

Community Health Assessment (CHA) Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia Department of Public Health
May 2014

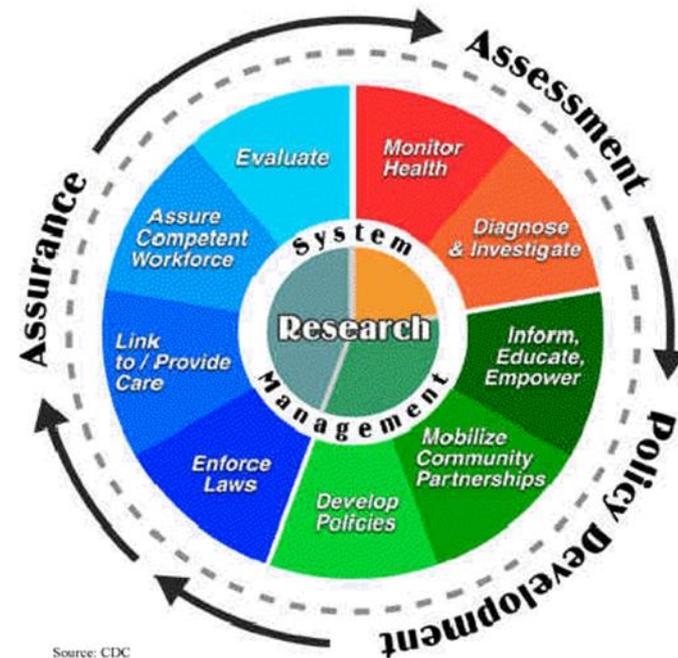
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Public health accreditation

- Accreditation is a process by which public health agencies assess and document their ability to provide the 10 essential public health services
- The Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) has developed a set of standards for accreditation for state, county, and territorial public health departments
- Through accreditation, PHAB seeks to advance quality and performance within public health departments
- While public health accreditation is not currently required, federal agencies—such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control—will likely require accreditation within the next five to seven years as a condition of grant awards
- PDPH aims to apply for accreditation in 2015

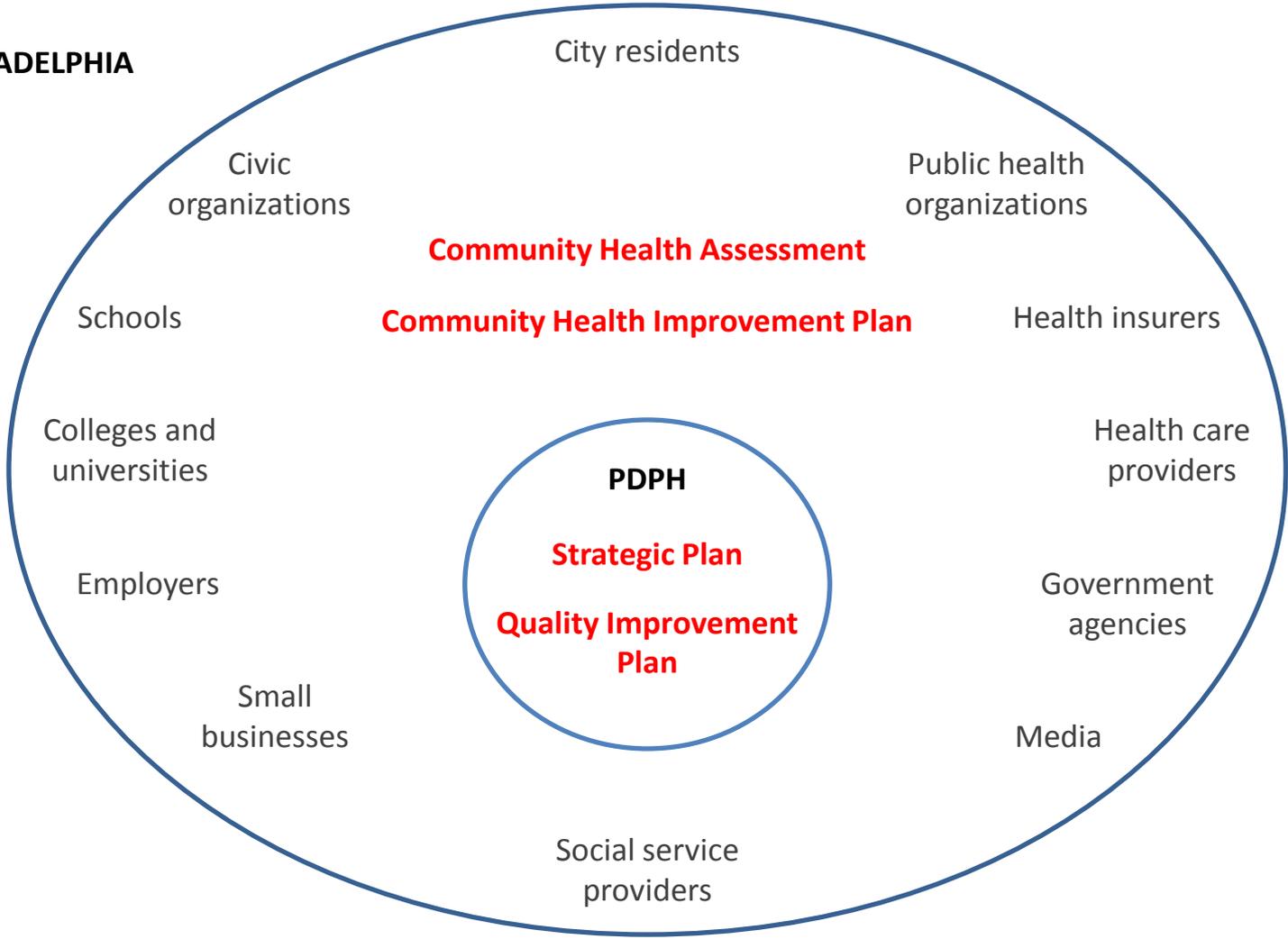


Components of public health accreditation

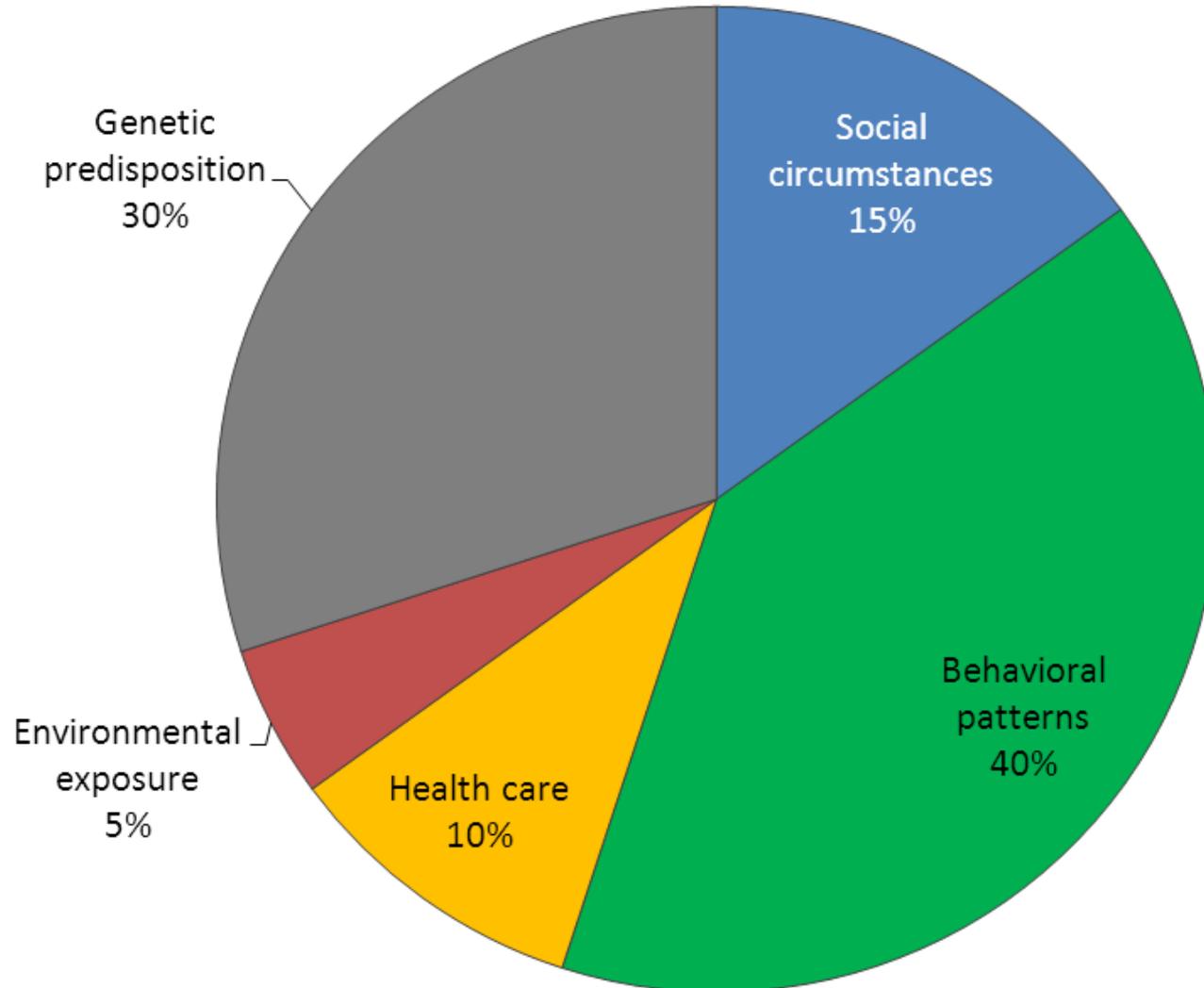
- Documentation of 300+ standards and measures related to 10 essential public health services plus administration, management, and governance
- Community Health Assessment (CHA) – Accreditation standard 1.1
 - The CHA is a systematic assessment of population health that highlights key public health challenges and assets for the jurisdiction and helps inform the three plans described below.
- Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) – Accreditation standard 5.2
 - This CHIP describes community-wide priorities and strategies for collaboratively improving population health over the next 3 to 5 years. It is broader than the departmental strategic plan and should be developed in partnership with a broad set of community stakeholders.
- Departmental Strategic Plan (SP) – Accreditation standard 5.3
 - The SP defines the department's vision, mission, and guiding principles; its strategic priorities over the next 3 to 5 years; its population health goals related to these priorities; and its approaches (programs, policies, etc) for achieving these goals. This plan is internal to the department but may be informed by external stakeholders.
- Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) – Accreditation standard 9.1
 - The QIP defines key quality terms to create a common organizational vocabulary; sets out objectives for programmatic and administrative areas within the department; identifies indicators to measure progress toward objectives; assigns responsibilities for monitoring and reporting progress; and identifies objectives that require focused quality improvement interventions.

Public health accreditation schematic

PHILADELPHIA



Determinants of health and their contribution to premature death



Community Health Assessment (CHA)

- 16 key public health issues
 - 64 indicators
 - HP 2020, RWJF County Health Rankings

 - Data sources
 - Philadelphia Department of Public Health
 - School District of Philadelphia
 - PHMC Household Health Survey
 - PA Health Care Cost Containment Council
 - U.S. Census
 - U.S. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
 - U.S. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
 - RWJF County Health Rankings
 - FBI Uniform Crime Report
1. Social determinants of health
 2. Summary health measures
 3. Tobacco and alcohol
 4. Obesity
 5. Cardiovascular disease
 6. HIV
 7. Teen reproductive health
 8. Maternal and infant health
 9. Child health
 10. Access to care
 11. Cancer screening and prevention
 12. Environmental health
 13. Violence
 14. Mental health
 15. Built environment
 16. Public health assets

CHA is not exhaustive but representative

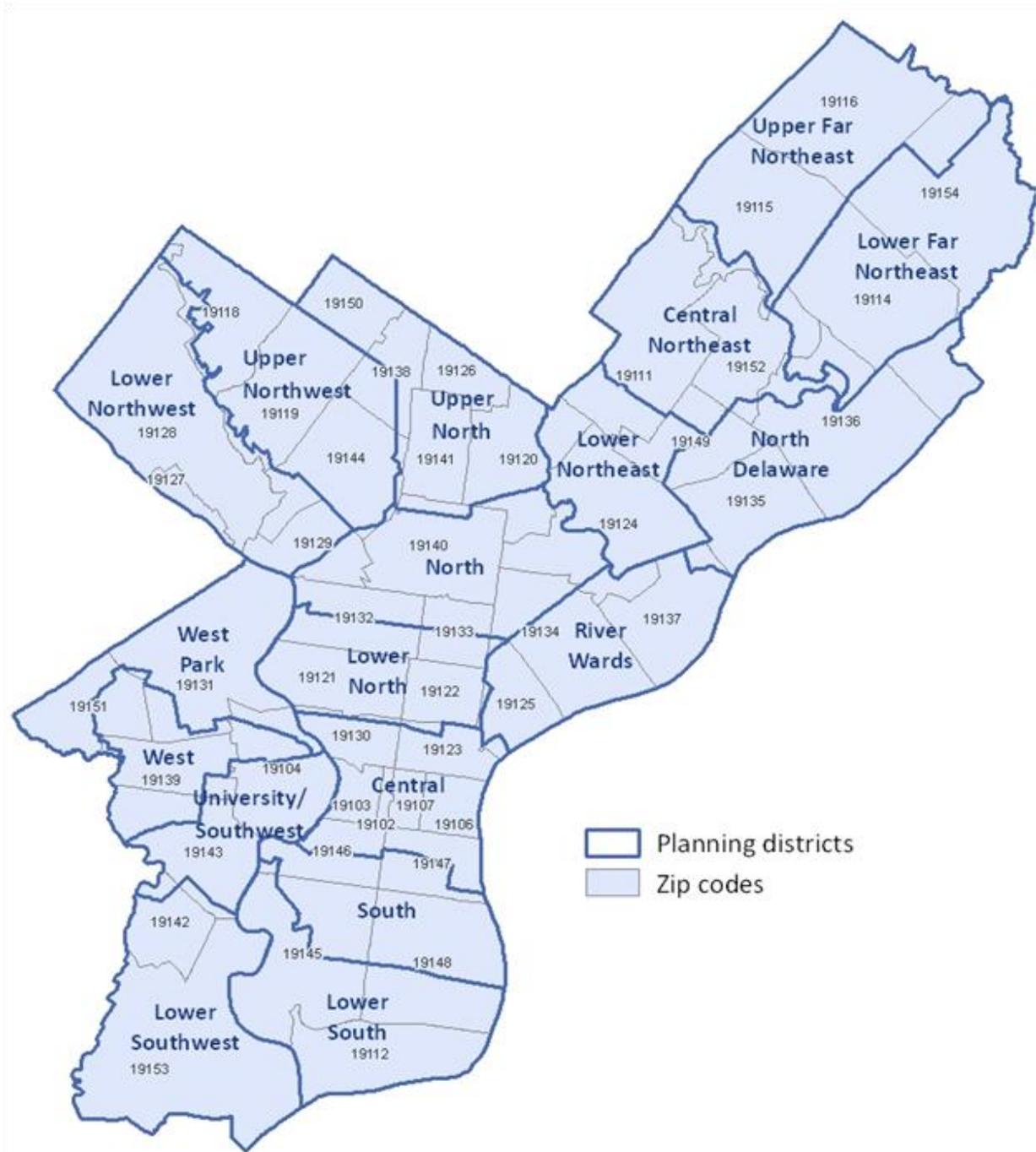
- Other reports and analyses are published regularly or ad hoc by PDPH
 - www.phila.gov/health/Commissioner/Reports.html
 - Vital Statistics Report
 - Child Death Review Report
 - Walkable Access to Healthy Food Report

- Your suggestions for additional data may be incorporated into the CHA or may be integrated into other reports

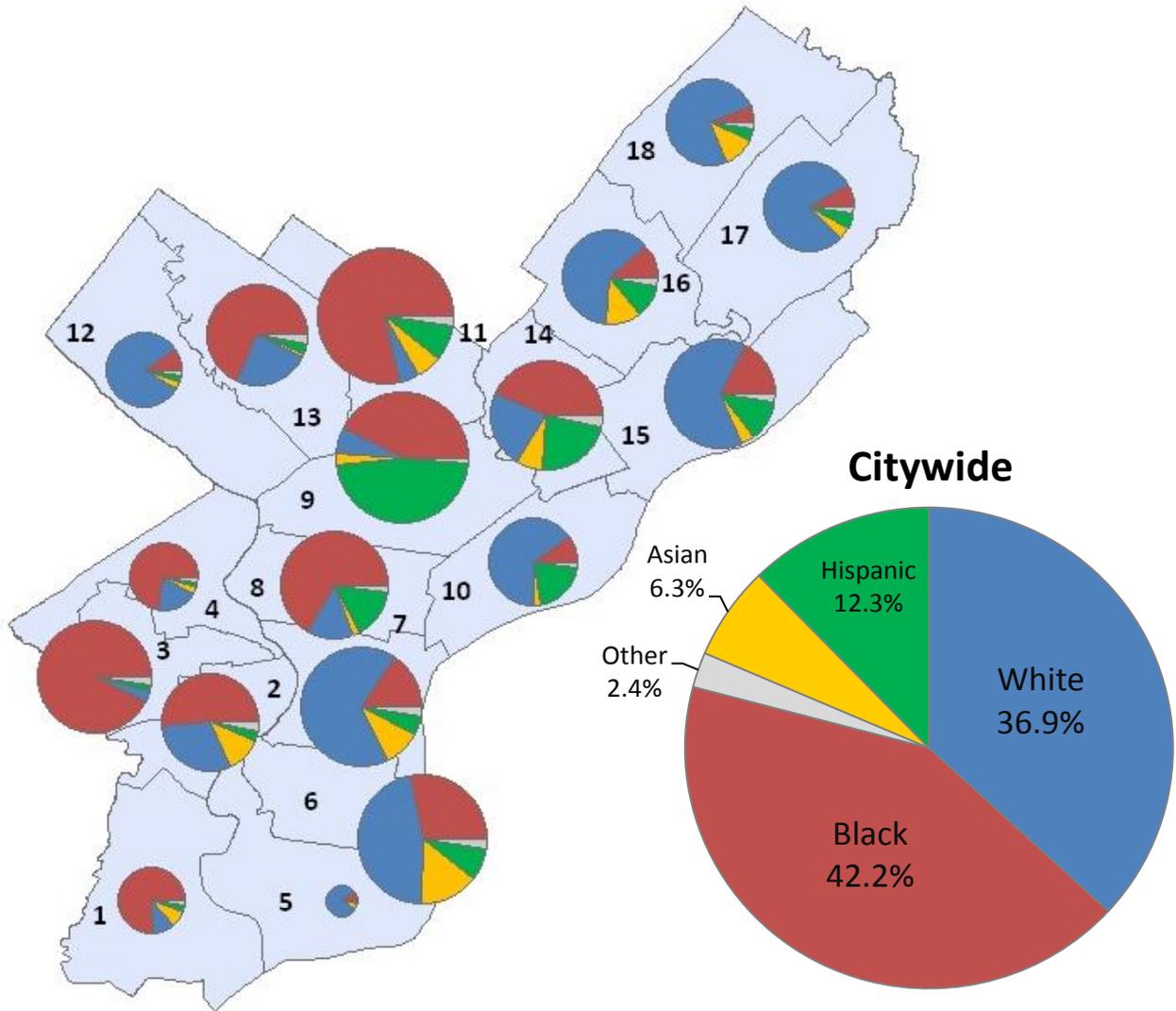
- For some indicators, data are unavailable, limited, or imprecise

CHA data notes

- Data on the same topic may come from multiple sources depending on the type of analysis
- City/county comparisons
 - Philadelphia is a city and county
 - Nine other largest U.S. cities are not co-terminous with their counties
 - Most counties include cities and surrounding suburbs (e.g., LA County)
 - NYC has 5 boroughs, each of which is a county – we use Bronx (poorest) and Kings (most populous)
- Trends over time
 - 2000 – 2010/11/12
- Racial/ethnic disparities
 - Non-Hispanic Black
 - Non-Hispanic White
 - Non-Hispanic Asian
 - Hispanic
- Geographic disparities
 - 18 planning districts



Race/ethnicity



Slice colors

- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Asian, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other

Planning district*

- District 1 Lower Southwest
- District 2 University/Southwest
- District 3 West
- District 4 West Park
- District 5 Lower South
- District 6 South
- District 7 Central
- District 8 Lower North
- District 9 North
- District 10 River Wards
- District 11 Upper North
- District 12 Lower Northwest
- District 13 Upper Northwest
- District 14 Lower Northeast
- District 15 North Delaware
- District 16 Central Northeast
- District 17 Lower Far Northeast
- District 18 Upper Far Northeast

Source: U.S. Census, 2010

The size of each pie is proportional to the total population of the district. However, the pie for District 5 Lower South is oversized.

*District numbers appear on the map in bold face.



Indicators improving over time

(n = 39/63 or 62%)

- 3rd-grade reading proficiency
- High school graduation
- Completion of some college
- Social capital (except last 2 years)
- Premature death
- Life expectancy, male and female
- Self-reported health
- Smoking, adult and teen
- Smoking-related deaths
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- Child obesity
- Adult obesity (last 2 years)
- SSB consumption, adult and teen
- Premature CVD death
- New HIV diagnoses
- HIV testing
- Teen birth rate
- Teen chlamydia rate (last year)
- Teen gonorrhea rate (last year)
- 5+ births
- Breastfeeding initiation
- Child immunizations
- Elevated lead levels
- Pedestrian & bicycle crashes (last year)
- Child uninsurance
- Child dental care (except last 2 years)
- Preventable hospitalizations
- Colon cancer screening
- HPV vaccination
- Food safety
- Rat complaints
- Violent crime
- Firearm homicides, adult (≥20 years)
- Teens considering suicide
- Healthy food access
- Access to recreational facilities

Indicators worsening over time

(n = 13/63 or 21%)

- Unemployment
- Poverty, adult and child
- Teen excessive drinking
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Teen condom use
- Teen birth control use
- Late or no prenatal care
- Child asthma hospitalizations
- Adult uninsurance
- Forgoing care due to cost
- Adult mental health

Indicators not changing over time

(n = 11/63 or 17%)

- Children in single parent households
- Adult excessive drinking
- Infant mortality
- Low birth weight
- Child mortality
- Breast cancer screening
- Air quality (improving absolutely but standards becoming more stringent)
- Homicide
- Firearm homicides, youth (<20 years)
- Suicide

Racial disparities: Black, Non-Hispanic

(n = 32/54 or 59%)

- 3rd-grade reading proficiency
- Unemployment
- Premature death
- Life expectancy, male and female
- Adult smoking
- Smoking-related deaths
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- Child obesity, girls
- Adult obesity
- Teen SSB consumption
- Premature CVD death
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- New HIV diagnoses
- Teen chlamydia rate
- Teen gonorrhea rate
- Infant mortality
- Low birth weight
- 5+ births
- Late or no prenatal care
- Breastfeeding initiation
- Elevated lead levels
- Child asthma hospitalizations
- Child mortality
- Preventable hospitalizations
- Homicide
- Firearm homicides, adult and youth
- Healthy food access
- Access to recreational facilities

Racial disparities: Hispanics, Asians, Whites

Hispanics (15/54 or 28%)

- 3rd-grade reading proficiency
- High school graduation
- Completion of some college
- Unemployment
- Poverty, adult and child

- Self-reported health

- Child obesity, boys
- Adult SSB consumption

- Teen births

- Uninsurance, adult and child
- Forgoing care due to cost

- Teens considering suicide
- Adult mental health

Asians (6/54 or 11%)

- Social capital

- Adult excessive drinking

- HIV testing

- Child dental care

- Colon cancer screening
- Breast cancer screening

Whites (5/54 or 9%)

- Teen smoking
- Teen excessive drinking

- Child immunizations
- HPV vaccination

- Suicide

Geographic disparities

North

- Unemployment, completion of some college
- Child obesity, adult sugary drink consumption
- New HIV diagnoses
- Teen births
- Breastfeeding initiation
- Rat complaints
- Firearm homicides

Lower North

- Self-reported health
- Life expectancy, premature death
- Poverty, children in single-parent homes
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- Premature CVD deaths
- Infant mortality, low birth weight, 5+ births
- Child mortality
- Homicides

River Wards

- Smoking-related deaths
- Child asthma hospitalizations
- Access to care
- Colon cancer screening
- Adult mental health

West and West Park

- Adult smoking
- Teen gonorrhea and chlamydia
- Preventable hospitalizations
- Food safety
- Food access

Lower Southwest

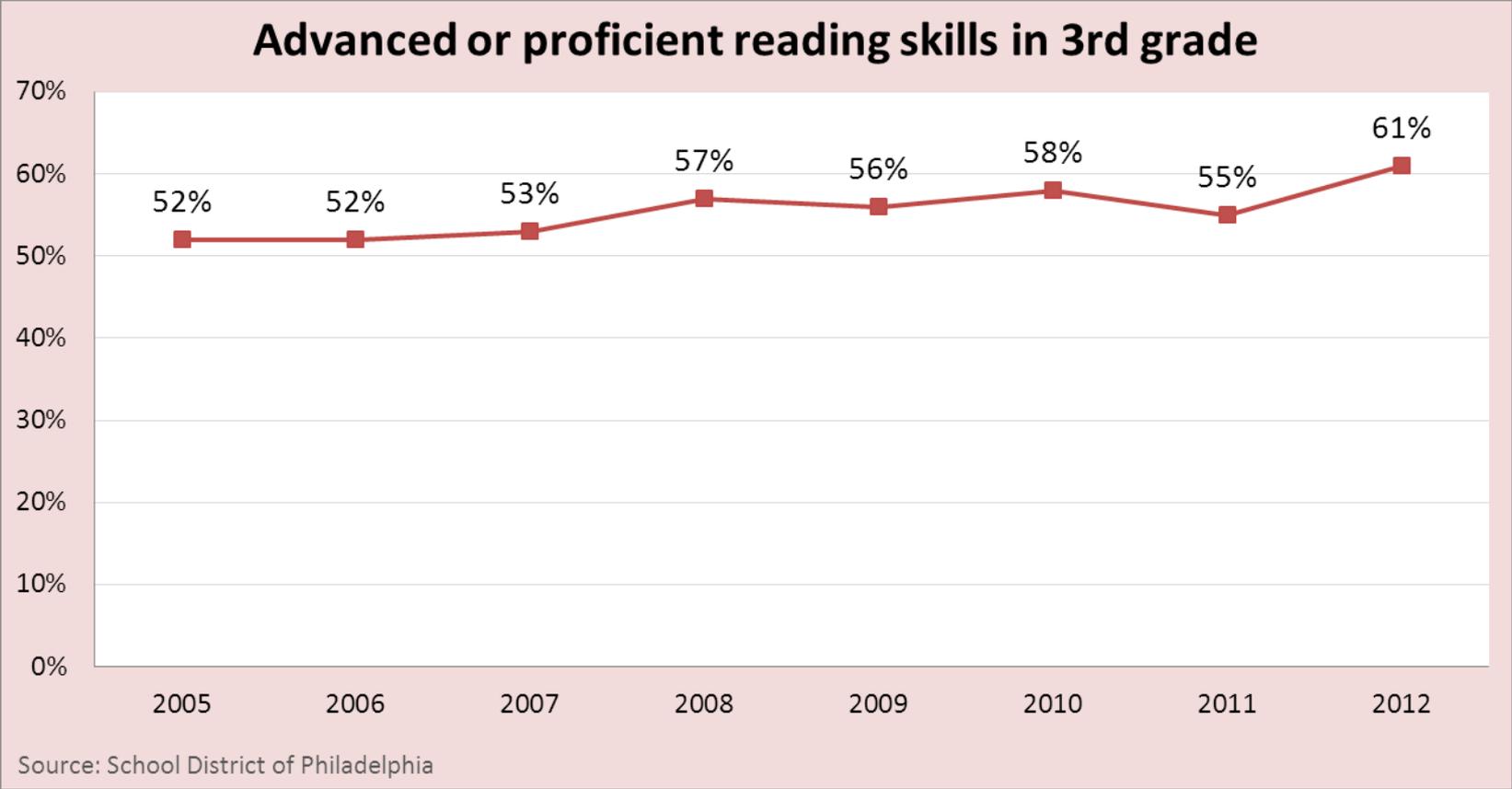
- Adult obesity
- Hypertension

South

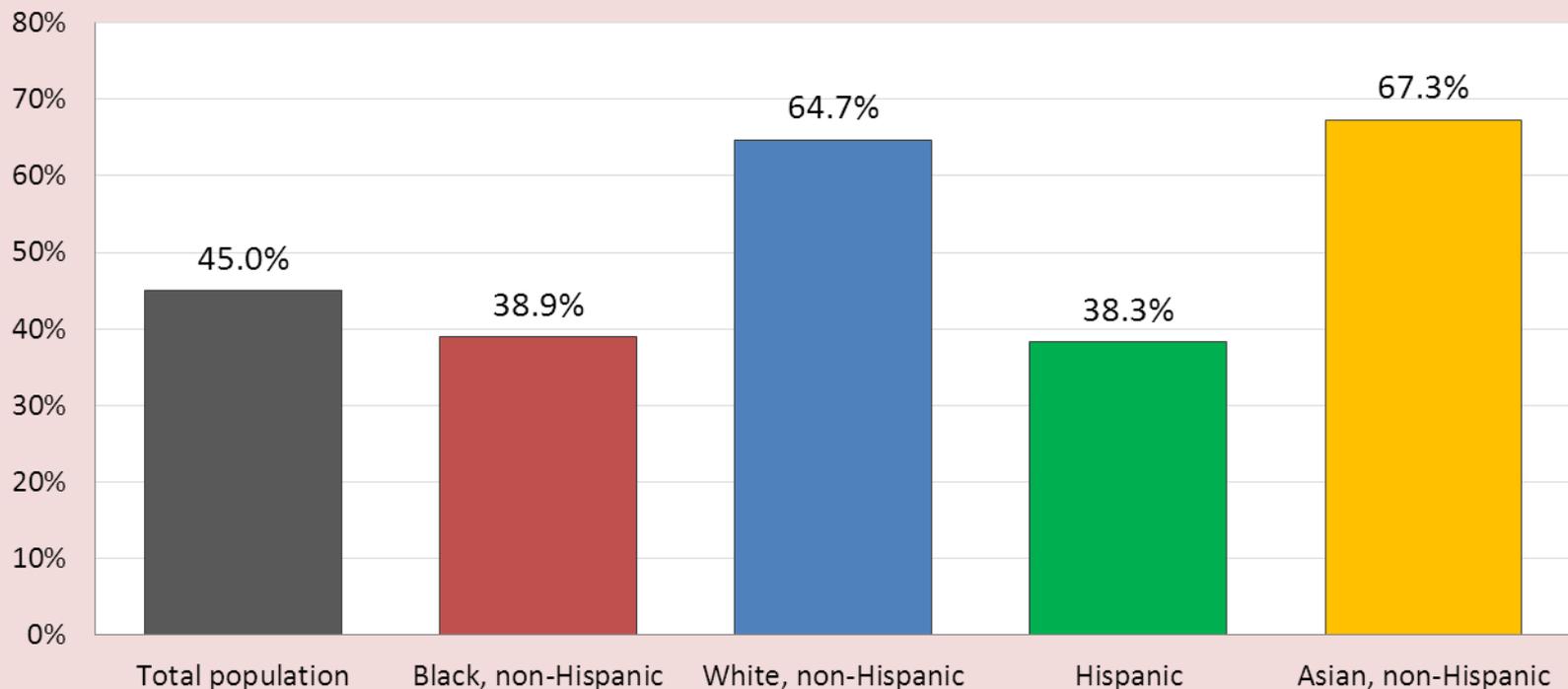
- Late or no prenatal care
- Child pedestrian and bike accidents

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

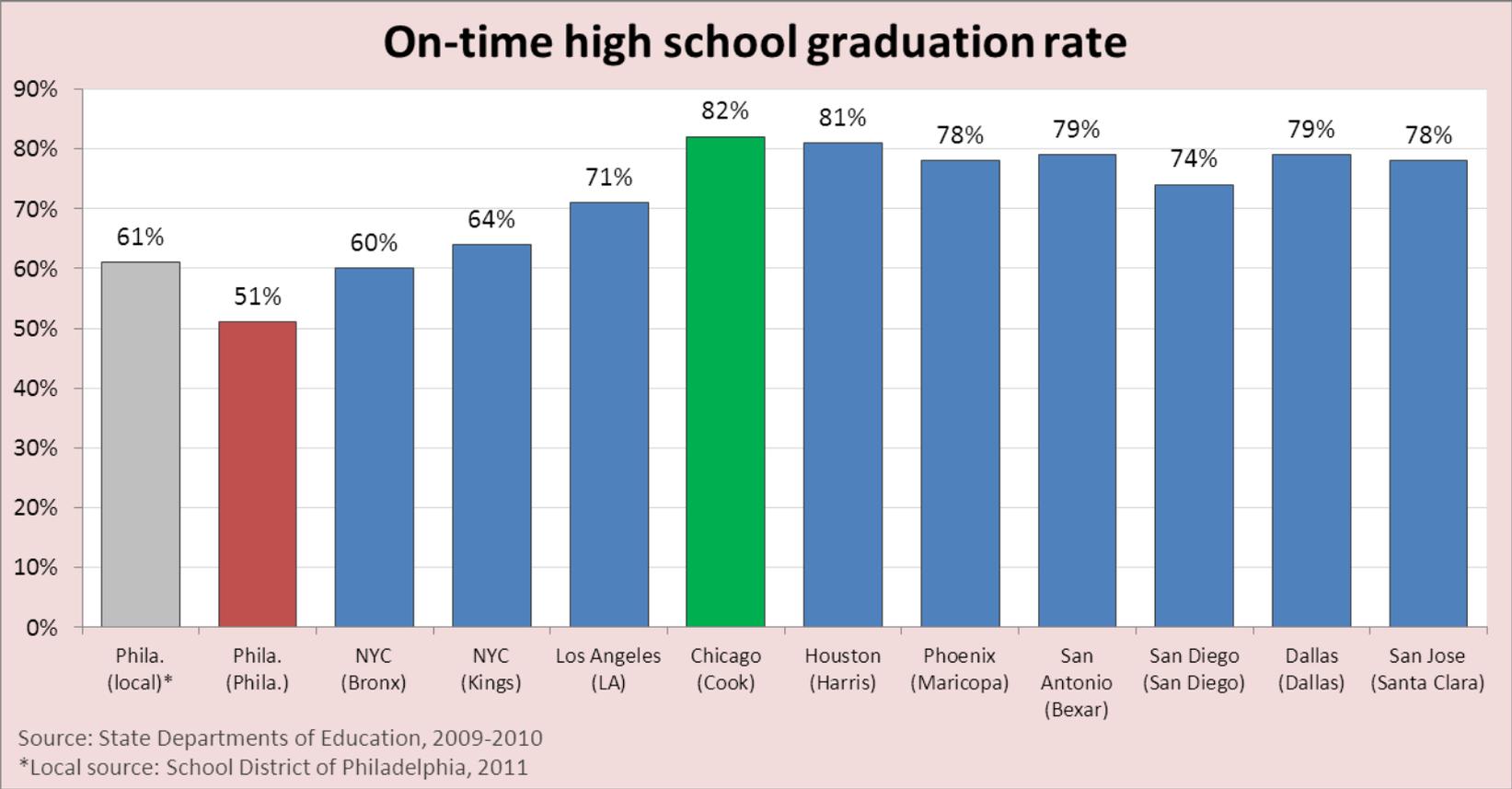
3rd-grade reading proficiency
High school graduation
Adults completing some college
Unemployment
Poverty
Child poverty
Single parent households
Social capital

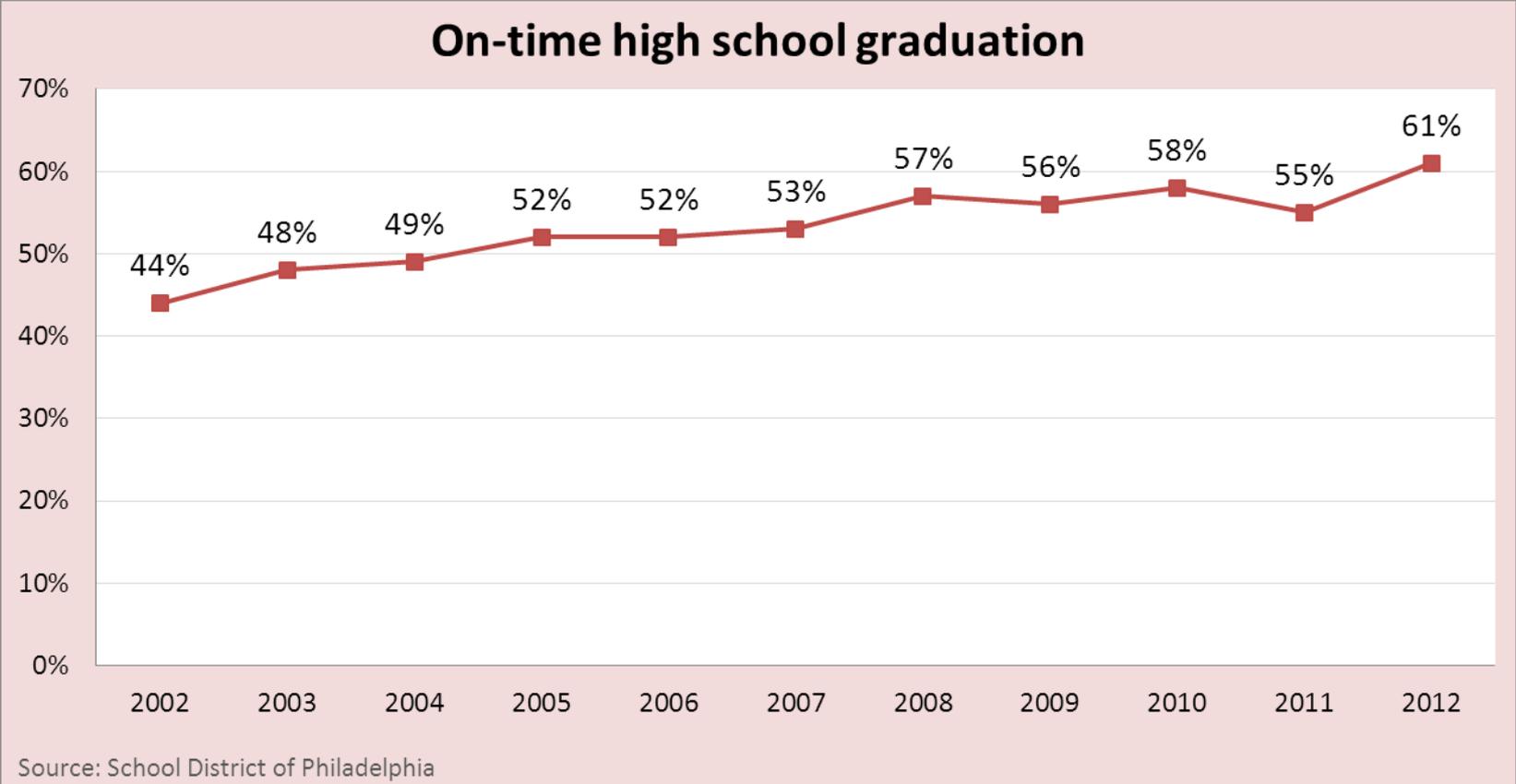


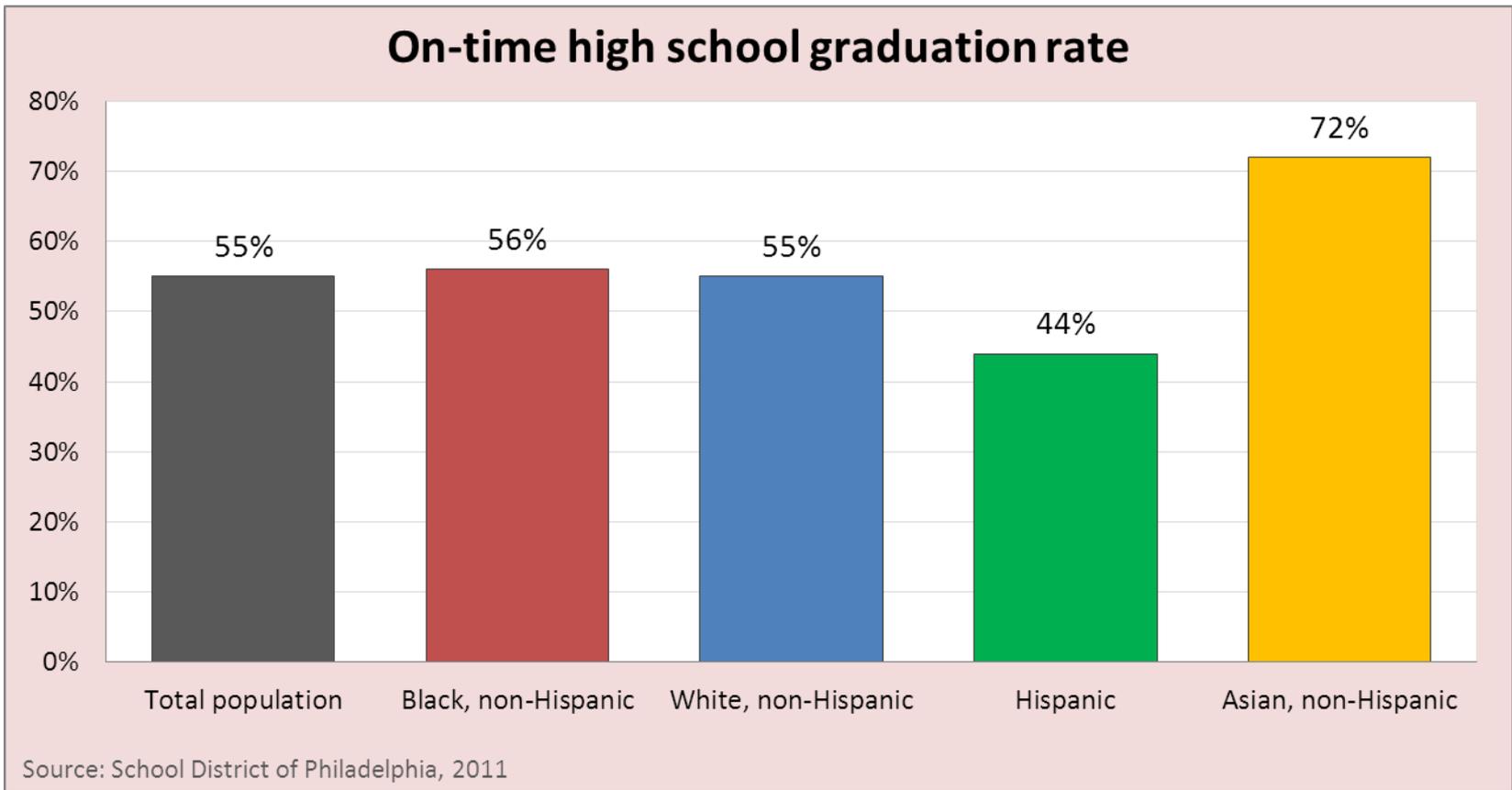
Advanced or proficient reading skills in 3rd grade

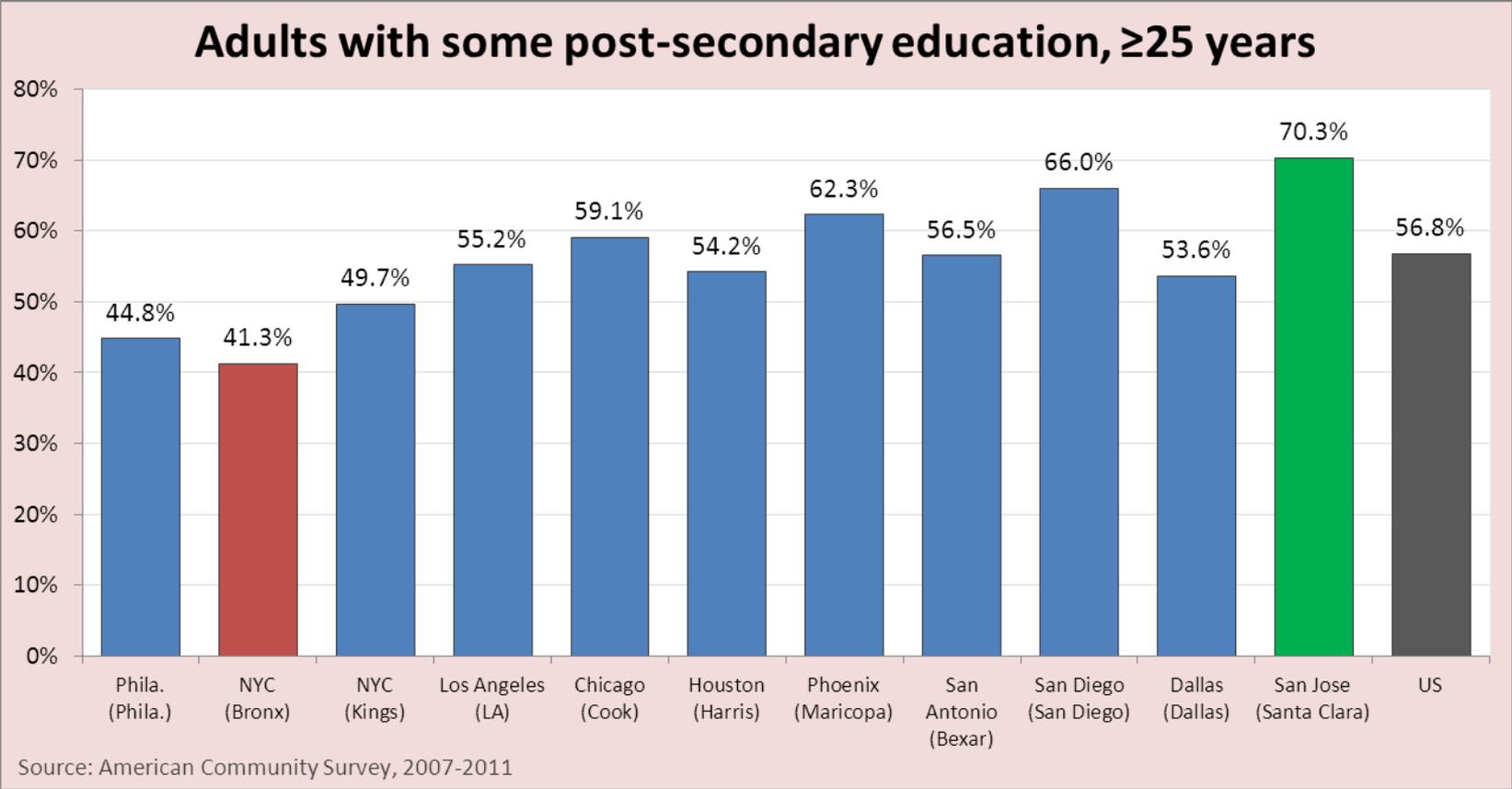


Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012

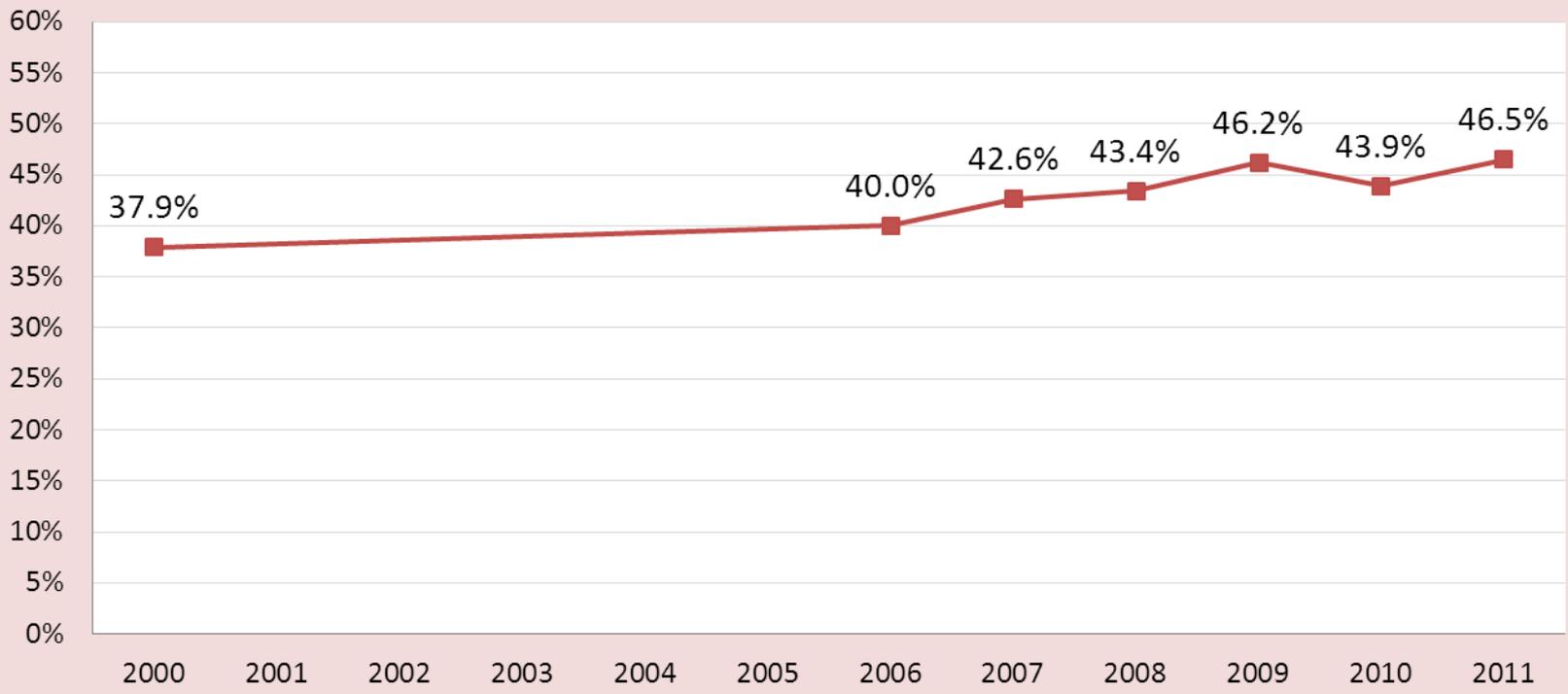




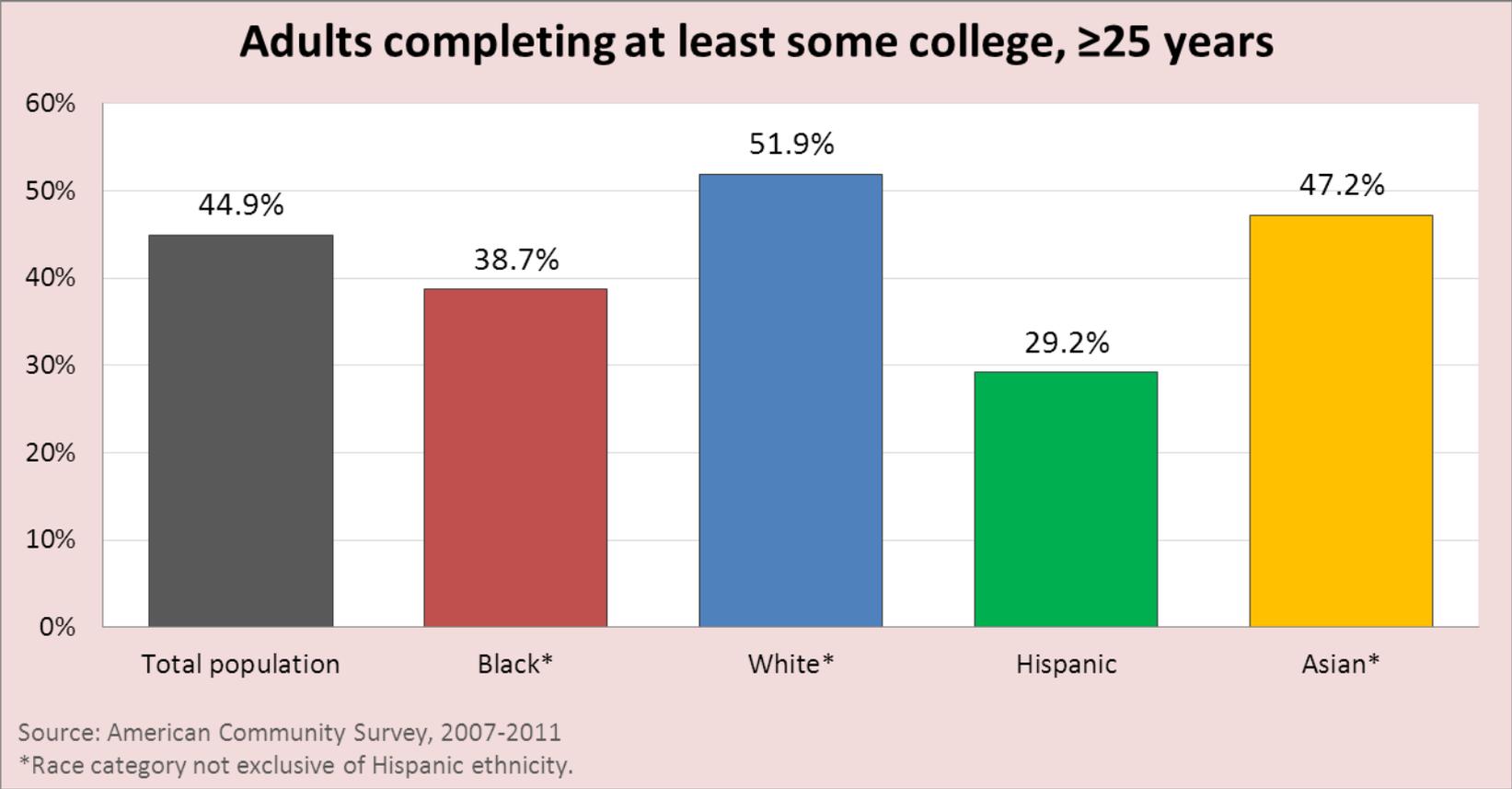




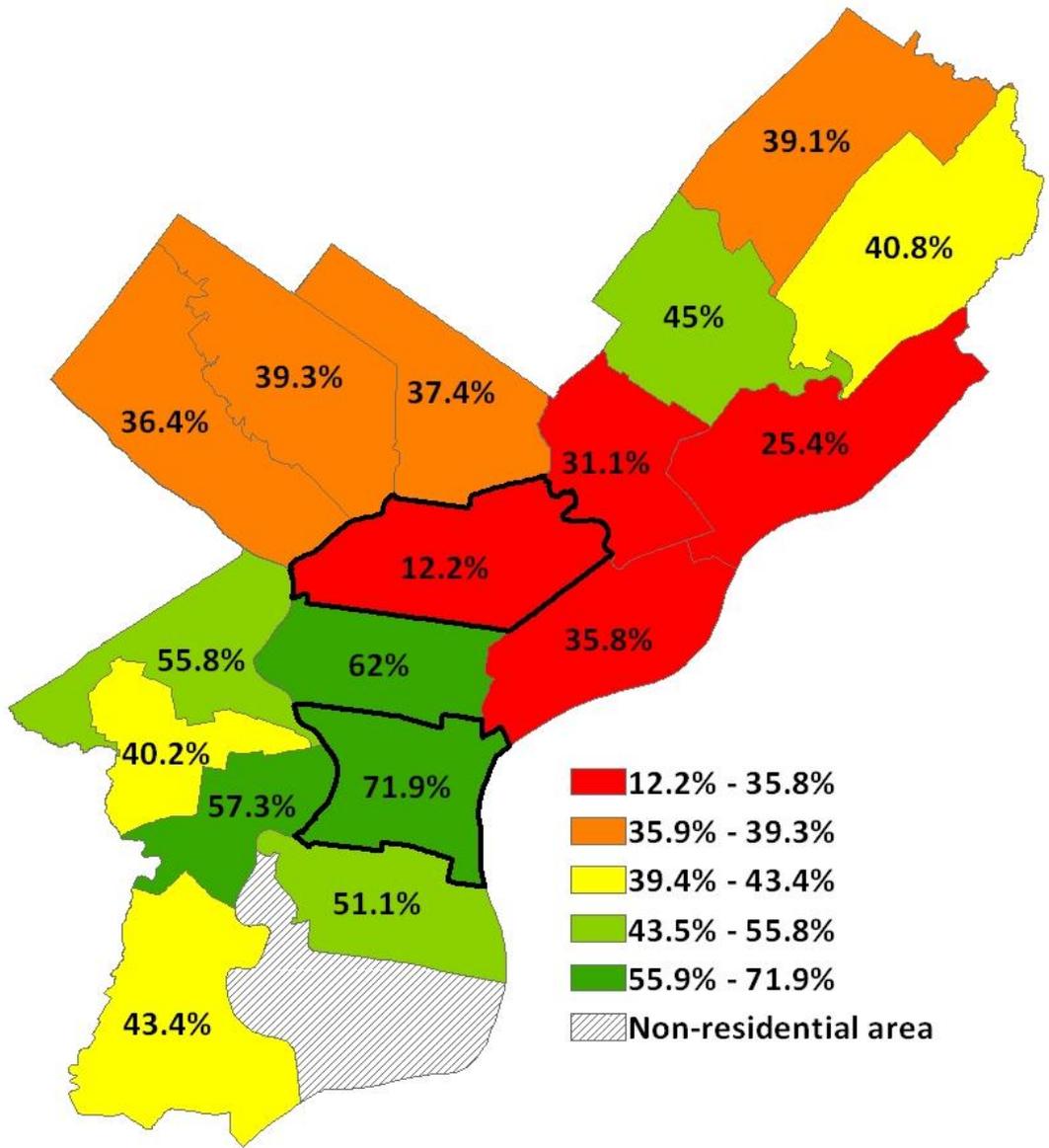
Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years



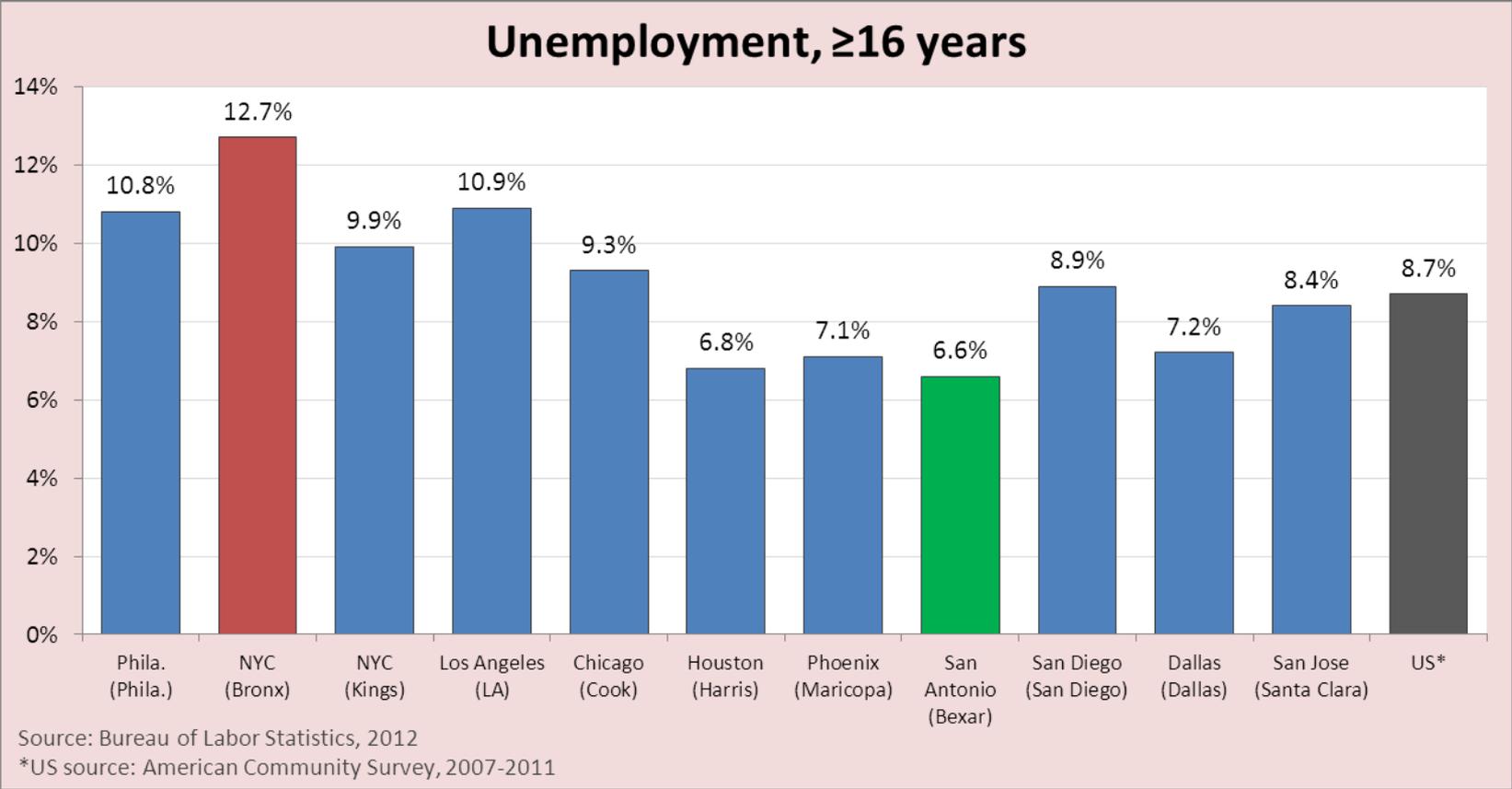
Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

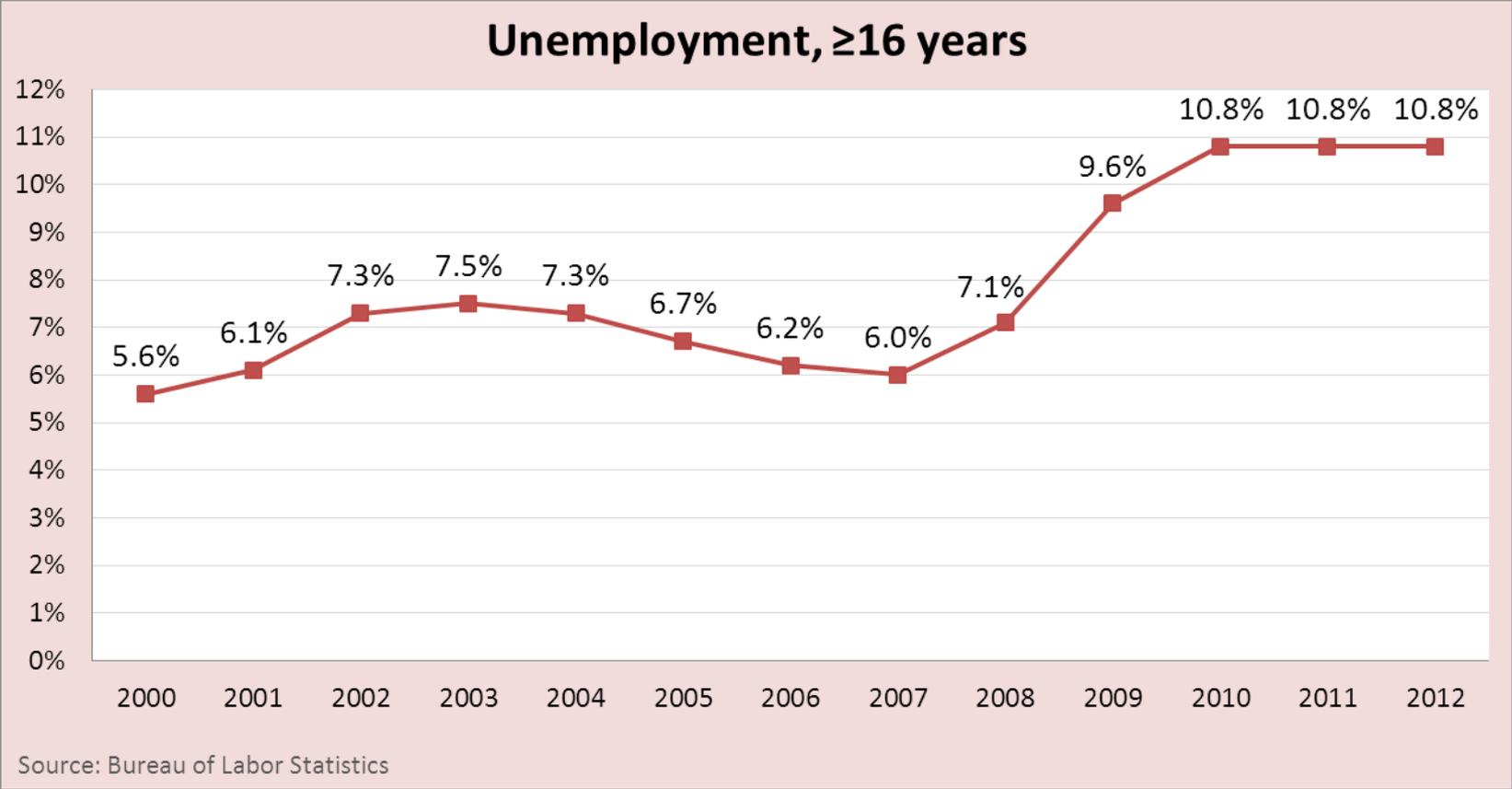


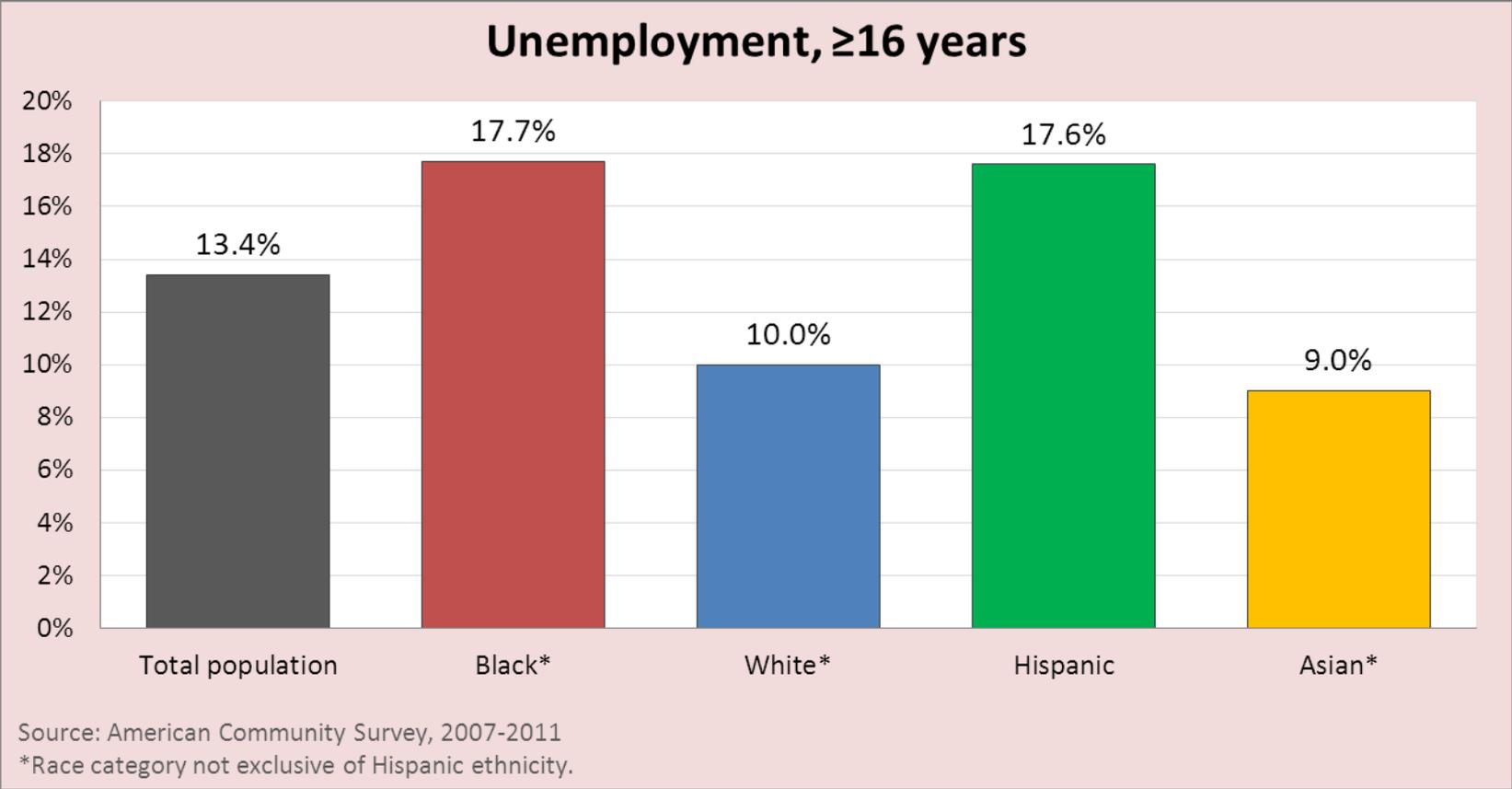
Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years

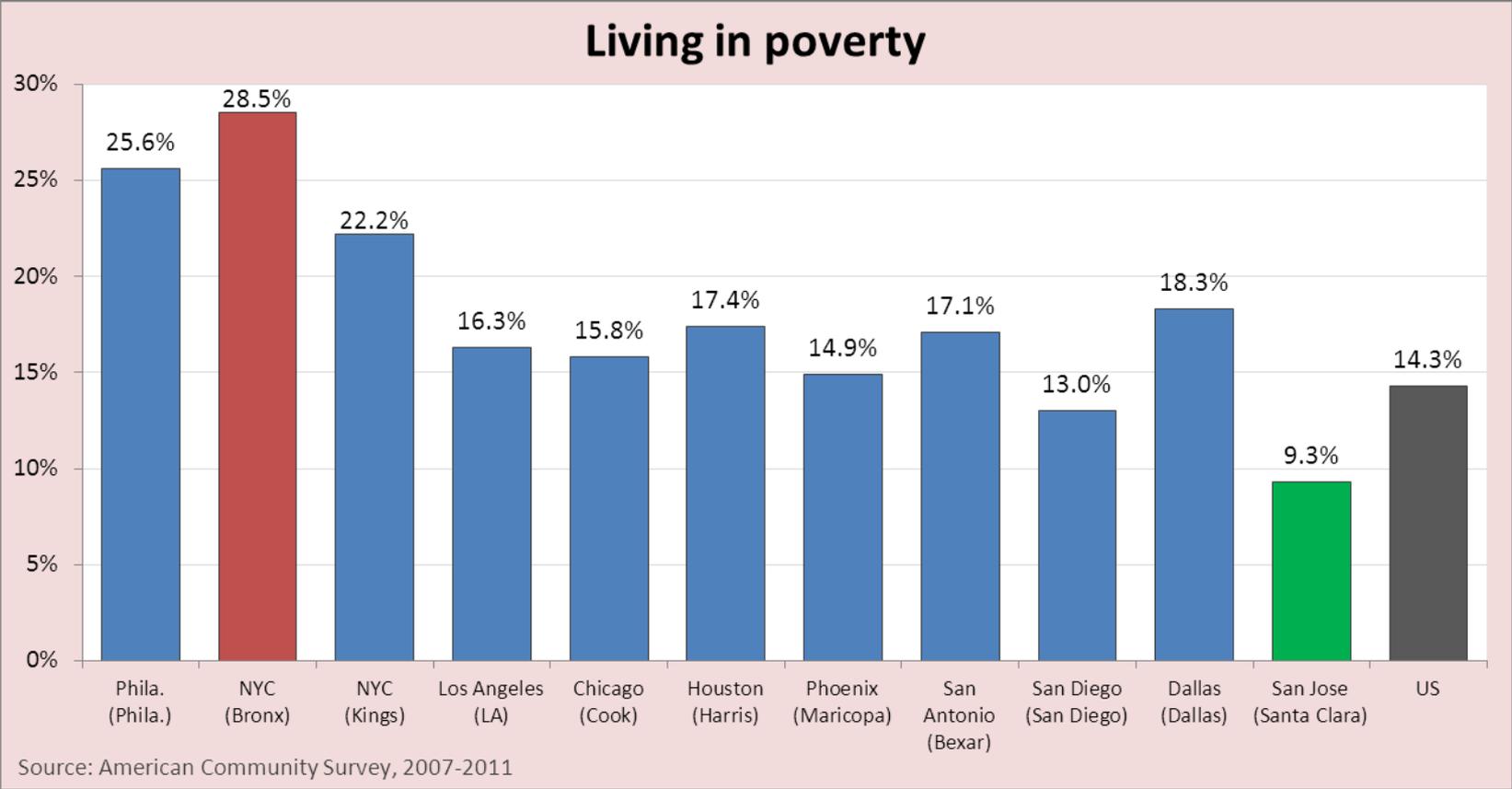


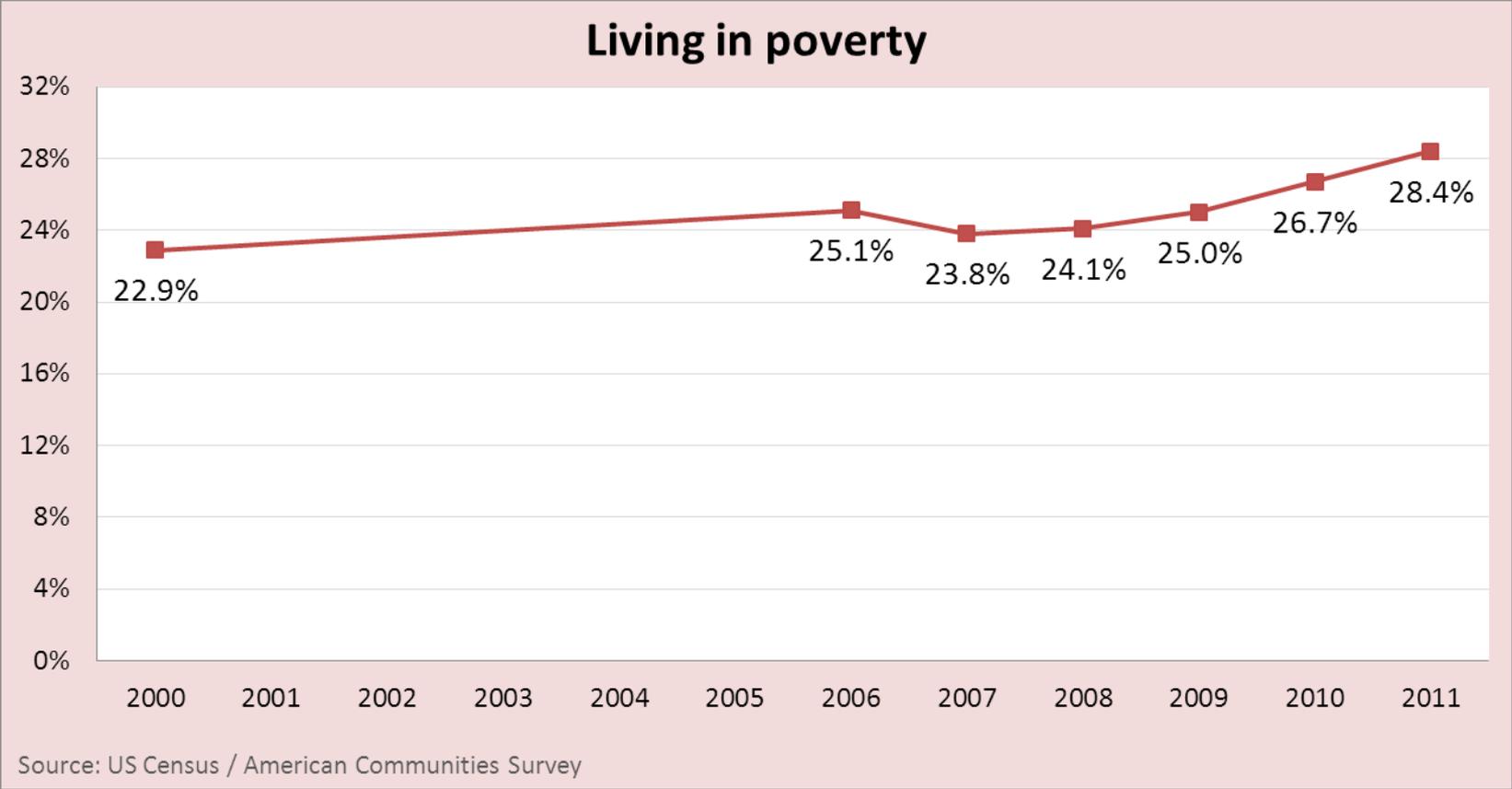
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

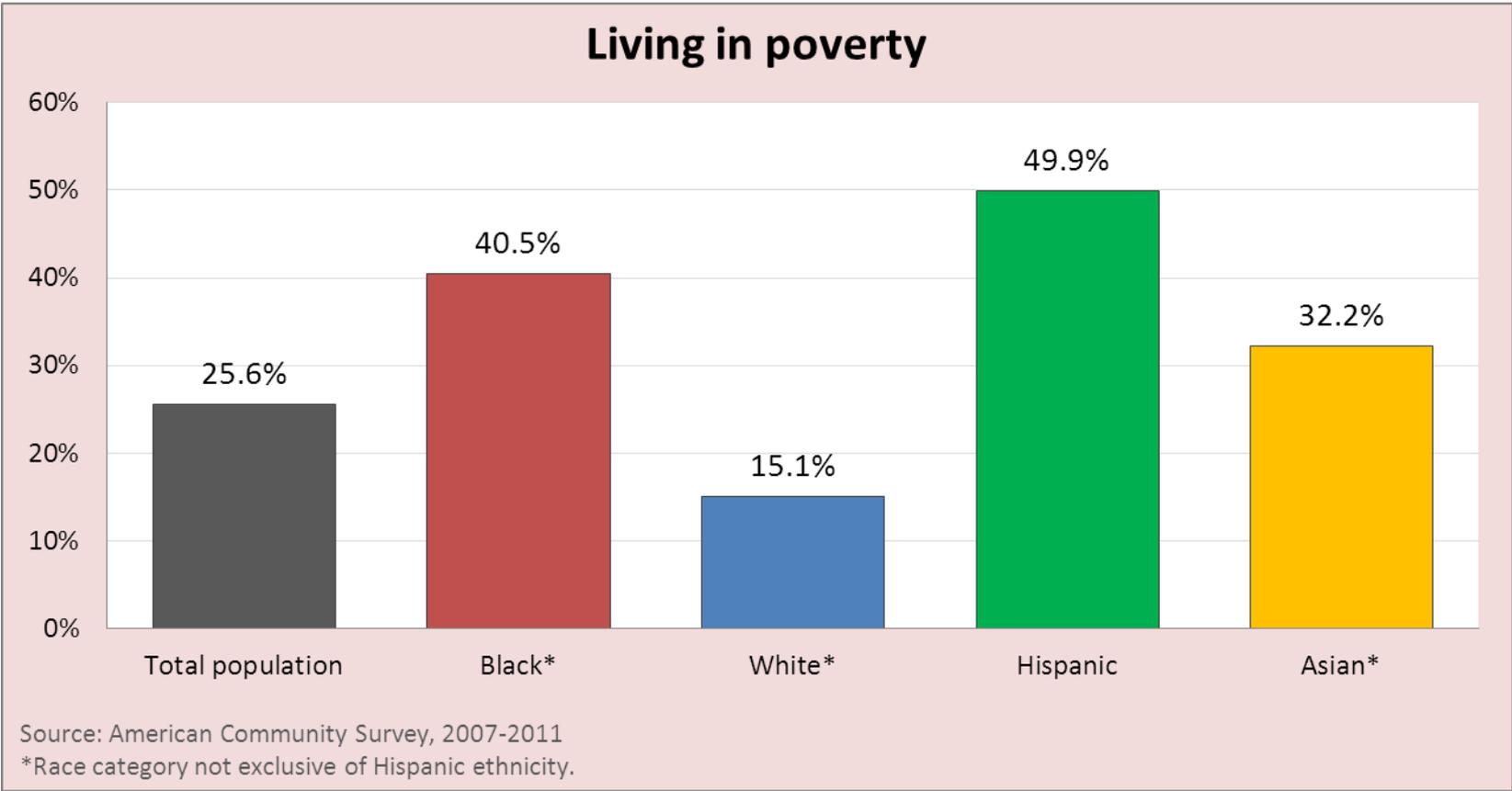




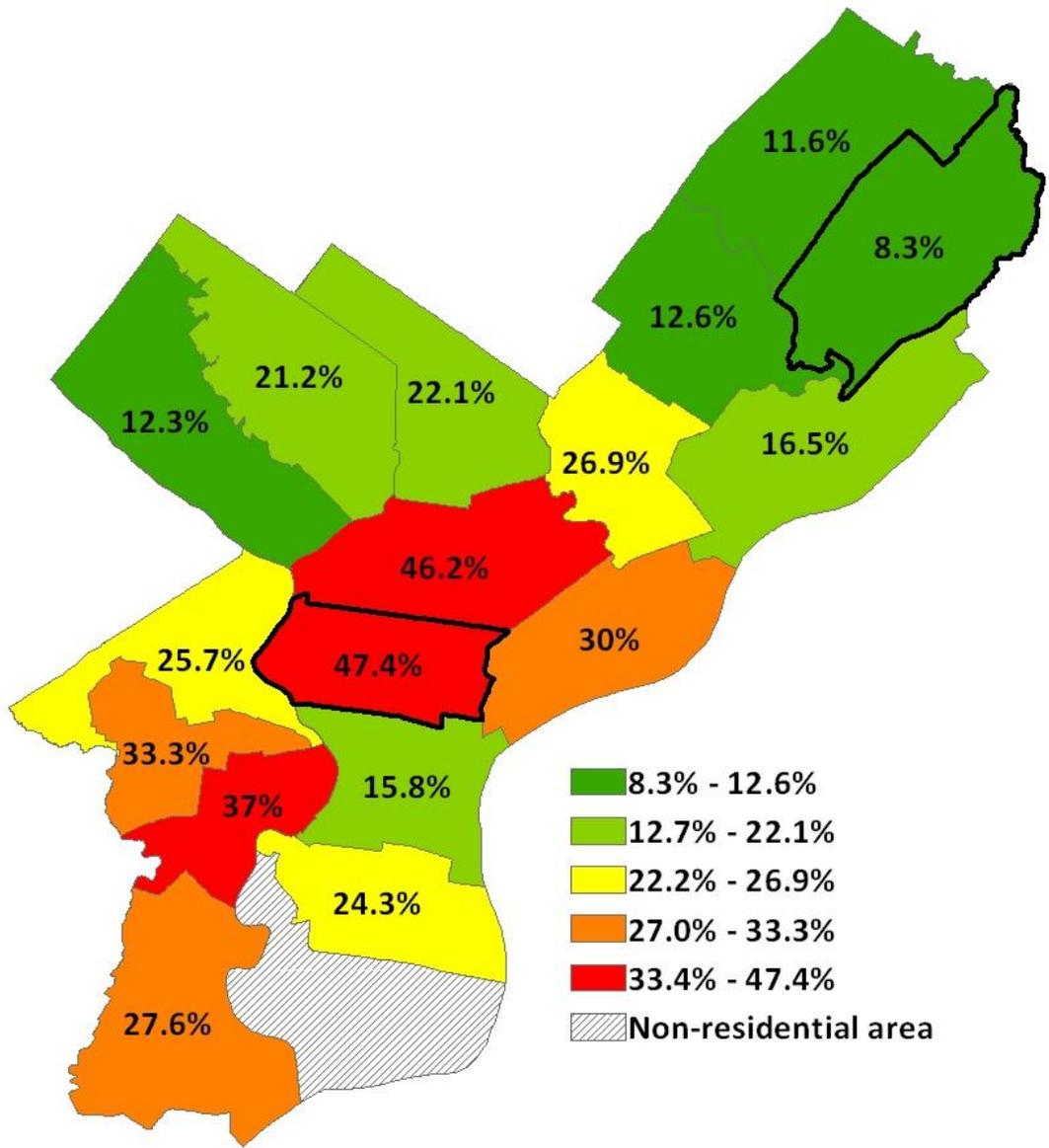






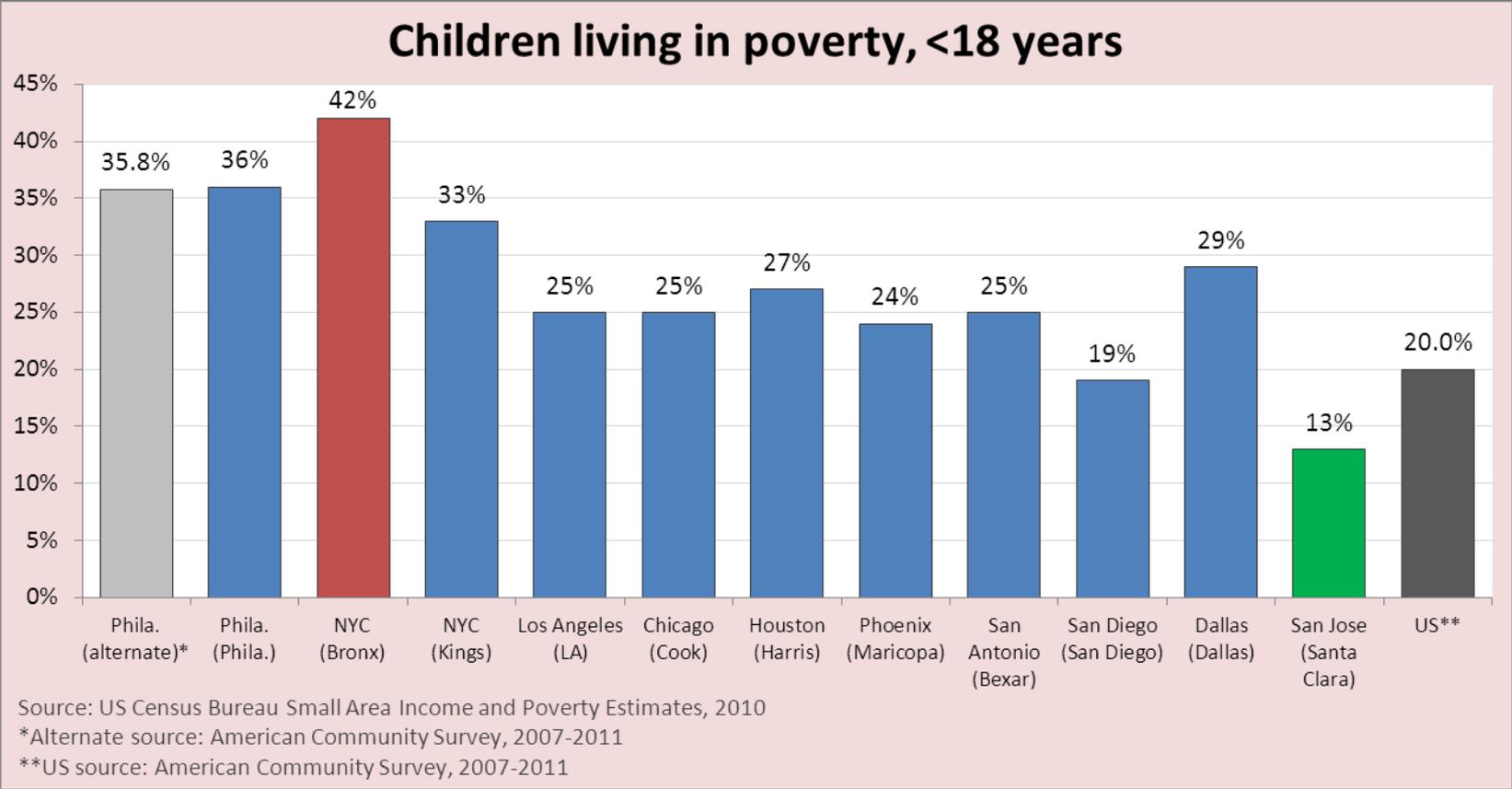


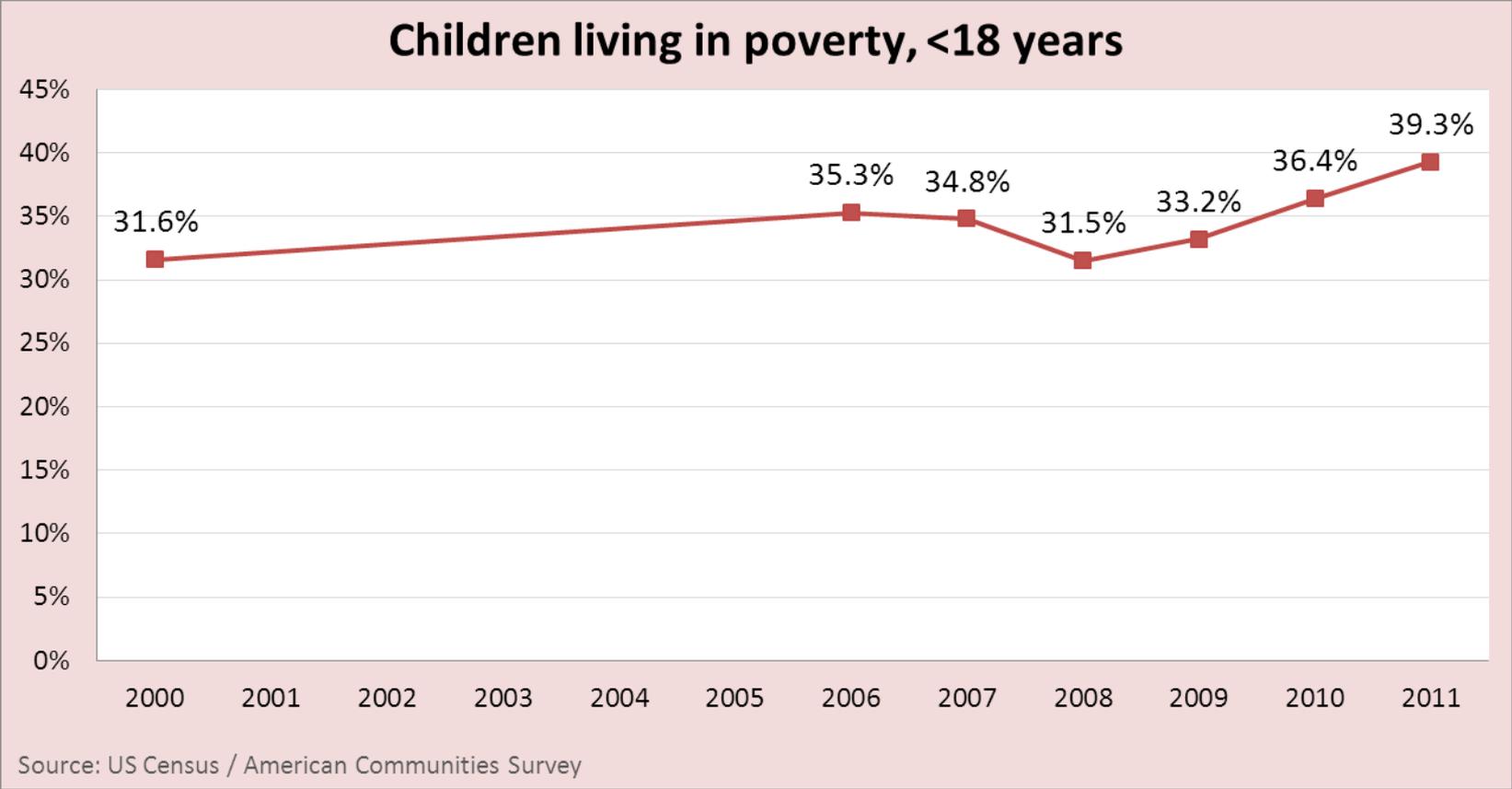
Living in poverty



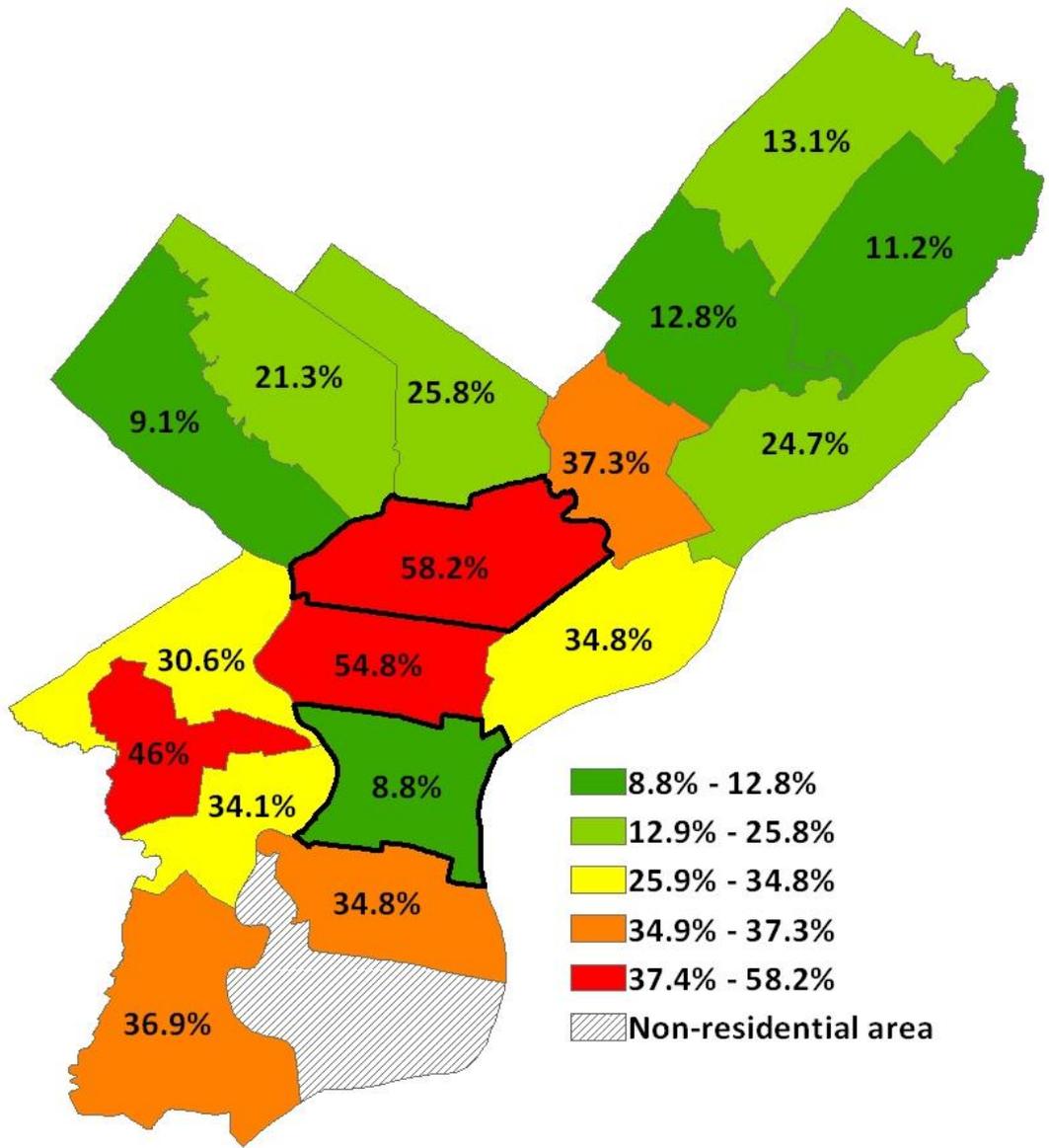
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011



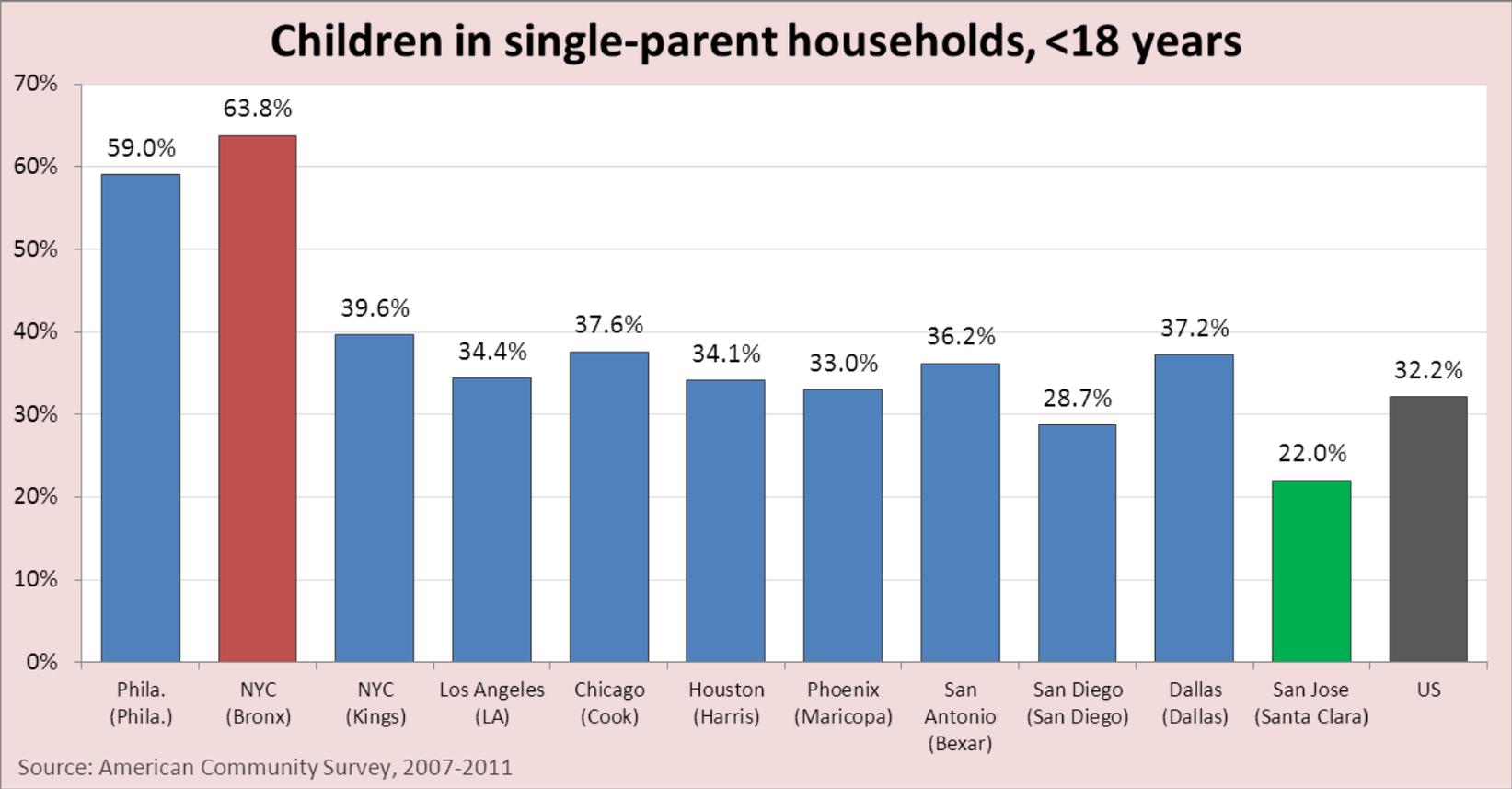




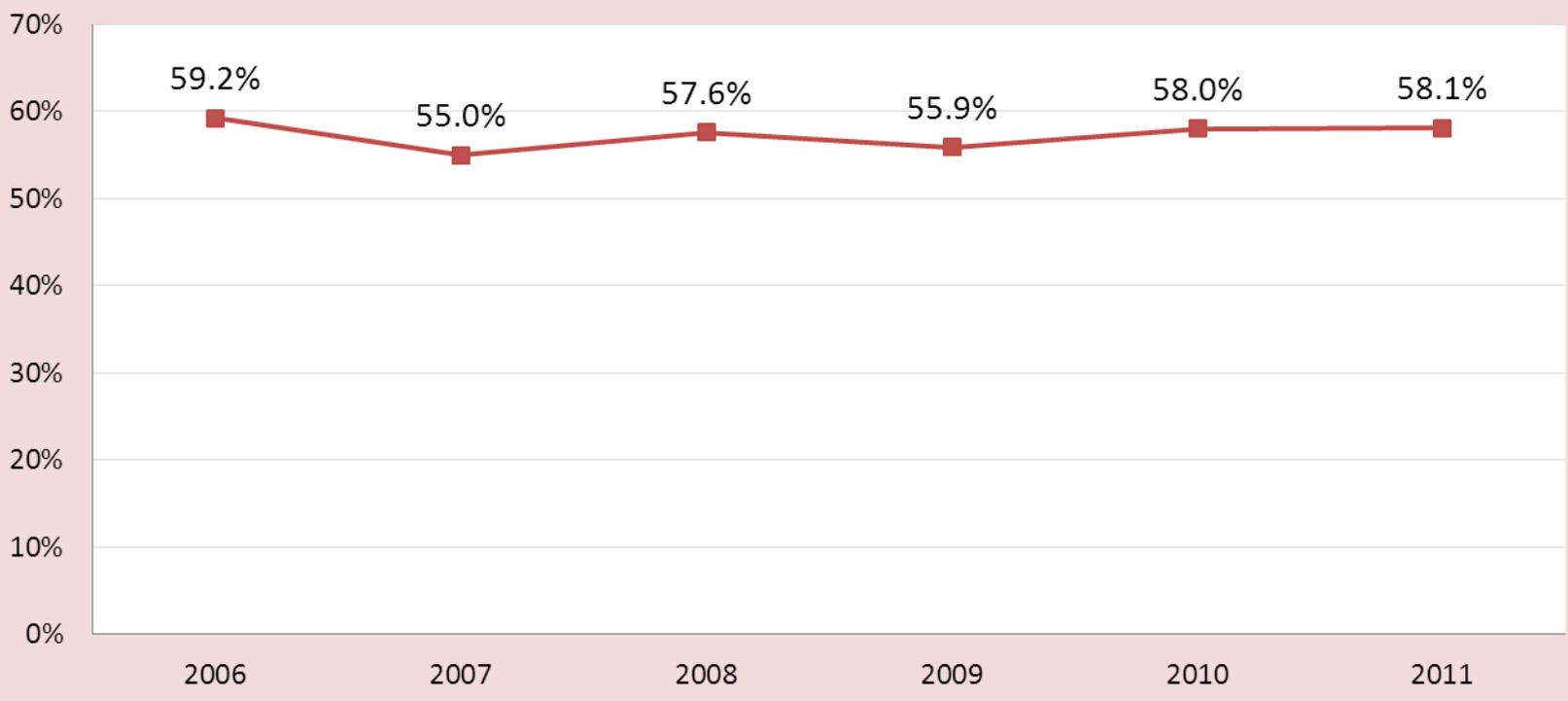
Children living in poverty, <18 years



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

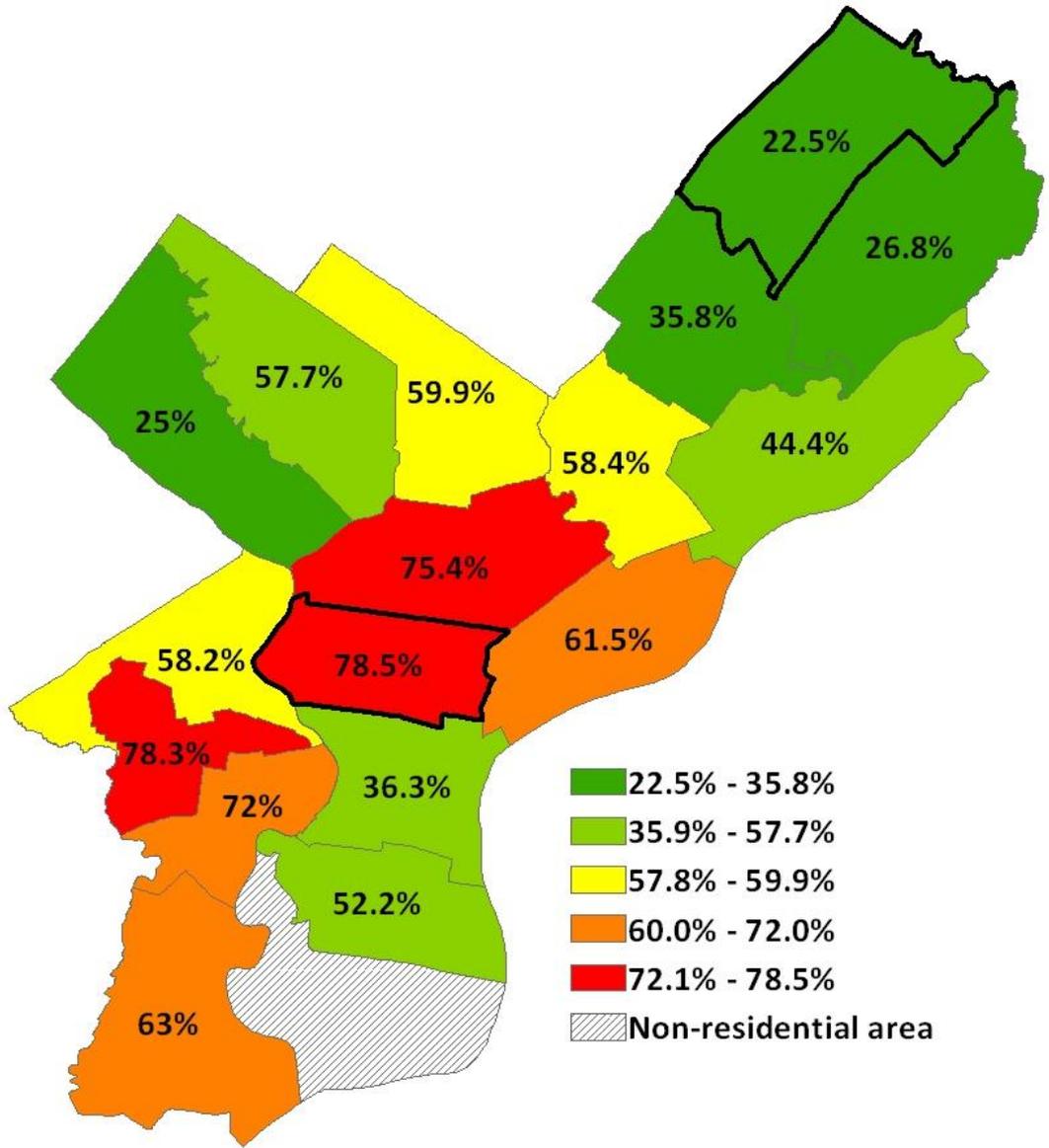


Children in single-parent households, <18 years



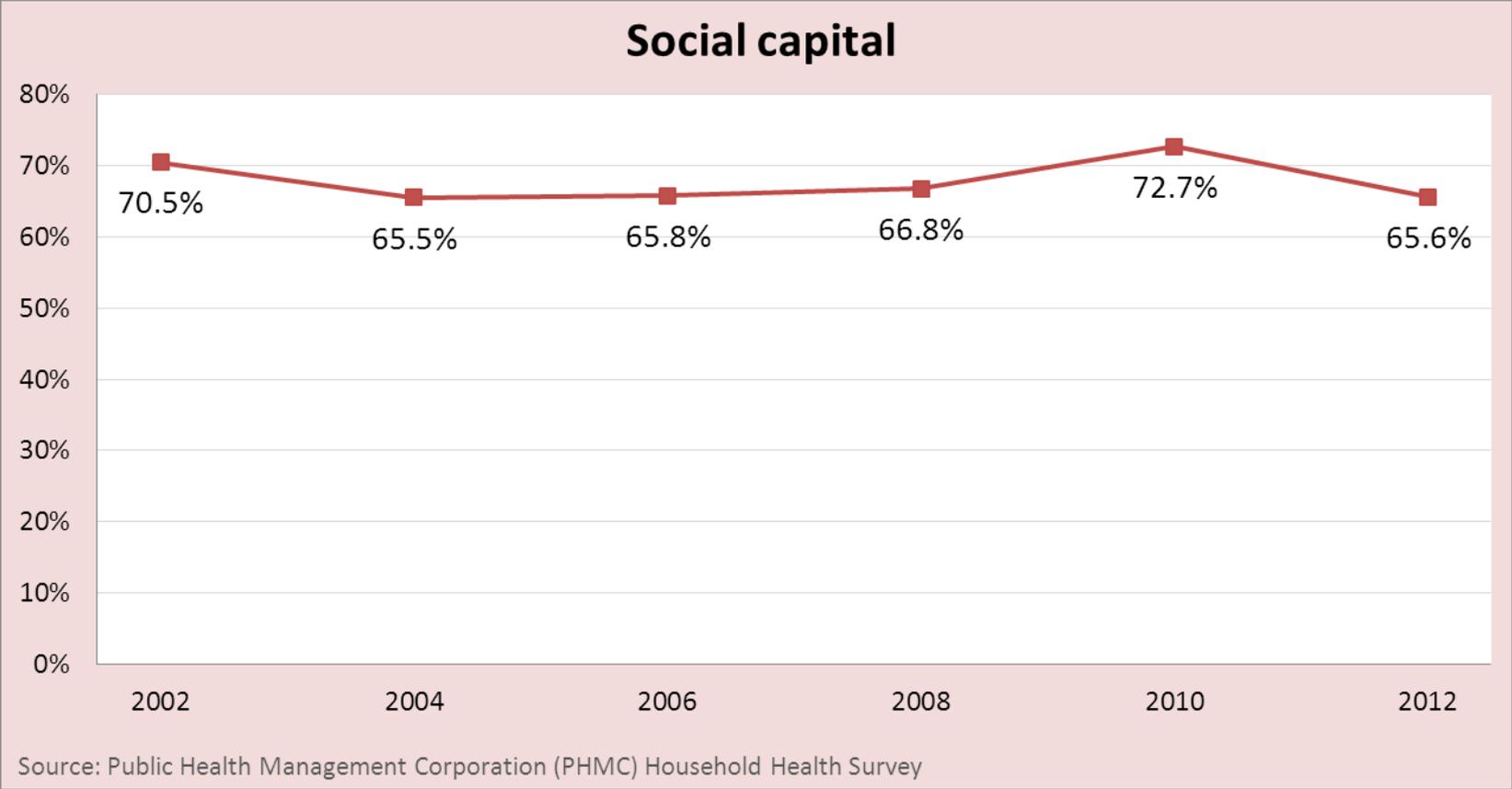
Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

Children in single-parent households, <18 years



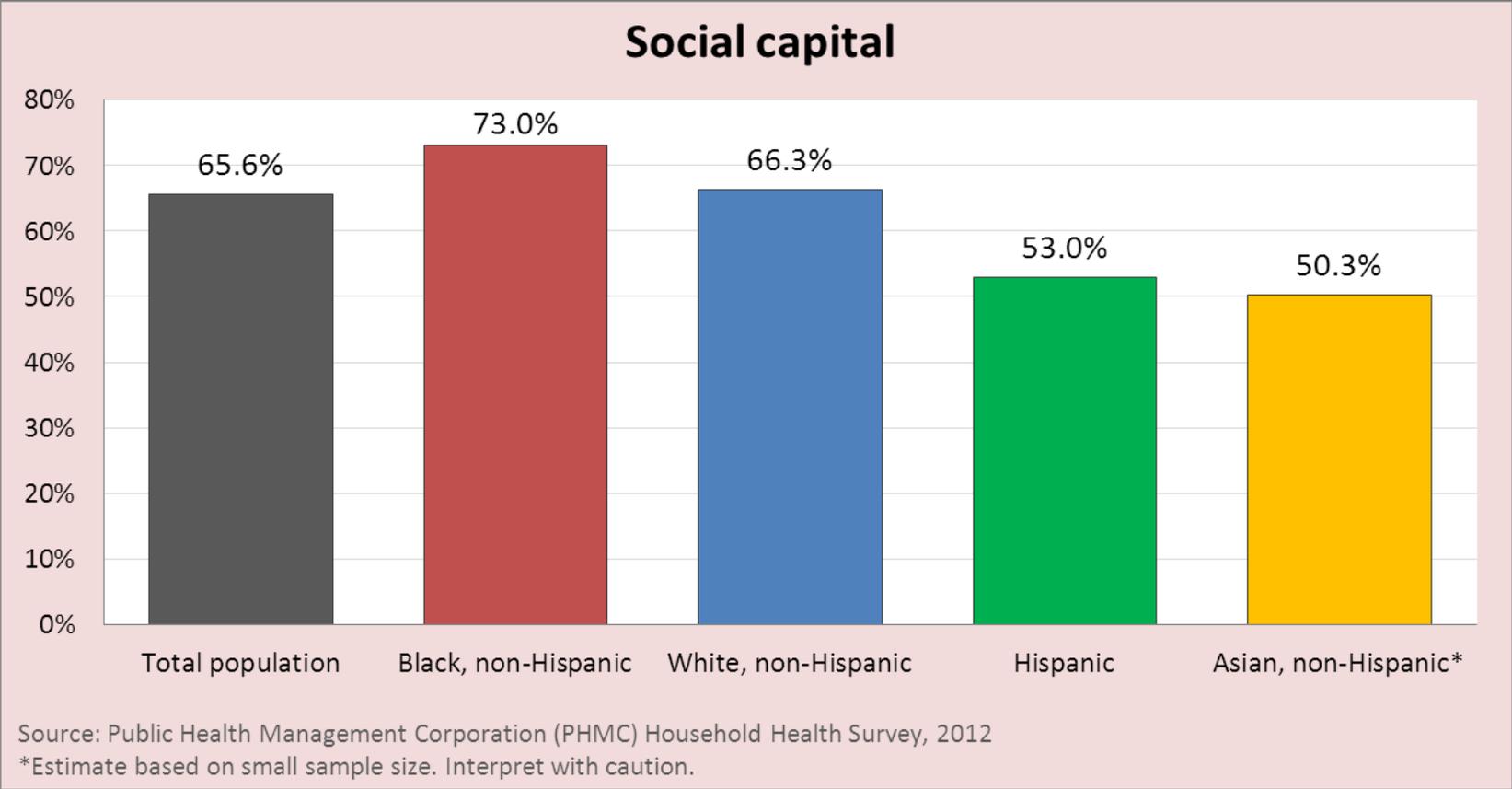
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011





Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years

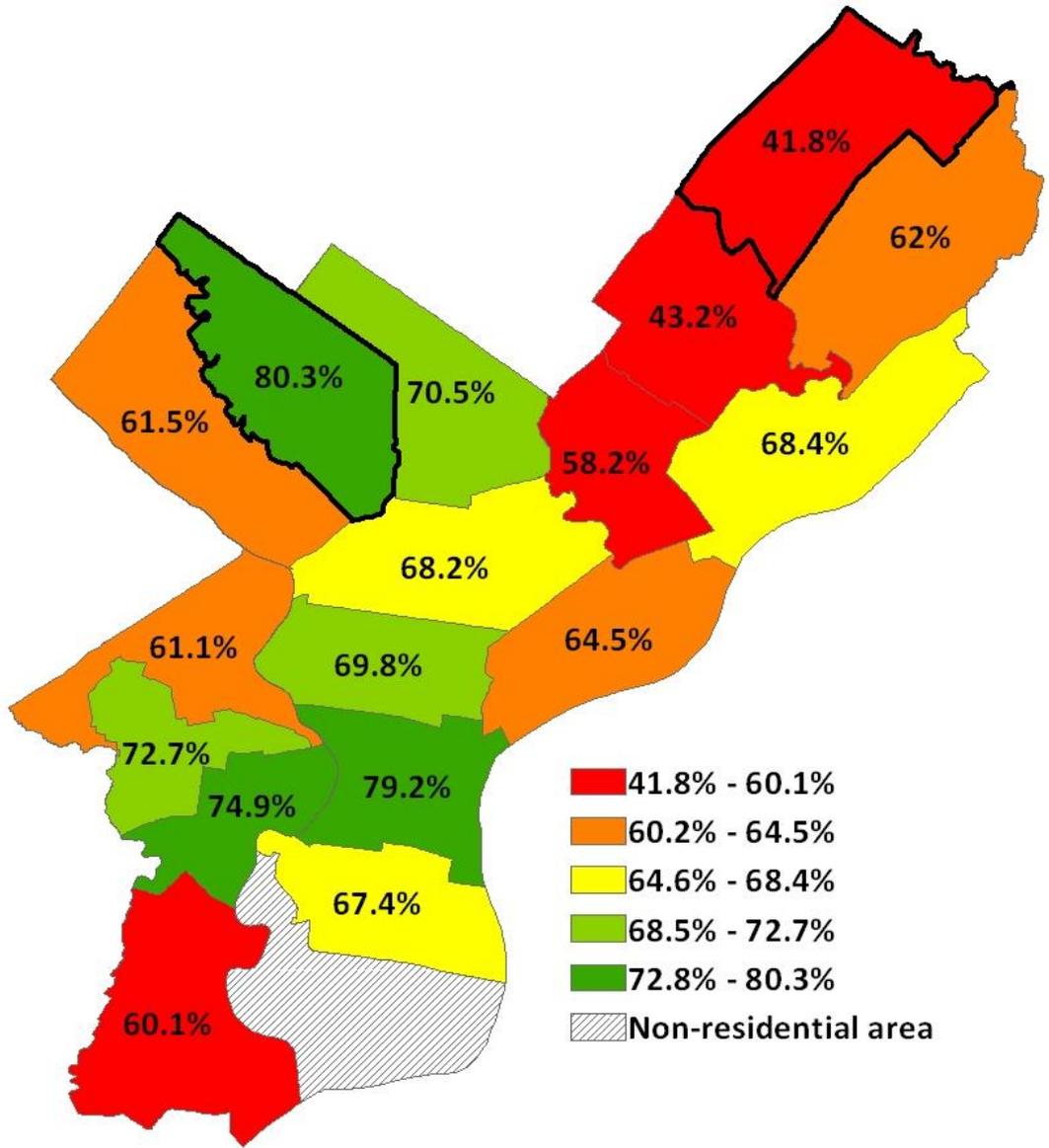




Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years



Social capital



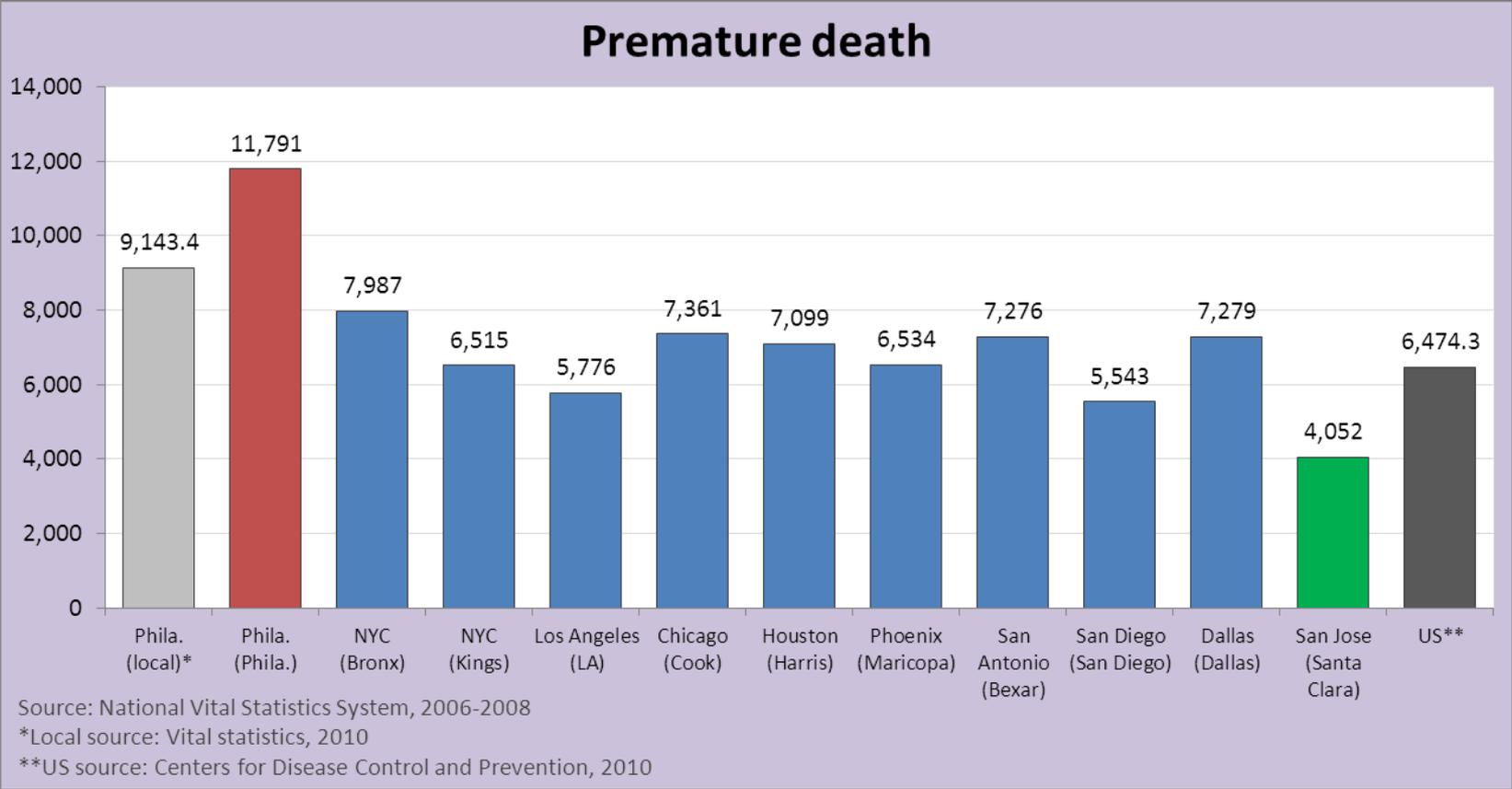
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

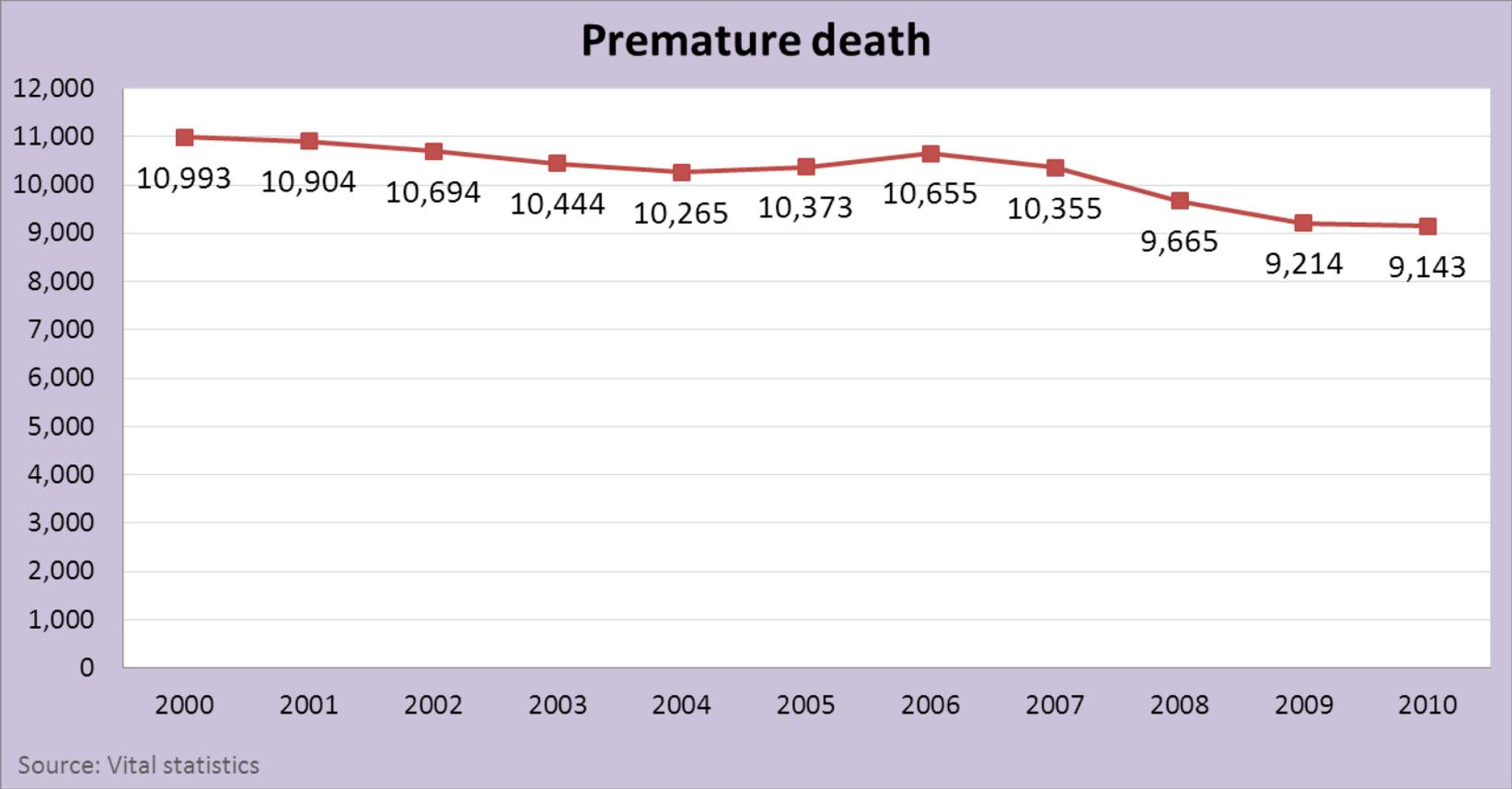
Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years



SUMMARY MEASURES

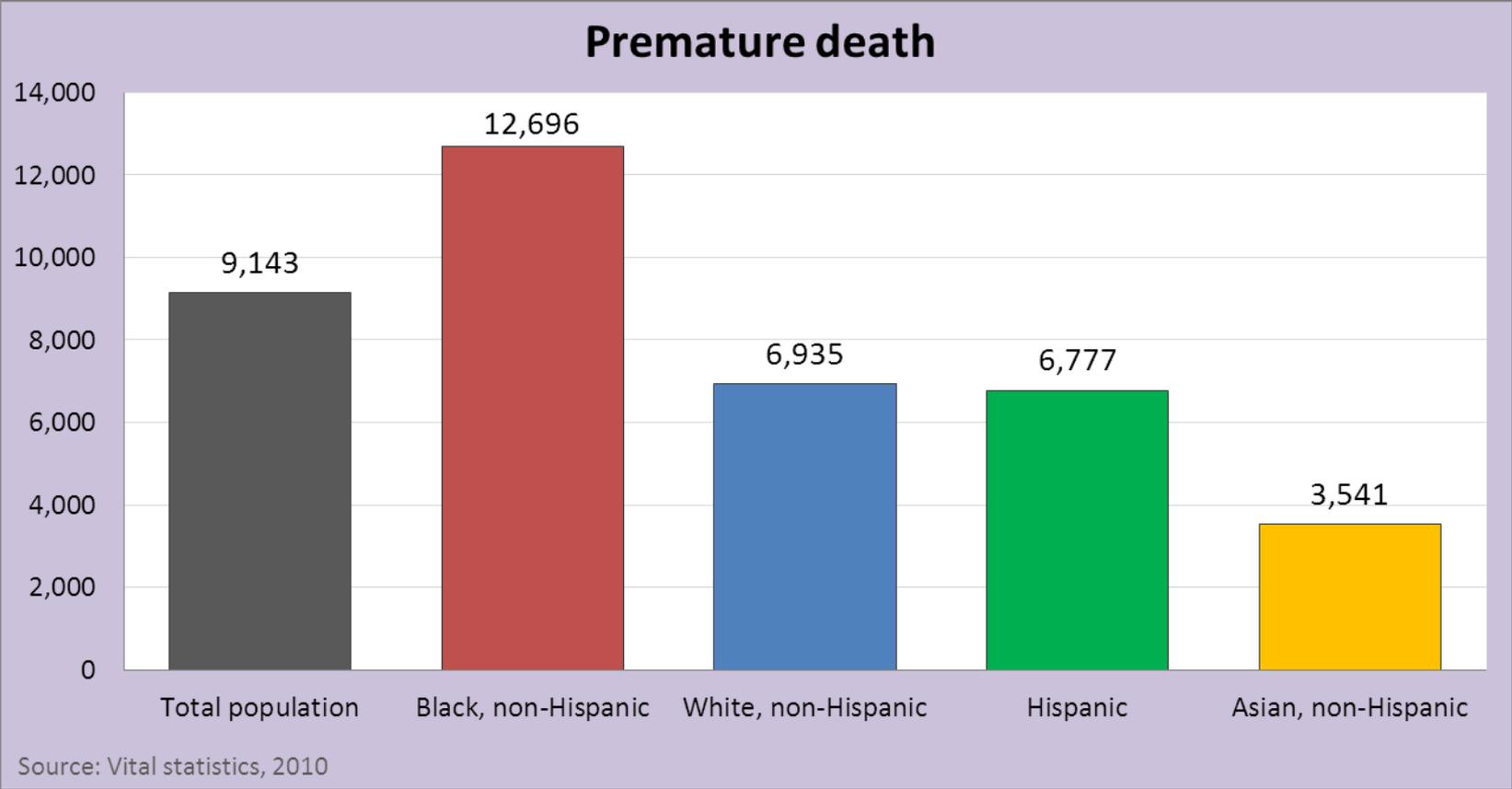
Premature death
Life expectancy
Self-reported health status





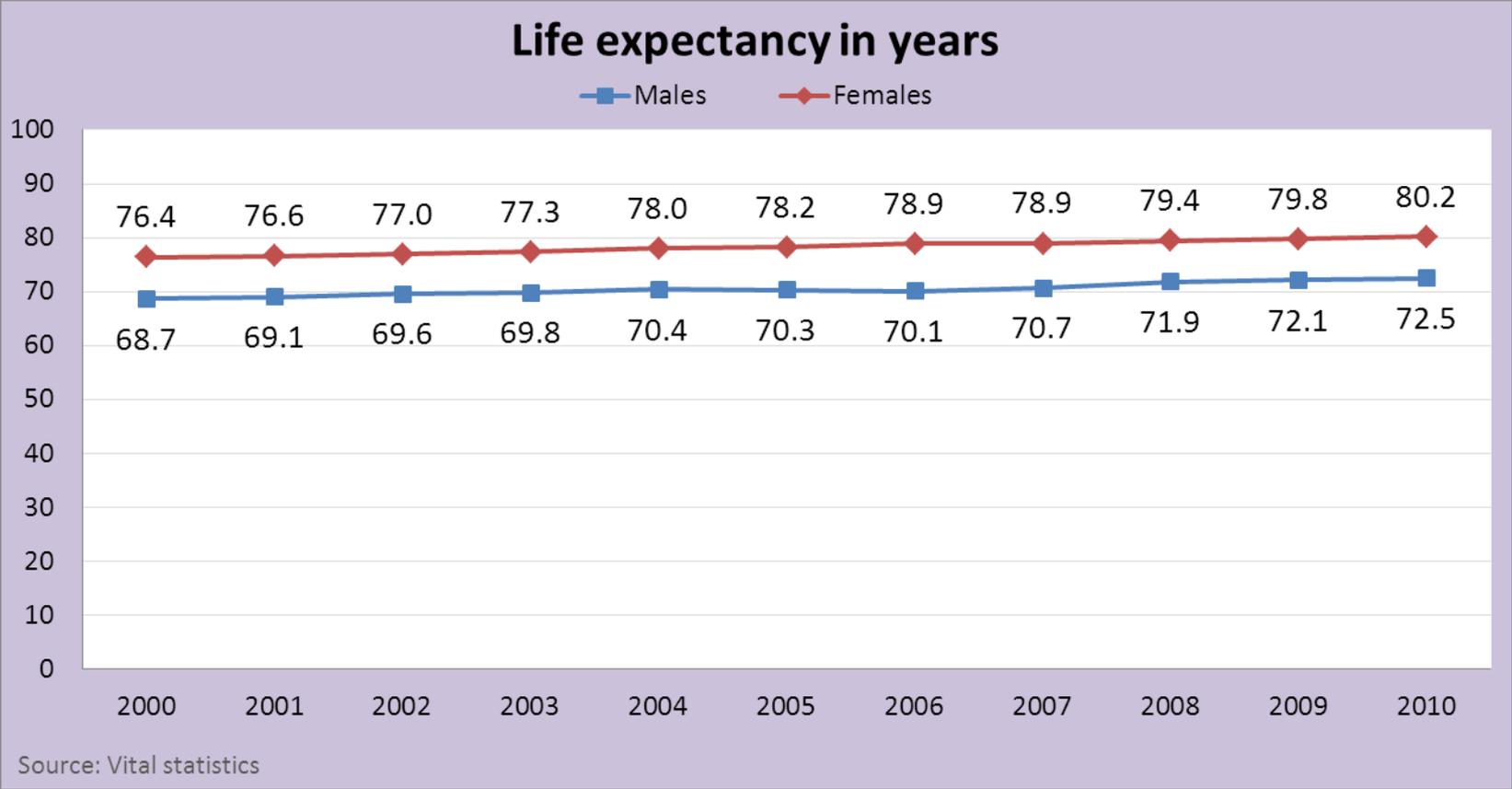
Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000

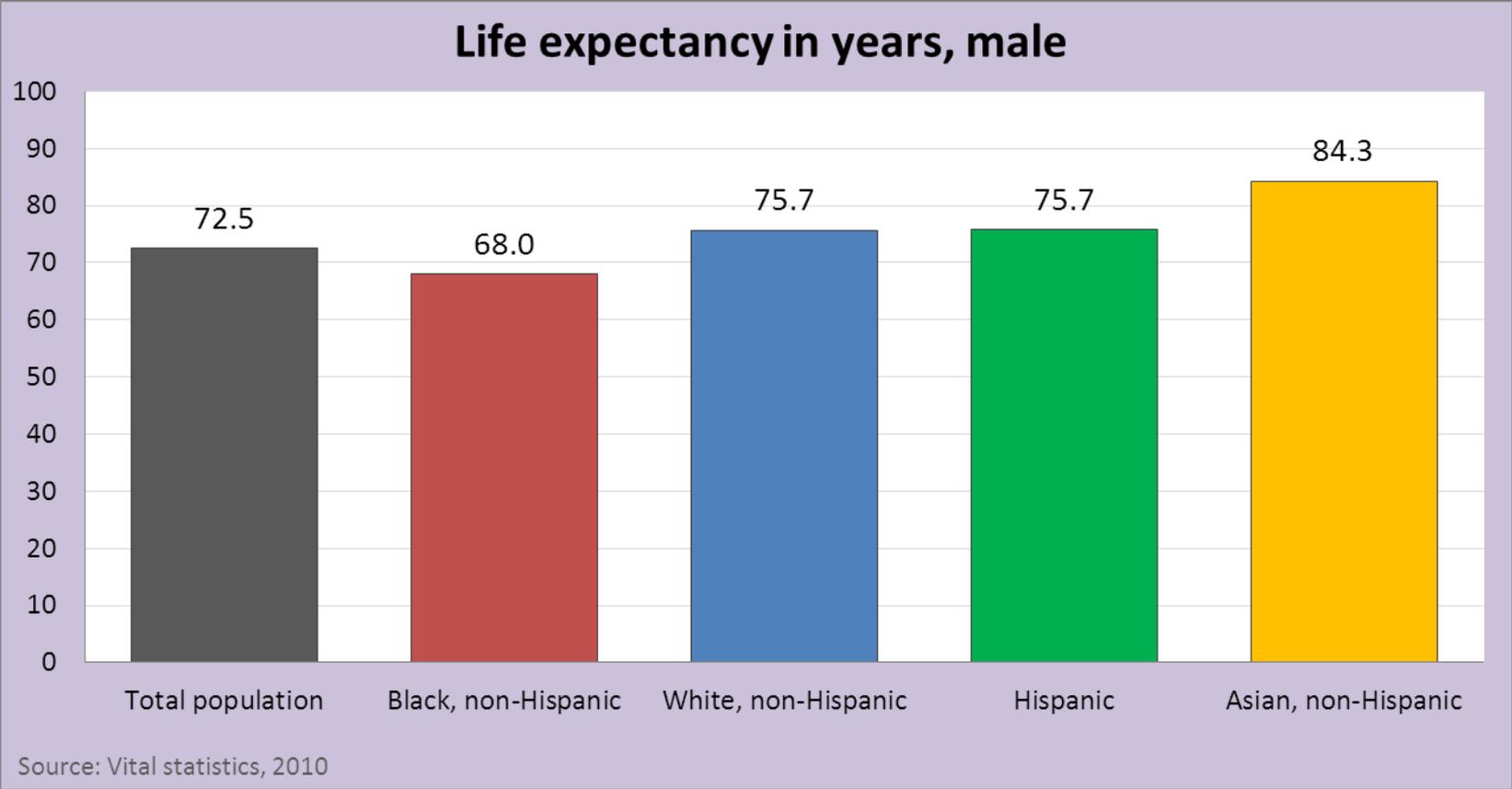




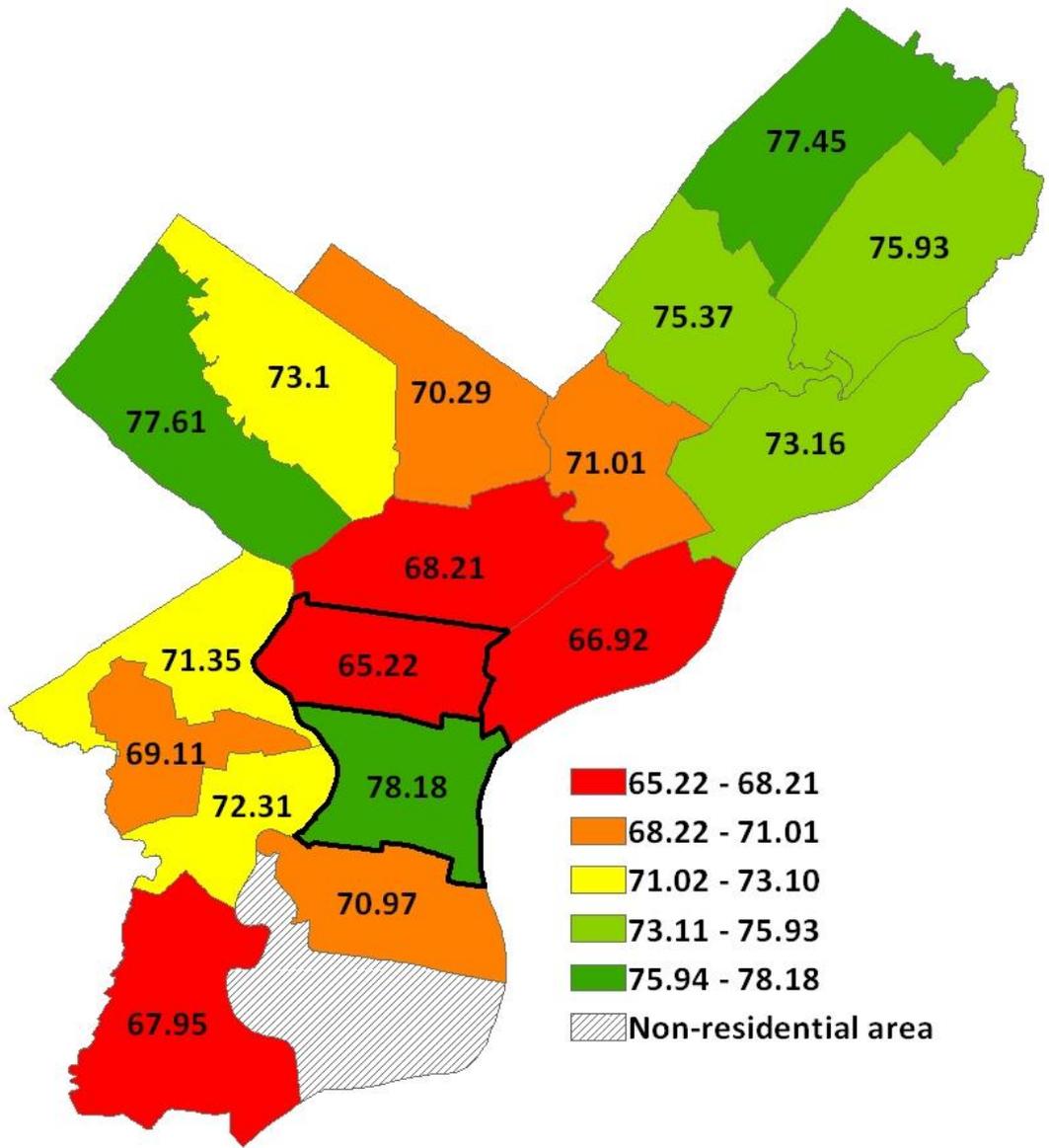
Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000



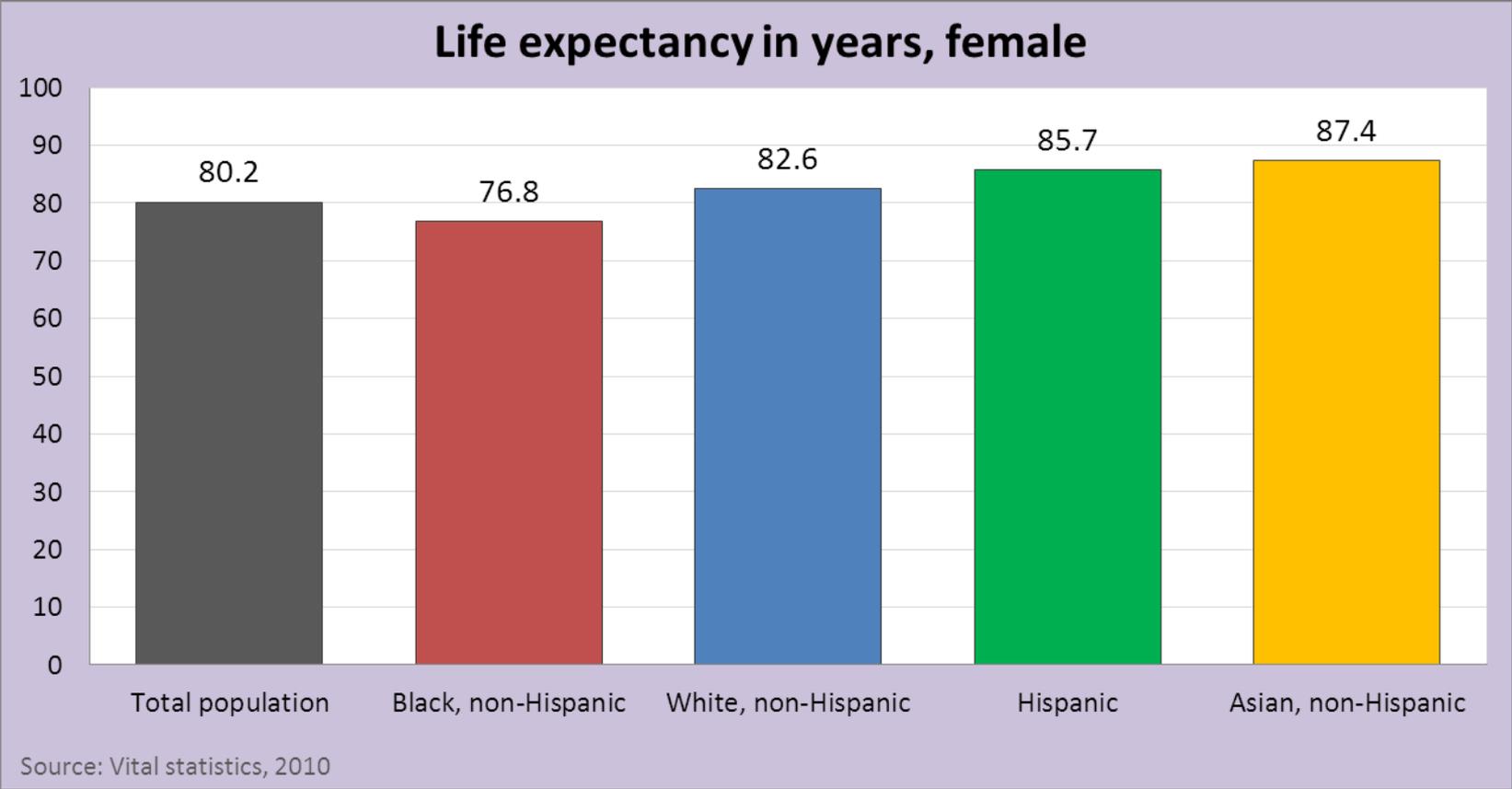




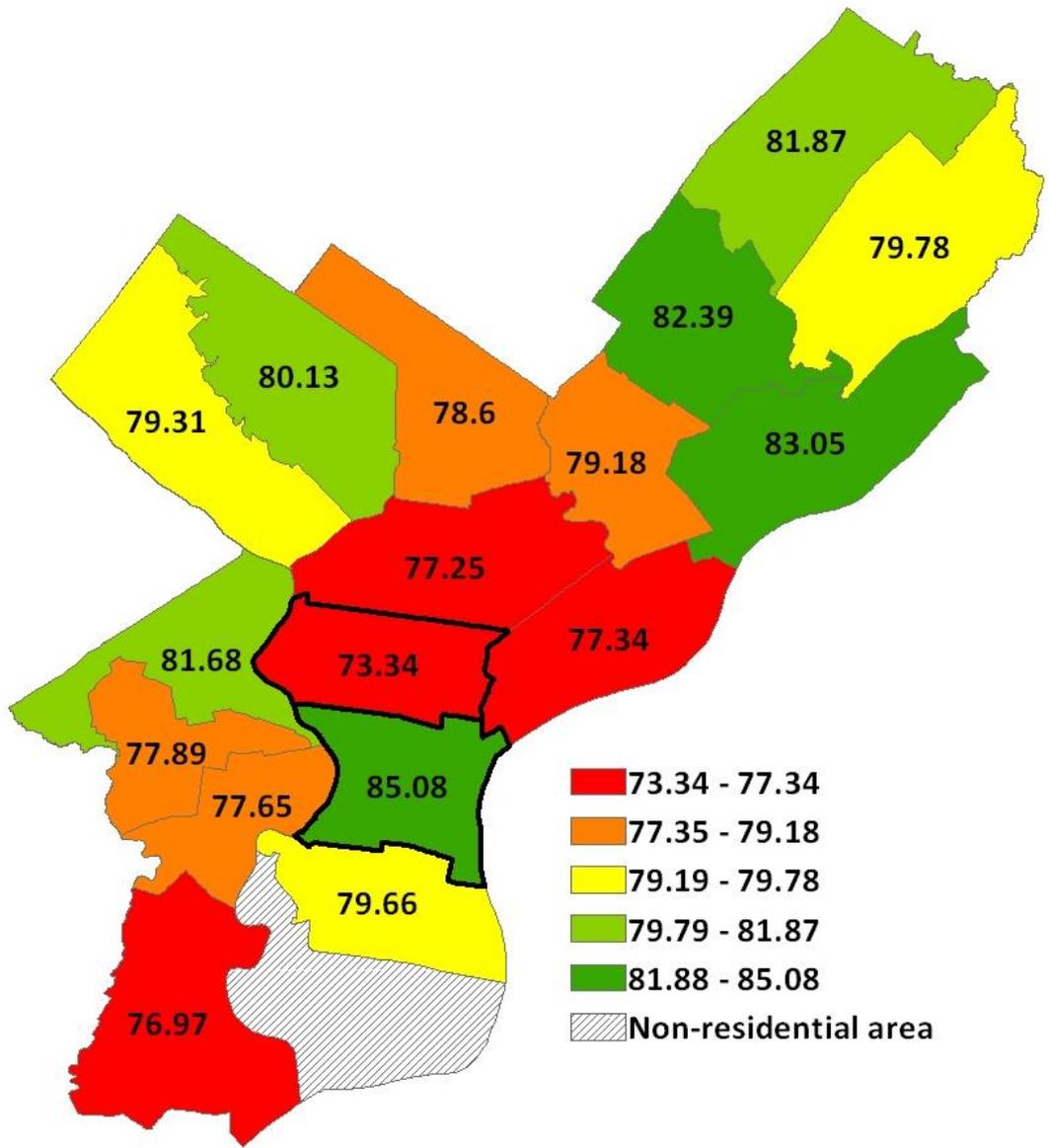
Life expectancy in years, male



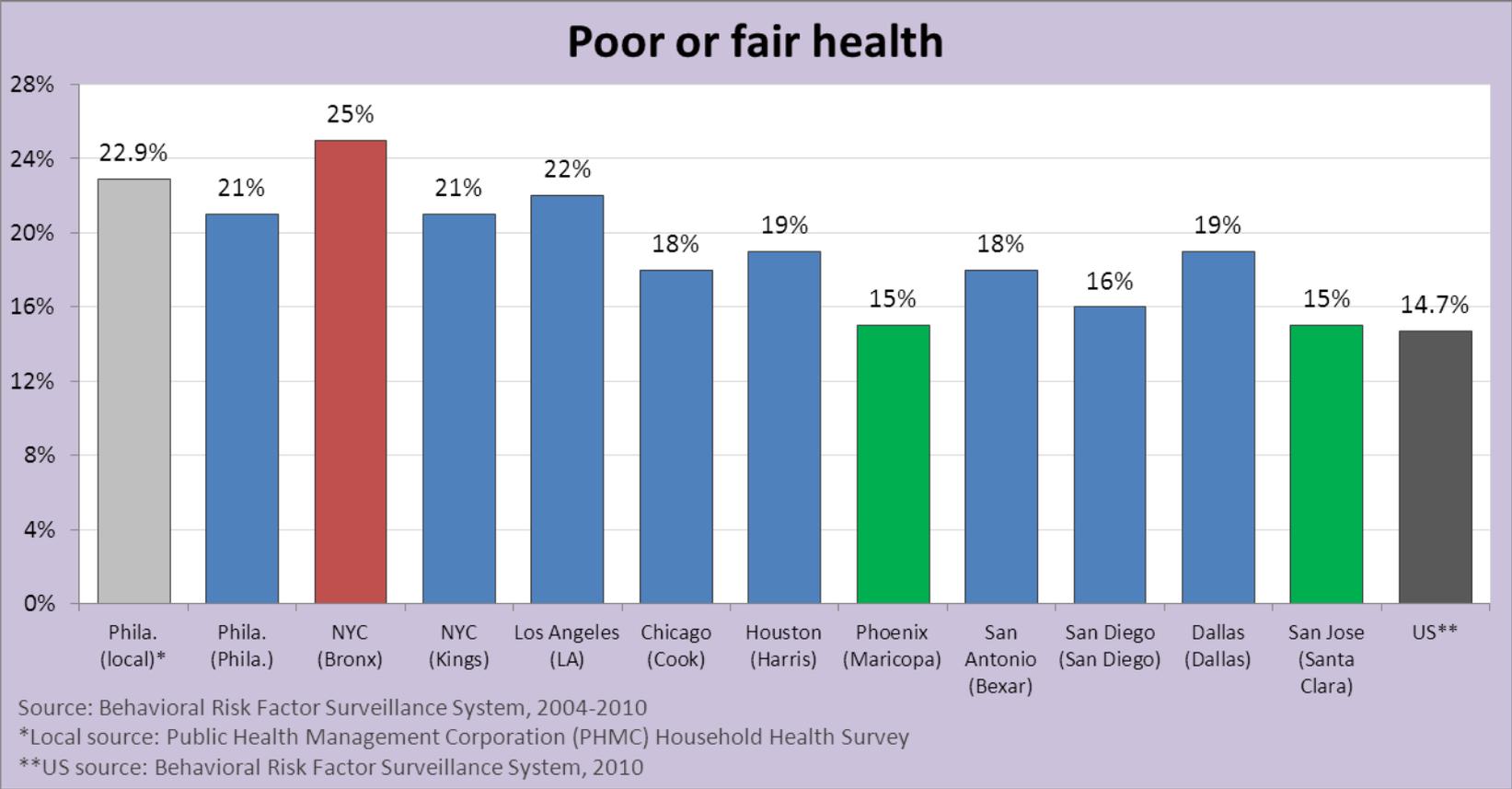
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

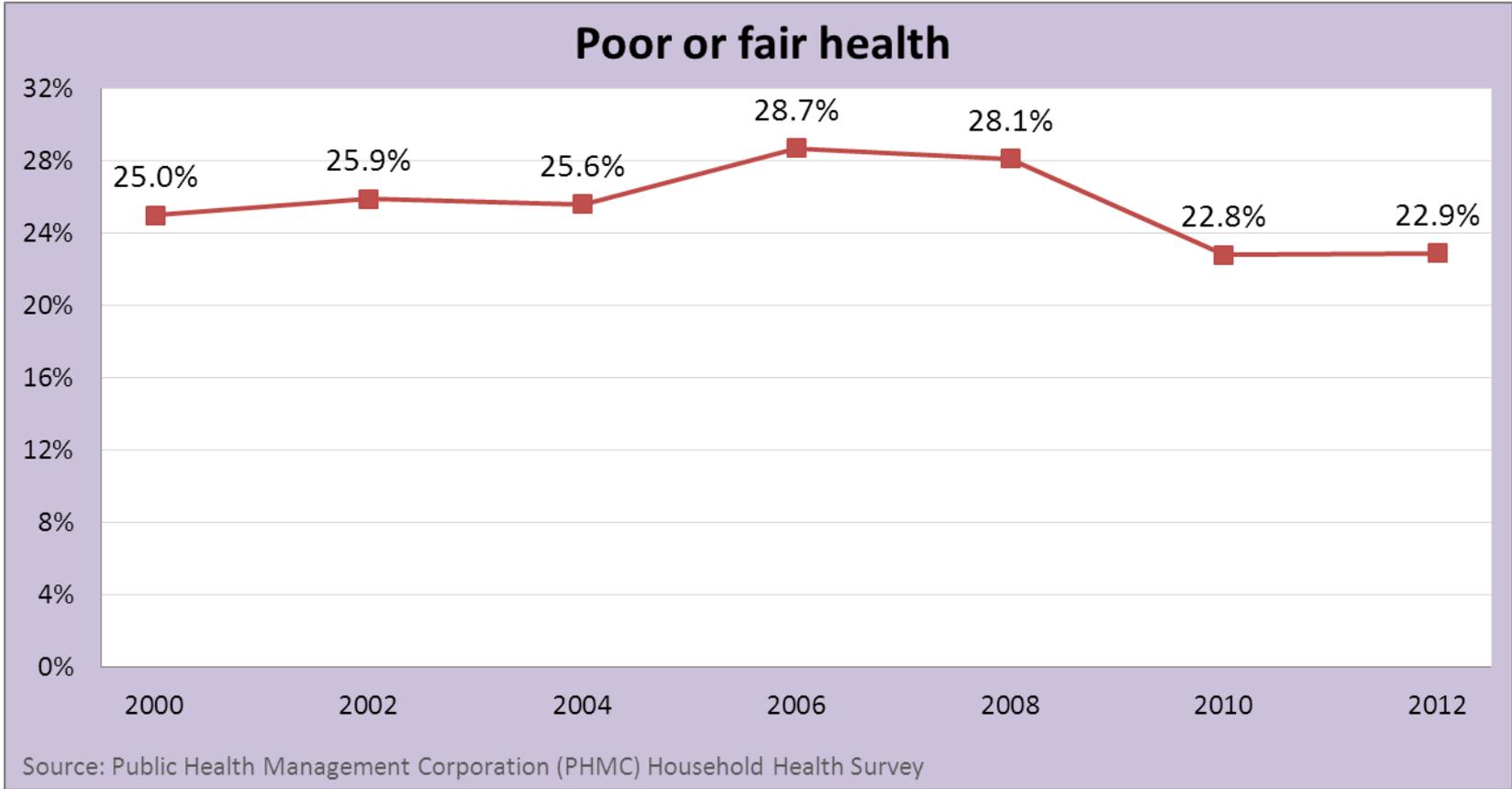


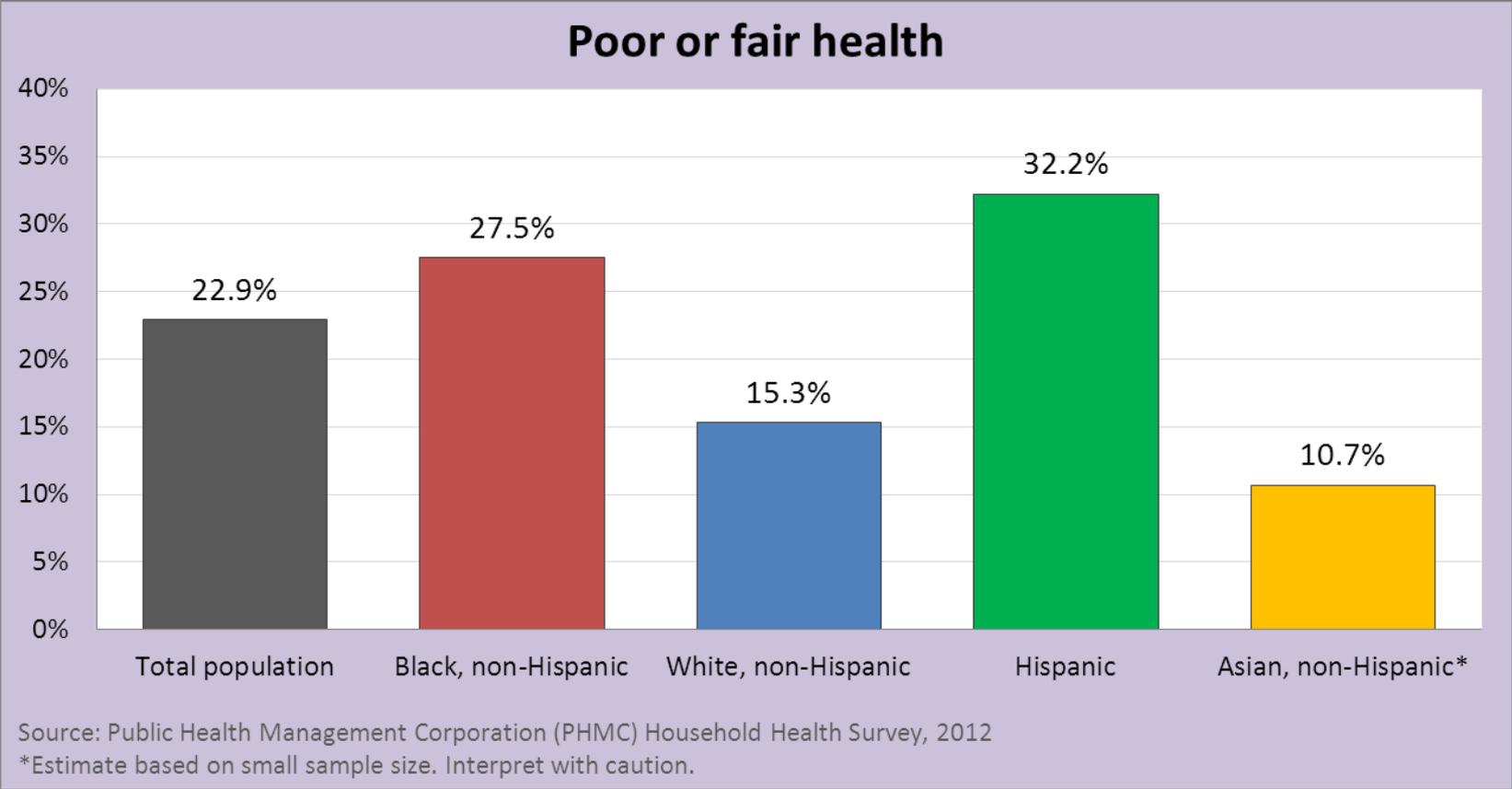
Life expectancy in years, female



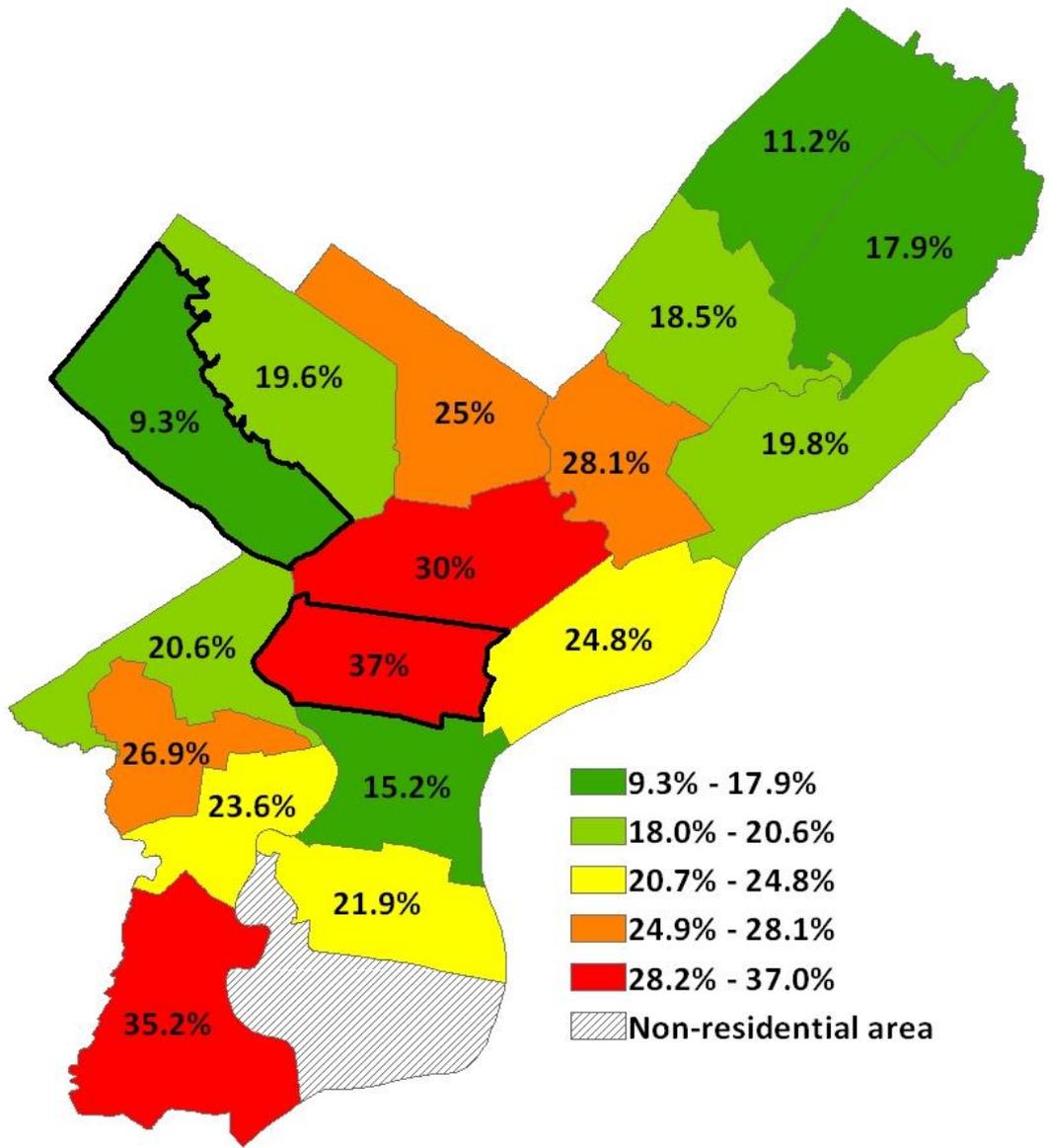
Source: Vital statistics, 2010







Poor or fair health



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

Adult smoking

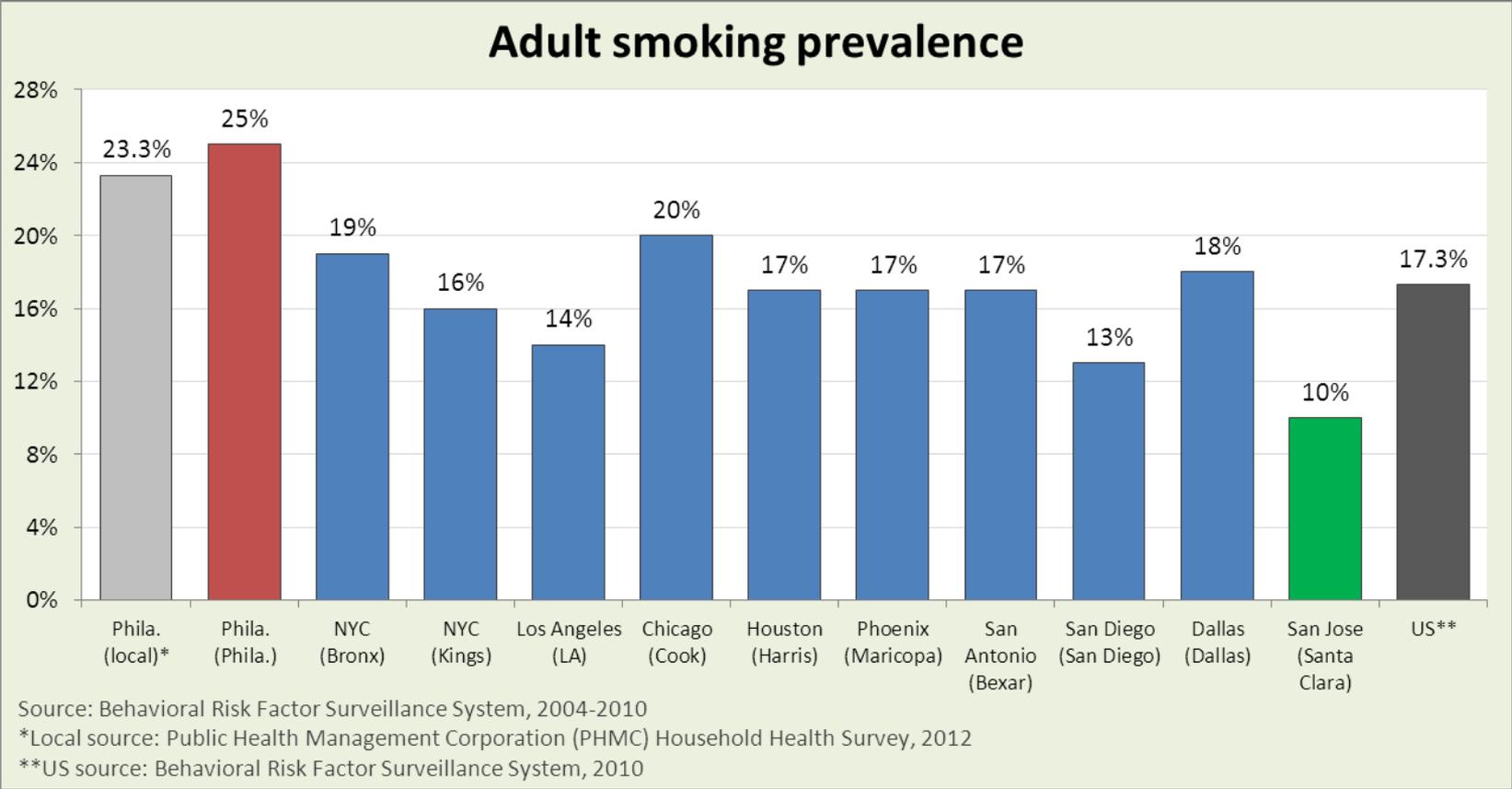
Teen smoking

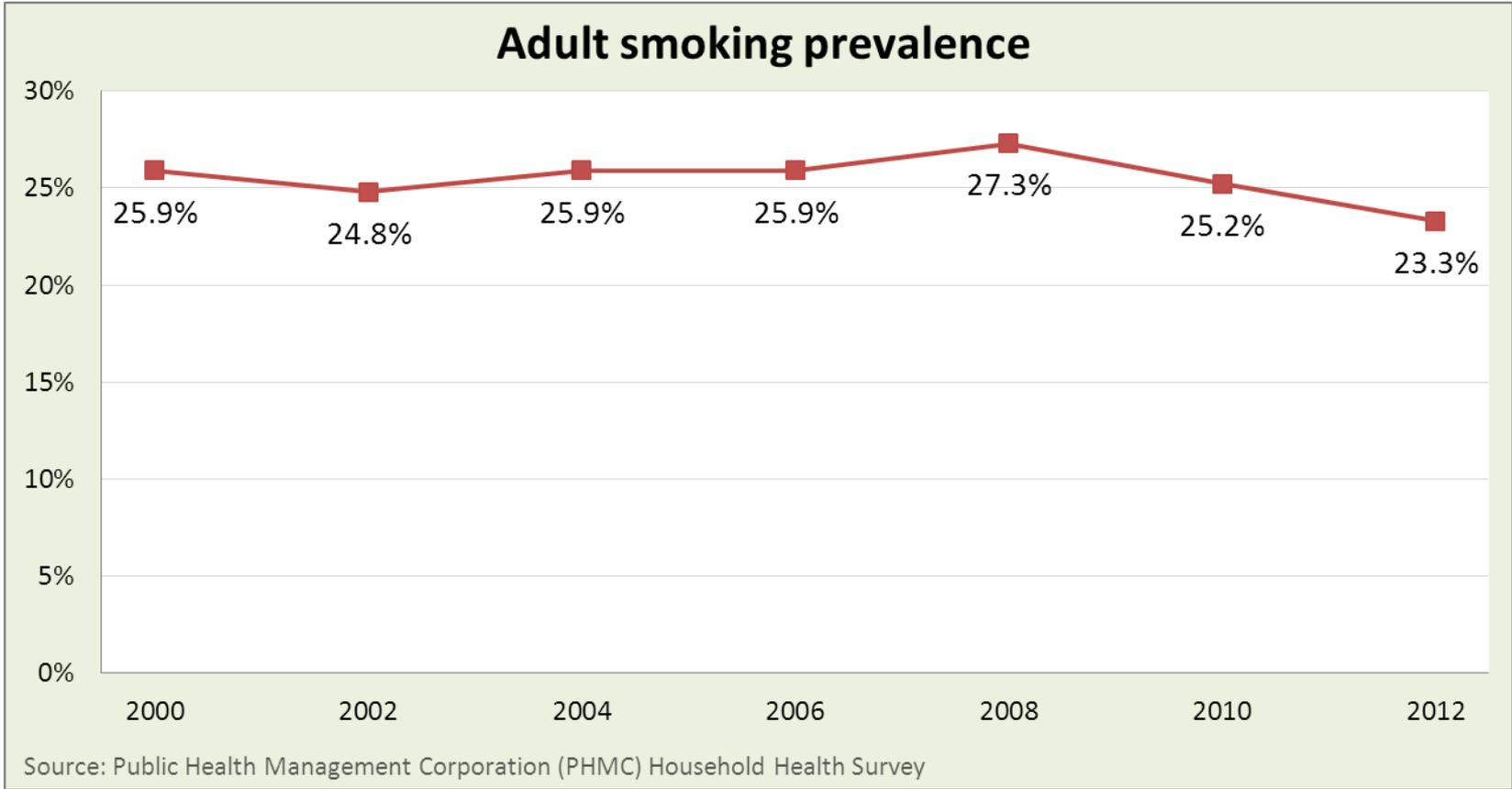
Smoking-attributable mortality

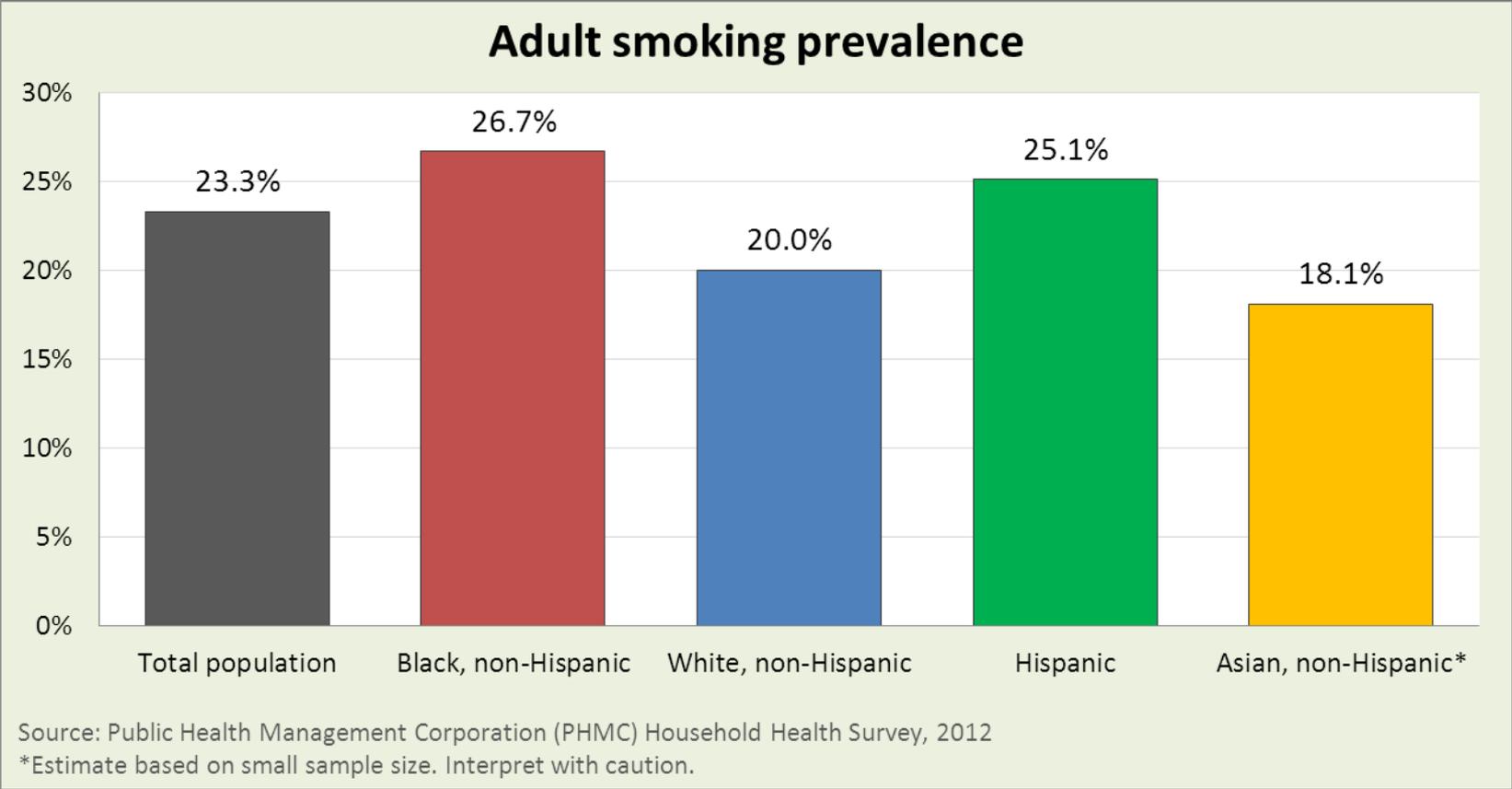
Home secondhand smoke exposure

Adult excessive drinking

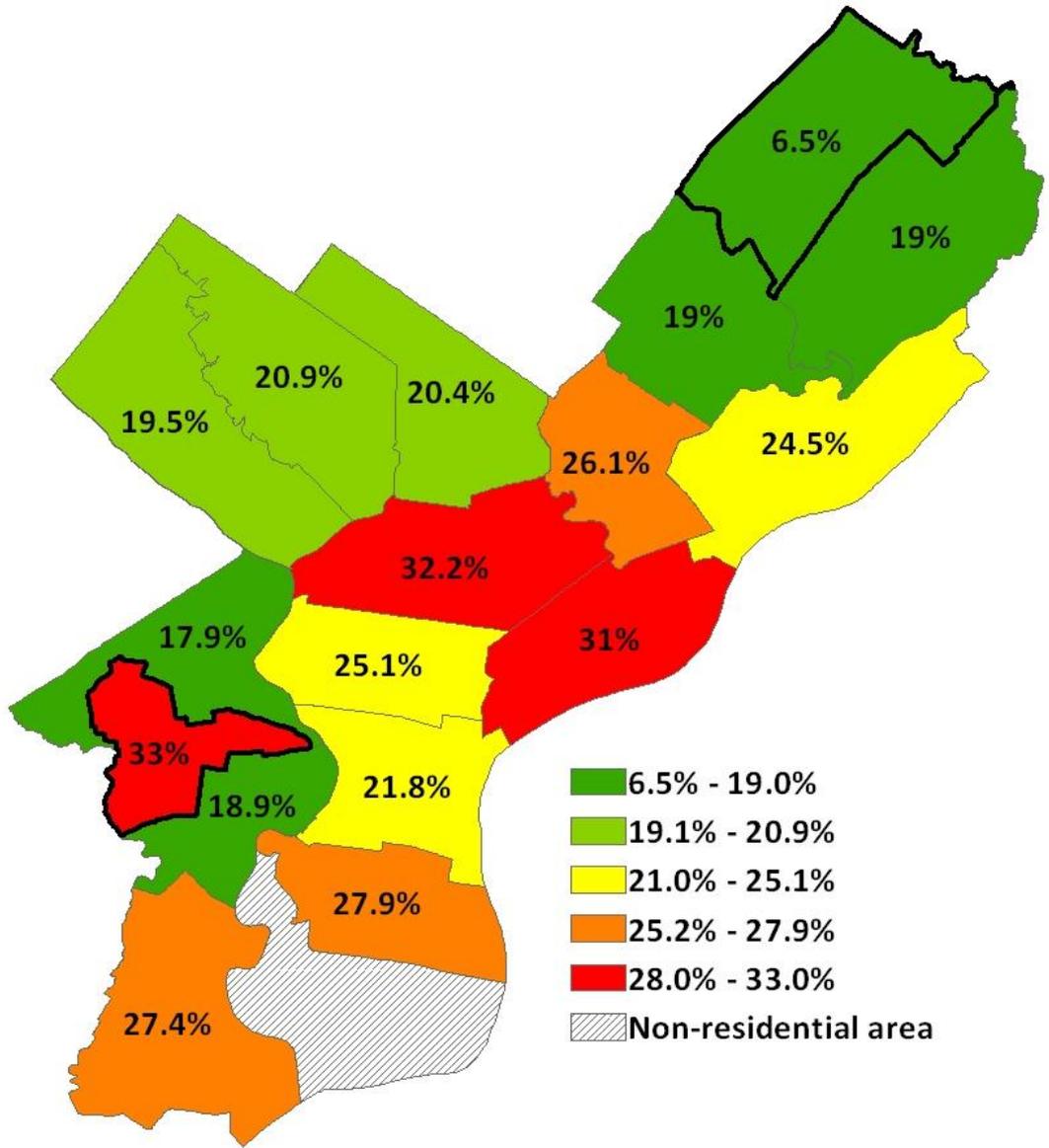
Teen excessive drinking



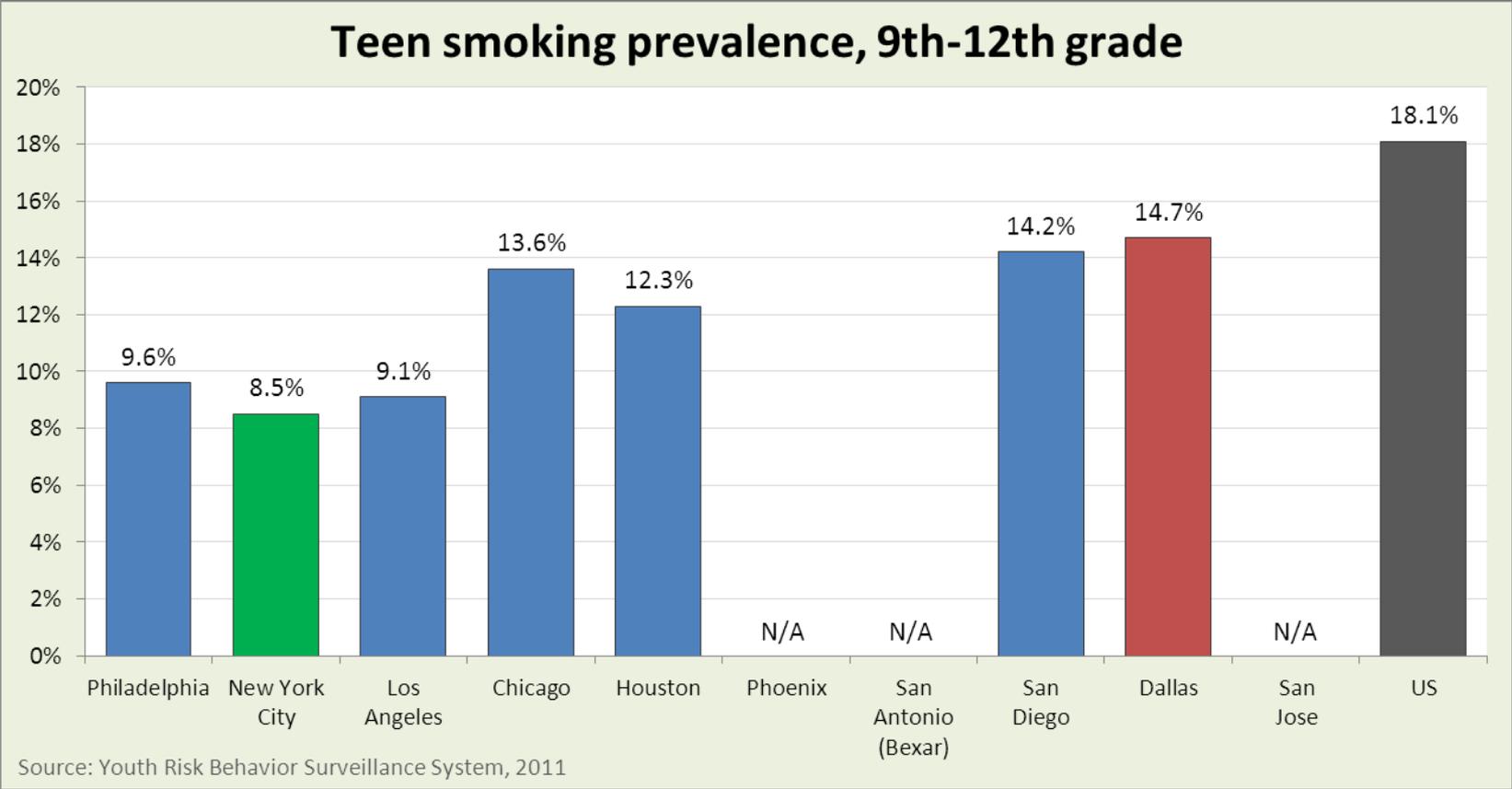




Adult smoking prevalence

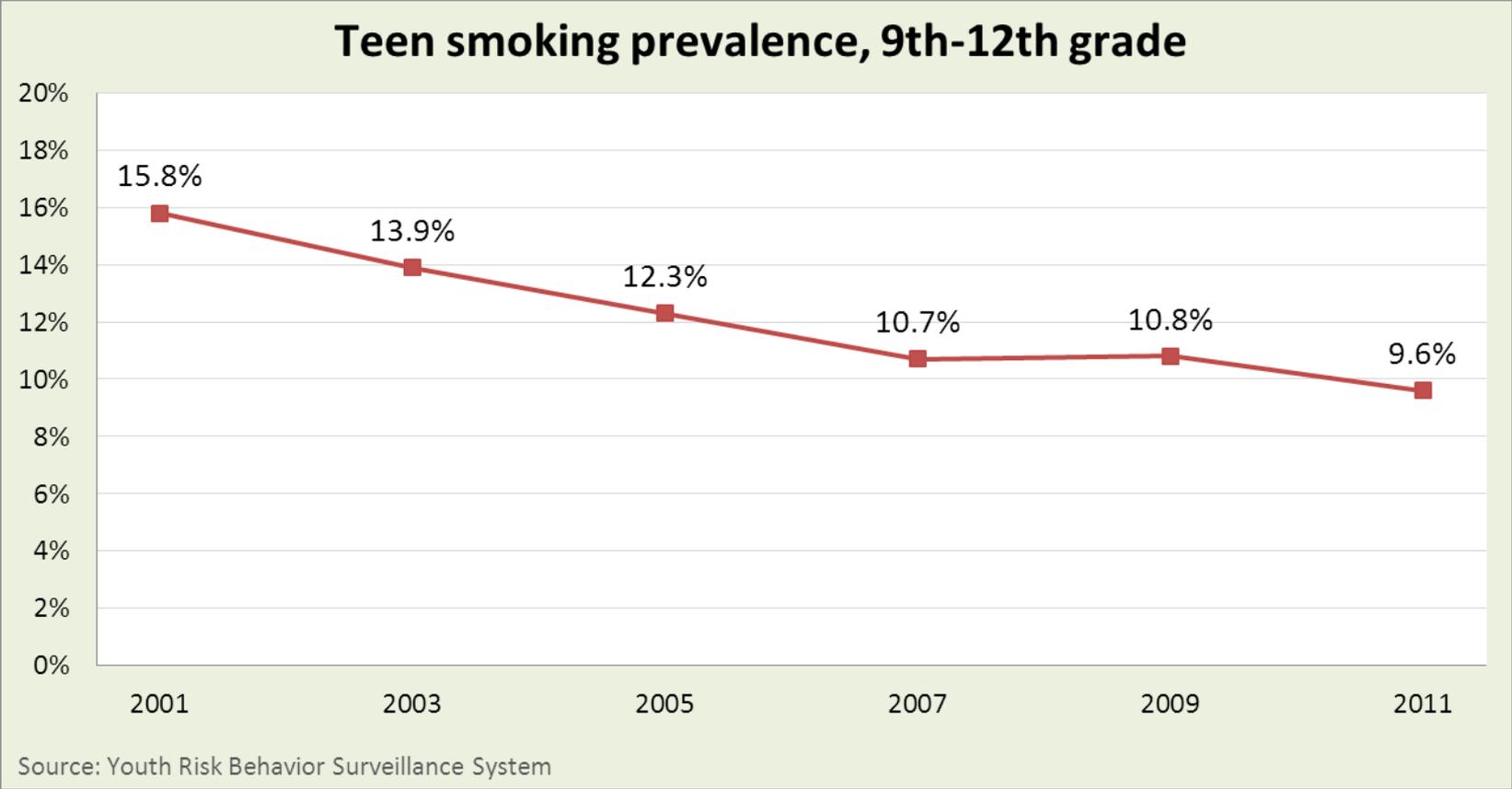


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



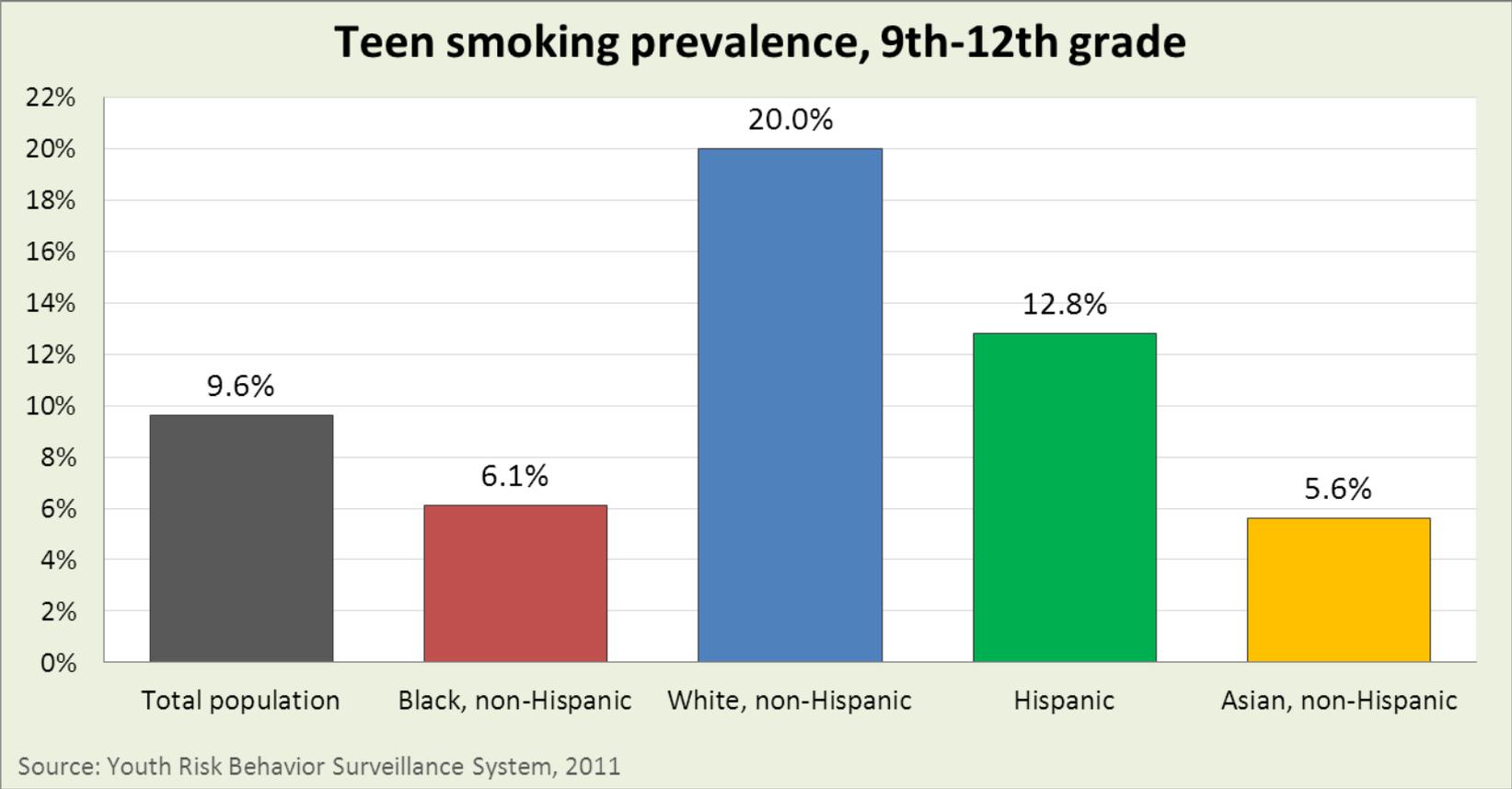
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days





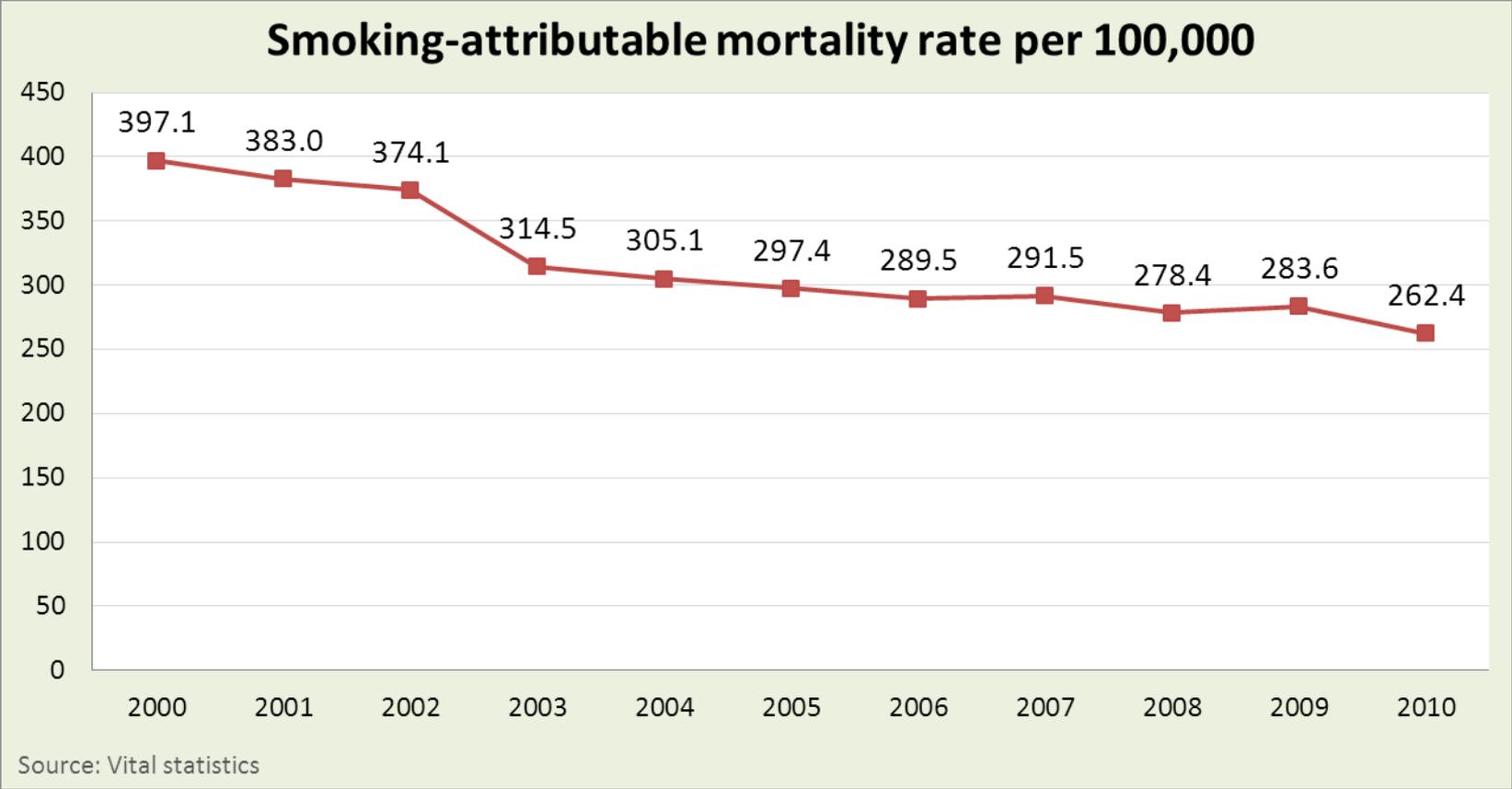
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days

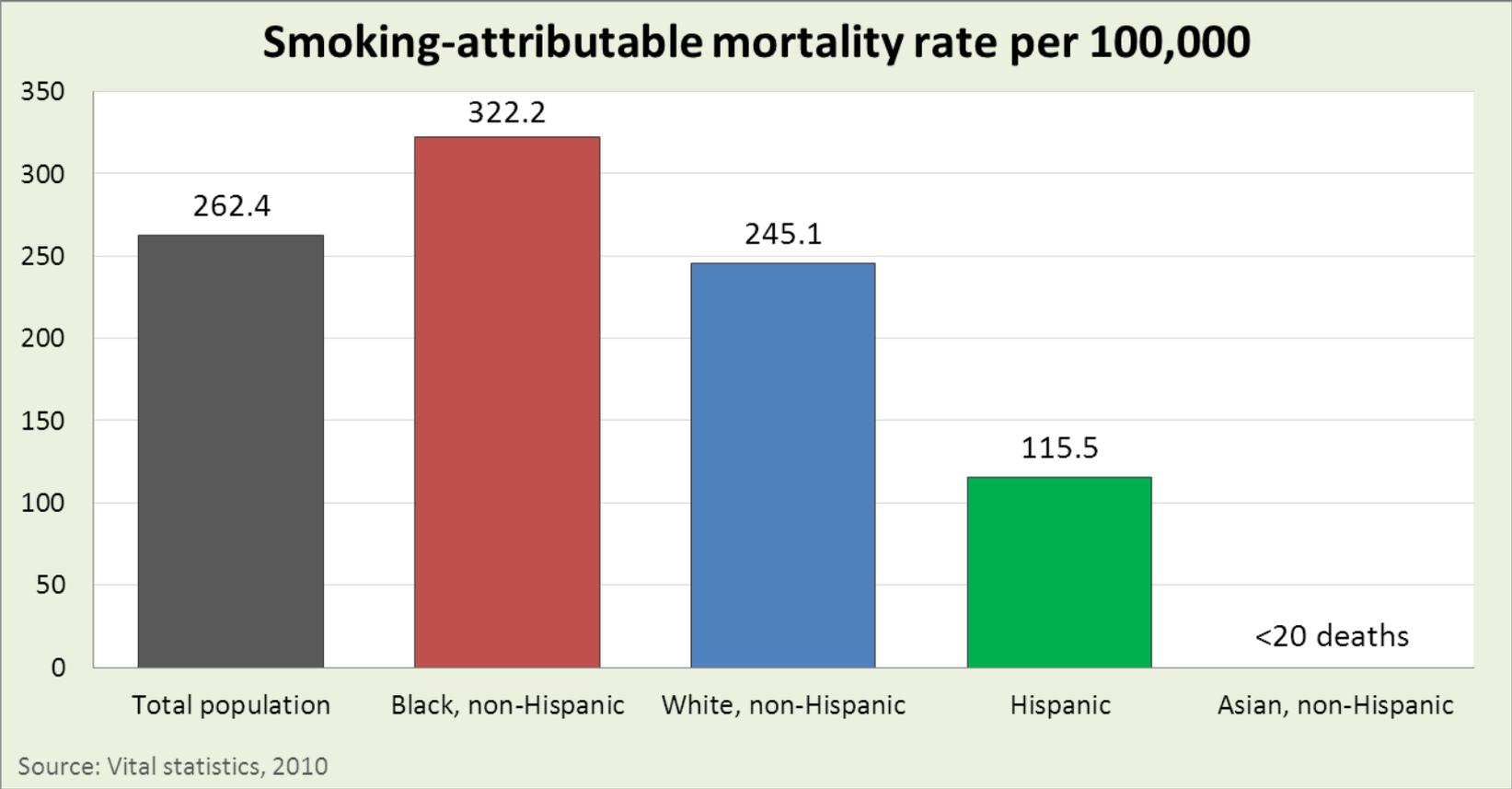




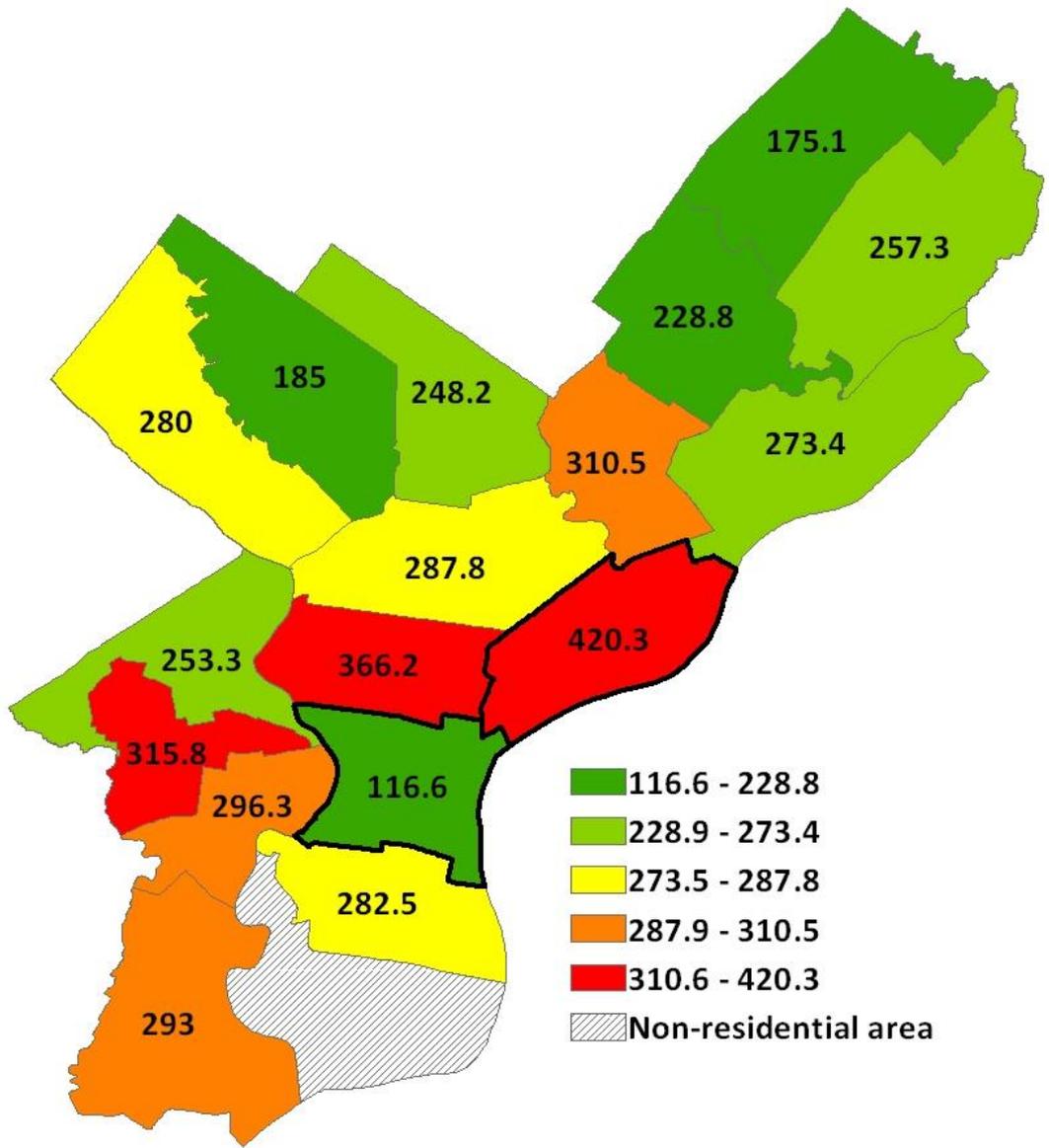
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days



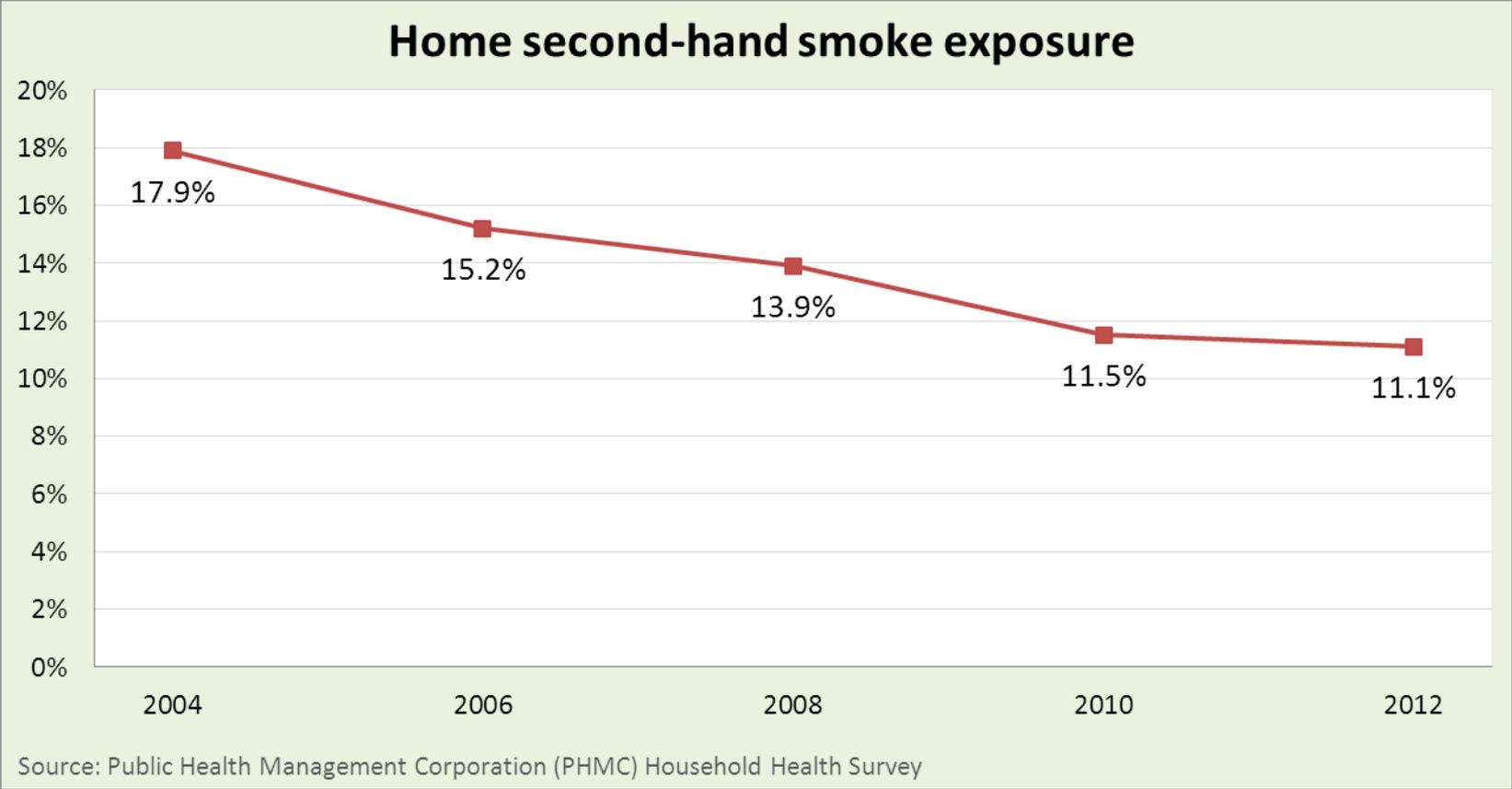


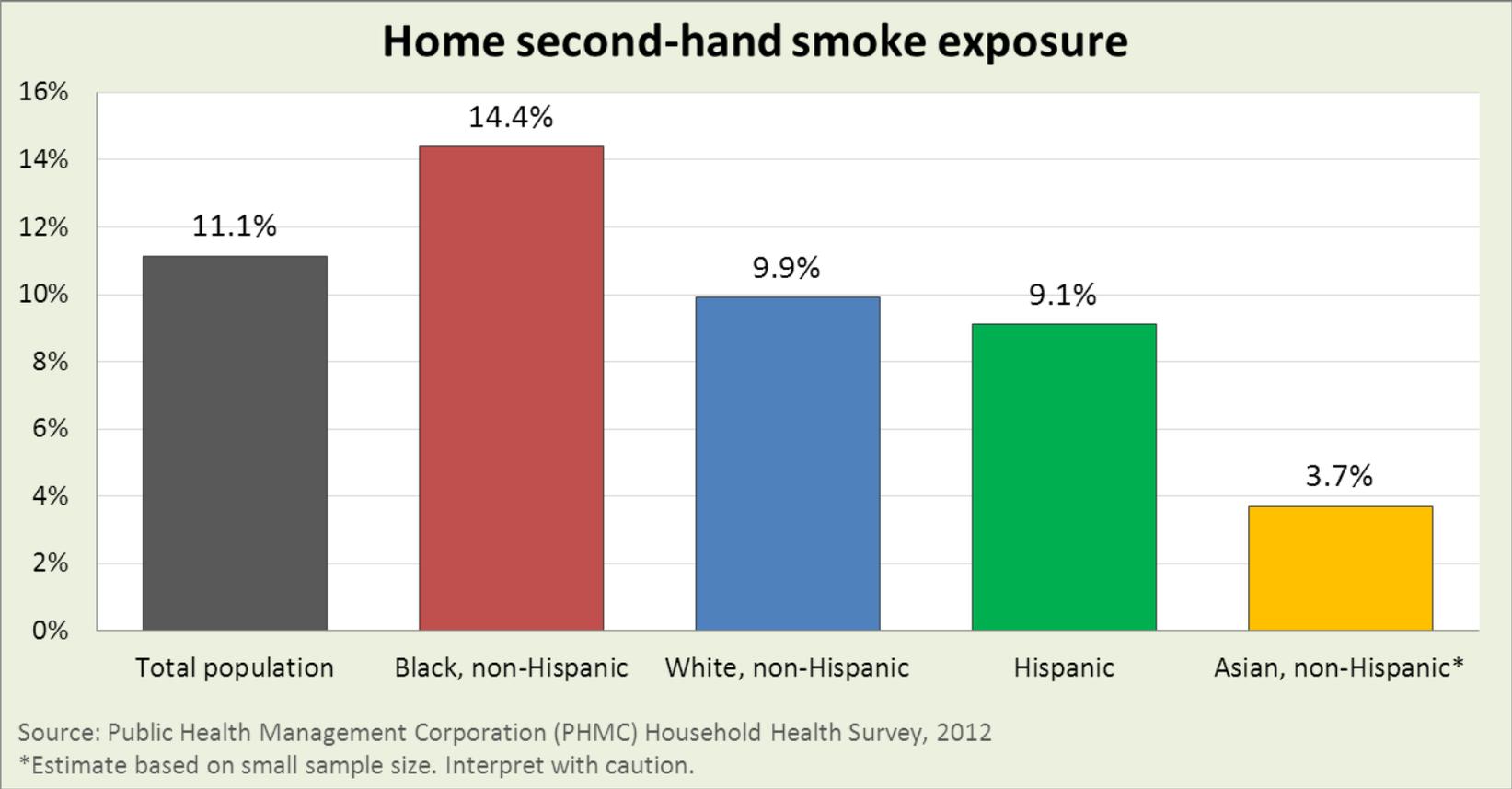


Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000

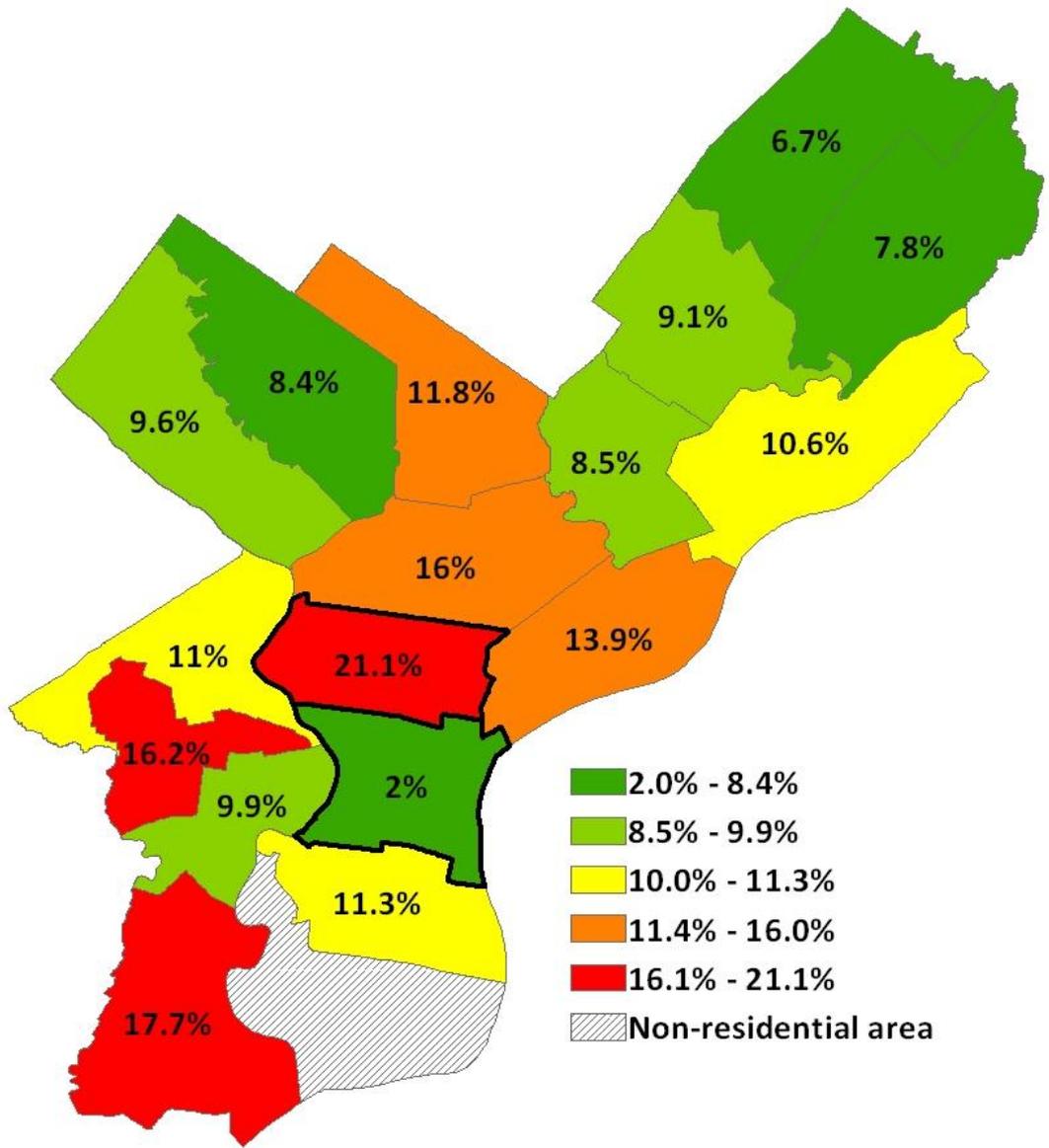


Source: Vital statistics, 2010





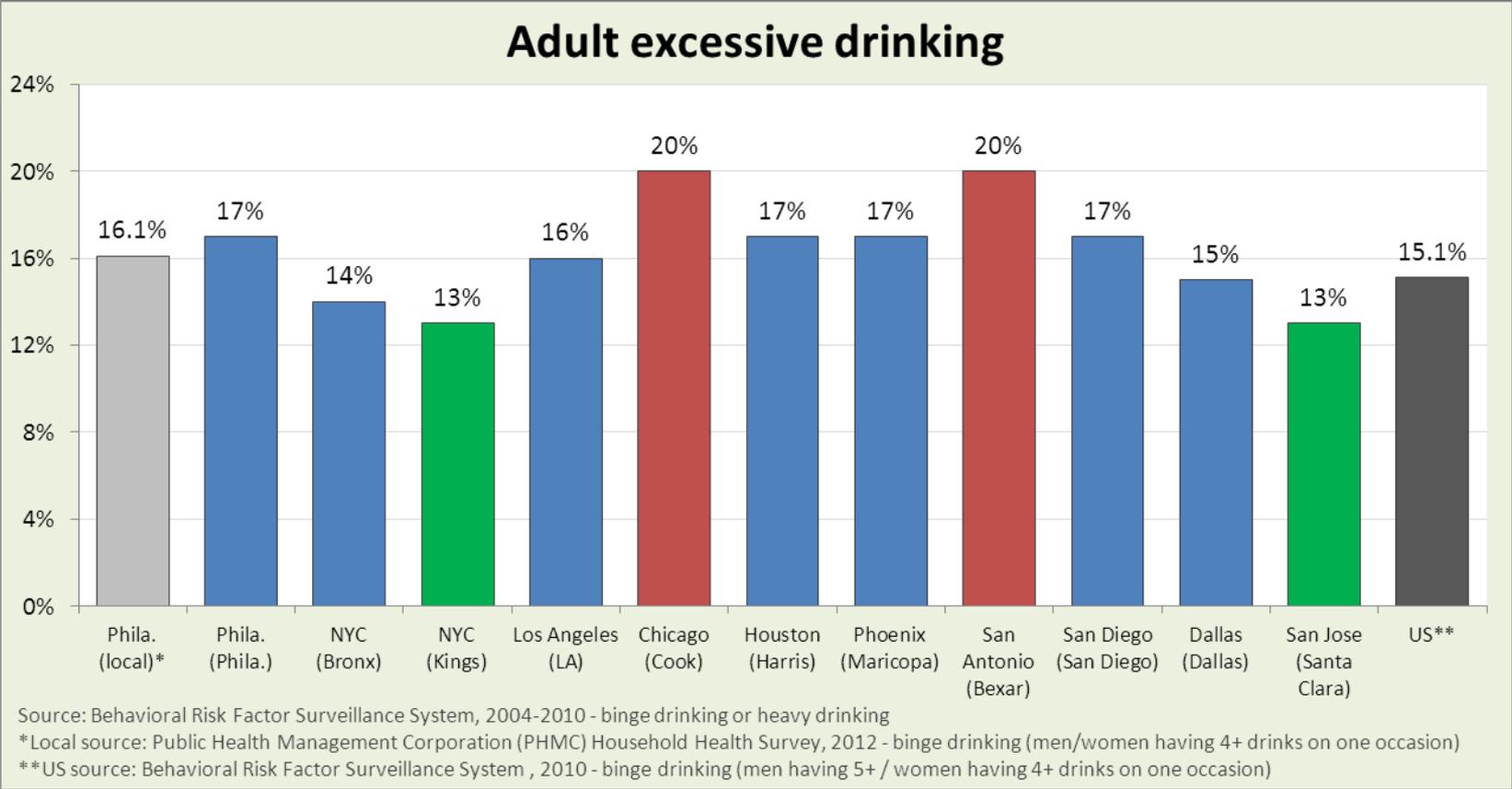
Home secondhand smoke exposure

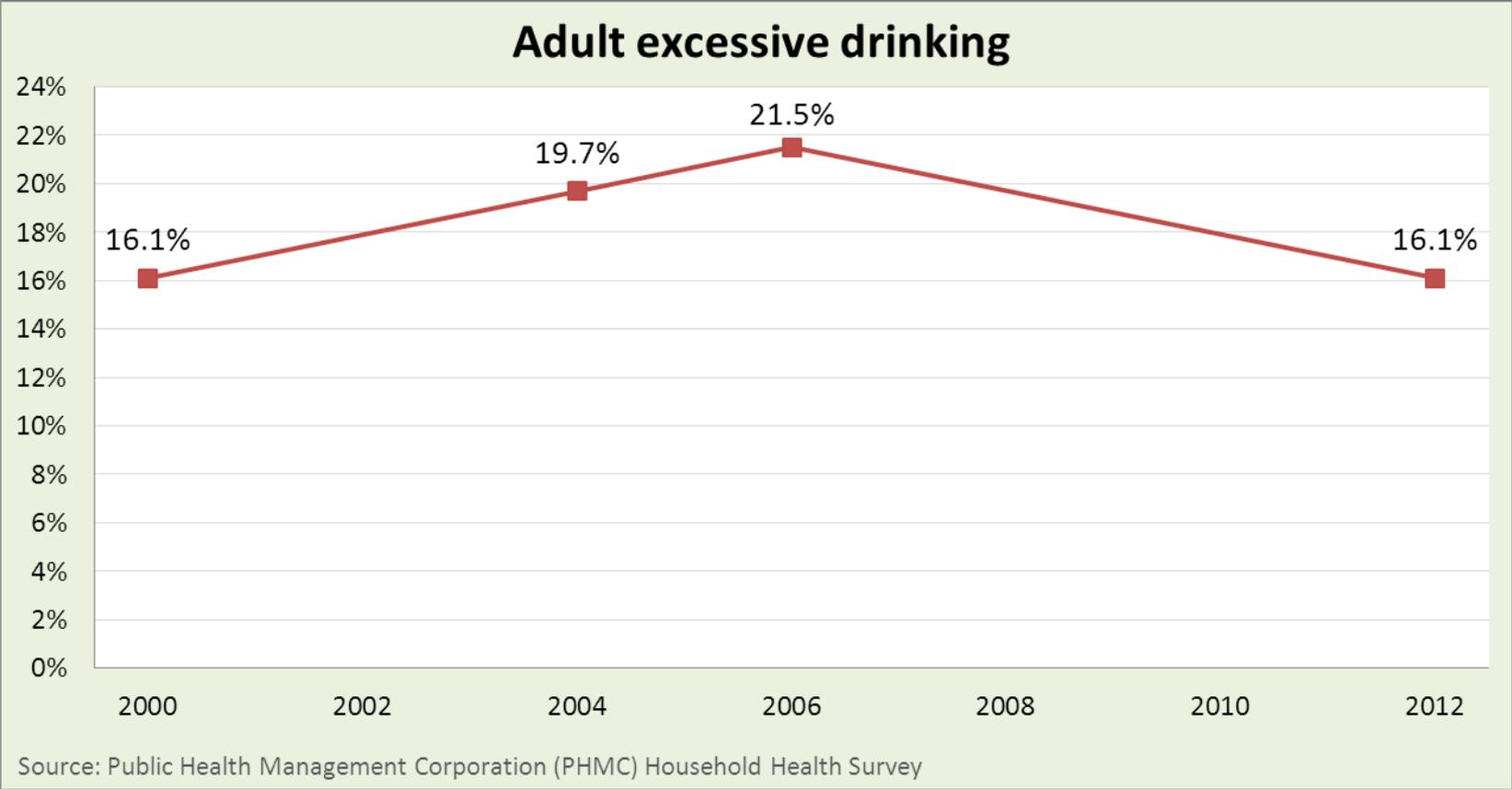


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

Children (0-17 years) and adult non-smokers (≥18 years) living with someone who smokes in the home

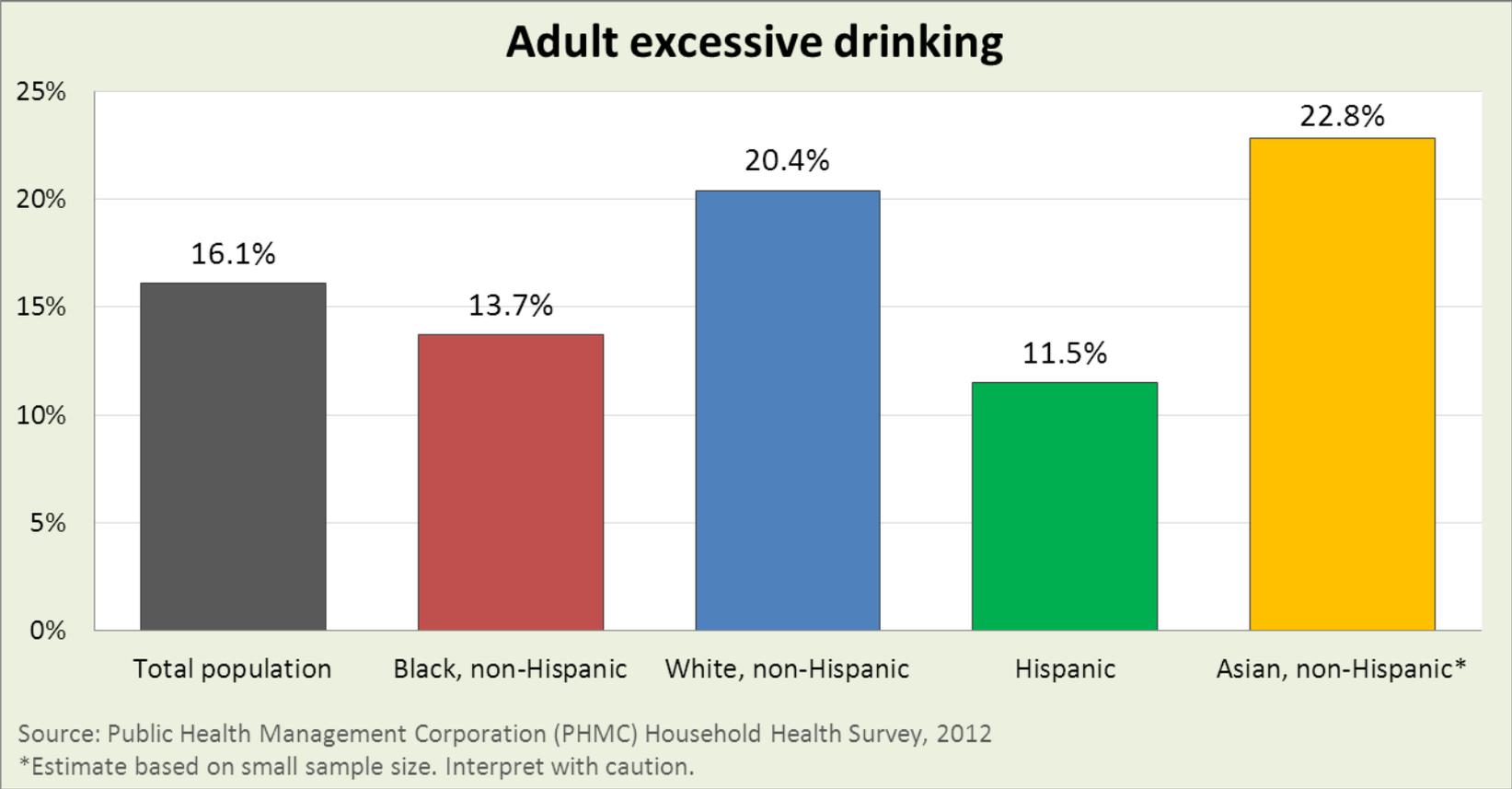






5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days

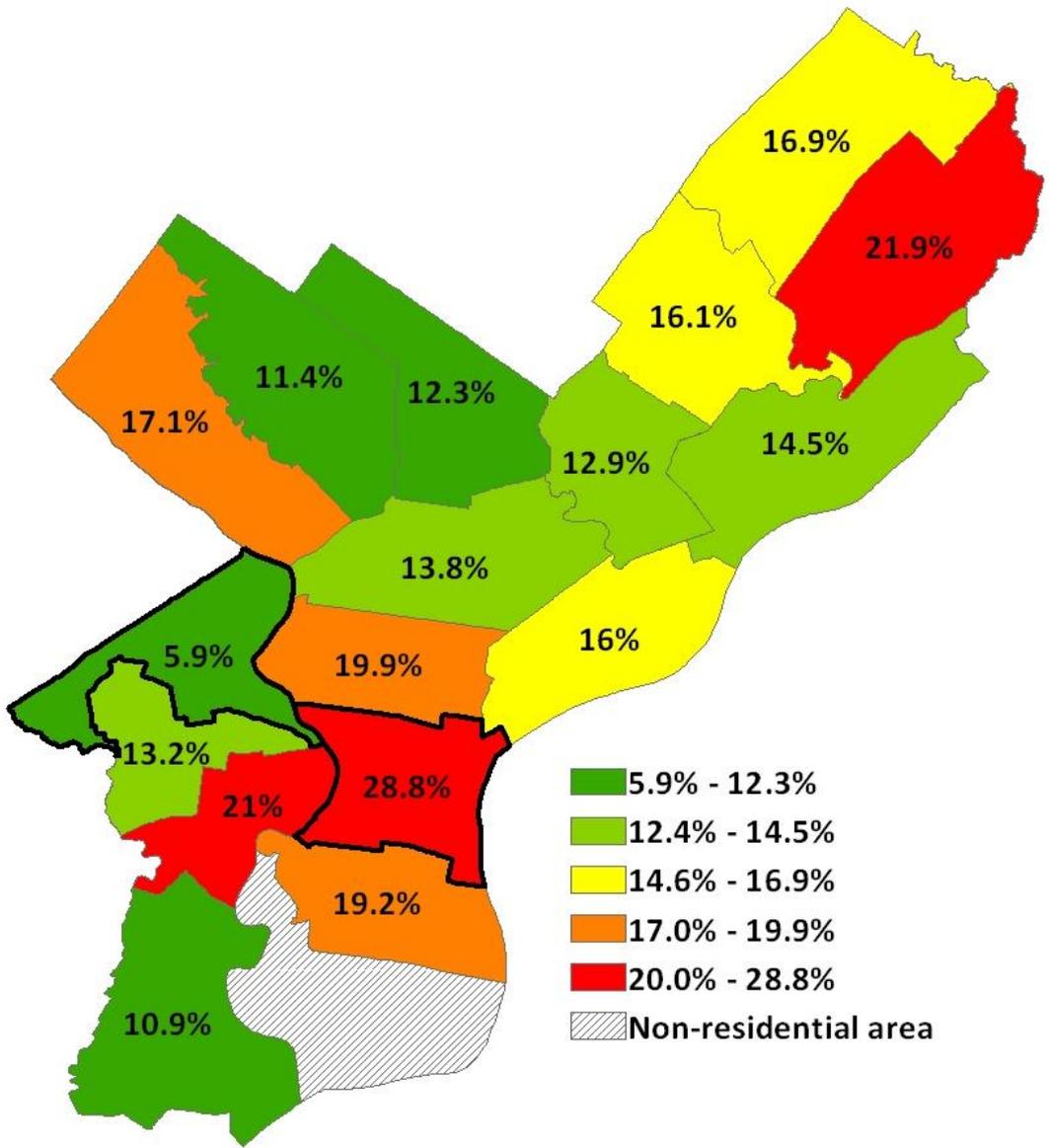




5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days



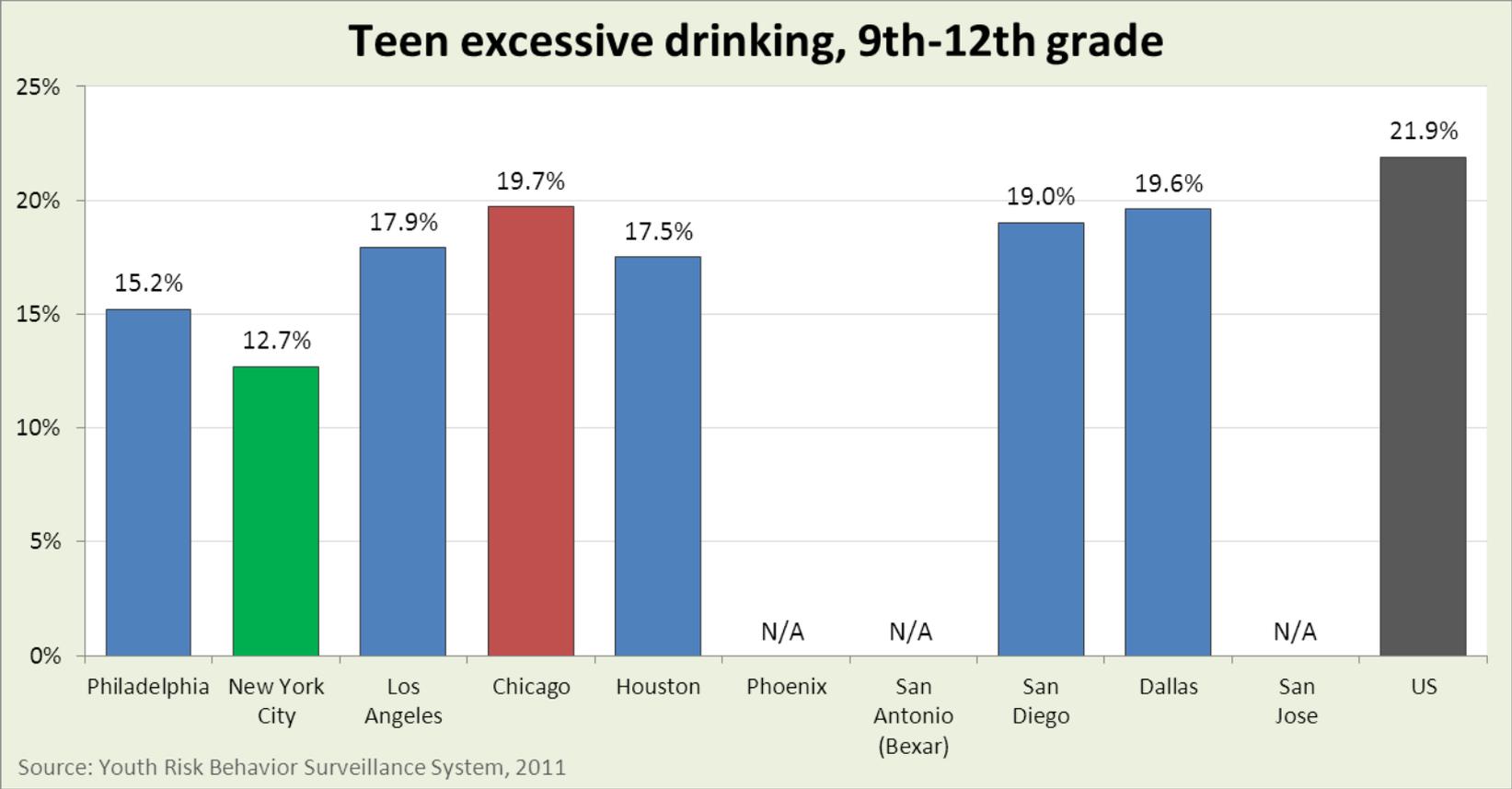
Adult excessive drinking



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

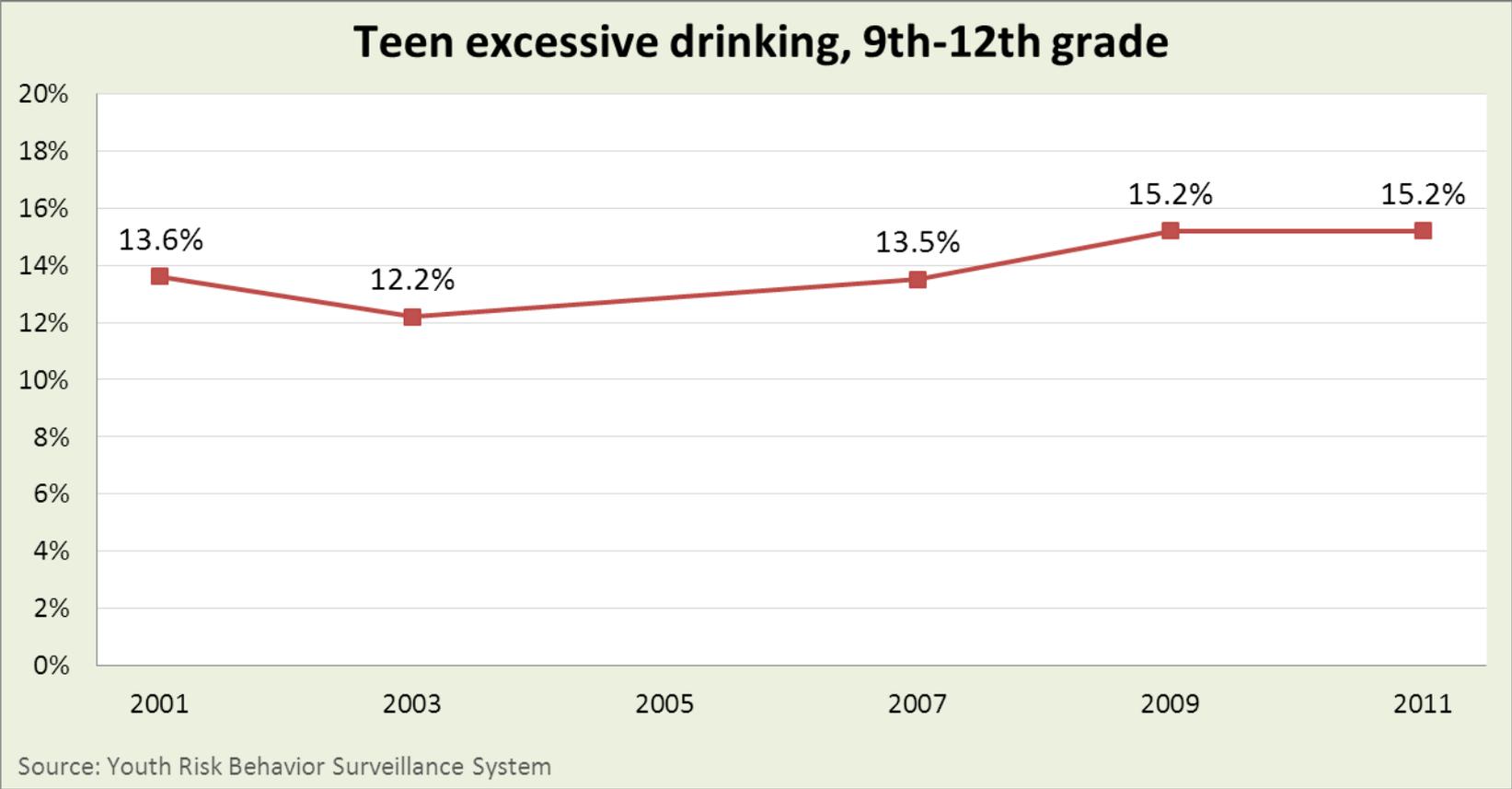
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days





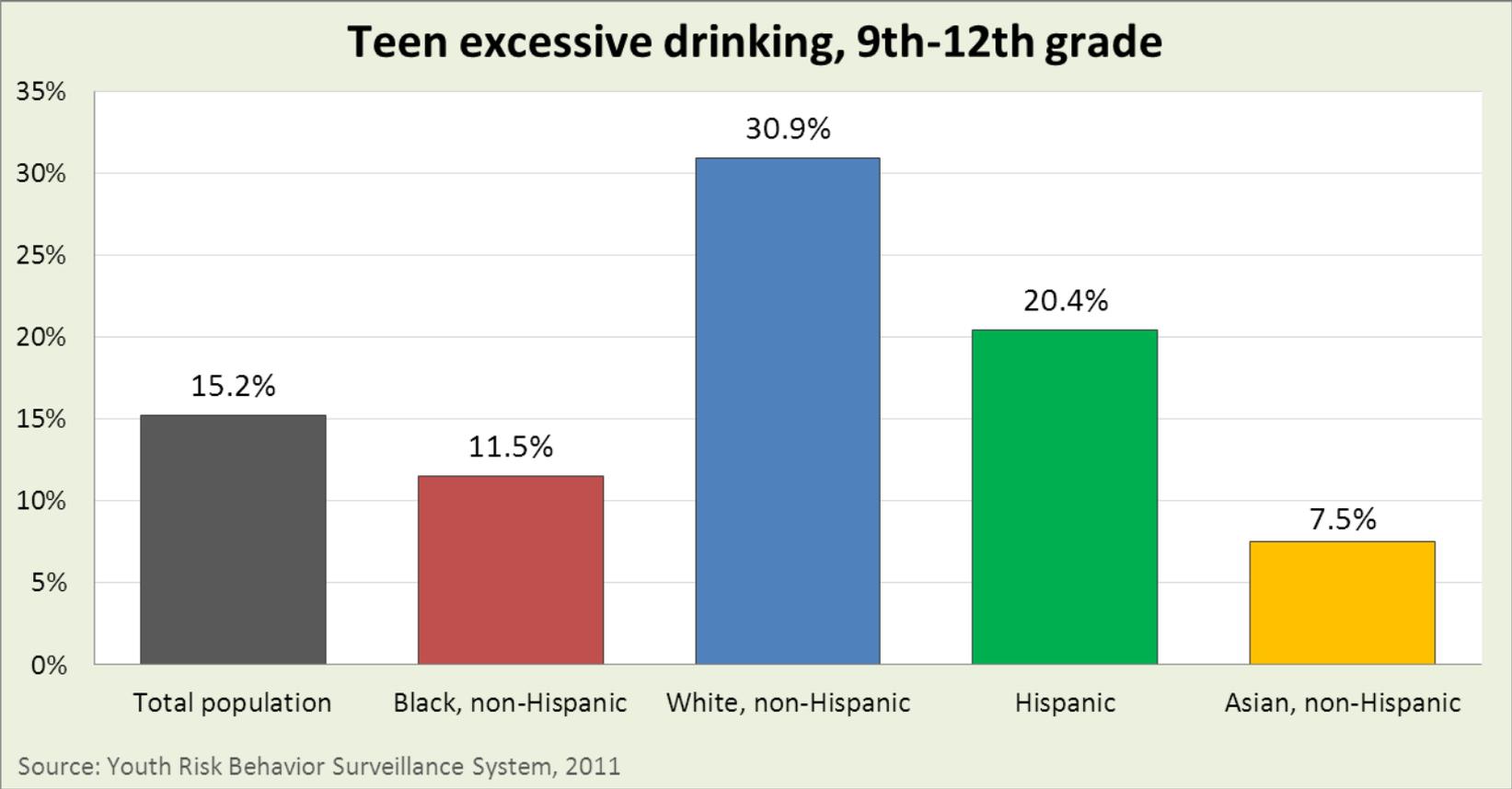
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days





5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days





5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days



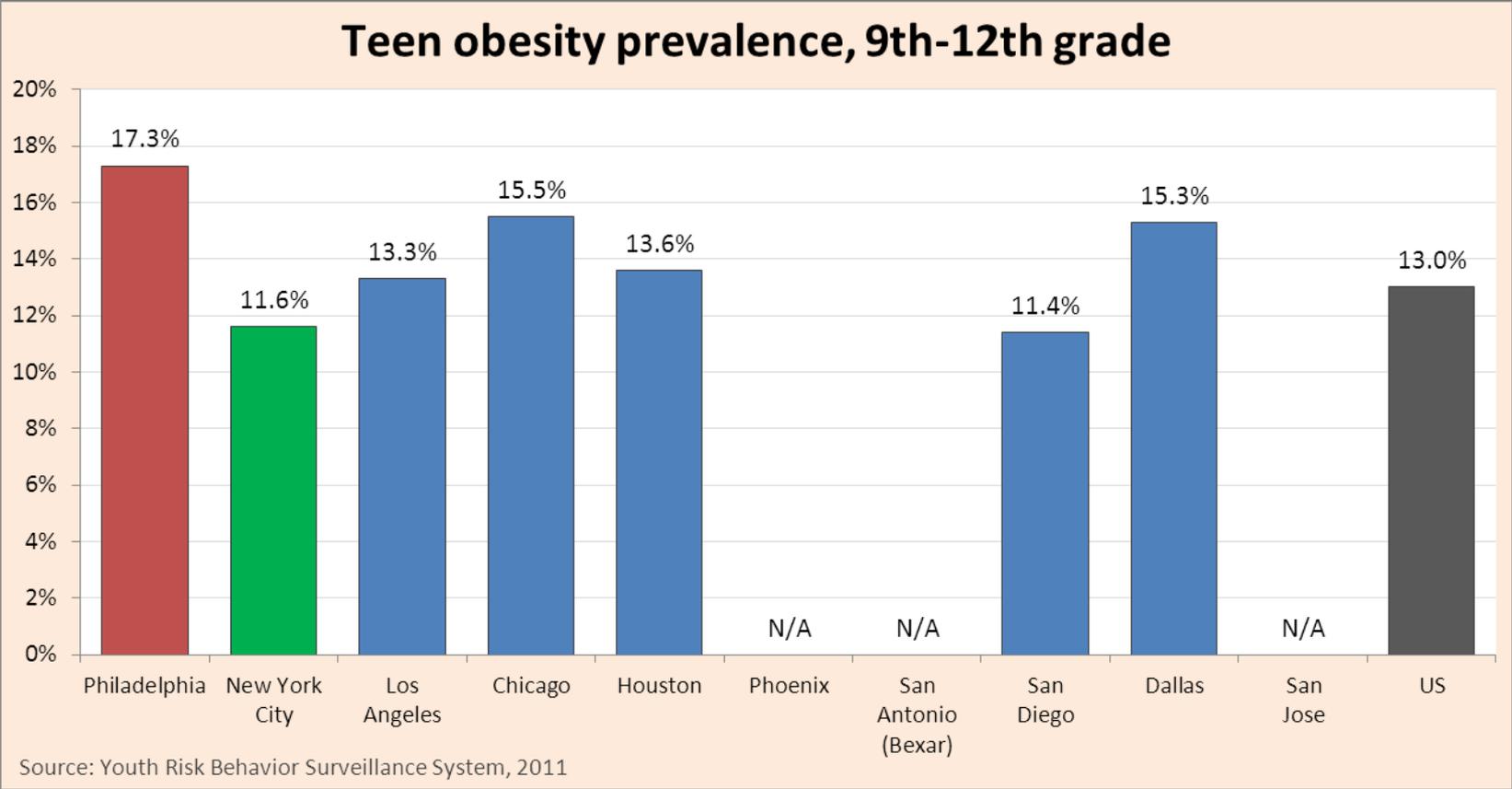
OBESITY

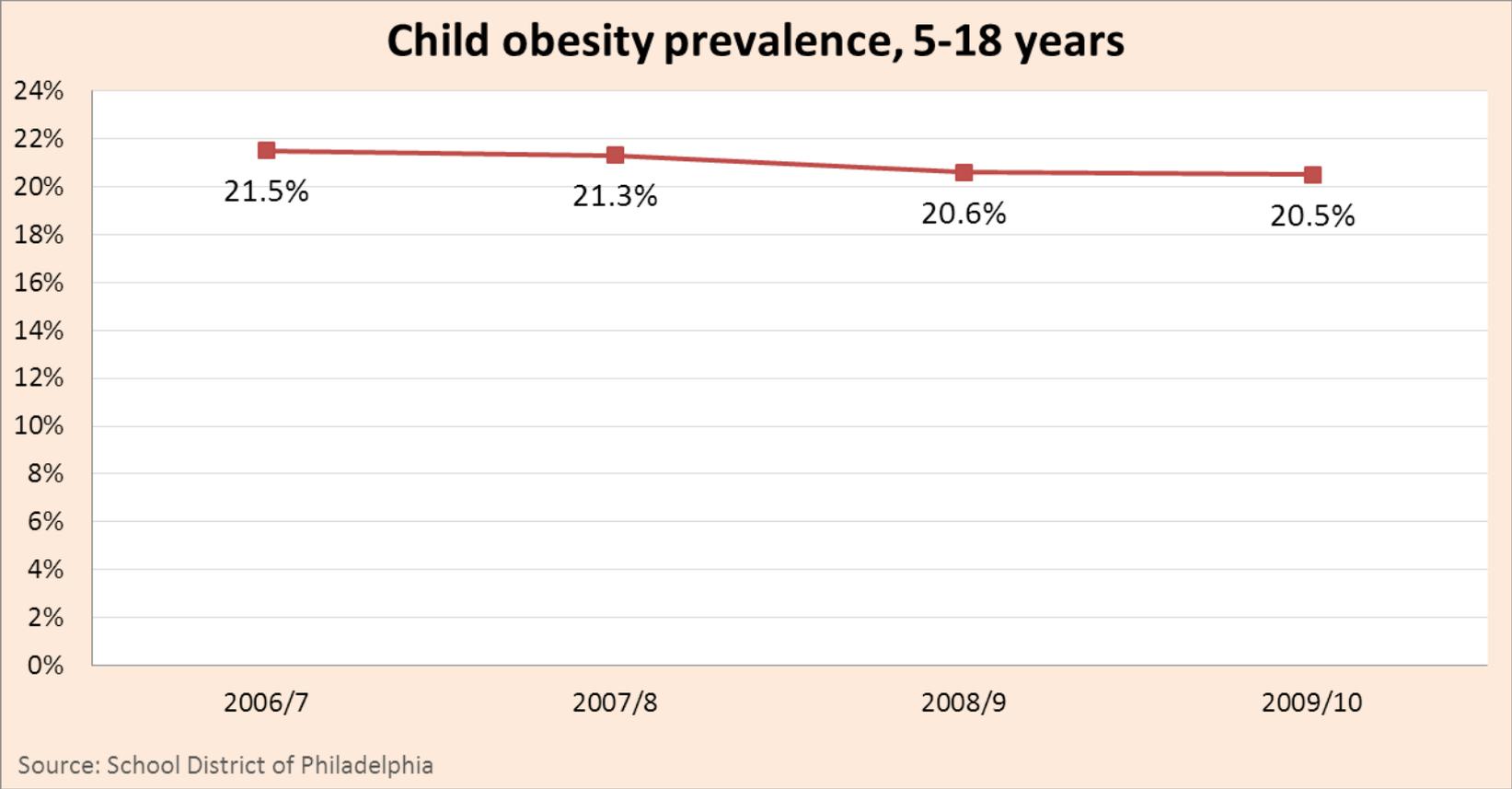
Teen/child obesity

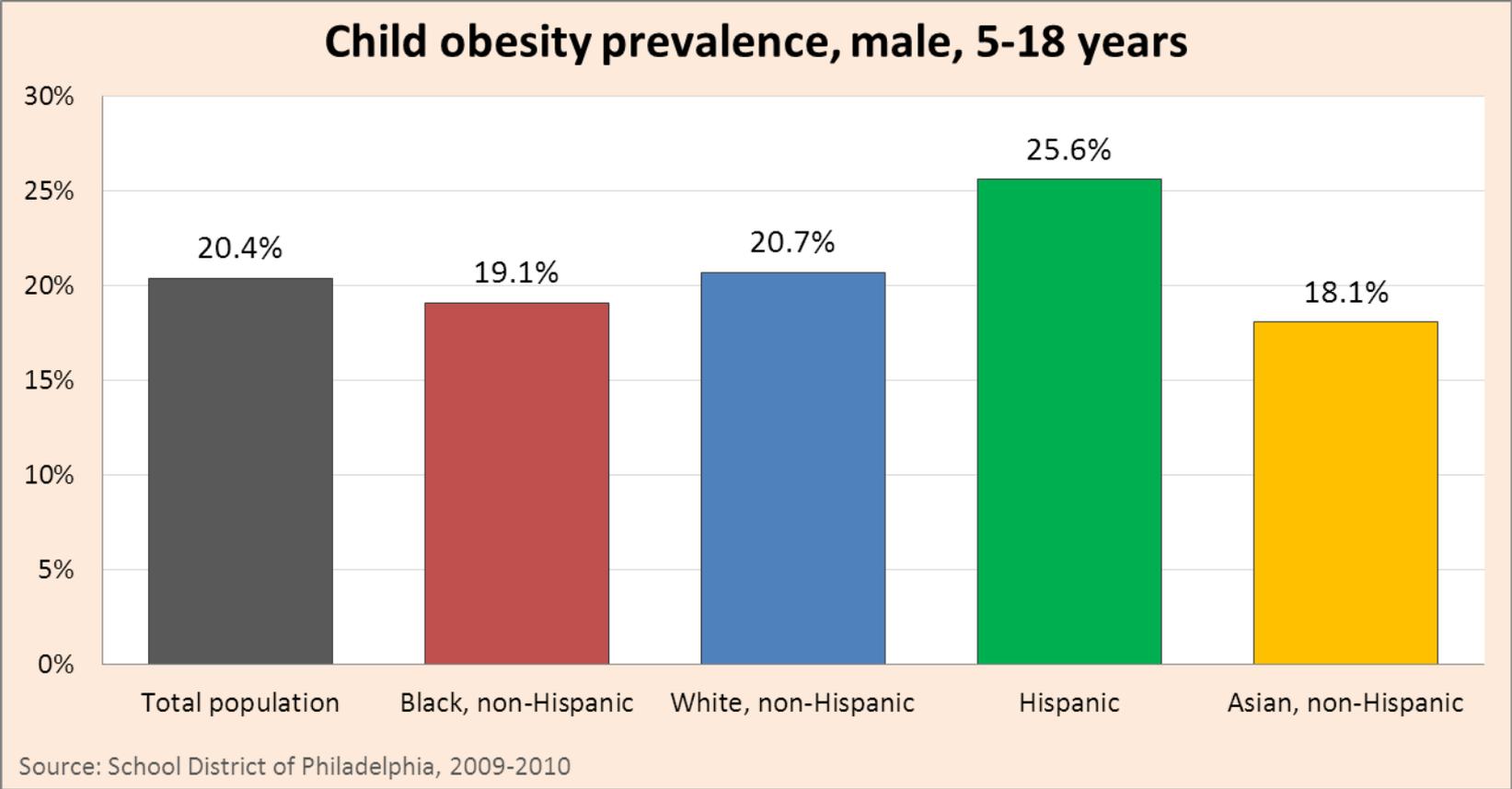
Adult obesity

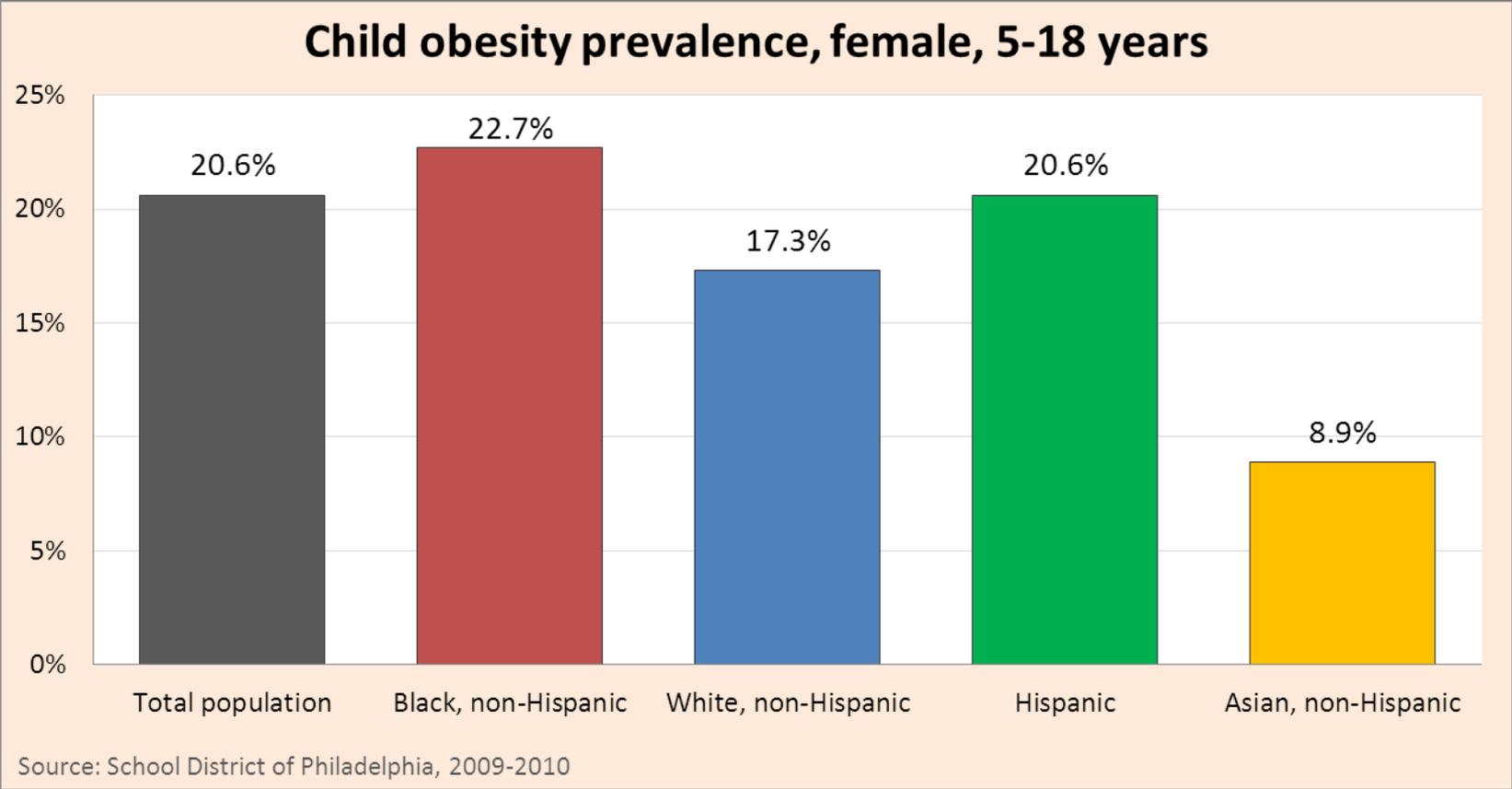
Adult sugary drink consumption

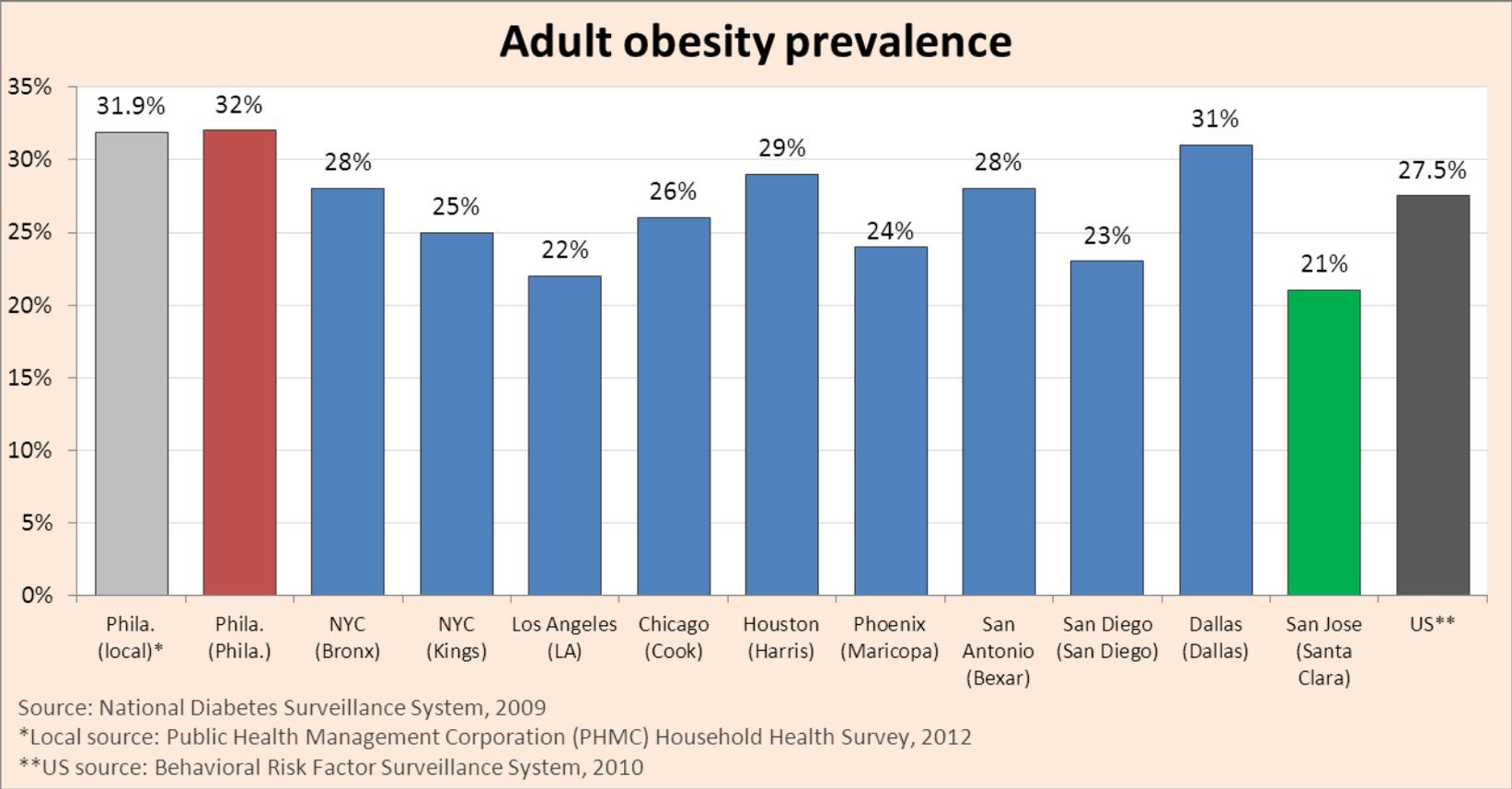
Teen sugary drink consumption

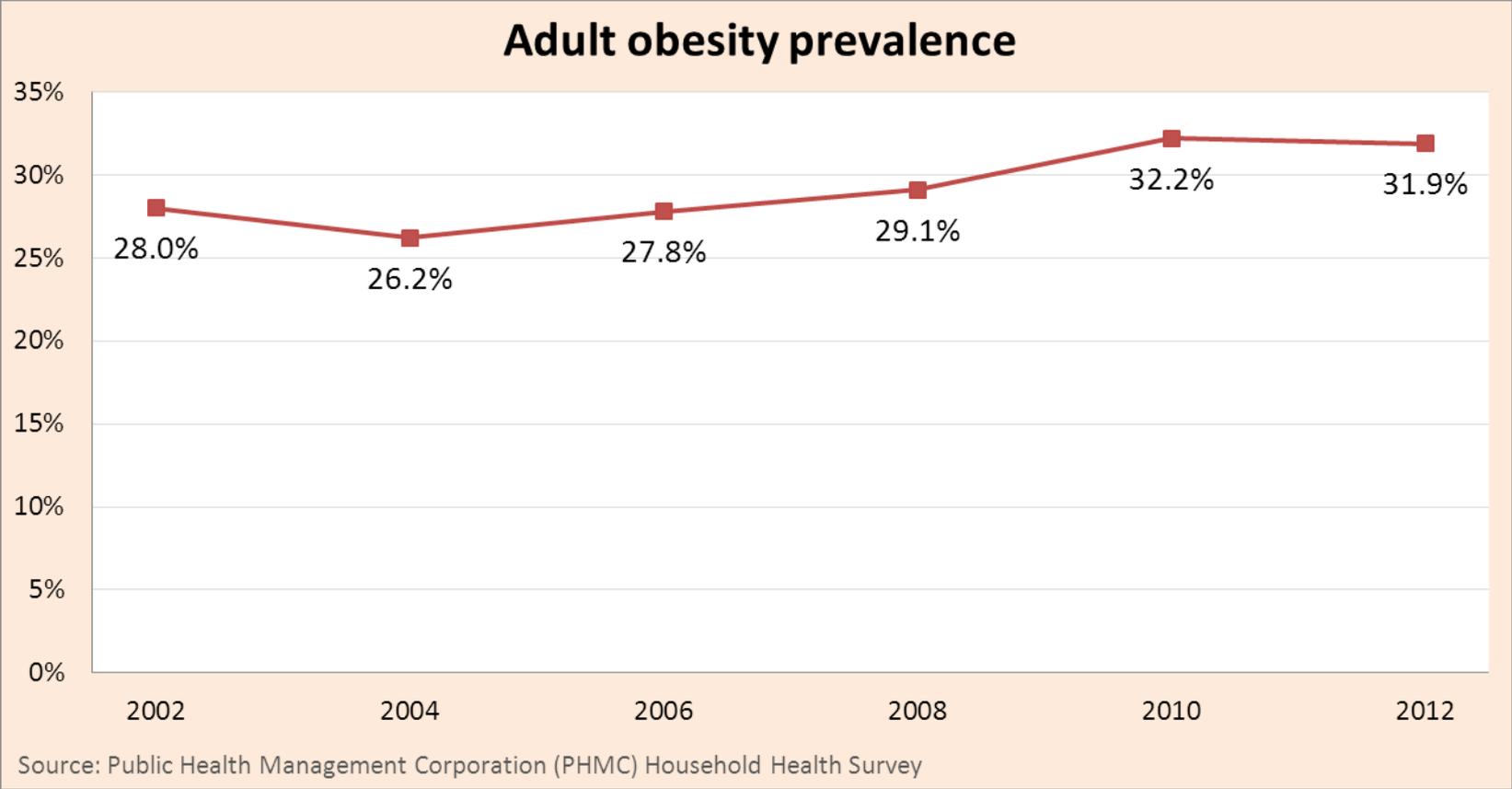


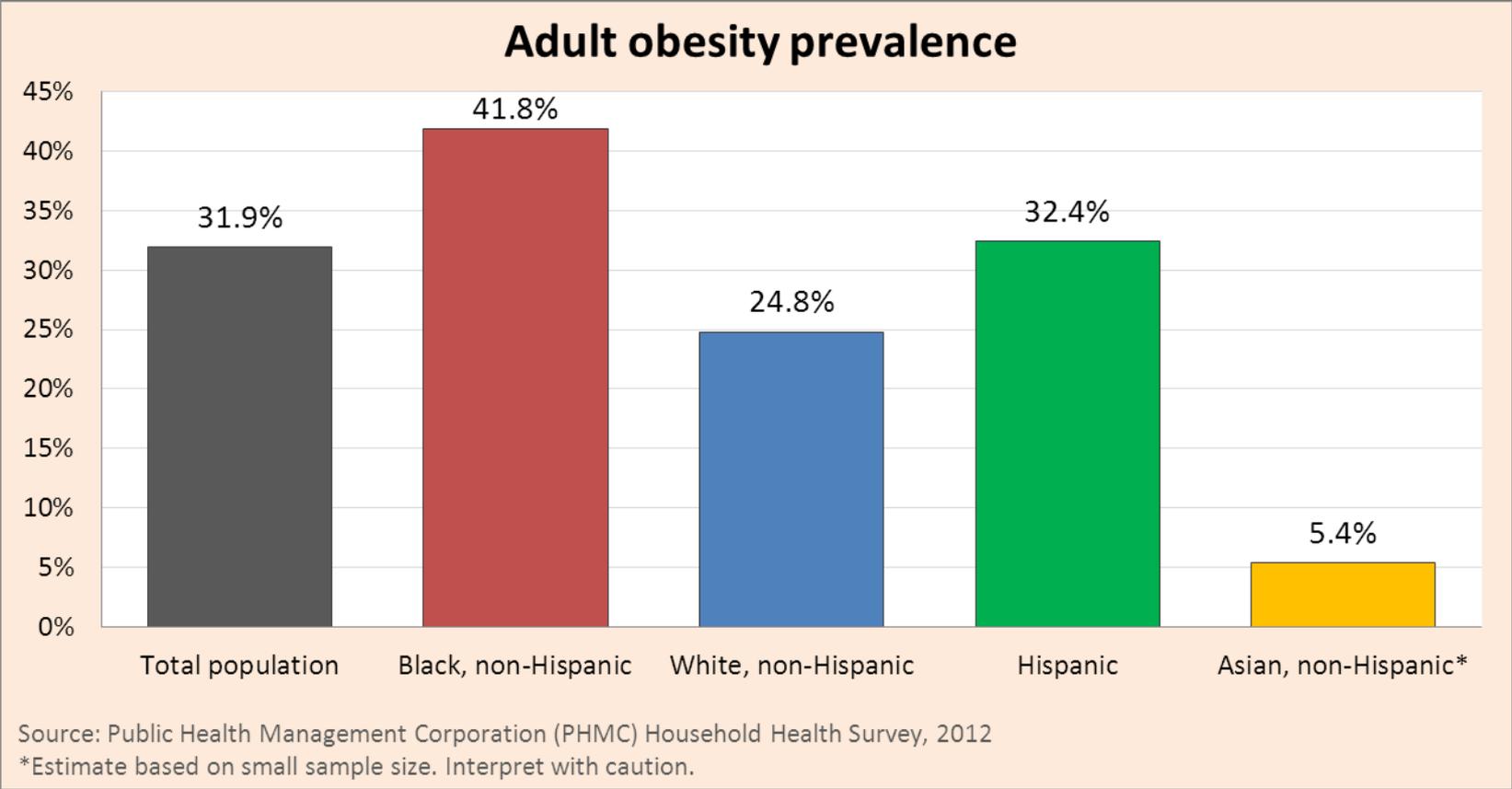




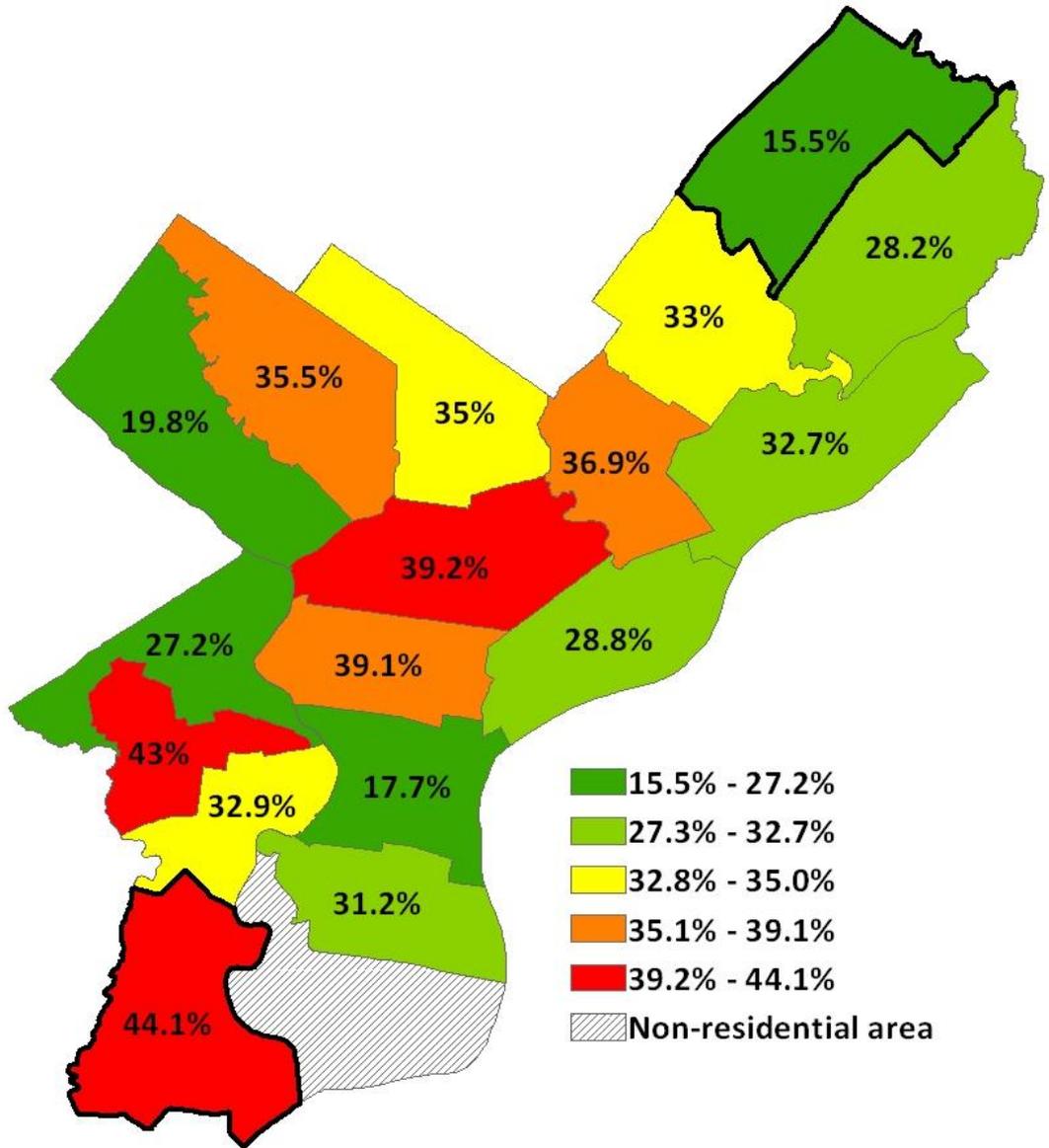




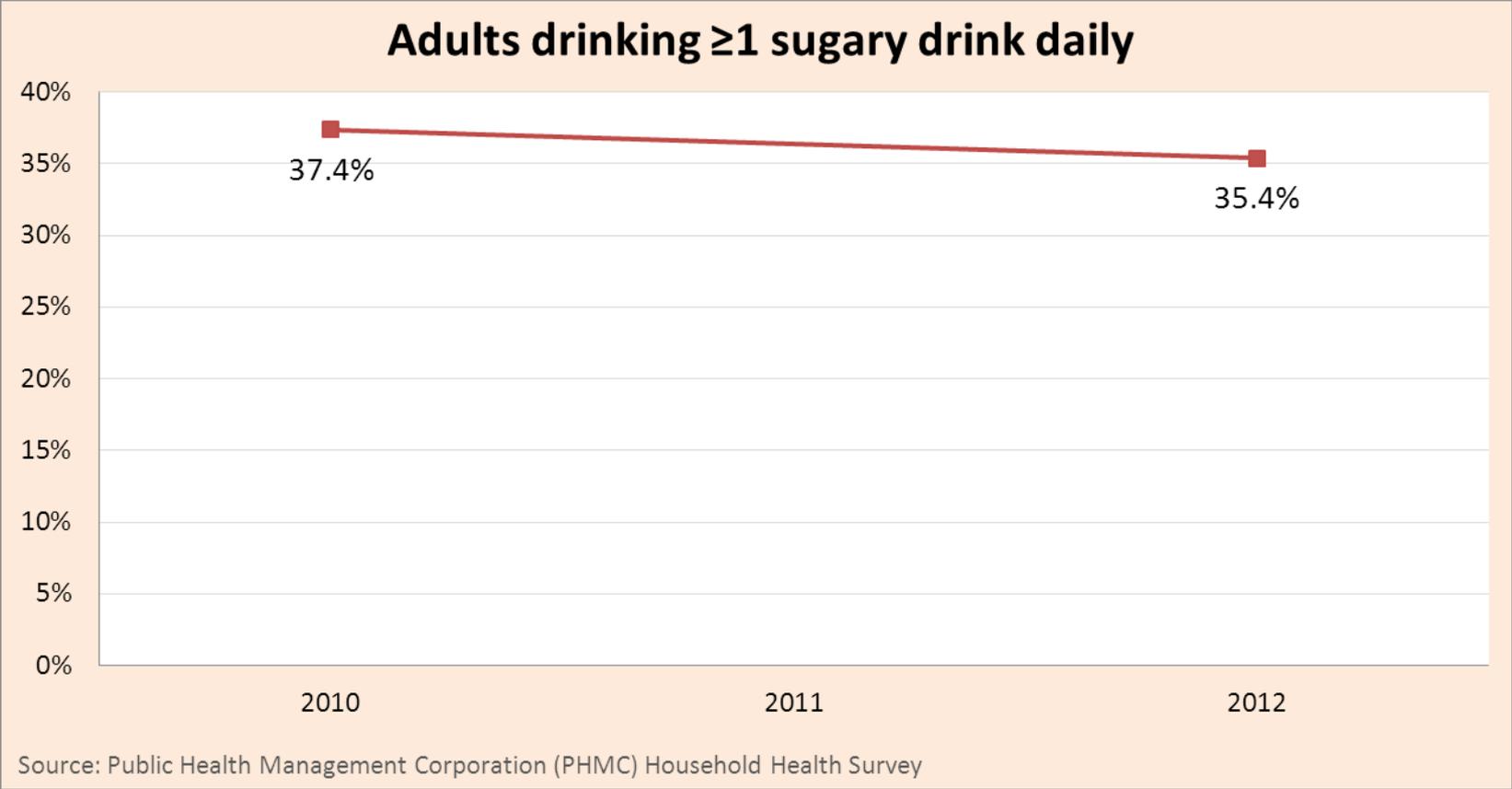


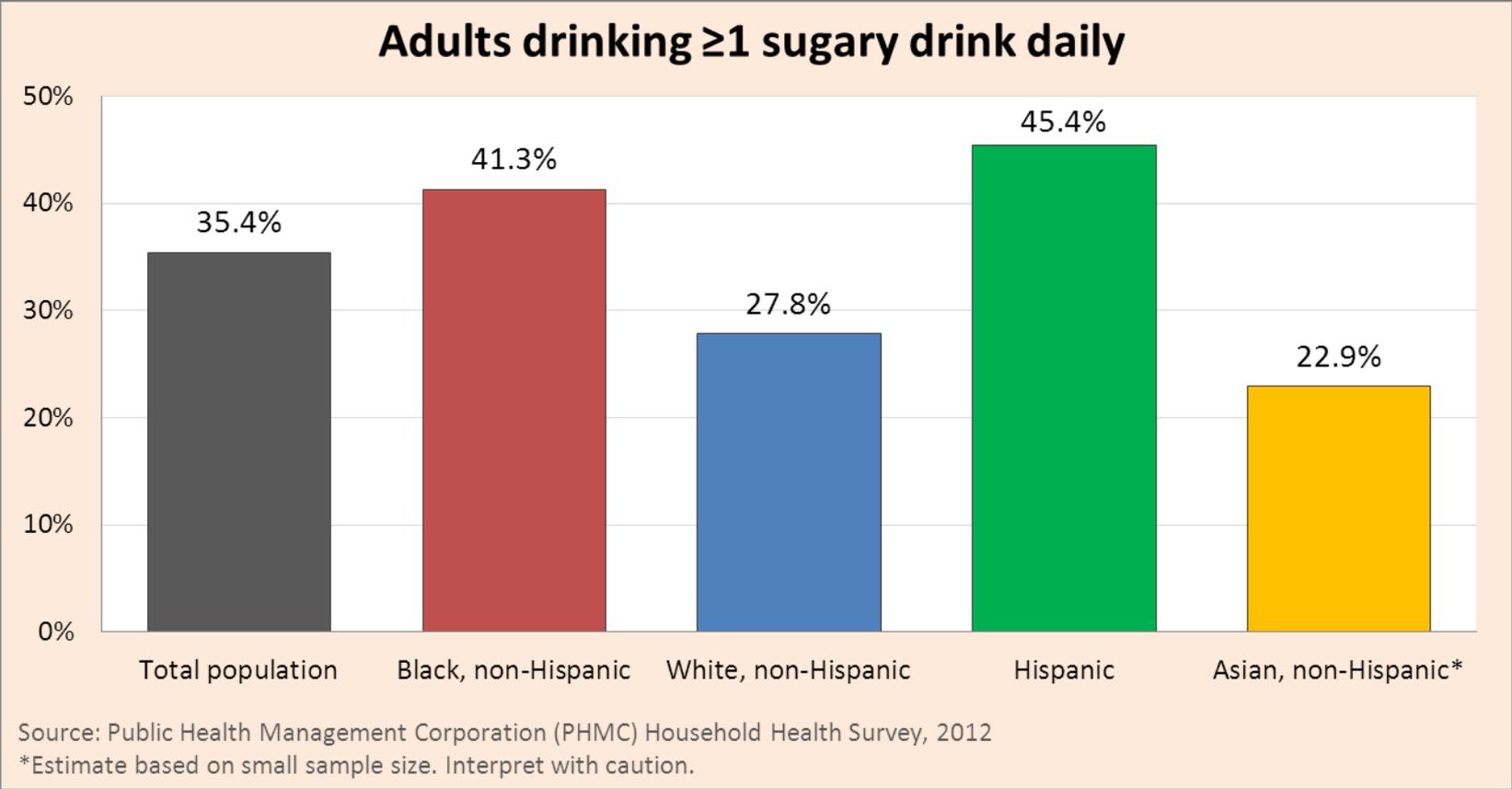


Adult obesity prevalence

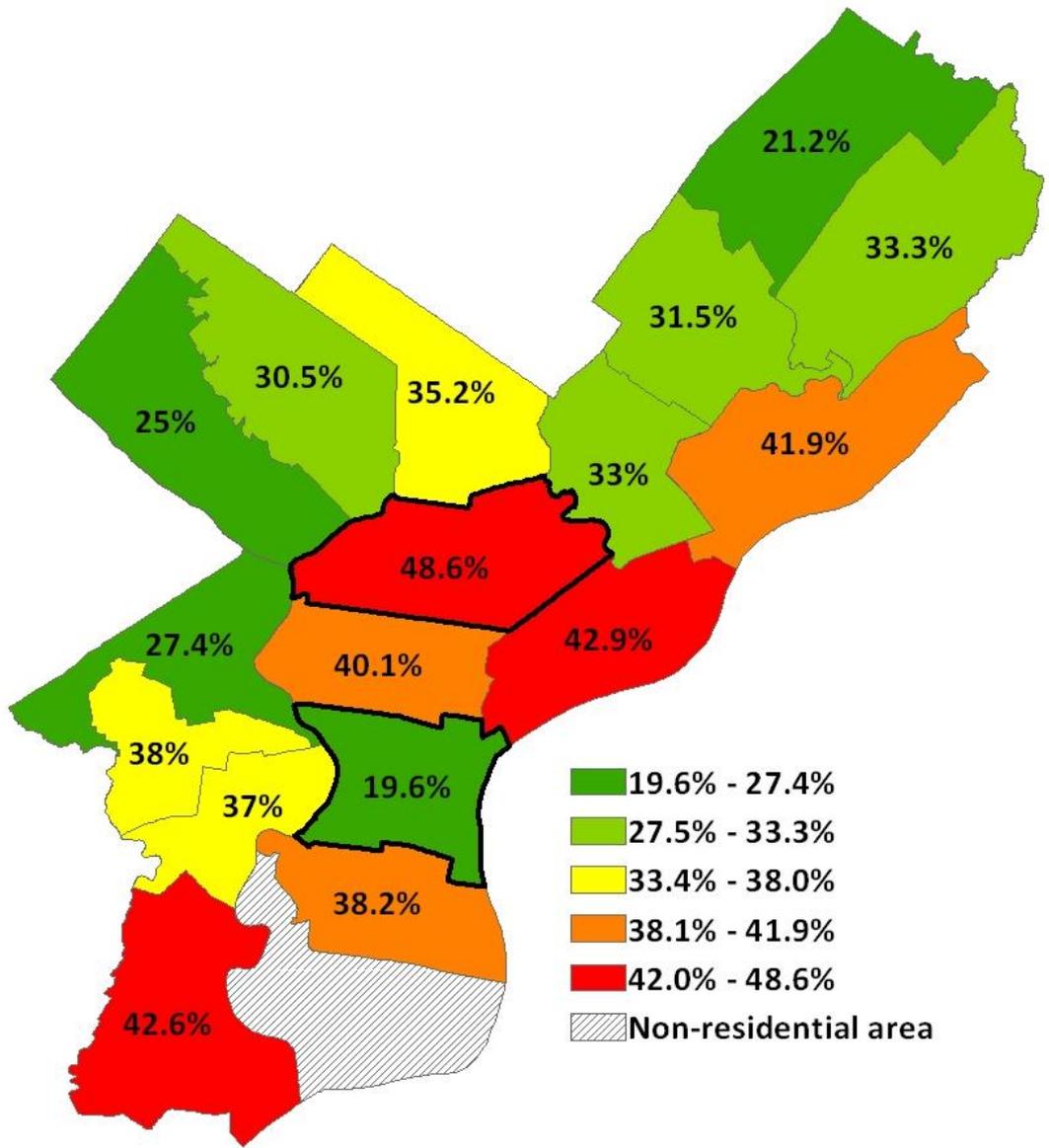


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



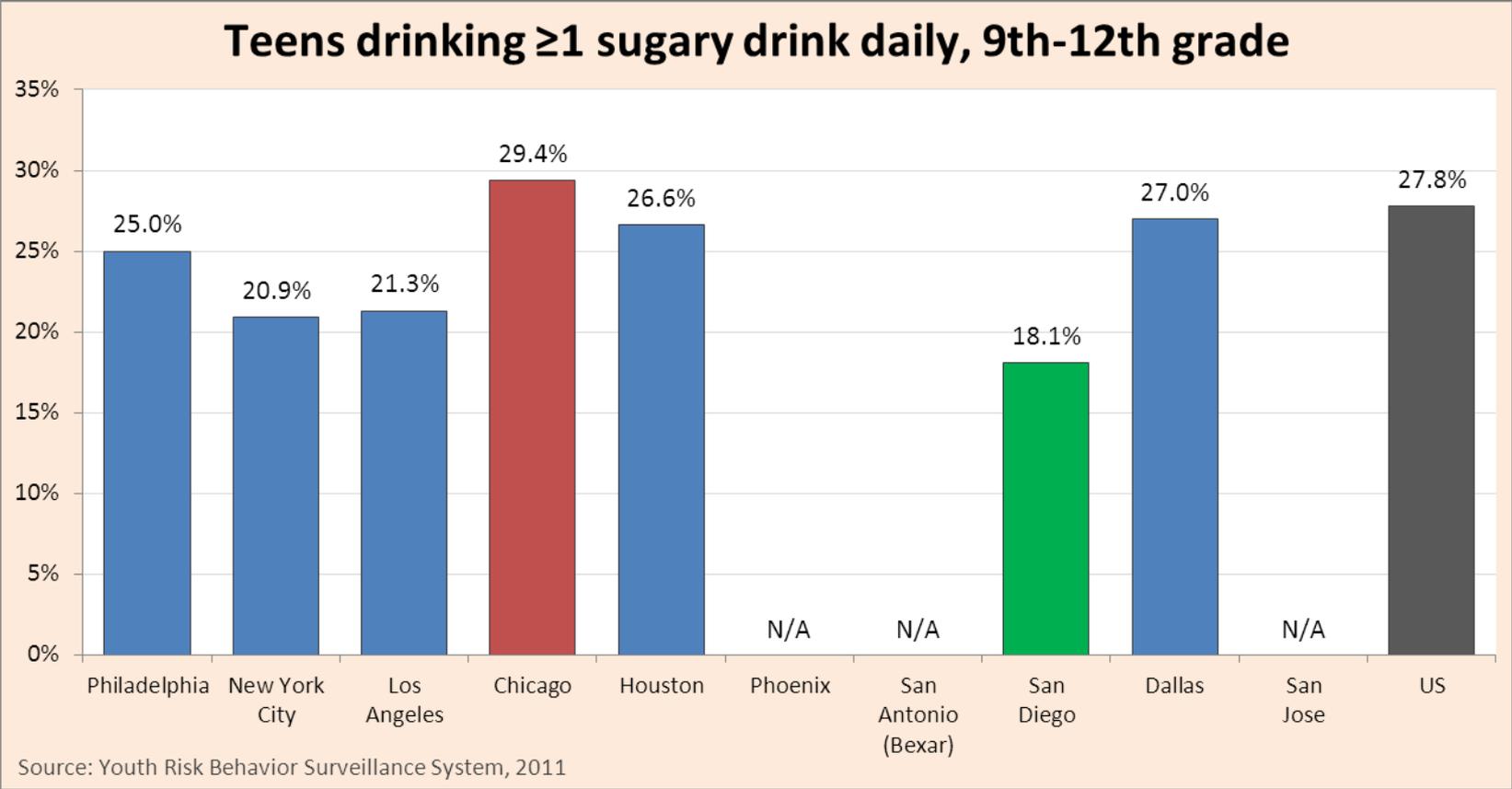


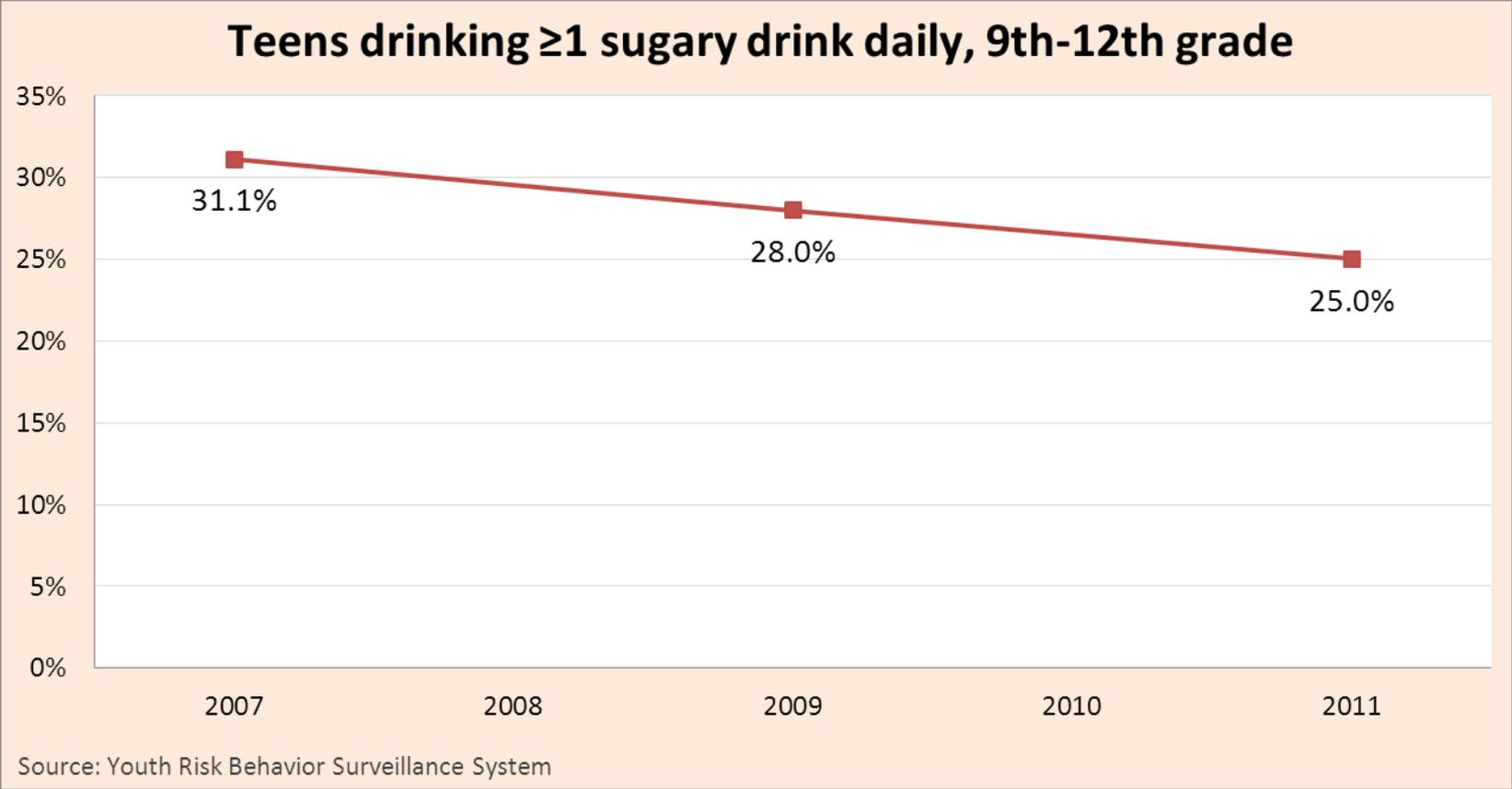
Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily

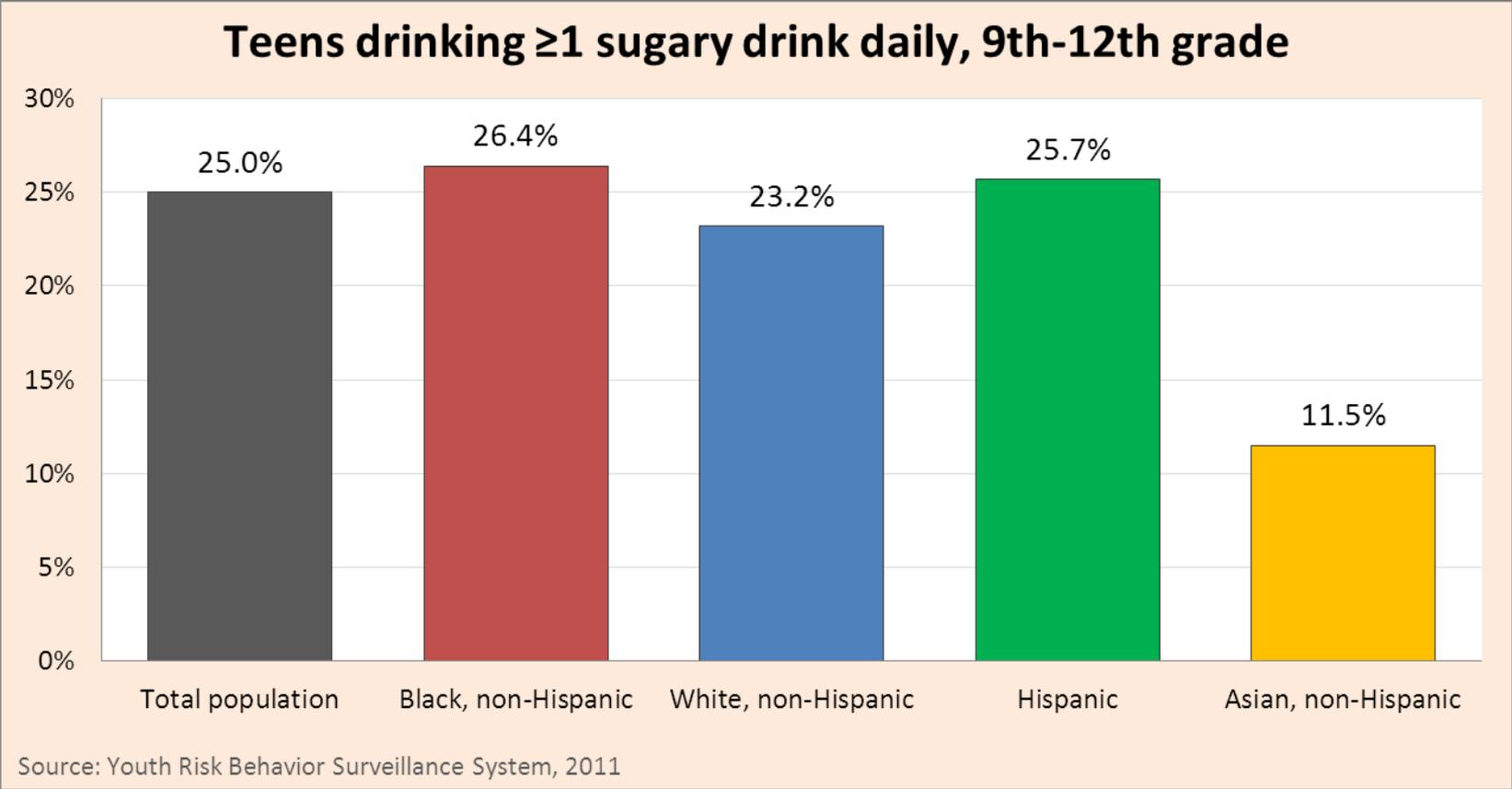


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012







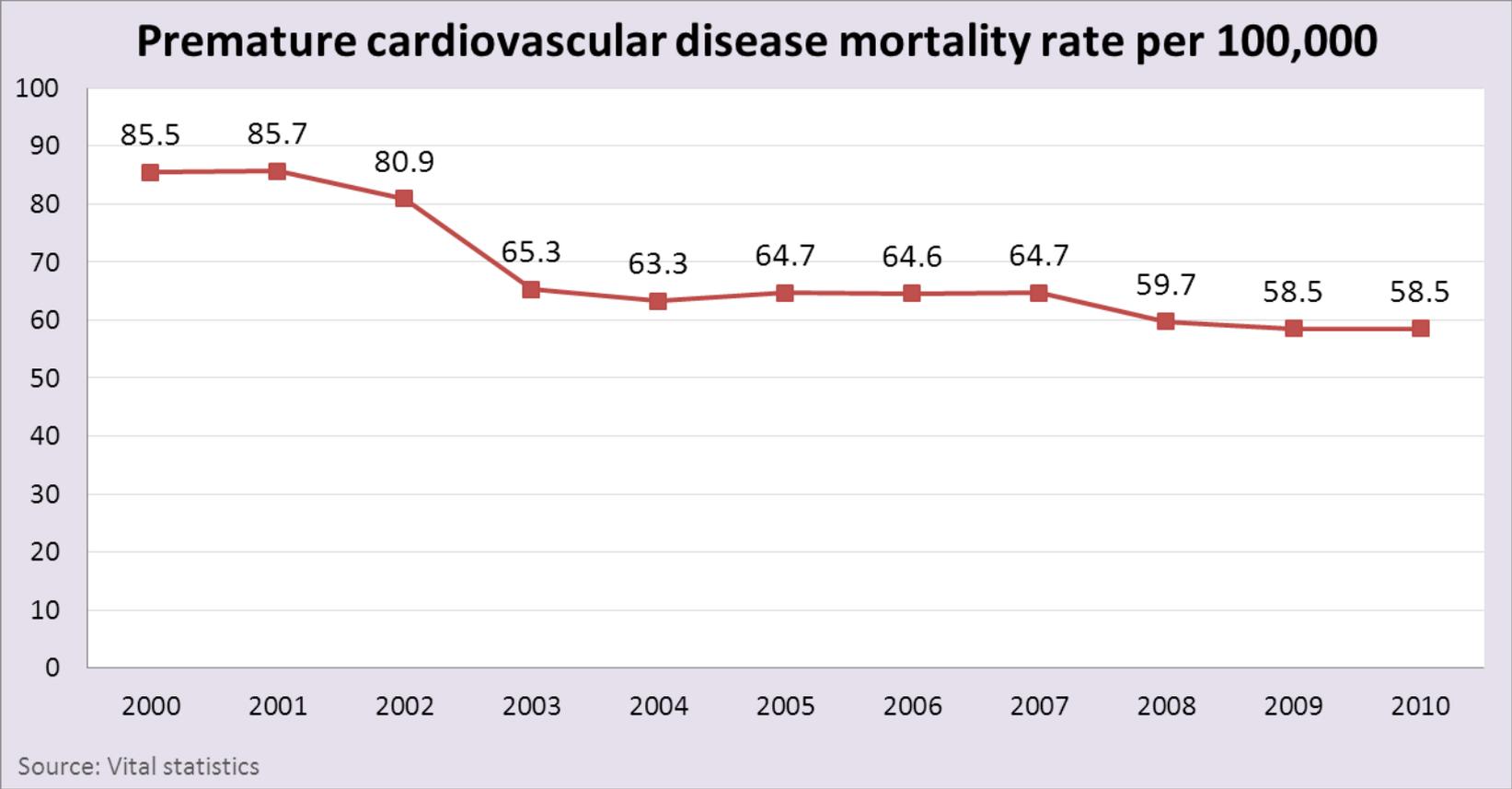


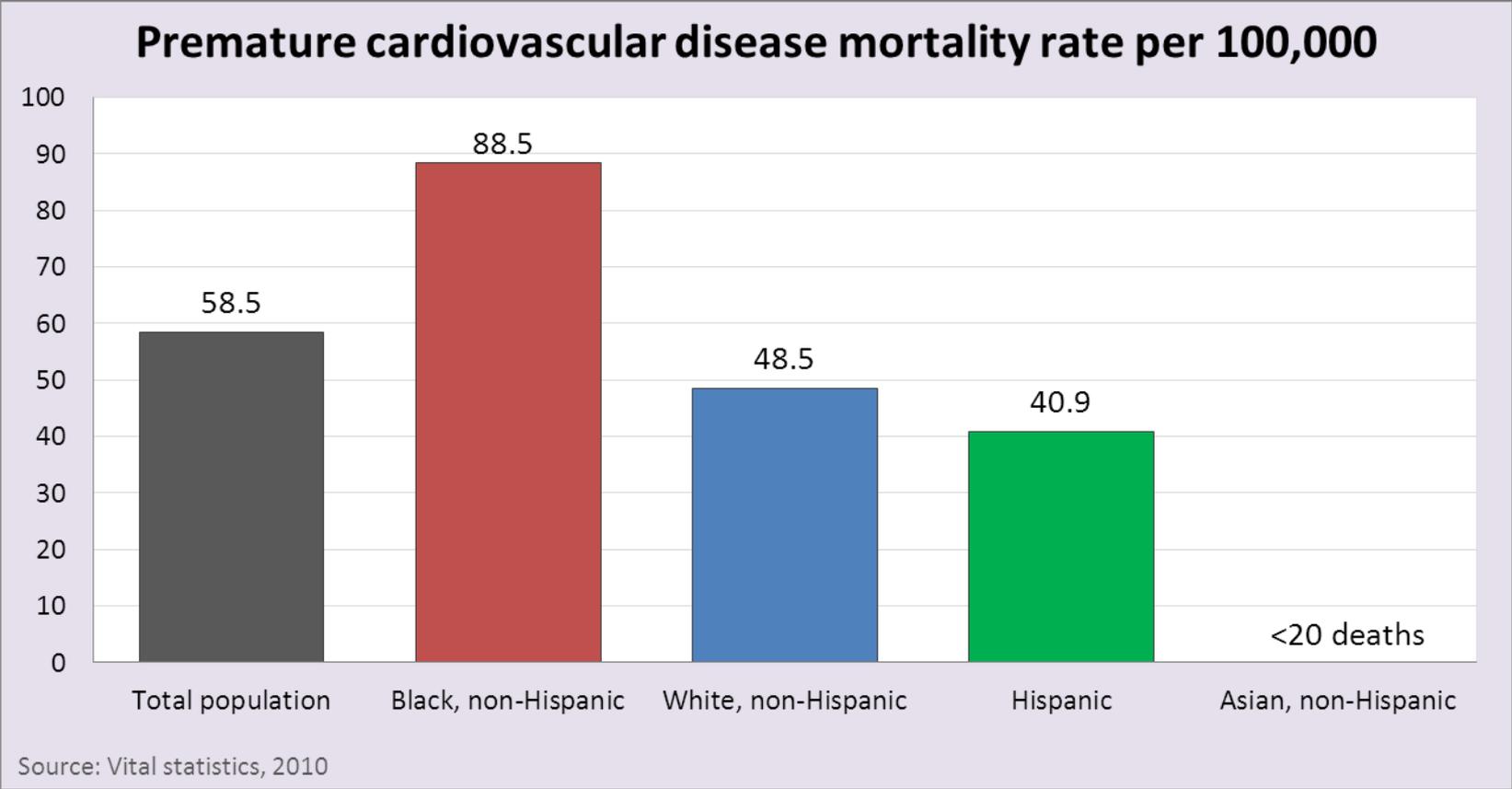
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

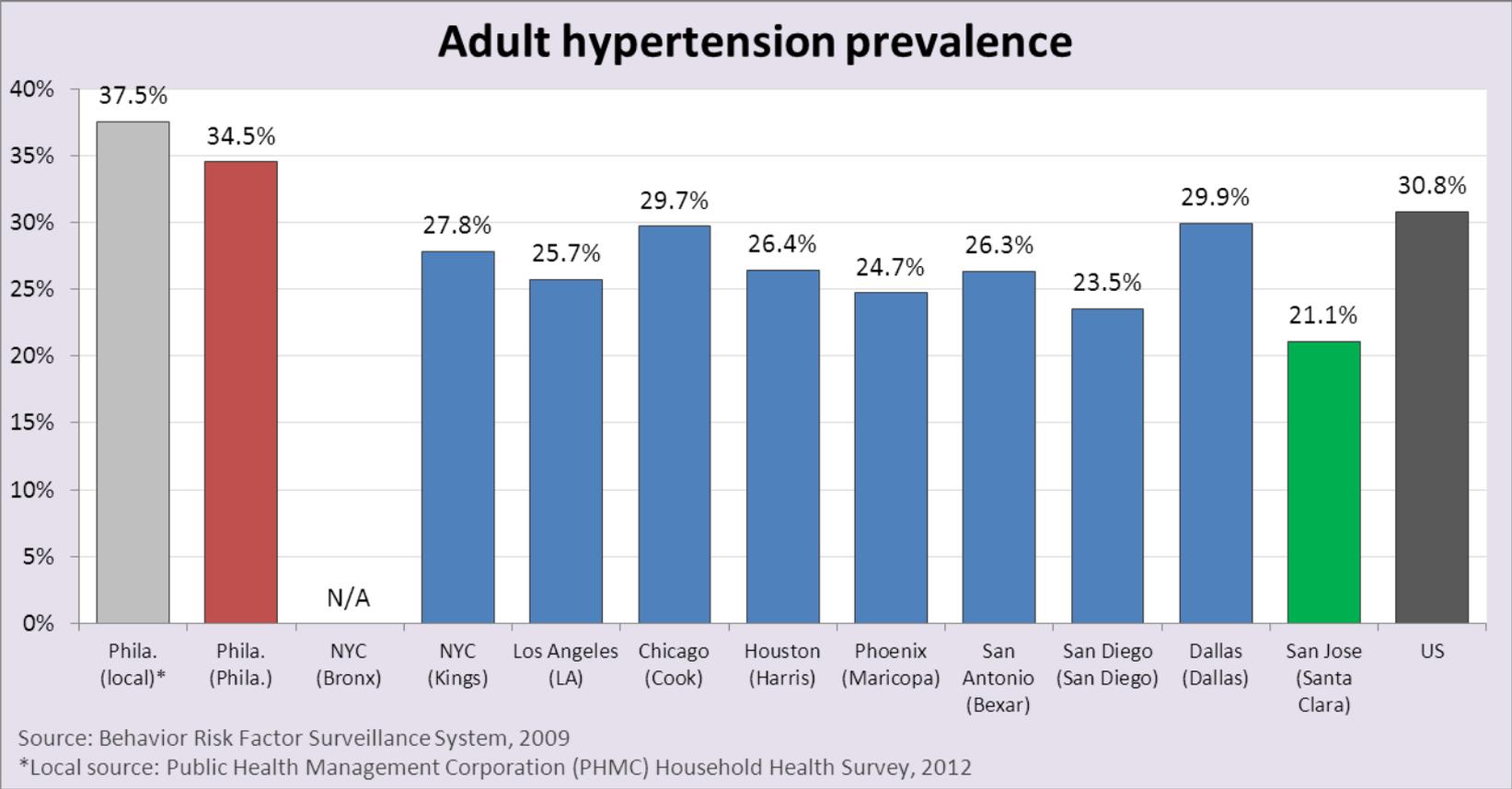
Premature cardiovascular mortality

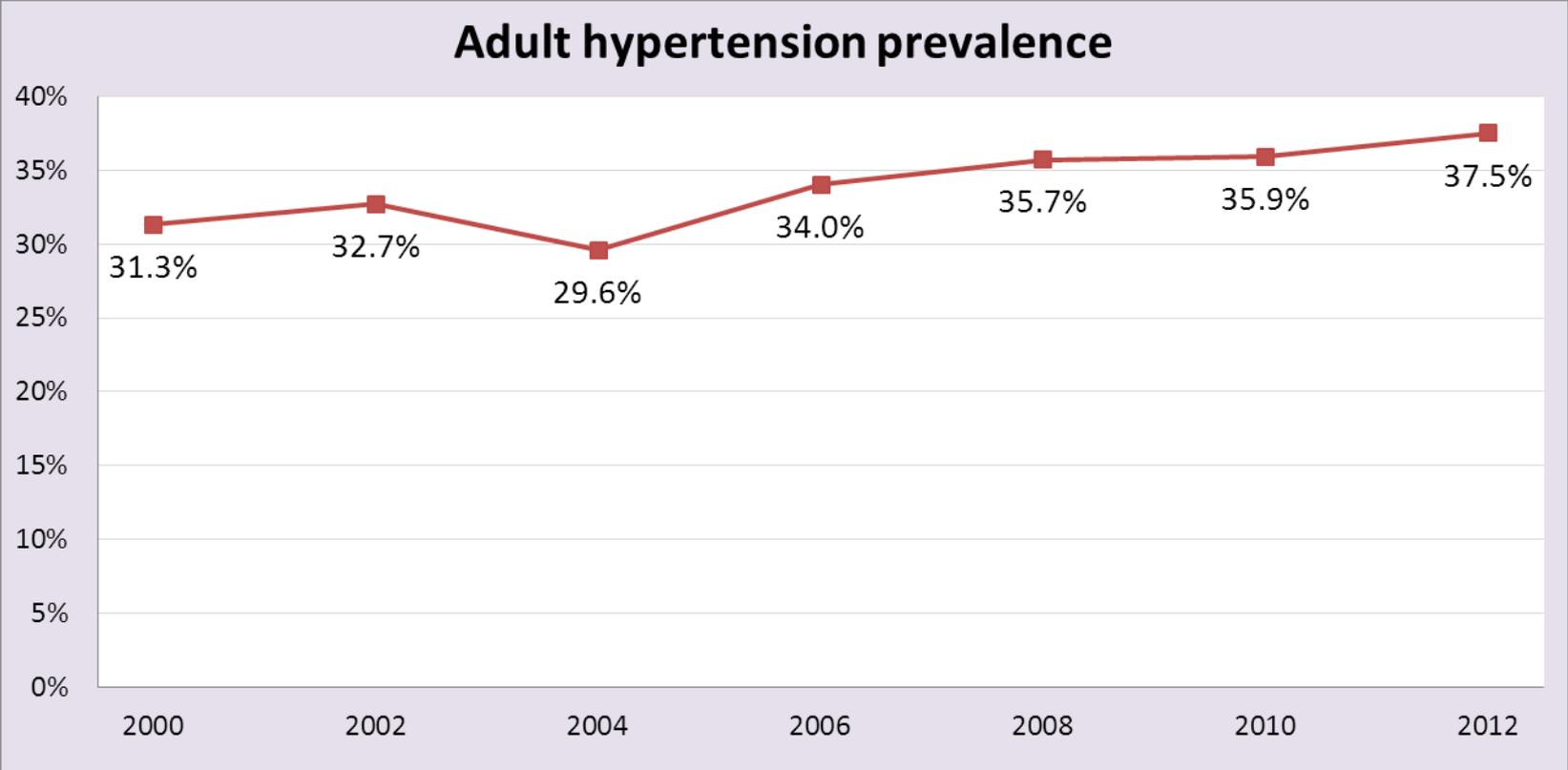
Adult hypertension

Adult diabetes

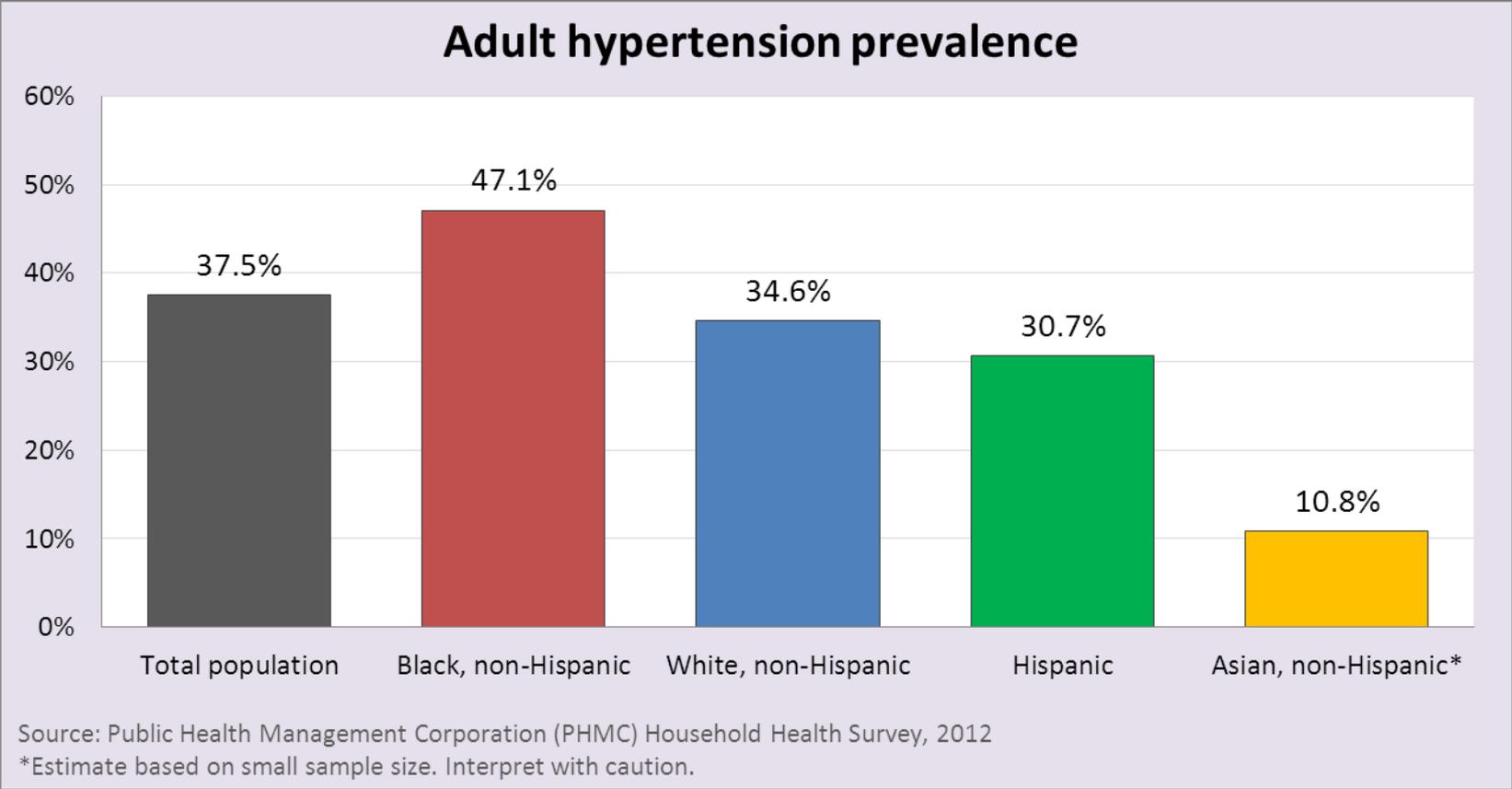




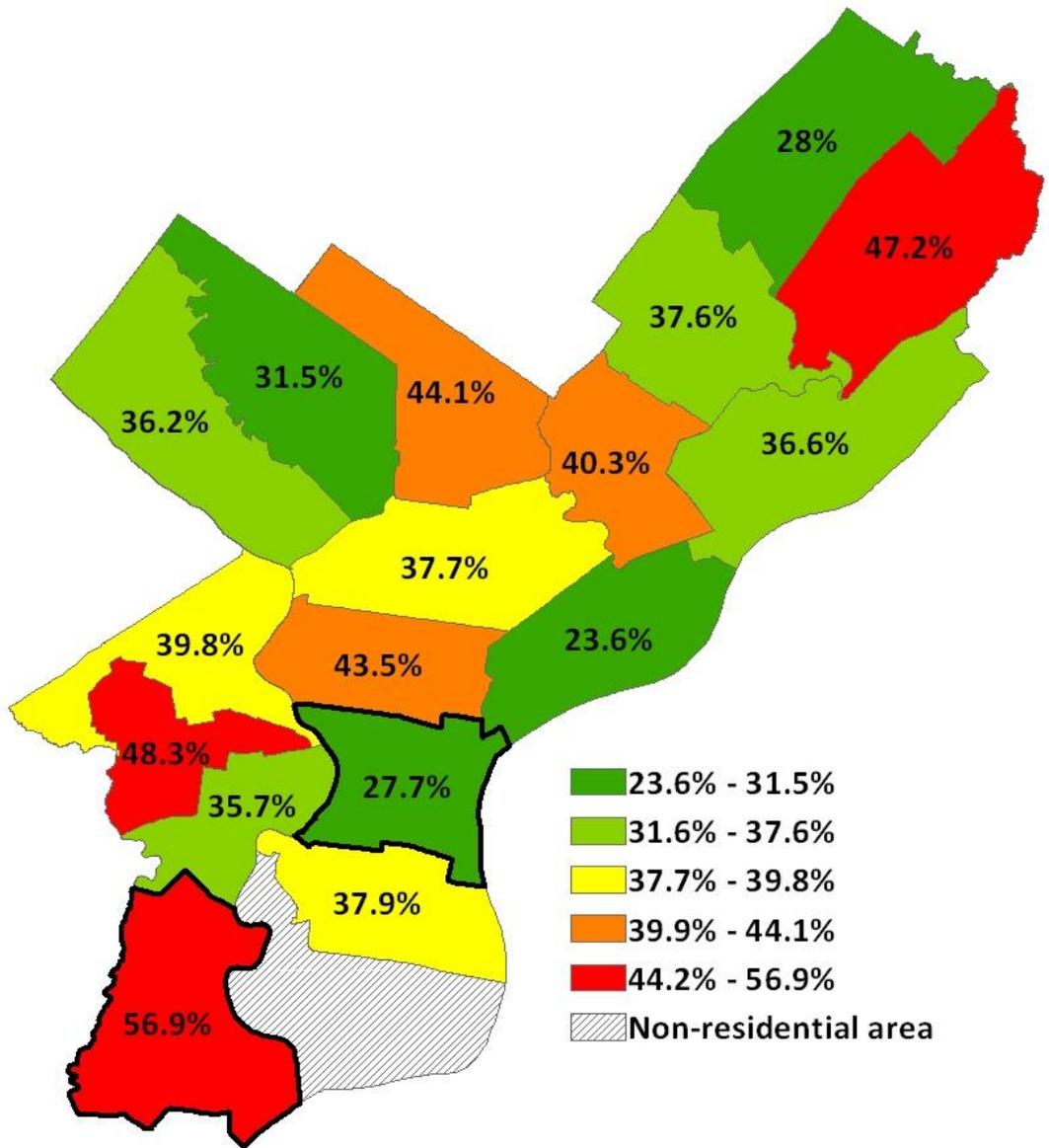




Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

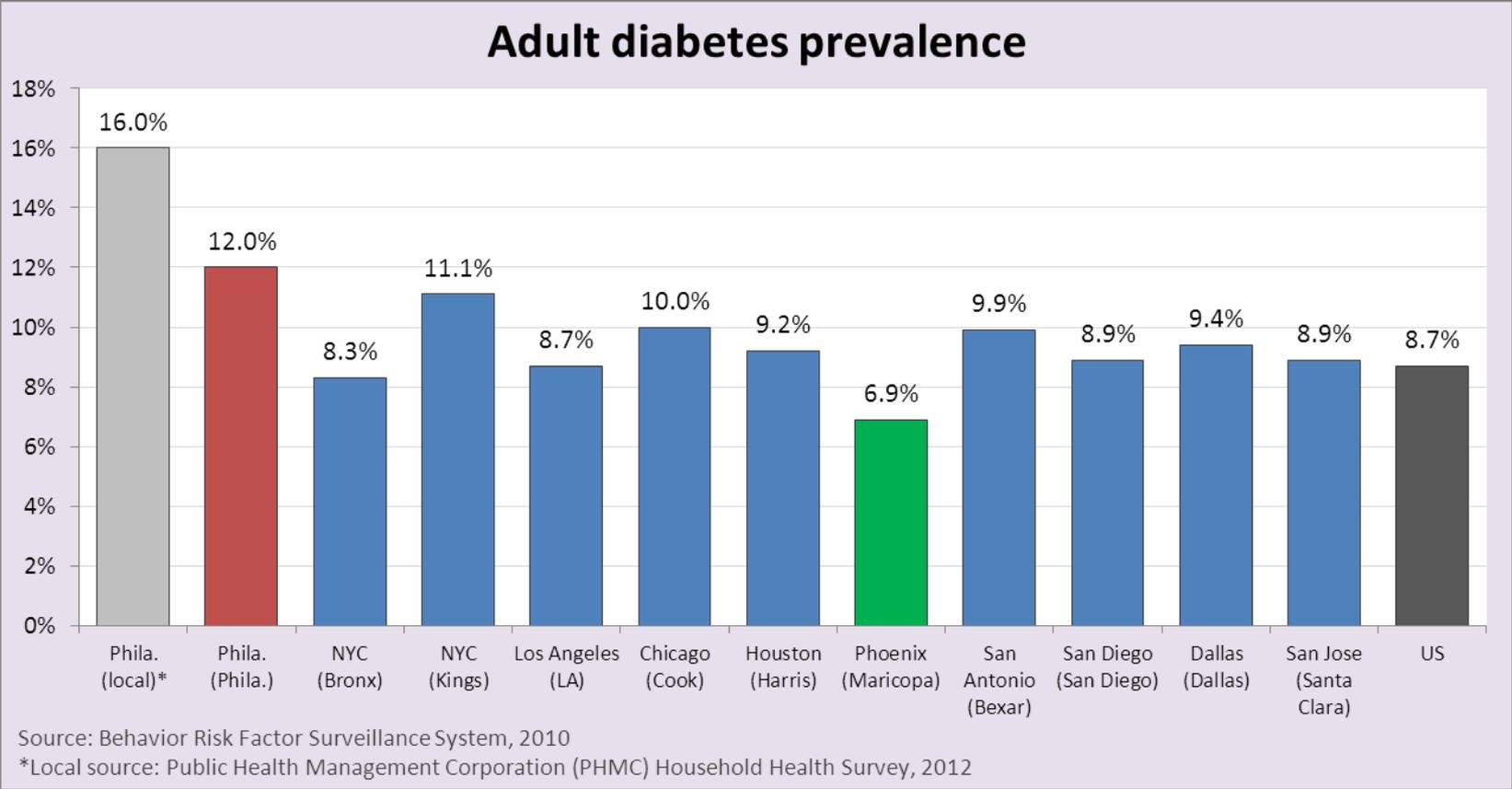


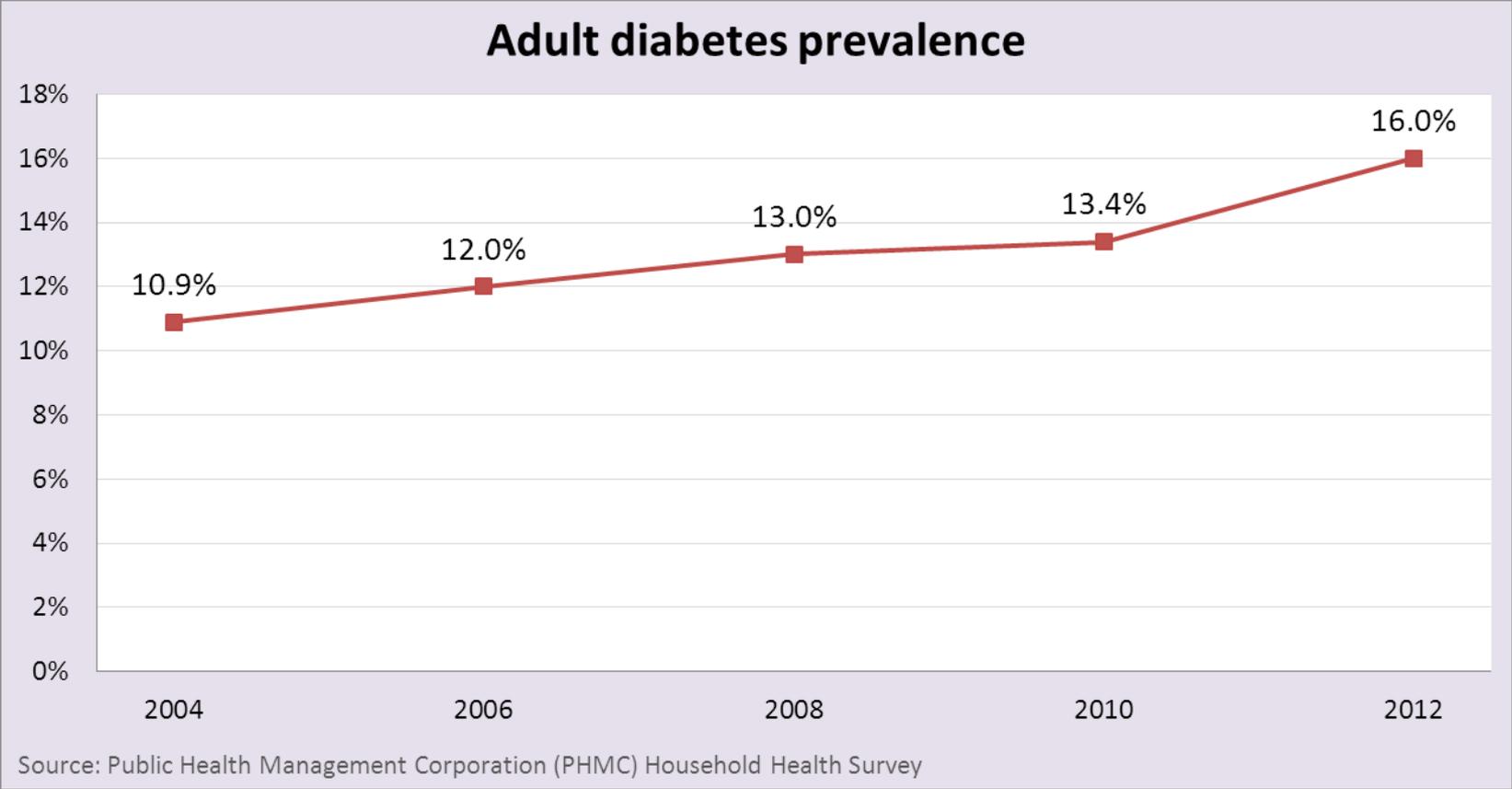
Adult hypertension prevalence

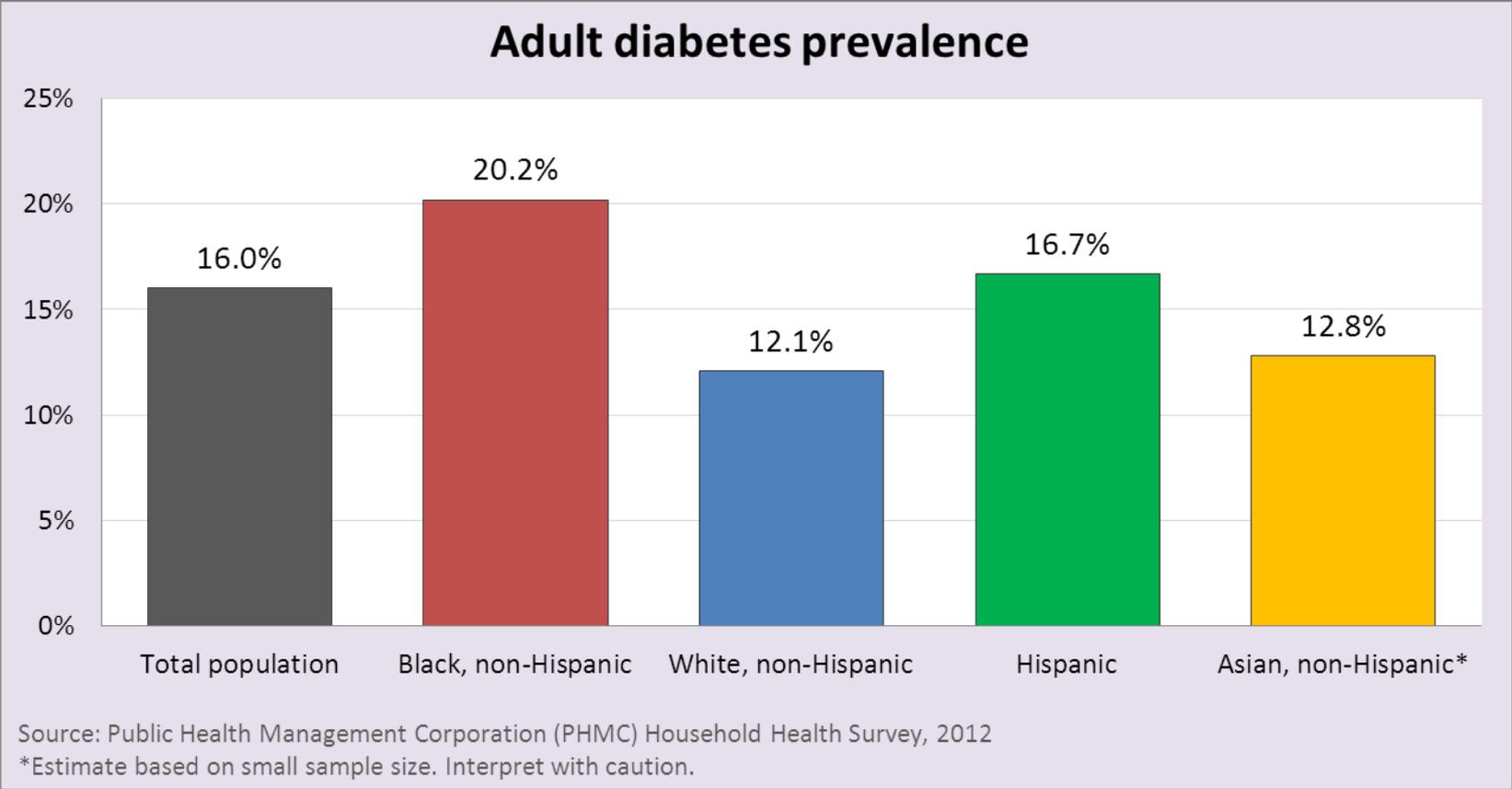


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012





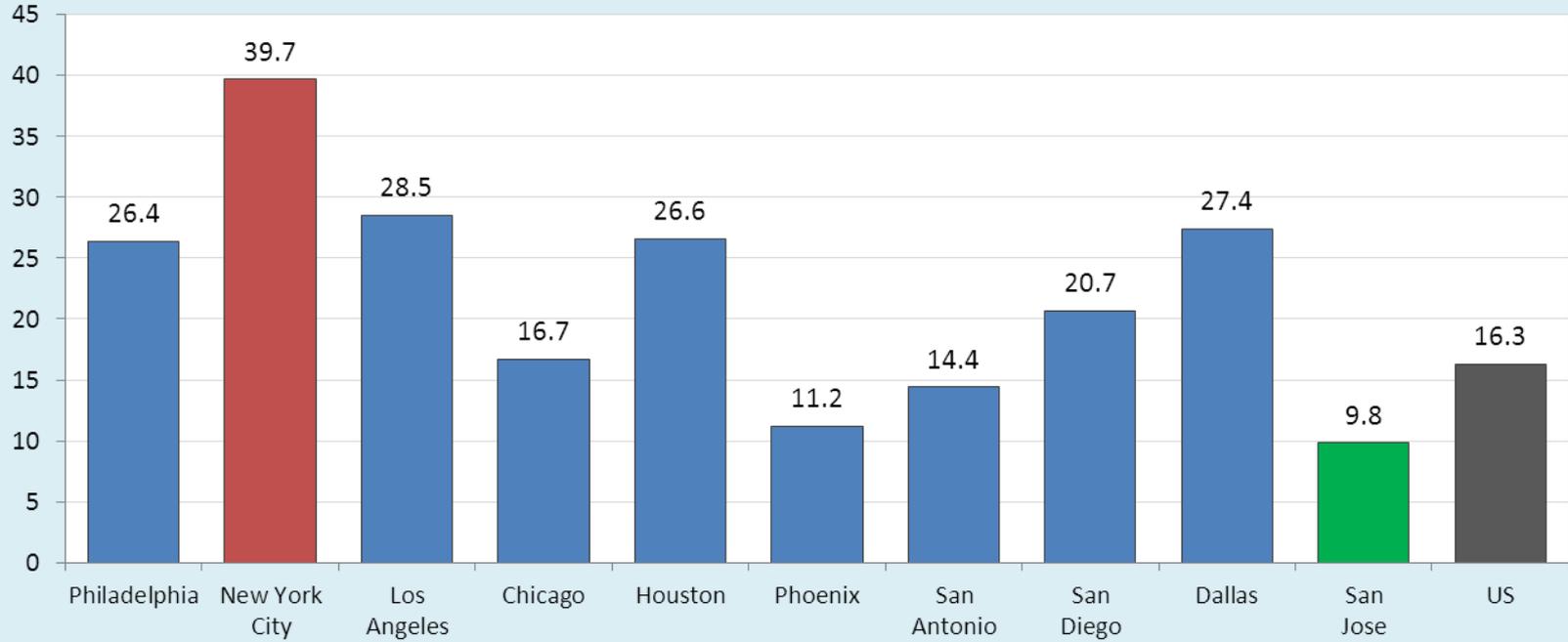




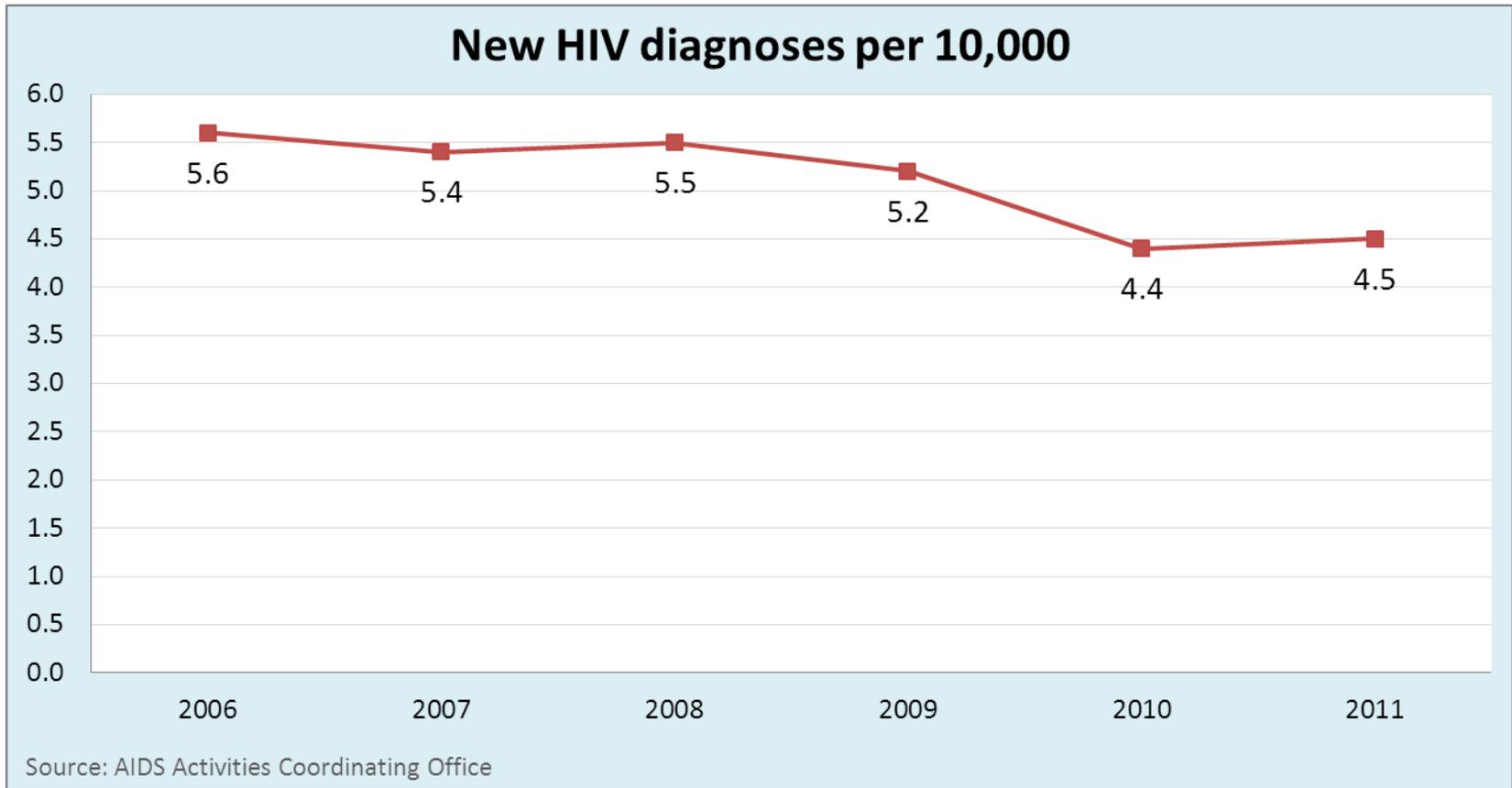
HIV

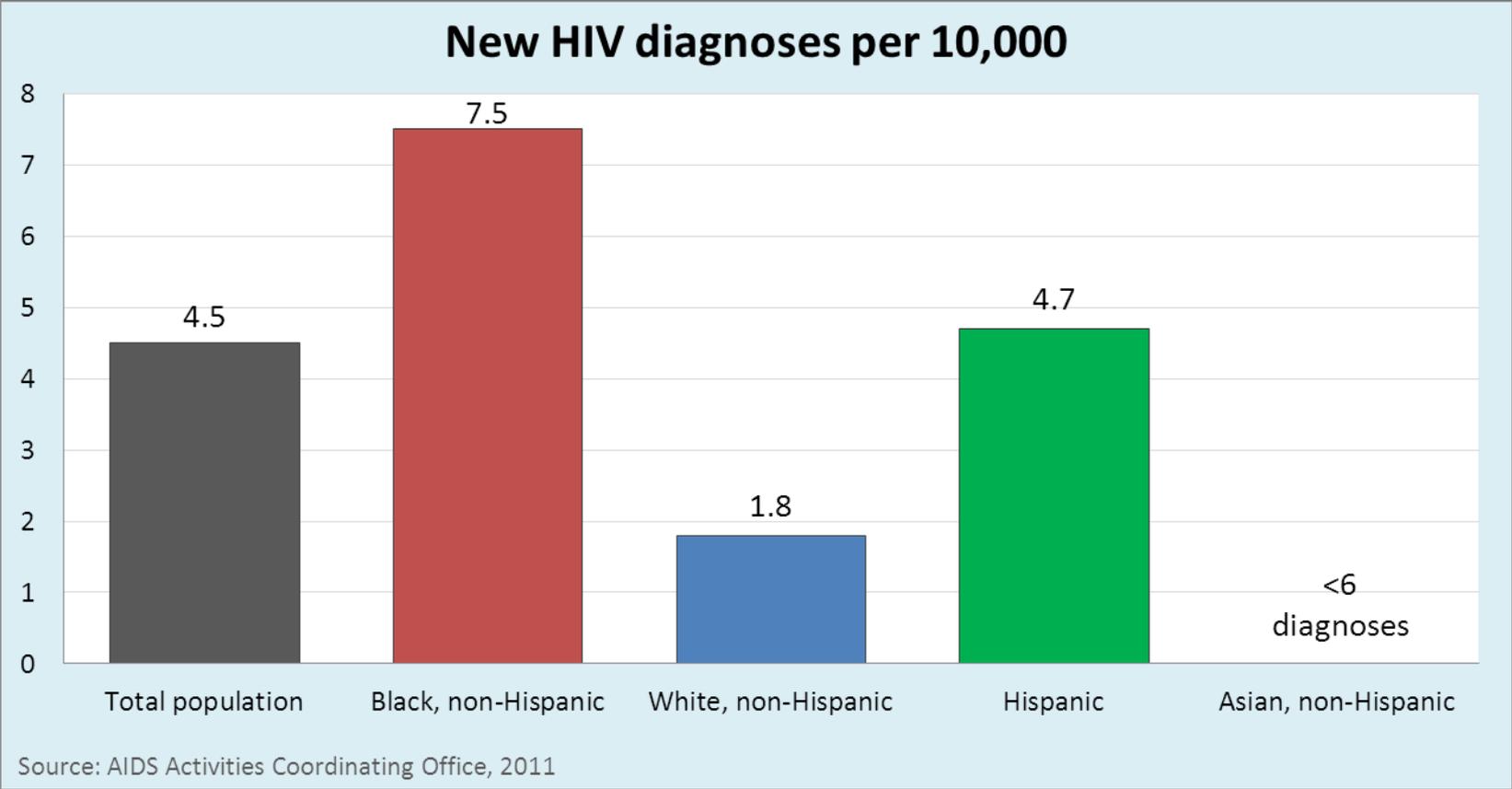
New HIV diagnoses
Adult HIV screening
HIV transmission route

New HIV diagnoses per 100,000 for metropolitan statistical areas encompassing ten largest U.S. cities

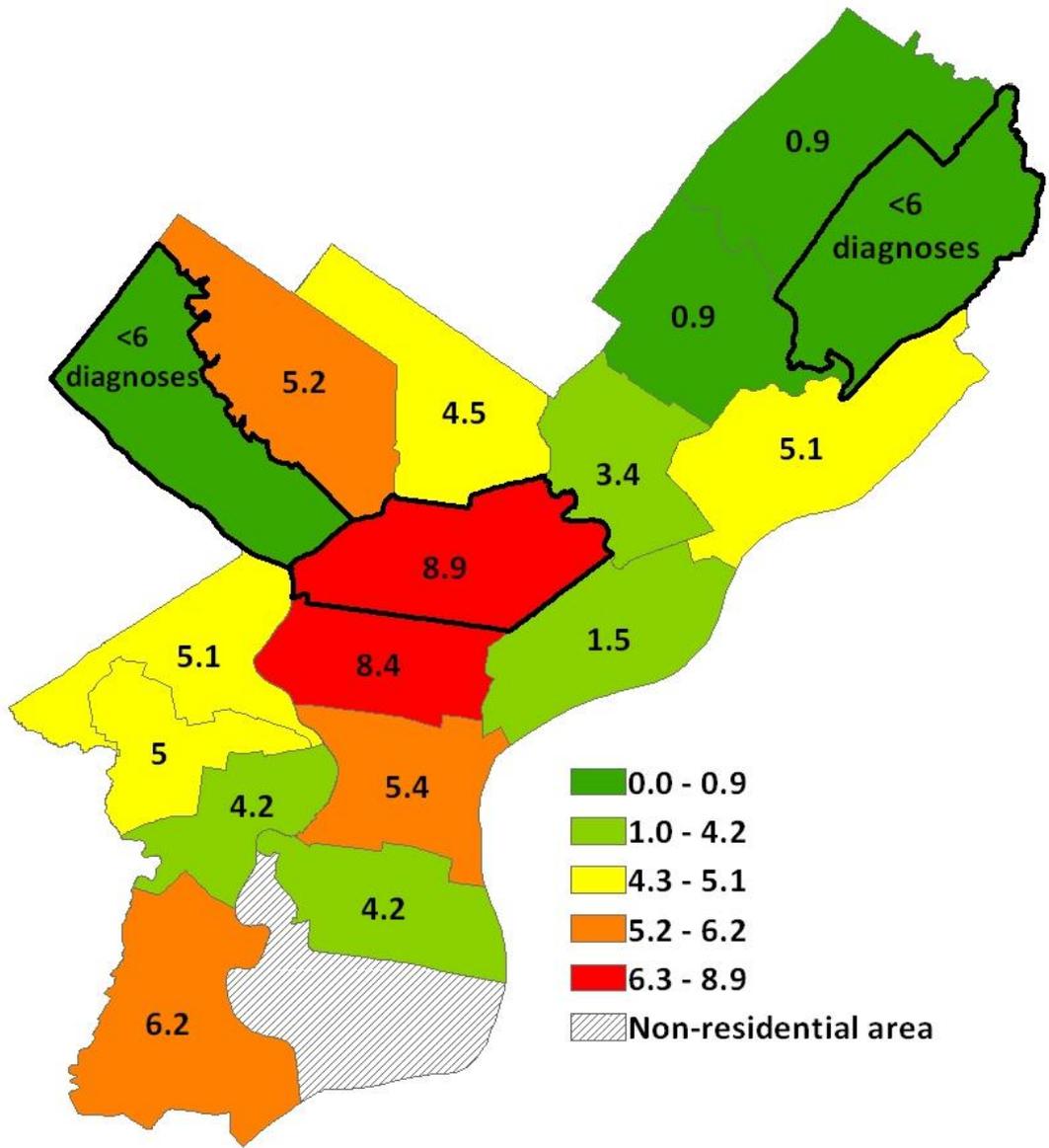


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV Surveillance Report, 2010

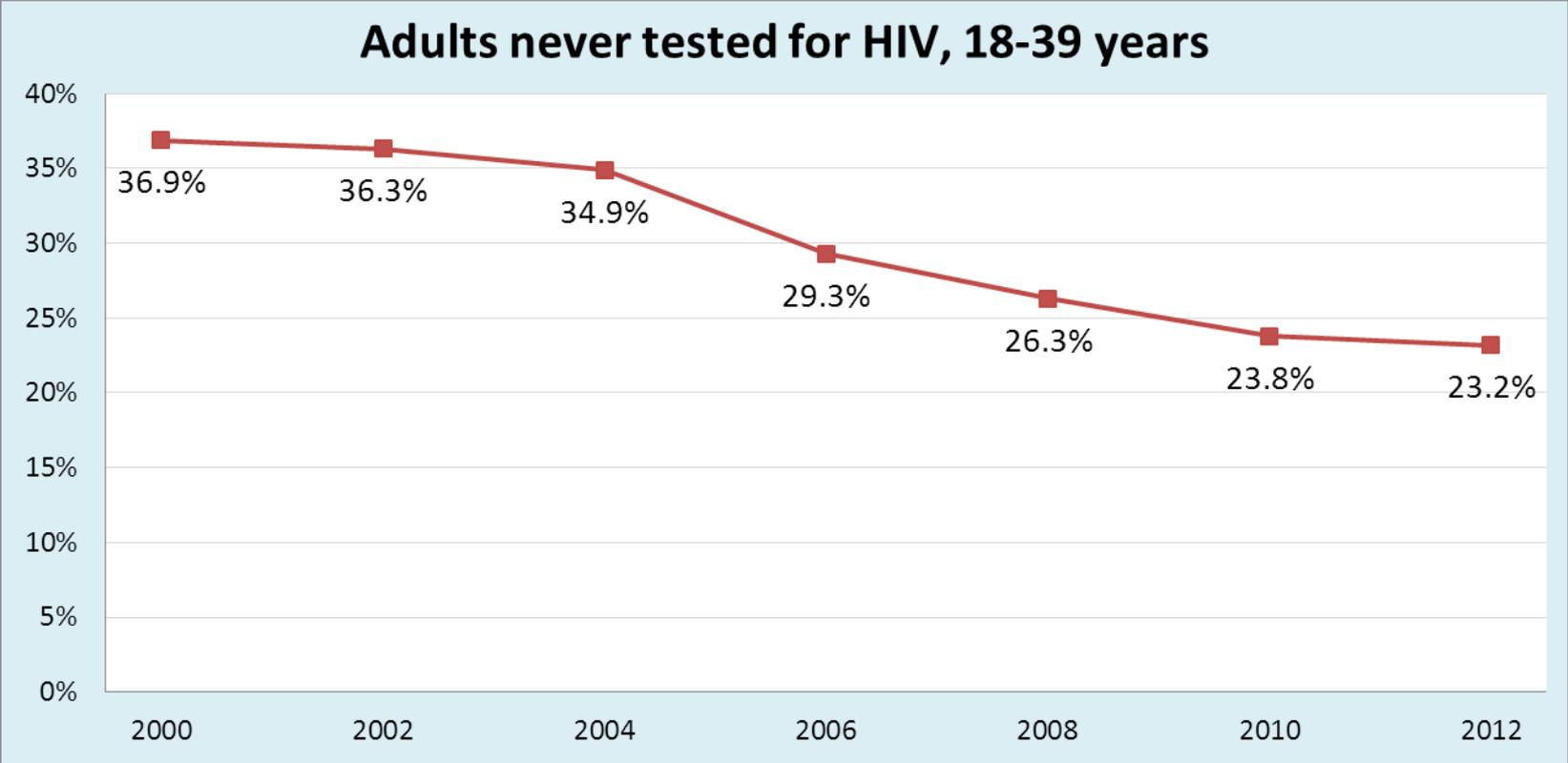




New HIV diagnoses per 10,000

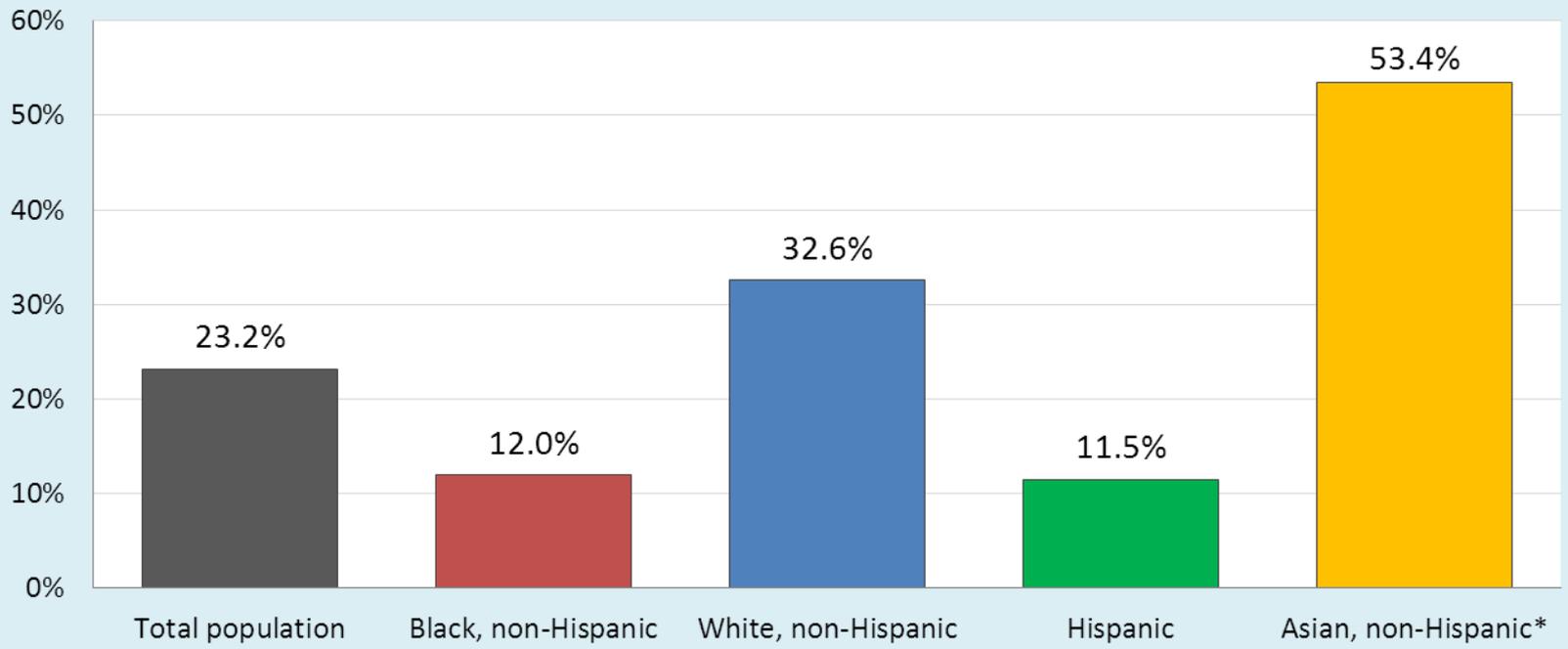


Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011

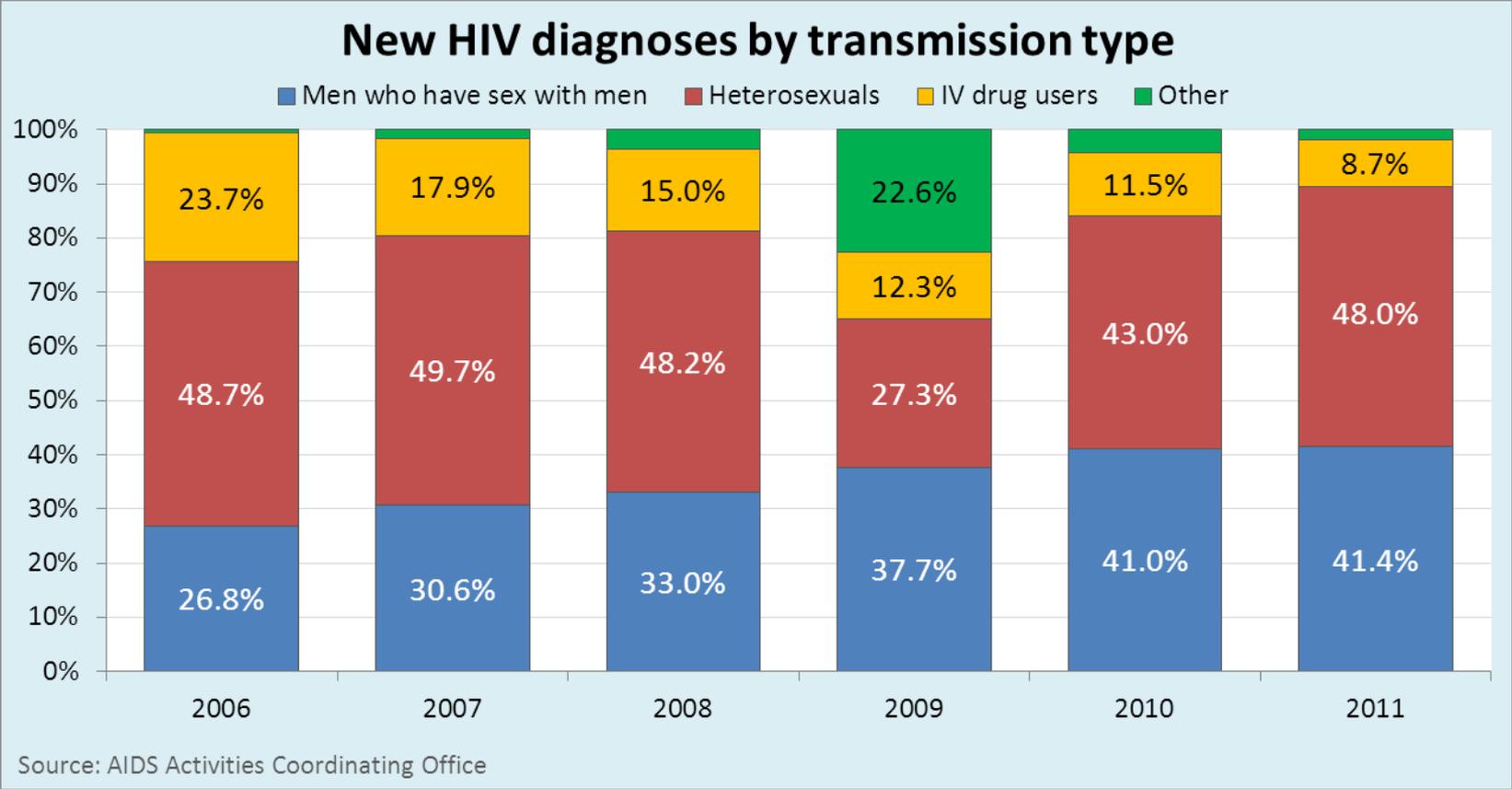


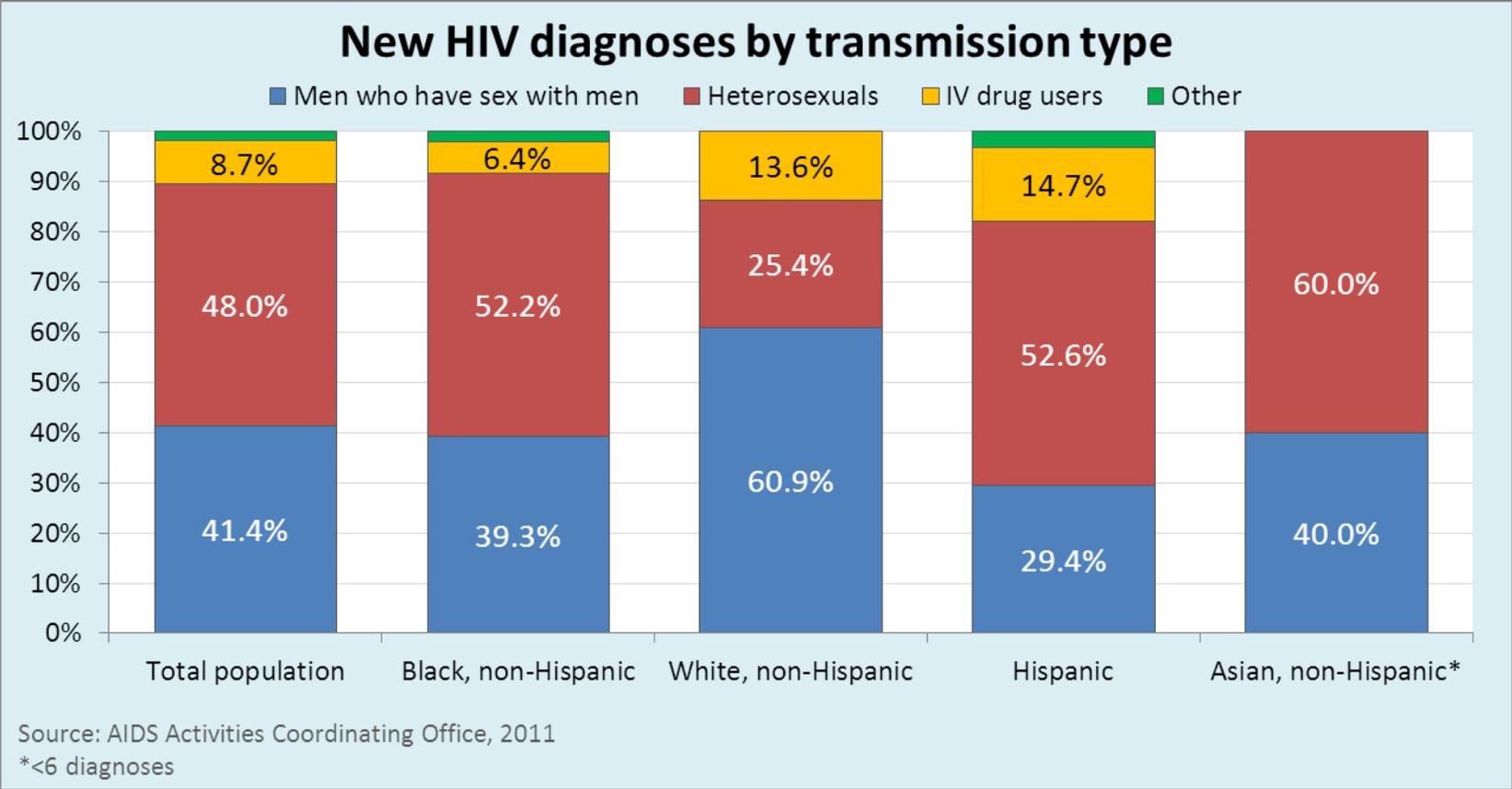
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years

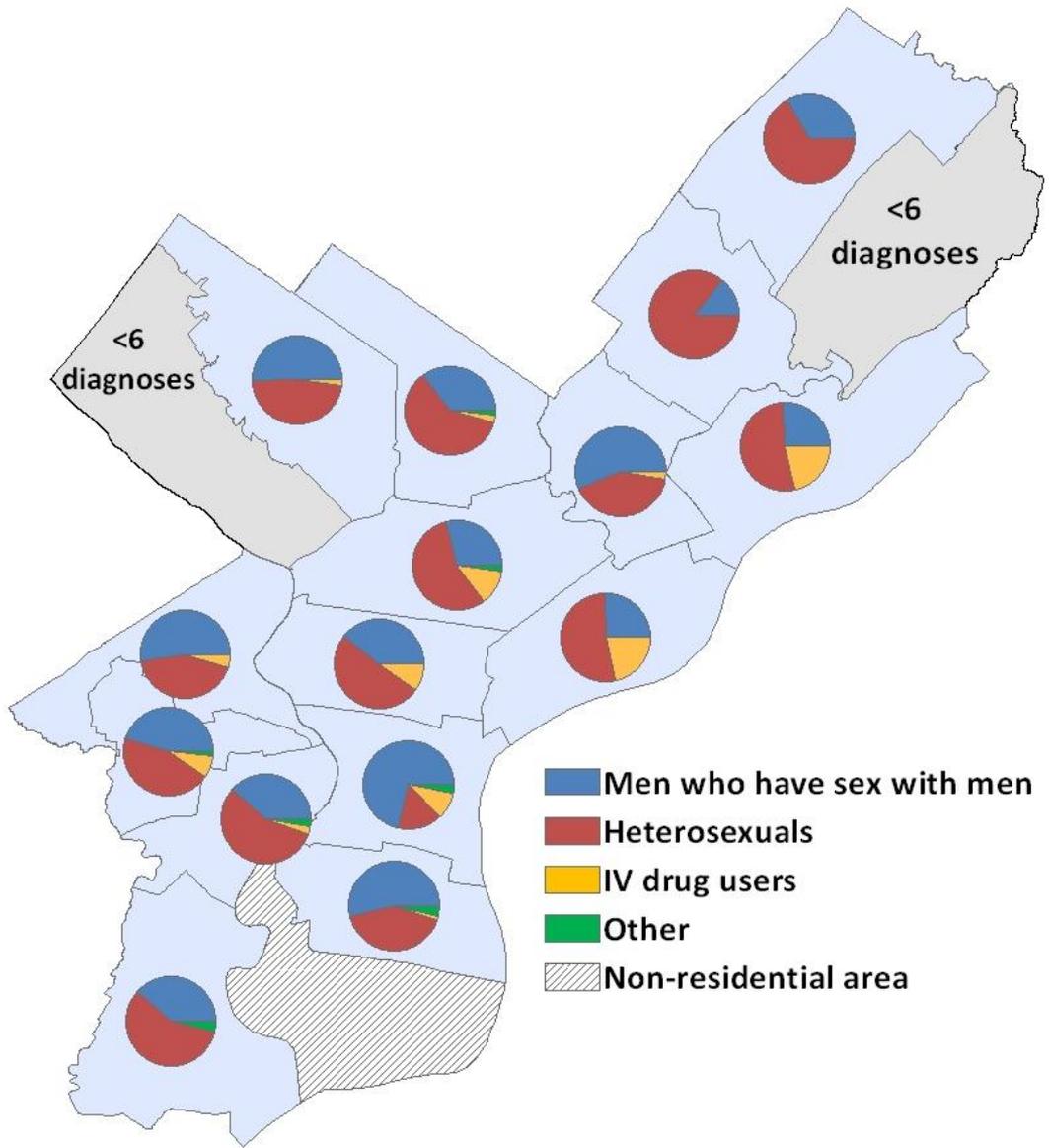


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.





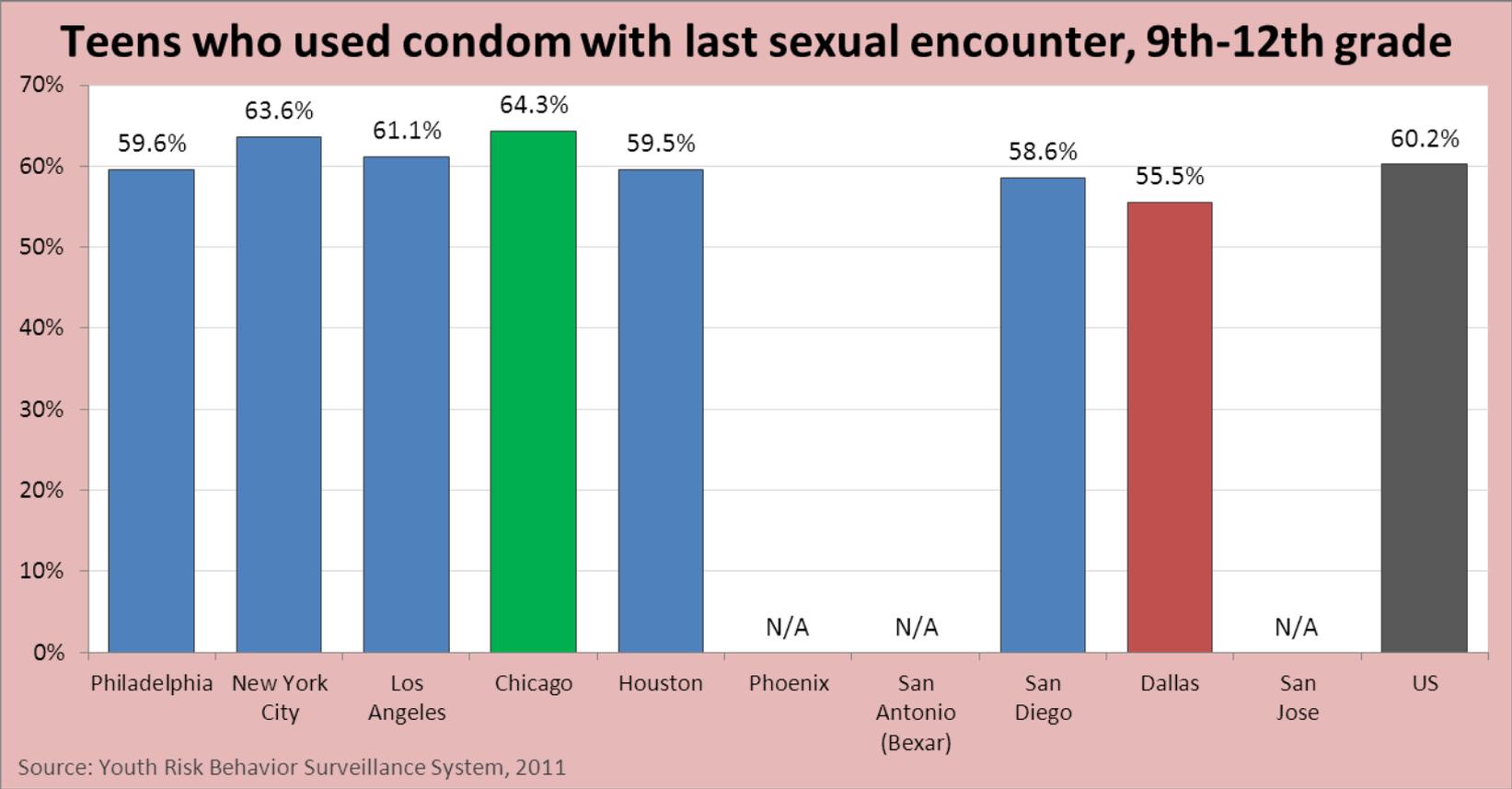
New HIV diagnoses by transmission type

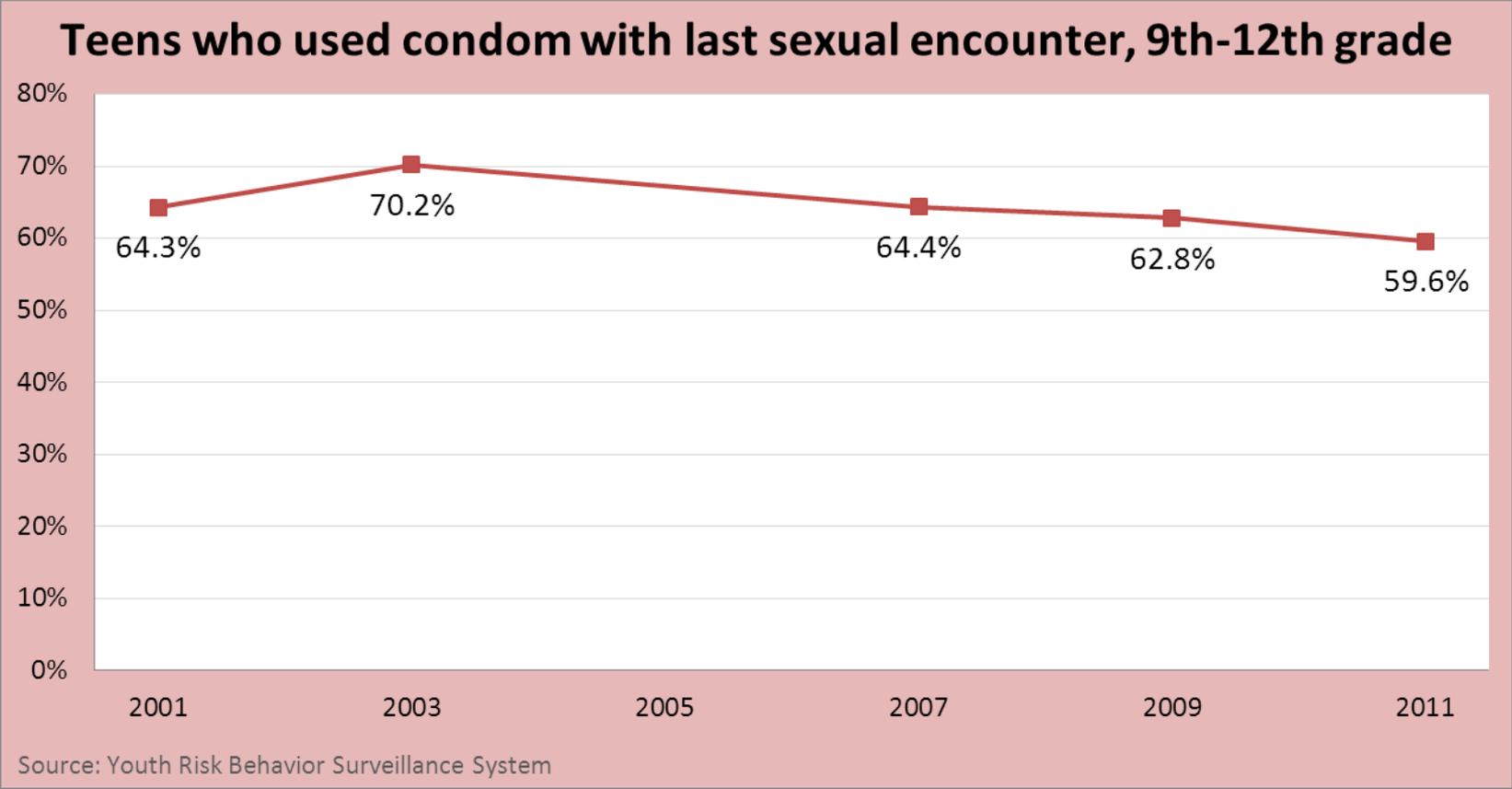


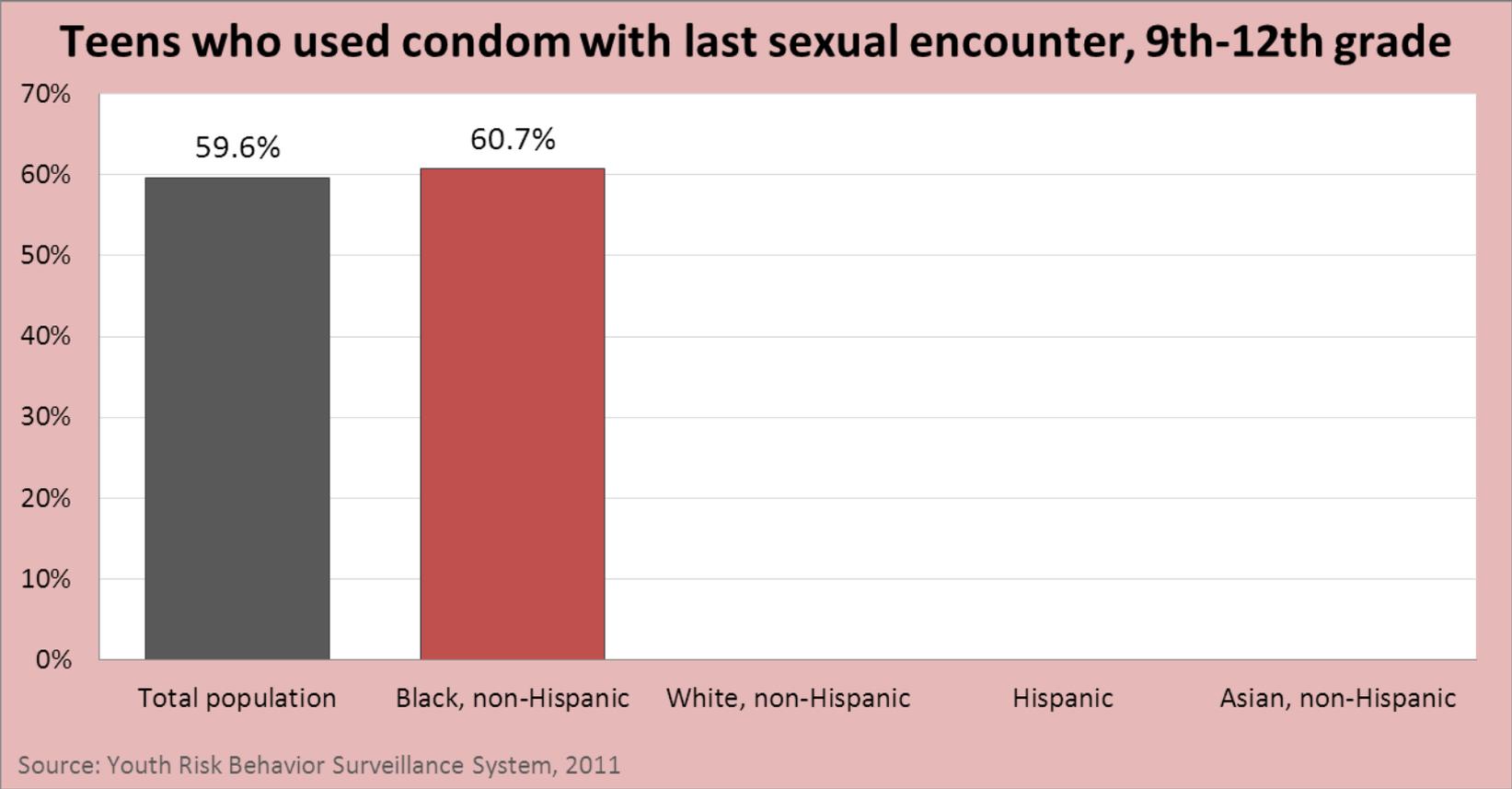
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011

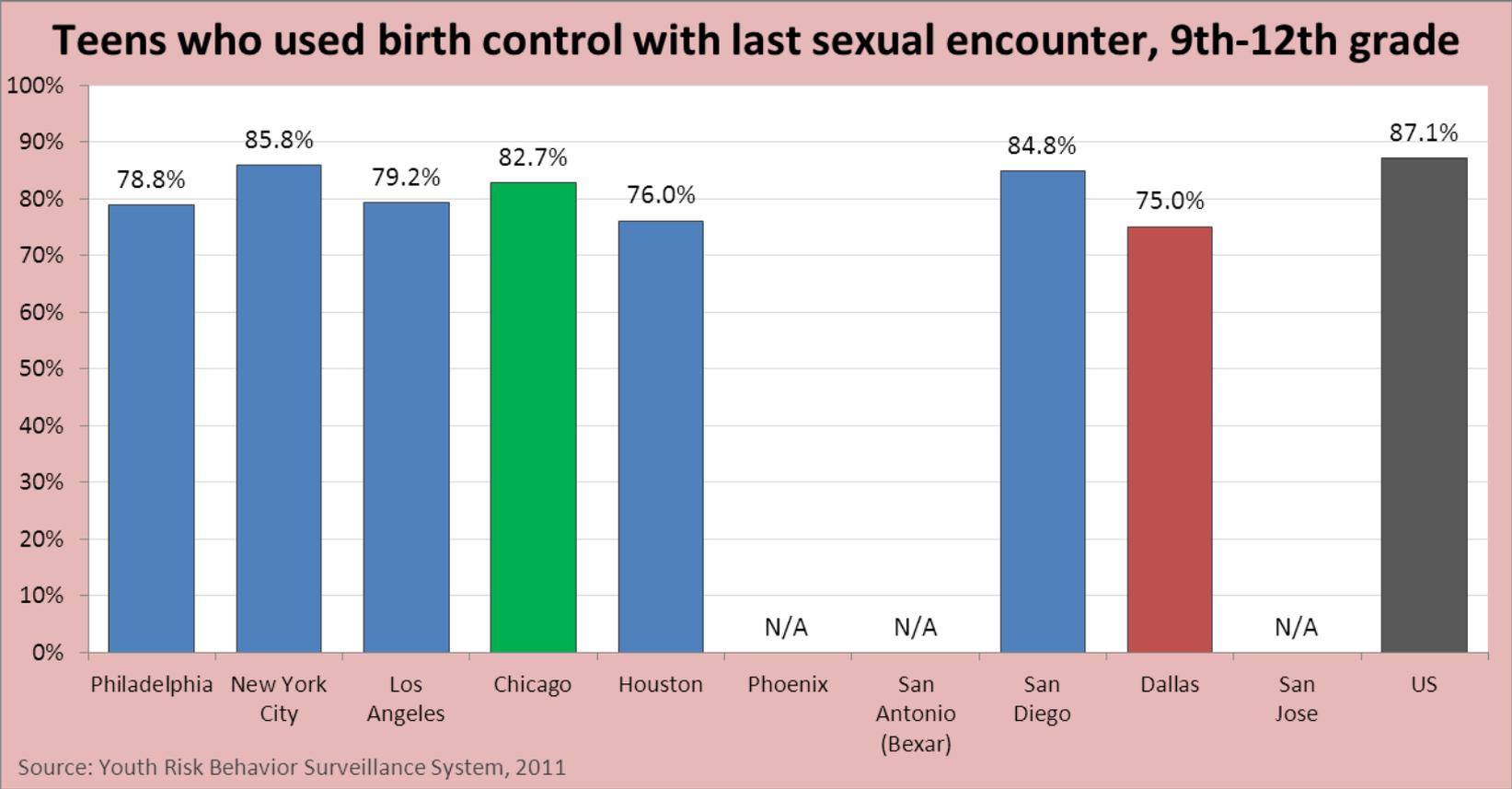
TEEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

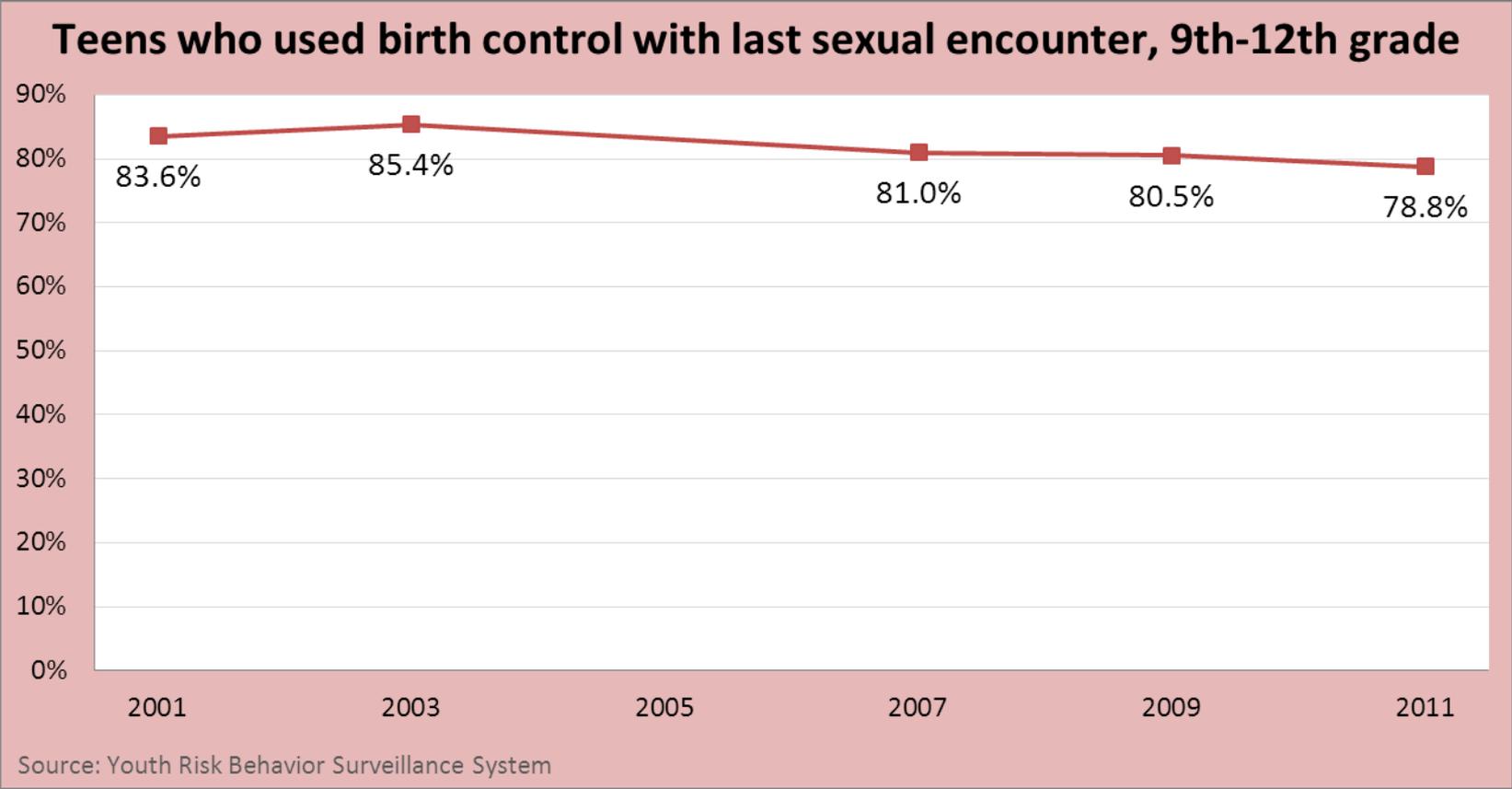
Condom use
Birth control use
Teen births
Chlamydia rate
Gonorrhea rate

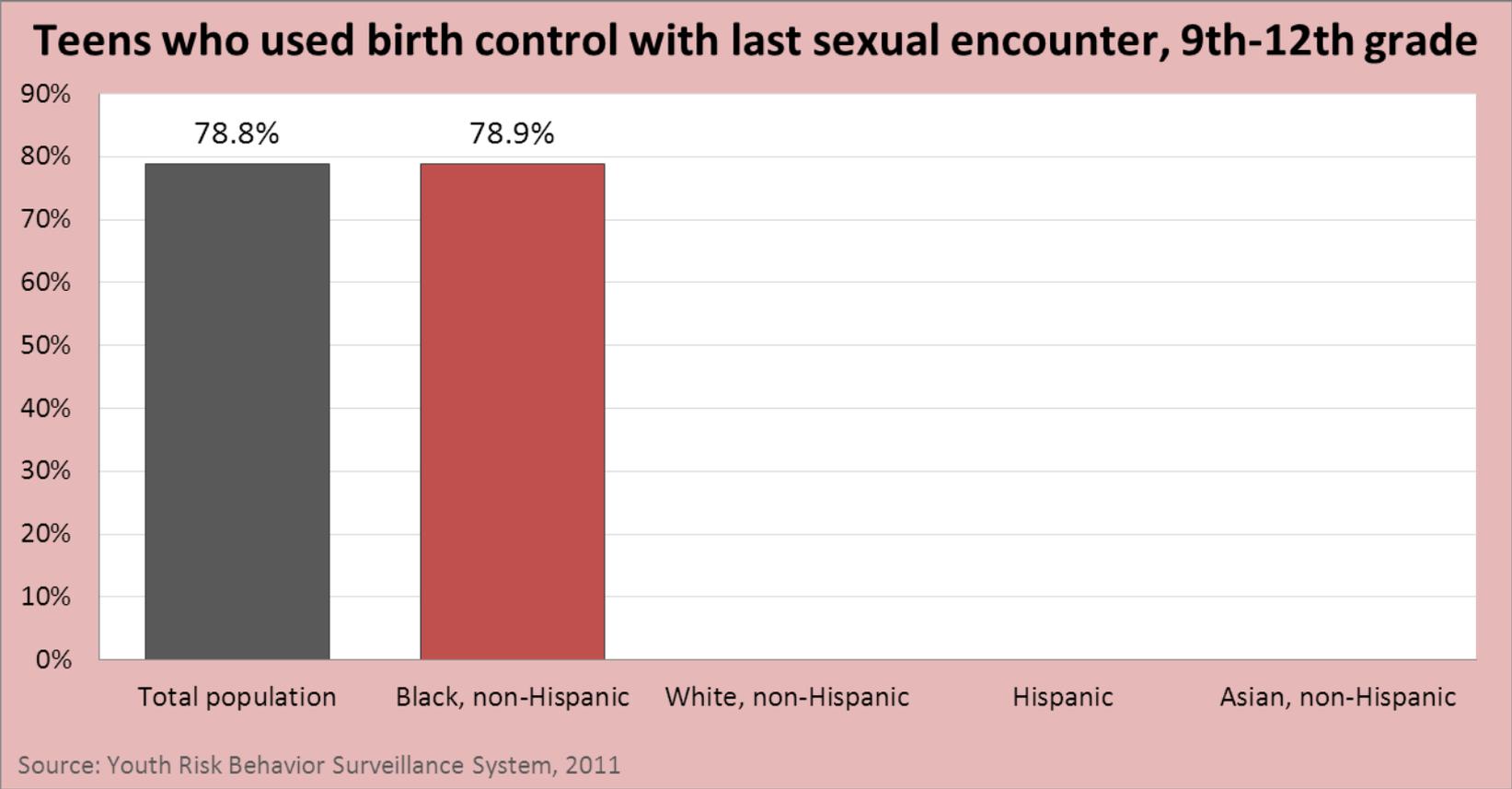


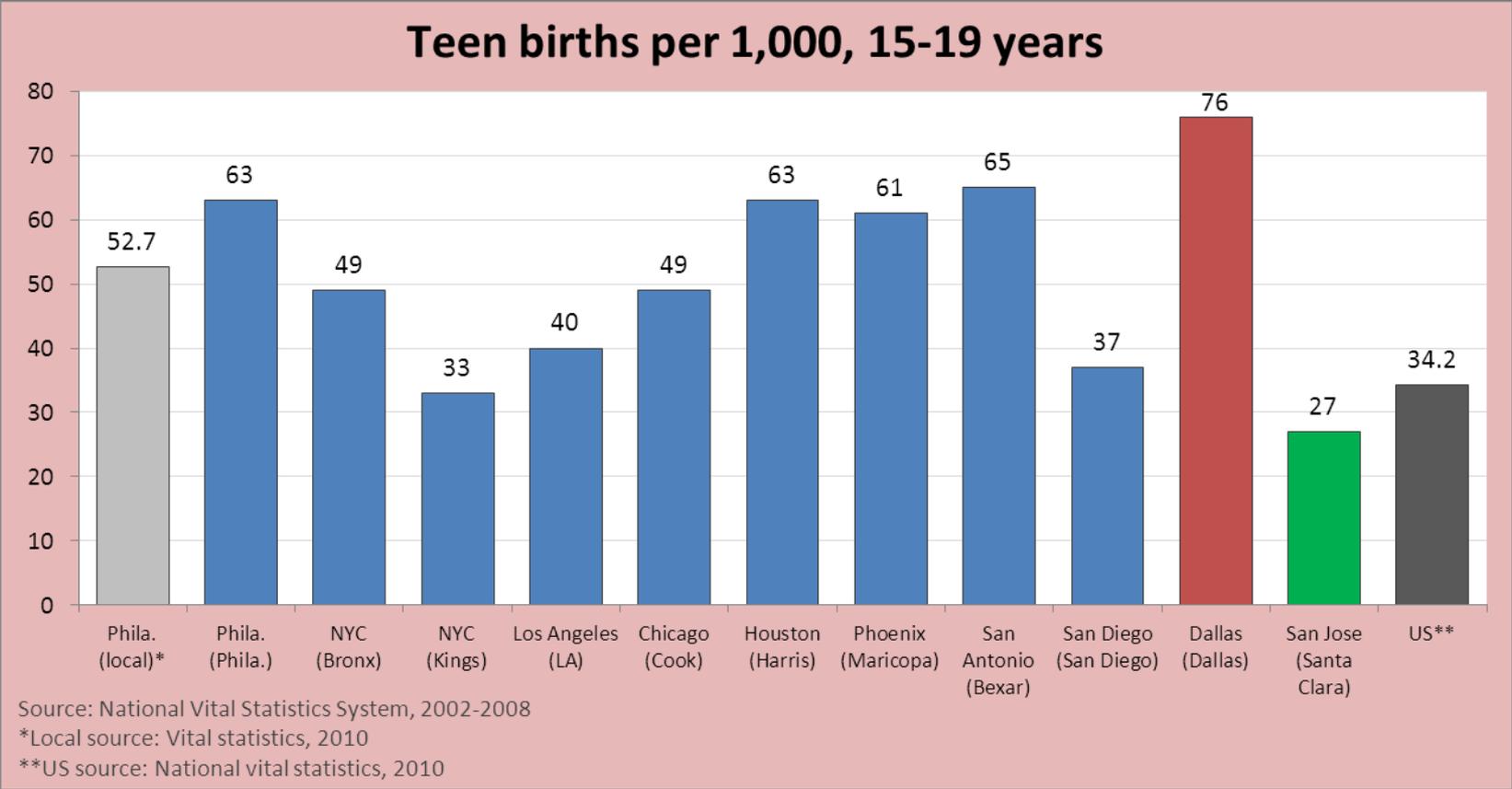


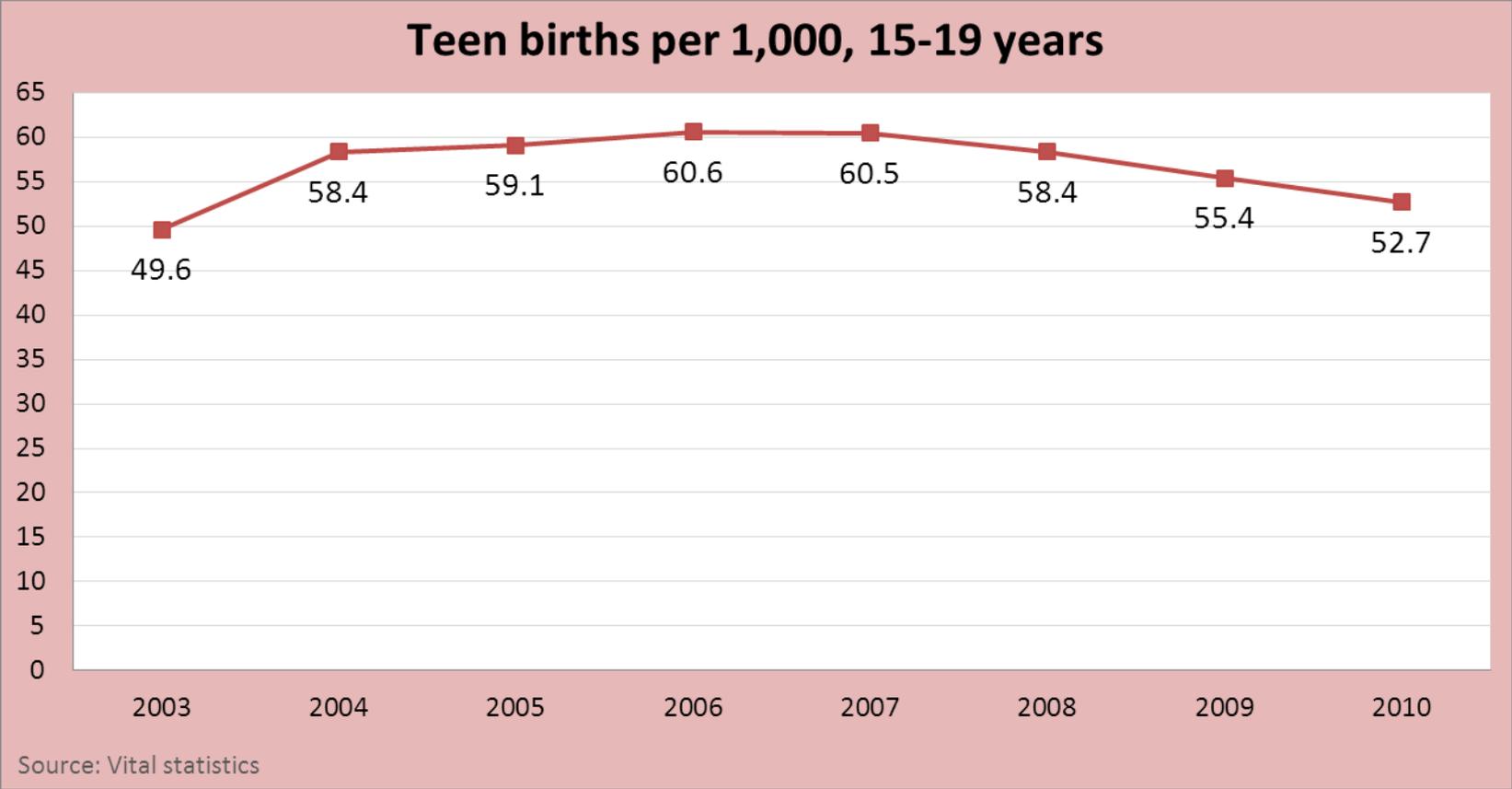


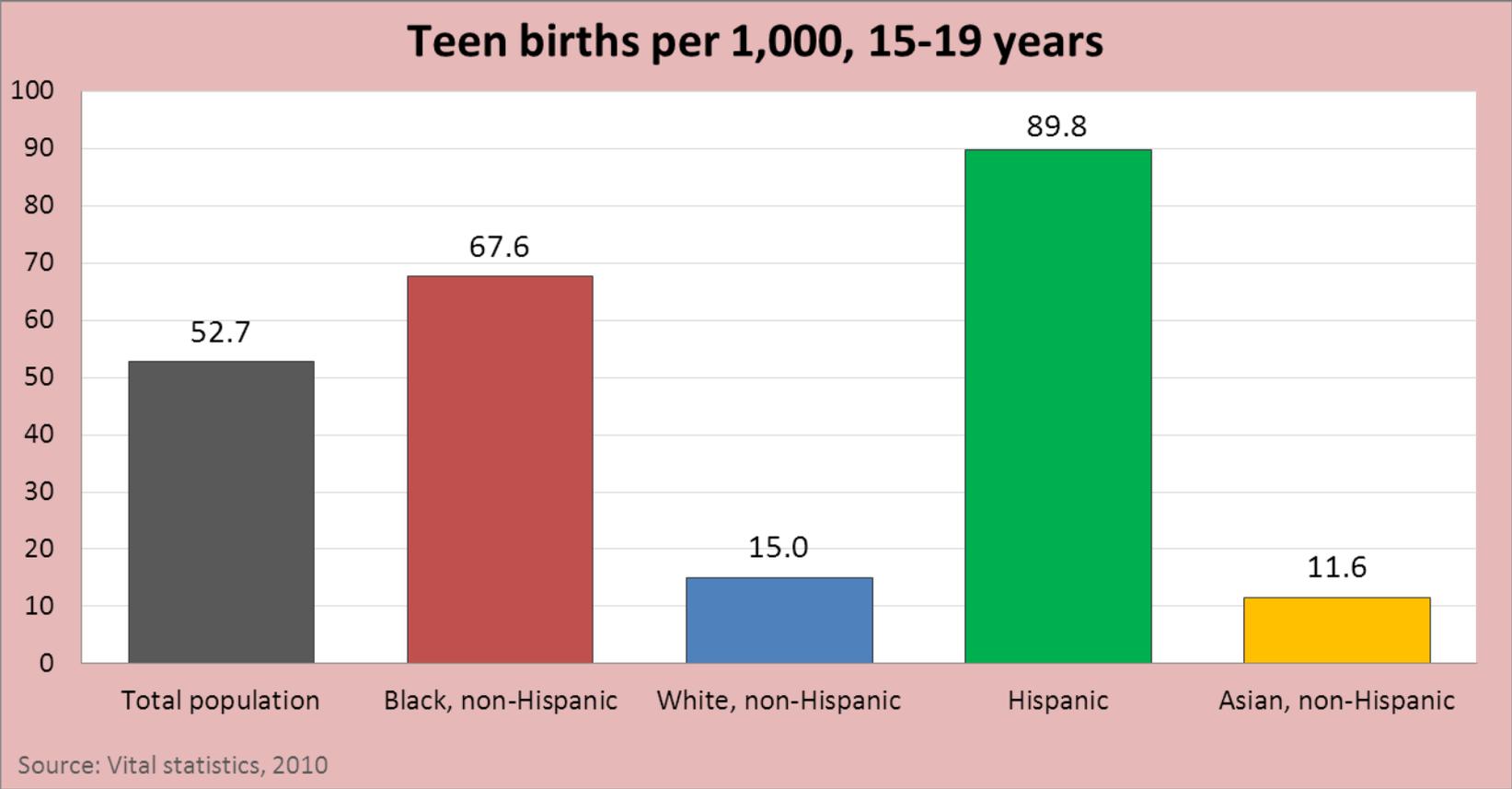


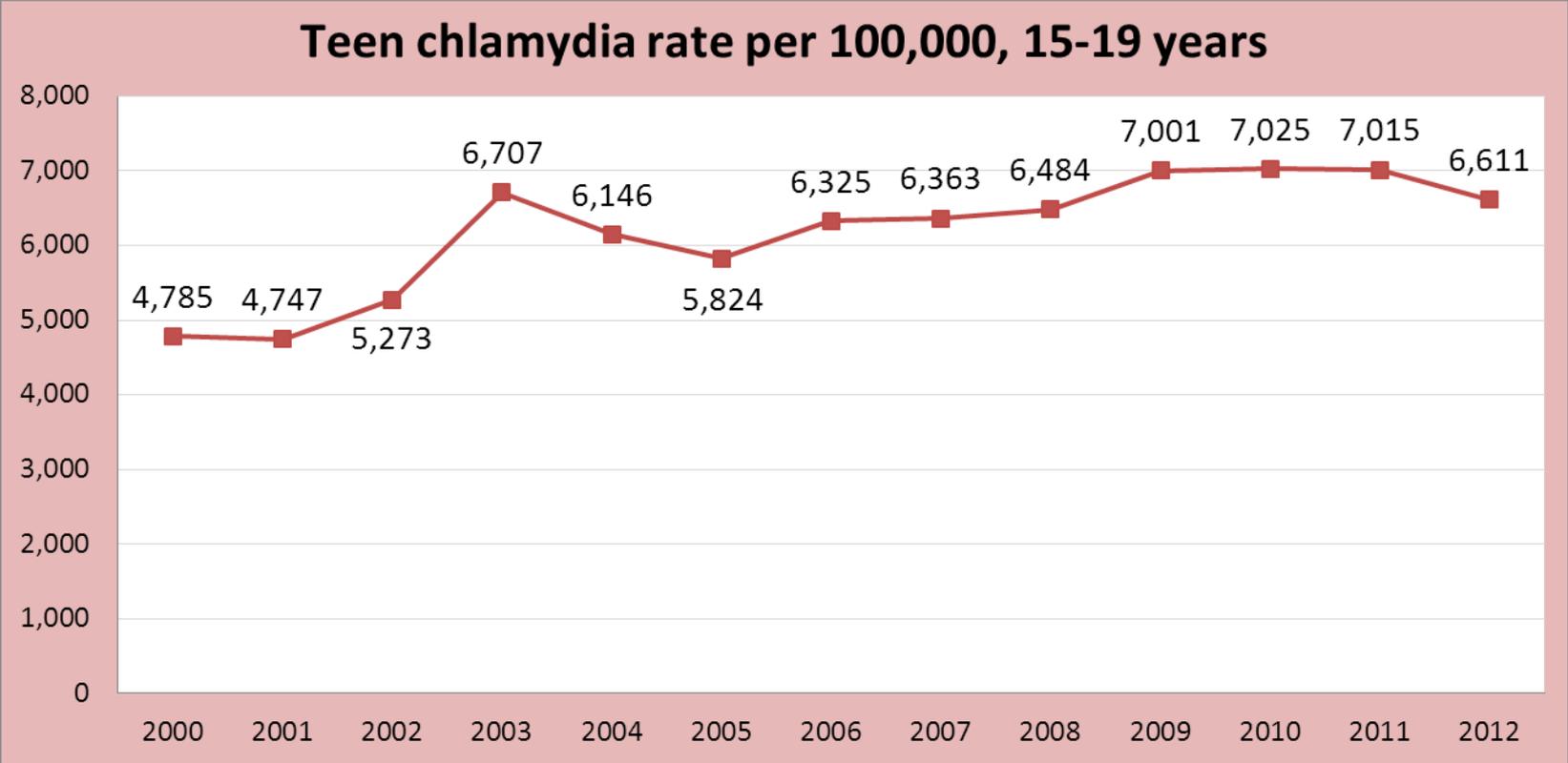






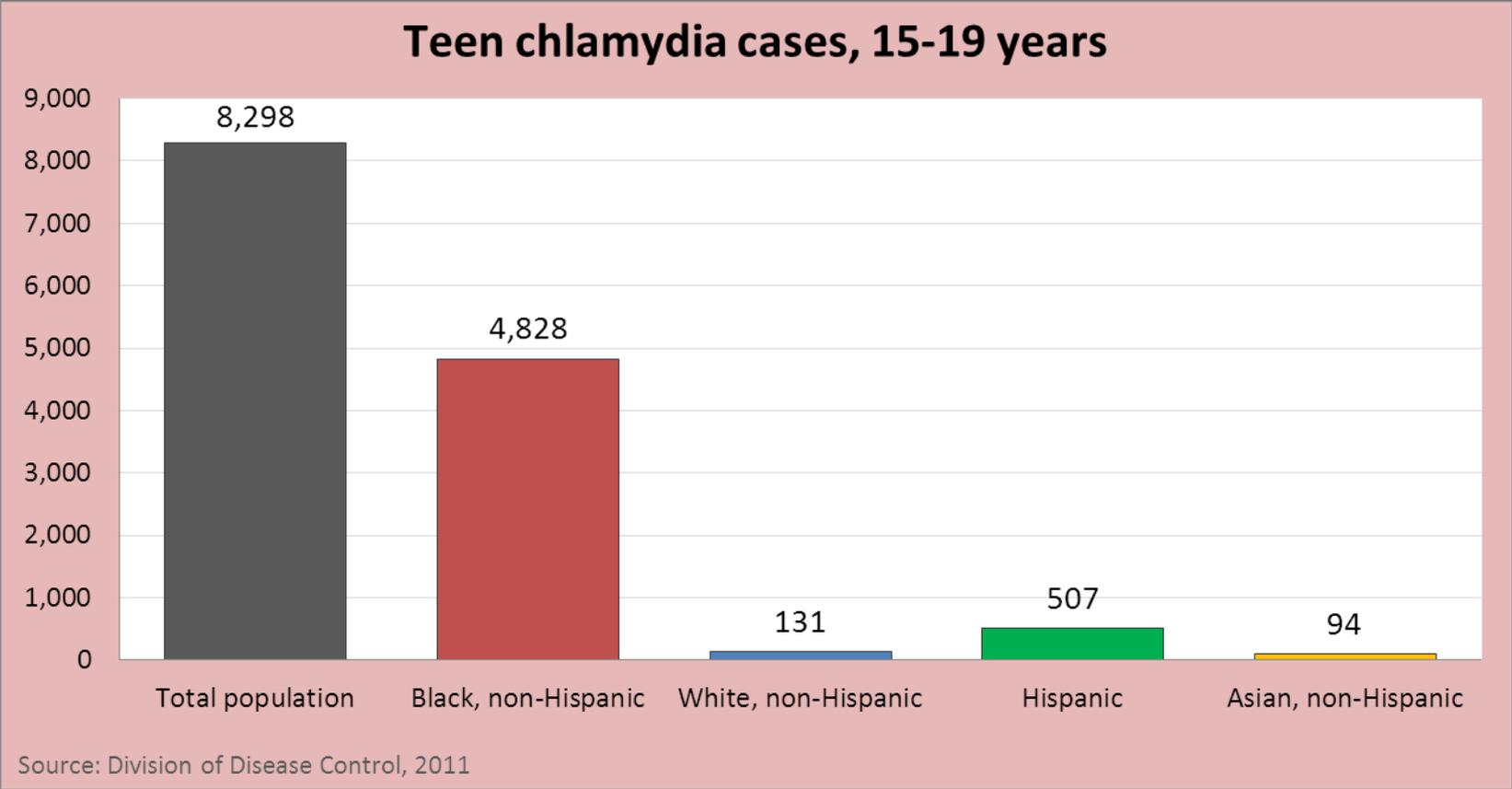




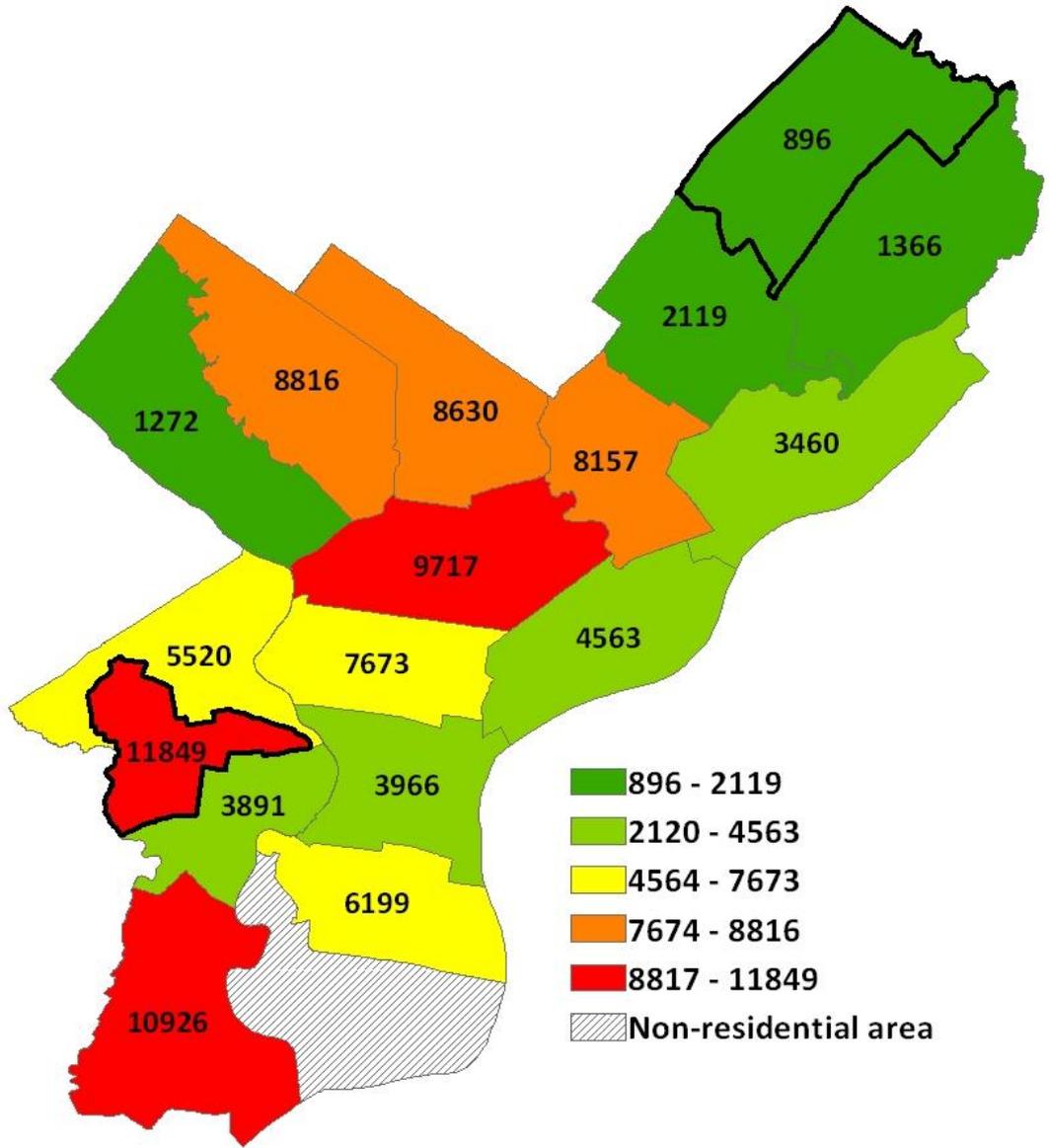


Source: Division of Disease Control





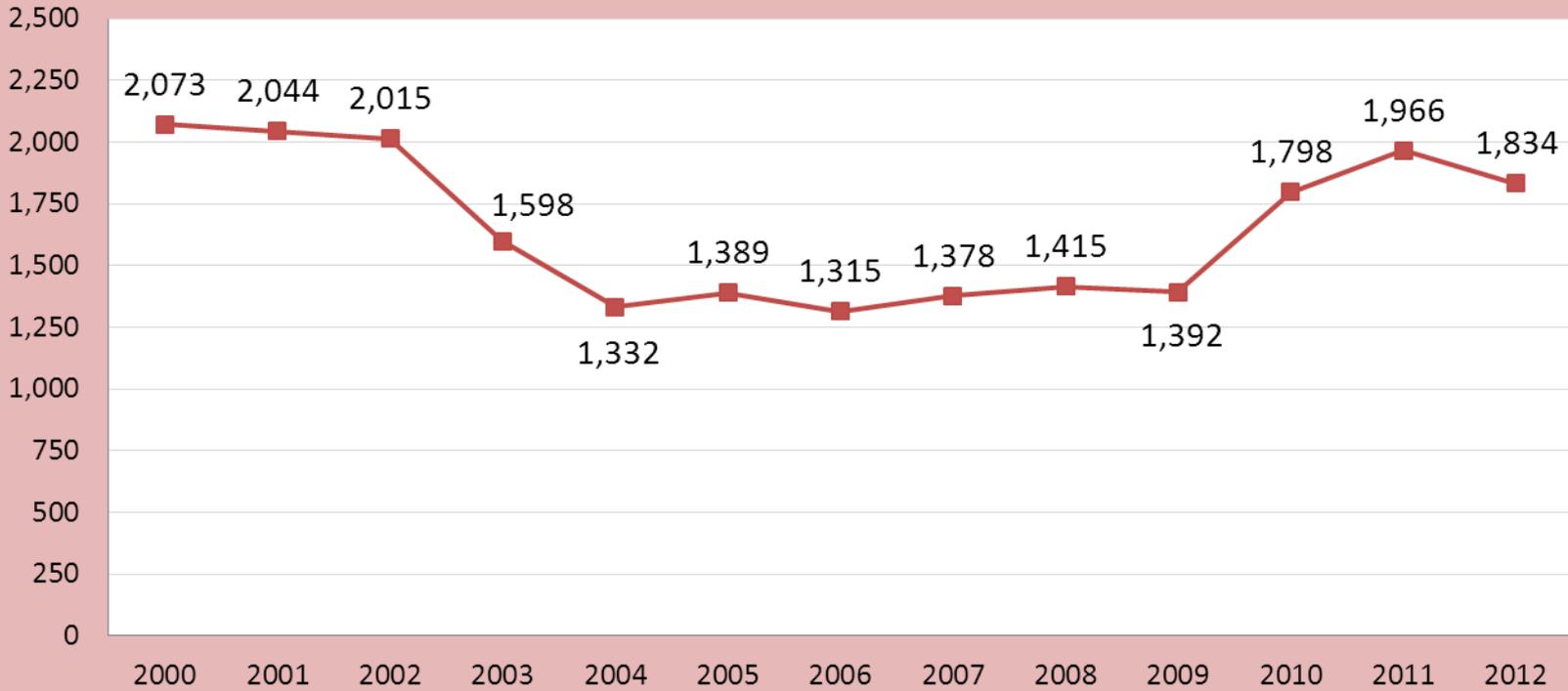
Teen chlamydia rate per 100,000, 15-19 years



Source: Division of Disease Control, 2010

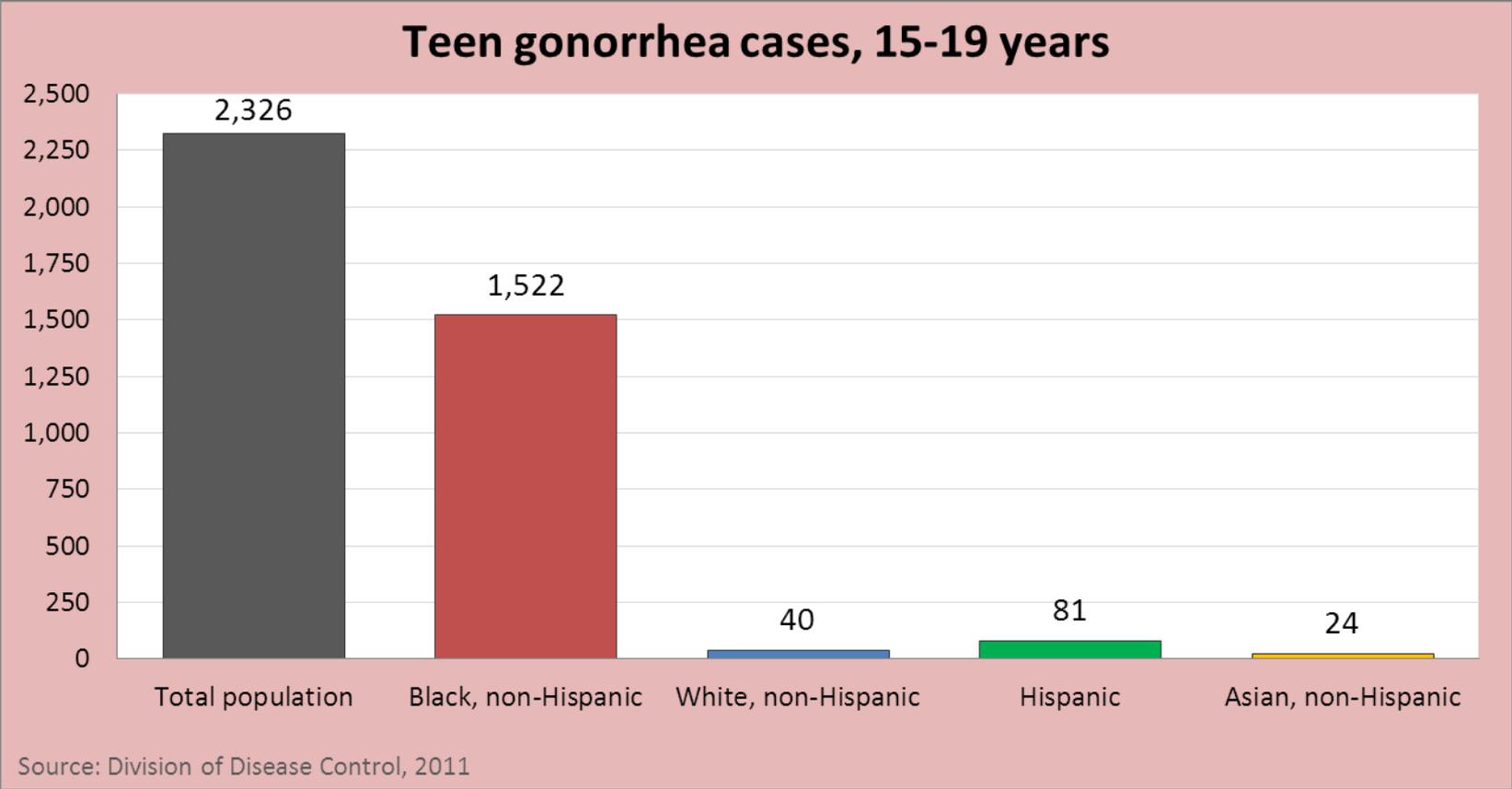


Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years

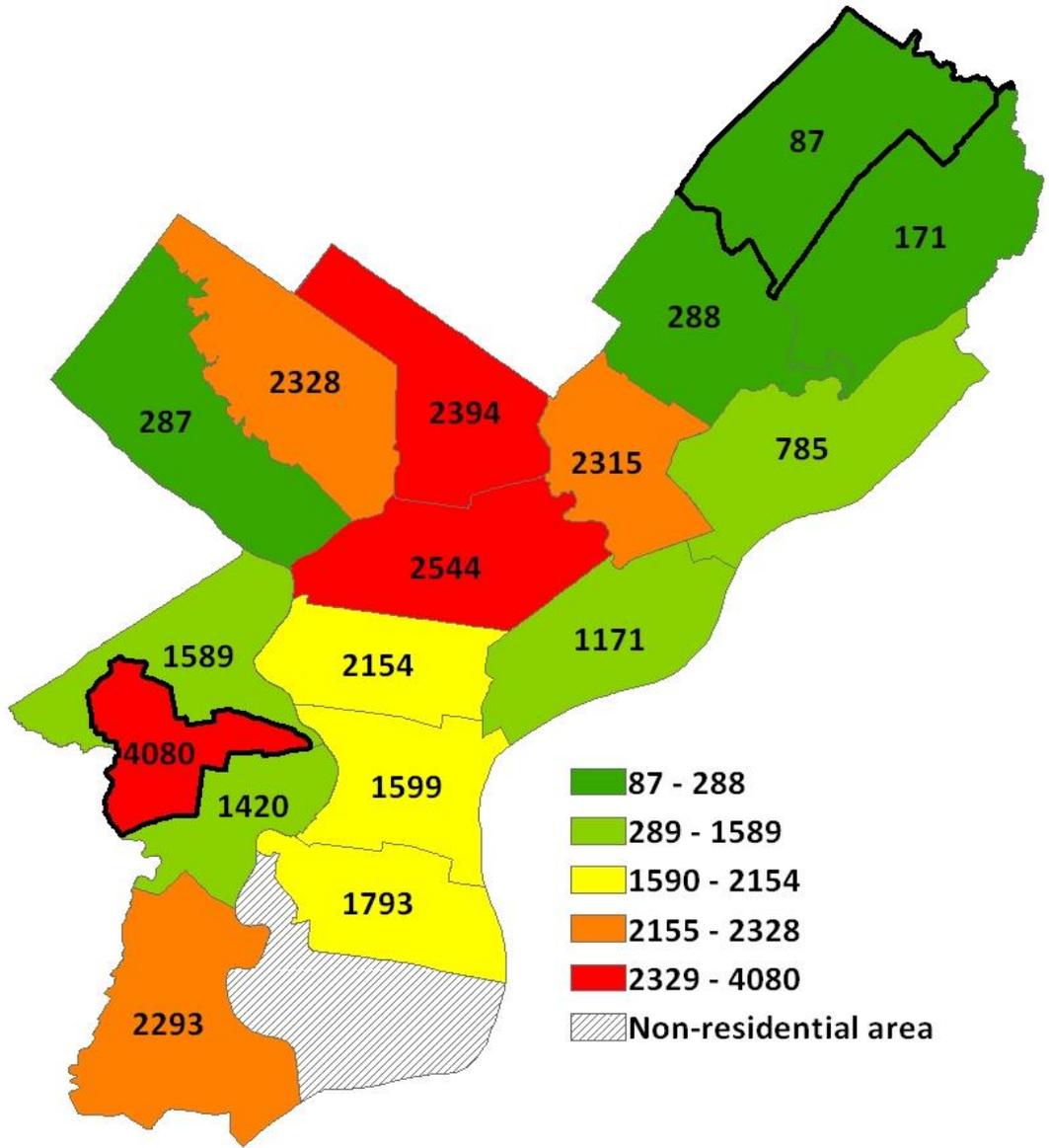


Source: Division of Disease Control





Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years

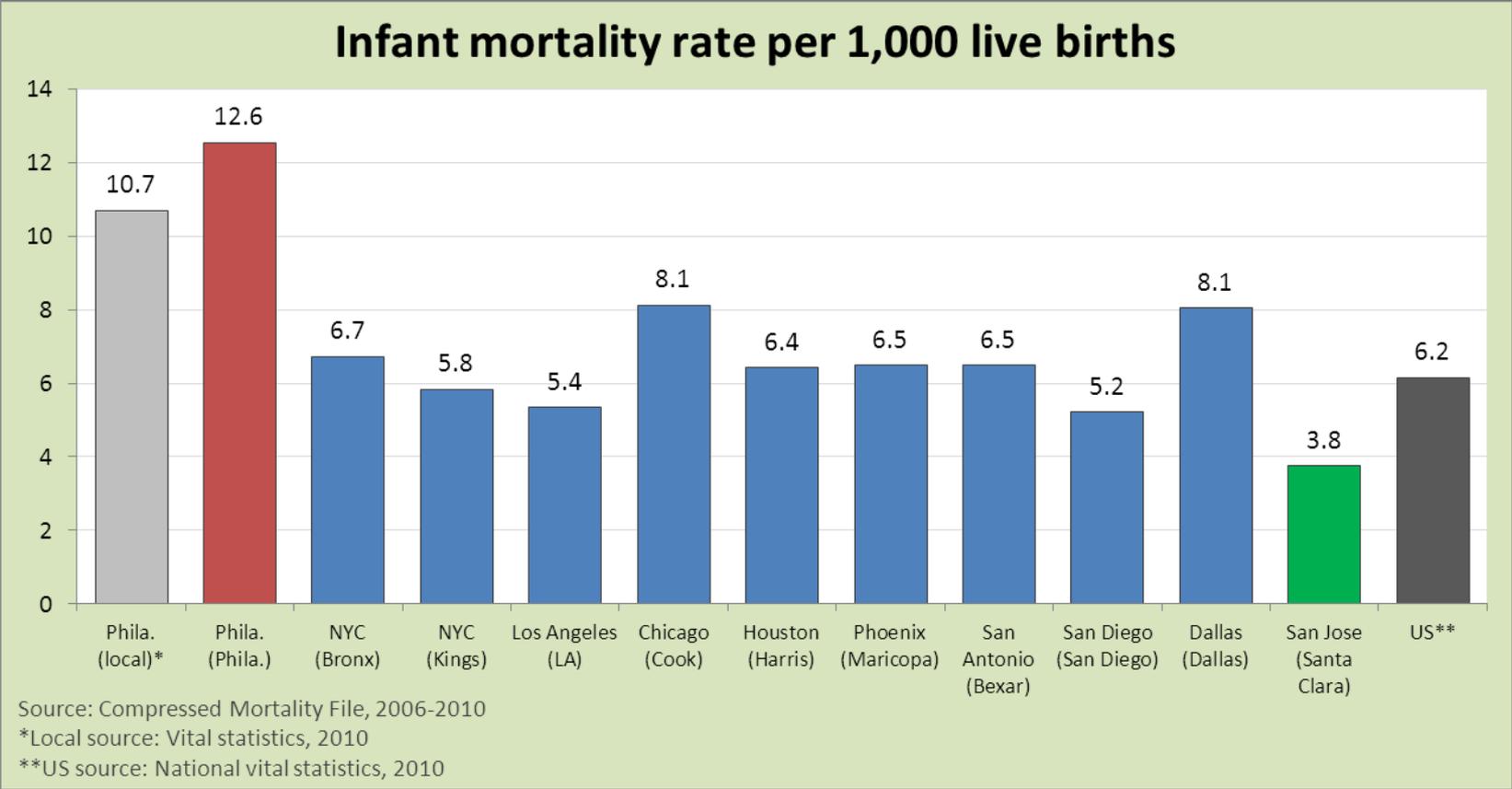


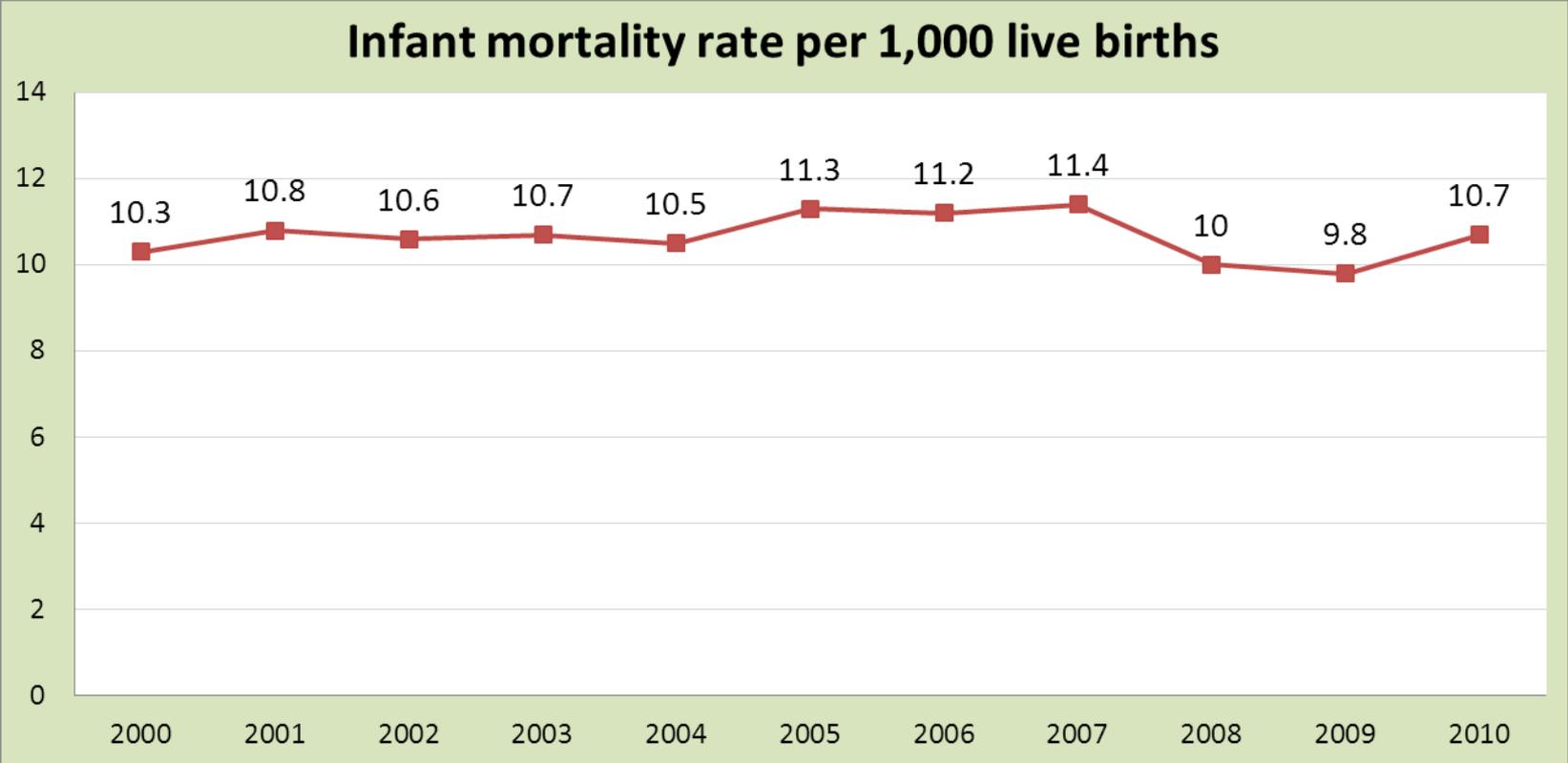
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2010



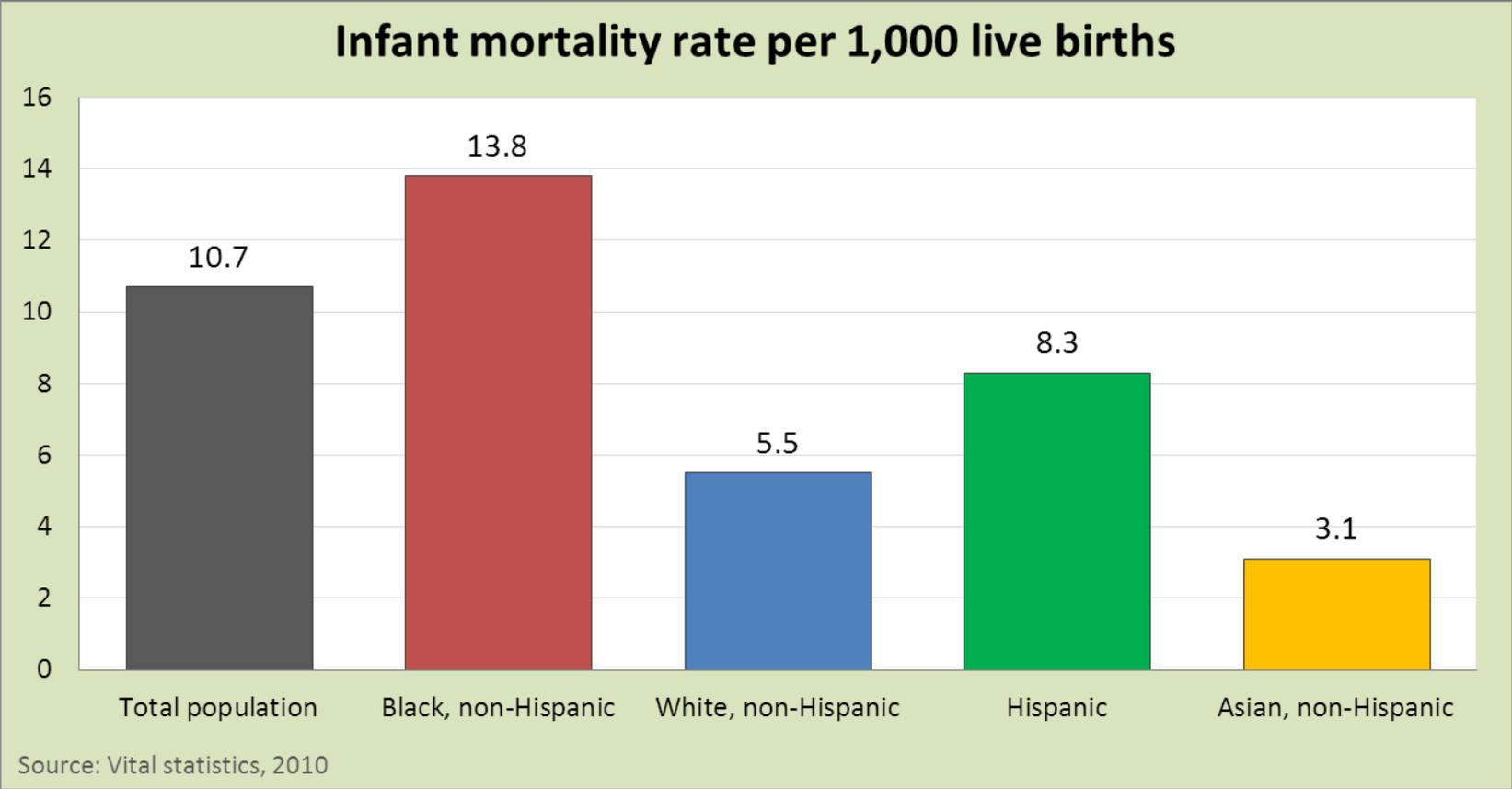
MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Infant mortality rate
Low birth weight
5+ births
Prenatal care
Breastfeeding initiation

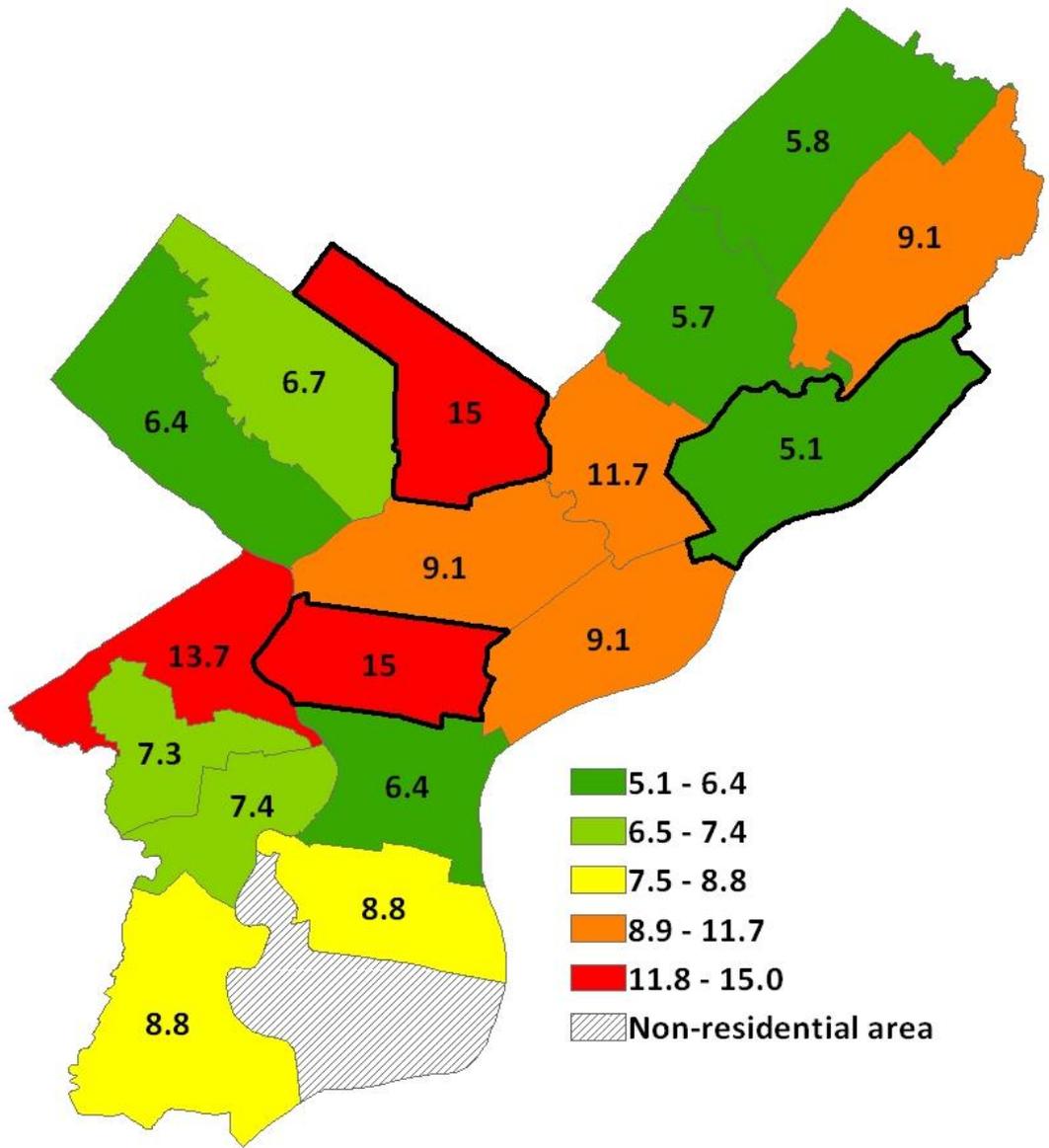




Source: Vital statistics

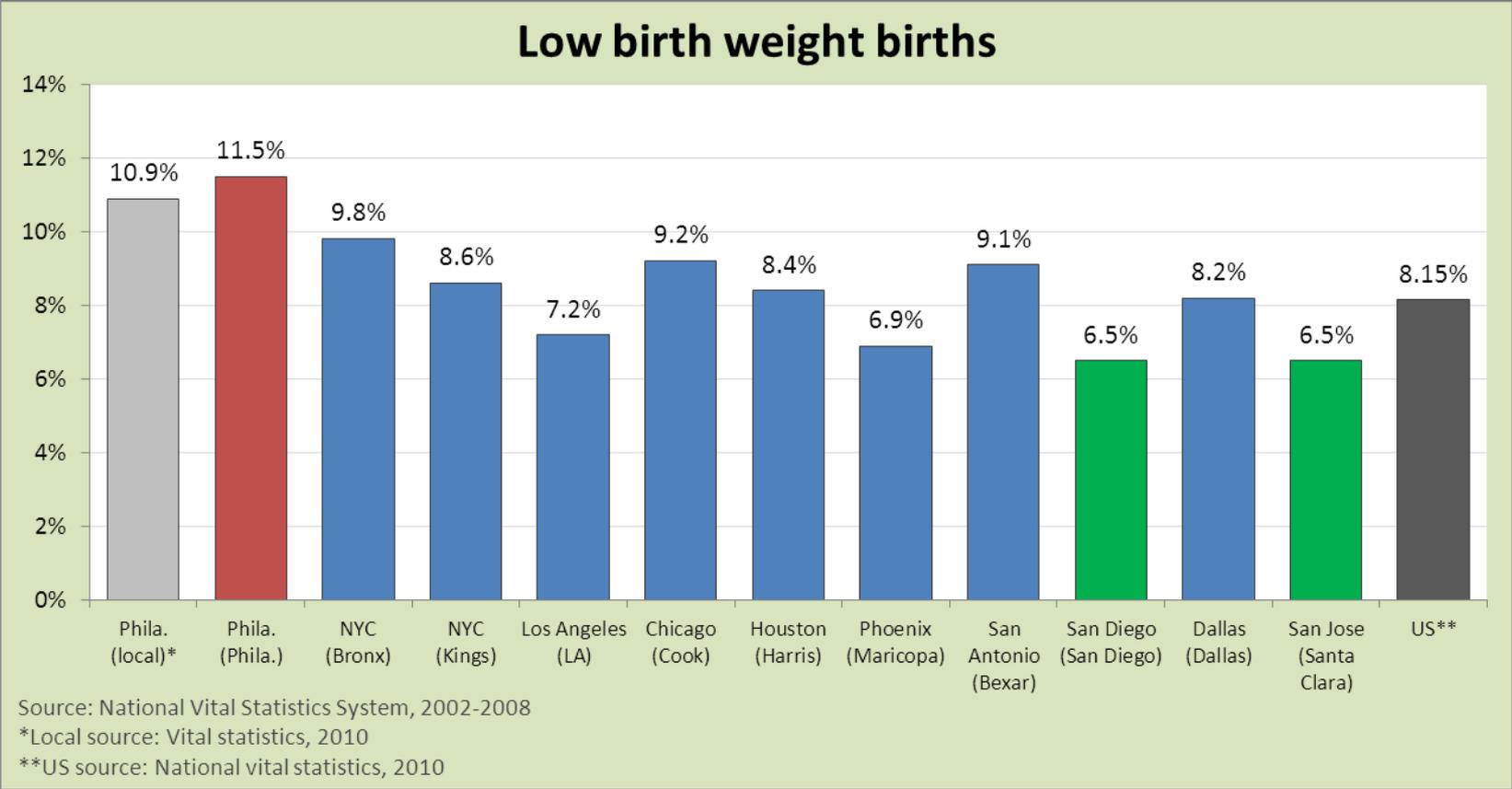


Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births



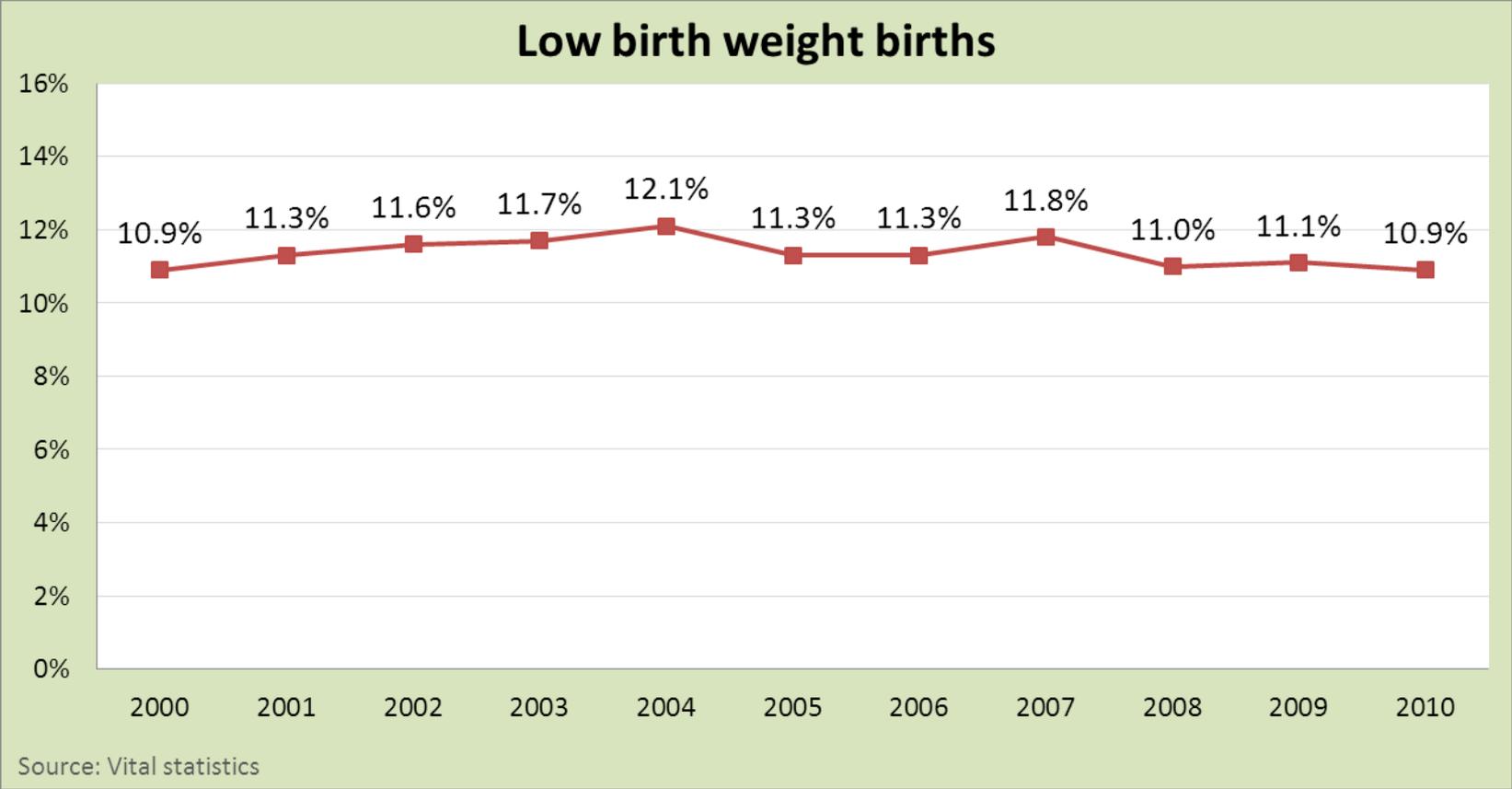
Source: Vital statistics, 2010





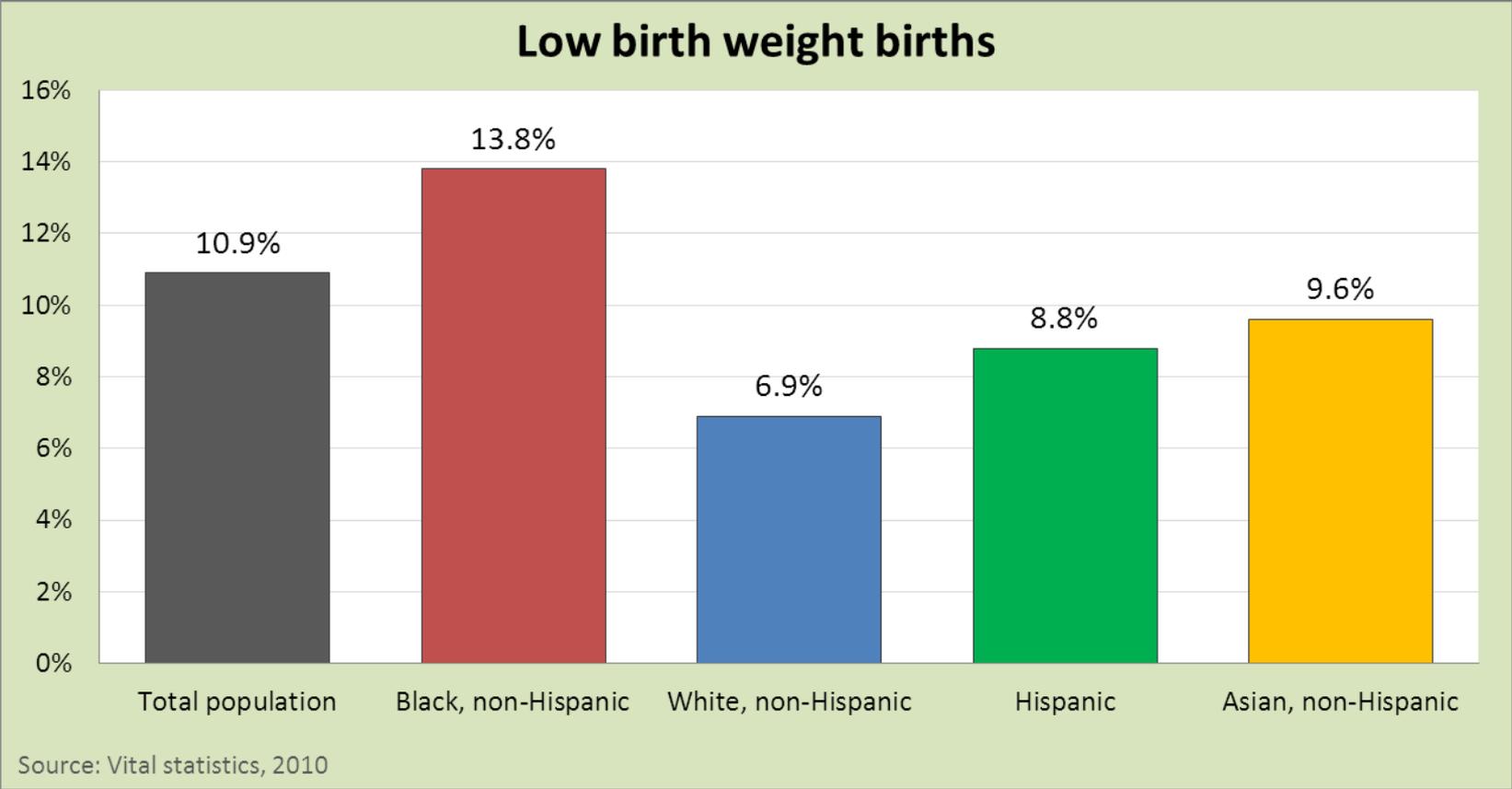
<2500 grams





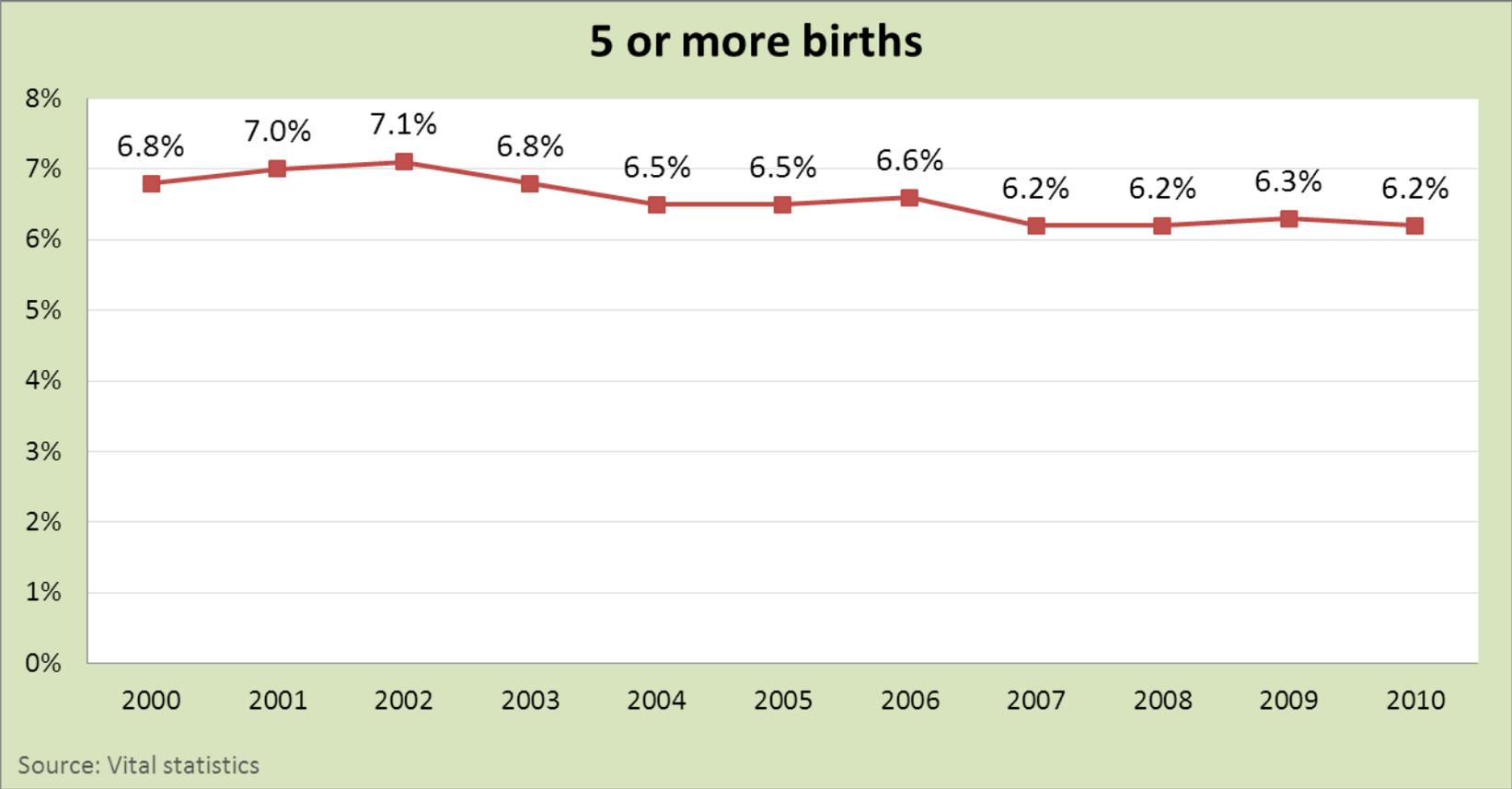
<2500 grams

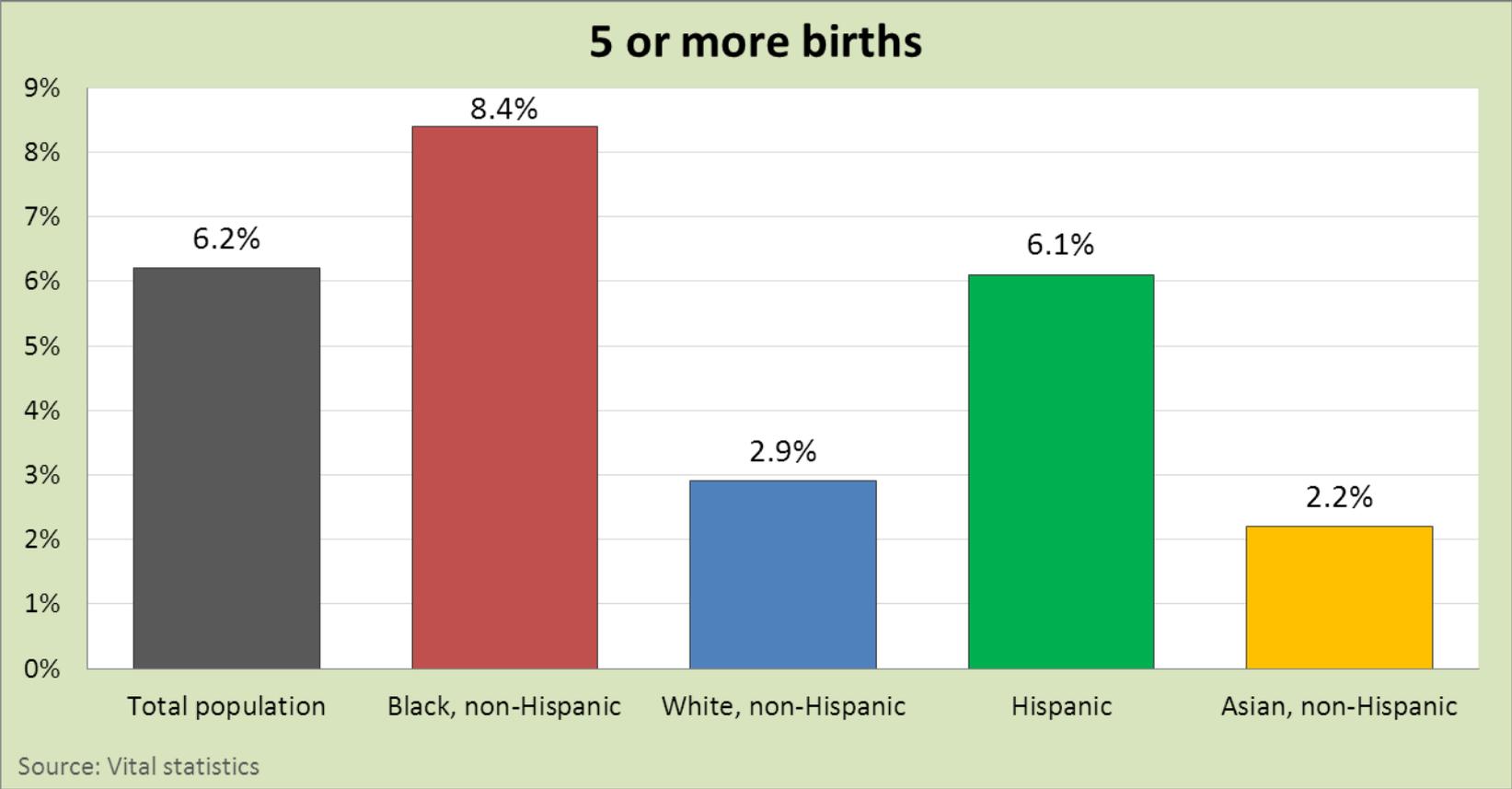


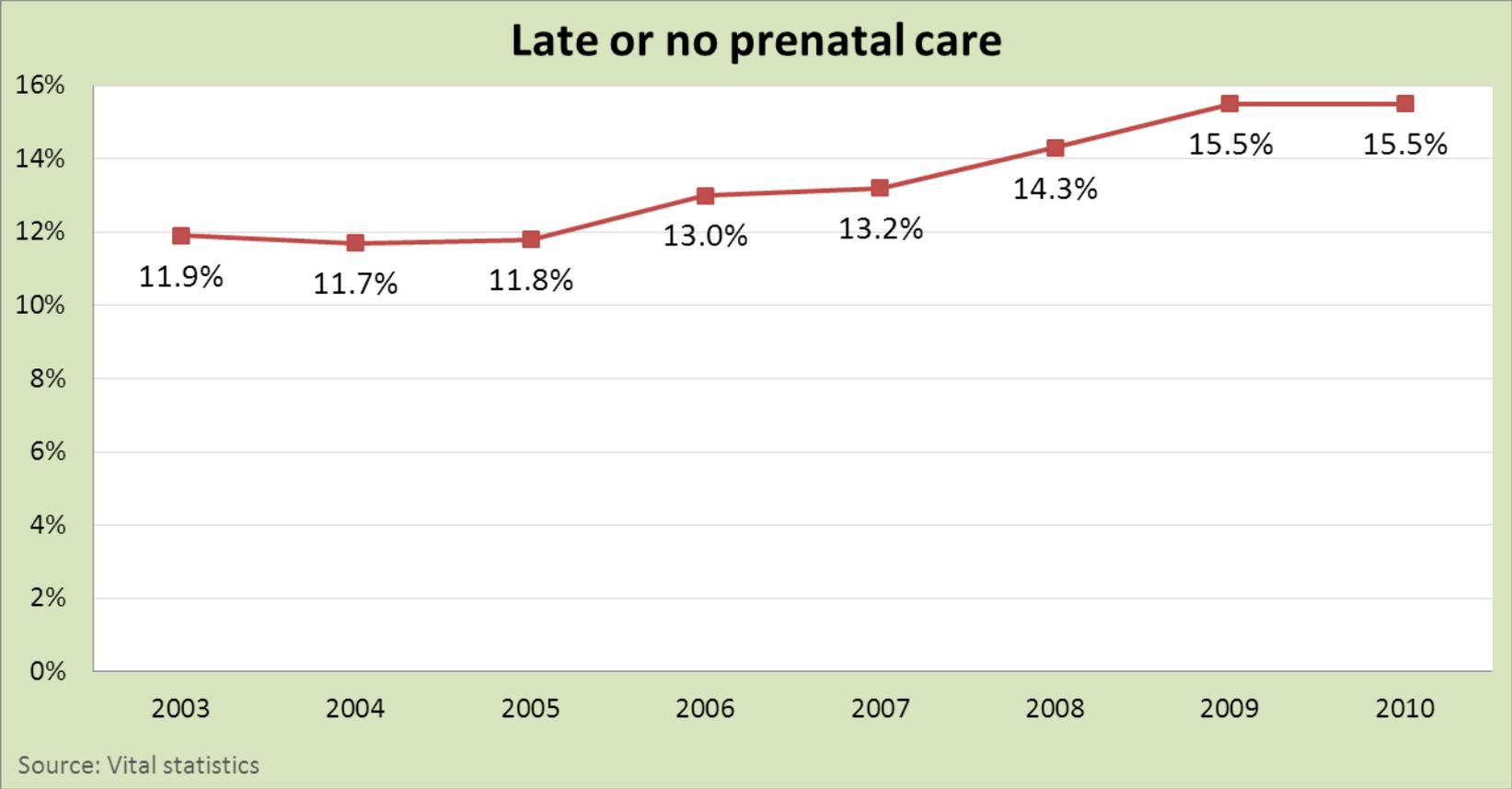


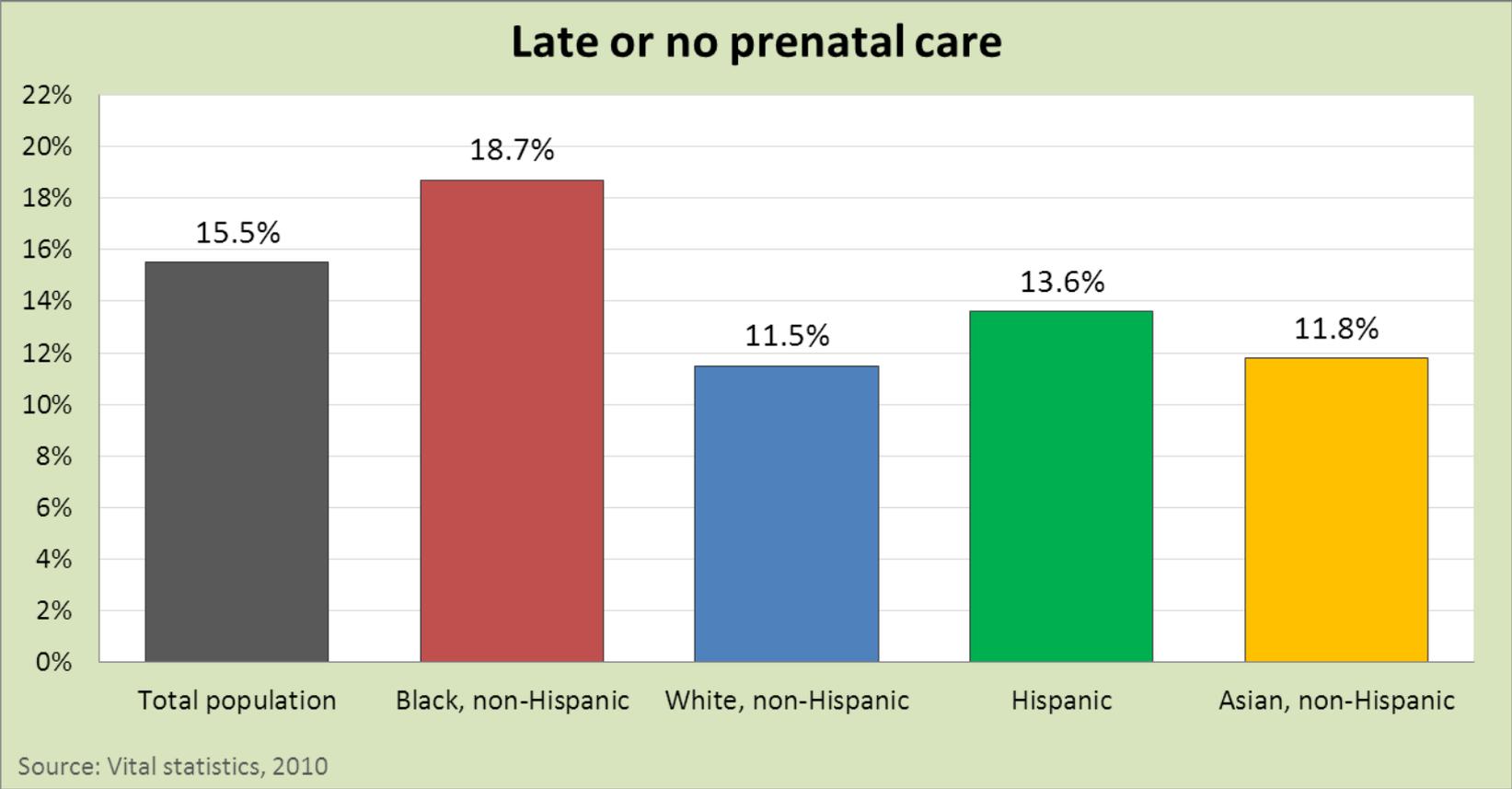
<2500 grams



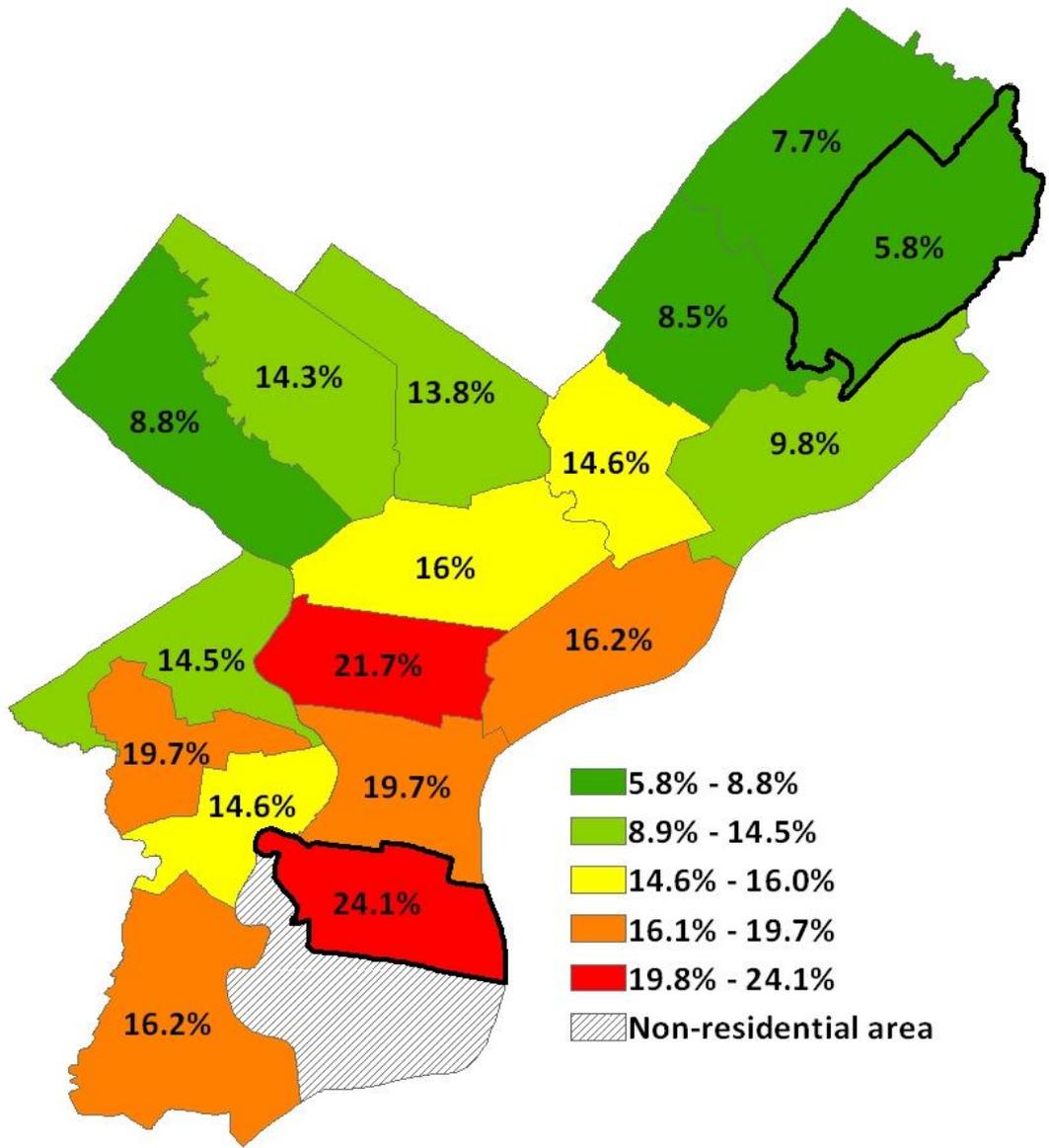








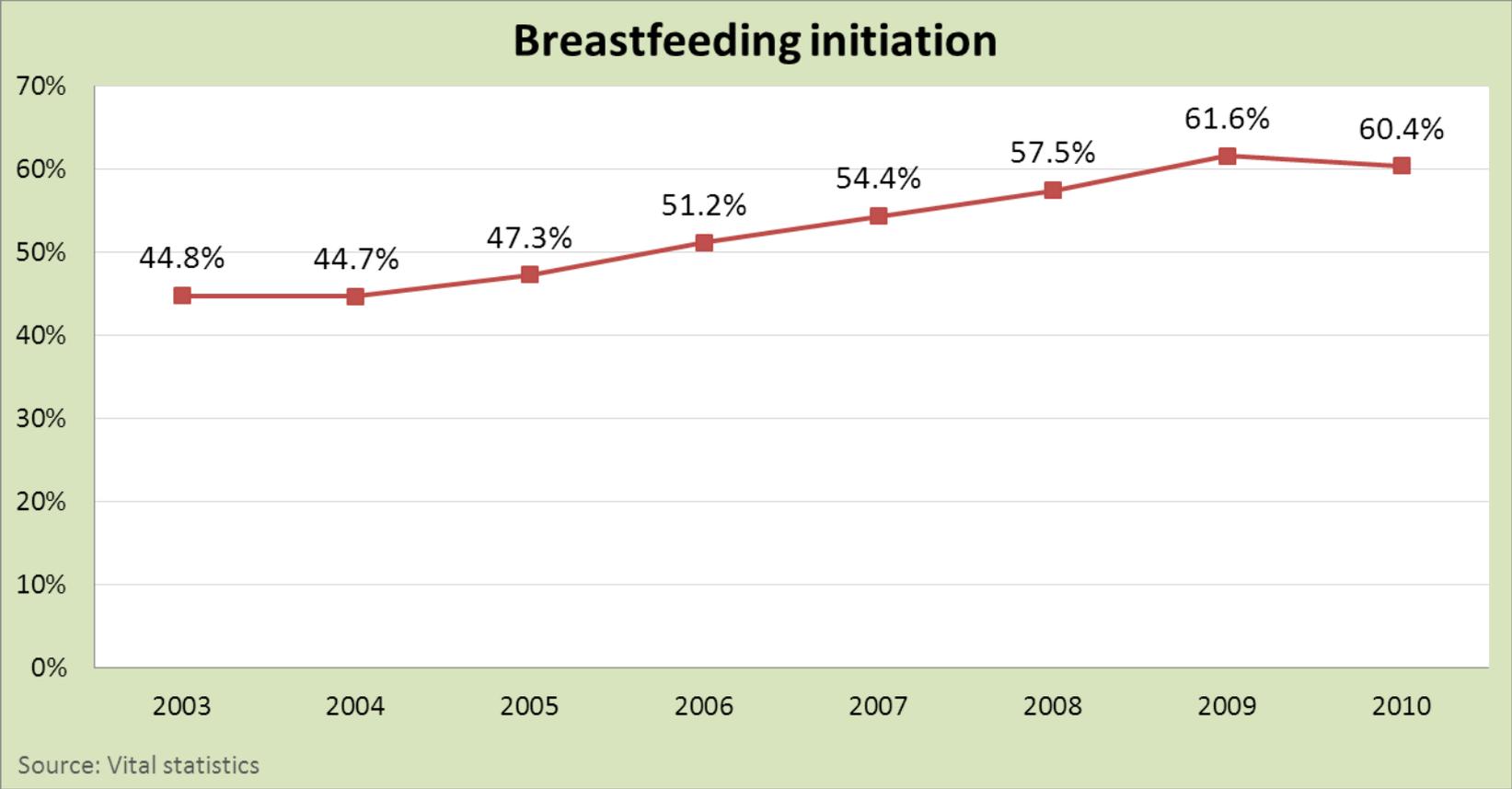
Late or no prenatal care

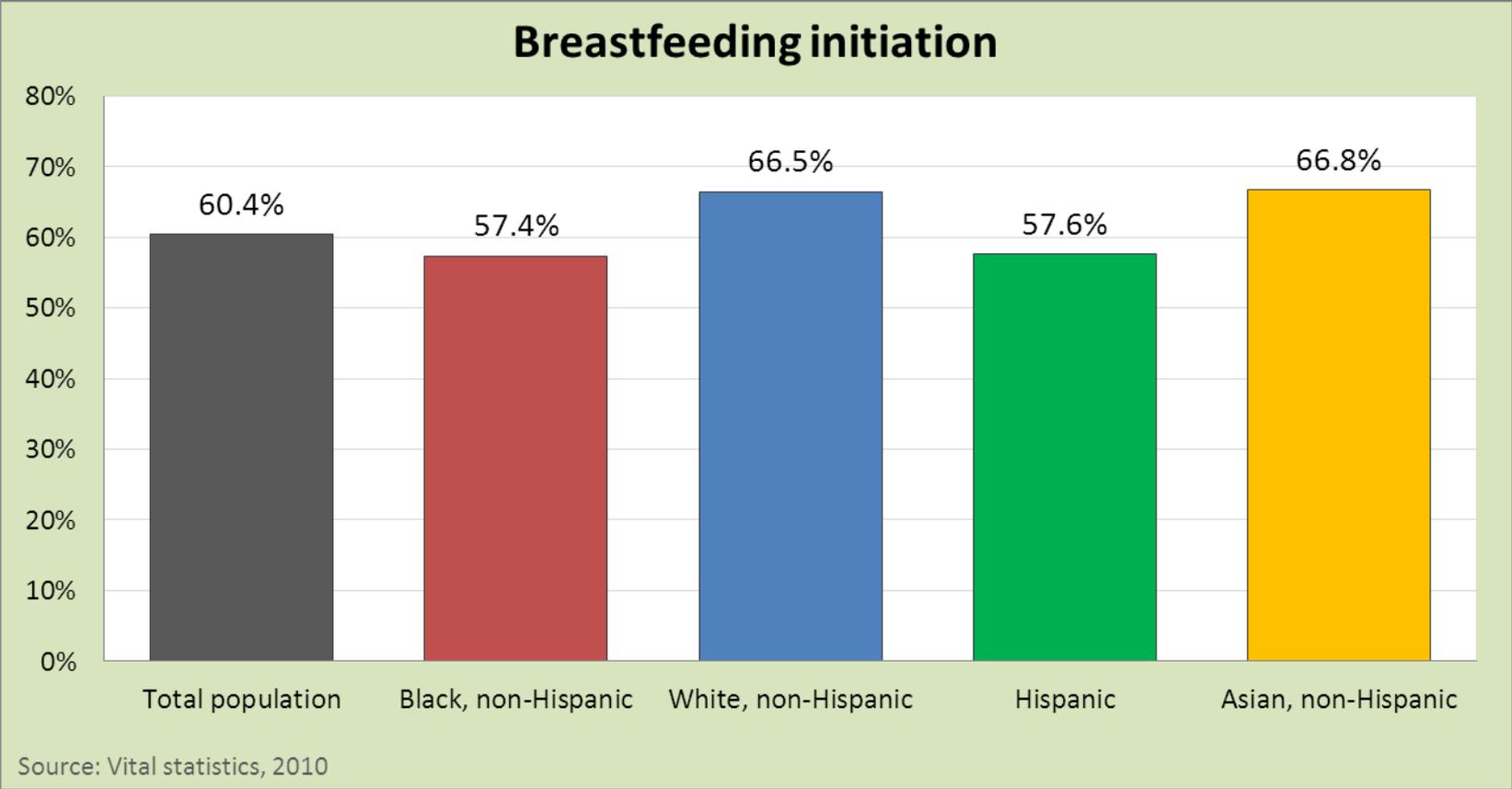


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

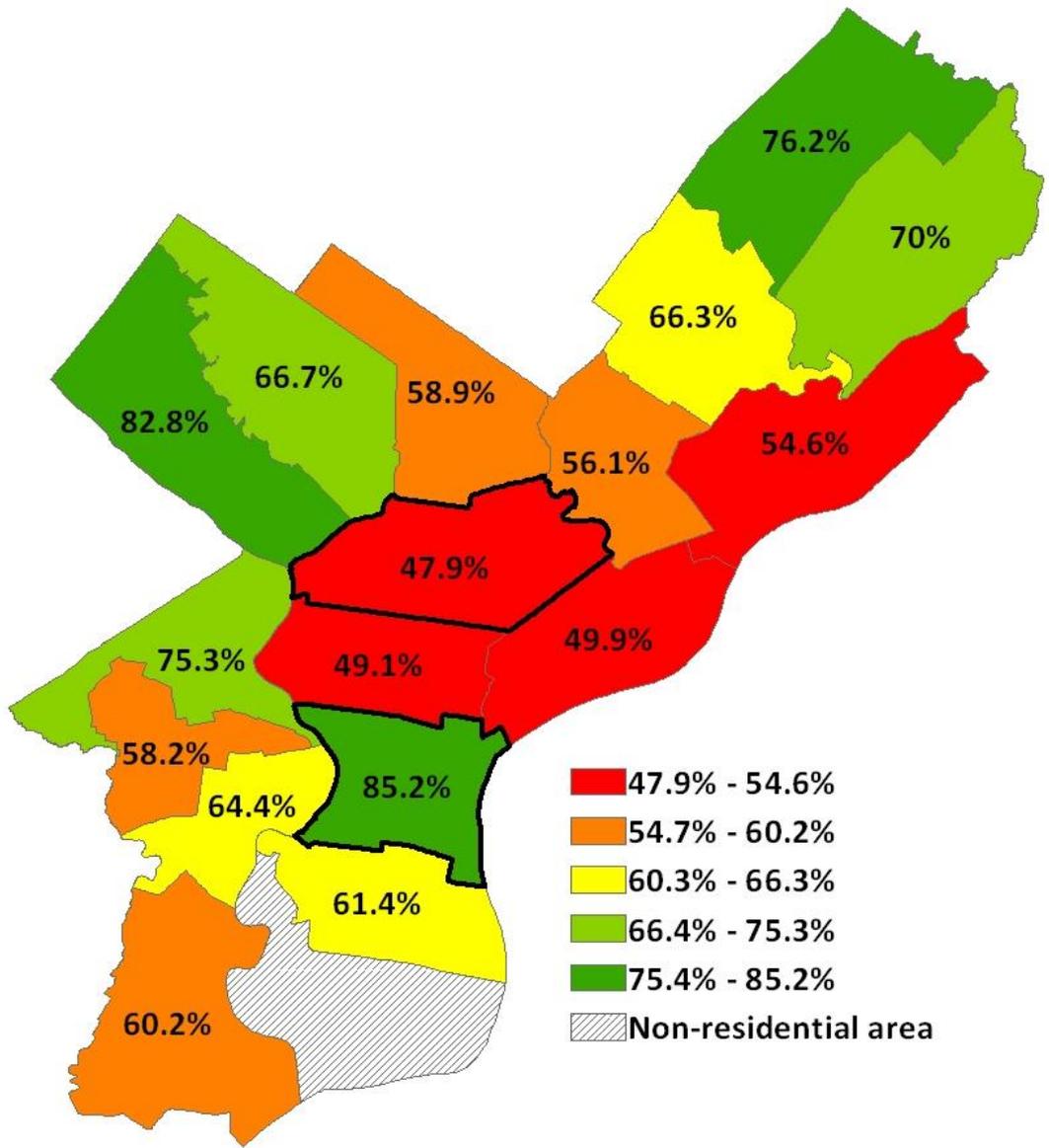
Beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all







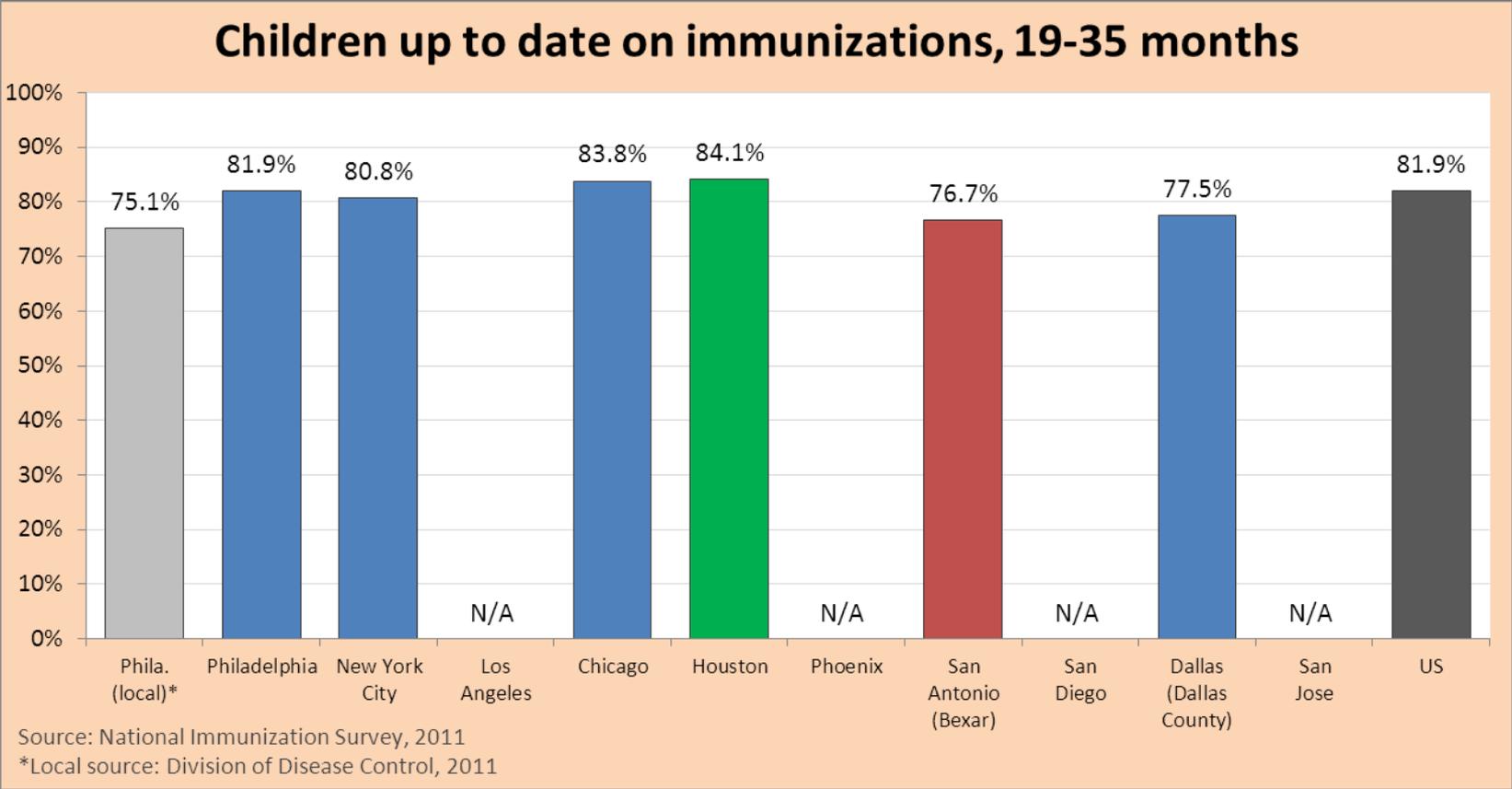
Breastfeeding initiation

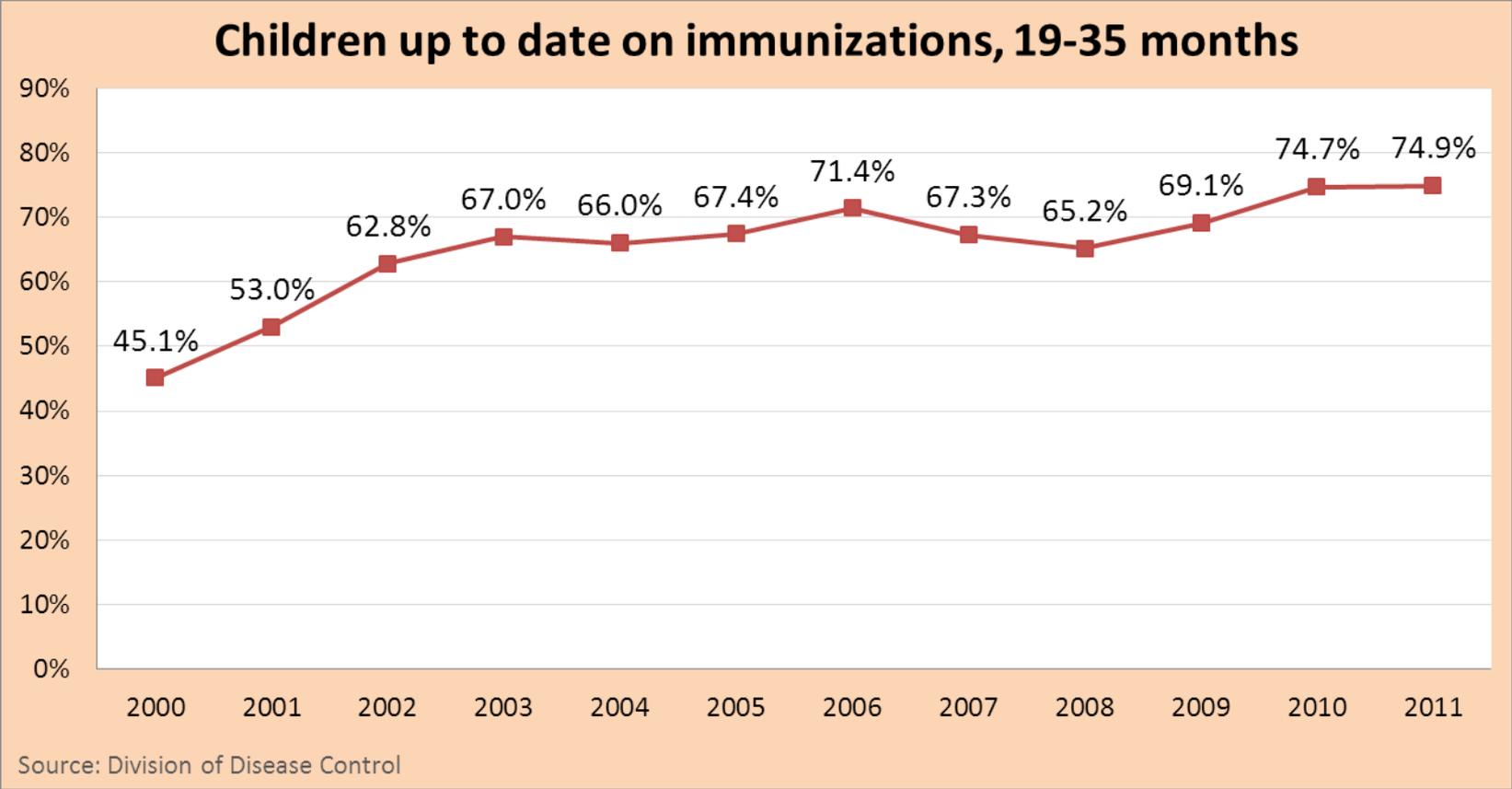


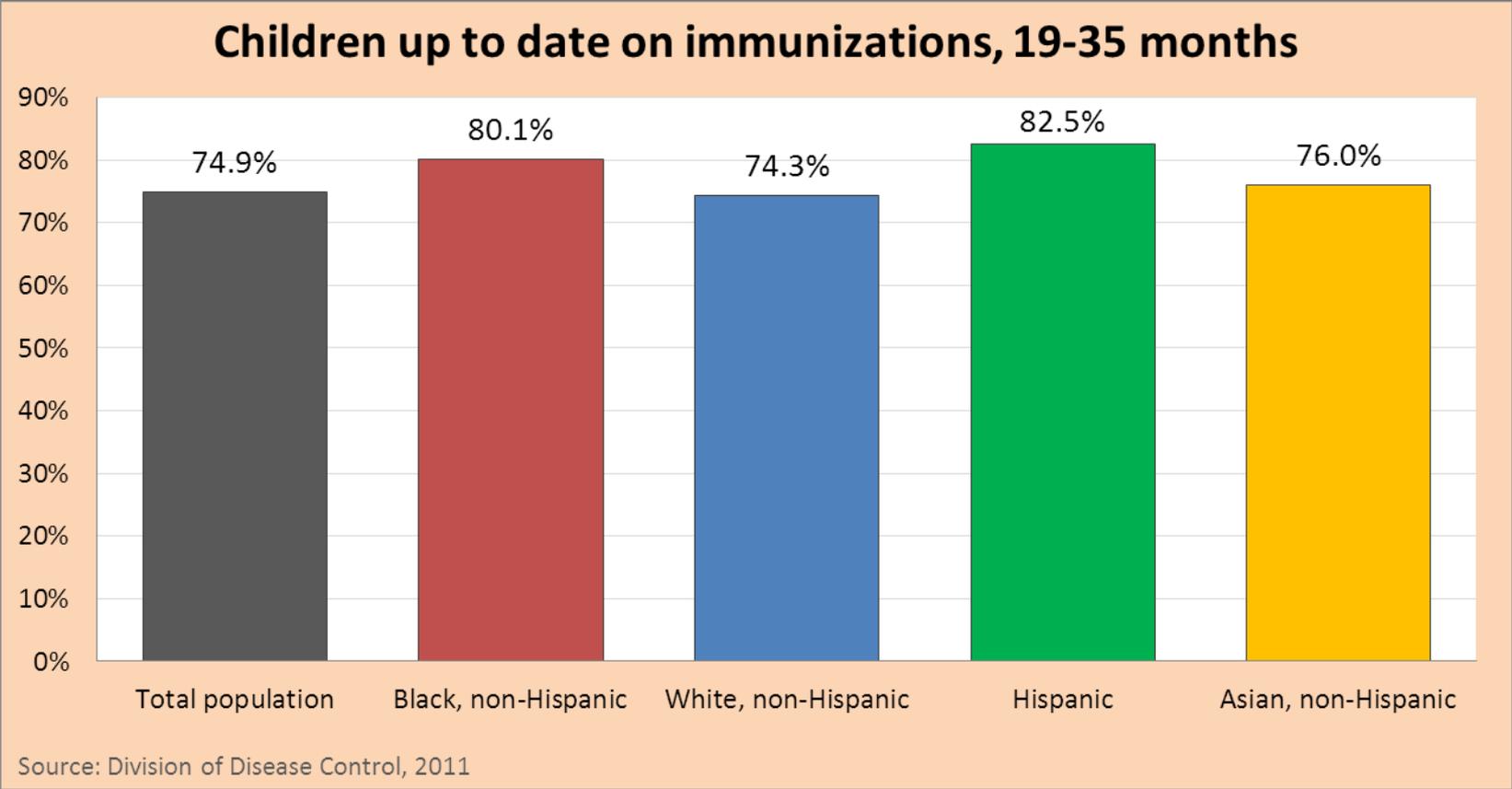
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

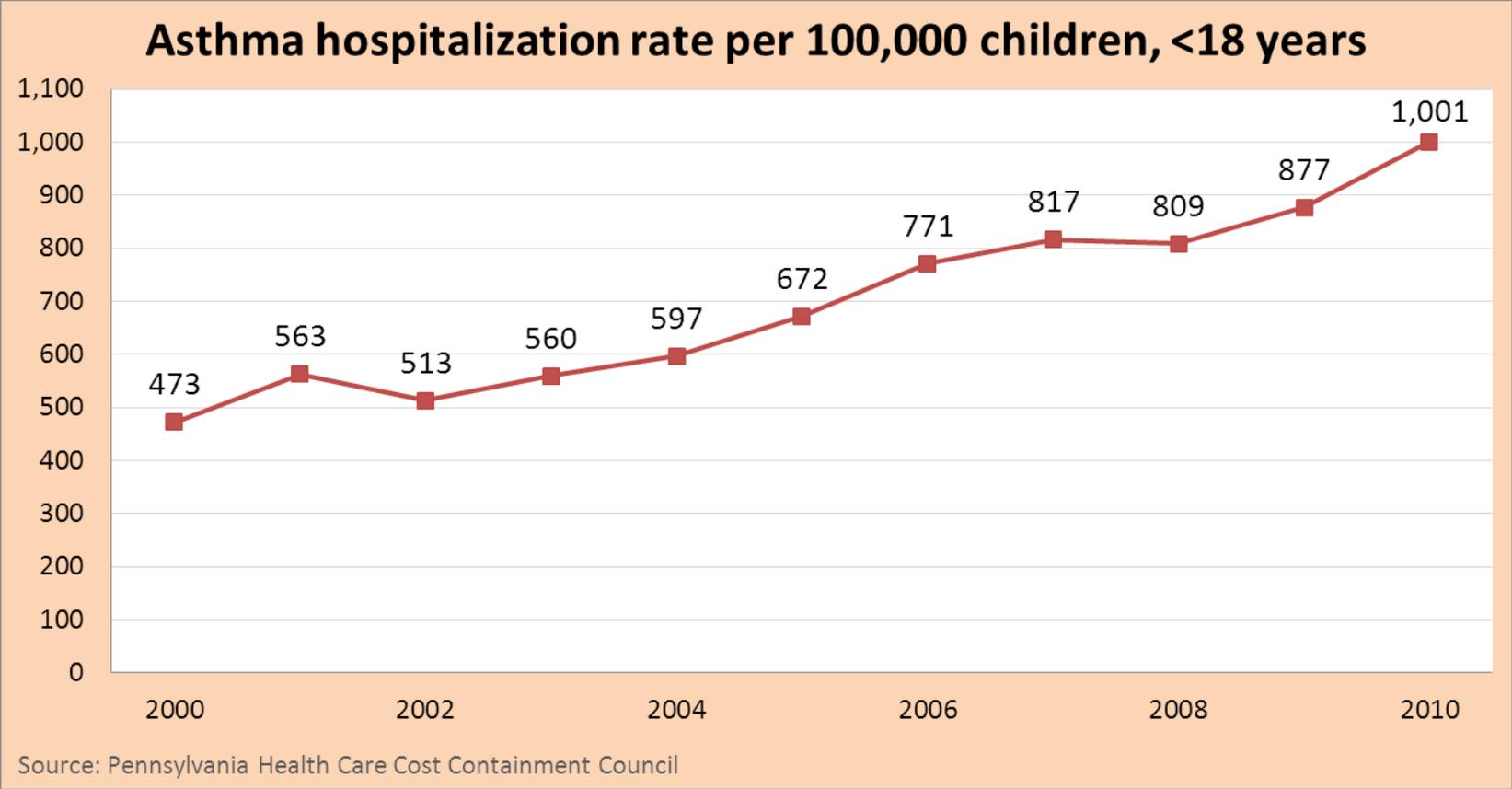
CHILD HEALTH

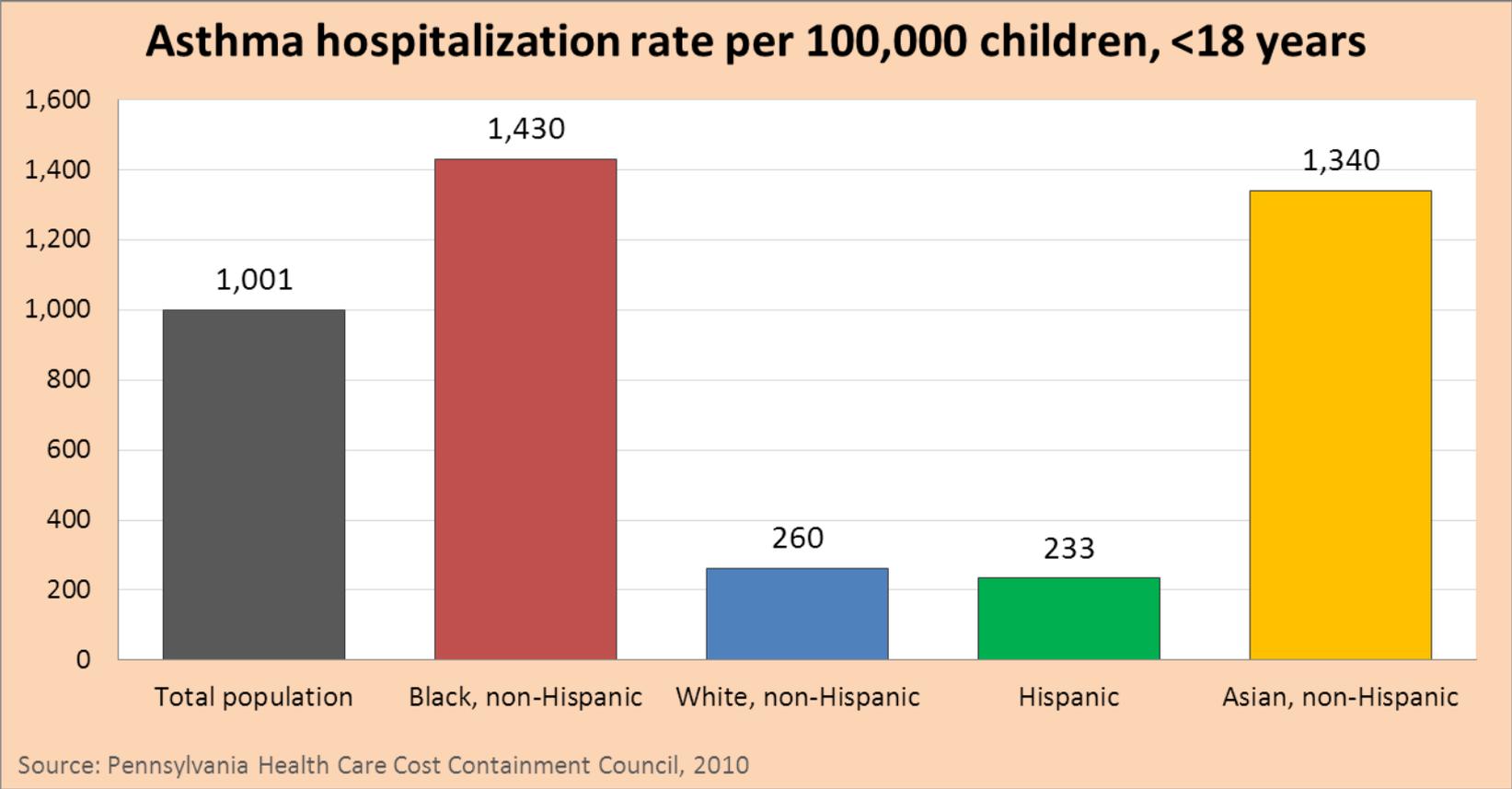
Immunizations
Asthma hospitalizations
Elevated lead levels
Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents
Child mortality



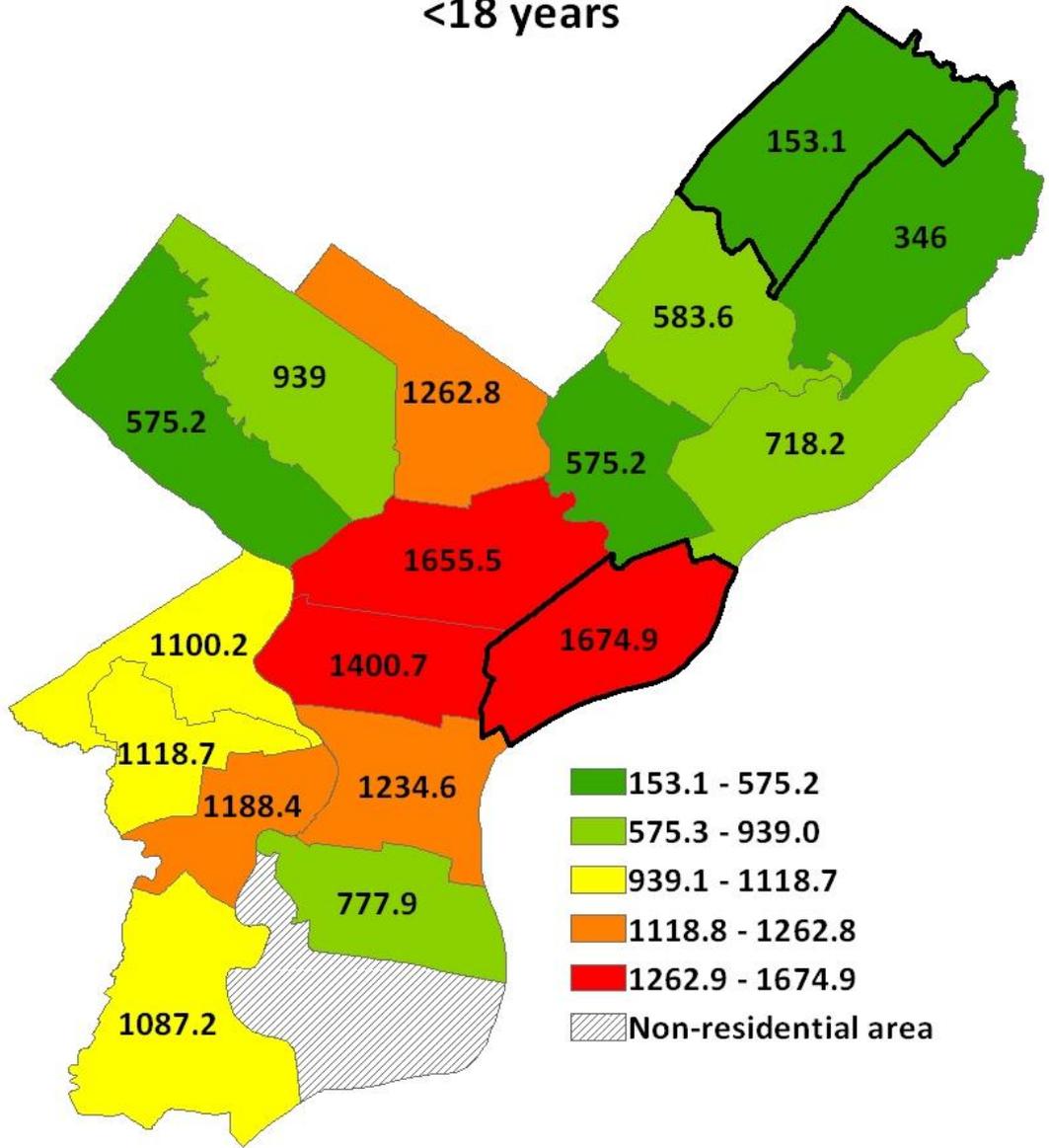






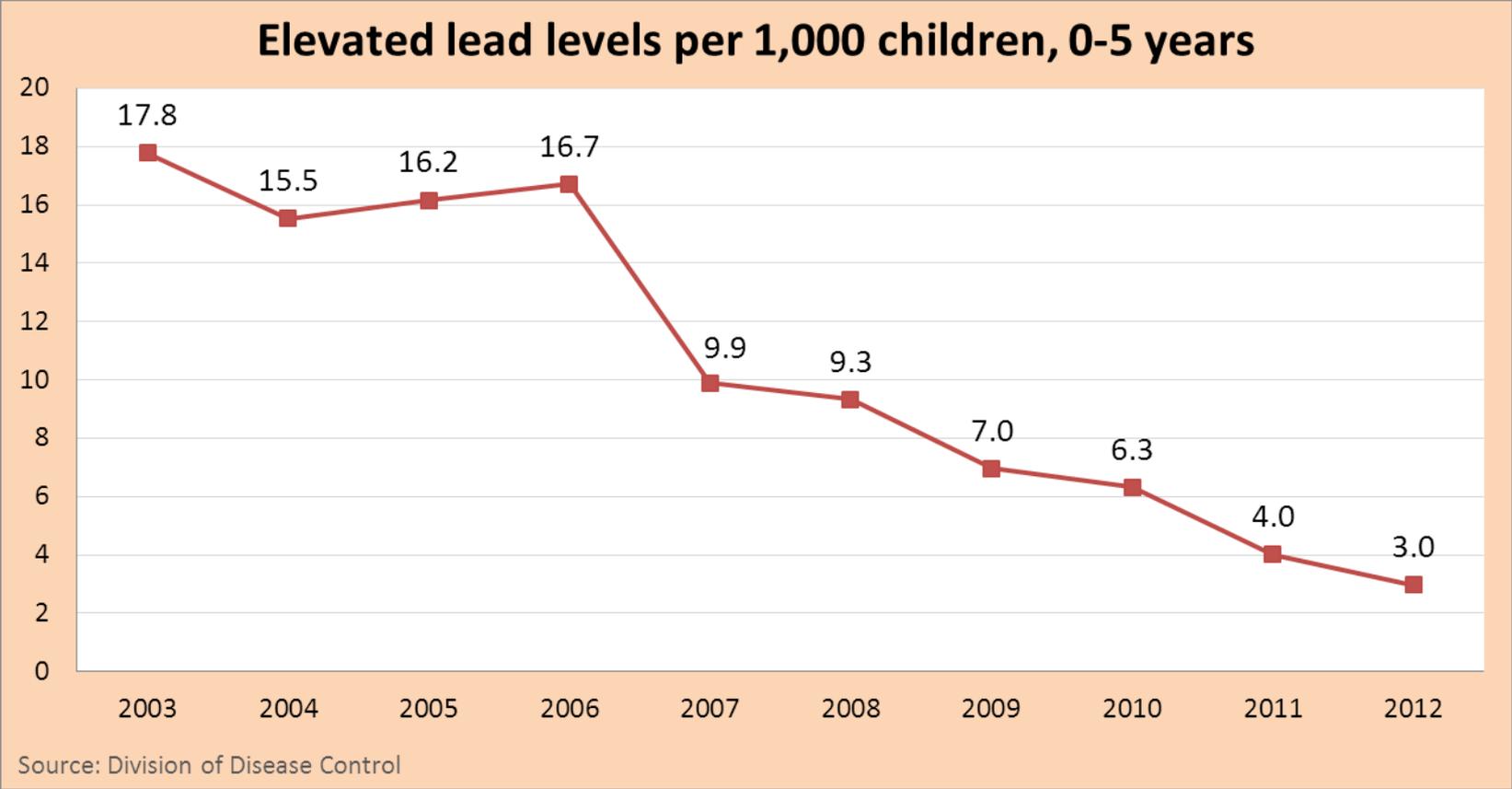


Child asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000, <18 years



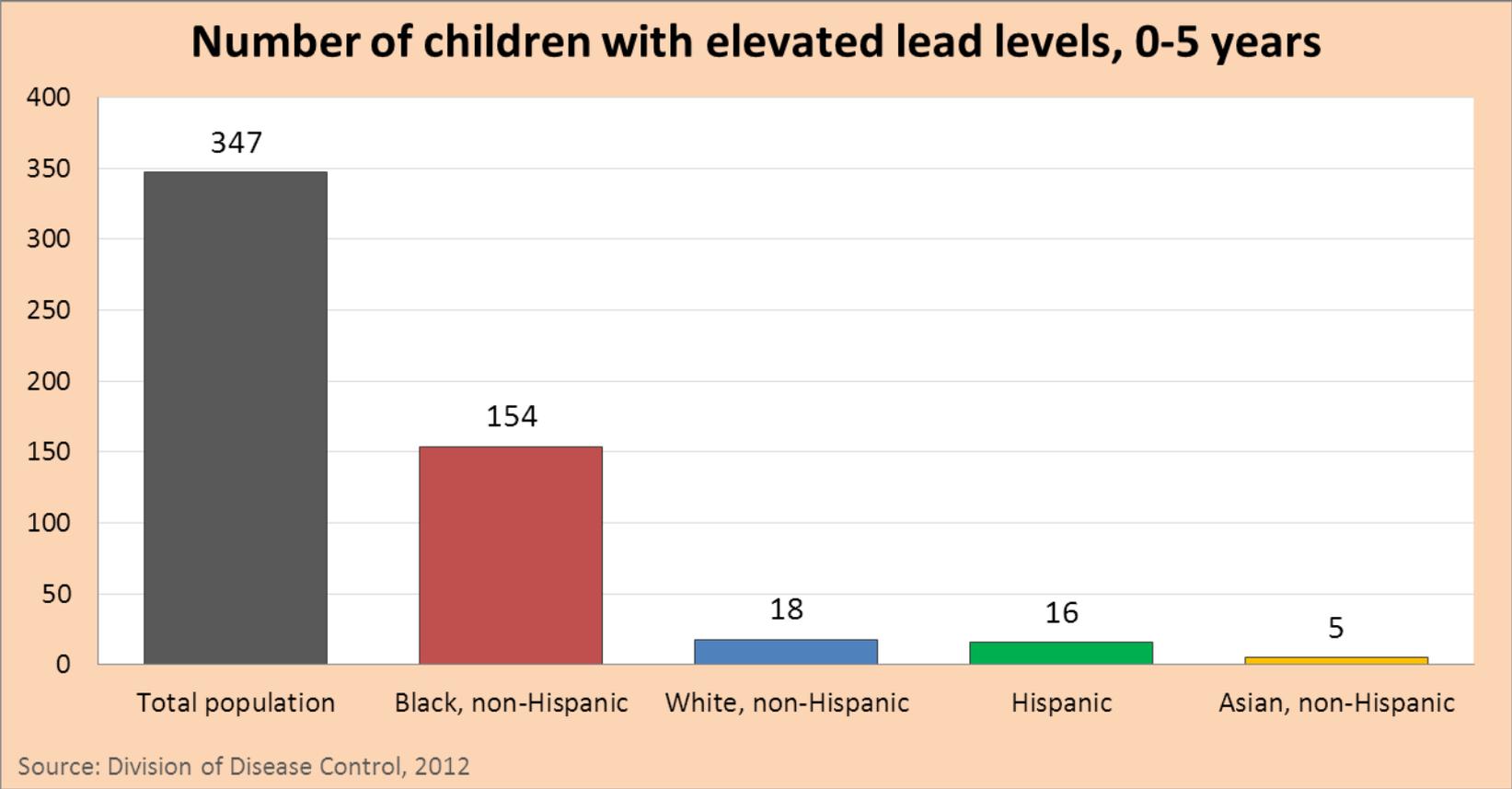
Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2010





Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher. Children only counted once if they have elevated lead levels in multiple years.

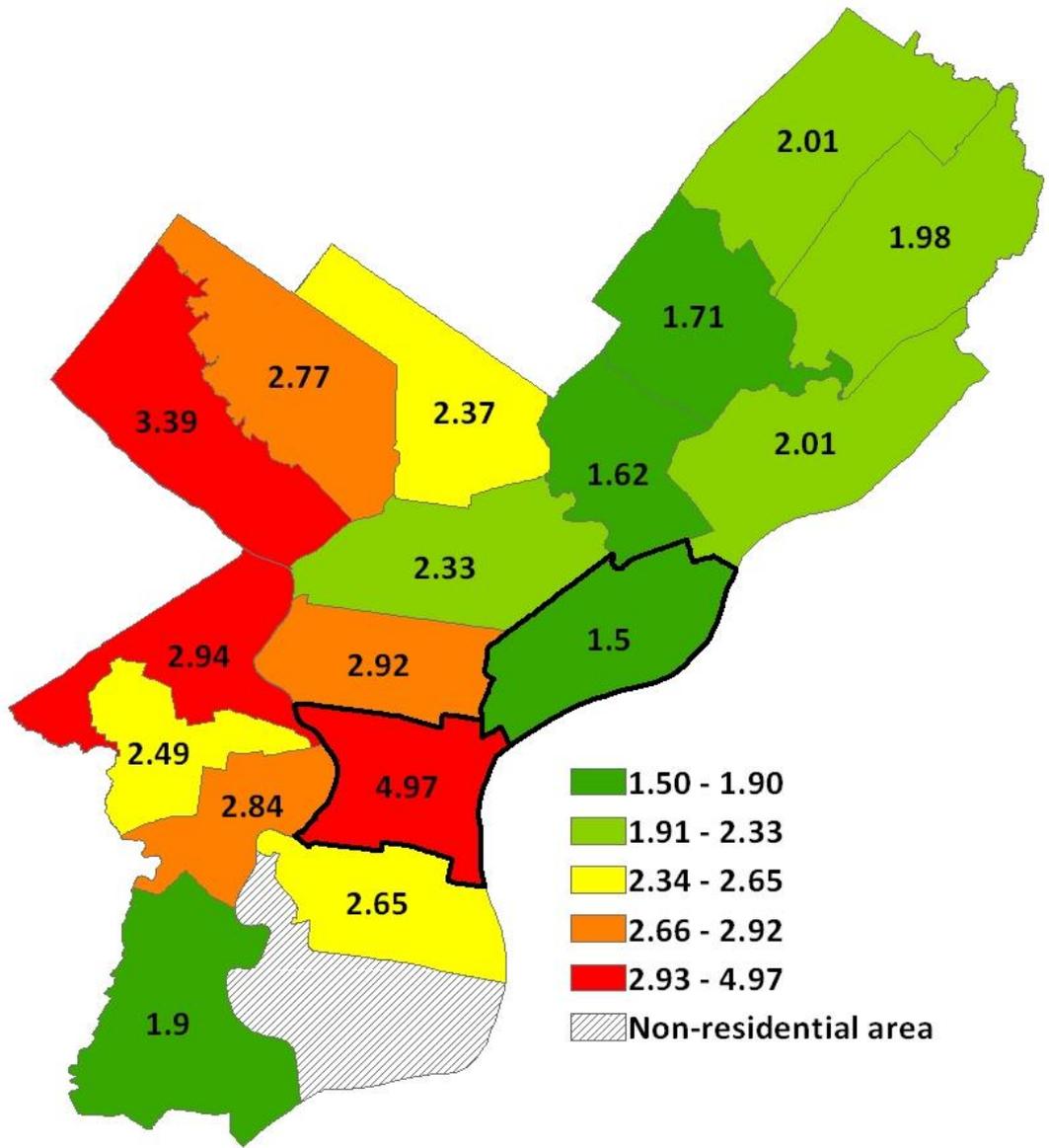




Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher



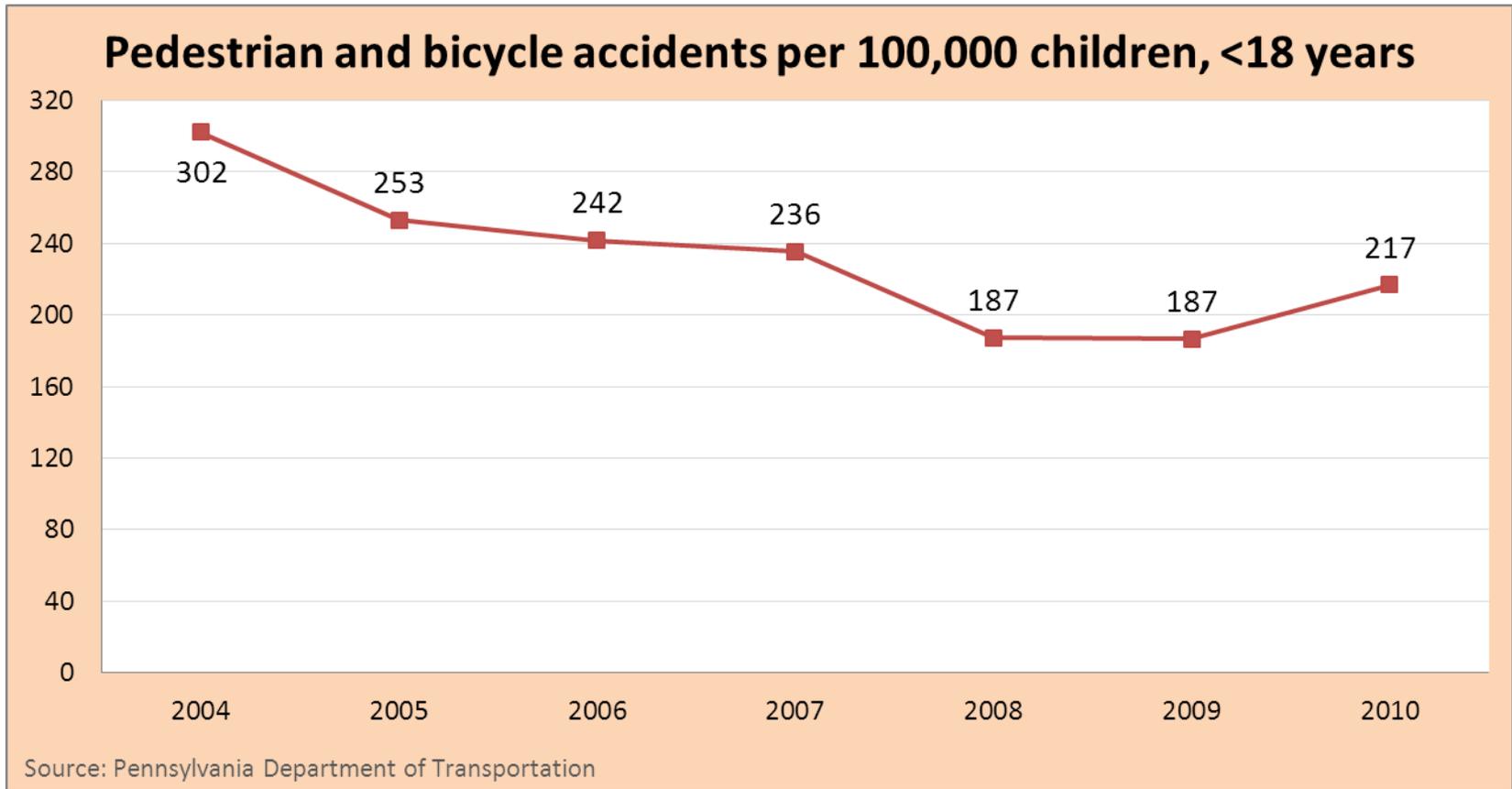
Elevated levels per 100,000 children, 0-5 years



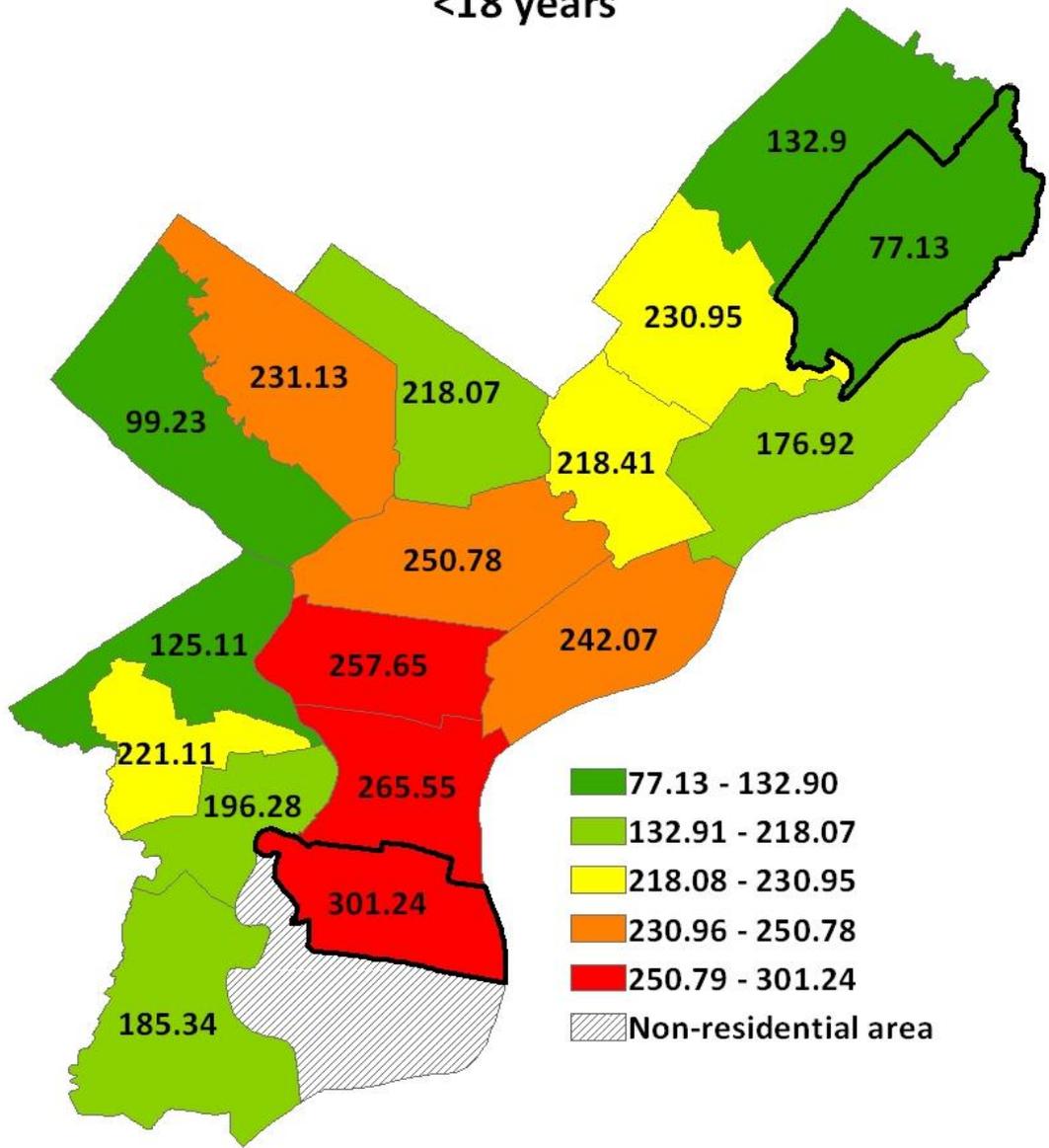
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2012

Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher



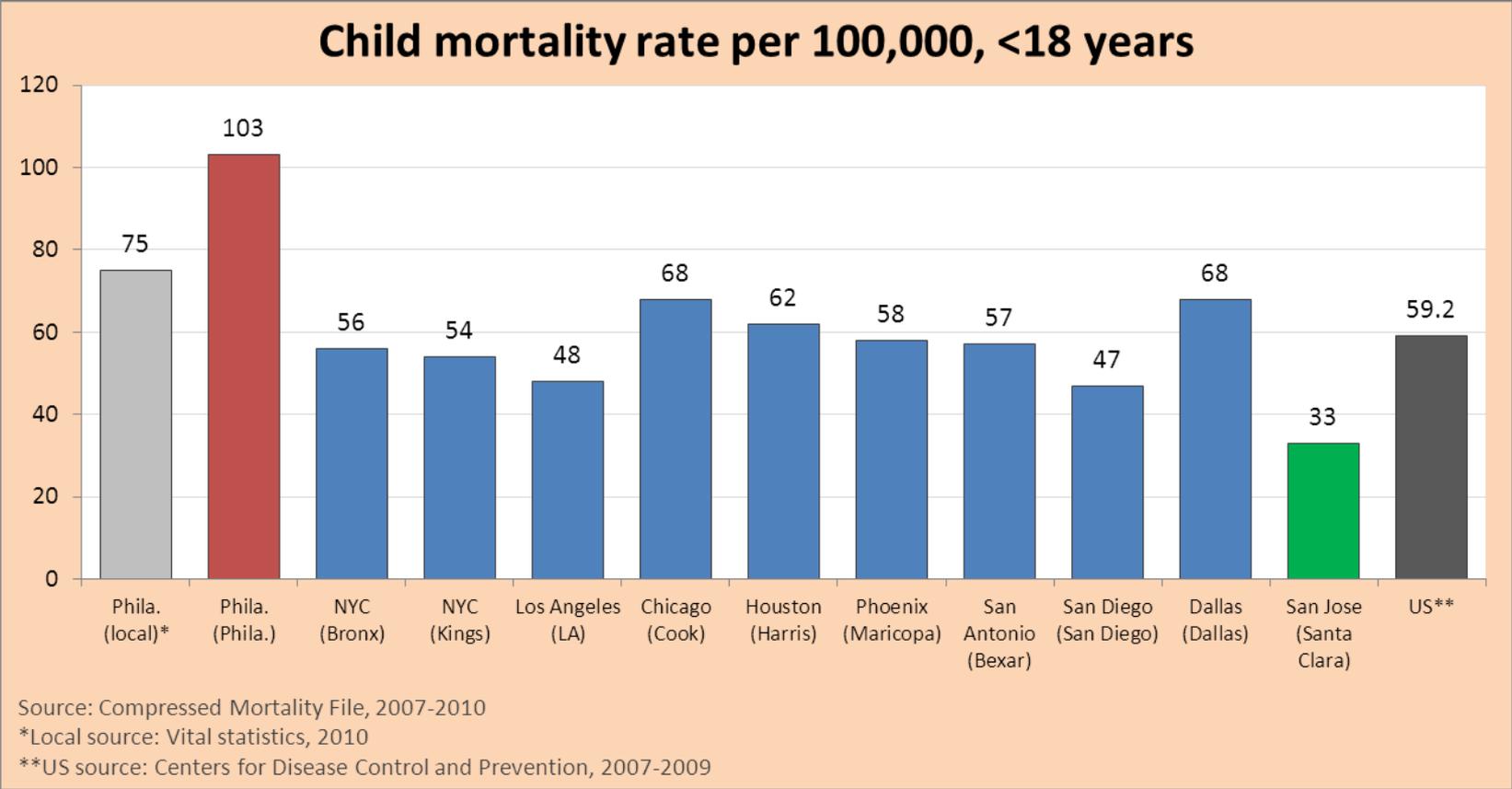


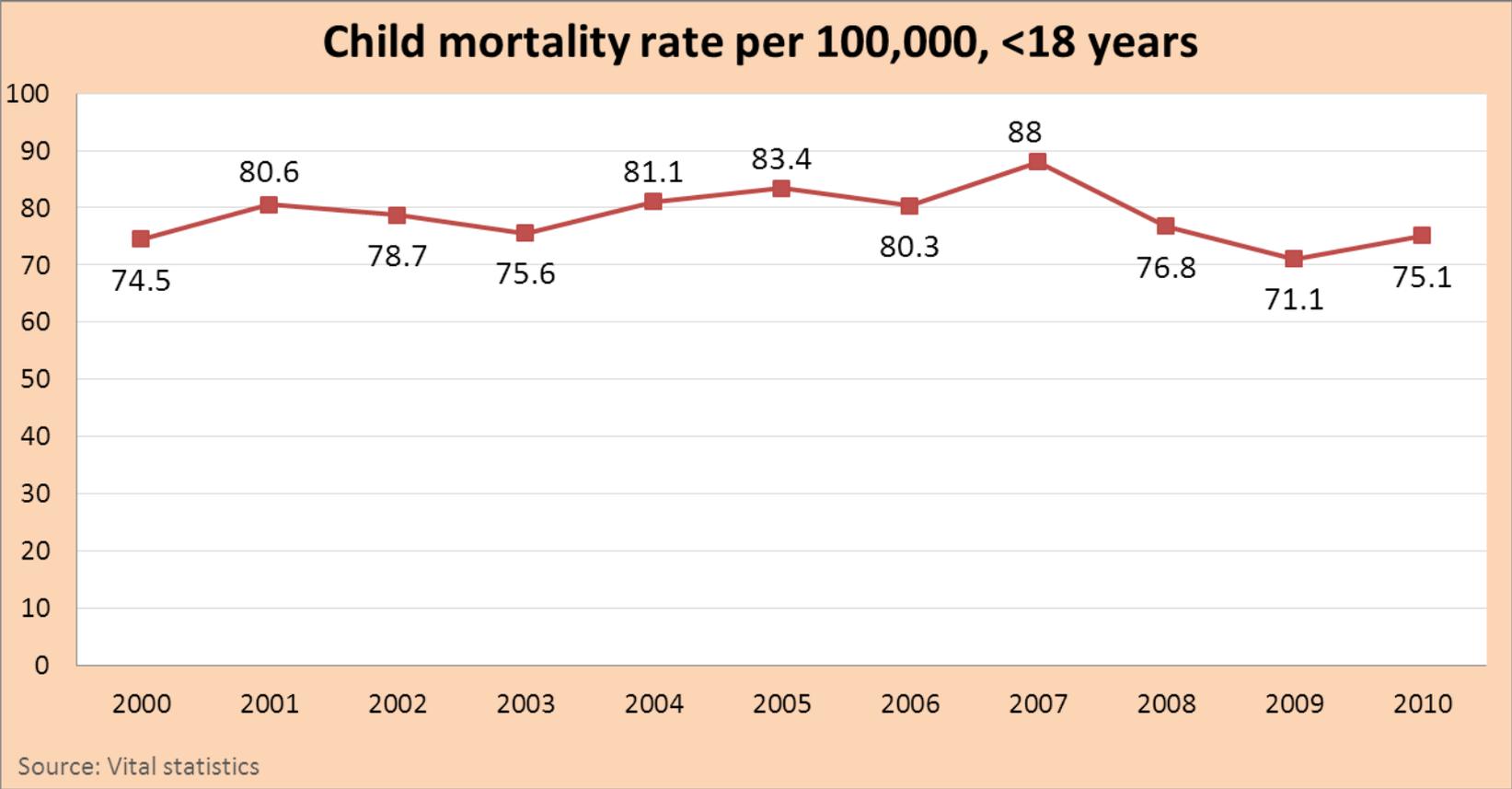
Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000 children, <18 years

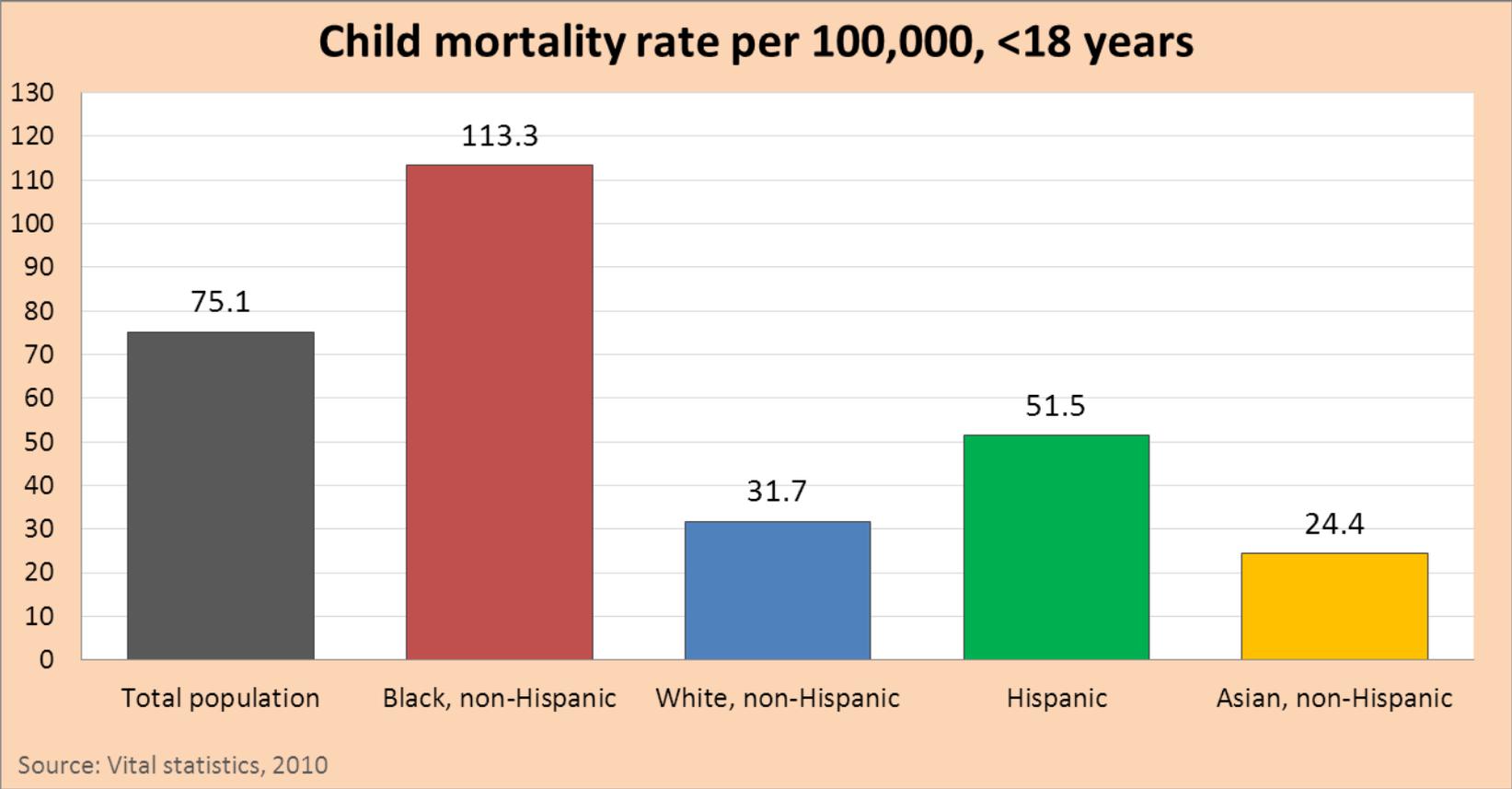


Source: PennDOT, 2010

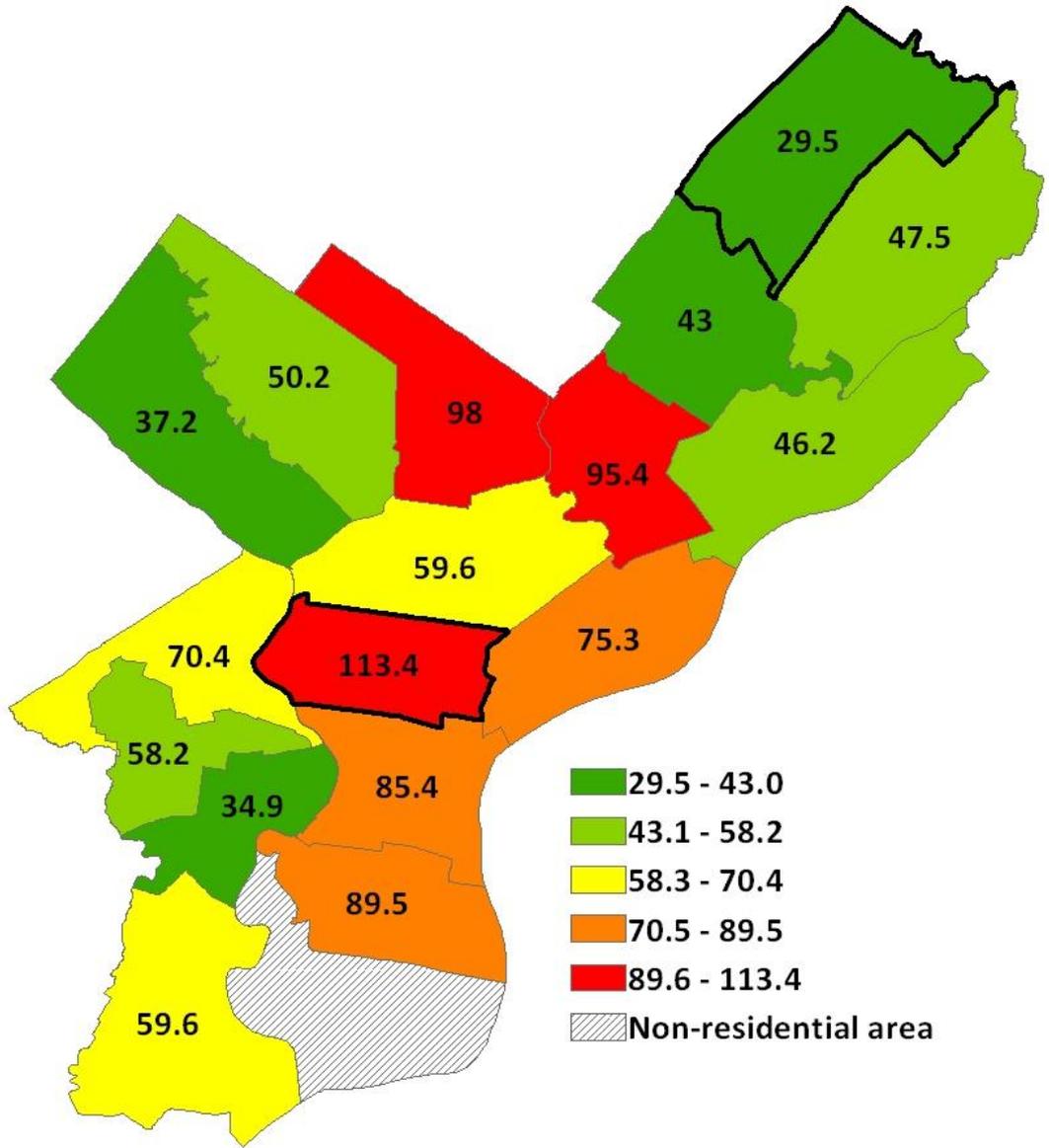








Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years



Source: Vital statistics, 2010

ACCESS TO CARE

Adult uninsurance

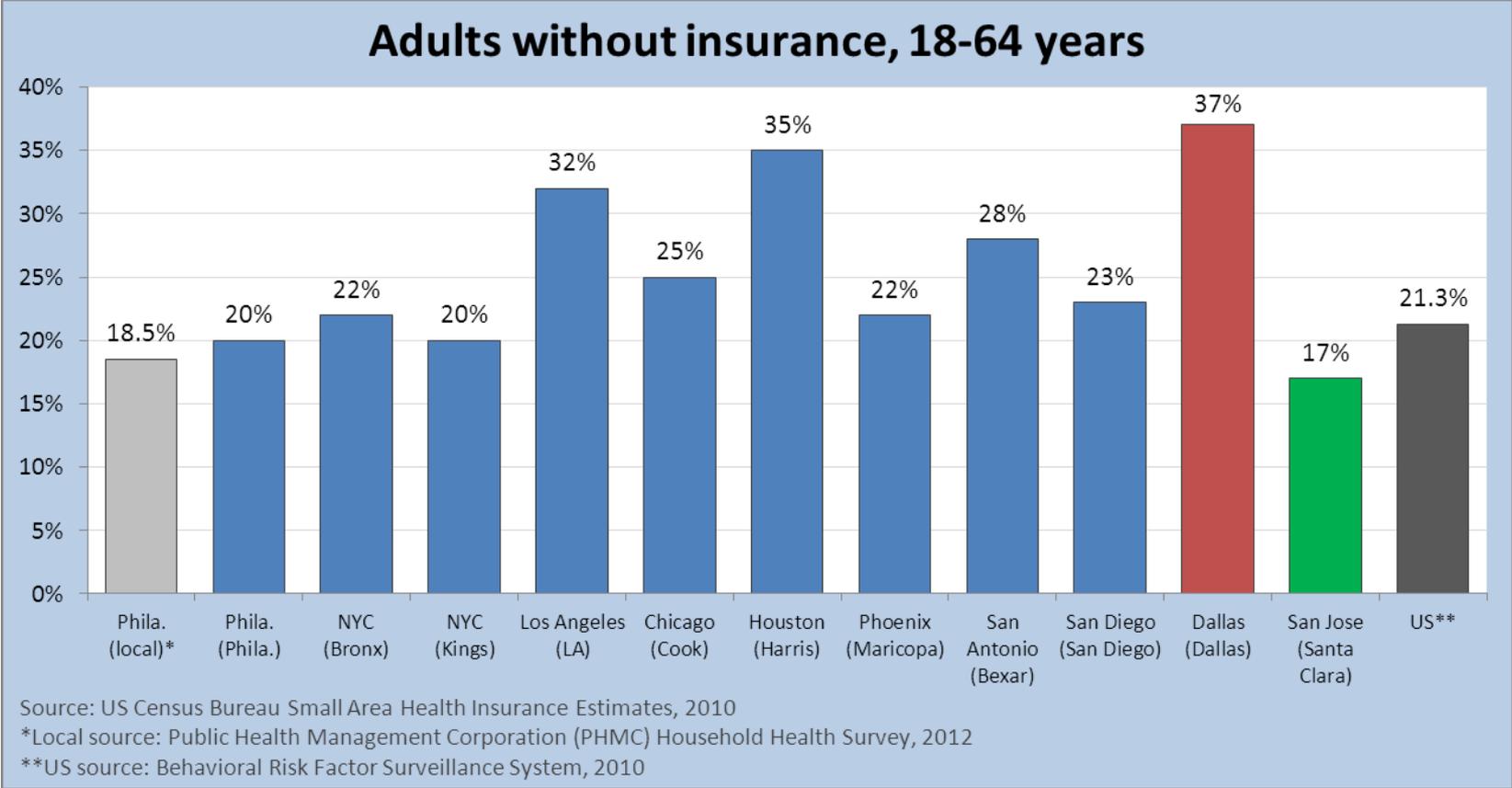
Child uninsurance

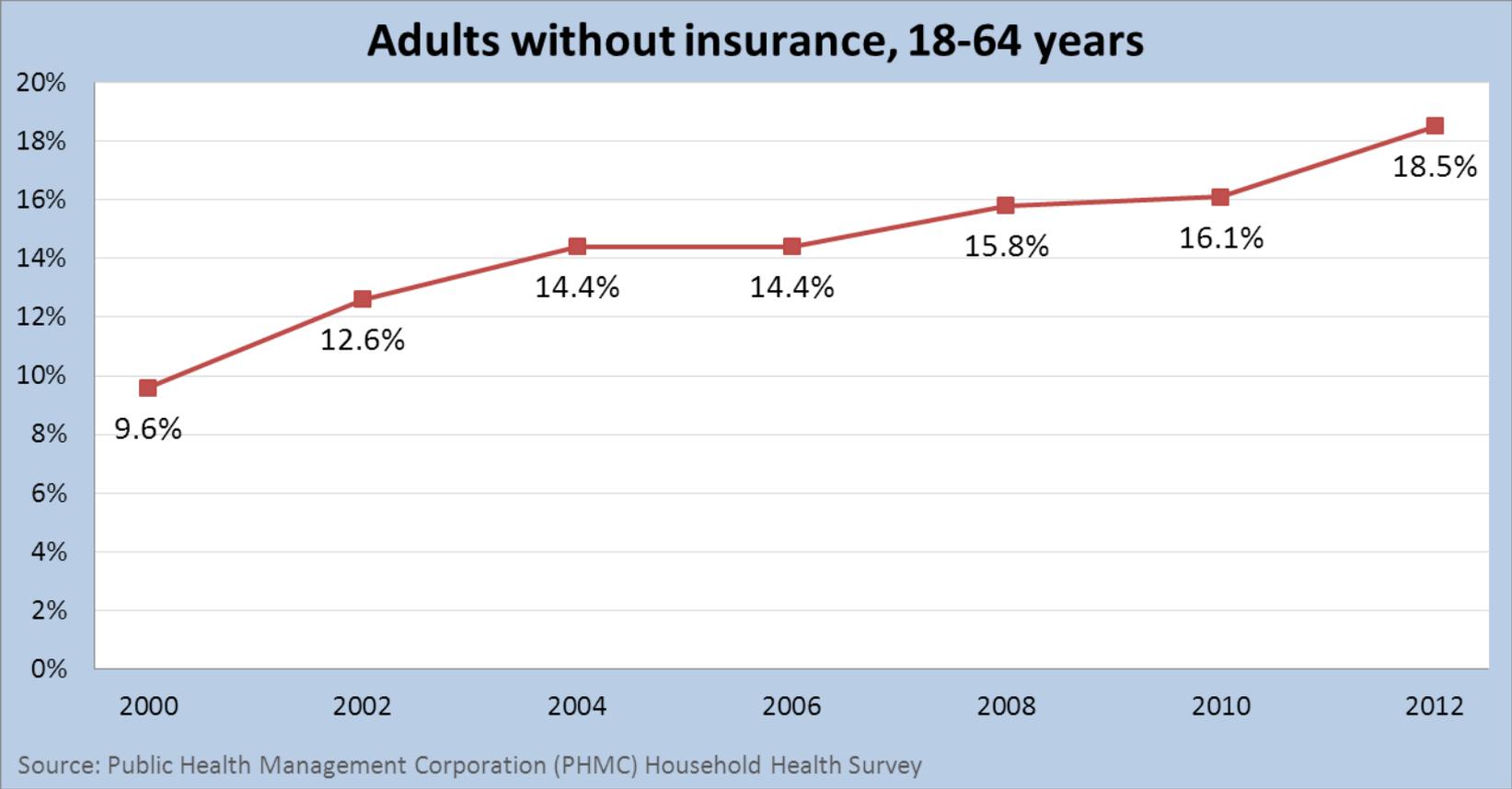
Adults covered by Medicaid

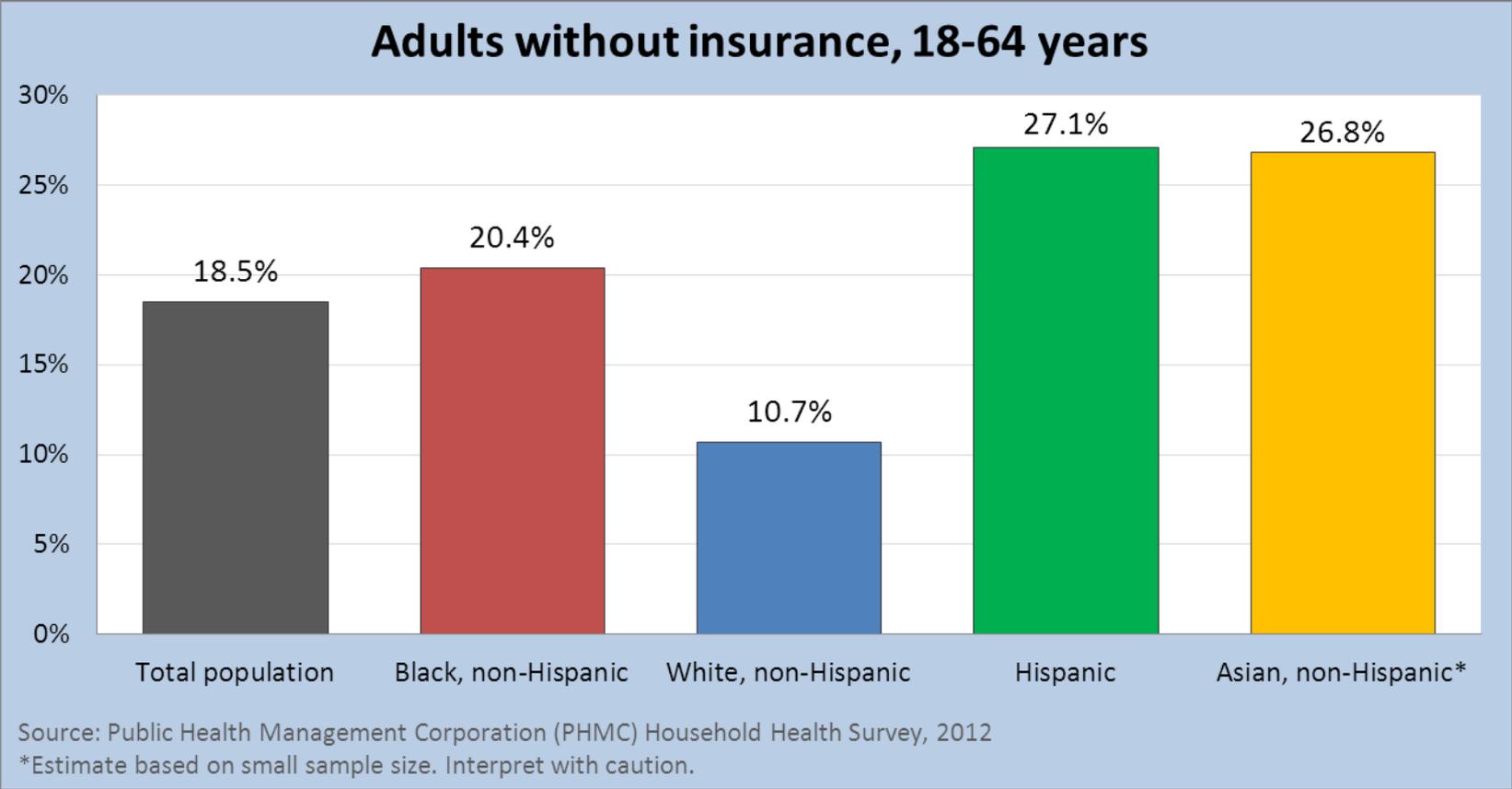
Adults forgoing needed care

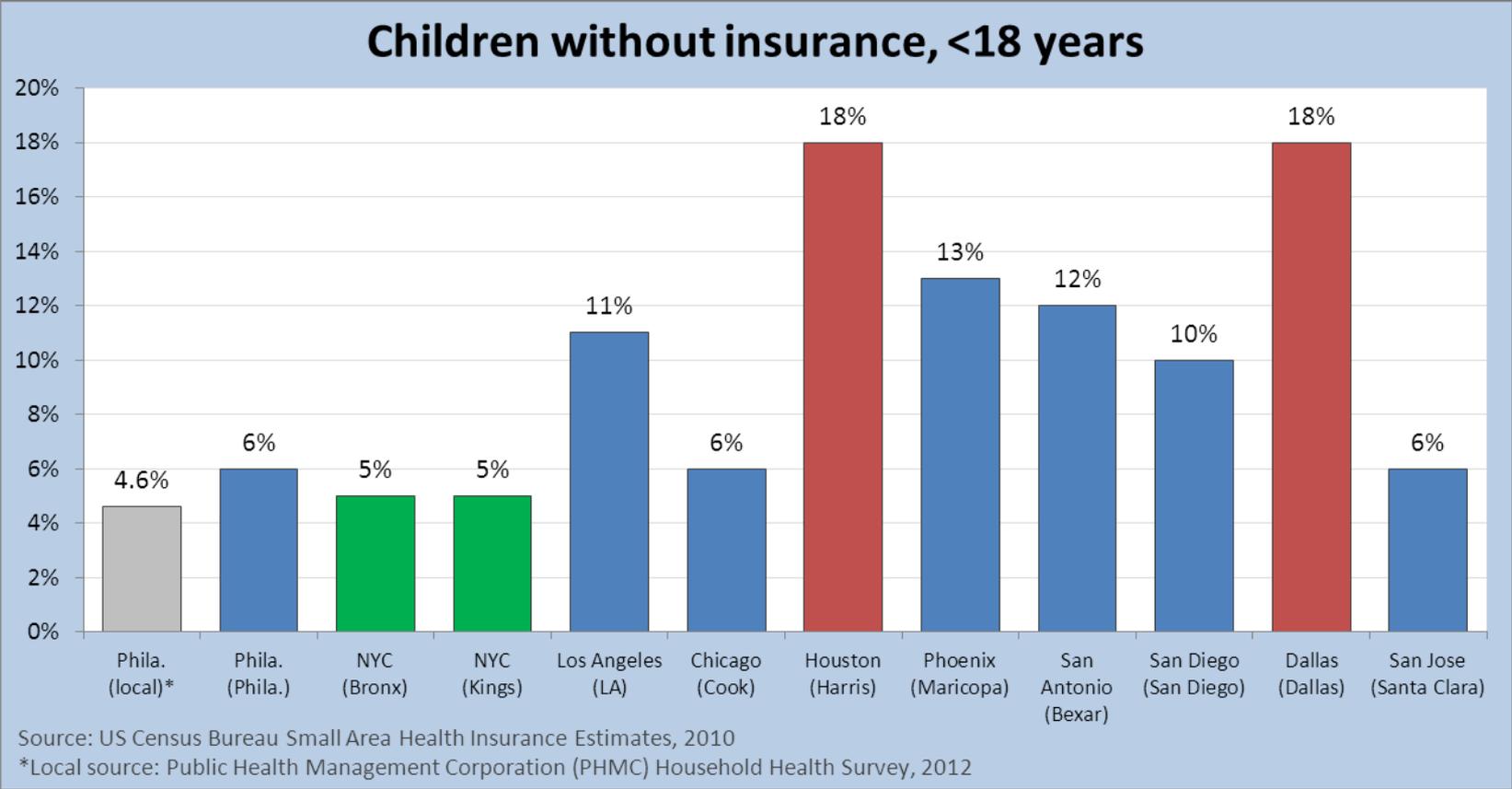
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations

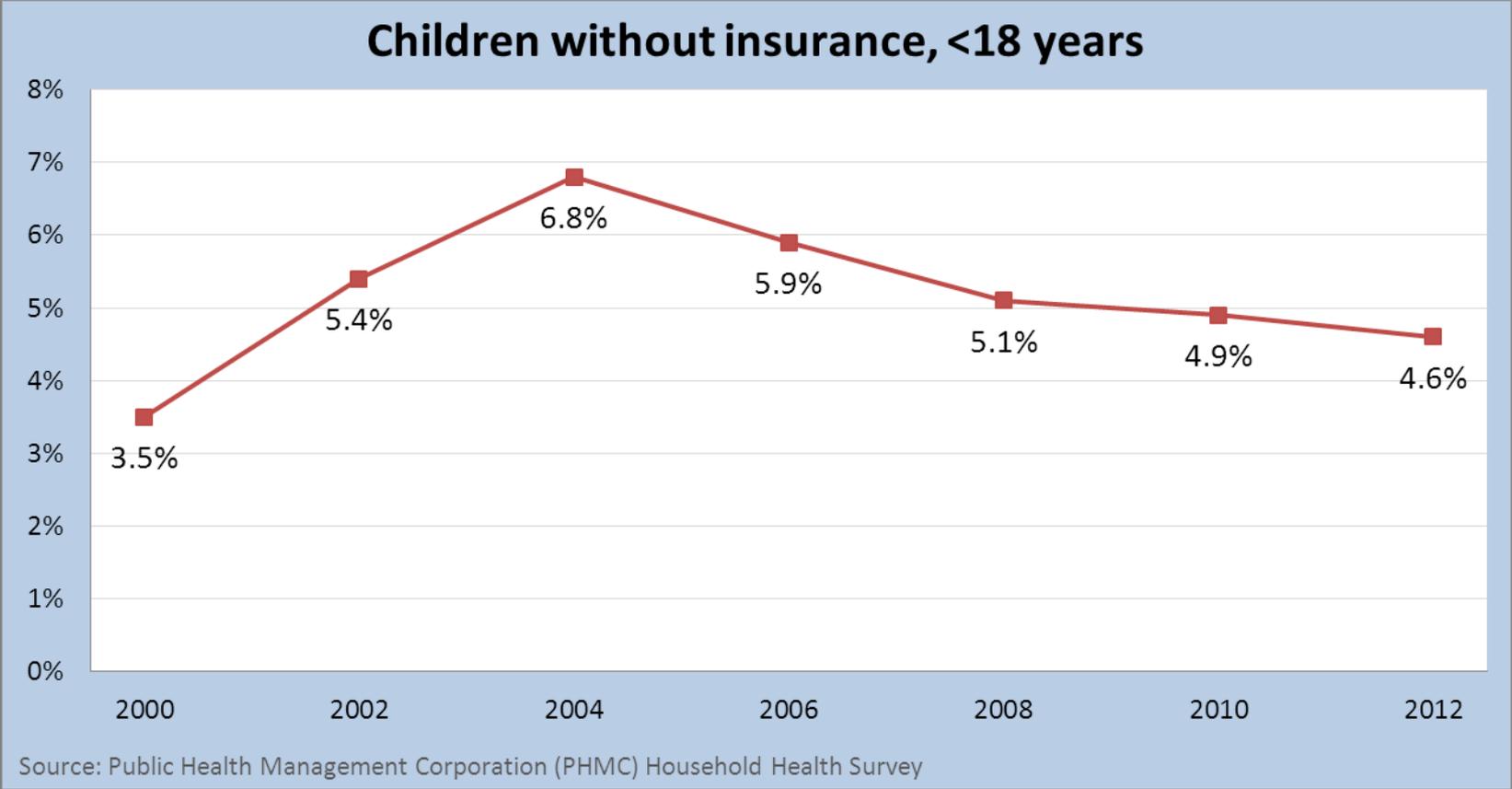
Children receiving dental care

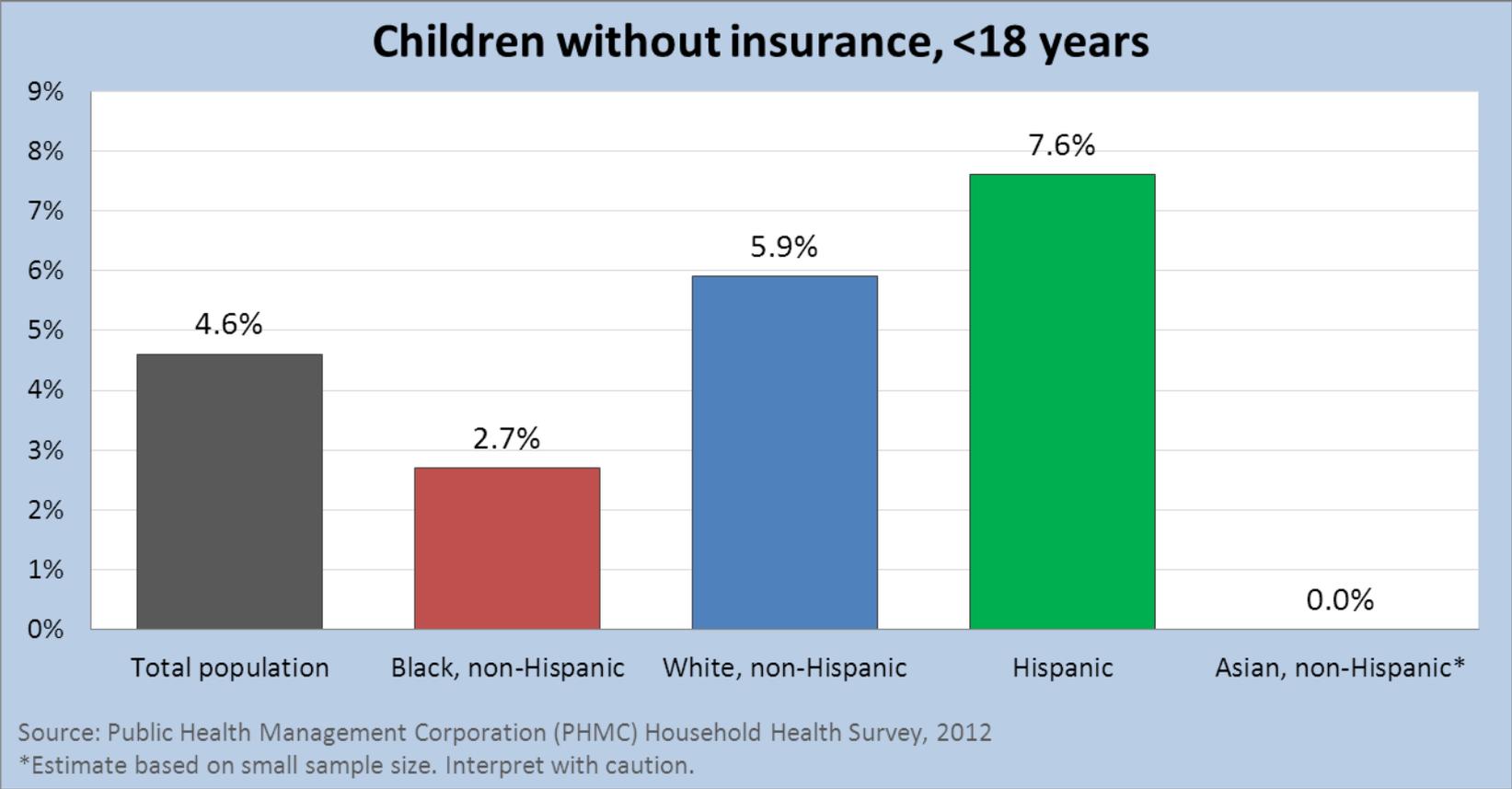


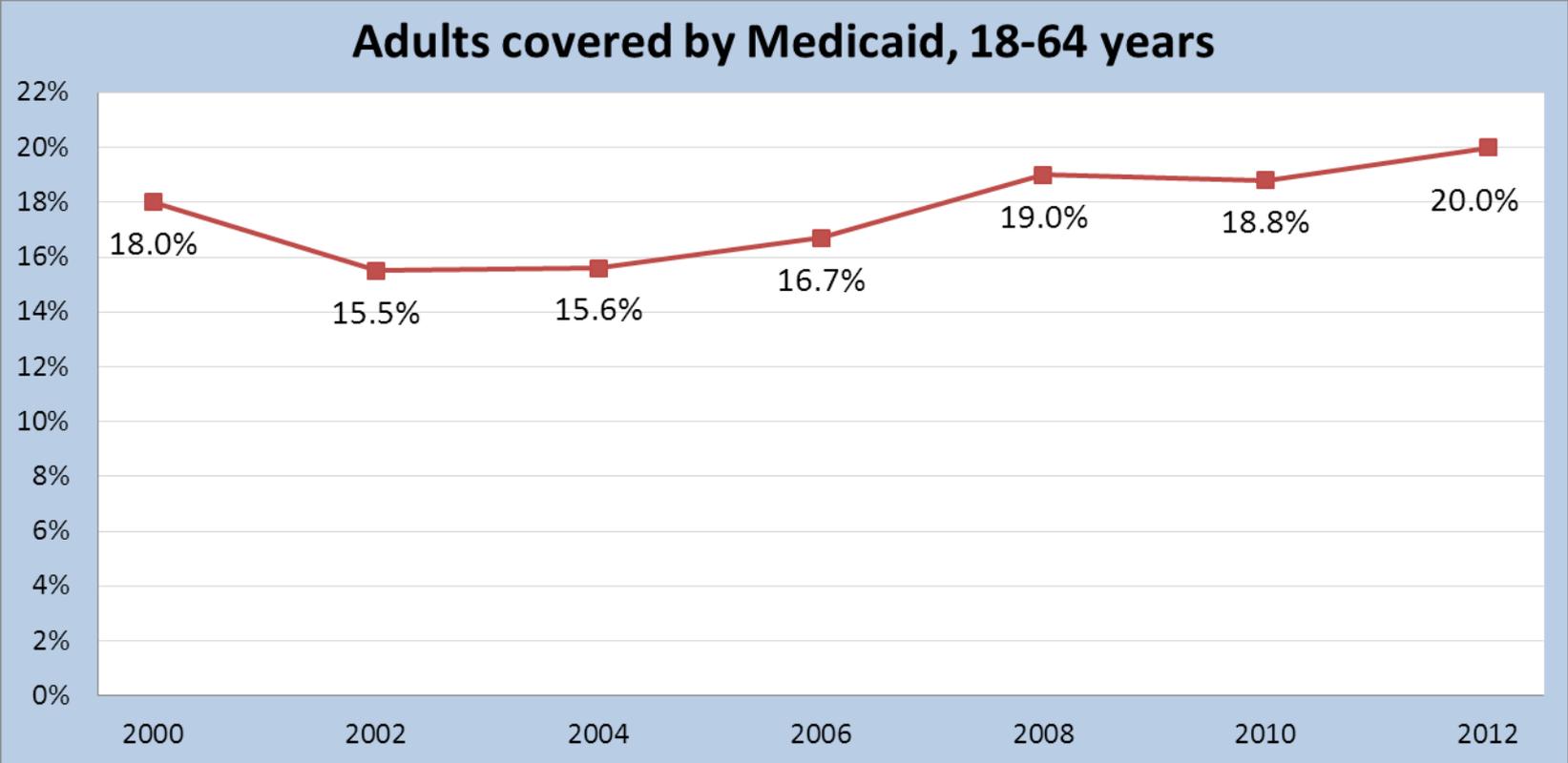






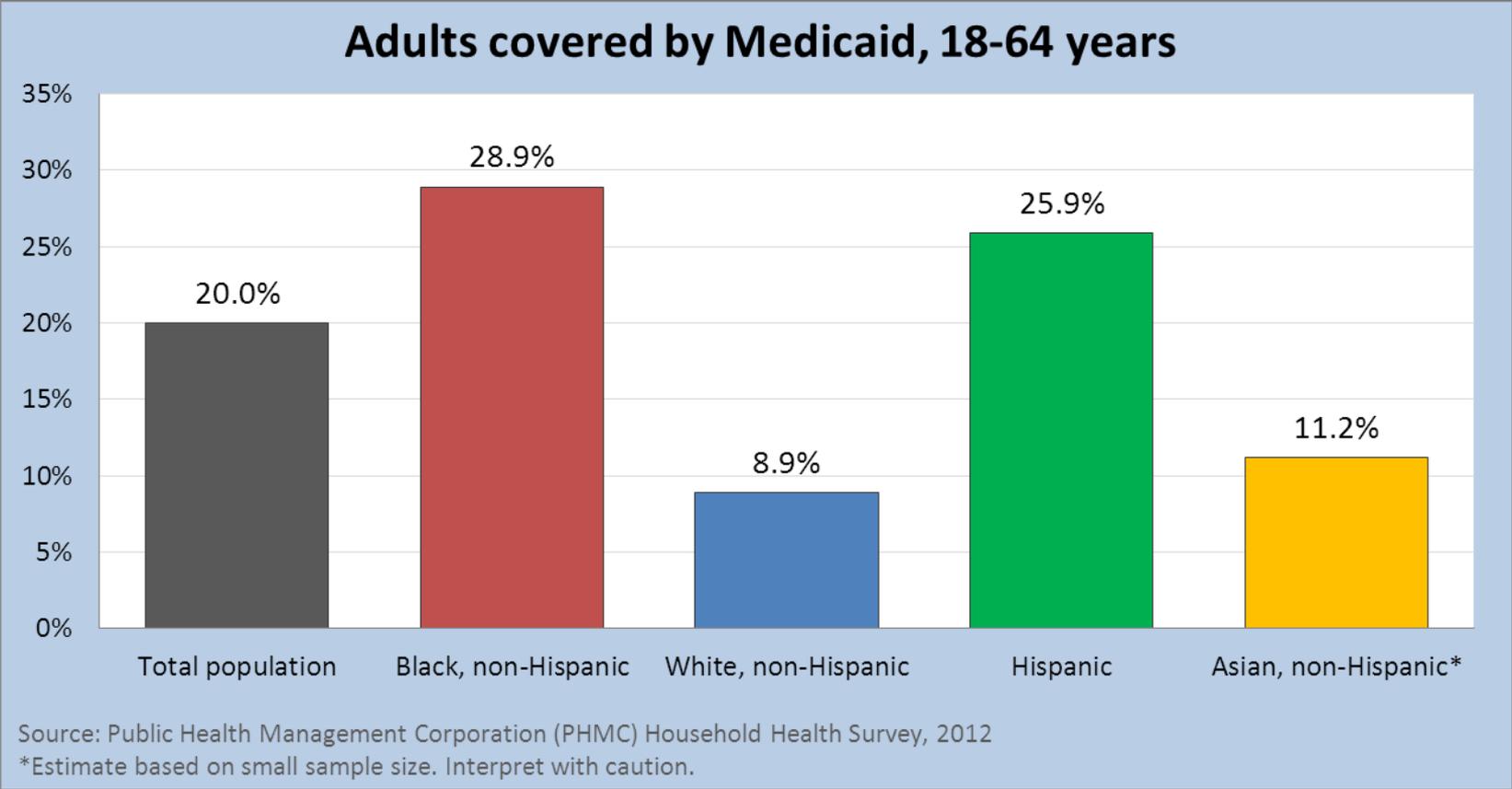




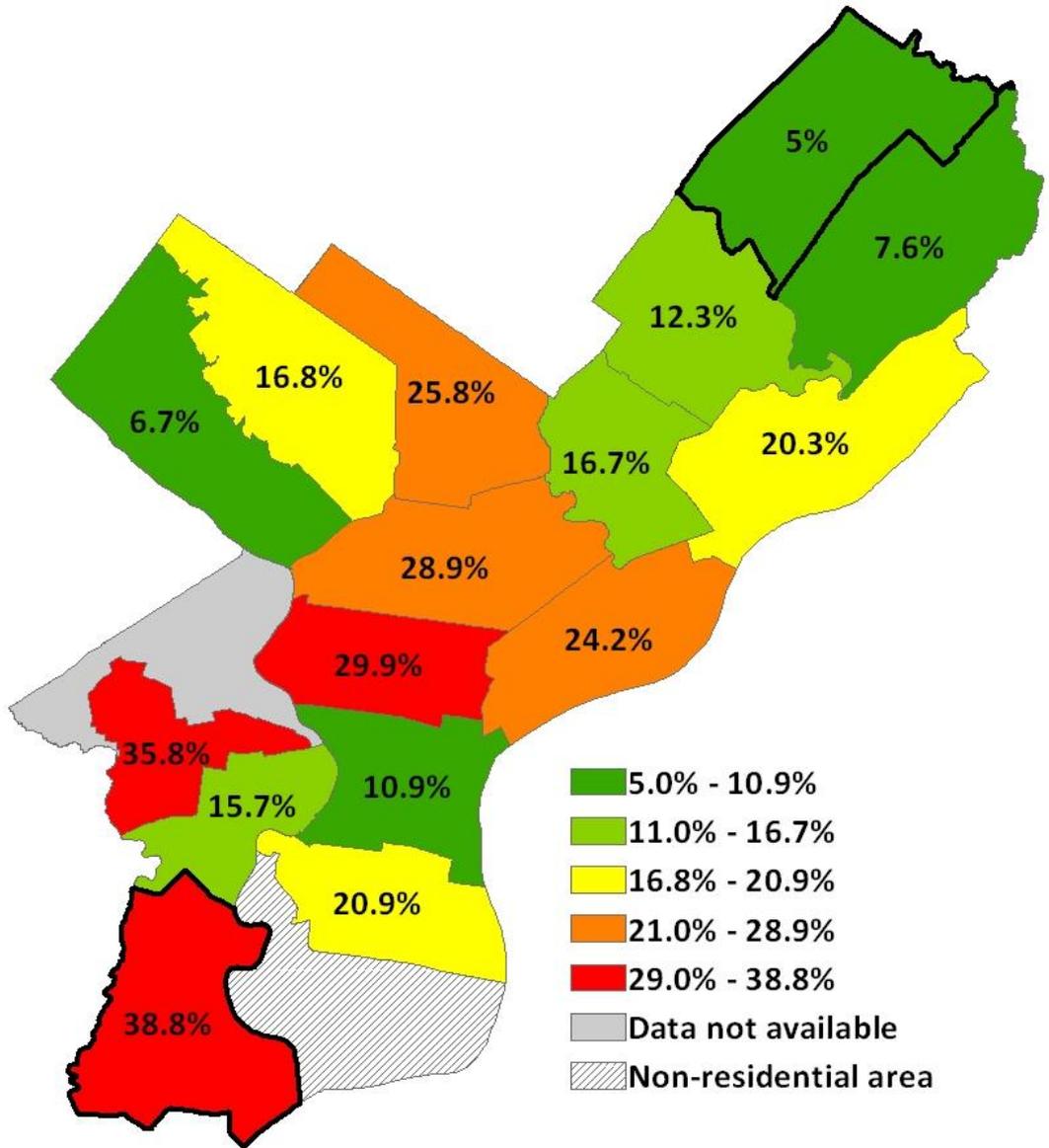


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey





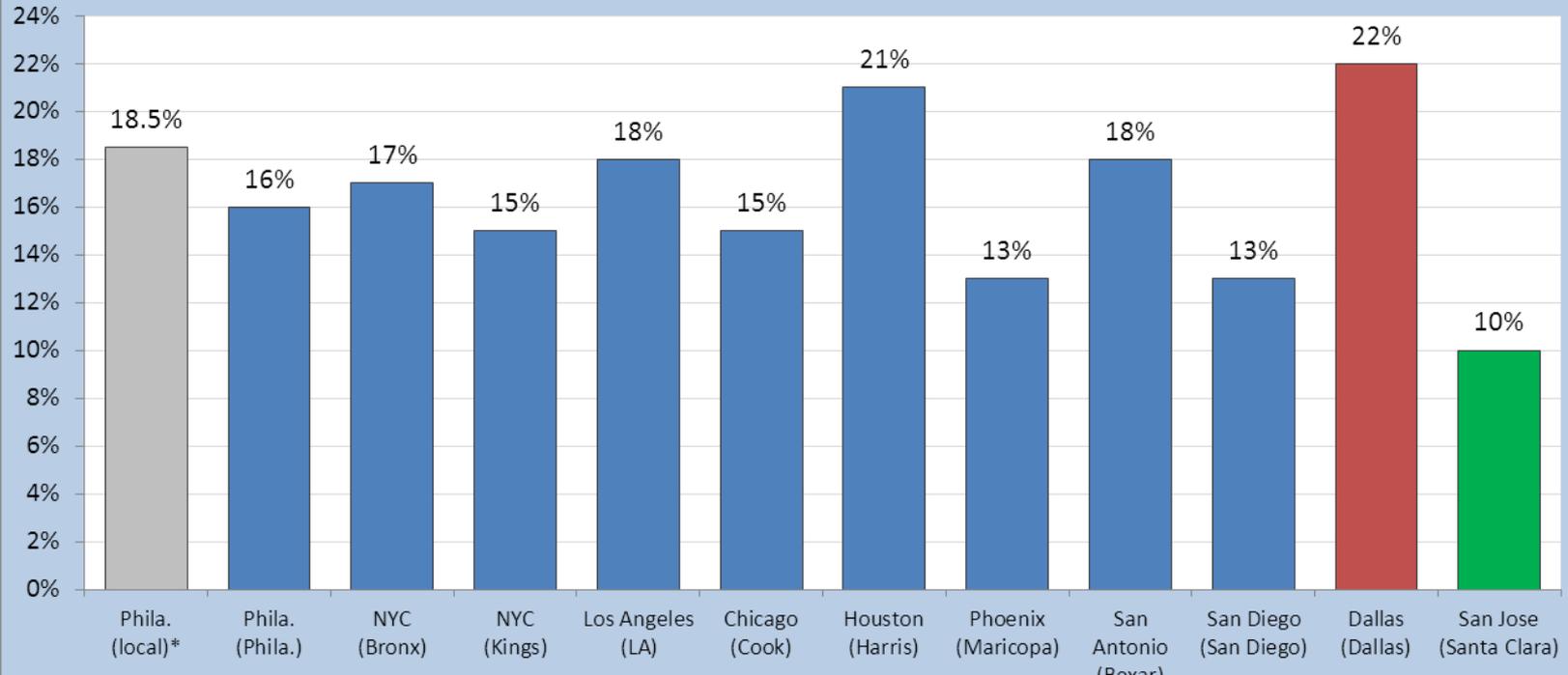
Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



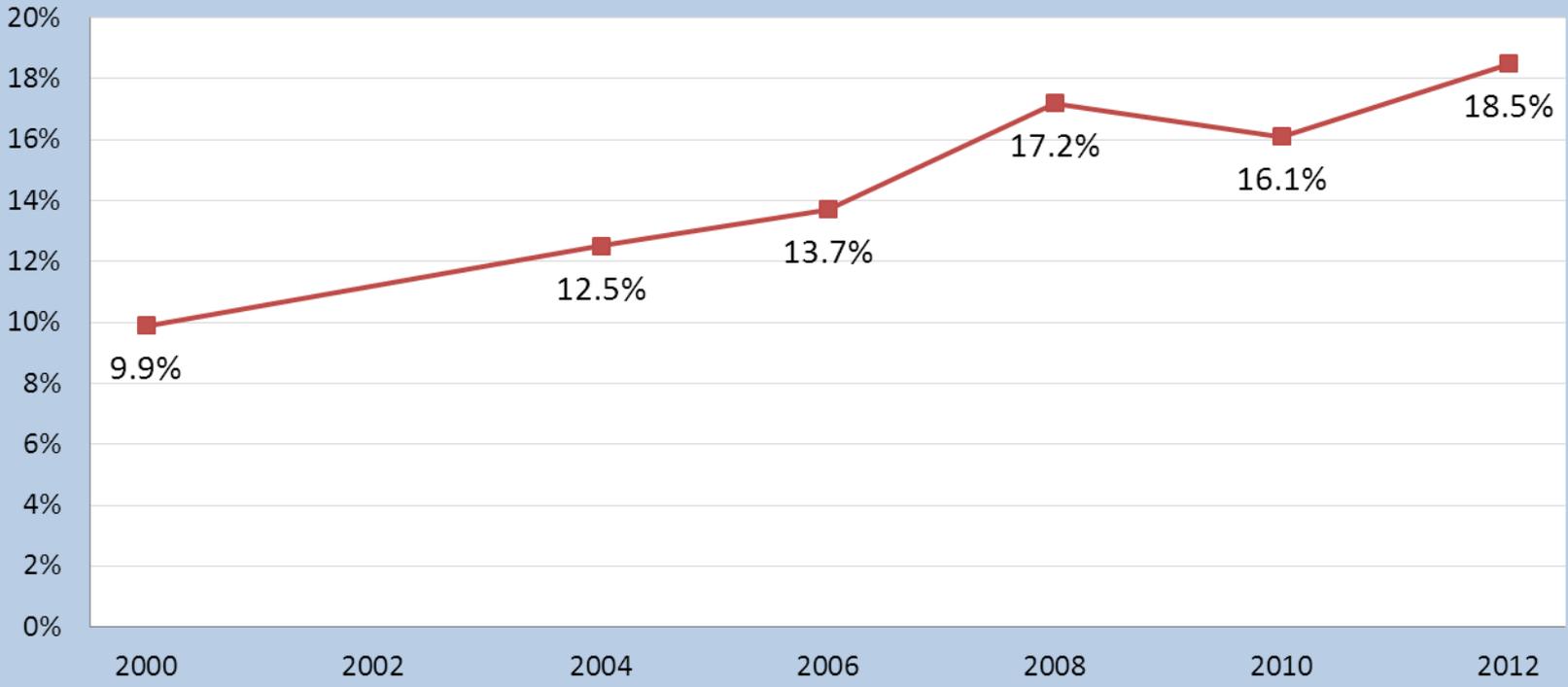
Adults forgoing care due to cost



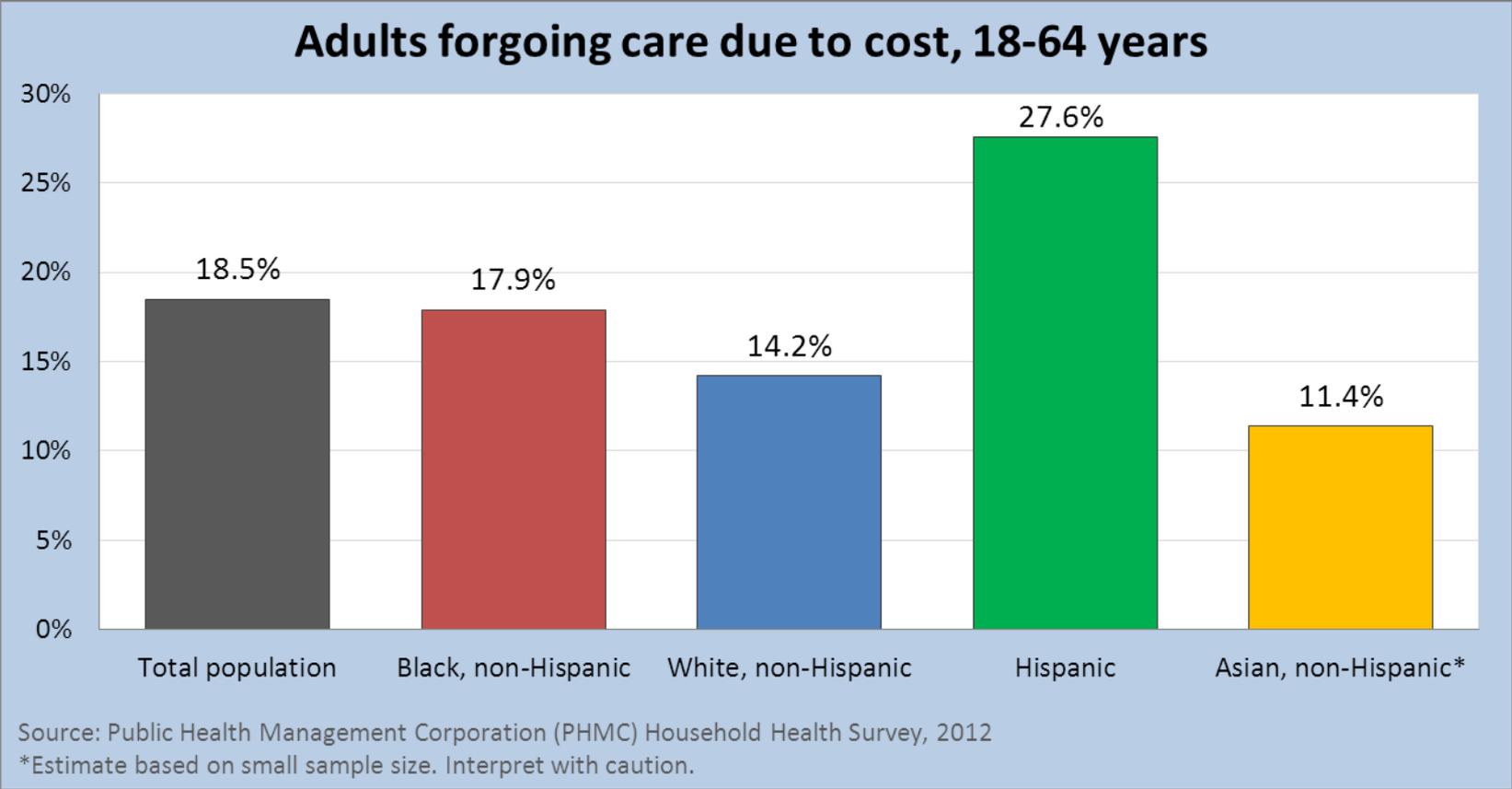
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2010

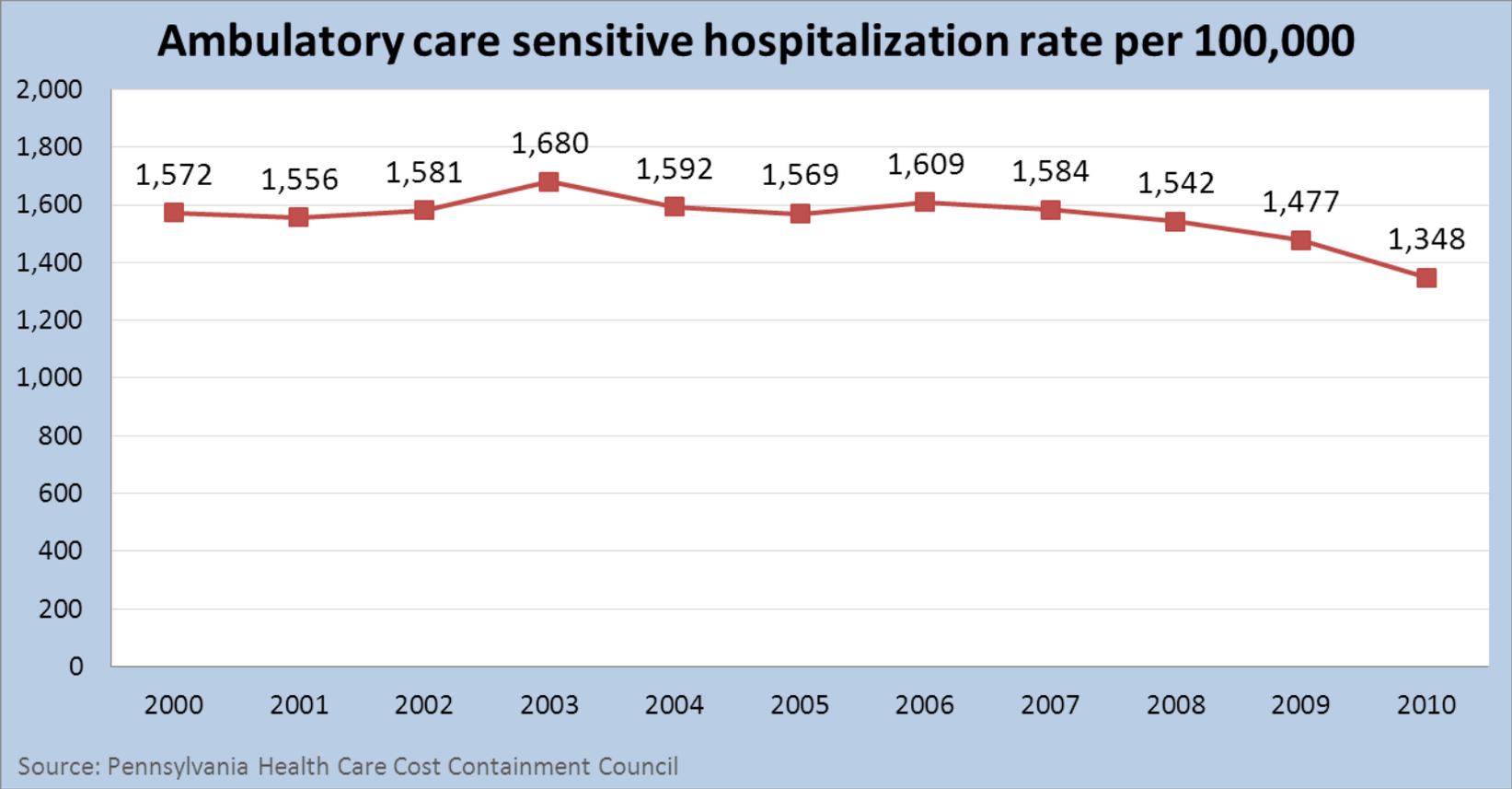
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012 - 18-64 years

Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

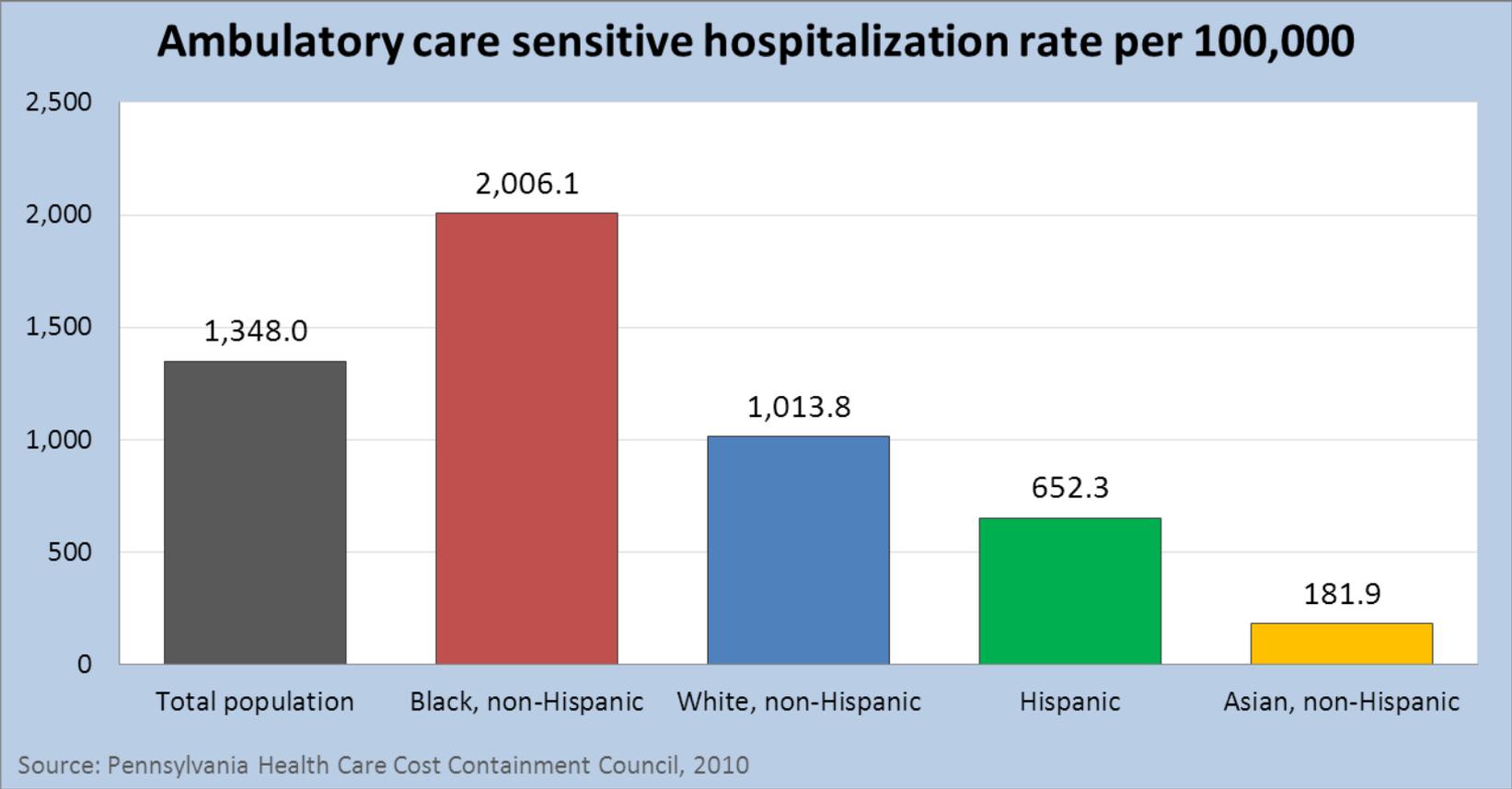




Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75

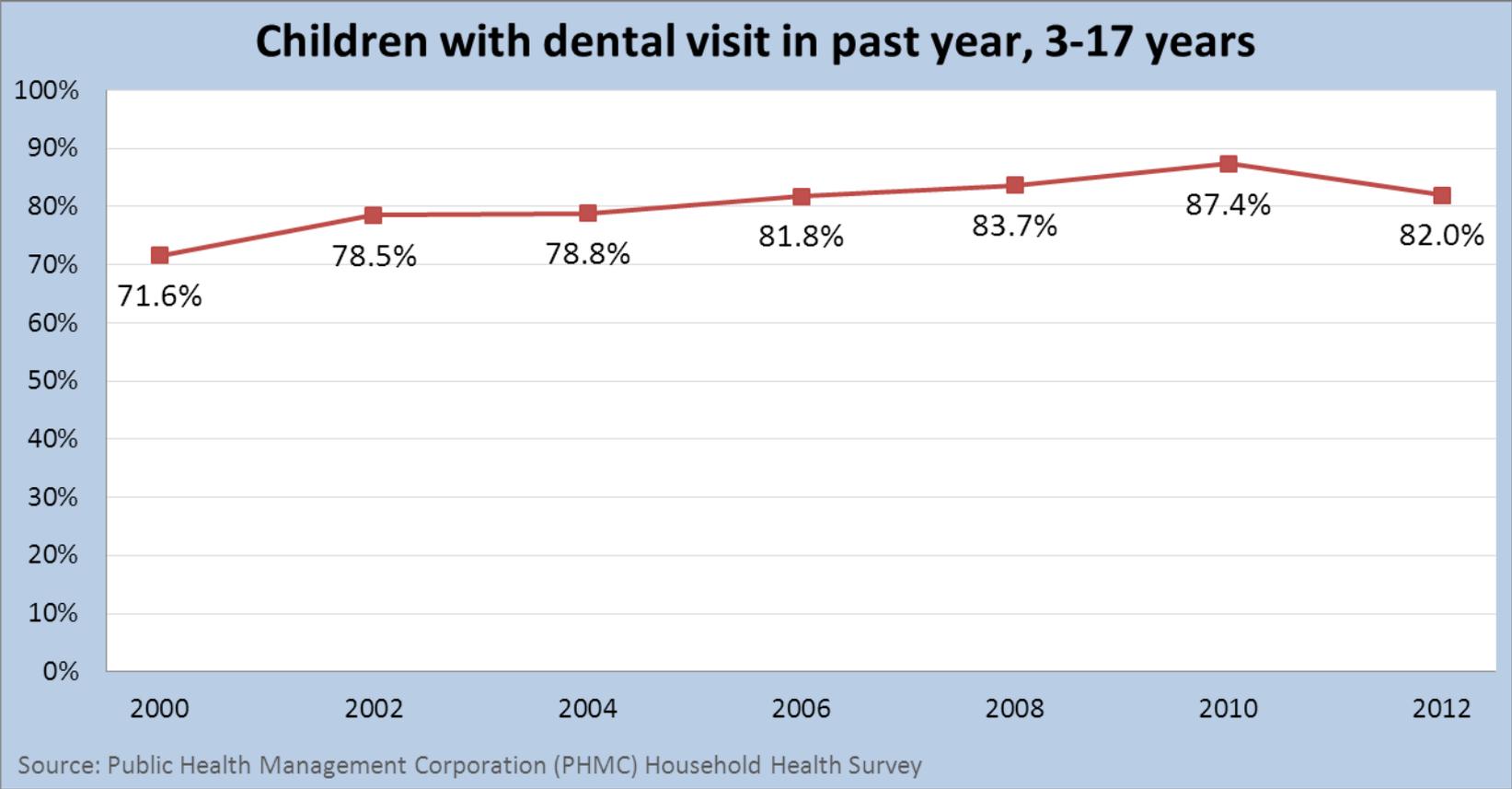
See also: <http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=35186>

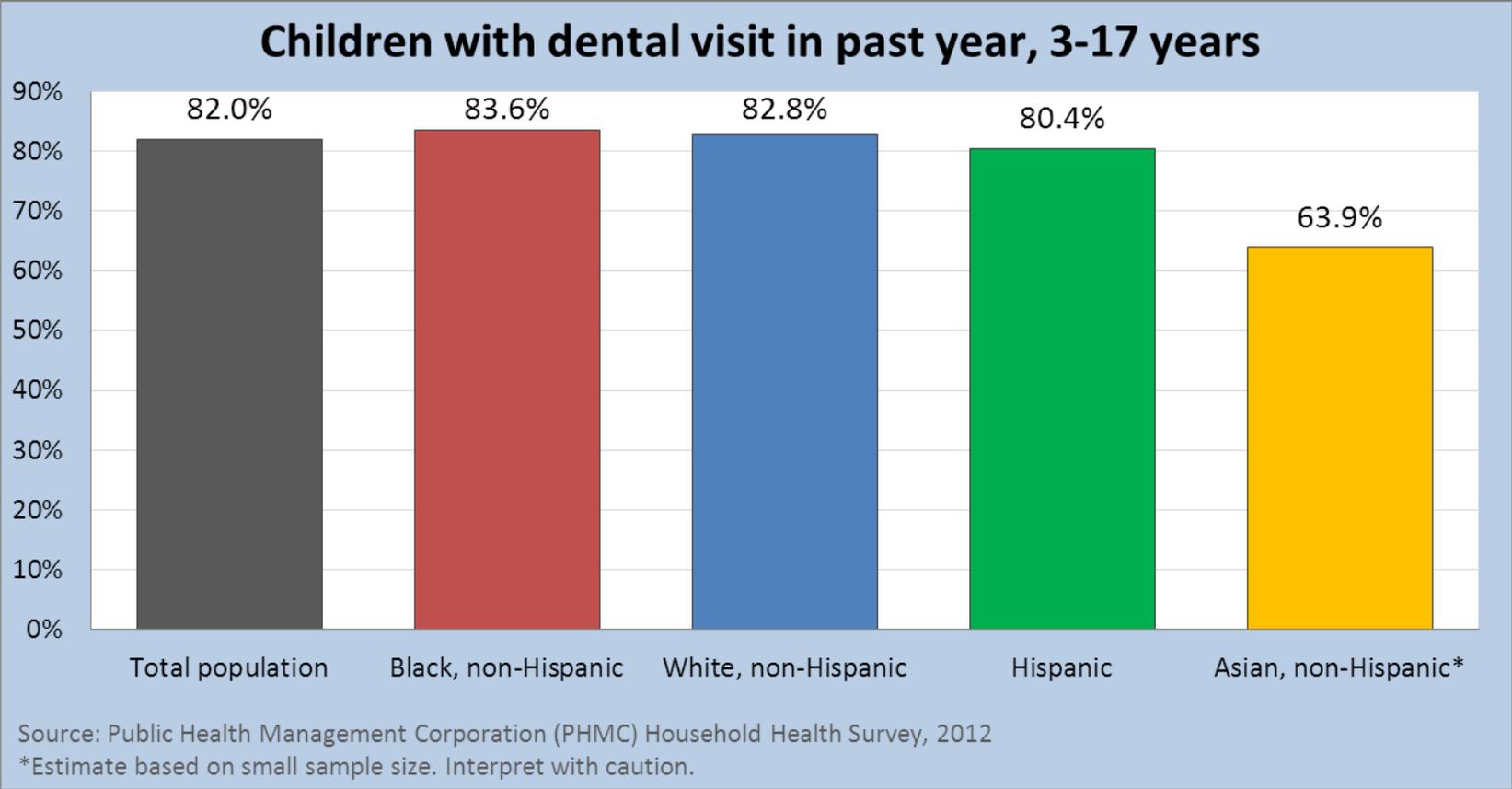




Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75
See also: <http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=35186>

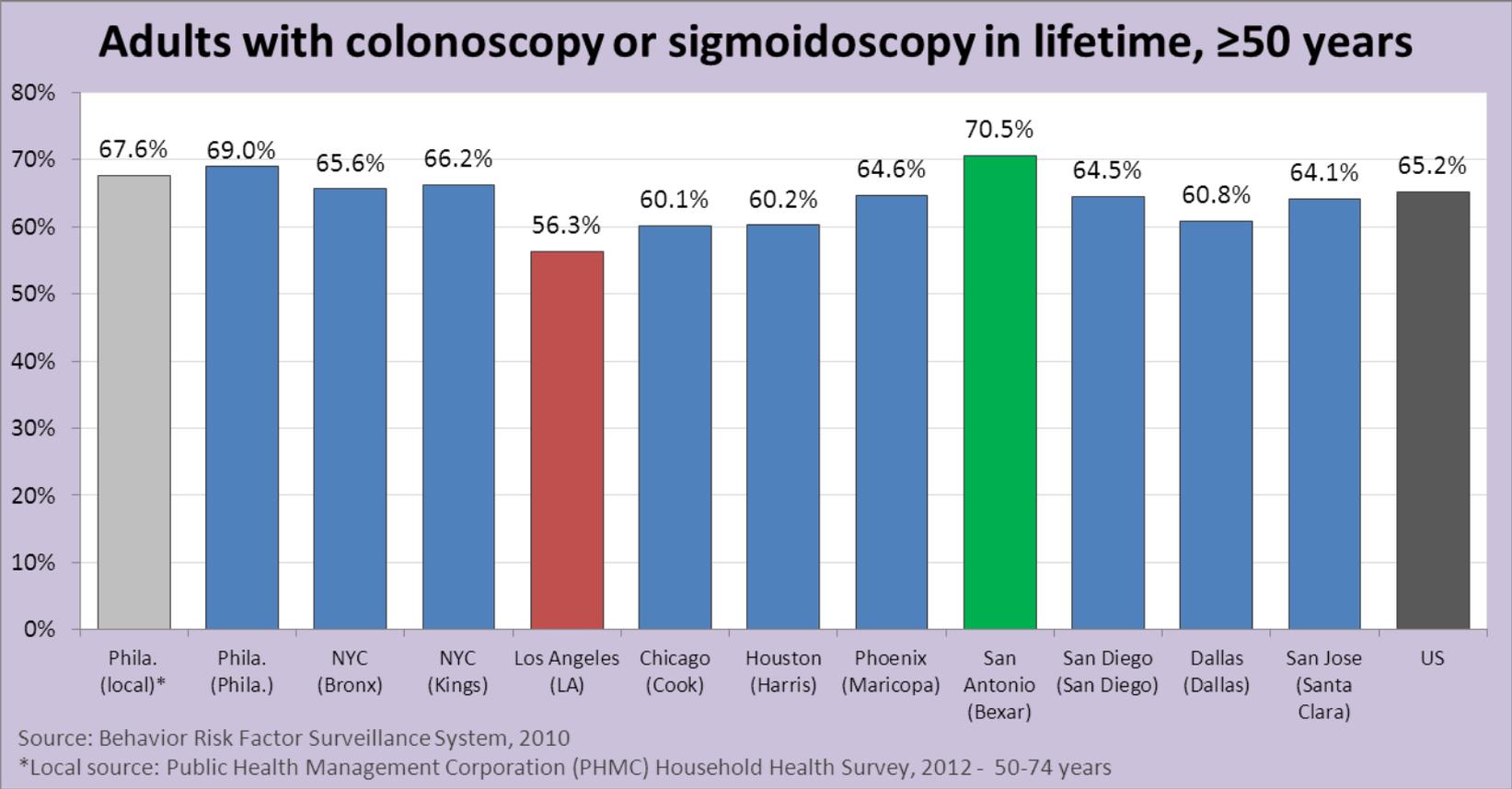


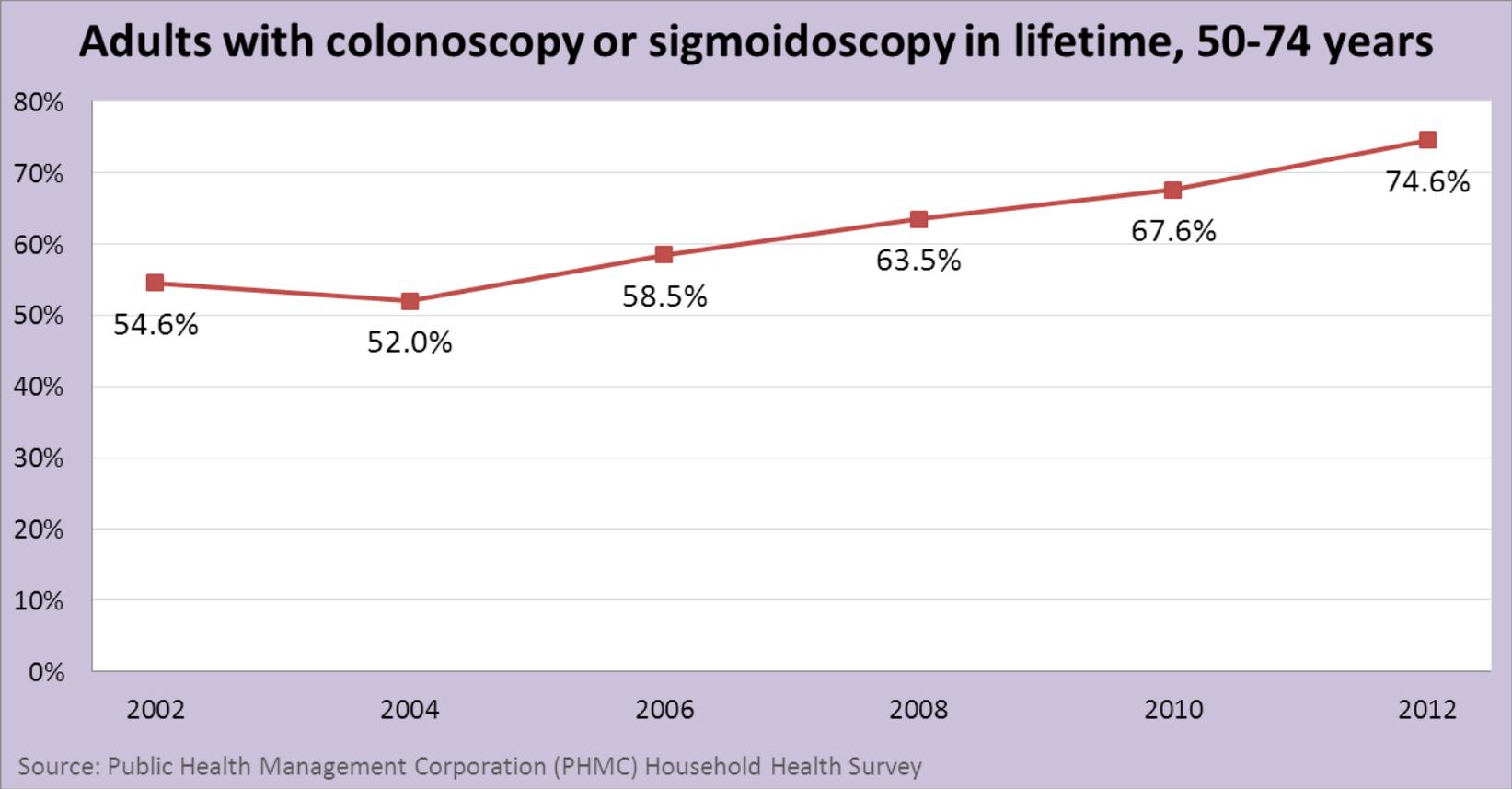




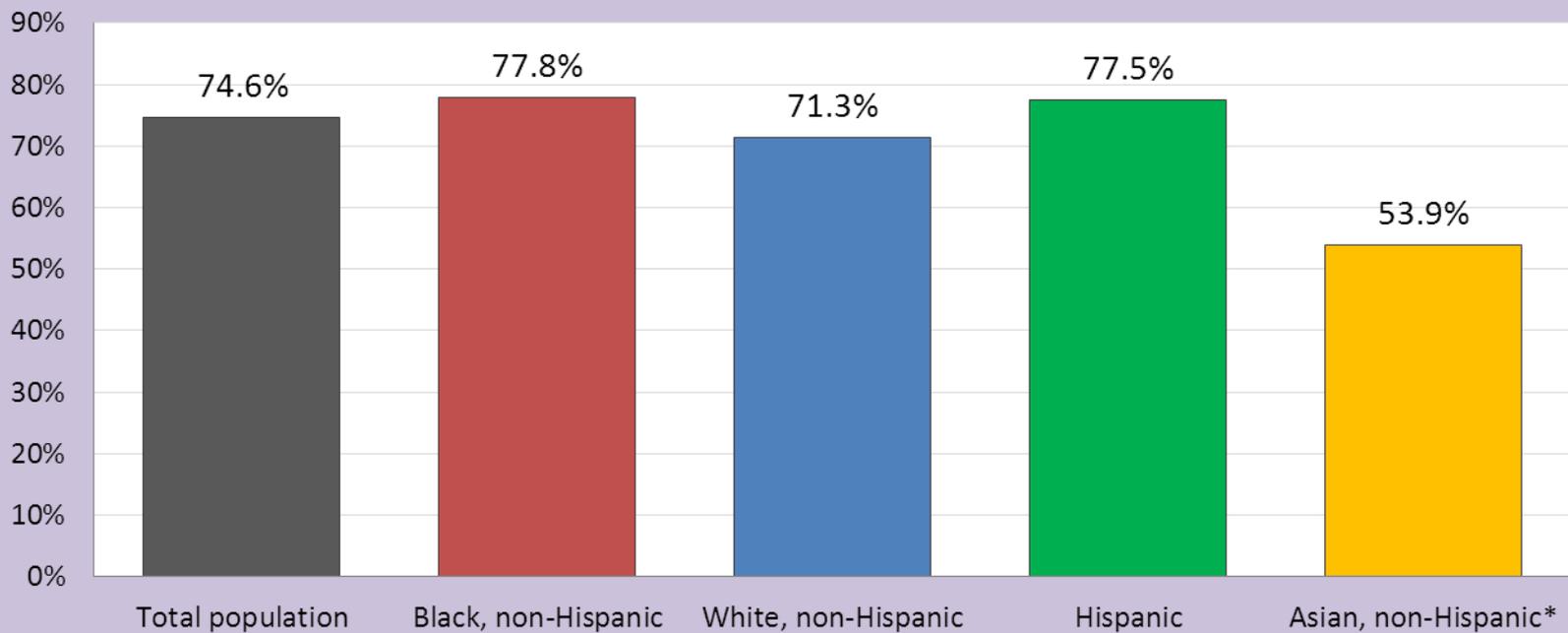
CANCER SCREENING AND PREVENTION

Colon cancer screening
Breast cancer screening
HPV vaccination





Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years

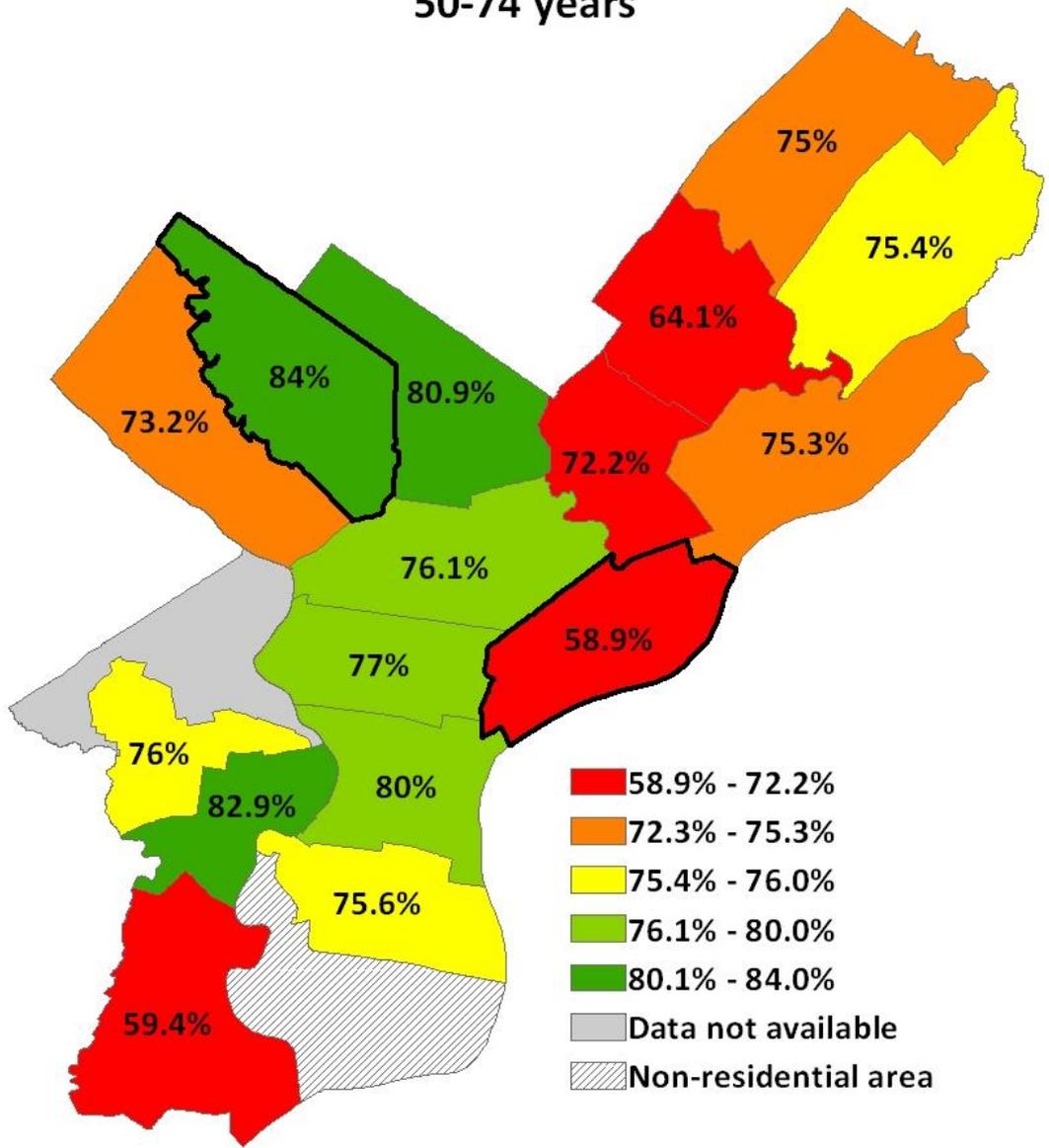


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

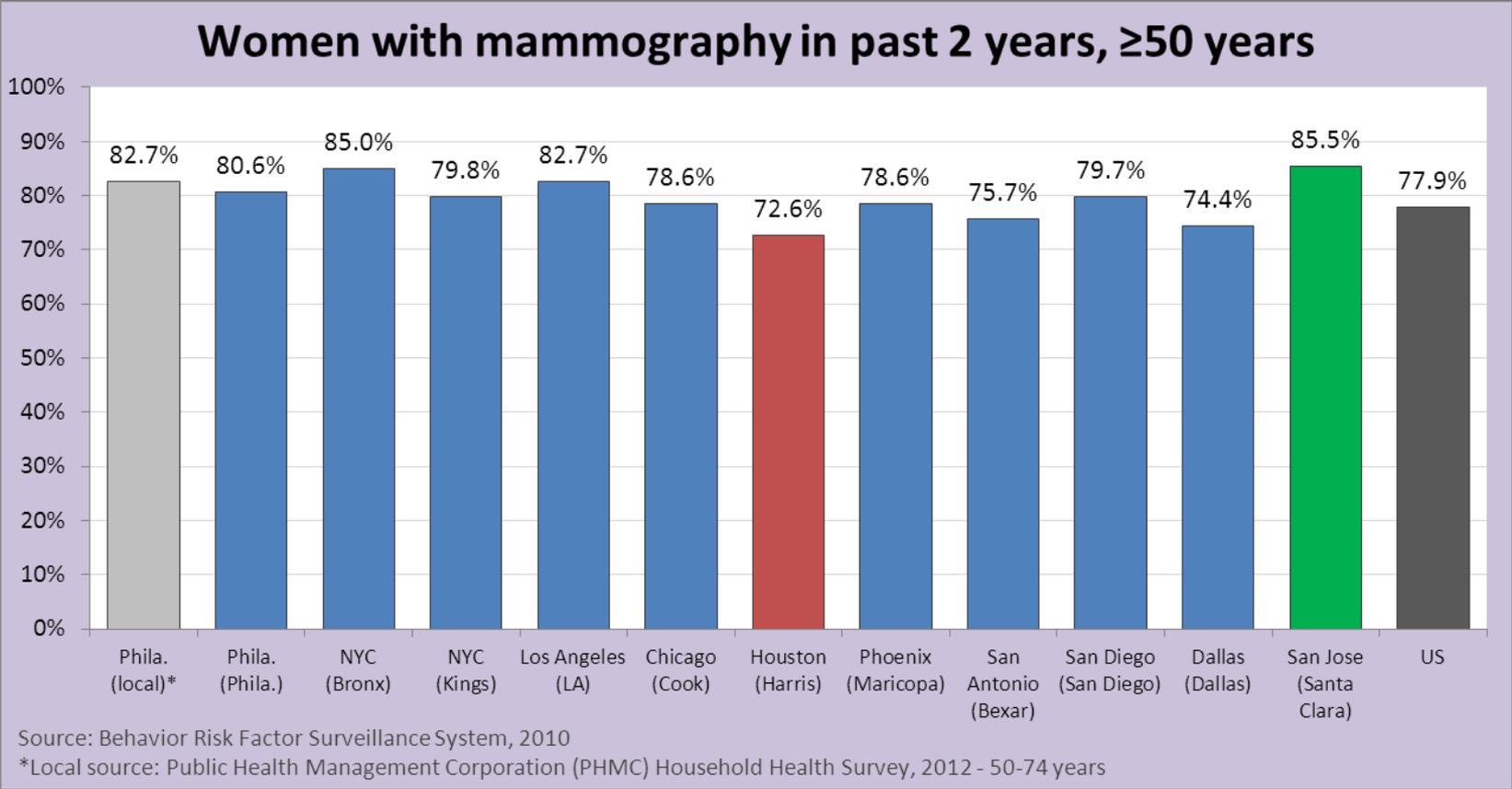


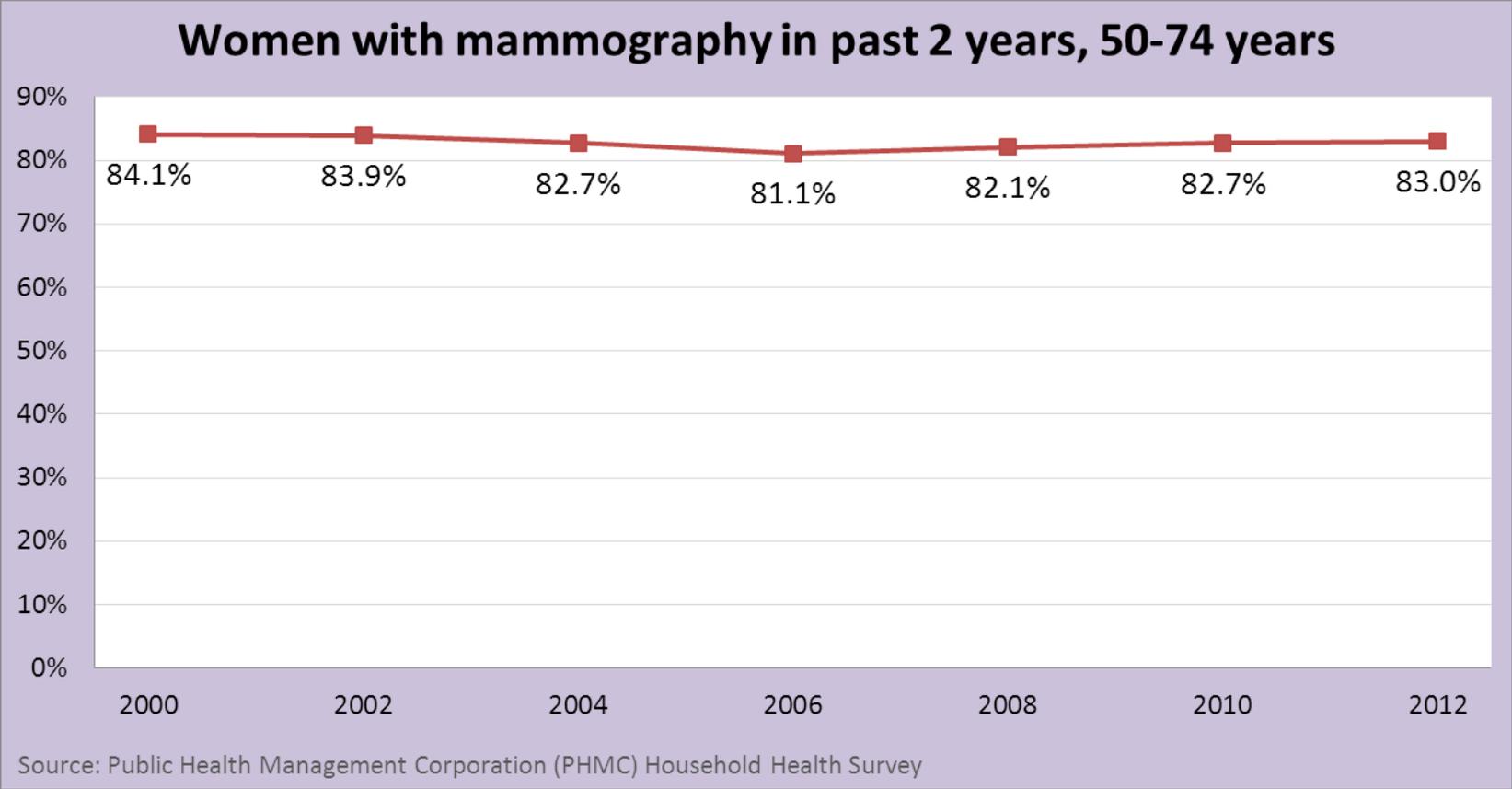
Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years



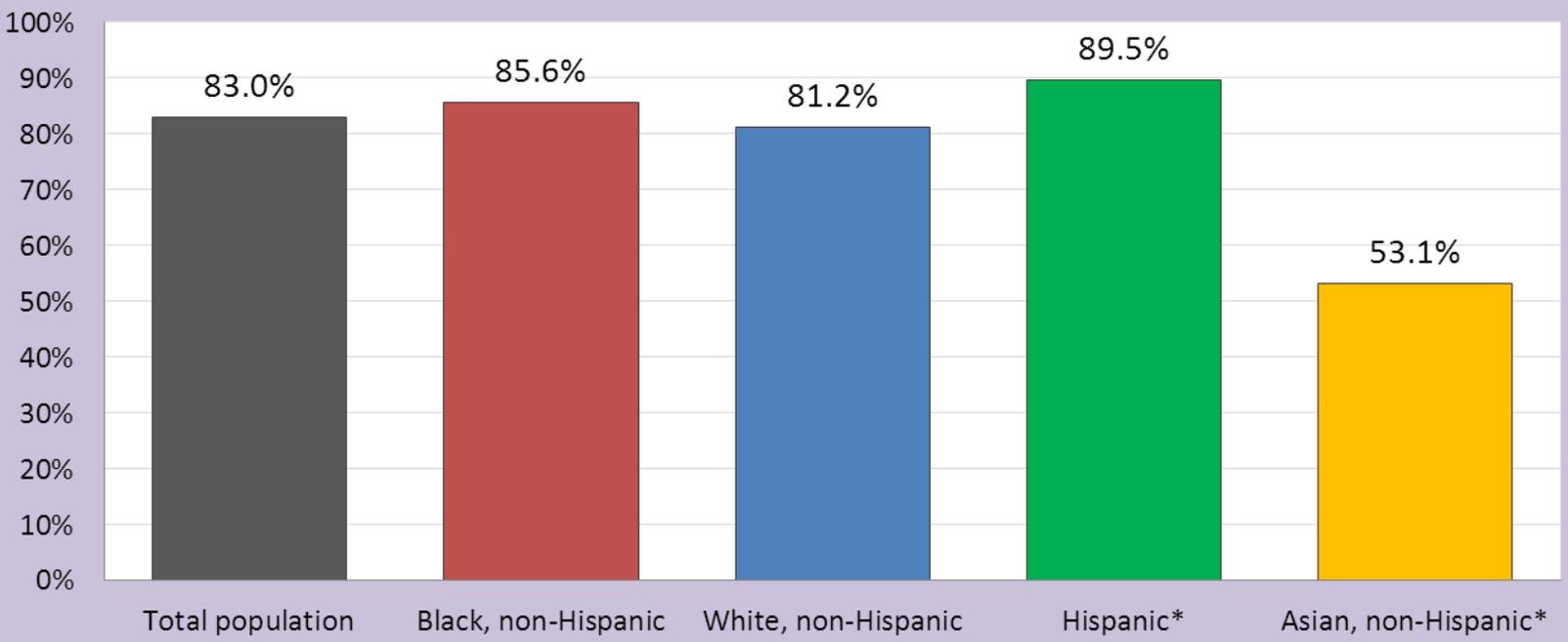
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012







Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years

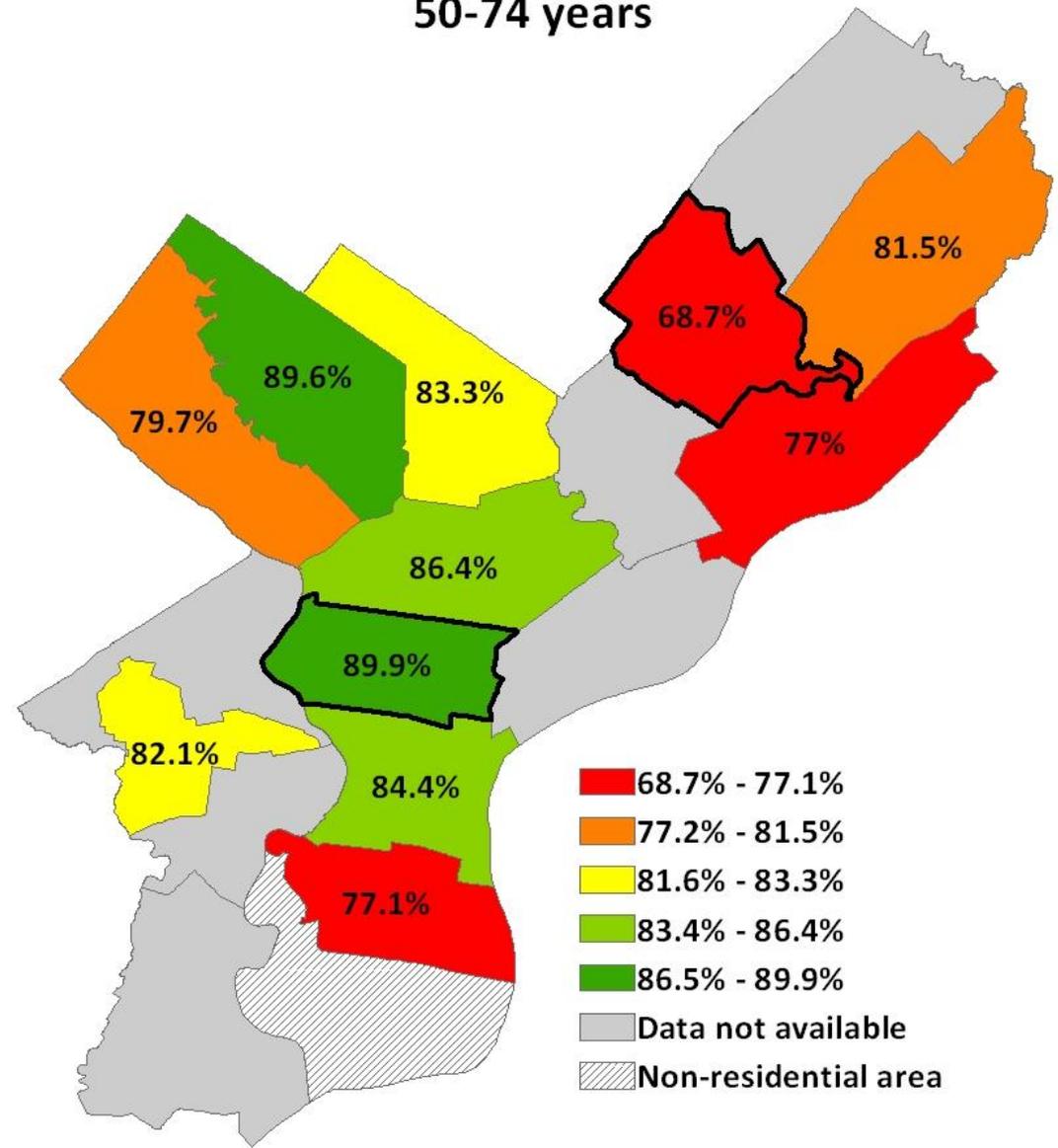


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

*Estimates based on small sample sizes. Interpret with caution.

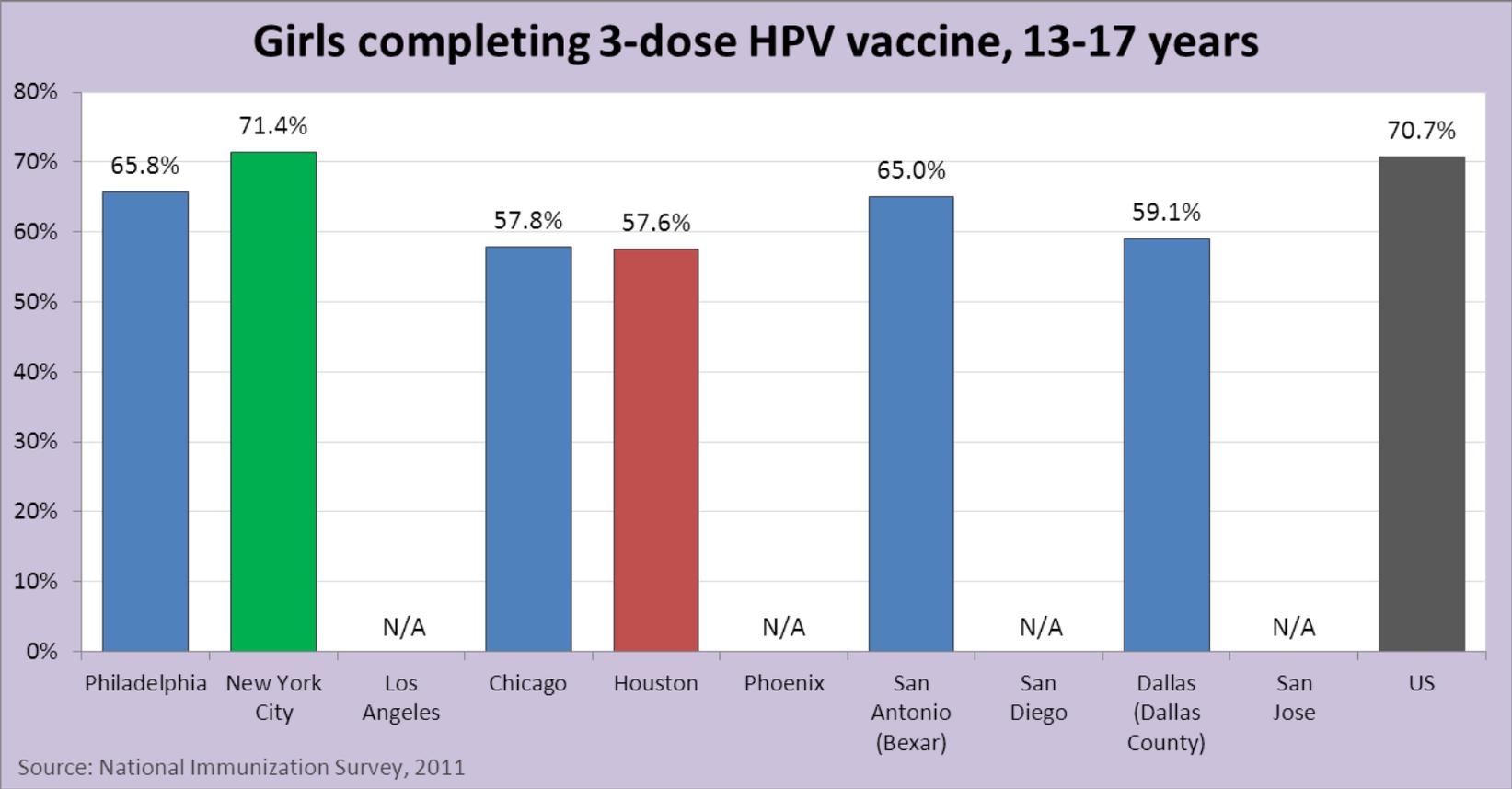


Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years



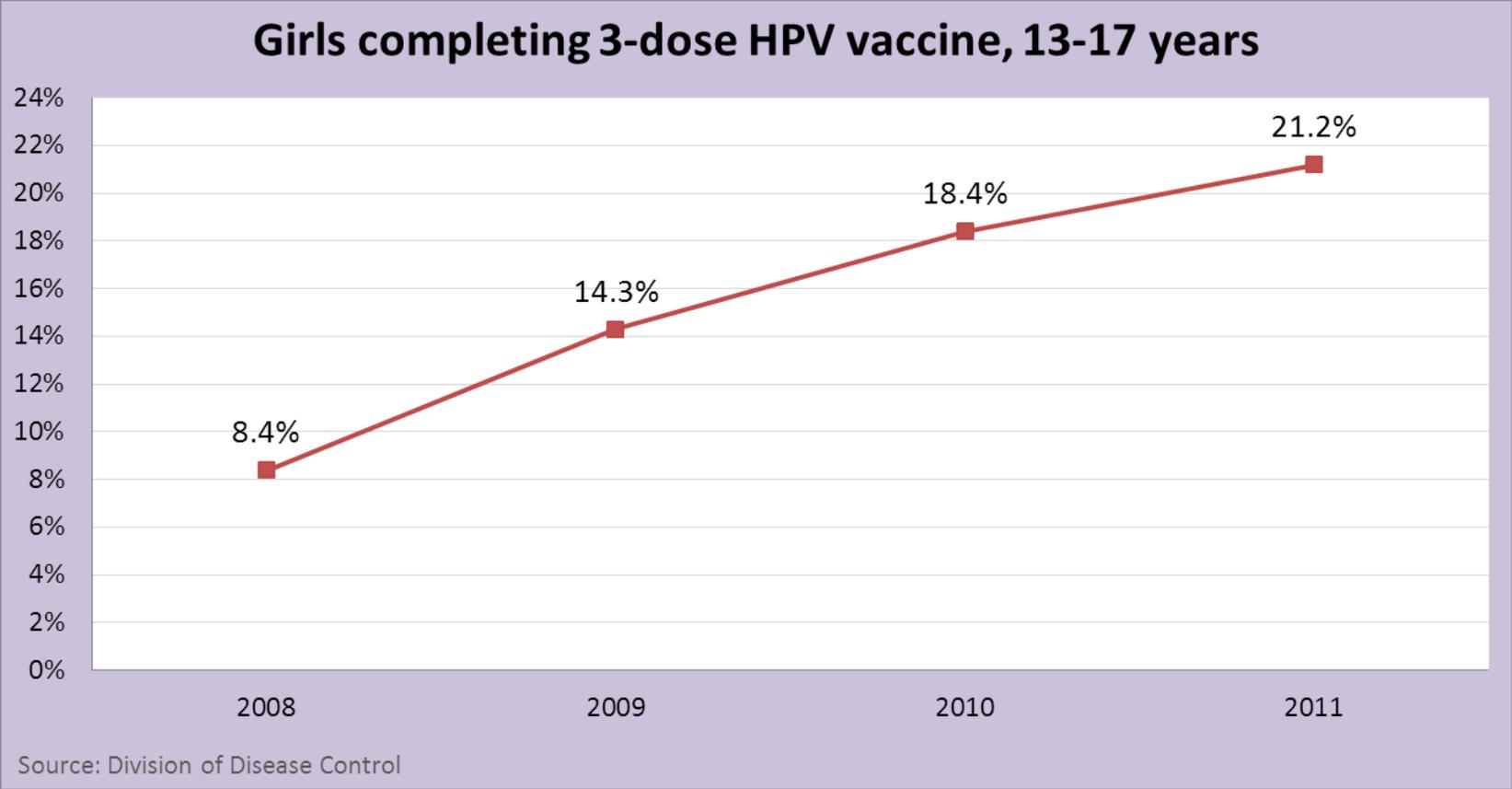
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012





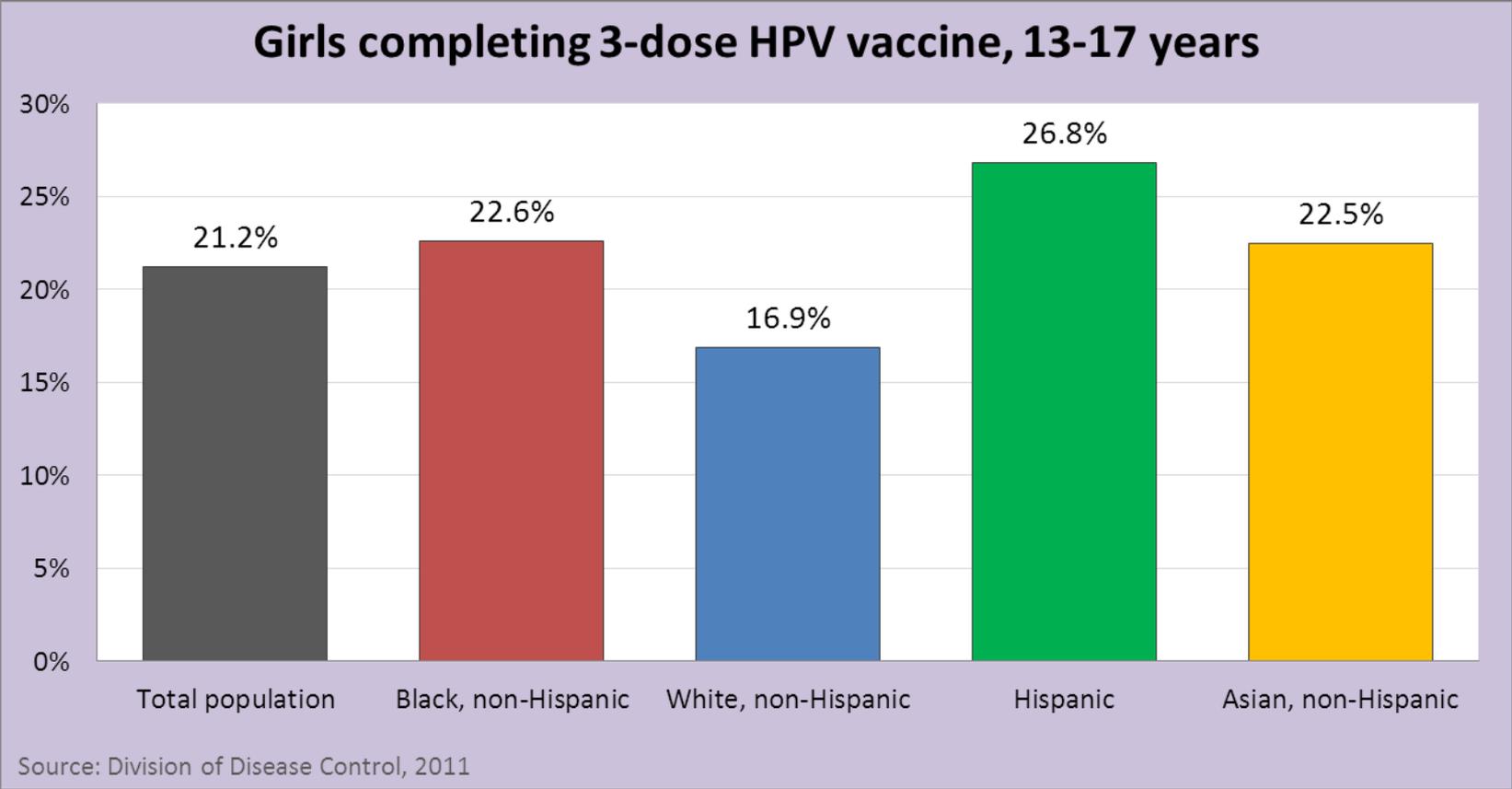
National Immunization Survey data are based on self-report and may overestimate immunization rates. These data reflect the percentage of girls 13-17 years who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years who received at least 1 dose of HPV vaccine.





Division of Disease Control data are based on local reporting of actual immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur. These data reflect the percentage of girls 13-17 years who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population.





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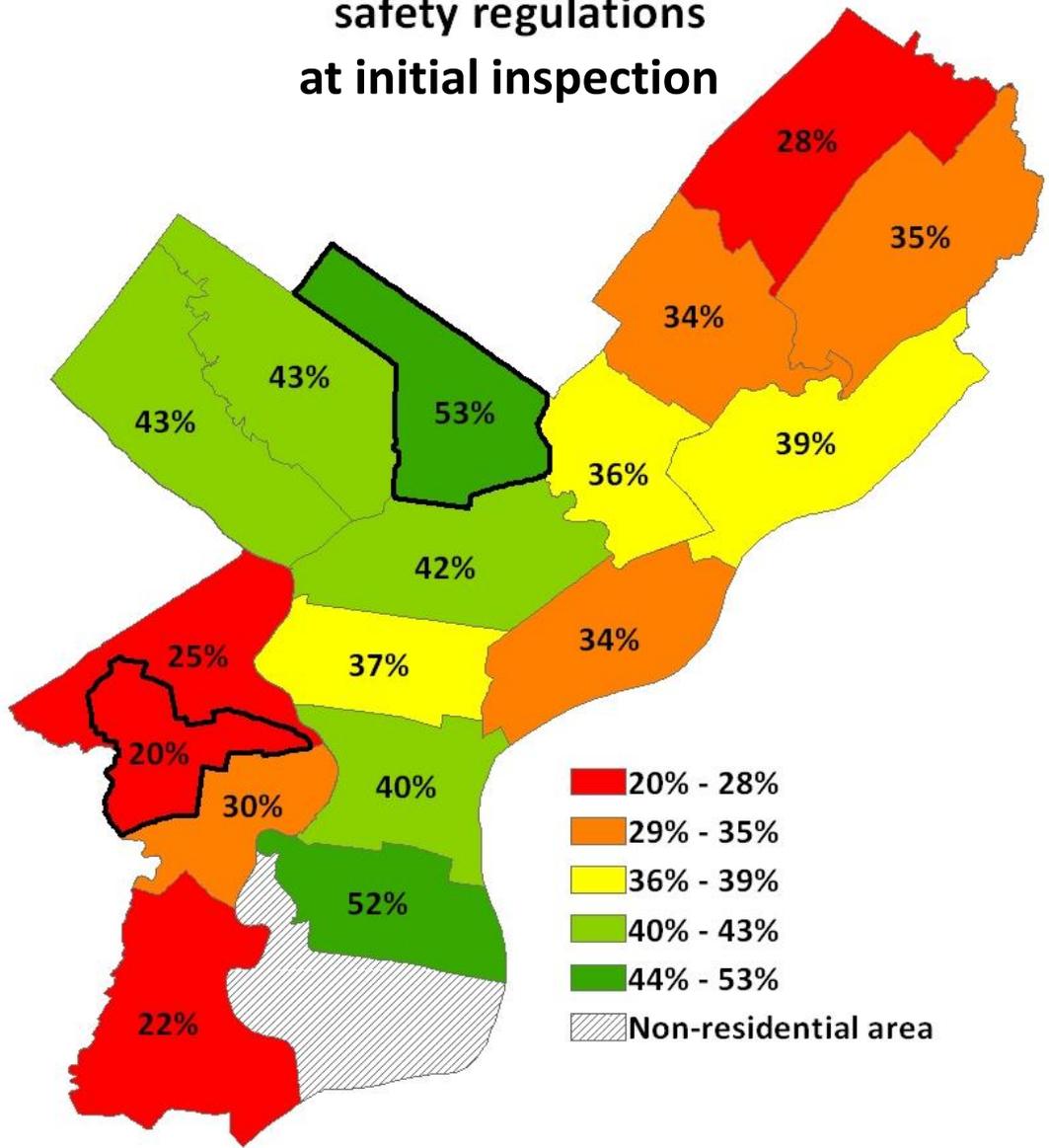


ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Food safety
Rat complaints
Air quality



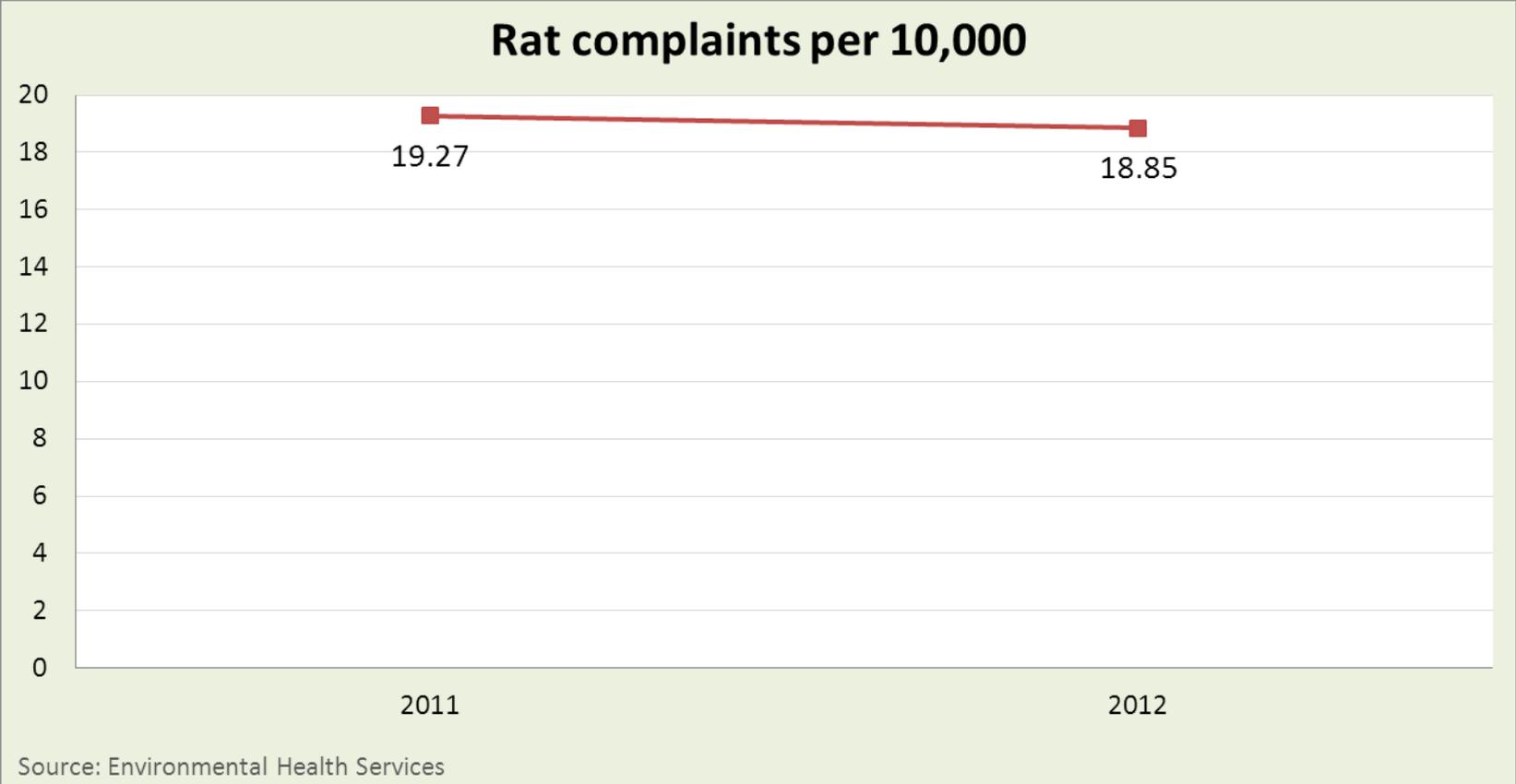
Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations at initial inspection

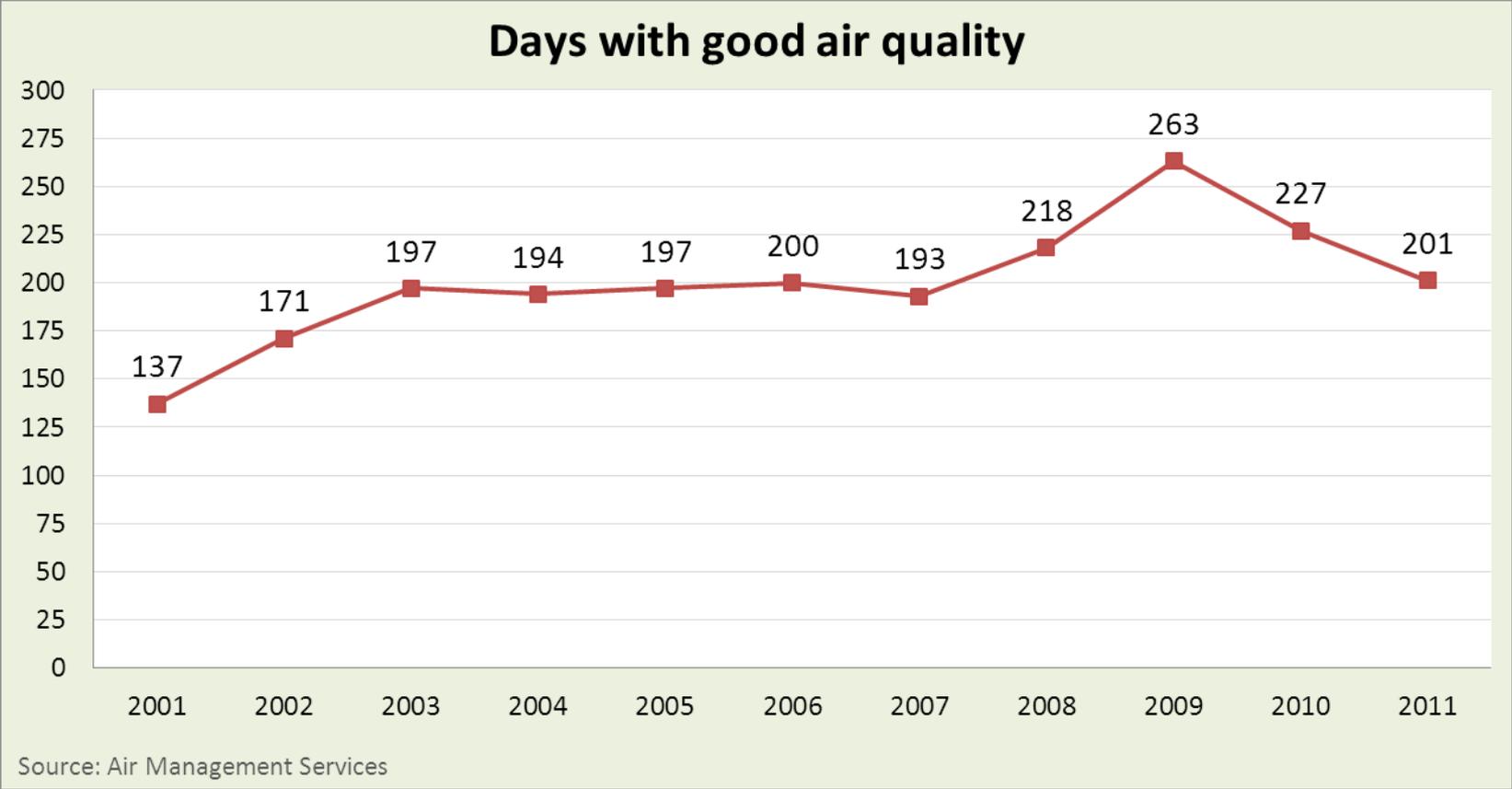


Source: Environmental Health Services, FY2012

Compliance upon initial annual inspection.







Air Quality Index (AQI) value between 0 and 50, on a scale of 0 to 500 – levels of ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide pose little or no risk

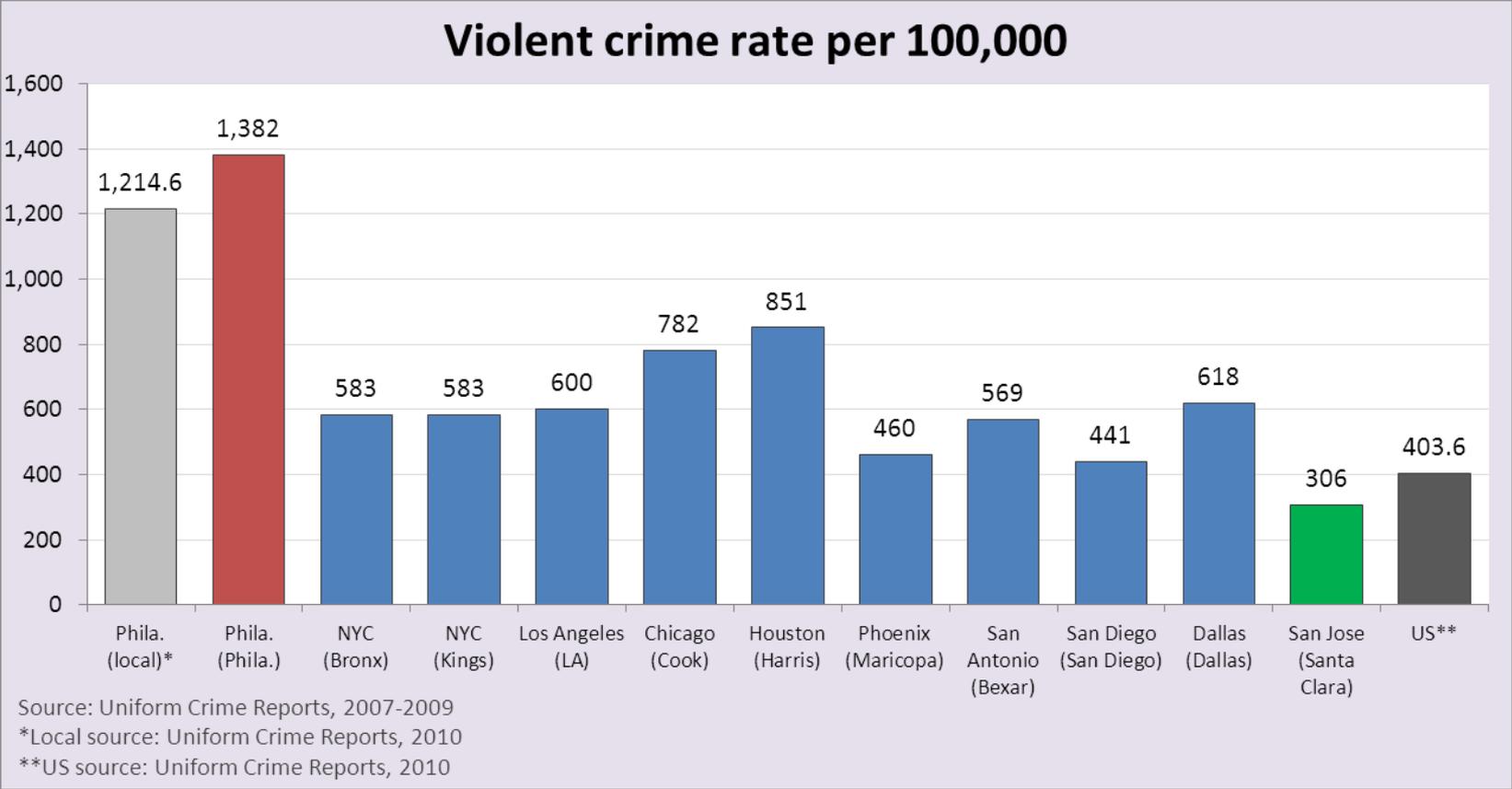


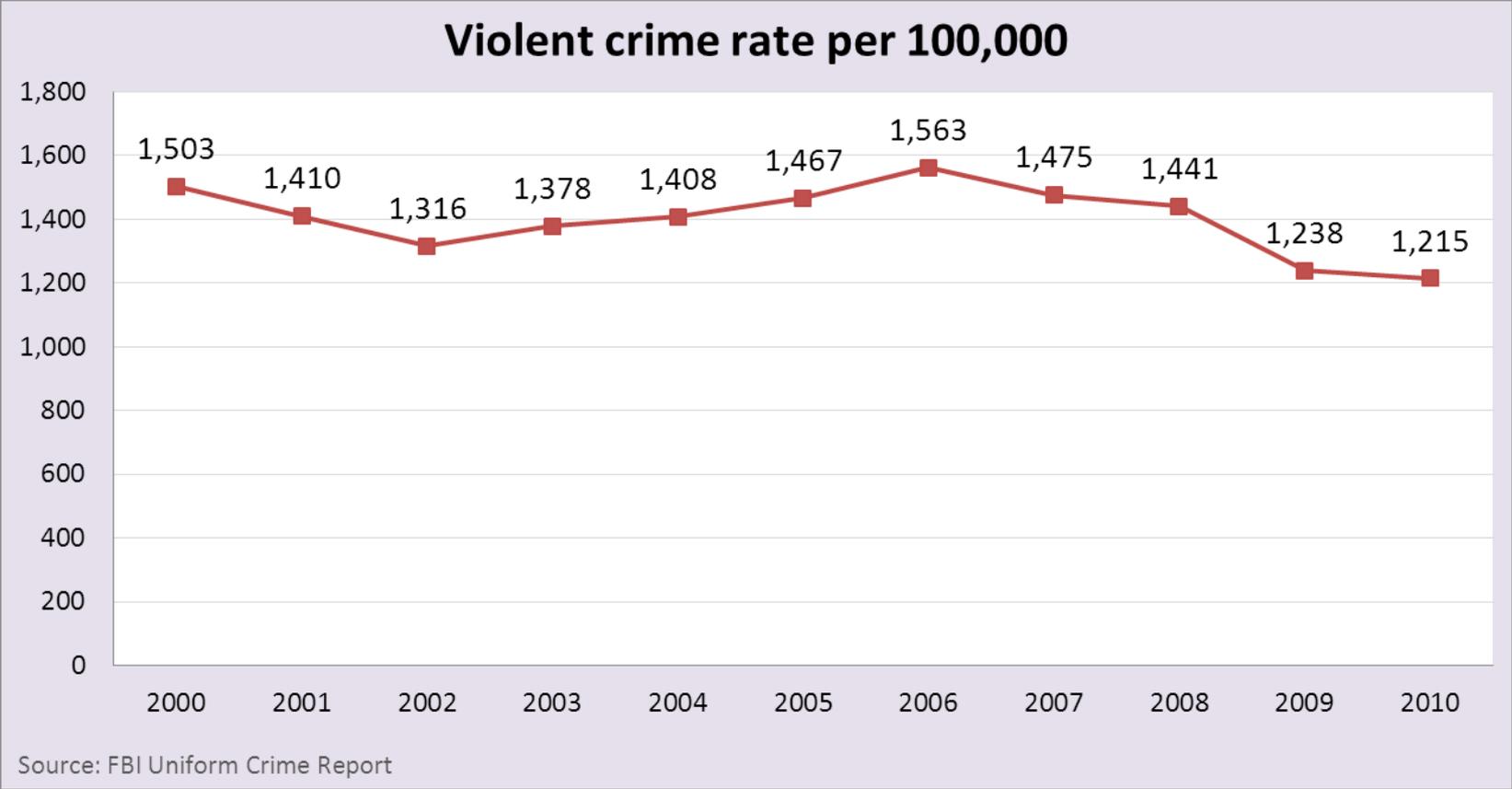
VIOLENCE

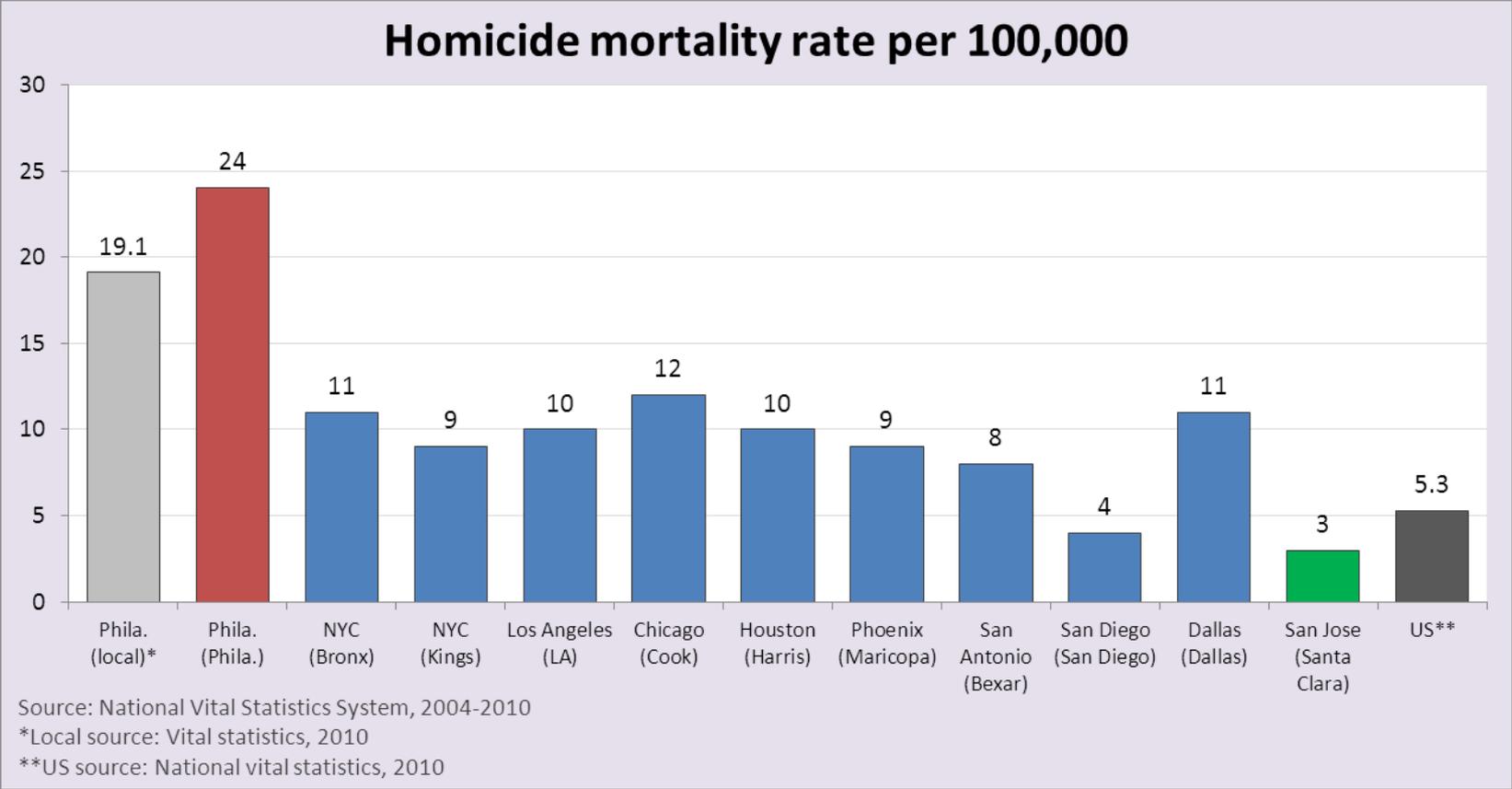
Violent crime

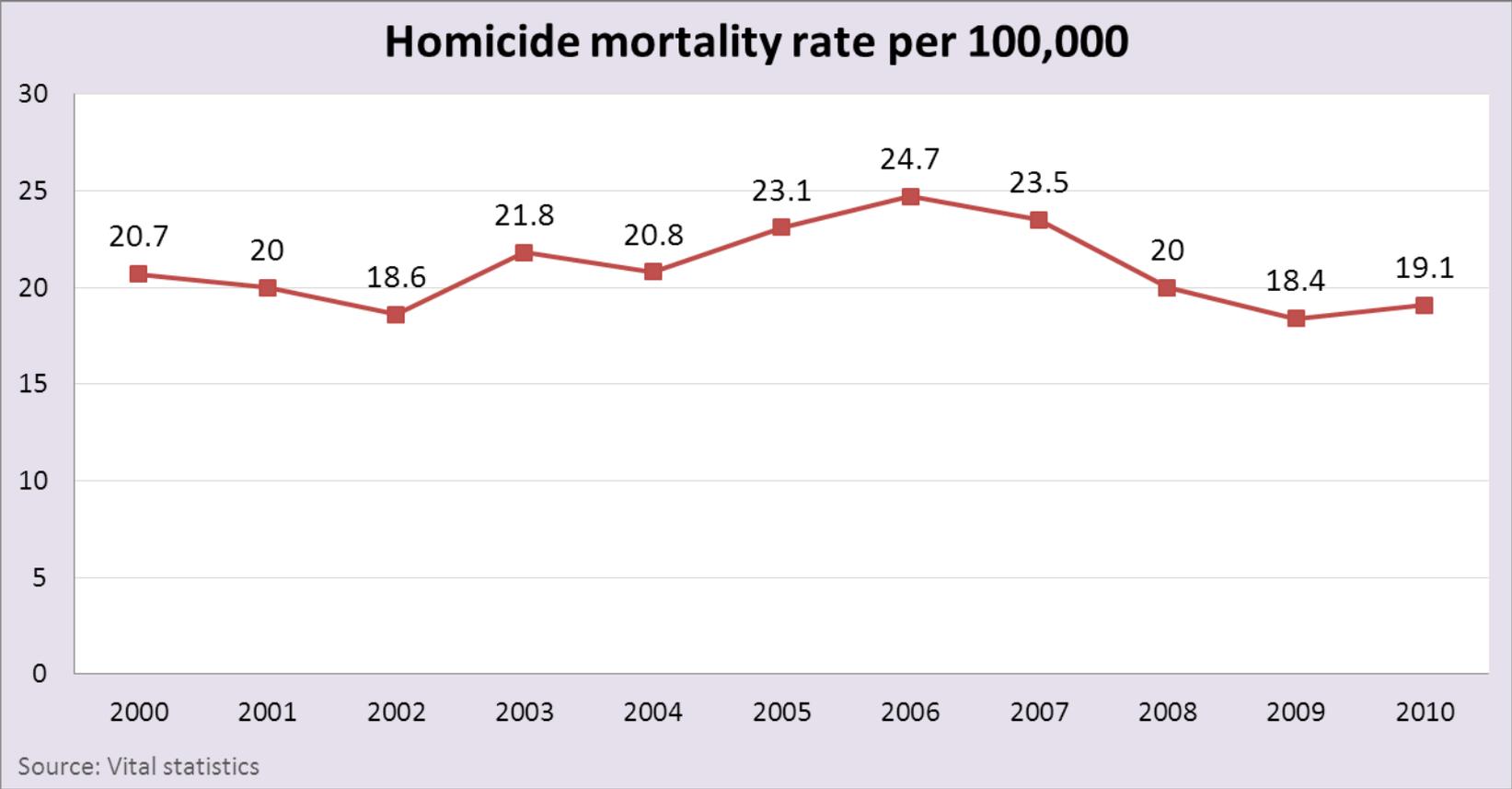
Homicide mortality

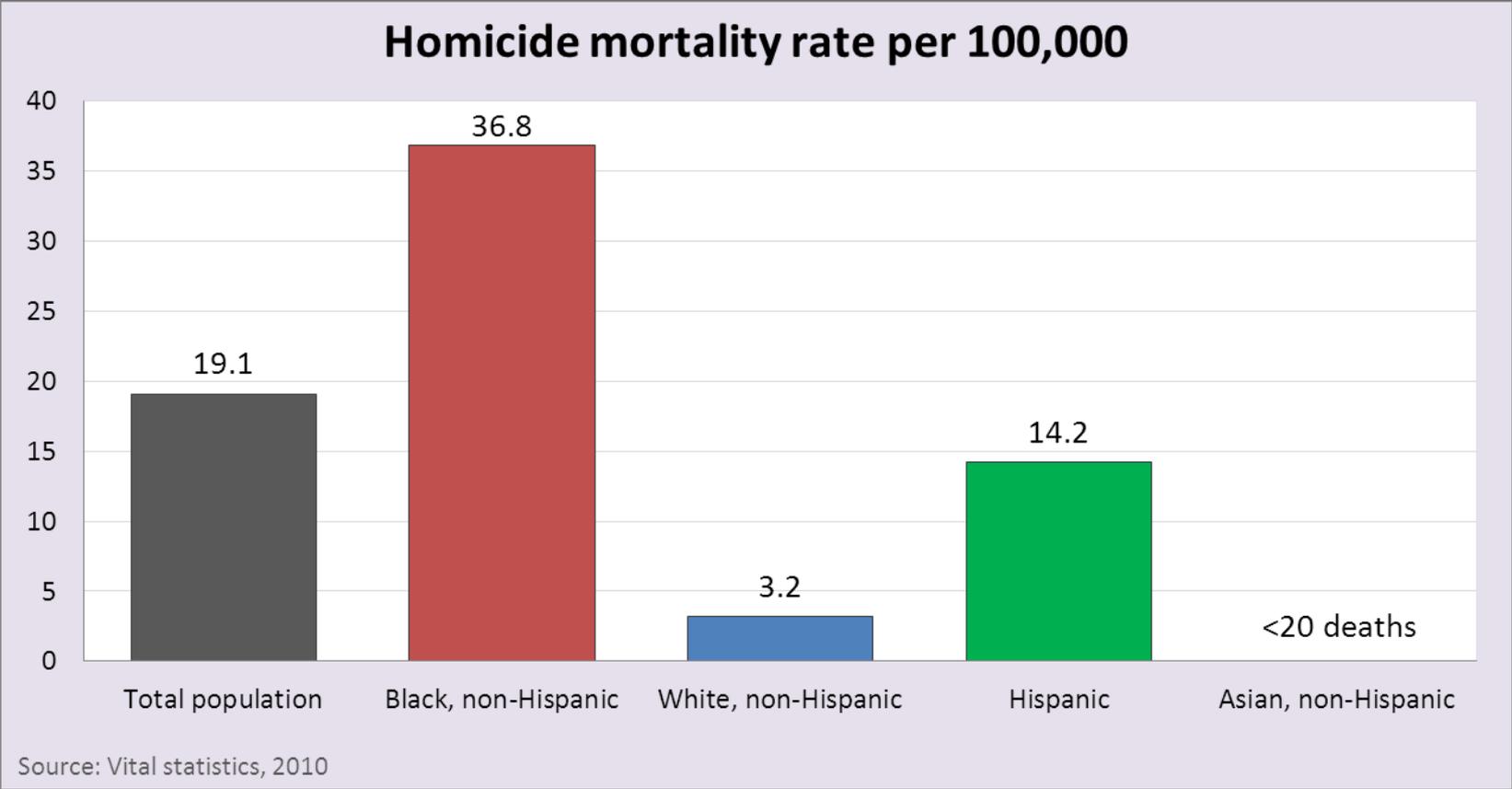
Firearm homicide mortality

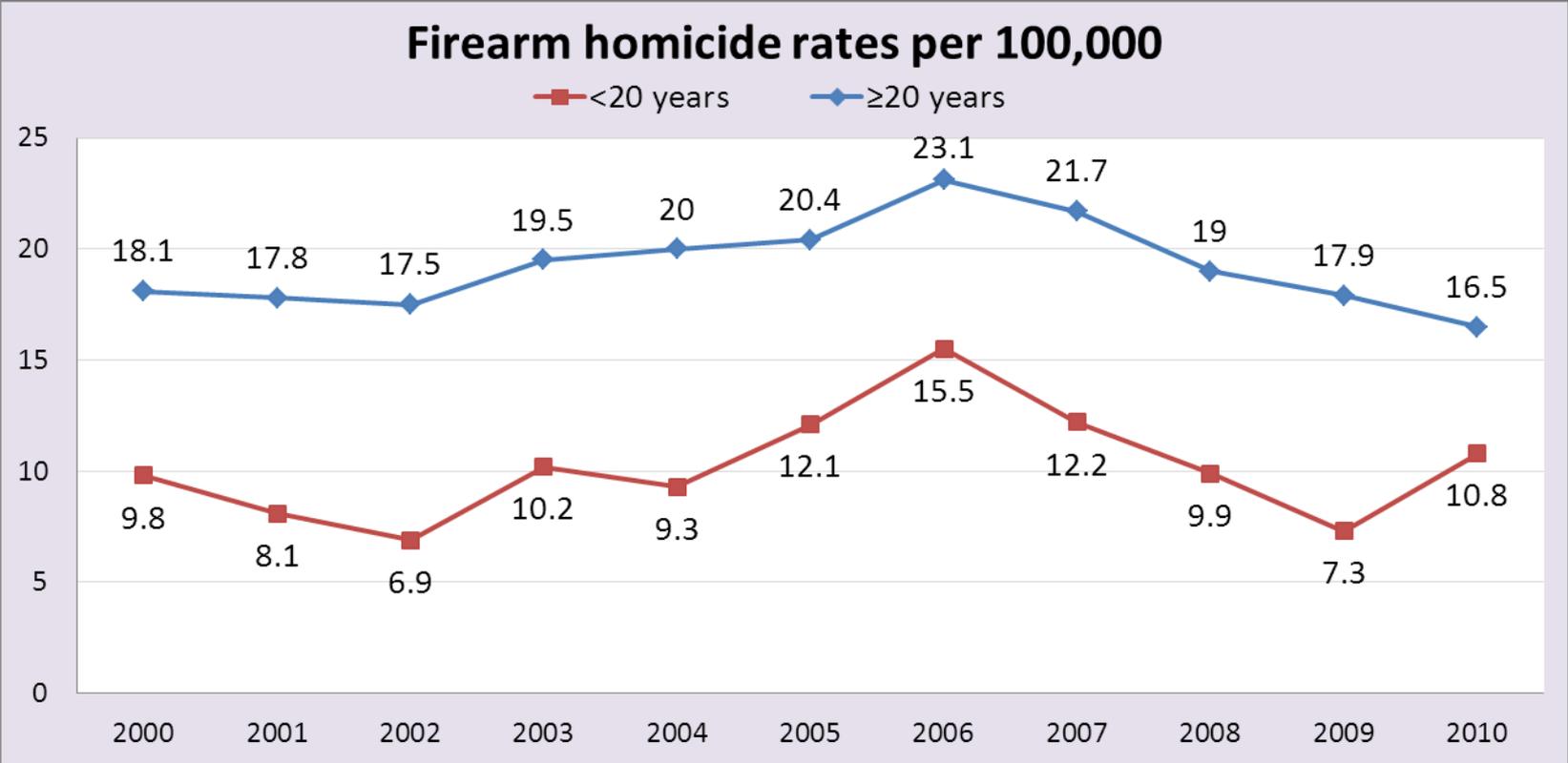




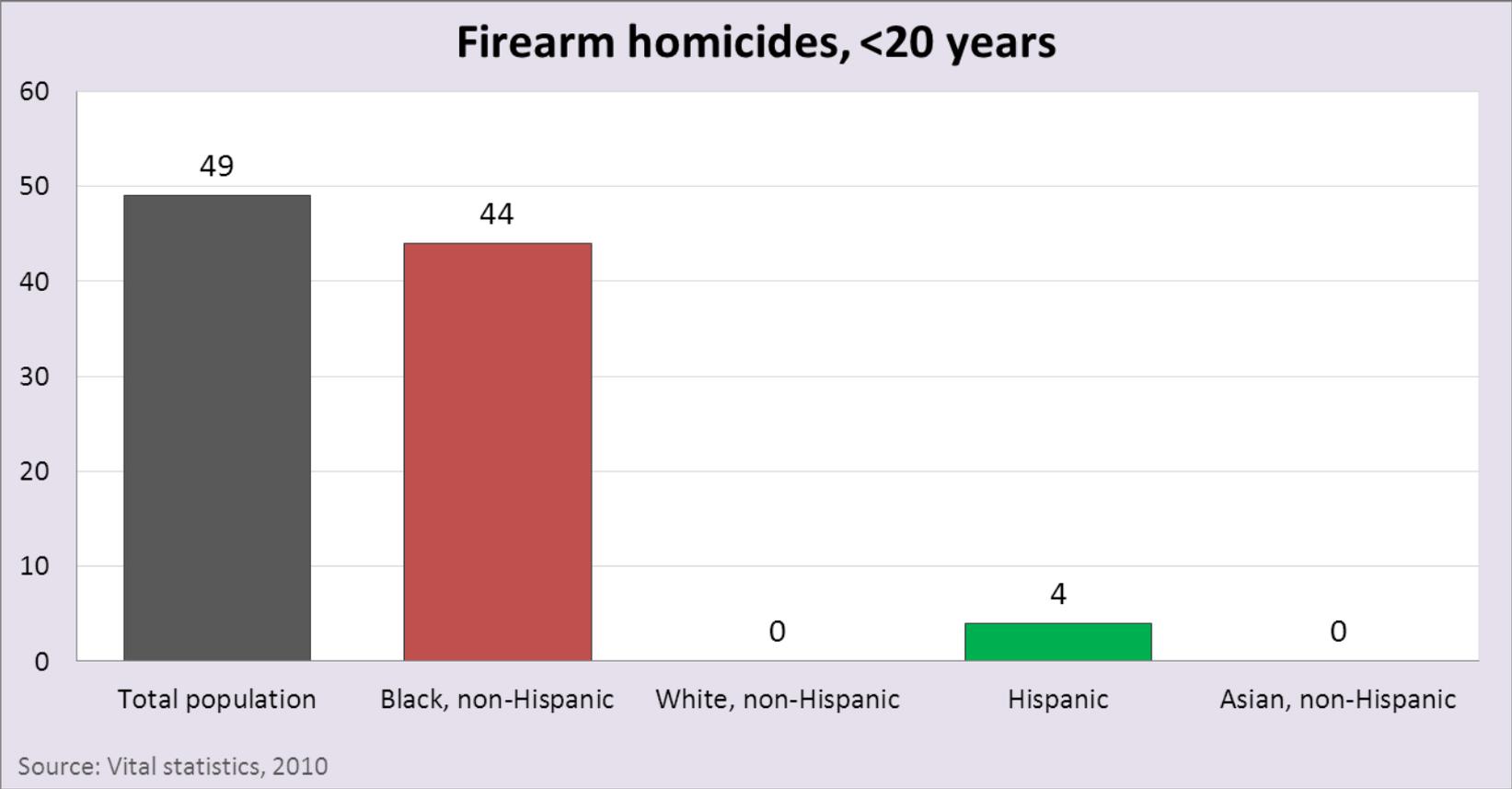


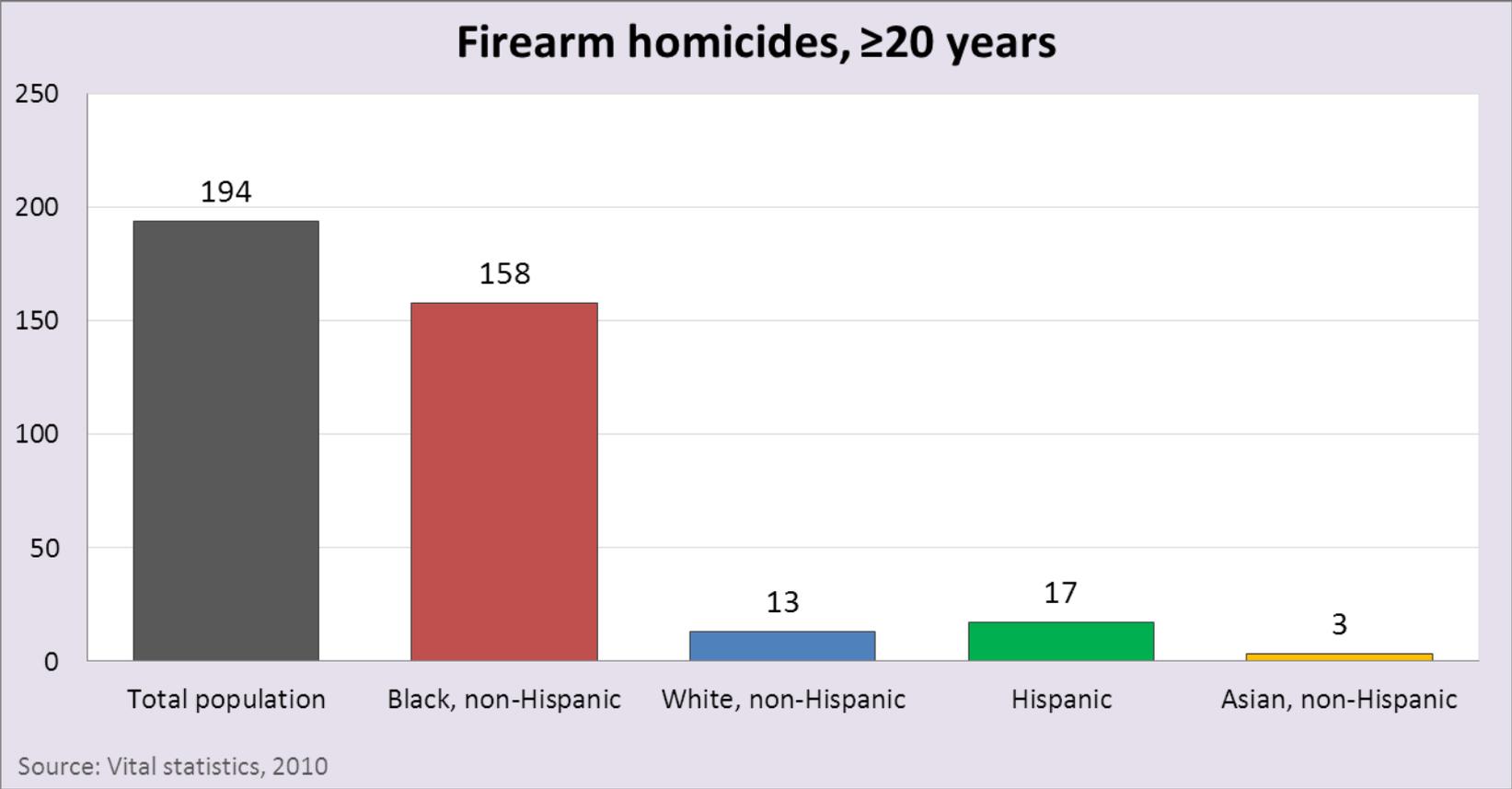




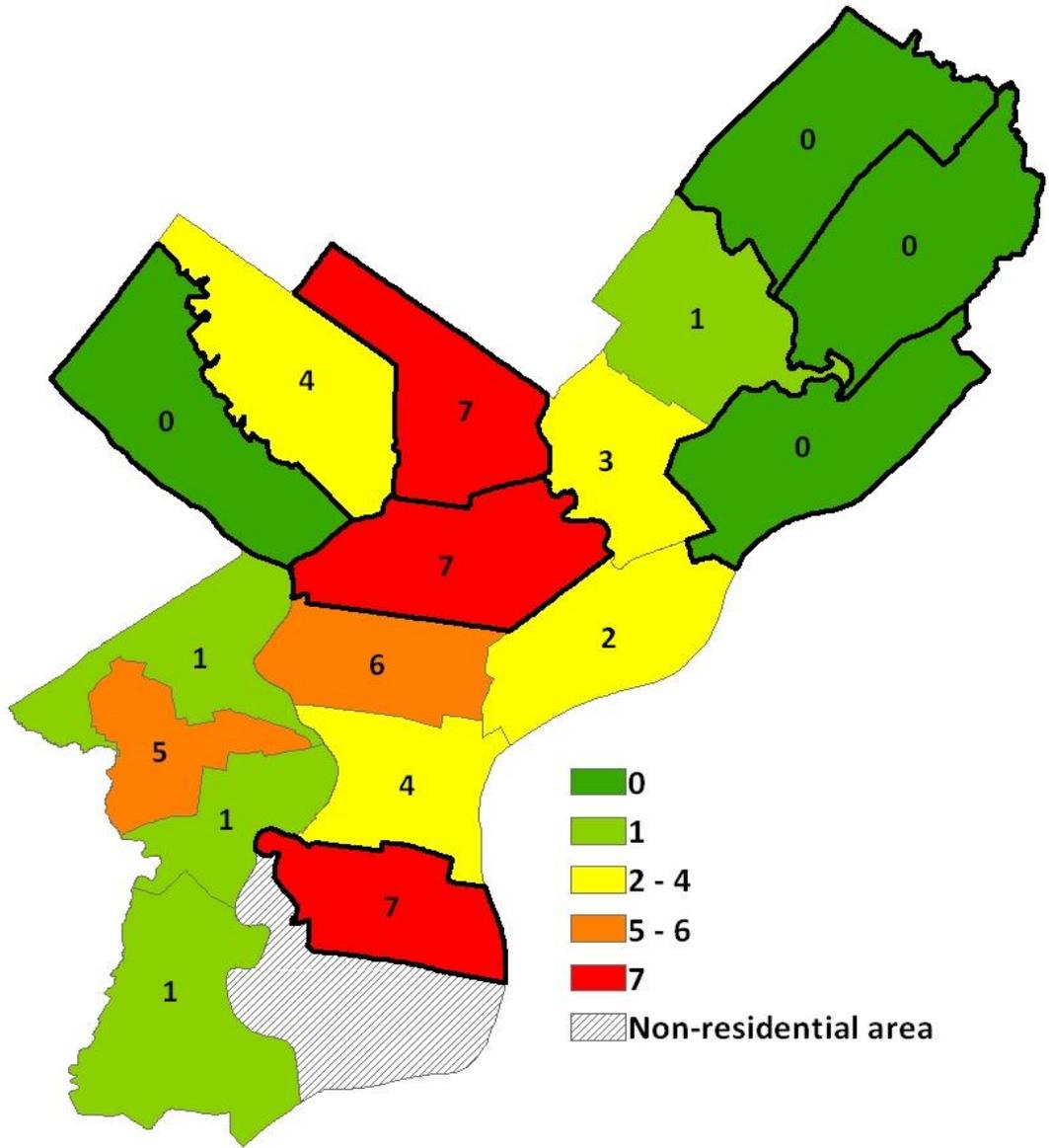


Source: Vital statistics



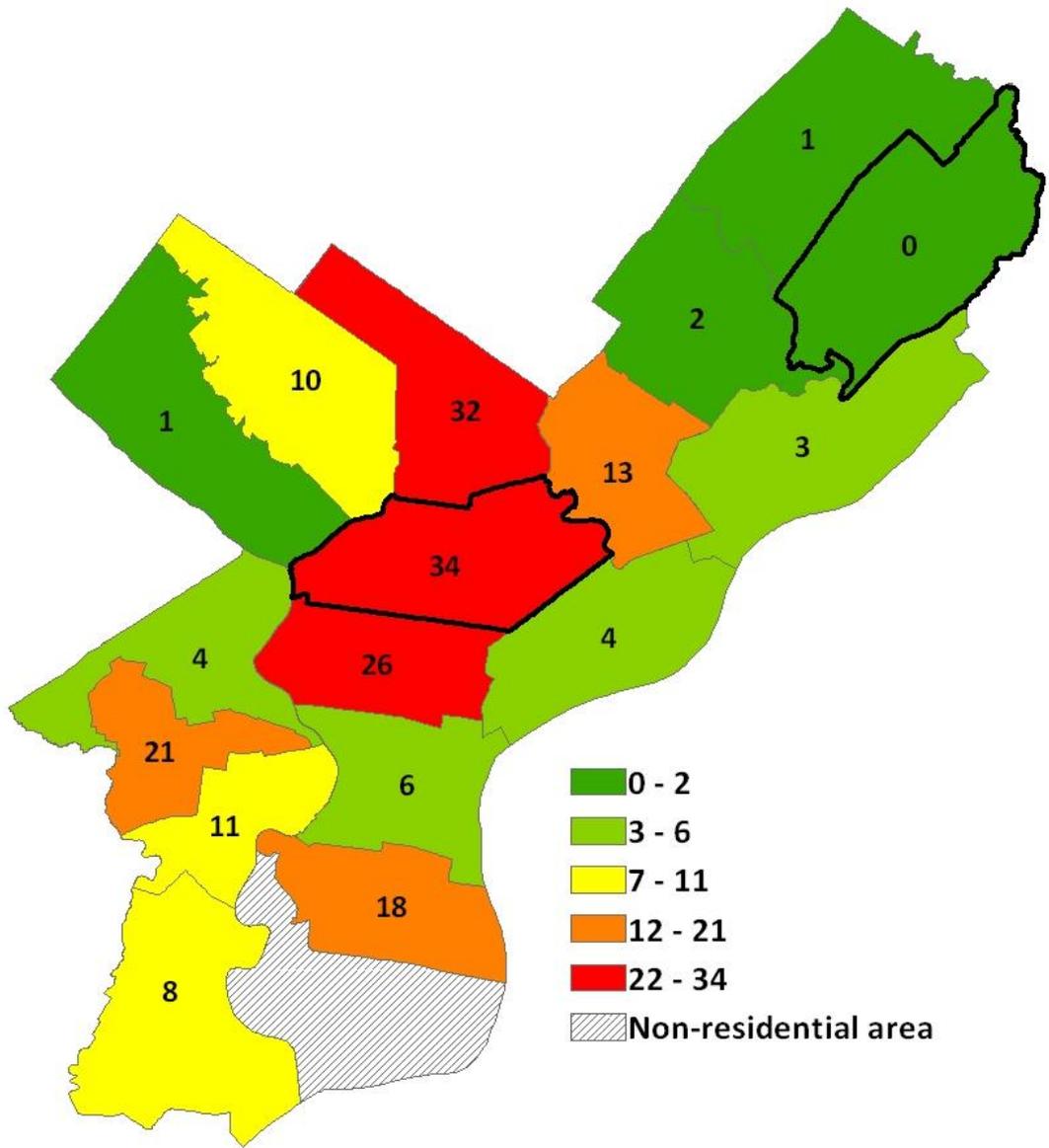


Firearm homicides, <20 years



Source: Vital statistics, 2010

Firearm homicides, ≥20 years



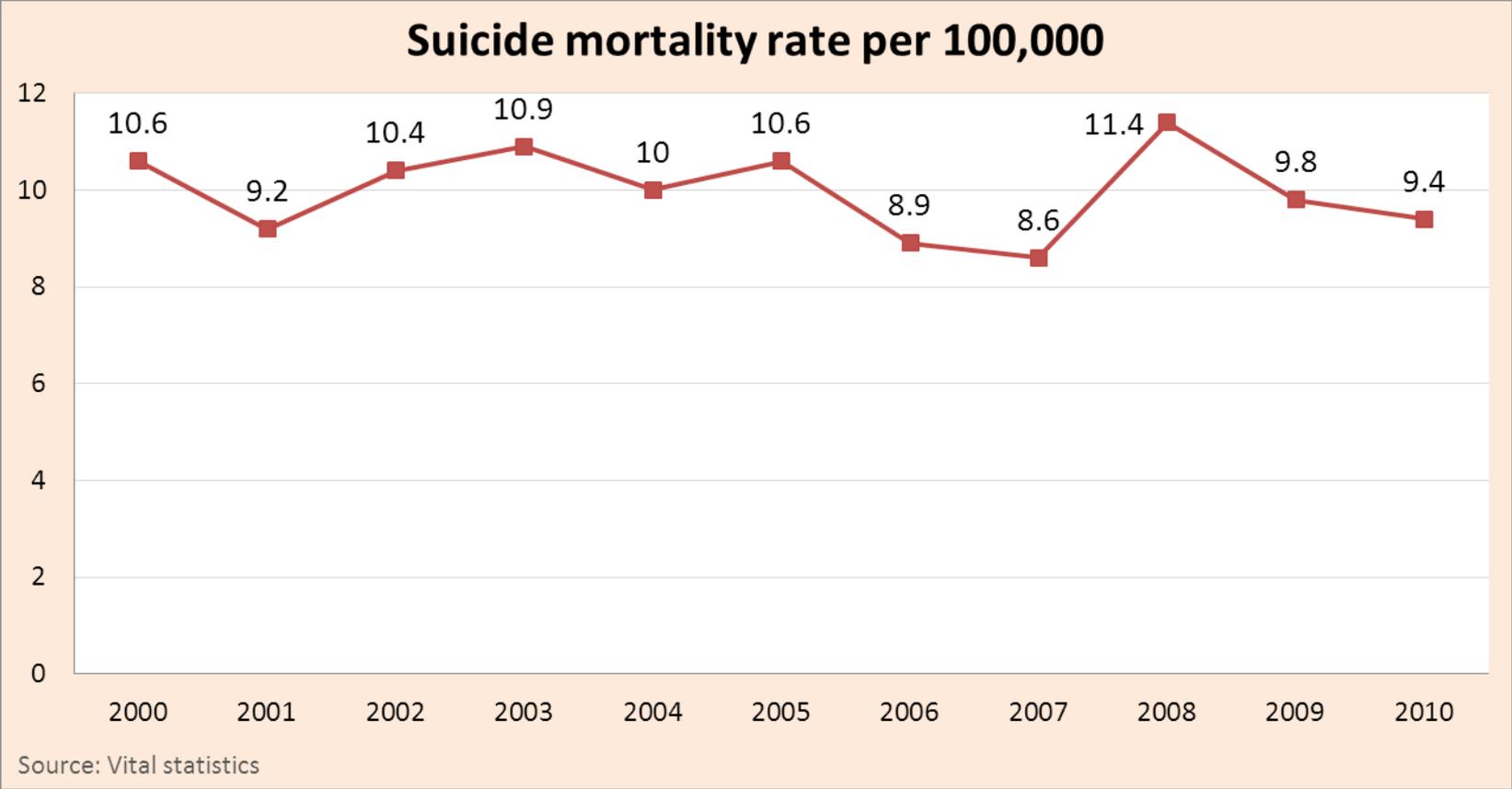
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

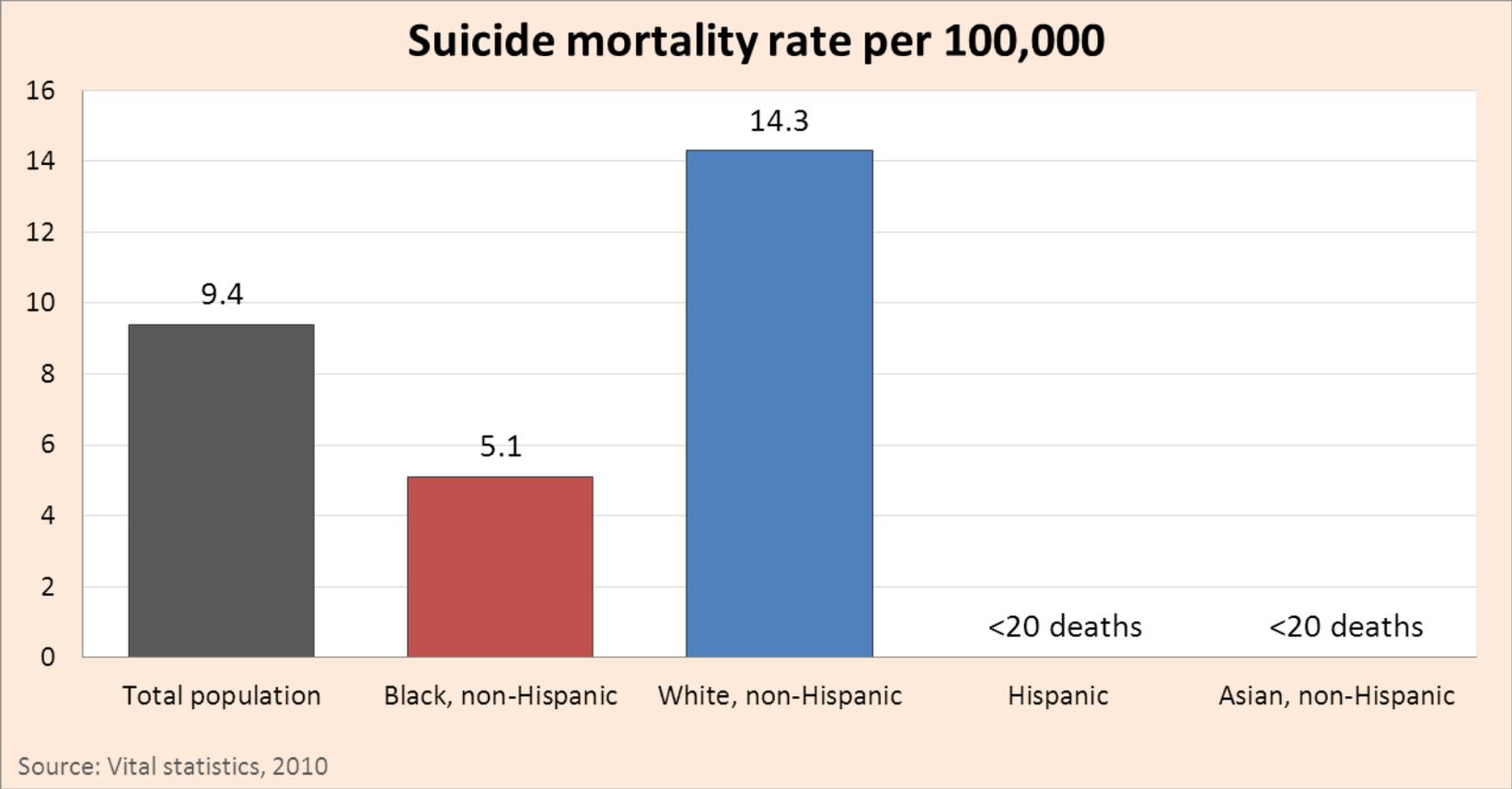
MENTAL HEALTH

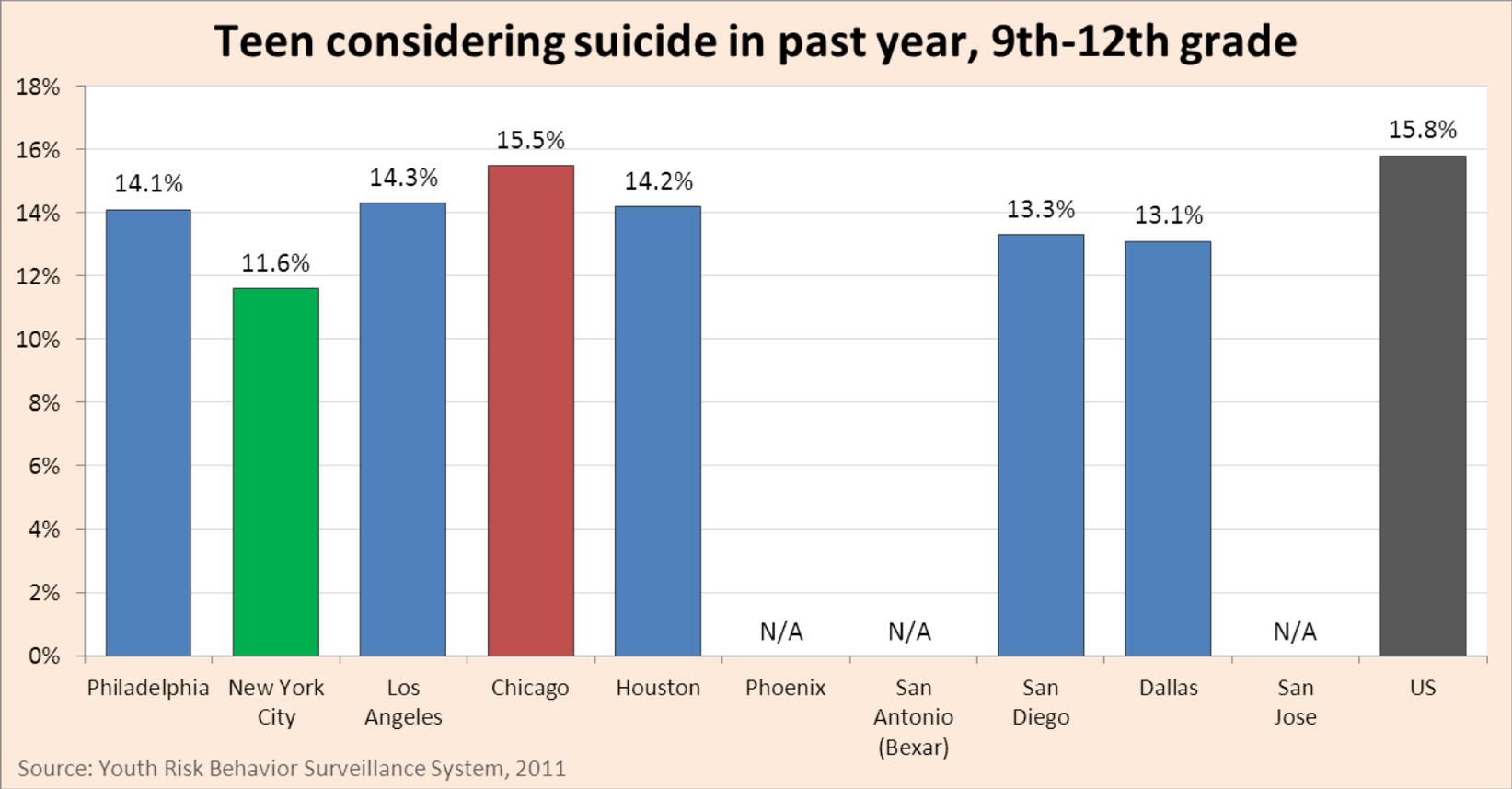
Suicide mortality

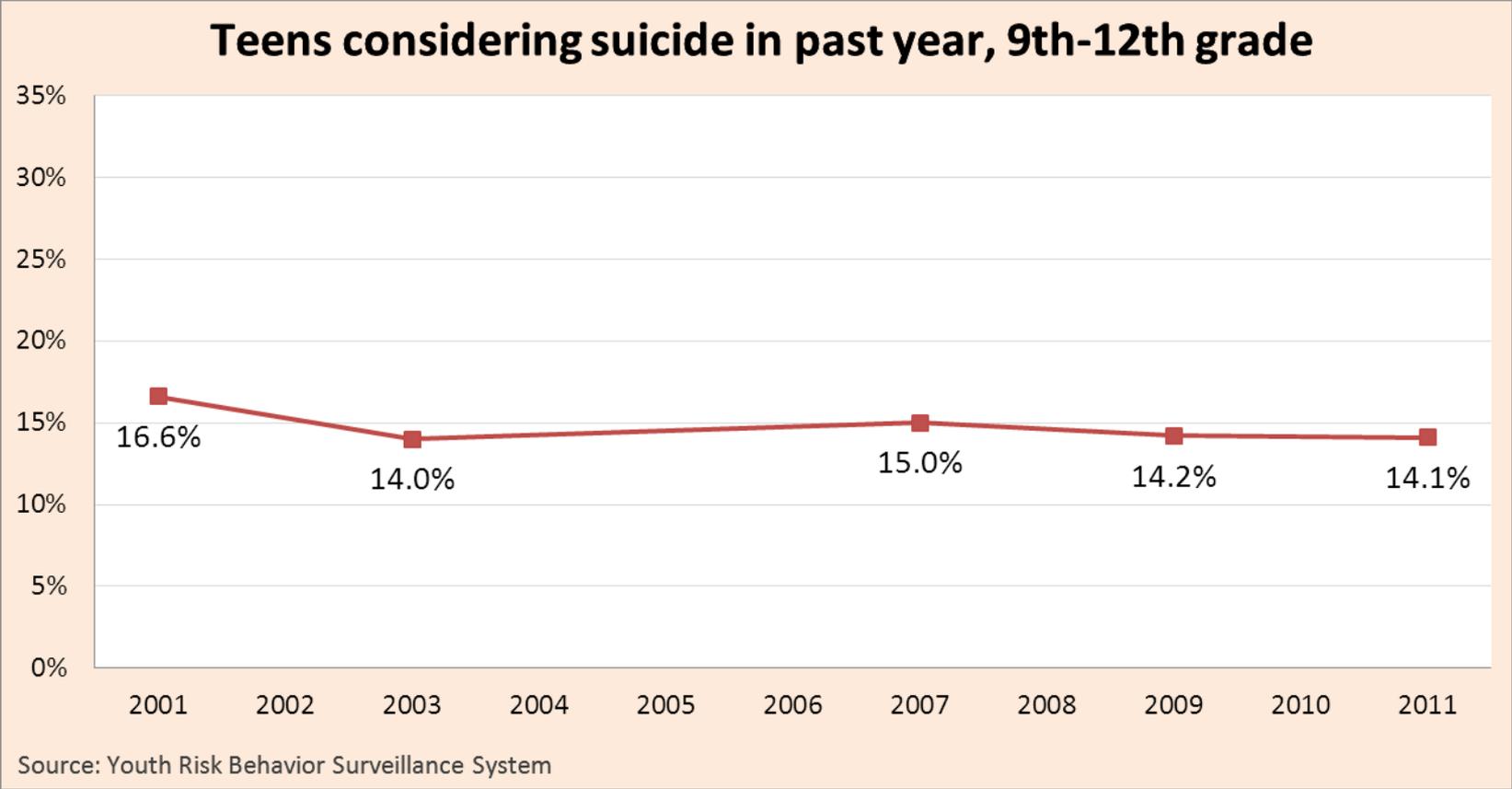
Teens considering suicide

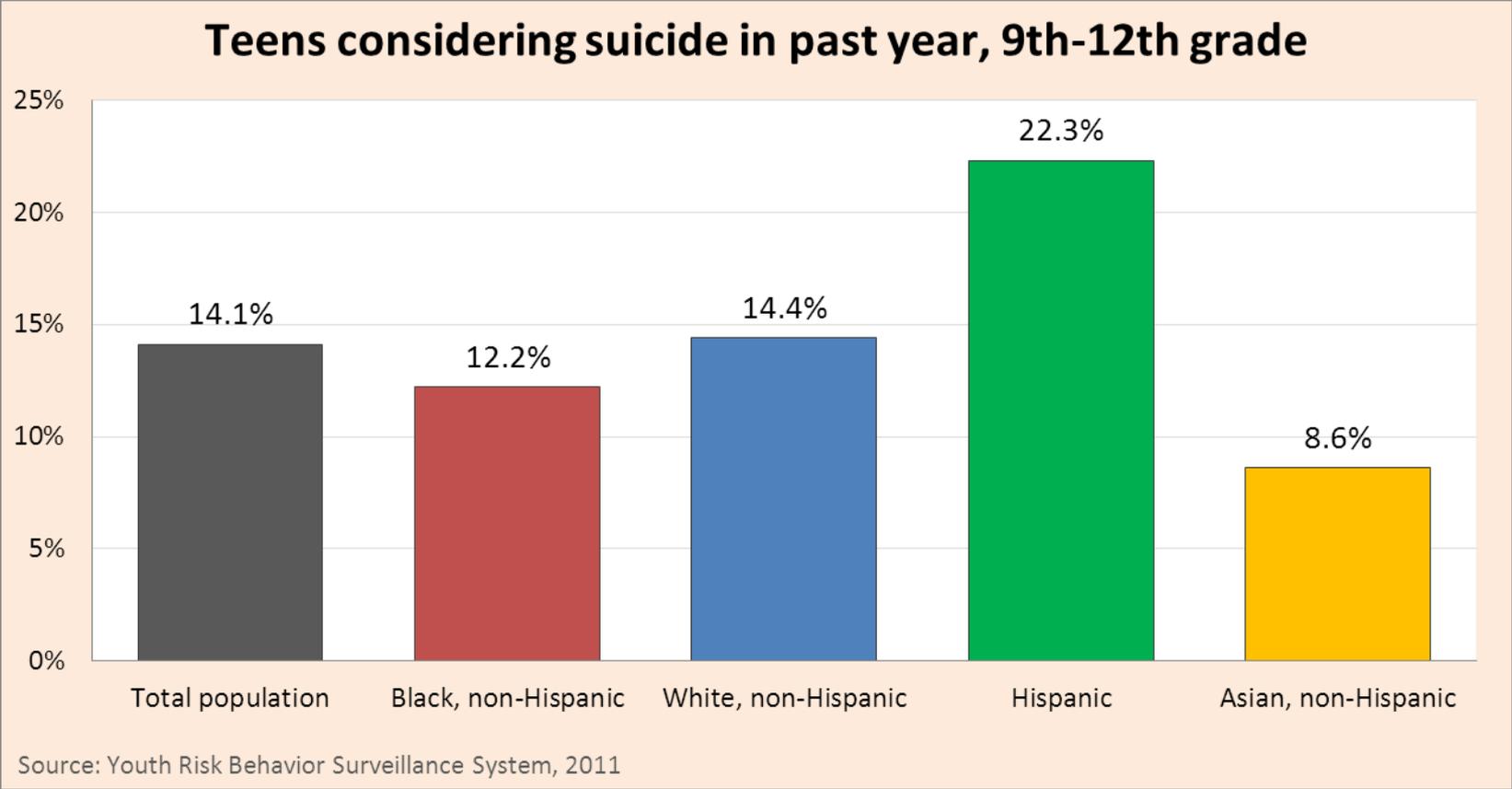
Adults with mental health conditions



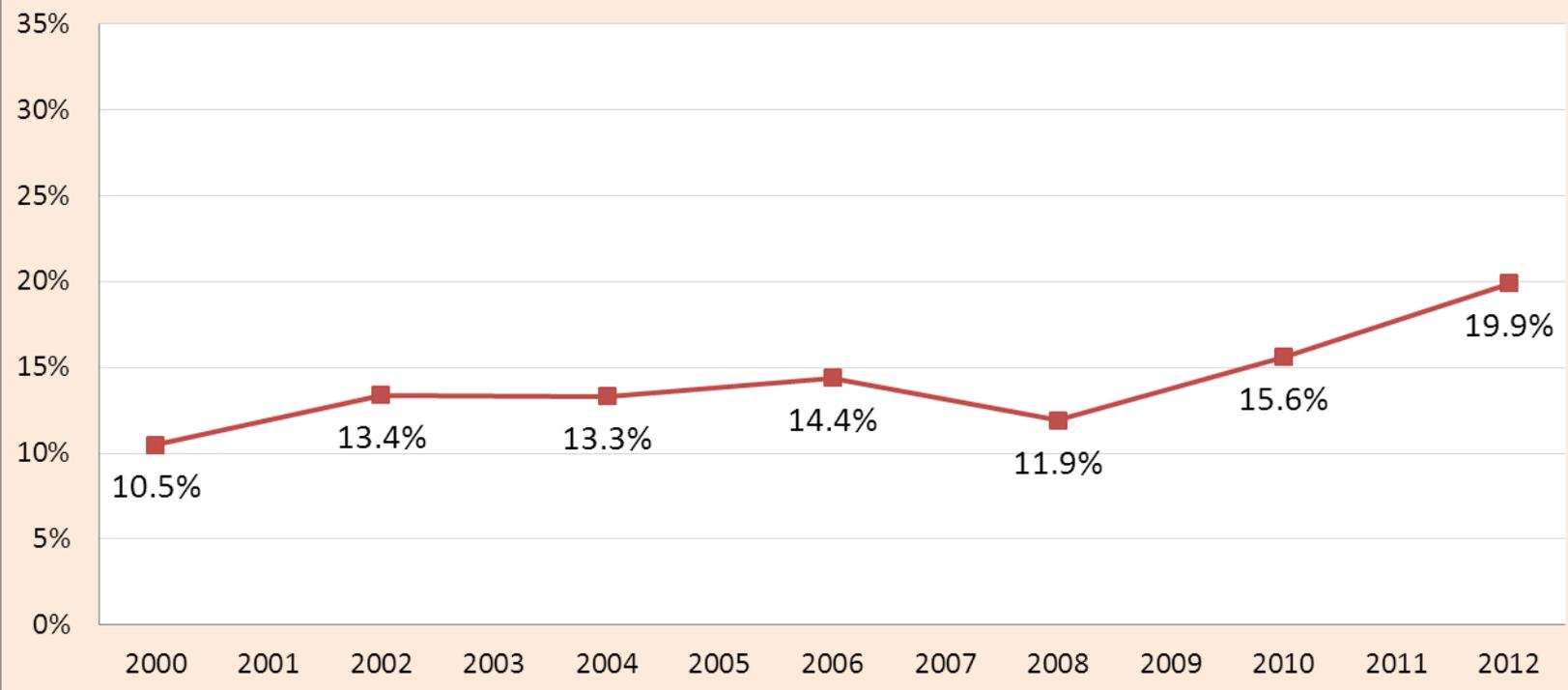






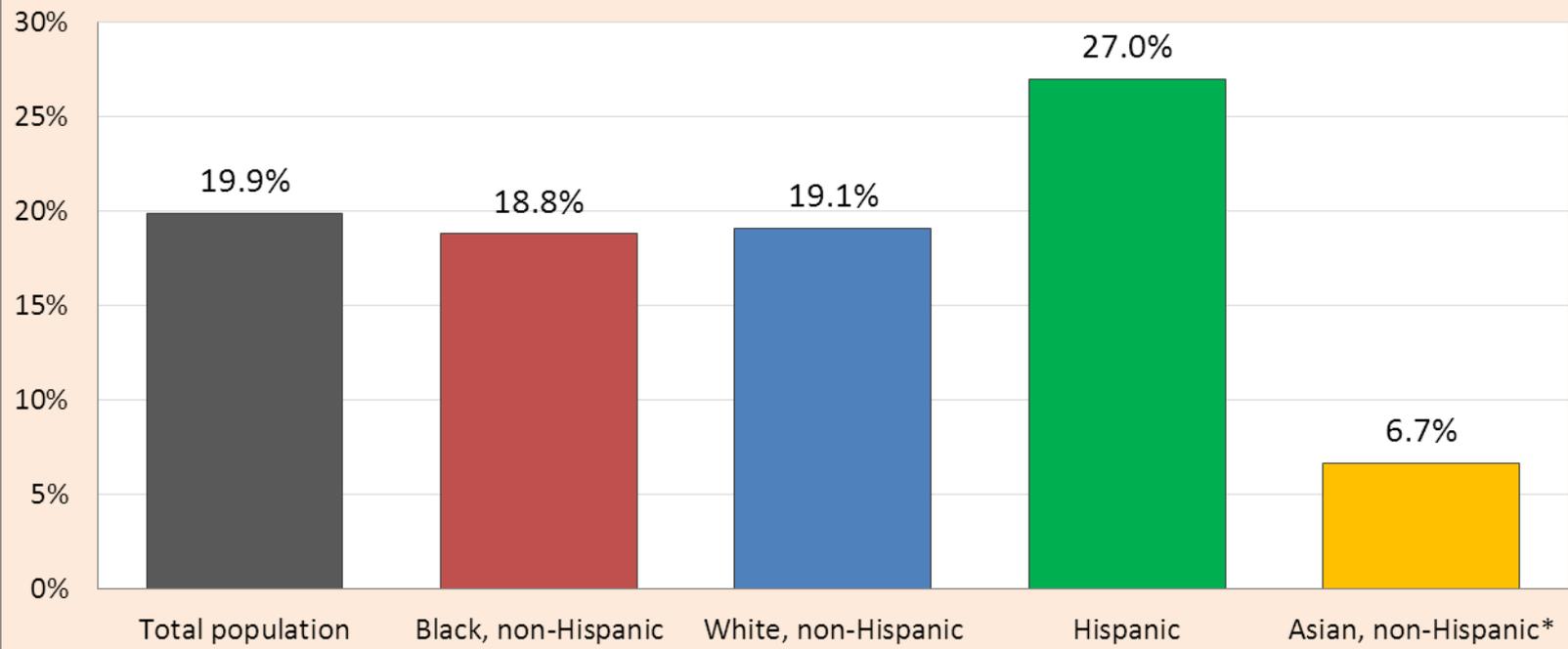


Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



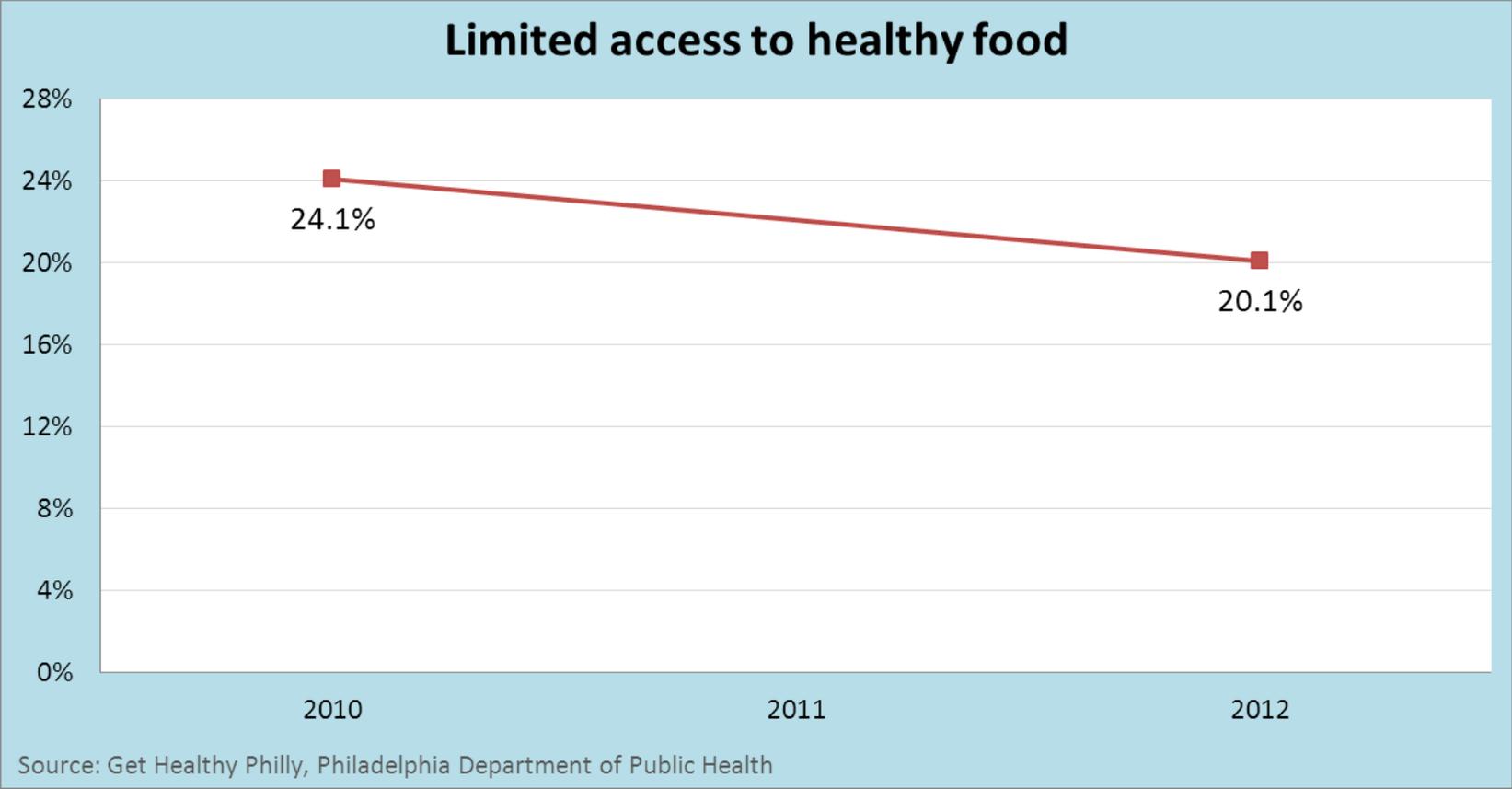
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

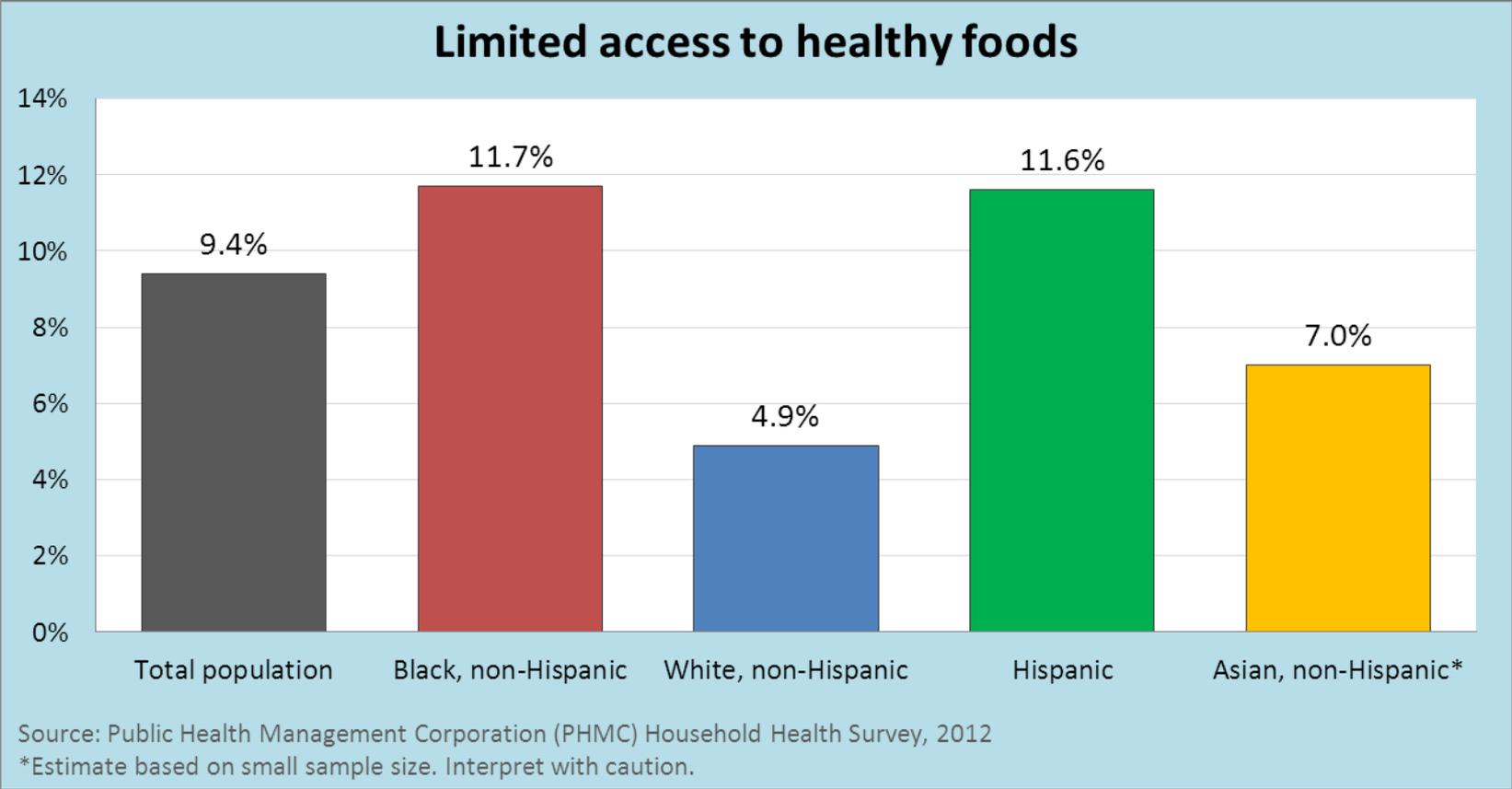
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

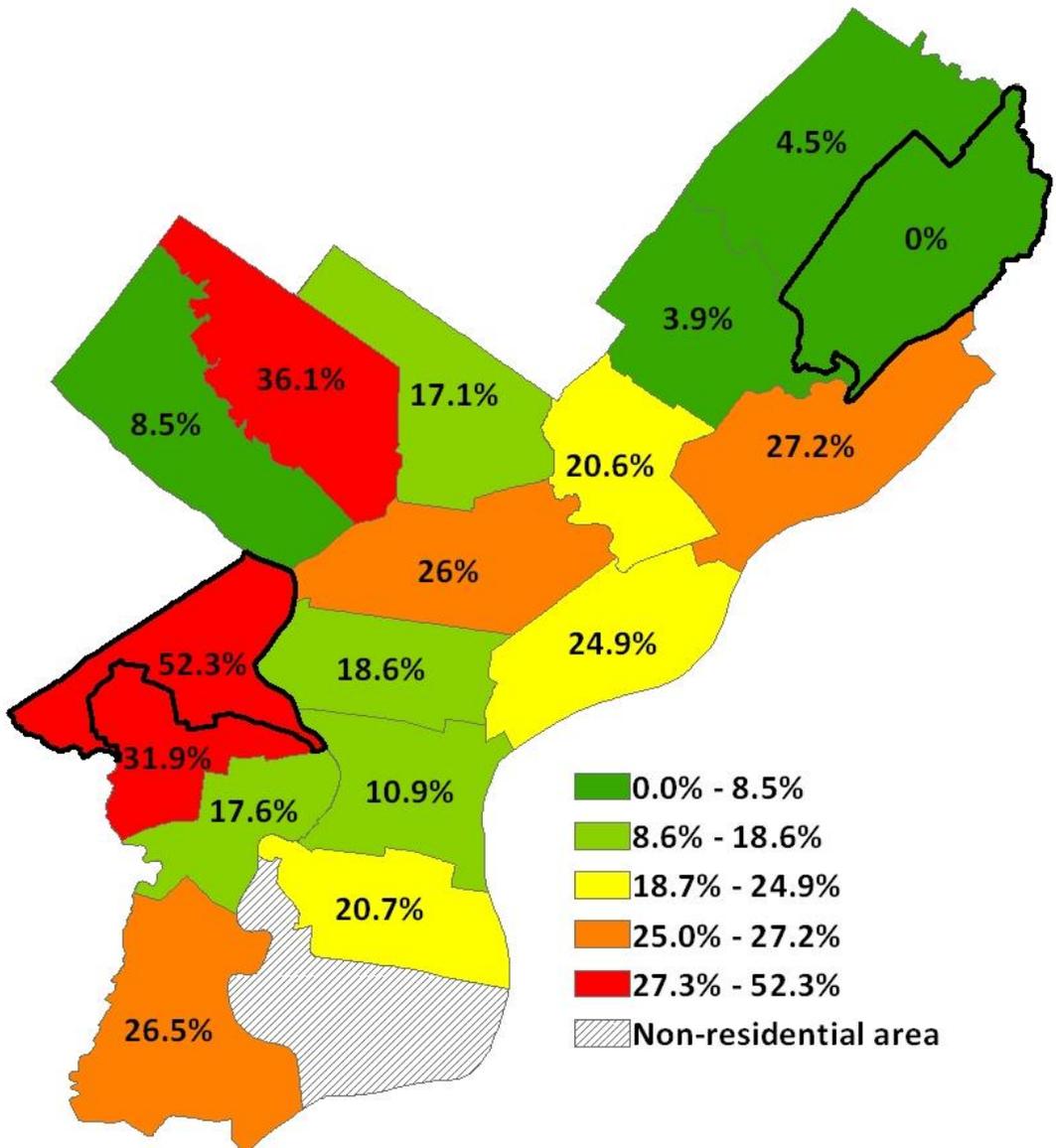
Food access

Access to recreation facilities





Limited access to healthy foods

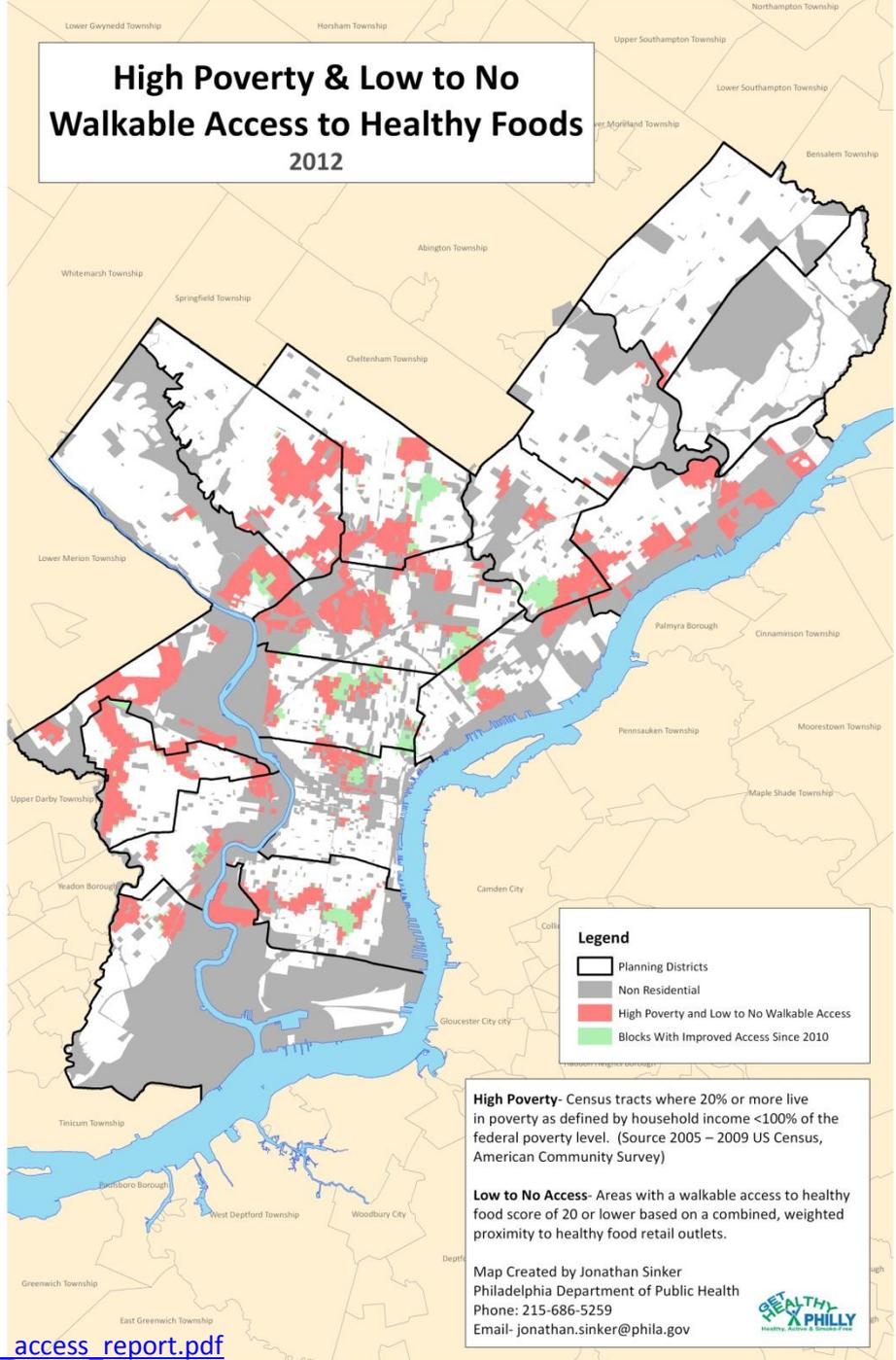


Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2012

Low to no walkable access & high poverty, http://www.phila.gov/health//pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf



High Poverty & Low to No Walkable Access to Healthy Foods 2012



Legend

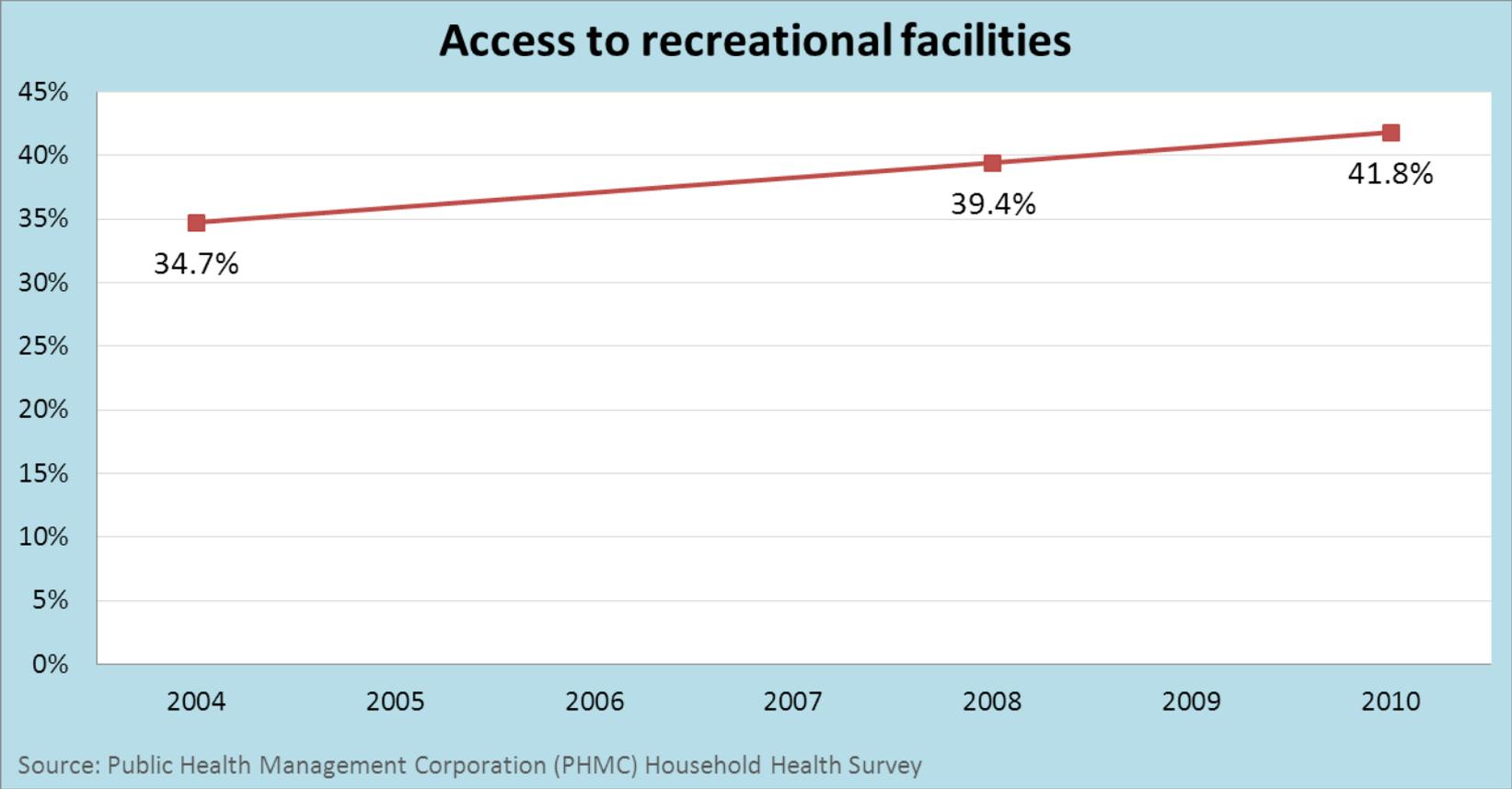
- Planning Districts
- Non Residential
- High Poverty and Low to No Walkable Access
- Blocks With Improved Access Since 2010

High Poverty- Census tracts where 20% or more live in poverty as defined by household income <100% of the federal poverty level. (Source 2005 – 2009 US Census, American Community Survey)

Low to No Access- Areas with a walkable food score of 20 or lower based on a combined, weighted proximity to healthy food retail outlets.

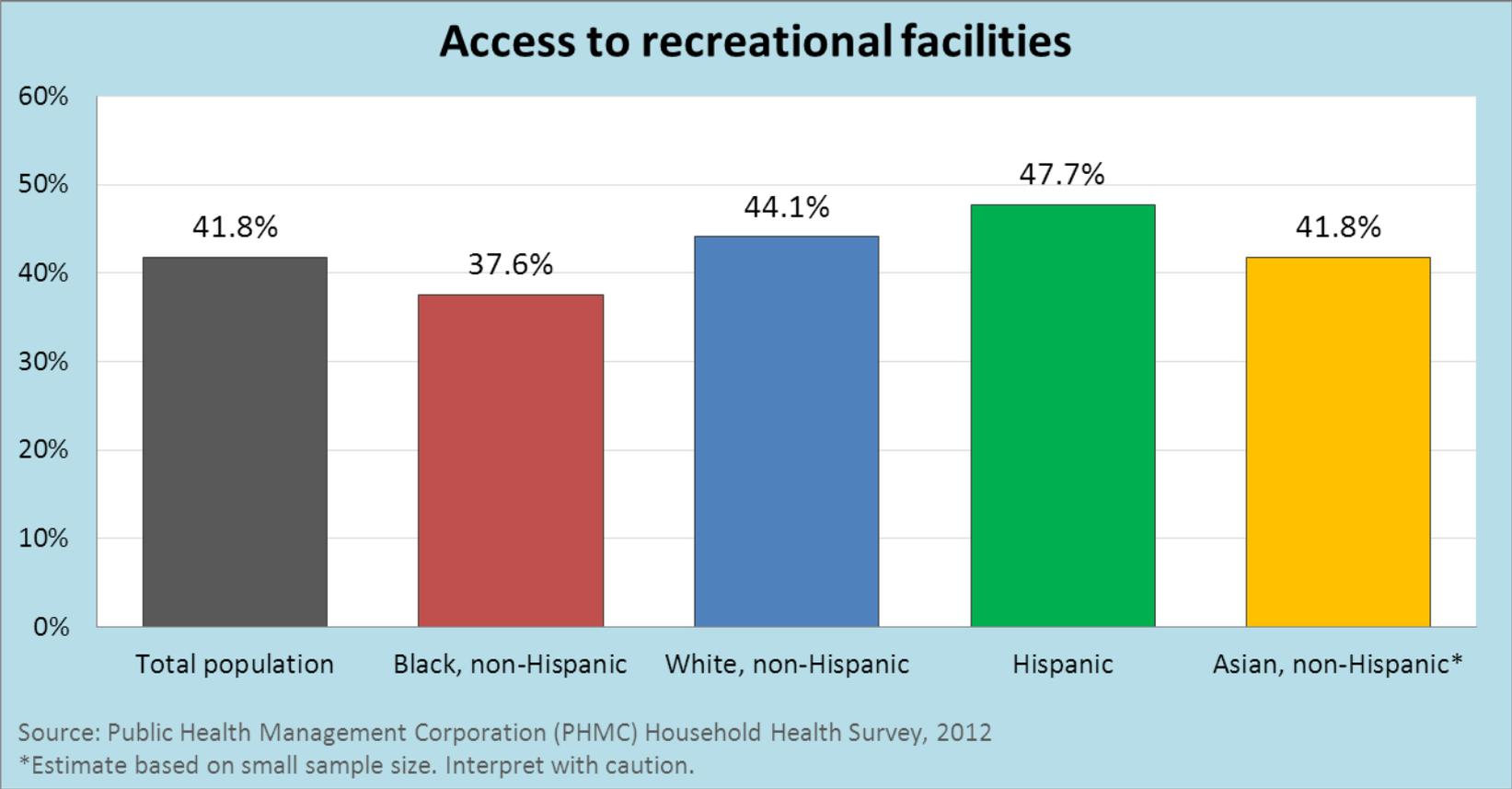
Map Created by Jonathan Sinker
 Philadelphia Department of Public Health
 Phone: 215-686-5259
 Email- jonathan.sinker@phila.gov





Used public recreation facility (e.g., public swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year

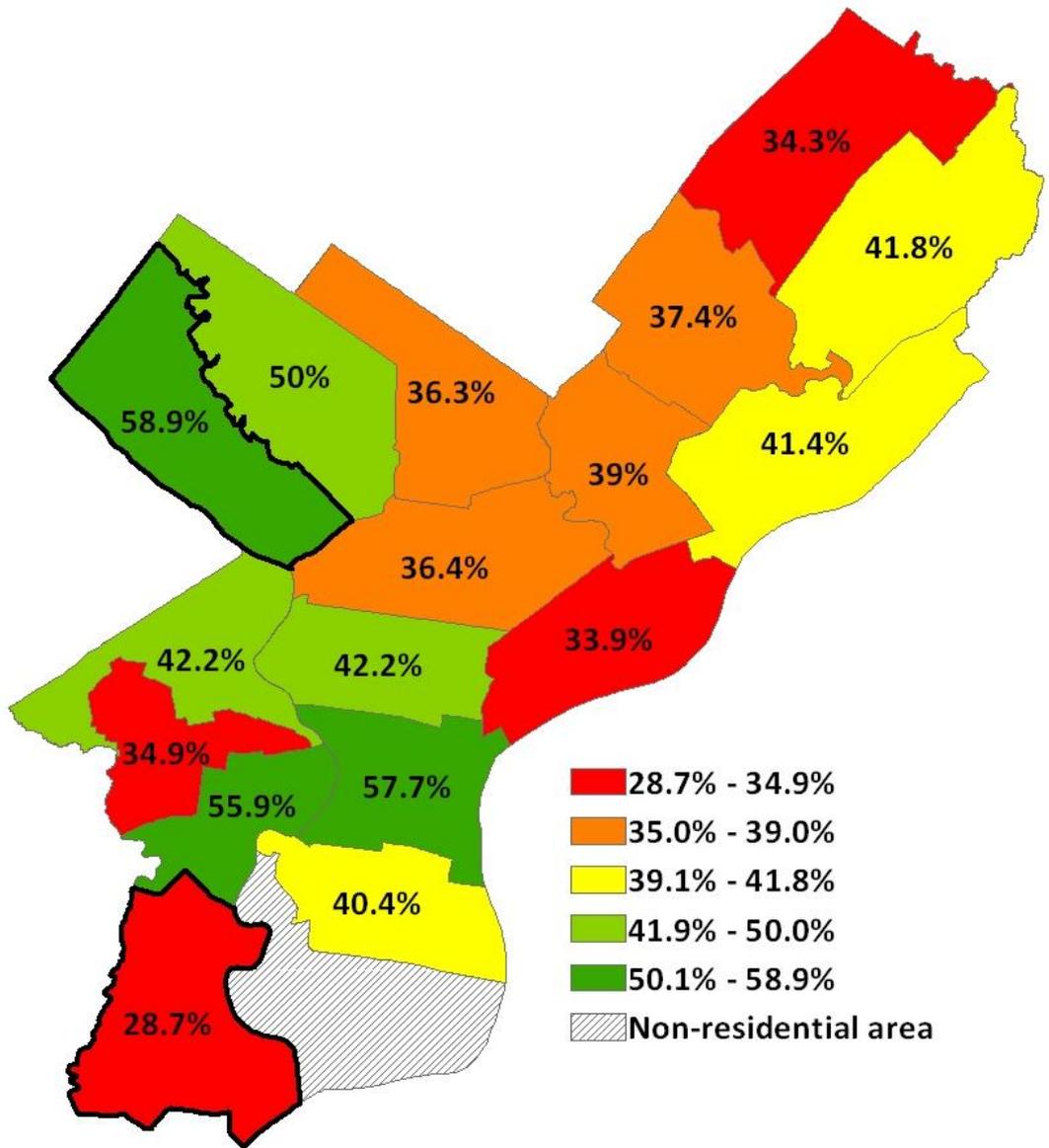




Used public recreation facility (e.g., public swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year



Access to recreational facilities



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2010

Used public recreation facility (e.g., public swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year



PUBLIC HEALTH ASSETS

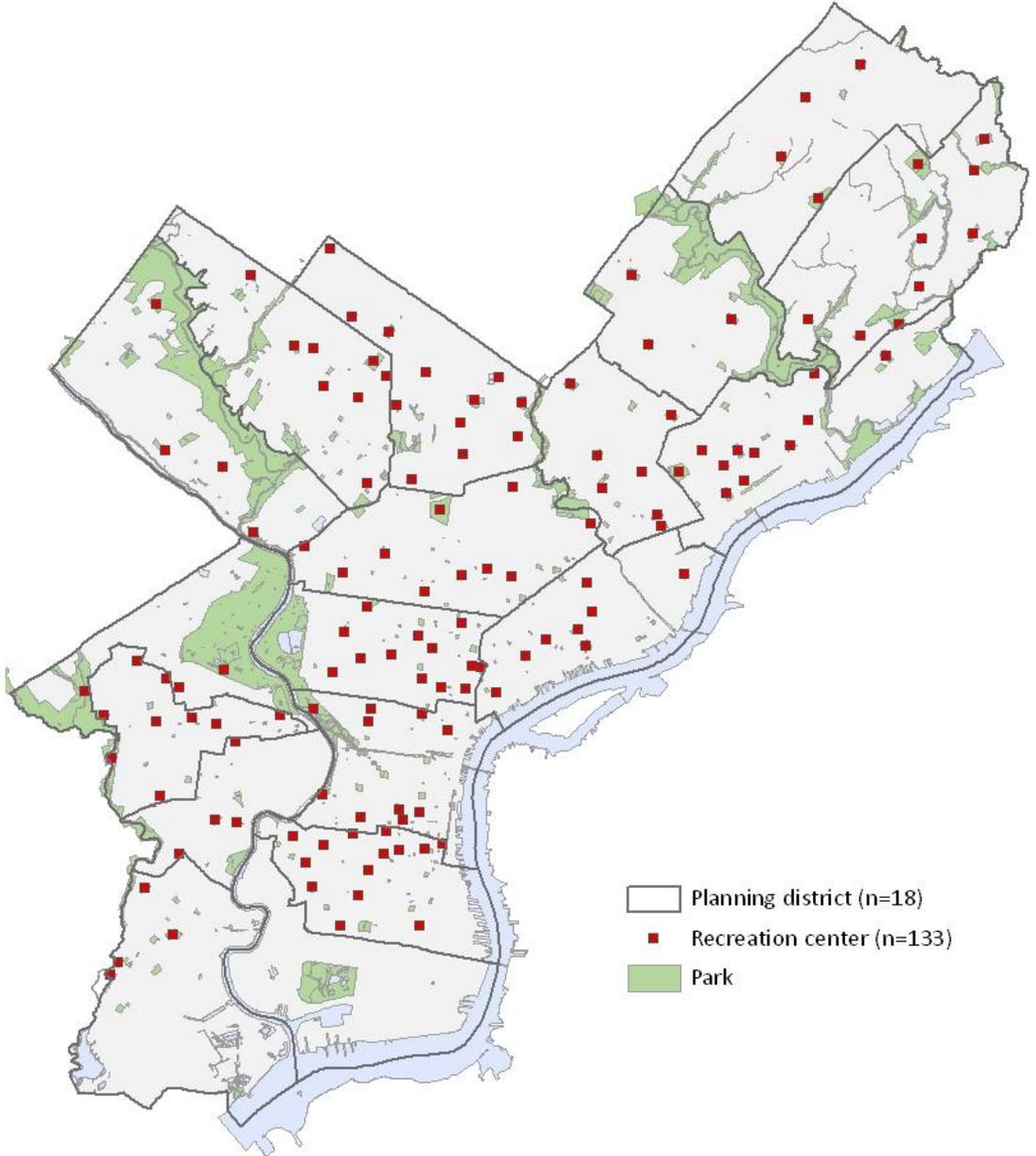
Parks and recreation centers

Healthy food retail sites

Schools

Hospitals and health centers

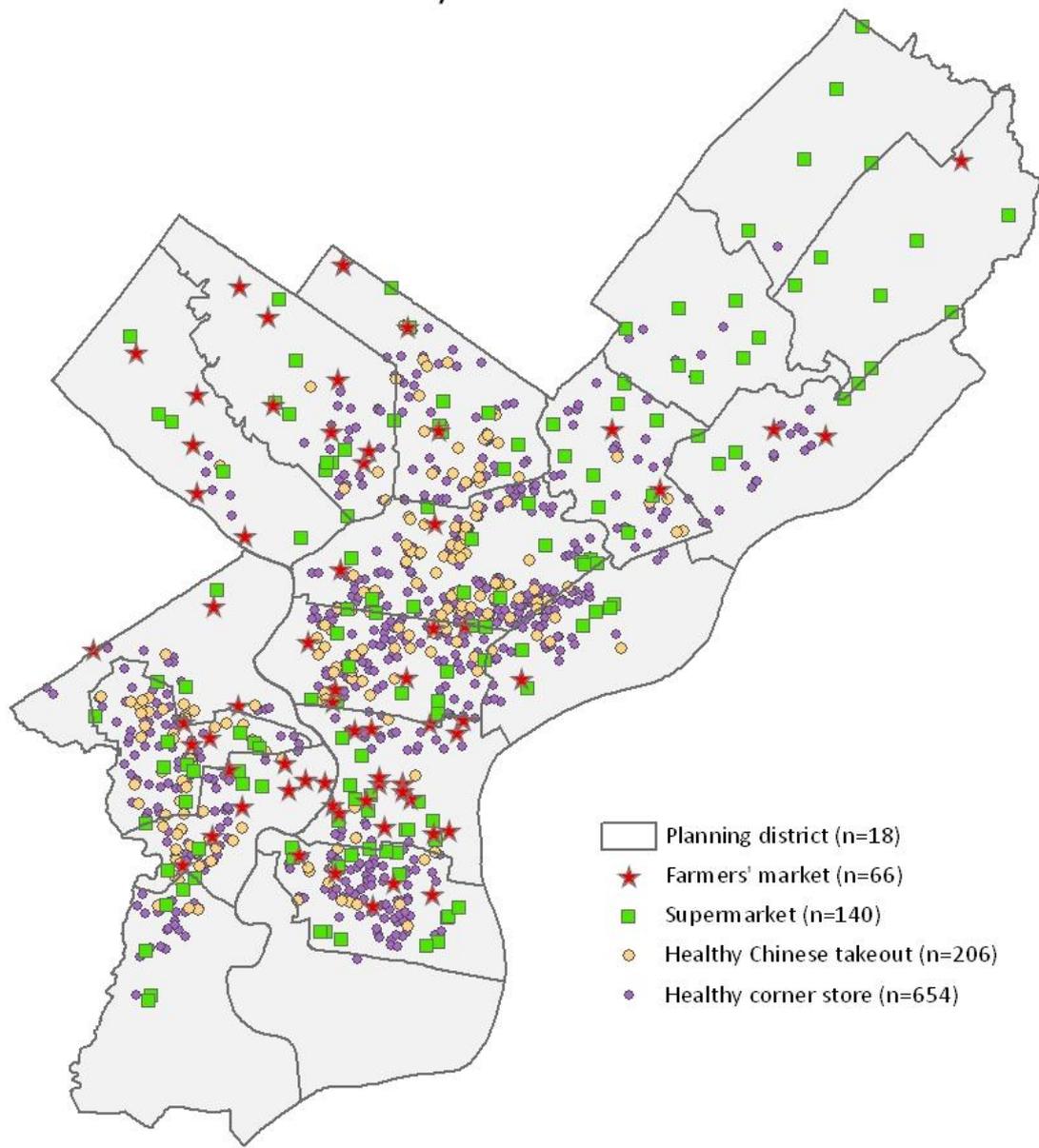
Parks and recreation centers



Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2012



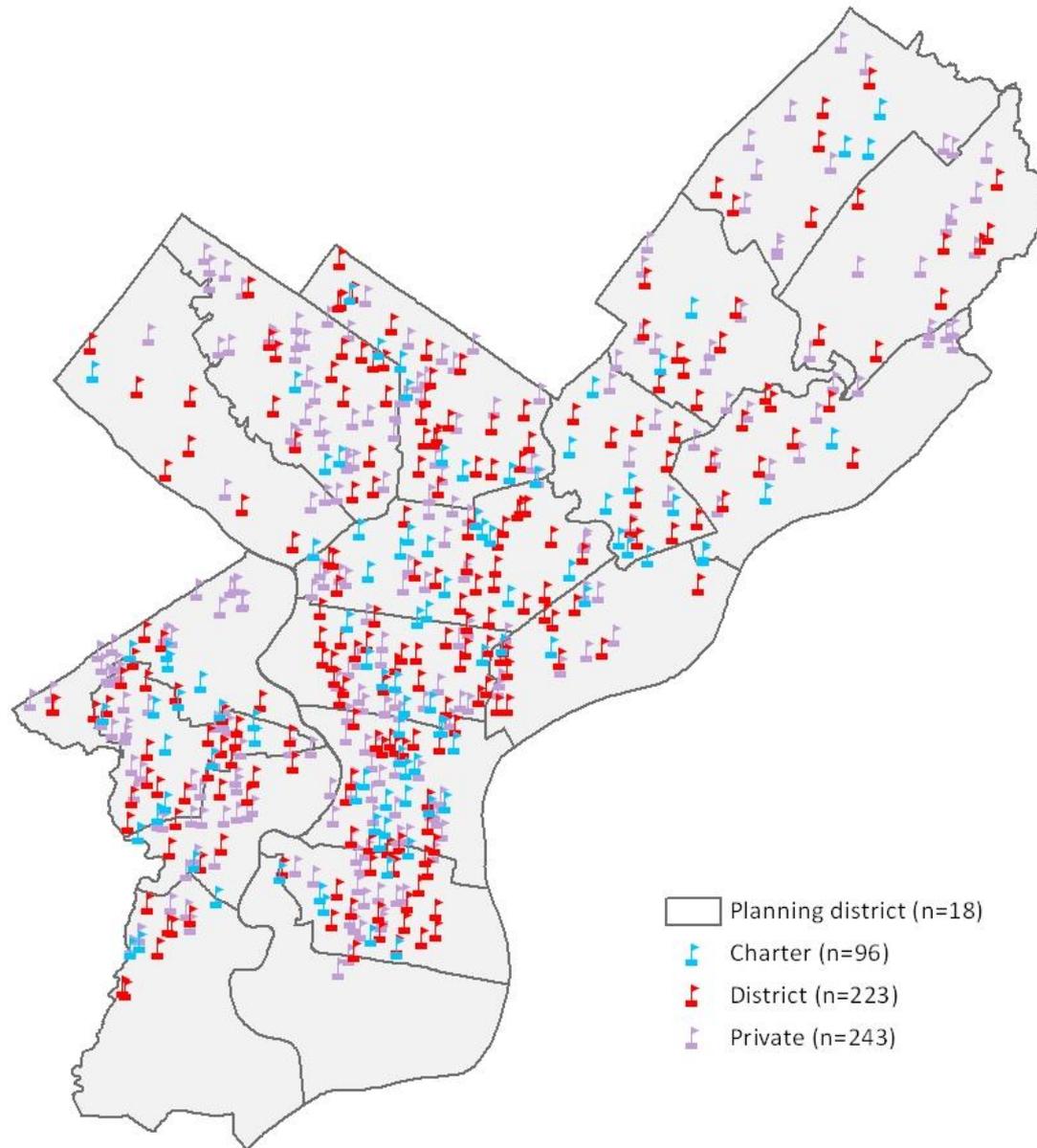
Healthy food retail sites



Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014

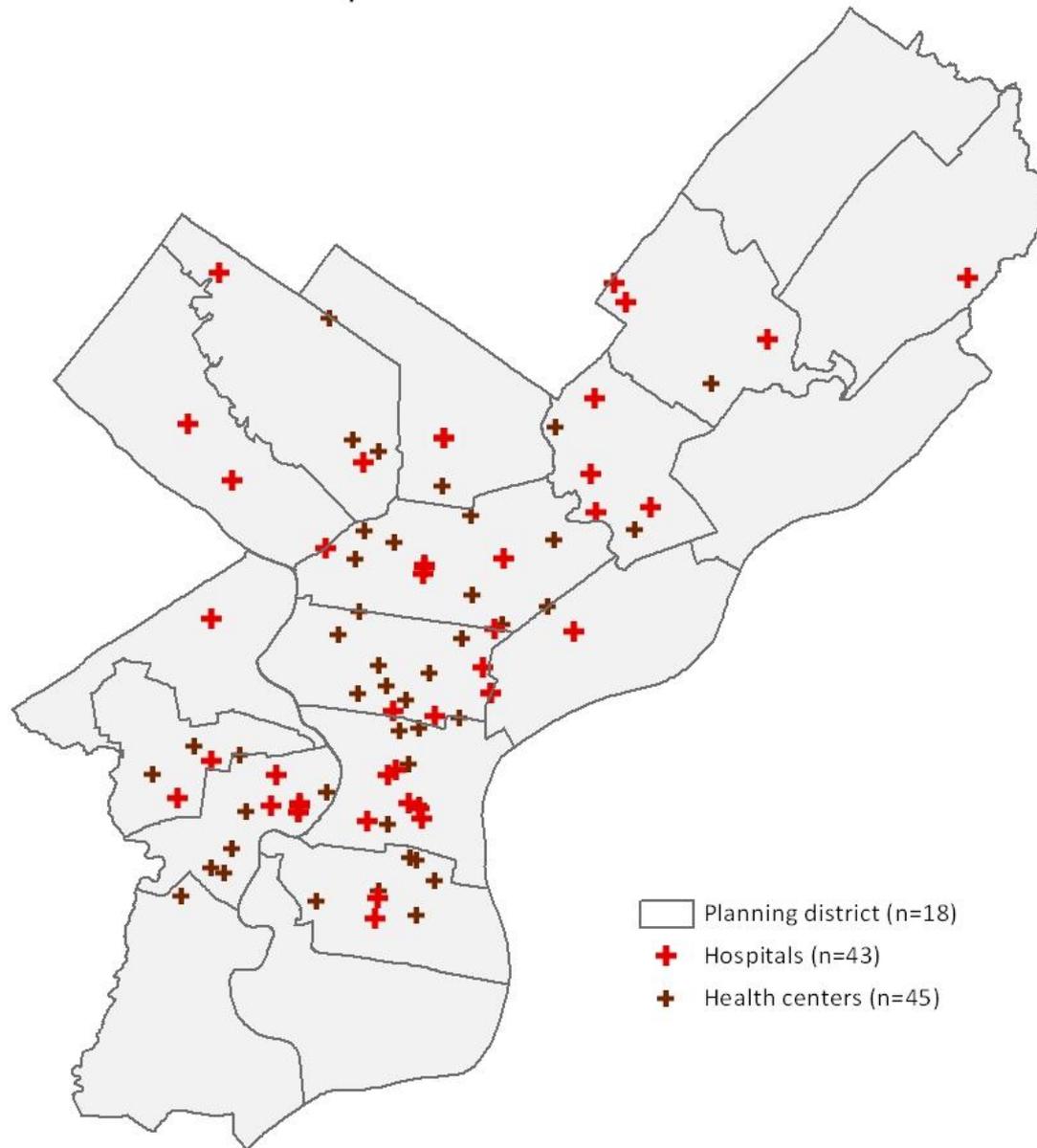


Schools



Sources:
School District of Philadelphia, 2011-12
Archdiocese of Philadelphia, 2011-12

Hospitals and health centers



Sources:
Philadelphia Police Department, 2013
Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014