

**Health Status Indicators
for Pennsylvania Counties
and Health Districts
2007/08 Report**

Bureau of Health Statistics and Research
Pennsylvania Department of Health
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Preface

This publication of health status indicators for Pennsylvania counties and Department of Health Districts was prepared by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research of the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The indicators were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in response to Objective 22.1 of *Healthy People 2000*. They are to be used for assessing and comparing the health status of state and local areas.

We encourage the use of the statistics in these reports to assess, compare, and track local health status. Additional statistics (see Appendix) that can be used to calculate the indicators at the minor civil division level are also available from the Bureau upon request.

The format of the report includes presentation of available county and health district data of the latest multiple or single-year period available for each indicator. In addition, county outline state maps with the results of significance testing for most of the indicators are also presented. The testing found which county and health district indicators were significantly higher or lower than the state figures and which state indicators were significantly higher or lower than the United States figures. The formulas used in the significance testing appear in the Technical Notes section in the back of this report. This analysis should provide an additional perspective for users of the indicators. All of the data shown in this report are available in either Microsoft Excel or PDF format. Please note that the data presented in this report may not match county data previously released for the indicators due to differences in the definitions for some of the indicators or updates of selected files.

If any of the data provided in this report or upon special request are used in any publication or release, please include the following statement:

These data were supplied by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretation or conclusions.

The Bureau of Health Statistics and Research welcomes comments and suggestions on the content and format of this report. Staff is available to answer any questions regarding this report. Please address all comments, questions, requests for data, etc. to:

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This report and many other health statistics are on the Health Statistics pages of the Department's website at

www.health.state.pa.us/stats/

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INTRODUCTION

In July 1991, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) released a set of Health Status Indicators to serve as baseline measurements of health status outcome and/or factors that put individuals at increased risk of disease or premature death. These indicators were developed by a CDC Health Status Indicators Consensus Work Group in response to Objective 22.1 as contained in *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for the Nation* which established multiple goals and objectives for improving the health of Americans by the end of the decade. Specifically, Objective 22.1 is to “develop a set of health status indicators appropriate for Federal, State, and local health agencies and establish use of the set in at least 40 states.”

The Consensus Work Group identified 18 health status indicators that were adopted by NCHS and CDC. The 18 indicators are divided into two types – health status or risk indicators. The 13 indicators of health status include eight indicators of total and cause-specific mortality rates (age-adjusted and crude), an infant mortality rate, and four indicators of selected morbidity rates (AIDS, measles, tuberculosis, and syphilis). The five indicators of risk include three involving natality statistics (prevalence of low birth weight, adolescent mothers, and no prenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy); one indicator of childhood poverty; and, one on air quality. As previously stated, the 18 indicators were created to represent a general overview of a community's health, and the data needed to monitor them should be readily available at major geographic levels. CDC and NCHS are encouraging all States and local agencies to use these indicators to assess community health and track their progress.

CONTENT of the REPORT

Average annual (three-year summary) rates and annual rates/percentages for 17 of the 18 health status indicators are presented for the United States, Pennsylvania, each of the 67 counties in the state, and then for the six Department of Health Districts (district data are not shown for the poverty and work-related injury death indicators). Data for the indicator on air quality are not included since there is no data source with complete data by county.

County outline state maps also appear with the county tables depicting the results of significance testing for many of the indicators. The most recent Pennsylvania data used in this report are for 2005. Indicators updated with 2006 data will appear in the 2008/09 edition of this report. The United States data shown in this report may not be as recent as state or local level data.

In the Spring, 1992 edition of *Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes* published by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), national data for the indicators as well as for some subcomponents of the indicators were first released. Age-adjusted mortality rates for heart disease and stroke were listed as major subcomponents of the indicator for cardiovascular disease. They also appear in this report. Racial and Hispanic data for the natality and infant death indicators were also listed in the NCHS report as major subcomponents because of the considerable statistical variation among these groups. Blacks and Hispanics tend to have higher percentages of low birth weight, teen mothers, and no prenatal care in the first trimester, as well as higher infant death rates. Black data for the infant death and birth indicators are therefore also shown in this report for Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City/County, and seven other counties – Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, and Montgomery. A large majority of the state's Black residents live in these eight counties. Data on Hispanic origin have only been collected on birth and death certificates in Pennsylvania since 1989 and are included for the state and seven counties (Berks, Chester, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, and Philadelphia) where a large segment of the Hispanic population in the state reside. Starting with the 2002 report, data for Asian/Pacific Islander are shown for birth and three-year infant death statistics. Data for Asians are shown for Pennsylvania and four counties: Allegheny, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia. The criteria for choosing which counties had racial or Hispanic data was a 2000 U.S. Census population of 15,000 or more Blacks, Hispanics, or Asians as well as at least 200 births to Black, Hispanic, or Asian/Pacific Islander mothers. Data on Whites appear for the state and the twelve counties that also have Black, Asian/Pacific Islander and/or Hispanic data shown in this report. Racial (except for Asian/Pacific Islander) and Hispanic data appear for all six Department of Health Districts.

Three-year summary or average annual age-adjusted death rates (using the 2000 U.S. standard million population) are presented in this report due to the unreliability of rates based on small numbers of annual events. Pennsylvania has many rural counties with small populations and very few or no deaths per year for some of the causes that appear in this report. Annual numbers of live births by county are much higher than the annual numbers of deaths; therefore, the percentages based on one year of live births can be presented with more confidence in their reliability.

USE of the REPORT

It should be noted that the health status indicators were not intended to correspond to the Healthy People 2010 objectives. They are meant to be a separate set of health data items for assessing and comparing health status, as opposed to tracking progress in achieving objectives. Some of the indicators do appear as a unit of measurement for a 2010 objective; some indicators are similar to but are not exactly the same measurement used in a 2010 objective; and, some indicators do not appear in any 2010 objective.

Through the release of this report, the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research hopes to encourage the use of these indicators for assessing, comparing, and tracking local health status. All of the data shown in this report are available in Microsoft Excel or PDF format.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS (for Cities, Boroughs and Townships)

Additional birth and death data at the minor civil division level (city, borough, and township) are available upon request from the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research. Most of the figures are five-year summary data that can be used to calculate the indicators at these local levels. Five-year summary figures are used due to very small annual numbers of events for many minor civil divisions in the state. A complete list of the additional statistics available is included in the Appendix at the back of this report. Five-year summary data have been updated annually starting with the period 1986-1990 so that running averages can be calculated and used for trend analysis.

Additional three-year summary natality data by race (White and Black) for selected cities and boroughs in the state are also available upon request, as well as three-year summary Hispanic birth data for selected cities and boroughs. The cities and boroughs with Black or Hispanic data are those that had a 2000 U.S. Census population of 20,000 or more and had at least 100 Hispanic or Black annual births among residents.

County and Health District Data:

Data Tables, Significance Testing or Comparison Results, and County Outline Maps by Health Status Indicators

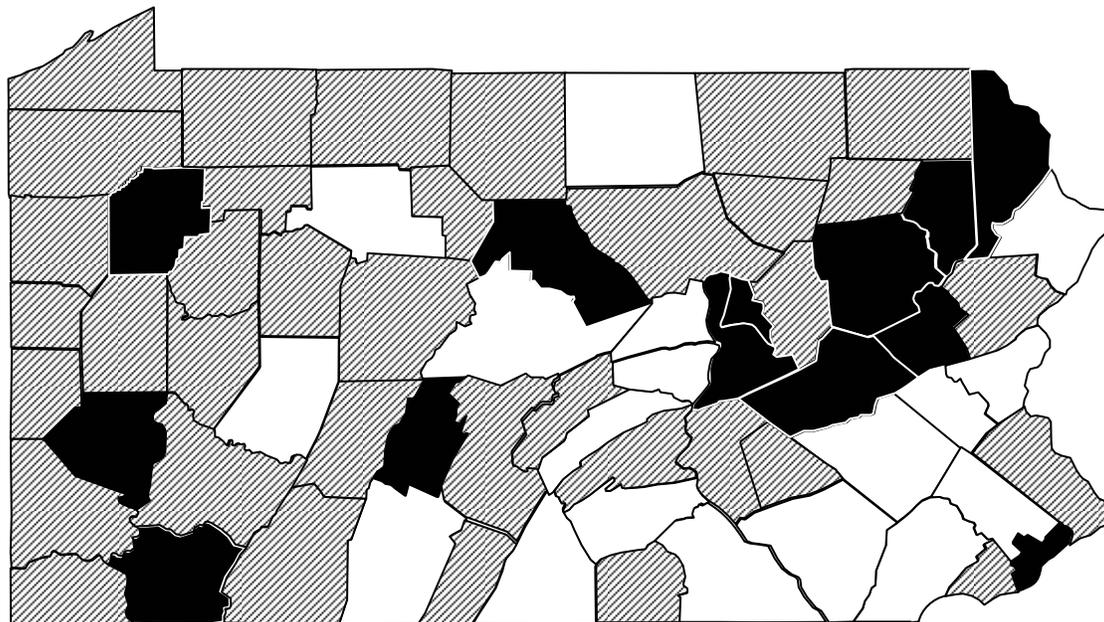
The latest multiple or single-year numbers and rates or ratios for health status indicators by county and by Pennsylvania Department of Health District are presented in summary data table format.

For many of the summary data tables, we have also included 95% confidence bounds and the results of comparison or significance testing of the rates or ratios for each county, health district and the state. We compared each county or health district rate or ratio to the state and also compared the state rate or ratio to the United States figure to determine if age-adjusted death rates could be considered substantially different or other rates/percentages significantly higher or lower. County outline maps are also shown along with the county data tables to geographically display the results of the comparisons.

In order to understand the qualifications of the data presented and how the analyses were conducted, it is important to refer to the footnotes as they appear on each page. Also, review the Technical Notes section (pages 30-33) for a complete discussion of data sources, definitions of terms, age-adjusted rates, the reliability of rates, and the formulas used in the comparative analyses.

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes, 2003-2005

| All Causes | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | All Causes | No. | Rate | CI (95%) |
|------------|--------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| Adams | 2,696 | 839.3 | 807.62-870.98 | Lancaster | 13,208 | 814.7 | 800.81-828.59 - |
| Allegheny | 44,402 | 861.0 | 852.99-869.01 + | Lawrence | 3,490 | 861.9 | 833.30-890.50 |
| Armstrong | 2,520 | 862.9 | 829.21-896.59 | Lebanon | 4,037 | 853.2 | 826.88-879.52 |
| Beaver | 6,287 | 841.7 | 820.89-862.51 | Lehigh | 9,384 | 793.1 | 777.05-809.15 - |
| Bedford | 1,497 | 799.6 | 759.09-840.11 - | Luzerne | 12,920 | 931.2 | 915.14-947.26 + |
| Berks | 10,657 | 797.0 | 781.87-812.13 - | Lycoming | 3,786 | 846.5 | 819.54-873.46 |
| Blair | 4,767 | 948.7 | 921.77-975.63 + | McKean | 1,537 | 883.5 | 839.33-927.67 |
| Bradford | 2,026 | 881.7 | 843.31-920.09 | Mercer | 4,112 | 829.5 | 804.15-854.85 |
| Bucks | 15,322 | 846.4 | 833.00-859.80 | Mifflin | 1,614 | 888.1 | 844.77-931.43 |
| Butler | 5,356 | 840.2 | 817.70-862.70 | Monroe | 3,501 | 830.0 | 802.51-857.49 |
| Cambria | 5,617 | 842.7 | 820.66-864.74 | Montgomery | 21,194 | 778.0 | 767.53-788.47 - |
| Cameron | 225 | 845.1 | 734.67-955.53 | Montour | 672 | 930.7 | 860.33-1,001.07 + |
| Carbon | 2,228 | 914.2 | 876.24-952.16 + | Northampton | 7,843 | 766.5 | 749.54-783.46 - |
| Centre | 2,659 | 773.4 | 744.00-802.80 - | Northumberland | 3,548 | 880.9 | 851.91-909.89 + |
| Chester | 10,025 | 774.8 | 759.63-789.97 - | Perry | 1,166 | 867.7 | 817.89-917.51 |
| Clarion | 1,286 | 856.4 | 809.59-903.21 | Philadelphia | 47,835 | 993.2 | 984.30-1,002.10 + |
| Clearfield | 2,726 | 833.6 | 802.31-864.89 | Pike | 1,053 | 642.8 | 603.97-681.63 - |
| Clinton | 1,260 | 903.0 | 853.14-952.86 + | Potter | 627 | 888.8 | 819.23-958.37 |
| Columbia | 2,053 | 847.8 | 811.13-884.47 | Schuylkill | 6,229 | 959.6 | 935.77-983.43 + |
| Crawford | 2,776 | 842.3 | 810.97-873.63 | Snyder | 979 | 773.5 | 725.05-821.95 - |
| Cumberland | 6,136 | 803.9 | 783.79-824.01 - | Somerset | 2,820 | 858.3 | 826.62-889.98 |
| Dauphin | 7,362 | 852.0 | 832.54-871.46 | Sullivan | 299 | 937.5 | 831.23-1,043.77 |
| Delaware | 16,798 | 844.0 | 831.24-856.76 | Susquehanna | 1,347 | 853.3 | 807.73-898.87 |
| Elk | 1,109 | 803.9 | 756.59-851.21 - | Tioga | 1,215 | 758.1 | 715.47-800.73 - |
| Erie | 8,126 | 836.1 | 817.92-854.28 | Union | 1,123 | 800.5 | 753.68-847.32 - |
| Fayette | 5,344 | 880.0 | 856.41-903.59 + | Venango | 2,042 | 946.2 | 905.16-987.24 + |
| Forest | 219 | 930.9 | 807.61-1,054.19 | Warren | 1,442 | 861.3 | 816.84-905.76 |
| Franklin | 3,961 | 790.2 | 765.59-814.81 - | Washington | 7,223 | 869.5 | 849.45-889.55 |
| Fulton | 403 | 811.7 | 732.45-890.95 | Wayne | 1,815 | 944.2 | 900.76-987.64 + |
| Greene | 1,289 | 893.6 | 844.82-942.38 | Westmoreland | 13,058 | 845.2 | 830.70-859.70 |
| Huntingdon | 1,339 | 856.6 | 810.72-902.48 | Wyoming | 800 | 888.6 | 827.02-950.18 |
| Indiana | 2,618 | 798.5 | 767.91-829.09 - | York | 10,187 | 797.8 | 782.31-813.29 - |
| Jefferson | 1,630 | 857.8 | 816.16-899.44 | | | | |
| Juniata | 636 | 772.9 | 712.83-832.97 - | Pennsylvania | 383,939 | 851.6 | 848.91-854.29 + |
| Lackawanna | 8,478 | 915.3 | 895.82-934.78 + | United States (2005) | 2,447,910 | 798.8 | 797.80-799.80 |



RATE Significantly lower than the state Not significantly higher or lower than the state Significantly higher than the state

NOTE: A+ or - after the confidence interval (CI) denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after a CI denotes no significant difference. Pennsylvania data were compared to U.S. data. CIs and comparison results were not calculated and shown for rates based on less than 20 events. See Technical Notes.

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, 2003-2005

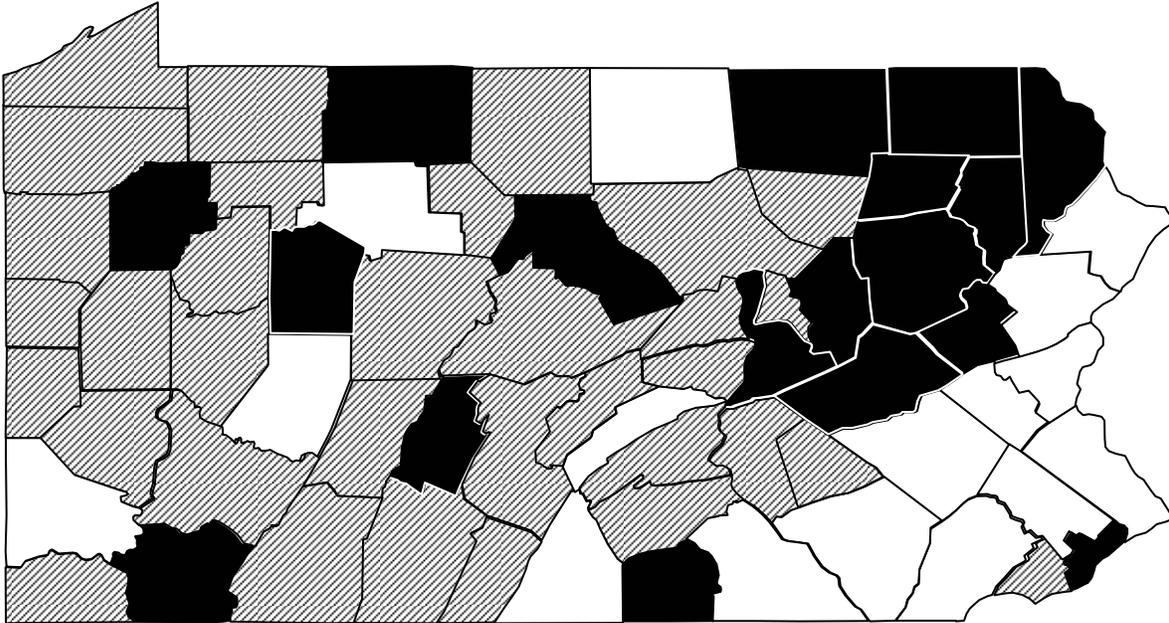
Cardiovascular

| Disease | No. | Rate | CI (95%) |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| Adams | 1,090 | 334.5 | 314.64-354.36 + |
| Allegheny | 16,641 | 309.2 | 304.50-313.90 |
| Armstrong | 907 | 298.3 | 278.89-317.71 |
| Beaver | 2,318 | 300.5 | 288.27-312.73 |
| Bedford | 571 | 296.7 | 272.36-321.04 |
| Berks | 3,973 | 291.4 | 282.34-300.46 - |
| Blair | 1,869 | 361.3 | 344.92-377.68 + |
| Bradford | 782 | 336.4 | 312.82-359.98 + |
| Bucks | 5,127 | 290.2 | 282.26-298.14 - |
| Butler | 2,048 | 313.1 | 299.54-326.66 |
| Cambria | 2,183 | 310.8 | 297.76-323.84 |
| Cameron | 89 | 324.2 | 256.84-391.56 |
| Carbon | 837 | 335.7 | 312.96-358.44 + |
| Centre | 1,038 | 305.2 | 286.63-323.77 |
| Chester | 3,595 | 284.4 | 275.10-293.70 - |
| Clarion | 505 | 326.5 | 298.02-354.98 |
| Clearfield | 1,098 | 325.6 | 306.34-344.86 |
| Clinton | 528 | 372.5 | 340.73-404.27 + |
| Columbia | 849 | 343.4 | 320.30-366.50 + |
| Crawford | 1,002 | 296.2 | 277.86-314.54 |
| Cumberland | 2,350 | 305.5 | 293.15-317.85 |
| Dauphin | 2,732 | 312.2 | 300.49-323.91 |
| Delaware | 6,186 | 301.7 | 294.18-309.22 |
| Elk | 398 | 278.9 | 251.50-306.30 - |
| Erie | 2,941 | 296.3 | 285.59-307.01 |
| Fayette | 2,068 | 327.1 | 313.00-341.20 + |
| Forest | 82 | 332.9 | 260.85-404.95 |
| Franklin | 1,411 | 276.8 | 262.36-291.24 - |
| Fulton | 132 | 266.1 | 220.70-311.50 |
| Greene | 490 | 330.8 | 301.51-360.09 |
| Huntingdon | 511 | 322.7 | 294.72-350.68 |
| Indiana | 932 | 276.2 | 258.47-293.93 - |
| Jefferson | 702 | 359.3 | 332.72-385.88 + |
| Juniata | 228 | 268.9 | 234.00-303.80 - |
| Lackawanna | 3,564 | 365.8 | 353.79-377.81 + |
| Lancaster | 4,776 | 291.3 | 283.04-299.56 - |
| Lawrence | 1,366 | 322.3 | 305.21-339.39 |
| Lebanon | 1,542 | 319.2 | 303.27-335.13 |
| Lehigh | 3,212 | 264.2 | 255.06-273.34 - |
| Luzerne | 5,362 | 361.7 | 352.02-371.38 + |
| Lycoming | 1,408 | 307.2 | 291.15-323.25 |
| McKean | 618 | 341.8 | 314.85-368.75 + |
| Mercer | 1,548 | 299.7 | 284.77-314.63 |
| Mifflin | 603 | 320.0 | 294.46-345.54 |
| Monroe | 1,161 | 285.7 | 269.27-302.13 - |
| Montgomery | 7,472 | 270.0 | 263.88-276.12 - |
| Montour | 253 | 339.1 | 297.31-380.89 |
| Northampton | 2,914 | 277.9 | 267.81-287.99 - |
| Northumberland | 1,445 | 345.9 | 328.07-363.73 + |
| Perry | 416 | 312.1 | 282.11-342.09 |
| Philadelphia | 16,660 | 335.2 | 330.11-340.29 + |
| Pike | 342 | 216.9 | 193.91-239.89 - |
| Potter | 220 | 301.4 | 261.57-341.23 |
| Schuylkill | 2,503 | 367.4 | 353.01-381.79 + |
| Snyder | 375 | 293.8 | 264.06-323.54 |
| Somerset | 1,064 | 312.5 | 293.72-331.28 |
| Sullivan | 116 | 338.3 | 276.74-399.86 |
| Susquehanna | 561 | 345.4 | 316.82-373.98 + |
| Tioga | 438 | 262.9 | 238.28-287.52 - |
| Union | 428 | 299.1 | 270.76-327.44 |
| Venango | 755 | 343.4 | 318.90-367.90 + |
| Warren | 557 | 326.6 | 299.48-353.72 |
| Washington | 2,534 | 295.2 | 283.71-306.69 - |
| Wayne | 717 | 365.8 | 339.02-392.58 + |
| Westmoreland | 4,943 | 310.7 | 302.04-319.36 |
| Wyoming | 319 | 357.4 | 318.18-396.62 + |
| York | 3,577 | 279.7 | 270.53-288.87 - |
| Pennsylvania | 141,982 | 306.9 | 305.30-308.50 + |
| United States (2005) | 853,188 | 276.4 | 275.81-276.99 |

| Diseases of Heart | No. | Rate | CI (95%) |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| Adams | 900 | 276.1 | 258.06-294.14 + |
| Allegheny | 13,103 | 244.1 | 239.92-248.28 + |
| Armstrong | 703 | 231.6 | 214.48-248.72 |
| Beaver | 1,830 | 237.6 | 226.71-248.49 |
| Bedford | 420 | 218.0 | 197.15-238.85 |
| Berks | 2,919 | 214.5 | 206.72-222.28 - |
| Blair | 1,479 | 286.4 | 271.80-301.00 + |
| Bradford | 626 | 270.0 | 248.85-291.15 + |
| Bucks | 3,750 | 212.1 | 205.31-218.89 - |
| Butler | 1,618 | 247.9 | 235.82-259.98 |
| Cambria | 1,712 | 244.7 | 233.11-256.29 |
| Cameron | 75 | 272.6 | 210.90-334.30 |
| Carbon | 658 | 264.3 | 244.11-284.49 + |
| Centre | 785 | 229.9 | 213.82-245.98 |
| Chester | 2,820 | 222.8 | 214.58-231.02 - |
| Clarion | 397 | 257.6 | 232.26-282.94 |
| Clearfield | 869 | 258.1 | 240.94-275.26 + |
| Clinton | 415 | 291.8 | 263.73-319.87 + |
| Columbia | 669 | 270.7 | 250.19-291.21 + |
| Crawford | 753 | 222.9 | 206.98-238.82 |
| Cumberland | 1,814 | 235.9 | 225.04-246.76 |
| Dauphin | 2,131 | 243.6 | 233.26-253.94 |
| Delaware | 4,692 | 229.3 | 222.74-235.86 - |
| Elk | 285 | 199.1 | 175.98-222.22 - |
| Erie | 2,277 | 229.6 | 220.17-239.03 |
| Fayette | 1,619 | 257.5 | 244.96-270.04 + |
| Forest | 65 | 265.3 | 200.80-329.80 |
| Franklin | 1,049 | 205.9 | 193.44-218.36 - |
| Fulton | 106 | 214.0 | 173.26-254.74 |
| Greene | 393 | 265.1 | 238.89-291.31 + |
| Huntingdon | 411 | 259.4 | 234.32-284.48 |
| Indiana | 726 | 216.1 | 200.38-231.82 - |
| Jefferson | 517 | 266.6 | 243.62-289.58 + |
| Juniata | 179 | 211.4 | 180.43-242.37 |
| Lackawanna | 2,906 | 299.4 | 288.51-310.29 + |
| Lancaster | 3,597 | 219.7 | 212.52-226.88 - |
| Lawrence | 1,056 | 251.2 | 236.05-266.35 |
| Lebanon | 1,211 | 250.9 | 236.77-265.03 |
| Lehigh | 2,486 | 204.6 | 196.56-212.64 - |
| Luzerne | 4,206 | 284.0 | 275.42-292.58 + |
| Lycoming | 1,038 | 227.0 | 213.19-240.81 |
| McKean | 434 | 242.0 | 219.23-264.77 |
| Mercer | 1,223 | 237.1 | 223.81-250.39 |
| Mifflin | 471 | 250.5 | 227.88-273.12 |
| Monroe | 898 | 218.9 | 204.58-233.22 - |
| Montgomery | 5,405 | 195.5 | 190.29-200.71 - |
| Montour | 187 | 250.8 | 214.85-286.75 |
| Northampton | 2,274 | 217.1 | 208.18-226.02 - |
| Northumberland | 1,177 | 283.3 | 267.11-299.49 + |
| Perry | 337 | 251.3 | 224.47-278.13 |
| Philadelphia | 12,906 | 260.2 | 255.71-264.69 + |
| Pike | 264 | 166.8 | 146.68-186.92 - |
| Potter | 166 | 229.1 | 194.25-263.95 |
| Schuylkill | 2,027 | 298.3 | 285.31-311.29 + |
| Snyder | 278 | 218.1 | 192.46-243.74 |
| Somerset | 859 | 253.3 | 236.36-270.24 |
| Sullivan | 84 | 244.4 | 192.13-296.67 |
| Susquehanna | 462 | 285.2 | 259.19-311.21 + |
| Tioga | 342 | 205.0 | 183.27-226.73 - |
| Union | 336 | 234.9 | 209.78-260.02 |
| Venango | 567 | 258.0 | 236.76-279.24 |
| Warren | 418 | 244.9 | 221.42-268.38 |
| Washington | 1,957 | 228.4 | 218.28-238.52 |
| Wayne | 538 | 274.2 | 251.03-297.37 + |
| Westmoreland | 3,871 | 244.0 | 236.31-251.69 |
| Wyoming | 250 | 279.5 | 244.85-314.15 + |
| York | 2,768 | 216.0 | 207.95-224.05 - |
| Pennsylvania | 109,764 | 237.6 | 236.19-239.01 + |
| United States (2005) | 649,399 | 210.3 | 209.79-210.81 |

NOTE: A+ or - after the confidence interval (CI) denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after a CI denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. CIs were not calculated for rates based on less than 20 events. See Technical Notes.

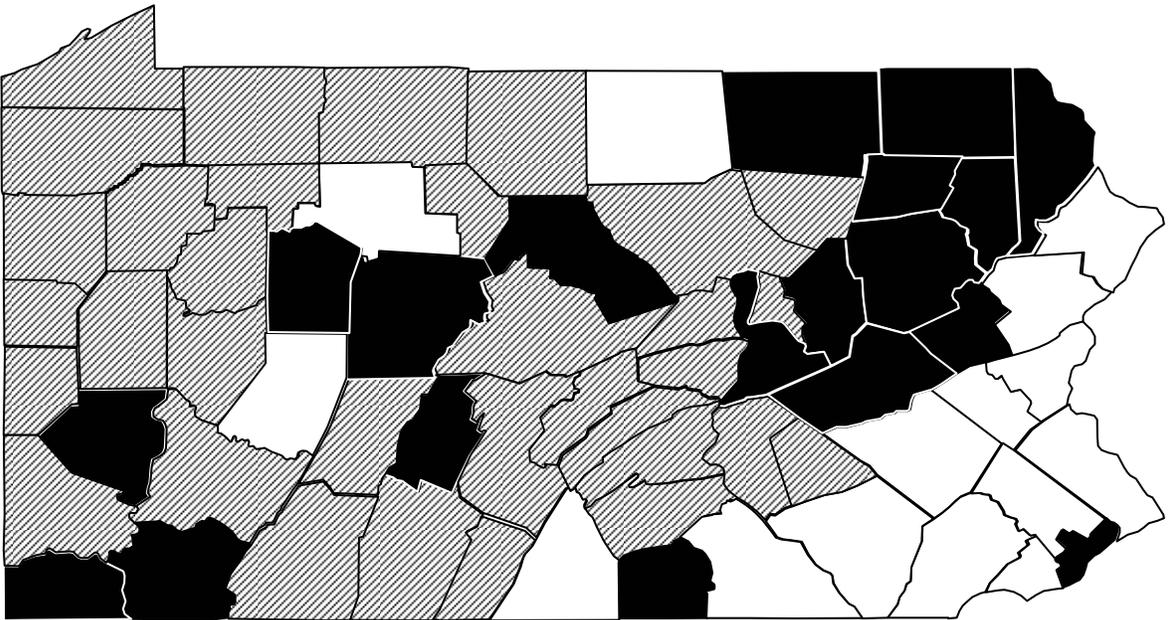
Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Cardiovascular Disease Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005



RATE

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Significantly lower than the state | Not significantly higher or lower than the state | |
| | | Significantly higher than the state |

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Diseases of Heart Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005



RATE

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Significantly lower than the state | Not significantly higher or lower than the state | |
| | | Significantly higher than the state |

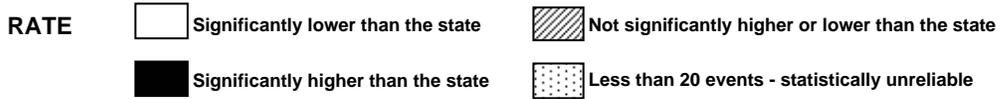
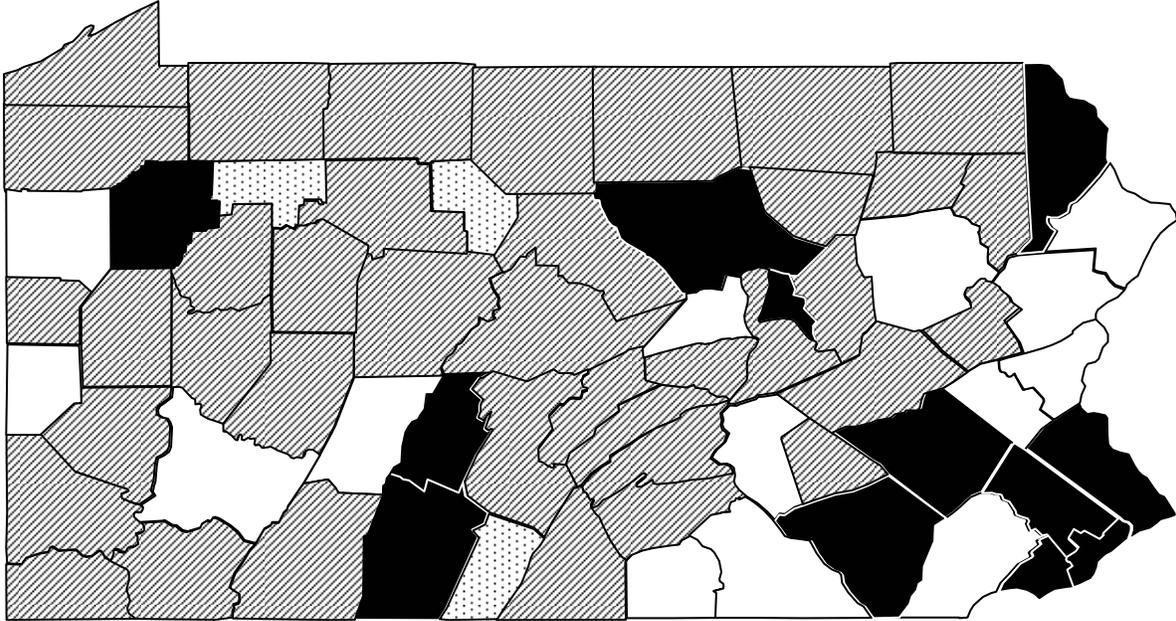
Note: Significance was determined by calculating and comparing county confidence intervals to the state rate. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 20 events. Rates for counties with less than 20 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes.

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, 2003-2005

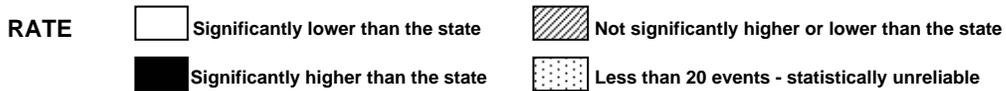
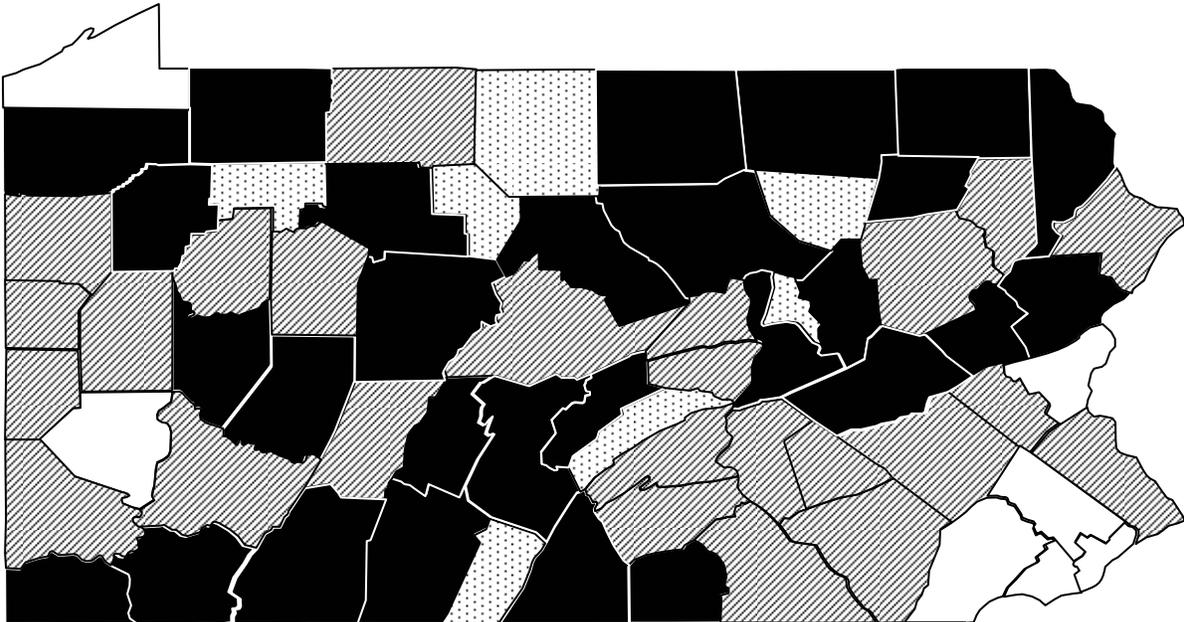
| Stroke | | | | Motor Vehicle Accidents | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|------|---------------|
| | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | | No. | Rate | CI (95%) |
| Adams | 140 | 43.1 | 35.96-50.24 - | Adams | 65 | 21.6 | 16.35-26.85 + |
| Allegheny | 2,708 | 49.7 | 47.83-51.57 | Allegheny | 323 | 8.2 | 7.31-9.09 - |
| Armstrong | 163 | 53.0 | 44.86-61.14 | Armstrong | 46 | 22.1 | 15.71-28.49 + |
| Beaver | 351 | 45.0 | 40.29-49.71 - | Beaver | 60 | 10.2 | 7.62-12.78 |
| Bedford | 128 | 66.6 | 55.06-78.14 + | Bedford | 48 | 32.5 | 23.31-41.69 + |
| Berks | 840 | 61.3 | 57.15-65.45 + | Berks | 168 | 14.2 | 12.05-16.35 |
| Blair | 307 | 59.0 | 52.40-65.60 + | Blair | 67 | 17.4 | 13.23-21.57 + |
| Bradford | 107 | 45.6 | 36.96-54.24 | Bradford | 38 | 20.4 | 13.91-26.89 + |
| Bucks | 1,014 | 58.0 | 54.43-61.57 + | Bucks | 208 | 11.7 | 10.11-13.29 |
| Butler | 338 | 51.1 | 45.65-56.55 | Butler | 84 | 15.3 | 12.03-18.57 |
| Cambria | 289 | 40.6 | 35.92-45.28 - | Cambria | 62 | 12.9 | 9.69-16.11 |
| Cameron | 9 | 34.7 | | Cameron | 3 | 10.8 | |
| Carbon | 111 | 44.4 | 36.14-52.66 | Carbon | 37 | 18.9 | 12.81-24.99 + |
| Centre | 180 | 53.7 | 45.85-61.55 | Centre | 52 | 13.3 | 9.69-16.91 |
| Chester | 566 | 45.0 | 41.29-48.71 - | Chester | 138 | 10.1 | 8.41-11.79 - |
| Clarion | 72 | 46.1 | 35.45-56.75 | Clarion | 20 | 16.1 | 9.04-23.16 |
| Clearfield | 163 | 48.2 | 40.80-55.60 | Clearfield | 57 | 22.0 | 16.29-27.71 + |
| Clinton | 86 | 61.2 | 48.27-74.13 | Clinton | 29 | 23.8 | 15.14-32.46 + |
| Columbia | 144 | 58.0 | 48.53-67.47 | Columbia | 40 | 19.0 | 13.11-24.89 + |
| Crawford | 196 | 57.6 | 49.54-65.66 | Crawford | 54 | 19.6 | 14.37-24.83 + |
| Cumberland | 423 | 55.0 | 49.76-60.24 | Cumberland | 87 | 12.4 | 9.79-15.01 |
| Dauphin | 378 | 43.2 | 38.84-47.56 - | Dauphin | 92 | 11.9 | 9.47-14.33 |
| Delaware | 1,128 | 54.6 | 51.41-57.79 + | Delaware | 118 | 6.7 | 5.49-7.91 - |
| Elk | 86 | 60.4 | 47.63-73.17 | Elk | 34 | 33.3 | 22.11-44.49 + |
| Erie | 485 | 48.8 | 44.46-53.14 | Erie | 87 | 9.9 | 7.82-11.98 - |
| Fayette | 309 | 47.8 | 42.47-53.13 | Fayette | 88 | 20.2 | 15.98-24.42 + |
| Forest | 11 | 43.0 | | Forest | 2 | 16.7 | |
| Franklin | 265 | 51.8 | 45.56-58.04 | Franklin | 82 | 19.1 | 14.97-23.23 + |
| Fulton | 15 | 30.8 | | Fulton | 18 | 41.7 | |
| Greene | 76 | 50.9 | 39.46-62.34 | Greene | 28 | 22.5 | 14.17-30.83 + |
| Huntingdon | 76 | 48.2 | 37.36-59.04 | Huntingdon | 28 | 20.1 | 12.65-27.55 + |
| Indiana | 152 | 44.0 | 37.01-50.99 | Indiana | 60 | 23.6 | 17.63-29.57 + |
| Jefferson | 119 | 59.7 | 48.97-70.43 | Jefferson | 22 | 14.8 | 8.62-20.98 |
| Juniata | 33 | 38.9 | 25.63-52.17 | Juniata | 16 | 24.3 | |
| Lackawanna | 470 | 47.5 | 43.21-51.79 | Lackawanna | 73 | 11.5 | 8.86-14.14 |
| Lancaster | 898 | 54.5 | 50.94-58.06 + | Lancaster | 193 | 13.1 | 11.25-14.95 |
| Lawrence | 219 | 50.0 | 43.38-56.62 | Lawrence | 43 | 15.1 | 10.59-19.61 |
| Lebanon | 228 | 47.1 | 40.99-53.21 | Lebanon | 56 | 14.5 | 10.70-18.30 |
| Lehigh | 529 | 43.4 | 39.70-47.10 - | Lehigh | 121 | 12.0 | 9.86-14.14 |
| Luzerne | 650 | 44.0 | 40.62-47.38 - | Luzerne | 129 | 13.2 | 10.92-15.48 |
| Lycoming | 270 | 58.4 | 51.43-65.37 + | Lycoming | 65 | 17.1 | 12.94-21.26 + |
| McKean | 84 | 45.9 | 36.08-55.72 | McKean | 22 | 16.3 | 9.49-23.11 |
| Mercer | 231 | 44.3 | 38.59-50.01 - | Mercer | 50 | 13.7 | 9.90-17.50 |
| Mifflin | 94 | 49.7 | 39.65-59.75 | Mifflin | 30 | 22.2 | 14.26-30.14 + |
| Monroe | 172 | 43.6 | 37.08-50.12 - | Monroe | 99 | 20.9 | 16.78-25.02 + |
| Montgomery | 1,577 | 56.8 | 54.00-59.60 + | Montgomery | 218 | 9.4 | 8.15-10.65 - |
| Montour | 53 | 70.5 | 51.52-89.48 + | Montour | 14 | 25.9 | |
| Northampton | 423 | 40.4 | 36.55-44.25 - | Northampton | 92 | 10.1 | 8.04-12.16 - |
| Northumberland | 208 | 48.7 | 42.08-55.32 | Northumberland | 61 | 22.3 | 16.70-27.90 + |
| Perry | 62 | 48.0 | 36.05-59.95 | Perry | 27 | 20.0 | 12.46-27.54 |
| Philadelphia | 2,810 | 55.9 | 53.83-57.97 + | Philadelphia | 367 | 8.1 | 7.27-8.93 - |
| Pike | 61 | 38.8 | 29.06-48.54 - | Pike | 23 | 14.2 | 8.40-20.00 |
| Potter | 36 | 48.4 | 32.59-64.21 | Potter | 8 | 15.8 | |
| Schuylkill | 339 | 48.8 | 43.61-53.99 | Schuylkill | 101 | 22.5 | 18.11-26.89 + |
| Snyder | 72 | 56.2 | 43.22-69.18 | Snyder | 22 | 19.3 | 11.24-27.36 |
| Somerset | 156 | 45.0 | 37.94-52.06 | Somerset | 56 | 23.2 | 17.12-29.28 + |
| Sullivan | 26 | 74.6 | 45.92-103.28 | Sullivan | 6 | 33.1 | |
| Susquehanna | 71 | 42.6 | 32.69-52.51 | Susquehanna | 31 | 23.9 | 15.49-32.31 + |
| Tioga | 75 | 45.6 | 35.28-55.92 | Tioga | 28 | 20.9 | 13.16-28.64 + |
| Union | 54 | 38.0 | 27.86-48.14 - | Union | 24 | 17.6 | 10.56-24.64 |
| Venango | 139 | 63.0 | 52.53-73.47 + | Venango | 42 | 23.9 | 16.67-31.13 + |
| Warren | 100 | 58.7 | 47.19-70.21 | Warren | 27 | 22.1 | 13.76-30.44 + |
| Washington | 420 | 48.5 | 43.86-53.14 | Washington | 75 | 12.0 | 9.28-14.72 |
| Wayne | 126 | 64.6 | 53.32-75.88 + | Wayne | 41 | 27.9 | 19.36-36.44 + |
| Westmoreland | 734 | 45.6 | 42.30-48.90 - | Westmoreland | 156 | 13.5 | 11.38-15.62 |
| Wyoming | 50 | 56.8 | 41.06-72.54 | Wyoming | 22 | 25.1 | 14.61-35.59 + |
| York | 587 | 46.2 | 42.46-49.94 - | York | 167 | 14.1 | 11.96-16.24 |
| Pennsylvania | 23,492 | 50.5 | 49.85-51.15 + | Pennsylvania | 4,850 | 12.6 | 12.25-12.95 - |
| United States (2005) | 143,497 | 46.6 | 46.36-46.84 | United States (2005) | 45,053 | 15.1 | 14.96-15.24 |

NOTE: A+ or - after the confidence interval (CI) denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after a CI denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. CIs were not calculated for rates based on less than 20 events. See Technical Notes.

**Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Stroke
Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005**



**Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Motor Vehicle Accidents
Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005**



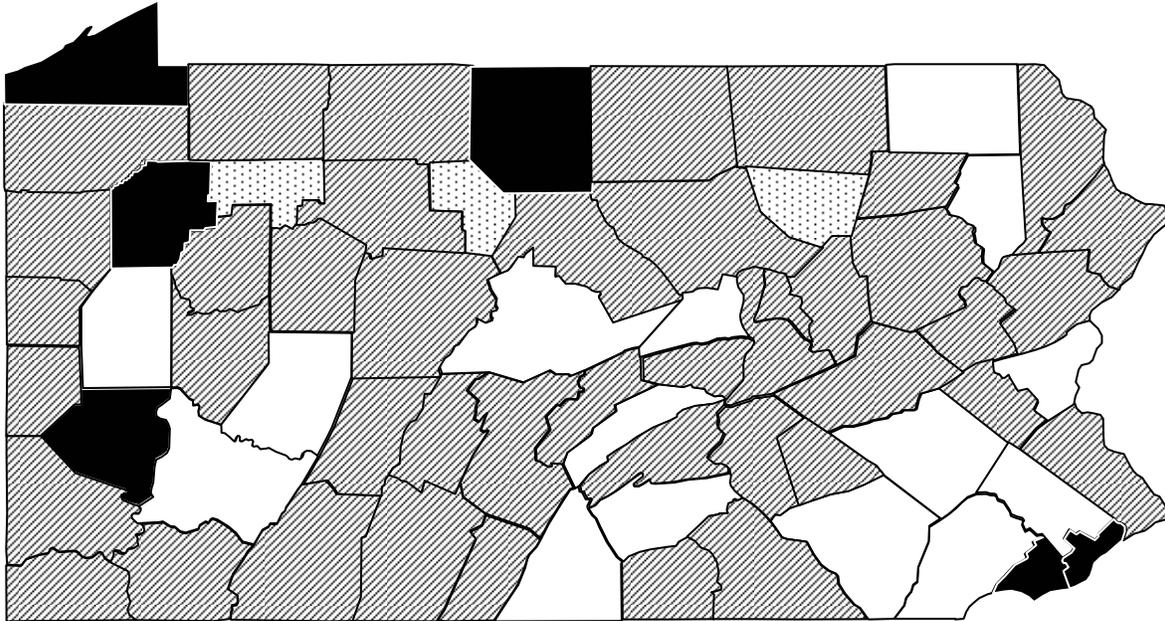
Note: Significance was determined by calculating and comparing county confidence intervals to the state rate. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 20 events. Rates for counties with less than 20 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes.

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, 2003-2005

| Male | | | | Female | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <u>Lung Cancer</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>CI (95%)</u> | <u>Breast Cancer</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>CI (95%)</u> |
| Adams | 170 | 52.6 | 44.69-60.51 | Adams | 39 | 21.3 | 14.61-27.99 |
| Allegheny | 3,050 | 60.4 | 58.26-62.54 + | Allegheny | 791 | 27.5 | 25.58-29.42 |
| Armstrong | 167 | 58.1 | 49.29-66.91 | Armstrong | 46 | 29.0 | 20.62-37.38 |
| Beaver | 384 | 51.0 | 45.90-56.10 | Beaver | 105 | 26.3 | 21.27-31.33 |
| Bedford | 94 | 47.6 | 37.98-57.22 | Bedford | 32 | 30.3 | 19.80-40.80 |
| Berks | 648 | 48.8 | 45.04-52.56 - | Berks | 182 | 24.9 | 21.28-28.52 |
| Blair | 280 | 54.9 | 48.47-61.33 | Blair | 89 | 30.3 | 24.00-36.60 |
| Bradford | 123 | 52.0 | 42.81-61.19 | Bradford | 28 | 21.2 | 13.35-29.05 |
| Bucks | 1,015 | 52.7 | 49.46-55.94 | Bucks | 303 | 27.6 | 24.49-30.71 |
| Butler | 291 | 47.3 | 41.87-52.73 - | Butler | 109 | 31.1 | 25.26-36.94 |
| Cambria | 322 | 49.3 | 43.92-54.68 | Cambria | 84 | 23.7 | 18.63-28.77 |
| Cameron | 13 | 51.0 | | Cameron | 6 | 42.0 | |
| Carbon | 120 | 48.9 | 40.15-57.65 | Carbon | 47 | 31.7 | 22.64-40.76 |
| Centre | 164 | 46.2 | 39.13-53.27 - | Centre | 34 | 17.9 | 11.88-23.92 - |
| Chester | 635 | 47.1 | 43.44-50.76 - | Chester | 209 | 27.0 | 23.34-30.66 |
| Clarion | 74 | 49.2 | 37.99-60.41 | Clarion | 24 | 30.1 | 18.06-42.14 |
| Clearfield | 155 | 47.1 | 39.69-54.51 | Clearfield | 28 | 14.4 | 9.07-19.73 - |
| Clinton | 73 | 51.4 | 39.61-63.19 | Clinton | 23 | 28.4 | 16.79-40.01 |
| Columbia | 124 | 50.9 | 41.94-59.86 | Columbia | 39 | 29.2 | 20.04-38.36 |
| Crawford | 183 | 55.7 | 47.63-63.77 | Crawford | 51 | 27.3 | 19.81-34.79 |
| Cumberland | 351 | 45.0 | 40.29-49.71 - | Cumberland | 91 | 20.5 | 16.29-24.71 - |
| Dauphin | 446 | 51.5 | 46.72-56.28 | Dauphin | 130 | 26.1 | 21.61-30.59 |
| Delaware | 1,108 | 56.9 | 53.55-60.25 + | Delaware | 310 | 27.9 | 24.79-31.01 |
| Elk | 67 | 48.2 | 36.66-59.74 | Elk | 22 | 28.2 | 16.42-39.98 |
| Erie | 555 | 58.4 | 53.54-63.26 + | Erie | 145 | 27.1 | 22.69-31.51 |
| Fayette | 335 | 54.8 | 48.93-60.67 | Fayette | 78 | 23.9 | 18.60-29.20 |
| Forest | 15 | 57.2 | | Forest | 2 | 29.2 | |
| Franklin | 239 | 47.3 | 41.30-53.30 - | Franklin | 67 | 24.5 | 18.63-30.37 |
| Fulton | 22 | 42.6 | 24.80-60.40 | Fulton | 8 | 28.4 | |
| Greene | 81 | 55.5 | 43.41-67.59 | Greene | 24 | 30.9 | 18.54-43.26 |
| Huntingdon | 84 | 52.0 | 40.88-63.12 | Huntingdon | 13 | 13.8 | |
| Indiana | 135 | 43.1 | 35.83-50.37 - | Indiana | 38 | 22.9 | 15.62-30.18 |
| Jefferson | 85 | 45.2 | 35.59-54.81 | Jefferson | 14 | 12.9 | |
| Juniata | 34 | 39.3 | 26.09-52.51 - | Juniata | 9 | 16.9 | |
| Lackawanna | 424 | 48.3 | 43.70-52.90 - | Lackawanna | 130 | 24.8 | 20.54-29.06 |
| Lancaster | 793 | 49.0 | 45.59-52.41 - | Lancaster | 233 | 25.6 | 22.31-28.89 |
| Lawrence | 209 | 52.5 | 45.38-59.62 | Lawrence | 55 | 25.3 | 18.61-31.99 |
| Lebanon | 241 | 51.3 | 44.82-57.78 | Lebanon | 64 | 24.5 | 18.50-30.50 |
| Lehigh | 609 | 52.0 | 47.87-56.13 | Lehigh | 149 | 22.5 | 18.89-26.11 - |
| Luzerne | 718 | 53.5 | 49.59-57.41 | Luzerne | 212 | 27.3 | 23.63-30.97 |
| Lycoming | 239 | 54.0 | 47.15-60.85 | Lycoming | 59 | 25.2 | 18.77-31.63 |
| McKean | 93 | 54.6 | 43.50-65.70 | McKean | 25 | 27.0 | 16.42-37.58 |
| Mercer | 253 | 52.4 | 45.94-58.86 | Mercer | 76 | 29.1 | 22.56-35.64 |
| Mifflin | 89 | 48.4 | 38.34-58.46 | Mifflin | 29 | 25.9 | 16.47-35.33 |
| Monroe | 269 | 59.4 | 52.30-66.50 | Monroe | 71 | 28.9 | 22.18-35.62 |
| Montgomery | 1,234 | 45.2 | 42.68-47.72 - | Montgomery | 402 | 26.3 | 23.73-28.87 |
| Montour | 40 | 55.2 | 38.09-72.31 | Montour | 13 | 27.9 | |
| Northampton | 488 | 48.8 | 44.47-53.13 - | Northampton | 133 | 23.7 | 19.67-27.73 |
| Northumberland | 192 | 49.0 | 42.07-55.93 | Northumberland | 63 | 26.7 | 20.11-33.29 |
| Perry | 66 | 46.4 | 35.21-57.59 | Perry | 26 | 32.7 | 20.13-45.27 |
| Philadelphia | 3,061 | 65.8 | 63.47-68.13 + | Philadelphia | 845 | 30.8 | 28.72-32.88 + |
| Pike | 92 | 50.6 | 40.26-60.94 | Pike | 16 | 17.2 | |
| Potter | 51 | 73.9 | 53.62-94.18 + | Potter | 12 | 32.6 | |
| Schuylkill | 361 | 57.3 | 51.39-63.21 | Schuylkill | 98 | 27.7 | 22.22-33.18 |
| Snyder | 58 | 45.1 | 33.49-56.71 | Snyder | 14 | 19.2 | |
| Somerset | 153 | 47.6 | 40.06-55.14 | Somerset | 43 | 24.7 | 17.32-32.08 |
| Sullivan | 15 | 49.8 | | Sullivan | 2 | 13.3 | |
| Susquehanna | 64 | 40.4 | 30.50-50.30 - | Susquehanna | 17 | 18.6 | |
| Tioga | 78 | 49.0 | 38.13-59.87 | Tioga | 29 | 35.0 | 22.26-47.74 |
| Union | 46 | 33.4 | 23.75-43.05 - | Union | 21 | 30.0 | 17.17-42.83 |
| Venango | 153 | 68.7 | 57.81-79.59 + | Venango | 43 | 35.6 | 24.96-46.24 |
| Warren | 90 | 52.0 | 41.26-62.74 | Warren | 26 | 26.4 | 16.25-36.55 |
| Washington | 477 | 57.4 | 52.25-62.55 | Washington | 118 | 25.2 | 20.65-29.75 |
| Wayne | 122 | 59.3 | 48.78-69.82 | Wayne | 32 | 30.3 | 19.80-40.80 |
| Westmoreland | 774 | 49.5 | 46.01-52.99 - | Westmoreland | 213 | 24.2 | 20.95-27.45 |
| Wyoming | 49 | 49.9 | 35.93-63.87 | Wyoming | 12 | 22.2 | |
| York | 671 | 50.7 | 46.86-54.54 | York | 174 | 23.9 | 20.35-27.45 |
| Pennsylvania | 23,914 | 53.4 | 52.72-54.08 + | Pennsylvania | 6,675 | 26.5 | 25.86-27.14 + |
| United States (2005) | 159,415 | 52.6 | 52.34-52.86 | United States (2004) | 40,954 | 24.4 | 24.16-24.64 |

NOTE: A+ or - after the confidence interval (CI) denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after a CI denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. CIs were not calculated for rates based on less than 20 events. See Technical Notes.

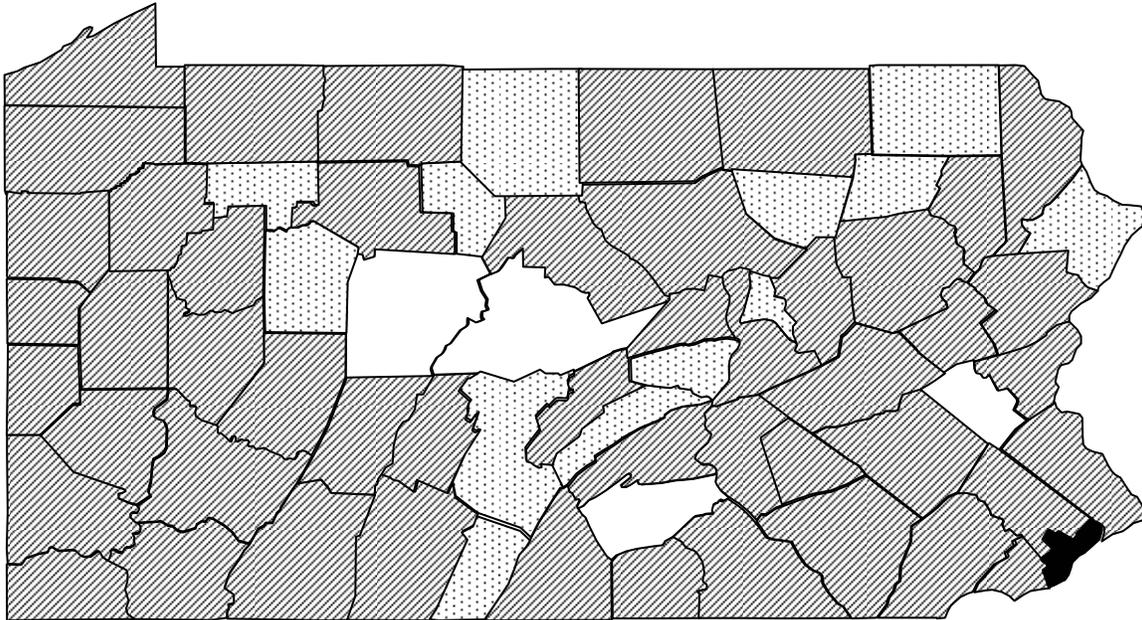
**Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Lung Cancer
Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005**



RATE

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Significantly lower than the state |  | Not significantly higher or lower than the state |
|  | Significantly higher than the state |  | Less than 20 events - statistically unreliable |

**Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Female Breast Cancer
Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005**



RATE

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Significantly lower than the state |  | Not significantly higher or lower than the state |
|  | Significantly higher than the state |  | Less than 20 events - statistically unreliable |

Note: Significance was determined by calculating and comparing county confidence intervals to the state rate. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 20 events. Rates for counties with less than 20 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes.

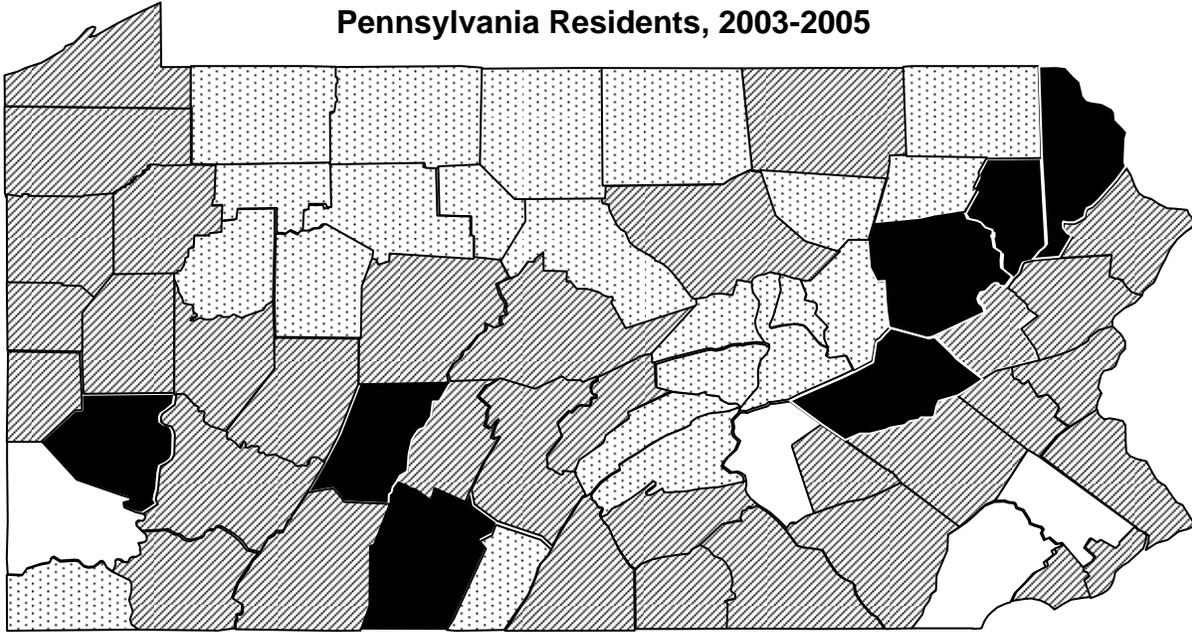
Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, 2003-2005

Intentional Self-harm

| (Suicide) | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | Assault (Homicide) | No. | Rate | CI (95%) |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Adams | 29 | 9.6 | 6.11-13.09 | Adams | 4 | 1.3 | |
| Allegheny | 477 | 12.2 | 11.11-13.29 + | Allegheny | 278 | 7.8 | 6.88-8.72 + |
| Armstrong | 24 | 11.4 | 6.84-15.96 | Armstrong | 12 | 6.6 | |
| Beaver | 51 | 9.0 | 6.53-11.47 | Beaver | 13 | 2.5 | |
| Bedford | 29 | 20.1 | 12.78-27.42 + | Bedford | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Berks | 136 | 11.4 | 9.48-13.32 | Berks | 53 | 4.7 | 3.43-5.97 |
| Blair | 54 | 13.1 | 9.61-16.59 | Blair | 16 | 4.2 | |
| Bradford | 25 | 13.1 | 7.96-18.24 | Bradford | 4 | 2.3 | |
| Bucks | 216 | 11.3 | 9.79-12.81 | Bucks | 33 | 1.8 | 1.19-2.41 - |
| Butler | 54 | 10.1 | 7.41-12.79 | Butler | 4 | 0.8 | |
| Cambria | 67 | 15.2 | 11.56-18.84 + | Cambria | 11 | 2.6 | |
| Cameron | 1 | 7.3 | | Cameron | 0 | - | |
| Carbon | 32 | 15.8 | 10.33-21.27 | Carbon | 6 | 3.0 | |
| Centre | 37 | 10.3 | 6.98-13.62 | Centre | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Chester | 119 | 8.4 | 6.89-9.91 - | Chester | 26 | 1.9 | 1.17-2.63 - |
| Clarion | 11 | 8.9 | | Clarion | 2 | 1.9 | |
| Clearfield | 36 | 13.8 | 9.29-18.31 | Clearfield | 1 | 0.4 | |
| Clinton | 12 | 9.9 | | Clinton | 4 | 3.2 | |
| Columbia | 15 | 6.5 | | Columbia | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Crawford | 32 | 11.5 | 7.52-15.48 | Crawford | 8 | 3.0 | |
| Cumberland | 62 | 9.1 | 6.83-11.37 | Cumberland | 6 | 1.0 | |
| Dauphin | 64 | 8.2 | 6.19-10.21 - | Dauphin | 39 | 5.6 | 3.84-7.36 |
| Delaware | 162 | 9.6 | 8.12-11.08 | Delaware | 115 | 7.0 | 5.72-8.28 |
| Elk | 8 | 8.0 | | Elk | 0 | - | |
| Erie | 84 | 10.0 | 7.86-12.14 | Erie | 15 | 1.8 | |
| Fayette | 51 | 11.5 | 8.34-14.66 | Fayette | 13 | 3.4 | |
| Forest | 3 | 18.8 | | Forest | 0 | - | |
| Franklin | 34 | 8.1 | 5.38-10.82 | Franklin | 2 | 0.5 | |
| Fulton | 6 | 13.5 | | Fulton | 0 | - | |
| Greene | 16 | 12.5 | | Greene | 4 | 3.5 | |
| Huntingdon | 21 | 14.4 | 8.24-20.56 | Huntingdon | 3 | 2.5 | |
| Indiana | 21 | 7.8 | 4.46-11.14 | Indiana | 2 | 0.8 | |
| Jefferson | 17 | 12.3 | | Jefferson | 2 | 1.7 | |
| Juniata | 8 | 12.5 | | Juniata | 1 | 1.4 | |
| Lackawanna | 92 | 14.4 | 11.46-17.34 + | Lackawanna | 14 | 2.5 | |
| Lancaster | 137 | 9.3 | 7.74-10.86 | Lancaster | 32 | 2.2 | 1.44-2.96 - |
| Lawrence | 31 | 10.6 | 6.87-14.33 | Lawrence | 7 | 2.8 | |
| Lebanon | 42 | 10.8 | 7.53-14.07 | Lebanon | 8 | 2.2 | |
| Lehigh | 127 | 12.9 | 10.66-15.14 | Lehigh | 34 | 3.6 | 2.39-4.81 - |
| Luzerne | 133 | 13.8 | 11.45-16.15 + | Luzerne | 33 | 3.6 | 2.37-4.83 - |
| Lycoming | 33 | 8.5 | 5.60-11.40 | Lycoming | 7 | 2.1 | |
| McKean | 17 | 12.0 | | McKean | 2 | 1.6 | |
| Mercer | 35 | 9.7 | 6.49-12.91 | Mercer | 7 | 2.1 | |
| Mifflin | 20 | 14.1 | 7.92-20.28 | Mifflin | 4 | 3.2 | |
| Monroe | 51 | 10.4 | 7.55-13.25 | Monroe | 17 | 3.9 | |
| Montgomery | 197 | 8.2 | 7.05-9.35 - | Montgomery | 56 | 2.5 | 1.85-3.15 - |
| Montour | 1 | 1.3 | | Montour | 1 | 1.6 | |
| Northampton | 93 | 10.6 | 8.45-12.75 | Northampton | 17 | 2.0 | |
| Northumberland | 15 | 5.4 | | Northumberland | 8 | 3.0 | |
| Perry | 17 | 12.3 | | Perry | 2 | 1.7 | |
| Philadelphia | 479 | 10.9 | 9.92-11.88 | Philadelphia | 1,031 | 22.6 | 21.22-23.98 + |
| Pike | 25 | 15.4 | 9.36-21.44 | Pike | 6 | 4.4 | |
| Potter | 10 | 17.6 | | Potter | 1 | 2.1 | |
| Schuylkill | 81 | 17.8 | 13.92-21.68 + | Schuylkill | 16 | 4.1 | |
| Snyder | 12 | 10.4 | | Snyder | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Somerset | 24 | 9.9 | 5.94-13.86 | Somerset | 7 | 3.0 | |
| Sullivan | 1 | 3.1 | | Sullivan | 1 | 2.9 | |
| Susquehanna | 17 | 13.7 | | Susquehanna | 3 | 2.6 | |
| Tioga | 12 | 10.1 | | Tioga | 0 | - | |
| Union | 10 | 7.2 | | Union | 2 | 1.6 | |
| Venango | 24 | 14.0 | 8.40-19.60 | Venango | 3 | 2.0 | |
| Warren | 13 | 9.3 | | Warren | 4 | 3.8 | |
| Washington | 56 | 8.3 | 6.13-10.47 - | Washington | 8 | 1.3 | |
| Wayne | 27 | 17.5 | 10.90-24.10 + | Wayne | 4 | 2.3 | |
| Westmoreland | 137 | 12.3 | 10.24-14.36 | Westmoreland | 22 | 2.3 | 1.34-3.26 - |
| Wyoming | 15 | 18.7 | | Wyoming | 3 | 4.0 | |
| York | 133 | 10.7 | 8.88-12.52 | York | 45 | 3.8 | 2.69-4.91 - |
| Pennsylvania | 4,131 | 10.8 | 10.47-11.13 | Pennsylvania | 2,086 | 5.8 | 5.55-6.05 |
| United States (2005) | 31,769 | 10.6 | 10.48-10.72 | United States (2005) | 17,694 | 5.9 | 5.81-5.99 |

NOTE: A+ or - after the confidence interval (CI) denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after a CI denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. CIs were not calculated for rates based on less than 20 events. See Technical Notes.

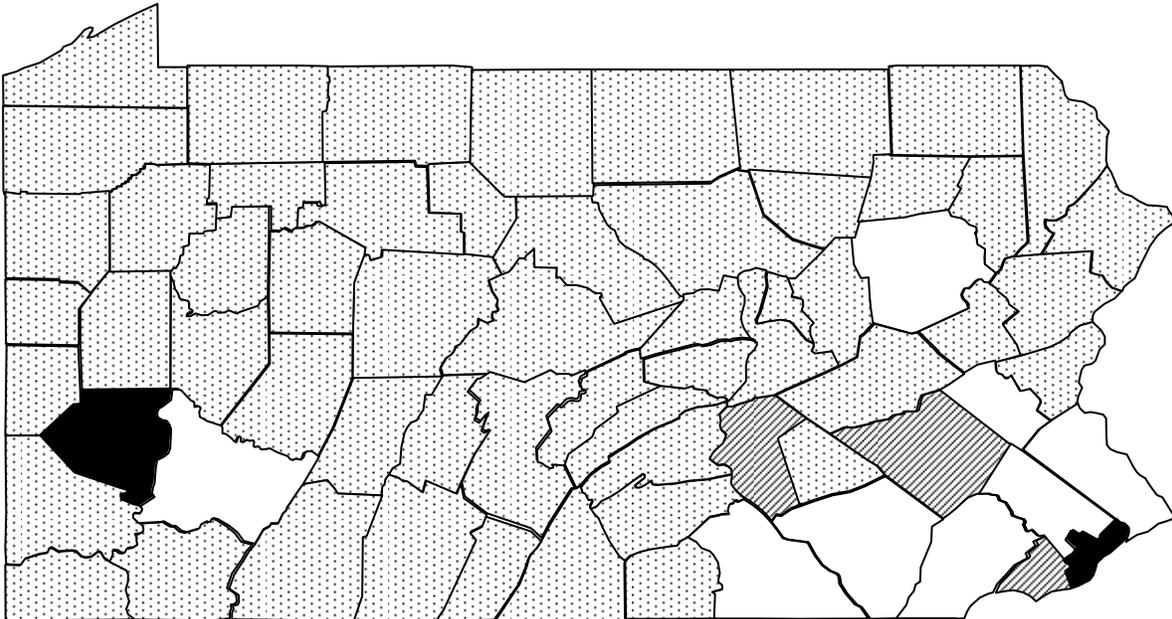
**Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)
Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005**



RATE

| | |
|---|--|
|  Significantly lower than the state |  Not significantly higher or lower than the state |
|  Significantly higher than the state |  Less than 20 events - statistically unreliable |

**Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Assault (Homicide)
Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005**



RATE

| | |
|---|--|
|  Significantly lower than the state |  Not significantly higher or lower than the state |
|  Significantly higher than the state |  Less than 20 events - statistically unreliable |

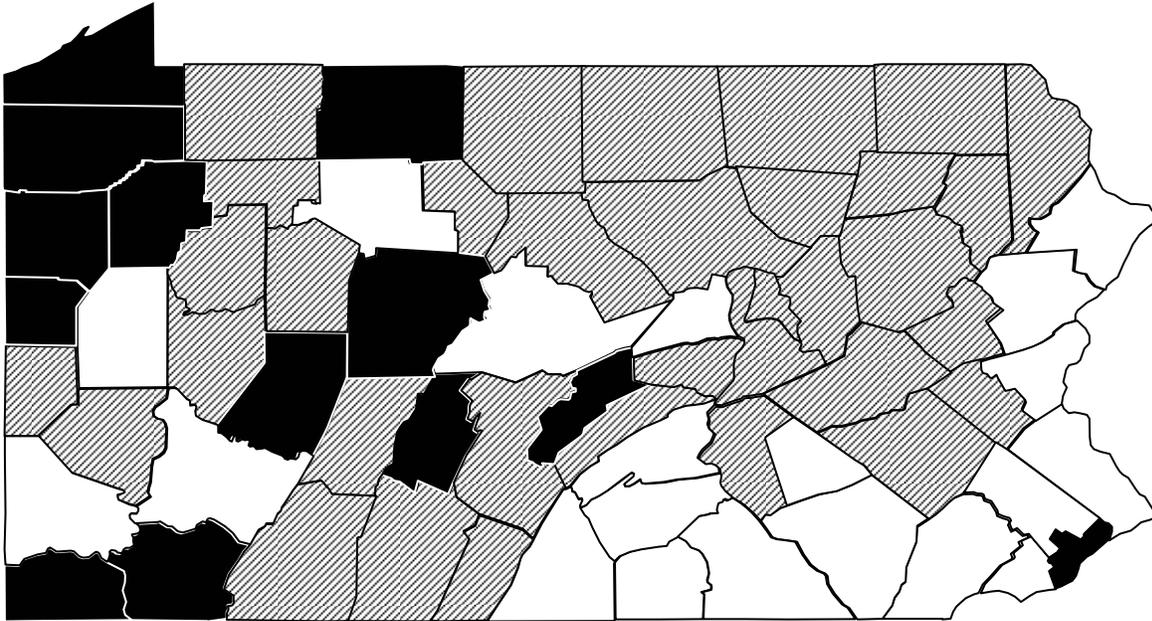
Note: Significance was determined by calculating and comparing county confidence intervals to the state rate. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 20 events. Rates for counties with less than 20 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes.

Percent of Children by Age Below Poverty Level, 2004

| Related Children | | | | All Children <18 | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|-------------|----------------------|------------|------|-------------|
| Ages 5-17 Below Poverty | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) | Below Poverty | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) |
| Adams | 1,686 | 10.2 | -4.35 - | Adams | 2,419 | 10.9 | -6.06 - |
| Allegheny | 26,739 | 14.0 | -0.74 | Allegheny | 43,278 | 16.5 | 2.04 + |
| Armstrong | 1,771 | 16.1 | 1.68 | Armstrong | 2,688 | 18.4 | 2.31 + |
| Beaver | 4,252 | 15.2 | 1.41 | Beaver | 6,433 | 17.1 | 1.70 |
| Bedford | 1,157 | 14.3 | 0.08 | Bedford | 1,700 | 15.6 | -0.33 |
| Berks | 9,267 | 13.9 | -0.65 | Berks | 14,269 | 15.4 | -1.46 |
| Blair | 3,312 | 16.9 | 3.19 + | Blair | 5,268 | 19.5 | 4.58 + |
| Bradford | 1,663 | 15.5 | 1.14 | Bradford | 2,525 | 17.5 | 1.44 |
| Bucks | 6,914 | 6.3 | -22.12 - | Bucks | 10,642 | 7.2 | -26.96 - |
| Butler | 2,638 | 8.6 | -8.29 - | Butler | 4,552 | 11.0 | -8.11 - |
| Cambria | 3,341 | 15.7 | 1.85 | Cambria | 5,188 | 17.8 | 2.45 + |
| Cameron | 135 | 14.7 | 0.13 | Cameron | 193 | 15.8 | -0.06 |
| Carbon | 1,239 | 13.5 | -0.57 | Carbon | 1,915 | 15.3 | -0.62 |
| Centre | 1,689 | 11.0 | -3.35 - | Centre | 2,676 | 12.4 | -4.21 - |
| Chester | 5,123 | 6.1 | -19.84 - | Chester | 7,885 | 6.8 | -24.97 - |
| Clarion | 896 | 15.3 | 0.71 | Clarion | 1,364 | 17.4 | 0.99 |
| Clearfield | 2,197 | 17.4 | 3.04 + | Clearfield | 3,380 | 20.1 | 4.24 + |
| Clinton | 910 | 17.1 | 1.79 | Clinton | 1,399 | 18.9 | 1.99 + |
| Columbia | 1,184 | 13.3 | -0.72 | Columbia | 1,821 | 15.1 | -0.79 |
| Crawford | 2,504 | 17.1 | 2.97 + | Crawford | 4,007 | 20.1 | 4.61 + |
| Cumberland | 2,561 | 7.6 | -10.24 - | Cumberland | 3,936 | 8.7 | -12.37 - |
| Dauphin | 6,094 | 14.2 | 0.00 | Dauphin | 9,347 | 15.6 | -0.78 |
| Delaware | 11,681 | 12.0 | -5.80 - | Delaware | 17,513 | 13.1 | -8.45 - |
| Elk | 580 | 10.5 | -2.32 - | Elk | 888 | 12.3 | -2.51 - |
| Erie | 8,379 | 17.6 | 6.27 + | Erie | 13,231 | 20.3 | 8.75 + |
| Fayette | 5,302 | 23.4 | 11.70 + | Fayette | 7,923 | 25.9 | 13.80 + |
| Forest | 140 | 22.4 | 1.73 | Forest | 224 | 22.8 | 1.70 |
| Franklin | 2,477 | 11.1 | -3.91 - | Franklin | 3,800 | 12.2 | -5.34 - |
| Fulton | 330 | 13.5 | -0.29 | Fulton | 483 | 14.8 | -0.55 |
| Greene | 1,208 | 20.2 | 3.92 + | Greene | 1,828 | 23.0 | 4.97 + |
| Huntingdon | 1,015 | 15.3 | 0.76 | Huntingdon | 1,530 | 17.0 | 0.76 |
| Indiana | 2,125 | 17.7 | 3.24 + | Indiana | 3,313 | 20.1 | 4.20 + |
| Jefferson | 1,193 | 16.6 | 1.72 | Jefferson | 1,832 | 18.7 | 2.13 + |
| Juniata | 418 | 10.6 | -1.91 | Juniata | 678 | 12.4 | -2.12 - |
| Lackawanna | 4,438 | 13.9 | -0.45 | Lackawanna | 7,028 | 16.3 | 0.50 |
| Lancaster | 10,318 | 11.6 | -6.55 - | Lancaster | 16,407 | 13.2 | -7.87 - |
| Lawrence | 2,551 | 17.2 | 3.09 + | Lawrence | 3,921 | 19.6 | 4.06 + |
| Lebanon | 2,399 | 11.9 | -2.76 - | Lebanon | 3,715 | 13.4 | -3.45 - |
| Lehigh | 7,358 | 13.3 | -1.79 | Lehigh | 11,390 | 14.9 | -2.42 - |
| Luzerne | 6,408 | 14.0 | -0.36 | Luzerne | 10,156 | 16.4 | 0.79 |
| Lycoming | 2,817 | 15.3 | 1.26 | Lycoming | 4,376 | 17.2 | 1.53 |
| McKean | 1,257 | 17.6 | 2.43 + | McKean | 1,884 | 19.5 | 2.74 + |
| Mercer | 3,323 | 17.5 | 3.84 + | Mercer | 5,116 | 19.9 | 4.98 + |
| Mifflin | 1,316 | 16.9 | 2.01 + | Mifflin | 2,014 | 18.7 | 2.23 + |
| Monroe | 3,343 | 11.1 | -4.55 - | Monroe | 4,948 | 12.6 | -5.37 - |
| Montgomery | 8,160 | 6.2 | -24.53 - | Montgomery | 12,235 | 6.7 | -31.67 - |
| Montour | 369 | 12.6 | -0.73 | Montour | 558 | 13.9 | -1.06 |
| Northampton | 4,509 | 9.8 | -7.98 - | Northampton | 7,046 | 11.2 | -9.60 - |
| Northumberland | 1,935 | 14.5 | 0.29 | Northumberland | 2,910 | 15.8 | -0.22 |
| Perry | 849 | 11.3 | -2.12 - | Perry | 1,267 | 12.4 | -2.90 - |
| Philadelphia | 73,906 | 28.9 | 62.83 + | Philadelphia | 111,683 | 30.3 | 69.19 + |
| Pike | 970 | 9.2 | -4.34 - | Pike | 1,413 | 10.9 | -4.63 - |
| Potter | 524 | 16.8 | 1.23 | Potter | 785 | 18.5 | 1.30 |
| Schuylkill | 2,725 | 13.0 | -1.47 | Schuylkill | 4,252 | 14.9 | -1.48 |
| Snyder | 771 | 12.8 | -0.92 | Snyder | 1,082 | 12.8 | -2.34 - |
| Somerset | 1,891 | 16.0 | 1.65 | Somerset | 2,902 | 18.3 | 2.31 + |
| Sullivan | 130 | 15.8 | 0.39 | Sullivan | 205 | 17.3 | 0.36 |
| Susquehanna | 1,120 | 15.6 | 1.00 | Susquehanna | 1,680 | 17.6 | 1.25 |
| Tioga | 1,078 | 16.9 | 1.82 | Tioga | 1,614 | 18.5 | 1.86 |
| Union | 584 | 10.4 | -2.41 - | Union | 873 | 11.3 | -3.29 - |
| Venango | 1,699 | 18.8 | 3.70 + | Venango | 2,582 | 21.6 | 4.88 + |
| Warren | 1,065 | 15.5 | 0.91 | Warren | 1,590 | 17.5 | 1.14 |
| Washington | 4,031 | 12.7 | -2.26 - | Washington | 6,320 | 14.7 | -2.15 - |
| Wayne | 1,197 | 14.7 | 0.38 | Wayne | 1,790 | 16.6 | 0.50 |
| Westmoreland | 6,489 | 11.6 | -5.20 - | Westmoreland | 10,317 | 13.9 | -4.56 - |
| Wyoming | 639 | 13.6 | -0.35 | Wyoming | 952 | 15.2 | -0.50 |
| York | 7,277 | 10.7 | -7.71 - | York | 11,017 | 11.8 | -10.23 - |
| Pennsylvania | 289,566 | 14.2 | -22.60 - | Pennsylvania | 446,151 | 16.0 | -22.77 - |
| United States (2004) | 8,430,886 | 16.2 | | United States (2004) | 13,041,492 | 17.8 | |

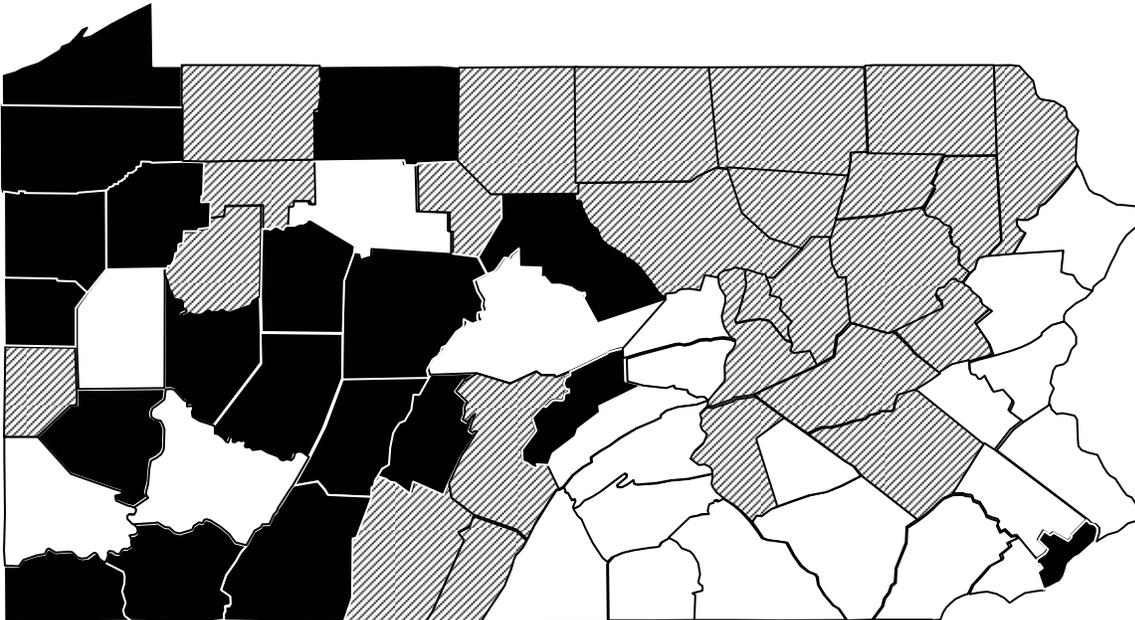
NOTE: A+ or - after the value of μ denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after the μ value denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Two separate formulas computed the μ values, depending on the number of events. See Technical Notes.

**Percent of Children 5-17 Related to Persons with Income Below Poverty Level
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004**



PERCENT Significantly lower than the state Not significantly higher or lower than the state Significantly higher than the state

**Percent of Children Under 18 Living Below Poverty Level
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004**



PERCENT Significantly lower than the state Not significantly higher or lower than the state Significantly higher than the state

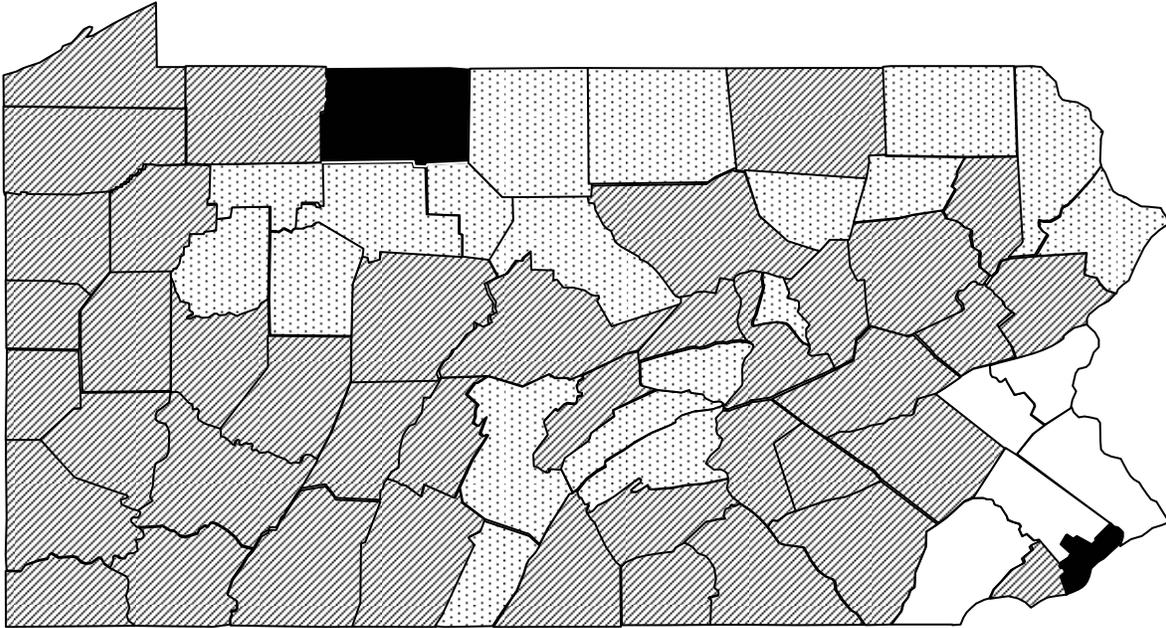
Note: Significance is determined by calculating county μ values. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 10 events. Rates for counties with less than 10 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes

Infant Death Rates, 2003-05, and Percent Low Birth Weight, 2005

| 2003-2005 | | | | Percent | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|-------------|----------------------|---------|------|-------------|
| Infant Death Rates | No. | Rate | μ (95%) | Low Birth Weight | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) |
| Adams | 26 | 8.0 | 0.56 | Adams | 76 | 6.9 | -1.61 |
| Allegheny | 314 | 7.9 | 1.65 | Allegheny | 1,108 | 8.5 | 0.83 |
| Armstrong | 10 | 4.7 | -1.35 | Armstrong | 53 | 7.7 | -0.55 |
| Beaver | 34 | 6.4 | -0.68 | Beaver | 146 | 8.5 | 0.30 |
| Bedford | 13 | 8.3 | 0.53 | Bedford | 42 | 7.7 | -0.49 |
| Berks | 92 | 6.2 | -1.45 | Berks | 401 | 7.9 | -1.03 |
| Blair | 27 | 6.2 | -0.76 | Blair | 102 | 7.2 | -1.50 |
| Bradford | 15 | 6.8 | -0.23 | Bradford | 47 | 6.5 | -1.68 |
| Bucks | 109 | 5.3 | -3.24 - | Bucks | 503 | 7.4 | -2.69 - |
| Butler | 37 | 6.0 | -1.11 | Butler | 137 | 6.9 | -2.26 - |
| Cambria | 23 | 5.1 | -1.67 | Cambria | 119 | 8.0 | -0.42 |
| Cameron | 0 | - | | Cameron | 1 | 2.2 | |
| Carbon | 11 | 6.0 | -0.61 | Carbon | 45 | 7.6 | -0.59 |
| Centre | 22 | 5.7 | -1.12 | Centre | 80 | 6.3 | -2.47 - |
| Chester | 101 | 5.5 | -2.72 - | Chester | 421 | 6.8 | -4.28 - |
| Clarion | 3 | 2.5 | | Clarion | 34 | 8.2 | -0.07 |
| Clearfield | 24 | 9.9 | 1.58 | Clearfield | 70 | 8.9 | 0.58 |
| Clinton | 7 | 5.5 | | Clinton | 27 | 6.2 | -1.52 |
| Columbia | 11 | 5.8 | -0.73 | Columbia | 47 | 7.1 | -1.07 |
| Crawford | 22 | 7.2 | 0.02 | Crawford | 75 | 7.3 | -1.11 |
| Cumberland | 47 | 6.8 | -0.39 | Cumberland | 195 | 8.4 | 0.17 |
| Dauphin | 77 | 7.9 | 0.77 | Dauphin | 304 | 9.2 | 1.88 |
| Delaware | 149 | 7.3 | 0.17 | Delaware | 556 | 8.1 | -0.60 |
| Elk | 6 | 6.4 | | Elk | 27 | 8.8 | 0.30 |
| Erie | 60 | 6.1 | -1.26 | Erie | 252 | 7.8 | -1.03 |
| Fayette | 33 | 7.5 | 0.27 | Fayette | 151 | 10.5 | 3.02 + |
| Forest | 1 | 9.7 | | Forest | 4 | 11.4 | |
| Franklin | 30 | 5.9 | -1.12 | Franklin | 135 | 7.6 | -1.07 |
| Fulton | 1 | 2.0 | | Fulton | 15 | 8.6 | 0.14 |
| Greene | 12 | 9.6 | 1.02 | Greene | 42 | 10.2 | 1.34 |
| Huntingdon | 8 | 6.2 | | Huntingdon | 44 | 9.7 | 1.03 |
| Indiana | 15 | 5.7 | -0.93 | Indiana | 66 | 7.6 | -0.72 |
| Jefferson | 9 | 6.1 | | Jefferson | 39 | 8.2 | -0.08 |
| Juniata | 8 | 9.0 | | Juniata | 16 | 5.5 | -1.66 |
| Lackawanna | 40 | 6.0 | -1.15 | Lackawanna | 186 | 8.3 | 0.00 |
| Lancaster | 149 | 7.3 | 0.17 | Lancaster | 471 | 6.9 | -4.19 - |
| Lawrence | 22 | 7.7 | 0.33 | Lawrence | 75 | 8.1 | -0.21 |
| Lebanon | 23 | 5.1 | -1.67 | Lebanon | 136 | 8.6 | 0.43 |
| Lehigh | 66 | 5.4 | -2.30 - | Lehigh | 346 | 8.4 | 0.23 |
| Luzerne | 74 | 7.9 | 0.84 | Luzerne | 264 | 8.4 | 0.20 |
| Lycoming | 21 | 5.2 | -1.52 | Lycoming | 79 | 5.8 | -3.20 - |
| McKean | 17 | 11.9 | 2.09 + | McKean | 50 | 10.3 | 1.53 |
| Mercer | 29 | 7.9 | 0.51 | Mercer | 79 | 6.7 | -1.91 |
| Mifflin | 11 | 6.2 | -0.47 | Mifflin | 50 | 8.2 | -0.09 |
| Monroe | 41 | 8.6 | 1.17 | Monroe | 161 | 10.1 | 2.60 + |
| Montgomery | 176 | 6.1 | -2.21 - | Montgomery | 647 | 6.9 | -4.91 - |
| Montour | 6 | 9.6 | | Montour | 9 | 4.3 | |
| Northampton | 42 | 4.6 | -2.97 - | Northampton | 248 | 8.3 | 0.00 |
| Northumberland | 15 | 5.2 | -1.28 | Northumberland | 80 | 7.9 | -0.44 |
| Perry | 7 | 4.3 | | Perry | 38 | 6.8 | -1.23 |
| Philadelphia | 725 | 11.0 | 11.53 + | Philadelphia | 2,486 | 11.5 | 17.05 + |
| Pike | 6 | 4.9 | | Pike | 23 | 5.5 | -1.99 - |
| Potter | 5 | 8.1 | | Potter | 25 | 12.3 | 1.98 + |
| Schuylkill | 25 | 5.8 | -1.09 | Schuylkill | 113 | 7.4 | -1.27 |
| Snyder | 6 | 4.3 | | Snyder | 27 | 5.9 | -1.78 |
| Somerset | 12 | 5.5 | -0.95 | Somerset | 50 | 7.1 | -1.11 |
| Sullivan | 1 | 7.0 | | Sullivan | 6 | 11.8 | |
| Susquehanna | 4 | 3.1 | | Susquehanna | 33 | 8.1 | -0.14 |
| Tioga | 6 | 4.9 | | Tioga | 28 | 7.1 | -0.83 |
| Union | 10 | 8.1 | 0.35 | Union | 19 | 4.7 | -2.51 - |
| Venango | 17 | 9.6 | 1.19 | Venango | 42 | 6.9 | -1.20 |
| Warren | 11 | 9.3 | 0.86 | Warren | 17 | 4.6 | -2.47 - |
| Washington | 35 | 5.7 | -1.39 | Washington | 149 | 7.6 | -1.12 |
| Wayne | 4 | 2.8 | | Wayne | 40 | 9.1 | 0.58 |
| Westmoreland | 61 | 6.0 | -1.44 | Westmoreland | 251 | 7.5 | -1.68 |
| Wyoming | 2 | 2.2 | | Wyoming | 16 | 5.1 | -1.97 - |
| York | 107 | 7.3 | 0.14 | York | 421 | 8.5 | 0.51 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,133 | 7.2 | 2.39 + | Pennsylvania | 12,045 | 8.3 | 2.79 + |
| United States (2005) | 28,534 | 6.9 | | United States (2004) | 331,772 | 8.1 | |

NOTE: A+ or - after the value of μ denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after the μ value denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Two separate formulas computed the μ values, depending on the number of events. See Technical Notes.

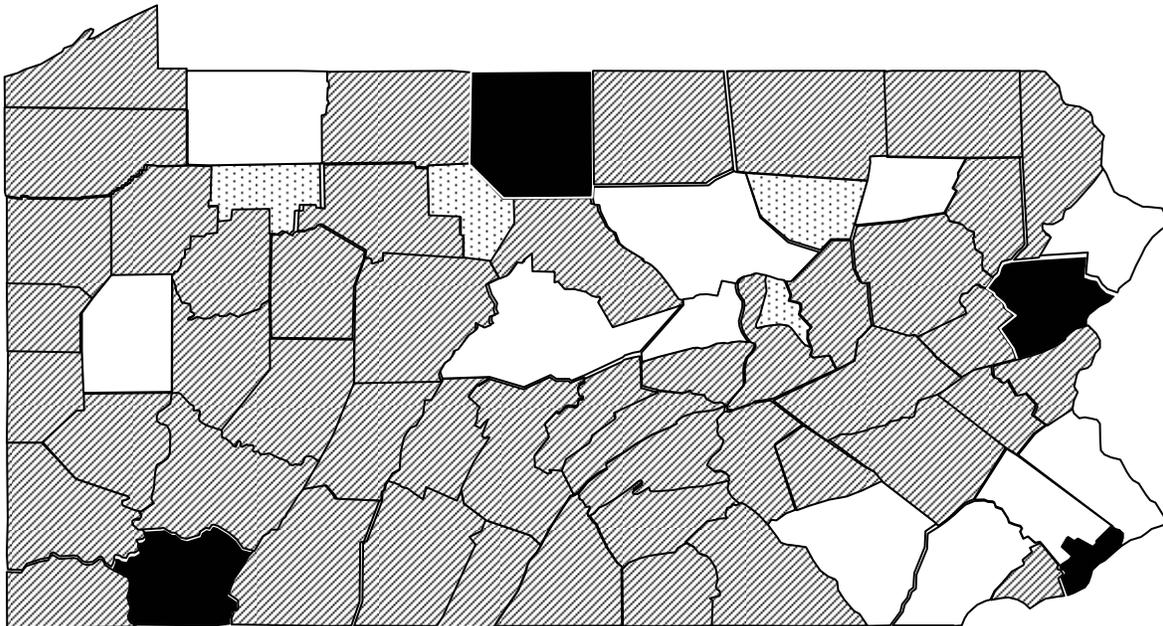
Infant Death Rates Pennsylvania Residents, 2003-2005



RATE

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Significantly lower than the state | Not significantly higher or lower than the state |
| Significantly higher than the state | Less than 10 events - statistically unreliable |

Percent Low Birth Weight Pennsylvania Resident Live Births, 2005



PERCENT

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Significantly lower than the state | Not significantly higher or lower than the state |
| Significantly higher than the state | Less than 10 events - statistically unreliable |

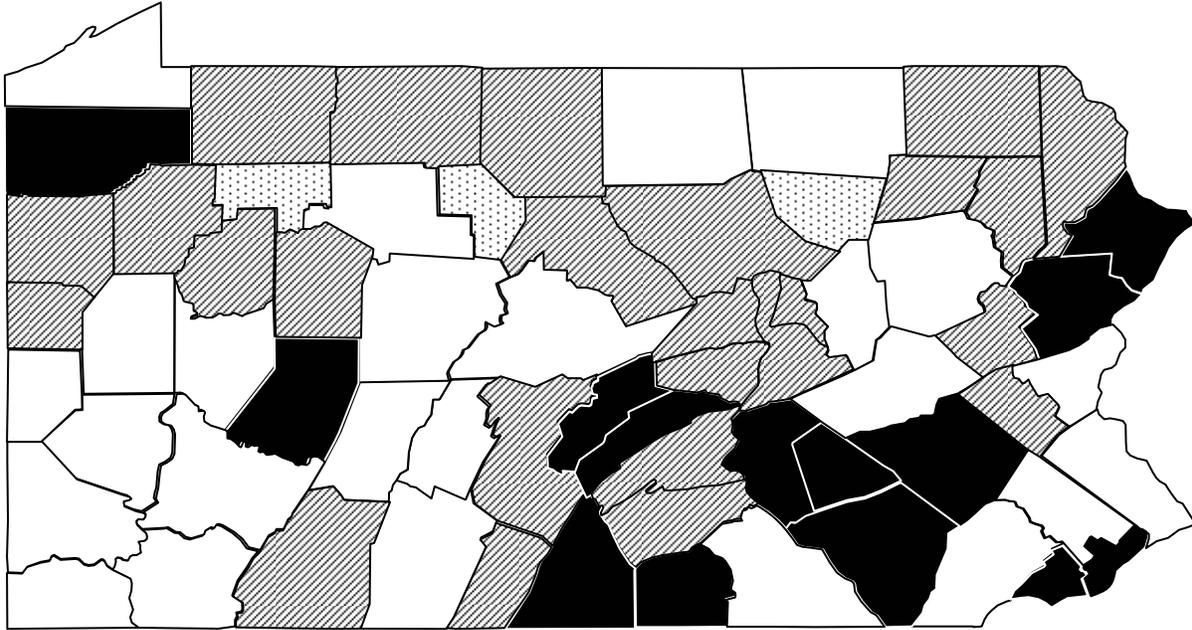
Note: Significance is determined by calculating county μ values. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 10 events. Rates for counties with less than 10 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes

Percent No Prenatal Care in First Trimester and Teen Births, 2005

| No Prenatal Care | | | | Births to | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|-------------|----------------------|---------|------|-------------|
| First Trimester | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) | Mothers <18 | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) |
| Adams | 192 | 22.0 | 2.34 + | Adams | 24 | 2.2 | -1.53 |
| Allegheny | 1,032 | 8.8 | -27.94 - | Allegheny | 349 | 2.7 | -2.00 - |
| Armstrong | 65 | 10.6 | -4.73 - | Armstrong | 16 | 2.3 | -1.07 |
| Beaver | 231 | 15.6 | -3.24 - | Beaver | 48 | 2.8 | -0.48 |
| Bedford | 60 | 12.7 | -3.10 - | Bedford | 13 | 2.4 | -0.81 |
| Berks | 1,119 | 24.7 | 9.97 + | Berks | 181 | 3.6 | 2.49 + |
| Blair | 186 | 14.1 | -4.45 - | Blair | 42 | 2.9 | -0.22 |
| Bradford | 87 | 14.4 | -2.54 - | Bradford | 19 | 2.6 | -0.62 |
| Bucks | 618 | 13.5 | -9.33 - | Bucks | 66 | 1.0 | -9.38 - |
| Butler | 239 | 12.9 | -6.60 - | Butler | 23 | 1.2 | -4.55 - |
| Cambria | 189 | 13.7 | -4.93 - | Cambria | 43 | 2.9 | -0.22 |
| Cameron | 7 | 18.4 | | Cameron | 3 | 6.5 | |
| Carbon | 75 | 16.9 | -0.97 | Carbon | 16 | 2.7 | -0.42 |
| Centre | 159 | 14.0 | -4.22 - | Centre | 12 | 0.9 | -4.43 - |
| Chester | 813 | 15.6 | -6.08 - | Chester | 71 | 1.2 | -7.99 - |
| Clarion | 71 | 18.4 | -0.23 | Clarion | 7 | 1.7 | |
| Clearfield | 91 | 12.1 | -4.29 - | Clearfield | 19 | 2.4 | -0.97 |
| Clinton | 90 | 23.0 | 1.87 | Clinton | 14 | 3.2 | 0.24 |
| Columbia | 83 | 13.6 | -3.01 - | Columbia | 15 | 2.3 | -1.03 |
| Crawford | 194 | 22.0 | 2.35 + | Crawford | 34 | 3.3 | 0.56 |
| Cumberland | 395 | 19.8 | 1.03 | Cumberland | 43 | 1.8 | -3.39 - |
| Dauphin | 603 | 22.9 | 5.24 + | Dauphin | 132 | 4.0 | 3.37 + |
| Delaware | 1,199 | 20.1 | 2.37 + | Delaware | 201 | 2.9 | -0.49 |
| Elk | 28 | 10.6 | -3.10 - | Elk | 4 | 1.3 | |
| Erie | 446 | 16.1 | -3.76 - | Erie | 132 | 4.1 | 3.66 + |
| Fayette | 194 | 15.3 | -3.27 - | Fayette | 69 | 4.8 | 3.94 + |
| Forest | 6 | 18.2 | | Forest | 0 | - | |
| Franklin | 357 | 25.1 | 5.97 + | Franklin | 48 | 2.7 | -0.73 |
| Fulton | 23 | 17.0 | -0.51 | Fulton | 2 | 1.1 | |
| Greene | 36 | 13.6 | -1.98 - | Greene | 14 | 3.4 | 0.47 |
| Huntingdon | 72 | 16.5 | -1.15 | Huntingdon | 13 | 2.9 | -0.12 |
| Indiana | 193 | 24.1 | 3.76 + | Indiana | 14 | 1.6 | -2.39 - |
| Jefferson | 94 | 21.9 | 1.43 | Jefferson | 9 | 1.9 | |
| Juniata | 74 | 28.0 | 3.40 + | Juniata | 7 | 2.4 | |
| Lackawanna | 392 | 18.6 | -0.35 | Lackawanna | 63 | 2.8 | -0.55 |
| Lancaster | 1,285 | 21.0 | 4.20 + | Lancaster | 169 | 2.5 | -2.41 - |
| Lawrence | 175 | 20.0 | 0.83 | Lawrence | 30 | 3.2 | 0.35 |
| Lebanon | 266 | 21.2 | 2.08 + | Lebanon | 49 | 3.1 | 0.23 |
| Lehigh | 632 | 18.2 | -1.05 | Lehigh | 143 | 3.5 | 1.87 |
| Luzerne | 453 | 17.3 | -2.09 - | Luzerne | 99 | 3.2 | 0.64 |
| Lycoming | 232 | 18.5 | -0.36 | Lycoming | 29 | 2.1 | -1.93 |
| McKean | 61 | 15.8 | -1.40 | McKean | 20 | 4.1 | 1.40 |
| Mercer | 229 | 20.9 | 1.69 | Mercer | 21 | 1.8 | -2.37 - |
| Mifflin | 162 | 28.9 | 6.05 + | Mifflin | 24 | 3.9 | 1.29 |
| Monroe | 302 | 23.4 | 4.13 + | Monroe | 36 | 2.2 | -1.87 |
| Montgomery | 1,281 | 16.4 | -5.64 - | Montgomery | 110 | 1.2 | -10.10 - |
| Montour | 40 | 20.6 | 0.54 | Montour | 5 | 2.4 | |
| Northampton | 381 | 15.4 | -4.45 - | Northampton | 76 | 2.5 | -1.59 |
| Northumberland | 156 | 16.6 | -1.80 | Northumberland | 29 | 2.9 | -0.18 |
| Perry | 105 | 22.4 | 1.94 | Perry | 13 | 2.3 | -0.96 |
| Philadelphia | 4,957 | 33.4 | 45.12 + | Philadelphia | 1,387 | 6.3 | 28.70 + |
| Pike | 42 | 25.9 | 2.05 + | Pike | 9 | 2.1 | |
| Potter | 23 | 15.2 | -1.05 | Potter | 3 | 1.5 | |
| Schuylkill | 169 | 12.8 | -5.66 - | Schuylkill | 37 | 2.4 | -1.36 |
| Snyder | 93 | 21.5 | 1.24 | Snyder | 8 | 1.7 | |
| Somerset | 98 | 16.6 | -1.29 | Somerset | 13 | 1.9 | -1.66 |
| Sullivan | 6 | 14.3 | | Sullivan | 4 | 7.8 | |
| Susquehanna | 38 | 14.5 | -1.64 | Susquehanna | 11 | 2.7 | -0.35 |
| Tioga | 41 | 13.1 | -2.36 - | Tioga | 8 | 2.0 | |
| Union | 86 | 23.0 | 1.82 | Union | 3 | 0.7 | |
| Venango | 103 | 17.8 | -0.68 | Venango | 20 | 3.3 | 0.43 |
| Warren | 65 | 22.4 | 1.37 | Warren | 8 | 2.2 | |
| Washington | 230 | 12.8 | -6.60 - | Washington | 42 | 2.1 | -2.32 - |
| Wayne | 61 | 16.6 | -1.01 | Wayne | 2 | 0.5 | |
| Westmoreland | 362 | 11.8 | -10.04 - | Westmoreland | 60 | 1.8 | -4.00 - |
| Wyoming | 47 | 16.5 | -0.93 | Wyoming | 4 | 1.3 | |
| York | 699 | 17.1 | -2.94 - | York | 157 | 3.2 | 0.82 |
| Pennsylvania | 22,593 | 18.9 | -63.79 - | Pennsylvania | 4,395 | 3.0 | -8.45 - |
| United States (2004) | 139,115 | 27.1 | | United States (2004) | 140,761 | 3.4 | |

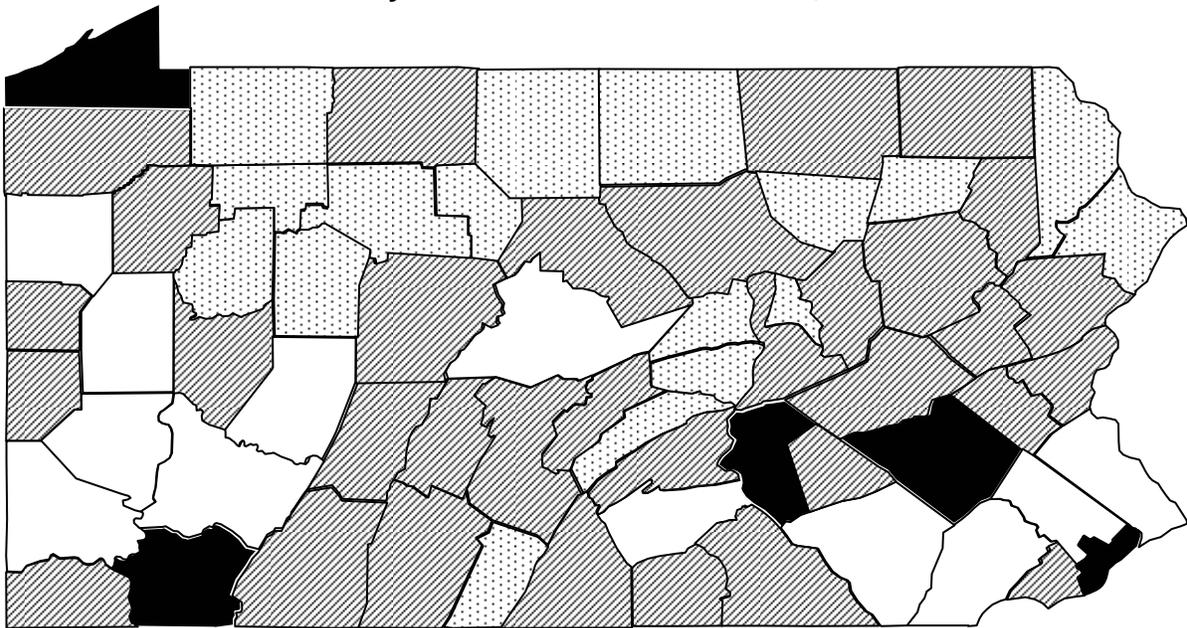
NOTE: A+ or - after the value of μ denotes if the county rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after the μ value denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Two separate formulas computed the μ values, depending on the number of events. See Technical Notes.

**Percent with No Prenatal Care in First Trimester
Pennsylvania Resident Live Births, 2005**



PERCENT Significantly lower than the state Not significantly higher or lower than the state
 Significantly higher than the state Less than 10 events - statistically unreliable

**Percent of Births to Mothers Under 18
Pennsylvania Resident Live Births, 2005**



PERCENT Significantly lower than the state Not significantly higher or lower than the state
 Significantly higher than the state Less than 10 events - statistically unreliable

Note: Significance is determined by calculating county μ values. The calculations were not performed for counties that had less than 10 events. Rates for counties with less than 10 events are considered unreliable. See Technical Notes

Infant Death Rates, Total and By Race/Ethnicity

2005

| Infant Deaths | No. | Rate |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Adams | 9 | 8.2 |
| Allegheny | 97 | 7.5 |
| Armstrong | 4 | 5.8 |
| Beaver | 11 | 6.4 |
| Bedford | 3 | 5.5 |
| Berks | 29 | 5.7 |
| Blair | 9 | 6.3 |
| Bradford | 5 | 6.9 |
| Bucks | 26 | 3.8 |
| Butler | 11 | 5.5 |
| Cambria | 8 | 5.4 |
| Cameron | 0 | - |
| Carbon | 5 | 8.4 |
| Centre | 6 | 4.7 |
| Chester | 34 | 5.5 |
| Clarion | 2 | 4.8 |
| Clearfield | 10 | 12.7 |
| Clinton | 2 | 4.6 |
| Columbia | 1 | 1.5 |
| Crawford | 6 | 5.9 |
| Cumberland | 20 | 8.6 |
| Dauphin | 26 | 7.8 |
| Delaware | 43 | 6.2 |
| Elk | 3 | 9.8 |
| Erie | 23 | 7.1 |
| Fayette | 16 | 11.1 |
| Forest | 0 | - |
| Franklin | 9 | 5.0 |
| Fulton | 0 | - |
| Greene | 5 | 12.1 |
| Huntingdon | 3 | 6.6 |
| Indiana | 5 | 5.8 |
| Jefferson | 5 | 10.5 |
| Juniata | 2 | 6.8 |
| Lackawanna | 11 | 4.9 |
| Lancaster | 43 | 6.3 |
| Lawrence | 6 | 6.4 |
| Lebanon | 11 | 7.0 |
| Lehigh | 23 | 5.6 |
| Luzerne | 27 | 8.6 |
| Lycoming | 7 | 5.2 |
| McKean | 5 | 10.3 |
| Mercer | 10 | 8.5 |
| Mifflin | 3 | 4.9 |
| Monroe | 5 | 3.1 |
| Montgomery | 61 | 6.5 |
| Montour | 0 | - |
| Northampton | 14 | 4.7 |
| Northumberland | 4 | 4.0 |
| Perry | 2 | 3.6 |
| Philadelphia | 263 | 11.9 |
| Pike | 1 | 2.3 |
| Potter | 1 | 4.9 |
| Schuylkill | 11 | 7.2 |
| Snyder | 3 | 6.6 |
| Somerset | 4 | 5.7 |
| Sullivan | 1 | 19.6 |
| Susquehanna | 0 | - |
| Tioga | 2 | 5.1 |
| Union | 4 | 9.9 |
| Venango | 8 | 13.1 |
| Warren | 4 | 10.8 |
| Washington | 12 | 6.1 |
| Wayne | 2 | 4.5 |
| Westmoreland | 13 | 3.9 |
| Wyoming | 2 | 6.3 |
| York | 46 | 9.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,047 | 7.2 |
| United States (2005) | 28,534 | 6.9 |

2005 Infant Deaths:

| White | No. | Rate |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Allegheny | 51 | 5.2 |
| Berks | 23 | 6.0 |
| Bucks | 22 | 3.8 |
| Chester | 22 | 4.2 |
| Dauphin | 11 | 5.4 |
| Delaware | 27 | 5.9 |
| Erie | 19 | 7.3 |
| Lancaster | 39 | 6.8 |
| Lehigh | 20 | 7.5 |
| Montgomery | 33 | 4.4 |
| Northampton | 12 | 5.2 |
| Philadelphia | 74 | 12.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 680 | 6.3 |
| U.S. (2005) | 18,623 | 5.8 |

| Black | No. | Rate |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Allegheny | 44 | 17.2 |
| Bucks | 2 | 6.9 |
| Chester | 10 | 27.9 |
| Dauphin | 14 | 18.2 |
| Delaware | 16 | 10.1 |
| Erie | 3 | 7.6 |
| Montgomery | 20 | 24.4 |
| Philadelphia | 169 | 15.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 320 | 15.7 |
| U.S. (2005) | 8,663 | 13.7 |

| Hispanic | No. | Rate |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Berks | 11 | 7.9 |
| Chester | 0 | - |
| Lancaster | 6 | 8.0 |
| Lehigh | 8 | 7.0 |
| Montgomery | 4 | 6.4 |
| Northampton | 0 | - |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 10.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 86 | 7.1 |
| U.S. (2005) | 5,782 | 5.9 |

2003-05 Infant Deaths:

| White | No. | Rate |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Allegheny | 166 | 5.5 |
| Berks | 78 | 6.6 |
| Bucks | 93 | 5.2 |
| Chester | 73 | 4.8 |
| Dauphin | 38 | 6.1 |
| Delaware | 81 | 5.9 |
| Erie | 40 | 4.9 |
| Lancaster | 140 | 8.1 |
| Lehigh | 55 | 6.8 |
| Montgomery | 119 | 5.2 |
| Northampton | 33 | 4.5 |
| Philadelphia | 185 | 9.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,064 | 6.3 |

| Black | No. | Rate |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Allegheny | 141 | 18.3 |
| Bucks | 8 | 9.6 |
| Chester | 23 | 22.1 |
| Dauphin | 36 | 17.0 |
| Delaware | 63 | 13.2 |
| Erie | 17 | 16.3 |
| Montgomery | 42 | 17.4 |
| Philadelphia | 492 | 15.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 939 | 15.6 |

| Hispanic | No. | Rate |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Berks | 39 | 10.1 |
| Chester | 12 | 6.4 |
| Lancaster | 16 | 7.5 |
| Lehigh | 19 | 5.9 |
| Montgomery | 12 | 6.9 |
| Northampton | 8 | 5.9 |
| Philadelphia | 82 | 7.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 262 | 7.6 |

| Asian and Pacific Islander | No. | Rate |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Allegheny | 4 | 2.6 |
| Delaware | 4 | 3.3 |
| Montgomery | 5 | 2.3 |
| Philadelphia | 18 | 4.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 56 | 3.9 |

NOTES: Rates based on small numbers can be unreliable. See Technical Notes. Hispanics can be of any race.

Average Annual Incidence Rates for Selected Diseases, 2003-2005

| Syphilis | | | AIDS | | | Tuberculosis | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| | No. | Rate | | No. | Rate | | No. | Rate |
| Adams | 1 | 0.3 | Adams | 3 | 1.0 | Adams | 13 | 4.4 |
| Allegheny | 99 | 2.6 | Allegheny | 267 | 7.1 | Allegheny | 76 | 2.0 |
| Armstrong | 3 | 1.4 | Armstrong | 2 | 0.9 | Armstrong | 1 | 0.5 |
| Beaver | 8 | 1.5 | Beaver | 17 | 3.2 | Beaver | 6 | 1.1 |
| Bedford | 0 | - | Bedford | 2 | 1.3 | Bedford | 1 | 0.7 |
| Berks | 3 | 0.3 | Berks | 77 | 6.6 | Berks | 29 | 2.5 |
| Blair | 0 | - | Blair | 12 | 3.1 | Blair | 4 | 1.0 |
| Bradford | 0 | - | Bradford | 1 | 0.5 | Bradford | 2 | 1.1 |
| Bucks | 13 | 0.7 | Bucks | 62 | 3.3 | Bucks | 49 | 2.6 |
| Butler | 2 | 0.4 | Butler | 6 | 1.1 | Butler | 7 | 1.3 |
| Cambria | 0 | - | Cambria | 13 | 2.9 | Cambria | 5 | 1.1 |
| Cameron | 0 | - | Cameron | 0 | - | Cameron | 1 | 5.9 |
| Carbon | 1 | 0.5 | Carbon | 8 | 4.4 | Carbon | 3 | 1.6 |
| Centre | 1 | 0.2 | Centre | 7 | 1.7 | Centre | 9 | 2.1 |
| Chester | 4 | 0.3 | Chester | 58 | 4.2 | Chester | 19 | 1.4 |
| Clarion | 0 | - | Clarion | 1 | 0.8 | Clarion | 2 | 1.6 |
| Clearfield | 0 | - | Clearfield | 7 | 2.8 | Clearfield | 3 | 1.2 |
| Clinton | 0 | - | Clinton | 1 | 0.9 | Clinton | 0 | - |
| Columbia | 1 | 0.5 | Columbia | 2 | 1.0 | Columbia | 1 | 0.5 |
| Crawford | 1 | 0.4 | Crawford | 4 | 1.5 | Crawford | 2 | 0.7 |
| Cumberland | 0 | - | Cumberland | 36 | 5.4 | Cumberland | 18 | 2.7 |
| Dauphin | 10 | 1.3 | Dauphin | 55 | 7.2 | Dauphin | 28 | 3.7 |
| Delaware | 1 | 0.1 | Delaware | 144 | 8.6 | Delaware | 53 | 3.2 |
| Elk | 0 | - | Elk | 1 | 1.0 | Elk | 0 | - |
| Erie | 4 | 0.5 | Erie | 32 | 3.8 | Erie | 24 | 2.8 |
| Fayette | 0 | - | Fayette | 8 | 1.8 | Fayette | 6 | 1.4 |
| Forest | 0 | - | Forest | 1 | 6.4 | Forest | 0 | - |
| Franklin | 0 | - | Franklin | 17 | 4.2 | Franklin | 7 | 1.7 |
| Fulton | 0 | - | Fulton | 0 | - | Fulton | 1 | 2.3 |
| Greene | 0 | - | Greene | 2 | 1.7 | Greene | 0 | - |
| Huntingdon | 0 | - | Huntingdon | 5 | 3.6 | Huntingdon | 4 | 2.9 |
| Indiana | 0 | - | Indiana | 6 | 2.2 | Indiana | 2 | 0.7 |
| Jefferson | 0 | - | Jefferson | 0 | - | Jefferson | 1 | 0.7 |
| Juniata | 0 | - | Juniata | 1 | 1.4 | Juniata | 2 | 2.9 |
| Lackawanna | 0 | - | Lackawanna | 23 | 3.7 | Lackawanna | 17 | 2.7 |
| Lancaster | 7 | 0.5 | Lancaster | 65 | 4.5 | Lancaster | 20 | 1.4 |
| Lawrence | 0 | - | Lawrence | 3 | 1.1 | Lawrence | 5 | 1.8 |
| Lebanon | 0 | - | Lebanon | 6 | 1.6 | Lebanon | 6 | 1.6 |
| Lehigh | 6 | 0.6 | Lehigh | 90 | 9.2 | Lehigh | 20 | 2.0 |
| Luzerne | 2 | 0.2 | Luzerne | 27 | 2.9 | Luzerne | 12 | 1.3 |
| Lycoming | 0 | - | Lycoming | 23 | 6.5 | Lycoming | 0 | - |
| McKean | 0 | - | McKean | 2 | 1.5 | McKean | 0 | - |
| Mercer | 0 | - | Mercer | 13 | 3.6 | Mercer | 2 | 0.6 |
| Mifflin | 0 | - | Mifflin | 1 | 0.7 | Mifflin | 5 | 3.6 |
| Monroe | 4 | 0.8 | Monroe | 27 | 5.7 | Monroe | 4 | 0.8 |
| Montgomery | 25 | 1.1 | Montgomery | 111 | 4.8 | Montgomery | 77 | 3.3 |
| Montour | 0 | - | Montour | 1 | 1.8 | Montour | 0 | - |
| Northampton | 2 | 0.2 | Northampton | 48 | 5.7 | Northampton | 23 | 2.7 |
| Northumberland | 1 | 0.4 | Northumberland | 7 | 2.5 | Northumberland | 2 | 0.7 |
| Perry | 0 | - | Perry | 2 | 1.5 | Perry | 1 | 0.7 |
| Philadelphia | 256 | 5.8 | Philadelphia | 2,325 | 52.7 | Philadelphia | 365 | 8.3 |
| Pike | 0 | - | Pike | 5 | 3.1 | Pike | 1 | 0.6 |
| Potter | 0 | - | Potter | 1 | 1.9 | Potter | 0 | - |
| Schuylkill | 0 | - | Schuylkill | 8 | 1.8 | Schuylkill | 7 | 1.6 |
| Snyder | 0 | - | Snyder | 0 | - | Snyder | 2 | 1.7 |
| Somerset | 1 | 0.4 | Somerset | 8 | 3.4 | Somerset | 3 | 1.3 |
| Sullivan | 0 | - | Sullivan | 0 | - | Sullivan | 0 | - |
| Susquehanna | 0 | - | Susquehanna | 4 | 3.2 | Susquehanna | 1 | 0.8 |
| Tioga | 0 | - | Tioga | 1 | 0.8 | Tioga | 0 | - |
| Union | 0 | - | Union | 11 | 8.6 | Union | 2 | 1.6 |
| Venango | 0 | - | Venango | 1 | 0.6 | Venango | 0 | - |
| Warren | 0 | - | Warren | 7 | 5.5 | Warren | 0 | - |
| Washington | 0 | - | Washington | 11 | 1.8 | Washington | 7 | 1.1 |
| Wayne | 0 | - | Wayne | 11 | 7.4 | Wayne | 2 | 1.3 |
| Westmoreland | 17 | 1.5 | Westmoreland | 17 | 1.5 | Westmoreland | 6 | 0.5 |
| Wyoming | 0 | - | Wyoming | 1 | 1.2 | Wyoming | 0 | - |
| York | 3 | 0.2 | York | 76 | 6.3 | York | 18 | 1.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 476 | 1.3 | Pennsylvania | 3,794 | 10.2 | Pennsylvania | 988 | 2.7 |
| U.S. (2005) | 8,724 | 3.0 | U.S. (2005) | 41,120 | 14.0 | U.S. (2005) | 14,097 | 4.8 |

NOTES: Rates based on small numbers can be unreliable. See the Technical Notes section.

Average Annual Incidence Rate for Measles, 2003-2005

| <u>Measles</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Measles</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Measles</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| Adams | 0 | - | Elk | 0 | - | Montour | 0 | - |
| Allegheny | 0 | - | Erie | 0 | - | Northampton | 0 | - |
| Armstrong | 0 | - | Fayette | 0 | - | Northumberland | 0 | - |
| Beaver | 0 | - | Forest | 0 | - | Perry | 0 | - |
| Bedford | 0 | - | Franklin | 0 | - | Philadelphia | 0 | - |
| Berks | 0 | - | Fulton | 0 | - | Pike | 0 | - |
| Blair | 0 | - | Greene | 0 | - | Potter | 0 | - |
| Bradford | 0 | - | Huntingdon | 0 | - | Schuylkill | 0 | - |
| Bucks | 0 | - | Indiana | 0 | - | Snyder | 0 | - |
| Butler | 0 | - | Jefferson | 0 | - | Somerset | 0 | - |
| Cambria | 0 | - | Juniata | 0 | - | Sullivan | 0 | - |
| Cameron | 0 | - | Lackawanna | 0 | - | Susquehanna | 0 | - |
| Carbon | 0 | - | Lancaster | 0 | - | Tioga | 0 | - |
| Centre | 0 | - | Lawrence | 0 | - | Union | 0 | - |
| Chester | 0 | - | Lebanon | 0 | - | Venango | 0 | - |
| Clarion | 0 | - | Lehigh | 0 | - | Warren | 0 | - |
| Clearfield | 0 | - | Luzerne | 0 | - | Washington | 0 | - |
| Clinton | 0 | - | Lycoming | 0 | - | Wayne | 0 | - |
| Columbia | 0 | - | McKean | 0 | - | Westmoreland | 0 | - |
| Crawford | 0 | - | Mercer | 0 | - | Wyoming | 0 | - |
| Cumberland | 0 | - | Mifflin | 0 | - | York | 0 | - |
| Dauphin | 0 | - | Monroe | 0 | - | | | |
| Delaware | 9 | 0.54 | Montgomery | 0 | - | Pennsylvania | 9 | 0.02 |
| | | | | | | U.S. (2005) | 66 | 0.02 |

Average Annual Work-Related Injury Death Rate, 2003-2005

| <u>Work-Related</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Work-Related</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Work-Related</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| <u>Injury Deaths</u> | | | <u>Injury Deaths</u> | | | <u>Injury Deaths</u> | | |
| Adams | 5 | 1.7 | Elk | 3 | 2.9 | Montour | 2 | 3.7 |
| Allegheny | 48 | 1.3 | Erie | 17 | 2.0 | Northampton | 11 | 1.3 |
| Armstrong | 6 | 2.8 | Fayette | 6 | 1.4 | Northumberland | 4 | 1.4 |
| Beaver | 13 | 2.4 | Forest | 0 | - | Perry | 8 | 6.0 |
| Bedford | 6 | 4.0 | Franklin | 13 | 3.2 | Philadelphia | 71 | 1.6 |
| Berks | 21 | 1.8 | Fulton | 1 | 2.3 | Pike | 4 | 2.5 |
| Blair | 7 | 1.8 | Greene | 3 | 2.5 | Potter | 0 | - |
| Bradford | 6 | 3.2 | Huntingdon | 1 | 0.7 | Schuylkill | 8 | 1.8 |
| Bucks | 19 | 1.0 | Indiana | 4 | 1.5 | Snyder | 3 | 2.6 |
| Butler | 7 | 1.3 | Jefferson | 4 | 2.9 | Somerset | 9 | 3.8 |
| Cambria | 11 | 2.5 | Juniata | 4 | 5.7 | Sullivan | 1 | 5.2 |
| Cameron | 0 | - | Lackawanna | 11 | 1.7 | Susquehanna | 1 | 0.8 |
| Carbon | 4 | 2.2 | Lancaster | 23 | 1.6 | Tioga | 0 | - |
| Centre | 10 | 2.4 | Lawrence | 5 | 1.8 | Union | 1 | 0.8 |
| Chester | 24 | 1.7 | Lebanon | 13 | 3.5 | Venango | 5 | 3.0 |
| Clarion | 4 | 3.3 | Lehigh | 21 | 2.1 | Warren | 5 | 3.9 |
| Clearfield | 4 | 1.6 | Luzerne | 15 | 1.6 | Washington | 18 | 2.9 |
| Clinton | 4 | 3.6 | Lycoming | 5 | 1.4 | Wayne | 2 | 1.3 |
| Columbia | 7 | 3.6 | McKean | 6 | 4.5 | Westmoreland | 16 | 1.4 |
| Crawford | 3 | 1.1 | Mercer | 14 | 3.9 | Wyoming | 0 | - |
| Cumberland | 11 | 1.7 | Mifflin | 4 | 2.9 | York | 15 | 1.2 |
| Dauphin | 15 | 2.0 | Monroe | 8 | 1.7 | | | |
| Delaware | 33 | 2.0 | Montgomery | 29 | 1.2 | Pennsylvania | 662 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | | U.S. (2005) | 5,734 | 1.9 |

NOTES: Rates based on small numbers can be unreliable. See the Technical Notes.

Selected Birth Statistics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, 2005

| Low Birth Weight | | | No Prenatal Care First Trimester | | | Births to Mother <18 | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|------|------------------------------------|---------|------|------------------------------------|--------|------|
| | No. | Pct. | | No. | Pct. | | No. | Pct. |
| White: | | | White: | | | White: | | |
| Allegheny | 674 | 6.9 | Allegheny | 658 | 7.4 | Allegheny | 114 | 1.2 |
| Berks | 291 | 7.7 | Berks | 680 | 19.7 | Berks | 86 | 2.3 |
| Bucks | 408 | 7.0 | Bucks | 452 | 11.5 | Bucks | 48 | 0.8 |
| Chester | 327 | 6.3 | Chester | 597 | 13.7 | Chester | 35 | 0.7 |
| Dauphin | 173 | 8.5 | Dauphin | 267 | 15.8 | Dauphin | 30 | 1.5 |
| Delaware | 303 | 6.6 | Delaware | 547 | 13.6 | Delaware | 61 | 1.3 |
| Erie | 177 | 6.8 | Erie | 299 | 13.2 | Erie | 75 | 2.9 |
| Lancaster | 364 | 6.4 | Lancaster | 1,117 | 21.2 | Lancaster | 88 | 1.5 |
| Lehigh | 199 | 7.5 | Lehigh | 307 | 13.4 | Lehigh | 43 | 1.6 |
| Montgomery | 468 | 6.3 | Montgomery | 786 | 12.6 | Montgomery | 60 | 0.8 |
| Northampton | 171 | 7.4 | Northampton | 266 | 13.8 | Northampton | 33 | 1.4 |
| Philadelphia | 489 | 8.1 | Philadelphia | 840 | 21.5 | Philadelphia | 158 | 2.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,917 | 7.3 | Pennsylvania | 13,882 | 15.0 | Pennsylvania | 1,970 | 1.8 |
| U.S. (2004) | 227,732 | 7.1 | U.S. (2004) | 100,950 | 24.1 | U.S. (2004) | 95,856 | 3.0 |
| Black: | | | Black: | | | Black: | | |
| Allegheny | 375 | 14.7 | Allegheny | 298 | 13.9 | Allegheny | 226 | 8.8 |
| Bucks | 32 | 11.1 | Bucks | 60 | 35.1 | Bucks | 8 | 2.8 |
| Chester | 46 | 12.9 | Chester | 110 | 36.1 | Chester | 23 | 6.4 |
| Dauphin | 83 | 10.8 | Dauphin | 204 | 37.2 | Dauphin | 72 | 9.4 |
| Delaware | 201 | 12.7 | Delaware | 484 | 36.8 | Delaware | 125 | 7.9 |
| Erie | 49 | 12.3 | Erie | 89 | 27.7 | Erie | 44 | 11.1 |
| Montgomery | 94 | 11.6 | Montgomery | 231 | 37.0 | Montgomery | 39 | 4.8 |
| Philadelphia | 1,554 | 14.6 | Philadelphia | 2,846 | 38.8 | Philadelphia | 917 | 8.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,761 | 13.7 | Pennsylvania | 5,036 | 33.6 | Pennsylvania | 1,649 | 8.1 |
| U.S. (2004) | 82,699 | 13.4 | U.S. (2004) | 30,909 | 42.2 | U.S. (2004) | 39,682 | 6.4 |
| Hispanic: | | | Hispanic: | | | Hispanic: | | |
| Berks | 116 | 8.4 | Berks | 498 | 41.3 | Berks | 108 | 7.8 |
| Chester | 44 | 6.6 | Chester | 203 | 34.5 | Chester | 23 | 3.5 |
| Lancaster | 60 | 8.0 | Lancaster | 99 | 16.8 | Lancaster | 60 | 8.1 |
| Lehigh | 128 | 11.3 | Lehigh | 264 | 28.8 | Lehigh | 89 | 7.8 |
| Montgomery | 40 | 6.5 | Montgomery | 228 | 43.7 | Montgomery | 25 | 4.0 |
| Northampton | 39 | 8.2 | Northampton | 82 | 21.4 | Northampton | 38 | 8.0 |
| Philadelphia | 332 | 9.6 | Philadelphia | 824 | 33.6 | Philadelphia | 321 | 9.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,068 | 8.8 | Pennsylvania | 3,195 | 33.3 | Pennsylvania | 878 | 7.2 |
| U.S. (2004) | 64,183 | 6.8 | U.S. (2004) | 23,055 | 43.5 | U.S. (2004) | 51,045 | 5.4 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander: | | | Asian and Pacific Islander: | | | Asian and Pacific Islander: | | |
| Allegheny | 47 | 9.0 | Allegheny | 35 | 7.1 | Allegheny | 1 | 0.2 |
| Delaware | 29 | 6.9 | Delaware | 85 | 24.1 | Delaware | 1 | 0.2 |
| Montgomery | 58 | 8.0 | Montgomery | 122 | 19.9 | Montgomery | 0 | - |
| Philadelphia | 95 | 7.0 | Philadelphia | 348 | 36.3 | Philadelphia | 21 | 1.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 403 | 8.0 | Pennsylvania | 884 | 21.7 | Pennsylvania | 38 | 0.7 |
| U.S. (2004) | 18,072 | 7.9 | U.S. (2004) | 5,851 | 30.9 | U.S. (2004) | 2,418 | 1.1 |

NOTES: Percents based on small numbers can be unreliable. See the Technical Notes section. Hispanics can be of any race.

Health Status Indicators by Department of Health District

Total Number of Deaths and Average Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rates All Causes and Selected Causes, 2003-2005

| All Causes | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|---------------|---|
| North Central | 20,247 | 836.4 | 824.88-847.92 | - |
| Northeastern | 49,369 | 849.9 | 842.40-857.40 | |
| Northwestern | 30,720 | 849.2 | 839.70-858.70 | |
| South Central | 45,801 | 832.7 | 825.07-840.33 | - |
| Southeastern | 141,268 | 858.9 | 854.42-863.38 | + |
| Southwestern | 96,534 | 854.4 | 849.01-859.79 | |
| Pennsylvania | 383,939 | 851.6 | 848.91-854.29 | + |
| U.S. (2005) | 2,447,910 | 798.8 | 797.80-799.80 | |

Cardiovascular Disease

| | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|---------|-------|---------------|---|
| North Central | 7,880 | 319.7 | 312.64-326.76 | + |
| Northeastern | 18,989 | 316.9 | 312.39-321.41 | + |
| Northwestern | 11,661 | 312.9 | 307.22-318.58 | + |
| South Central | 17,032 | 305.6 | 301.01-310.19 | |
| Southeastern | 50,292 | 300.1 | 297.48-302.72 | - |
| Southwestern | 36,128 | 307.8 | 304.63-310.97 | |
| Pennsylvania | 141,982 | 306.9 | 305.30-308.50 | + |
| U.S. (2005) | 853,188 | 276.4 | 275.81-276.99 | |

| Lung Cancer | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|---------|------|-------------|---|
| North Central | 1,203 | 49.8 | 46.99-52.61 | - |
| Northeastern | 2,955 | 51.2 | 49.35-53.05 | - |
| Northwestern | 1,945 | 54.3 | 51.89-56.71 | |
| South Central | 2,787 | 49.8 | 47.95-51.65 | - |
| Southeastern | 8,855 | 54.4 | 53.27-55.53 | |
| Southwestern | 6,169 | 55.3 | 53.92-56.68 | + |
| Pennsylvania | 23,914 | 53.4 | 52.72-54.08 | + |
| U.S. (2005) | 159,415 | 52.6 | 52.34-52.86 | |

Diseases of Heart

| | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|---------|-------|---------------|---|
| North Central | 6,103 | 248.1 | 241.88-254.32 | + |
| Northeastern | 14,942 | 249.6 | 245.60-253.60 | + |
| Northwestern | 8,936 | 240.4 | 235.42-245.38 | |
| South Central | 13,276 | 238.2 | 234.15-242.25 | |
| Southeastern | 38,116 | 227.7 | 225.41-229.99 | - |
| Southwestern | 28,391 | 242.5 | 239.68-245.32 | + |
| Pennsylvania | 109,764 | 237.6 | 236.19-239.01 | + |
| U.S. (2005) | 649,399 | 210.3 | 209.79-210.81 | |

Female

| Breast Cancer | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|--------|------|-------------|---|
| North Central | 337 | 25.3 | 22.60-28.00 | |
| Northeastern | 819 | 25.0 | 23.29-26.71 | |
| Northwestern | 517 | 26.0 | 23.76-28.24 | |
| South Central | 771 | 24.6 | 22.86-26.34 | - |
| Southeastern | 2,582 | 27.8 | 26.73-28.87 | + |
| Southwestern | 1,649 | 26.4 | 25.13-27.67 | |
| Pennsylvania | 6,675 | 26.5 | 25.86-27.14 | + |
| U.S. (2004) | 40,954 | 24.4 | 24.16-24.64 | |

Stroke

| | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|---------|------|-------------|---|
| North Central | 1,311 | 52.8 | 49.94-55.66 | |
| Northeastern | 2,663 | 44.3 | 42.62-45.98 | - |
| Northwestern | 1,914 | 51.0 | 48.72-53.28 | |
| South Central | 2,736 | 49.2 | 47.36-51.04 | |
| Southeastern | 9,172 | 54.5 | 53.38-55.62 | + |
| Southwestern | 5,696 | 47.9 | 46.66-49.14 | - |
| Pennsylvania | 23,492 | 50.5 | 49.85-51.15 | + |
| U.S. (2005) | 143,497 | 46.6 | 46.36-46.84 | |

Intentional Self-harm

| (Suicide) | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|--------|------|-------------|---|
| North Central | 183 | 8.7 | 7.44-9.96 | - |
| Northeastern | 612 | 13.0 | 11.97-14.03 | + |
| Northwestern | 312 | 10.8 | 9.60-12.00 | |
| South Central | 519 | 10.6 | 9.69-11.51 | |
| Southeastern | 1,527 | 10.2 | 9.69-10.71 | - |
| Southwestern | 978 | 11.4 | 10.69-12.11 | |
| Pennsylvania | 4,131 | 10.8 | 10.47-11.13 | |
| U.S. (2005) | 31,769 | 10.6 | 10.48-10.72 | |

Motor Vehicle

| Accidents | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|---------------|--------|------|-------------|---|
| North Central | 387 | 17.6 | 15.85-19.35 | + |
| Northeastern | 668 | 14.1 | 13.03-15.17 | + |
| Northwestern | 463 | 15.9 | 14.45-17.35 | + |
| South Central | 783 | 16.3 | 15.16-17.44 | + |
| Southeastern | 1,511 | 10.0 | 9.50-10.50 | - |
| Southwestern | 1,038 | 12.1 | 11.36-12.84 | |
| Pennsylvania | 4,850 | 12.6 | 12.25-12.95 | - |
| U.S. (2005) | 45,053 | 15.1 | 14.96-15.24 | |

| Assault (Homicide) | No. | Rate | CI (95%) | |
|--------------------|--------|------|-----------|---|
| North Central | 31 | 1.6 | 1.04-2.16 | - |
| Northeastern | 137 | 3.1 | 2.58-3.62 | - |
| Northwestern | 51 | 1.9 | 1.38-2.42 | - |
| South Central | 131 | 2.9 | 2.40-3.40 | - |
| Southeastern | 1,362 | 9.4 | 8.90-9.90 | + |
| Southwestern | 374 | 4.8 | 4.31-5.29 | - |
| Pennsylvania | 2,086 | 5.8 | 5.55-6.05 | |
| U.S. (2005) | 17,694 | 5.9 | 5.81-5.99 | |

NOTES: A + or - after the confidence interval (CI) denotes if the district age-adjusted death rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after a CI denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Rates based on small numbers can be unreliable. See Technical Notes section.

Health Status Indicators by Department of Health District

Infant Deaths, Number and Average Annual Rate By Race and Hispanic Origin, 2003-2005

| All Infant Deaths | No. | Rate | μ (95%) |
|-------------------|--------|------|-------------|
| North Central | 125 | 5.8 | -2.42 - |
| Northeastern | 290 | 6.0 | -3.13 - |
| Northwestern | 221 | 7.4 | 0.41 |
| South Central | 385 | 6.8 | -1.12 |
| Southeastern | 1,526 | 7.9 | 3.64 + |
| Southwestern | 586 | 6.9 | -1.03 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,133 | 7.2 | 2.39 + |
| U.S. (2005) | 28,534 | 6.9 | |

| White | No. | Rate | Black | No. | Rate | Hispanic | No. | Rate |
|---------------|--------|------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|------|
| North Central | 117 | 5.8 | North Central | 5 | 11.8 | North Central | 2 | 5.6 |
| Northeastern | 242 | 6.1 | Northeastern | 35 | 15.9 | Northeastern | 44 | 6.6 |
| Northwestern | 188 | 6.8 | Northwestern | 28 | 18.0 | Northwestern | 2 | 3.0 |
| South Central | 315 | 6.5 | South Central | 64 | 17.9 | South Central | 26 | 6.8 |
| Southeastern | 793 | 6.5 | Southeastern | 647 | 15.0 | Southeastern | 178 | 8.2 |
| Southwestern | 409 | 5.6 | Southwestern | 160 | 17.4 | Southwestern | 10 | 9.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,064 | 6.3 | Pennsylvania | 939 | 15.6 | Pennsylvania | 262 | 7.6 |
| U.S. (2005) | 18,623 | 5.8 | U.S. (2005) | 8,663 | 13.7 | U.S. (2005) | 5,782 | 5.9 |

Infant Deaths, Number and Rate By Race and Hispanic Origin, 2005

| All Infant Deaths | No. | Rate | μ (95%) |
|-------------------|--------|------|-------------|
| North Central | 36 | 5.0 | -2.18 - |
| Northeastern | 90 | 5.5 | -2.54 - |
| Northwestern | 82 | 8.3 | 1.28 |
| South Central | 143 | 7.5 | 0.49 |
| Southeastern | 510 | 7.9 | 2.11 + |
| Southwestern | 186 | 6.7 | -0.98 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,047 | 7.2 | 1.38 |
| U.S. (2005) | 28,534 | 6.9 | |

| White | No. | Rate | Black | No. | Rate | Hispanic | No. | Rate |
|---------------|--------|------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|------|
| North Central | 35 | 5.2 | North Central | 1 | 6.1 | North Central | 0 | - |
| Northeastern | 79 | 6.1 | Northeastern | 8 | 9.7 | Northeastern | 14 | 5.8 |
| Northwestern | 72 | 8.0 | Northwestern | 9 | 16.3 | Northwestern | 0 | - |
| South Central | 119 | 7.3 | South Central | 22 | 17.1 | South Central | 8 | 5.8 |
| Southeastern | 250 | 6.2 | Southeastern | 227 | 15.7 | Southeastern | 59 | 7.7 |
| Southwestern | 125 | 5.3 | Southwestern | 53 | 17.2 | Southwestern | 5 | 13.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 680 | 6.3 | Pennsylvania | 320 | 15.7 | Pennsylvania | 86 | 7.1 |
| U.S. (2005) | 18,623 | 5.8 | U.S. (2005) | 8,663 | 13.7 | U.S. (2005) | 5,782 | 5.9 |

Note: A + or - after the value of μ denotes if the district rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after the μ value denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Two separate formulas computed the μ values, depending on the number of events. The value of μ was not calculated for rates/percents based on less than 10 events or for rates by race and Hispanic origin. Rates based on small numbers can be unreliable. See Technical Notes.

Health Status Indicators by Department of Health District

Selected Diseases

Total Number and Average Annual Rate, 2003-2005

| Syphilis | No. | Rate | Tuberculosis | No. | Rate |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| North Central | 3 | 0.1 | North Central | 18 | 0.9 |
| Northeastern | 15 | 0.3 | Northeastern | 83 | 1.8 |
| Northwestern | 5 | 0.2 | Northwestern | 40 | 1.4 |
| South Central | 14 | 0.3 | South Central | 108 | 2.3 |
| Southeastern | 309 | 2.1 | Southeastern | 619 | 4.2 |
| Southwestern | 130 | 1.6 | Southwestern | 119 | 1.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 476 | 1.3 | Pennsylvania | 988 | 2.7 |
| U.S. (2005) | 8,724 | 3.0 | U.S. (2005) | 14,097 | 4.8 |

| AIDS | No. | Rate | Measles | No. | Rate |
|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| North Central | 55 | 2.7 | North Central | 0 | - |
| Northeastern | 244 | 5.3 | Northeastern | 0 | - |
| Northwestern | 72 | 2.5 | Northwestern | 0 | - |
| South Central | 216 | 4.5 | South Central | 0 | - |
| Southeastern | 2,850 | 19.4 | Southeastern | 9 | 0.06 |
| Southwestern | 357 | 4.3 | Southwestern | 0 | - |
| Pennsylvania | 3,794 | 10.2 | Pennsylvania | 9 | 0.02 |
| U.S. (2005) | 41,120 | 14.0 | U.S. (2005) | 66 | 0.02 |

Low Birth Weight, Number and Percent, By Race and Hispanic Origin, 2005

| All Births | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| North Central | 474 | 6.6 | -5.22 - |
| Northeastern | 1,362 | 8.4 | 0.46 |
| Northwestern | 765 | 7.7 | -2.17 - |
| South Central | 1,574 | 8.2 | -0.50 |
| Southeastern | 5,598 | 8.7 | 3.68 + |
| Southwestern | 2,272 | 8.2 | -0.60 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,045 | 8.3 | 2.79 + |
| U.S. (2004) | 331,772 | 8.1 | |

| White | No. | Pct. | Black | No. | Pct. | Hispanic | No. | Pct. |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| North Central | 443 | 6.6 | North Central | 17 | 10.4 | North Central | 5 | 3.9 |
| Northeastern | 1,029 | 7.9 | Northeastern | 89 | 10.9 | Northeastern | 239 | 9.9 |
| Northwestern | 660 | 7.3 | Northwestern | 72 | 13.1 | Northwestern | 33 | 14.5 |
| South Central | 1,275 | 7.8 | South Central | 148 | 11.6 | South Central | 125 | 9.0 |
| Southeastern | 2,759 | 6.9 | Southeastern | 1,995 | 14.0 | Southeastern | 642 | 8.5 |
| Southwestern | 1,751 | 7.4 | Southwestern | 440 | 14.4 | Southwestern | 24 | 6.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,917 | 7.3 | Pennsylvania | 2,761 | 13.7 | Pennsylvania | 1,068 | 8.8 |
| U.S. (2004) | 227,732 | 7.1 | U.S. (2004) | 82,699 | 13.4 | U.S. (2004) | 64,183 | 6.8 |

Note: A + or - after the value of μ denotes if the district rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after the μ value denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Two separate formulas computed the μ values, depending on the number of events. The value of μ was not calculated for rates/percents based on less than 10 events or for rates/percents by race and Hispanic origin. Rates/percents based on small numbers can be unreliable. See Technical Notes.

Health Status Indicators by Department of Health District

No Prenatal Care in First Trimester, Number and Percent of Live Births, By Race and Hispanic Origin, 2005

| All Births | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) |
|---------------|---------|------|-------------|
| North Central | 1,096 | 17.0 | -3.90 - |
| Northeastern | 2,423 | 18.0 | -2.67 - |
| Northwestern | 1,570 | 17.9 | -2.39 - |
| South Central | 3,194 | 20.1 | 3.86 + |
| Southeastern | 11,441 | 22.7 | 21.79 + |
| Southwestern | 2,869 | 11.6 | -29.32 - |
| Pennsylvania | 22,593 | 18.9 | -63.79 - |
| U.S. (2004) | 139,115 | 27.1 | |

| White | No. | Pct. | Black | No. | Pct. | Hispanic | No. | Pct. |
|---------------|---------|------|---------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|
| North Central | 987 | 16.3 | North Central | 61 | 42.4 | North Central | 38 | 32.2 |
| Northeastern | 1,634 | 15.1 | Northeastern | 203 | 31.5 | Northeastern | 620 | 31.4 |
| Northwestern | 1,362 | 16.9 | Northwestern | 128 | 27.8 | Northwestern | 52 | 26.1 |
| South Central | 2,411 | 17.7 | South Central | 343 | 35.6 | South Central | 409 | 37.0 |
| Southeastern | 5,170 | 15.9 | Southeastern | 3,877 | 38.0 | Southeastern | 2,010 | 34.2 |
| Southwestern | 2,318 | 10.9 | Southwestern | 424 | 16.4 | Southwestern | 66 | 20.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,882 | 15.0 | Pennsylvania | 5,036 | 33.6 | Pennsylvania | 3,195 | 33.3 |
| U.S. (2004) | 100,950 | 24.1 | U.S. (2004) | 30,909 | 42.2 | U.S. (2004) | 23,055 | 43.5 |

Live Births to Mothers Under Age 18, Number and Percent, By Race and Hispanic Origin, 2005

| All Births | No. | Pct. | μ (95%) |
|---------------|---------|------|-------------|
| North Central | 149 | 2.1 | -4.44 - |
| Northeastern | 459 | 2.8 | -1.50 |
| Northwestern | 307 | 3.1 | 0.58 |
| South Central | 567 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| Southeastern | 2,222 | 3.4 | 5.99 + |
| Southwestern | 691 | 2.5 | -4.87 - |
| Pennsylvania | 4,395 | 3.0 | -8.45 - |
| U.S. (2004) | 140,761 | 3.4 | |

| White | No. | Pct. | Black | No. | Pct. | Hispanic | No. | Pct. |
|---------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|
| North Central | 132 | 2.0 | North Central | 10 | 6.1 | North Central | 6 | 4.7 |
| Northeastern | 263 | 2.0 | Northeastern | 40 | 4.9 | Northeastern | 172 | 7.1 |
| Northwestern | 235 | 2.6 | Northwestern | 55 | 10.0 | Northwestern | 26 | 11.4 |
| South Central | 368 | 2.3 | South Central | 110 | 8.6 | South Central | 97 | 7.0 |
| Southeastern | 572 | 1.4 | Southeastern | 1,162 | 8.0 | Southeastern | 567 | 7.5 |
| Southwestern | 400 | 1.7 | Southwestern | 272 | 8.8 | Southwestern | 10 | 2.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,970 | 1.8 | Pennsylvania | 1,649 | 8.1 | Pennsylvania | 878 | 7.2 |
| U.S. (2004) | 95,856 | 3.0 | U.S. (2004) | 39,682 | 6.4 | U.S. (2004) | 51,045 | 5.4 |

Note: A + or - after the value of μ denotes if the district rate was significantly higher or lower than the state rate. No + or - after the μ value denotes no significant difference. State data were compared to U.S. data. Two separate formulas were used to compute the μ values, depending on the number of events. The value of μ was not calculated for percents based on less than 10 events or for percents by race and Hispanic Origin. Percents based on small numbers can be unreliable. See Technical Notes.

Technical Notes

Data Sources

The Pennsylvania Department of Health's vital statistics registration system was the source for the birth and death statistics that appear in this report except for work-related injury deaths which were from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries as conducted by the U.S.

Department of Labor. The National Center for Health Statistics was the source for the U.S. birth and death statistics that appear in this report. The latest available U.S. birth statistics are final 2004 data. **Please note that the 2004 U.S. prenatal care data that appear in this report are based on only the seven states [Idaho, Kentucky, New York (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington] that have implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth. These data are not comparable to those states that have not implemented the 2003 Revision.** The latest available U.S. death statistics are preliminary 2005 data (female breast cancer are final 2004 data).

The Department's Communicable Disease Surveillance, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Control Programs were the sources for the number of measles, syphilis, and tuberculosis cases reported. For the number of AIDS cases reported, data from the Department's AIDS Reporting System were used.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2004 income data were used for the estimated number and percentage of related children ages 5-17 and all children under age 18 living below the poverty level by county. Access their website at www.census.gov to review complete data tables, including confidence intervals and data limitations.

Population estimates, for the years 2003 through 2005, used to compute rates were produced jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the State Data Center of the Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg under the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates. The estimated county population figures used to compute the rates that appear in this report are available from the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research upon request. The 2000 United States standard million population used in calculating age-adjusted death rates follows:

| <u>Age</u> | <u>Population</u> |
|----------------|-------------------|
| All Ages | 1,000,000 |
| Under 1 | 13,818 |
| 1-4 | 55,317 |
| 5-14 | 145,565 |
| 15-24 | 138,646 |
| 25-34 | 135,573 |
| 35-44 | 162,613 |
| 45-54 | 134,834 |
| 55-64 | 87,247 |
| 65-74 | 66,037 |
| 75-84 | 44,842 |
| 85+ | 15,508 |

Definitions of Terms

Death rates by cause (and for all causes) are per 100,000 population (except the rate for female breast cancer which is per 100,000 females) and are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard million U.S. population except the rate for work related injury, which is a crude rate per 100,000 population.

Infant death rates are per 1,000 live births for the specified years.

Incidence rates are per 100,000 population for the specified years.

The **International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes** for the selected causes of death shown in this report are as follows:

| | <u>ICD-10</u> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2 |
| Intentional Self-harm (Suicide) | U03, X60-X84, Y87.0 |
| Lung Cancer | C33-C34 |
| Female Breast Cancer | C50 (sex = female) |
| Cardiovascular Disease | I00-I78 |
| Diseases of Heart | I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51 |
| Stroke | I60-I69 |
| Assault (Homicide) | U01-U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1 |

Low Birth Weight is less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds and 9 ounces.

Hispanics can be of any race.

All calculations exclude any unknowns.

Age-Adjusted Rates

There are many characteristics of a population that can render a crude rate of little use, especially when comparing different populations. (A crude rate is usually defined as: total number of events divided by total population at risk, then, multiplied by 1,000 or 100,000.) Any unique demographic factors such as those related to age, sex and race may not be accounted for in crude rates. The median age of Pennsylvania's population has been for many years one of the highest among all the states. Therefore, age-adjusted rates offer a more refined measurement to compare experiences over geographic areas or periods of time. However, there are limitations to their use and one should be familiar with these types of rates when using them.

The age-adjusted death rates that appear in this report were calculated using the direct method and the 2000 United States standard million population distribution (shown in the column on the left). It is important to use the same standard population in the computation of each

age-adjusted rate to allow comparability. **Please note that reports for Health Status Indicators prior to the 2001 issue used the 1940 U.S. standard million population to calculate age-adjusted rates. Therefore, the age-adjusted rates that appear in this report should not be compared to the age-adjusted rates that appeared in reports prior to the 2001 issue.** This change in the use of a standard population is in response to national/federal guidelines. Also, note that age-adjusted rates are artificial measurements and should never be compared with any other type of rate or be used to calculate the actual number of events.

To calculate an age-adjusted rate using the direct method, the age-specific rates must first be calculated for each of the age groups (as shown in the 2000 standard population distribution on the previous page) using the enumerated or estimated population figures for the time period and population under study. Each age-specific rate is then multiplied by the population figure of the corresponding age group in the standard population breakdown. The resultant figures are the number of deaths to be expected if the population under study had the same age distribution as the standard population. The total of these expected events is then divided by the total of the standard population (in the report 1,000,000). This dividend is then multiplied by 100,000 to yield the age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

Reliability of Rates

All rates are subject to variation. This variation is directly related to the number of events used to calculate the rate. The smaller the number of events used in the calculation of a rate, the higher will be the variability of the rate. Rates (or percentages) based on unusually small numbers of events over a specified period of time or for a sparsely populated geographic area should be of particular concern and used cautiously. When few events or small populations are evident in calculating/studying rates, multiple-year summary rates usually referred to as average annual rates, will sometimes provide a much better perspective or measurement of an outcome. Expanding the period of time studied enlarges the absolute numbers and adds more credence to a statement regarding a rate. Another approach is to expand the geographical area of study, thereby, enlarging the number of events. Adjoining counties can be grouped into regions according to any demographic features they may share, i.e., rural counties with mostly White, older populations.

It is also common practice among data users familiar with health statistics to calculate what is called a standard error (SE) of a rate when comparing rates. This statistic defines a rate's variability and can be used to calculate a confidence interval (CI) to determine the range of possible values for the true rate. If a set standard, goal or target value is included in a rate's confidence interval, there is no significant difference between the two. However, there are various statistical formulas for comparing rates depending on the types of rates or populations being studied and the number of events involved. The following section discusses various

statistical formulas that were used to compare the rates that appear in this report.

NOTE: Before we proceed with presenting formulas for comparing rates and ratios/percentages, the user should understand that these statistical tools for analyzing/comparing rates are crude and rather conservative approaches, especially the formulas presented for comparing age-adjusted rates. A user may wish to utilize more precise and sophisticated calculations performed by computer software such as SPSS or SAS. Consultation with a statistician or other professional familiar with analyzing health statistics may also be a consideration before pursuing any further study.

Comparison of Age-Adjusted Rates

As mentioned above, a first step in comparing rates is the computation of a standard error (SE), defining the rate's variability. The usual formula given for computing the standard error of an age-adjusted rate (Chiang, 1961) is very complex and not often understood or used by the average health data user. However, the average user can approximate the standard error of an age-adjusted rate with the following less complex formula (Keyfitz, 1966):

$$SE = (R / \sqrt{N})$$

where:

R = (age-adjusted) rate

N = number of events (deaths)

This estimate assumes the rate to be a binomial proportion. As an example, let's use the state's average annual (2003-2005) age-adjusted death rate for suicide of 10.8 to calculate an estimated SE. The rate was based on 4,131 suicides. The square root of 4,131 is 64.27. By dividing the rate of 10.8 by 64.27, one obtains the estimated SE of 0.1680. The estimated SE can then be used to compute a 95% confidence interval (CI) for the rate. The standard formula for determining the 95% CI of a rate is:

$$R \pm (1.96 \times SE)$$

Following this formula, for the rate we are using, produces an equation of $10.8 \pm (1.96 \times 0.1680)$ and the result is 10.8 ± 0.33 . Then, by subtracting and adding 0.33 against the original rate of 10.8, a range can be calculated and considered the estimated 95% confidence interval for the state, i.e., 10.47 - 11.13. One could then state, with 95% certainty that the actual age-adjusted suicide rate for the state during 2003-2005 was between 10.47 and 11.13.

To compare a particular county's age-adjusted suicide rate for 2003-2005 with the state's corresponding rate, one must go through the same steps shown directly above to obtain the 95% CI for that county's rate. If the rate for the state is not included in the CI, then the county rate is considered to be significantly different, at the 95% confidence level. For example, at first glance, Pike County's age-adjusted suicide rate for 2003-2005 of 15.4

(based on 25 deaths) seems much higher than the corresponding state rate of 10.8. However, calculation of a 95% CI for Pike County's rate would produce a rather wide range of 9.36-21.44. Since this range for Pike County also includes 10.8 or the state rate, we can say that the county rate is not significantly different than the state rate, at the 95% confidence level. If we were comparing two counties, any significant difference would be determined by whether their confidence intervals overlapped or not. However, please note that the formula for computation of the SE that we are using is not as precise as others and the application of a more precise methodology may produce somewhat different results. Another important result the user of this formula should note is that, the smaller the number of events, upon which the rate is based, the larger the SE and CI will be. This clearly demonstrates the wider variability (and less reliability) of rates based on smaller numbers. As a general rule, age-adjusted rates based on less than twenty events should be considered unstable and are not recommended for comparative use or in determining significance. For this reason, the CIs were not computed, compared and shown for any age-adjusted mortality rate in this report based on less than twenty events.

Comparison of Crude Rates/Ratios

A crude rate is easily computed and usually based on the number of vital events and the total population for a specific area or group, i.e., number of births or deaths among a specific population per 1,000 (or 100,000) of that specific population. A ratio is simply a proportion or percentage, usually a rate per 100. Any of the indicators that are not presented in this report as age-adjusted rates can be considered crude rates or ratios. Before comparison of these figures can be done, they should first be identified as dependent or independent and then defined as being based on a small or large number of events.

DEPENDENT vs. INDEPENDENT CRUDE RATES:

Two crude rates or ratios are considered dependent when the same events are included in their numerators. Examples of this include a state rate and a county or city rate or rates that share or overlap the same time periods, i.e., two multiple-year summary rates for the state – one for 1990-1995, the other for 1990-1999. Two rates are considered to be independent when they do not include any of the same data or events in their numerator, such as rates for two different counties.

NUMBER of EVENTS: When comparing two dependent or independent rates, determining whether a significant difference exists between the two rates or whether the difference is caused solely by chance requires a rather complex statistical computation. The number of events upon which the two observed rates are based is of primary importance. The statistical formula for determining significance is different for a rate based on a small number of events as compared to the formula for a rate based on a large number of events. Exactly what is considered a small number of events is arbitrary but, as a general rule, one can define "small number" as less than 100 events. Crude rates or ratios based on less than ten

events should be considered unstable and are not recommended for comparative use or in determining significance. The formulas are also different depending on whether the rates being compared are dependent or independent.

Four formulas for comparing crude rates and ratios are presented next: one recommended for use in comparing dependent rates based on a small number of events; another, for comparing dependent rates based on a large number of events; a third, for independent rates based on less than 100 events; and, a fourth, for comparing independent rates based on 100 or more events. A sample step-by-step calculation is shown for the first formula to demonstrate its use.

COMPARISON of DEPENDENT CRUDE RATES

BASED on SMALL NUMBER OF EVENTS: When the (county or local) crude rate or ratio to be compared to a standard (state or national) rate or ratio is based on 10-99 events, actual and estimated numbers of events are used to determine statistical significance. The formula for this situation is shown below:

$$\mu = [(o-e) / \sqrt{e}]$$

where:

- o = the number of events for the county or local area to be compared
- e = the expected number of events for the county or local area (based on the state or national crude rate)

If μ has a value greater than + 1.96, the county rate is considered to differ significantly at a 95% confidence level from the state rate to which it is being compared. The value for o is a readily available figure; however, e must be specially computed. To compute the expected number of events for the county based on a state or national crude rate, first change the state rate to a percentage or rate per person. For example, if the state rate was 14.5 per 1,000 population, simply divide 14.5 by 1,000; the result is .0145. (Note: If comparing percentages, divide by 100.) Then, multiply the value of the denominator in the county rate (the population used to compute the rate) by this figure to obtain the value for e or the expected number of events for the county.

As an example for computation of this formula, use a county infant death rate of 13.8 per 1,000 resident live births. This rate was based on 58 resident infant deaths occurring among 4,205 resident live births for the county. The comparable state rate that year was 9.5. Step-by-step computation would yield the following results:

$$\begin{aligned} o &= 58 \\ e &= (9.5/1,000) 4,205 = 39.9 \end{aligned}$$

1. $\sqrt{e} = \sqrt{39.9} = 6.3$
2. $(o - e) = 58 - 39.9 = 18.1$
3. $(o - e) / \sqrt{e} = 18.1 / 6.3 = 2.9$ or μ

Since the value of μ in the previous computation exceeds the value of 1.96, it can be stated that the difference between the county's infant death rate and the state's rate that year was significant at the 95% confidence level. In other words, the user can be up to 95% confident that the county's true infant death rate that year was significantly higher than the infant death rate for the state. A negative value of more than -1.96 would mean a significantly lower rate.

COMPARISON of DEPENDENT CRUDE RATES BASED on LARGE NUMBER OF EVENTS: The following formula for determining the significance between two observed, dependent crude rates with 100 or more events in the numerator of the county or local rate is more complex than the previous formula for dependent rates.

$$\mu = [(r - s) \sqrt{(n / (s - s^2))}]$$

where:

- r = the county or local rate to be compared, expressed as a rate per person
- s = the state (or national, regional, etc.) rate expressed as a rate per person
- n = the population figure used for computing the county or local rate

To compute a rate per person, divide the rate by the population number used to express the rate. For example, the rate per person for a death rate of 23.5 per 100,000 would be calculated by dividing 23.5 by 100,000. The result is 0.000235.

Determining significance according to the μ value follows the same rules as listed in the previous section for comparing dependent rates based on a small number of events.

COMPARISON of INDEPENDENT CRUDE RATES BASED on SMALL NUMBER OF EVENTS: The following formulas can be used to compute a 95% confidence interval to determine the statistical significance of the difference between two independent crude rates when both rates are based on 10-99 events. The first step is to calculate the difference (D) between the two rates with the following formula:

$$D = (r_1 - r_2)$$

where:

- r₁ = rate for County 1
- r₂ = rate for County 2

The 95% confidence interval (CI) is then computed using the following formula:

$$CI = D \pm \sqrt{(CL_1^2 + CL_2^2)}$$

where:

- CL₁ = confidence limit for County 1 rate
- CL₂ = confidence limit for County 2 rate

This computation becomes a three-step process due to the need to construct a confidence limit or CL (the numerical value that determines the range of the confidence interval) for each rate before the above formula can be calculated for CI. The formula for 95% confidence is as follows:

$$CL = [1.96 (r / \sqrt{d})]$$

where: d = number of events

At the end of this three-step process, if the confidence interval or the range of the numbers calculated for the difference between the two rates includes the value of 0, then it can be stated that the two rates are not significantly different, with 95% confidence. Of course, if the range of numbers does not contain 0, then the difference between the rates is considered significant, with 95% confidence. For example, a computed confidence interval (CI) of 4.38 for a rate difference (D) of 6.8 would result in a range of 2.42 to 11.18. Since that range does not include the value of 0, the difference between the two rates being compared can be considered significant, with 95% confidence.

COMPARISON of INDEPENDENT CRUDE RATES BASED on LARGE NUMBER OF EVENTS: If two independent crude rates or ratios are being compared and both or one of the figures is based on 100 or more events, a two-step calculation is performed to construct a 95% confidence interval for the ratio between the two rates. Please note, however, that whenever only one of the two rates is based on 100 or more events, then that rate must be used as r₂ in the following formula.

The formula for calculating the ratio (R) between the two rates is:

$$R = (r_1 / r_2)$$

where:

- r₁ = rate for County 1
- r₂ = rate for County 2

The formula for the 95% confidence interval (CI) for the ratio between the two independent rates is:

$$CI = R \pm [1.96 (R) \sqrt{((1 / d_1) + (1 / d_2))}]$$

where:

- d₁ = number of events for County 1
- d₂ = number of events for County 2

If the range of numbers derived from the confidence interval (CI) for the ratio contains the value of 1, then a significant difference does not exist, at 95% confidence. If the range of numbers does not contain the value of 1, then it can be stated that the ratio between the two county rates is significantly different, with 95% confidence.

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Appendix

Additional Statistics Available

The Bureau of Health Statistics and Research has created special five-year summary tabulations of birth and death data at the minor civil division level (city, borough or township) that can be used to calculate the health status indicators relating to births and deaths as shown in this report. Five-year summary data have been produced because of the very small annual numbers of births and deaths in most of the minor civil divisions in the state.

Birth multiple-year data that can be used to compute indicators by race and Hispanic Origin are available for selected municipalities. These municipalities were selected according to the following criteria – a city or borough with 2000 enumerated population of 20,000 or more and having at least 100 annual resident live births to Black mothers or mothers of Hispanic origin are included in these tabulations. (Please also refer to another one of our publications, *Maternal and Child Health Status Indicators for Pennsylvania and Major Municipalities*, to easily obtain various health statistics at the municipality level.)

All additional data available, except minor civil division population and poverty status figures, will be updated every year, i.e., when 2006 data are available, 2002-2006 summary data will be created. As updates are made, historical multiple-year data will continue to be available, allowing for computing and comparing of trend data. A complete list of the additional statistics available for use in computing and comparing indicators appears below. Copies of these tabulations can be obtained by contacting the Bureau in writing, by telephone (717-783-2548) or FAX (717-772-3258). More recent tabulations are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) files and by visiting the Health Statistics pages of the Department's website at www.health.state.pa.us/stats.

Births:

Resident Live Births by Birth Weight for State, Counties and Minor Civil Divisions, Five-Year Summary and by Race (White and Black) and Hispanic Origin for Selected Municipalities, Three-Year Summary

Resident Live Births by Trimester of Mother's Entry in Prenatal Care for State, Counties and Minor Civil Divisions, Five-Year Summary and by Race (White and Black) and Hispanic Origin for Selected Municipalities, Three-Year Summary

Resident Live Births by Age Group of Mother for State, Counties and Minor Civil Divisions, Five-Year Summary and by Race (White and Black) and Hispanic Origin for Selected Municipalities, Three-Year Summary

Deaths:

Resident Deaths by Selected Causes by Age Group for State, Counties and Minor Civil Divisions, Five-Year Summary

Resident Infant Deaths for State, Counties and Minor Civil Divisions, Five-Year Summary

Population/Poverty:

Population for State and Counties by Age Group

Population for Minor Civil Division by Age Group, 2000 Enumerated Only*

Related Children under 18 Years of Age Living with Person/s with Income in 2004 below Poverty Level for State and Counties – Selected Minor Civil Divisions, Number and Percent, 1999

*2000 enumerated population data can be accessed via the U.S. Census Bureau web site at www.census.gov.

