



Food Insecurity

Hearing Hosted By:

Senate Democratic Policy Committee

Loree D. Jones, Chief Executive Officer

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Good morning, members of the Pennsylvania Senate Democratic Policy Committee. Thank you for having me today to speak about food insecurity.

I am Loree Jones, Chief Executive Officer of Philabundance, a hunger relief organization serving five counties in Pennsylvania and four counties in New Jersey. We are part of the Feeding America national network of over 200 food banks and work closely with Feeding Pennsylvania and their nine food bank partners across the state. At Philabundance, our mission is to alleviate hunger today while we work to end hunger for good. We are dedicated not only to meeting the immediate need through emergency food provision, but also to addressing the root causes of hunger. We understand that emergency food is not going to solve hunger or poverty, but it is one piece of a much larger puzzle. Philabundance is committed to reducing hunger and the reliance on emergency food.

I began at Philabundance less than a year ago. I started at this incredible organization right in the middle of a pandemic. I have seen first-hand the dedication of our staff, volunteers, and donors, but I have also seen the increased need for food. In my first month at Philabundance we had a gentleman come to our warehouse in South Philadelphia. We do not usually distribute food directly to individuals from the warehouse, instead referring them to our 350 plus agency partners. However, this man did not know that. He knew the Philabundance name and he knew that he and his family were hungry. I happened to be passing through the lobby when he arrived. He told me how he never needed help before but lost his job due to the pandemic. He did not know where else to turn. A colleague and I immediately started packing a box of food for him – not wanting to turn him away when he clearly just needed some kindness and understanding. That moment has stuck with me because that man was just one person of the thousands who have unfortunately needed an introduction to the emergency food system. During this pandemic we have seen a 60 percent increase in need, 40 percent of which are people using the emergency food system for the very first time.

Philabundance Background

At Philabundance we strive to ensure equitable and broader access to nutritious food and resources to help all our neighbors lead healthy, active lives. Philabundance was founded in 1984 with the simple belief that no person or child should go hungry while healthy food goes to waste. Our mission is to drive hunger from our communities today and to end hunger for good. In addition to food distribution, we strive to reduce food waste, increase access to nutritious meals, and tackle the root causes of hunger through programs such as the Philabundance Community Kitchen. In partnership with more than 350 agencies, we provide nutritious food to those in need in our service area, which includes Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware counties in Pennsylvania. Our work stretches from the streets of Kensington in Philadelphia to the countryside in Chester County. In no area, no county, do we not see a need – and an increased need at this time.



A Philabundance agency partner picking up free product at an Agency Hub event.

Philabundance operates by primarily distributing donated, purchased, and rescued product. This allows our food to be distributed without any barriers. To receive our non-government funded food, the people we serve do not need to prove they are in need. They simply need to show up and can be provided nutritious food.

Philabundance Food Distributions

Philabundance provides free food to our agency network in three different ways:

Produce Deliveries –Philabundance delivers large amounts of produce and perishable goods directly to agencies each week

Perishable Food Hubs – multiple pick up locations in our service area where our partners can pick up perishable product each week

Agency Express – agency partners can order non-perishable products to either pick up or be delivered

Philabundance participates in a number of government programs that provide food:

The **Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)** provides USDA-donated food to low-income seniors through monthly “senior boxes”. Philabundance packs and distributes these boxes to strategically chosen locations. Boxes contain approximately 30 pounds of canned and boxed food including vegetables, fruit, juice, pasta, milk, cereal, canned meat and a non-meat protein. We provide 4,500 boxes per month.

The **Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) Bonus** provides Philabundance with access to commodities food purchased by the USDA that we make available to eligible households

The **State Food Purchase Program (SFPP)** and the **Pennsylvania Agriculture Surplus System (PASS)** are two state specific nutrition programs that provides organizations, like Philabundance, with funding to purchase food. The PASS program also supports PA farmers as the funds are used to reimburse them for donated food.

In addition, our agency partners and others can participate in the following programs:

Philabundance Community Kitchen Mission Meals are ready-to-eat or frozen meals made at our community kitchen to be distributed to people who are unhoused, seniors, or families who need meals.

BackPack provides free, nutritious and easy-to-prepare supplemental meals for families with kids at select member agency sites. This year, Philabundance is partnering with Kids Against Hunger Philadelphia to provide four shelf-stable meal packs in every Backpack. Each meal pack provides six prepared servings, for a total of 24 servings.

Feed Our Food Workers is a partnership with the Garces Foundation and 6ABC to provide meals to restaurant workers who have been impacted by the pandemic.

Senior Meal Delivery Program delivers prepared meals directly to seniors so they do not have to visit a pantry or another agency for food.

Driving Hunger Away During Ramadan is a program in partnership with Senator Sharif Street’s office where the Philabundance Community Kitchen made 200 meals to distribute for 30 days at a different location each day.

In addition to our work to relieve hunger today, Philabundance has made a commitment to ending hunger for good. Our goal is to pair food with other social determinants of health, like housing and education, to collaboratively and holistically improve overall health in our communities. We know that the majority (over 70 percent) of what determines a person's health and lifespan has less to do with genetics and direct healthcare and more to do with the social and economic conditions in which they live. Necessities like food, housing, education and access to primary and preventive healthcare are intertwined. Hunger does not happen in a silo. By partnering with other organizations that provide these types of interventions, Philabundance can be part of a movement to increase stability and long-term food security in the communities we serve.

We have already seen success with this work through our Philabundance Community Kitchen (PCK), which is a culinary arts and life skills training program. PCK trains people who are low- to no-income in a 16-week culinary vocational program with the goal of helping people transform their lives. When we began PCK, we were committed to making it as accessible as possible, so the program has very low barriers to entry. People applying for the program must pass reading and writing tests. For anyone who does not pass, our staff will work with those who are interested to study and take those tests again. Students are required to be at class on time and prepared, but any student facing challenges will receive staff support to give them the best chance to be successful. The PCK team has built a program that truly meets people where they are today to help them move forward.

Food Insecurity



A line of cars awaiting a food distribution.

The reason Philabundance, PCK, and other programs are necessary is because of incredibly high rates of food insecurity. Defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a lack of access to enough food for a healthy and active life, food insecurity is a pervasive issue that impacts the health, well-being, and success of those who face it. At its core, food insecurity is hunger; it's when people are not able to afford the food they need.

Before the pandemic, there was a sweeping epidemic of hunger in this country. In Pennsylvania, over 1.4 million people faced food insecurity during 2018. That's nearly 11 percent of Pennsylvanians. In a country, and especially a state, with so much farming, agriculture, and resources, we still could not ensure everyone was fed.

For decades the research has shown that households headed by people of color face hunger at higher rates than white households. Before the pandemic, USDA data showed that Black and Hispanic people faced hunger at double the rate of white people. While the rate of food insecurity has certainly increased due to COVID-19, statistics showing this level of disparity are unfortunately nothing new.

We know that the high rates of hunger are directly linked to high rates of poverty. Hunger is an issue of resources and access, worsened by the many existing obstacles people face: low-wage jobs, part-time hours, transportation challenges, the high cost of childcare and housing, and language barriers. When

wages are too low or jobs are hard to find, it becomes impossible for families to meet the ever-rising costs of living and put food on the table.

Prior to the pandemic a national report estimated that hunger costs our country over \$160 billion in increased health care costs, lost productivity, lost educational attainment.¹ Hunger is costly and critical investment is needed to address the need and underlying causes.

COVID-19

Then came a global pandemic. COVID-19 has had an immediate and devastating effect on the communities we serve. Food insecurity in our service area rose sharply, with agencies in our network reporting a 60 percent increase in the number of people they served – 40 percent of which were people using the emergency food system for the first time. Feeding America is projecting that nationally more than 42 million people, including 13 million children, may experience food insecurity due to COVID-19.²

Increasing hunger is being seen across the entire state, with people of color and households with children being disproportionately affected. This ranges from a high of 18.7 percent in Philadelphia County to a low of 8.9 percent in Chester County.³ When the **best** we are doing is a rate of nearly 9 percent of the population being food insecure, there is a huge problem. From urban to rural counties in Pennsylvania, each one is seeing massive increases in hunger. Most counties saw a 4 percent increase in hunger, like Lackawanna County that went from 12.7 percent of people experiencing food insecurity in 2018 to a projected 16.1 percent in 2020.

For Pennsylvania’s children the pandemic has been even worse. According to Feeding America, over 25 percent of children are facing hunger in nine counties in Pennsylvania: Cambria, Cameron, Clearfield, Forest, Fayette, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, and Philadelphia. Forty-six counties, more than half of the state, are facing a child food insecurity rate of over 20 percent.

Please refer to the chart attached to this testimony for the food insecurity rates for every county in the state, including rates of households with children. This data comes from that Feeding America, which

Measuring Impact - 2019 vs. 2020			
Pounds Distributed to Our Neighbors			
	2019	2020	Increase
January	2,224,404	2,682,302	21%
February	2,141,320	3,143,489	47%
March	2,329,458	3,135,477	35%
April	2,358,815	4,244,203	80%
May	2,381,835	5,475,501	130%
June	2,358,646	7,093,272	201%
July	2,136,846	6,411,057	200%
August	2,229,189	5,372,076	141%
September	2,233,083	6,328,567	183%
October	2,647,827	4,674,526	77%
November	2,744,169	3,579,381	30%
December	2,227,279	3,830,875	72%
Total	28,012,871	55,970,726	100%

¹ Bread for the World, The Cost of Hunger, <http://www.hungerreport.org/costofhunger/>.

² Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2020 Projected Overall Food Insecurity Rate, <https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

³ Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2020 Projected Overall Food Insecurity Rate, <https://www.feedingamericaaction.org/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

recently calculated a projected food insecurity rate for 2020 based on available analyses. The annual food insecurity data for 2020 will be released by the USDA this fall.

As we await the annual report, the Census Bureau began conducting a Household Pulse Survey in April of 2020. This provides real-time weekly data on how the pandemic is affecting the country. This data includes statewide information.

According to the Census Bureau, in January of 2021 in Pennsylvania, 627,000 adults reported that their household sometimes or often did not have enough to eat in the last seven days.⁴ This represents 8 percent of all adults in the Commonwealth. In addition, 578,000 adults living with children reported that the children were not eating enough because the adults could not afford enough food. This represents 20 percent of adults living with children in Pennsylvania. This snapshot shows that the economic effects of the pandemic are still very real.

Child Hunger

Research shows that households with children have higher rates of hunger. Child hunger is the most severe form of food insecurity, as it means that parents and guardians are no longer able to buffer children from the impacts of their economic insecurity.

Access to nutritious food is critical for the health of every person, but especially for children. Even short periods of food insecurity can lead to long-term health and developmental risks. For babies and young children, a lack of nutrition can lead to delays in body and brain development that have lifelong impacts. As children get older, not having a balanced breakfast or lunch can lead to an inability to focus in school, health consequences, and even an increase in suicidal ideation.⁵ For adults, food insecurity leads to a greater likelihood of depression, diabetes, hypertension, and overall reporting of poor or fair health.

A child facing food insecurity is not starting life out on equal footing. If food insecurity continues through school age and into adulthood, that person will face severe disadvantages. Lack of access to food – a basic thing every person needs to survive – leads to increased costs in hospitalizations, underperformance in school, and a decrease in future earnings. Access to food is a much larger issue than simply addressing hunger. It is about providing people with the nutrients needed to have a full, healthy life.

Child Hunger During COVID-19

Due to the economic impacts of the coronavirus, Feeding America estimates that 13 million children may face food insecurity. As food insecurity increases, we know it is also often combined with a decline in overall health.

Families with children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of the current economic crisis. Parents are especially in an impossible situation. Too many lost their jobs, and those who did not face layoffs and furloughs had to manage to care for children who were now home as schools and child care centers

⁴ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Tracking the COVID-19 Recession's Effects on Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships, Feb 18, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and>

⁵ Health Affairs, Food Insecurity and Health Outcomes, <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/pdf/10.1377/hlthaff.2015.0645>

closed. Schools and child care centers were not just a source of education and care for children but also a place where many received meals.

When schools closed, over 350,000 children across Pennsylvania were no longer able to access their free or reduced-price breakfast and lunch. Young children no longer received meals through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) at their day care centers. These are two incredible resources for families struggling to make ends meet. Before the pandemic, no matter the financial situation at home, kids could at least access food at school or day care. That resource being taken away so abruptly caused true hardships for families.



Philabundance Food Distribution for children.

This led to more people seeking out emergency food providers. Philabundance responded not only by increasing overall food but also by reworking a program meant to reach families with children. Our Backpack Program is a monthly free food distribution program designed to provide healthy, easy-to-prepare meals to families with children. Normally we operate this program in schools where each child is given a Backpack. No forms or information are required to receive this low-barrier service. When the pandemic began, we shifted our program operation and are now providing these meals through 24 partner agencies. Each site receives 585 backpacks that each include multiple family-style meals. We are also talking with our local leaders and partners to determine how else we can support getting food to kids.

We know we have to do more to reach children. This pandemic showed just how critical child nutrition programs are and how we need to ensure they are accessible to our kids at all times.

Collaboration and Representation

To have any success in combatting hunger and poverty, even before COVID-19, collaboration is key. Hunger, homelessness, unemployment, and other social determinants of health do not happen in a vacuum. Programs must work together to be successful and have maximum impact.

With Philabundance's Ending Hunger For Good initiative, we are committed to bringing together partners so we can take any challenges head on and together.

In 2020, Philabundance launched Sharswood THRIVE: Community by Design. Sharswood THRIVE seeks to fundamentally change the way people seek and receive support services. This is done by promoting a comprehensive safety-net system approach that not only provides stability services such as housing and healthcare but also economic mobility empowerment through workforce development, home ownership, and financial literacy training. Sharswood THRIVE is a multi-year project carried out in collaboration with partner community organizations.

The overall goal is to create a scalable model combining multiple services to increase the stability and economic mobility of Sharswood community members meaningfully and measurably over a three to five-year period. The collaborative wants to ensure that that existing, returning, and future residents of

Sharswood will live peacefully, prosperously, and as a cohesive community for generations to come. Sharswood residents will achieve their life goals and affect sustainable neighborhood change.

Absolutely key to any collaboration is having diverse people around the table – diversity in race, gender, background, socio-economic status, viewpoint, and more. At the center of this work must be people who have lived experience with the issues at hand. Without their expertise, any solutions will come up short. If we are looking to combat hunger we need to speak with people who have waited in line at food pantries, who know what it is like to fill out a SNAP application, and who have made the impossible choice between paying their rent or putting food on the table. The silence and exclusion of those impacted in the decision-making process is unacceptable.

I invite all of the members participating in this hearing to seek input from people who are struggling and take the time to learn from them. Volunteer at a pantry in your district and stay for the entire distribution to see what happens when the food runs out. Take the “SNAP Challenge” by committing to live on only \$4.00 a day – not per meal but for the entire day – for a week. Spend an afternoon in a County Assistance Office, when they are open again, to see what it is like to ask for help. Take time to understand these issues at a personal level, if you have not already. We would be happy to help connect you with our partners and help support this work.



Secretary Redding volunteering at a Philabundance Agency Hub

Philabundance Ending Hunger For Good Programs

By pairing food with interventions provided by other community organizations that address social determinants of health, Philabundance aims to increase stability and long-term overall food security in the communities we serve.



Philabundance Community Kitchen (PCK): PCK is a 16-week culinary vocational training program which has been transforming the lives of women and men with low-to-no income since 2000. PCK promotes the self-sufficiency of its students by preparing them for and connecting them to work in the food service industry, while simultaneously allowing them to give back by preparing needed meals for those in need.

Pottstown Collaborative: Philabundance began our first pilot collaboration with Habitat for Humanity of Montgomery and Delaware Counties and The Pottstown Cluster of Religious Communities (PCRC). The pilot focuses on combining food resources with case management and financial coaching to move families toward long-term stability.

Sharswood THRIVE: The overall goal is to create a scalable model combining multiple services in order to meaningfully and measurably increase stability and economic mobility of Sharswood community members over a three to five-year period. The collaborative aims to ensure that existing, returning and future residents of Sharswood will live peacefully, prosperously, and as a cohesive community for generations to come.

Policy Recommendations

Hunger is a solvable issue. As a nation we have enough food to feed everyone, but too many people lack the resources to be able to access that food. We need the political will to make policies and systemic changes that remove barriers and help people get the food they need.

Below are policy recommendations I hope this committee will consider:

Make Funding Nutrition and Other Support Programs a Priority – As the Commonwealth considers its budget we request you consider the households who are facing significant budget challenges of their own. Families who are currently struggling must be protected to ensure their situation does not worsen during the recovery.

- **Increase funding for the State Food Purchase Program (SFPP)** – SFPP is the State’s nutrition program that provides direct funding to food banks and emergency food providers. This program helps organizations purchase food and finance needed infrastructure and transportation. Each county receives a portion of the funding. SFPP has been funded at \$18.1 million for years and hunger advocates are requesting an increase to \$24 million.
- **Increase funding for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Surplus System (PASS)** – PASS is a program that supports farmers, reduces food waste, and provides food to food banks. By covering the cost of harvesting food, packing products, and transportation, PASS keeps Pennsylvania product from going to waste. This program has been funded at \$1.5 million since 2017 and has shown great results. We request a \$5 million investment to allow PASS to benefit more farmers and create more opportunities for collaboration all while benefiting the charitable food network.
- **Ensure no cuts to other support programs** – Where investments can be made, the Commonwealth should find resources to support housing, education, health care, and other programs. Without ensuring the basic needs of our residents are met we will never move beyond the impact of the pandemic.

Draw Down a Maximum of Federal Funds – The process of applying for benefit programs is lengthy and difficult. While many of the requirements are set at the federal level, the State should take advantage of every possible flexibility, including the continuation of the disaster declaration, to ensure we are drawing down as much federal funding as possible. The Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, Department of Health, and the General Assembly have been great partners and we ask the State to do or continue the following:

- **Allow for SNAP Flexibilities** – The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation’s number one defense against hunger. It provides federal funds directly to families to purchase their own food. Prior to COVID-19, Pennsylvania was already behind in its utilization of the program. More people are eligible for SNAP than are applying largely due to the cumbersome process, not knowing they are eligible, and overall stigma of the program. The State could do more to remove barriers to this program and provide more federal funds into

communities who need it. SNAP is also a boost for local economies as for every \$1 invested in SNAP there is a \$1.70 economic benefit. While families continue to struggle, the state should prioritize bringing in as much federal funding as possible.

- **SNAP Recertification** – During the pandemic, the USDA has allowed for flexibilities to SNAP and other programs. One flexibility is to waive the recertification period, which is when people need to reapply for the program. Pennsylvania reinstated the recertification process despite not being required to do so by the USDA. We recommend that the Department of Human Service take advantage of every flexibility possible to ensure people are getting the federal resources they need.
- **County Assistance Offices** – Prior to COVID-19 people would go to their local County Assistance Offices to apply for benefits or seek help with the process. While we greatly appreciate efforts to allow people to apply for benefits remotely, we are also concerned about people who need in-person help with their applications. When it is safe to do so, we recommend that the County Assistance Offices reopen and continue to help people without internet access, who have low literacy level, or are simply not comfortable with computers to apply for benefits. Funding from the American Rescue Plan allotted for SNAP administrative funding should be used for these purposes.
- **Support Innovations in WIC** – The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) is a critical program for the health and well-being of pregnant women and children up to the age six. WIC provides nutrition assistance, health referrals, and other supports that are critical for women and children at a vulnerable time. Similar to SNAP, we recommend that the State work to bring in as much federal funding through this program as possible. This can be done by promoting the program, streamlining the process where possible, and updating our systems.
 - **System Upgrades** - We ask that the Department of Health utilize a portion of any COVID-19 relief funding set aside for WIC to fund system upgrades. This will help create a smoother process for the State but also for WIC participants with the goals of having more people using those federal dollars.
 - **Fruits and Vegetable Vouchers** – The American Rescue Plan provides \$490 million nationally to increase case vouchers for WIC participants to \$35. States must notify the USDA of their intent to use this increased amount. The state is able to have this increase until the end of September. We request that the state, specifically the Department of Health, move quickly to implement this increase so WIC recipients, retailers, and farmers can benefit from this federal funding.

Ensure Access to the Pandemic EBT Program –The Pandemic EBT program was meant to supplement the cost of school meals that were not being provided at schools due to closures. The state will begin

releasing these funds soon. When appropriate, we ask that each legislator help ensure families can access the resources they are entitled to. This will include sharing information with constituents about the program and how they can access the benefits if they

Invest in Workforce Development – When the economy begins to reopen we need to invest strategically in workforce development. Those investments should be in programs that serve low income individuals, have low barriers to access, and have a proven track record. A special emphasis should be on serving people of color. Any program should have a life skills component to ensure the students are fully prepared to be successful in the workforce.

More Intentional Work to Address the Root Causes of Hunger – As I said in my testimony, hunger is about resources. It is about people not having enough money to purchase food. When passing any legislation or creating any policies you must consider how to best address the deep poverty and hunger throughout the Commonwealth. As recovery from the pandemic begins, we know that those hit hardest by the economic crisis will be the slowest to recover. Any policies considered must be reviewed with that in mind.

Conclusion

Thirty-five years ago, Philabundance began because one woman saw a problem in her community and wanted to do something about it. She saw food going to waste while people struggled with hunger. She did not ignore the problem or wait for someone else to take care of it but rather stepped up herself. She took excess food from restaurants and retailers and brought it to pantries, shelters, and other places where people came for food. With this one act she started something. She began building toward an organization that today feeds hundreds of thousands of people and moves millions of pounds of food.

I bring this up today not just to tout our founder, Pam Rainey Lawler, but to say that this type of work is needed to address the problems we face today. We need to name the issues when we see them and then work together to find solutions. It may mean starting small but each step forward will lead us to a better future. No longer can we simply wait for someone else to step up – we must start with tangible change today and I stand ready to work with each of you to a brighter future.

We need to step up like Desiree La Marr-Murphy did in her community. Having faced homelessness after a fire and needing emergency food, Desiree thought people deserved better. Out of the trunk of her car she began distributing bread collected from local markets in the parking lot of her church. This has since grown to become Murphy's Giving Market, a Philabundance partner providing food to several schools and child care centers.

In a letter to President Biden, Desiree shared that "I think we both agree that we must, without reservation, eliminate barriers that continue to oppress underserved communities and give them access to the same opportunities as wealthier communities. This starts by establishing and funding programs that support these communities and provide healthy food and eliminate food deserts. We know that you will work to rebuild strong communities by securing access to food as well as educational opportunities, fair wages, and employment opportunities."

I want to thank you for considering my testimony today. My Philabundance colleagues and our partner agencies are available to answer your questions or to schedule a visit. We as an organization are eager to and look forward to working with the state to find solutions to end hunger for everyone in Pennsylvania.

County	Food Insecurity Rate 2020	Food Insecurity Rate 2018	Child Food Insecurity 2020	Child Food Insecurity 2018
Adams	10.9%	8.2%	15.8%	11.1%
Allegheny	13.8%	10.4%	20.0%	13.9%
Armstrong	15.3%	12.1%	22.2%	16.3%
Beaver	14.8%	11.0%	22.8%	15.9%
Bedford	14.7%	11.5%	20.9%	15.2%
Berks	12.8%	9.4%	19.5%	13.6%
Blair	16.0%	13.0%	22.9%	17.5%
Bradford	14.1%	11.6%	20.3%	15.9%
Bucks	10.4%	7.2%	14.3%	8.5%
Butler	11.9%	8.9%	15.7%	10.5%
Cambria	16.5%	13.5%	25.4%	20.0%
Cameron	18.4%	14.2%	29.7%	22.1%
Carbon	14.8%	11.7%	22.7%	17.1%
Centre	11.4%	9.3%	13.3%	9.6%
Chester	8.9%	6.3%	11.4%	6.8%
Clarion	15.9%	13.3%	22.1%	17.4%
Clearfield	16.0%	13.0%	25.0%	19.8%
Clinton	15.8%	13.3%	21.6%	17.1%
Columbia	14.3%	11.7%	20.1%	15.6%
Crawford	15.5%	12.4%	22.5%	16.9%
Cumberland	10.6%	8.1%	14.6%	10.2%
Dauphin	13.0%	9.7%	21.4%	15.5%
Delaware	12.0%	8.5%	19.0%	12.8%
Elk	15.4%	10.7%	23.4%	15.0%
Erie	16.1%	12.5%	24.3%	17.8%
Fayette	18.5%	14.6%	28.5%	21.6%
Forest	17.6%	14.7%	31.5%	26.4%
Franklin	12.6%	9.8%	18.5%	13.5%
Fulton	15.6%	11.3%	23.3%	15.4%
Greene	16.0%	12.9%	23.3%	17.7%
Huntingdon	15.4%	12.2%	24.0%	18.2%
Indiana	15.4%	12.5%	22.0%	16.8%
Jefferson	15.9%	12.9%	23.5%	18.2%
Juniata	13.0%	10.7%	18.6%	14.5%
Lackawanna	16.1%	12.7%	23.0%	16.8%
Lancaster	11.9%	9.0%	16.9%	11.7%
Lawrence	16.3%	12.7%	24.5%	18.0%
Lebanon	12.7%	9.8%	18.3%	13.1%
Lehigh	13.5%	10.0%	20.3%	14.1%
Luzerne	16.2%	12.5%	25.4%	18.8%
Lycoming	15.2%	12.1%	22.9%	17.2%

McKean	17.0%	13.7%	26.0%	20.2%
Mercer	16.0%	12.6%	25.0%	18.9%
Mifflin	15.2%	12.4%	22.6%	17.7%
Monroe	13.5%	9.4%	21.9%	14.5%
Montgomery	9.9%	6.9%	13.5%	8.0%
Montour	12.6%	10.5%	17.1%	13.4%
Northampton	11.8%	8.6%	17.8%	12.2%
Northumberland	15.5%	12.7%	22.8%	17.7%
Perry	12.0%	9.6%	16.8%	12.6%
Philadelphia	18.7%	14.4%	31.9%	24.2%
Pike	13.4%	9.9%	22.2%	15.8%
Potter	16.2%	13.4%	24.2%	19.3%
Schuylkill	14.9%	12.0%	21.7%	16.6%
Snyder	12.8%	10.9%	18.8%	15.4%
Somerset	14.9%	11.9%	23.1%	17.8%
Sullivan	14.7%	12.1%	22.3%	17.6%
Susquehanna	13.8%	11.4%	20.7%	16.3%
Tioga	15.6%	12.7%	22.0%	16.9%
Union	12.4%	10.1%	16.8%	12.7%
Venango	15.8%	12.8%	22.9%	17.6%
Warren	14.5%	11.7%	22.1%	17.2%
Washington	13.5%	10.1%	19.1%	13.0%
Wayne	14.5%	11.2%	21.5%	15.6%
Westmoreland	13.6%	10.4%	19.7%	13.9%
Wyoming	13.4%	10.6%	19.3%	14.4%
York	12.0%	9.0%	18.0%	12.7%