2%
75 years and over	1,728	10.3%	2,503	9.0%	2,848	11.4%
Sum of >65	2,955	17.6%	3,748	13.5%	4,633	18.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: White	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	10,804		538,058		12,925,912	
Sum of <18	1,540	14.3%	120,071	22.3%	3,318,324	25.7%
Sum of 18-24	2,713	25.1%	89,466	16.6%	2,101,051	16.3%
Sum of 25-44	2,195	20.3%	131,217	24.4%	3,359,773	26.0%
Sum of 45-64	2,473	22.9%	102,606	19.1%	2,363,416	18.3%
65 to 74 years	649	6.0%	33,822	6.3%	708,712	5.5%
75 years and over	1,234	11.4%	60,876	11.3%	1,074,636	8.3%
Sum of >65	1,883	17.4%	94,698	17.6%	1,783,348	13.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: White	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	13,485		13,104		17,844	
Sum of <18	2,652	19.7%	2,421	18.5%	3,113	17.4%
Sum of 18-24	1,630	12.1%	1,915	14.6%	3,543	19.9%
Sum of 25-44	3,456	25.6%	2,968	22.6%	3,478	19.5%
Sum of 45-64	2,958	21.9%	2,836	21.6%	3,728	20.9%
65 to 74 years	1,116	8.3%	788	6.0%	1,384	7.8%
75 years and over	1,673	12.4%	2,176	16.6%	2,598	14.6%
Sum of >65	2,789	20.7%	2,964	22.6%	3,982	22.3%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Black	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	3,250		191,606		5,045,041	
Sum of <18	813	25.0%	66,158	34.5%	1,782,943	35.3%
Sum of 18-24	765	23.5%	23,239	12.1%	645,959	12.8%
Sum of 25-44	898	27.6%	48,720	25.4%	1,325,065	26.3%
Sum of 45-64	684	21.0%	36,550	19.1%	849,087	16.8%
65 to 74 years	43	1.3%	8,715	4.5%	220,124	4.4%
75 years and over	47	1.4%	8,224	4.3%	221,863	4.4%
Sum of >65	90	2.8%	16,939	8.8%	441,987	8.8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Black	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	2,383		12,009		3,990	
Sum of <18	551	23.1%	4,827	40.2%	1,347	33.8%
Sum of 18-24	352	14.8%	1,158	9.6%	525	13.2%
Sum of 25-44	862	36.2%	3,634	30.3%	984	24.7%
Sum of 45-64	547	23.0%	1,808	15.1%	775	19.4%
65 to 74 years	39	1.6%	346	2.9%	258	6.5%
75 years and over	32	1.3%	236	2.0%	101	2.5%
Sum of >65	71	3.0%	582	4.8%	359	9.0%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Hispanic	Chester County	Pct	Pennsylvania	Pct	United States	Pct
Female:	1,799		89,392		5,110,611	
Sum of <18	523	29.1%	37,916	42.4%	2,102,600	41.1%
Sum of 18-24	398	22.1%	11,091	12.4%	606,275	11.9%
Sum of 25-44	607	33.7%	25,182	28.2%	1,512,110	29.6%
Sum of 45-64	193	10.7%	11,428	12.8%	588,722	11.5%
65 to 74 years	55	3.1%	2,282	2.6%	158,643	3.1%
75 years and over	23	1.3%	1,493	1.7%	142,261	2.8%
Sum of >65	78	4.3%	3,775	4.2%	300,904	5.9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Females below the poverty line: Hispanic	Bucks County	Pct	Delaware County	Pct	Montgomery County	Pct
Female:	1,166		1,269		1,378	
Sum of <18	500	42.9%	493	38.8%	575	41.7%
Sum of 18-24	204	17.5%	224	17.7%	191	13.9%
Sum of 25-44	233	20.0%	332	26.2%	438	31.8%
Sum of 45-64	186	16.0%	204	16.1%	56	4.1%
65 to 74 years	20	1.7%	16	1.3%	95	6.9%
75 years and over	23	2.0%	0	0.0%	23	1.7%
Sum of >65	43	3.7%	16	1.3%	118	8.6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008, most current reliable estimates

Senior's Health

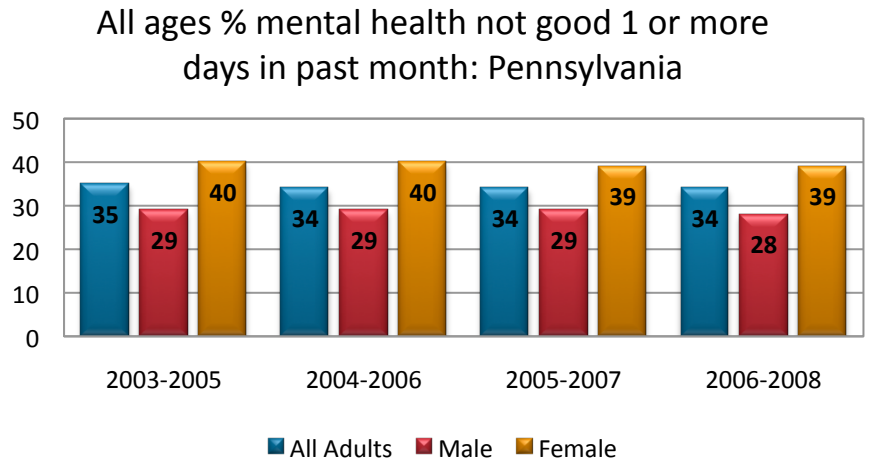
Mental Health

A recurring theme from the Listening Tours regarding the mental health of senior women focused on depression and isolation. As one respondent explains:

> *That's our biggest with women. They outlive their husbands . . . they have to deal with the consequences of being stronger and they start to feel isolated, especially homebound elderly are usually in mid to late seventies and on up have no attention. A lot of very old women never learned to drive and are fully dependent on the husband and now that they have no husband they are extremely isolated. We see a lot of depression, a great deal of depression, for many reasons, not only because of the isolation but declining health, declining inertia, dementia. They realize they're losing control of their lives, losing control of cognitive skills and physical abilities. We see a lot more emotion, depression, not wanting to live anymore in this population. Hopelessness.*

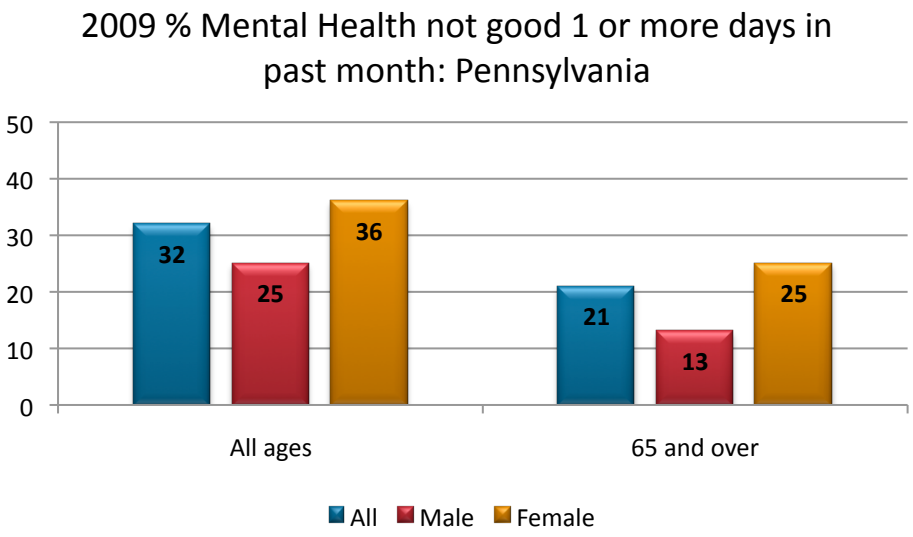
The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"

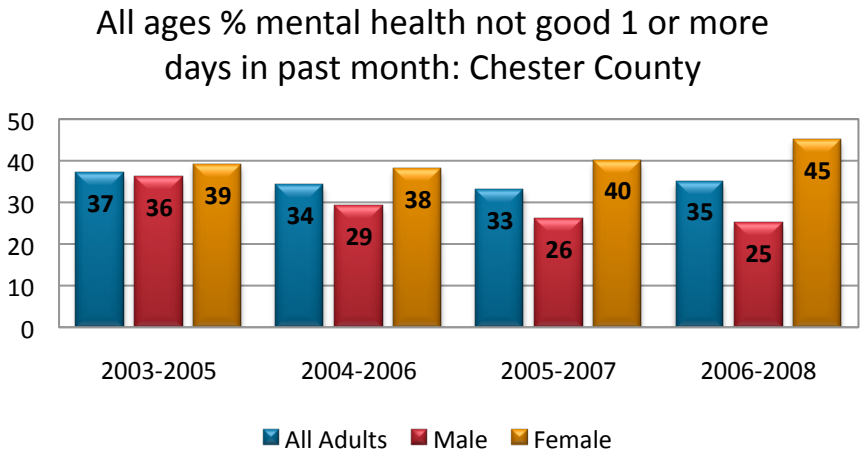


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[2]

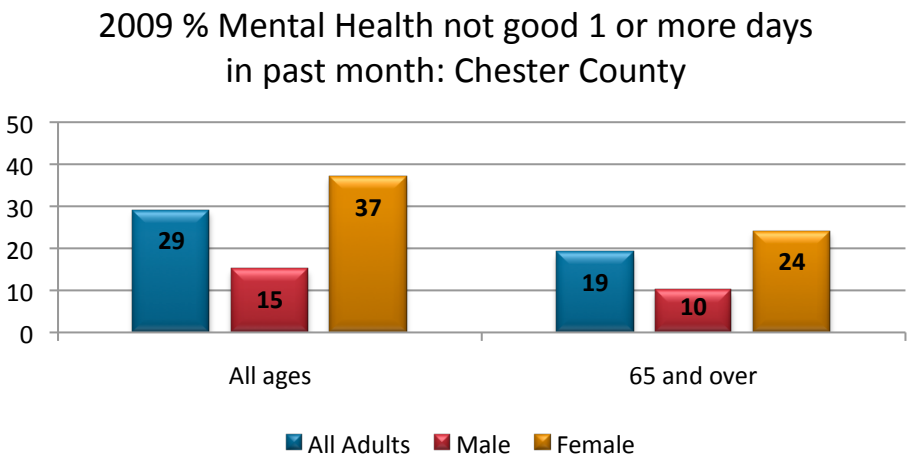
[2] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



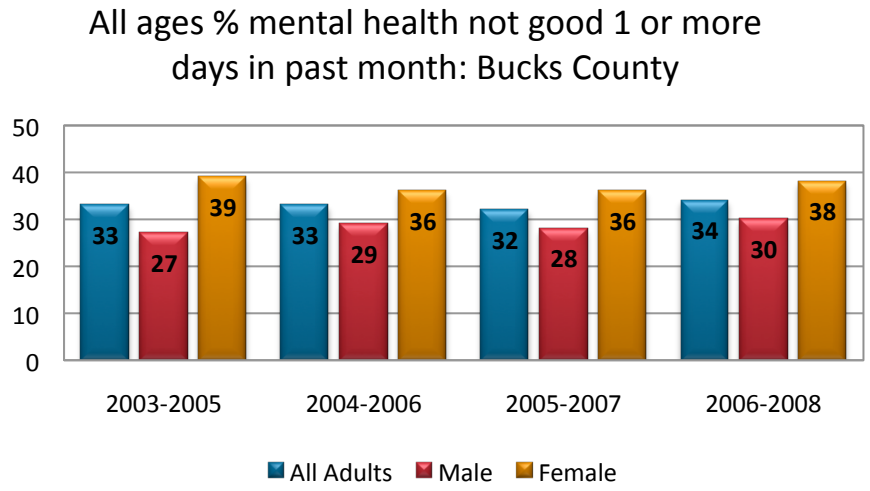
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



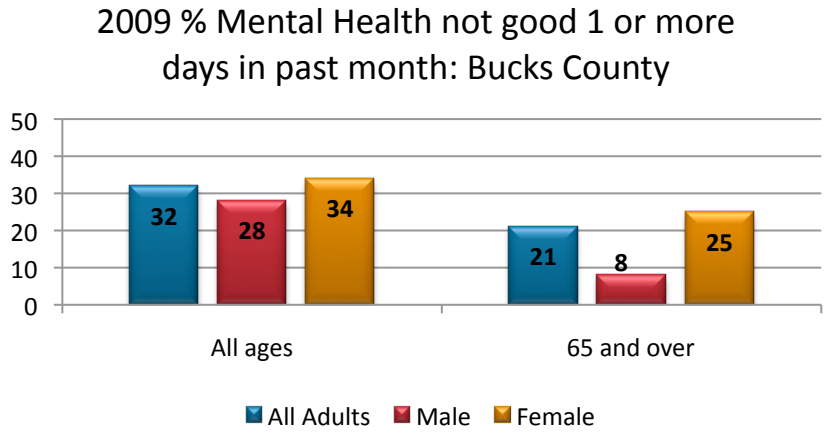
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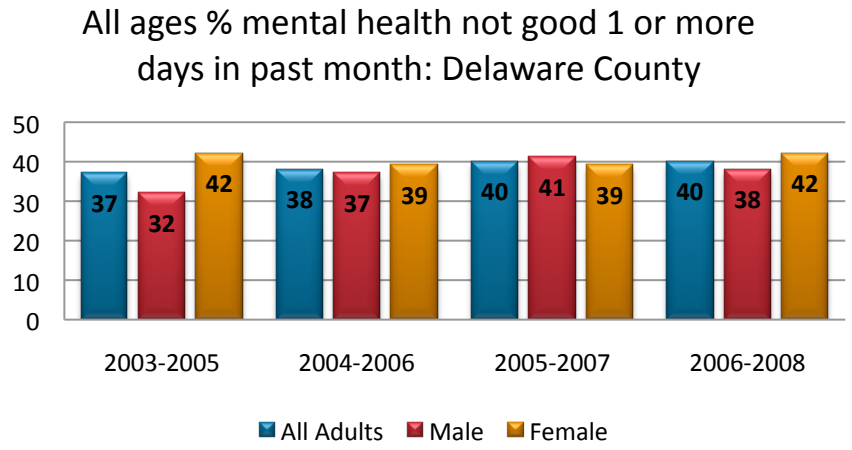
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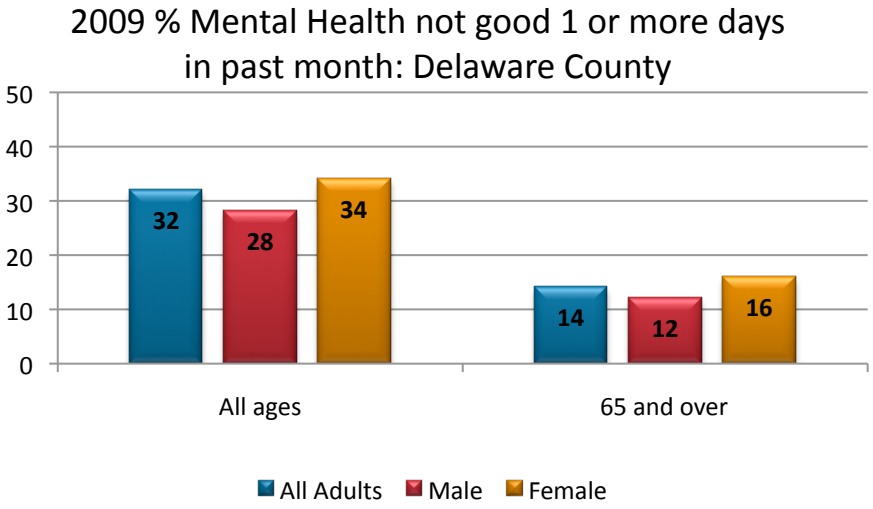
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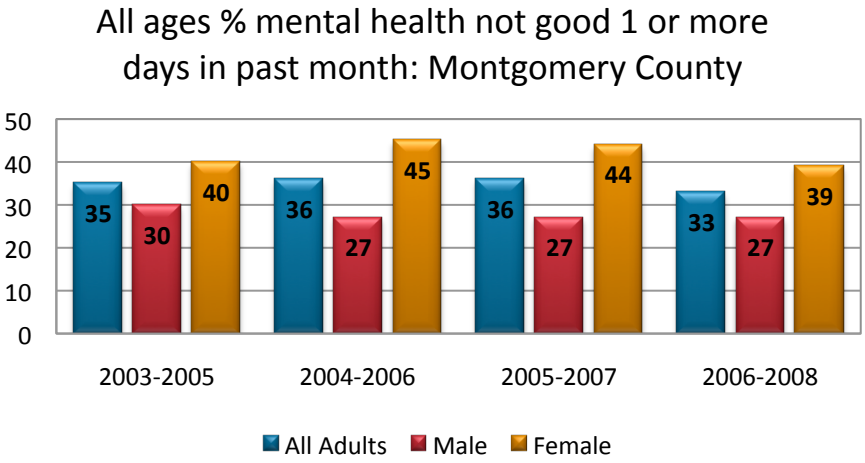
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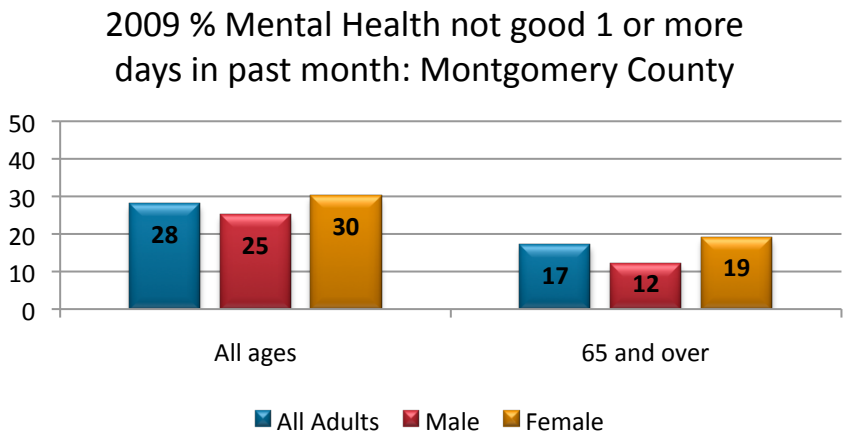
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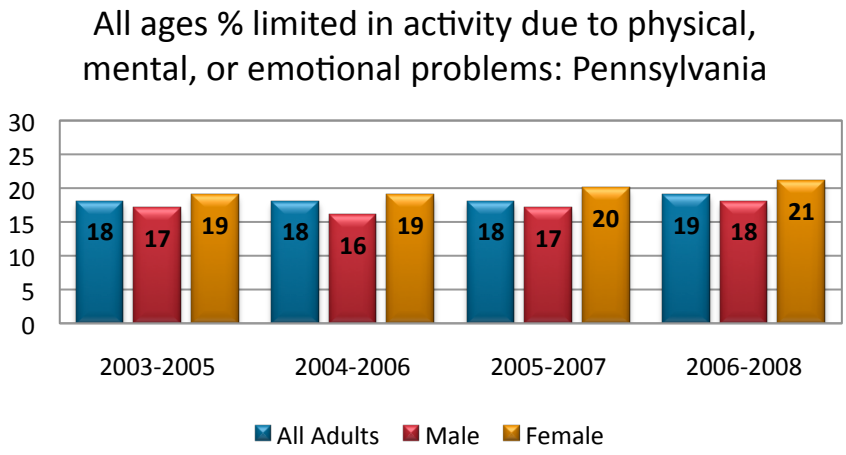


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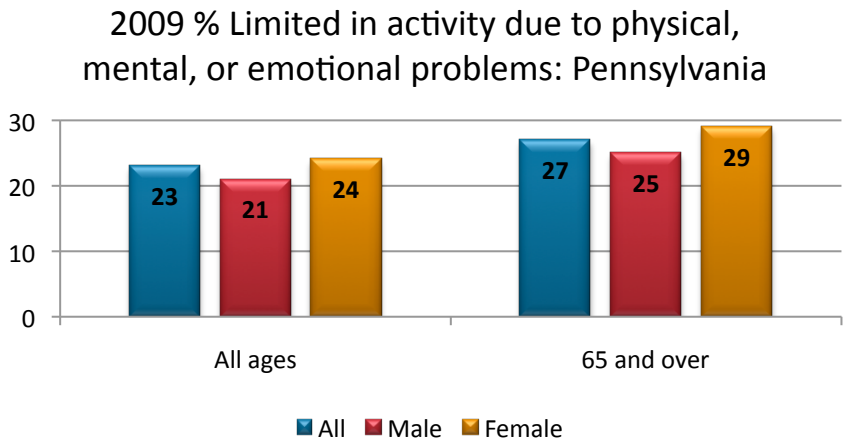


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

"The following questions are about health problems or impairments you may have. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

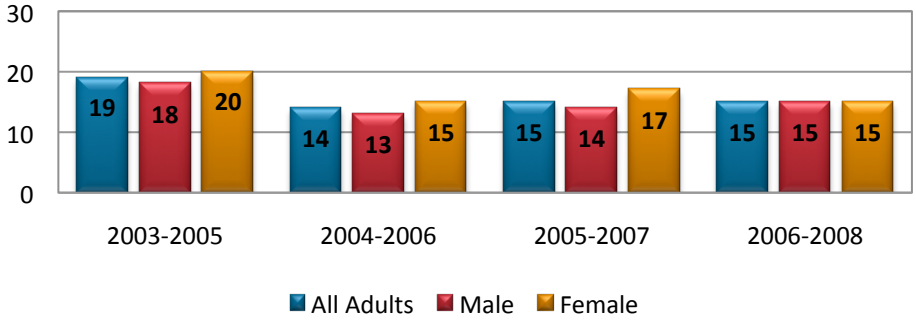


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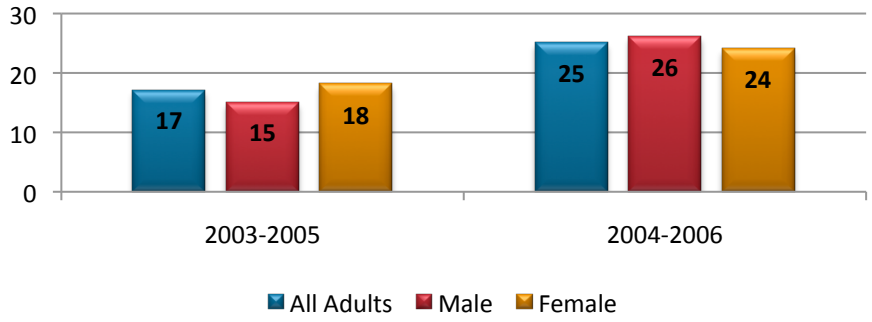
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Chester County



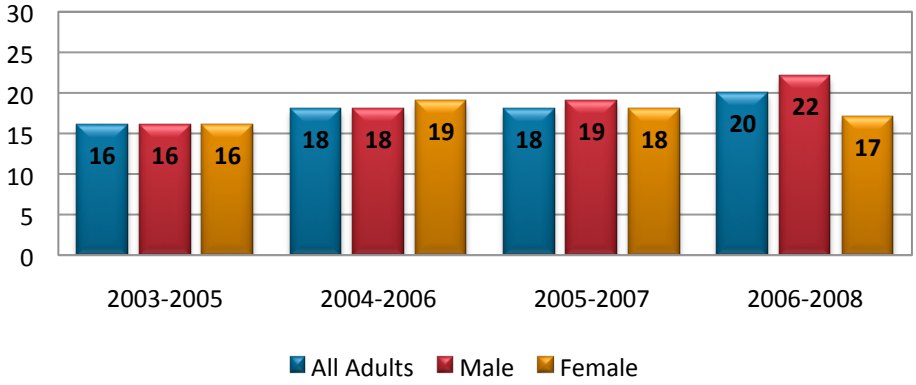
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2009 % Limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Chester County



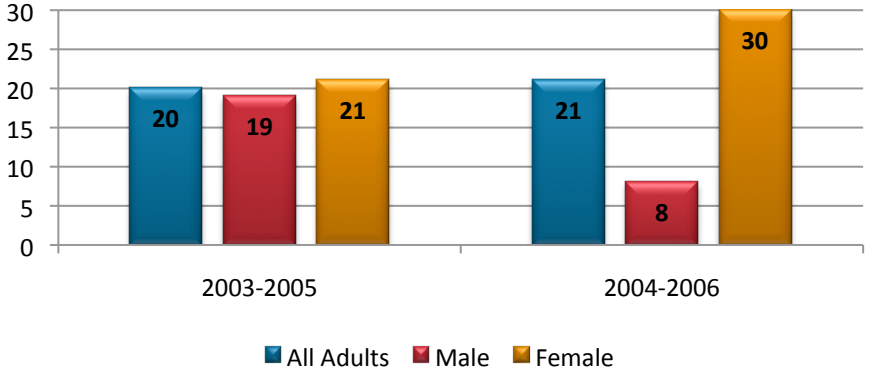
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Bucks County



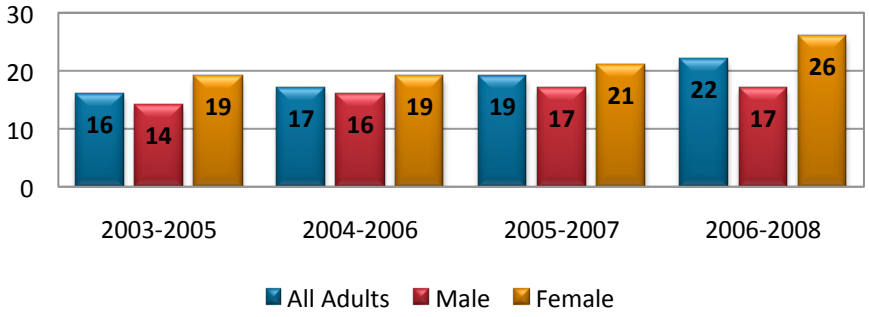
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

2009 % Limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Bucks County



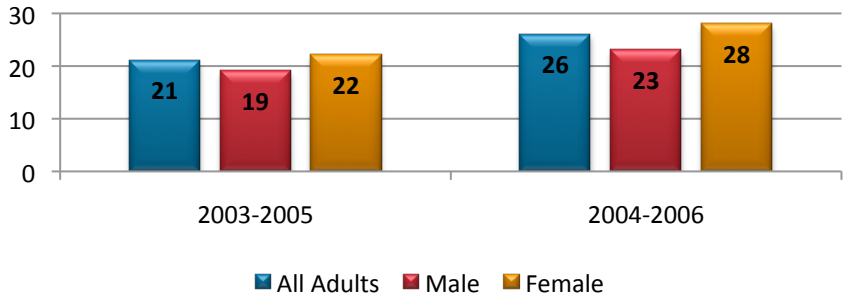
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Delaware County



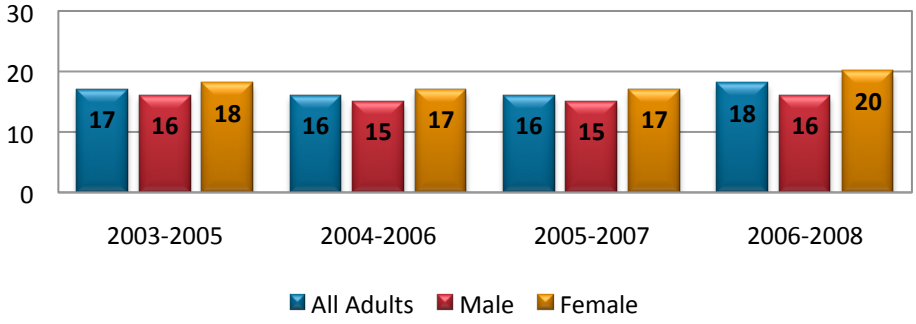
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

2009 % Limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Delaware County



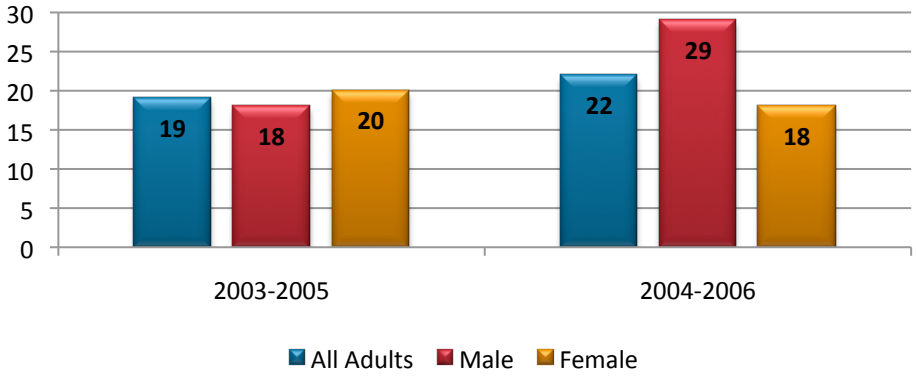
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Montgomery County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

2009 % Limited in activity due to physical, mental, or emotional problems: Montgomery County

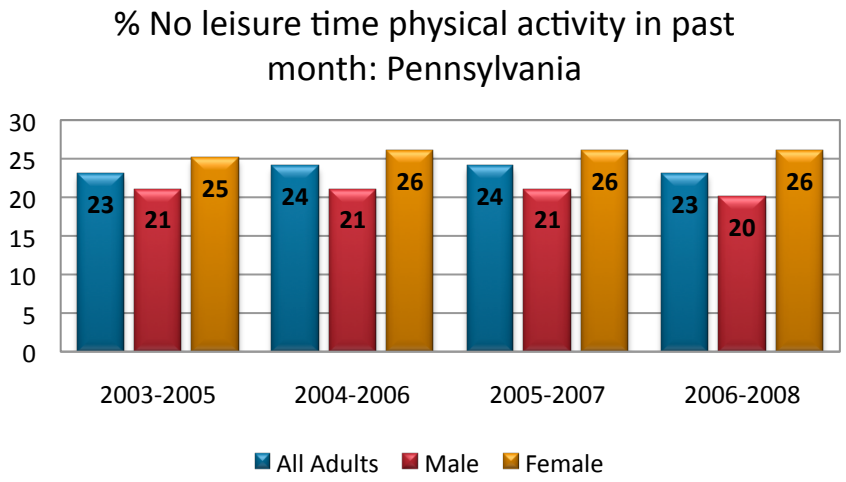


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

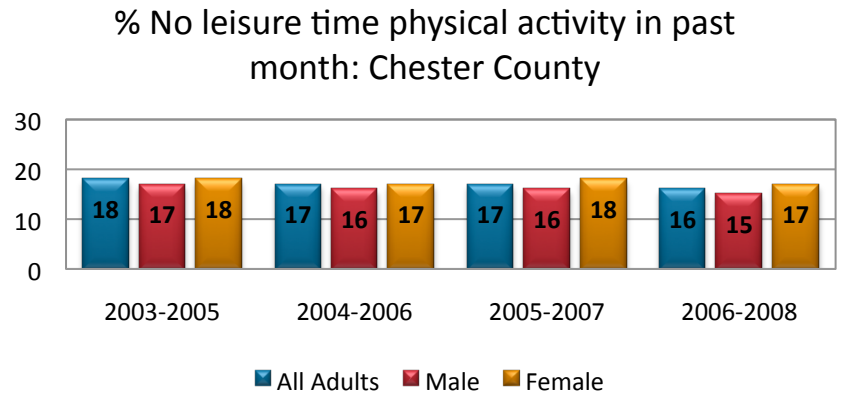
Leisure Time and Physical Activity

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"



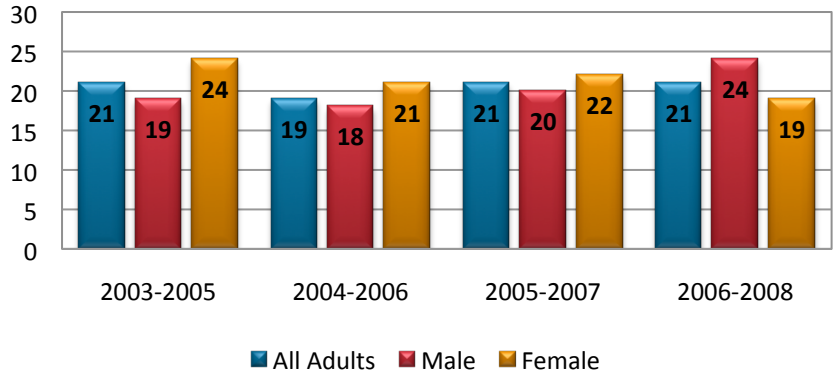
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[3]



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

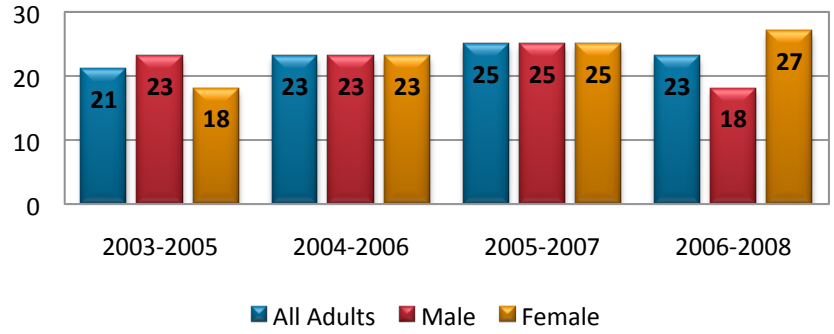
[3] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.

% No leisure time physical activity in past month: Bucks County



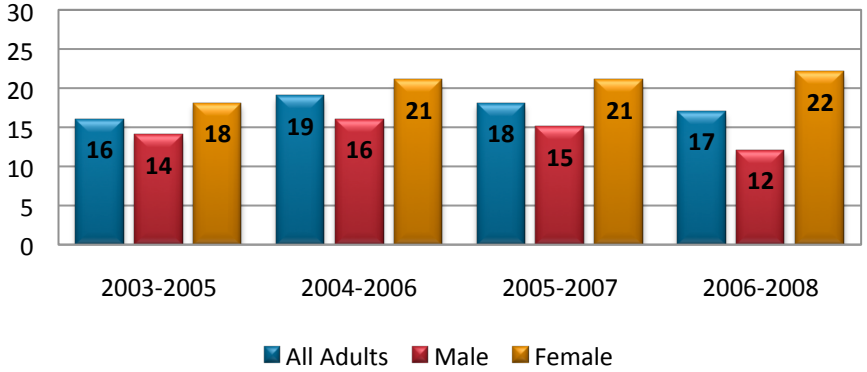
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

% No leisure time physical activity in past month: Delaware County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

% No leisure time physical activity in past month: Montgomery County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 22-01						
% adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**20**	25± 1	23± 2	22± 1	25± 1	24± 1
Males	**20**	21± 2	20± 2	20± 2	24± 2	21± 2
Females	**20**	29± 2	25± 2	24± 2	27± 1	26± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites	**20**	24± 1	21± 2	20± 1	23± 1	22± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**20**	31± 5	31± 5	35± 7	36± 5	29± 5
Hispanics	**20**	24± 8	34± 9	33±10	37± 9	36±11
Urban	**20**	25± 2	21± 2	22± 2	25± 1	23± 1
Rural	**20**	27± 3	25± 3	21± 2	26± 2	26± 3
Adults 18-24*	NA	15± 6	13± 5	10± 5	17± 5	17± 5
Adults 25-44*	NA	23± 2	19± 3	20± 3	22± 2	20± 2
Adults 45-64*	NA	27± 2	23± 2	24± 2	26± 2	24± 2
Adults 65-74*	NA	28± 3	29± 3	31± 4	29± 3	28± 3
Adults 75+*	NA	41± 3	41± 4	38± 4	44± 3	45± 4
Less than 9th grade age 25+	**20**	DSU	51± 11	DSU	52±12	47± 13
Grades 9-11 25+	**20**	43± 7	42± 7	40± 8	44± 6	45± 7
High School Grad 25+	**20**	34± 2	29± 3	31± 3	33± 2	30± 3
Some college/AA degree 25+	**20**	26± 3	23± 3	23± 4	24± 3	21± 3
College grad 25+	**20**	15± 2	14± 2	12± 2	15± 2	15± 2
*not age-adjusted						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

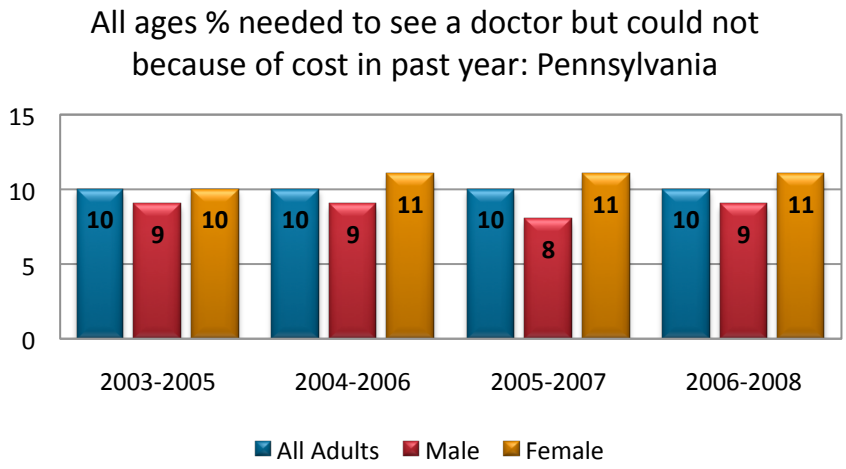
Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[4]

[4] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

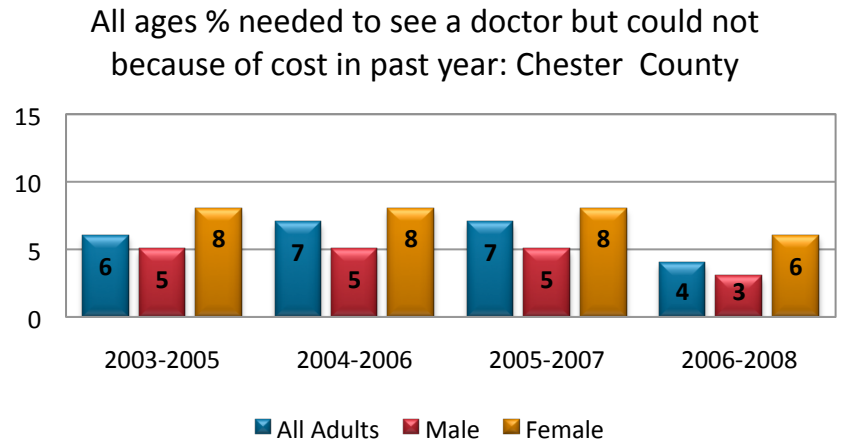
Healthcare Access

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?"

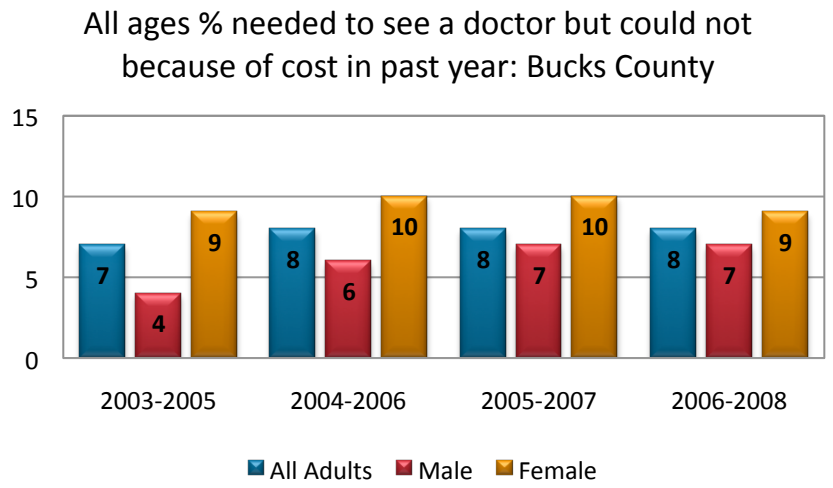


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[5]

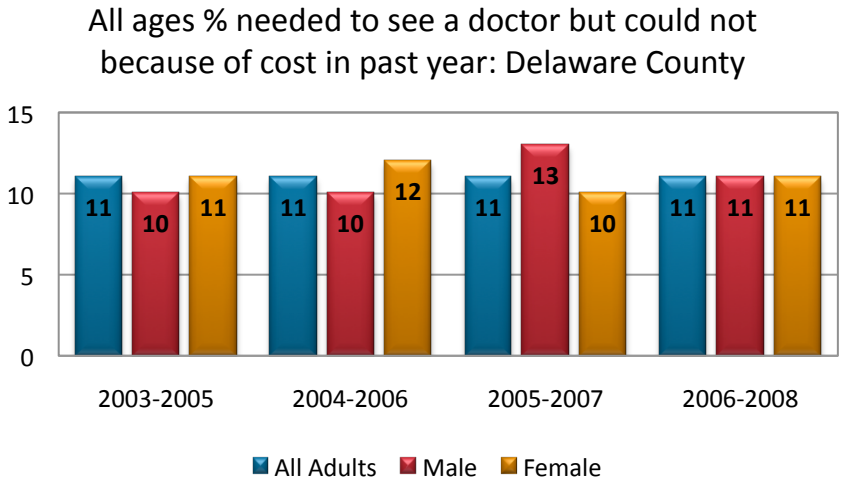


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

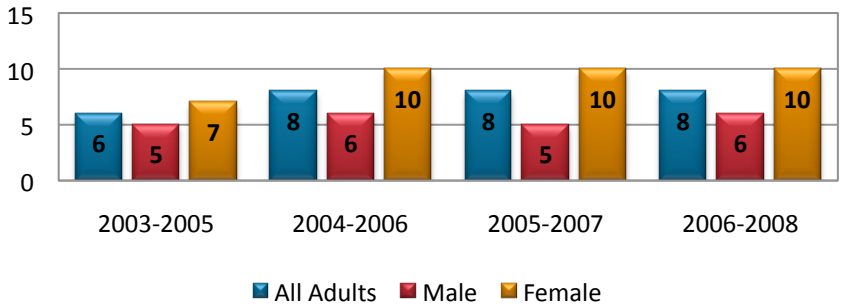
[5] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

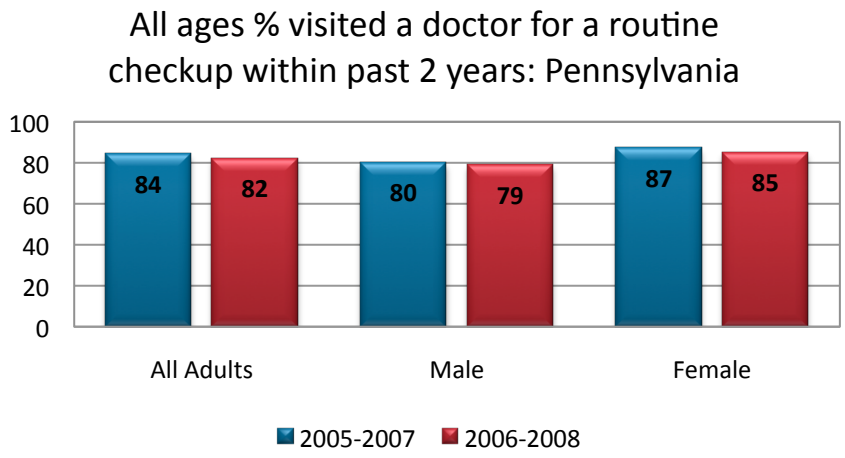


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

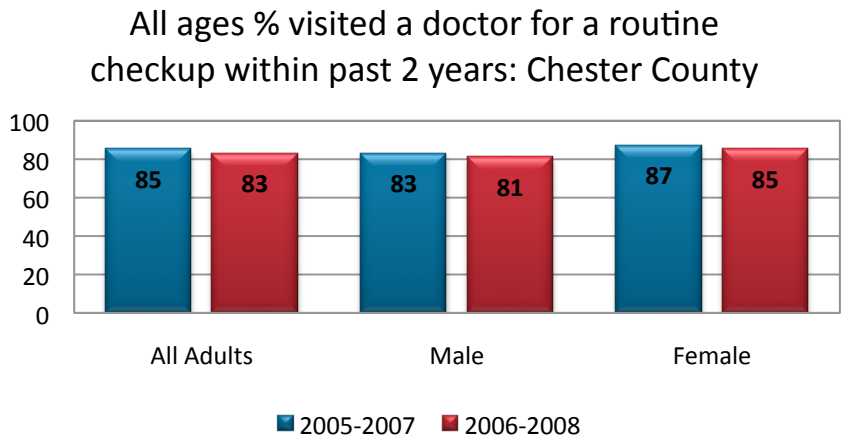


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

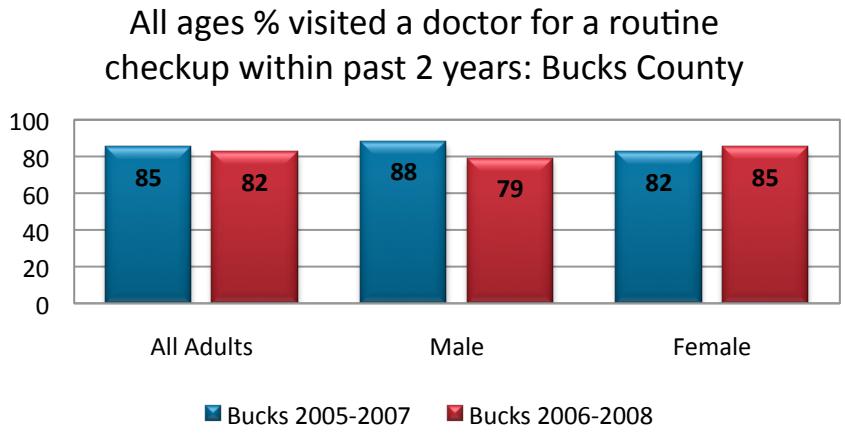
"About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition."



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

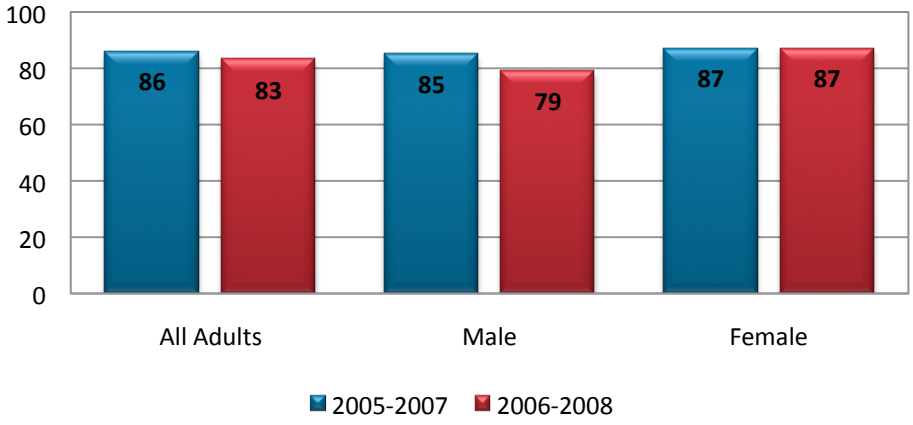


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



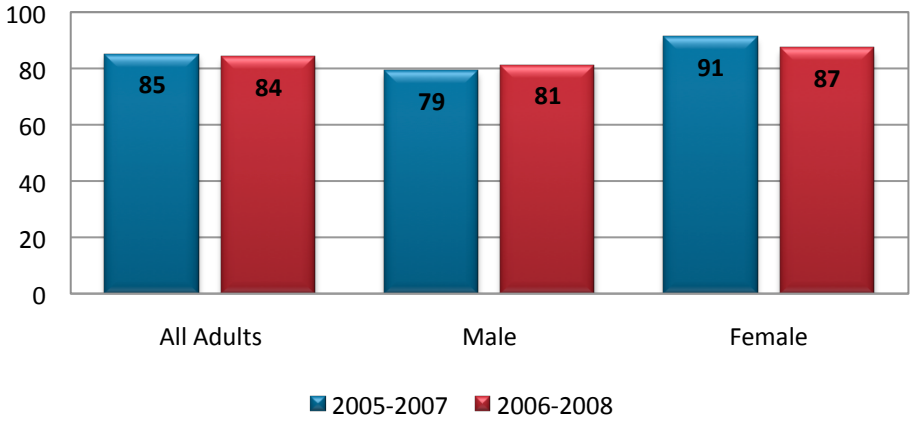
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % visited a doctor for a routine checkup within past 2 years: Delaware County



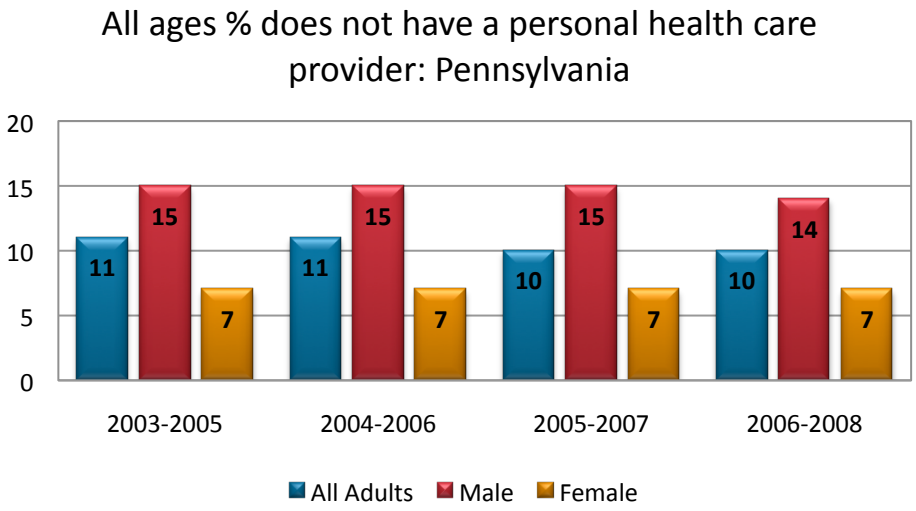
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % visited a doctor for a routine checkup within past 2 years: Montgomery County

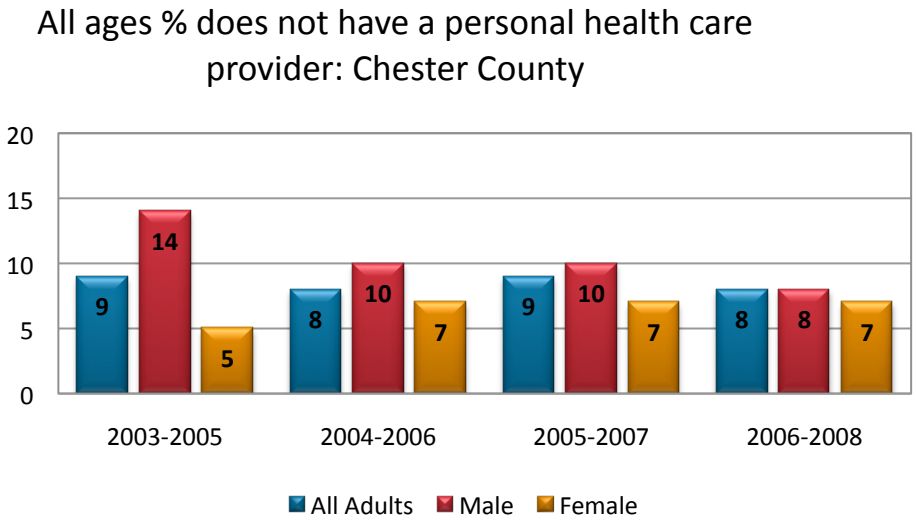


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

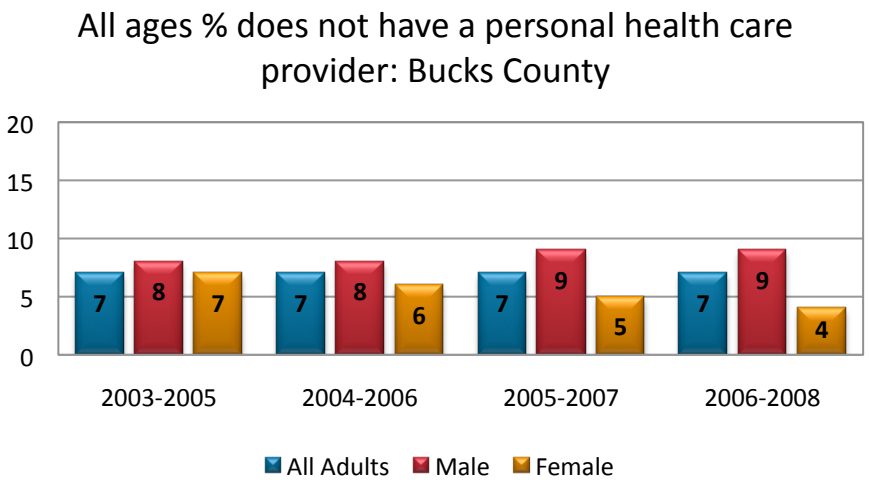
”Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?”



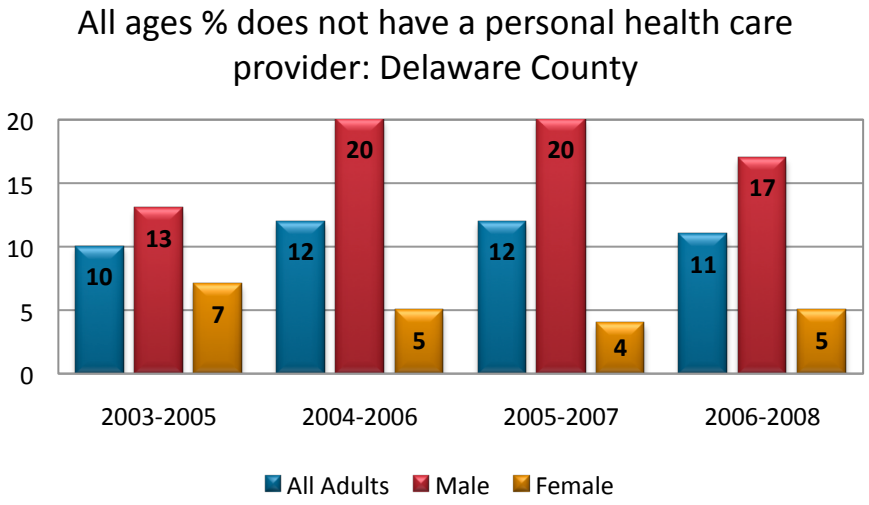
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



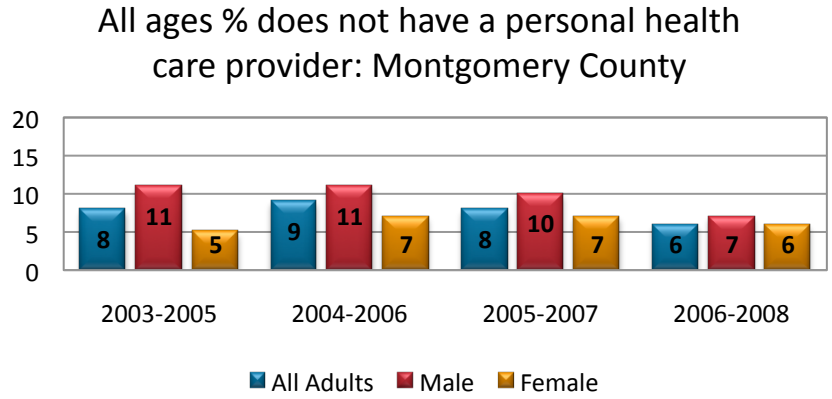
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Mammography

Objective 03-13						
% of women aged 40+ with a mammogram in last 2 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010** **Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Females 40+	**70**	76±2	DNC	75± 2	DNC	73± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites 40+	**70**	76±2	DNC	76± 2	DNC	74± 2
Non-Hispanic Blacks 40+	**70**	82±6	DNC	68± 8	DNC	74± 8
Hispanics 40+	**70**	77±12	DNC	DSU	DNC	DSU
Urban 40+	**70**	76±2	DNC	76± 2	DNC	74± 2
Rural 40+	**70**	75±3	DNC	72± 4	DNC	72± 4
Less than High School 40+	**70**	62±8	DNC	59± 9	DNC	66± 8
High School Grad 40+	**70**	75±3	DNC	73± 3	DNC	71± 3
At least some college 40+	**70**	78±2	DNC	79± 3	DNC	78± 3

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)
DNC = Data for specific population are not collected
Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[6]

[6] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Use of mammography among women 40 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2008

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1987	1990	1993	1994	1999	2000	2003	2005	2008
	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]								
40 years and over, age-adjusted[2,3]	29.0	51.7	59.7	61.0	70.3	70.4	69.5	66.6	67.1
40 years and over, crude[2]	28.7	51.4	59.7	60.9	70.3	70.4	69.7	66.8	67.6
50 years and over, age-adjusted[2,3]	27.3	49.8	59.7	60.9	72.1	73.7	72.4	68.2	70.3
50 years and over, crude[2]	27.4	49.7	59.7	60.6	71.9	73.6	72.4	68.4	70.5
Age									
40–49 years	31.9	55.1	59.9	61.3	67.2	64.3	64.4	63.5	61.5
50–64 years	31.7	56.0	65.1	66.5	76.5	78.7	76.2	71.8	74.2
65 years and over	22.8	43.4	54.2	55.0	66.8	67.9	67.7	63.8	65.4
65–74 years	26.6	48.7	64.2	63.0	73.9	74.0	74.6	72.5	72.6
75 years and over	17.3	35.8	41.0	44.6	58.9	61.3	60.6	54.7	57.9
Race[4]									
40 years and over, crude:									
White only	29.6	52.2	60.0	60.6	70.6	71.4	70.1	67.4	67.9
Black or African American only	24.0	46.4	59.1	64.3	71.0	67.8	70.4	64.9	68.0
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	43.2	49.8	65.8	63.0	47.4	63.1	72.8	62.7
Asian only	*	46.0	55.1	55.8	58.3	53.5	57.6	54.6	66.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	---	---	---	70.2	69.2	65.3	63.7	55.1
Hispanic origin and race[4]									
40 years and over, crude:									
Hispanic or Latina	18.3	45.2	50.9	51.9	65.7	61.2	65.0	58.8	61.2
Not Hispanic or Latina	29.4	51.8	60.3	61.5	70.7	71.1	70.1	67.5	68.3
White only	30.3	52.7	60.6	61.3	71.1	72.2	70.5	68.3	68.7
Black or African American only	23.8	46.0	59.2	64.4	71.0	67.9	70.5	65.2	68.3
Age, Hispanic origin, and race[4]									
40–49 years:									
Hispanic or Latina	*15.3	45.1	52.6	47.5	61.6	54.1	59.4	54.2	54.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	34.3	57.0	61.6	62.0	68.3	67.2	65.2	65.5	64.1
Black or African American only	27.8	48.4	55.6	67.2	69.2	60.9	68.2	62.1	59.5
50–64 years:									
Hispanic or Latina	23.0	47.5	59.2	60.1	69.7	66.5	69.4	61.5	71.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	33.6	58.1	66.2	67.5	77.9	80.6	77.2	73.5	74.1
Black or African American only	26.4	48.4	65.5	63.6	75.0	77.7	76.2	71.6	76.7
65 years and over:									
Hispanic or Latina	*	41.1	35.7	48.0	67.2	68.3	69.5	63.8	58.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only	24.0	43.8	54.7	54.9	66.8	68.3	68.1	64.7	66.1
Black or African American only	14.1	39.7	56.3	61.0	68.1	65.5	65.4	60.5	66.4
Age and percent of poverty level[5]									
40 years and over, crude:									
Below 100%	14.6	30.8	41.1	44.2	57.4	54.8	55.4	48.5	51.4
100%–less than 200%	20.9	39.1	47.5	48.6	59.5	58.1	60.8	55.3	55.8
200% or more	34.9	59.2	67.3	68.5	75.0	75.9	74.3	72.5	72.8
40–49 years:									
Below 100%	18.6	32.2	36.1	43.0	51.3	47.4	50.6	42.5	46.6
100%–less than 200%	18.4	39.0	47.8	47.6	52.8	43.6	54.0	49.8	46.5
200% or more	36.4	60.1	65.3	66.5	71.6	69.9	68.3	69.0	66.6
50–64 years:									
Below 100%	14.6	29.9	47.3	46.2	63.3	61.7	58.3	50.4	57.5
100%–less than 200%	24.2	39.8	47.0	49.0	64.9	68.3	64.0	58.8	58.9
200% or more	36.9	63.3	71.9	73.7	80.2	82.6	80.9	76.8	78.9
65 years and over:									
Below 100%	13.1	30.8	40.4	43.9	57.6	54.8	57.0	52.3	49.1
100%–less than 200%	19.9	38.6	47.6	48.8	60.2	60.3	62.8	56.1	59.4
200% or more	29.5	51.5	63.5	64.0	72.5	75.0	72.6	70.1	70.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of mammography among women 40 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2008, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1987	1990	1993	1994	1999	2000	2003	2005	2008
Health insurance status at the time of interview[6]	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]								
40–64 years:									
Insured	---	---	66.2	68.3	75.5	76.0	75.1	72.5	73.4
Private	---	---	67.1	69.4	76.3	77.1	76.3	74.5	74.2
Medicaid	---	---	51.9	54.5	62.5	61.7	63.5	55.6	64.2
Uninsured	---	---	36.0	34.0	44.8	40.7	41.5	38.1	39.7
Health insurance status prior to interview[6]									
40–64 years:									
Insured continuously all 12 months	---	---	66.6	68.6	76.1	76.8	75.6	73.1	74.1
Uninsured for any period up to 12 months	---	---	49.4	49.9	57.1	53.0	56.0	51.3	55.3
Uninsured more than 12 months	---	---	28.4	26.6	38.9	34.0	37.0	32.9	34.6
Age and education[7]									
40 years and over, crude:									
No high school diploma or GED	17.8	36.4	46.4	48.2	56.7	57.7	58.1	52.8	53.8
High school diploma or GED	31.3	52.7	59.0	61.0	69.2	69.7	67.8	64.9	65.2
Some college or more	37.7	62.8	69.5	69.7	77.3	76.2	75.1	72.7	73.4
40–49 years:									
No high school diploma or GED	15.1	38.5	43.6	50.4	48.8	46.8	53.3	51.2	46.9
High school diploma or GED	32.6	53.1	56.6	55.8	60.8	59.0	60.8	58.8	57.2
Some college or more	39.2	62.3	66.1	68.7	74.4	70.6	68.1	68.3	66.3
50–64 years:									
No high school diploma or GED	21.2	41.0	51.4	51.6	62.3	66.5	63.4	56.9	64.9
High school diploma or GED	33.8	56.5	62.4	67.8	77.2	76.6	71.8	70.1	70.4
Some college or more	40.5	68.0	78.5	74.7	81.2	84.2	82.7	77.0	78.5
65 years and over:									
No high school diploma or GED	16.5	33.0	44.2	45.6	56.6	57.4	56.9	50.7	49.2
High school diploma or GED	25.9	47.5	57.4	59.1	68.4	71.8	69.7	64.3	65.7
Some college or more	32.3	56.7	64.8	64.3	77.1	74.1	75.1	73.0	75.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

HIV

Objective 13-01

AIDS incidence rate (persons aged 13+) (reported cases per 100,000 aged 13+)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 13+	**1.0**	12.8	14.2	11.0	12.1	13.5
Males 13+	**1.0**	18.8	20.9	16.5	17.7	19.6
Females 13+	**1.0**	7.2	8.1	5.9	6.9	7.8
Non-Hispanic Whites 13+	**1.0**	5.2	5.3	3.8	4.0	4.4
Non-Hispanic Blacks 13+	**1.0**	66.8	75.7	65.0	73.7	82.9
Hispanics 13+	**1.0**	41.3	55.2	38.4	49.0	57.2

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[7]

Objective 13-01

AIDS incidence rate (persons aged 13+) (reported cases per 100,000 aged 13+)

COUNTY	2010 Goal	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**1.0**	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.6
Bucks	**1.0**	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8
Delaware	**1.0**	14.3	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.3
Montgomery	**1.0**	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.5

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-03

Number of new AIDS cases among persons aged 13+ who inject drugs	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 13+	**25% less***	-31.3%	-0.8%	-25.8%	-12.4%	baseline
number of reported cases		250	361	270	319	364

*compared to 2003 baseline

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[7] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 13-14

HIV disease death rate

(per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**0.7**	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8
Males	**0.7**	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.4	5.2
Females	**0.7**	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4
Whites	**0.7**	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6
White Males	**0.7**	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4
White Females	**0.7**	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9
Blacks	**0.7**	18.5	15.8	18.2	22.9	23.9
Black Males	**0.7**	27.3	25.3	27.3	34.4	33.3
Black Females	**0.7**	11.6	7.8	10.6	13.1	16.1
Hispanics*	**0.7**	8.4	11.8	10.9	15.6	14.0
Hispanic* Males	**0.7**	9.9	15.5	17.2	20.9	19.5
Hispanic* Females	**0.7**	DSU	DSU	DSU	10.8	DSU
*Hispanics can be of any race						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 13-14

HIV disease death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**0.7**	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7
Bucks	**0.7**	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Delaware	**0.7**	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.8
Montgomery	**0.7**	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2003–2007

[Data are based on reporting by state and the District of Columbia health departments]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, age at diagnosis, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis					
	All years[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Estimated number of cases[2]					
All persons[3]	1,018,428	38,893	37,633	36,127	35,695	35,962
Male, 13 years and over	810,676	28,370	27,545	26,525	26,185	26,355
Female, 13 years and over	198,544	10,450	10,033	9,548	9,471	9,579
Children, under 13 years	9,209	73	55	54	38	28
Male, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	362,992	9,479	9,366	9,059	8,960	8,802
Black or African American	297,172	12,512	12,048	11,359	11,082	11,243
Asian[4]	6,415	322	317	302	351	381
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	594	43	39	46	46	64
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,730	138	124	127	112	112
Hispanic or Latino[5]	135,641	5,604	5,383	5,319	5,350	5,466
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	643	30	42	33	26	29
15–24 years	30,454	1,220	1,324	1,434	1,416	1,755
25–34 years	256,477	5,977	5,843	5,466	5,288	5,452
35–44 years	323,350	11,754	10,989	10,226	9,981	9,407
45–54 years	144,758	6,868	6,677	6,820	6,655	6,956
55–64 years	42,768	1,956	2,073	2,015	2,204	2,181
65 years and over	12,225	566	597	532	615	575
Female, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	39,871	1,570	1,690	1,516	1,558	1,600
Black or African American	123,131	7,019	6,637	6,292	6,146	6,243
Asian[4]	1,050	72	72	75	73	93
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	119	9	11	12	15	12
American Indian or Alaska Native	730	44	59	37	36	46
Hispanic or Latina[5]	31,740	1,600	1,424	1,476	1,521	1,452
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	525	42	29	37	45	51
15–24 years	13,810	659	643	644	579	628
25–34 years	65,892	2,673	2,475	2,243	2,195	2,115
35–44 years	73,501	4,050	3,748	3,451	3,309	3,294
45–54 years	31,546	2,201	2,295	2,314	2,379	2,428
55–64 years	9,641	620	655	681	749	838
65 years and over	3,628	204	189	179	214	225
Children, under 13 years						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	1,602	12	8	4	3	5
Black or African American	5,699	49	34	39	29	21
Asian[4]	47	0	0	1	1	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[5]	1,757	10	9	9	4	2
Region of residence						
Northeast	314,277	10,432	9,349	9,115	9,143	8,973
Midwest	105,573	4,264	4,074	4,328	4,082	4,074
South	390,479	17,643	18,089	16,641	16,271	16,683
West	208,099	6,555	6,122	6,043	6,199	6,232

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics: United States, 2003–2007

[Data are based on reporting by state and the District of Columbia health departments]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, age at diagnosis, and region of residence	Year of diagnosis					
	All years[1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Percent distribution[6]					
All persons[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male, 13 years and over	79.6	72.9	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.3
Female, 13 years and over	19.5	26.9	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.6
Children, under 13 years	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	44.8	33.4	34.0	34.2	34.2	33.4
Black or African American	36.7	44.1	43.7	42.8	42.3	42.7
Asian[4]	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hispanic or Latino[5]	16.7	19.8	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.7
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24 years	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.7
25–34 years	31.6	21.1	21.2	20.6	20.2	20.7
35–44 years	39.9	41.4	39.9	38.6	38.1	35.7
45–54 years	17.9	24.2	24.2	25.7	25.4	26.4
55–64 years	5.3	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.3
65 years and over	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2
Female, 13 years and over						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White	20.1	15.0	16.8	15.9	16.5	16.7
Black or African American	62.0	67.2	66.2	65.9	64.9	65.2
Asian[4]	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hispanic or Latina[5]	16.0	15.3	14.2	15.5	16.1	15.2
Age at diagnosis:						
13–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.6
25–34 years	33.2	25.6	24.7	23.5	23.2	22.1
35–44 years	37.0	38.8	37.4	36.1	34.9	34.4
45–54 years	15.9	21.1	22.9	24.2	25.1	25.3
55–64 years	4.9	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.7
65 years and over	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4
Children, under 13 years						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White	17.4	16.7	14.8	7.6	8.5	17.6
Black or African American	61.9	66.7	61.2	72.5	74.4	73.8
Asian[4]	0.5	–	–	2.1	2.7	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	–	1.9	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	–	1.8	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino[5]	19.1	13.9	16.7	15.9	11.6	8.6
Region of residence						
Northeast	30.9	26.8	24.8	25.2	25.6	25.0
Midwest	10.4	11.0	10.8	12.0	11.4	11.3
South	38.3	45.4	48.1	46.1	45.6	46.4
West	20.4	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.4	17.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age[1]	1987[2]	1990[2]	1995[2]	1996	1997	1998	1999[3]	2000[3]	2004[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.6	10.2	16.2	11.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
All ages, crude	5.6	10.1	16.2	11.6	6.1	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.0
Under 1 year	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
25–34 years	11.7	19.7	28.3	19.2	9.7	7.1	6.8	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.9
35–44 years	14.0	27.4	44.2	31.3	16.0	12.8	13.8	13.1	10.9	9.9	9.2
45–54 years	8.0	15.2	26.0	19.1	10.3	8.9	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.1
55–64 years	3.5	6.2	10.9	8.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.5
65–74 years	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
75–84 years	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male											
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	10.4	18.5	27.3	19.0	9.6	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.9
All ages, crude	10.2	18.5	27.6	19.2	9.7	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.3	5.9
Under 1 year	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
15–24 years	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
25–34 years	20.7	34.5	45.5	30.2	14.4	10.0	9.5	8.0	4.5	4.0	3.5
35–44 years	26.3	50.2	75.5	51.7	25.4	20.0	21.0	19.8	15.7	14.3	12.9
45–54 years	15.5	29.1	46.2	33.1	17.1	14.8	17.5	17.8	16.3	16.4	15.3
55–64 years	6.8	12.0	19.7	14.7	8.3	7.2	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.9
65–74 years	2.4	3.7	6.4	5.0	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
75–84 years	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female											
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.1	2.2	5.3	4.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
All ages, crude	1.1	2.2	5.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Under 1 year	2.5	3.0	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
15–24 years	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
25–34 years	2.8	4.9	10.9	8.2	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.3
35–44 years	2.1	5.2	13.3	11.2	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.4
45–54 years	0.8	1.9	6.6	5.6	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
55–64 years	0.5	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3
65–74 years	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
75–84 years	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages, age-adjusted[4]											
White male	8.7	15.7	20.4	13.1	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.4
Black or African American male	26.2	46.3	89.0	70.3	40.9	33.2	36.1	35.1	29.2	28.2	26.3
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	3.3	10.5	6.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male	2.5	4.3	6.0	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	18.8	28.8	40.8	28.0	14.0	10.2	10.9	10.6	8.2	7.5	7.0
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	10.7	14.1	17.9	11.2	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
White female	0.6	1.1	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Black or African American female	4.6	10.1	24.4	20.8	13.7	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.0	12.2
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	2.1	3.8	8.8	6.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.9
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

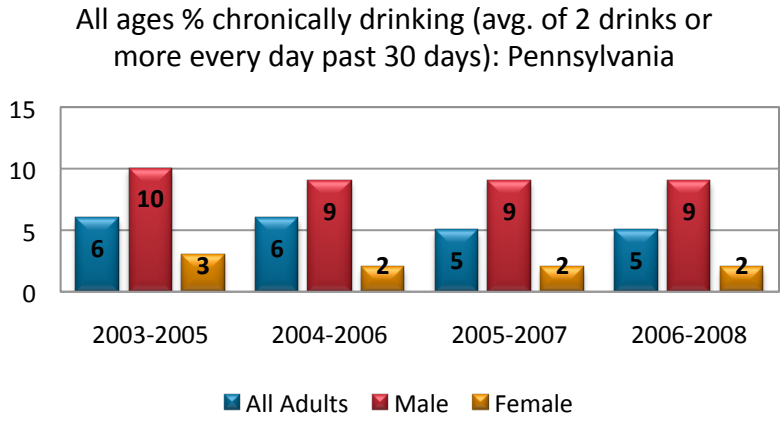
Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age[1]	1987[2]	1990[2]	1995[2]	1996	1997	1998	1999[3]	2000[3]	2004[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
Age 25–44 years	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons	12.7	23.2	36.3	25.4	12.9	10.1	10.5	9.8	7.5	6.8	6.2
White male	19.2	35.0	46.1	29.1	12.9	9.6	9.7	8.8	6.3	5.7	5.1
Black or African American male	60.2	102.0	179.4	136.8	75.2	58.1	59.3	55.4	39.9	36.2	32.9
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	7.7	28.5	16.6	9.5	7.5	9.1	5.5	8.6	6.1	5.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	8.1	12.1	7.7	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.0
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	36.8	59.3	73.9	48.0	23.3	16.6	16.5	14.3	9.3	8.3	7.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	23.3	31.6	41.2	25.6	10.9	8.1	8.2	7.4	5.5	4.9	4.3
White female	1.2	2.3	5.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3
Black or African American female	11.6	23.6	53.6	45.7	28.6	25.5	26.6	26.7	23.1	20.7	19.9
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	4.9	8.9	17.2	12.0	6.2	4.6	5.3	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.5
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	1.0	1.5	4.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Age 45–64 years											
All persons	5.8	11.1	19.9	14.8	8.1	7.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.1
White male	9.9	18.6	26.0	17.3	7.9	6.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.2
Black or African American male	27.3	53.0	133.2	110.7	69.3	60.9	70.7	71.6	66.0	66.2	61.4
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.2	8.9	6.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	6.5	9.1	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.3
Hispanic or Latino male[5]	25.8	37.9	67.1	49.7	25.1	18.3	21.2	23.3	19.4	18.0	16.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[5]	12.6	16.9	22.4	14.2	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.9
White female	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Black or African American female	2.6	7.5	27.0	24.3	17.5	15.4	18.6	19.6	22.7	22.0	23.4
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latina female[5]	*	3.1	12.6	9.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.9
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[5]	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

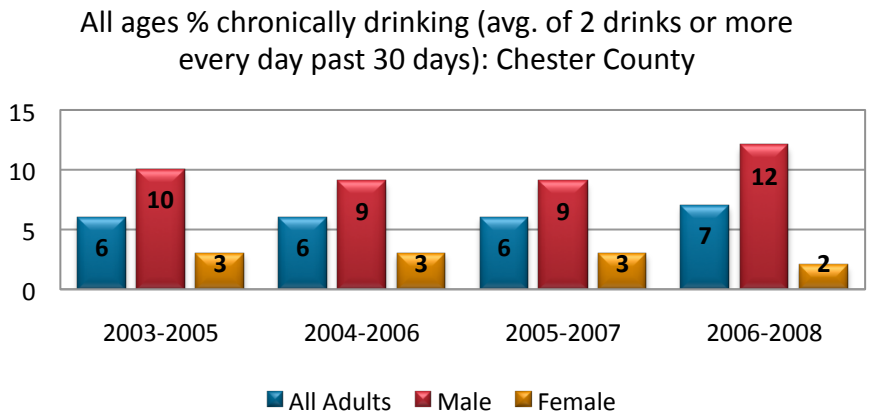
Alcohol Usage

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?"



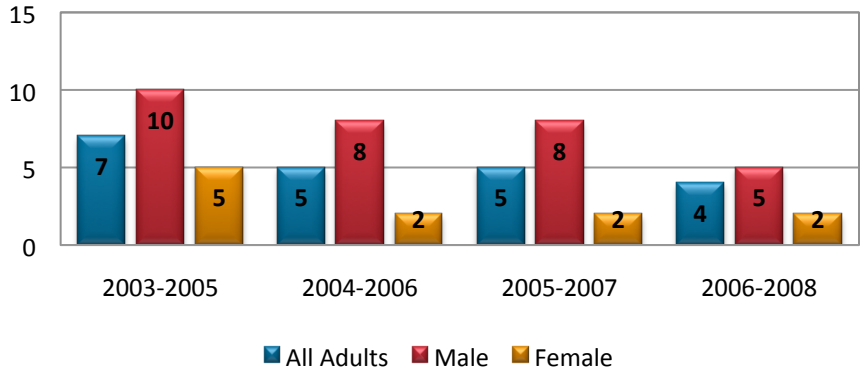
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[8]



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

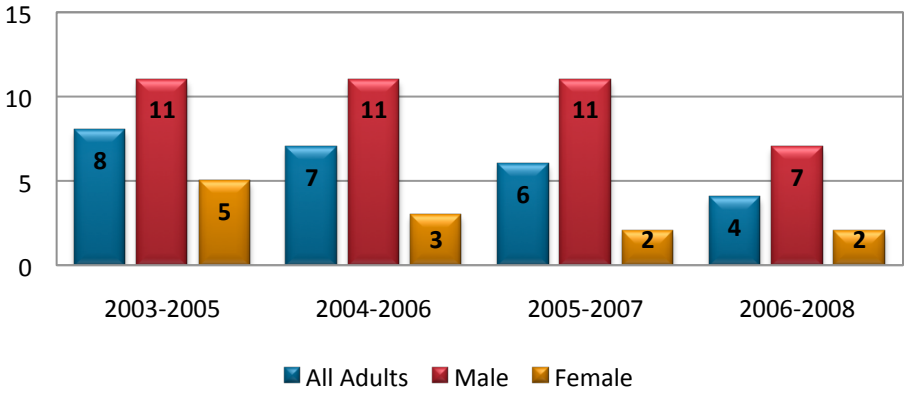
[8] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.

All ages % chronically drinking (avg. of 2 drinks or more every day past 30 days): Bucks County



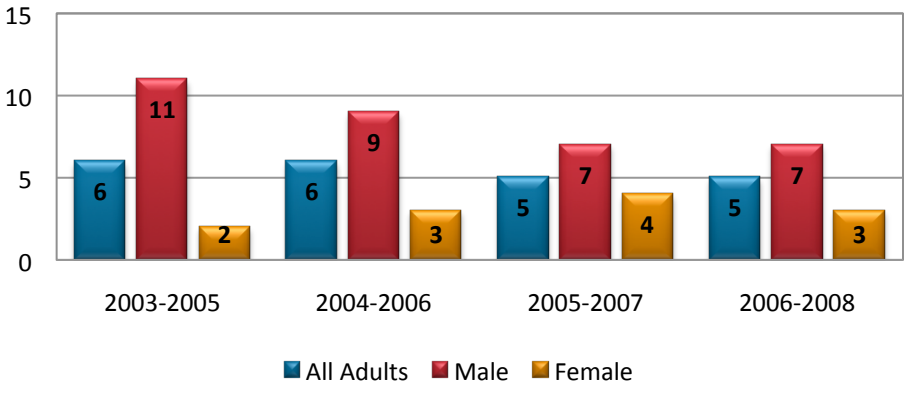
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % chronically drinking (avg. of 2 drinks or more every day past 30 days): Delaware County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % chronically drinking (avg. of 2 drinks or more every day past 30 days): Montgomery County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Lifetime alcohol drinking status among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Lifetime alcohol drinking status[1]											
	Current drinker				Former drinker				Lifetime abstainer			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
	Percent of adults											
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	63.1	61.4	60.8	61.5	15.7	14.4	14.1	14.6	21.2	24.2	25.0	23.9
18 years and over, crude	63.4	61.6	60.8	61.4	15.5	14.3	14.3	14.8	21.1	24.1	24.9	23.8
Both sexes												
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	69.4	67.3	65.8	67.2	10.6	9.7	9.3	8.7	19.9	23.1	24.9	24.0
18–24 years	62.2	59.1	59.3	62.5	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.6	31.8	35.7	36.1	32.9
25–44 years	71.6	69.9	68.1	68.9	12.0	11.1	10.9	10.2	16.4	19.1	21.0	20.9
45–64 years	63.3	62.0	61.5	62.3	18.5	16.8	17.2	18.1	18.3	21.1	21.3	19.7
45–54 years	67.1	65.1	64.9	65.5	16.8	15.0	14.6	15.7	16.1	20.0	20.4	18.8
55–64 years	57.3	57.3	56.8	58.0	21.1	19.7	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.9	22.4	20.8
65 years and over	43.4	42.1	43.7	41.8	26.7	25.0	23.6	26.6	29.9	33.0	32.7	31.6
65–74 years	48.6	47.0	48.2	46.5	24.8	23.8	22.2	25.9	26.6	29.3	29.5	27.5
75 years and over	36.6	36.2	38.5	36.4	29.1	26.4	25.1	27.4	34.3	37.4	36.4	36.2
Race[2,3]												
White only	66.0	64.5	63.8	64.5	15.2	14.2	14.0	14.5	18.7	21.3	22.2	21.0
Black or African American only	47.8	46.7	48.5	48.8	21.0	17.1	16.0	16.9	31.1	36.1	35.5	34.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	53.9	54.2	52.8	51.3	22.9	21.7	19.9	21.7	23.2	*24.1	27.3	27.0
Asian only	45.8	43.0	43.0	43.4	8.8	9.2	9.3	8.9	45.3	47.8	47.7	47.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	61.4	55.0	53.1	---	19.5	26.6	22.5	---	19.1	18.4	24.4
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latino	53.4	52.4	50.5	51.1	14.7	12.4	13.6	13.6	32.0	35.2	35.9	35.3
Mexican	53.0	51.0	49.0	47.9	14.4	13.4	14.5	14.8	32.6	35.6	36.4	37.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	64.1	62.6	62.5	63.2	15.8	14.6	14.2	14.8	20.1	22.8	23.3	22.1
White only	67.5	65.9	66.4	67.2	15.4	14.4	14.0	14.7	17.1	19.7	19.6	18.2
Black or African American only	47.8	46.7	48.4	48.5	21.0	17.1	16.1	16.9	31.2	36.2	35.4	34.6
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	46.1	45.3	46.0	44.6	20.2	18.8	19.1	20.4	33.6	35.9	34.9	35.1
100%–less than 200%	52.8	50.6	51.2	49.6	20.1	17.9	18.0	18.2	27.1	31.5	30.8	32.1
200% or more	68.7	66.3	65.9	66.8	13.9	12.9	12.4	12.9	17.4	20.8	21.7	20.3
Male												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	69.8	67.6	67.4	68.2	16.2	14.8	14.9	15.2	14.0	17.5	17.8	16.7
18 years and over, crude	70.5	68.2	67.6	68.4	15.6	14.3	14.8	15.1	14.0	17.5	17.7	16.6
Age												
18–44 years	74.8	73.0	71.4	73.7	9.8	8.5	9.1	7.7	15.4	18.5	19.6	18.5
18–24 years	66.7	63.6	64.2	65.8	5.3	3.5	4.2	*3.6	28.0	32.8	31.6	30.6
25–44 years	77.2	76.0	73.9	76.5	11.1	10.2	10.7	9.2	11.6	13.9	15.4	14.4
45–64 years	70.8	68.1	67.3	67.4	19.2	17.2	18.6	19.6	10.1	14.7	14.1	13.0
45–54 years	73.8	70.3	69.8	70.7	17.2	15.5	15.7	16.1	9.0	14.2	14.5	13.2
55–64 years	65.8	64.5	63.8	63.0	22.3	20.0	22.8	24.3	11.8	15.4	13.4	12.7
65 years and over	52.7	50.2	54.4	51.7	31.4	30.2	26.1	30.2	15.8	19.6	19.4	18.0
65–74 years	56.7	52.7	58.5	55.6	29.7	28.2	23.7	28.9	13.5	19.1	17.7	15.5
75 years and over	46.7	46.7	48.8	46.7	34.0	33.1	29.4	32.0	19.3	20.3	21.8	21.3
Race[2,3]												
White only	71.8	69.7	69.4	70.5	15.8	14.7	14.7	14.9	12.4	15.7	15.9	14.6
Black or African American only	56.9	56.2	58.7	57.7	22.6	17.2	15.8	17.4	20.5	26.6	25.6	24.9
American Indian or Alaska Native only	66.1	62.4	57.3	59.4	*17.8	*23.3	26.1	*24.3	*16.1	*	*	*
Asian only	60.2	55.9	55.9	55.9	10.1	10.3	11.9	11.5	29.8	33.8	32.3	32.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	70.5	59.5	52.8	---	*19.4	29.3	23.7	---	*10.1	*11.2	23.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Lifetime alcohol drinking status among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Lifetime alcohol drinking status[1]											
	Current drinker				Former drinker				Lifetime abstainer			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]	Percent of adults											
Hispanic or Latino	64.6	63.8	62.6	65.1	17.5	14.2	15.1	14.5	17.9	22.0	22.3	20.5
Mexican	66.9	64.5	61.5	61.8	17.3	15.1	16.5	15.6	15.9	20.5	22.0	22.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	70.2	68.2	68.2	68.7	16.2	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.6	16.9	16.9	16.0
White only	72.7	70.4	70.8	71.5	15.7	14.7	14.7	15.1	11.6	14.9	14.5	13.4
Black or African American only	57.1	56.4	58.8	57.6	22.3	17.1	16.0	17.6	20.5	26.5	25.2	24.8
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	57.2	55.3	56.4	54.1	21.8	18.7	20.7	22.9	21.1	26.0	22.9	23.0
100%–less than 200%	60.6	59.0	58.5	58.2	21.5	20.2	19.4	19.2	17.9	20.8	22.2	22.6
200% or more	73.7	71.0	70.9	71.8	14.3	13.1	13.2	13.4	11.9	15.9	15.9	14.8
Female												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	57.0	55.8	54.9	55.4	15.3	14.2	13.5	14.2	27.6	30.0	31.5	30.4
18 years and over, crude	57.0	55.5	54.5	55.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	14.6	27.7	30.1	31.7	30.4
Age												
18–44 years	64.2	61.7	60.4	60.9	11.5	10.7	9.5	9.7	24.3	27.5	30.1	29.4
18–24 years	57.7	54.6	54.5	59.4	6.6	6.8	5.0	5.5	35.7	38.5	40.5	35.1
25–44 years	66.1	64.0	62.4	61.4	12.9	12.0	11.0	11.2	21.0	24.1	26.6	27.4
45–64 years	56.2	56.4	56.1	57.5	17.9	16.5	15.9	16.6	25.9	27.2	28.0	26.0
45–54 years	60.7	60.1	60.3	60.6	16.4	14.5	13.6	15.3	22.9	25.4	26.1	24.1
55–64 years	49.4	50.7	50.4	53.3	20.0	19.5	19.0	18.3	30.5	29.8	30.6	28.4
65 years and over	36.6	36.2	35.6	34.3	23.2	21.2	21.7	23.9	40.2	42.5	42.7	41.8
65–74 years	42.0	42.3	39.4	38.9	20.9	20.2	21.0	23.4	37.1	37.5	39.6	37.7
75 years and over	30.2	29.8	31.8	29.7	25.9	22.3	22.4	24.3	43.8	47.9	45.8	45.9
Race[2,3]												
White only	60.7	59.8	58.6	59.0	15.0	14.0	13.4	14.2	24.3	26.2	28.0	26.8
Black or African American only	40.9	39.5	40.4	41.8	19.9	17.2	16.3	16.7	39.3	43.3	43.2	41.5
American Indian or Alaska Native only	45.2	47.0	48.1	41.3	26.1	*20.3	*14.4	20.3	28.7	32.7	37.5	38.4
Asian only	31.6	29.3	31.3	32.1	8.1	8.0	7.0	6.9	60.3	62.7	61.7	61.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	52.5	52.9	52.7	---	19.1	24.2	21.5	---	28.4	22.9	25.8
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latina	42.1	41.2	38.2	37.0	12.5	11.2	12.6	13.1	45.4	47.6	49.2	50.0
Mexican	38.9	36.9	35.2	32.7	11.6	12.2	12.6	14.4	49.4	50.8	52.3	52.8
Not Hispanic or Latina	58.7	57.6	57.5	58.2	15.6	14.5	13.6	14.4	25.7	27.9	28.9	27.4
White only	62.9	61.9	62.4	63.2	15.2	14.3	13.5	14.4	21.9	23.8	24.1	22.4
Black or African American only	40.7	39.3	40.3	41.3	20.0	17.2	16.3	16.6	39.3	43.5	43.4	42.1
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	39.1	38.5	38.6	38.1	19.9	19.2	18.4	19.0	41.1	42.2	43.0	42.9
100%–less than 200%	46.0	43.4	45.0	42.7	19.5	16.4	17.0	17.7	34.5	40.1	38.0	39.6
200% or more	63.7	61.7	60.9	61.8	13.5	12.9	11.7	12.6	22.7	25.4	27.4	25.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Heavier drinking and drinking five or more drinks in a day among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Heavier drinker[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 1 day in the past year[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 12 days in the past year[1]			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
	Percent of adults											
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	4.9	4.3	5.0	5.1	21.1	19.2	20.2	20.9	9.7	8.7	9.2	9.4
18 years and over, crude	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.1	21.5	19.3	20.0	20.6	9.8	8.7	9.1	9.2
Both sexes												
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.7	29.2	26.9	27.6	29.2	13.2	12.2	12.7	13.3
18–24 years	5.3	5.8	6.0	7.9	31.8	30.3	31.3	32.4	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.8
25–44 years	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.0	28.5	25.8	26.3	28.1	12.6	11.1	11.6	12.1
45–64 years	5.5	4.6	5.7	5.3	15.9	14.4	16.1	15.7	7.6	6.4	7.2	6.7
45–54 years	5.5	4.4	6.2	5.7	19.0	16.4	19.3	18.9	8.7	7.0	8.6	8.1
55–64 years	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.4	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9
65 years and over	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.9	4.9	3.8	4.5	4.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9
65–74 years	3.9	3.1	4.7	3.4	6.7	5.2	6.5	6.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.4
75 years and over	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.1	*0.9	*0.9	*1.3
Race[2,3]												
White only	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.6	22.9	20.8	22.3	23.0	10.3	9.2	10.0	10.2
Black or African American only	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.8
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	29.2	23.7	22.7	26.4	17.4	*12.1	*12.2	*10.6
Asian only	*1.9	*2.3	*1.3	*1.2	11.4	8.8	8.7	9.1	*4.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	*7.5	*5.8	*6.9	- - -	28.0	21.4	22.9	- - -	15.9	*9.4	11.8
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latino	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	20.4	17.3	16.7	17.3	11.2	9.0	8.4	8.8
Mexican	4.4	3.8	2.6	3.1	21.2	19.9	18.5	19.4	12.6	10.8	9.6	10.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.1	4.5	5.3	5.5	21.3	19.7	20.8	21.6	9.5	8.8	9.4	9.5
White only	5.4	4.7	5.9	6.2	23.5	21.5	23.5	24.4	10.3	9.3	10.4	10.7
Black or African American only	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.7
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.7	17.3	15.0	16.2	16.5	9.7	8.6	8.4	9.1
100%–less than 200%	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.2	18.4	15.7	17.4	17.8	9.8	8.0	8.8	9.1
200% or more	5.0	4.3	5.3	5.1	22.6	20.6	21.5	22.4	9.7	8.9	9.5	9.4
Male												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	6.1	5.1	5.5	6.1	30.7	28.3	28.0	29.2	15.8	14.4	14.4	14.7
18 years and over, crude	6.1	5.2	5.5	6.1	31.7	29.0	28.3	29.3	16.3	14.7	14.6	14.8
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	6.5	5.6	5.9	7.0	40.6	37.8	37.0	39.2	21.1	19.6	19.2	20.2
18–24 years	6.0	6.3	6.4	8.9	40.6	38.0	39.3	40.4	22.9	22.9	21.7	23.8
25–44 years	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.4	40.6	37.7	36.2	38.8	20.6	18.5	18.3	18.9
45–64 years	6.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	25.3	23.5	23.8	23.3	12.7	11.3	12.1	11.5
45–54 years	6.6	5.7	6.3	6.5	29.4	26.3	26.9	28.3	14.5	12.3	13.9	14.1
55–64 years	6.6	5.4	5.0	5.2	18.9	19.0	19.4	16.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	8.1
65 years and over	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.4	9.3	7.4	7.8	8.4	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
65–74 years	4.8	3.9	4.9	3.9	12.2	9.5	10.9	10.4	6.1	4.9	5.3	4.5
75 years and over	*2.1	*2.0	*1.9	*2.6	5.1	4.4	3.8	5.8	*2.5	*2.0	*1.9	*2.5
Race[2,3]												
White only	6.3	5.1	5.8	6.4	32.8	29.9	30.3	31.5	16.7	14.9	15.5	15.8
Black or African American only	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.5	18.4	19.8	19.2	18.3	11.0	12.4	11.6	10.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	45.7	29.2	30.6	35.9	30.4	*14.0	*	*16.9
Asian only	*2.3	*3.5	*1.8	*	17.8	14.1	13.4	14.8	*7.5	*5.9	5.7	*6.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	*	*	*	- - -	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	*12.1	*	*	- - -	39.2	25.1	28.7	- - -	23.7	*12.1	*17.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Heavier drinking and drinking five or more drinks in a day among adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Heavier drinker[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 1 day in the past year[1]				Five or more drinks in a day on at least 12 days in the past year[1]			
	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007	1997	2000	2006	2007
							Percent of adults					
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latino	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.6	30.9	27.9	25.5	27.7	18.8	15.9	13.5	14.7
Mexican	6.9	6.6	4.1	4.6	34.2	32.2	28.9	30.9	21.9	19.1	15.8	17.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.1	5.2	5.8	6.5	30.7	28.6	28.6	29.5	15.5	14.3	14.7	14.7
White only	6.4	5.2	6.3	7.1	33.3	30.6	31.4	32.5	16.6	15.0	16.0	16.2
Black or African American only	5.3	5.4	4.5	5.3	18.4	19.7	19.2	18.1	11.1	12.3	11.5	9.9
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	6.8	6.4	5.9	6.6	26.9	24.8	24.4	25.7	16.5	15.7	14.7	15.8
100%–less than 200%	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.3	27.3	23.6	24.3	26.4	16.4	13.3	14.1	15.0
200% or more	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.7	32.1	29.6	29.2	30.2	15.6	14.5	14.4	14.5
Female												
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.2	12.2	10.8	12.8	13.0	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.2
18 years and over, crude	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.2	12.1	10.6	12.3	12.5	3.9	3.3	4.1	4.0
Age												
All persons:												
18–44 years	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.5	18.3	16.5	18.4	19.4	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.6
18–24 years	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.9	23.0	22.8	23.5	24.6	7.6	8.3	10.3	9.9
25–44 years	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.6	16.9	14.5	16.7	17.5	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.4
45–64 years	4.4	3.8	5.5	4.7	7.2	6.0	9.0	8.4	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.2
45–54 years	4.5	3.2	6.1	5.0	9.2	7.1	12.1	9.9	3.3	2.1	3.6	2.5
55–64 years	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.5	2.1	1.5	*1.3	*1.8
65 years and over	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	*
65–74 years	3.1	2.5	*4.5	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*1.4	*
75 years and over	2.0	1.9	*2.7	*2.3	*0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Race[2,3]												
White only	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.8	13.5	12.1	14.5	14.7	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.8
Black or African American only	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.2	6.5	5.2	5.7	6.7	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	18.1	*19.0	*14.1	*14.5	*	*	*	*
Asian only	*	*	*	*	*5.2	*3.7	*4.5	*3.7	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	---	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	*	*	*	---	17.0	17.1	16.8	---	*8.2	*	*
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]												
Hispanic or Latina	2.2	1.2	*1.7	1.7	9.7	6.8	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.4
Mexican	*1.9	*1.1	*	*1.5	8.2	7.1	6.9	6.3	3.2	*2.2	2.5	2.4
Not Hispanic or Latina	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.6	12.6	11.5	13.7	14.3	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.6
White only	4.4	4.3	5.5	5.3	14.2	13.0	16.0	16.7	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.4
Black or African American only	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.6	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
Percent of poverty level[2,4]												
Below 100%	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	10.8	8.2	10.2	10.1	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.4
100%–less than 200%	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	10.5	9.0	11.0	10.6	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.0
200% or more	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.5	13.1	11.7	13.8	14.3	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Substance Abuse

Use of selected substances in the past month among persons 12 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002, 2006, and 2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any illicit drug[1]			Marijuana			Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug[2]		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	8.3	8.3	8.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
Age									
12–13 years	4.2	3.9	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.4
14–15 years	11.2	9.1	8.9	7.6	5.8	5.7	4.0	3.1	3.4
16–17 years	19.8	16.0	16.0	15.7	13.0	13.1	6.3	4.7	4.9
18–25 years	20.2	19.8	19.7	17.3	16.3	16.4	5.5	6.5	6.0
26–34 years	10.5	11.9	10.9	7.7	8.5	7.9	3.7	4.3	3.5
35 years and over	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
Sex									
Male	10.3	10.5	10.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	2.8	3.3	3.2
Female	6.4	6.2	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Age and sex									
12–17 years	11.6	9.8	9.5	8.2	6.7	6.7	4.0	3.3	3.3
Male	12.3	9.8	10.0	9.1	6.8	7.5	3.6	3.1	3.0
Female	10.9	9.7	9.1	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.4	3.6	3.5
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	8.5	8.5	8.2	6.5	6.4	6.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Black or African American only	9.7	9.8	9.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native only	10.1	13.7	12.6	6.7	9.8	7.9	3.2	5.6	4.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	7.9	7.5	*	4.4	6.2	2.8	3.8	1.2	*
Asian only	3.5	3.6	4.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.5
2 or more races	11.4	8.9	11.8	9.0	7.3	10.4	3.5	4.2	4.1
Hispanic or Latino	7.2	6.9	6.6	4.3	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.0	2.3

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Alcohol use			Binge alcohol use[4]			Heavy alcohol use[5]		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	51.0	50.9	51.1	22.9	23.0	23.3	6.7	6.9	6.9
Age									
12–13 years	4.3	3.9	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
14–15 years	16.6	15.6	14.7	9.2	8.9	7.8	1.9	1.2	1.4
16–17 years	32.6	29.7	29.0	21.4	20.0	19.4	5.6	5.6	5.4
18–25 years	60.5	61.9	61.2	40.9	42.2	41.8	14.9	15.6	14.7
26–34 years	61.4	61.8	62.6	33.1	34.2	35.1	9.0	10.0	9.7
35 years and over	52.1	51.8	52.2	18.6	18.4	18.9	5.2	5.1	5.3
Sex									
Male	57.4	57.0	56.6	31.2	31.2	31.7	10.8	10.7	10.6
Female	44.9	45.2	46.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
Age and sex									
12–17 years	17.6	16.6	15.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Male	17.4	16.3	15.9	11.4	10.7	10.6	3.1	2.8	2.8
Female	17.9	17.0	16.0	9.9	9.9	8.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	55.0	55.8	56.1	23.4	24.1	24.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
Black or African American only	39.9	40.0	39.3	21.0	19.1	19.1	4.4	4.6	4.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	44.7	37.2	44.7	27.9	31.0	28.2	8.7	9.0	11.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	*	36.7	*	25.2	24.1	*	8.3	11.0	*
Asian only	37.1	35.4	35.2	12.4	11.8	12.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
2 or more races	49.9	47.1	47.5	19.8	22.8	23.2	7.5	6.3	7.3
Hispanic or Latino	42.8	41.8	42.1	24.8	23.9	23.4	5.9	5.7	5.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Use of selected substances in the past month among persons 12 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002, 2006, and 2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over]

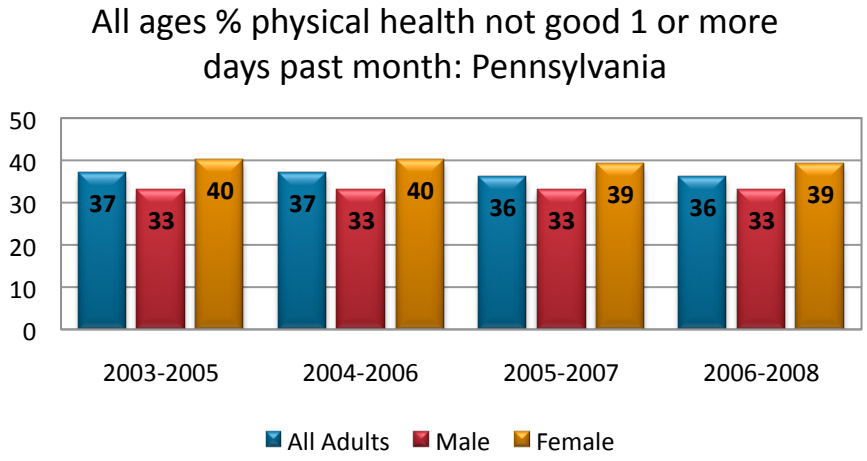
Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any tobacco[6]			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007	2002	2006	2007
	Percent of population								
12 years and over	30.4	29.6	28.6	26.0	25.0	24.2	5.4	5.6	5.4
Age									
12–13 years	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
14–15 years	13.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	9.1	8.4	3.8	3.9	3.4
16–17 years	29.0	24.2	23.4	24.9	19.9	18.9	9.3	7.9	8.4
18–25 years	45.3	43.9	41.8	40.8	38.4	36.2	11.0	12.1	11.8
26–34 years	38.2	39.8	38.6	32.7	34.1	33.4	6.6	8.1	7.1
35 years and over	27.9	27.0	26.2	23.4	22.5	22.0	4.1	3.8	3.8
Sex									
Male	37.0	36.4	35.2	28.7	27.8	27.1	9.4	9.3	9.1
Female	24.3	23.3	22.4	23.4	22.4	21.5	1.7	2.1	1.8
Age and sex									
12–17 years	15.2	12.9	12.4	13.0	10.4	9.8	4.5	4.1	4.2
Male	16.0	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.0	10.0	6.2	5.5	6.0
Female	14.4	11.8	10.6	13.6	10.7	9.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only	32.0	31.4	30.7	26.9	26.1	25.6	5.5	5.7	5.5
Black or African American only	28.8	29.1	26.8	25.3	24.4	23.2	6.8	7.2	6.7
American Indian or Alaska Native only	44.3	42.3	41.8	37.1	38.1	34.4	5.2	7.8	8.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	28.8	*	*	*	*	*	4.1	2.7	*
Asian only	18.6	16.0	15.4	17.7	14.6	14.2	1.1	1.2	1.5
2 or more races	38.1	34.2	35.2	35.0	30.5	29.9	5.5	6.9	7.9
Hispanic or Latino	25.2	24.4	22.7	23.0	22.4	20.5	5.0	4.8	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

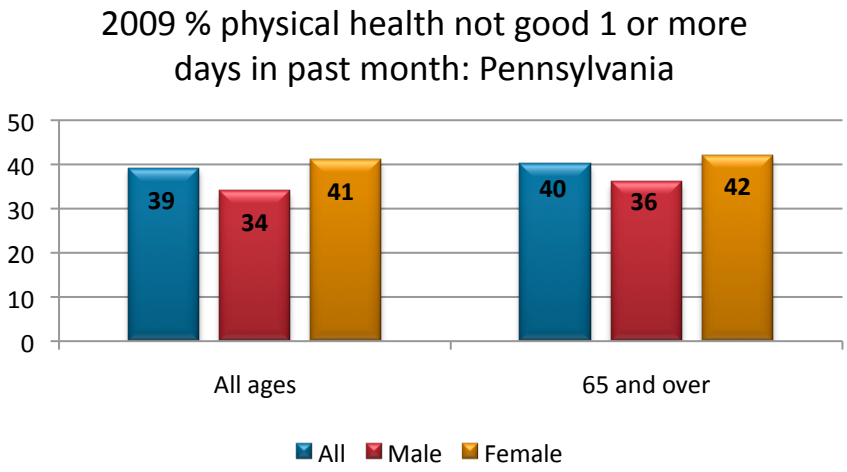
Health Status

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"



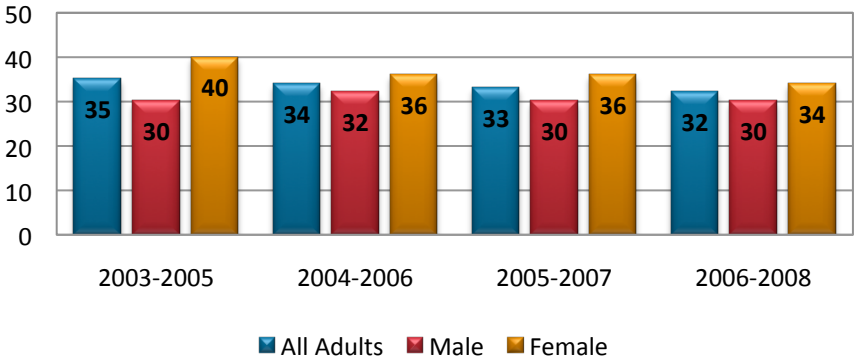
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[9]



[9] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.

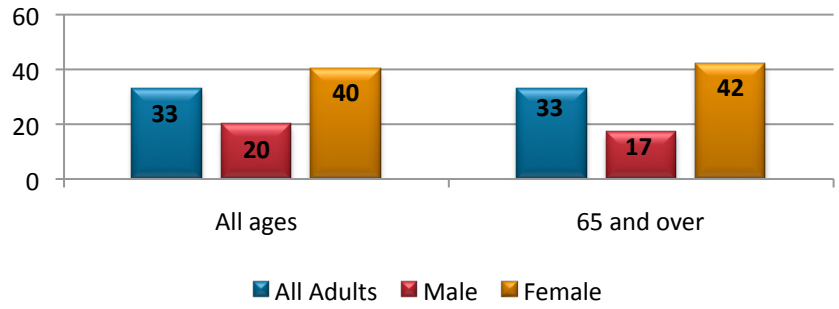
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % physical health not good 1 or more days past month: Chester County



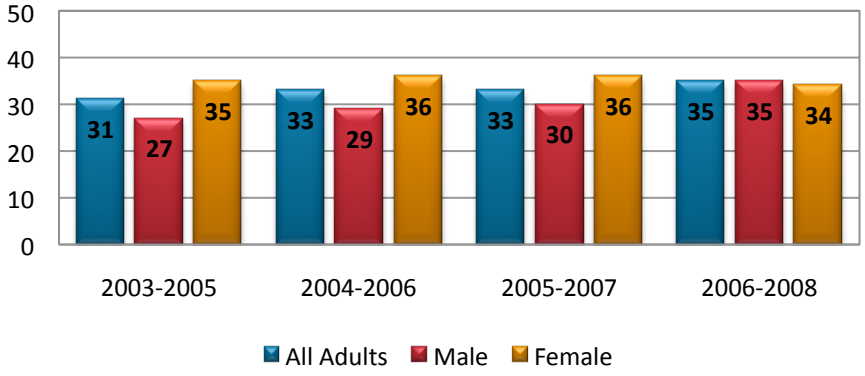
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

2009 % physical health not good 1 or more days in past month: Chester County

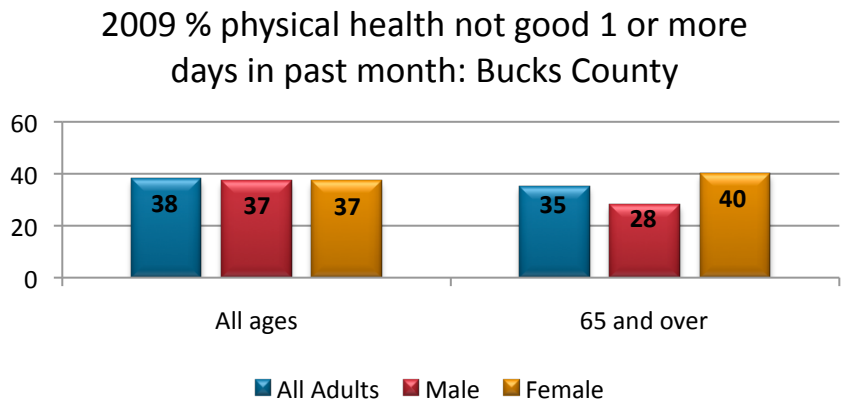


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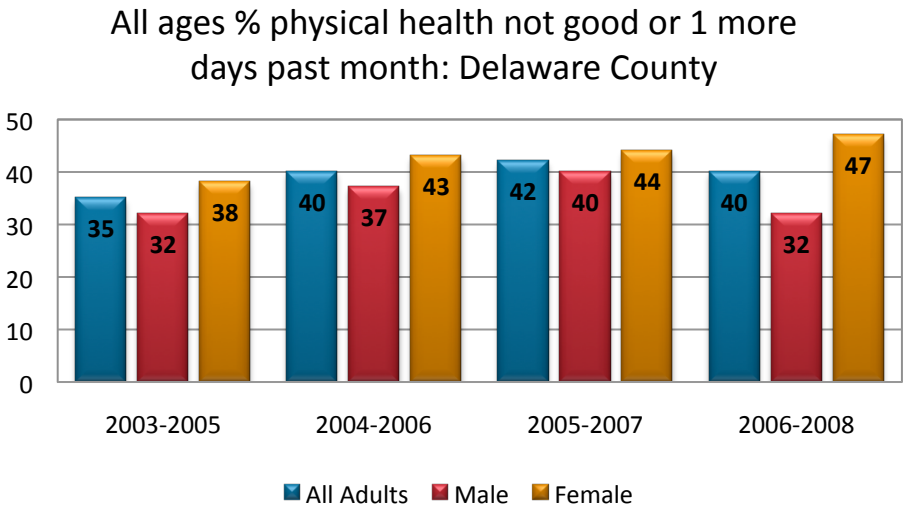
All ages % physical health not good 1 or more days past month: Bucks County



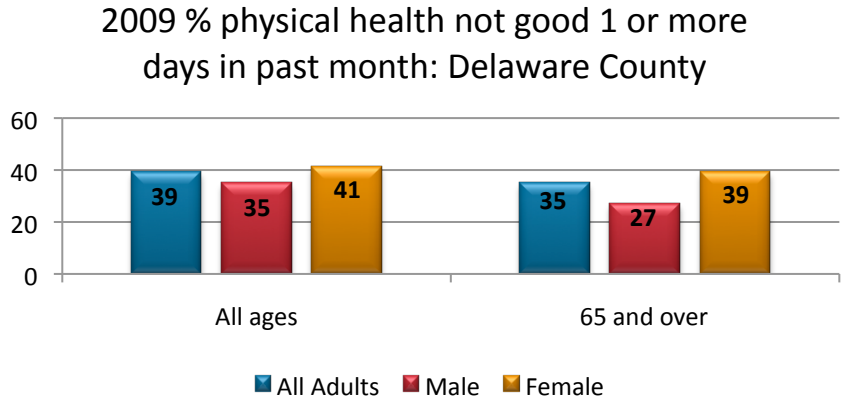
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

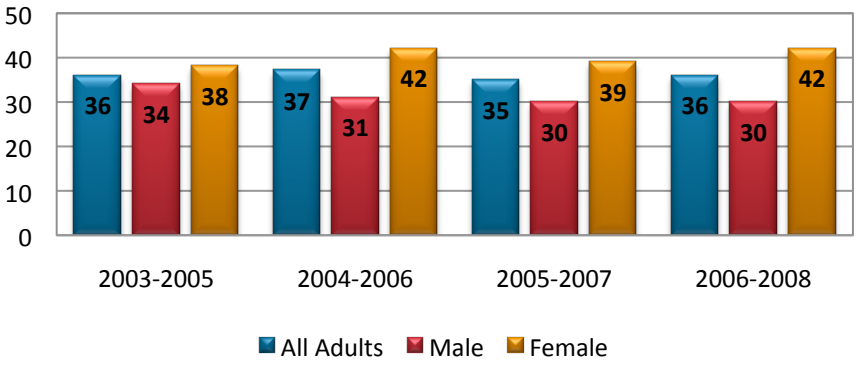


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



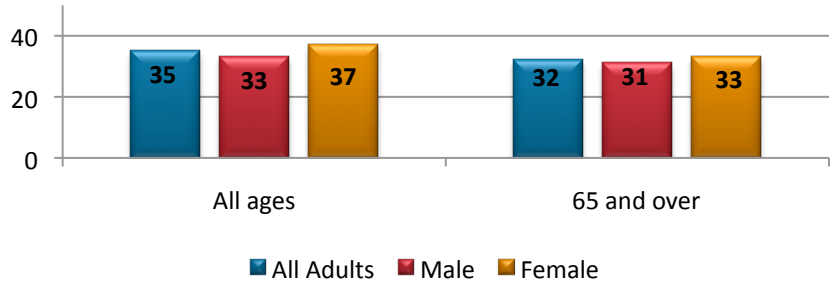
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % physical health not good or 1 more days past month: Montgomery County



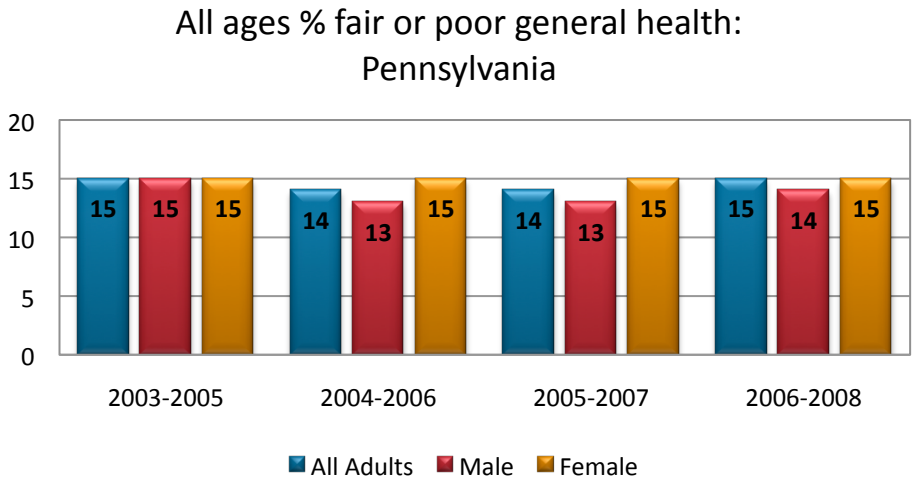
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

2009 % physical health not good 1 or more days in past month: Montgomery County

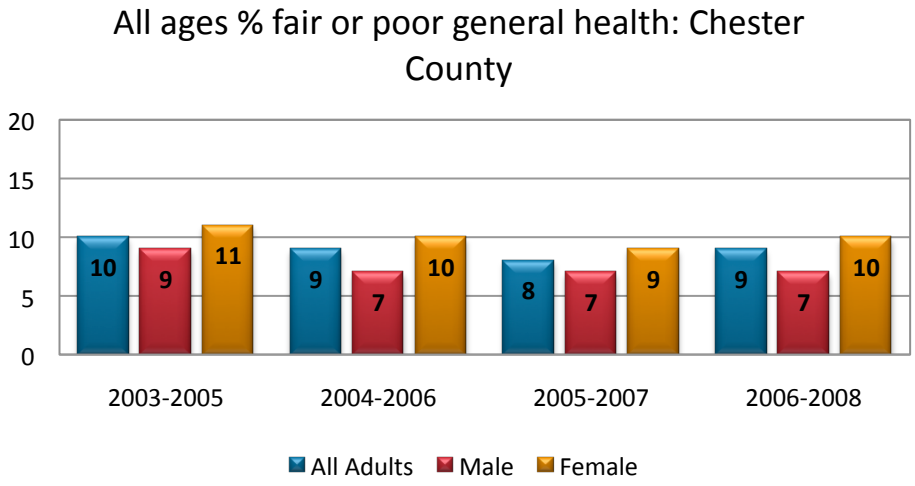


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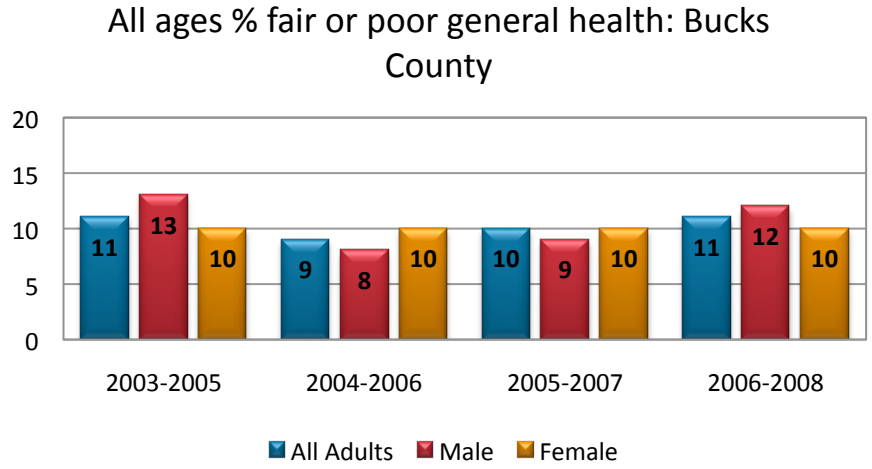
"Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

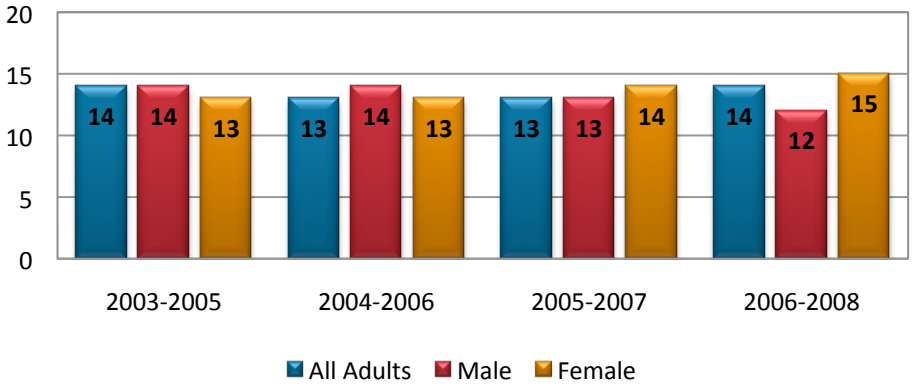


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



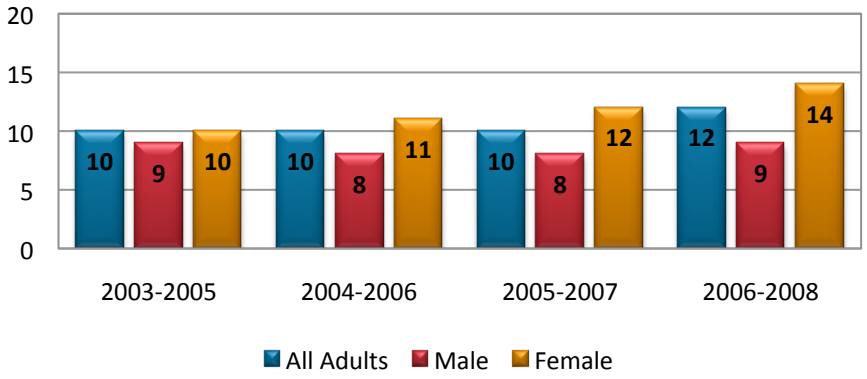
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % fair or poor general health: Delaware County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

All ages % fair or poor general health: Montgomery County



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1991[1]	1995[1]	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
				Percent of persons with fair or poor health[2]				
All ages, age-adjusted[3,4]	10.4	10.6	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5
All ages, crude[4]	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.8
Age								
Under 18 years	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Under 6 years	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5
6–17 years	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
18–44 years	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9
18–24 years	4.8	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.3
25–44 years	6.4	7.2	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.8
45–54 years	13.4	13.4	11.7	11.9	12.3	11.6	12.9	13.3
55–64 years	20.7	21.4	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.3	18.8	17.9
65 years and over	29.0	28.3	26.7	26.9	26.7	26.6	24.8	26.8
65–74 years	26.0	25.6	23.1	22.5	22.4	23.4	21.9	23.4
75 years and over	33.6	32.2	31.5	32.1	31.5	30.2	28.1	30.7
Sex[3]								
Male	10.0	10.1	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1
Female	10.8	11.1	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.9
Race[3,5]								
White only	9.6	9.7	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8
Black or African American only	16.8	17.2	15.8	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.2
American Indian or Alaska Native only	18.3	18.7	17.3	17.2	16.5	13.2	12.1	17.1
Asian only	7.8	9.3	7.8	7.4	8.6	6.8	6.9	7.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	---	---	---	16.2	12.6	14.5	13.1	16.8
Black or African American; White	---	---	---	*14.5	*10.7	8.3	*15.0	*16.6
American Indian or Alaska Native; White	---	---	---	18.7	12.3	17.2	13.9	19.2
Hispanic origin and race[3,5]								
Hispanic or Latino	15.6	15.1	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.0
Mexican	17.0	16.7	13.1	12.8	13.4	14.3	14.1	13.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.1
White only	9.1	9.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3
Black or African American only	16.8	17.3	15.8	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.1
Percent of poverty level[3,6]								
Below 100%	22.8	23.7	20.8	19.6	21.3	20.4	20.3	21.0
100%–less than 200%	14.7	15.5	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	15.3
200% or more	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.5
Hispanic origin and race and percent of poverty level[3,5,6]								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Below 100%	23.6	22.7	19.9	18.7	20.2	20.2	20.6	21.0
100%–less than 200%	18.0	16.9	13.5	15.3	15.2	15.3	14.4	15.1
200% or more	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.2	8.6	9.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only:								
Below 100%	21.9	22.8	19.7	18.8	20.8	20.1	19.5	20.9
100%–less than 200%	14.0	14.8	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	15.2
200% or more	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.9
Black or African American only:								
Below 100%	25.8	27.7	25.3	23.8	25.7	23.3	23.0	22.6
100%–less than 200%	17.0	19.3	19.2	18.2	16.7	17.6	16.9	17.7
200% or more	10.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1991[1]	1995[1]	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
Geographic region[3]				Percent of persons with fair or poor health[2]				
Northeast	8.3	9.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.4
Midwest	9.1	9.7	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.6
South	13.1	12.3	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.4	11.0
West	9.7	10.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.0
Location of residence[3]								
Within MSA[7]	9.9	10.1	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0
Outside MSA[7]	11.9	12.6	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.2	11.7	12.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Heart Disease and Stroke

Objective 12-01

Coronary heart disease death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**166**	145.4	153.1	158.2	163.7	177.0
Males	**166**	198.0	206.4	208.1	212.0	231.3
Females	**166**	109.8	117.2	122.5	129.0	138.5
Whites	**166**	144.4	152.2	156.7	162.4	175.7
Blacks	**166**	172.5	177.7	189.8	193.1	209.5
Hispanics*	**166**	82.6	72.1	81.1	74.5	104.5
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[10]

Objective 12-01

Coronary heart disease death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**166**	154.1	159.5	158.9	159.9	162.5
Bucks	**166**	130.2	136.3	141.4	148.8	154.2
Delaware	**166**	160.4	163.6	166.7	171.9	177.2
Montgomery	**166**	128.4	131.9	134.3	140.1	143.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-06a

Hospitalization rate for congestive heart failure as the principal diagnosis (ages 65 to 74) (per 1,000 ages 65-74)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 65-74	**6.5**	9.5	11.5	12.4	12.8	13.6
Males 65-74	**6.5**	11.6	13.9	15.2	14.8	15.8
Females 65-74	**6.5**	7.7	9.5	10.1	11.1	11.9
Whites 65-74	**6.5**	8.0	10.1	10.9	11.4	12.2
Blacks 65-74	**6.5**	22.1	25.3	28.1	27.9	28.5
Hispanics* 65-74	**6.5**	17.9	14.9	16.9	20.6	23.1
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

[10] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 12-06b

Hospitalization rate for congestive heart failure as the principal diagnosis (ages 75 to 84) (per 1,000 ages 75-84)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 75-84	**13.5**	23.6	27.9	30.1	31.9	30.7
Males 75-84	**13.5**	29.0	33.7	36.2	37.8	35.6
Females 75-84	**13.5**	20.1	24.1	26.2	28.2	27.7
Whites 75-84	**13.5**	22.2	27.0	29.0	31.1	29.9
Blacks 75-84	**13.5**	34.4	33.9	42.0	41.7	40.5
Hispanics* 75-84	**13.5**	29.8	16.3	29.0	42.4	40.0
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-06c

Hospitalization rate for congestive heart failure as the principal diagnosis (age 85+) (per 1,000 age 85+)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
Persons 85+	**26.5**	52.2	62.3	54.2	55.1	58.3
Males 85+	**26.5**	64.4	78.7	64.6	62.3	69.4
Females 85+	**26.5**	47.3	56.1	49.9	52.2	54.0
Whites 85+	**26.5**	51.3	62.1	54.6	55.2	58.2
Blacks 85+	**26.5**	45.8	51.6	45.0	49.6	55.6
Hispanics* 85+	**26.5**	46.4	19.6	38.0	53.7	70.2
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-07

Stroke death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	2010 Goal	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004	PA 2003
All Persons	**48**	46.9	47.9	48.0	49.9	53.7
Males	**48**	49.4	50.0	49.5	52.2	54.3
Females	**48**	45.0	45.9	46.6	47.7	52.5
Whites	**48**	45.9	46.7	46.5	48.9	52.0
Blacks	**48**	59.6	65.0	67.4	63.0	77.5
Hispanics*	**48**	29.1	27.0	33.9	29.3	47.6
*Hispanics can be of any race						

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-07

Stroke death rate (per 100,000) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)

COUNTY	**2010 Goal**	County 2003-07	County 2002-06	County 2001-05	County 2000-04	County 1999-03
Chester	**48**	45.8	46.5	47.6	51.0	52.4
Bucks	**48**	55.1	57.0	60.1	60.7	62.2
Delaware	**48**	55.6	58.0	58.3	61.8	62.3
Montgomery	**48**	54.6	57.1	58.6	60.0	59.0

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-09

% adults aged 20 and older ever told blood pressure was high (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
Adults 20+	**16**	DNC	29± 1	DNC	25± 1	DNC
Males 20+	**16**	DNC	30± 2	DNC	26± 2	DNC
Females 20+	**16**	DNC	28± 2	DNC	24± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Whites 20+	**16**	DNC	28± 1	DNC	24± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Blacks 20+	**16**	DNC	46± 6	DNC	37± 5	DNC
Hispanics 20+	**16**	DNC	19± 8	DNC	25±9	DNC
Persons without diabetes 20+	**16**	DNC	25± 1	DNC	DSU	DNC

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Objective 12-15						
% adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**80**	DNC	75± 2	DNC	73± 1	DNC
Males	**80**	DNC	73± 2	DNC	72± 2	DNC
Females	**80**	DNC	77± 2	DNC	74± 2	DNC
Non-Hispanic Whites	**80**	DNC	74± 2	DNC	72± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**80**	DNC	74± 7	DNC	76± 5	DNC
Hispanics	**80**	DNC	79± 8	DNC	72± 8	DNC
Urban	**80**	DNC	75± 2	DNC	74± 1	DNC
Rural	**80**	DNC	73± 4	DNC	72± 2	DNC
Less than High School 25+	**80**	DNC	64± 8	DNC	71± 6	DNC
High School Grad 25+	**80**	DNC	78± 3	DNC	76± 2	DNC
At least some college 25+	**80**	DNC	84± 2	DNC	82± 1	DNC

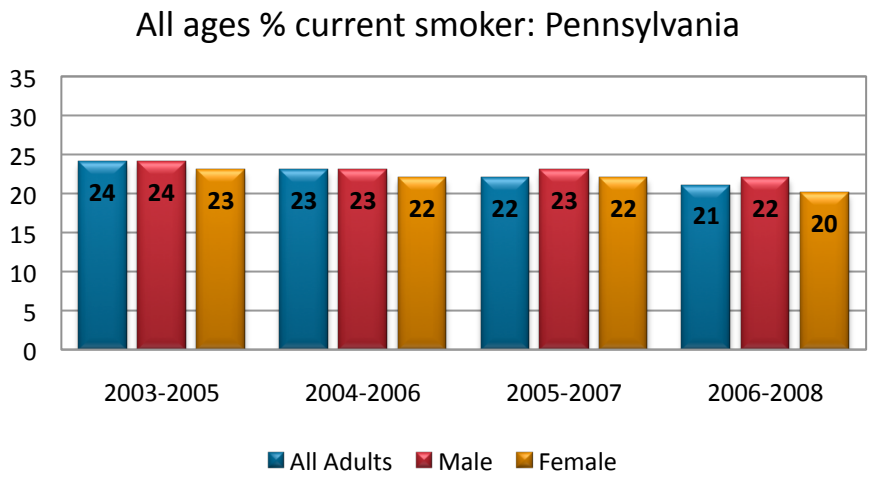
DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

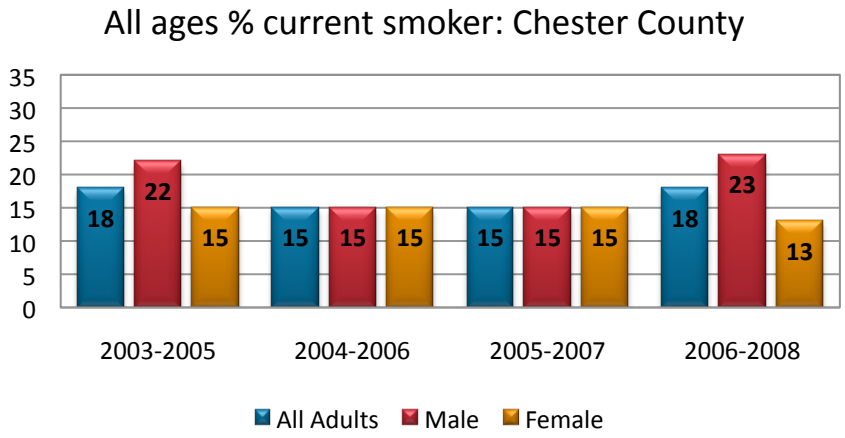
Smoking

The following charts reflect self-report answers from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984.

"Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"

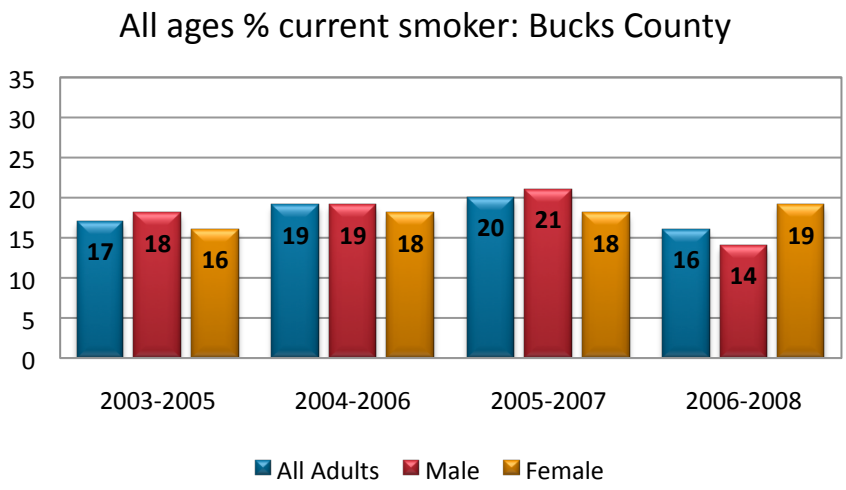


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File[11]

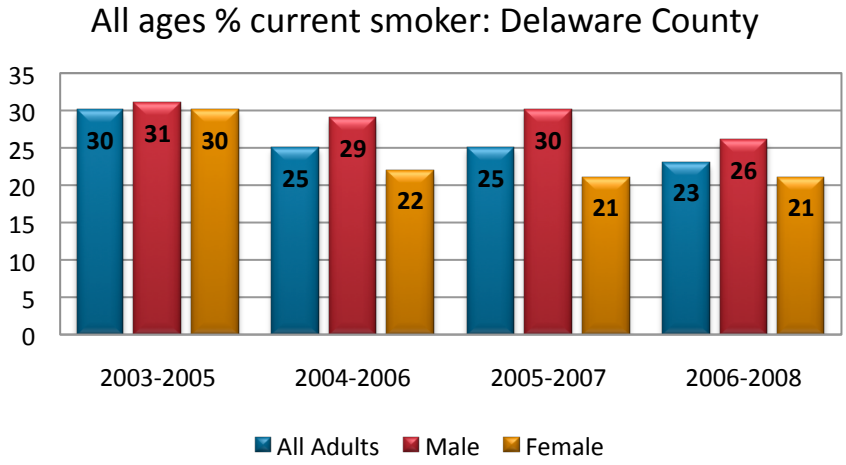


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

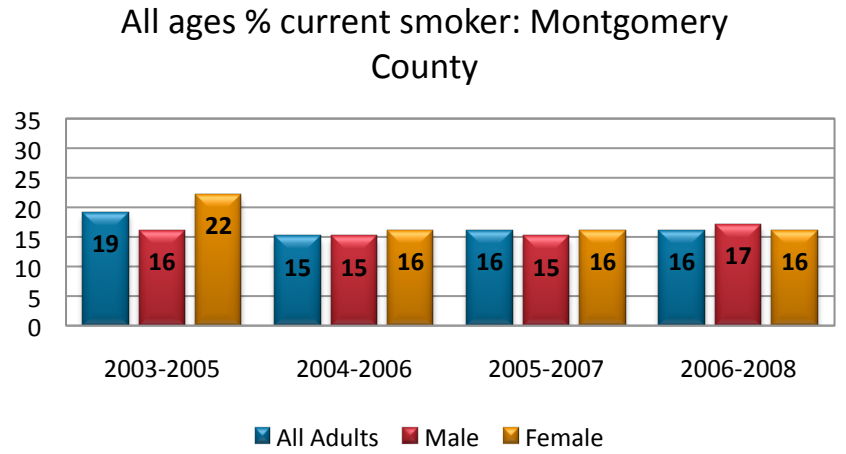
[11] These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health through the EPiQMS portal. EpiQMS (Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System) is an interactive system that allows users to create various state and local health statistical output on resident live births, teen pregnancy, deaths, infant deaths, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted diseases, other communicable diseases, behavioral health risk and population) over time for the purpose of trend analysis, public health assessment and/or surveillance support. EpiQMS is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Department of Health and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, BRFSS Data File

Objective 27-01a						
% adults who smoke cigarettes (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**12**	22± 1	22± 2	22± 2	24± 1	24± 1
Males	**12**	24± 2	21± 3	22± 3	25± 2	23± 2
Females	**12**	21± 2	22± 2	22± 2	24± 2	24± 2
Non-Hispanic Whites	**12**	22± 1	22± 2	22± 2	24± 1	23± 1
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**12**	27± 6	28± 6	25± 6	30± 5	29± 6
Hispanics	**12**	25± 8	14± 8	24± 9	30± 9	22± 9
Urban	NA	21± 2	22± 2	21± 2	24± 1	23± 2
Rural	NA	25± 3	23± 3	24± 3	25± 2	25± 3
Less than High School 25+	**12**	42± 7	41± 7	46± 7	46± 5	49± 6
Less than 9th grade 25+	**12**	DSU	DSU	41±14	38± 11	DSU
Grades 9-11 25+	**12**	42± 7	41± 7	48± 7	47± 6	49± 7
High School Grad 25+	**12**	29± 2	29± 3	28± 3	29± 2	29± 2
At least some college 25+	**12**	15± 1	25± 3	15± 2	16± 1	15± 2
13-15 years of education 25+	**12**	22± 3	25± 3	23± 3	23± 2	23± 3
16+ years education 25+	**12**	11± 2	10± 2	10± 2	11± 2	9± 2
Persons 18 to 24*	NA	29± 7	27± 7	28± 7	35± 6	31± 6
Persons 25 to 44*	NA	27± 2	27± 3	26± 3	28± 2	28± 2
Persons 45 to 64*	NA	21± 2	21± 2	22± 2	23± 2	23± 2
Persons 65+*	NA	8± 1	8± 2	9± 2	9± 1	8± 2
*not age-adjusted						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report[12]

[12] Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) is a set of 467 public health objectives within 28 focus areas for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Pennsylvania's Department Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has compiled state and county-level statistics (when available) to assist in tracking state and local progress in meeting some of these objectives. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown for the state and the county (when available).

Objective 27-01b						
% adults who use smokeless (spit) tobacco (age-adjusted to 2000 std population)	**2010 Goal**	PA 2008	PA 2007	PA 2006	PA 2005	PA 2004
All Adults	**0.4**	4± 1	5± 1	DNC	3± 1	DNC
Males	**0.4**	8± 2	10± 3	DNC	7± 2	DNC
Females	**0.4**	0± 0	0± .5	DNC	0± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Whites	**0.4**	4± 1	5± 2	DNC	4± 1	DNC
Non-Hispanic Blacks	**0.4**	2± 9	4± 6	DNC	2± 5	DNC
Hispanics	**0.4**	2± 10	DSU	DNC	3± 9	DNC
Less than High School 25+	**0.4**	5± 7	7± 9	DNC	10± 10	DNC
Less than 9th grade 25+	**0.4**	2± 9	DSU	DNC	DSU	DNC
Grades 9-11 25+	**0.4**	6± 9	6± 9	DNC	2± 5	DNC
High School Grad 25+	**0.4**	5± 2	6± 3	DNC	3± 2	DNC
At least some college 25+	**0.4**	2± 1	3± 1	DNC	3± 1	DNC
13-15 years of education 25+	**0.4**	3± 2	5± 3	DNC	4± 3	DNC
16+ years education 25+	**0.4**	2± 1	2± 1	DNC	2± 1	DNC
Persons 18 to 24*	NA	8± 7	10± 7	DNC	6± 6	DNC
Persons 25 to 44*	NA	5± 2	7± 3	DNC	5± 2	DNC
Persons 45 to 64*	NA	3± 1	3± 1	DNC	2± 1	DNC
Persons 65+*	NA	1± 1	1± 1	DNC	1± 1	DNC
*not age-adjusted						
Note: Criteria is for every day or some days.						

DSU = Data statistically unreliable (less than 10 events)

DNC = Data for specific population are not collected

Source: Healthy People 2010, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009 Report

Current cigarette smoking among adults, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and education level: United States, average annual 1990–1992, 1995–1998, and 2005–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	Percent of persons who were current cigarette smokers[3]					
All persons[4]	27.9	26.5	23.0	23.7	22.1	18.0
Race[5]						
White only	27.4	26.4	23.0	24.3	22.9	18.8
Black or African American only	33.9	30.7	25.1	23.1	21.8	17.1
American Indian or Alaska Native only	34.2	40.5	30.9	36.7	28.9	24.3
Asian only	24.8	18.1	17.2	6.3	11.0	4.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	*	---	---	*
2 or more races	---	---	24.0	---	---	26.0
American Indian or Alaska Native; White	---	---	29.7	---	---	30.4
Hispanic origin and race[5]						
Hispanic or Latino	25.7	24.4	18.7	15.8	13.7	9.7
Mexican	26.2	24.5	19.3	14.8	12.0	8.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.1	26.9	23.9	24.4	23.1	19.3
White only	27.7	26.9	24.1	25.2	24.1	20.7
Black or African American only	33.9	30.7	25.5	23.2	21.9	17.1
18 years and over, crude						
All persons[4]	28.4	27.0	23.4	23.6	22.0	17.8
Race[5]						
White only	27.8	26.8	23.2	24.1	22.6	18.4
Black or African American only	33.2	30.6	26.0	23.3	21.8	17.3
American Indian or Alaska Native only	35.5	39.2	30.6	37.3	31.2	25.7
Asian only	24.9	20.0	18.3	6.3	11.2	5.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	---	---	*	---	---	*
2 or more races	---	---	25.8	---	---	26.2
American Indian or Alaska Native; White	---	---	29.9	---	---	31.1
Hispanic origin and race[5]						
Hispanic or Latino	26.5	25.5	19.7	16.6	13.8	9.8
Mexican	27.1	25.2	20.1	15.0	11.6	8.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.5	27.2	24.0	24.2	22.9	18.9
White only	28.0	27.0	23.8	24.8	23.5	19.8
Black or African American only	33.3	30.6	26.4	23.3	21.9	17.4
Age and Hispanic origin and race[5]						
18–24 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	19.3	26.5	18.8	12.8	12.0	8.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	28.9	35.5	31.1	28.7	31.6	25.0
Black or African American only	17.7	21.3	24.8	10.8	9.8	12.5
25–34 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	29.9	25.9	19.6	19.2	12.6	8.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.7	30.5	31.1	30.9	28.5	26.8
Black or African American only	34.6	28.5	30.0	29.2	22.0	15.7
35–44 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	32.1	26.2	21.6	19.9	17.6	11.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.3	31.5	26.1	27.3	28.1	23.7
Black or African American only	44.1	34.7	21.6	31.3	30.3	19.4
45–64 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	26.6	26.8	21.6	17.1	14.7	12.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	28.4	26.8	23.6	26.1	22.3	19.9
Black or African American only	38.0	38.8	31.3	26.1	26.9	23.2
65 years and over:						
Hispanic or Latino	16.1	14.7	9.2	6.6	9.4	5.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	14.2	10.6	9.8	12.3	11.6	8.5
Black or African American only	25.2	20.9	16.1	10.7	11.2	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Current cigarette smoking among adults, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and education level: United States, average annual 1990–1992, 1995–1998, and 2005–2007, continued

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007	1990–1992[1]	1995–1998[1]	2005–2007
Education, Hispanic origin, and race[5,6]	Percent of persons who were current cigarette smokers[3]					
25 years and over, age-adjusted[7]						
No high school diploma or GED:						
Hispanic or Latino	30.2	27.6	19.0	15.8	13.3	9.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	46.1	43.9	42.6	40.4	40.7	41.4
Black or African American only	45.4	44.6	35.8	31.3	30.0	28.2
High school diploma or GED:						
Hispanic or Latino	29.6	26.7	21.0	18.4	16.4	10.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.9	32.8	31.7	28.4	28.8	28.1
Black or African American only	38.2	35.7	30.5	25.4	26.6	19.2
Some college or more:						
Hispanic or Latino	20.4	16.6	17.3	14.3	13.5	10.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	19.3	18.3	16.2	18.1	17.2	14.5
Black or African American only	25.6	23.3	18.8	22.8	18.9	13.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Current cigarette smoking among adults 18 years of age and over, by sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–2007

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race, and age	1965[1]	1974[1]	1979[1]	1985[1]	1990[1]	1995[1]	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
18 years and over, age-adjusted[2]	Percent of persons who were current cigarette smokers[3]										
All persons	41.9	37.0	33.3	29.9	25.3	24.6	23.1	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.7
Male	51.2	42.8	37.0	32.2	28.0	26.5	25.2	23.0	23.4	23.6	22.0
Female	33.7	32.2	30.1	27.9	22.9	22.7	21.1	18.7	18.3	18.1	17.5
White male[4]	50.4	41.7	36.4	31.3	27.6	26.2	25.4	23.0	23.3	23.5	22.2
Black or African American male[4]	58.8	53.6	43.9	40.2	32.8	29.4	25.7	23.5	25.9	26.1	23.4
White female[4]	33.9	32.0	30.3	27.9	23.5	23.4	22.0	19.5	19.1	18.8	18.5
Black or African American female[4]	31.8	35.6	30.5	30.9	20.8	23.5	20.7	16.9	17.1	18.5	15.6
18 years and over, crude											
All persons	42.4	37.1	33.5	30.1	25.5	24.7	23.2	20.9	20.9	20.8	19.8
Male	51.9	43.1	37.5	32.6	28.4	27.0	25.6	23.4	23.9	23.9	22.3
Female	33.9	32.1	29.9	27.9	22.8	22.6	20.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.4
White male[4]	51.1	41.9	36.8	31.7	28.0	26.6	25.7	23.2	23.6	23.6	22.3
Black or African American male[4]	60.4	54.3	44.1	39.9	32.5	28.5	26.2	23.9	26.5	27.0	24.6
White female[4]	34.0	31.7	30.1	27.7	23.4	23.1	21.4	19.1	18.7	18.4	18.1
Black or African American female[4]	33.7	36.4	31.1	31.0	21.2	23.5	20.8	17.3	17.3	18.8	15.9
All males											
18–24 years	54.1	42.1	35.0	28.0	26.6	27.8	28.1	25.6	28.0	28.5	25.4
25–34 years	60.7	50.5	43.9	38.2	31.6	29.5	28.9	26.1	27.7	27.4	28.8
35–44 years	58.2	51.0	41.8	37.6	34.5	31.5	30.2	26.5	26.0	24.8	23.2
45–64 years	51.9	42.6	39.3	33.4	29.3	27.1	26.4	25.0	25.2	24.5	22.6
65 years and over	28.5	24.8	20.9	19.6	14.6	14.9	10.2	9.8	8.9	12.6	9.3
White male[4]											
18–24 years	53.0	40.8	34.3	28.4	27.4	28.4	30.4	26.7	29.7	28.9	26.5
25–34 years	60.1	49.5	43.6	37.3	31.6	29.9	29.7	26.3	27.7	27.9	29.0
35–44 years	57.3	50.1	41.3	36.6	33.5	31.2	30.6	26.6	26.3	25.3	24.4
45–64 years	51.3	41.2	38.3	32.1	28.7	26.3	25.8	24.4	24.5	23.4	22.1
65 years and over	27.7	24.3	20.5	18.9	13.7	14.1	9.8	9.4	7.9	12.6	8.9
Black or African American male[4]											
18–24 years	62.8	54.9	40.2	27.2	21.3	*14.6	20.9	18.0	21.6	31.2	21.4
25–34 years	68.4	58.5	47.5	45.6	33.8	25.1	23.2	21.2	29.8	26.3	32.3
35–44 years	67.3	61.5	48.6	45.0	42.0	36.3	30.7	28.4	23.3	22.2	17.4
45–64 years	57.9	57.8	50.0	46.1	36.7	33.9	32.2	29.2	32.4	32.6	28.3
65 years and over	36.4	29.7	26.2	27.7	21.5	28.5	14.2	14.1	16.8	16.0	14.3
All females											
18–24 years	38.1	34.1	33.8	30.4	22.5	21.8	24.9	21.5	20.7	19.3	19.1
25–34 years	43.7	38.8	33.7	32.0	28.2	26.4	22.3	21.0	21.5	21.5	19.6
35–44 years	43.7	39.8	37.0	31.5	24.8	27.1	26.2	21.6	21.3	20.6	19.6
45–64 years	32.0	33.4	30.7	29.9	24.8	24.0	21.7	19.8	18.8	19.3	19.5
65 years and over	9.6	12.0	13.2	13.5	11.5	11.5	9.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.6
White female[4]											
18–24 years	38.4	34.0	34.5	31.8	25.4	24.9	28.5	22.9	22.6	20.7	21.6
25–34 years	43.4	38.6	34.1	32.0	28.5	27.3	24.9	22.6	23.1	23.7	21.4
35–44 years	43.9	39.3	37.2	31.0	25.0	27.0	26.6	22.7	22.2	21.7	20.7
45–64 years	32.7	33.0	30.6	29.7	25.4	24.3	21.4	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.6
65 years and over	9.8	12.3	13.8	13.3	11.5	11.7	9.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.0
Black or African American female[4]											
18–24 years	37.1	35.6	31.8	23.7	10.0	*8.8	14.2	15.6	14.2	14.8	*8.7
25–34 years	47.8	42.2	35.2	36.2	29.1	26.7	15.5	18.3	16.9	15.4	14.9
35–44 years	42.8	46.4	37.7	40.2	25.5	31.9	30.2	18.9	19.0	21.0	17.7
45–64 years	25.7	38.9	34.2	33.4	22.6	27.5	25.6	20.9	21.0	25.5	22.6
65 years and over	7.1	*8.9	*8.5	14.5	11.1	13.3	10.2	6.7	10.0	9.3	6.4

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death Rates

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	10.4	10.9	10.9
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	10.4	11.0	11.1
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	13.2	10.2	10.0	9.9
15–19 years	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	8.0	7.7	7.3
20–24 years	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	12.5	12.4	12.5
25–44 years	11.6	12.2	15.4	15.6	15.2	13.4	13.7	13.8
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.2	12.0	12.4	12.3
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.9	15.1
45–64 years	23.5	22.0	20.6	15.9	15.3	13.5	15.4	16.0
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	14.8	14.4	16.5	17.2
55–64 years	26.8	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.0	12.1	13.9	14.5
65 years and over	30.0	24.5	20.8	17.6	20.5	15.2	14.7	14.2
65–74 years	29.6	23.0	20.8	16.9	17.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	24.9	17.6	16.9	15.9
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	22.2	19.6	16.9	15.9
Male								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	17.7	18.0	18.0
All ages, crude	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.6	20.4	17.1	17.7	17.8
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
15–24 years	6.5	8.2	13.5	20.2	22.0	17.1	16.2	16.2
15–19 years	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	13.0	12.1	11.5
20–24 years	9.3	11.5	19.3	26.8	25.7	21.4	20.2	20.8
25–44 years	17.2	17.9	20.9	24.0	24.4	21.3	21.6	21.5
25–34 years	13.4	14.7	19.8	25.0	24.8	19.6	19.9	19.7
35–44 years	21.3	21.0	22.1	22.5	23.9	22.8	23.1	23.2
45–64 years	37.1	34.4	30.0	23.7	24.3	21.3	24.0	24.8
45–54 years	32.0	31.6	27.9	22.9	23.2	22.4	25.2	26.2
55–64 years	43.6	38.1	32.7	24.5	25.7	19.4	22.2	22.7
65 years and over	52.8	44.0	38.4	35.0	41.6	31.1	29.5	28.5
65–74 years	50.5	39.6	36.0	30.4	32.2	22.7	22.7	22.7
75–84 years	58.3	52.5	42.8	42.3	56.1	38.6	35.8	33.3
85 years and over	58.3	57.4	42.4	50.6	65.9	57.5	45.0	43.2
Female								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	4.0	4.4	4.5
All ages, crude	5.1	4.9	6.6	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.6
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*	*
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*	*
5–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.5	3.2
15–19 years	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
20–24 years	3.3	2.9	5.7	5.5	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.6
25–44 years	6.2	6.6	10.2	7.7	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.9
25–34 years	4.9	5.5	8.6	7.1	5.6	4.3	4.7	4.7
35–44 years	7.5	7.7	11.9	8.5	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.0
45–64 years	9.9	10.2	12.0	8.9	7.1	6.2	7.2	7.7
45–54 years	9.9	10.2	12.6	9.4	6.9	6.7	8.0	8.4
55–64 years	9.9	10.2	11.4	8.4	7.3	5.4	6.1	6.8
65 years and over	9.4	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
65–74 years	10.1	8.4	9.0	6.5	6.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
75–84 years	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.5	6.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
85 years and over	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.0	3.1
White male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	22.3	21.1	20.8	20.9	22.8	19.1	19.6	19.6
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	22.0	18.8	19.7	19.8
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	23.2	17.9	17.3	17.1
25–44 years	17.9	18.5	21.5	24.6	25.4	22.9	23.5	23.5
45–64 years	39.3	36.5	31.9	25.0	26.0	23.2	26.6	27.4
65 years and over	55.8	46.7	41.1	37.2	44.2	33.3	32.1	30.9
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	34.2	24.3	24.9	24.7
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	60.2	41.1	38.4	36.0
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	70.3	61.6	48.2	46.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
Black or African American male[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	7.5	8.4	10.0	11.4	12.8	10.0	9.2	9.4
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	12.0	9.4	8.7	8.8
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	15.1	14.2	11.5	10.6
25–44 years	9.8	12.6	16.1	19.2	19.6	14.3	13.7	14.3
45–64 years	12.7	13.0	12.4	11.8	13.1	9.9	9.4	9.9
65 years and over	9.0	9.9	8.7	11.4	14.9	11.5	10.2	10.4
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	14.7	11.1	8.4	8.8
75–84 years[6]	*	*	*	10.5	14.4	12.1	12.8	11.6
85 years and over	---	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	19.3	20.1	16.0	18.9	18.3
All ages, crude	---	---	---	20.9	20.9	15.9	19.8	19.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	45.3	49.1	26.2	32.7	35.9
25–44 years	---	---	---	31.2	27.8	24.5	29.4	26.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	15.4	16.8	18.0
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	10.7	9.6	8.6	7.3	7.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.2	8.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	10.8	13.5	9.1	7.2	12.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.5	9.2
45–64 years	---	---	---	13.0	9.7	9.7	8.9	9.7
65 years and over	---	---	---	18.6	16.8	15.4	11.0	10.6
Hispanic or Latino male[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	13.7	10.3	9.4	8.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	11.4	8.4	8.3	7.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	14.7	10.9	12.1	11.6
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	16.2	11.2	11.2	10.8
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	16.1	12.0	10.7	10.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	23.4	19.5	14.1	12.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	23.5	20.2	21.2	21.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	23.1	20.4	22.0	22.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	24.4	19.5	18.4	18.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	26.4	25.1	26.6	26.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	26.8	24.0	28.2	29.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	45.4	33.9	33.2	32.3
White female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	6.0	5.9	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.3	4.9	5.1
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.4
25–44 years	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.8
45–64 years	10.6	10.9	13.0	9.6	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.8
65 years and over	9.9	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.8	4.3	4.2	4.1
Black or African American female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4
15–24 years	1.8	*	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8
25–44 years	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.0
45–64 years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.9
65 years and over	*	*	2.6	*	1.9	1.3	1.4	*

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1,2]	*1960*[1,2]	*1970*[2]	*1980*[2]	*1990*[2]	*2000*[3]	*2005*[3]	*2006*[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	4.7	3.6	3.8	4.6	5.1
All ages, crude	---	---	---	4.7	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.4
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	10.1	8.9
25–44 years	---	---	---	10.7	*	7.2	7.4	8.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	5.5	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.3
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	5.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	7.9	5.0	3.2	3.8	4.2
65 years and over	---	---	---	*	8.5	5.2	6.8	6.9
Hispanic or Latina female[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.6
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	*	*	2.0	1.7
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.6
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.8
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	8.0	7.3	8.7	9.5
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	7.0	4.4	4.3	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Crime and Violence

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program is compiled from over 1,620 jurisdictions throughout the Commonwealth. While the program is robust in that jurisdictions are required by law to participate, these numbers suffer from significant underreporting especially in the area of rape and sexual assault. The Office of Justice Programs within the US Department of Justice reports that on average, between the years 1992-2000, 64 percent of rapes, 66 percent of attempted rapes and 74 percent of sexual assaults went unreported to authorities (U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

Victims: Seniors	Sex	Chester County	Rate per 1,000	Pennsylvania	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	0.000	20	0.026
	F	1	0.029	14	0.012
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	1	0.001
Forcible Rape	M	0	0.000	1	0.001
	F	5	0.145	27	0.024
Aggravated Assault	M	9	0.335	485	0.620
	F	6	0.174	184	0.163
Other Assaults	M	9	0.335	1,453	1.857
	F	7	0.203	875	0.777
Sex Offenses	M	0	0.000	16	0.020
	F	2	0.058	74	0.066
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	0	0.000	18	0.023
	F	0	0.000	26	0.023

Source: Annual Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania, 2008 Report

Victims: Seniors	Sex	Bucks County	Rate per 1,000	Delaware County	Rate per 1,000	Montgomery County	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	4	0.085	0	0.000
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
Forcible Rape	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	2	0.042	0	0.000
Aggravated Assault	M	10	0.265	13	0.414	7	0.145
	F	7	0.144	10	0.212	4	0.059
Other Assaults	M	19	0.503	14	0.446	21	0.434
	F	17	0.350	15	0.319	17	0.252
Sex Offenses	M	1	0.026	1	0.032	0	0.000
	F	2	0.041	2	0.042	3	0.044
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	1	0.026	0	0.000	3	0.062
	F	0	0.000	0	0.000	2	0.030

Source: Annual Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania, 2008 Report

2005 Data for Comparison

Victims: Seniors	Sex	Chester County	Rate per 1,000	Pennsylvania	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	0.000	11	0.015
	F	0	0.000	16	0.016
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	1	0.001
Forcible Rape	M	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	2	0.069	31	0.030
Aggravated Assault	M	11	0.471	311	0.426
	F	7	0.240	171	0.167
Other Assaults	M	9	0.385	855	1.172
	F	10	0.343	790	0.771
Sex Offenses	M	0	0.000	34	0.047
	F	0	0.000	55	0.054
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	0	0.000	8	0.011
	F	1	0.034	26	0.025

2005 Data for Comparison

Victims: Seniors	Sex	Bucks County	Rate per 1,000	Delaware County	Rate per 1,000	Montgomery County	Rate per 1,000
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	0	0.000	3	0.099	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	3	0.068	1	0.017
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
Forcible Rape	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	2	0.048	12	0.395	0	0.000
Aggravated Assault	M	3	0.088	14	0.317	4	0.088
	F	3	0.072	15	0.494	8	0.133
Other Assaults	M	7	0.205	16	0.362	19	0.418
	F	7	0.168	0	0.000	39	0.647
Sex Offenses	M	0	0.000	2	0.045	2	0.044
	F	0	0.000	0	0.000	1	0.017
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
	F	6	0.144	3	0.099	3	0.050

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
All persons				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.9	6.1	6.2
All ages, crude	5.0	4.6	8.1	10.6	9.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	8.4	9.2	7.5	8.1
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
15–24 years	5.8	5.6	11.3	15.4	19.7	12.6	13.0	13.5
15–19 years	3.9	3.9	7.7	10.5	16.9	9.5	9.9	10.7
20–24 years	8.5	7.7	15.6	20.2	22.2	16.0	16.1	16.2
25–44 years	8.9	8.5	14.9	17.5	14.7	8.7	9.4	9.2
25–34 years	9.3	9.2	16.2	19.3	17.4	10.4	11.8	11.7
35–44 years	8.4	7.8	13.5	14.9	11.6	7.1	7.1	6.9
45–64 years	5.0	5.3	8.7	9.0	6.3	4.0	4.0	4.3
45–54 years	5.9	6.1	10.0	11.0	7.5	4.7	4.8	5.1
55–64 years	3.9	4.1	7.1	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	3.2
65 years and over	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.5	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.1
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	4.9	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.1
75–84 years	2.5	2.3	4.0	5.2	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Male								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	7.9	7.5	14.3	16.6	14.8	9.0	9.6	9.7
All ages, crude	7.7	6.8	13.1	17.1	15.9	9.3	9.8	10.0
Under 1 year	4.5	4.7	4.5	6.3	8.8	10.4	8.2	9.4
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6
1–4 years	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
5–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
15–24 years	8.6	8.4	18.2	24.0	32.5	20.9	22.0	22.8
15–19 years	5.5	5.7	12.1	15.9	27.8	15.5	16.8	18.2
20–24 years	13.5	11.8	25.6	32.2	36.9	26.7	27.2	27.5
25–44 years	13.8	12.8	24.4	28.9	23.5	13.3	14.9	14.7
25–34 years	14.4	13.9	26.8	31.9	27.7	16.7	19.6	19.4
35–44 years	13.2	11.7	21.7	24.5	18.6	10.3	10.6	10.4
45–64 years	8.1	8.1	14.8	15.2	10.2	6.0	6.2	6.5
45–54 years	9.5	9.4	16.8	18.4	11.9	6.9	7.6	7.6
55–64 years	6.3	6.4	12.1	11.8	8.0	4.6	4.3	4.8
65 years and over	4.8	4.3	7.7	8.8	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.8
65–74 years	5.2	4.6	8.5	9.2	5.8	3.4	3.3	3.0
75–84 years	3.9	3.7	5.9	8.1	5.7	3.2	2.6	2.7
85 years and over	2.5	3.6	7.4	7.5	6.7	3.3	2.7	2.3
Female								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.5
All ages, crude	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
Under 1 year	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.8
1–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
5–14 years	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
15–24 years	3.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	6.2	3.9	3.4	3.5
15–19 years	2.4	1.9	3.2	4.9	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.9
20–24 years	3.7	3.8	6.2	8.2	7.0	4.7	4.3	4.2
25–44 years	4.2	4.3	5.8	6.4	6.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
25–34 years	4.5	4.6	6.0	6.9	7.1	4.1	3.8	3.7
35–44 years	3.8	4.0	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.4
45–64 years	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.2
45–54 years	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.6
55–64 years	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
65 years and over	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
65–74 years	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3
75–84 years	1.4	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
85 years and over	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
White male[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	3.8	3.9	7.2	10.4	8.3	5.2	5.3	5.4
All ages, crude	3.6	3.6	6.6	10.7	8.8	5.2	5.4	5.4
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	7.4
1–14 years	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
15–24 years	3.2	5.0	7.6	15.1	15.2	9.9	10.6	10.6
25–44 years	5.4	5.5	11.6	17.2	13.0	7.4	8.0	7.8
25–34 years	4.9	5.7	12.5	18.5	14.7	8.4	9.8	9.3
35–44 years	6.1	5.2	10.8	15.2	11.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
45–64 years	4.8	4.6	8.3	9.8	6.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
65 years and over	3.8	3.1	5.4	6.7	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
Black or African American male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	47.0	42.3	78.2	69.4	63.1	35.4	37.3	37.8
All ages, crude	44.7	35.0	66.0	65.7	68.5	37.2	39.7	40.6
Under 1 year	---	10.3	14.3	18.6	21.4	23.3	15.9	20.7
1–14 years[6]	1.8	1.5	4.4	4.1	5.8	3.1	3.9	4.0
15–24 years	53.8	43.2	98.3	82.6	137.1	85.3	84.1	88.2
25–44 years	92.8	80.5	140.2	130.0	105.4	55.8	63.4	63.2
25–34 years	104.3	86.4	154.5	142.9	123.7	73.9	86.2	86.2
35–44 years	80.0	74.4	124.0	109.3	81.2	38.5	40.6	39.8
45–64 years	46.0	44.6	82.3	70.6	41.4	21.9	22.3	23.3
65 years and over	16.5	17.3	33.3	30.9	25.7	12.8	11.9	10.0
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	23.3	16.7	10.7	11.3	11.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	23.1	16.6	10.7	12.2	12.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	35.4	25.1	17.0	22.1	22.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	39.2	25.7	17.0	16.1	17.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	22.1	14.8	*	10.8	9.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	9.1	7.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	8.3	7.9	4.4	4.6	4.5
15–24 years	---	---	---	9.3	14.9	7.8	10.8	11.5
25–44 years	---	---	---	11.3	9.6	4.6	4.9	4.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	10.4	7.0	6.1	4.2	4.7
Hispanic or Latino male[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	27.4	11.8	12.1	11.7
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	31.0	13.4	13.6	13.1
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	8.7	6.6	6.3	10.1
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	55.4	28.5	31.0	31.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	46.4	17.2	18.0	16.5
25–34 years	---	---	---	---	50.9	19.9	22.3	19.7
35–44 years	---	---	---	---	39.3	13.5	12.7	12.5
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	20.5	9.1	8.2	8.3
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	9.4	4.4	4.4	3.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino male[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	5.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	5.4	8.3	6.9	6.5
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	7.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	8.7	5.2	5.1	5.1
25–34 years	---	---	---	---	9.3	5.2	5.4	5.5
35–44 years	---	---	---	---	8.0	5.2	4.8	4.9
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	5.7	3.6	3.8	3.9
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Death rates for homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–2006, continued

[Data are based on death certificates]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1,2]	1960[1,2]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[2]	2000[3]	2005[3]	2006[3]
White female[5]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.3
1–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.3	2.4
25–44 years	2.0	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.5
45–64 years	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8
65 years and over	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Black or African American female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	11.1	11.4	14.7	13.2	12.5	7.1	6.1	6.4
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	7.2	6.2	6.6
Under 1 year	---	13.8	10.7	12.8	22.8	22.2	12.6	11.1
1–14 years[6]	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.3	4.7	2.7	2.3	2.5
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	18.9	10.7	8.8	9.5
25–44 years	22.5	22.7	25.3	22.6	21.0	11.0	9.3	10.1
45–64 years	6.8	10.3	13.4	10.8	6.5	4.5	4.9	5.2
65 years and over	3.6	3.0	7.4	8.0	9.4	3.5	2.9	2.5
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	8.1	4.6	3.0	4.0	2.9
All ages, crude	---	---	---	7.7	4.8	2.9	4.0	3.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
25–44 years	---	---	---	13.7	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.0
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
All ages, crude	---	---	---	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
15–24 years	---	---	---	*	*	*	2.8	*
25–44 years	---	---	---	4.6	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.6
45–64 years	---	---	---	*	*	2.0	1.3	2.0
Hispanic or Latina female[5,7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	4.3	2.8	2.4	2.3
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	4.7	2.8	2.5	2.4
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	*	7.4	6.6	6.5
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	8.1	3.7	3.6	3.8
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	6.1	3.7	3.4	3.1
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.9
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	*	2.4	*	*
White, not Hispanic or Latina female[7]								
All ages, age-adjusted[4]	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
All ages, crude	---	---	---	---	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Under 1 year	---	---	---	---	4.4	4.1	5.0	6.2
1–14 years	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
15–24 years	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
25–44 years	---	---	---	---	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.3
45–64 years	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
65 years and over	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 Report

Listening Tour Findings

A critical element of our Blueprint Report Update is the information we provide beyond the data, which we accomplished with our Listening Tour. In fall 2009, we met with nonprofit leaders throughout the county in focus group-like discussions, and heard about how women and girls' needs have changed in the last five years. We doubled the number of Listening Tours we conducted for the original Blueprint from four to eight, and had more opportunities to hear from these nonprofit leaders about the needs that exist in their communities in real time. Over 85 nonprofit and county government representatives participated in these discussions, representing more than 40 organizations who directly serve women and girls. The Listening Tour has been a connector for nonprofit organizations and has opened conversation for increased partnerships throughout the county.

Fall 2009 Listening Tour Participants

Big Brothers Big Sisters
Brandywine Health Foundation
Bridge of Hope Lancaster and Chester Counties
Bridging the Community
ChesPenn Health Services
Chester County Department of Aging - Advisory Council
Chester County Futures
Chester County Health Dept.
The Clinic
COAD Group
Coatesville Area Senior Center
Coatesville Center for Community Health
Coatesville Youth Initiative
Community Volunteers In Medicine
Community, Youth and Women's Alliance
Crime Victims' Center
Domestic Violence Center of Chester County
Downingtown Area School District
Downingtown Area Senior Center
Family Service of Chester County
Friends Association for Care and Protection of Children
Girl Star
Kennett Senior Center
La Comunidad Hispana
Legal Aid of Southeastern PA
Maternal and Child Health Consortium
Open Hearth
Orion Communities, Inc.
Oxford Neighborhood Services Center
Pathstone Corporation
Penn State Cooperative Extension
Phoenixville Area Children's Learning Center
Phoenixville Area Community Services
Phoenixville Community Health Foundation
Phoenixville Health Care Access
Phoenixville Senior Center
Planned Parenthood
United Way of Chester County
Volunteer English Program
West Chester Area Senior Center
West Chester East High School
Women's Resource Center
YMCA of Brandywine Valley

Response Themes

Protocol for Listening Tour Focus Groups (Protocol questions are bolded below)

1. ***There have been significant economic changes not only since the last Blueprint Report, but particularly in the past two years. These changes have impacted women in a variety of ways including employment, housing, healthcare coverage, and the collective stress of all these on everyday life. What effects have you seen in your agencies regarding these changes either in terms of the women you serve of you ability to serve your clients?***

"The ability to serve our clients is a budget lying question and unfortunately as the need rises the dollar's fall. And so we are seeing a rising need overall, maybe not one we can address as an agency, but I was just given the table of comparison of calls for the last nine months and it's nine percent higher than it was last year at the same time. So that's just the calls being made for help." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"I know even out of teaching the healthy living classes people think fruits and vegetable are expensive and they won't buy them. There's also a lack of availability, especially in Coatesville, there's not a grocery store so if you have a lack of transportation you have a lack of access to fresh foods. The best option you have at this point is probably Wal-Mart which is where people head out toward Parkesburg because you can get transportation out there, so our diets are not even, we're not building strong bodies and minds that are going to carry this generation and that's a real concern. That's about as basic as it gets. The WIC program, which is also in our building, has also had a dramatic increase in demand as well. They've recently changed their program to allow fruits, vegetables, and whole grains that just started this month. A much more balance approach, that's also a supplemental program it is not, "we're here to feed you". The other concern I have, the latest trend people are not even grocery shopping they're not keeping food in their house because if kids come home after school and somebody has food in their house it's like the whole neighborhood is coming and eating the food and cleaning them out basically. So if they buy food to have in their home it's gone and the neighborhood, you know, they're foraging from house to house who ever has got some food. They're just giving their kids five dollars and saying, "Here's five dollars, go feed yourself" which I'm going to guess the majority is at Macdonald's so that's what kids are doing." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"I think it goes without saying that as the community faces problems like economic problems the increase in participation for social services agencies is going to dramatically increase because more people that didn't need service now do. For us in particular I'd say that I'll speak only for my center, meal counts are going up. People who can't afford to eat at home anymore are now coming to us for lunch. Wellness

programs, they can't afford memberships to the YMCA, are coming to take advantage of the free or low cost wellness programs information and referral service, just finding other sources for help through us has dramatically risen. Of course the flip side is we don't get more funding to provide more service so it's making the resources we have available, it's a challenge for them, it's a challenge for us." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"Problem with the schedule a lot of stuff budget, economic situation we're in and still not getting staff so a lot of work for an individual, one person doing the job of three and four people. Not able to really give the services that client really needs." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"Last year we had three times as many women applying for help. Yes, three times as many. Most of the women who are calling have in issue for example they were working full time, their hours were cut in half so that economic issue has caused them not to be able to make rent costs, and so there's a lot more women in jeopardy. Of that population that has come to us I did an analysis too. One of the requirements is that you have a GED or high school education to get in our program, that's one of the basic requirements. 60% of the women who applied did not have either. The key piece there is you can't get a job or survive in Chester County unless you have a high school education." (Kennett Focus Group)

"People's hours are getting cut back, so even if they had a job they might have been working four shifts at a restaurant and they might have been cut back to one. So they are out looking to supplement that. Sometimes they might have two shifts scheduled but they are called off from one because they just weren't needed. So the reliability, even if they still have their job, the sense of whether they were really going to get into work and rely on that income that month is very unstable. It forces them to go out and try other things to supplement it." (Oxford Focus Group)

"I think we are seeing a group of people who were always able to manage and keep their heads above water. Now they can't because everything is more expensive and their hours are cut. These are people who haven't typically needed our services and now they do. They don't even know what's available and there are issues of even wanting to ask for help." (Oxford Focus Group)

"There was one lady that came in and she said she used to help us out by donating. She said I never thought I would be coming in here asking for help." (Oxford Focus Group)

"They've been poor even before the recession just that they're now even more overlooked they need help so they're even more in a feeling of hopelessness. One of the things I talk about is the hopelessness of most of the single parents that I see. You've got to get trust and hopelessness out of the way. Then you can start working with the person." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"Clinics like ours are seeing an increase of 40-50% new patients. In June we had to close to new patients because we just couldn't handle anymore. We normally see about 950 patients a month if you've ever seen our place its three Victorian buildings, it's challenging we were getting to the point where we had 1,500 we just couldn't do it, not in the space we have. We have doctors on a waiting list; we have volunteers on a waiting list, wanting to be involved." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"One thing I've noticed is we're helping more people with basic needs more food, people going through food quickly because the prices of food are going up so much that even with what people are getting with food stamps not covering basic food so they're running out quicker." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"We were finding at the agency even in the dramatic bumps seemed to occur about a year ago this time where there were far more people coming in but also the frequency started to increase for people for our services." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"We were expecting that there would be a large numbers of baby boomers into the volunteer pool as they began to retire that hasn't materialized to the extent we thought it would. Largely I think because many people are working longer because of the economic downturn those who do retire are often looking for part time paid employment rather than volunteering and I have lost some volunteers to paid employment when that became available. I think that has impacted older American women's ability to retire and to volunteer as they might like to." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"We're seeing more now is that in our emergency shelter program the goal was to provide shelter for up to 30 days that is unrealistic because where could someone find alternative housing in 30 days in addition to that we have transitional housing programs but they're full for the most part so we can't even have them go through our transitional housing programs the state of the economy and what just happened with the budget we're at the daycare center and the issue was our families the child goes to our daycare center there they get subsidies and the subsidies were held up because of the budget so again how do you continue to provide services for poor people when as an organization you're also poor it has that effect that it keeps continuing to be a crisis and what do we do and how do we continue to be effective as an organization it is a challenge it is pretty devastating for the most part I've been a provider of social services all my life so more than 30 years and this is worst I've ever seen it again it seems as though no one has the answer and that's troubling." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"We used to see low income women coming in for help and support, now we're seeing really women of all different economic classes. We had a woman this week who's a real estate agent. We're seeing more and more women across economic boundaries need

help with health coverage and enrolling in different things; never saw themselves getting served before." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

2. *What are some of the significant economic impacts facing the women and girls you serve in your agencies? Please provide a specific example/story of how you have seen these economic effects at work in your clients' lives.*

"One family who was asked to leave in three days because their building was being foreclosed and this was a woman with three children. One who was just about a year old, the other two are six and somewhere in between. She had a job, was finally on her feet and how this knocked her back down. Fortunately because the way our program works she had a team who were able to help her regroup." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"Huge issue with undocumented people as they were getting cut out of their jobs they weren't getting unemployment. Even day labor they're down to finding day labor jobs to feed their family and I know we had one family with five children and he was not undocumented but had problems with his social security number and so the government was not recognizing it as a social security number that's why he was a client at our legal office. They were trying to remedy that, you know what it's like trying to deal with that government so they literally couldn't feed their family so they were sitting there crying and not knowing what to do. We were hooking them up with whatever resources we could but by the week. You start to exhaust the resources that are available then what do you do." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"We've noticed some families are having two or three part time jobs which takes time away from family and children, children suffer because they're out fending for themselves and doing what they think they need to do to take care of themselves and they end up in a situation they can't handle, truancy becomes an issue, school work suffers it snowballs." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"I have several cases right now where the women and their spouse or significant other stay together for so many years now there's been some issues about verbal abuse and so on and the women are staying in that relationship due to not having enough money to afford an apartment. If they leave the children come with them. Again the depression steps in all those other issues step in. It saddens me I see in my office they tell me their story and they cry because they have to accept all this humiliation from this man who calls them everyday name calling you're this, you're that, very hurtful verbal abusive they feel stuck and trapped some of them have two jobs but not enough for them to break off and live on their own and to support to hear them get out their frustration (hard to hear) at least they can come to the office and be heard and there's validation to what they say." (Kennett Focus Group)

“There is one recently that the wife was working, the husband was unable to work due to an accident. She got laid off. Well, now, number one she can’t go back, but if she wanted to get another job they would have less money because his social security benefits would decrease due to her income. And they’re not making a lot now. So she basically cannot get another job because she knows that amount of money, and we’re talking under a $1,000, which isn’t a lot for two adults. So she is basically stuck in that situation where if she does one thing she is low on this end and if she doesn’t that’s just going to stay that way.” (Oxford Focus Group)

“I guess one of the main things I’m seeing we do a lot of cancer testing on women normal paps but other kinds of tests as well and while we can take on that burden if something is found we’re having more difficulty placing women in other, further facilities. Most of the hospitals around here have charity care but that seems to be more limited in the past couple of years. Just some of the different programs and further treatment has been very difficult” (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

“I have one client came in she needed help with her electricity her 14 year old daughter knows her mom is struggling so the daughter will not ask for lunch money and the mom was crying about that because she was like I don’t want her to feel like she can’t ask me for lunch money even if this week I can’t pay a bill so we talked about it, I said we need to talk to your daughter and explain to her that even if we can’t make the electric bill she still has to eat and try to find other ways like the free lunch program but she was concerned because her daughter wasn’t taking the two or three dollars thinking it was going to help with the electric bill which was kind of large.” (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

“Today we had a woman call us for help and a protection from abuse hearing and she’s a Spanish speaker and I said we can’t do anything for you until you come into the office sign a retainer agreement meet with the attorney and I need to be there to translate for you because none of the attorneys speak Spanish and she said I can’t do it I need to work I work six-six I’m going to get fired if I leave the office because I already have to leave for the hearing and my boss won’t give me another day so we’re left in a situation where we have certain funding regulations we need things signed and do things a certain way we also need to more and more pay attention to what our clients are going through and we can’t make somebody get fired because they’re asking us for help.” (West Chester Focus Group One)

I think with adolescent girls we see in them greater tendencies to emotional and demonstrate some girls will tend to demonstrate worry, communicate more about it. Boys tend to compartmentalize differently especially for adolescent males maybe easy for them to talk about feelings or concerns but girls tend to communicate it so it permeates more areas of their life and their well-being if you start looking at their ability to control it feel a sense of loss and control. Self-mutilation, eating disorders, so they can manifest itself that way.” (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"A woman is applying to our agency right now hadn't was financially stable and her job hours were cut in half so she had a job that worked for her then at the same time her rent because of the utility increase is going up $200 a month so here she's having this taken away and this added so that's a tough reality who budget worked for her and then her husband lost a job . . . the father of her children and he was paying child support so then she lost that so then that just changed her whole financial situation so those are two." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

3. *What changes in housing affordability are affecting the women you serve? How are your agencies coping with the issues women face in this area?*

"We're just talking about renting, we're talking about someone on welfare and you go and you're on section eight but the landlord is asking for $1,500-$2,000 for a house built in 1925 and not keeping it up." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"The places we had that were good are full." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"We're talking about interdependence instead of independence we had interviewed a young woman yesterday who is 20 and she's in the same situation our college student is in and we said wouldn't it be great if we could put both of them in and have them live in a setting where they could support each other. I think every crisis is an opportunity for new thinking. If we're creative enough we can come up with a solution that's what we're looking at." (Kennett Focus Group)

"To try and find a place where they can afford to live and keep their families together is presenting a real problem. It shows up in two ways. Obviously, there's the question of homelessness, but we also have, and I've seen families, mother centered families, that can't afford places to live. So we are in court looking at whether or not the person who allegedly abused the family isn't a better situation for the children because there's stable housing." (Oxford Focus Group)

"Evictions have gone up this year for several reasons, number one is that there's less work and employment, that's one of the things we help people with is employment but employment is we last year we saw 430 people for employment issues and we've helped 80 people. That's both men and women. They lose their jobs and the landlords, some of them work with us but after one or two months say they gotta go. So evictions are up, and we don't have as much money to help them. The anguish of it . . . because of donations we were able to give out about $70,000 in emergency funds many of them were evictions. This year we were able to do maybe $50,000 or so for a year where evictions were up we have less resources and there aren't the resources so I was upset to hear the save the . . . program is really for people that were doing okay so it doesn't meet a lot of the needs of people that we're working with so yeah, evictions are up. Just this weekend I saw two couples that were homeless, one would be living in their car by

Wednesday, the other is living in their car and this happens consistently, the unfortunate thing is it's kind of a morbid joke, last year when we saw a really homeless person once a week, this year we see one once a day." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"In the past we had funding, we've had a social conscience fund so that if one of the doctors is talking to someone and they find out they're about to be evicted we can give them a month's rent, we haven't had that the funding is just not there." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"A lot of our high school students find they're relocating across the county due to they can afford it in another county better. We have a lot of transitional movement with our students in our program." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"There's no place for us to go if redevelopment occurs in Coatesville. Where are we going to go? I think there is a real fear we're seeing the amount of people would come to us in the old days we'd give them rental assistance program . . . that helps for 12-18 months we look at rents and consider them affordable if they're anywhere in the vicinity from $600-$750 for a two bedroom apartment, we don't see them any longer. So we're getting a lot more people coming to us and their rent is over $1,000 and we say we can't afford to even support you in this unit so you're looking at having to plan on changing that and they don't want to do it. And it's just horrible subsidized housing you have to share this people that can't pay their utility bills can't get into subsidized housing if you have bad credit you can't get into subsidized housing with bad credit." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I got a lot of phone calls from people that are new to this asking for help and I had one lady come in and the first thing out of her mouth, she was 60 don't give me any assistance if it's going to take from a child and I had to really explain to her that we're here for emergency assistance and we help people as they come so helping you is not denying anyone else so don't feel that was I was helping her with oil and I realized her SSI check was $674 her rent was $675 and I stopped and said you're in a one dollar deficit already she explained more I said while you're here you can get food, she didn't want to get food if it was going to take from a child. I said it's not taking from a child you can have food so I told her come back once a month come back on Wednesdays and get what you need." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"This woman because of a loss of a job had moved in with her mother who was on section eight. Father was not happy with the mother of the child and in order to, for lack of better term, be a jerk called section eight on grandmother and they took away her section eight voucher so the whole family had to be split up and reapply for section eight everybody had to rush to figure out where they were going to live because section eight has very specific rules. I think they are being everybody is being asked for help a lot more these days it's harder to get on section eight or public housing if you're trying

to get public housing in Coatesville forget about it pretty much impossible." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"It seems a lot more people are starting to live together, you know combining income and just finding ways to live with family move from this house to this house especially now a days people aren't able to afford their own place if renting." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"The issue is that affordable housing is not affordable for the population we serve and again it only takes one event in a person's life that they'd be in a situation where they're going to be evicted and the organizations that usually provide rental assistance they don't have funds right now so they can't even help them." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"There is a county initiative to the stimulus money to help homeless or near homeless individuals this is only a one to two year surge so it's not a long term sustainable way to maintain housing." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

4. *Women's mental and emotional health is another issue of concern to many of you who responded to our survey. What are the primary concerns around this issue that you would like to discuss?*

"Women aren't taking care of themselves and that impacts the whole family. That's what our emphasis is as well I even teach it in stress management that if you're not taking care of yourself you're not giving yourself the best chance to whether the stresses we're living under nowadays. You have to sleep, you have to pay attention to nutrition, you have to get some exercise because you need your body to work for you. We can't ignore our body and then think it's just supposed to start up every morning." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"We did a study recently about the injustice of childhood homelessness one of the studies we researched while we were doing this actually looked at poverty. People who were on the same economic level. What makes it so one family stays intact, stays in housing and one doesn't what are the differences, what are the factors that change from one to the other. The two major factors that came out one is experiencing domestic violence and the other is a support system." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"I just want to touch on the high school ninth through twelveth I find these students we're trying to encourage and foster to get to the next level of education, being an after school program that because of the spiral effect of parental job loss and daycare the siblings are now taking on the responsibility and you know great grandparents too but I find my students have that vision of something else are being pulled in other directions of life responsibilities that greatly impact opportunities due to getting something better they become the caregivers." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"I was thinking exactly the same thing about the women who come into the shelter thinking you see a lot of this. Almost everyone of them has some need for mental health care and this is the other side of that I think is a real issue is the lack of available mental health care and for our population that becomes compounded for our population if you're going to provide mental health care to the Latino community in this area you have to be bilingual and finding a really competent bilingual mental health professional who is willing to work with this population almost impossible. We've really struggled with that." (Kennett Focus Group)

"In my program when I visit the families, a lot of Moms that are stressed with their situation and different issues, I always try to move forward and help. It's always booked up and they don't have anything available or they have help but it's not available in Spanish. That's one of the main targets and always one that I say what should I do. There's a lot of mental health, but they have a lot of clients too. They come in but never follow up. It's really an area in my program where I wish we had some more help." (Oxford Focus Group)

"Last year, funding ran out because of mid-year budget cuts and we saw an impact overnight. There was nowhere to send people. People getting discharged from prison, you name it, released and nowhere to go. We saw in terms of their need to get medical treatment immediately like a diabetic put out and needs to get medicine is going to end up in the emergency room by tomorrow morning. We saw the same thing with their mental health medications as well, no access to a psychiatry appointment or evaluation, very little Spanish access obviously." (Oxford Focus Group)

"I'm telling you it took 24 hours for us to feel the impact when the providers ran out of funding last spring. So we're trying to get volunteers to see patients and we have never had to do that before." (Oxford Focus Group)

"Extremely, extremely under reported." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"Most of them think that's just how it is because they've been going through it all their lives it's the only way they know. And then we have some that just don't want to talk to anybody who looks different from them it's not comfortable so I don't know it's hard." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"I think everyone is scared. It's fear across the board from agency all the way down the pike. I think there's a certain level of our staff just concerned about the flood of people that are coming and our numbers are so far up we used to have a program called firm financial resource management, typically in a quarter we'd serve 12-15 families we served 45 in the last quarter and that has just put pressure on us at a time we had two positions that people left last Fall and we didn't fill them, we had a hiring freeze and there's been a wage freeze on our staff so it's across the board so when we're talking

about clients sitting there unfortunately we're looking into the financial crystal ball and sometimes they're there for the session to see what the crystal ball says and we know what it says and that's a lot of pressure to put on somebody to tell them you know how bad you thought it was it's probably worse that's a very difficult conversation. We're seeing more and more referrals we do case management services for [a shelter] as well and we just had a conversation about this with the shelter staff that we over the years we've seen different things homeless population, then a mixed bag, then drug and alcohol related and now it's mental health across the board you don't know which came first the chicken or the egg. Everybody has a diagnosis whether they are diagnosed or not so it's just fear and I don't see that changing unfortunately in the near future." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I have to say that's one of the most frustrating issues at our office because we see lots of people with mental problems. Depression to schizophrenia, not even to get into the substance abuse issues that we come across and there's just nowhere for a low income person who's not on Medicaid to turn to for mental health. And for the few places that offer free mental health services, they're completely inundated right now there's even a place we used to send everybody to where they could go for supervised child visits for some custody visits you want one of the parents to be supervised and this place has a two month waiting list which means if a parent needs a supervised visit for free they can't see their child for two months which isn't fair to anybody. I get calls from people who need help and you might see a situation where you know some sort of intervention would be necessary or beneficial and you just don't know where to suggest these people go it's I have these community resource guides in my office to kind of give referrals to people; I've got nothing in the mental health section. I just don't know where to send people." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"I can agree a lot working with adolescents specifically they provide predominantly treatment intervention as it related to mental health and substance abuse. I would say you can't do much work with a student without being involved with their parents so many parents are suffering from untreated, undiagnosed emotional health concerns and substance abuse issues sometimes you feel adolescents you're sending them back to the same environment where they haven't learned coping skills and adapted behavior. It's hard to meet their needs when the parents don't have the ability to deal whether it's lack of insurance, lack of transportation unawareness, stigma, denial, those factors come into play without that being treated it's hard to support the adolescent there's only so much you can do taking back to that environment." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

5. ***Health care and women's health in general is undermined by economic instability. What effects have you observed in the clients you serve? Please share a specific narrative of how this has impacted an individual you serve. How do your agencies help women with these issues?***

"One woman specifically has lost her health care she was a young mom, had a child, had another child as she had lower income remained on medical assistance roles. Now she has more financially sufficient, secure in a job, she's blossoming. Insurance goes away because she's worked her way off that. She says to me I only got here because I was able to be on my meds for bipolar and I had other help now she doesn't have a resource for her medication and monitoring of that." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"What I hear is a lot of people in this community in particular where I work dying of breast Cancer and uterine Cancers and things like that because they don't get treated by the time they do it's so advanced it's too late. The care level is outrageous and they can't afford it so people just die because – there's a cultural stigma I'm getting with older women they don't want anyone to know they're not feeling well. I don't know why that is if that's pride or denial of their own needs they don't want to worry anybody." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"At the opposite end of the spectrum is the pregnant moms one of our hospitals closed the OB floor in the past two years especially for uninsured moms paying out of pocket for prenatal care it's down to Chester County hospital now accepting." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"From my personal experience my children are on CHIP, it's very difficult, fine line from at the County assistance with them managing the health insurance than when you're with CHIP then that health insurance company and they don't communicate and I lost left a position so my income went down and it was below the level that CHIP took, I had no idea I called months before I knew I was going to leave the position I let them know it was going to happen, let them know what my income was, sent them letters I was as proactive as I could be and they still kicked my kids off health insurance so there were two months where they had no insurance, my daughter was sick I had to get her medicine they had appointments you name it and I was freaking out I had no idea who I was supposed to talk to I consider myself pretty resourceful I was proactive, sent letters, made calls. I had to go to County assistance, talk to a caseworker she treated me like I was somebody that was not trying to work, had to stand in line, it was the most demoralizing situation I think I have ever been through I started working again they kicked me off that then they didn't have insurance again I had to go back through the process all over again it is it doesn't matter." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"I had a woman who worked all her life paying into insurance. She maxed out on her health insurance when she got cancer and then she couldn't get into any other program so she came to us because we register people into the Healthy People program. She had to quit her job to qualify. So here you get someone who has been empowered and contributing left with nothing. So that's something that has been repeated since the first time I came across it three years ago. These are women, middle class, contributing--boom. They have no more money and they still need treatment." (Kennett Focus Group)

"We see a good percentage of women who come to us don't have healthcare, they have it for their children, either Keystone Mercy or CHIP, for their kids, they put themselves on the back burner as long as the children are taken care of. Of course with the reduction of hours the opportunities for healthcare are limited if you can get it the prices are astronomical they just blow the budget out of the water." (Kennett Focus Group)

"80% of the women who come into our Healthy Start program have no health insurance. It's going up. We always served a very high proportion of uninsured women but it's going up. Without the health insurance it keeps them from getting health care so we do the application for them. For pregnant women, the application is supposed to be decided upon within 72 hours, but it takes a lot longer. Many providers won't see you unless you're insured." (Oxford Focus Group)

"The dental issue is growing astronomically. Access to providers even people who get approved for medical assistance, there are not providers who will take it because it's not worth their while. We have dentists who will come and volunteer because they know they're not taking that population because it's not worth it. So they'll come and give us a day a month, which is great, because they'd rather give back that way. It's just not worth it for them to take medical assistance patients. For the people who even have that's great, but most people don't even that medical assistance for the dental program. We used to see maybe one to two dental emergencies a day, now it's more like four to five. An emergency room physician, who recently retired, who said in an average shift in the emergency room, which is twelve hours, they were seeing five to six dental patients coming to the emergency room." (Oxford Focus Group)

"We're down to three prenatal providers who will see women in the county without insurance. Among those three, some of them have impossible to pay payment plans. They demand a partial payment at the first visit and then continuing payments during your pregnancy." (Oxford Focus Group)

"I have a woman who is 62, no she's 61 she was an RN she retired two years early to take care of her parents she got Cobra for the first year, she figured she could afford insurance for the second, she has Diabetes and no one would take her she had this whole year without insurance she had stopped taking the meds, she was taking one of them but it was out dated they were blood pressure meds, they were Diabetes meds so she happened to come and volunteer at the clinic and had some sort of episode, one of the doctors caught it and got her on the Diabetes medicine where she thought she could hang out for that one year and deal with it because she couldn't find anybody to cover her until Medicare, I don't know what would have happened if she hadn't volunteered with us." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"They can't get off work, they have a job they're hanging onto if they take off to go to the doctor, the dentist, they're not getting paid." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I did see that when I was doing home visits . . . the single mothers take care of the kids, they're not gonna take care of themselves. A specific mom who was a stay at home mom she wasn't a single mother but her husband worked all day she was a stay at home mom and she had something in her stomach, a bump that was growing, until we noticed it and we called [an agency leader] her and said you need to go see this woman and she went there and she convinced her to go to the hospital and get this checked out but a lot of them don't worry about themselves because they take care of their kids but they don't understand if something happens to them who's going to take care of the kids." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"There's certainly two strings here those individuals who are eligible for health coverage and those who are ineligible for health coverage for a number of reasons whether it's citizenship or for other factors so there are different strains on access to healthcare in the county . . . what we know is folks aren't filling prescriptions because it's too expensive. We know inability to pay health medical bills are the biggest cause of bankruptcy right now there's as increases we're seeing a reduction in ability to pay for that." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"I know at the senior center cold meals were added in April. We found before that that people were pocketing food to take home to eat for the weekend because they didn't have the money to go and get food and that's really sad now they can take a cold meal home and eat the hot meal at the center and that's there only meal all weekend sometimes. We're seeing a lot more of that people without, we suggest a donation a $1.50 for those over 60 and some people can't pay and that's fine we're seeing such an increase in that and we see people not only with age with depression getting frailer faster because they're sad because of not caring or just giving up but we find with the support with other people with coming to the center and talking they only with encouragement if they're left alone they probably wouldn't even eat and keep up their strength and with encouragement and networking being with other people they will do better or be healthier and be encouraged to lift spirits and talk rather than just be home alone as I said with little to eat." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

6. ***What are the biggest challenges facing senior women in Chester County? Have these changed over the past few years? In what ways?***

"I've always felt in doing work that this is a generous county in many ways but the hidden poor because if you have children you are potentially on someone's pink slip but those seniors who may have medical conditions as a result of very difficult lives or something they just don't have the pocketbook-it doesn't open itself up much for those people and there's also the piece of not telling people not being needy." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"Grandparents or seniors raising grandchildren and having their adult children come back into their lives again because they lost their jobs, their homes, they can no longer really deal, afford their families, doesn't look good." (Kennett Focus Group)

"For my group, it's medical." (Oxford Focus Group)

"Some aren't even getting, they used to get help or Medicare cut certain things, they don't have the money now to go get that done. And I have some, I don't approve them to do this, but they will cut their medication to last longer." (Oxford Focus Group)

"At the senior center we have apprised counselors who are trained for the state health insurance program we're seeing an increase in seniors, female as well coming in to utilize that service to find more affordable health insurance, prescription drug plans and I guess because of the economy we're seeing folks coming in for lunch. Now we have an alternative they can have a hot meal and on also take a meal home with them for evening so been a little bit of an increase in that as well and housing I think too. Older women who were more able financially to stay in the home are looking at the possibility of senior housing so there's housing issues there as well so it's kind of a multi faceted thing we're seeing." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"Many senior women are singles because spouses have died or because they never married and they really want to remain independent as long as they can there's not enough funding for services to help people stay in their own homes there's a big disparity between the funding of availability for nursing home care and for supportive services to stay in your own home that leads to a lot of requests for supportive services for someone to cut their lawn someone to get the weeds out of their gutters to do minor home repairs and they're living in substandard conditions because they can't handle them themselves but they can't get help." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"For my staff as well as the seniors people can't afford to be sick. They can't take a day from work because they'll lose pay or lose the job. It's worse, much worse now." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

7. *What are the biggest challenges facing women in Chester County? Have these changed over the past few years? In what ways?*

"If you had to target the biggest needs I'd say housing and healthcare." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"Housing, jobs, transportation" (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"I think that there's more stress because of people my age taking care of their parents who live with them there's a lot of stress there." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"We're coming along with our understanding of where we are, not much has shifted in that situation. Also, domestic violence is woven, women staying in situations that are disabling and finally getting out of it, resources being limited, it's escalated because of the economic situation. It has intensified tremendously." (Kennett Focus Group)

"Not being able to provide for their family." (Oxford Focus Group)

"Being able to actually stay in the county." (Oxford Focus Group)

"We see that with formula being watered down as well. And no matter where, we're seeing people coming in hungry, they're patients of ours, they come regularly, and value their appointments and their care, but they're hungry. Big issues this year." (Oxford Focus Group)

"I see it over and over again is these parents that are struggling wish their kids could have what they don't have they see in their schools and everyplace else these kids that have everything so sometimes it's not so much the poverty itself it's the perception of being poorer than other people. Like India and the villages they're desperately poor, but everyone is so there's not the same sense of failure of when you're in pockets of richness and seeing that it hurts and it makes people feel worse and helpless and struggling." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"The biggest challenge for me is getting women to take care of themselves and get help from other people. What's changed from what I see is that more men are getting sick, more high blood pressure…the women are taking care of the kids, taking care of the home, killing themselves working more, looking for work. It's just getting them to take care of themselves, take time to eat, take time to rest, put your feet up for a little bit, see if the kids or Dad will help you take a break. My biggest issue is the women taking care of themselves." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"I think right up there is staying in an affordable home." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"Living wage, sustainable wage." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"Where with something like custody, when it comes to your kids you're going to fight but when it comes to yourself you're just not willing to put out a hand and say help me." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"I don't know if it's the biggest issue but one issue I've seen more and more is literacy with both women and with young girls and the young girls suffer. More and more women are moving into the County who may not have had finished grade school so those mainly with Latino women have less than grade school education and so they're

not able to read information that comes home they don't have health literacy so that's a major issue." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"Another issue that's a huge issue is fatherlessness, where there is no male presence. What I find is they don't really know how to, they grew up in a family where there was no male presence either and so they have no way of associating with that. They receive guidance and support but in situations in which there is none we're economic capacity has been reduced significantly burdens upon females are increased the mental impact on the mothers and kids are sky rocketing." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

8. *What are the biggest challenges facing girls in Chester County? Have these changed over the past few years? In what ways?*

"In particular girls who are living in poverty really need to know they are worth something because they are a human being that sounds like such a giant thing but if we can work with one girl at a time we can help one future family at a time that makes a difference to see these girls realize their dreams." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"No activities after school, weekends." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"Services need to be made available to girls." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"Between ages of 14-21 you know, unfortunately it is divorce, is really a big one because of the age of my female students." (Kennett Focus Group)

"16, 18 year old girls who have babies, and I don't know how to put this exactly so, it's like babies are accessories. With young men who have a disinterest or view it as her problem but I'll show up in a Yankees cap. They seem to be, the girls seem to be perfectly willing to accept whatever the boys dish out. It's sort of a double problem, they have the baby and most of them do the very best they can to care for the baby. Many of them have families that support them. But they continue in a destructive relationship with the father of the child." (Oxford Focus Group)

"We struggle with the very high risk population of young women with sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases you can get the HPV vaccine free if you're under a certain age but then there's a certain age where if you're still very vulnerable you can't get it free anymore the test itself is $260 a shot and it's three shots so people who at the highest risk for this aren't getting that." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"Behavior going cyber, that's on the increase now we're seeing physical bullying." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I would say for teenagers the high school age girls the low income side they have a lot of at home responsibilities so they don't get to do a lot of things after school,

extracurricular things they're almost stuck into an adult role and when I was with Penn State I saw more and more even if it was in Coatesville, Kennett Square, or Oxford it was always the same thing that girls have so much responsibility they don't get to enjoy their teenage years." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"For adolescent girls I think the issue is that probably our most prevalent have to do with healthy body images, self esteem, relationships. We've worked with the domestic violence center the crime victim's center and I did in my previous role I was a probation officer at juvenile and we worked with crime victims to develop programs for adolescent girls I just think those issues with what we look at and Hollywood our culture what they're inundated with the healthy body image and relationships are crucial. So many girls struggling with self mutilation and cutting and eating disorders, self loathing they don't feel validated because they don't fit the image they're presented with but I haven't seen anything specifically on the literacy, we don't get into that piece with the work we do but I know. Literacy rates are so important that Texas, California, and maybe Arizona they plan the building of prison cells on literacy rates in fourth grade." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

9. ***How can agencies in the county leverage their partnerships to better serve the needs of women and girls in the county? Are there ways in which you are already doing this?***

"I wanted to mention from [a youth services] standpoint for the last year and a half there has been a community planning process. Part of that process had us do a stand of existing programs for the greater Coatesville community so it was all the Coatesville area and we found at least 29 youth serving organizations providing programs in this city it was so interesting to see many programs were within a block of each other so it made us begin having conversations about how are the kids still saying they're bored, what information do we need to get out to organizations, to guidance counselors, to schools to parents, to educate our community about what programs exist." (Coatesville Focus Group Two)

"I think in addition to youth initiative which is a great opportunity for anybody who works with young people to come together on a regular basis and hopefully do some coordinating I think some of the work [a community leader] at the community center has helped to bring agencies together . . . so if you do have a client who needs cribs, problem with this healthcare, that healthcare insurance, among those two buildings all those agencies operating in those buildings people in theory and in practice know what each other does could it be strengthened even more perhaps I think that is tremendous of the last several years." (Coatesville focus Group Two)

"My suggestion was going to be this, when I go to a new agency I find the inner agency book, help book. I make a point of going and visiting all my neighbors connecting them, telling them who I am seeing what they have to offer and say this is what I have to offer

and hand out brochures so even if this isn't an agency council operative in your community the emphasis is on us to go and say how can we partner, how can we work together, how can we support, I'm relying on all those agencies to send us applicants for our program and just like I brought some folders I always learn from those people who are near me because we are empowered women, we can make it happen right in our own neighborhood if there isn't somebody who's doing it." (Kennett Focus Group)

"I think that the agencies throughout the county are pretty good when there's an issue that needs to be discussed. For instance, when we were talking about transportation, there was a big effort by the county to put together a transportation system to get people to the clinics for this area. Everybody has focus groups and meetings, everybody came out. One part was not very successful but the other part was very successful, the schools. It was huge." (Oxford Focus Group)

"And knowing who we are. We know who they are we are lucky in Phoenixville that we have a very active chamber we have the community health foundation that does brown bag lunches every month. The agencies know each other so we feel comfortable sending a patient there because we know who it is." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"And again with these listening things I think part of what I would recommend is bring in pastors and you bring in teachers who have known helping people and listen to them too not just us as being quote the agencies because I think you're missing a whole group and a whole way of looking at the situation." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"The other thing is the people who are thinking often we're not listening to them they're not invited here. The people who have actually experienced the agencies, from the bottom up situation, they have a perspective that certainly needs to be heard and to the thought about so this is nice that we have an agency perspective but there's other perspectives you're not listening to unless you bring them in." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"It's a question of respect as I look around the room I've probably had issues with ½ the people in here. because you do cross…I think has done enormous things for this community and has taken early steps at trying to bring everybody together and saying look we recognize that you guys are in competition but get over it. It's not every day there are agencies that have come to this area that have tried to serve people that didn't play well in the sandbox and most of them aren't here anymore. If you're not going to play nice and it's not about the services and the people then we'll find somebody who'll do it who wants to play." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"One of the missions of the foundation is to identify the needs of the community then figure out how they can meet them." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"This is my big battle at my job. It's more of an internal battle…I go to a lot of, myself and a couple of our attorneys go to a lot of community meetings. . . . There is a plethora of these meetings and you go and you get excited because you're learning about all these organizations and you're starting to understand who does what and then when it comes right down to talking to a person and trying to figure out who can help them it's so tough and I know when I first started my job I went to Chester County government resource network they have something online you can go in and type in a zip code and what kind of help you're looking for and I did this whole training on it every time I've gone on it to use it I've had to use close out of it because it's useless to me the way that it's set up so I've resorted to three ring binders and just throwing pamphlets in sections and hoping that when the times comes I can find the right one and somebody will remember something from our staff from one of their meetings but there's just no perfect way. There's a lot of great services out there and not too much duplication going on and that's the reason [a community leader] started [a networking meeting] because as a nurse she was seeing a lot of duplication of services seeing people if they knew about each other could help each other. Sometimes that does work but a lot of times it's misunderstanding services." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"The issue of competition, I've tried to partner with other female girl serving organizations so we can give them sisters but they see it as being competition they don't want to give us their girls because they're going to serve their girls and we can do a mentoring program so with the money you talk about stimulus money, we applied for it and didn't get any it's a competitive market for funding for services if somebody wants to clearly we're not doing drug and alcohol but if there's a chance our organization could do that and get the money to do it that might people what people are concerned about because we're trying to have our organization survive." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

10. ***Are there any other issues you would like to discuss?***

"There might be something about access to care giving options if you're going to be out working, who's going to be taking care of your kids, are there low income options for that…" (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"Health awareness for the really poor." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"We've seen a need for women at our board level we get the guys we don't have women volunteering for that." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I'm not trying to be devil's advocate but we're all sincere and committed we're trying to help all clients in different capacities I think about all the organizations working for betterment of people I see these services rendered and taken disadvantage of. I see a service where a deserving woman with two kids and single needs section eight housing and the things that go with it but the one that has it is abusing it that frustrates me so

much. I don't know how high on the rise that is in Chester County but when I think about one out of ten people are in poverty in Chester County but one out of ten for as affluent as we are that's pretty scary and when I see the abuse of services. Where's the watch dog for that?" (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I think transportation is an issue that comes up in a lot of venues and with the department of aging we have had a transportation committee and we did a lot of work in the last six months or so trying to research if there were smaller organizations that could come together and the churches and smaller organizations that provide transportation are pretty parochial they want to do it for their own people but they don't want to do it for strangers and that's a need that everybody has, not just seniors, people need to get to the welfare office people need to get to doctors appointments and whatever there is no centralized place they can call and say I need a ride to hear and that's going to take some kind of grant funding to pull that together but I think it's something really needed in a County where public transportation isn't very useful." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"Another issue that continues is the transportation issue for many people. Lately I've been hearing people say their case managers are not allowed to drive them either so I have people who want to go places like gambler's anonymous for example cannot get transportation." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"I'm not sure how big but we're seeing is more combined households through divorce, women into drugs or young pregnant women that have babies but then leave the babies for other parts unknown but can't handle the responsibility so you're seeing more combined households of generations and people lose their jobs coming back with their families and it is mainly single parent the women and coming back with the kids. We also have a couple grandmothers raising their grandchildren and that is really a struggle on limited incomes they need to go back to work." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

Open-Ended Themes

Emerging themes from the Listening Tours are bolded below with selected quotes underneath.

Many of the people who are managing or working in these agencies have a sense that they are only a small step away from being on the receiving end of the services they provide.

". . . There are two on our staff in our center and they were having some very difficult times. Her husband had been injured on his job and was not able to work. It was labor type of job it was a worker's comp claim but the company is a private company, decided to fight the claim. They went two years with no income from him. They couldn't get it because they kept holding it up in court. Every time they went any legal saying they won and then the corporation would file an appeal or something to keep them out of this. So two years no income from the father and then our staff member was very good and very caring Spanish speaking, takes care of people excellent still employed then she had a knee injury, needed help, went to the hospital, found out her employer had not paid the health insurance premiums and the health insurance was cancelled and they never informed the employees and just said we hope you weren't going to use it and find out so could not get the care she needed. Impacted her ability to do her job and that was all she had and here she is helping everyone else and she was in dire straits herself. She was referred to the food bank but since she worked in social services she knew once her data was in the system everyone would have access and knowledge of that and she was afraid to get the help through the social service system she was entitled to because she didn't want people to know about her situation because she had to work with all these people." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"All of our staff qualifies for the services we provide." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"It all comes down to the economy as far as what we can bring in to dual out the service and pay the staff. When you write for grants the grant foundations say we'll give you a grant but we don't want to pay for salaries." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

" I think from what I noticed with the organizations we work with it's gotten closer and I noticed even the program staff of the organizations are a paycheck away or struggling be in the shoes of the client that they're serving every day so it's an interesting balance to be providing a service and have a job and be thankful you have a job the back of your mind you're thinking that could be me sitting at someone's desk because you're a paycheck away and that's been an interesting dynamic." (Coatesville Group Two)

"I see the stress on the service provider side because revenues are down I know several non-profits struggling to keep door open yet they're providing a necessary service in the community so the stress on the people who work there the good non-profit folks who are really putting themselves on the line every day to help other people are really struggling and really suffering themselves it's a difficult environment. This is not the highest paid cohort in our economic society so these folks go home to their own economic stresses so I really see that issue as being a real critical issue." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"I have a staff person going in for examination today even she's like 72 and she's been hoarding her last two part time paychecks because she said she doesn't know how long she'll be out and she can't live without that money and she has no sick days. She lives with her son but she's scared. I see my own staff again, they know if you talk about 10 sick days a year if you surgery and recovery that's not enough so you can't be without a paycheck and they're supporting families." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

"I just also wanted to support that I think working women also have lower wages are eligible for many of the services we have for our clients whether it's for CHIP of singing up for subsidized housing because we know in Chester County it is expensive we know the Pathways report how expensive it is I think what we say is we're all a paycheck away from being just in need of the services we are providing on the other side of the desk." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

Another theme that became apparent was that of interdependency, instead of being independent where interdependent id defined as not expecting to have a house with just one family comprised of mom, dad, and children, but having a situation where two families or generations work together to provide for a home.

"I know one of the criteria to finish [an agency program] is to be financially stable. Huge part of that is the housing. I think it used to be that picture looked like mom and kids in an apartment by themselves and that was being financially stable if they could maintain that. We've become more open to the fact that it may need a roommate that has a child, combine the housing because if you can get a little bigger apartment and have that happen you can have child care support for sick children different shifts different things. We are opening our eyes to say it's not as individual as it looked in the past we need to realize we're interdependent and what is successful isn't going to look like the independent U.S. person who can pull themselves up by their bootstraps especially if they don't even have boots." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"Along those lines I am seeing a young lady right now who was living with her mother and she has two children, she was a single mom, she is now able to make friends through her job with another young lady with one child and they are all in the 25-26 age group, single, beautiful young lady and they got themselves together and they live, now they share all the expenses two bedroom apartment not only that it worked out so well

she works from 11-12 the other lady works a different time so they babysit each other's and it's working beautifully, every time she comes to see me she's happy, more relaxed because she can afford it. I am praising her all the time for maintaining that relationship because it's tough living with a person she doesn't know well but they're getting to know each other really well now." (Kennett Focus Group)

"We're talking about interdependence instead of independence we had interviewed a young woman yesterday who is 20 and she's in the same situation our college student is in and we said wouldn't it be great if we could put both of them in and have them live in a setting where they could support each other. I think every crisis is an opportunity for new thinking. If we're creative enough we can come up with a solution that's what we're looking at." (Kennett Focus Group)

"We've seen a number of women come in to us to ask for rental assistance help and I just was not aware of this trend in the past few years. I've only seen this in the last six months or so where it's two women and as many as two-five children between them who are in roommate situations but we've also seen younger women who are single women like three and four in roommate situations and they're trying to do some kind of combined application asking for rental assistance help." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"We serve not just women but young adults that are still living with their parents and it's not just always you have your own income or are they supporting you. That comes up a lot. There are a lot of 20 year olds living with their parents." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"It seems a lot more people are starting to live together, you know combining income and just finding ways to live with family move from this house to this house especially now a days people aren't able to afford their own place if renting." (West Chester Focus Group One)

It was also noted that although the agencies try to work together, they are each competing for the same funding so there is some competition for resources.

"This is a real issue for me, having worked for more than one non-profit in Chester County and being the fundraiser and one of the things I do see is a weakness in Chester County is a patchwork approach lots of different organizations with the best intentions doing the best work they can but with limited collaboration…" (Kennett Focus Group)

"I think we also have to be mindful that there are among social service networks, there are some competition for some unlimited resources." (Oxford Focus Group)

"The same desire we all have to meet the needs of the clients we are serving, there has to be the part in the back of your brain saying how am I going to keep my agency going,

if this agency gets something else, I think that can undermine a more cooperative effort." (Oxford Focus Group)

"It's a question of respect as I look around the room I've probably had issues with half the people in here. Because you do cross…I think has done enormous things for this community and has taken early steps at trying to bring everybody together and saying look we recognize that you guys are in competition but get over it. It's not every day there are agencies that have come to this area that have tried to serve people that didn't play well in the sandbox and most of them aren't here anymore. If you're not going to play nice and it's not about the services and the people then we'll find somebody who'll do it who wants to play." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

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Along with lack of volunteers to help, there seems to be a recurring theme of lack of transportation available or the cost being beyond what the clients can afford.

"There's also a lack of availability especially in Coatesville, there's not a grocery store so if you have a lack of transportation you have a lack of access to fresh foods. The best option you have at this point is probably Wal-Mart which is where people head out toward Parkesburg because you can get transportation out there so our diets are not even we're not building strong bodies and minds that are going to carry this generation and that's a real concern." (Coatesville Focus Group One)

"So where I don't think the county met all of its goals, which was giving individuals transportation and that didn't work very well." (Oxford Focus Group)

"It's often paid for it's the hoops, somebody will go to the clinic in help and they'll need to go to West Chester where they have volunteers and medicine kind of situation and then there's transportation issues there's paperwork issues and it becomes a labor and often these people quit before they actually get the help that's next because of the transportation, what do I do with my children, how do I get down there." (Phoenixville Focus Group One)

"In terms of the Chester County futures high school fund we are experiencing transportation – lack of transportation and scholarship assistance due to the economic

situation, we try to do college trips so the perception of college as well as just to be informed about so many other things locally just the transportation in the library for Chester County is limited. That's really tough." (Phoenixville Focus Group Two)

"There's a generality more than a specific. I get a lot of calls and they're usually from women who either can't afford or don't have transportation to medical appointments sometimes in Philadelphia and they're looking for volunteers to transport them at the same time we just heard [public bus transportation] is asking for another increase for senior transportation quite a hefty increase it went from $.60 to a dollar for a necessary trip each way two years ago I don't know what they're asking for this time but it's a lot so there are going to be more women who depend on [public transportation] for transportation who won't be able to afford that who won't be able to get to senior centers to get their meals at a reduced cost so it snowballs." (West Chester Focus Group One)

"I think transportation is an issue that comes up in a lot of venues and with the department of aging we have had a transportation committee and we did a lot of work in the last six months or so trying to research if there were smaller organizations that could come together and the churches and smaller organizations that provide transportation are pretty parochial they want to do it for their own people but they don't want to do it for strangers and that's a need that everybody has, not just seniors, people need to get to the welfare office people need to get to doctors appointments and whatever there is no centralized place they can call and say I need a ride to hear and that's going to take some kind of grant funding to pull that together but I think it's something really needed in a County where public transportation isn't very useful." (West Chester Focus Group Two)

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