

Community Needs Assessment: Continuity and Change in the Needs of Clinton County, 2015

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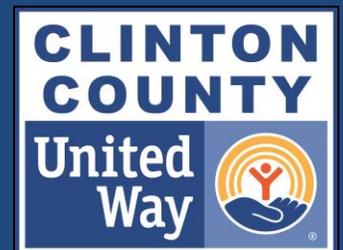


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Executive Summary

In anticipation of the 2015 Community Needs Assessment (CNA), Lycoming-Clinton Counties Commission for Community Action (STEP), Inc. partnered with the Lycoming County United Way (LCUW) in 2012 to develop a mutually beneficial process for creating an overarching, comprehensive CNA. Since STEP's service area encompasses both Lycoming and Clinton counties, during the planning phase, Clinton County United Way (CCUW) was integrated into the partnership to assist with the development of the Clinton County CNA. As is the case with Community Action Agencies, United Ways are required to produce a CNA on a three-year time frame. Prior to this collaboration both agencies were developing CNAs separately. The key to the partnership is to maximize resources while eliminating duplication. Lycoming College's Center for the Study of Community and the Economy (CSCE) provided technical assistance and guidance throughout the process. They collected qualitative data through telephone surveys and conducted data analysis and interpretation. The CNA combined many objective and subjective data sets for both counties that include objective quantitative data, community surveys of Clinton County residents, customer surveys of people assisted by partner agencies, partner surveys, and focus groups. The information presented in this document is the comprehensive analysis of the information gathered.

The *Critical Needs* section of the report provides a broad view of the community and partner perception of needs in Clinton County. Specifically, *Economy/Jobs* and *Drug/Alcohol* issues were the top problems noted, followed by *Early Childhood Education*, *Health Care*-related issues, and *Housing* issues. *Transportation*, specifically, lack of affordable public transportation in Clinton County, was stated as a major barrier that perpetuates each of the needs identified.

The multiplier effect of poverty and how barriers often work together to create a ripple effect that keeps a family from moving towards self-sufficiency were highlighted in focus group discussions as well as in respondents' comments. Given this, a holistic approach to breaking down barriers is necessary to address many existing community needs. Coordination of services between agencies and emphasis on the importance of effective communication within partnerships should be the focus.

STEP and the CCUW intend the CNA report to be a community resource and asset. The multitude of stakeholders in the community, including funding agencies, government officials, nonprofits, businesses, and institutions are encouraged to use the information within. The CNA's value and utility will only be realized if it is embraced and used within strategic planning, grant writing, program development, and partnerships. Within the document analysis of the data is illustrated in various ways, but by no means is it all-inclusive as the data provided can and should be further examined to be most useful to the reader.

While the CNA provides more analysis and data than previous assessments, it should be understood that there is limitations to the data. Additional questions still are left unanswered, most specifically, what the community does now. The easy answer is to focus on the needs identified, but the key is that each sector, nonprofit, private, and public, have a role and it is through their individual missions and programs incremental change can occur. The continued CNA partnership between STEP, CCUW, and CSCE will allow for the collection and analysis of longitudinal data that illustrates how we, as a community, are tackling community needs and being true catalysts of change. Through a concentrated effort of collaboration that focuses on financial resources, human capital, and innovative outcome-based programming on the identified community needs, Clinton County will become a better place to live, work, and play.

Methodology

The community needs assessment for Clinton County was completed using four connected methodologies: analysis of objective secondary data, a survey of the adult population of Clinton County, a survey of partner agencies working in the county, a survey of customers of those agencies, and a series of focus groups to delve further into the topics identified in prior surveys. This section will address the methodology used for each.

Objective Data

Objective secondary data was assembled using the Community Action Association of Pennsylvania (CAAP) Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Data Tool, a comprehensive tool that provides Pennsylvania's Community Action Agencies with the means to capture information about their community, analyze the data, and identify the needs to be met within the community. This online tool provides background information for the state and counties from over 20 data sources, including federal and state departments.

The tool was developed in partnership with the Missouri Association for Community Action and the University of Missouri, under the guidance of a CAAP work group consisting of staff from local PA Community Action Agencies. The PA Department of Community & Economic Development funded the acquisition and development. CAAs fund the annual maintenance as part of a project by The Pennsylvania Community Action Needs Assessment Workgroup, made up of staff from various community action agencies and the Community Action Association of Pennsylvania in conjunction with the Missouri Association for Community Action (MACA), University of Missouri Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES), and the Pennsylvania State Data Center (PSDC) to create the PA Community Needs Assessment Tool. The tool allows Pennsylvania Community Action agencies to gather the demographic data needed to perform their CNA in a consistent and automated manner.

Community Survey

The Community Survey contacted by telephone 334 respondents who were randomly selected from registered voters in Clinton County. The margin of error for the survey is +/- 5.4%. It should be noted that the margin of error for subgroups can be significantly larger depending on each group's share of the total population.

Registered voters were selected with the purpose of providing a broad cross-section of residents in the county, and because the accompanying data that comes with a registration-based sample provided useful information for reporting purposes. The primary drawback of using a registered voter-based sample is that those residents who are not registered are likely to have different characteristics and hold different opinions than those who are registered. That the unregistered are likely to be among those more likely to need and use the services designed to address the needs identified in this report should be taken into account when interpreting the results. Registered voters are older, more financially secure, less mobile, and better educated on average than their unregistered counterparts.

In addition, when comparing our sample to the universe of registered voters, we found that respondents were older than the population of registered voters, were more likely to be female, and in some townships in the county were overrepresented, while others were underrepresented. Therefore, the data was statistically weighted so that the results reflect the universe of registered voters on those three factors.

Demographic questions in income and education levels were included in the community survey. The results are provided here for the purpose of comparison between the survey respondents and the broader county population.

Partner Survey

The partner survey was distributed to staff members of approximately 50 social service agencies in Clinton County via Survey Monkey. Received were 137 responses. While there was not a means to control whether staff members from certain agencies were more likely to respond than those from other agencies, the high number of responses likely are adequate to accurately gauge the perceptions of those engaged with the needs being assessed. While there is no reason to believe the responding agencies expressed substantially different views than non-responding agencies, the possibility cannot be discounted.

Customer Survey

As a means to fill any gaps in assessing county needs that might remain from community and partner perceptions, customers of social service agencies in Clinton County were also asked about their needs and their perceptions of needs in Clinton County through a paper survey distributed by the agencies. There were 185 responses to the Customer Survey. It is notable that the number of responses received from customers of the various agencies varied significantly. While some agencies were quite systematic in ensuring that their customers completed a survey, and others were not. As a result, interpretation of the results should take into account that there is no way of knowing how representative the responses are when compared with the opinions of the population of social service agency customers in general.

Several demographic questions were included in the customer survey. The results are provided here for the purpose of comparison between the survey respondents and the broader county population.

In addition to the customer surveys, customer satisfaction surveys were analyzed as part of the process.

Focus Groups

Six focus groups were conducted to delve further into the community needs identified through the surveys. Each focus group centered on one area of identified concern: *Education & Employment, Services for Persons with Disabilities & Seniors, Children & Youth, Families in Crisis, Health & Nutrition, and Housing & Homelessness*. Participants in the focus groups were selected by STEP, Inc. and the Clinton County United Way as representatives of partner agencies, the public sector, and the private sector, and have extensive experience in the respective focus group topics. Each focus group included 8 to 12 participants.

Understanding & Using this CNA Report

In order to have the CNA be a resource and tool for the greater community, below provides a breakdown of the document into three key sections and a summary of each.

Purpose of CNA

- ✓ ***Meet United Way & STEP Requirements***
- ✓ ***Analyze Comprehensive Community Needs***
- ✓ ***Provide CNA Tool to Community***

- * Lycoming-Clinton Counties Commission for Community Action (STEP), Inc. and Clinton County United Way (CCUW) are required to produce a CNA on a three-year time frame.
- * The CNA analyzes comprehensive community needs through objective and subjective data sets including demographic data, community surveys, customer surveys, partner surveys, and focus groups.
- * The CNA report can be used by the community stakeholders for strategic planning, grant writing, program development, and partnerships.

CNA Organizational Structure

- ✓ ***Critical Need Rankings***
- ✓ ***Key Need Categories with Summary Themes***
- ✓ ***Supporting Data***

- * Critical need rankings provide relative importance of identified needs of Clinton County.
- * In each key need category section, category themes summarize findings.
- * Supporting data includes objective data, community and customer survey data, and focus group findings.
- * Use findings and data to plan short- and long-range goals.
- * Tie findings and data to support new program development and enhancement.

Using the CNA

- ✓ ***Strategic Planning***
- ✓ ***Program Development***
- ✓ ***Grant Writing & Resource Development***
- ✓ ***Internal & External Assessment***

- * Collaborate with community partners to maximize community outcomes efficiently and effectively.
- * Justify funding requests with CNA content within and across need categories.
- * Utilize CNA as a foundation for developing and implementing assessment tools.
- * Measure effectiveness to achieve program expected outcomes.

Critical Needs Ranking

The critical needs of and perceptions of their relative importance were assessed through asking Clinton County residents via the community survey to identify the most important problem facing the County and by asking partner agency respondents to rate a series of potential county issues on both their importance and the adequacy of the current response to those issues. While changes in these perceptions over time will offer a nuanced sense of changing needs in the County, the current results offer a snapshot of perceptions of problems facing the County today and the adequacy of the response.

In the community survey, the most commonly cited problems were the economy and jobs, and drugs and alcohol. These account for over 78 percent of responses. Education, taxes, housing-related issues, crime, transportation issues, and natural gas industry-related issues were also identified as problems by a significant share of respondents. It should be noted that some issues identified as problems in the County (taxes, for example) fall outside the purview of the organizations sponsoring this needs assessment or their partners. The needs assessment focuses attention on those issues that mesh with the missions that CNA sponsors and their partner organizations share.

In the partner agency survey, the top three issues were related to substance abuse or its treatment. Economic issues, including unemployment, youth and adult job training, and underemployment also were rated as highly important issues. Rounding out the issues rated in the top ten were access to affordable health insurance, access to mental health services, and the quality of early childhood education.

When asked if adequate attention was being devoted to each of the issues, the majority of partner agency respondents held negative views regarding the adequacy with which the top ten issues are being addressed, with the exception of the quality of early childhood education. Indeed, on 21 of the 43 issues surveyed, a majority of respondents indicated there was not adequate attention to the problem. On that measure, the broadest consensus of inadequacy was expressed for three issues: youth substance abuse, access to affordable health insurance, and underemployment.

Community Survey

What do you feel is the most important problem facing Clinton County today? (Telephone Survey)

	2015 (Percentage)
Economy/Jobs	47.6
Drugs/Alcohol	30.9
Education	5.1
Taxes	4.0
Housing-related issues, including homelessness	2.5
Crime	2.2
Roads, Trucks and Traffic	2.2
Natural gas industry related issues	1.5
Various Other	4.0

Partner Survey

A) What are the most important issues facing Clinton County?

B) Is the issue receiving adequate attention by community groups?

Note: The table is sorted based on the ranking the issues in 2015 survey.

	A)		B)
	Rank	Mean	% Responding "No"
Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by youth	1	4.68	69%
Access to substance abuse services	2	4.46	63%
Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by adults	3	4.42	63%
Unemployment	4	4.37	64%
Youth job training	5	4.30	59%
Adult job training	6	4.25	58%
Access to affordable health insurance	T7	4.19	66%
Access to mental health services	T7	4.19	64%
Quality of early childhood education	T7	4.19	29%
Underemployment	10	4.14	66%
Access to early childhood education	11	4.12	21%
Availability of affordable child care	12	4.09	63%
Access to job skill training	13	4.08	54%
Child abuse and neglect	T14	4.03	60%
Illiteracy	T14	4.03	50%
Juvenile delinquency	T14	4.03	62%
Household budgeting	17	4.02	60%
Access to affordable prescription medications	T18	3.94	56%
Availability of after school activities	T18	3.94	55%
Affordable housing	20	3.93	50%
Access to health care	21	3.90	49%
Availability of counseling services	T22	3.87	55%
Domestic abuse	T22	3.87	39%
Access to dental care	T24	3.83	37%
Affordable housing for seniors	T24	3.83	36%
Availability of summer activities	T24	3.83	46%
Heating, electricity, & water assistance	27	3.80	46%
Services for children with disabilities	28	3.79	22%
Health care for senior citizens	T29	3.78	33%
Teenage pregnancy	T29	3.78	56%
Access to nutritious meals for seniors	T31	3.73	19%
Services for the needs of senior citizens	T31	3.73	29%
Access to transportation for persons with disabilities	33	3.71	24%
Occupational training for persons with	T34	3.63	31%

disabilities			
Violence in schools	T34	3.63	57%
Building access for persons with disabilities	36	3.58	24%
Hunger	37	3.52	35%
Elder abuse or neglect	38	3.47	34%
Homelessness	39	3.41	39%
AIDS/HIV	40	3.06	29%
Gender discrimination	41	3.02	29%
Age discrimination	42	3.01	32%
Ethnic/racial discrimination	43	3.00	29%

Key Need Categories with Summary Themes

The Key Need Categories were defined through understanding previous CNAs and areas of interest that were mutually important to CCUW, STEP, and the broader community. The themes under each category summarize findings from customer surveys, partner surveys, community surveys, and focus groups. The themes are arranged in alphabetical order.

Children and Youth

The needs of children and youth are multifaceted and serve as a microcosm for all community needs. From the problems of poverty to child abuse, children bear the brunt of other societal ills. Parents struggle to find adequate and affordable opportunities for their children, both at an early age when early childhood education can launch a child on a path of life-long success and as older children and youths when absence of opportunity can lead to a lack of direction or even a spiral towards delinquency and substance abuse. Across the objective data from the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, five main themes emerge: children living in poverty; access to early childhood education; access to affordable child care; opportunities for youth; and child abuse.

Access to Affordable Child Care

The respondents of the two surveys diverged on the topic of access to affordable child care. Agency customers *disagree* while the community mainly *agrees* on adequacy of access to affordable child care. The availability of affordable child care ranked 12 and throughout the focus groups was noted as an area where attention was needed. Other factors including transportation, specifically the lack of public transportation in Clinton County, were noted as having an effect on child care and the ability of parents to find care, which enables them to work.

Access to Early Childhood Education

Both customer and community survey results illustrated that, in general, there is access to early childhood education. Both Access to Early Childhood Education and Quality of Early Childhood Education were ranked high in the partner survey, at numbers 7 and 11, respectively. The availability of Early Head Start and Head Start, programs tied to early childhood education, were noted as important for Clinton County. Providing opportunities for child care facilities to become more focused on early childhood education was viewed as a necessity, but the relocation of the Central Regional Key to Danville has made this more difficult.

Child Abuse

The community survey shows that 23.4 percent of people surveyed were aware of someone who has suffered from child abuse. Focus group participants believe we need to provide families with a more holistic set of services, including parenting classes, to help prevent abuse. Changes in the mandatory reporting laws have made the process more transparent. However Pennsylvania laws on what constitutes abuse are very lenient and the emphasis is on keeping the family together.

Children Living in Poverty

The objective data shows that Clinton County has a higher rate of poverty in children aged 0–17 than both Pennsylvania and the nation. In addition, the rate of poverty of children aged 0–4 is also higher than both state and national averages. While the causes of poverty are complex and multi-dimensional, the issue of children in poverty stems from families in need. Focus group participants noted the importance for holistic services to be offered to families in need, so they can reach self-sufficiency and better provide for their children.

Opportunities for Youth

With regard to Opportunities for Youth, the results of the surveys were divergent. The community *strongly agreed* on the lack of after-school activities, and *strongly agreed* that children have access to activities in the summer. On the customer survey, they indicated a range of *disagreeing* to *strongly disagreeing* with the existence of enough after-school activities, and responses to access to summer activities varied from *agree* to *disagree*. The focus groups discussed the need for more opportunities for youth and coordination with existing providers of youth services, such as the YMCA. Lack of public transportation was again brought up as an issue related to opportunities for youth.

Objective Data: Children & Youth

Population: Children & Youth

The table below illustrates the population of youths up to age 17 in Clinton County and Pennsylvania.

Children & Youth Population by Age & Gender, 2009–2013

County	0 to 4		5 to 17		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Clinton	1,100	1,063	3,040	2,937	8,140
Pennsylvania	370,033	352,945	1,043,432	992,970	2,759,380

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2014](#). The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Poverty: Child (0–17) Poverty Rate (ACS)

The table below shows the total population estimates for children as a whole and children in poverty for Clinton County. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year averages, 21.50 percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the 2013 calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in Clinton County is greater than the Pennsylvania average of 18.76 percent.

American Community Survey, Child (0-17) Poverty Rate, 2009 - 2013

County	Children, Ages 0 - 17 years		
	Total Population	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Clinton	7,952	1,710	21.50%
Pennsylvania	2,716,032	509,623	18.76%
National	72,748,616	15,701,799	21.58%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014](#).

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Poverty: Child (0–4) Poverty Rate (ACS)

The table below shows the total population estimates for children as a whole and children in poverty for Clinton County. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year averages, 26.13 percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the 2012 calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in Clinton County is greater than the Pennsylvania average of 22.1 percent.

American Community Survey, Child (0-4) Poverty Rate, 2009 - 2013

County	Children, Ages 0 - 4 years		
	Total Population	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Clinton	2,163	553	25.55%
Pennsylvania	713,183	157,748	22.12%
National	19,743,544	4,881,767	24.73%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014](#).

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Education: Early Childhood Programming and Head Start Participation

Children Served, Ages 0–2 includes children served in the following programs: Nurse Family Partnership, Parent-Child Home Program, and Healthy Families America. Under *Children Served, Aged–4* are included children served in the following programs: the Parent-Child Program, Parents as Teachers, Head Start, Pre-K Counts, School District Pre- K, Early Intervention, Keystone Stars. Children served in Head Start and Early Head Start are also listed, as indicated by the Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, *Reach and Risk Report*.

For the 2012–2013 year, the number of children ages 0–4 included in Clinton County totals 2,205, while those participating in an early childhood program or Head Start equaled 759, or 34.42 percent.

Early Childhood Programming and Head Start Participation, 2012–2013

County	Number of Children		Children Served		Aged 0–2 Only Participants		Aged 3–4 Only Participants	
	Aged 0-2	Aged 3-4	Aged 0-2	Aged 3-4	Nurse Family Partnership	Healthy Families America	Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts	School Based Pre-K
Clinton	1,301	904	313	446	12	0	91	0

Early Childhood Programming and Head Start Participation (continued), 2012–2013

County	Age 0-4 Participants				Head Start Program Participants	
	Parent-Child Home Program	Parents as Teachers	Early Intervention	Keystone STARS	Early Head Start (Aged 0-2)	Head Start (Aged 3-4)
Clinton	32	61	223	232	53	55

Source: Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, Reach and Risk Report, 2012-2013.

Education: Certified Child Care Facilities

Shown on the table below is the number of Certified Child Care Providers as of June, 2014, provided by the Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL).

* Certified Provider Type:

- * Child Care Center: A child care facility in which 7 or more children who are not related to the operator receive child care.
- * Family Child Care Home: A child care facility located in a home in which 4 to 6 children who are not related to the caregiver receive child care.
- * Group Child Care Home: A child care facility in which 7 to 12 children of various ages or in which 7 to 15 children from 4th grade through 15 years of age who are not related to the operator receive child care.

**The maximum number of children permitted to receive care in a child care facility at one time based on square footage of child care space and age of the children.

Certified Child Care Facilities, June 2014

County	Number of Certified Providers	Certified Provider Type *	Maximum Capacity **
Clinton	9	Child Care Center	988
Clinton	6	Family Child Care Home	36
Clinton	1	Group Child Care Home	12

Source: *Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL), 2014.*

Child Care Costs

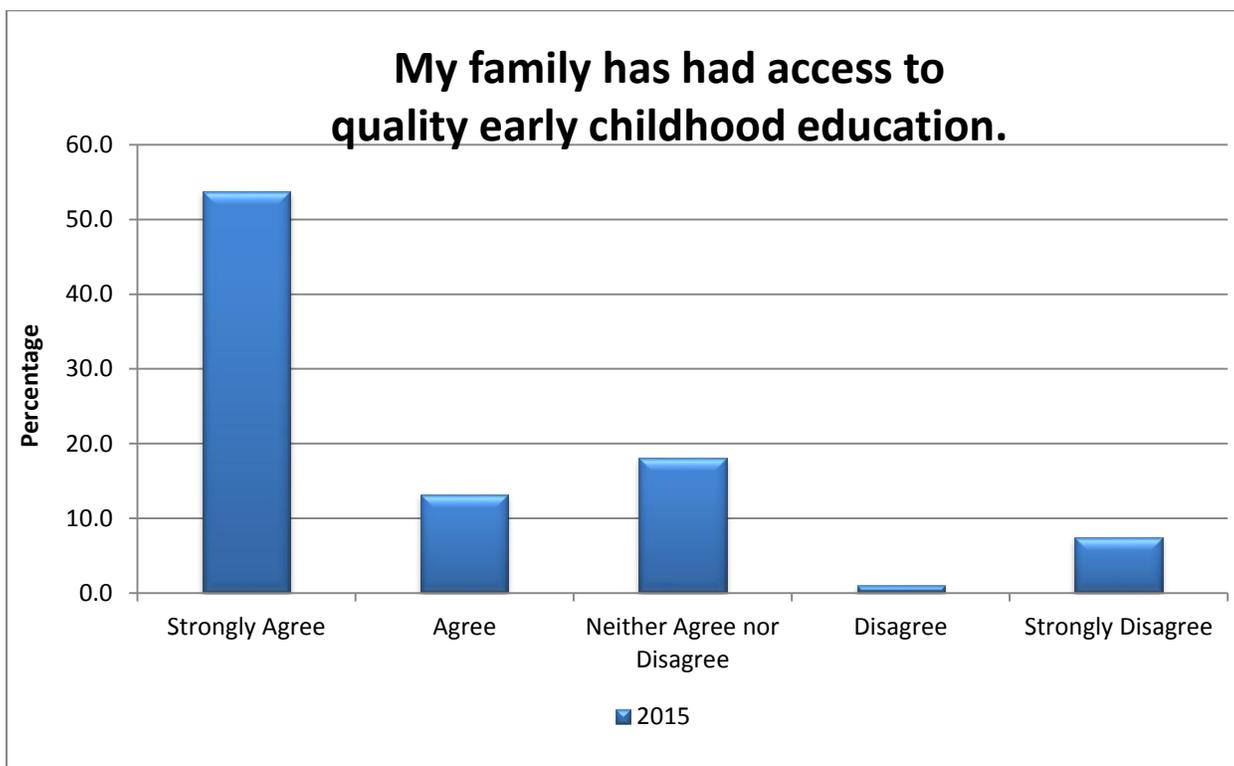
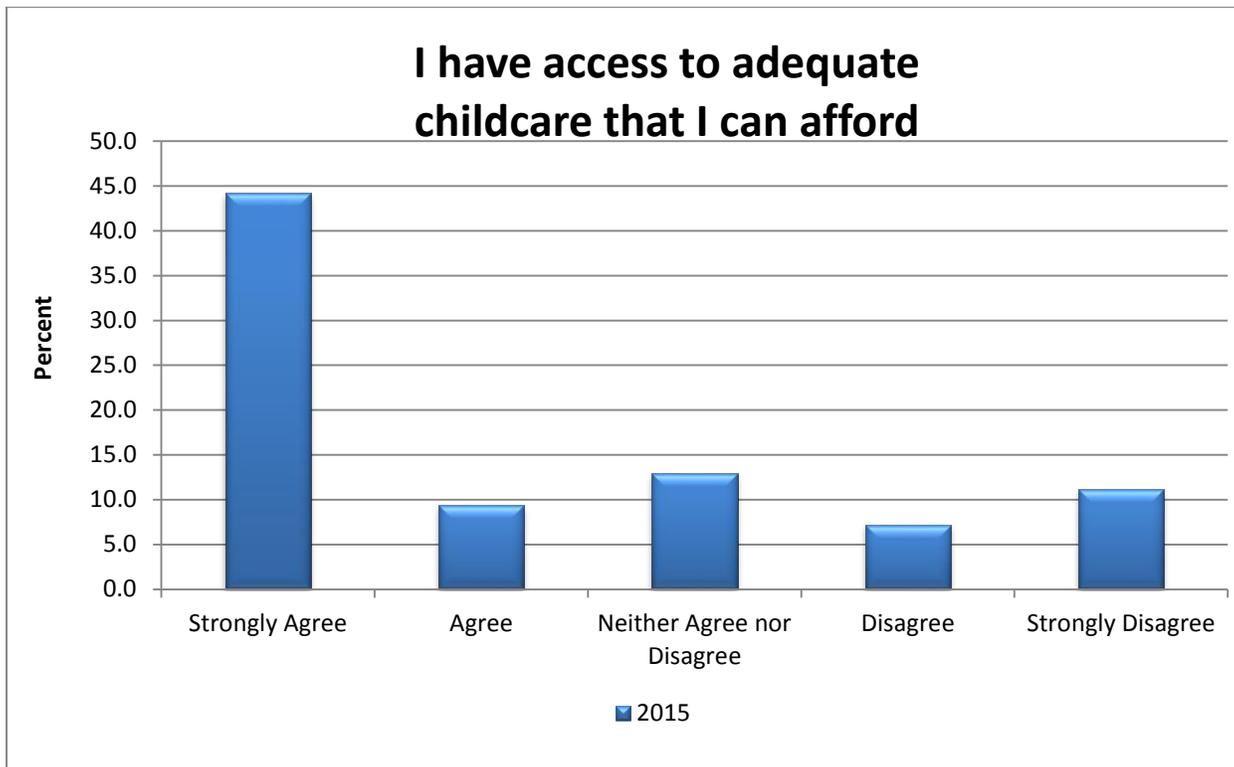
The 2008-2009 Department of Public Welfare reports the average costs for child care based on responses from licensed care provider centers in each county. Cost of child care for each type of care and age group for Clinton County is shown below. These figures include the average cost of care for all age ranges including: Infant care, Toddler care, Pre-school care, School-age Before and After Care and School-age Full Day rates.

Average Child Care Costs, 2011-2012

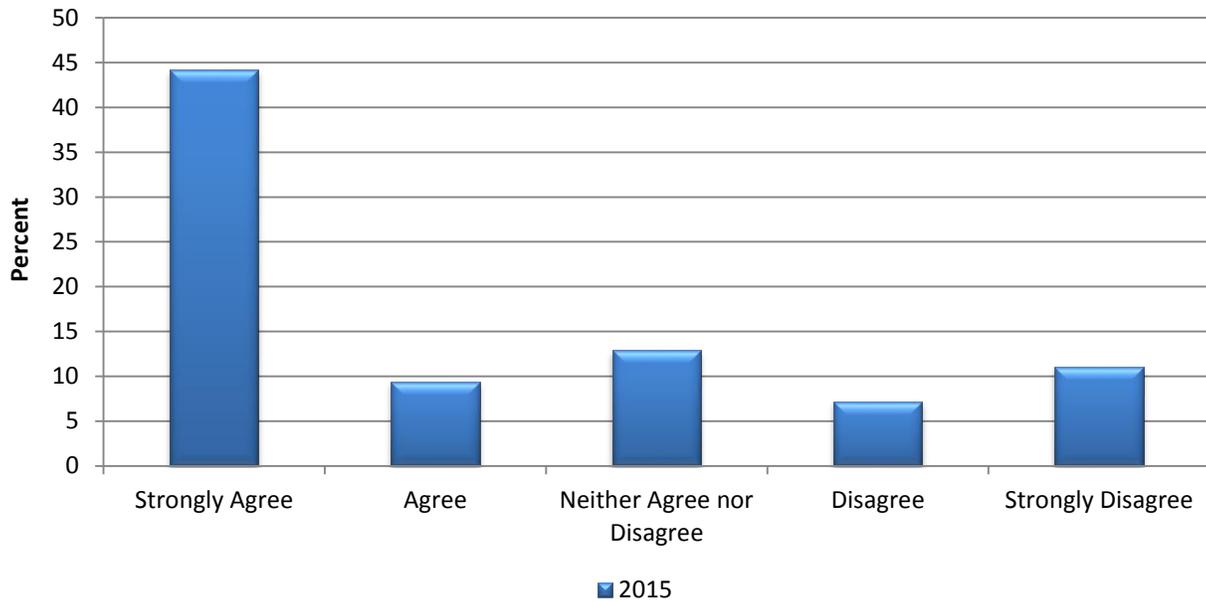
County	Type of Care	Daily Cost, Full-Time	Daily Cost, Part-Time
Clinton	CENTER	\$24.02	\$20.58

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, 2011-2012.*

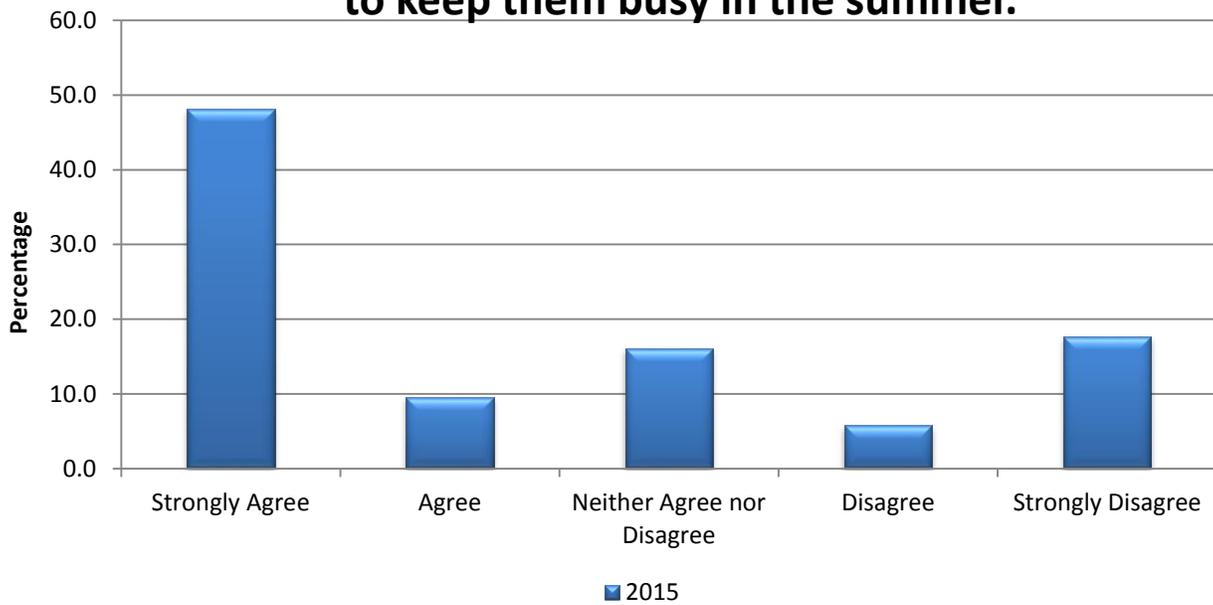
Community Survey Information



My children have nothing to do after school



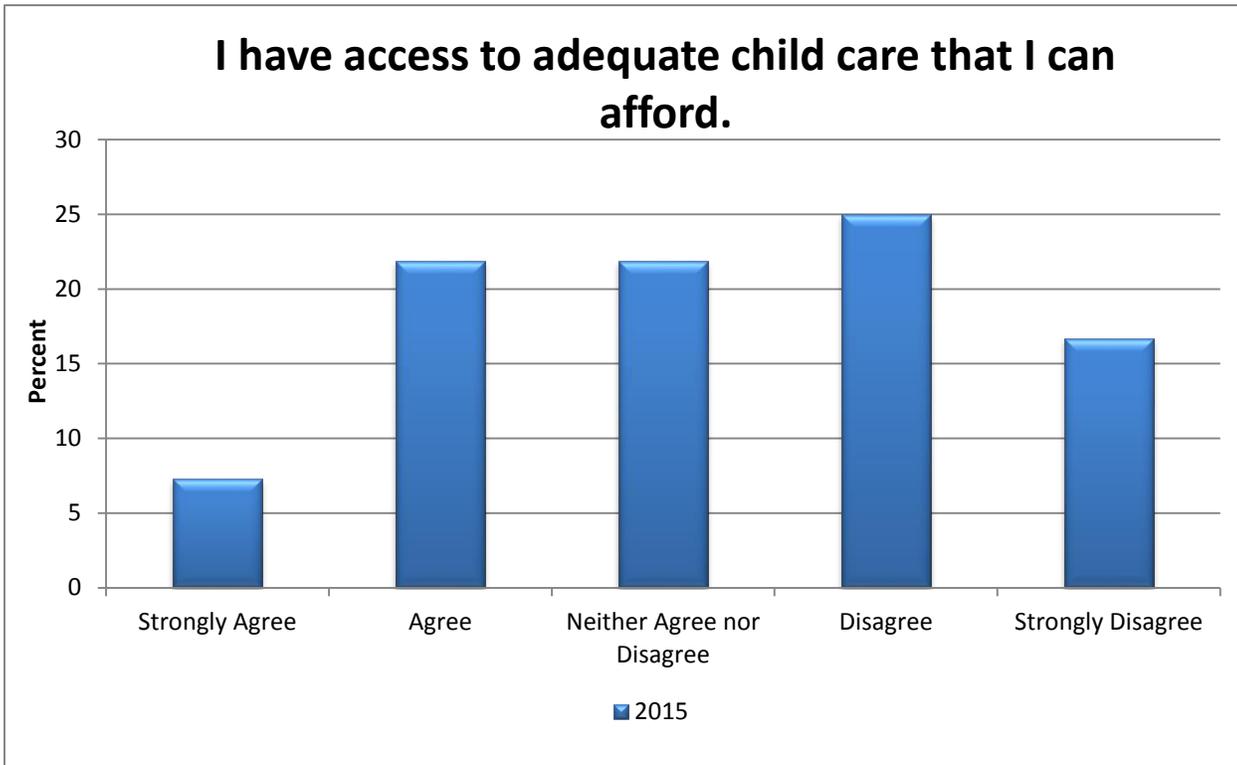
My children have access to adequate activities to keep them busy in the summer.



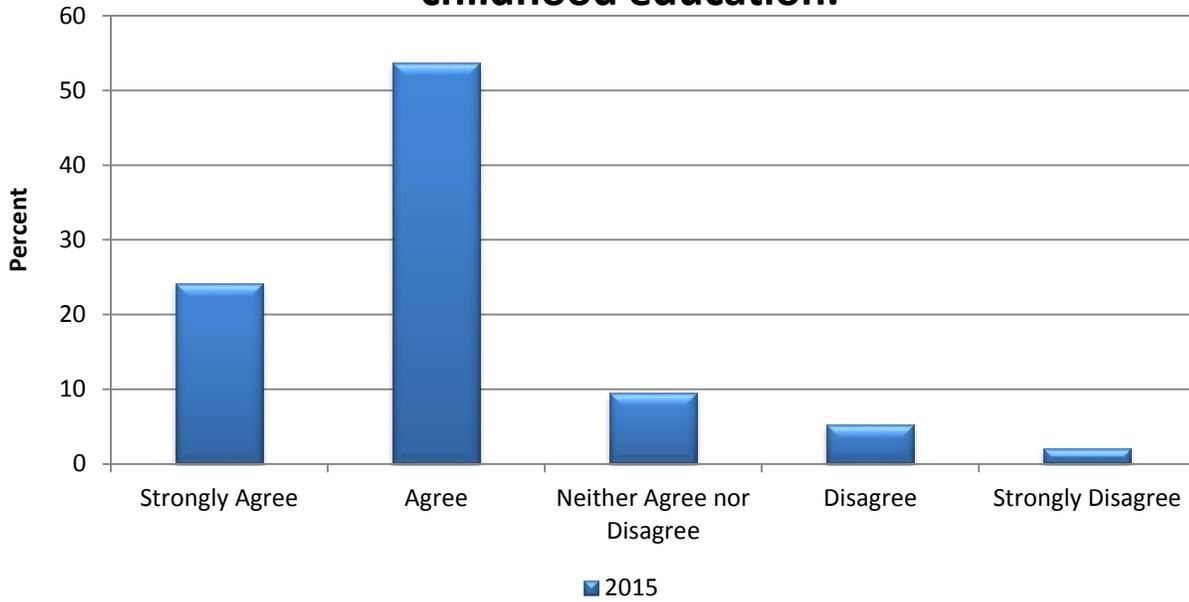
Are you aware of anyone in your community who has been the victim of child abuse or neglect in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	23.4
No	75.4
Don't Know	1.2

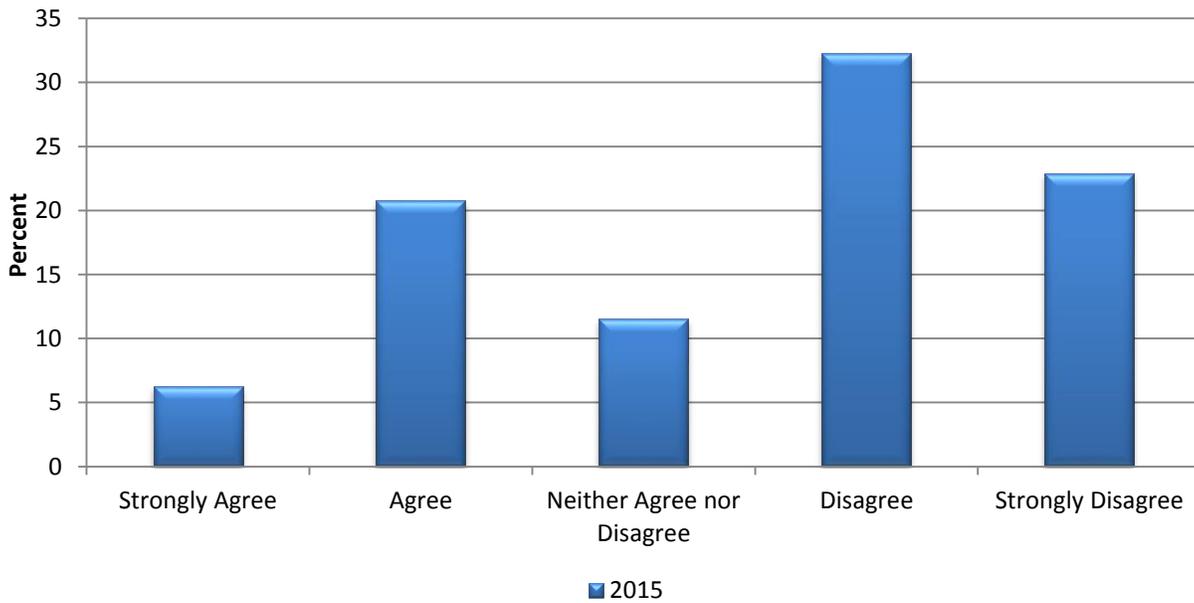
Customer Survey Information

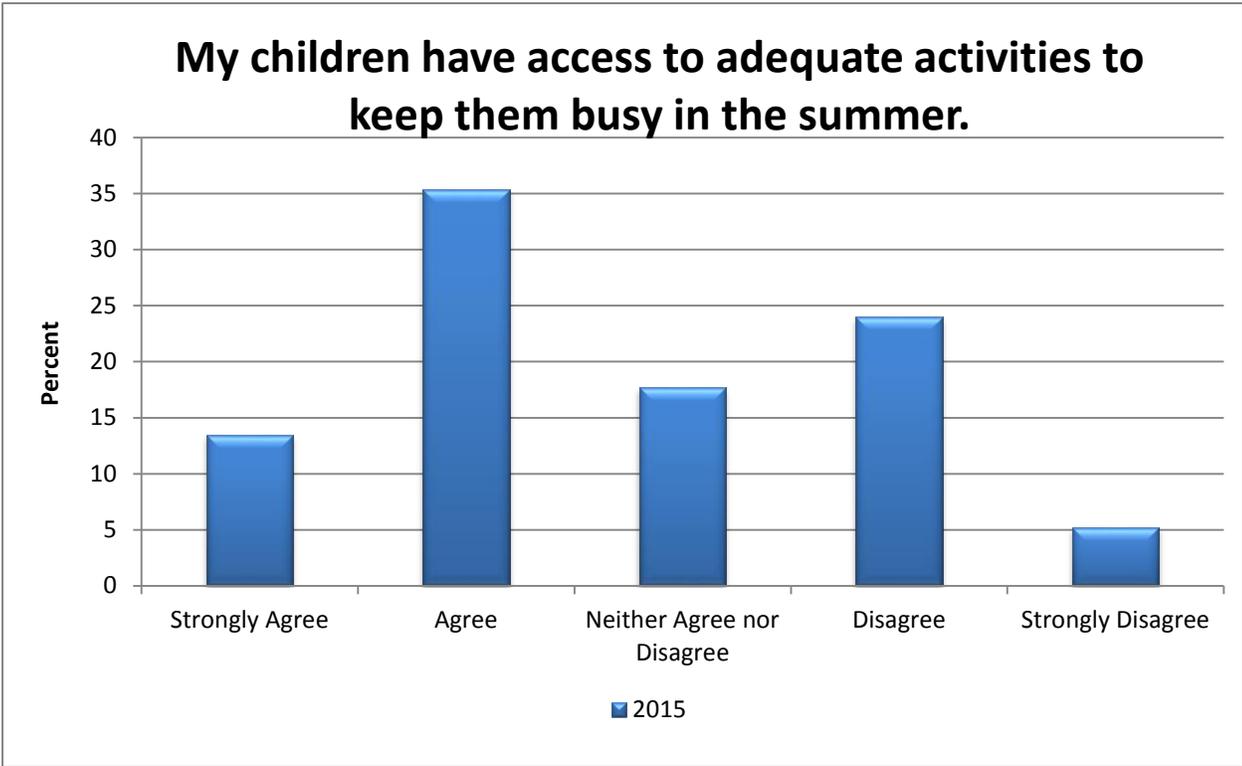


My family has had access to quality early childhood education.



My children have nothing to do after school.





Are you aware of anyone in your community who has been the victim of child abuse or neglect in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	12.8
No	61.6
Don't Know	.6

Education and Employment

Prominent amongst the needs identified were the inter-related needs for improvement in the outcomes attributable to education and overcoming the barriers that prevent productive employment. Making progress on these combined issues would enable better outcomes on many of the other needs in the county. At the same time, the problems underlying the educational and employment needs (for example, substance abuse) are often at the root of why existing educational and employment resources have thus far proven inadequate. Across the objective data from the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, six main themes emerge: educational attainment levels and skill development; literacy, further partnership amongst education stakeholders is needed, underemployment and long-term unemployment, job skill training, multiple barriers affecting employability.

Educational Attainment Levels and Skill Development

While the high school graduation dropout rate in Clinton County is 13.62 percent, the rate of college-bound high school students is just over 50 percent. The levels of educational attainment across the spectrum following high school graduation in Clinton County are much lower than both state and national rates. *Education* was noted as the third highest critical need in the community survey. The need to provide technical training and opportunities for basic skill development, specifically soft skills and job-ready skills was noted as being significantly important in the focus groups, particularly given the high percentage of people not pursuing secondary education. Providing opportunities for developing basic life skills training, including money-management, time management, and communication, is necessary throughout the County. In addition, the difficulty in accessing GED courses due to limited scheduling of courses was noted in the surveys as being a major barrier to educational attainment in both the partner and community.

Further Partnership Amongst Education Stakeholders

With the lack of basic skill development occurring in the high school setting, as stated by the focus group, further coordination of community partners including school districts, Lock Haven University, the library system, and other stakeholders is needed to ensure that opportunities for basic skill development are accessible. Joint programs and online tools that include specialization in educational areas were discussed as possible options.

Job Skills Training

Both the community and customer surveys indicated *agreement* with having access to affordable job training services. The partner survey had *Youth Job Training*, *Adult Job Training*, and *Access to Job Skill Training* within the top 12 most important issues facing Clinton County. The focus group indicated that skilled workers were difficult for employers to find and overall there was a lack of soft skills and job-readiness skills in the current available workforce. Focus on developing more career pathway programs through various avenues was noted as necessary. Another issue was the lack of knowledge by the underemployed and unemployed population of how to access skill development training held.

Literacy

The rate of illiteracy among adults is 14 percent in Clinton County--higher than both the state and national averages. In the community survey, 28 percent of respondents noted knowing someone who cannot read. In the partner survey, literacy was ranked 14th overall of the most important issues facing Clinton County. When this data is combined with the factor of educational attainment, programs to enhance literacy combined with employment skills are needed.

Multiple Barriers Affecting Employability

Beyond the lack of job-ready and soft skills, other barriers are affecting the employability of persons. In the focus groups, the lack of public transportation, childcare issues, and basic needs such as stable housing were noted as having major impacts on employability. Focus needs to be placed on addressing the holistic needs of persons and supporting them throughout the process of finding employment and making it through the initial work period so they can move to self-sufficiency.

Underemployment and Long-term Unemployment

While the unemployment rate in Clinton County is 4.7 percent, respondents in both the community and customer surveys noted that the sluggish economy and lack of jobs were among the top two most important problems facing Clinton County. Among the partner agency customers, underemployment was ranked 10th of the most important issues, with 66 percent stating that adequate attention is not being focused on the issue. Unemployment was ranked the 4th most important issue, with 63 percent stating that adequate attention is not being focused on the issue. When asked about being laid off, the majority of respondents, who stated that either they or someone they knew were laid off, stated that they were still looking for employment. The need for job skill development opportunities directly relates to these two issues.

Objective Data: Education & Employment

Education: School Enrollment

The table below shows the total public and nonpublic school enrollment for 2013–2014. In Clinton County, a total of 5,373 persons were enrolled in school, with 3,082 enrolled in elementary school and 2,291 enrolled in secondary schools. Private schools refer to both private and nonpublic institutions and for the report area, 769 students are enrolled in private schools or 14.31 percent of the student population.

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment, 2013–2014

County	Enrollment			Elementary			Secondary		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Clinton	5,373	4,604	769	3,082	2,376	769	2,291	2,228	63
Pennsylvania	1,971,759	1,750,059	221,700	1,082,069	926,229	221,700	889,690	823,830	65,860

Source: *Public School Enrollment report and Private and Non-Public Schools Enrollments Reports, 2013–014, The Pennsylvania Department of Education.*

Education: High School Graduates

The chart below shows the number of public high school graduates in Clinton County planning to attend college for the 2012–2013 academic year. As the chart shows, Clinton County has 58.20 percent of graduates attending college. Statewide, 67.13 percent of graduates plan on going to college.

High School Graduates

County	Total Graduates	College Bound	College Bound %
Clinton	366	213	58.20%
Pennsylvania	129,739	87,099	67.13%

Source: *Graduates Public by School 2012–13, The Pennsylvania Department of Education.*

Education: High School Dropouts

The table below shows the annual High School Dropout rate which is defined as the number of students who, for any reason other than death, leave school before graduation without transferring to another school or institution. For the academic year 2011–2012, 32 students dropped out in Clinton County.

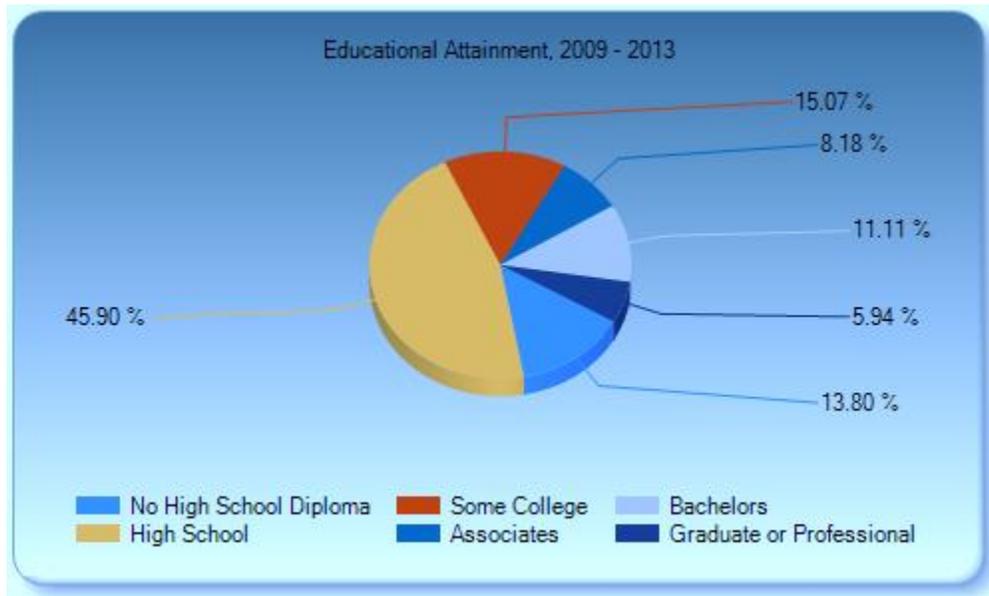
High School Dropout Rates

County	Total Enrollment Grades 7-12	Dropouts			Dropout Rate
		Male	Female	Total	
Clinton	2,351	19	13	32	1.36%
Pennsylvania	831,595	9,572	7,427	16,999	2.04%

Source: *Dropouts Public by School 2011-12, The Pennsylvania Department of Education.*

Education: Educational Attainment

The chart below shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in Clinton County. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 except where noted, and is an average for the period from 2009 to 2013. The statewide percentage of persons with no High School Diploma is 11.34 percent, while the national percentage is 13.98 percent.



Percent Attaining Educational Levels

County	Over Age 18 and No High School Diploma	Education Level for Persons over 25					
		No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate or Professional
Clinton	12.38%	13.80%	45.90%	15.07%	8.18%	11.11%	5.94%
Pennsylvania	11.56%	11.34%	37.05%	16.48%	7.59%	16.85%	10.69%
National	14.20%	13.98%	28.12%	21.25%	7.81%	18.05%	10.79%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Education: Adult Literacy

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) produces estimates for adult literacy based on educational attainment, poverty, and other factors in each county.

Persons Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills, 2003

County	Estimated Population over Age 16	Lacking Literacy Skills %
Clinton	29,037	14%
Pennsylvania	9,561,844	13%
National	219,016,209	12%

Source: [United States Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, State and County Estimates of Low Literacy, 2003.](#)

Employment: Five-Year Unemployment Rate

Unemployment change within Clinton County from September 2010 to September 2014 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five-year period decreased from 7.5 percent to 4.7 percent, compared with a statewide decrease from 7.8 percent to 4.5 percent. Comparatively during the same period between 2010 and 2014, the change in Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was -2.8 percent, while the national rate changed -3.5 percent.

Five-Year Unemployment Rate, September 2010–September 2014

County	September 2010	September 2011	September 2012	September 2013	September 2014
Clinton	7.5%	7.0%	8.0%	7.6%	4.7%
Pennsylvania	7.8%	7.6%	7.5%	6.8%	4.5%
National	9.1%	8.6%	7.6%	7.0%	5.6%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, October 29, 2014.

Survey Data: Education & Employment

Community Survey Information: Education

Are you aware of any adults in your community who cannot read?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	28.8
No	70.4
Don't Know	0.8

Community Survey Information: Employment

Which of the following best describes your employment status? Are you self-employed, employed by someone else, unemployed, retired, or are you a homemaker?

	2015 (Percentage)
Self Employed	6.5
Employed by someone else	45.3
Unemployed	7.7
Retired	35.2
Homemaker	4.0
Refused	0.8
Don't Know	0.4

Those who were employed by someone else were also asked:

Is that employment full time or part time?

	2015 (Percentage)
Full time	89.3
Part time	10.7

Those who were unemployed are also asked:

Are you currently seeking work?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	62.6
No	37.4

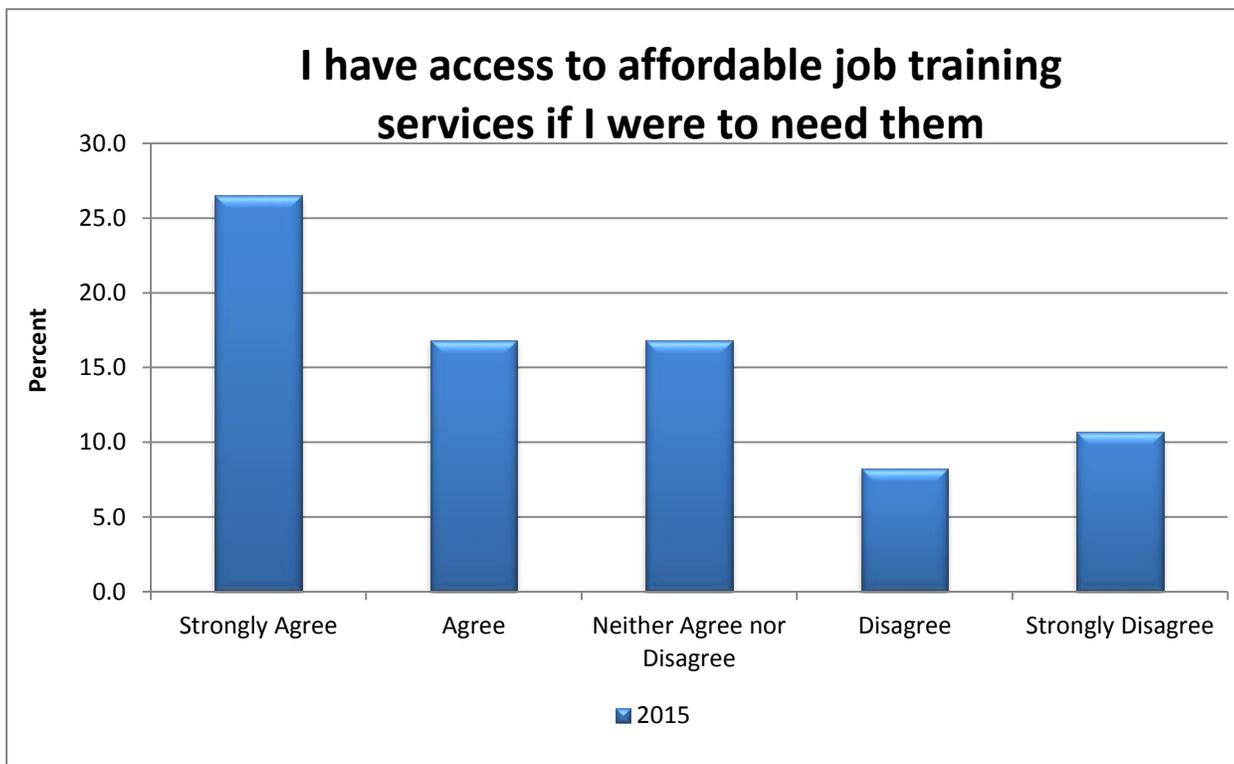
Has anyone in your household been laid off from a job at any time in the past year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	16.1
No	83.9
Refused	0.0
Don't Know	0.0

Those who had been laid off were also asked:

How long did it take that person to find another job – Less than three months, three to six months, more than six months, or is that person still unemployed?

	2015 (Percentage)
0-3 months	36.7
3-6 months	11.2
More than 6 months	8.6
Still unemployed	43.5



Customer Survey Information: Education

Are you aware of any adults in your community who cannot read?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	17.8
No	66.7
Don't Know	15.6

Customer Survey Information: Employment

Which of the following best describes your employment status?

	2015 (Percentage)
Self Employed	5.3
Employed by someone else	29.8
Unemployed	9.4
Retired	41.5
Homemaker	14.0

Is that employment full time or part time?

	2015 (Percentage)
Full time	55.6
Part time	44.4

Are you currently seeking work?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	29.5
No	70.5

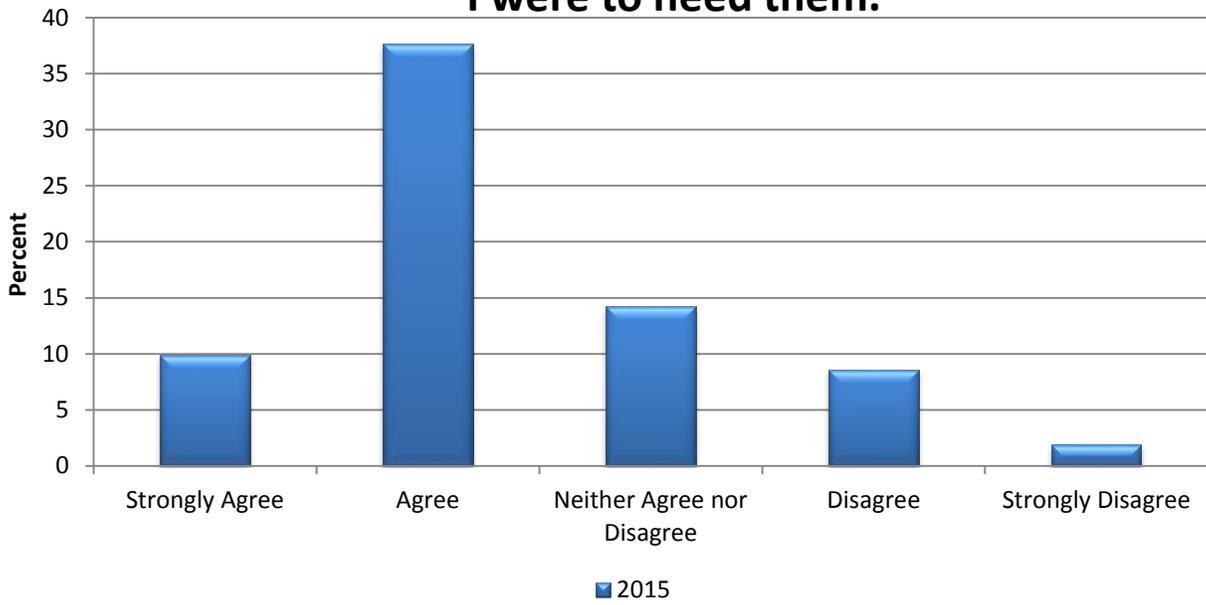
Has anyone in your household been laid off from a job at any time in the past year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	9.0
No	90.4
Don't Know	0.6

How long did it take that person to find another job?

	2015 (Percentage)
0-3 months	22.2
3-6 months	18.5
More than 6 months	25.9
Still unemployed	33.3

I have access to affordable job training services if I were to need them.



Emergency Services for Families in Crisis

The needs of families in crisis, whatever the cause, were paramount in the minds of focus group respondents. Issues that emerged across assessment tools included the problems created by poverty, domestic abuse, teen pregnancy, and the need for a more coordinated response to prevent a duplication of services in a limited-resource environment. Across the objective data from the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, four main themes emerge: families in poverty, coordination of non-duplicated services, domestic abuse, teen pregnancy.

Coordination of Non-Duplicated Services

The focus groups respondents discussed how local agencies are working together to address families' emergency needs, but more coordination is needed to ensure that services are not duplicated. Many agencies provide various services, yet none are coordinated at the family level. A clearinghouse database or similar system needs to be introduced to better service customers who are in crisis. Families are coming to agencies looking for essentials: birth certificates, food, credit checks, rent, and so on. Determining where to refer them and where they have not yet sought assistance is a challenge for agencies. A “no wrong door” system with coordinated services would benefit the county.

Domestic Abuse

Respondents to the community survey offered a range of answers from *strongly agree* to *strongly disagree* to the question regarding domestic abuse. The customer respondents also had a similar range of answers, but with a slightly higher concentration in the *agree* category. The partner survey indicated that domestic abuse ranked 22nd among the most important issues facing Clinton County with 61-percent stating that adequate attention is being paid to this topic. Focus group participants did not indicate that domestic abuse was an issue in Clinton County.

Families in Poverty

The household poverty rate in Clinton County is higher than both the state and national rates. When examined closer, non-family households, which includes persons living alone, are the type most in poverty, followed by female-led households. When asked if they have a hard time making ends meet respondents in the community survey *strongly disagreed*, while in the customer survey responses were concentrated in the *agree* to *strongly agree* categories. Poverty is both multi-faceted and multi-dimensional with multiple barriers affecting the family situation. Due to the nature of poverty a broad, holistic approach to address families' basic needs, including housing, utilities, transportation, employment, child care, and food is necessary.

Teen Pregnancy

Respondents to the community survey offered a range of answers from *strongly agree* to *strongly disagree* to the question regarding teen pregnancy. The customer respondents also had a similar range of answers, but with a higher concentration in the *agree* category. Teen pregnancy is ranked 29th of most important issues facing Clinton County. Focus group respondents felt the issue of teen pregnancy has improved over the years with various programs in place. The discussion focused more on the need for parenting classes and other support services to be provided in a comprehensive manner to teen mothers and fathers to help them reach self-sufficiency.

Objective Data: Emergency Services for Families in Crisis

Poverty: Households in Poverty

Shown below is the number and percentage of households in poverty based on the Poverty Thresholds in Clinton County. In 2013, it is estimated that there were 2,241 households, or 14.87 percent, living in poverty within the report area, compared with a Pennsylvania average of 12.76 percent.

Households in Poverty, 2009 - 2013

County	Total Households, 2009/2013	Households in Poverty, 2009/2013	% Households in Poverty, 2009/2013
Clinton	15,067	2,241	14.87%
Pennsylvania	4,958,427	632,670	12.76%
National	115,610,216	16,415,984	14.20%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Poverty: Household Poverty Rate by Family Type, 2009- 2013

The table below shows percentage of households in poverty by household type in Clinton County. In 2013, it is estimated that 6.48 percent of households in poverty were family type, while 8.40 percent were non-family.

Household Poverty Rate by Family Type, 2009 - 2013

County	Total Households	Households in Poverty		Family Households in Poverty		Non-Family Households in Poverty	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Clinton	15,067	2,241	14.87%	976	6.48%	1,265	8.40%
Pennsylvania	4,958,427	632,670	12.76%	294,546	5.94%	338,124	6.82%
National	115,610,216	16,415,984	14.20%	8,666,630	7.50%	7,749,354	6.70%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Poverty: Households in Poverty by Family Type, 2009- 2013

The table below shows the number of households in poverty by type in Clinton County. In this area, there are 253 married couples living in poverty, compared with 613 female headed households in poverty. In 2013, it is estimated that there were 2,241 households, family and non-family, living in poverty within the report area.

Households in Poverty by Family Type, 2009 - 2013

County	Total Households, 2009-2013	Total Households in Poverty	Non-Family Households in Poverty - Including Persons Living Alone	Married Couples in Poverty	Male Head of Household in Poverty	Female Head of Household in Poverty
Clinton	9,698	2,241	1,265	253	110	613
Pennsylvania	3,212,046	632,670	338,124	92,661	31,423	170,462
National	76,744,360	16,415,984	7,749,354	3,148,540	923,063	4,595,027

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Poverty: Number of Households Eligible for County Assistance Funding

The table below shows the average monthly unduplicated number of households eligible for services from the County Assistance Office for the fiscal year 2012–2013. Of the report area's total of 15,286 households, only 113 are eligible for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF - Case Assistance), fewer than 0.74 percent of households.

Number of Households Eligible for County Assistance Funding, 2013

County	Total Households	Households Eligible for County Assistance Funding	Eligible for TANF	Percent Eligible for TANF	Eligible for SNAP	Percent Eligible for SNAP
Clinton	15,286	2,469	113	0.74%	2,356	15.41%

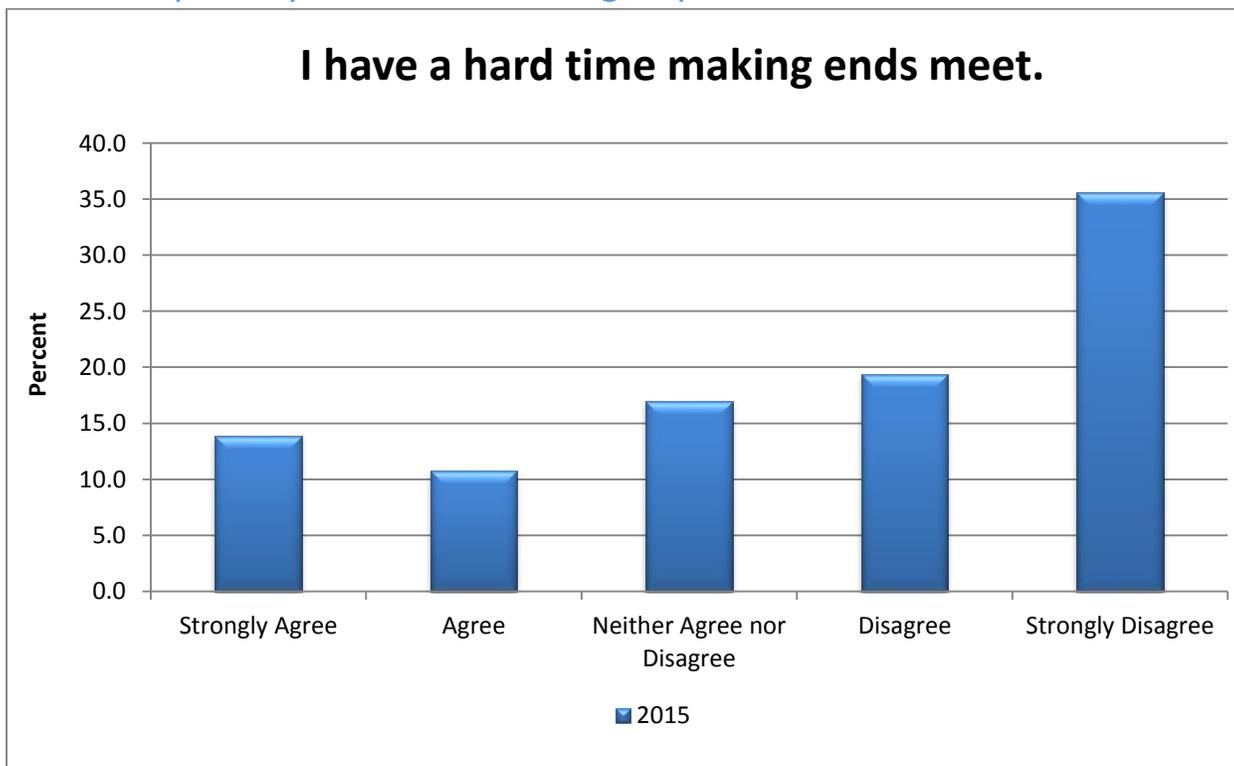
Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, 2012–2013.*

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.

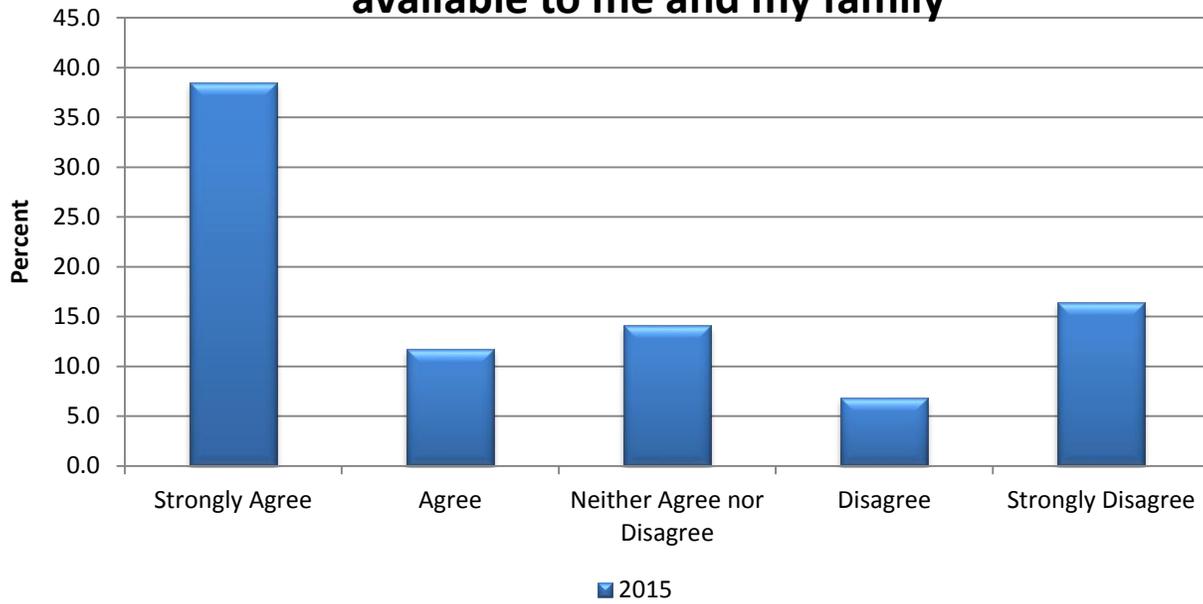
The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008 through 2012.

Survey Data: Emergency Services for Families in Crisis

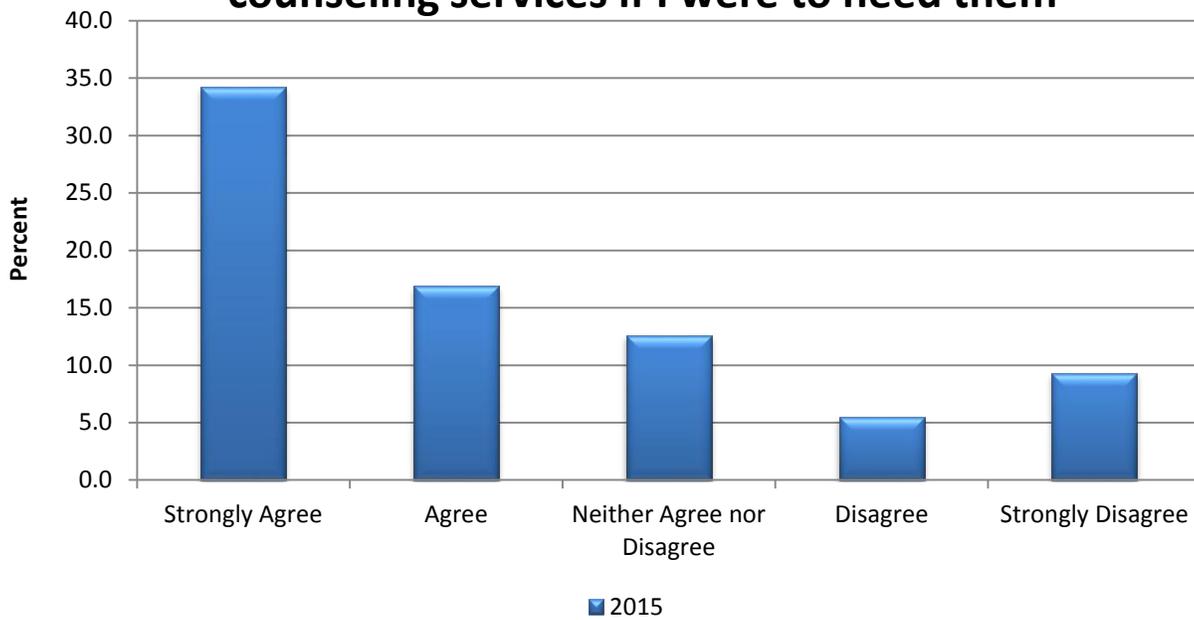
Community Survey Information: Emergency Services for Families in Crisis

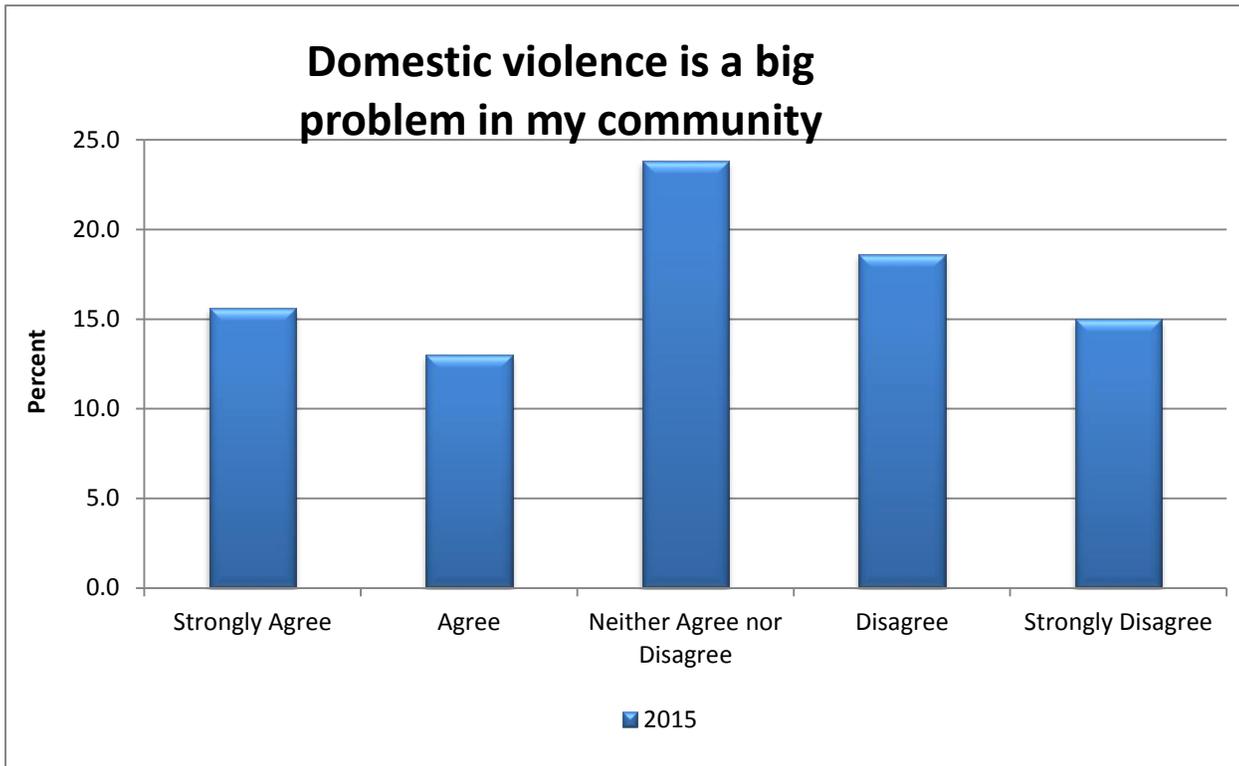


Adequate access to transportation is available to me and my family



I have access to affordable individual and family counseling services if I were to need them

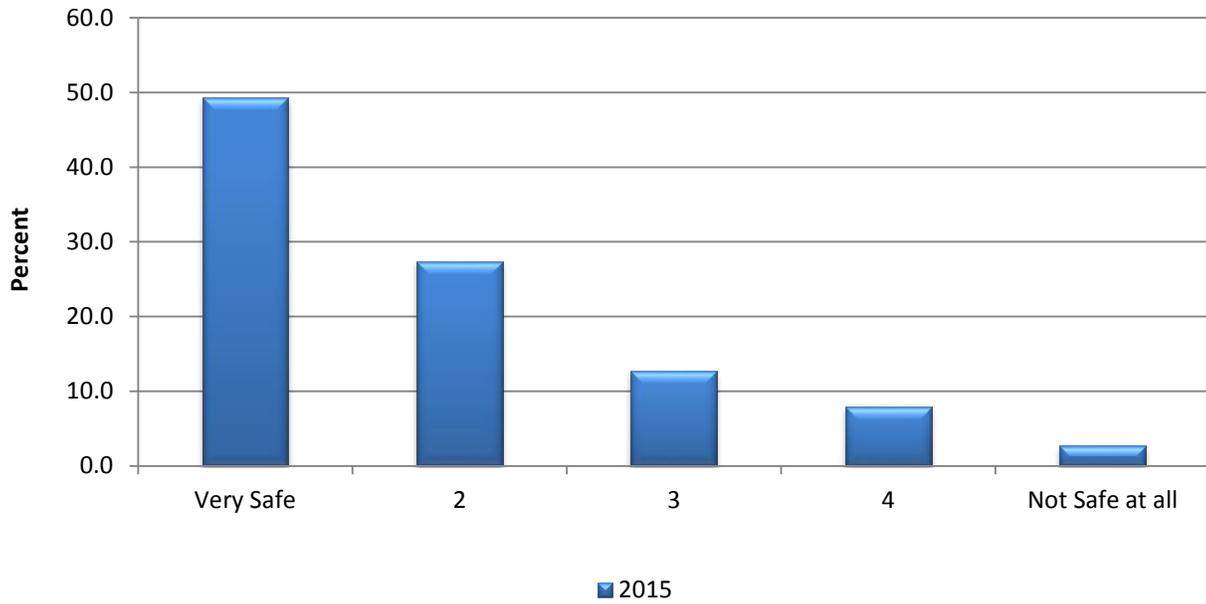




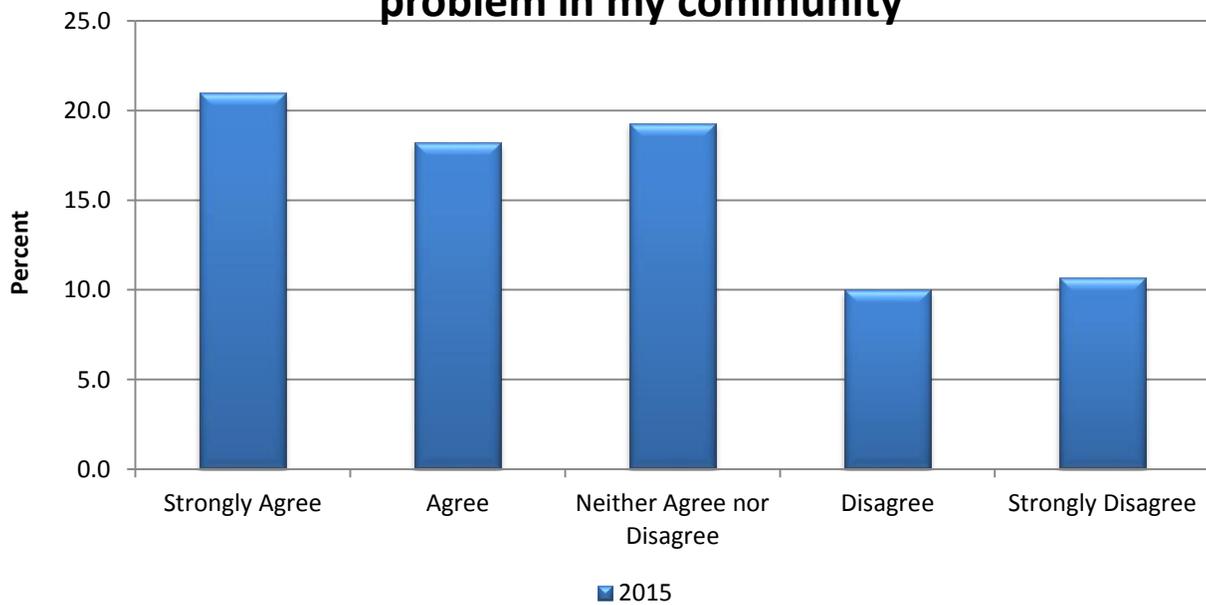
Have you or someone you know in your community been the victim of physical abuse by a family member in the last year?

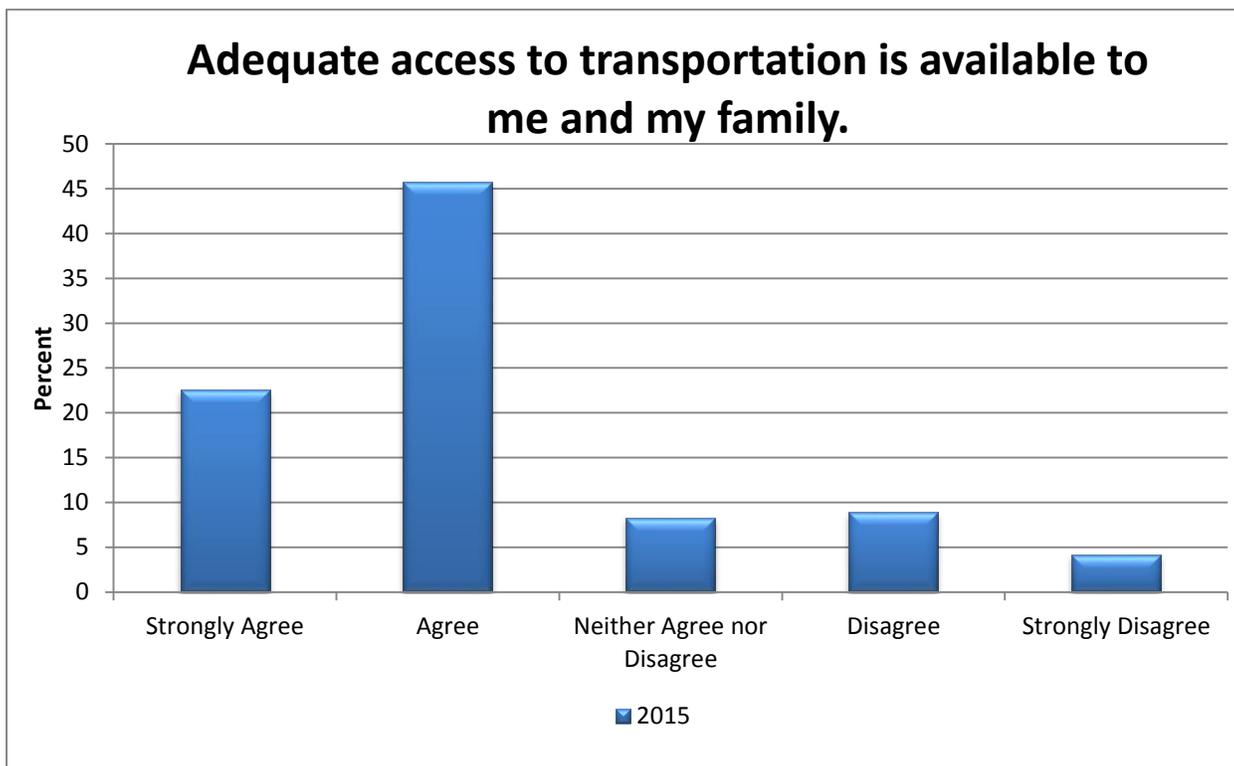
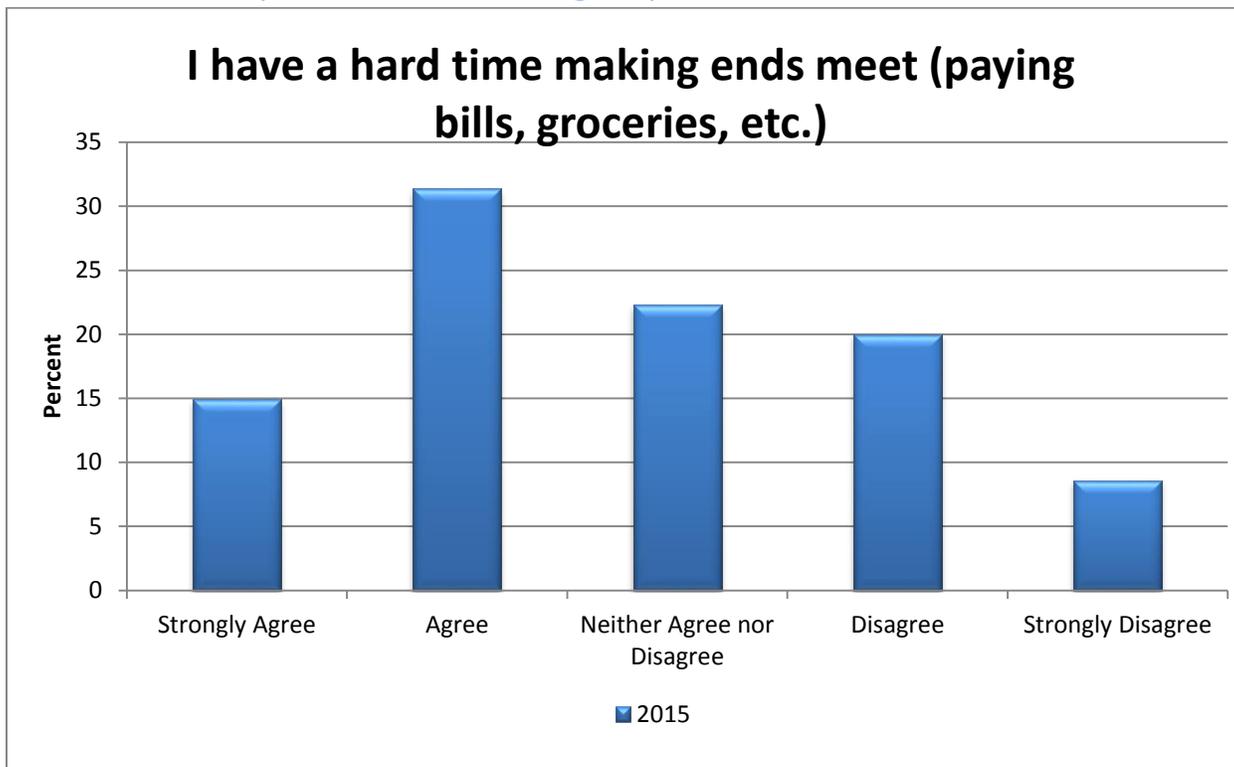
	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	12.3
No	84.6
Don't Know	3.1

How safe is your neighborhood?

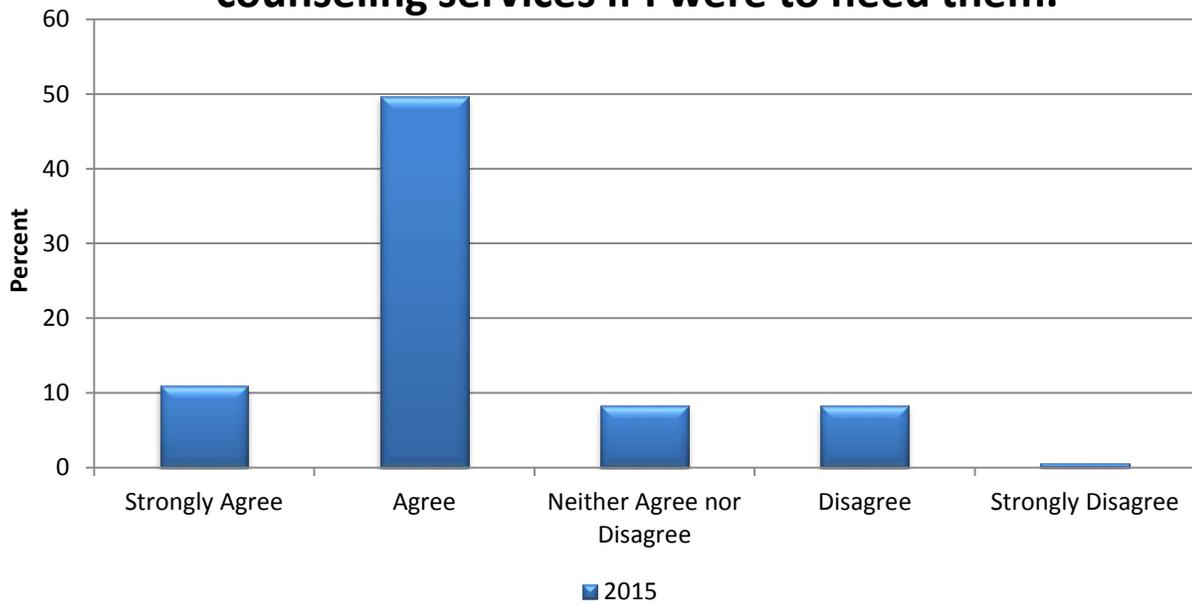


Teenage pregnancy is a big problem in my community

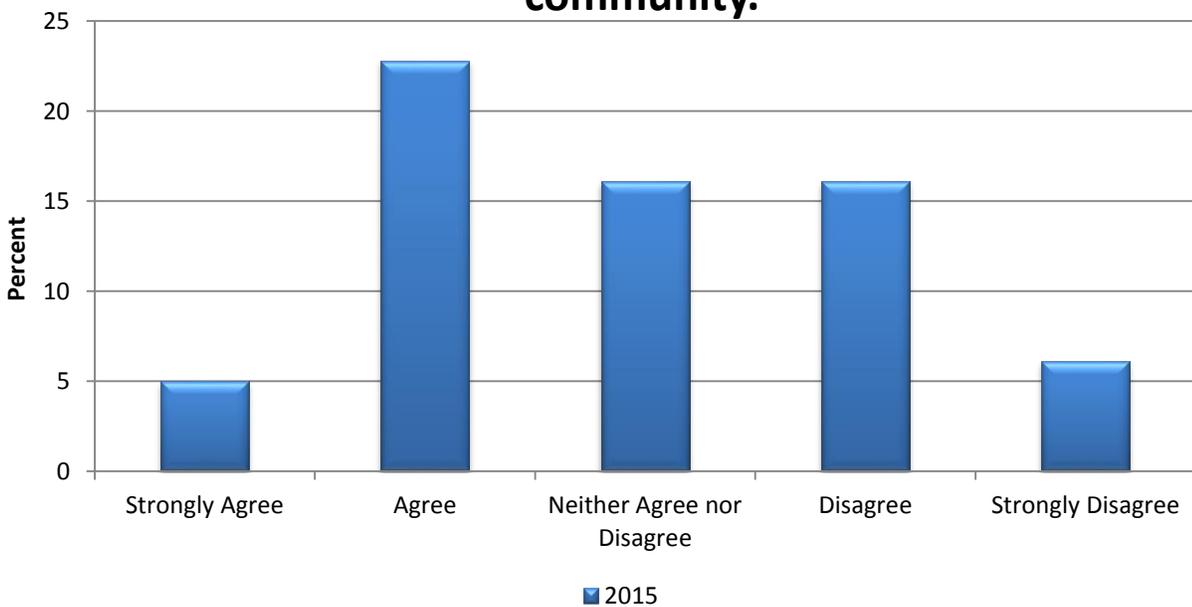




I have access to affordable individual and family counseling services if I were to need them.

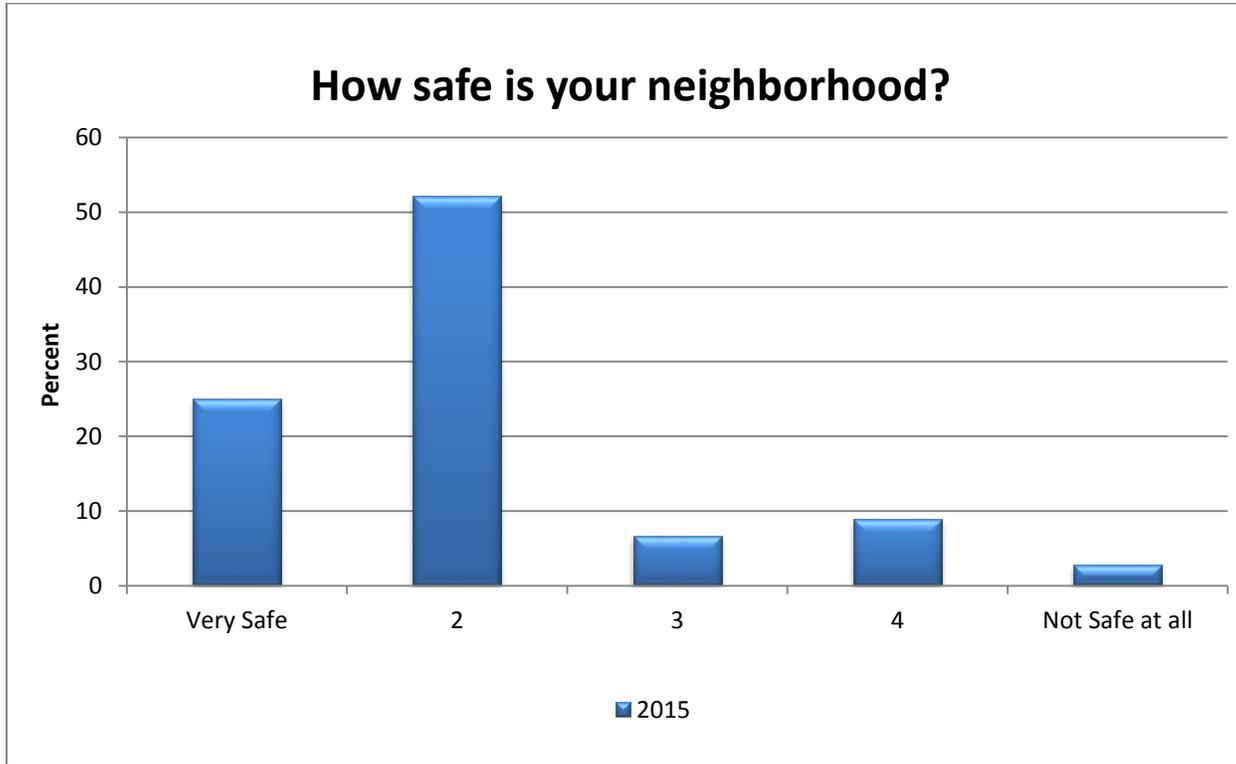


Domestic violence is a big problem in my community.

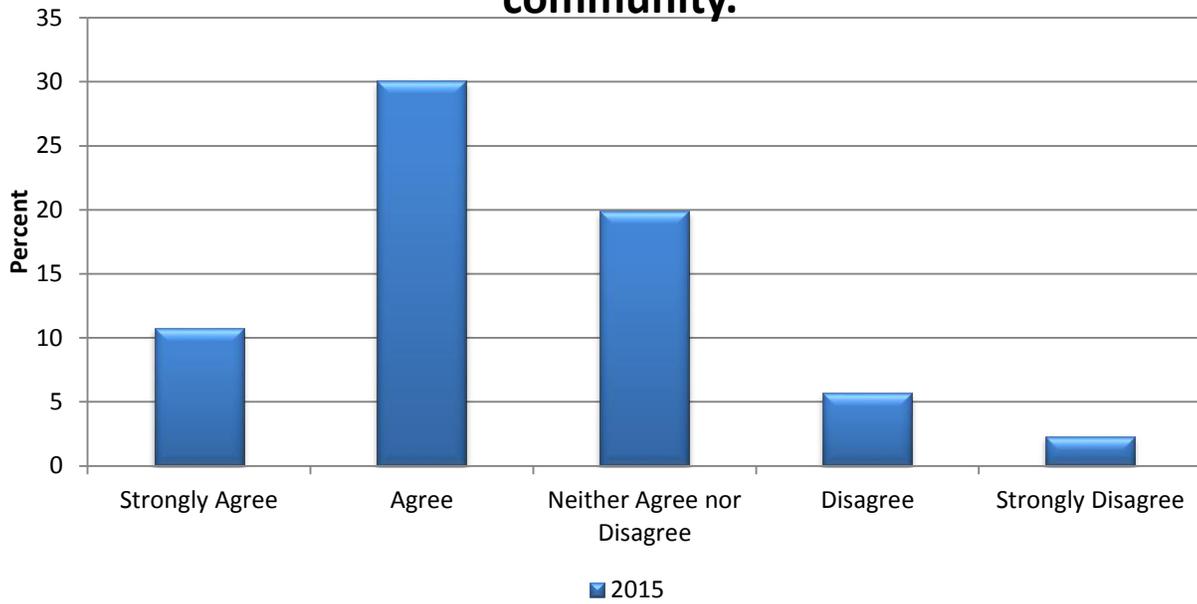


Have you or someone you know in your community been the victim of physical abuse by a family member in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	13.8
No	69.1
Don't Know	17.1



Teenage pregnancy is a big problem in my community.



Health and Nutrition

In the area of health and nutrition, the data gathered across all research methods used in the needs assessment revealed needs involving the access and affordability of health care, both in terms of suppliers and in terms of the resources of the consumers. In addition, the assessment revealed needs for additional opportunities for educating consumers on healthy lifestyles and access to healthy foods that individuals might then choose—another issue of demand and supply. Across the objective data from the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, six main themes emerge: access to medical professionals, access to affordable care, education on lifestyle choices, and hunger and food-security.

Access to Medical Professionals

In Clinton County the number of providers per 1,000 people (for all medical professions, including physicians, dentists, nurses, mental health professionals, therapists, and specialized health professionals) is lower than the state averages for the same data. Specifically, the number of mental health professionals is significantly lower. The lack of access to mental health professionals was also noted in the focus group as being a concern. Access to mental health services was ranked 7th of the most important issues facing Clinton County. Access to dental care ranked 24th for the most important issues facing Clinton County, and survey comments noted a lack of pediatric dentists. The rural nature of Clinton County makes accessing health care professionals a challenge, particularly when public transportation does not exist or is very limited.

Access to Affordable Care

The objective data shows that 11.9-percent of Clinton County residents are medically uninsured. Access to affordable health insurance ranked 7th and access to health care ranked 21st of the most important issues facing Clinton County. In both the community and customer surveys, respondents ranged from *strongly agree* to *strongly disagree* with a concentration on *disagree* on the topic of avoiding medical treatment because it was too costly. The focus groups noted access to affordable care was also perpetuated by the lack of public transportation. With the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, education is needed concerning the registration process and the benefits available.

Education on Lifestyle Choices

Throughout the focus group, the issue of education was central. People make life choices based on the knowledge they have, and if they do not know how to incorporate exercise into their daily routines or eat healthy, they will not do it. The focus group noted that fitness programs exist in various manners throughout the county, yet many people are still uninformed about their availability. Two priority populations were noted: senior citizens and children. Pediatric obesity tied to parents' lack of nutrition knowledge and limited opportunities for physical fitness, and keeping seniors active and living independently were stated as critical issues. The aging process can create challenges for seniors to keeping physically fit, but through helping integrate low-impact fitness and walking, seniors can continue to remain healthy. Also, integrating nutrition into meals can be a challenge when people are on tight budgets. Programs focused on educating parents, children, and seniors about healthy lifestyle choices are needed.

Hunger & Food Security

In both the community and customer surveys approximately 20 percent indicated knowing someone who went without food for a day due to cost. While 20 percent of community survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this issue, the customer respondents were more concerned with approximately 30 percent having agreed or strongly agreed. Hunger is still a problem even with 13 percent of Clinton County's population receiving SNAP benefits (formerly food stamps). Focus group respondents noted the misconception about how

eating healthy costs more. Education is needed in order to change perspectives. Programs that focus on connecting people to fresh foods, including local farmers markets, are very popular, but need to be disseminated to populations that currently feel they do not have access, including low-income families, seniors, and persons on limited income. Public transportation was also noted as a major barrier to accessing fresh food.

Objective Data: Health & Nutrition

Health Care: Births

Most live births occurred with mothers 20–30 years of age, constituting 60 percent of all births in Clinton County. The second largest group is mothers 30–40 years of age, with 29.43 percent of births. Mothers over age 40 represent 0 percent of births.

Of interest are live births by mothers of age 19 and younger, who gave birth to 8.51 percent of all babies in the report area. These births can work against families being self-sufficient. Teen mothers are statistically less likely to continue education through high school and college, without which many may earn only low-income wages. Teen mothers and their children face increased health risk due to lack of education and resources.

Births by Females By Age Group, 2011

County	Total Births	Mother Age					
		Under 15	15 to 19	20 to 30	30 to 40	Over 40	Unknown
Clinton	426	no data	37	261	128	no data	no data
Pennsylvania	142,021	149	10,775	72,571	54,508	3,959	59

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2011.*

Health Care: Number of Deaths and Death Rate

Number of Deaths and Death Rates are shown below. Birth and total death crude rates are per a 1,000 person population, while infant and neonatal death rates are per 1,000 live births. (Neonatal death denoting death within one week of a live birth.) Fetal death rates are per 1,000 deliveries (live births + fetal deaths) and exclude induced terminations. (Fetal death refers to stillborn or death after a 20-week gestation period.)

Recall that the population of Clinton County is 39,954. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Clinton County had a total of 435 live births in 2011, compared with 413 total deaths including 1 infant death. The rate of natural increase in the report area during 2011 was 22 lives.

Number of Deaths and Death Rate, 2011

County	Live Births		All Deaths		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Clinton	435	11.1%	413	10.5%	1	no data	no data	no data	3	no data
Pennsylvania	142,021	11.1%	127,122	10.0%	930	7%	643	no data	1,351	9%

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2011.*

Health Care: Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number age 65 and older and number of persons with disabilities receiving Medicare for Clinton County. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 8,387 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2012. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons 65 years of age and older receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that persons with disabilities also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 1,638 persons with disabilities in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2012.

Medicare Enrollment by County, 2012

County	Persons 65 and Older Receiving Medicare	Persons with Disabilities Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Clinton	6,749	1,638	8,387
Pennsylvania	2,100,850	472,898	2,573,748

Source: *United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Medicare County Enrollment Report, 2012.*

Health Care: Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Enrollment

Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment is shown below. Total enrollment Clinton County is 511 children. The number of enrollees whose household income is less than 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) totals 429, while those enrolled where FPL whose income exceeds 300 percent equals 2 children.

Families who are at or above 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level pay in part on a sliding scale for CHIP services.

Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Enrollment, 2013

County	Total Enrollment	Federal Poverty Levels				
		Less than 200%	200% to 250%	250% to 275%	275% to 300%	Greater than 300%
Clinton	511	429	51	17	12	2
Pennsylvania	188,452	152,730	22,613	5,780	3,378	3,951

Source: *2013 Annual Report to the Legislature, Pennsylvania's Children's Health Insurance Program.*

Health Care: Uninsured Population

The uninsured population is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under age 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons. In 2012, the percentage of uninsured persons was 11.9 percent in Clinton County. Comparatively, the Pennsylvania rate was 9.5 percent and the national rate was 14.5 percent.

Uninsured Persons, 2012

County	Insurance Population (2012 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Clinton	39,261	26,870	3,637	11.9%
Pennsylvania	25,399,178	18,342,918	2,421,921	9.5%
National	309,138,709	219,286,188	44,960,048	14.5%

Source: *United States Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012 (March 2014 release).*

Health Care: Medicare and Medicaid Providers

The total number of institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for Clinton County is shown below. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 8 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in 2013.

Institutional Medicare and Medicaid Providers, 2013

County	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Clinton	8	2	3	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	2,773	259	704	201	70	16

Source: *United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File, Third Quarter, 2013.*

Health Care: Physicians

The table below shows the number of physicians and physician assistants for Clinton County. There are 1.94 physicians per 1,000 persons in the report area; the Pennsylvania average is 3.83 physicians and physician assistants per 1,000 persons.

Physicians and Assistants, April 2014

County	Medical Physicians / Surgeons	Medical Physician Assistants	Osteopathic Physicians / Surgeons	Physicians / Assistants per 1,000
Clinton	37	29	10	1.94
Pennsylvania	36,371	5,861	6,427	3.83

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs, April 2014; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.*

Health Care: Dentists

The table below shows the number of dentists and dental hygienists for Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 1.26 dental professionals per 1,000 persons.

Dental Professionals, April 2014

County	Dentists	Dental Hygienists	Dental Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Clinton	16	19	0.89
Pennsylvania	8,179	7,799	1.26

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs, April 2014; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.*

Health Care: Nurses

The table below shows the number of nurses, nurse practitioners, and nurse specialists for Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 19.18 nursing professionals per 1,000 persons.

Nurses, April 2014

County	Registered Nurses	Practical Nurses	Registered Nurse Practitioners	Clinical Nurse Specialists	Nurses per 1,000 Persons
Clinton	289	247	8	0	13.86
Pennsylvania	180,698	55,056	7,609	154	19.18

Source: *Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs, April 2014; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.*

Health Care: Psychologists

The table below shows the number of psychologists for Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 0.42 mental health professionals per 1,000 persons.

Psychologists, April 2014

County	Psychologists	Psychologist per 1,000 Persons
Clinton	3	0.08
Pennsylvania	5,276	0.42

Source: Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. April 2014; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.

Health Care: Therapists

The table below shows the number of physical therapists, occupational therapists, and chiropractors for Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 1.73 physical therapists, occupational therapists, and chiropractors per 1,000 persons.

Therapists, April 2014

County	Physical Therapists	Occupational Therapists	Chiropractors	Therapists / Chiropractors per 1,000 Persons
Clinton	20	6	12	0.97
Pennsylvania	11,455	6,639	3,817	1.73

Source: Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. April 2014; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.

Health Care: Special Health Professionals

The table below shows the number of dietitian-nutritionists, optometrists, doctors of podiatric medicine, and speech pathologists for Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 1.02 special health professionals per 1,000 persons.

Special Health Professionals, April 2014

County	Dietitian-Nutritionists (LDN)	Optometrists	Doctors of Podiatric Medicine	Speech Language Pathologists	Special Health Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Clinton	7	2	1	4	0.36
Pennsylvania	3,511	1,868	1,253	6,340	1.02

Source: Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. April 2014; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.

Poverty: Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The table shows that 2,097 Clinton County households (or 13.92 percent) received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) payments, formerly known as food stamps, during 2013. Of those 2,097 households, 46.02 percent or 965 households have at least one working family member and 26.85 percent or 563 are over the age of 60.

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status, 2009 - 2013

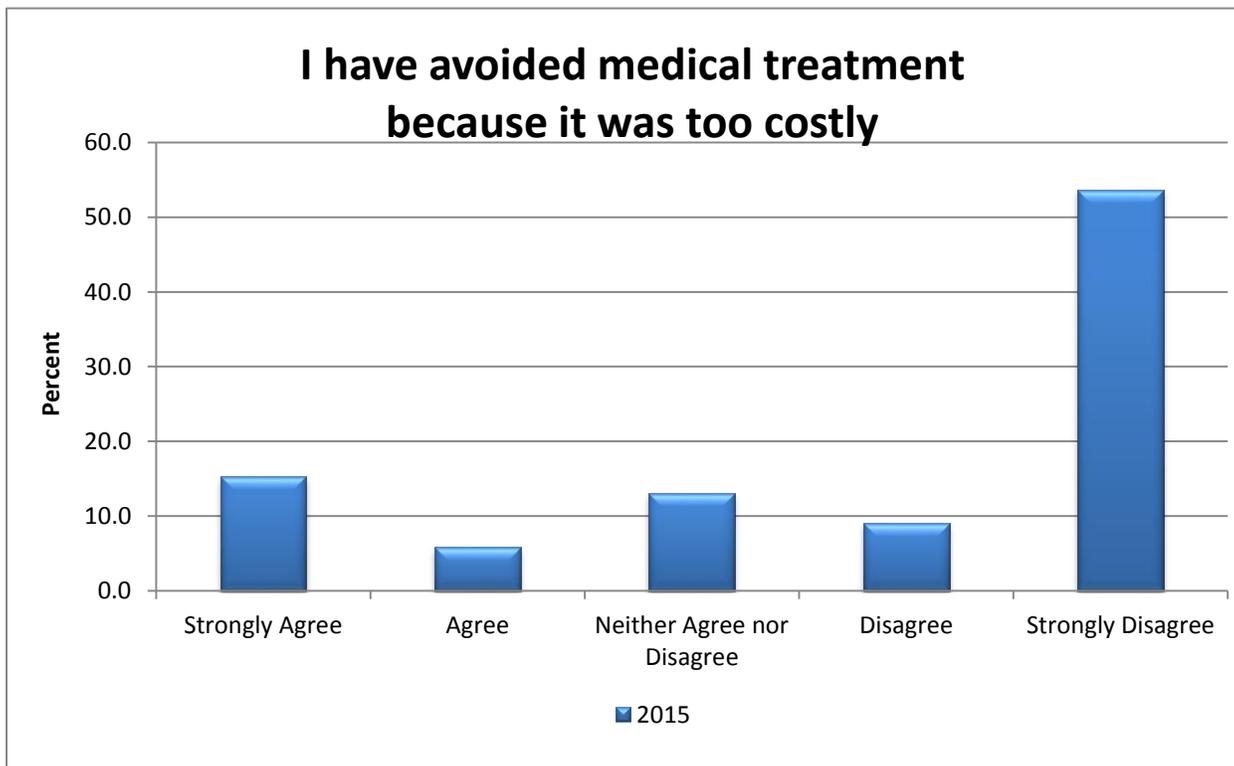
County	Total Households Receiving SNAP	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty	Family has at Least 1 Working Member	Age 60 and Older
Clinton	2,097	13.92%	1,127	970	965	563
Pennsylvania	585,892	11.82%	310,208	275,684	277,359	161,064

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013. Supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) numbers are for the last 12 months of the five-year average (2013).

Survey Data: Health & Nutrition

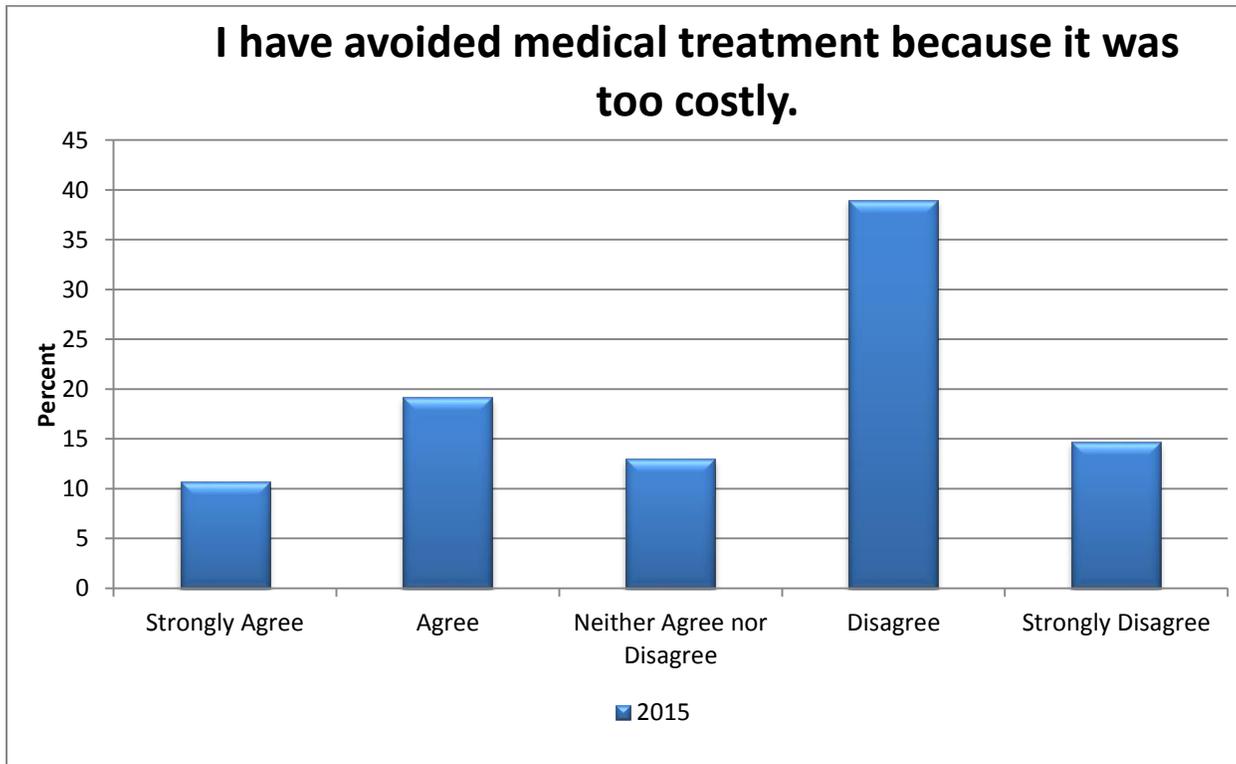
Community Survey Information: Health & Nutrition



Have you or someone you know in your community gone without food for more than a day in the last year because they could not afford it?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	20.4
No	70.1
Don't Know	9.5

Customer Survey Information: Health & Nutrition



Have you or someone you know in your community gone without food for more than a day in the last year because they could not afford it?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	17.2
No	63.3
Don't Know	19.4

Housing and Homelessness

The availability of quality affordable housing was an issue in the area long before the increased demand created by the growth of the natural gas industry placed additional pressures on the housing markets in the area. The scale back of the industry has not eliminated the housing needs in the county either. Across the objective data from the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, four main themes emerge: lack of affordable housing; need for housing counseling and financial education, hidden homeless population, and multiple barriers to housing stability.

Hidden Homeless Population

Homelessness ranked as 39th of the most important issues facing Clinton County. Customer survey respondents indicated that 14 percent (community survey respondents, 30 percent) knew someone who had no place to live over the past year. Focus group participants stated that the issue is not a community priority because homelessness is hidden in Clinton County. Typically, people are not living under bridges or park benches, but are sleeping in cars, couch surfing, or bunking up with families and friends. Given this, the true number of homeless people is impossible to calculate. The issue that there is no place for single homeless men to go in Clinton County was brought up as being critical; the closest men's shelters are in Williamsport or Scranton.

Lack of Affordable Housing

Affordable housing ranked 20th of the most important issues facing Clinton County. When asked, 37 percent of customers surveyed stated they had difficulty with paying their mortgage and 41 percent had difficulty paying utilities. The percentages are much lower from the community survey, with 14 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Housing-related issues were ranked 5th overall of the critical problems facing the county. Focus groups predicated that the lack of affordable housing was due to various factors including property owners converting homes that had previously been used as affordable rentals into college housing, and lack of new affordable housing being constructed. The presence of the natural gas industry was noted as having an effect on the availability of rentals and the increase in rents. Respondents in the customer surveys stated that 42 percent (in the community survey 33 percent) knew someone or that personally had their rent increased over the last year. Specifically, the lack of senior affordable housing was mentioned in the focus group and ranked 24th overall of the most important issues facing Clinton County. Community efforts to address the lack of affordable housing must be multi-faceted and include rehabilitation and construction of affordable housing options.

Multiple Barriers to Housing Stability

Beyond the lack of affordable housing and aging housing stock, other barriers affect families' ability to secure stable housing. On the surveys and in focus group discussions, issues such as mental illness, credit problems, lack of transportation, inability to pay security deposits, cost of utilities and housing improvements, and so on, were noted as issues impeding housing security for many families. The focus group discussed that a holistic approach in services to move a family to self-sufficiency is needed to alleviate existing barriers so families can enter or stay in stable housing. The highest probability of long-term self-sufficiency is grounded in a dual approach which including housing assistance tailored to family's needs together with bundled services to address other barriers affecting financial health and sustainability

Need for Housing Counseling and Financial Education

Education with regard to household budgeting and finances was noted in the focus group as being a major problem, with the issue stemming from lack of personal finance education in high school. Household budgeting ranked as 17th of the most important issues facing Clinton County. Beyond financial education, education to ensure that renters understand their responsibilities and that first-time homeowners understand everything that accompanies a mortgage is necessary. Bad credit and lack of credit are issues that limit housing options for

many people. Programs focused on housing counseling and financial education that are integrated into holistic service delivery were discussed as having the highest likelihood of success.

Objective Data: Housing & Homelessness

Housing: Housing Units

The number of housing units within Clinton County in July of each year from 2003–2013 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 18,922 housing units in the report area in 2013, an increase of 317 or 1.7 percent since 2003, compared with a 3.5 percent increase in Pennsylvania.

2002–2012 Housing Units

County	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005	July 2006
Clinton	18,605	18,749	18,881	18,955
Pennsylvania	5,370,224	5,411,357	5,454,141	5,490,779

2002–2012 Housing Units (continued)

County	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013
Clinton	19,020	19,073	19,088	19,076	19,050	19,030	18,922
Pennsylvania	5,520,838	5,544,680	5,560,138	5,568,220	5,572,564	5,572,466	5,565,157

Source: *United States Census Bureau, Population Division, Housing Unit Estimates for Counties: July 1, 2003 to July 1, 2013, Release Date May 2014.*

Housing: Housing Age

Total housing units, median year built, and median age in 2012 for Clinton County are shown below.

Median Housing Unit Age, 2009 - 2013

County	Housing Units Where Year Built is Known	Median Year built	Housing Units Built				Percent Units Built			
			Newer than 2000	Built 1980 to 1999	Built 1960 to 1979	Built pre 1960	Newer than 2000	Built to 1999	Built to 1979	Built pre 1960
Clinton	19,018	1964	1,586	3,675	4,978	8,779	8.34%	19.32%	26.18%	46.16%
Pennsylvania	5,565,653	1961	476,283	1,064,767	1,276,802	2,747,801	8.56%	19.13%	22.94%	49.37%
National	132,057,808	1976	20,157,260	36,735,368	35,676,692	39,488,480	15.26%	27.82%	27.02%	29.90%

Source: *United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.*

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013

Housing: Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 10,775 owner-occupied homes in Clinton County in 2000, and 10,856 owner-occupied homes in the report area for the 5-year estimated period from 2007–2011. Clinton County saw a 0.75 percent change in occupied homes between 2000 and 2012. Comparatively, the Pennsylvania increase in owner-occupied homes was 2.12 percent.

Percent Change in Owner-Occupied Homes, 2000, 2008–2012

County	Homes, 2000	Homes, 2008–2012	Owner-Occupied Homes Change %
Clinton	10,775	10,856	0.75%
Pennsylvania	3,406,337	3,478,602	2.12%
National	69,815,753	75,484,661	8.12%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 2000; United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.*

The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008 through 2012.

Housing: Housing-Cost Burden (Renters)

The 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) shows in the chart below that in Clinton County 41.56 percent of occupied units paying rent have a housing cost burden. 30 percent or more of income spent on housing costs is considered a "housing-cost burden". The number of occupied units is limited to those where gross rent as a percentage of household income is able to be calculated.

Housing-Cost Burden (Renters), 2009 - 2013

County	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units Paying Rent	30 Percent or More of Income Paying Rent	Percent of Renters Spending 30 Percent or More of Income with Rent
Clinton	19,018	4,264	1,772	41.56%
Pennsylvania	5,565,653	1,495,915	687,895	45.98%
National	132,057,808	40,534,516	19,581,492	48.31%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Housing: Housing-Cost Burden (Owners)

The 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) shows that 35.4 percent of homeowners with mortgages nationwide pay 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs. 30.80 percent of owners with mortgages and 17.52 percent of owners without mortgages spend 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs in the report area. 30 percent or more of income spent on housing costs is considered a "housing-cost burden".

Housing-Cost Burden (Owners), 2009 - 2013

County	Total Housing Units	Owners with Mortgages	30 Percent or More of Income with Mortgage	Percent of Owners Spending 30 Percent or More of Income with Mortgage	Owners without Mortgages	30 Percent or More of Income without Mortgage	Percent of Owners Spending 30 Percent or More of Income without Mortgage
Clinton	19,018	5,923	1,824	30.80%	4,880	855	17.52%
Pennsylvania	5,565,653	2,161,939	680,772	31.49%	1,300,573	212,716	16.36%
National	132,057,808	49,820,840	17,636,344	35.40%	25,254,860	3,784,400	14.98%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Housing: Vacancy Rates

The U.S. Census Bureau provides vacancy data based on American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2009 - 2013). Vacancy rates for Clinton County are below and shows that a supply side shortage compounds the housing issue for everyone especially low-income persons.

Vacant non-rental housing totals 82 units and includes those for sale only and sold but not occupied. For Clinton County, that is a non-rental housing vacancy rate of 0.43 percent, in comparison to the Pennsylvania rate of 1.57 percent and the national rate of 1.73 percent.

Vacant rental housing totals 278 units and includes those for rent and rented but not occupied. For Clinton County, that is a rental housing vacancy rate of 1.46 percent, in comparison to the Pennsylvania rate of 2.15 percent and the national rate of 2.9 percent.

Vacant other housing totals 3,591 units and includes those used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, as well as units used for migrant workers. For Clinton County, that is an *other* housing vacancy rate of 18.88 percent, in comparison to the Pennsylvania rate of 7.19 percent and the national rate of 7.82 percent.

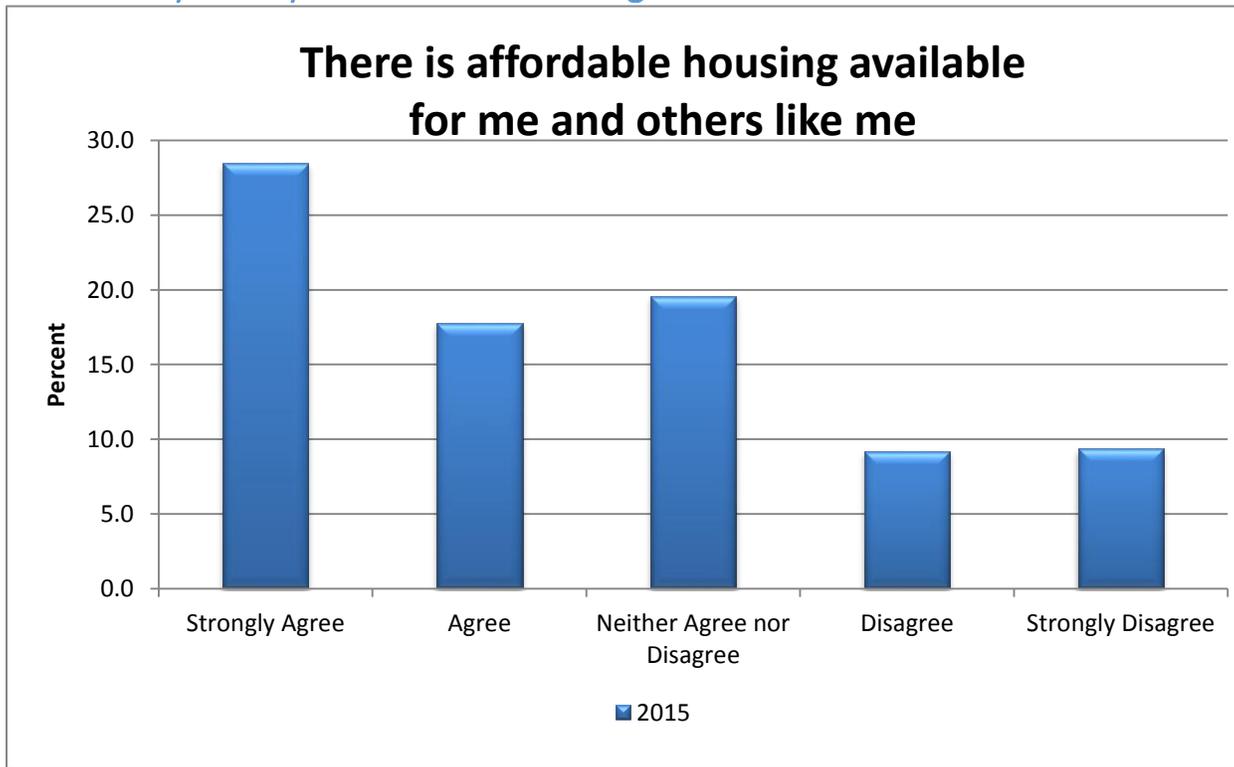
Address Vacancies, 2009 - 2013

County	Total Housing Units	Vacant Non-Rental	Vacant Non-Rental Rate	Vacant Rental	Vacant Rental Rate	Vacant Other	Vacant Other Rate
Clinton	19,018	82	0.43%	278	1.46%	3,591	18.88%
Pennsylvania	5,565,653	87,387	1.57%	119,768	2.15%	400,071	7.19%
National	132,057,808	2,290,610	1.73%	3,830,007	2.90%	10,326,971	7.82%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Community Survey Information: Housing & Homelessness



Have you or your family had difficulty finding the money to pay your mortgage or rent at any time in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	14.6
No	84.8
Don't Know	0.6

Have you or your family had difficulty finding the money to pay for the costs of heating, electricity, or water at any time in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	21.9
No	78.1
Don't Know	0.0

Have you or someone you know in your community had no place to live at some time in the last year?

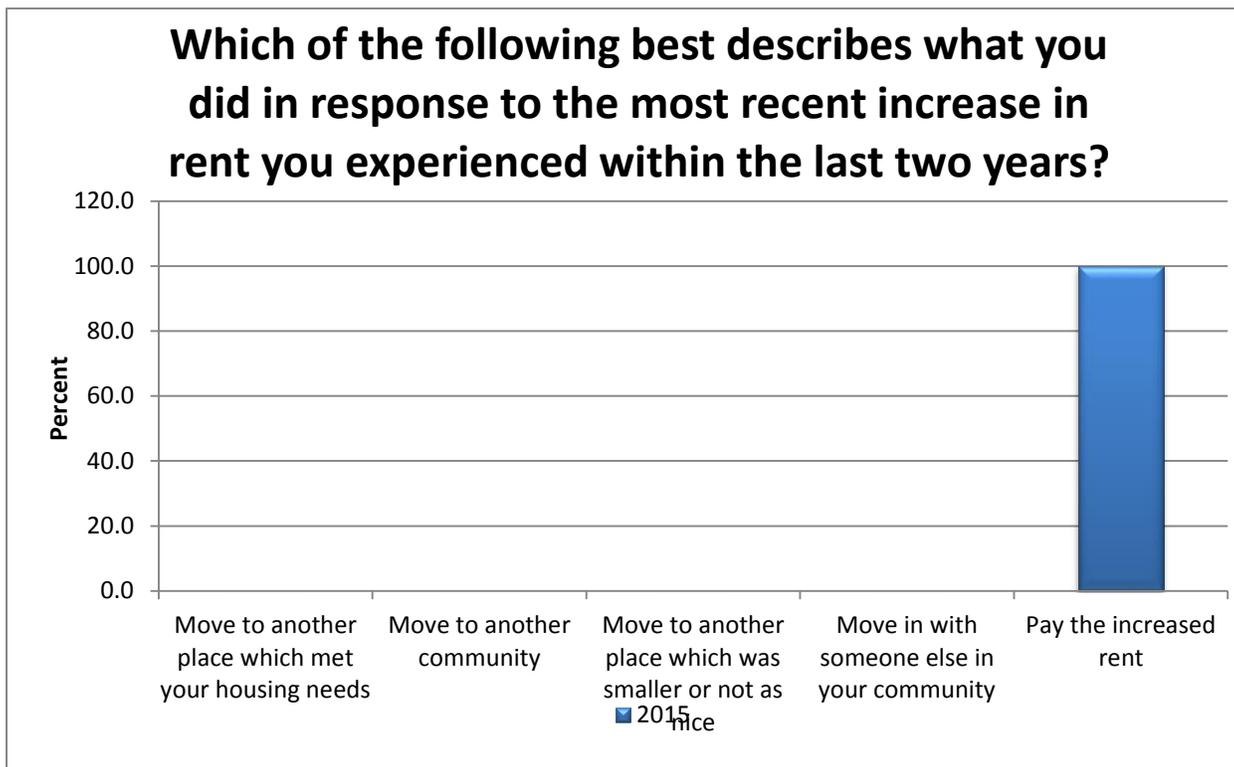
	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	29.2
No	65.8
Don't Know	5.0

Do you own or rent your home?

	2015 (Percentage)
Own	87.5
Rent	9.6
Don't Know	2.4

Amongst renters: Thinking back to the last two years, has your landlord increased your rent?

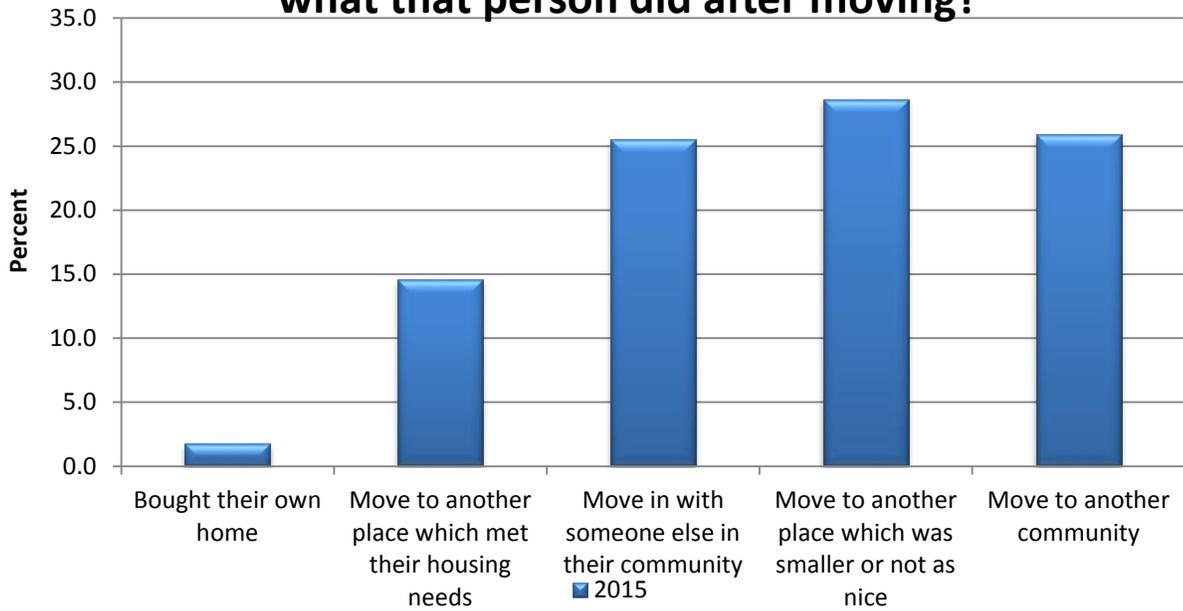
	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	33.7
No	66.3



Do you know someone personally who has been forced to move from their home within the last two years because that person's landlord has raised the rent more than they could afford?

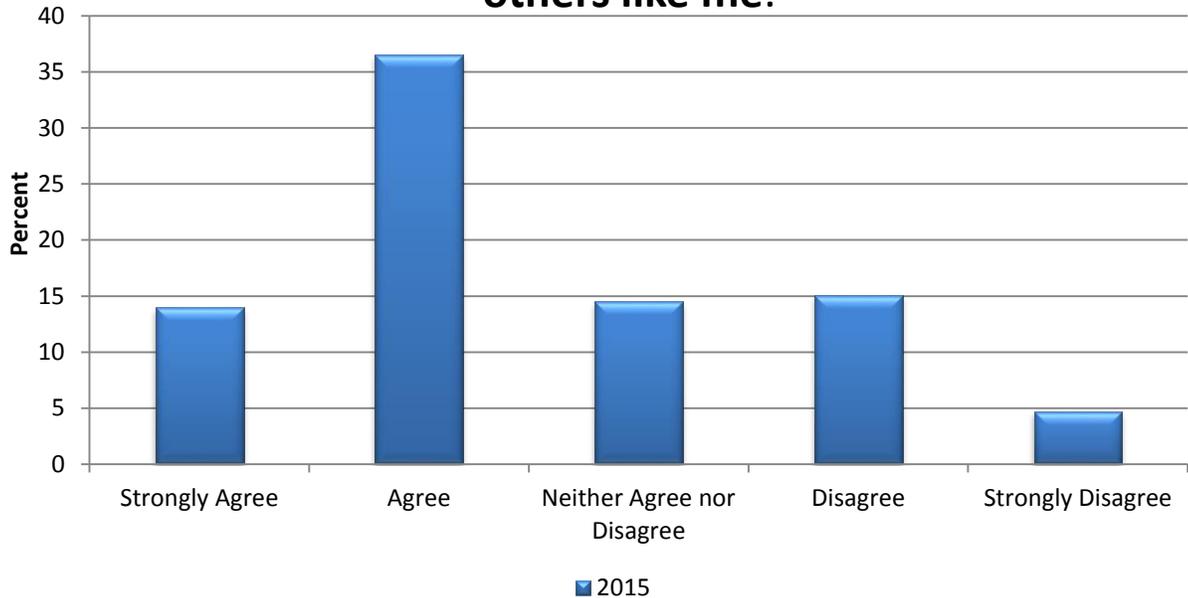
	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	25.4
No	73.2
Don't Know	1.5

Which of the following best describes what that person did after moving?



Customer Survey Information: Housing & Homelessness

There is affordable housing available for me and others like me.



Have you or your family had difficulty finding the money to pay your mortgage or rent at any time in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	37.4
No	59.2
Don't Know	3.4

Have you or your family had difficulty finding the money to pay for the costs of heating, electricity, or water at any time in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	41.7
No	55.0
Don't Know	3.3

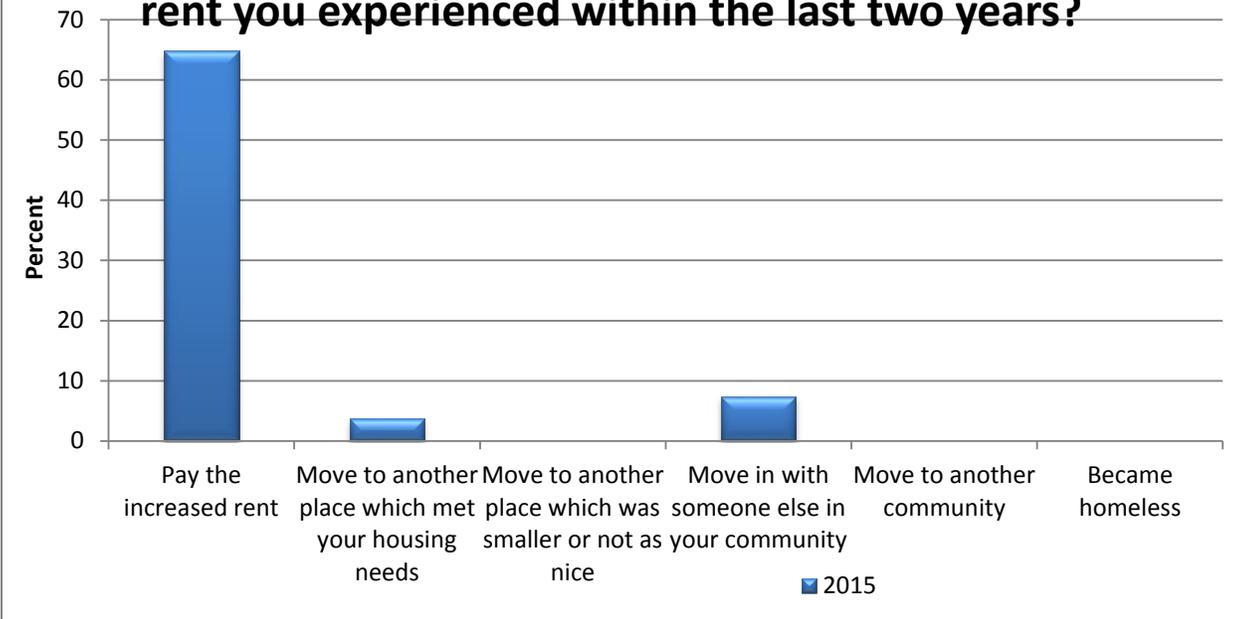
Do you own or rent your home?

	2015 (Percentage)
Own	51.7
Rent	45.6
Don't Know	2.8

Amongst renters: Thinking back to the last two years, has your landlord increased your rent?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	42.0
No	54.5
Don't Know	3.4

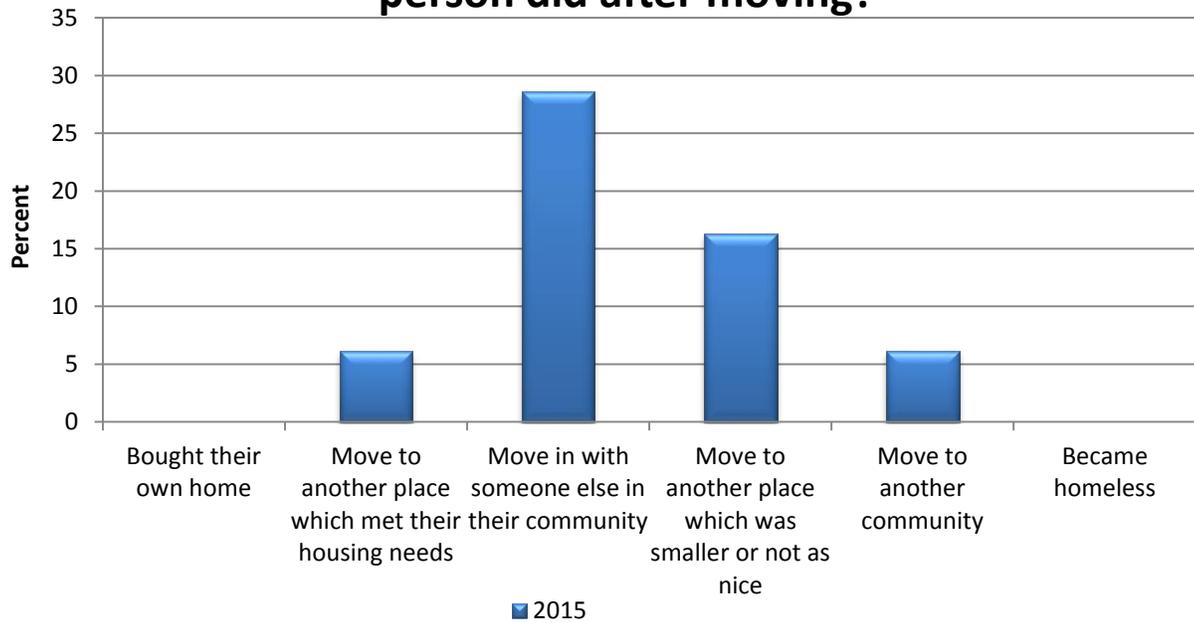
Which of the following best describes what you did in response to the most recent increase in rent you experienced within the last two years?



Do you know someone personally who has been forced to move from their home within the last two years because that person’s landlord has raised the rent more than they could afford?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	17.8
No	72.8
Don't Know	9.4

Which of the following best describes what that person did after moving?



Have you or someone you know in your community had no place to live at some time in the last year?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	14.9
No	66.3
Don't Know	18.8

Senior and Persons with Disabilities Support Services

The needs of senior citizens and persons with disabilities have long been a focus of community agencies. With an aging population leading to a growing need for senior services and with greater awareness of how services for persons with disabilities can enhance quality of life and enable productive contributions to society, it is important to gauge the specific needs and assess the effectiveness of existing responses. Across the objective data from the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, four main themes emerge: services for seniors, senior housing, new seniors demanding more, and services for persons with disabilities.

New Seniors Demanding More

With the baby boomer population now reaching their senior years, programming has to accommodate their needs. The focus group discussed how seniors are communicating differently, via email, online, and so on. The programming they desire emphasizes active lifestyle choices that are driven by personal interests. Senior centers need to be responsive to this emerging trend and continue to develop dynamic programming to provide new experiences that fit into seniors' busy schedules.

Senior Housing

Affordable housing for seniors was ranked as 24th of the most important issues facing the general population Clinton County. However, the focus group stated that this was the most important issue related to seniors. Specifically, the need for housing that suits an aging population includes: one-floor living, access to amenities, low utility costs, and no yard work. Senior housing is needed to meet all income levels, not only subsidized, but also market-rate housing options. With limited incomes, seniors need energy-efficient housing to keep utility costs low. The development of senior housing will also relieve the strain on the housing market caused by underdevelopment and lack of starter homes.

Services for Persons with Disabilities

Both the community and customer survey respondents *agreed* that adequate services are being provided to individuals with disabilities. Of the services lacking in Clinton County, transportation, housing, abuse and scams, and in-home care/rehabilitation were noted as the most important. Services for children with disabilities ranked as 28th of the most important issues facing Clinton County. The focus group discussed that ample services are available for persons with disabilities in Clinton County, yet often times there is a lack of knowledge about their existence. Given this, more public education to showcase the programs that exist is needed.

Services for Seniors

Respondents to both the community and customer surveys relatively *agreed* that Clinton County has adequate services to meet seniors' needs. Both the community and customer surveys indicated transportation and housing as the top two services lacking in Clinton County, followed closely by elder abuse and health care. The focus group discussed the lack of transportation, particularly on the weekends as a major issue affecting the quality of life of seniors. Keeping seniors living independently was discussed as necessary, but additional programs to assist with yard work and minor repairs are needed.

Objective Data: Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

Poverty: Seniors in Poverty, 2009–2013 (ACS)

Poverty rates for Seniors, including data for all counties from the American Community Survey as average values for the 2009 to 2013 period, are shown below. Approximately, 17 percent of Clinton County’s population is seniors. In 2013, it is estimated that there were 517 seniors, or 8.36 percent, living in poverty within Clinton County. Thus, more than half of the senior population in Clinton County are in living in poverty.

Seniors in Poverty, 2009 - 2013

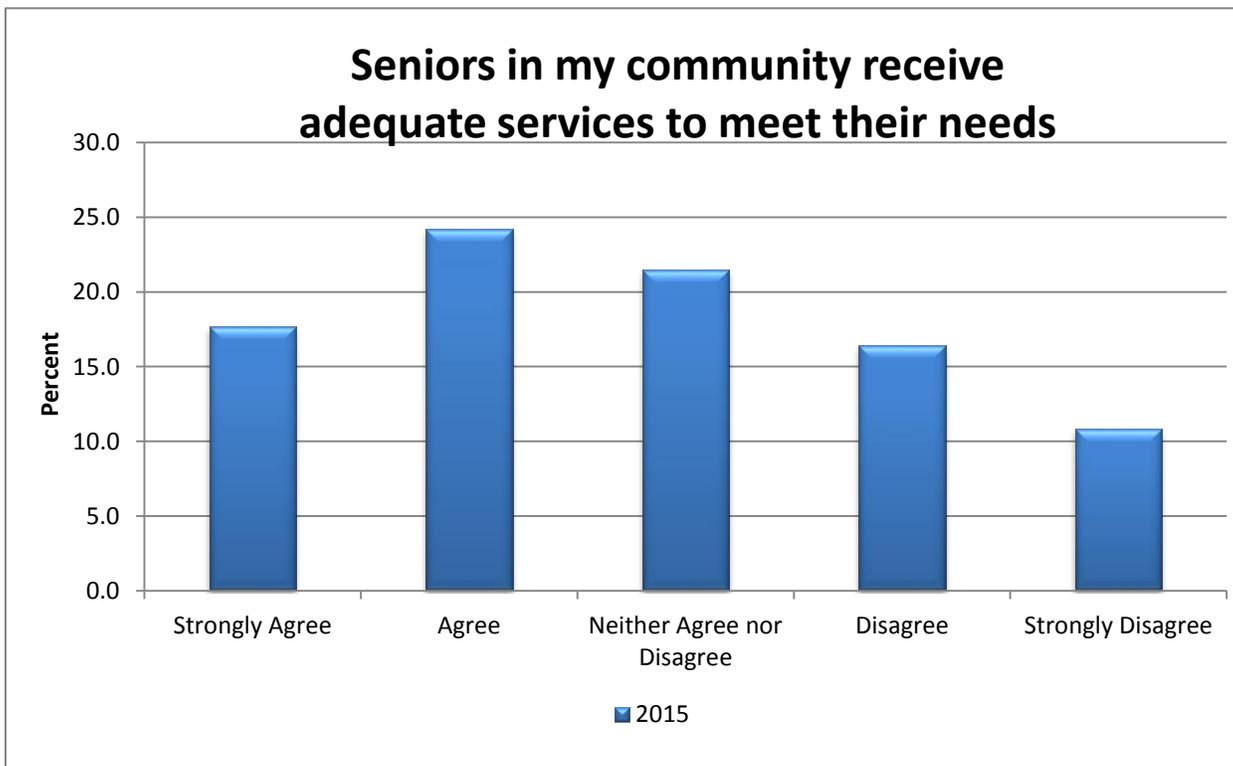
County	Seniors, 2009/2013	Seniors in Poverty, 2009/2013	Senior Poverty Rate, 2008/2013
Clinton	6,288	448	7.12
Pennsylvania	1,924,768	159,230	8.27
National	40,544,640	3,793,577	9.36

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

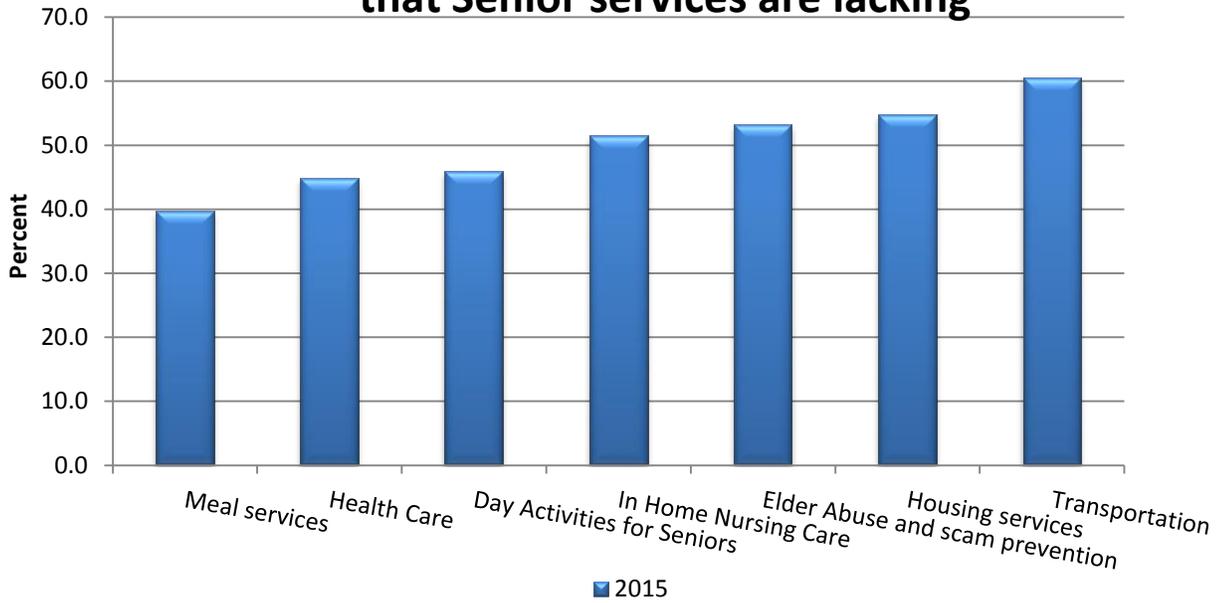
The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Survey Data: Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

Community Survey Information: Seniors

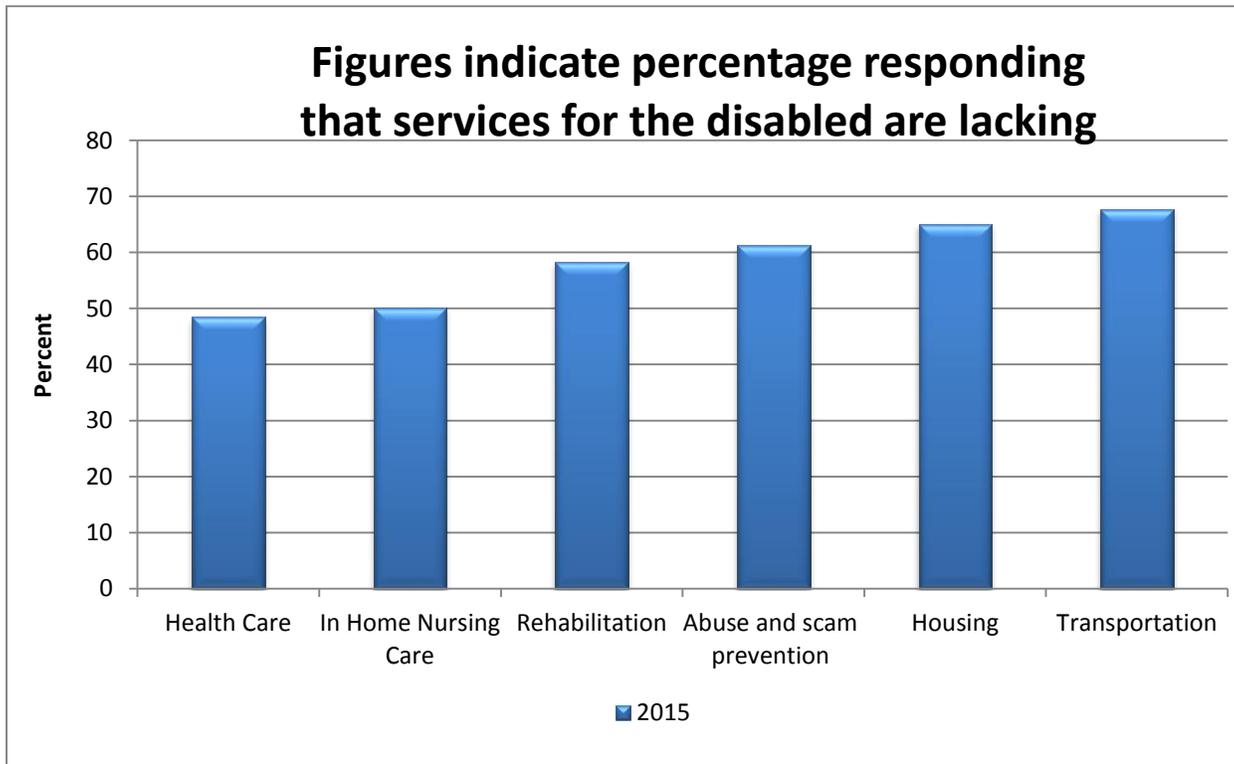
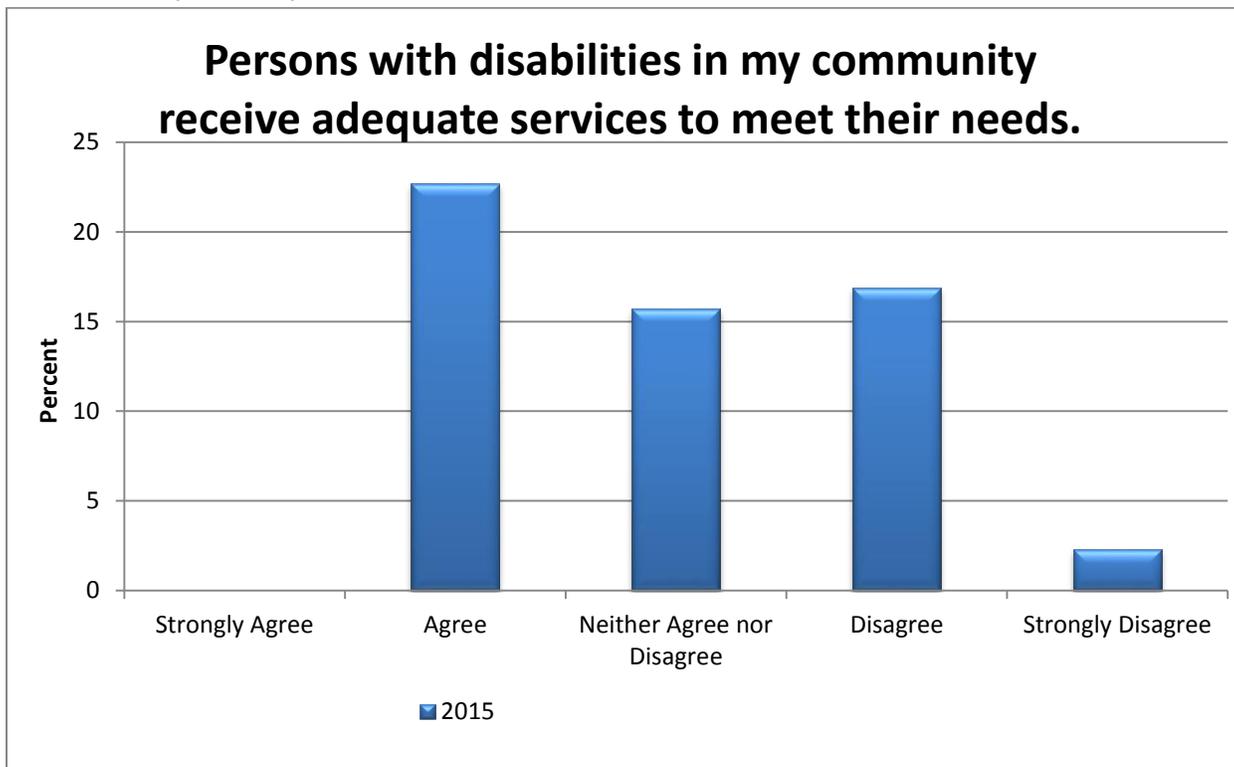


Figures indicate percentage responding that Senior services are lacking



Do you provide any assistance for an elderly relative in Clinton County?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	22.8
No	76.9
Refused	0.0
Don't Know	0.4



Are you or anyone in your household disabled?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	18.2
No	81.3
Refused	0.0
Don't Know	0.4

Those who indicated there was someone with a disability in their household were also asked:

What is the approximate age of that individual?

	2015 (Percentage)
Under 18	2.2
18-64	54.0
65+	43.8

Does that person have a physical (physical, mental) disability?

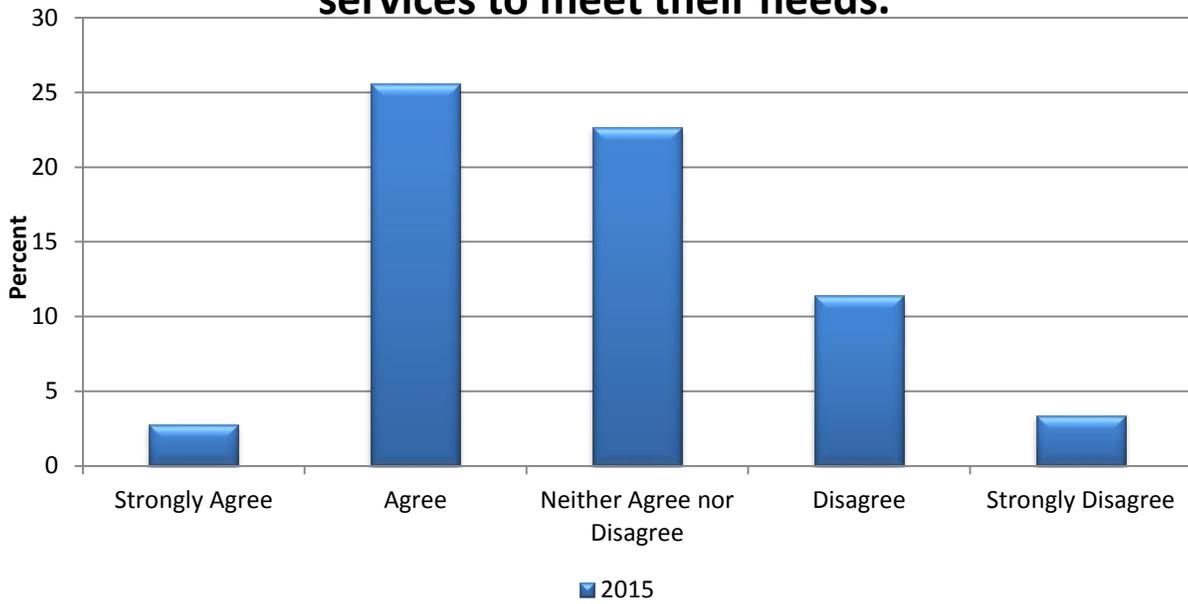
	2015 (Percentage responding yes to each option)
Physical	78.6
Mental	22.2

Customer Survey Information: Seniors

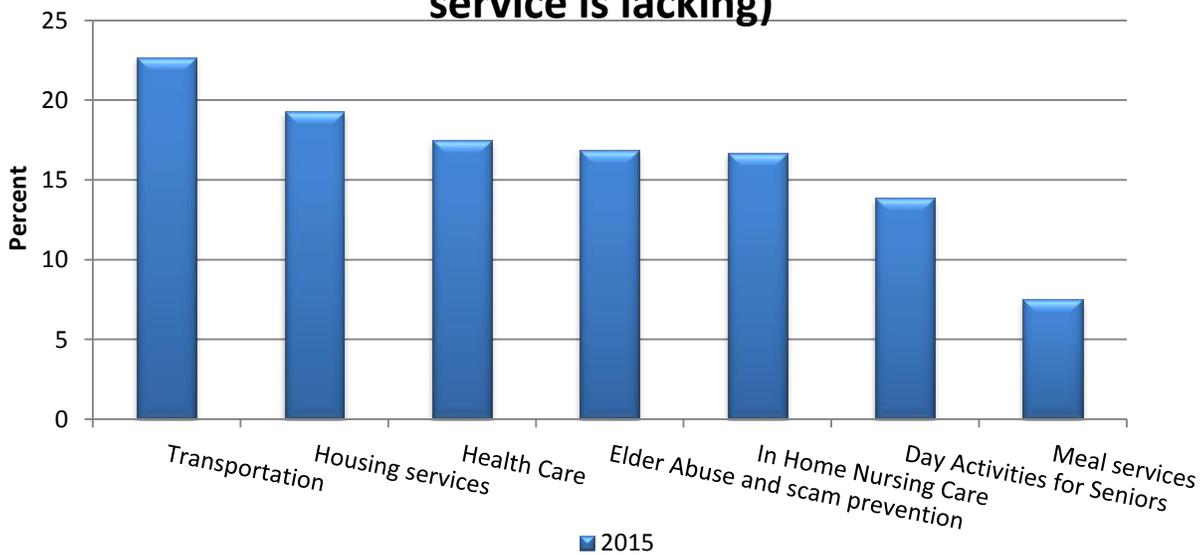
Do you provide any assistance for an elderly relative in (Lycoming, Clinton) County?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	12.1
No	84.4
Don't Know	3.5

Seniors in my community receive adequate services to meet their needs.



Which of the following services for seniors are lacking in Clinton County? (Percent indicating service is lacking)



Customer Survey Information: Persons with Disabilities

Are you or anyone in your household disabled?

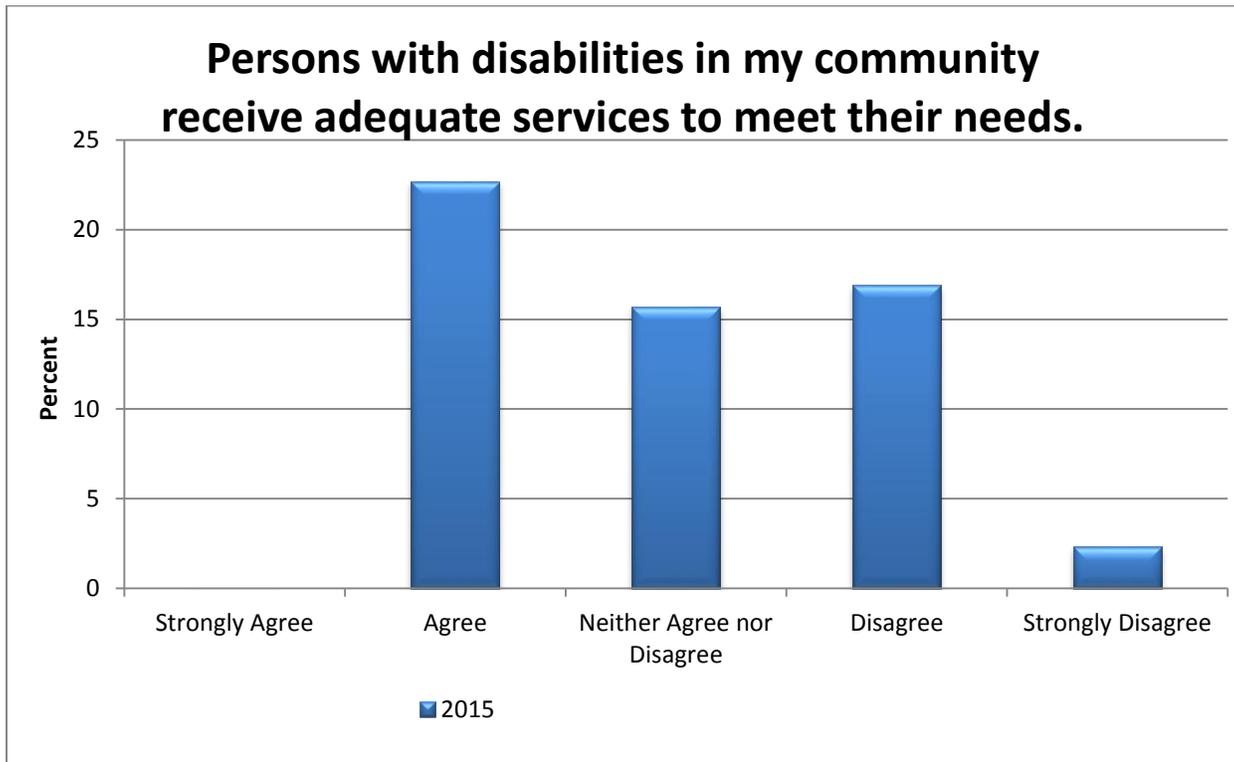
	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	24.4
No	73.3
Don't Know	2.3

What is the approximate age of that individual?

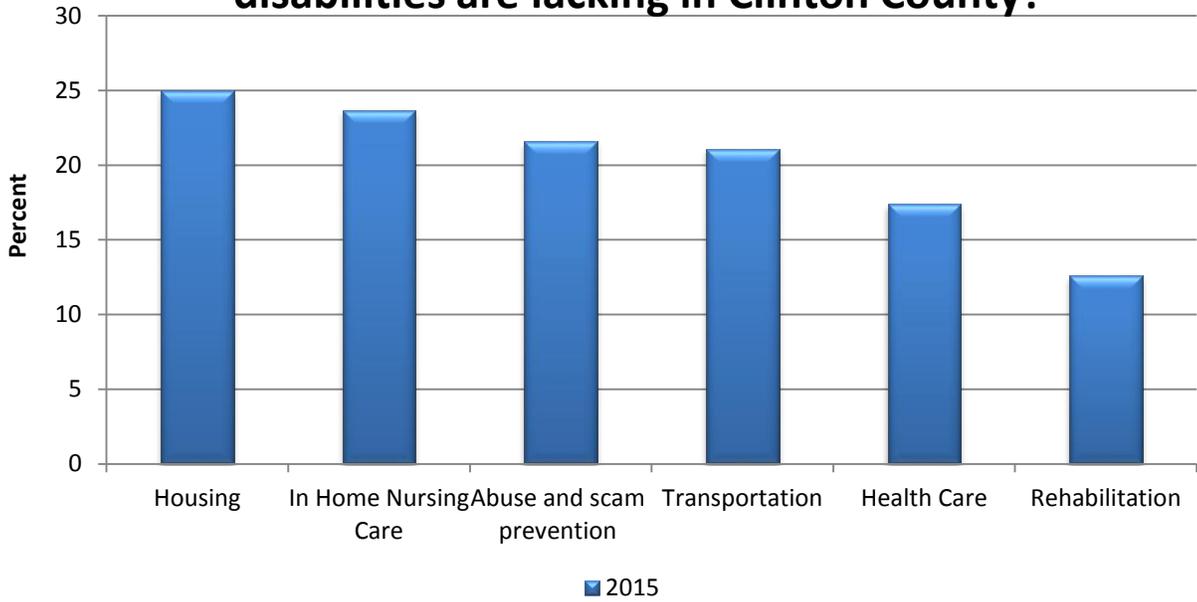
	2015 (Percentage)
Under 18	17.9
18-64	53.9
65+	28.2

Does that person have a (physical, mental) disability?

	2015 (Percentage responding yes to each option)
Physical	50.0
Mental	45.3



Which of the following services for persons with disabilities are lacking in Clinton County?



Substance Abuse

Community and customer surveys confirmed perceptions by community partners that substance abuse is a major problem in Clinton County. Nearly two-thirds of the general public and over one-third of agency customers knew of someone dealing with substance abuse. Focus group respondents indicated that the problem exacerbates the other identified needs in the county. The spectrum of abuse was also a theme emerging from the focus groups. Objective data on this topic was very difficult to gather, as there is no specific data source that provides a big-picture view of the issue. Efforts to gather number of cases or specific drug-related incidents were made, but unsuccessful. Across the community, partner, and customer surveys, and focus groups, two main themes emerge: substance abuse affects all areas of need, and the spectrum of drug abuse.

Drug Abuse Spectrum

In the focus groups, it was discussed that drugs from alcohol to methamphetamine were an in issue throughout the county, particularly in the more rural areas. In addition to the traditional drugs being used, abuse of prescription medications is also an issue. While there is some community education around this topic, people (often family members) take advantage of seniors who are prescribed medications. Additional education, as well as a community effort coupled with law enforcement, is needed to work on tackling this issue.

Substance Abuse Affects All Areas of Need

Substance abuse issues were brought up in every one of the six focus groups. Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by youths, access to substance abuse services, and abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by adults were ranked as the top three most important issues facing Clinton County. From the community survey, drugs/alcohol was ranked second. Respondents also noted that substance abuse issues are not receiving adequate attention by community groups. Because of the nature of substance abuse and how it is intertwined within and perpetuates various challenges on the family level, it needs to be considered within the holistic delivery of services.

Survey Information: Substance Abuse

Community Survey Information: Substance Abuse

Are you aware of anyone in your community who has a problem with drug or alcohol abuse?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	64.8
No	33.3
Don't Know	1.6
Refused	0.3

Customer Survey Information: Substance Abuse

Are you aware of anyone in your community who has a problem with drug or alcohol abuse?

	2015 (Percentage)
Yes	37.4
No	43.0
Don't Know	19.6

Demographics

The following section provides demographic data across a range of topics useful in evaluating community needs. Of particular note are data indicating that income levels in Clinton County fall below state and national averages across family sizes. Relatedly, while the County's poverty rates exceeds that of Pennsylvania and the nation, the growth in the poverty rate between 2000 and 2012 was lower than those benchmarks.

Population

Population: Population Change

Population change within Clinton County from 2000-2012 is shown in Table 1. During the twelve-year period, total population estimates for the report area grew by 3.55 percent, increasing from 37,914 persons in 2000 to 39,261 persons in 2012.

Population Change 2000 - 2012

County	Census 2000 Population	ACS 2008 - 2012 Population	Population Change	% Change
Clinton	37,914	39,261	1,347	3.55%
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	12,699,589	418,535	3.41%
National	281,421,906	309,138,709	27,716,803	9.85%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, Population Division, Census 2010. Release Date: February 2011](#) and [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.](#)

The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008 through 2012.

Population: Age and Gender Demographics

Population by gender within Clinton County is shown below. According to ACS 2009–2013 five-year population estimates for the report area, the female population composed 51.82 percent of the report area, while the male population represented 48.187 percent. The breakdown by age categories for each gender is shown below.

Population by Gender, 2009 - 2013

County	0 to 4		5 to 17		18 to 24		25 to 34	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clinton	1,100	1,063	3,040	2,937	3,064	3,305	2,028	1,941
Pennsylvania	370,033	352,945	1,043,432	993,970	637,049	621,190	779,575	771,368
National	10,247,162	9,804,950	27,536,556	26,288,810	15,908,094	15,163,170	20,996,648	20,714,628

Population by Gender, 2009 - 2013

County	35 to 44		45 to 54		55 to 64		65 and Up	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clinton	2,124	2,232	2,594	2,706	2,395	2,478	2,529	3,634
Pennsylvania	787,115	795,940	935,571	967,027	812,062	859,303	746,763	1,157,833
National	20,345,982	20,528,180	21,907,042	22,599,226	18,145,446	19,499,656	16,290,099	23,690,560

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Population: Race Demographics

According to the American Community Survey 5 year averages, in Clinton County, the white population comprised 96.38 percent of the report area, black population represented 1.41 percent, Asian population represented 0.38 percent, and other races combined were 0.3 percent. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 1.53 percent of the population. In comparison, Pennsylvania's population comprises 82.22 percent white, 10.88 percent black, 2.86 percent Asian, 2.13 percent other races, and 1.91 percent mixed race. The United States' population comprises 74.02 percent white, 12.57 percent black, 4.89 percent Asian, 5.72 percent other races, and 2.8 percent mixed race.

Population by Race, 2009 - 2013

County	White		Black		Asian		Other		Mixed Race	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clinton	18,540	19,531	328	227	50	102	80	39	207	397
Pennsylvania	5,113,214	5,354,219	663,938	721,861	174,777	189,190	139,612	130,996	120,264	123,310
National	113,846,008	116,746,576	18,685,702	20,481,308	7,227,755	8,004,207	9,145,503	8,667,207	4,342,446	4,389,887

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Population: Household Types

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 15,067 households in Clinton County in 2013. Single person households comprised of 28.37 percent of the total, two person households comprised 0.19 percent of the total, three person households comprised 35.69 percent of the total, four person households comprised 0.24 percent of the total, and larger households of 5 or more made up 15.94 percent of the total.

Household Types, 2009 - 2013

County	Total Households	1 Person		2 Persons	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Clinton	15,067	4,274	28.37%	5,378	35.69%
Pennsylvania	4,958,427	1,462,305	29.49%	1,703,627	34.36%
National	115,610,216	31,778,728	27.49%	38,743,856	33.51%

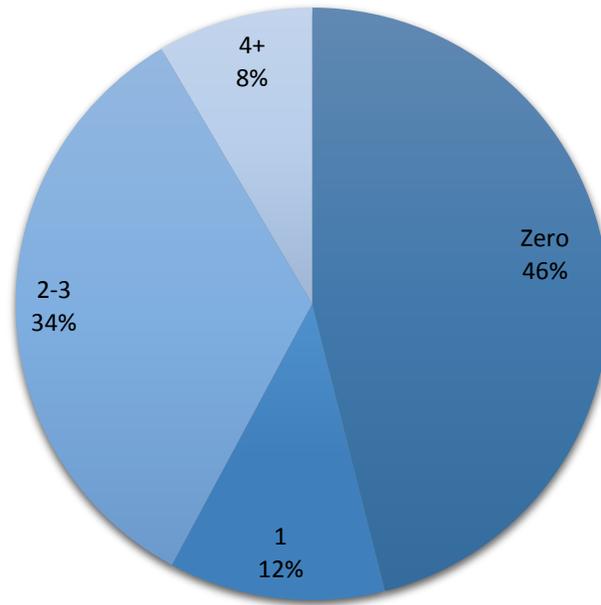
Household Types, 2009 - 2013

County	3 Persons		4 Persons		5 or More Persons	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Clinton	2,402	16%	2,027	13%	986.00	7%
Pennsylvania	776,632	15.66%	619,892	12.50%	395,971	7.99%
National	18,307,172	15.84%	15,355,819	13.28%	11,424,639	9.88%

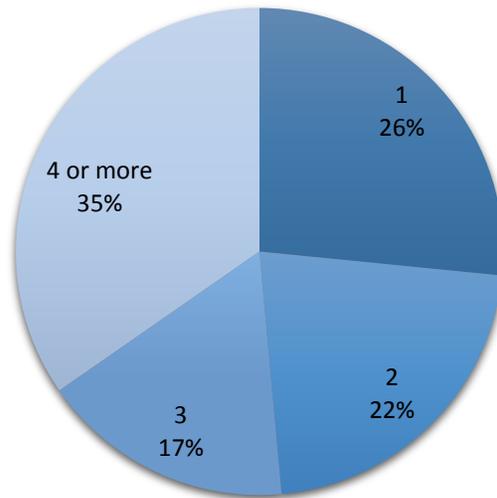
Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Children in Household, Customer Survey



Household Size of Respondents, Customer Survey



Income

Income: Wages

Average weekly wages for Clinton County during the period April–June, 2013, are provided below. Wage and employment figures are shown by county of employment. The report area has an average wage of \$715. The average federal government weekly wage is \$1,081, which compares with the average state and local government weekly wage of \$980 and the average private weekly wage of \$656.

Weekly Wages, Second Quarter 2013

County	Total Employees	Average Weekly Wage	Number Federal Employees	Average Federal Government Weekly Wage	Number State/Local Employees	Average State/Local Government Weekly Wage	Number Private Employees	Average Private Weekly Wage
Clinton	13,261	\$715	130	\$1,081	2,244	\$980	10,886	\$656
Pennsylvania	5,634,326	\$918	97,287	\$1,276	609,644	\$949	4,927,394	\$907

Source: *United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.*

Income: Income Levels, 2008–2012

Three common measures of income are *median household income*, *per capita income*, and *average income* based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. All three measures are shown below for Clinton County. The average income for earners in this report area is \$28,501.43.

The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone age 15 and older who receives any form of income, whether it be wages, salaries, benefits, or other type.

Income Levels by County, 2008–2012

County	Median Household Income, 2012	Per Capita Income, 2012	Average Income Per Earner, 2012
Clinton	\$40,682	\$21,179	\$28,501
Pennsylvania	\$52,267	\$28,190	\$38,568
National	\$53,046	\$28,051	\$40,434

Source: *United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.* The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008 through 2012.

Income: Income Levels

Three common measures of income are Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Income based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. All three measures are shown for Clinton County. The average income for earners in this report area is \$29,608.38. The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone age 15 and older that receives any form of income, whether it be wages, salaries, benefits, or other type of income.

Income Levels by County, 2009 - 2013

County	Median Household Income, 2013	Per Capita Income, 2013	Average Income Per Earner, 2013
Clinton	\$42,184	\$21,875	\$29,608
Pennsylvania	\$52,548	\$28,502	\$39,066
National	\$53,046	\$28,155	\$40,683

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Income: Income by Family Size

The table shows median household income broken out by family size. For a household of 3 persons, Clinton County has a median household income of \$57,250, compared with the Pennsylvania average of \$71,793 and national average of \$67,084.

Median Household Income by Family Size, 2009 - 2013

County	Median Household Income						
	Household of One	Household of Two	Household of Three	Household of Four	Household of Five	Household of Six	Household of Seven
Clinton	\$20,639	\$48,342	\$57,250	\$61,546	\$74,605	\$74,107	\$80,813
Pennsylvania	\$26,077	\$58,295	\$71,793	\$82,418	\$80,082	\$74,894	\$70,641
National	\$27,980	\$59,456	\$67,084	\$77,607	\$71,624	\$67,546	\$69,240

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

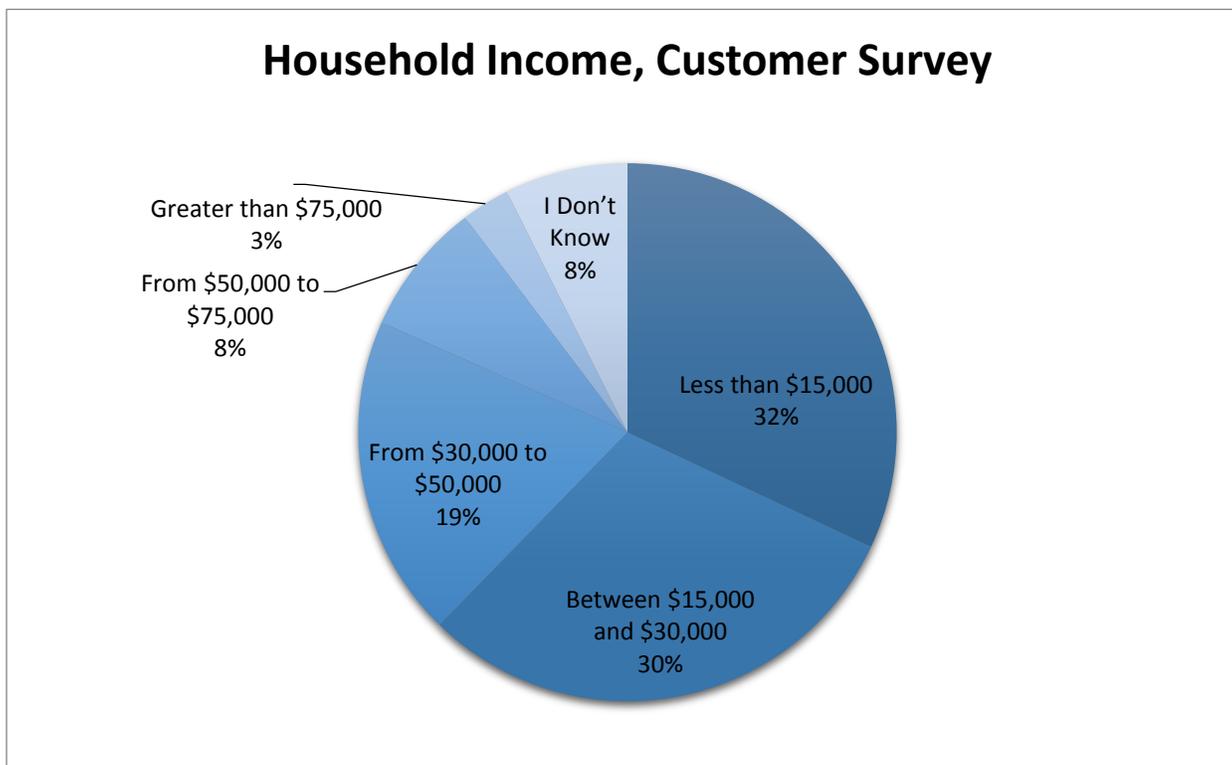
The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Community Survey Information: Income

What was the total income of all persons in your household over the past year for all household members?

	2015 (Percentage)
\$15,000 or less	7.9
\$15-30,000	14.9
\$30-50,000	18.7
\$50-75,000	21.2
Greater than \$75,000	20.6
Refused	8.1
Don't Know	8.5

Customer Survey Information: Income



Poverty

Poverty: Federal Poverty Income Guidelines

The Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG) displayed below are issued every year by the Federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and are the measure used for determining financial eligibility for all federal and many state programs. The FPIG is the same for all 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. The FPIG is a slightly different, simplified version of the Poverty Thresholds used to measure poverty for statistical purposes. In most communities, a family would need to earn twice or 200 percent of the amount identified for their family size in the FPIG guidelines to achieve stability, and in some communities that number is closer to 3 times or 300 percent. In order for a community to assist families in moving out of poverty into stability, a self-sufficiency model like the Living Wage Calculator must be used so that appropriate strategies can be instituted.

Federal Poverty Income Guidelines, 2013

County	Family / Household Size	Family of 1	Family of 2	Family of 3	Family of 4	Family of 5	Family of 6	Family of 7
Pennsylvania	Poverty Guideline	\$11,490	\$15,510	\$19,530	\$23,550	\$27,570	\$31,590	\$35,610
Pennsylvania	Wage for FT Hours (2080/year)	\$5.52/hr	\$7.45/hr	\$9.38/hr	\$11.32/hr	\$13.25/hr	\$15.18/hr	\$17.12/hr

Source: *Annual Update of the Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines, January 2013.*

Poverty: Poverty Rate (ACS)

The table shows the total population estimates for all persons in poverty for Clinton County. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year averages, an average of 16.07 percent of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2013 calendar year. The poverty rate for all persons living in Clinton County, 16 percent, is greater than the Pennsylvania average of 13.3 percent.

Poverty Rate (ACS), 2009 - 2013

County	Poverty Rate for All Persons		
	Total Population	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Clinton	36,795	5,914	16.07%
Pennsylvania	12,318,805	1,638,820	13.30%
National	303,692,064	46,663,432	15.37%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Data Release, December 2014.](#)

The 2013 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2009 through 2013.

Poverty: Poverty Rate Change, 2000–2012

Poverty rate change in Clinton County from 2000 to 2012 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the Clinton County increased by 3.9 percent, compared with a Pennsylvania increase of 4.2 percent.

Change in Poverty Rate, 2000–2012

County	Persons in Poverty, 2000	Poverty Rate, 2000	Persons in Poverty, 2012	Poverty Rate, 2012	% Change in Poverty Rate, 2000–2012
Clinton	4,245	11.8%	5,780	15.7%	3.9%
Pennsylvania	1,135,928	9.5%	1,688,364	13.7%	4.2%
National	31,581,086	11.3%	48,760,123	15.9%	4.6%

Source: [United States Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates \(SAIPE\), 2012.](#)

Education

Education: Free and Reduced Lunch Program

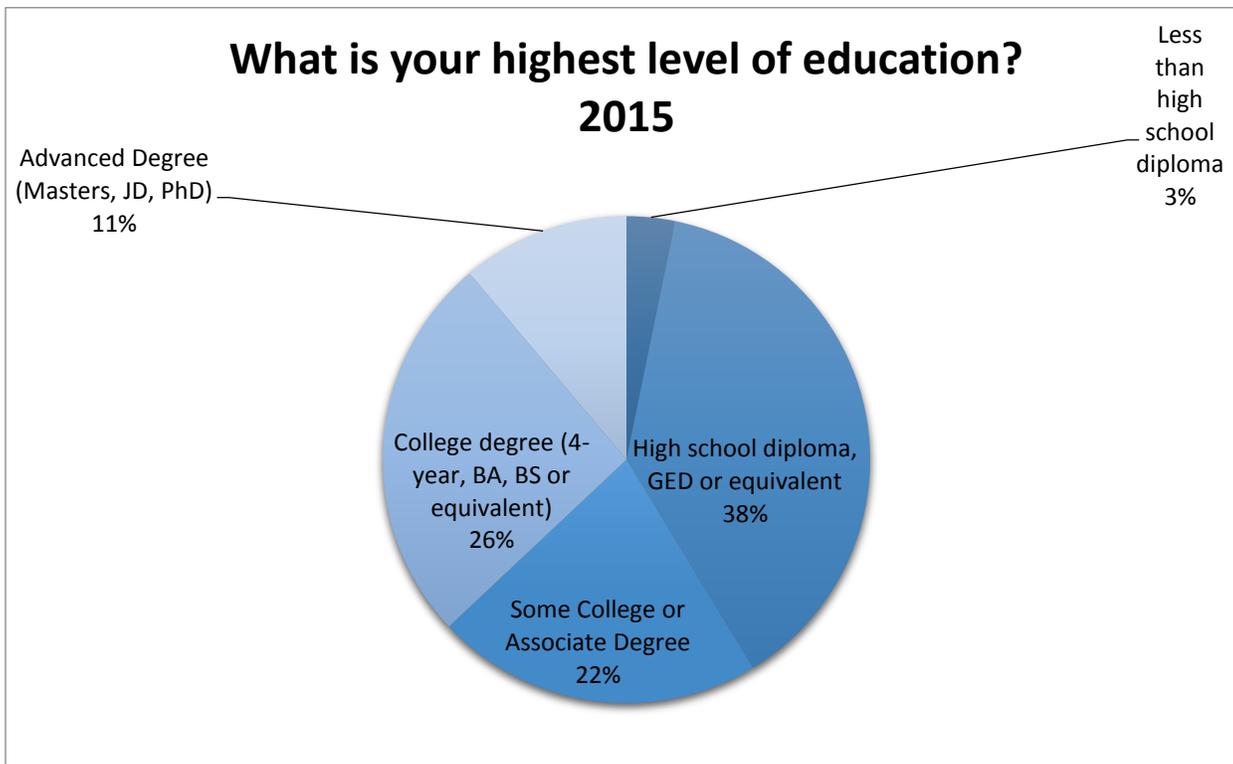
Shown below is the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program as of March 12, 2014. The figures include those of public, private and parochial schools, and residential child care institutions. Clinton County has 2,549 eligible students, which makes up 53.17 percent of total enrolled students, compared with a Pennsylvania rate of 42.94 percent.

Students Participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program (Lunches Only), March 2014

County	School District	School Type	Total Enrollment	Free Lunch Eligible	% Free Lunch Enrollment	Reduced Lunch Eligible	% Reduced Lunch Enrollment	% Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment
Clinton	KEYSTONE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	Public School	4,246	1,985	46.75%	318	7.49%	54.24%
Clinton	SUGAR VALLEY RURAL CS	Public School	388	167	43.04%	47	12.11%	55.15%
Clinton	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH	Private / Parochial School	160	27	16.88%	5	3.13%	20.00%
Pennsylvania			1,777,447	666,536	37.50%	100,451	5.65%	43.15%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food and Nutrition, October, 2014.

Community Survey Information: Education



Respondent's Level of Education, Customer Survey

