

STATISTICAL NEWS

PA Department of Health ♦ Bureau of Health Statistics and Research ♦ Vol. 29 No. 4 ♦ July 2006

Pennsylvania Pregnancies Decrease in 2004

2004 Reported Pregnancy Count Is 4th Lowest Recorded Since 1980

There were 180,060 pregnancies reported among female residents of Pennsylvania in 2004, a decrease of 2,032 or 1.1 percent, from the 182,092 reported for 2003.

The 2004 reported pregnancy rate of 71.7 per 1,000 females ages 15-44 was 0.8 percent lower than the 2003 rate of 72.3. Figure 1 (page 6) depicts the annual rate of reported pregnancies for all Pennsylvania residents from 1990 through 2004. Figure 1 also shows the annual teenage (15-19) reported pregnancy rate for the fifteen-year period of 1990-2004. The teen rate has declined considerably, from 73.6 in 1990 to 41.2 in 2004 (a 44.0 percent drop). The 2004 teen pregnancy rate (41.2) was the lowest rate recorded during this fifteen year period.

Table 1 (page 6) compares the reported pregnancy rates by women's age for 2004 and 2003. The largest rate decreases are for women under 20 years old with an 8.3 percent decline for those under 15 and a 3.5 percent decrease for teens aged 15-19. Pregnancy rates for women aged 20-29 years decreased by 1.6 percent between 2003 and 2004, while those aged 30 and older did not show much change.

The teen rate has declined considerably, from 73.6 in 1990 to 41.2 in 2004 (a 44.0 percent drop).

Table 2 (page 6) shows 2004 reported pregnancy statistics by woman's age group and outcome for the state. In 2004, 80.1 percent of the reported pregnancies resulted in a live birth, 19.2 percent in an induced abortion, and only 0.7 percent in a fetal death (non-induced termination of 16 weeks or more gestation).

Women in the age group 20-29 accounted for 50.3 percent or 90,489 of all reported pregnancies in 2004; those under 20 years of age, for 10.6 percent or 19,138; and, women 30 years of age and older accounted for 39.0 percent or 70,164.

In 2004, 67.7 percent of all reported pregnancies to women under 20 years of age resulted in a live birth, compared to 78.0 percent for women 20-29 years of age and 86.0 percent for those women 30 years of age and older.

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Colon/Rectum Cancer Statistics for PA and U.S.

PA Incidence/Mortality Rates Higher Than U.S. But Declining

Pennsylvania's age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates for colon and rectum cancer are higher than comparable rates for the United States and black Pennsylvania residents have higher rates than whites. The age-adjusted incidence rates for Pennsylvania and the United States have declined in recent years, starting around 1999. In addition, the age-adjusted mortality rates in Pennsylvania have steadily declined between 1993 and 2004. The mortality rates for the United States followed a very similar trend during this time period.

Cancer incidence figures for the United States are based upon data published by the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, End Results) program. SEER annually reports age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for areas which are selected to be representative of the United States total population.

The percentage distribution for stage of disease at time of diagnosis for colon and rectum cancer showed similar results for 1993 and 2003 among Pennsylvania residents.

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...the age-adjusted incidence rates for Pennsylvania and the United States have declined in recent years...

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Edward G. Rendell, Governor
Calvin B. Johnson, M.D., M.P.H.
Secretary of Health

Survey of Direct Patient Care Physicians Reviewed

59% of Physicians Surveyed Plan on Working in PA for 11+ Years

Eighty-eight percent of licensed physicians who practice direct patient care in Pennsylvania both graduated and received their first license in Pennsylvania. Of the physicians who practice direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 91.5% completed both their residency and received their first license in Pennsylvania, according to the results from a survey of physicians released by the Pennsylvania Department of Health in July 2005.

The survey was included in the 2004 allopathic and osteopathic physician license renewal process and yielded a response rate of almost 100 percent. With such a high response rate, the data collected can be considered to have a strong reliability for the drawing of supportable conclusions related to the current state of direct patient care.

Fifty-nine percent (15,468) of physicians surveyed indicated that they plan on practicing medicine in Pennsylvania for 11 or more years, with 70.3% of those respondents staying 16 or more years. Chart 1 shows that the North Central health district had the lowest percentage (55%) of physicians planning to stay for 11 or more years. This was 6% lower than the Pennsylvania health district with the highest percentage; Northeast at 61%.

Sixty-two percent of all physicians engaged in direct patient care in Pennsylvania work in private practice partnerships and hospitals. In these practice sectors, 46.6% of physicians who work in private practice partnerships and 41.4% of physicians who work in hospitals reported that they plan on practicing in Pennsylvania for 16 or more

**...46.6%...
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years. These percentages indicate that these two sectors have a significant number of physicians willing to work in Pennsylvania for at least another 16 years.

Among physicians who practice in any type of board certified specialty and plan to practice medicine for 6 or more years, only 16% indicated that they anticipate practicing outside Pennsylvania in 5 years or less. Less than one-third of physicians in some of the more prevalent specialties in Pennsylvania, including internal medicine (30.9%), pediatrics (31.1%), and family practice (27.6%) anticipate practicing medicine 6 or more years but plan on practicing outside of Pennsylvania in 10 years or less.

At least 40% of all physicians indicated that they plan on practicing medicine in Pennsylvania for 11 or more years in each of the six health districts. Among physicians who are under 50, 61.5% indicated that they plan on practicing medicine in Pennsylvania for 16 or more years. Chart 2 shows that 55.8% of Pennsylvania physicians are less than 50 years old. This indicates that Pennsylvania will have an ample number of accessible direct patient care physicians for many years to come.

Chart 1
Percent of Physicians Who Plan to Practice in PA for 11+ Years by Pennsylvania Health District
2004 Survey of Allopathic and Osteopathic Physicians

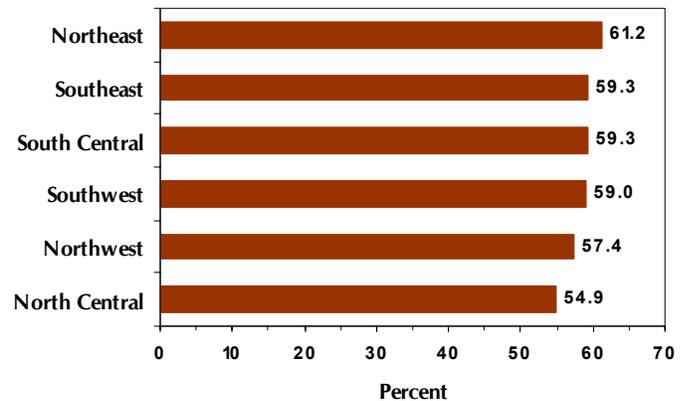
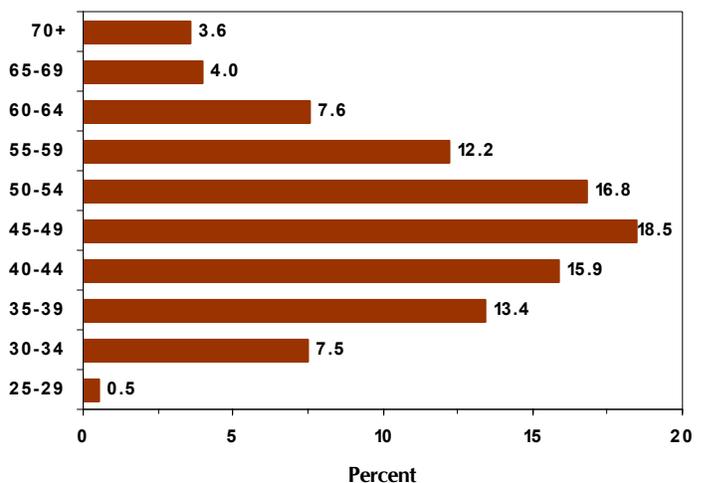


Chart 2
Percent of Physicians in Pennsylvania by Age Group
2004 Survey of Allopathic and Osteopathic Physicians



The results of the survey included in the 2004 allopathic and osteopathic physician license renewal process suggest that the rate of physicians moving their practices outside of Pennsylvania is relatively low. The threat of many Pennsylvania physicians leaving the state

in the near future does not seem likely based on the data from this survey.

If you have questions about the data presented here, please contact the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research at 717-783-2548 or via an e-mail link at www.health.state.pa.us/stats.

Review of Pennsylvania's Home Health Agencies

Agencies Complete Survey as Part of Annual License Renewal Application

Approximately one quarter of Pennsylvania's residents aged 85 and over used home health services in 2004. The home health agencies provided over 360,000 residents with more than 7 million skilled nursing and/or other therapeutic services at their place of residence, as ordered by a physician, in 2004. (see Tables 1 and 2).

Skilled nursing visits were the most frequent type of service provided, accounting for 49.5 percent of the total home health visits reported for 2004. Home health aide services accounted for another 26.2 percent, followed by physical therapy at 18.3 percent. Speech therapy and medical social work were the services least frequently delivered, each accounting for less than one percent of the total visits.

Costs for home health services vary greatly. The most ex-

pensive visits were for medical social services, with a median fee of \$160.00 in 2004. The least expensive service was the home health aide visit, with a median fee of \$66.00. Medicare was the principal source of payment for all home health services.

Pennsylvania's home health agencies complete a survey as part of their annual license renewal application. The information presented in this article is taken from the survey of activities in 2004, based on the 347 license renewal applications received in 2005. Nine counties did not have a home health agency based within the county; however, every county had at least four home health agencies available to provide services.

The full report is available from the Department of Health's Division of Home Health at 717-783-1379.

Table 1
Number and Percent of Home Health Agency Visits
by Type of Service, Pennsylvania 2004

Type of Service	Patient Visits	Percent
Skilled Nursing	3,484,995	49.5
Home Health Aide	1,842,354	26.2
Physical Therapy	1,286,487	18.3
Occupational Therapy	326,568	4.6
Speech Therapy	55,695	0.8
Medical Social Services	48,607	0.7
TOTAL	7,044,706	

Table 2
Unduplicated Number, Percent, and Rate of
Home Health Agency Patients by Age, Pennsylvania 2004

Age	Patients	Percent	Rate*
Under 18	23,739	6.5	0.81
18-44	45,110	12.4	0.98
45-64	65,325	18.0	2.30
65-74	64,011	17.6	6.60
75-84	102,519	28.2	14.39
85+	63,090	17.3	26.56
TOTAL	363,794		

*per 100 based on 2000 US Census population
Note: Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Website Updates

Pennsylvania Vital Statistics and Cancer Incidence and Mortality Reports

Pennsylvania Vital Statistics 2004:

Data tables and narrative highlights from the Department's 2004 official annual report of birth, death, population, induced abortion, and reported pregnancy statistics (*Pennsylvania Vital Statistics 2004*) for the state, all counties, and selected major municipalities are now available on the Health Statistics web page at www.health.state.pa.us/stats (select Vital Statistics).

There are approximately 200 pages of data tables including rates with 95% confidence intervals and many graphics. You can access a complete set of tables for each type of data (births, deaths, population, induced abortions, or reported pregnancies) or access data tables for only a specific geographic area (state, county, municipality) within each type of data. Additional data tables have been created using new data items collected as

a result of the 2003 revisions to the certificate of live birth.

Pennsylvania Cancer Incidence and Mortality 2003:

This is the state's official annual report on cancer statistics and is organized into 25 sections: an all sites section, 23 sections for each major cancer site, and a section for 2003 summary data by site. A summary of descriptive invasive incidence and mortality

analyses along with listings of the major risk factors and early detection methods are included in the all sites and the 23 cancer sites sections.

In 2003, a total of 71,291 new invasive (and in situ urinary bladder) cancer cases were diagnosed among residents and reported to the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry. To access this report, go to www.health.state.pa.us/stats (select Cancer Incidence & Mortality)

Colon/Rectum Cancer Statistics for PA and U.S.

There were 8,468 cases of invasive colon and rectum cancers diagnosed among residents in 2003, the second lowest annual number of cases recorded since statewide reporting began in 1985. It was also the third most common cancer diagnosed among males and among females, accounting for almost 12 percent of all of the new invasive cancer cases recorded for 2003. Among Pennsylvania residents in 2004, the number of deaths attributed to colon and rectum cancer was 2,987 and, among all cancer deaths, ranked second only to lung and bronchus cancers.

Total Incidence Rates and Rates by Sex:

The 2003 (latest year of cancer incidence data available) age-adjusted incidence rate for colon and rectum cancer among Pennsylvania residents was 57.3 per 100,000 United States 2000 standard million population. (Please note that starting with the reporting of 1999 events, the 2000 standard million population is being used to calculate all age-adjusted rates shown here and in all reports released by the Bureau. Age-adjusted rates based on a different standard population are not comparable.) In 1993, the age-adjusted incidence rate was 61.9 and has fluctuated between 64.4 and 57.3 throughout the eleven-year period of 1993-2003.

Pennsylvania's age-adjusted incidence rates have been consistently higher than the SEER rates during the eleven-year period of 1993-2003. The 2003 Pennsylvania age-adjusted rate of 57.3 per 100,000 was 15.8 percent higher than the 2003 SEER rate of 49.5.

Among Pennsylvania residents in 2004, the number of deaths attributed to colon and rectum cancer...ranked second only to lung and bronchus cancers.

The annual age-adjusted incidence rates for colon/rectum cancers have been approximately 40 percent higher for males compared to female residents throughout the eleven-year period of 1993-2003. Very similar gender differences were also observed among the national data as published by the National Cancer Institute's SEER program. In 2003, the rate for Pennsylvania males (69.4 per 100,000) was 42.5 percent higher than the rate for females (48.7). As with the overall rate, the Pennsylvania male and female rates have been consistently higher than the corresponding national rates.

Incidence Rates by Race:

Pennsylvania's age-adjusted incidence rates by race showed that rates for blacks were usually higher than the corresponding rates for whites. The annual SEER age-adjusted incidence rates by race were also higher for black males and females compared to white males and females throughout the eleven-year period of 1993-2003. However, Pennsylvania's annual incidence rates for blacks were often higher than the corresponding SEER rates and Pennsylvania's rates for white residents were consistently higher than corresponding SEER Rates.

Total Mortality Rates and Rates by Sex:

The NCI SEER program also reports total United States cancer mortality rates based on death certificate data from the National Center for Health Statistics. The Pennsylvania age-adjusted annual mortality rates and the United States annual mortality rates for colon and rectum cancer have both declined between 1993 and 2003. However, Pennsylvania's mortality rates have remained higher than the United States rates throughout this eleven-year period. At this time, 2003 is the most current year available for United States cancer mortality rates from the National Cancer Institute.

In 2003, Pennsylvania's age-adjusted mortality rate was 20.7 (per 100,000), compared to 19.0 for the United States. The rate among Pennsylvania residents declined from 26.1 in 1993 to 19.7 in 2004 (the most current year available).

As with the incidence rates, colon and rectum mortality rates were consistently higher among males compared to females for Pennsylvania and the United States throughout the 1993-2004 period.

Mortality Rates by Race:

As occurred with the incidence rates, blacks had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than whites for Pennsylvania residents and the United States. In addition, Pennsylvania's annual mortality rates for whites were consistently higher than the corresponding United States rates between 1993 and 2003. Among black residents, the rates were usually higher than the U.S. rates for this eleven-year period.

Stage of Disease:

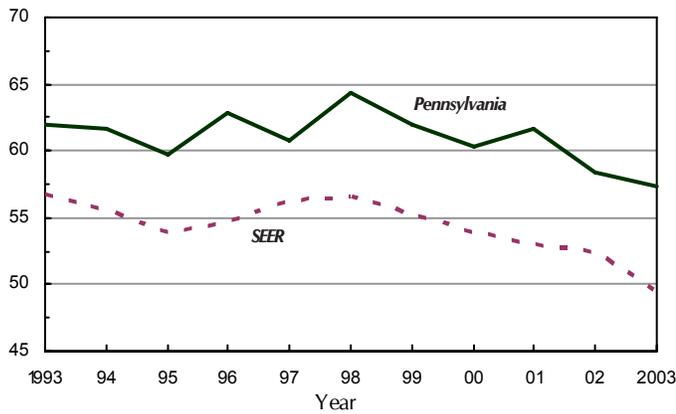
When colon and rectum cancers are detected and treated at an early localized stage, the five-year survival rate is very good. A review of the differences in the percent distribution of stage of the disease at time of diagnosis between 1993 and 2003 for colon and rectum cancers among residents showed very little change. Late stage diagnosis (regional and distant stages combined) dropped from 52.6 percent in 1993 to 51.4 percent in 2003. Also, unknown or unstaged cases increased from 4.7 to 6.6 percent for 1993 and 2003, respectively.

Staging distribution statistics by race in 2003 showed higher percentages of in situ and distant stage diagnoses among black residents, compared to whites. Black residents also had a higher percentage of unknown or unstaged cases in 2003.

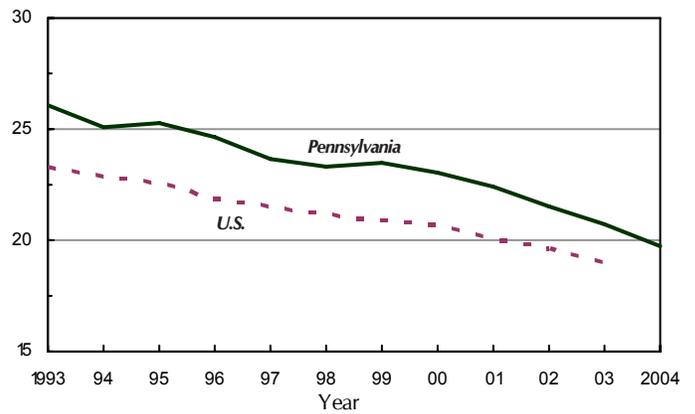
Please contact the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research at 717-783-2548 if you have any questions regarding this article. For additional cancer incidence and mortality statistics, please go to the Health Statistics web page at www.health.state.pa.us/stats. You can also email us your questions from the Health Statistics web page via an email link.

As with the incidence rates, colon and rectum mortality rates were consistently higher among males compared to females... throughout the 1993-2003 period.

**Age-Adjusted Invasive Colon/Rectum Cancer Incidence Rates
Pennsylvania Residents and SEER Data, 1993-2003**



**Age-Adjusted Colon/Rectum Cancer Mortality Rates
Pennsylvania Residents and United States Data, 1993-2004**



Age-Adjusted Invasive Incidence Rates by Sex

Year	Total		Males		Females	
	PA	SEER	PA	SEER	PA	SEER
1993	61.9	56.8	74.7	68.4	52.8	48.3
1994	61.6	55.6	73.7	66.3	52.9	47.7
1995	59.8	54.0	72.2	63.7	50.7	46.9
1996	62.8	54.7	75.5	65.4	53.6	46.6
1997	60.7	56.3	72.2	68.0	52.5	47.9
1998	64.4	56.6	78.1	66.7	54.2	49.2
1999	61.9	55.3	74.2	65.5	52.8	47.8
2000	60.4	53.9	74.7	63.4	50.5	46.4
2001	61.7	53.1	73.3	62.4	53.2	45.8
2002	58.4	52.4	70.8	60.6	49.5	46.0
2003	57.3	49.5	69.4	58.0	48.7	42.8

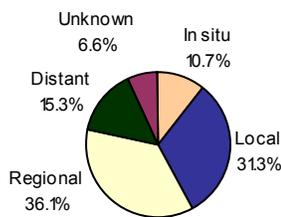
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex

Year	Total		Males		Females	
	PA	US	PA	US	PA	US
1993	26.1	23.3	32.3	28.6	22.0	19.8
1994	25.1	22.9	31.5	28.3	20.6	19.3
1995	25.3	22.6	30.8	27.7	21.6	19.1
1996	24.6	21.9	29.1	26.7	21.3	18.5
1997	23.7	21.5	28.9	26.2	20.0	18.1
1998	23.3	21.2	27.9	25.6	20.1	18.0
1999	23.5	20.9	29.1	25.5	19.6	17.8
2000	23.0	20.7	27.6	25.0	19.6	17.5
2001	22.4	20.1	27.1	24.3	19.2	17.1
2002	21.5	19.6	27.0	23.8	17.8	16.5
2003	20.7	19.0	26.6	23.0	16.6	16.1
2004	19.7	NA	23.9	NA	16.8	NA

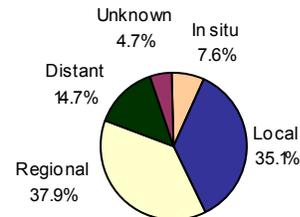
Note: All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million.

NA = not available

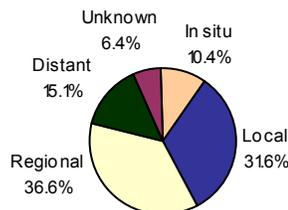
Colon/Rectum Cancer, Percent Distribution of Stage at Diagnosis, PA Residents, All Cases (1993 and 2003) and by Race (2003)



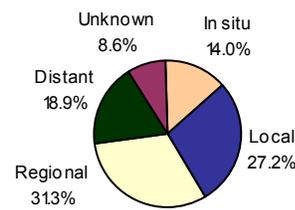
PA Residents, 2003



PA Residents, 1993



Whites, 2003



Blacks, 2003

Pennsylvania Pregnancies Decrease...

Over 71 percent or 129,113 of all reported pregnancies in 2004 were among white women. Black women accounted for 18.8 percent of the reported pregnancies or 33,897 while Asian/Pacific Islander women accounted for only 3.5 percent or 6,308 of all reported pregnancies. Reported pregnancies among women of Hispanic origin accounted for 7.6 percent. Please note that persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

In 2004, 80.1 percent of the reported pregnancies resulted in a live birth, 19.2 percent in an induced abortion, and only 0.7 percent in a fetal death...

Among Hispanic and black women in 2004, 18.7 and 19.8 percent (respectively) of the reported pregnancies were to teenagers (under 20 years of age). Among white and Asian/Pacific Islander females, only 8.0 and 3.4 percent (respectively) were to teenagers.

Figure 2 (page 8) shows the percentage of 2004 reported pregnancies by outcome, race and Hispanic origin for Pennsylvania residents. In 2004, 84.4 percent of the reported pregnancies to white women resulted in a live birth and 14.9 percent in an induced abortion. Among Asian/Pacific Islander women, 76.9 percent of the reported pregnancies resulted in a live birth and 22.6 percent in an induced abor-

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TABLE 1
Reported Pregnancies and Rates* by Women's Age and Year
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004 and 2003

Age of Woman	2004		2003		Rate %
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Difference
All Ages	180,060	71.7	182,092	72.3	-0.8
Under 15	445	1.1	505	1.2	-8.3
15-19	18,693	41.2	19,054	42.7	-3.5
20-29	90,489	118.8	90,807	120.7	-1.6
30 & Older	70,164	39.6	71,466	39.8	-0.5

* Rate per 1,000 female population for each year by age group.

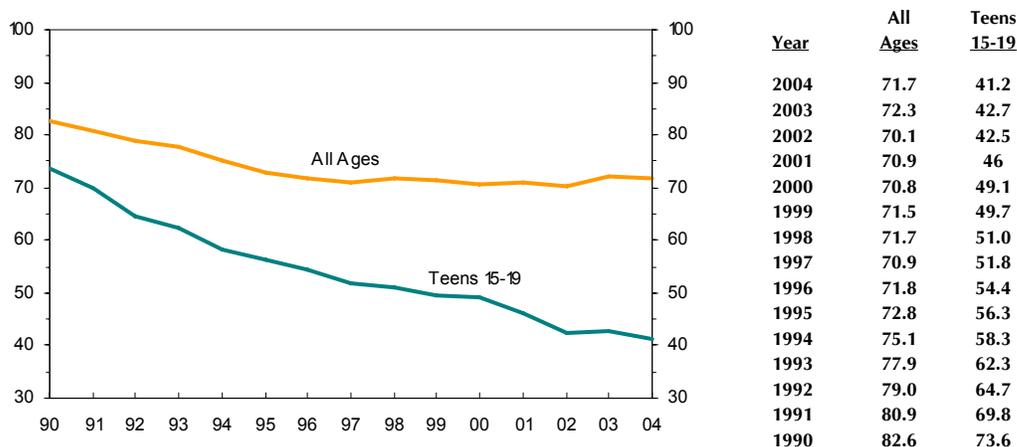
NOTES: Unknown ages included in total. Unknowns excluded in calculations.

TABLE 2
Reported Pregnancies by Women's Age Group and Outcome
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004

Age of Woman	Reported Pregnancies	Live Births	Fetal Deaths	Induced Abortions
All Ages	180,060	144,194	1,349	34,517
Under 15	445	197	5	243
15-17	6,164	4,198	43	1,923
18-19	12,529	8,568	96	3,865
20-29	90,489	70,626	600	19,263
30 & Older	70,164	60,355	586	9,223

NOTE: Unknown ages included in total.

FIGURE 1
Reported Pregnancy Rate*, All Ages and Teens 15-19
Pennsylvania Residents, 1990-2004



* Rate per 1,000 female population for each year by age group.

Update: Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Focus Area 27: Tobacco Use

27-01a - Reduce cigarette use by adults.

2010 Target: 12%

All Adults and By Race:

According to results from the 2005 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) sample survey, 24 percent of adults were regular cigarette smokers. The percentage of non-Hispanic white smokers in 2005 was the same (24 percent). However, among non-Hispanic black adults, 30 percent indicated that they were cigarette smokers. The figures for all adults and non-Hispanic whites have not changed much since 2001. Among non-Hispanic blacks, the percentages were slightly lower in recent years. With the national 2010 goal set for 12 percent, it seems unlikely that Pennsylvania will meet this important public health goal.

By Age Group:

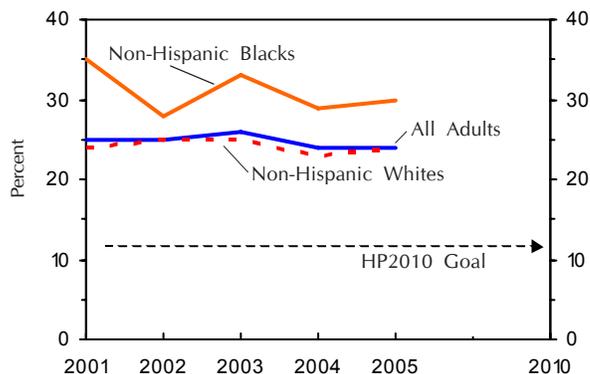
Percentages of adult cigarette smokers by age show higher figures among the younger age groups. For example, 35 percent of adults aged 18-24 smoked in 2005, compared to 23 percent of

those aged 45-64 and only 9 percent of adults aged 65+. In addition, the annual percentages during 2001-2005 for those aged 25-44, 45-64, and 65+ have been slightly lower in recent years but figures for the youngest age group have not changed much since 2001. (Please note that the national 2010 goal is based on an age-adjusted figure and the percentages by age are not adjusted.)

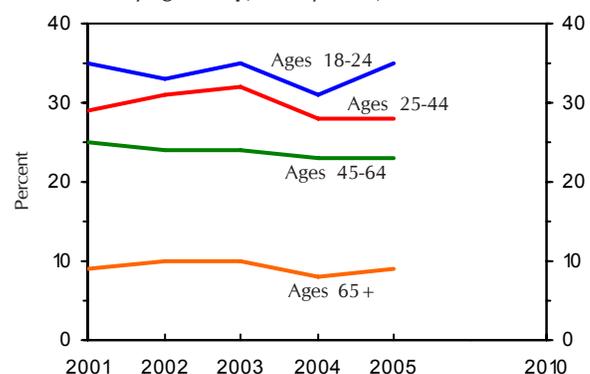
By Education:

Adults aged 25+ without a high school education were much more likely to be cigarette smokers (46 percent) than high school (29 percent) and college graduates (11 percent) in 2005. Five years of data show that the annual percentages for high school and college graduates have been lower in recent years but figures for those without a high school education have been on the increase. Only college graduates showed that they had achieved or were close to achieving the national goal of 12 percent for 2001-2005.

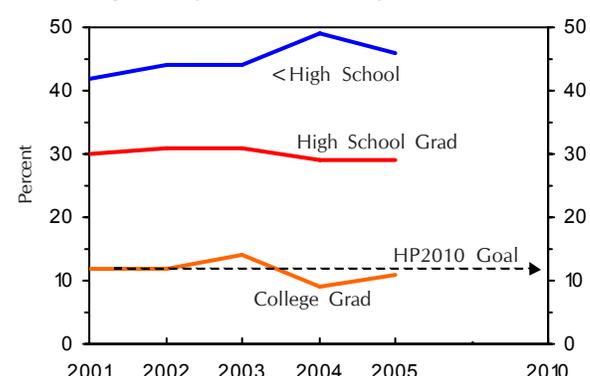
Percent Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes:
All Adults* and by Race*, Pennsylvania, 2001-2005



By Age Group, Pennsylvania, 2001-2005



Adults Age 25+ By Education*, Pennsylvania, 2001-2005



*age-adjusted to 2000 std million U.S. population

Percent Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes
Total & Selected Demographics, Pennsylvania 2001-2005

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
All Adult*	24±1	24±1	26±2	25±1	25±2
Non-Hispanic White*	24±1	23±1	25±2	25±1	24±2
Non-Hispanic Black*	30±5	29±6	33±7	28±4	35±7
Adult 18-24	35±6	31±6	35±7	33±4	35±7
Adult 25-44	28±2	28±2	32±3	31±2	29±3
Adult 45-64	23±2	23±2	24±3	24±2	25±3
Adult 65+	9±1	8±2	10±3	10±1	9±2
<High School 25+*	46±5	49±6	44±8	44±5	42±7
High School Grad 25+*	29±2	29±2	31±3	31±2	30±3
16+ Years Educ. 25+*	11±2	9±2	14±2	12±1	12±2

NOTES: ± denotes 95% confidence interval.
*age-adjusted to 2000 std million U.S. population

HP2010 State and County Data on the Web

To access the Department of Health's web page of Healthy People 2010 statistics for the state and counties, go to www.health.state.pa.us/stats. The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown. You can view data for the state, all counties, a specific demographic element (age, sex, race, etc.) or just for a specific county. Complete data sets for the state and counties can be downloaded. There is also a link to the national HP2010 web site.

Pennsylvania Pregnancies Decrease...

tion. Only 58.8 percent of the reported pregnancies among black women resulted in a live birth and 40.0 percent resulted in an induced abortion. The percentages

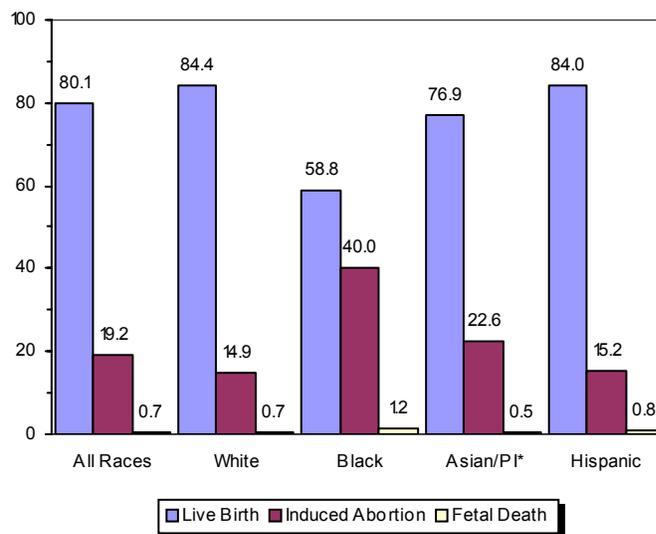
of live births and induced abortions for Hispanic women were similar to those for white women at 84.0 and 15.2, respectively.

Three components were used to calculate the reported pregnancies (live births, non-induced fetal deaths, and induced abortions). Please note the following qualifications of the reported pregnancy statistics as released by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research: fetal deaths exclude those less than 16 weeks of gestation and induced abortions exclude those performed outside the state to residents.

If you have any questions about the data presented here, please contact the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research at 717-783-2548.

During 2004, among Hispanic and black women, 18.7 and 19.8 percent (respectively) of the reported pregnancies were to teenagers. Among white and Asian/Pacific Islander females, only 8.0 and 3.4 percent (respectively) were to teenagers.

FIGURE 2
Reported Pregnancies, Percent Outcome by Race/Ethnicity
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004



Notes: Hispanic origin can be of any race. Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

*Pacific Islander

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