

Northern Lancaster and Lebanon County Community Health Needs Assessment 2018

Overview of the Northern Lancaster and Lebanon
Communities

Prepared for and Sponsored by WellSpan Health

May 2018



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ABSTRACT: This document provides an overview of findings from a community health needs assessment (CHNA) conducted on behalf of WellSpan Health. The assessment uses information from primary and secondary sources to identify health issues of consequence to the community. Estimates are presented for selected demographic and health indicators, including access to healthcare, health-related behavioral risks, and prevention behaviors and context. This CHNA identifies community health needs based on the prevalence of health risks and health disparities. It focuses specifically on health risks that are among the leading causes of death and disability with some emphasis on how these risk factors are unevenly distributed across demographic groups. This approach shows the most significant health risks in Lancaster and Lebanon counties relate to obesity, including obesity-related behaviors such as diet and exercise, and mental health in terms of both the number of people affected and the amount of death and disability each creates.

Table of Contents

Overview and Methods

Data Sources	1
Community Priorities	1

Community Health Needs

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey	2
Residents Affected	3
Health Risks and Disability-Adjusted Life Years	5
Health Disparities	7
Relative Health Rankings	9

Appendices

Appendix A: Description of Data Sources	A1
Appendix B: Marginal Frequency Report: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey	B1
Appendix C: Definitions of Selected Terms	C1
Appendix D: Data Tables	D1
Appendix E: Secondary Data Summary	E1
Appendix F: County Health Rankings Data Summary	F1

Tables and Figures

Table 1. Summary of Health Indicators, BRFSS	3
Figure 1. Total Adult Residents Reporting Condition, Northern Lancaster County 2018.....	4
Figure 2. Total Adult Residents Reporting Condition, Lebanon County 2018.....	5
Table 2. Leading Causes of Death, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000.....	6
Figure 3. Behavioral Health Risks, Northern Lancaster/Lebanon Counties Compared to PA Estimates.....	6
Figure 4. Health Indicators by Selected Demographic Groups, Northern Lancaster/Lebanon Counties.....	8
Figure 5. Relative Health Rankings, Lancaster County, 2018	9
Figure 6. Relative Health Rankings, Lebanon County, 2018	10
Table 3. Relative County Ranks on County Health Rankings Outcomes and Factors.....	10

Overview and Methods

This document provides an overview of findings from a community health needs assessment conducted on behalf of WellSpan Health. The assessment uses information from primary and secondary sources to identify health issues of consequence to the community. Estimates are presented for selected demographic and health indicators, including access to healthcare, health-related behavioral risks, and prevention behaviors and context. Appendix A contains a description of the data sources used for the assessment. Appendix B contains the questions respondents were asked for the CHNA Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. Appendix C provides definitions of selected terms. Appendix D contains links to all data tables. Appendix E provides a summary of secondary demographic, employment, housing and income data for both counties. Appendix F contains county health rankings data from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health rankings.

Data Sources

The information presented in this summary comes from one of three sources. The primary source of comparative health information is provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings. These rankings provide county-level information on health factors and health outcomes. The performance of individual counties are compared to other Pennsylvania counties to provide a relative performance ranking. The primary source of local, current information comes from a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) survey. The CHNA survey information is based on a behavioral risk factor survey of 500 adult residents of Northern Lancaster County and 470 adult residents of Lebanon County. The survey interviewing took place from March 26 through May 13, 2018. The survey sample was designed to be representative of the adult, non-institutionalized population of the two counties. The third source of data comes from the Pennsylvania Department of Health, which is accessed via the EDDIE data retrieval system. Readers should note that the Lancaster survey estimates are for residents of Northern Lancaster, not the entire county (see Appendix A for a list of zip codes used for the Northern Lancaster County survey). The secondary data used for the County Health Rankings and all estimates provided by the PA Department of Health represent the entire county.

Community Priorities

This CHNA identifies community health needs based on the prevalence of health risks and health disparities. It focuses specifically on health risks

that contribute to non-communicable disease that are among the leading causes of death and disability with some emphasis on how these risk factors are unevenly distributed across demographic groups. This approach shows the most significant health risks in Lancaster and Lebanon counties relate to obesity, including obesity-related behaviors such as diet and exercise, and mental health. These conditions are consequential because they effect many residents and because they are related to increased death and disability.

Access indicators are generally favorable, with most residents of both counties reporting they have health care coverage and a personal physician. Still, many residents in each county had some economic hardships and some skipped medical treatment due to cost. Consequentially, around one in four residents of both counties report having a high deductible health plan, which is associated with reduced health care use, and a similar proportion also believes that mental health services are unaffordable. More positively, the proportion of residents in both counties who need help reading medical information is declining.

Behavioral risk indicators show that few residents exercise regularly or eat three servings of vegetables every day. They also show that more than one in seven residents is a current smoker and that around three in four are overweight or obese.ⁱ

Rates of health conditions such as diabetes, heart conditions, breathing conditions and cancer are not comparatively high, but a plurality of residents has high blood pressure and cholesterol and more than one in five has been diagnosed with either an anxiety or depressive disorder. Mental health diagnoses continue to rise. Two in five adults say their normal activities have been limited by their health. Nearly two in five residents of both counties experience chronic pain, which is one of the top five causes of disability in the United States.

The health indicators measured by the Behavioral Risk Factor survey remained mostly stable over the past three years, but there are several notable, troublesome trends. Mental health issues seem to be increasing. Economic hardships, skipping care because of costs, and feeling stressed about housing costs have remained stable despite low unemployment and favorable economic growth.

There are notable health disparities within Northern Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Poverty is significantly associated with differential outcomes related to access, conditions, and prevention behaviors. Age is significantly associated with differential outcomes related to all

indicator groups. Importantly, these patterns are persistent, in that there are few changes in which groups experience disparities compared to 2015. Public health researchers now frequently attribute these persistent patterns in health disparities to a set of social determinants. Analysis of secondary data shows that both counties have identifiable social problems that contribute to the persistent health disparities evident in the BRFSS data. Lancaster and Lebanon counties have large numbers of renters struggling with housing affordability; high rates of poverty, particularly for minorities; large income disparities between whites and non-whites; and for Lebanon County, flat household income growth; low rates of post-secondary educational attainment; and low rates of college attendance among 18-24 year olds. Both counties also have aging populations. Finally, both counties' physical environments are rated among the poorest in the state. Lancaster County's physical environment score, which includes indicators of air and water quality, places it 64 out of the state's 67 counties. Lebanon County's physical environment is rated at 57 of 67 counties.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

The Behavioral Health Risk Factor survey allows us to review a variety of health indicators specific to each county. These indicators fall into the broad categories of health care access, behavioral risk, health conditions, and prevention behaviors and context. Altogether, these indicators show that poor diet, lack of physical activity, obesity, and mental health concerns affect many residents in both counties (see Table 1).

Access indicators are generally favorable, with most residents of both counties reporting they have

health care coverage and a personal physician. Still, many residents in each county had some economic hardships and some skipped medical treatment due to cost. Consequentially, around one in four residents of both counties report having a high deductible health plan, which is associated with reduced health care use, and a similar proportion believes that mental health services are unaffordable. More positively, the proportion of residents in both counties who need help reading medical information is declining.

Behavioral risk indicators show that few residents exercise regularly or eat three servings of vegetables every day. They also show that more than one in seven residents is a current smoker and that around three in four are overweight or obese.

Rates of health conditions such as diabetes, heart conditions, breathing conditions and cancer are not comparatively high, but a plurality of residents has high blood pressure and cholesterol and more than one in five has been diagnosed with either an anxiety or depressive disorder. Mental health diagnoses continue to rise. Two in five adults say their normal activities have been limited by their health. Nearly two in five residents of both counties experience chronic pain, which is one of the top five causes of disability in the United States.

The health indicators measured by the Behavioral Risk Factor survey remained mostly stable over the past three years, but there are several notable, troublesome trends. Mental health issues seem to be increasing. Economic hardships, skipping care because of costs, and feeling stressed about housing costs has remained stable despite low unemployment and favorable economic growth since 2015.

Table 1. Summary of Health Indicators, BFRSS

	Northern Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Access Indicators				
Has health care coverage	88%	87%	90%	91%
Has a personal physician	90%	87%	90%	84%
Did not receive health care in past year because of cost	6%	7%	11%	6%
Has dental insurance	52%	54%	58%	59%
Economic hardships (one or more)	24%	31%	31%	24%
Has a high deductible health plan	---	20%	---	27%
Does not know how to find a mental health provider	---	14%	---	18%
Agrees mental health care services are unaffordable	---	26%	---	27%
Needs help reading materials from doctor/hospital	22%	19%	26%	20%
Lack of transportation barrier to receiving health care	2%	6%	3%	4%
Behavioral Risk Indicators				
Participated in physical activities or exercise in past month	76%	80%	71%	76%
Exercised 30 minutes on five days in past week	13%	15%	16%	17%
Strength training in past month	44%	45%	45%	45%
Smoking behavior (regular smoker)	12%	15%	16%	12%
Body Mass Index Category (overweight and obese)	66%	63%	70%	73%
Binge drinking behavior	8%	14%	10%	11%
Consumed three servings of vegetables daily	4%	3%	4%	4%
Regular electronic cigarette (e-cigarette/vape) user	---	5%	---	4%
Currently taking opioid/narcotic prescriptions for pain	---	6%	---	6%
Conditions				
Respondent is diabetic	10%	11%	11%	11%
Told has heart disease, heart attack, or stroke	10%	11%	11%	10%
Ever had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis	5%	8%	8%	6%
Has high cholesterol	38%	39%	40%	33%
Has high blood pressure	33%	34%	41%	38%
Has asthma	7%	11%	10%	10%
Has ever had cancer	11%	11%	10%	11%
Has an anxiety disorder	16%	24%	15%	21%
Has a depressive disorder	16%	21%	16%	23%
PHQ-8 current depression indicator-currently depressed	4%	7%	6%	8%
Suffers from chronic pain	---	37%	---	37%
Received care for emotions/nerves/mental health in past year	---	45%	---	47%
Prevention Behaviors and Context				
At least one day physical health was not good in past month	36%	35%	38%	40%
At least one day mental health was not good in past month	34%	35%	34%	35%
Poor health limited participation in normal activities in past month	35%	40%	43%	43%
Visited doctor for routine checkup in past year	67%	74%	74%	74%
Visited dentist in past year	75%	72%	70%	76%
Has ever had blood cholesterol checked	74%	78%	81%	76%
Gets needed social and emotional support	93%	94%	93%	92%
One or more days with depressive symptoms in past two weeks	49%	56%	52%	55%
Stressed about paying rent or mortgage	15%	19%	19%	18%

**Estimated Sample Errors (Unweighted): Northern Lancaster n=500, 4.6%; Lebanon n= 470, 4.9%.*

Residents Affected

The estimates produced by the Behavioral Risk Factor survey provide a tool for translating the proportion of citizens with a specific characteristic into an estimate of the number of adult residents with that characteristic. In aggregate terms, diet, exercise, obesity, and mental health issues affect large numbers of county residents. In Northern Lancaster County, more than 72,000 adult residents are overweight or obese; more than

64,000 had one or more days with depressive symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey; nearly 45,000 are limited in their daily activities by poor health; and around 42,000 suffer from chronic pain (Figure 1). More than 17,000 adults in Northern Lancaster County smoke and nearly 16,000 binge drink.

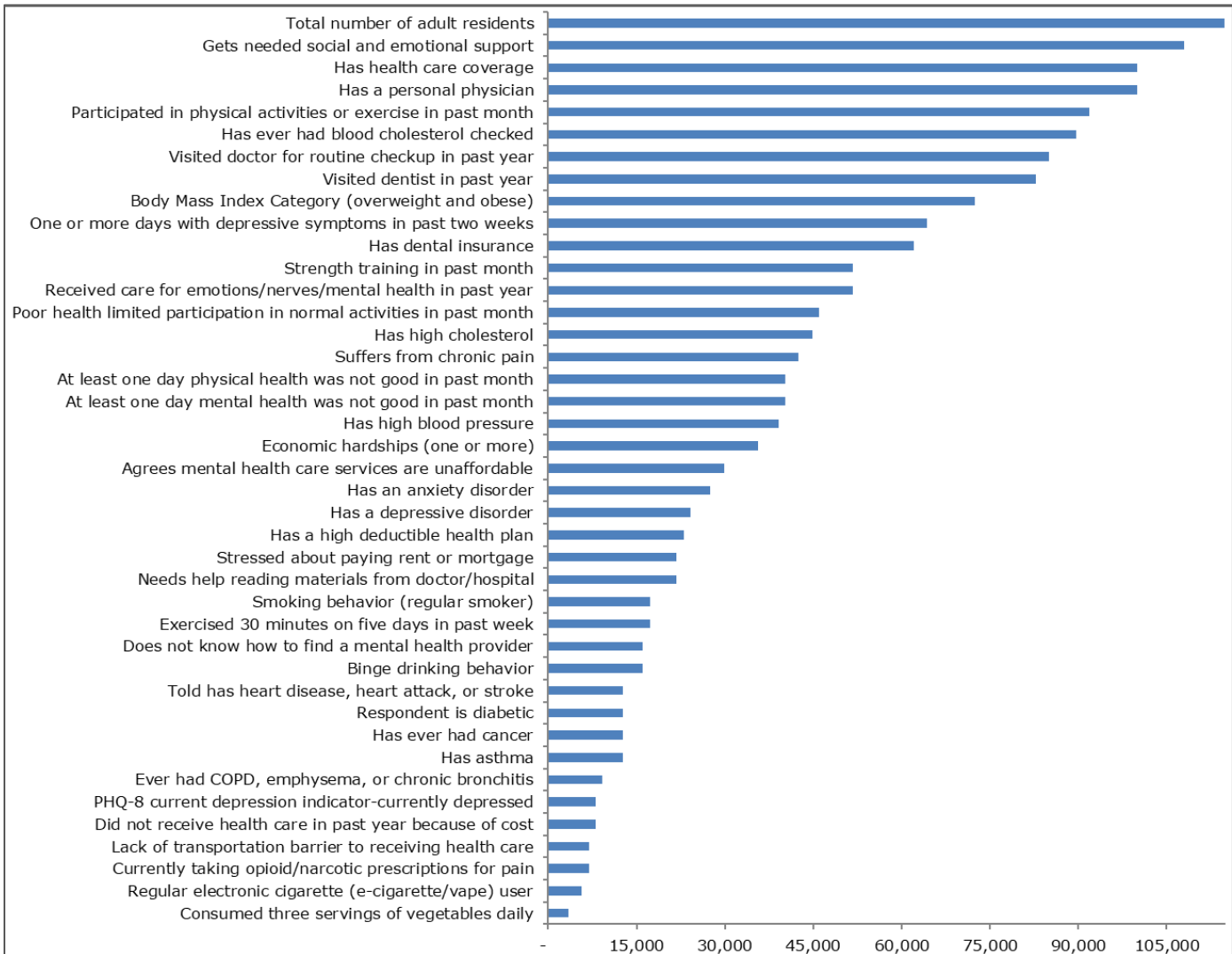


Figure 1. Total Adult Residents Reporting Condition, Northern Lancaster County 2018. The blue bars provide estimates of the adult population in 2018 that reported each behavior, condition, or experience. In Northern Lancaster County, more than 72,000 adult residents are overweight or obese; more than 64,000 had one or more days with depressive symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey; nearly 45,000 are limited in their daily activities by poor health; and around 42,000 suffer from chronic pain (Figure 1). More than 17,000 adults in Northern Lancaster County smoke and nearly 16,000 binge drink. The estimated error for these estimates is $\pm 5,286$ adults (Total number of adult residents in Northern Lancaster County is 114,908).

Lancaster & Lebanon County Community Health Needs Assessment Summary Report 2018

In Lebanon County, more than 76,000 adult residents are overweight or obese; more than 57,000 had one or more days with depressive symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey;

45,000 are limited in their daily activities by poor health; and about 39,000 suffer from chronic pain (Figure 2). Around 12,000 adults in Lebanon County smoke and binge drink.

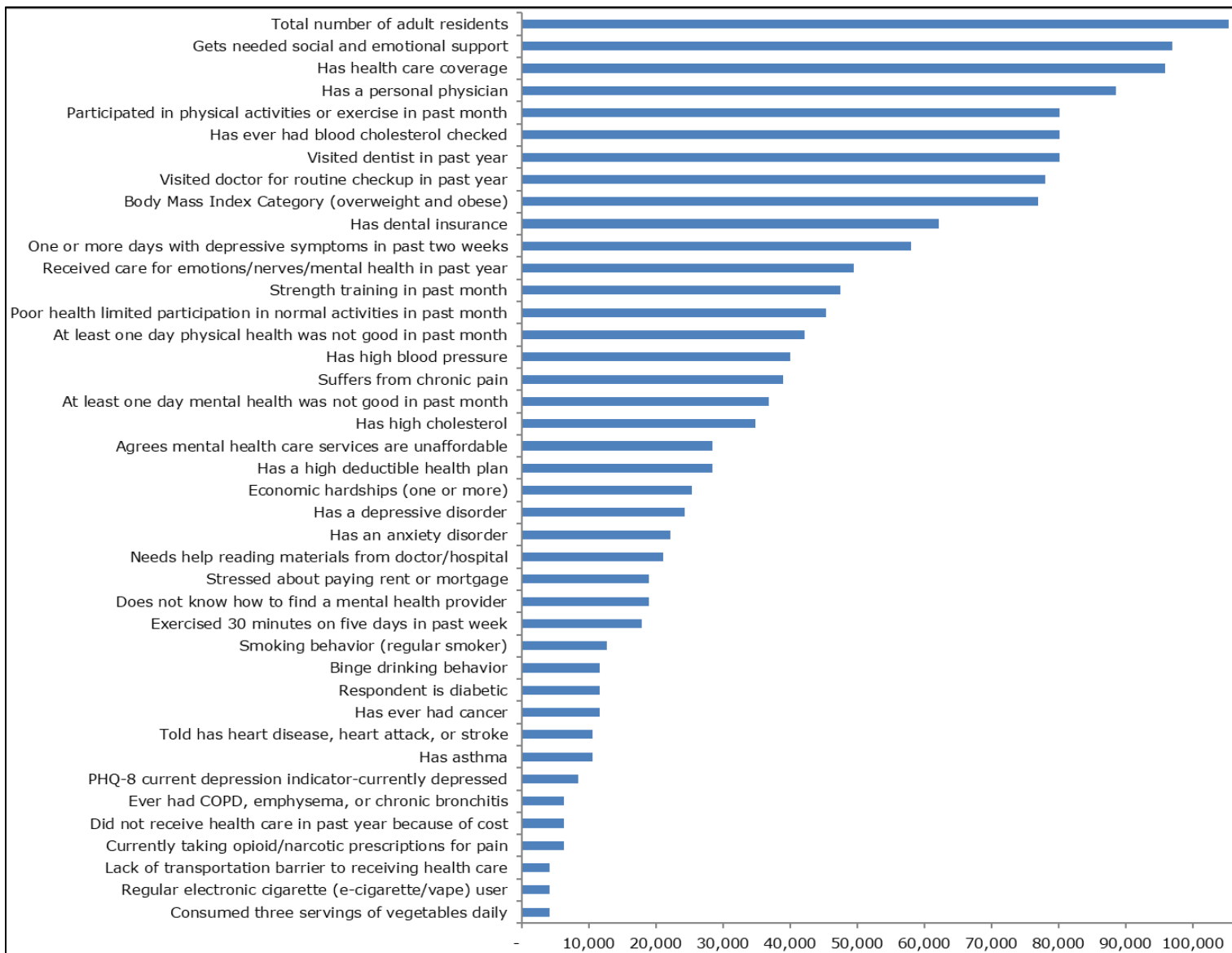


Figure 2. Total Adult Residents Reporting Condition, Lebanon County 2018. The blue bars provide estimates of the adult population in 2018 that reported each behavior, condition, or experience. In Lebanon County, more than 76,000 adult residents are overweight or obese; more than 57,000 had one or more days with depressive symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey; 45,000 are limited in their daily activities by poor health; about 39,000 suffer from chronic pain; and around 12,000 adults in Lebanon County smoke and binge drink. The estimated error for these estimates is $\pm 5,167$ adults (Total number of adult residents in Lebanon County is 105,452).

Health Risks and Disability-Adjusted Life Years

Long-term health risk and disability can be quantified by calculating disability-adjusted life years. Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) calculations provide an estimate of the burden of disease by assessing premature mortality and disability, thus providing an overall view of the most important contributors to health loss. In the

United States, the leading causes of DALYs were all non-communicable diseases: heart disease, COPD, lung cancer, and major depressive disorders. The rates of these major causes of death and disability for Lancaster and Lebanon counties, Pennsylvania, and the US are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Leading Causes of Death, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000

	Lancaster ^a	Lebanon ^a	Pennsylvania ^a	U.S. ^b
Heart disease	159.4	179.6	176.2	165.5
Cancer	153.5	177.6	164.7	155.8
Accidents	50.3	44.1	61.8	47.4
Stroke	37.8	35.9	37.0	37.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	33.7	28.4	36.8	40.6
Alzheimer's disease	29.4	13.8	21.7	30.3
Diabetes mellitus	19.6	13.1	20.3	21.0
Kidney Disease ^c	14.2	21.8	15.7	13.1
Influenza and pneumonia	7.3	15.7	13.9	13.5
Septicemia	9.7	9.7	13.5	10.7

a. 2016 Age-adjusted rate; Source: <https://www.phaim1.health.pa.gov/EDD/WebForms/DeathCntySt.aspx>

b. 2016 Age-adjusted rate; Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/pennsylvania/pennsylvania.htm>

c. In county-level data, indicator for kidney disease^c is "Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis"

The disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) estimates might encourage a focus on these conditions, but focusing on these conditions would do little to reduce lives lost and disability within a community. Instead, a public health focus on reducing DALYs encourages the prevention of disease instead of its treatment. Even though the specific conditions affect a small segment of the population, the risk factors that account for the most disease burden in the United States are dietary risks, smoking, and high BMI. Each contributes to cancer, cardiovascular and circulatory disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes.ⁱⁱ

Residents of Northern Lancaster and Lebanon counties have better comparative rates of smoking and binge drinking compared to adults in the state, but they also have higher rates of hypertension and obesity, and Northern Lancaster has higher rates of hypercholesterolemia. Lebanon county meets the Healthy People 2020 targets for smoking (12%) and both outperform the target for binge drinking (24.2%)ⁱⁱⁱ, although neither county meets the target for obesity (30.5%).

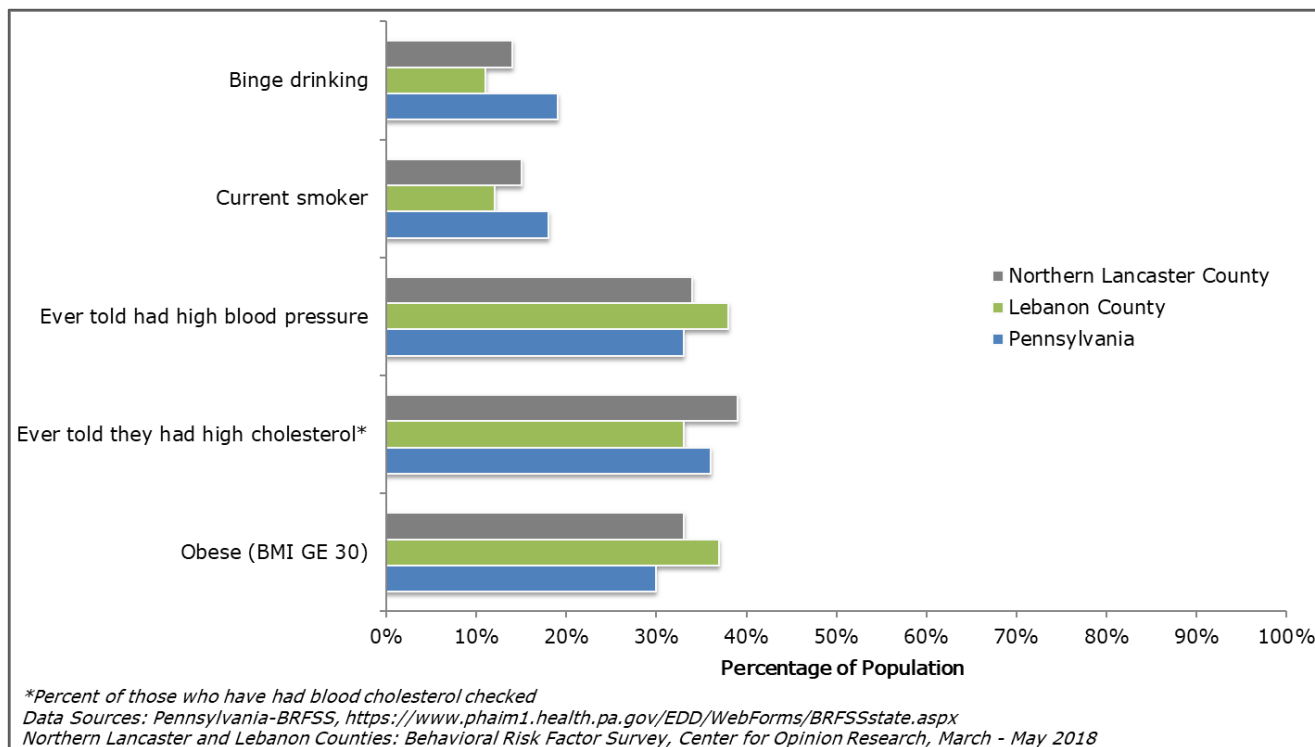


Figure 3. Behavioral Health Risks, Northern Lancaster and Lebanon Counties 2018 Compared to PA Estimates. This figure compares the prevalence of health risks in Northern Lancaster and Lebanon Counties to Pennsylvania. Although both counties have rates similar to the state, the rates for obesity do not meet health goals set by the Centers for Disease Control.

Health Disparities

The CHNA identifies the presence of numerous health disparities, i.e., gaps in access, conditions, or behaviors that are larger for some demographic groups than for others. The area's health disparities, generally speaking, show clear patterns. First, poverty is significantly associated with differential outcomes related to access, conditions, and prevention behaviors. Second, age is significantly associated with differential outcomes related to all indicator groups. Third, these patterns are persistent, in that there are few changes in which groups experience disparities compared to 2015. Figure 4 displays the relationships that exist between each survey indicator and demographic information such as poverty status, race and ethnicity, gender, and age (Appendix D provides cross tabulations that show the estimate of each indicator within each subgroup). The color coding identifies whether there is a significant relationship between each indicator and each demographic subgroup and how strong those differences are; the darkest coloring indicates the strongest associations.

Public health researchers now frequently attribute these persistent patterns in health disparities to a set of social determinants. Social determinants thinking suggests that health is determined by access to social and economic opportunities that arise from the places where we learn, live, and work. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), "The conditions in which we live explain in part why some Americans are healthier than others and why Americans more generally are not as healthy as they could be."^{iv} As such, the CDC has established a set of indicators that can track

progress towards a goal of creating social and physical environments that promote good health for all people.

The analysis of secondary data that appears in Appendix E provides data on a number of important indicators useful for judging social determinants indicators for each county. Both counties have identifiable social problems that contribute to the persistent health disparities evident in the BRFSS data. Lancaster and Lebanon counties have large numbers of renters struggling with housing affordability (Table B2); high rates of poverty, particularly for minorities (Table C3); large income disparities between whites and non-whites (Table C2); low rates of post-secondary educational attainment (Table E1); and for Lebanon County, low rates of college attendance among 18-24 year olds (Table E2). Both counties also have aging populations (Table A2).

The analysis of Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings data that follows in the next section of this report also provides data about place, specifically the physical environment. Lancaster County's physical environment score, which includes indicators of air and water quality, places it 64 out of the state's 67 counties. Lebanon County's physical environment is rated at 57 of 67 counties.

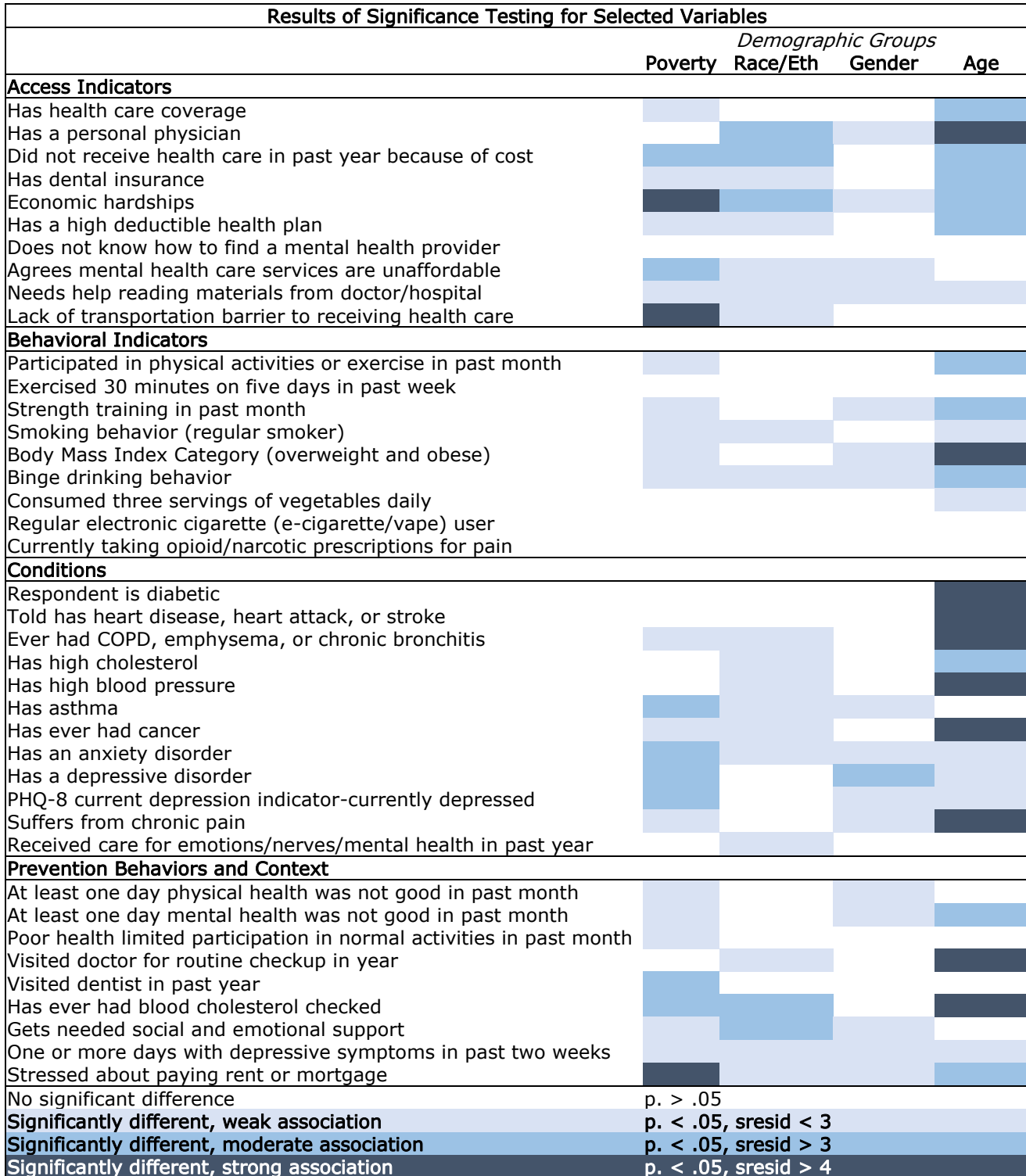


Figure 4. Health Indicators by Selected Demographic Groups, Northern Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, 2018. This figure displays the relationships between each survey indicator and poverty status, race and ethnicity, gender, and age. The color coding identifies whether there is a significant relationship between each indicator and each demographic subgroup and how strong those differences are; the darkest coloring indicates the strongest associations.

Relative Health Rankings

Lancaster County ranks 8 out of 67 counties in health outcomes and 10 out of 67 counties in health factors, according to county health rankings data^v. Compared to other counties in the state, Lancaster shows higher rates of uninsured individuals, severe housing problems, drinking violations/water safety, daily fine particulate matter, as well as lower rates of college attainment (Appendix F). Lancaster does

relatively well on having low rates of premature death, unemployment, violent crime, preventable hospital stays, injury deaths, children in single parent households, income inequality, and smoking. Lancaster County’s physical environment scores have declined significantly over time relative to other counties in the state (Figure 5).

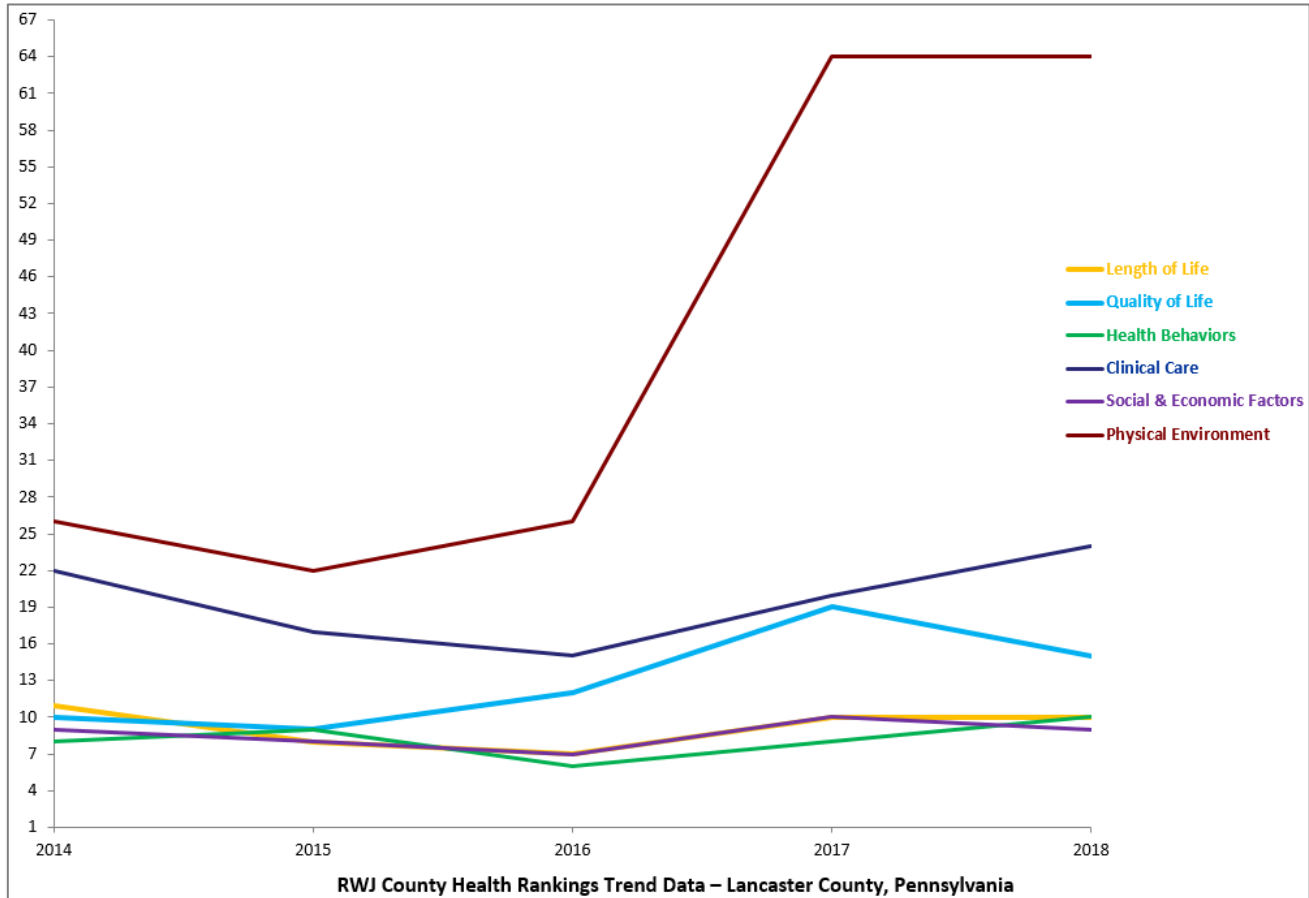


Figure 5. Relative Health Rankings, Lancaster County, 2018. This figure displays the trends in the relative ranking of Lancaster County since 2014 on the health outcomes and factors measured by the County Health Rankings. Lancaster County’s physical environment scores have declined significantly over time relative to other counties in the state. Figure created by the Center for Opinion Research using Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings data.

Lebanon County ranks 15 out of 67 counties in health outcomes and 9 out of 67 counties in health factors. Compared to other counties in the state, Lebanon shows low college attainment and low availability of dentists and primary care physicians, as well as high daily fine particulate matter (Appendix F). Lebanon County does relatively well on violent crime, preventable hospital stays, low

rates of alcohol-impaired driving deaths, food environment index, low rates of injury death, and high rates of mental health care providers. Lebanon County’s physical environment scores have declined significantly over time relative to other counties in the state, while there has been some improvement on health behavior scores (Figure 6).

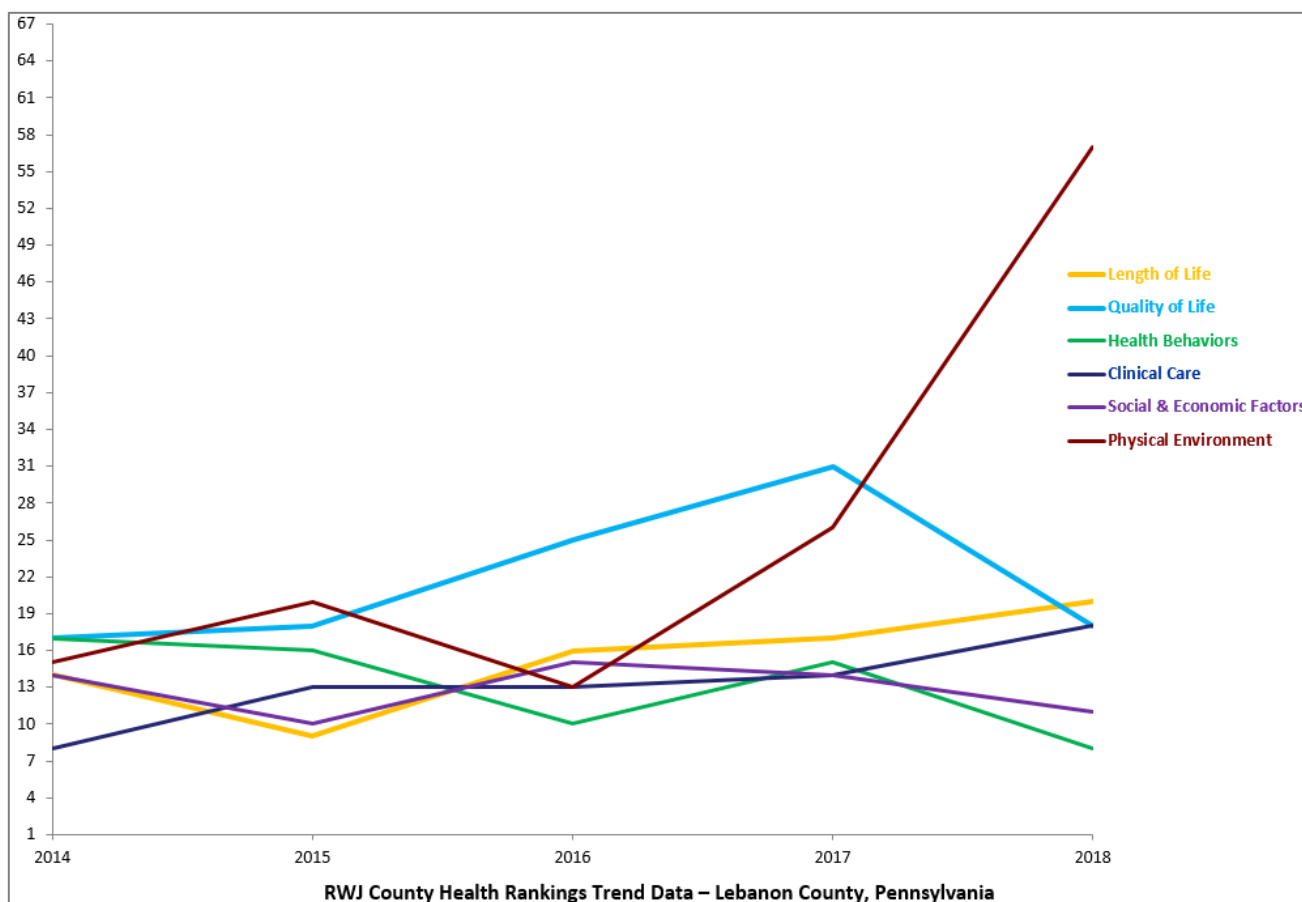


Figure 6. Relative Health Rankings, Lebanon County, 2018. This figure displays the trends in the relative ranking of Lebanon County since 2014 on the health outcomes and factors measured by the County Health Rankings. Lebanon County’s physical environment scores have declined significantly over time relative to other counties in the state, while there has been some improvement on health behavior scores. Figure created by the Center for Opinion Research using Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings data.

The relative performance of Lancaster and Lebanon counties on the grouped indicators reveals the indicator groups that need the greatest improvement (Table 3). Both counties receive their poorest relative rankings for the physical environment, which includes poor air quality and problems related to housing and transportation (see Appendix F). Clinical care indicators, which includes access and quality indicators, is the

second lowest performing set of factors for Lancaster County, while length of life indicators, which includes premature death, is the second lowest performing set of factors for Lebanon County. The third area of concern relates to quality of life indicators. Table 3 displays the health outcomes and factors for Lancaster and Lebanon counties as well as the same ranks for the top performing counties in Pennsylvania.

Table 3. Relative County Ranks on County Health Rankings Outcomes and Factors

	Length of Life	Quality of Life	Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment
County						
Lancaster	10	15	10	24	9	64
Lebanon	20	18	8	18	11	57
<i>Top Performing PA Counties</i>						
Union	3	4	22	4	8	4
Centre	1	5	9	13	4	21
Montgomery	4	3	2	2	1	44

Endnotes

ⁱ The survey found that 61% of those with a BMI in the overweight category wrongly believe their weight is “about average.” Most of those in the normal (84%) and obese (82%) BMI groups correctly classified their weight.

ⁱⁱ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. GBD Profile: United States. Retrieved from <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org> on April 28, 2015.

ⁱⁱⁱ Healthy People 2020 targets were retrieved from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020> on April 18, 2018.

^{iv} A complete description of the Social Determinants of Health model and objectives can be found on the Healthy People 2020 website.

^v Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2018). 2018 County Health Rankings Pennsylvania Data – v1_0.xls [Data file]. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/overview>.

Description of Data Sources

The primary source of local, current information comes from a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) survey. The CHNA survey information is based on a behavioral risk factor survey of 500 adult residents of Northern Lancaster County and 470 adult residents of Lebanon County. The survey interviewing took place from March 26 through May 13, 2018. The survey sample was designed to be representative of the adult, non-institutionalized population of the two geographies. Survey results were weighted (gender, education, race and age) using an iterative weighting algorithm to reflect the known distribution of those characteristics as reported by the American Community Survey for Northern Lancaster and Lebanon Counties (see Table A-1).

The sample error is +/- 4.6 percentage points for Northern Lancaster County and is +/- 4.9

percentage points for Lebanon County when the design effects from weighting are considered. In addition to sampling error, this poll is also subject to other sources of non-sampling error. Generally speaking, two sources of error concern researchers most. Non-response bias is created when selected participants either choose not to participate in the survey or are unavailable for interviewing. Response errors are the product of the question and answer process. Surveys that rely on self-reported behaviors and attitudes are susceptible to biases related to the way respondents process and respond to survey questions.

The following zip codes were used for Northern Lancaster County: 17501, 17501, 17505, 17506, 17507, 17508, 17517, 17519, 17522, 17528, 17533, 17540, 17543, 17555, 17557, 17567, 17569, 17578, 17580, 17581, and 19501.

Table A-1. Weighted Sample Estimates, Weighting Variables and Selected Health Indicators

Group	Weighted Estimate	
	Northern Lancaster	Lebanon
Weighting Variables		
Male	47.6	48.2
Female	51.8	51.8
HS or <	55.2	56.6
some college	20.3	22.8
College or >	24.5	20.6
White	94.0	90.4
Other	6.0	9.6
18 - 34	27.4	25.9
35 - 54	32.3	33.0
55 or older	40.3	41.1

Note: age, county, gender, race estimates are from U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; health indicators for Lebanon are for Dauphin and Lebanon Counties; health indicators for Lancaster are for all Lancaster County and come from the state's EDDIE system for years 2014 - 2016. <http://www.statistics.health.pa.gov/StatisticalResources/EDDIE/Pages/EDDIE.aspx>

The primary source of comparative health information is provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings. These rankings provide county-level information on health factors and health outcomes. Table A-2 provides a list of the measures used by the County Health Rankings.

The third source of data comes from the Pennsylvania Department of Health, which is accessed via the EDDIE data retrieval system. The trend data that appears in Appendix D is based on the data available through this web portal and includes the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's behavioral risk factor surveillance system (BRFSS)

survey and other health statistics. The BRFSS data displayed in the Pennsylvania EDDIE system that was used to compile the trend data, starting in 2002, includes data gathered by Pennsylvania collecting samples of behavioral risk information for Local Health Partnerships at the county level. Due to the inclusion of these sample data, analysis of Pennsylvania BRFSS data presented by others may differ in sample sizes and have slightly different percent estimates and confidence bounds. Other health statistics gathered from the site were analyzed by Center for Opinion Research staff. The Department of Health specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.

Demographic Characteristics

The survey is representative of the adult population of Northern Lancaster and Lebanon Counties. These figures show the demographic characteristics of the survey sample.

The survey estimates are similar to the counties' known distributions of these demographic characteristics.

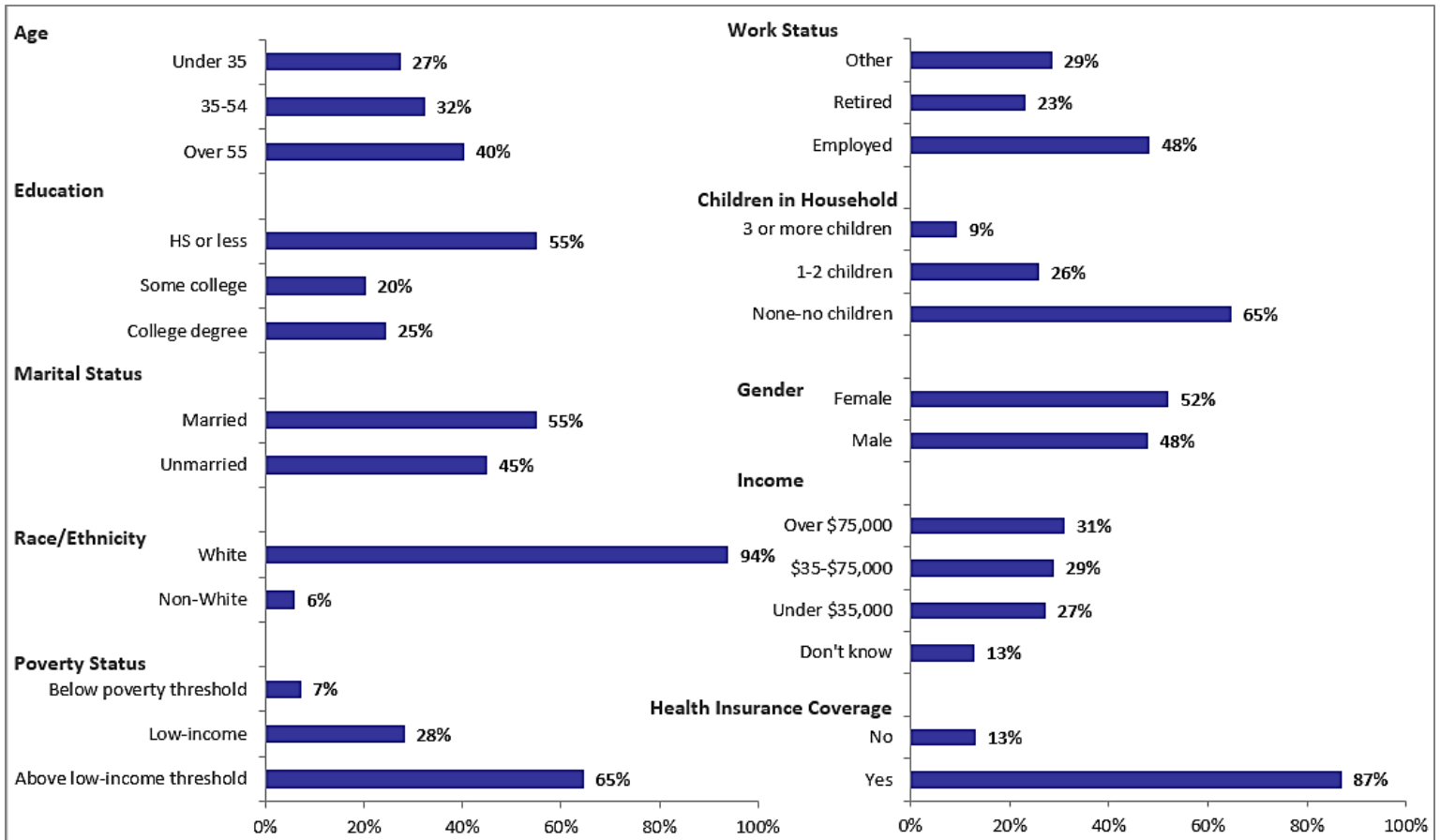


Figure A-1. Demographic distributions for Northern Lancaster County

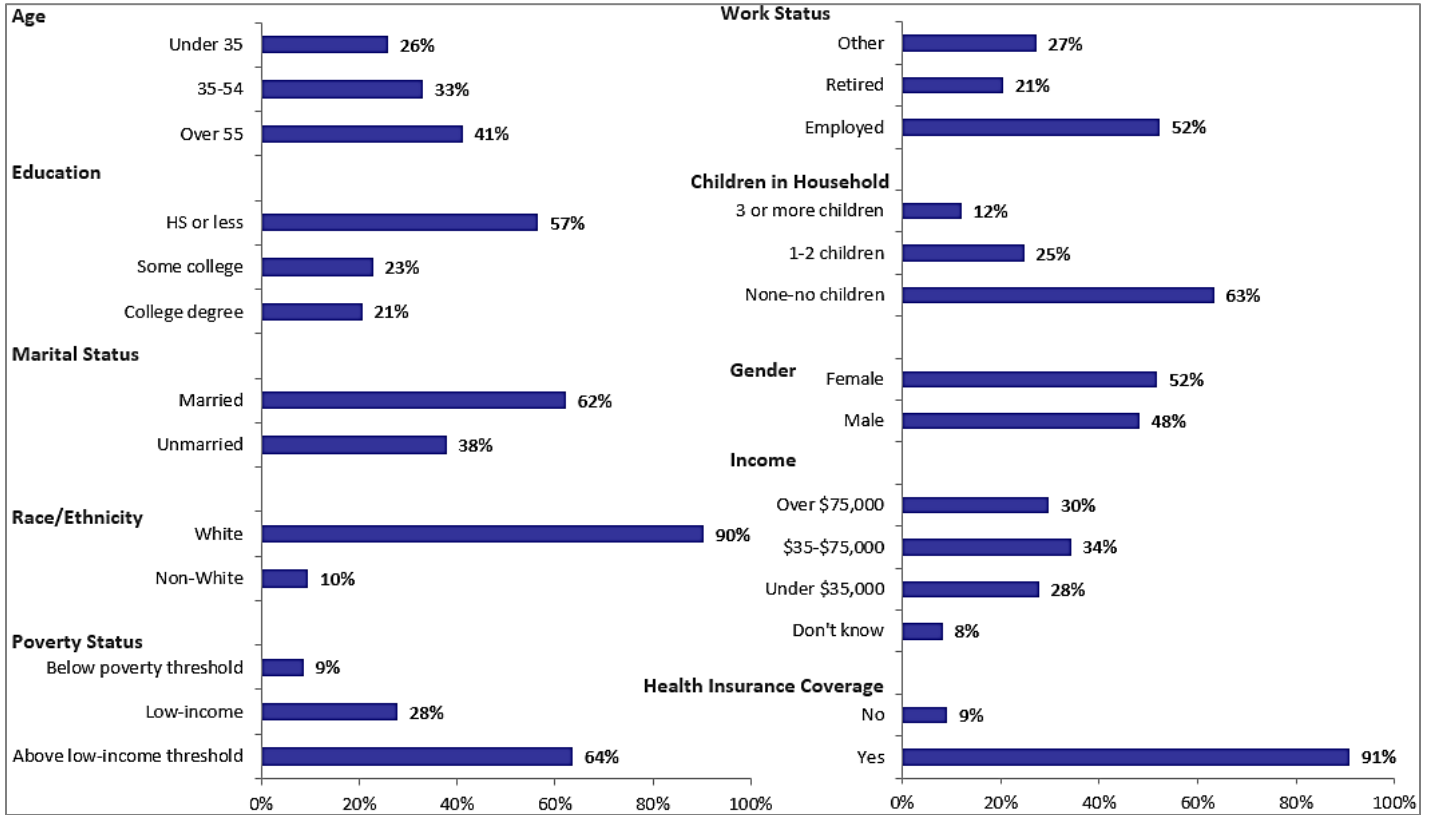


Figure A-2. Demographic distributions for Lebanon County

Marginal Frequency Report: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Health Status

S1_1. Would you say that in general your health is...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Excellent,	18%	19%	17%	13%
Very good,	38%	37%	35%	40%
Good,	32%	30%	30%	29%
Fair, or	9%	10%	14%	13%
Poor	3%	4%	3%	4%

Healthy Days – Health Related Quality of Life

S2_1. Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health NOT good?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	64%	65%	61%	60%
1 or more days	36%	35%	37%	40%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0%

S2_1cp. Do you suffer from any type of chronic pain, that is, pain that occurs constantly or flares up frequently?

	Lancaster	Lebanon
	2018	2018
Yes	37%	37%
No	63%	63%

S2_1med. Are you currently taking any opioid or narcotic prescription medications for your pain?

	Lancaster	Lebanon
	2018	2018
	n=184	n=175
Yes	17%	15%
No	82%	84%
Don't know	1%	1%

S2_1medAlt. Have you and your doctor ever discussed other alternatives to opioids or narcotics for managing your pain?

	Lancaster	Lebanon
	2018	2018
	n=31	n=26
Yes	64%	82%
No	36%	18%

S2_2. Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health NOT good?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	66%	65%	65%	65%
1 or more days	34%	35%	32%	35%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0%

S2_3. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=383	n=271	n=481	n=267
None	65%	61%	57%	57%
1 or more days	35%	40%	39%	43%

Health Care Access

IN1. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance from an employer or private, prepaid plans such as HMOs, state or federal health exchange, or government plans such as Medicare, Medicaid or CHIP?* (*New wording as of 2018)

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	88%	87%	90%	91%
No	12%	13%	9%	9%
Don't know	1%	0%	0%	0%

HCins. Which is it...

	Lancaster 2018 n=433	Lebanon 2018 n=427
Health insurance from employer	45%	51%
Medicare	18%	14%
Medicare and insurance you purchased yourself	9%	10%
Private health insurance	9%	6%
Medicaid	7%	8%
A state or federal health exchange	4%	4%
Employer and Medicare	3%	2%
Other	5%	5%
Do not know	1%	0%

IN1c. Do you have a high deductible health plan?

	Lancaster 2018 n=433	Lebanon 2018 n=427
Yes	23%	29%
No	65%	60%
Don't know	12%	11%

S3_2a. Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes, only one	85%	77%	83%	75%
Yes, more than one	5%	10%	7%	9%
No person as personal doctor	9%	13%	9%	15%
Do not know	1%	1%	0%	1%

S3_3. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	6%	7%	11%	6%
No	94%	92%	89%	94%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	1%

T3. Has a lack of transportation kept you from getting to a doctor's office or to any other health care appointment during the past year?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	2%	6%	3%	4%
No	98%	94%	97%	96%

Q76. Have any language, cultural barriers, or your immigration status kept you from seeking medical care in the past year?

	Lancaster 2018	Lebanon 2018
Yes	0%	0%
No	100%	100%

S3_4. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Within past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	67%	74%	74%	74%
Within past 2 years (1 year ago but less than 2 years ago)	15%	8%	12%	10%
Within past 5 years (2 years ago but less than 5 years ago)	5%	7%	6%	6%
5 or more years ago	10%	8%	7%	7%
Never	2%	2%	0%	1%
Don't know	2%	1%	1%	2%

S3_5. How often do you have someone help you read materials you receive from your doctor or hospital...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Always,	3%	3%	4%	2%
Often,	3%	1%	2%	3%
Sometimes,	6%	5%	7%	6%
Occasionally, or	11%	11%	14%	9%
Never?	77%	80%	73%	80%
NEVER visited provider/Do not know	1%	1%	1%	0%

S3_7. How confident do you feel when leaving the doctor's office that you understand what the doctor has told you...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Extremely confident,	58%	63%	61%	62%
Quite a bit,	33%	28%	30%	30%
Somewhat,	8%	6%	8%	6%
A little bit, or	1%	1%	1%	1%
Not at all confident?	1%	1%	0%	1%
Do not know	1%	1%	0%	0%

Exercise

S5_1. During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	76%	80%	71%	76%
No	24%	20%	29%	24%

S5_2. When you took part in this physical activity for how many MINUTES did you usually keep at it?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=546	n=381	n=602	n=357
Mean	49.6	50.0	50.3	52.3
S.D.	50.5	53.6	58.6	51.6

S5_3. During the PAST MONTH, how many TIMES PER WEEK did you take part in these physical activities?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=542	n=386	n=598	n=356
Mean	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.4
S.D.	3.4	3.9	6.3	5.2

S5_4. During the PAST MONTH, how many times PER WEEK did you do physical activities to STRENGTHEN your muscles? Do NOT count aerobic activities like walking, running, or bicycling. Count activities using your own body weight, like yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights, or elastic bands.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Mean	1.7	1.8	1.8	5.2
S.D.	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.3

Transportation

T1. How often do you walk or bicycle to work?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Every day,	3%	5%	5%	3%
Most days,	1%	2%	2%	1%
Some days, or	4%	4%	3%	4%
Never?	69%	66%	64%	71%
Not currently employed	23%	23%	26%	20%

T2. What is the main barrier that keeps you from walking or biking to work?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=501	n=327	n=559	n=334
Distance	62%	57%	62%	61%
Work from home	6%	5%	7%	4%
Physically unable, disabled	4%	5%	5%	6%
Not currently employed, retired	4%	6%	3%	3%
Time	3%	3%	3%	3%
Drive for work, job requirements	3%	3%	2%	3%
Have a vehicle	2%	4%	2%	2%
Weather	1%	1%	2%	3%
Walkability, bikability of route: highways, etc.	2%	1%	2%	2%
Choose not to	2%	2%	2%	0%
Safety	2%	1%	1%	1%
Lack of energy, laziness	1%	1%	1%	2%
Do not have a bike, Do not like riding a bike	1%	1%	1%	0%
Age	1%	0%	1%	1%
Have a company car	1%	0%	0%	1%
Have materials that need to be transported to/for work	1%	0%	1%	0%
Childcare arrangements	0%	1%	0%	1%
No reason, nothing	6%	8%	7%	6%
Other	1%	2%	0%	1%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	1%

Diabetes

S12_19. How do you describe yourself?* (*New wording as of 2018)

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Male	49%	48%	48%	48%
Female	51%	52%	52%	52%
Transgender	---	0%	---	0%
Do not identify as female, male, or transgender	---	0%	---	0%

S6_1a. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Yes	10%	12%	11%	12%
No	87%	86%	88%	86%
No, pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	3%	2%	1%	2%

S6_1b. If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: Was this only when you were pregnant?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=42	n=33	n=48	n=25
Yes	29%	11%	4%	11%
No	72%	89%	96%	86%
Do not know	0%	0%	0%	3%

S6_2. About how many times in the PAST 12 MONTHS have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=73	n=57	n=94	n=53
None	12%	8%	10%	10%
1-3	41%	44%	41%	60%
4-6	44%	39%	44%	27%
7-10	2%	5%	1%	0%
11 or more	1%	5%	5%	3%

Oral Health

S7_1. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Within the past year	75%	72%	70%	76%
More than one year	25%	28%	30%	24%

S7_2cod. What is the MAIN reason you have NOT visited the dentist in the last year?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015 n=183	2018 n=142	2015 n=261	2018 n=113
No need to go, teeth are fine	24%	22%	14%	20%
Dentures, false teeth, all teeth removed	12%	15%	26%	12%
Cost, cannot afford it	14%	12%	15%	21%
No insurance	15%	17%	13%	17%
Does not like the dentist, bad past experience	10%	12%	8%	10%
No time, cannot get time off of work	10%	6%	7%	6%
No dentist, unsure who to use for dental care	5%	1%	5%	3%
Forgot to go, forgot to reschedule	1%	2%	3%	4%
Health reasons (heart attack, etc.)	0%	1%	0%	1%
No reason	1%	1%	3%	1%
Other	5%	7%	3%	2%
Do not know	3%	4%	4%	4%

S7_3. How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Include teeth lost to infection, but do NOT include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics. NOTE: If wisdom teeth are removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, they should be included in the count for lost teeth.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	58%	58%	53%	58%
1 to 5	22%	21%	21%	23%
6 or more but not all	12%	12%	14%	12%
All	6%	7%	9%	5%
Don't know	1%	1%	2%	2%

S7_4. How long has it been since you had your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015 n=682	2018 n=464	2015 n=787	2018 n=447
Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	73%	72%	70%	74%
Within the past 2 years (1 year ago but less than 2 years ago)	11%	9%	12%	8%
Within the past 5 years (2 years ago but less than 5 years ago)	7%	7%	6%	5%
5 or more years ago	6%	11%	10%	10%
Never	1%	0%	0%	1%
Don't know	2%	1%	1%	2%

S7_5. Do you have any kind of insurance coverage that pays for some or all of your routine dental care?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	52%	54%	58%	59%
No	46%	45%	40%	38%
Do Not Know	2%	2%	2%	3%

Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence

S8_1. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had...

Lancaster	Yes		No		DK	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?	4%	6%	96%	94%	0%	0%
Angina or coronary heart disease?	5%	6%	94%	92%	0%	2%
A stroke?	3%	3%	97%	96%	0%	0%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?	5%	8%	95%	92%	0%	0%
Lebanon	Yes		No		DK	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?	5%	5%	94%	95%	1%	0%
Angina or coronary heart disease?	5%	5%	93%	95%	1%	1%
A stroke?	3%	4%	97%	96%	0%	0%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?	8%	6%	91%	93%	0%	1%

S8_5. Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you EVER had your blood CHOLESTEROL checked?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	74%	78%	81%	76%
No	22%	16%	17%	21%
Do Not Know	4%	6%	2%	3%

S8_6. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that your blood CHOLESTEROL is high?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=566	n=389	n=725	n=358
Yes	38%	39%	40%	33%
No	61%	59%	59%	66%
Do Not Know	1%	2%	1%	2%

S8_7. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had HIGH blood PRESSURE?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Yes	33%	34%	41%	38%
No	66%	65%	58%	61%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	1%

S8_12. Has a doctor or other health professional EVER advised you to TAKE MEDICATION to help lower or control your high blood pressure?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=245	n=170	n=357	n=179
Yes	83%	81%	78%	83%
No	16%	19%	22%	17%
Do Not Know	1%	0%	0%	1%

Asthma

S9_1. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had... ASTHMA?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Yes	12%	17%	14%	15%
No	88%	83%	85%	84%
Do Not Know	0%	0%	1%	1%

S9_2. Do you still have asthma?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=84	n=87	n=121	n=70
Yes	58%	63%	73%	65%
No	41%	36%	22%	33%
Don't know	2%	2%	5%	2%

Tobacco Use

S11_1. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Yes	36%	37%	43%	36%
No	63%	62%	56%	64%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	0%

S11_2. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=265	n=184	n=377	n=167
Every day	23%	29%	26%	23%
Some days	9%	11%	11%	9%
Not at all	68%	60%	63%	67%
Do not know	0%	0%	0%	1%

S11_3. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=84	n=74	n=138	n=54
Yes	51%	65%	61%	55%
No	49%	35%	39%	42%
Do not know	0%	0%	0%	3%

ECIG1. Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes as they are often called, are battery-operated devices that simulate smoking a cigarette, but do not involve the burning of tobacco. The heated vapor produced by an e-cigarette often contains nicotine. Have you ever used an electronic cigarette, even just one time in your entire life?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2018	2018	2018	2018
Yes	20%		15%	
No	80%		85%	

ECIG2. Do you now use electronic cigarettes every day, some days, rarely, or not at all?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2018	2018	2018	2018
	n=100		n=71	
Every day	10%		13%	
Some days	15%		12%	
Not at all	75%		75%	
Do not know	0%		1%	

S11_5. Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all? NOTE: Snus (Swedish for snuff) is a moist smokeless tobacco, usually sold in small pouches that are placed under the lip against the gum.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Every day	1%	2%	2%	1%
Some days	3%	3%	2%	2%
Not at all	97%	96%	95%	97%

Demographics

reAGE. What is your AGE?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Under 35	27%	27%	26%	26%
35-54	35%	32%	35%	33%
Over 55	38%	40%	40%	41%

Hisp. Are you Hispanic or Latino, or NOT?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	2%	3%	7%	7%
No	98%	97%	93%	93%

reRACE. Racial group

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
White	93%	94%	91%	90%
Nonwhite	7%	6%	9%	10%

S12_6. What is your CURRENT marital status, are you married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Married,	66%	55%	58%	62%
Divorced,	7%	9%	11%	8%
Widowed,	7%	9%	8%	7%
Separated,	2%	2%	2%	1%
Never married	17%	24%	16%	18%
A member of an unmarried couple	2%	2%	6%	3%

NumC. How many children LESS than 18 years of age live in your household?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	63%	65%	66%	63%
1-2	24%	26%	25%	25%
3-4	11%	8%	8%	9%
5 or more	3%	2%	2%	3%

Care Givers

CG1. Some people play the role of caregiver as part of their daily lives, which means they are responsible for meeting the physical and psychological needs of others. Do you act as a caregiver for another ADULT, such as a spouse, sibling, aunt, uncle, parent, or grandparent?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	17%	13%	17%	14%
No	83%	87%	83%	85%
Do not know	0%	0%	0%	1%

CG1a. Do you care for someone regularly, on a daily basis?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=121	n=63	n=150	n=66
Yes	57%	62%	58%	67%
No	42%	38%	42%	33%
Don't know	2%	0%	0%	0%

reEDUC. What is the HIGHEST grade or year of school you completed?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
HS or less	58%	55%	59%	57%
Some college	20%	20%	21%	23%
College degree	22%	25%	19%	21%

S12_9. Are you currently...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Employed for wages,	52%	48%	53%	52%
Self-employed,	9%	8%	7%	9%
Out of work for MORE than one year	1%	2%	1%	3%
Out of work for LESS than one year	2%	2%	1%	2%
A Homemaker,	9%	5%	6%	5%
A Student,	3%	3%	4%	3%
Retired, or	20%	23%	23%	21%
Unable to work?	4%	8%	5%	6%

INCOME. Is your annual household income from all sources above or below \$25,000?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Under \$10,000	3%	2%	3%	2%
\$10-\$15,000	5%	4%	5%	5%
\$15-20,000	6%	5%	6%	4%
\$20-25,000	4%	7%	5%	6%
\$25 - 35,000	12%	9%	13%	11%
\$35 - 50,000	17%	14%	20%	14%
\$50 - 75,000	20%	15%	15%	20%
Over \$75,000	27%	31%	25%	30%
Don't know	7%	13%	8%	8%

BMIcon. Body Mass Index Score (*Note: BMI Score calculated using respondent height and weight)

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Underweight	3%	3%	5%	2%
Normal	32%	34%	26%	25%
Overweight	37%	30%	35%	36%
Obese	29%	33%	35%	37%

S12_15. Do you now consider yourself to be...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Overweight,	40%	41%	44%	48%
Underweight, or	4%	5%	4%	3%
About average?	55%	54%	52%	48%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	1%

Alcohol Consumption

S13_1. During the past 30 days, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Yes	43%	49%	43%	47%
No	56%	51%	57%	53%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	0%

S13_2a. During the past 30 days, how many DAYS per WEEK OR per MONTH did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=316	n=242	n=375	n=221
No drinks in past 30 days	1%	2%	1%	1%
Per WEEK response	53%	44%	50%	44%
Per MONTH response	46%	53%	48%	54%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1%

S13_2b. Days per week response

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=167	n=106	n=189	n=95
1	31%	29%	36%	35%
2-3	40%	51%	42%	39%
4-5	16%	7%	13%	15%
6 or more	13%	14%	8%	12%
Don't know	0%	0%	2%	0%

S13_2c. Days per month response

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=145	n=129	n=181	n=117
1-3	73%	61%	70%	70%
4-6	10%	18%	13%	15%
7-9	6%	5%	3%	4%
10-15	4%	6%	9%	5%
16-20	3%	3%	1%	1%
21-25	2%	0%	1%	0%
26 or more days	2%	6%	4%	6%

S13_3. One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? NOTE: A 40 ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=315	n=238	n=374	n=216
1-3	91%	82%	83%	85%
4-6	6%	13%	11%	12%
7-9	2%	1%	1%	1%
10-15	0%	2%	2%	1%
16 or more drinks	1%	1%	2%	1%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%	2%

S13_4. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have FIVE (men) / FOUR (women) or more drinks on an occasion?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
No binge drinking	92%	86%	90%	89%
Binge drinker	8%	14%	10%	11%

S13_5. During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of drinks you had on any occasion?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
	n=315	n=217	n=373	n=207
1-3	76%	67%	70%	73%
4-6	19%	22%	14%	15%
7-9	1%	5%	6%	3%
10-15	1%	2%	5%	4%
16 or more drinks	1%	2%	2%	1%
Don't know	2%	2%	3%	5%

Substance Abuse

IntSA1. Did any of the following happen to you during the past 12 months? During the past 12 months, did you...

	Lancaster				Lebanon			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
Use illegal drugs one or more times?	1%	4%	99%	96%	3%	3%	97%	97%
Have a child under 18 who used drugs or had a drinking problem?	1%	0%	99%	100%	1%	1%	99%	99%
Use painkillers not prescribed for you (ex: OxyContin, Vicodin)?	1%	3%	99%	97%	2%	1%	98%	99%
Use stimulants not prescribed for you (ex: Adderall, Ritalin)?	0%	1%	100%	99%	1%	0%	99%	100%
Use tranquilizers not prescribed for you (ex: Xanax, Valium, Ativan, Klonopin)?	0%	1%	100%	99%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Take someone else's medicines for any reason?	1%	2%	99%	98%	2%	1%	98%	100%

Immunization

S14_1. Now I will ask you questions about seasonal flu. A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a seasonal flu shot?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	47%	45%	54%	52%
No	53%	55%	46%	48%

S14_6cod. What is the MAIN reason you have NOT received a flu vaccination for this current flu season?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=386	n=272	n=402	n=226
No reason, does not want to, just did not	24%	20%	18%	26%
No need, not necessary, not high risk	20%	20%	10%	11%
Not effective, does not believe in it	13%	15%	16%	12%
Side effects, causes the flu, makes you sick	9%	13%	17%	16%
Healthy, never or rarely gets the flu or sick	12%	5%	16%	8%
Afraid, does not like needles, shots, or doctors	3%	6%	8%	9%
Too busy, no time	5%	2%	2%	1%
Allergic	2%	3%	2%	3%
Cost, no insurance	2%	1%	2%	1%
Lack of availability, doctor does not have it	1%	0%	1%	1%
Planning on getting it, has or is making appointment	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other	6%	8%	5%	7%
Do not know	4%	5%	3%	3%

*The next two sections (Falls, Aging) asked only of respondents aged 45 years or older - Lancaster: 2015 n=439; 2018 n=297; Lebanon: 2015 n=511; 2018 n=284

Falls

S15_1. The next questions ask about recent falls. By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level. In the past 3 months, how many times have you fallen?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	81%	84%	78%	82%
1-2	16%	12%	17%	16%
3-4	2%	1%	3%	1%
5 or more times	1%	2%	1%	1%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	0%

S15_2a. How many of these falls caused an injury? By an injury, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor.

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=82	n=44	n=110	n=48
None (or 1 fall & no injury)	77%	71%	68%	68%
1	17%	25%	21%	28%
2	3%	2%	8%	2%
3 or more times	2%	3%	4%	2%

Aging

A1. Using a scale from one to ten where one is very negative and ten is very positive, how would you rate your attitude toward older adults?

	Lancaster	Lebanon
	2018	2018
Mean	9.2	9.4
S.D.	1.4	1.1

A2. Using a scale from one to ten where one is very negative and ten is very positive, how would you rate your attitude toward your own aging process?

	Lancaster 2018	Lebanon 2018
Mean	8.2	8.1
S.D.	1.9	2.1

A3. During the past 12 months, do you think you were treated poorly or discriminated against because of your age?

	Lancaster 2018	Lebanon 2018
Yes	5%	7%
No	94%	92%
Don't know	1%	1%

End of Life

IntEL1. Have you...

2018	Lancaster			Lebanon		
	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK
Ever been responsible for making a health care decision for a family member or friend when they were unconscious or unable to speak for themselves because of a medical condition?	24%	76%	0%	26%	74%	1%
Talked with your family about what kind of care you want if you cannot speak for yourself?	58%	42%	0%	58%	42%	1%
Talked with your doctor about what kind of care you want if you cannot speak for yourself?	26%	73%	1%	26%	74%	0%
Written down on paper who will speak for you if you cannot make your own health care decisions?	49%	49%	2%	47%	53%	0%
Written down on paper how you want to be treated at the end of your life if you cannot make your own health care decisions?	43%	56%	0%	42%	58%	1%

Cancer Screening

S20_6. Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had CANCER?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	11%	11%	10%	11%
No	89%	89%	90%	89%

S20_7. How many different types of cancer have you had?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=79	n=54	n=90	n=52
None	1%	0%	93%	2%
1 type	80%	87%	7%	77%
2 types	17%	13%	0%	16%
3 or more types	3%	0%	0%	5%

S20_8cod. What type of cancer was it?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=78	n=53	n=90	n=50
Skin (Not melanoma)	26%	17%	20%	33%
Breast	15%	24%	11%	8%
Prostate	12%	8%	12%	24%
Melanoma	6%	14%	8%	11%
Cervical (cervix)	4%	4%	13%	2%
Colon (intestine) includes large intestine	3%	6%	8%	2%
Thyroid	4%	5%	2%	5%
Endometrial (uterus)	2%	2%	3%	6%
Bladder	2%	2%	4%	5%
Lung	3%	1%	3%	2%
Lymphoma (Non-Hodgkin's)	5%	0%	3%	0%
Ovarian (ovary)	2%	2%	2%	0%
Lymphoma (Hodgkin's disease)	2%	2%	1%	0%
Leukemia (blood)	0%	3%	2%	0%
Liver	1%	4%	0%	0%
Stomach	0%	1%	0%	3%
Renal (kidney)	2%	0%	2%	0%
Testicular	0%	3%	0%	0%
Bone	2%	0%	0%	0%
Oral (mouth or gums)	0%	0%	0%	2%
Head and neck	1%	0%	0%	0%
Pancreatic (pancreas)	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	5%	4%	1%	0%
Do not know	2%	0%	5%	0%

HIV/AIDS

S21_1. Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=558	n=364	n=651	n=356
Yes	30%	37%	38%	40%
No	67%	58%	59%	57%
Don't Know	3%	4%	3%	3%

S21_1a. Did your HIV testing take place during the past 12 months?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=170	n=136	n=250	n=142
Yes	22%	17%	23%	22%
No	77%	83%	76%	75%
Don't Know	1%	1%	1%	3%

S21_1b. Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	22%	31%	29%	35%
No	67%	58%	59%	51%
Don't Know	12%	12%	12%	13%

Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

S22_1. The next two questions are about emotional support and your satisfaction with life. How often do you get the social and emotional support you need...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Always,	51%	46%	54%	44%
Usually,	32%	37%	27%	33%
Sometimes,	10%	10%	11%	15%
Rarely, or	2%	3%	2%	4%
Never?	4%	3%	5%	4%
Don't know	1%	1%	54%	1%

S22_2. In general, how satisfied are you with your life...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Very satisfied,	51%	44%	50%	44%
Satisfied,	45%	52%	44%	49%
Dissatisfied, or	4%	4%	4%	6%
Very dissatisfied?	1%	0%	1%	1%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0%

Anxiety and Depression

IntM17. Now, I am going to ask you some questions about your mood. When answering these questions, please think about how many days each of the following has occurred in the past 2 weeks. Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you...

Days with depressive symptoms:

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	51%	44%	48%	45%
One or more	49%	56%	52%	55%

M17_9. Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you have an ANXIETY disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	16%	24%	15%	21%
No	84%	76%	85%	79%

M17_10. Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you have a DEPRESSIVE disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Yes	16%	21%	16%	23%
No	84%	79%	84%	77%

M17_TorC. During the past 12 months, have you received any treatment or counseling for any problem you were having with your emotions, nerves or mental health? Please do not include treatment for alcohol or drug use.

	Lancaster 2018 n=151	Lebanon 2018 n=139
Yes	45%	47%
No	55%	53%

M18. Has your family doctor or regular health care provider ever asked you about your mental health?

	Lancaster 2018 n=346	Lebanon 2018 n=330
Yes	40%	50%
No	58%	48%
Don't know	2%	2%

IntMH1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about mental health care...

Lancaster 2018	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I believe that my mental health and physical health are equally important to my well-being	91%	7%	0%	1%	1%
Our health care system treats mental and physical health as equally important	32%	22%	19%	17%	10%
I don't really know how to find a mental health provider	6%	8%	22%	60%	5%
Mental health care services are too expensive for me to afford	12%	14%	20%	34%	21%
Lebanon 2018	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I believe that my mental health and physical health are equally important to my well-being	89%	9%	0%	1%	1%
Our health care system treats mental and physical health as equally important	30%	22%	19%	19%	9%
I don't really know how to find a mental health provider	9%	9%	25%	53%	5%
Mental health care services are too expensive for me to afford	16%	12%	21%	35%	18%

Social Context

M19_1. Now, I am going to ask you about several factors that can affect a person's health. Do you own or rent your home?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Own	75%	62%	68%	68%
Rent	18%	27%	23%	25%
Other arrangement	7%	11%	8%	7%

M19_2. How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay your (rent/mortgage)? Would you say you were worried or stressed...

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015 n=672	2018 n=440	2015 n=793	2018 n=434
Always,	3%	4%	3%	2%
Usually,	2%	3%	2%	3%
Sometimes,	9%	11%	13%	11%
Rarely, OR	16%	13%	12%	16%
Never?	64%	64%	65%	63%
Not applicable	6%	5%	5%	4%

IntM19_9. Now I'm going to ask you about various events that happen to people. I'm interested in those that happened to you at any point during the last 12 months, that is since [fill one year ago's date]. Did any of the following hardships happen to you in the last 12 months? **New question added in 2018 included in hardship calculation*

Economic hardships:

	Lancaster 2018	Lebanon 2018
None	68%	70%
One	16%	17%
Two or more	16%	13%

M19_9h2cod1. Where did you live?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
	n=15	n=17	n=44	n=19
Family home	66%	61%	76%	63%
Friends home	13%	20%	15%	9%
Shelter	0%	15%	0%	7%
No where	0%	0%	4%	0%
Other	34%	14%	8%	20%

**Totals may exceed 100% because multiple responses were accepted*

Fruits and Vegetables

IntQ18. These next questions are about the foods you usually eat or drink. During the past week, how often did you eat or drink each one, for example, twice a week, three times a week, and so forth. We are only interested in the foods YOU ate. Please include all foods you ate both at home and away from home. During the past week, how often did you...

Lancaster 2018	None	1-2 times	3-4 times	5-7 times	More than once per day	Never eat/drink item/DK
Drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?	37%	18%	14%	28%	1%	2%
Eat fruit, not counting juice?	8%	15%	19%	47%	10%	1%
Eat green salad?	19%	28%	29%	22%	1%	1%
Eat potatoes not incl. French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?	25%	43%	20%	10%	1%	1%
Eat carrots?	33%	35%	17%	13%	1%	2%

Lancaster 2015	None	1-2 times	3-4 times	5-7 times	More than once per day	Never eat/drink item/DK
Drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?	30%	22%	18%	26%	2%	2%
Eat fruit, not counting juice?	8%	13%	21%	47%	10%	1%
Eat green salad?	16%	34%	25%	23%	2%	0%
Eat potatoes not incl. French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?	19%	44%	27%	9%	1%	0%
Eat carrots?	32%	36%	20%	10%	1%	1%

Lebanon 2018	None	1-2 times	3-4 times	5-7 times	More than once per day	Never eat/drink item/DK
Drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?	38%	24%	14%	21%	1%	2%
Eat fruit, not counting juice?	13%	15%	20%	43%	8%	1%
Eat green salad?	19%	32%	27%	19%	1%	1%
Eat potatoes not incl. French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?	22%	50%	20%	8%	0%	1%
Eat carrots?	36%	40%	15%	9%	0%	1%

Lebanon 2015	None	1-2 times	3-4 times	5-7 times	More than once per day	Never eat/drink item/DK
Drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?	33%	22%	17%	26%	2%	1%
Eat fruit, not counting juice?	7%	19%	20%	44%	9%	0%
Eat green salad?	23%	31%	24%	19%	2%	1%
Eat potatoes not incl. French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?	21%	46%	24%	9%	0%	1%
Eat carrots?	34%	39%	15%	11%	0%	2%

Q18_6. Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many SERVINGS of VEGETABLES did you eat during the PAST WEEK? (Example: A serving of vegetables at both lunch and dinner would be two servings.)

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	4%	3%	5%	5%
1-2	8%	9%	10%	10%
3-4	19%	19%	21%	20%
5-7	36%	34%	37%	34%
8 or more servings	31%	32%	25%	28%
Do not know	2%	4%	2%	2%

Fast Food

FF1. How many days in the past week did you prepare your evening meal at home?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
None	6%	10%	5%	9%
1-2 days	9%	6%	9%	7%
3-4 days	15%	15%	16%	16%
5-6 days	29%	31%	29%	32%
Every day	41%	37%	41%	35%

IntFF2. How many days in the past week did you purchase or receive food from the following sources:

Lancaster	None		1-2 days		3-5 days		6-7 days		DK	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
A senior center or food pantry?	99%	96%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
A Wal-Mart, Target, or other big box store?	69%	69%	27%	27%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
A convenience store, or corner store?	71%	75%	21%	18%	7%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%
A farmer's market?	73%	74%	24%	22%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%
A grocery store such as Giant, Weis, Food Lion?	19%	21%	64%	61%	14%	13%	3%	4%	0%	1%
A fast food or chain restaurant?	51%	51%	41%	40%	7%	7%	1%	2%	0%	0%

Lebanon	None		1-2 days		3-5 days		6-7 days		DK	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
A senior center or food pantry?	97%	97%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
A Wal-Mart, Target, or other big box store?	66%	62%	29%	33%	4%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%
A convenience store, or corner store?	74%	75%	20%	21%	5%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%
A farmer's market?	79%	79%	19%	20%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
A grocery store such as Giant, Weis, Food Lion?	19%	18%	63%	64%	15%	16%	3%	2%	0%	1%
A fast food or chain restaurant?	51%	45%	41%	45%	7%	7%	1%	2%	0%	1%

NumA. Including yourself, how many adults 18 years of age or OLDER CURRENTLY live in this household?

	Lancaster		Lebanon	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
1	16%	20%	21%	19%
2	56%	49%	53%	55%
3-4	25%	27%	22%	23%
5 or more	3%	3%	3%	2%

Definitions of Selected Terms

Age-adjusted Rate: Age-adjustment is the process by which differences in the age composition of two or more populations are removed, to allow comparisons between these populations in the frequency with which an age-related health event occurs.¹

ALA Grades: The American Lung Association grades counties in which the EPA has placed the necessary monitoring equipment and creates weighted annual averages for both high ozone days and high particle pollution days.

Binge Drinker: Males having five or more drinks on one occasion or females having four or more drinks on one occasion.¹

Body Mass Index (BMI): Number calculated from a person's weight and height. BMI provides a reliable indicator of body fatness for most people and is used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems.²

Confidence Intervals: Interval determining the variability of a rate, ratio or percent.¹

Current smoker: During Center for Opinion Research (COR) interviewing, respondents who said they had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their life were asked about the frequency of their current smoking habits. If the respondent confirmed to smoking occasionally or every day, they were labeled as smokers.

Days with depressive symptoms: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their mood over the past month. These questions each received values that were then compiled to create a composite score for days with depressive symptoms.

Depressive symptoms: Depression calculations were made using the PHQ-8 scale.⁶

Economic hardships: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked a series of questions relating to economic hardships experienced within the past year, such as falling behind on rent payments or being unable to pay for food, utilities, gasoline or medical care. These questions each received values that were then compiled to create a composite score for economic hardships experienced in the past year.

Gets needed social and emotional support: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked how often they received the social and emotional support they need. If respondents answered "Always", "Usually" or "Sometimes", they were marked as getting needed social and emotional support. If they answered "Rarely" or "Never", they were marked as not getting needed support.

Healthy literacy: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their own confidence in understanding medical information, which was used to create a composite score that determined the threshold of health literacy.

Healthy People 2020: Healthy People provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans.³

Limited Access to Care: Any respondent who responded "yes" to any of three questions was classified as having limited access to care. The questions were: Has a lack of transportation kept you from getting to a doctor's office or to any other health care appointment during the PAST YEAR? Were you unable to get needed MEDICAL CARE because you couldn't afford it during the last 12 months? Did you lack health insurance coverage during the last 12 months?

Low birth Weight: Birth weight of less than 2,500 grams.⁴

Obese: Has a BMI over 30.¹

Overweight: Has a BMI between 25 and 30.¹

Physical activity: During COR interviewing, respondents were marked as engaging in physical activity

if the respondent said to have exercised at least 30 minutes on five days of the past week.

Poverty Status of Household: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked to indicate their income level, as well as the number of people in their household. Three categories of poverty status (in poverty, low-income and other) were created based on the 2017 US Department of Health and Human Services (HSS) Poverty Guidelines. The category "In Poverty" was created based on these guidelines. Respondents were marked as "Low-income" if their income level fell within 100% and 200% of the HSS guidelines.⁵

Rate: A rate is a measure of the frequency of an event per population unit. The use of rates, rather than raw numbers, is important for comparison among populations, since the number of events depends, in part, on the size of the population.¹

Statistical significance: The difference between two independent rates is statistically significant if the confidence intervals for two independent rates do not overlap.¹

Stressed about paying for food: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked how often in the past 12 months they were stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals. If they answered "Always", "Usually" or "Sometimes", as opposed to "Rarely" or "Never", they were marked as being stressed about paying for food.

Stressed about paying for rent or mortgage: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked how often in the past 12 months they were stressed about having enough money to pay their rent or mortgage. If they answered "Always", "Usually" or "Sometimes", as opposed to "Rarely" or "Never", they were marked as being stressed about paying rent or mortgage.

Substance Use: Respondents classified in the substance use category reported binge drinking, use of non-prescribed painkillers, stimulants, or tranquilizers, or use of marijuana 20 or more times in the past 20 days.

Unemployed persons: Persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.⁴

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.⁴

Vegetable Consumption: During COR interviewing, respondents were asked how many servings of vegetables they had eaten during the past week, to determine whether they consumed three or more servings of vegetables per day on average during that week.

Endnotes

¹EpiQMS Help. *Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System, Pennsylvania Department of Health*, <http://app2.health.state.pa.us/epiqms/EpiQMSHelp/DGEpiQMSHELP.htm>.

²Body Mass Index. *Healthy Weight, Assessing Your Weight, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/>.

³Healthy People 2020, <http://www.healthypeople.gov>.

⁴Economic Indicators. *Definitions, UNICEF*, http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup7.html.

⁵2017 Poverty guidelines: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/01/31/2017-02076/annual-update-of-the-hhs-poverty-guidelines> and 2015 Poverty guidelines: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines>

⁶Kroenke, K., T. Strine, R. Spitzer, J. Williams, J. Berry, A. Mokdad. (2008). *The PHQ-8 as a measure of current depression in the general population. J. Affect. Disorders*, doi:10.1016/j.jad.2008.06.026.

Links to Data Tables

Appendix D: Health Indicators for Northern Lancaster and Lebanon County
Center For Opinion Research, Community Health Needs Assessment 2018

1. Overall County Crosstabs

- [1a. Access Measures by Residency of Respondent](#)
- [1b. Behavior Measures by Residency of Respondent](#)
- [1c. Health Conditions by Residency of Respondent](#)
- [1d. Prevention Indicators by Residency of Respondent](#)

2. Age Crosstabs

- [2a. Access Measures by Age of Respondent](#)
- [2b. Behavior Measures by Age of Respondent](#)
- [2c. Health Conditions by Age of Respondent](#)
- [2d. Prevention Indicators by Age of Respondent](#)

3. Poverty Crosstabs

- [3a. Access Measures by Poverty Status of Household](#)
- [3b. Behavior Measures by Poverty Status of Household](#)
- [3c. Health Conditions by Poverty Status of Household](#)
- [3d. Prevention Indicators by Poverty Status of Household](#)

4. Race Crosstabs

- [4a. Access Measures by Race and Ethnicity of Respondent](#)
- [4b. Behavior Measures by Race and Ethnicity of Respondent](#)
- [4c. Health Conditions by Race and Ethnicity of Respondent](#)
- [4d. Prevention Indicators by Race and Ethnicity of Respondent](#)

5. Sex Crosstabs

- [5a. Access Measures by Sex of Respondent](#)
- [5b. Behavior Measures by Sex of Respondent](#)
- [5c. Health Conditions by Sex of Respondent](#)
- [5d. Prevention Indicators by Sex of Respondent](#)

Appendix E: Secondary Data Summary

Overview – Lancaster County

All data in the tables below are extracted from Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year and 5-year estimates, except where noted. Since all ACS data is survey based, all of the estimates provided in this report are subject to sampling error. This report uses ACS 5-year survey estimates whenever possible because the data has larger sample sizes, which produces more precise estimates due to smaller sampling error. When population subgroups are particularly small, readers are reminded that large year-to-year changes in the estimates may be a result of sampling variability. All monetary values in the tables are expressed in 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars, using the CPI index for all urban consumers.

Demographic Statistics

A. Population Statistics

Total Population

Lancaster County's population has grown at a faster rate than that of the State. Lancaster's 2010-2016 population growth rate of 3.5% is almost as fast as that of the United States, which is 4.5% ([Table A1](#)).

Population Shares by Age

Lancaster County has a larger share of children than Pennsylvania and the United States. Its share of older persons is greater than that of the nation, but less than that of the state ([Table A2](#)).

Share of Population by Race and Ethnicity

The population shares of minority groups in Lancaster have been increasing over the prior 6 years. White persons continue to comprise over 90% of the population of Lancaster County in 2016 ([Table A3](#)).

B. Household Statistics

Households by Occupancy

Lancaster has a housing vacancy rate that is less than half of those of Pennsylvania and the United States. A majority of housing units are still owner occupied (68%), but the share of households that are renting is growing in Lancaster ([Table B1](#)).

Housing Characteristics

Unlike in the U.S., inflation adjusted median home value has dropped in Pennsylvania and

Lancaster between the 2009-13 and 2012-16 periods. Housing affordability has improved for owners and renters, but half of all renters in Lancaster continue to experience a housing affordability problem ([Table B2](#)).

Households by Type

Household size has increased in Lancaster County faster than it has in the state and the nation. Shares of single-parent households have increased slightly (+0.8%) in the prior 3 years in Lancaster ([Table B3](#)).

C. Income Statistics

Household and Family Income

Incomes in Lancaster County have been increasing in recent years, even after adjusting for inflation. The highest income households in Lancaster experienced the biggest percentage income gains (5.5% inflation adjusted income growth, compared to 1.7-2.4% growth for lower and middle-class households) between the two reference periods. In Lancaster, the lowest quintile experienced a 1.7% increase in its income, which is a larger income gain than the lowest quintiles in the state and the nation ([Table C1](#)).

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

There are large income disparities by race and ethnicity in Lancaster County, with Black and Latino households having much lower median income levels than White households. In Lancaster, median income for White and Latino households has increased between the two reference periods, while Black households' median income has decreased ([Table C2](#)).

Poverty

In Lancaster, poverty rates have slightly increased for individuals (+0.3%), and for families with children (+0.2%). Child poverty has increased faster in Lancaster (+1.0%) than in Pennsylvania (+0.3%), and this trend contrasts with that of the U.S. as a whole, which has seen its child poverty rate drop in recent years ([Table C3](#)).

Households with Supplemental Benefits in the Past 12 Months

The number of Lancaster County households that receive supplemental benefits, which include food stamps/SNAP, cash public assistance, and supplemental security income, has increased ([Table C4](#)).

D. Employment Statistics

Employment Status of the Population 16 Years and Older

Over the past 4 years, the rate of labor force participation has increased in Lancaster, in contrast to the declines that took place in the state and the nation. Lancaster County has had a consistently lower unemployment rate than these comparison areas, although the gap between the unemployment rates of the U.S. and Lancaster has been getting smaller since 2015 ([Table D1](#)).

Means of Transportation to Work

The average length of workers' commutes in Lancaster County has increased in recent years, but the types of transportation used has remained essentially unchanged. Lancaster County hasn't experienced the drops in rates of carpooling and public transportation use that have taken place in the state and nation ([Table D2](#)).

Employment by Occupation

Jobs in Lancaster have shifted away from blue-collar occupations such as construction (-0.9%), production (-0.8%), and material moving (-0.6%), as well as from sales and office occupations (-1.6%). Shares of jobs in occupations such as health care practitioners (+1.2%), personal care (+0.6%), and food services (+0.6%) have increased ([Table D3](#)).

Employment by Class of Worker

Employment patterns in Lancaster have shifted away from the public sector and from self-employment, into private sector wage and salary jobs ([Table D4](#)).

Employment by Industry Sector

Lancaster County has experienced a shift of employment away from sectors such as construction (-1.2%), manufacturing (-3.1%), and retail (-1.1%). Industry sectors that have increased their shares of employment include transportation (+1.4%), health care (+1.3%), finance (+1.2%), and professional and technical services (+0.9%) ([Table D5](#)).

E. Education Statistics

Educational Attainment of the 25+ Population

Lancaster County is experiencing an increase in the educational attainment levels of adults. The

pace of this change is slightly slower than the state and the nation as a whole. In recent years, the share of persons with an Associate's Degree in Lancaster has increased significantly ([Table E1](#)).

School Enrollment

Rates of school enrollment in Lancaster have dropped for most age groups, including pre-school age children (ages 3-4), high-school age children (ages 15-17), and adults. The percentages of college-age adults who are enrolled in higher education has declined, particularly for women ([Table E2](#)).

G. Health Care Access Statistics

Health Insurance Coverage

Health coverage rates have increased in Lancaster County for most groups, with the notable exception of children. Lancaster County has a much higher rate of children who are uninsured than the state and the nation, and the uninsured rate is increasing in Lancaster, in contrast to these comparison areas ([Table G1](#)).

Table A1: Total Population

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2010	2016	% change	2010	2016	% change	2010	2016	% change
Total Population	309,348,193	323,127,513	4.5%	12,712,343	12,784,227	0.6%	520,361	538,500	3.5%
Population by Gender	change			change			change		
Male share of population	49.2%	49.2%	0.1%	48.7%	49.0%	0.2%	48.9%	49.0%	0.1%
Female share of population	50.8%	50.8%	-0.1%	51.3%	51.0%	-0.2%	51.1%	51.0%	-0.1%

Lancaster County’s population has grown at a faster rate than that of the State. Lancaster’s 2010-2016 population growth rate of 3.5% is almost as fast as that of the United States, which is 4.5%. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Census Population Estimates Program

Table A2: Population Shares by Age

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2010	2016	change	2010	2016	change	2010	2016	change
Ages 0-4	6.5%	6.2%	-0.4%	5.7%	5.6%	-0.2%	6.8%	6.6%	-0.2%
Ages 5-9	6.6%	6.3%	-0.2%	5.9%	5.7%	-0.2%	6.8%	6.6%	-0.2%
Ages 10-14	6.7%	6.4%	-0.3%	6.2%	5.9%	-0.3%	6.8%	6.6%	-0.3%
Ages 15-19	7.1%	6.5%	-0.6%	7.1%	6.4%	-0.7%	7.3%	6.7%	-0.6%
Ages 20-24	7.0%	6.9%	-0.1%	6.9%	6.6%	-0.3%	6.8%	6.4%	-0.4%
Ages 25-34	13.3%	13.8%	0.5%	12.0%	13.1%	1.2%	11.8%	13.0%	1.2%
Ages 35-44	13.2%	12.5%	-0.7%	12.6%	11.6%	-1.1%	12.2%	11.3%	-0.9%
Ages 45-54	14.5%	13.2%	-1.3%	15.2%	13.6%	-1.7%	14.5%	12.7%	-1.8%
Ages 55-64	11.9%	12.8%	0.9%	12.9%	14.1%	1.2%	12.0%	13.0%	1.0%
Ages 65-74	7.1%	8.9%	1.8%	7.7%	9.7%	1.9%	7.4%	9.2%	1.8%
Ages 75-84	4.2%	4.4%	0.2%	5.3%	5.1%	-0.2%	5.1%	5.2%	0.0%
Ages 85+	1.8%	2.0%	0.2%	2.4%	2.6%	0.2%	2.5%	2.8%	0.3%
Population Under 18	24.0%	22.8%	-1.2%	21.9%	20.9%	-1.0%	24.8%	23.9%	-0.9%
Population 65+	13.1%	15.2%	2.2%	15.4%	17.4%	2.0%	15.0%	17.1%	2.1%
Median Age	37.2	37.9	0.7	40.2	40.7	0.5	38.2	38.4	0.2

Lancaster County has a larger share of children than Pennsylvania and the United States. Its share of older persons is greater than that of the nation, but less than that of the state. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Census Population Estimates Program

Table A3: Share of Population by Race and Ethnicity

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2010	2016	change 2010-16	2010	2016	change 2010-16	2010	2016	change 2010-16
White	80.3%	79.2%	-1.1%	85.3%	84.1%	-1.2%	93.2%	92.1%	-1.1%
Black/African American	14.0%	14.5%	0.5%	12.3%	13.0%	0.7%	5.4%	6.3%	0.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.0%	2.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%
Asian	5.8%	6.6%	0.9%	3.2%	4.0%	0.7%	2.3%	2.7%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.4%	17.8%	1.4%	5.7%	7.0%	1.3%	8.7%	10.2%	1.5%

The population shares of minority groups in Lancaster have been increasing over the prior 6 years. White persons continue to comprise over 90% of the population of Lancaster County in 2016. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Census Population Estimates Program *Note: because persons can be of multiple race and ethnicity categories, the numbers above do not add up to 100%. These data by race are based on persons reporting that they are a particular race alone or in combination with other race categories.

Table B1: Households by Occupancy

	U.S.			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total housing units	132,057,804	134,054,899	1,997,095	5,565,653	5,592,175	26,522	203,673	206,308	2,635
Percent occupied	87.5%	87.8%	0.3%	89.1%	88.7%	-0.4%	95.3%	95.1%	-0.2%
Percent vacant	12.5%	12.2%	-0.3%	10.9%	11.3%	0.4%	4.7%	4.9%	0.2%
Total occupied housing units	115,610,216	117,716,237	2,106,021	4,958,427	4,961,929	3,502	194,082	196,171	2,089
Percent owner-occupied	64.9%	63.6%	-1.3%	69.8%	69.0%	-0.8%	69.5%	68.4%	-1.0%
Percent renter-occupied	35.1%	36.4%	1.3%	30.2%	31.0%	0.8%	30.5%	31.6%	1.0%

Lancaster has a housing vacancy rate that is less than half of those of Pennsylvania and the United States. A majority of housing units are still owner occupied (68%), but the share of households that are renting is growing in Lancaster. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table B2: Housing Characteristics

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Owner-Occupied Housing									
Owner-occupied units	75,075,700	74,881,068	-194,632	3,462,512	3,425,706	-36,806	134,847	134,255	-592
Housing units with a mortgage	66.4%	64.1%	-2.2%	62.4%	61.0%	-1.4%	64.8%	63.4%	-1.4%
Housing units without a mortgage	33.6%	35.9%	2.2%	37.6%	39.0%	1.4%	35.2%	36.6%	1.4%
Median Value (2016 dollars)	\$182,000	\$184,700	\$2,700	\$169,700	\$167,700	-\$2,000	\$193,900	\$191,400	-\$2,500
Households spending 30% or more of income on owner costs	28.7%	24.9%	-3.9%	26.0%	23.4%	-2.6%	26.0%	22.6%	-3.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing									
Occupied units paying rent	40,534,516	42,835,169	2,300,653	1,495,915	1,536,223	40,308	59,235	61,916	2,681
Median monthly rent (2016 dollars)	\$931	\$949	\$18	\$838	\$859	\$21	\$901	\$932	\$31
Households spending 30% or more of income on rent	52.3%	51.1%	-1.2%	50.2%	49.6%	-0.6%	51.8%	50.4%	-1.4%

Unlike in the U.S., inflation adjusted median home value has dropped in Pennsylvania and Lancaster between the 2009-13 and 2012-16 periods. Housing affordability has improved for owners and renters, but half of all renters in Lancaster continue to experience a housing affordability problem. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table B3: Households by Type

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total households	115,610,216	117,716,237	2,106,021	4,958,427	4,961,929	3,502	194,082	196,171	2,089
Average household size	2.63	2.64	0.01	2.48	2.49	0.01	2.62	2.65	0.03
Average family size	3.22	3.24	0.02	3.09	3.10	0.01	3.14	3.16	0.02
Shares of all households that are:									
Family households	66.4%	65.9%	-0.5%	64.8%	64.4%	-0.4%	70.5%	70.4%	-0.1%
Male householder, no wife	4.7%	4.8%	0.1%	4.3%	4.4%	0.2%	3.6%	3.8%	0.2%
Female householder, no husband	13.0%	12.9%	-0.1%	11.9%	11.9%	0.0%	8.9%	9.5%	0.6%
Married-couple families	48.7%	48.2%	-0.5%	48.6%	48.0%	-0.6%	58.0%	57.1%	-0.9%
Nonfamily households	33.6%	34.1%	0.5%	35.2%	35.6%	0.4%	29.5%	29.6%	0.1%
Householder living alone	27.5%	27.7%	0.2%	29.5%	29.6%	0.1%	24.2%	23.8%	-0.5%
65 years and over, living alone	9.8%	10.4%	0.6%	11.8%	12.2%	0.4%	10.4%	10.6%	0.2%

Household size has increased in Lancaster County faster than it has in the state and the nation. Shares of single-parent households have increased slightly (+0.8%) in the prior 3 years in Lancaster. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table C1: Household and Family Income (Inflation-Adjusted 2016 Dollars)

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	% change	2009-13	2012-16	% change	2009-13	2012-16	% change
Household Income Quintile Averages									
Lowest quintile	\$12,248	\$12,243	0.0%	\$12,524	\$12,545	0.2%	\$15,666	\$15,939	1.7%
Second quintile	\$32,346	\$32,709	1.1%	\$32,163	\$32,682	1.6%	\$36,781	\$37,664	2.4%
Third quintile	\$54,994	\$55,754	1.4%	\$54,372	\$55,298	1.7%	\$58,293	\$59,422	1.9%
Fourth quintile	\$86,976	\$88,586	1.9%	\$84,805	\$86,722	2.3%	\$85,400	\$87,193	2.1%
Highest quintile	\$191,992	\$200,035	4.2%	\$182,333	\$188,930	3.6%	\$165,668	\$174,820	5.5%
Household Income									
Median household income	\$54,651	\$55,322	1.2%	\$54,138	\$54,895	1.4%	\$58,192	\$59,237	1.8%
Mean household income	\$75,711	\$77,866	2.8%	\$73,239	\$75,235	2.7%	\$72,362	\$75,008	3.7%
Family Income									
Median family income	\$66,678	\$67,871	1.8%	\$68,663	\$69,960	1.9%	\$69,693	\$70,512	1.2%
Mean family income	\$88,178	\$90,960	3.2%	\$88,176	\$90,446	2.6%	\$83,731	\$86,531	3.3%

Incomes in Lancaster County have been increasing in recent years, even after adjusting for inflation. The highest income households in Lancaster experienced the biggest percentage income gains (5.5% inflation adjusted income growth, compared to 1.7-2.4% growth for lower and middle-class households) between the two reference periods. In Lancaster, the lowest quintile experienced a 1.7% increase in its income, which is a larger income gain than the lowest quintiles in the state and the nation. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table C2: Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total	\$54,651	\$55,322	\$671	\$54,138	\$54,895	\$757	\$58,192	\$59,237	\$1,045
Black	\$36,487	\$36,651	\$164	\$33,407	\$33,645	\$238	\$34,751	\$34,350	-\$401*
Latino	\$43,314	\$44,254	\$940	\$34,991	\$35,607	\$616	\$31,550	\$35,476	\$3,926*
White Non-Latino	\$59,854	\$61,018	\$1,164	\$57,731	\$59,238	\$1,507	\$61,145	\$62,253	\$1,108

There are large income disparities by race and ethnicity in Lancaster County, with Black and Latino households having much lower median income levels than White households. In Lancaster, median income for White and Latino households has increased between the two reference periods, while Black households' median income has decreased. ([Click here to return to text](#))

**Note: Estimates of Black and Latino median household income above are based on relatively small sample sizes and are subject to sampling error.*

Table C3: Poverty

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
All families	11.3%	11.0%	-0.3%	9.2%	9.1%	0.0%	7.3%	7.2%	-0.1%
With related children under 18 years	17.8%	17.4%	-0.4%	15.5%	15.6%	0.0%	12.1%	12.4%	0.2%
With related children under 5 years	22.7%	21.8%	-0.9%	20.3%	19.7%	-0.6%	15.3%	15.3%	0.0%
Married couple families	5.6%	5.5%	-0.1%	3.8%	3.9%	0.1%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%
With related children under 18 years	8.3%	7.9%	-0.3%	5.5%	5.5%	0.1%	5.3%	5.7%	0.5%
With related children under 5 years	10.9%	10.3%	-0.6%	7.2%	7.2%	0.0%	7.6%	8.0%	0.4%
Female-headed households, no husband present	30.6%	29.9%	-0.8%	28.9%	28.0%	-0.9%	28.5%	25.8%	-2.7%
With related children under 18 years	40.0%	39.7%	-0.3%	39.5%	39.0%	-0.5%	37.4%	35.5%	-1.9%
With related children under 5 years	52.7%	51.7%	-1.0%	52.4%	50.6%	-1.8%	49.0%	47.7%	-1.4%
All People	15.4%	15.1%	-0.3%	13.3%	13.3%	0.0%	10.5%	10.8%	0.3%
Individual poverty by age									
Under 18 years	21.6%	21.2%	-0.4%	18.8%	19.1%	0.3%	14.9%	15.9%	1.0%
18-64 years	14.3%	14.2%	-0.1%	12.6%	12.7%	0.1%	9.5%	9.8%	0.3%
65 years and over	9.4%	9.3%	-0.1%	8.3%	8.1%	-0.2%	6.8%	6.7%	-0.1%
Individual poverty by race									
Black	27.1%	26.2%	-0.9%	28.6%	28.2%	-0.4%	27.4%	28.8%	1.4%*
Latino	24.7%	23.4%	-1.3%	32.3%	31.5%	-0.8%	28.8%	28.3%	-0.5%*
White non-Latino	10.6%	10.6%	0.0%	9.6%	9.6%	0.0%	7.9%	8.0%	0.1%

In Lancaster, poverty rates have slightly increased for individuals (+0.3%), and for families with children (+0.2%). Child poverty has increased faster in Lancaster (+1.0%) than in Pennsylvania (+0.3%), and this trend contrasts with that of the U.S. as a whole, which has seen its child poverty rate drop in recent years. ([Click here to return to text](#))

**Note: Estimates of Black and Latino poverty rates above are based on relatively small sample sizes, which is important to consider when interpreting change over time.*

Table C4: Households with Supplemental Benefits in the Past 12 Months

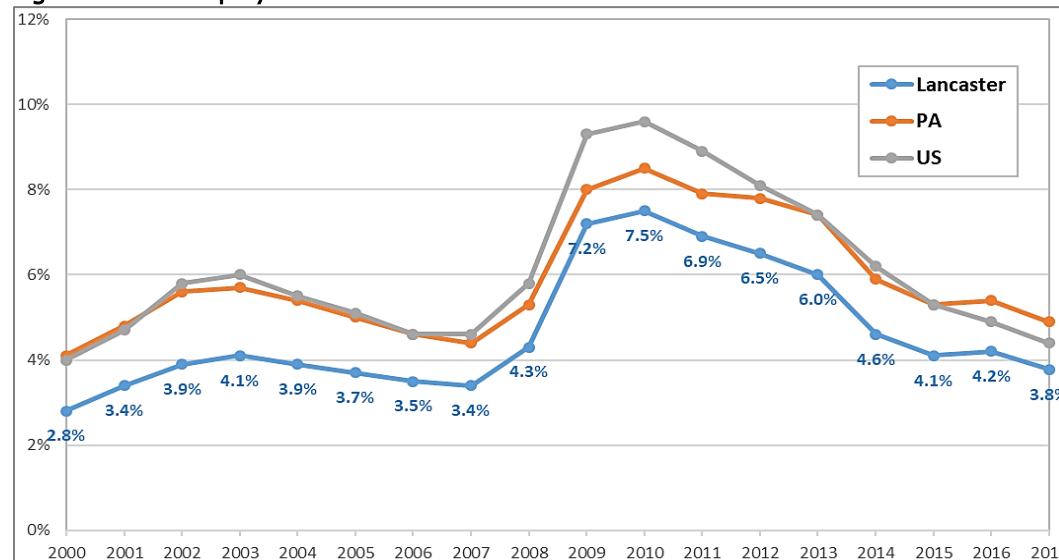
	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Households below poverty level	14.2%	14.1%	-0.1%	12.8%	12.7%	-0.1%	9.6%	9.7%	0.1%
Households with supplemental security income	5,716,592	6,355,071	638,479	270,849	291,771	20,922	8,152	9,405	1,253
Mean supp. security income (annual, 2016 dollars)	\$9,429	\$9,523	\$94	\$9,748	\$9,838	\$90	\$10,137	\$10,096	-\$41
Households with cash public assistance income	3,255,213	3,147,577	-107,636	174,576	168,007	-6,569	6,208	6,370	162
Mean public assist. income (annual, 2016 Dollars)	\$3,923	\$3,336	-\$587	\$3,059	\$2,648	-\$411	\$3,328	\$2,584	-\$744
Number of households with food stamp benefits	14,339,330	15,360,951	1,021,621	585,892	644,209	58,317	16,836	18,271	1,435
Share of households with food stamp benefits	12.4%	13.0%	0.6%	11.8%	13.0%	1.2%	8.7%	9.3%	0.6%
Share of households receiving food stamp benefits that are below the poverty level	52.3%	50.3%	-2.0%	52.9%	49.6%	-3.3%	47.8%	45.9%	-1.9%
Share of households receiving food stamp benefits with one or more people 60 years and older	26.0%	29.2%	3.2%	27.5%	31.6%	4.1%	23.6%	28.6%	5.0%
Share of households receiving food stamp benefits with children under 18 years	55.5%	53.0%	-2.5%	49.6%	46.8%	-2.8%	54.4%	52.1%	-2.3%

The number of Lancaster County households that receive supplemental benefits, which include food stamps/SNAP, cash public assistance, and supplemental security income, has increased. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D1: Employment Status of the Population 16 years and older

	United States				Pennsylvania				Lancaster County			
	2012	2014	2016	2012-16 change	2012	2014	2016	2012-16 change	2012	2014	2016	2012-16 change
Population in labor force (thousands)	158,729	160,533	162,892	4,163	6,514	6,507	6,477	-37	270	278	281	10
% of population in labor force	63.8%	63.3%	63.1%	-0.7%	62.8%	62.5%	62.1%	-0.7%	65.4%	66.3%	66.2%	0.9%
Civilian labor force	63.4%	62.9%	62.8%	-0.7%	62.8%	62.5%	62.1%	-0.7%	65.4%	66.3%	66.2%	0.8%
Armed forces	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
% of population not in labor force	36.2%	36.7%	36.9%	0.7%	37.2%	37.5%	37.9%	0.7%	34.6%	33.7%	33.8%	-0.9%
Unemployment Rate (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Annual Average)	8.1%	6.2%	4.9%	-3.2%	7.8%	5.9%	5.4%	-2.4%	6.5%	4.6%	4.2%	-2.4%

Figure D1: Unemployment Rate 2000 – 2017



Over the past 4 years, the rate of labor force participation has increased in Lancaster, in contrast to the declines that took place in the state and the nation. Lancaster County has had a consistently lower unemployment rate than these comparison areas, although the gap between the unemployment rates of the U.S. and Lancaster has been getting smaller since 2015. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source for unemployment rates: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table D2: Means of Transportation to Work

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Drove alone	76.3%	76.4%	0.1%	76.7%	76.5%	-0.2%	79.3%	79.1%	-0.2%
Carpooled	9.8%	9.3%	-0.4%	8.9%	8.5%	-0.3%	9.0%	9.1%	0.1%
Public transportation	5.0%	5.1%	0.1%	5.4%	5.6%	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%
Walked	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%	3.9%	3.8%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
Other means	1.8%	1.8%	0.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.1%	1.9%	1.8%	-0.1%
Worked at home	4.3%	4.6%	0.2%	3.8%	4.2%	0.4%	4.9%	5.0%	0.1%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5	26.1	0.6	25.9	26.5	0.6	22.5	23.1	0.6

The average length of workers' commutes in Lancaster has increased in recent years, but the types of transportation used has remained essentially unchanged. Lancaster hasn't experienced the drops in rates of carpooling and public transportation use that have taken place in the state and nation. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D3: Employment by Occupation

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change
Management, business, and financial occupations	14.3%	14.9%	0.6%	13.4%	14.3%	0.9%	12.8%	13.0%	0.1%
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	5.2%	5.5%	0.3%	5.0%	5.3%	0.3%	3.6%	3.9%	0.3%
Community and social service occupations	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.2%
Legal occupations	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Education, training, and library occupations	5.9%	6.1%	0.1%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	5.5%	5.4%	-0.1%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.9%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.3%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	5.2%	5.8%	0.6%	6.2%	6.9%	0.7%	5.2%	6.4%	1.2%
Healthcare support occupations	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	2.6%	2.8%	0.1%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%
Protective service occupations	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.4%	5.8%	0.4%	5.5%	5.8%	0.3%	5.3%	5.9%	0.6%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.9%	3.9%	0.1%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%	3.1%	3.5%	0.4%
Personal care and service occupations	3.3%	3.7%	0.4%	3.0%	3.6%	0.6%	2.7%	3.3%	0.6%
Sales and office occupations	25.4%	23.8%	-1.5%	25.4%	23.6%	-1.7%	24.7%	23.1%	-1.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Construction and extraction occupations	5.7%	5.0%	-0.7%	5.0%	4.5%	-0.5%	6.5%	5.6%	-0.9%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3.4%	3.2%	-0.2%	3.4%	3.2%	-0.2%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%
Production occupations	6.3%	5.9%	-0.4%	6.9%	6.3%	-0.5%	10.0%	9.1%	-0.8%
Transportation occupations	3.6%	3.6%	0.1%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%
Material moving occupations	2.5%	2.6%	0.1%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	4.2%	3.6%	-0.6%

Jobs in Lancaster have shifted away from blue-collar occupations such as construction (-0.9%), production (-0.8%), and material moving (-0.6%), as well as from sales and office occupations (-1.6%). Shares of jobs in occupations such as health care practitioners (+1.2%), personal care (+0.6%), and food services (+0.6%) have increased. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D4: Employment by Class of Worker

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change
Private wage and salary	78.5%	79.8%	1.3%	82.4%	84.2%	1.8%	84.1%	84.7%	0.6%
Government	14.8%	14.0%	-0.8%	11.7%	10.6%	-1.1%	8.3%	8.1%	-0.2%
Self-employed	6.5%	6.0%	-0.5%	5.7%	5.1%	-0.6%	7.3%	6.9%	-0.3%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%

Employment patterns in Lancaster have shifted away from the public sector and from self-employment, into private sector wage and salary jobs. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D5: Employment by Industry Sector

	United States				Pennsylvania				Lancaster County			
	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016 change	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016 change	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016 change
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.1%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	0.4%
Mining, Utilities	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Construction	6.5%	5.0%	5.2%	-1.3%	5.7%	4.9%	4.9%	-0.8%	8.3%	7.2%	7.1%	-1.2%
Manufacturing	8.3%	7.0%	6.8%	-1.6%	9.7%	8.2%	7.8%	-1.9%	15.3%	12.9%	12.2%	-3.1%
Transportation, Wholesale, Warehousing	7.0%	6.7%	7.3%	0.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.5%	0.3%	8.9%	8.8%	10.3%	1.4%
Retail	10.7%	10.2%	10.0%	-0.7%	11.2%	10.6%	10.3%	-0.9%	12.7%	12.5%	11.6%	-1.1%
Administrative and Waste Disposal	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	0.2%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	-0.3%
Information	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	-0.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	-0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.2%
Professional, Science, and Tech Services	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	0.6%	6.3%	6.4%	6.9%	0.6%	4.3%	4.8%	5.2%	0.9%
Finance, Real Estate, Management	10.1%	11.2%	11.0%	0.9%	9.6%	11.0%	11.0%	1.4%	7.6%	8.7%	8.8%	1.2%
Health Care	9.9%	11.0%	11.3%	1.5%	12.9%	13.9%	14.2%	1.3%	11.1%	12.4%	12.3%	1.3%
Entertainment, Food Service, Hotels	8.8%	9.2%	9.7%	0.8%	8.1%	8.4%	8.8%	0.7%	8.1%	8.5%	8.8%	0.7%
Education (private), Personal Services, Civic Orgs.	7.7%	8.1%	8.3%	0.6%	9.3%	9.4%	9.7%	0.4%	7.6%	7.9%	8.3%	0.7%
Federal and State government	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%	-0.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%	-0.4%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	-0.1%
Local government	8.0%	8.0%	7.3%	-0.6%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	-0.8%	5.3%	5.4%	4.7%	-0.6%

Lancaster County has experienced a shift of employment away from sectors such as construction (-1.2%), manufacturing (-3.1%), and retail (-1.1%). Industry sectors that have increased their shares of employment include transportation (+1.4%), health care (+1.3%), finance (+1.2%), and professional and technical services (+0.9%). ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table E1: Educational Attainment of the 25+ Population

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Less than high school diploma	14.0%	13.0%	-1.0%	11.3%	10.5%	-0.9%	16.1%	15.4%	-0.7%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	28.1%	27.5%	-0.6%	37.0%	36.0%	-1.1%	38.5%	37.4%	-1.2%
Some college, no degree	21.2%	21.0%	-0.3%	16.5%	16.2%	-0.3%	15.0%	14.5%	-0.4%
Associate's degree	7.8%	8.2%	0.4%	7.6%	8.0%	0.5%	6.1%	7.1%	0.9%
Bachelor's degree	18.0%	18.8%	0.8%	16.9%	17.8%	1.0%	15.9%	16.7%	0.7%
Graduate or professional degree	10.8%	11.5%	0.7%	10.7%	11.5%	0.8%	8.3%	9.0%	0.7%
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0%	87.0%	1.0%	88.7%	89.5%	0.9%	83.9%	84.6%	0.7%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.8%	30.3%	1.5%	27.5%	29.3%	1.8%	24.2%	25.7%	1.4%

Lancaster County is experiencing an increase in the educational attainment levels of adults. The pace of this change is slightly slower than the state and the nation as a whole. In recent years, the share of persons with an Associate's Degree in Lancaster has increased significantly. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table E2: School Enrollment

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total School Enrollees									
Nursery school, preschool	5,011,192	4,959,823	-51,369	197,902	185,764	-12,138	7,808	7,277	-531
Kindergarten	4,208,394	4,181,764	-26,630	147,963	143,093	-4,870	5,861	6,171	310
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	32,796,856	32,831,750	34,894	1,219,439	1,200,055	-19,384	56,162	56,204	42
High school (grades 9-12)	17,153,559	16,985,786	-167,773	663,526	635,645	-27,881	27,018	26,510	-508
College, undergraduate	19,333,036	19,060,114	-272,922	744,717	700,536	-44,181	25,498	23,757	-1,741
Graduate or professional school	4,121,769	4,129,133	7,364	175,489	166,850	-8,639	4,912	4,871	-41
Share of Persons Enrolled in School by Age									
3 and 4 years	47.7%	47.5%	-0.2%	49.2%	46.9%	-2.3%	38.1%	37.0%	-1.1%
5 to 9 years	95.6%	95.6%	0.0%	94.6%	94.2%	-0.4%	91.4%	91.4%	0.0%
10 to 14 years	98.4%	98.3%	-0.1%	98.2%	98.1%	-0.1%	97.1%	97.3%	0.2%
15 to 17 years	96.6%	96.8%	0.2%	96.6%	96.3%	-0.3%	90.9%	87.9%	-3.0%
18 and 19 years	74.9%	75.6%	0.7%	79.2%	78.9%	-0.3%	71.1%	70.2%	-0.9%
20 to 24 years	42.5%	42.0%	-0.5%	44.1%	42.7%	-1.4%	34.1%	33.8%	-0.3%
25 to 34 years	13.6%	12.8%	-0.8%	12.1%	11.0%	-1.1%	8.5%	8.0%	-0.5%
35 years and over	2.8%	2.7%	-0.1%	2.2%	2.0%	-0.2%	2.2%	1.9%	-0.3%
Share Enrolled in College by Gender									
Share of men ages 18-24 enrolled in college	38.7%	38.7%	0.0%	41.8%	40.8%	-1.0%	33.8%	33.5%	-0.3%
Share of women ages 18-24 enrolled in college	47.5%	47.1%	-0.4%	50.9%	49.1%	-1.8%	41.5%	38.3%	-3.2%

Rates of school enrollment in Lancaster have dropped for most age groups, including pre-school age children (ages 3-4), high-school age children (ages 15-17), and adults. The percentages of college-age adults who are enrolled in higher education has declined, particularly for women. ([Click here to return to text](#))

II. Health Statistics

Table G1. Health Insurance Coverage

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lancaster County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Health Insurance Coverage									
Population with health insurance coverage	260,878,830	276,875,891	15,997,061	11,296,309	11,579,382	283,073	447,354	461,565	14,211
% of population with coverage	85.1%	88.3%	3.2%	90.2%	92.0%	1.8%	86.6%	87.7%	1.1%
% with private health insurance	66.0%	66.7%	0.7%	73.0%	73.0%	0.0%	71.5%	70.4%	-1.1%
% with public coverage	30.2%	33.0%	2.8%	31.4%	33.5%	2.1%	28.0%	30.4%	2.4%
% of population without health insurance	14.9%	11.7%	-3.2%	9.8%	8.0%	-1.8%	13.4%	12.3%	-1.1%
Percent Uninsured by Race and Ethnicity									
Black	17.5%	13.7%	-3.8%	14.5%	11.5%	-3.0%	13.3%	11.1%	-2.2%
Latino	29.6%	23.4%	-6.2%	20.6%	17.4%	-3.2%	17.1%	14.3%	-2.8%
White Non-Latino	10.4%	8.1%	-2.3%	8.2%	6.6%	-1.6%	13.2%	12.3%	-0.9%
Percent Uninsured by Age Group									
Under 6 years old	6.1%	4.8%	-1.3%	5.3%	5.0%	-0.3%	17.6%	18.3%	0.7%
Ages 6-17	8.4%	6.4%	-2.0%	5.3%	4.7%	-0.6%	14.2%	14.4%	0.2%
Ages 18-24	26.4%	16.4%	-10.0%	17.8%	11.0%	-6.8%	21.8%	13.7%	-8.1%
Ages 25-44	24.0%	19.5%	-4.5%	16.6%	13.8%	-2.8%	17.6%	16.6%	-1.0%
Ages 45-64	15.1%	12.3%	-2.8%	9.7%	8.0%	-1.7%	10.9%	9.5%	-1.4%
Ages 65 and older	1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	2.2%	2.0%	-0.2%

Health coverage rates have increased in Lancaster County for most groups, with the notable exception of children. Lancaster County has a much higher rate of children who are uninsured than the state and the nation, and the uninsured rate is increasing in Lancaster, in contrast to these comparison areas. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Overview – Lebanon County

All data in the tables below are extracted from Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year and 5-year estimates, except where noted. Since all ACS data is survey based, all of the estimates provided in this report are subject to sampling error. This report uses ACS 5-year survey estimates whenever possible because the data has larger sample sizes, which produces more precise estimates due to smaller sampling error. When population subgroups are particularly small, readers are reminded that large year-to-year changes in the estimates may be a result of sampling variability. All monetary values in the tables are expressed in 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars, using the CPI index for all urban consumers.

Demographic Statistics

A. Population Statistics

Total Population

The population growth rate of Lebanon County between 2010 and 2016 was much faster than that of Pennsylvania's, and almost equal to that of the United States as a whole ([Table A1](#)).

Population Shares by Age

Lebanon County, in contrast to Pennsylvania and the United States, has an increasing share of children ages 5-14, and its share of persons ages 15-19 is dropping at a much slower pace than in these comparison areas. While the proportion of Lebanon's population that is older is increasing at a similar rate to that of the state and the nation, Lebanon's proportion of young people is not declining, which is unlike the trends in Pennsylvania and the United States ([Table A2](#)).

Share of Population by Race and Ethnicity

Approximately 95% of Lebanon's population is White. Population shares of minority groups are increasing in Lebanon, and the Latino population share is increasing in Lebanon faster than it is in the U.S. and Pennsylvania as a whole ([Table A3](#)).

B. Household Statistics

Households by Occupancy

The share of owner-occupied houses is dropping in Lebanon at a faster rate than it is in Pennsylvania and the United States ([Table B1](#)).

Housing Characteristics

The number of renter households in Lebanon is increasing, and rent costs are outpacing inflation. Fewer Lebanon households, including both owners and renters, are experiencing a housing affordability problem in the 2012-16 period, compared to 2009-13 ([Table B2](#)).

Households by Type

The average household and family sizes in Lebanon County have increased significantly faster than they have in Pennsylvania and the United States. In the 2012-16 period, a greater share of households in Lebanon are non-family households, which include one person households, and multi-person households of unrelated individuals. In Lebanon, this shift to nonfamily households is not driven by older single-person households, as it is in Pennsylvania and the United States ([Table B3](#)).

C. Income Statistics

Household and Family Income

In general, household incomes in Lebanon County trended downward between the 2009-13 and 2012-16 periods, though median family income did increase slightly in this time frame. Lebanon's declining income trend is in notable contrast to the trend of increasing incomes in the state and the nation ([Table C1](#)).

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

Incomes in the U.S. and Pennsylvania have risen, unlike Lebanon's flat income trends. Median household incomes overall, and by race, have been essentially steady between the two reference periods in Lebanon County. All changes are well within the Census 2016 margins of error for each group, which in Lebanon are +/- \$1,500 for all households, +/- \$10,700 for Black households, +/- \$6,300 for Latino households, and +/- \$1,400 for White Non-Latino households ([Table C2](#)).

Poverty

While the rate of poverty for all families is increasing in Lebanon, it is notable that the poverty rates for families with children, and for children overall are decreasing. The trend of decreasing child poverty in Lebanon is notably different from the increase in the child poverty rates of Pennsylvania and the United States as a whole ([Table C3](#)).

Households with Supplemental Benefits in the Past 12 Months

An increasing number of Lebanon County households are receiving SNAP/Food Stamp benefits, and these households are becoming more likely to include older individuals ([Table C4](#)).

D. Employment Statistics

Employment Status of the Population 16 Years and Older

The labor force participation rate of Lebanon County has dropped in the prior 4 years. Its unemployment rate has also declined steadily since hitting a peak of 7.5% in 2010, to a rate of 4.1% in 2017. Lebanon County's unemployment rate has remained below that of the U.S. and Pennsylvania, but the gap between Lebanon's unemployment rate and the national rate has been decreasing in the post-recession period ([Table D1](#)).

Means of Transportation to Work

Most workers in Lebanon drive alone to their places of employment, but the county has experienced slight increases in the share of persons who walk or take public transportation to work ([Table D2](#)).

Employment by Occupation

Jobs in Lebanon county have shifted away from sales and office (-0.9%) and production (-0.7%) occupations, and into occupations such as personal care (+0.8%), education (+0.7%), and management/business/finance (+0.5%). These trends are generally similar to those taking place in Pennsylvania and the United States, with the exception of Lebanon's increase in education employment which is unlike these comparison areas ([Table D3](#)).

Employment by Class of Worker

Jobs have shifted from the public sector to private wage and salary employment between these two reference periods in Lebanon County, a trend that is similar to the state and the nation ([Table D4](#)).

Employment by Industry Sector

Lebanon County, like Pennsylvania and the United States, has experienced a shift away from manufacturing employment. Unlike these comparison areas, jobs have not shifted into the health care sector as quickly. Instead, Lebanon has seen jobs shift into the Administrative/Waste Disposal (+1.0%),

Finance (+1.0%), and Federal/State Government (+0.9%) sectors ([Table D5](#)).

E. Education Statistics

Educational Attainment of the 25+ Population

The educational attainment profile of Lebanon County adults has been increasing, but not as fast as the improvement that has taken place statewide and nationally ([Table E1](#)).

School Enrollment

School enrollment for the population of Lebanon County has declined for all age groups, especially for children ages 3-9 and young adults (ages 18-34). In particular, the share of women ages 18-24 who are enrolled in college dropped significantly between the two reference periods ([Table E2](#)).

G. Health Care Access Statistics

Health Insurance Coverage

Lebanon County, unlike Pennsylvania and the United States, has not experienced an improvement in its rate of health coverage. While uninsured rates of college age persons has dropped significantly (-7.6%) in Lebanon, the uninsured rates of children and adults ages 25-44 have increased ([Table G1](#)).

Table A1: Total Population

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2010	2016	% change	2010	2016	% change	2010	2016	% change
Total Population	309,348,193	323,127,513	4.5%	12,712,343	12,784,227	0.6%	133,675	138,863	3.9%
Population by Gender	change			change			change		
Male share of population	49.2%	49.2%	0.1%	48.7%	49.0%	0.2%	48.9%	49.0%	0.1%
Female share of population	50.8%	50.8%	-0.1%	51.3%	51.0%	-0.2%	50.7%	50.6%	-0.1%

The population growth rate of Lebanon County between 2010 and 2016 was much faster than that of Pennsylvania’s, and almost equal to that of the United States as a whole. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Census Population Estimates Program

Table A2: Population Shares by Age

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2010	2016	change	2010	2016	change	2010	2016	change
Ages 0-4	6.5%	6.2%	-0.4%	5.7%	5.6%	-0.2%	6.3%	6.1%	-0.2%
Ages 5-9	6.6%	6.3%	-0.2%	5.9%	5.7%	-0.2%	6.3%	6.4%	0.1%
Ages 10-14	6.7%	6.4%	-0.3%	6.2%	5.9%	-0.3%	6.4%	6.6%	0.2%
Ages 15-19	7.1%	6.5%	-0.6%	7.1%	6.4%	-0.7%	6.5%	6.4%	-0.2%
Ages 20-24	7.0%	6.9%	-0.1%	6.9%	6.6%	-0.3%	5.8%	6.0%	0.2%
Ages 25-34	13.3%	13.8%	0.5%	12.0%	13.1%	1.2%	11.2%	11.6%	0.4%
Ages 35-44	13.2%	12.5%	-0.7%	12.6%	11.6%	-1.1%	12.6%	11.6%	-1.0%
Ages 45-54	14.5%	13.2%	-1.3%	15.2%	13.6%	-1.7%	14.7%	13.1%	-1.7%
Ages 55-64	11.9%	12.8%	0.9%	12.9%	14.1%	1.2%	13.1%	13.5%	0.4%
Ages 65-74	7.1%	8.9%	1.8%	7.7%	9.7%	1.9%	8.5%	10.3%	1.7%
Ages 75-84	4.2%	4.4%	0.2%	5.3%	5.1%	-0.2%	5.8%	5.7%	-0.1%
Ages 85+	1.8%	2.0%	0.2%	2.4%	2.6%	0.2%	2.7%	3.0%	0.2%
Population Under 18	24.0%	22.8%	-1.2%	21.9%	20.9%	-1.0%	23.0%	23.0%	0.0%
Population 65+	13.1%	15.2%	2.2%	15.4%	17.4%	2.0%	17.0%	18.9%	1.9%
Median Age	37.2	37.9	0.7	40.2	40.7	0.5	41.1	41.1	0.0

Lebanon County, in contrast to Pennsylvania and the United States, has an increasing share of children ages 5-14, and its share of persons ages 15-19 is dropping at a much slower pace than in these comparison areas. While the proportion of Lebanon’s population that is older is increasing at a similar rate to that of the state and the nation, Lebanon’s proportion of young people is not declining, which is unlike the trends in Pennsylvania and the United States. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Census Population Estimates Program

Table A3: Share of Population by Race and Ethnicity

	United States				Pennsylvania				Lebanon County			
	2010	2016	change	2010-16	2010	2016	change	2010-16	2010	2016	change	2010-16
White	80.3%	79.2%	-1.1%		85.3%	84.1%	-1.2%		95.6%	94.7%	-0.9%	
Black/African American	14.0%	14.5%	0.5%		12.3%	13.0%	0.7%		3.5%	4.3%	0.9%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.0%	2.1%	0.1%		0.8%	0.9%	0.1%		0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	
Asian	5.8%	6.6%	0.9%		3.2%	4.0%	0.7%		1.5%	1.7%	0.3%	
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.4%	17.8%	1.4%		5.7%	7.0%	1.3%		9.4%	12.7%	3.4%	

Approximately 95% of Lebanon’s population is White. Population shares of minority groups are increasing in Lebanon, and the Latino population share is increasing in Lebanon faster than it is in the U.S. and Pennsylvania as a whole. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Census Population Estimates Program *Note: because persons can be of multiple race and ethnicity categories, the numbers above do not add up to 100%. These data by race are based on persons reporting that they are a particular race alone or in combination with other race categories.

Table B1: Households by Occupancy

	U.S.			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total housing units	132,057,804	134,054,899	1,997,095	5,565,653	5,592,175	26,522	55,625	56,176	551
Percent occupied	87.5%	87.8%	0.3%	89.1%	88.7%	-0.4%	93.5%	93.0%	-0.5%
Percent vacant	12.5%	12.2%	-0.3%	10.9%	11.3%	0.4%	6.5%	7.0%	0.5%
Total occupied housing units	115,610,216	117,716,237	2,106,021	4,958,427	4,961,929	3,502	52,023	52,247	224
Percent owner-occupied	64.9%	63.6%	-1.3%	69.8%	69.0%	-0.8%	72.0%	69.6%	-2.4%
Percent renter-occupied	35.1%	36.4%	1.3%	30.2%	31.0%	0.8%	28.0%	30.4%	2.4%

The share of owner-occupied houses is dropping in Lebanon at a faster rate than it is in Pennsylvania and the United States. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table B2: Housing Characteristics

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Owner-Occupied Housing									
Owner-occupied units	75,075,700	74,881,068	-194,632	3,462,512	3,425,706	-36,806	37,439	36,350	-1,089
Housing units with a mortgage	66.4%	64.1%	-2.2%	62.4%	61.0%	-1.4%	61.3%	60.8%	-0.5%
Housing units without a mortgage	33.6%	35.9%	2.2%	37.6%	39.0%	1.4%	38.7%	39.2%	0.5%
Median Value (2016 dollars)	\$182,000	\$184,700	\$2,700	\$169,700	\$167,700	-\$2,000	\$169,300	\$164,900	-\$4,400
Households spending 30% or more of income on owner costs	28.7%	24.9%	-3.9%	26.0%	23.4%	-2.6%	23.1%	22.0%	-1.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing									
Occupied units paying rent	40,534,516	42,835,169	2,300,653	1,495,915	1,536,223	40,308	14,584	15,897	1,313
Median monthly rent (2016 dollars)	\$931	\$949	\$18	\$838	\$859	\$21	\$761	\$785	\$24
Households spending 30% or more of income on rent	52.3%	51.1%	-1.2%	50.2%	49.6%	-0.6%	44.9%	43.2%	-1.6%

The number of renter households in Lebanon is increasing, and rent costs are outpacing inflation. Fewer Lebanon households, including both owners and renters, are experiencing a housing affordability problem in the 2012-16 period, compared to 2009-13. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table B3: Households by Type

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total households	115,610,216	117,716,237	2,106,021	4,958,427	4,961,929	3,502	52,023	52,247	224
Average household size	2.63	2.64	0.01	2.48	2.49	0.01	2.52	2.56	0.04
Average family size	3.22	3.24	0.02	3.09	3.10	0.01	2.99	3.08	0.09
Shares of all households that are:									
Family households	66.4%	65.9%	-0.5%	64.8%	64.4%	-0.4%	69.8%	68.6%	-1.3%
Male householder, no wife	4.7%	4.8%	0.1%	4.3%	4.4%	0.2%	4.6%	5.1%	0.5%
Female householder, no husband	13.0%	12.9%	-0.1%	11.9%	11.9%	0.0%	10.2%	11.1%	0.9%
Married-couple families	48.7%	48.2%	-0.5%	48.6%	48.0%	-0.6%	55.1%	52.3%	-2.7%
Nonfamily households	33.6%	34.1%	0.5%	35.2%	35.6%	0.4%	30.2%	31.4%	1.3%
Householder living alone	27.5%	27.7%	0.2%	29.5%	29.6%	0.1%	25.7%	26.9%	1.2%
65 years and over, living alone	9.8%	10.4%	0.6%	11.8%	12.2%	0.4%	11.6%	11.9%	0.4%

The average household and family sizes in Lebanon County have increased significantly faster than they have in Pennsylvania and the United States. In the 2012-16 period, a greater share of households in Lebanon are non-family households, which include one person households, and multi-person households of unrelated individuals. In Lebanon, this shift to nonfamily households is not driven by older single-person households, as it is in Pennsylvania and the United States. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table C1: Household and Family Income (Inflation-Adjusted 2016 Dollars)

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	% change	2009-13	2012-16	% change	2009-13	2012-16	% change
Household Income Quintile Averages									
Lowest quintile	\$12,248	\$12,243	0.0%	\$12,524	\$12,545	0.2%	\$15,344	\$15,123	-1.4%
Second quintile	\$32,346	\$32,709	1.1%	\$32,163	\$32,682	1.6%	\$36,409	\$36,232	-0.5%
Third quintile	\$54,994	\$55,754	1.4%	\$54,372	\$55,298	1.7%	\$56,913	\$56,636	-0.5%
Fourth quintile	\$86,976	\$88,586	1.9%	\$84,805	\$86,722	2.3%	\$82,404	\$82,467	0.1%
Highest quintile	\$191,992	\$200,035	4.2%	\$182,333	\$188,930	3.6%	\$159,677	\$152,926	-4.2%
Household Income									
Median household income	\$54,651	\$55,322	1.2%	\$54,138	\$54,895	1.4%	\$56,477	\$56,191	-0.5%
Mean household income	\$75,711	\$77,866	2.8%	\$73,239	\$75,235	2.7%	\$70,150	\$68,677	-2.1%
Family Income									
Median family income	\$66,678	\$67,871	1.8%	\$68,663	\$69,960	1.9%	\$66,840	\$67,325	0.7%
Mean family income	\$88,178	\$90,960	3.2%	\$88,176	\$90,446	2.6%	\$80,833	\$79,108	-2.1%

In general, household incomes in Lebanon County trended downward between the 2009-13 and 2012-16 periods, though median family income did increase slightly in this time frame. Lebanon’s declining income trend is in notable contrast to the trend of increasing incomes in the state and the nation. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table C2: Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity (Inflation-Adjusted 2016 Dollars)

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total	\$54,651	\$55,322	\$671	\$54,138	\$54,895	\$757	\$56,477	\$56,191	-\$286
Black	\$36,487	\$36,651	\$164	\$33,407	\$33,645	\$238	\$41,136	\$40,099	-\$1,037*
Latino	\$43,314	\$44,254	\$940	\$34,991	\$35,607	\$616	\$34,297	\$35,440	\$1,143*
White Non-Latino	\$59,854	\$61,018	\$1,164	\$57,731	\$59,238	\$1,507	\$58,397	\$58,401	\$4

Incomes in the U.S. and Pennsylvania have risen, unlike Lebanon’s flat income trends. Median household incomes overall, and by race, have been essentially steady between the two reference periods in Lebanon County. All changes are well within the Census 2016 margins of error for each group, which in Lebanon are +/- \$1,500 for all households, +/- \$10,700 for Black households, +/- \$6,300 for Latino households, and +/- \$1,400 for White Non-Latino households. ([Click here to return to text](#))

**Note: Estimates of Black and Latino median household income above are based on relatively small sample sizes, which is important to consider when interpreting change over time.*

Table C3: Poverty

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
All families	11.3%	11.0%	-0.3%	9.2%	9.1%	0.0%	7.5%	7.9%	0.4%
With related children under 18 years	17.8%	17.4%	-0.4%	15.5%	15.6%	0.0%	14.2%	13.6%	-0.7%
With related children under 5 years	22.7%	21.8%	-0.9%	20.3%	19.7%	-0.6%	18.4%	14.5%	-3.9%
Married couple families	5.6%	5.5%	-0.1%	3.8%	3.9%	0.1%	3.1%	3.3%	0.2%
With related children under 18 years	8.3%	7.9%	-0.3%	5.5%	5.5%	0.1%	5.3%	4.4%	-0.9%
With related children under 5 years	10.9%	10.3%	-0.6%	7.2%	7.2%	0.0%	6.5%	5.1%	-1.4%
Female-headed households, no husband present	30.6%	29.9%	-0.8%	28.9%	28.0%	-0.9%	30.0%	28.5%	-1.5%
With related children under 18 years	40.0%	39.7%	-0.3%	39.5%	39.0%	-0.5%	40.1%	36.8%	-3.3%
With related children under 5 years	52.7%	51.7%	-1.0%	52.4%	50.6%	-1.8%	50.8%	40.1%	-10.6%*
All People	15.4%	15.1%	-0.3%	13.3%	13.3%	0.0%	10.7%	10.7%	0.0%
Individual poverty by age									
Under 18 years	21.6%	21.2%	-0.4%	18.8%	19.1%	0.3%	16.7%	15.7%	-1.0%
18-64 years	14.3%	14.2%	-0.1%	12.6%	12.7%	0.1%	9.7%	10.2%	0.5%
65 years and over	9.4%	9.3%	-0.1%	8.3%	8.1%	-0.2%	5.8%	5.9%	0.1%
Individual poverty by race	11.3%	11.0%	-0.3%	9.2%	9.1%	0.0%	7.5%	7.9%	0.4%
Black	17.8%	17.4%	-0.4%	15.5%	15.6%	0.0%	14.2%	13.6%	-0.7%
Latino	22.7%	21.8%	-0.9%	20.3%	19.7%	-0.6%	18.4%	14.5%	-3.9%
White non-Latino	5.6%	5.5%	-0.1%	3.8%	3.9%	0.1%	3.1%	3.3%	0.2%

While the rate of poverty for all families is increasing in Lebanon, it is notable that the poverty rates for families with children, and for children overall are decreasing. The trend of decreasing child poverty in Lebanon is notably different from the increase in the child poverty rates of Pennsylvania and the United States as a whole. ([Click here to return to text](#))

**Note: Some poverty rate estimates above are based on relatively small sample sizes, which is important to consider when interpreting change over time.*

Table C4: Households with Supplemental Benefits in the Past 12 Months

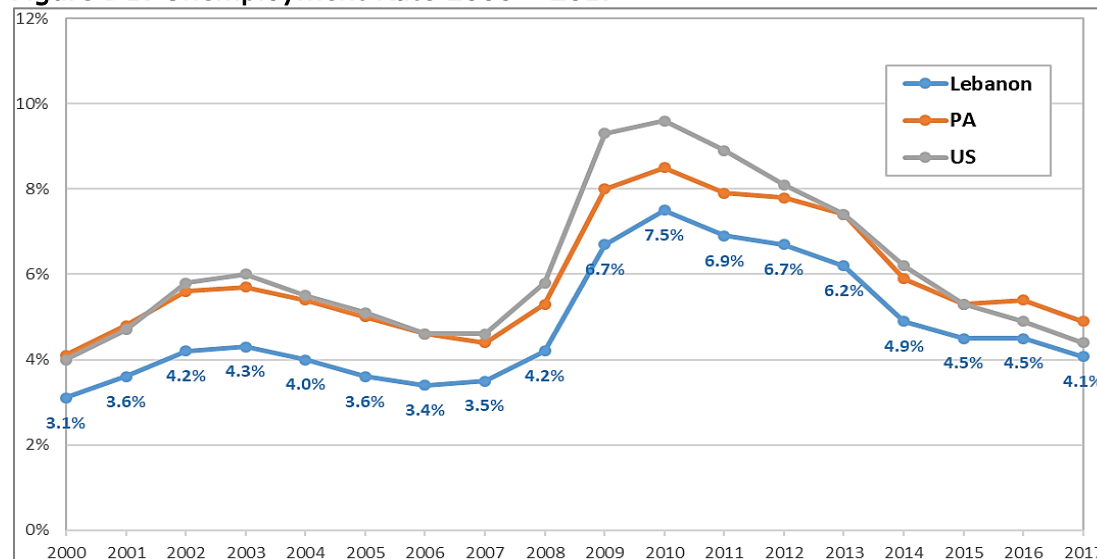
	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Households below poverty level	14.2%	14.1%	-0.1%	12.8%	12.7%	-0.1%	9.5%	9.8%	0.3%
Households with supplemental security income	5,716,592	6,355,071	638,479	270,849	291,771	20,922	2,168	2,418	250
Mean supp. security income (annual, 2016 dollars)	\$9,429	\$9,523	\$94	\$9,748	\$9,838	\$90	\$9,150	\$9,359	\$209
Households with cash public assistance income	3,255,213	3,147,577	-107,636	174,576	168,007	-6,569	1,770	1,527	-243
Mean public assist. income (annual, 2016 Dollars)	\$3,923	\$3,336	-\$587	\$3,059	\$2,648	-\$411	\$3,511	\$2,677	-\$834
Number of households with food stamp benefits	14,339,330	15,360,951	1,021,621	585,892	644,209	58,317	5,060	5,816	756
Share of households with food stamp benefits	12.4%	13.0%	0.6%	11.8%	13.0%	1.2%	9.7%	11.1%	1.4%
Share of households receiving food stamp benefits that are below the poverty level	52.3%	50.3%	-2.0%	52.9%	49.6%	-3.3%	51.9%	44.1%	-7.8%
Share of households receiving food stamp benefits with one or more people 60 years and older	26.0%	29.2%	3.2%	27.5%	31.6%	4.1%	22.4%	30.5%	8.1%
Share of households receiving food stamp benefits with children under 18 years	55.5%	53.0%	-2.5%	49.6%	46.8%	-2.8%	63.8%	57.2%	-6.6%

An increasing number of Lebanon County households are receiving SNAP/Food Stamp benefits, and these households are becoming more likely to include older individuals. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D1: Employment Status of the Population 16 years and older

	United States				Pennsylvania				Lebanon County			
	2012	2014	2016	2012-16 change	2012	2014	2016	2012-16 change	2012	2014	2016	2012-16 change
Population in labor force (thousands)	158,729	160,533	162,892	4,163	6,514	6,507	6,477	-37	71.2	69.5	70.2	-1.0
% of population in labor force	63.8%	63.3%	63.1%	-0.7%	62.8%	62.5%	62.1%	-0.7%	65.7%	64.4%	63.7%	-2.1%
Civilian labor force	63.4%	62.9%	62.8%	-0.7%	62.8%	62.5%	62.1%	-0.7%	65.6%	64.1%	63.5%	-2.1%
Armed forces	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
% of population not in labor force	36.2%	36.7%	36.9%	0.7%	37.2%	37.5%	37.9%	0.7%	34.3%	35.6%	36.3%	2.1%
Unemployment Rate (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Annual Average)	8.1%	6.2%	4.9%	-3.2%	7.8%	5.9%	5.4%	-2.4%	6.7%	4.9%	4.5%	-2.2%

Figure D1: Unemployment Rate 2000 – 2017



The labor force participation rate of Lebanon County has dropped in the prior 4 years. Its unemployment rate has also declined steadily since hitting a peak of 7.5% in 2010, to a rate of 4.1% in 2017. Lebanon County’s unemployment rate has remained below that of the U.S. and Pennsylvania, but the gap between Lebanon’s unemployment rate and the national rate has been decreasing in the post-recession period. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source for unemployment rates: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table D2: Means of Transportation to Work

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Drove alone	76.3%	76.4%	0.1%	76.7%	76.5%	-0.2%	82.1%	80.6%	-1.5%
Carpooled	9.8%	9.3%	-0.4%	8.9%	8.5%	-0.3%	9.6%	9.3%	-0.3%
Public transportation	5.0%	5.1%	0.1%	5.4%	5.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Walked	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%	3.9%	3.8%	0.0%	3.3%	4.5%	1.1%
Other means	1.8%	1.8%	0.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%	-0.1%
Worked at home	4.3%	4.6%	0.2%	3.8%	4.2%	0.4%	3.4%	3.9%	0.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5	26.1	0.6	25.9	26.5	0.6	22.9	23.0	0.1

Most workers in Lebanon drive alone to their places of employment, but the county has experienced slight increases in the share of persons who walk or take public transportation to work. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D3: Employment by Occupation

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change
Management, business, and financial occupations	14.3%	14.9%	0.6%	13.4%	14.3%	0.9%	11.3%	11.8%	0.5%
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	5.2%	5.5%	0.3%	5.0%	5.3%	0.3%	3.1%	3.1%	-0.1%
Community and social service occupations	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%
Legal occupations	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Education, training, and library occupations	5.9%	6.1%	0.1%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	4.6%	5.3%	0.7%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.9%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0.1%	1.2%	1.1%	-0.2%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	5.2%	5.8%	0.6%	6.2%	6.9%	0.7%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%
Healthcare support occupations	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	2.6%	2.8%	0.1%	2.8%	3.0%	0.2%
Protective service occupations	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.1%	1.7%	1.5%	-0.3%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.4%	5.8%	0.4%	5.5%	5.8%	0.3%	6.0%	5.8%	-0.2%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.9%	3.9%	0.1%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%	4.4%	4.2%	-0.2%
Personal care and service occupations	3.3%	3.7%	0.4%	3.0%	3.6%	0.6%	2.7%	3.5%	0.8%
Sales and office occupations	25.4%	23.8%	-1.5%	25.4%	23.6%	-1.7%	25.4%	24.5%	-0.9%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%
Construction and extraction occupations	5.7%	5.0%	-0.7%	5.0%	4.5%	-0.5%	4.8%	4.4%	-0.3%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3.4%	3.2%	-0.2%	3.4%	3.2%	-0.2%	4.5%	4.4%	-0.1%
Production occupations	6.3%	5.9%	-0.4%	6.9%	6.3%	-0.5%	9.6%	8.8%	-0.8%
Transportation occupations	3.6%	3.6%	0.1%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	4.0%	4.1%	0.1%
Material moving occupations	2.5%	2.6%	0.1%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	5.0%	5.4%	0.4%

Jobs in Lebanon county have shifted away from sales and office (-0.9%) and production (-0.7%) occupations, and into occupations such as personal care (+0.8%), education (+0.7%), and management/business/finance (+0.5%). These trends are generally similar to those taking place in Pennsylvania and the United States, with the exception of Lebanon’s increase in education employment which is unlike these comparison areas. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D4: Employment by Class of Worker

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change	2006-10	2012-16	change
Private wage and salary	78.5%	79.8%	1.3%	82.4%	84.2%	1.8%	81.3%	82.2%	0.9%
Government	14.8%	14.0%	-0.8%	11.7%	10.6%	-1.1%	12.2%	11.3%	-0.9%
Self-employed	6.5%	6.0%	-0.5%	5.7%	5.1%	-0.6%	6.4%	6.3%	-0.1%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%

Jobs have shifted from the public sector to private wage and salary employment between these two reference periods in Lebanon County, a trend that is similar to the state and the nation. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table D5: Employment by Industry Sector

	United States				Pennsylvania				Lebanon County			
	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016 change	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016 change	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016 change
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.1%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	0.4%
Mining, Utilities	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Construction	6.5%	5.0%	5.2%	-1.3%	5.7%	4.9%	4.9%	-0.8%	5.7%	4.9%	5.1%	-0.6%
Manufacturing	8.3%	7.0%	6.8%	-1.6%	9.7%	8.2%	7.8%	-1.9%	16.0%	14.1%	13.6%	-2.3%
Transportation, Wholesale, Warehousing	7.0%	6.7%	7.3%	0.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.5%	0.3%	9.8%	11.0%	9.0%	-0.8%
Retail	10.7%	10.2%	10.0%	-0.7%	11.2%	10.6%	10.3%	-0.9%	13.1%	12.6%	12.4%	-0.7%
Administrative and Waste Disposal	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	0.2%	4.4%	4.8%	5.4%	1.0%
Information	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	-0.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	-0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	0.4%
Professional, Science, and Tech Services	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	0.6%	6.3%	6.4%	6.9%	0.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	0.3%
Finance, Real Estate, Management	10.1%	11.2%	11.0%	0.9%	9.6%	11.0%	11.0%	1.4%	5.3%	6.2%	6.3%	1.0%
Health Care	9.9%	11.0%	11.3%	1.5%	12.9%	13.9%	14.2%	1.3%	11.6%	11.4%	11.9%	0.3%
Entertainment, Food Service, Hotels	8.8%	9.2%	9.7%	0.8%	8.1%	8.4%	8.8%	0.7%	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	0.3%
Education (private), Personal Services, Civic Orgs.	7.7%	8.1%	8.3%	0.6%	9.3%	9.4%	9.7%	0.4%	7.7%	7.7%	8.8%	1.0%
Federal and State government	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%	-0.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%	-0.4%	5.2%	5.4%	6.1%	0.9%
Local government	8.0%	8.0%	7.3%	-0.6%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	-0.8%	7.5%	7.3%	6.3%	-1.2%

Lebanon County, like Pennsylvania and the United States, has experienced a shift away from manufacturing employment. Unlike these comparison areas, jobs have not shifted into the health care sector as quickly. Instead, Lebanon has seen jobs shift into the Administrative/Waste Disposal (+1.0%), Finance (+1.0%), and Federal/State Government (+0.9%) sectors. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Data Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table E1: Educational Attainment of the 25+ Population

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Less than high school diploma	14.0%	13.0%	-1.0%	11.3%	10.5%	-0.9%	14.5%	14.0%	-0.6%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	28.1%	27.5%	-0.6%	37.0%	36.0%	-1.1%	44.6%	43.3%	-1.3%
Some college, no degree	21.2%	21.0%	-0.3%	16.5%	16.2%	-0.3%	14.8%	15.8%	1.0%
Associate's degree	7.8%	8.2%	0.4%	7.6%	8.0%	0.5%	6.6%	7.0%	0.5%
Bachelor's degree	18.0%	18.8%	0.8%	16.9%	17.8%	1.0%	12.4%	12.2%	-0.2%
Graduate or professional degree	10.8%	11.5%	0.7%	10.7%	11.5%	0.8%	7.0%	7.7%	0.7%
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0%	87.0%	1.0%	88.7%	89.5%	0.9%	85.5%	86.0%	0.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.8%	30.3%	1.5%	27.5%	29.3%	1.8%	19.4%	19.9%	0.5%

The educational attainment profile of Lebanon County adults has been increasing, but not as fast as the improvement that has taken place statewide and nationally. ([Click here to return to text](#))

Table E2: School Enrollment

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Total School Enrollees									
Nursery school, preschool	5,011,192	4,959,823	-51,369	197,902	185,764	-12,138	1,658	1,457	-201
Kindergarten	4,208,394	4,181,764	-26,630	147,963	143,093	-4,870	1,976	1,678	-298
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	32,796,856	32,831,750	34,894	1,219,439	1,200,055	-19,384	13,513	14,090	577
High school (grades 9-12)	17,153,559	16,985,786	-167,773	663,526	635,645	-27,881	6,357	6,536	179
College, undergraduate	19,333,036	19,060,114	-272,922	744,717	700,536	-44,181	6,388	5,462	-926
Graduate or professional school	4,121,769	4,129,133	7,364	175,489	166,850	-8,639	943	863	-80
Share of Persons Enrolled in School by Age									
3 and 4 years	47.7%	47.5%	-0.2%	49.2%	46.9%	-2.3%	36.3%	29.9%	-6.4%
5 to 9 years	95.6%	95.6%	0.0%	94.6%	94.2%	-0.4%	94.2%	90.8%	-3.4%
10 to 14 years	98.4%	98.3%	-0.1%	98.2%	98.1%	-0.1%	98.5%	98.3%	-0.2%
15 to 17 years	96.6%	96.8%	0.2%	96.6%	96.3%	-0.3%	93.9%	93.7%	-0.2%
18 and 19 years	74.9%	75.6%	0.7%	79.2%	78.9%	-0.3%	71.0%	66.5%	-4.5%
20 to 24 years	42.5%	42.0%	-0.5%	44.1%	42.7%	-1.4%	33.5%	31.4%	-2.1%
25 to 34 years	13.6%	12.8%	-0.8%	12.1%	11.0%	-1.1%	10.7%	7.3%	-3.4%
35 years and over	2.8%	2.7%	-0.1%	2.2%	2.0%	-0.2%	1.9%	1.7%	-0.2%
Share Enrolled in College by Gender									
Share of men ages 18-24 enrolled in college	38.7%	38.7%	0.0%	41.8%	40.8%	-1.0%	33.9%	36.4%	2.5%
Share of women ages 18-24 enrolled in college	47.5%	47.1%	-0.4%	50.9%	49.1%	-1.8%	41.7%	31.3%	-10.4%

School enrollment for the population of Lebanon County has declined for all age groups, especially for children ages 3-9 and young adults (ages 18-34). In particular, the share of women ages 18-24 who are enrolled in college dropped significantly between the two reference periods. ([Click here to return to text](#))

II. Health Statistics

Table G1. Health Insurance Coverage

	United States			Pennsylvania			Lebanon County		
	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change	2009-13	2012-16	change
Health Coverage									
Population with health coverage	260,878,830	276,875,891	15,997,061	11,296,309	11,579,382	283,073	118,197	120,671	2,474
% of population with coverage	85.1%	88.3%	3.2%	90.2%	92.0%	1.8%	89.2%	89.2%	0.0%
% with private health insurance	66.0%	66.7%	0.7%	73.0%	73.0%	0.0%	73.7%	71.4%	-2.3%
% with public coverage	30.2%	33.0%	2.8%	31.4%	33.5%	2.1%	31.8%	33.8%	2.0%
% of population without health coverage	14.9%	11.7%	-3.2%	9.8%	8.0%	-1.8%	10.8%	10.8%	0.0%
Percent Uninsured by Race and Ethnicity									
Black	17.5%	13.7%	-3.8%	14.5%	11.5%	-3.0%	20.5%	14.6%	-5.9%*
Latino	29.6%	23.4%	-6.2%	20.6%	17.4%	-3.2%	14.9%	15.4%	0.5%*
White Non-Latino	10.4%	8.1%	-2.3%	8.2%	6.6%	-1.6%	10.2%	10.1%	-0.1%
Percent Uninsured by Age Group									
Under 6 years old	6.1%	4.8%	-1.3%	5.3%	5.0%	-0.3%	11.9%	13.7%	1.8%
Ages 6-17	8.4%	6.4%	-2.0%	5.3%	4.7%	-0.6%	7.8%	9.0%	1.2%
Ages 18-24	26.4%	16.4%	-10.0%	17.8%	11.0%	-6.8%	21.6%	14.0%	-7.6%
Ages 25-44	24.0%	19.5%	-4.5%	16.6%	13.8%	-2.8%	17.2%	17.9%	0.7%
Ages 45-64	15.1%	12.3%	-2.8%	9.7%	8.0%	-1.7%	9.3%	9.0%	-0.3%
Ages 65 and older	1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	-0.4%

Lebanon County, unlike Pennsylvania and the United States, has not experienced an improvement in its rate of health coverage. While uninsured rates of college age persons has dropped significantly (-7.6%) in Lebanon, the uninsured rates of children and adults ages 25-44 have increased. ([Click here to return to text](#))

**Note: Estimates of Black and Latino health coverage rates above are based on relatively small sample sizes, which is important to consider when interpreting change over time.*

Appendix F: Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings Data Summary

Appendix F

Table F-1. Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings Comparison Table. *The table below shows the 2018 Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings. The table columns compare nation-wide top performers, the United States overall, Pennsylvania overall, Pennsylvania top performers, and county-level rankings data for Lancaster, Lebanon, York, and Adams Counties. Lancaster County outperforms Lebanon County in health outcomes, health factors, and social and economic factors ranks. Lebanon County outperforms Lancaster County in health behaviors and clinical care rank. All four counties perform in the bottom of the state in physical environment rank.*

2018 County Health Rankings										
Health Outcomes										
Focus Area	Measure	Description	Top performers	US overall	PA overall	PA top performers	York Cnty	Adams Cnty	Lancaster Cnty	Lebanon Cnty
Health Outcomes Rank							19	10	8	15
Length of Life Rank							19	6	10	20
Length of life (50%)	Premature death	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adj)	5,300	6,700	6900	3900	6496	5431	5747	6584
Quality of Life Rank							30	23	15	18
Quality of life (50%)	Poor or fair health	% of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adj)	12	16	15	11	13	13	13	13
	Poor physical health days	Average # physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adj)	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3
	Poor mental health days	Average # mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adj)	3.1	3.8	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
	Low birthweight	% of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams)	6.0	8.0	8.2	7.0	8.0	7.8	7.0	7.9
Health Behaviors										
Health Behaviors Rank							25	15	10	8
Tobacco use (10%)	Adult smoking	% of adults who are current smokers	14	17	18	12	15	15	14	15
Diet and exercise (10%)	Adult obesity	% of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more	26	28	30	27	34	31	28	28
	Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment(0=worst, 10=best)	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.8
	Physical inactivity	% of adults aged 20+ reporting no leisure-time physical activity	20	23	24	21	22	24	22	23
	Access to exercise opportunities	% of population w/ adequate access to locations for phys activity	91	83	68	84	59	42	53	64
Alcohol and drug use (5%)	Excessive drinking	% of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking	13	18	21	21	19	21	21	20
	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	% of driving deaths with alcohol involvement	13	29	30	32	33	35	31	17
Sexual activity (5%)	Sexually transmitted infections	# of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000	145	479	418	200	348	203	275	271
	Teen births	Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19	15	27	21	9	24	21	19	27
Clinical Care										
Clinical Care Rank							9	22	24	18
Access to care (10%)	Uninsured	% of population under age 65 without health insurance	6	11	8	5	7	8	11	9
	Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians	1030:1	1320:1	1232:1	221:1	1433:1	2006:1	1355:1	1651:1
	Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists	1280:1	1480:1	1481:1	965:1	1929:1	3096:1	1807:1	2204:1
	Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers	330:1	470:1	559:1	235:1	967:1	1439:1	851:1	437:1
Quality of care (10%)	Preventable hospital stays	# hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive cond. per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	35	49	52	26	42	44	34	39
	Diabetic monitoring	% diabetic Medicare enrollees age 65-75 receive HbA1c monitor.	91	85	86	87	90	88	90	89
	Mammography screening	% of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening	71	63	65	69	68	64	69	67
Social and Economic Environment										
Social & Economic Factors Rank							12	7	9	11
Education (10%)	High school graduation	% of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years	95	83	85	94	88	92	90	86
	Some college	% of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education	72	65	64	78	57	54	55	54
Employment (10%)	Unemployment	% of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	5
Income (10%)	Children in poverty	% of children under age 18 in poverty	12	20	18	8	14	14	16	15
	Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th to the 20th percentile	3.7	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
Family and social support (5%)	Children in single-parent hh	% of children that live in a household headed by single	20	34	34	21	34	28	24	33
Community safety (5%)	Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population	22	9	12	11	13	10	14	16
	Violent crime	# of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population	62	380	333	163	227	105	168	183
Physical Environment Rank	Injury deaths	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population	55	65	76	61	74	62	61	61
								65	60	64
Air and water quality (5%)	Air pollution - particulate matter	Ave daily density of fine particulate matter in mcgs per cubic meter (PM2.5)	6.7	8.7	10.4	8.4	12.2	11.6	12.8	12.5
	Drinking water violations	Indicator of presence of health-related drinking water	NA	NA	NA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Housing and transit (5%)	Severe housing problems	% households w/ at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities	9	19	15	7	14	13	16	13
	Driving alone to work	% of the workforce that drives alone to work	72	76	76	78	85	83	79	81
	Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, % that commute > 30 minutes	15	35	36	20	37	38.2	28.9	31.9

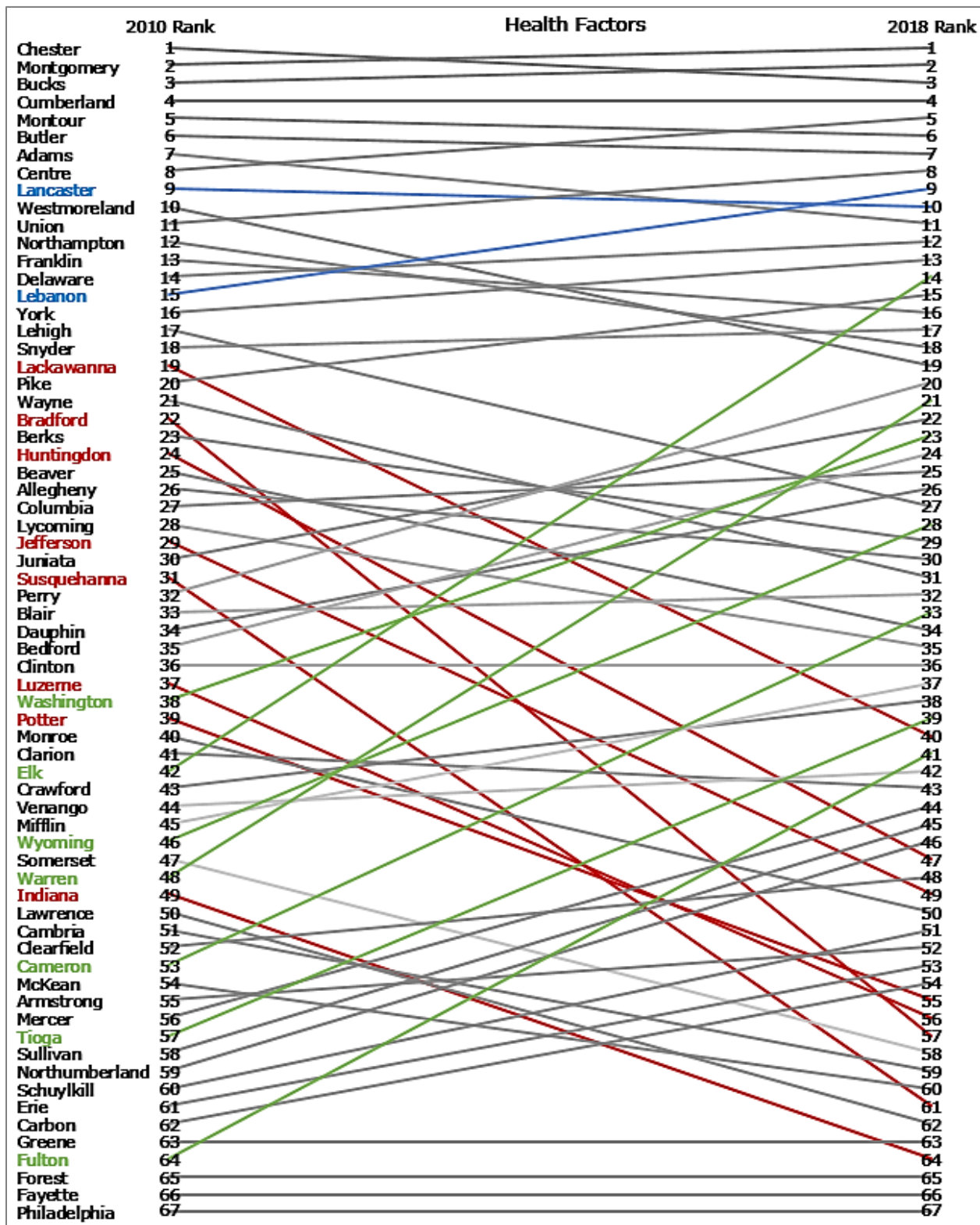


Figure F-1. Health Factors Ranking Trend. The figure above shows the movement of counties on their health factors ranking from 2010 to 2018. Counties with sharp declines in ranking are outlined in red, and counties with sharp increases in ranking are outlined in green. Lancaster and Lebanon Counties are outlined in blue.

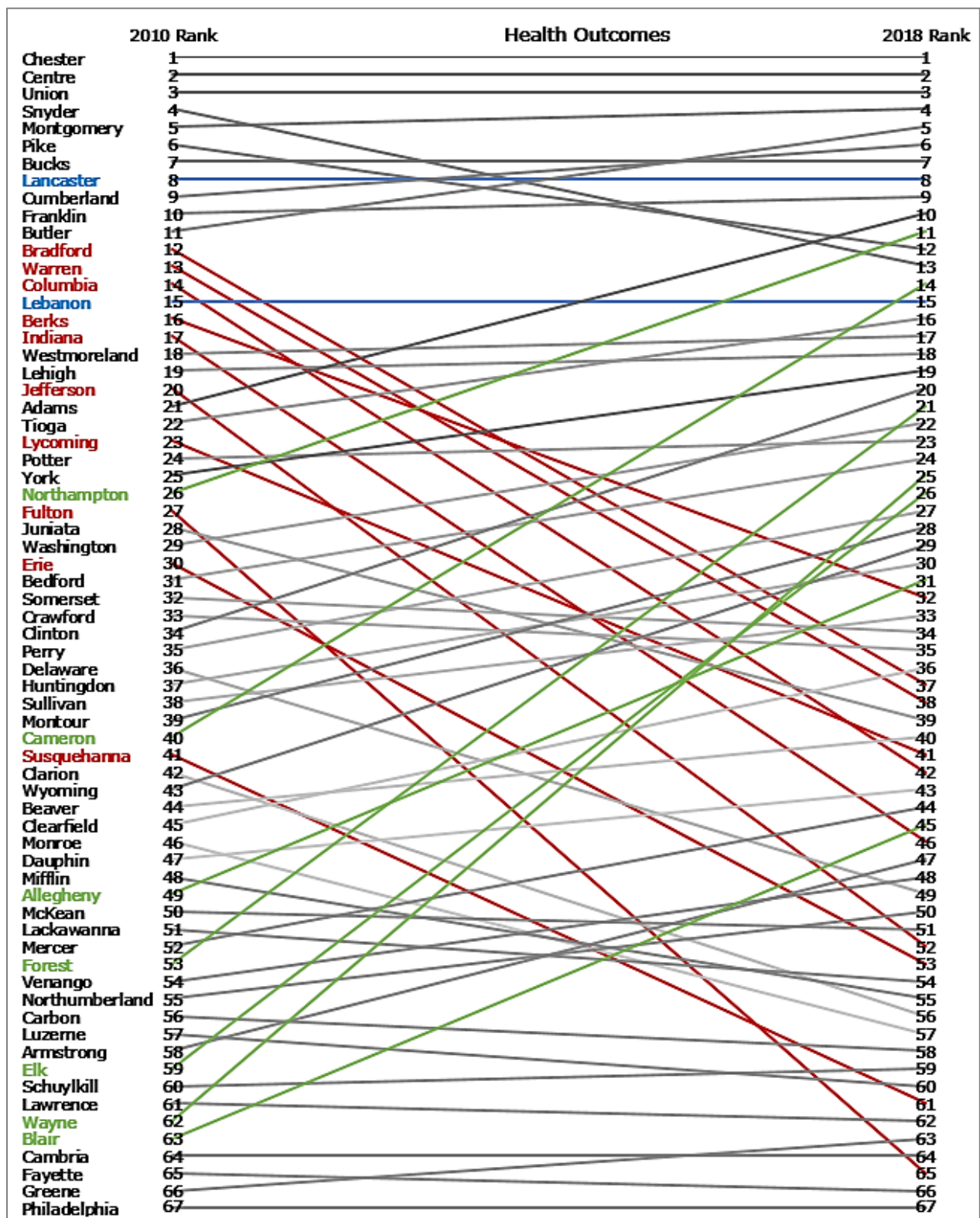


Figure F-2. Health Outcomes Ranking Trend. The figure above shows the movement of counties on their health outcomes ranking from 2010 to 2018. Counties with sharp declines in ranking are outlined in red, and counties with sharp increases in ranking are outlined in green. Lancaster and Lebanon Counties are outlined in blue.

Appendix F

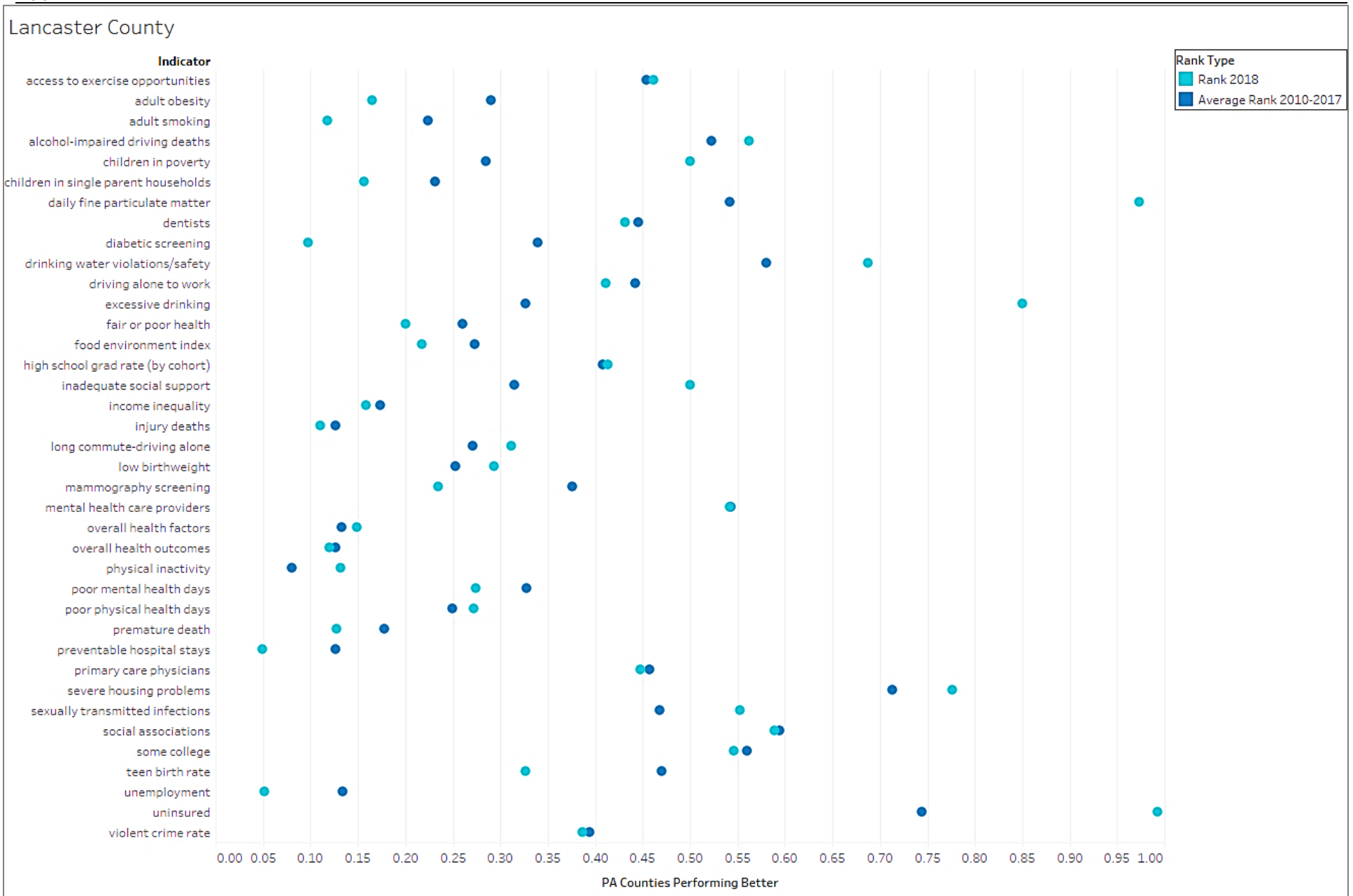


Figure F-3. Relative Health Rankings, Lancaster County, 2018. This figure displays the relative ranking of Lancaster County in 2018 and trend data (average rank) from 2010-2018 to other Pennsylvania counties on individual health indicators. Lower scores closer to the left hand axis indicate stronger relative performance, in that fewer counties perform better on that indicator. Calculations by the Center for Opinion Research based on Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings data.

Appendix F

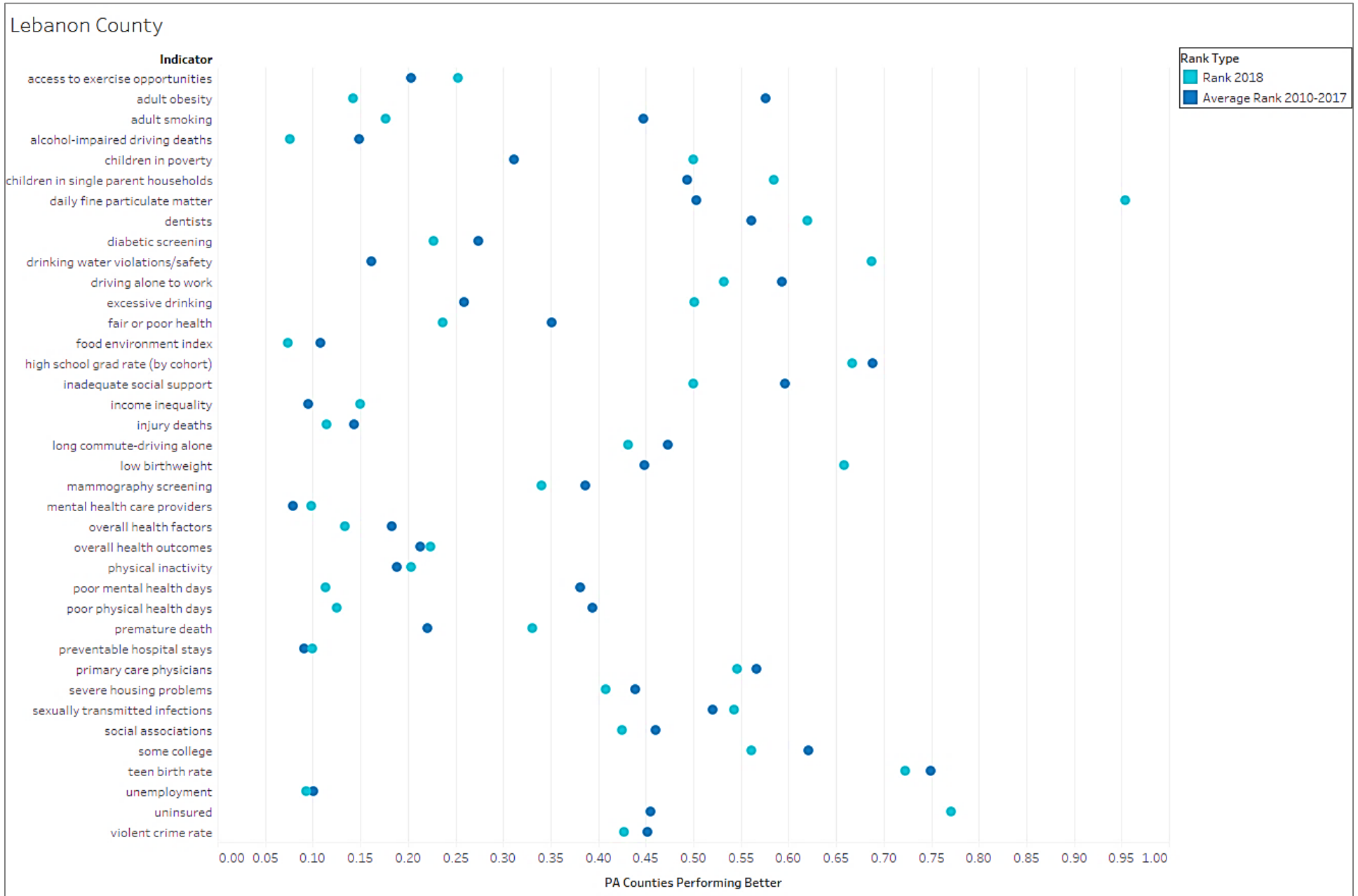


Figure F-4. Relative Health Rankings, Lebanon County, 2018. This figure displays the relative ranking of Lebanon County in 2018 and trend data (average rank) from 2010-2018 to other Pennsylvania counties on individual health indicators. Lower scores closer to the left hand axis indicate stronger relative performance, in that fewer counties perform better on that indicator. Calculations by the Center for Opinion Research based on Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings data.