

2021

Community Needs Assessment Report Clinton County



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Executive Summary

The Lycoming-Clinton Counties Commission for Community Action (STEP), Inc. is the Community Action Agency for Lycoming and Clinton counties, and as such is required to complete a Community Needs Assessment every three years and upon any major change in service area. The last full Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was completed in 2018. In April of 2020, STEP completed a CNA in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which was a major community change that brought unprecedented challenges to the community. This 2021 Community Needs Assessment follows the traditional timeframe of three years yet will also be a follow-up to the 2020 document and gauge where the COVID-19 pandemic has created or heightened community needs.

The CNA combined objective and subjective data sets for Clinton County including demographic data, community/customer surveys, partner surveys, and focus group meetings. The information presented in this document is the comprehensive analysis of the information gathered.

Overall, six key need categories were identified: Children and Youth, Education and Employment, Families in Crisis, Housing and Homelessness, Health and Nutrition, and Seniors and Persons with Disabilities. For the 2021 CNA, the COVID-19 pandemic-related needs were viewed as ubiquitous to each of the key need categories. They appear through the survey data and focus group meetings. Likewise, substance abuse was evident within each of the key need categories.

In Clinton County, STEP has been completing comprehensive CNAs at regular intervals for decades. Since 2015, the same format has been utilized to ensure longitudinal data can be analyzed. The 2021 CNA builds on the longitudinal data from the past CNAs and allows trends to be seen. This data helps understand both past and current needs. The Critical Needs section of the report provides a broad view of both the community and partner perception of needs in Clinton County. Since 2015, the top two areas of need have been identified as economy/jobs and drugs/alcohol. In 2021, COVID-19 related issues round out the top three problems facing Clinton County, yet definition as to what these specific issues are were not defined by the respondents.

As expected, the 2020 CNA saw pandemic-related issues as the most important problem facing Clinton County. These included economy/jobs, virtual schooling, food insecurity, child care needs, and emergency assistance for families in crisis. This makes sense as the stay-at-home orders were in place and basic needs were of utmost concern during that time. With the COVID-19 pandemic ongoing, the 2021 CNA revealed that the most important problems were split.

The community respondents focused on economy/jobs followed by drugs/alcohol, education, and housing issues. This makes sense as these areas have all been exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic and how the community faces recovery.

From the partner respondents, drug/alcohol abuse is still of utmost concern followed by early learning needs, affordable housing and mental health needs. Human service providers are seeing much more intense effects of the ongoing pandemic on individuals and families, more so than the community respondents. Jobs, housing issues, substance abuse and mental health needs were mentioned throughout each of the four virtual focus group sessions as a real barrier to self-sufficiency for families right now. The longitudinal data illustrates and helps assess how effectively the community is tackling identified community needs and trends of emerging community needs.

Impacts of the ongoing pandemic can easily be seen with the 2021 CNA following so closely with the 2020 CNA. Immediate needs such as food insecurity were met during the onset of the pandemic. Longer impacts such as mental health and child care needs are intensifying. Beyond the pandemic, group discussions and survey

respondents highlighted the multiplier effect of generational poverty and substance abuse. The pandemic has created even more barriers to self-sufficiency for low-income families and many less opportunities to move toward their self-sufficiency goals. Holistic approaches to breaking down barriers is ever more necessary to address many existing community needs, particularly on the family level.

The 2021 CNA report is a resource and asset for various stakeholders in the community. All of them, including funding agencies, government officials, nonprofits, businesses, and institutions, are encouraged to use the information within. The CNA's value and utility will be realized only if it is embraced and used within strategic and comprehensive 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. The data provided can and should be further examined to be most useful to the reader.

While the 2021 CNA provides a significant amount of data and even some analysis, there are limitations to the data. Additional questions are still left unanswered — most specifically, what should the community do now? The easy answer is to focus on the needs identified in the CNA, but long-term success is best achieved when each sector (nonprofit, private, and public) fulfills its individual role, mission, and set of programs in a collaborative manner. Only then can sustained and incremental change be achieved.

Through a concentrated effort of cooperation and collaboration that focuses financial resources, human capital, and innovative outcome-based programming on the identified community needs, we will make Lycoming County 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 which includes customers of social service agencies, a survey of partner agencies working in Clinton County, and a series of four virtual focus groups of service professionals and community members to delve further into the topics identified in prior surveys. The 2021 CNA data collection was primarily done virtually due to the ongoing pandemic. Also, the telephone community survey was not completed. Rather, a virtual community survey was distributed widely to both community members and customers to be able to capture a large response.

Objective Data

Objective secondary data was assembled using Community Commons, a comprehensive online tool managed by Institute for People, Place, and Possibility (ID3); CARES Missouri – University of Missouri; and Community Initiatives Network, which provides Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and other organizations with the means to capture information about their community, analyze the data, and identify the needs to be met within the community. Community Commons provides public access to thousands of meaningful data layers that allow mapping and reporting capabilities. This online tool provides data at federal, state, and local levels from over 20 data sources, including government agencies.

The Community Action Association of Pennsylvania (CAAP) Report tool, found at the CAAP Hub on Community Commons, is specifically designed to assist Pennsylvania Community Action Agency staff in the development of CNAs. The CAAP Report tool offers data and maps that span a variety of topics from reliable federal and state sources: population, veterans, employment, education, housing, income, poverty, nutrition, healthcare, and crime. These data sets and maps help CAAs identify and evaluate target areas, explore potential trends, set outcome goals, and provide meaningful and data-driven explanations.

Community Survey

The Community Survey was distributed widely via SurveyMonkey® to the public in Clinton County, as well as specifically to customers engaged in services at social service agencies. Four hundred and eleven (411) respondents completed the survey. This is more than what typically responds. For example, in 2018, the customer survey has 342 respondents, and the 2020 survey for the CNA had 268 respondents. Even with many social service agencies not allowing customers into facilities and all services were being performed virtually, the response in Clinton County increased over prior years.

The customer survey included several demographic questions. The results are provided in the demographics section of this report for comparison between the survey respondents and the broader county population.

Partner Survey

The partner survey was distributed to staff members of social service agencies in Clinton County via SurveyMonkey®. Seventy-one (71) responses were received, a lower number than 92 for the 2018 CNA. This decrease is likely due to how many social service agencies were overwhelmed during the time the survey was available. While there was no means to control whether staff members from certain agencies were more likely to respond than those from other agencies, there is no reason to believe that the respondents expressed perceptions of Clinton County's needs that would differ substantially from those not participating. That said, the possibility cannot be dismissed.

In this document, after each of the six key need categories, the data sets from the objective data sources, community survey, and partner survey are provided. This data related directly to the key need category will assist in providing the broader understanding of the findings.

Focus Groups

Four focus groups of service professionals and community members were conducted to delve further into the community needs identified through the surveys. The topic of each focus group centered on one area of identified concern: Children & Youth, Families in Crisis, Housing & Homelessness, and Seniors and Persons with Disabilities. Each of the focus groups worked through several groups of questions related to topics, including: COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts; Education and Employment; Substance Abuse; and Health and Nutrition, as well as general questions about needs. Participants in focus groups were a broad cross-section of partner agencies, the public sector, and the private sector, with emphasis placed on the extensive experience of that participant with the focus group topics. Each focus group included 12 to 15 participants and was held virtually on Microsoft Teams®. Focus group data was integrated into the key need categories and helped frame the themes in this document.

Understanding and Using this CNA Report

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

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Purpose of CNA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Meet STEP requirements</i> • <i>Analyze comprehensive community needs</i> • <i>Provide CNA tool to the community</i> • <i>Respond to community change or crisis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lycoming-Clinton Counties Commission for Community Action (STEP), Inc. is required by many of its federal and state revenue sources to produce a CNA on a three-year time frame. • This CNA analyzed comprehensive needs through a community-wide survey. • The CNA report will be used by STEP, Inc. and other community stakeholders for strategic planning, grant writing, program development, and partnerships.
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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>CNA Organizational Structure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Critical need rankings</i> • <i>Key need categories with summary themes</i> • <i>Supporting data</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 community-wide survey data. • Use findings and data to plan short- and long-range goals. • Use findings and data to support new program development and enhancement.
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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Using the CNA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strategic planning</i> • <i>Program development</i> • <i>Grant writing & resource development</i> • <i>Internal & external assessment</i> • <i>Resource management</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 effectiveness. • Manage human and financial resources to respond to valid community needs.
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Please note: Throughout the report the data is presented as percentages that have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.

Critical Needs Ranking

The critical needs of Clinton County and perceptions of their relative importance were assessed by two different means, the community survey, and the partner survey. By comparing the results to those of prior years, it is possible to identify not only new issues, but also whether respondents see progress on other issues identified in the past.

In the community survey, the most cited problems were economy/jobs, followed by COVID-19 related issues, then drugs/alcohol. Since 2015, economy/jobs and drugs/alcohol have been the utmost important problems. The addition of the COVID-19 related issues makes sense as the pandemic has persisted, but respondents did not detail those issues. They only identified the problem as the pandemic or COVID-19. In 2015, economy/jobs were the top stated problem by 47.6-percent, while in 2018, the percentage lowered some to 32.8-percent and in 2021 the percentage rose slightly to 38 percent. While in 2015, drugs/alcohol were at 30.9 percent, then increased to 41.6-in 2018, but in 2021, only 14.6-percent stated drugs/alcohol were the top problem. This transition makes sense as significant community efforts and resources in the last several years have been implemented to combat the opioid epidemic at the local, state, and national levels. The focus group respondents concurred but said that while the opioid use is down other narcotics, including methamphetamine and cocaine, are on the rise in Clinton County.

In 2021, the most important problems were focused on issues dramatically affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with the economy, jobs, child care, and housing. Housing and homelessness went from less than 1 percent in 2018 to 11.1 percent in 2021. Recovery here will take significant time, and these issues hurt families' ability to pay for housing and utilities. Many of the issues addressed in the 2020 CNA, including technology issues, child care needs, and emergency needs were also emphasized in the 2021 CNA. Surprisingly food insecurity, a serious concern in 2020, seemed to not to be a concern for 2021. Existing resources accommodated the basic need of access and availability of food during the pandemic, and they seem to have kept up with the ongoing demand. The problem of lack of community resources was not identified by respondents in 2015 or 2018, yet in 2021 4.6 percent of respondents stated this as the most important problem facing Clinton County.

Each of the other response categories received less than 4 percent of total responses. It should be noted that some issues identified as problems in Clinton County (taxes and crime, for example) fall outside the scope offered by most human service providers.

Focus groups shared that the pandemic heightened many existing needs, particularly access and availability of mental health services was of concern due to the stress and anxiety felt while living through it. Families that were struggling are in dire need now due to unstable employment, child care availability, and changes in daily life.

As stated earlier, partners illustrated more focus on long-term needs that are amplified by the ongoing pandemic, most specifically mental health, substance abuse, affordable housing, and early care and education. The top four concerns highlighted by partner organizations are related to drugs and alcohol, as it was in 2018. Yet, access to substance abuse services fell in ranking from 2018 to 2021. Availability of affordable child care followed by access to mental health services remained as the next two highest-ranked concerns. The remainder of the top ten issues included child abuse and neglect, quality of and access to early childhood education, affordable housing, and access to mental health services. Notably, many of the issues are tied throughout the ranking and the results were largely consistent with past surveys.

When asked if adequate attention was being devoted to each of the issues, partners were most concerned about availability to affordable child care, availability of summer and afterschool activities, child abuse and neglect, and access to mental health services. Access to substance abuse services and abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by youth and adults did reduce since 2018, but still ranks high among the overall categories. This indicates continued attention needs paid to this topic.

Additional questions on the 2021 CNA asked about needs specific to the ongoing pandemic, such as what existing needs were exacerbated. The main areas provided by the community were access to internet/technology, educational concerns, and mental health concerns. This makes sense as the rural nature and dynamic terrain of Clinton County does hinder internet access in some parts of the county. Hunger and access to fresh food was noted as being exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic, but through other data provided by partners, this need was accommodated through local efforts. When asked what new human service initiatives are needed, the areas noted are once again access to more health services, including mental health, child care availability, job training programs for youth and adults, and affordable housing. The rankings from the community survey, as well as the partner surveys, are listed below. It is easy to see many similarities in the data provided by both groups.

Community Survey

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

	2021	2018	2015
Economy/Jobs	38.0	32.8	47.6
COVID-19 related issues	15.4	***	***
Drugs/Alcohol	14.6	41.6	30.9
Education	11.1	14.3	5.1
Housing & Homelessness	11.1	0.7	2.5
Lack of Community Resources	4.6	***	***
Roads, Vehicles, & Transportation	3.8	4.2	2.2
Various Other	3.2	1.6	5.5
Lack of Activities for Children & Teens	3.0	***	***
Taxes	2.7	2.8	4.0
Crime	1.6	2.0	2.2
Food Insecurity	1.6	***	***

***Respondents did not provide this response in this survey.

How many people are in your household? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
One	12.6
Two	32.0
Three	19.2
Four	18.0
Five or more	18.2

How many adults over the age of 60 live with you in your household? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
Zero	69.3
One	17.8
Two - Three	12.6
Four or more	0.0

How many children under the age of 18 live with you in your household? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
Zero	50.0
One	18.6
Two - Three	27.2
Four or more	4.2

What is your highest level of education? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
Less than high school diploma	2.0
High school diploma or equivalent	22.7
Some college	20.7
College degree	36.7
Advanced degree	18.0

What was the total income of all persons in your household over the past year? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
\$15,000 or less	9.9
\$15,000 - \$30,000	14.9
\$30,000 - \$50,000	20.1
\$50,000 - \$75,000	20.8
Greater than \$75,000	30.7
I don't know	3.7

Partner Survey

What are the most important issues facing Clinton County? (Percentage)

Note: the table is sorted based on the ranking of issues in 2021 survey.

The mean of each issue listed below is ranked on a scale from 1 to 5, with indicators of importance:

(1) *Low*, (2) *Low-Medium*, (3) *Medium*, (4) *Medium-High*, and (5) *High*.

	2021		2018		2015	
	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean
Abuse of drugs including prescription opioids and heroin, by adults	1	4.68	1	4.69	***	***
Abuse of drugs including prescription opioids and heroin, by youth	2	4.65	2	4.66	***	***
Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by adults	3	4.61	6	4.40	3	4.42
Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by youth	4	4.56	4	4.45	1	4.68
Availability of affordable child care	5	4.45	5	4.49	12	4.09
Access to substance abuse services	6	4.43	3	4.54	2	4.46
Child abuse and neglect	7	4.37	8	4.28	T14	4.03
Quality of early childhood education	8	4.34	15	4.15	T7	4.19
Affordable housing	9	4.32	T10	4.22	20	3.93
Access to mental health services	10	4.30	7	4.32	T7	4.19
Access to early childhood education	11	4.29	16	4.11	11	4.12
Availability of counseling services	12	4.28	T18	4.08	T22	3.87
Household budgeting	13	4.25	20	4.02	17	4.02
Availability of summer activities	14	4.24	T18	4.08	T24	3.83
Domestic abuse	15	4.18	T21	4.01	T22	3.87
Youth job training	16	4.17	T10	4.22	5	4.30
Access to job skill training	17	4.16	13	4.20	13	4.08
Unemployment	18	4.14	14	4.19	4	4.37
Adult job training	T19	4.12	9	4.24	6	4.25
Health care for senior citizens	T19	4.12	T30	3.83	T29	3.78
Affordable housing for seniors	21	4.11	24	3.95	T24	3.83

	2021		2018		2015	
	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean
Underemployment	22	4.10	12	4.21	10	4.14
Access to affordable health insurance	23	4.08	T28	3.84	T7	4.19
Availability of after school activities	T24	4.07	17	4.10	T18	3.94
Illiteracy	T24	4.07	T21	4.01	T14	4.03
Services for the needs of senior citizens	26	4.05	26	3.89	T31	3.73
Access to affordable prescription medications	T27	4.03	27	3.85	T18	3.94
Access to nutritious meals for seniors	T27	4.03	32	3.80	T31	3.73
Services for children with disabilities	T29	4.00	25	3.90	28	3.79
Heating, electricity, & water assistance	T29	4.00	T35	3.77	27	3.80
Access to transportation for persons with disabilities	T29	4.00	T35	3.77	33	3.71
Access to dental care	32	3.94	23	3.97	T24	3.83
Homelessness	33	3.90	T30	3.83	39	3.41
Access to health care	34	3.88	T28	3.84	21	3.90
Building access for persons with disabilities	35	3.84	39	3.69	36	3.58
Elder abuse or neglect	36	3.80	T35	3.77	38	3.47
Occupational training for persons with disabilities	T37	3.79	38	3.71	T34	3.63
Hunger	T37	3.79	40	3.63	37	3.52
Juvenile delinquency	T39	3.75	34	3.78	T14	4.03
Ethnic/racial discrimination	T39	3.75	42	3.57	43	3.00
Gender discrimination	41	3.67	41	3.62	41	3.02
Age discrimination	42	3.54	43	3.43	42	3.01
Teenage pregnancy	43	3.36	44	3.34	T29	3.78
Violence in schools	44	3.03	33	3.79	T34	3.63
AIDS/HIV	45	3.02	45	3.11	40	3.06

***Respondents did not provide this response in this survey.

Is the issue receiving adequate attention by community groups in Clinton County?

	2021	2018	2015
	% Responding “No”		
Availability of affordable child care	66%	65%	63%
Availability of summer activities	63%	58%	46%
Availability of after school activities	61%	63%	55%
Child abuse and neglect	59%	45%	60%
Access to mental health services	56%	60%	64%
Underemployment	54%	53%	66%
Access to job skill training	53%	52%	54%
Household budgeting	52%	62%	60%
Unemployment	51%	46%	64%
Juvenile delinquency	51%	46%	62%
Abuse of drugs including prescription opioids and heroin, by adults	50%	60%	***
Abuse of drugs including prescription opioids and heroin, by youth	50%	65%	***
Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by youth	47%	65%	69%
Teenage pregnancy	46%	35%	56%
Affordable housing	45%	58%	50%
Availability of counseling services	45%	54%	55%
Access to substance abuse services	44%	65%	63%
Youth job training	44%	63%	59%
Illiteracy	44%	48%	50%
Access to affordable prescription medications	44%	51%	56%
Access to affordable health insurance	42%	57%	66%
Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by adults	42%	53%	63%
Adult job training	41%	52%	58%
Gender discrimination	40%	53%	29%
Domestic abuse	39%	35%	39%
Ethnic/racial discrimination	38%	53%	29%
Age discrimination	38%	48%	32%
Access to dental care	36%	42%	37%
Homelessness	34%	45%	39%
Elder abuse or neglect	34%	36%	34%
Health care for senior citizens	33%	31%	33%
Violence in schools	33%	60%	57%
Access to health care	32%	36%	49%
Occupational training for persons with disabilities	30%	28%	31%
Quality of early childhood education	29%	28%	29%

	2021	2018	2015
	% Responding “No”		
Affordable housing for seniors	29%	39%	36%
Access to transportation for persons with disabilities	28%	18%	24%
Services for children with disabilities	27%	24%	22%
Services for the needs of senior citizens	26%	33%	29%
Heating, electricity, & water assistance	25%	40%	46%
AIDS/HIV	25%	23%	29%
Building access for persons with disabilities	23%	20%	24%
Access to early childhood education	22%	22%	21%
Access to nutritious meals for seniors	19%	23%	19%
Hunger	14%	35%	35%

***Respondents did not provide this response in this survey.

Has the current pandemic exacerbated any existing needs in Clinton County?

(Percentage responding “Yes”)

	2021
Internet Access/Technology	17%
Educational Concerns	13%
Mental Health Concerns	10%
Access to Fresh Food	7%
Access to Services	7%
Emergency Financial Assistance	7%
Healthcare Needs	7%
Lack of Sustainable Jobs	7%
Mandate Compliance	7%
Increased Homelessness	3%
Poverty Level	3%
Emergency Preparedness	3%
Small Business Aid	3%
Unemployment Issues	3%
Access to Child care	3%
Increased Truancy	3%

Please describe any new human service initiatives needed in Clinton County to meet the needs assessed above.

	2021
Mental Health Concerns	32%
Safe Affordable Housing	14%
Emergency Financial Assistance	14%
Safe Affordable Housing	14%
Job Training	9%
Educational Concerns	9%
Transportation	9%
Healthcare Needs	5%
Infrastructure	5%
Community Activities	5%
Pandemic/COVID-19	5%
Access to Fresh Food	5%
After School Activities	5%

I work for a human service provider. (Percentage)

	2021
Yes	75%
No	25%

I volunteer for a human service provider. (Percentage)

	2021
Yes	10%
No	90%

Key Need Categories with Summary Themes

The Key Need Categories were defined through understanding previous CNAs and the domains of services for human service providers in 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 and include: Children and Youth, Education and Employment, Families in Crisis, Housing and Homelessness, Health and Nutrition, and Seniors and Persons with Disabilities.

Objective data from the 2016 U.S. Census shows that the poverty rate for Clinton County youths aged 5–17 was slightly higher than the state average, and lower than the national rate. However, for those aged 0–4 the rate is lower than the state average, and slightly higher than the national rate. The poverty rate in Pennsylvania for this age group is 19.2 percent, while the rate for Clinton County is 19.3 percent. Objective data specific to individual Key Need Categories is provided at the beginning of each section of this report.

Children and Youth

The challenges facing Clinton County children and youths are broad-based. Young people bear the brunt of other issues facing the general community, including drug use and abuse. The consensus is that progress toward addressing many of the needs requires increased and focused attention on the problems experienced by county youths.

Comparing today's concerns with those noted in prior studies, existing problems remain a concern and some issues have been exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic. Specifically, child care and access to quality early care and education were noted throughout as being in crisis. Capacity restrictions, staffing issues, and shutdowns have reduced the access and availability of early care and education in Clinton County. The percentage of respondents in the customer survey group who agreed (or strongly agreed) they have access to these services decreased from approximately 47 percent to 30 percent. This is a direct correlation to the ongoing pandemic and reduction in capacity. This perception seems to be substantiated by the PA Dept of Education's objective data regarding 3- to 4-year-old children who participate in an early childhood program or Head Start. Only 38 percent of all Clinton County children in this age group are served by one of these programs.

Partners and focus group attendees noted that a lack of structured activities, including remote school, led to a dramatic reduction in reports of child abuse and neglect, though the areas need addressed. Teen pregnancy, an area on the decline, was also noted to be on the rise in Clinton County.

Focus groups repeatedly cited increased problems with youth behavior and a lack of family supports to cope. Mental health concerns for youth, as they are dealing with tremendous change and uncertainty, has also increased dramatically. Specifically related to the pandemic, community respondents had concerns about remote learning and lack of socialization, along with topics already noted such as child care, mental health, and child abuse. Five main themes emerge across objective data from the community, customer and partner surveys and focus groups. They are early care and education capacity, a child care staffing crisis, behavioral issues, child abuse and neglect reporting, passive parenting, and mental health needs with increased drug use.

Early Care and Education Capacity

The objective data section ahead shows the number of child care facilities available in the county. The community and customer surveys show a significant decline in the percentage of people who strongly agree they have access to affordable child care. Similarly, both customer and community responses show a decrease in families that agree or strongly agree they have access to early childhood education. According to focus group participants, Clinton County does not have enough capacity in existing early care and education locations to fill the needs of families, both low-income and private pay. Due to the ongoing pandemic and staffing issues, one early care and education location has closed in Clinton County in the last year. This even further compounds the issue of capacity strains that existed pre-pandemic. More early care and education locations will potentially close as the pandemic continues and the issues with staffing compound. Capacity issues, combined by high costs of child care, make it extremely challenging as families cannot sustain the higher rates of child care. In Clinton County, the average daily cost of full-time child care is \$24, and the average daily cost for part-time is \$21.28. Most early care and education locations still run at 50 to 75-percent capacity.

Child Care Staffing Crisis

The focus group detailed that, beyond the lack of capacity to meet the needs of families, facilities are in a staffing crisis. Low wages, compounded by lack of educational opportunities in early care, is creating a staffing crisis. The average hourly wage of pre-school staff in a certified child care in Clinton County is \$10.51. The federal living wage is a range based on number of children and working adults. For a single adult household with two children, the living wage in Clinton County is \$29.93 according to the MIT Living Wage Calculator. Staff are not paid enough to entice them to move from other areas, and early care and education providers have been historically underpaid. Due to this, qualified and educated individuals are not moving to Clinton County to fill open positions. Finding educated staff is also a challenge according to the focus group. Clinton County lacks both graduate- and undergraduate-educated staff to meet the guidelines needed to be a high-quality location. The pool of educated and qualified individuals to staff early care and education locations in Clinton County is not sufficient. While Lock Haven University does offer both minor and major in early education, there are not enough opportunities to graduate the needed staff to fill the necessary positions. The only associate degree available for students in our area would be completed online.

Behavioral Issues

Behavioral issues related to children and youth were first noted in 2018 and this has not improved. Young children are demonstrating even more pronounced behaviors according to focus group participants. Behavioral services to support families are harder to access, more unaffordable, and are less available in the region. Focus group participants state there has been a noticeable increase in extreme, more complex behavioral/mental health issues exhibited by children and youths. The community survey revealed a significant change from 2018 in that the majority now believes children do not have access to adequate after school and summer activities. This is likely due to the ongoing pandemic and various activities being canceled or altered to mitigate the spread of the virus. Focus group participants tied the increase in more extreme behaviors to problems at home, often exacerbated by substance abuse or by parents who are detached from their children's lives.

Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting

The ongoing pandemic dramatically reduced the number of reports of child abuse and neglect, specifically during the period of school shutdown. The reason for this was discussed as being the lack of interactions between children and mandated reporters, including teachers. As schools reopened the number of reports did increase significantly. Partners noted that this area is of high importance and in need of attention in Clinton County. In the community survey, of the 20 percent of respondents aware of victims of child abuse or neglect, 42 percent did not contact authorities about the incident. This ties to the discussion of the focus group that community education around reporting child abuse and neglect would be of value.

Mental Health Needs and Increase Drug Use

According to focus group participants, the ongoing pandemic has perpetuated the need for mental health supports for youth. The stress of the unknown as related to the pandemic, the uncertainties around the virus, as well as alternating between in-person and remote schooling has affected youth. This, coupled with unstable family situations, has created a perfect storm for many youths. Many are dealing with multiple challenges at once, including illness and death of family members, which has created an increased need for mental health services that are already understaffed and often unavailable. Locally, there has been a decline in providers due to changes in regulations and reimbursement rates for services. Focus group participants cited the need to intervene as early as possible in a child's life and helping them cope, but to also address the root cause of the underlying issues, such as parenting. Marijuana use and vaping among youth was noted as being on the

rise, as some are using it to self-medicate. This is posing a concern, and yet parents are not addressing it in the home, respondents said. Focus group participants, and the community and partner surveys all illustrate drug and alcohol use amongst youth is on the rise. While there are some mental health supports available, the need far outweighs the availability and access.

Passive Parenting

Focus group participants expressed strong concern about the diminished level of parental involvement in the lives of their children. While this theme was first noted in 2018, in 2021 it continues and has become even more of a challenge due to the ongoing pandemic. Helping parents understand the critical role they play in the development of their children is important. Focus group participants spoke about what services can be provided to parents to help them cope with stress of everyday life, while providing the guidance and nurturing children need. Family situations are often extremely complicated. Involvement or lack thereof by parents or caring adult figures can impact the growth, care, and future of children in their care. The value parents place on education also impacts their children. A common remark brought up by focus group participants was that parents have an unhealthy fear of their children becoming more successful than them later in life.

Objective Data: Children and Youth

Population: Children and Youth

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

Population by Age & Gender, 2015-2019

Report Area	0 to 4		5 to 17		Ages 0 to 17 Total Population
	M	F	M	F	
Clinton County	1,034	1,043	3,005	2,794	7,876
Pennsylvania	361,510	345,053	1,001,143	954,685	2,662,381

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract.

Child (0-4): Poverty Rate

Population and poverty estimate for children age 0-4 are shown for Clinton County. According to the ACS 5-year data, an average of 20.2% of children in Clinton County lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in Clinton County is comparable to the national average of 20.3% and greater than the Pennsylvania average of 19.2%.

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

Report Area	Children, Ages 0 - 4 years		
	Total Population	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Clinton County	2,023	408	20.2%
Pennsylvania	694,722	133,106	19.2%
National	19,430,702	3,948,405	20.3%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: County.

Child (5-17): Poverty Rate

Population and poverty estimate for children age 5-17 are shown for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 17.3% of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in Clinton County is slightly greater than the Pennsylvania average of 17.0%, and less than the national average of 17.9%.

American Community Survey, Child (5-17) Poverty Rate

Report Area	Children, Ages 0 - 17 years		
	Total Population	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Clinton County	5,664	981	17.3
Pennsylvania	1,919,024	325,784	17.0%
National	52,804,998	9,429,373	17.9%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: County.

Early Childhood Programming and Head Start Participation

The tables below reflect the following: Children Served, Ages 0-2 includes children served in the following programs: The Nurse Family Partnership, the Parent Home program, and Healthy Families America. Children Served, Ages 3-4 includes children served in the following programs: The Parent Child Program, Parents as Teachers, Early Head Start, Head Start, Pre-K Counts, School District Pre-K, Early Intervention, and 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 2016-2017 year, the number of children ages 0-4 included in Clinton County totals 2,093, while those participating in an early childhood program or Head Start equaled 801, or 38%.

Early Childhood Programming and Head Start Participation, 2016-2017

Report Area	Number of Children		Children Served		Age 0-2 Only Participants		Age 3-4 Only Participants	
	Age 0-2	Age 3-4	Age 0-2	Age 3-4	Nurse Family Partnership	Healthy Families America	PA Pre-K Counts	School Based Pre-K
Clinton County	1,298	795	308	493	48	0	94	89

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. Source geography: county. **Data was compiled from the Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, Reach and Risk Report, 2016-2017 report. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.**

Early Childhood Programming and Head Start Participation (continued), 2015-2016

Report Area	Age 0-4 Participants				Head Start Participants
	Parent-Child Home Program	Parents as Teachers	Early Intervention	Keystone STARS	Head Start, 2020-2021 (Age 3-4)
Clinton County	31	82	182	175	1000

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. Source geography: county. **Data was compiled from the Departments of Education and Public Welfare, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, Reach and Risk Report, 2015-2016 report. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.**

Child Care Costs

The 2013-2014 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 the report area 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

Report Area	Type of Care	Daily Cost, Full-Time	Daily Cost, Part-Time
Clinton County	Center	\$24.00	\$21.28

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. Source geography: county.

Certified Child Care Facilities

The table below is a listing of Certified Child Care Providers provided by the Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL) as of November 2021. Child Care Center: a facility in which 7 or more children, who are not related to the operator receive child care. Family Child Care Home: a 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 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 is based on square footage of child care space and age of the children.

Certified Child Care Facilities, 2021

Report Area	# of Certified Providers	Certified Provider Type *	Maximum Capacity **
Clinton County	6	Child Care Center	703
Clinton County	1	Family Child Care Home	42
Clinton County	1	Group Child Care Home	12

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. Source geography: county. Data was compiled from Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL), 2017. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.

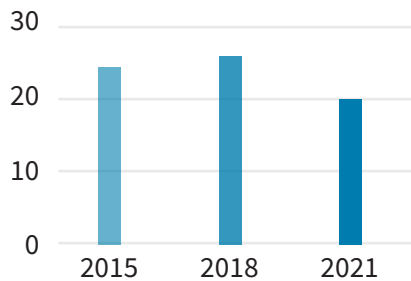
Survey Data: Children and Youth

Community Survey Information

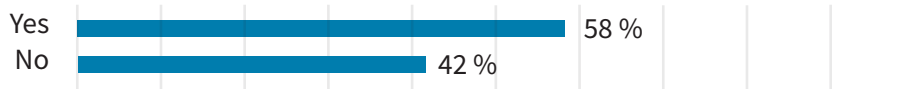
Are you aware of anyone in your community who has been the victim of child abuse or neglect in the last year?



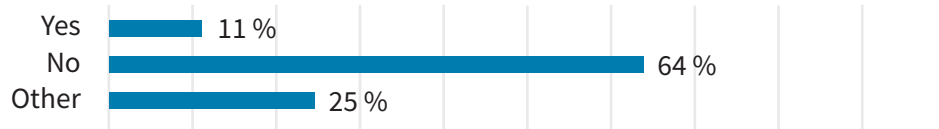
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



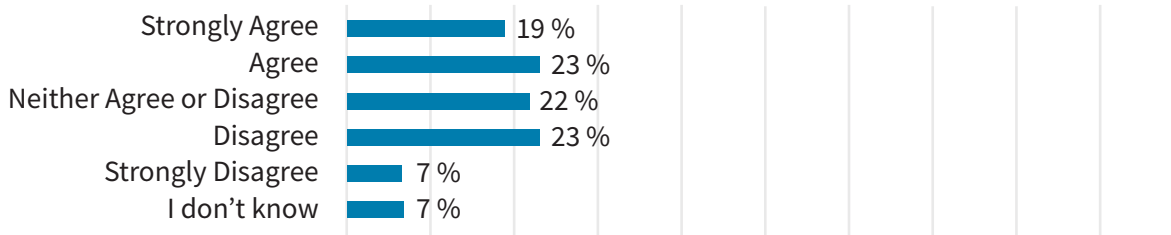
If yes, did you contact the proper authorities?



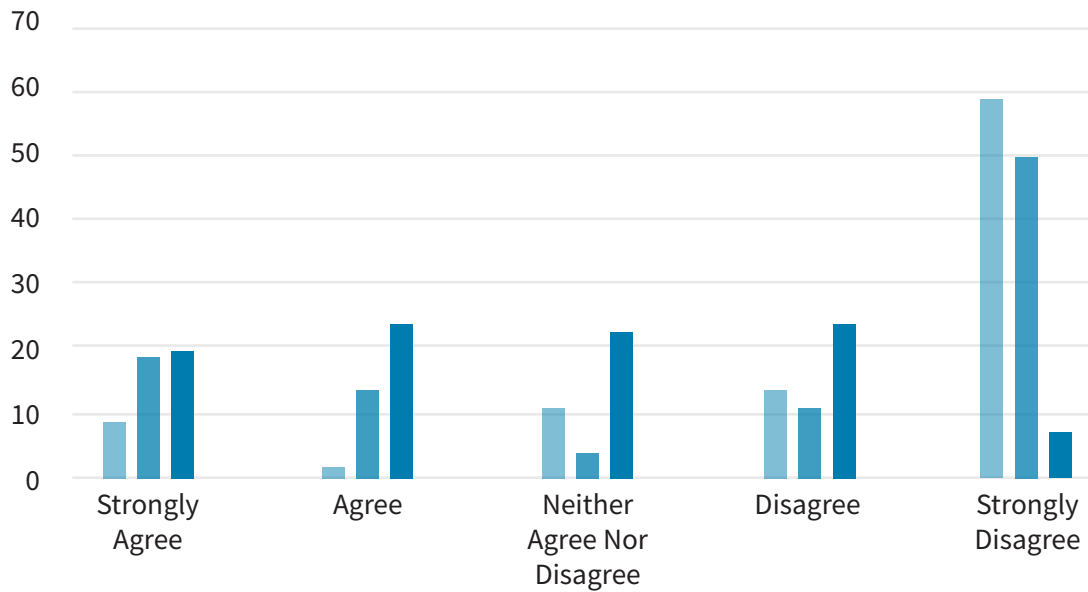
If you are an essential worker, are you having a difficult time finding appropriate child care?



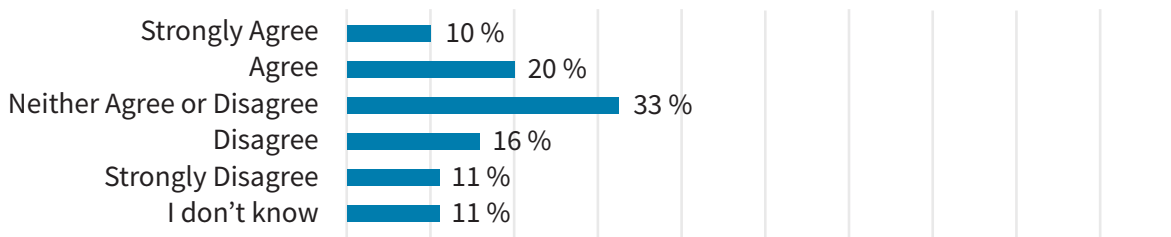
My children have nothing to do after school.



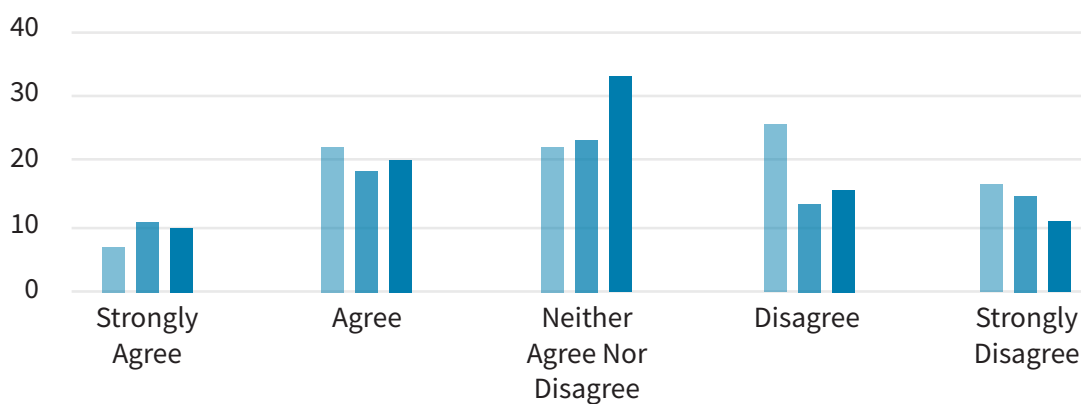
Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



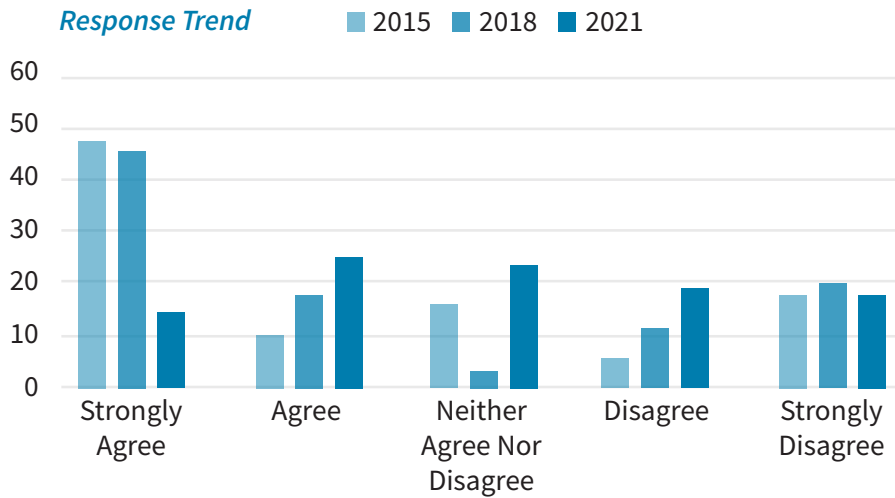
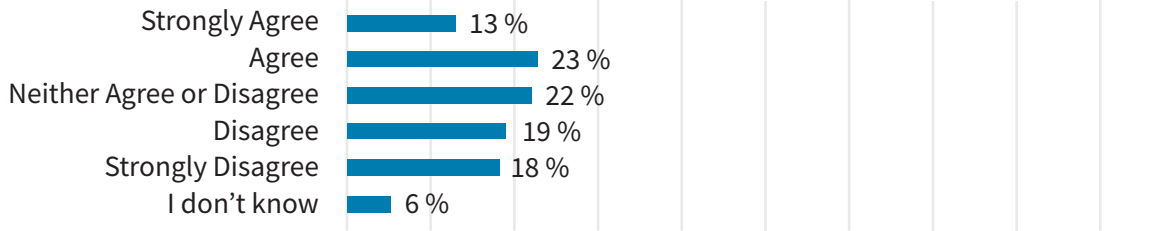
My family has access to adequate child care that I can afford.



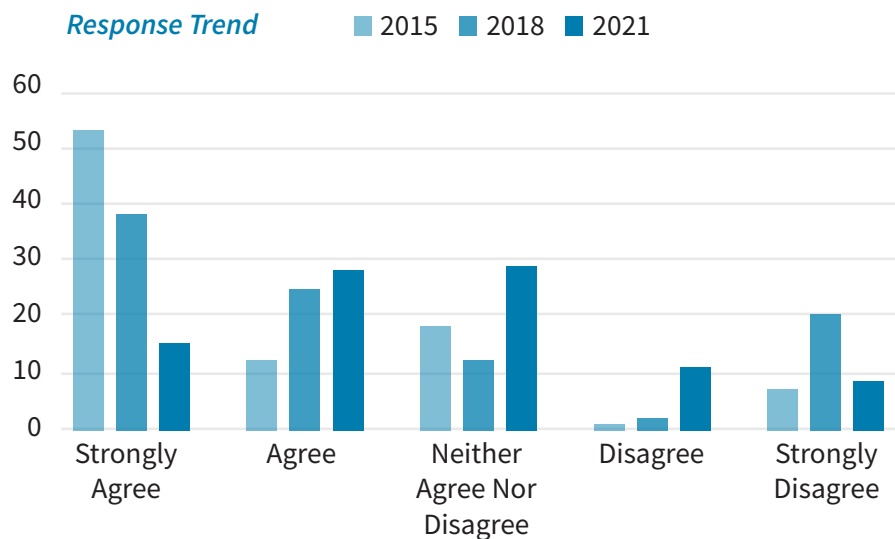
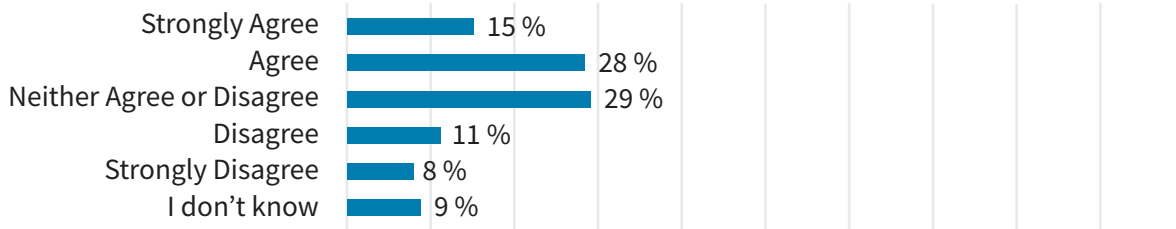
Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



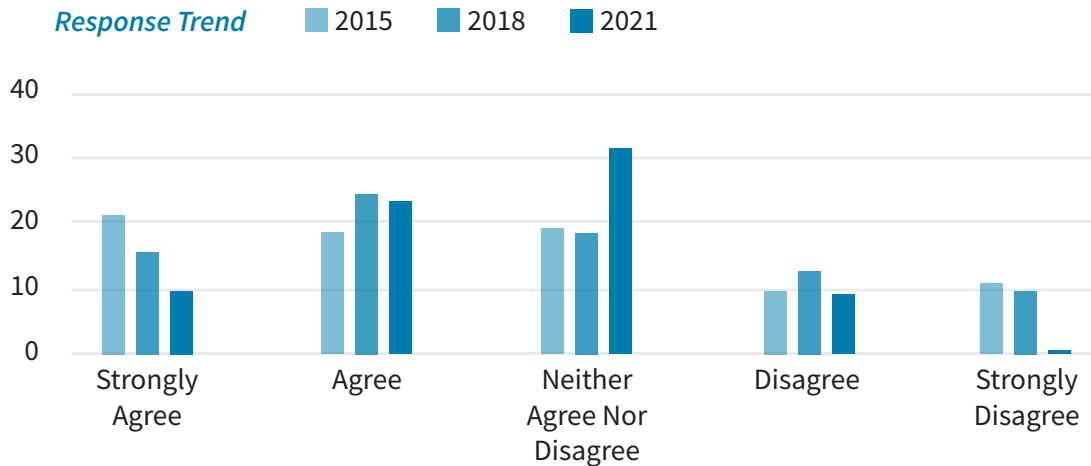
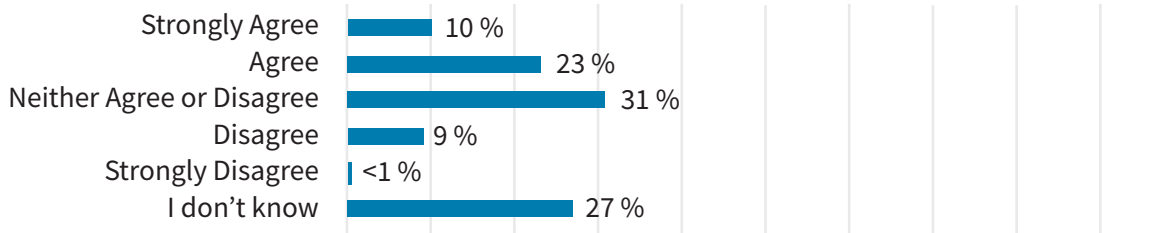
My children have access to adequate activities to keep them busy in the summer.



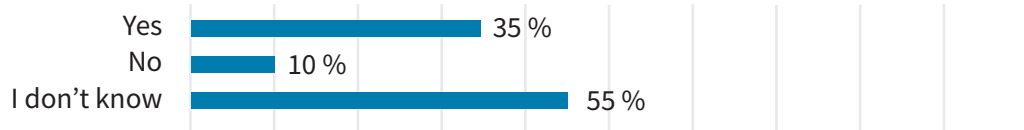
My family has access to quality early childhood education.



Teenage pregnancy is a big problem in my community.



Are there needs, specific to education, brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify.

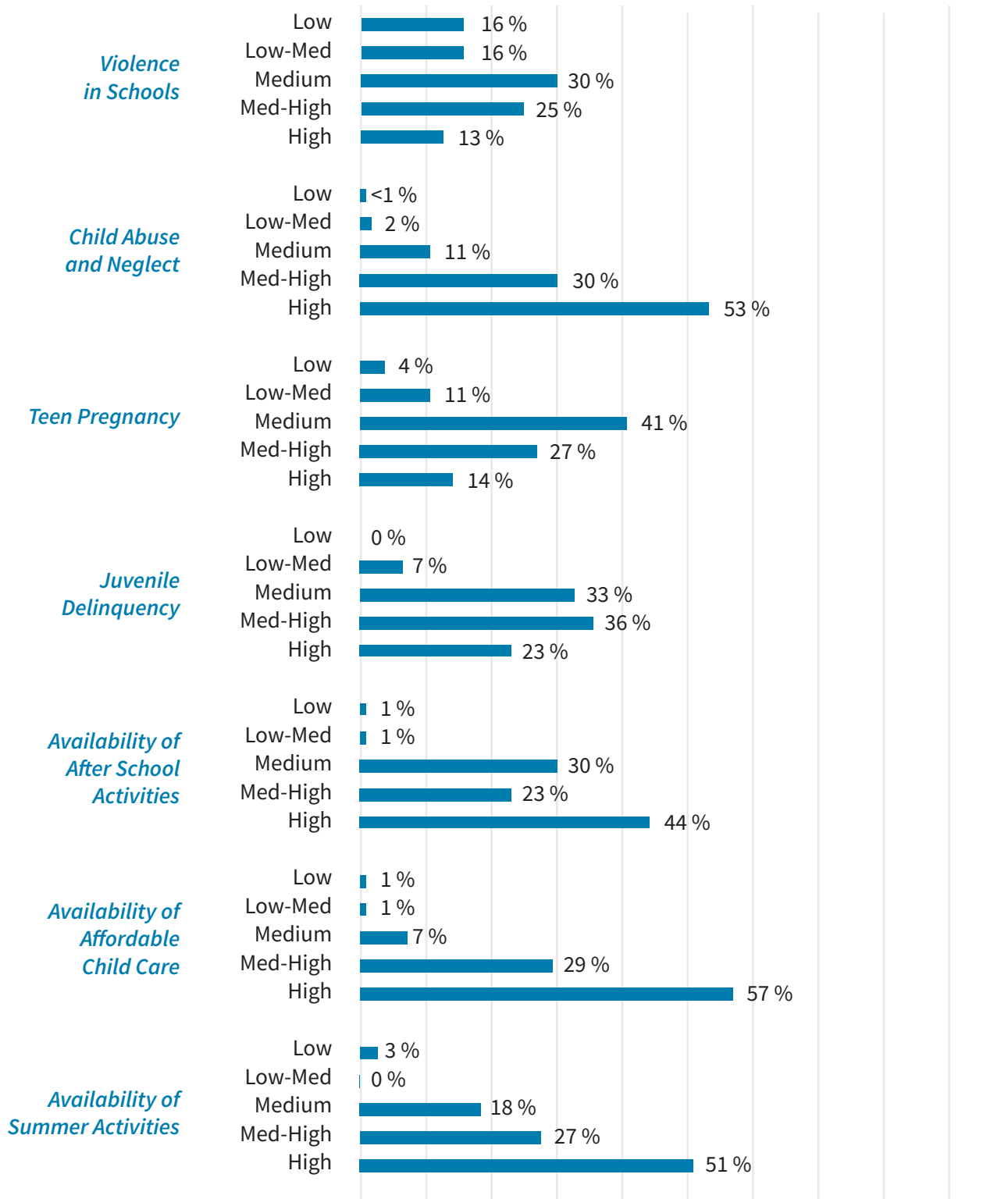
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Activities & socialization	39
Abuse/neglect	26
Virtual/remote learning	21
Child care	7
Mental health	7
Access to fresh food	6
Safe and affordable housing	2

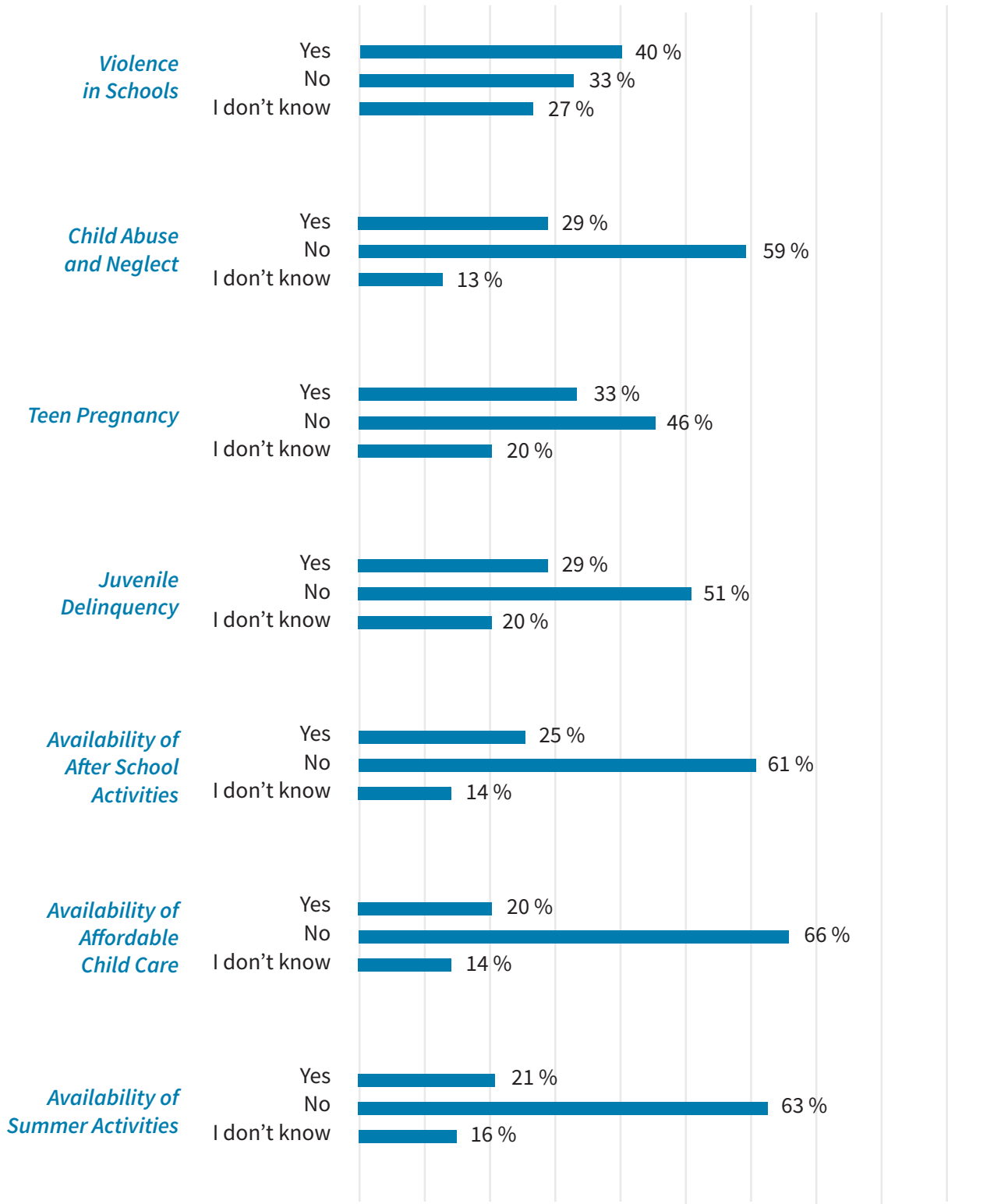
Survey Data: Children and Youth

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important children and youth issues facing Clinton County?



Are these children and youth issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Education and Employment

The issues that emerged from the interconnected topics of education and employment were exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic. This includes increased school truancy, concerns about remote learning, access to broadband or reliable internet, economic stress for families, recruitment and retention of employees, unemployment, and general economic uncertainty. Many of these issues were highlighted in the 2020 CNA and continue to be topics in 2021.

In terms of education, not only is Clinton County's rate lower than the rest of Pennsylvania regarding the percentage of high school graduates planning to go to college, more than 45 percent of Clinton County's population aged 25 or older has only a high school education. Clinton County's literacy rate is higher than both Pennsylvania's and the rest of the nation. The community survey illustrated that 35 percent of respondents surveyed claimed to be aware of adults in the community who cannot read.

Unemployment rates in Clinton County in 2020 peaked at nearly 16 percent. In 2021, the rate fell to 6.3 percent, but this is still higher than its typical rate. The nature of employment has also changed dramatically over the last couple years, with more employers making work from home a permanent option. Many restaurants have reduced hours or changed to take-out only, and some stores have moved to only online options and closed actual stores. Employees of these locations have had to find alternative employment and develop new skills to re-engage in the workforce. Job training for youth and adults were seen as areas of need across community survey, partner survey, and focus groups, just as it had in 2018. Along with the need for employment related training, life skill training was noted as something particularly important. Employers can often teach skills, but it is extremely more difficult to do so with individuals that lack personal responsibility, time management, and other skills that create a strong work ethic.

At the same time, barriers underlying educational and employment needs (for example, substance abuse, and lack of child care) are often at the root of why existing educational and employment resources have thus far proven inadequate. Across the objective data, community, customer, and partner surveys, as well as focus group information, four main themes emerge: barriers affecting employment, technology barriers, difficulty in recruiting and retaining employees, and financial literacy and life skills training.

Barriers Affecting Employment

Barriers to employment was also a theme in 2018, yet in 2021 it is more complicated. While Clinton County still has an aging workforce, perpetuating a need for workers, the pandemic has emphasized all the barriers facing potential employees. The shutdown at the onset created an unprecedented spike in unemployment, and the job recovery has been slow as businesses open more. Community survey respondents stated that 42 percent of those laid off in the last year remain unemployed. The focus group discussed major changes in the workforce with many seasoned workers retiring, and business scaling back and changing operations to accommodate the current reality. This includes restaurant hours being reduced or moving to take-out only, and employers moving positions to work from home. These changes, along with the barriers that existed pre-pandemic, have made workforce entry more challenging. The lack of child care options and cost of child care has been a barrier affecting working parents in Lycoming County. The pandemic created a situation where child care capacities are reduced and yet the need for flexible child care options increased. Currently, there are no evening and overnight child care providers in Clinton County and finding an open child care slot for any time is nearly impossible. Transportation was also identified as a barrier to employment. Many people have difficulty arranging transportation to jobs located in other communities, especially if they have children who must also be transported to school and child care.

Transportation to jobs in the same town can be equally challenging, as many low-skilled jobs have irregular hours and Clinton County does not have a robust public transportation network. Specifically, Clinton County lacks this necessary service with the discontinuation of fixed route transportation. Another barrier noted was substance abuse, as addiction can interfere with job performance. While supports for those facing addiction have been increased in Clinton County, focus group discussed the need for more accessible and affordable rehabilitation facilities.

Technology Barriers

The pandemic created challenging barriers not only in the workforce, but also within all levels of education. Focus group participants noted the move to the virtual learning during the pandemic was difficult for students. To compound the issue, many areas of Clinton County do not have reliable and adequate internet or broadband networks to keep up with the technological demands. As students returned to in-person learning, many schools had to transition back to remote learning due to staffing issues and COVID cases within the schools. This flip-flopping was noted to be particularly challenging for both parents and students, particularly parents, who work outside the home. Focus on expanding the broadband network not only for educational purposes, but also for employment as many more staff are working from home, is needed. This will create even more opportunities in communities around tourism and economic development.

Recruitment and Retention of Employees

Employers have been having an extremely difficult time recruiting and retaining staff, according to focus group participants. The unemployment rate in Clinton County raised along with the nation due to the ongoing pandemic, as illustrated in the objective data. Many factors were noted, including number of retirements, stimulus funds to families, child care issues, and transportation challenges. Recruiting from outside the area has also proven to be difficult, due primarily to the lower pay offered. Employers stress the low cost of living, employment benefits provided, and the community's cultural amenities, yet the lower pay scale works as a disincentive. Because it is challenging to recruit outside the area, the emphasis is placed on keeping current residents/workers in the area. The focus group mentioned that many who do move away eventually move back, typically post-retirement. The dropout rate in Clinton County is 1.27 percent. Educational attainment levels also contribute to the worker shortage. In Clinton County 29.2 percent of adults 25 and older have a college education, while only 7.03 percent have post-graduate degree. Partner survey respondents noted there is lack of engagement from parents to push students to strive in education and further their skill development, resulting in increased truancy and unmotivated students. Retention of employees is also a challenge as the employees are looking for different types of flexibilities, such as work from home options, which some employers cannot accommodate. With many more employers allowing work from home options, an employee can live anywhere, and this also impacts the pool of qualified employees. Incentives for retention were discussed in the focus group, but there was no real solution to the shrinking pool of potential employees.

Financial Literacy and Life Skills Training

Focus groups noted soft skills or life skills throughout as areas of need for adults, as well as youth transitioning to the workforce. Many families did not have the financial capacity to endure the period of shutdown or reduced hours. Budgeting programs that include practical approaches and tools for flexible budgeting techniques, as well as strategies of how to deal with life's challenges are needed. Better understanding of banking, credit, insurance, along with homeowner responsibilities and renter rights are also areas that many human service customers see educational need. Fifty-three percent of partner survey participants stated that job skill training needs are high in the community, while 44 percent stated that youth job training opportunities in Clinton County need addressed. Discussion within the focus groups highlighted the need for job training to

incorporate life skills that shape a person into a better employee. These skills include time management, teamwork, work ethic, initiative, and communication. Enhancing both the financial literacy and life skills for youth and adults will help create a better workforce in Clinton County.

Objective Data: Education

Education: School Enrollment

These tables provide the total public and private school enrollment for 2020-2021. In Clinton County, a total of 4,794 persons were enrolled in school. In this report, private schools refer to both private and nonpublic institutions and for Clinton County, 132 students are enrolled in private schools or 2.7% of the student population.

Public and Private/Non-Public Enrollment, 2020-2021

Report Area	Enrollment			Elementary			Secondary		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Clinton County	4,794	4,662	132	2,849	2,761	88	1,945	1,901	44
Pennsylvania	1,910,061	1,696,022	214,039	986,632	877,477	109,146	923,438	818,545	104,893

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. Source geography: County data was compiled from the Public School Enrollment report and Private and Non-Public Schools Enrollments Reports, 2020-2021, The Pennsylvania Department of Education report. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.

Education: High School Graduates

The table below shows the number of public high school graduates from Clinton County who are planning to attend college for the 2020-2021 academic years. The chart shows that of the 296 Clinton County graduates, 55.07% are planning to attend college. Statewide, 61.69% of graduates plan on going to college.

High School Graduates

Report Area	Total Graduates	College Bound	College Bound
Clinton County	296	163	55.07%
Pennsylvania	125,228	77,250	61.69%

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. 2019-2020, Source geography: County

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. During academic year 2019-2020, 1.27% of Clinton County's 237 grade 7-12 students dropped out.

High School Drop Out Rates

Report Area	Enrollment Grades 7-12	Dropouts Male	Dropouts Female	Dropouts Total	Dropouts Rate
Clinton County	237	1	2	3	1.27%
Pennsylvania	812,630	6,842	4,823	11,665	1.44%

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. 2019-2020, Source geography: County

Education: Educational Attainment

The table below shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and the nation. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, except where noted, and is an average for the period from 2015 to 2019. The area equaled 10.74%. The statewide percentage of persons with no High School Diploma is 9.77%, while the national percentage is 12.07%.

Percent Attaining Educational Levels

Report Area	Over 18	Educational level for Persons over 25					
	No High School Diploma	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate or Professional
Clinton County	10.74%	10.67%	45.55%	14.58%	9.74%	12.43%	7.03%
Pennsylvania	9.77%	9.48%	34.69%	15.93%	8.47%	19.00%	12.43%
United States	12.07%	11.99%	26.96%	20.42%	8.48%	19.78%	12.36%

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. 2015-2019, Source geography: Census Tract

Education: Adult Literacy

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

Persons Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills, 2003

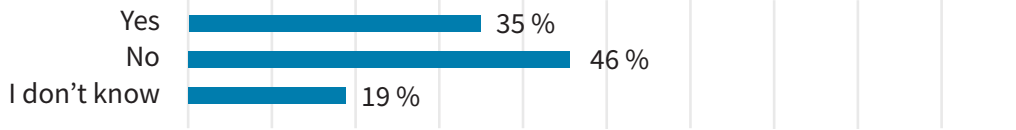
Report Area	Estimated Population over 16	Percent Lacking Literacy Skills
Clinton County	29,037	14%
Pennsylvania	9,561,844	13%
United States	219,016,209	14.64%

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Estimates of Low Literacy. 2003. Source geography: County

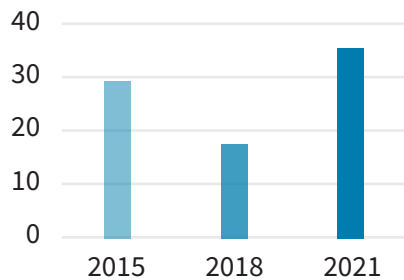
Survey Data: Education

Community Survey Information

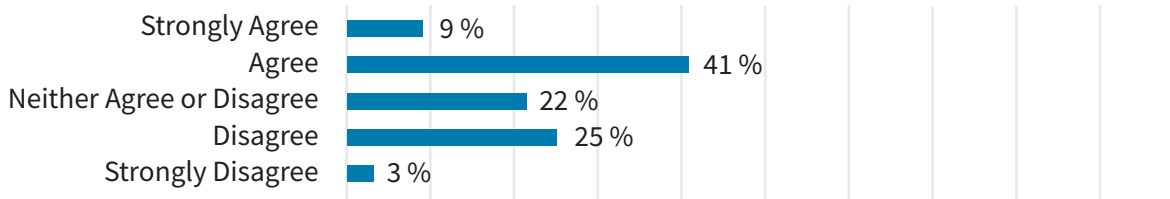
Are you aware of any adults in your community who cannot read?



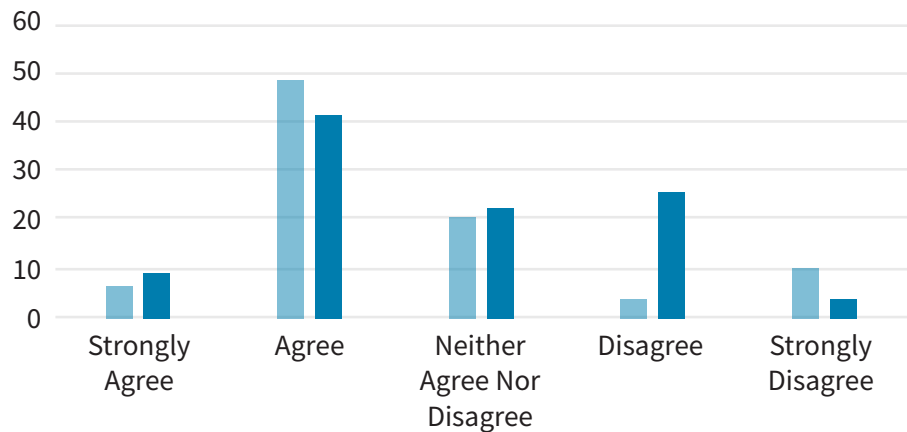
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



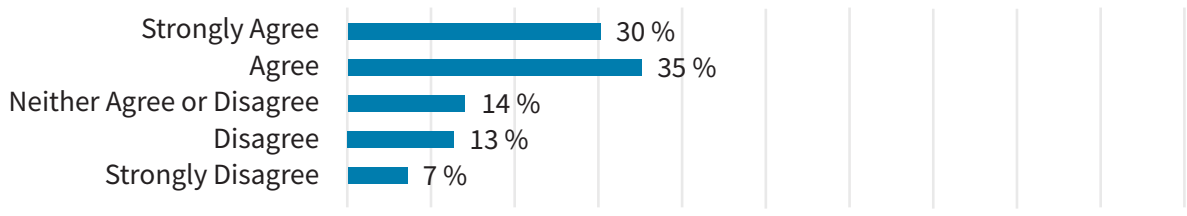
Children in my community have good educational opportunities.



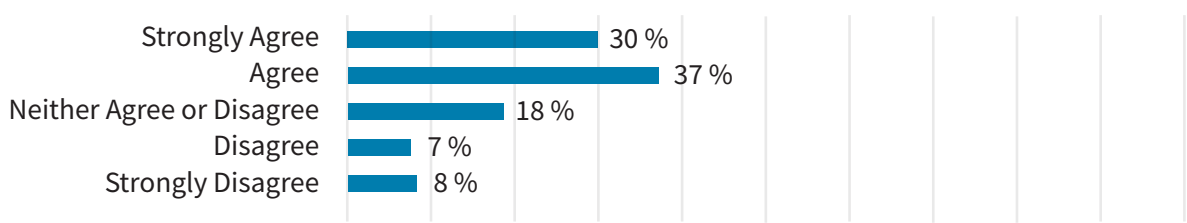
Response Trend 2018 2021



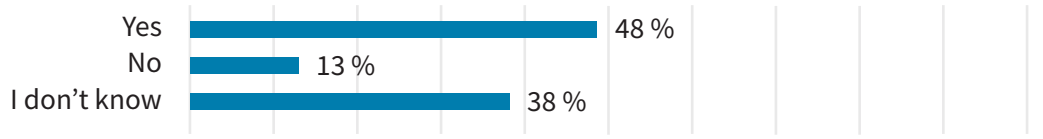
My children have the technology (computer, internet, phone) required to complete remote learning.



My children have the supplies (crayons, paper, pencils, etc.) they need to complete remote learning requirements.



Are there educational needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify.

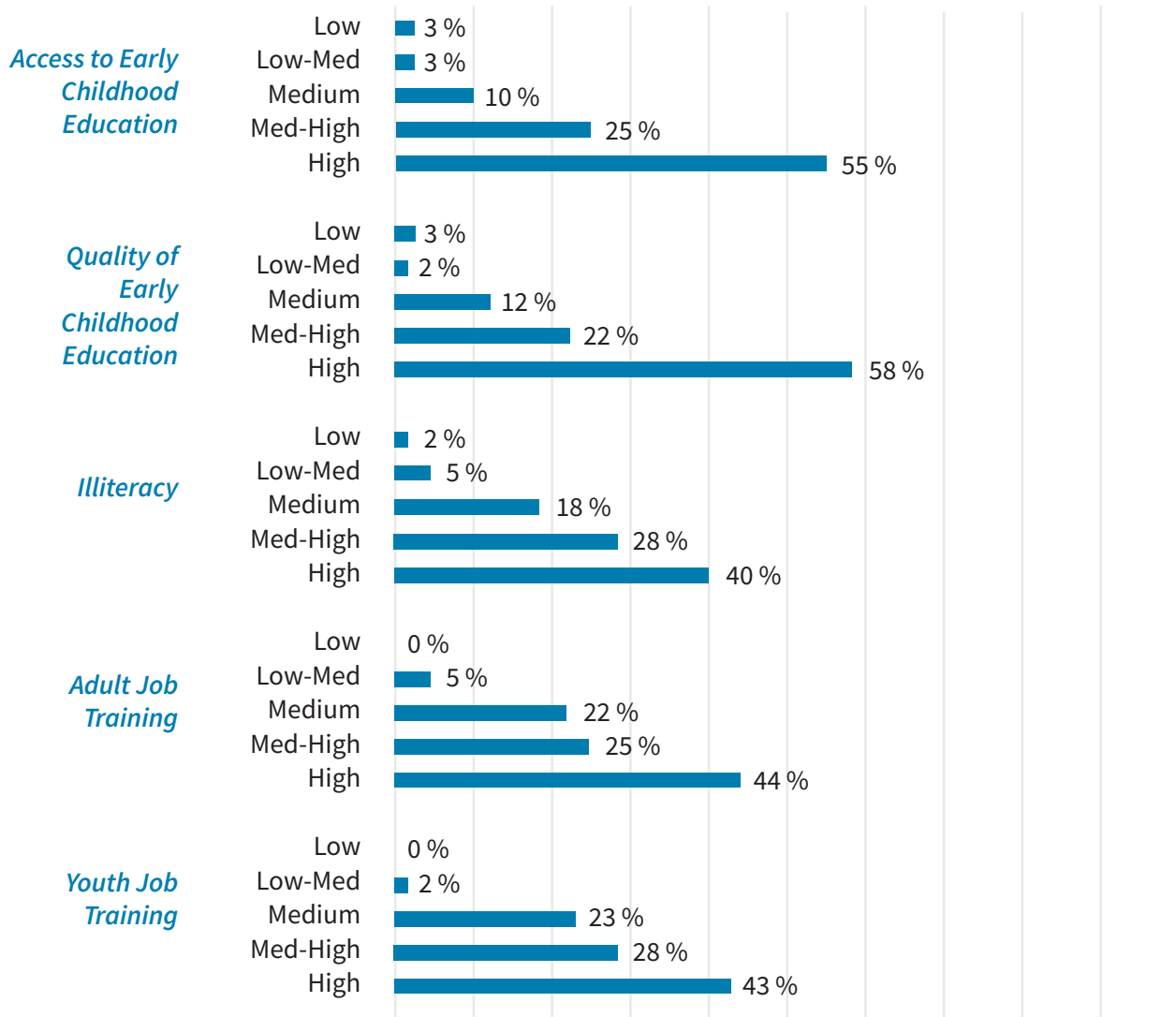
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Lack of quality education/remote learning issues	85
Internet access/technology	64
Parental support issues/parents as teachers	15
Lack of child care	8
Mental health & socialization	6
Special Education concerns	3
Neglect/abuse	1

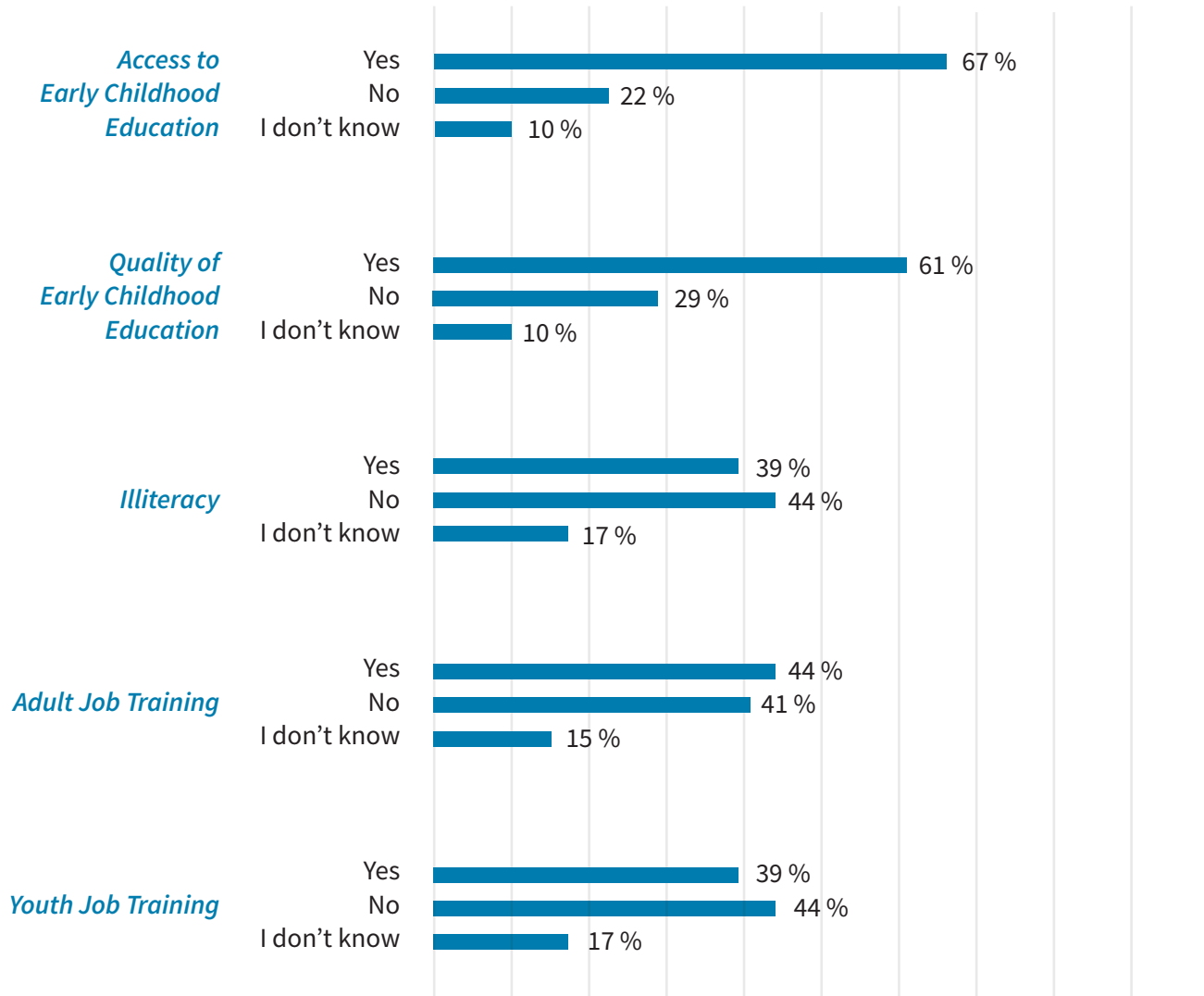
Survey Data: Education

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important education issues facing Clinton County?



Are these education related issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Objective Data: Employment

Education: Educational Attainment

The table below shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and the nation. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, except where noted, and is an average for the period from 2015 to 2019. The area equaled 10.74%. The statewide percentage of persons with no High School Diploma is 9.77%, while the national percentage is 12.07%.

Percent Attaining Educational Levels

Report Area	Over 18	Educational level for Persons over 25					
	No High School Diploma	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate or Professional
Clinton County	10.74%	10.67%	45.55%	14.58%	9.74%	12.43%	7.03%
Pennsylvania	9.77%	9.48%	34.69%	15.93%	8.47%	19.00%	12.43%
United States	12.07%	11.99%	26.96%	20.42%	8.48%	19.78%	12.36%

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. 2015-2019. Source geography: Census Tract

Education: Adult Literacy

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

Persons Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills, 2003

Report Area	Estimated Population over 16	Percent Lacking Literacy Skills
Clinton County	29,037	14%
Pennsylvania	9,561,844	13%
United States	219,016,209	14.64%

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Estimates of Low Literacy. 2003, Source geography: County

Employment: Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate change within Clinton County from October to October 2021 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five-year period fell from 5.2% to 4.9% percent.

Five-Year Unemployment Rate, September 2017-2021

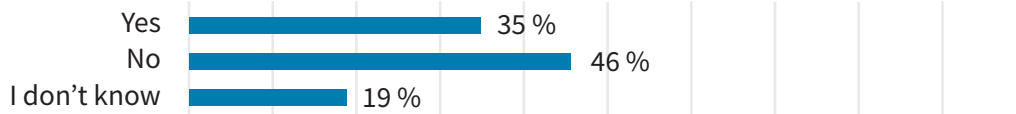
Report Area	October 2017	October 2018	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021
Clinton County	5.2%	4.5%	4.9%	5.7%	4.9%
Pennsylvania	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	6.4%	4.9%
United States	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	6.6%	4.3%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2020 - June. Source geography: County

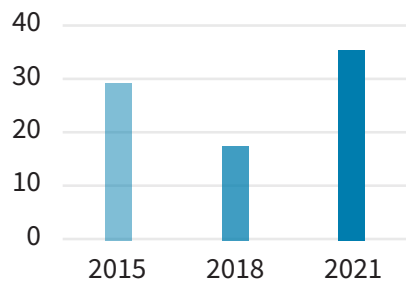
Survey Data: Employment

Community Survey Information

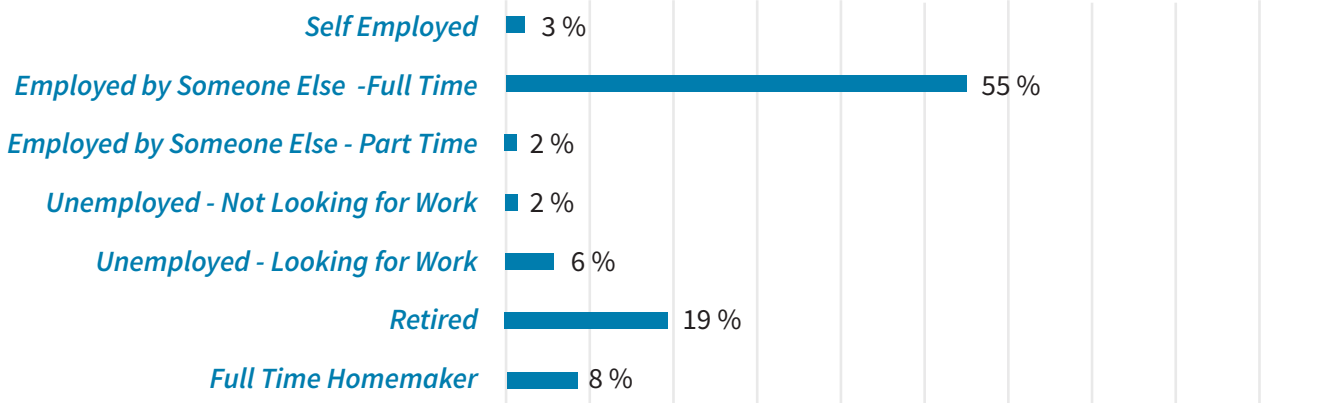
Are you aware of any adults in your community who cannot read?



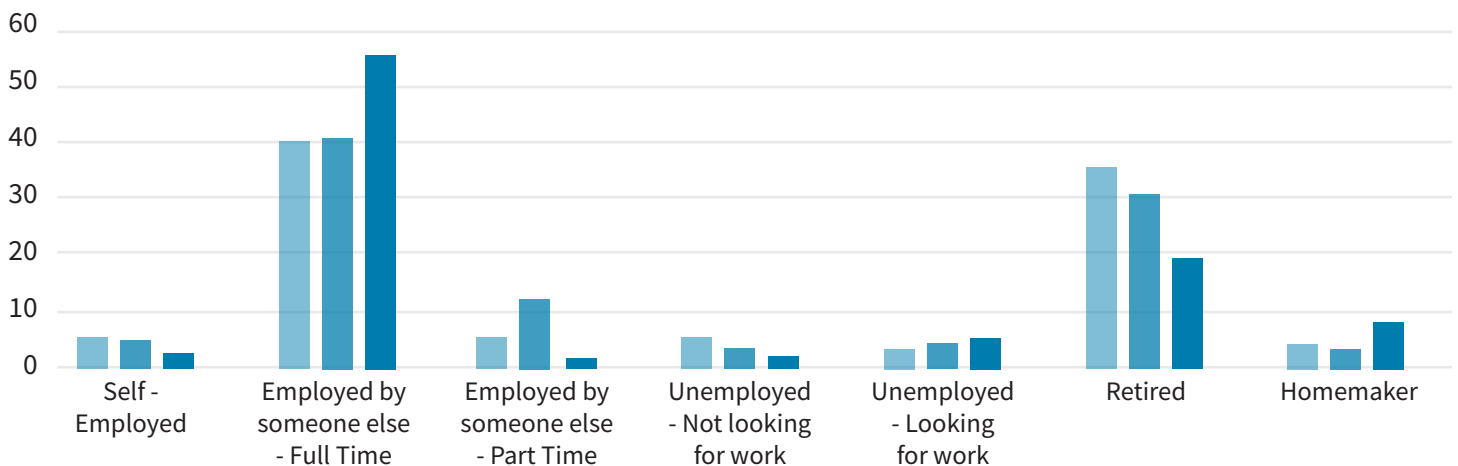
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



Which of the following best describes your employment status?



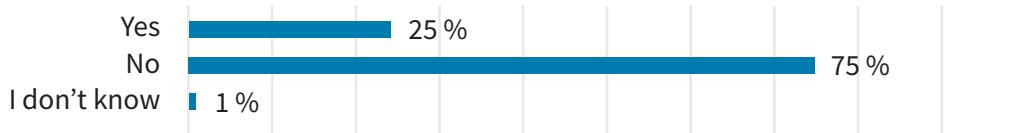
Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



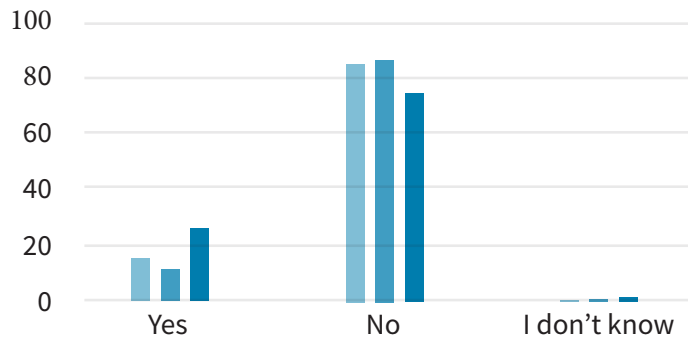
I have access to the internet, which allows me to continue my current employment.



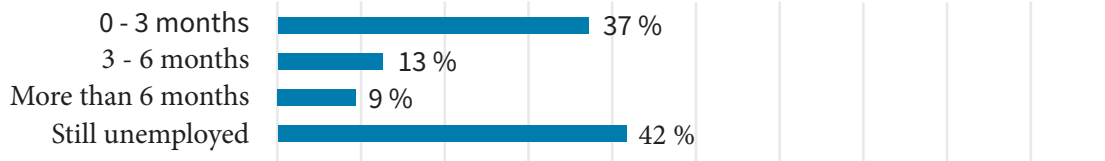
Has anyone in your household been laid off from a job at any time in the past year?



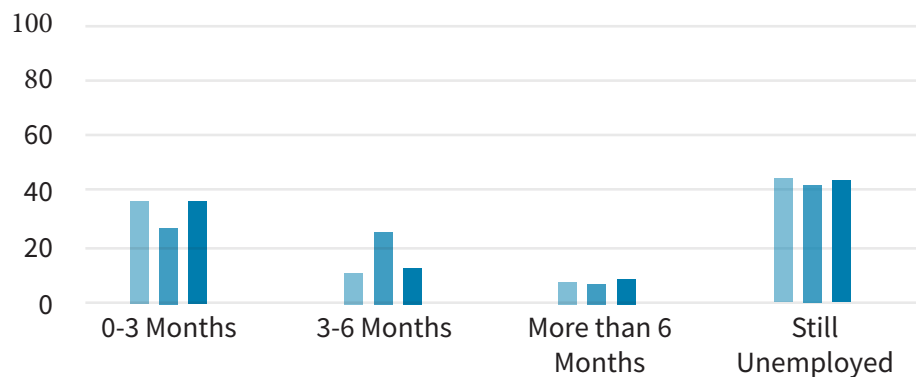
Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



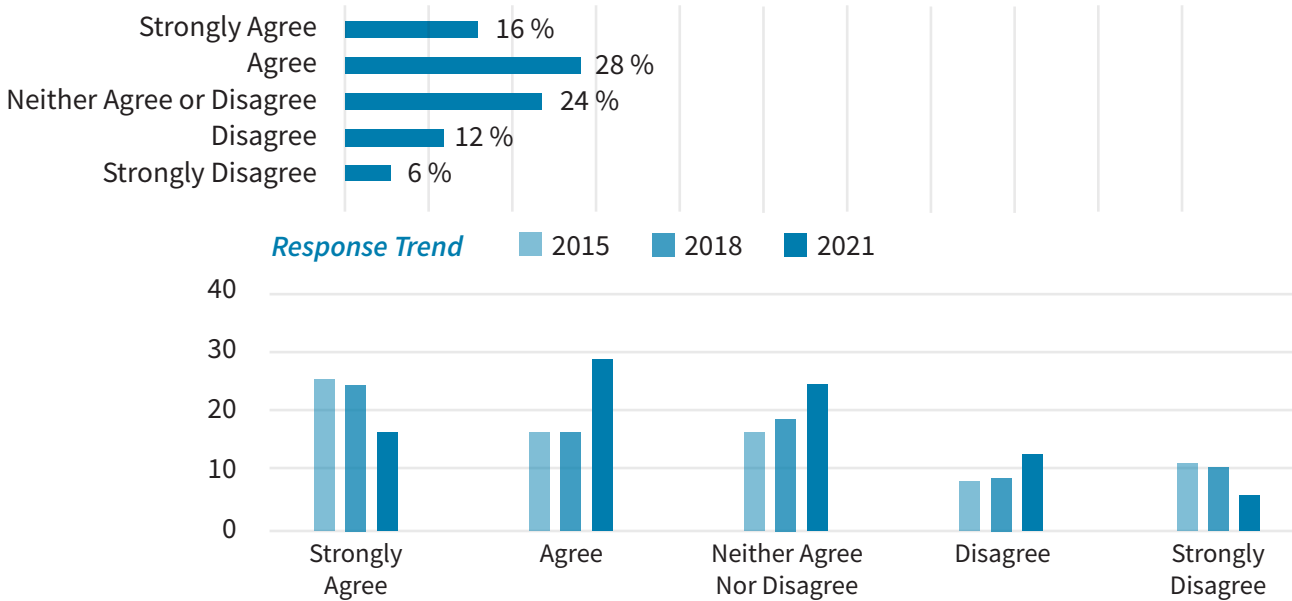
If someone in your household was laid off over the last year, how long did it take the person to find another job?



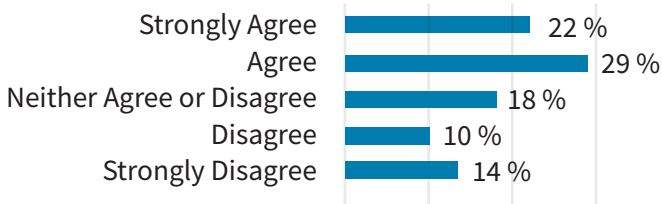
Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



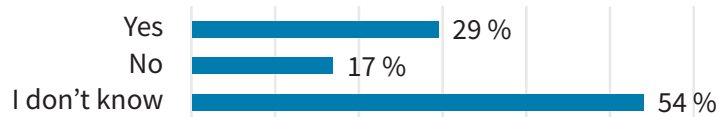
I have access to affordable job training services, if I were to need them.



I have access to affordable transportation for employment purposes.



Are there other job-related needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in your community?



If yes, please specify

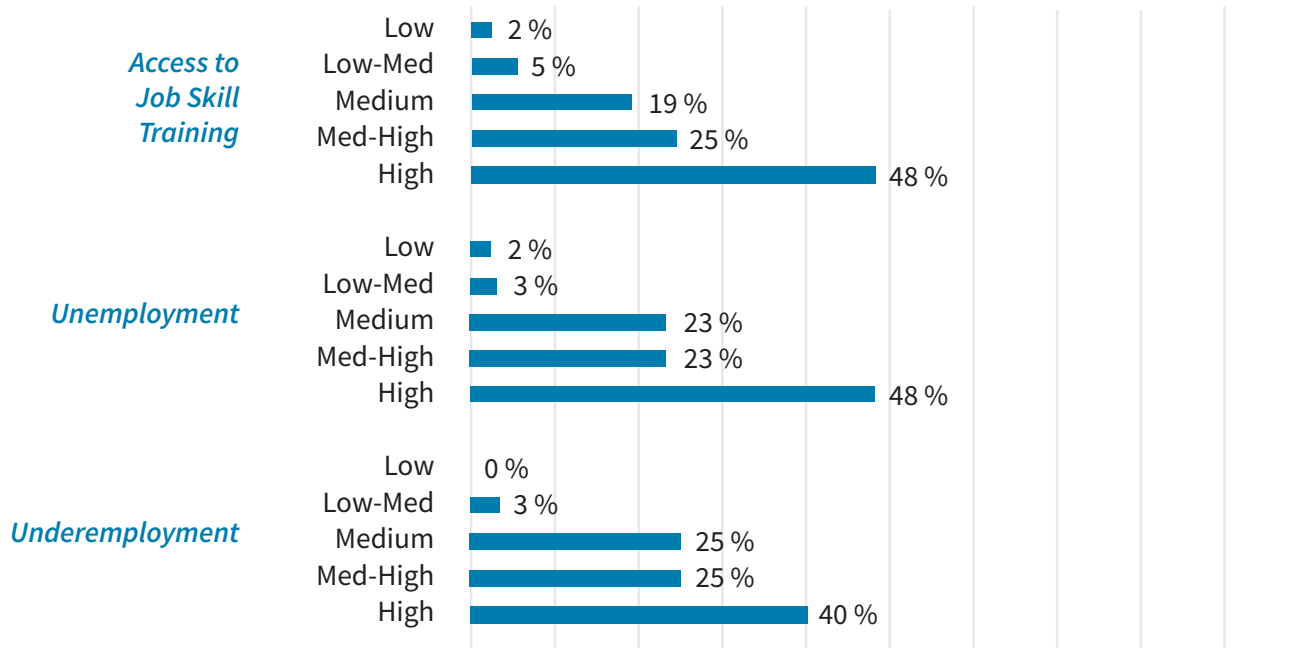
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Unemployment issues	24
Access to internet/technology	16
Lack of sustainable jobs	15
Business closures	9
Workplace safety	9
Access to services	8
Transportation	8
Job training services	3

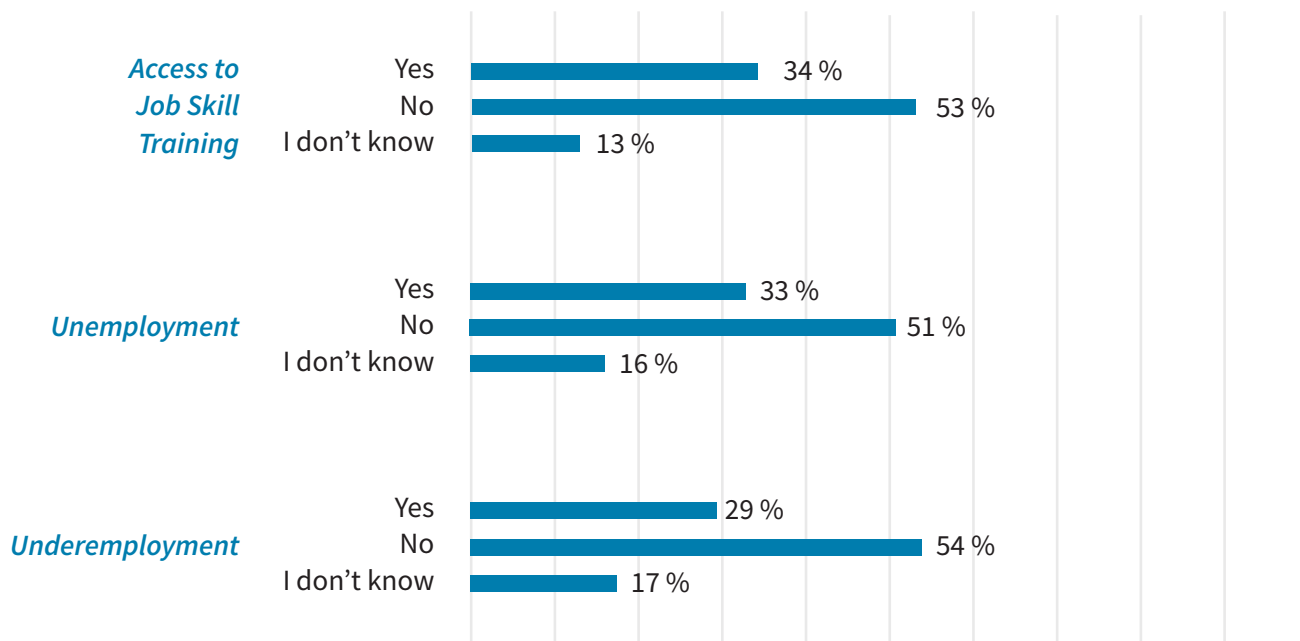
Survey Data: Employment

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important employment issues facing Clinton County?



Are these employment related issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Families in Crisis

The needs of families in crisis, whatever the cause, were paramount in the minds of focus group participants and are consistently reflected in the other surveys. The ongoing pandemic has dramatically affected families who were already in crisis, as well as families that were living on the brink. The nationwide shutdown and employer mitigation efforts affected lower-wage workers who did not have the flexibility of working from home, and many lost their employment. Essential workers, such as grocery store employees and health care workers, were challenged with finding reliable and flexible child care to keep working. Lower income families, particularly those living in poverty, have had a tremendously challenging time recovering. Interrelated issues, all perpetuated by the pandemic, such as mental health, substance abuse, life skill development, and emergency supports were discussed in detail in the focus group. These and other crises identified in the assessment are interconnected and suggest the need for continuing improvement in generating a coordinated, holistic response to prevent a duplication of services in a limited-resource environment.

According to the American Community Survey, over 17 percent of the households in Clinton County are living in poverty. The county seat and largest urbanized area in Clinton County, Lock Haven has a poverty rate of 15.3 percent. In fact, over 18 percent of households are eligible for some form of county assistance. Making ends meet for these households is a continuing battle made even more challenging by the ongoing pandemic. Breaking the cycle of poverty, and often the multi-generational cycle of poverty, often requires families to deal with entrenched unhealthy behaviors and building new healthy lifestyles. Across the data from the community, partner, and focus groups, five main themes emerge: mental health supports, substance abuse, emergency supports, life skill development, and domestic violence.

Mental Health Supports

Mental health supports including access, availability, and affordability were a major area of concern for community and partner respondents as well as the focus groups. The last couple years have been very challenging in general, specifically for families in crisis. Mental health situations were discussed as being way more complicated than the last 10 years. The focus group discussed how virtual counseling during the pandemic was beneficial for some, but for many the format did not work. This has created even further stress and anxiety for those dealing with issues prior and created challenges for those whose need for mental health counseling started during the pandemic. Social isolation, lack of engagement, and fear of the unknown were discussed as affecting why mental health concerns have risen over the last couple years. It is extremely important that those with mental health needs are supported in the community, so they can be helped. The importance of trauma-informed care for youth and families was noted, with many human service agencies stating they are training their staff to be trauma-informed to better assist. Mobile units providing mental health supports were discussed as something that could help the issue by going out into areas of the community that may typically not have access to mental health supports, such as rural communities. Mentoring programs for both youth and families was discussed as ways to connect individuals prior to them getting to the point of struggle with mental or other issues.

Substance Abuse

Drug use cuts across all income levels of the community and can be the root cause of other problems and dramatically affecting families. Fifty-six percent of community survey respondents stated they know someone dealing with drug or alcohol abuse, and 48 percent stated they noticed an increase in the use of drugs and alcohol in the community over the last year. Data from the partner survey shows that all issues

concerning substance abuse are most important in Clinton County, with each of them taking a spot in the top ten most important issues facing Clinton County. These include abuse of alcohol and/or drugs by adults and youth; abuse of drugs including prescriptions opioids and heroin by adults and youth; and access to substance abuse services.

When asked if the substance abuse issues are receiving adequate attention from community groups, approximately half of respondents stated they were. Focus group participants noted that while there has been much effort over the last several years to bring awareness and education to the opioid epidemic, there is still opioid use, but less. They stated that other drugs, including methamphetamine and cocaine, are now on the rise. The focus group members discussed how the type of drugs that are popular tend to repeat in cycles. Because of this, it is extremely important to continue education and awareness about the negative effects of all drugs and not just focus on opioids. Access to local and affordable substance abuse treatment options, specifically in-patient rehabilitation was discussed at length. There are not enough options for individuals who need this type of care and often the facilities are not conducive to individuals with disabilities or older adults. This makes it extremely challenging to access the appropriate care an individual needs without going to a major city.

Focus group participants discussed how drug use is often a generational problem, passed down in families as acceptable behavior. Parents are not teaching their children the negative aspects that can come with the use of drugs or alcohol. This becomes even more complicated with medical and recreational marijuana now legalized in some parts of the United States. Beyond the legal ramifications of these behaviors, drug use often creates money- and work-related issues for families. Human service providers explained that the emphasis is now on harm reduction, by minimizing drug use rather than pursuing an unrealistic goal of abstinence.

Emergency Supports

The pandemic caught many families off-guard and illustrated to them how unprepared they were for an unexpected crisis. They did not have savings to support expenses while they were unable to work due to unemployment and lacked child care during the onset of the pandemic. While the shutdown did not last more than a few weeks, nearly two years later there is no sign of getting back to normalcy. This time put families already on the brink of crisis into a tailspin and focus group participants stated they are still trying to dig themselves out and regain some balance in their lives. These families will have a long road to recovery, and it is expected that many will never get back to where they were pre-pandemic. Those already living in poverty pre-pandemic now have an even more challenging journey to stability. This is because beyond the financial supports that families in crisis lack, the mental and social supports are also not as readily available. They often do not have families to support them and other factors such as substance abuse and domestic violence can play a role.

Focus group participants discussed how food insecurity was a major issue at the beginning of the pandemic. This was illustrated in the 2020 CNA as well. Yet, the community came together and filled that need to the point of excess. Many food pantries that were overwhelmed during the beginning of the pandemic are reducing the days they are open now. Basic expenses such as rent and utilities were the first to be let go, and many families are now in dire need of supports to make sure they are not evicted. Focus group participants stated that it is nearly impossible to find available, affordable housing, so ensuring that families are not evicted is important. The network of emergency supports, while robust in Clinton County, was also very much unknown by many families who have never found themselves in dire need before. Focus group participants, as well as community and partner survey respondents, noted the importance of making sure information on all available emergency services is easily accessible to all residents.

Life Skills

Throughout the surveys and focus group discussions, the topic of life skill development was mentioned as a key need. Understanding such topics as budgeting, renter's rights, landlord relationships, housing counseling, loans, and credit were just some of the areas noted that needed to be provided through engaging and continual programming. The disparity of those that are not knowledgeable was exacerbated through the pandemic. The need for rental and utility assistance, as well as a spike in evictions, brought on a flood of calls to human service providers and families without any idea of how to move forward. Human service providers in the focus groups discussed how overwhelmed they are by requests and the need for intensive case management to support families through this trying time. Many discussed how understaffed they were and how that was negatively impacting services to families. Even with additional funding, the need far outweighs the available human and financial resources.

Domestic Violence

Both the community and partner survey respondents noted that domestic violence was on the rise in Clinton County and that more attention need to be paid to this issue. The ongoing pandemic made situations even worse for victims of domestic violence, focus group members stated, as shelters were not taking on new people and there was nowhere to go for safety. Now that shelters are back and more operational, there has been an uptick in cases of domestic violence being reported and supports to address the families immediate and long-term needs are not as robust as they need to be. It was noted that children are often caught in the middle of domestic violence situations and that it can lead to long-term trauma. Focus group members described the deep trauma caused by all forms of domestic violence and the need for sustained mental health services to help the healing process.

Objective Data: Families in Crisis

Poverty: Households in Poverty

The table below shows the number and percentage of households in poverty based on the Poverty Thresholds in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and the nation. In 2019, it is estimated there were 2,250 households, or 15.3% of Clinton County's 14,690 households living in poverty, compared to a Pennsylvania average of 12.1% .

Households in Poverty, 2019

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Clinton County	14,690	2,250	15.3%
Pennsylvania	5,053,106	612,247	12.1%
United States	120,756,048	15,610,142	12.9%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: County

Poverty: Household Poverty Rate by Family Type

The table below shows percentage of households in poverty by household type. In 2019, it is estimated that 9.12% of family households and 25.99% of non-family households lived in poverty in Clinton County.

Household Poverty Rate by Family Type, 2015-2019

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Households in Poverty Percent	Family Households in Poverty	Family Households in Poverty Percent	Non Family Households in Poverty	Non Family Households in Poverty Percent
Clinton County	14,690	2,250	15.3%	848	9.12%	1,402	25.99%
Pennsylvania	5,053,106	612,247	12.1%	271,519	8.4%	340,728	6.7%
United States	120,756,048	15,610,142	12.9%	7,541,196	6.24%	8,068,946	6.7%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Poverty: Households in Poverty by Family Type

The below table shows the number of households in poverty by type. In Clinton County, there are 68 married couples living in poverty, compared to 432 female-headed households in poverty.

Households in Poverty by Family Type, 2015-2019

Report Area	Total Family Households	Families 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 County	9,296	848	1,402	348	68	432
Pennsylvania	3,236,352	612,247	340,728	87,125	31,105	153,289
United States	79,114,031	15,610,142	8,068,946	2,764,595	803,863	3,972,738

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Poverty: Number of Households Eligible for County Assistance Funding

The table below shows the average monthly unduplicated number of persons eligible for assistance for the fiscal year 2017-2018.

Number of Households Eligible for County Assistance Funding, 2017-2018

Report Area	Total Households	Households Eligible for County Assistance Funding	Percent Eligible for Medical Assistance	Eligible for TANF	Percent Eligible for TANF	Eligible for SNAP	Percent Eligible for SNAP
Clinton County	14,675	2,790	22.6%	114	0.78%	2,676	18.24%
Pennsylvania	5,007,442	1,017,722	5,660,568	59,349	1.19%	958,373	19.14%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. 2018. Source geography: County

Poverty: Persons Eligible for Medical Assistance

The table below shows the average monthly unduplicated number of persons eligible for medical assistance for the fiscal year 2016-2017. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare for the area shown, there was a total of 8,867 persons eligible, or 22.6%, for medical assistance. This is compared to Pennsylvania's 22.14%.

Number of Persons Eligible for Medical Assistance, 2016-2017

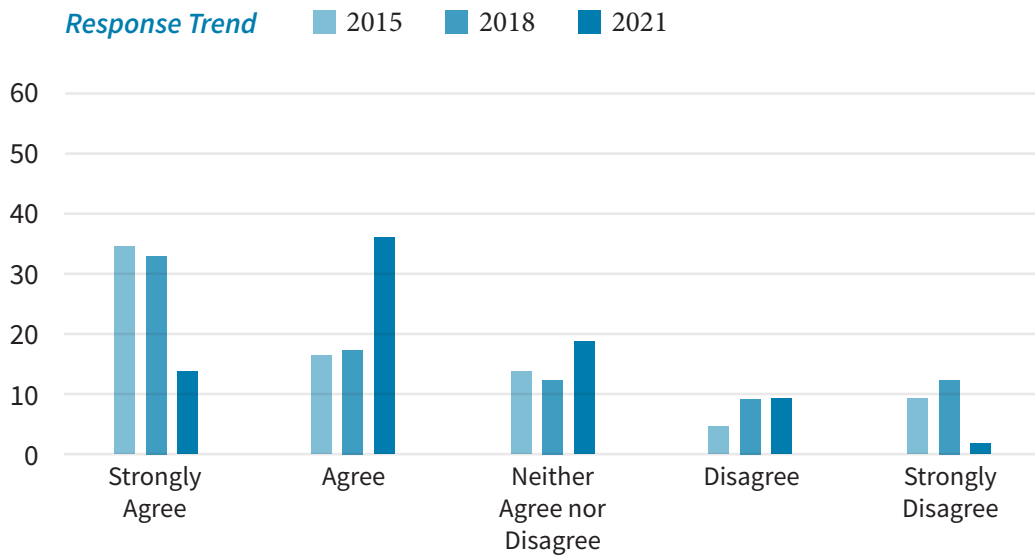
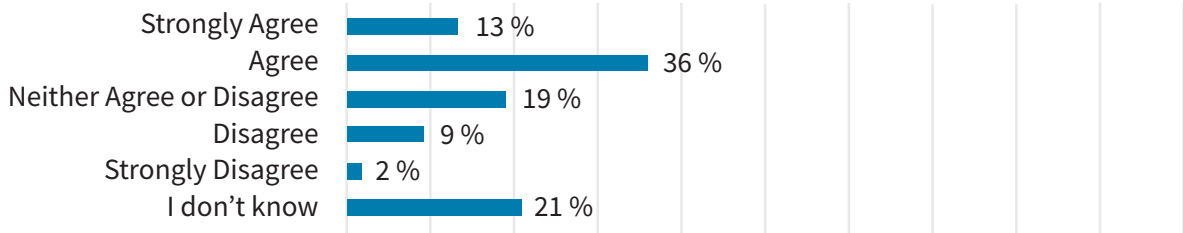
Report Area	Total Population	Persons Eligible	Percent Persons Eligible
Clinton County	39,233	8,867	22.6%
Pennsylvania	12,784,227	2,830,300	22.14%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. Source geography: County

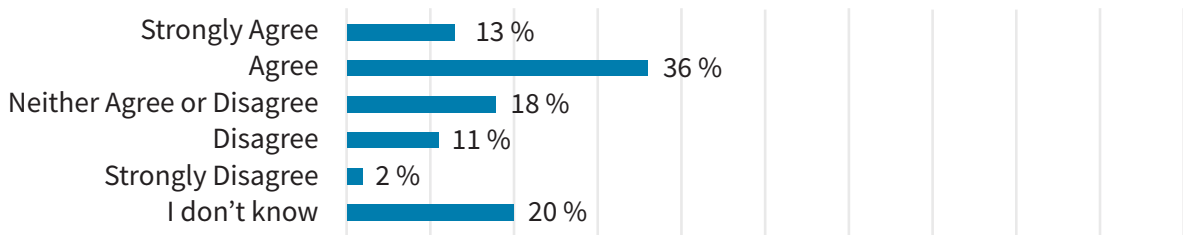
Survey Data: Families in Crisis / Emergency Services

Community Survey Information

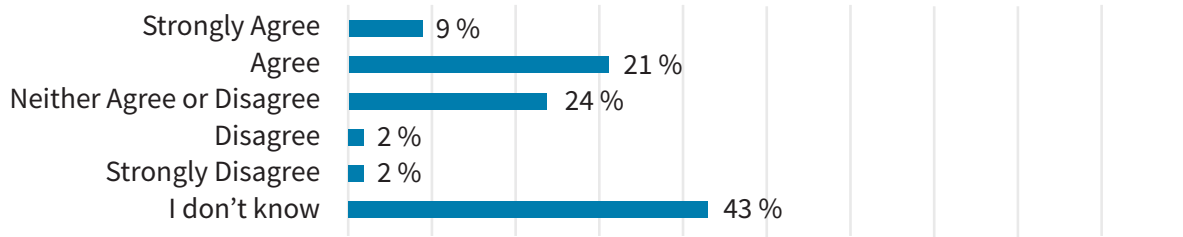
I have access to affordable individual and family counseling services, if I were to need them.



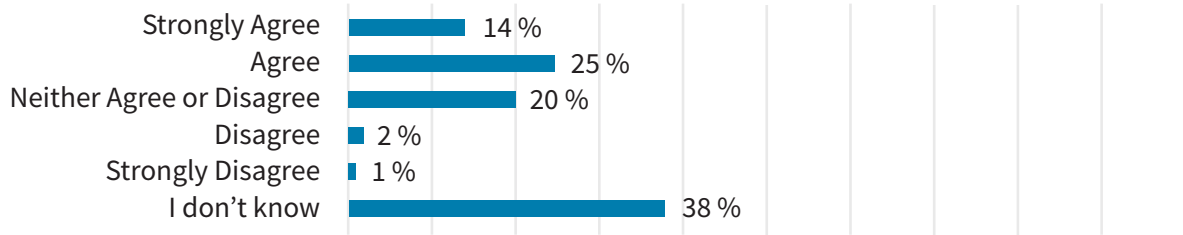
I have access to affordable mental health supports, if I were to need them.



Domestic violence is on the rise in my community.



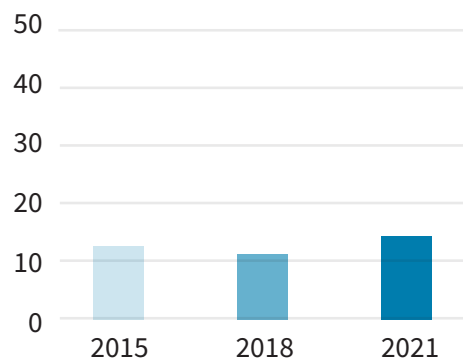
Child abuse is on the rise in my community.



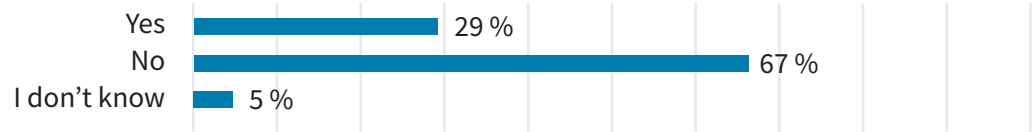
Have you or someone you know in your community been the victim of physical abuse by a family member in the last year?



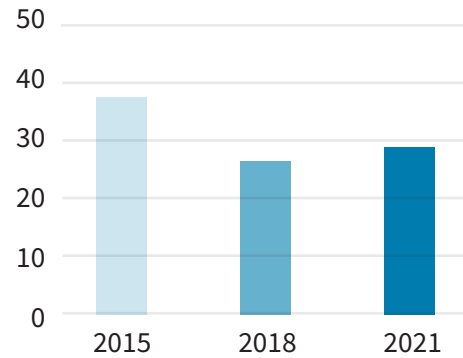
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



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?



Response Trend - Percentage indicating “Yes”



Have you or your family had difficulty obtaining infant/toddler care supplies (diapers, wipes, formula, etc.) at any time in the last year?



Are there other needs, specific to emergency services, brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify

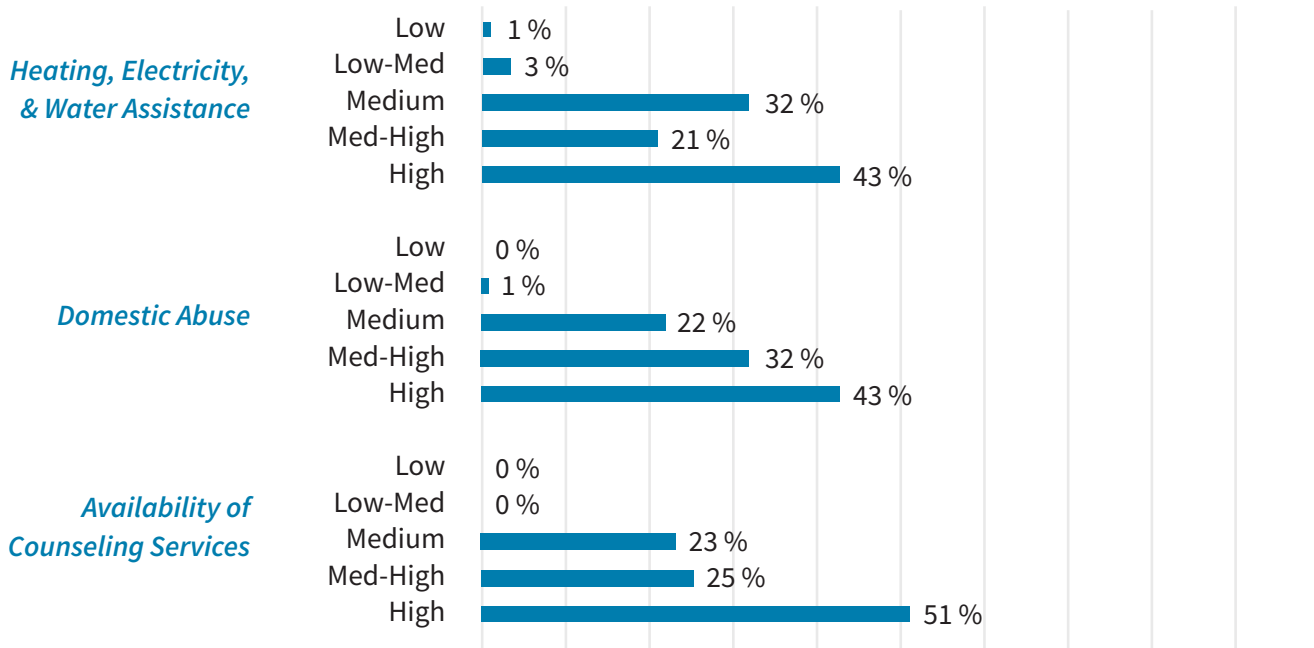
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Access to vaccine / PPE	4
Emergency financial assistance	4
Transportation	3
Child abuse	2
Mental health concerns	1
Affordable health & dental care	1

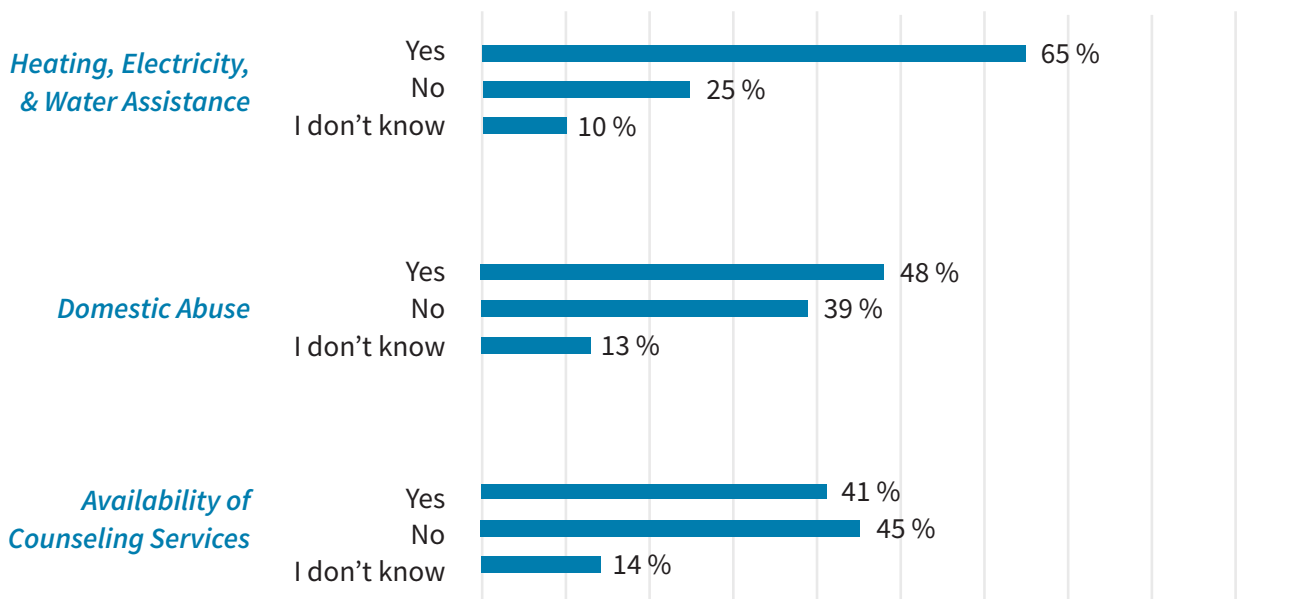
Survey Data: Families in Crisis / Emergency Services

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important emergency service issues facing Clinton County?



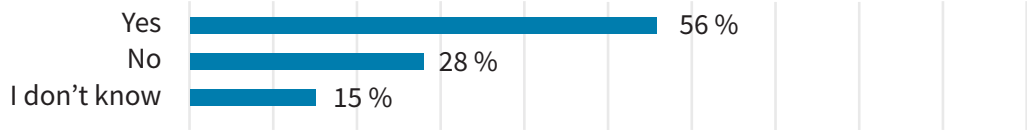
Are these issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



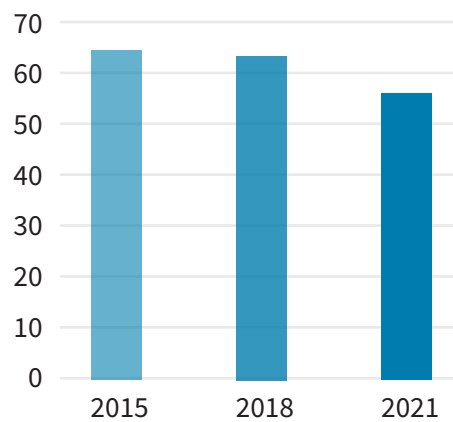
Survey Data: Families in Crisis / Substance Abuse

Community Survey Information

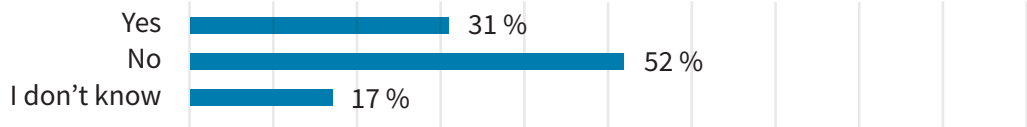
Are you aware of anyone in your community who has a problem with drug or alcohol abuse?



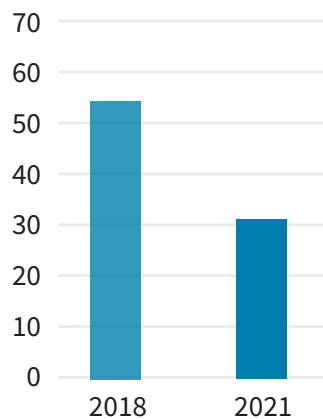
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



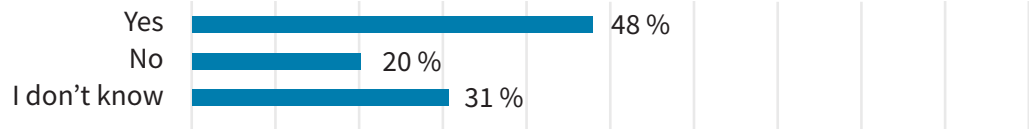
Are you personally aware of anyone in your community who has a problem with heroin or opioid addiction?



Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



Have you noticed an increase in the use of drugs or alcohol in your community over the last year?



Are there needs, specific to substance abuse, brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify

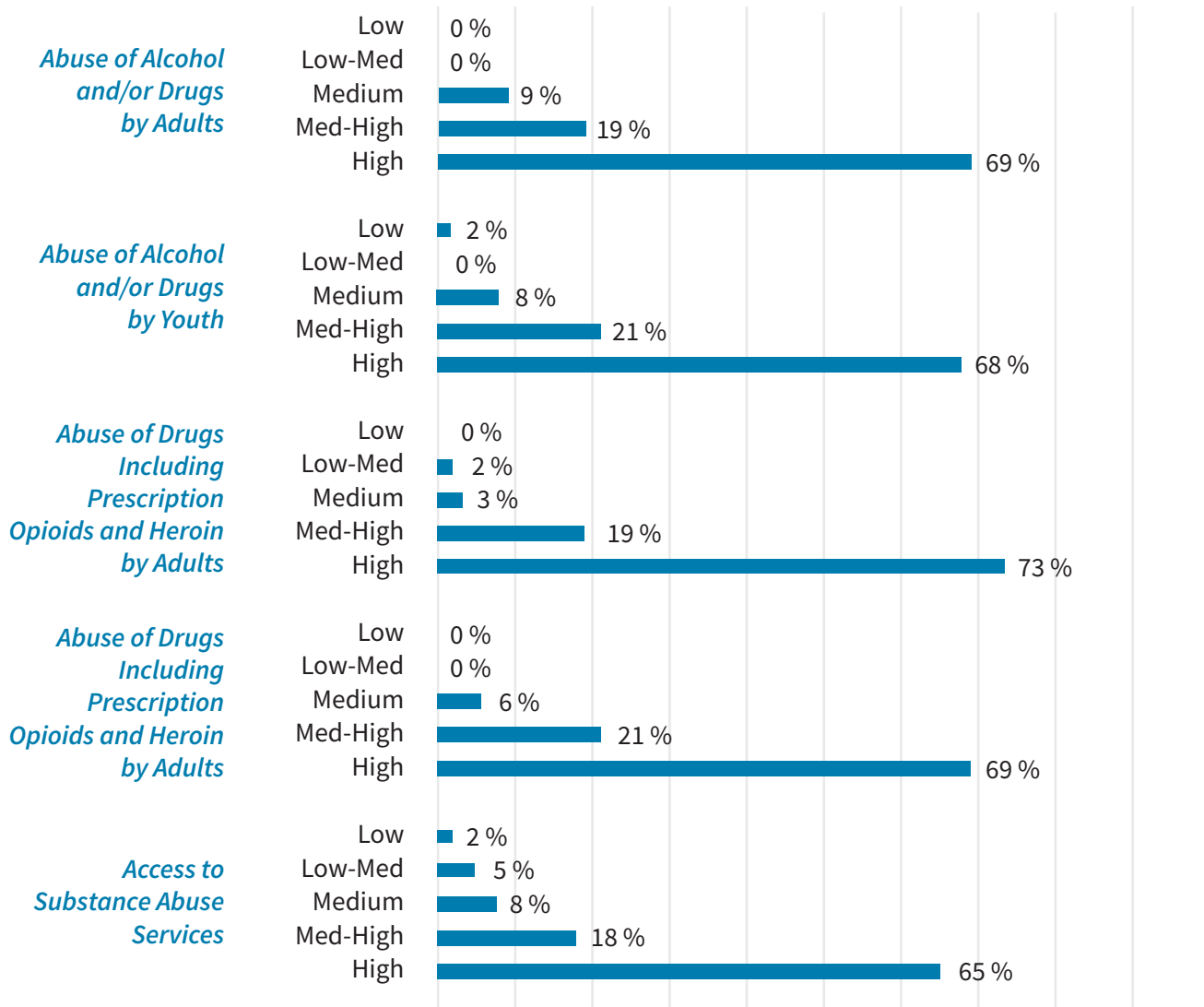
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Access to services	17
Increased policing	5
Mental health concerns	4
Increased substance abuse	2
Lack of activities	1

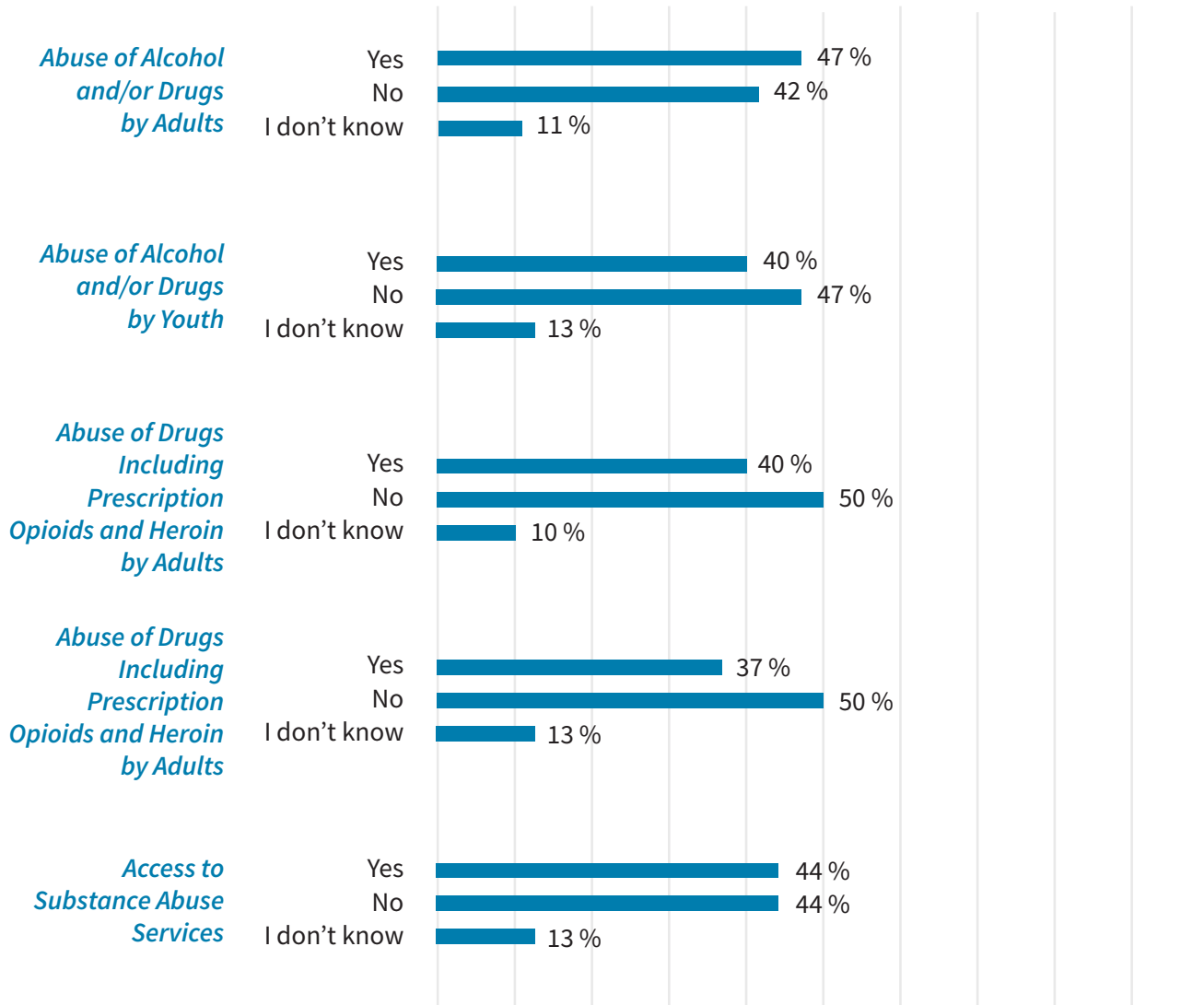
Survey Data: Families in Crisis / Substance Abuse

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important issues concerning substance abuse in Clinton County?



Are these substance abuse issues receiving adequate attention from community groups?



Health and Nutrition

The health and nutrition need of the Clinton County population were addressed in the surveys and focus groups. The ongoing pandemic seems to have pushed individuals to put off routine medical and dental visits, which has created more extensive and serious issues when they finally do return. A positive brought on by the pandemic were enhancements to telehealth. Many human service providers discussed how this option was very helpful for families and individuals and should continue. There continues to be a concern with the availability of medical and dental care options, particularly for vulnerable populations. The lack of a transportation network in Clinton County makes access to health care extremely challenging, specifically for vulnerable populations. As discussed throughout the document, the need for enhanced mental health supports was also an overarching theme in all the subjective data gathered.

Across the objective data, community, customer, and partner surveys, as well as focus group information, four main themes emerge: medical and dental care options for vulnerable populations; mental health crisis; cost of prescription medication; access to fresh food.

Medical and Dental Care Options for Vulnerable Populations

For our most vulnerable populations including low-income families, homeless families, children and youth, seniors, and individuals with a disability, accessing medical and dental care options were discussed as still being a challenge to find in Clinton County and in the surrounding region. The overarching concern included a shortage of providers and the affordability of care. Focus group participants said education on the medical and dental care options that do exist is extremely important, as well as ensuring that offices are accessible. Specifically, in Clinton County there is not a federally qualified health center. The closest such facility is in Williamsport, which causes a barrier for access. While Medical Assistance Transportation Service is available in Clinton County, the focus group discussed how individuals still do not know about the program and how to access it. Various human service providers discussed how transportation is a barrier to care for their customers. This is even more so now that fixed route transportation services have been discontinued between Lock Haven and Williamsport. Each of the vulnerable populations also have medical and dental needs, many of which need to see specialists that are not found in the region. Pediatric dentistry and oral surgeons that take medical assistance were some of the specialists noted. Behavior specialists and mental health professionals were noted as being so overstretched that even getting in to see one often took months and by that time the individual's issues have compounded even more.

Mental Health Crisis

Partner survey respondents said that access to mental health services was of medium to high importance, and 59 percent said that it is not receiving adequate attention in Clinton County. As stated throughout nearly all the Key Need Categories of this document, mental health is a major concern. The uncertainty of the ongoing pandemic and time in shutdown, along with the lack of individuals having time and energy to grieve all the losses that are occurring, is having a serious impact on their mental stability. Stress, anxiety, and depression were all noted as ongoing struggles for even those who have no history of mental health needs. Compound that with struggles to pay rent, utilities, a reduction of hours at employment, and unemployment, the pandemic has truly put many families in a tailspin. Human service providers discussed how individuals are presenting with so many mental health issues that it is challenging to get to the root causes of their barriers and address them accordingly. Coordinating access to mental health services and professionals has been, and continues to be, extremely challenging as so many of them are already overwhelmed and they have no availability to

take on additional patients. Specifically, the focus group stated there is not enough psychiatrists in the local area. With so few options, when individuals are in extreme mental health crisis, case managers are directing them to go to the emergency room. Yet often they cannot be admitted to the mental health unit as they are so overwhelmed. In some cases, individuals have been sent out of the area to receive mental health treatment as it was the only option. Community education to help remove the negative perception of individuals struggling with mental health diagnosis is needed and could help with individuals who are struggling to reach out earlier for help.

Cost of Prescription Medication

Forty-three percent of partner survey respondents noted that access to affordable prescription medication was not receiving adequate attention and 89 percent of respondents noted it was either medium-high or high importance. From the focus groups, it was discussed about helping to pay for prescription medication was a need, yet very few agencies have funds to support that. There is major concern with individuals not taking their regular prescription medications due to the inability to afford them and the medical risks that result.

Access to Fresh Food

The need for food support was discussed throughout all the focus groups and addressed on the surveys, the response was consistent that while food was a need early in the pandemic, at this point there is an overwhelming amount of food support options in the community. In some cases, food pantries have a tremendous amount of excess due to the enhancements in the food security network in Clinton County. The one area that was noted in both the focus groups and surveys related to nutrition was the access to fresh food, such as fruits and vegetables. While some food pantries were able to offer fresh food throughout the pandemic, many noted they were focused on shelf stable food options. Programs like the Fresh Express were discussed and how there could be more outreach around how to enroll in them.

Objective Data: Health and Nutrition

Health Care: Births

Most live births in Clinton County occurred with mothers 20-30 years of age, giving birth to 57.7% of all births. The second largest group is mothers 30-40 years of age, with 34.8% of births. Mothers over age 40 represent 2.6% of births. Of interest are the number of live births by mothers 19 or younger, who gave birth to 4.7% of all babies in Clinton County. 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 Mother Age, 2018

Report Area	Total Births	Mother Age Under 15	Mother Age 15-19	Mother Age 20-30	Mother Age 30-40	Mother age Over 40	Age Unknown
Clinton County	419	0	20	242	146	11	0
Pennsylvania	135,677	60	5,574	63,534	62,418	4,064	27

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health. Source geography: County. Data was compiled from Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2018. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.

Health Care: Number of Deaths and Death Rate

Number of Deaths and Death Rates, 2019

Report Area	Live Births		All Deaths		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
Clinton County	405	10.5	446	11.5	3	No Data	2	No Data	3
Pennsylvania	134,247	10.5	133,932	10.5	788	5.9	549	4.1	1,169

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health. Source geography: County. Data was compiled from Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2019. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center. Fetal deaths before 16 weeks gestation are not reported in Pennsylvania.

Health Care: Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown below grouped by number of recipients over 65 and number of persons with disabilities receiving Medicare for Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and the nation. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported a total of 8,672 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in Clinton County in 2019. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that persons with disabilities also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 1,337 persons with disabilities in Clinton County received Medicare benefits in 2019.

Medicare Enrollment by County, 2019

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Persons with Disabilities Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Clinton County	7,334	1,337	8,672
Pennsylvania	4,684,851	780,390	5,465,240

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2019. Source geography: County.

Health Care: Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Enrollment

Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment is shown in the table below. Total enrollment in Clinton County is 503 children. The number of enrollees whose household income is no greater than 208% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) totals 364, while those enrolled where FPL is greater than 262% equals 139 children. Families who are at or above 200% of the Federal Poverty Level must pay in part on a sliding scale for CHIP services.

Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Enrollment

Report Area	Total Enrollment	FPL Less than 208%	PPL 208% to 262%	FPL 262% to 288%	FPL 288% to 314%	FPL Greater than 314%
Clinton County	503	364	87	25	14	13
Pennsylvania	180,162	125,690	31,445	8,666	6,271	8,090

Source: Pennsylvania Children's Health Insurance Program. Source geography: County. Data was compiled from the Annual Report to the Legislature, Pennsylvania's Children's Health Insurance Program. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.

Health Care: Uninsured Population

The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status and is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status. This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage.

Uninsured Persons, 2019

Report Area	Insurance Population	Total Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population
Clinton County	38,915	2,120	5.45%
Pennsylvania	13,002,700	754,157	5.8%
United States	323,120,678	29,638,672	9.2%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019. Source geography: Tract

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, Pennsylvania, and the nation is shown in the table below. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 9 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in Clinton County in the 1st quarter of 2020.

Institutional Medicare and Medicaid Providers, 2020

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Clinton County	9	2	3	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	2,886	244	690	320	71	8
United States	75,861	7,160	15,350	9,859	4,661	125

Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Center for Medicare Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. September 2020. Source geography: County

Physicians

The table below shows the number of physicians and physician assistants for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. There are 1.89 physicians per 1,000 persons in Clinton County; the Pennsylvania average is 4.19 physicians per 1,000 persons.

Physicians and Assistants, 2018

Report Area	Medical Physicians / Surgeons	Medical Physician Assistants	Osteopathic Physicians / Surgeons	Physicians / Assistants per 1,000
Clinton County	27	38	9	1.89
Pennsylvania	37,365	8,603	7,627	4.19

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Source geography: County

Dentists

The table below shows the number of dentists and dental hygienists for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. There are 0.90 dental professionals per 1,000 persons in the report area. The Pennsylvania average is 1.29 dental professionals per 1,000 persons.

Dental Professionals, 2018

Report Area	Dentists	Dental Hygienists	Dental Professionals per 1,000
Clinton County	15	20	0.90
Pennsylvania	8,368	8,229	1.29

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Source geography: County

Nurses

The table below shows the number of nurses, nurse practitioners, and nurse specialists for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. There are 14.77 nursing professionals per 1,000 persons in Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 20.2 nursing professionals per 1,000 persons.

Nurses, 2018

Report Area	Registered Nurses	Practical Nurses	Registered Nurse Practitioners	Clinical Nurse Specialists	Nurses per 1,000 Persons
Clinton County	291	278	8	0	14.77
Pennsylvania	194,509	51,098	12,597	216	20.20

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Source geography: County

Mental Health Professionals

The table below shows the number of mental health psychologists for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. There are 0.05 mental health professionals per 1,000 persons in Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 0.42 psychologists per 1,000 persons. Not included in the table, but equally significant, are the many mental health therapists, consultants, and psychiatrists, who provide similar services.

Mental Health Psychologists, 2018

Report Area	Psychologists	Psychologists per 1,000 Persons
Clinton County	2	0.05
Pennsylvania	5,394	0.42

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Source geography: County

Health & Occupational Therapists

The table below shows the number of physical therapists, occupational therapists, and chiropractors for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. There are 0.90 physical therapy, occupational therapy, and chiropractor professionals per 1,000 persons in Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 1.97 physical therapists, occupational therapists, and chiropractors per 1,000 persons.

Health & Occupational Therapists, 2018

Report Area	Physical Therapists	Occupational Therapists	Chiropractors	Therapists / Chiropractors per 1,000 Persons
Clinton County	18	6	11	0.90
Pennsylvania	13,395	8,106	3,704	1.97

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Source geography: County Data was compiled using Pennsylvania Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs.2018; and United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018, Data Release, 2018 reports. Data supplied by Pennsylvania State Data Center.

Special Health Professionals

The table below shows the number of dietitian-nutritionists, optometrists, doctors of podiatric medicine, and speech pathologists for Clinton County and Pennsylvania. There are 0.31 special health professionals per 1,000 persons in Clinton County. The Pennsylvania average is 1.11 special health professionals per 1,000 persons.

Special Health Professionals, 2018

Report Area	Dietitian / Nutritionists (LDN)	Optometrists	Doctors of Podiatric Medicine	Speech Language Pathologists	Special Health Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Clinton County	5	2	1	4	0.31
Pennsylvania	4,075	2,094	1,282	6,804	1.11

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Pennsylvania Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs. Source geography: County

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The table below shows that 2,170 households (14.77%) received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) payments, formerly known as food stamps, during 2019 in Clinton County. Of those 2,170 households, 38.2% or 830 households have at least one working family member and 31.05% or 674 are over the age of 60.

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status, 2019

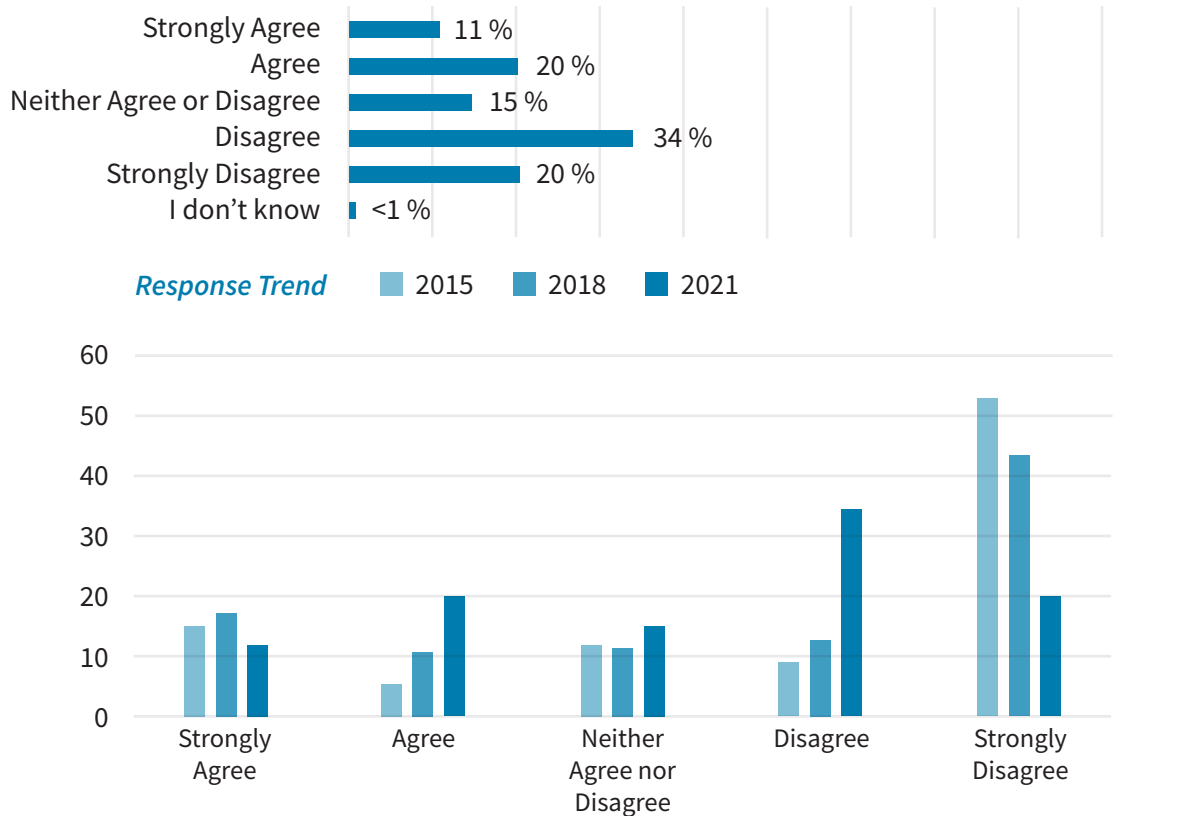
Report Area	Total Households	Total Households Receiving SNAP	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty	Family has at Least 1 Working Member	Age 60 and Older
Clinton County	14,470	2,170	14.77%	1,221	949	830	674
Pennsylvania	5,053,106	671,089	13.28%	308,607	362,482	315,701	229,466
United States	120,756,048	14,171,567	11.74%	6,707,025	7,464,542	7,946,145	4,699,590

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

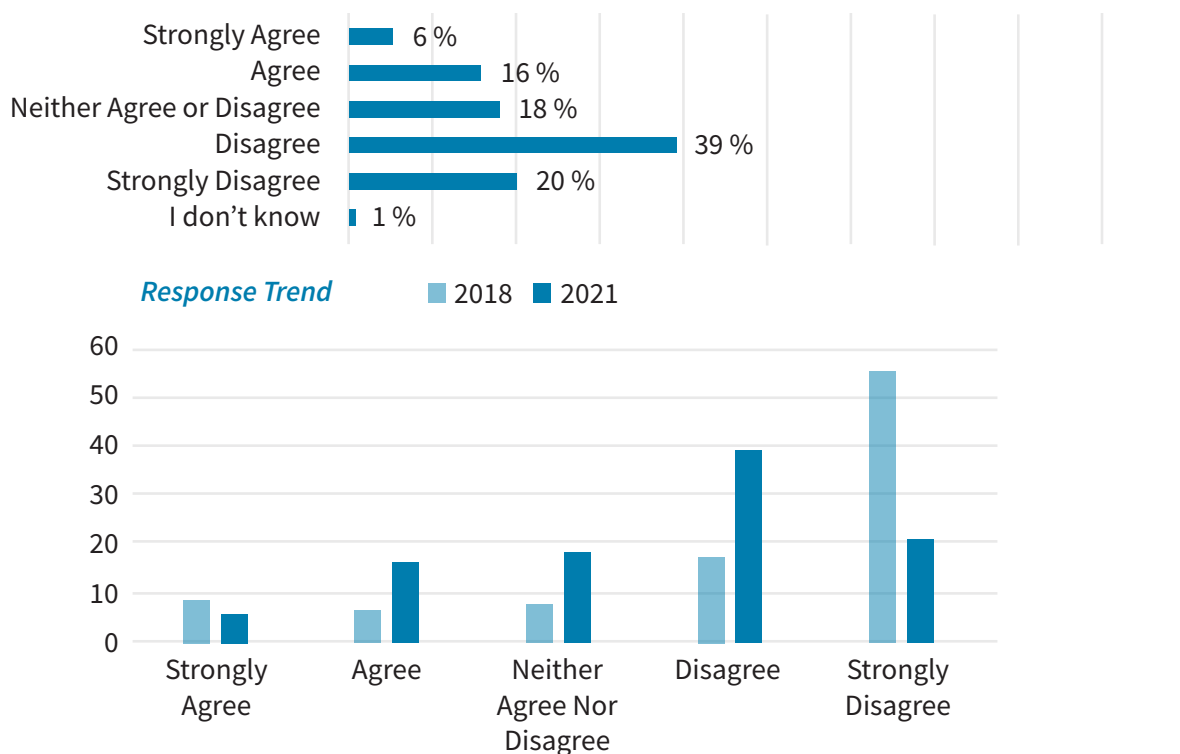
Survey Data: Health and Nutrition

Community Survey Information

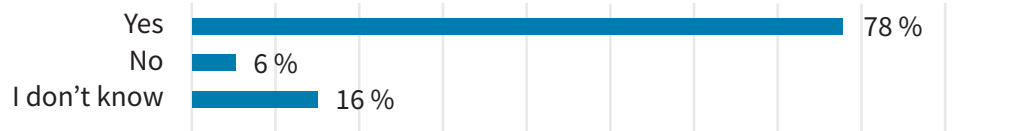
I have avoided medical treatment because it was too costly.



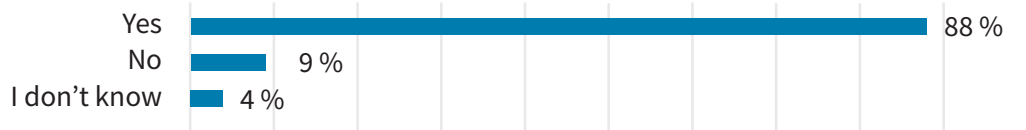
I have not received treatment that I needed because I could not get in to see a doctor.



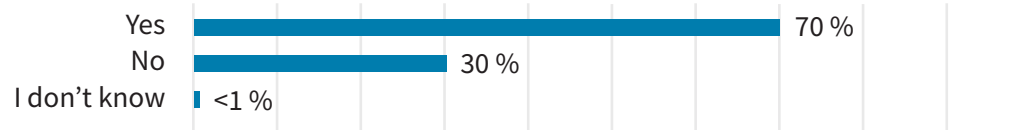
Does your medical provider offer other options to be seen, such as telemedicine, nurse hotline, or virtual appointments?



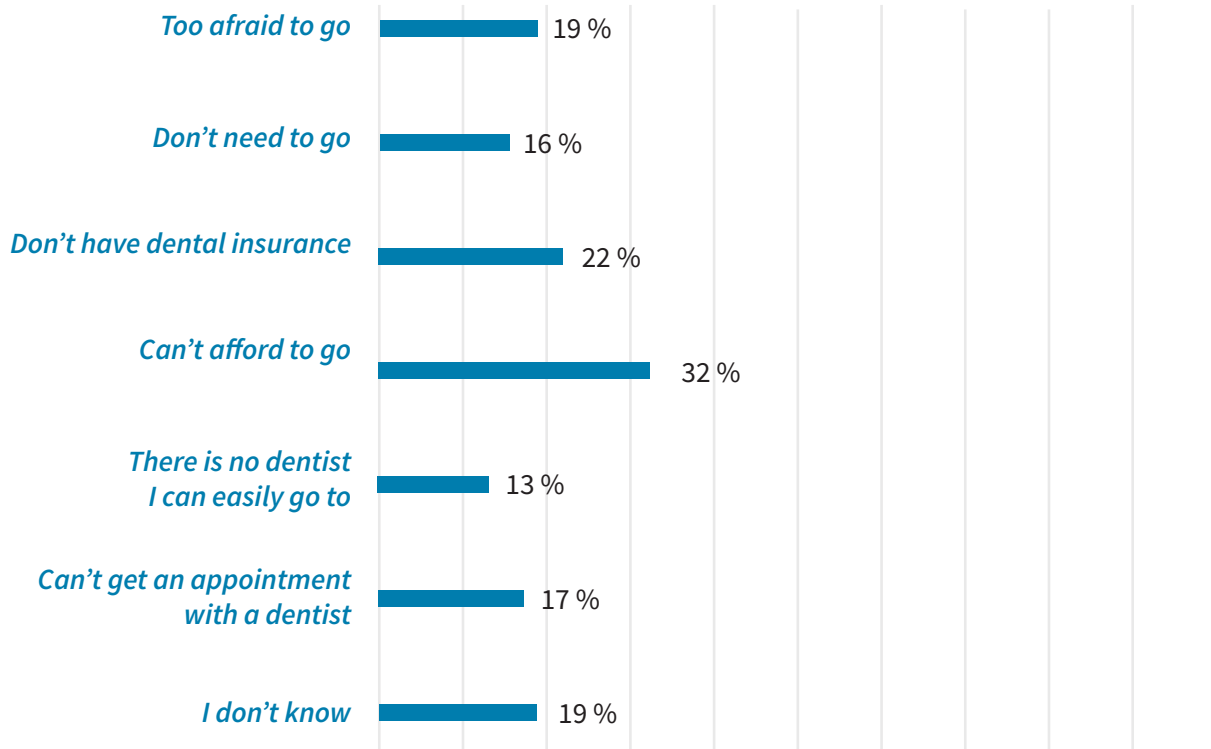
Do you have adequate health insurance for you and your family?



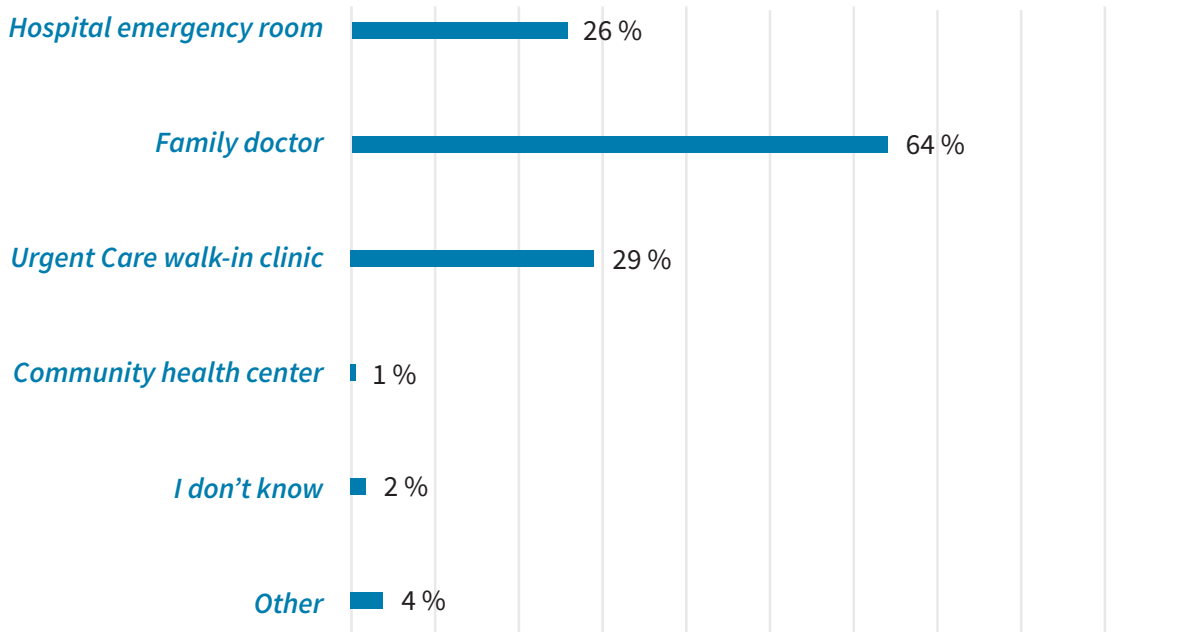
Have you seen a dentist in the last year?



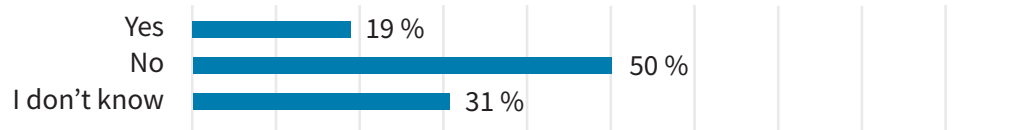
If you have not seen a dentist in the last year, what is the reason?



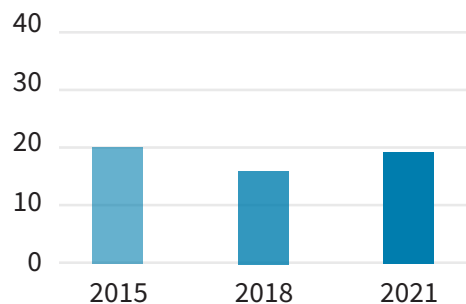
Which of the following would be your first choice if you or someone in your family became ill enough to seek medical help?



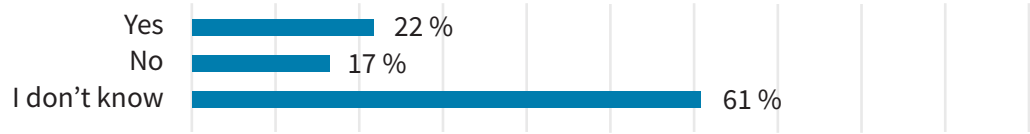
Have you or someone you know in your community gone without food for more than a day in the last year because they could not afford it?



Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



Are there health and nutrition needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify

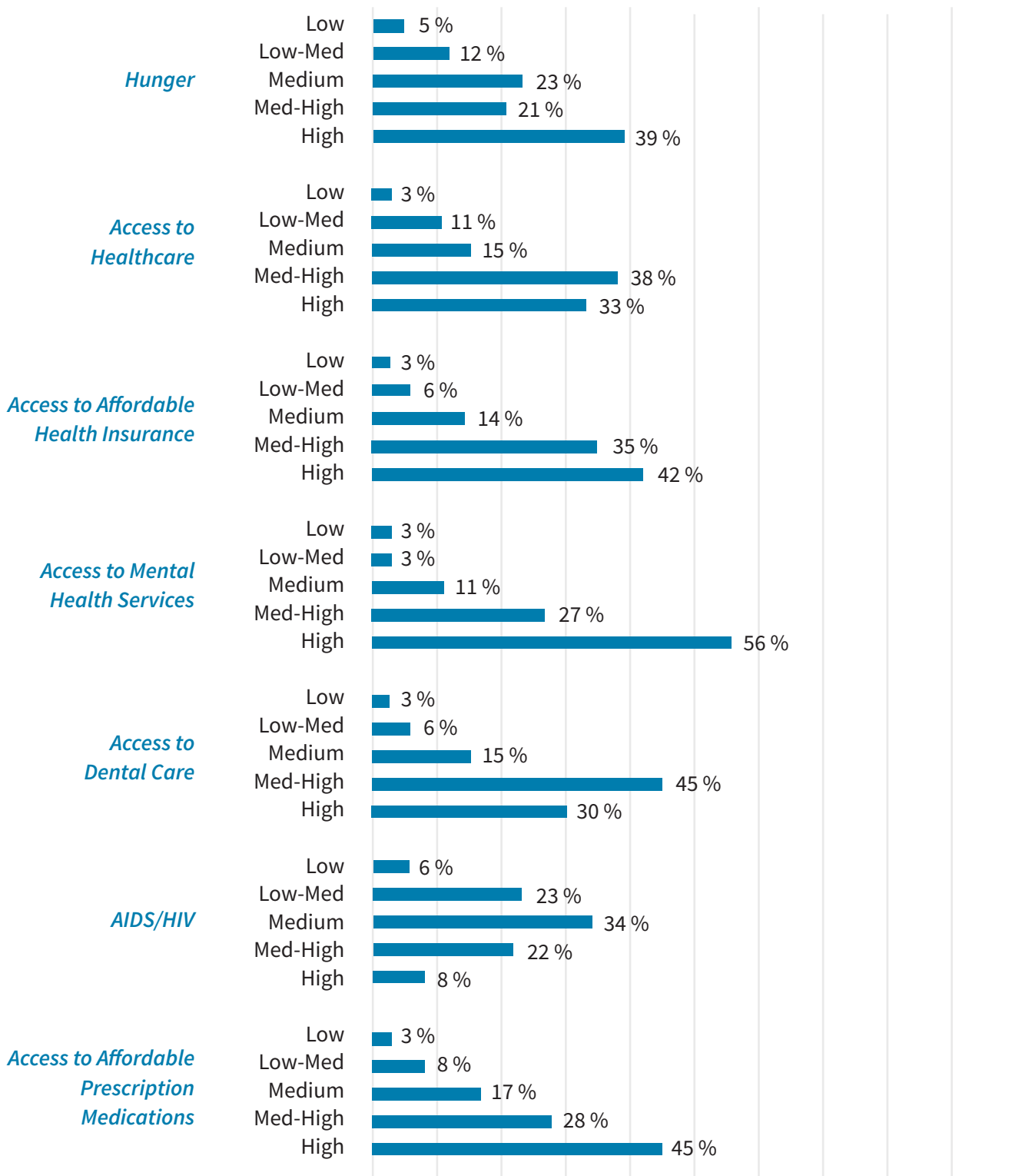
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Access to fresh food	32
Access to vaccine	7
Access to healthcare/lack of providers	4
Lack of jobs/unemployment	2
Affordable health/dental	2
Mental Health Services	1

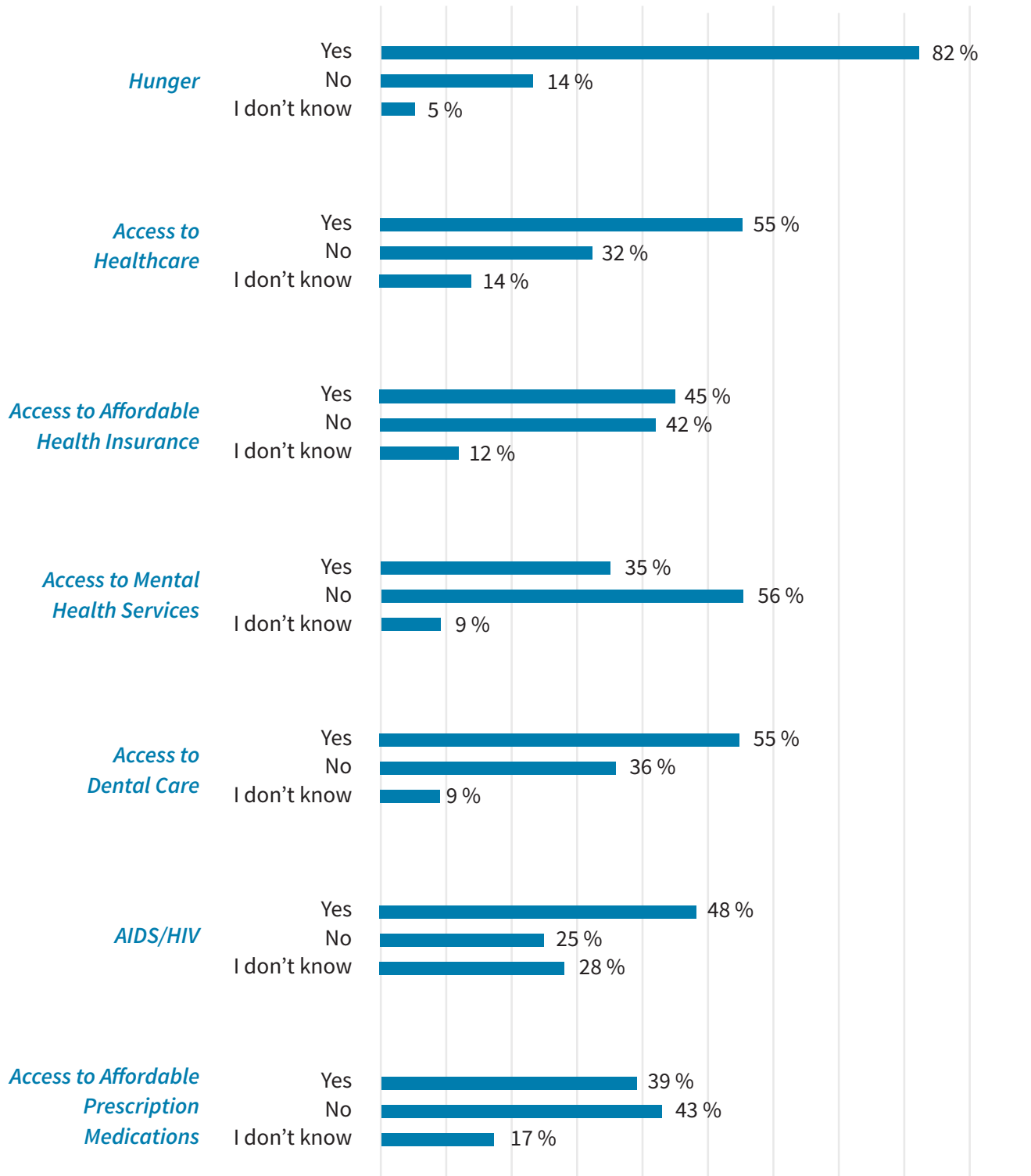
Survey Data: Health and Nutrition

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important health and nutrition issues facing Clinton County?



Are these health and nutrition issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Housing and Homelessness

The availability of quality affordable housing was an issue in Clinton County long before increased demand in the mid-to-late 2000s by the growth of the natural gas development industry, placing additional pressures on the county's housing markets. The industry's scale back has not eliminated the housing needs, however. The ongoing pandemic has only created more of a housing crunch with individuals not able to pay rents and utilities, eviction moratoriums, and decisions by landlords to stop renting units. The focus group also discussed the high cost of rentals and the lack of crisis housing that meet needs of all individuals. The effect of drug use and mental health problems on keeping people housed was also addressed.

Across the objective data, community, customer, and partner surveys, as well as focus group information, four main themes emerge: rental crisis; the state of housing; crisis housing; substance abuse, housing counseling and financial education, and mental health needs compound housing insecurity.

Rental Crisis

Affordable housing is a complex issue that includes ensuring a community has a range of safe and accessible options for individuals at various income levels and capabilities. Specifically, the housing crunch for low-income families is seen as critical. During the pandemic many families fell behind on their rent and utilities, staying housed due to eviction moratoriums in place. With evictions back in place, many families now struggle to pay or move. Need far outweighs resources here, even with the assistance through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program and other community programs focused on tenants behind on rent. When a family is forced to move, there are very few available units and often they struggle to secure a place due to credit checks and other requirements. Families are doubling up, couch-surfing, or becoming homeless. Focus group participants discussed how trying to find a place for families to move to is nearly impossible and some of this is due to landlords being fed up and not renting units any longer. Over the last year there has been a significant increase in need for resources for homeless families and individuals. Twenty-six percent of respondents stated they had a hard time making ends meet in the last year and 48 percent of partners stated that affordable housing was an important issue facing Clinton County and not receiving adequate attention.

The State of Housing

Focus group participants also discussed the challenge of maintaining a quality housing stock, a particularly vexing problem for the affordable housing community. As described in the objective data, the median age of houses in Clinton County is 50 years. 7,897 of homes in Clinton County were built before 1960. Homes of this age have several issues beyond the normal maintenance and wear patterns. Many homes built before then have little or no thermal insulation, only 100-amp electrical service, asbestos shingles and flooring, low-efficiency heat systems and steel water pipes. Each of these items can present the current homeowner or renter with multiple concerns — both financial and safety-related.

Housing rehabilitation funds made available from federal, state and county resources have provided the means to begin to assist income-qualified citizens. While progress is being made, the need dwarfs the amount of available funding. The net effect is that a disproportionate share of the family's income must be directed to housing-related expenses, thus making achieving financial stability even more difficult. Continued investment in the housing stock of Clinton County is critical to ensure the tax base is stable for the future.

Crisis Housing

There are a lack of all crisis housing types, but there is a particularly insufficient number of emergency shelters, family shelters, and shelters that can accommodate individuals with mobility issues. During the height of pandemic, the numbers of individuals in shelters was down due to various restrictions and testing requirements. There has been an increase in the use of hotels as temporary housing, which is also problematic, according to the focus group participants. Case managers have a more challenging time engaging customers when they are in hotels, as they feel secure and often do not want to find a more permanent housing solution. While Clinton County does have shelters, the number of individuals and families in need of temporary housing has increased and put additional pressure on existing resources. As a result, there is a long wait list for any type of assisted housing. In addition to excessive demand, these shelters are also straddled with administrative burdens and coordination issues.

Housing Counseling and Financial Education

The need for household budgeting programs, financial management programs, and housing counseling was strongly endorsed by focus groups participants. Due to the limited availability in the affordable housing market, housing counseling, including intensive case management and the various responsibilities of tenants, landlords, and homeowners is needed. The focus group participants stated that many housing-related problems often tie back to the lack of knowledge and experience of low-income families on how to actively address the issues. With support, these programs can help stabilize families in their homes and provide them the knowledge and skills on how to alleviate future issues that will inevitably arise.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Needs Compound Housing Insecurity

Substance abuse and mental health needs can affect individuals and family causing housing instability. Service providers stated they are having more difficulty in assisting individuals with drug and mental health needs due to the various barriers they are presenting. In addition, trying to assist and encourage families to seek treatment options and work with mental health professionals, can be extremely challenging. Yet, without additional support in these areas, the other barriers they face including unemployment, lacking transportation, and lacking child care cannot be addressed appropriately. The homeless and sheltered population was noted as having a higher rate of drug use, possible overdoses, and mental health needs. Focus group participants discussed the challenge of securing even temporary housing for these individuals and how often active drug users are asked to leave shelters then end up on the streets. Focus group participants also identified the need for more case managers to help address the unmet mental health needs of housing customers. These mental health issues were described as more pronounced and more ubiquitous than in prior years.

Objective Data: Housing and Homelessness

Housing: Housing Units

The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2010-2019 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 19,298 housing units in the report area in 2019, an increase of 207 (or 1.08%) since 2010 compared to a 2.9% increase statewide..

Housing Units 2010-2019

Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Clinton County	19,091	19,108	19,132	19,147	19,168
Pennsylvania	5,571,046	5,587,336	5,599,169	5,581,962	5,614,657

Report Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clinton County	19,199	19,228	19,252	19,282	19,298
Pennsylvania	5,632,733	5,654,171	5,673,520	5,712,698	5,732,628

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006- 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Note: Annual Estimates of Housing Units for the United States, Regions, Divisions, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Housing: Housing Age

Total housing units, median year built, and median age in 2019 for Clinton County and Pennsylvania are shown below. Housing units included in the housing age calculation are limited to those for which the year built is known.

Median Housing Unit, 2019

Report Area	Total Housing Units*	Median Year Built	Built Before 1960
Clinton County	19,250	1970	7,897
Pennsylvania	5,693,314	1963	2,682,127
United States	137,428,986	1978	38,219,876

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: county. * Total reflects 5-year estimate.

Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 10,775 homeowners in the report area in 2000, and 10,312 homeowners in Clinton County for the 5 year estimated period from 2015-2019. This equates to a change of -4.3%, while the percent change for Pennsylvania over the same period was about a 2.19% increase.

Percent Change in Homes, 2000-2019

Report Area	Homes 2000	Homes 2019	Percent Change 2000-2019
Clinton County	10,775	10,312	-4.30%
Pennsylvania	3,406,337	3,480,978	2.19%
United States	69,815,753	77,274,381	1.68%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: county. * Total reflects 5-year estimate.

Housing-Cost Burden (Renters)

The 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) shows in the report area that 46% of occupied units paying rent nationwide pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. For the study area, 38.74% of occupied units paying rent have a housing cost burden. When 30% or more of income is spent on housing costs it is considered a “housing-cost burden”. Total housing units are defined as “total rentals and owned where rent/owned and income known”. 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), 2015-2019

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units Paying Rent	30% or More of Income Paying Rent	% of Renters Spending 30% or More of Income with Rent
Clinton County	14,690	4,378	1,696	38.74%
Pennsylvania	5,053,106	1,572,128	692,584	44.05%
United States	120,756,048	43,481,667	20,002,945	16.00%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: tract

Housing-Cost Burden (Owners)

The 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) shows in the report area that 27.68% of homeowners with mortgages nationwide pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. 24.62% of owners with mortgages and 14.96% of owners without mortgages spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs in the report area. 30% or more of income spent on housing costs is considered a “housing-cost burden”. Total housing units are defined as “total rentals and owned where rent/owned and income known”. 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 (Owners), 2015-2019

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Owners with Mortgage	30% or More of Income with Mortgage	% of Owners Spending 30% or More of Income with Mortgage	Owners without Mortgages	30% or More of Income without Mortgage	% of Owners Spending 30% or More of Income without Mortgage
Clinton County	14,690	5,552	1,367	24.62%	4,760	712	14.96%
Pennsylvania	5,053,106	2,092,266	520,428	24.87%	1,388,712	204,340	14.71%
United States	120,756,048	48,416,627	13,400,012	27.68%	28,857,754	3,846,938	13.33%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19.

Vacancy Rates

The U.S. Census Bureau provides vacancy data based on American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015-2019). Vacancy rates for the report area are reported below.

Vacant non-rental housing totals 270 units and includes those for sale only and sold but not occupied. For the report area, that is a non-rental housing vacancy rate of 1.40%, in comparison the national rate is 1.39%.

Vacant rental housing totals 455 units and includes those for rent and rented but not occupied. For the report area, that is a rental housing vacancy rate of 2.36%, in comparison the national rate is 2.47%.

Vacant other housing totals 3,835 units and includes those used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, as well as units used for migrant workers. For the report area, that is an other housing vacancy rate of 19.92%, in comparison the national rate is 8.27%.

Housing Vacancies, 2015-2019

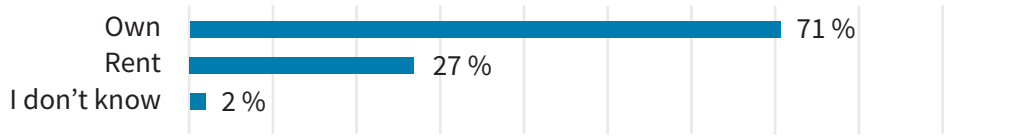
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Non-Rental	Vacant Non-Rental Rate	Vacant Rental	Vacant Rental Rate	Vacant Other	Vacant Other Rate
Clinton County	19,250	270	1.4%	455	2.36%	3,835	19.92%
Pennsylvania	5,693,314	85,783	1.51%	114,003	2.00%	440,422	7.74%
United States	137,428,986	1,912,626	1.39%	3,397,827	2.47%	11,362,485	8.27%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2012-16. Source geography: County

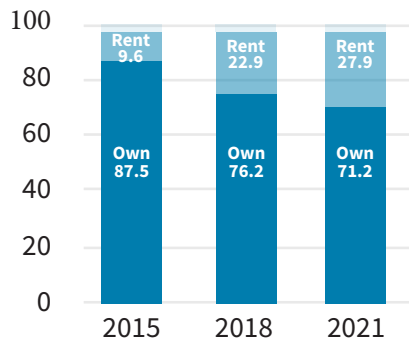
Survey Data: Housing and Homelessness

Community Survey Information

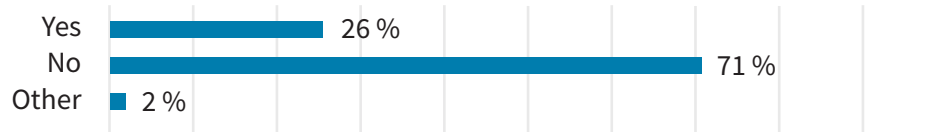
Do you own or rent your home?



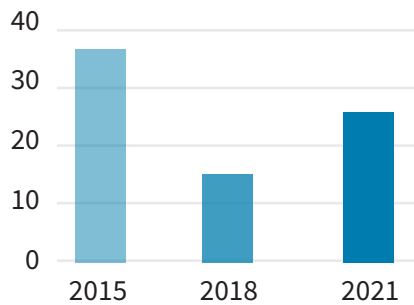
Response Trend



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



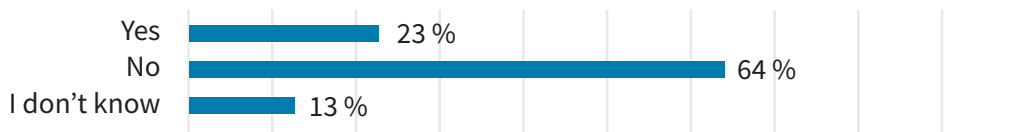
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



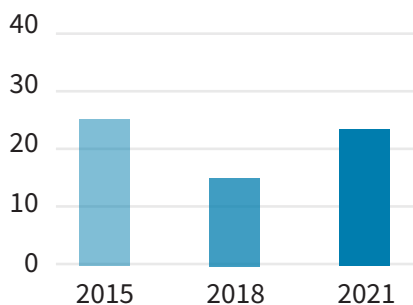
Do you foresee having difficulty finding money to pay your mortgage or rent at any time in the next year?



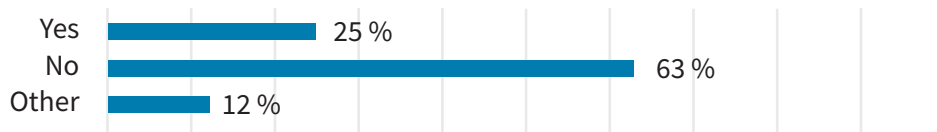
Do you know someone personally who has been forced to move from their home within the last two years because that person's landlord has raised the rent more than they can afford?



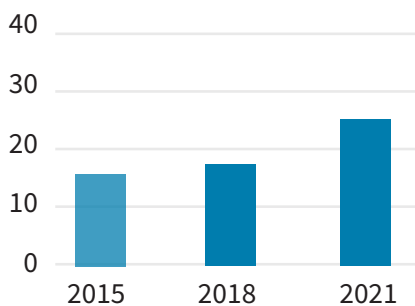
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



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



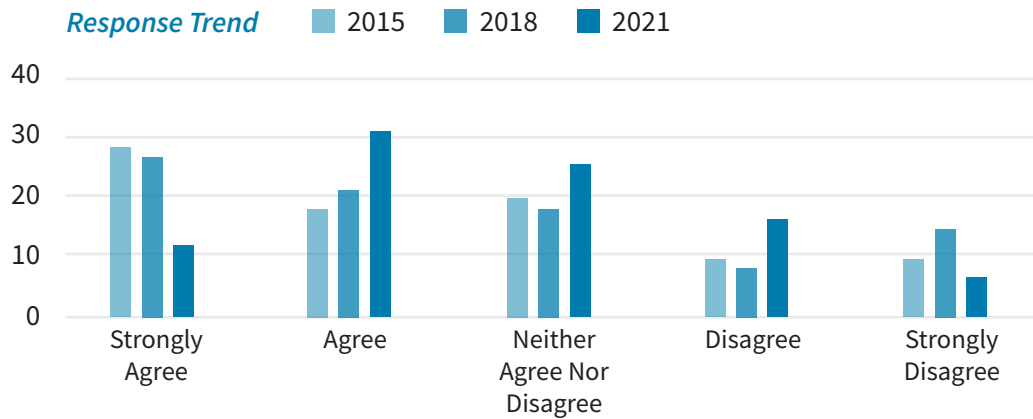
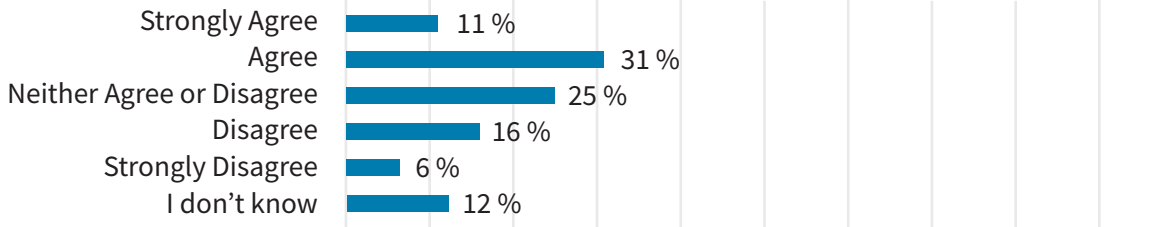
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



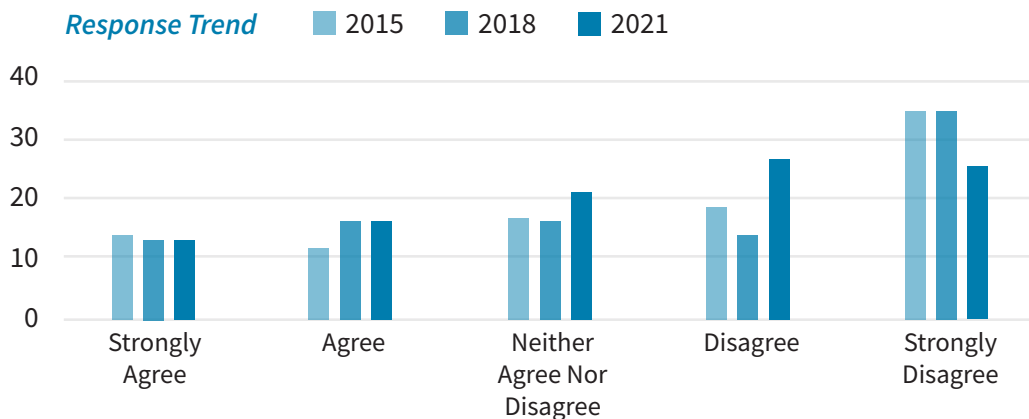
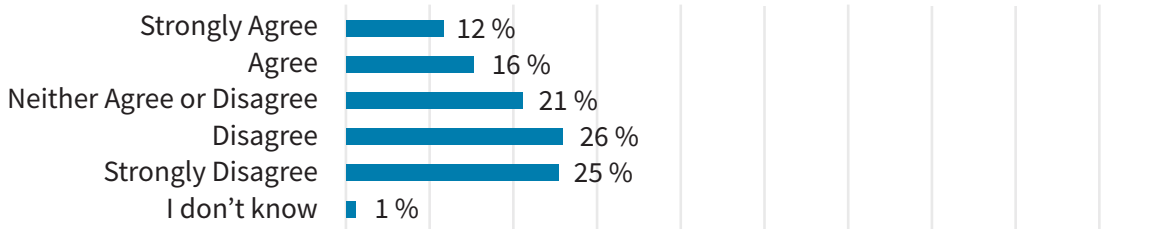
Are you able to keep up with your utility payments, such as water, sewer, electric, gas, etc.?



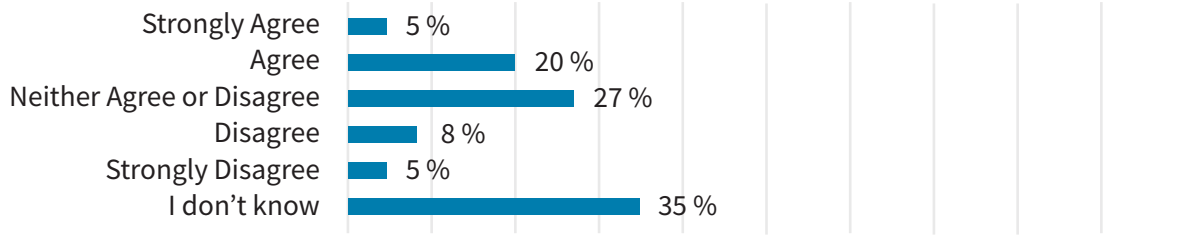
There are affordable housing options available for my family.



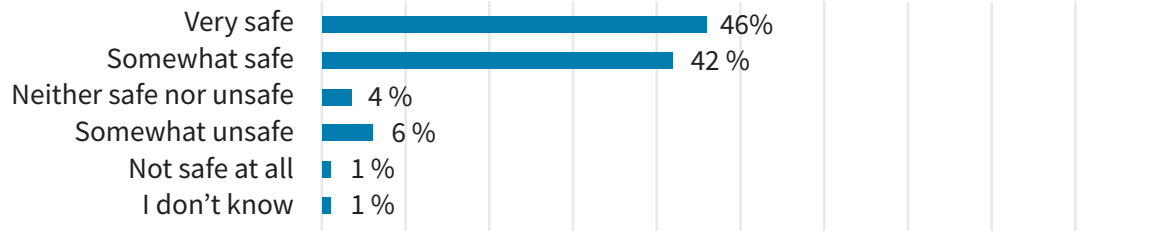
I have a hard time making ends meet (paying bills, groceries, etc.).



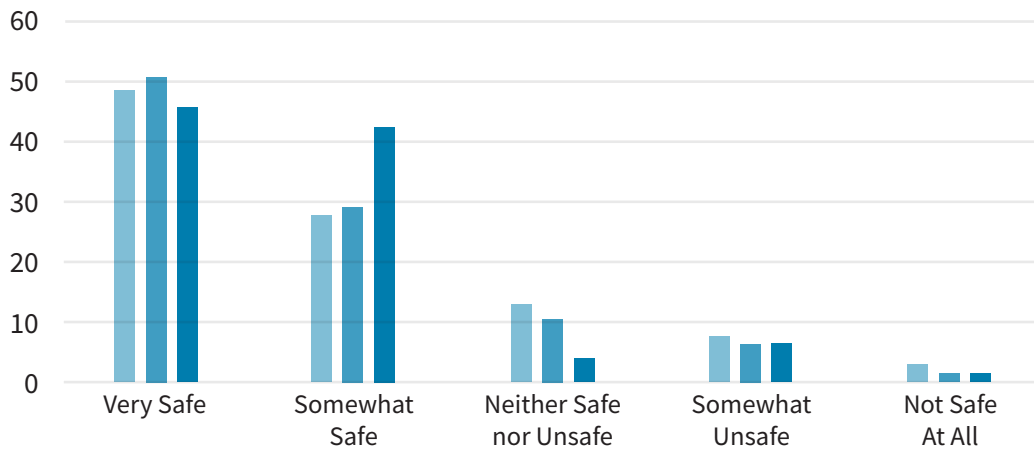
I have access to housing counseling services, if I needed them.



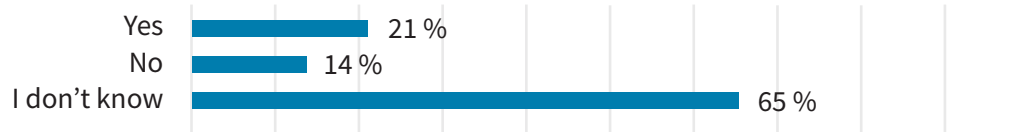
How safe is your neighborhood?



Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



Are there housing needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify

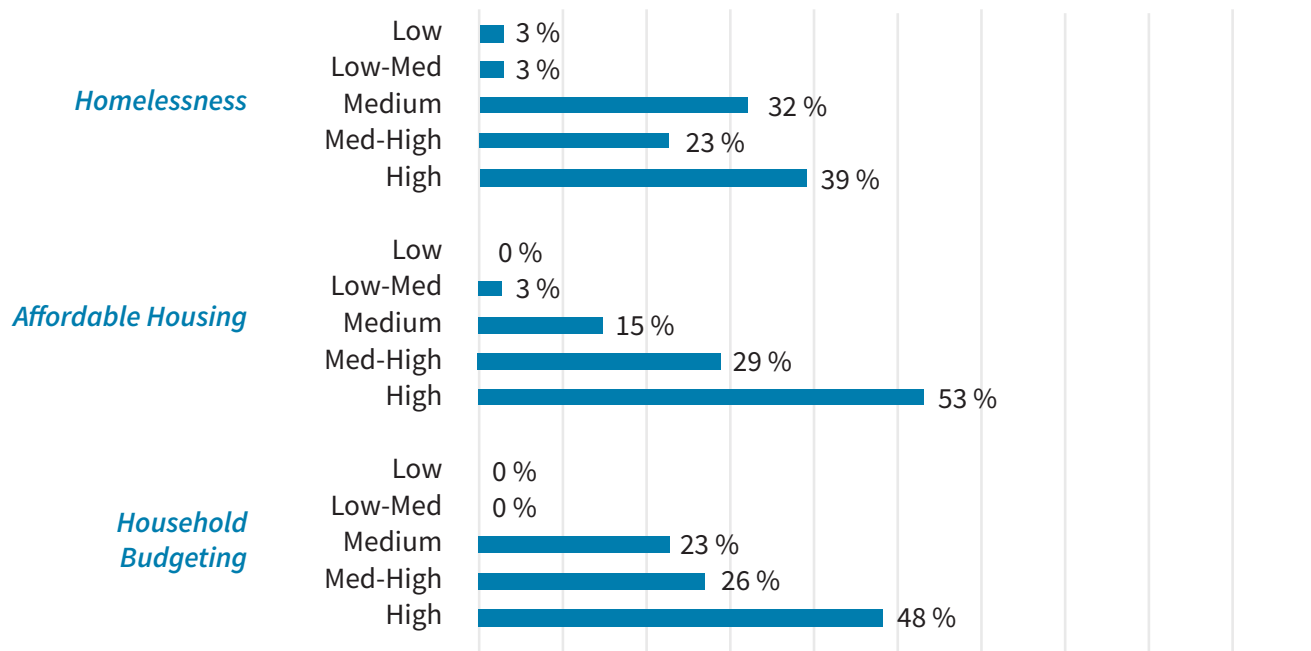
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Safe and affordable housing	25
Emergency financial assistance	13
Lack of shelters	7
Unemployment issues	4
Increased homelessness	2
Lack of funding	1
Access to information	1

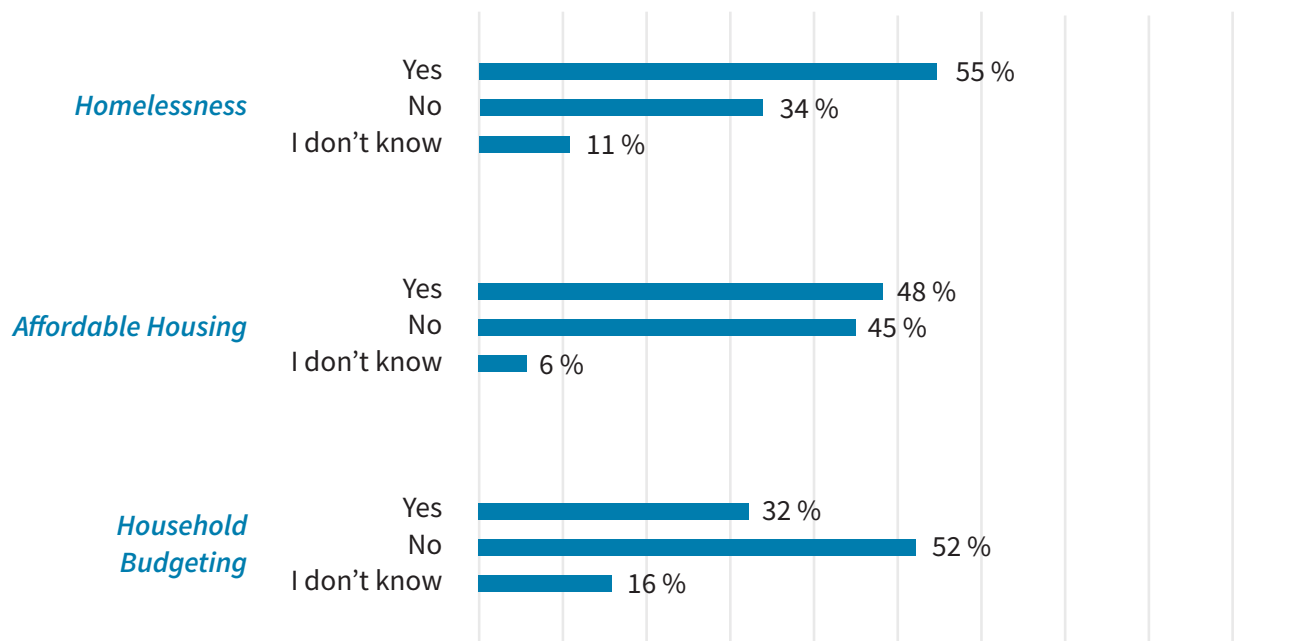
Survey Data: Housing and Homelessness

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important housing and homelessness issues facing Clinton County?



Are these housing and homelessness issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Support Services for Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities

The needs of senior citizens and persons with disabilities have been a long-standing focus of Clinton County human service providers. The County has a rapidly aging (60 and older) population, leading to an increasing need for senior services. There is also much greater awareness of how services for persons with disabilities can enhance quality of life. The ongoing pandemic has affected these vulnerable populations on many fronts; human service providers discussed the importance of ensuring they have access to services and socialization. Across the various data sources, the themes around seniors and persons with disabilities support services are awareness of aging in place and affordable housing, awareness of protective services, outreach services; socialization, mental health issues; human resource demands; services for persons with disabilities, and services for seniors.

Aging-In-Place and Affordable Housing

Focus group participants cited the lack of affordable housing for seniors as a lingering issue. For seniors, affordable housing works best when it includes one-floor living, access to amenities, low utility costs, and no yard to maintain. Rather than move into an assisted living facility or independent housing arrangement, many seniors prefer to age in-place in their own home. Often this requires home modifications to make a house safe and accessible for a senior. The focus group participants discussed that programs to help pay for home accessibility modifications, so that seniors can stay in their homes, have a long waiting period between enrollment and receiving services. Seniors may need modifications completed in a more immediate timeframe. Beyond these structural changes to their home, many seniors also require additional support services, such as personal care assistance, to age-in-place successfully.

Awareness of Protective Services

As discussed by focus group participants, the public seems unaware of the degree and extent of elder abuse in its many different forms throughout Clinton County. Moreover, there appears to be a reluctance by some abused seniors to report their situation due to embarrassment or fear of reporting an abusing caregiver they otherwise depend upon. Twenty-two percent of community survey respondents indicated that services for elder abuse and scam prevention are lacking, and an additional 73 percent did not know. Ninety-one percent of partner survey respondents stated elder abuse and neglect were of medium to high importance and about 34 percent felt it was not being adequately addressed in Clinton County. Focus group participants discussed a need for continued public education on this topic to help protect our most vulnerable residents.

Outreach Services

Seniors and people with disabilities, along with their families, may not be aware of available services. This is particularly true in rural areas. Even though agencies try to get the word out on available services, continued outreach efforts are necessary. Focus group participants mentioned the LINK as a centralized location for various services, but many do not even know what it is. Innovative outreach techniques beyond the traditional newspaper are needed. Focus group participants mentioned commercials, radio ads, and billboards to reach a broader audience. The partner survey respondents noted within all categories that adequate attention is being paid in the community to needs of seniors and those with disabilities, so outreach may be the key.

Socialization

During the ongoing pandemic, the social isolation of seniors and individuals with disabilities has been of major concern. Due to both groups being more vulnerable to the virus, many did not leave their homes for long periods of time, and some are still not back to their same level of pre-pandemic activity. Ensuring both groups feel safe in social settings is important as we move forward. The focus group participants discussed how the Centers for Healthy Aging are great locations for seniors to stay active and involved, the broad array of activities was also noted. While the centers have all reopened, attendance is low, but this is expected to change as seniors feel more comfortable being in public settings

Mental Health Issues

Focus group participants discussed the mental health concerns of seniors and individuals with disabilities and how important it is for these groups to have access to mental health professionals and treatment options. The pandemic perpetuated many underlying issues for seniors and individuals with disabilities. Many could not see their families for extended periods of time; depression and anxiety about the uncertain future were noted by focus group participants. Focus group participants discussed nursing home shutdowns and the high rates of virus transmission in those locations as also perpetuating mental health issues for not only those in the facilities, but family members who could only wave from outside.

Human Resource Demands

According to focus group participants, retention of staff serving seniors and persons with disabilities is a major concern. The group shared that this high rate of staff turnover results in communication gaps between provider agencies. The challenge of determining the most effective way to retain qualified and committed staff to improve both consistency and continuity was discussed. The group also expressed concern about the shortage of nurses to support the aging population and the need for respite care for families and the challenges to find in-home support that is affordable and reliable.

Services for Persons with Disabilities

Community survey respondents moderately agreed that adequate services are being provided to persons with disabilities. Of the services lacking in Clinton County, focus groups indicated transportation, especially for youth with disabilities to get to employment as an area of concern, as well as affordable housing and access to assistive technology. Focus group participants also discussed the need for accessible in-patient treatment facilities for those suffering from substance abuse issues, and how it is an extremely challenging to find any location that can adequately care for individuals with different abilities.

Services for Seniors

Community and partner survey respondents moderately agreed that adequate services are being provided to seniors. Focus groups also indicated a lack of transportation as a major issue affecting the quality of life of seniors. Three transportation-related needs were emphasized in transportation of veterans to the closest Veterans Affairs Medical Center, more transportation access available to rural communities, and transportation to on the evenings and weekend. Focus group participants also discussed continued engagement with older adults on programming they would like to see in the community. This would help participation in planned activities, they said.

Objective Data:

Support Services for Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities

Poverty: Senior Population and Poverty

Population and poverty estimates for persons age 65 and older are shown for Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and the United States. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 9.8% of Clinton County seniors lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for people living in Clinton County is greater than the national average of 9.3%.

Seniors in Poverty, 2015-2019

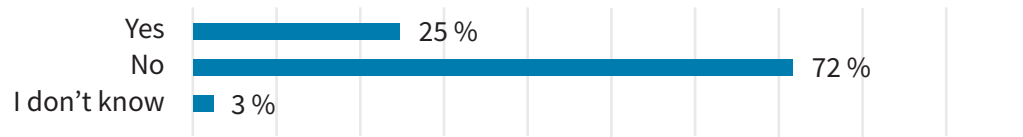
Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Clinton County	6,920	675	9.8%
Pennsylvania	2,202,234	179,411	8.1%
United States	49,488,799	4,587,432	9.3%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

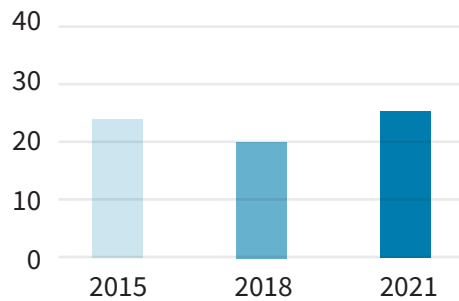
Survey Data: Senior Support Services

Community Survey Information

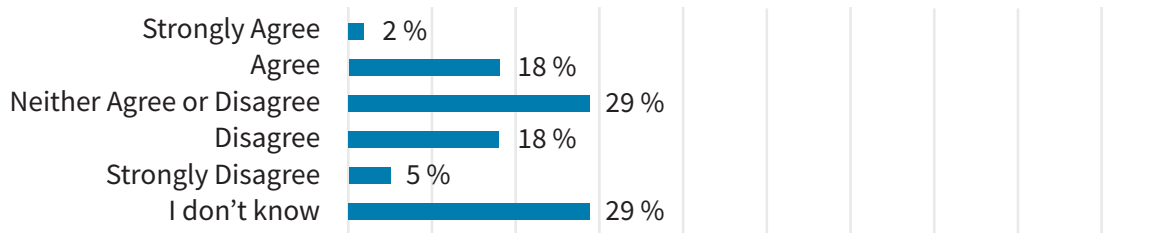
Do you provide any assistance for an elderly relative in Clinton County?



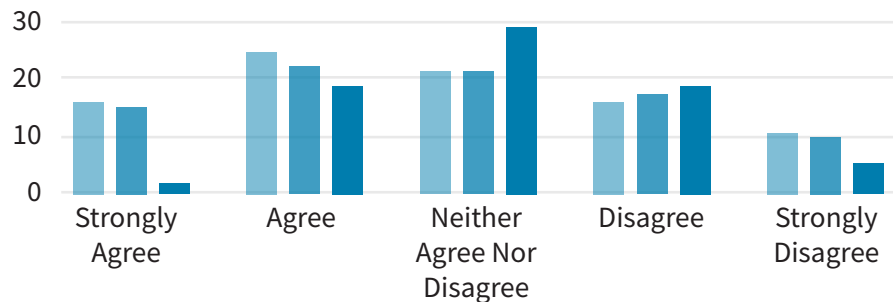
Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"



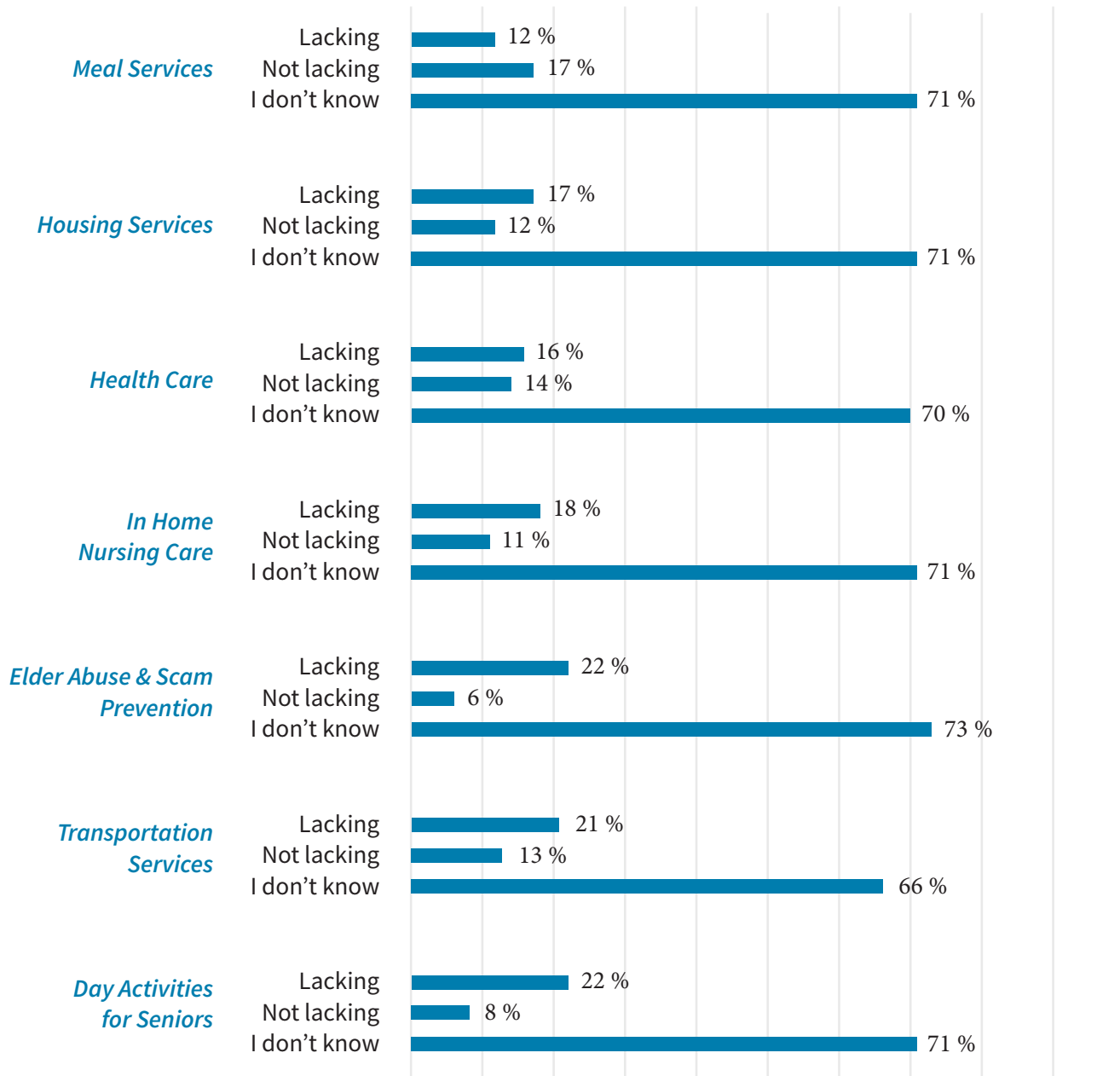
Seniors in my community received adequate services to meet their needs.



Response Trend 2015 2018 2021



Are these senior support services receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Are there any other senior support services needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please specify

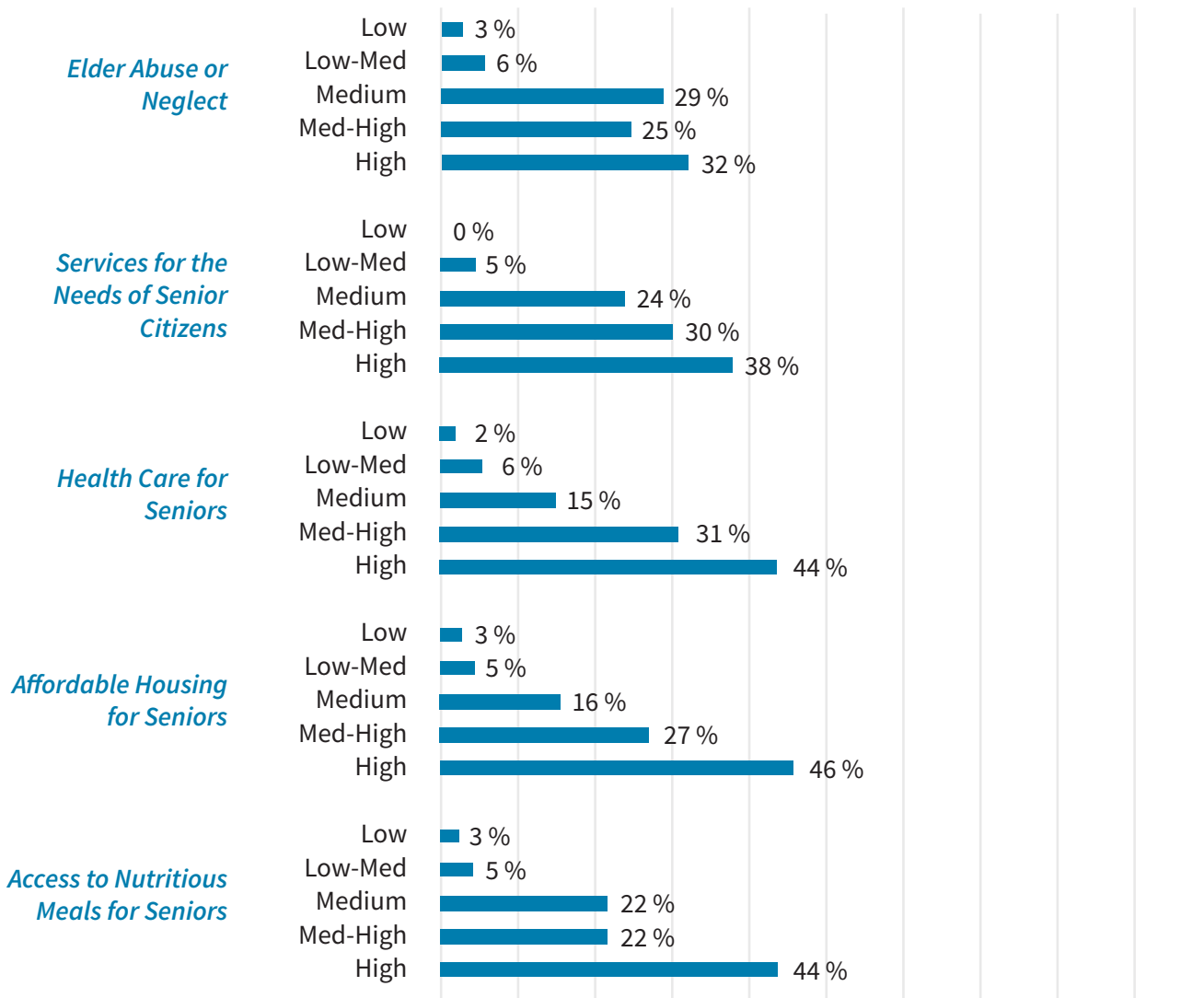
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Responses</i>
Lack of socialization	13
Transportation	6
Access to services	6
Access to fresh food	4
Taxes	4
Internet access/technology	4
Access to vaccine	3
Access to information	2
Mental Health	1

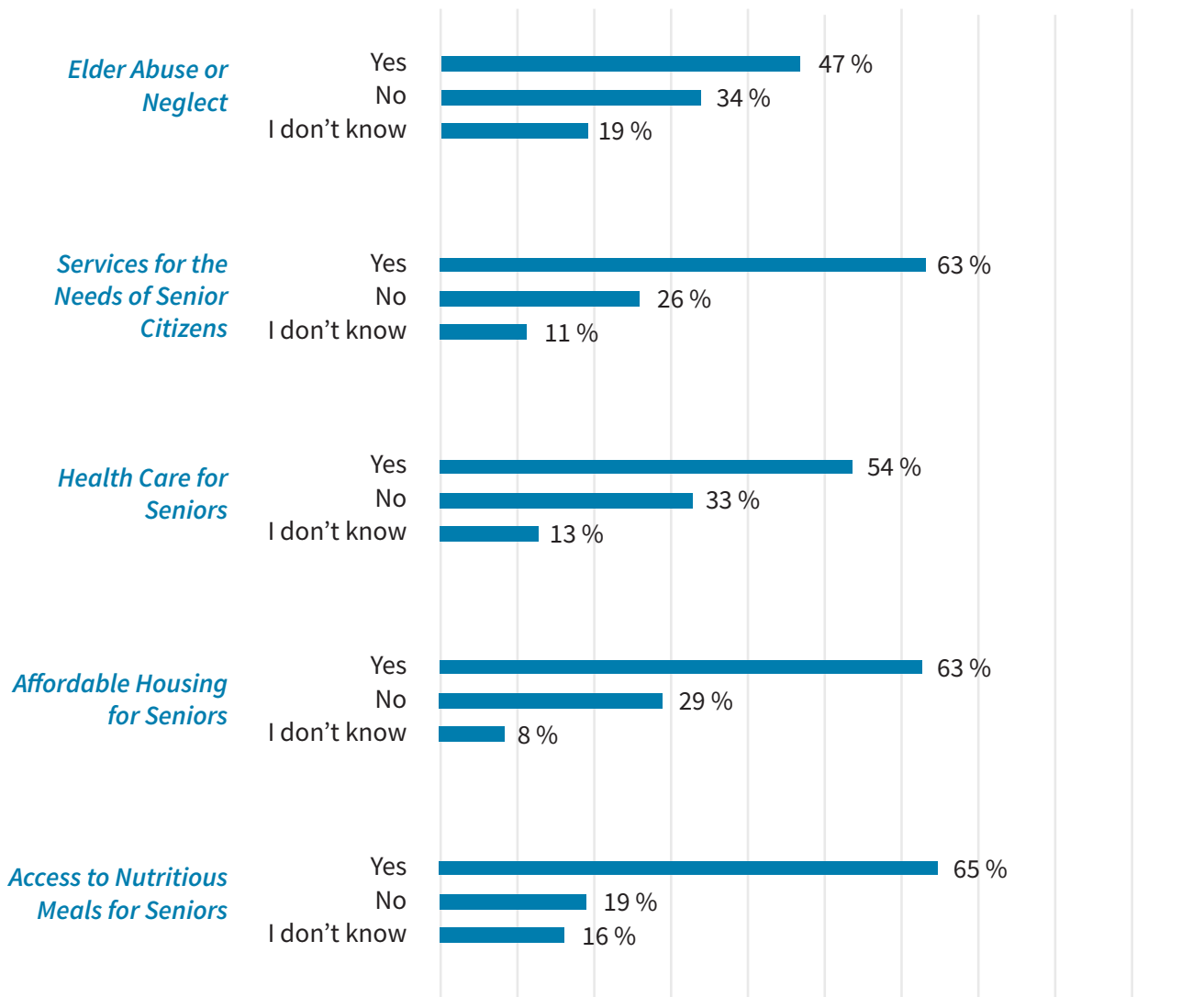
Survey Data: Senior Support Services

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important senior support service issues facing Clinton County?



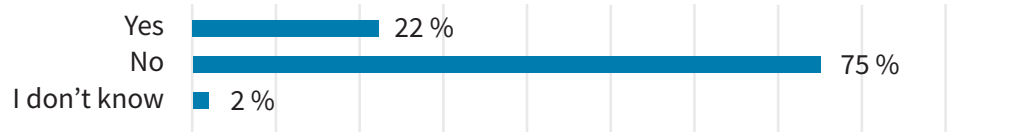
Are these senior support service issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



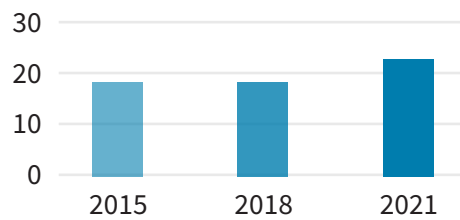
Survey Data: Individuals with Disabilities

Community Survey Information

Are you or anyone in your household disabled?



Response Trend - Percentage indicating "Yes"

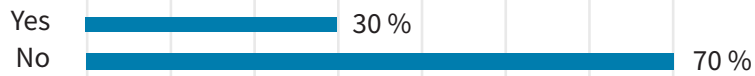


If yes, what type of disability?

Physical Disability

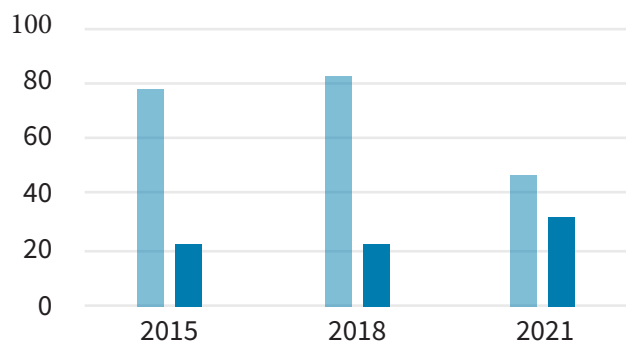


Mental Disability

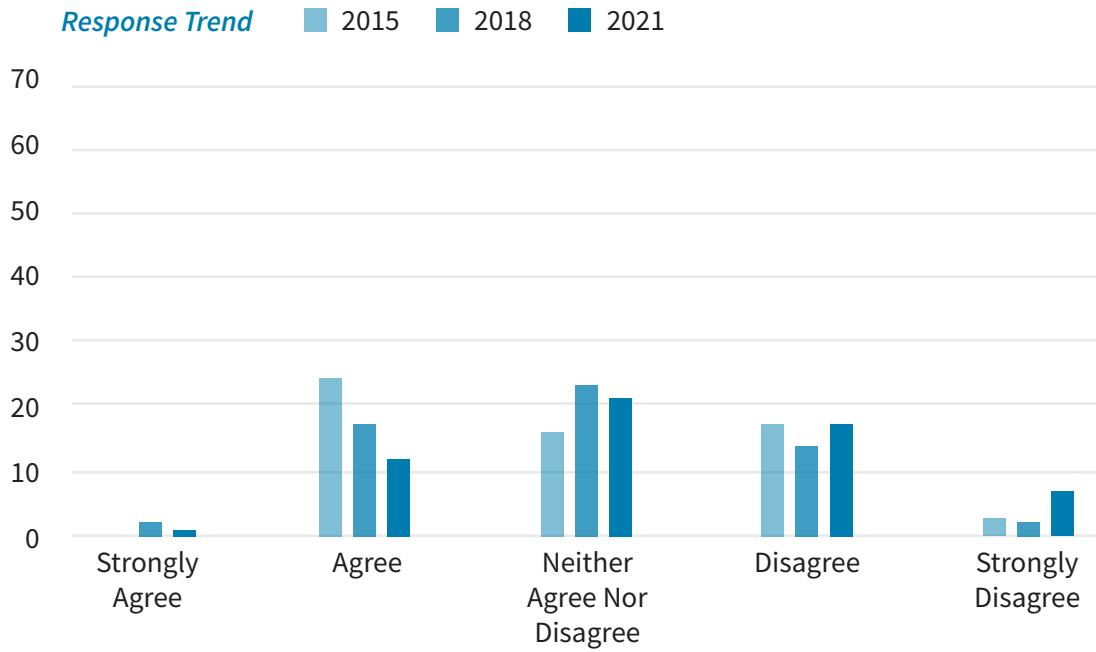
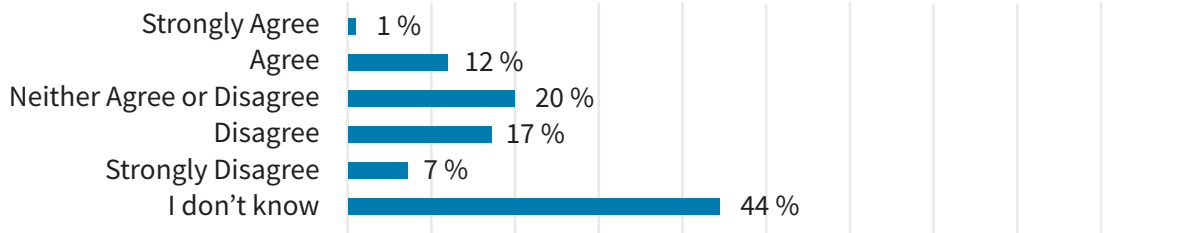


Response Trend

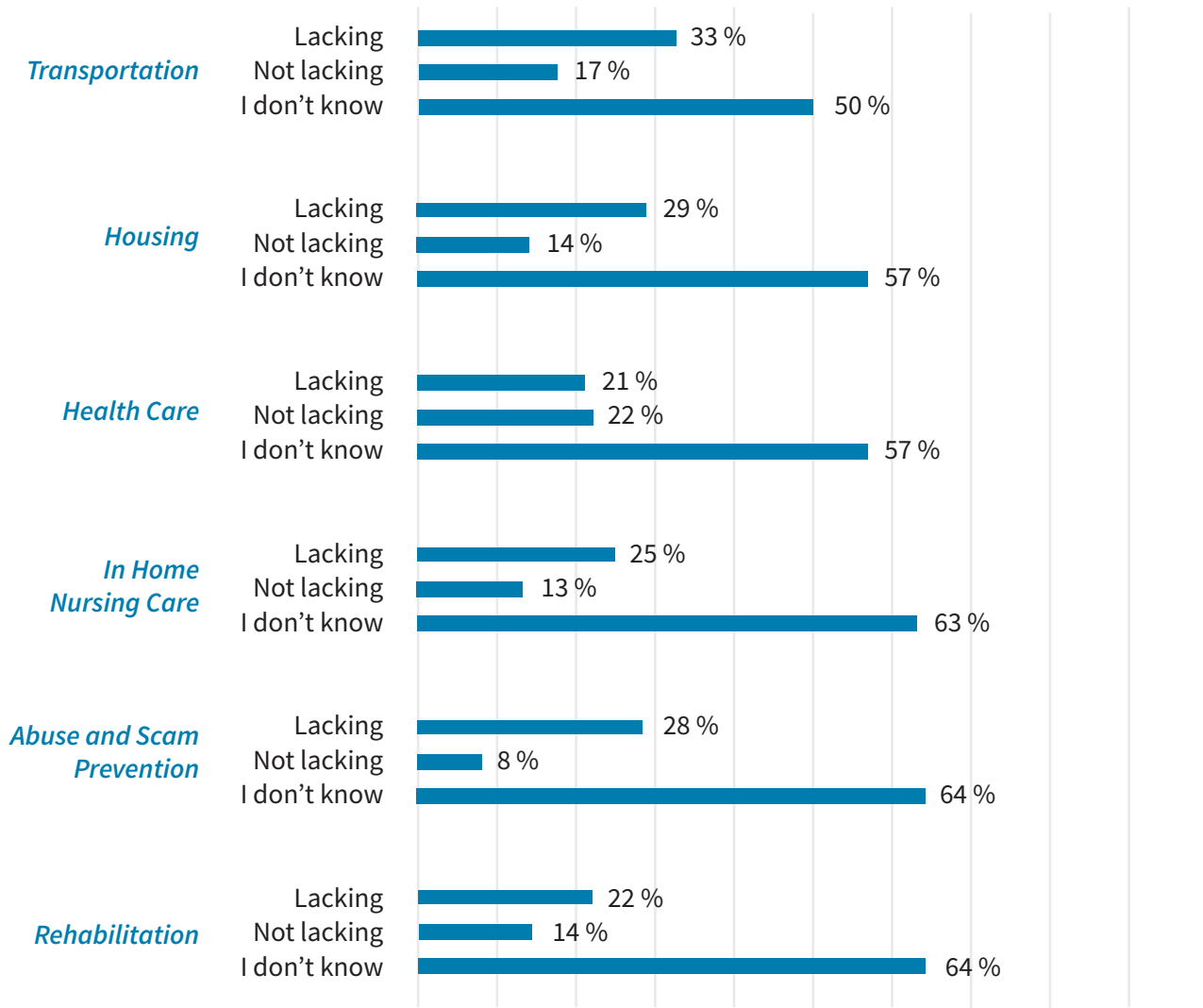
Physical Mental



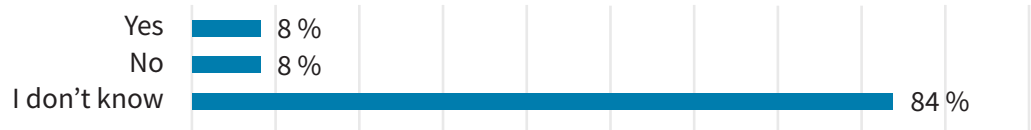
Individuals with disabilities in my community receive adequate services to meet their needs.



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



Are there other disability support service needs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic that are lacking in the community?



If yes, please explain

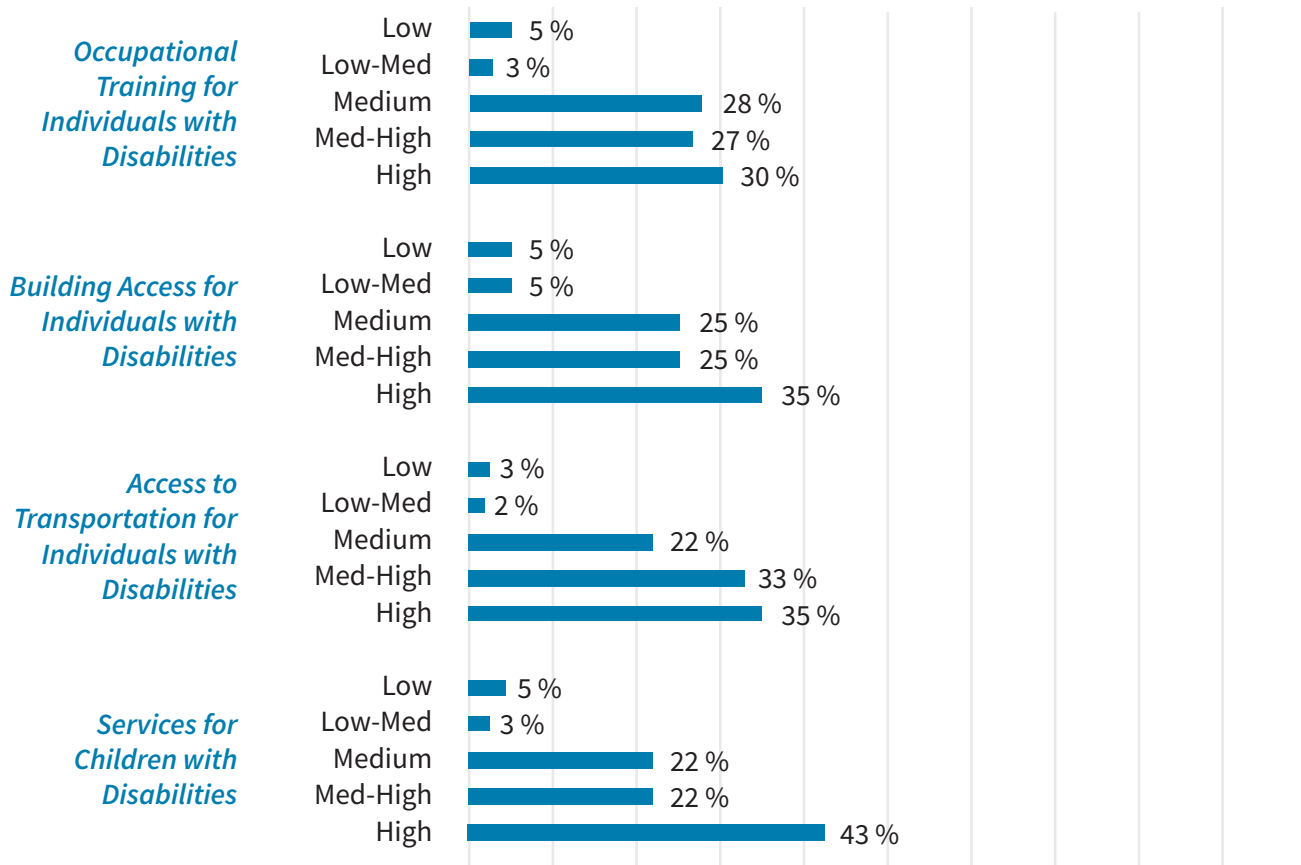
Please note: Comments have been categorized into themes and some comments include two or more themes.

Theme	Responses
Access to services	11
Mental health concerns	3
Access to vaccine	1
Lack of socialization & activities	1
Lack of transportation	1
Educational concerns	1

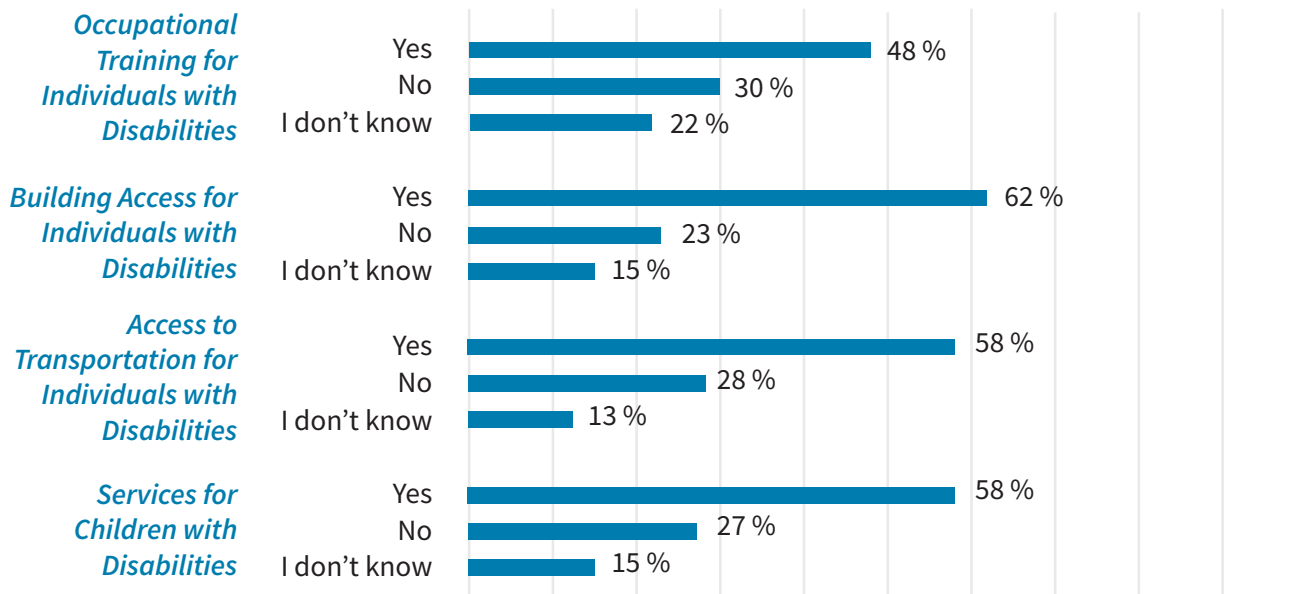
Survey Data: Individuals with Disabilities

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important issues facing individuals with disabilities in Clinton County?



Are these services for individuals with disabilities receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Demographics and Diversity

Population

The following section provides demographic data across a range of topics useful in evaluating Clinton County's community needs.

Population Change

Population change within Clinton County from 2000-2019 is shown below. During the nineteen-year period, total population estimates for Clinton County grew by 2.64 percent, increasing from 37,914 persons in 2000 to 38,915 persons in 2019.

Population Change, 2000-2019

Report Area	Total Population, 2020 ACS	Total Population, 2000 Census	Population Change from 2000-2019 ACS	Percent Change from 2000-2019 ACS
Clinton County	38,915	37,914	1,001	2.64%
Pennsylvania	12,791,530	12,281,054	510,476	4.16%
United States	324,697,795	281,421,906	43,275,889	15.38%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Age and Gender Demographics

Population by gender within the county, state, and nation is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates for Clinton County, the female population comprised 51.13%, while the male population represented 48.87%.

Population by Gender and Age, 2015-2019

Report Area	0 to 4		5 to 17		18 to 64		Over 64	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clinton County	1,034	1,043	3,005	2,794	11,967	11,951	2,782	3,866
Pennsylvania	361,510	345,053	1,001,143	954,685	3,907,637	3,939,782	885,228	1,286,897
United States	10,112,614	9,655,056	27,413,920	26,247,802	99,841,782	100,642,825	20,320,351	28,265,193

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Survey Data: Population

Community Survey Information

How many people are in your household? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
One	12.6
Two	32.0
Three	19.2
Four	18.0
Five or more	18.2

How many adults over the age of 60 live with you in your household? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
Zero	69.3
One	17.8
Two - Three	12.6
Four or more	0.0

How many children under the age of 18 live with you in your household? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
Zero	50.0
One	18.6
Two - Three	27.2
Four or more	4.2

Race Demographics

Population by gender within Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and the United States is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5-year population estimates, the white population made up 96.23% of Clinton County, black population represented 1.79%, and other races combined were 1.33%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 0.65% of the population.

Population by Race, 2015-2019

Report Area	White		Black		Native American		Asian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clinton County	18,378	19,069	522	174	30	72	140	183
PA	5,048,696	5,251,906	690,229	740,435	13,249	11,442	208,962	227,362
United States	116,386,410	118,991,2525	19,713,121	21,521,521	1,362,946	1,387,197	8,512,579	9,411,630
Report Area	Native Hawaiian		Mixed Race		Hispanic/Latino		Not Hispanic/Latino	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Clinton County	6	5	139	114	342	248	18,919	19,406
PA	1,772	2,426	159,944	159,930	476,487	458,729	5,788,626	6,067,688
United States	299,477	300,391	5,376,088	5,387,814	29,534,902	25,944,408	130,352,017	135,866,408

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Household Types

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 14,690 households in Clinton County in 2019. Single person households made up 28.5% of the total, two-person households represented 37.6% of the total, three-person households made up 15.4% of the total, four-person households represented 10.8% of the total, and larger households of 5 or more made up 7.7% of the total.

Household Types

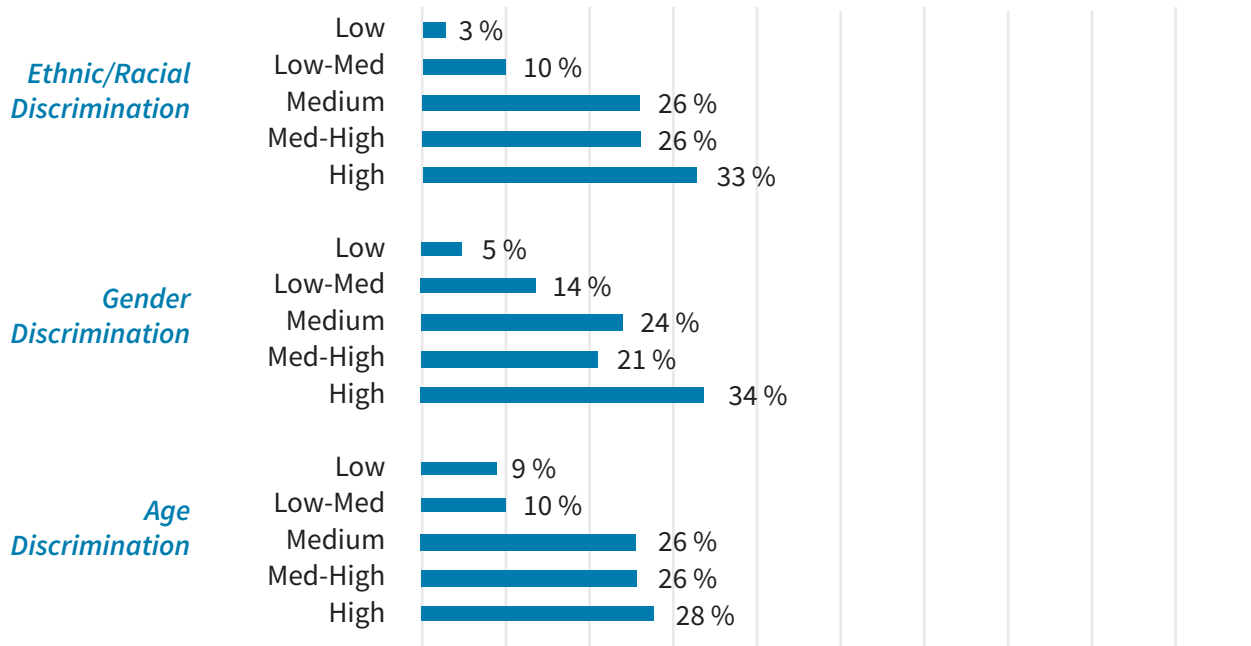
Report Area	Total Households	1 Person		2 People		
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Clinton County	14,690	4,193	28.5%	5,522	37.6%	
Pennsylvania	5,053,106	1,500,097	29.69%	1,769,499	35.02%	
United States	120,756,048	33,649,597	27.87%	40,984,459	33.94%	
Report Area	3 People		4 People		5 or More People	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Clinton County	2,258	15.4%	1,584	10.8%	1,133	7.7%
Pennsylvania	769,664	15.23%	613,874	12.15%	399,972	7.92%
United States	18,827,126	15.59%	15,585,521	12.91%	11,709,345	9.7%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Source geography: County

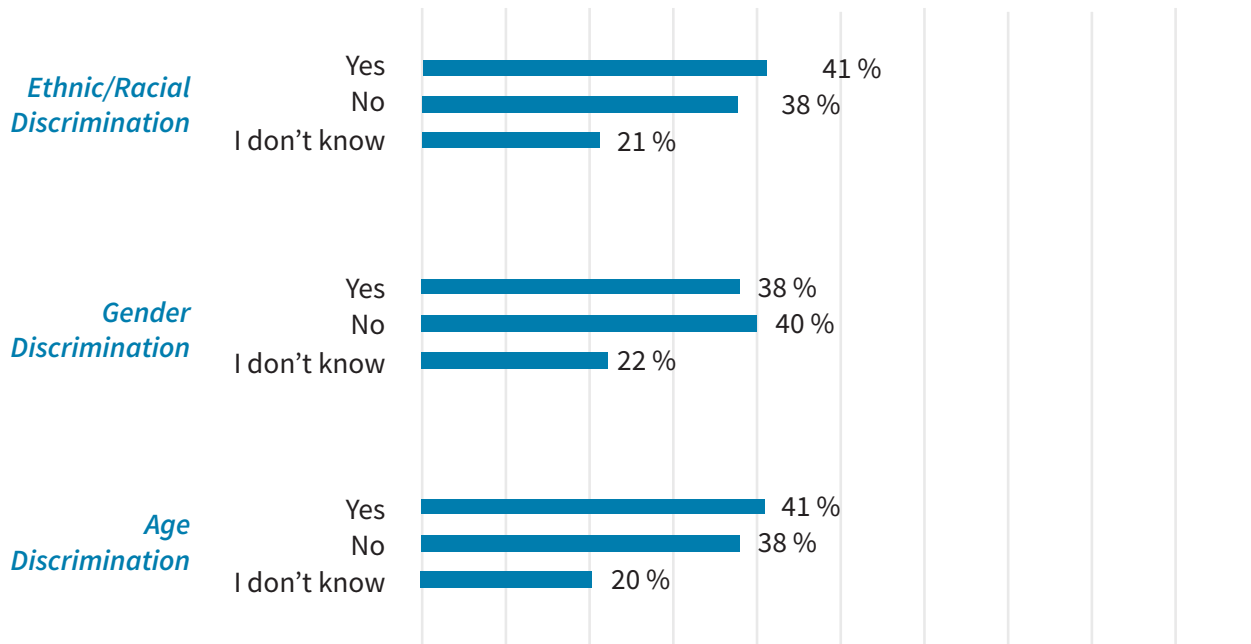
Survey Data: Diversity

Partner Survey Information

What are the most important issues concerning diversity in Clinton County?



Are these diversity related issues receiving adequate attention by community groups?



Income

Wages

Average weekly wages for Clinton County and Pennsylvania during the period July–September 2019 are provided in the table below. The average federal government weekly wage is \$1,506, which compares to the average local government weekly wage of \$877 and the average private weekly wage of \$799.

Weekly Wages

Report Area	Total Employees	Average Weekly Wage	Federal Employees	Average Federal Government Weekly Wage	State/Local Employees	State/Local Government Weekly Wage	Private Employees	Average Private Weekly Wage
Clinton County	12,402	\$829	190	\$877	2,035	\$1,067.50	10,177	\$799
PA	5,501,028	\$1,139	107,666	\$1,383	557,415	\$1,183.50	4,835,947	\$1,133
US	138,549,503	\$1,173	3,122,191	\$1,506	18,167,327	\$1,181	117,259,985	\$1,170

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Source geography: County

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 the report area in the below tables. The average income for earners in Clinton County is \$34,348. 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, 2014-2018

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Income Per Earner
Clinton County	\$50,923	\$25,794	\$34,348
Pennsylvania	\$61,744	\$34,352	\$46,454
United States	\$62,843	\$34,103	\$48,350

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2014-2018. Source geography: Tract

Income by Family Size

The table below shows median household income broken out by family size. The Pennsylvania average for a household of 3 is \$84,536 and the national average is \$81,087, both are higher than the average Clinton County household of 3 at \$65,368.

Median Household Income by Family Size, 2015-2019

Report Area	Household of One	Household of Two	Household of Three	Household of Four	Household of Five	Household of Six	Household of Seven
Clinton County	\$23,715	\$57,254	\$65,368	\$86,667	\$68,026	\$75,208	\$88,750
PA	\$30,528	\$69,203	\$84,536	\$99,131	\$93,394	\$89,202	\$82,877
United States	\$32,008	\$70,231	\$81,087	\$93,831	\$86,817	\$83,852	\$88,850

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019 Source geography: County

Survey Data: Income

Community Survey Information

What was the total income of all persons in your household over the past year? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	2021	2018
\$15,000 or less	9.9	16.4
\$15,000 - \$30,000	14.9	31.5
\$30,000 - \$50,000	20.1	17.6
\$50,000 - \$75,000	20.8	8.3
Greater than \$75,000	30.7	21.9
Refused	***	4.6
I don't know	3.7	4.3

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 states programs. The FPIG is the same for all 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. The Federal Poverty Income 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% of the amount identified for their family size in the FPIG guidelines to achieve financial stability, and in some communities that number is closer to 3 times or 300%. 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, 2021

Report Area	Family of 1	Family of 2	Family of 3	Family of 4	Family of 5	Family of 6	Family of 7	Family of 8
PA	\$12,880	\$17,420	\$21,960	\$26,500	\$31,040	\$35,580	\$40,120	\$44,660

Data Source: Services, D. o. (2021, February 2). Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines. Retrieved from Federal Register The Daily Journal of the United States Government

Poverty Rate

The table below 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 15.54% of all persons residing in Clinton County lived in a state of poverty during the 2021 calendar year. The poverty rate for all persons living in Clinton County is greater than the Pennsylvania average of 12.43%.

Poverty Rate, 2016-2021

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Clinton County	37,185	5,777	15.54%
Pennsylvania	12,380,284	1,539,183	12.43%
United States	316,715,051	42,510,843	13.42%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019 Source geography: Tract

Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in Clinton County from 2000 to 2021 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 1.6%, compared to a national increase of 1.0%.

Poverty Rate Change, 2000-2019

Report Area	Persons in Poverty 2000	Poverty Rate 2000	Persons in Poverty 2019	Poverty Rate 2019	Change in Poverty 2000-2019
Clinton County	4,245	11.8%	4,898	13.4%	1.6%
Pennsylvania	1,135,928	9.48%	1,481,193	12.0%	2.5%
United States	31,581,086	11.3%	39,490,096	12.3%	1.0%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019 Source geography: County

Population in Poverty by Gender

The table below shows the population in poverty in the report area by gender.

Poverty by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Clinton County	2,432	3,345	13.30%	17.70%
Pennsylvania	679,545	859,638	11.26%	13.55%
United States	18,909,451	23,601,392	12.19%	14.61%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Population in Poverty by Race

The tables below show the population in poverty in the report area by race.

Poverty by Race, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Clinton County	15.39%	18.32%	69.61%	0.00%	45.45%	0.00%	30.50%
Pennsylvania	9.72%	25.97%	24.56%	13.88%	24.50%	31.36%	22.04%
United States	11.15%	23.04%	24.86%	10.94%	17.51%	21.04%	16.66%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Poverty by Race, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Clinton County	5,557	83	71	0	5	0	61
Pennsylvania	972,867	350,457	5,730	58,438	983	83,498	67,210
United States	25,658,220	9,114,217	660,695	1,922,319	101,826	3,313,183	1,740,383

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: County

Education

Education: Free and Reduced Lunch Program

The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program in the 2020-2021 school year. The figures below include public, private and parochial schools, and residential child care institutional figures. There are 22 students eligible in the report area.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many SFAs are operating under the Seamless Summer Option (SSO) or Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and are not included in this year’s report. Only SFA’s that submitted a claim for reimbursement for October under the School Nutrition Program (SNP) are included in this report.

Students Eligible for the Free Reduced Lunch Program (lunches only), 2019-2020

Report Area	District	Type	Enrollment	Free Lunch Eligible	Free Lunch Enrollment	Reduced Lunch Eligible	Reduced Lunch Enrollment	Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment
Clinton	Lock Haven Catholic School	Public School	162	21	12.96%	1	0.62%	13.58%

Data Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education. 2020-2021, Source geography: county

Survey Data: Education

Community Survey Information

What is your highest level of education? (Percentage)

Answer Choices	
Less than high school diploma	2.0
High school diploma or equivalent	22.7
Some college	20.7
College degree	36.7
Advanced degree	18.0