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Tableland Services, Inc.

The Community Action Agency for Somerset County

2018 Community Needs Assessment

Somerset

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Prepared by

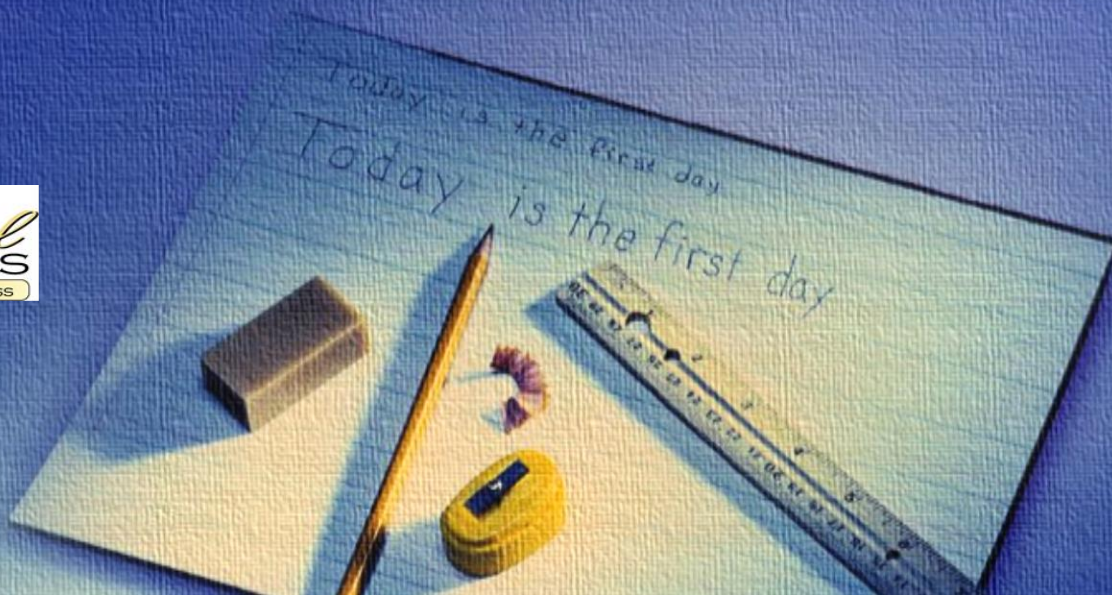


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Introduction

Federal Requirements for Needs Assessments

In 2001, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS) issued Information Memorandum 49, requiring eligible entities to conduct needs assessments and use the results to design programs to meet community needs. In 2015, USHHS issued Information Memorandum No. 138 establishing Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards requiring Community Action Agencies (CAAs) to conduct a Community Needs Assessment and develop a Community Action Plan to address the needs identified in the needs assessment.

At a minimum, CAAs must conduct Community Needs Assessments that meet the following requirements established by the Organizational Standards:

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Summary of Community Needs Assessment Requirements</i>
3.1	Conduct it every 3 years
3.2	Collects current poverty data and its prevalence related to gender, age, and race/ethnicity
3.3	Collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data on its service areas
3.4	Includes key findings on the causes and conditions of poverty and the needs
3.5	Governing board formally accepts the completed assessment
4.2	Informs an outcome-based and anti-poverty focused Community Action Plan
6.4	Customer satisfaction data and input identified is considered in the strategic planning process

The Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) administers the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program within the commonwealth. The federal monies are received through DCED and allocated to local agencies based upon a formula. Directives are issued by the Commonwealth as a standardized method of communicating policies, procedures and similar information to the local agencies in the operations and execution of their programs and services.

This Community Assessment presents an overview of the current community conditions for the service area of Tableland Services, Inc. This report is an assessment of the needs based on the analysis of data. The report will be used by the board, agency and community in development of the Strategic Plan and the Community Action Plan. This Community Assessment includes, but is not limited to, information derived from program data as well as community, state, and national sources relating to:

- Population Profile/Demographics
- Poverty
- Employment
- Education
- Homelessness
- Housing
- Workforce Development and Income
- Nutrition
- Health Care
- Medicare/Medicaid Providers
- Children and Adults with special needs
- Transportation

Methodology

Relevant data was researched and collected regarding the State of Pennsylvania and Somerset County. This was accomplished by accessing websites of a multitude of local agencies and organizations. Data was also obtained by e-mail inquiries and by telephone. The data gathered pertains to general demographics and economics, education attainment, disabilities, health, nutrition, social service issues, transportation, housing, public safety, volunteerism, recreation/tourism, and child care. Each section of the document contains key findings and highlights and considerations. The majority of the data was retrieved from numerous sources either from published sources available online or in a draft form from the originating public agencies.

A total of four (4) surveys were developed and administered. The surveys targeted customers/parents, Board Members, staff, and community partners. Three (3) surveys were administered through Survey Monkey. Questions in the surveys were tailored to gather data not found from other data assessments. Results of the surveys were compiled and analyzed to determine future needs and directions of the agency.

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources. The sources include the following: Child Care Aware, County Health Rankings, Kids Count, US Census Bureau Quick Facts, U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012 - 2016, United States Department of Health Medicaid and Medicare Services, Head Start/Early Head Start Program Information Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Center for Disease Control, Center for Health Statistics, USDA WIC Breastfeeding Data, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Appalachia IU 8 Food Research and Action Center, The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Community Action Partnership Community Commons, US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Citi-data.com, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, National Center for Children in Poverty, Health Indicators Warehouse; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, Pennsylvania Department of Education, Pennsylvania Office of Childhood Development and Early Learning, Pennsylvania Promise for Children, Pennsylvania Child Care Association, Pennsylvania Head Start Association, Pennsylvania Keys, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Annual Statistical Report, Pennsylvania State Coroners Association Heroin Study, Pennsylvania State Data Center, Pennsylvania Continuums of Care, Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System, Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry Center for Workforce Information Analysis, Pennsylvania Partnership for Children, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Women's Help Center, Inc. and Victim Services, Inc.

Executive Summary and Considerations

Community Action is rooted in the belief that people with low incomes are in the best position to express what they need to make a difference in their lives. CSBG eligible entities work in partnership with the people and communities they serve. Community Action works in a coordinated and comprehensive manner to develop programs and services that will make a critical difference in the lives of participants. Individuals and families are well attuned to what they need, and when Community Action taps into that knowledge, it informs our ability to implement high impact programs and services. Research shows that through engagement in community activities such as board governance, peer to peer leadership, advisory bodies, volunteering, and other participatory means, the poor build personal networks and increase their social capital so that they are able to move themselves and their families out of poverty. Community Action is grounded in helping families and communities build this social capital for movement to self-sufficiency. Regular assessment of needs and resources at the community level is the foundation of Community Action and a vital management and leadership tool that is used across the organization and utilized by the community to set the course for both CSBG and all agency resources (*Organizational Standards for Public CSBG Eligible Entities*).

This report documents the needs assessment process, results, analysis and consideration Tableland Services, Inc. will employ to address unmet or under-met needs of low-income families and the communities in which they live. The purpose of this assessment is to guide the agency in decision-making, strategizing, and moving forward with the development of this agency.

The needs assessment combines research and data with input from customers, parents, the public leaders and others to determine the most important needs and gaps throughout Somerset County. The primary focus of the needs assessment is to identify needs and barriers that exist which prevent low-income people from achieving self-sufficiency and independent of government assistance.

There were many strengths and dreams identified in this document. Parents identified curriculum, transportation, nutrition and assists with behavioral problems as strengths of the program, while local pantries, school districts, churches, resources, and good leadership were reported as strengths of the community. Parent's dreams were a drug-free community and more jobs. Staff identified major strengths of the program as parenting information/strengthening families, home visitors meeting family needs, early education/intervention/school readiness, goal setting with families, program looks at the whole family and program provides transportation. Major strengths of the community service programs were identified as one-stop shopping/diverse programs, offers transportation, serve all families, community Center in Shade, help people with low income/job referral network, help customers to become self-sufficient/independent, provides education, connect families to necessary resources and food assistance. Board members and community partners identified strengths of the Head Start and Early Head Start program as being quality programs for low income families, support and training to families, early intervention, preparing children for

Kindergarten and knowledgeable staff. Board members also identified strengths of the programs as early intervention, experienced staff/excellent management and staff that care about children and families. Strengths of the community service programs were recognized as the program continually looks for new programs to support people living in poverty, Head Start/Early Head Start programs, provides quality programs to people in the area, strong local food banks, and a variety of services offered under “one roof”. Together we will work diligently to enhance these identified strengths to ensure a better future for children and families in our local communities.

This Community Assessment also identified the following needs and potential gaps:

- ✓ Housing – In review of both the quantitative and qualitative data provided in the assessment, there is a need for safe and affordable housing as well as homeownership. In Somerset County, a household must earn \$13.10 per hour to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit as compared to the state (\$18.68). The number of owner occupied households in Somerset was 25% lower than the national average and the number of renter occupied households in Somerset was 45% higher than the national average. Somerset County (11.5%) reported a significantly higher percentage of manufactured homes than the state (4.0%) as well as the US (6.3%). In Somerset County, approximately 29.5% of homes were built in 1939 or earlier and 14.4% was built from 1970 – 1979, slightly higher than the state rate of 26.5% and 12.5% respectively. U.S. Census data reported 67 housing units were without plumbing and 262 housing units were without kitchen facilities in Somerset County.
- ✓ Access to Resources – Due to the rural nature of Somerset County, access to resources was uncovered as a necessity. Most services (i.e. medical, shopping, social services, etc.) are centralized which creates challenges for those who do not have access or have financial limitations with regard to transportation. Online job posting increased by 18.8% in Somerset County from 2016 – 2017, while online job posting decreased 0.2% for the state. Inability to travel to centralized resources to access computer and internet services impedes residents’ ability to conduct productive job search and submit applications for employment.
- ✓ Income - Results from the parent and community partner surveys report that a high amount of participants indicated that they have no income or income levels are inadequate to meet basic needs without government assistance. It was discovered that many households have issues with employment or are employed part-time or full-time at jobs paying minimum wage. The income per capita in Somerset is 13% lower than the national average. The median household income in Somerset is 29% lower than the national average.
- ✓ Healthcare - Access and education regarding healthcare and prenatal services was indicated to be a considerable need in the area. Most Somerset County residents report they have health care insurance (91.8%). However, residents have economic hardships that impact their ability to obtain health care services. Behavioral risk indicators show that in Somerset County, 100% of the population lived in a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) as compared to 37.84% in the state. Approximately 24.7% of adults reported a lack of social or emotional support, higher than the state (20.9%) and national average 20.7%. An estimated 1,237 or 17.4% of

individuals reported experiencing depression, slightly lower than the state (17.8%), but higher than the national average (16.7%). Somerset County reported an age-adjusted suicide death rate per 100,000 population as 13.3, higher than the state rate (12.8) and the national rate of 12.5. In Somerset County, 19% of adults reported smoking, while 18% of adults reported smoking in Pennsylvania. There were less primary care physicians, dentists, and mental health providers per resident in Somerset County than was reported for the state. In Somerset County, the mental health provider's ratio was 1,200:1, significantly higher than the state's ratio of 600:1. The ratio of dentists (2,360:1) and primary care physicians (2,380:1) was higher than the state's ratio of 1,530:1 and 1,230:1 respectively. Diabetic monitoring (82%) was lower in Somerset County than the state (86%). The percentage of mammography screenings was 58%, much lower than the state's screening rate of (65%). The percentage of alcohol-impaired driving deaths (37%) was higher than the state average (32%). Approximately 72% of Somerset County residents reported that they did have access to exercise opportunities. An estimated 37.7% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Somerset County. The obesity rate was higher than the state (29.0%) and the national rate of 27.5%.

In Somerset County, 145 mothers did not receive early prenatal care, less than the state average of 28.2%. An estimated 60 infants (8.7%) were born with low birth weight, slightly higher than the state rate of 8.2%.

- ✓Transportation - Transportation during non-peak, after-hours to and from work, between campuses of educational institutions and to/from grocers and healthcare resources and community agencies was identified as a major gap.
- ✓Food - Availability, access and affordability of food were major barriers for a large portion of low-income respondents. Approximately 6% of residents had limited access to healthy foods as compared to 4% of residents in Pennsylvania. There were five (5) food desert census tracts identified of which 18,589 individuals were included in those tracts. Approximately 22.99% of children under age 18 were reported as food insecure, higher than the state rate of 20.78%, but slightly lower than the national rate (23.49%). Approximately 21% of food insecure children and 32% of the food insecure population were ineligible for assistance in Somerset County.
- ✓Incarceration - Staff, Board members and community partners indicated observing an increase in the number of incarcerated individuals in Somerset County. The Somerset County inmate population remained steady at 0.4% for 2015 and 2016 ranging from 207 – 212 individuals, while in neighboring Bedford County, the inmate population was 213 individuals in 2015 and 226 in 2016.
- ✓Drugs – Drug prevalence and usage in Somerset County was a recurring theme throughout this assessment. In 2016, 4,642 drug-related overdose deaths were reported by Pennsylvania coroners and medical examiners, an

increase of 37% from 2015. In 2016, approximately 13 people died of a drug-related overdose each day. The percent increase in drug-related overdose deaths between 2015 and 2016 was larger in rural counties (42%) compared to urban counties (34 %). In Somerset County, there were 21 drug-related overdose deaths in 2016. Fentanyl use accounted for the majority of deaths in Somerset County, while 11 deaths were attributed to cocaine in neighboring Bedford County. Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid analgesic that is similar to morphine, but is 50 to 100 times more potent.

- ✓ Grandparents – The increasing number of grandparents who were responsible for raising their grandchildren was identified as a growing concern in Somerset County. Staff, Board members and community partners indicated observing an increase in the number of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren. The percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren was 47% in Somerset County, significantly higher than the state (36.8%) and national (36.5%) rates. Approximately 21.9% of grandparents were responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more.
- ✓ Education - Educational attainment is a powerful predictor of well-being. Young adults who have completed higher levels of education are more likely to achieve economic success than those who have not. In addition to qualifying one for a broader range of jobs, completing more years of education also protects against unemployment. In Somerset County, an estimated 4.7% of the population, age 25 years or older, had less than 9th grade education, higher than the state rate of 3.4%, but slightly lower than the national rate of 5.6%. Also, data reflected that 8.2% of residents did not have a high school diploma, higher than the state 7.0% and national (7.4%) rates. Approximately 14.3% of individuals in Somerset County had some college, slightly higher than the state rate of 16.2%. An estimated 5.3% of individuals in Somerset County obtained a graduate or professional degree, as compared to 11.5% for the state.
- ✓ Veterans - An increase in services for veterans appear to exist in Somerset County. The number of veterans living in Somerset County was 6,292 (10.1%). The percent of veterans living in Somerset County was higher than the state (8.3%) and national (8.0%) rates. The median income for veterans in Somerset County was \$27,946, which was lower than the state average (\$34,835). The unemployment rate for veterans (6.9%) was higher than the state rate of 6.3%. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that 18,186 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in Somerset County of which 2,711 were determined disabled.
- ✓ Child care – An increased need for quality early child care, especially for infants and toddlers was identified. There were approximately 2,196 available children ages 0 – 3 of which 470 would be potentially eligible for Early Head Start services. According to 2016 - 2017 Program Information Report (PIR), Early Head Start funded enrollment was 48 infants and toddlers. Tableland Services, Inc. currently serves an estimated 34% of eligible Head Start children and approximately 10% of eligible Early Head Start children within the service area. The majority of children ages 3 – 5 was enrolled in full quality education programs in school districts in Somerset County.

✓ Marriage/Relationship Education – Family stabilization efforts was identified as a need in the county. Among children in two-parent families, those living with both biological parents in a low-conflict marriage tend to do better on a host of outcomes than those living in step-parent families. Children whose parents are divorced also have lower academic performance, social achievement, and psychological adjustment than children with married parents. Family relationships and household structure influence a child’s development from birth through the transition to adulthood. Single parent households are steadily increasing. Children are at greater risk for adverse consequences when born to a single mother because the social, emotional, and financial resources available to the family may be limited. Unmarried mothers are at higher risk of adverse birth outcomes such as low birth weight and infant mortality than married mothers. They are also more likely to live in poverty than married mothers. The divorce rates for males 15 years and older in Somerset County (10.0%) was slightly higher than the state rate of 8.6% and national rate of 9.6%. The percent of males who were married and separated (52.2%) was also higher than the state (49.9%) and national (49.8%) rates. According to ACS, there were 1,124 children within the service area living with only one parent, of which 431 children lived with a single father. There were 524 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force.

Considerations

1. Work closely with community partners in order to collaborate on expanding the scope of social services for customers in poverty and those who are without jobs, food or health care. According to survey results, customers are sometimes not aware of existing resources and services. Also, transportation to service providers presents challenges for those without vehicles. Continue to evaluate and develop the rural transportation efforts. Consider implementing an education program for vehicle maintenance and ownership.
2. Identify and develop additional collaborative partnerships with local workforce development organizations to provide unemployed individuals, with emphasis on our veteran population, a variety of skill building and support services to aid career pathways. This may include providing job training, career counseling, placement tests and work opportunities to individuals with barriers to employment and assist low-income customers in their efforts to earn college-level credentials and enter living wage careers. Increased access to computers/internet services or loan program with air cards to assist with accessing on-line job postings. The agency may also consider programs that focus on providing resources through education/training in conjunction with support services to produce opportunities for employment in occupations that produce livable wage. Additionally, identification of higher paying jobs with healthy levels of demand throughout the county is needed in determining educational/support program curriculum.

3. Increase recruitment and outreach efforts to identify and serve the increasing number of grandparents in poverty who are raising their grandchildren, as well as those customers who have spouses or other family members that may be incarcerated or recently released from a correctional facility.
4. Poor nutrition can lead to obesity and other poor dietary habits, which links to chronic disease and early deaths. Initiate additional outreach efforts and implement educational programs for children and adults that will provide activities and services that encourage good nutritional choices and more physical activity. Consider weekend activities with families to encourage more physical interaction to combat obesity. Consider a weekend backpack food program for families and senior adults in areas or census tracts with high percentages of food insecurity. Continue to work and expand partnerships with existing food banks and pantries to develop better access to affordable and healthy foods. Work with partners and local community residents to provide community garden opportunities for neighbors to grow nutritious food as a community and create an urban oasis for the neighborhood.
5. Because of the high rate of chronic diseases, consider working closely with local health providers and Health Advisory Committee to develop and promote countywide education programs that will address chronic health impairments, such as heart disease, stroke, asthma, diabetes and kidney disease. Utilize partnerships to educate and address the changing health and nutrition needs of customers such as low birth weight infants, prenatal care as well as child and adult obesity. Seek assistance from the Health Advisory Committee to ensure agency and public awareness of chronic diseases and explore critical community health issues and prevention strategies. It may be necessary to create innovative solutions that provides healthcare services in areas where there is otherwise no access. In addition, expansion of already existing health insurance education and enrollment services will be crucial in addressing health care needs and barriers. There is a shortage of specialists in Somerset County for residents with routine health care needs or serious health conditions. Consider collaborating with partners or seek grant funding to secure additional medical mobile units to provide necessary medical treatment and health services to rural community residents.
6. Establish or partner with an agency to develop a comprehensive financial education program to promote asset building, assist customers facing credit and financial challenges as well as support efforts to secure affordable housing opportunities. Development and/or rehabilitation of existing housing may be necessary to effectively address the gap. Consider providing education regarding steps to homeownership and availability of safe and affordable housing.
7. Quality and affordable child care during typical work hours and after-school care continues to be a major issue for low-income customers. Customers are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. Consider partnering with local agencies to provide additional after-school programs for families who work nontraditional hours. Consider expansion of Early Head Start services to residents in Somerset County.

8. Continue to offer job skill programs to individuals receiving cash benefits and volunteers performing labor for many public and community non-profit agencies. Providing employment skills to transitional workers allowing them to pursue gainful employment (thus promoting self-worth) creating a higher quality of life, contributing to the local economy, and in some cases, a step toward breaking generational poverty. Consideration of implementing a comprehensive basic life skills training curriculum may be necessary for the county assist with obtaining and sustaining gainful employment.
9. Consider implementing a curriculum or life skills program for adults and juveniles involved in the criminal justice system or released from a jail or prison facility to promote stability and reduce the recidivism rate. Also, consider implementing or partnering with agencies to enhance current drug awareness education or rehabilitation programs.
10. Services should continue to address single parenting issues such as economic hardship, quality of parenting, stress, depression, childhood development and child support collection. Consider implementing or partnering with a local organization to provide healthy marriage and relationship building classes or evidence-based curriculum for parents as well as community members.
11. Consider the work, school and volunteer schedules of families when planning program events to promote maximum participation in all agency services and parent involvement opportunities.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Community Action Partnership for Somerset County (Tableland Services) is a non-profit organization founded under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The agency was incorporated in March 1966, as Somerset County's "anti-poverty" organization by the County Commissioners and other concerned citizens. The original Board of Directors had 51 members. Over the decade, that number was reduced down to 15. Of those 15 members, there are 3 separate and equal representatives consisting of 1/3 of each of the following: elected officials, business, and private. Tableland has initially started many programs that were later spun off to different, independent agencies. We coordinate federal and state programs through various funding sources. We do this with the goals in mind of developing self-worth, commitment to helping others and to help those who help themselves become self-sustaining. We also do referrals to other agencies. This may be in conjunction with programs that we offer or for a situation in which we cannot assist the client internally.

Today, Community Action Partnership for Somerset County receives a Federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) allocation through the Pennsylvania Department of State. These funds are used to carry out its mission consistent with the following national goals:

- Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
- The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.
- Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.

Head Start & Pre-K Counts



For A Brighter Future

Our state approved, research based Teaching Strategies Creative Curriculum for Preschool will provide each child with individualized learning experiences, based on age and ability, in literacy, mathematics, science, social studies, the arts and technology. This curriculum includes technology that allows parents

to interact with their child's teacher to share information and get the most up to date information about their child's education.

Our Handwriting without Tears; Get Set for Preschool, handwriting curriculum will teach your child to write in a fun and interactive way. The Incredible Years is used to help children learn about their feelings, how to be kind to others and can be shared with interested parents to help with behaviors at home. Our day also includes meals, snacks, music, movement, physical activity and art keeping your child interested and preparing them for kindergarten at the same time. In addition to the classroom, we also provide services to our families.

Early Head Start

Somerset County Early Head Start believes that school readiness begins prenatally and during the first days, weeks and months of life. Early loving, nurturing relationships that include meeting the child's physical needs and assuring the child's health and safety are essential to healthy brain development. When babies learn that they can trust and feel love and develop a bond with their parent, learning is stimulated. The role of Early Head Start (EHS) is to provide a consistent, respectful and supportive relationship with parents through family-centered home visits. This provide parents support for their child's healthy development, understanding of typical developmental stages, establishing a secure and trusting relationship with their child and providing a stimulating, developmentally appropriate environment for their child by interacting with them and allowing them to play and explore. EHS will also provide resources to assist families in handling crises, obtaining needed resources and meeting their own goals.

Breakdown of Head Start, Early Head Start, PK and HSSAP (HS State Supplemental)

Head Start	Early Head Start	PK ½ Day	PK Full Day	HSSAP
93	48	73	50	17

Source: Internal documentation

Number of Children on Waiting List

Head Start	Early Head Start	PK ½ Day	PK Full Day	HSSAP
22	12	1	23	8

Source: Internal documentation

The Family Center

The Family Center has been in operation since 1993. The Family Center provides services to families with young children who are not typically receiving and/or not eligible for other services in Somerset County. The families and children served are usually slightly over other program guidelines or on a waiting list. The Family Center is a safety net for those families who typically fall through the cracks of the service delivery system. The Family Center implements the PAT (Parent as Teachers) program and is operated out of two locations, the Salisbury Elk-Lick School District and the Central City Borough Building. Family Center programs occur throughout Somerset County.

Community Services

The following programs are available through Community Services:

- Employment Advancement Retention Network
- Emergency Shelter
- Food Pantry
- Homeless Assistance
- Clothing Works
- Project Home Grown
- Supportive Housing
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance
- WARM & WARM+
- Weatherization
- Work Ready
- Workforce Investment and Opportunity Title I Act Services

Source: Internal documentation



Community Action changes people's lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities, and makes America a better place to live. We care about the entire community, and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.

State Representative, Senator and Congressman	Board of Commissioners
State Rep. Carl Walker Metzgar	Gerald Walker
State Rep. Mike Reese	
State Rep. Matthew Dowling	James T. Yoder
State Rep. Bryan Barbin	
State Rep. Frank Burns	John P. Vatauvuk
State Senator Patrick Stefano	
State Senator Wayne Langerholc Jr.	
U.S. Congressman Bill Shuster	
U.S. Congressman Keith Rothfus	

Source: [http://somer-set-county.com/about-somer-set-county/](http://somersetcountychamber.com/about-somer-set-county/)

Mission and Vision Statements

Mission:

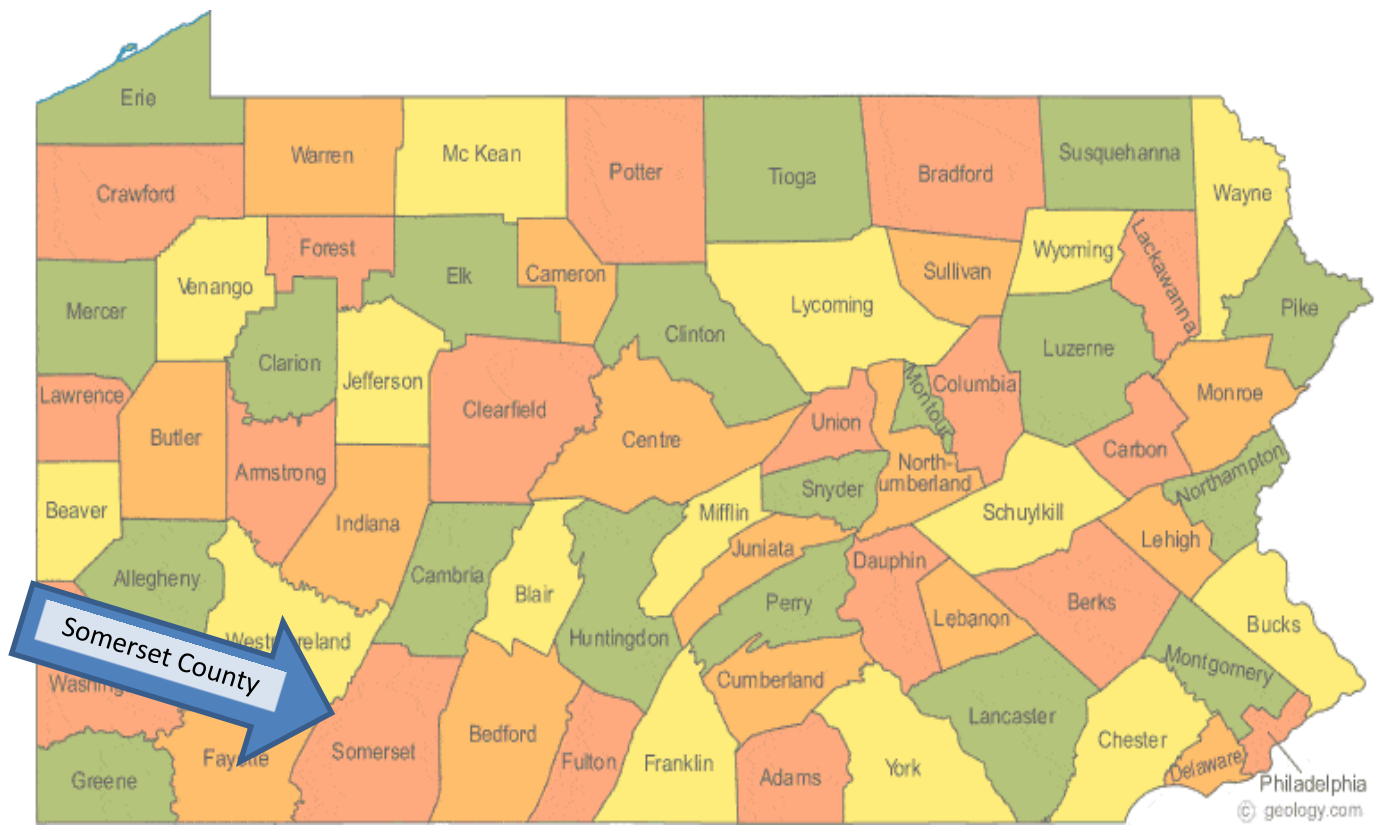
Tableland Services, Inc. helps people and changes lives in Somerset County through community action.

Somerset County Head Start supports the school readiness development of young children, including those with special needs, and the progress of their families by promoting the self-sufficiency of low income families through education and interactive partnerships.

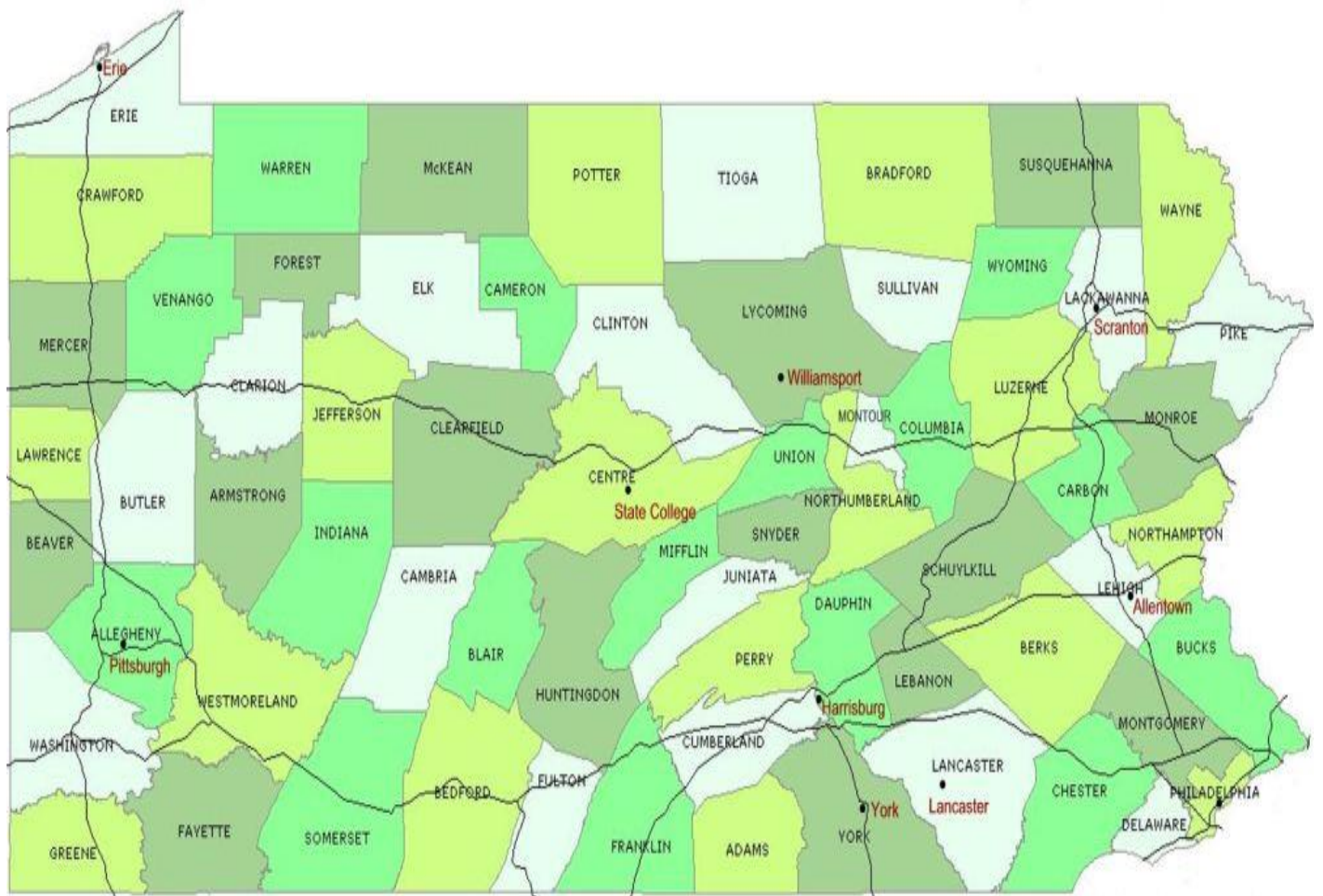
Vision

A community free of poverty, educated and self-sufficient where everyone has a voice and achieves their potential.

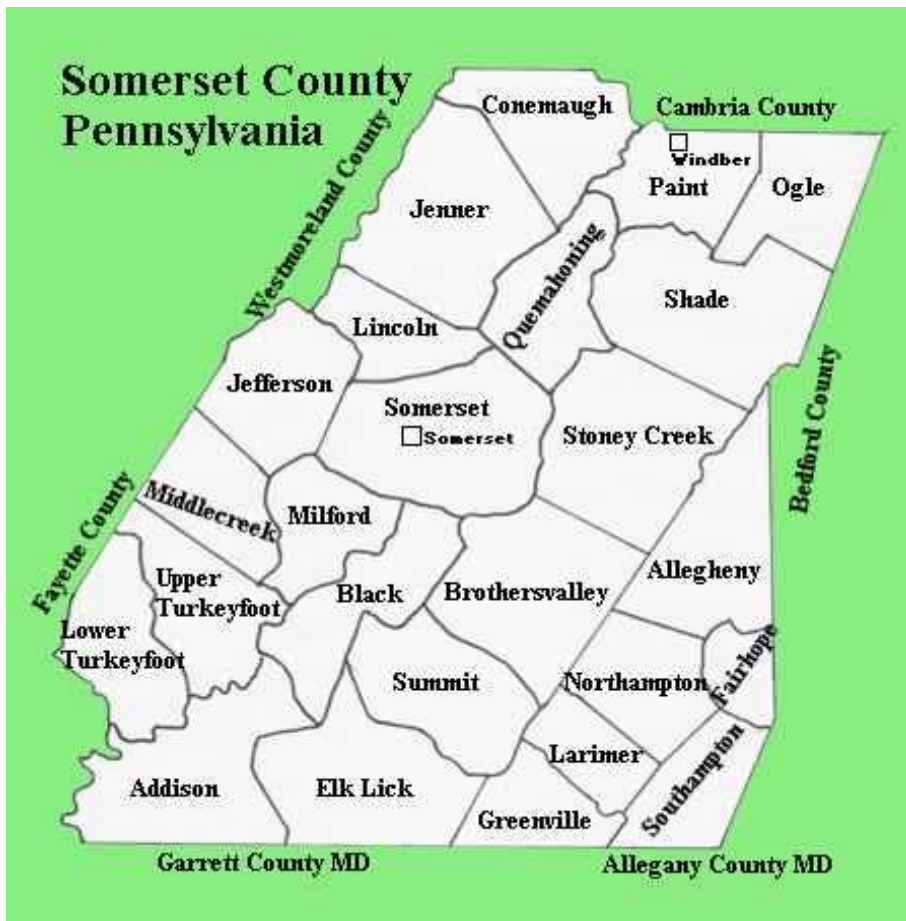
Map – Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Somerset County



Source: www.geology.com



MAP OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP



Source: <http://www.usgarchives.net/maps/pa/county/somers/usgs/>

Somerset County's rich history includes agriculture and mining, and more recently has included two events that thrust the region into the international spotlight. On Sept. 11, 2001, passengers aboard Flight 93 thwarted a fourth terrorist attack on the U.S., downing the airliner into an abandoned field near Shanksville. Since then, people from around the world have visited the crash site and the recently dedicated national memorial to pay their respects to those who died that day. In July 2002, Somerset County was once again the focus of national media attention when nine miners became trapped in the Quecreek Mine in Lincoln Township. After 77 hours of effort by local volunteer emergency workers and state and federal officials, the nine men were safely rescued from the flooded mine. Both events led to Somerset County being designated as "America's County" in February 2005.

<http://somersetcountychamber.com/about/history/>

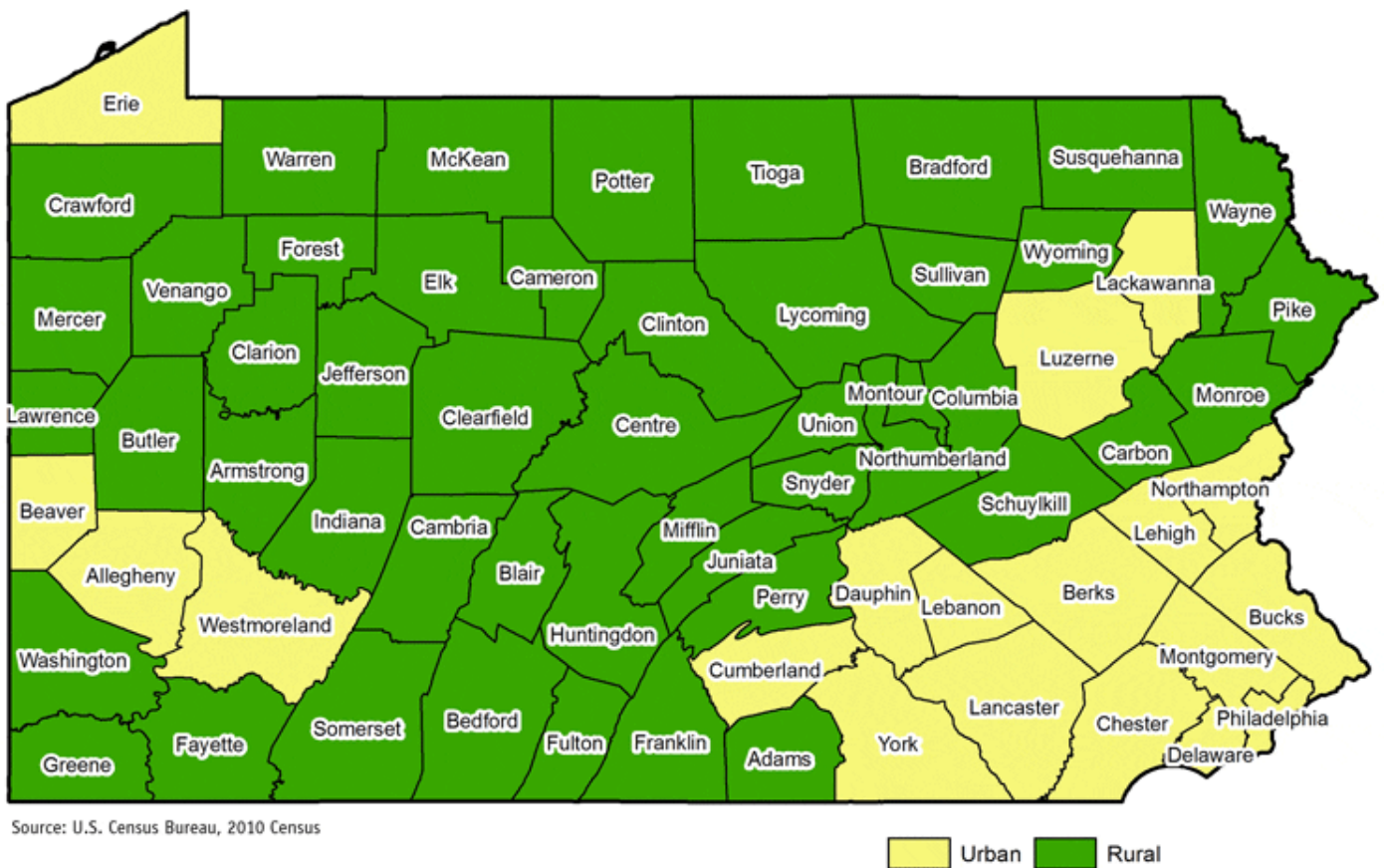
List of Somerset County Township

The list below shows boroughs and villages within each township.

- Addison, Addison, Beachly, Dumas, Gatehouse, Glade Knob, Listonburg, Somerfield, Strawn, Unamis
- Allegheny, Deeters Gap, Dividing Ridge, Glen Savage, Mt Zion, New Baltimore
- Black (north), Bando, Blackfield, Milford, Murdock, Shamrock, Wilson Creek
- Black (south), Markleton, Rockwood
- Brothersvalley (east), Berlin, Brotherton, Goodtown, Hays Mill, Macdonaldton, Niver Junction, Salco, Shaft
- Brothersvalley (west), Althouse, Beachdale, Burkholder, Covered Bridge, Mineral Spring, Pine Hill, Shober
- Conemaugh, Bens Creek, Davidsville, Foustwell, Hollsopple, Jerome, Krings, Maple Ridge, Thomas Mill, Tire Hill
- Elk Lick, Boynton, Coal Run, Compton, Engles Mill, Maust Hill, Niverton, St Paul, Salisbury, Savage, Springs, Sylvan Lane, West Salisbury
- Fairhope (and Northampton), Bittners Mill, Covered Bridge, Fairhope, Williams
- Greenville (and Larimer), Pocahontas, Warrens Mill
- Jefferson, Allenvale, Bakersville, Indiantown, Jimtown, Kuhn
- Jenner, Acosta, Ankeny, Boswell, Coal Junction, Ferrellton, Forwardstown, Glessner, Gray, Jenners, Jennerstown, Jenners Crossroads, Klines Mill, Laurel Mountain Village, Meadowdale, Randolph, Thomasdale
- Larimer (and Greenville), Callimont, Deal, Keystone, Sand Patch, Wittenberg
- Lincoln, Edie, Enoch, Gideon, Laurel Summit, Quecreek, Roytown, Sipesville
- Lower Turkeyfoot, Confluence, Draketown, Harnedsville, Humbert, Huston, Ursina
- Middlecreek, Barronvale, Kings Bridge, New Lexington, Seven Springs, Trent
- Milford, Gebhart, Kimmel, New Centerville
- Northampton (and Fairhope), Glencoe, Foley, Johnsburg, Mance, Philson
- Ogle, Ogletown
- Paint, Ashtola, Benson, Hagero, Hillsboro, Landstreet, Paint, Rummel, Seanor, Windber
- Quemahoning, Blough, Kantner, Kimmelton, Mostoller, Ralphton, Reading No 3, Stone Bridge, Stoystown
- Shade (west), Forward, Hooversville, Old Shade Furnace, Rowena, Wilbur
- Shade (east), Cairnbrook, Central City, Daley, Gahagen, Reels Corners, Reitz

- Somerset, Friedens, Geiger, Husband, Lavansville, Listie, Roberts, Somerset, Summit Sta, Wells Creek, Zimmerman
- Stoney Creek (west), Coleman, Lambertsville
- Stoney Creek (east), Buckstown, Glade, Indian Lake, Roxbury, Shanksville
- Southampton, Comps Crossroads, Kennells Mill, Pleasant Union, Wellersburg
- Summit, Berkleys Mill, Garrett, Glade City, Laurel Falls, Meyersdale, Salisbury Junction, Shaw Mines, Summit Mills, West Meyersdale
- Upper Turkeyfoot, Casselman, Fort Hill, Kingwood, Metzler, Paddytown, Pinkerton, Schweibinzville, Sculton

Rural Pennsylvania Counties



http://www.rural.palegislature.us/demographics_rural_urban_counties.html

Site Locations

Main Office - Community Action Partnership for Somerset County
535 East Main Street
Somerset PA 15501

Center Location	Address	# of Centers	HS	HS w PK Extend Day	PK ½ Day	PK Full Day	HSSAP
Berlin	Berlin Elementary School 1025 Main Street Berlin, PA 15530	1	11			6	
Conemaugh	Kaufman Mennonite Church 916 Miller Picking Road Davidsville, PA 15928	1		14		3	
Kantner	North Star Middle School 3598 Whistler Road Stoystown, PA 15563	1					17
Meyersdale	Meyersdale Elementary School 1345 Shaw Mines Road Meyersdale, PA 15552	2		10		15	
Rockwood	Rockwood Elementary School 439 Somerset Avenue Rockwood, PA 15557	1				10	
Salisbury	Salisbury/Elk-Lick Elementary School 196 Smith Avenue Salisbury, PA 15558	1	5		8		
Shade	Cairnbrook Elementary School 235 McGregor Avenue Cairnbrook, PA 15924	1	4		13		
Somerset	Maple Ridge Elementary School 105 New Centerville Road Somerset, PA 15501	2	8	9		16	
Tech Center	Somerset County Technology Center 281 Technology Center Drive Somerset, PA 15501	1		13			
Windber	Windber Elementary School 821 Sugar Maple Drive Windber, PA 15963	1	13				

Source: Internal Document

I. Demographics and Economics

Total Resident Population

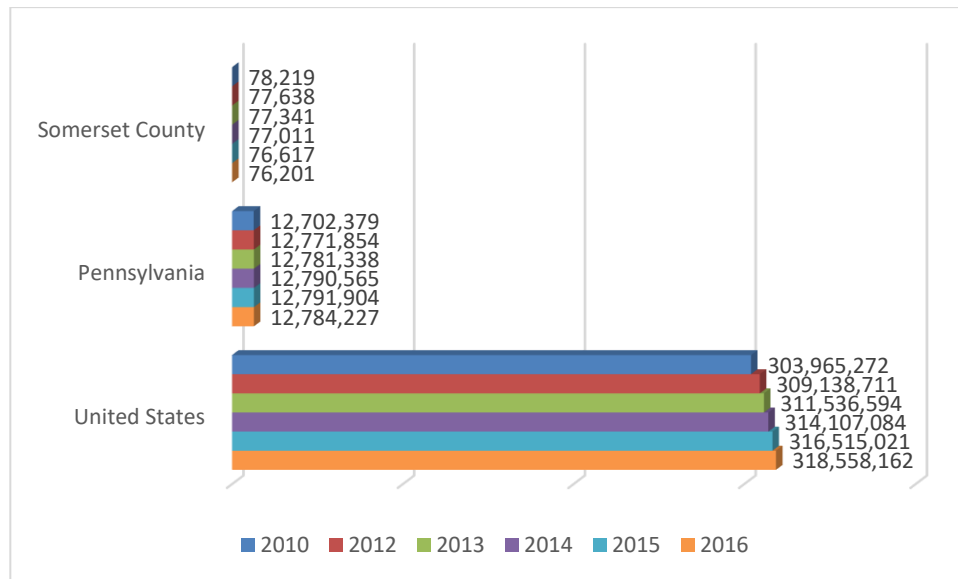


Table 1 Total Resident Population

Location	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Population Percent change April 1, 2010- July 1, 2016
Somerset County	78,219	77,638	77,341	77,011	76,617	76,201	-3.5%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,771,854	12,781,338	12,790,565	12,791,904	12,784,227	0.6%
United States	303,965,272	309,138,711	311,536,594	314,107,084	316,515,021	318,558,162	4.7%

Source: *US Census Bureau Quick Facts; Pennsylvania State Data Center*

Key Findings: Somerset County had a population of 76,201 in 2016, which represented a -3.5% decrease from 2010 – 2016. The population for the State of Pennsylvania has experienced growth during the past five (5) years, representing a 0.6% increase.

Adult Population by Age

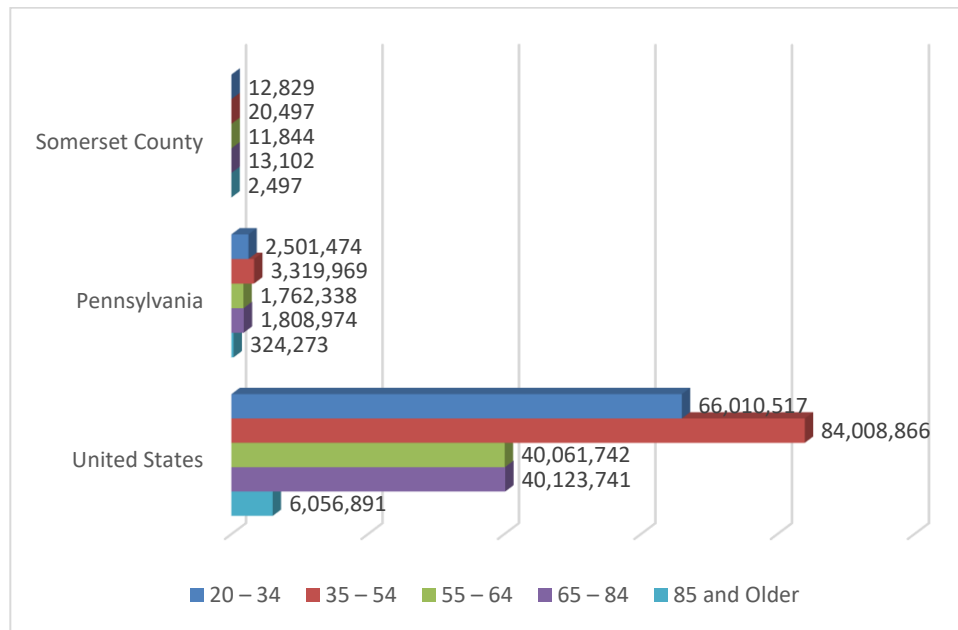


Table 2 Adult Population by Age

Location	20 – 34	35 – 54	55 – 64	65 – 84	85 and Older	Median Age
Somerset County	12,829	20,497	11,844	13,102	2,497	45.5
Pennsylvania	2,501,474	3,319,969	1,762,338	1,808,974	324,273	40.6
United States	66,010,517	84,008,866	40,061,742	40,123,741	6,056,891	37.7

Source: *American Community Survey, 2012 – 2016*

Key Findings: The majority of adults in Somerset County were between the ages of 35 – 54, representing 26.8% of the population, while adults 65 – 84 represented 17.2% of the population. The median age in Somerset County was 45.5, higher than the state (40.6) and national average of 37.7.

Total Population by Race/Ethnicity

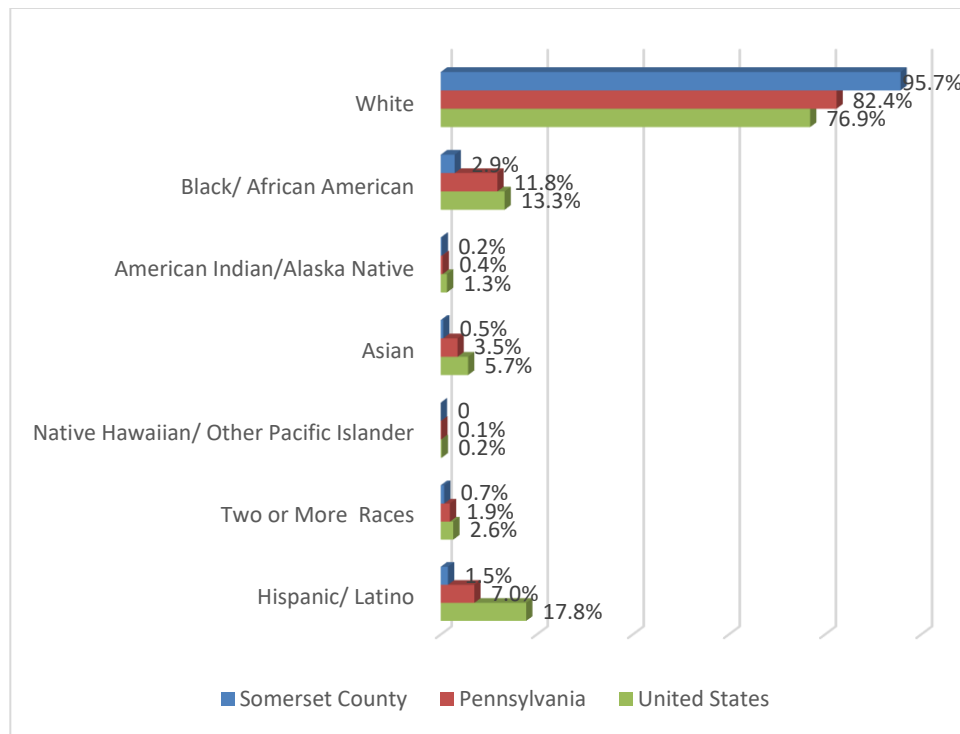


Table 3 Total Population by Race/Ethnicity

Location	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
Somerset County	95.7%	2.9%	0.2%	0.5%	Z	0.7%	1.5%
Pennsylvania	82.4%	11.8%	0.4%	3.5%	0.1%	1.9%	7.0%
United States	76.9%	13.3%	1.3%	5.7%	0.2%	2.6%	17.8%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts. Z - Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown.*

Key Findings: The majority of the population in Somerset County identified as White (95.7%), while individuals who identified as Black (2.9%) and Hispanic/Latino (1.5%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as White was higher in Somerset County (95.7%) than the state (82.4%).

Child Population Ages 0 – 19

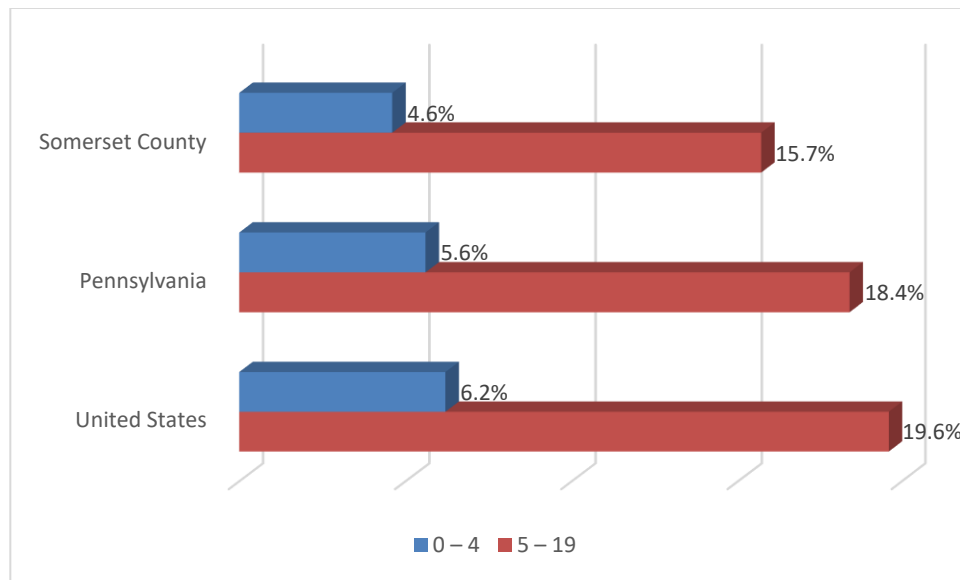


Table 4 Child Population Ages 0 - 19

Location	0 – 4	%	5 – 19	%
Somerset County	3,486	4.6%	11,946	15.7%
Pennsylvania	714,598	5.6%	2,352,351	18.4%
United States	19,868,960	6.2%	62,429,445	19.6%

Source: *American Community Survey, 2012 – 2016*

Key Findings: In Somerset County, children ages 0 – 4 represented 4.6% (3,486) of the population, and children ages 5 – 19 represented 15.7% (11,946) of the population. In Pennsylvania, children represented approximately 5.6% of the 0 – 4 population and 18.4% of the 5 – 19 population.

Child Population Ages 0 - 4

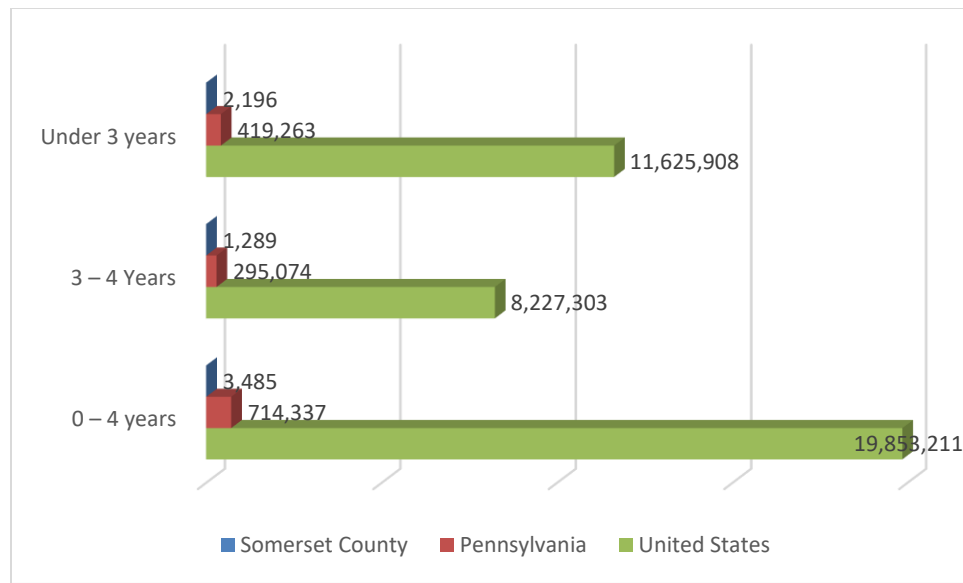


Table 5 Child Population Ages 0 - 4

Report Area	Under 3 years	3 - 4 Years	Total 0 - 4
Somerset County	2,196	1,289	3,485
Pennsylvania	419,263	295,074	714,337
United States	11,625,908	8,227,303	19,853,211

Source: American Community Survey 2012 – 2016; B09001

Key Findings: According to ACS, there were 2,196 children below three (3) years old and approximately 1,289 children ages 3 - 4 years old. ACS reported a total of 3,485 children ages 0 – 4.

Population Below Age 5 by Race/Ethnicity

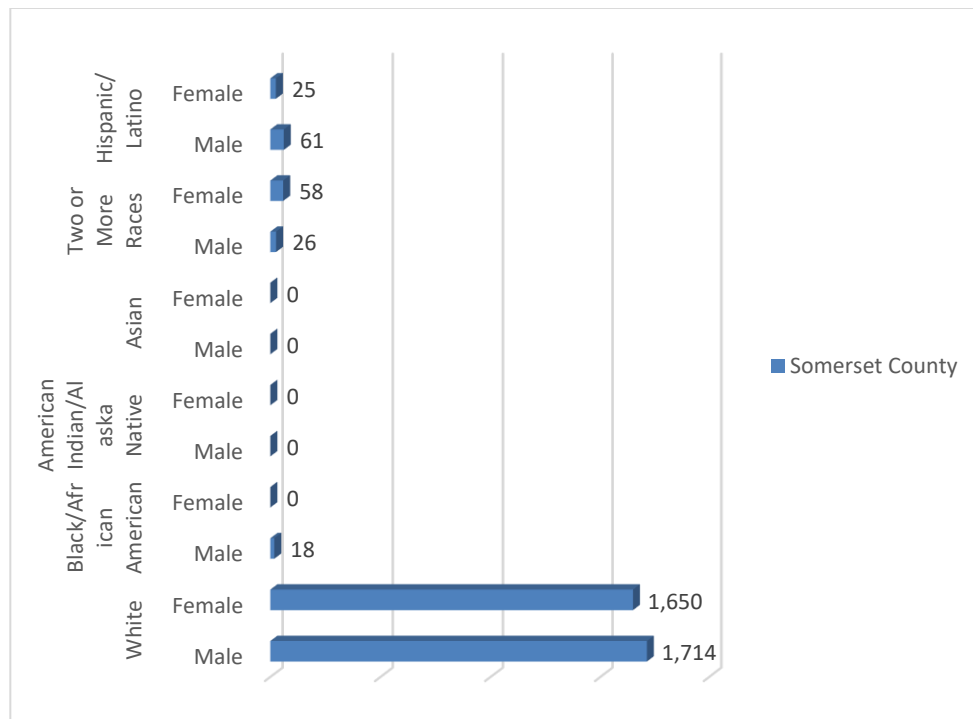


Table 6 Population Below Age 5 by Race/Ethnicity

Location/Race Ethnicity	Gender	Somerset County	Pennsylvania	United States
White	Male	1,714	264,863	6,747,915
	Female	1,650	252,019	6,432,826
Black/African American	Male	18	51,597	1,419,378
	Female	0	49,697	1,373,771
American Indian/Alaska Native	Male	0	828	95,528
	Female	0	686	91,069
Asian	Male	0	11,807	467,766
	Female	0	12,268	447,218
Two or More Races	Male	26	24,712	748,140
	Female	58	22,598	715,704
Hispanic/Latino	Male	61	45,981	2,614,591
	Female	25	43,642	2,515,979

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012 – 2016. B01001A-1

Key Findings: The majority of children below age five (5) in Somerset County identified as White, while children who identified as Hispanic/Latino and Two or More Races were the next largest population groups.

Poverty Rates for Children 0 – 4

Table 7 Poverty Rates for Children 0 – 4

Report Area	Percent
Somerset County	21.4%
Pennsylvania	21.6%
United States	23.6%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: The poverty rate for children ages 0 – 4 was 21.4%, slightly lower than the state rate of 21.6% and national rate of 23.6%.

Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers, children living in poverty, especially young children are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral, and socioemotional difficulties. Additionally, throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment.

Source: *ChildStats.gov*

Poverty Rate - All People

Table 8 Poverty Rate - All People

Report Area	All People	Under 18 Years	18 Years and Over	18 – 64 Years	65 - over
Somerset County	12.6%	19.9%	10.8%	11.2%	9.3%
Pennsylvania	13.3%	18.7%	11.7%	12.7%	8.1%
United States	15.1%	20.8%	13.3%	14.2%	9.3%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: The poverty rate for all people was 12.6%, slightly lower than the state rate of 13.3% and national rate of 15.1%. However, the poverty rate for individuals ages 65 – over was 9.3%, higher than the state rate (8.1%), but comparable with the national rate of 9.3%.

Types of Families – Children below Age 5

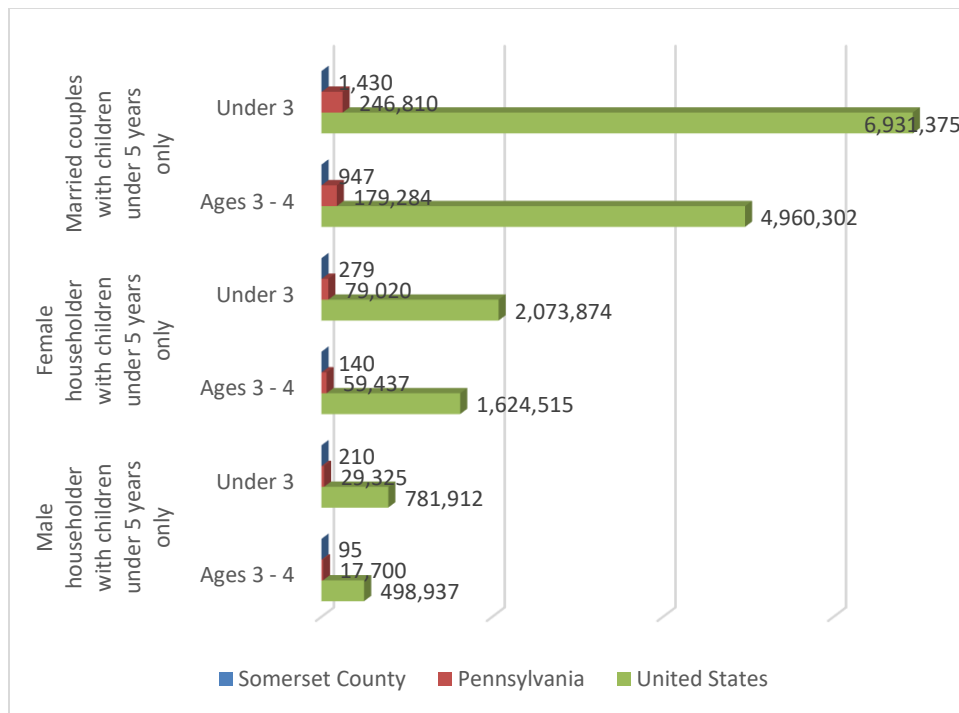


Table 9 Types of Families – Children below Age 5

Report Area	Married couples with children under 5 years only		Female householder with children under 5 years only		Male householder with children under 5 years only	
	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4
Somerset County	1,430	947	279	140	210	95
Pennsylvania	246,810	179,284	79,020	59,437	29,325	17,700
United States	6,931,375	4,960,302	2,073,874	1,624,515	781,912	498,937

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (B09002)

Key Findings: In Somerset County, married couples had the largest number of children below age five (5). Female householders had the next largest number of children below age five (5). There were approximately 305 male householders with children below age five (5), with the highest number being with children under three (3) years old.

Poverty Rate by Marital Status

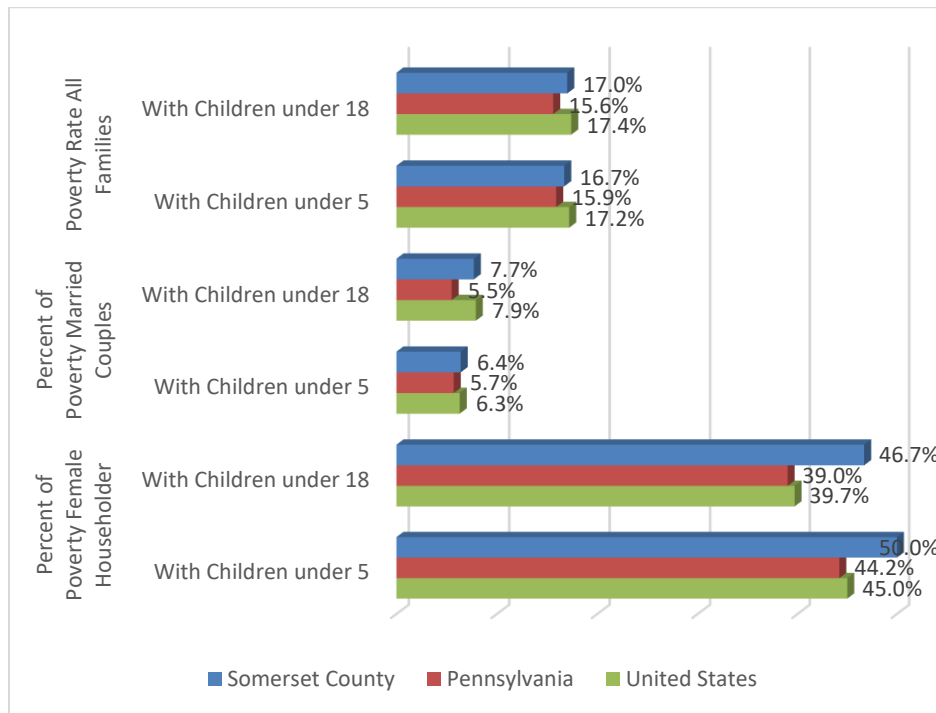


Table 10 Poverty Rate by Marital Status

Report Area	Poverty Rate All Families		Percent of Poverty Married Couples		Percent of Poverty Female Householder	
	With Children under 18	With Children under 5	With Children under 18	With Children under 5	With Children under 18	With Children under 5
Somerset County	17.0%	16.7%	7.7%	6.4%	46.7%	50.0%
Pennsylvania	15.6%	15.9%	5.5%	5.7%	39.0%	44.2%
United States	17.4%	17.2%	7.9%	6.3%	39.7%	45.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 - 2015

Key Findings: The percentage of households in poverty by marital status is shown in the table above. It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 16.7%, as compared to families with children under age 18 (17.0%). Married couples with children under age five (5) reported a 6.4% poverty rate, higher than the national rate of 6.3%. Female headed households with children under age five (5) represented a 50% poverty rate as compared with female householders with children under age 18 (46.7%).



Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older

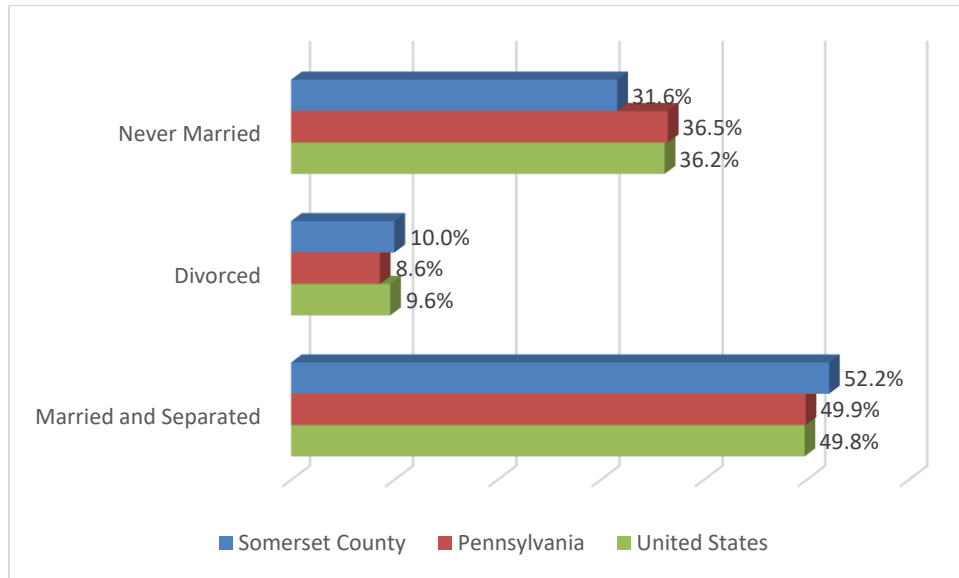


Table 11 Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older

Report Area	Never Married		Divorced		Married and Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	10,663	31.6%	3,375	10.0%	17,628	52.2%
Pennsylvania	1,869,723	36.5%	440,556	8.6%	2,553,360	49.9%
United States	45,477,830	36.2%	12,076,696	9.6%	62,562,595	49.8%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP02)*

Key Findings: The divorce rates for males 15 years and older in Somerset County (10.0%) was slightly higher than the state rate of 8.6% and national rate of 9.6%. The percent of males who were married and separated (52.2%) was also higher than the state (49.9%) and national (49.8%) rates.

Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older

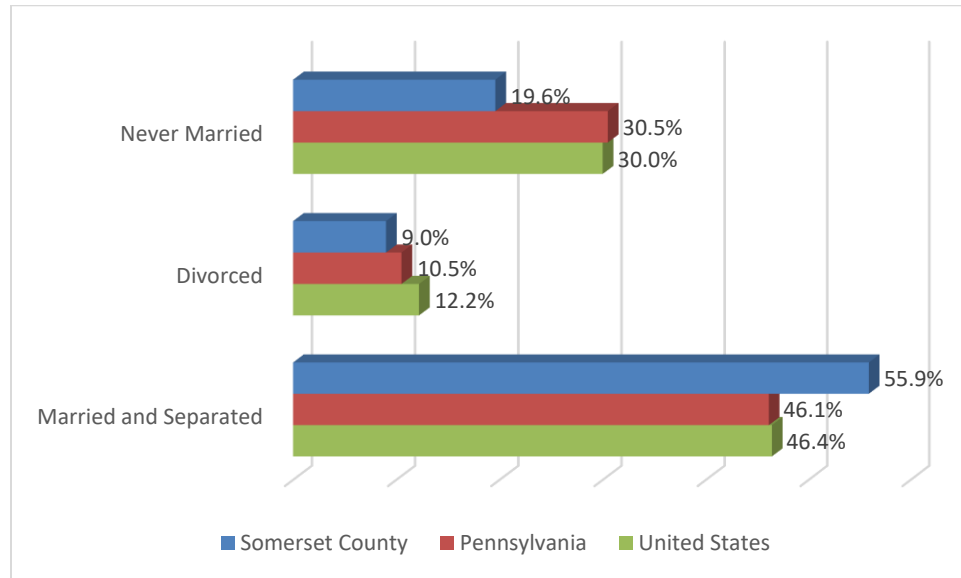


Table 12 Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older

Report Area	Never Married		Divorced		Married and Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	6,066	19.6%	2,784	9.0%	17,322	55.9%
Pennsylvania	1,661,189	30.5%	571,969	10.5%	2,510,807	46.1%
United States	39,563,942	30.0%	16,130,983	12.2%	61,208,339	46.4%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: The divorce rates for females 15 years and older in Somerset County (9.0%) was slightly lower than the state rate of 10.5% and national rate of 12.2%. The percent of females who were married and separated (55.9%) was higher than the state (46.1%) and national (46.4%) rates.

Number of Working Families with children below age 6 (Living with both Parents)

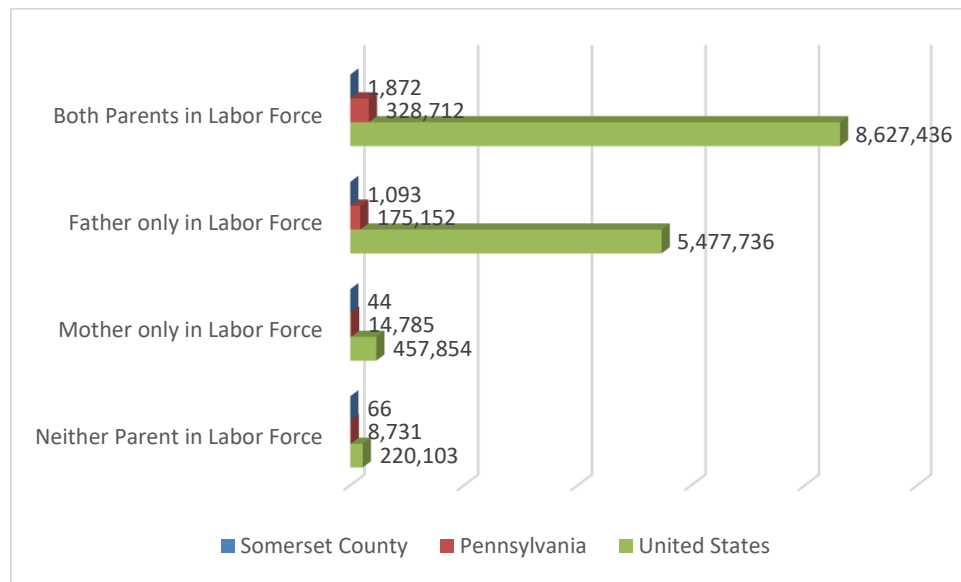


Table 13 Number of Working Families with children below age 6 (Living with both Parents)

Report Area	Both Parents in Labor Force	Father only in Labor Force	Mother only in Labor Force	Neither Parent in Labor Force
Somerset County	1,872	1,093	44	66
Pennsylvania	328,712	175,152	14,785	8,731
United States	8,627,436	5,477,736	457,854	220,103

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (B23008)

Key Findings: The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with both parents is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 1,872 working families within the service area in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 1,093 working families within the service area in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was 66.

Working Families with children below age 6 (Living with Single Parent)

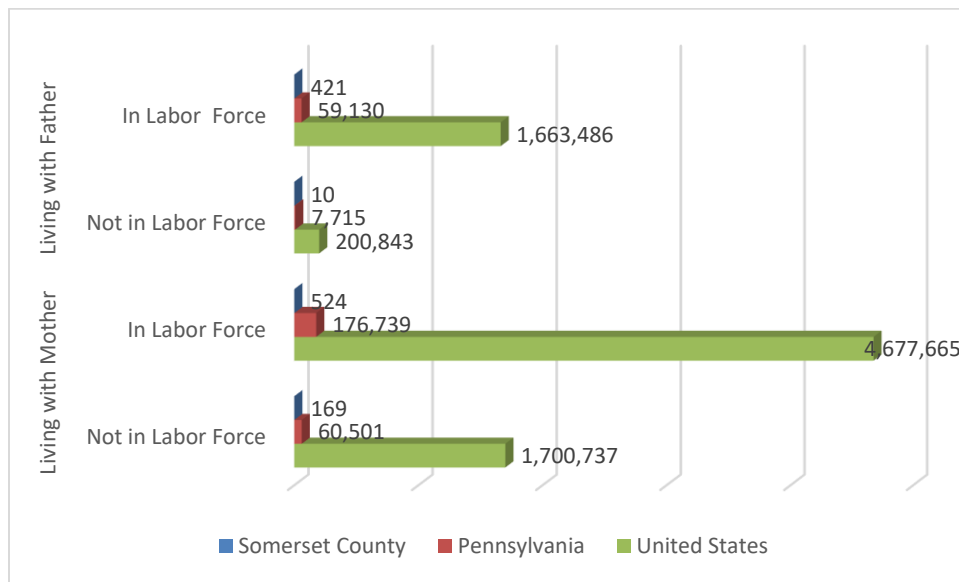


Table 14 Working Families with children below age 6 (Living with Single Parent)

Report Area	Number Living with One Parent	Number Living with Father	Living with Father		Number Living with Mother	Living with Mother	
			In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force		In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
Somerset County	1,124	431	421	10	693	524	169
Pennsylvania	304,085	66,845	59,130	7,715	237,240	176,739	60,501
United States	8,242,731	1,864,329	1,663,486	200,843	6,378,402	4,677,665	1,700,737

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (B23008)*

Key Findings: The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with a single parent is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 1,124 children within the service area living with only one parent, of which 431 children lived with a single father. There were 524 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force.

Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren

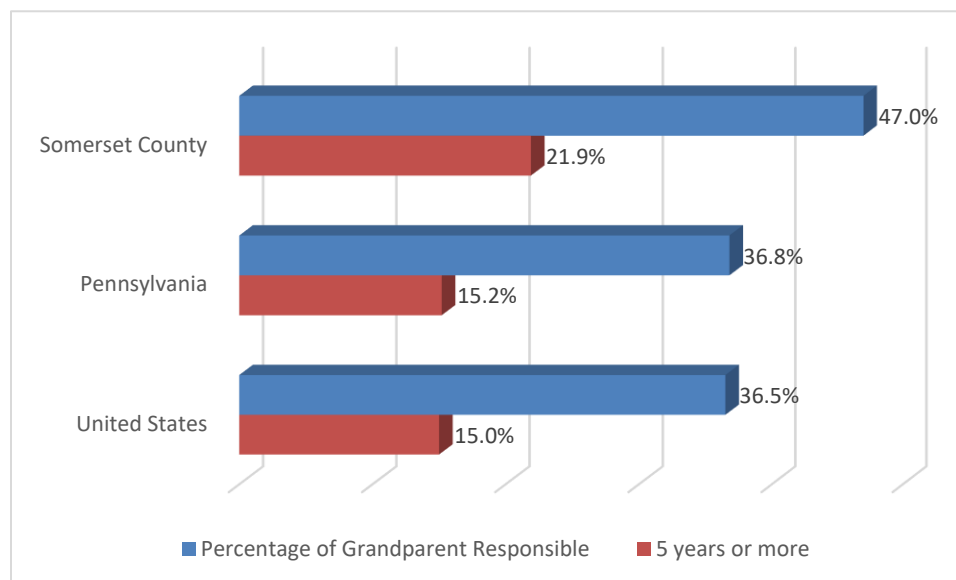


Table 15 Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren

Location	Number of Grandparent Responsible	Percentage		5 years or more	
		Percent	Number	Percent	
Somerset County	509	47.0%	237	21.9%	
Pennsylvania	89,656	36.8%	37,059	15.2%	
United States	2,646,027	36.5%	1,088,865	15.0%	

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP02)*

Key Findings: The percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren was 47% in Somerset County, significantly higher than the state (36.8%) and national (36.5%) rates. Approximately 21.9% of grandparents were responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more.

The Father Involvement Study, conducted by Nurturing Families Network, documented the importance that fathers placed on being a financial provider and cultivating a safe home environment where their children could grow and be “successful.” However, fathers also expressed trepidations about their lack of parental experience and, in many cases, about the lack of father role models in their lives. Fathers expressed a version of the American Dream that children should achieve a higher social status than their parents should. For most fathers, their hopes that their children would do better than they had done was expressed in specific terms. For those who had been incarcerated, they hoped their children would avoid prison; for fathers who had struggled with drug addictions, they wished their children would stay away from drugs; for fathers’ who did not graduate high school, they wanted their children to graduate; and for fathers who did not attend college, they wanted their kids to pursue college. While discussing hopes and dreams for their children, fathers expressed fears of gangs and drugs for their sons and early sexual activity, predatory men and

the stigma of teen pregnancy for their daughters. Many fathers wanted to talk about how to be a nurturing, caring and sensitive parent who listened and maintained open communication with their children and, at the same time, a disciplinarian—what many fathers believed was their primary role in the family. In the Father Involvement Study, several fathers stated that their children provided them with a sense of purpose and direction in their lives (*Nurturing Families Network Father Involvement Study Final Report*) (Center for Social Research).

State of Pennsylvania/Somerset County Population Projections 2020 - 2030

Table 16 State of Pennsylvania/Somerset County Population Projections 2020 - 2030

Projected Year	Population Projection Somerset County	Population Projection Pennsylvania
2020	77,149	12,871,823
2025	76,476	13,504,614
2030	76,298	13,190,400

Source: *Pennsylvania State Data Center*; http://www.rural.palegislature.us/county_profiles.cfm

Key Findings: The total population for Pennsylvania is projected to increase by 318,577 individuals from 2020 to 2030. The population for Somerset County is projected to decrease by 851 individuals by 2030. While the commonwealth is set to experience an overall increase in population in the next three decades, not all counties will share in this growth. The general trend is an increase in population in the eastern and southeastern counties and a decrease in the north western and northeastern counties of Pennsylvania.

Poverty Level – Population (age 0 – 5)

Table 17 Poverty Level – Population (age 0 – 5)

Location	Poverty Level	Data Type	2014	2015	2016
Somerset County	Below 100% poverty	Number	880	1,300	1,110
		Percent	20.8%	30.6%	23.4%
	100 to 199% poverty	Number	1,010	1,400	1,370
		Percent	23.8%	32.9%	28.9%
	Below 200% poverty	Number	1,890	2,700	2,470
		Percent	44.6%	63.5%	52.3%
	200 to 299% poverty	Number	1,040	630	680
		Percent	24.6%	14.7%	14.3%
	Below 300% poverty	Number	2,930	3,330	3,150
		Percent	69.2%	78.2%	66.6%
	300 to 399% poverty	Number	700	470	670
		Percent	16.4%	10.9%	14.2%
	Below 400% poverty	Number	3,630	3,790	3,820
		Percent	85.6%	89.2%	80.8%
	400% poverty and above	Number	610	460	910
		Percent	14.4%	10.8%	19.2%

Source: Kids Count, Pennsylvania Partnership for Children

Key Findings: In Somerset County, approximately 1,110 (23.4%) children ages 0 – 5 were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Secure parental employment is a major factor in the financial well-being of families. It is associated with higher family income and greater access to health insurance. It also has been linked to a number of positive outcomes for children, including better health, education and social/emotional development.

Source: ChildStats.gov

TANF Population by Age Group – (age 0 – 18)

Table 18 TANF Population by Age Group – (age 0 – 18)

Location	Age group	Data Type	Jun – 13	Jun – 14	Jun – 15	Jun – 16	Jun – 17
Somerset County	Total	Number	329	370	327	321	312
	Ages 0 - 2	Number	79	97	75	65	68
	Ages 3 - 4	Number	43	42	48	34	30
	Ages 5 - 8	Number	74	76	68	76	66
	Ages 9 - 11	Number	50	59	44	45	53
	Ages 12 - 14	Number	46	54	43	53	47
	Ages 15 - 17	Number	29	34	42	41	33
	Age 18	Number	8	8	7	7	15
Pennsylvania	Total	Number	139,540	135,934	127,454	114,597	106,630
	Ages 0 - 2	Number	34,458	32,412	28,668	24,638	23,490
	Ages 3 - 4	Number	20,521	19,519	17,810	15,512	14,093
	Ages 5 - 8	Number	34,012	33,944	32,023	28,592	25,986
	Ages 9 - 11	Number	18,687	18,882	18,410	17,446	16,836
	Ages 12 - 14	Number	15,642	15,632	14,913	14,001	13,265
	Ages 15 - 17	Number	13,381	12,888	12,697	11,729	10,793
	Age 18	Number	2,839	2,657	2,933	2,679	2,167

Source: *Kids Count, Pennsylvania Partnership for Children*

Key Findings: In 2017, approximately 312 children age (0 – 18) were receiving TANF benefits in Somerset County. Approximately 98 children were ages 0 – 4 years old. TANF participation steadily decreased in Somerset County since 2014. TANF participation for the state has experienced a decrease in participants within the past five years.

Households with Social Security, SSI and Cash Public Assistance Income (TANF)

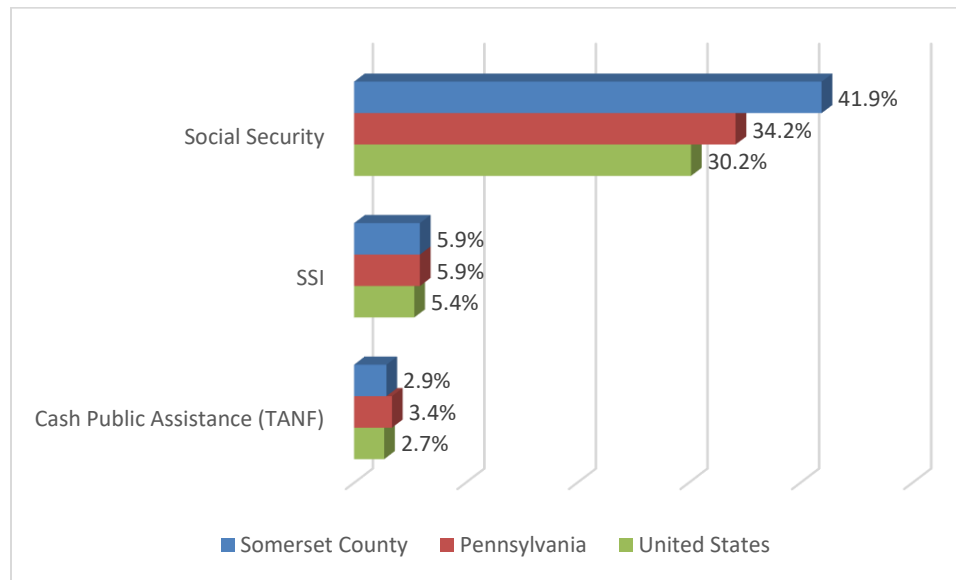


Table 19 Households with Social Security, SSI and Cash Public Assistance Income (TANF)

Location	Social Security		SSI		Cash Public Assistance (TANF)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Somerset County	12,410	41.9%	1,738	5.9%	862	2.9%
Pennsylvania	1,695,444	34.2%	291,771	5.9%	168,007	3.4%
United States	35,555,268	30.2%	6,355,071	5.4%	3,147,577	2.7%

Source: *US Census, American Community Survey 2011 – 2015; DP03*

Key Findings: Somerset County had approximately 5.9% of households that received SSI income, as compared to 5.4% nationally. An estimated 41.9% of households received Social Security, as compared to 34.2% for the state and 30.2% nationally.

Median Household and Per Capita Income

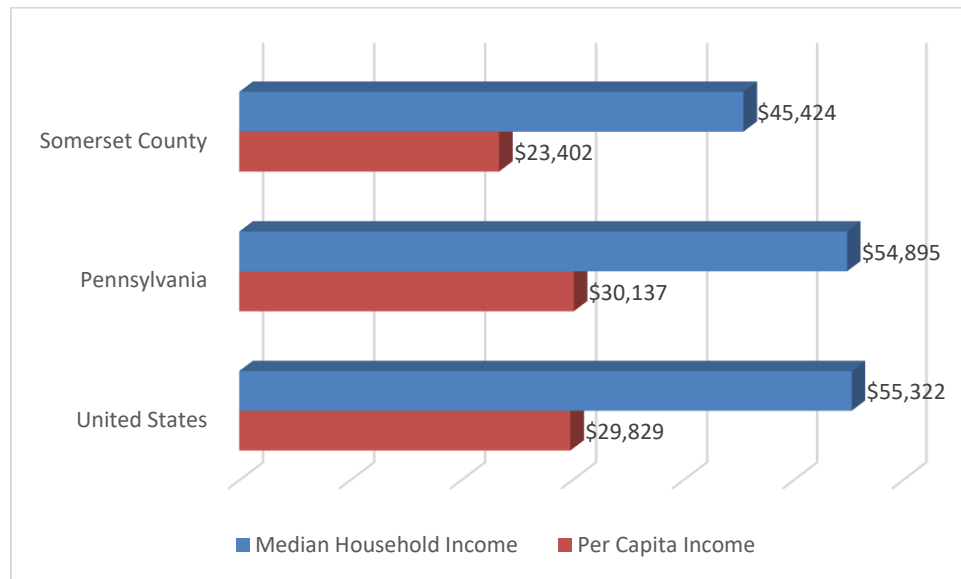


Table 20 Median Household and Per Capita Income

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Somerset County	\$45,424	\$23,402
Pennsylvania	\$54,895	\$30,137
United States	\$55,322	\$29,829

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP03, B19013 or B19301)

Key Findings: Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income, based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Both measures are shown for the report area above. In Somerset County, Per Capita income was \$23,402, significantly lower than the state (\$30,137). Per Capita income serves as an indicator of the report area living standards. Somerset County (\$45,424) had significantly lower median household income than the state average of \$54,895 and \$55,322 nationally.

Average Commuting Distance

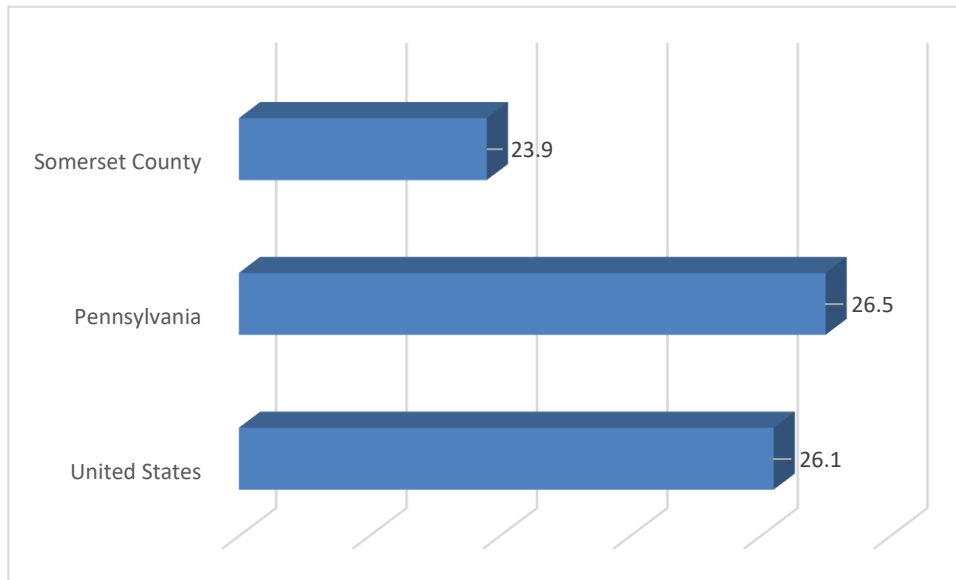


Table 21 Average Commuting Distance

Location	Minutes
Somerset County	23.9
Pennsylvania	26.5
United States	26.1

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: The average commute travel to work for Somerset County was 23.9 minutes, slightly below the state average of 26.5 minutes.

Unemployment Rate

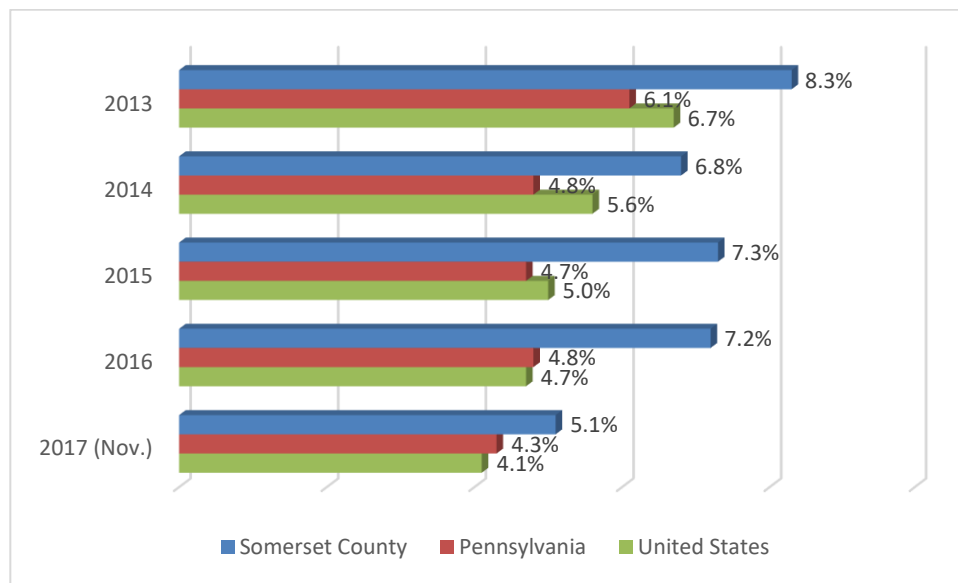


Table 22 Unemployment Rate

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Nov.)
Somerset County	8.3%	6.8%	7.3%	7.2%	5.1%
Pennsylvania	6.1%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	4.3%
United States	6.7%	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Key Findings: The average unemployment rate in Somerset County decreased 3.2% from 2013 – 2017. The unemployment rate for Somerset County was 5.1% in 2017, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 4.3% and national rate of 4.1%.

Current Employment/Unemployment

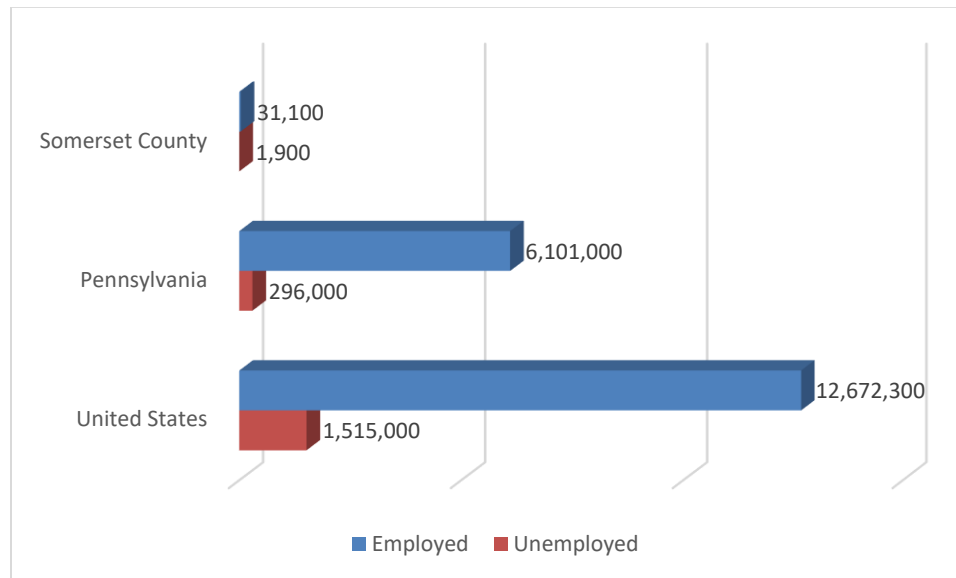


Table 23 Current Employment/Unemployment, Nov. 2017

Report Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		Number	Number
Somerset County	33,000	31,100	1,900
Pennsylvania	6,397,000	6,101,000	296,000
United States	16,059,700	12,672,300	1,515,000

Source: www.data.bls.gov; Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis

Key Findings: Labor force, employment and unemployment data for Somerset County is shown in the table above. According to ACS, Somerset County reported 31,100 individuals who were employed and 1,900 individuals who were unemployed.

Income and Earning Information - City of Somerset

Table 24 Income and Earning Information – City of Somerset

Indicator	City of Somerset	Pennsylvania	National
Income per capita	\$24,887	\$28,912	\$28,555
Median household income	\$38,061	\$53,115	\$53,482
Median income owner occupied	\$61,782	\$66,298	\$68,142
Median income renter occupied	\$21,572	\$30,128	\$33,219
Median earnings male	\$30,145	\$38,139	\$36,116
Median earnings female	\$21,189	\$25,633	\$25,692

Source: <http://www.areavibes.com>

Key Findings: The table above shows income and earning information for the city of Somerset, as compared to state and national income and earnings. The income per capita in Somerset is 13% lower than the national average. The median household income in Somerset is 29% lower than the national average. Male median earnings are 41% higher than female median earnings.

Annual Average Wages for Selected Occupations

Table 25 Annual Average Wages for Selected Occupations

Occupation	Somerset County	Pennsylvania
Total, all Occupations	\$39,729	\$47,540
Management	\$95,841	\$121,830
Business and Financial Operations	\$54,235	\$72,010
Computer and Mathematical	\$47,772	\$81,100
Architecture and Engineering	\$58,391	\$77,940
Life, Physical and Social Science	\$47,137	\$69,000
Community and Social Services	\$45,013	\$42,840
Legal	\$71,450	\$102,140
Education, Training and Library	\$48,802	\$55,760
Art, Design, Entertainment, sports and Media	\$33,560	\$49,500
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	\$78,352	\$74,590
Healthcare Support	\$28,588	\$29,880
Protective Services	\$54,514	\$43,740
Food Preparation and Serving Related	\$21,310	\$22,530
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	\$22,910	\$27,550
Personal Care and Service	\$23,435	\$25,190
Sales and Related	\$31,276	\$40,850
Office and Administrative Support	\$31,273	\$36,500
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	\$28,614	\$31,120
Construction and Extraction	\$39,287	\$49,610
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	\$38,078	\$45,620
Production	\$35,529	\$38,130
Transportation and Material Moving	\$35,782	\$35,590

Source: *Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis*

Key Findings: The annual average wage for selected occupations was somewhat similar to the state average annual wage. However, Protective Services wages (\$54,514), Healthcare Practitioners (\$78,352) and Community and Social Services (\$45,013) were higher in Somerset County than the state average (\$43,740), (\$74,590) and (\$42,840) respectively. Annual average wage for all other selected occupations were lower for Somerset County as compared to Pennsylvania.

Top 20 Industries in Q2 of 2017

Table 26 Top 20 Industries in Q2 of 2017

NAICS Industry Description
Elementary and secondary school
Restaurants and other eating places
Justice, public order, and safety activities
General medical and surgical hospitals
Traveler accommodation
Executive, legislative, and general government
Nursing care facilities, skilled nursing
Coal mining
Individual and family services
Warehousing and storage
General Merchandise Stores, including Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters
Depository credit intermediation
Motor Vehicle body and trailer manufacturing
Grocery stores
Specialized freight trucking
General freight trucking
Gasoline stations
Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers
Office of physicians
Architectural and engineering services

Source: *Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis*

Key Findings: In Somerset County, elementary and secondary schools, restaurants and other eating places were the top two (2) industries reported in the second quarter of 2017.

Top 10 Employers by Employment in Q2 of 2017

Table 27 Top 10 Employers by Employment in Q2 of 2017

State Government
Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Inc.
Somerset Hospital
Windber Hospital Inc.
Somerset County
CVS PA Distribution Inc.
Wal-Mart Associates Inc.
Somerset Area School District
DeVilbiss Healthcare LLC
Somerset Trust Co.

Source: *Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis*

Key Findings: In Somerset County, the top two (2) employers in the second quarter were State Government and Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Inc.

Online Job Postings

Table 28 Online Job Postings

Year/Volume change	Somerset County	Pennsylvania
November 2017	417	202,058
November 2016	351	202,560
Annual volume Change	66	-502
Annual Percent Change	18.8%	-0.2%

Source: *Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis*

Key Findings: Online job posting increased by 18.8% in Somerset County from 2016 – 2017, while online job posting decreased 0.2% for the state.

Commute out of the County to Work

Table 29 Commute out of County to Work

County of Residence	County/State/Country of Workplace	Count
Somerset Co. PA	District of Columbia DC	26
Somerset Co. PA	Duval Co. FL	11
Somerset Co. PA	Allegany Co. MD	513
Somerset Co. PA	Garrett Co. MD	461
Somerset Co. PA	Montgomery Co. MD	15
Somerset Co. PA	Washington Co. MD	21
Somerset Co. PA	Burlington Co. NJ	10
Somerset Co. PA	Westchester Co. NY	13
Somerset Co. PA	Clackamas Co. OR	16
Somerset Co. PA	Adams Co. PA	5
Somerset Co. PA	Allegheny Co. PA	448
Somerset Co. PA	Bedford Co. PA	406
Somerset Co. PA	Berks Co. PA	14
Somerset Co. PA	Blair Co. PA	98
Somerset Co. PA	Butler Co. PA	13
Somerset Co. PA	Cambria Co. PA	5,174
Somerset Co. PA	Centre Co. PA	30
Somerset Co. PA	Chester Co. PA	6
Somerset Co. PA	Columbia Co. PA	18
Somerset Co. PA	Cumberland Co. PA	16
Somerset Co. PA	Dauphin Co. PA	20
Somerset Co. PA	Delaware Co. PA	5
Somerset Co. PA	Fayette Co. PA	552
Somerset Co. PA	Franklin Co. PA	18
Somerset Co. PA	Fulton Co. PA	5
Somerset Co. PA	Greene Co. PA	24
Somerset Co. PA	Indiana Co. PA	120
Somerset Co. PA	Jefferson Co. PA	6
Somerset Co. PA	Lancaster Co. PA	16
Somerset Co. PA	Lawrence Co. PA	13
Somerset Co. PA	Lebanon Co. PA	6
Somerset Co. PA	Lehigh Co. PA	7
Somerset Co. PA	Luzerne Co. PA	8
Somerset Co. PA	McKean Co. PA	5
Somerset Co. PA	Mercer Co. PA	23
Somerset Co. PA	Mifflin Co. PA	9
Somerset Co. PA	Montgomery Co. PA	14
Somerset Co. PA	Northampton Co. PA	5
Somerset Co. PA	Philadelphia Co. PA	17
Somerset Co. PA	Somerset Co. PA	24,876
Somerset Co. PA	Susquehanna Co. PA	3
Somerset Co. PA	Washington Co. PA	32
Somerset Co. PA	Westmoreland Co. PA	614

Somerset Co. PA	York Co. PA	23
Somerset Co. PA	Providence Co. RI	4
Somerset Co. PA	Davidson Co. TN	8
Somerset Co. PA	Dallas Co. TX	3
Somerset Co. PA	Kaufman Co. TX	15
Somerset Co. PA	Arlington Co. VA	7
Somerset Co. PA	Fairfax Co. VA	4
Somerset Co. PA	Prince William Co. VA	3
Somerset Co. PA	Stafford Co. VA	4
Somerset Co. PA	Alexandria city VA	4
Somerset Co. PA	Hampton city VA	12
Somerset Co. PA	Roanoke city VA	3
Somerset Co. PA	Virginia Beach city VA	18
Somerset Co. PA	Jackson Co. WV	13
Somerset Co. PA	Kanawha Co. WV	6
Somerset Co. PA	Marion Co. WV	3
Somerset Co. PA	Mineral Co. WV	13
Somerset Co. PA	Monongalia Co. WV	29
Somerset Co. PA	Morgan Co. WV	3
Somerset Co. PA	Preston Co. WV	9
Somerset Co. PA	Taylor Co. WV	3
Somerset Co. PA	Brown Co. WI	6
Somerset Co. PA	GERMANY	4
Somerset Co. PA	KOREA	5

Source: <https://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/commuting/index.html#CO>

Key Findings: The table above shows some of the counties/states and countries where Somerset County residents commute to work. The majority (24,876) of residents resided and worked in Somerset County. However, approximately 5,174 residents commuted to Cambria County to their place of employment.

Commuter Travel Patterns

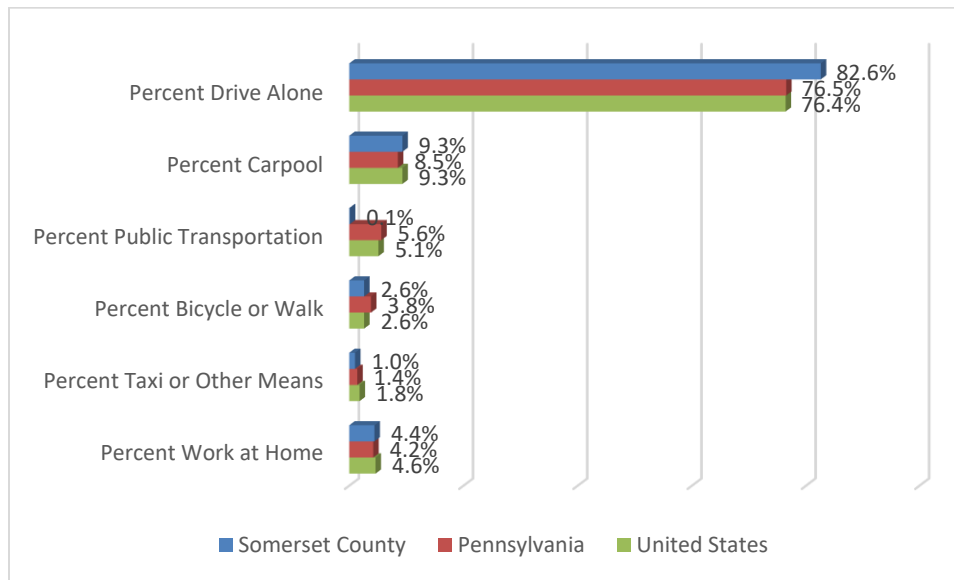


Table 30 Commuter Travel Patterns

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other Means	Percent Work at Home
Somerset County	32,136	82.6%	9.3%	0.1%	2.6%	1.0%	4.4%
Pennsylvania	5,922,289	76.5%	8.5%	5.6%	3.8%	1.4%	4.2%
United States	145,861,221	76.4%	9.3%	5.1%	2.6%	1.8%	4.6%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 – 2015; DP03*

Key Findings: This table shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for Somerset County. Of the 32,136 workers in Somerset County, 82.6% drove to work alone while 9.3% carpooled. 0.1% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 2.6% walking or riding bicycles, and 1.0% used taxicabs to travel to work. Approximately 4.4% of workers worked from home.

Living Wage

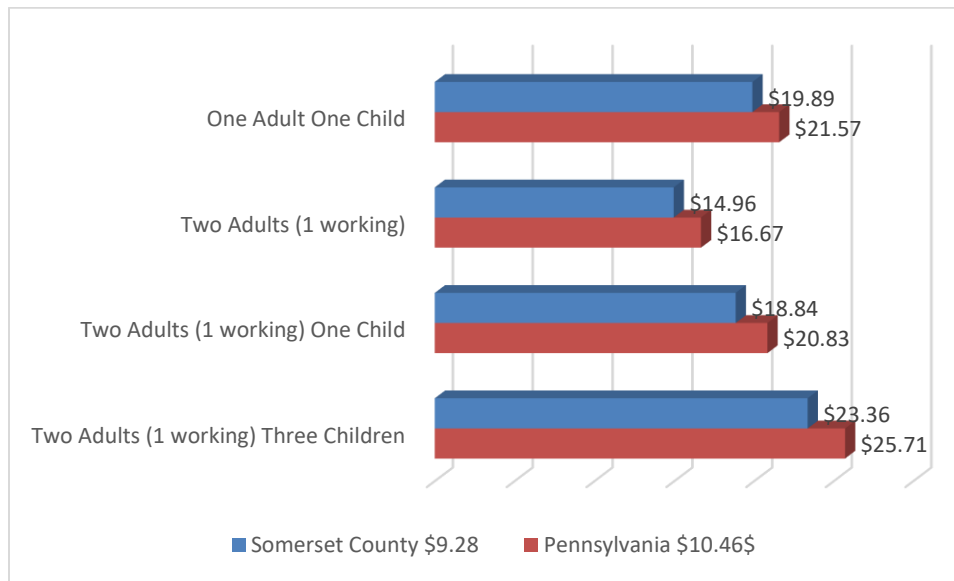


Table 31 Living Wage

Report Area	One Adult	One Adult One Child	Two Adults (1 working)	Two Adults (1 working) One Child	Two Adults (1 working) Three Children
Somerset County	\$9.28	\$19.89	\$14.96	\$18.84	\$23.36
Pennsylvania	\$10.46	\$21.57	\$16.67	\$20.83	\$25.71

Source: *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator*

Key Findings: The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family if they are the sole provider or providers and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). The living wage in Somerset County for one adult was \$9.28 as compared to Pennsylvania (\$10.46). The living wage in Somerset County for two adults (1 working) was \$14.96, as compared to Pennsylvania (\$16.67). The living wage for two adults (1 working) with three children was (\$23.36) as compared to Pennsylvania (\$25.71).

Cost of Living

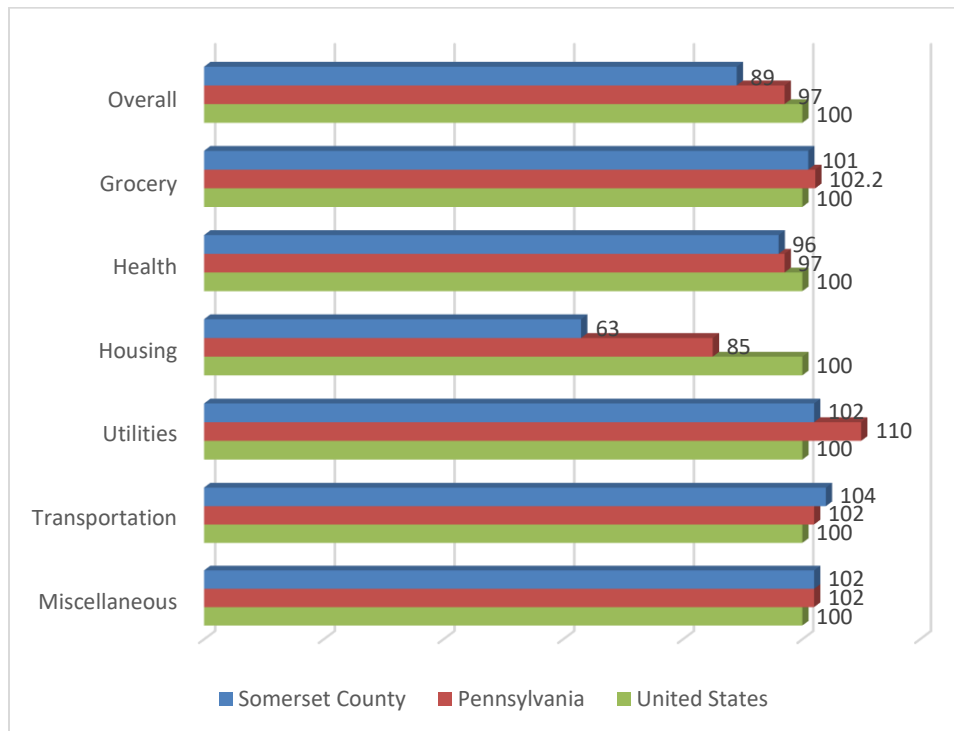


Table 32 Cost of Living

Cost of Living	Somerset County	Pennsylvania	United States
Overall	89	97	100
Grocery	101	102.2	100
Health	96	97	100
Housing	63	85	100
Utilities	102	110	100
Transportation	104	102	100
Miscellaneous	102	102	100

Source: http://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/connecticut/fairfield

Key Findings: The cost of living indices are based on a US average of 100. An amount below 100 means Somerset County is cheaper than the US average. A cost of living index above 100 means Somerset County is more expensive. The overall cost of living index for Pennsylvania was 97 and 89 for Somerset County. Housing and utilities are the biggest factors in the cost of living difference. However, in Somerset County, the cost of groceries (101) was more expensive than the United States (100).

Veterans Population

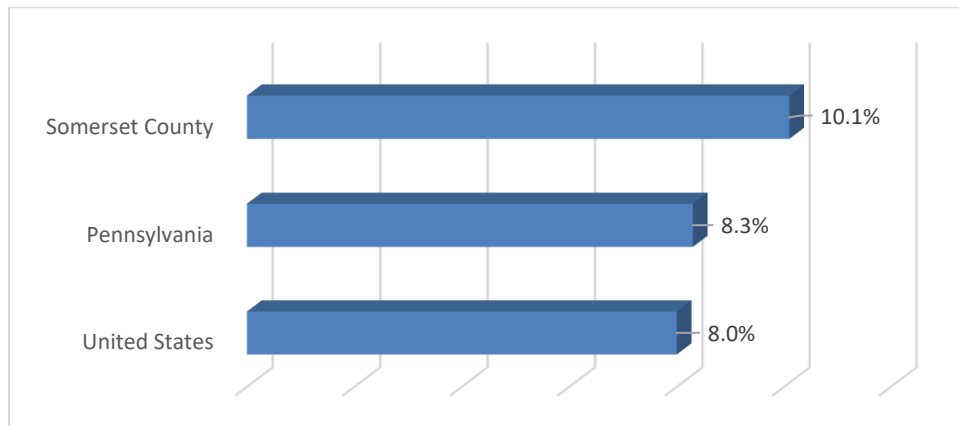


Table 33 Veterans Population

Report Area	Veterans Total	Percent
Somerset County	6,292	10.1%
Pennsylvania	840,258	8.3%
United States	19,535,341	8.0%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012 - 2016*

Key Findings: The number of veterans living in Somerset County was 6,292 (10.1%). The percent of veterans living in Somerset County was higher than the state (8.3%) and national (8.0%) rates.

Veterans Status by Educational Attainment

Table 34 Veterans Status by Educational Attainment

Report Area	Less than High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Somerset County	727	3,041	1,473	991
Pennsylvania	70,881	340,312	239,284	182,114
United States	1,318,086	5,531,785	7,134,093	5,273,791

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 - 2015*

Key Findings: Approximately 727 veterans in Somerset County were reported with having less than a high school diploma. There were a larger number of veterans who were high school and college graduates.

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

Table 35 Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

Report Area	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	% Pop over 18 Total	% Pop over 18 Males	% Pop over 18 Females
Somerset County	6,292	6,008	307	10.13%	18.48%	1.03%
Pennsylvania	870,770	818,263	52,507	8.66%	16.88%	1.01%
United States	20,108,332	18,529,804	1,578,528	8.32%	15.81%	1.27%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 - 2015*

Key Findings: Veterans, age and gender demographics show the number of veterans living in the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 10.13% of adults in Somerset County were veterans, which was more than the national average of 8.32%. Approximately 18.4% of veterans were males, while 1.03% was females.

Veterans Income and Unemployment Rate

Table 36 Veterans Income and Unemployment Rate

Report Area	Somerset County	Pennsylvania
Total Veterans	6,292	840,258
Median Veteran Income	\$27,946	\$34,835
Median Non-Veteran Income	\$22,401	\$27,380
Veteran Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.3%

Source: *Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis*

Key Findings: The median income for veterans in Somerset County was \$27,946, which was lower than the state average (\$34,835). The unemployment rate for veterans (6.9%) was higher than the state rate of 6.3%.

Somerset County VA Disability Compensation and Pension Recipients 2017

Table 37 Somerset County VA Disability Compensation and Pension Recipients 2017

Total Compensation	0% to 20% Rating	30% to 40% Rating	50% to 60% Rating	70% to 90% Rating	100% Rating	
937	280	174	150	211	122	
	Compensation or Pension					
Total Pension Only	Age less than 35	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75 or older
92	94	96	143	122	423	151
Compensation or Pension	Male Compensation or Pension	Female Compensation or Pension				
	983	46				

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics. www.va.gov/vetd

Key Findings: This table above shows the number of veterans who received monthly disability compensation and pension payment for 2017. It also includes breakdowns by disability rating groups, age groups and gender.

Population with Any Disability

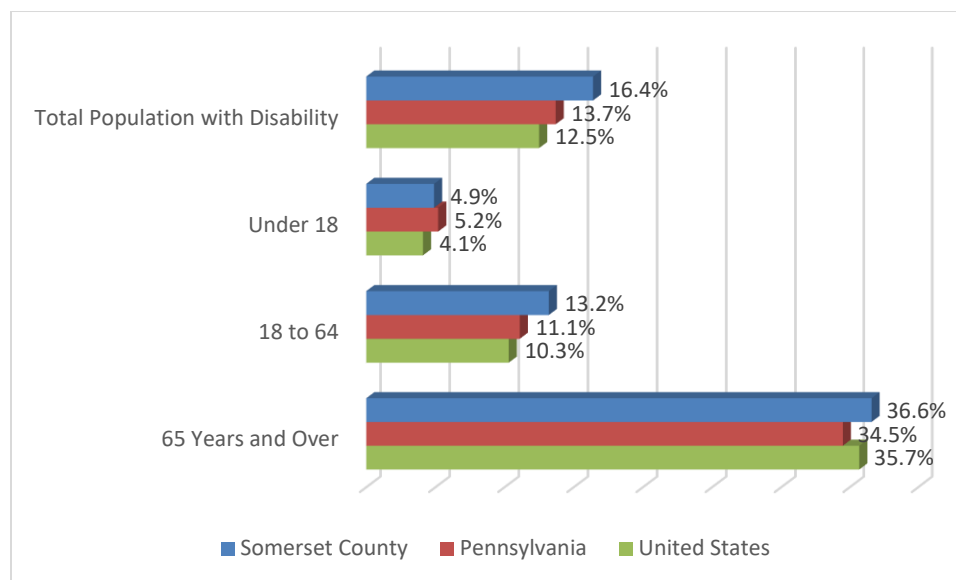


Table 38 Population with Any Disability

Report Area	Total Population with Disability		Under 18		18 to 64		65 Years and Over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	11,693	16.4%	680	4.9%	5,625	13.2%	5,388	36.6%
Pennsylvania	1,719,069	13.7%	140,174	5.2%	871,015	11.1%	707,880	34.5%
United States	39,272,529	12.5%	3,042,011	4.1%	20,188,257	10.3%	16,042,261	35.7%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011-15*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. This indicator is relevant because disabled individuals comprise a vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers. Approximately 16.4% of the population in Somerset County reported a disability determination, which was higher than the state (13.7%) and the national rate of 12.5%. The percent of children under age 18 was 4.9%, slightly higher than the national rate of 4.1%. Also, individuals ages 18 – 64 (13.2%) and ages 65 years and over (36.6%) reported a disability determination higher than the state rates of 11.1% and 34.5% respectively.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMICS

- ❖ Somerset County had a population of 76,201 in 2016, which represented a -3.5% decrease from 2010 – 2016. The population for the State of Pennsylvania has experienced growth during the past five (5) years, representing a 4.7% increase.
- ❖ The majority of adults in Somerset County were between the ages of 35 – 54, representing 26.8% of the population, while adults 65 – 84 represented 17.2% of the population. The median age in Somerset County was 45.5, higher than the state (40.6) and national average of 37.7.
- ❖ The majority of the population in Somerset County identified as White (95.7%), while individuals who identified as Black (2.9%) and Hispanic/Latino (1.5%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as White was higher in Somerset County (95.7%) than the state (82.4%).
- ❖ In Somerset County, children ages 0 – 4 represented 4.6% (3,486) of the population, and children ages 5 – 19 represented 15.7% (11,946) of the population. In Pennsylvania, children ages 0 – 4 represented approximately 5.6% of the 0 – 4 population and 18.4% of the 5 – 19 population.
- ❖ According to ACS, there were 2,196 children below three (3) years old and approximately 1,289 children ages 3 - 4 years old. ACS reported a total of 3,485 children ages 0 – 4.
- ❖ The majority of children below age five (5) in Somerset County identified as White, while children who identified as Hispanic/Latino and Two or More Races were the next largest population groups.
- ❖ The poverty rate for children ages 0 – 4 was 21.4%, slightly lower than the state rate of 21.6% and national rate of 23.6%.
- ❖ The poverty rate for all people was 12.6%, slightly lower than the state rate of 13.3% and national rate of 15.1%. However, the poverty rate for individuals ages 65 – over was 9.3%, higher than the state rate (8.1%), but comparable with the national rate of 9.3%.
- ❖ In Somerset County, married couples had the largest number of children below age five (5). Female householders had the next largest number of children below age five (5). There were approximately 305 male householders with children below age five (5), with the highest number being with children under three (3) years old.
- ❖ The percentage of households in poverty by marital status is shown in the table above. It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 16.7%, as compared to families with children under age 18 (17.0%). Married couples with children under age five (5) reported a 6.4% poverty rate, higher than the national rate of 6.3%. Female headed households with children under age five (5) represented a 50% poverty rate as compared with female householders with children under age 18 (46.7%).

- ❖ The divorce rates for males 15 years and older in Somerset County (10.0%) was slightly higher than the state rate of 8.6% and national rate of 9.6%. The percent of males who were married and separated (52.2%) was also higher than the state (49.9%) and national (49.8%) rates.
- ❖ The divorce rates for females 15 years and older in Somerset County (9.0%) was slightly lower than the state rate of 10.5% and national rate of 12.2%. The percent of females who were married and separated (55.9%) was higher than the state (46.1%) and national (46.4%) rates.
- ❖ The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with both parents is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 1,872 working families within the service area in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 1,093 working families within the service area in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was 66.
- ❖ The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with a single parent is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 1,124 children within the service area living with only one parent, of which 431 children lived with a single father. There were 524 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force.
- ❖ The percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren was 47% in Somerset County, significantly higher than the state (36.8%) and national (36.5%) rates. Approximately 21.9% of grandparents were responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more.
- ❖ The total population for Pennsylvania is projected to increase by 318,577 individuals from 2020 to 2030. The population for Somerset County is projected to decrease by 851 individuals by 2030. While the commonwealth is set to experience an overall increase in population in the next three decades, not all counties will share in this growth. The general trend is an increase in population in the eastern and southeastern counties and a decrease in the north western and northeastern counties of Pennsylvania.
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 1,110 (23.4%) children ages 0 – 5 were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.
- ❖ In 2017, approximately 312 children age (0 – 18) were receiving TANF benefits in Somerset County. Approximately 98 children were ages 0 – 4 years old. TANF participation steadily decreased in Somerset County since 2014. TANF participation for the state has experienced a decrease in participants within the past five years.
- ❖ Somerset County had approximately 5.9% of households that received SSI income, as compared to 5.4% nationally. An estimated 41.9% of households received Social Security, as compared to 34.2% for the state and 30.2% nationally.

- ❖ In Somerset County, Per Capita income was \$23,402, significantly lower than the state (\$30,137). Per Capita income serves as an indicator of the report area living standards. Somerset County (\$45,424) had significantly lower median household income than the state average of \$54,895 and \$55,322 nationally.
- ❖ The average commute travel to work for Somerset County was 23.9 minutes, slightly below the state average of 26.5 minutes.
- ❖ The average unemployment rate in Somerset County decreased 3.2% from 2013 – 2017. The unemployment rate for Somerset County was 5.1% in 2017, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 4.3% and national rate of 4.1%.
- ❖ According to ACS, Somerset County reported 31,100 individuals who were employed, and 1,900 individuals who were unemployed.
- ❖ The income per capita in the city of Somerset is 13% lower than the national average. The median household income in the city of Somerset is 29% lower than the national average. Male median earnings are 41% higher than female median earnings.
- ❖ Protective Services wages (\$54,514), Healthcare Practitioners (\$78,352) and Community and Social Services (\$45,013) were higher in Somerset County than the state average (\$43,740), (\$74,590) and (\$42,840) respectively. Annual average wage for all other selected occupations were lower for Somerset County as compared to Pennsylvania.
- ❖ In Somerset County, elementary and secondary schools, restaurants and other eating places were the top two (2) industries reported in the second quarter of 2017.
- ❖ In Somerset County, the top two (2) employers in the second quarter were State Government and Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Inc.
- ❖ Online job posting increased by 18.8% in Somerset County from 2016 – 2017, while online job posting decreased 0.2% for the state.
- ❖ The majority (24,876) of residents resided and worked in Somerset County. However, approximately 5,174 residents commuted to Cambria County to their place of employment.
- ❖ Of the 32,136 workers in Somerset County, 82.6% drove to work alone while 9.3% carpooled. 0.1% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 2.6% walking or riding bicycles, and 1.0% used taxicabs to travel to work. Approximately 4.4% of workers worked from home.
- ❖ The living wage in Somerset County for one adult was \$9.28 as compared to Pennsylvania (\$10.46). The living wage in Somerset County for two adults (1 working) was \$14.96, as compared to Pennsylvania (\$16.67). The living wage for two adults (1 working) with three children was (\$23.36) as compared to Pennsylvania (\$25.71).

- ❖ The overall cost of living index for Pennsylvania was 97 and 89 for Somerset County. Housing and utilities are the biggest factors in the cost of living difference. However, in Somerset County, the cost of groceries (101) was more expensive than the United States (100).
- ❖ The number of veterans living in Somerset County was 6,292 (10.1%). The percent of veterans living in Somerset County was higher than the state (8.3%) and national (8.0%) rates.
- ❖ Approximately 727 veterans in Somerset County were reported with having less than a high school diploma. There were a larger number of veterans who were high school and college graduates.
- ❖ According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 10.13% of adults in Somerset County were veterans, which was more than the national average of 8.32%. Approximately 18.4% of veterans were males, while 1.03% was females.
- ❖ The median income for veterans in Somerset County was \$27,946, which was lower than the state average (\$34,835). The unemployment rate for veterans (6.9%) was higher than the state rate of 6.3%.
- ❖ Approximately 16.4% of the population in Somerset County reported a disability determination, which was higher than the state (13.7%) and the national rate of 12.5%. The percent of children under age 18 was 4.9%, slightly higher than the national rate of 4.1%. Also, individuals ages 18 – 64 (13.2%) and ages 65 years and over (36.6%) reported a disability determination higher than the state rates of 11.1% and 34.5% respectively.



II. Education and Disabilities

PSSA - Grade 3 Math Test Scores by Proficiency Level

Table 39 Grade 3 Math Test Scores by Proficiency Level

Location	Score	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Pennsylvania	Proficient	28.5%	28.1%
	Below Basic	28.0%	24.6%
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	Proficient	42.3%	40.0%
	Below Basic	21.2%	17.8%
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	Proficient	41.9%	39.2%
	Below Basic	11.3%	4.1%
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	Proficient	35.1%	25.4%
	Below Basic	20.3%	37.3%
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	Proficient	29.0%	30.4%
	Below Basic	2.9%	9.8%
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	Proficient	35.5%	30.0%
	Below Basic	16.1%	5.0%
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	Proficient	33.3%	15.0%
	Below Basic	11.1%	10.0%
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	Proficient	33.3%	50.0%
	Below Basic	19.4%	3.6%
Somerset--Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	Proficient	60.0%	34.8%
	Below Basic	15.0%	8.7%
Somerset-- Area (Rural)	Proficient	31.3%	30.3%
	Below Basic	21.7%	15.2%
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	Proficient	36.8%	25.9%
	Below Basic	26.3%	33.3%
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	Proficient	28.1%	28.6%
	Below Basic	18.0%	4.8%

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Education, Assessment and Accountability

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of children in grade 3 whose math skills tested at or below the "proficient" or "basic" level for the state-specific standardized test. The percent of third grade students who took the math PSSA (Pennsylvania System of School Assessment) test for each district, charter school or technical school grouped by proficiency level reflected that Turkeyfoot Valley Area School District reported 33.3% of students performing below basic, and Meyersdale Area reported 37.3% of student performing below basic. Both school district's scores were higher than the state average of 24.6%. In 2014 - 15, there were changes to the reading, writing and math PSSAs to reflect that these tests are now aligned to the Pennsylvania Common Core Standards. Implementing the stronger academic standards and measuring how well students are doing on the more challenging PSSA tests resulted in an initial decline in test scores when they were released. This drop in scores was not unexpected and should not be interpreted as a decline in student learning or teacher performance. It simply means Pennsylvania is recalibrating

expectations and raising the bar for student achievement to ensure our kids are on a pathway to graduate from high school, post-secondary and workforce ready.

District Graduation/Dropout Rates

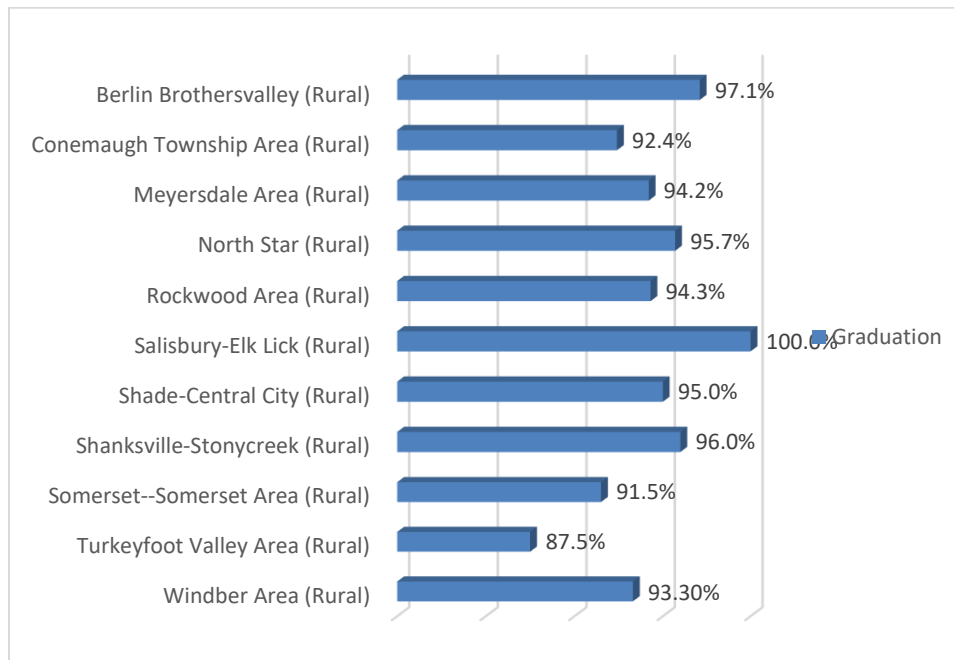


Table 40 District Graduation/Dropout Rates

School District	2016 - 2017	
	Graduation	Dropout
Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	97.1%	0.78%
Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	92.4%	0.42%
Meyersdale Area (Rural)	94.2%	1.77%
North Star (Rural)	95.7%	1.46%
Rockwood Area (Rural)	94.3%	0.56%
Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	100.0%	0.78%
Shade-Central City (Rural)	95.0%	0.43%
Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	96.0%	0.0%
Somerset--Somerset Area (Rural)	91.5%	0.81%
Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	87.5%	2.1%
Windber Area (Rural)	93.3%	1.52%

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Education. <http://www.paschoolperformance.org>*

Key Findings: In 2017, Salisbury-Elk Lick School District (100%) had the highest graduation rate while Turkeyfoot Valley Area School District had the highest dropout rate (2.1%).

County Graduation Rates

Table 41 County Graduation Rates

Report Area	2014	2015	2016	2017
Somerset County	94%	93%	93%	93%
Pennsylvania	84%	85%	86%	85%

Source:

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2017/rankings/somerset/county/outcomes/1/snapshot>

Key Findings: In Somerset County, the overall graduation rates remained stable during the past four (4) years, being consistently higher than the state average graduation rates.

The percentage of young adults ages 18 – 24 with a high school diploma or an equivalent credential is a measure of the extent to which young adults have completed a basic prerequisite for many entry-level jobs and for higher education. Persons with higher levels of education tend to have better economic outcomes than their peers with lower levels of education.

Source: ChildStats.gov

Percentage of Population 25 years of age and older with a High School Diploma or less

Table 42 Percentage of Population 25 years of age and older with a High School Diploma or less

Location	Less than 9 th grade		9 th – 12 th Grade – no diploma		High School Graduate/GED	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	2,655	4.7%	4,615	8.2%	27,792	49.2%
Pennsylvania	304,693	3.4%	620,993	7.0%	3,183,249	36.0%
United States	11,913,913	5.6%	15,904,467	7.4%	58,820,411	27.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP02)

Key Findings: In Somerset County, an estimated 4.7% of the population, age 25 years or older, had less than 9th grade education, higher than the state rate of 3.4%, but slightly lower than the national rate of 5.6%. Also, data reflected that 8.2% of residents did not have a high school diploma, higher than the state 7.0% and national (7.4%) rates. Approximately 49.2% of the population in Somerset County had a high school diploma or GED, significantly higher than the state rate of 36%.

Percentage of Population 25 years of age and older with some College or Higher

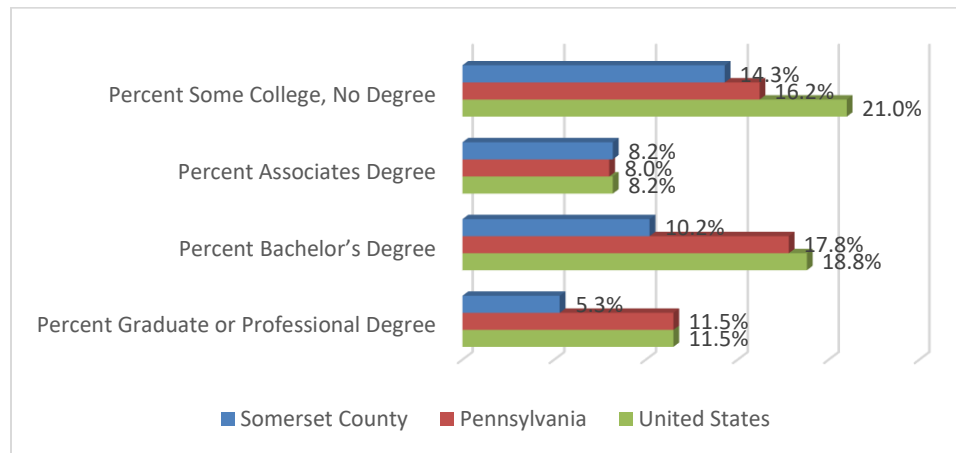


Table 43 Educational Attainments – Some College or Higher

Report Area	Percent Some College, No Degree	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelor's Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Somerset County	14.3%	8.2%	10.2%	5.3%
Pennsylvania	16.2%	8.0%	17.8%	11.5%
United States	21.0%	8.2%	18.8%	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP02)

Key Findings: The table above shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the report area. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 and is an estimated average for the period from 2012 to 2016. Approximately 14.3% of individuals in Somerset County had some college, slightly lower than the state rate of 16.2%. An estimated 5.3% of individuals in Somerset County obtained a graduate or professional degree, as compared to 11.5% for the state.

A college education generally enhances a person's employment prospects and increases his or her earning potential. The percentage of high school completers who enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school is one measure of the accessibility and perceived value of a college education by high school completers.

Source: ChildStats.gov

English Language Learners – Students with Limited English Proficiency

Table 44 Students with Limited English Proficiency

School District	Data Type	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 – 17
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	Number	4	6	1	2	2
	Percent	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	Number	2	2	1	1	2
	Percent	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	Number	0	1	1	1	1
	Percent	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset--Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset-- Area (Rural)	Number	17	18	18	15	19
	Percent	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	Number	0	2	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Education,*

Key Findings: Somerset Area School District had the highest percent of English Language Learners with 0.9%.

For many children from homes where languages other than English are spoken, learning another language (in the United States, the English language) can be a challenge. The time it takes to learn English may vary from child to child depending on the child's age, motivation, personality, knowledge of the first language, and exposure to English.

Source: *Administration of Children and Families*

Colleges, Universities and Trade Schools

Table 45 Colleges, Universities and Trade Schools

College	Location	Distance from Somerset
Somerset County Technology Center	Somerset	
University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown	Johnstown	23
Frostburg State University	Frostburg, MD	26
Westmoreland County Community College	Youngwood	31
Allegany College of Maryland	Cumberland, MD	31
Wyo Tech-Blairsville	Blairsville	32
Seton Hill University	Greensburg	33
Saint Francis University	Loretto	42

Source: *citi-data.com*

There are many benefits to attending a college/university, such as long term earnings potential, less likelihood of unemployment, and increased community engagement

Languages Spoken in Homes

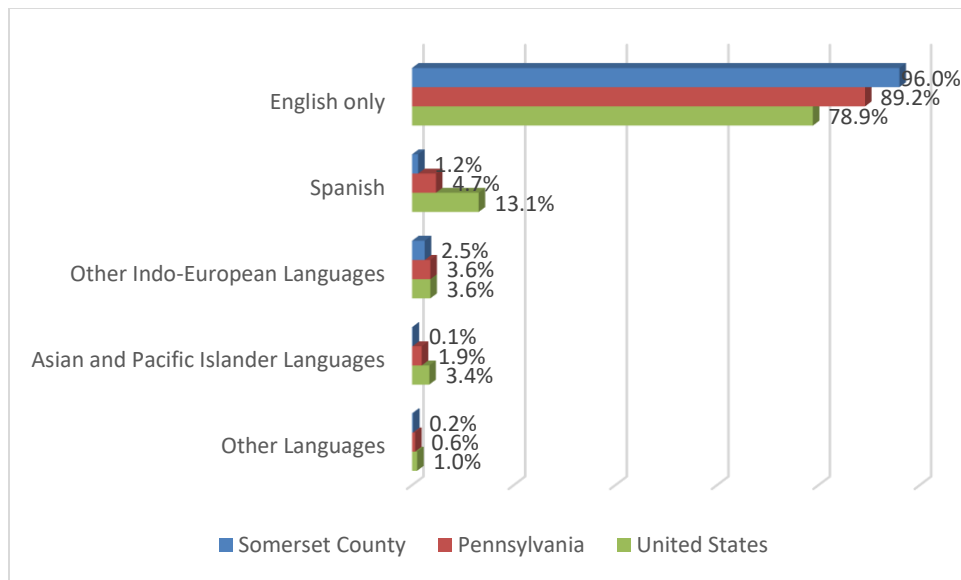


Table 46 Languages Spoken in Homes

Report Area	English only	Spanish	Other Indo-European Languages	Asian and Pacific Islander Languages	Other Languages
Somerset County	96.0%	1.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Pennsylvania	89.2%	4.7%	3.6%	1.9%	0.6%
United States	78.9%	13.1%	3.6%	3.4%	1.0%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP02)*

Key Findings: The majority of residents spoke English; however, 1.2% of residents in Somerset County spoke Spanish and 2.5% spoke Other Indo-European Languages.

Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3 - 5

Table 47 Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3 - 5, 2016 – 2017

Indicator 2016 - 2017	Appalachia IU 8
Total Number of Children	294
Percent of Children by Disability	
Autism	*
Deaf-Blindness	*
Developmental Delay	17
Emotional Disturbance	*
Hearing Impairment	*
Mental Retardation	*
Multiple Disabilities	*
Orthopedic Impairment	*
Other Health Impairment	*
Specific Learning Disability	*
Speech/Language Impairment	117
Traumatic Brain Injury	*
Visual Impairment Including Blindness	*

Source: *Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL); *--- OCDEL is not displaying data to guard against improper statistical comparisons due to small group size (10 or less) and to protect the confidentiality of those students who comprise this category*

Key Findings: According to OCDEL, the majority of children, ages 3 – 5, were diagnosed with Speech/Language Impairment (117) and Developmental Delay (17). Approximately 294 children were by Appalachia IU 8 in 2017. Tableland Services served an estimated 33 children with disabilities, representing 35% of Head Start enrollment. The majority of children served are diagnosed with speech/language impairment (14) and developmental delay (15).

Number and Percent of Students Enrolled in Special Education

Table 48 Number and Percent of Students Enrolled in Special Education

School District	Data Type	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	Number	120	108	108	107	121
	Percent	13.8%	13.0%	13.7%	13.5%	15.8%
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	Number	170	161	148	159	166
	Percent	17.3%	16.1%	14.9%	16.1%	16.7%
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	Number	119	129	128	131	125
	Percent	13.1%	14.0%	14.5%	15.1%	14.5%
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	Number	188	196	202	205	196
	Percent	16.8%	17.3%	17.5%	18.4%	17.7%
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	Number	110	92	88	87	85
	Percent	14.3%	12.1%	12.0%	11.8%	11.7%
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	Number	30	33	LNE	27	33
	Percent	10.8%	12.1%	LNE	9.3%	12.1%
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	Number	108	108	107	102	99
	Percent	19.3%	21.1%	22.6%	21.7%	21.7%
Somerset--Shanksville-Stony creek (Rural)	Number	54	44	LNE	55	59
	Percent	14.3%	12.5%	LNE	17.0%	19.3%
Somerset-- Area (Rural)	Number	445	451	451	439	390
	Percent	19.5%	20.0%	19.9%	19.9%	18.4%
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	Number	62	61	61	64	64
	Percent	16.1%	15.1%	15.5%	16.8%	16.4%
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	Number	148	136	134	145	146
	Percent	11.8%	10.9%	11.2%	12.3%	12.5%

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Education, Bureau of Special Education, Special Education Statistical Summary. * LNE = Low Number Event. Data is not displayed to guard against improper statistical comparisons due to small group sizes (n=10 or less) and/or to protect the confidentiality of those students with disabilities.

Key Findings: Students with disabilities can include all students with an IEP although gifted students are excluded. Students with disabilities generally require special education through their schools, intermediate units or approved private schools. In 2016, Shade-Central City (21.7%) and Shanksville-Stony Creek (19.3%) school districts had the highest percentages of students with disabilities.

Number of Children served in Early Intervention

Table 49 Number of Children served in Early Intervention

Year	Number of Children Served by Early Intervention
2012 - 2013	159
2013 - 2014	167
2014 - 2015	172
2015 - 2016	162
2016 - 2017	255

Source: *The Pennsylvania Key*. <http://www.pakeys.org/program-quality/program-reach-risk-assessment/>. 2017 estimates provided by sandra.miller@dbhs.co

Key Findings: Early intervention enrollment remained somewhat stable from 2012 – 2016. The number provided by Somerset-Bedford DBHS indicated an increase of 93 children served from 2016.



Disability Resources, 2018

Table 50 Disability Resources, 2018

Bureau of Early Intervention Services	Appalachia Intermediate Unit #8	Children and Youth Services CYS	Somerset Blind Center
Easter Seals Western and Central PA	Special Kids Network	Parent to Parent	Local Education Agencies
Office of Child Development and Early Learning	Cornerstone Community Services	Bedford-Somerset Development and Behavioral Health Services	PA Department of Education Early Intervention Services
Department of Human Services Early Intervention Program	Kaleidoscope Family Solutions	Office of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Mental Development	Bureau of Autism Services

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Human Services*.

<http://www.health.pa.gov/My%20Health/Documents/Somerset%20County%20Resource%20Guide.pdf>

Other Programs and Agencies Serving Children Birth to Five

Table 51 Other Programs and Agencies Serving Children Birth to Five

	# of Children Served by Nurse Family Partnership	# of Children Served by Parent-Child Home Program	# of Children Served by Healthy Families America	# of Children Served by Parents as Teachers	# of Children Served by PA Pre-K Counts	# of Children Served by School District Based Pre-K	# of Children Served by Keystone STARS Providers
2012 - 2013	0	0	0	76	136	112	322
2013 - 2014	0	0	0	102	123	123	313
2014 - 2015	0	0	0	0	123	176	308
2015 - 2016	0	0	0	102	123	193	282

Source: *The Pennsylvania Key*. <http://www.pakeys.org/program-quality/program-reach-risk-assessment/>

Key Findings: In Somerset County, agencies other than Head Start serving children birth to five were Parents as Teachers, PA Pre-K Counts, School District Pre-K and Keystone STARS.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – EDUCATION AND DISABILITIES

- ❖ The percent of third grade students who took the math PSSA (Pennsylvania System of School Assessment) test for each district, charter school or technical school grouped by proficiency level reflected that Turkeyfoot Valley Area School District reported 33.3% of students performing below basic, and Meyersdale Area reported 37.3% of student performing below basic.
- ❖ In 2017, Salisbury-Elk Lick School District (100%) had the highest graduation rate while Turkeyfoot Valley Area School District had the highest dropout rate (2.1%).
- ❖ In Somerset County, the overall graduation rates remained stable during the past four (4) years, being consistently higher than the state average graduation rates.
- ❖ In Somerset County, an estimated 4.7% of the population, age 25 years or older, had less than 9th grade education, higher than the state rate of 3.4%, but slightly lower than the national rate of 5.6%. Also, data reflected that 8.2% of residents did not have a high school diploma, higher than the state 7.0% and national (7.4%) rates. Approximately 49.2% of the population in Somerset County had a high school diploma or GED, significantly higher than the state rate of 36%.
- ❖ Approximately 14.3% of individuals in Somerset County had some college, slightly lower than the state rate of 16.2%. An estimated 5.3% of individuals in Somerset County obtained a graduate or professional degree, as compared to 11.5% for the state.
- ❖ Somerset Area School District had the highest percent of English Language Learners with 0.9%.
- ❖ The majority of residents spoke English; however, 1.2% of residents in Somerset County spoke Spanish and 2.5% spoke Other Indo-European Languages.
- ❖ According to OCDEL, the majority of children, ages 3 – 5, were diagnosed with Speech/Language Impairment (117) and Developmental Delay (17). Approximately 294 children were by Appalachia IU 8 in 2017. Tableland Services served an estimated 33 children with disabilities, representing 35% of Head Start enrollment. The majority of children served are diagnosed with speech/language impairment (14) and developmental delay (15).
- ❖ Students with disabilities can include all students with an IEP although gifted students were excluded. Students with disabilities generally require special education through their schools, intermediate units or approved private schools. In 2016, Shade-Central City (21.7%) and Shanksville-Stony Creek (19.3%) school districts had the highest percentages of students with disabilities.
- ❖ Early intervention enrollment remained somewhat stable from 2012 – 2016. The number provided by Somerset-Bedford DBHS indicated an increase of 93 children served from 2016.

- ❖ In Somerset County, agencies other than Head Start serving children birth to five were Parents as Teachers, PA Pre-K Counts, School District Pre-K and Keystone STARS.

III. Housing

Housing Information

Table 52 Housing Information

Index	Somerset	Pennsylvania	National
Median home price	\$124,500	\$164,900	\$175,700
Median rent asked	\$529	\$832	\$920
Avg. people per household	2.2	2.4	2.6
Owner occupied households	48.2%	69.5%	64.4%
Renter occupied households	51.8%	30.5%	35.6%

Source: <http://www.areavibes.com/somerset-pa/housing/>

Key Findings: The median home price in Somerset was 29% lower than the national average. The average number of people per household in Somerset was 16% lower than the national average. The number of owner occupied households in Somerset was 25% lower than the national average, and the number of renter occupied households in Somerset was 45% higher than the national average.

Manufactured Homes

Table 53 Manufactured Homes

Report Area	Number	Percent
Somerset County	4,347	11.5%
Pennsylvania	223,754	4.0%
United States	8,454,133	6.3%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 - 2015*

Key Findings: Somerset County (11.5%) reported a significantly higher percentage of manufactured homes than the state (4.0%), as well as the US (6.3%).

Fair Market Rent 2017 - 2018

Table 54 Fair Market Rent

Report Area		Fair Market Rent (Monthly) Efficiency	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 1 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 2 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 3 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 4 Bedrooms
Somerset County	2018	\$550	\$553	\$697	\$956	\$998
	2017	\$490	\$527	\$681	\$919	\$940
Pennsylvania	2017	\$676	\$787	\$971	\$1,233	\$1,358

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. <http://nlihc.org/oor/pennsylvania>
https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2018_code/select_Geography.odn

Key Findings: Fair market monthly rent for 0 - 4 bedrooms for the report area is shown above. Fair market rent for 4 bedrooms was approximately \$998 in Somerset County, lower than the state average. The median rent asked in Somerset was also 43% lower than the national average.



Housing Affordability

Table 55 Housing Affordability

Report Area	Estimated Mean Renter Hourly Wage	Hourly Wage 0 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 1 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 2 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 3 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 4 Bedrooms
Somerset County	\$9.93	\$9.42	\$10.13	\$13.10	\$17.67	\$18.08
Pennsylvania	\$14.61	\$12.99	\$15.13	\$18.68	\$23.70	\$26.11

Source: *National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2016. <http://nlihc.org/oor/pennsylvania>*

Key Findings: The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports each year on the amount of money a household must earn in order to afford a rental unit based on Fair Market Rent in the area and an accepted limit of 30% of income for housing costs. In Somerset County, a household must earn \$13.10 per hour to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit as compared to the state (\$18.68).

New research finds that housing instability can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. There's been quite a bit of research linking financial insecurity to poor health outcomes. The connection is, on its face, an obvious one, as a depleted checking account can cause stress, which can manifest in our bodies and minds. A new study by researchers at Boston Medical Center furthers that unfortunate connection: It finds housing instability, including chronically late rent payment, can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. A stable home is the foundation to thrive. It is important to start thinking about creating more of that foundation, so people can have a fair shot and start getting ahead.

Over a period of five years in five urban medical centers nationwide, the researchers surveyed and interviewed 22,324 low-income families with a series of questions about chronic forms of housing instability, and rated both the caregiver's and child's health. Thirty-four percent of the families surveyed who had children ages four and below faced at least one form of housing instability; 27 percent fell behind on rent at least two times in the past year, 8 percent had moved at least twice in the past year, and 12 percent had a history of homelessness.

The study found caregivers of young children in low-income unstable housing are subjected to significant negative health effects, becoming two times more likely than those in stable housing to be in fair or poor health, and almost three times more likely to report depressive symptoms. Children aged four and under in these families had almost a 20 percent increased risk of hospitalization, and over a 25 percent increased risk of developmental delays. Two-thirds of these families were behind on rent at least twice in the past year. In addition, only 14 percent of families reported experiencing more than one form of housing instability—for example, being behind on rent and moving homes multiple times. This may indicate a need to approach distinct housing circumstances separately, instead of assessing these issues in one larger group.

The rated health of children in families experiencing trouble meeting rent deadlines looked similar to the health of children who had experienced homelessness or multiple moves. Taking these findings and the stressors of families' circumstances, doctors working in areas with these high-risk practices can better understand why patients are having certain health conditions. This is a real wake-up call and agencies need to start thinking about creating more affordable housing options for everyone.

Source: *The Burden of a Late Rent Check Can Harm the Health of Both Parents and Kids*

https://psmag.com/social-justice/late-rent-payments-family-health?utm_source=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_campaign=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_medium=email

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPI)

Table 56 Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income

Report Area	Occupied units paying rent	Less than 15%	15.0%-19.9%	20.0%-24.9%	25.0%-29.9%	30.0%-34.9%	35.0% or more
Somerset County	5,474	19.6%	15.7	11.5%	9.4%	8.8%	35.0%
Pennsylvania	1,410,230	13.8%	12.7%	12.4%	11.5%	8.7%	40.9%
United States	39,628,951	12.3%	12.4%	12.7%	11.5%	9.1%	42.0%

Source: *American Community Survey, 2011 – 2015; DP04*

Key Findings: Approximately 35% of households in Somerset County spent 35% or more of household income on rent, lower than the state (40.9%) and national rate of 42.0%. The median rent asked in Somerset is 43% lower than the national average.

Safe and stable housing is essential to the healthy growth of children. Research links inadequate or insecure housing to negative outcomes for children.

Source: *Child Trends*

Gross Rent (occupied units paying rent)

Table 57 Gross Rent

Report Area	Occupied units paying rent	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,499	\$1,500 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,499	\$2,500 - \$2,999	\$3,000 or more	Median Rent
Somerset County	5,556	32.8%	60.1%	5.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	\$585
Pennsylvania	1,445,155	14.5%	50.0%	25.2%	6.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.8%	\$859
United States	40,589,851	11.3%	43.3%	27.7%	10.7%	4.0%	1.6%	1.5%	\$949

Source: *American Community Survey, 2011 – 2015; DP04*

Key Findings: The table above shows the percentage of average rental payments in the report area. In Somerset County, approximately 60.1% of occupied rental units paid gross rent of \$500 - \$999. The average rent for Somerset County was \$585, significantly lower than the state (\$859).

Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

Table 58 Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Services Available	
Somerset County	29,630	67	0.2%	262	0.9%	665	2.2%
Pennsylvania	4,961,929	19,178	0.4%	45,700	0.9%	100,467	2.0%
United States	117,716,237	463,649	0.4%	963,148	0.8%	2,996,352	2.5%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 - 2015; US Census Bureau, Decennial Census*

Key Findings: The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for Somerset County. U.S. Census data reported 67 housing units in Somerset County were without plumbing and 262 housing units were without kitchen facilities. Approximately 2.2% of households had no telephone service, slightly higher than the state rate of 2.0%.

Types House Heating Fuel

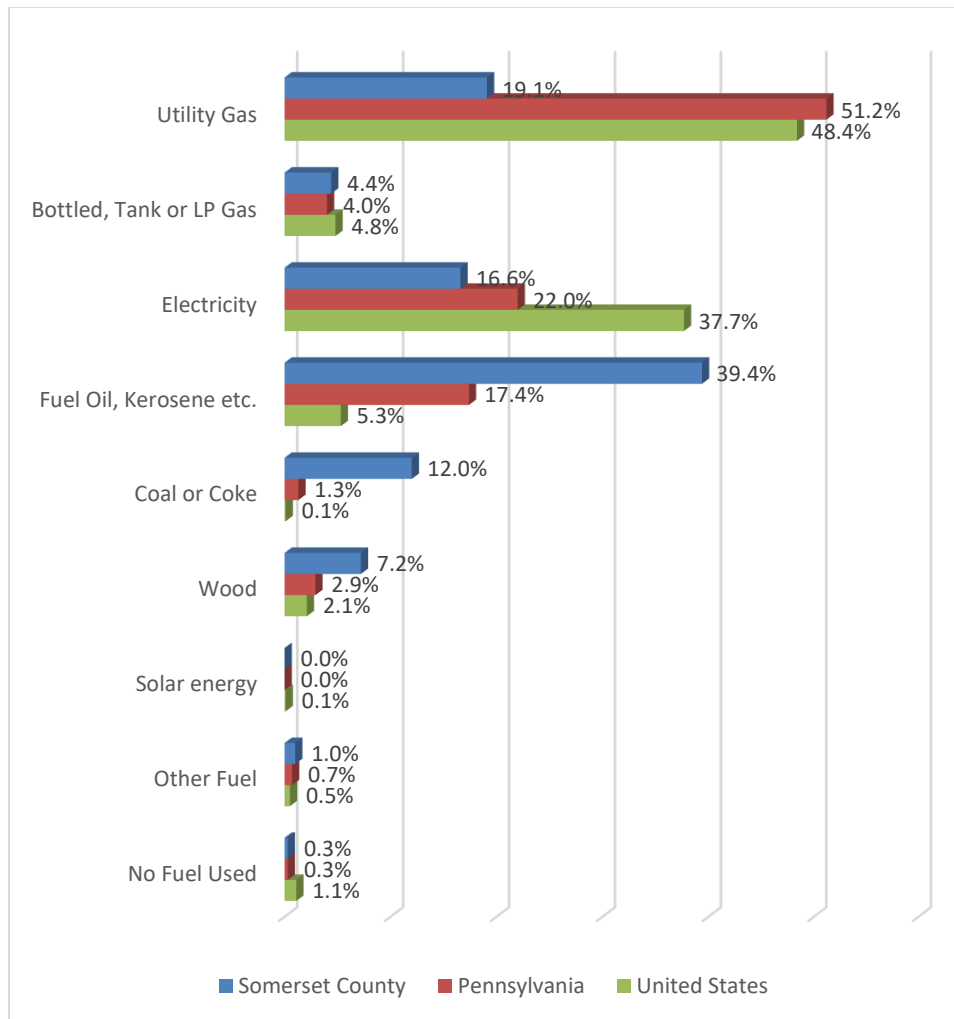


Table 59 Types House Heating Fuel

Report Area	Utility Gas	Bottled, Tank or LP Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	Coal or Coke	Wood	Solar energy	Other Fuel	No Fuel Used
Somerset County	19.1%	4.4%	16.6%	39.4%	12.0%	7.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Pennsylvania	51.2%	4.0%	22.0%	17.4%	1.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
United States	48.4%	4.8%	37.7%	5.3%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012 - 2016

Key Findings: In Somerset County, approximately 19.1% and 39.4% of households used utility gas and fuel oil, kerosene respectively to heat their homes. Use of fuel oil, kerosene was significantly higher than the state rate of 1.3% and the national rate of 0.1%.

Table 58 Year Housing Structure Built**Table 60 Year Housing Structure Built**

Year	United States	Pennsylvania	Somerset County
Total Housing Units	134,054,899	5,592,175	37,953
Built 2014 or Later	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Built 2010 – 2013	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%
Built 2000 – 2009	14.7%	8.5%	7.1%
Built 1990 - 1999	14.0%	9.5%	9.5%
Built 1980 – 1989	13.7%	9.6%	11.1%
Built 1970 – 1979	15.6%	12.5%	14.4%
Built 1960 – 1969	10.9%	10.3%	9.5%
Built 1950 – 1959	10.6%	13.8%	10.2%
Built 1940 – 1949	5.2%	7.9%	7.1%
Built 1939 or Earlier	13.0%	26.5%	29.5%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012 - 2016*

Key Findings: In Somerset County, approximately 29.5% of homes were built 1939 or earlier and 14.4% was built from 1970 – 1979, slightly higher than the state rate of 26.5% and 12.5% respectively.

Homeless Point-in-Time Count, 2015 - 2017

Table 61 Homeless Households/Persons

Indicator	Total Persons/Households			Sheltered						Unsheltered		
				Emergency			Transitional					
Total Homeless Households/Persons	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total Number Households	18	35	19	6	8	16	5	14	0	7	13	3
Total Number Persons	22	53	21	6	11	18	6	20	0	10	22	3
Total Persons in households with at least one adult and one child homeless households												
Number Households	3	10	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	2	5	0
Number Persons (adults & children)	7	26	3	0	5	3	2	9	0	5	12	0
Homeless Households without Children												
Number of Households	15	25	18	6	6	15	4	11	0	5	8	3
Number of Persons (adults)	15	27	18	6	6	15	4	11	0	5	10	3
Homeless Households with only Children (age 17 or under)												
Number of Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Persons (17 or under)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless												
Chronically Homeless Individuals	3	5	3	1	1	3				2	4	0
Chronically Homeless Families	1	1	0	0	0	0				1	1	0
Other Homeless Subpopulations												
Severely Mentally Ill	7	14	6	1	2	6	0	1	0	6	11	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	3	10	6	0	2	6	0	0	0	3	8	0
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with a Disability	13	33	12	4	7	11	4	12	0	5	14	1
Veterans	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	3	6	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	0

Source: http://www.pennsylvaniacoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/2017PIT_EasternPACoC_CountyData.pdf

Key Findings: The Homeless Point-in-Time Count for 2015 – 2017 is shown in the table above. In 2017, the total number of homeless households reported was 19 and homeless persons were 21. The number of homeless households without children was 18. The number of chronically homeless individuals reported was three (3). The homeless count for severely mentally ill individuals was six (6), persons with disability reported 12 and victims of domestic violence reported two (2).



HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – HOUSING

- ❖ The median home price in Somerset was 29% lower than the national average. The average number of people per household in Somerset was 16% lower than the national average. The number of owner occupied households in Somerset was 25% lower than the national average, and the number of renter occupied households in Somerset was 45% higher than the national average.
- ❖ Somerset County (11.5%) reported a significantly higher percentage of manufactured homes than the state (4.0%), as well as the US (6.3%).
- ❖ Fair market rent for 4 bedrooms was approximately \$998 in Somerset County, lower than the state average. The median rent asked in Somerset was also 43% lower than the national average.
- ❖ In Somerset County, a household must earn \$13.10 per hour to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit as compared to the state (\$18.68).
- ❖ Approximately 35% of households in Somerset County spent 35% or more of household income on rent, lower than the state (40.9%) and national rate of 42.0%. The median rent asked in Somerset is 43% lower than the national average.
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 60.1% of occupied rental units paid gross rent of \$500 - \$999. The average rent for Somerset County was \$585, significantly lower than the state (\$859).
- ❖ U.S. Census data reported 67 housing units in Somerset County were without plumbing, and 262 housing units were without kitchen facilities. Approximately 2.2% of households had no telephone service, slightly higher than the state rate of 2.0%.
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 19.1% and 39.4% of households used utility gas and fuel oil, kerosene respectively to heat their homes. Use of fuel oil, kerosene was significantly higher than the state rate of 1.3% and the national rate of 0.1%.
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 29.5% of homes were built 1939 or earlier and 14.4% was built from 1970 – 1979, slightly higher than the state rate of 26.5% and 12.5% respectively.
- ❖ In 2017, the total number of homeless households reported was 19 and homeless persons were 21. The number of homeless households without children was 18. The number of chronically homeless individuals reported was three (3). The homeless count for severely mentally ill individuals was six (6), persons with disability reported 12 and victim of domestic violence reported two (2).

IV. Nutrition, Health Care and Birth Characteristics

Free and Reduced Lunch Program by School District

Table 62 Free and Reduced Lunch Program by School District

School District	Data Type	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 – 17
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	Number	307	284	296	307	300
	Percent	36.9%	35.9%	37.9%	40.6%	41.6%
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	Number	397	412	424	453	476
	Percent	40.1%	41.6%	42.2%	44.9%	48.2%
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	Number	424	411	431	432	423
	Percent	44.8%	45.3%	47.8%	48.6%	49.2%
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	Number	619	587	570	548	660
	Percent	53.2%	50.6%	50.3%	48.3%	56.7%
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	Number	274	291	273	273	276
	Percent	35.9%	39.1%	36.5%	37.6%	38.3%
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	Number	118	150	148	135	157
	Percent	41.7%	50.8%	48.7%	48.4%	54.5%
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	Number	296	283	318	325	279
	Percent	50.9%	54.8%	59.7%	59.0%	56.1%
Somerset--Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	Number	100	118	116	128	121
	Percent	29.8%	34.6%	35.2%	39.5%	38.4%
Somerset--Somerset Area (Rural)	Number	971	1,016	1,067	1,026	996
	Percent	43.0%	45.0%	47.4%	46.5%	43.7%
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	Number	235	251	209	231	265
	Percent	56.1%	61.1%	54.9%	59.8%	76.6%
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	Number	543	539	559	559	564
	Percent	42.9%	44.0%	46.0%	47.1%	45.1%
Pennsylvania	Number	745,912	741,789	809,847	855,572	853,735
	Percent	43.2%	43.6%	48.1%	50.3%	51.1%

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

Key Findings: In Somerset County, Turkeyfoot Valley Area School District (76.6%), Shade Central City School District (56.1%), Salisbury Elk Lick School District (54.5%) and North Star School District (56.7%) reported higher percentages of children participating in the free and reduced lunch program than the state average of 51.1%.

Food Access - Food Desert Census Tracts

Table 63 Food Desert Census Tracts

Report Area	Food Desert Census Tracts	Other Census Tracts	Food Desert Population	Other Population
Somerset County	5	16	18,589	59,153
Pennsylvania	1,065	2,153	4,689,861	8,012,518
United States	27,527	45,337	129,885,212	178,860,326

Source: *US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas 2015*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the number of neighborhoods in the report area that were within food deserts. There were five (5) food desert census tracts of which 18,589 individuals were included in those tracts.

Food Access - Low Income and Low Food Access

Table 64 Low Income and Low Food Access

Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Somerset County	77,742	26,810	4,716	17.59%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	3,931,728	597,694	15.2%
United States	308,745,538	106,758,543	20,221,368	18.94%

Source: *US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas 2015*

Key Findings: In Somerset County, of the low income population (26,810), approximately 4,716 or 17.59% reported having low food access.

Food Insecurity Rate

Table 65 Food Insecurity Rate

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Somerset County, PA	77,011	9,820	12.75%
Pennsylvania	12,787,209	1,760,450	13.80%
United States	318,198,163	47,448,890	14.91%

Source: *Feeding America. 2014*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Approximately 12.75% of households in Somerset County were food insecure or lacked adequate access to food, slightly lower than the state (13.8%) and national rates (14.9%).

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

Table 66 Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Food Insecure Children, Total	Child Food Insecurity Rate
Somerset County, PA	14,747	3,390	22.99%
Pennsylvania	2,716,253	564,440	20.78%
United States	73,580,326	17,284,530	23.49%

Source: *Feeding America. 2014*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Approximately 22.99% of children under age 18 were reported as food insecure, higher than the state rate of 20.78%, but slightly lower than the national rate (23.49%).

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

Table 67 Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Food Insecure Children, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance
Somerset County	10,480	32%	3,390	21.0%
Pennsylvania	1,808,660	36%	564,440	33.0%
United States	48,770,990	29%	17,284,530	31.0%

Source: *Feeding America. 2014*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year but are ineligible for state or federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP). Approximately 21% of food insecure children and 32% of the food insecure population were reported ineligible for assistance in Somerset County.

Health Insurance Coverage

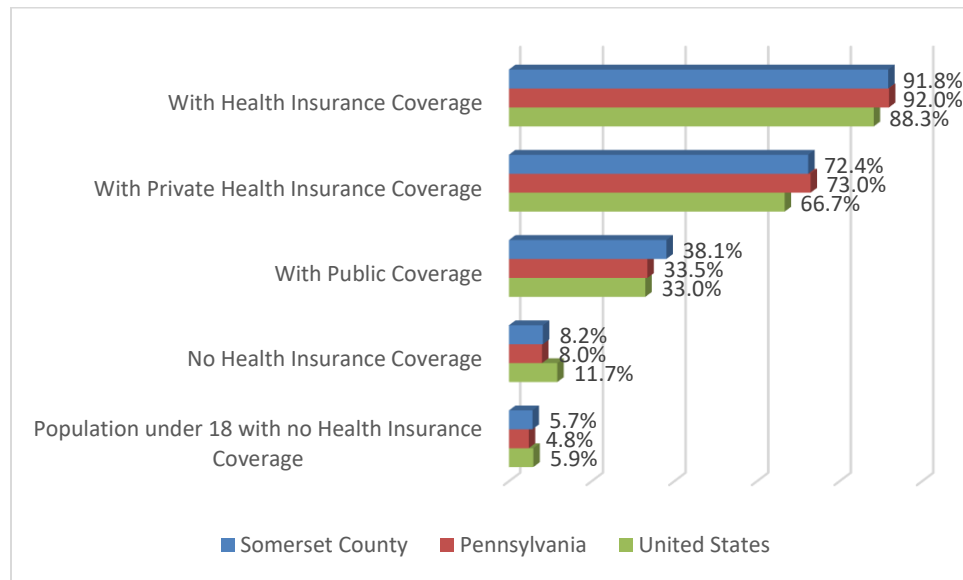


Table 68 Health Insurance Coverage

Report Area	With Health Insurance Coverage	With Private Health Insurance Coverage	With Public Coverage	No Health Insurance Coverage	Population under 18 with no Health Insurance Coverage
Somerset County	91.8%	72.4%	38.1%	8.2%	5.7%
Pennsylvania	92.0%	73.0%	33.5%	8.0%	4.8%
United States	88.3%	66.7%	33.0%	11.7%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DPO3

Key Findings: The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status. This indicator reports the percentage of adults with and without insurance coverage, as well as children below age 18 without health insurance coverage. In Somerset County, 5.7% of children under 18 were without health insurance coverage, higher than the state average of 4.8%. Approximately 91.8% of adults reported having insurance coverage in Somerset County. An estimated 38.1% of residents reported having public insurance coverage, while 72.4% reported having private health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contribute to poor health status.

CHIP - Number of Children (age 0 - 18) Enrolled by Age Group

Table 69 CHIP - Number of Children (age 0 - 18) Enrolled by Age Group

Location	Age Group	Jun - 13	Jun - 14	Jun - 15	Jun - 16	Jun - 17
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Ages 0 - 4	211	157	162	176	201
	Ages 5 - 11	559	459	442	432	450
	Ages 12 - 18	678	644	494	500	508
	Total	1,448	1,260	1,098	1,108	1,159
Pennsylvania	Ages 0 - 4	27,518	24,796	23,939	27,838	30,679
	Ages 5 - 11	75,321	66,961	60,972	67,665	73,482
	Ages 12 - 18	84,576	75,056	62,005	66,907	71,852
	Total	187,434	166,863	146,942	162,410	176,048

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Insurance Department, Bureau of the Children's Health Insurance Program

Key Findings: The table above shows the total number of children receiving health coverage through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) by age group. CHIP provides coverage to children not eligible for Medicaid who are otherwise uninsured. CHIP enrollment decreased in the last six months of calendar year 2014 because children living in families with income no greater than 133% of poverty moved to Medicaid at the time of renewal (as a result of the ACA's Medicaid eligibility level increasing). Since the transition to Medicaid for all of those children was completed at the end of 2014, the first six calendar months of 2015 have seen a slight increase in children enrolled in CHIP due to CHIP outreach efforts. CHIP enrollment for June 2017 reported a slight increase for children ages 0 – 18.

Medical Assistance - Number of Children (age 0 - 18) Enrolled by Age Group

Table 70 Medical Assistance - Number of Children (age 0 - 18) Enrolled by Age Group

Location	Age group	Jun - 13	Jun - 14	Jun - 15	Jun - 16	Jun - 17
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Total	5,274	5,214	5,538	5,629	5,485
	Ages 0 - 4	1,551	1,491	1,516	1,516	1,387
	Ages 5 - 11	1,961	1,945	2,015	2,063	2,115
	Ages 12 - 18	1,762	1,778	2,007	2,050	1,983
Pennsylvania	Total	1,061,313	1,032,778	1,095,553	1,116,435	1,111,744
	Ages 0 - 4	335,711	313,067	320,091	320,547	299,808
	Ages 5 - 11	401,511	395,666	421,010	429,697	436,359
	Ages 12 - 18	324,091	324,045	354,452	366,191	375,577

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Office of Income Maintenance Division of Statistical Analysis

Key Findings: The table above shows the number of low-income children ages 0 - 18 receiving health coverage through Medical Assistance (MA), the state's version of Medicaid. CHIP enrollment decreased from June 2015 -2017. However, in June 2017, 5485 children were enrolled in MA, of which 1,387 were ages 0 – 4.

Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Table 71 Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Somerset County	27	3	6	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	2,823	257	701	238	72	9
United States	72,892	7,175	15,652	7,666	4,156	163

Source: *US Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. Dec. 2016*

Key Findings: Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for Somerset County are shown above. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 27 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in Somerset County in the fourth quarter of 2016.



Source: *gettyimages*

Persons Receiving Medicare

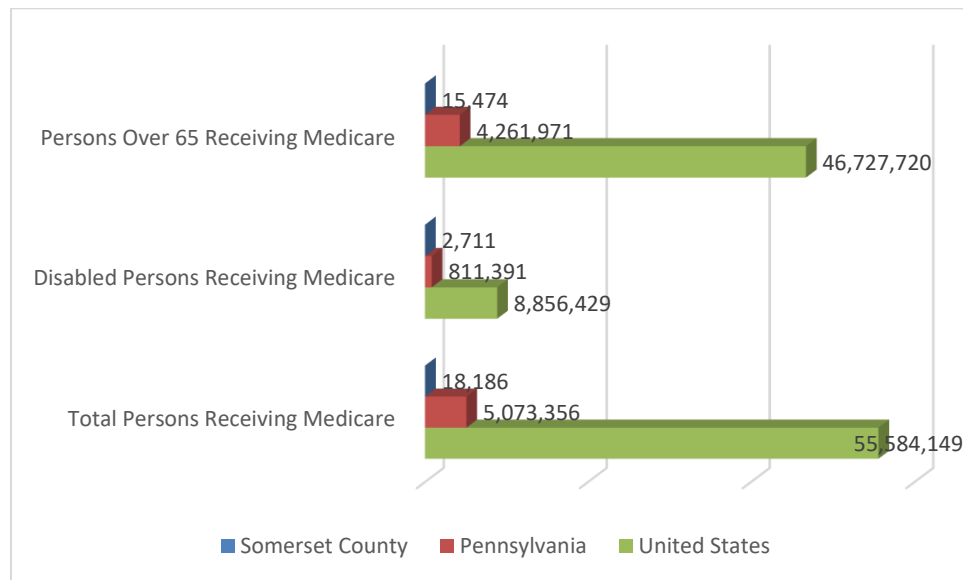


Table 72 Person Receiving Medicare

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Somerset County	15,474	2,711	18,186
Pennsylvania	4,261,971	811,391	5,073,356
United States	46,727,720	8,856,429	55,584,149

Source: *Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services 2015*

Key Findings: The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for Somerset County. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that 18,186 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in Somerset County of which 2,711 were determined disabled. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits.

Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

Table 73 Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Somerset County	71,889	65,502	12,796	19.54%
Pennsylvania	12,575,088	11,468,414	2,145,834	18.71%
United States	311,516,332	271,070,101	57,557,806	21.23%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. Approximately 19.5% of the population in Somerset County received Medicaid.

Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group

Table 74 Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65 +
Somerset County	5,302/ 37.3%	5,602 /12.93%	1,892 /13.19%
Pennsylvania	956,532/ 35.23%	944,137 /12.02%	245,165 /12.23%
United States	27,872,020/ 37.9%	23,582,701 /12.12%	6,103,085/ 14.09%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of the population by age enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). Approximately 13.19% or 1,892 individuals ages 65 and over were enrolled in Medicaid, while 37.3% of children under the age of 18 were enrolled in Medicaid.

Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas

Table 75 Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas

Report Area	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Facility Designations
Somerset County	5	2	6	13
Pennsylvania	113	96	103	312
United States	3,599	3,171	3,071	9,836

Source: *US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration, April 2016*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the number and location of health care facilities designated as "Health Professional Shortage Areas" (HPSAs), defined as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. Somerset County reported 13 health care facilities that were designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas" (HPSAs).

Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

Table 76 Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

Report Area	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
Somerset County	77,742	77,742	100%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	4,806,927	37.84%
United States	308,745,538	102,289,607	33.13%

Source: *US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration, April 2016*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. In Somerset County, 100% of the population lived in a HPSA as compared to 37.84% in the state.



Lack of Social or Emotional Support

Table 77 Lack of Social or Emotional Support

Report Area	Total Population Age 18+	Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Somerset County	62,629	15,094	24.1%	24.7%
Pennsylvania	9,857,384	2,070,051	21.0%	20.9%
United States	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.7%	20.7%

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2006 - 2012*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability. Approximately 24.7% of adults reported a lack of social or emotional support, higher than the state (20.9%) and national average 20.7%.

Depression (Medicare Population)

Table 78 Depression (Medicare Population)

Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent with Depression
Somerset County	7,108	1,237	17.4%
Pennsylvania	1,381,208	245,323	17.8%
United States	34,118,227	5,695,629	16.7%

Source: *Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services 2015*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with depression. In Somerset County, approximately 1,237 or 17.4% of individuals reported experiencing depression, slightly lower than the state (17.8%), but higher than the national average (16.7%).

Poor Mental Health Days

Table 79 Poor Mental Health Days

Report Area	2014	2015	2016	2017
Somerset County	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6
Pennsylvania	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.9
United States	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7

Source: *County Health Rankings 2014 - 2017*

Key Findings: According to County Health Rankings, Somerset County residents reported experiencing 3.6 days per week with poor mental health in 2017, slightly lower than the state (3.9 days) and national (3.7 days) rates.

Mortality - Suicide

Table 80 Mortality-Suicide

Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2010 – 2014	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Somerset County	76,970	11	14.29	13.3
Pennsylvania	12,753,797	1,715	13.45	12.8
United States	313,836,267	40,466	12.89	12.5
HP 2020 Target				<= 10.2

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System 2010 - 2014*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator of poor mental health. Somerset County reported an age-adjusted suicide death rate per 100,000 population as 13.3, higher than the state rate (12.8) and the national rate of 12.5. Health People 2020 target is equal to or less than 10.2.

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

Table 81 Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Somerset County	77,742	2	2.57
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	1,406	11.07
United States	312,846,570	32,712	10.46

Source: *US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 2015*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. In Somerset County, the rate per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities was 2.57, much lower than the state rate (11.07) and national rate of 10.46.

Physical Inactivity

Table 82 Physical Inactivity

Report Area	Total Population Age 20+	Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity	Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity
Somerset County	60,996	17,201	26.2%
Pennsylvania	9,697,156	2,244,307	22.0%
United States	234,207,619	52,147,893	21.8%

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2013*

Key Findings: Within Somerset County, 17,201 or 26.2% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity based on the question: "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?" In Somerset County, no leisure time physical activity was higher than the state (22.0%) and national (21.8%) averages. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

Adults with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity by Gender

Table 83 Adult with No Leisure Time Physical Activity by Gender

Report Area	Total Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Percent Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Total Females with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Percent Females with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity
Somerset County	8,474	25.4%	8,726	26.8%
Pennsylvania	985,611	20.41%	1,258,696	23.36%
United States	23,209,824	20.13%	28,938,104	23.22%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2013

Key Findings: In Somerset County, the percent of females (26.8%) who reported no leisure time physical activity was slightly higher than the percent of males who reported physical activity (25.4%).

Obesity

Table 84 Obesity

Report Area	Total Population Age 20+	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Somerset County	61,127	23,045	37.7%
Pennsylvania	9,696,134	2,844,376	29.0%
United States	234,188,203	64,884,915	27.5%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2013

Key Findings: Approximately 37.7% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Somerset County. The obesity rate was higher than the state (29.0%) and the national rate of 27.5%.

Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Gender

Table 85 Adults Obese by Gender

Report Area	Total Males Obese	Percent Males Obese	Total Females Obese	Percent Females Obese
Somerset County	12,098	37.8%	10,947	37.6%
Pennsylvania	1,401,512	29.67%	1,442,867	28.19%
United States	32,051,606	27.92%	32,833,321	27.06%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011 - 2015

Key Findings: In Somerset County, the percent of obese males was 37.8%, as compared to 37.6% of obese females.

Health Behaviors

Table 86 Health Behaviors

Indicator	Somerset County	Pennsylvania
Adult smoking	17%	18%
Adult obesity	38%	29%
Physical inactivity	28%	23%
Access to exercise opportunities	72%	85%
Excessive drinking	18%	18%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	37%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	83.6	395.6
Teen births	24	25
Uninsured	11%	10%
Primary care physicians**	2,380:1	1,230:1
Dentists**	2,360:1	1,530:1
Mental Health Providers	1,200:1	600:1
Preventable hospital stays	56	52
Diabetic monitoring	82%	86%
Mammography screening	58%	65%
Food insecurity	13%	14%
Limited access to healthy foods	6%	4%
Drug Overdose Deaths	52 (mortality rate 22)	22

Source: County Health Ranking, 2017.

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2017/rankings/somerset/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

Key Findings: In Somerset County, 17% of adults reported smoking, while 18% of adults reported smoking in Pennsylvania. There were less primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers per resident in Somerset County than was reported for the state. In Somerset County, the mental health provider's ratio was 1,200:1, significantly higher than the state's ratio of 600:1. The ratio of dentists (2,360:1) and primary care physicians (2,380:1) was higher than the state's ratio of 1,530:1 and 1,230:1 respectively. Diabetic monitoring (82%) was lower in Somerset County than the State (86%). The percentage of mammography screenings was 58%, much lower than the state's screening rate of (65%). Approximately 6% of residents had limited access to healthy foods as compared to 4% of residents in Pennsylvania. The percentage of alcohol-impaired driving deaths (37%) was higher than the state average (32%). Approximately 72% of Somerset County residents reported that they did have access to exercise opportunities. According to County Health Ranking, 13% of households in Somerset County were food insecure as compared to 14% in Pennsylvania.

Most Common Causes of Death in Somerset County (1999 – 2014)

Table 87 Common Causes of Death

Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified (1,324)	Atherosclerotic heart disease (1,318)
Bronchus or lung, unspecified - Malignant neoplasms (725)	Congestive heart failure (515)
Unspecified diabetes mellitus, without complications (326)	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction (460)
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified (627)	Colon, unspecified - Malignant neoplasms (261)
Alzheimer's disease, unspecified (566)	Unspecified dementia (313)

Source: *City-Data*; http://www.city-data.com/county/Somerset_County-PA.html#ixzz56U7JHsSa
<http://www.health.pa.gov/My%20Health/Environmental%20Health/Environmental%20Public%20Health%20Tracking/Pages/PA-County-Health-Profiles.aspx#.WnvCI7NG3IV>

Key Findings: In Somerset County, the two most common causes of death are acute myocardial infarction and atherosclerotic heart disease (cardiovascular disease and coronary artery disease).

WIC Breastfeeding

Table 88 WIC Breastfeeding

Indicator – Somerset County Family Health Council of Central PA, Inc.	Number	Percent
Fully Breastfed	626	17.5%
Partially Breastfed	166	4.6%
Total Breastfed	792	22.2%
Fully Formula-Fed	2,778	77.8%
Total Infants	3,570	100%

Source: *USDA WIC Breastfeeding Data, 2016.* <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/wic/FY2016-BFDLA-Report.pdf>

Key Findings: In Somerset County, approximately 3,570 infants were served by Family Health Council of Central PA, Inc. An estimated 17.5% of infants were fully breastfed, and 4.6% were partially breastfed. Approximately 22.2% of infants reported being fully breastfed as compared to 77.8% who were fully formula-fed.

The foods provided through the WIC Program are designed to supplement participants' diets with specific nutrients. WIC authorized foods include infant cereal, baby foods, iron-fortified adult cereal, fruits and vegetables, vitamin C-rich fruit or vegetable juice, eggs, milk, cheese, yogurt, soy-based beverages, tofu, peanut butter, dried and canned beans/peas, canned fish, whole wheat bread and other whole-grain options. For infants of women who do not fully breast-feed, WIC provides iron-fortified infant formula. WIC benefits are not limited only to food. Participants have access to a number of resources, including health screening, nutrition and breastfeeding counseling, immunization screening and referral, substance abuse referral, and more.

Source: *United States Department of Agriculture*

Birth to Women in past 12 Months

Table 89 Birth to Women in past 12 Months

Report Area	Number of women 15 – 50 who had a birth in the past 12 months	15 - 19		20 - 34		35 - 50	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	893	45	5.0%	664	74.4%	184	20.6%
Pennsylvania	147,204	6,449	4.4%	111,164	75.5%	29,591	20.1%
United States	4,001,559	177,413	4.4%	2,985,248	74.6%	838,898	21.0%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301)*

Key Findings: There were approximately 893 births in Somerset County. The majority of births within the report area were to women ages 20 – 34 (74.4%). Approximately 45 (5.0%) births were to teen mothers, higher than the state (4.4%) and national (4.4%) rates.

Nearly all teen pregnancies are unplanned. That is, teens say they did not want to get pregnant or cause a pregnancy. That alone is reason enough to care about preventing teen pregnancy. But, it is also the case that teen pregnancy is closely linked to a host of other critical social issues—poverty and income, overall child well-being, out-of-wedlock births, responsible fatherhood, health issues, education, child welfare, and other risky behavior.

Source: *The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy*

Poverty Status of Women who gave Birth last 12 months Ages 15 – 50

Table 90 Poverty Status of Women who gave Birth last 12 months Ages 15 – 50

Report Area	100% of Poverty Level		100% – 199% of Poverty Level		200% or more above Poverty Level	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	232	26.0%	145	16.2%	516	57.8%
Pennsylvania	37,313	25.4%	28,245	19.2%	81,181	55.3%
United States	1,042,952	26.1%	846,936	21.2%	2,099,230	52.6%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301)*

Key Findings: An estimated 26% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months were below 100% of poverty level in Somerset County. However, 57.8% of women who gave birth were 200% or more above poverty level, as compared to 55.3% for the state and 52.6% nationally.

Births to Women Receiving Public Assistance

Table 91 Births to Women Receiving Public Assistance

Report Area	Births to Women not receiving Public Assistance		Births to Women receiving Public Assistance Income		Total Births to Unmarried Women within past 12 months
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Somerset County	795	89.0%	98	11.0%	2.7%
Pennsylvania	136,182	92.5%	11,022	7.5%	5.1%
United States	3,774,322	94.3%	227,237	5.7%	4.9%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301)*

Key Findings: An estimated 89% of women who gave birth were not receiving public assistance as compared to 11% of women who received Public Assistance income in Somerset County., much higher than the state (7.5%) and national rates (5.7%). Approximately 2.7% of births were to unmarried women within the past 12 months, lower than the state 5.1% and national (4.9%) rates.

Educational Attainment of Women who gave Birth last 12 months Ages 15 – 50

Table 92 Educational Attainment of Women who gave Birth last 12 months Ages 15 – 50

Report Area	Less than High school	High School/GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Somerset County	10.9%	19.4%	42.8%	16.7%	10.3%
Pennsylvania	12.1%	25.6%	27.1%	20.9%	14.4%
United States	13.7%	23.0%	31.8%	19.9%	11.7%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301)*

Key Findings: Approximately 10.9% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months had less than a high school education in Somerset County, slightly lower than the state (12.1%) and national (23%) rates. However, the majority of women who gave birth within the past 12 months (42.8%) had some college or Associate's Degree, significantly higher than the state 27.1% and national (31.8%) rates.

Race/Ethnicity of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50

Table 93 Race/Ethnicity of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50

Location	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
Somerset County	95.4%	2.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Pennsylvania	75.2%	13.7%	0.2%	4.7%	0.1%	3.6%	2.5%	10.2%
United States	68.3%	14.6%	1.0%	6.4%	0.3%	6.4%	3.0%	22.4%

Source: *U.S. American Community Survey 2012 – 2016. (S1301)*

Key Findings: The majority of women who gave birth within the last 12 months in Somerset County identified as White (95.4%), while mothers who identified as Black (2.1%) and Asian (1.3%) were the next largest population groups.

Prenatal Care - Births to mothers who did not Receive Early Prenatal Care

Table 94 Prenatal Care - Births to Mothers who did not receive Early Prenatal Care

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Number	144	150	181	176	145
	Percent	21.6%	22.3%	28.6%	24.6%	21.0%
Pennsylvania	Number	38,605	37,193	36,577	38,251	38,167
	Percent	28.3%	27.6%	27.5%	28.1%	28.2%

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Vital Statistics annual report series

Key Findings: In 2015, approximately 145 mothers did not receive early prenatal care in Somerset County, less than the state average of 28.2%. The number and percent of births without early prenatal care includes only those births where prenatal care status is known. Early prenatal care occurs during the first trimester.

Low Birth Weight - Babies Weighing <2500 grams at Birth

Table 95 Low Birth Weight - Babies Weighing <2500 grams at birth

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Number	43	56	45	55	60
	Percent	6.4%	8.2%	7.0%	7.7%	8.7%
Pennsylvania	Number	11,568	11,381	11,111	11,650	11,417
	Percent	8.2%	8.1%	7.9%	8.3%	8.2%

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Vital Statistics annual report series

Key Findings: The table above shows the number and percent of babies born during the year weighing less than 2,500 grams. In 2015, an estimated 60 babies (8.7%) were born with low birth weight, slightly higher than the state rate of 8.2%.

Infant and Child Mortality - Number of Deaths (age 0-19)

Table 96 Infant and Child Mortality - Number of Deaths (age 0-19)

Location	Age group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Infant (Under Age 1)	4	5	4	3	3
	Child (Ages 1-19)	4	2	4	3	6
	Total (Ages 0-19)	8	7	8	6	9
Pennsylvania	Infant (Under Age 1)	930	987	940	850	868
	Child (Ages 1-19)	741	743	676	603	695
	Total (Ages 0-19)	1,671	1,730	1,616	1,453	1,563

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Vital Statistics annual report series

Key Findings: Infant mortality includes the number of deaths of children below one year of age (infants) in a year. The child death number represents the number of child deaths from all causes, ages 1 through 19. In 2015, three (3) infant deaths were reported in Somerset County, as well as six (6) child deaths.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – NUTRITION, HEALTH CARE AND BIRTH CHARACTERISTICS

- ❖ In Somerset County, Turkeyfoot Valley Area School District (76.6%), Shade Central City School District (56.1%), Salisbury Elk Lick School District (54.5%) and North Star School District (56.7%) reported higher percentages of children participating in the free and reduced lunch program than the state average of 51.1%.
- ❖ There were five (5) food desert census tracts of which 18,589 individuals were included in those tracts. In Somerset County, of the low income population (26,810), approximately 4,716 or 17.59% reported having low food access.
- ❖ Approximately 12.75% of households in Somerset County were food insecure or lacked adequate access to food, slightly lower than the state (13.8%) and national rates (14.9%).
- ❖ Approximately 22.99% of children under age 18 were reported as food insecure, higher than the state rate of 20.78%, but slightly lower than the national rate (23.49%).
- ❖ Approximately 21% of food insecure children and 32% of the food insecure population were reported ineligible for assistance in Somerset County.
- ❖ In Somerset County, 5.7% of children under 18 were without health insurance coverage, higher than the state average of 4.8%. Approximately 91.8% of adults reported having insurance coverage in Somerset County. An estimated 38.1% of residents reported having public insurance coverage, while 72.4% reported having private health insurance coverage.
- ❖ CHIP enrollment decreased in the last six months of calendar year 2014 because children living in families with income no greater than 133% of poverty moved to Medicaid at the time of renewal (as a result of the ACA's Medicaid eligibility level increasing). Since the transition to Medicaid for all of those children was completed at the end of 2014, the first six calendar months of 2015 have seen a slight increase in children enrolled in CHIP due to CHIP outreach efforts. CHIP enrollment for June 2017 reported a slight increase for children ages 0 – 18.
- ❖ CHIP enrollment decreased from June 2015 -2017. However, in June 2017, 5485 children were enrolled in MA, of which 1,387 were ages 0 – 4.
- ❖ According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 27 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in Somerset County in the fourth quarter of 2016.
- ❖ The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 18,186 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in Somerset County of which 2,711 were determined disabled. A large number of individuals

in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits.

- ❖ Approximately 19.5% of the population in Somerset County received Medicaid.
- ❖ Approximately 13.19% or 1,892 individuals ages 65 and over were enrolled in Medicaid, while 37.3% of children under the age of 18 were enrolled in Medicaid.
- ❖ Somerset County reported 13 health care facilities that were designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas” (HPSAs).
- ❖ In Somerset County, 100% of the population lived in a HPSA as compared to 37.84% in the state.
- ❖ Approximately 24.7% of adults reported a lack of social or emotional support, higher than the state (20.9%) and national average 20.7%.
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 1,237 or 17.4% of individuals reported experiencing depression, slightly lower than the state (17.8%), but higher than the national average (16.7%).
- ❖ Somerset County residents reported experiencing 3.6 days per week with poor mental health in 2017, slightly lower than the state (3.9 days) and national (3.7 days).
- ❖ Somerset County reported an age-adjusted suicide death rate per 100,000 population as 13.3, higher than the state rate (12.8) and the national rate of 12.5. Health People 2020 target is equal to or less than 10.2.
- ❖ In Somerset County, the rate per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities was 2.57, much lower than the state rate (11.07) and national rate of 10.46.
- ❖ Within Somerset County, 17,201 or 26.2% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity. In Somerset County, no leisure time physical activity was higher than the state (22.0%) and national (21.8%) averages.
- ❖ In Somerset County, the percent of females (26.8%) who reported no leisure time physical activity was slightly higher than the percent of males who reported physical activity (25.4%).
- ❖ Approximately 37.7% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Somerset County. The obesity rate was higher than the state (29.0%) and the national rate of 27.5%.
- ❖ In Somerset County, the percent of obese males was 37.8%, as compared to 37.6% of obese females.
- ❖ In Somerset County, 19% of adults reported smoking, while 18% of adults reported smoking in Pennsylvania. There were less primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers per resident in Somerset County than was reported for the state. In Somerset County, the mental health provider’s ratio was 1,200:1, significantly higher than the state’s ratio of 600:1. The ratio of dentists (2,360:1) and primary care physicians (2,380:1) was higher than the state’s ratio of 1,530:1 and 1,230:1 respectively. Diabetic monitoring (82%) was

lower in Somerset County than the State (86%). The percentage of mammography screenings was 58%, much lower than the state's screening rate of (65%). Approximately 6% of residents had limited access to healthy foods as compared to 4% of residents in Pennsylvania. The percentage of alcohol-impaired driving deaths (37%) was higher than the state average (32%). Approximately 72% of Somerset County residents reported that they did have access to exercise opportunities. According to County Health Ranking, 13% of households in Somerset County were food insecure as compared to 14% in Pennsylvania.

- ❖ In Somerset County, the two most common causes of death are acute myocardial infarction and atherosclerotic heart disease (cardiovascular disease and coronary artery disease).
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 3,570 infants were served by Family Health Council of Central PA, Inc. An estimated 17.5% of infants were fully breastfed, and 4.6% were partially breastfed. Approximately 22.2% of infants reported being fully breastfed as compared to 77.8% who were fully formula-fed.
- ❖ There were approximately 893 births in Somerset County. The majority of births within the report area were to women ages 20 – 34 (74.4%). Approximately 45 (5.0%) births were to teen mothers, higher than the state (4.4%) and national (4.4%) rates.
- ❖ An estimated 26% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months were below 100% of poverty level in Somerset County. However, 57.8% of women who gave birth were 200% or more above poverty level, as compared to 55.3% for the state and 52.6% nationally.
- ❖ An estimated 89% of women who gave birth were not receiving public assistance as compared to 11% of women who received Public Assistance income in Somerset County, much higher than the state (7.5%) and national rates (5.7%). Approximately 2.7% of births were to unmarried women within the past 12 months, lower than the state 5.1% and national (4.9%) rates.
- ❖ Approximately 10.9% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months had less than a high school education in Somerset County, slightly lower than the state (12.1%) and national (23%) rates. However, the majority of women who gave birth within the past 12 months (42.8%) had some college or Associate's Degree, significantly higher than the state 27.1% and national (31.8%) rates.
- ❖ The majority of women who gave birth within the last 12 months in Somerset County identified as White (95.4%), while mothers who identified as Black (2.1%) and Asian (1.3%) were the next largest population groups.
- ❖ In 2015, approximately 145 mothers did not receive early prenatal care in Somerset County, less than the state average of 28.2%.
- ❖ In 2015, an estimated 60 babies were born with low birth weight, slightly higher than the state rate of 8.2%.

- ❖ The child death number represents the number of child deaths from all causes, ages 1 through 19. In 2015, three (3) infant deaths were reported in Somerset County, as well as six (6) child deaths.

V. Child Welfare and Child Care

Children with Founded Child Maltreatment by Age Group (Number)

Table 97 Children with Founded Child Maltreatment by Age Group

Location	Age Group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Somerset County	All Ages	20	17	15	19	16
	Ages 0 - 2	1	0	1	4	1
	Ages 3 - 4	1	1	0	2	2
	Ages 5 - 8	8	1	1	1	4
	Ages 9 - 11	4	3	1	1	3
	Ages 12 - 14	2	4	6	5	3
	Ages 15 - 17	3	7	6	6	3
	Ages 18 - 21	0	1	0	0	NA
Pennsylvania	All Ages	3,408	3,565	3,425	3,340	4,158
	Ages 0 - 2	307	235	433	423	728
	Ages 3 - 4	320	337	325	319	522
	Ages 5 - 8	666	644	687	668	1,015
	Ages 9 - 11	502	532	484	509	644
	Ages 12 - 14	688	777	751	694	715
	Ages 15 - 17	691	747	667	677	532
	Ages 18 - 21	75	72	76	47	NA

Source: Kids Count, 2011 – 2015. Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Families.

Key Findings: Substantiated abuse includes children a judge has found were abused (“founded”) and also includes children that Child Protective Services staff determine were abused based on medical evidence, the investigation, or an admission by the perpetrator. The number of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect is the number of children for whom child abuse has been founded. During the past four (4) years, child maltreatment was more prevalent amongst children ages 5 - 8 within the service area. Somerset County reported 16 cases of child maltreatment of which three (3) were children ages 0 - 4.

Children in Foster Care by Age Group

Table 98 Children in Foster Care by Age Group

Location	Age Group	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	All Age Groups	Number	45	50	47	46	60
		Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Ages 0 - 2	Number	8	14	6	9	16
		Percent	17.8%	28.0%	12.8%	19.6%	26.7%
	Ages 3 - 5	Number	2	5	9	4	10
		Percent	4.4%	10.0%	19.1%	8.7%	16.7%
	Ages 6 - 8	Number	6	5	4	2	4
		Percent	13.3%	10.0%	8.5%	4.3%	6.7%
	Ages 9 - 11	Number	4	0	1	3	4
		Percent	8.9%	0.0%	2.1%	6.5%	6.7%
	Ages 12 - 14	Number	7	4	7	9	4
		Percent	15.6%	8.0%	14.9%	19.6%	6.7%
	Ages 15 - 17	Number	14	18	19	15	17
		Percent	31.1%	36.0%	40.4%	32.6%	28.3%
	Ages 18 - 20	Number	4	4	1	4	5
		Percent	8.9%	8.0%	2.1%	8.7%	8.3%
	Infants (0 - 1)	Number	8	10	3	7	7
		Percent	17.8%	20.0%	6.4%	15.2%	11.7%
	Youth (13 - 20)	Number	25	23	27	28	26
		Percent	55.6%	46.0%	57.4%	60.9%	43.3%
Pennsylvania	All Age Groups	Number	13,566	13,697	14,162	14,859	15,382
		Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Ages 0 - 2	Number	2,648	2,730	2,838	3,115	3,277
		Percent	19.5%	19.9%	20.0%	21.0%	21.3%
	Ages 3 - 5	Number	2,070	2,132	2,370	2,481	2,619
		Percent	15.3%	15.6%	16.7%	16.7%	17.0%
	Ages 6 - 8	Number	1,472	1,585	1,763	1,920	2,033
		Percent	10.9%	11.6%	12.4%	12.9%	13.2%
	Ages 9 - 11	Number	1,243	1,249	1,366	1,592	1,789
		Percent	9.2%	9.1%	9.6%	10.7%	11.6%
	Ages 12 - 14	Number	1,678	1,607	1,634	1,737	1,840
		Percent	12.4%	11.7%	11.5%	11.7%	12.0%
	Ages 15 - 17	Number	3,181	3,093	2,995	3,002	3,011
		Percent	23.4%	22.6%	21.1%	20.2%	19.6%
	Ages 18 - 20	Number	1,274	1,301	1,196	1,012	813
		Percent	9.4%	9.5%	8.4%	6.8%	5.3%
	Infants (0 - 1)	Number	1,790	1,734	1,872	2,069	2,119
		Percent	13.2%	12.7%	13.2%	13.9%	13.8%
	Youth (13 - 20)	Number	5,687	5,579	5,349	5,234	5,146
		Percent	41.9%	40.7%	37.8%	35.2%	33.5%

Source: Kids Count, 2012 – 2016. Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Families.

Key Findings: The table above shows the number of children ages 0 - 20 placed out of home. In 2016, approximately 60 children were reported in foster care placement of which 26 (43.4%) children were between the ages of 0 – 5, as compared to the state (38.3%). Approximately 28.3% of children in foster care were between the ages of 15 – 17. The largest percentage of children reported in foster care was between the ages of 0 - 5.

Number of Children and Youth having a Juvenile Court Delinquency Disposition by Age

Table 99 Number of Children and Youth having a Juvenile Court Delinquency Disposition by Age

Location	Age group	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	All Ages	Number	112	122	81	69	56
	Ages 10 - 11	Number	1	1	0	2	3
	Ages 12 - 14	Number	20	19	8	13	6
	Ages 15 - 17	Number	77	71	55	44	34
	Age 18 and Over	Number	14	31	18	10	13
Pennsylvania	All Ages	Number	32,544	31,079	28,957	25,568	24,139
	Ages 10 - 11	Number	603	608	556	471	382
	Ages 12 - 14	Number	6,584	6,667	6,282	5,607	5,228
	Ages 15 - 17	Number	21,154	19,951	18,561	16,495	15,558
	Age 18 and Over	Number	4,203	3,853	3,558	2,995	2,971

Source: *Kids Count. Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges Commission's Annual Report - Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions*

Key Findings: In 2015, there were 56 children reported as juvenile offenders, with the majority of offenders being between the ages of 15 – 17.

Family Violence

Table 100 Family Violence

Facility/2017	Children Served	Adults Served
Women's Help Center Inc.	10	200
Victim Services, Inc.		1,270 (adults and children)

Source: *Women's Help Center, Inc. and Victim Services, Inc. - Per phone 814-536-5361 and 814-443-1555*

Key Findings: The table above reports the number of children and adults served in Somerset County. According to the Women's Help Center, Inc. new clients which consisted of 200 adults and 10 children were served in 2016. Victim Services, Inc. reported 1,270 adults and children combined.

Available and Eligible Children Birth to Five

Table 101 Available and Eligible Children Birth to Five

Location	Child Poverty Rate below Age 5	Number of Available Children below Age 3	Eligible Children Ages 0 - 3	Number of Available Children Ages 3 - 5	Number of Eligible Children Ages 3 - 5
Somerset County	21.4%	2,196	470	1,289	276

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

Key Findings: Within the service area, there were approximately 1,289 available children ages 3 - 5, of which 276 would be potentially eligible for Head Start services. There were approximately 2,196 available children ages 0 – 3 of which 470 would be potentially eligible for Early Head Start services. According to 2016 - 2017 Program Information Report (PIR), Head Start funded enrollment was 93 children, and Early Head Start funded enrollment was 48 infants and toddlers. Tableland Services, Inc. currently serves an estimated 34% of eligible Head Start children and approximately 10% of eligible Early Head Start children within the service area.

Child Care Subsidy by Age Group

Table 102 Child Care Subsidy by Age Group

Location	Age group	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Infant	21	20	19	19
	Young Toddler	27	28	31	30
	Older Toddler	34	36	36	36
	Preschool	95	94	88	81
	Total Subsidy	292	290	286	276
Pennsylvania	Infant	5,651	6,121	6,329	6,142
	Young Toddler	11,777	11,799	11,997	11,626
	Older Toddler	14,049	13,869	14,163	13,794
	Preschool	36,662	35,627	35,684	35,128
	Total Subsidy	116,626	115,832	117,813	115,817

Source: *Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning. *Infant: Birth to 1 year, Young Toddler: 1 to 2 years, Older Toddler: 2 to 3 years, Preschool: 3 years to the date the child enters kindergarten in a public or private school system*

Key Findings: Child care subsidies are available to low-income working families to increase the opportunity for parents to obtain high quality child care for their children while they work. The figures represent the monthly average over a fiscal year. In 2015 - 2016, approximately 19 infants and 30 young toddlers received child care subsidies. A total of 276 children in Somerset County received child care subsidies in 2015 – 2016.

Kindergarten - Students Enrolled by Full-day and Half-day

Table 103 Kindergarten - Students Enrolled by Full - day and Half - day

School District	Kindergarten Enrollment	Data Type	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 - 17
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	Full Day	Number	69	58	40
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	69	58	40
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	Full Day	Number	66	79	73
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	66	79	73
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	Full Day	Number	66	58	51
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	66	58	51
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	Full Day	Number	85	97	67
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	85	97	67
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	Full Day	Number	48	44	37
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	48	44	37
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	Full Day	Number	27	23	28
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	27	23	28
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	Full Day	Number	32	23	27
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	32	23	27
Somerset--Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	Full Day	Number	23	5	21
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	23	5	21
Somerset--Somerset Area (Rural)	Full Day	Number	161	157	157
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	161	157	157
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	Full Day	Number	29	30	15
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	29	30	15
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	Full Day	Number	73	77	80
	Half Day	Number	0	0	0
	Total	Number	73	77	80

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Data Quality

Key Findings: The table above shows the number of children enrolled in full and half-day programs in school districts in Somerset County. Each of the school districts within Somerset County are providing full day early childhood services. Somerset Area School District served the largest number of children (157) in 2016 – 2017.

Enrollment - Number of students (Pre-K - Grade 12)

Table 104 Enrollment – Number of Students (Pre-K – Grade 12)

Location	Data Type	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 – 17
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	Number	833	789	792	765	705
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	Number	995	989	980	987	968
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	Number	921	883	868	863	835
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	Number	1,152	1,159	1,128	1,126	1,122
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	Number	758	736	734	728	717
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	Number	269	278	288	269	276
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	Number	508	467	467	456	441
Somerset--Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	Number	375	364	337	332	331
Somerset--Somerset Area (Rural)	Number	2,253	2,266	2,253	2,172	2,110
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	Number	404	410	381	389	347
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	Number	1,242	1,179	1,164	1,153	1,162
Pennsylvania	Number	1,757,678	1,750,059	1,739,559	1,731,588	1,722,619

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Data Quality

Key Findings: The table above shows the total enrollment for school district in Somerset County for Pre-K through grade 12. Somerset Area had the largest student enrollment within the county.

Home School - Number of Students Home Schooled

Table 105 Home School - Number of Students Home Schooled

School District	2014 - 15
Somerset--Berlin Brothersvalley (Rural)	72
Somerset--Conemaugh Township Area (Rural)	26
Somerset--Meyersdale Area (Rural)	11
Somerset--North Star (Rural)	26
Somerset--Rockwood Area (Rural)	32
Somerset--Salisbury-Elk Lick (Rural)	34
Somerset--Shade-Central City (Rural)	19
Somerset--Shanksville-Stonycreek (Rural)	10
Somerset--Somerset Area (Rural)	42
Somerset--Turkeyfoot Valley Area (Rural)	10
Somerset--Windber Area (Rural)	11
Pennsylvania	22,271

Source: Kids Count. Pennsylvania Department of Education

Key Findings: In 2014 – 2015, an estimated 293 children were enrolled in home school.

School Enrollment

Table 106 School Enrollment

Location	Ages 3 – 4 Enrolled in School		Nursery School/Preschool		Kindergarten	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	392	30.4%	752	5.6%	666	5.0%
Pennsylvania	138,517	46.9%	185,764	6.1%	143,093	4.7%
United States	3,909,307	47.5%	4,959,823	6.0%	4,181,764	5.1%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1401*

Key Findings: Approximately 5.6% of children in Somerset County were enrolled in preschool or nursery school, which was slightly below the state rate of 6.1%. An estimated 5.0% of children were enrolled in Kindergarten, slightly higher than the state average of 4.7%.

Public and Private School Enrollment Ages 3 - 4

Table 107 Public and Private School Enrollment Age 3 - 4

Location	Public School		Private School	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Somerset County	277	70.7%	115	29.3%
Pennsylvania	64,801	46.8%	73,716	53.2%
United States	2,249,353	57.5%	1,659,954	42.5%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1401*

Key Findings: In Somerset County, approximately 70.7% of children ages 3 - 4 were enrolled in public school, which was significantly higher than the state rate (46.8%) and national (57.5%) rates. An estimated 29.3% of children were enrolled in private school, which was significantly lower than the state rate of 53.2%.

Children Ages 3 - 4 without Access to High Quality Pre-K

Table 108 Children Ages 3 - 4 without Access to High Quality Pre-K

Location	Type	Data Type	2013	2014	2015
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Without high quality Pre-K	Number of children ages 3 - 4	1,031	1,010	975
		Percent of children ages 3 - 4	68.4%	67.0%	64.7%
	Without publicly funded, high quality Pre-K	Number of children ages 3 - 4	1,137	1,122	1,098
		Percent of children ages 3 - 4	75.4%	74.5%	72.9%
Pennsylvania	Without high quality Pre-K	Number of children ages 3 - 4	208,991	204,486	202,914
		Percent of children ages 3 - 4	70.4%	68.9%	68.3%
	Without publicly funded, high quality Pre-K	Number of children ages 3 - 4	244,024	240,751	241,715
		Percent of children ages 3 - 4	82.2%	81.1%	81.4%

Source: Kids Count. PPC's 2016 report, "A Path Forward: Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-K in Pennsylvania". papartnerships.org/prekinpa.

Key Findings: Approximately 64.7% of children ages 3 – 4 were without high–quality Pre-K in 2015, which was slightly lower than the state average of 68.3%. 72.9% of children were without publicly funded, high quality Pre-K.

High quality Pre-K: Includes the distinct count of PA Pre-K Counts, Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program and Keystone STARS 3 and 4 enrollments; Head Start; public school Pre-K accredited or PDE licensed nursery school; providers nationally accredited by organizations accepted by Pennsylvania's Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

Publicly funded, high quality Pre-K: Includes the distinct count of PA Pre-K Counts, Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program and Child Care Works enrollments in Keystone STARS 3 and 4; Head Start; public school Pre-K.

Number of Children Enrolled in Publicly Funded, High Quality Pre-K

Table 109 Number of Children Enrolled in Publicly Funded, High Quality Pre-K

Location	Program Type	Data Type	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Head Start	Number	123	93	93
		Percent	8.2%	6.2%	6.2%
	PKC, HSSAP, CCW in STAR 3/4 (unduplicated)	Number	139	140	141
		Percent	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%
	School District Pre-K	Number	123	176	193
		Percent	8.2%	11.7%	12.8%
	Total Public-Funded Pre-K	Number	385	409	427
		Percent	25.5%	27.1%	28.3%
Pennsylvania	Head Start	Number	27,620	27,626	25,225
		Percent	9.3%	9.3%	8.5%
	PKC, HSSAP, CCW in STAR 3/4 (unduplicated)	Number	24,344	23,680	30,752
		Percent	8.2%	8.0%	10.4%
	School District Pre-K	Number	4,242	3,936	3,752
		Percent	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
	Total Public-Funded Pre-K	Number	56,206	55,242	59,729
		Percent	18.9%	18.6%	20.1%

Source: Federal Office of Head Start (prior to 2012), Pennsylvania Head Start Association, Head Start grantees, and PA Departments of Education and Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning. Decennial Census

Key Findings: In Somerset County, approximately 6.2% of children were enrolled in Head Start, 9.4% were enrolled in PKC, HSSAP, CCW in STAR 3 and 4, 12.8% were enrolled in School District Pre-K and 28.3% were enrolled in Public-funded Pre-K.

High Quality Child Care - Availability for High Quality Child Care by Age Group

Table 110 High Quality Child Care - Availability for High Quality Child Care by Age Group

Location	Age group	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Early Child Care - Ages 0 - 4	Number	0	0	0	0	0
		Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	School Age - Ages 5 - 12	Number	0	0	0	0	0
		Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	Early Child Care - Ages 0 - 4	Number	20,712	23,395	37,156	40,250	42,767
		Percent	4.3%	4.8%	7.5%	8.1%	8.8%
	School Age - Ages 5 - 12	Number	8,456	9,968	23,117	24,200	25,810
		Percent	1.0%	1.1%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%

Source: COA, NAFCC, NAEYC, NAA, NECPA, and PA Departments of Education and Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

Key Findings: The table above shows the estimated number of spaces available for age birth - 4 years (early) and ages 5 - 12 years (school age) in non-parental, high quality care settings. In Somerset County, there was no availability for high quality child care during 2016 for children ages 0 – 12. High quality is defined as those regulated child care provider settings accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), Council on Accreditation (COA), National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) or STAR 3-4 rating through Keystone STARS. Prior to 2014, high quality was defined as those regulated child care provider settings accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), National After School Association (NAA), National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) or STAR 4 rating through Keystone STARS. In 2016, high quality was defined as those regulated child care provider settings accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) or STAR 4 rating through Keystone STARS.

Regulated Child Care - Total Providers and Keystone STARS Participation by Level

Table 111 High-regulated Child Care - Total Providers and Keystone STARS Participation by Level

Location	Program Type	Data Type	Jun 2013	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Providers in STARS	Number	21	15	17	18	18
		Percent	47.7%	37.5%	44.7%	56.3%	58.1%
	Providers Not in STARS	Number	23	25	21	14	13
		Percent	52.3%	62.5%	55.3%	43.8%	41.9%
	Regulated Providers	Number	44	40	38	32	31
		Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	STAR 1	Number	10	7	8	14	14
		Percent	47.6%	46.7%	47.1%	77.8%	77.8%
	STAR 2	Number	9	8	9	4	4
		Percent	42.9%	53.3%	52.9%	22.2%	22.2%
	STAR 3	Number	2	NA	0	0	0
		Percent	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	STAR 4	Number	NA	NA	0	0	0
		Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: *Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning*

Key Findings: Pennsylvania’s Rising STARS initiative was launched in September 2012 to promote greater access for at-risk children to higher quality child care and better prepare them to succeed in school. Approximately 58.1% of child cares were designated as STARS providers, while 41.9% of providers were not participating in STARS. An estimated 77.8% are STAR 1 providers, while 22% are STAR 2 providers. There are no STAR 3 or STAR 4 providers.

Family Child Care Homes and Keystone STARS Participation by Level

Table 112 High- Family child care homes and Keystone STARS participation by level

Location	Program Type	Data Type	Jun 2013	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	Regulated Providers	Number	11	10	9	6	5
		Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Providers Not in STARS	Number	9	9	8	3	1
		Percent	81.8%	90.0%	88.9%	50.0%	20.0%
	Providers in STARS	Number	2	1	1	3	4
		Percent	18.2%	10.0%	11.1%	50.0%	80.0%
	STAR 1	Number	0	1	1	3	4
		Percent	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	STAR 2	Number	1	0	0	0	0
		Percent	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	STAR 3	Number	1	0	0	0	0
		Percent	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	STAR 4	Number	0	0	0	0	0
		Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

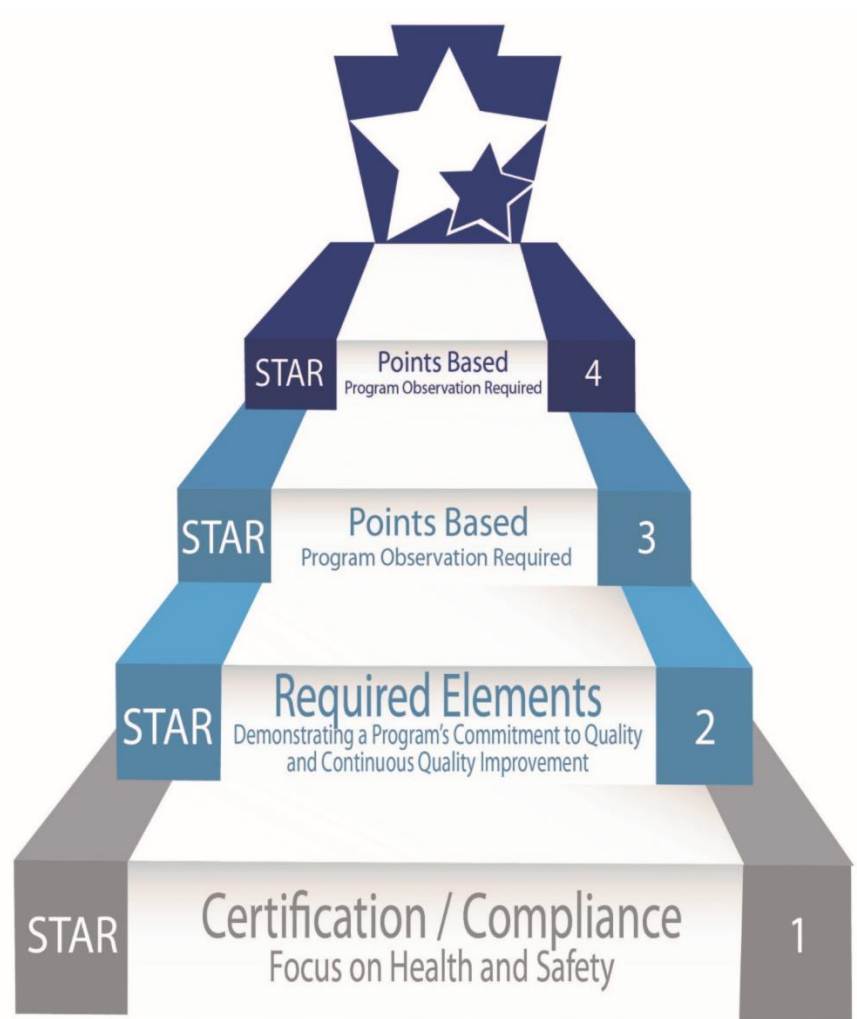
Source: *Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning*

Key Findings: A Family Child Care Home is a home other than the child's own home, operated for profit or not-for-profit, in which child care is provided at any one time to 4, 5 or 6 children unrelated to the operator. Approximately 80% of Family Child Care Home providers participated in STARS. There are five (5) regulated homes in Somerset County.



Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) – Keystone STARS

Keystone STARS is Pennsylvania's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS). A QRIS is a continuous quality improvement systemic approach to assess, improve, and communicate the level of quality in early and school-age care and education programs. Keystone STARS is a program of Pennsylvania's Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL).



Source: *The Pennsylvania Keys.* <http://www.pakeys.org/keystone-stars/>

Average Weekly Child Care Rates

Table 113 Average Weekly Child Care Rates

Table 1: Mean and Median Weekly Child Care Rates						
	Full Time Care			Part Time Care		
Child Care Centers						
Care Level	N	Mean	Median	N	Mean	Median
Infant	1091	\$222.31	\$210.00	991	\$183.71	\$179.00
Young Toddler	1159	\$210.46	\$203.25	1077	\$171.82	\$169.00
Older Toddler	1198	\$201.43	\$190.00	1127	\$163.48	\$155.00
Preschool	1352	\$183.47	\$175.00	1303	\$144.83	\$140.00
School Age	1421	\$166.86	\$155.00	1430	\$119.58	\$114.00
Family Child Care Homes						
Care Level	N	Mean	Median	N	Mean	Median
Infant	299	\$167.54	\$160.00	284	\$134.33	\$125.00
Young Toddler	306	\$158.45	\$150.00	293	\$127.08	\$125.00
Older Toddler	308	\$152.18	\$148.25	296	\$122.23	\$115.00
Preschool	310	\$146.49	\$140.00	299	\$117.80	\$112.50
School Age	291	\$137.47	\$130.00	290	\$107.17	\$100.00
Group Child Care Homes						
Care Level	N	Mean	Median	N	Mean	Median
Infant	139	\$175.54	\$175.00	133	\$142.36	\$146.00
Young Toddler	147	\$165.82	\$160.00	140	\$133.97	\$134.00
Older Toddler	151	\$159.20	\$155.00	145	\$130.07	\$126.00
Preschool	153	\$151.72	\$150.00	146	\$122.59	\$120.00
School Age	146	\$140.76	\$139.00	145	\$110.44	\$109.00

Source: Office of Child Development and Early Learning. The Bureau of Subsidized Child Care Services

Key Findings: Infant costs are higher than costs for other care levels. In general, the younger the age of the child, the higher the cost of child care. Center costs are higher than costs for family and group child care. Full-time costs are higher than costs for part-time care. The highest costs of child care are found in the Southeast region, while the lowest costs are found in the Northwest region. Child care costs in urban areas are higher than in rural areas. STAR 4 child care costs are higher than costs of other STAR levels. In general, the higher the STAR level, the higher the cost of child care. In a continuing effort to encourage providers to offer the highest quality child care, there are tiered reimbursement add-on amounts for providers participating in the Keystone STARS program.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – CHILD WELFARE AND CHILD CARE

- ❖ During the past four (4) years, child maltreatment was more prevalent amongst children ages 5 - 8 within the service area. Somerset County reported 16 cases of child maltreatment of which three (3) were children ages 0 - 4.
- ❖ In 2016, approximately 60 children were reported in foster care placement of which 26 (43.4%) children were between the ages of 0 – 5, as compared to the state (38.3%). Approximately 28.3% of children in foster care were between the ages of 15 – 17. The largest percentage of children reported in foster care was between the ages of 0 -5.
- ❖ In 2015, there were 56 children reported as juvenile offenders, with the majority of offenders being between the ages of 15 – 17.
- ❖ According to the Women’s Help Center, Inc. new clients which consisted of 200 adults and 10 children were served in 2016. Victim Services, Inc. reported 1,270 adults and children combined.
- ❖ Within the service area, there were approximately 1,289 available children ages 3 - 5, of which 276 would be potentially eligible for Head Start services. There were approximately 2,196 available children ages 0 – 3 of which 470 would be potentially eligible for Early Head Start services. According to 2016 - 2017 Program Information Report (PIR), Head Start funded enrollment was 93 children, and Early Head Start funded enrollment was 48 infants and toddlers. Tableland Services, Inc. currently serves an estimated 34% of eligible Head Start children and approximately 10% of eligible Early Head Start children within the service area.
- ❖ Child care subsidies are available to low-income working families to increase the opportunity for parents to obtain high quality child care for their children while they work. The figures represent the monthly average over a fiscal year. In 2015 - 2016, approximately 19 infants and 30 young toddlers received child care subsidies. Approximately 276 children in Somerset County received child care subsidies in 2015 – 2016.
- ❖ Each of the school districts within Somerset County are providing full day early childhood services. Somerset Area School District served the largest number of children (157) in 2016 – 2017.
- ❖ Somerset Area had the largest student enrollment within the county.
- ❖ In 2014 – 2015, an estimated 293 children were enrolled in home school.
- ❖ Approximately 5.6% of children in Somerset County were enrolled in preschool or nursery school, which was slightly below the state rate of 6.1%. An estimated 5.0% of children were enrolled in Kindergarten, slightly higher than the state average of 4.7%.

- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 70.7% of children ages 3 - 4 were enrolled in public school, which was significantly higher than the state rate (46.8%) and national (57.5%) rates. An estimated 29.3% of children were enrolled in private school, which was significantly lower than the state rate of 53.2%.
- ❖ Approximately 64.7% of children ages 3 – 4 were without high-quality Pre-K in 2015, which was slightly lower than the state average of 68.3%. 72.9% of children were without publicly funded, high quality Pre-K.
- ❖ In Somerset County, approximately 6.2% of children were enrolled in Head Start, 9.4% were enrolled in PKC, HSSAP, CCW in STAR 3 and 4, 12.8% were enrolled in School District Pre-K and 28.3% were enrolled in Public-funded Pre-K.
- ❖ In Somerset County, there was no availability for high quality child care during 2016 for children ages 0 – 12.
- ❖ Approximately 58.1% of child care facilities were designated as STARS providers, while 41.9% of providers were not participating in STARS. An estimated 77.8% are STAR 1 providers, while 22% are STAR 2 providers. There are no STAR 3 or STAR 4 providers.
- ❖ Approximately 80% of Family Child Care Home providers participated in STARS. There are five (5) regulated homes in Somerset County.
- ❖ The younger the age of the child, the higher the cost of child care. Center costs are higher than costs for family and group child care. Full-time costs are higher than costs for part-time care. The highest costs of child care are found in the Southeast region, while the lowest costs are found in the Northwest region. Child care costs in urban areas are higher than in rural areas. STAR 4 child care costs are higher than costs of other STAR levels. In general, the higher the STAR level, the higher the cost of child care.

VI. Public Safety/Emergency Preparedness

Crime Somerset County/Somerset Borough

Table 114 Crime Somerset County/Somerset Borough

Somerset County	Offenses	Solved	% Solved
Criminal Homicide	5	2	40.00%
Sex Related Offenses	69	29	42.03%
Robbery	10	4	40.00%
Assaults	415	383	92.29%
Property Offenses	814	297	36.49%
Arson	9	5	55.56%
Drug Violations	195	172	88.21%
Other Alcohol Crimes	457	454	99.34%
Somerset Borough	Offenses	Solved	% Solved
Criminal Homicide	2	1	50.00%
Sex Related Offenses	9	5	55.56%
Robbery	2	0	0.0%
Assaults	52	45	86.54%
Property Offenses	154	47	30.52%
Arson	1	0	0.0%
Drug Violations	28	18	64.29%
Other Alcohol Crimes	65	63	96.92%

Source: *Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report.*

<http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/ucr/reporting/ruaware/ruawarecountyui.asp>

Key Findings: In Somerset County, property offenses (814), assaults (415) and other alcohol crimes (457) were the three (3) most prevalent crimes committed in 2017.

Crime (Somerset, PA.)

Table 115 Crime (Somerset, PA.)

Statistic	Reported incidents	Somerset/100k people	Pennsylvania/100k people	National/100k people
Total crime	116	1,938	2,059	2,837
Murder	0	0	5.2	5.3
Rape	0	0	34.7	40.4
Robbery	1	16.7	96.4	102.8
Assault	4	66.8	180.1	248.5
Violent crime	5	84	316	386
Burglary	14	233.9	277.8	468.9
Theft	94	1,570.6	1362.8	1,745.0
Vehicle theft	3	50.1	102.1	236.9
Property crime	111	1,855	1,743	2,451

Source: <http://www.areavibes.com/somerset-pa/crime/>

Findings: When reviewing the above table, you see a comprehensive overview of all annual crimes reported in the city of Somerset, PA. All reported Somerset, PA crimes are shown and for assessment, each particular crime is demonstrated, establishing an accurate total that represents any crimes committed for every 100,000 residents. You'll also notice that the crimes are distributed into two separate categories, being; violent crimes and property crimes. In addition, the table also demonstrates that the Somerset, PA overall crime rate is 6% lower than in comparison to the Pennsylvania average; and is also 32% lower than compared to the national average. Specifically, regarding violent crimes in Somerset, PA, the rate is 74% lower than compared to the Pennsylvania average and 78% lower than when paralleled to the national average. When comparing property crime, Somerset, PA comes in at 6% higher than to the average seen in Pennsylvania, and 24% lower than the overall national average.

Inmate Population

Table 116 Inmate Population

Location/Year	2015				2016			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total
Somerset County	191	16	207	0.4%	192	20	212	0.4%
Bedford County	194	19	213	0.4%	202	24	226	0.5%
Pennsylvania	47,089	2,825	49,914	100%	46,431	2,870	49,301	100%

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Annual Statistical Report, 2016*

Findings: The Somerset County inmate population remained steady at 0.4% for 2015 and 2016 ranging from 207 – 212 individuals, while in neighboring Bedford County the inmate population was 213 individuals in 2015 and 226 in 2016.

Number of Drug-Related Overdose Deaths

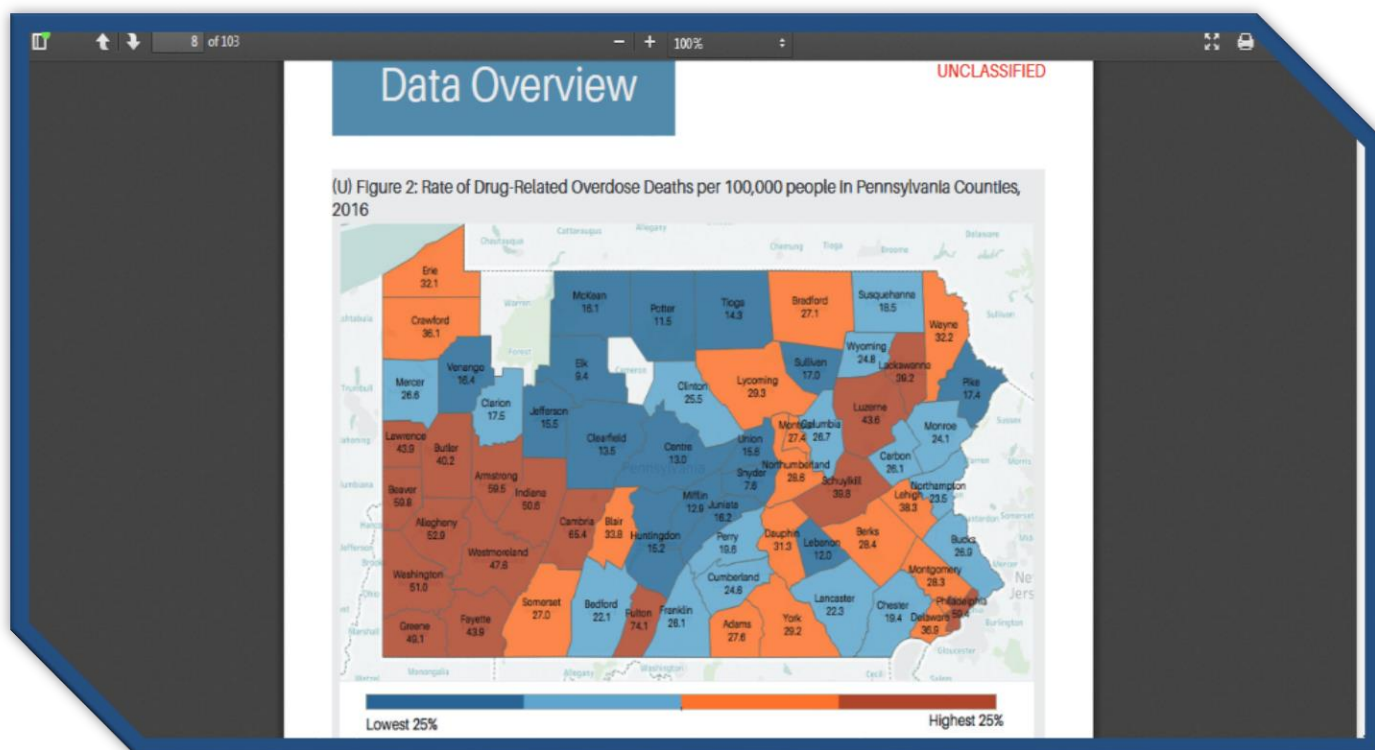
Table 117 Number of Drug-Related Overdose Deaths

Location	2016	2015	2016 Rate	Main Drug present in Death
Somerset County	21	16	27.01	Fentanyl
Bedford County	11	6	22.11	Cocaine
Fayette County	60	41	43.92	Fentanyl
Cambria County	94	58	65.42	Fentanyl
Westmorland County	174	126	47.65	Fentanyl

Source: *Analysis of Overdose Deaths in Pennsylvania, 2016. July 2017*

https://www.overdosefreepa.pitt.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/DEA-Analysis-of-Overdose-Deaths-in-Pennsylvania-2016.pd_-1.pdf

Key Findings: In Somerset County, there were 21 drug-related overdose deaths in 2016. Fentanyl use accounted for the majority of death in Somerset County, while 11 deaths were attributed to cocaine in neighboring Bedford County. Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid analgesic that is similar to morphine but is 50 to 100 times more potent. It is a schedule II prescription drug, and is typically used to treat patients with severe pain or to manage pain after surgery.

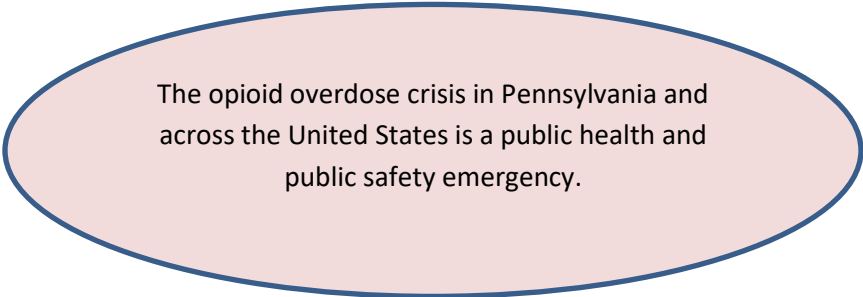


Drug Epidemic

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in the midst of an unprecedented epidemic of drug abuse and drug-related overdose deaths impacting every corner of the state and all of its residents. In 2016, 4,642 drug-related overdose deaths were reported by Pennsylvania coroners and medical examiners, an increase of 37 percent from 2015. In 2016, approximately 13 people died of a drug-related overdose each day. The percent increase in drug-related overdose deaths between 2015 and 2016 was larger in rural counties (42 percent) compared to urban counties (34 percent). The presence of an opioid, illicit or prescribed by a doctor, was identified in 85 percent of drug-related overdose deaths in Pennsylvania in 2016. Fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances (FRS) were the most frequently identified in decedents (52 percent of deaths), a significant increase from 2015 when fentanyl/FRS were noted in 27 percent of deaths. More than 95 percent of counties reporting drug-related overdose deaths in 2016 indicated the presence of fentanyl/FRS. Heroin was the second most frequently identified substance in decedents (45 percent of deaths), followed by benzodiazepines (33 percent of deaths), cocaine (27 percent of deaths), and prescription opioids (25 percent of deaths). Of counties reporting drug-related overdose deaths in 2016, 95 percent showed the presence of heroin. In 2016, individuals aged 15 - 24 saw a 380 percent increase in the presence of fentanyl in toxicology reports compared to other age groups. Conversely, individuals in the 25 - 34 age group experienced a 970 percent increase in

instances of fentanyl present in toxicology reports compared to other age groups. Males were more likely to die from a fentanyl and/or heroin overdose compared to females. Females were more likely to have alprazolam, clonazepam, and /or oxycodone present in overdose deaths, while males were more likely to have fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, and/or ethanol present in overdose deaths. In 2016, 77 percent of decedents were White, 12 percent were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 7 percent were identified as Other, consistent with 2015 and the population distribution across Pennsylvania. China is the primary source for FRS/NPSOs abused in the United States. Traffickers and users typically purchase these chemicals online and receive them through mail services. The Chinese government recently acted to control many FRS and NPSOs. For example, in October 2015, acetyl fentanyl and fluorobutyrfentanyl were among 116 substances newly controlled, while China controlled acryl fentanyl, carfentanil, and furanyl fentanyl beginning in March 2017.

<https://www.overdosefreepa.pitt.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/DEA-Analysis-of-Overdose-Deaths-in-Pennsylvania-2016.pdf>



The opioid overdose crisis in Pennsylvania and across the United States is a public health and public safety emergency.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has classified prescription drug abuse as an epidemic. Typically, drug trends originate on the Eastern or Western coasts of the nation, and eventually migrate to the Pennsylvania region. However, at the national level, the prescription drug abuse trend is one that began in Western Pennsylvania due to a unique set of demographics. In an interview broadcast on Comcast Newsmakers, Neil Capretto, DO, Medical Director of Gateway Rehabilitation Center and a nationally recognized expert in the specialty of addiction medicine, indicated the crisis began in this area ten years ago and can be attributed to a dwindling economy, an aging population, and the mass marketing and accessibility of medications—particularly those used for the management of pain.

The Current Drug Overdose Epidemic

Deaths resulting from opiate overdoses have risen steadily each and every year from 2002 to 2017. Opiate overdose deaths have tripled in that period of time. Overdose deaths from heroin have risen to unheard of historic levels in 2017. In fact, all categories of opiate drugs, heroin, fentanyl, synthetic opiates like, oxycontin, percocet, roxycodone, demerol, methadone, hydrocodone and others are responsible for more overdose deaths in history. Synthetic opiates are highly addictive substances developed by major pharmaceutical companies. They either begin the process by using opium from the poppy plant to create a semi-synthetic opioid or full synthetic (man-made) drugs like Fentanyl which is 50x more potent than heroin and 100x more potent than morphine. Opiates and synthetic opiate substances have taken too many lives partially due to the lack of education and information about the serious dangers and consequences of the use of these powerful drugs.

Also, benzodiazepine overdose deaths are at record levels. Benzodiazepines chemically produce an enhancing effect to the neurotransmitter GABA. Benzodiazepines contain chemicals which typically initially produce a calming effect and essentially in the initial stages of use can keep the brain in a more "tranquilized" state. Benzodiazepines like xanax, valium, librium, clorazepate, estazolam, flurazepam, lorazepam, temazepam and triazolam and others are extremely addictive. One of the most serious side effects of benzodiazepines is physical addiction. The withdrawal symptoms of benzodiazepines include difficulty sleeping, feeling irritable, extreme anxiety, panic episodes, tremors, excessive perspiration, difficulty concentrating, memory difficulties, nausea and throwing up, loss of weight, heart palpitations, headaches, muscular discomfort and rigidity, delusional thought, potential of seizures, psychosis, and suicidal thoughts. For people addicted to Benzodiazepines it is vital that they do not suddenly stop without professional medical assistance. Stopping suddenly once addicted can result in the above life-threatening withdrawal symptoms. Therefore, it is vitally important seek the professional assistance of a medically assisted benzodiazepine detoxification.

Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) shows that nearly one-third of people aged 12 and over, who used drugs for the first time in 2009, began by using a prescription drug non-medically. A common misperception among many individuals, who misuse prescription drugs, is that these substances are safer than illicit drugs, because they are prescribed by a healthcare professional and dispensed by a pharmacist. Over 70 % of people, who abuse prescription pain relievers, get them from friends or relatives, while only about 5% get them from a drug dealer or over the internet. Opiate overdoses, once almost always due to heroin use, are now increasingly due to abuse of prescription painkillers. The violence, intimidation, and increasing number of overdose deaths remain a serious concern to local law enforcement, as well as community and treatment officials in Pennsylvania.

Marijuana is abundantly available in both wholesale and retail quantities in Pennsylvania. Investigations continue to reveal that small-scale laboratories exist in Pennsylvania in residences and motel rooms in cities and towns throughout the state. These laboratories are responsible for the vast majority of methamphetamine laboratories seized in Pennsylvania and the majority of methamphetamine available in western Pennsylvania. However, the production output of these laboratories account for only a small percentage of the methamphetamine consumed in all of Pennsylvania.

Heroin, cocaine HCl, crack cocaine, and marijuana are the most available, popular used, and trafficked illegal drugs in Pennsylvania. The use of cocaine HCl in Pennsylvania, which is most commonly cooked into crack cocaine, remained a significant concern in suburban and rural communities outside of Philadelphia.

<https://www.drug-rehabs.org/public-forum/The-Current-Drug-Overdose-Epidemic/>

PRENATAL SAFEGUARDS

The long-term effects of prenatal exposure to drugs aren't certain. Both drug and alcohol exposure raise the risk of infant death, developmental delay, poor school performance and learning disabilities. Although fetal addiction has little impact on motor skills, the risk is higher for behavioral disorders such as aggression and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Addicted newborns require close monitoring as they are weaned from drugs, often through morphine. Many pregnant women enroll in drug rehab programs, typically taking methadone or subutex, but those drugs, too, can cause fetal addiction. (***U.S. Attorney's Working Group on Drug Overdose and Addiction: Prevention, Intervention, Treatment and Recovery***).

Most recent Natural Disasters

- Pennsylvania Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm, Incident Period: January 22, 2016 to January 23, 2016, Major Disaster (Presidential) Declared
- Pennsylvania Hurricane Sandy, Incident Period: October 26, 2012 to November 08, 2012, Emergency Declared
- Pennsylvania Hurricane Sandy, Incident Period: October 26, 2012 to November 08, 2012, Major Disaster (Presidential) Declared
- Pennsylvania Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee, Incident Period: September 03, 2011 to October 15, 2011, Major Disaster (Presidential) Declared
- Pennsylvania Severe Winter Storms and Snowstorms, Incident Period: February 05, 2010 to February 11, 2010, Major Disaster (Presidential) Declared

The number of natural disasters in Somerset County (18) is greater than the US average (13).

Source: http://www.city-data.com/county/Somerset_County-PA.html#ixzz56U3Xb8U0

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

- ❖ In Somerset County, property offenses (814), assaults (415) and other alcohol crimes (457) were the three (3) most prevalent crimes committed in 2017.
- ❖ Somerset, PA overall crime rate is 6% lower than in comparison to the Pennsylvania average; and is also 32% lower than compared to the national average. Specifically, regarding violent crimes in Somerset, PA, the rate is 74% lower than compared to the Pennsylvania average and 78% lower than when paralleled to the national average. When comparing property crime, Somerset, PA comes in at 6% higher than to the average seen in Pennsylvania, and 24% lower than the overall national average.
- ❖ The Somerset County inmate population remained steady at 0.4% for 2015 and 2016 ranging from 207 – 212 individuals, while in neighboring Bedford County the inmate population was 213 individuals in 2015 and 226 in 2016.
- ❖ In Somerset County, there were 21 drug-related overdose deaths in 2016. Fentanyl use accounted for the majority of death in Somerset County, while 11 deaths were attributed to cocaine in neighboring Bedford County. Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid analgesic that is similar to morphine but is 50 to 100 times more potent. It is a schedule II prescription drug, and is typically used to treat patients with severe pain or to manage pain after surgery.

VII. Transportation

Use of Public Transportation

Table 118 Use of Public Transportation

Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16+	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Somerset County	32,847	22	0.1%
Pennsylvania	6,043,693	329,912	5.6%
United States	148,001,326	7,476,312	5.1%

Source: *US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012 - 2016*

Key Findings: Only 0.1% of residents in Somerset County utilize public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

Vehicles Available

Table 119 Vehicles Available

Report Area	No Vehicle Available		1 Vehicle Available		2 Vehicles Available		3 Vehicles Available	
Somerset County	857	7.2%	4,905	29.5%	13,594	39.3%	12,720	23.9%
Pennsylvania	296,406	11.2%	1,252,748	34.2%	2,467,107	36.4%	1,837,322	18.2%
United States	6,396,227	9.0%	30,578,527	33.6%	59,890,475	37.3%	47,573,125	20.1%

Source: *US Census Bureau, U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012 - 2016*

Key Findings: Somerset County is a largely automobile-oriented area. An estimated 7.2% of residents did not have an available vehicle, and approximately 29.5% of residents had one vehicle. However, 39.3% of residents reported having at least two (2) available vehicles, higher than the state (36.4%) and national rates (37.3%).

Mode of Transportation to Work

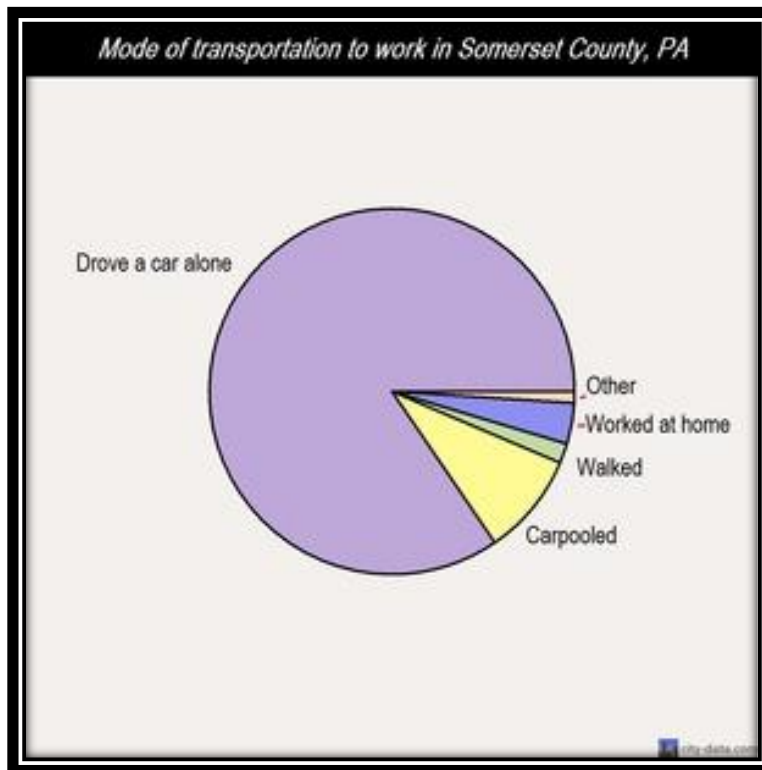


Table 120 Mode of Transportation to Work

Somerset County	Number	Percent
Drove Alone	21,876	80.5%
Carpooled	2,466	9.1%
Bus or trolley bus	34	0.1%
Railroad	2	0.0%
Ferryboat	3	0.0%
Taxi, Motorcycle or other means	325	1.2%
Bicycle	16	0.1%
Walked	841	3.1%
Worked at home	1,663	6.1%

Source: *citi-data.com*; http://www.city-data.com/county/Somerset_County-PA.html

Key Findings: Approximately 80.5% of residents in Somerset County drove alone to work. An estimated 3.1% of residents walked to work.

Somerset County Transportation

In November of 1981, SCTS began operation to access transportation funds made available by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. SCTS is operated in accordance with guidelines set by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Services are provided by The Somerset County Commissioners and The Community Action Partnership for Somerset County/ Tableland Services, Inc. as the operating agency.

Transportation is provided to the general public on a demand response basis. Everyone must be scheduled at least (1) day in advance of desired service. Transportation services are scheduled daily prior to 2:00 pm. The system operates Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. Transportation services are not available on Somerset County holidays. The first scheduled pick up daily is 8:00 am and all pick-ups must be completed by 4:00 pm. Passengers are requested to contact the office regarding potential early or late pickup and drop off times. SCTS have 15 vehicles in our present system. All 15 are equipped with a wheel chair lift or ramp. Anyone can schedule a ride, but for free or reduced fare services residents must be registered as eligible for one or more of the many programs available.

- **A.A.A. - Area Agency on Aging** requirements Proof of ages 60-64. This funding allows trips to priority destinations like Medical, Pharmacy, Grocery shopping, Visiting, and certain Social Services for a client fare of only \$1.25 for each trip. Proof of age can be emailed, brought into the office or by sending a copy in the mail.

- **H.S.D.F. – Human Services Development Fund**

Requirements: There is no passenger co-pay for HSDF funded trips. However, HSDF funds are limited and SCTS allocates the funds monthly. Any income and age eligible person must complete an eligibility form. Proof of income must be provided.

- **M.A.T.P. - Medical Assistance Transportation Program**

This is available to anyone who has a current access card from the Department of Public Welfare. Any eligible person can utilize the van service or can be reimbursed mileage to and from appointments when using their own vehicle. These persons must first come to our office to enroll for this program. Transportation to and from medical appointments and pharmacies are the only trips that are eligible. This funding pays 100% of the fare.

- **Persons with Disabilities (PWD), Rural Transportation Program**

Services are provided to Somerset County residents who are certified under the Americans with Disabilities Act between ages 18-64. PWD will pay 85% of the fare, passengers pay 15%. The program can be used to commute to and from work site and other destinations such as bank, post office, etc. Pre-registration is required.

- **Lottery Program**

Ages 65 plus. The lottery pays 85% of all trips in the travel lanes regardless of purpose. The Area Agency on Aging offsets the fares to priority destinations like Medical, Pharmacy, Grocery shopping, Visiting, and certain Social Services for a client fare of only \$1.25 for each trip. Proof of age can be emailed or brought into the office or by sending a copy in the mail.

Source: <http://www.capfsc.org/Transportation.aspx>

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

- ❖ Only 0.1% of residents in Somerset County utilize public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.
- ❖ Somerset County is a largely automobile-oriented area. An estimated 7.2% of residents did not have an available vehicle, and approximately 29.5% of residents had one vehicle. However, 39.3% of residents reported having at least two (2) available vehicles, higher than the state (36.4%) and national rates (37.3%).
- ❖ Approximately 80.5% of residents in Somerset County drove alone to work. An estimated 3.1% of residents walked to work.

VIII. Survey Analysis

Parent Demographics (N=227)

Percentages and numbers may not add to 100% due to unanswered or skipped questions on the survey

Ages of Parents

Age	Number	Percent
15 and under	0	0%
16 - 21	11	5%
22 - 27	60	26%
28 - 33	61	27%
34 - 39	39	17%
40 - 45	16	7%
46 - 51	10	4%
52 - 59	15	7%
Over 60	9	4%

- The majority of respondents (27%) were between the ages of 28 - 33.

Gender

Indicator	Number	Percent
Male	58	26%
Female	162	71%

- The majority of respondents were female (71%).

Level of Education

Highest Level of Education Obtained	Number	Percent
Some High School	28	12%
High School Graduate/GED	110	48%
Vocational Degree	33	15%
Some College	43	19%
Associate's Degree	24	11%
Bachelor's Degree	10	4%
Some Graduate School	2	1%
Master's Degree	4	2%

- Approximately 48% of respondents were high school graduates, and had some college 19%. Approximately 11% of respondents had an Associate's Degree. An estimated 12% of respondents reported attending some

high school. Primary language reported was English (97%) with Spanish representing (1%). 11% of respondents reported being enrolled in classes. The typical school schedule for parents was 7:45 a.m. – 3:50 p.m., M-W-F or M, Thurs. and on-line classes.

Housing

Type of Housing	Number	Percent
Rent	105	46%
Own	101	44%
Live with other people	17	7%
Homeless	2	1%

- Approximately 46% of respondents were renting an apartment or home, whereas 7% of respondents lived with other people.

Employment

Employment Status	Number	Percent
Not Employed	38	17%
Employed full-time	129	57%
Employed part-time	17	7%
Other	11	5%

- Approximately 57% of respondents were employed full-time. Approximately 7% of respondents worked part-time and 17% of respondents were unemployed. The typical work schedule for the majority of parents was Monday – Friday between the hours of 5 a.m. – 7 p.m. Some parents reported working full-time (40 to 60 hours per week), weekends, split shifts and some night/overnight shifts. Approximately 15% of respondents reported performing volunteer work at local food pantries, schools, churches, parks, girl scouts and volunteer firefighter. The typical volunteer schedule may include from three (3) to four (4) hours per day during the morning hours and on weekends.

Child Care Arrangements

Type of Arrangements	Number	Percent
Older Sibling	10	4%
Relatives	94	41%
Babysitter	17	7%
Child Care Center	21	9%
Licensed Family Child Care Home	15	7%

- Approximately 41% of respondents used relatives for child care.

What are the top six (6) issues that you feel are major issues or concerns in your community? N = 227
Answer Choices
Drugs and Alcohol
Lack of jobs
Cost of living too high
Affordable housing
Lack of affordable health care
Transportation

Parents identified the major six (6) issues and concerns in the local community were:

1. Drugs and Alcohol
2. Lack of jobs
3. Cost of living too high
4. Affordable housing
5. Lack of affordable health care
6. Transportation

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS OF FAMILIES

N = 227

Table 121 Health, Education and Social Service Needs of Families

Employment 12%	Housing assistance 10%	Emergency rent and utility assistance 11%	Transportation 11%	Budgeting 14%
Counseling 6%	Nutrition related services 3%	*Job training	English as a second language 2%	Health-related services 6%
Help managing child behavior 8%	Help for my child that has a disability 1%	Additional Education 4%	Getting my license 1%	*Parenting Education
Getting services or resources in my community 4%	*Child support	*Health education	*Mental health services	*Substance abuse prevention

Key Finding: The highest percentages of needs identified were budgeting (14%) emergency rent and utility assistance (11%), employment (12%), transportation (11%) and housing assistance (10%). *The 2016 – 2017 Program Information Report (PIR) reflected that parents expressed a need for job training, child support, health and parenting education, mental health and substance abuse prevention.

Barriers that Prevents Families from getting needed Services

Table 122 Barriers that Prevents Families from getting needed Services (N=227)

Answer Choices	Responses
Not aware of existing services (No tiene conocimiento de los servicios existentes)	48%
Services are too far away from home (Servicios están demasiado lejos de casa)	19%
Waiting lists are too long (La lista de espera estan demasiado largas)	34%
Agencies not open at convenient time (Agencias no abren el tiempo conveniente)	14%
Service providers don't speak my language (Los proveedores de servicios no hablan mi idioma)	4%
Transportation (Transportacion)	25%
Having a criminal record (Tener antecedentes penales)	15%
Child care is not available (Cuidado de ninos no esta disponible)	13%
Agency rules and eligibility exclude people (Las reglas de la agencia y elegibilidad excluyen a las personas)	12%
Other: agencies are not properly trained, income guidelines too high, scheduling, paperwork and not enough funding	

Key Finding: Parents identified the top three barriers to utilizing community resources as “not aware of existing services (48%)”, “waiting lists are too long” (34%) and “transportation” (25%).

Availability and Accessibility of Community Resources and Services

Top five (5) barriers that prevent families from getting needed services

1. Waiting list too long – 34%
2. Not aware of existing services - 48%
3. Transportation – 25%
4. Having a criminal record – 15%
5. Services are too far away from home – 19%

Strengths of the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

School Readiness	Free quality education	Curriculum	Socialization/interaction	Good caring teachers
Transportation and meals for kids	Well organized	Individualized attention with each child	Early learning	Family atmosphere and environment
Dental health care	Helps with children behavior and life skills	Teaches independence	Provides emotional support	Parent involvement

Strengths in your local community

Jobs	Good leadership	Family and neighbors	Fire Department	Local pantries
School District	Fundraisers for agencies	Security	Daycares	Small community/close knit
Churches	Resources	Libraries	Housing assistance	WIC program

What is your dream for the community?

Jobs	No drugs and crime, less drugs	Swimming pool for kids	Safe for children
More activities for children and families	Playgrounds/day park	More small shops, eating places	Better housing
Better after school care	Better water supply	Indoor ice skating rink	Free water park
More help with food, transportation and bills	More support for special needs community	Lower property taxes	Better school system

If you could change anything about where you live or work, what would it be?

Be able to reach agencies on phone numbers provided	Better health care	More activities for children like a YMCA	More stores and fast food places	More jobs with good hourly wages
Provide work/job for Seniors	More laws and punishment for drug users and sellers	To become self-sufficient	More young people to move into community	More opportunities for part-time landscaping related positions
Cheaper housing	Less crime	Better mean of transportation	Make services available to special needs	More available hours
Affordable housing	Easier job access and availability	Lower rent	Drug addiction	Better schools

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – PARENT SURVEYS AND SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS OF FAMILIES

- ❖ Parents identified six (6) major issues and concerns in their local community as: Drugs and alcohol, lack of jobs, cost of living too high, affordable housing, lack of affordable health care and transportation.
- ❖ Parents identified curriculum, transportation and meals for kids and assists with behavioral problems as strengths of the program, while local pantries, school districts, churches, resources and good leadership were strengths of the community. Parent's dreams were a drug-free community and more jobs.
- ❖ The highest percentages of needs identified were budgeting (14%), emergency rent and utility assistance (11%), employment (12%) and transportation (11%) and housing assistance (10%). *The 2016 – 2017 Program Information Report (PIR) reflected that parents expressed a need for job training, child support, health and parenting education, mental health and substance abuse prevention.
- ❖ Parents identified the top three barriers to utilizing community resources as “not aware of existing services, transportation and the “waiting lists are too long”. Ensure that parents are aware of all existing resources.
- ❖ Approximately 57% of respondents were employed full-time. Approximately 7% of respondents worked part-time and 17% of respondents were unemployed. The typical work schedule for the majority of parents was Monday – Friday between the hours of 5 a.m. – 7 p.m. Some parents reported working full-time (40 to 60 hours per week), weekends, split shifts and some night/overnight shifts. Approximately 15% of respondents reported performing volunteer work at local food pantries, schools, churches, parks, girl scouts and volunteer firefighter. The typical volunteer schedule may include from three (3) to four (4) hours per day during the morning hours and on weekends.
- ❖ Approximately 48% of respondents were high school graduates, and had some college 19%. Approximately 11% of respondents had an Associate's Degree. An estimated 12% of respondents reported attending some high school. Primary language reported was English (97%) with Spanish representing (1%). 11% of respondents reported being enrolled in classes. The typical school schedule for parents was 7:45 a.m. – 3:50 p.m., M-W-F or M, Thurs. and on-line classes.

STAFF SURVEY (N=65)

Table 123 Staff Survey

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:

Indicators	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	43.08% 28	3.08% 2	27.69% 18	26.15% 17
Number of families over your income guidelines	15.38% 10	12.31% 8	29.23% 19	43.08% 28
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	40.00% 26	1.54% 1	15.38% 10	43.08% 28
Job availability in local community	23.44% 15	31.25% 20	17.19% 11	28.13% 18
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	47.69% 31	3.08% 2	20.00% 13	29.23% 19
Number of teen parents	30.77% 20	0.00% 0	35.38% 23	33.85% 22
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	50.79% 32	1.59% 1	25.40% 16	22.22% 14
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	43.08% 28	6.15% 4	29.23% 19	21.54% 14
Number of children with health issues	41.54% 27	3.08% 2	32.31% 21	23.08% 15
Number of children with nutrition issues	20.00% 13	1.54% 1	43.08% 28	35.38% 23
Number of children with mental health issues	52.31% 34	0.00% 0	26.15% 17	21.54% 14
Number of families with social service needs	67.19% 43	1.56% 1	9.38% 6	21.88% 14
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	34.38% 22	0.00% 0	25.00% 16	40.63% 26
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	20.00% 13	3.08% 2	44.62% 29	32.31% 21
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	23.44% 15	1.56% 1	39.06% 25	35.94% 23
Available and accessible modes of transportation	12.31% 8	15.38% 10	49.23% 32	23.08% 15

Key Findings: Approximately 40% - 67% of staff identified observing increases in the issues listed below:

- Number of families with social service needs (67.19%)
- Number of children with mental health issues (52.31%)
- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (50.79%)
- Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult (47.69%)

- Number of low-income families contacting your agency (43.08%)
- Number of children with health issues (41.54%)
- Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers (40.00%)

Strengths of the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

Helps a child learn while they are teachable/Socialization	Free preschool	Parenting information/Strengthening families	Home visitors meeting family needs	Early education/intervention/School Readiness
Provides mental health and stability	Reaches low income and high risk children	Dedicated staff/Degreed teachers	Collaboration with IU8	Curriculum
Provide proper nutrition and healthy eating habits	Goal setting with families	Look at the whole family	Provide Transportation	Consistency and family-centered
Provide great individualized care	Parent involvement	County-wide availability	Provides valuable education and support	Safe place for children

Strengths of the Community Service Programs

Serve a portion of the many needs of the community	One stop shopping/Diverse programs	Location/serves diverse population	Help people with low incomes/Job referral network
Parents involved/family oriented	Offers transportation	Resourceful/Housing assistance program	Helps customers to become self-sufficient/independent
Cares about the customers	Serve all families	Educated and trained staff	Provide education and connect families to necessary resources
Good community connection	Community Center in Shade	Working with the homeless	Food assistance

Strengths in your local community

People are resilient	Small population	Most have good work ethic	People helping other people/caring people	Small community/close knit
Lots of help and programs and resources/free and cheap activities for families	Strong business and community support	Willingness to donate supplies to people in need	Local churches	Tableland Services
All of the agencies working together/strong network of social services	Local Senators working on legislation to stop administration of Narcan	Head Start/Early Head Start	COA, Twin Lakes	School Districts

What is your dream for the community?

Improved access to affordable transportation outside normal business hours	More jobs, lower taxes and less public assistance	Creating a clean safe environment for families to raise their families	Everyone to be self-sufficient
Positive households and no drugs	Getting young adults working	Low crime rate, drug free, family oriented and better paying jobs	Parents being better role models for their children
Economics	Service for adults to obtain high school assistance	For people not to move out of Somerset County/Entice people to move into the county	Mentoring program for individuals to teach them how to maintain a job
Public transportation system	Drug free community	More options for child care	More job opportunities

If you could change anything about where you live or work, what would it be?

More jobs with family sustaining income	Other assistance besides LIHEAP to help family stay warm	More activities or opportunities for young children and school-age children	A doctor's office	Transportation for the children
More car rental options	Affordable transportation	More parent involvement	Work location closer to home	Create more manufacturing jobs in the area

What do you believe are the major issues and challenging in working with and serving our families?

Financial resources	Lack of follow-through	Entitlement	Accessibility	Education
Using energy assistance programs without actually reducing energy	Income guidelines are too low	More services for working poor	Funding	Getting information out in the media
Lack of parent involvement due to parents working	Getting families in the workforce	Getting families to return paper work and phone calls	Drug addiction	Mental health issues
Lack of parenting skills	Domestic violence issues	Job availability	Conflict of work schedules	Behavioral issues with the children
Lack of computers at home for families to apply for jobs	Lack of transportation	Scheduling and keeping home visiting appointments with families	Young parents	Lack of desire to participate/motivation

What other services do you believe your program can provide to better serve the children and families?

More transportation/Free transportation	Teaching how to cope with stress and exercise	Recognizing drug and alcohol in the home	Educating kids and the family on energy savings	Educational parent-child activity groups
More public relations in the community/better branding	Teen parenting group	Wrap around services	Nutritional services	More classes
Drug and alcohol awareness	Child care for families that do not make the 20 hours a week guideline	Before and after school care programs that are free for working parents to utilize	Teen work program to give teen an opportunity to give back and learn work ethics	Helping with getting driver's license reinstated
Parenting classes	Counseling or group therapy for families	Drivers education program to help with obtain driver's license	More affordable housing	More training in trades to help become job ready
Remove some of the barriers (red tape) to become more effective	Mental health therapy	Nutritional counseling	Budgeting	Higher income guidelines

Please let us know anything else that will assist us in making programming decisions to even better serve the children and families in our community.

One intake for all Tableland programs	More community involvement and donations and education	Closer outreach services	Closer regular doctor care	Transportation
Extra funding for electric and heating	Equality among all staff	Funding to pay for a dental staff to come to HS/EHS to provide initial exams	Aware of all that the Family Center programs do	Parenting and life skill programs

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – STAFF SURVEY

Approximately 40% - 67% of staff identified observing increases in the following issues: number of families with social service needs (67.19%), number of children with mental health issues (52.31%), number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (50.79%), number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult (47.69%), number of low-income families contacting the agency (43.08%), number of children with health issues (41.54%) and need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers (40.0%).

Staff identified major strengths of the program as parenting information/strengthening families, home visitors meeting family needs, early education/intervention/school readiness, goal setting with families, program looks at the whole family and program provides transportation. Major strengths of the community service programs were identified as one-stop shopping/diverse programs, offers transportation, serves all families, community center in Shade, help people with low income/job referral network, help customers to become self-sufficient/independent, provides education, connect families to necessary resources and food assistance.

Major strengths of the community were identified as strong business and community support, willingness of business and community to donate supplies to people in need, local churches, Tableland Services and all of the agencies working together to provide a strong network of social services.

Staff dream of a community in which more accessible public transportation is available outside of normal business hours, drug free communities, more jobs and mentoring programs for individuals to teach them how to maintain and sustain employment. Job development and transportation was a recurring theme from the staff surveys. Drug addiction, mental health issues, lack of transportation, job availability and lack of parent involvement due to parents working were challenges in working with Head Start and Early Head start families. Drugs and alcohol awareness, mental health programs/services, driver's education program and more public relations opportunities for the agency would assist Tableland, Inc. in better serving children, families and customers in the community.

COMMUNITY PARTNER AND BOARD SURVEY (N=23)

Table 124 Community Partner Survey (N=15)

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	33.33% 5	6.67% 1	33.33% 5	26.67% 4
Number of families over your income guidelines	14.29% 2	14.29% 2	35.71% 5	35.71% 5
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	53.33% 8	0.00% 0	13.33% 2	33.33% 5
Job availability in local community	26.67% 4	26.67% 4	26.67% 4	20.00% 3
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	46.67% 7	0.00% 0	26.67% 4	26.67% 4
Number of teen parents	6.67% 1	6.67% 1	53.33% 8	33.33% 5
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	66.67% 10	0.00% 0	13.33% 2	20.00% 3
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	40.00% 6	0.00% 0	13.33% 2	46.67% 7
Number of adults with disabilities	6.67% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 5	60.00% 9
Number of children with health issues	33.33% 5	0.00% 0	13.33% 2	53.33% 8
Number of adults with health issues	20.00% 3	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	73.33% 11
Number of children with nutrition issues	28.57% 4	0.00% 0	21.43% 3	50.00% 7
Number of adults with nutrition issues	20.00% 3	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	73.33% 11
Number of children with mental health issues	53.33% 8	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	40.00% 6
Number of adults with mental health issues	26.67% 4	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	66.67% 10
Number of individuals or families with social service needs	53.33% 8	0.00% 0	20.00% 3	26.67% 4
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	20.00% 3	0.00% 0	33.33% 5	46.67% 7
Number of veterans requesting services	20.00% 3	0.00% 0	26.67% 4	53.33% 8
Number of individuals seeking assistance for drug abuse	26.67% 4	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	66.67% 10
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	20.00% 3	0.00% 0	46.67% 7	33.33% 5

Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	46.67% 7	40.00% 6
Number of individuals needing transportation	73.33% 11	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	20.00% 3
Available and accessible modes of transportation	6.67% 1	6.67% 1	46.67% 7	40.00% 6
Number of families that provide transportation to/from Head Start centers	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	80.00% 12

Key Findings: Community Partners survey identified observing increases in the issues listed below:

- Number of individuals needing transportation (73.3%)
- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (66.6%)
- Number of families with social service needs (53.3%)
- Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers (53.3%)
- Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult (46.6%)
- Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities (40.0%)
- Number of children with mental health issues (53.3%)

Community responses were received from the following: Bedford-Somerset DBHS, CCIS of Somerset, Somerset Trust Company, Children Behavioral Health, The Salvation Army, Windber Area School District, Twin Lakes Center, St. Francis Sharing & Caring, Berlin Food Pantry, Somerset County Children and Youth Services, Helping Hands Food Pantry & Thrift Shop, Boys and Girls Club of Somerset County and The Learning Lamp.

Strengths of the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

Knowledgeable staff	Quality programs for low income families	Helping children to learn and socialize	Individual attention to each child	Preparing children for Kindergarten
School readiness program	Support and training to families	Early intervention	Communication between programs	Referrals for families

Strengths of the Community Services Programs

Able to help a large population	Diverse programs that help many people	Seeking our other services available to help families succeed	Assist low income families with learning new skills
Providing quality programs to people in the area	Promote positive development and work to prevent individuals with various problems from falling through the cracks	Provide for those in needs and that number is increasing	

Strengths in your local community

Knowledgeable staff and providers	Quality programs	Service agencies to help people	Work ethic	Good tourism industry
Lot of non-profits that try to help people	Service providers and local churches working together to avoid duplication	Strong community bond	Willingness to go the extra mile for the good of the community	Pride in the community
Supporting each other and local businesses	Supportive stakeholders	Strong programming	Options for families for early childhood services	Availability of services for those in need

What is your dream for the community?

Public transportation	Job opportunities/family-sustaining jobs	Improvement to infrastructure	Less people would need assistance
People would have access to resources and become self-sufficient	Economic development	No more drugs and alcohol abuse	Affordable housing

If you could change anything about where you live or work, what would it be?

Bring in more family-sustaining jobs	More resources for families	Transportation options	More service providers and staff	Lack of economic development
More opportunity for coordination between local businesses and shelters to get better use of food and supplies	Have an abundance of career jobs and economic stability	Reduce/eliminate substance abuse	Lack of job opportunities	Public Transportation

Board Results - 2018

What do you believe are the major issues and challenging facing your local community?

Rural community	Limited resources	Child care	Transportation	Family-sustaining jobs
Jobs	Addiction/Opioid epidemic/Drug and alcohol abuse	Affordable housing	Employment for those with a criminal history	Mental health issues

What are the biggest challenges in working with and serving the clients that your agency serves?

Follow through from families	Finding day care open when the client needs them (evening and weekends)	Transportation to and from providers	Parental involvement and compliance	Rate of relapse manipulation
No sustainable jobs	Not providing for other needs beside food/access to nutritious snacks for children	Chronic cycle of low income/poverty	Behavior issues	Finding qualified staff

Other ideas to assist in making programming decisions to better serve the children and families in our community:

- ❖ Able to help more individuals
- ❖ A community database would be beneficial so that all agencies, service providers and churches are aware of services that have been provided to those we serve.

Table 125 Board Survey (N=8)

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:

Indicators	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	71.43% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	42.85% 3
Number of families over your income guidelines	57.14% 4	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	42.85% 3
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	42.86% 3	57.14% 4
Job availability in local community	85.71% 6	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00% 0
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	71.42% 5	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	14.29% 1
Number of teen parents	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	42.85% 3
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	71.42% 5	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	42.85% 3
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	71.42% 5	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	28.57% 2
Number of adults with disabilities	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	57.14% 4
Number of children with health issues	71.43% 5	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	28.57% 2
Number of adults with health issues	71.43% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	42.85% 3
Number of children with nutrition issues	71.42% 5	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	33.33% 2
Number of adults with nutrition issues	42.85% 3	0.00% 0	42.86% 3	28.57% 2
Number of children with mental health issues	57.14% 4	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	28.57% 2
Number of adults with mental health issues	42.86% 3	0.00% 0	57.14% 4	14.29% 1
Number of families with social service needs	87.5% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	57.14% 4	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	28.57% 2
Number of veterans requesting services	71.43% 5	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	0.00% 0
Number of individuals seeking assistance for drug abuse	87.5% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	57.14% 4
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	57.14% 4	28.57% 2

Number of individuals needing transportation	71.42% 5	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	14.29% 1
Available and accessible modes of transportation	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	71.42% 5	14.29% 1
Number of families that provide transportation to/from Head Start centers	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	71.42% 5

Key Findings: Board survey identified observing increases in the issues listed below:

- Number of individuals seeking assistance for drug abuse (87.5%)
- Job availability in local community (85.7%)
- Number of families with social service needs (87.5%)
- Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult (71.4%)
- Number of individuals needing transportation (71.4%)
- Number of low-income families contacting your agency (71.4%)
- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (71.4%)
- Number of veterans requesting services (71.4%)

Strengths of the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

Parent education and involvement	School readiness	Early intervention referrals	Excellent director	Experienced staff/Excellent management and staff who care
High level of dedication and knowledge	Quality staff willing to meet community needs	Collaboration initiatives and efforts	Provide services to low income families	Opening up to more children

Strengths of the Community Services Programs

Caring staff	Partnership with other agencies	Knowledge of community and varying needs	Program continually looks for new programs to support people living in poverty	Head Start
Transportation	Leadership/Excellent Ex. Director	Strong community involvement	Strong local food banks	Variety of services offered under "one roof"

Strengths of your local community

Collaboration among agencies	Unique community pockets that support each other	Faith-based organization	Hard working people	Love for the community
Access to wonderful recreational activities	Concern for those experiencing economic and physical challenges	Schools	Caring people	Rural area
Businesses	Improving job market	Low cost of living	Strong family relationships	

What is your dream for your community?

Reduce poverty and hopelessness especially for youth and elderly	To bring an end to the drug epidemic	An increase in small businesses in the downtown area	More affordable housing
Everyone works for the common good of all	Every capable person to have a job and self-worth	Community to have no person who needs help go without	To have a business locate in our business park to create well-paying jobs

If you could change anything about where you live or work, what would it be?

The lack of family sustaining jobs	More cultural events	Better transportation system	Closer proximity to retail stores, grocery stores and major retailers	Easier access of public transportation to all person, including our rural areas
More activities for teenagers	Negative views that we aren't a place with opportunity	Increase in jobs in the community	Reduce the illegal drug issues	

What do you believe are the major issues and challenging facing your local community?

Drug epidemic	Lack of transportation	Skilled workforce	Youth leaving the county	Funding
Lack of family supporting jobs	Health problems	Domestic Violence	Assistance to young people	Crime

Board Results - 2018

Other ideas to assist in making programming decisions to better serve the children and families in our community:

- ❖ Increase awareness for out of school youth of training and job opportunities
- ❖ Possibly expanded day care services
- ❖ Improved transportation

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – COMMUNITY PARTNER AND BOARD SURVEYS

According to survey results, 40% – 73% of community partners have consistently observed an increase in the number of individuals needing transportation (73.3%), number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (66.6%), number of families with social service needs (53.3%), need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers (53.3%), number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult (46.6%), number of children with autism or other severe disabilities (40.0%) and number of children with mental health issues (53.3%). Approximately 71.4% - 87.5% of Board members expressed observing increases in the number of individuals seeking assistance for drug abuse (87.5%), job availability in the local community (85.7%), number of families with social service needs (87.5%), number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult (71.4%), number of individuals needing transportation (71.4%), number of low-income families contacting the agency (71.4%), number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (71.4%) and number of veterans requesting services (71.4%).

Strengths of the Head Start and Early Head Start program were quality programs for low income families, support and training to families, early intervention, preparing children for Kindergarten and knowledgeable staff. Board members also identified strengths of the programs as early intervention and experienced staff/excellent management and staff that care about children and families.

Strengths of the community service programs were identified as the program continually looks for new programs to support people living in poverty, Head Start/Early Head Start programs, provides quality programs to people in the area, strong local food banks, and a variety of services offered under “one roof”.

Strengths of the local community were identified as collaboration among agencies, strong community bond, unique community pockets that support each other, low cost of living, churches, businesses and schools.

Dreams for the local community were identified as bringing an end to the drug epidemic, increase in small businesses in the downtown area, affordable housing and have businesses to locate in the business park to create well-paying jobs.

Board members and community partners expressed that changes they would like to see in the local community were a better transportation system, closer proximity to retail stores, grocery stores and major retailers, increase in jobs in the community and reduce the illegal drug issues. Major issues facing the local community were identified as drug epidemic, lack of transportation, crime, skilled workforce and domestic violence. Other ideas to assist in making programming decisions to better serve the children and families in our

community were expressed by Board members and community partners. Their ideas were to increase awareness for out of school youth of training and job opportunities, programs able to help more individuals, Develop a community database would be beneficial to all agencies. It would assist service providers and churches in becoming more aware of services that have been provided previously to families and avoid duplication, possibly expanded day care services and improved transportation.



The National Theory of Change lays out a set of principles and assumptions about the Community Action Network's purpose and how to achieve it. It provides an overarching framework for local agencies as they consider their local community needs and plan for how they will respond to those needs, and support for the selection of new and innovative services/strategies at both individual/family and community level.

Proposed National Goals:

1. Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security.
2. Communities where people with low incomes live are healthy and offer economic opportunity.
3. People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in their communities.

BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS

IN-CRISIS	VULNERABLE	STABLE	SAFE	THRIVING
Homeless	Unsafe/unstable housing – Poor landlord/tenant relations	Stable subsidized housing (transitional)	Unsubsidized housing – Saving for homeownership	Own a home – building assets
Lack of Food/poor nutrition	Occasional food insecurities (utilizing food pantries)	Utilizing resources (SNAP, WIC)	Healthy nutritional lifestyles; gardening, canning & freezing – some exercise	Balancing good nutrition & exercise
Utility shut-off	Behind on utility payments	On-time utility payments	Good payment history – building credit	Good credit history
Eviction Notice	Mortgage/tax default	Good tenant/landlord relations – on-time payments	Planning for the future	Investments
Natural Disaster			Adequate Insurance	
Health Crisis	No preventative care	Health insurance, some preventative care	Practicing healthy lifestyles	Emotionally, physically, spiritually healthy
Prolonged unemployment	PT employment – inadequate income	FT employment (underemployed) – some benefits	Stable employment with Benefits	Employment with growing opportunities
Domestic Violence	Unstable relationships/family dysfunction	Seeking counseling	Stable long term relationships	Role model for family & community
Addiction	Legal Issues	In treatment	Clean & Sober	Helping Others
	High debt – no credit	Budget counseling/debt reduction & building	90 days of income in savings – good payment history	Legacy planning, discretionary income

Lack of support system	Unstable support system	Community supports/friends & family	Reliable Family support system	Mentors to community – giving back
	Significant Life event	Able to navigate community resources	Engaged in the community, volunteering	Successfully handle crisis
	Lack of reliable transportation	Regular access to transportation	Ownership of reliable transportation – using as an asset	Reliable, back-up transportation in place
No formal education, dropout	GED only, no post-secondary – no trade school	Some post-secondary or trade school	Higher education degree	Continuing to build on skill sets, share knowledge

IN-CRISIS	VULNERABLE	STABLE	SAFE	THRIVING
Emergency Response (At-risk Behaviors)	Health & Well-Being services	Supportive Services	Long-term unsubsidized housing	Community Connectivity
Emergency Housing	Home Improvements	Regular Health Practices	Healthy Lifestyles	Improving Housing Stock
Food Insecurities	Housing Services	Home Repairs	Educational Services	Economic Development
Referrals	Information & Referral	Community Connectivity	Community Connectivity	Health Education
	Employment	Stable Housing	Improving Housing Stock (health & safety; energy reductions)	Preventative Health & Physical Health
		Information & Referrals		

Source: Internal document

IX. Linkages

School Districts

Berlin
Brothersvalley

Conemaugh
Township

Meyersdale
Area

North Star

Rockwood
Area

Salisbury Elk-Lick

Shanksville-Stoneycreek

Shade/Central
City

Turkeyfoot Valley
Area

Somerset Area

Windber Area

Business Partners	Education and Social Service Partners	Food Pantries
Somerset County Chamber of Commerce	Allegany College of Maryland	Berlin
Somerset County Board of Commissioners	Somerset Hospital	Boswell
Success in Somerset County	The Challenge Program	Confluence
Seven Springs Mountain Resort	Somerset County DRC	Hollsopple
Riggs industries	County of Somerset	Meyersdale
Global Valve	Beal Counseling & Consulting	Shade-Central City
Leiss Tool and Splash Zone	Meyersdale Medical Center	Somerset
Idlewild Park and Splash Zone	Riggs Industries – J & Consulting	Windber
Martin baker	United Way of the Laurel Highlands	
Bedford Springs	PA CareerLink	
JWJ Industries	Next Step Center	
DeVilbiss Health Care	S.O.S Secret Santa – Enriching Lives One Smile at a time	
Somerset Trust Company Bank	Somerset, Inc.	
Clapper industries	Somerset Area Agency on Aging and Somerset Senior Center	
	Somerset County Meals on Wheels	
Nemacolin Woodlands Resort	Salvation Army Somerset Service Center	
CVS Distribution Center	Department of Public Welfare	
Geochemical Testing		
Augustine Die & Mold		
ITI Trailers & Truck Bodies		
Global Manufacturing		
Wheeler Brothers		
Somerset Daily American		
Lockheed Martin Aeroparts		
Hoover Conveyor		
4Guys		

Source: Internal Documentation

XII. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Table 126 Community Resources

Name	Service Description	Telephone	Address	City
LIHEAP	Utility	800-248-1607	164 Stayrook Street	Somerset, PA
The Salvation Army Western Pennsylvania Division	Utility	814-445-9232	140 East Fairview	Somerset, PA
Community Action Partnership for Somerset County	Utility	814-445-9628	535 East Main Street	Somerset, PA
Community Action Partnership for Somerset County Heating Fuel Payment Assistance	Utility	814-445-9628	535 East Main Street	Somerset, PA
Employment Preparation - Somerset County CareerLink	Utility	814-445-4161	218 North Kimberly Avenue	Somerset, PA
PA CareerLink - Somerset County	Utility	814-445-4161	218 North Kimberly Avenue	Somerset, PA
PA CareerLink - Somerset County	Financial Assistance	814-445-4161	218 North Kimberly Avenue	Somerset, PA
Food Stamps / SNAP - Somerset County	Financial Assistance	800-248-1607	164 Stayrook Street	Somerset, PA
Telephone Assistance Programs - Somerset County	Financial Assistance	800-248-1607	164 Stayrook Street	Somerset, PA
Personal Care	Financial Assistance	814-445-8506	231 Tabernacle Drive	Somerset, PA
Windber Hospital, Inc. Home Health Care	Financial Assistance	877-309-8682	427 Park Place	Windber, PA
Women's Help Center, Inc. Legal Advocacy	Financial Assistance	814-443-2824	124 North Center Avenue	Somerset, PA
Emergency Shelter Allowance (ESA) - Somerset County	Rent Assistance	800-248-1607	164 Stayrook Street	Somerset, PA
Somerset County Government Paternity Suits	Rent Assistance	814-445-1440	300 North Center Avenue	Somerset, PA
Somerset Therapeutic Association for Riding STAR	Rent Assistance	814-445-4909	305 High Point Drive	Somerset, PA
Next Step Center, Inc. Emergency Shelter	Housing/Shelter Assistance	814-444-8588	406 Stoystown Road	Somerset, PA
Child Care Information Services (CIS) - Somerset County	Housing/Shelter Assistance	814-445-9260	300 North Center Avenue	Somerset, PA
Saint Francis Caring and Sharing Cash Assistance Program	Housing/Shelter Assistance	814-479-3131	325 Woodstown Highway	Hollsopple, PA

Food Stamps / SNAP - Somerset County	Food Assistance	800-248-1607	164 Staybrook Street	Somerset, PA
Somerset County Mobile Food Bank	Food Assistance	814-443-6573	1686 Coxes Creek Road	Somerset, PA
Somerset Therapeutic Association for Riding STAR	Food Assistance	814-445-4909	305 High Point Drive	Somerset, PA
Employment Preparation - Somerset County CareerLink	Food Assistance	814-445-4161	218 North Kimberly Avenue	Somerset, PA
Next Step Center, Inc. Emergency Shelter	Shelter Assistance	814-444-8588	406 Stoystown Road	Somerset, PA
Somerset County Government Child Support Assistance/Enforcement	Medical Assistance	814-445-1440	300 North Center Avenue	Somerset, PA,
Somerset Area Ministries Medical Van	Medical Assistance	814-443-6354	320 Felger Road,	Somerset, PA,
Somerset Community Hospital Community Education Childbirth Education	Medical Assistance	814-443-5000	225 South Center Avenue	Somerset, PA,
Somerset Area Ministries Volunteer Opportunities	Medical Assistance	814-443-6354	320 Felger Road,	Somerset, PA
The Children's Aid Home Programs of Somerset County, Inc. Group Home	Home repair	814-443-1637	1476 N Center Ave,	Somerset, PA
The Children's Aid Home Programs of Somerset County, Inc. Placements for Children and Youth	Home repair	814-443-1637	1476 N Center Ave	Somerset, PA
Penn State Cooperative Extension-Somerset County Home Gardening Assistance/ Supplies	Home repair	814-445-8911	6024 Glades Pike	Somerset, PA

Source: 211 Laurel Highland

XI. Family Child Care and Group Homes

Table 127 Family Child Care Homes

Facility Name	Address	City	Phone Number
Lana Smith	124 Evergreen Lane	Somerset, PA	445-2391
Cindy Shafer	264 Weyand St	Confluence, PA	395-3966
Melissa Kaufman	4616 Clear Shade Dr.	Windber, PA	467-8075
Valerie Kennell	816 W. Main St	Somerset, PA	445-1875
Gyle Morroco	710 E. Main St	Somerset, PA	443-1519

Source: Internal Documentation

Table 128 Group Day Care Homes

Facility Name	Address	City	Phone Number
Jackie Donaldson Mothers Friend	215 Main St,	Meyersdale, Pa	634-0428
Lori Menges	128 Grant St.	Salisbury, PA	521-7470
Country Kids	Stoystown Rd.	Somerset, PA	443-6340
Penny Berkebile	3722 Stoystown Rd.	Stoystown, PA	893-5201
Brenda's Kids Corner	444 Lambert St.	Central City, PA	754-4292

Source: Internal Documentation

XII. Child Care Facilities

Table 129 Child Care Facilities

Facility Name	Address	City	Phone Number
Learning Leap	701 North St.	Berlin	267-4251
Learning Lamp North Star School	1215 Morris Ave.	Boswell, PA	659-1925
St. David's Place	401 N. Main St.	Davidsville, PA	479-7390
Little Starfish Daycare	248 Penn Ave	Hollsopple, PA	479-2212
Learning Lamp	131 Schoolhouse Rd.	Jennerstown, PA	629-5345
Learning Ladder	206 Beachley St.	Meyersdale, PA	634-0901
Kim Yoder	104 A Grant St.	Salisbury, PA	662-2471
ABC Review	700 Cannell Dr.	Somerset, PA	443-1131
Learning Lamp	451 Aberdeen Dr.	Somerset, PA	444-8828
Learning Links	248 Alisa St.	Somerset, PA	445-3750
Trinity Lutheran	918 Tayman Ave.	Somerset, PA	445-5436
Rainbow Connection Learning Center, LLC	1036 Schoolhouse Rd.	Sipesville, PA	444-6156
YWCA Kuddle Korner	119 Hoffman Ave.	Windber, PA	467-6939
Learning Lamp Windber School	421 Sugar Maple Dr.	Windber, PA	479-4387
Little Ramblers Daycare	3616 Graham Ave.	Windber, PA	509-6194
Learning Lamp	1516 Tire Hill Rd.	Johnstown, PA	479-4080

Source: Internal Documentation