

Franklin County Prosperity Indicators Report

Sponsored by:
Franklin County Area Development Corporation
Franklin County Government
Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce
Summit Health
United Way of Franklin County

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Building A Prosperous Community

About six months ago, the four partners in this project began discussing ways to monitor Franklin County's progress in achieving a desired goal of being a prosperous community. It was decided that an initial step would be to establish measures of prosperity that could be examined over time. These measures would constitute a Prosperity Indicators Report.

The resulting project is designed to...

- Provide a benchmark of the county's current state
- Identify the areas that most deserve countywide attention
- Monitor the progress that is made in achieving prosperity.

This report presents the baseline set of indicators. To put the findings in perspective, indicators are shown for multiple years and, where appropriate, comparisons are made to the state of Pennsylvania and counties.

The community is encouraged to use the report as the basis for discussions on where we are, where we want to go, and how to get there. It is anticipated that the findings will provide insight for the development of programs, actions, and policies designed to move Franklin County closer to the goal of increasing prosperity in our community.

We are pleased to share the results of our joint efforts.

Franklin County Area Development Corporation

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The Faces of Prosperity

The first thing that had to be done once the partners were committed to the project was answer the question - What dimensions contribute to prosperity?

Four dimensions of prosperity were identified. These form the foundation for our Prosperity Index. The dimensions are:

- **Well Being of People**
- **Education**
- **Economy**
- **Health & Safety**

The individual indicators for each dimension are presented later in the report.

Individual Indicators

The selection of the individual indicators for each dimension of prosperity was guided by five criteria.

- **Content validity** – It is important that each dimension has indicators that cover as much of that dimension as possible. There is a needed balance between the number of indicators and having a comprehensive measure of a dimension.
- **Trend analysis** – This is the first of what will become a periodic report, tracking indicators over time to assess the extent to which the county is changing. To be able to do this, it is critical that the same information is available for each indicator over time. Depending upon the source of the data for an indicator, the time period will vary. For example, some measures may not exist on an annual basis.
- **Understandable** – To be of maximum value, the measures in the report should be easily understood. While some esoteric measures may do a better job than selected indicators, little is gained if persons do not understand the indicators.
- **Actionable** – A desired outcome of the Prosperity Index is providing direction to organizations and governments to take action in areas needing improvement. To enhance the likelihood of this occurring, each indicator was reviewed to be certain it is amenable to change as the result of organized efforts.
- **Best practices** – Indicator programs exist in many other communities. A review of what these other communities are using for indicators offered some guidance to the selection of our indicators.

Comparisons Over Time and With Other Counties

This study constitutes a baseline which can be used to track future changes in the county. Where possible, comparisons with previous years are also shown. This provides perspective on changes that have occurred in the county.

It is always interesting to compare data for a county with other geographical entities. This gives us some sense of how we are doing relative to others. Where possible, comparisons are made to the state of Pennsylvania, Cambria County and the I-81 corridor counties of Cumberland, Lebanon, Schuylkill, plus Washington County (Maryland) and Berkeley County (West Virginia).

For the county comparisons, Franklin County is given a rank to indicate its position relative to the other counties. The rank is based on the most recent data available for each indicator. With seven counties, the rank can range from 1 to 7. **The lower the rank, the better Franklin County is compared to the other counties.**

Some measures, such as academic achievement, are unique to Pennsylvania. For these measures, comparisons are limited to the four other counties in Pennsylvania. Here, the ranks range from 1 to 5.

Indicator Status

In the summary at the end of the report, red and green arrows are used to show the direction of any trends that exist within the county. A red arrow is used to mark a negative trend. A green arrow means the trend is positive. When a clear trend does not exist, a horizontal arrow is displayed.

It is expected that our conclusions will lead to community dialogue. This will expand the project from the four partners to a community-wide exercise.

Periodically, the Prosperity Indicators Report will be updated. This will permit an examination of trends into the future.

The Indicators

The individual indicators for each dimension are presented below.

- **Well Being of People**

A prosperous community should offer all residents a basic quality of life. Residents should have the financial resources to meet their families’ basic needs. Affordable housing should be available to residents. Persons should be engaged in their community. Finally, the environment should be conducive to a healthy life.

Indicators of Well Being of People	Measure
Appeal of Franklin County as a place to live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage change in the county population due to persons moving into the county
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income and per capita income
Equality of pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of household incomes
Relative affluence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents above poverty level and 150% of poverty level
Housing affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of household income spent on housing costs
Voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents voting in primary and general elections
Charitable giving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charitable contributions as percentage of household income
Commuting time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes required to get to work
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pounds recycled per capita
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of days with healthy air quality
Land use coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of land in forest, pasture/grassland, and row crops

- **Education**

Education continues to be one of the best avenues for an individual to obtain a good job and a decent standard of living. Without the advantage of a quality education, it is difficult to have any measure of success in our society. It is critical that the importance of education is emphasized at an early age. Research has shown that students who are below their reading level by the time they reach third grade are significantly more likely than others to not graduate from high school.

At the community level, an educated workforce is required to remain competitive.

Education Indicators	Measure
School readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children enrolled in pre-K publicly funded programs
Academic achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students who score proficient/advanced on PSSA math, reading, writing, and science tests (3rd, 8th, 11th grades)
High school graduation rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 year cohort graduation rate
Postsecondary school plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of high school graduates with plans for postsecondary education
Educational attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population with associates, bachelor, or graduate/professional degrees
School expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average dollars spent per student

- **Economy**

A healthy economy is a prerequisite for a prosperous community. Successful business operations offer residents opportunities for gainful employment. A diverse economy minimizes the effects on the community when one industry experiences a downturn. Economic development encourages business expansion, the creation of new businesses, and the attraction of businesses and persons from outside the county.

Economic Indicators	Measure
Unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of civilian labor force that is unemployed
Industry mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business establishments by industry and public versus private employment
Building permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential housing building permits
Creative Class Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons employed in creative occupations

- **Health & Safety**

The concept of prosperity should encompass one’s health and safety. Persons should understand the importance of making healthy decisions to be able to live life to its fullest. A prosperous community should be a fit community. Finally, all residents should be able to live in a safe environment without fear of being a victim of crime.

Health & Safety Indicators	Measure
Access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents under 65 with no health insurance coverage
Health outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rank of county compared to 67 Pennsylvania counties on measures of mortality and morbidity
Low birth weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of births under 2500 grams
Birthrates for teen mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of births to women under 18
Obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of obese adults and children
Crime rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent and property crime rates
DUIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUI arrests in the county
Child abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total and substantiated child abuse reports

Well Being of People

% Population Change 2000-2010
Median Household & Per Capita Incomes
Household Income Distribution
% Individuals Above Poverty Level
Housing Affordability
Voting
Charitable Giving
Time Spent Commuting
Recycling
Air Quality
Land Use Coverage

Well Being of People

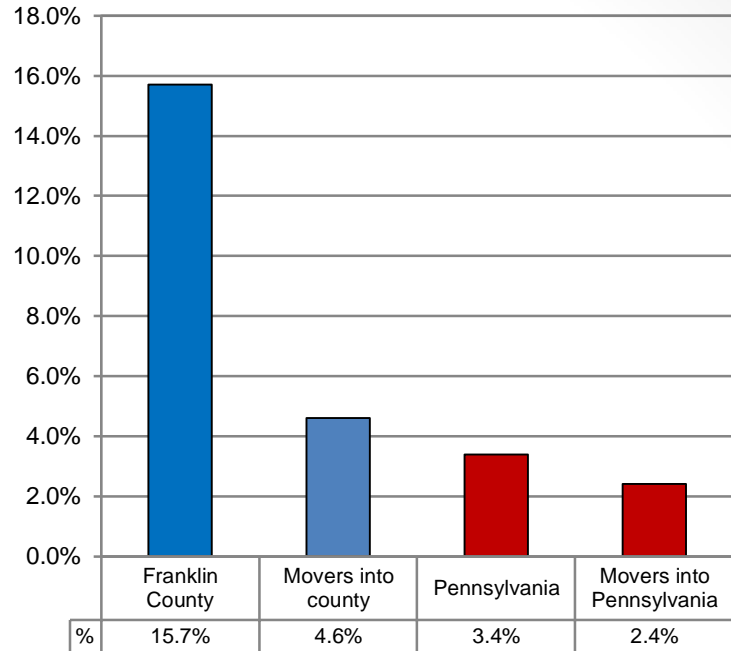
• Appeal of Franklin County

A prosperous community should attract new residents either through employment opportunities or as a place to retire or from which to commute. Of course, some growth can be attributed to the birth rate of county residents. From 2000 to 2010, the population of the county increased by 15.7 percent. In comparison, the population of the entire state grew by 3.4 percent.

A total of 4.6% of new residents moved into the county from 2006 to 2010. For Pennsylvania, 2.4 percent moved into the state from another state or abroad during the same time period.

For the county, the breakout of movers is 2.4% moving in from a different state, 2.0% coming from a different Pennsylvania county, and .2% from abroad.

% Population Change 2000 - 2010



2010 Census (n=149,618);
2006-2010 American Community Survey 5 yr. est.

• Income

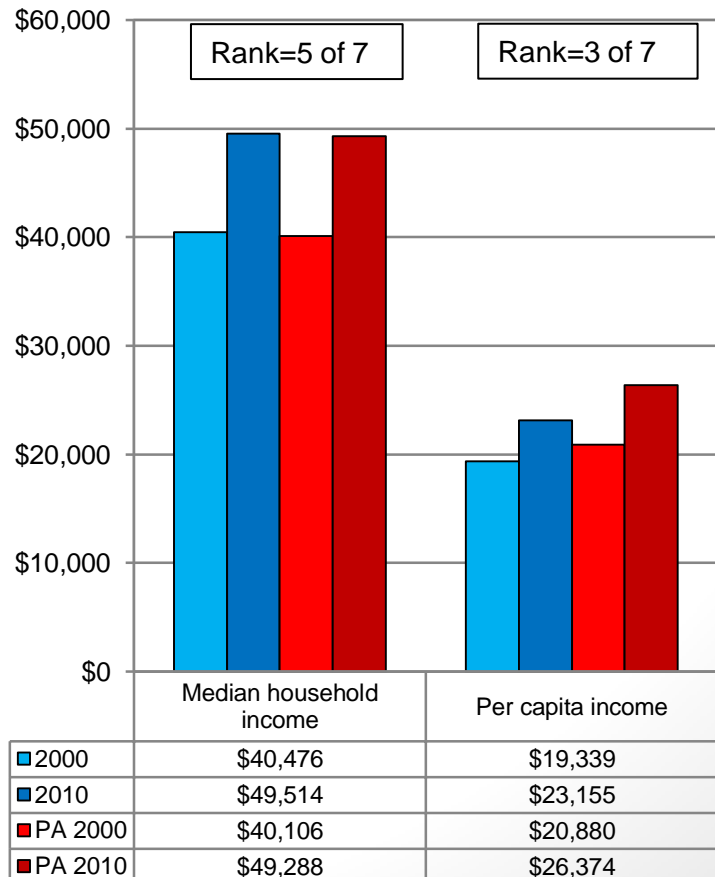
The amount of money a household has to spend or invest is an obvious measure of well being.

The county's median household income is slightly higher than the state. Both had similar increases from 2000 to 2010.

In both 2000 and 2010, the county's per capita income was below that of the state. The state's per capita income (+26.3%) had a larger increase from 2000 to 2010 than the county (+19.7%). A review of individual's income reveals the state has a greater percentage of incomes in the \$100,000 and over range. Hence, it has a higher per capita income than the county.

Out of the seven peer counties, Franklin County ranks fifth in household income and third in per capita income.

Median Household and Per Capita Incomes



2000 Census; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.

Well Being of People

• Household Income

Growing income disparity can have a negative impact on a community. The polarization of incomes often reported for the United States is not seen in Franklin County. The income distribution changed little from 2000 to 2010.

The increase in household incomes from 2000 to 2010 is partly the result of inflation.

It is worth noting that the county has experienced roughly a 50% reduction in households that make less than \$10,000 from 2000 to 2010.

A 2010 Princeton University study reported that the further a person's annual household income falls below \$75,000, the unhappier the person is. Happiness is defined as "believing their life is working." In recognition of this threshold, this income level is highlighted.

Household Income Distribution

Rank=5 of 7	2000	2010	PA 2000	PA 2010
Less than \$10,000	7.3%	3.7%	9.7%	7.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.7%	5.9%	7.0%	6.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.7%	11.7%	13.8%	11.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.3%	11.7%	13.3%	11.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19.9%	17.9%	16.9%	14.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22.1%	21.4%	19.5%	18.8%
\$75,000 or more	15.9%	27.8%	19.9%	30.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.3%	12.7%	9.6%	12.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4.8%	11.2%	6.6%	11.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.8%	2.9%	1.8%	3.8%
\$200,000 or more	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	3.4%
# of households	50,574	57,533	4,779,186	4,936,030

2000 Census ; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.: Income distribution households in past 12 months

Well Being of People

- Relative Affluence**

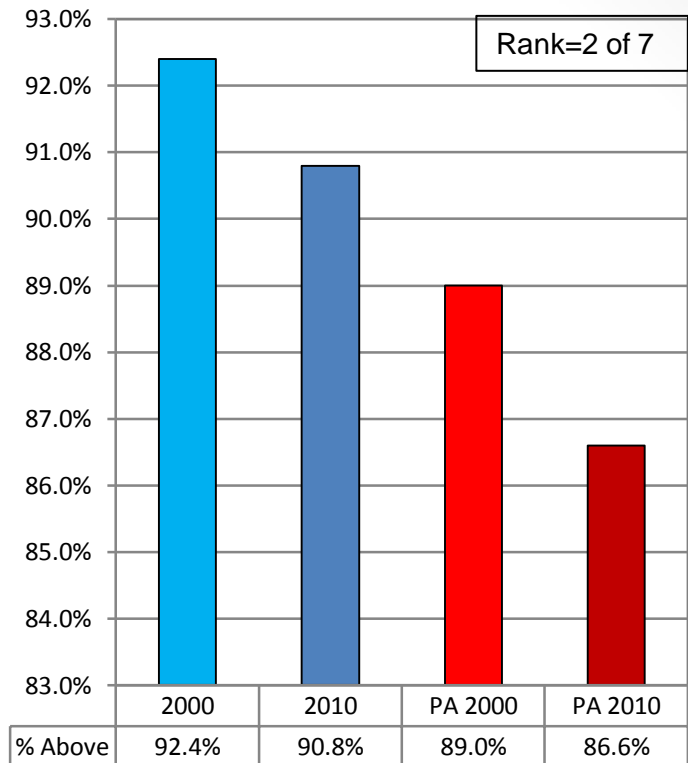
Part of the definition of well being is having the financial resources to meet basic needs. Living below the poverty level creates a situation in which persons have a difficult time meeting their needs. In 2010, the federal government defined poverty as having a household income of \$22,050 for a family of four.

Since our emphasis is on prosperity, this graph shows the percentage of residents who are above the poverty level. The effects of the poor economy are seen in the decrease in the percentage of county residents above poverty level in 2010 compared to 2000. The same decrease is found for the state.

In both 2000 and 2010, Pennsylvania had a lower percentage of residents above the poverty level than did Franklin County.

The county's rank of second indicates that only one other peer county had a greater percentage of residents above the poverty level.

% Individuals Above Poverty Level



2000 Census; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.

- Relative Affluence**

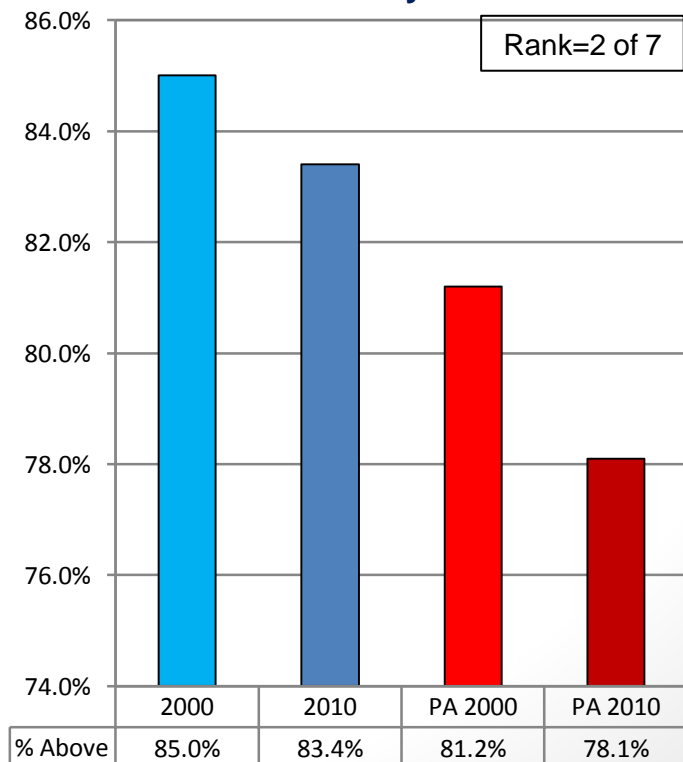
Many programs use a threshold of below 150% of the poverty level for eligibility.

The percentage of individuals at or above the 150% level of poverty in 2010 in Franklin County was 83.4%. This is a slight decrease from 2000. The state also experienced a decrease in this percentage from 2000 to 2010.

Similar to those above the poverty level, the county has a greater percentage of its residents at 150% or more of the poverty level than exists in the state.

Like percentage above poverty, Franklin County has the second highest percentage of residents at or above 150% of the poverty level.

% Individuals At Or Above 150% Poverty Level



2000 Census; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.; ratio of income to poverty level

Well Being of People

• Housing Affordability

When housing costs become excessive, there is a strain on funds for other nondiscretionary spending. The Census Bureau reports that housing expenditures exceeding 30 percent of household income are an indicator of a housing affordability problem.

While Franklin County has a lower percentage of renters (44.5%) paying 30 percent or more of their household incomes on rent than in the state (50.6%), it is the opposite when it comes to owners. With owners, the county (35.8%) has a slightly greater percentage spending 30 percent or more of their incomes on housing than in the state (33.3%).

While the county has the highest owner costs as a percentage of income (rank of 7), it has the second lowest costs for renters.

The increase in housing costs for both owners and renters from 2000 to 2010 is noteworthy.

% Income Spent On Housing Costs

Rank=7 of 7	2010 monthly owner costs as % of household income with mortgage		Rank=2 of 7	2010 gross rent as % of household income	
	Franklin County	PA		Franklin County	PA
2010			2010		
Under 20%	33.8%	37.4%	Under 20%	29.2%	25.1%
20-29.9%	30.5%	29.4%	20-29.9%	26.3%	24.3%
30% +	35.8%	33.3%	30% +	44.5%	50.6%
2000			2000		
Under 20%	62.2%	55.9%	Under 20%	48.6%	36.6%
20-29.9%	22.4%	23.2%	20-29.9%	23.4%	24.7%
30% +	15.4%	21.0%	30% +	28.0%	38.7%

2000 Census; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.

Well Being of People

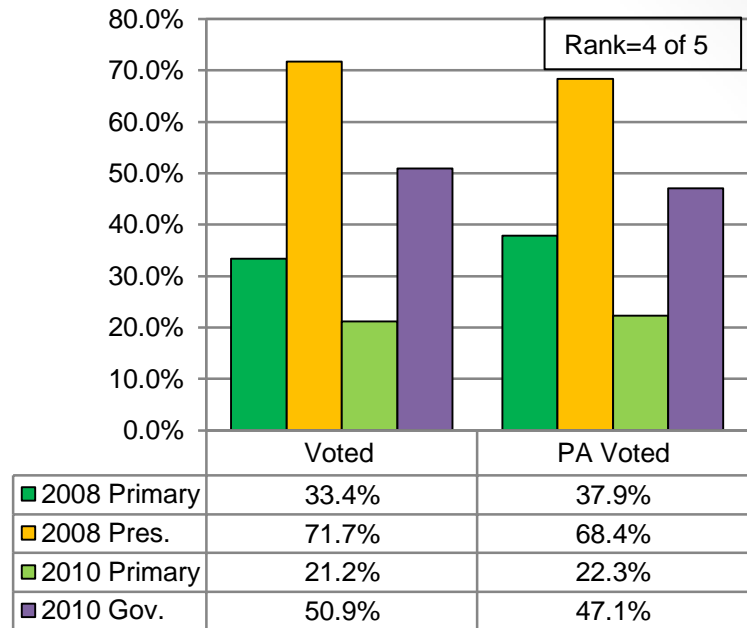
• Voting

Within a democracy, voting is a privilege. Through voting, citizens make their voices heard. Of course, to vote, one must be registered. For the 2010 general election, 75.6 percent of county residents 18 and over were registered to vote. In comparison, 85.6 percent of all Pennsylvanians 18 and over were registered.

As might be expected, registered voters in the county are more likely to vote in general elections than in primaries. Looking at general elections, Franklin County registered voters are more likely than Pennsylvanians to cast their ballots.

Ranking is based only on the five Pennsylvania counties for the 2010 governor's race. While Franklin County has a rank of fourth, all counties were similar with voter turnout ranging from 47.6 percent for Lebanon County to 53.9 percent for Cumberland County.

Voting



PA Manual, Census; Voters/Registered Voters

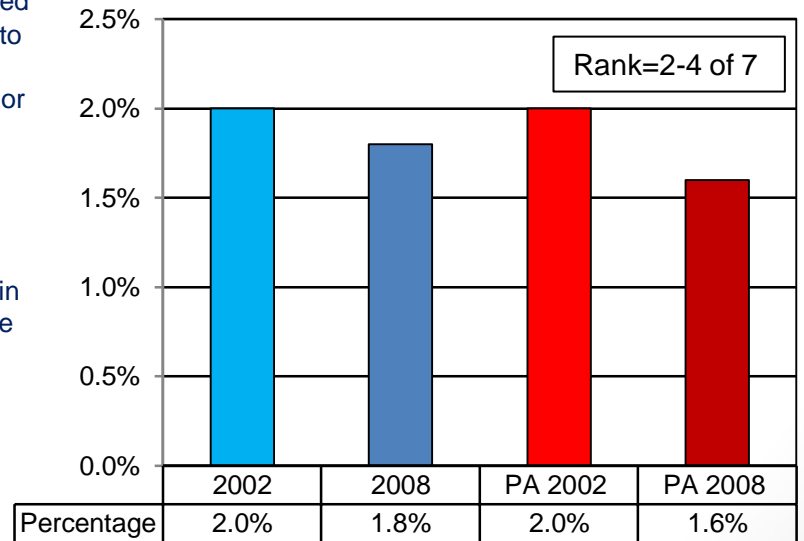
• Charitable Giving

In 2008, Franklin County residents contributed 1.8 percent of their adjusted gross incomes to charity. This is slightly lower than the percentage given in 2002, the earliest year for which this data exists.

Giving by county residents in 2008 was somewhat greater than in the state.

Of the seven counties being ranked, Franklin County is tied with two other counties for the rank of second.

Charitable Contributions As Percentage of Income



National Center for Charitable Statistics

Well Being of People

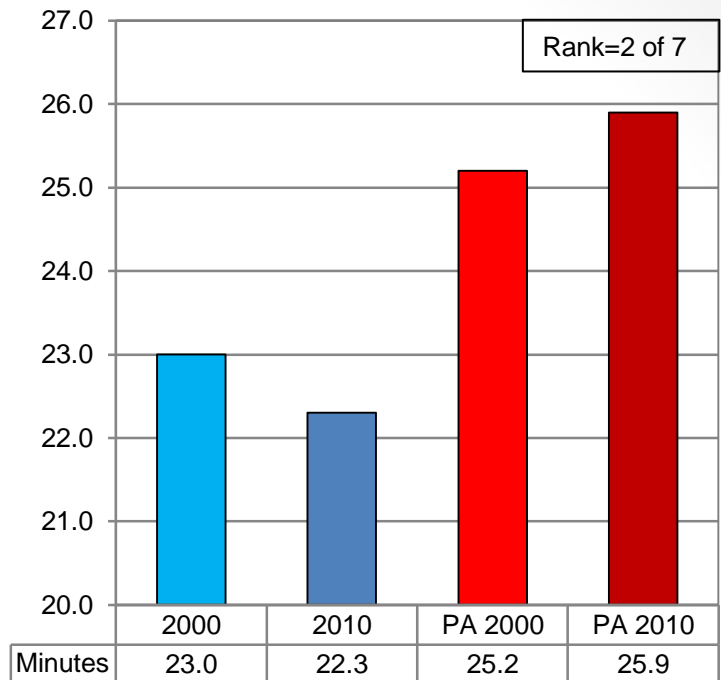
• Time Spent Commuting

Interestingly, while commuting times are increasing in most places in the nation, the commuting time in Franklin County decreased from 23.0 minutes in 2000 to 22.3 minutes in 2010. This is less than the average time Pennsylvanians commute.

Commuting time in the entire state increased slightly from 2000 to 2010.

Of the seven peer counties, Franklin County has the second shortest commuting time.

Number of Minutes Required To Get To Work



2000 Census; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.; Mean travel time to work, 16+

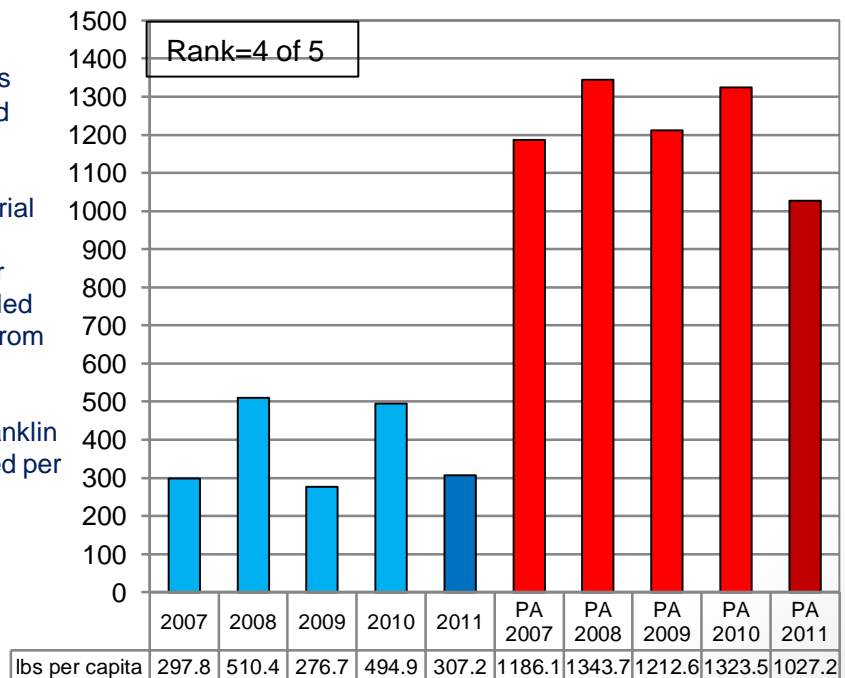
• Recycling

The sustainability of the environment is increased when materials are recycled rather than being added to a landfill.

This graph shows the pounds of material recycled per capita. The amount has fluctuated over the years. While lower than the state, trends in pounds recycled per county resident parallel the state from year to year.

Of the five Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County ranks fourth in pounds recycled per capita.

Pounds Recycled Per Capita



PA Department of Environmental Protection

Well Being of People

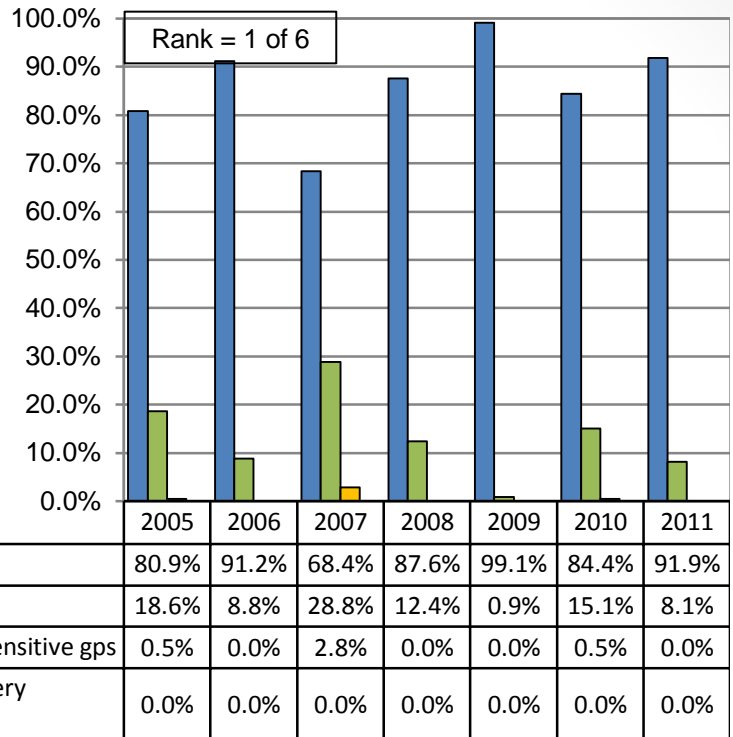
Air Quality

Reflecting our increased sensitivity to the impact we all have on our environment, sustainability has become a focus of many communities. A major component of a clean environment is healthy air quality. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports the percentage of days each year the air quality is either unhealthy for groups especially sensitive to poor quality air or unhealthy for all residents.

Over the past seven years, there was only one year, 2007, with multiple days of unhealthy air quality for sensitive groups.

Comparisons with other geographical areas is not recommended by the EPA since the location of air quality monitors varies. Recognizing this caveat, it is worth noting that of the six counties for which data is available, Franklin County has the healthiest air quality.

% Days With Healthy Air Quality

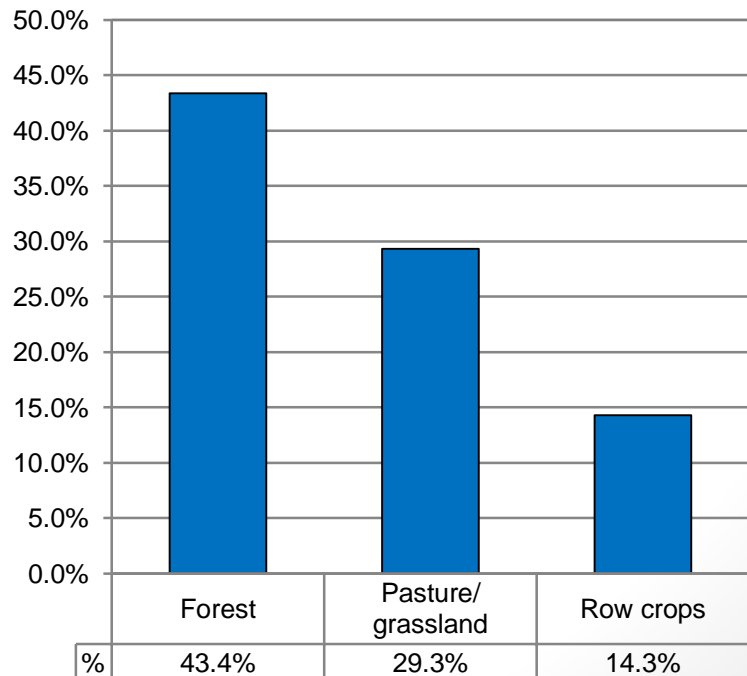


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Air Quality Index Report
(% of days of different qualities)

Land Use Coverage

One the cherished features of the county is its natural beauty. Preserving this is important to maintain the county's character and our quality of life. As seen in the graph, 87% of Franklin County's land is undeveloped, being either forest, pasture/grassland, or row crops.

% Land Use



2010 Franklin County Comprehensive Plan

Education

School Readiness

Achievement Levels

High School Graduation Rate

Post-Secondary Education Plans

% of Population with Associates Degree or Higher

Education

- School Readiness**

% Children Enrolled in Public Funded Pre-K Programs

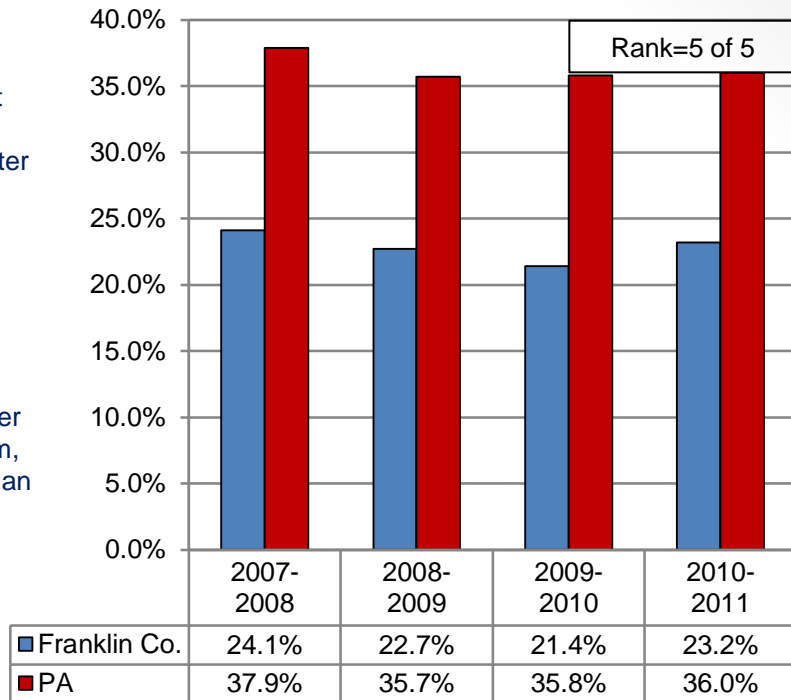
Having children be prepared for school increases their likelihood of succeeding in their early years. Research has found that children not reading at their grade level by the time they reach third grade are at greater risk of dropping out of school later in life.

Quality pre-Kindergarten programs benefit both the children and their families by increasing the children's readiness for school.

Looking at the percentage of children under 5 enrolled in a public funded pre-K program, Franklin County has a lower percentage than the state as a whole. These programs include Nurse-Family Partnership, Parent-Child Home Program, Head Start, Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts, PA Pact for Pre-K, School Based Pre-K, Early Intervention, and Keystone STARS

Of the five Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County has the smallest percentage of children in publicly funded pre-K programs.

All of the school districts have kindergarten which further prepares children for school.



Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning Program Reach and Risk Assessment, State Fiscal Year; 2010-11, www.ocdelresearch.org. These percentages are for publicly funded programs only. They do not include privately funded programs.

Education

• Academic Achievement

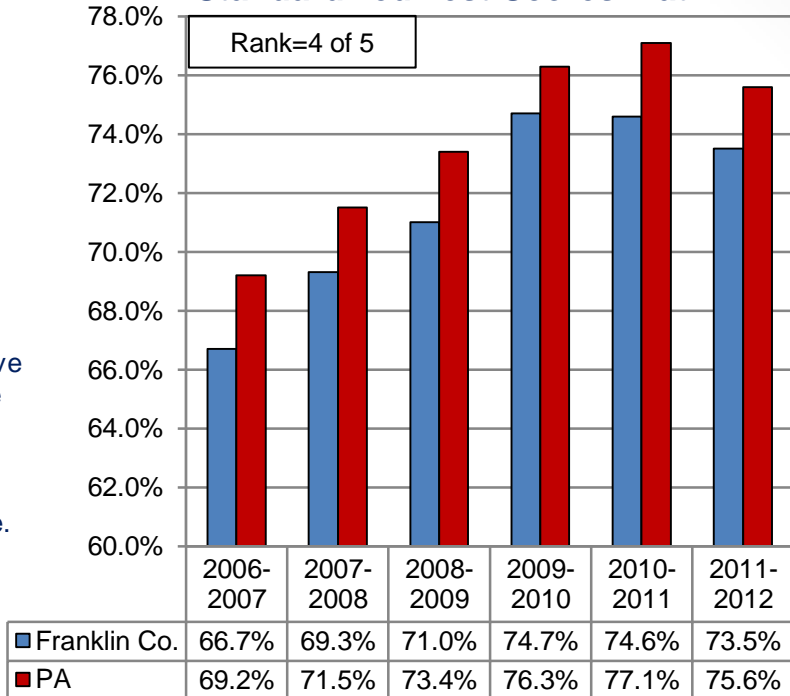
It is predicted that the jobs of the future will require more education than ever before. This, of course, makes an educated workforce more important than ever.

The federal No Child Left Behind 2011-2012 standards call for 78 percent of our students to be proficient or advanced in math. While county math scores have been improving, they are still below the 2011-2012 goal.

For all years shown, county scores are slightly behind those for the entire state.

Since these are state tests, only the five Pennsylvania counties can be compared. Franklin County ranks fourth in math.

Standardized Test Scores-Math



PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

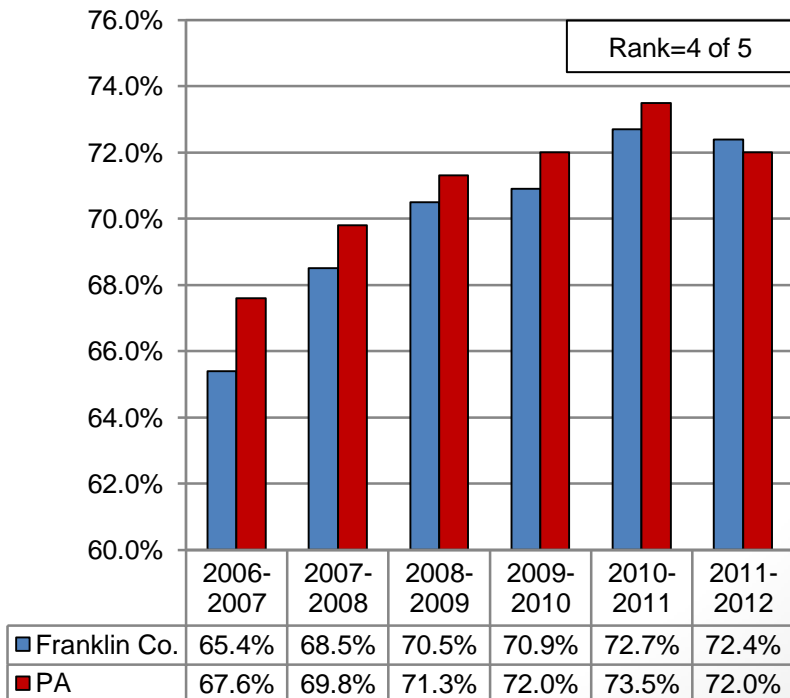
• Academic Achievement

The No Child Left Behind standard for reading is 81 percent proficient or advanced by 2011-2012. Similar to math, there has been improvement over the years. However, the county's score remains below the goal.

In 2011-2012, Franklin County had reading achievement scores that were slightly higher than the state's. For the years shown, this is a first.

As found with math, the county ranks fourth of the five Pennsylvania counties on this measure.

Standardized Test Scores-Reading



PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

Education

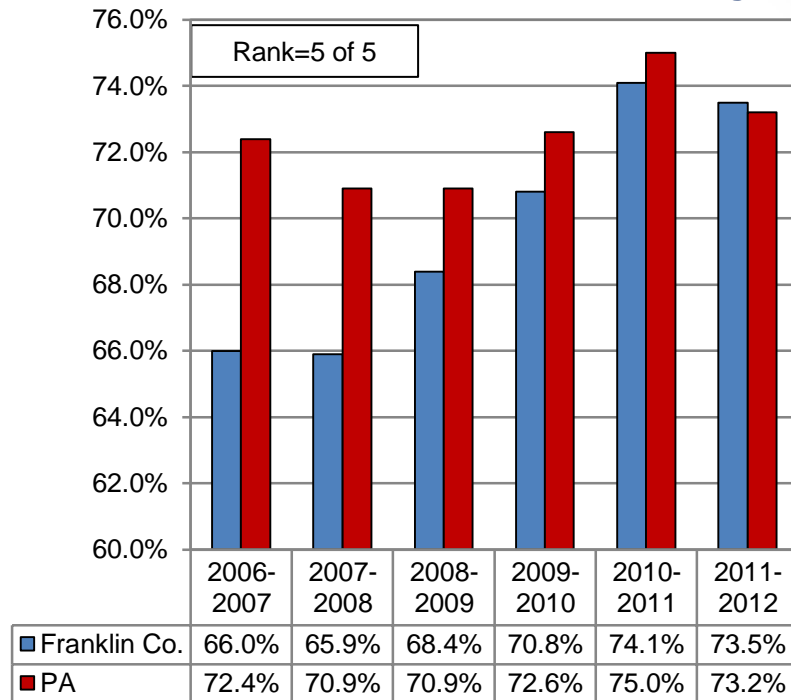
• Academic Achievement

Since 2006-2007, Franklin County's performance on the writing tests has improved following the trends for math and reading.

By 2010-2011, the gap between the state and the county narrowed notably. As in reading, the county's scores were slightly higher than the state's in 2011-2012.

Compared to the other Pennsylvania counties, our county ranks last in this measure of academic achievement.

Standardized Test Scores-Writing



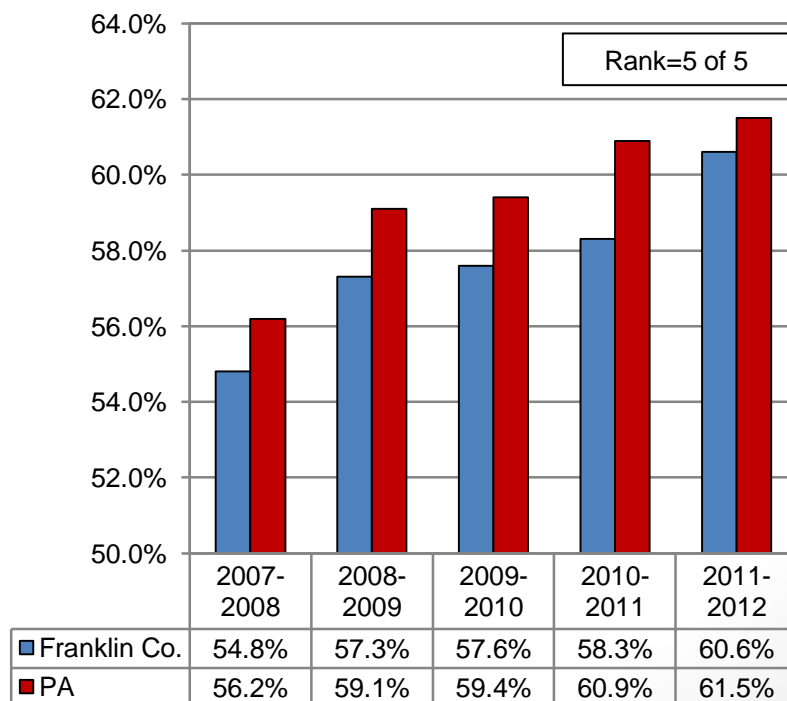
PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

• Academic Achievement

Performance on science tests has also been improving over time. By 2011-2012, the county's achievement level on science was close to that for the state.

Despite the increases, the county ranks last when compared to the other four Pennsylvania counties on science academic achievement.

Standardized Test Scores-Science



PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

Education

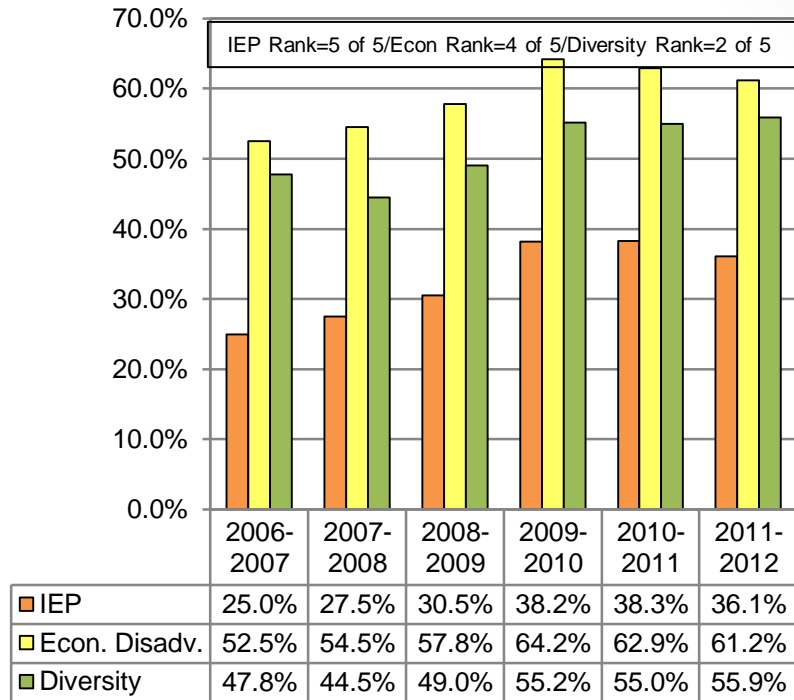
• Academic Achievement Levels by Sub-Group

A challenge in education is to have all students maximize their academic potential. The following set of graphs shows academic achievement levels of students who are in special education (IEP), economically disadvantaged, or black or Hispanic. Economically disadvantaged is defined as students who are receiving free or reduced lunches.

The math scores for all groups have improved since 2006-2007.

With the exception of the minority students, Franklin County ranks at or near the bottom of the five Pennsylvania counties. For minority students, the county occupies a rank of second.

Standardized Test Scores-Math



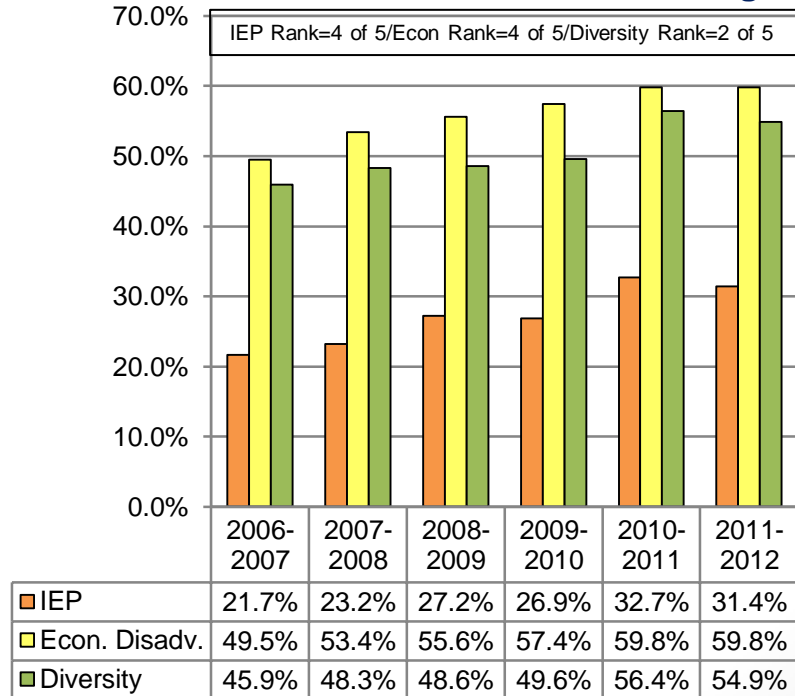
PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

• Academic Achievement Levels by Sub-Group

The trend found for math also exists for reading. There has been improvement since 2006-2007.

Compared to its peer Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County ranks fourth in reading for IEP and economically disadvantaged students. As in math, its minority students rank second in reading.

Standardized Test Scores-Reading



PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

Education

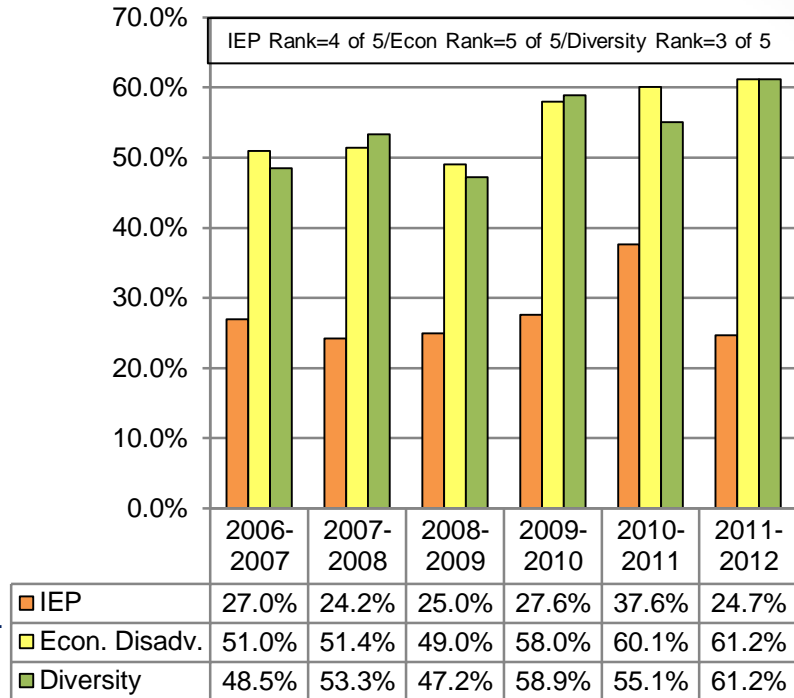
• Academic Achievement Levels by Sub-Group

A general upward trend is also found for writing scores. Small up and down variations from year to year are not surprising. It is a multi-year pattern that should be examined.

That being said, the decrease for IEP students over the past two years is worth observing. It is probable that this decrease will be reversed next year.

Following the math and reading findings, the county ranks near the bottom compared to the other four Pennsylvania counties for IEP and economically disadvantaged students. It is in the middle for minority students.

Standardized Test Scores-Writing



PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

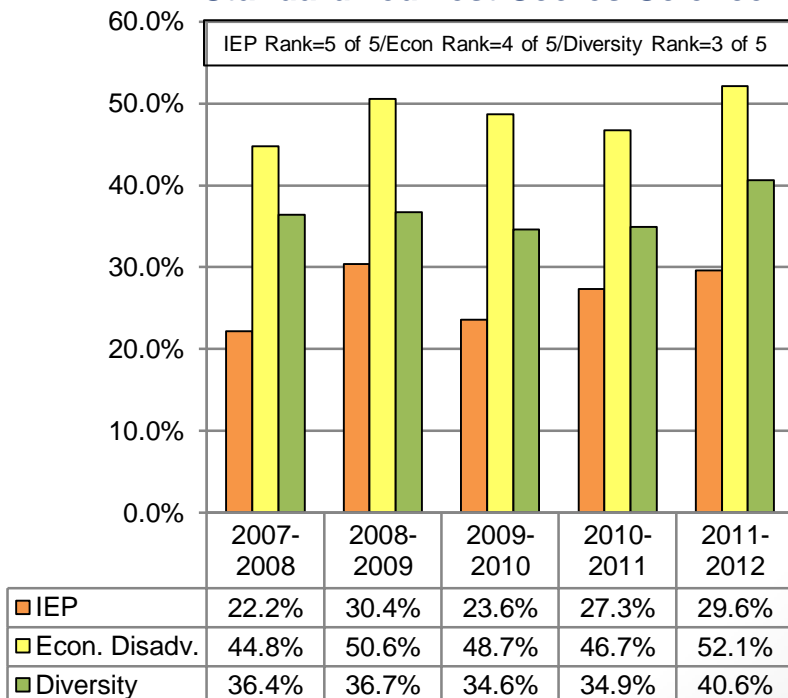
• Academic Achievement Levels by Sub-Group

The multi-year trend for science looks much like the one for writing. Overall, there has been improvement.

An exception is that the recent decline seen for IEP students in writing does not exist in science.

The county's ranks are the same as they are for writing.

Standardized Test Scores-Science

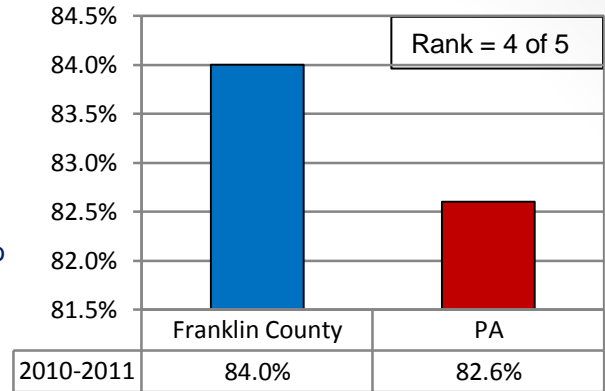


PA Dept. of Education: Percentage of students scoring advanced or proficient

Education

• High School Graduation Rate

A high school diploma is a prerequisite for a good job and a comfortable standard of living. According to the Editorial Projects in Education Research Center, only 69 percent of high school students nationwide graduate in four years. The Pennsylvania Department of Education for the first time in 2010-2011 calculated high school graduation rate using the four year cohort method recommended by No Child Left Behind. This calculation takes into account students entering and leaving the district during the four years. Since comparisons to previous years are considered invalid due to the change in calculation, findings are limited to the 2010-2011 school year.



Pennsylvania Department of Education: High school grads - 4 yr. cohort grad. rate

The graduation rate for the county (84.0%) is slightly higher than the rate for the entire state (82.6%).

Of the five Pennsylvania counties being compared, Franklin County has the second lowest high school graduation rate.

• Postsecondary Education Plans

Rank=5 of 5	Total	PA Total	2-4 yr.	PA 2-4 yr.	Non-degree granting	PA Non-degree granting	Specialized Associates	PA Spec'd Associates
2010-2011	59.2%	76.5%	55.2%	71.0%	2.5%	2.7%	1.4%	2.8%
2009-2010	54.8%	75.2%	49.7%	69.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%
2008-2009	44.7%	76.1%	39.4%	70.0%	1.5%	2.7%	3.8%	3.4%
2007-2008	60.3%	75.0%	53.4%	69.0%	5.3%	2.7%	1.7%	3.3%
2006-2007	59.1%	76.1%	50.6%	69.4%	4.7%	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%

Pennsylvania Department of Education: % high school graduates total postsec bound - Graduates Public by School

For many jobs, a high school diploma is not enough. Obtaining a high school diploma is often only a first step in ensuring someone has enough education to be able to compete in the job market. Attracting new businesses to the county will be dependent to some degree on having a workforce that is qualified to meet the demands of jobs in the 21st century.

The table shows the percentage of graduates who have plans to continue their education beyond high school. These are then shown by those attending a 2-4 year degree granting institution, a non-degree granting post-secondary institution, and a specialized associates degree granting institution.

After a decrease in 2008-2009, the percentage of high school graduates with postsecondary education plans has returned to previous years' levels. For total and 2-4 year degree granting institutions, the county has lower percentages than the state. It is similar to the state in the percentage of graduates going on to a non-degree granting institution or a specialized associates degree institution.

Of the five Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County has the lowest percentage of graduates with postsecondary education plans.

Education

• Educational Attainment

To be fully competitive in the marketplace, higher education is becoming increasingly necessary. Educational attainment levels the playing field. The Census Bureau has reported that education levels had more effect on earnings during 40 years in the workforce than any other demographic factor, such as gender or race.

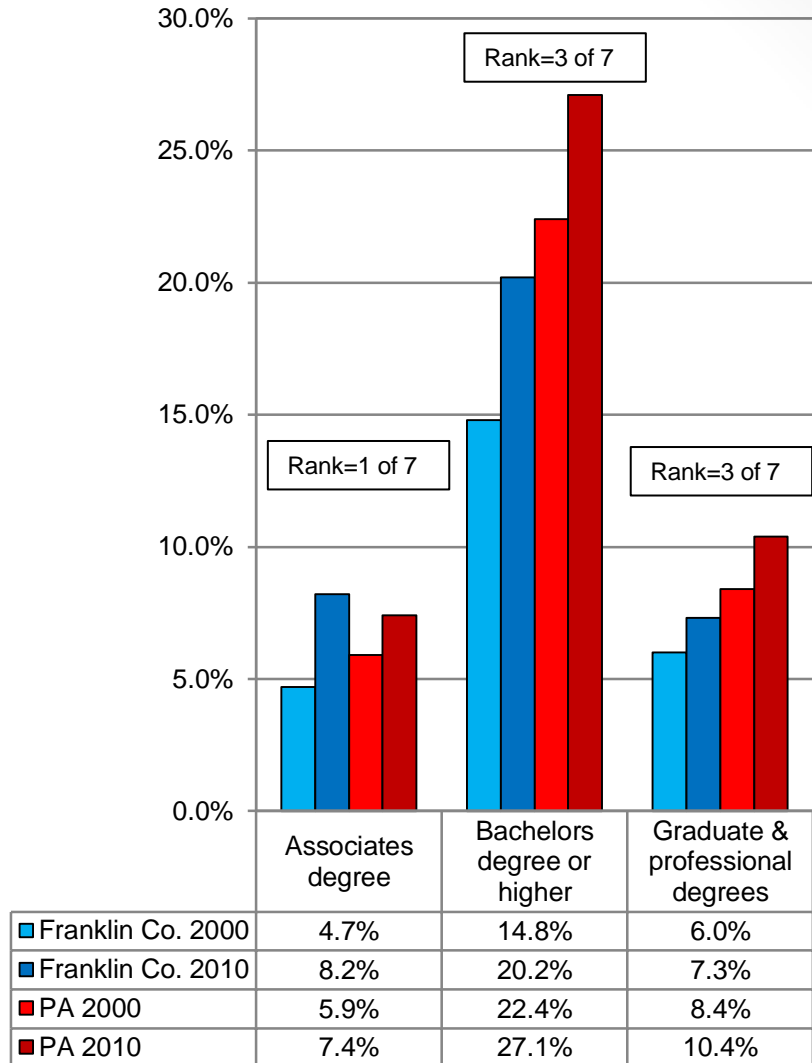
Usually, educational attainment refers to persons 25 and older since they are mostly finished with their education by that time.

In 2010, the percentage of residents with associates degrees was higher than in the state as a whole. However, the percentages with bachelors degrees or higher was lower than for the state.

However, the percentage of persons with a bachelors degree has increased from 2000 to 2010 more for the county (+36.5%) than for the state (+21.0%). The increase for those with a graduate or professional degree or more was similar for the county (+21.7%) and the state (+23.8%).

Franklin County has the highest percentage of residents with associates degrees. It is third when it comes to bachelors degrees or higher.

% of Population with Associates Degrees or Higher



2000 Census; 2010 American Community Survey 1 yr. est.

Education

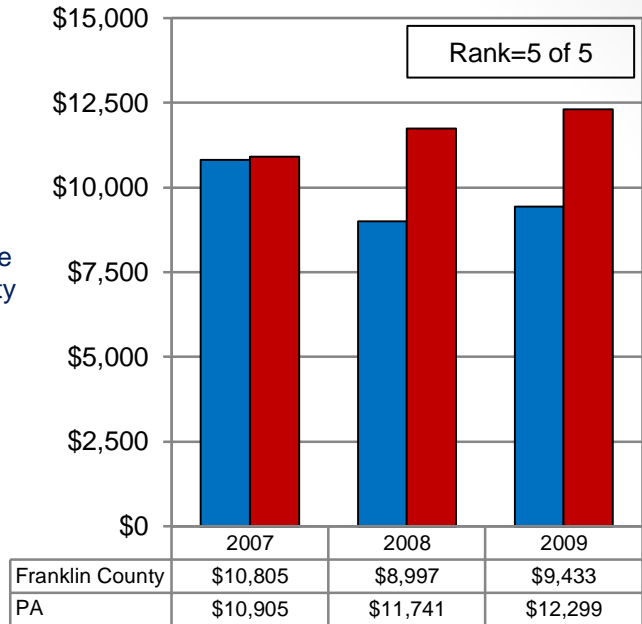
- School Expenditures**

Average per pupil expenditure equals the total amount of revenue paid out by school districts divided by their enrollment. It includes funds from federal, state, and local sources spent on day to day operating expenses, such as teachers salaries. It does not include capital expenses, such as school construction.

From 2007 to 2009, expenditures across the state have risen steadily. This was not the case in Franklin County where the amount decreased from 2007 to 2008, but increased from 2008 to 2009. In 2009, it was notably lower than the state.

Since state funding formulas for education vary, the comparison of counties is limited to only those in Pennsylvania. Of the five Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County spent the lowest amount per student in 2009. Per student expenditures in Schuylkill County were similar (\$9536).

Average Spent Per Student



New America Foundation-Federal Education Budget Project

Economy

Unemployment Rate

Industry Mix

Number of Employees by Industry

Residential Building Permits

Creative Class Index

Economy

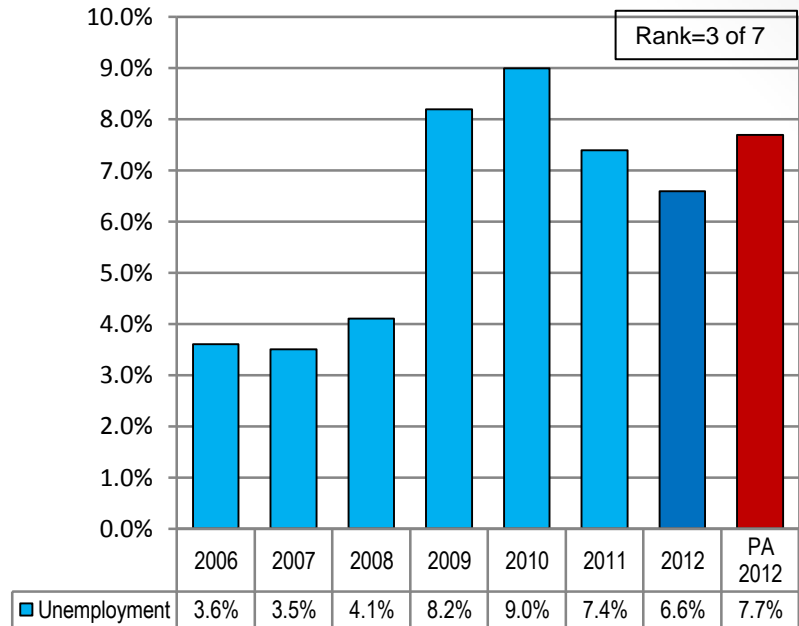
• Unemployment Rate

Employing the maximum number of persons who want to work is core to a prosperous community. The effects of the recession definitely had an impact on the unemployment rate in the county. It, of course, is a positive sign that the rate has been trending downward since 2010. Our unemployment rate is below the state's.

Since the rankings are based on positive findings, a rank of third for the county indicates that only two other counties have lower unemployment rates than Franklin County.

Data is for March of each year.

% Labor Force Unemployed



Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local area unemployment statistics civilian labor force & unemployment by county, March, not seasonally adjusted)

Economy

• Industry Mix

	2007 % Est's	2008 % Est's	2009 % Est's	2010 % Est's	2011 % Est's	2011 # Est's	2007 % Emp's	2008 % Emp's	2009 % Emp's	2010 % Emp's	2011 % Emp's	2011 # Emp's
Federal government	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	42	3.6%	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.7%	2583
State government	.6%	.6%	.7%	.7%	.7%	23	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	963
Local government	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	152	8.7%	8.8%	9.5%	9.5%	9.2%	5086
Private	93.6%	93.6%	93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	3104	85.9%	85.6%	84.3%	84.0%	84.3%	46,360
Total	3365	3384	3328	3308	3321	3321	57,571	58,538	54,921	54,545	54,992	54,992
Private												
Natural resources and mining	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	78	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	758
Construction	12.1%	11.6%	11.2%	10.7%	10.5%	326	5.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.2%	3.9%	1821
Manufacturing	7.3%	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	211	21.6%	21.0%	18.2%	17.2%	18.0%	8322
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.0%	24.4%	24.3%	24.0%	23.8%	740	27.1%	27.3%	27.7%	28.3%	28.3%	12130
Information	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	41	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	.9%	426
Financial activities	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	8.1%	7.9%	246	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	1474
Professional and bus. services	12.9%	12.6%	12.3%	12.5%	12.5%	389	9.5%	9.8%	9.5%	10.4%	10.7%	4975
Education and health services	12.0%	12.5%	13.0%	13.4%	13.8%	427	16.3%	17.0%	19.0%	18.9%	19.0%	8800
Leisure and hospitality	10.0%	10.1%	10.4%	10.5%	10.7%	333	10.0%	10.0%	10.6%	10.7%	10.3%	4797
Other services	10.5%	10.2%	10.2%	10.0%	10.1%	314	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	1857

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of County Employment & Wages; specific industries included in each classification are listed in the appendix.

Economic cycles and their effects tend to vary by industry. Some industries are less affected by a bad economy than others. Due to this, having a mix of industries becomes important to a community's economic health. This table shows the industry mix in the county and the percentage of employees in each industry.

While the number of federal government facilities as a percentage of all establishments has remained the same over the past five years, the percentage of employees working for the federal government has steadily increased over this time period. There has also been an increase in the percentage of employees working for local government.

The lower section of the table presents data for private industry. The classification system used is the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The number of establishments in each industry has been relatively unchanged over the five years shown. The largest percentage of establishments (23.8%) and employees (28.3%) are in trade, transportation, and utilities. This has been the case for the past five years. This classification includes wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and utilities.

The effect of the economy on construction and manufacturing employment is seen in the decrease in the number of employees in these industries.

The industrial classification that has experienced the greatest increase in the percentage of employees is education and health services.

The number of establishments and employees has increased since a low in 2010.

Economy

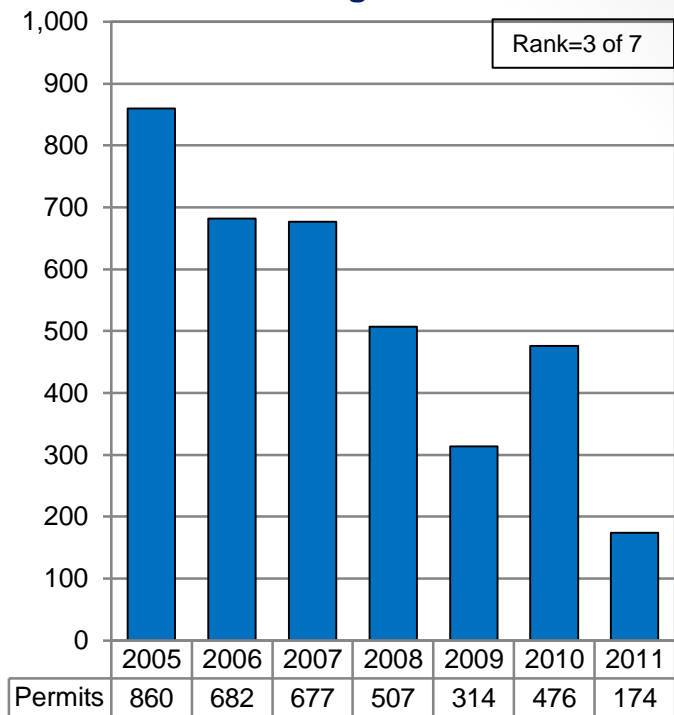
- **Residential Building Permits**

A sign of a growing economy is new building starts. This graph presents data on the number of building permits for new residential housing.

After a high point in 2005, the number of residential housing building permits dropped until 2010. The low levels for 2008 and 2009 reflect the economy during those years. From 2009 to 2010, a rebound has occurred, followed by a decline in 2011.

Franklin County ranks third in new residential building permits for 2011.

Number of Residential Housing Building Permits



Census, Business & Industry, Construction: Building permits, New Privately Owned Residential Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, Reported Only, Number of Buildings

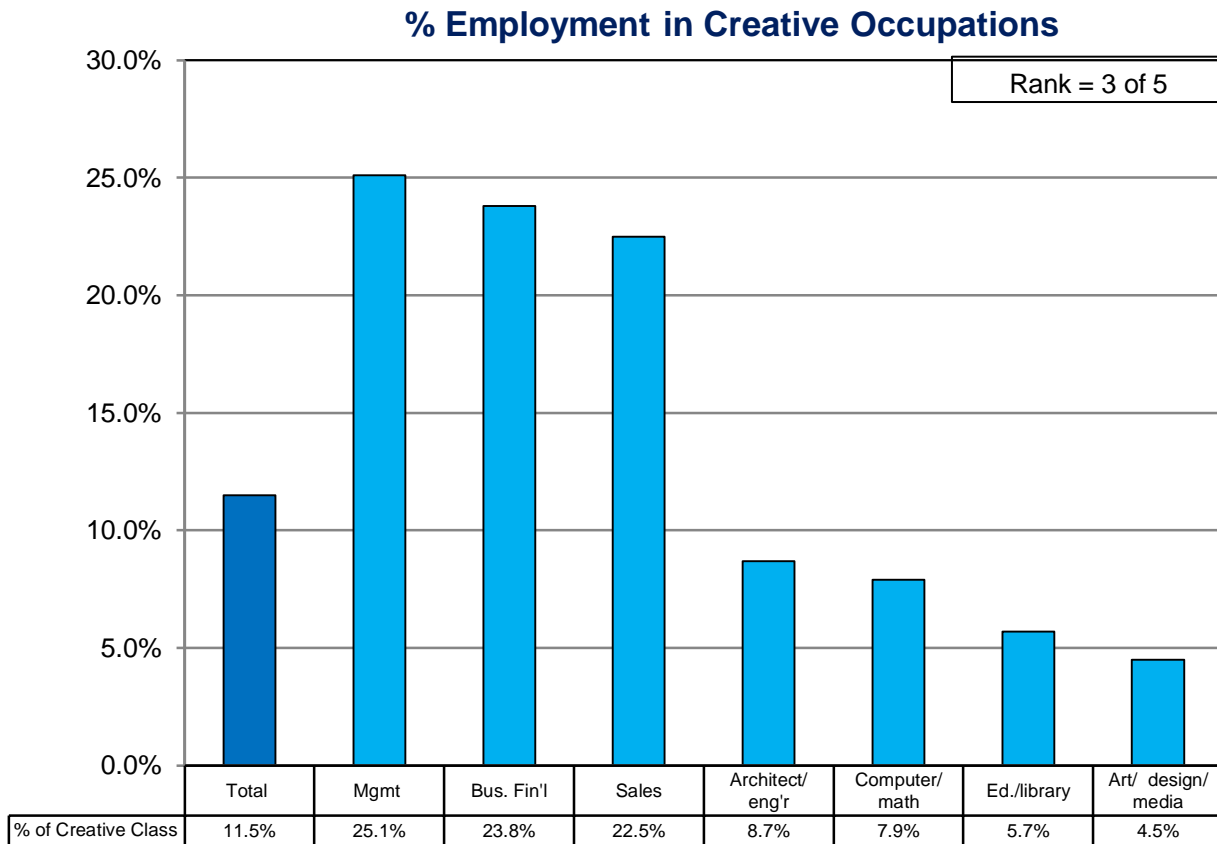
Economy

- Creative Class Index**

Richard Florida in The Rise of the Creative Class posits that there are occupations that are instrumental to economic development in a region. These occupations are related to creative outcomes in the form of new ideas, new high tech businesses, and regional growth.

Data on employment by occupation are available only at the level of regions. Franklin and Schuylkill Counties constitute the East Central Pennsylvania region. The other four regions containing targeted counties are Harrisburg/Carlisle – Cumberland County, Johnstown – Cambria County, Lebanon- Lebanon County, and Hagerstown/Martinsburg – Berkeley and Washington Counties

A total of 11.5% of the occupations in Franklin County region belong in the Creative Class. In addition to the total, the table below presents the percentage of Creative Class occupations in different occupational categories. The categories of management (25.1%), business financial (23.8%), and sales (22.5%) have the largest percentage of occupations considered to be part of the Creative Class.



Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics , 2010

Health & Safety

Access to Health Care

Health Outcomes

Low Birth Weight

Teen Pregnancy

Obesity

Crime Rates

Health & Safety

• Access to Healthcare

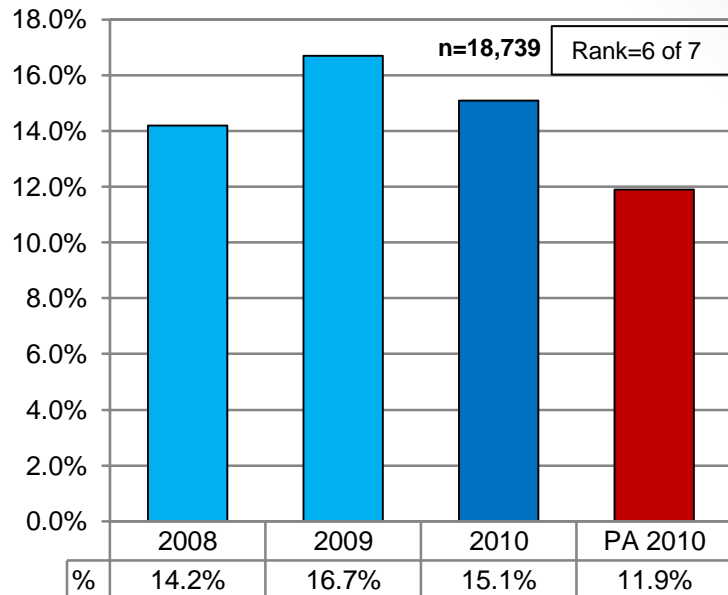
Given the cost of healthcare, it is easy to imagine persons foregoing needed care when they are lacking health insurance. This can lead to persons resorting to the use of an emergency department when their health problems become acute. This drives up the cost of health care for all of us.

Percentages are shown for the population that is under 65. This includes children and adults.

After increasing to 16.7 percent in 2009, the percentage of uninsured residents under 65 dropped to 15.1 percent in 2010. This percentage is still higher than in the state.

Out of seven counties being compared, Franklin County is sixth in having health insurance coverage. On this measure, a low rank is good indicating that a lower percentage does not have health insurance.

% Residents With No Health Insurance Coverage (under 65)



Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates; American Community Survey 1 yr. est's

• Health Outcomes

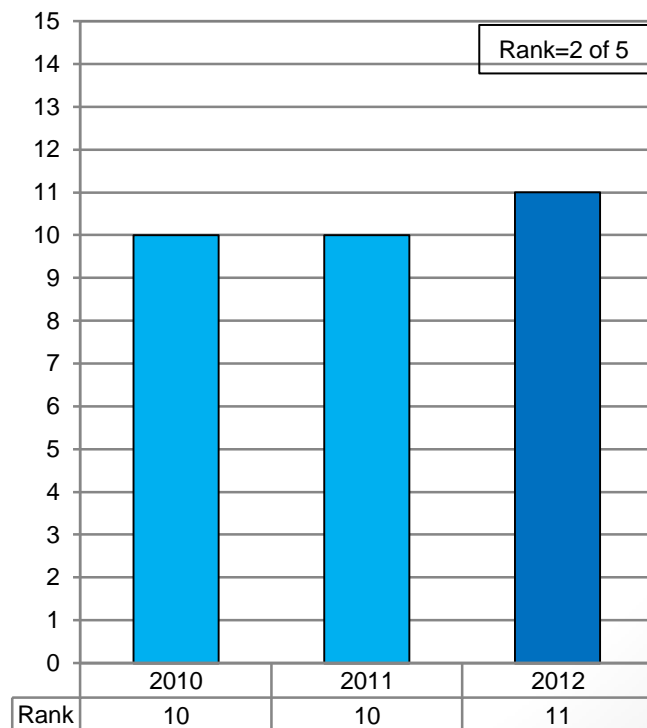
Part of being a prosperous community should involve the residents' health, both physically and mentally.

Starting in 2010, the University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute began comparing counties within each state on health outcomes. These outcomes include measures of mortality (premature deaths) and morbidity (poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, low birth weight). These measures come from different state and national data sources.

On this composite measure of health outcomes, Franklin County ranked 11th out of Pennsylvania's 67 counties in 2012. This is slightly lower than its statewide rank in 2010 and 2011.

Compared to the other four Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County is second in the health outcomes of its residents.

Health Outcomes Ranking (out of 67)



County Health Rankings

Health & Safety

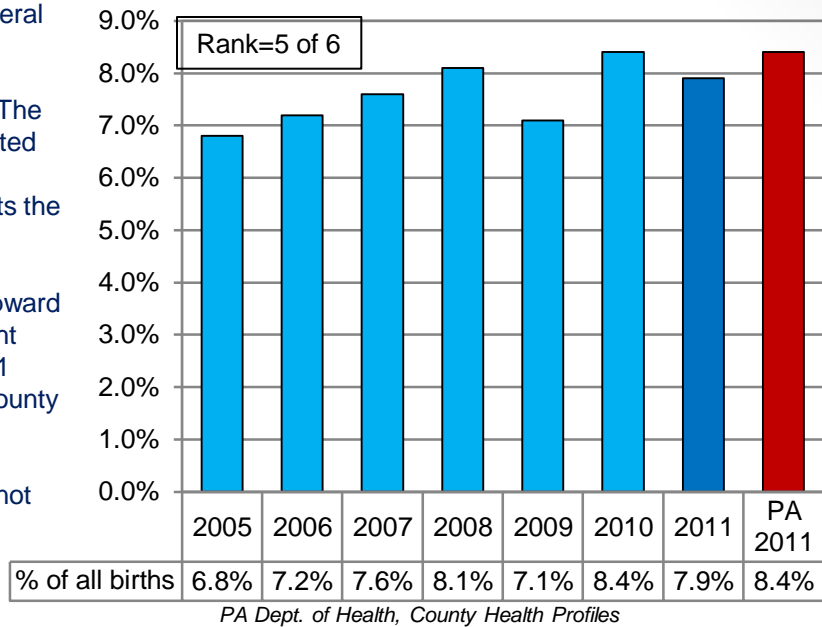
• Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight can be the result of several factors. Premature delivery or undernourishment of the mother during pregnancy are common causes of this. The lack of proper nourishment could be related to not receiving adequate prenatal care. Whatever the cause, low birth weight puts the child at risk.

Since 2005, there has been a general upward trend in the percentage of low birth weight babies. The decrease from 2010 to 2011 warrants monitoring in the future. The county percentage is below that for the state.

Since Berkeley, West Virginia data was not available for 2011, the rank of fifth for Franklin County is out of a total of six. This means only one other county had a higher percentage of low weight births.

% Births Under 2500 Grams



• Birthrates for Teen Mothers

It is difficult to think of anything that can limit the future opportunities of a young person more than a teenage pregnancy. Not only is the teen mother at a handicap, so is the child. The social and economic costs for the teen parents, their children, and the community are substantial.

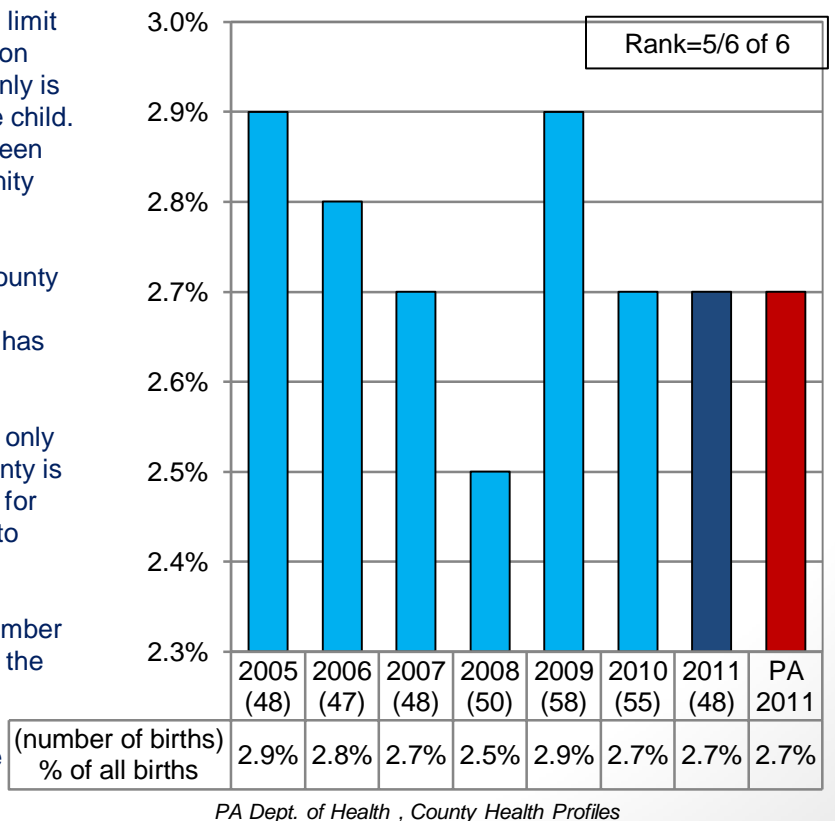
The teen pregnancy rate for Franklin County was the same as for the state in 2011. Except for a decrease in 2008, the rate has changed little over the years.

Similar to low birth weight, 2011 data is only available for six counties. Franklin County is tied for last place with one other county for having the largest percentage of births to teens.

As shown in parentheses, the actual number of teen pregnancies fluctuates between the upper 40's and 50's.

The location of the birth is based on the location of the delivery. Therefore, it is possible that women from outside the county are included in this statistic.

% Births to Women Under 18



Health & Safety

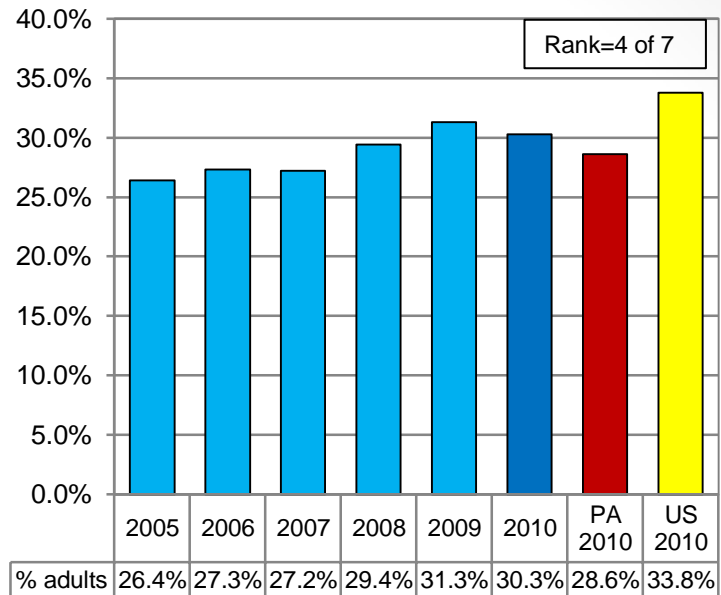
• Obesity in Adults

It is well known that obesity is increasing not only in our nation, but worldwide. Franklin County is no exception with the percentage of adults classified as obese increasing steadily since 2005.

The county's percentage is greater than for Pennsylvania but less than the United States.

Of the seven counties being compared, Franklin County has the fourth lowest percentage of adults who are obese.

Obesity in Adults



CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: BMI 30+

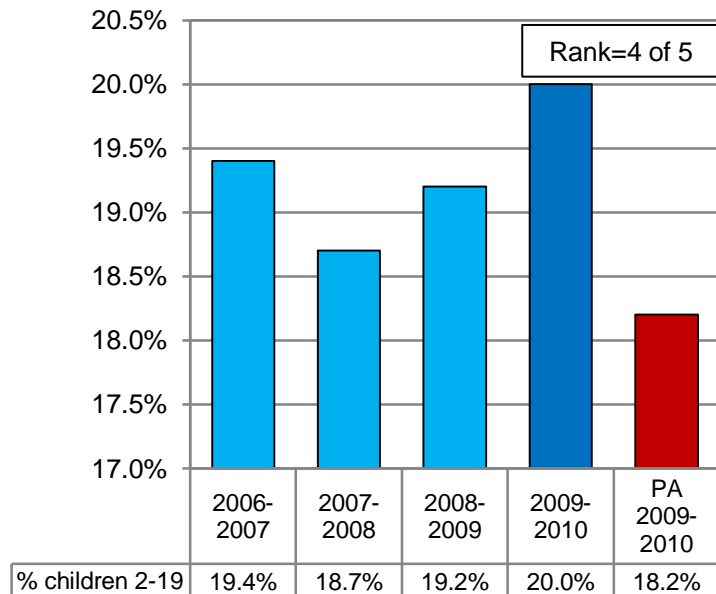
• Obesity in Children

Obesity is not limited to the adults in our population. Starting in the 2005-2006 school year, Pennsylvania made Body Mass Index (BMI) screenings mandatory for all students in K-4. This was expanded to K-8 in 2006-2007. In 2007-2008, all students in K-12 were included in the BMI screening.

The percentage of children between 2 and 19 who are classified as obese has been about 20% since the screenings began.

In the 2009-2010 school year, the percentage of obese children in the county was slightly higher than in the state.

Obesity in Children



PA Dept. of Health, Healthy Schools, BMI above 95th percentile of children same age and sex

Since this screening is only required in Pennsylvania, five counties are included in the ranking. Of the five, Franklin County ranks fourth. This means that only one other county has a higher percentage of children classified as being obese.

Health & Safety

• Violent Crime Rate

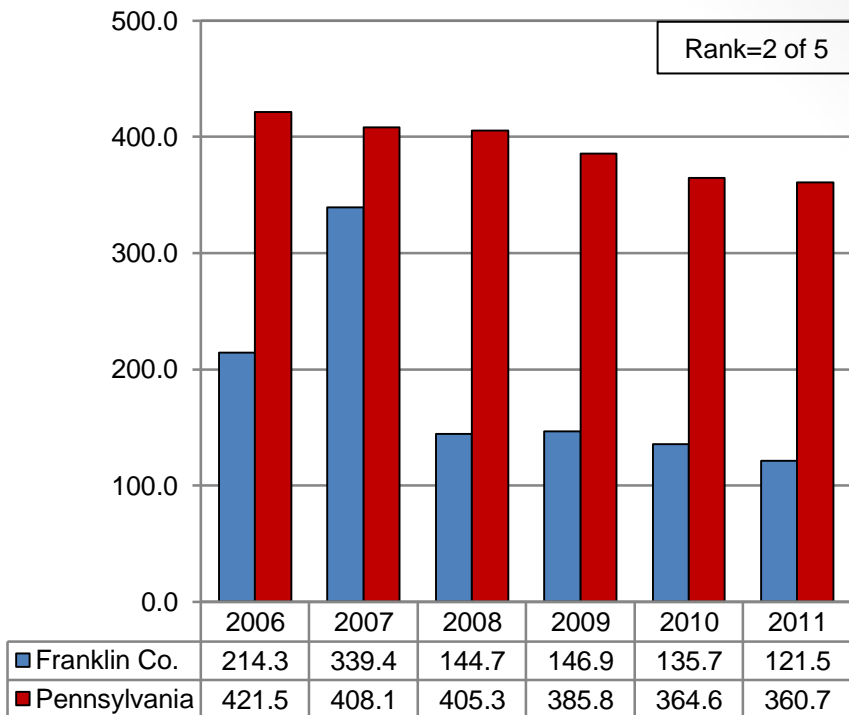
In the ideal community, all residents should be able to live without fear of being victimized by a violent crime. These crimes include homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery.

Nationwide, the violent crime rate has been trending downward.

After a spike in 2007, the violent crime rate in the county is at its lowest level in the past six years. It is substantially lower than the rate for the state.

Reporting differences limit the county comparison to Pennsylvania counties. Compared to the other four Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County has the second lowest violent crime rate.

Violent Crime (rate per 100,000)



Pa State Police , Uniform Crime Reporting System: Index 1 Offenses

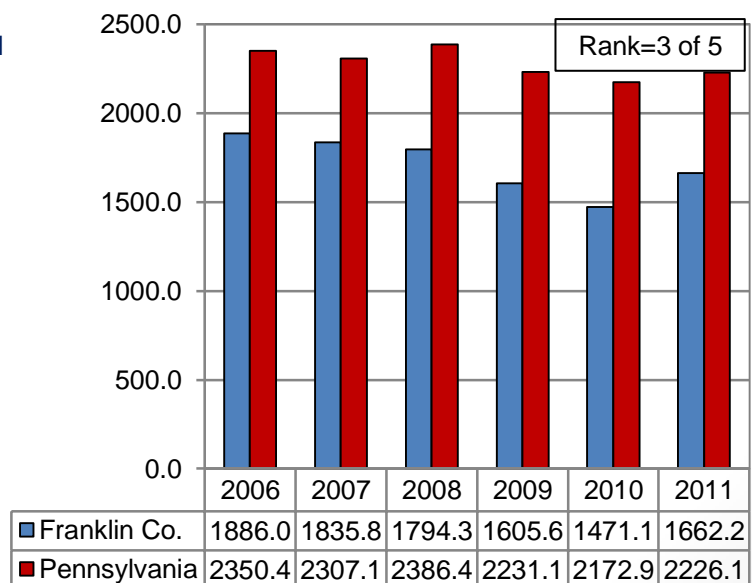
• Property Crime Rate

In addition to feeling safe, all residents should not have to worry about losing property as a result of a criminal act. Property crimes include larceny, automobile theft, burglary, and arson.

Until 2011, the property crime rate in the county has been steadily decreasing since 2006. Similar to violent crime, this rate is significantly lower than the state's.

The increase from 2010 to 2011 was not unique to Franklin County. The state, as well as other Pennsylvania counties, had the same experience. This is most likely a reflection of the continued difficult economic times for segments of the population.

Property Crime (rate per 100,000)



Pa State Police , Uniform Crime Reporting System: Index 1 Offenses

Franklin County has the third lowest property crime rate when compared to the other four Pennsylvania counties.

Health & Safety

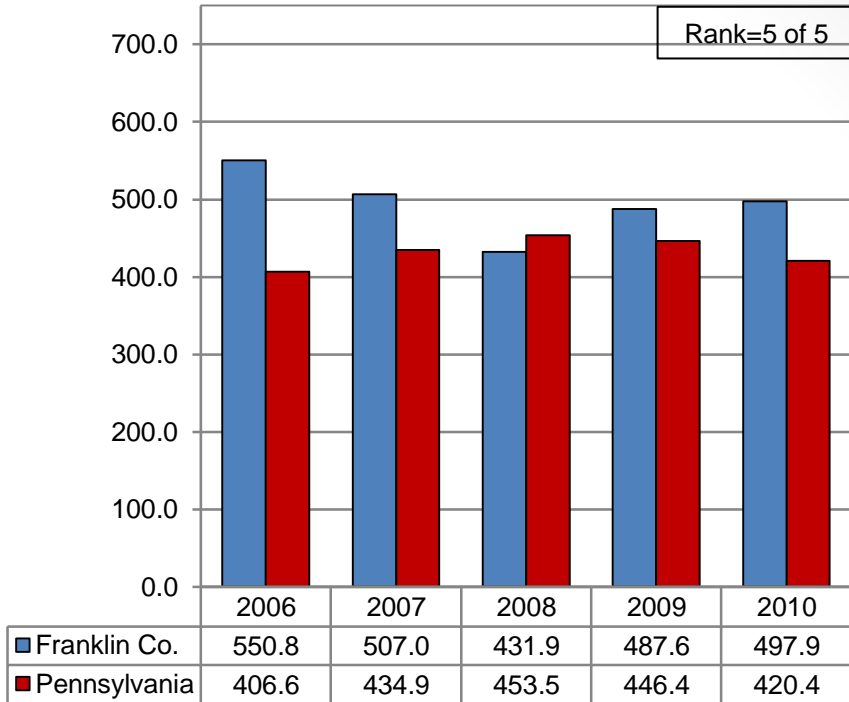
DUIs

DUI is defined in Pennsylvania as the operation of any vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs. Presented in this graph are arrests for DUI that occurred in the county. The person who was arrested for this offense does not necessarily live in Franklin County.

With the exception of 2008, DUIs in the county are higher than in the state. Over the past five years, the county's DUI rate was the highest in 2006.

In comparison to the other four Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County has the highest DUI rate. Since the rankings are based on positive outcomes, this gives the county the last place rank of fifth.

DUIs



Pa State Police , Uniform Crime Reporting System: Part 2 Offenses; rate per 100,000

Child Abuse

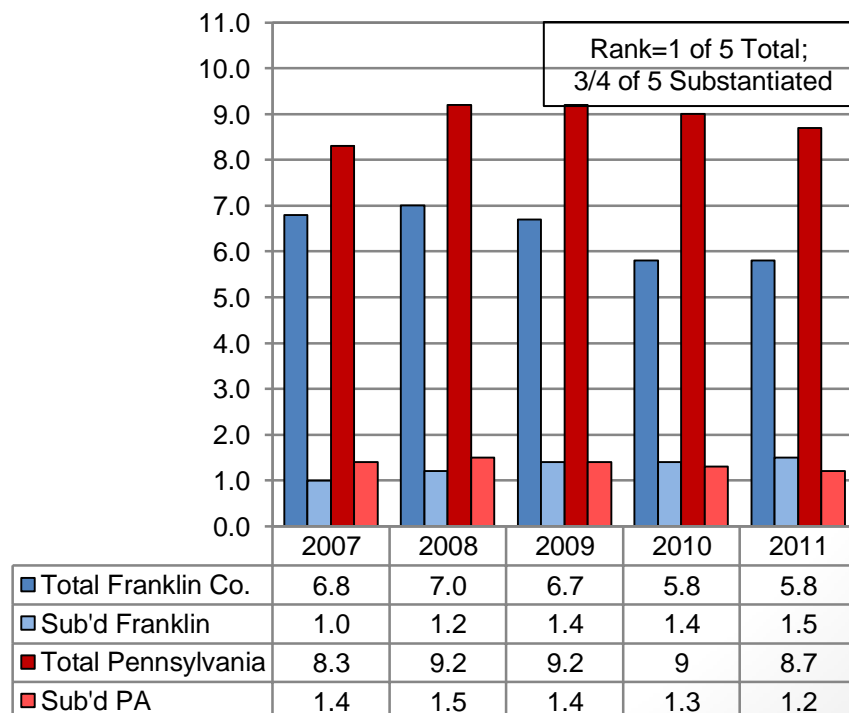
In a prosperous community, everyone has the right to feel safe. This especially applies to the most vulnerable members of our community – our children.

The state makes a distinction between all reports of child abuse and substantiated reports. Substantiated reports are those in which it is found that abuse occurred based on medical evidence, an investigation, or admission by the perpetrator.

After peaking in 2008, the county's rate has gone down. The rate is consistently lower than the state's.

Of the five Pennsylvania counties, Franklin County has the lowest number of total child abuse reports. It is tied with another county for third place in having the lowest number of substantiated cases.

Child Abuse Reports (rate per 1000 children under 18)



PA Dept. of Public Welfare, Child Abuse Report

Summary

Summary

Summary

The end goal of the indicators project is to provide information on the state of Franklin County. As we work towards maximizing the quality of life in our community, we will want to examine the indicators and, where possible, make conclusions about our progress. As mentioned in the introduction, this report presents information on where we are currently. When the data was available, it also provides a perspective over time and a comparison with surrounding counties.

Presented below is our assessment of the state of the county based on the indicators. The dashboard indicator that we use has three levels – improving (green arrow), getting worse (red arrow), and no change or insufficient data to draw a conclusion (a black horizontal arrow). The dashboard indicators are primarily based on trends within the county. When there is insufficient data for Franklin County to create a trend, a comparison is made to the state or the I-81 corridor counties.

Well Being of People		Rank	Rationale
Appeal of Franklin County as a place to live	↑	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth exceeds state
Income	↔	5 of 7 3 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median household income increase from 2000 to 2010 comparable to state Increase in per capita income less than state
Equality of pay	↔	5 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower percentage of residents with household incomes of \$75,000 or more compared to the state in 2000 and 2010
Relative affluence	↓	2 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in percentage of residents above poverty level and 150% of poverty level from 2000 to 2010
Housing affordability	↓	7 of 7 2 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in owners paying 30% or more of household income for housing from 2000 to 2010 Increase in renters paying 30% or more of household income for housing from 2000 to 2010
Voting	↑	4 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slightly higher voter turnout for general elections than found for the state
Charitable giving	↔	2-4 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparable to the state
Time spend commuting	↑	2 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease from 2000 to 2010; lower than state
Recycling	↔	4 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pattern across time; notably lower than the state
Air quality	↑	1 of 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2005, air quality has improved
Land use coverage	↔	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient data to indicate trend

Summary

Education		Rank	Rationale	
School readiness	↔	5 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change over time; lower percentage in pre-K programs than in state 	
Academic achievement	↑	4 of 5 5 of 5 5 of 5 5 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Math Reading Writing Science 	Improved scores over time; lower than state; similar findings for sub-groups
High school graduation rate	↔	4 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient data to indicate trend; comparable to state 	
Postsecondary school plans	↔	5 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trend over time; 2-4 year plans lower than state; total plans lowest of the five Pennsylvania counties 	
Educational attainment	↑	1 of 7 3 of 7 3 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associates degrees Bachelors degrees+ Graduate/professional 	Increase in percentage with higher degrees
Average spent per student	↓	5 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease since 2007; lower than state 	

Economic		Rank	Rationale	
Unemployment rate	↑	3 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease from peak in 2010; lower than state 	
Industry mix	↑	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix of industries continues to be diverse; number of establishments and employees up from 2010 low 	
Building permits	↓	3 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of residential housing building permits decreased since 2005 	
Creative class index	↔	3 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient data to indicate trend 	

Summary

Health & Safety		Rank	Rationale	
Access to healthcare	↔	6 of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage with no health insurance coverage decreased from 2009; still higher than state 	
Health outcomes	↑	2 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the state's best ranking counties on measures of mortality and morbidity 	
Low birth weight	↔	5 of 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of low weight births relatively steady over past five years; lower than state 	
Birthrates for teen mothers	↑	5/6 of 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease from 2009 	
Obesity	↓	4 of 7 4 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upward trend for adults Steady for children 	
Crime rates	↑	2 of 5 3 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent crime Property crime 	Decrease over time; lower than state
DUIs	↓	5 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steady over time; higher than state 	
Child abuse	↑	1 of 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in total reports; lower than state 	

Appendix

Industries by Supersector and NAICS Code

This list of industries included in [Industries at a Glance](#) is arranged in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code order. Each industry sector and subsector is placed into the appropriate group: [Goods-Producing Industries](#) or [Service-Providing Industries](#).

These industries are also arranged in [alphabetical](#) order.

Goods-Producing Industries

- **Natural Resources and Mining**
 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11)
 - Crop Production (NAICS 111)
 - Animal Production (NAICS 112)
 - Forestry and Logging (NAICS 113)
 - Fishing, Hunting and Trapping (NAICS 114)
 - Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (NAICS 115)
 - Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 21)
 - Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211)
 - Mining (except Oil and Gas) (NAICS 212)
 - Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)
- **Construction**
 - Construction (NAICS 23)
 - Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)
 - Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)
 - Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)
- **Manufacturing**
 - Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)
 - Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311)
 - Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312)
 - Textile Mills (NAICS 313)
 - Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314)
 - Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315)
 - Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316)
 - Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321)
 - Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322)
 - Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323)
 - Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324)
 - Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)
 - Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326)
 - Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327)
 - Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331)
 - Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332)
 - Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333)
 - Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334)
 - Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335)
 - Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336)
 - Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337)
 - Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339)

Service-Providing Industries

- **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities**
 - Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)
 - Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)
 - Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)
 - Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers (NAICS 425)
 - Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)
 - Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)
 - Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)
 - Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)
 - Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers (NAICS 444)
 - Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)
 - Health and Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446)
 - Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)
 - Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)
 - Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (NAICS 451)
 - General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452)
 - Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)
 - Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454)
 - Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)
 - Air Transportation (NAICS 481)
 - Rail Transportation (NAICS 482)
 - Water Transportation (NAICS 483)
 - Truck Transportation (NAICS 484)
 - Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (NAICS 485)
 - Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486)
 - Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation (NAICS 487)
 - Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)
 - Postal Service (NAICS 491)
 - Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)
 - Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493)
 - Utilities (NAICS 22)
- **Information**
 - Information (NAICS 51)
 - Publishing Industries (except Internet) (NAICS 511)
 - Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries (NAICS 512)
 - Broadcasting (except Internet) (NAICS 515)
 - Internet Publishing and Broadcasting (NAICS 516)
 - Telecommunications (NAICS 517)
 - Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services (NAICS 518)
 - Other Information Services (NAICS 519)
- **Financial Activities**
 - Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52)
 - Monetary Authorities - Central Bank (NAICS 521)
 - Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522)
 - Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities (NAICS 523)
 - Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524)
 - Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles (NAICS 525)
 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53)
 - Real Estate (NAICS 531)
 - Rental and Leasing Services (NAICS 532)
 - Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works) (NAICS 533)
- **Professional and Business Services**
 - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 54)
 - Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55)
 - Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56)

- Administrative and Support Services (NAICS 561)
 - Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 562)
- **Education and Health Services**
 - Educational Services (NAICS 61)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)
 - Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)
 - Hospitals (NAICS 622)
 - Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)
 - Social Assistance (NAICS 624)
- **Leisure and Hospitality**
 - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)
 - Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries (NAICS 711)
 - Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions (NAICS 712)
 - Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries (NAICS 713)
 - Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)
 - Accommodation (NAICS 721)
 - Food Services and Drinking Places (NAICS 722)
- **Other Services (except Public Administration)**
 - Other Services (except Public Administration) (NAICS 81)
 - Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)
 - Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)
 - Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations (NAICS 813)
 - Private Households (NAICS 814)