

Pennsylvania's Youngest Learners Have Waited Long Enough

A growing number of elected officials, business leaders, voters, educators, civic leaders and others have embraced the lasting benefits of high-quality early learning: better school readiness, reduced dropout and delinquency rates, increased graduation rates, stronger lifetime earnings and more.

Yet over the years, Pennsylvania's investment in our youngest learners has dismally failed to keep pace with this strong support.

It's time to change that.

Years of deferred investments in proven early learning programs have added up to missed opportunities for many children — a trend we can reverse if we have the will to make smart choices for future generations and move beyond talk to legitimate action.

The latest *School Readiness* data shows just 18.9 percent of Pennsylvania's 3- and 4-year-olds — or only 1 in 6 children — have access to high-quality, publicly funded pre-k programs. Pennsylvania today has nearly 300,000 3- and 4-year-olds, yet the number of 3- and 4-year-olds who currently have access to high-quality pre-k has increased by fewer than 8,400 since 2007. This is a negligible rate of progress.

THE BOTTOM LINE: Far too many young learners continue to miss out on the once-in-a-lifetime learning benefits provided by high-quality pre-k and we all are paying a price for these missed opportunities and the wasted potential they represent.

The continuing lack of availability of high-quality child care also continues to hamper our children's opportunities for success. Among children age 0-4 who are in need of child care, only 7.5 percent — or less than 1 in 13 — benefit from high-quality care, a statistic that is unchanged since our last *School Readiness* report. The availability of high-quality child care has languished in the single digits since at least 2007.

The need for greater access to child care subsidy is critical to ensure that parents are able to work and their children are safe and well cared for. That need is underscored by the increasing number of children living in low-income families — the very families child care subsidy helps. The latest data shows nearly 319,000 of Pennsylvania children under age 5 — nearly half of this young population — live in low-income households, an increase from the approximately 304,000 children cited in our previous *School Readiness* data.

These children and their families need more opportunities to succeed, and investing in early learning is one of the smartest, most cost-effective opportunities we can provide. It's time for Pennsylvania to significantly boost its investments in high-quality early learning programs.

Gov. Tom Wolf took office this year with a commitment to making publicly funded, high-quality pre-k available to every 3- and 4-year in the commonwealth (a vision shared by the statewide, nonpartisan Pre-K for PA campaign). Legislative support for early learning investments also is strong. The bipartisan, bicameral Early Childhood Education Caucus is the largest issue-focused caucus in the General Assembly.

It is laudable that Gov. Wolf and a majority of state lawmakers acknowledge early learning investments as a smart, cost-effective way to make Pennsylvania economically strong and competitive. But acknowledgement is not enough. It's time for us to move beyond rhetoric and towards more aggressive investments in our youngest Pennsylvanians.

If Pennsylvania is truly committed to creating a competitive, world-class workforce and draw jobs and families in the years ahead, we need to begin investing more aggressively in these proven, cost-effective efforts. It is simply one of the smartest ways we can build our future, and we cannot afford another year of squandered opportunities for our children and our commonwealth.



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Significance	Indicator	2013 Report	Current Report	Change	
[READY COMMUNITIES AND FAMILIES]					
Children living in poverty are more likely to have poor nutrition, chronic health problems, be less prepared for and have more difficulty in school.	Children Living in Low-Income Families Children ages 0-4 who live in households earning less than 200% of the federal income poverty guidelines (FPIG) or \$47,700 for a family of four.	304,407 41.6%	318,812 43.7%	LOST GROUND	
Children living with mothers with low education levels are less likely to receive cognitive stimulation and high-quality child care and more likely to have diminished reading skills.	Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree Of all births where education is known.	20,777 14.7%	20,291 14.5%	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE	
Children who have experienced abuse and neglect, or are in foster care placement, are more likely to perform poorly in school, have lower IQ scores, and have difficulty with language ability. They are likelier to have social, emotional and physical health problems.	Child Abuse and Neglect — Reports Reported incidents of suspected child abuse of children ages 0-4 through the Childline and Abuse Registry. Does not include General Protective Services reports, which include less severe general neglect reports. (Number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-4)	4,461 6.1	5,260 7.2	—	
	Child Abuse and Neglect — Substantiations Founded or indicated reports of child abuse of children ages 0-4. Does not include the number of children determined to need General Protective Services.	12.8%	14.4%		
	Children in Foster Care Placement — Ages 0-4 (Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-4)	6,555 9.0	6,477 8.9	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE	
Children living in homes where English is not the primary language spoken are more likely to enter school with lower math, reading and general knowledge assessments.	English Not the Primary Language Spoken in the Home Children ages 0-4 living in families where English is not the primary language spoken at home and English is not spoken "very well."	30,722 4.3%	23,130 3.3%	MADE PROGRESS	
[READY SERVICES — HEALTH]					
Children who are uninsured are less likely to access primary health care services that can prevent or address chronic or acute health conditions. Lack of health care or delays in treatment can negatively impact cognitive, emotional, behavioral and physical development. Uninsured children are more likely to miss school and have diminished academic achievement.	Children Lacking Health Insurance Children ages 0-4 who are uninsured.	41,434 5.8%	37,456 5.3%	MADE PROGRESS	
	Children Funded by Public Health Insurance Ages 0-4.	363,229 49.8%	337,863 46.3%	LOST GROUND	
Babies born at low birth weight are likelier to die in the first year of life, have disabilities and health problems that can include developmental delays, visual and hearing impairments and chronic respiratory ailments. They may have trouble with social skills and show higher rates of depression, anxiety disorders, physical disabilities and hyperactivity and aggression.	Children Born at Low Birth Weight Babies born weighing under 2,500 grams.	11,568 8.2%	11,381 8.1%	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE	
[READY SERVICES — EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION]					
Early Intervention is designed to assist children with developmental delays or disabilities before they enter school by working with their parents, caregivers and communities to build on the children's strengths and maximize their experiences and opportunities. Early Intervention services help improve children's school readiness.	Early Intervention Children birth to the age they begin school enrolled in the state's Early Intervention program.	89,810	88,527	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE	
High-quality pre-k helps improve the school readiness of young children by enhancing their social, emotional and cognitive development. Children who attend high-quality pre-k enter school more prepared and achieve greater success, including fewer grade retentions, less special education placement and higher standardized test scores.	Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-Kindergarten Percent of children 3 and 4 enrolled in public school pre-K, Head Start, PA Pre-K Counts, or Keystone STAR 3 or 4 through the child care subsidy program.	52,933 17.8%	56,206 18.9%	MADE PROGRESS	
Children who receive high-quality child care show better literacy skills and score higher on tests of both cognitive and social skills than children cared for in other arrangements. High-quality early care and education programs have demonstrated a strong return on investment.	High-Quality Child Care Availability of high-quality child care (NAEYC, NAFCC, NECPA or COA accredited or Keystone STAR 3 and 4) for children ages 0-4 in need of child care services.	36,681 7.5%	37,156 7.5%	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE	
The availability of child care subsidies to low-income families increases the opportunity for them to access high-quality care for their children, enhancing their school readiness and increasing the likelihood that parents remain employed.	Access to Child Care Subsidy Number of slots for infants, toddlers and preschool children in the state's subsidized child care system.	38,936	40,369	MADE PROGRESS	
	Children in Child Care Subsidy By Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG) Infants, toddlers and preschoolers in child care subsidy by household income as it relates to FPIG, with 100% FPIG being \$23,850 a year for a family of four.	Less than or equal to 100% FPIG	32,886 54.4%	32,576 53.5%	—
		101% to 200% FPIG	26,032 43.1%	26,648 43.8%	
		201% to 235% FPIG	1,494 2.5%	1,664 2.7%	
Children on Child Care Subsidy Waiting List Infants, toddlers and preschoolers on child care subsidy waiting list.	6,230	3,259	MADE PROGRESS		
Child Care Subsidy Waiting List Duration Average time (in weeks) between enrollment on waiting list and service provision for younger children receiving child care subsidy.	19.6	13.3	MADE PROGRESS		
Note: Values in the 2013 Report column were updated from those included in the School Readiness in Pennsylvania — 2013 Report for Children Living in Low-Income Families, Children in Foster Care Placement, English Not the Primary Language Spoken in the Home, Children Lacking Health Insurance, Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-Kindergarten, and High-Quality Child Care.					

School Readiness in Pennsylvania (released Feb. 2015)

Indicators Report

Data Sources and Explanation

General data information

The *2014 School Readiness* report compares two years of data on a set of early education and child well-being indicators to determine how well Pennsylvania is doing preparing its youngest children for school. The report is designed to give policymakers and community leaders the information they need to track the outcomes of their investments and to target resources for the future.

County Type

The statewide report provides state totals and the county reports include county type and state totals. Comparing data at the county level is most appropriate when comparing a county against another one of the same type. County type (rural, rural-mix, urban-mix, urban) is based on 2010 Census population density.

Rural <i>No Urbanized Population</i>	Rural-Mix <i>Up to 49% Urbanized</i>	Urban-Mix <i>50% to 74% Urbanized</i>	Urban <i>75% or More Urbanized</i>
Bradford	Adams	Beaver	Allegheny
Cameron	Armstrong	Berks	Bucks
Clarion	Bedford	Blair	Chester
Clearfield	Butler	Centre	Dauphin
Clinton	Cambria	Columbia	Delaware
Crawford	Carbon	Cumberland	Lackawanna
Elk	Fayette	Erie	Lancaster
Forest	Franklin	Lebanon	Lehigh
Fulton	Lawrence	Washington	Luzerne
Greene	Lycoming	Westmoreland	Montgomery
Huntingdon	Mercer	York	Northampton
Indiana	Monroe		Philadelphia
Jefferson	Montour		
Juniata	Northumberland		
McKean	Perry		
Mifflin	Schuylkill		
Pike	Somerset		
Potter	Susquehanna		
Snyder	Wayne		
Sullivan	Wyoming		
Tioga			
Union			
Venango			
Warren			

Scope and Size

Care should be taken in making generalized statements related to small numbers of children in order to avoid assuming a significance that cannot be supported by a small data set.

Status

The status column within the report notes whether the change in the indicator from the previous year has made progress, lost ground or if there has been no significant change. This status notation was determined by calculating the rate of change between the first year and second year, then comparing it to an established benchmark of "significant" change (i.e., a three-percent positive or negative change). Changes that fell below this benchmark were labeled as "no significant change". It is important to note that some of the indicators do not include a status notation because of the inability to qualify if change in that particular indicator indicates progress or lost ground (e.g. change in child abuse reports and substantiations, etc.).

Report indicators

Ready Communities and Families

Children Living in Low Income Families

The 2008-10 and 2011-13 data are from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) three-year average. ACS income uses the 12 months prior to the interview date as the reference period. ACS data are provided on the percent of children aged 0-5. For the most recent data, that percent is then multiplied by the 2010-estimated population of children age 0-4 from the U.S. Census. The 2014 School Readiness report appropriately compares non-overlapping ACS data. The 2014 Federal Poverty Income Guidelines for 200% of poverty for a family of four is \$47,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2008-10 and 2011-13 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (ACS Table B17024) and 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Table QT-P2).

Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree

The percentage of babies born to mothers with less than a high school education is calculated by dividing the number of births to women with less than a high school degree by the number of births where the mothers' education status is known. This number is then multiplied by 100. Rates based on fewer than 10 incidents should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics & Research. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Children in Foster Care Placement

Suspected child abuse reports from all sources are reported through the Department of Public Welfare's ChildLine and Abuse Registry. Substantiated abuse is defined as child abuse founded by a judge and includes children that Child Protective Services determines were abused based on medical evidence, the investigation, or an admission by the perpetrator ("indicated"). Child abuse includes serious physical injuries, serious mental injury, sexual abuse, imminent risk of serious physical injury or sexual abuse, and serious physical neglect that endangers a child's life or development or impairs the child's functioning. Pennsylvania utilizes a differentiated response to child abuse reports. This leads our state to have a lower rate of substantiation (the number of substantiated cases divided by the number of reported cases) than most states. While priority is given to children who are victims of substantiated child abuse, child welfare services are also provided through our general protective services system where child abuse is unfounded. Most children aged 0-4 enter foster care placement because of a child abuse report, although some of the reports may not have been substantiated. The table provides the number of children ages 0-4 placed in foster care from September 2011-October 2012 and September 2012-October 2013.

SOURCE: 2012 and 2013 Annual Child Abuse Reports, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families. (foster care) *Statewide Data Package: Outcome Measures and Performance Indicators, September 1, 2003 – October 31, 2013* prepared for Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth, and Families by Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc.

English Not the Primary Language Spoken In the Home

This represents children ages 0-4 living in families where all parents have difficulty speaking English and do not speak English "very well". In married families, this means both parents speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well". In single parent families, this means the single parent speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English less than "very well." The American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) samples were analyzed for children under age five in linguistically isolated households. One-year samples of 2012 and 2013 are compared in the 2014 School Readiness report. Care should be taken to note that for some areas, numbers might vary due to sample size.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 and 2013 (1-year sample) ACS Public Use Microdata Samples.

Ready Services - Health

Children Lacking Health Insurance

The US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey started collecting information on health insurance coverage in 2008. Statewide data are reliable for 2012 and 2013 but a single county table is not provided, as the sample sizes are too small. The indicator shows the number of children ages 0-4 covered by health insurance in the 2012 and 2013 PUMA samples. Care should be taken to note that for some areas, numbers might vary due to sample size.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2011 and 2012 (1-year sample) ACS Public Use Microdata Sample.

Children Funded by Public Health Insurance

Children ages 0-4 covered by public insurance programs include those participating in Medicaid (MA) and the free or reduced price Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). These programs provide coverage based on income eligibility as

measured by the Federal Poverty and Income Guidelines as well as family characteristics. The percent of children ages 0-4 covered by public programs is calculated by dividing MA and CHIP participation by the total number of children ages 0-4. **SOURCE:** Pennsylvania Department of Insurance, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Pennsylvania Department of Health and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Table QT-P2).

Children Born at Low Birth Weight

Babies born at low birth weight are babies weighing under 2,500 grams (or 5 pounds, 9 ounces) at birth. The percentage of low birth weight births is the number of births below 2,500 grams divided by the total births for which birth weight is known, multiplied by 100. Rates based on fewer than 10 incidents should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics & Research. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

Ready Services – Early Care and Education

Early Intervention

Early Intervention programs consist of programs offered by the state for children birth through the age of school entry or “beginner.” Program services are targeted to the education and physical needs of children with development delays or disabilities. The data represents the number of children receiving early intervention services by county. The statewide total is an unduplicated count of children. The ratio of children age 0-5 compares the number of early intervention children to the estimate of children age birth through age five.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Table QT-P2).

Publicly Funded Pre-Kindergarten

The following programs provide high-quality publicly funded pre-k to children. Percentages of total child population ages 3-4 and pre-k eligibility threshold (300% poverty) are included on the table.

SOURCE: (population estimates) Pennsylvania State Data Center using the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census. (poverty estimates) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010-12 and 2011-13 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (ACS Table B17024). Small area regional rates were used for the six smallest counties not included in the ACS – Cameron, Forest, Fulton, Montour, Potter, and Sullivan.

Federal Head Start

The Head Start program serves children ages three until kindergarten entry, who live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level or meet categorical eligibility criteria. As a result of the Head Start Reauthorization Act of 2007, up to 35% of children enrolled may come from families with incomes up to 130% of the poverty line. Programs can also accept a small percentage of students over these poverty guidelines. Programs are required by the Head Start Act to enroll a minimum of 10% of their funded enrollment slots with children eligible for early intervention services under IDEA. Families receiving Supplemental Social Security, children of families experiencing homelessness and children in foster care are also categorically eligible for Head Start. Services include education, parental involvement, social services, nutrition services, and referral to medical or dental services. The data represents the number of pre-kindergarten federal funded spaces distributed across Pennsylvania. Percent of children aged 3-4 in poverty is included for this indicator.

SOURCE: Head Start grantees and Pennsylvania Head Start Association.

Public School Pre-K

This report includes enrollments for all publicly funded schools in Pennsylvania as reported by school districts, area vocational-technical schools, charter schools, special program jointures, and state-operated educational facilities. This data is generated from the Pennsylvania Information Management System (PIMS) by school district showing the number of children enrolled on October 1 of the school year. For purposes of this report, enrollments reported by local area agencies (LEAs) as pre-k and K-4 (kindergarten for four-year-olds) were combined and are reported as pre-k students. The pre-K data may include children who also are counted as Head Start and PA Pre-K Counts children. PA Pre-K Counts enrollment figures were subtracted for those school districts that provided direct services to children. In addition, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh school districts provided Head Start to a substantial number of children. The Head Start enrollment figures were subtracted from those districts only.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2012-13 and 2013-14 Enrollment Reports, and Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

PA Pre-K Counts, State-Funded Head Start, or Child Care Subsidy in Keystone STARS 3 or 4

When at-risk children benefit from early learning investments like Pre-K Counts or the Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program (which supplements federal Head Start funding), they enter K-12 better prepared and less likely to struggle to keep pace with their peers. An unduplicated count of children ages 3-4 participating in PA Pre-K Counts (PKC), Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program (HSSAP) and Child Care Works within Keystone STARS 3 and

4 programs is provided. PKC began in fiscal year 2007-08 to serve children ages three or four who are at risk of school failure. The primary eligibility is an income up to 300% of the federal poverty level, or a family of four earning less than \$71,550 (January 2014 FPL). Programs are asked to prioritize enrollments based on additional risk factors such as language (English is not your first language), involvement in child welfare, cultural or special needs issues. HSSAP focuses on early learning opportunities for 3- and 4-year-olds in families earning up to 130% of the federal poverty level, or a family of four earning less than \$31,005 (January 2014 FPL).

Child care subsidies through CCW make quality child care more affordable, support the healthy development of children and help low-income parents access the child care they need to go to work or to school to support their families. In CCW, parents pay a share of child care costs based on income. Working parents are eligible for assistance for child care expenses if they meet income guidelines. (For example, the annual income for a family of four must be less than \$47,700 to be eligible to apply for Child Care Works.)

The statewide total is an unduplicated count of children.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

High-Quality Child Care

The availability of high-quality child care was derived by estimating the number of spaces for children ages 0-4 in high-quality child care providers. High-quality child care providers were defined as those meeting the Department of Public Welfare Keystone STAR 3 or 4 designation and those accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), the National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), the National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) or the Council on Accreditation (COA) with Early Child Care and Development Services or Early Childhood Education accredited services. Average provider capacity for children ages 0-4 was estimated to be 35 children in centers, 7 children in group child care homes, and 3 children in family child care homes. Data on the need for high-quality child care was estimated by using information on the percent of children 0-5 who live in families where all available parents in the household are in the labor force. That percentage was applied to the population of children ages 0-4 to estimate a need for high-quality child care. The estimated 0-4 capacity was divided by the number of children ages 0-4 projected to need high-quality child care to derive the estimated availability of high-quality child care. Comparisons cannot be made between these numbers and those of local sources that use actual enrollment figures due to the average estimates noted above.

SOURCE: NAEYC, NAFCC, NECPA, COA, Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, Pennsylvania State Data Center, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-13 (3-year estimate) American Community Survey (ACS PUMA Table B23008) and 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Table QT-P2).

Access to Child Care Subsidy

Child care subsidies are available to low income, working families to increase the opportunity for their children to obtain high-quality child care while their parents work. Eligibility requirements specify that parents must work at least part time (20 hours per week). The data represents the number of children receiving services and the funded slots for infants, toddlers and preschool children in the subsidized child care system. The number of funded slots was determined by dividing the number of children receiving services in a given month divided by 1.75 for 2012-13 and 1.67 for 2013-14 (turnover factors were determined by the Office of Child Development and Early Learning). This report shows annual averages for the last two years. Separate tables were created to provide enrollments (children) by setting (center, group, family, unregulated) on one page and slots by setting on the other.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

Children in Child Care Subsidy by Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG)

This table provides the number and percent of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers receiving child care subsidy in March of 2013 and 2014 by percent of federal poverty income guideline (FPIG) at 100% of poverty or less, 101% to 200% of poverty, and 201% to 235% of poverty. Eligibility for child care subsidy requires a family income less than 200% of FPIG. A child can remain in this program until the family income rises to 235% of poverty. It is important to note that although the eligibility requirements are the same statewide, costs of living vary across counties. To clarify that point, the Pathways PA Self-Sufficiency Standard for a family consisting of one adult, one infant, and one preschooler as a percent of poverty is included in this table. That standard measures how much income a family of a certain composition in a given place must earn to meet their basic needs. You will note on the county table that many of the counties with significant numbers of children are those with higher self-sufficiency standards, which means that their costs of living are higher and subsidy is needed to help defray these costs.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning and Pathways PA: *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Pennsylvania 2011-2012*.

Children on Child Care Subsidy Waiting List and Child Care Subsidy Waiting List Duration

This table provides the age group breakout (infant: less than one year old, young toddler: age one to less than two years, older toddler: two years to less than three years and preschool: three years until they enter school) for young children on the child care waiting list in March of 2013 and 2014. In addition, a column is included to show the average time in weeks between the enrollment on the child care subsidy waiting list and actual service provision for young children (infant through preschool) entering the subsidy program in fiscal year 2013-2014 (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014).

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

Children Living in Low Income Families

County	2008-10 American Community Survey			2011-13 American Community Survey		
	Children under age 5 living in low-income families <i>(Under 200% of poverty or \$44,100 for a family of four - 2009)</i>	Percent of children under age 5 living in low income families	Ratio	Children under age 5 living in low-income families <i>(Under 200% of poverty or \$47,700 for a family of four - 2014)</i>	Percent of children under age 5 living in low income families	Ratio
Pennsylvania	304,407	41.6%	2 in 5	318,812	43.7%	2 in 5
Adams (Rural-Mix)	1,954	35.7%	1 in 3	2,028	36.3%	1 in 3
Allegheny (Urban)	25,246	37.8%	2 in 5	25,357	39.8%	2 in 5
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	2,016	52.0%	1 in 2	1,611	44.7%	2 in 5
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	3,688	42.3%	2 in 5	3,967	44.2%	2 in 5
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	1,470	56.7%	1 in 2	1,307	49.8%	1 in 2
Berks (Urban-Mix)	11,988	45.4%	2 in 5	11,532	45.6%	1 in 2
Blair (Urban-Mix)	3,803	52.0%	1 in 2	4,170	57.7%	3 in 5
Bradford (Rural)	2,030	49.5%	1 in 2	1,989	52.8%	1 in 2
Bucks (Urban)	6,740	19.2%	1 in 5	7,580	22.2%	1 in 5
Butler (Rural-Mix)	2,639	26.0%	1 in 4	2,866	28.7%	1 in 4
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	3,633	49.7%	1 in 2	4,054	56.0%	3 in 5
Cameron (Rural)	159	60.3%	3 in 5	117	53.5%	1 in 2
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	1,369	41.5%	2 in 5	1,883	54.0%	1 in 2
Centre (Urban-Mix)	2,087	35.1%	1 in 3	2,227	32.9%	1 in 3
Chester (Urban)	5,757	18.2%	1 in 6	6,934	22.3%	1 in 5
Clarion (Rural)	990	55.1%	1 in 2	1,022	49.8%	1 in 2
Clearfield (Rural)	2,426	58.0%	3 in 5	2,165	53.4%	1 in 2
Clinton (Rural)	1,114	54.9%	1 in 2	1,183	53.6%	1 in 2
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	1,149	42.0%	1 in 3	1,279	39.7%	2 in 5
Crawford (Rural)	2,778	60.2%	1 in 2	2,852	56.3%	3 in 5
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	3,443	29.5%	1 in 4	4,560	35.8%	1 in 3
Dauphin (Urban)	7,784	45.0%	1 in 2	7,254	43.2%	2 in 5
Delaware (Urban)	9,655	30.7%	1 in 4	11,998	35.3%	1 in 3
Elk (Rural)	922	56.5%	3 in 5	711	46.0%	1 in 2
Erie (Urban-Mix)	8,028	49.7%	1 in 2	8,859	52.9%	1 in 2
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	4,638	67.1%	3 in 5	3,459	50.8%	1 in 2
Forest (Rural)	94	58.1%	3 in 5	104	57.4%	3 in 5
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	4,613	44.1%	1 in 2	4,993	50.2%	1 in 2
Fulton (Rural)	438	55.2%	1 in 2	451	49.3%	1 in 2
Greene (Rural)	1,252	56.1%	2 in 3	896	46.0%	1 in 2
Huntingdon (Rural)	1,247	53.2%	1 in 2	1,290	51.7%	1 in 2
Indiana (Rural)	1,982	42.5%	2 in 5	2,543	56.6%	3 in 5
Jefferson (Rural)	1,385	54.3%	1 in 2	1,576	60.8%	3 in 5
Juniata (Rural)	602	50.5%	2 in 5	974	62.5%	3 in 5
Lackawanna (Urban)	5,615	48.5%	1 in 2	5,754	49.8%	1 in 2
Lancaster (Urban)	13,676	41.0%	2 in 5	16,033	45.1%	1 in 2
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	2,409	51.0%	1 in 2	2,163	44.5%	2 in 5
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	3,346	43.5%	2 in 5	3,867	45.7%	1 in 2
Lehigh (Urban)	9,460	48.5%	2 in 5	10,219	47.7%	1 in 2
Luzerne (Urban)	6,800	47.1%	2 in 5	9,501	57.5%	3 in 5
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	3,186	58.4%	1 in 2	3,070	47.6%	1 in 2
McKean (Rural)	1,222	62.0%	1 in 2	1,301	54.8%	1 in 2
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	2,975	54.9%	1 in 2	3,648	61.2%	3 in 5
Mifflin (Rural)	2,072	69.2%	2 in 3	1,988	68.0%	2 in 3
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	3,367	39.2%	2 in 5	4,035	46.4%	1 in 2
Montgomery (Urban)	9,634	19.9%	1 in 5	8,736	18.5%	1 in 5
Montour (Rural-Mix)	542	57.2%	1 in 2	542	51.6%	1 in 2
Northampton (Urban)	5,174	31.3%	1 in 3	6,168	38.0%	2 in 5
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	2,689	58.3%	1 in 2	2,891	54.8%	1 in 2
Perry (Rural-Mix)	1,240	44.5%	2 in 5	1,086	39.3%	2 in 5
Philadelphia (Urban)	65,621	60.5%	3 in 5	63,433	62.8%	3 in 5
Pike (Rural)	974	36.6%	2 in 5	1,233	43.7%	2 in 5
Potter (Rural)	569	60.3%	3 in 5	521	53.5%	1 in 2
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	3,306	45.6%	2 in 5	3,667	47.6%	1 in 2
Snyder (Rural)	1,110	47.9%	1 in 2	1,244	51.3%	1 in 2
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	2,027	56.9%	1 in 2	1,744	47.1%	1 in 2
Sullivan (Rural)	152	52.3%	3 in 5	130	51.2%	1 in 2
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	1,116	56.1%	1 in 2	1,155	53.2%	1 in 2
Tioga (Rural)	1,360	55.5%	3 in 5	1,090	48.9%	1 in 2
Union (Rural)	894	46.7%	1 in 2	934	44.5%	2 in 5
Venango (Rural)	1,855	60.0%	3 in 5	1,835	59.4%	3 in 5
Warren (Rural)	1,130	52.4%	1 in 2	1,036	49.6%	1 in 2
Washington (Urban-Mix)	4,133	36.5%	2 in 5	3,515	33.3%	1 in 3
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	1,320	51.1%	1 in 2	880	40.3%	2 in 5
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	6,202	36.3%	1 in 3	7,449	42.2%	2 in 5
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	766	48.0%	1 in 2	602	39.6%	2 in 5
York (Urban-Mix)	9,696	35.8%	1 in 3	10,832	40.7%	2 in 5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2008-10 and 2011-13 American Community Survey (3-Year Estimates) and 2010 Census.

Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree

County	2011		2012	
	Births to mothers with less than a HS degree	Rate, per 100 births	Births to mothers with less than a HS degree	Rate, per 100 births
Pennsylvania	20,777	14.7%	20,291	14.5%
Adams (Rural-Mix)	149	14.4%	127	13.5%
Allegheny (Urban)	1,001	7.7%	975	7.5%
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	68	10.0%	85	12.1%
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	155	9.2%	141	8.3%
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	73	15.1%	67	14.1%
Berks (Urban-Mix)	1,012	20.9%	1,026	21.3%
Blair (Urban-Mix)	175	13.3%	199	14.8%
Bradford (Rural)	107	14.5%	91	12.5%
Bucks (Urban)	368	6.4%	335	6.2%
Butler (Rural-Mix)	111	6.2%	100	5.7%
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	140	10.2%	131	9.8%
Cameron (Rural)	4	8.5%	9	17.3%
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	66	11.4%	56	9.8%
Centre (Urban-Mix)	132	10.6%	127	9.8%
Chester (Urban)	711	12.8%	609	11.2%
Clarion (Rural)	84	20.7%	74	19.7%
Clearfield (Rural)	103	13.8%	107	14.2%
Clinton (Rural)	84	19.4%	114	26.8%
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	86	13.9%	89	13.9%
Crawford (Rural)	262	28.4%	248	26.8%
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	292	11.8%	301	11.9%
Dauphin (Urban)	571	16.7%	586	17.4%
Delaware (Urban)	647	9.7%	527	8.1%
Elk (Rural)	26	8.3%	36	11.6%
Erie (Urban-Mix)	519	16.3%	499	16.1%
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	260	19.6%	258	19.2%
Forest (Rural)	5	12.8%	4	11.8%
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	360	19.4%	354	20.4%
Fulton (Rural)	18	13.7%	18	12.2%
Greene (Rural)	73	20.4%	43	12.2%
Huntingdon (Rural)	38	9.3%	55	13.0%
Indiana (Rural)	169	20.1%	199	22.1%
Jefferson (Rural)	141	26.7%	113	22.9%
Juniata (Rural)	85	30.8%	73	28.1%
Lackawanna (Urban)	307	14.0%	339	16.3%
Lancaster (Urban)	2,024	29.1%	2,018	29.0%
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	153	17.3%	174	18.4%
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	337	20.2%	380	23.1%
Lehigh (Urban)	648	16.0%	614	15.0%
Luzerne (Urban)	514	16.4%	505	16.4%
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	170	13.4%	191	14.7%
McKean (Rural)	55	12.3%	49	12.9%
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	258	23.5%	248	22.5%
Mifflin (Rural)	194	34.5%	189	32.0%
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	150	11.2%	136	10.0%
Montgomery (Urban)	552	6.1%	437	4.9%
Montour (Rural-Mix)	38	16.7%	46	21.1%
Northampton (Urban)	311	11.0%	322	11.0%
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	152	15.8%	184	18.6%
Perry (Rural-Mix)	106	19.2%	102	18.4%
Philadelphia (Urban)	4,777	21.0%	4,651	20.4%
Pike (Rural)	28	9.5%	25	7.9%
Potter (Rural)	35	17.4%	22	12.3%
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	213	14.8%	217	16.1%
Snyder (Rural)	122	30.5%	143	29.6%
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	100	14.8%	112	16.4%
Sullivan (Rural)	5	9.1%	3	6.0%
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	37	9.9%	41	11.2%
Tioga (Rural)	43	9.9%	53	11.2%
Union (Rural)	81	20.6%	94	23.1%
Venango (Rural)	91	16.5%	76	13.3%
Warren (Rural)	69	17.9%	70	18.2%
Washington (Urban-Mix)	192	9.7%	184	9.3%
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	41	9.9%	45	11.2%
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	249	7.9%	233	7.4%
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	24	8.1%	31	11.1%
York (Urban-Mix)	606	12.4%	581	12.3%

Rates based on fewer than 10 incidents should be used with caution.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics & Research.

The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

Child Abuse and Neglect and Children in Foster Care Placement - Ages 0-4

County	2012				2011-12		2013				2012-13	
	Reported cases of child abuse and neglect for children ages 0-4	Rate Per 1,000 pop	Substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect for children ages 0-4	Rate of Substantiation	Number of children in foster care placement ages 0-4, Sept-Oct	Rate Per 1,000 pop	Reported cases of child abuse and neglect for children ages 0-4	Rate Per 1,000 pop	Substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect for children ages 0-4	Rate of Substantiation	Number of children in foster care placement ages 0-4, Sept-Oct	Rate Per 1,000 pop
Pennsylvania	4,461	6.1	572	12.8%	6,555	9.0	5,260	7.2	758	14.4%	6,477	8.9
Adams (Rural-Mix)	44	7.9	8	18.2%	25	4.5	50	8.9	15	30.0%	35	6.3
Allegheny (Urban)	276	4.3	10	3.6%	752	11.8	325	5.1	19	5.8%	733	11.5
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	24	6.7	5	20.8%	16	4.4	25	6.9	3	12.0%	8	2.2
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	49	5.5	7	14.3%	33	3.7	44	4.9	8	18.2%	35	3.9
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	12	4.6	0	0.0%	24	9.1	21	8.0	0	0.0%	13	4.9
Berks (Urban-Mix)	103	4.1	14	13.6%	340	13.4	169	6.7	25	14.8%	322	12.7
Blair (Urban-Mix)	80	11.1	8	10.0%	79	10.9	78	10.8	12	15.4%	85	11.8
Bradford (Rural)	52	13.8	15	28.8%	33	8.8	34	9.0	8	23.5%	29	7.7
Bucks (Urban)	124	3.6	15	12.1%	205	6.0	152	4.5	17	11.2%	226	6.6
Butler (Rural-Mix)	33	3.3	8	24.2%	90	9.0	62	6.2	12	19.4%	91	9.1
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	92	12.7	8	8.7%	59	8.1	104	14.4	6	5.8%	52	7.2
Cameron (Rural)	3	13.7	2	66.7%	2	9.1	4	18.3	0	0.0%	2	9.1
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	20	5.7	1	5.0%	16	4.6	34	9.8	3	8.8%	15	4.3
Centre (Urban-Mix)	37	5.5	7	18.9%	46	6.8	42	6.2	7	16.7%	30	4.4
Chester (Urban)	94	3.0	5	5.3%	41	1.3	81	2.6	7	8.6%	53	1.7
Clarion (Rural)	12	5.8	1	8.3%	10	4.9	14	6.8	2	14.3%	20	9.7
Clearfield (Rural)	45	11.1	8	17.8%	40	9.9	49	12.1	13	26.5%	31	7.6
Clinton (Rural)	12	5.4	1	8.3%	35	15.9	13	5.9	2	15.4%	33	15.0
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	26	8.1	2	7.7%	31	9.6	35	10.9	10	28.6%	22	6.8
Crawford (Rural)	58	11.4	4	6.9%	41	8.1	73	14.4	10	13.7%	52	10.3
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	52	4.1	7	13.5%	62	4.9	65	5.1	14	21.5%	86	6.8
Dauphin (Urban)	125	7.4	10	8.0%	114	6.8	122	7.3	11	9.0%	94	5.6
Delaware (Urban)	128	3.8	16	12.5%	223	6.6	147	4.3	27	18.4%	221	6.5
Elk (Rural)	5	3.2	1	20.0%	1	0.6	17	11.0	2	11.8%	1	0.6
Erie (Urban-Mix)	172	10.3	13	7.6%	201	12.0	196	11.7	26	13.3%	177	10.6
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	82	12.0	10	12.2%	113	16.6	84	12.3	13	15.5%	91	13.4
Forest (Rural)	3	16.5	1	33.3%	1	5.5	1	5.5	0	0.0%	0	0.0
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	25	2.5	4	16.0%	33	3.3	63	6.3	15	23.8%	51	5.1
Fulton (Rural)	9	9.8	0	0.0%	3	3.3	14	15.3	1	7.1%	4	4.4
Greene (Rural)	27	13.9	4	14.8%	36	18.5	22	11.3	9	40.9%	31	15.9
Huntingdon (Rural)	19	7.6	4	21.1%	26	10.4	6	2.4	1	16.7%	28	11.2
Indiana (Rural)	33	7.3	3	9.1%	23	5.1	36	8.0	6	16.7%	21	4.7
Jefferson (Rural)	17	6.6	4	23.5%	13	5.0	26	10.0	5	19.2%	13	5.0
Juniata (Rural)	3	1.9	0	0.0%	8	5.1	18	11.5	3	16.7%	3	1.9
Lackawanna (Urban)	92	8.0	19	20.7%	155	13.4	115	9.9	20	17.4%	139	12.0
Lancaster (Urban)	182	5.1	21	11.5%	262	7.4	203	5.7	27	13.3%	219	6.2
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	25	5.1	4	16.0%	112	23.0	28	5.8	4	14.3%	107	22.0
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	59	7.0	6	10.2%	27	3.2	64	7.6	12	18.8%	12	1.4
Lehigh (Urban)	141	6.6	9	6.4%	96	4.5	154	7.2	10	6.5%	113	5.3
Luzerne (Urban)	100	6.1	18	18.0%	288	17.4	138	8.3	40	29.0%	317	19.2
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	45	7.0	1	2.2%	26	4.0	45	7.0	6	13.3%	23	3.6
McKean (Rural)	44	18.5	7	15.9%	39	16.4	37	15.6	7	18.9%	38	16.0
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	37	6.2	5	13.5%	54	9.1	50	8.4	7	14.0%	31	5.2
Mifflin (Rural)	20	6.8	1	5.0%	31	10.6	18	6.2	3	16.7%	13	4.4
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	53	6.1	11	20.8%	74	8.5	54	6.2	10	18.5%	66	7.6
Montgomery (Urban)	119	2.5	10	8.4%	168	3.6	158	3.3	19	12.0%	144	3.0
Montour (Rural-Mix)	6	5.7	1	16.7%	1	1.0	7	6.7	0	0.0%	2	1.9
Northampton (Urban)	105	6.5	8	7.6%	96	5.9	135	8.3	34	25.2%	86	5.3
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	31	5.9	2	6.5%	106	20.1	41	7.8	5	12.2%	87	16.5
Perry (Rural-Mix)	22	8.0	5	22.7%	15	5.4	14	5.1	2	14.3%	5	1.8
Philadelphia (Urban)	801	7.9	129	16.1%	1,559	15.4	942	9.3	131	13.9%	1,635	16.2
Pike (Rural)	10	3.5	2	20.0%	11	3.9	18	6.4	4	22.2%	12	4.3
Potter (Rural)	12	12.3	4	33.3%	1	1.0	17	17.5	4	23.5%	3	3.1
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	69	8.9	9	13.0%	87	11.3	86	11.2	10	11.6%	95	12.3
Snyder (Rural)	5	2.1	0	0.0%	9	3.7	16	6.6	6	37.5%	14	5.8
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	34	9.2	1	2.9%	15	4.1	19	5.1	1	5.3%	24	6.5
Sullivan (Rural)	4	15.7	1	25.0%	0	0.0	1	3.9	0	0.0%	2	7.8
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	16	7.4	4	25.0%	13	6.0	25	11.5	2	8.0%	16	7.4
Tioga (Rural)	16	7.2	3	18.8%	52	23.3	27	12.1	6	22.2%	41	18.4
Union (Rural)	11	5.2	6	54.5%	6	2.9	20	9.5	8	40.0%	4	1.9
Venango (Rural)	26	8.4	7	26.9%	33	10.7	37	12.0	6	16.2%	13	4.2
Warren (Rural)	29	13.9	2	6.9%	12	5.7	32	15.3	2	6.3%	10	4.8
Washington (Urban-Mix)	81	7.7	21	25.9%	152	14.4	78	7.4	7	9.0%	199	18.9
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	9	4.1	1	11.1%	10	4.6	6	2.7	1	16.7%	10	4.6
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	139	7.9	26	18.7%	133	7.5	180	10.2	18	10.0%	118	6.7
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	7	4.6	1	14.3%	10	6.6	14	9.2	7	50.0%	15	9.9
York (Urban-Mix)	215	8.1	21	9.8%	127	4.8	255	9.6	27	10.6%	156	5.9

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families, including AFCARS longitudinal files produced by Hornby Zeller Associates.

English Not the Primary Language Spoken in the Home (children ages 0-4)

County	2012 American Community Survey		2013 American Community Survey	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Pennsylvania	30,722	4.3%	23,130	3.3%
Adams, Franklin	182	1.2%	815	5.4%
Allegheny	829	1.3%	1,279	2.0%
Armstrong, Indiana	162	2.1%	59	0.8%
Beaver, Lawrence	69	0.5%	0	0.0%
Bedford, Fulton, Somerset	56	0.8%	199	3.0%
Berks	1,898	8.0%	2,434	10.4%
Blair, Huntingdon	0	0.0%	92	1.1%
Bradford, Sullivan, Tioga	107	1.7%	60	1.0%
Bucks	1,005	3.2%	687	2.2%
Butler	323	3.4%	0	0.0%
Cambria	47	0.6%	0	0.0%
Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Potter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carbon, Lehigh	2,496	10.7%	706	3.0%
Centre	342	5.3%	0	0.0%
Chester	2,028	6.8%	876	3.0%
Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Venango	30	0.4%	0	0.0%
Clinton, Lycoming	67	0.8%	180	2.0%
Columbia, Luzerne	203	1.1%	537	2.8%
Crawford, Warren	72	1.1%	192	2.8%
Cumberland, Perry	442	2.9%	144	0.9%
Dauphin	247	1.6%	405	2.5%
Delaware	1,136	3.5%	1,079	3.2%
Erie	291	1.8%	671	4.1%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene, Washington	258	2.1%	0	0.0%
Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	456	5.5%	240	2.5%
Lackawanna, Wyoming	201	1.5%	539	4.5%
Lancaster	2,669	7.7%	2,686	7.6%
Lebanon	63	0.8%	1,289	14.8%
Mercer	89	1.5%	375	7.7%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	3,009	6.5%	379	0.9%
Montour, Northumberland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Northampton	394	2.4%	240	1.4%
Philadelphia	10,621	10.0%	5,811	5.5%
Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne	0	0.0%	57	0.9%
Schuylkill	0	0.0%	587	8.5%
Westmoreland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	930	3.6%	512	2.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 and 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates) Public Use Microdata Samples. Care should be taken to note that for some areas, numbers might vary due to sample size.

Children Lacking Health Insurance (ages 0-4)

County	2012		2013	
Pennsylvania	41,434	5.8%	37,456	5.3%
Adams, Franklin	1,862	12.4%	956	6.3%
Allegheny	2,196	3.4%	1,780	2.8%
Armstrong, Indiana	335	4.3%	1,496	19.9%
Beaver, Lawrence	486	3.7%	965	7.4%
Bedford, Fulton, Somerset	754	11.1%	287	4.3%
Berks	1,388	5.8%	1,636	7.0%
Blair, Huntingdon	323	3.6%	380	4.4%
Bradford, Sullivan, Tioga	629	10.2%	624	10.0%
Bucks	228	0.7%	914	2.9%
Butler	106	1.1%	121	1.3%
Cambria	63	0.9%	224	3.3%
Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Potter	0	0.0%	246	2.7%
Carbon, Lehigh	2,206	9.4%	896	3.8%
Centre	635	9.9%	213	4.0%
Chester	1,436	4.8%	868	3.0%
Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Venango	588	8.1%	821	11.1%
Clinton, Lycoming	507	5.8%	565	6.2%
Columbia, Luzerne	670	3.5%	538	2.8%
Crawford, Warren	967	14.5%	675	10.0%
Cumberland, Perry	1,539	10.2%	358	2.3%
Dauphin	864	5.6%	531	3.3%
Delaware	680	2.1%	1,157	3.4%
Erie	0	0.0%	337	2.1%
Fayette	18	0.2%	36	0.5%
Greene, Washington	265	2.1%	241	2.0%
Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	2,054	24.6%	1,664	17.6%
Lackawanna, Wyoming	160	1.2%	302	2.5%
Lancaster	7,735	22.4%	6,251	17.7%
Lebanon	2,080	25.9%	1,343	15.4%
Mercer	342	5.8%	656	13.5%
Monroe	94	1.3%	85	1.1%
Montgomery	2,539	5.5%	933	2.1%
Montour, Northumberland	295	5.2%	760	11.8%
Northampton	1,238	7.5%	483	2.9%
Philadelphia	4,163	3.9%	5,849	5.5%
Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne	70	1.1%	434	6.7%
Schuylkill	109	1.6%	444	6.4%
Westmoreland	719	4.3%	62	0.4%
York	1,091	4.2%	1,325	5.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 and 2013 (1-year sample) American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples.

* Unable to compare across years due to change in dataset boundaries.

Children Funded By Public Health Insurance

County	June 2013		June 2014	
	Children ages 0-4 covered by the CHIP and MA program	Percent of all children ages 0-4 covered by the CHIP and MA program	Children ages 0-4 covered by the CHIP and MA program	Percent of all children ages 0-4 covered by the CHIP and MA program
Pennsylvania	363,229	49.8%	337,863	46.3%
Adams (Rural-Mix)	2,401	42.9%	2,349	42.0%
Allegheny (Urban)	29,658	46.6%	27,358	43.0%
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	1,885	52.3%	1,739	48.2%
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	4,513	50.3%	4,137	46.1%
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	1,343	51.1%	1,201	45.7%
Berks (Urban-Mix)	13,287	52.5%	12,332	48.8%
Blair (Urban-Mix)	4,075	56.4%	3,798	52.6%
Bradford (Rural)	1,717	45.6%	1,582	42.0%
Bucks (Urban)	10,231	30.0%	9,809	28.7%
Butler (Rural-Mix)	3,186	31.9%	2,970	29.8%
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	3,864	53.3%	3,479	48.0%
Cameron (Rural)	136	62.1%	135	61.6%
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	1,635	46.9%	1,510	43.3%
Centre (Urban-Mix)	1,807	26.7%	1,772	26.2%
Chester (Urban)	7,947	25.5%	7,601	24.4%
Clarion (Rural)	1,033	50.3%	948	46.2%
Clearfield (Rural)	2,233	55.1%	2,031	50.1%
Clinton (Rural)	1,083	49.1%	1,009	45.8%
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	1,517	47.1%	1,421	44.1%
Crawford (Rural)	2,446	48.2%	2,200	43.4%
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	4,425	34.8%	4,338	34.1%
Dauphin (Urban)	9,170	54.6%	8,731	52.0%
Delaware (Urban)	15,037	44.3%	14,137	41.6%
Elk (Rural)	753	48.7%	721	46.6%
Erie (Urban-Mix)	10,546	62.9%	9,512	56.8%
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	4,501	66.1%	4,268	62.7%
Forest (Rural)	96	52.7%	81	44.5%
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	4,243	42.7%	3,987	40.1%
Fulton (Rural)	462	50.4%	478	52.2%
Greene (Rural)	975	50.1%	920	47.2%
Huntingdon (Rural)	1,253	50.2%	1,218	48.8%
Indiana (Rural)	1,943	43.2%	1,792	39.8%
Jefferson (Rural)	1,364	52.6%	1,226	47.3%
Juniata (Rural)	525	33.7%	446	28.6%
Lackawanna (Urban)	6,182	53.5%	5,885	50.9%
Lancaster (Urban)	13,710	38.6%	12,740	35.9%
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	2,653	54.5%	2,495	51.3%
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	3,964	46.9%	3,679	43.5%
Lehigh (Urban)	10,996	51.4%	10,432	48.7%
Luzerne (Urban)	10,261	62.1%	9,639	58.3%
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	3,164	49.1%	3,039	47.1%
McKean (Rural)	1,410	59.4%	1,342	56.6%
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	3,335	55.9%	2,987	50.1%
Mifflin (Rural)	1,345	46.0%	1,256	43.0%
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	4,063	46.8%	3,893	44.8%
Montgomery (Urban)	13,464	28.5%	13,085	27.7%
Montour (Rural-Mix)	351	33.4%	317	30.2%
Northampton (Urban)	6,772	41.7%	6,270	38.6%
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	2,698	51.2%	2,438	46.2%
Perry (Rural-Mix)	1,152	41.7%	1,015	36.8%
Philadelphia (Urban)	85,795	84.9%	78,572	77.8%
Pike (Rural)	1,209	42.8%	1,126	39.9%
Potter (Rural)	562	57.7%	492	50.5%
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	3,972	51.5%	3,610	46.8%
Snyder (Rural)	981	40.5%	943	38.9%
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	1,762	47.6%	1,648	44.5%
Sullivan (Rural)	134	52.5%	121	47.5%
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	1,030	47.4%	968	44.5%
Tioga (Rural)	1,194	53.6%	1,128	50.7%
Union (Rural)	833	39.7%	745	35.5%
Venango (Rural)	1,773	57.4%	1,548	50.1%
Warren (Rural)	1,040	49.8%	949	45.5%
Washington (Urban-Mix)	4,328	41.0%	4,083	38.7%
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	1,094	50.1%	1,055	48.4%
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	7,796	44.1%	7,201	40.8%
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	718	47.2%	644	42.3%
York (Urban-Mix)	12,198	45.9%	11,282	42.4%

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Insurance, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Children Born at Low Birth Weight

County	2011		2012	
	Babies born at low birth weight <i>(under 2500 grams or 5lbs, 9oz)</i>	Percent of babies born at low birth weight	Babies born at low birth weight <i>(under 2500 grams or 5lbs, 9oz)</i>	Percent of babies born at low birth weight
Pennsylvania	11,568	8.2%	11,381	8.1%
Adams (Rural-Mix)	91	8.8%	76	8.1%
Allegheny (Urban)	1,010	7.7%	986	7.6%
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	50	7.4%	52	7.4%
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	118	7.0%	134	7.9%
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	16	3.3%	23	4.9%
Berks (Urban-Mix)	359	7.4%	392	8.1%
Blair (Urban-Mix)	101	7.7%	100	7.4%
Bradford (Rural)	43	5.8%	68	9.2%
Bucks (Urban)	451	7.9%	428	7.9%
Butler (Rural-Mix)	115	6.4%	110	6.4%
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	117	8.5%	119	8.9%
Cameron (Rural)	2	ND	3	ND
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	55	9.5%	39	6.8%
Centre (Urban-Mix)	62	5.0%	76	5.8%
Chester (Urban)	366	6.6%	383	7.1%
Clarion (Rural)	39	9.7%	25	6.7%
Clearfield (Rural)	54	7.2%	61	8.1%
Clinton (Rural)	32	7.4%	25	5.8%
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	64	10.3%	66	10.2%
Crawford (Rural)	73	7.9%	70	7.5%
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	145	5.8%	160	6.3%
Dauphin (Urban)	299	8.7%	321	9.5%
Delaware (Urban)	619	9.1%	582	8.8%
Elk (Rural)	30	9.5%	18	5.8%
Erie (Urban-Mix)	285	8.9%	213	6.8%
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	121	8.9%	125	9.3%
Forest (Rural)	2	ND	1	ND
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	145	7.8%	108	6.2%
Fulton (Rural)	8	ND	14	9.5%
Greene (Rural)	40	9.9%	26	7.3%
Huntingdon (Rural)	29	7.1%	40	9.5%
Indiana (Rural)	47	5.6%	55	6.1%
Jefferson (Rural)	41	7.8%	35	7.1%
Juniata (Rural)	15	5.4%	18	6.9%
Lackawanna (Urban)	178	8.1%	171	8.2%
Lancaster (Urban)	449	6.5%	469	6.7%
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	74	8.4%	99	10.5%
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	143	8.6%	129	7.8%
Lehigh (Urban)	318	7.8%	306	7.5%
Luzerne (Urban)	241	7.7%	279	9.0%
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	104	8.2%	110	8.5%
McKean (Rural)	25	5.6%	32	8.4%
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	85	7.7%	69	6.3%
Mifflin (Rural)	42	7.4%	36	6.1%
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	115	8.6%	123	9.1%
Montgomery (Urban)	607	6.7%	659	7.4%
Montour (Rural-Mix)	17	7.5%	18	8.3%
Northampton (Urban)	232	8.2%	241	8.3%
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	69	7.2%	84	8.5%
Perry (Rural-Mix)	42	7.6%	39	7.1%
Philadelphia (Urban)	2,599	11.3%	2,388	10.4%
Pike (Rural)	19	6.4%	25	8.0%
Potter (Rural)	13	6.5%	7	ND
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	90	6.2%	97	7.2%
Snyder (Rural)	19	4.7%	46	9.5%
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	43	6.4%	56	8.2%
Sullivan (Rural)	6	ND	5	ND
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	28	7.5%	24	6.5%
Tioga (Rural)	37	8.5%	33	7.0%
Union (Rural)	20	5.1%	20	4.9%
Venango (Rural)	48	8.8%	35	6.2%
Warren (Rural)	38	9.8%	29	7.6%
Washington (Urban-Mix)	140	7.0%	143	7.3%
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	30	7.2%	30	7.5%
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	258	8.2%	240	7.7%
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	26	8.7%	28	9.9%
York (Urban-Mix)	369	7.5%	359	7.6%

ND = DATA NOT DISPLAYED. Statistics (rates, ratios, percents) are not calculated and displayed for counts less than 10 (or less than 3 for Bayesian/Nearest Neighbor rates). This is due to the unreliability of statistics based on small numbers of events.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics & Research.

The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

Early Intervention

County	2012-13		2013-14	
	Children receiving early intervention services	Ratio of Children Age 0-5	Children receiving early intervention services	Ratio of Children Age 0-5
Pennsylvania	89,810	1 in 10	88,527	1 in 10
Adams (Rural-Mix)	510	1 in 13	467	1 in 15
Allegheny (Urban)	8,879	1 in 9	8,856	1 in 9
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	471	1 in 9	503	1 in 9
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	1,128	1 in 10	1,132	1 in 10
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	272	1 in 12	283	1 in 11
Berks (Urban-Mix)	3,824	1 in 8	3,628	1 in 8
Blair (Urban-Mix)	1,305	1 in 7	1,221	1 in 7
Bradford (Rural)	423	1 in 11	420	1 in 11
Bucks (Urban)	4,612	1 in 9	4,655	1 in 9
Butler (Rural-Mix)	1,154	1 in 11	1,117	1 in 11
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	970	1 in 9	914	1 in 10
Cameron (Rural)	64	1 in 4	65	1 in 4
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	324	1 in 13	300	1 in 14
Centre (Urban-Mix)	740	1 in 11	707	1 in 11
Chester (Urban)	4,385	1 in 9	4,022	1 in 9
Clarion (Rural)	296	1 in 8	278	1 in 9
Clearfield (Rural)	705	1 in 7	686	1 in 7
Clinton (Rural)	291	1 in 9	269	1 in 10
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	338	1 in 11	332	1 in 12
Crawford (Rural)	501	1 in 12	486	1 in 13
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	1,186	1 in 13	1,250	1 in 12
Dauphin (Urban)	1,577	1 in 13	1,592	1 in 13
Delaware (Urban)	3,590	1 in 11	3,573	1 in 11
Elk (Rural)	252	1 in 7	214	1 in 9
Erie (Urban-Mix)	2,810	1 in 7	2,811	1 in 7
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	921	1 in 9	928	1 in 9
Forest (Rural)	31	1 in 7	23	1 in 10
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	943	1 in 13	913	1 in 13
Fulton (Rural)	125	1 in 9	123	1 in 9
Greene (Rural)	334	1 in 7	313	1 in 8
Huntingdon (Rural)	291	1 in 10	269	1 in 11
Indiana (Rural)	534	1 in 10	549	1 in 10
Jefferson (Rural)	369	1 in 8	341	1 in 9
Juniata (Rural)	153	1 in 12	149	1 in 13
Lackawanna (Urban)	1,436	1 in 10	1,470	1 in 9
Lancaster (Urban)	3,550	1 in 12	3,570	1 in 12
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	513	1 in 11	477	1 in 12
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	995	1 in 10	980	1 in 10
Lehigh (Urban)	3,362	1 in 8	3,302	1 in 8
Luzerne (Urban)	1,562	1 in 13	1,434	1 in 14
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	806	1 in 10	741	1 in 11
McKean (Rural)	454	1 in 6	419	1 in 7
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	673	1 in 11	623	1 in 12
Mifflin (Rural)	306	1 in 11	307	1 in 11
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	677	1 in 16	642	1 in 17
Montgomery (Urban)	5,254	1 in 11	5,120	1 in 11
Montour (Rural-Mix)	95	1 in 13	95	1 in 13
Northampton (Urban)	2,009	1 in 10	1,951	1 in 10
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	575	1 in 11	573	1 in 11
Perry (Rural-Mix)	247	1 in 14	260	1 in 13
Philadelphia (Urban)	13,580	1 in 9	13,844	1 in 9
Pike (Rural)	269	1 in 13	283	1 in 12
Potter (Rural)	159	1 in 7	181	1 in 6
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	1,041	1 in 9	1,027	1 in 9
Snyder (Rural)	187	1 in 16	193	1 in 15
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	411	1 in 11	401	1 in 11
Sullivan (Rural)	28	1 in 11	38	1 in 8
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	213	1 in 12	192	1 in 14
Tioga (Rural)	231	1 in 12	242	1 in 11
Union (Rural)	188	1 in 14	169	1 in 15
Venango (Rural)	518	1 in 7	503	1 in 7
Warren (Rural)	353	1 in 7	338	1 in 7
Washington (Urban-Mix)	1,227	1 in 10	1,172	1 in 11
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	378	1 in 7	386	1 in 7
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	2,528	1 in 8	2,618	1 in 8
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	127	1 in 15	113	1 in 16
York (Urban-Mix)	2,761	1 in 12	2,587	1 in 12

Note: The number of children includes some duplication for those children who transferred from Part C to Part B during the fiscal year.

Source: Pennsylvania Departments of Education & Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning and U.S.

Publicly Funded Pre-Kindergarten 2012-13

County	Total Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-K Enrollment			Federal Head Start			Public School Pre-K		PA Pre-K Counts, State Head Start or Child Care Subsidy in Keystone STARS 3 or 4		
	Children	Percent ages 3-4 below 300% poverty served	Percent ages 3-4 population served	Children	Percent ages 3-4 below 100% poverty served	Percent ages 3-4 population served	Children	Percent ages 3-4 population served	Children	Percent ages 3-4 eligibles served	Percent ages 3-4 population served
Pennsylvania	52,933	29.6%	17.8%	27,136	40.9%	9.1%	4,180	1.4%	21,617	12.1%	7.3%
Adams (Rural-Mix)	315	22.3%	13.5%	234	55.0%	10.0%	0	0.0%	81	5.7%	3.5%
Allegheny (Urban)	5,316	39.9%	21.0%	3,119	62.4%	12.3%	36	0.1%	2,161	16.2%	8.5%
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	265	24.0%	18.0%	212	62.5%	14.4%	0	0.0%	53	4.8%	3.6%
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	709	31.2%	20.0%	478	51.9%	13.5%	89	2.5%	142	6.3%	4.0%
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	311	39.0%	29.2%	144	73.9%	13.5%	70	6.6%	97	12.2%	9.1%
Berks (Urban-Mix)	1,386	20.7%	13.3%	610	23.3%	5.8%	434	4.2%	342	5.1%	3.3%
Blair (Urban-Mix)	763	36.0%	26.2%	404	64.0%	13.9%	79	2.7%	280	13.2%	9.6%
Bradford (Rural)	348	30.9%	22.9%	170	42.3%	11.2%	101	6.7%	77	6.8%	5.1%
Bucks (Urban)	932	17.6%	6.5%	604	49.2%	4.2%	0	0.0%	328	6.2%	2.3%
Butler (Rural-Mix)	440	21.3%	10.3%	285	41.8%	6.7%	0	0.0%	155	7.5%	3.6%
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	1,029	46.8%	33.8%	468	52.3%	15.4%	304	10.0%	257	11.7%	8.4%
Cameron (Rural)	34	58.0%	42.5%	18	78.1%	22.5%	0	0.0%	16	27.3%	20.0%
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	257	30.0%	17.8%	148	56.1%	10.3%	0	0.0%	109	12.7%	7.6%
Centre (Urban-Mix)	375	25.4%	13.5%	134	27.8%	4.8%	20	0.7%	221	14.9%	8.0%
Chester (Urban)	666	15.8%	5.1%	427	32.8%	3.2%	0	0.0%	239	5.7%	1.8%
Clarion (Rural)	229	36.1%	27.7%	108	46.9%	13.1%	30	3.6%	91	14.4%	11.0%
Clearfield (Rural)	668	58.2%	40.2%	410	79.9%	24.7%	0	0.0%	258	22.5%	15.5%
Clinton (Rural)	142	20.6%	15.7%	64	31.8%	7.1%	0	0.0%	78	11.3%	8.6%
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	299	32.7%	22.1%	195	83.8%	14.4%	23	1.7%	81	8.8%	6.0%
Crawford (Rural)	520	30.9%	24.4%	278	36.4%	13.1%	0	0.0%	242	14.4%	11.4%
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	290	9.9%	5.6%	164	18.6%	3.1%	0	0.0%	126	4.3%	2.4%
Dauphin (Urban)	1,277	30.6%	19.0%	533	34.7%	7.9%	43	0.6%	701	16.8%	10.4%
Delaware (Urban)	1,585	22.7%	11.4%	950	38.9%	6.9%	0	0.0%	635	9.1%	4.6%
Elk (Rural)	72	15.0%	10.7%	54	35.8%	8.0%	0	0.0%	18	3.8%	2.7%
Erie (Urban-Mix)	1,943	39.5%	28.3%	823	41.8%	12.0%	164	2.4%	956	19.4%	13.9%
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	832	37.8%	29.4%	570	59.4%	20.1%	27	1.0%	235	10.7%	8.3%
Forest (Rural)	43	74.1%	58.9%	11	47.2%	15.1%	32	43.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	400	15.7%	9.9%	279	33.6%	6.9%	0	0.0%	121	4.7%	3.0%
Fulton (Rural)	192	73.7%	52.0%	54	76.9%	14.6%	94	25.5%	44	16.9%	11.9%
Greene (Rural)	234	44.0%	28.9%	152	90.1%	18.7%	20	2.5%	62	11.7%	7.6%
Huntingdon (Rural)	260	35.8%	25.5%	152	66.2%	14.9%	0	0.0%	108	14.9%	10.6%
Indiana (Rural)	495	38.0%	26.4%	283	51.9%	15.1%	44	2.3%	168	12.9%	8.9%
Jefferson (Rural)	228	26.9%	21.6%	155	51.9%	14.7%	0	0.0%	73	8.6%	6.9%
Juniata (Rural)	143	26.5%	22.2%	103	75.7%	16.0%	0	0.0%	40	7.4%	6.2%
Lackawanna (Urban)	1,681	56.7%	35.6%	501	42.3%	10.6%	611	12.9%	569	19.2%	12.0%
Lancaster (Urban)	1,669	17.3%	11.8%	810	30.4%	5.7%	246	1.7%	613	6.4%	4.3%
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	687	51.3%	34.7%	332	61.8%	16.8%	132	6.7%	223	16.6%	11.3%
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	835	35.6%	24.1%	243	33.4%	7.0%	206	5.9%	386	16.5%	11.1%
Lehigh (Urban)	1,340	24.6%	15.3%	619	29.0%	7.1%	172	2.0%	549	10.1%	6.3%
Luzerne (Urban)	1,239	24.9%	18.3%	676	27.5%	10.0%	0	0.0%	563	11.3%	8.3%
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	634	30.8%	23.4%	365	37.5%	13.5%	10	0.4%	259	12.6%	9.6%
McKean (Rural)	331	41.5%	32.8%	158	53.4%	15.7%	121	12.0%	52	6.5%	5.2%
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	492	26.5%	19.8%	313	44.3%	12.6%	0	0.0%	179	9.6%	7.2%
Mifflin (Rural)	284	27.1%	23.7%	175	39.6%	14.6%	0	0.0%	109	10.4%	9.1%
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	424	17.9%	11.6%	165	29.9%	4.5%	0	0.0%	259	11.0%	7.1%
Montgomery (Urban)	1,041	17.4%	5.4%	478	34.9%	2.5%	26	0.1%	537	9.0%	2.8%
Montour (Rural-Mix)	210	75.1%	53.8%	94	89.3%	24.1%	86	22.1%	30	10.7%	7.7%
Northampton (Urban)	589	16.0%	8.6%	165	13.0%	2.4%	23	0.3%	401	10.9%	5.8%
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	358	23.1%	16.5%	200	34.2%	9.2%	0	0.0%	158	10.2%	7.3%
Perry (Rural-Mix)	75	10.8%	6.7%	55	24.3%	4.9%	0	0.0%	20	2.9%	1.8%
Philadelphia (Urban)	11,593	38.9%	29.7%	6,188	42.7%	15.9%	72	0.2%	5,333	17.9%	13.7%
Pike (Rural)	355	52.3%	30.3%	79	42.6%	6.7%	44	3.8%	232	34.2%	19.8%
Potter (Rural)	160	54.6%	40.0%	41	35.6%	10.3%	78	19.5%	41	14.0%	10.3%
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	683	31.6%	21.1%	415	51.4%	12.8%	108	3.3%	160	7.4%	4.9%
Snyder (Rural)	129	16.2%	12.1%	95	49.4%	8.9%	0	0.0%	34	4.3%	3.2%
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	370	36.0%	24.6%	105	34.9%	7.0%	111	7.4%	154	15.0%	10.2%
Sullivan (Rural)	51	69.2%	50.0%	24	90.9%	23.5%	0	0.0%	27	36.7%	26.5%
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	311	50.3%	35.9%	48	29.8%	5.5%	134	15.5%	129	20.9%	14.9%
Tioga (Rural)	250	40.6%	28.1%	85	37.1%	9.6%	0	0.0%	165	26.8%	18.6%
Union (Rural)	129	19.9%	14.1%	90	57.4%	9.9%	1	0.1%	38	5.9%	4.2%
Venango (Rural)	660	62.1%	50.9%	166	33.3%	12.8%	239	18.4%	255	24.0%	19.7%
Warren (Rural)	253	42.5%	30.3%	189	101.4%	22.7%	17	2.0%	47	7.9%	5.6%
Washington (Urban-Mix)	724	29.9%	16.7%	402	51.4%	9.3%	1	0.0%	321	13.3%	7.4%
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	330	47.0%	35.0%	89	33.6%	9.4%	100	10.6%	141	20.1%	14.9%
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	947	20.8%	12.7%	520	34.2%	7.0%	1	0.0%	426	9.3%	5.7%
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	97	23.7%	14.9%	47	34.3%	7.2%	0	0.0%	50	12.2%	7.7%
York (Urban-Mix)	1,022	16.7%	9.4%	411	20.9%	3.8%	31	0.3%	580	9.5%	5.3%

Source: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

Publicly Funded Pre-Kindergarten 2013-14

County	Total Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-K Enrollment			Federal Head Start			Public School Pre-K		PA Pre-K Counts, State Head Start or Child Care Subsidy in Keystone STARS 3 or 4		
	Children	Percent ages 3-4 below 300% poverty served	Percent ages 3-4 population served	Children	Percent ages 3-4 below 100% poverty served	Percent ages 3-4 population served	Children	Percent ages 3-4 population served	Children	Percent ages 3-4 eligibles served	Percent ages 3-4 population served
Pennsylvania	56,206	31.1%	18.9%	27,620	40.8%	9.3%	4,242	1.4%	24,344	13.5%	8.2%
Adams (Rural-Mix)	362	25.9%	15.5%	266	67.7%	11.4%	0	0.0%	96	6.9%	4.1%
Allegheny (Urban)	5,584	41.5%	22.1%	3,167	58.3%	12.5%	72	0.3%	2,345	17.4%	9.3%
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	289	27.8%	19.6%	195	59.5%	13.2%	0	0.0%	94	9.1%	6.4%
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	769	35.6%	21.7%	497	64.2%	14.0%	89	2.5%	183	8.5%	5.2%
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	391	50.8%	36.7%	140	70.5%	13.1%	175	16.4%	76	9.9%	7.1%
Berks (Urban-Mix)	1,570	23.4%	15.0%	720	27.6%	6.9%	458	4.4%	392	5.9%	3.7%
Blair (Urban-Mix)	762	34.8%	26.2%	363	41.8%	12.5%	73	2.5%	326	14.9%	11.2%
Bradford (Rural)	357	32.3%	23.5%	170	38.0%	11.2%	102	6.7%	85	7.7%	5.6%
Bucks (Urban)	1,106	19.1%	7.7%	589	42.6%	4.1%	0	0.0%	517	8.9%	3.6%
Butler (Rural-Mix)	484	24.6%	11.4%	303	54.7%	7.1%	0	0.0%	181	9.2%	4.2%
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	1,082	49.5%	35.5%	468	47.7%	15.4%	383	12.6%	231	10.6%	7.6%
Cameron (Rural)	44	76.7%	55.0%	17	73.6%	21.3%	0	0.0%	27	47.0%	33.8%
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	397	41.1%	27.5%	215	54.8%	14.9%	0	0.0%	182	18.8%	12.6%
Centre (Urban-Mix)	401	27.8%	14.5%	156	27.6%	5.6%	20	0.7%	225	15.6%	8.1%
Chester (Urban)	944	20.9%	7.2%	537	39.3%	4.1%	0	0.0%	407	9.0%	3.1%
Clarion (Rural)	259	43.2%	31.3%	108	53.5%	13.1%	7	0.8%	144	24.0%	17.4%
Clearfield (Rural)	646	56.0%	38.9%	364	72.1%	21.9%	0	0.0%	282	24.4%	17.0%
Clinton (Rural)	228	31.1%	25.2%	121	54.3%	13.4%	0	0.0%	107	14.6%	11.8%
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	288	33.0%	21.3%	195	67.2%	14.4%	28	2.1%	65	7.5%	4.8%
Crawford (Rural)	572	35.1%	26.9%	290	46.1%	13.6%	0	0.0%	282	17.3%	13.3%
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	213	7.2%	4.1%	76	8.6%	1.5%	0	0.0%	137	4.7%	2.6%
Dauphin (Urban)	1,297	31.0%	19.3%	510	33.5%	7.6%	0	0.0%	787	18.8%	11.7%
Delaware (Urban)	1,760	25.5%	12.7%	902	36.9%	6.5%	0	0.0%	858	12.4%	6.2%
Elk (Rural)	82	18.1%	12.2%	66	50.4%	9.8%	0	0.0%	16	3.5%	2.4%
Erie (Urban-Mix)	1,946	38.3%	28.4%	773	35.9%	11.3%	138	2.0%	1,035	20.4%	15.1%
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	883	41.8%	31.2%	570	64.8%	20.1%	37	1.3%	276	13.1%	9.7%
Forest (Rural)	25	43.1%	34.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	25	34.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	531	19.5%	13.1%	354	35.5%	8.7%	0	0.0%	177	6.5%	4.4%
Fulton (Rural)	132	52.6%	35.8%	52	71.6%	14.1%	80	21.7%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Greene (Rural)	217	42.4%	26.8%	140	69.1%	17.3%	20	2.5%	57	11.1%	7.0%
Huntingdon (Rural)	287	38.5%	28.2%	167	68.4%	16.4%	0	0.0%	120	16.1%	11.8%
Indiana (Rural)	614	42.9%	32.7%	265	49.6%	14.1%	51	2.7%	298	20.8%	15.9%
Jefferson (Rural)	240	26.9%	22.7%	144	42.5%	13.6%	0	0.0%	96	10.8%	9.1%
Juniata (Rural)	152	30.9%	23.6%	86	73.4%	13.4%	0	0.0%	66	13.4%	10.2%
Lackawanna (Urban)	1,876	60.2%	39.7%	615	56.6%	13.0%	651	13.8%	610	19.6%	12.9%
Lancaster (Urban)	1,605	16.9%	11.3%	685	26.4%	4.8%	220	1.6%	700	7.4%	4.9%
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	741	60.2%	37.5%	332	72.0%	16.8%	131	6.6%	278	22.6%	14.1%
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	871	35.3%	25.1%	243	35.4%	7.0%	220	6.3%	408	16.5%	11.8%
Lehigh (Urban)	1,324	23.3%	15.1%	528	23.4%	6.0%	184	2.1%	612	10.8%	7.0%
Luzerne (Urban)	1,360	27.4%	20.1%	676	30.5%	10.0%	20	0.3%	664	13.4%	9.8%
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	591	32.7%	21.8%	336	43.0%	12.4%	10	0.4%	245	13.6%	9.1%
McKean (Rural)	357	45.9%	35.4%	165	48.4%	16.4%	127	12.6%	65	8.4%	6.4%
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	502	27.4%	20.2%	313	45.5%	12.6%	0	0.0%	189	10.3%	7.6%
Mifflin (Rural)	250	22.8%	20.9%	167	46.9%	14.0%	0	0.0%	83	7.6%	6.9%
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	465	18.6%	12.8%	145	28.4%	4.0%	0	0.0%	320	12.8%	8.8%
Montgomery (Urban)	1,121	17.9%	5.8%	478	30.6%	2.5%	26	0.1%	617	9.8%	3.2%
Montour (Rural-Mix)	122	43.6%	31.3%	88	100.8%	22.6%	0	0.0%	34	12.2%	8.7%
Northampton (Urban)	802	23.0%	11.7%	316	29.4%	4.6%	20	0.3%	466	13.4%	6.8%
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	387	24.8%	17.8%	204	39.7%	9.4%	0	0.0%	183	11.7%	8.4%
Perry (Rural-Mix)	51	7.1%	4.6%	44	20.3%	4.0%	0	0.0%	7	1.0%	0.6%
Philadelphia (Urban)	12,509	41.4%	32.1%	6,516	43.9%	16.7%	68	0.2%	5,925	19.6%	15.2%
Pike (Rural)	244	35.9%	20.8%	48	20.4%	4.1%	37	3.2%	159	23.4%	13.6%
Potter (Rural)	132	46.0%	33.0%	28	24.3%	7.0%	71	17.8%	33	11.5%	8.3%
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	623	28.9%	19.2%	361	42.6%	11.1%	103	3.2%	159	7.4%	4.9%
Snyder (Rural)	122	14.7%	11.5%	97	51.8%	9.1%	0	0.0%	25	3.0%	2.4%
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	385	39.1%	25.5%	123	39.4%	8.2%	123	8.2%	139	14.1%	9.2%
Sullivan (Rural)	49	66.9%	48.0%	24	88.9%	23.5%	0	0.0%	25	34.1%	24.5%
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	302	49.5%	34.9%	12	5.5%	1.4%	138	15.9%	152	24.9%	17.6%
Tioga (Rural)	266	42.6%	29.9%	85	42.2%	9.6%	60	6.7%	121	19.4%	13.6%
Union (Rural)	156	25.2%	17.1%	96	45.4%	10.5%	0	0.0%	60	9.7%	6.6%
Venango (Rural)	499	48.0%	38.5%	154	33.0%	11.9%	120	9.3%	225	21.7%	17.3%
Warren (Rural)	268	46.2%	32.1%	200	89.5%	24.0%	17	2.0%	51	8.8%	6.1%
Washington (Urban-Mix)	738	31.2%	17.0%	396	49.1%	9.1%	0	0.0%	342	14.4%	7.9%
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	325	52.8%	34.4%	23	12.0%	2.4%	97	10.3%	205	33.3%	21.7%
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	1,187	26.4%	16.0%	678	42.2%	9.1%	18	0.2%	491	10.9%	6.6%
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	88	22.5%	13.5%	47	36.0%	7.2%	0	0.0%	41	10.5%	6.3%
York (Urban-Mix)	1,023	15.9%	9.4%	411	18.5%	3.8%	23	0.2%	589	9.2%	5.4%

Source: Head Start grantees, Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, and Pennsylvania Head Start Association.

High-Quality Child Care

(Accredited providers through COA, NAEYC, NAFCC, NECPA and STAR 3-4 providers in Keystone STARS)

County	2013		2014	
	Estimated number of spaces for children ages 0-4 in high-quality child care providers	Availability of accredited high-quality child care	Estimated number of spaces for children ages 0-4 in high-quality child care providers	Availability of accredited high-quality child care
Pennsylvania	36,681	7.5%	37,156	7.5%
Adams (Rural-Mix)	43	1.1%	210	5.3%
Allegheny (Urban)	3,837	8.9%	4,080	9.3%
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	45	1.8%	38	1.5%
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	246	4.0%	270	4.4%
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	45	3.1%	45	2.6%
Berks (Urban-Mix)	822	4.9%	875	5.1%
Blair (Urban-Mix)	298	6.3%	326	6.2%
Bradford (Rural)	40	1.8%	35	1.6%
Bucks (Urban)	1,685	7.2%	2,019	8.5%
Butler (Rural-Mix)	452	6.5%	432	6.3%
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	570	11.5%	485	9.8%
Cameron (Rural)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Centre (Urban-Mix)	480	10.0%	442	9.9%
Chester (Urban)	1,822	8.7%	1,719	8.1%
Clarion (Rural)	133	9.8%	126	9.3%
Clearfield (Rural)	338	11.9%	245	9.1%
Clinton (Rural)	70	5.0%	123	8.6%
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	115	6.3%	112	5.0%
Crawford (Rural)	316	11.4%	228	8.5%
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	768	8.8%	634	6.9%
Dauphin (Urban)	960	8.1%	1,038	7.9%
Delaware (Urban)	1,643	6.7%	1,656	6.8%
Elk (Rural)	3	0.3%	38	3.9%
Erie (Urban-Mix)	1,455	13.2%	1,560	13.4%
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	273	7.3%	226	6.4%
Forest (Rural)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	189	2.8%	108	1.7%
Fulton (Rural)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene (Rural)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Huntingdon (Rural)	78	4.7%	78	4.9%
Indiana (Rural)	233	8.0%	198	7.7%
Jefferson (Rural)	38	2.6%	73	5.2%
Juniata (Rural)	35	4.7%	35	4.7%
Lackawanna (Urban)	999	12.9%	911	11.0%
Lancaster (Urban)	1,504	7.5%	1,600	8.1%
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	122	3.8%	224	6.9%
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	411	7.1%	350	6.4%
Lehigh (Urban)	1,141	7.8%	1,147	7.4%
Luzerne (Urban)	632	5.8%	614	5.5%
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	168	3.8%	110	2.3%
McKean (Rural)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	382	12.3%	382	9.9%
Mifflin (Rural)	178	14.5%	175	12.3%
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	761	12.8%	721	11.9%
Montgomery (Urban)	3,210	9.5%	3,462	10.2%
Montour (Rural-Mix)	126	18.5%	161	23.6%
Northampton (Urban)	1,064	9.9%	1,093	10.0%
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	82	2.4%	12	0.3%
Perry (Rural-Mix)	12	0.7%	0	0.0%
Philadelphia (Urban)	4,876	7.1%	5,207	7.6%
Pike (Rural)	228	13.2%	228	12.4%
Potter (Rural)	3	0.5%	0	0.0%
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	291	5.0%	213	4.2%
Snyder (Rural)	77	5.3%	42	3.3%
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	38	1.8%	0	0.0%
Sullivan (Rural)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	82	6.0%	70	5.0%
Tioga (Rural)	304	20.7%	301	21.0%
Union (Rural)	80	5.6%	105	8.4%
Venango (Rural)	235	11.2%	228	11.0%
Warren (Rural)	105	7.5%	70	5.0%
Washington (Urban-Mix)	620	8.5%	550	7.9%
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	182	14.4%	182	11.7%
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	811	7.1%	675	5.8%
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	42	4.1%	51	4.6%
York (Urban-Mix)	883	4.6%	818	4.4%

SOURCE: COA, NAFCC, NAEYC, NECPA, Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2011-13 American Community Survey and 2010 Census

Access to Child Care Subsidy - Children

County	Average Monthly Number of young children (infants through preschool) receiving subsidized child care services, 2012-13					Average Monthly Number of young children (infants through preschool) receiving subsidized child care services, 2013-14				
	Total	Center	Group	Family	Unregulate	Total	Center	Group	Family	Unregulate
Pennsylvania	68,138	52,194	2,847	4,546	8,551	67,416	52,899	2,928	4,401	7,188
Adams (Rural-Mix)	243	204	0	31	7	251	211	0	30	10
Allegheny (Urban)	7,098	4,891	331	319	1,557	6,598	4,685	350	300	1,263
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	272	151	18	68	36	258	143	19	63	33
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	836	553	25	57	202	748	529	15	61	144
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	57	36	14	3	4	56	32	14	5	6
Berks (Urban-Mix)	1,746	1,442	66	76	162	1,765	1,504	54	68	140
Blair (Urban-Mix)	450	433	7	3	8	416	396	13	1	6
Bradford (Rural)	171	133	16	15	7	163	136	12	11	4
Bucks (Urban)	1,468	1,349	20	14	85	1,476	1,385	15	13	63
Butler (Rural-Mix)	371	254	21	39	57	342	241	33	27	41
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	583	400	97	30	56	558	411	94	20	33
Cameron (Rural)	5	2	0	2	2	8	5	0	1	2
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	142	115	10	2	15	148	119	14	4	12
Centre (Urban-Mix)	312	274	7	20	11	294	263	6	12	12
Chester (Urban)	1,333	1,137	50	69	78	1,331	1,147	69	59	56
Clarion (Rural)	81	56	7	7	12	76	60	6	6	5
Clearfield (Rural)	206	120	43	32	13	210	123	41	36	10
Clinton (Rural)	95	91	0	3	1	87	85	1	1	0
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	181	142	20	13	7	191	156	13	9	13
Crawford (Rural)	301	222	23	35	21	276	197	23	35	22
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	646	593	4	26	23	605	551	8	26	20
Dauphin (Urban)	1,979	1,648	56	111	164	1,983	1,671	59	111	142
Delaware (Urban)	3,674	2,771	212	177	514	3,617	2,822	183	177	435
Elk (Rural)	55	30	3	11	10	64	36	2	17	9
Erie (Urban-Mix)	2,466	1,622	45	169	630	2,282	1,482	65	165	570
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	445	282	35	18	110	408	283	23	15	87
Forest (Rural)	6	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	384	276	16	61	31	333	251	16	47	19
Fulton (Rural)	8	8	0	1	0	11	10	0	1	0
Greene (Rural)	82	55	2	22	2	74	53	0	15	6
Huntingdon (Rural)	109	64	9	22	14	106	75	6	18	8
Indiana (Rural)	233	119	40	31	43	206	122	34	22	28
Jefferson (Rural)	154	96	2	38	18	126	85	5	25	11
Juniata (Rural)	34	21	6	4	3	29	21	5	2	1
Lackawanna (Urban)	1,008	899	35	18	56	954	859	27	12	56
Lancaster (Urban)	1,851	1,303	130	266	152	1,813	1,269	155	256	133
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	411	269	32	16	94	424	284	37	19	83
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	354	200	11	114	29	352	190	15	122	25
Lehigh (Urban)	2,038	1,350	102	323	264	2,147	1,531	87	319	210
Luzerne (Urban)	1,257	1,103	73	23	59	1,209	1,059	83	23	44
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	593	535	5	19	34	591	543	9	12	27
McKean (Rural)	64	48	5	3	8	57	42	3	3	9
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	337	154	87	36	59	354	168	84	43	59
Mifflin (Rural)	158	125	2	11	20	133	103	5	13	13
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	708	607	24	40	37	649	584	14	24	28
Montgomery (Urban)	2,177	1,933	25	65	154	2,277	2,068	24	51	134
Montour (Rural-Mix)	56	46	4	3	4	59	50	3	4	3
Northampton (Urban)	1,129	966	21	26	116	1,218	1,055	24	30	108
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	256	189	44	17	6	257	196	46	13	2
Perry (Rural-Mix)	90	72	3	13	1	85	69	3	13	0
Philadelphia (Urban)	24,633	19,058	821	1,722	3,031	24,959	19,691	920	1,755	2,592
Pike (Rural)	146	134	4	2	5	144	137	3	2	2
Potter (Rural)	30	8	2	8	11	30	11	1	8	10
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	440	359	29	19	34	393	333	26	15	19
Snyder (Rural)	81	57	13	1	11	80	58	16	0	6
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	176	106	39	16	16	179	128	28	12	11
Sullivan (Rural)	8	6	1	1	0	5	4	0	0	0
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	65	53	10	1	0	59	49	9	0	0
Tioga (Rural)	133	92	13	23	6	138	97	11	25	6
Union (Rural)	103	83	10	7	3	111	88	6	7	9
Venango (Rural)	291	194	6	50	42	286	200	17	33	36
Warren (Rural)	129	79	3	21	25	127	87	3	15	22
Washington (Urban-Mix)	701	595	32	21	53	665	576	22	19	48
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	111	90	15	7	0	126	96	23	6	1
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	949	744	14	40	152	888	731	11	43	102
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	58	44	6	5	2	46	39	3	4	0
York (Urban-Mix)	1,377	1,105	26	82	164	1,508	1,216	14	99	179

Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

Access to Child Care Subsidy - Slots

County	Average Monthly Number of slots for young children (infants through preschool) in the subsidized child care system, 2012-13					Average Monthly Number of slots for young children (infants through preschool) in the subsidized child care system, 2013-14				
	Total	Center	Group	Family	Unregulated	Total	Center	Group	Family	Unregulated
Pennsylvania	38,936	29,825	1,627	2,598	4,886	40,369	31,676	1,753	2,636	4,304
Adams (Rural-Mix)	139	117	0	18	4	150	126	0	18	6
Allegheny (Urban)	4,056	2,795	189	182	890	3,951	2,805	210	180	756
Armstrong (Rural-Mix)	155	86	10	39	20	155	86	12	37	20
Beaver (Urban-Mix)	478	316	14	32	115	448	317	9	37	86
Bedford (Rural-Mix)	32	21	8	1	3	34	19	8	3	3
Berks (Urban-Mix)	998	824	38	43	93	1,057	900	32	41	84
Blair (Urban-Mix)	257	247	4	2	4	249	237	8	1	4
Bradford (Rural)	97	76	9	9	4	98	81	7	7	3
Bucks (Urban)	839	771	11	8	49	884	829	9	8	37
Butler (Rural-Mix)	212	145	12	22	33	205	144	20	16	24
Cambria (Rural-Mix)	333	229	55	17	32	334	246	56	12	20
Cameron (Rural)	3	1	0	1	1	5	3	0	1	1
Carbon (Rural-Mix)	81	66	6	1	8	89	71	8	2	7
Centre (Urban-Mix)	178	156	4	11	6	176	158	4	7	7
Chester (Urban)	762	650	28	39	44	797	687	41	35	34
Clarion (Rural)	46	32	4	4	7	46	36	3	3	3
Clearfield (Rural)	118	68	24	18	7	126	73	25	22	6
Clinton (Rural)	54	52	0	2	1	52	51	1	0	0
Columbia (Urban-Mix)	104	81	11	8	4	114	93	8	6	7
Crawford (Rural)	172	127	13	20	12	165	118	13	21	13
Cumberland (Urban-Mix)	369	339	2	15	13	362	330	5	16	12
Dauphin (Urban)	1,131	941	32	64	94	1,187	1,000	35	67	85
Delaware (Urban)	2,100	1,584	121	101	294	2,166	1,690	109	106	261
Elk (Rural)	31	17	2	6	6	38	22	1	10	5
Erie (Urban-Mix)	1,409	927	26	96	360	1,366	887	39	99	341
Fayette (Rural-Mix)	254	161	20	10	63	244	170	14	9	52
Forest (Rural)	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Franklin (Rural-Mix)	219	157	9	35	18	199	151	9	28	11
Fulton (Rural)	5	4	0	0	0	7	6	0	1	0
Greene (Rural)	47	32	1	13	1	44	32	0	9	4
Huntingdon (Rural)	62	37	5	13	8	64	45	3	11	5
Indiana (Rural)	133	68	23	18	25	123	73	20	13	17
Jefferson (Rural)	88	55	1	22	11	76	51	3	15	7
Juniata (Rural)	19	12	3	3	1	17	12	3	1	1
Lackawanna (Urban)	576	514	20	10	32	571	514	16	7	33
Lancaster (Urban)	1,057	744	74	152	87	1,085	760	93	153	80
Lawrence (Rural-Mix)	235	154	18	9	54	254	170	22	11	50
Lebanon (Urban-Mix)	203	114	6	65	17	210	114	9	73	15
Lehigh (Urban)	1,164	771	58	184	151	1,285	917	52	191	125
Luzerne (Urban)	718	630	41	13	33	724	634	50	14	27
Lycoming (Rural-Mix)	339	306	3	11	20	354	325	6	7	16
McKean (Rural)	36	27	3	2	5	34	25	2	1	6
Mercer (Rural-Mix)	192	88	50	21	34	212	100	50	26	36
Mifflin (Rural)	90	71	1	6	11	80	62	3	8	8
Monroe (Rural-Mix)	405	347	14	23	21	389	349	8	14	17
Montgomery (Urban)	1,244	1,104	15	37	88	1,364	1,238	15	31	80
Montour (Rural-Mix)	32	26	2	2	2	35	30	2	2	2
Northampton (Urban)	645	552	12	15	67	729	632	14	18	65
Northumberland (Rural-Mix)	146	108	25	10	3	154	117	27	8	1
Perry (Rural-Mix)	51	41	2	8	1	51	42	2	8	0
Philadelphia (Urban)	14,076	10,891	469	984	1,732	14,945	11,791	551	1,051	1,552
Pike (Rural)	83	77	2	1	3	86	82	2	1	1
Potter (Rural)	17	5	1	4	7	18	6	0	5	6
Schuylkill (Rural-Mix)	252	205	16	11	20	235	199	15	9	11
Snyder (Rural)	46	32	7	1	6	48	35	10	0	3
Somerset (Rural-Mix)	101	61	22	9	9	107	77	17	7	6
Sullivan (Rural)	5	3	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Susquehanna (Rural-Mix)	37	30	6	1	0	35	29	6	0	0
Tioga (Rural)	76	52	7	13	3	83	58	6	15	3
Union (Rural)	59	48	5	4	2	67	53	4	4	6
Venango (Rural)	166	111	3	28	24	171	120	10	19	22
Warren (Rural)	73	45	2	12	14	76	52	2	9	13
Washington (Urban-Mix)	400	340	18	12	30	398	345	13	11	29
Wayne (Rural-Mix)	63	51	8	4	0	75	57	14	3	1
Westmoreland (Urban-Mix)	542	425	8	23	87	532	438	7	26	61
Wyoming (Rural-Mix)	33	25	4	3	1	27	23	2	2	0
York (Urban-Mix)	787	631	15	47	94	903	728	9	59	107

Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding

Note: The number of funded slots was determined by dividing the number of children receiving services by 1.75 for 2012-13 and 1.67 for 2013-14 (the overall factor calculated by the Office of Child Development and Early Learning).

Source: Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning.

