COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Chester County, Pennsylvania

Roadmap to Health
Chester County

Thank you to all of the Roadmap to Health partners who continue to contribute to the Community Health Assessment cycle and the Community Health Improvement Plan implementation.

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OVERVIEW

Chester County is a great place to live and, by many measures, we are a healthy county. According to the 2016 County Health Rankings by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Chester County is ranked the healthiest county in Pennsylvania for health outcomes and ranks second in the state for health factors; however, there are significant opportunities for improvement. Many individuals, agencies, and organizations have worked for decades to promote health and wellness in Chester County, and by coordinating our efforts we can make a greater impact on the health of our community. The Roadmap to Health Partnership was formed in 2011 and continues to work together to make Chester County a healthy place to work, live, and play. The Chester County Health Department (CCHD) and Chester County Hospital (CCH) served as the leads for engaging many community stakeholders to participate in conducting a health assessment for the entire County. While the assessment was led by CCHD and CCH, it is intended to be supported and used by all community stakeholders seeking to have a positive impact on the health of the County.

Our Vision

Chester County is the healthiest county in the country

Roadmap to Health aims to improve health for everyone in Chester County by collaborating with organizations that take action, make an impact, and work to improve health and quality of life throughout the county. To achieve our mission and vision, we work together to assess the health of our community, identify specific health priorities, and address those priorities through our Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). We have utilized the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) model as the foundation for this health improvement initiative; however, we continue to reflect on our experiences and adapt our process to fit the evolving needs of our partnership.

Our Mission

Advocate for policies and practices that promote health and wellness in all communities throughout Chester County

June 2016 marked the start of our fifth year as a partnership and the leadership recognized it as an opportunity to celebrate our progress and look to the future. Changes to Roadmap to Health include an adjustment to the name from RoadMAPP to Roadmap to place emphasis on our progress and plan, instead of the process (MAPP). The new vision and mission will also provide direction for the partnership in the coming years.

A new addition to our CHA is the inclusion of Community Health Snapshots (Appendix A). The snapshots reflect school district level data and include a set of indicators related to our priorities. Digging deeper into our county data to provide some indicators at the community-level provides helps us to recognize areas of our county that may need support in identifying and addressing a particular health issue. The Roadmap to Health leadership hopes that by providing this data, our partners will gain more insight into community health needs and be empowered to begin or continue to address them.

DATA SOURCE SUMMARY

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

BRFSS is a national random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey. Data obtained from the BRFSS are representative of the total non-institutionalized population over 18 years of age living in households with a land line telephone. County-level measures were obtained aggregated over three years, from the Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (EDDIE) tool on the PA Department of Health's website. Survey questionnaires: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires.htm

Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (EDDIE)

EDDIE is an interactive health statistics web tool that includes multiple data sets, including: BRFSS, Births, Cancer Incidence, Communicable Diseases, Deaths, Emergency Medical Services, Infant Deaths, Population, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Teen Pregnancies. These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions. For additional information visit: http://www.statistics.health.pa.gov/StatisticalResources/EDDIE/Pages/EDDIE.aspx#.VyDHutIrK2w

Public Health Management Corporation's (PHMC) Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey and Community Health Database (CHDB)

PHMC's Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey is a major telephone survey of more than 10,000 households that examines the health and social well-being of residents in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties. The survey is conducted as part of PHMC's Community Health Data Base, which contains information about local residents' health status, use of health services, and access to care. PHMC is a nonprofit, public health organization committed to improving the health of the community through outreach, education, research, planning, technical assistance, and direct services. More information about the survey and the Community Health Database, is available: http://www.chdbdata.org/

Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

Since 2001, The Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) has been administered to Chester County public school students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 every two years. The PAYS provides information that helps target prevention and intervention activities in addition to providing a benchmark for measuring unhealthy behaviors. Current use is measured by use in the last 30 days and experimentation is measured through lifetime use. The PAYS survey uses four strategies to assess the validity of surveys. The first two eliminate the surveys of students who exaggerate their drug use and/or antisocial behavior. The third strategy eliminates the surveys of students who report use of a fictitious drug and the fourth strategy eliminates the surveys of students who report logically inconsistent patterns of use. On average, 95% of the surveys administered to Chester County students are valid. For more information visit: http://www.chesco.org/index.aspx?NID=1875

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Demographics

2010-2014	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total Population	512,784	12,787,209	318,857,056
Gender			
Male	49.1%	48.7%	49.2%
Female	50.9%	51.3%	50.8%
Age			
Children (> 18)	23.50%	21.10%	23.10%
Adults 18-64	62.0%	62.2%	62.4%
Adults 65 and older	14.50%	16.70%	14.50%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	86.7%	82.9%	77.4%
Black	6.4%	1.6%	13.2%
Asian	4.8%	3.3%	5.4%
Indian/Alaskan	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic (any race)	7.1%	6.6%	17.4%
Two or More Races	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%
Household Structure			
Married-Couple Families	58.4%	48.3%	48.4%
Male Household	3.2%	4.8%	4.8%
Female Household	8.4%	12.0%	13.0%
Education (Age 25 and Older)			
Less than high school	7.2%	11.0%	13.6%
High school or GED	23.7%	36.8%	28.0%
Some college or Associate's degree	20.3%	24.1%	29.1%
Bachelor's degree	29.3%	17.1%	18.3%
Graduate or professional degree	19.5%	11.0%	11.0%

Source: American Community Survey (1)

2010-2014	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Total Population	512,784	12,787,209	318,857,056
Language Spoken at Home			
Speak a language other than English	12.10%	10.50%	20.90%
Disability[1]			
Under 18 Years	3.1%	5.0%	4.1%
18-64 years	5.8%	10.8%	10.2%
65 and older	26.3%	34.9%	36.3%
Veterans Status[2]	7.8%	9.1%	8.7%

Source: American Community Survey (1)

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[1] Percent of total noninstutionalized population (and of each age group) reporting at least one of the six disability types: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, independent living difficulty
[2] Civilian Population 18 years and over

Housing and Income

	Chester County	Pennsylvania	United States
Housing units, 2014	194,095	5,578,393	132,741,033
Homeownership rate, 2010-2014	75.3%	69.5%	64.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2010-2014	$323,600	$164,900	$175,700
Households, 2010-2014	185,306	4,957,736	116,211,092
Persons per household, 2010-2014	2.65	2.49	2.63
Per capita money income in the past 12 months (2011 dollars), 2010-2014	$42,323	$28,912	$28,555
Median household income, 2010-2014	$86,093	$53,115	$53,482
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2010-2014	7.1%	13.5%	15.6%

Source: American Community Survey (1)

**Annual Average Unemployment Rate
2005-2014**
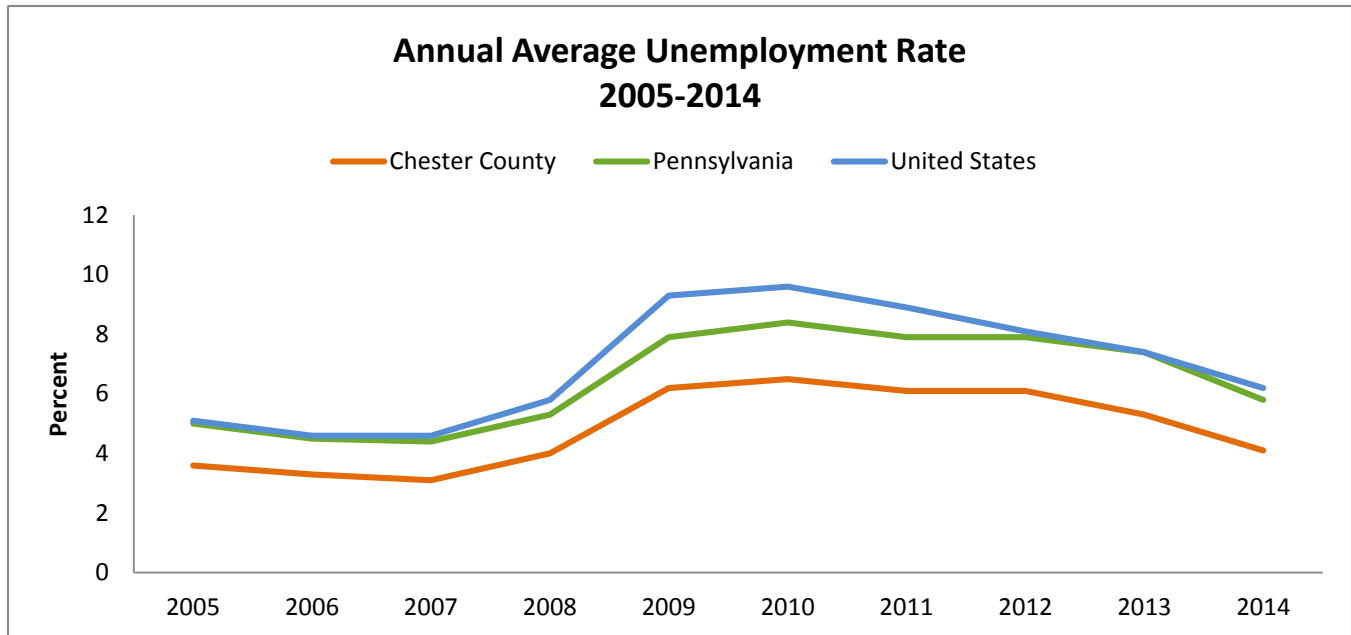
Source: Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (2)

Townships and Municipalities
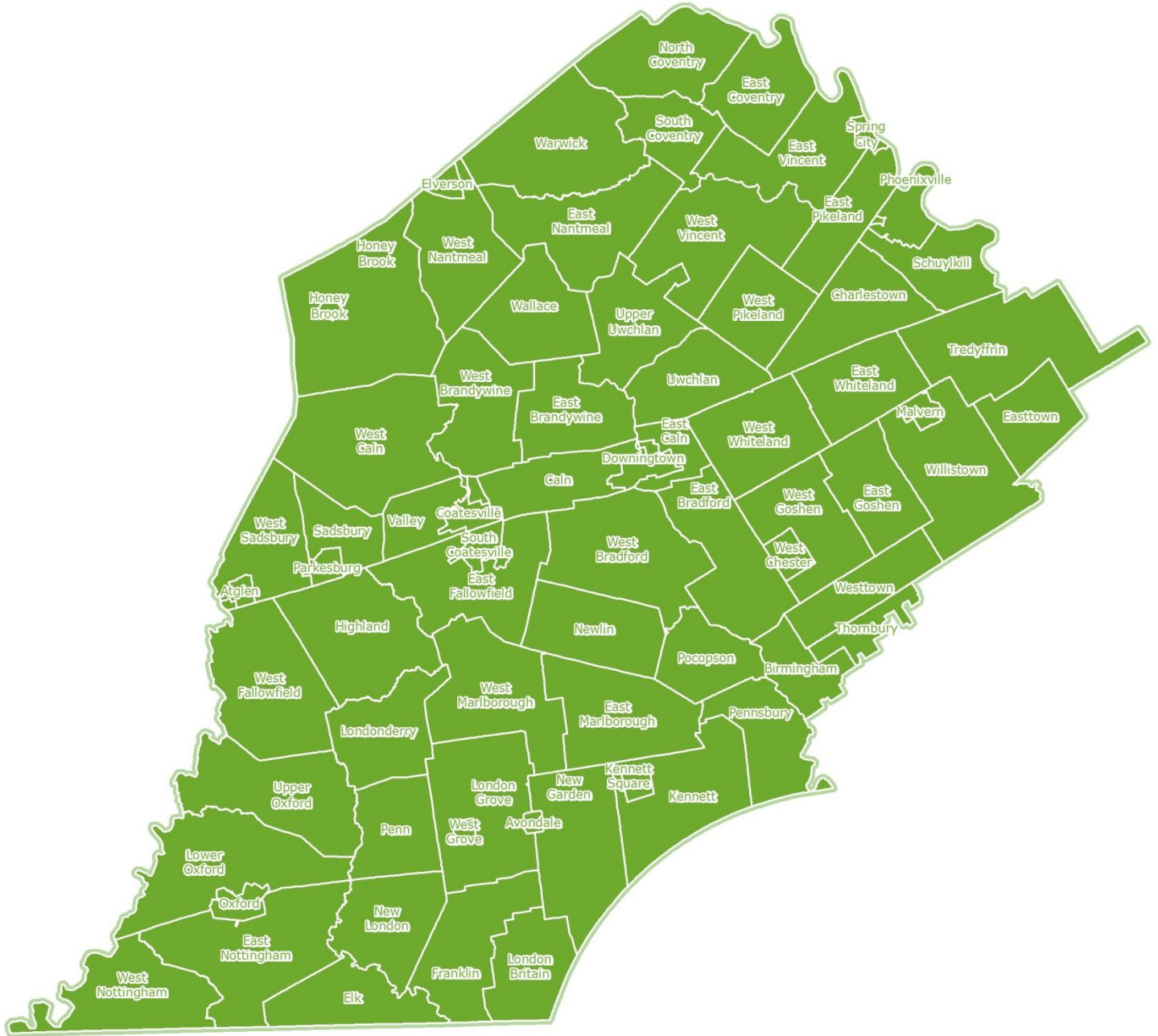
School Districts
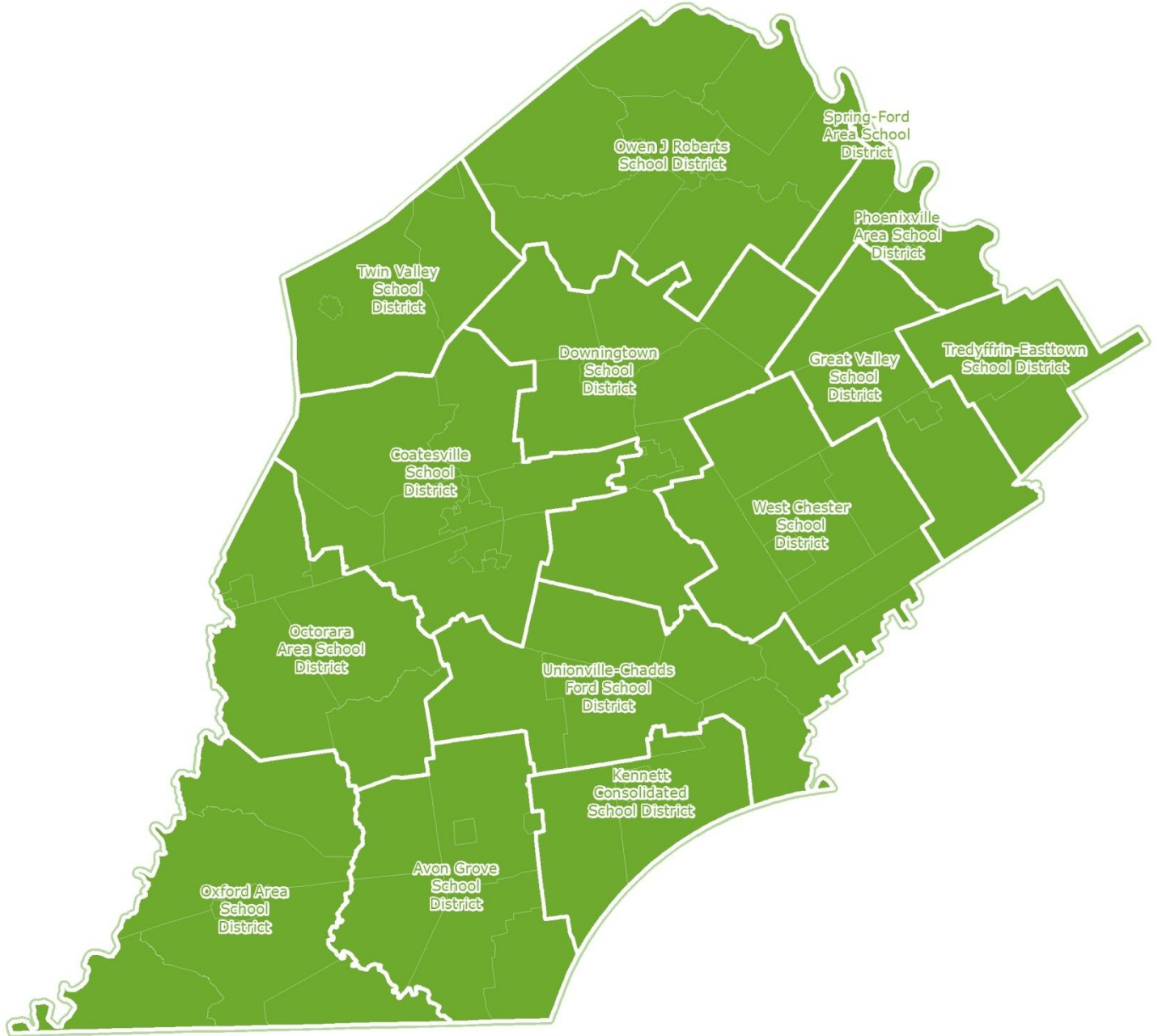
HEALTH AND WELLNESS

General Health Status

Question: Would you say your health, in general, is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor (Q1, 2015) (3)?

In 2015, Chester County residents' ratings of overall health were positive, as only 10.7% of respondents said their health was "fair" or "poor". The majority of respondents (89.3%) reported their health as being "good", "very good", or "excellent" health. A lower percentage of Chester County residents indicated "fair" or "poor" health compared to 17.7% of residents in Southeastern PA (4).

Age: Respondents age 60 and over (13.7%) more commonly reported fair/poor health than younger populations age 18-39 (7.9%) and age 40-59 (10.4%) (4).

Gender: Females (10.4%) were less likely to report fair/poor health than males (11.0%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic respondents (30.5%) more commonly reported "Fair/Poor" health compared to Black (12.5%), White (9.4%), and Asian respondents (1.8%) (4).

Poverty Status: Respondents with income below the poverty level reported higher percentages of fair/poor health (29.1%) compared to those above the poverty level (9.5%) (4).

Residents in Poor or Fair Health

■ Chester County   ■ Southeastern PA

Year	Chester County	Southeastern PA
2008	12	20
2010	11	16
2012	10	16
2015	11	18
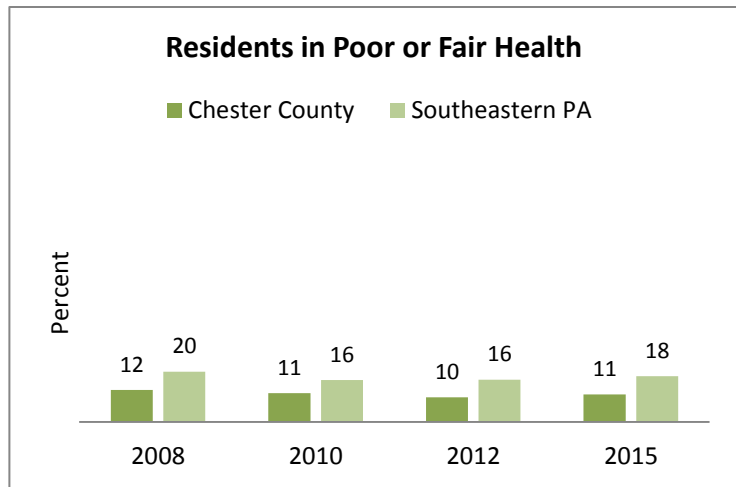
Source: PHMC (5)

Mental Health

Question: 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 (Q2.2, 2014) (6)?

In 2012-2014, the majority (70%) of Chester County respondents indicated having good mental health during the month prior to the survey. Some Chester County residents (30%) indicated they had one or more not good mental health days in the past 30 days, which was less than the percentage of PA residents (35%) (7).

Age: Respondents age 18-44 (40%) and age 45-64 (30%) were more likely to report having at least one not good mental health day compared to those age 65 and older (24%) (7).

Education: Respondents with less than or equal to a high school degree were more likely to report having one or more not good mental health days (36%) compared to those respondents with a college degree (31%) (7).

Gender: Females (39%) were more likely to report having at least one not good mental health day compared to males (28%) (7).

Income: Respondents with an income of less than $25,000 per year were more likely to report having at least one not good mental health day (40%) compared to respondents with an income of $25,000 to $49,999 (32%) and an income of $50,000 or greater (29%) (7).

Residents with Poor Mental Health 1 or More Days in Past Month

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	30	34
2009-2011	30	35
2010-2012	33	36
2011-2013	30	36
2012-2014	30	35

Percent
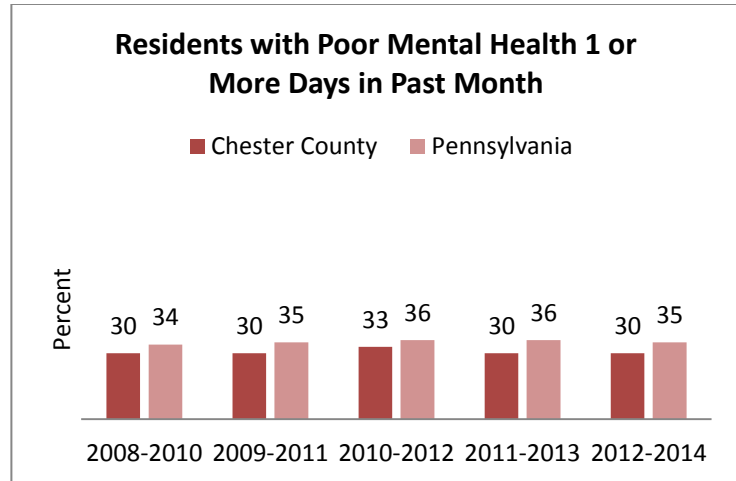
Source: BRFSS (8)

Overweight and Obesity

Questions: About how much do you weigh without shoes? And about how tall are you without shoes (Q8.11 and Q8.12, 2014) (6)? Just for classification purposes, about how much do you weigh without shoes? About how tall are you without shoes (Q47a and Q47b, 2015) (3)?

To estimate the prevalence of overweight and obesity among the respondents, a Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated for everyone who provided his/her height and weight. Standard weight status guidelines were used: Normal weight, BMI=18.5-24.9; Overweight, BMI= 25-29.9; Obese, BMI=30 or greater.

More than half (57%) of the BRFSS respondents in Chester County had BMIs indicating overweight or obesity (7). That percentage has been consistent since 2005, and is less than the percent of PA residents with BMIs indicating overweight and obesity. In 2015, 23% of Chester County PHMC respondents had BMIs indicating obesity (4).

Age: The age group 45-64 had more respondents with BMI equal to or greater than 25 (71%) compared to those age 18-44 (57%), and 65 and older (69%) (7).

Education: Those respondents with education less than or equal to a high school diploma (68%) were more likely to have a BMI equal to or greater than 25 compared to respondents with a college degree (59%) (7).

Gender: Males were more likely to be overweight or obese (71%) compared to females (58%) (7).
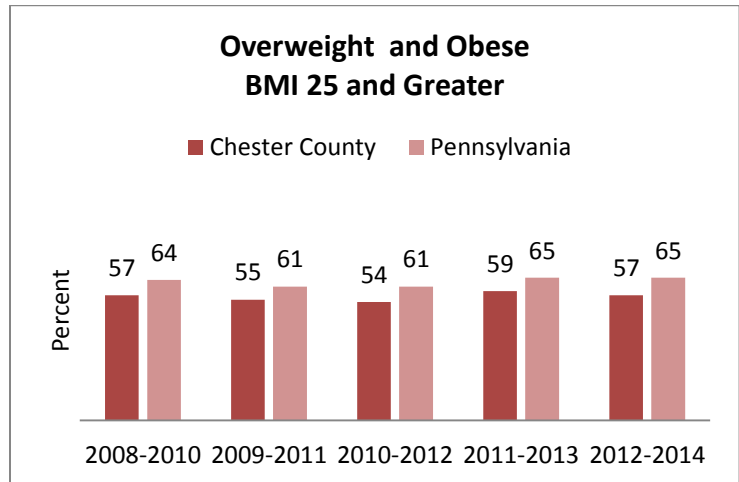
Source: BRFSS (8)

Source: PHMC (5)

13
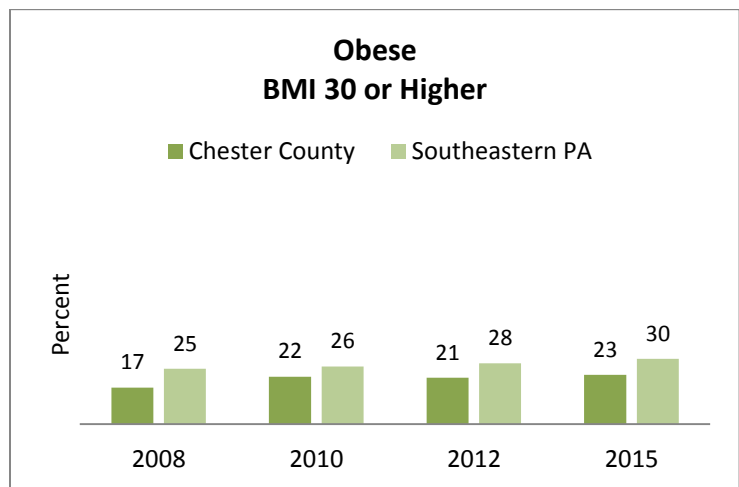
Physical Activity

Question: Thinking about the past month, how many times per week did you participate in any physical activities for exercise that lasted for at least one half hour, such as walking, basketball, dance, rollerblading, or gardening (Q63, 2012) (3)?

In 2015, the percentage of Chester County residents who do not exercise regularly increased to 46% compared to 35% in 2010 (4). Regular exercise is defined as exercising 3 or more times per week.

Age: The percentage of respondents indicating that they exercise less than three times per week was highest among those age 40-59 (49%) compared to respondents age 60 and older (46%) and age 18-39 (42%) (4).

Gender: Fewer males indicated no regular exercise (43%), compared to females (48%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: Black respondents (67%) more commonly reported no regular exercise compared to White (43%) and Hispanic respondents (61%) (4).

Participate in Physical Activity Less Than Three Times Per Week

■ Chester County   ■ Southeastern PA

Year	Chester County	Southeastern PA
2008	38	42
2010	35	40
2012	43	44
2015	46	48

Percent
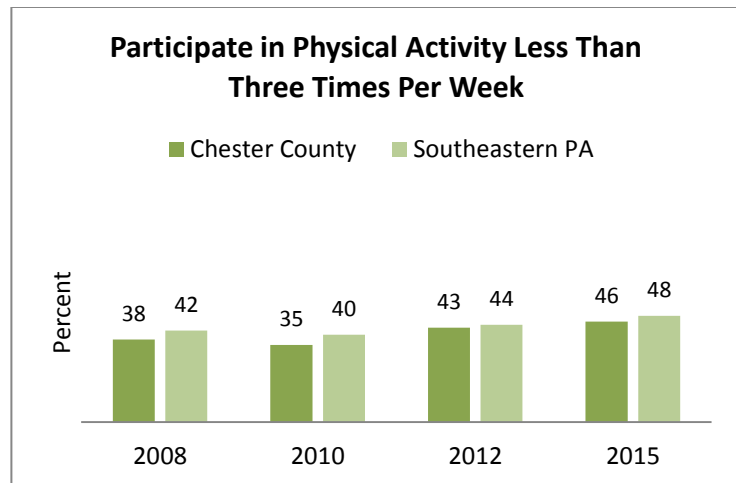
Source: PHMC (5)

Routine Doctor Visits

Question: 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
(Q3.4, 2011) (6).

The majority (84%) of Chester County residents reported visiting a doctor for a routine checkup during the past 2 years (7). A higher percentage of Chester County residents visited a doctor compared to PA residents (83%).

Age: The percentage of residents who reported visiting a doctor in the past two years increased with age: 18-44 (79%), 45-64 (86%), 65 and older (93%) (7).

Gender: The same percentage of male and female respondents reported having visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past two years (84%) (7).

Visited Doctor for Routine Checkup in Past 2 Years

Legend: Chester County | Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	80	83
2009-2011	80	83
2010-2012	82	83
2011-2013	84	83
2012-2014	84	83

Y-axis: Percent
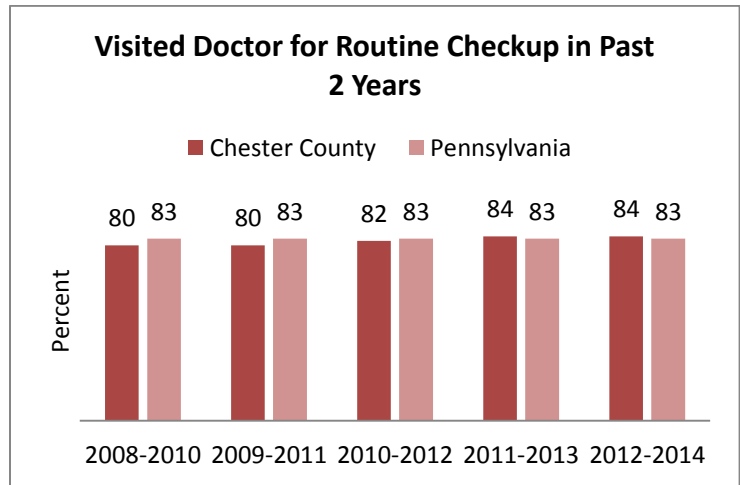
Source: BRFSS (8)

Screening: Cervical Cancer

Question: About how long has it been since you last had a Pap smear test (Q41f, 2012) (3)? Note: This question is asked of all female adult respondents 18 years of age and older.

Cervical Cancer is a female cancer that can be easily prevented with regular screening and follow-up. The Pap test is the screening test that identifies cellular changes in the cervix that could become cancerous if not treated. In 2015, 48% of Chester County women reported not having a Pap smear test during the past year (4). That percentage has increased since 2006. The same percentage (48%) of respondents throughout Southeastern PA also reported not having had a Pap test during the past year (4).

The increase in the percentage of women who did not have a Pap test during the past year is likely due to changes in the recommendations released by the American Cancer Society, the U.S. Preventative Services Task Force, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 2012. It is now recommended that women over the age of 21 have the screening every 3-5 years depending on age.

Age: The percentage of women with no pap test in the past year increased with age: 18-39 (37.3%), 40-59 (42%), 60 and over (65.6%) (4).

Insurance Status: Respondents without insurance more commonly did not have a pap test in the past year (60%) compared to respondents with insurance (47%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: White (49.2%) and Hispanic (66.8%) respondents more commonly reported not having a pap test in the last year compared to Asian (38.7%) and Black (26.7%) respondents (4).

Female Who Did Not Have a Pap Test in the Past Year

■ Chester County   ■ Southeastern PA

	2008	2010	2012	2015
Chester County	27	30	42	48
Southeastern PA	29	33	42	48

Source: PHMC (5)

Screening: Breast Cancer

Question: About how long has it been since you last had a mammogram (Q41h, 2012) (3)? Note: This question is asked of all female adult respondents age 40 years of age and older.
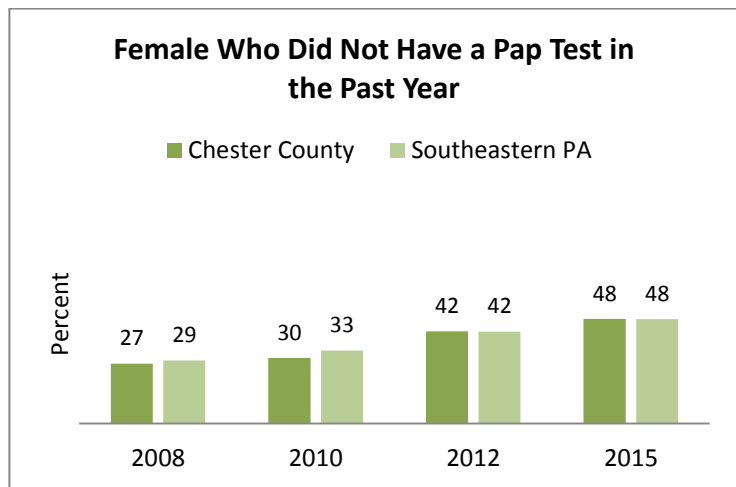
Regular screening for breast cancer increases the chances of finding cancer early, when it is easier to treat. According to the CDC, having regular mammograms can lower the risk of dying from breast cancer. The current recommendations from the National Cancer Institute indicate that women age 40 and older should have a mammogram every 1-2 years.

Source: PHMC (5)

The percentage of Chester County women who have not had a mammogram in the past year (39.8%) stayed about the same compared to 2012. A similar percentage of women in Chester County have not had a mammogram in the past year compared to women in Southeastern PA (37.5%) (4).

Age: There was no difference in the percentage of women not getting a mammogram between the age groups: 40-59 (39.3%), 60 and over (40.5%) (4).

Insurance Status: Those without insurance were more likely to have not had a mammogram in the past year (73.5%) compared to those with insurance (38.8%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic (32.3%), White (40.7%), and Asian (74.4%) respondents were more likely to have not had a mammogram in the last year compared to Black (17.0%) respondents (4).
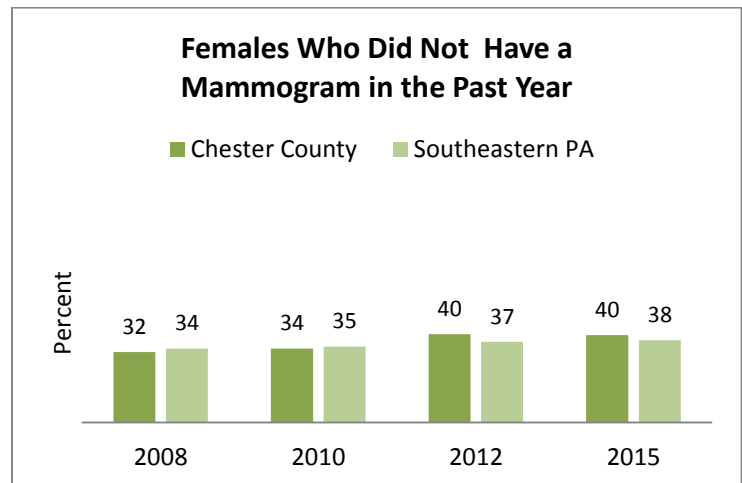
Screening: Prostate Cancer

Question: About how long has it been since you last had a PSA test or rectal exam for prostate cancer (Q41j, 2012) (3)? Note: This question is asked of all male adult respondents 45 years of age and older.

Prostate cancer screening commonly uses two tests: Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) and the Prostate specific antigen test (PSA). The American Urological Association (AUA) recommends screening occur ever y two years or more, depending on the man's age and individual risk factors. They also recommend that men be informed of the risks and benefits of screening before making a decision on whether to proceed. The data for this measure was not available in 2015.

In 2012, 43.8% of Chester County males 45 years of age and older reported not having a prostate exam in the past year. That percentage was slightly higher for men 45 years of age and older in Southeastern PA (45.6%) (9). For both Chester County and Southeastern PA, the percentage of men not having a prostate exam has increased.

Age: A higher percentage of males age 40-59 (50.8%) reported not having had a prostate exam in the past year compared to men age 60 and over (35.1%) (9).

Insurance Status: Men who were insured (42.2%) were less likely to report not having a prostate exam compared to those who are not insured (78.9%) (9).

Race/Ethnicity: White men (43.7%) and Black men (42.9%) were less likely to report not having a prostate exam

during the past year compared to Latino (66.7%) and Asian men (62.5%) (9).

Males Who Did Not Have a Prostate Exam in the Past Year

■ Chester County   ■ Southeastern PA

Year	Chester County	Southeastern PA
2006	36	43
2008	35	41
2010	38	42
2012	44	46
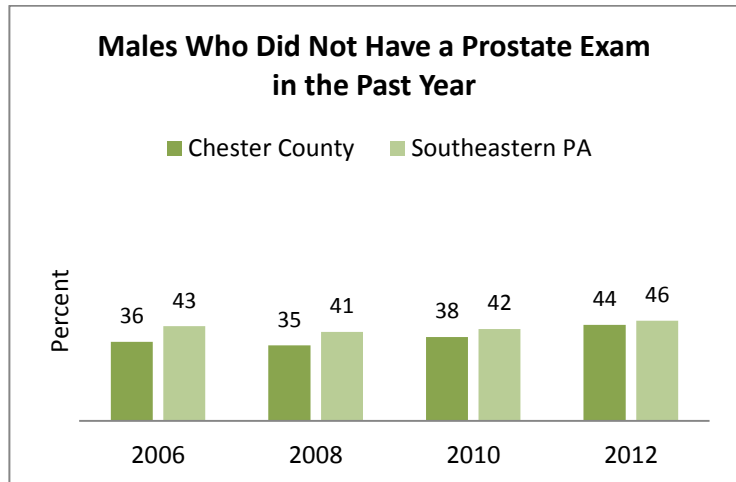
Source: PHMC (10)

Tobacco Use

Questions: Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all (Q49, 2012) (3)? How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days (2013) (11)?

In 2015, 15.3% of Chester County adult residents smoked cigarettes every day or some days, compared to 17.1% of Southeastern PA residents (4). The percentage of Chester County adolescents who report smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days has steadily declined since 2003.

Gender: Males reported smoking cigarettes (16.0%) more than females (14.7%) (4).

Insurance Status: Respondents without insurance reported smoking cigarettes (30.9%) more than respondents with insurance (14.4%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: Asian (2.9%) and Hispanic (9.7%) respondents reported less cigarette smoking compared to White (15.4%) and Black (26.1%) respondents (4).

Age: Younger respondents, age 18-39, were more likely to report smoking (24.0%) compared to those age 40-59 (15.1%) and age 60 and older (7.5%) (4). Adolescent cigarette use has decreased since 2003 for both Chester County and Pennsylvania (12).

Cigarette Use Everyday or Some Days

Chester County   Southeastern PA

Percent

| 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2015 |

16 20   15 20   13 18   15 17

Source: PHMC (5)

Adolesecent Cigarette Use in Past 30 Days

Chester County   Pennsylvania

Percent

15   13   10   11   10   8

11   10   10   7   7   5

| 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 |
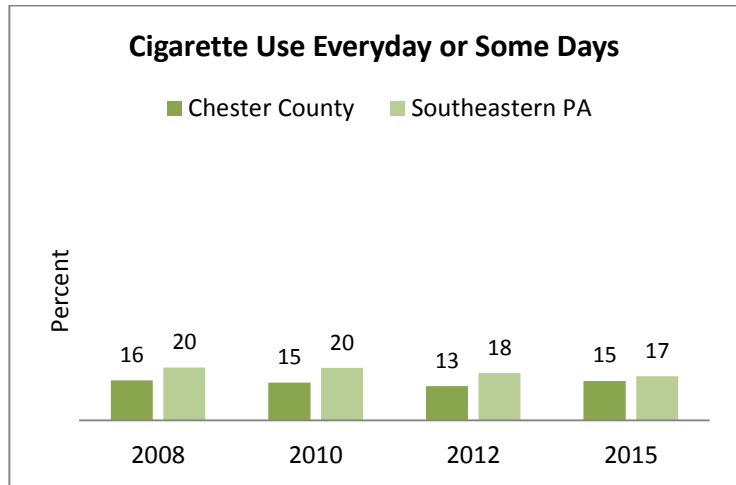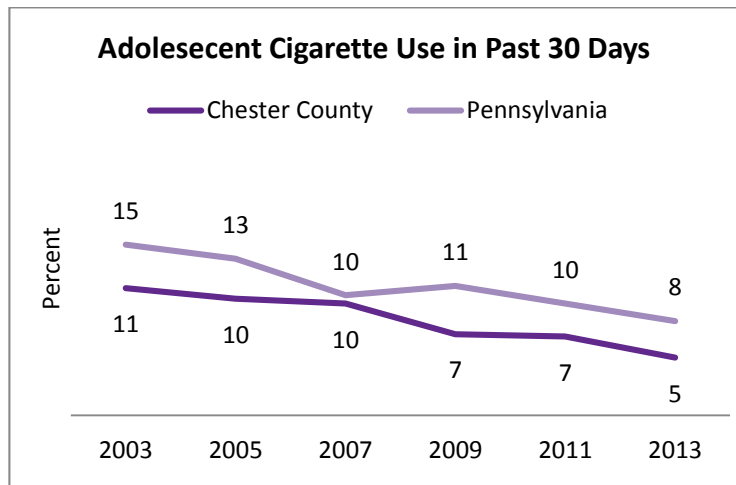
Source: PAYS (12)

Alcohol Consumption in Adults

Question: Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have X [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion (Q13.4, 2010) (6)?

Binge drinking is defined by males having 5 or more drinks on one occasion and females having 4 or more drinks on one occasion. Chester County residents (19%) more commonly indicated binge drinking compared to PA residents (17%); however, the percentage of Chester County respondents reporting binge drinking has decreased since 2007-2009 (7).

Chronic drinking is defined by having an average of 2 or more drinks every day during the past 30 days. In 2012-2014, the percentage of Chester County residents (6%) indicated they chronically drink was the same as the percentage of PA residents (6%) (7).
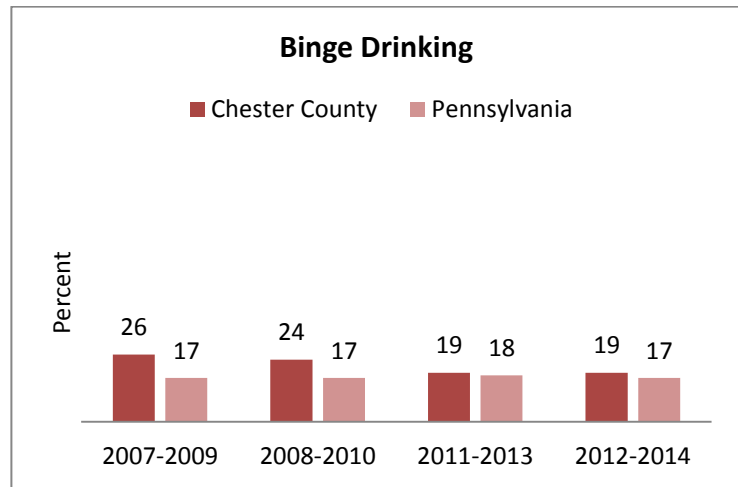
Age: The age group 18-44 reported the highest percentage of binge drinkers (28%) compared to the other age groups: 45-64 (18%), 65 and older (2%). The opposite trend was seen in these age groups with regard to chronic drinking: 18-44 (6%), 45-64 (6%), 65 and older (10%) (7).
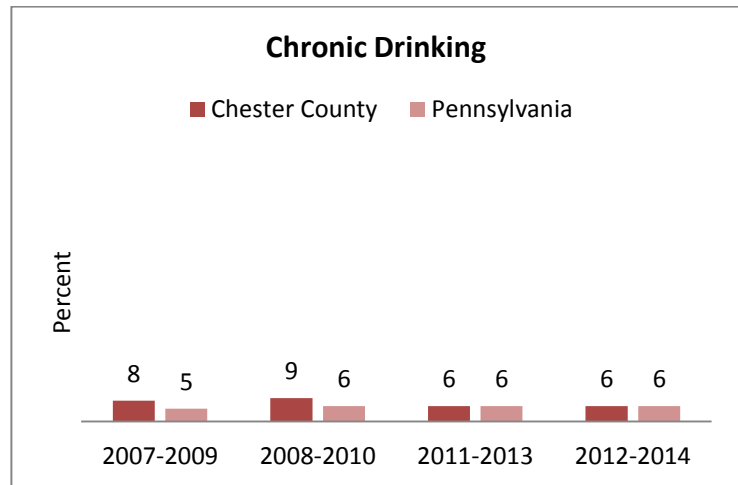
Education: Fewer respondents with an educational level of less than or equal to a high school diploma (10%) reported binge drinking compared to respondents with a college degree (15%) (7).

Gender: Males more commonly reported binge drinking (25%) compared to females (11%). More male respondents reported chronic drinking (8%) compared to females (4%) (7).

Source: BRFSS (8)

Source: BRFSS (8)

Alcohol Consumption in Adolescents

Questions: On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days (2013) (11)? Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row (2013) (11)?

Alcohol use in the past 30 days is a better indicator of regular alcohol use compared to lifetime use, which is more representative of experimentation. Adolescent alcohol use in the past 30 days has shown fairly steady declines from the 2003/04 to the 2013/14 school year.

The percentage of adolescents using alcohol increases with grade level. In Chester County, 45.9% of 12th grade students and 24.0% of 10th grade students reported using alcohol. The percentage of Chester County 12th graders using alcohol is higher than the Pennsylvania (40.6%) and national averages (39.2%); however, the percentage of Chester County 10th graders is lower than the Pennsylvania (26.2%) and national averages (25.7%) (11).

Binge drinking is defined as a report of five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks. Studies have shown that binge drinking is related to higher probabilities of drinking and driving and injury due to intoxication. Overall, 9.0% of Chester County students reported at least one episode of binge drinking in the past two weeks in 2013/14; a 5% decrease compared to 2003/04. The percentage of Chester County 12th graders engaging in binge drinking (25.9%) is higher than the state (21.8%) and national (22.1%) averages (11).

Adolescent Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days

Source: PAYS (12)
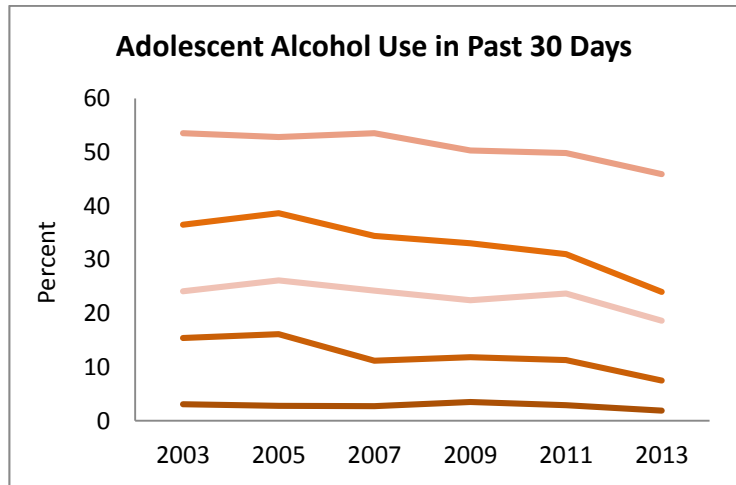
Adolescent Binge Drinking
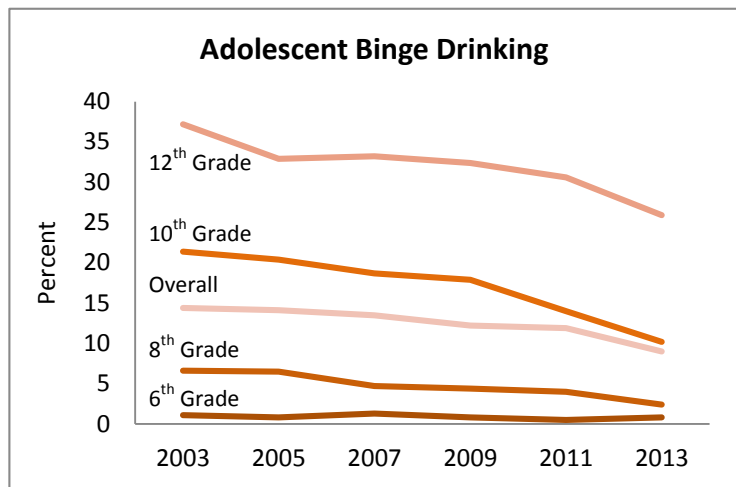
Source: PAYS (12)

Adolescents Driving Under the Influence

Questions: How often have you driven a car while or shortly after drinking? How often have you driven a car while or shortly after smoking pot (2011) (11)?

Chester County 12th graders show a decrease in driving after drinking from 2003 (23.8%) to 2013 (8.7%) (12). The same percentage of 12th graders in Chester County report driving after drinking (8.7%) compared to the state average (8.7%) (11).

The percentage of Chester County 12th graders driving after using marijuana has decreased from 2003 (25.2%) to 2013 (16.1%); However, Chester County 12th graders consistently report higher rates of driving after marijuana use (16.1%) than the state average (12.4%) (11).

**Driving after Alcohol Use
12th Graders**

— Chester County   — Pennsylvania

Source: PAYS (12)

**Driving During or After Marijuana Use
12th Graders**

— Chester County   — Pennsylvania
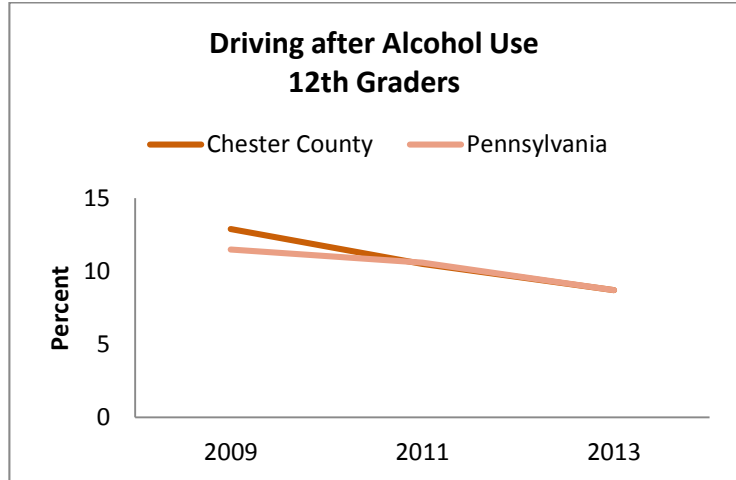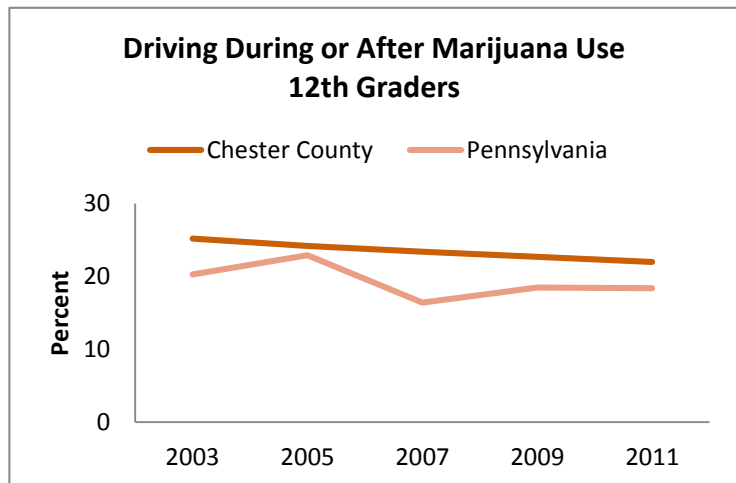
Source: PAYS (12)

DISEASE, INJURY, AND DEATH

Diabetes

Question: Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have or had diabetes (3.d, 2012) (3)?

In 2015, 9.4% of Chester County respondents reported being told they have diabetes. That percentage is lower than the Southeastern PA respondents (12.7%) (4).

Age: Fewer respondents age 18-39 (4.8%) reported having diabetes compared to the older age groups, including 40-59 (7.6%) and 60 and over (19.6%) (4).

Insurance Status: A higher percentage of respondents with insurance (9.6%) reported having been diagnosed with diabetes compared to those without insurance (7.4%) (4).

Gender: Male respondents (11.4%) more commonly reported being diagnosed with diabetes than female respondents (7.7%) (4).

Poverty Status: Respondents who are poor (12.8%) more commonly reported having diabetes compared to respondents who are not poor (9.2%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: A lower percentage of White (9.2%), Asian (8.9%), and Hispanic (7.1%) respondents reported having been diagnosed with diabetes compared to Black (13.9%) respondents (4).

Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes

■ Chester County   ■ Southeastern PA

Year	Chester County	Southeastern PA
2008	7	10
2010	9	11
2012	8	13
2015	9	13
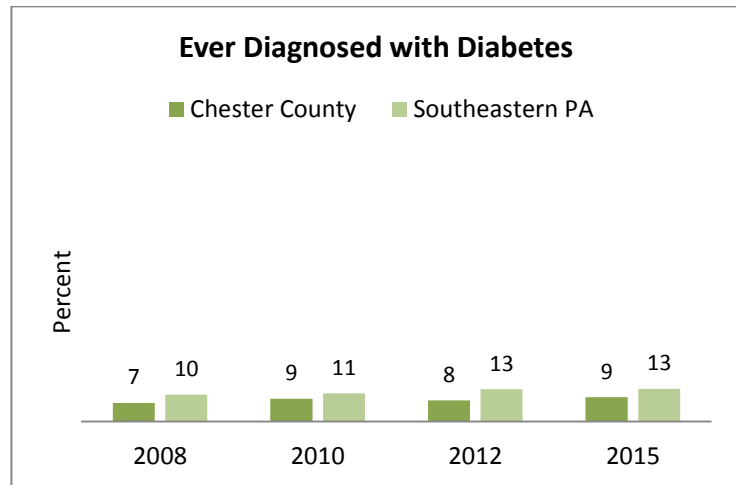
Source: PHMC (5)

High Blood Pressure

Question: Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have high blood pressure or hypertension (Q7, 2012) (3)?

The percentage of Chester County residents who reported ever being told they have high blood pressure in 2015 was 26.4 (4). Southeastern PA residents more commonly reported being told they have high blood pressure (33.3%).

Age: The percentage of respondents who reported having been diagnosed with high blood pressure increased with age: 18-39(4.8%), 40-59 (21.4%), 60 and over (53.4%) (4).

Gender: Male respondents reported having been diagnosed with high blood pressure (30.5%) more commonly than female respondents (22.5%) (4).

Poverty Status: Respondents who are poor less commonly reported having been diagnosed with high blood pressure (22.7%) compared to respondents who are not poor (26.6%) (4).

Race/Ethnicity: Black (24.9%), White (27.2%), and Hispanic (23.2%), respondents were more commonly diagnosed with high blood pressure compared to Asian (8.9%) respondents (4).

Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure

Chester County   Southeastern PA

	2008	2010	2012	2015
Chester County	27	26	24	26
Southeastern PA	30	32	31	33
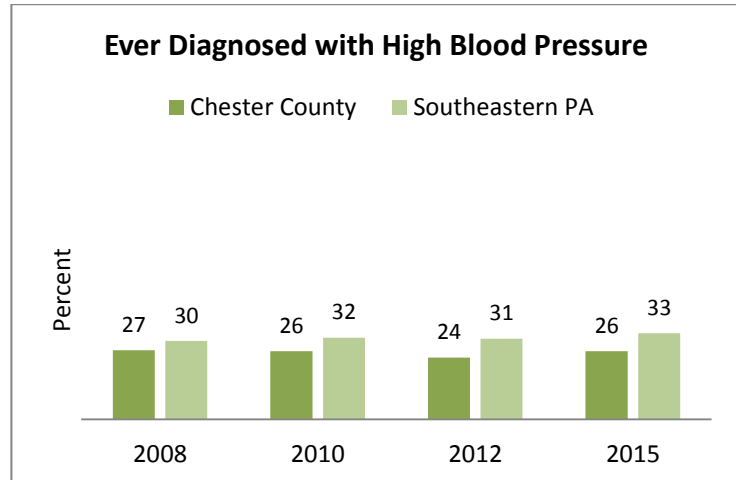
Source: PHMC (5)

Cardiovascular Disease

The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease is lower in Chester County than in Pennsylvania. However, heart disease is still among the most common causes of deaths in Chester County (13).

Age: Chester County residents age 85 and older had the highest rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease (5753.2) (14). The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease increased with age.

Gender: Males in Chester County had a higher rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease (225.4) compared to females (173.5) (14).

Race/Ethnicity: The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease for Black men in Chester County (289.2) was higher than for White men (221.6). Similarly, the rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease for Black women in Chester County (245.6) was higher than for White women (170.1) (14).

Deaths due to Cardiovascular Disease

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	222	249
2009-2011	207	240
2010-2012	197	234
2011-2013	197	231

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Deaths due to Cardiovascular Disease Chester County, PA

■ Black   ■ White

Rate per 100,000

Year	Black	White
2008-2010	262	224
2009-2011	265	207
2010-2012	275	194
2011-2013	269	193
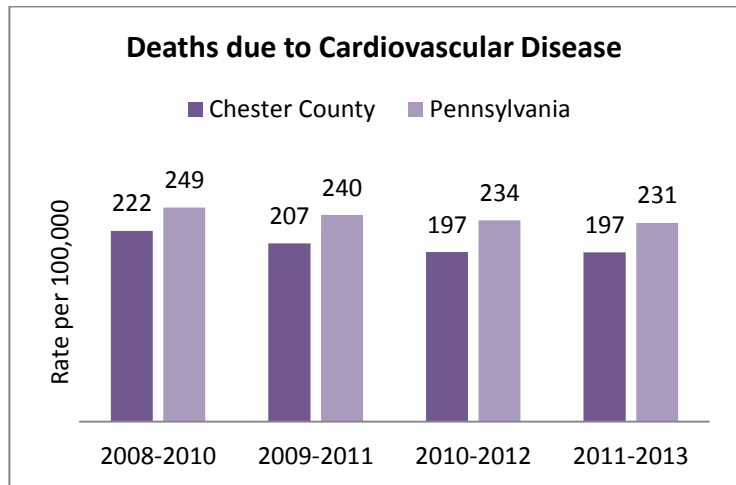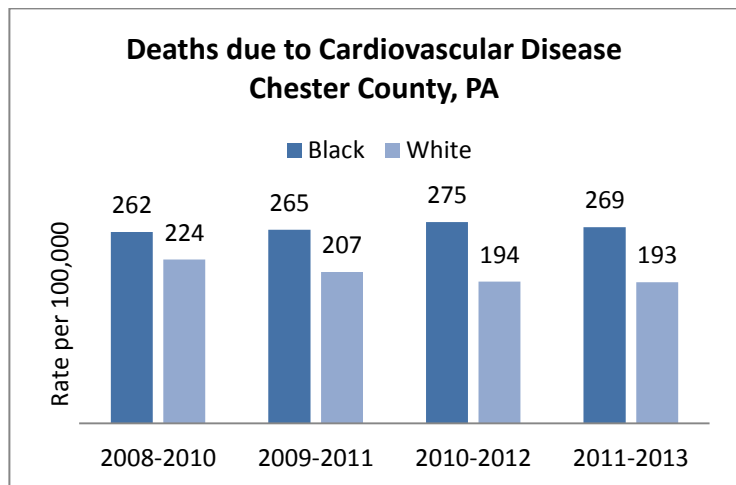
Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

25

Sexually Transmitted Infections: Chlamydia

The rate of chlamydia in Chester County (178.0) has remained consistent since 2010 while the rate of chlamydia in Pennsylvania (415.0) has increased (16).

Age: In 2011, residents age 15-24 had the highest rate of chlamydia infection in Chester County (985.7). Those age 25-34 also had a high rate of chlamydia (326.1) compared to residents 35 years and older (16.0) (16).

Gender: In 2014, the rate of chlamydia infection was lower in males (93.2) compared to females (259.1) (16).

Race/Ethnicity: Despite a downward trend, the rate of chlamydia has consistently been higher in the Black population compared to the White population (16).

Chlamydia

Chester County ■ Pennsylvania ■

Rate per 100,000

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2009	148	317
2010	180	342
2011	186	339
2012	184	342
2013	188	374
2014	178	415

Source: PA Dept of Health (17)

**Chlamydia by Race
Chester County, PA**

Black ■ White ■

Rate per 100,000

Year	Black	White
2009	904	69
2010	957	64
2011	882	51
2012	714	65
2013	709	48
2014	479	44
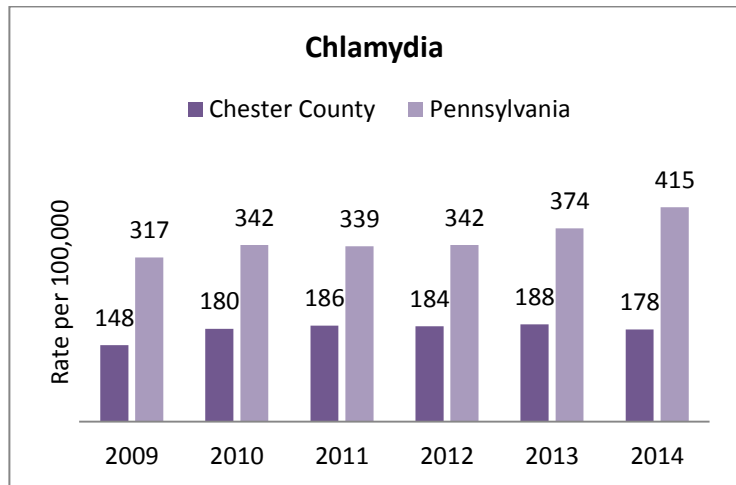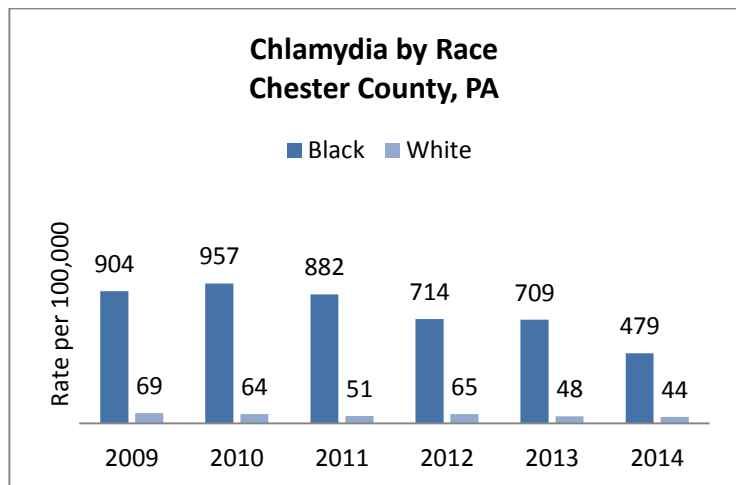
Source: PA Dept of Health (17)

Sexually Transmitted Infections: Gonorrhea

In 2014, the rate of gonorrhea in Chester County is half of what it was in 2010. The state's rate is consistently higher than Chester County's rate.

Age: Chester County residents age 15-25 (95.6) had the highest rate of gonorrhea compared to residents age 25-34 (51.5) and age 35 and older (9.4) (16).

Gender: Males (27.4) had a higher rate of gonorrhea compared to females (20.3) (16).

Race/Ethnicity: The rate of gonorrhea infection has consistently been higher in the Black population compared to the White population (16).

Gonorrhea

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2009	21	80
2010	50	101
2011	37	108
2012	36	121
2013	34	109
2014	24	99

Source: PA Dept of Health (17)

**Gonorrhea Incidence by Race
Chester County, PA**

■ Black   ■ White

Rate per 100,000

Year	Black	White
2009	176	8
2010	441	15
2011	238	11
2012	214	12
2013	210	9
2014	140	5
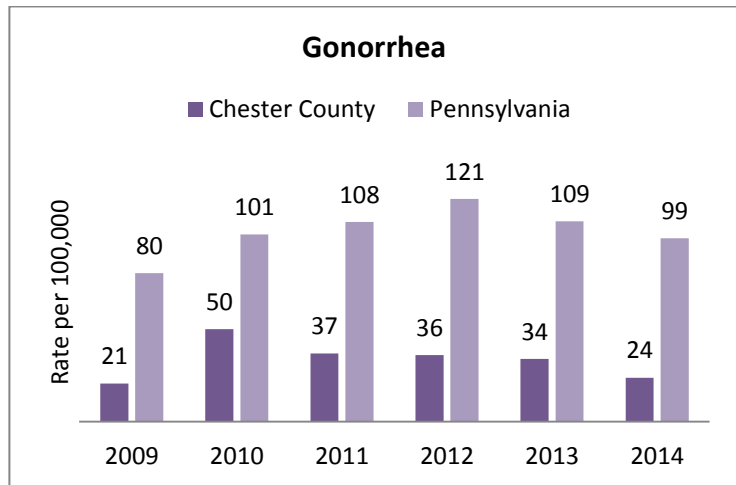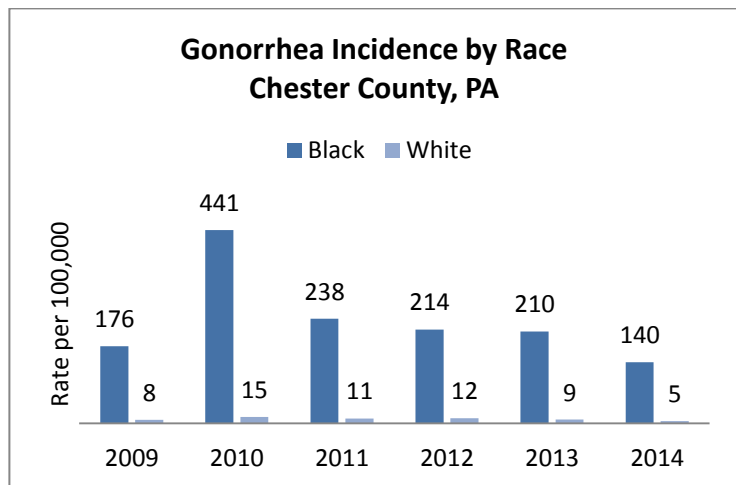
Source: PA Dept of Health (17)

Breast Cancer Incidence

Breast cancer is tracked through the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry. The breast cancer rates shown are for female breast cancer in Chester County and Pennsylvania. The breast cancer rates for Chester County are higher than the rates for the state.

Age: Women age 70-74 (548.6) and age 75-79 (532.6) have the highest rates of breast cancer in Chester County (18).

Race/Ethnicity: In 2010-2012, the breast cancer incidence for White females (131.9) was greater than that for Black females (97.8) in Chester County (18). In PA, the rate of breast cancer in white females (171.3) was higher than the rate in black females (126.5) (18).

Female Breast Cancer Incidence

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Chester County	138	137	133	131
Pennsylvania	128	129	128	127

Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

Female Breast Cancer Incidence by Race Chester County, PA

■ Black   ■ White

Rate per 100,000

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Black	150	136	117	98
White	138	136	133	132
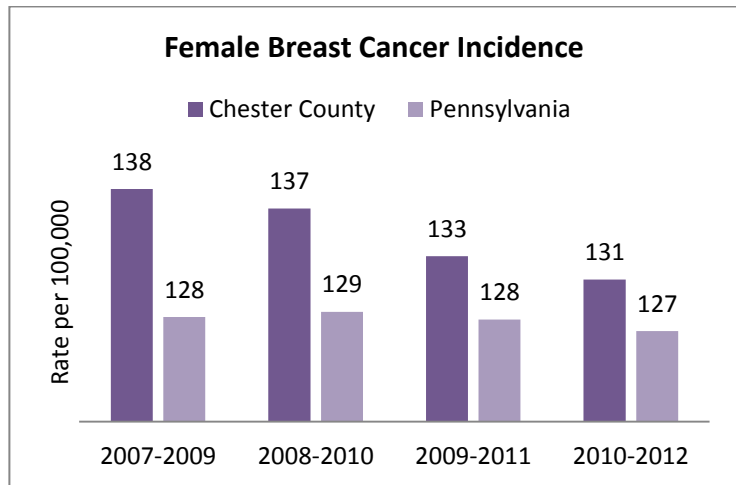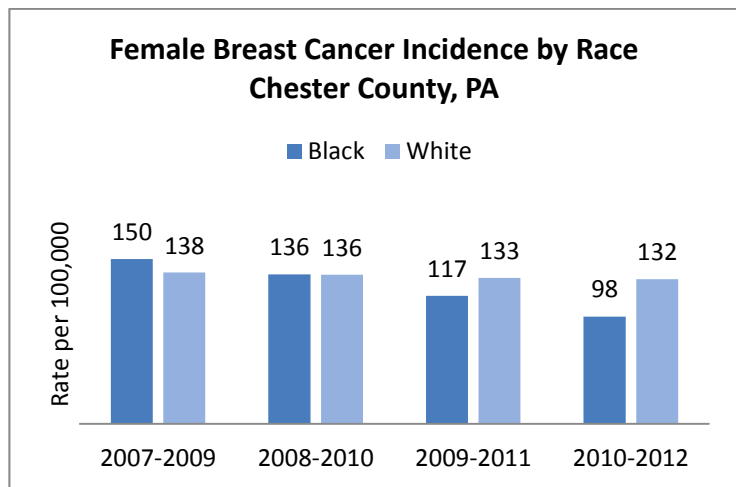
Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

Breast Cancer Deaths

The rate of deaths due to breast cancer in Chester County compared to Pennsylvania is similar.

Age: Women age 85 and older had the highest rate of deaths due to breast cancer (189.9). Overall, the rate of deaths due to breast cancer increased with age (14).

Race/Ethnicity: Although White and Black women have similar rates of breast cancer incidence, Black women have a higher rate of deaths due to breast cancer compared to White women (14).

Breast Cancer Deaths

■ Chester   ■ Pennsylvania

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Chester	22	22	24	23
Pennsylvania	24	23	23	22

Rate per 100,000

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Breast Cancer Deaths by Race
Chester County

■ Black   ■ White

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Black	32	36	31	32
White	22	21	24	23

Rate per 100,000

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

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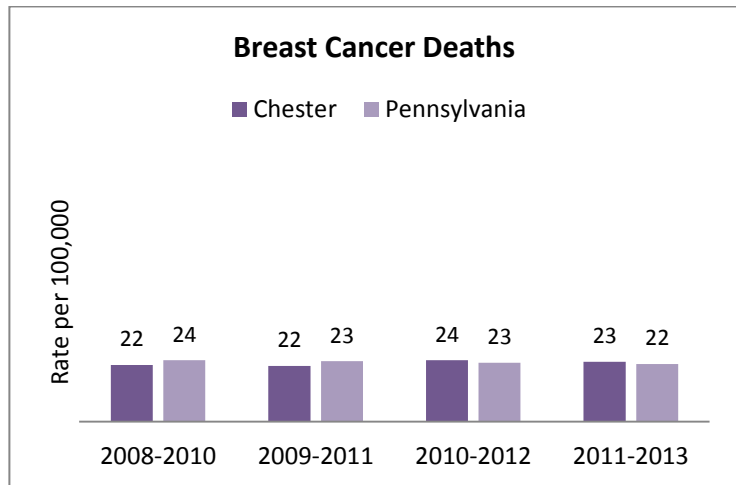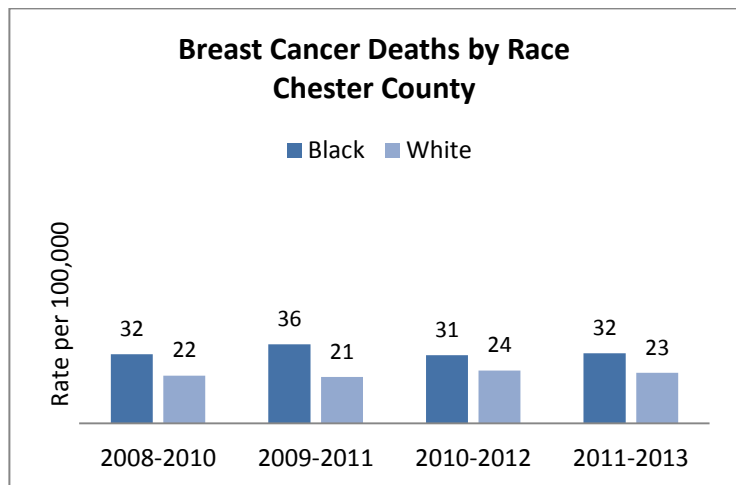
Lung Cancer Incidence

The incidence of lung cancer in Chester County is lower than in Pennsylvania. The incidence rate has been decreasing since 2005-2007 in both Chester County and the state.

Age: The highest rates of lung cancer incidence occurred in residents 70-74 (470.5) and age 75-79 (381.5) (18).

Race/Ethnicity: In 2010-2012, the lung cancer incidence rate for Black residents was higher than that for White residents (18).

Gender: Males (59.4) in Chester County had a higher rate of lung cancer incidence compared to females (48.7) (18).

Lung Cancer Incidence

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2007-2009	59	70
2008-2010	58	68
2009-2011	56	67
2010-2012	53	65

Rate per 100,000
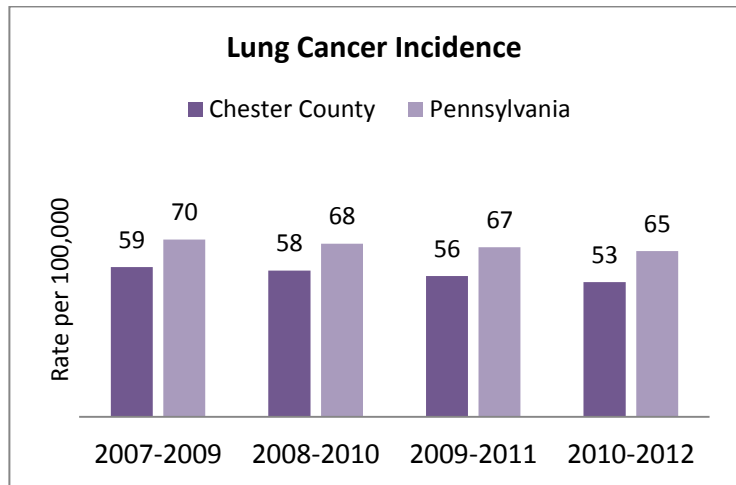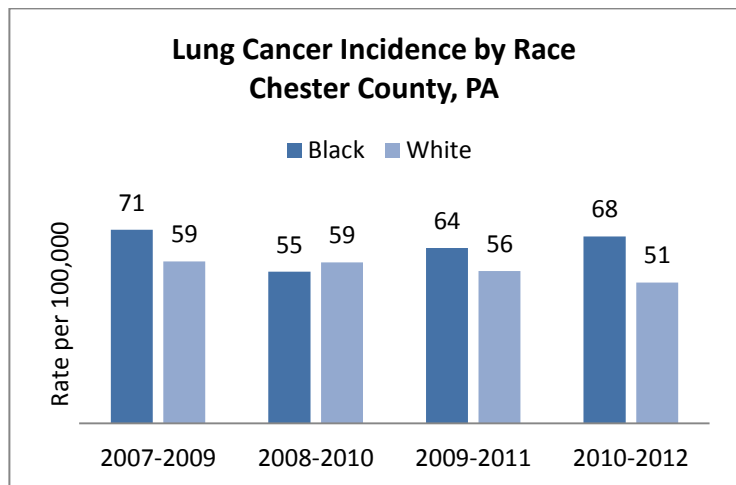
Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

**Lung Cancer Incidence by Race
Chester County, PA**

■ Black   ■ White

Year	Black	White
2007-2009	71	59
2008-2010	55	59
2009-2011	64	56
2010-2012	68	51

Rate per 100,000

Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

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Lung Cancer Deaths

Death rates due to lung cancer are consistently lower in Chester County than in Pennsylvania.

Age: Chester County residents age 85 and older had the highest rates of deaths due to lung cancer (323.4) (14).

Race/Ethnicity: Black residents in Chester County have a higher death rate due to lung cancer compared to White residents; this trend has been consistent since 2005-2007 (14).

Gender: Males have a higher rate of deaths due to lung cancer (39.8) compared to females (34.7) (14).
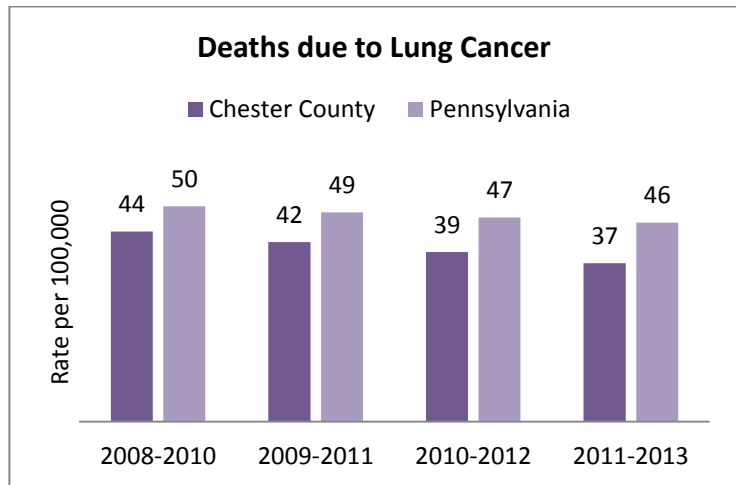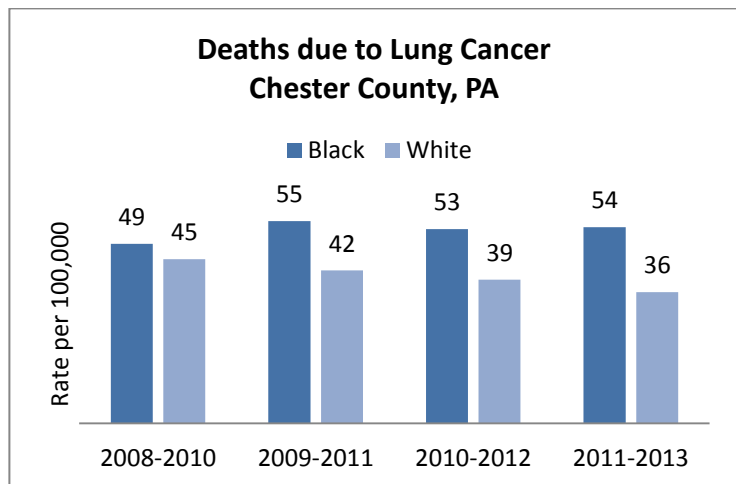
Deaths due to Lung Cancer

■ Chester County ■ Pennsylvania

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Chester County	44	42	39	37
Pennsylvania	50	49	47	46

Rate per 100,000

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Deaths due to Lung Cancer
Chester County, PA

■ Black ■ White

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Black	49	55	53	54
White	45	42	39	36

Rate per 100,000

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence

The incidence rate of colon and rectum cancer for Chester County residents is lower than the rate for Pennsylvania residents.

Age: The incidence of colon and rectum cancer increases with age. Chester County residents age 85 and older had the highest incidence of colon and rectum cancer (300.6) (18).

Race/Ethnicity: In 2010-2012, Black residents of Chester County had a higher incidence rate of colon and rectum cancer compared to White residents (18).

Gender: Males in Chester County had a higher rate of colon and rectum cancer (47.1) compared to females (40.3) (18).

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence

Chester County — Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Chester County	48	43	39	34
Pennsylvania	50	47	43	45
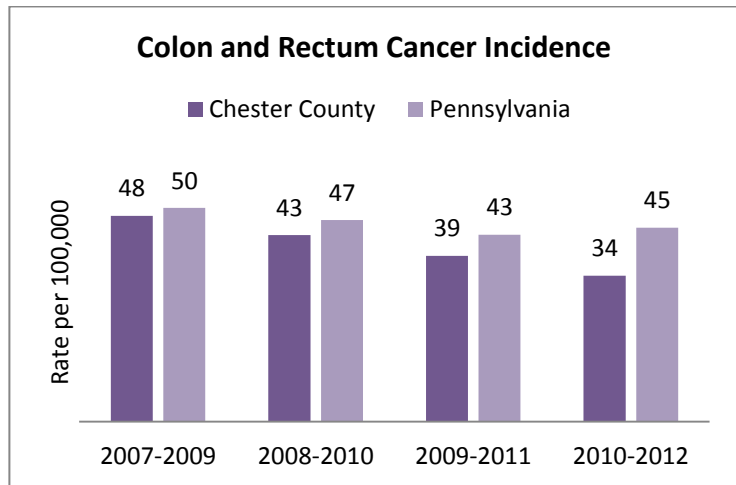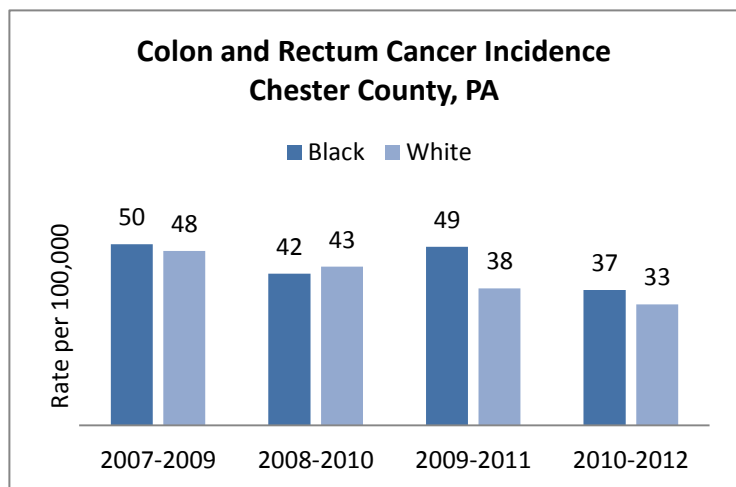
Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence
Chester County, PA

Black — White

Rate per 100,000

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Black	50	42	49	37
White	48	43	38	33

Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

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Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths

The death rate due to colon and rectum cancer in Chester County is similar to that for Pennsylvania.

Age: In Chester County, residents age 85 and older had the highest rate of deaths due to colon and rectum cancer (153.5). The rate of deaths due to this cancer tends to increase with age (14).

Gender: Chester County males had a higher rate of deaths due to colon and rectum cancer (15.0) compared to females (12.1) (14).

Race/Ethnicity: Although Black and White residents in Chester County have similar incidence rates, Black residents consistently have a higher rate of deaths due to colon and rectum cancer compared to Whites in Chester County (15).

Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
17 / 18	15 / 17	15 / 16	13 / 16

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

**Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths
Chester County, PA**

■ Black   ■ White

Rate per 100,000

2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
23 / 18	29 / 15	30 / 14	25 / 13

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

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Prostate Cancer Incidence

The incidence rate of prostate cancer is higher in Chester County than in Pennsylvania. This trend, though decreasing, has been consistent since 2005-2007.

Age: In Chester County, the highest rates of prostate cancer were seen in males age 65-69 (760.3) and 70-74 (781.7) (18).

Race/Ethnicity: The incidence rate of prostate cancer in Chester County is higher for Black males than for White males (18).

Prostate Cancer Incidence

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Chester County	171	146	150	132
Pennsylvania	152	140	136	123

Rate per 100,000

Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

Prostate Cancer Incidence
Chester County, PA

■ Black   ■ White

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Black	192	180	187	160
White	157	133	136	121

Rate per 100,000
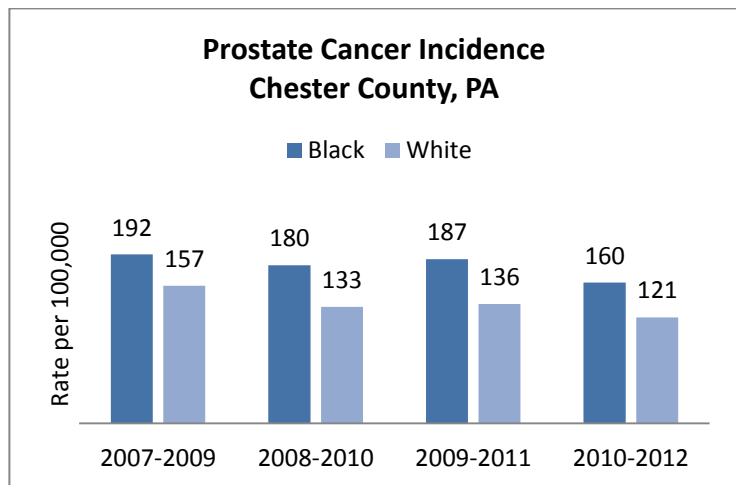
Source: PA Dept of Health (19)

Prostate Cancer Deaths

The rate of deaths due to prostate cancer is lower in Chester County than in Pennsylvania.

Age: The highest rate of deaths due to prostate cancer occurred in males age 85 and older (486.7) (14).

Race/Ethnicity: The rate of deaths due to prostate cancer was higher in Black males compared to White males (14). This trend has been consistent since 2005-2007.

Prostate Cancer Deaths

Chester County   Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Chester County	20	20	20	20
Pennsylvania	22	21	20	20

Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Prostate Cancer Deaths

Black   White

Rate per 100,000

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Black	36	33	36	*
White	19	19	20	20
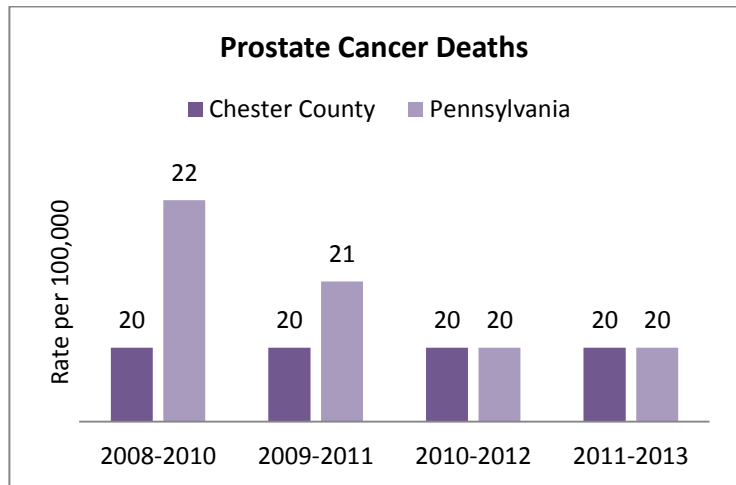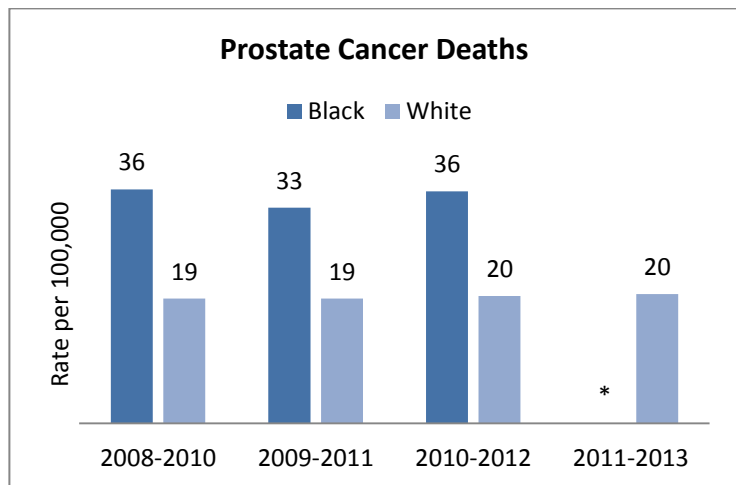
*No rate available as there were fewer than 10 deaths
Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Melanoma Incidence and Deaths

Melanoma incidence rates in Chester County are higher than in Pennsylvania. This trend has been consistent since 2005-2007.

Age: The highest incidence rates of melanoma in Chester County occurred in the 80-84 age group (168.8) (18). For many of the age groups, the incidence rate in Chester County is higher than in that corresponding age group for the state. The highest rates of deaths due to melanoma occurred in those age 85 and older (68.6) (14).

Gender: The rate of melanoma incidence was higher for males (38.7) in Chester County compared to females (25.0) (18). There was also a higher rate of deaths due to melanoma among males (5.6) compared to females (2.0) (14).
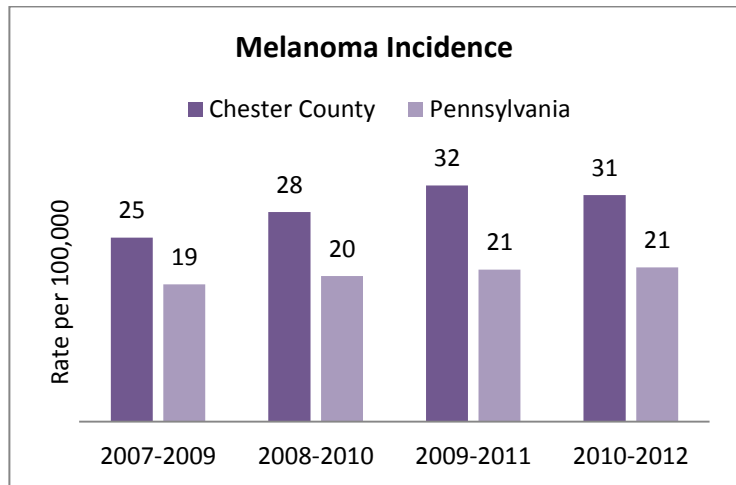
Source: PA Dept of Health (19)
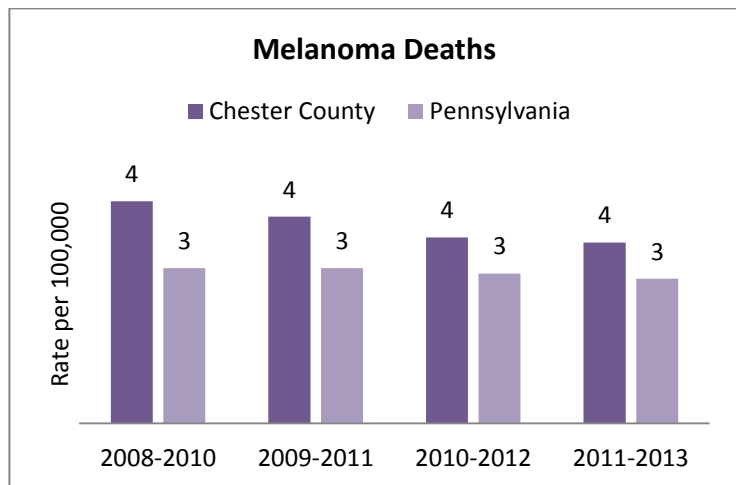
Source: PA Dept of Health (15)

Causes of Deaths

The most common causes of deaths for each age group are listed in the table below. The percentages for all ages describe the total percentage of deaths due to the listed conditions. The percentages by age describe the percentage of deaths that occurred in that particular age group. For example, Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVA) account for 24% of the deaths occurring in youth age 15-24.

Most Common Causes of Deaths	Percent of Deaths in Each Age Group
Age: Overall, all ages	
Heart Disease	25%
Malignant neoplasms (cancers)	25%
Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)	5%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	5%
Accidents (non-MVA)	3%
Age: Under 15 years	
Perinatal Conditions	42%
Congenital Abnormalities	18%
Accidents (non-MVA)	6%
Age: 15-24 years	
Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVA)	24%
Accidents (non-MVA)	25%
Intentional Self Harm (suicide)	21%
Age: 25-44 years	
Accidents (non-MVA)	23%
Malignant neoplasms (cancers)	18%
Intentional Self Harm (suicide)	11%
Age: 45-64 years	
Malignant neoplasms (cancers)	40%
Heart Disease	17%
Accidents (non-MVA)	6%
Age: 65-74 years	
Malignant neoplasms (cancers)	40%
Heart Disease	17%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	6%
Age: 75 and older	
Heart Disease	30%
Malignant neoplasms (cancers)	18%
Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)	6%

Source: PA Dept of Health (20)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Prenatal Care in First Trimester

Pregnant women in Chester County are more likely to receive prenatal care in the first trimester compared to pregnant women in Pennsylvania overall (21).

Age: Less than half of pregnant women age 15-17 (39.6%) and age 18-19 (42.8%) receive prenatal care during the first trimester. About half of pregnant women age 20-24 receive prenatal care during the first trimester (52.5%). Pregnant women age 25 and older have higher percentages of prenatal care during the first trimester, ranging from 72.2% to 81.61% (22).

Race/Ethnicity: Black and Hispanic pregnant women have similar rates of prenatal care during the first trimester, and are lower than the rates for White pregnant women (21).

Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester

Chester County ▪ Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	74	71
2009-2011	73	71
2010-2012	74	72
2011-2013	74	72

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

**Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester
Chester County, PA**

▪ Black ▪ Hispanic ▪ White

Year	Black	Hispanic	White
2008-2010	56	53	77
2009-2011	54	52	76
2010-2012	54	53	77
2011-2013	50	54	77

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

No Prenatal Care

Chester County's percentage of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care during pregnancy is half of Pennsylvania's rate (22).

Age: Pregnant women age 15-19 have the highest percentage of no prenatal care (2.6%) (22).

Race/Ethnicity: A higher percentage of Black and Hispanic pregnant women receive no prenatal care during pregnancy compared to White pregnant women (21).
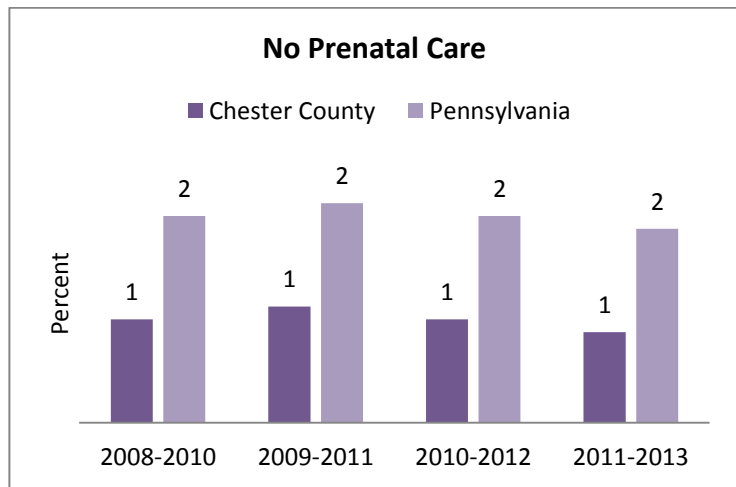
Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

39

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is defined as babies born at less than 2500 grams or less than 5 pounds and 9 ounces. The percentage of babies born at low birth weight is lower in Chester County than in Pennsylvania (22).

Age: Women age 40 to 44 have the highest percentage of low birth weight babies (9.5%) compared to other age groups. All other age groups have a percent low birth weight between 6.1% and 9.5% (22).

Race/Ethnicity: Black women in Chester County have double the percentage of low birth weight babies compared to White and Hispanic women (22).

Low Birth Weight Births

Chester County   Pennsylvania

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

**Low Birth Weight Births
Chester County, PA**

Black   Hispanic   White
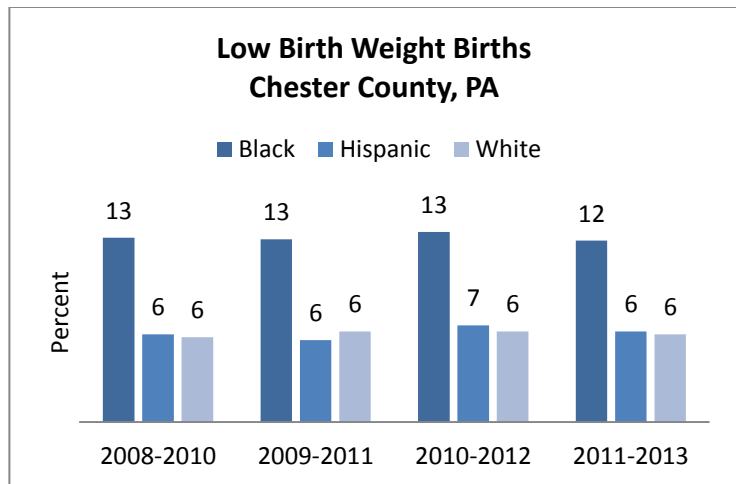
Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Infant Deaths

Infant mortality refers to infant deaths that occur under one year of age. Neonatal deaths refer to infant deaths that occur within the first 27 days of life. Postneonatal deaths refer to infant deaths that occur between one month (28 days) and 364 days of age.

Age: In Chester County, the infant mortality rate is highest among infants less than 28 days of age (3.9 per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate for infants age 28-364 days of age is 1.2 per 1,000 live births (23).

Race/Ethnicity: The infant mortality rate for babies born to Black mothers is nearly three times that for Hispanic or White mothers (23).

Infant Deaths

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Chester County	4	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	7	7	7	7

Rate per 1,000 births

Source: PA Dept of Health (24)

**Infant Deaths
Chester County, PA**

■ Black   ■ Hispanic   ■ White

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Black	11	11	16	13
Hispanic	4	5	6	9
White	4	5	5	5

Rate per 1,000 births
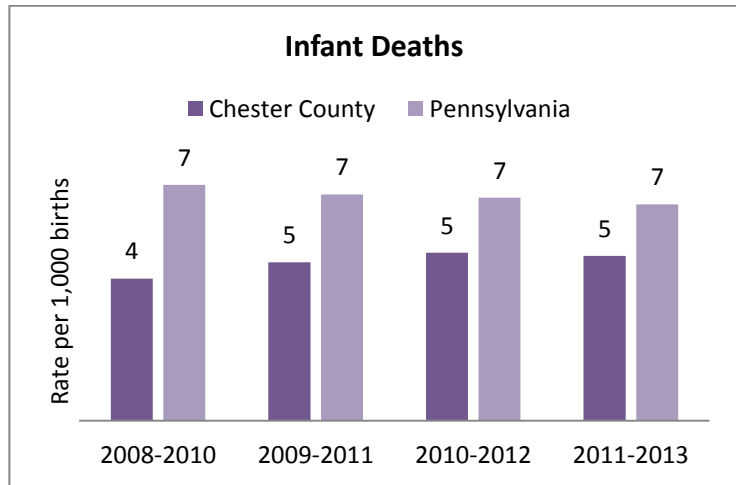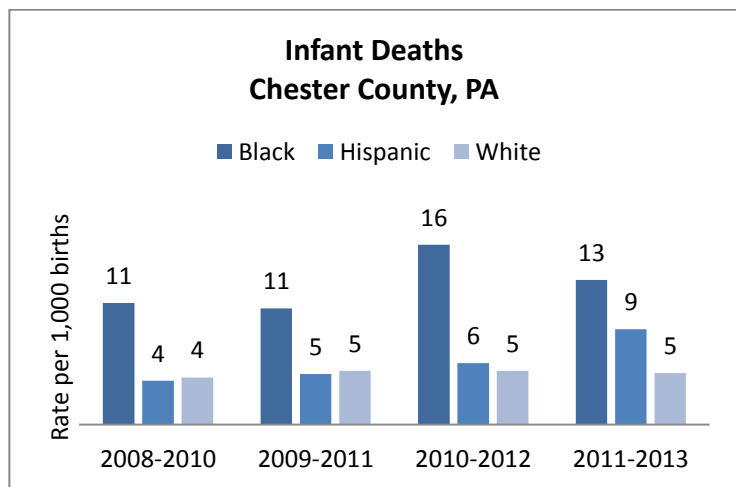
Source: PA Dept of Health (24)

Breastfeeding

A higher percentage of women in Chester County breastfeed their newborns compared to women in Pennsylvania (21).

Age: Mothers age 15-17 (68.7%) and 18-19 (70.1%) have the lowest percentages of breastfeeding of all of the age groups. However, across all of the age groups up to age 44, Chester County has a higher percentage of mothers breastfeeding compared to Pennsylvania (22).

Race/Ethnicity: White and Hispanic mothers are more likely to breastfeed than Black mothers. The percentage of mothers breast feeding has increased since 2005-2007 (21).

Mothers Breastfeeding

Chester County   Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	81	69
2009-2011	82	70
2010-2012	84	72
2011-2013	85	73

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

**Mothers Breastfeeding
Chester County, PA**

Black   Hispanic   White

Year	Black	Hispanic	White
2008-2010	60	79	82
2009-2011	62	81	83
2010-2012	64	82	85
2011-2013	64	83	86
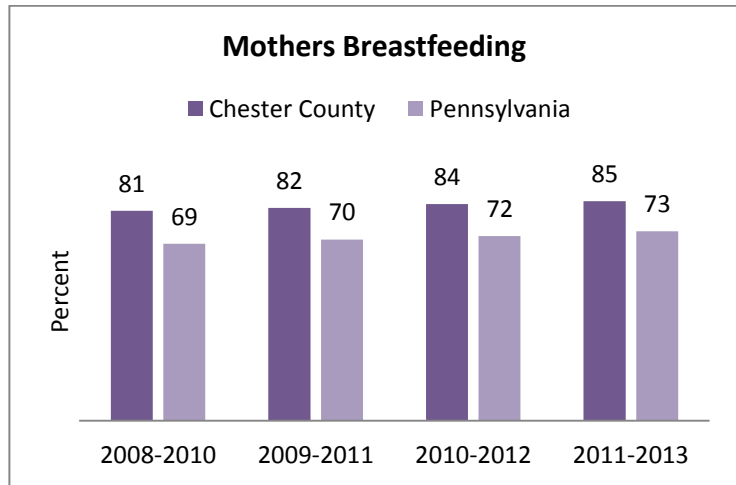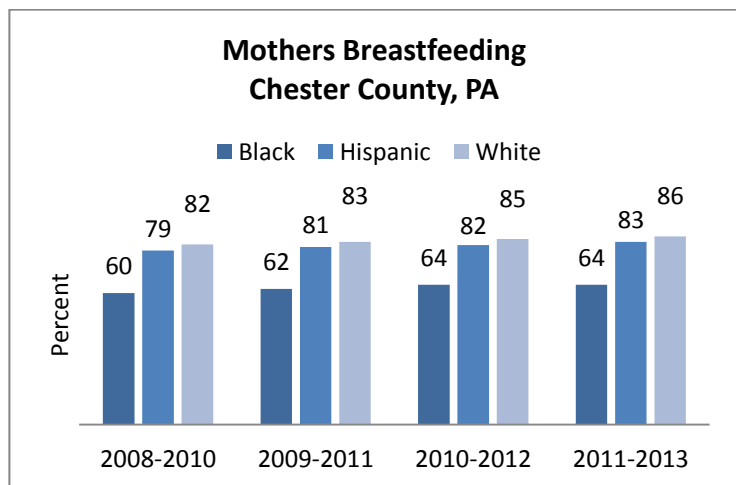
Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Teenage Pregnancy

Overall, the percent of teen births in Chester County is less than that for Pennsylvania (21).

Race/Ethnicity: Black and Hispanic teens have a higher percentage of teen births than White teens. The rate of Black teen births has decreased since 2005-2007 (21).

Teen (Age <18) Births

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013
Chester County	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	3	3	2	2

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Teen (Age <18) Births
Chester County, PA

■ Black   ■ Hispanic   ■ White

	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010
Black	4	4	4	4
Hispanic	5	5	4	3
White	1	1	1	1
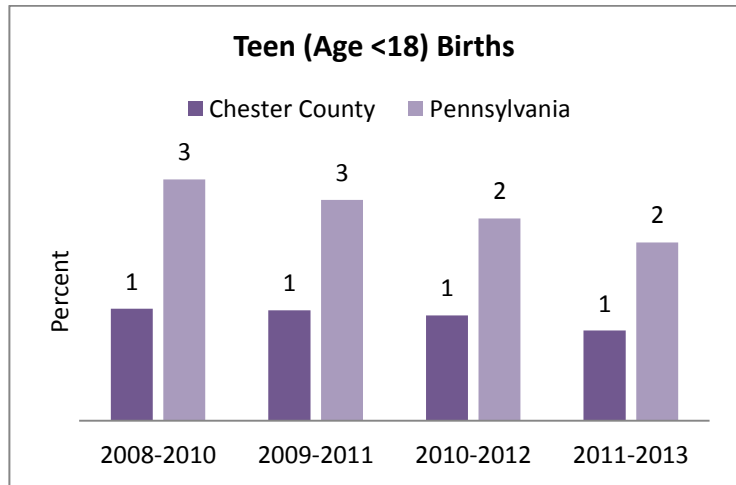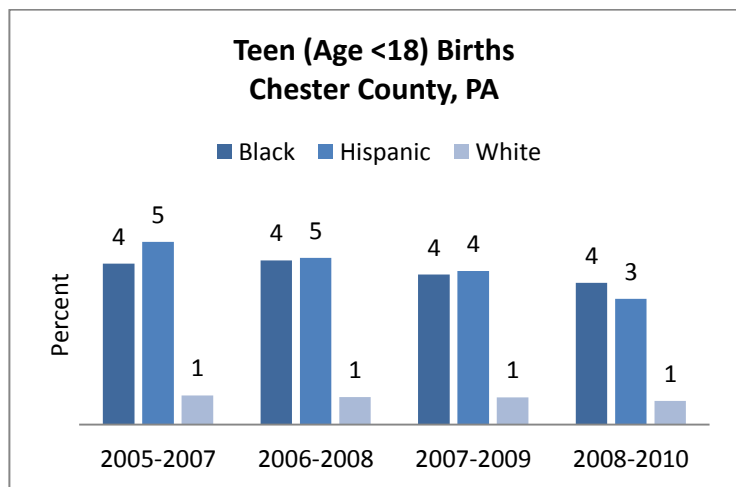
Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a supplemental nutrition program that provides supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant women, postpartum women, and infants and children up to age five.

Chester County has a lower percentage of all mothers participating in WIC compared to Pennsylvania (21). With Chester County's higher median household income and lower poverty rate, we would expect to see this lower percentage compared to the state.

Age: The percentage of Chester County mothers participating in WIC decreases with age. The age groups with the highest percentage of mothers participating in WIC include: 15-17 (76.4%), 18-19 (71.5%), 20-24 (55.2%), and 25-29 (24.4%). The age groups with mothers age 30 and older have equal to or less than 12.0% of mothers participating in WIC (22).

Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic mothers make up the largest percentage of mothers participating in WIC (21).

Mothers Participating in WIC

Chester County: 2008-2010: 21, 2009-2011: 22, 2010-2012: 23, 2011-2013: 22
Pennsylvania: 2008-2010: 40, 2009-2011: 40, 2010-2012: 40, 2011-2013: 39

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Mothers Participating in WIC Chester County, PA

Black: 2008-2010: 56, 2009-2011: 58, 2010-2012: 60, 2011-2013: 62
Hispanic: 2008-2010: 74, 2009-2011: 73, 2010-2012: 73, 2011-2013: 71
White: 2008-2010: 15, 2009-2011: 15, 2010-2012: 16, 2011-2013: 15
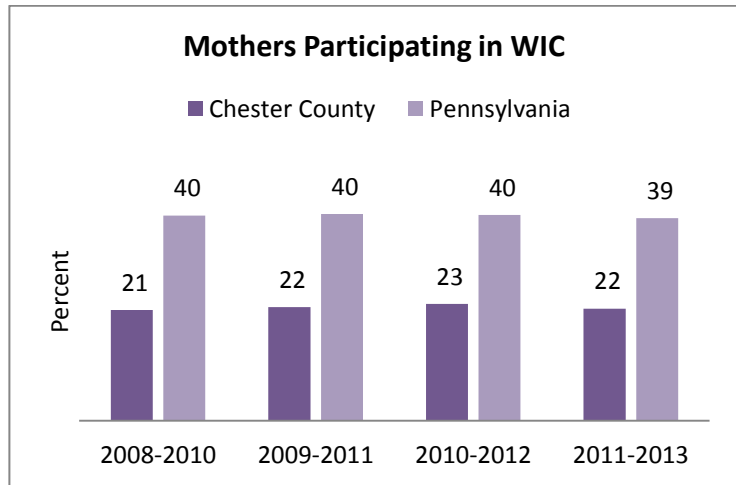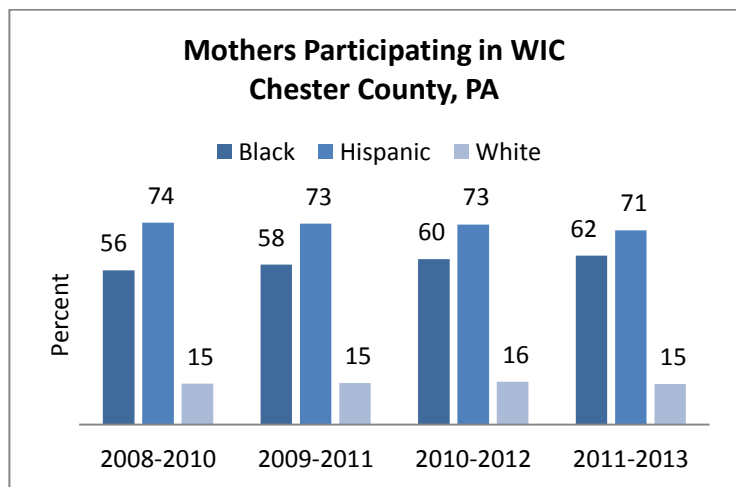
Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Pregnant Women on Medicaid

Chester County has a lower percentage of mothers on Medicaid compared to Pennsylvania.

Age: Younger mothers are more commonly on Medicaid. Mothers age 15 or less (67.8%), age 18-19 (64.3%), and age 15-17 (59.2%) have the highest percentages on Medicaid. Mothers age 45 and older have the lowest percentage of mothers on Medicaid (12.2%). At age 25, the percentage of mothers on Medicaid drops from 55.9% (Age 20-24) to 28.5% (Age 25-29). Mothers over the age of 30 have percentages of 12.2-15.6 (22).

Race/Ethnicity: Black mothers have the highest percentage of mothers on Medicaid. White mothers have the lowest percentage (21).

Percent Medicaid

Legend: ■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	10	32
2009-2011	9	33
2010-2012	9	33
2011-2013	11	33

Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

Percent Medicaid

Legend: ■ Black   ■ Hispanic   ■ White

Year	Black	Hispanic	White
2008-2010	30	21	9
2009-2011	27	21	8
2010-2012	28	21	8
2011-2013	35	28	9
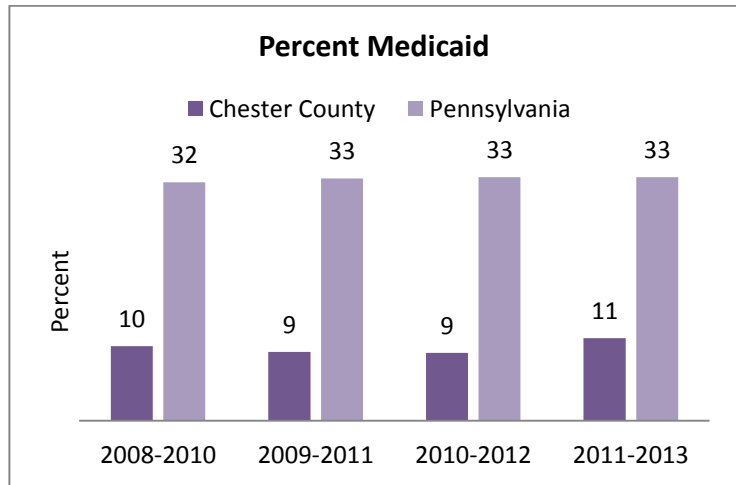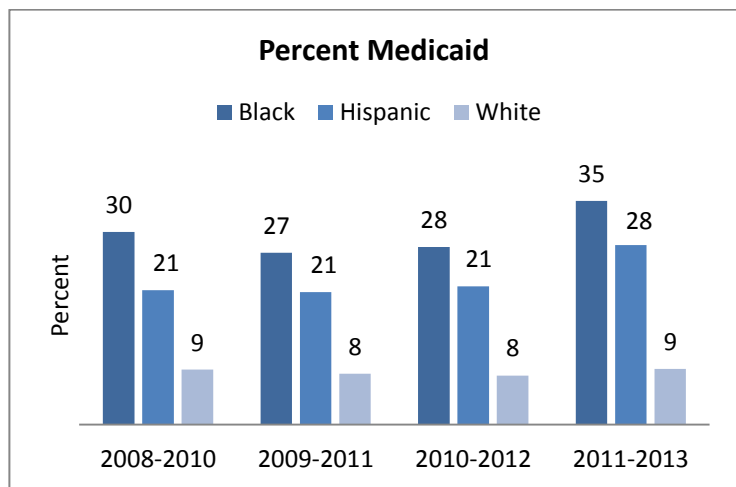
Source: PA Dept of Health (21)

HEALTHCARE ACCESS AND COVERAGE

Access to Provider

Question: Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider (Q3.2, 2011) (6)? Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost (Q3.3, 2011) (6)?

Chester County has a similar percentage of residents who do not have a personal healthcare provider compared to Pennsylvania. Chester County (9%) has a lower percentage of residents who needed to see a doctor sometime during the past year, but could not because of the cost compared to Pennsylvania (12%).

Age: Younger people, age 18-44, more commonly do not have a personal healthcare provider (23%) compared to those age 45-64 (9%) and age 65 and older (3%). Similarly, younger people, age 18-44, were more commonly unable to see a doctor due to cost (13%) compared to those age 45-64 (7%) and age 65 and older (4%) (7).

Gender: Males more commonly do not have a personal healthcare provider (17%) compared to females (10%). However, the same percentage of males and females (9%) could not see a doctor when they needed to because of the cost (7).

No Personal Healthcare Provider

Chester County   Pennsylvania

11 11	10 11	9 11	11 13	11 11
2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014

Source: BRFSS (8)

Could Not See a Doctor When Needed in Past Year Due to Cost

Chester County   Pennsylvania

6 11	8 11	7 11	9 13	9 12
2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014

Source: BRFSS (8)

46
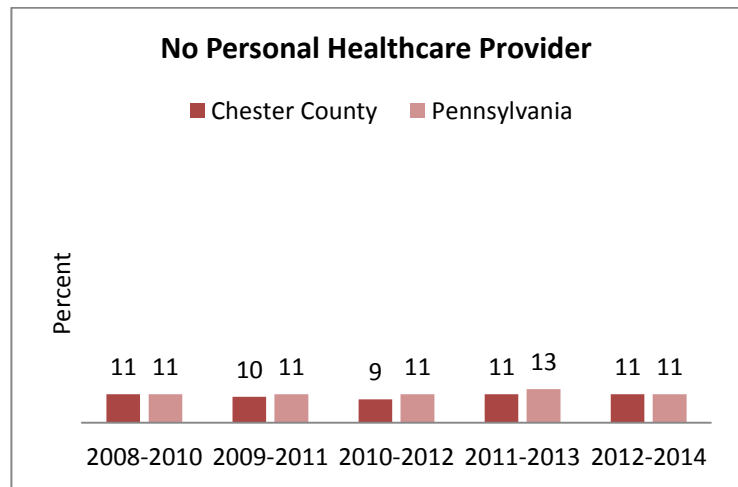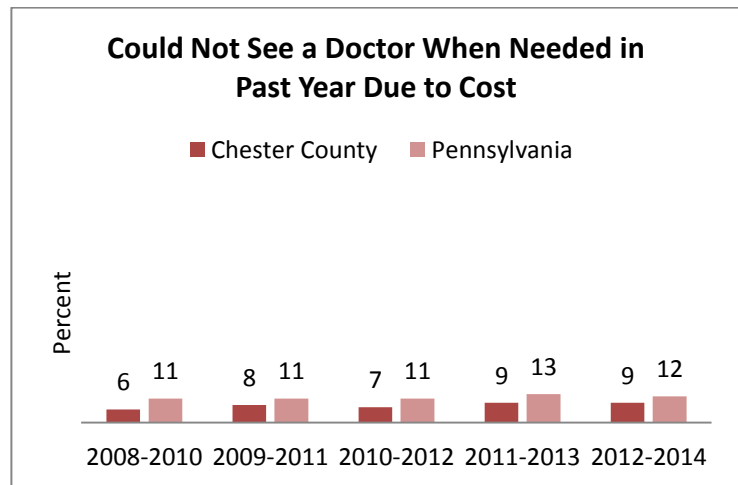
Adults and Children Eligible for Assistance

Medical Assistance is a joint state/federal program that pays for health care services for eligible low-income Pennsylvania residents. Nearly 1.9 million residents in Pennsylvania are served by this program (25).

In Chester County, the percentages of people who are eligible for MA and TANF have remained relatively constant since 2010; however, in 2015 there was a notable increase. A similar increase was seen in 2015 in the state, as well. This increase is reflective of the expanded eligibility criteria that took effect in 2015. The percentage of Chester County residents eligible for these programs is lower than Pennsylvania.

Eligible for Medical Assistance

Chester County ——   Pennsylvania ——

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2010	8%	18%
2011	7%	17%
2012	7%	17%
2013	8%	17%
2014	8%	18%
2015	10%	21%
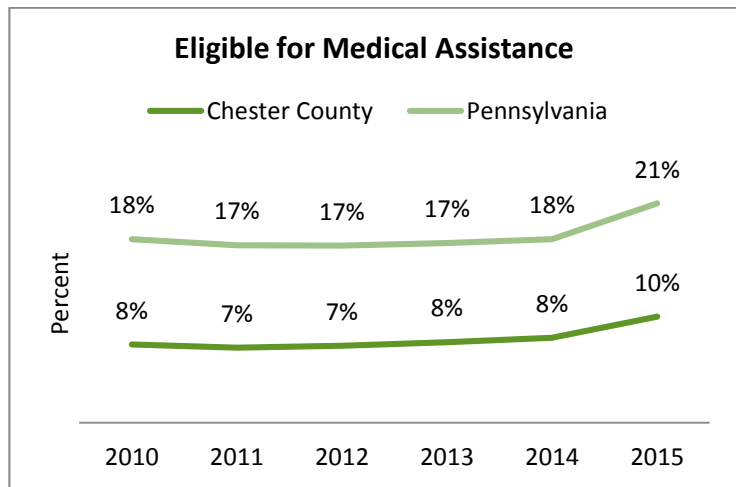
Source: PA DPW (26)

No Health Insurance

Question: Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or Indian Health Service (Q3.1, 2011) (6)?

A lower percentage of Chester County residents between the age of 18 and 64 do not have health insurance, compared to Pennsylvania residents.

Age: Younger people, age 18-44, more commonly did not have health insurance (13%) compared to those age 45-64 (8%) (7).

Gender: Females living in Chester County more commonly did not have health insurance (12%) compared to males (9%) (7).

No Health Insurance, Age 18-64

■ Chester County   ■ Pennsylvania

Year	Chester County	Pennsylvania
2008-2010	10	13
2009-2011	9	13
2010-2012	6	14
2011-2013	11	16
2012-2014	11	15
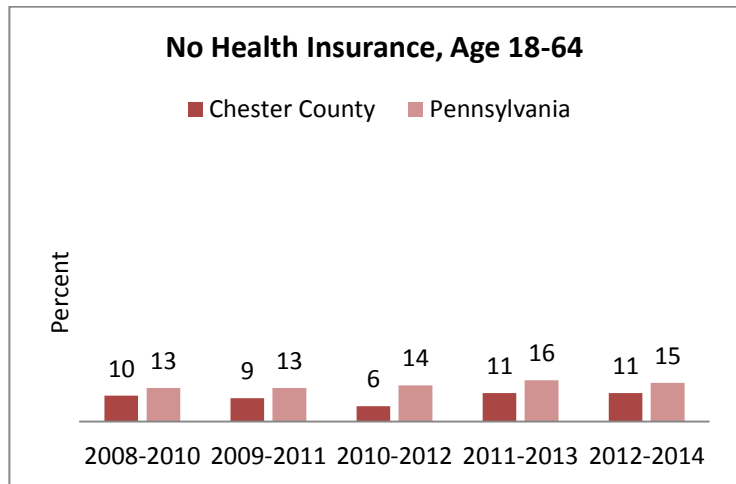
Percent

Source: BRFSS (8)

48

ENVIRONMENTAL

Asthma

Questions: Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional every told you that you had asthma (Q6.4, 2011)? Do you still have asthma (Q6.5, 2011) (6)?

In Chester County, a lower percentage of residents indicated having ever been told they have asthma (11%) compared to Pennsylvania residents (14%) (27). Similarly, fewer Chester County residents reported currently having asthma (7%) compared to Pennsylvania residents (10%) (7).

Age: The percentage of people reporting having ever been told that they have asthma decreases with age. Individuals age 18-44 (13%) more commonly reported having been told they have asthma compared to those age 45-64 (10%) and age 65 and older (8%). A similar trend was seen in those who reported currently having asthma: age 18-44 (8%), age 45-64 (6%) and age 65 and older (5%) (7).
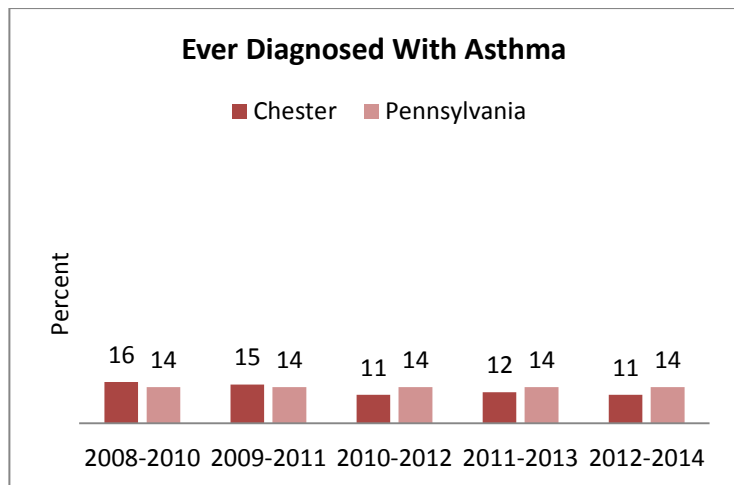
Gender: The same percentage of males and females in Chester County reported having ever been told that they have asthma (11%). However, females more commonly reported currently having asthma (8%) compared to males (6%) (7).

Ever Diagnosed With Asthma

Chester | Pennsylvania

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014
Chester	16	15	11	12	11
Pennsylvania	14	14	14	14	14

Source: BRFSS (8)

Currently Have Asthma

Chester | Pennsylvania

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014
Chester	9	10	8	8	7
Pennsylvania	10	10	10	10	10
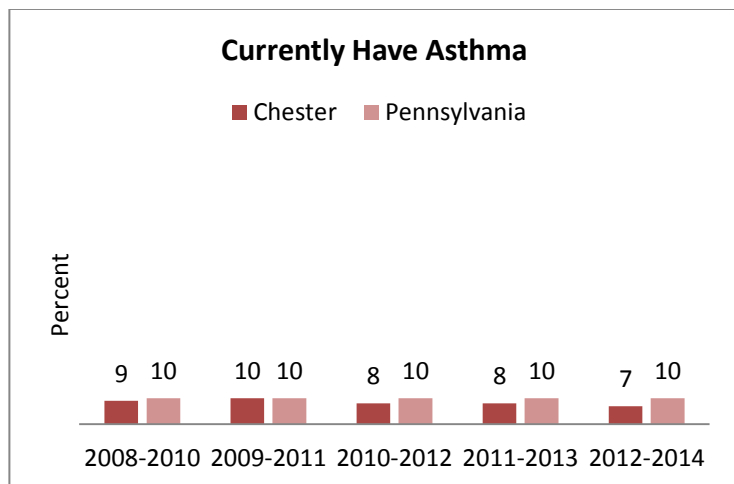
Source: BRFSS (8)

Crime

The Crime Index offenses, Part I and Part II, are used nationally as the basis for comparisons. Crimes in the crime index are considered to be the most serious and the most likely to be reported. Part I offenses include: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-thef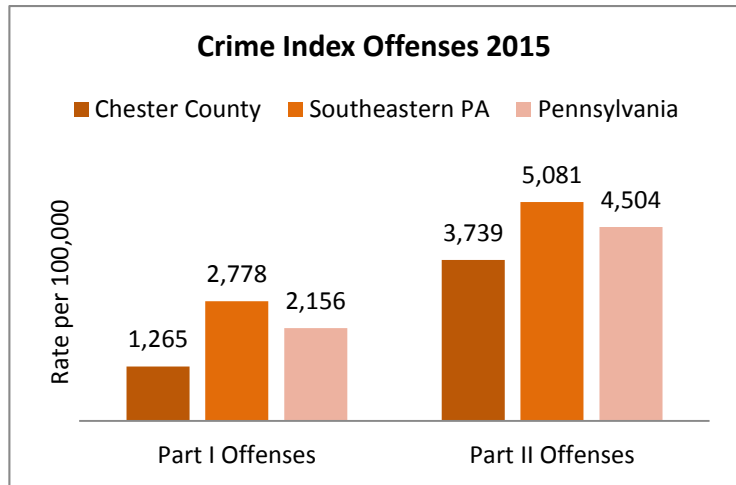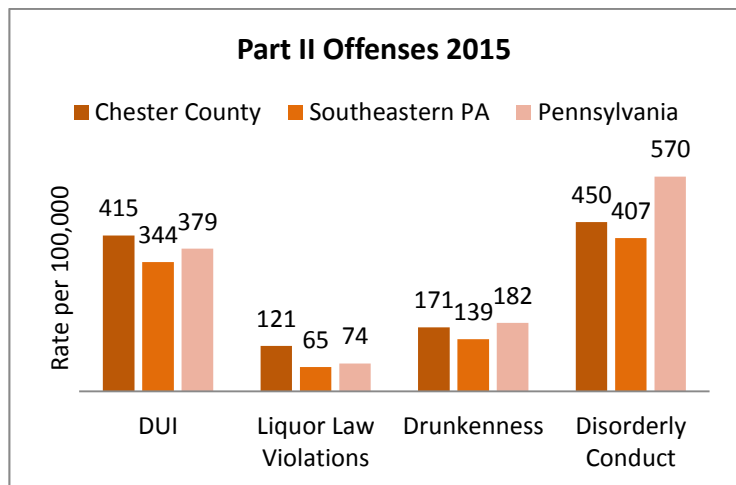t, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Part II offenses include: other assaults, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, drug abuse violations, gambling, offenses against the family, driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses (28).

For Part I offenses, the crime rate in Chester County is lower than the crime rate for Southeastern PA and Pennsylvania. Overall, Chester County also has a lower rate for Part II offenses compared to the region and the state. However, Chester County has higher rates of DUI, liquor law violations and drunkenness compared to both the Southeastern PA region and the

state. Additionally, Chester County has a higher rate of disorderly conduct compared to Southeastern PA (28).

Crime Index Offenses 2015

Chester County   Southeastern PA   Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

Part I Offenses: 1,265 / 2,778 / 2,156
Part II Offenses: 3,739 / 5,081 / 4,504

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting System (28)

Part II Offenses 2015

Chester County   Southeastern PA   Pennsylvania

Rate per 100,000

DUI: 415 / 344 / 379
Liquor Law Violations: 121 / 65 / 74
Drunkenness: 171 / 139 / 182
Disorderly Conduct: 450 / 407 / 570

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting System (28)

50

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APPENDIX A

Racial and Ethnic Distribution by Municipality 2011-2015

MUNICIPALITY	% WHITE	% BLACK	% ASIAN	% HISPANIC	% TWO OR MORE RACES
Chester County, Pennsylvania	86.4%	5.9%	4.5%	7.0%	2.0%
Atglen Borough	87.5%	4.5%	0.0%	8.3%	4.6%
Avondale Borough	80.4%	9.6%	4.7%	58.8%	2.7%
Birmingham Township	91.7%	1.8%	6.4%	1.9%	0.0%
Caln Township	73.3%	16.2%	8.1%	4.8%	1.6%
Charlestown Township	82.2%	5.2%	8.2%	1.8%	3.5%
Coatesville City	44.7%	47.2%	0.7%	23.3%	3.9%
Downingtown Borough	71.2%	15.1%	6.6%	8.4%	3.2%
East Bradford Township	93.7%	3.0%	1.9%	2.5%	1.5%
East Brandywine Township	96.1%	0.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.4%
East Caln Township	81.0%	4.8%	13.2%	3.2%	0.0%
East Coventry Township	91.1%	3.5%	3.6%	2.5%	1.3%
East Fallowfield Township	85.0%	8.6%	0.6%	5.4%	2.9%
East Goshen Township	96.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	0.2%
East Marlborough Township	90.2%	2.2%	4.2%	4.7%	2.7%
East Nantmeal Township	95.4%	1.6%	0.4%	2.4%	2.6%
East Nottingham Township	91.8%	3.0%	0.8%	12.6%	2.9%
East Pikeland Township	91.8%	1.5%	1.5%	5.1%	0.6%
Easttown Township	88.4%	2.2%	5.8%	3.7%	2.1%
East Vincent Township	90.5%	6.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.7%
East Whiteland Township	79.0%	6.0%	12.9%	6.5%	1.6%
Elk Township	93.2%	1.6%	1.0%	4.8%	3.8%
Elverson Borough	98.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%
Franklin Township	97.4%	0.3%	0.5%	5.1%	1.6%
Highland Township	94.8%	1.6%	0.9%	5.4%	2.8%
Honey Brook Borough	97.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.1%
Honey Brook Township	97.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%
Kennett Township	97.0%	1.7%	1.2%	8.7%	0.1%
Kennett Square Borough	81.6%	5.1%	0.3%	50.1%	3.6%
London Britain Township	96.7%	1.6%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%
Londonderry Township	97.2%	0.0%	1.5%	7.7%	0.1%
London Grove Township	90.5%	2.6%	1.1%	26.7%	1.1%
Lower Oxford Township	67.9%	26.4%	0.6%	15.8%	4.2%
Malvern Borough	85.7%	6.9%	4.8%	3.3%	2.6%
Modena Borough	64.0%	23.8%	0.0%	22.2%	11.0%
New Garden Township	93.0%	1.3%	2.3%	24.7%	1.3%

MUNICIPALITY	% WHITE	% BLACK	% ASIAN	% HISPANIC	% TWO OR MORE RACES
Newlin Township	97.8%	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	1.8%
New London Township	95.6%	0.2%	0.7%	6.8%	3.4%
North Coventry Township	91.9%	2.5%	3.3%	1.7%	1.9%
Oxford Borough	85.8%	6.9%	0.0%	26.8%	2.6%
Parkesburg Borough	87.3%	6.0%	0.7%	7.5%	0.9%
Penn Township	92.9%	1.8%	3.2%	9.2%	1.8%
Pennsbury Township	88.1%	2.2%	8.1%	0.7%	1.3%
Phoenixville Borough	84.0%	6.7%	2.6%	10.8%	2.4%
Pocopson Township	81.0%	9.7%	5.6%	5.6%	1.3%
Sadsbury Township	83.0%	10.6%	0.3%	5.4%	6.1%
Schuylkill Township	94.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	0.9%v
South Coatesville Borough	51.5%	42.8%	0.0%	10.9%	5.7%
South Coventry Township	97.0%	2.3%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%
Spring City Borough	92.4%	4.1%	1.1%	2.6%	2.0%
Thornbury Township	83.0%	10.2%	5.5%	1.2%	1.4%
Tredyffrin Township	82.8%	2.8%	12.0%	2.3%	1.8%
Upper Oxford Township	95.4%	2.8%	0.4%	4.8%	0.2%
Upper Uwchlan Township	77.6%	0.3%	19.1%	2.5%	2.2%
Uwchlan Township	89.0%	3.6%	5.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Valley Township	66.3%	20.4%	0.6%	7.1%	12.4%
Wallace Township	92.8%	4.2%	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Warwick Township	98.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%
West Bradford Township	87.3%	3.3%	6.7%	1.9%	2.5%
West Brandywine Township	92.3%	4.9%	0.8%	2.6%	1.8%
West Caln Township	89.4%	7.2%	2.0%	3.2%	0.6%
West Chester Borough	84.5%	10.4%	1.7%	11.6%	2.1%
West Fallowfield Township	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.3%
West Goshen Township	88.2%	2.5%	6.4%	3.4%	1.6%
West Grove Borough	87.1%	7.3%	0.7%	34.6%	2.4%
West Marlborough Township	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%
West Nantmeal Township	97.4%	0.1%	1.9%	2.8%	0.7%
West Nottingham Township	91.8%	4.9%	0.0%	6.5%	0.8%
West Pikeland Township	95.6%	0.4%	2.5%	4.1%	0.8%
West Sadsbury Township	90.2%	8.5%	0.3%	5.8%	0.3%
Westtown Township	90.8%	3.3%	3.2%	2.4%	1.9%
West Vincent Township	91.4%	1.6%	4.1%	5.5%	2.7%
West Whiteland Township	79.4%	4.6%	13.3%	4.4%	2.3%
Willistown Township	93.1%	2.0%	3.9%	3.5%	1.0%

Source: American Community Survey (29)

Languages Spoken at Home, Population Age 5 Years and Older, 2011-2015

GEOGRAPHY	% SPEAK ENGLISH ONLY OR SPEAK ENGLISH "VERY WELL"	% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH	% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH: SPANISH
Chester County, Pennsylvania	95.3%	11.9%	5.4%
Atglen Borough	95.9%	13.2%	7.7%
Avondale Borough	56.2%	60.8%	55.4%
Birmingham Township	97.8%	12.0%	2.7%
Caln Township	96.2%	10.2%	3.8%
Charlestown Township	99.1%	10.0%	0.4%
Coatesville City	90.9%	18.6%	16.6%
Downingtown Borough	94.6%	13.7%	2.9%
East Bradford Township	99.4%	4.7%	1.8%
East Brandywine Township	99.3%	3.7%	1.4%
East Caln Township	96.5%	17.6%	3.1%
East Coventry Township	98.1%	5.2%	1.3%
East Fallowfield Township	99.2%	7.4%	5.0%
East Goshen Township	97.5%	6.6%	1.5%
East Marlborough Township	96.4%	8.5%	4.0%
East Nantmeal Township	98.9%	3.9%	1.6%
East Nottingham Township	92.1%	18.9%	9.4%
East Pikeland Township	96.3%	9.2%	5.0%
Easttown Township	97.1%	8.4%	2.4%
East Vincent Township	99.5%	3.6%	1.4%
East Whiteland Township	91.6%	20.2%	5.9%
Elk Township	98.8%	6.9%	4.6%
Elverson Borough	99.8%	1.7%	0.2%
Franklin Township	97.9%	7.0%	5.8%
Highland Township	98.3%	9.4%	1.8%
Honey Brook Borough	99.4%	2.8%	0.6%
Honey Brook Township	91.7%	14.0%	1.2%
Kennett Township	96.9%	8.3%	5.6%
Kennett Square Borough	65.6%	49.5%	48.3%
London Britain Township	99.7%	3.9%	0.9%
Londonderry Township	95.4%	10.2%	7.6%
London Grove Township	88.7%	25.6%	23.5%
Lower Oxford Township	92.5%	16.5%	12.1%
Malvern Borough	99.0%	9.1%	2.9%

GEOGRAPHY	% SPEAK ENGLISH ONLY OR SPEAK ENGLISH "VERY WELL"	% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH	% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH: SPANISH
Modena Borough	97.3%	9.5%	8.2%
New Garden Township	84.0%	26.8%	22.0%
Newlin Township	97.2%	5.2%	3.6%
New London Township	95.8%	8.9%	6.1%
North Coventry Township	97.9%	6.4%	1.3%
Oxford Borough	89.4%	17.9%	16.3%
Parkesburg Borough	98.2%	4.9%	3.5%
Penn Township	95.4%	9.9%	6.5%
Pennsbury Township	98.4%	8.6%	0.1%
Phoenixville Borough	92.2%	12.2%	8.4%
Pocopson Township	98.1%	8.5%	2.5%
Sadsbury Township	99.4%	5.4%	3.1%
Schuylkill Township	98.8%	4.0%	1.3%
South Coatesville Borough	98.0%	6.1%	4.0%
South Coventry Township	99.7%	1.9%	0.1%
Spring City Borough	97.7%	4.1%	1.9%
Thornbury Township	97.0%	9.0%	1.1%
Tredyffrin Township	94.8%	15.7%	1.7%
Upper Oxford Township	96.6%	13.0%	4.6%
Upper Uwchlan Township	95.8%	20.0%	1.8%
Uwchlan Township	97.6%	9.3%	2.4%
Valley Township	97.0%	6.8%	3.9%
Wallace Township	99.3%	3.4%	0.9%
Warwick Township	99.1%	4.9%	0.6%
West Bradford Township	97.8%	7.8%	0.2%
West Brandywine Township	99.4%	2.9%	0.3%
West Caln Township	97.9%	13.3%	2.0%
West Chester Borough	93.8%	12.4%	9.1%
West Fallowfield Township	95.3%	16.6%	4.4%
West Goshen Township	96.7%	11.1%	2.7%
West Grove Borough	80.7%	31.5%	29.6%
West Marlborough Township	94.1%	13.5%	12.1%
West Nantmeal Township	98.1%	4.3%	0.2%
West Nottingham Township	97.5%	10.7%	6.2%
West Pikeland Township	97.3%	8.2%	3.0%
West Sadsbury Township	97.6%	16.8%	3.3%
Westtown Township	99.1%	5.5%	0.8%
West Vincent Township	95.7%	10.8%	3.5%

| GEOGRAPHY	% SPEAK ENGLISH ONLY OR SPEAK ENGLISH "VERY WELL"	% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH	% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH: SPANISH
West Whiteland Township	95.7%	17.4%	3.1%
Willistown Township	96.3%	8.4%	2.5%

Source: American Community Survey (29)

APPENDIX B

Community Health Snapshots

<u>Introduction</u>

Chester County is a great place to live and, by many measures, we are a healthy county. According to the 2016 County Health Rankings by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Chester County is ranked the healthiest county in Pennsylvania for health outcomes and ranks second in the state for health factors; however, there are significant opportunities for improvement.

The Community Health Snapshots reflect school district area data and include a set of indicators related to our priorities. Digging deeper into our county data to provide some indicators at the community-level provides helps us to recognize areas of our county that may need support in identifying and addressing a particular health issue. The Roadmap to Health leadership hopes that by providing this data, our partners will gain more insight into community health needs and be empowered to begin or continue to address them.

The snapshots include data from various sources and geographic levels, which have been summarized based on school district geography areas. The health indicators included in the snapshots were chosen because of their alignment with the Roadmap to Health priorities and the availability of sub-county level data. The data sources and years of the data reflected are included on each snapshot.
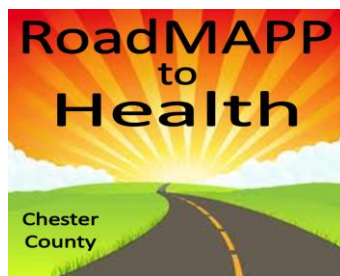
To learn more about Roadmap to Health in Chester County,
visit www.chesco.org/Roadmap