

2009 Erie County Health Profile



PUBLIC HEALTH
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DIVISION

2009 Erie County Health Profile

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January, 2009

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*"Our mission is to preserve, promote, and protect
the health, safety and well-being of the people and the environment in Erie County."*

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INTRODUCTION

As part of its mission, the Erie County Department of Health is committed to reducing preventable illness and controlling the spread of communicable disease within Erie County. Programs and policies that address specific health problems are implemented within the community to meet these objectives. A prerequisite to program development is knowledge of population demographics and health status. The 2009 Erie County Health Profile provides current quantifiable measurements of health status indicators and sociodemographic characteristics specific to Erie County residents. It is a tool to be used for monitoring the health of the community, for program planning, and for program evaluation.

The 2009 Erie County Health Profile reviews the following six major topics: Demographics, Maternal, Infant, and Child Health, Mortality and Cancer, Infectious Disease, Adult Behavioral Health Risks, and Youth Behavioral Health Risks. Annual as well as multi-year average annual values are presented to gauge current health indicators and to chart trends over time. Pennsylvania (PA) data and Healthy People 2010 (HP 2010) goals are included for comparison, and data for subpopulations within Erie County were examined to identify potential health disparities.

The primary sources of data and information for this profile are the 2007 Erie County Health Assessment (March, 2007), the Erie County Maternal and Infant Health Study (January, 2007), Erie County Birth Statistics, 1990-2006 (September, 2008), Teen Pregnancies and Births in Erie County, 1991-2005 (May, 2008), the Erie County Mortality Report (December, 2006), Erie County Mortality Statistics, 2004-2006 (November, 2008), the Erie County Cancer Incidence Report (July, 2007), Chlamydia Trends in Erie County, 2000-2006 (August, 2008), Gonorrhea Trends in Erie County, 2000-2006 (August, 2008), Syphilis Case Report, 2000 to 2007 (August, 2008), Erie County Reportable and Communicable Disease Report, 2006, 2003-2005, and 2004-2006 (December, 2008), the 2007 Erie County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) (June, 2008), and the 2007 Erie County Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) (June, 2008). Secondary sources include the Pennsylvania Department of Health, the Pennsylvania State Data Center, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the United States Census Bureau. These agencies specifically disclaim responsibility for any of the analyses, interpretations, or conclusions that appear in this report. Additional helpful sources are listed in the References and Data Sources section.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES

Erie County Department of Health at <http://www.ecdh.org>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at <http://www.cdc.gov>

Erie County Department of Planning at <http://www.eriecountyplanning.org/>

Healthy People 2010 Database at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hphome.htm>

Mercyhurst College Civic Institute at <http://www.civicinstitute.org>

National Cancer Institute at <http://www.cancer.gov>

National Center for Health Statistics at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/Default.htm>

Pennsylvania Department of Health & Bureau of Health Statistics and Research at <http://www.dsf.health.state.pa.us>

Pennsylvania Department of Education at <http://www.pde.state.pa.us/>

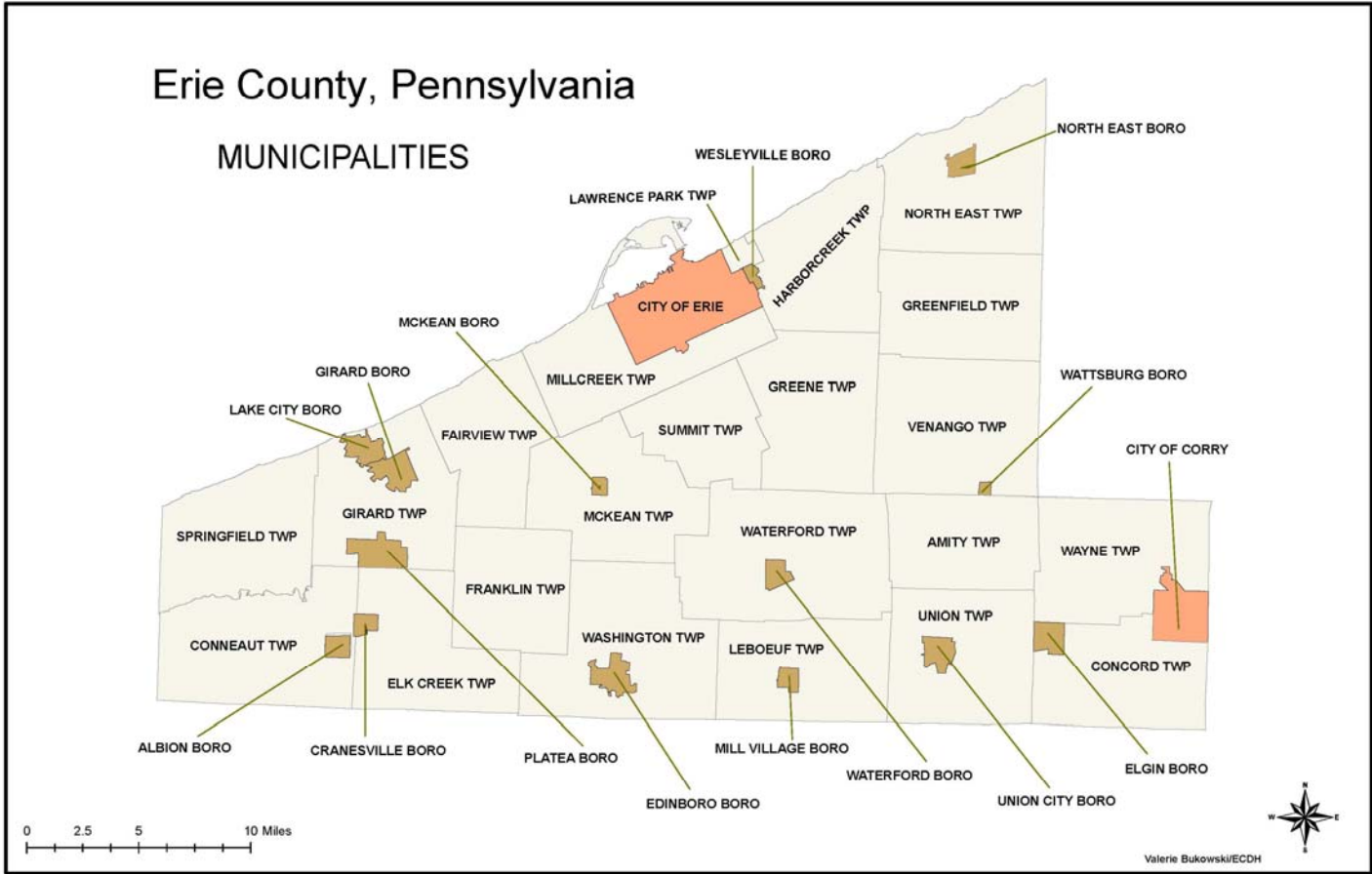
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare at <http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/>

Pennsylvania State Data Center at <http://www.pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/>

United States Bureau of Economic Analysis at <http://www.bea.gov>

United States Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov>

MAP OF ERIE COUNTY



SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

- Socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, and gender disparities are a clear and overarching challenge to improved community health among Erie County residents.
- The median age of the population is increasing and rose from 34 to 38 years during the period 1997 to 2007. (p.9)
- Since 1990, Erie County has experienced substantial growth in the African-American and Hispanic populations. (p.10)
- Although the number of residents living below the poverty level remains an area of concern, poverty rates differ considerably among municipalities and public school districts. Target groups include children and single mother families with children under the age of 18. (pp.11-12)
- Since the period 1990-1992, infant and neonatal mortality rates have dropped by 30 and 40 percent, respectively. (p.13)
- First trimester prenatal care has increased, but racial and ethnic differences persist. (p.13)
- 44% of live births are to single mothers. (p.14)
- The teenage birth rate for females 15-19 years of age has fallen by 36% since 1990-1992. (p.14)
- 91% of two-year old clients seen at the Erie County Department of Health are fully-immunized. (p.15)
- Death rates for all causes, heart disease, and stroke have steadily declined. (pp.16,18)
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death, killing more people during 2004-2006 than breast, prostate, colorectal, pancreatic, and ovarian cancers combined. (pp.17-18)
- The three leading sites of new cancers (lung, female breast, and prostate) accounted for 42% of all diagnoses in 2004-2006. (p.18)
- The Alzheimer's disease death rate has tripled since 1996-1998. (p.19)
- The homicide death rate is lower than both the PA rate and the Healthy People 2010 goal. (p.20)
- Chlamydia infections are a significant public health concern and continue to increase. (pp.21-22)
- Gonorrhea infections increased significantly in 2006. (p.22)

- Lack of health insurance has increased among adults with a significant increase seen among males. (p.27)
- Hypertension among adults has decreased with a significant decrease seen among males. (pp.27-28)
- Cholesterol testing has decreased among adults and no longer meets the Healthy People 2010 goal. (p.28)
- Asthma incidence among adults has decreased slightly and is significantly lower than the rate for PA. (pp.28-29)
- Asthma incidence among male adults is significantly lower than the rate for PA. (pp.28-29)
- The percentage of cigarette smokers among adults and pregnant women is significantly higher compared to PA. (pp.14,29)
- Cigarette smoking among 18-29 year olds has decreased but remains high at 35%. (p.29)
- Bicycle helmet use among children under age 12 has increased by 12%. (p.30)
- Binge drinking among adults has decreased but still remains significantly higher compared to PA. (p.30)
- 43% of adults age 18 to 29 admit to binge drinking within the past month. (p.30)
- Mammograms continue to decrease among women age 40 and older but remain above the Healthy People 2010 goal. (p.31)
- Pap tests continue to decrease among women age 18 and above and no longer exceed Healthy People 2010 goals. (p.31)
- PSA blood testing among males age 50 and above has decreased by 20%. (p.31)
- Colorectal examinations among adults age 50 and above have increased and now exceed the Healthy People 2010 goal. (p.31)
- Annual flu shots among adults age 65 and above have increased. (pp.31-32)
- 65% of adults are overweight and 28% are obese. (pp.32-33)
- Fruit and vegetable consumption among adults is significantly lower compared to PA. (p.33)
- Alcohol is the leading drug used by public school students. (p.34)

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

General Description

Erie County is located in northwestern Pennsylvania on the south shore of Lake Erie. Ashtabula County (OH) is its western boundary, Chautauqua County (NY) and Warren County (PA) mark its eastern boundary, and Crawford County (PA) lies to the south. The county has a total land area of 802 square miles and a total water area of 756 square miles.

The 38 municipalities of Erie County are comprised of 2 cities, 22 townships, and 14 boroughs. In 2007, the five largest county municipalities were the city of Erie (103,650), Millcreek township (51,767), Harborcreek township (16,800), Fairview township (10,209), and Edinboro borough (6,603).

Erie County's 2007 estimated population was 279,092 residents, which amounted to 2.2% of PA's population. Approximately 80% of the population is urban, and 20% is rural. The city of Erie is the Commonwealth's fourth largest city (behind Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allentown) and accounted for 37.1% of the total county population.

In 2007, 91.1% of Erie County's population was white, 6.7% was black or African-American, 0.8% was Asian, and 1.5% was classified as other race. 2.6% of residents were Hispanic or Latino (of any race).

The five leading reported ancestries of Erie County residents are German, Irish, Polish, Italian, and English.

Economic Activity

Based on the percent of jobs, the five leading industries in Erie County are manufacturing, health care and social assistance, retail trade, accommodation and food services, and administrative and waste services.

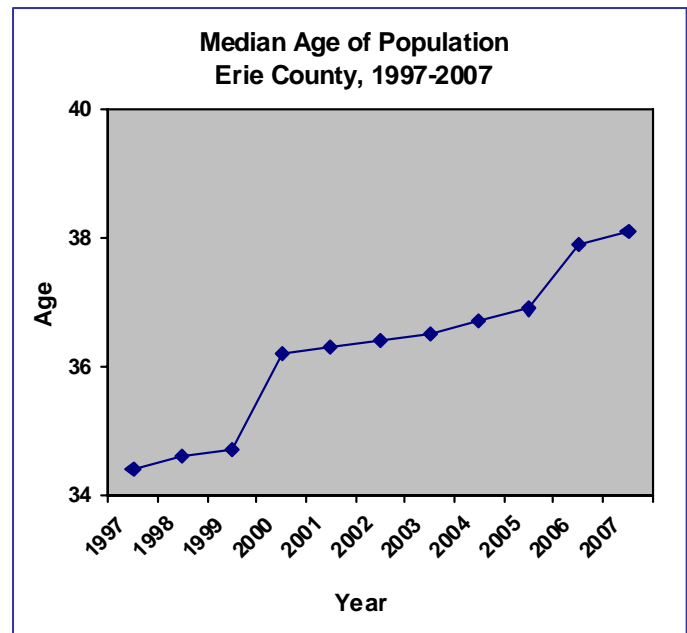
The Erie County civilian labor force numbered 139,600 individuals in 2007, and the overall unemployment rate was 4.8%.

Erie County's top employers during 2007 were GE Transportation, Hamot Medical Center, Erie Indemnity Company, St. Vincent Health Center, and Pennsylvania State Government.

In 2007, per capita personal income in Erie County equaled \$30,472, the median household income was \$42,394, the median family income was \$52,750, the median male income was \$40,278, and the median female income was \$30,096.

Population

Of the 279,092 people residing in Erie County in 2007, 50.9% were female, and 49.1% were male. With respect to age, 23.0% were under 18 years, 11.3% were 18-24, 24.9% were 25-44, 26.5% were 45-64, and 14.3% were 65 and over. The median age was 38.1 years. The percentage of individuals aged 65 and over has remained steady over the last ten years.



Despite the relative stability of the Erie County population since 1980, out-migration from the city of Erie has been an area of concern. From 1980-2007, the city of Erie lost an estimated 13.0% of its population (from 119,123 to 103,650). Much of this loss has been a result of migration to surrounding municipalities.

Erie County Municipality Population Changes, 1980-2007

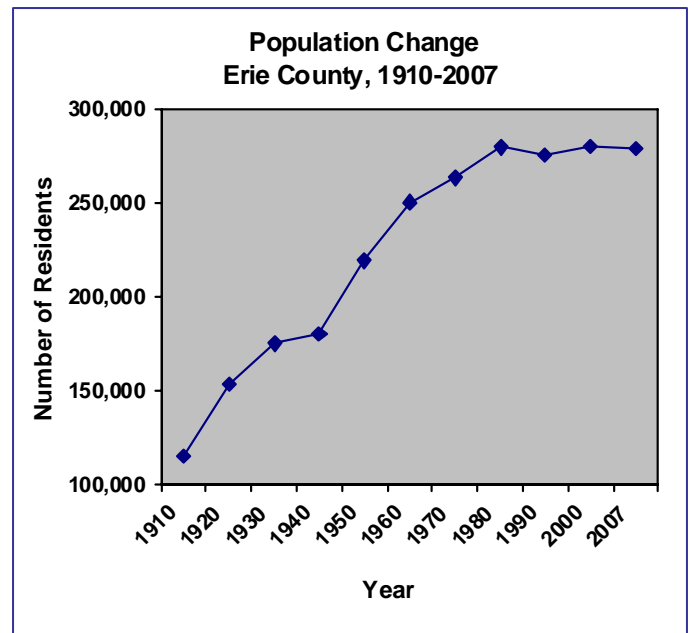
<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u># Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Albion Borough	1,818	1,514	-304	-16.7
Amity Township	1,098	1,138	+40	+3.6
Concord Township	1,434	1,332	-102	-7.1
Conneaut Township *	1,893	4,101	+2,208	+116.6
City of Corry	7,149	6,360	-789	-11.0
Cranesville Borough	703	581	-122	-17.4
Edinboro Borough	6,324	6,603	+279	+4.4
Elgin Borough	235	225	-10	-4.3
Elk Creek Township	1,775	1,768	-7	-0.4
City of Erie	119,123	103,650	-15,473	-13.0
Fairview Borough **	1,855	---	---	---
Fairview Township	7,518	10,209	+2,691	+35.8
Franklin Township	1,301	1,654	+353	+27.1
Girard Borough	2,615	2,946	+331	+12.7
Girard Township	4,306	5,222	+916	+21.3
Greene Township	5,238	4,709	-529	-10.1
Greenfield Township	1,677	1,961	+284	+16.9
Harborcreek Township	14,644	16,800	+2,156	+14.7
Lake City Borough	2,384	2,899	+515	+21.6
Lawrence Park Township	4,584	3,723	-861	-18.8
LeBoeuf Township	1,500	1,647	+147	+9.8
McKean Borough	465	362	-103	-22.2
McKean Township	4,047	4,473	+426	+10.5
Millcreek Township	44,303	51,767	+7,464	+16.8
Mill Village Borough	427	390	-37	-8.7
North East Borough	4,568	4,221	-347	-7.6
North East Township	5,750	6,581	+831	+14.5
Platea Borough	492	442	-50	-10.2
Springfield Township	3,395	3,226	-169	-5.0
Summit Township	5,381	6,146	+765	+14.2
Union Township	1,779	1,610	-169	-9.5
Union City Borough	3,623	3,308	-315	-8.7
Venango Township	2,089	2,289	+200	+9.6
Washington Township	3,567	4,514	+947	+26.5
Waterford Borough	1,568	1,427	-141	-9.0
Waterford Township	2,874	3,862	+988	+34.4
Wattsburg Borough	513	348	-165	-32.2
Wayne Township	1,767	1,750	-17	-1.0
Wesleyville Borough	3,998	3,334	-664	-16.6
Erie County	279,780	279,092	-688	-0.2

* The State Correctional Institution at Albion opened in 1993

** Fairview Borough consolidated with Fairview Township in 1998

The average number of Erie County resident births from 2004-2006 was 3,312 per year with an average annual crude birth rate of 13.4 births per 1,000 total population. During this same period, the average number of resident deaths was 2,690 per year with an average annual crude death rate of 10.9 deaths per 1,000.

From 1990-2007, the number of whites in Erie County decreased by 1.4% (from 257,879 to 254,189), the African-American population increased by 30.2% (from 14,304 to 18,628), and the Hispanic population increased by 117.8% (from 3,364 to 7,328).



Families and Households

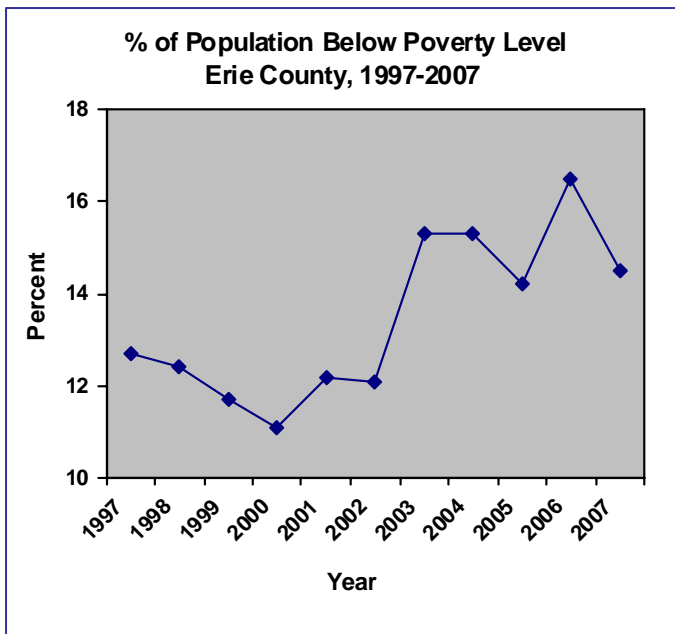
In 2007, there were 105,632 households in Erie County with an average household size of 2.5 persons. Married-couple families accounted for 48.9% of all households, 15.3% were other family households, 30.3% were people living alone, and 5.4% were other non-family households.

In 2007, 64.2% of all Erie County households were family households with an average family size of 3.1. Of all family households, 76.1% were married-couple families, 19.9% were single female families, 4.0% were single male families, and a total of 44.8% were families with their own children under 18 years of age. Of all single female families, 66.1% had their own children under 18.

In 2007, 4,584 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years in their own households and 56.7% of these grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren.

Poverty

In 2007, 14.5% of the Erie County population lived below the poverty level. The respective percentages were 13.9% for males, 15.2% for females, 12.3% for whites, 34.4% for African-Americans, and 43.1% for Hispanics.



In 2007, 22.5% of children under 18 years, 12.8% of persons 18-64, and 8.7% of persons 65 and older lived below the poverty level. Females accounted for 52.9% of all those in poverty.

In 2007, 9.8% of all family households, 4.3% of married-couple families, and 30.1% of single female families lived below the poverty level. Comparatively, 17.0% of families with related children under 18 years, 6.4% of married-couple families with related children under 18, and 39.2% of single female families with related children under 18 lived below the poverty level.

The majority of family households that lived below the poverty level in 2007 were single female families with related children under 18 years.

During 2007, 4.0% of county residents received cash public assistance income, 6.3% received Supplemental Security Income, and 12.9% received Food Stamp benefits.

Housing

In 2007, Erie County had a total of 117,985 housing units, 10.5% of which were vacant. Of all housing units, 69.3% were single-unit structures, 24.3% were multi-unit structures, and 6.7% were mobile homes. 51.5% of housing units were built prior to 1960.

During 2007, Erie County had 105,632 occupied housing units. 71.1% of units were owner-occupied and 28.9% were renter-occupied with average household sizes of 2.6 and 2.2 persons, respectively.

In 2007, the median value of owner-occupied units was \$107,600, and the median monthly rent for renter-occupied units was \$560. The average countywide home sales price in 2006 was \$127,389.

Education

In 2007, 88.9% of Erie County residents 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school, and 23.0% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 11.2% of residents were dropouts and had not graduated from high school, and 8.5% had a graduate or professional degree.

The 2007 median earnings were \$14,811 for those who had not graduated from high school, \$24,953 for high school graduates, \$36,126 for those with a bachelor's degree, and \$51,862 for those with a graduate or professional degree.

The total school enrollment in Erie County was 74,999 in 2007. 10.0% of enrolled students were in nursery school, preschool, and kindergarten, 36.2% were in elementary school, 20.3% were in high school, 28.7% were in college, and 4.8% were in graduate or professional school.

Of the 74,299 total students in 2007, 71.9% were enrolled in public school and 28.1% were enrolled in private school. Public school enrollments were 70.5% for nursery school, preschool, and kindergarten, 85.4% for elementary school, 85.6% for high school, 53.5% for college, and 25.5% for graduate or professional school.

There are 13 public school districts in Erie County with a 2005-2006 reported total enrollment of 42,008 students. The overall dropout rate was 1.4% during 2004-2005 compared to 1.9% for PA.

Medical Facilities

There are currently 4 general acute care hospitals, 1 rehabilitation hospital, 1 federal hospital, 1 regional cancer center, 1 children's hospital, 1 specialty care hospital, 22 nursing homes, and 25 licensed personal care homes located in Erie County. Selected hospitals offer free-standing imaging centers, same day surgery centers, women's centers, and health clinics. Underserved and uninsured individuals can receive health care through Community Health Net which provides medical, vision, and dental services.

Erie County Public School District Poverty Estimates, 2007-2008 *

<u>School District</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u># Age 5-17</u>	<u># Age 5-17 in Poverty</u>	<u>% Age 5-17 in Poverty</u>
Corry Area	14,611	2,812	629	22.4
Erie City	103,069	17,136	5,214	30.4
Fairview	10,077	1,878	115	6.1
Fort LeBoeuf	12,872	2,427	320	13.2
General McLane	17,933	2,749	281	10.2
Girard	11,039	2,191	328	15.0
Harbor Creek	16,165	2,634	208	7.9
Iroquois	7,617	1,314	240	18.3
Millcreek Township	51,804	8,723	783	9.0
North East	11,144	2,185	303	13.9
Northwestern	11,694	1,894	357	18.8
Union City Area	7,106	1,365	290	21.2
Wattsburg Area	10,389	2,052	230	11.2
All Erie County School Districts (13)	285,520	49,360	9,298	18.8
All PA School Districts (501)	12,432,792	2,056,658	293,616	14.3

* For each school district, estimates pertain to all school-age children ages 5-17, whether enrolled in public or private school, or not enrolled

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH

Infant Mortality

HP2010 Goal: 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. Erie County's infant mortality rate decreased slightly from 8.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996-1998 to 7.5 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 7.3). From 2004-2006, the respective infant mortality rates were 6.6 for whites, 15.5 for African-Americans, and 4.1 for Hispanics.

Overall, infant mortality has dropped 29.9% since 1990-1992 when the rate equaled 10.7. The African-American infant mortality rate has declined 27.2% since 1999-2001 (from 21.3 to 15.5).

Neonatal Mortality

HP2010 Goal: 2.9 deaths per 1,000 live births

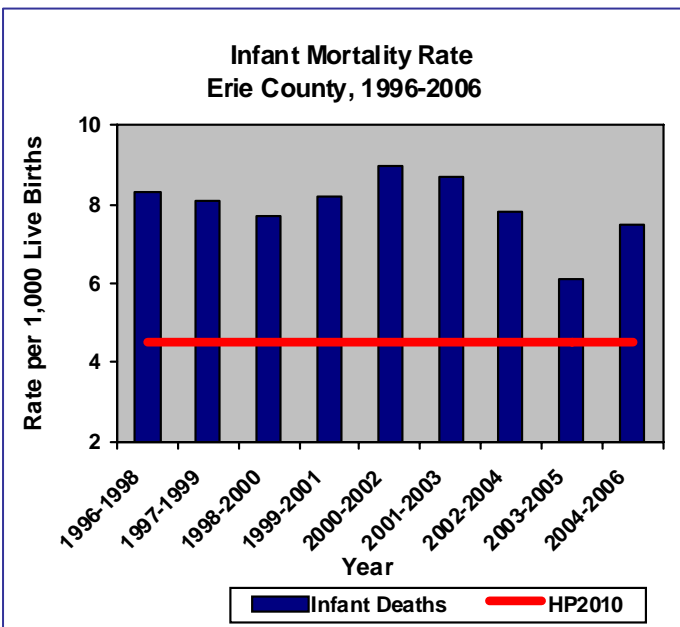
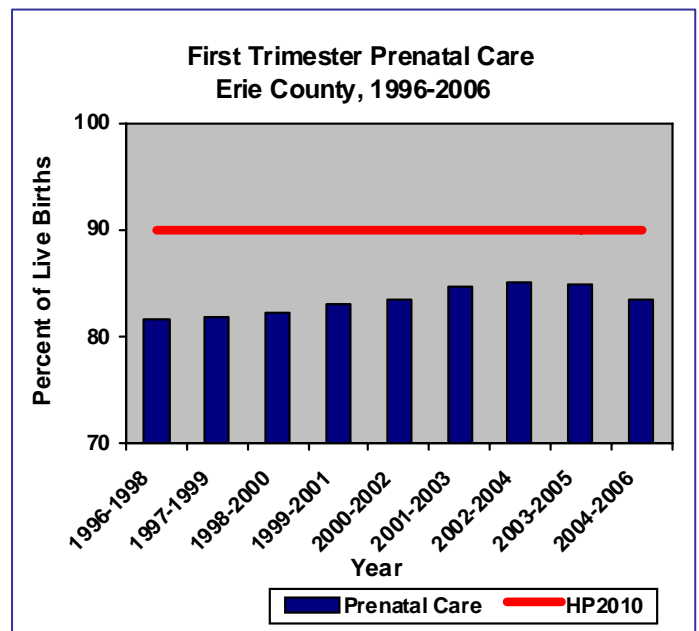
Neonatal mortality is defined as the death of an infant less than 28 days of age. The neonatal mortality rate in Erie County declined from 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996-1998 to 4.3 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 5.1). From 2004-2006, the respective neonatal mortality rates were 3.8 for whites, 9.5 for African-Americans, and 2.0 for Hispanics.

Overall, neonatal mortality has declined 40.3% since 1990-1992 when the rate was 7.2. The African-American neonatal mortality rate has declined 31.6% since 1999-2001 (from 13.9 to 9.5).

Prenatal Care During First Trimester

HP2010 Goal: 90% of live births

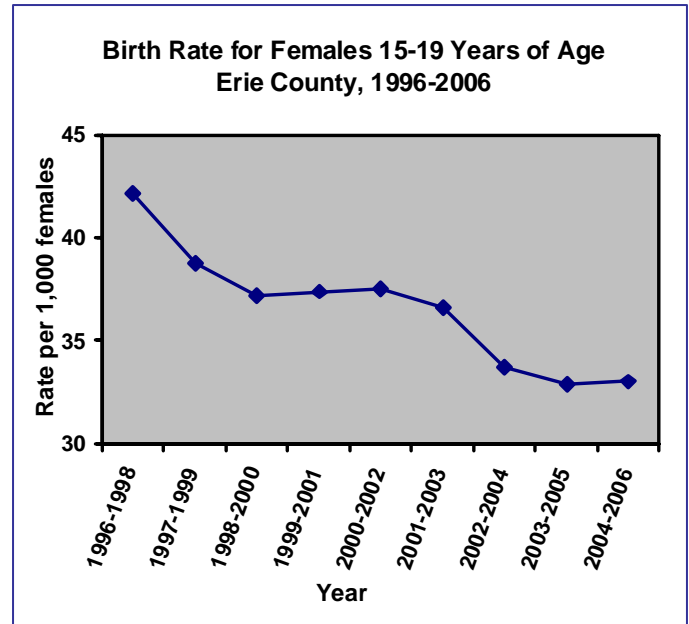
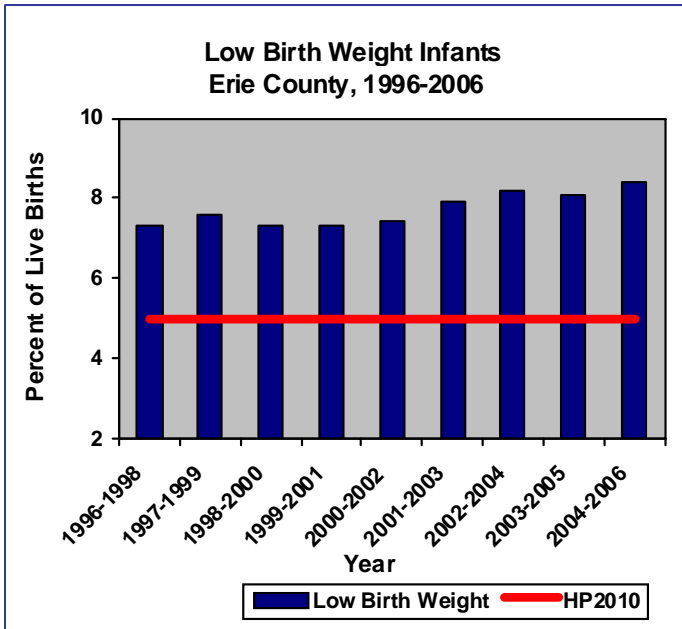
The percentage of Erie County mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy increased slightly from 81.4% of live births in 1996-1998 to 83.4% in 2004-2006 (for PA, 80.8%). From 2004-2006, the respective mother prenatal care percentages were 86.4% for whites, 68.4% for African-Americans, and 72.3% for Hispanics. The percentage of African-American mothers seeking prenatal care in the first trimester has increased 5.6% since 1999-2001 (from 64.8% to 68.4%).



Low Birth Weight Infants

HP2010 Goal: 5% of live births

Low birth weight babies are those born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds and 9 ounces). In Erie County, the percentage of low birth weight infants has increased from 7.3% in 1996-1998 to 8.5% in 2004-2006 (for PA 8.3%). From 2004-2006, the respective low birth weight infant percentages were 7.7% for whites, 12.7% for African-Americans and 13.1% for Hispanics.



Births to Females 15-19 Years of Age

In 2004-2006, 11.4% of all Erie County live births were to females 15-19 years of age (for PA, 9.0%). The respective age 15-19 percentages were 9.3% for whites, 23.3% for African-Americans, and 23.5% for Hispanics. The percentage of resident births to mothers 15-19 years of age has gradually declined since 1990-1992 when it equaled 14.0%.

Birth Rate for Females 15-19 Years of Age

Erie County's birth rate for females 15-19 years of age has declined from 42.2 births per 1,000 females 15-19 years in 1996-1998 to 33.0 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 28.6). Overall, the birth rate has dropped 35.5% since 1990-1992 when the rate was 51.2. From 2004-2006, the respective age 15-19 birth rates were 27.1 for whites, 108.9 for African-Americans, and 120.8 for Hispanics.

Births to Single Females

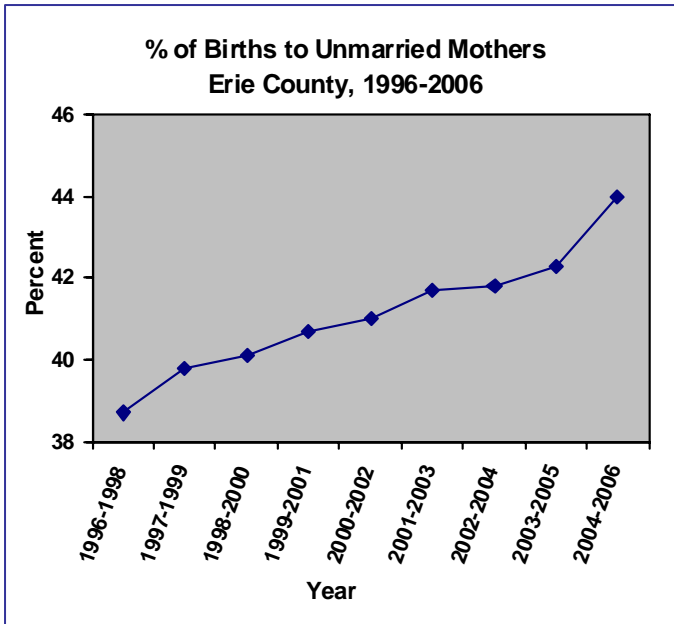
In Erie County, the percentage of live births to unmarried mothers increased from 38.7% in 1996-1998 to 44.0% in 2004-2006 (for PA 36.7%). From 2004-2006, the respective unmarried percentages were 37.9% for whites, 82.3% for African-Americans, and 62.7% for Hispanics.

Teenage Pregnancy Rate

HP2010 Goal: 43.0 per 1,000 females aged 15-17
 Erie County's teenage pregnancy rate has decreased from 34.5 pregnancies per 1,000 females 15-17 years of age in 1996-1998 to 21.0 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 23.0). For reference, the 2004-2006 pregnancy rates for females 15-19 and females 18-19 years of age were 37.0 (for PA, 41.6) and 56.6 (for PA, 68.2), respectively.

Smoking During Pregnancy

HP2010 Goal: 1% of live births
 The percentage of Erie County mothers who smoke during pregnancy has increased from 25.6% in 1996-1998 to 28.0% in 2004-2006 (for PA, 17.8%). From 2004-2006, the respective mother smoking percentages were 27.8% for whites, 32.7% for African-Americans, and 21.7% for Hispanics. Smoking during pregnancy remains a significant public health problem.



Immunization Status of Children

In 2007, 91% of two-year old clients seen at the Erie County Department of Health had completed the recommended vaccine series (for all PA public provider sites, 78%).

MORTALITY AND CANCER

All Causes of Death

The ten leading causes of death to Erie County residents from 2004-2006 are shown below. Collectively, these ten causes accounted for 78.1% of all deaths. The average annual age-adjusted death rate from all causes decreased from 886.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 860.8 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 845.3). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 851.0 for whites, 1,278.7 for African-Americans, 1,112.2 for males, and 700.7 for females.

Ten Leading Causes of Death Erie County, 2004-2006

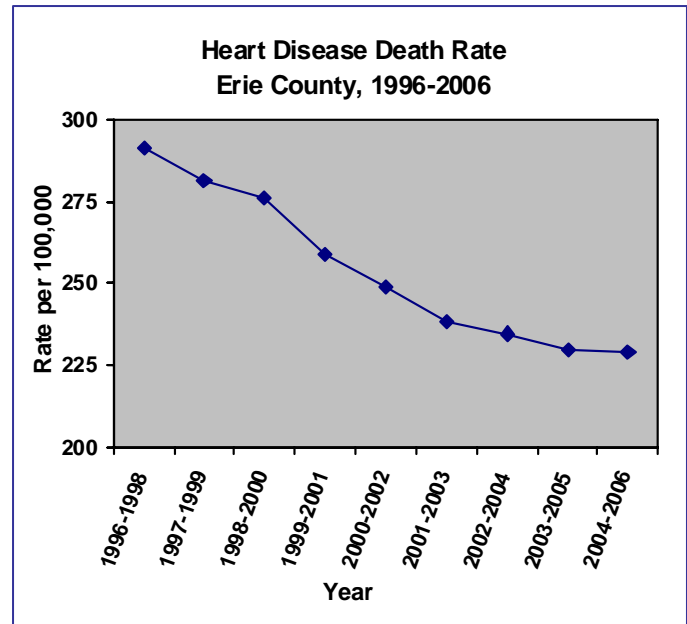
Cause of Death	# of Deaths	% of Deaths
Heart Disease	2,173	26.9%
Cancer	1,904	23.6%
Stroke	487	6.0%
CLRD (COPD)*	399	4.9%
Accidents	324	4.0%
Diabetes Mellitus	265	3.3%
Kidney Diseases**	236	2.9%
Alzheimer's Disease	208	2.6%
Pneumonia/Influenza	208	2.6%
Septicemia	103	1.3%
Leading Causes	6,307	78.1%
Total County Deaths	8,071	

* Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (formerly COPD)

** Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis

Heart Disease Deaths

The leading cause of death to Erie County residents continues to be heart disease, which accounted for 26.9% of all deaths from 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted heart disease death rate decreased from 291.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 229.2 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 229.4). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 228.3 for whites, 308.8 for African-Americans, 315.7 for males, and 172.8 for females.

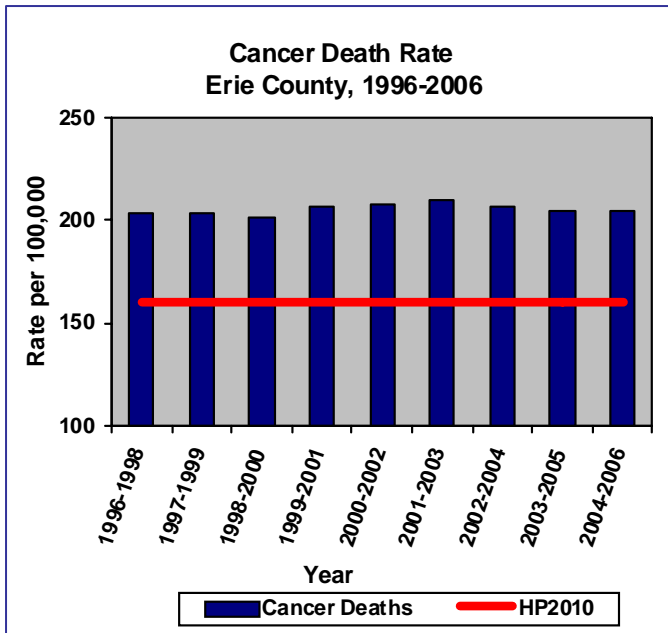


Cancer Deaths and Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 159.9 deaths per 100,000

As the second leading cause of death, cancer claimed 23.6% of all deaths to Erie County residents from 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted cancer death rate increased slightly from 203.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 204.7 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 195.3). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 203.0 for whites, 290.0 for African-Americans, 258.1 for males, and 173.7 for females.

The average annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate (invasive cases only) increased from 469.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 476.1 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 491.4). From 2003-2005, the respective incidence rates were 543.5 for males (for PA, 577.9) and 432.2 for females (for PA, 436.1).



Lung Cancer Deaths and Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 44.9 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted lung cancer death rate increased from 54.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 62.7 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 53.2). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 61.8 for whites, 109.2 for African-Americans, 86.4 for males, and 47.1 for females.

The average annual age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate (invasive cases only) increased from 66.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 70.5 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 69.3). From 2003-2005, the respective incidence rates were 89.8 for males (for PA, 90.3) and 56.9 for females (for PA, 54.6).

Female Breast Cancer Deaths & Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 22.3 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted female breast cancer death rate decreased from 33.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 24.6 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 25.8). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 23.3 for whites and 42.5 for African-Americans.

The average annual age-adjusted female breast cancer incidence rate (invasive cases only) decreased from 132.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 121.5 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 122.1).

Prostate Cancer Deaths & Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 28.8 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted prostate cancer death rate decreased slightly from 28.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 27.0 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 26.1). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 26.2 for whites and 65.4 for African-Americans.

The average annual age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rate (invasive cases only) decreased from 151.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 136.5 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 148.1).

Colorectal Cancer Deaths and Incidence

HP 2010 Goal: 13.9 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted colorectal cancer death rate decreased from 21.1 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 17.1 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 19.4). From 2004-2006, the respective death rates were 17.0 for whites, 28.6 for African-Americans, 21.9 for males, and 14.2 for females.

The average annual age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rate (invasive cases only) decreased from 57.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 51.8 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 55.7). From 2003-2005, the respective incidence rates were 60.9 for males (for PA, 66.3) and 45.4 for females (for PA, 47.9).

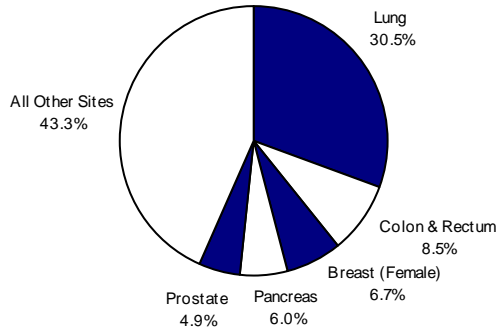
Melanoma Deaths and Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 2.5 deaths per 100,000

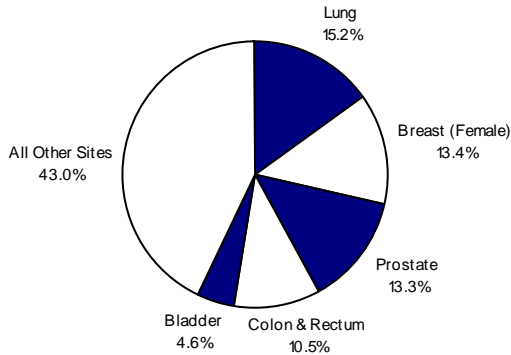
The average annual age-adjusted melanoma cancer death rate decreased from 3.7 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 3.2 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 3.0). From 2004-2006, all melanoma deaths were among whites. The respective death rates were 4.6 for males and 2.4 for females.

The average annual age-adjusted melanoma cancer incidence rate (invasive cases only) increased from 13.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 14.8 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 17.6). From 2003-2005, the respective incidence rates were 17.9 for males (for PA, 21.8) and 12.1 for females (for PA, 14.8).

Erie County Cancer Deaths, 2004-2006
Percent by Five Leading Sites
8,071 Deaths



Erie County New Cancer Cases, 2004-2006
Percent by Five Leading Sites
4,450 Cases

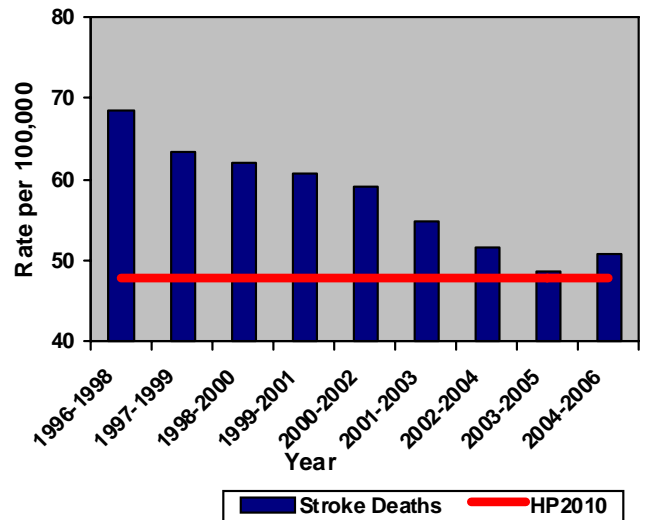


Stroke Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 48.0 deaths per 100,000

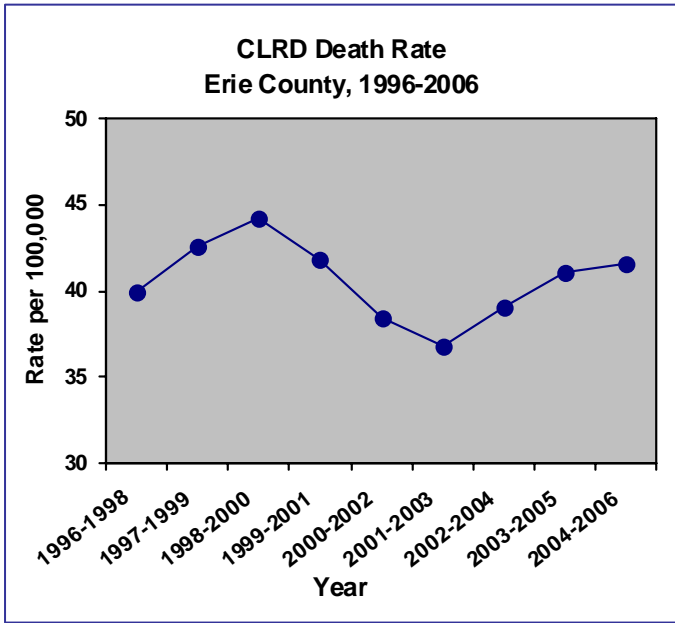
Stroke, the third leading cause of death, claimed 6.0% of all deaths to Erie County residents from 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted stroke death rate decreased considerably from 68.4 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 50.7 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 48.6). From 2004-2006, the respective stroke death rates were 50.0 for whites, 79.3 for African-Americans, 55.2 for males, and 47.7 for females.

Stroke Death Rate
Erie County, 1996-2006



Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) (formerly COPD) Deaths

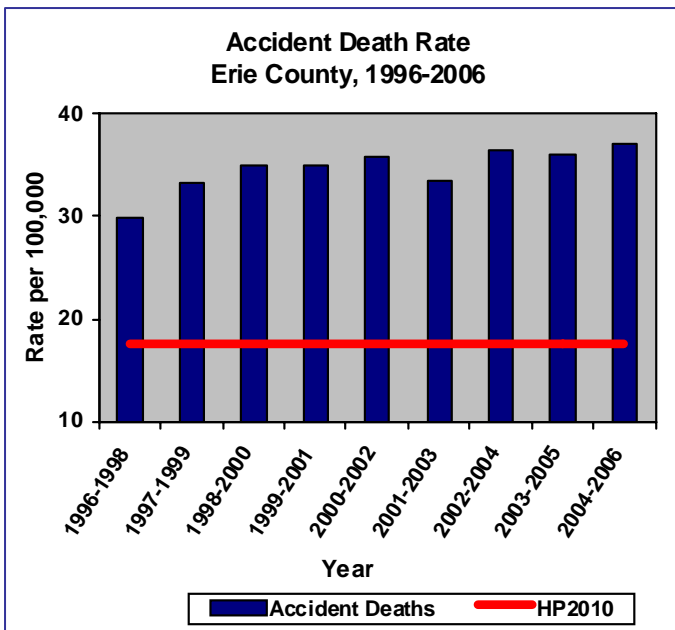
CLRD (formerly COPD), the fourth leading cause of death, claimed 4.9% of all deaths to Erie County residents from 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted CLRD death rate for all ages increased slightly from 39.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 41.6 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 38.5). From 2004-2006, the respective CLRD death rates were 41.6 for whites, 44.2 for African-Americans, 54.2 for males, and 35.8 for females.



Accidents (Unintentional Injury) Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 17.5 deaths per 100,000

Accidental injury deaths, the fifth leading cause of death, accounted for 4.0% of all deaths to Erie County residents from 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted accident death rate increased from 29.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 36.9 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 39.2). From 2004-2006, the respective accident death rates were 37.8 for whites, 34.5 for African-Americans, 51.0 for males, and 24.5 for females.



Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 9.2 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted motor vehicle accident death rate decreased from 13.4 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 10.9 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 12.5). From 2004-2006, the respective motor vehicle accident death rates were 14.9 for males and 7.0 for females.

Diabetes Mellitus Deaths

Diabetes mellitus deaths accounted for 3.3% of all deaths to Erie County residents in 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted diabetes death rate decreased from 30.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 28.3 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 24.9). From 2004-2006, the respective diabetes death rates were 27.2 for whites, 68.8 for African-Americans, 29.6 for males, and 27.1 for females.

Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis Deaths

Deaths due to kidney diseases accounted for 2.9% of all deaths to Erie County residents in 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted kidney disease death rate increased from 11.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 24.3 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 20.1). From 2004-2006, the respective kidney disorder death rates were 23.7 for whites, 52.8 for African-Americans, 35.7 for males, and 18.7 for females.

Alzheimer's Disease Deaths

Deaths due to Alzheimer's disease accounted for 2.6% of all deaths to Erie County residents in 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted Alzheimer's disease death rate increased from 6.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 21.4 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 21.1). From 2004-2006, the respective Alzheimer's death rates were 24.9 for males and 19.9 for females.

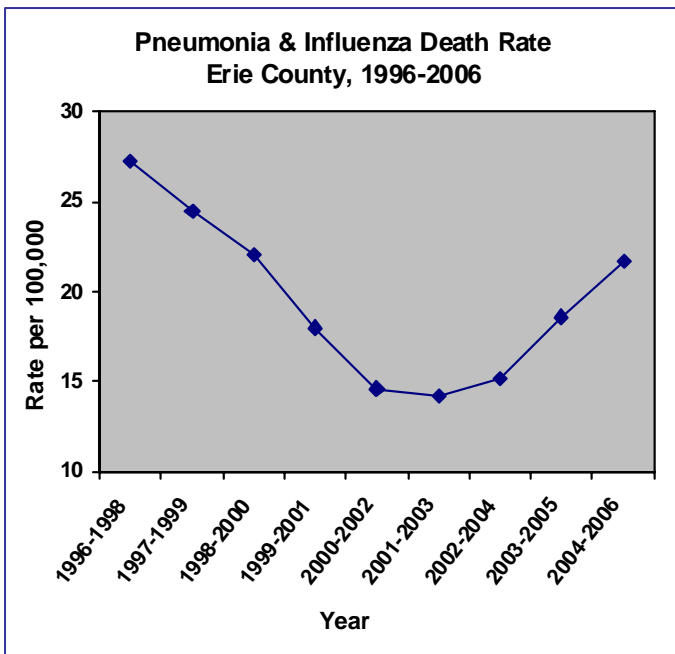
Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths

Deaths due to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) accounted for 2.6% of all deaths to Erie County residents in 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted P&I death rate decreased from 27.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 21.7 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 18.7). From 2004-2006, the respective P&I death rates were 29.3 for males and 17.8 for females.

Homicide Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 3.0 deaths per 100,000

The Erie County average annual age-adjusted homicide death rate remains consistently low, ranging from 3.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 1.9 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 6.0).



Septicemia Deaths

Septicemia deaths accounted for 1.3% of all deaths to Erie County residents in 2004-2006. The average annual age-adjusted septicemia death rate increased from 7.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 10.9 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 16.5). From 2004-2006, the respective septicemia death rates were 15.3 for males and 8.6 for females.

Suicide Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 5.0 deaths per 100,000

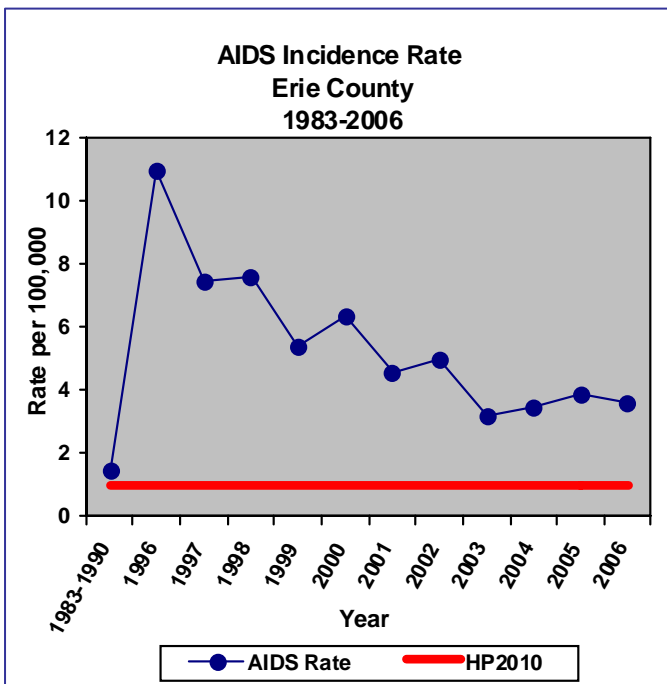
The average annual age-adjusted suicide death rate decreased from 11.7 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 9.9 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 10.9). From 2004-2006, the respective suicide death rates were 18.2 for males and 2.4 for females.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

AIDS

HP2010 Goal: 1 case per 100,000 age 13 and over
AIDS, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, is caused by HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus. HIV attacks and weakens the immune system. Individuals infected with HIV may not develop AIDS for many years. AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection.

The first AIDS case among Erie County residents was reported in 1983. From 1983 to 2006, a total of 298 AIDS cases have been reported with 10 reported in 2006. The AIDS crude incidence rate per 100,000 steadily increased from 1.5 in 1983-1990 to a high of 11.0 in 1996 and then declined to 3.6 in 2006. The average annual crude incidence rate for AIDS in Erie County dropped from 5.3 in 2003-2005 to 4.1 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 10.6).



Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis is an infectious disease caused by *Campylobacter* bacteria. Most people who become ill with campylobacteriosis get diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain, and fever. The diarrhea may be bloody. Some infected persons do not have any symptoms. Transmission occurs through ingestion of organisms in contaminated food and

water, undercooked meat, and raw milk and also through contact with infected pets and farm animals.

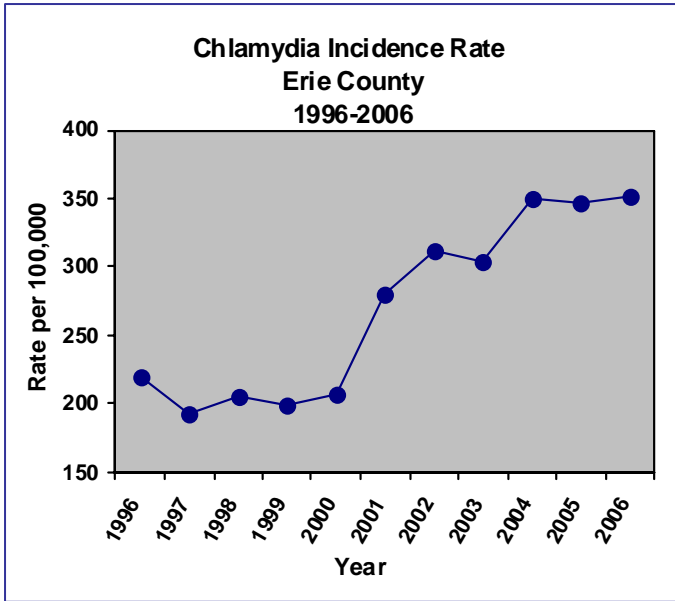
In 2006, there were 31 reported cases with an incidence rate of 11.1 (for PA, 10.2) compared to 28 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 92 reported cases in Erie County with an average annual crude incidence rate of 10.9 (for PA, 10.9) compared to 85 cases from 2003-2005.

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium, *Chlamydia trachomatis*. It is one of the most frequently reported infectious diseases in the United States. Left untreated, a chlamydial infection can damage a woman's reproductive organs and cause infertility. For many individuals infected with *Chlamydia*, symptoms are mild or absent.

The number of reported cases of chlamydia in Erie County has been increasing since 2000 with 928 cases reported for 2006. The annual crude incidence rate of chlamydia in Erie County increased from 329.7 per 100,000 in 2005 (for PA, 299.8) to 351.6 in 2006 (for PA, 317.4). In 2006, the respective chlamydia incidence rates were 156.6 for whites (for PA, 76.1), 1,879.1 for African-Americans (for PA, 1,193.9), 216.2 for males (for PA, 181.9), and 481.5 for females (for PA, 445.0). The African-American incidence rate was *significantly higher* compared to whites. The female incidence rate was *significantly higher* compared to males.

The average annual crude incidence rate of chlamydia in Erie County increased from 332.3 per 100,000 in 2003-2005 (for PA, 302.6; for U.S., 316.6) to 336.4 in 2004-2006 (for PA, 307.9; for U.S., 330.8). For 2004-2006, the respective chlamydia incidence rates were 181.4 for whites, 1,812.6 for African-Americans, 203.3 for males, and 464.0 for females. The African-American incidence rate was *significantly higher* compared to whites. The female incidence rate was *significantly higher* compared to males.



Giardiasis

Giardiasis is a diarrheal disease caused by *Giardia lamblia*, a microscopic parasite. Once a person or animal has been infected with *Giardia*, the parasite lives in the intestine and is passed through the stool. It can survive outside the body and in many environments (food, soil, water, contaminated surfaces) for months.

In 2006, there were 73 reported cases of giardiasis in Erie County with an incidence rate of 26.0 per 100,000 (for PA, 6.6; for U.S., 7.3) compared to 34 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 144 reported cases in Erie County with an average annual crude incidence rate of 17.1 (for PA, 7.3; for U.S., 7.8) compared to 103 cases from 2003-2005.

Gonorrhea

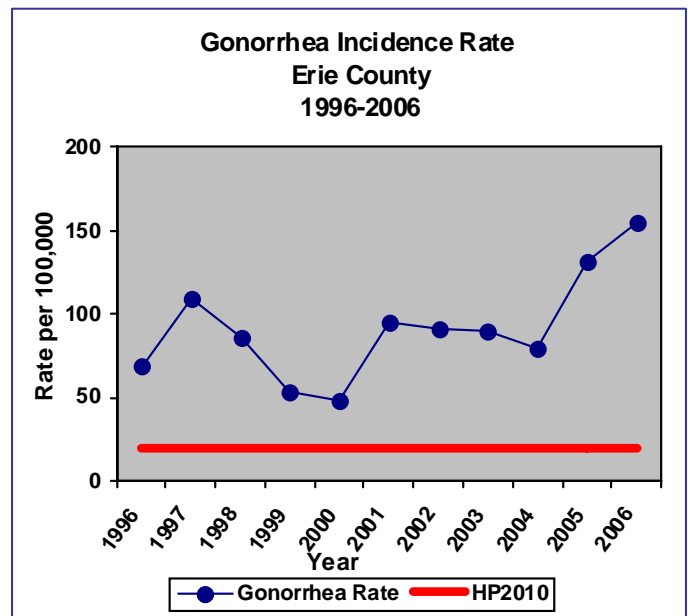
HP2010 Goal: 19 cases per 100,000

Gonorrhea is a common sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. This bacterium can grow and multiply easily in the reproductive tract as well as the mouth, throat, eyes, and anus. Untreated, gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent health problems in both women and men. It is a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in women and may lead to infertility in men.

The number of reported cases of gonorrhea in Erie County has been increasing since 2000 with 435

cases reported for 2006. The annual crude incidence rate of gonorrhea in Erie County *increased significantly* from 131.7 cases per 100,000 in 2005 to 155.1 in 2006 (for PA, 92.2). In 2006, the respective gonorrhea incidence rates were 43.7 for whites (for PA, 16.2), 1,212.3 for African-Americans (for PA, 439.1), 114.3 for males (for PA, 86.9), and 194.3 for females (for PA, 97.1). The African-American incidence rate was *significantly higher* compared to whites. The female incidence rate was *significantly higher* compared to males.

The average annual crude incidence rate of gonorrhea in Erie County *increased significantly* from 100.1 per 100,000 in 2003-2005 to 122.0 in 2004-2006. During this same time, rates for PA decreased from 92.3 to 91.0 and rates for the U.S. increased from 114.2 to 116.2. For 2004-2006, the respective gonorrhea incidence rates were 45.6 for whites, 924.7 for African-Americans, 81.6 for males and 160.8 for females. The African-American incidence rate is *significantly higher* compared to whites. The incidence rate of gonorrhea in Erie County is six times higher than the HP 2010 goal.



Hepatitis A

HP2010 Goal: 4.3 cases per 100,000

Hepatitis A is an acute, vaccine-preventable liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV infection is transmitted by the fecal-oral route via

person-to-person contact or consumption of contaminated food or water. HAV infection does not result in chronic infection or chronic liver disease. In 2006, there was only 1 reported case of hepatitis A in Erie County compared to no cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 2 reported cases with an average annual incidence rate of 0.2 per 100,000 (for PA, 0.8; for U.S., 1.6) compared to 10 cases from 2003-2005.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable liver disease caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection can lead to chronic or lifelong infection, cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure, and death. Transmission occurs through contact with the blood or other body fluids of infected individuals.

In 2006, there were no reported cases of acute hepatitis B in Erie County and no reported cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 4 reported cases of acute hepatitis B in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 0.5 per 100,000 (for PA, 1.8; for U.S., 1.8) compared to 4 cases from 2003-2005.

In 2006, there were 11 reported cases of chronic hepatitis B in Erie County with a rate of 3.9 (for PA, 10.7) compared to 9 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 37 reported cases of chronic hepatitis B in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 4.4 (for PA, 13.0) compared to 52 cases from 2003-2005.

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Most individuals with HCV infection develop a chronic infection that is asymptomatic. These individuals do not know they are infected until chronic liver disease develops decades later. HCV infection can lead to cirrhosis, liver failure, liver cancer, and death. HCV is spread by contact with the blood of an infected person.

In 2006, there were 3 reported cases of acute hepatitis C in Erie County compared to 6 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 12 reported cases of acute hepatitis C in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 1.4 per 100,000

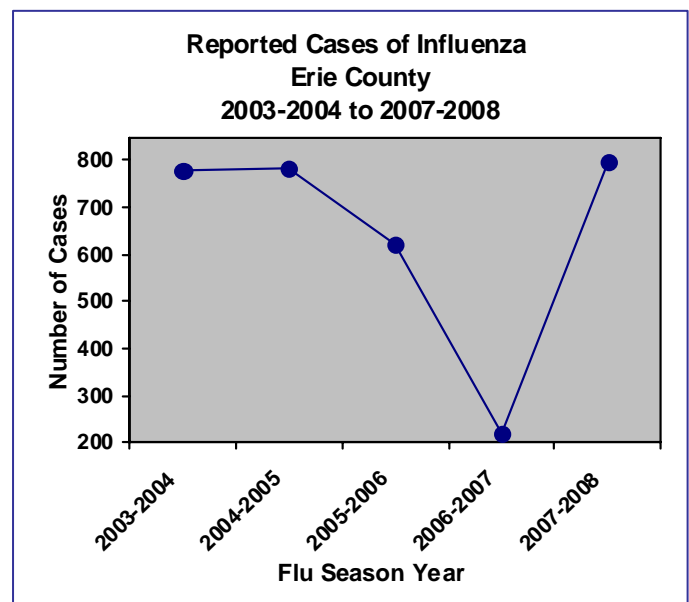
(for PA, 0.5; for U.S., 0.3) compared to 13 cases from 2003-2005.

HP2010 Goal: 1 case of acute hepatitis C per 100,000

In 2006, there were 305 reported cases of past or present hepatitis C in Erie County with a rate of 108.8 (for PA, 82.5) compared to 163 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 620 reported cases of past or present hepatitis C in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 73.4 (for PA, 81.2) compared to 523 cases from 2003-2005.

Influenza

Influenza (also known as the flu) is a vaccine-preventable respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death. The virus is usually spread from person to person during coughing and sneezing.



There were 798 reported cases of influenza during the 2007-2008 flu season in Erie County. Of these, 696 were type A influenza and 102 were type B. Among age groups, 10.4% of all cases were less than 2 years old, 22.8% were age 2 to 17, 13.8% were age 18 to 25, 27.3% were age 26 to 49, and 12.3% were age 65 and above.

Legionellosis

Legionella pneumophila bacteria can cause two forms of respiratory disease: Legionnaire's disease and Pontiac fever. Both diseases include fever and myalgia but Legionnaire's disease is more severe and includes pneumonia. *Legionella* is transmitted to humans by the inhalation of infected aerosols and water droplets.

In 2006, there were 7 reported cases of legionellosis in Erie County compared to 3 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 15 reported cases of legionellosis for an average annual crude incidence rate of 1.8 per 100,000 (for PA, 2.4; for U.S., 0.8) compared to 17 cases from 2003-2005.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is caused by the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*. It is transmitted to humans by the bite of infected blacklegged ticks. Typical symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash. If left untreated, infection can spread to joints, the heart, and the nervous system.

In 2006, there were 10 cases of Lyme disease reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 3.6 per 100,000 (for PA, 26.1; for U.S., 6.8) compared to 17 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 35 reported cases of Lyme disease with an incidence rate of 4.1 (for PA, 30.9; for U.S., 7.2) compared to 34 cases from 2003-2005.

Measles

HP2010 Goal: 0 cases per year

Measles is a vaccine-preventable disease spread through coughing or sneezing and is characterized by rash, high fever, coughing, and runny nose. Complications can occur.

There were no reported cases of measles in Erie County from 2003 to 2006.

Meningitis, Viral or Aseptic

Meningitis is an infection of the fluid of a person's spinal cord and the fluid that surrounds the brain. Viral or aseptic meningitis is a clinically diagnosed meningitis that has no laboratory confirmation of

bacterial or fungal infection. Viral meningitis is usually less severe than bacterial meningitis and normally doesn't require specific treatment.

In 2006, there were 40 reported cases of aseptic meningitis in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 14.3 per 100,000 (for PA, 4.0) compared to 21 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 75 reported cases of aseptic meningitis with an incidence rate of 8.9 (for PA, 4.9) compared to 46 cases from 2003-2005.

Meningococcal Disease

HP2010 Goal: 1 case per 100,000

Meningitis is an infection of the fluid of a person's spinal cord and the fluid that surrounds the brain. Meningococcal disease is a vaccine-preventable type of meningitis caused by the bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis*. It is one of the major types of bacterial meningitis. Bacterial meningitis can be quite severe and may result in brain damage, hearing loss, or learning disability.

In 2006, there were 3 reported cases of meningococcal disease in Erie County compared to 2 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 8 reported cases of meningococcal disease with an incidence rate of 0.9 per 100,000 (for PA, 0.5; for U.S., 0.4) compared to 7 cases from 2003-2005.

Mumps

HP2010 Goal: 0 cases per year

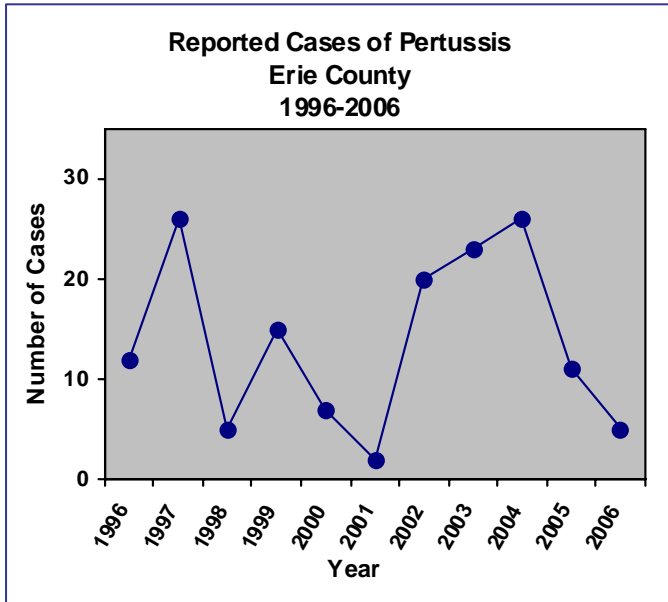
Mumps is a vaccine-preventable disease caused by the mumps virus. Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, loss of appetite, and swelling of salivary glands.

There was 1 reported case of mumps in Erie County from 2003 to 2006.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Pertussis, a vaccine-preventable respiratory disease caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*, is found mainly in children. Symptoms include spasms of severe coughing, whooping, and posttussive vomiting and may last many weeks.

In 2006, there were 5 cases of pertussis reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 1.8 per 100,000 (for PA, 4.7; for U.S., 5.3) compared to 11 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 42 reported cases of pertussis with an incidence rate of 5.0 (for PA, 4.5; for U.S., 7.6) compared to 60 cases from 2003-2005.



Respiratory Syncytial Virus

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the most common cause of bronchiolitis and pneumonia in children under 1 year of age in the United States. Most children are infected with the virus by their second birthday but only a small percentage experience severe disease.

In 2006, there were 84 reported cases of RSV in Erie County compared to 138 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 345 reported cases of RSV compared to 396 cases from 2003-2005.

Rubella (German measles)

Rubella is a vaccine-preventable viral disease that causes fever and rash. Rubella can cause birth defects in pregnant women who become infected.

There were no reported cases of rubella in Erie County from 2003 to 2006.

Salmonellosis

Salmonellosis is an infection caused by *Salmonella* bacteria. Symptoms are diarrhea, fever, and abdominal pain. Most infected persons recover without treatment but in some persons the diarrhea may be severe enough to require hospitalization. Salmonella is passed via the fecal-oral route from the feces of animals or humans to other animals or humans.

In 2006, there were 33 cases of salmonellosis reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 11.8 per 100,000 (for PA, 13.7; for U.S., 15.4) compared to 60 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 163 reported cases of salmonellosis with an incidence rate of 19.3 (for PA, 14.5; for U.S., 15.1) compared to 151 cases from 2003-2005.

Syphilis, Primary and Secondary

HP2010 Goal: 0.2 cases per 100,000

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Syphilis is passed from person to person through direct contact with a syphilis sore. Sores occur on the external genitals, vagina, anus, or in the rectum but also can occur on the lips and in the mouth. Many people infected with syphilis do not have any symptoms for years but develop complications later if not treated.

There were no reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis in Erie County from 2000 to 2002. From 2003-2005, 4 cases were reported for an average annual crude incidence rate of 0.5 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 1.3; for U.S., 2.7). From 2004-2006, there were 6 cases of primary and secondary syphilis for a crude incidence rate of 0.7 (for PA, 1.6; for U.S., 3.0).

Syphilis, Congenital

HP2010 Goal: 1.0 per 100,000

Congenital syphilis occurs when a pregnant woman who has syphilis passes the disease to the baby in utero.

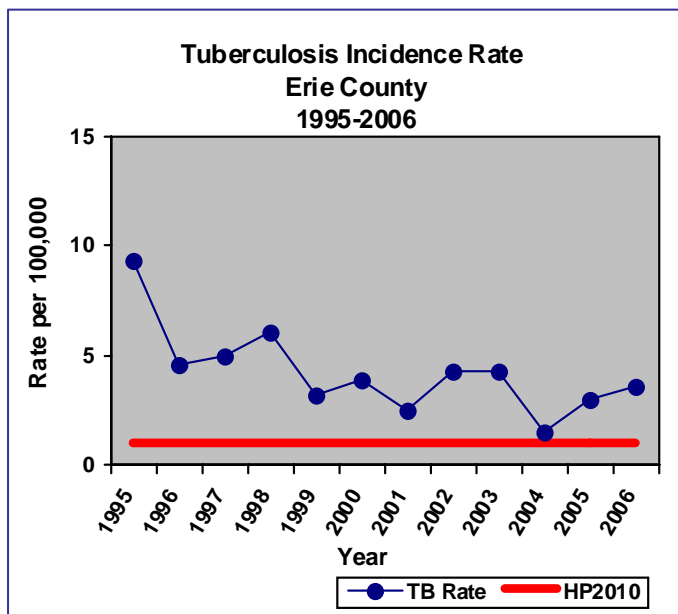
There were no reported cases of congenital syphilis in Erie County from 2003 to 2006.

Tuberculosis

HP2010 Goal: 1.0 case per 100,000

Tuberculosis (TB) is a mycobacterial disease that is spread from person to person through the air. TB usually affects the lungs and can result in death if not treated.

In 2006, there were 10 cases of tuberculosis reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 3.6 per 100,000 (for PA, 2.7; for U.S., 4.6) compared to 8 cases in 2005. From 2004-2006, there were 22 reported cases of tuberculosis with an incidence rate of 2.6 (for PA, 2.7; for U.S., 4.8) compared to 24 cases from 2003-2005.



Varicella zoster (Chickenpox)

Chickenpox is a vaccine-preventable disease caused by infection with the *Varicella zoster* virus. Symptoms include fever and an itchy skin rash of blister-like lesions

In 2006, there were 181 cases of chickenpox reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 64.5 per 100,000 (for PA, 41.8; for U.S., 28.6) compared to 169 cases in 2005. Data for Erie County is not available prior to 2005.

ADULT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS

Health Status

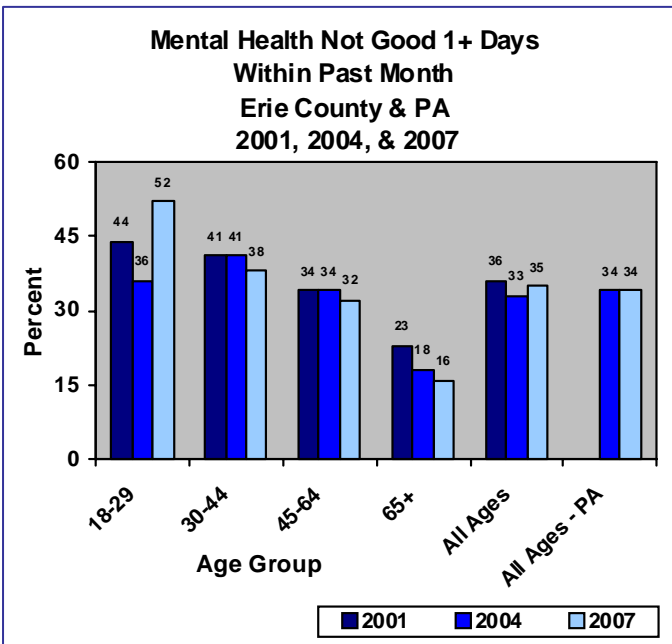
In 2007, 14% of Erie County adults age 18+ reported their general health as “fair” or “poor” (for PA, 15%) compared to 18% in 2004.

The number of adults age 18+ who report that their physical health (illness or injury) was not good at least one day in the previous month was 37% in 2007 (for PA, 38%) compared to 38% in 2004.

The number of adults age 18+ who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month has increased from 33% in 2004 to 35% in 2007 (for PA, 34%).

Of all adults in 2007, 40% of women (for PA, 40%) and 29% of males (for PA, 27%) reported poor mental health on one or more days in the past month.

In 2007, the 18-29 age group reported the highest incidence of poor mental health at 52% (for PA, 49%).

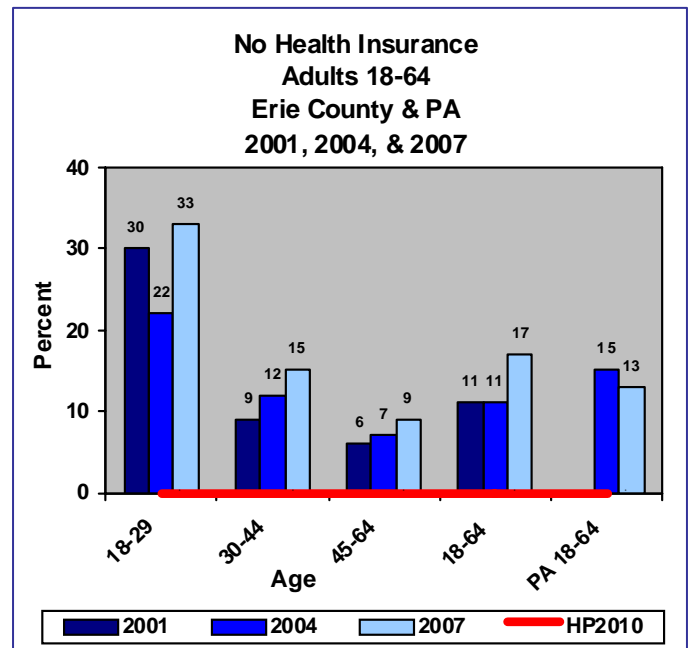


Health Care Access

HP2010 Goal: 100% of adults age 18-64 have health insurance

In 2007, 17% of Erie County adults age 18-64 said

that they did not have health insurance (for PA, 13%) compared to 11% in both 2001 and 2004.



In 2007, 33% of young adults ages 18-29 reported having no health insurance (for PA, 23%) compared to 22% in 2004. This is the highest of all age groups.

The number of Erie County males age 18-64 who reported having no health insurance *significantly increased* from 12% in 2004 to 22% in 2007 (for PA, 15%).

The number of Erie County adults age 18+ who had a routine checkup in the past 2 years decreased from 85% in 2004 to 81% in 2007 (for PA, 84%).

The number of Erie County adults age 18+ who did not see a doctor in the past year because of cost was 9% in 2007 (for PA, 10%) compared to 10% in 2004.

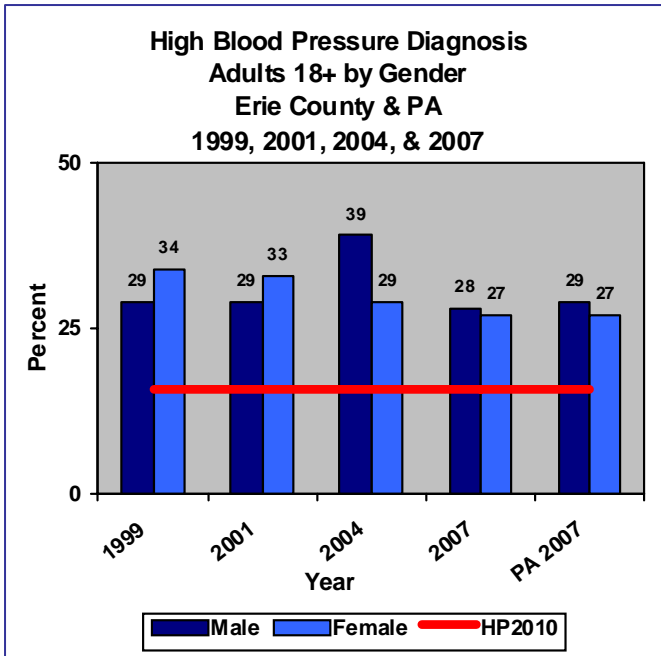
Hypertension Awareness

In 2007, 28% of Erie County adults age 18+ were told their blood pressure was high (for PA, 28%) compared to 33% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 16% of age 20+ have hypertension

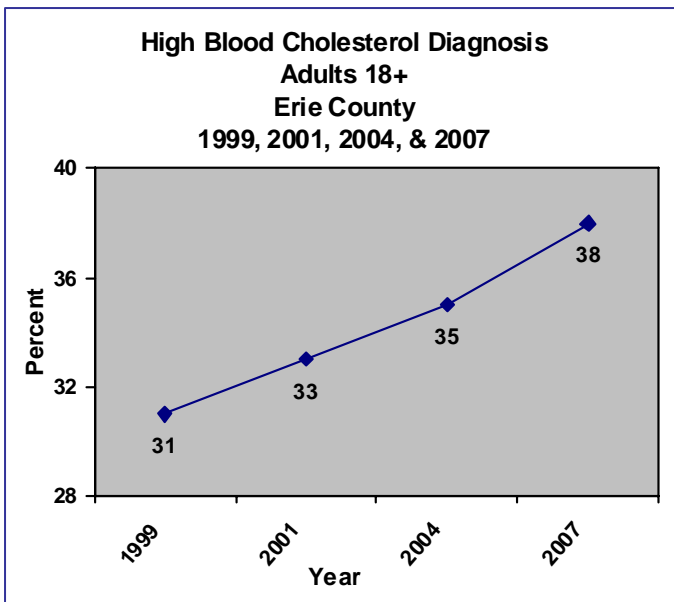
Of individuals diagnosed with hypertension, 80% currently take medication to control their blood pressure (for PA, 83%).

The number of males age 18+ who have ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure *decreased significantly* from 39% in 2004 to 28% in 2007 (for PA, 28%).



Cholesterol Awareness

The number of adults age 18+ who have been told by a medical professional that their blood



cholesterol was high increased slightly from 35% in 2004 to 38% in 2007 (for PA, 40%).

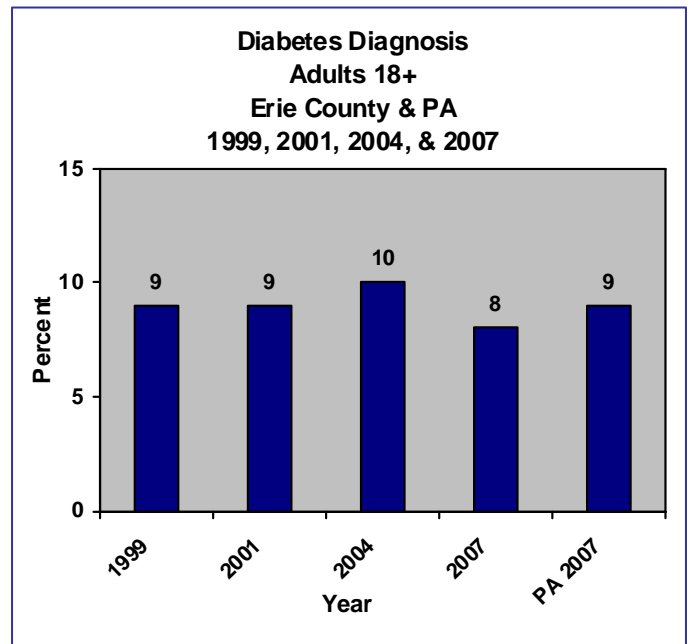
In 2007, 76% of Erie County adults age 18+ responded that they have had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years (for PA, 77%) compared to 85% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 80% of adults have had their blood cholesterol checked in past 5 years

The number of adults who ever had their cholesterol checked decreased from 89% in 2004 to 80% in 2007 (for PA, 81%).

Diabetes

The number of Erie County adults age 18+ who have been told they have diabetes decreased from 10% in 2004 to 8% in 2007 (for PA, 9%).



Asthma

Of Erie County adults age 18+, 8% were ever told that they had asthma compared to 9% in 2004.

In 2007, the percent of Erie County adults who were ever told that they had asthma was *significantly lower* compared to PA at 13%.

In 2007, 5% of adult males in Erie County were ever told that they had asthma. This was

significantly lower compared to 11% for adult males in PA.

In 2007, 11% of adult females in Erie County were ever told that they had asthma. This was lower than the PA rate of 15% for adult females. Of adults age 18+, 6% currently have asthma (for PA, 9%) compared to 6% in 2004.

In 2007, the percent of Erie County adults who currently have asthma was significantly lower compared to PA.

In 2007, 4% of adult males in Erie County (for PA, 7%) and 8% of adult females (for PA, 11%) currently have asthma.

Cardiovascular Disease

In 2007, 5% of Erie County adults age 35+ reported ever having a heart attack (for PA, 6%) compared to 5% in 2004.

Of Erie County adults age 35+, 6% of males (for PA, 8%) and 4% of females (for PA, 4%) reported ever having a heart attack.

The number of Erie County adults age 35+ who reported ever having a stroke was 4% in 2007 (for PA, 4%) compared to 4% in 2004.

Of Erie County adults age 35+, 3% of males (for PA, 4%) and 5% of females (for PA, 4%) reported ever having a stroke.

In 2007, 8% of Erie County adults age 35+ (for PA, 7%) were ever told that they had heart disease compared to 6% in 2004.

Of Erie County adults age 35+, 9% of males (for PA, 9%) and 7% of females (for PA, 5%) were ever told that they had heart disease.

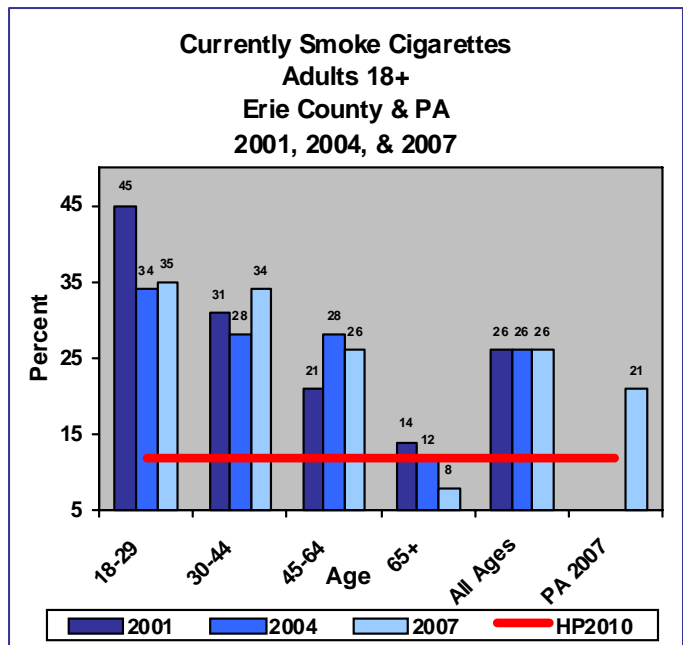
HIV/AIDS

Excluding testing for blood donation, the number of Erie County adults ages 18-64 who ever had an HIV blood test decreased from 40% in 2001 to 35% in 2004 to 29% in 2007 (for PA, 32%).

Tobacco Use

In 2007, 26% of Erie County adults age 18+ indicated that they currently smoke cigarettes. This value remains unchanged since 2001.

HP2010 Goal: 12% of adults smoke cigarettes



In 2007, the percent of Erie County adults age 18+ who currently smoke cigarettes was significantly higher compared to PA at 21%.

Among age groups, 35% of adults age 18-29 (for PA, 29%) and 34% of adults age 30-44 (for PA, 25%) reported the highest percentage of smoking.

The number of 18-29 year olds who smoke cigarettes decreased from 45% in 2001 to 34% in 2004 and 35% in 2007.

In 2007, 52% of Erie County adults age 18+ reported that they had smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime. This was significantly higher compared to 45% for PA.

Of all adult smokers age 18+ in Erie County, 56% have quit smoking at least 1 day in 2007 (for PA, 57%) compared to 50% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 75% of adult smokers have attempted to quit smoking at least 1 day

In 2007, 26% of adults age 18+ responded that they were former smokers (for PA, 24%) as compared to 31% in 2004.

In 2007, the number of Erie County adults age 18+ who currently use smokeless tobacco products was 3% compared to 4% for PA.

Injury Control

In 2007, 74% of Erie County adults age 18+ said they “always” used seat belts whenever they drove or rode in a car compared to 78% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 92% always use safety belts

In 2007, 67% of adults age 18+ with a child under age 12 in the household responded that their child “always” wears a helmet when riding a bicycle compared to 63% in 2004.

In 2007, 93% of adults age 18+ with a child under age 8 in the household responded that their child “always” uses a car safety seat when they ride in a car compared to 91% in 2004.

In 2007, among adults age 18+ who have smoke alarms in their homes, 69% reported testing their smoke alarms within the last six months compared to 65% in 2004.

In 2004, 3% of all adults age 18+ in Erie County did not have smoke alarms in their homes. Data is not available for 2007.

HP2010 Goal: 100% of households have smoke alarms

Alcohol Consumption

Binge drinking is defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion for males and four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion for females.

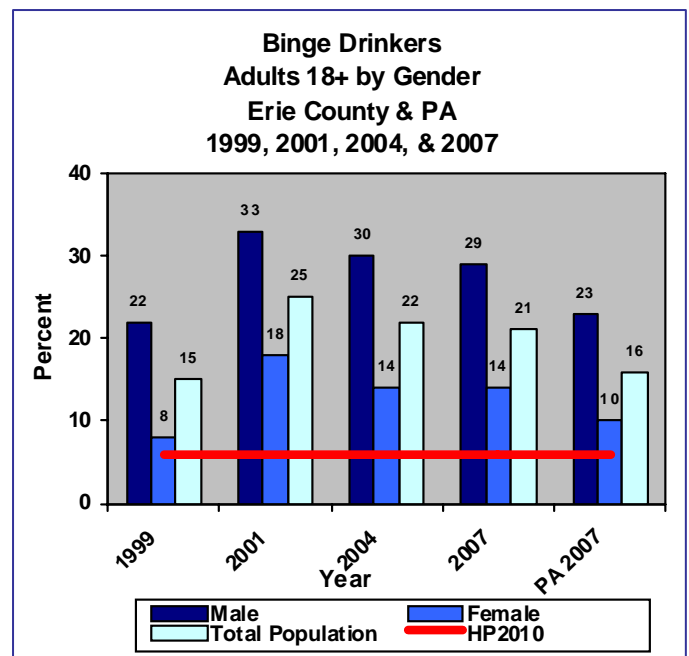
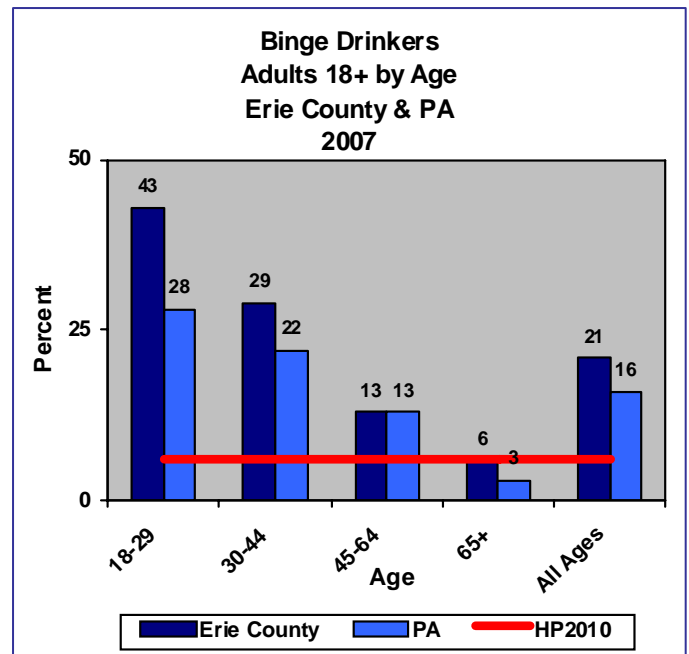
The number of Erie County adults age 18+ who admitted to binge drinking at least once in the past month decreased from 25% in 2001 to 22% in 2004 and 21% in 2007 (for PA, 16%).

HP2010 Goal: 6% of adults binge drink in past month

In 2007, the percent of Erie County adults age 18+ who reported that they were binge drinkers was significantly higher compared to PA.

In 2007, 43% of Erie County adults age 18-29 (for PA, 28%), 29% of adults age 30-44 (for PA, 22%), 13% of adults age 45-64 (for PA, 13%), and 6% of adults age 65 and above (for PA, 3%) participated in binge drinking at least once during the past month.

The number of adults age 18+ who admitted to driving one or more times when they had too much to drink was 6% in 2007 compared to 3% in 2004.



Heavy drinking is defined as having more than two drinks per day for men or more than one drink per day for women.

In 2007, 6% of Erie County adults age 18+ were heavy drinkers (for PA, 5%).

In 2007, 7% of Erie County adult males were heavy drinkers (for PA, 7%) and 4% of adult females were heavy drinkers (for PA, 4%).

In 2007, 13% of Erie County adults age 18-29 were heavy drinkers compared to 8% for PA.

Women's Health

The number of Erie County women age 40+ who reported having a clinical breast exam in the past year decreased from 80% in 1999 and 2001 to 76% in 2004 and 66% for 2007. Of Erie County women age 40+, 93% reported ever having a clinical breast exam.

The number of women age 40+ who reported having a mammogram within the past year decreased from 80% in 1999 to 77% in 2001, 73% in 2004, and 65% in 2007.

In 2007, 80% of adult women age 40+ said they had a mammogram in the past 2 years compared to 90% for 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 70% of women age 40+ had a mammogram in last 2 years

In 2007, 78% of adult women age 18+ reported having a Pap test within the last three years (for PA, 80% in 2006) compared to 86% in 1999 and 2001 and 89% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 90% of women age 18+ received a Pap test within the past 3 years

In 2007, 59% of adult women age 18+ reported having a Pap test within the past year compared to 68% in 2004.

Men's Health

In 2007, the number of Erie County males age 50+ who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) blood

test in the past year was 56% (for PA, 54% in 2006) compared to 70% in 2004.

In 2007, the number of Erie County males age 50+ who had a digital rectal exam in the past year was 59% (for PA, 50% in 2006) compared to 55% in 2004.

In 2007, the number of Erie County males age 50+ who were ever diagnosed with prostate cancer was 8% (for PA, 7% in 2006) compared to 7% in 2004.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 2007, 65% of Erie County adults age 50+ indicated that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopic or colonoscopic exam (for PA, 57%) compared to 46% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 50% of adults age 50+ who ever received a sigmoidoscopic exam

In 2007, 25% of Erie County adults age 50+ reported having a blood stool test using a home kit within the past two years compared to 32% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 50% of adults age 50+ who ever received a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) for colorectal cancer within the past two years

Skin Cancer

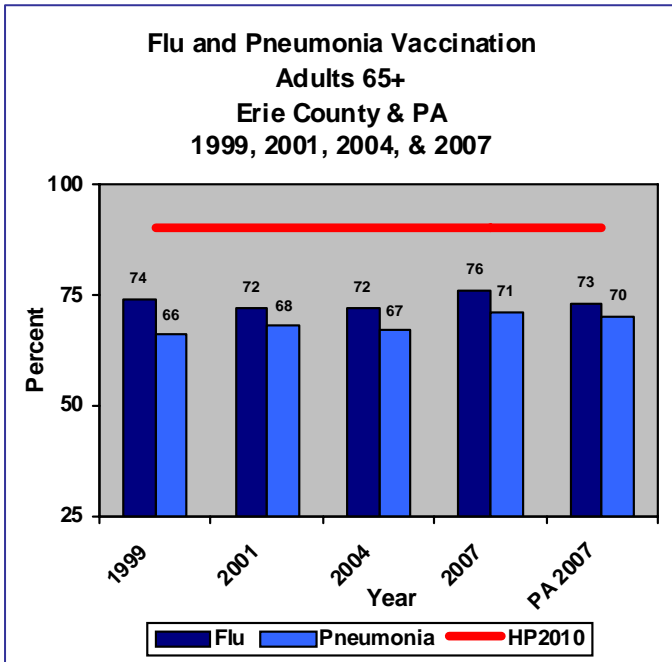
In 2007, of all Erie County adults age 18+, 53% reported having one or more sunburns in the past 12 months compared to 34% in 2004.

In 2007, 11% of all Erie County adults age 18+ reported always using sunscreen or sunblock when staying outside on sunny days for more than an hour.

Immunization

In 2007, 76% of Erie County adults age 65+ reported that they had a flu shot in the past year (for PA, 73%) compared to 66% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 90% of adults 65+ had a flu shot in the past year



In 2007, 71% of adults 65+ said that they have had a pneumonia vaccination (for PA, 70%) compared to 71% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 90% of adults 65+ have ever been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease

In 2007, 27% of adults ages 18-64 reported having a flu shot in the last 12 months compared to 28% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 60% of adults ages 18-64 had a flu shot in the past year

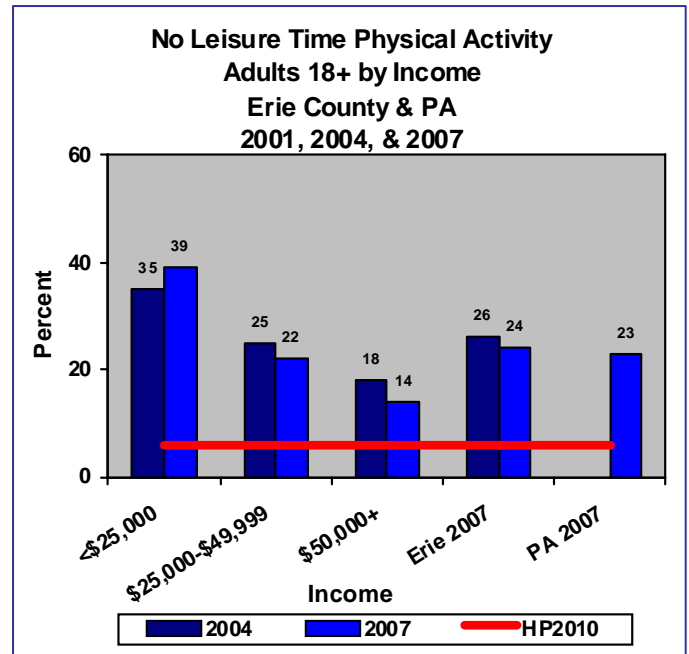
In 2007, 16% of adults ages 18-64 reported having a vaccination against pneumococcal disease compared to 16% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 60% of adults ages 18-64 have ever been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease

Exercise

In 2007, 26% of Erie County adults age 18+ participated in no physical activity or exercise in the past month (other than their regular jobs) (for PA, 23%) compared to 26% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 20% of adults engage in no leisure-time physical activity



In 2007, 86% of Erie County adults age 18+ participated in at least 10 minutes of moderate physical activity in a usual week (for PA, 86%).

Weight Control

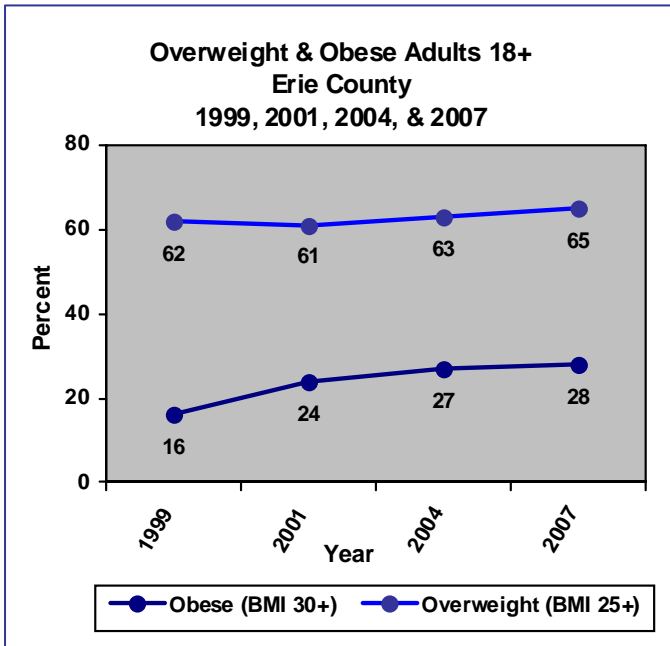
Using the standard of a Body Mass Index of 25+, 65% of all Erie County adults in 2007 were considered overweight (for PA, 63%), slightly higher than 63% in 2004. Note: Overweight includes obese individuals.

Using the standard of a Body Mass Index of 30+, 28% of Erie County adults age 18+ were considered obese in 2007 (for PA, 28%) compared to 27% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 15% of adults age 20+ who are obese

Using the standard of a Body Mass Index of 18.5 to <25, 32% of adults age 18+ were considered a healthy weight in 2007 compared to 35% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 60% of adults age 20+ with a healthy weight



Nutrition

In 2007, 21% of Erie County adults age 18+ reported eating fruits and vegetables five or more times per day. This was *significantly lower* compared to 25% for PA.

In 2007, 16% of Erie County adults age 30-44 reported eating fruits and vegetables five or more times a day. This was *significantly lower* compared to 25% for PA.

In 2007, 19% of Erie County adults age 45-64 reported eating fruits and vegetables five or more times a day. This was *significantly lower* compared to 25% for PA.

YOUTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS

In 2007, 5,548 Erie County public school students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 participated in the biannual PA Youth Survey (PAYS) sponsored by the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

The top three drugs used by Erie County public school students were alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

Alcohol Use

55.9% of Erie County students (for PA, 55.4%) reported that they had used alcohol at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 25.4% in grade 6 to 82.9% in grade 12. These rates are higher for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders compared to the nation.

23.2% of Erie County students (for PA, 23.2%) reported that they had used alcohol within the past 30 days, ranging from 3.6% in grade 6 to 50.6% in grade 12. These rates are similar for 8th and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

13.1% of Erie County students (for PA, 12.5%) reported that they had at least one episode of binge drinking within the past two weeks, ranging from 1.5% in grade 6 to 32.2% in grade 12. These rates are lower for 8th and 10th graders and higher for 12th graders compared to the nation.

9.7% of Erie County students reported that they had ever been drunk or high at school, ranging from 1.5% in grade 6 to 20.4% in grade 12.

Tobacco Use

26.7% of Erie County students (for PA, 23.9%) reported that they had used cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 8.2% in grade 6 to 47.4% in grade 12. These rates are similar for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders compared to the nation.

11.5% of Erie County students (for PA, 10.2%) reported that they had used cigarettes within the past 30 days, ranging from 2.2% in grade 6 to 24.8% in grade 12. These rates are similar for 8th graders and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

12.5% of Erie County students (for PA, 9.8%) reported that they had used smokeless tobacco at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 2.6% in grade 6 to 27.8% in grade 12.

5.9% of Erie County students (for PA, 5.0%) reported that they had used smokeless tobacco within the past 30 days, ranging from 0.8% in grade 6 to 13.3% in grade 12. These rates are similar for 8th graders and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

Marijuana Use

18.9% of Erie County students (for PA, 16.4%) reported that they had used marijuana at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 2.1% in grade 6 to 44.9% in grade 12. These rates are lower for 8th graders, similar for 10th graders, and higher for 12th graders compared to the nation.

9.9% of Erie County students (for PA, 8.5%) reported that they had used marijuana within the past 30 days, ranging from 0.9% in grade 6 to 24.0% in grade 12. These rates are similar for 8th graders and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

Other Drug Use

Erie County students reported the following ever used and used within the past 30 days percentages:

	<u>Ever</u>	<u>Past 30 Days</u>
Inhalants	10.5	3.5
Hallucinogens	4.2	1.9
Cocaine	2.8	1.0
Crack cocaine	1.0	0.3
Ecstasy	2.2	0.5
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.1
Steroids	1.4	0.6
Heroin	0.7	0.3

Compared to other drugs, inhalant use is more prevalent among younger students.