

2011 Erie County Health Profile



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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 2011 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 2011 Erie County Health Profile reviews the following seven major topics: (1) Demographics, (2) Maternal, Infant, and Child Health, (3) Mortality and Cancer, (4) Infectious Disease, (5) Adult Behavioral Health Risks, (6) Youth Behavioral Health Risks, and (7) Environmental Health. 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. A comparison table of HP 2020 goals is also included.

The primary sources of data and information for this profile are found on the Erie County Department of Health website (www.ecdh.org). For Demographics see <http://ecdh.org/community-demographics.php>. For Maternal, Infant, and Child Health, Mortality, Cancer, Infectious Disease, and Adult Behavioral Risks see <http://ecdh.org/community-health-info.php>. For Youth Behavioral Risks see the Mercyhurst Civic Institute, Reports & Publications, Special Reports at <http://www.civicinstitute.org>. For Environmental Health see <http://ecdh.org/environmental-health.php> and <http://ecdh.org/food-safety.php>.

Secondary sources include the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research (<http://www.portal.state.pa.us>), the Pennsylvania State Data Center (<http://www.pasdc.hbg.psu.edu>), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<http://www.cdc.gov>), and the United States Census Bureau (<http://www.census.gov>). These agencies specifically disclaim responsibility for any of the analyses, interpretations, or conclusions that appear in this report.

HEALTHY PEOPLE GOALS

OBJECTIVE	2010	2020
Maternal, Infant, & Child Health		
Infant Mortality	4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births	6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births
Neonatal Mortality	2.9 deaths per 1,000 live births	4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births
Prenatal Care During First Trimester	90.0% of live births	77.9% of live births
Low Birth Weight Infants	5.0% of live births	7.8% of live births
Smoking During Pregnancy	1.0% live births	1.4% live births
Preterm Births	7.6% of live births	11.4% of live births
Mortality and Cancer		
All Cancer Deaths	159.9 per 100,000 population	160.6 per 100,000 population
Lung Cancer Deaths	44.9 per 100,000 population	45.5 per 100,000 population
Colorectal Cancer Deaths	13.9 per 100,000 population	14.5 per 100,000 population
Female Breast Cancer Deaths	22.3 per 100,000 population	20.6 per 100,000 population
Prostate Cancer Deaths	28.8 per 100,000 population	21.2 per 100,000 population
Stroke Deaths	48.0 per 100,000 population	33.8 per 100,000 population
Accident Deaths	17.5 per 100,000 population	36.0 per 100,000 population
Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths	9.2 per 100,000 population	12.4 per 100,000 population
Homicide Deaths	3.0 per 100,000 population	5.5 per 100,000 population
Infectious Diseases		
AIDS	1.0 case per 100,000 pop age 13+	13.0 cases per 100,000 pop age 13+
Gonorrhea	19.0 cases per 100,000 population	-----
Gonorrhea	-----	257.0 cases per 100,000 females 15-44
Gonorrhea	-----	198.0 cases per 100,000 males 15-44
Hepatitis A	4.3 cases per 100,000 population	0.3 cases per 100,000 population
Acute Hepatitis B	-----	1.5 cases per 100,000 pop age 19+
Acute Hepatitis C	1.0 case per 100,000 population	0.2 cases per 100,000 population
Measles	0 cases per year	-----
Meningococcal Disease	1.0 case per 100,000 population	0.3 cases per 100,000 population
Mumps	0 cases per year	-----
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	0.2 cases per 100,000 population	-----

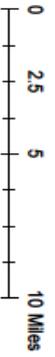
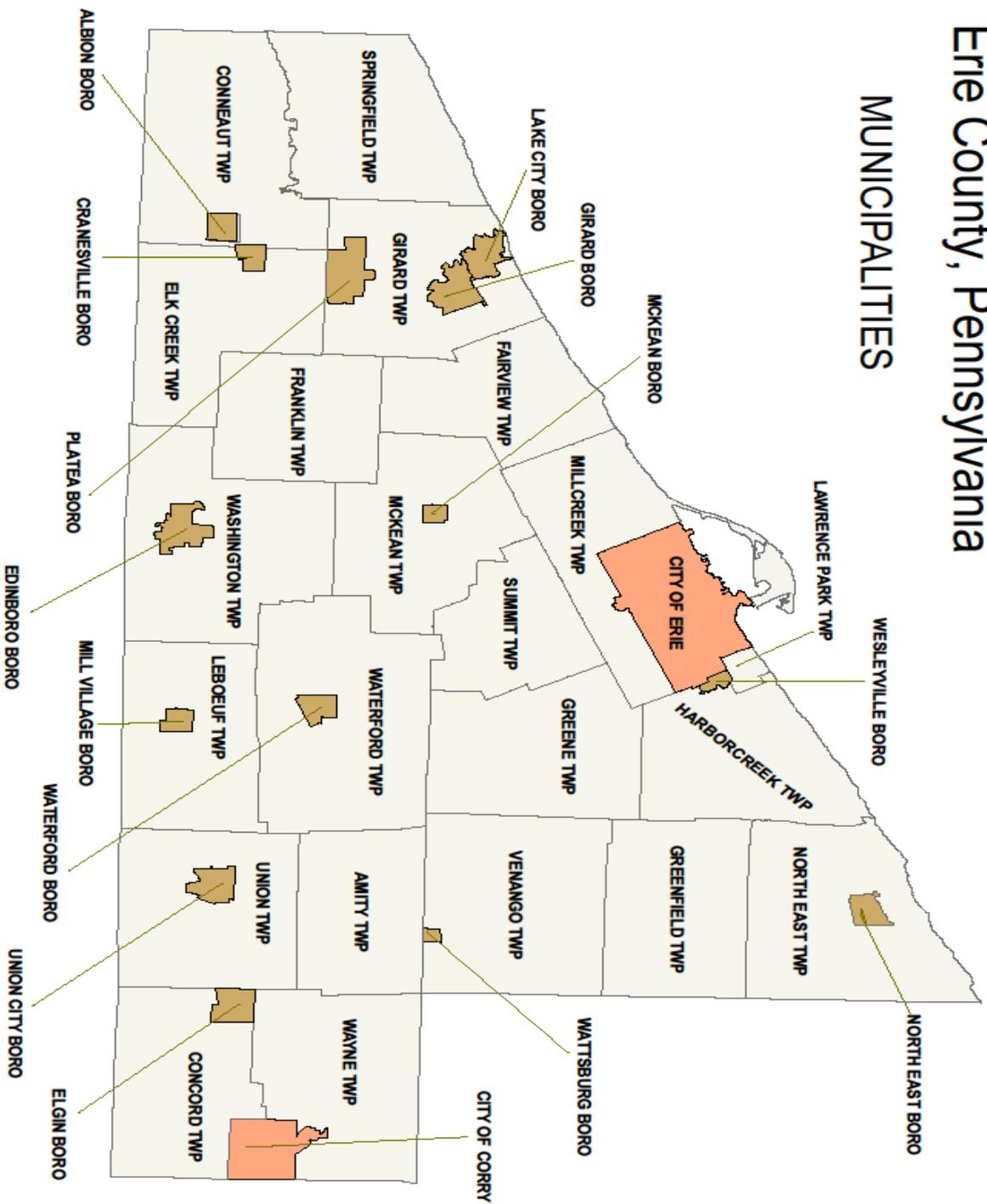
HEALTHY PEOPLE GOALS (cont'd)

OBJECTIVE	2010	2020
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	-----	1.4 cases per 100,000 females
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	-----	6.8 cases per 100,000 males
Congenital Syphilis	1.0 case per 100,000 live births	9.1 cases per 100,000 live births
Tuberculosis	1.0 case per 100,000 population	1.0 case per 100,000 population
Adult Behavioral Health Risks		
Health Insurance	100% of pop age 18-64 have insurance	100% of pop has health insurance
Hypertension	16.0% of pop age 20+ has hypertension	26.9% of pop age 18+ has hypertension
Cholesterol	80.0% age 18+ had chol. check last 5 yrs	82.1% age 18+ had chol. check last 5 yrs
Cholesterol	17.0% age 20+ have high cholesterol	13.5% age 20+ have high cholesterol
Cigarettes	12.0% of pop age 18+ smoke cigarettes	12.0% of pop age 18+ smoke cigarettes
Smoking Cessation	75.0% of 18+ quit at least 1 day in past yr	80.0% of 18+ quit at least 1 day in past yr
Seat Belt	92.0% of age 18+ always use safety belt	92.4% of occupants always use safety belt
Smoke Alarms	100% of households have smoke alarm	-----
Binge Drinking	6.0% 18+ binge drink in past month	24.3% 18+ binge drink in past month
Mammogram	70.0% women 40+ had mammo in last 2 yrs	81.1% women 50-74 had a screening*
Pap Test	90.0% women 18+ had Pap test in last 3 yrs	93.0% women age 21-65 had screening*
Colonoscopy/Sigmoidoscopy	50.0% age 50+ ever had either procedure	70.5% of pop age 50-75 had a screening*
Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)	50.0% age 50+ had test in past 2 years	70.5% of pop age 50-75 had a screening*
Flu Shot	90.0% age 65+ had flu shot in past year	90.0% age 65+ had flu shot in past year
Flu Shot	60.0% age 18-64 had flu shot in past year	80.0% age 18-64 had flu shot in past year
Pneumonia Vaccination	90% of pop age 65+ ever vaccinated	90.0% of pop age 65+ ever vaccinated
Pneumonia Vaccination	16.0% of pop age 18-64 ever vaccinated	60.0% of high risk 18-64 ever vaccinated
Exercise	20.0% age 18+ no leisure physical activity	32.6% age 18+ no leisure phys. activity
Healthy Weight	60.0% of pop age 20+ at healthy weight	33.9% of pop age 20+ at healthy weight
Obese	15.0% of pop age 20+ are obese	30.6% of pop age 20+ are obese
Youth Behavioral Health Risks		
Binge Drinking	-----	22.7% of high school seniors binge drink in past 2 weeks

* In HP 2020 recommended cancer screenings are based on the most recent guidelines for that particular cancer.

Erie County, Pennsylvania

MUNICIPALITIES



Valerie Butkowskij/CDH



HIGHLIGHTS

- Socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, and gender disparities are a clear and overarching challenge to improved community health among Erie County residents.
- During the period 1980-2009, Erie County's population remained level at approximately 280,000 residents. However, the city of Erie's population declined by 15,552 persons, or 13.1%. (p.10)
- The median age of the population is increasing and rose from 34.7 to 38.4 years during the decade 1999 to 2009. (p.11)
- Since 1990, Erie County has experienced substantial growth in both the African-American (+30.3%) and Hispanic (+156.0%) populations. (p.11)
- 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)
- The infant mortality rate has dropped 12.1% since the period 1990-1992. (p.13)
- Nearly half (48.7%) of all live births are to single mothers. (p.14)
- The rate of babies born preterm (less than 37 weeks) rose by 38.7% from 1990-1992 to 2006-2008. (p.14)
- The teenage birth rate for females 15-19 years of age fell by 14.4% from 1996-1998 to 2006-2008. (p.15)
- 94.0% of two-year old clients seen at the Erie County Department of Health are fully-immunized. (p.15)
- From 1996-1998 to 2006-2008, the death rates for heart disease and stroke declined by 24.5% and 25.3%, respectively. (pp.16,18)
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death, killing more people during 2006-2008 than colorectal, breast, pancreatic, and prostate cancers combined. (p.17)
- The five leading sites of new cancers (prostate, lung, breast, colorectal, and urinary bladder) accounted for 57.9% of all diagnoses in 2006-2008. (p.17)
- The motor vehicle accident death rate declined by 18.7% from 1996-1998 to 2006-2008. (p.19)
- From 1996-1998 to 2006-2008, the Alzheimer's disease death rates rose by 262.3%. (p.20)
- Chlamydia infections remain a significant public health concern. (pp.21-23)
- Gonorrhea infections decreased significantly in both 2008 and 2009. (pp.22-23)

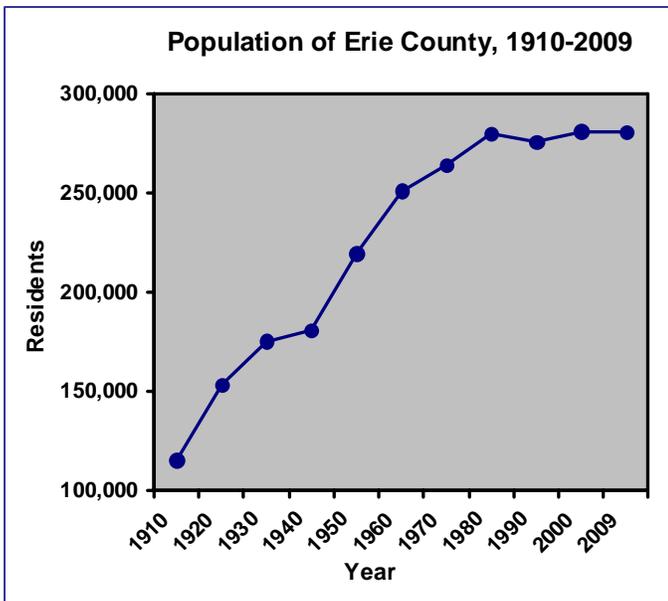
- The H1N1 pandemic began in June 2009 and spanned two flu seasons. There were 142 cases of confirmed pH1N1 and 1,525 cases of presumed pH1N1 reported. (p.24)
- Lack of health insurance has increased among adults with a significant increase seen among males. (p.29)
- Hypertension among adults has decreased with a significant decrease seen among males. (pp.29-30)
- Cholesterol testing has decreased among adults and no longer meets the Healthy People 2010 goal of 80%. (p.30)
- Asthma incidence among adults has decreased slightly and is significantly lower than the rate for PA. (p.30)
- Asthma incidence among male adults is significantly lower than the rate for PA. (p.30)
- The percentage of cigarette smokers among adults and pregnant women is significantly higher compared to PA. (pp.14,31)
- Cigarette smoking among 18-29 year olds has decreased but remains high at 35%. (p.31)
- Bicycle helmet use among children under age 12 has increased by 12%. (p.31)
- Binge drinking among adults has decreased but still remains significantly higher compared to PA. (p.32)
- 43% of adults age 18 to 29 admit to binge drinking within the past month. (p.32)
- Mammograms continue to decrease among women age 40 and older but remain above the Healthy People 2010 goal of 70%. (pp.32-33)
- Pap tests continue to decrease among women age 18 and above and no longer exceed the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90%. (p.33)
- PSA blood testing among males age 50 and above has decreased by 20%. (p.33)
- Colorectal examinations among adults age 50 and above have increased and now exceed the Healthy People 2010 goal of 50%. (p.33)
- Annual flu shots among adults age 65 and above have increased. (p.33)
- 28% of adults are obese; 65% are overweight (overweight includes those who are obese. (p.34)
- Fruit and vegetable consumption among adults is significantly lower compared to PA. (p.34)
- Alcohol is the leading drug used by public school students in grades 6-12. (p.35)

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

General Description and Population

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.

Erie County's 2009 estimated population was 280,291 residents, which amounted to 2.2% of PA's population of 12,604,767. Approximately 80% of the county population is urban, and 20% is rural. Erie County's population grew by 142.6% over the last 100 years, from 115,517 residents in 1910 to 280,291 in 2009. Since 1980, the population has remained level at about 280,000 residents.



The 38 municipalities of Erie County are comprised of 2 cities, 22 townships, and 14 boroughs. The city of Erie is the Commonwealth's fourth largest city, behind Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allentown.

During the period 1980 to 2009, the city of Erie's population dropped by a municipality-wide high of 15,552 persons (-13.1%). Much of this loss was due to migration to nearby municipalities. Millcreek township experienced the largest population gain, increasing by 7,966 persons (+18.0%).

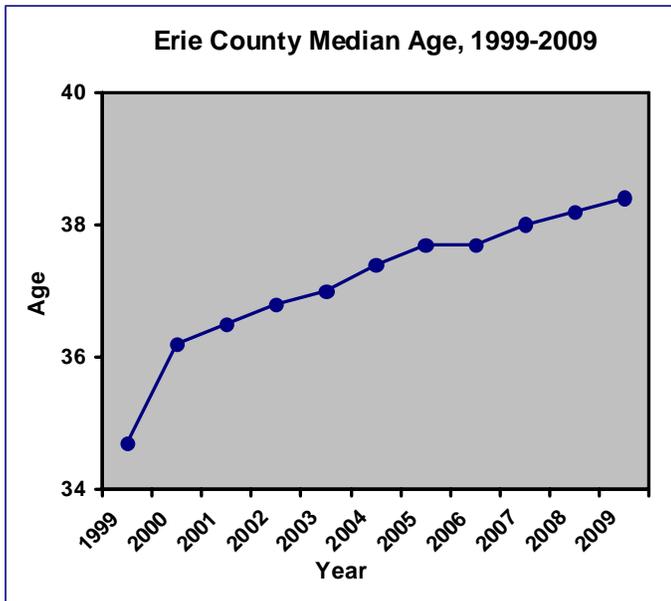
Population of Erie County Municipalities, 1980-2009

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u># Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Albion Borough	1,818	1,511	-307	-16.9
Amity Township	1,098	1,138	+40	+3.6
Concord Township	1,434	1,338	-96	-6.7
Conneaut Township *	1,893	4,114	+2,221	+117.3
City of Corry	7,149	6,331	-818	-11.4
Cranesville Borough	703	579	-124	-17.6
Edinboro Borough	6,324	6,570	+246	+3.9
Elgin Borough	235	226	-9	-3.8
Elk Creek Township	1,775	1,787	+12	+0.7
City of Erie	119,123	103,571	-15,552	-13.1
Fairview Borough **	1,855	---	---	---
Fairview Township	7,518	10,421	+2,903	+38.6
Franklin Township	1,301	1,677	+376	+28.9
Girard Borough	2,615	2,939	+324	+12.4
Girard Township	4,306	5,238	+932	+21.6
Greene Township	5,238	4,702	-536	-10.2
Greenfield Township	1,677	1,979	+302	+18.0
Harborcreek Township	14,644	16,991	+2,347	+16.0
Lake City Borough	2,384	2,894	+510	+21.4
Lawrence Park Township	4,584	3,704	-880	-19.2
LeBoeuf Township	1,500	1,660	+160	+10.7
McKean Borough	465	387	-78	-16.8
McKean Township	4,047	4,524	+477	+11.8
Millcreek Township	44,303	52,269	+7,966	+18.0
Mill Village Borough	427	389	-38	-8.9
North East Borough	4,568	4,198	-370	-8.1
North East Township	5,750	6,600	+850	+14.8
Platea Borough	492	442	-50	-10.2
Springfield Township	3,395	3,224	-171	-5.0
Summit Township	5,381	6,324	+943	+17.5
Union Township	1,779	1,614	-165	-9.3
Union City Borough	3,623	3,295	-328	-9.1
Venango Township	2,089	2,295	+206	+9.9
Washington Township	3,567	4,544	+977	+27.4
Waterford Borough	1,568	1,424	-144	-9.2
Waterford Township	2,874	3,965	+1,091	+38.0
Wattsburg Borough	513	346	-167	-32.6
Wayne Township	1,767	1,760	-7	-0.4
Wesleyville Borough	3,998	3,321	-677	-16.9
Erie County	279,780	280,291	+511	+0.2

* The State Correctional Institution at Albion opened in 1993

** Fairview Borough consolidated with Fairview Township in 1998

Of the 280,291 people residing in Erie County in 2009, 142,598 (50.9%) were female, and 137,693 (49.1%) were male. With respect to age, 63,342 (22.6%) were under 18 years, 176,011 (62.8%) were 18 to 64 years, and 40,938 (14.6%) were 65 years and older. From 1999 to 2009, the median age of residents increased from 34.7 to 38.4 years.



With respect to race and ethnicity in 2009, 254,928 (91.0%) of Erie County residents were white, 18,644 (6.7%) were black or African-American, 2,252 (0.8%) were Asian, and 4,467 (1.6%) were classified as other race. A total of 8,613 (3.1%) residents were Hispanic or Latino (of any race).

From 1990-2009, the number of whites in Erie County decreased by 1.1% (from 257,879 to 254,928), the African-American population increased by 30.3% (from 14,304 to 18,644), and the Hispanic population increased by 156.0% (from 3,364 to 8,613).

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

The average number of Erie County resident live births from 2006-2008 was 3,455 per year with an average annual crude birth rate of 12.4 births per 1,000 total population. During this same period, the average number of resident deaths was 2,678 per year with an average annual crude death rate of 9.6 deaths per 1,000.

Households and Families

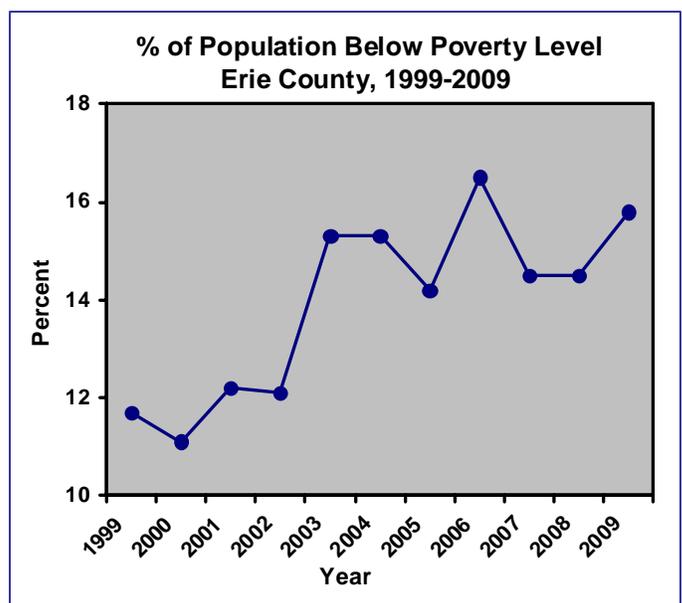
In 2009, there were 108,457 households in Erie County, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. Overall, there were 69,165 (63.8%) family households, with an average size of 3.1 persons, and 39,292 (36.2%) nonfamily households, with an average size of 1.2 persons. The median household income was \$42,888, the median family household income was \$54,429, and the median nonfamily household income was \$24,257.

Of the 69,165 family households, 51,311 (74.1%) were married-couple families, 13,318 (19.3%) were single female families, and 4,536 (6.6%) were single male families. Of the 39,292 nonfamily households, 33,280 (84.7%) were householders living alone, and 6,012 (15.3%) were other types of nonfamily households.

A total of 29,604 family households had their own children under 18 years of age, including 18,702 (63.2%) married-couple families, 8,579 (29.0%) single female families, and 2,323 (7.8%) single male families.

Poverty

In 2009, 15.8% of the Erie County population lived below the poverty level. Respective percentages were 14.2% for males, 17.3% for females, 14.4% for whites, 31.6% for African-Americans, and 42.5% for Hispanics.



In 2009, 21.6% of children under 18 years, 15.0% of persons 18-64 years, and 9.8% of persons 65 years and older lived below the poverty level.

In 2009, 10.6% of all family households, 5.1% of married-couple families, and 33.1% of single female families lived below the poverty level. For those family households with related children under 18 years of age, 18.5% of all families, 8.6% of married-couple families, and 41.3% of single female families lived below the poverty level.

In 2009, the five largest cities in PA had the following poverty level percentages: Philadelphia (25.0%), Pittsburgh (23.1%), Allentown (29.0%), Erie (23.1%), and Reading (33.0%).

Education

In 2009, 90.0% of Erie County residents 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school, 24.0% had a bachelor's degree or higher, and 8.6% had earned a graduate or professional degree.

The 2009 median earnings were \$15,325 for those who had not graduated from high school, \$25,349 for high school graduates, \$39,434 for those with a bachelor's degree, and \$52,481 for those with a graduate or professional degree.

The total school enrollment in Erie County was 70,581 in 2009. Overall, 8,589 (12.1%) students were in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten, 25,707 (36.4%) were in elementary school (grades 1-8), 14,638 (20.7%) were in high school (grades 9-12), 17,281 (24.5%) were in college, and 4,366 (6.2%) were in graduate or professional school.

Of the 70,581 total enrolled students, 51,668 (73.2%) were enrolled in public school and 18,913 (26.8%) were enrolled in private school. Public school enrollments were 64.8% for nursery school, preschool, and kindergarten, 84.6% for elementary school, 85.6% for high school, 58.6% for college, and 38.9% for graduate or professional school.

There are 13 public school districts in Erie County with a 2008-2009 reported total enrollment of 41,228 students. The overall dropout rate during 2007-2008 was 1.2% compared to 1.6% for PA.

Erie County Public School District Poverty Estimates, 2009-2010 *

<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	14,638	2,732	643	23.5
Erie City	103,530	16,558	5,177	31.3
Fairview	10,125	1,815	128	7.1
Fort LeBoeuf	12,957	2,354	319	13.6
General McLane	18,059	2,657	236	8.8
Girard	11,081	2,116	355	16.8
Harbor Creek	16,246	2,548	188	7.4
Iroquois	7,646	1,269	223	17.6
Millcreek Township	51,974	8,422	734	8.7
North East	11,170	2,112	273	12.9
Northwestern	11,745	1,830	330	18.0
Union City Area	7,134	1,329	297	22.3
Wattsburg Area	10,434	1,976	200	10.1
All Erie County School Districts (13)	286,719	47,718	9,103	19.1
All PA School Districts (501)	12,604,767	2,028,319	305,283	15.1

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

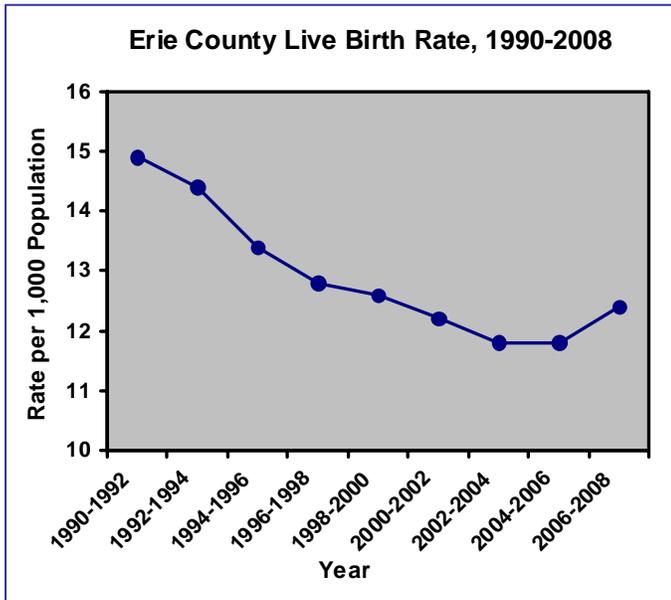
Medical Facilities

There are currently 4 general acute care hospitals, 1 rehabilitation hospital, 1 federal hospital, 1 children's hospital, 1 specialty care hospital, 1 regional cancer center, 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, a Federally Qualified Health Center, which provides medical, vision, and dental services.

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH

Total Live Births

There were 10,364 Erie County resident live births reported in 2006-2008, for an average annual crude birth rate of 12.4 births per 1,000 total population. Overall, 8,393 (81.0%) births were to white mothers, 1,279 (12.3%) births were to African-American mothers, and 540 (5.2%) births were to Hispanic mothers (of any race).



Infant Mortality

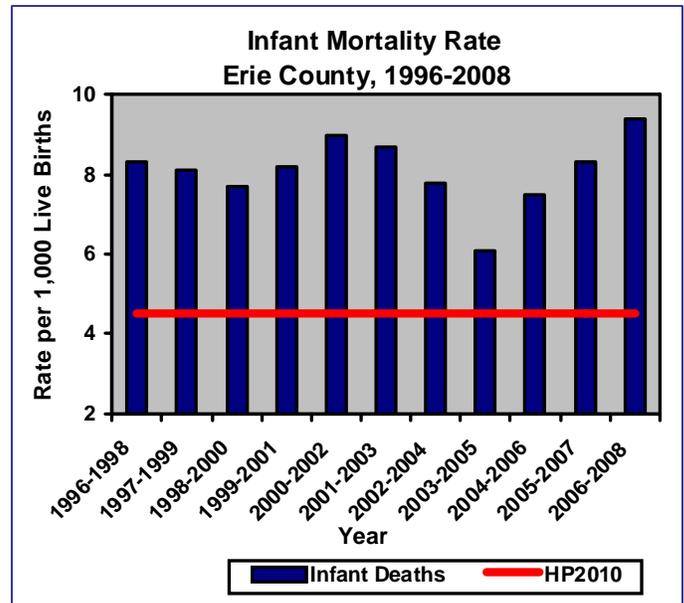
HP2010 Goal: 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant less than 1 year of age. Erie County's infant mortality rate increased from 8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996-1998 to 9.4 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 7.4). From 2006-2008, the rates were 7.3 for whites, 25.0 for African-Americans, and 7.4 for Hispanics. Overall, infant mortality has dropped 12.1% since 1990-1992 when the rate equaled 10.7 per 1,000.

Neonatal Mortality

HP2010 Goal: 2.9 deaths per 1,000 live births

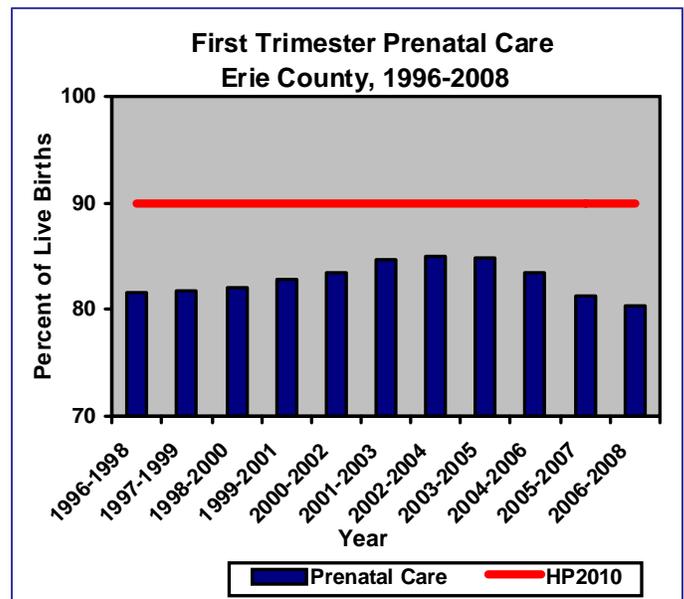
Neonatal mortality is defined as the death of an infant less than 28 days of age. The neonatal mortality rate in Erie County increased from 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996-1998 to 6.1 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 5.2). From 2006-2008, the rates were 4.9 for whites, 15.6 for African-Americans, and 3.7 for Hispanics.



Prenatal Care During First Trimester

HP2010 Goal: 90% of live births

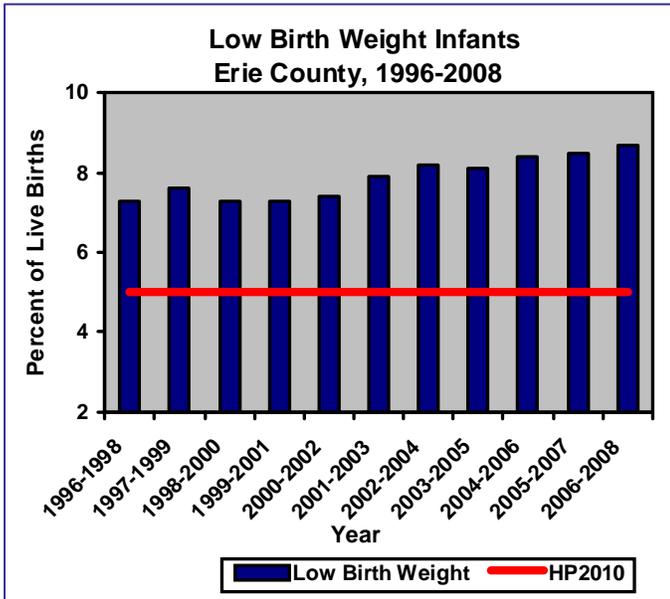
The percentage of Erie County mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy decreased from 81.6% of live births in 1996-1998 to 80.3% in 2006-2008 (for PA, 79.7%). From 2006-2008, the percentages were 83.0% for whites, 65.1% for African-Americans, and 72.9% for Hispanics. The percentage of African-American mothers seeking prenatal care in the first trimester has increased 11.1% since 1990-1992 (from 58.6 to 65.1).



Low Birth Weight Infants

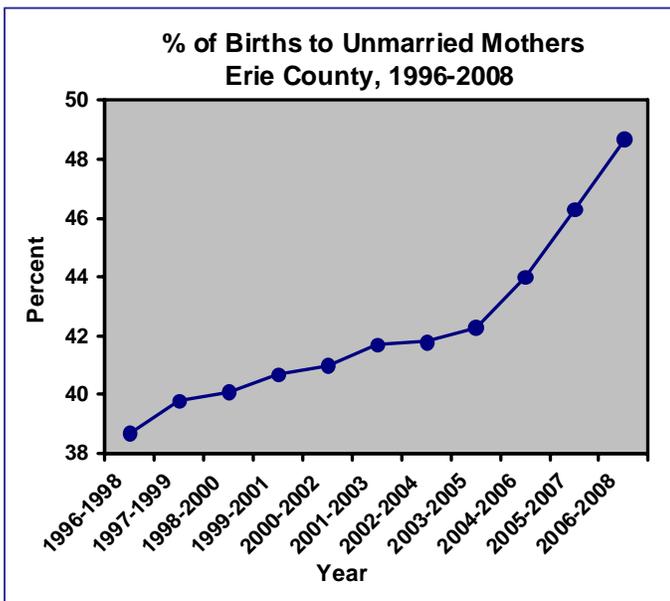
HP2010 Goal: 5% of live births

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 increased from 7.3% in 1996-1998 to 8.7% in 2006-2008 (for PA 8.4%). From 2006-2008, the percentages were 7.8% for whites, 13.9% for African-Americans, and 11.7% 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 48.7% in 2006-2008 (for PA 39.6%). From 2006-2008, the percentages were 42.6% for whites, 84.8% for African-Americans, and 65.1% for Hispanics.



Preterm Births

HP2010 Goal: 7.6% of live births

In Erie County, the rate of babies born preterm (less than 37 weeks) rose by 38.7% from 1990-1992 to 2006-2008. In other words, 1 of every 12 babies born in 2006-2008 was delivered preterm compared with 1 of 17 babies born in 1990-1992.

Overall, the rate of babies born late preterm (34 to 36 weeks) rose by 44.2%, but this increase was not offset by a decline in births delivered at less than 34 weeks. Early term births (37 to 39 weeks) rose by 122.0%, but births at gestations of 40 to 44 weeks dropped by 62.6%.

Weeks	1990-1992 (12,112 Births)	2006-2008 (9,965 Births)	% Change
	Count (% of Births)	Count (% of Births)	
20 to 33	231 (1.9)	245 (2.5)	+ 40.0
34 to 36	515 (4.3)	615 (6.2)	+ 44.2
37 to 39	3,693 (30.5)	6,744 (67.7)	+ 122.0
40 to 44	7,673 (63.4)	2,361 (23.7)	- 62.6

* Pregnancy lengths are for singleton births only

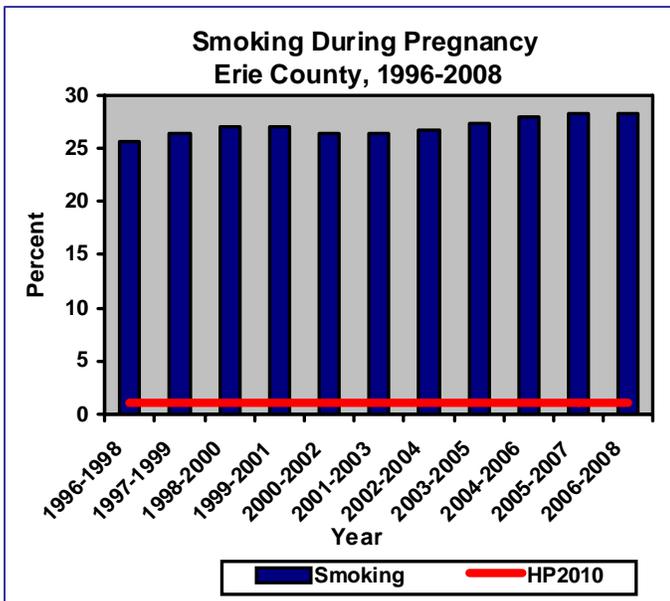
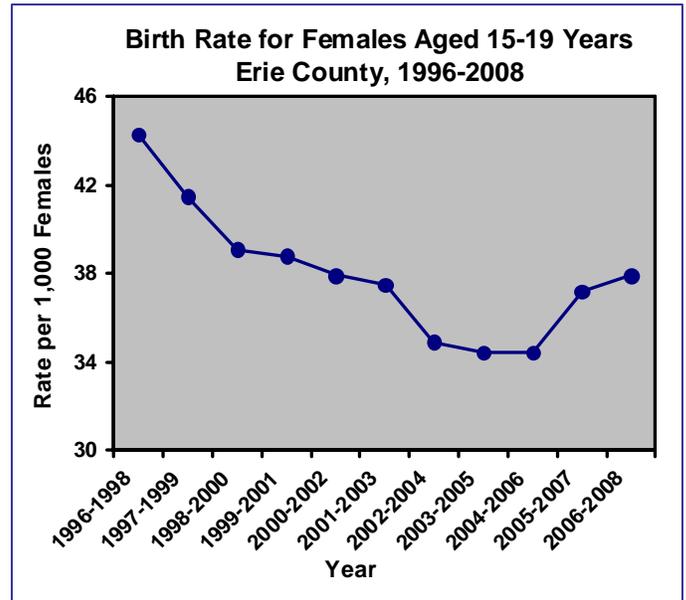
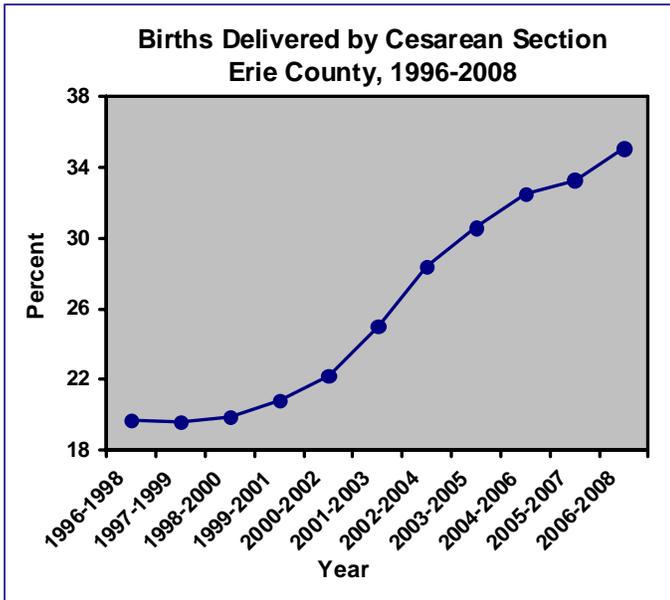
Cesarean Section Deliveries

The percentage of Erie County mothers who had a cesarean section delivery increased from 19.7% in 1996-1998 to 35.1% in 2006-2008 (for PA, 30.1%). From 2006-2008, the percentages were 34.9% for whites, 35.2% for African-Americans, and 37.7% for Hispanics.

Smoking During Pregnancy

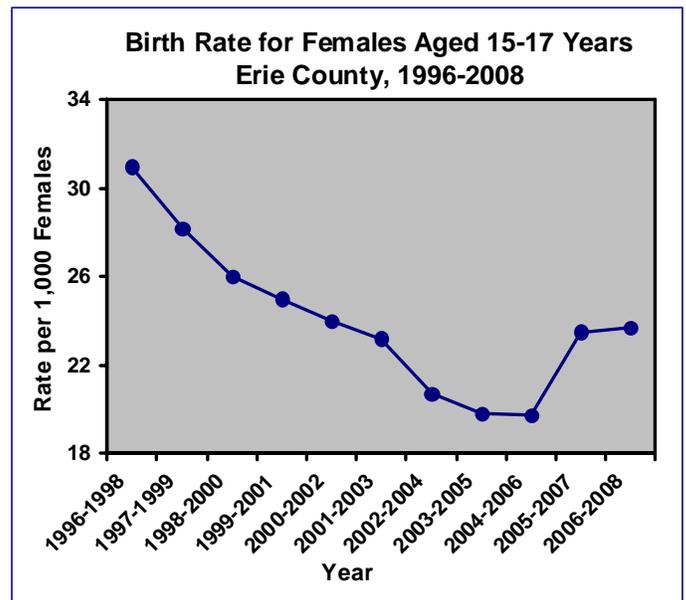
HP2010 Goal: 1% of live births

The percentage of Erie County mothers who smoked during pregnancy increased from 25.6% in 1996-1998 to 28.3% in 2006-2008 (for PA, 16.3%). From 2006-2008, the percentages were 28.4% for whites, 31.3% for African-Americans, and 22.2% for Hispanics. Smoking during pregnancy remains a significant public health problem.



Births to Females 15-17 Years of Age

Erie County's birth rate for females 15-17 years of age has declined from 31.0 births per 1,000 females 15-17 years in 1996-1998 to 23.7 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 16.1). From 2006-2008, the rates were 13.8 for whites, 117.4 for African-Americans, and 109.6 for Hispanics. Overall, the City of Erie accounted for 310 out of a total 431 (71.9%) Erie County births to females aged 15-17 years in 2006-2008.



Births to Females 15-19 Years of Age

In 2006-2008, 12.1% of all Erie County live births were to females 15-19 years of age (for PA, 9.2%). The percentages were 9.3% for whites, 27.4% for African-Americans, and 21.1% for Hispanics. Resident births to mothers 15-19 years of age have gradually declined since 1990-1992 when the percentage equaled 14.0%.

Erie County's birth rate for females 15-19 years of age has declined from 44.3 births per 1,000 females 15-19 years in 1996-1998 to 37.9 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 29.8). From 2006-2008, the rates were 26.5 for whites, 150.7 for African-Americans, and 138.7 for Hispanics.

Immunization Status of Children

In 2010, 94.0% 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, 77.0%).

MORTALITY AND CANCER

All Causes of Death

There were 8,034 Erie County resident deaths reported in 2006-2008. Overall, 3,851 (47.9%) deaths were to males and 4,163 (51.8%) deaths were to females. For race and ethnicity, 7,646 (95.2%) deaths were to whites, 365 (4.5%) deaths were to African-Americans, and 38 (0.5%) deaths were to Hispanics (of any race).

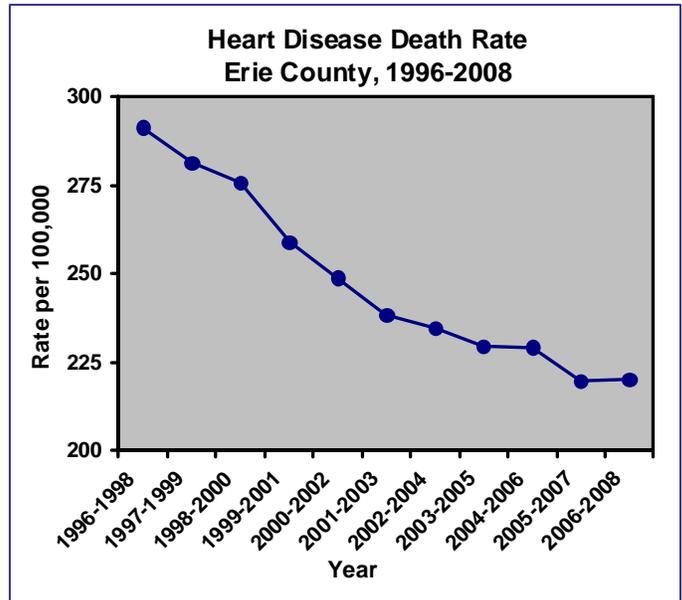
The average annual age-adjusted death rate from all causes decreased from 886.9 per 100,000 population in 1996-1998 to 859.9 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 832.9). From 2006-2008, the rates were 1,094.7 for males, 709.1 for females, 847.3 for whites, 1,315.9 for African-Americans, and 627.7 for Hispanics. The ten leading causes of death to Erie County residents from 2006-2008 are shown below. Collectively, these causes accounted for a total of 6,229, or 77.5%, of all deaths.

Leading Causes of Death Erie County, 2006-2008		
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u># of Deaths (%)</u>	<u>Rate*</u>
All Causes	8,034 (100.0)	859.9
Heart Disease	2,083 (25.9)	220.2
Cancer	1,912 (23.8)	200.1
Stroke	488 (6.1)	51.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	416 (5.2)	43.6
Accidents	312 (3.9)	35.0
Diabetes Mellitus	249 (3.1)	26.9
Nephritis & Nephrosis	242 (3.0)	25.2
Alzheimer's Disease	225 (2.8)	25.0
Pneumonia & Influenza	187 (2.3)	19.7
Septicemia	115 (1.4)	12.3

* Age-adjusted death rates are per 100,000 population

Heart Disease Deaths

The leading cause of death to Erie County residents continues to be heart disease, which accounted for 25.9% of all deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted heart disease death rate in Erie County decreased from 291.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 220.2 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 215.4). From 2006-2008, the rates were 307.5 for males, 165.4 for females, 217.8 for whites, and 322.0 for African-Americans.



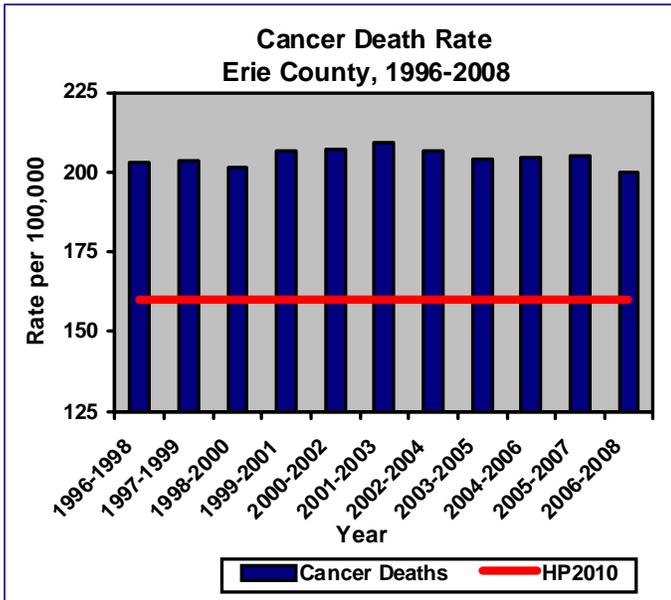
Cancer Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 159.9 deaths per 100,000

The second leading cause of death to Erie County residents is cancer (malignant neoplasms), which accounted for 23.8% of all deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted cancer death rate in Erie County decreased from 203.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 200.1 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 191.6). From 2006-2008, the rates were 271.1 for males, 168.7 for females, 203.7 for whites, and 320.6 for African-Americans.

Cancer Incidence

The average annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate in Erie County (for all primary invasive cancers and in situ bladder cancers) increased from 469.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 490.9 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 508.7). From 2006-2008, the rates were 579.4 for males and 440.3 for females.



Lung Cancer Deaths and Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 44.9 deaths per 100,000

As the number one cause of cancer death in Erie County, lung cancer accounted for more deaths in 2006-2008 than the next four leading cancer sites combined. The average annual age-adjusted lung cancer death rate in Erie County increased from 54.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 60.1 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 52.2). From 2006-2008, the rates were 78.7 for males, 49.0 for females, 59.4 for whites, and 105.6 for African-Americans.

The average annual age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate in Erie County increased from 66.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 69.1 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 70.3). From 2006-2008, the rates were 82.7 for males and 61.8 for females.

Colorectal Cancer Deaths and Incidence

HP 2010 Goal: 13.9 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted colorectal cancer death rate in Erie County decreased from 21.1 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 20.3 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 18.7). From 2006-2008, the rates were 27.1 for males, 15.5 for females, and 20.1 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

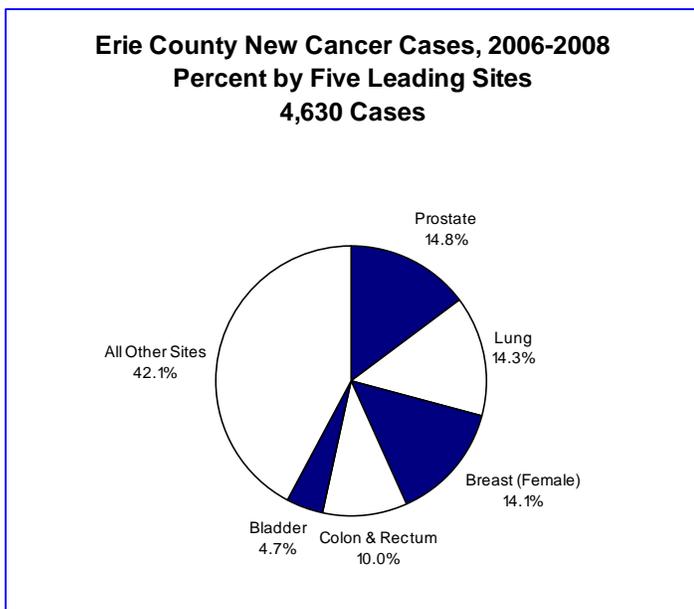
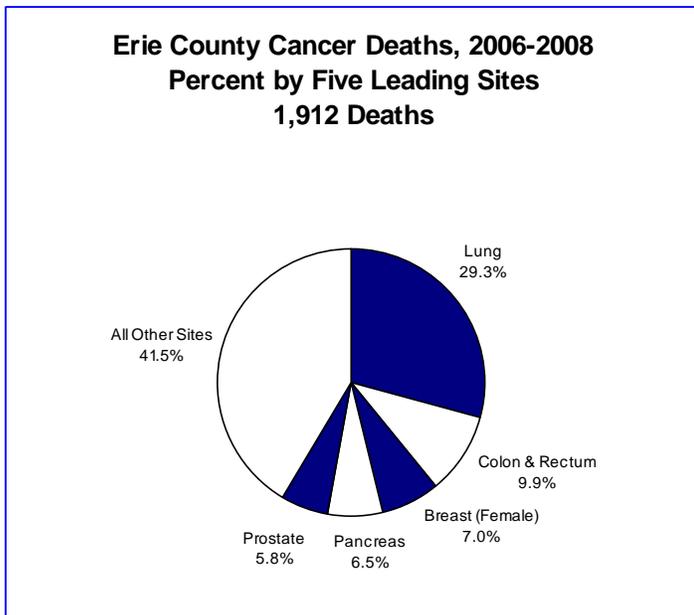
The average annual age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rate in Erie County decreased from 57.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 48.8 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 51.9). From 2006-2008, the rates were 59.3 for males and 41.2 for females.

Female Breast Cancer Deaths & Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 22.3 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted female breast cancer death rate in Erie County decreased from 33.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 26.3 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 24.4). From 2006-2008, the rate was 28.7 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

The average annual age-adjusted female breast cancer incidence rate in Erie County decreased from 132.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 127.2 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 125.9).



Prostate Cancer Deaths & Incidence

HP2010 Goal: 28.8 deaths per 100,000

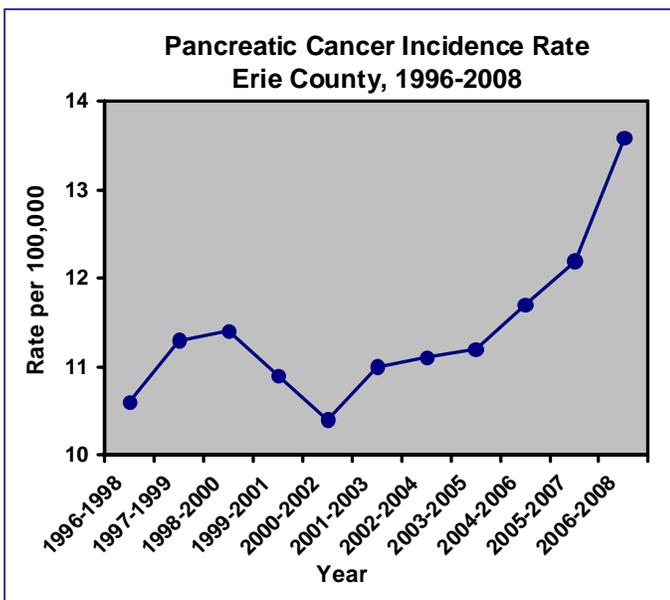
The average annual age-adjusted prostate cancer death rate in Erie County increased from 28.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 31.6 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 25.8). From 2006-2008, the rates were 11.4 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

The leading site of new cancer cases in Erie County residents is the prostate, which accounted for 14.8% of all newly diagnosed primary invasive cancers in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rate in Erie County increased from 151.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 164.8 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 160.1).

Pancreatic Cancer Deaths & Incidence

The average annual age-adjusted pancreatic cancer death rate in Erie County increased from 10.7 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 12.9 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 11.9). From 2006-2008, the rates were 14.7 for males, 11.5 for females, and 12.5 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

The average annual age-adjusted pancreatic cancer incidence rate in Erie County increased from 10.6 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 13.6 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 12.8). From 2006-2008, the rates were 15.8 for males and 11.6 for females.



Urinary Bladder Cancer Deaths & Incidence

The average annual age-adjusted bladder cancer death rate in Erie County increased from 4.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 5.4 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 5.0). From 2006-2008, the rates were 11.4 for males, 2.2 for females, and 5.6 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

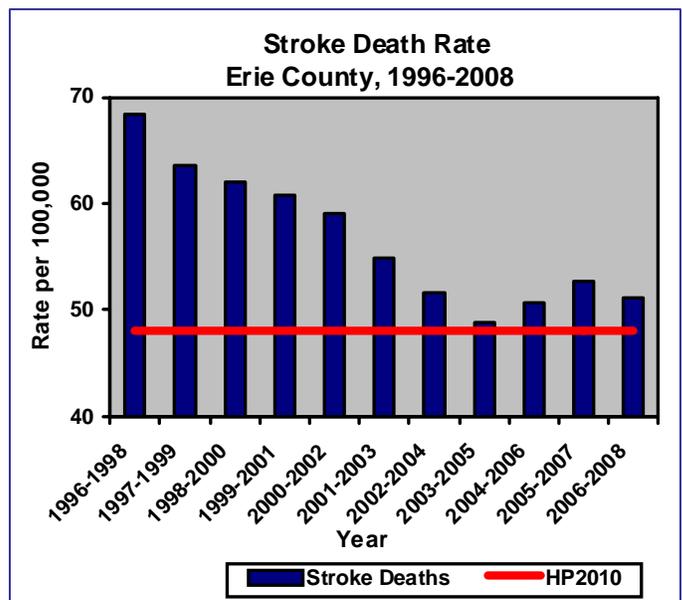
The average annual age-adjusted bladder cancer incidence rate in Erie County decreased from 25.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 22.6 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 25.5). From 2006-2008, the rates were 45.5 for males and 8.5 for females.

Stroke Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 48.0 deaths per 100,000

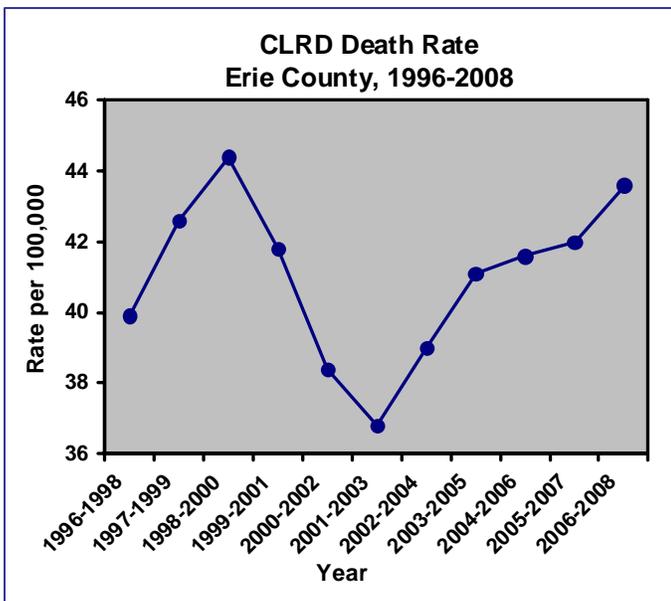
The third leading cause of death in Erie County residents is stroke (cerebrovascular diseases), which accounted for 6.1% of all deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted stroke death rate in Erie County decreased from 68.4 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 51.1 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 45.3). From 2006-2008, the rates were 57.2 for males, 47.9 for females, 49.4 for whites, and 124.6 for African-Americans.

Of the ten leading causes of death among Erie County residents during 2006-2008, the death rate for stroke has declined by the largest amount since 1990-1992. Overall, the stroke death rate has declined by 36.4% since 1990-1992 when the rate equaled 80.3 per 100,000.



Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths

Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) accounted for 5.2% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted CLRD death rate in Erie County increased from 39.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 43.6 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 40.0). From 2006-2008, the rates were 56.0 for males, 37.9 for females, and 44.3 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.



Accidents (Unintentional Injury) Deaths

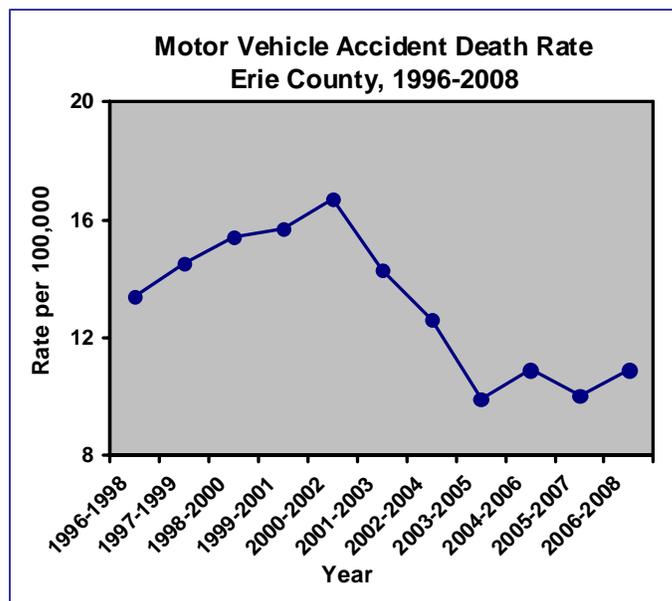
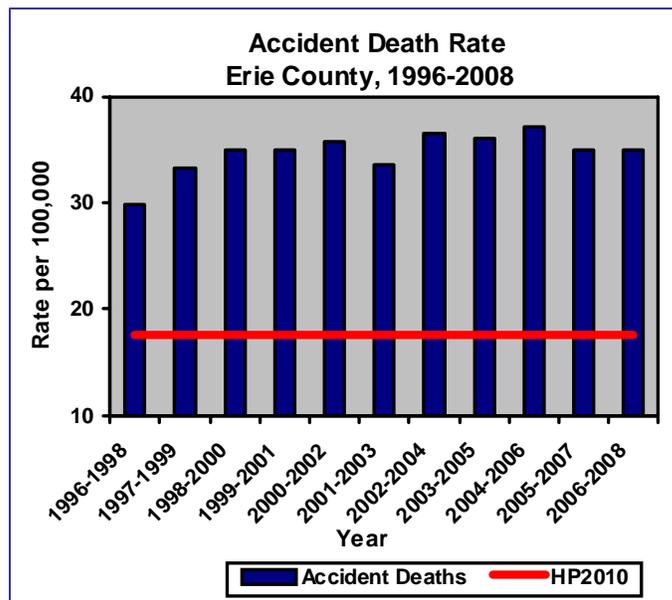
HP2010 Goal: 17.5 deaths per 100,000

Accidents accounted for 3.9% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted accident death rate in Erie County increased from 29.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 35.0 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 40.9). From 2006-2008, the rates were 50.4 for males, 22.6 for females, and 35.6 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 9.2 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted motor vehicle accident death rate in Erie County decreased from 13.4 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 10.9 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 12.0). From 2006-2008, the rates were 16.4 for males, 5.7 for females, and 11.5 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

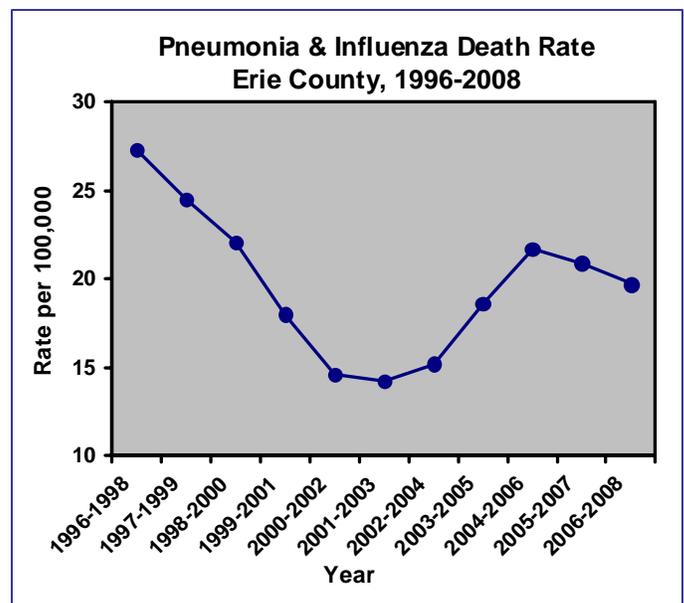
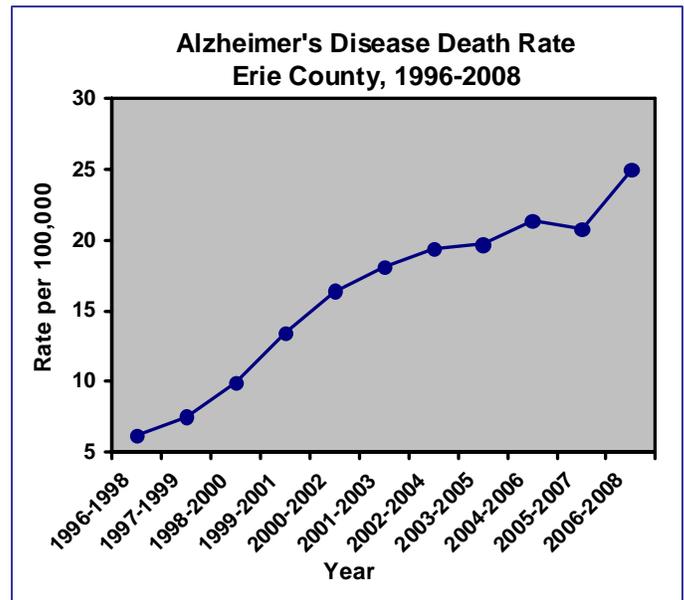
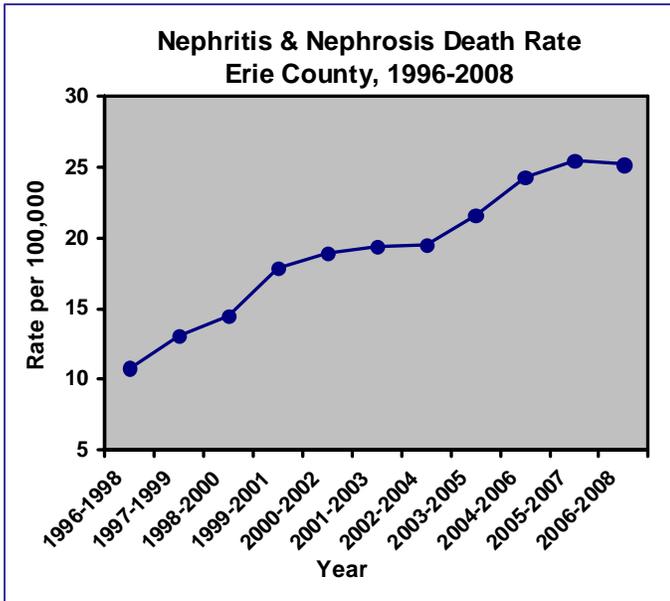


Diabetes Mellitus Deaths

Diabetes mellitus accounted for 3.1% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted diabetes death rate in Erie County decreased from 30.5 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 26.9 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 22.4). From 2006-2008, the rates were 32.3 for males, 22.8 for females, and 26.1 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

Nephritis & Nephrosis Deaths

Kidney diseases accounted for 3.0% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted kidney disease death rate in Erie County increased from 11.8 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 25.2 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 19.9). From 2006-2008, the rates were 31.4 for males, 22.6 for females, and 24.8 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.



Alzheimer's Disease Deaths

Alzheimer's disease accounted for 2.8% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted Alzheimer's disease death rate in Erie County increased from 6.9 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 25.0 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 22.5). From 2006-2008, the rates were 20.5 for males, 24.1 for females, and 23.2 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

Pneumonia & Influenza Deaths

Pneumonia and influenza accounted for 2.3% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted pneumonia and influenza death rate in Erie County decreased from 27.3 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 19.7 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 17.1). From 2006-2008, the rates were 24.0 for males, 17.2 for females, and 19.6 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

Septicemia Deaths

Septicemia accounted for 1.3% of all Erie County resident deaths in 2006-2008. The average annual age-adjusted septicemia death rate in Erie County increased from 7.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 12.3 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 16.2). From 2006-2008, the rates were 14.5 for males, 11.1 for females, and 11.9 for whites. The rate for African-Americans was statistically unreliable because the number of deaths was less than 20.

Homicide Deaths

HP2010 Goal: 3.0 deaths per 100,000

The average annual age-adjusted homicide death rate in Erie County remains consistently low, ranging from 3.0 per 100,000 in 1996-1998 to 2.2 in 2006-2008 (for PA, 6.1).

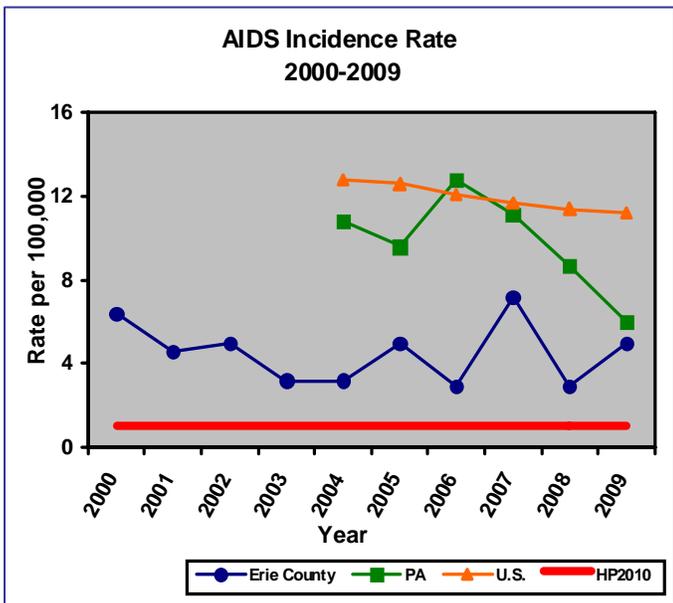
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

AIDS and HIV

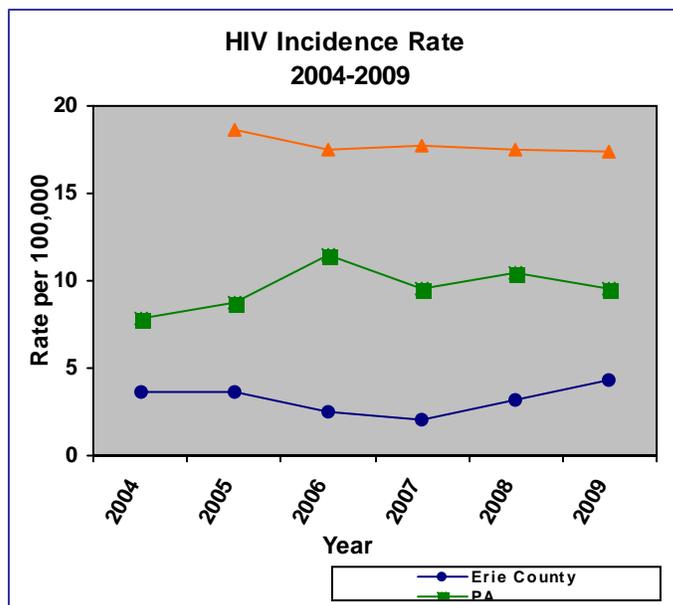
AIDS, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, is caused by HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus. HIV attacks and weakens the immune system. Individuals infected with HIV may not develop AIDS for many years. AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection.

The first *AIDS* case among Erie County residents was reported in 1983. From 1983 to 2009, a total of 338 AIDS cases have been reported. Of these, 175 are currently living. In 2009, 14 newly diagnosed AIDS cases were reported for a crude incidence rate of 5.0 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 6.0; for U.S. 11.3). The average annual crude incidence rate for AIDS in Erie County increased from 3.9 in 2006-2008 to 4.8 in 2007-2009 (for PA, 7.9; for U.S. 12.4). For AIDS:

HP2010 Goal: 1 case per 100,000 age 13 and over



HIV surveillance reporting in PA and the U.S. has become more reliable over the past several years producing more accurate statistics for HIV infected individuals whose disease has not yet progressed to AIDS. In 2009, 12 Erie County residents were reported as newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) infection for a rate of 4.3 per 100,000 (for PA, 9.6; for U.S. 12.1). A total of 139 residents have been diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) since reporting began. 131 of these individuals are currently living.



Campylobacteriosis

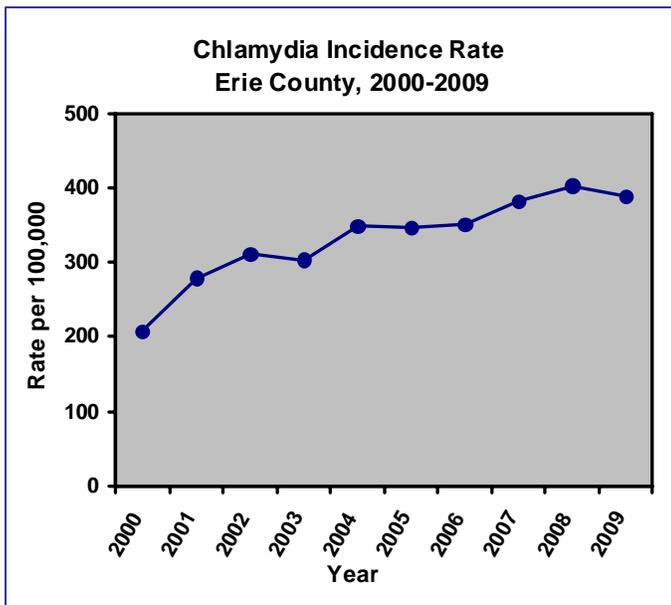
Campylobacteriosis is an infectious disease caused by *Campylobacter* bacteria. Most people who become ill with campylobacteriosis get diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain, and fever. The diarrhea may be bloody. Some infected persons do not have any symptoms. Transmission occurs through ingestion of organisms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

In 2009, there were 28 reported cases with a crude incidence rate of 10.0 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 12.3) compared to 33 cases in 2008 with a rate of 11.8. From 2007-2009, there were 86 reported cases in Erie County with an average annual crude incidence rate of 10.3 (for PA, 12.0) compared to 89 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 10.6.

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 U.S.. 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 1,089 cases reported for 2009. However, the annual crude incidence rate of chlamydia in Erie County decreased from 403.5 per 100,000 in 2008 to 389.4 in 2009 (for PA, 341.7; for U.S. 408.8). In 2009, the respective chlamydia incidence rates were 192.5 for whites, 2,017.2 for African-Americans, 247.7 for males, and 526.0 for females. All age groups except age 15-19 saw rate decreases with ages 30-34 significantly decreasing from 430.0 in 2008 to 323.7 in 2009. Among 15-19 year olds, rates increased significantly from 1,701.4 in 2008 to 1,941.5 in 2009.



The average annual crude incidence rate of chlamydia in Erie County increased from 379.2 cases per 100,000 in 2006-2008 to 392.1 in 2007-2009 (for PA, 340.8; for U.S., 394.0). For 2007-2009, the respective chlamydia incidence rates were 183.9 for whites, 2,087.0 for African-Americans, 237.3 for males, and 541.0 for females. Statistically significant rate increases were seen in the white population and the 20-24 age group.

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 2009, there were 41 reported cases of giardiasis in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 14.7 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 6.7; for U.S., 6.4) compared to 58 cases in 2008 with a rate of 20.8. From 2007-2009, there were 154 reported cases in Erie County with an average annual crude incidence rate of 18.4 (for PA, 6.6; for U.S., 6.4) compared to 186 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 22.2.

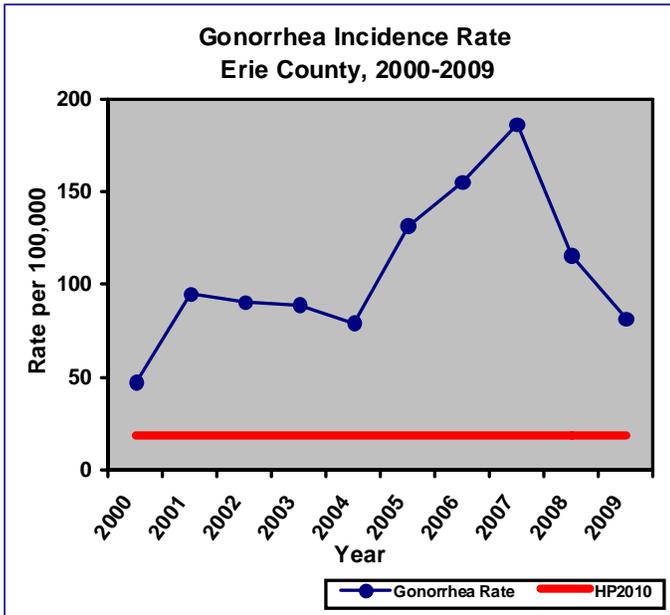
Gonorrhea

HP2010 Goal: 19 cases per 100,000 population

Gonorrhea is a common sexually transmitted (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 in Erie County increased from a low of 133 in 2000 to a high of 521 in 2007 and then decreased to 229 cases in 2009. The crude incidence rate per 100,000 also increased from 2000 to 2007 but then decreased significantly from 186.2 in 2007 to 115.7 in 2008 and again to 81.9 in 2009 (for PA, 80.4; for U.S., 98.9).

In 2009, the respective gonorrhea incidence rates were 27.5 for whites, 656.3 for African-Americans, 63.4 for males, and 99.7 for females. Statistically significant rate decreases were seen for all subpopulations. The average annual crude incidence rate of gonorrhea in Erie County decreased significantly from 152.4 per 100,000 in 2006-2008 to 128.0 in 2007-2009. During this same time, rates for PA decreased from 94.4 to 90.5 and rates for the U.S. decreased from 117.3 to 109.9. For 2007-2009, the respective gonorrhea incidence rates in Erie County were 40.9 for whites, 1,009.4 for African-Americans, 97.6 for males, and 157.2 for females. Rates for all subpopulations decreased significantly except for age group 30 and above.



Haemophilus Influenza

Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease is caused by the bacteria *Haemophilus influenzae*. Transmission is by direct contact or by droplets during coughing and sneezing. There are six serotypes (a-f) as well as nontypeable forms. *H. influenzae* type B (Hib), the most virulent strain, generally affects children up to 5 years of age and can result in death. Hib cases significantly dropped after the introduction of the Hib vaccine. At least half of all invasive *H. influenzae* infections are now attributed to the nontypeable strains which affect all age groups.

In 2009, there were 11 reported cases of *H. influenzae* in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 3.9 cases per 100,000 compared to 6 cases in 2008 with a rate of 2.1. From 2007-2009, there were 22 reported cases with an average annual incidence rate of 2.6 (for PA, 1.5; for U.S., 0.9) compared to 19 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 2.3.

Hepatitis A

HP2010 Goal: 4.3 cases per 100,000 population

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 2009, there were 3 reported case of hepatitis A in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 1.1 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 0.5; for U.S., 0.7) compared to no reported cases in 2008. From 2007-2009, there were 7 reported cases with an average annual incidence rate of 0.8 (for PA, 0.6.; for U.S., 0.8) compared to 5 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 0.6.

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 2009, there were 4 reported cases of *acute hepatitis B* in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 1.4 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 0.8; for U.S., 1.1) and 6 reported cases in 2008 with a rate of 2.1. From 2007-2009, there were 12 reported cases of acute hepatitis B in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 1.4 (for PA, 1.2; for U.S., 1.3) compared to 8 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 1.0.

In 2009, there were 9 reported cases of *chronic hepatitis B* in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 3.2 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 13.5) compared to 11 cases in 2008 with a rate of 3.9. From 2007-2009, there were 32 reported cases of chronic hepatitis B in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 3.8 (for PA, 14.5) compared to 34 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 4.1.

Hepatitis C

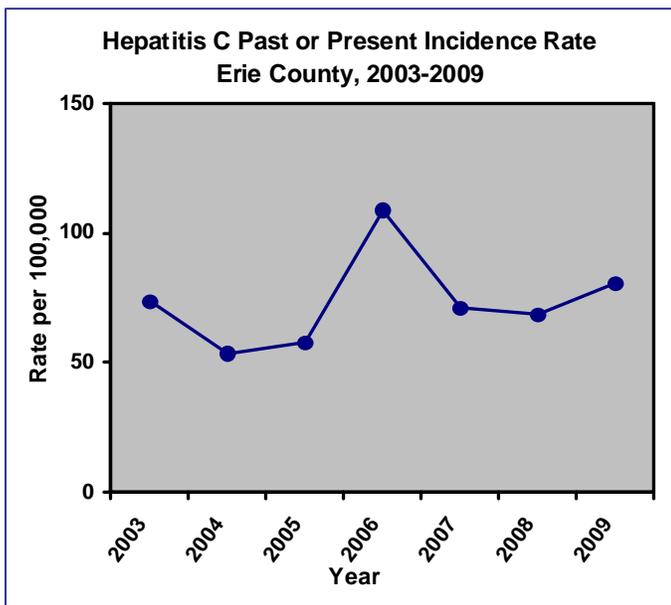
Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Most individuals with HCV infection develop a chronic infection that is asymptomatic. These individuals do not know they are infected until chronic liver disease develops decades later. HCV infection can lead to cirrhosis, liver failure,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

In 2009, there were 8 reported cases of *acute hepatitis C* in Erie County with a crude incidence

rate of 2.9 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 0.3; for U.S. 0.3) compared to 1 case in 2008 with a rate of 0.4. From 2007-2009, there were 9 reported cases of acute hepatitis C in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 1.1 (for PA, 0.3; for U.S., 0.3) compared to 4 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 0.5. For acute hepatitis C:

HP2010 Goal: 1 new case per 100,000 population

In 2009, there were 226 reported cases of *past or present hepatitis C* in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 80.8 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 80.8) compared to 191 cases in 2008 with a rate of 68.4. From 2007-2009, there were 616 reported cases of past or present hepatitis C in Erie County with an average annual incidence rate of 73.5 (for PA, 83.5) compared to 695 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 82.8.



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.

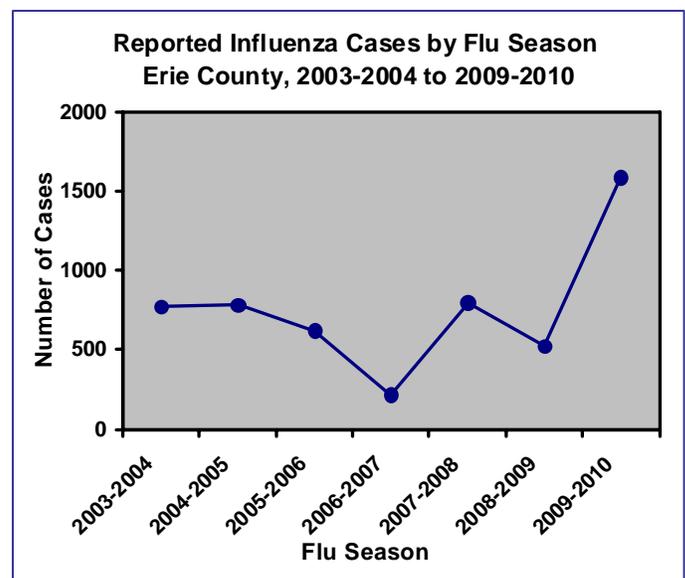
To standardize disease case counting, the CDC assigns a number to every week (Sunday through Saturday) in the calendar year. Annual flu counts are those cases reported from CDC Week 1 to CDC Week 52. But the flu season officially begins

with CDC Week 40 of one year and ends with CDC Week 39 of the following year. Case counts for the flu season correspond to the cases reported during these weeks. A typical influenza season in Erie County begins in November (CDC Week 46), peaks from January through March (CDC Weeks 1-13), and ends in May (CDC Week 20) with few cases reported after this.

For the 2007-2008 Erie County flu season, a total of 798 cases were reported (696 seasonal Type A and 102 Type B). All occurred during CDC Weeks 50-19 (12/9/07-5/10/08). 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, 13.2% were age 50-64, and 12.3% were age 65 and above.

For the 2008-2009 flu season, a total of 526 cases were reported (180 seasonal Type A, 264 Type B, 26 pandemic H1N1 (pH1N1), and 56 presumed pH1N1). Among age groups, 6.8% of all cases were less than 2 years old, 48.1% were age 2 to 17, 15.2% were age 18 to 25, 20.5% were age 26 to 49, 5.7% were age 50-64, and 3.2% were age 65 and above.

However, this season was different when compared to previous years. From CDC Weeks 53-19 (12/28/08-5/16/09), 444 flu cases were reported (180 seasonal Type A and 264 Type B). On June 9,



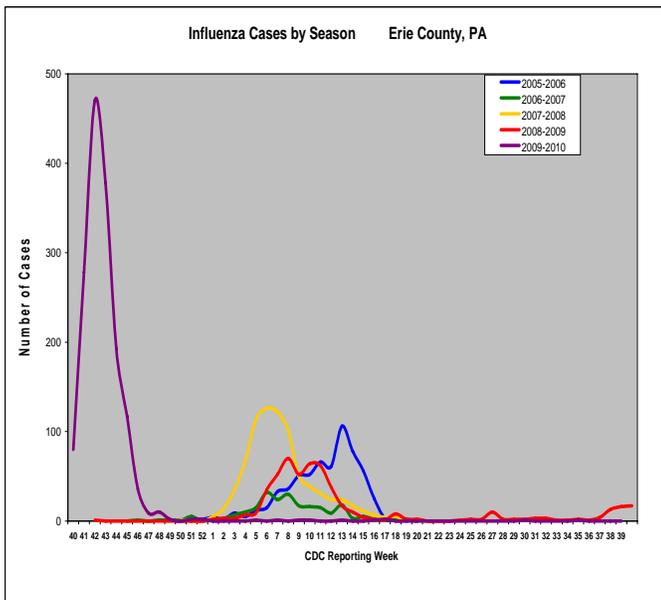
2009 the first case of confirmed pandemic H1N1 was reported in Erie County. From CDC Weeks 23-

39 (6/7/09-10/3/09), 82 flu cases were reported (26 pH1N1 and 56 presumed H1N1). There is very little flu activity during these weeks in a typical season.

For the 2009-2010 flu season, a total of 1,587 cases were reported (116 pH1N1, 1,469 presumed pH1N1, 2 seasonal Type A, and 0 Type B). Among age groups, 5.4% of all cases were less than 2 years old, 66.9% were age 2 to 17, 8.9% were age 18 to 25, 12.2% were age 26 to 49, 4.7% were age 50-64, and 1.0% were age 65 and above. From CDC Weeks 40-1 (10/4/09-1/2/10), 1,577 flu cases were reported (110 pH1N1 and 1,467 presumed pH1N1). From CDC Weeks 5-39 (1/31/10-10/2/10), 10 flu cases were reported (6 pH1N1, 2 presumed H1N1, and 2 seasonal Type A).

The H1N1 pandemic began in June 2009 with the first confirmed case of pH1N1, peaked in October 2009, and subsided by December 2009 with sporadic reporting continuing through April 2010. The pandemic spanned two flu seasons with 142 reported cases of confirmed pH1N1 and 1,525 reported cases of presumed H1N1.

Annual case counts are 799 for 2008 and 2,100 for 2009. Provisional data indicate 30 cases were reported for 2010.



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 2009, there were 8 reported cases of legionellosis in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 2.9 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 3.0; for U.S. 1.2) compared to 10 cases in 2008 with a rate of 3.6. From 2007-2009, there were 21 reported cases of legionellosis for an average annual crude incidence rate of 2.5 (for PA, 1.3; for U.S., 1.0) compared to 20 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 2.4.

Listeriosis

Listeriosis is caused by the bacteria *Listeria monocytogenes*. Transmission occurs through ingestion of organisms in contaminated food. Symptoms include fever, muscle aches, and sometimes gastrointestinal problems. Pregnant women, newborns, adults with weak immune systems, and older individuals are at increased risk for serious illness. Infection during pregnancy can result in miscarriage, stillbirth, prematurity, or infection of the newborn even when the mother has mild symptoms.

In 2009, there were 2 cases of listeriosis reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 0.7 cases per 100,000 for PA, 0.4; for U.S., 0.3). There were no reported cases in 2008 or 2007. Two cases were reported in 2006.

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 2009, there were 26 cases of Lyme disease reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 45.4; for U.S., 12.6) compared to 14 cases in 2008 with a rate of 5.0. From 2007-2009, there were 56 reported cases

of Lyme disease with an incidence rate of 6.7 (for PA, 15.3; for U.S., 11.2) compared to 40 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 4.8.

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 in 2009. The last reported case occurred in 1991.

Meningitis

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 2009, there were 26 reported cases of aseptic meningitis in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 3.6) compared to 10 cases in 2008 with a rate of 3.6. From 2007-2009, there were 53 reported cases of aseptic meningitis with an incidence rate of 6.3 (for PA, 4.0) compared to 67 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 8.0.

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. For meningococcal disease:

HP2010 Goal: 1 case per 100,000 population

In 2009, there were 2 reported cases of meningococcal disease in Erie County with a crude incidence rate of 0.7 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 0.4; for U.S., 0.3) compared to 3 cases in 2008 with a rate of 1.1. From 2007-2009, there were 7 reported cases of meningococcal disease with an incidence rate of 0.8 (for PA, 0.4; for U.S., 0.4)

compared to 8 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 1.0.

Mumps

HP2010 Goal: 0 cases per year

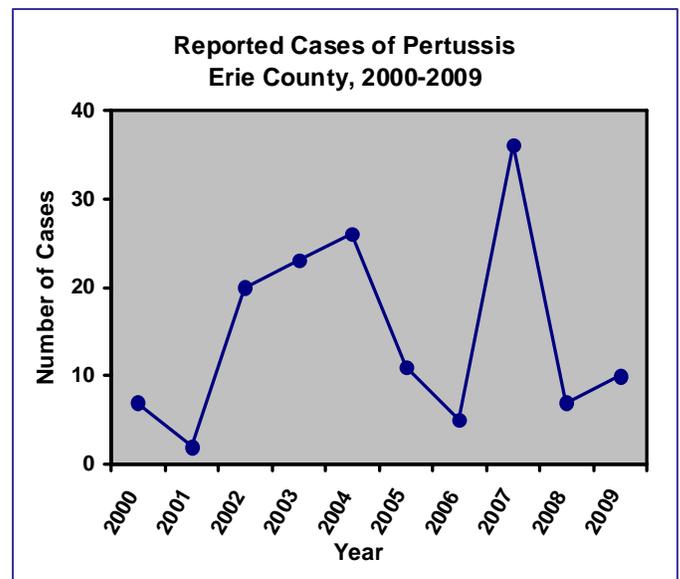
Mumps is a vaccine-preventable disease caused by the mumps virus. Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, loss of appetite, and swelling of salivary glands.

From 2003 to 2009 there was only one case of mumps in Erie County. It was reported in 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 2009, there were 10 cases of pertussis reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 3.6 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 4.9; for U.S., 5.5) compared to 7 cases in 2008 with a rate of 2.5. From 2007-2009, there were 53 reported cases of pertussis with an incidence rate of 6.3 (for PA, 4.0; for U.S., 4.5) compared to 48 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 5.7.



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 2009, there were 194 reported cases of RSV in Erie County compared to 231 cases in 2008. Of the 194 cases, 120 were in infants less than one year of age and 48 were in children 1 year of age. From 2007-2009, there were 567 reported cases of RSV for an average of 189 cases per year compared to 457 cases from 2006-2008 for an average of 152 cases per year.

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 2009.

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 2009, there were 35 cases of salmonellosis reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 12.5 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 14.0; for U.S., 16.2) compared to 35 cases in 2008 with a rate of 12.5. From 2007-2009, there were 99 reported cases of salmonellosis with an incidence rate of 11.8 (for PA, 14.6; for U.S., 16.4) compared to 97 cases from 2006-2008 for a rate of 11.6.

Syphilis

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

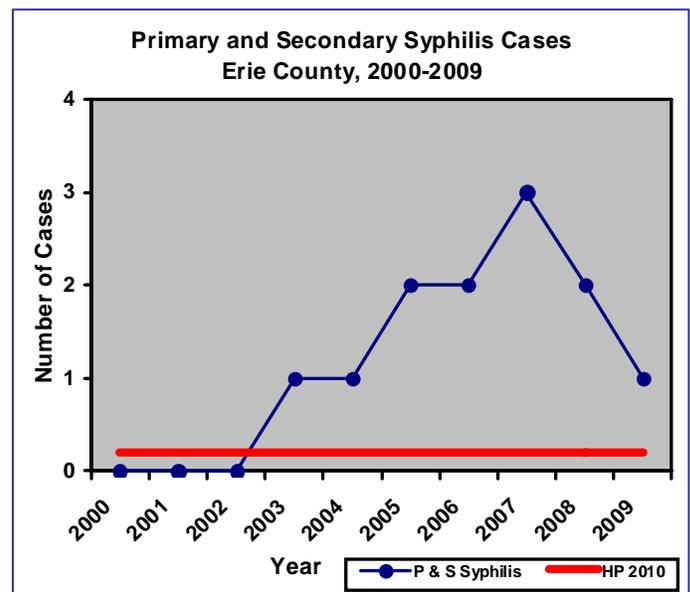
the external genitals, vagina, anus, or in the rectum but also can occur on the lips and in the mouth. Even without treatment, these symptoms eventually disappear but the infection remains in the body. This is called latent syphilis and can last for years.

In 2009, there was 1 case of *primary and secondary syphilis* reported in Erie County. From 2007-2009, 4 cases were reported for an average annual crude incidence rate of 0.5 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 2.3; for U.S., 4.3). From 2006-2008, there were 6 cases of primary and secondary syphilis for a crude incidence rate of 0.7 (for U.S., 3.9). For primary and secondary syphilis:

HP2010 Goal: 0.2 cases per 100,000 population

In 2009, no cases of *early latent syphilis* were reported in Erie County. From 2007-2009, 5 cases were reported for an average annual crude incidence rate of 0.6 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 2.6). From 2006-2008, there were 5 cases of early latent syphilis for a crude incidence rate of 0.6 (for PA, 2.4).

In 2009, 4 cases of *late and late latent syphilis* were reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 1.4 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 2.4; for U.S., 5.7) compared to 1 case reported in 2008. From 2007-2009, 5 cases were reported for an average annual crude incidence rate of 0.6 (for PA, 2.2; for U.S., 6.1). From 2006-2008, there were 4 cases of late and late latent syphilis for a crude incidence rate of 0.5 (for PA, 2.1; for U.S., 6.2)



Syphilis, Congenital

HP2010 Goal: 1.0 per 100,000 live births

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

There were no reported cases of congenital syphilis in Erie County in 2009. The last reported case occurred in 1998.

Tuberculosis

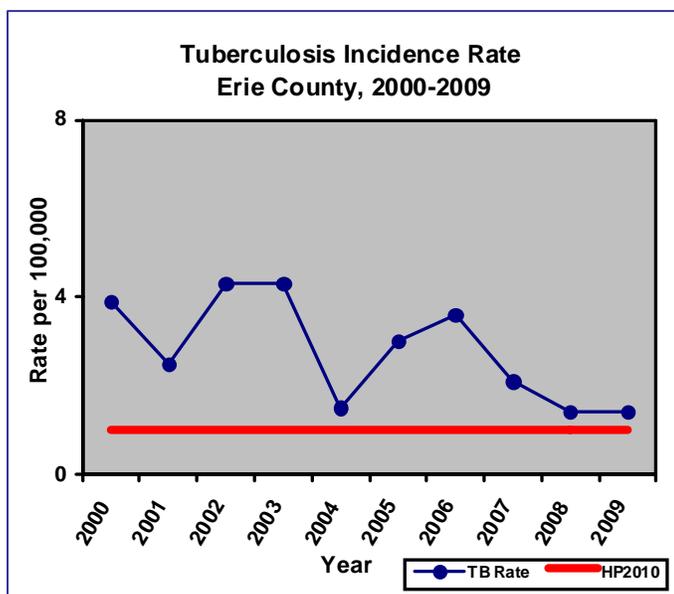
HP2010 Goal: 1.0 new case per 100,000 population

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 2009, there were 4 cases of tuberculosis disease reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 1.4 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 1.9; for U.S., 3.8) compared to 4 cases in 2008 with a rate of 1.4. From 2007-2009, there were 14 reported cases of tuberculosis with an average annual incidence rate of 1.7 (for PA, 2.4; for U.S., 4.2) compared to 20 cases from 2006-2008 with a rate of 2.4.

In 2009, there were 38 cases of chickenpox reported in Erie County for a crude incidence rate of 13.6 cases per 100,000 (for PA, 12.6; for U.S., 6.7) compared to 78 cases in 2008 with a rate of 27.9.

From 2007-2009, there were 284 reported cases of chickenpox with an annual average incidence rate of 33.9 (for PA, 23.1; for U.S., 10.1) compared to 427 cases from 2006-2008 for a rate of 50.9.



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.

ADULT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS

Health Status

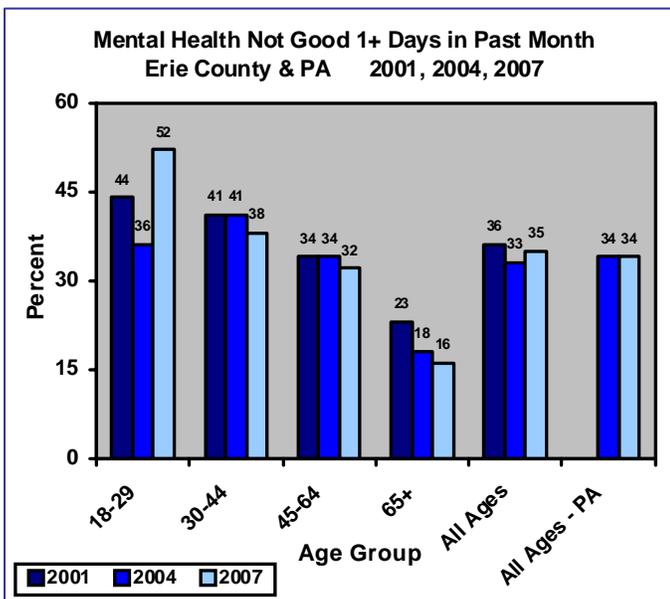
In 2007, 14% of Erie County adults age 18+ reported their general health as “fair” or “poor” (for PA, 15%) compared to 18% in 2004.

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%).



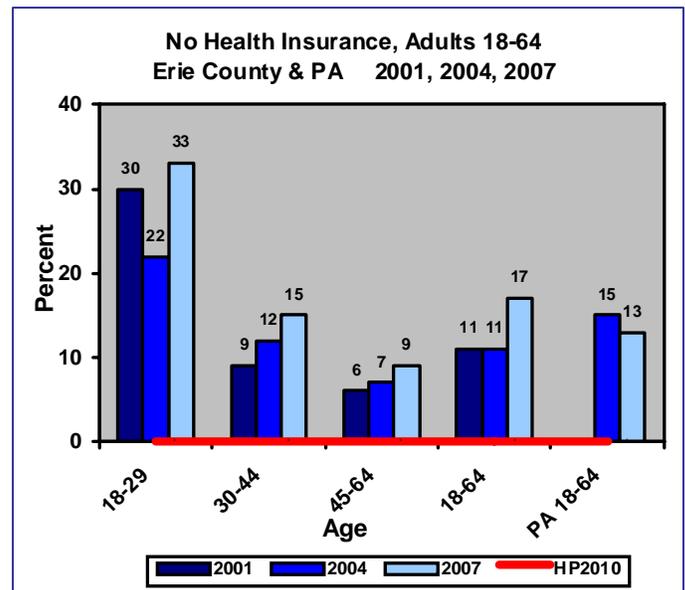
Health Care Access

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.

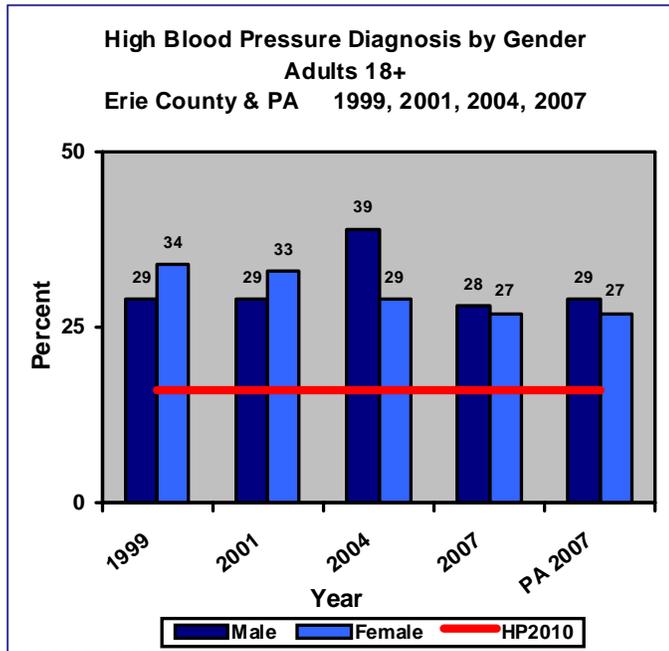
Hypertension Awareness

HP2010 Goal: 16% of age 20+ have hypertension

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

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%).

HP2010 Goal: 17% of adults age 20+ have high cholesterol

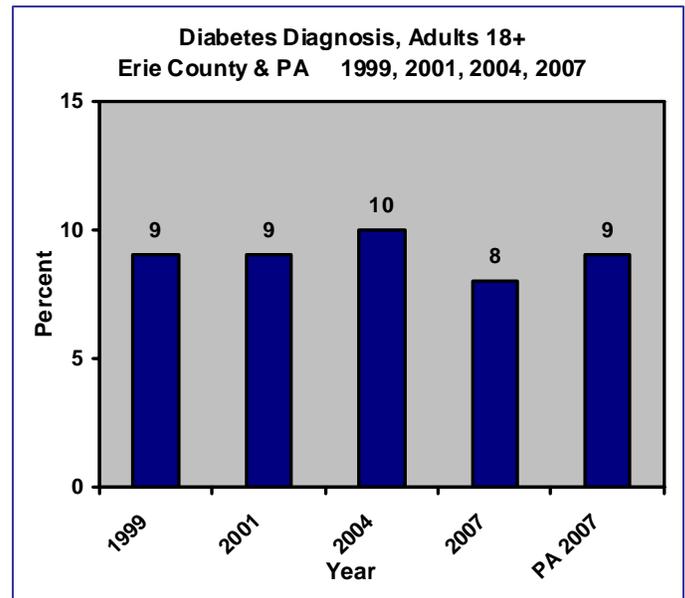
In 2007, 76% of Erie County adults age 18+ responded that they have had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years (for PA, 77%) compared to 85% in 2004.

HP2010 Goal: 80% of adults 18+ 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 18+ smoke cigarettes

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

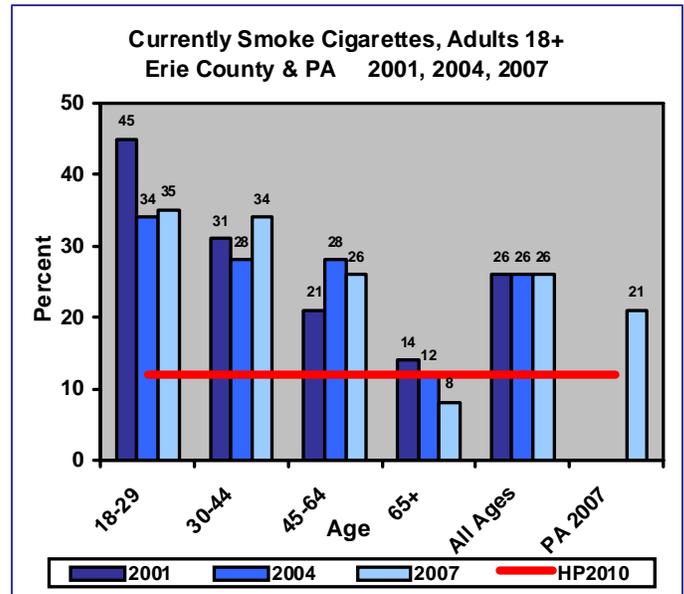
Among age groups, 35% of adults age 18-29 (for PA, 29%) and 34% of adults age 30-44 (for PA, 25%) reported the highest percentage of smoking.

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 age 18+ tried to quit smoking at least 1 day in past year



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% of adults age 18+ 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.

HP2010 Goal: 6% of 18+ binge drink in past month

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%).

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.

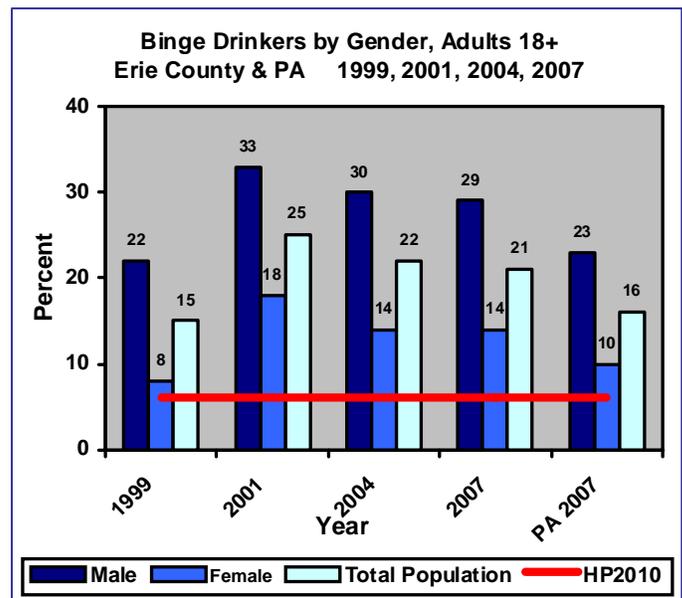
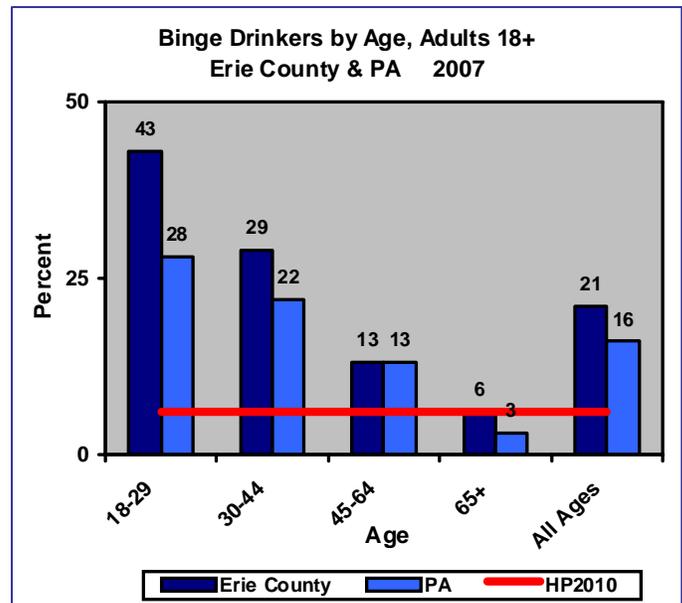
Heavy drinking is defined as having more than two drinks per day for men or more than one drink per day for women.

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 72% in 2004.

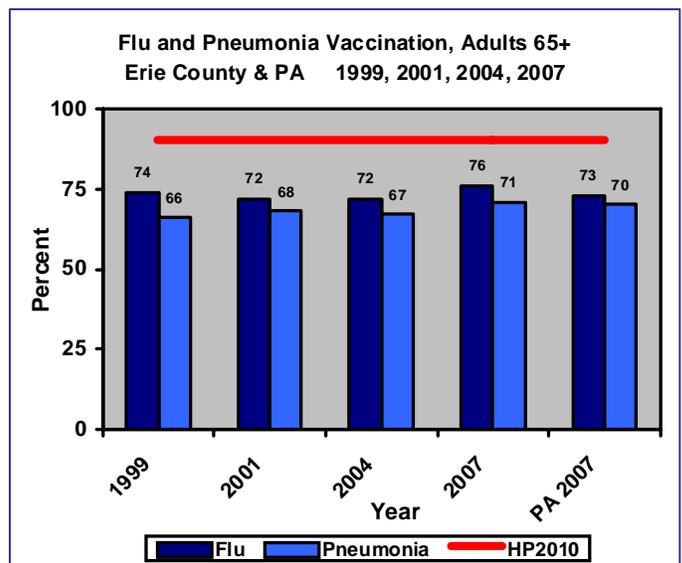
HP2010 Goal: 90% of adults 65+ have ever been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease

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

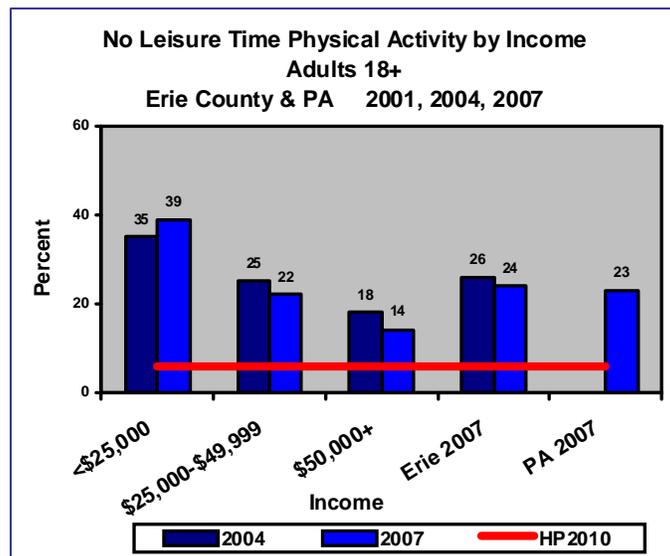


Nutrition

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.

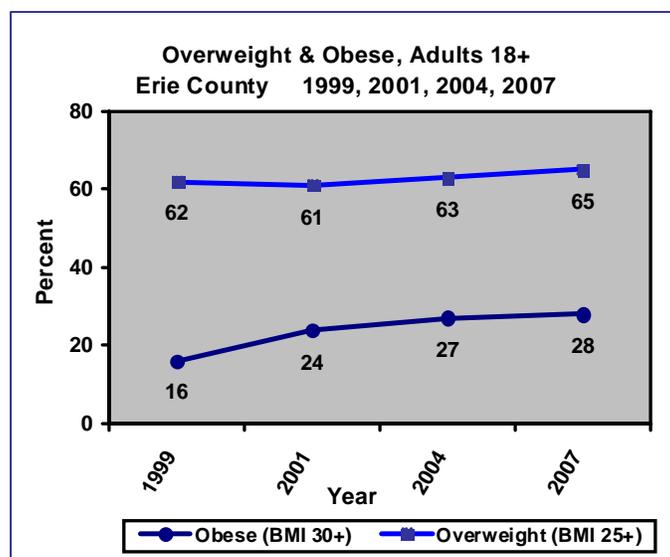


Exercise

HP2010 Goal: 20% of adults age 18+ engage in no leisure-time physical activity

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.

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 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+ at healthy weight

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+ are obese

YOUTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS

In 2009, 5,160 Erie County public school students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 participated in the PA Youth Survey (PAYS) sponsored by the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency. This survey provides information on their behavior, attitudes, and knowledge concerning alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and violence. Only behaviors that affect health are reported here.

Alcohol Use

46.1% (for 2007, 55.9%) of Erie County students reported that they had used alcohol at least once in their lifetime compared to 49.3% in PA (for 2007, 55.4%). Usage ranged from 22.9% in 6th grade (for 2007, 25.4%) to 69.3% in 12th grade (for 2007, 82.9%). These rates are higher for 8th graders, similar for 10th graders, and lower for 12th graders compared to the nation.

21.8% (for 2007, 23.2%) of Erie County students reported that they had used alcohol within the past 30 days compared to 25.5% in PA (for 2007, 23.2%). Usage ranged from 4.8% in 6th grade (for 2007, 3.6%) to 42.9% in 12th grade (for 2007, 50.6%). These rates are higher for 8th and similar for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

11.6% (for 2007, 13.1%) of Erie County students reported that they had at least one episode of binge drinking within the past two weeks compared to 13.6% in PA (for 2007, 12.5%). Usage ranged from 1.3% in 6th grade (for 2007, 1.5%) to 25.8% in 12th grade (for 2007, 32.2%). These rates are similar for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders compared to the nation.

5.3% (for 2007, 5.5%) of Erie County students reported having driven a car shortly after drinking compared to 5.8% in PA (for 2007, 5.6%). 9.8% (for 2007, 9.7%) of Erie County students reported that they had ever been drunk or high at school compared to 9.7% in PA (for 2007, 7.5%).

Tobacco Use

26.3% (for 2007, 26.7%) of Erie County students reported that they had used cigarettes at least once

in their lifetime compared to 26.3% in PA (for 2007, 23.9%). Usage ranged from 7.3% in 6th grade (for 2007, 8.2%) to 47.4% in 12th grade (for 2007, 47.4%). These rates are higher for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders compared to the nation.

10.2% (for 2007, 11.5%) of Erie County students reported that they had used cigarettes within the past 30 days compared to 11.0% in PA (for 2007, 10.2%). Usage ranged from 1.8% in 6th grade (for 2007, 2.2%) to 22.1% in 12th grade (for 2007, 24.8%). These rates are similar for 8th graders and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

12.6% (for 2007, 12.5%) of Erie County students reported that they had used smokeless tobacco at least once in their lifetime compared to 12.1% in PA (for 2007, 9.8%). Usage ranged from 1.9% in 6th grade (for 2007, 2.6%) to 25.6% in 12th grade (for 2007, 27.8%). These rates are similar for 8th graders and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

6.8% (for 2007, 5.9%) of Erie County students reported that they had used smokeless tobacco within the past 30 days compared to 6.2% in PA (for 2007, 5.0%). Usage ranged from 1.0% in 6th grade (for 2007, 0.8%) to 14.8% in 12th grade (for 2007, 13.3%). These rates are similar for 8th graders and higher for 10th and 12th graders compared to the nation.

Alcohol, Cigarettes, & Marijuana Use Erie County Students, Grade 12				
Substance	Ever Used (Percent)		Past 30 Days (Percent)	
	2007	2009	2007	2009
Alcohol	82.9	69.3	50.6	42.9
Cigarettes	47.4	47.4	24.8	22.1
Marijuana	44.9	40.2	24.0	22.4

Marijuana Use

17.3% (for 2007, 18.9%) of Erie County students reported that they had used marijuana at least once in their lifetime compared to 20.0% in PA (for 2007, 16.4%). Usage ranged from 1.3% in 6th grade (for 2007, 2.1%) to 40.2% in 12th grade (for 2007, 44.9%). These rates are lower for 8th and 10th graders and similar for 10th graders compared to the nation.

9.8% (for 2007, 9.9%) of Erie County students reported that they had used marijuana within the past 30 days compared to 11.4% in PA (for 2007, 8.5%). Usage ranged from 0.8% in 6th grade (for 2007, 0.9%) to 22.4% in 12th grade (for 2007, 24.0%). These rates are similar for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders compared to the nation.

4.9% (for 2007, 5.3%) of Erie County students reported having driven a car shortly after marijuana use compared to 6.5% in PA (for 2007, 5.1%).

Other Drug Use

Erie County students reported the following percents of “Ever Used” and “Used Within the Past 30 Days” drug use.

Other Drug Use Erie County Students, Grades 6-12				
Substance	Ever Used (Percent)		Past 30 Days (Percent)	
	2007	2009	2007	2009
Inhalants	10.5	12.8	3.5	7.2
Hallucinogens	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.7
Cocaine	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.8
Crack cocaine	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
Ecstasy	2.2	1.9	0.5	1.0
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
Steroids	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
Heroin	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3

Drug Use by Grade Level

Drug usage varies by student grade level. Among 6th graders, the leading drugs ever used in their lifetime were alcohol (22.9%), inhalants (11.0%), cigarettes (7.3%), smokeless tobacco (1.9%), and marijuana (1.3%). The leading drugs and behaviors used in the past 30 days were inhalants (7.4%), alcohol (4.8%), cigarettes (1.8%), and binge drinking (1.3%).

Among 8th graders, the leading drugs ever used in their lifetime were alcohol (45.1%), cigarettes (24.4%), inhalants (15.7%), marijuana (12.4%), and smokeless tobacco (9.0%). The leading drugs and behaviors used in the past 30 days are alcohol (19.9%), binge drinking (9.2%), inhalants (9.2%), cigarettes (7.7%), marijuana (7.5%), and smokeless tobacco (4.3%).

Among 10th graders, the leading drugs ever used in their lifetime were alcohol (59.3%), cigarettes (37.2%), marijuana (27.8%), smokeless tobacco (23.8%), inhalants (12.1%), hallucinogens (6.1%), cocaine (3.5%), and ecstasy (3.1%). The leading drugs and behaviors used in the past 30 days were alcohol (29.4%), binge drinking (17.7%), cigarettes (15.8%), marijuana (15.1%), smokeless tobacco (12.6%), and inhalants (5.2%).

Among 12th graders, the leading drugs ever used in their lifetime were alcohol (69.3%), cigarettes (47.4%), marijuana (40.2%), smokeless tobacco (25.6%), inhalants (10.0%), hallucinogens (7.2%), ecstasy (4.9%), and cocaine (4.8%). The leading drugs and behaviors used in the past 30 days were alcohol (42.9%), binge drinking (25.8%), cigarettes (22.1%), marijuana (22.4%), smokeless tobacco (14.8%), inhalants (4.8%), hallucinogens (2.7%), and cocaine (2.0%).

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Erie County Department of Health (ECDH) has many programs to safeguard the health of county residents and of visitors to Erie County. These programs are listed below. A table documenting program counts for 2010 is also included.

Food Safety

The Food Protection program utilizes inspection, enforcement, and education to protect the public who patronize public food facilities in Erie County. ECDH enforces the Pennsylvania Retail Food Act. The Department inspects 1,888 permanent food facilities including restaurants, taverns, grocery, and convenience stores. In addition, over 450 temporary food facilities at fairs, carnivals, etc. are inspected each year. The Department also holds a 2 day food safety and certification class for restaurant personnel every month. The students are given a nationally recognized test which certifies them as a food handler.

Water Supply

The Water Supply Program enforces the rules and regulations of the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act in Erie County. ECDH inspects the municipal water supplies, as well as the water supplies of public facilities such as restaurants and businesses with more than 25 employees that are on their own well. The Department also reviews the results of required routine bacteriologic and chemical samples of the water supply. There are 185 regulated water supplies in Erie County, 51 of those are community supplies serving year round residents. The Department also conducts engineering reviews of water supply permit applications prior to permit issuance.

Water Pollution

The Water Pollution Control program enforces the rules and regulations of the Clean Streams Law and the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act in Erie County. The goal is to protect the health of the public, terrestrial, and marine aquatic life by routinely inspecting permitted discharges from sewage and industrial waste treatment plants and by reviewing plant monitoring reports. ECDH also responds to unpermitted spills and discharges and assures that proper cleanup of the contaminants is achieved. The Department also conducts technical engineering reviews of treatment plant permit

applications. There are 71 permitted discharges that are regulated in Erie County. The Department also issues an average of 350 on-lot septic permits annually.

Public Bathing

The Public Bathing Place program enforces the rules and regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Health in Erie County. In addition to the Public Beach program, the Department inspects and monitors the bacteriological quality of all public swimming pools and water rides in the County. This involves routine inspections on outdoor pools during the summer as well as year round monitoring of indoor pools. If a facility does not meet the required water quality standards, the pool is closed until the water quality is acceptable. There are 152 public pool facilities in the County.

School Environment

The School Environment program enforces the Commonwealth rules and regulations regarding the public safety conditions in schools. ECDH annually inspects 78 schools and requires that conditions in the school building that potentially could cause injury to students or faculty are addressed by the school district.

Camps and Campgrounds

The Recreational Environment program regulates organized camps and campgrounds. The program focuses on inspection of the water supply, sewage disposal, availability of adequate number of restrooms, and general maintenance of the facilities. There are 32 organized camps and campgrounds in Erie County.

Vector Control

The Vector Control program addresses two disease vectors. One is Ixodes tick identification and surveillance. This program identifies the species of ticks brought to the Department by citizens who find a tick on themselves, a family member, or a pet. The Department also receives ticks from physicians and hospitals. The Department determines if the tick is one that could potentially carry the Lyme disease spirochete and informs the client. The Department also provides these ticks to the Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine (LECOM) for further analysis to determine if the spirochete is actually present. In 2010 the Department identified 108 ticks.

The other disease vector is the Culex mosquito which transmits West Nile Virus. The Department monitors & traps mosquitoes throughout the County. The Department also applies larvicide on areas of standing water as well as applying adulticide if mosquitoes test positive for the virus. The Department also collects select species of dead birds that are tested to see if they carry West Nile Virus. In 2010, the Department applied larvicide on 30 acres of water and applied adulticide over 93 linear miles of the County.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The program is intended to increase the monitoring of beach water as well as conduct sanitary surveys of the Lake Erie watershed to locate possible sources of bacterial contamination affecting beaches. It is also intended to provide additional means to inform the public of water quality at swimming beaches.

The trend of beach advisories has continued to decline since 2006 at Presque Isle State Park. The percentage of beach days when an advisory was issued was 1.5% in 2010, which is below the national goal of 5.0% established by EPA.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	
2010	
MEASURABLE	TOTAL
Water Supply - Community and non-Community	458
Sewage Treatment - NPDES* Inspection	403
Water Quality Inspections	13
Engineering - Permits Reviewed	102
Engineering - Act 537 Reviews	50
Eating and Drinking Facility Inspections	2,112
Retail Outlet Inspections	411
Summer Food Program Inspections	54
Swimming Pool Inspections	533
Mobile Home Park Inspections	91
New Eating and Drinking Licenses	117
New Retail Outlet Licenses	40
Temporary License Issued	563
On-Lot Sewage Permits Issued	338
SFTF** Inspections	137
Environmental Complaints	404
TOTAL	8,303

* National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

** Small Flow Treatment Facilities

Beach Monitoring and Notification

ECDH has administered the Pennsylvania Beach Monitoring and Notification Program since 2006. ECDH is the only local agency in the country that directly receives and administers the federal funds allocated for the National Beach Monitoring and Notification Program administered by the

