

# Older Adults Protective Services



Annual Report: FY 2013-14

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## Executive Summary

The Pennsylvania Department of Aging (Department) is responsible for the oversight and implementation of the Older Adults Protective Services Act (OAPSA). Since the passage of OAPSA in 1987 (35 P.S. § 10225.101 *et seq.*), the Department has been responsible to provide for the detection, reduction, correction or elimination of abuse, neglect, exploitation and abandonment of older Pennsylvanians (age 60+) who lack the capacity to protect themselves. OAPSA is victim-oriented and safeguards the older adults' rights by reinforcing the Commonwealth's commitment to provide the services necessary to protect the health, welfare and safety of older Pennsylvanians. Moreover, the Department is responsible to educate the public as to the availability of protective services and to create an awareness of issues impacting older adults in the area of elder abuse.

The Department works closely with its network of 52 local Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) who are responsible to implement the older adults protective services program, herein referred to as the protective services program, at the local level. Within the Department, the Bureau of Advocacy has been responsible for conducting compliance reviews and providing technical assistance to the local protective services programs within the commonwealth.

OAPSA includes the receipt of a Report of Need for Protective Services, the investigation of the report of abuse, neglect, exploitation or abandonment, and includes the provision of services to reduce, eliminate and prevent further abuse if the report is substantiated. Reports of Need may be made on behalf of an older adult whether the older adult lives in the community or in a care facility. Voluntary reporters may remain anonymous, and persons who make a Report of Need have legal protection against retaliation, discrimination, and civil or criminal prosecution under the law.

**Any person who believes that an older adult is being abused may file a Report of Need 24 hours a day, 7-days a week by calling their local AAA, or by calling the statewide elder abuse hotline number at 1 (800) 490-8505.**

The fiscal year 2013-2014 accomplishments include the Department's and its aging network continuing to work with law enforcement to ensure that criminal cases of elder abuse are prosecuted, and ongoing annual county solicitor trainings and multiple training opportunities for protective services investigators and service providers occurred. Through a contract with Temple University (Temple), the Department's *Institute on Protective Services* provided statewide trainings, and continues to build and strengthen Elder Abuse Task Forces throughout the commonwealth.

The Department provided assistance to the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, formerly the Department of Public Welfare, in implementing the Adult Protective Services (APS) law (Act 70 of 2010), which was enacted to provide protective services to adults between 18 and 59 years of age who have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life issues. Similar to OAPSA, the APS law established a program of protective services for this vulnerable population in order to detect, prevent, reduce and eliminate abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment of adults in need. Strategies included partnering with other state agencies, community programs and providers of service throughout the commonwealth in order to operationalize APS.

The Department is also involved with Pennsylvania's Elder Law Task Force, which was formed in 2013 by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to study the growing issues that impact the elder community, including guardianship, abuse and neglect, and access to justice. The mission of the Task Force is to focus on identifying areas for improvements in the way elderly citizens in Pennsylvania interact with the court system and to deliver a blueprint to address those challenges.

Reported incidents of elder abuse in Pennsylvania continue to rise. With the number of reports increasing, so does the complexity of investigations. The Department recognizes the need to continue advocating and building stronger collaboration among providers, community-based organizations, state agencies, the judicial system, and other support systems that may help older adults to age in place.

There is a recognized need for the Department to continue to expand preventive efforts, to increase collaboration among organizations that include attorneys and prosecutors in the field of elder abuse, and to provide on-going community education and the resources to help older Pennsylvanians live free from abuse, and with dignity and respect.

For more information about OAPSA, please visit the Department's website at [aging.pa.gov](http://aging.pa.gov), where you will find information on various programs available for Pennsylvanians, including state laws and regulations governing the prevention and protection from elder abuse, neglect, abandonment, and exploitation.

## Filing Reports

There are two types of reporting under OAPSA, voluntary and mandatory. Under the provisions of voluntary reporting, any person who has reasonable cause to believe that an older adult needs protective services may report that need to the local AAA, or may call the **statewide elder abuse hotline number at 1 (800) 490-8505**, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Voluntary reporters may choose to remain anonymous. Mandated reporters (*see* 6 Pa. Code §15.151) are required to report to the AAA any suspected abuse of a recipient of care. All reporters have legal protections against retaliation, discrimination and civil or criminal prosecution under the law. All reports are received by the AAA regardless of the age of the victim. If a report is received for a person under the age of 60, the report is referred to an appropriate agency for investigation.

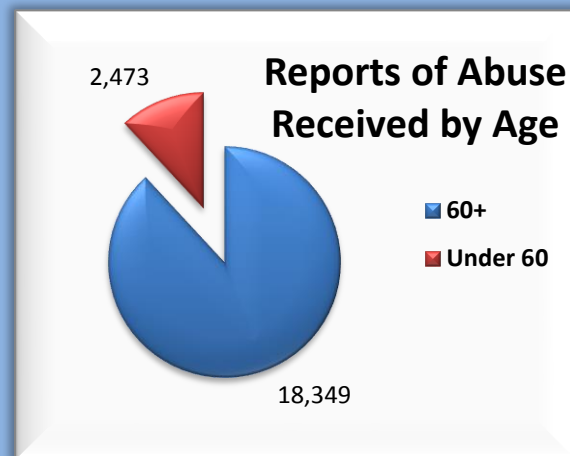


Figure 1

In FY 2013-2104, there were **20,822** reports of abuse received, including reports or need received regardless of age (see Figure 1). This represents an increase of 12.3% from the prior year.

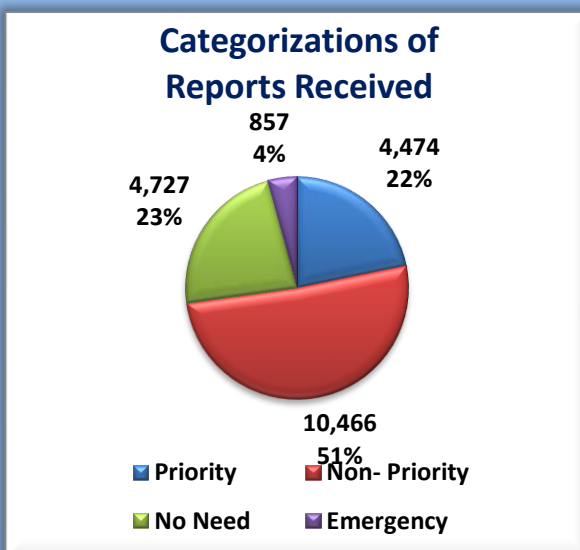


Figure 2

## Reports of Abuse (RON)

Reports of abuse are categorized as follows:

- **emergency**—requiring immediate response
- **priority**—requiring response no later than 24 hours
- **non-priority**—requiring response no later

than 72 hours

- **no need**— may require referral for other resources

## Figure 2 shows categorizations of reports received during FY13/14 Investigation

An investigation is conducted to determine if the older person (victim) named in the report of need is in need of protective services (substantiated report) or is not in need of protective services (unsubstantiated report).

Of the total reports received for individuals age 60+, 13,149 (71.6%) were categorized as appropriate for an investigation. See **Figure 3** for details.

Since the implementation of the Adult Protective Services Act (Act 70 of 2010), all investigations for individuals between the ages 18-59 have been separated from total investigations shown. This increase is the result of additional trainings, enhanced collaboration with other state agencies and community partners, improvements in data collection methods, and the Department's monitoring of local protective services programs.

## Substantiation

During an investigation, while all areas of abuse are explored, an investigation is determined to be substantiated when abuse is found to have occurred or when the consumer is found to be in need of protective services at the time of the investigation.

Of the investigations conducted during this year, 4,365 (33%) of the cases were substantiated as needing protective services (see **Figure 4**).

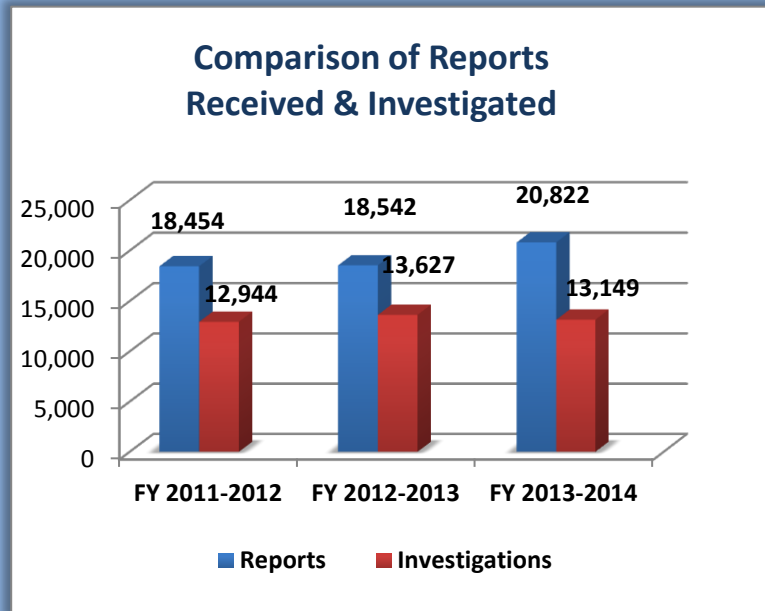


Figure 3

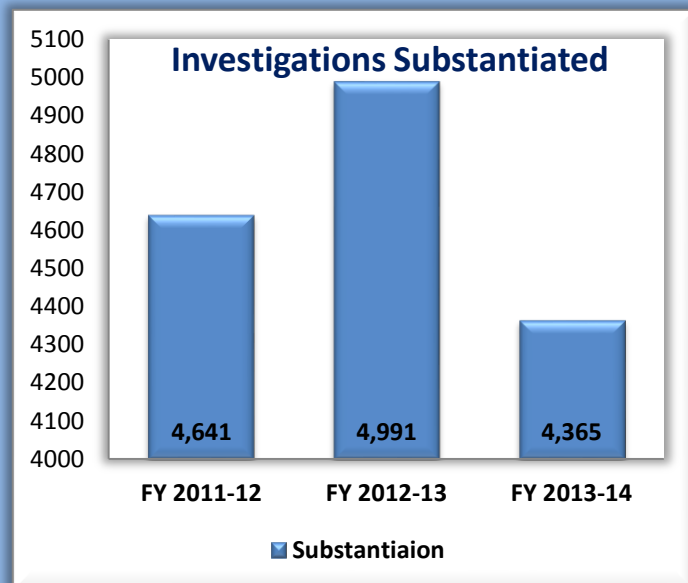


Figure 4

## Substantiation (cont'd)

Each substantiated case is categorized by the type of abuse found. While **Figure 5** displays the types of abuse substantiated, for more information, refer to “**Appendix A, titled Frequency Report by Fiscal Year**”. The most frequent category of abuse continues to be those of neglect, including self-neglect at 47% and caregiver neglect at 18.7%, followed by financial and emotional abuse. See **Figure 6** on page 5, which provides the comparison of substantiated types of abuse by fiscal year.

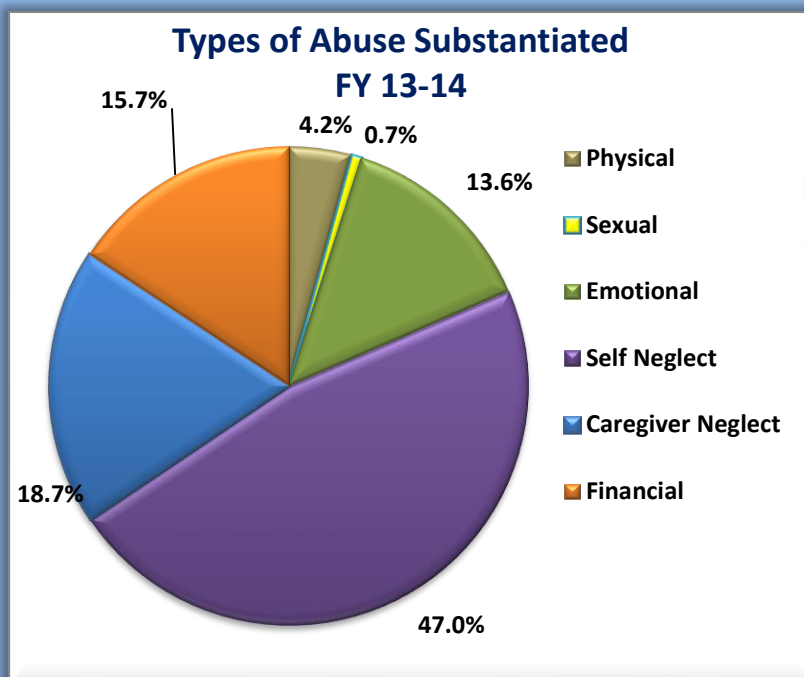


Figure 5

OAPSA provides for designation of a perpetrator if there is clear and convincing evidence that the alleged perpetrator was responsible for the abuse of the older adult. If a criminal act was believed to have been committed, an appropriate referral to law enforcement is conducted as part of the protective services care plan.

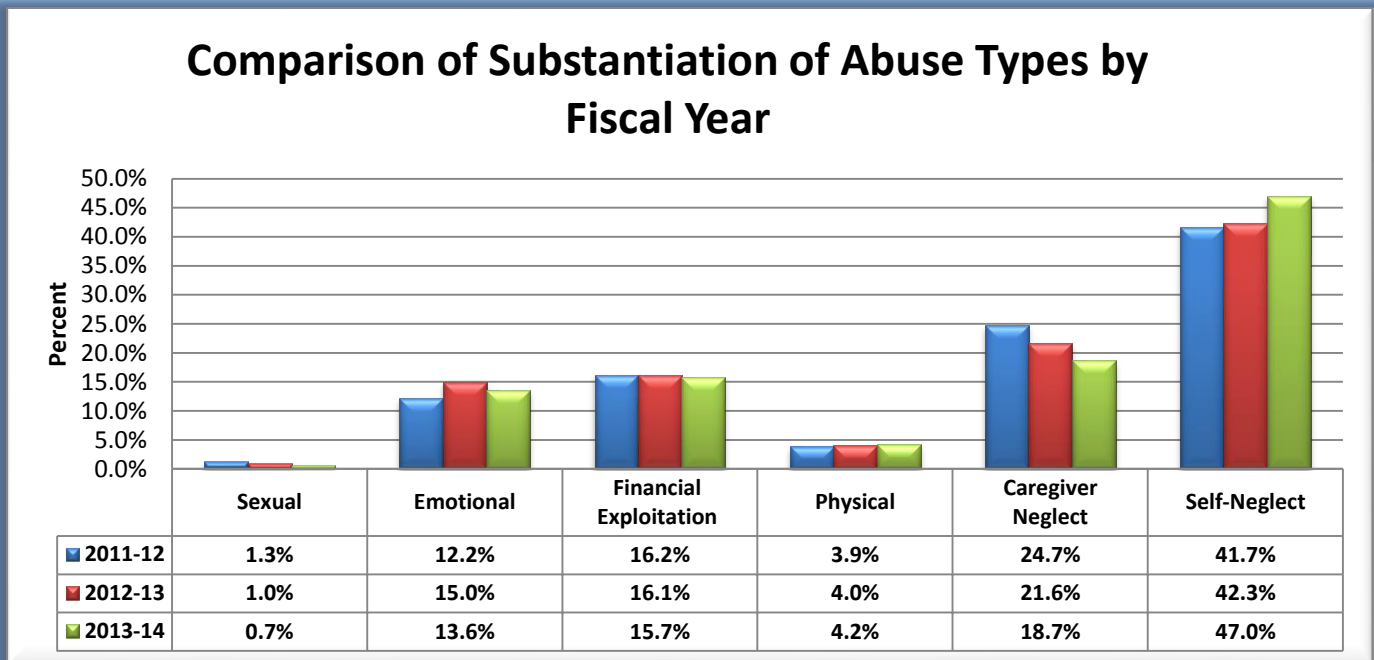


Figure 6

## Characteristics

Throughout the course of a protective services investigation, information is gathered concerning the characteristics of the individual reported to be in need of protective services (victim) and the alleged abuser (perpetrator). Tracking this data is important, as it will help determine future public outreach efforts, along with additional service and training needs.

### Victims

In Pennsylvania, the age group most often found in need of protective services is between the ages of 81 and 90 (36%). The majority are Caucasian (80%) and female (66%). It is important to recognize that many victims reside in their own homes (57%) and are living alone (53%).

### Perpetrators

The data also reveals that 55% of perpetrators were between the ages of 30-59 and were female (57%). Pennsylvania's data is similar to national data, in that the largest group of abusers consists of family members

## Provision of Services

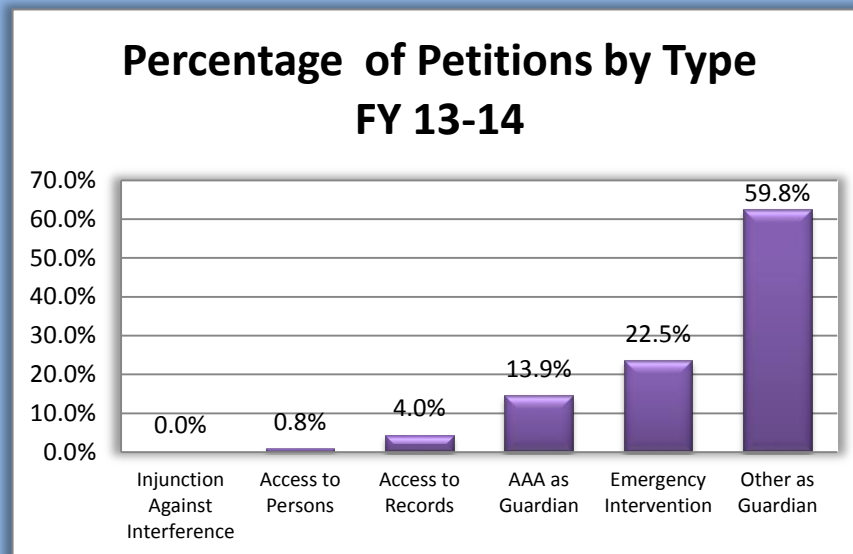
The following chart details the most frequent services provided to older adults

**Top 10 - Rank Order of Services Provided to Protective Services Clients**

Rank	By Dollars	Rank	By Claims Units Served
1	Personal Care	1	Personal Care
2	Home Support-Housekeeping	2	HDM-Lunch
3	Overnight Shelter/Supervision	3	HDM-Frozen
4	Assessment/Competency Evaluation	4	HDM-Dinner
5	Environment Modification-Fumigation	5	Home Support-Housekeeping
6	Guardianship	6	Personal Care-Weekends
7	Personal Care-Weekends	7	Home Support-Home Maintenance
8	HDM-Lunch	8	PAS-Agency Model- Basic Needs
9	Guardianship- Competency Evaluation	9	Overnight Shelter/Supervision
10	Home Support- Home Maintenance	10	Assessment/ Competency Evaluation

## Court Actions

AAAs may seek a variety of court interventions to assist in either the investigation and/or the provision of appropriate services for older adults in need of protective services. Depending on the circumstances, AAAs may seek an access to records or access to person order, may help an older adult petition the court for a protection from abuse order, file a petition of a court appointed guardian of person and/or estate, or may seek relief under a petition to enjoin interference or an emergency involuntary intervention. **Figure 7** below provides these percentages in graph comparison.



**Figure 7**

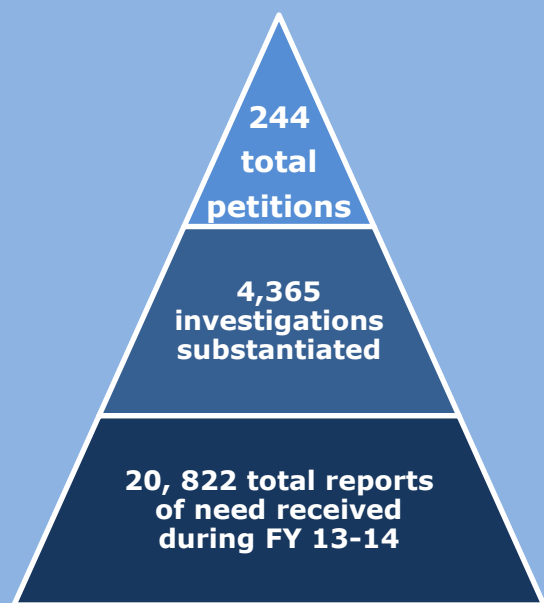


Figure 8

During this year, 244 guardianship petitions were filed, and 218 were granted by the court. Guardianship petitions were the most common (73.7%) with 83% granted. Involuntary emergency interventions accounted for the second highest number (22.5%) (see Figure 8).

## Quality Monitoring

The Department conducts a systematic monitoring and evaluation of the quality of protective services provided by each AAAs protective services program, while providing the administrative and clinical technical assistance needed to maintain program and service quality. The Department devotes resources to the local protective services programs, conducts visits to each agency, reviews a sample of case files, provides technical assistance, and evaluates clinical performances.

The Department also supports the aging network by providing basic, advanced and annual trainings related to the detection of elder abuse and the provision of protective services. These are offered through the Department's *Institute on Protective Services* at Temple University in Harrisburg.

## Informal Appeals Process for Perpetrator

During an investigation, a person may be found to have committed abuse against an older adult in need of protective services. That person may be designated as a perpetrator of abuse by the AAA. The designated perpetrator receives notification of this designation and their appeal rights.

Once an appeal request is received, an informal appeal hearing is conducted. See Figure 9 for total number of appeals received by fiscal year.

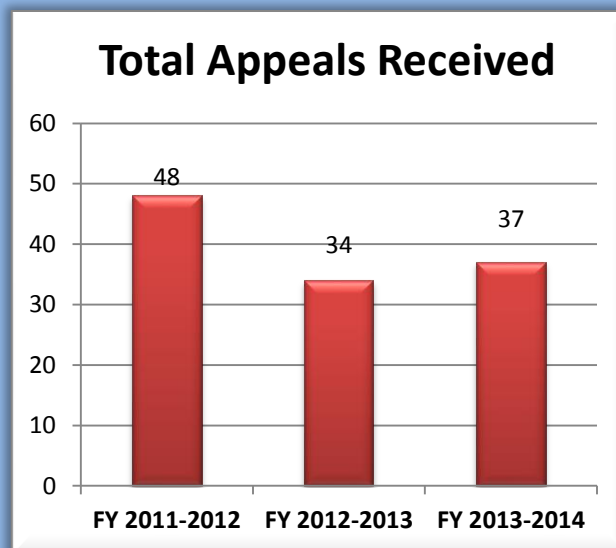


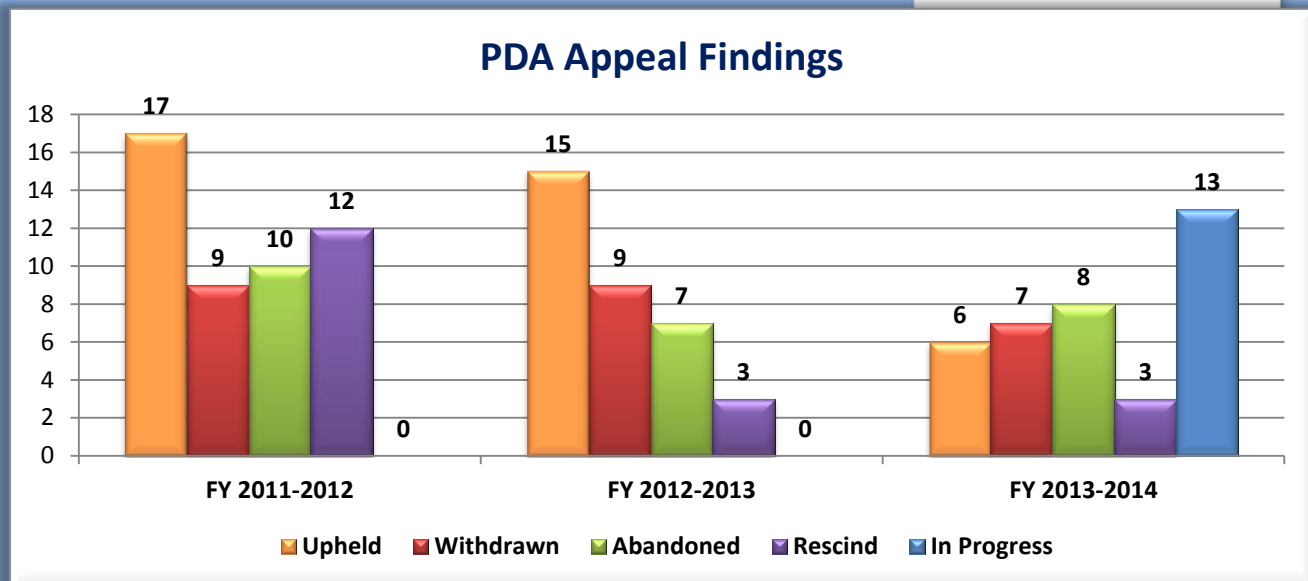
Figure 9



At any point prior to the Department's final decision either to uphold or rescind the designation, the appeal can be withdrawn by the named perpetrator. If, during the appeal process, numerous attempts to contact the appellant are unsuccessful, the appellant is provided a certified letter that the appeal has been abandoned and no further action will be taken. Once the informal appeal is completed, the Department will uphold or rescind the AAA's decision of perpetrator designation. **Figure 10** below provides the Department's appeal findings by fiscal year.

Either party can request a formal appeal that is held through Bureau of Hearing and Appeals, an entity of the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Department of Public Welfare).

**1,180 older adults**



**Figure 10**

## **Pennsylvania Department of Aging's *Institute on Protective Services* at Temple University, Harrisburg**

The Department of Aging's *Institute on Protective Services* continues to provide support, training, resources, and expert consultation to the Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), criminal investigators and prosecutors, and other local community organizations. These entities work together to uncover, investigate, and prosecute crimes against the elderly.

### **Training**

Over 830 protective services investigators were trained during this reporting period. This represents a 49% increase over the prior year largely due to an additional 5-year refresher course, which was designed to review critical elements of conducting protective services investigations. The course was mandatory for all protective services personnel with five or more years of service. All new investigators receive a 3.5 day basic training, which focuses on the basic knowledge and tools provided through OAPSA and related department regulations and policies.

In addition to the basic training, protective services investigators are required to complete annual enrichment training. Topics are chosen at the request of local protective services personnel who routinely conduct abuse investigations. Topics covered during this fiscal year included investigative interviewing, case studies in protective services and financial exploitation investigations. Supervisors also received trainings that focused on quality assurance and quality management specific to protective services. A new guidance tool was developed to help improve the quality and consistency of protective services throughout the commonwealth. This comprehensive tool helps examine the Older Adults Protective Services regulations, and provides practical application guidance by incorporating a significant amount of the information necessary to carry out the daily activities of a quality protective service program.

Other trainings were provided to other professionals who collaborate with the aging network. Sessions were attended by 620 district attorneys, police officers, EMS personnel, attorneys, social workers, bankers, domestic violence advocates in 16 different training programs offered across the state.

## Community Outreach and Building Collaborations

Community outreach efforts included support in establishing Elder Justice Days throughout the Commonwealth. During this year, there were over ten events held in local communities, which reached over 1,180 older adults who learned about the protective services system, including how to avoid scams, and who gained a better understanding of power of attorneys, wills, and how to avoid identity theft.

**1,180 older adults were educated on various topics during Elder Justice Day events this year.**

The Department continues to work collaboratively with the aging network, each local AAA, and law enforcement in facilitation of existing or in the establishment of county based Elder Abuse Task Forces (EATF) (see **Figure 11**). Successful Task Forces are built on the premise that to effectively protect older adults, the local aging services network and law enforcement must work cooperatively in identifying and responding to elder victimization. Victims need to not only receive protective services in order to cope with the harm that has been done to them, but they also need and deserve to have the ability to seek restitution and justice. Professionals from the many different agencies that work within the EATF and with victimized older adults bring different, but equally valuable knowledge and perspectives to achieve these goals.

While EATFs require effort and commitment, counties throughout Pennsylvania are demonstrating that they are successful in meeting the complex needs of victimized older adults. Conversely, some counties have decided not to have formal task forces, but instead have developed very effective law enforcement collaborations because:

- Law enforcement resources are limited and time is not available for ongoing meetings; and,
- A formal task force was in place but has now evolved into focused case specific meetings between the district attorney and the AAA. This model is very effective when the communication between law enforcement and the AAA occurs on a routine basis.

The following are examples of EATF models that are currently in place in the commonwealth:

- **County Elder Abuse Task Force**

The **most common model** used in the commonwealth is collaboration between district attorney's office and the local AAA. In this model, one of the agencies takes the lead for the convening and hosting meetings, establishing agendas, and keeping the team on task for completing initiatives. The non-lead agency provides key support in collaborating on all aspects of the task force and plays a vital role in its success.

- **"Elder Access to Justice Roundtable" led by an Orphan's Court Judge**

In this model, the members consist not only of county professionals but also statewide agencies such as the Attorney General's Office, advocate organizations, and elder law attorneys. The work of the roundtable focuses on community education and discussion of trends, processes and resources in addressing elder abuse in the county.

- **Financial Exploitation Prevention Elder Abuse Task Force**

Focus on the type of elder abuse that has the greatest opportunity for third party detection, which would then lead to intervention and community education for all types of abuse, particularly in financial exploitation cases. Members included representatives from the AAA, the district attorney's office, and the local police department, city agencies, financial institutions, and other community groups dedicated to serving seniors. The EATF is led by the AAA and focuses on training financial institutions and other professionals to detect and prevent financial exploitation and elder abuse, and prosecution.

- **County Elder Abuse Task Force by Public Officials**

This model was created by state and local legislators. It is dedicated to reducing the number of elderly victims through the prevention, education, identification and prosecution of elder abuse. Members also include the local AAA and local universities. The EATF works collaboratively with local community leaders to design programs that raise awareness of elder abuse. Since its inception, the task force has sponsored informational workshops on elder care abuse and elder sexual assault for health care professionals and law enforcement officials.

- **501(c)(3) Non-Profit Corporation**

The creation of this model was first implemented by a county commissioner in addressing the growing concerns of abuse against the elderly. Later this task force was converted to an independent, non-profit corporation due to a local funder. The shift to a non-profit model was to serve the growth of the organization, formalize the mission, and allow for dedicated funding and fundraising. The focus is on prosecution, community awareness and education, and training of professional entities that have significant contact with older adults.

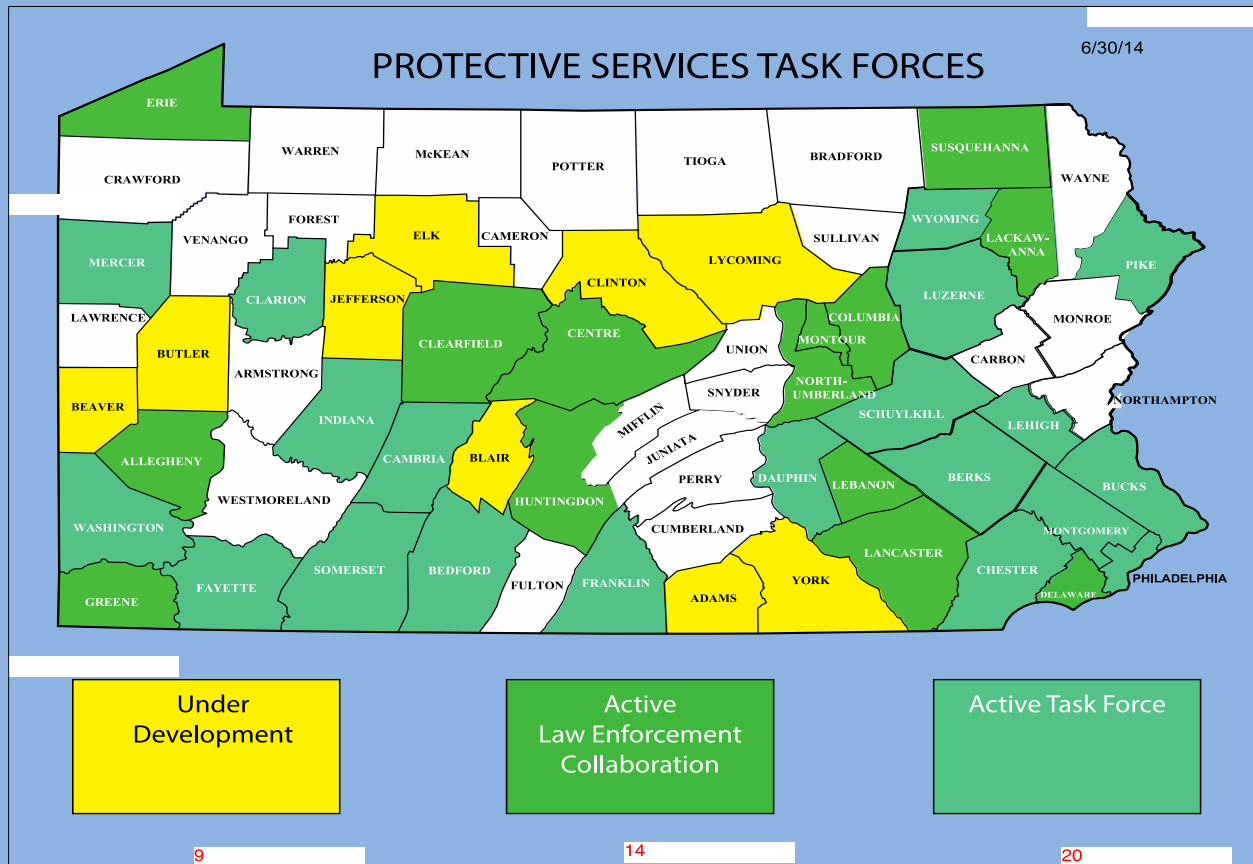
- **Collaboration with other County Elder Abuse Task Forces**

Three counties first created a partnership with a domestic violence organization and incorporated many of its members from law enforcement and community leaders who already attended other EATF meetings.

- **Law Enforcement Collaboration**

This model is most effective when the communication between law enforcement and the local AAA occurs on a regular basis.

During this fiscal year, there were twenty (20) local county elder abuse task forces, of which fourteen (14) counties have active law enforcement collaboration, and nine (9) were under development.



**Figure 11**

## Investigations and Consultations Involving Financial Exploitation Cases

The Department's *Institute on Protective Services* continues to work with the aging network, law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors assisting in the investigative planning, legal consultation and hands on investigation with 100 continuing or new cases, and consultations. Most cases involved theft of funds from older adults. The *Institute* spent an average of 54 hours investigating each case with an average loss (to older adults) of more than \$196,000. Working with the AAAs and law enforcement, seven arrests were made, seven criminal convictions were achieved, and one non-court related recovery was secured. The Department's *Institute on Protective Services* assisted in \$615,000 in recoveries or court ordered restitution and \$1.3 million in older adults' assets being protected. One of the many challenges of these cases is finding a balance between obtaining prosecution and restoring stolen assets to older adults. Incarceration is not always the best option if the defendant is to repay the victim. The resolutions in financial exploitation cases can become very complex and a number of solutions can be pursued.

## Amendments to the Older Adults Protective Services Act

### Criminal History Background Check

Act 169 of 1996, amended OAPSA to mandate that all prospective employees of facilities submit to criminal history background checks and be free of convictions for offenses listed in OAPSA. All prospective employees must obtain a Pennsylvania state criminal history record check, and individuals who have not resided within the commonwealth for the past two consecutive years must, in addition to state criminal history record check, obtain a federal criminal history record check.

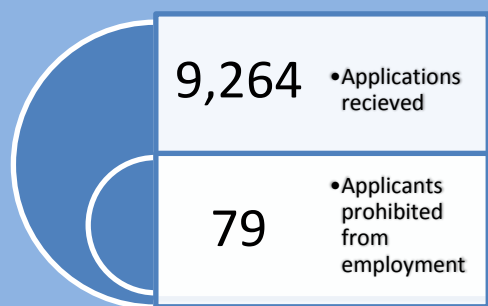


Figure 12

The Department is responsible for administering the federal criminal history background check. The Department receives, processes, and either approves or prohibits applicants from employment. **Figure 12** shows the total number of background check requests received and processed by the Department and the number of applicants who were prohibited from employment based on past criminal convictions.

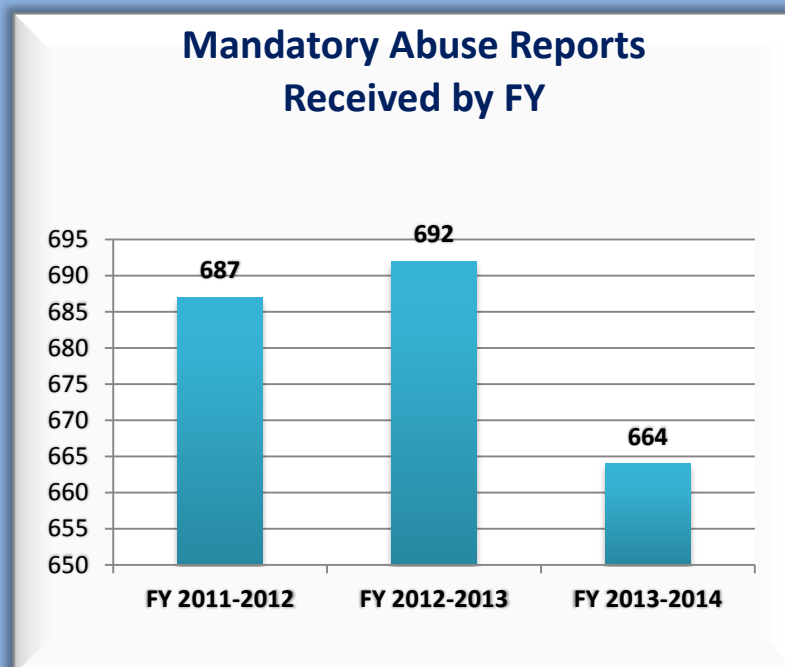
**Nixon v. Commonwealth of PA, et al**  
**576 Pa. 385; 839 A.2d 277 (2003)**

OAPSA was challenged by a group of individuals who had been prohibited from employment as a result of past criminal convictions. Both the Commonwealth Court and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania found the provisions of the law to be unconstitutional, although the rulings applied only to the named plaintiffs.

The Department anticipates future legislative action to remedy the constitutional deficiencies found by the courts. In the interim, the Department issued guidance to all facilities required to comply with OAPSA. The guidance was developed by the Chief Counsel of the Departments of Aging, Health and Human Services (formally known as the Public Welfare), and the Governor's Office of General Counsel. For more information on Criminal History Background Checks and Mandatory Abuse Reporting, visit the Department's website at [aging.pa.gov](http://aging.pa.gov).

### **Mandatory Abuse Reporting – Act 13 of 1997**

The 1997 amendment to OAPSA provided for mandatory abuse reporting by employees and/or administrators of facilities as defined by the law. **Figure 13** shows the numbers of mandatory abuse reports to the Department during this fiscal year. Reports received for all ages are included in this chart.



**Figure 13**

**Figure 14** below provides the numbers of mandatory abuse reports received over three fiscal years and indicates the types of abuse. Reports received for all ages are included in this chart. Note that *sexual abuse* and *serious physical injury* are the two most common types of abuse reported by facilities.

## Definitions

**Serious Bodily Injury:** An injury that creates a substantial risk of death or causes serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a body member or organ.

**Serious Physical Injury:** An injury that causes a person severe pain or significantly impairs a person's physical functioning, either temporarily or permanently.

**Sexual Abuse:** Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing or attempting to cause rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault or incest.

**Suspicious Death:** A death which is unexpected with unexplained circumstances or cause.

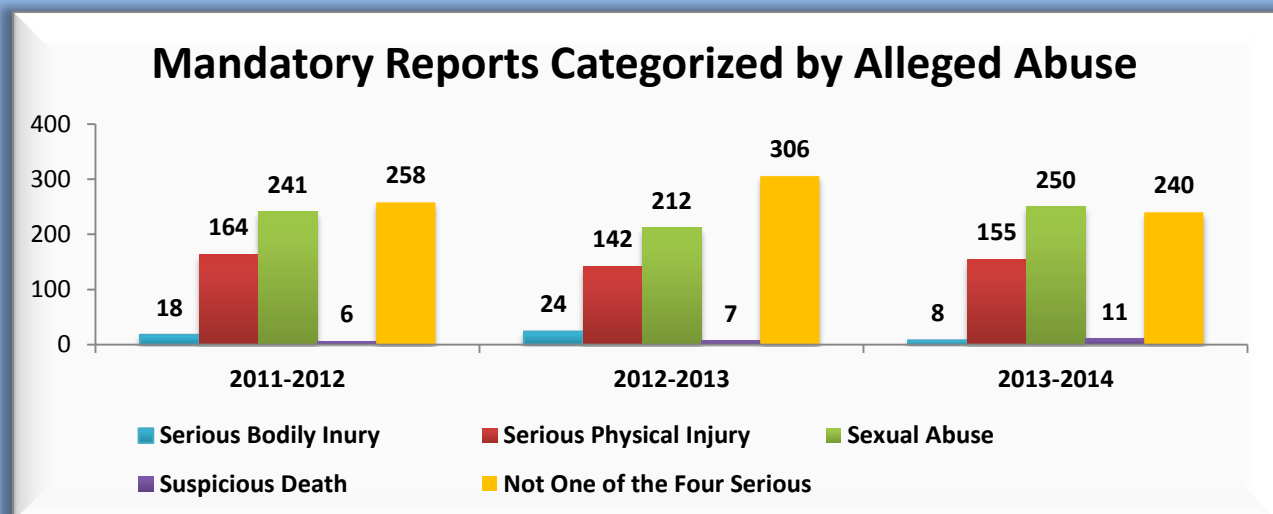


Figure 14

The following pages contained the following by county:

- **APPENDIX A – Frequency Reports by Fiscal Year**
- **APPENDIX B – Abuse Reports Received this Fiscal Year**

## APPENDIX A – Frequency Reports by Fiscal Year

County	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total Reports	Substantiated Investigations	Total Reports	Substantiated Investigations	Total Reports	Substantiated Investigations
Adams	13	3	30	6	49	9
Allegheny	1,399	351	1,514	353	1,692	279
Armstrong	109	62	83	59	143	54
Beaver	400	162	395	147	377	122
Bedford	126	56	131	81	176	56
Berks	450	156	552	177	563	131
Blair	52	30	74	39	127	25
Bradford (see Tioga)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bucks	568	71	413	76	504	87
Butler	288	89	302	99	429	99
Cambria	197	30	136	35	129	28
Cameron	191	54	208	39	186	36
Carbon	91	13	98	12	171	9
Centre	96	38	62	32	71	33
Chester	453	111	438	126	535	111
Clarion	33	21	46	31	61	19
Clearfield	291	76	309	82	433	51
Clinton	53	30	74	27	82	28
Columbia	171	61	203	71	211	79
Crawford	88	8	96	17	104	12
Cumberland	220	73	240	62	334	34
Dauphin	322	149	337	133	508	137
Delaware	927	206	1056	261	1,222	121
Elk (see Cameron)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Erie	282	65	286	86	319	76
Fayette (see Washington)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Forest	44	7	69	12	88	6
Franklin	182	50	221	62	202	30
Fulton (see Bedford)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Greene (see Washington)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Huntingdon (see Bedford)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	40	21	39	19	76	34
Jefferson	189	84	169	68	218	72
Juniata (see Mifflin)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lackawanna	365	138	430	104	316	85
Lancaster	1,497	698	1,465	692	1,556	617
Lawrence	116	16	27	13	149	12
Lebanon	53	20	53	16	83	19
Lehigh	337	57	263	30	278	49
Luzerne	256	70	138	47	155	38
Lycoming (see Clinton)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mckean (see Cameron)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mercer	34	16	19	3	36	6
Mifflin	140	39	98	29	130	40
Monroe	96	23	104	26	145	33
Montgomery	1103	144	959	112	976	140
Montour (see Columbia)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northampton	135	33	130	41	180	25
Northumberland	158	51	172	47	177	52
Perry	41	13	85	30	172	38
Philadelphia	2,990	604	2,924	623	3,392	531
Pike	83	23	76	11	92	21
Potter	15	3	26	5	26	5
Schuylkill	389	57	302	45	391	42
Snyder (see Union)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Somerset	87	25	97	23	72	23
Sullivan (see Tioga)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Susquehanna (see Tioga)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tioga	108	66	117	52	98	24
Union	248	62	204	66	131	48
Venango	158	34	163	59	121	31
Warren (see Forest)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	1,297	213	1,291	325	1,168	410
Wayne	32	3	48	10	72	15
Westmoreland	824	102	745	125	750	137
Wyoming (see Luzerne)	*	*	*	*	*	*
York	610	203	642	202	602	175
<b>STATEWIDE TOTAL*</b>	<b>18,454</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>18,542</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>20,822</b>	<b>4,365</b>

\* Cases shared between multiple AAAs are counted for each AAA, but not duplicated in Statewide Total



## APPENDIX B – Abuse Reports Received this Fiscal Year

County	Total Rpts. of Need (RONs)	Over 60 Investigated	In Need of Protective Services	% Investigated Rpts. Substantiated	Population Age 60+ (2013)*	Rate of RONs per 10,000	Rate of Investigations per 10,000
Adams	49	26	9	34.6%	24,715	19.8	3.6
Allegheny	1,692	1,141	279	24.5%	291,869	58.0	9.6
Armstrong	143	131	54	41.2%	18,353	77.9	29.4
Beaver	377	297	122	41.1%	44,926	83.9	27.2
Bedford	176	113	56	49.6%	28,163	62.5	19.9
Berks	563	410	131	32.0%	88,870	63.4	14.7
Blair	127	62	25	40.3%	32,638	38.9	7.7
Bradford (see Tioga)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bucks	504	364	87	23.9%	142,389	35.4	6.1
Butler	429	259	99	38.2%	42,888	100.0	23.1
Cambria	129	102	28	27.5%	38,065	33.9	7.4
Cameron	186	126	36	28.6%	20,356	91.4	17.7
Carbon	171	60	9	15.0%	17,002	100.6	5.3
Centre	71	61	33	54.1%	26,714	26.6	12.4
Chester	535	258	111	43.0%	102,631	52.1	10.8
Clarion	61	37	19	51.4%	9,458	64.5	20.1
Clearfield	433	101	51	50.5%	20,462	211.6	24.9
Clinton	82	67	28	41.8%	36,763	22.3	7.6
Columbia	211	153	79	51.6%	20,466	103.1	38.6
Crawford	104	83	12	14.5%	21,776	47.8	5.5
Cumberland	334	219	34	15.5%	55,482	60.2	6.1
Dauphin	508	281	137	48.8%	57,647	88.1	23.8
Delaware	1,222	497	121	24.3%	116,534	104.9	10.4
Elk (see Cameron)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Erie	319	212	76	35.8%	60,877	52.4	12.5
Fayette (see Washington)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Forest	88	48	6	12.5%	13,416	65.6	4.5
Franklin	202	103	30	29.1%	36,303	55.6	8.3
Fulton (see Bedford)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Greene (see Washington)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Huntingdon (see Bedford)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	76	59	34	57.6%	20,443	37.2	16.6
Jefferson	218	135	72	53.3%	11,597	188.0	62.1
Juniata (see Mifflin)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lackawanna	316	208	85	40.9%	53,757	58.8	15.8
Lancaster	1,556	1,151	617	53.6%	115,723	134.5	53.3
Lancaster	149	89	12	13.5%	23,895	62.4	5.0
Lebanon	83	46	19	41.3%	33,070	25.1	5.7
Lehigh	278	153	49	32.0%	76,412	36.4	6.4
Luzerne	155	118	38	32.2%	87,980	17.6	4.3
Lycoming (see Clinton)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mckean (see Cameron)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mercer	36	17	6	35.3%	30,280	11.9	2.0
Mifflin	130	88	40	45.5%	18,708	69.5	21.4
Monroe	145	99	33	33.3%	34,962	41.5	9.4
Montgomery	976	408	140	34.3%	179,858	54.3	7.8
Montour (see Columbia)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northampton	180	78	25	32.1%	69,546	25.9	3.6
Northumberland	177	120	52	43.3%	24,697	71.7	21.1
Perry	172	112	38	33.9%	10,292	167.1	36.9
Philadelphia	3,392	2,550	531	20.8%	271,966	124.7	19.5
Pike	92	59	21	35.6%	15,110	60.9	13.9
Potter	26	19	5	26.3%	5,007	51.9	10.0
Schuylkill	391	224	42	18.8%	37,640	103.9	11.2
Snyder (see Union)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Somerset	72	58	23	39.7%	20,828	34.6	11.0
Sullivan (see Tioga)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Susquehanna (see Tioga)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tioga	98	63	24	38.1%	40,682	24.1	5.9
Union	131	79	48	60.8%	18,539	70.7	25.9
Venango	121	89	31	34.8%	14,534	83.3	21.3
Warren (see Forest)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	1,168	848	410	48.3%	97,886	119.3	41.9
Wayne	72	53	15	28.3%	14,474	49.7	10.4
Westmoreland	750	447	137	30.6%	99,788	75.2	13.7
Wyoming (see Luzerne)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
York	602	467	175	37.5%	95,241	63.2	18.4
<b>STATEWIDE TOTAL **</b>	<b>20,822</b>	<b>13,149</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>2,891,678</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>

\* Based on 2013 PSU population projection

\*\* Cases shared between multiple AAAs are counted for each AAA, but not duplicated in Statewide Total



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