Community Health Assessment (CHA)
Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia Department of Public Health

May 2014

(corrections 3/2015)

Table of contents

Summary of trends....12
1. Social determinants of health....18
2. Summary health measures....45
3. Tobacco and alcohol....59
4. Obesity....80
5. Cardiovascular disease....96
6. HIV....108
7. Teen reproductive health....118
8. Maternal and infant health....135
9. Child health....153
10. Access to care....170
11. Cancer screening and prevention....189
12. Environmental health....203
13. Violence....209
14. Mental health....221
15. Built environment....230
16. Public health assets....238

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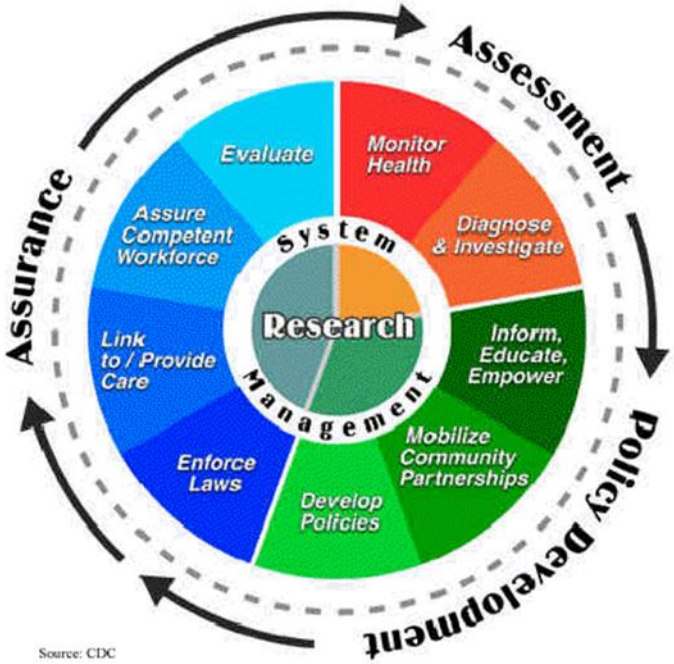
Public health accreditation

- 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

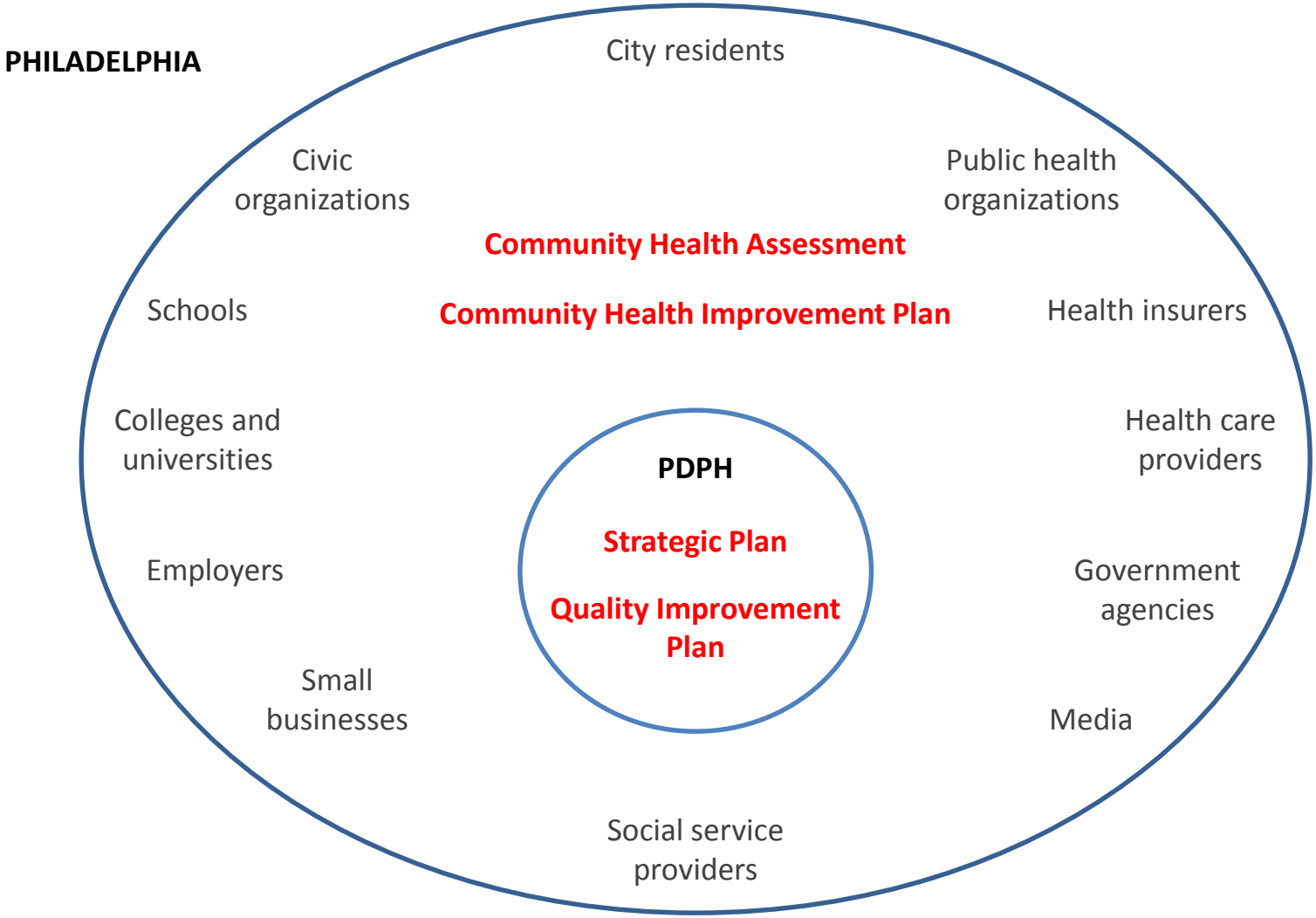
- Community Health Assessment (CHA) – Accreditation standard 1.1
  - The CHA is a systematic assessment of population health that highlights key public health challenges and assets for the jurisdiction and helps inform the three plans described below.

- 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.

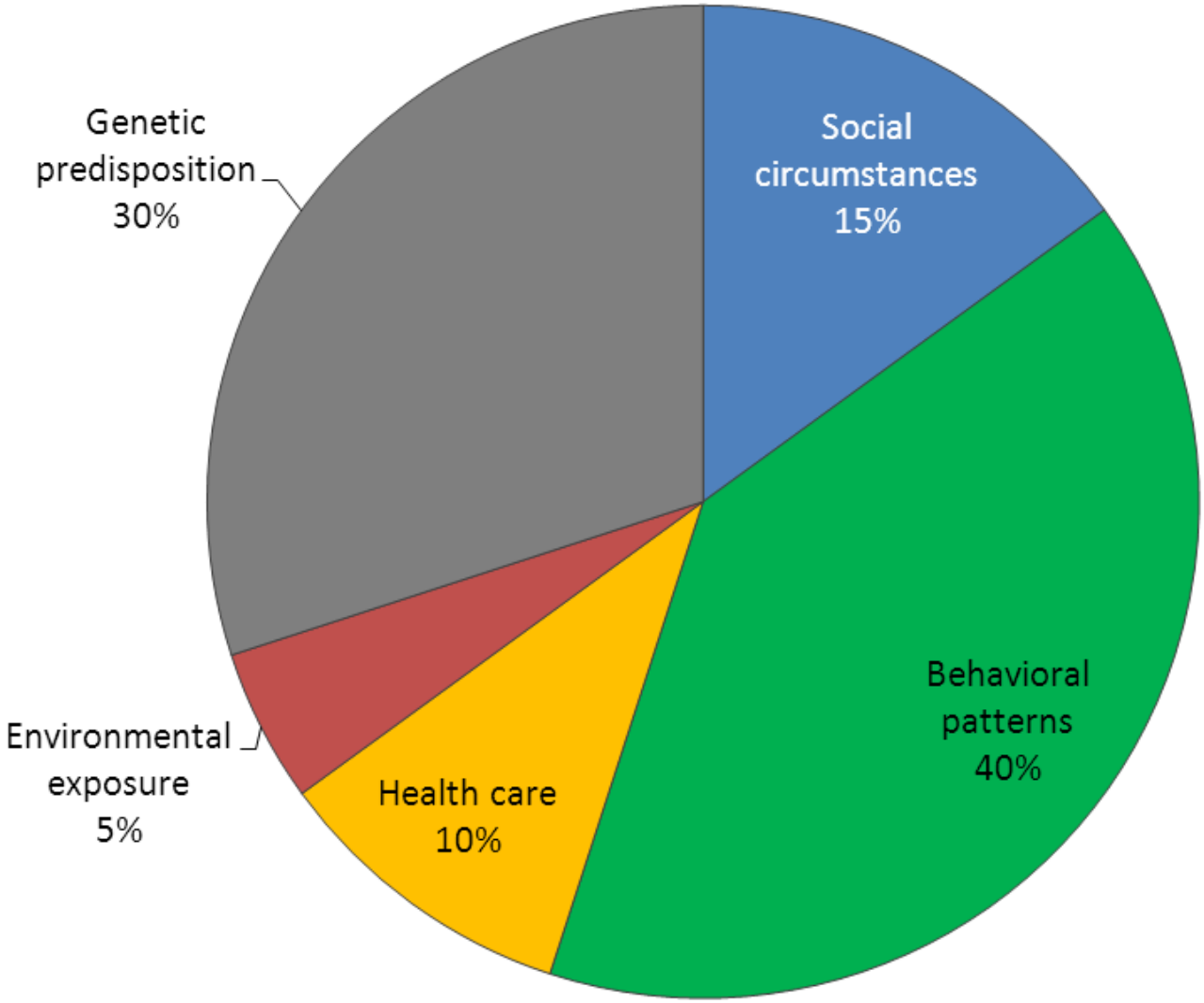
- Departmental Strategic Plan (SP) – Accreditation standard 5.3
  - The SP defines the department's vision, mission, and guiding principles; its strategic priorities over the next 3 to 5 years; its population health goals related to these priorities; and it approaches (programs, policies, etc) for achieving 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



Determinants of health and their contribution to premature death



Adapted from: McGinnis et al. 2002

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

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CHA is not exhaustive but representative

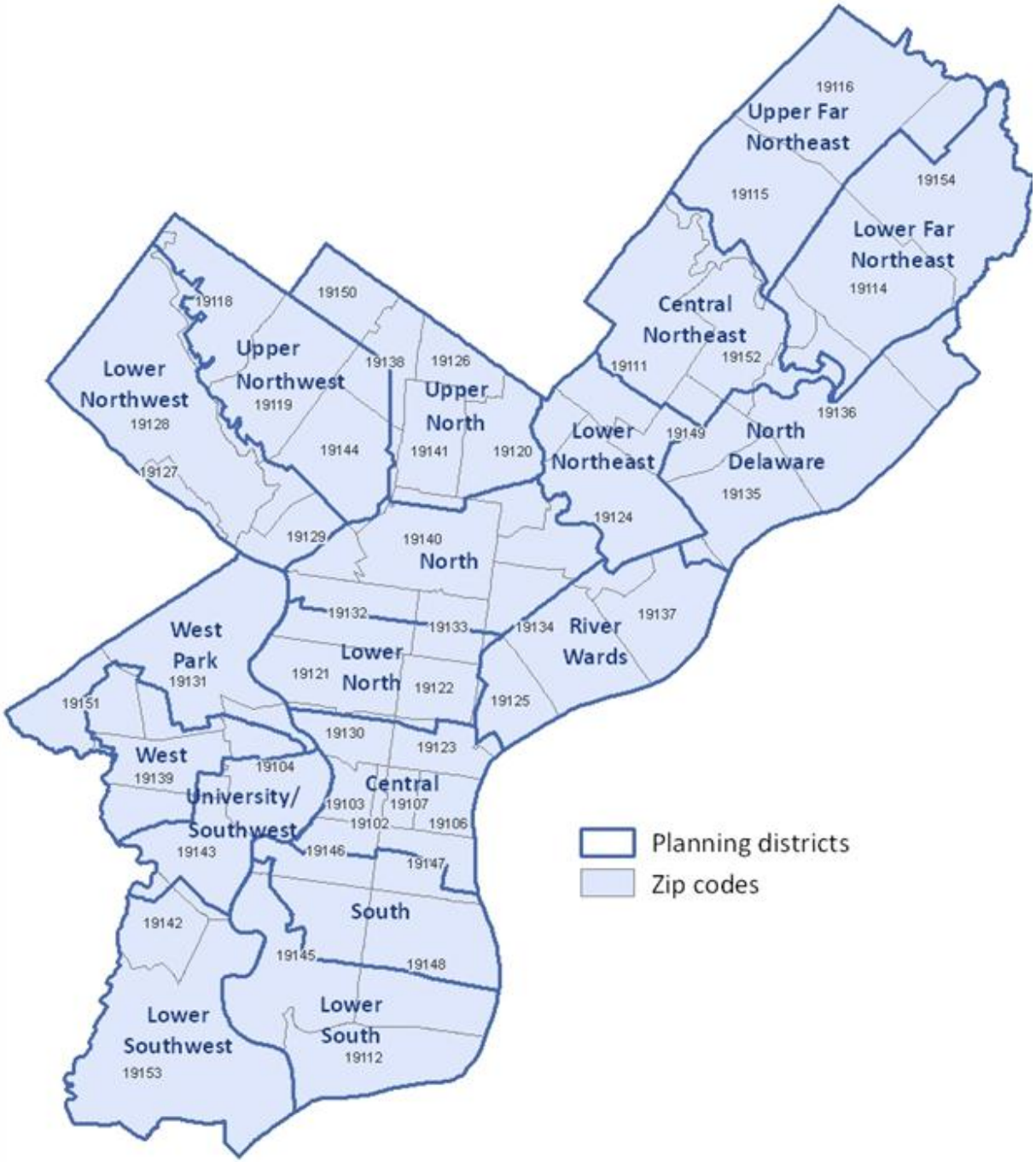
- Other reports and analyses are published regularly or ad hoc by PDPH
  - www.phila.gov/health/Commissioner/Reports.html
  - Vital Statistics Report
  - Child Death Review Report
  - Walkable Access to Healthy Food Report

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

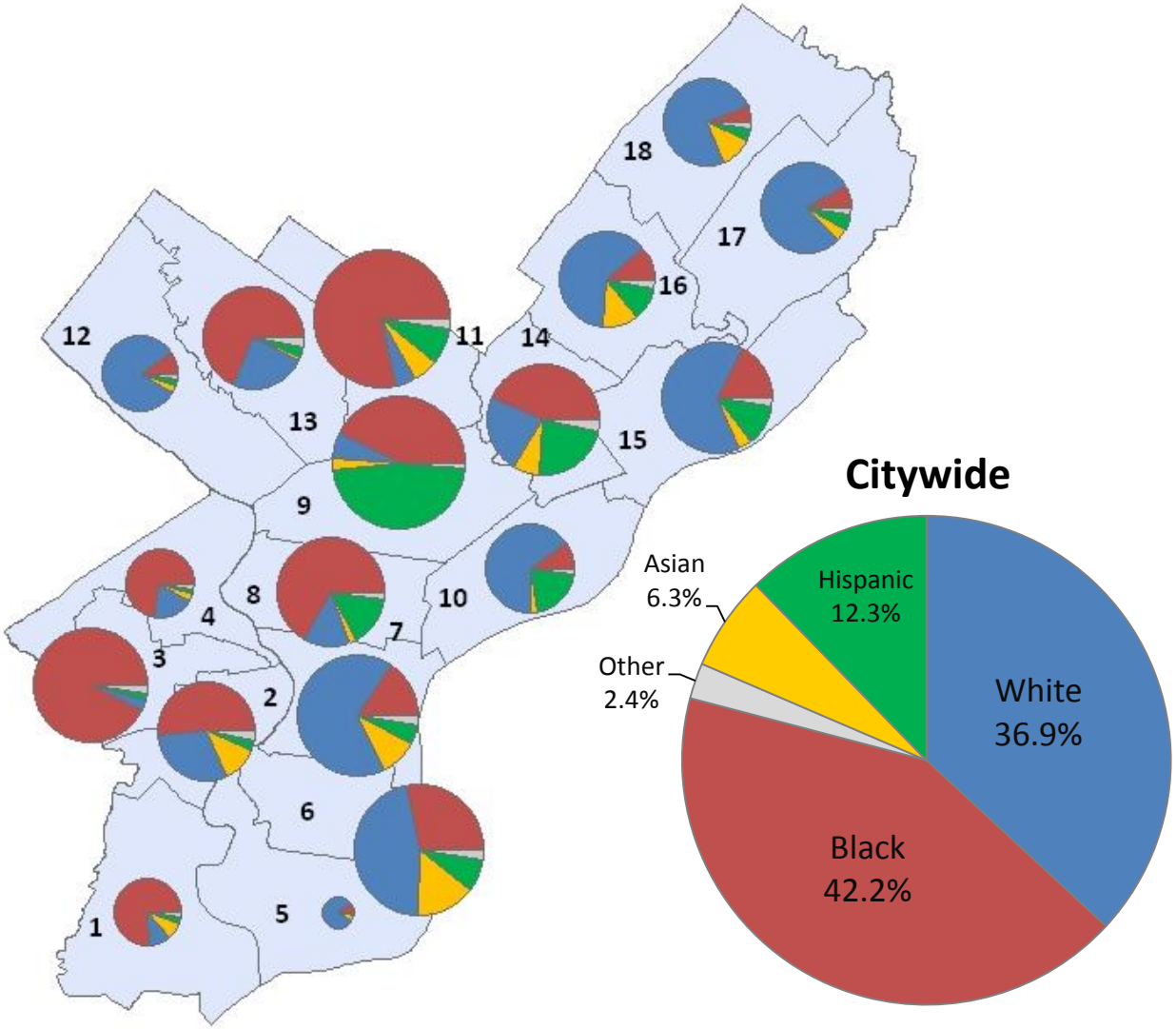
- For some indicators, data are unavailable, limited, or imprecise

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


Upper Far Northeast
19116
19115
19154
Lower Far Northeast
19114
Central Northeast
19111
19152
19136
Lower Northwest
19118
19128
19127
Upper Northwest
19119
19150
19138
19126
Upper North
19144
19141
19120
Lower Northeast
19149
North Delaware
19135
19124
19129
19140
North
19132
19133
19134
River Wards
19137
West Park
19131
19151
Lower North
19121
19122
19125
19130
19123
West
19139
19104
University/ Southwest
19143
Central
19103
19107
19102
19106
19146
19147
South
19142
19145
19148
Lower Southwest
19153
Lower South
19112
Planning districts
Zip codes

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.

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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

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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

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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

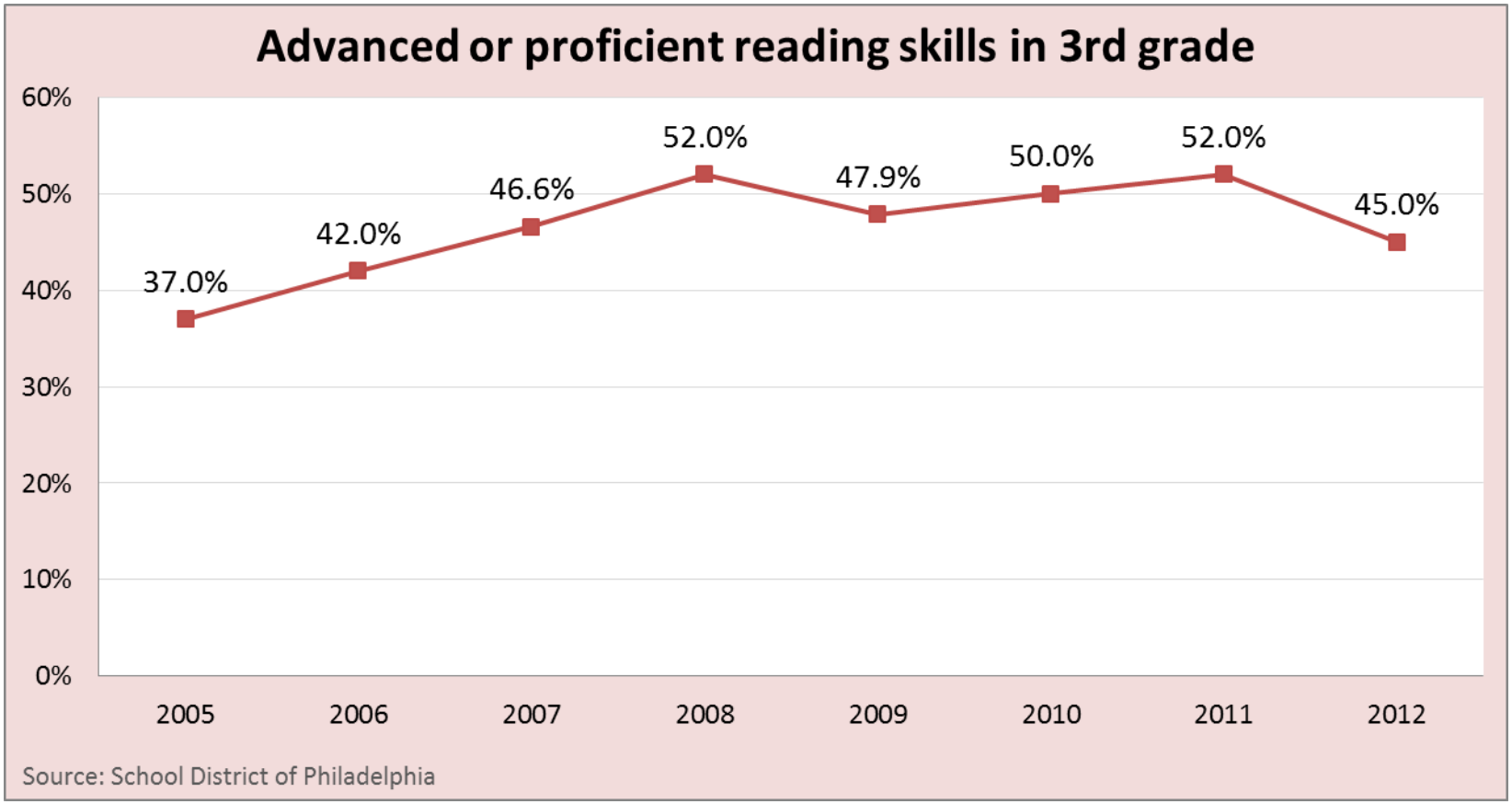
- Adult obesity
- Hypertension

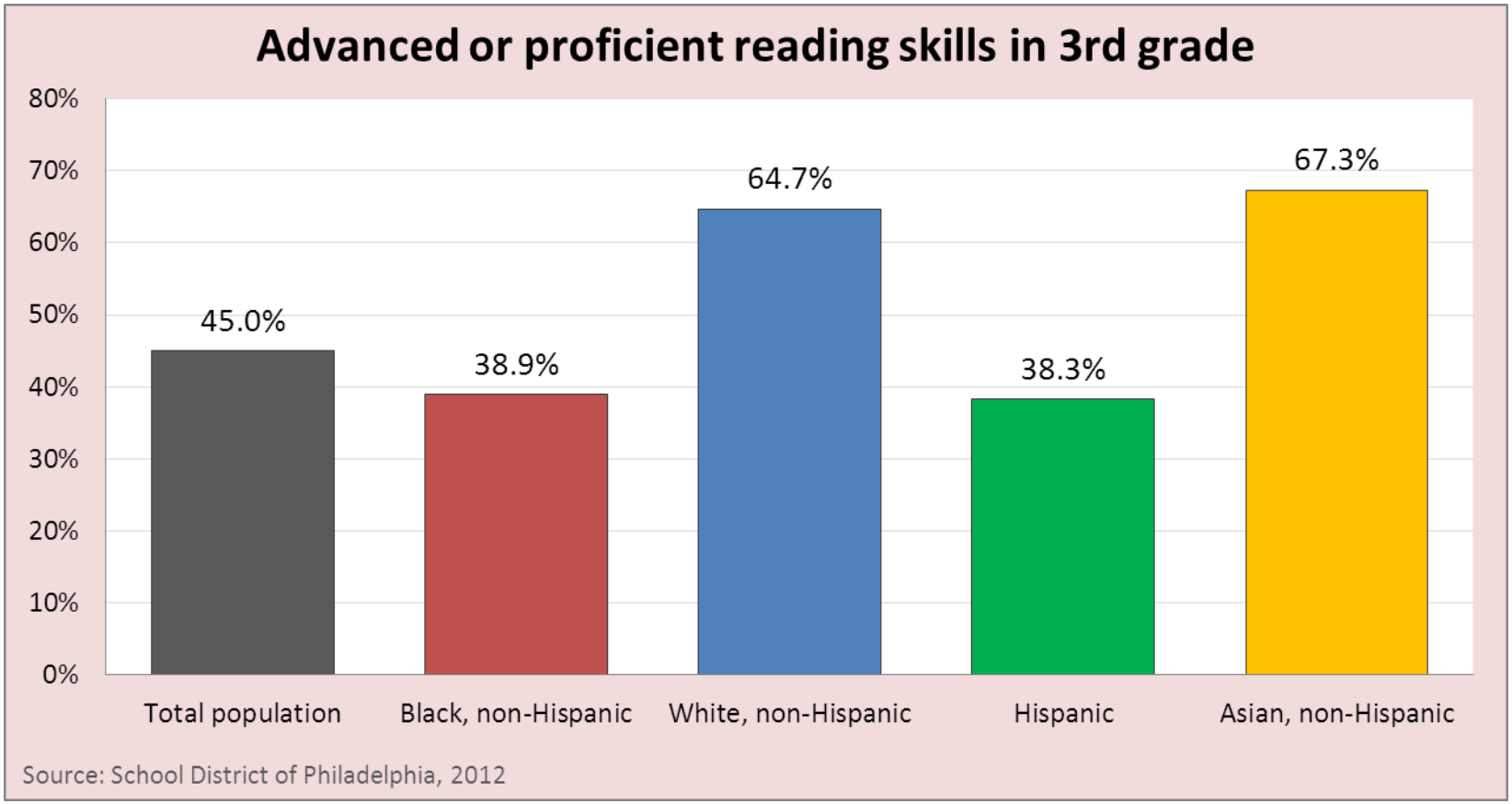
South

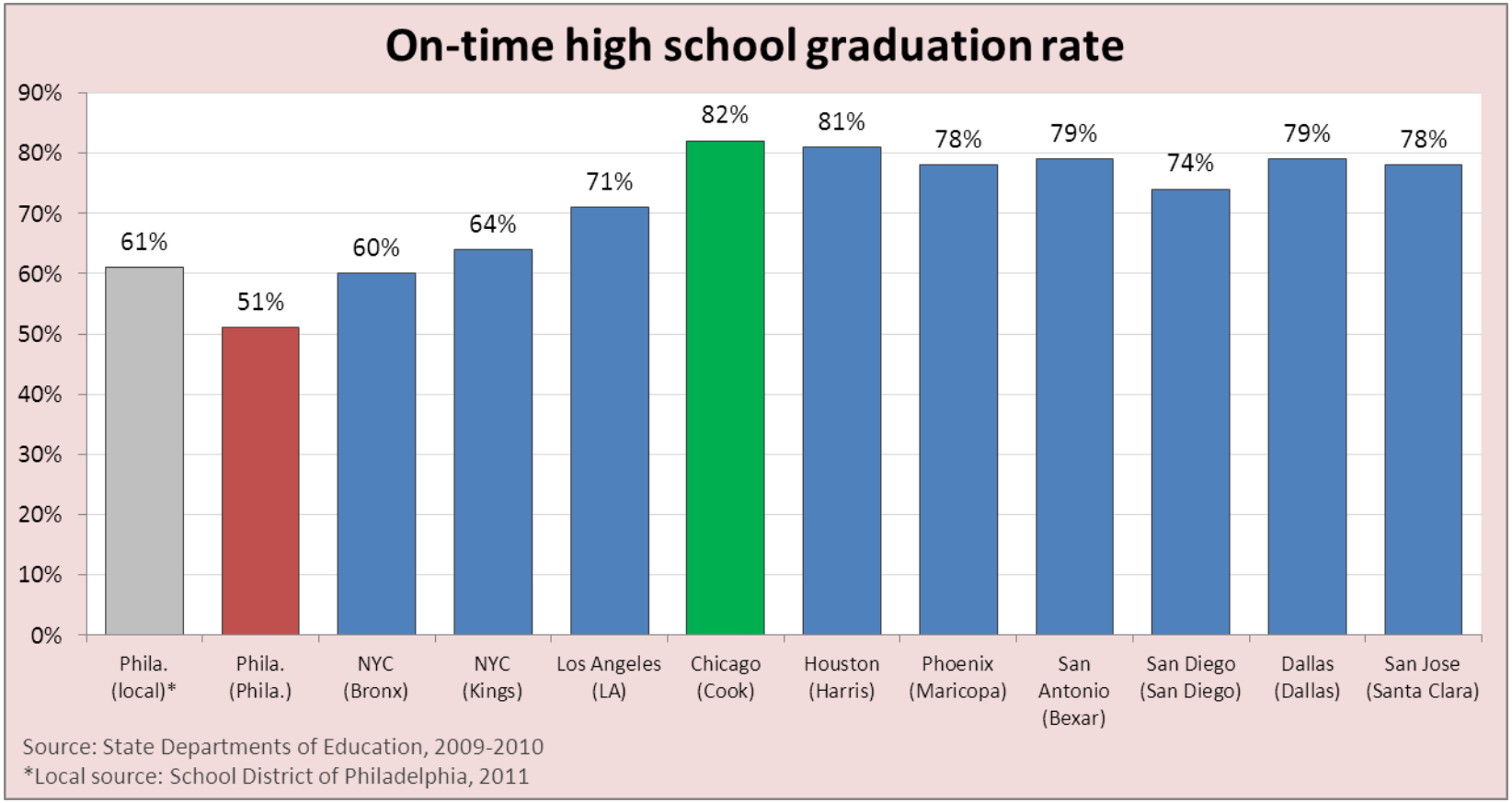
- Late or no prenatal care
- Child pedestrian and bike accidents

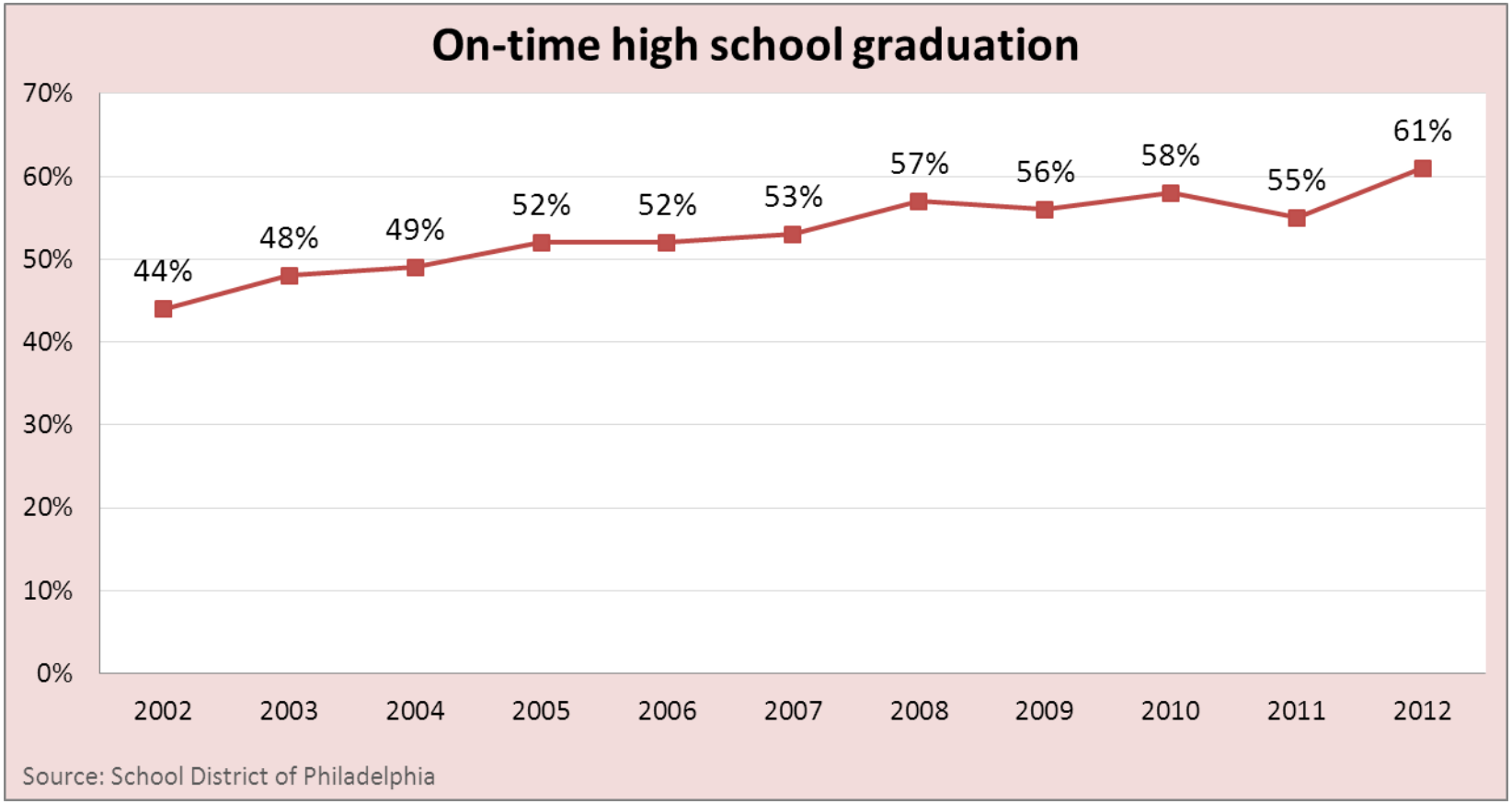
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

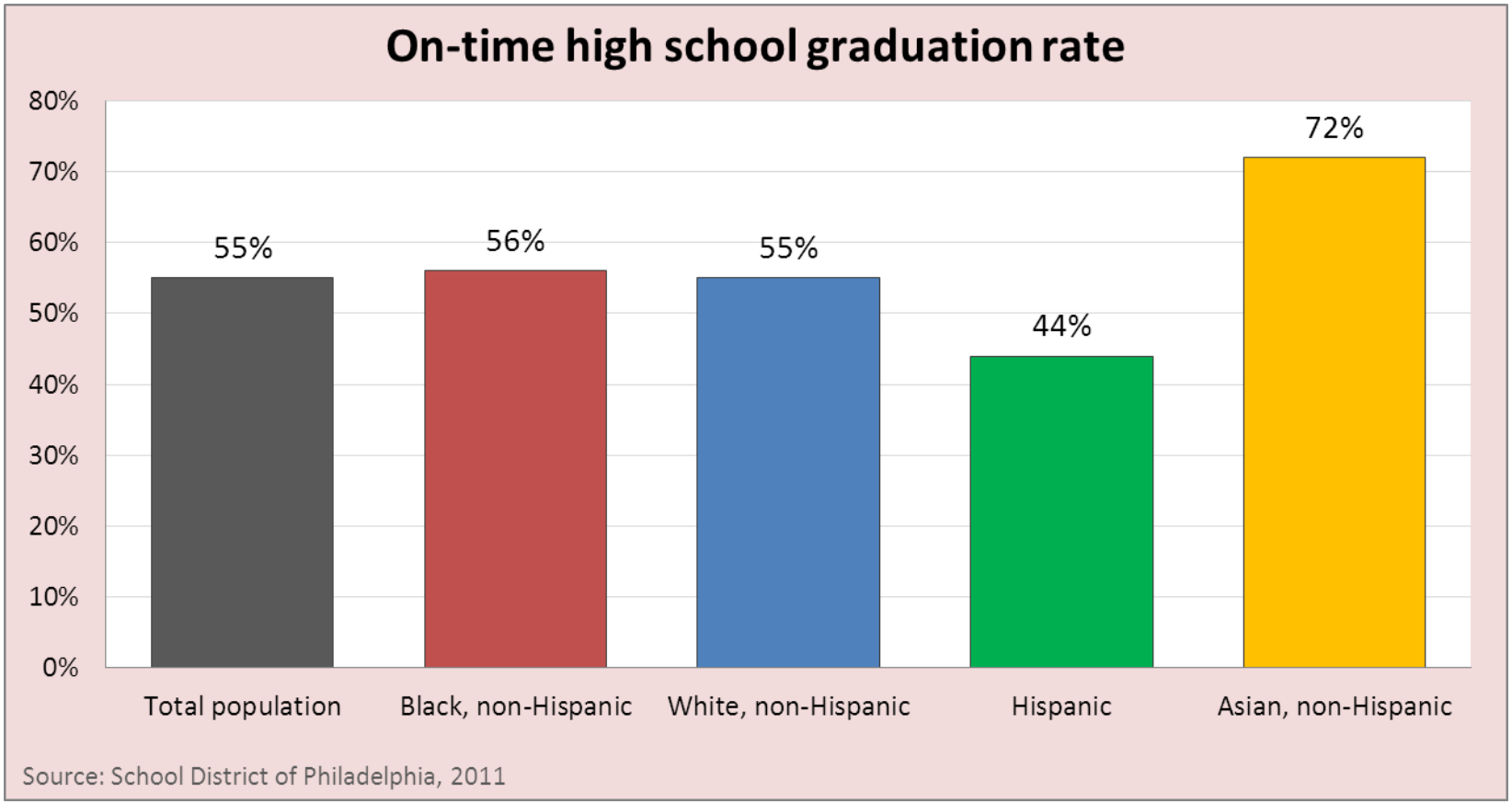
3rd-grade reading proficiency
High school graduation
Adults completing some college
Unemployment
Poverty
Child poverty
Single parent households
Social capital

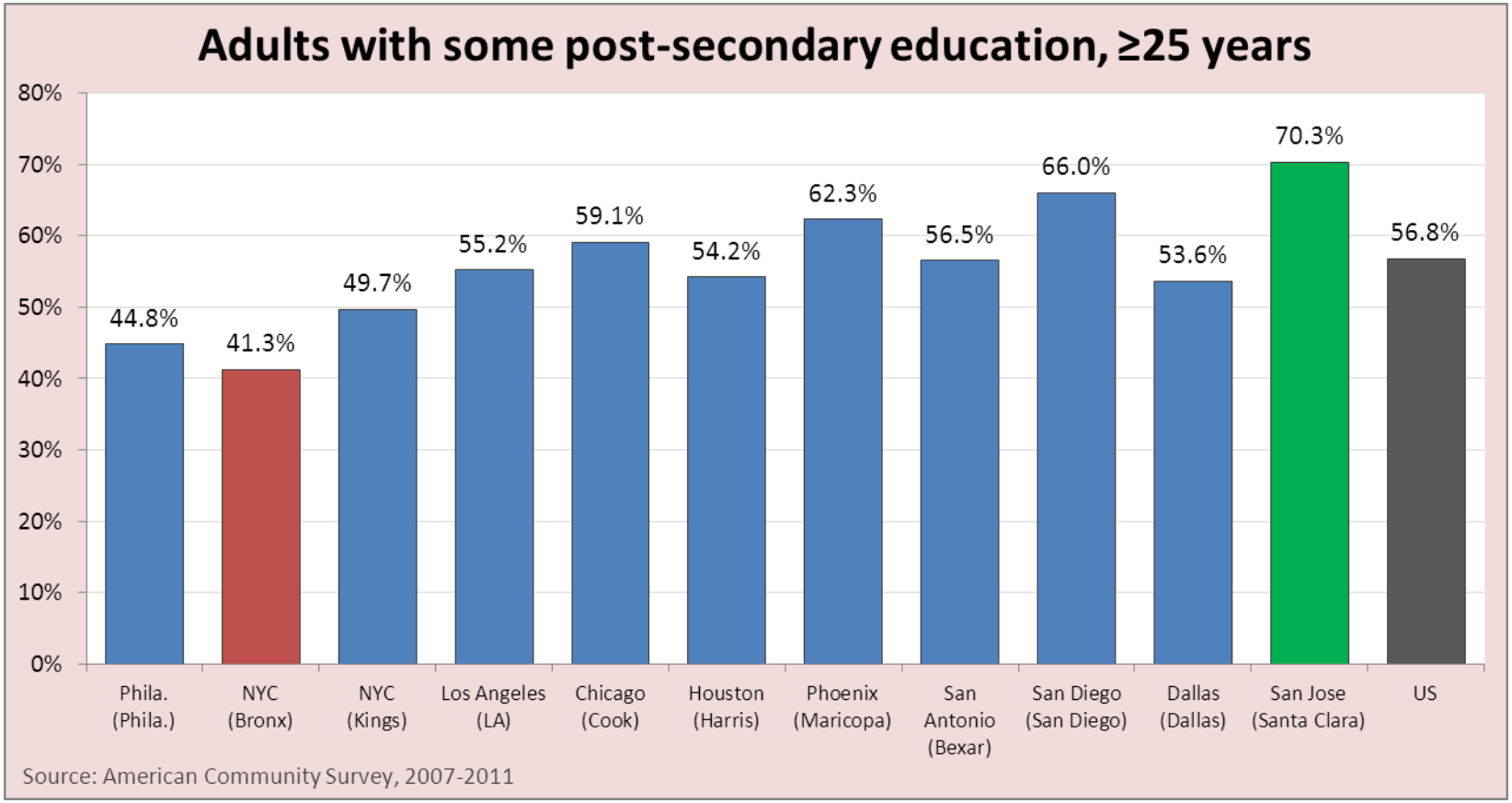

Advanced or proficient reading skills in 3rd grade
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
37.0%
42.0%
46.6%
52.0%
47.9%
50.0%
52.0%
45.0%
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Source: School District of Philadelphia

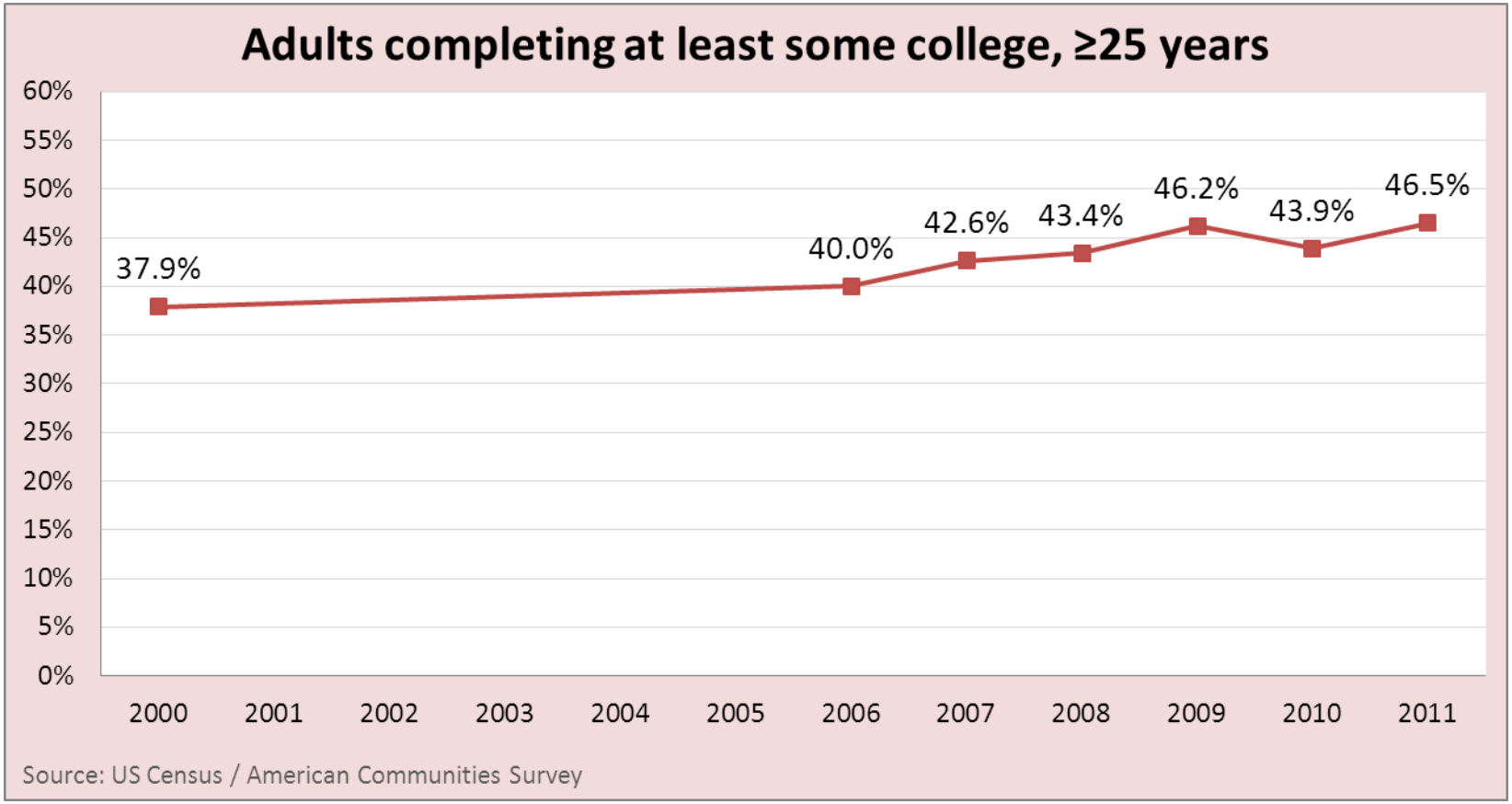

Advanced or proficient reading skills in 3rd grade
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
45.0%
38.9%
64.7%
38.3%
67.3%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012

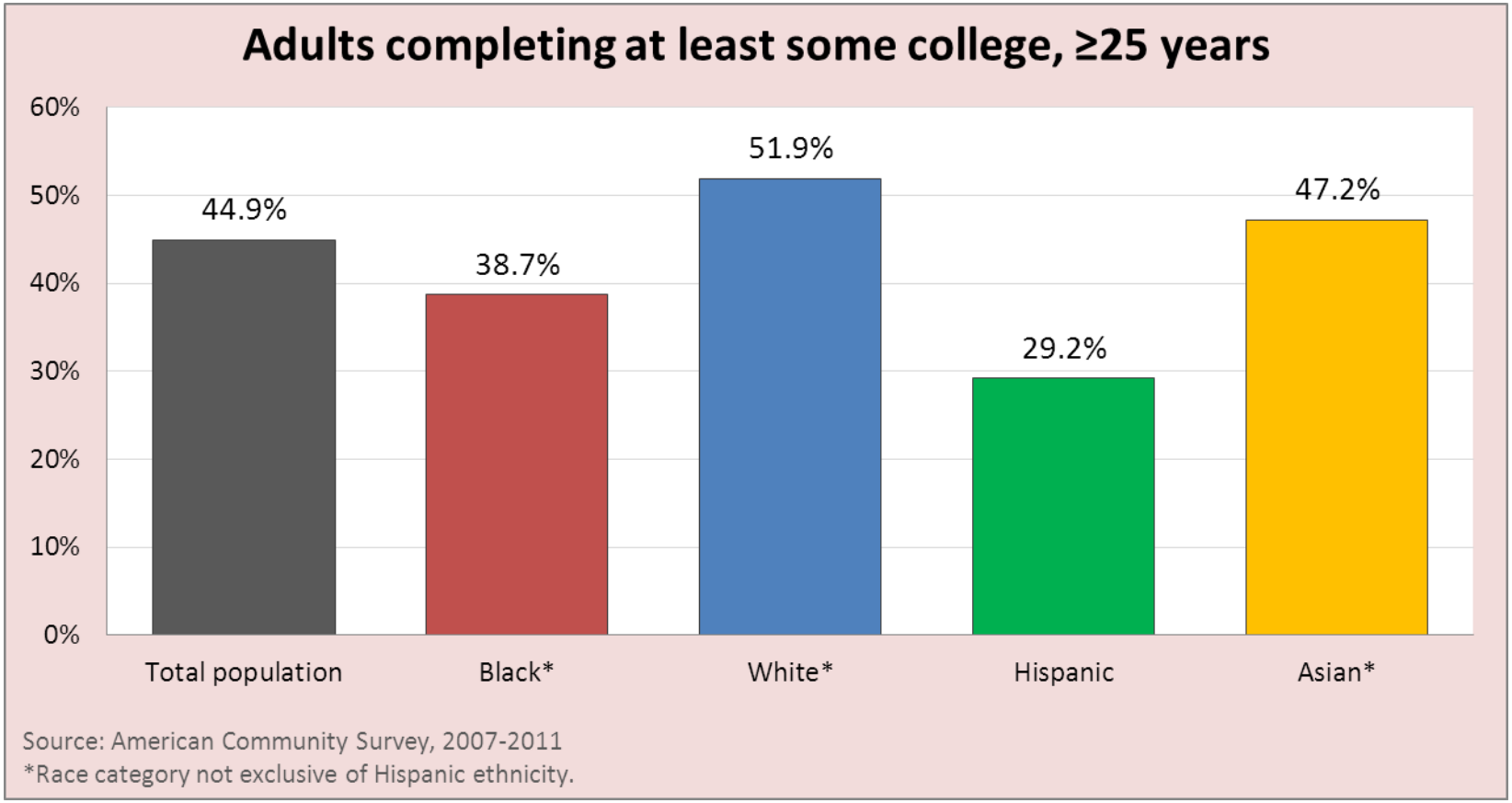

On-time high school graduation rate
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
61%
51%
60%
64%
71%
82%
81%
78%
79%
74%
79%
78%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
Source: State Departments of Education, 2009-2010
*Local source: School District of Philadelphia, 2011


On-time high school graduation
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
44%
48%
49%
52%
52%
53%
57%
56%
58%
55%
61%
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Source: School District of Philadelphia

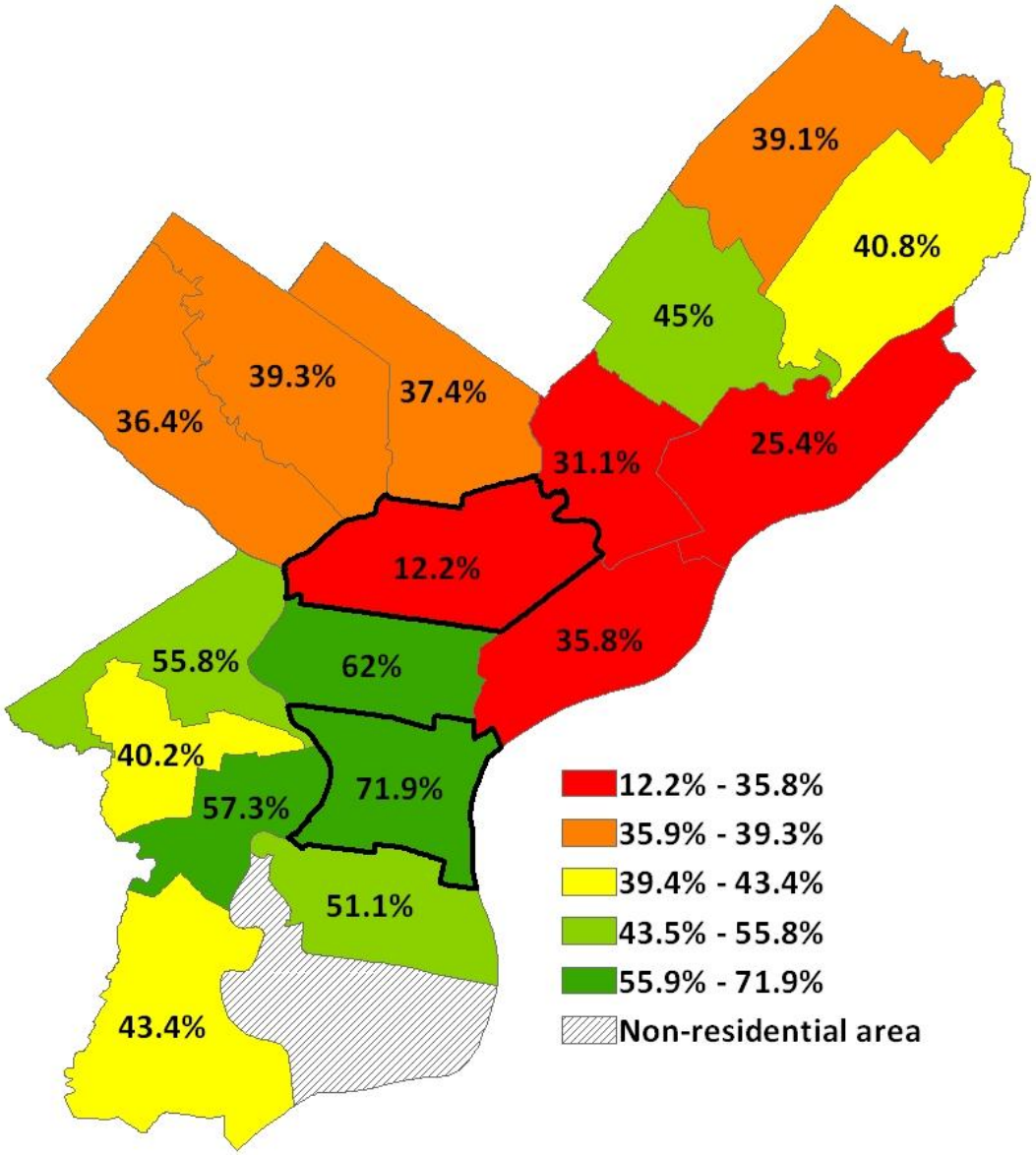

On-time high school graduation rate
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
55%
56%
55%
44%
72%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2011


Adults with some post-secondary education, ≥25 years
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
44.8%
41.3%
49.7%
55.2%
59.1%
54.2%
62.3%
56.5%
66.0%
53.6%
70.3%
56.8%
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

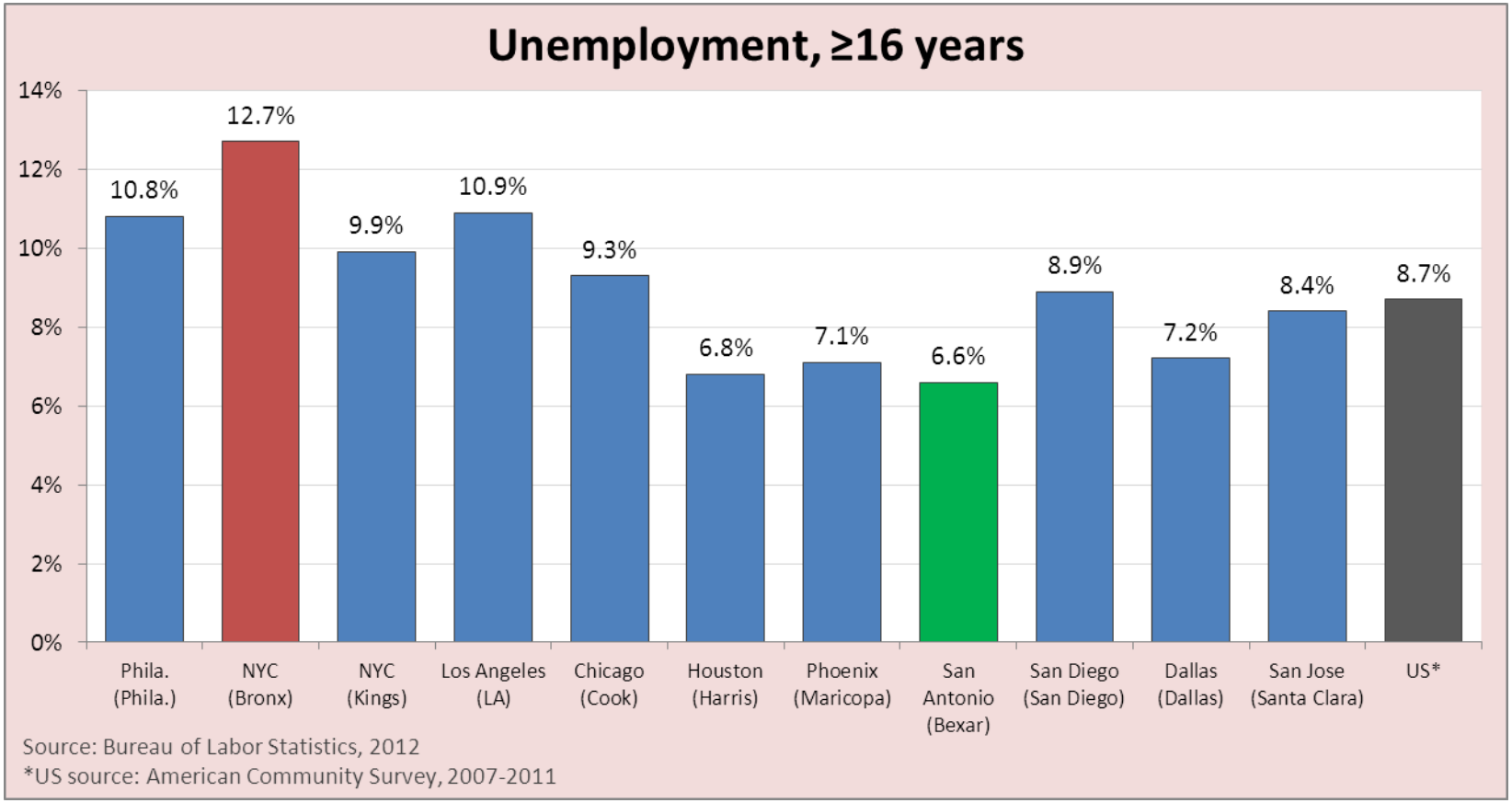

Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years
60%
55%
50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
37.9%
40.0%
42.6%
43.4%
46.2%
43.9%
46.5%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

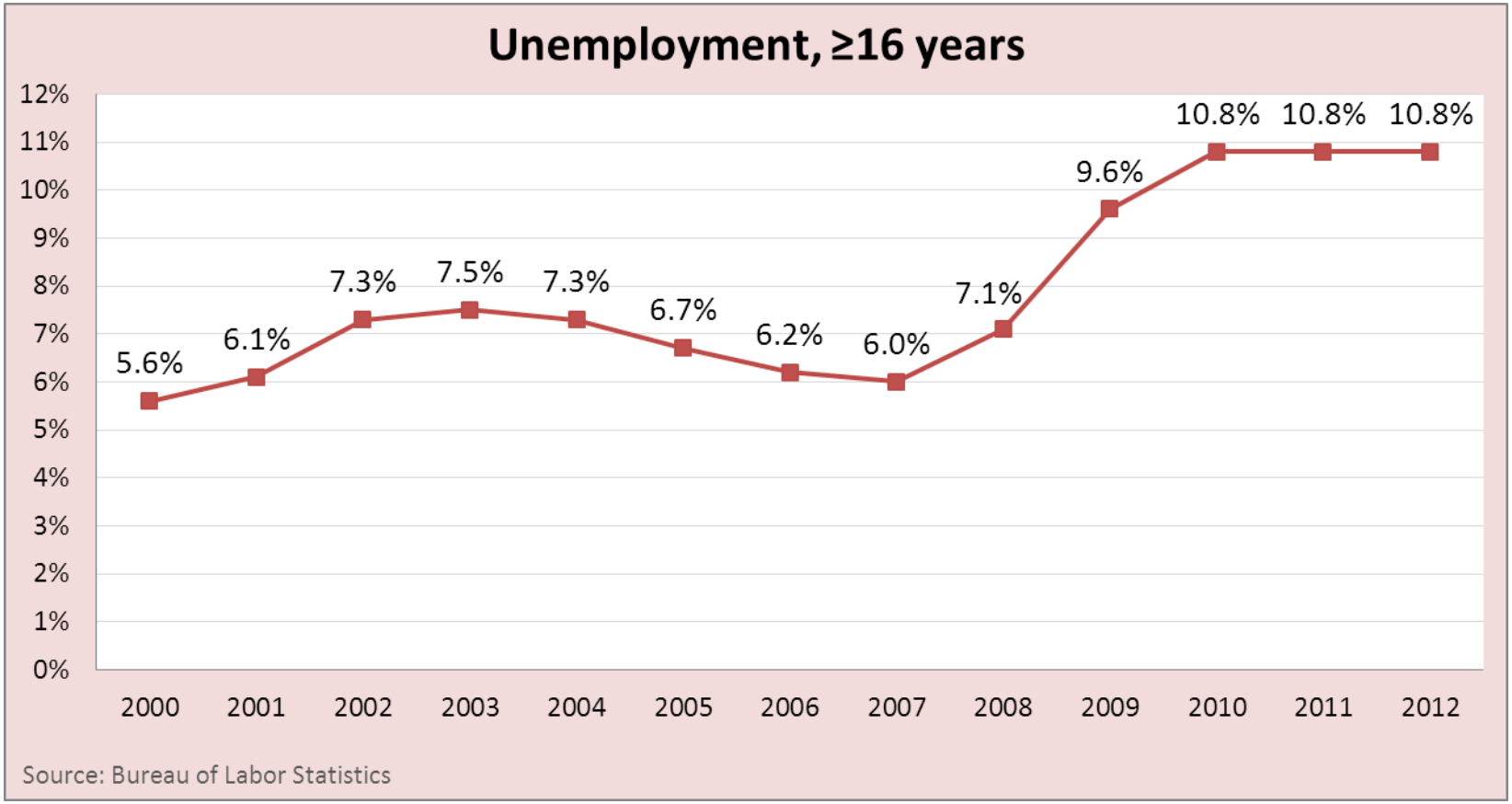

Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
44.9%
38.7%
51.9%
29.2%
47.2%
Total population
Black*
White*
Hispanic
Asian*
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity.

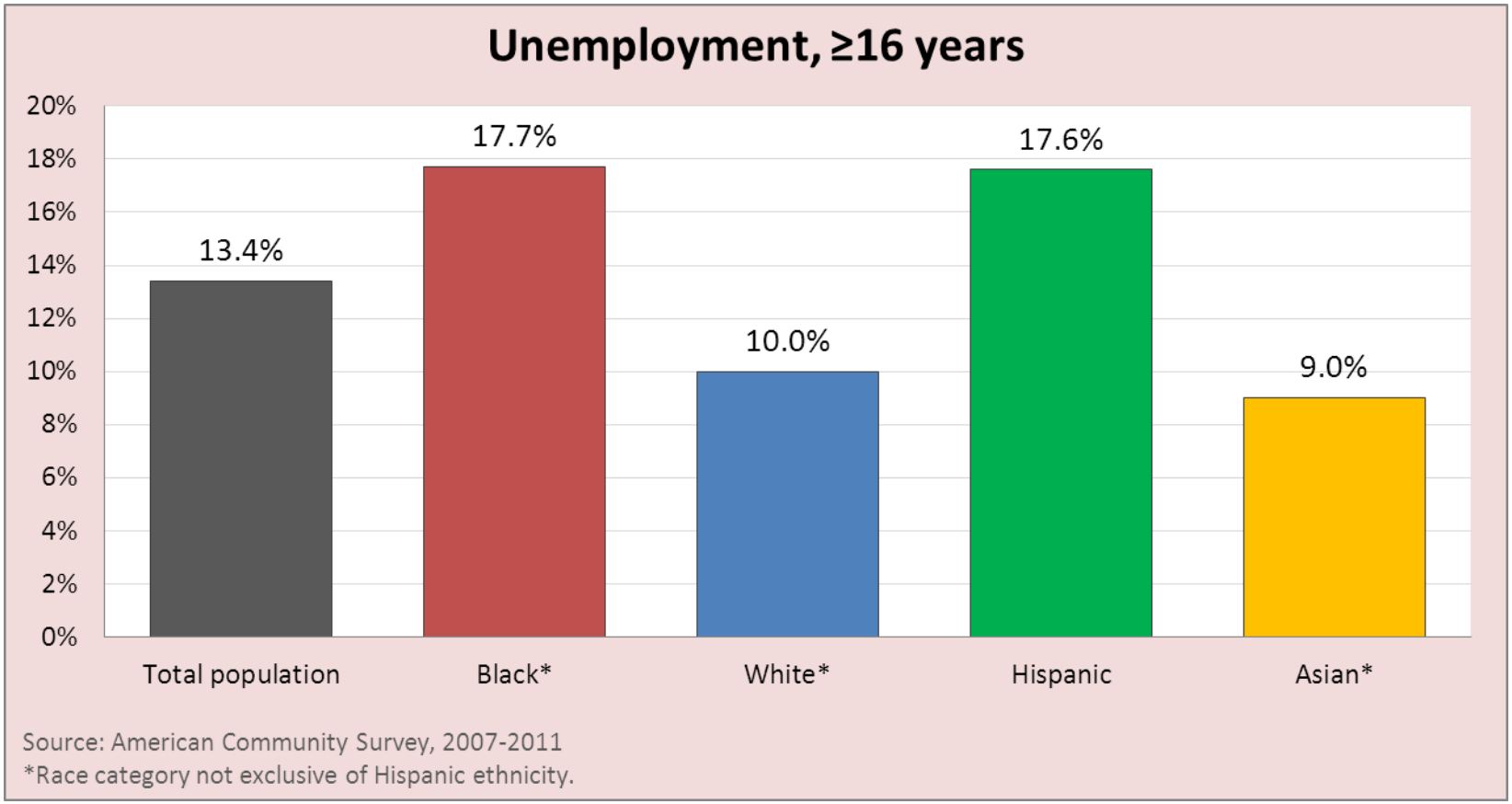
Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years



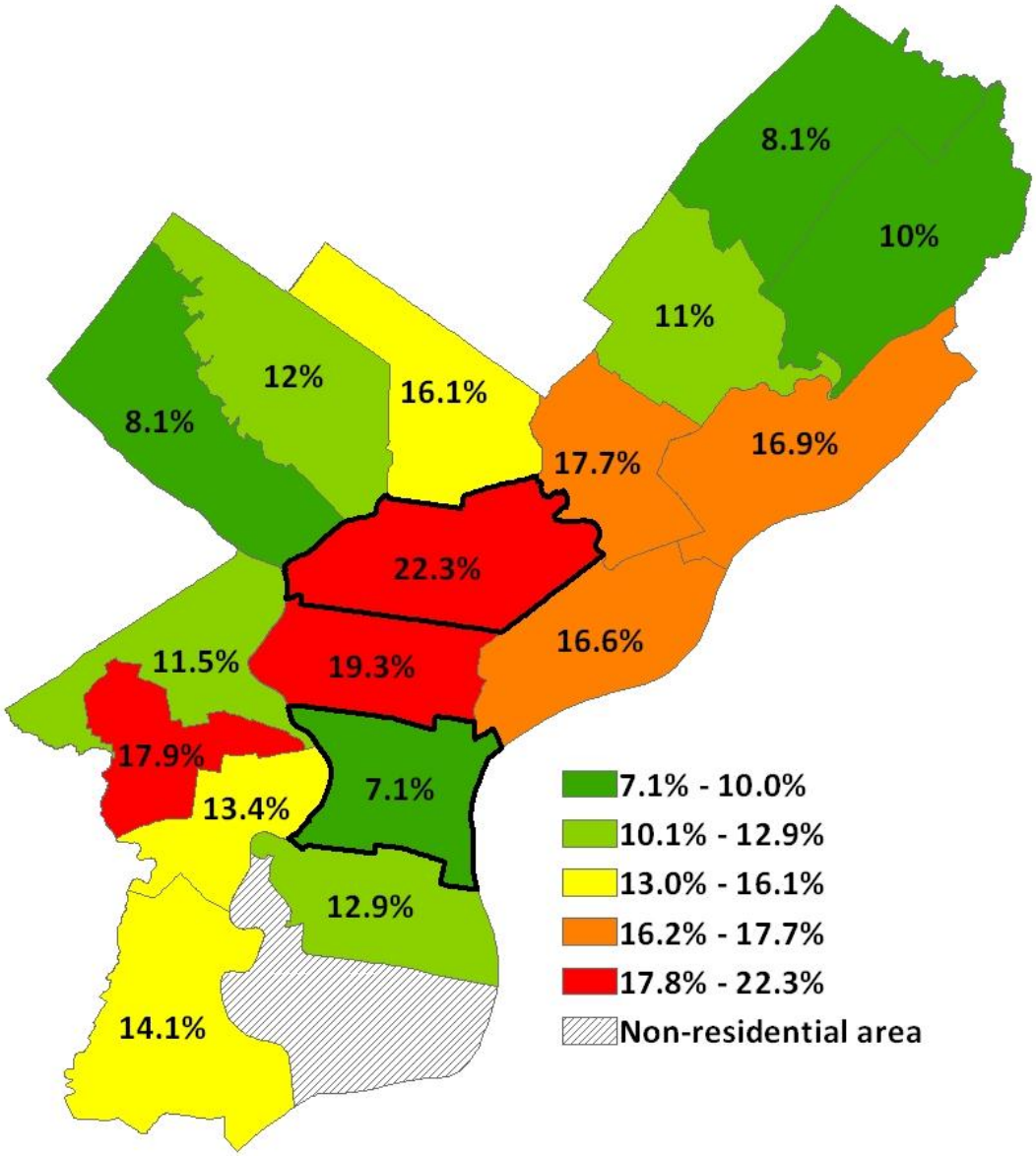
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011


Unemployment, ≥16 years
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
10.8%
12.7%
9.9%
10.9%
9.3%
6.8%
7.1%
6.6%
8.9%
7.2%
8.4%
8.7%
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US*
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012
*US source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

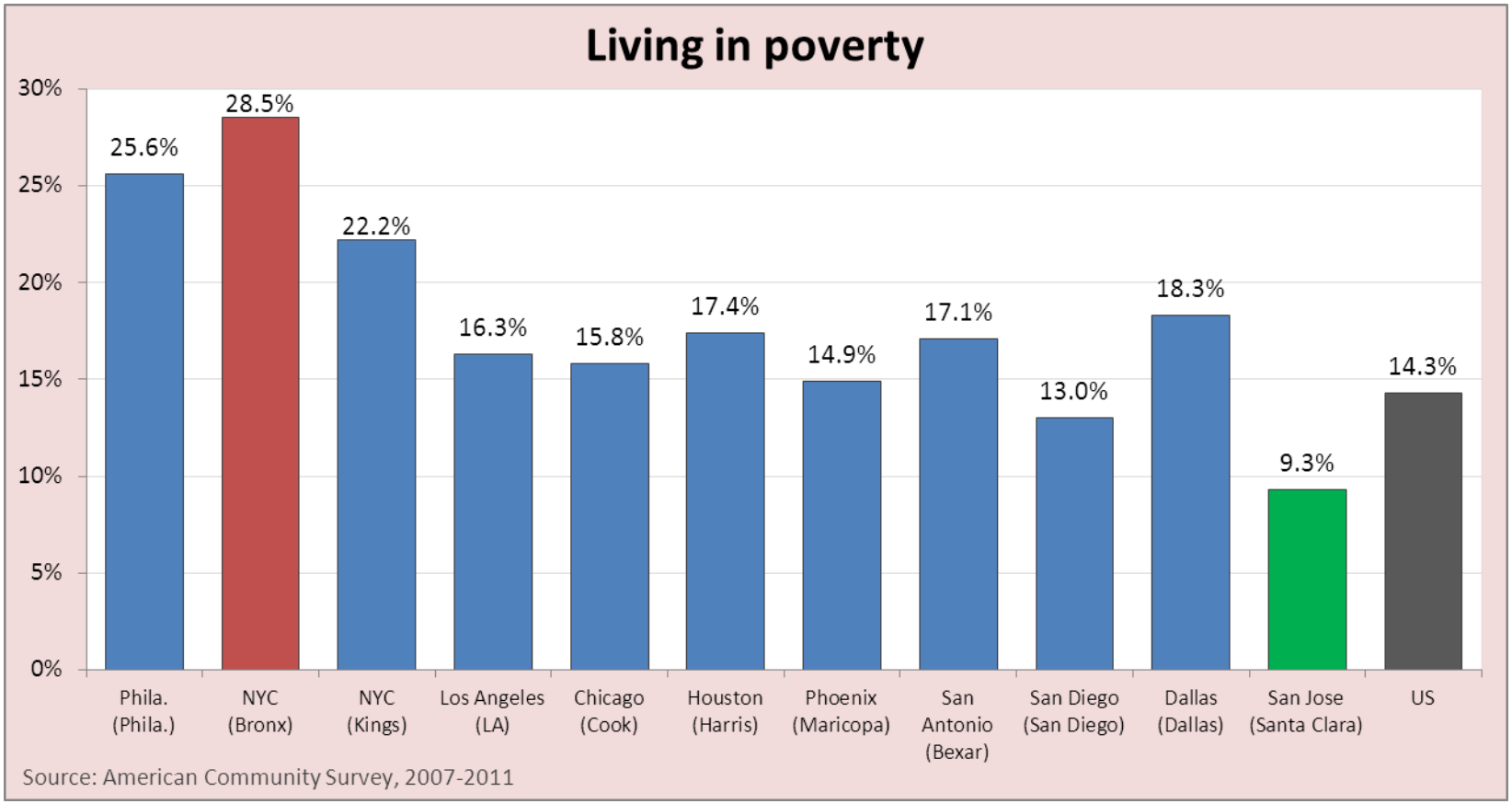

Unemployment, ≥16 years
12%
11%
10%
9%
8%
7%
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
5.6%
6.1%
7.3%
7.5%
7.3%
6.7%
6.2%
6.0%
7.1%
9.6%
10.8%
10.8%
10.8%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

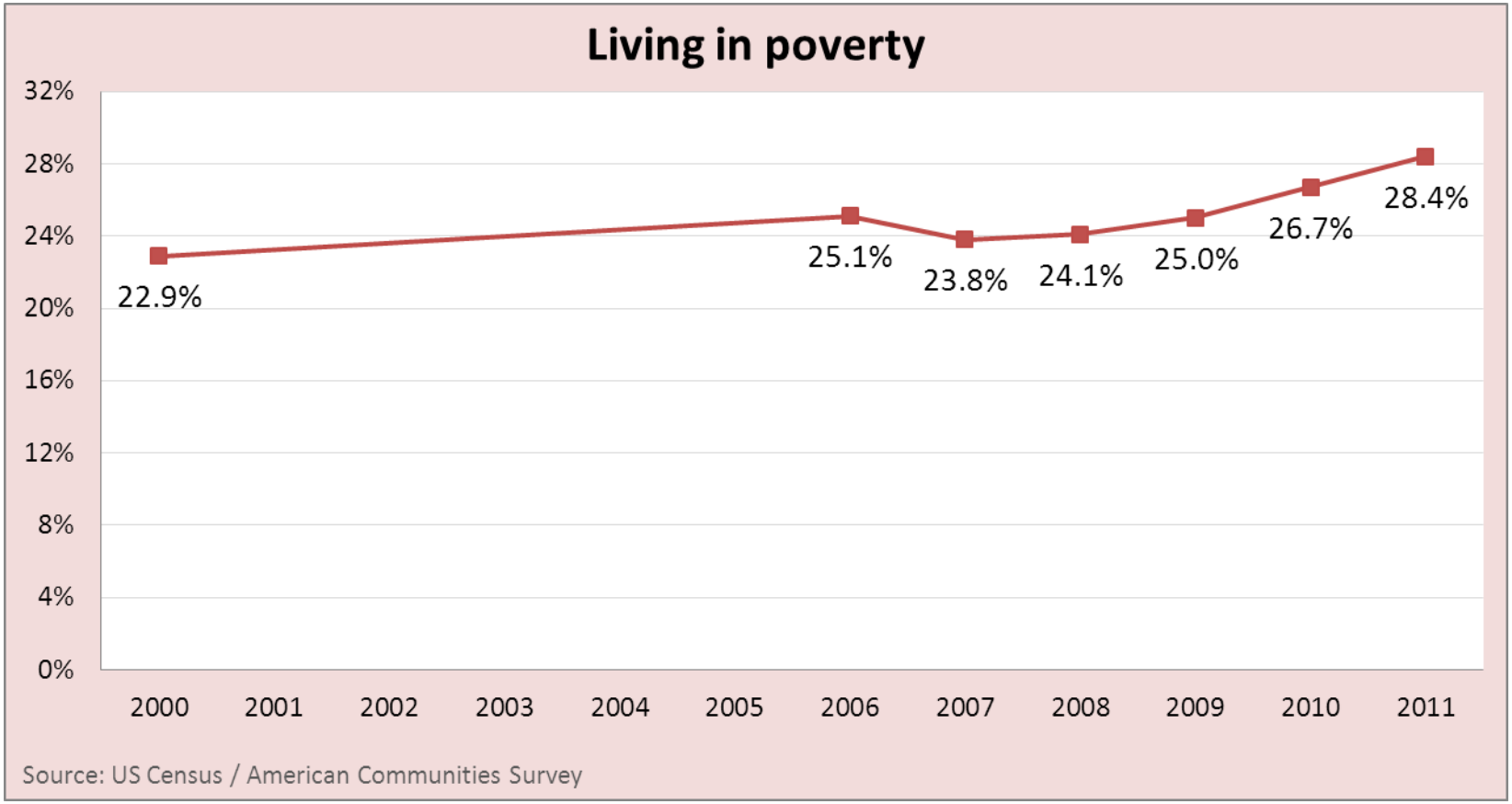

Unemployment, ≥16 years
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
13.4%
17.7%
10.0%
17.6%
9.0%
Total population
Black*
White*
Hispanic
Asian*
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity.

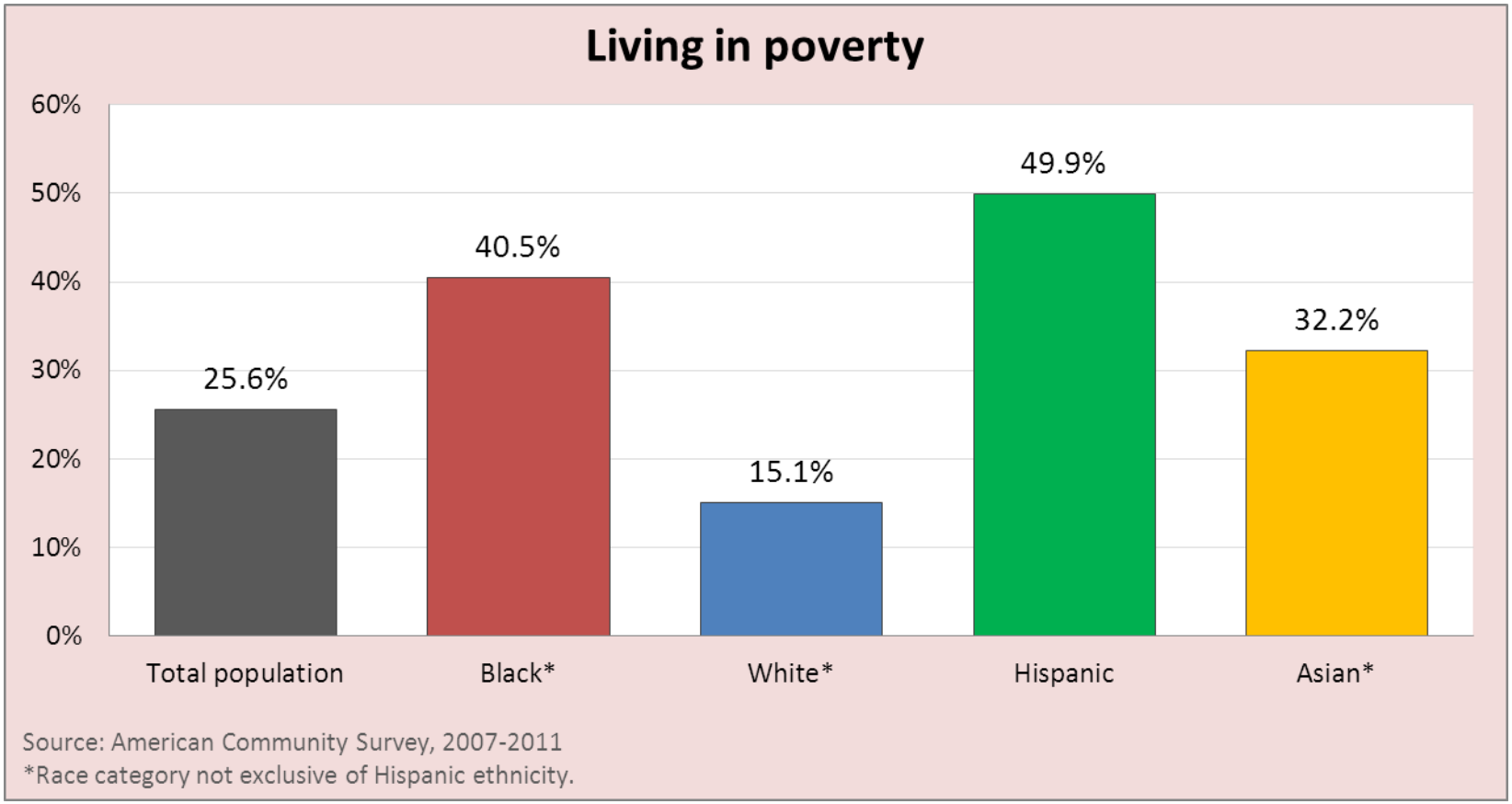
Unemployment, ≥16 years



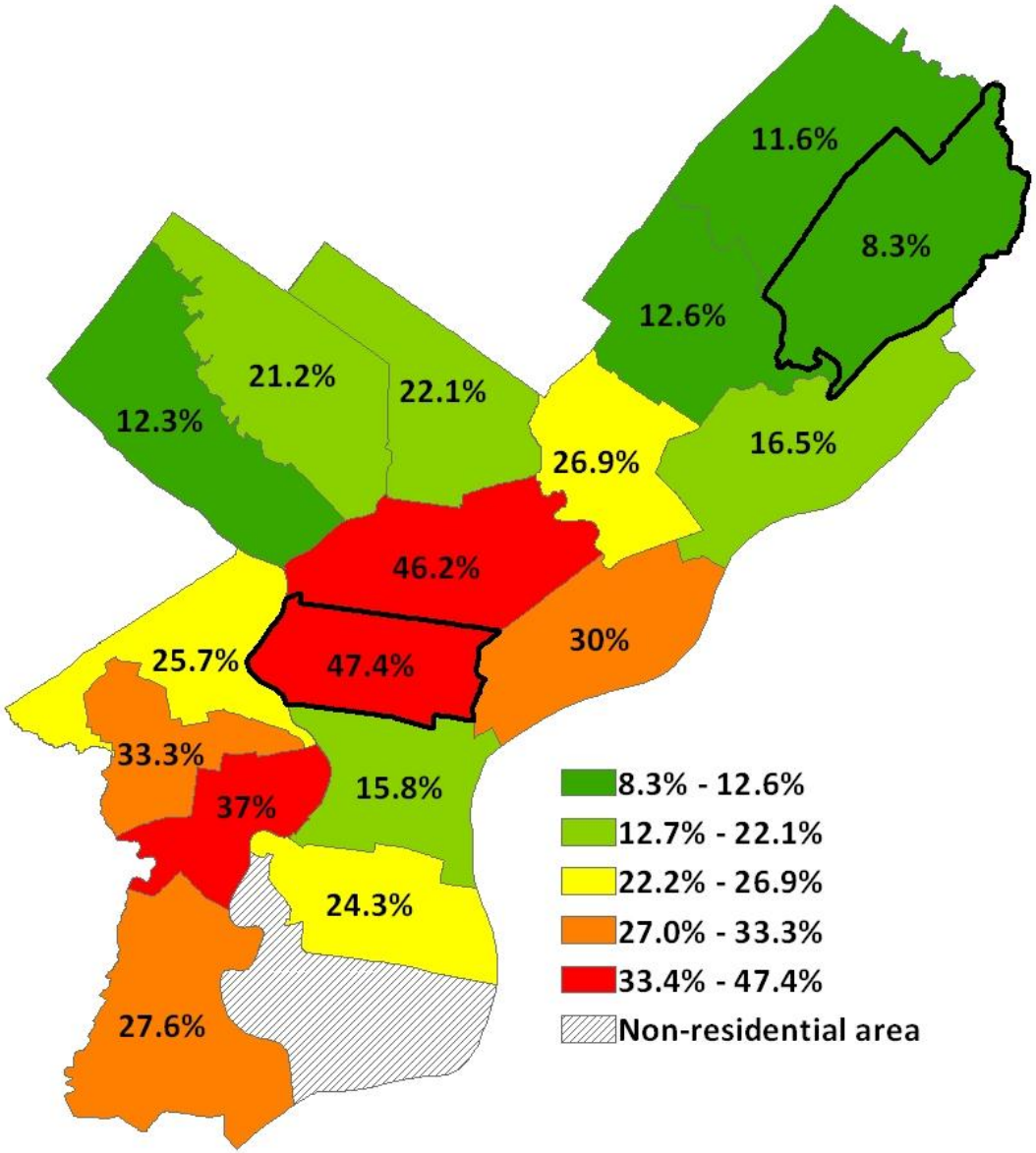
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011


Living in poverty
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
25.6%
28.5%
22.2%
16.3%
15.8%
17.4%
14.9%
17.1%
13.0%
18.3%
9.3%
14.3%
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

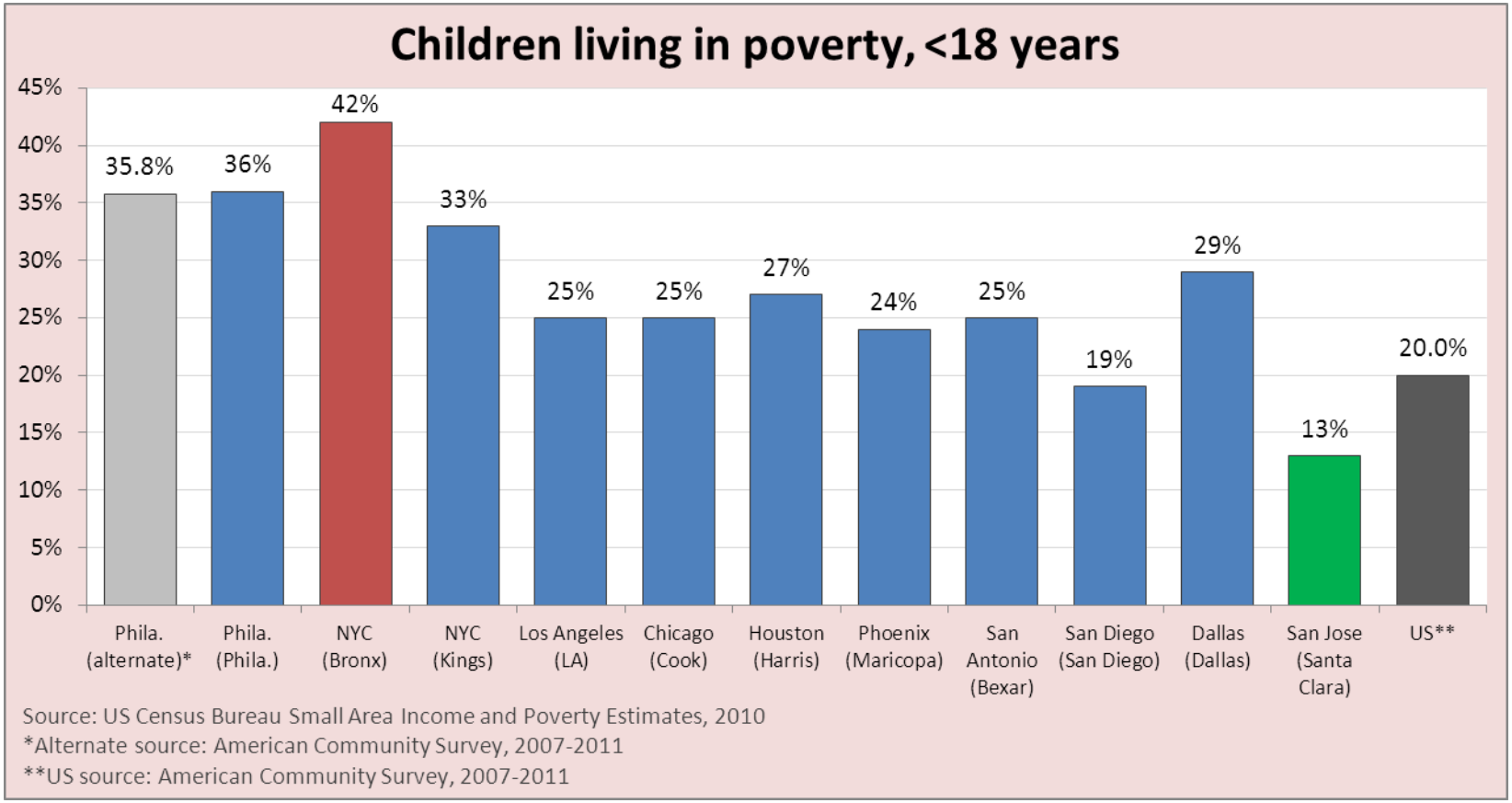

Living in poverty
32%
28%
24%
20%
16%
12%
8%
4%
0%
22.9%
25.1%
23.8%
24.1%
25.0%
26.7%
28.4%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

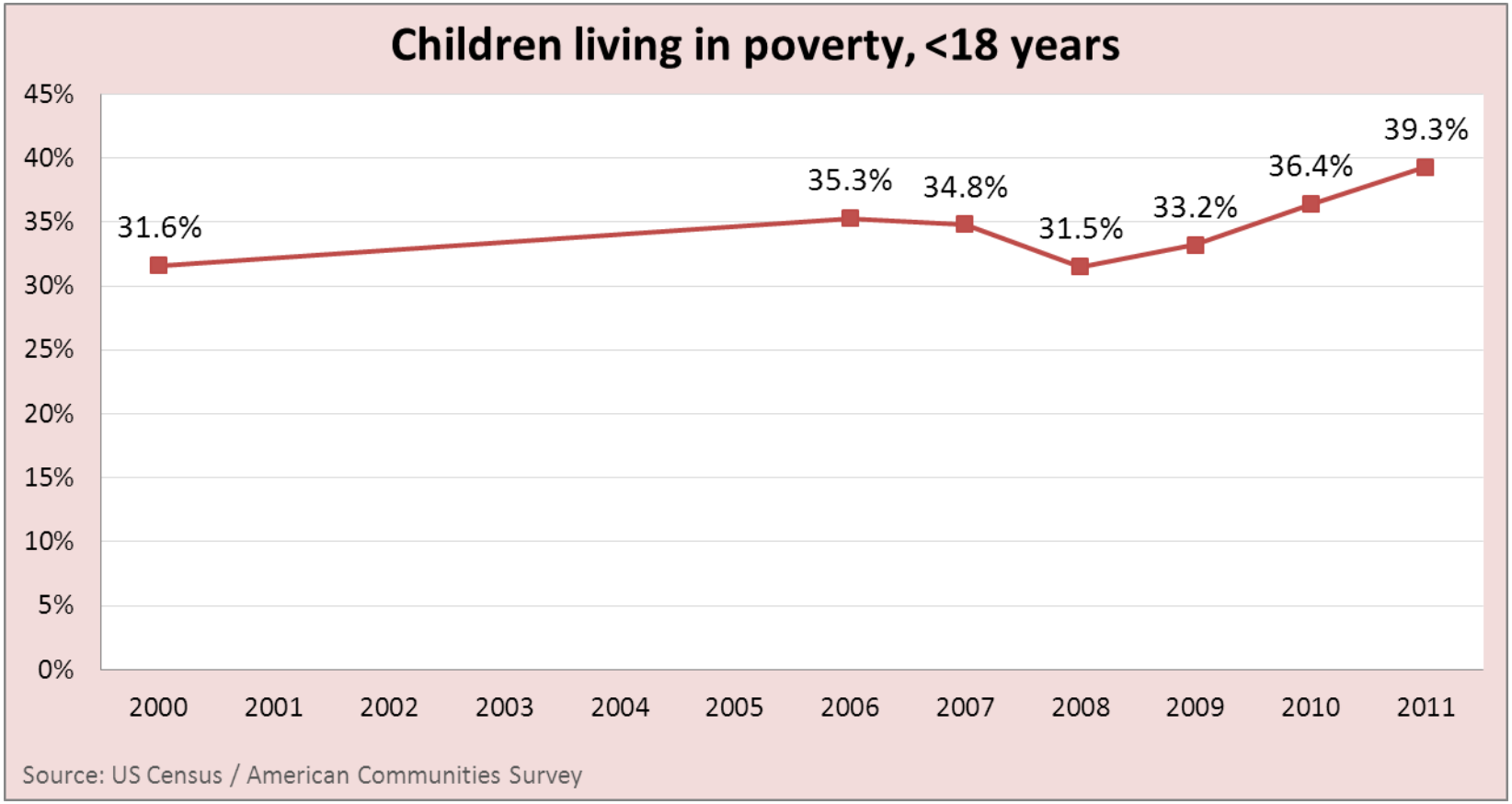

Living in poverty
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
25.6%
40.5%
15.1%
49.9%
32.2%
Total population
Black*
White*
Hispanic
Asian*
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity.

Living in poverty

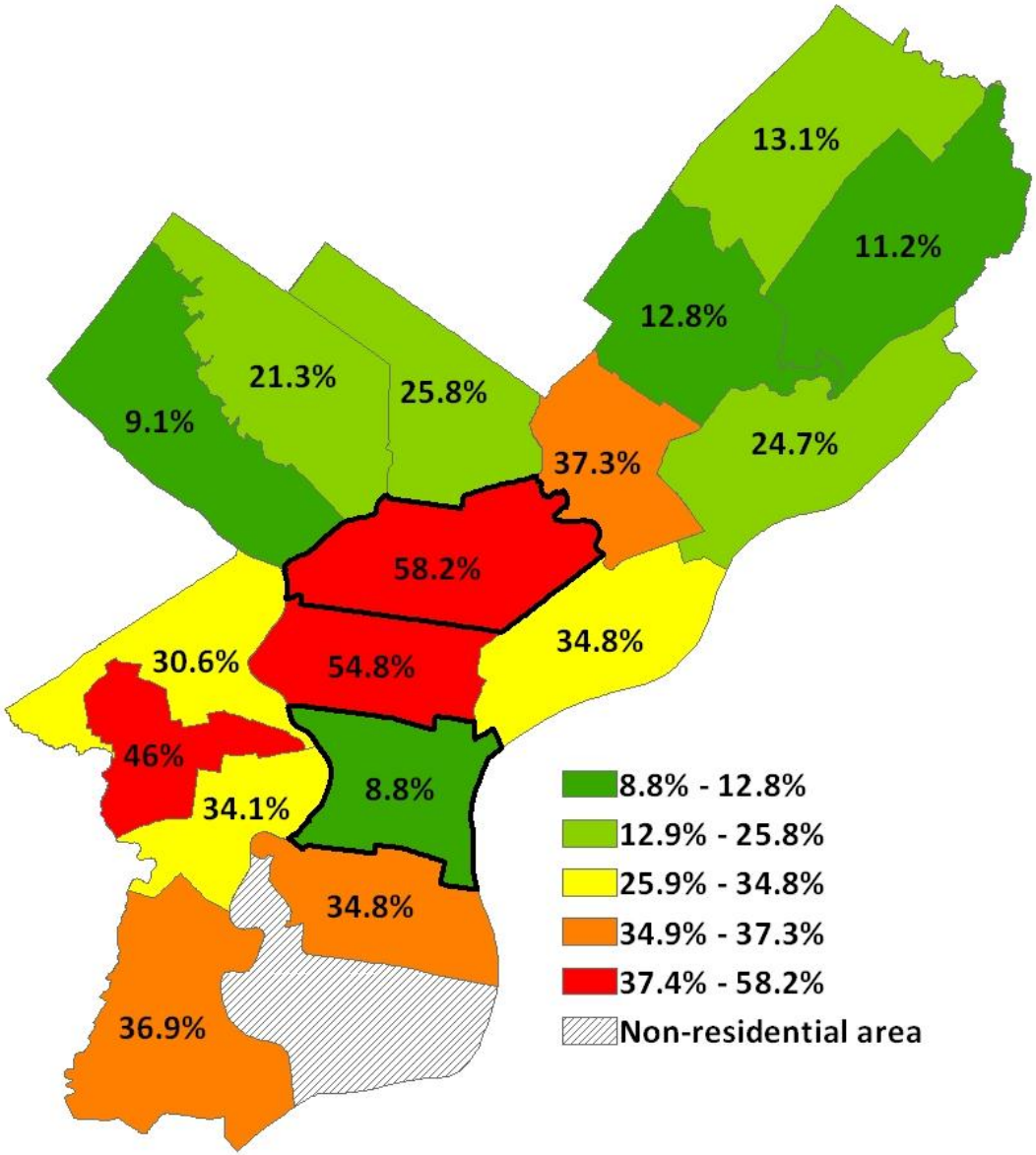


Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

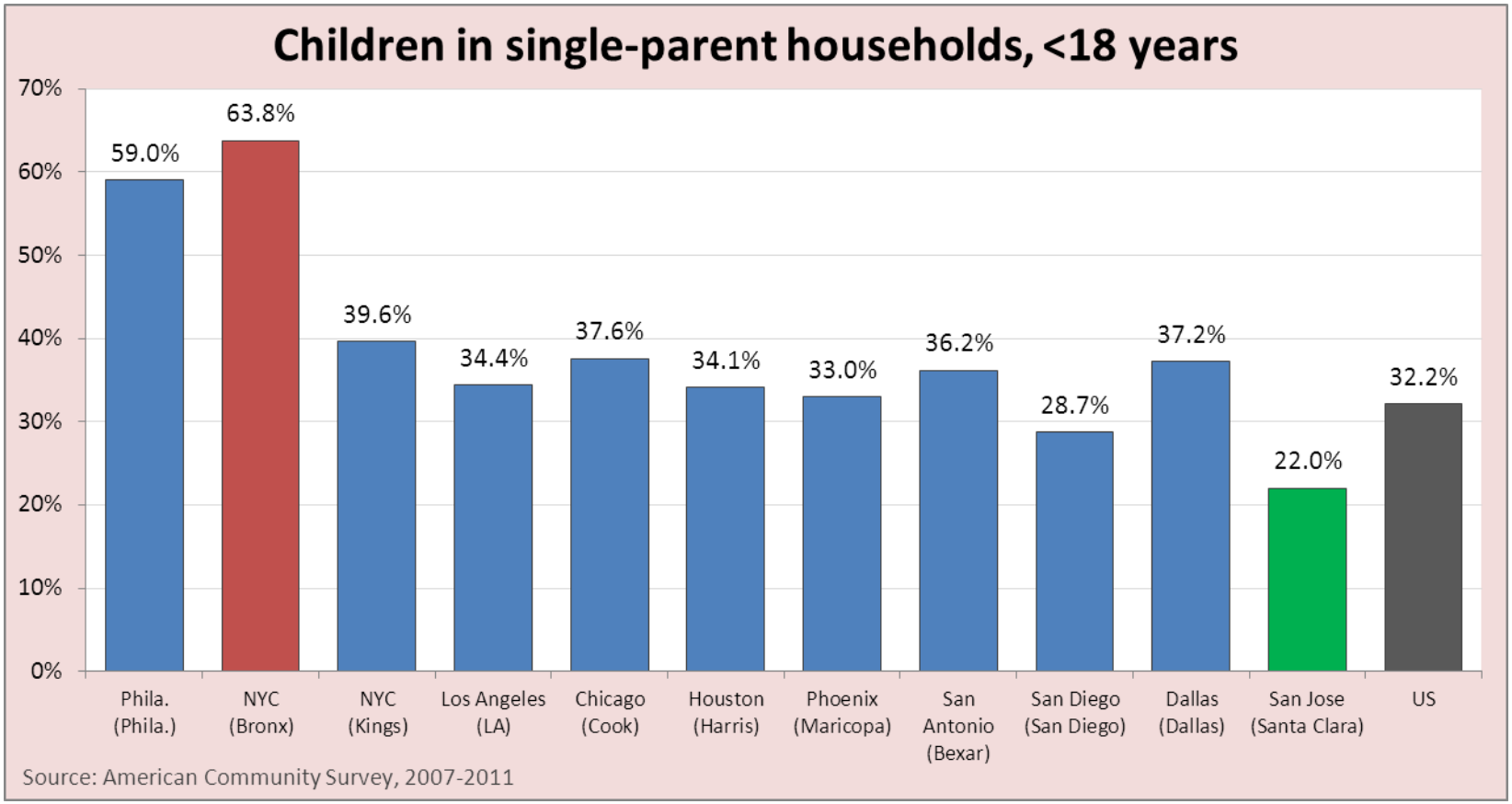

Children living in poverty, <18 years
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
35.8%
36%
42%
33%
25%
25%
27%
24%
25%
19%
29%
13%
20.0%
Phila. (alternate)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2010
*Alternate source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011
**US source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

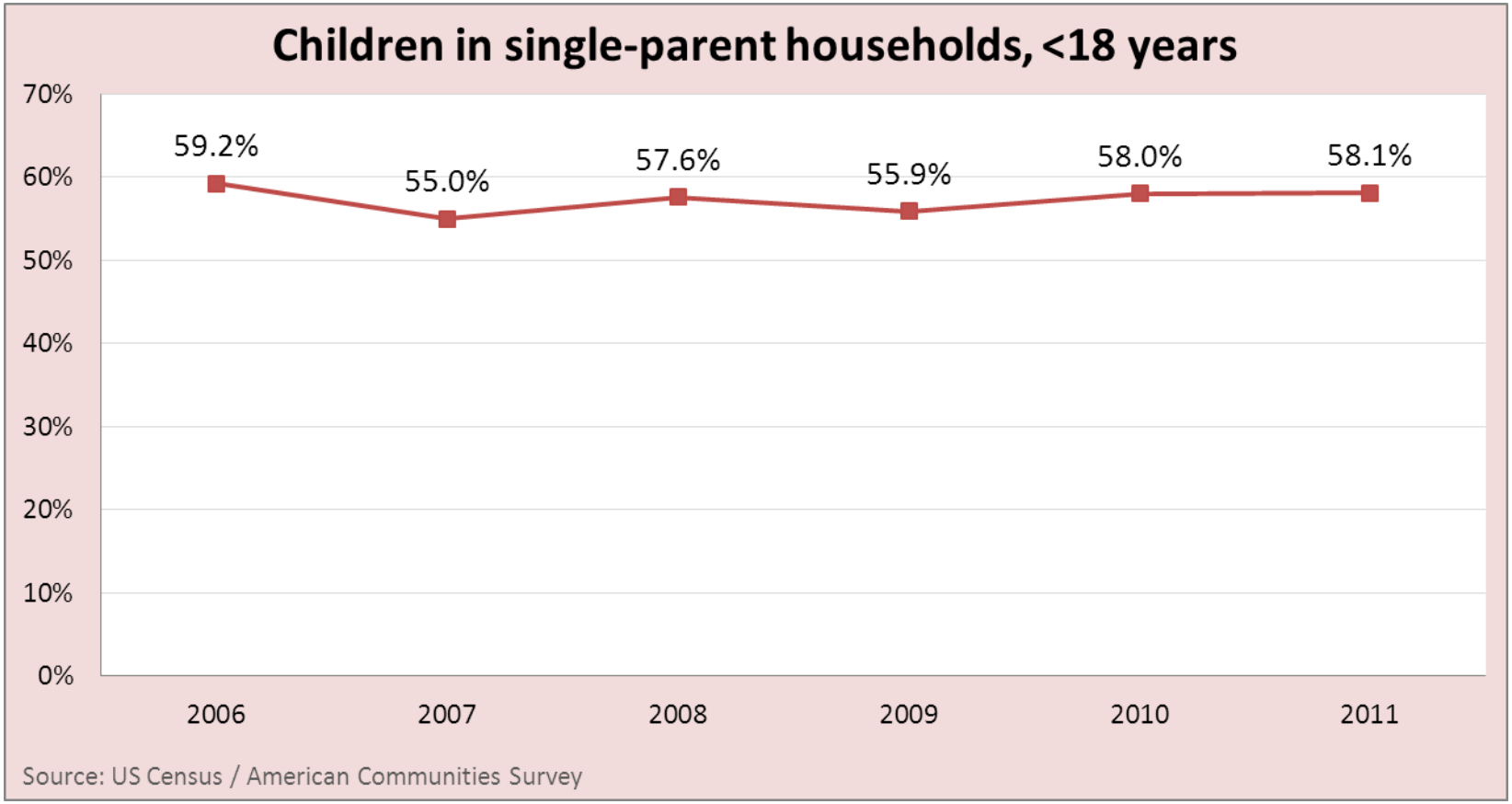

Children living in poverty, <18 years
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
31.6%
35.3%
34.8%
31.5%
33.2%
36.4%
39.3%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

Children living in poverty, <18 years

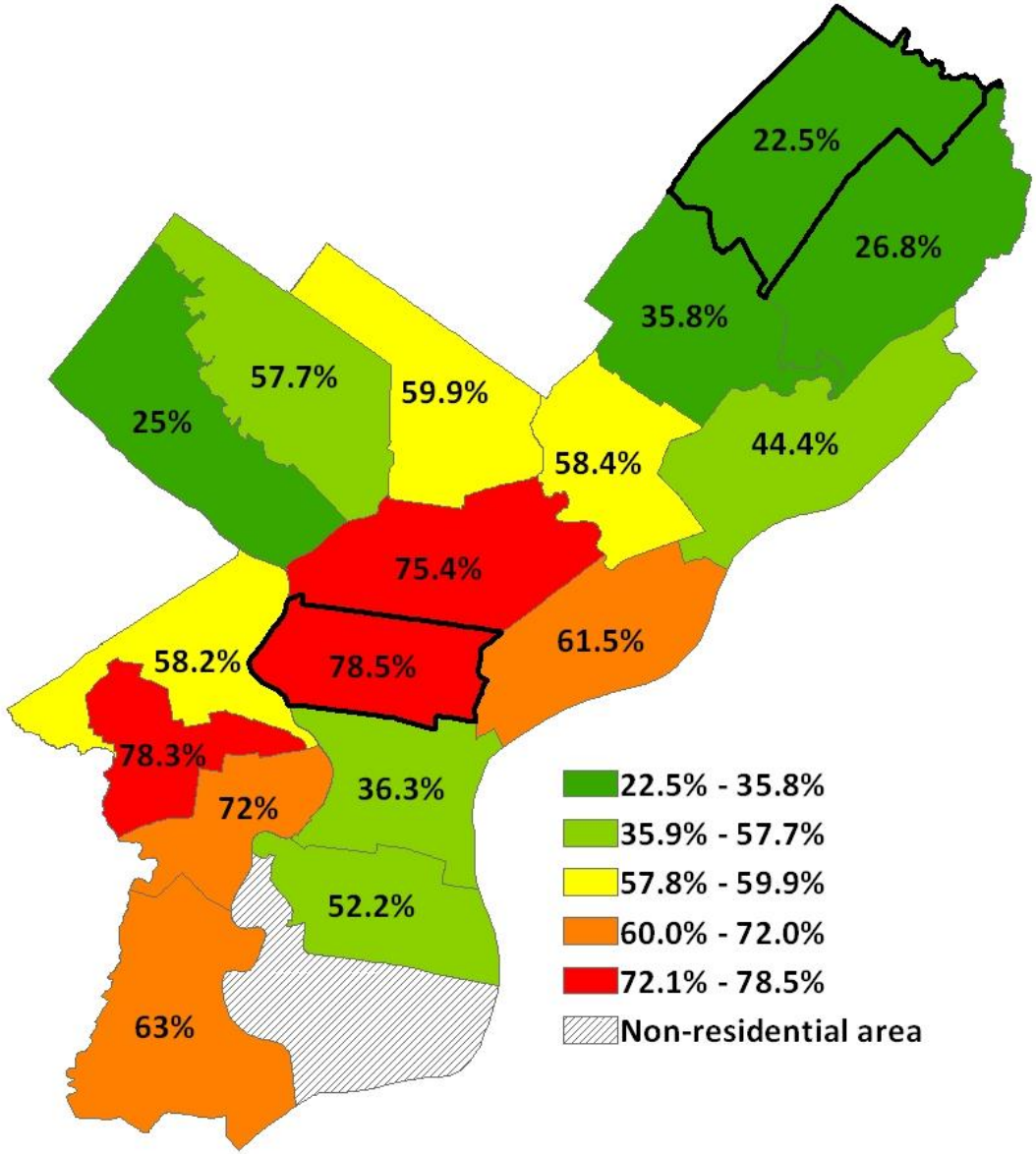


Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

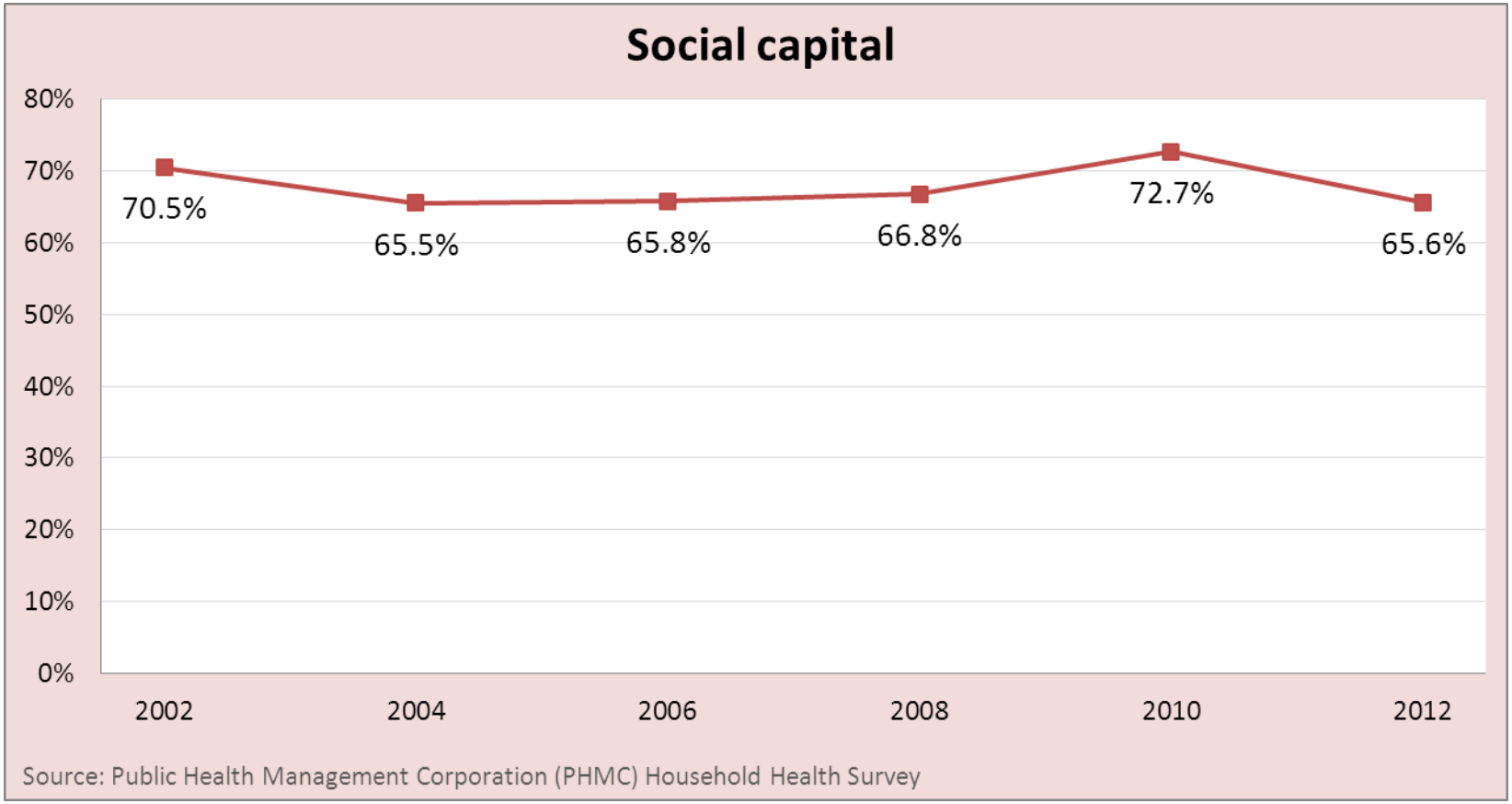

Children in single-parent households, <18 years
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
59.0%
63.8%
39.6%
34.4%
37.6%
34.1%
33.0%
36.2%
28.7%
37.2%
22.0%
32.2%
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011


Children in single-parent households, <18 years
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
59.2%
55.0%
57.6%
55.9%
58.0%
58.1%
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

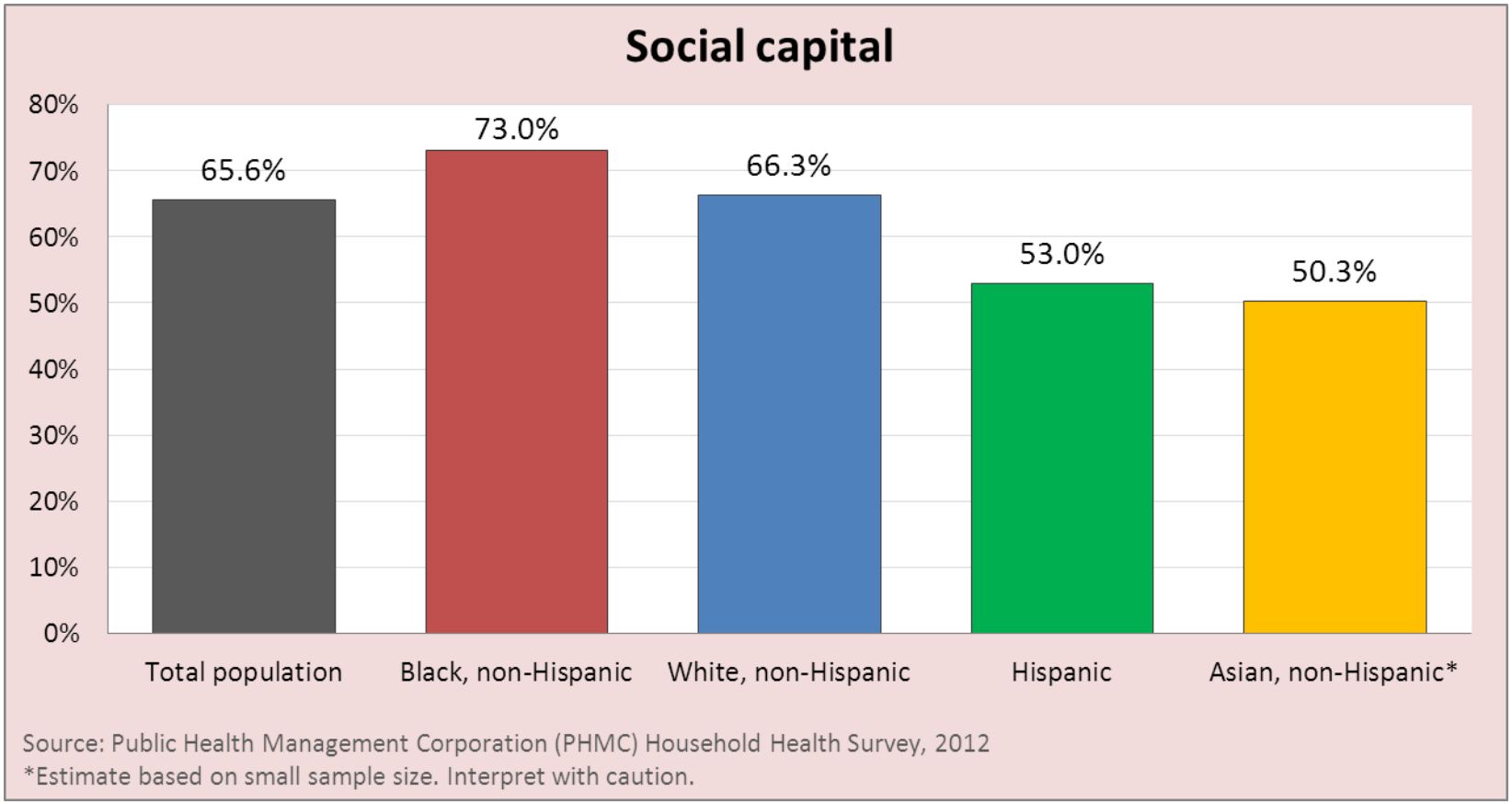
Children in single-parent households, <18 years



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

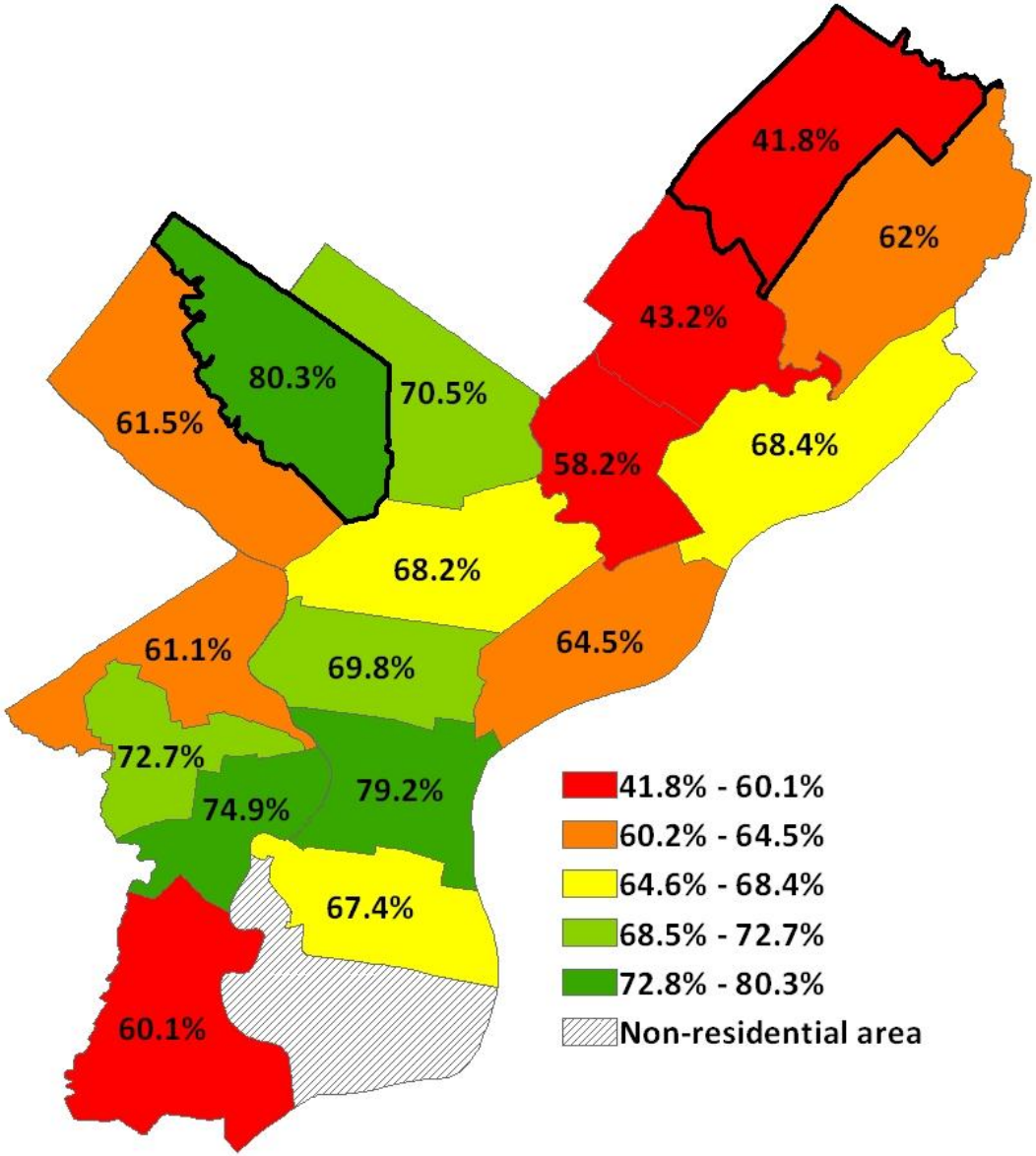


Reporting "yes" to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years



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

Social capital

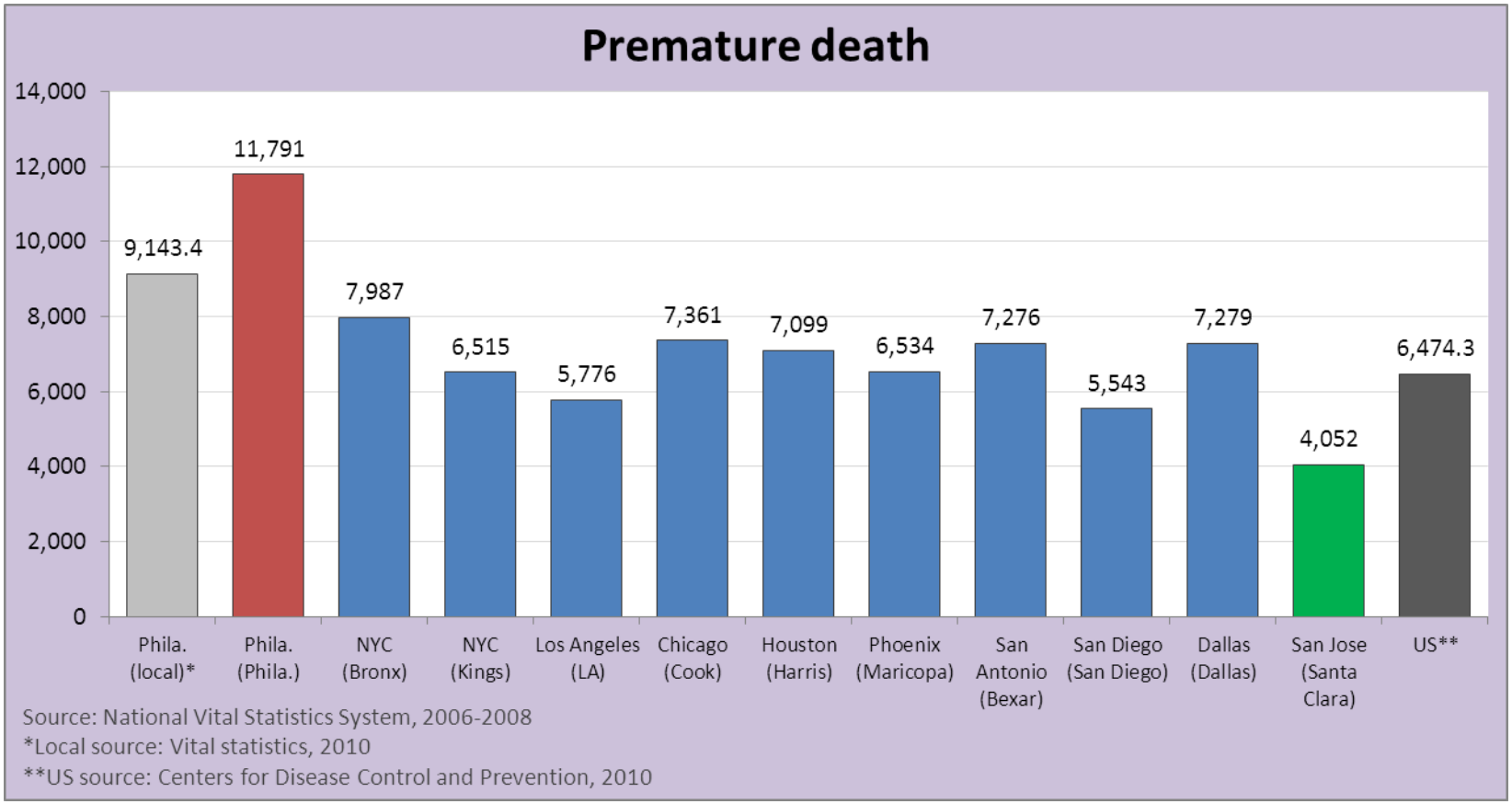


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

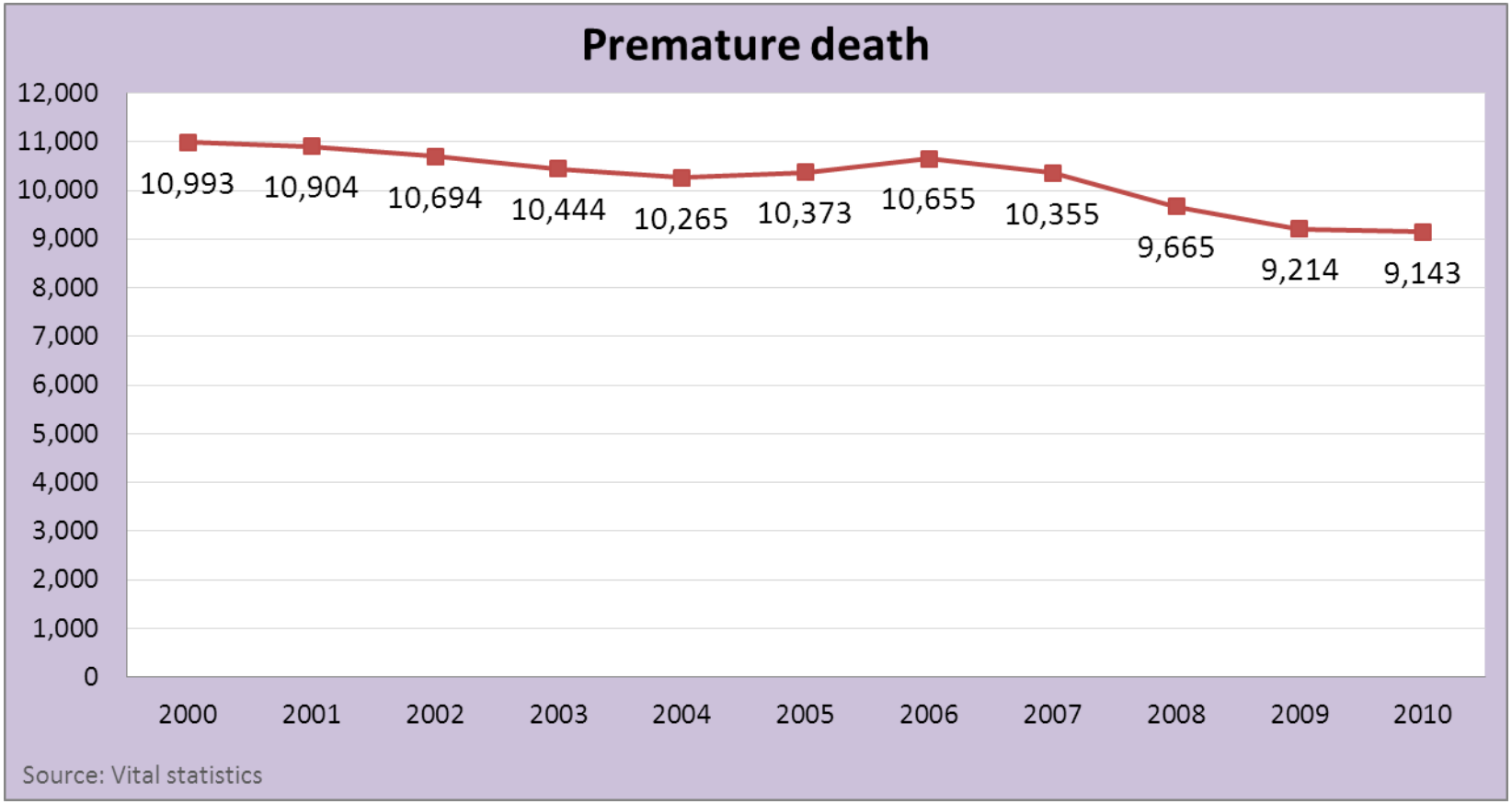
Reporting "yes" to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years

SUMMARY MEASURES

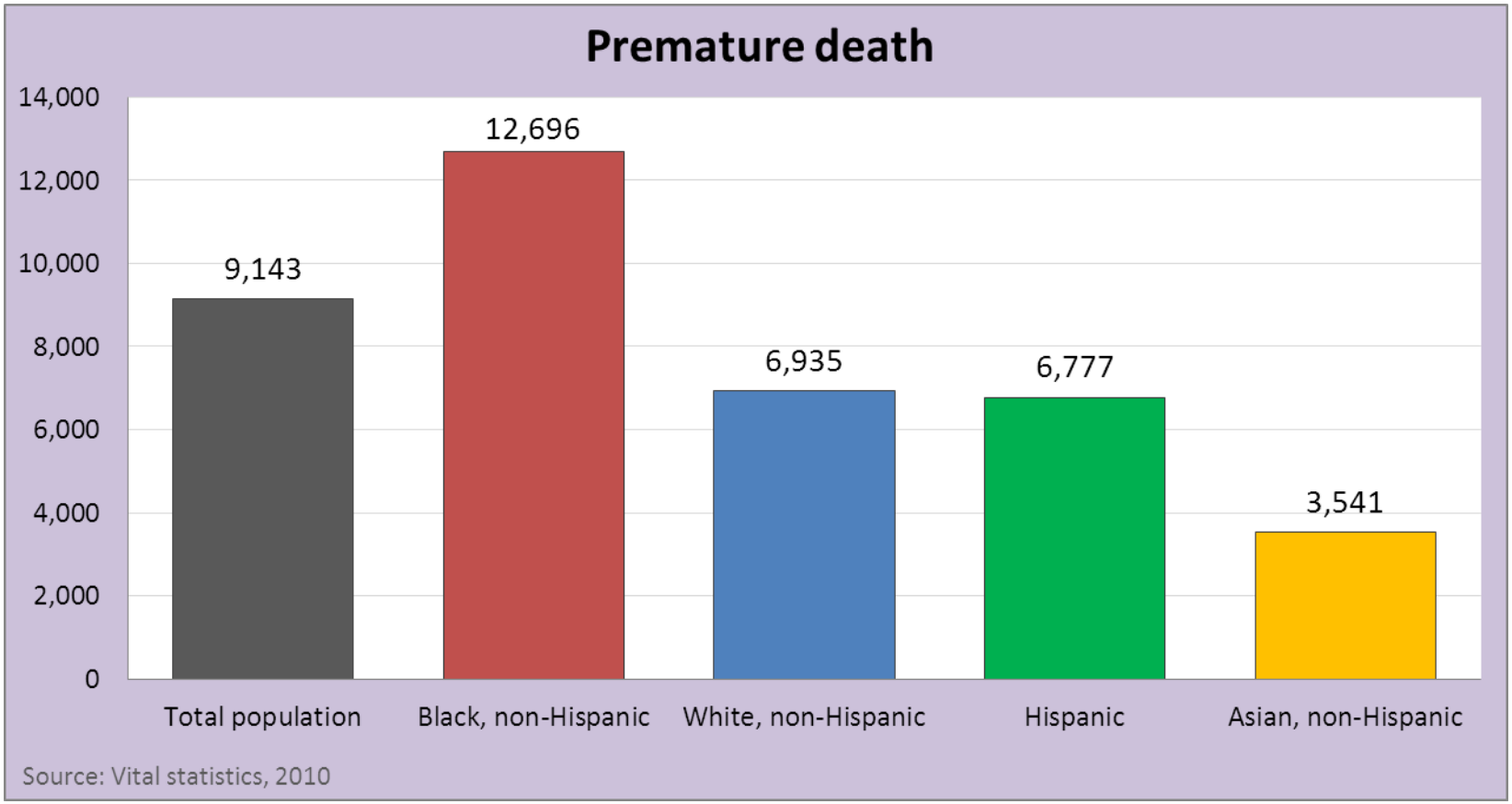
Premature death
Life expectancy
Self-reported health status



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

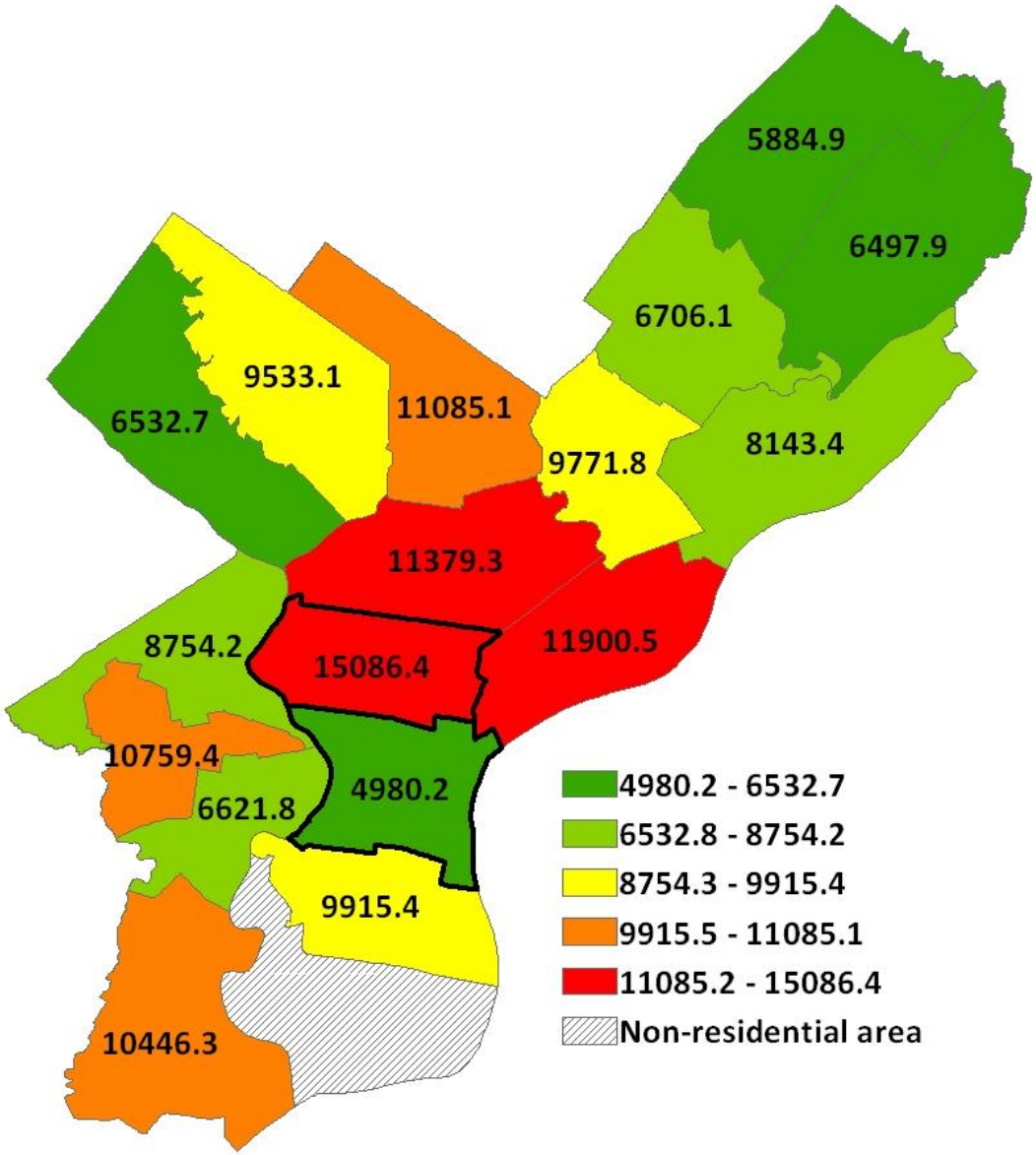


Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000



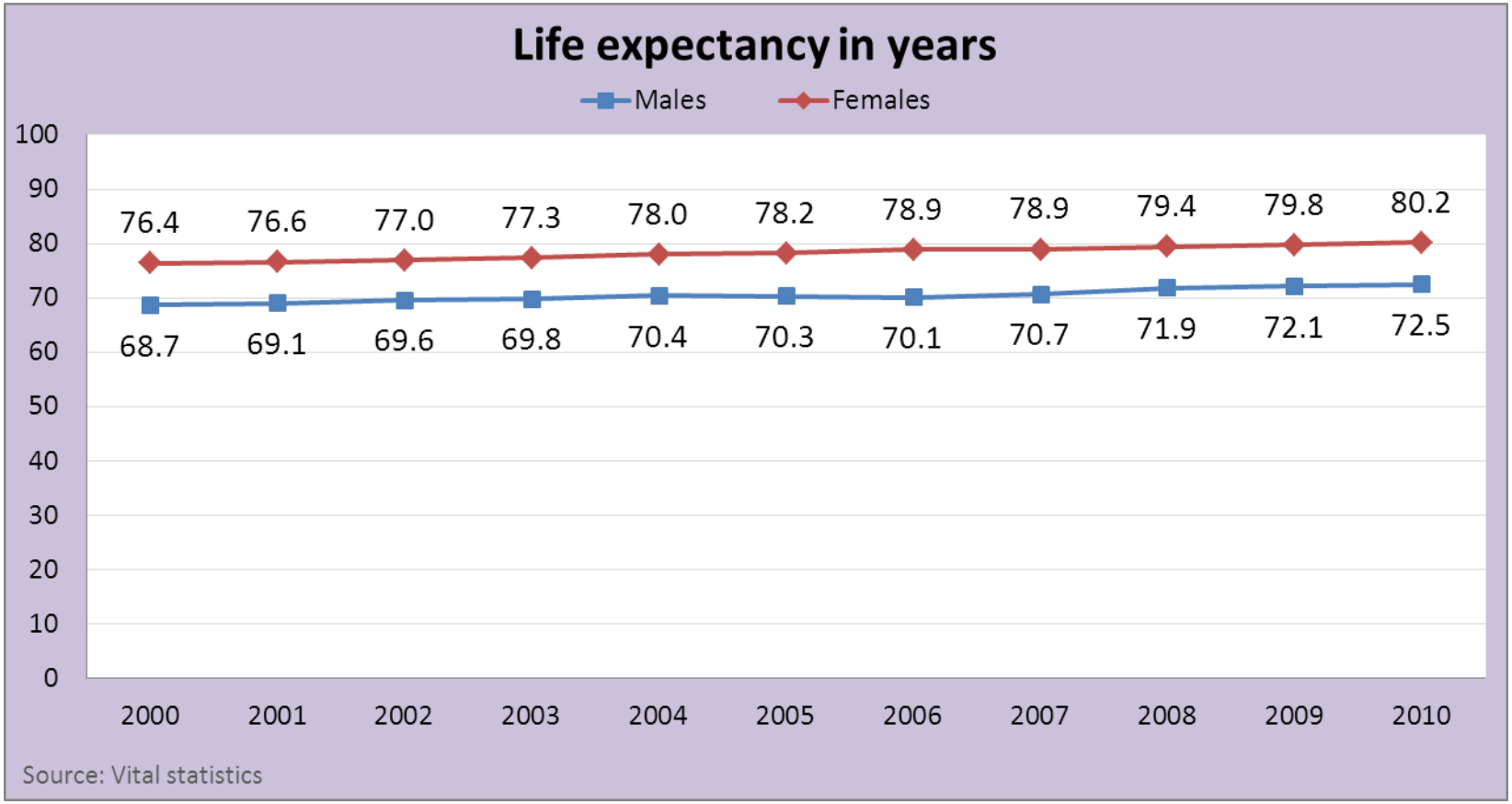
Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000

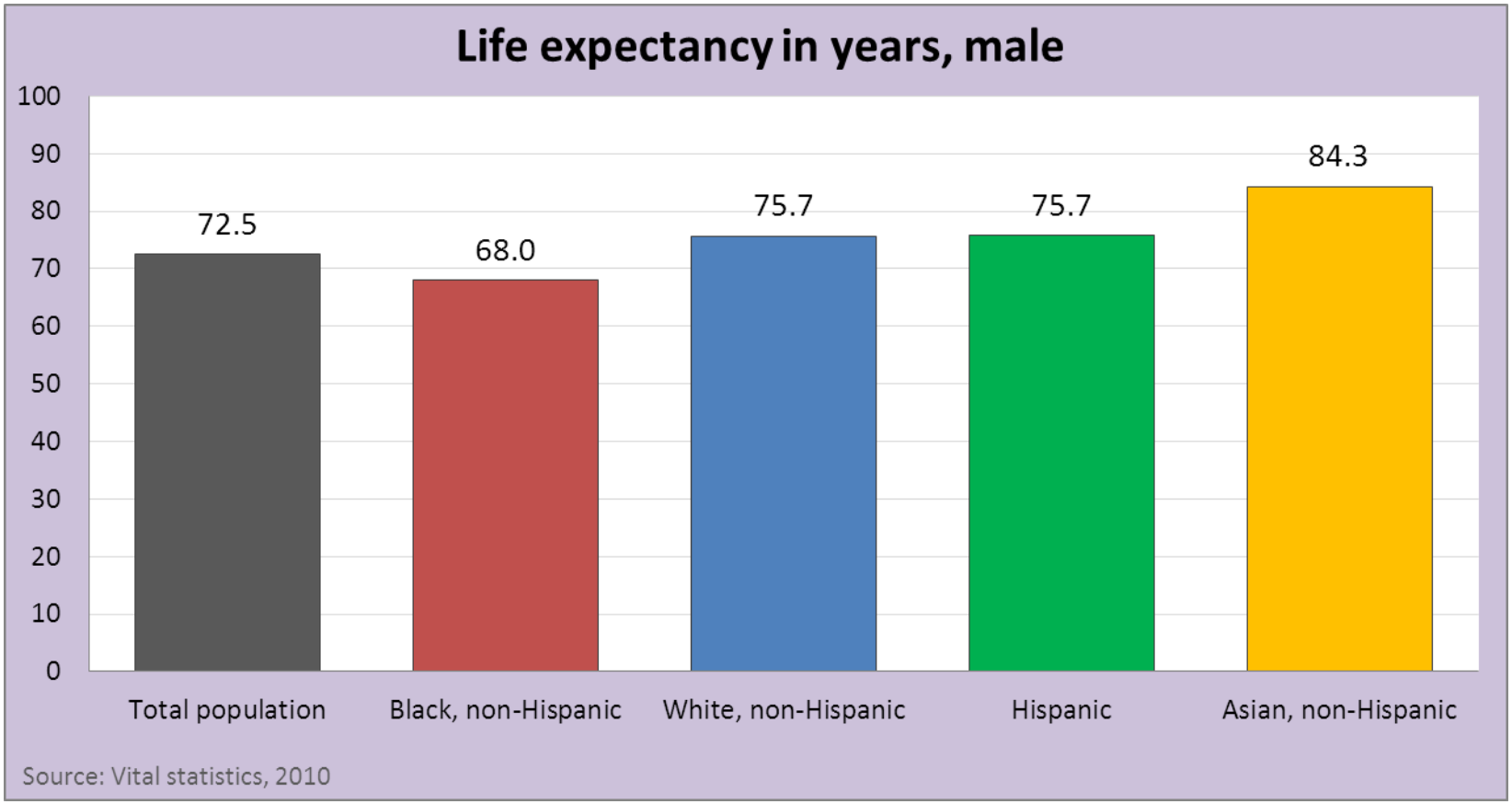
Premature death



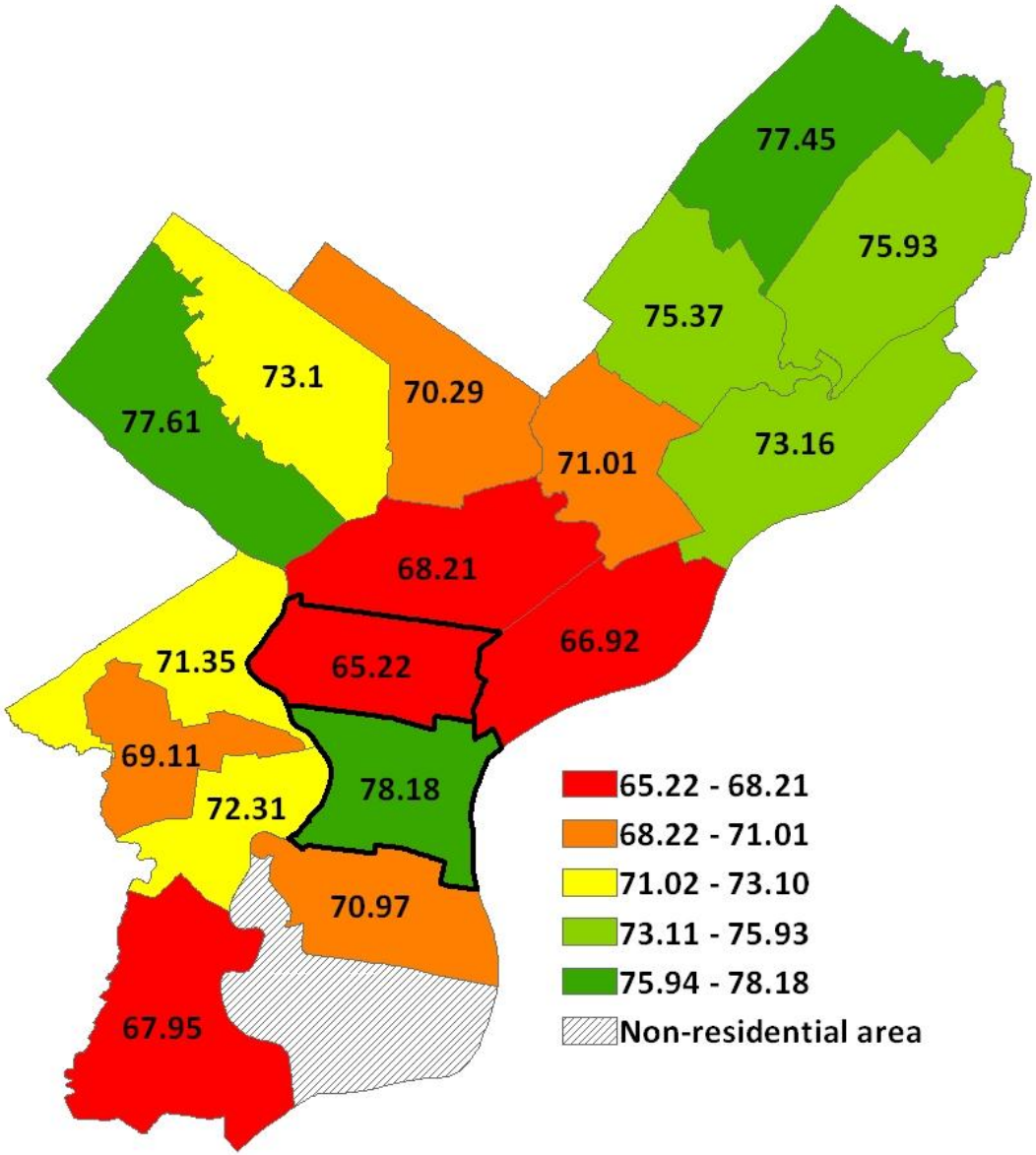
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

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

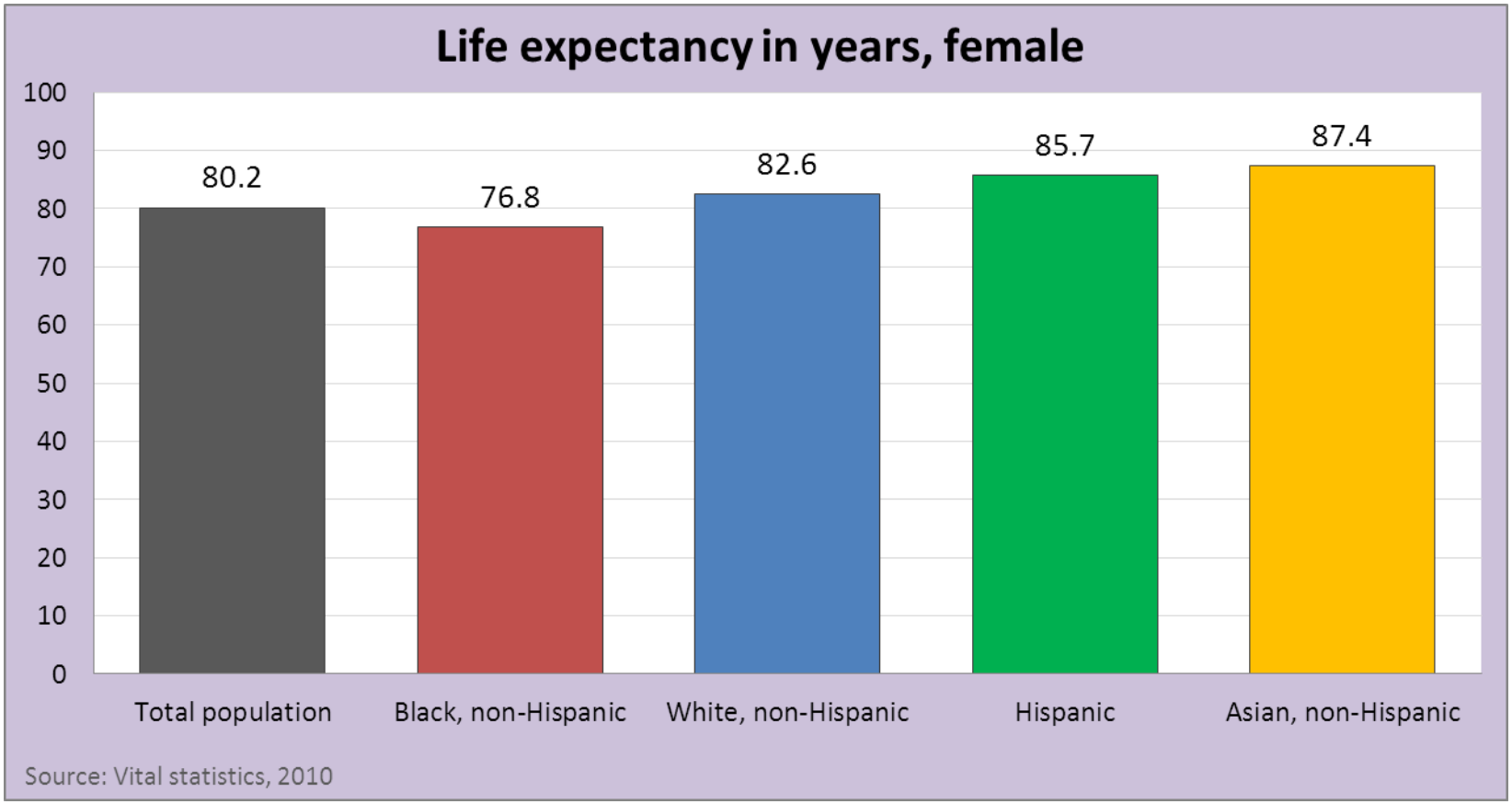

Life expectancy in years
Males
Females
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
76.4
76.6
77.0
77.3
78.0
78.2
78.9
78.9
79.4
79.8
80.2
68.7
69.1
69.6
69.8
70.4
70.3
70.1
70.7
71.9
72.1
72.5
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


Life expectancy in years, male
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
72.5
68.0
75.7
75.7
84.3
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

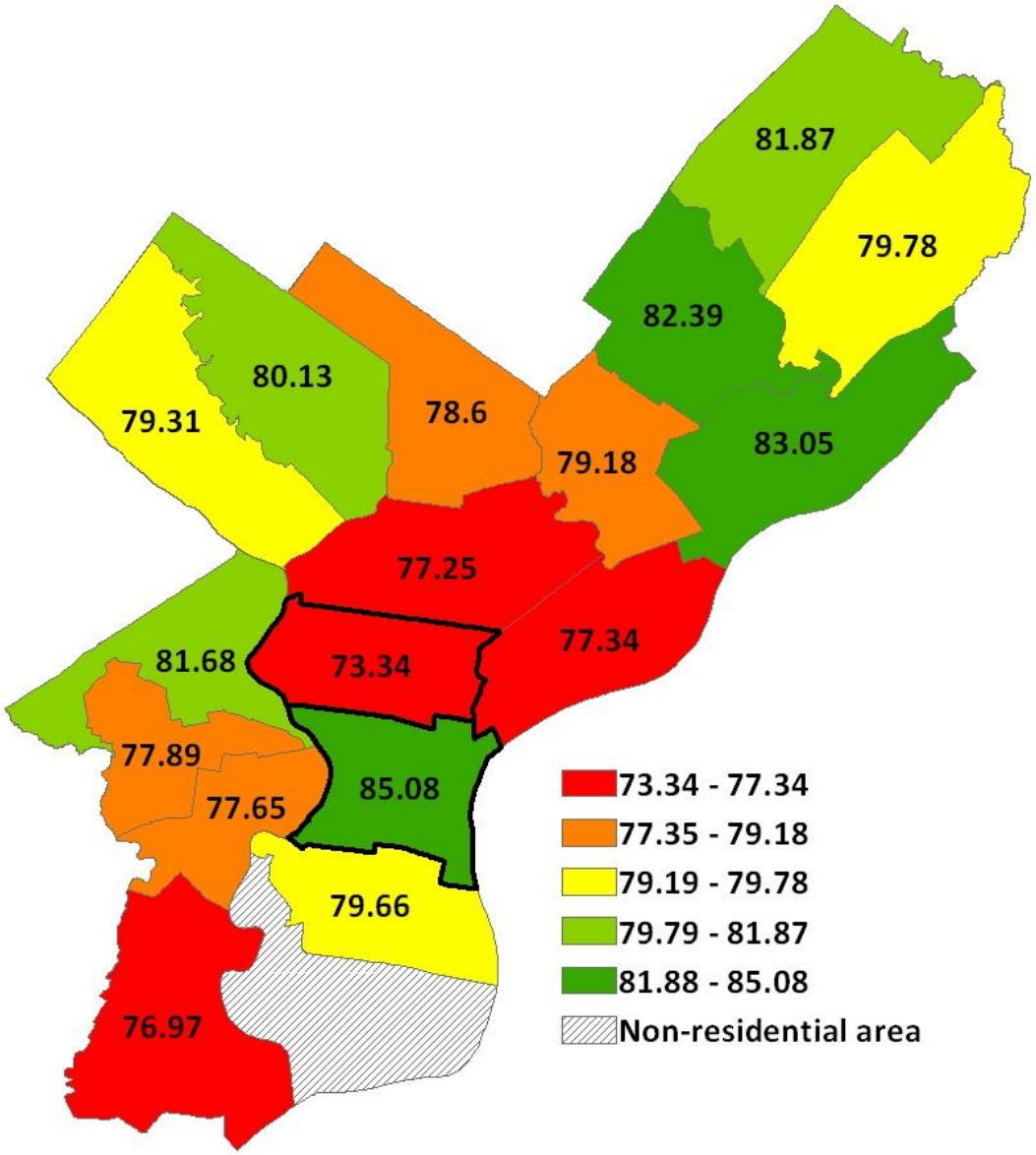
Life expectancy in years, male



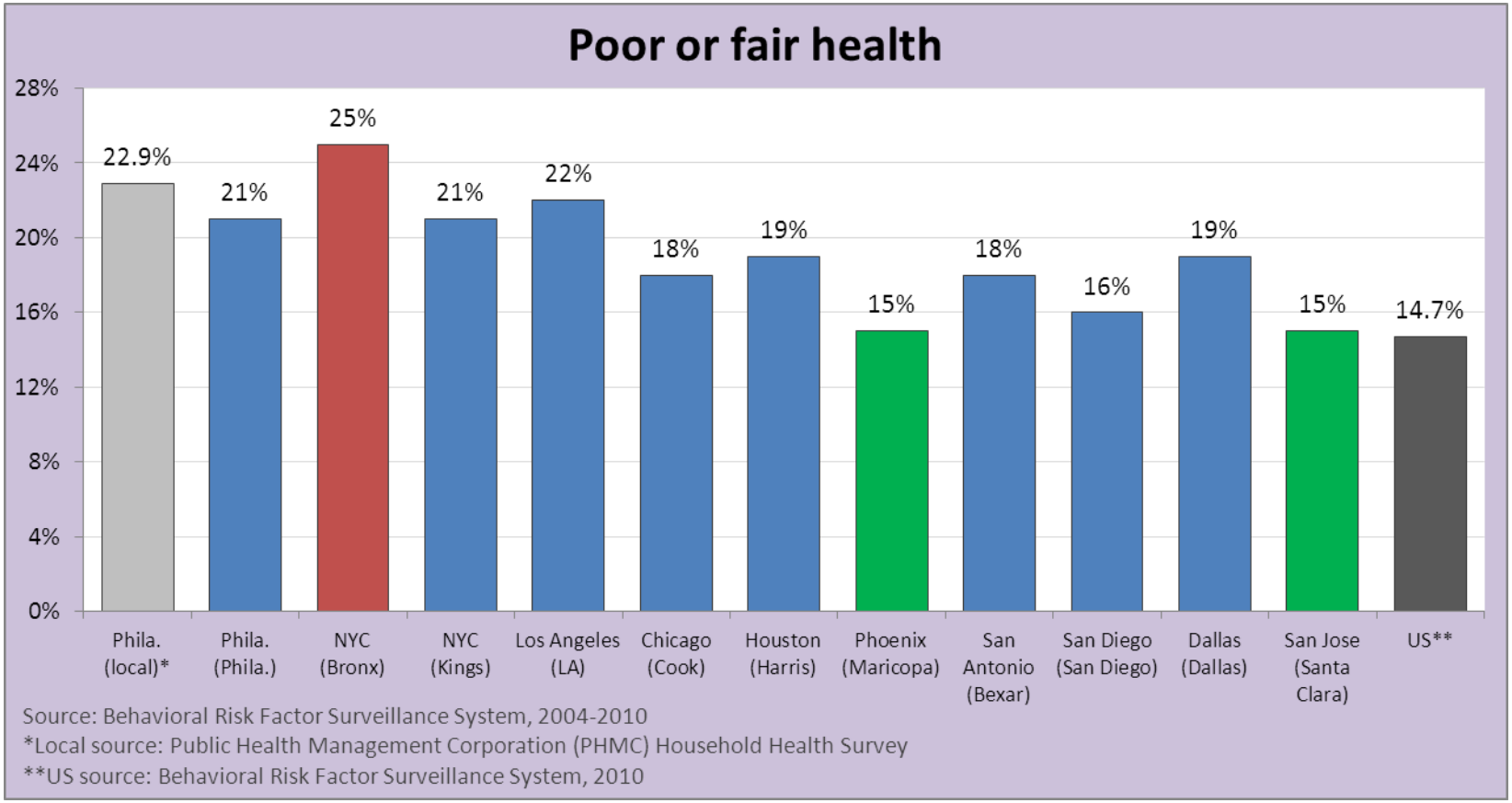
Source: Vital statistics, 2010


Life expectancy in years, female
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
80.2
76.8
82.6
85.7
87.4
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

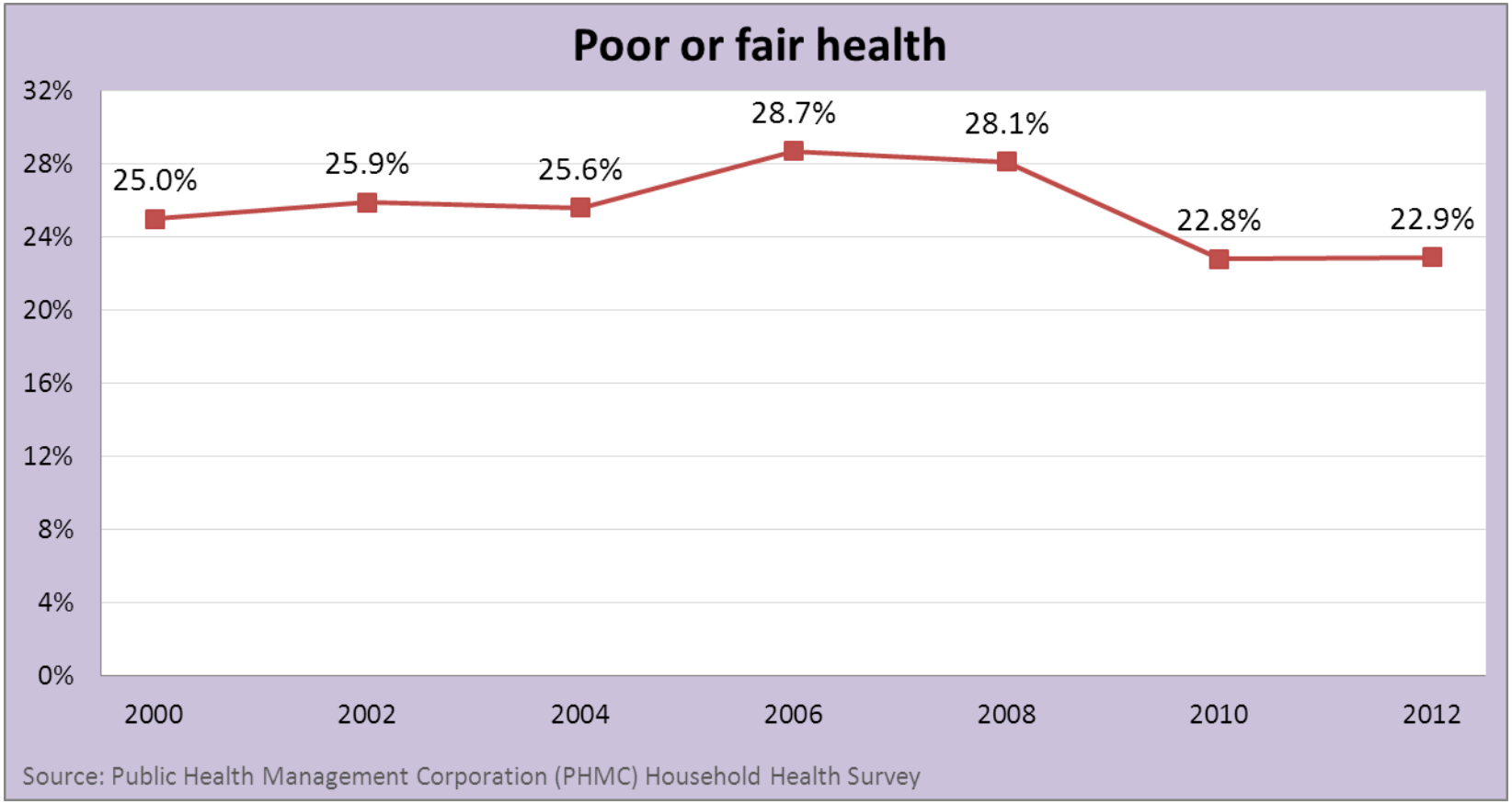
Life expectancy in years, female



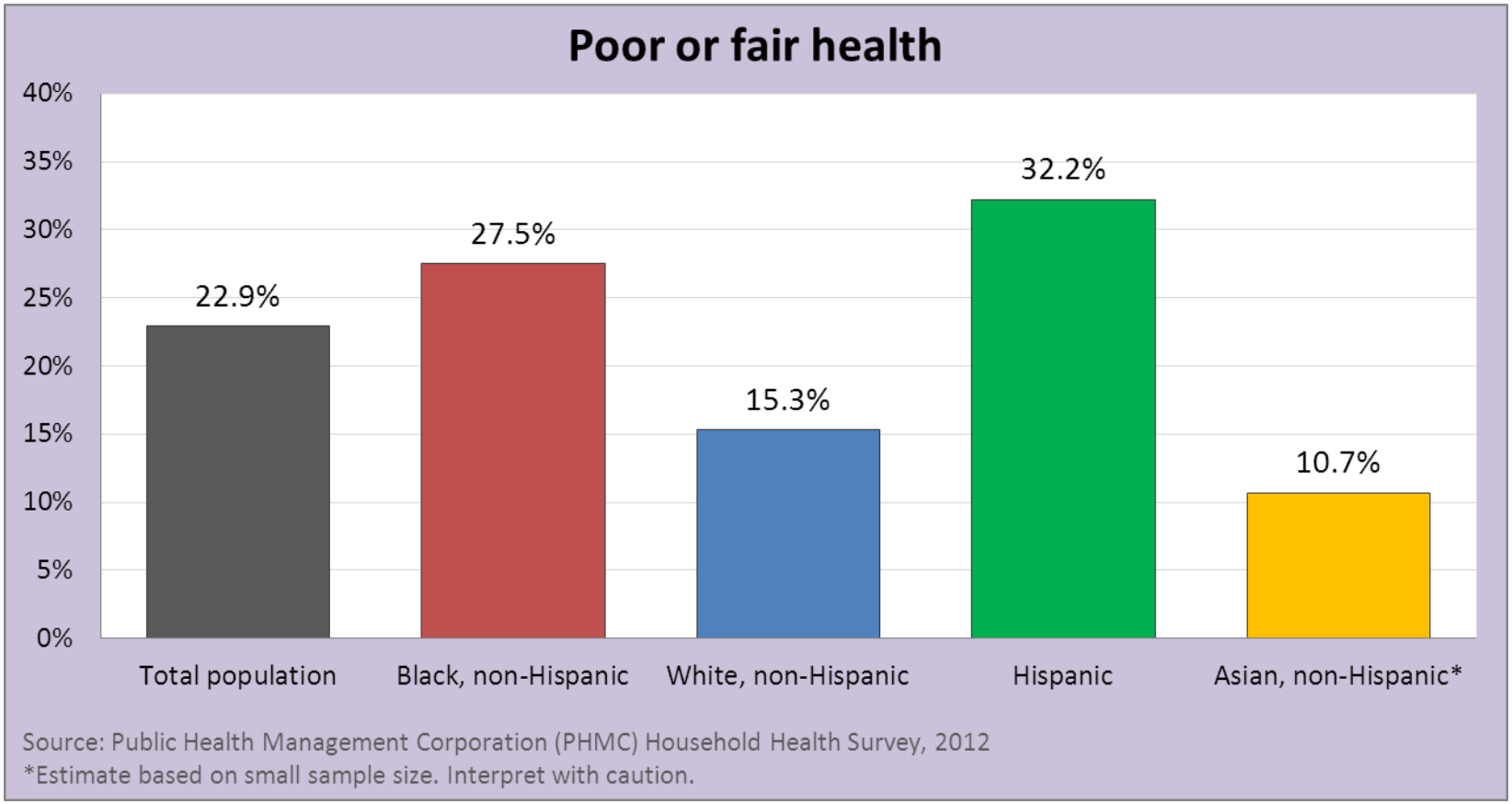
Source: Vital statistics, 2010



Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years

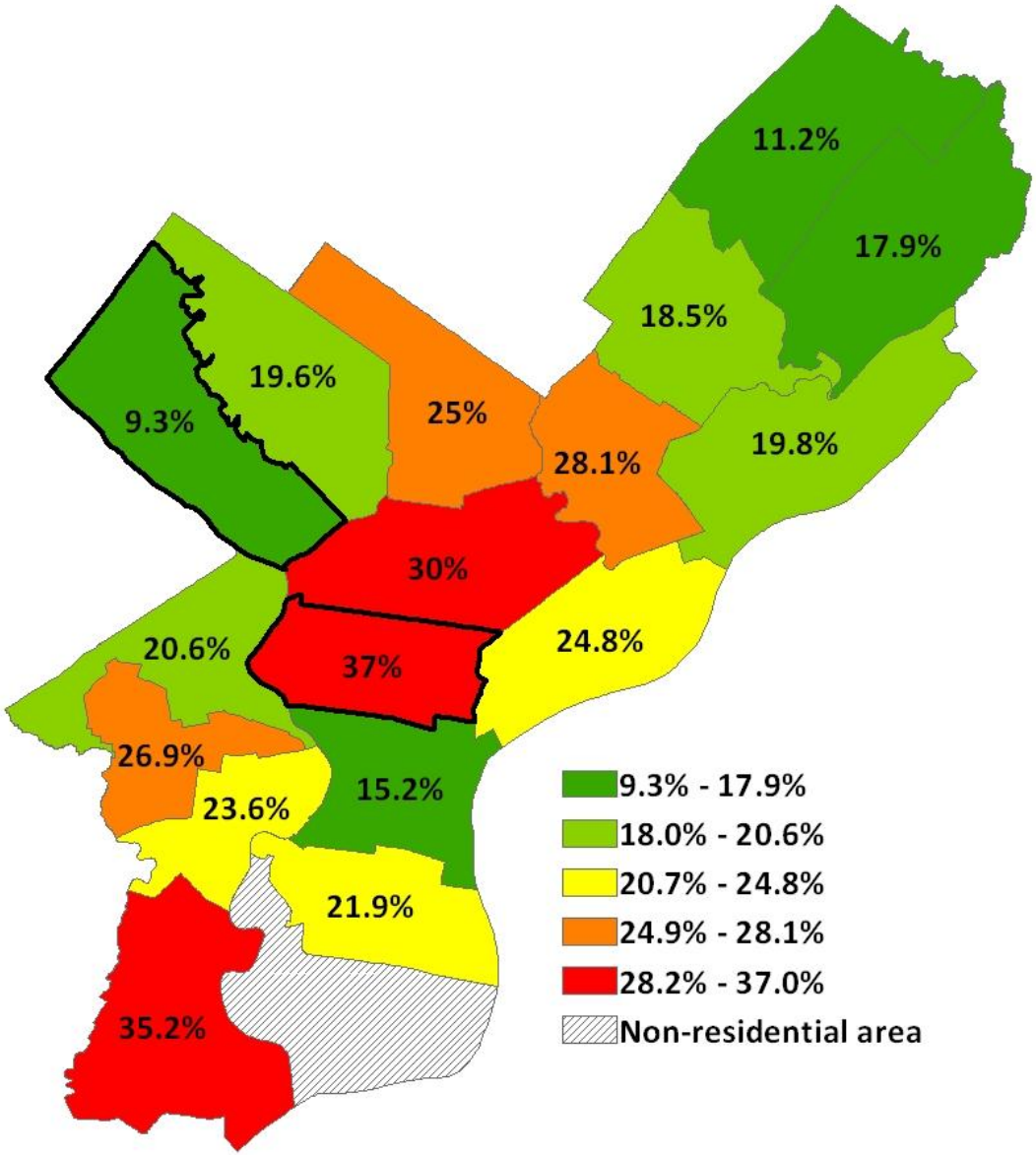


Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years



Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years

Poor or fair health

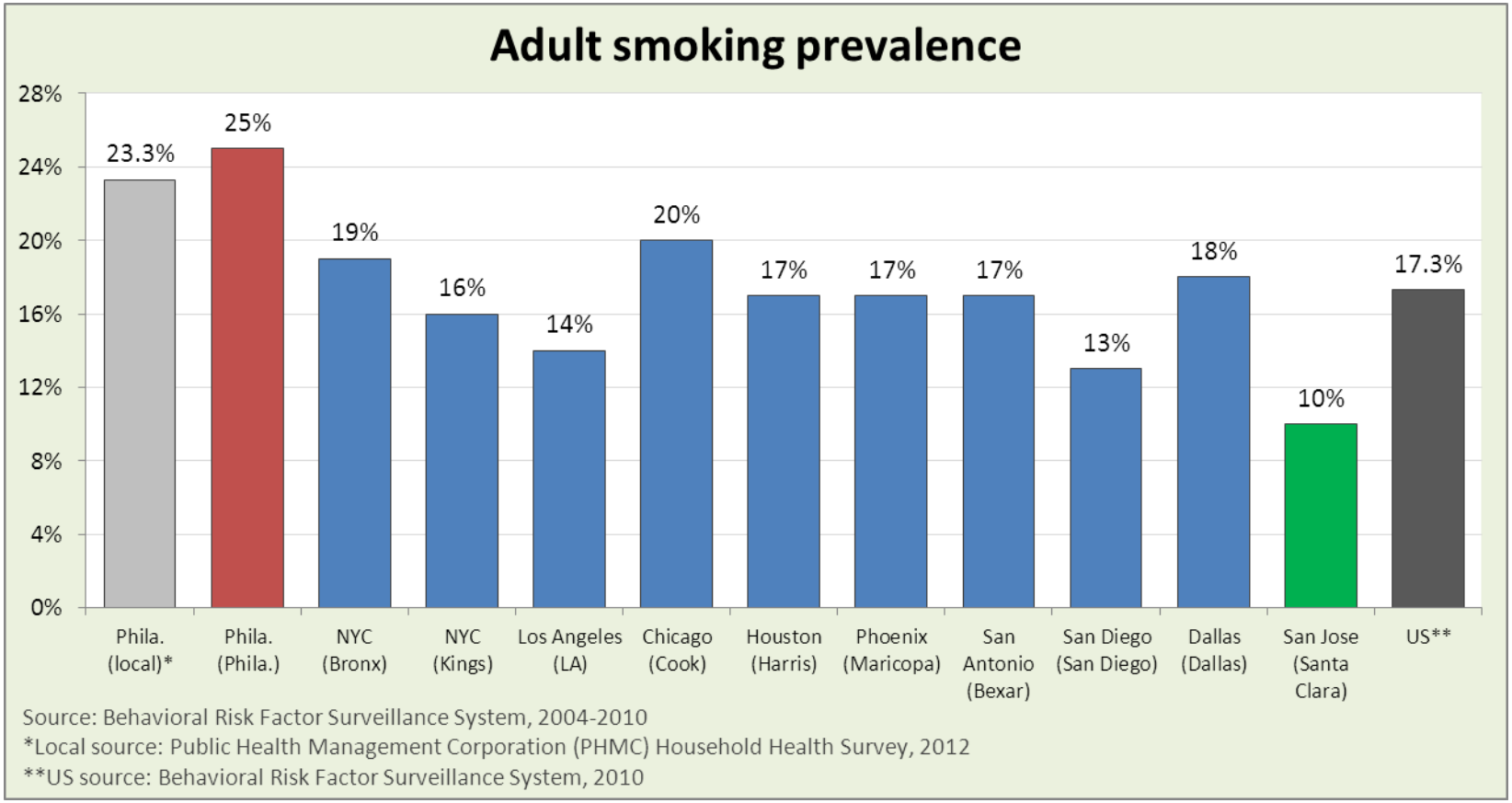


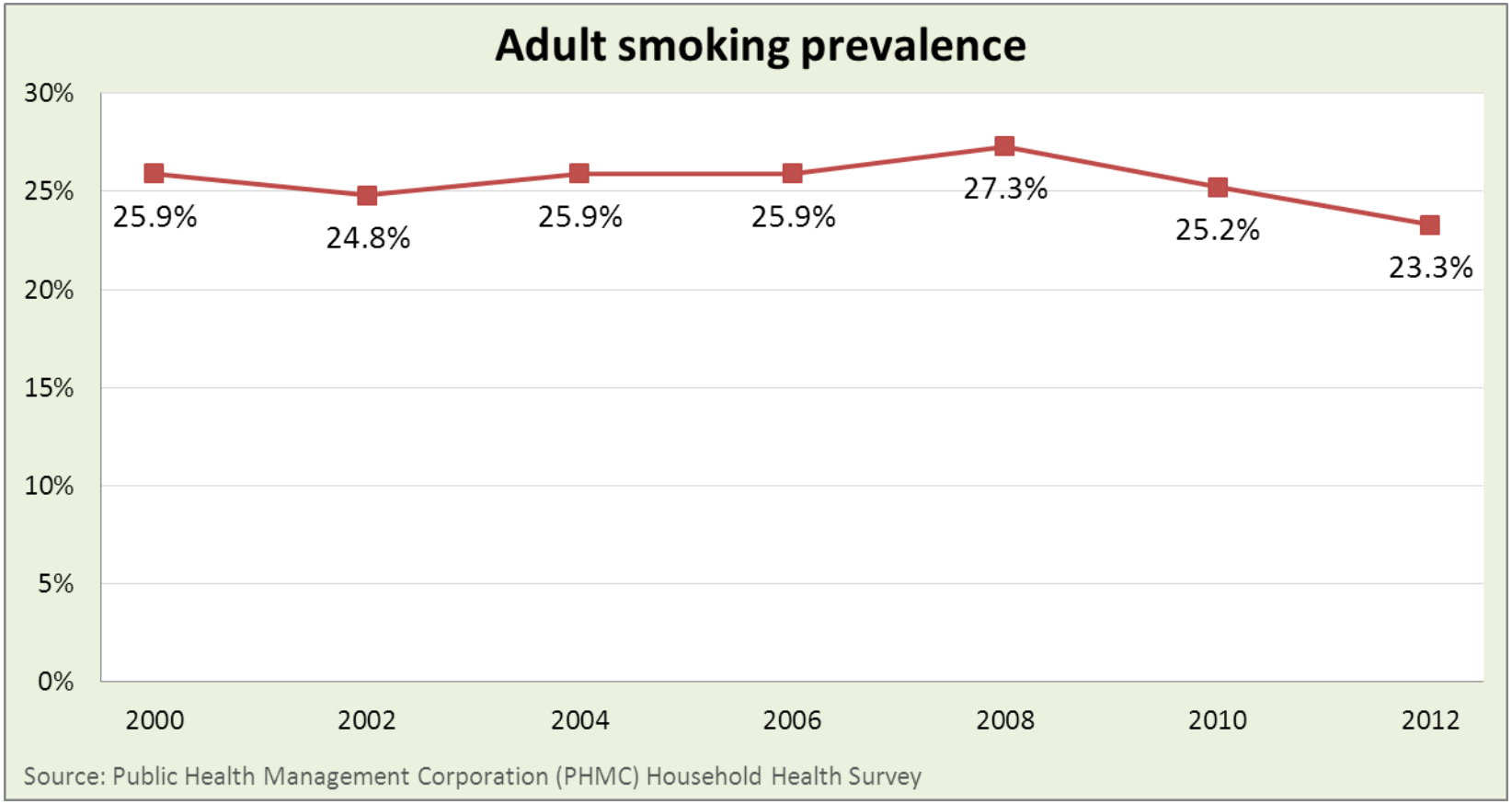
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

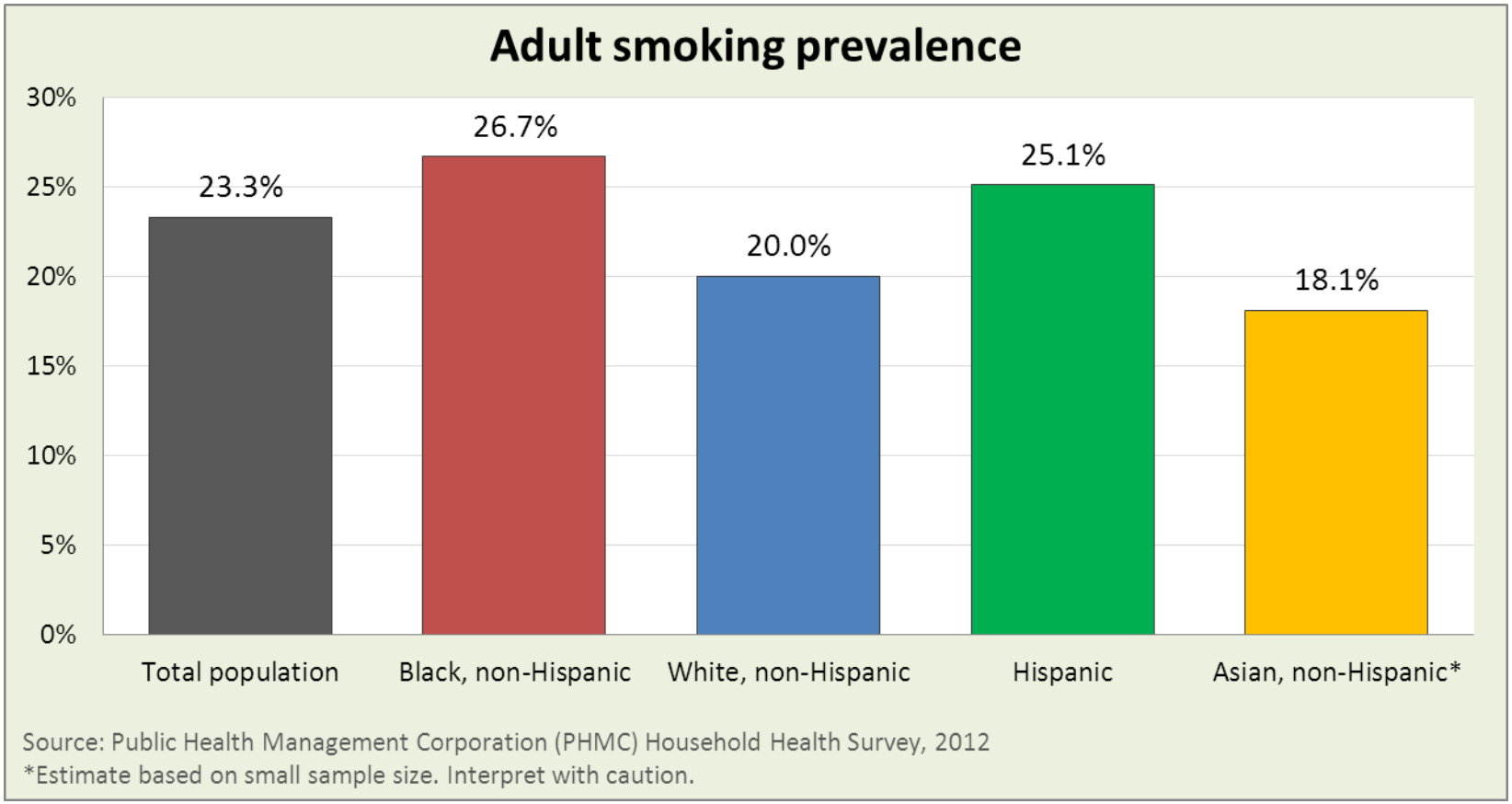
Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

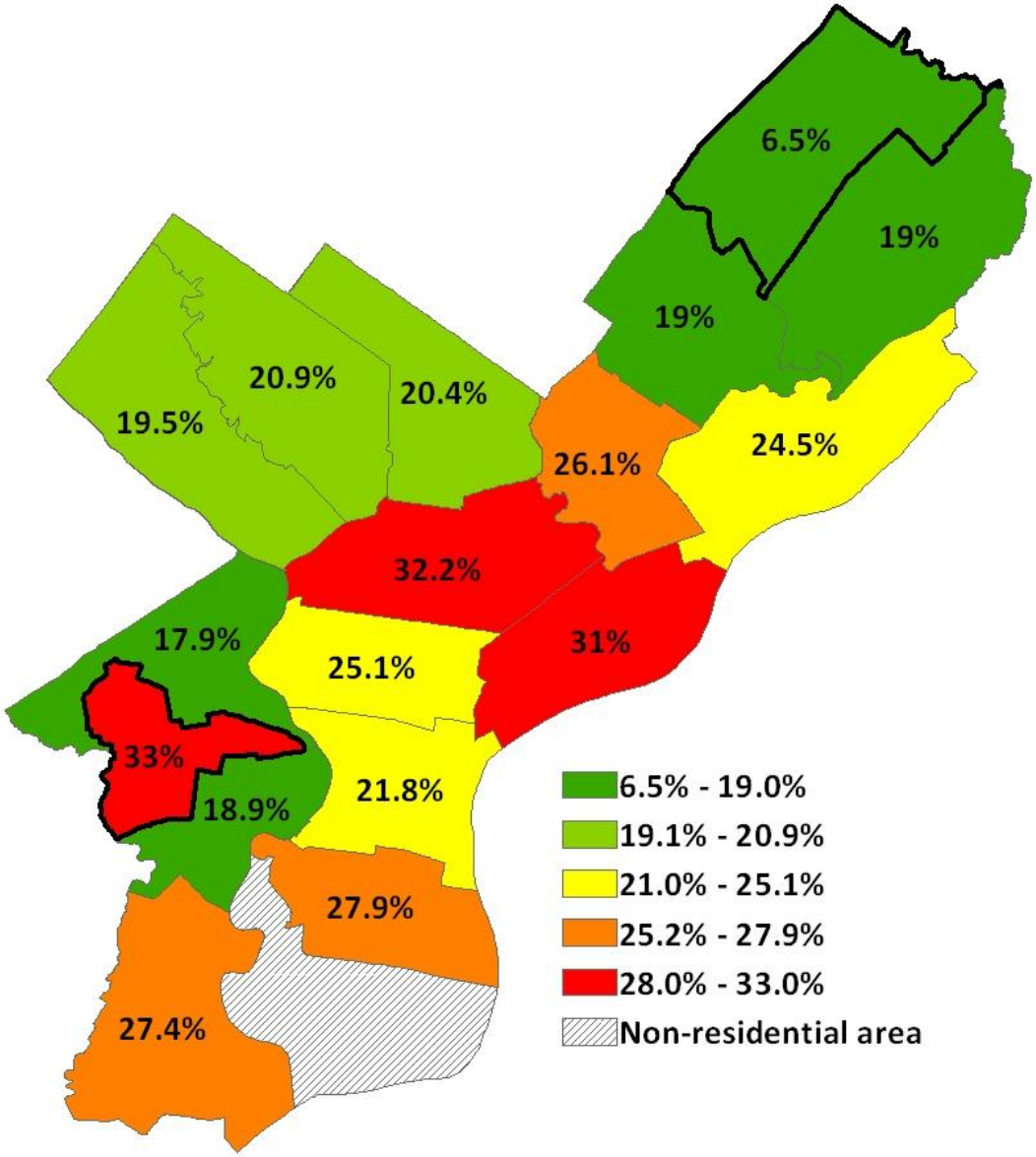
Adult smoking
Teen smoking
Smoking-attributable mortality
Home secondhand smoke exposure
Adult excessive drinking
Teen excessive drinking


Adult smoking prevalence
28%
24%
20%
16%
12%
8%
4%
0%
23.3%
25%
19%
16%
14%
20%
17%
17%
17%
13%
18%
10%
17.3%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
**US source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010

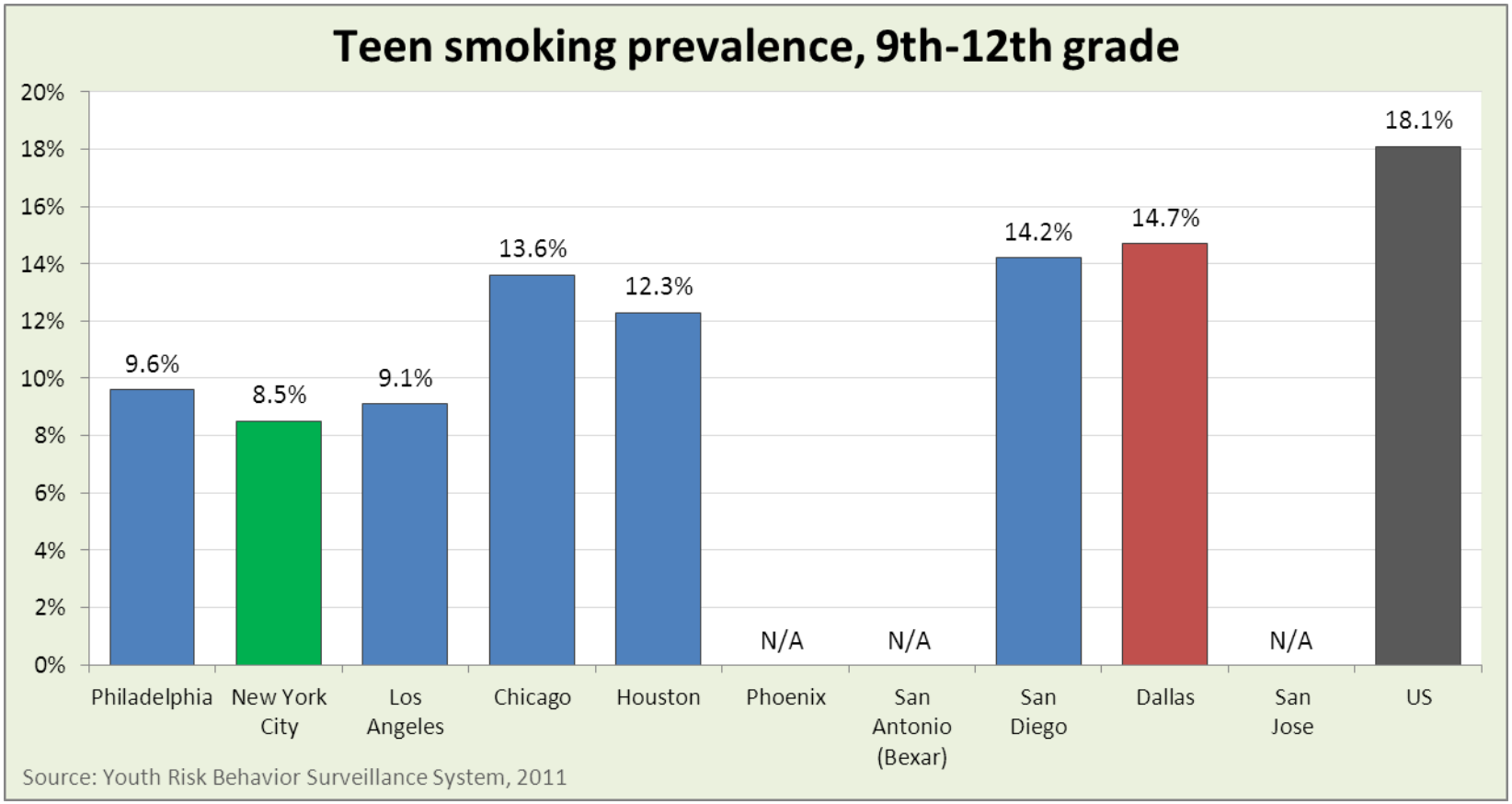

Adult smoking prevalence
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
25.9%
24.8%
25.9%
25.9%
27.3%
25.2%
23.3%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Adult smoking prevalence
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
23.3%
26.7%
20.0%
25.1%
18.1%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

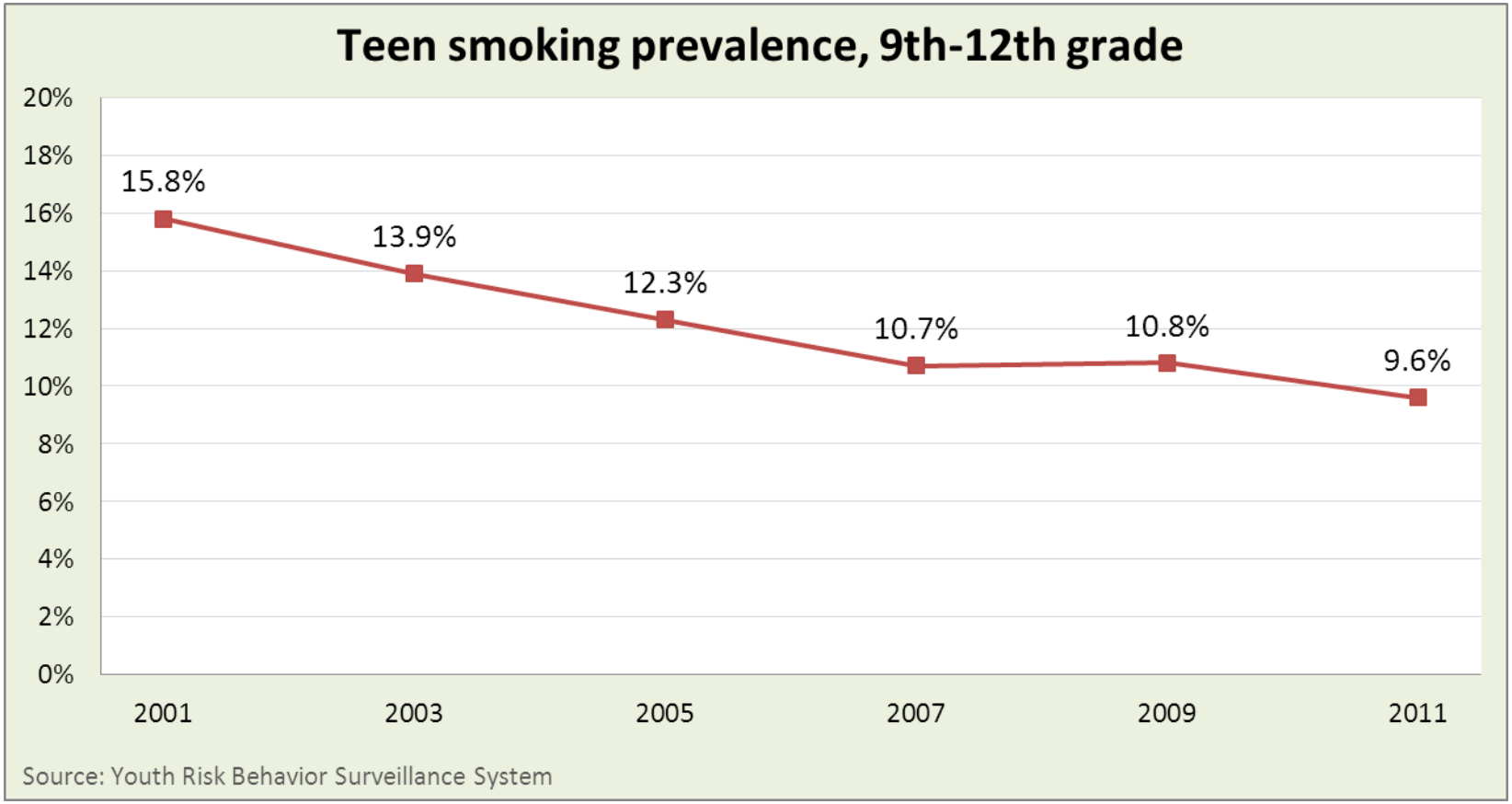
Adult smoking prevalence



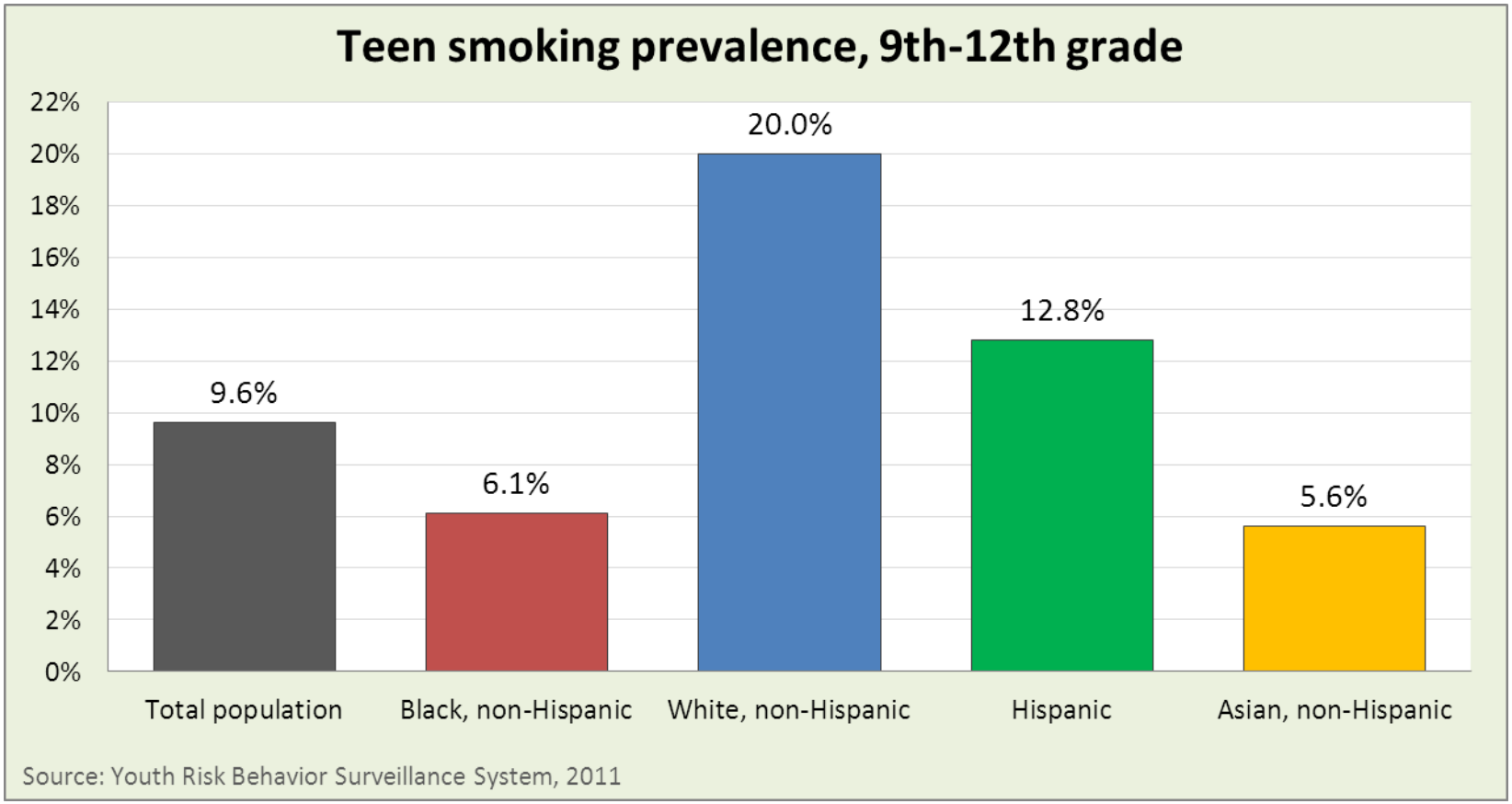
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



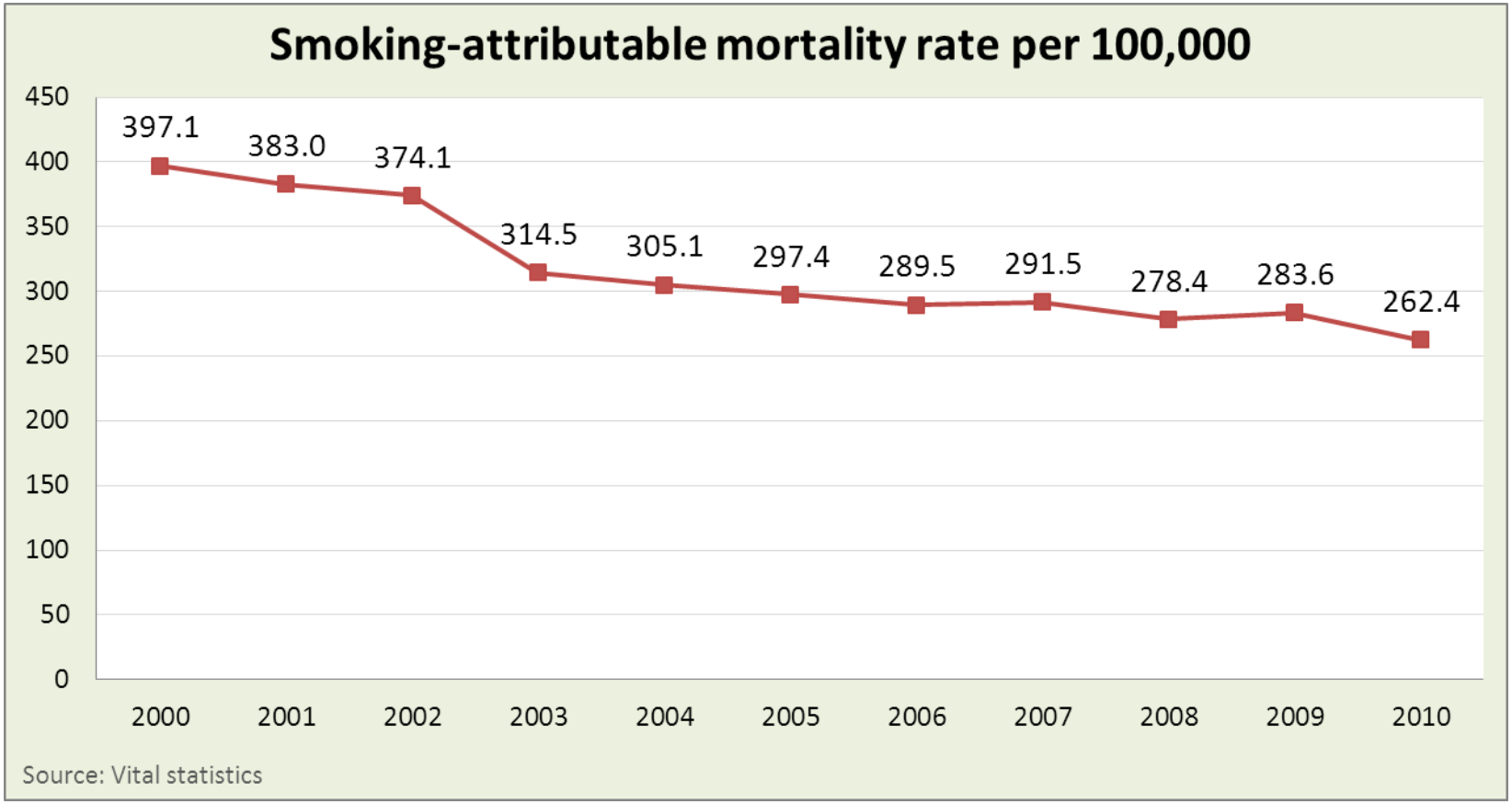
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days

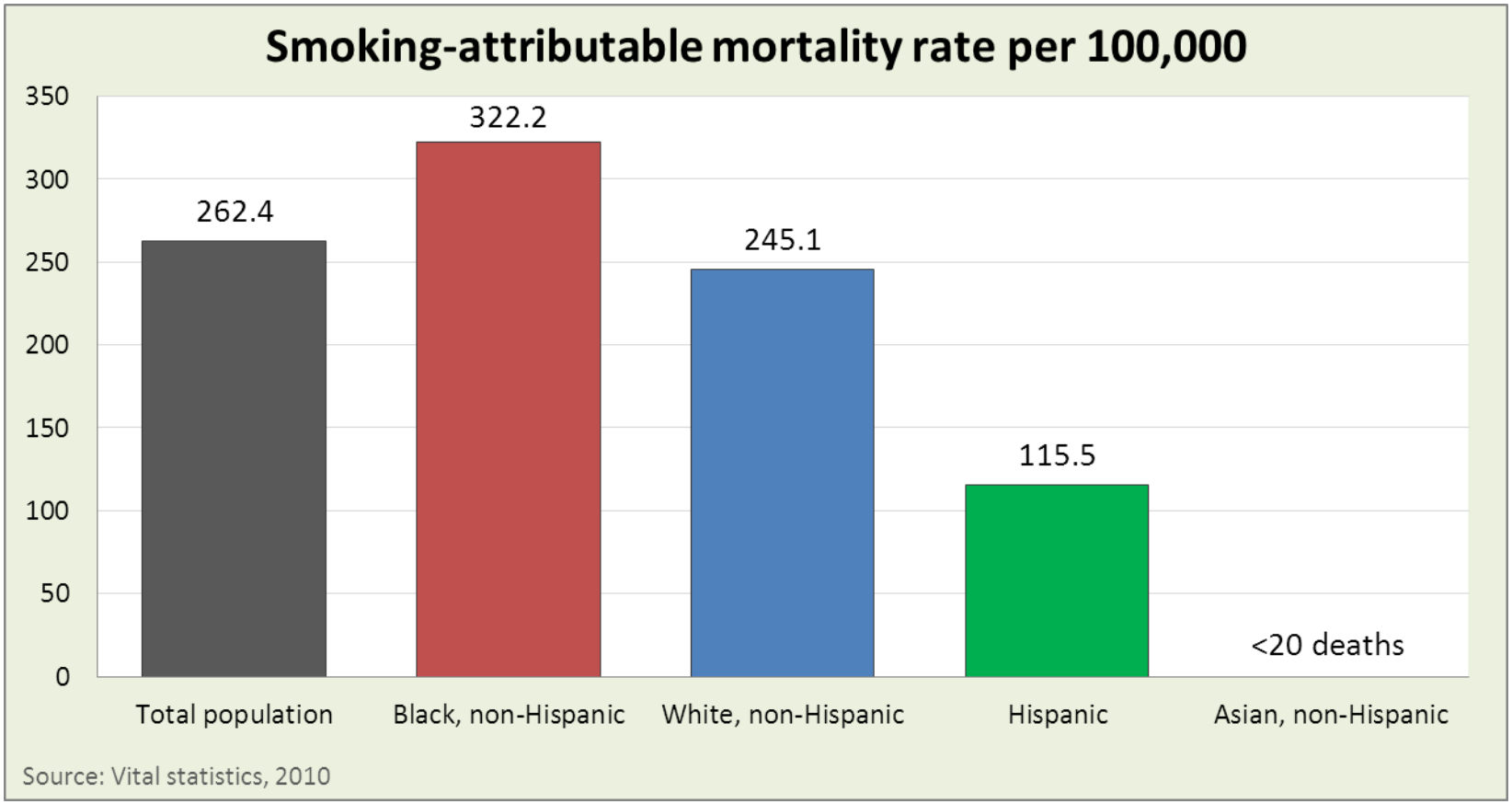


Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days

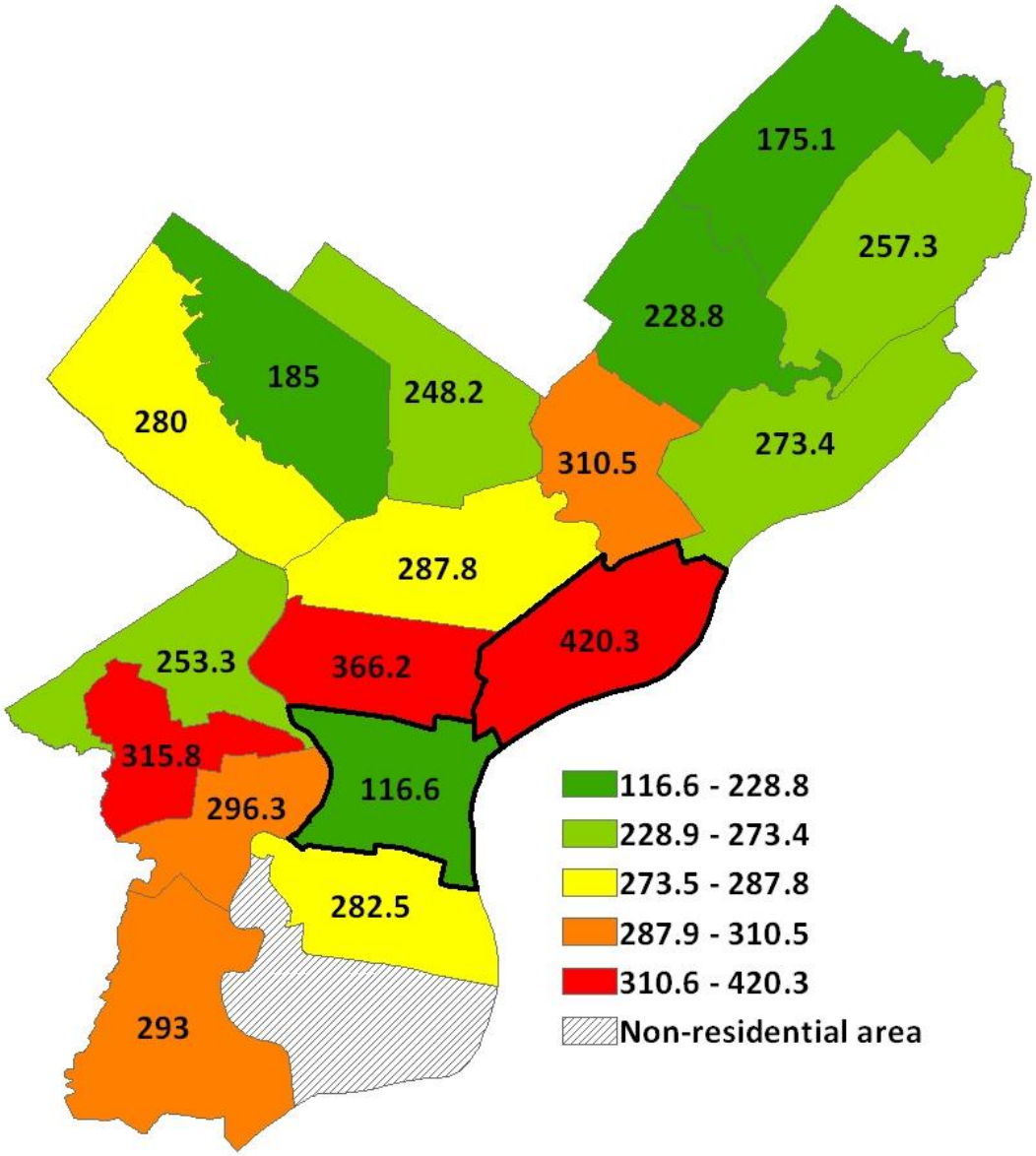


Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days

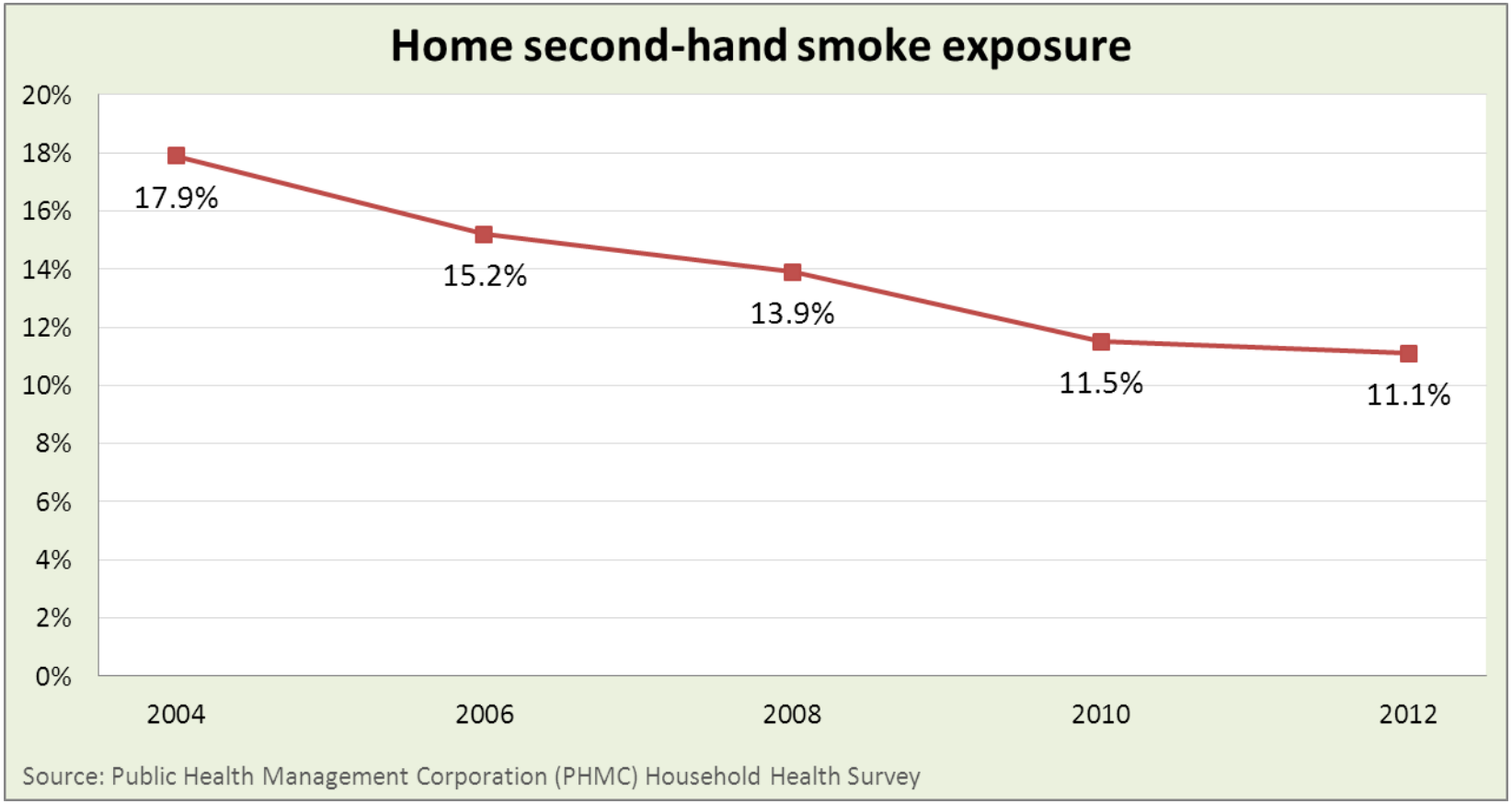

Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
397.1
383.0
374.1
314.5
305.1
297.4
289.5
291.5
278.4
283.6
262.4
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
262.4
322.2
245.1
115.5
<20 deaths
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

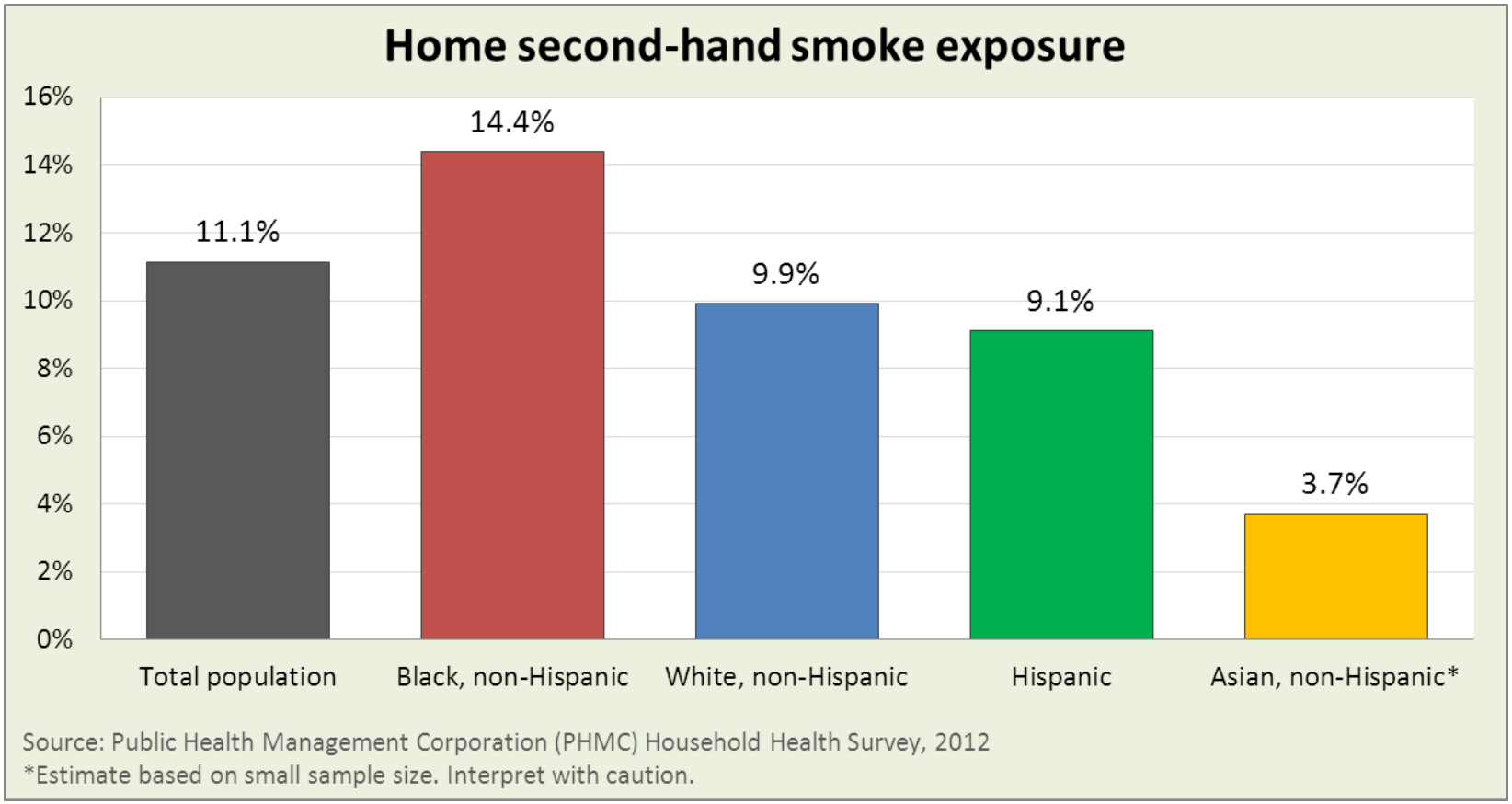
Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000



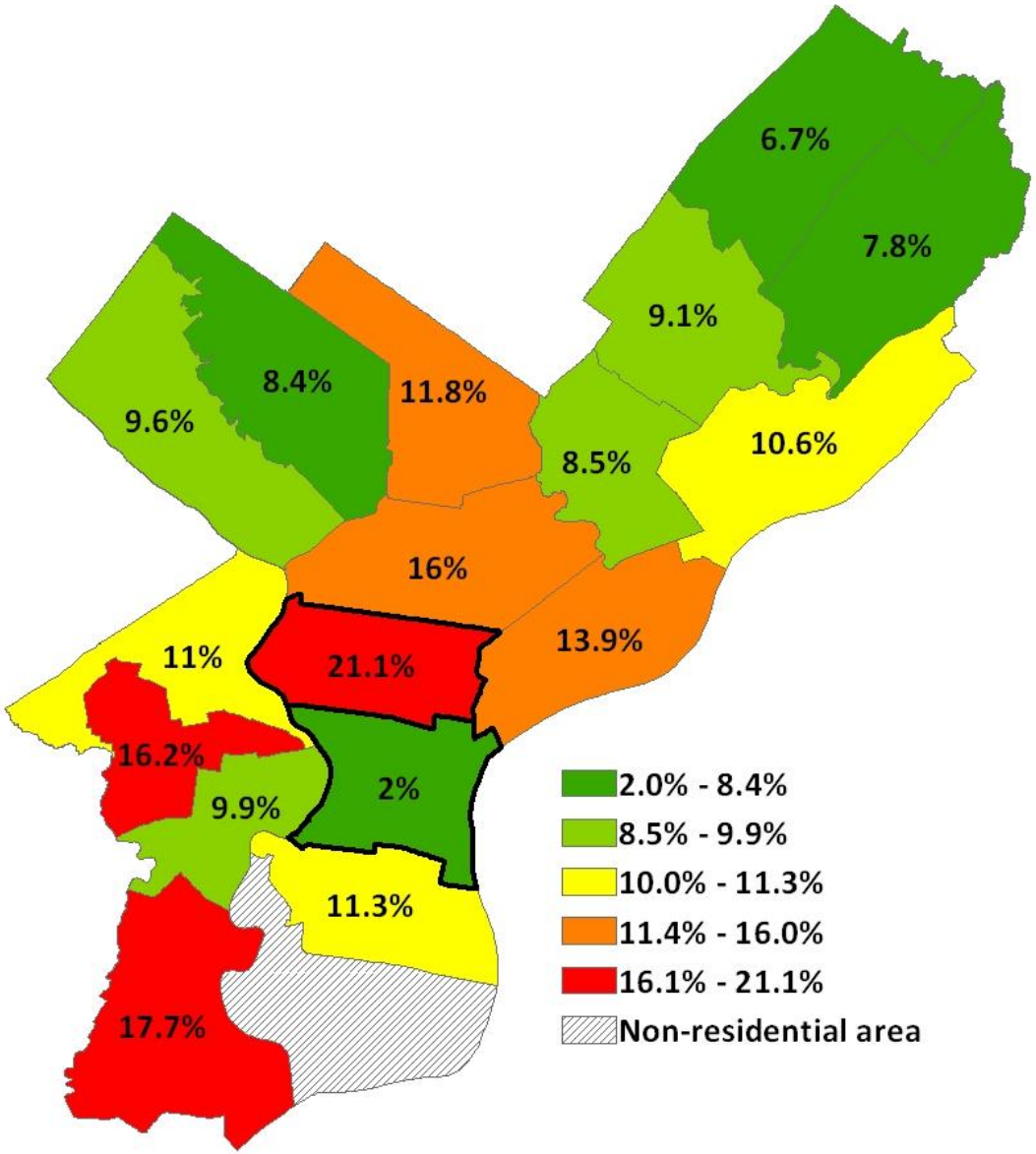
Source: Vital statistics, 2010



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

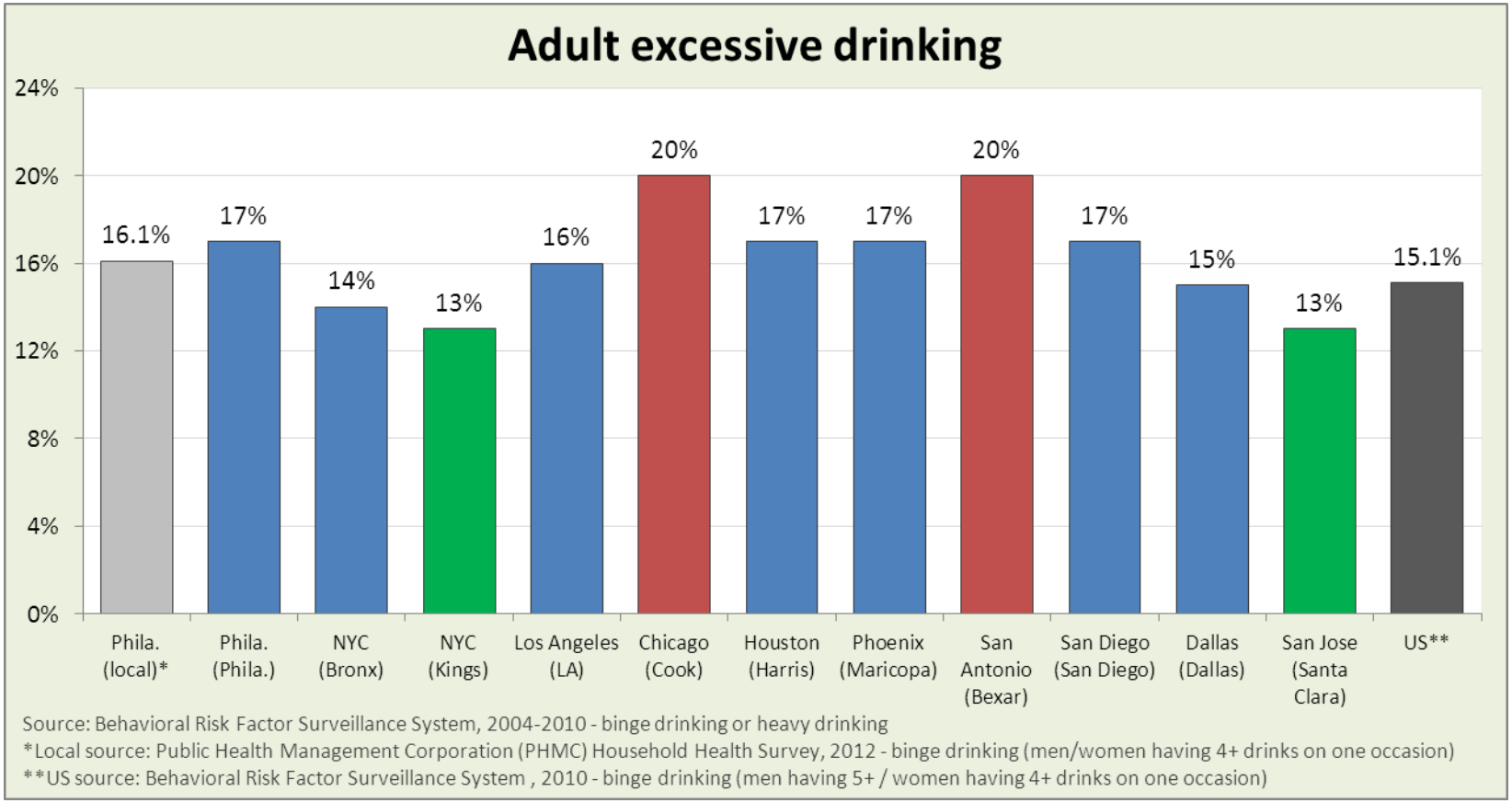

Home second-hand smoke exposure
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
11.1%
14.4%
9.9%
9.1%
3.7%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

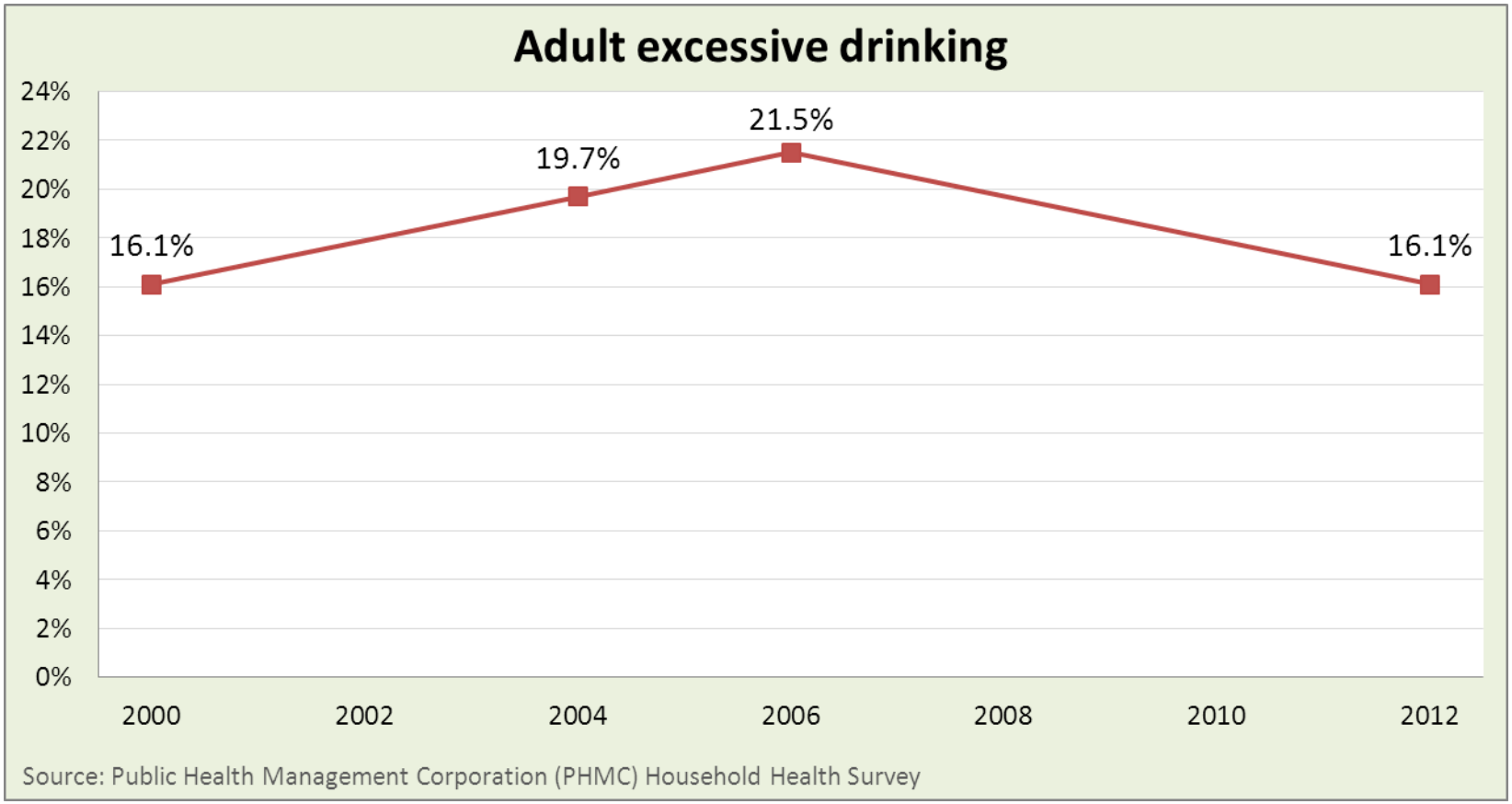
Home secondhand smoke exposure



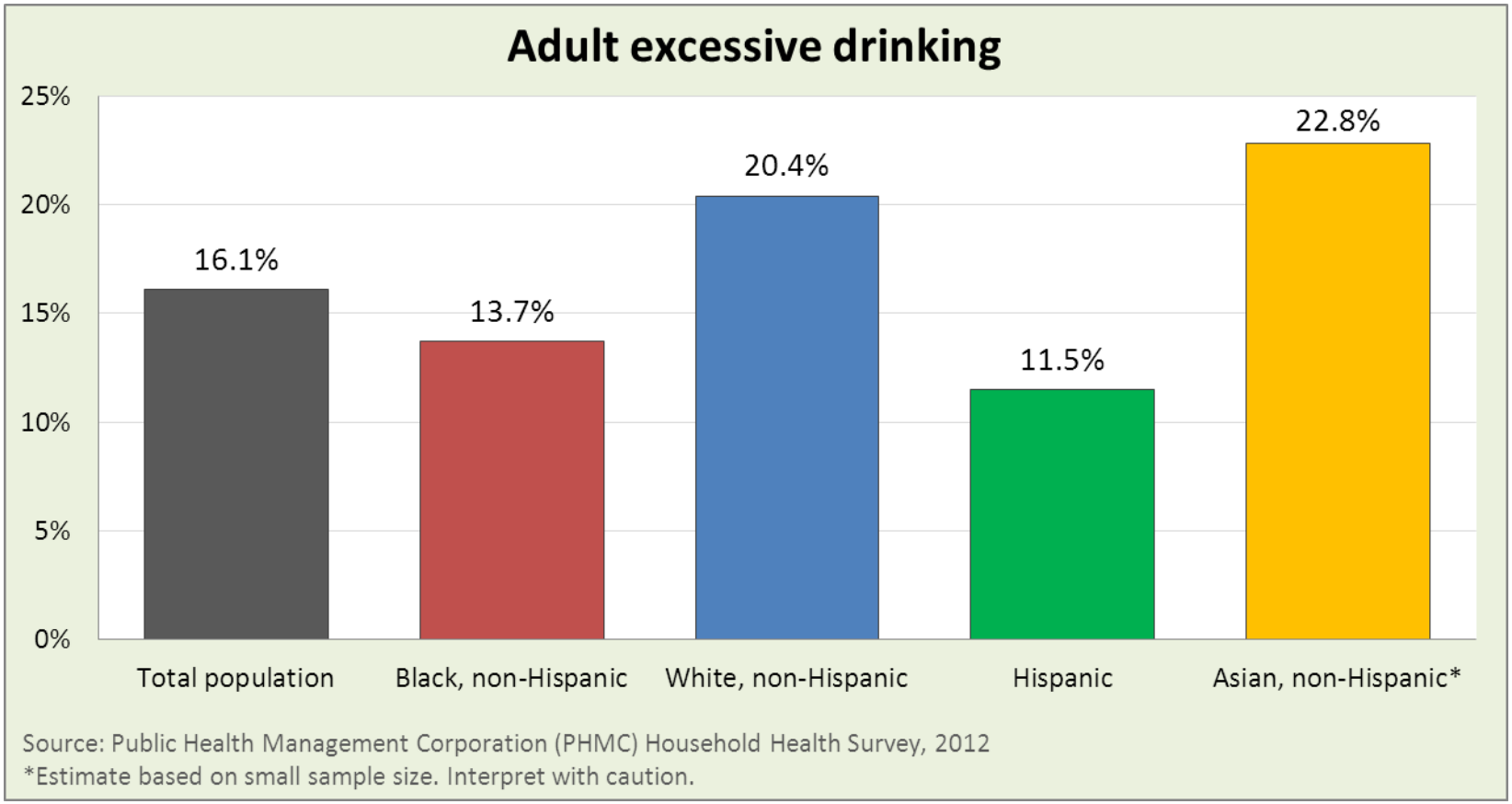
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

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


Adult excessive drinking
24%
20%
16%
12%
8%
4%
0%
16.1%
17%
14%
13%
16%
20%
17%
17%
20%
17%
15%
13%
15.1%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2010 - binge drinking or heavy drinking
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012 - binge drinking (men/women having 4+ drinks on one occasion)
**US source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System , 2010 - binge drinking (men having 5+ / women having 4+ drinks on one occasion)

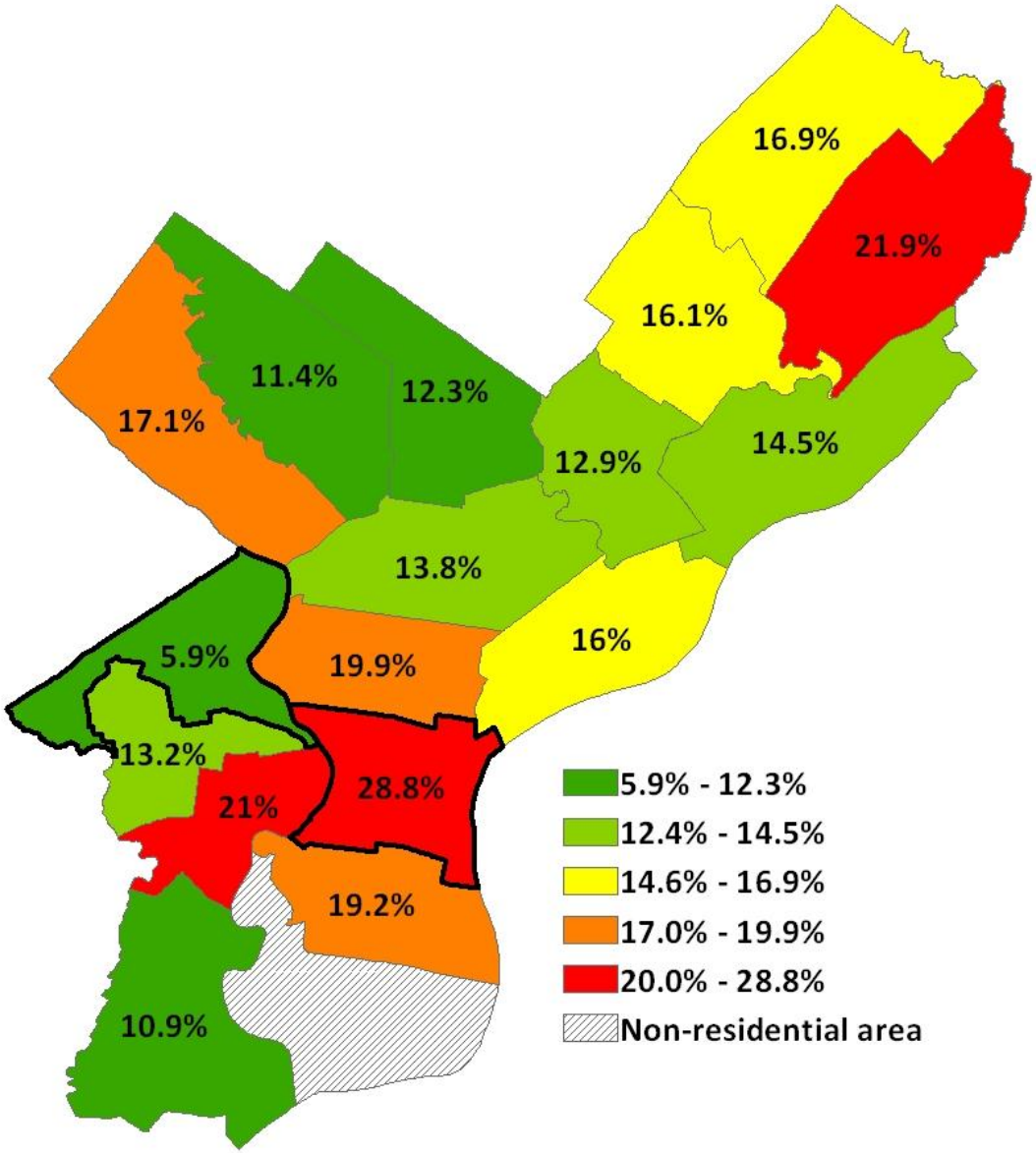


5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days



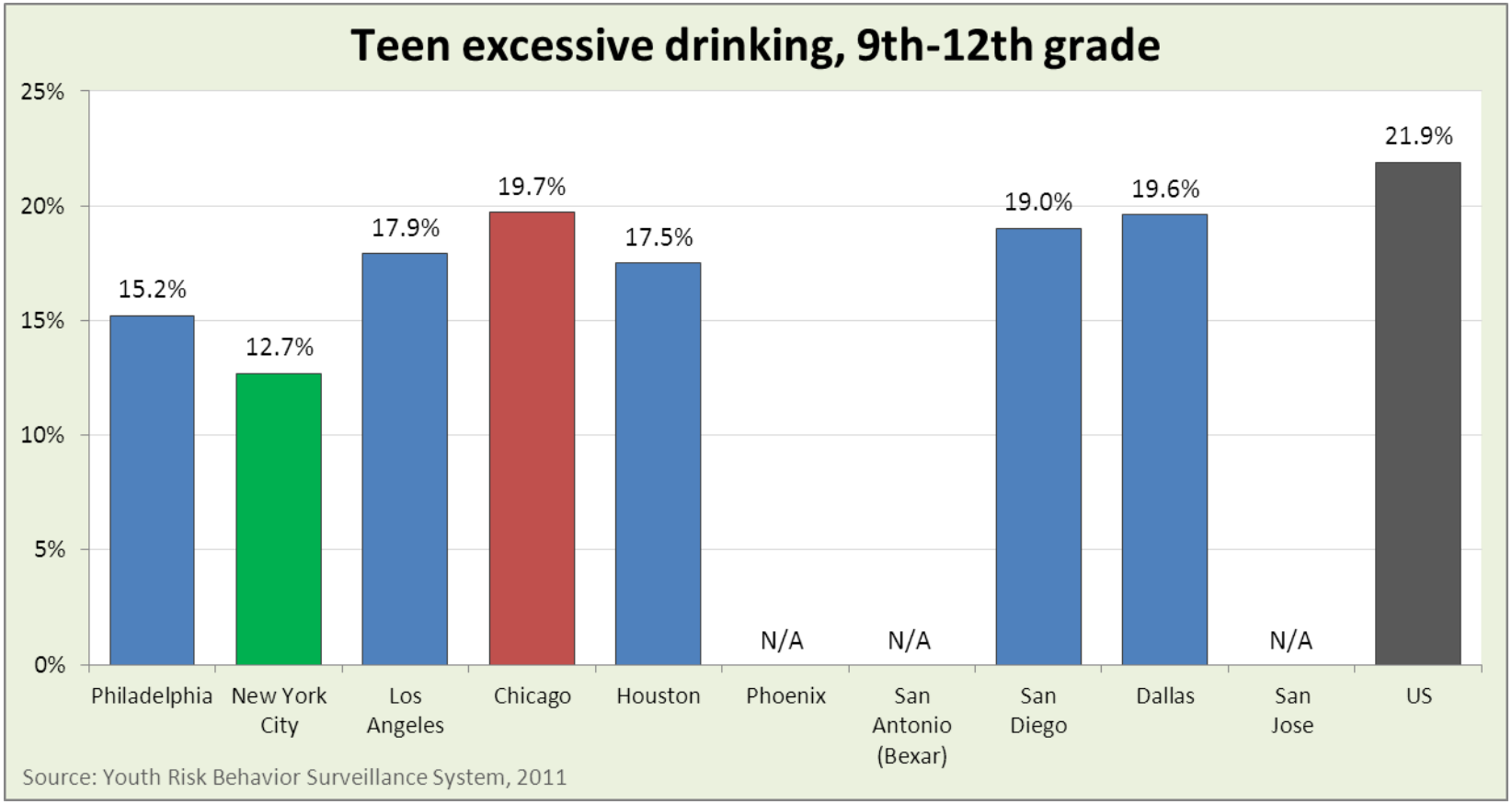
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days

Adult excessive drinking

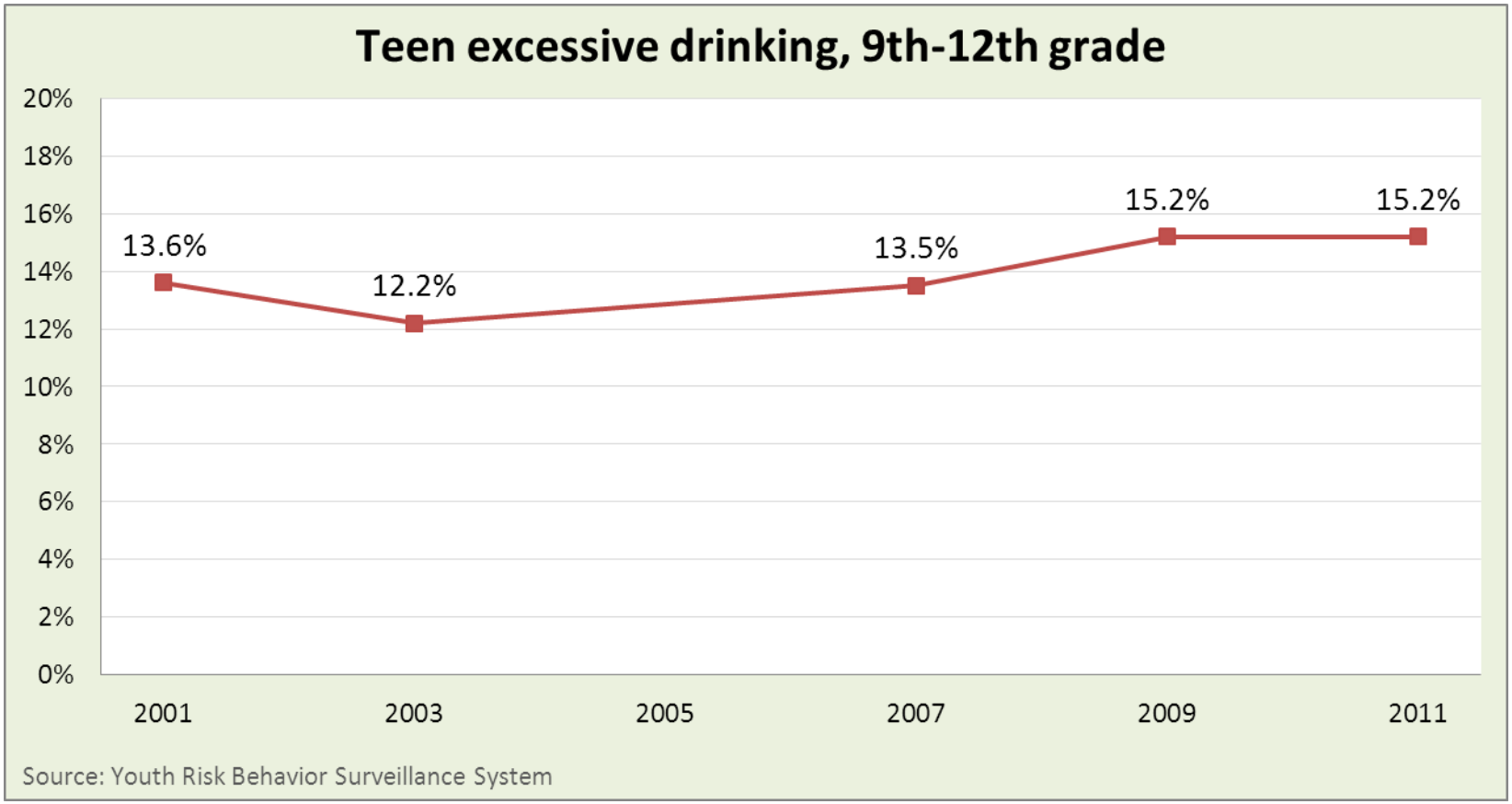


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

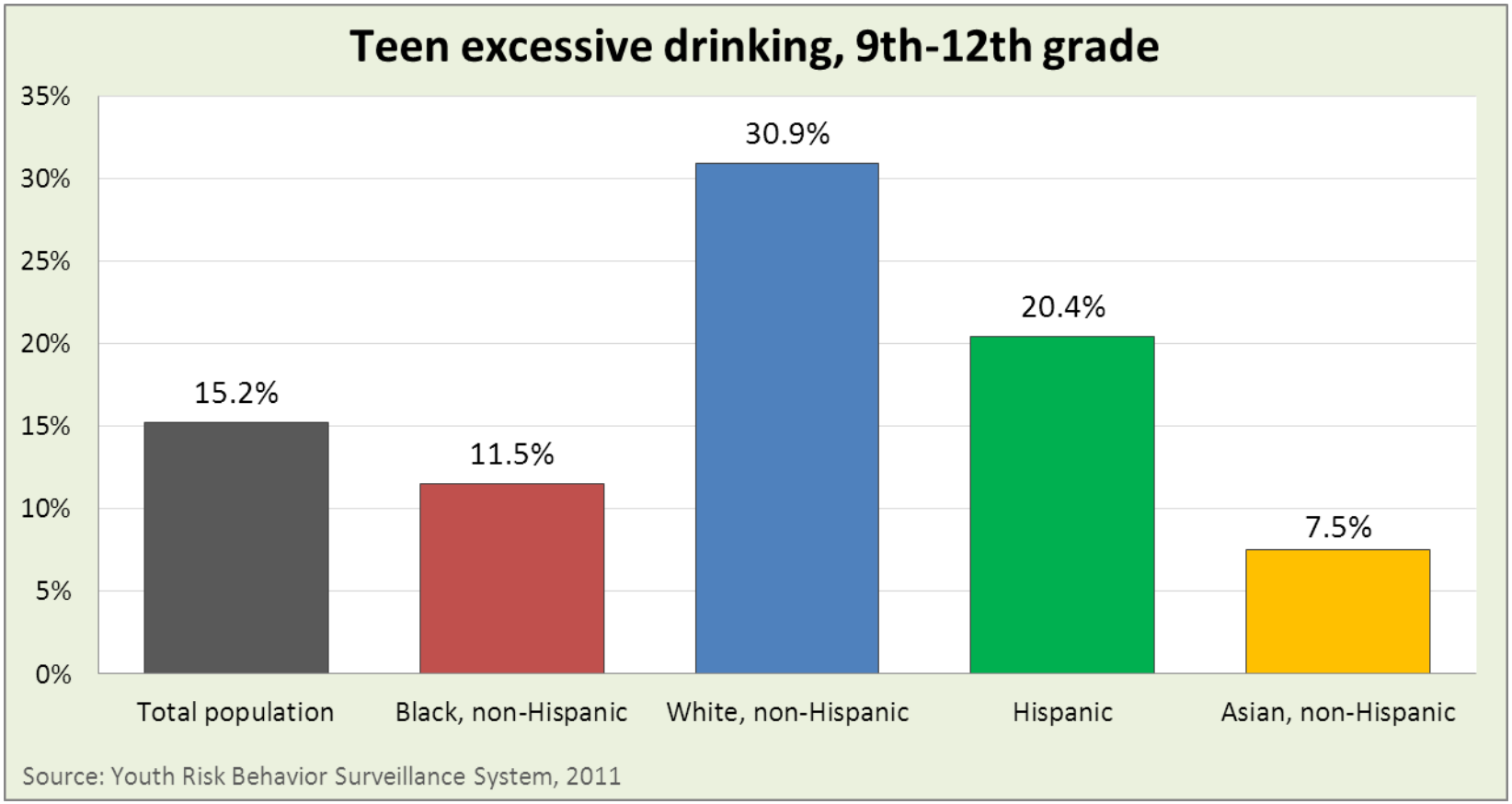
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days



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



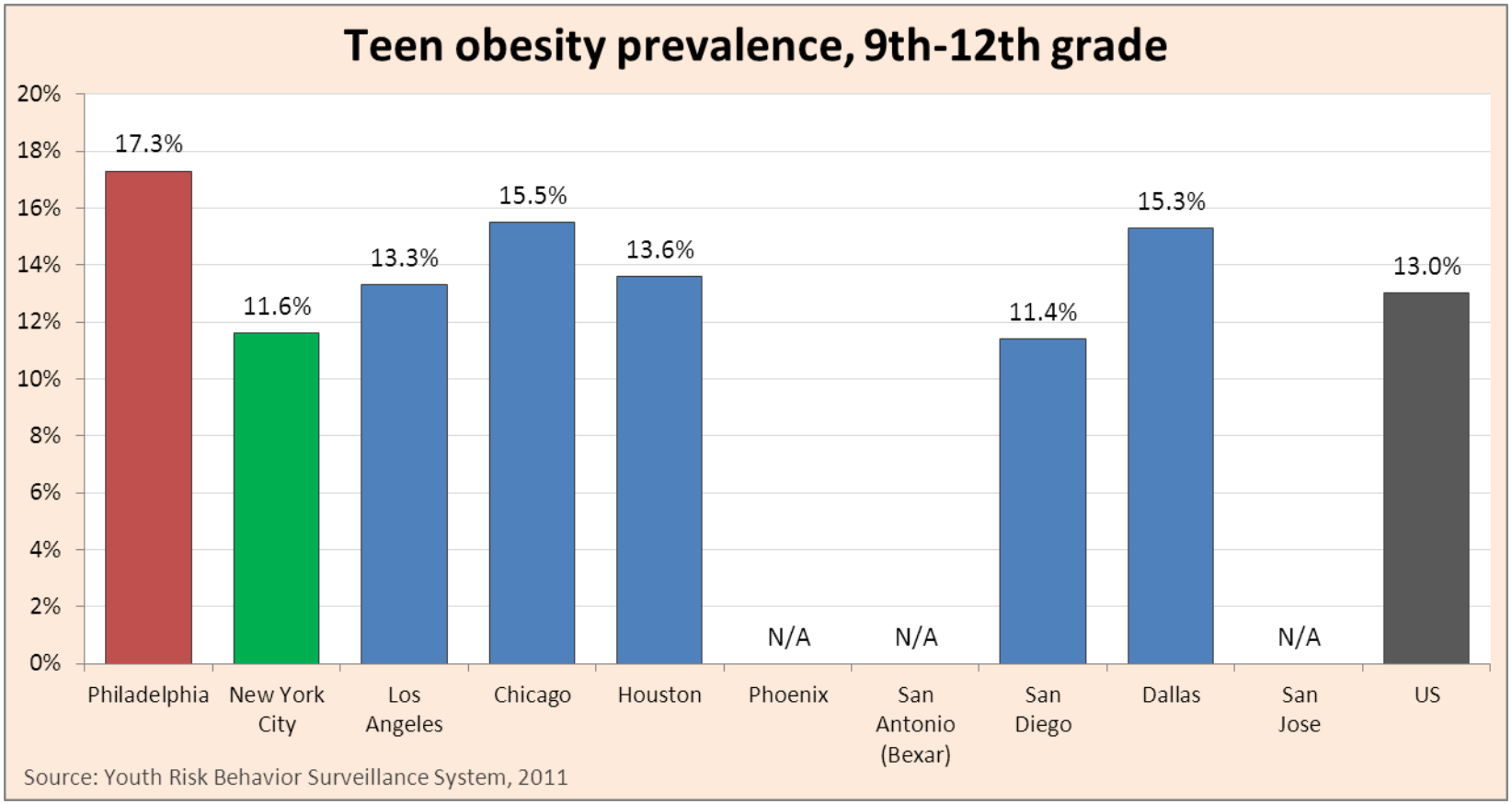
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days

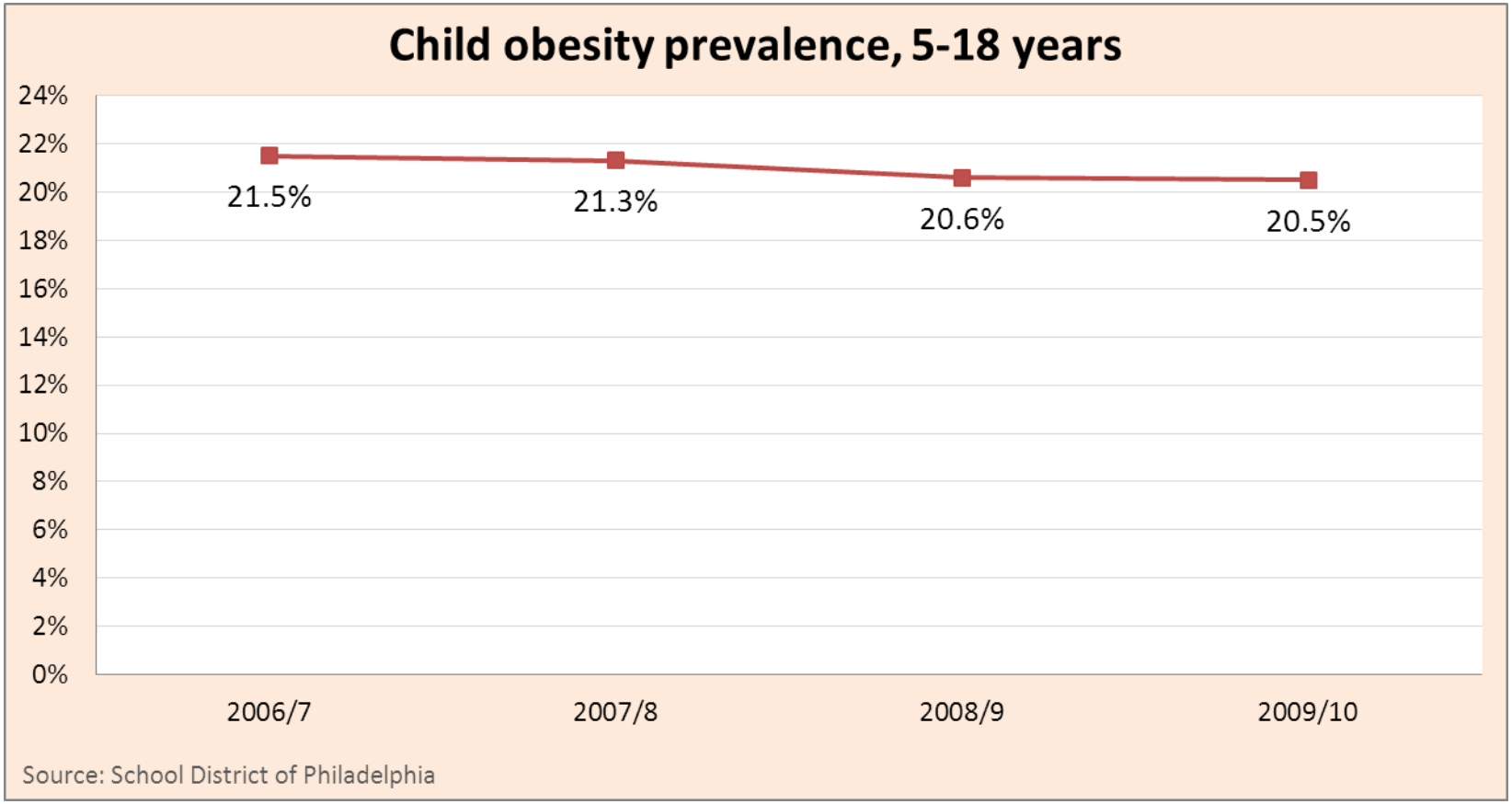


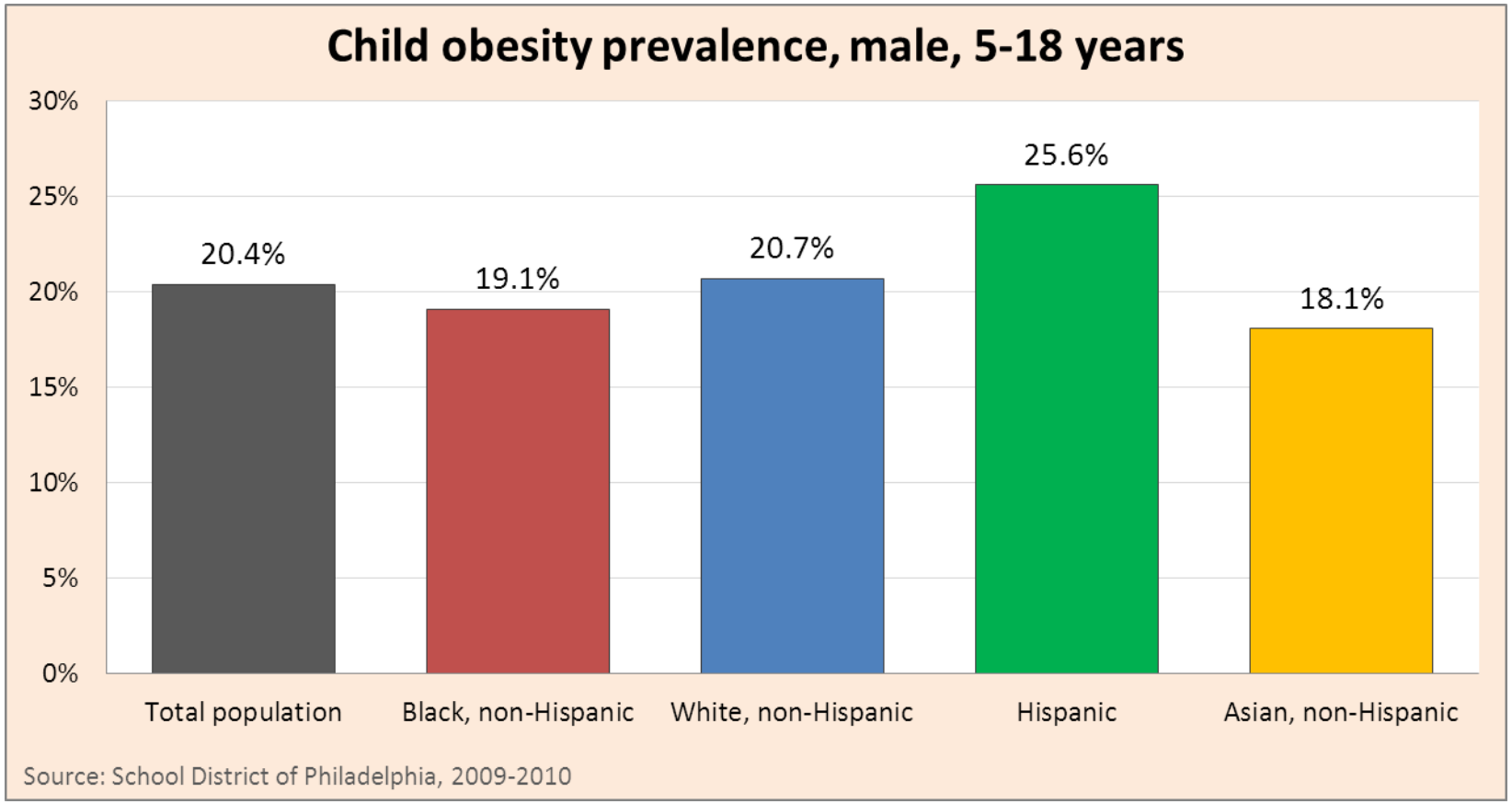
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days

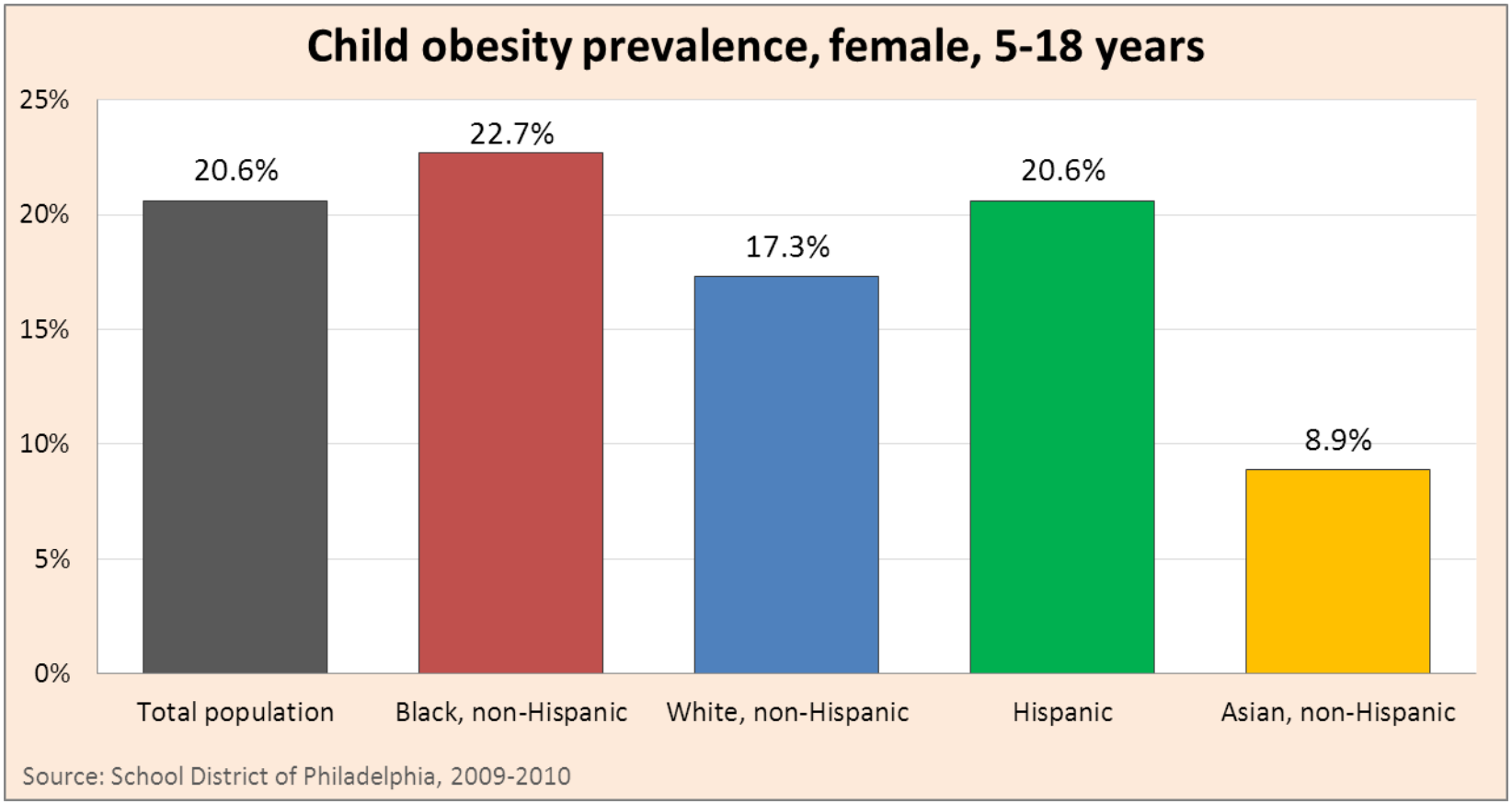
OBESITY

Teen/child obesity
Adult obesity
Adult sugary drink consumption
Teen sugary drink consumption

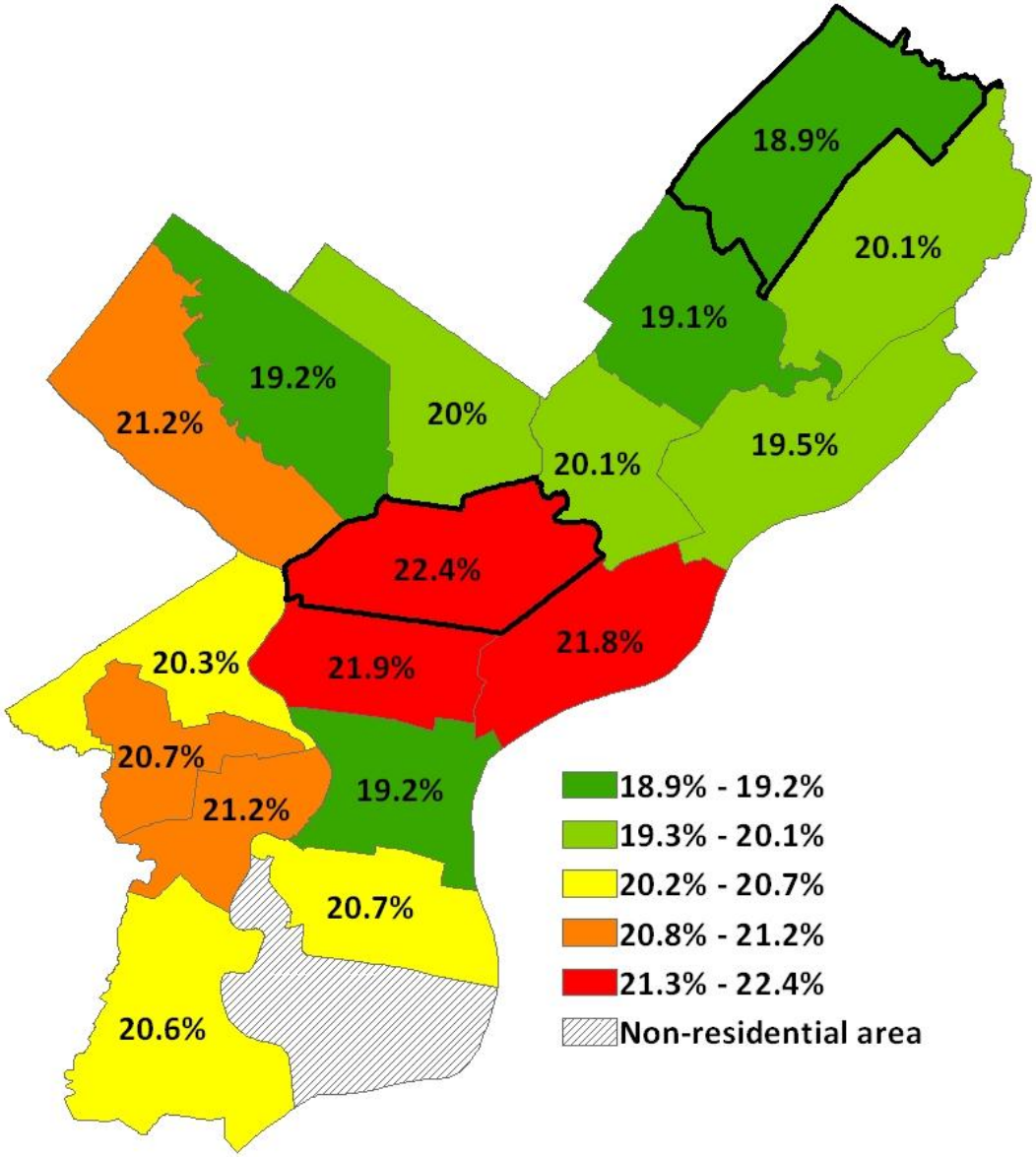

Teen obesity prevalence, 9th-12th grade
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
17.3%
11.6%
13.3%
15.5%
13.6%
N/A
N/A
11.4%
15.3%
N/A
13.0%
Philadelphia
New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Houston
Phoenix
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego
Dallas
San Jose
US
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011


Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years
24%
22%
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
21.5%
21.3%
20.6%
20.5%
2006/7
2007/8
2008/9
2009/10
Source: School District of Philadelphia

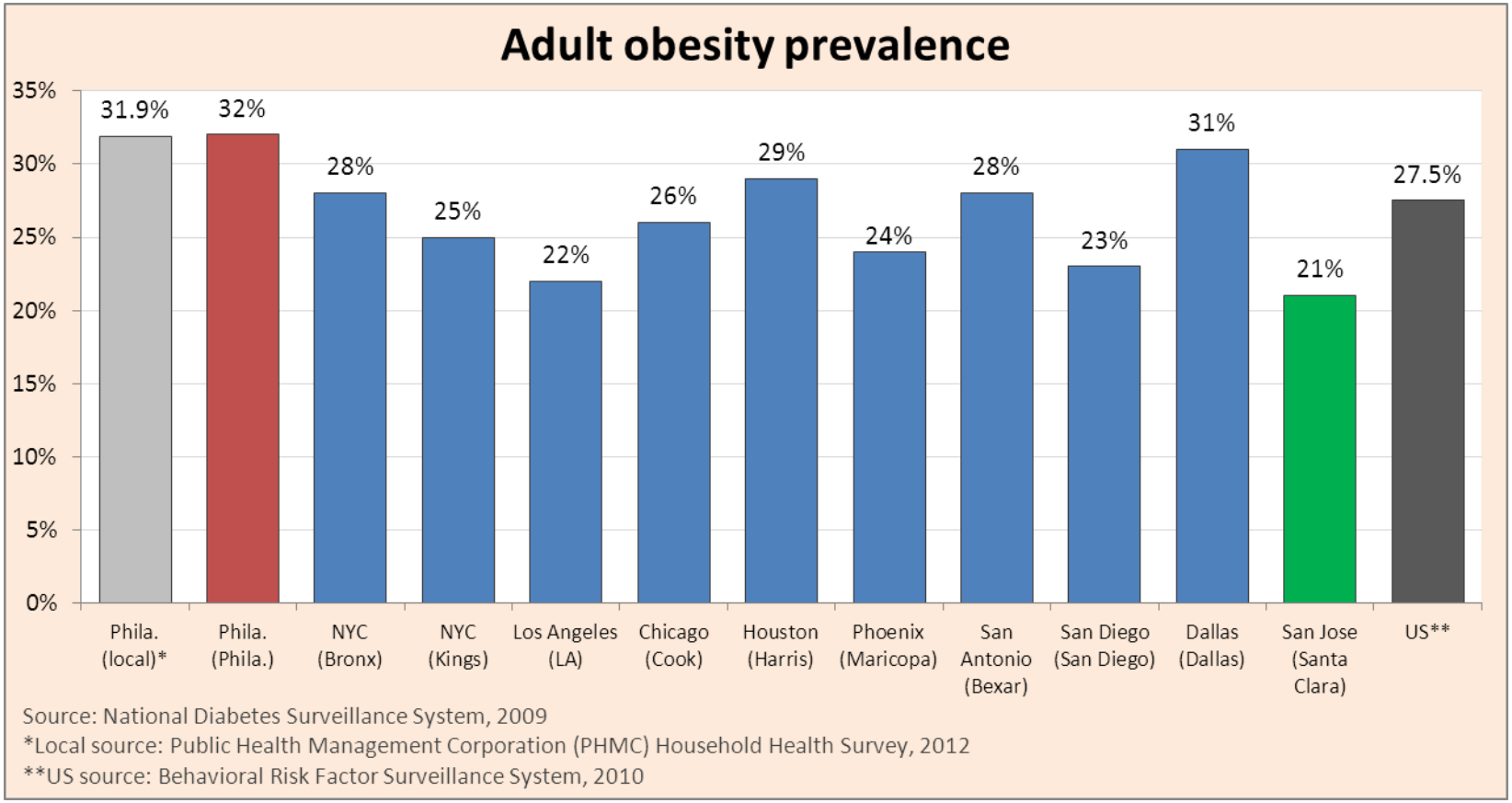

Child obesity prevalence, male, 5-18 years
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
20.4%
19.1%
20.7%
25.6%
18.1%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2009-2010

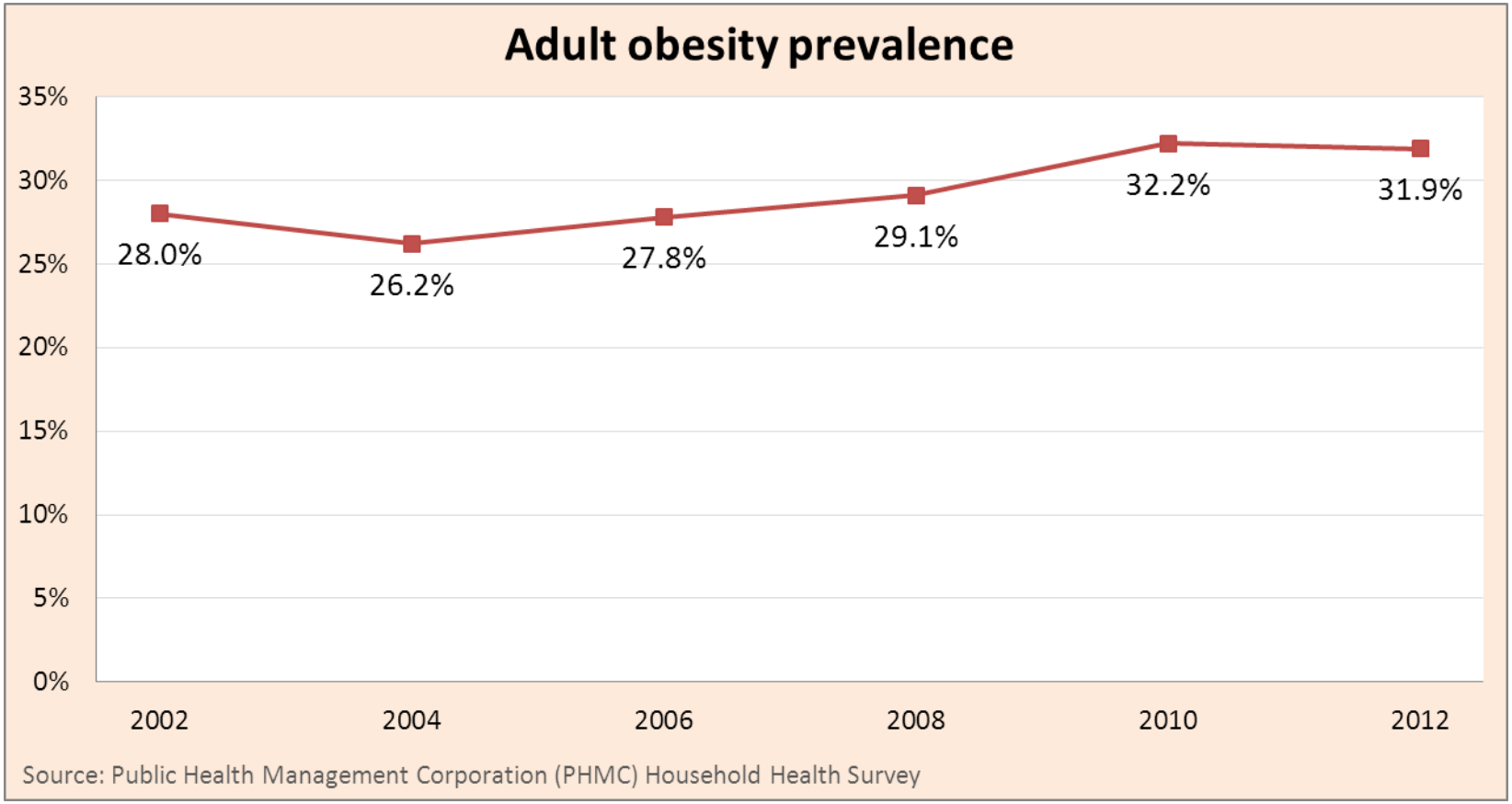

Child obesity prevalence, female, 5-18 years
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
20.6%
22.7%
17.3%
20.6%
8.9%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2009-2010

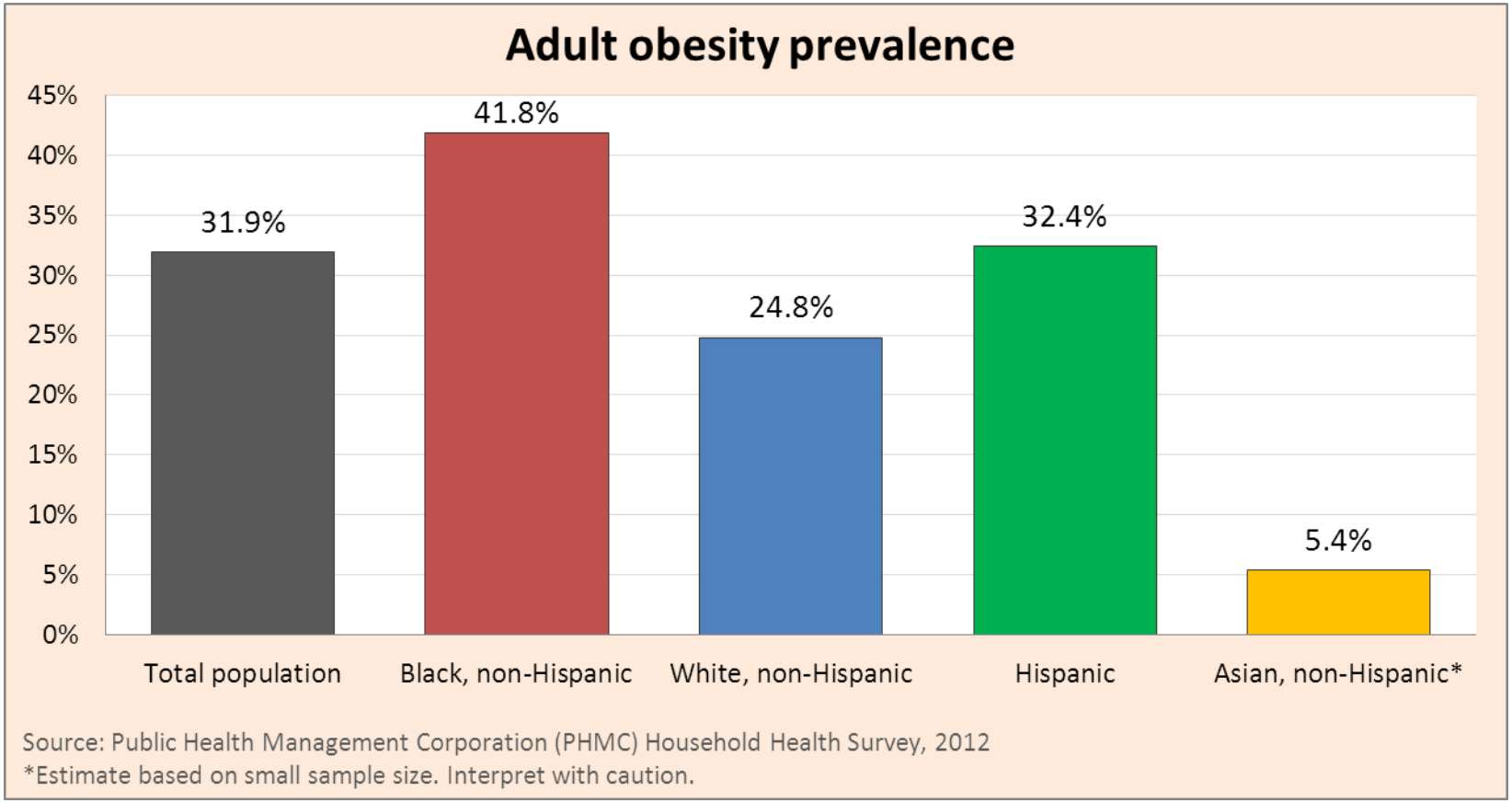
Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years



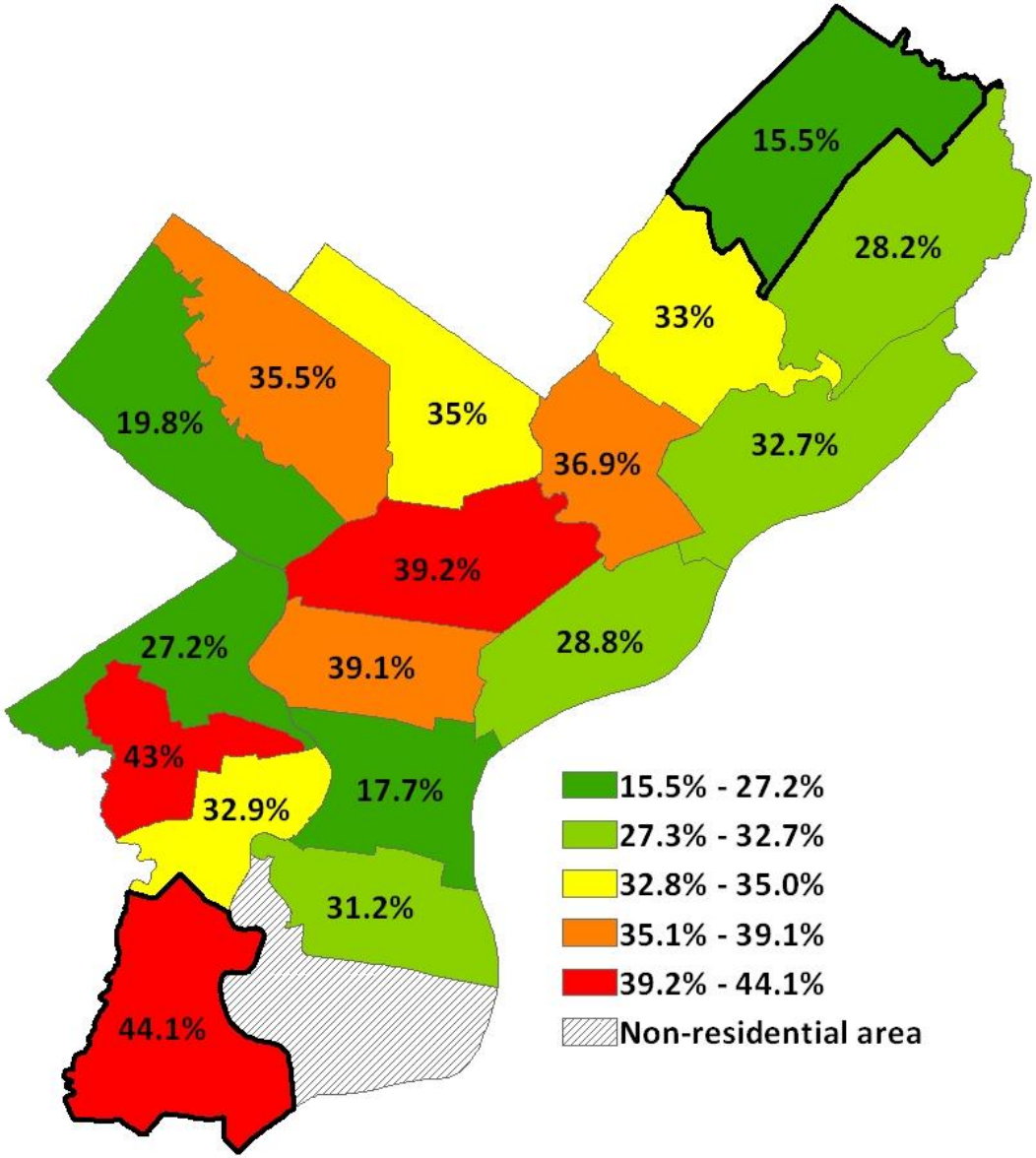
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2009-2010


Adult obesity prevalence
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
31.9%
32%
28%
25%
22%
26%
29%
24%
28%
23%
31%
21%
27.5%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: National Diabetes Surveillance System, 2009
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
**US source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010

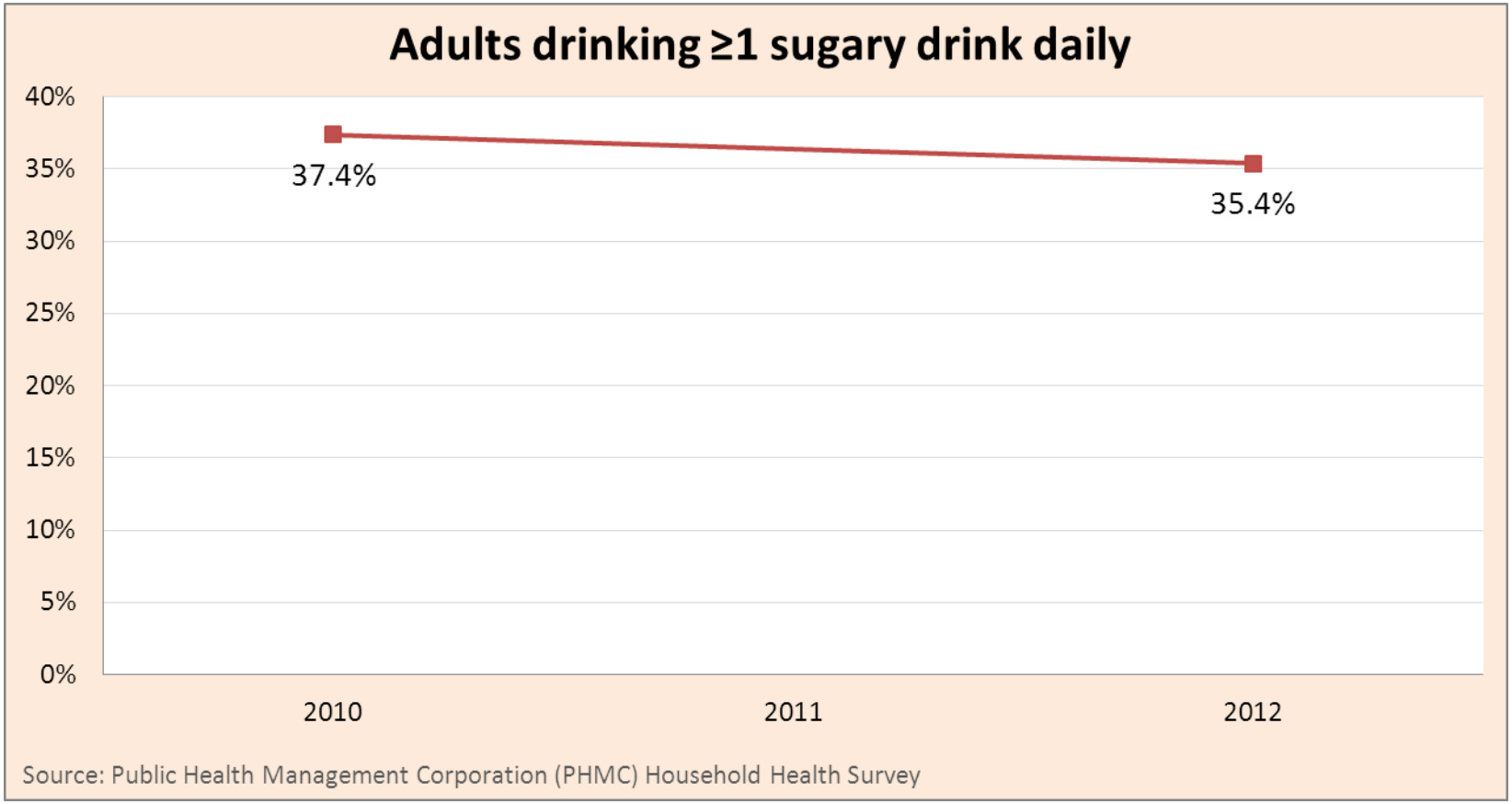

Adult obesity prevalence
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
28.0%
26.2%
27.8%
29.1%
32.2%
31.9%
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

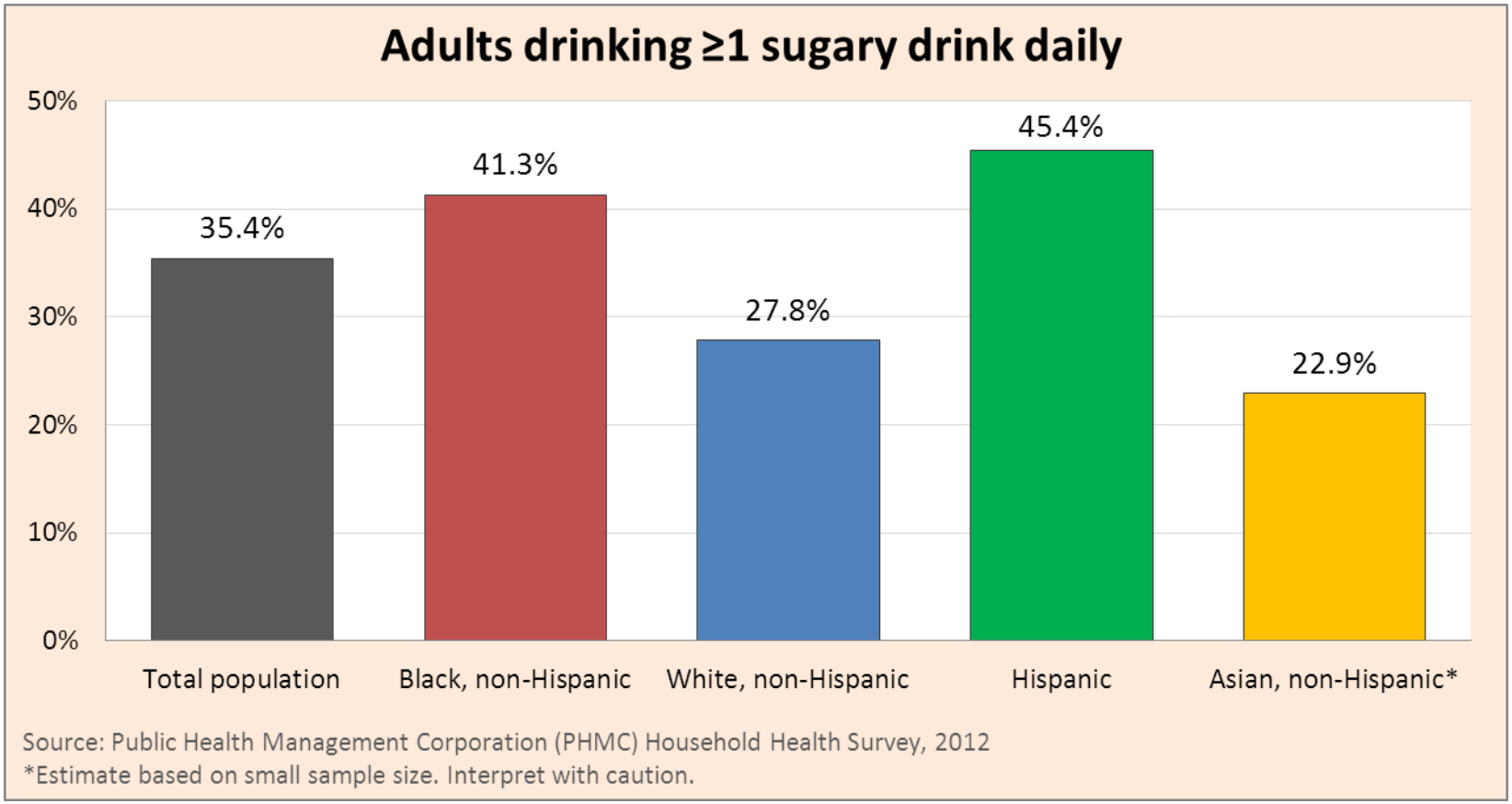

Adult obesity prevalence
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
31.9%
41.8%
24.8%
32.4%
5.4%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

Adult obesity prevalence

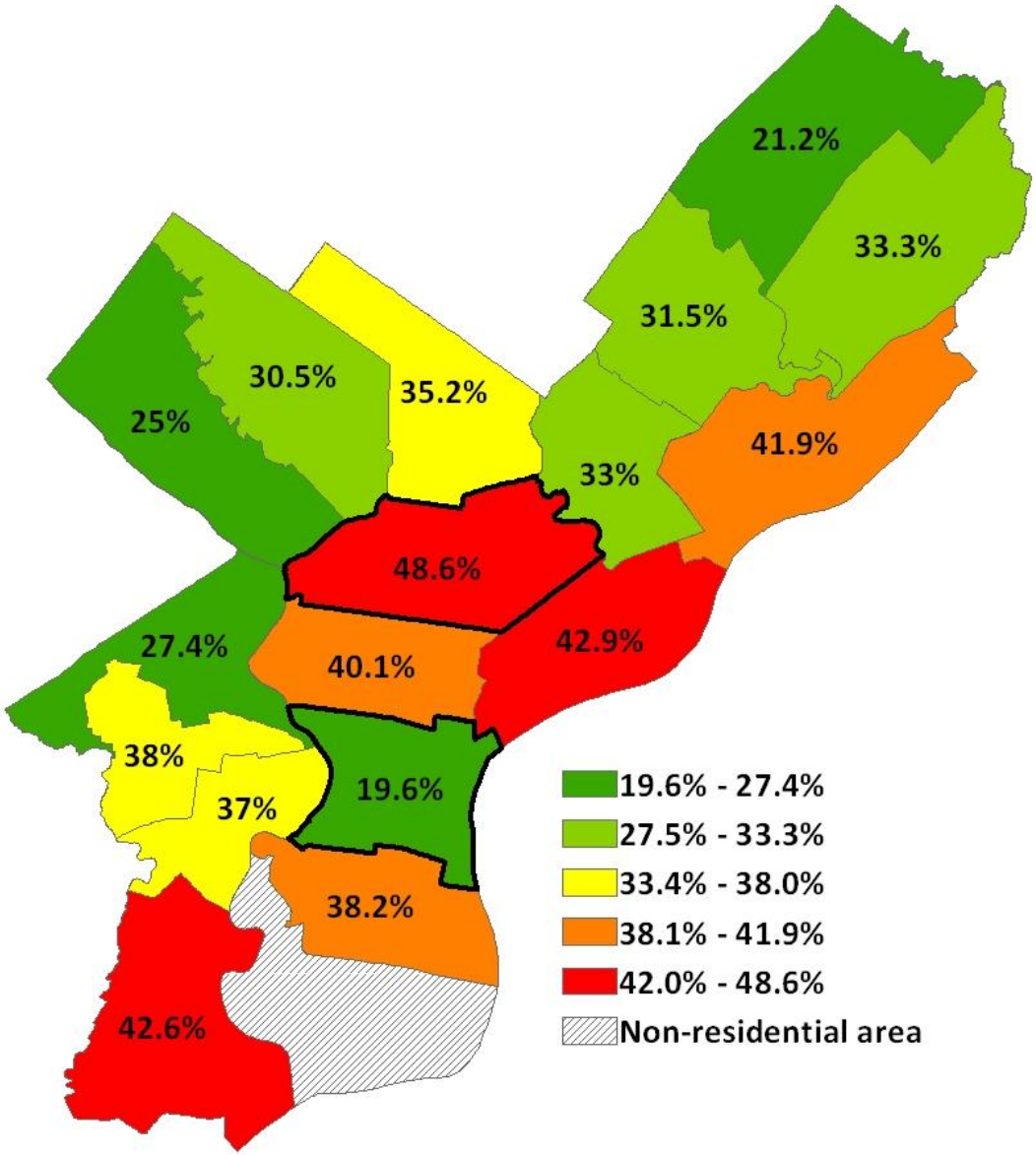


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

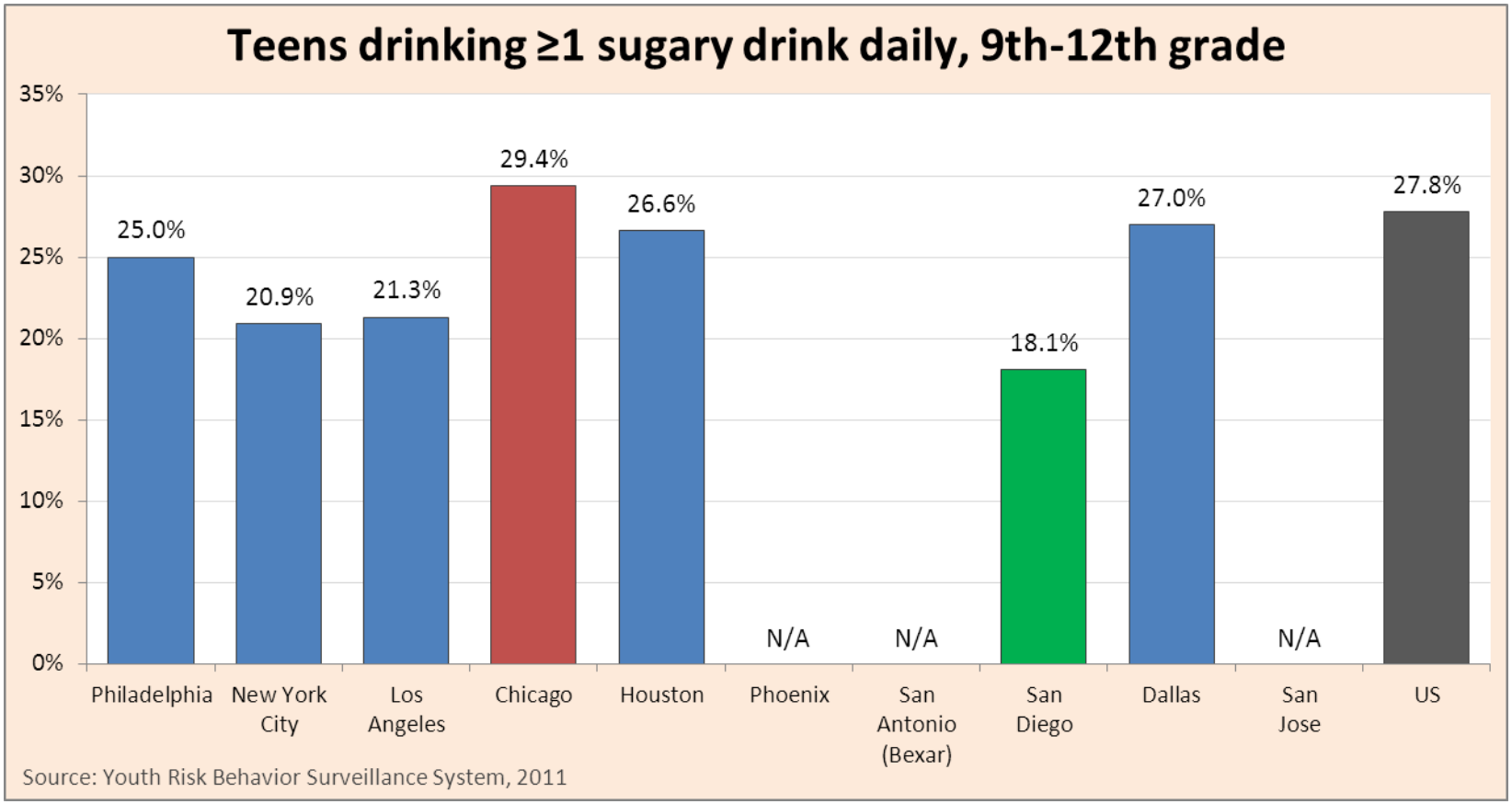

Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
37.4%
35.4%
2010
2011
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

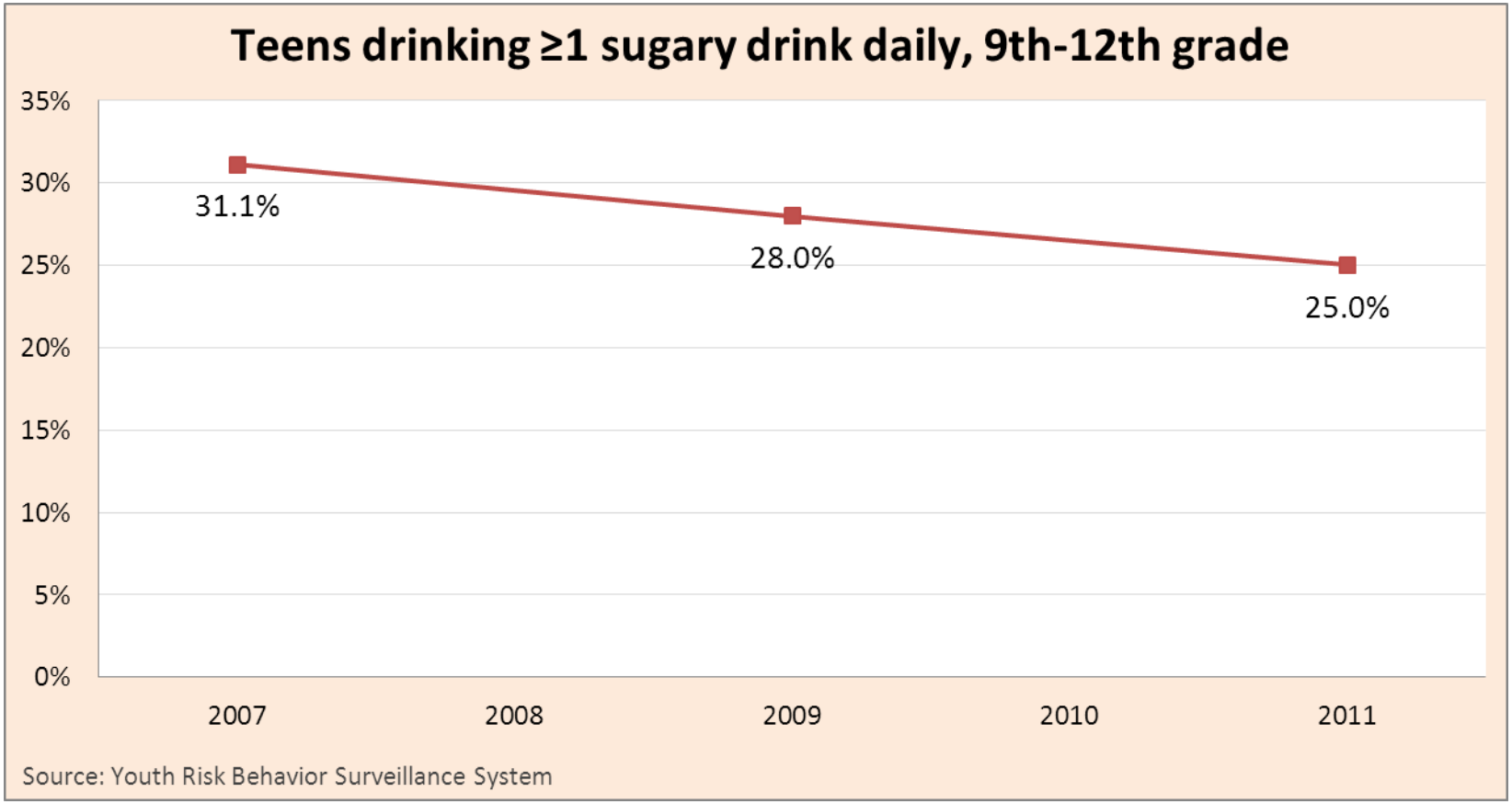

Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
35.4%
41.3%
27.8%
45.4%
22.9%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

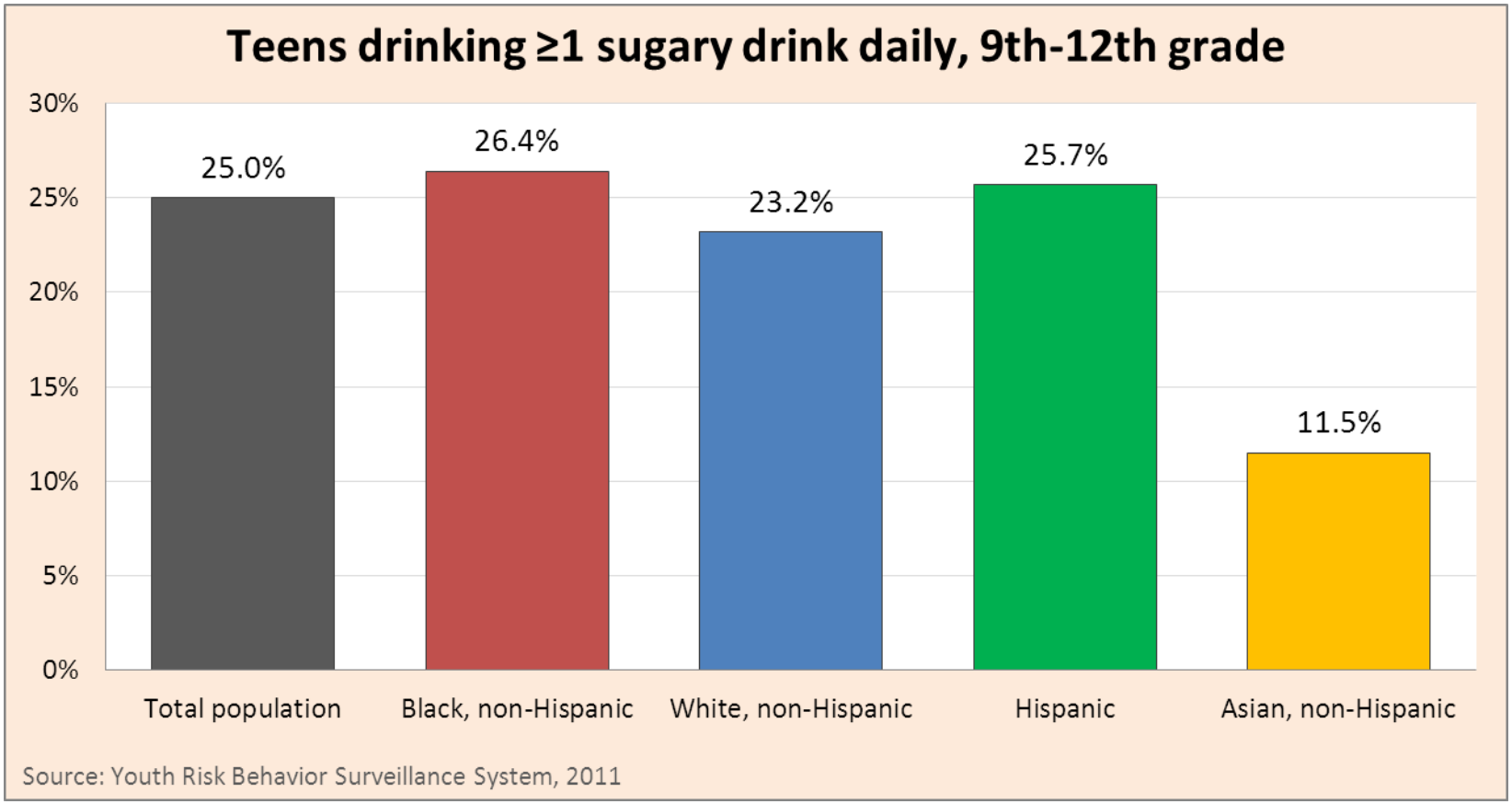
Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily



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

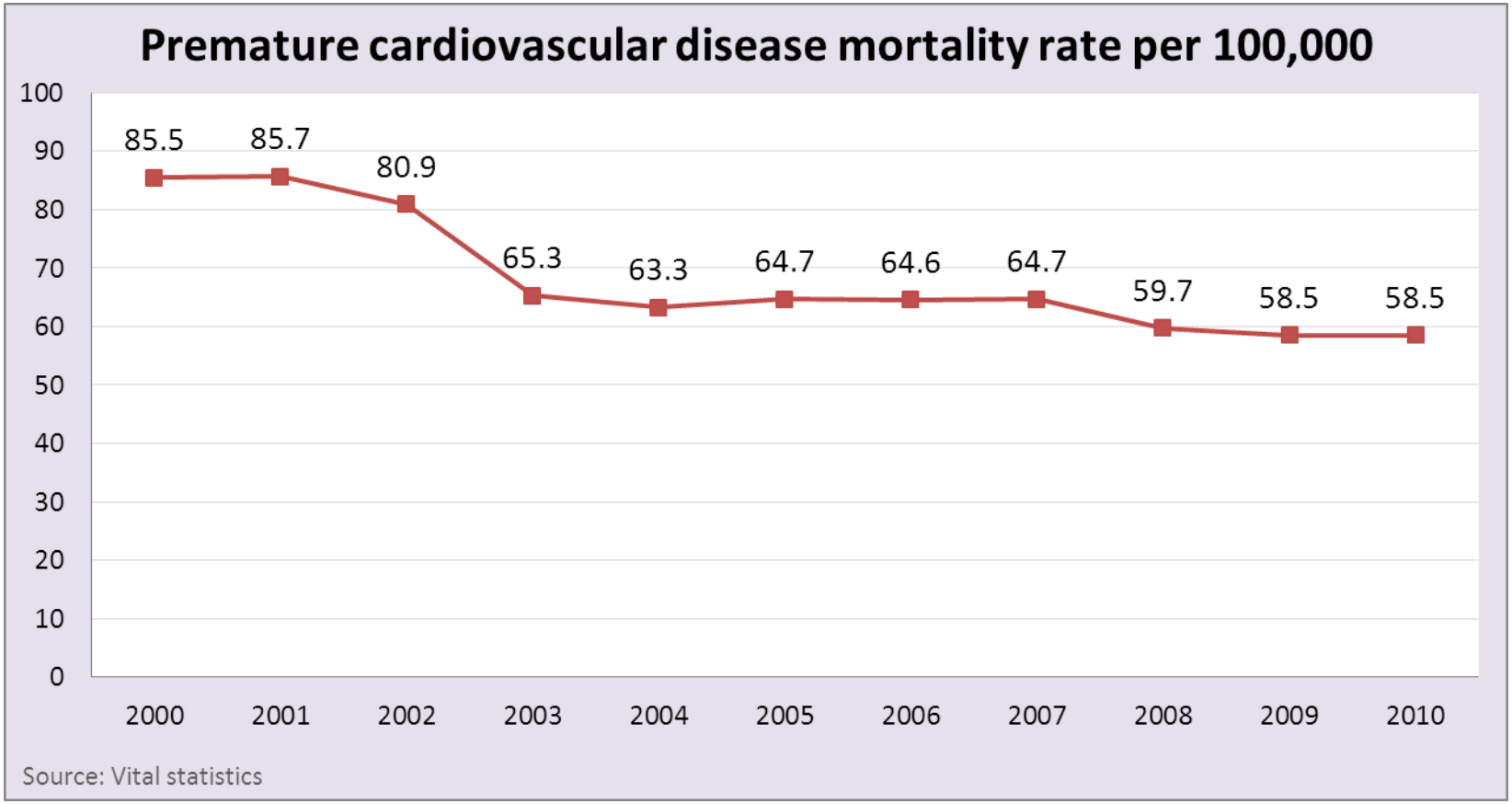

Teens drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily, 9th-12th grade
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
25.0%
20.9%
21.3%
29.4%
26.6%
N/A
N/A
18.1%
27.0%
N/A
27.8%
Philadelphia
New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Houston
Phoenix
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego
Dallas
San Jose
US
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011

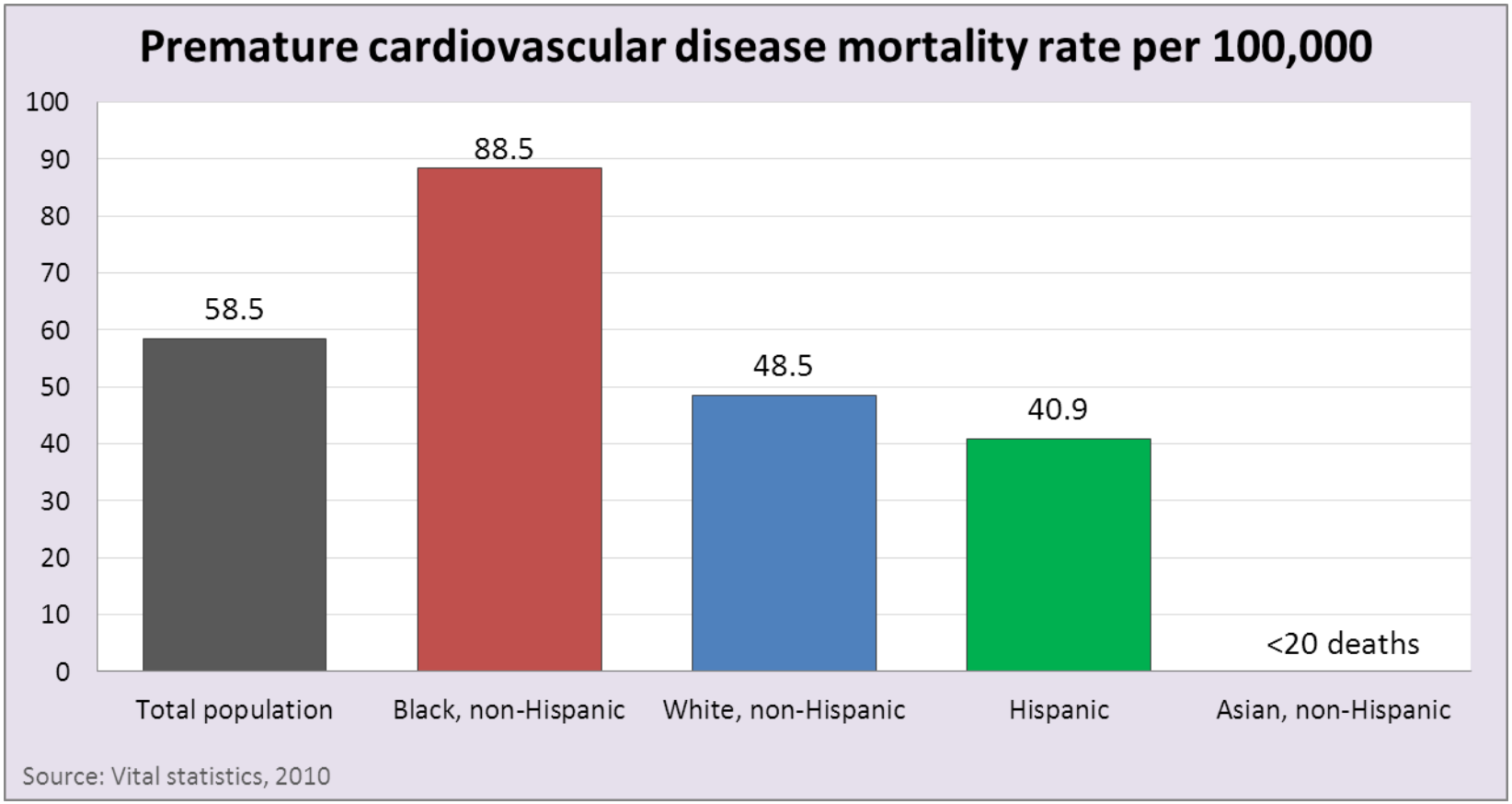

Teens drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily, 9th-12th grade
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
31.1%
28.0%
25.0%
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System


Teens drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily, 9th-12th grade
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
25.0%
26.4%
23.2%
25.7%
11.5%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

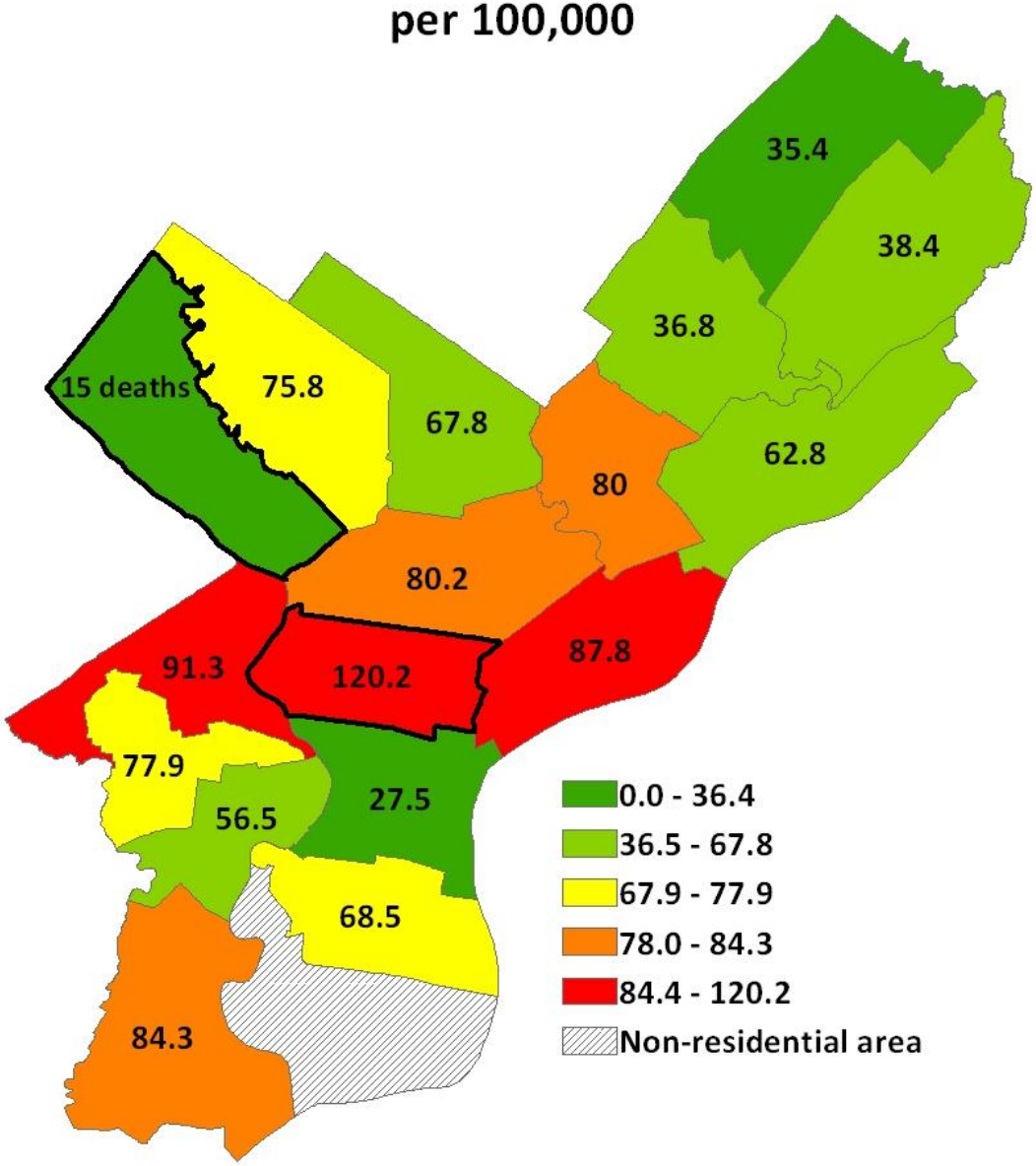
Premature cardiovascular mortality
Adult hypertension
Adult diabetes


Premature cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
85.5
85.7
80.9
65.3
63.3
64.7
64.6
64.7
59.7
58.5
58.5
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics



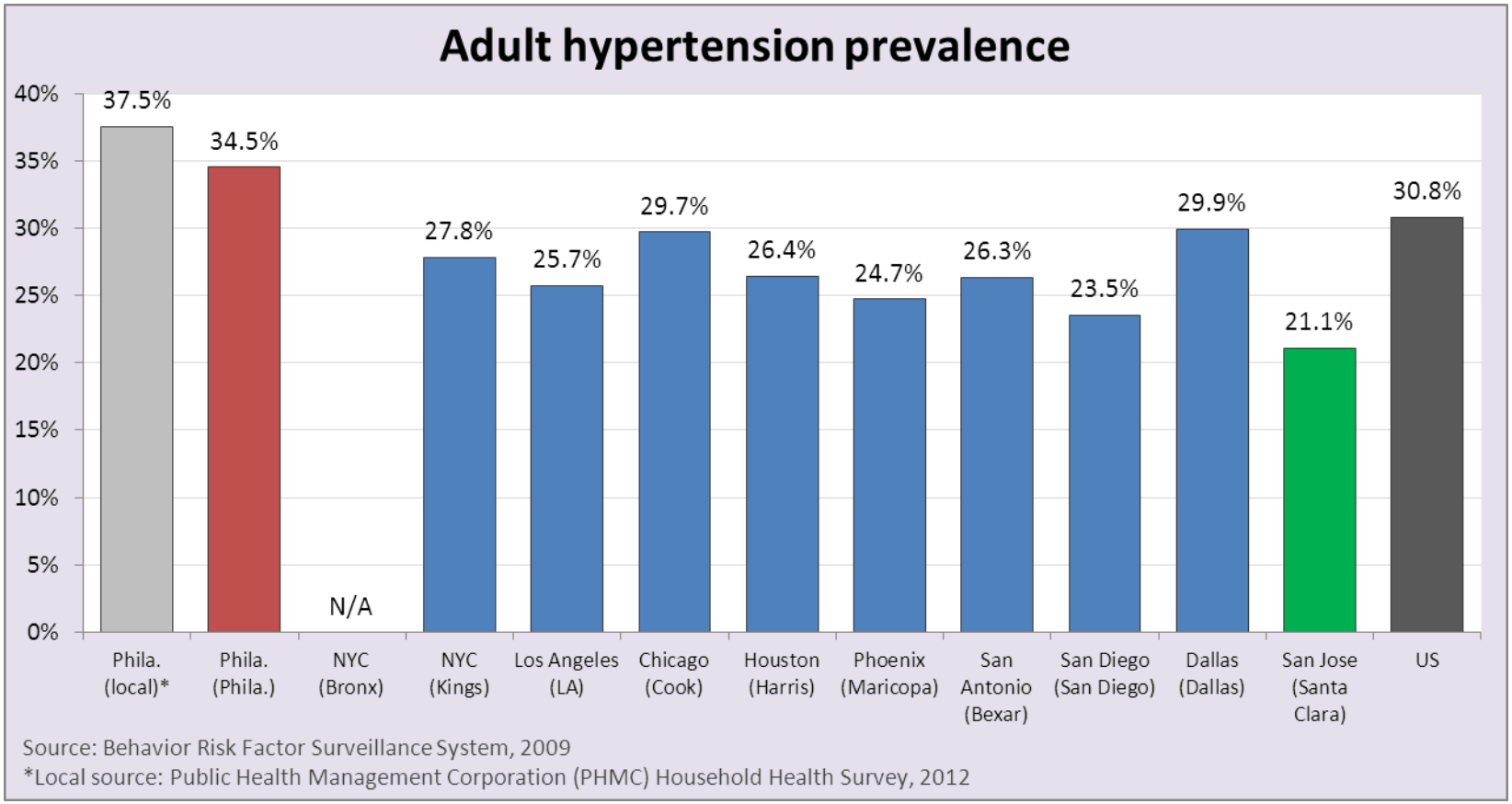
Death due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65

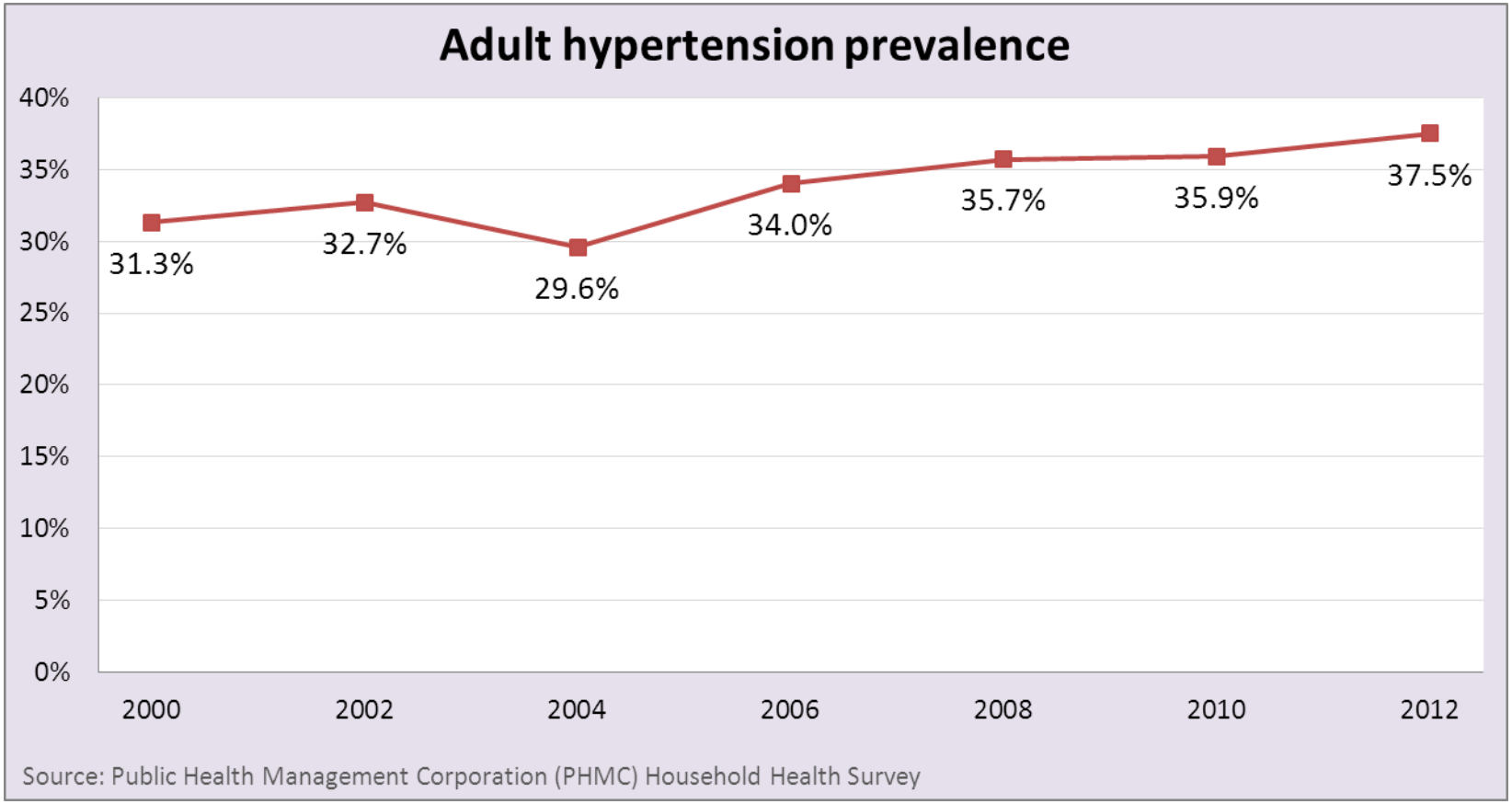
Premature cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000

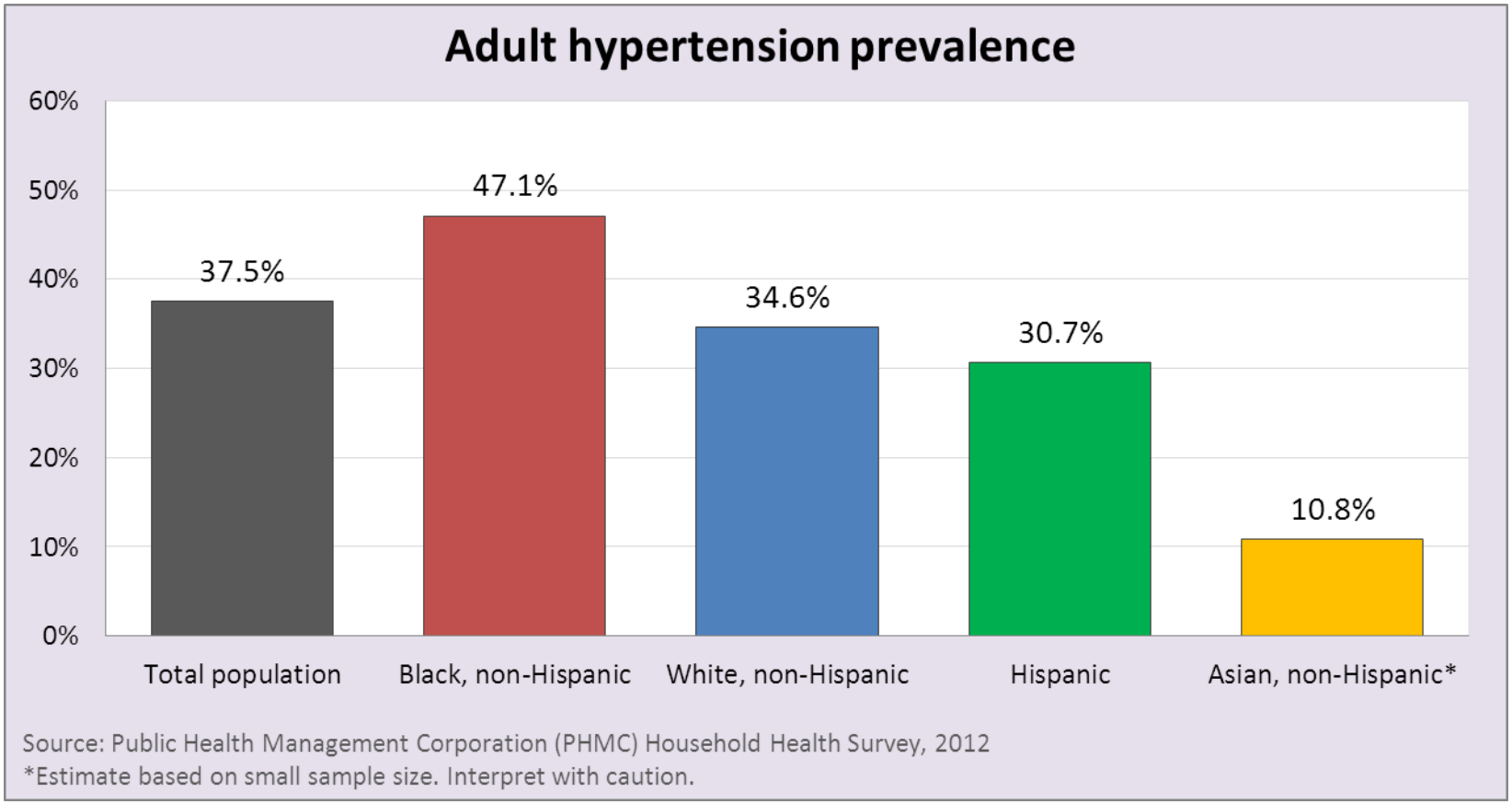


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

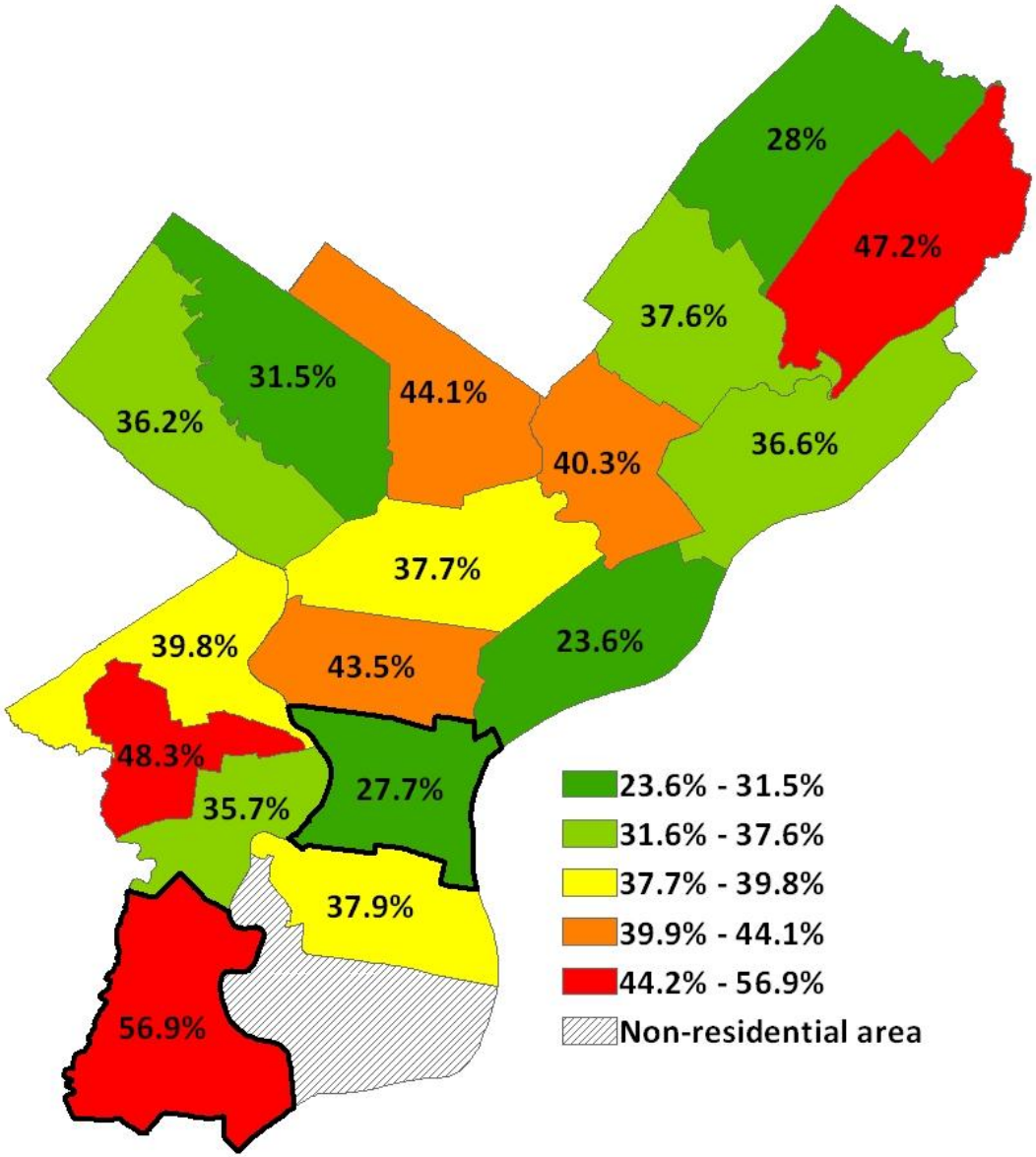
Death due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65


Adult hypertension prevalence
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
37.5%
34.5%
N/A
27.8%
25.7%
29.7%
26.4%
24.7%
26.3%
23.5%
29.9%
21.1%
30.8%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2009
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

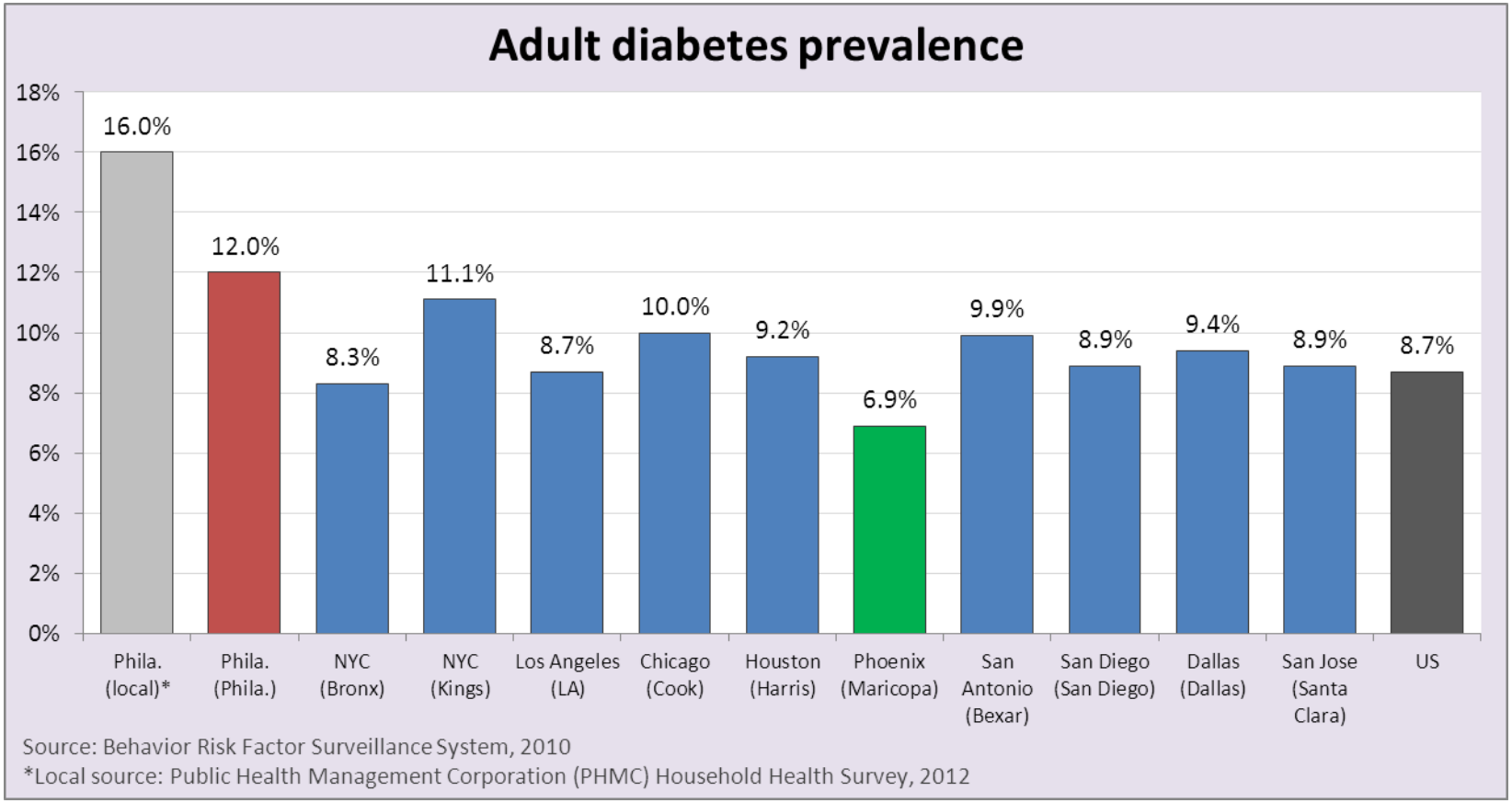

Adult hypertension prevalence
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
31.3%
32.7%
29.6%
34.0%
35.7%
35.9%
37.5%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

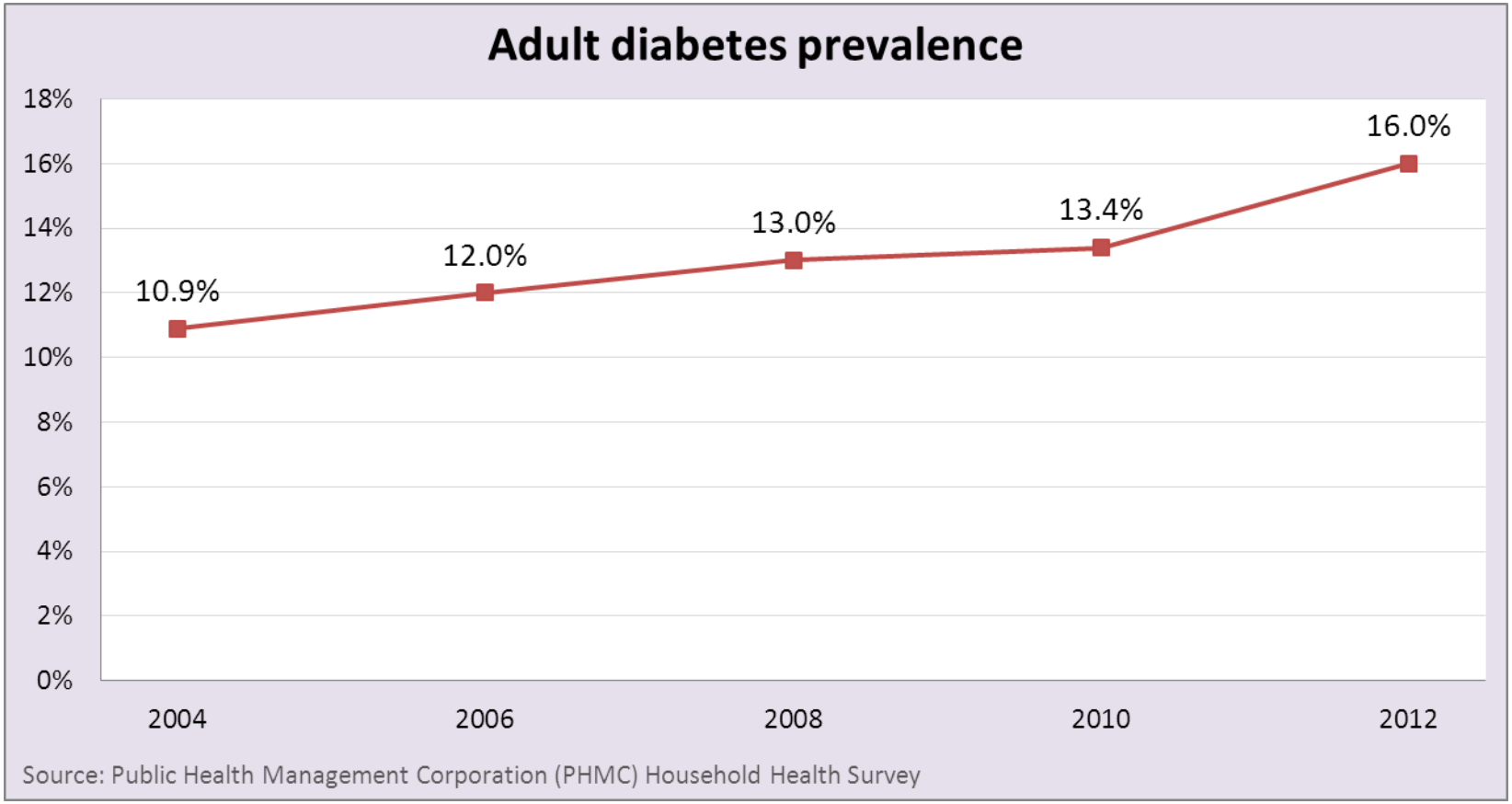

Adult hypertension prevalence
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
37.5%
47.1%
34.6%
30.7%
10.8%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

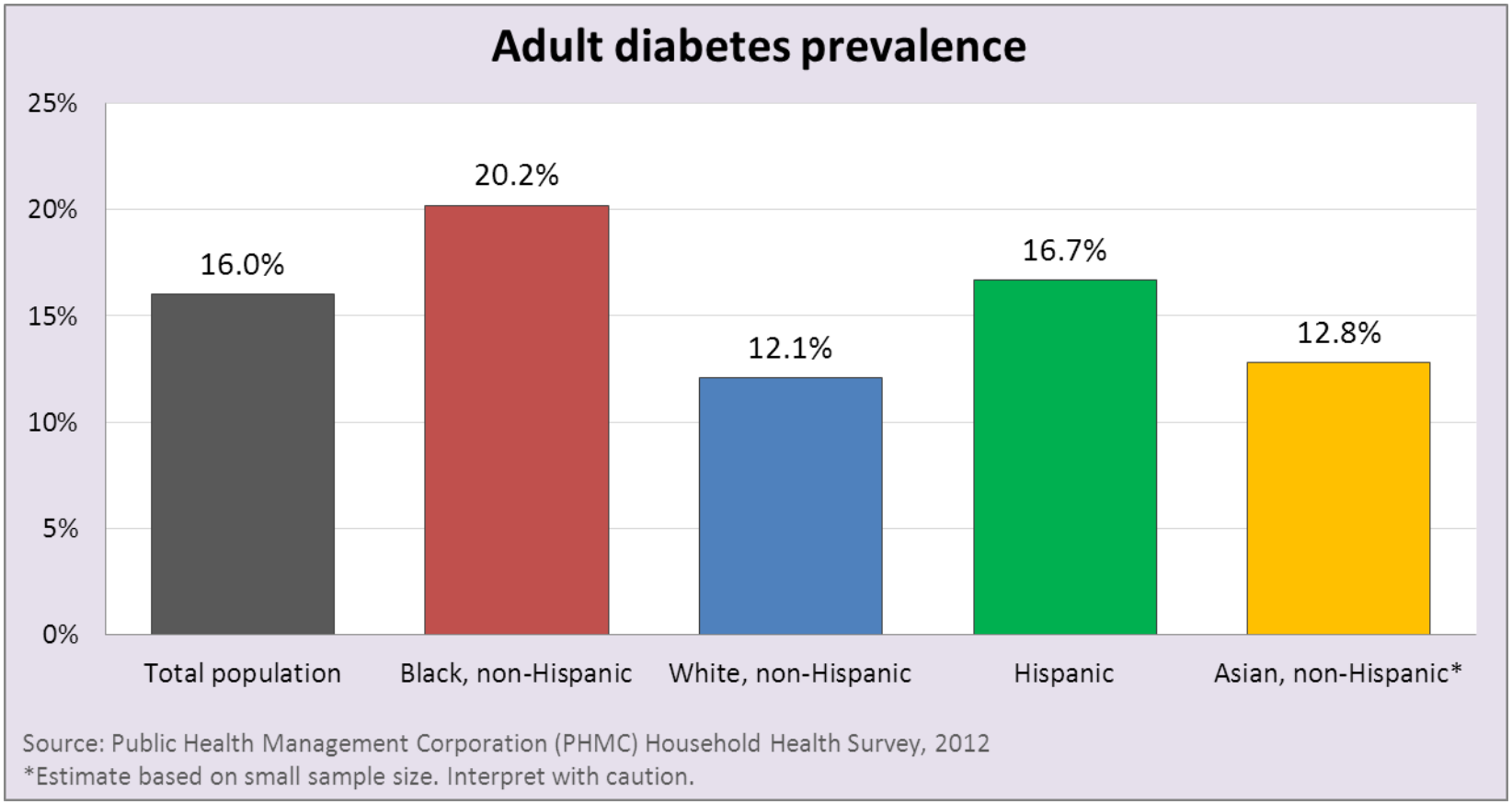
Adult hypertension prevalence



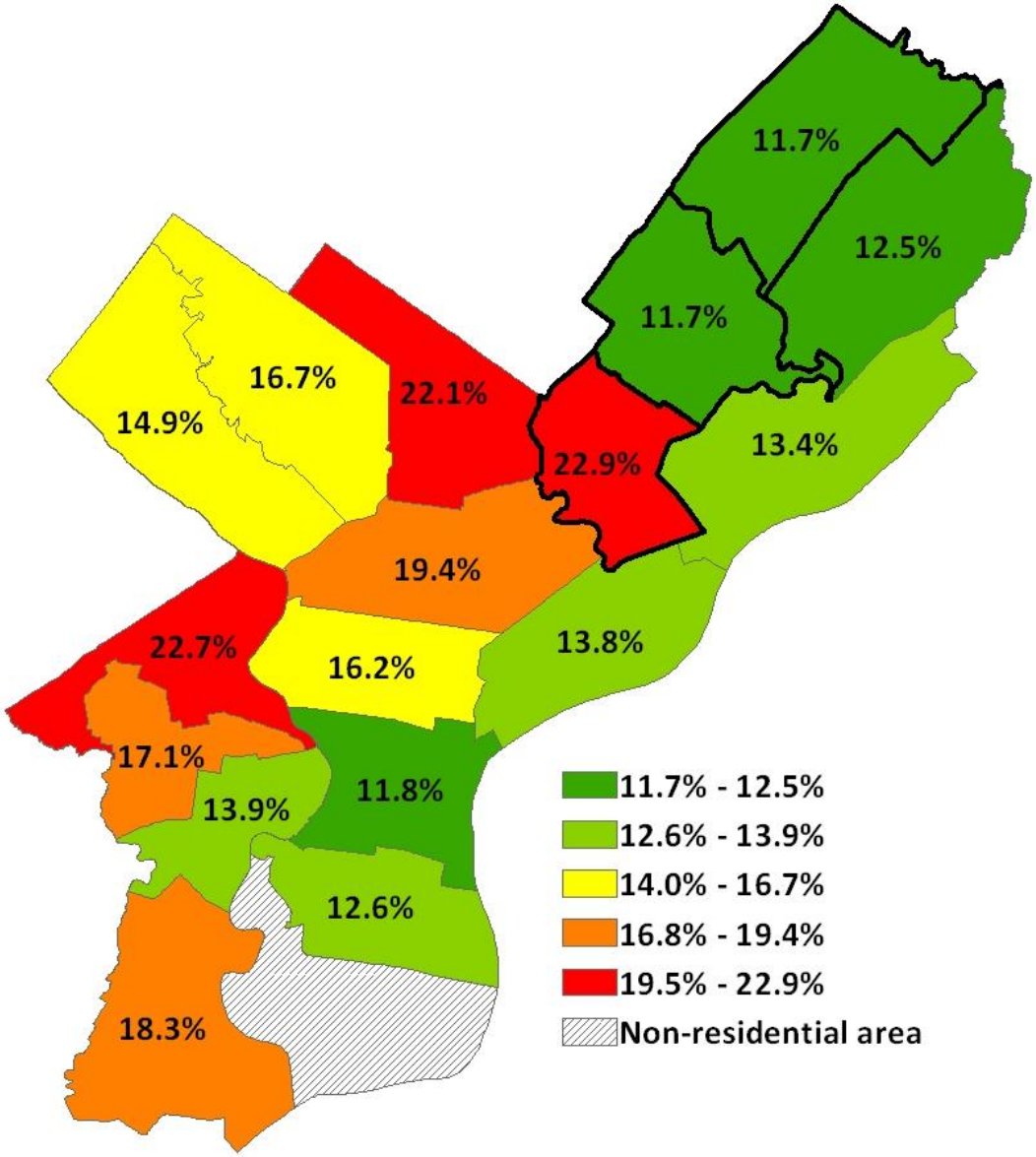
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012


Adult diabetes prevalence
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
16.0%
12.0%
8.3%
11.1%
8.7%
10.0%
9.2%
6.9%
9.9%
8.9%
9.4%
8.9%
8.7%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012


Adult diabetes prevalence
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
10.9%
12.0%
13.0%
13.4%
16.0%
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Adult diabetes prevalence
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
16.0%
20.2%
12.1%
16.7%
12.8%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

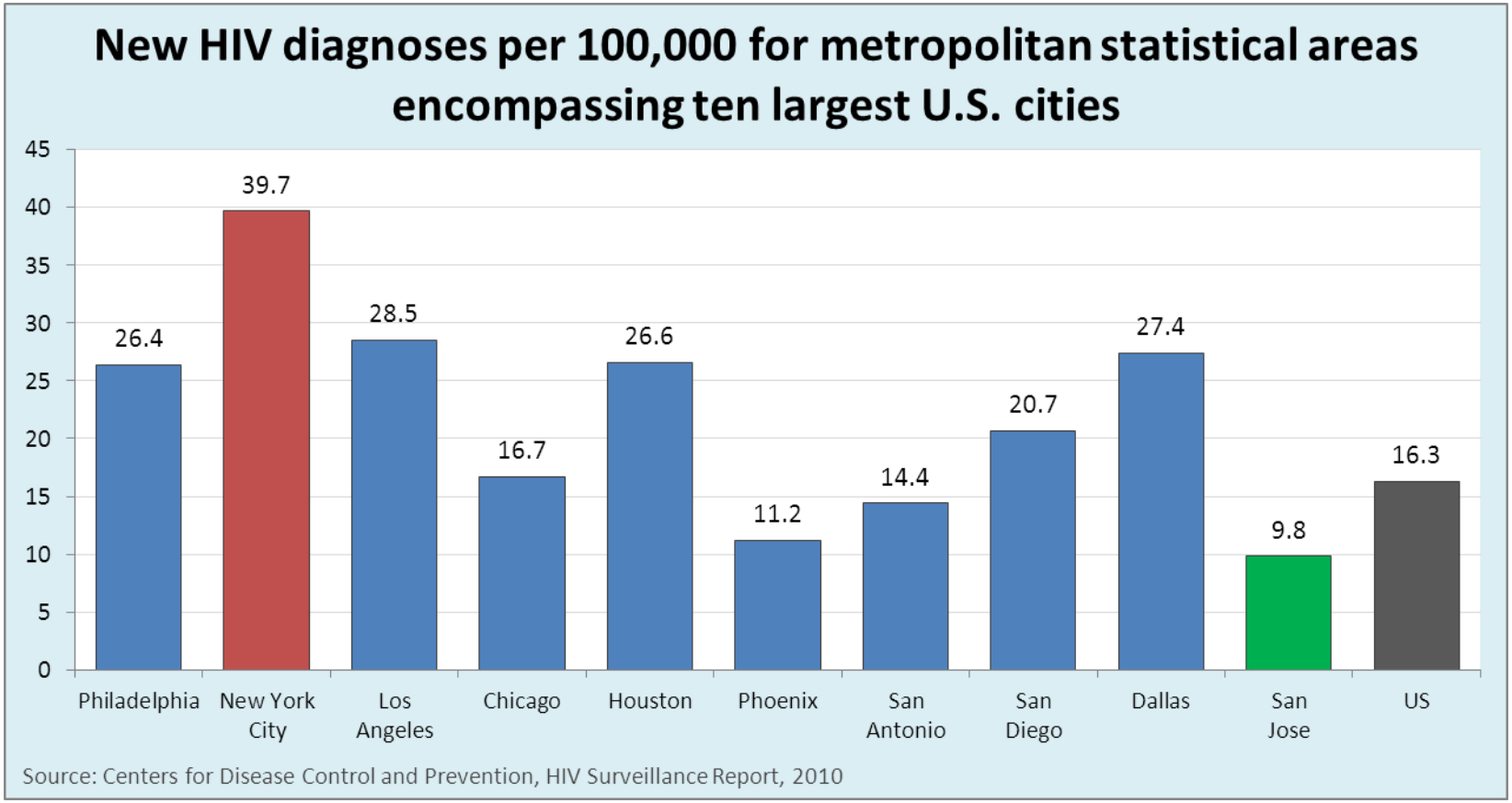
Adult diabetes prevalence

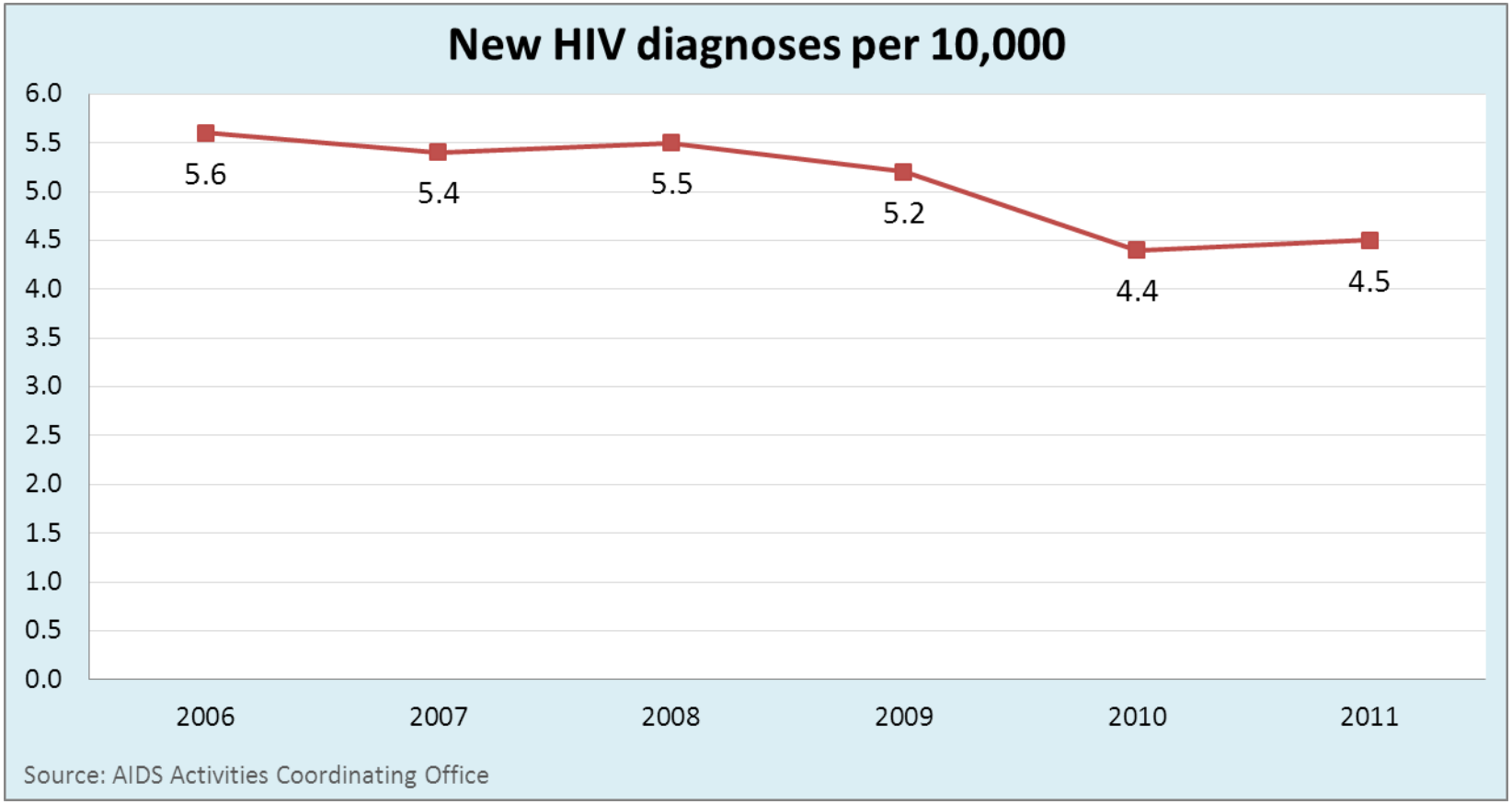


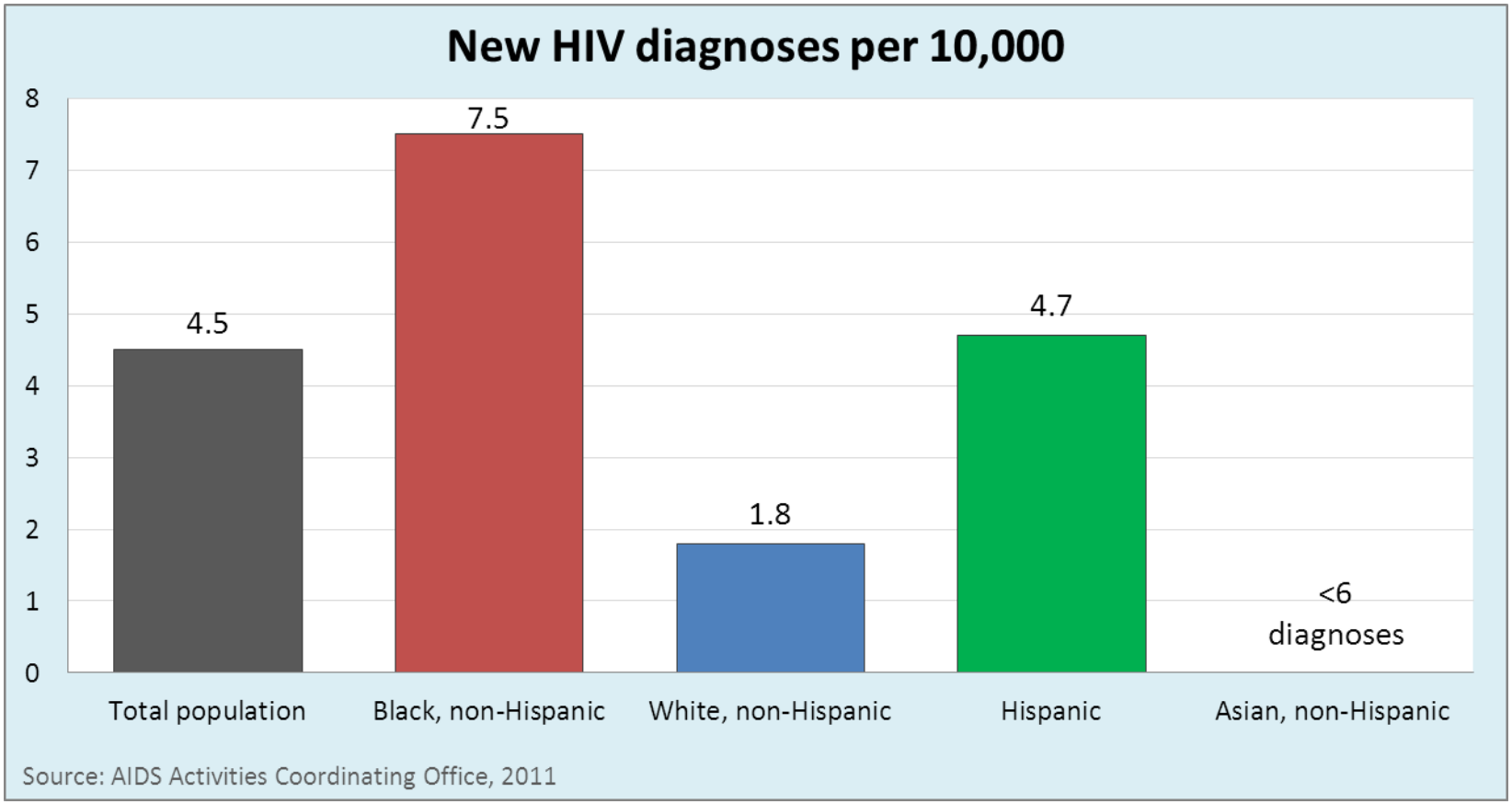
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

HIV

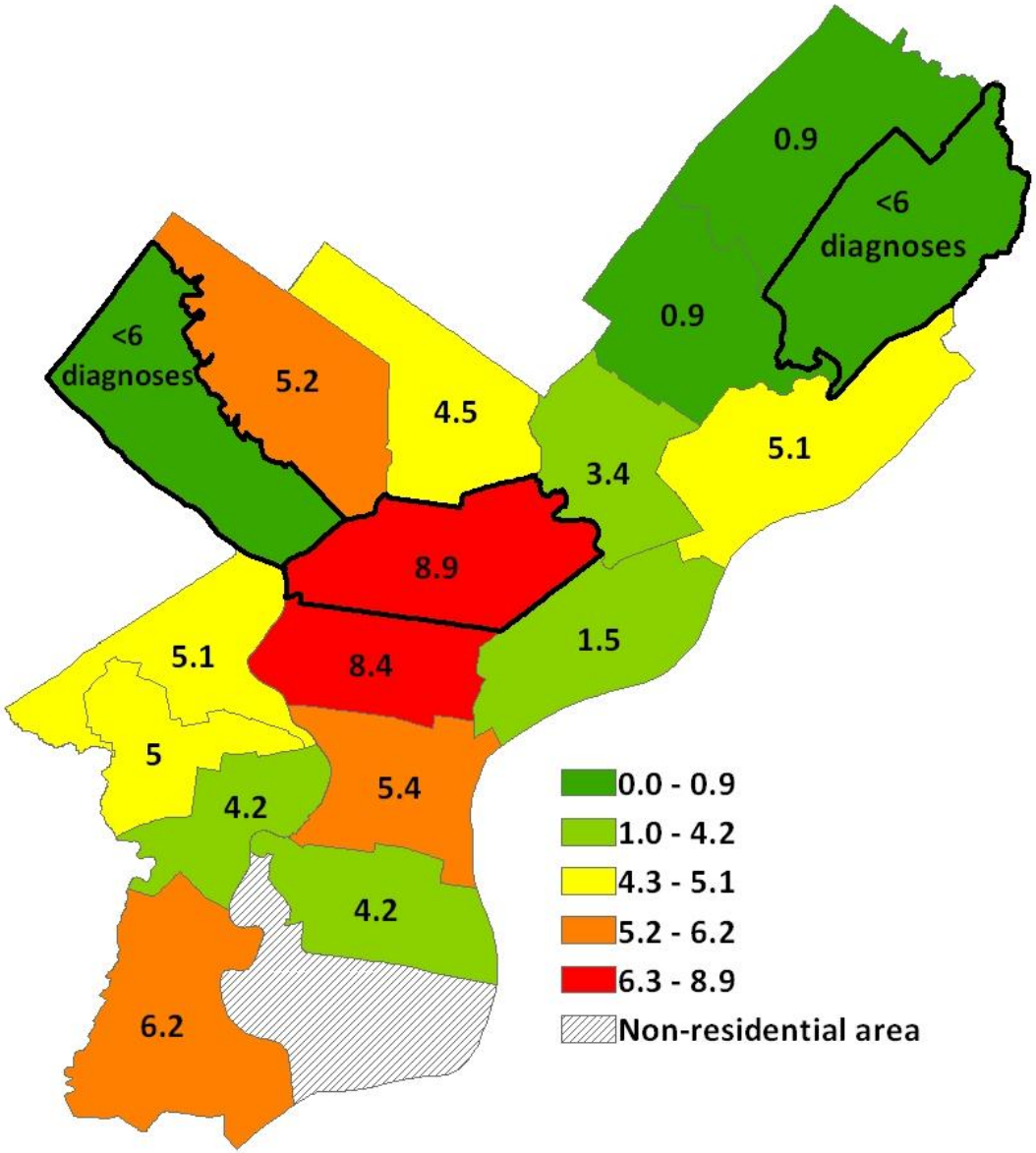
New HIV diagnoses
Adult HIV screening
HIV transmission route


New HIV diagnoses per 100,000 for metropolitan statistical areas encompassing ten largest U.S. cities
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
26.4
39.7
28.5
16.7
26.6
11.2
14.4
20.7
27.4
9.8
16.3
Philadelphia
New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Houston
Phoenix
San Antonio
San Diego
Dallas
San Jose
US
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV Surveillance Report, 2010

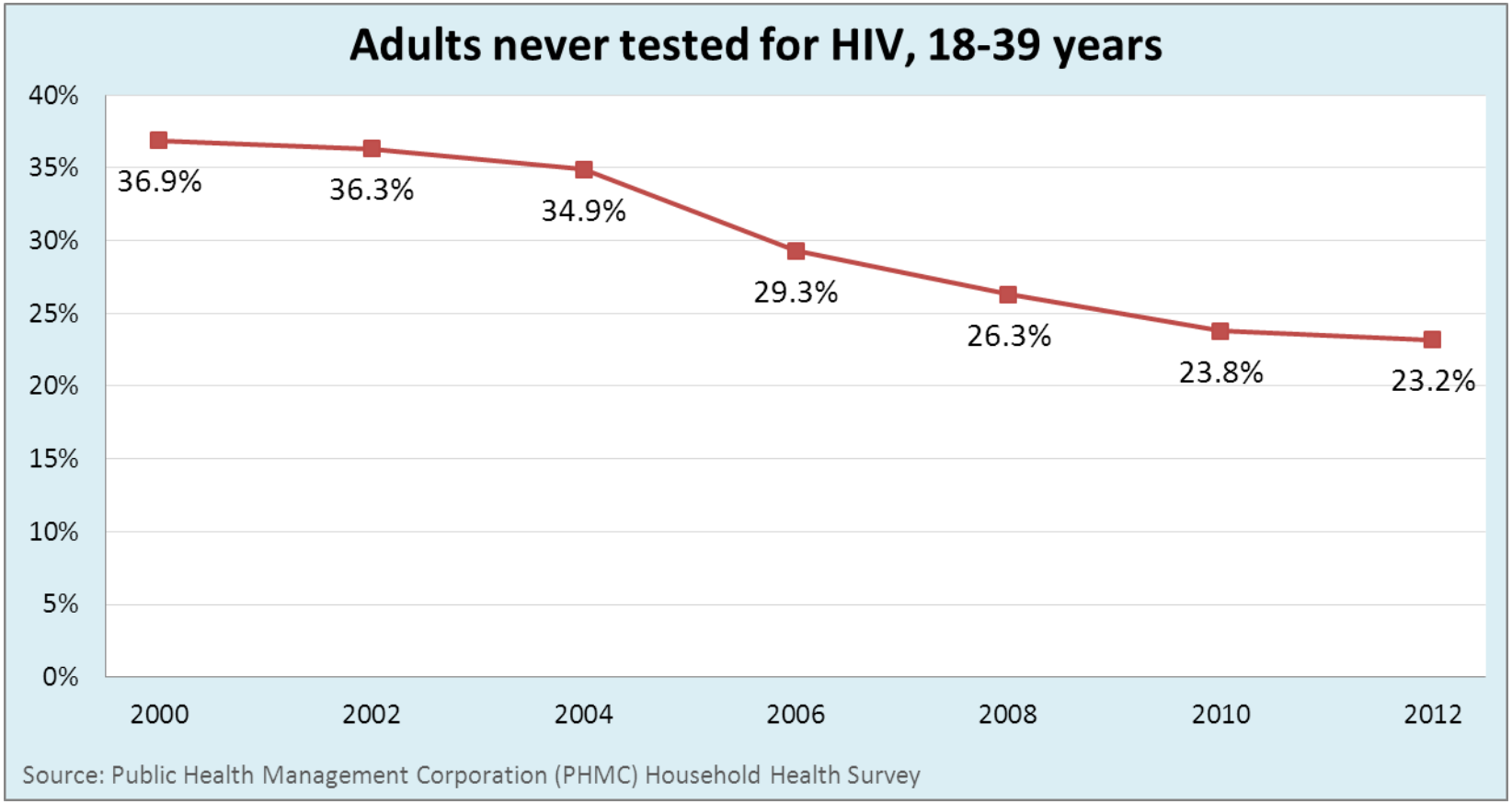

New HIV diagnoses per 10,000
6.0
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
5.6
5.4
5.5
5.2
4.4
4.5
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office

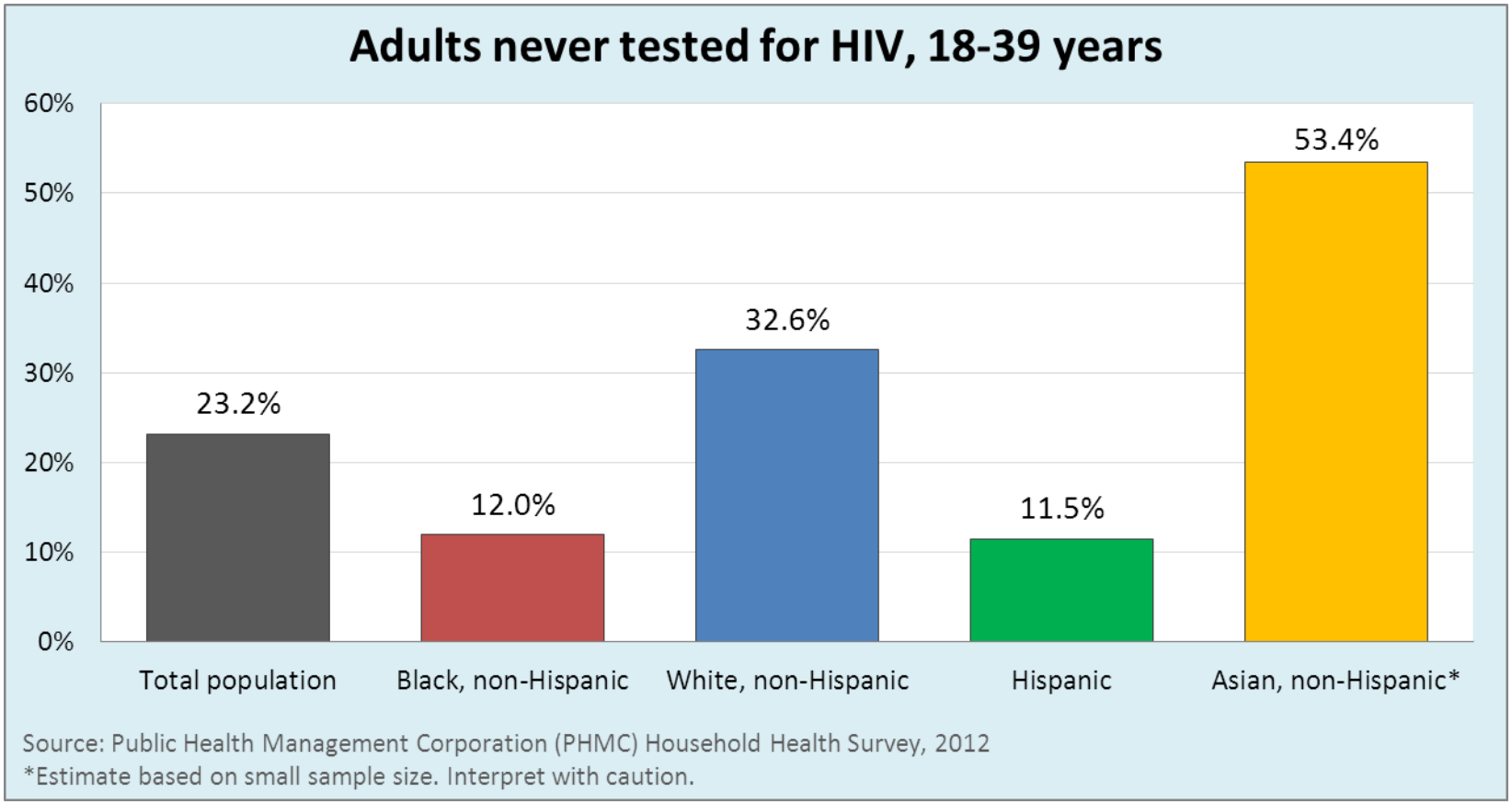

New HIV diagnoses per 10,000
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
4.5
7.5
1.8
4.7
<6
diagnoses
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011

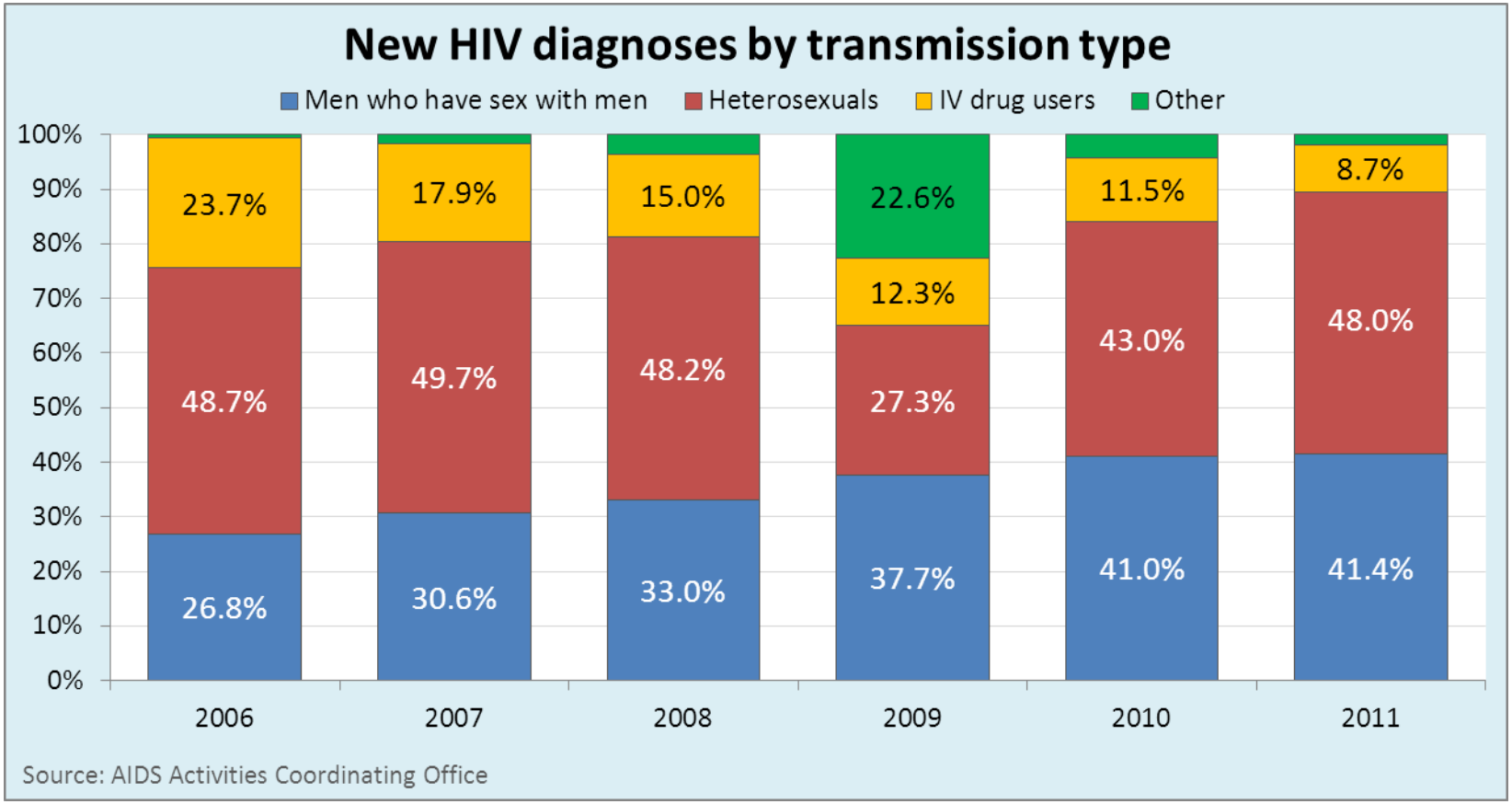
New HIV diagnoses per 10,000

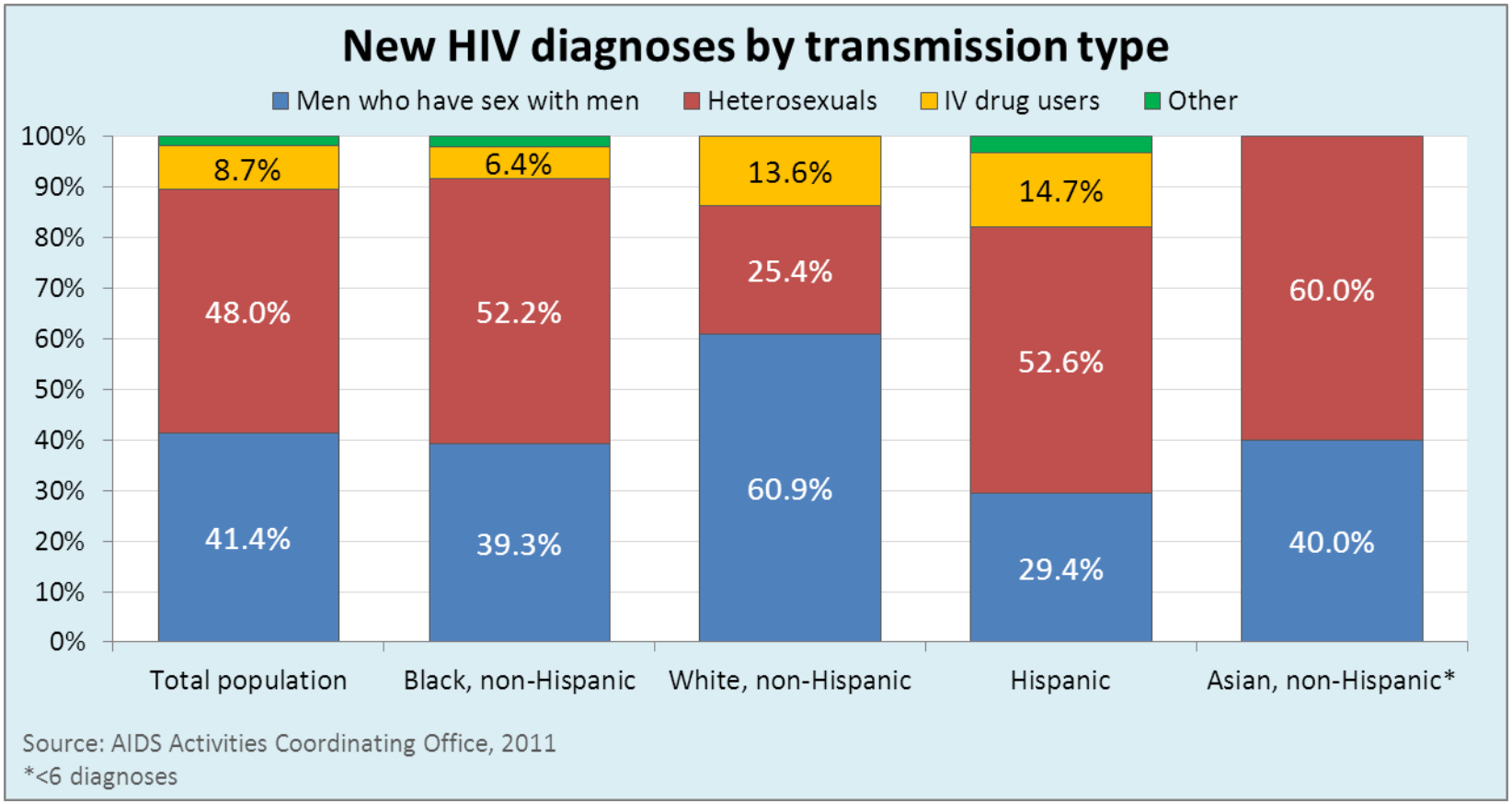


Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011

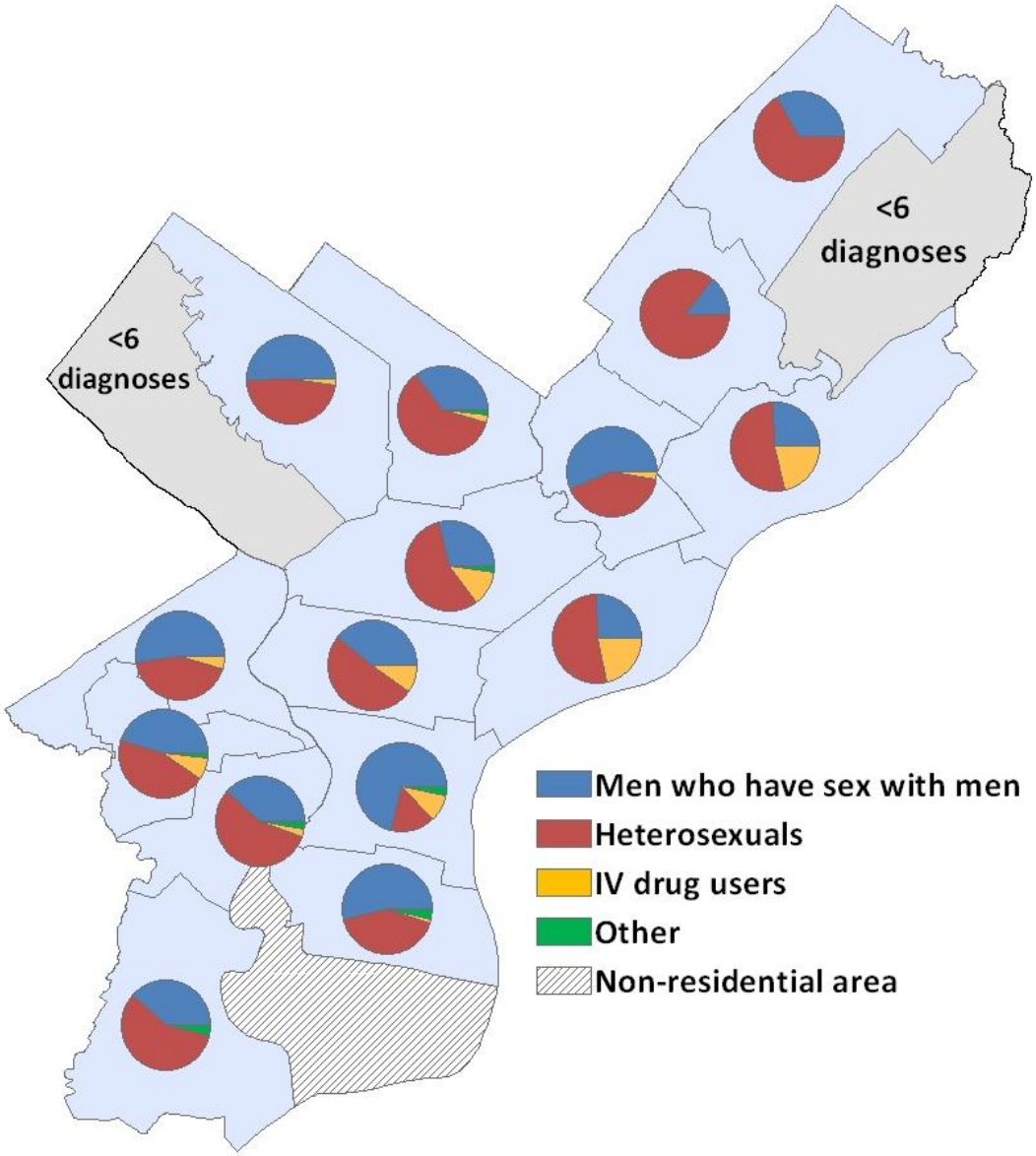

Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
36.9%
36.3%
34.9%
29.3%
26.3%
23.8%
23.2%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
23.2%
12.0%
32.6%
11.5%
53.4%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
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
Men who have sex with men
Heterosexuals
IV drug users
Other
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
23.7%
48.7%
26.8%
17.9%
49.7%
30.6%
15.0%
48.2%
33.0%
22.6%
12.3%
27.3%
37.7%
11.5%
43.0%
41.0%
8.7%
48.0%
41.4%
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office


New HIV diagnoses by transmission type
Men who have sex with men
Heterosexuals
IV drug users
Other
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
8.7%
48.0%
41.4%
6.4%
52.2%
39.3%
13.6%
25.4%
60.9%
14.7%
52.6%
29.4%
60.0%
40.0%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011
*<6 diagnoses

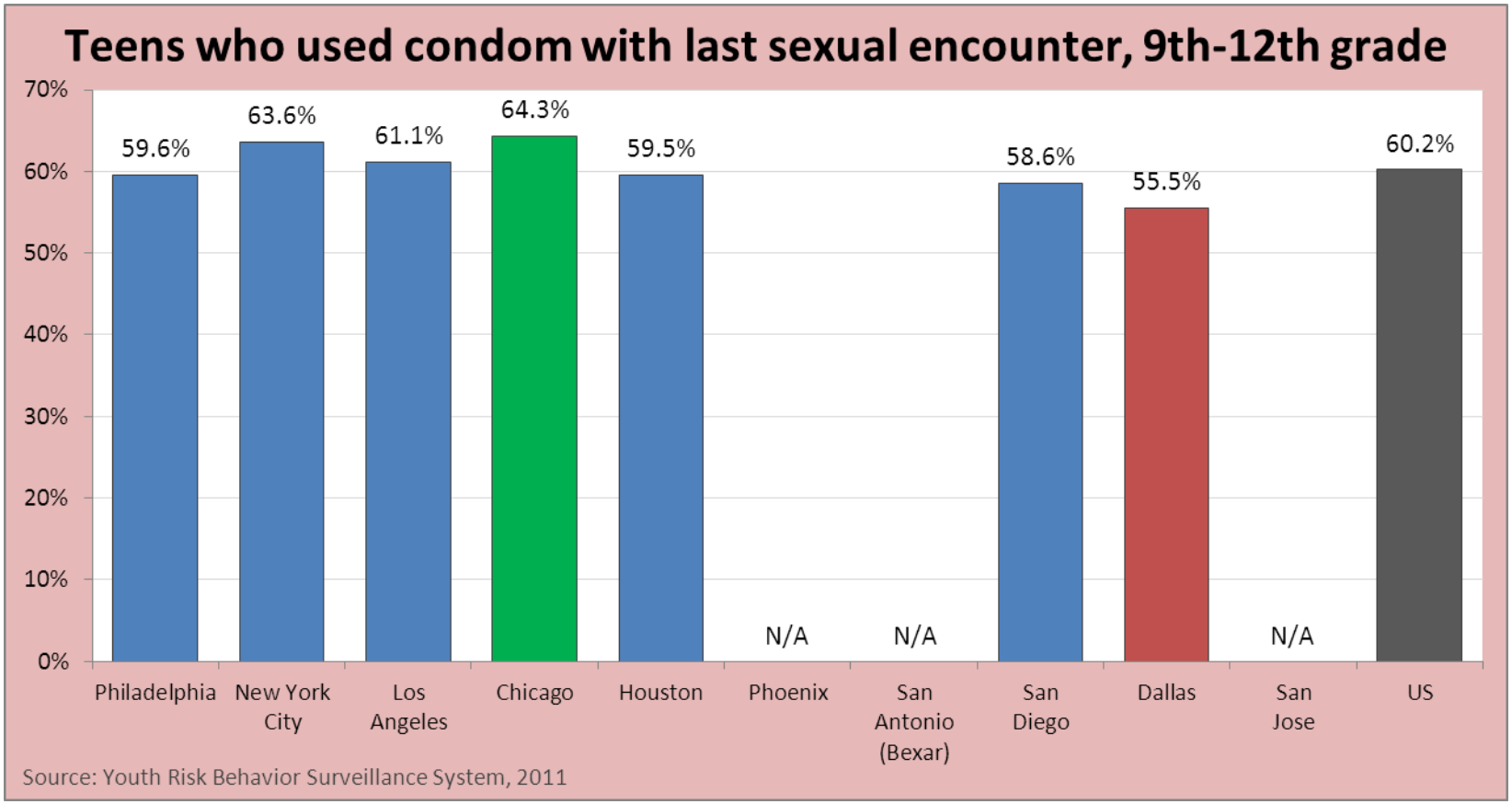
New HIV diagnoses by transmission type

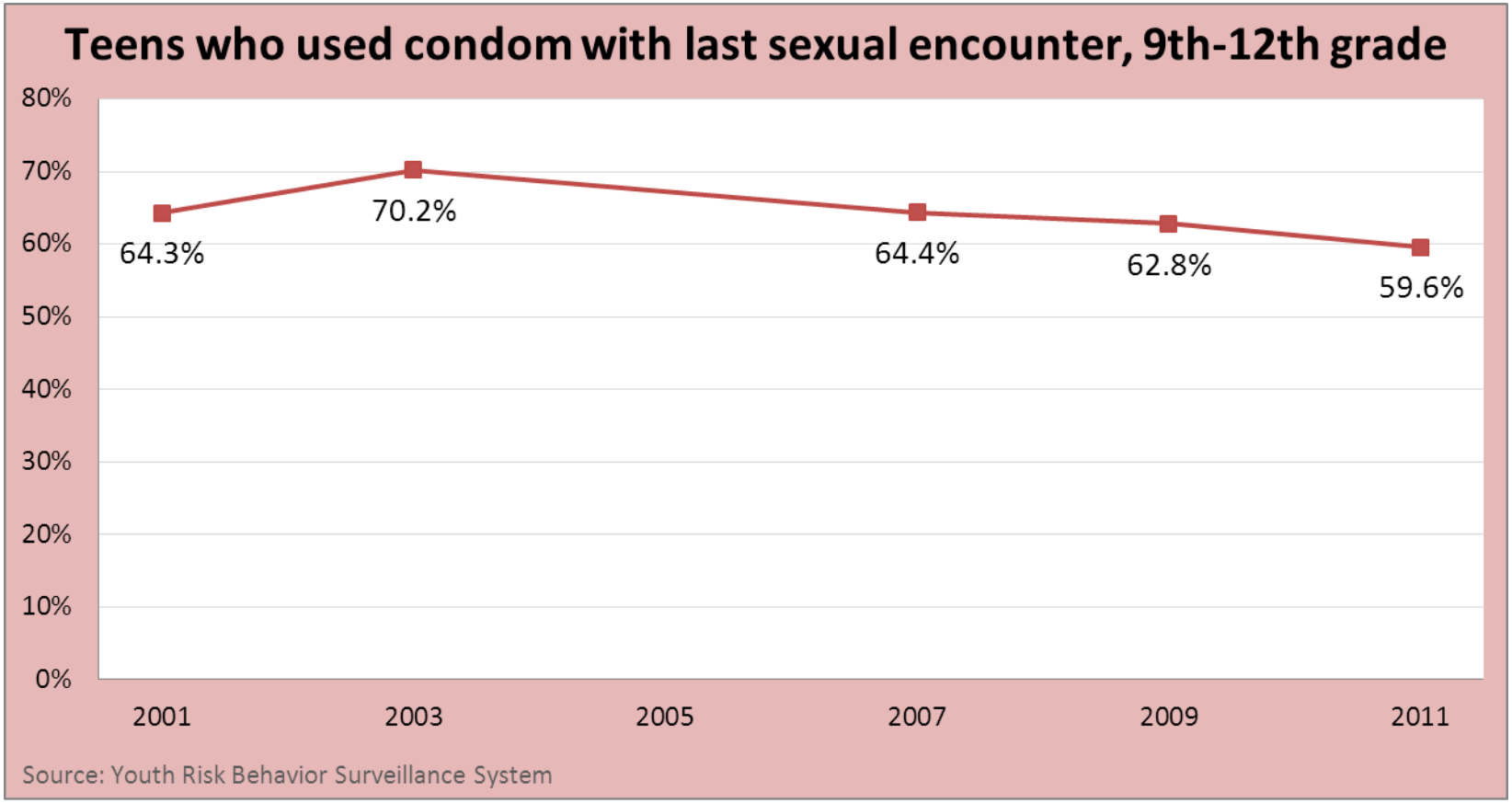


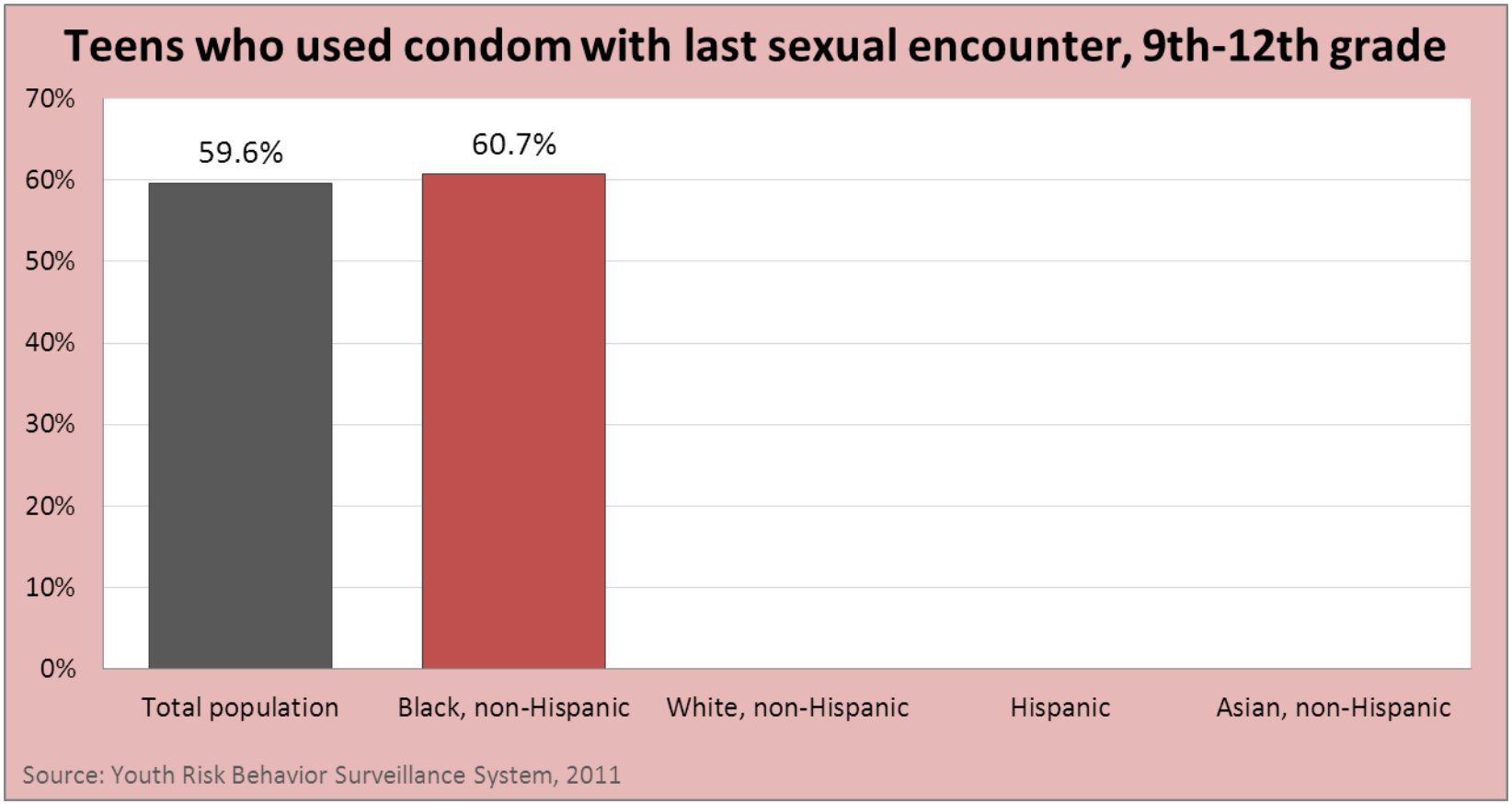
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011

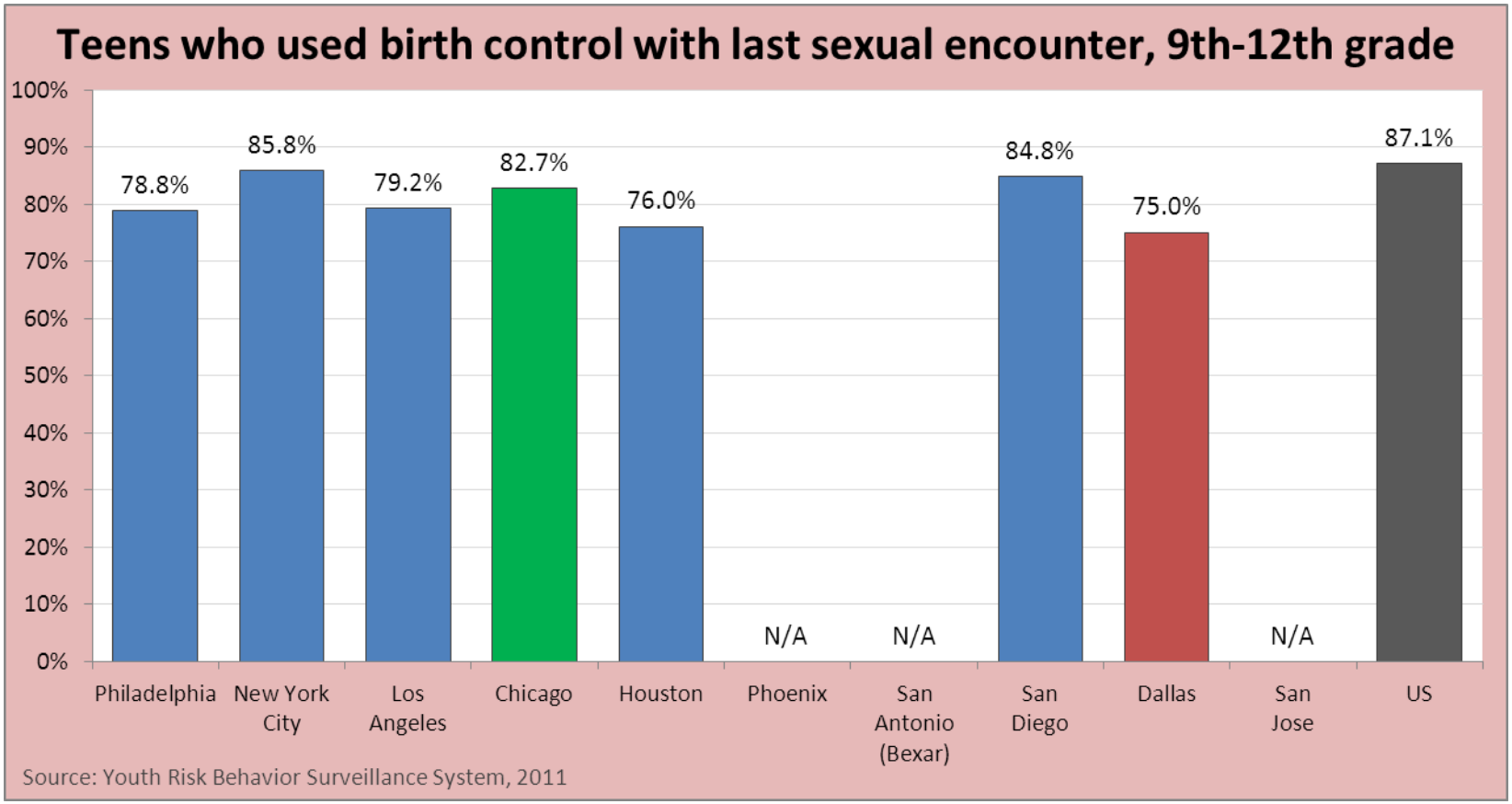
TEEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

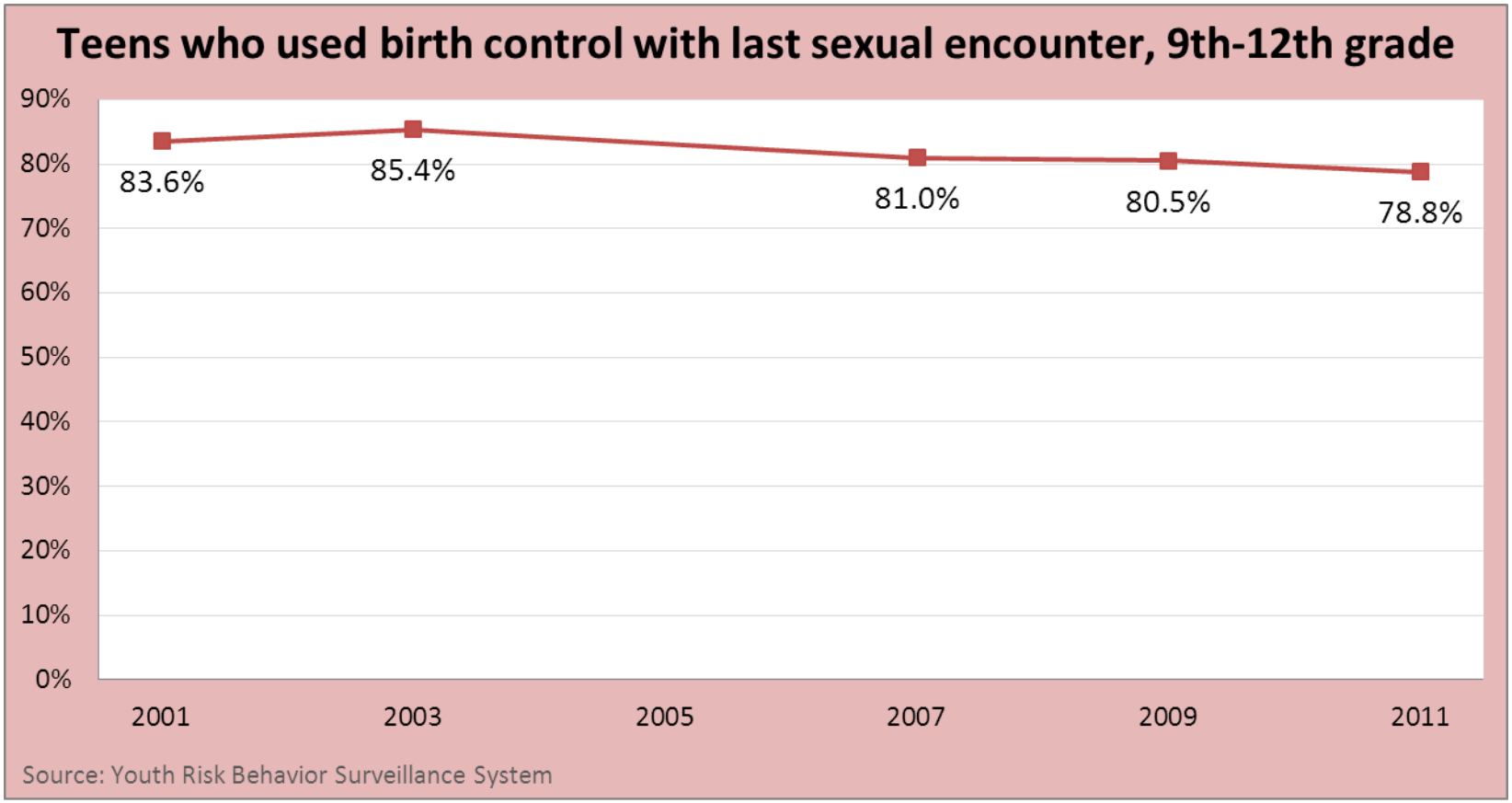
Condom use
Birth control use
Teen births
Chlamydia rate
Gonorrhea rate

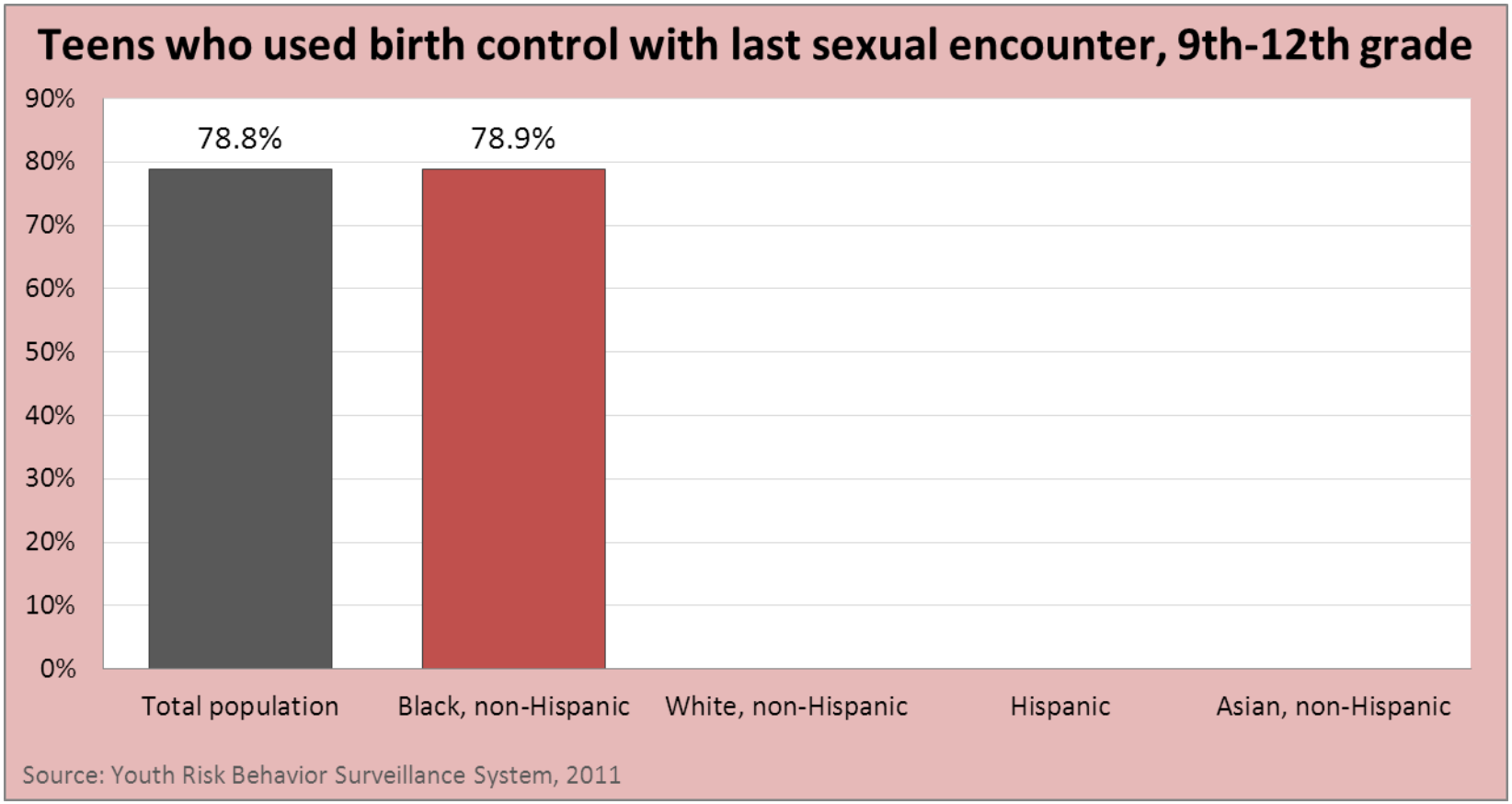

Teens who used condom with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
59.6%
63.6%
61.1%
64.3%
59.5%
N/A
N/A
58.6%
55.5%
N/A
60.2%
Philadelphia
New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Houston
Phoenix
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego
Dallas
San Jose
US
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011

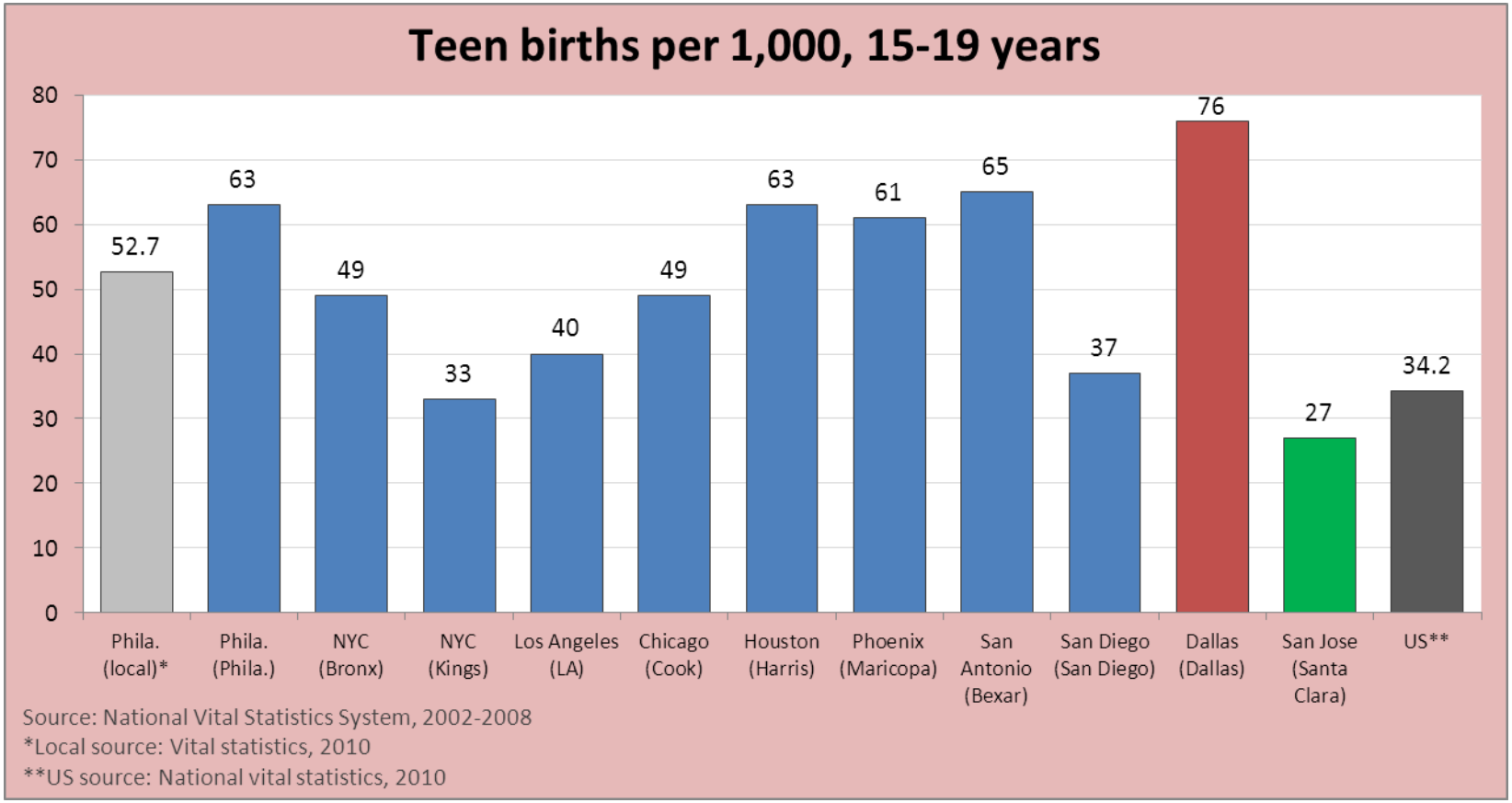

Teens who used condom with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
64.3%
70.2%
64.4%
62.8%
59.6%
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

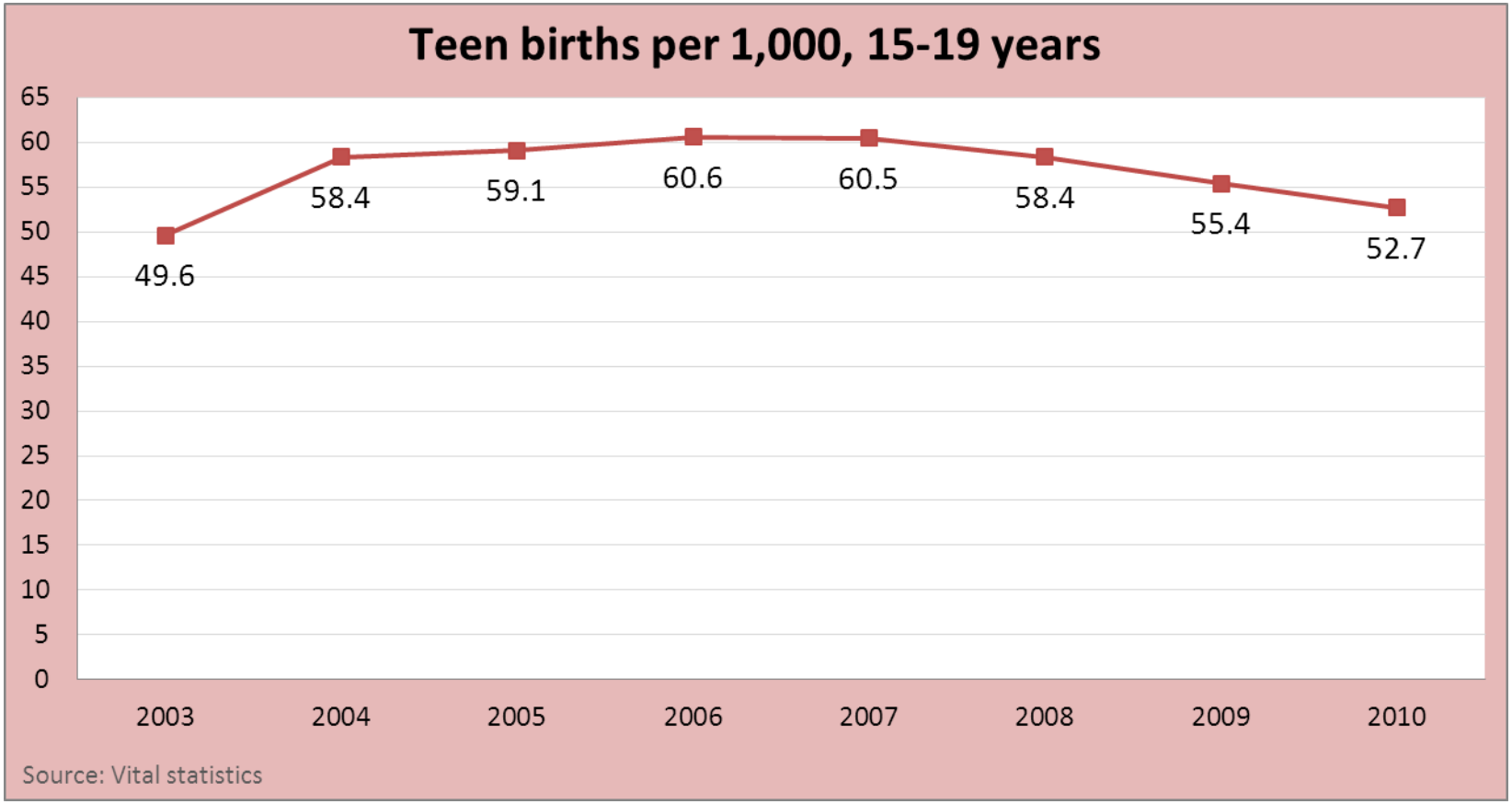

Teens who used condom with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
59.6%
60.7%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011

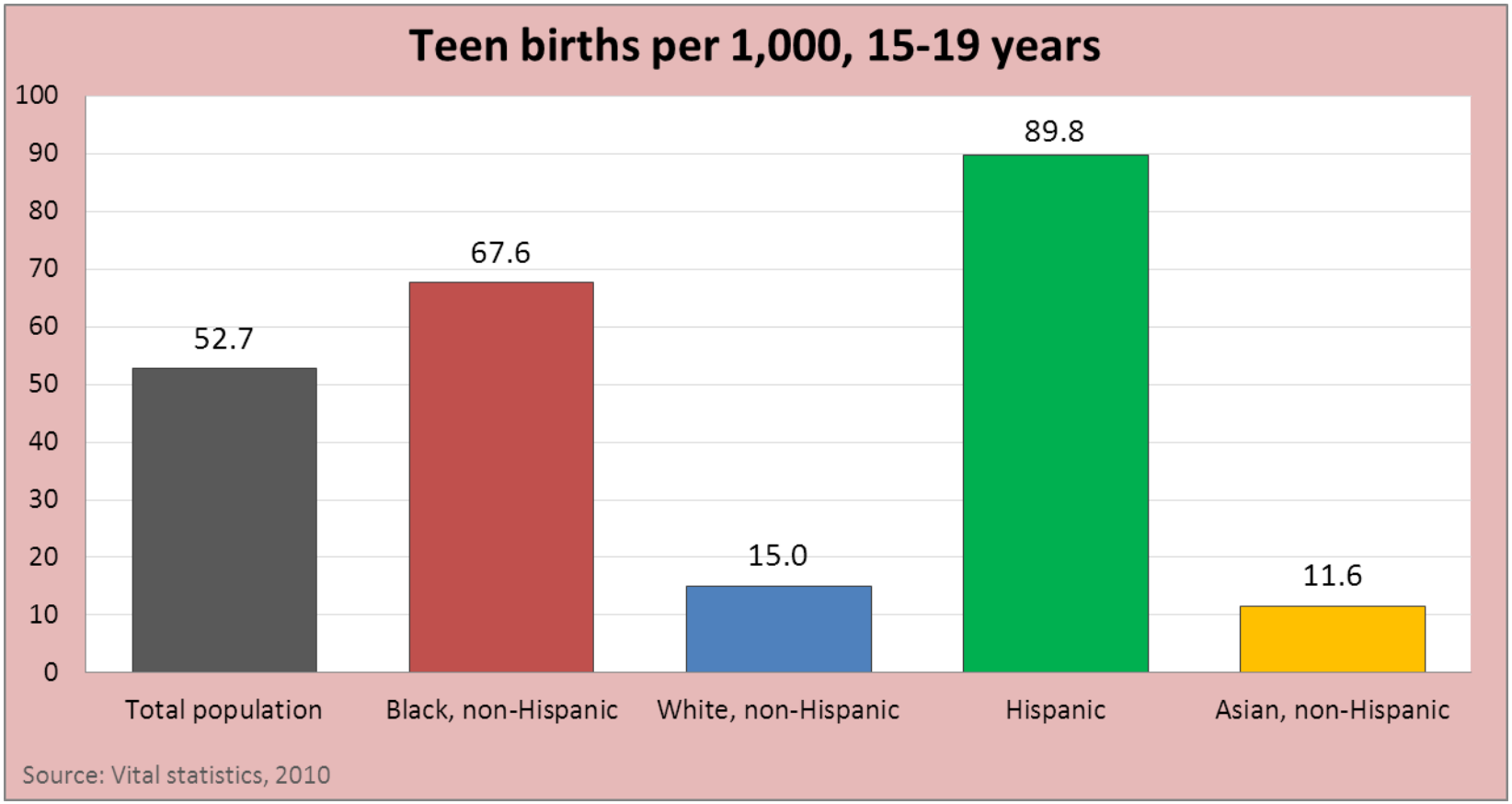

Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
78.8%
85.8%
79.2%
82.7%
76.0%
N/A
N/A
84.8%
75.0%
N/A
87.1%
Philadelphia
New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Houston
Phoenix
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego
Dallas
San Jose
US
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011


Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
83.6%
85.4%
81.0%
80.5%
78.8%
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

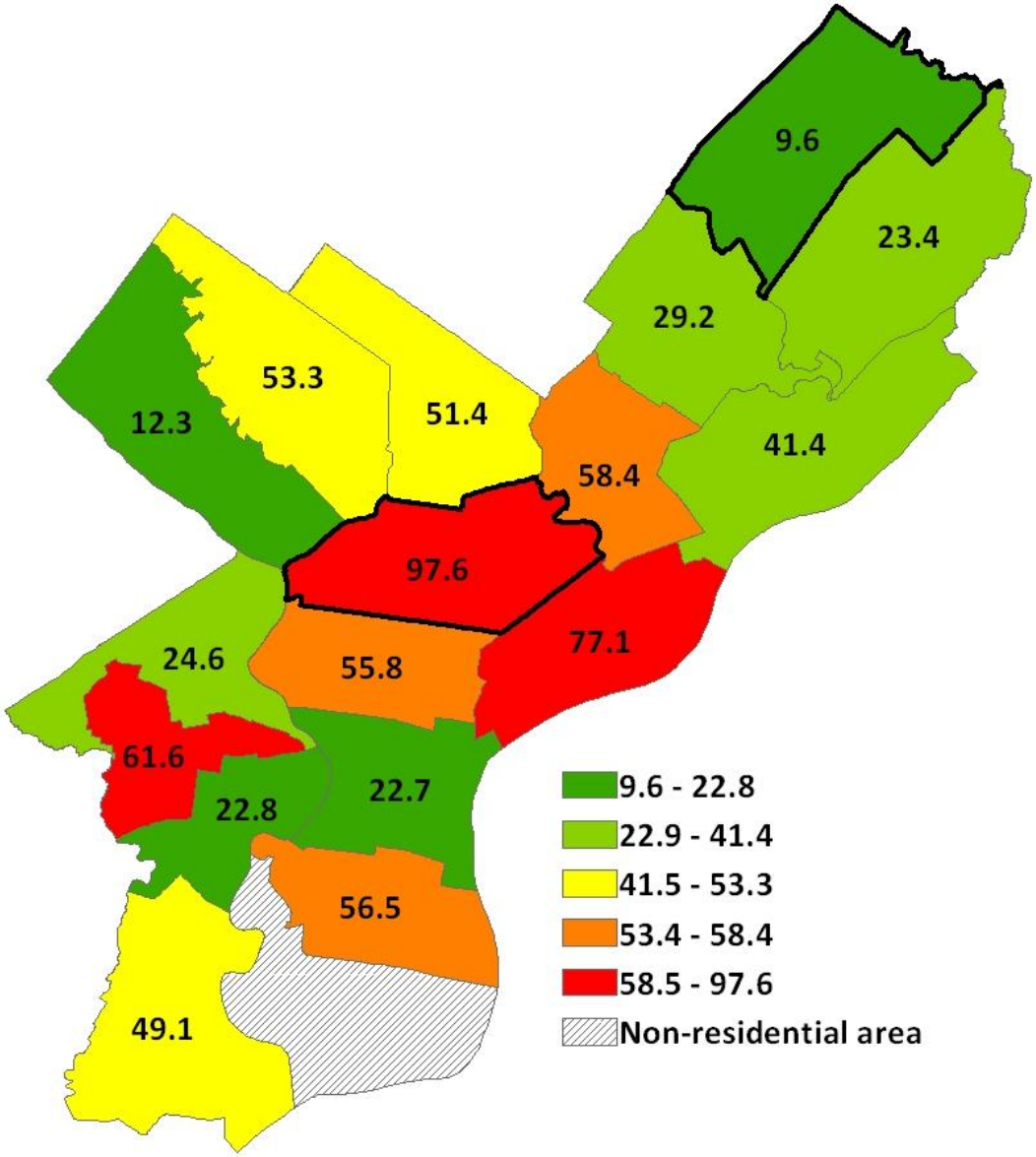

Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
78.8%
78.9%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011


Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
52.7
63
49
33
40
49
63
61
65
37
76
27
34.2
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: National Vital Statistics System, 2002-2008
*Local source: Vital statistics, 2010
**US source: National vital statistics, 2010

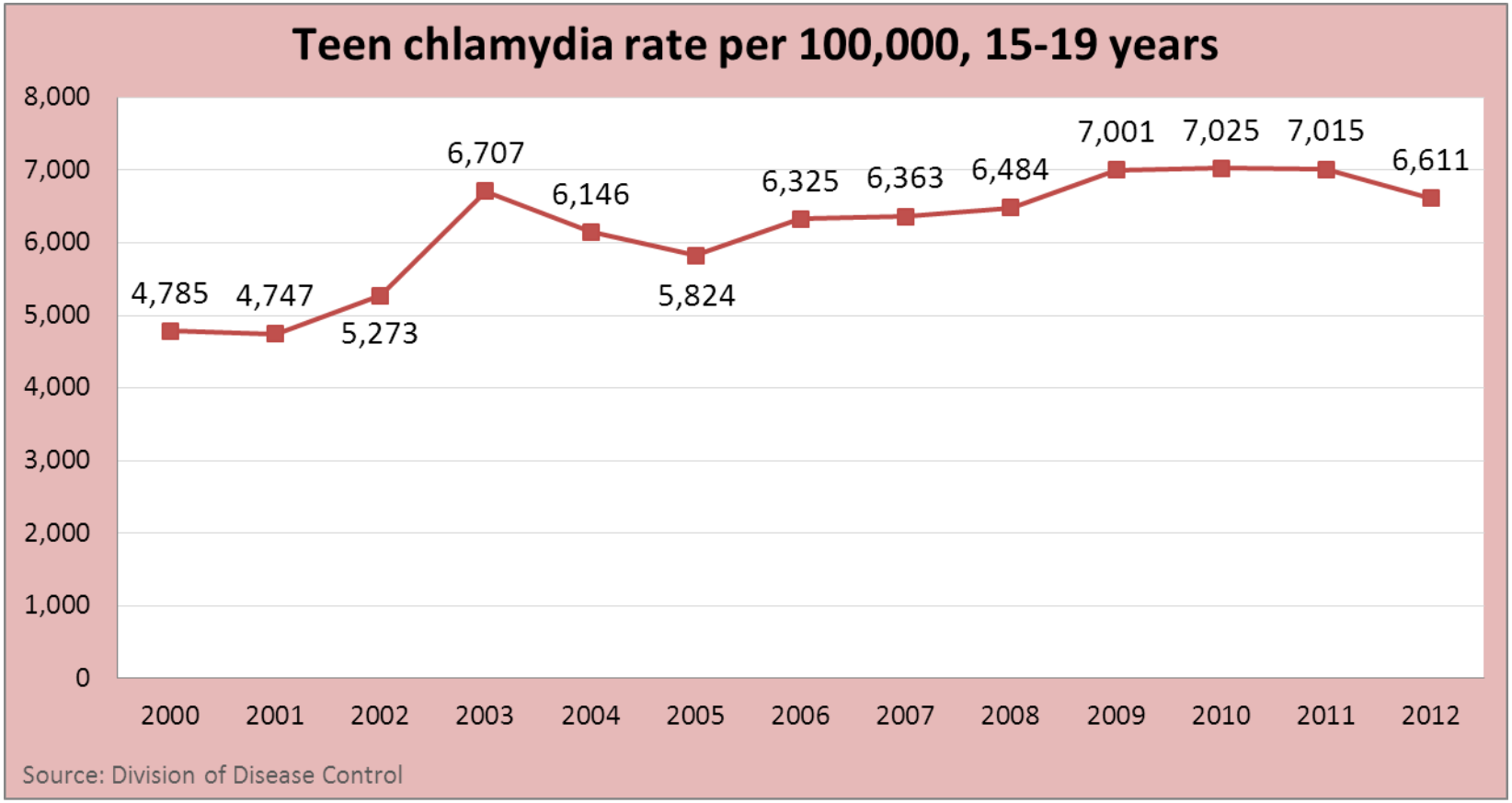

Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
49.6
58.4
59.1
60.6
60.5
58.4
55.4
52.7
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics

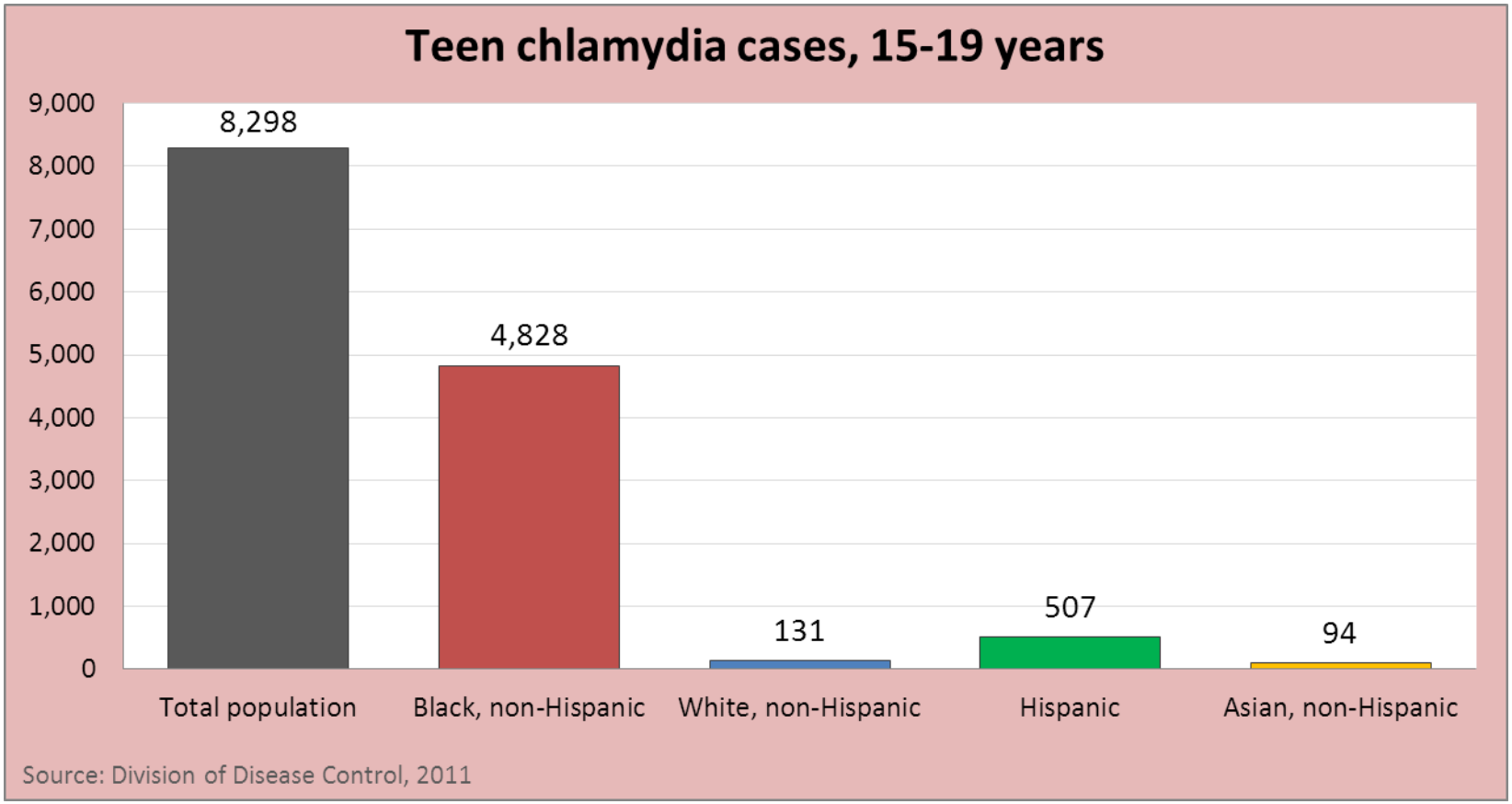

Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
52.7
67.6
15.0
89.8
11.6
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years

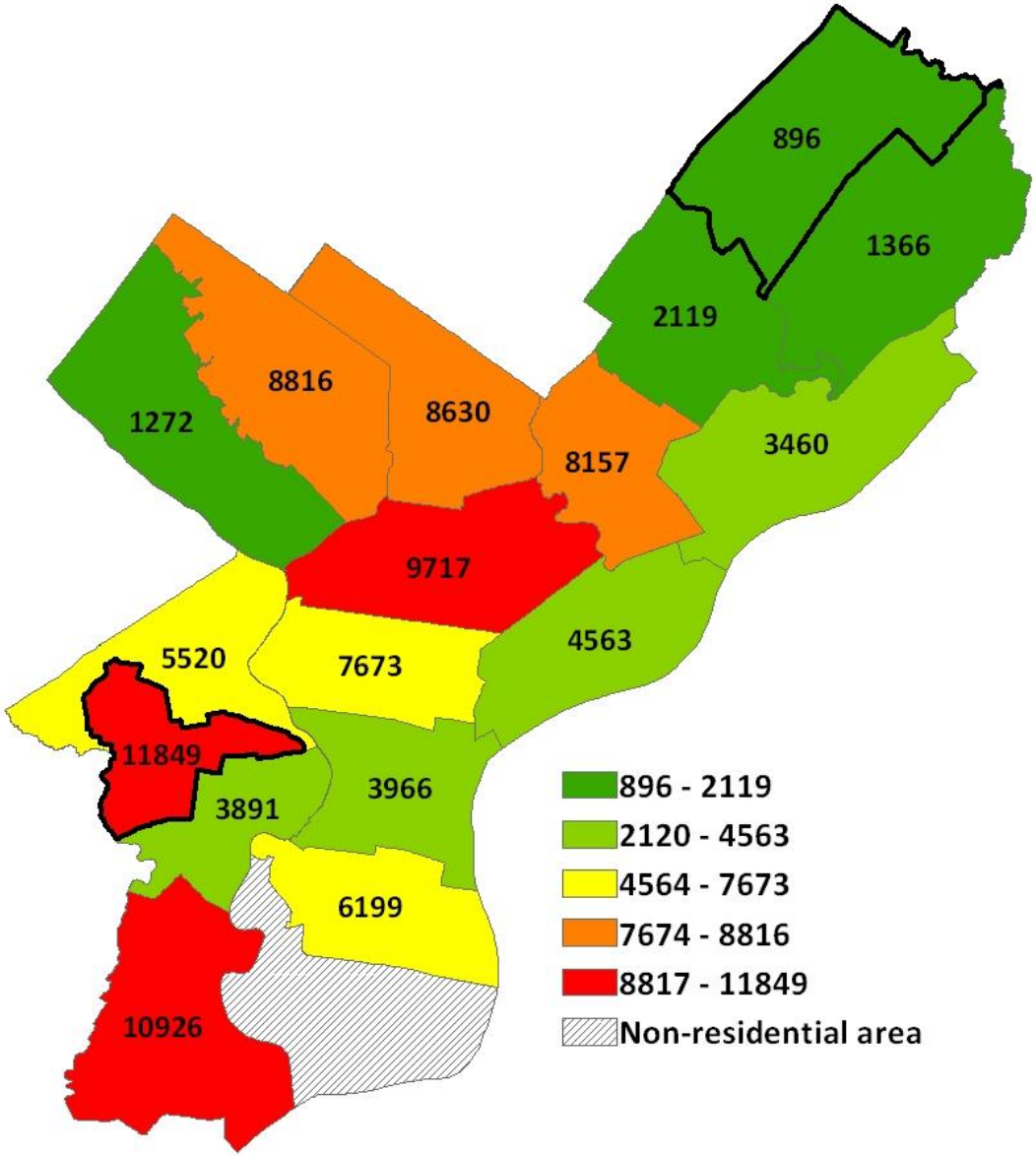


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

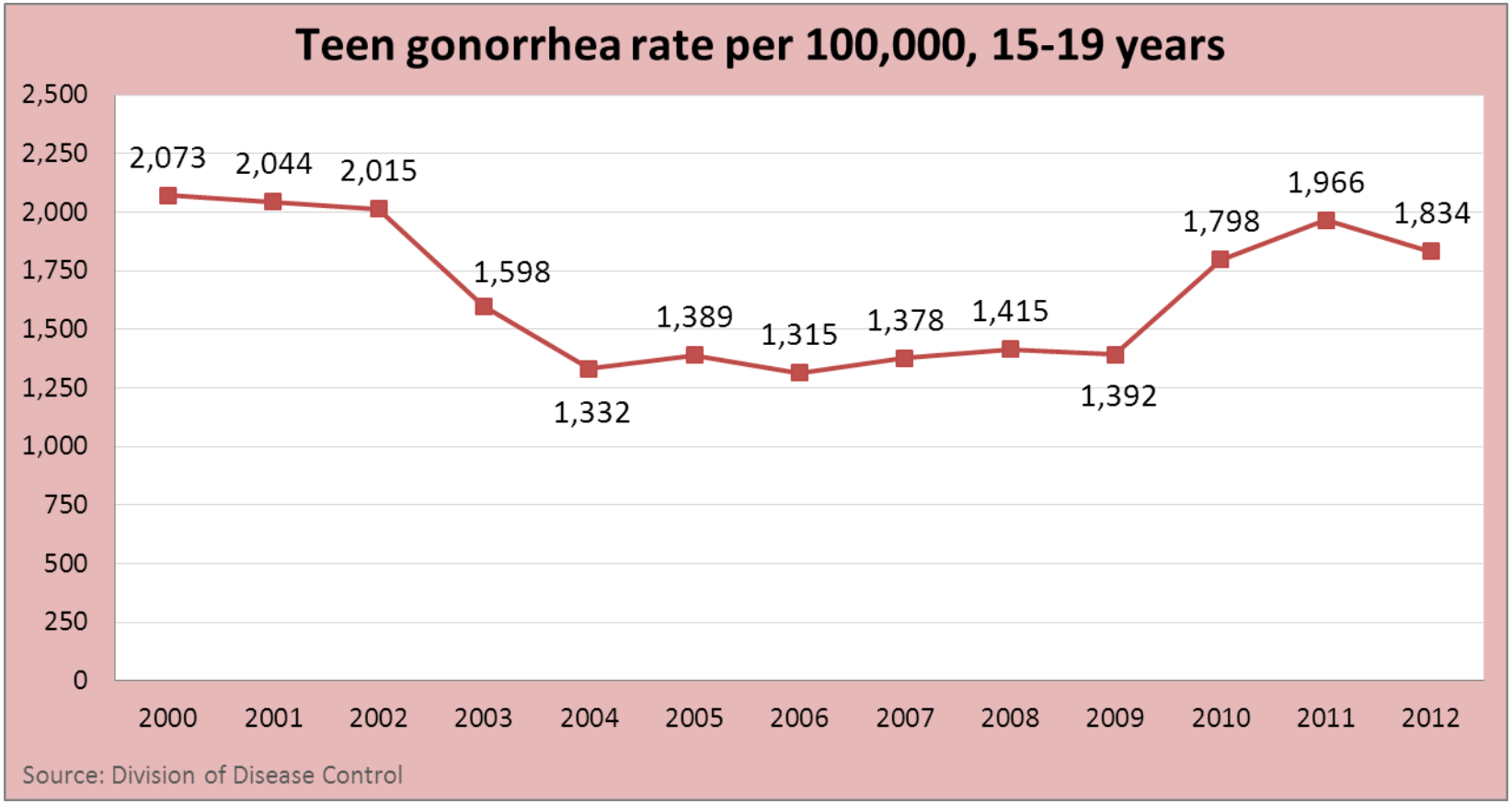

Teen chlamydia rate per 100,000, 15-19 years
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
4,785
4,747
5,273
6,707
6,146
5,824
6,325
6,363
6,484
7,001
7,025
7,015
6,611
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Source: Division of Disease Control

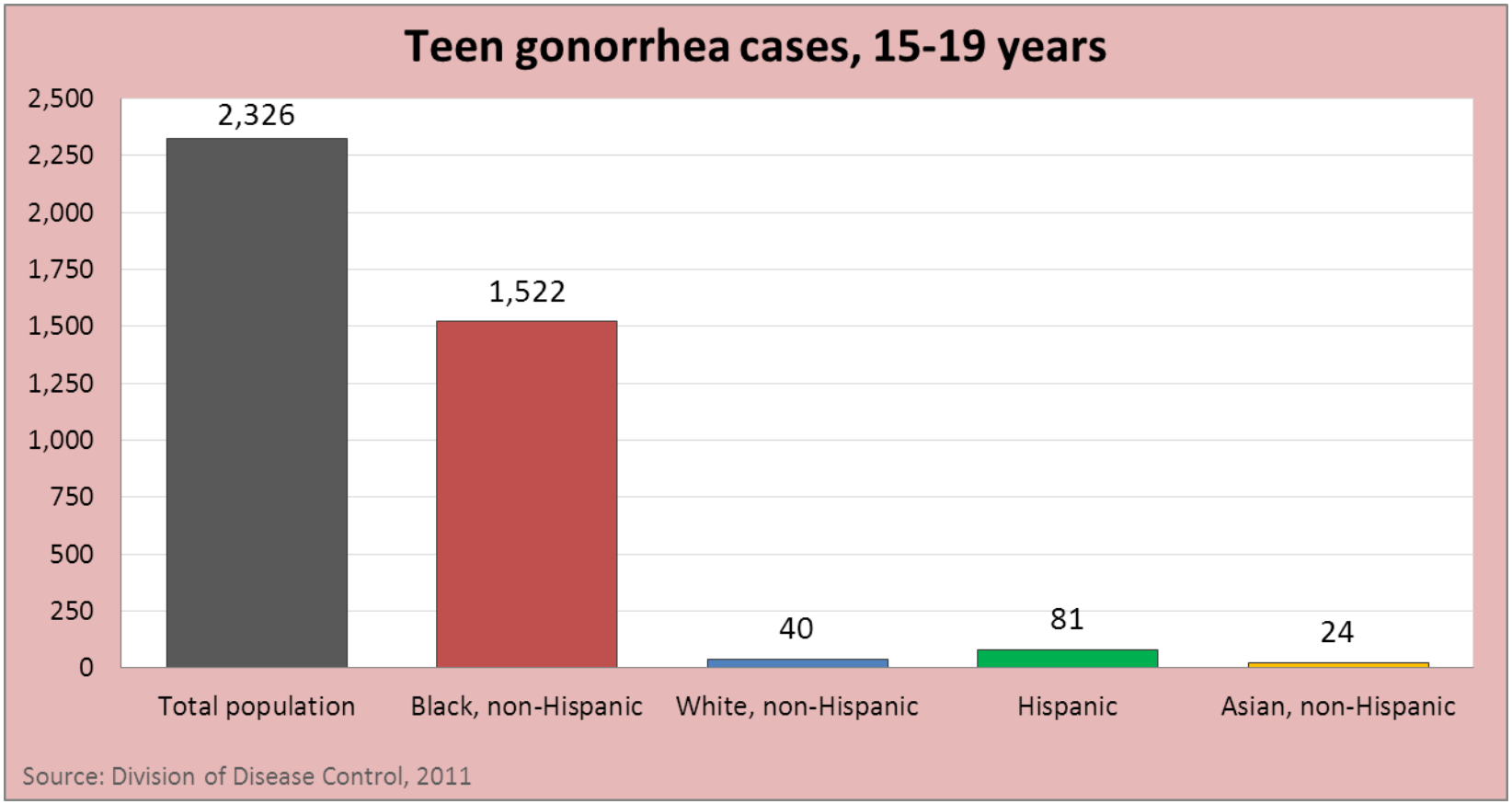

Teen chlamydia cases, 15-19 years
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
8,298
4,828
131
507
94
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2011

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

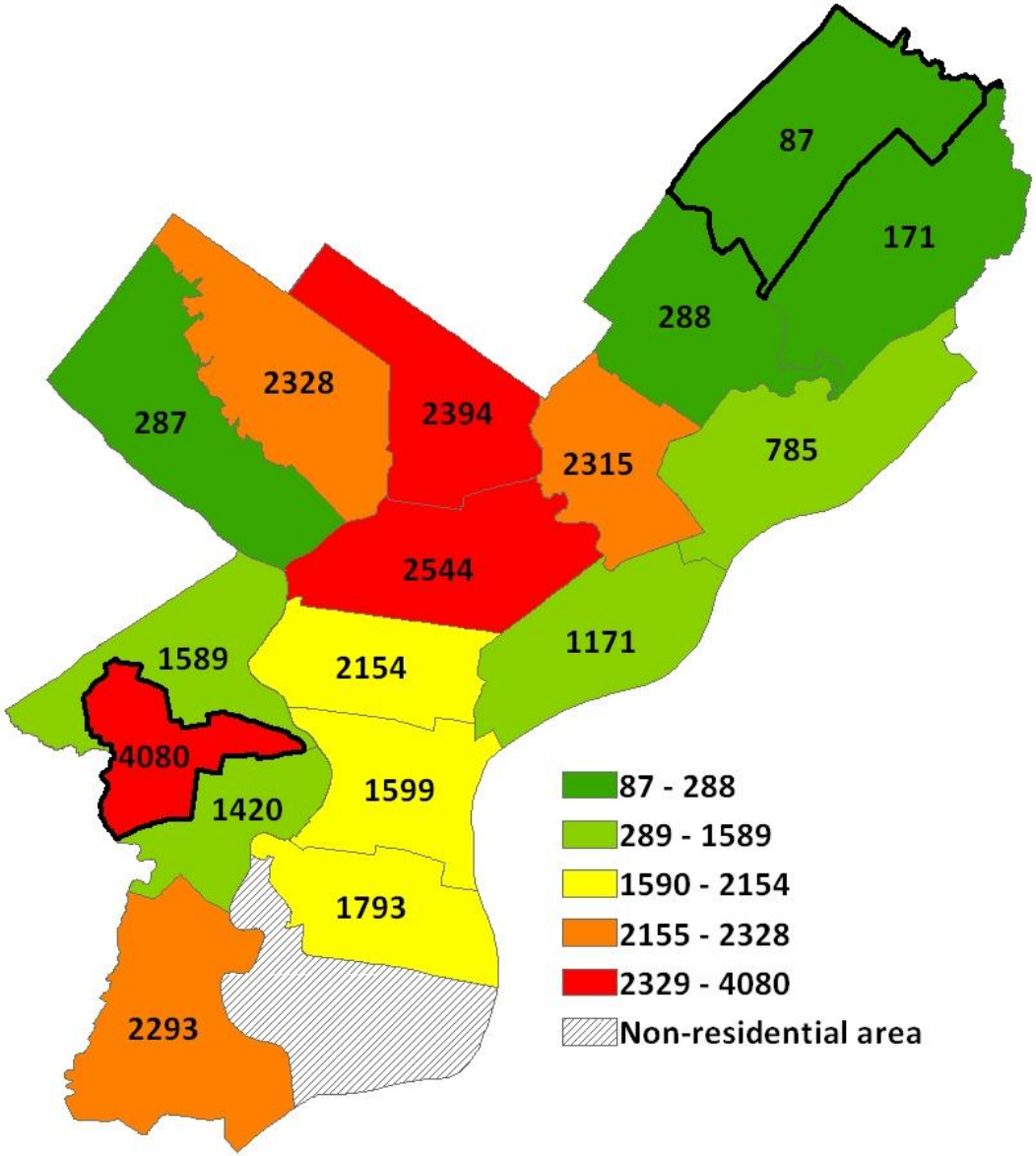


Source: Division of Disease Control, 2010


Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years
2,500
2,250
2,000
1,750
1,500
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
0
2,073
2,044
2,015
1,598
1,332
1,389
1,315
1,378
1,415
1,392
1,798
1,966
1,834
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Source: Division of Disease Control


Teen gonorrhea cases, 15-19 years
2,500
2,250
2,000
1,750
1,500
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
0
2,326
1,522
40
81
24
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2011

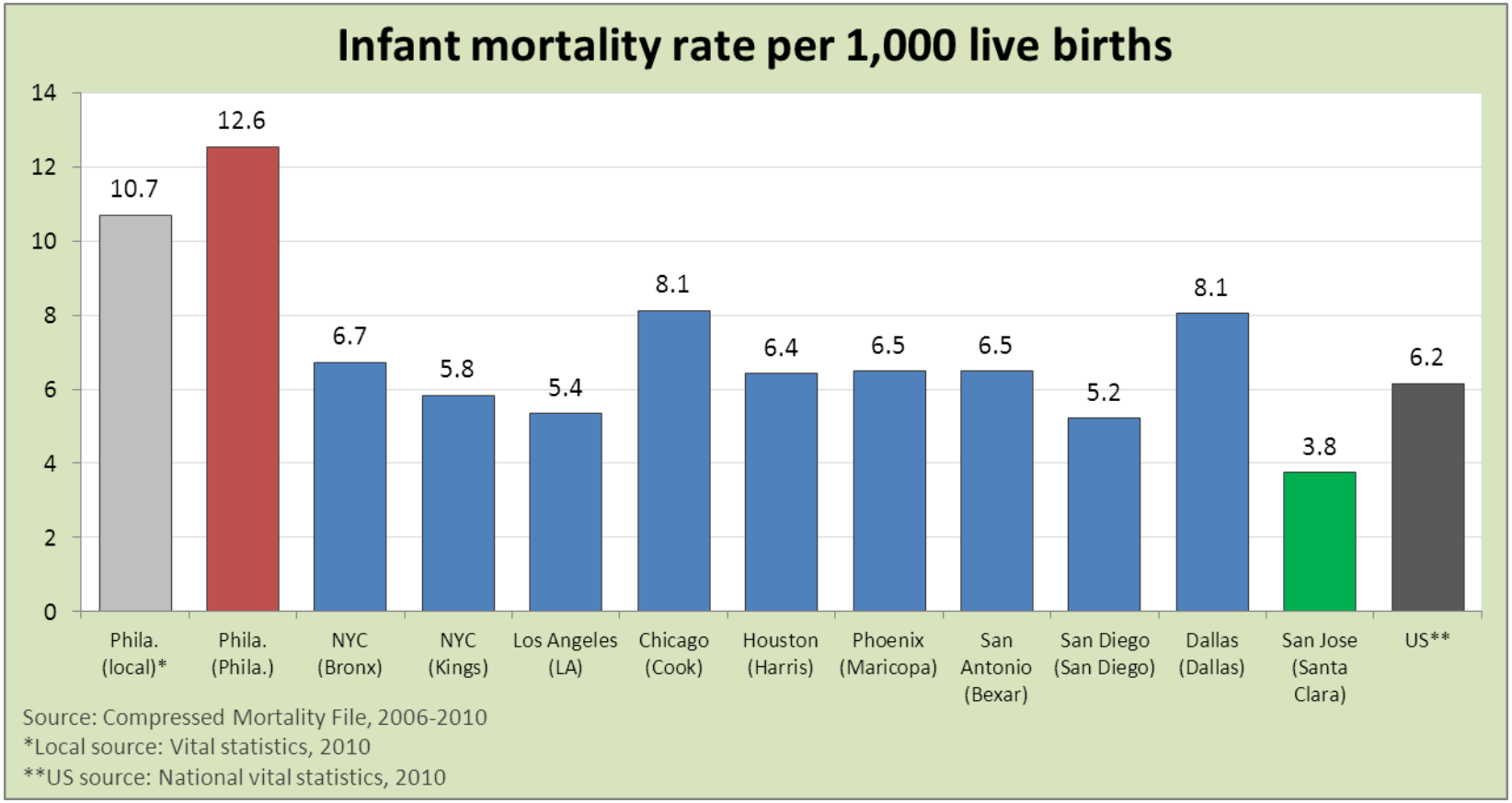
Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years

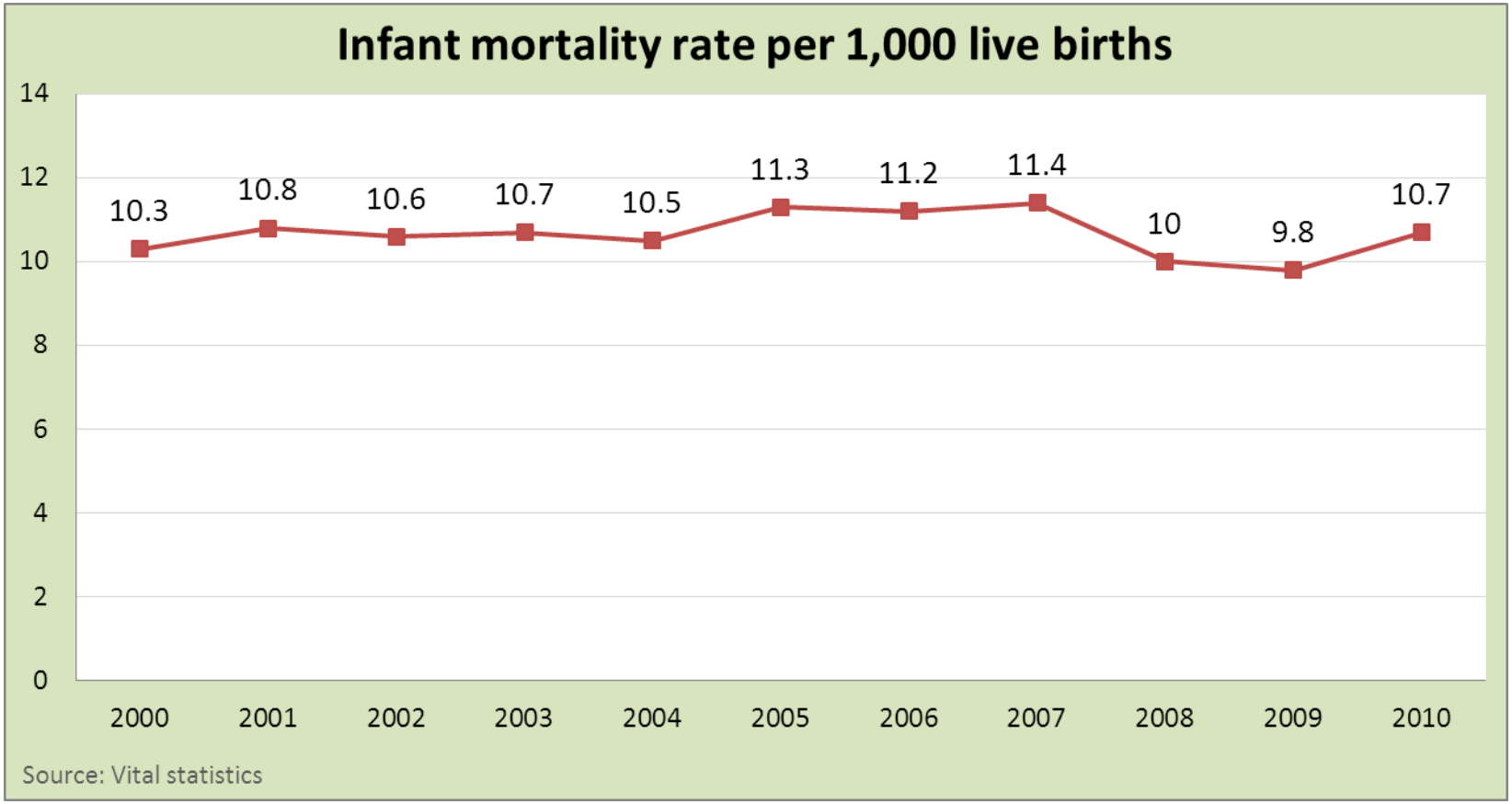


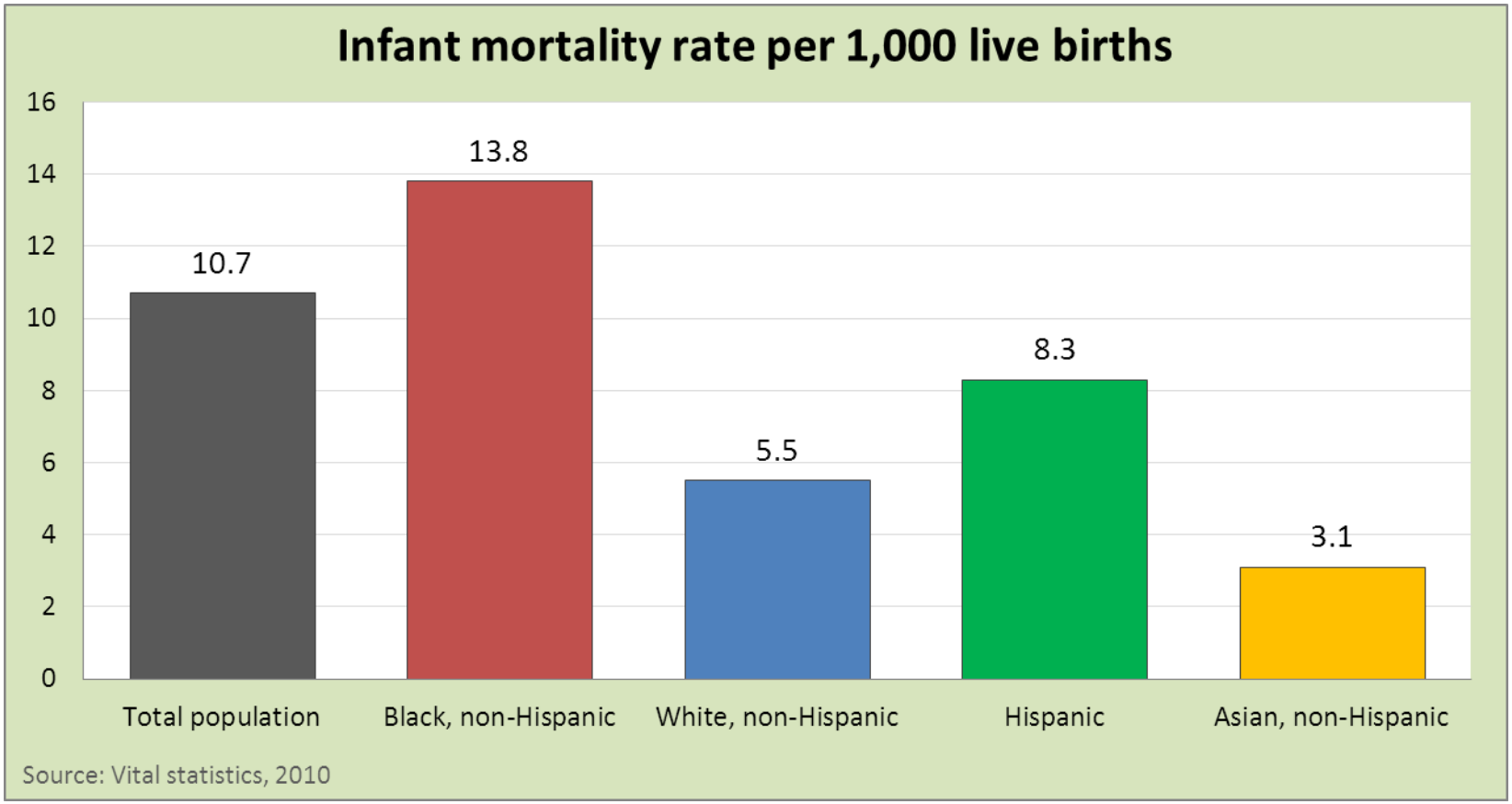
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2010

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

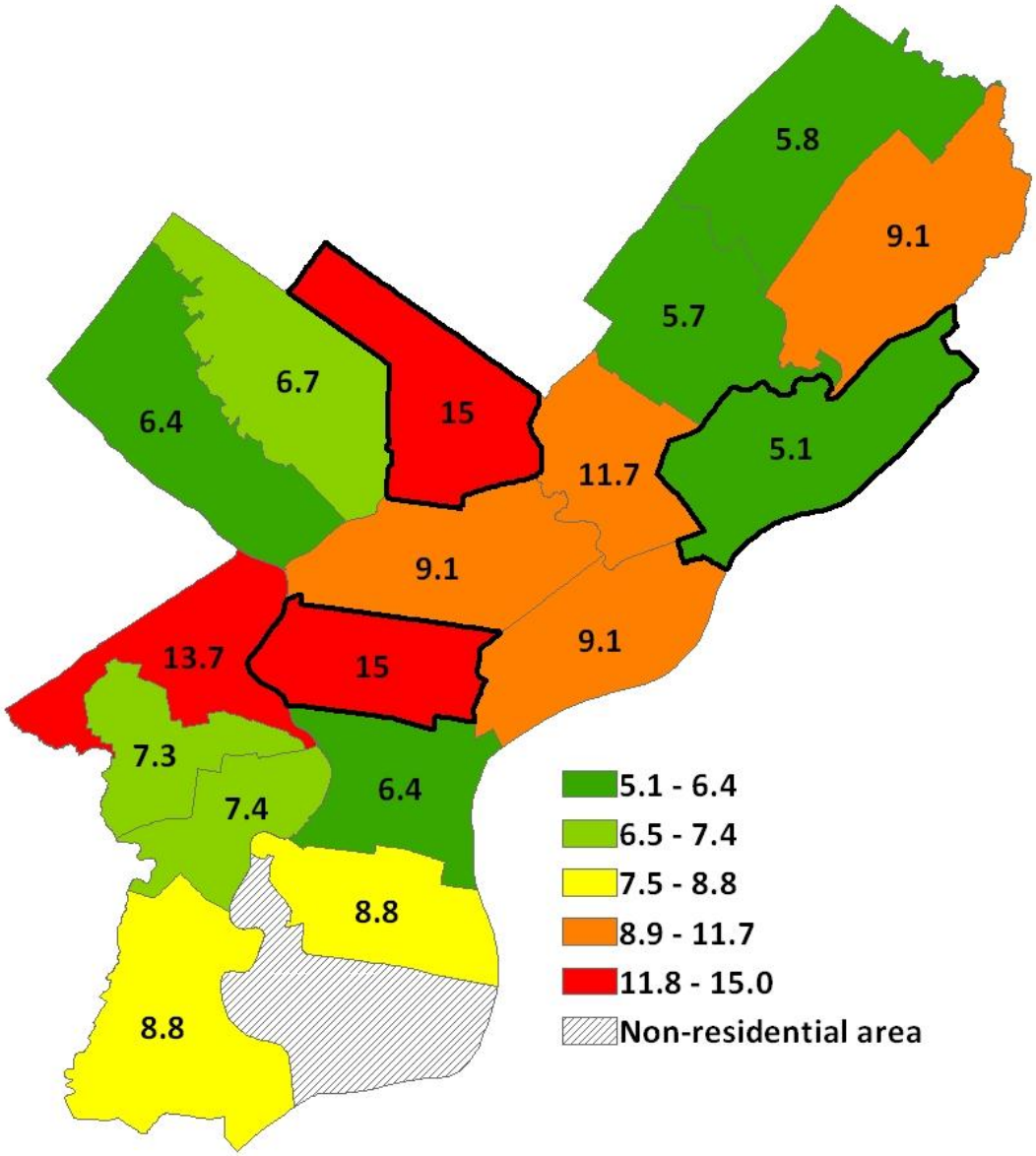
Infant mortality rate
Low birth weight
5+ births
Prenatal care
Breastfeeding initiation


Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
10.7
12.6
6.7
5.8
5.4
8.1
6.4
6.5
6.5
5.2
8.1
3.8
6.2
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: Compressed Mortality File, 2006-2010
*Local source: Vital statistics, 2010
**US source: National vital statistics, 2010

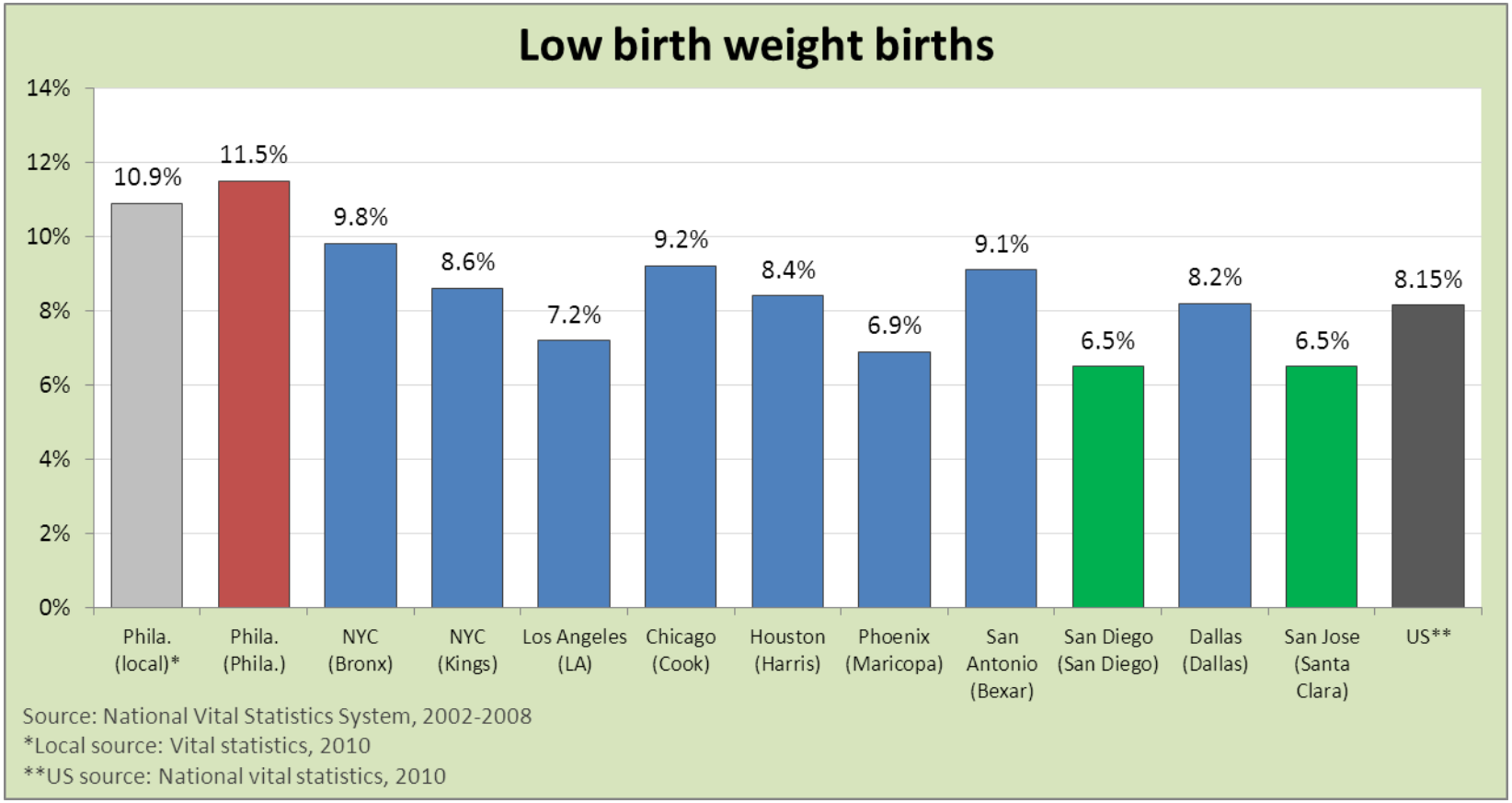

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
10.3
10.8
10.6
10.7
10.5
11.3
11.2
11.4
10
9.8
10.7
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
10.7
13.8
5.5
8.3
3.1
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

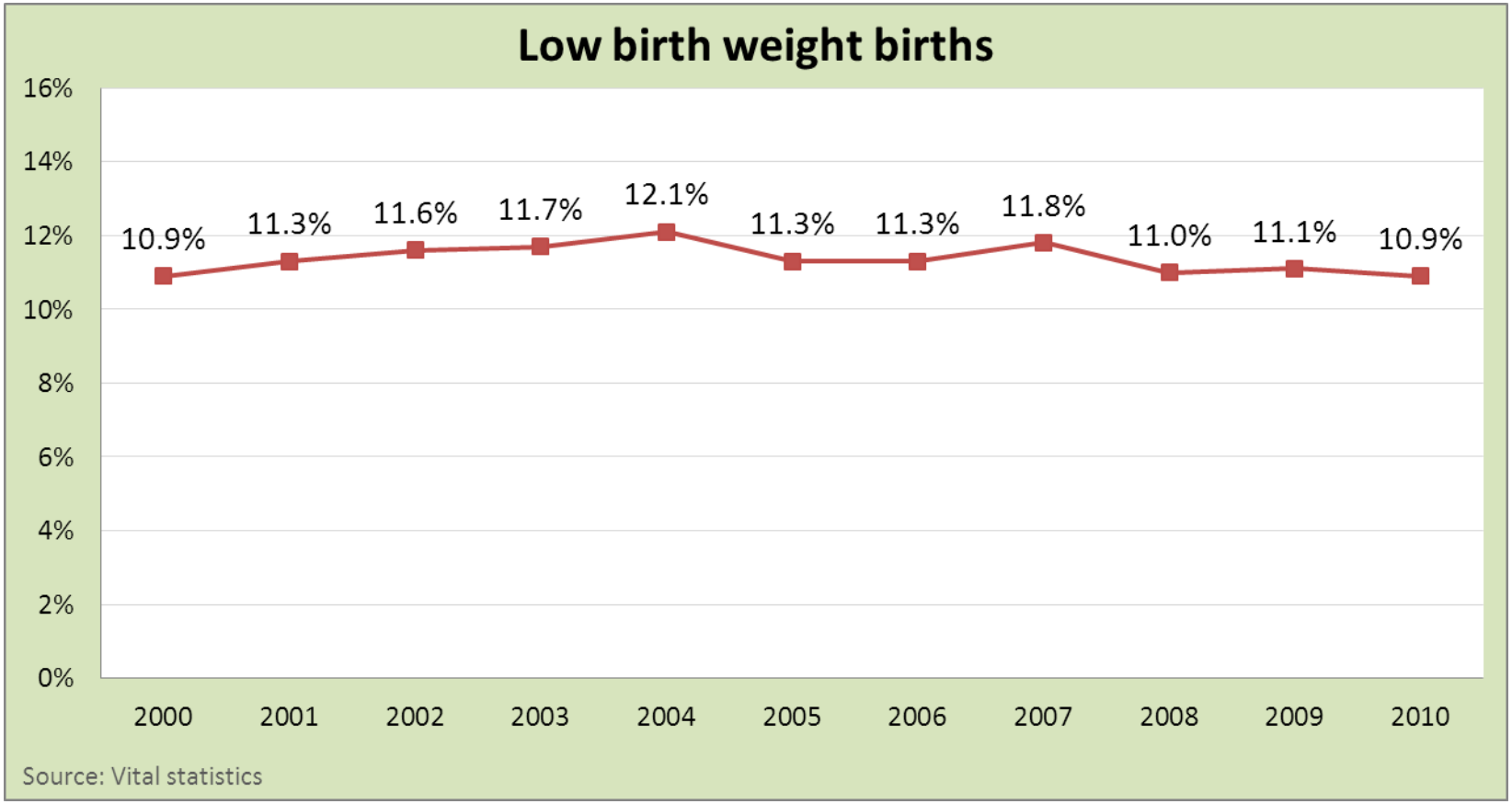
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births



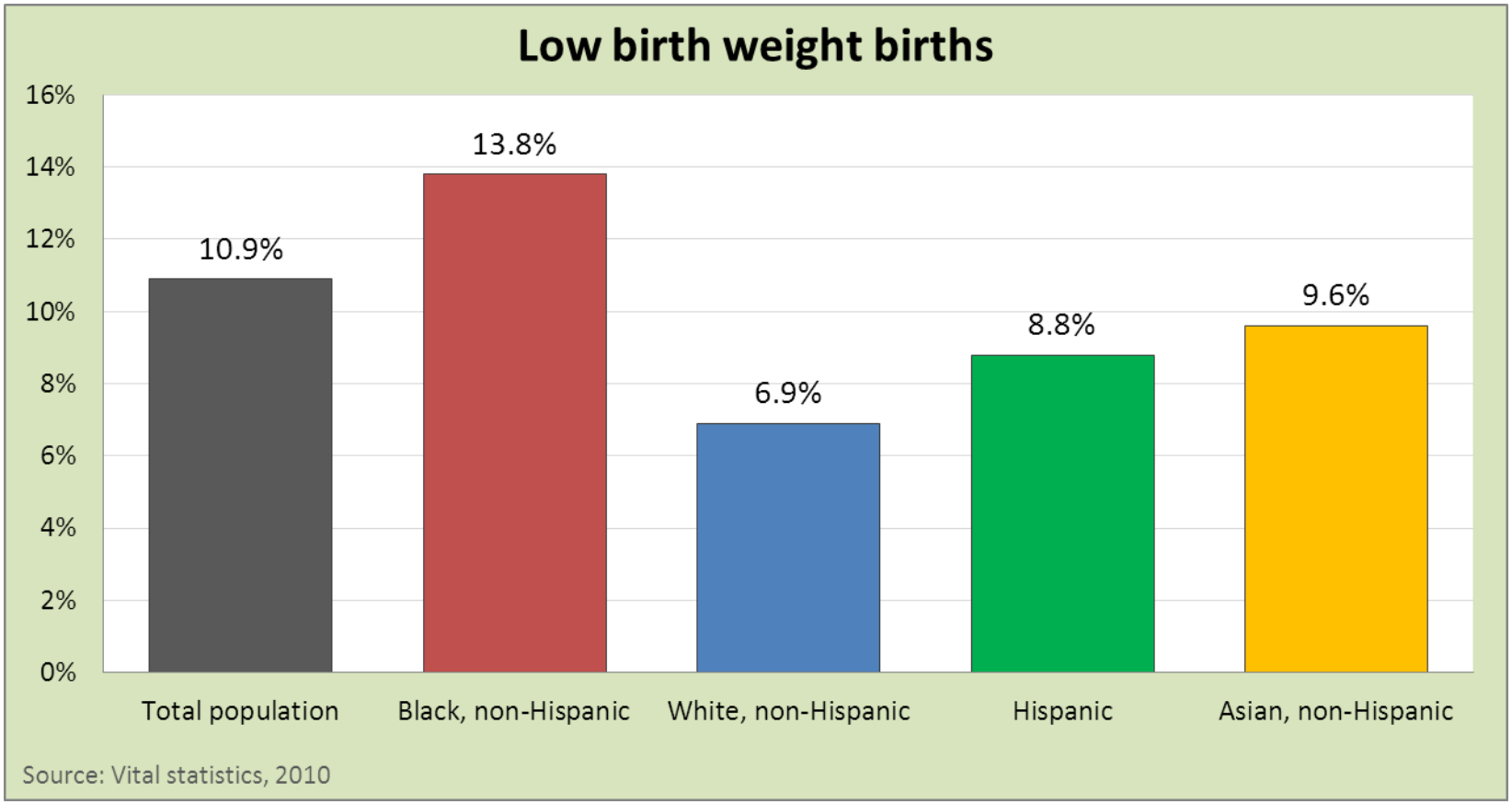
Source: Vital statistics, 2010


Low birth weight births
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
10.9%
11.5%
9.8%
8.6%
7.2%
9.2%
8.4%
6.9%
9.1%
6.5%
8.2%
6.5%
8.15%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: National Vital Statistics System, 2002-2008
*Local source: Vital statistics, 2010
**US source: National vital statistics, 2010

<2500 grams

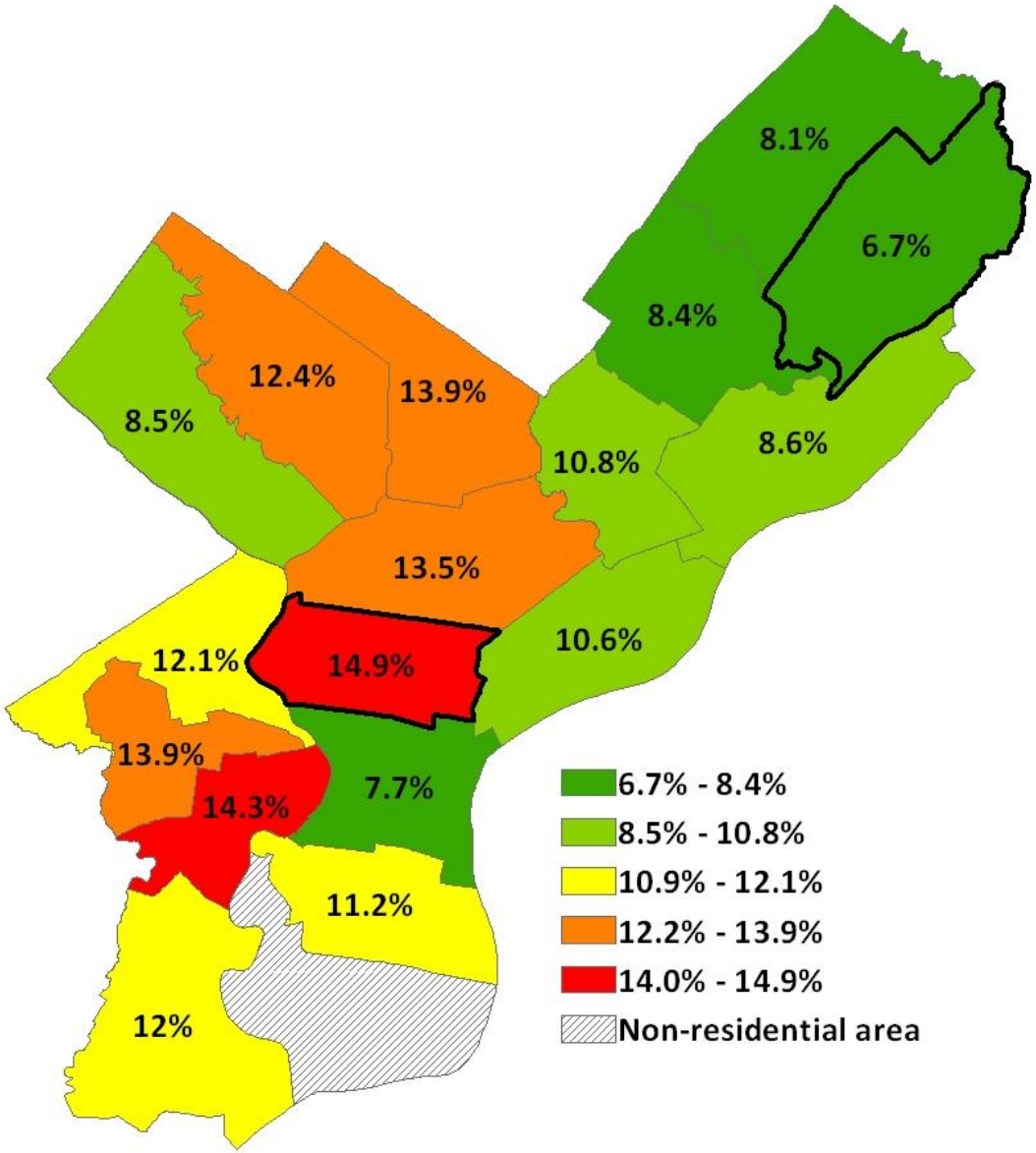

Low birth weight births
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
10.9%
11.3%
11.6%
11.7%
12.1%
11.3%
11.3%
11.8%
11.0%
11.1%
10.9%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics

<2500 grams


Low birth weight births
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
10.9%
13.8%
6.9%
8.8%
9.6%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

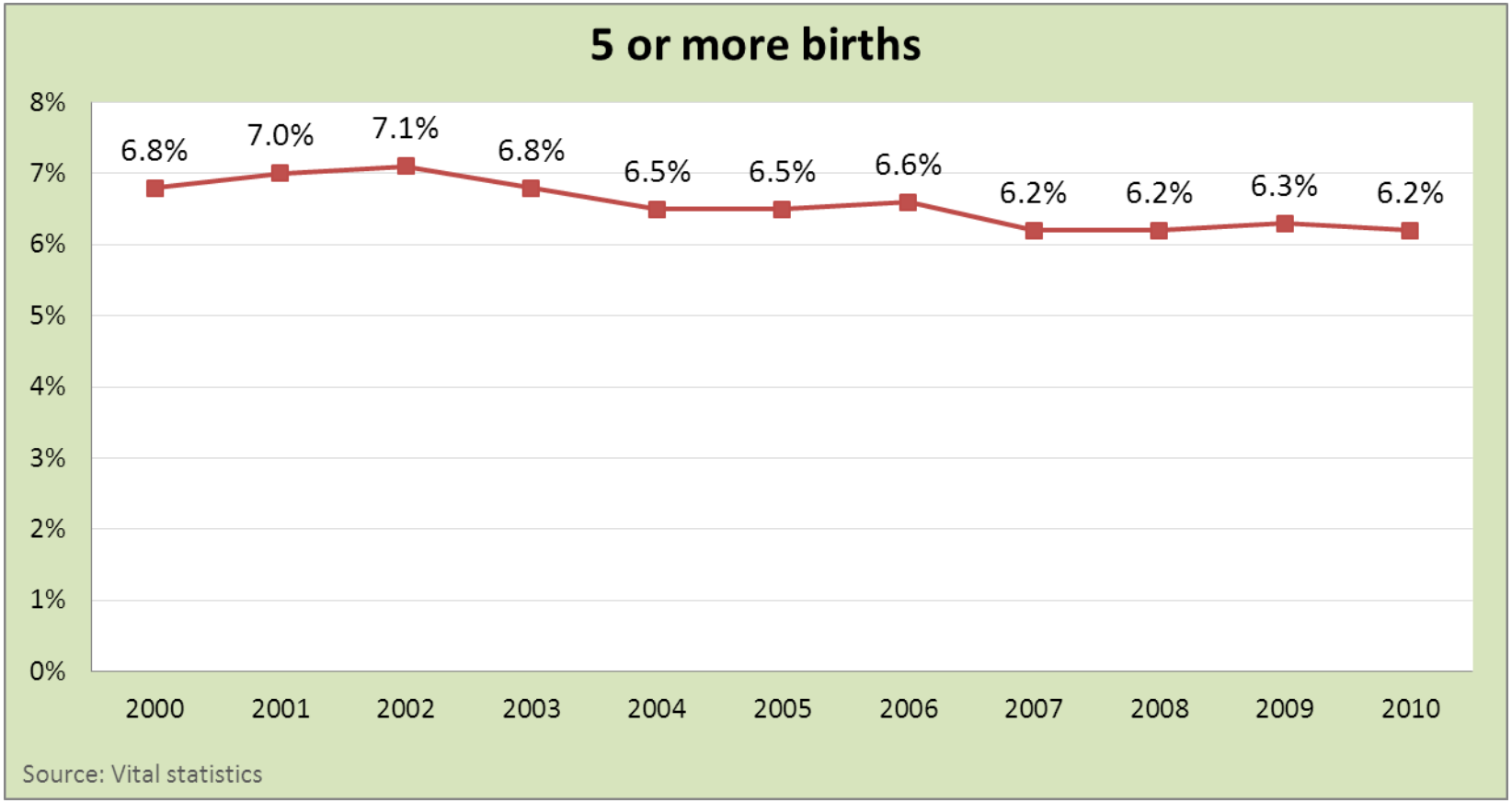
<2500 grams

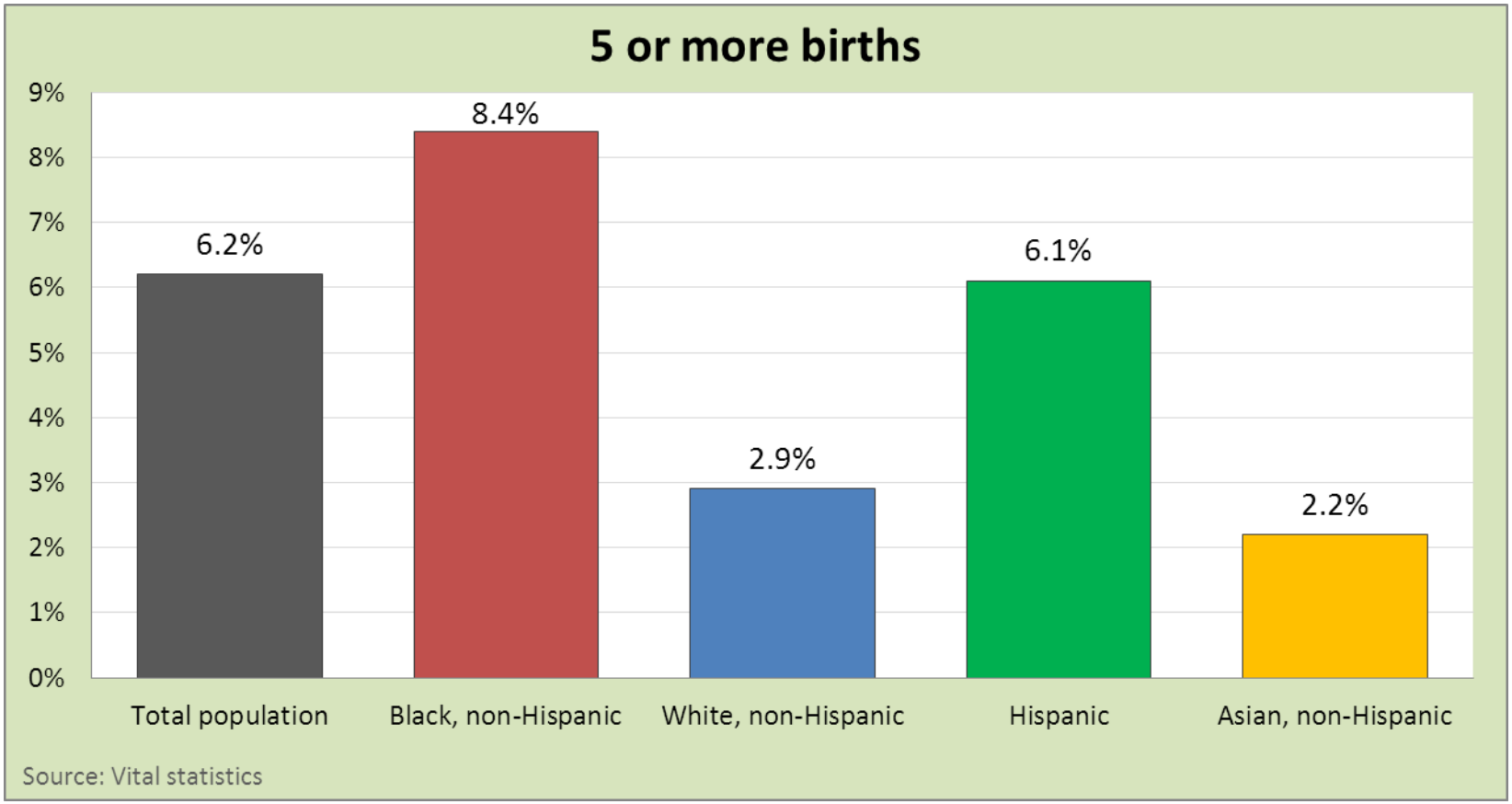
Low birth weight births



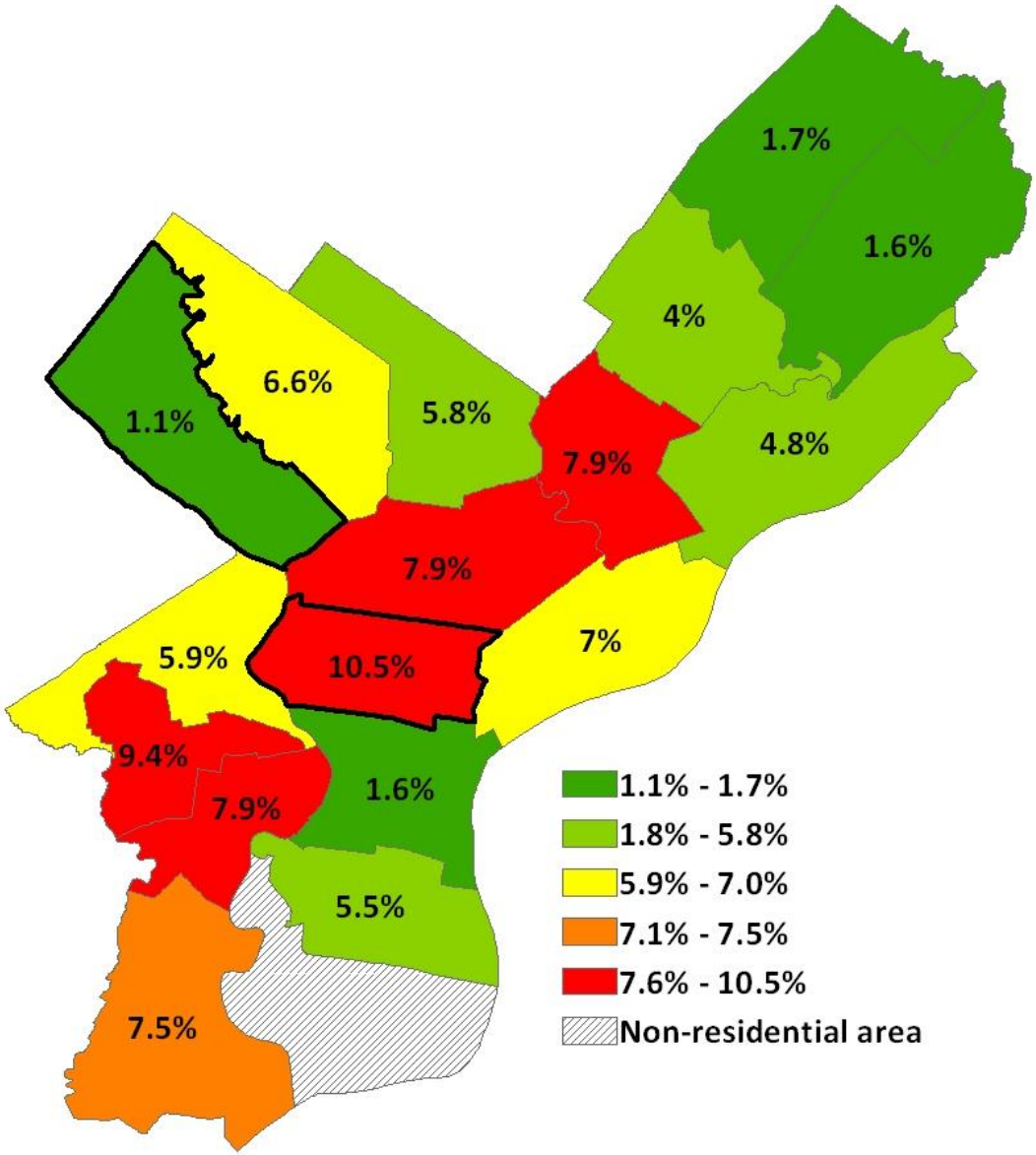
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

<2500 grams

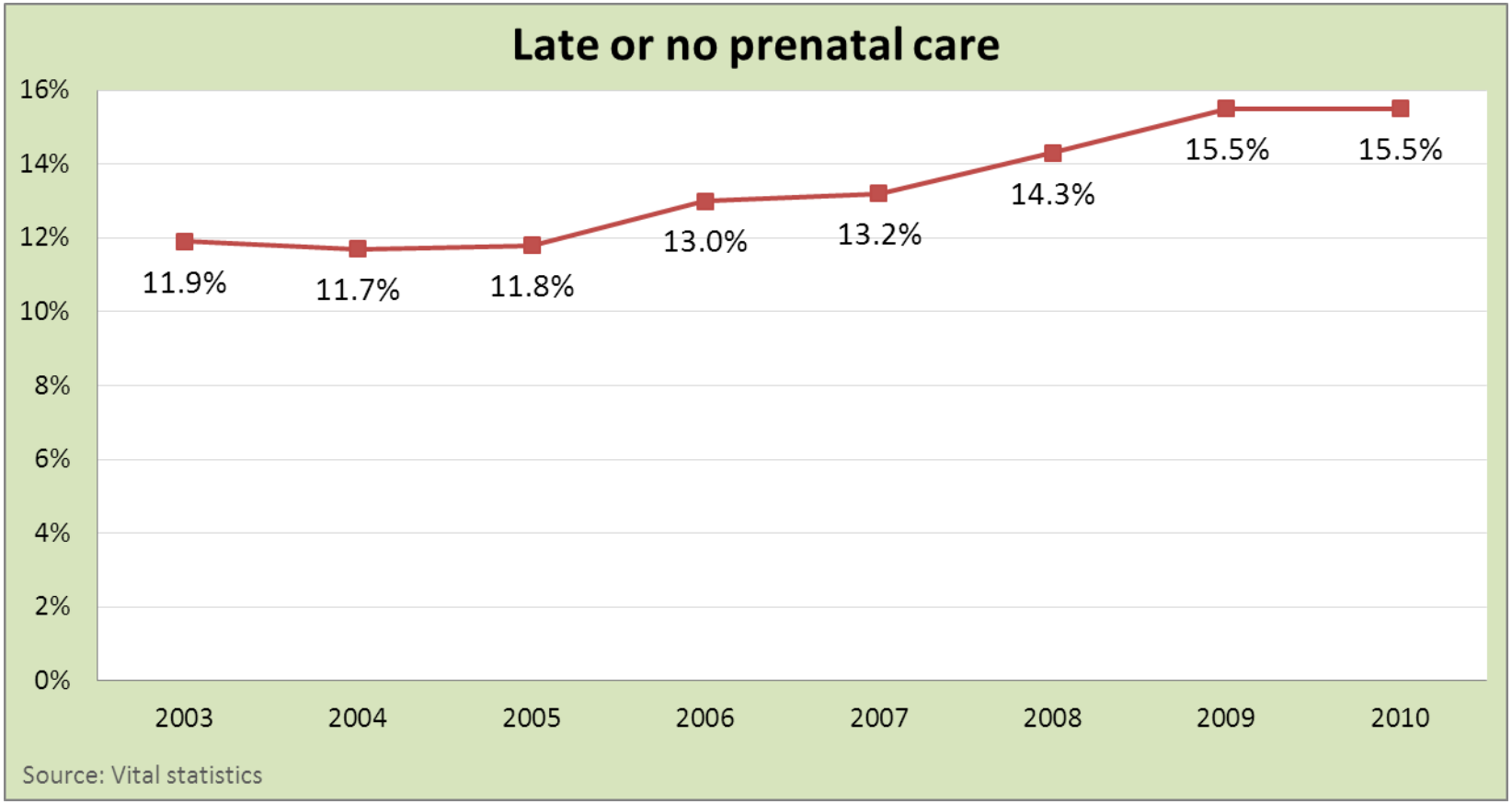

5 or more births
8%
7%
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
6.8%
7.0%
7.1%
6.8%
6.5%
6.5%
6.6%
6.2%
6.2%
6.3%
6.2%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


5 or more births
9%
8%
7%
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
6.2%
8.4%
2.9%
6.1%
2.2%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics

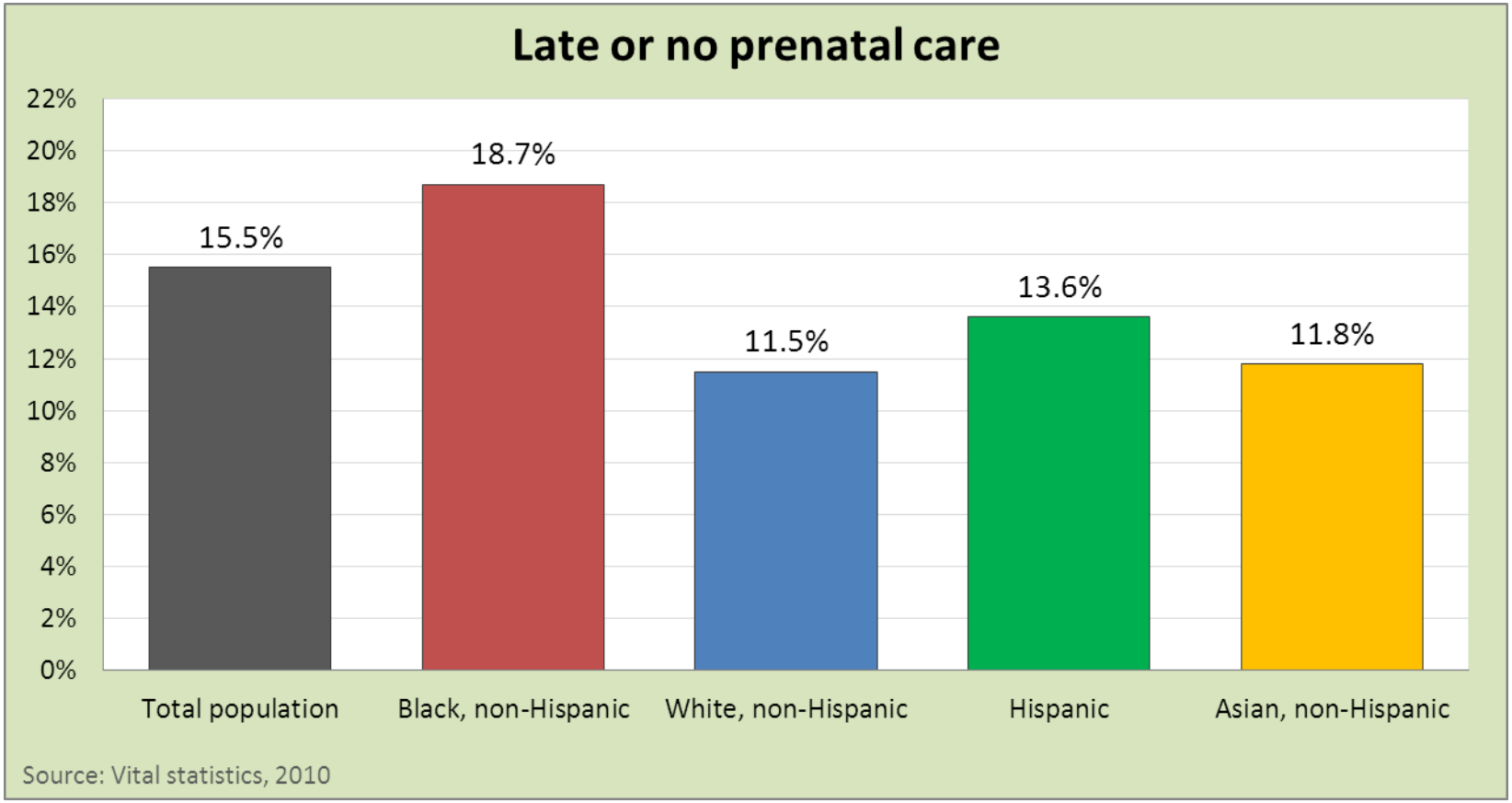
5 or more births



Source: Vital statistics, 2010

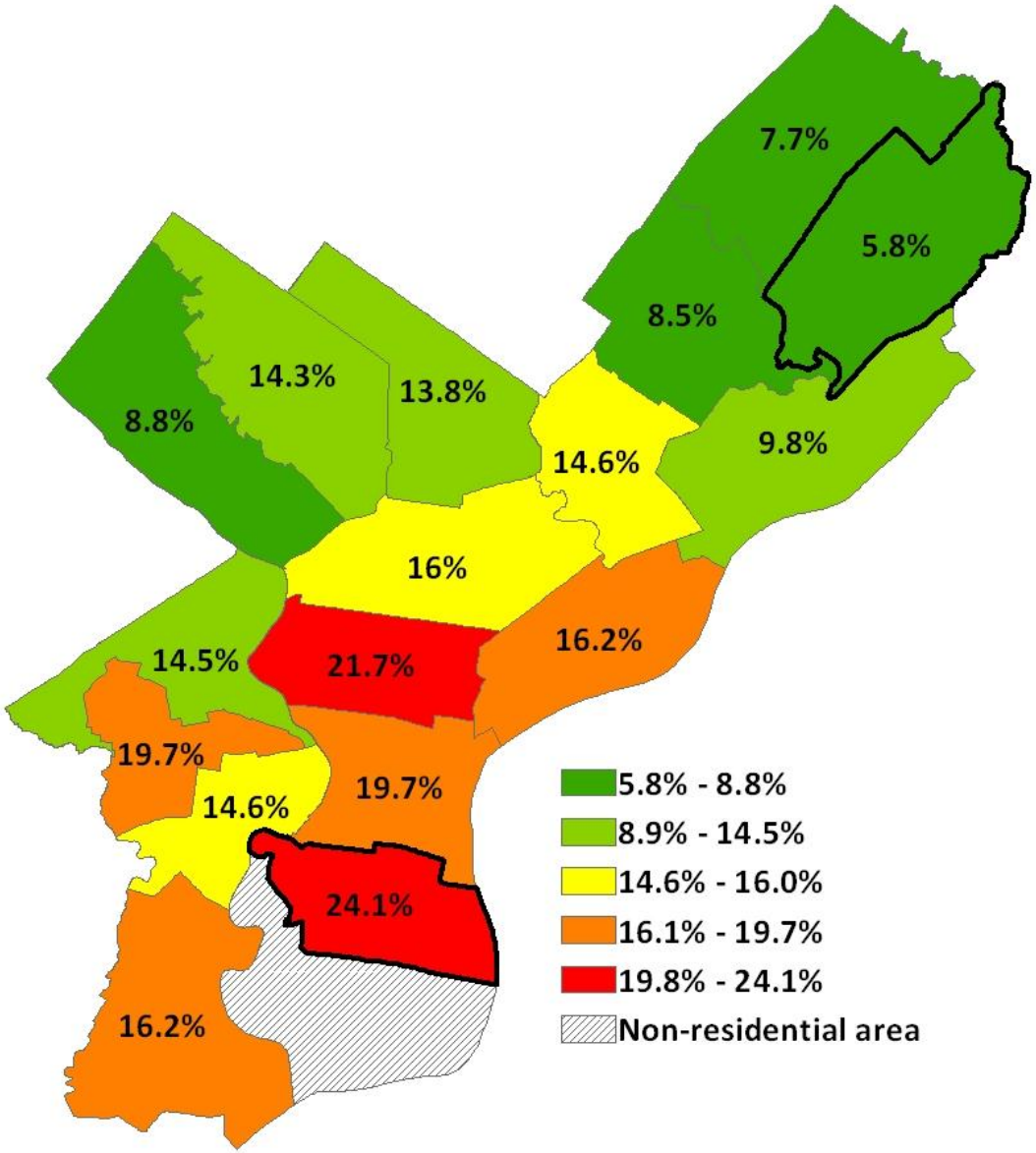


Beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all



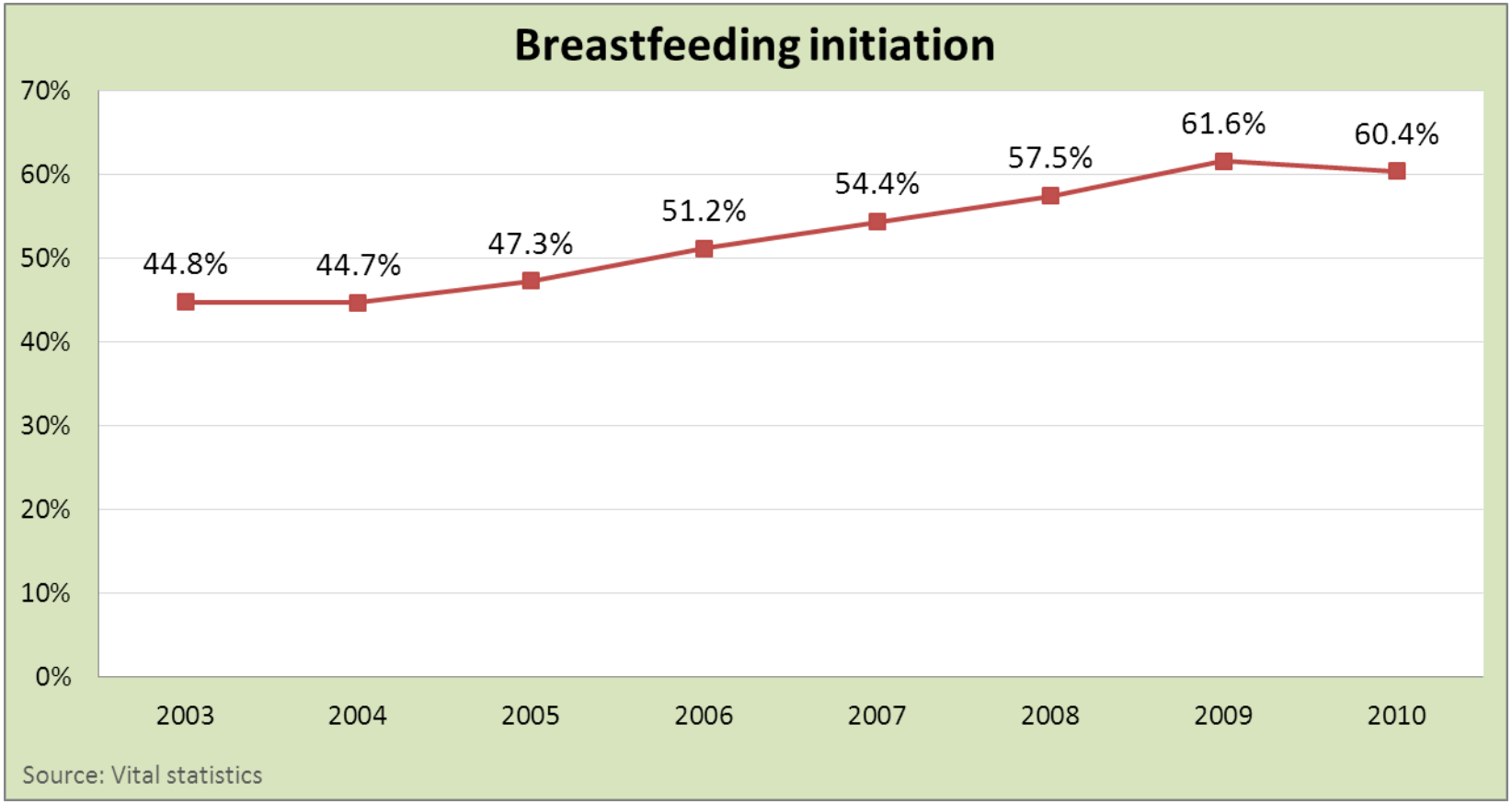
Beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all

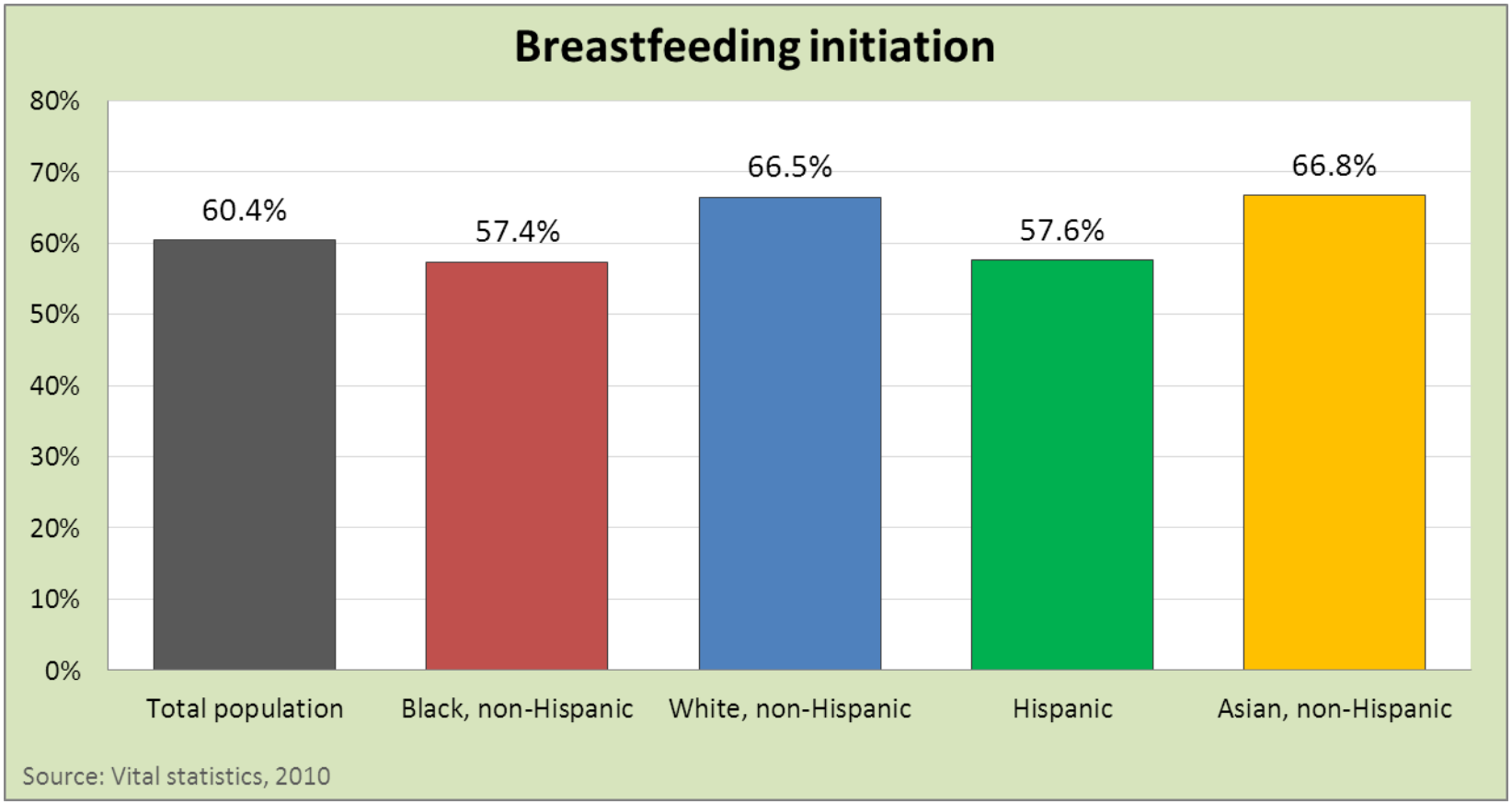
Late or no prenatal care



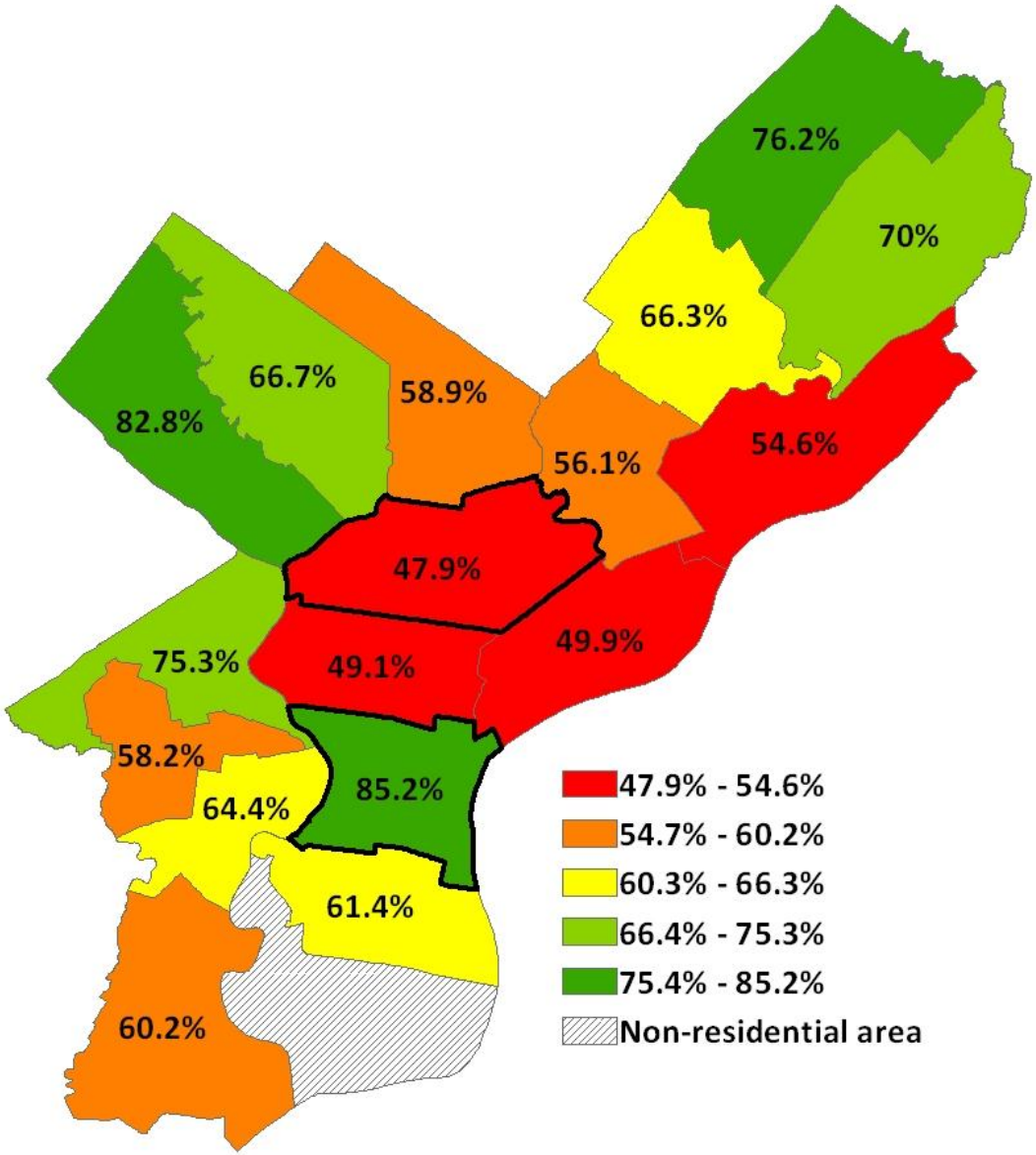
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

Beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all


Breastfeeding initiation
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
44.8%
44.7%
47.3%
51.2%
54.4%
57.5%
61.6%
60.4%
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


Breastfeeding initiation
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
60.4%
57.4%
66.5%
57.6%
66.8%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

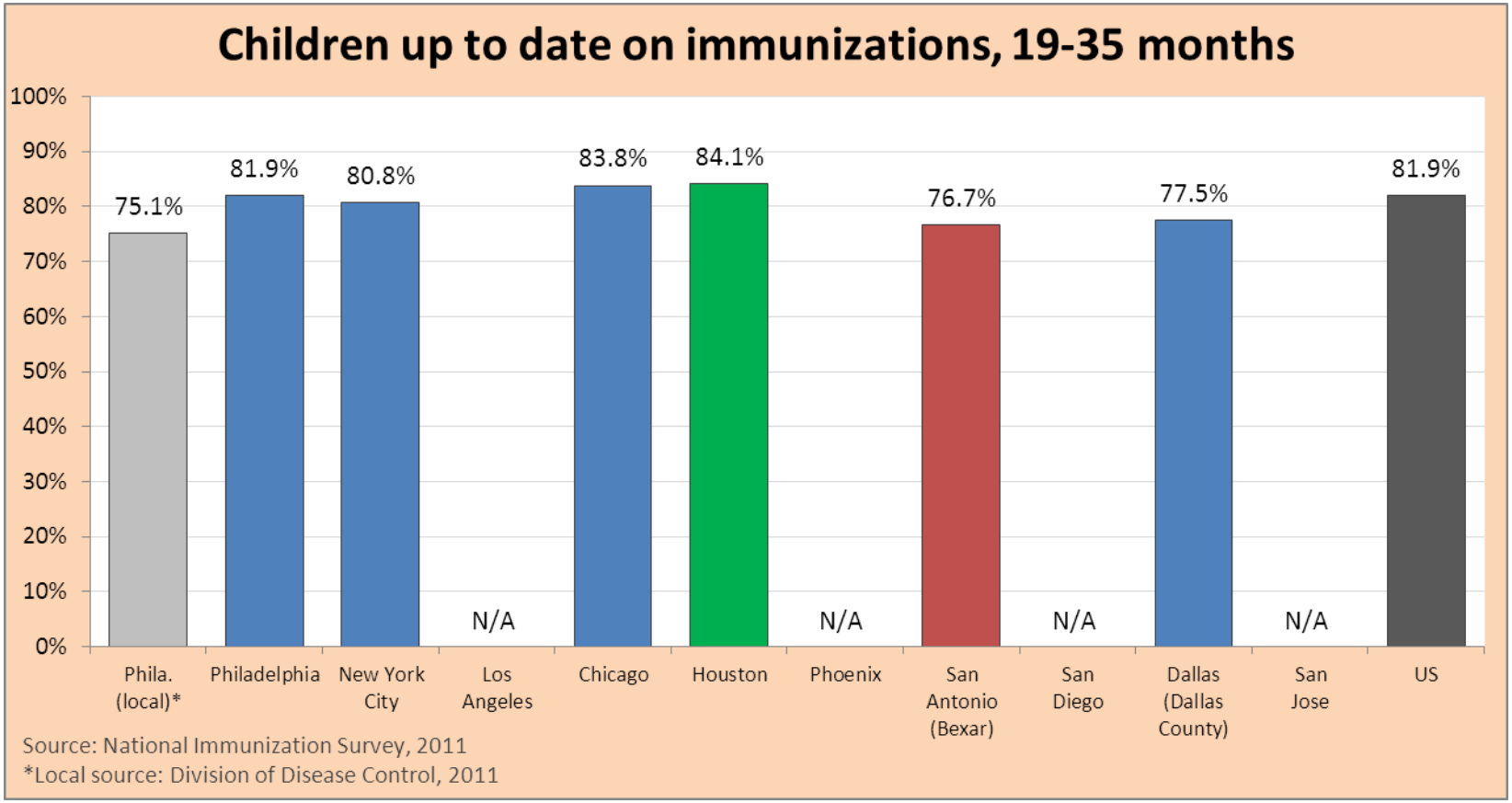
Breastfeeding initiation



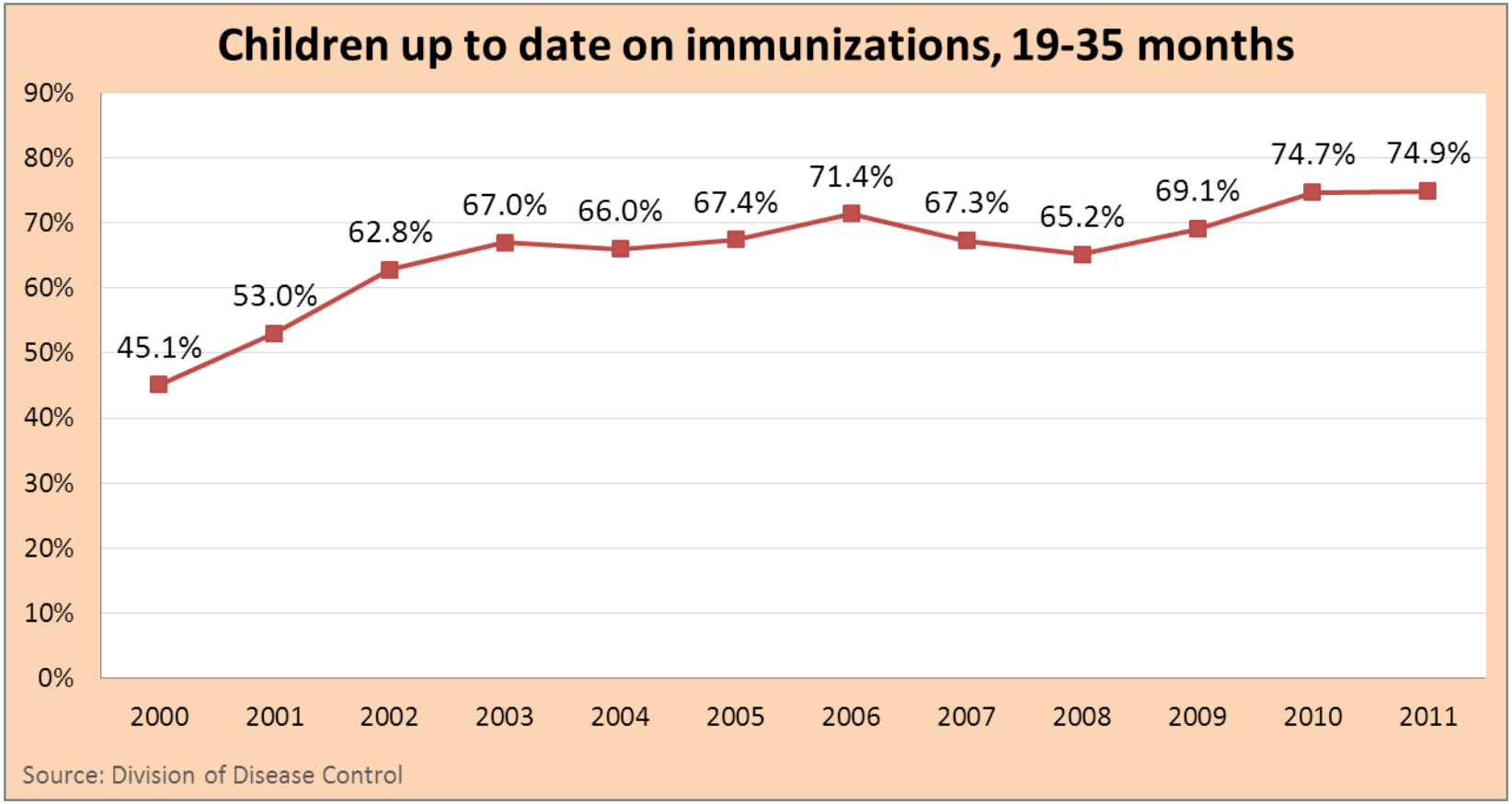
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

CHILD HEALTH

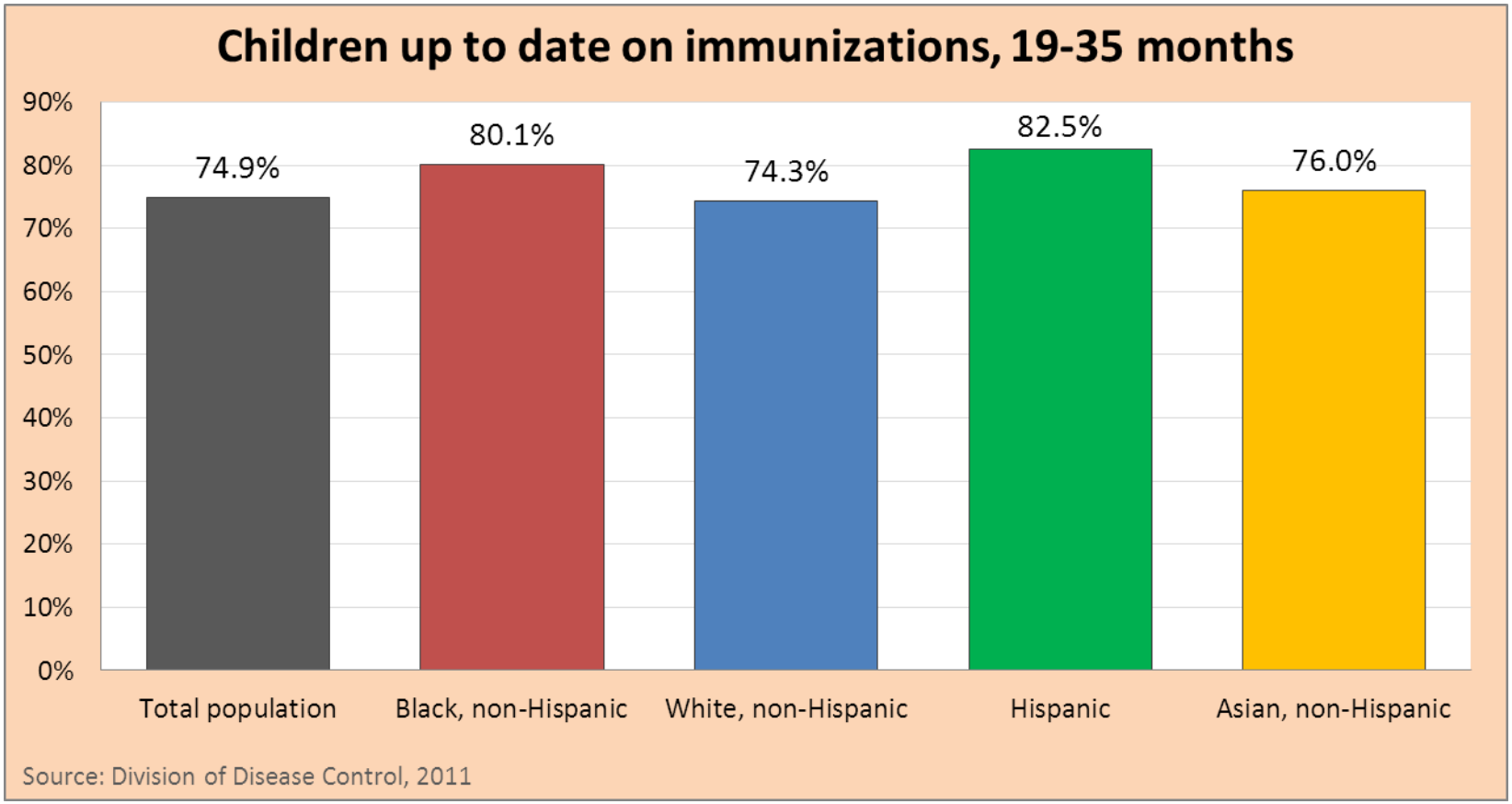
Immunizations
Asthma hospitalizations
Elevated lead levels
Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents
Child mortality



4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)

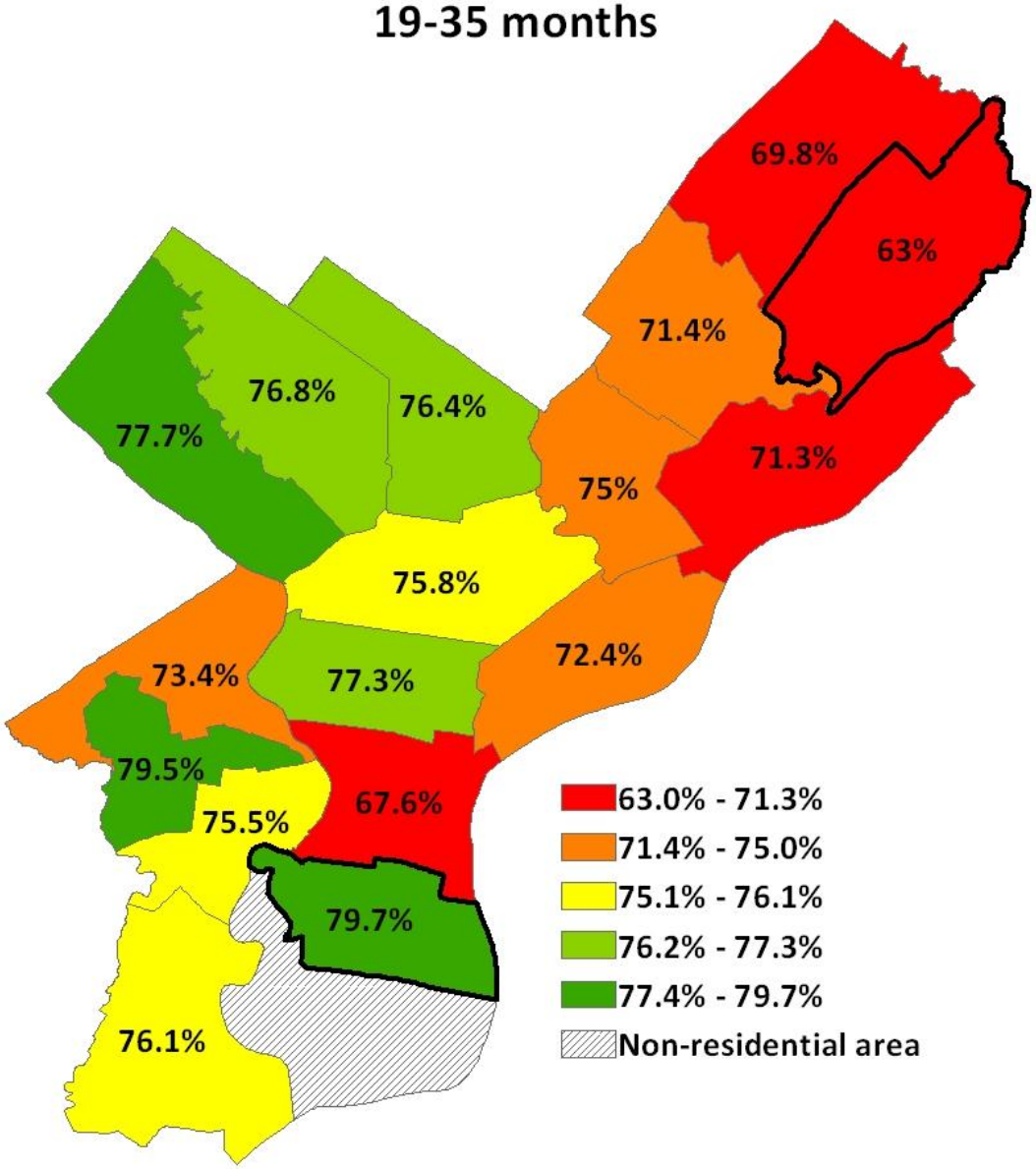


4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)



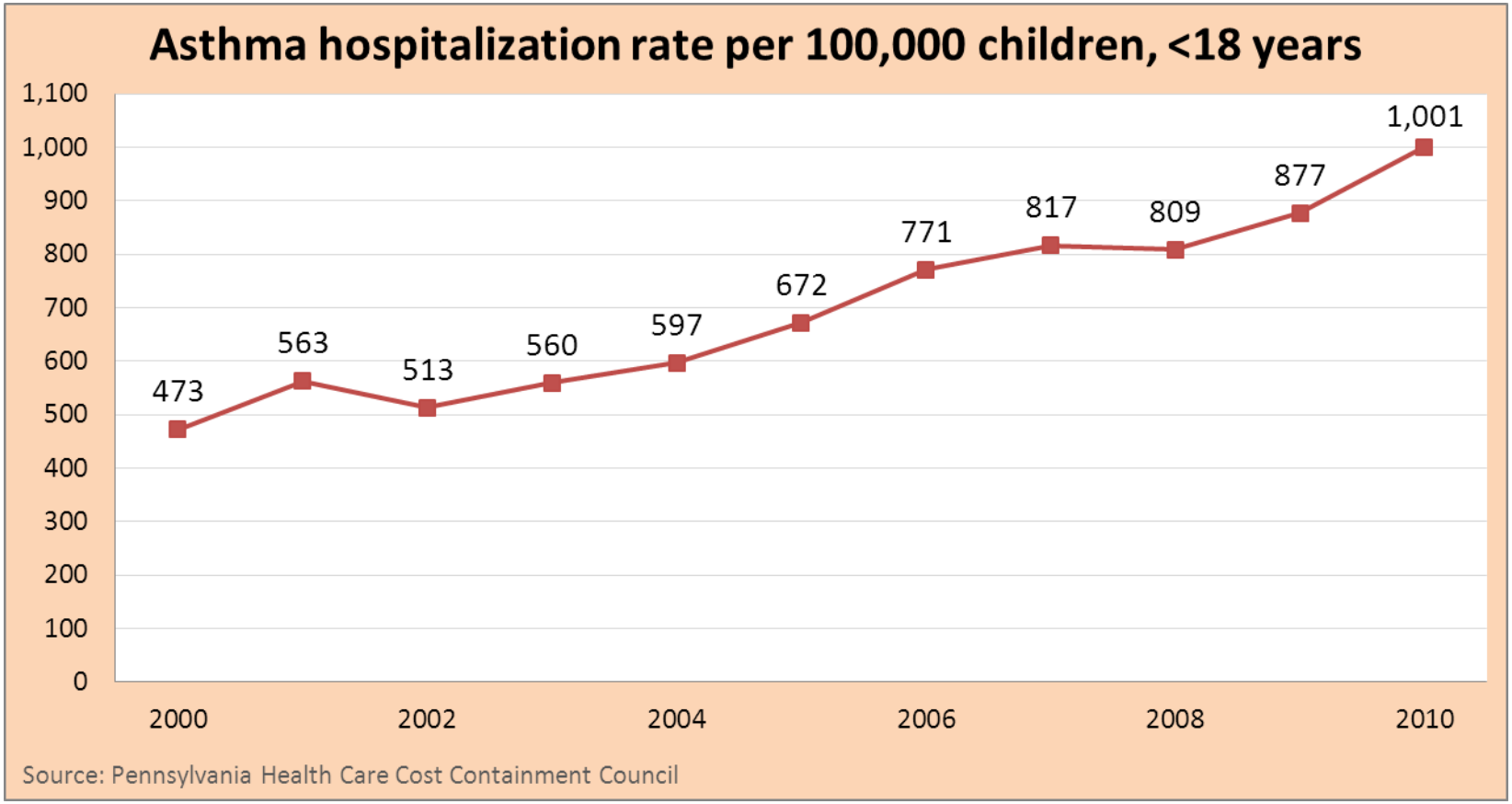
4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)

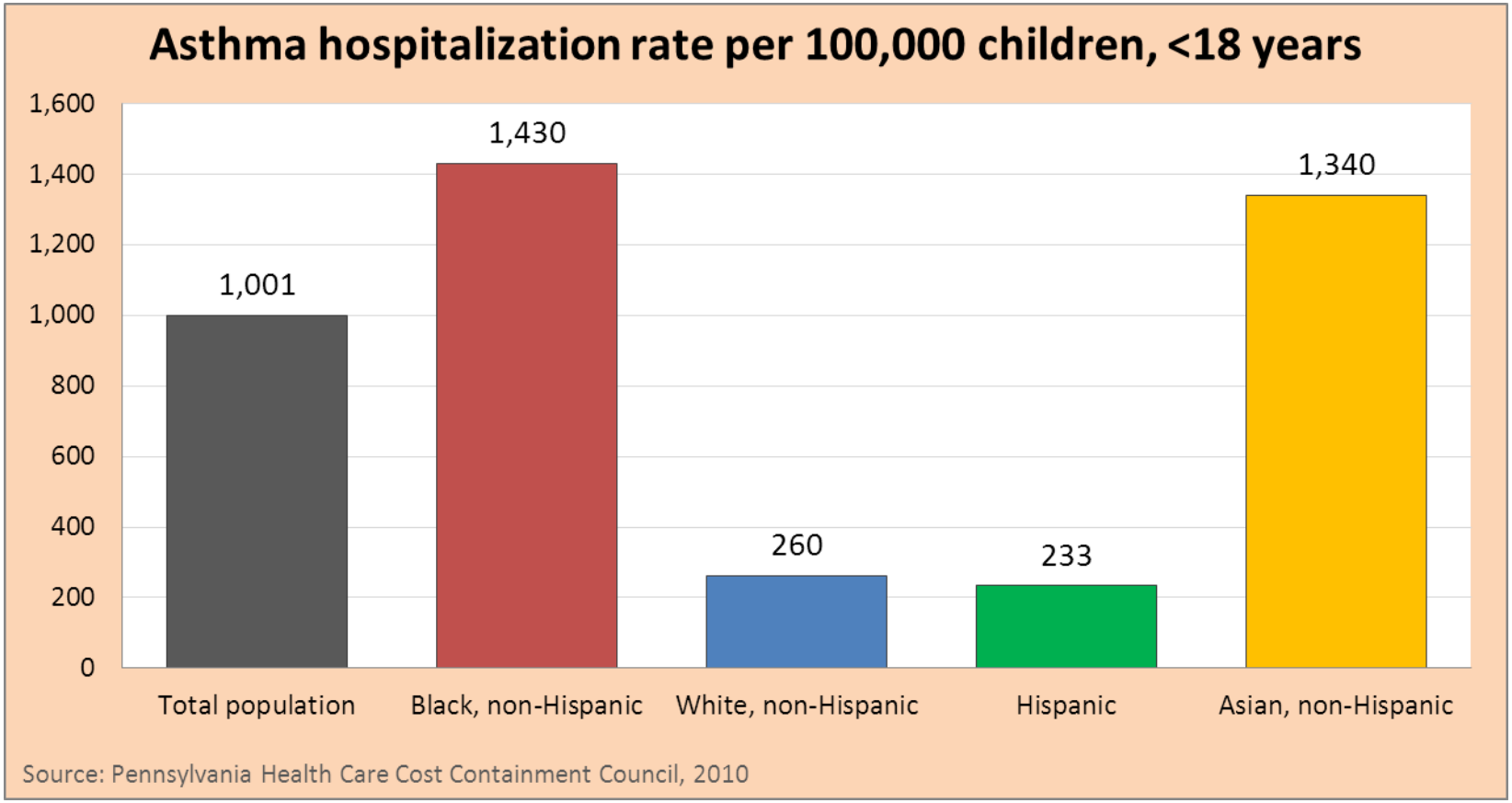
Children up to date on immunizations, 19-35 months



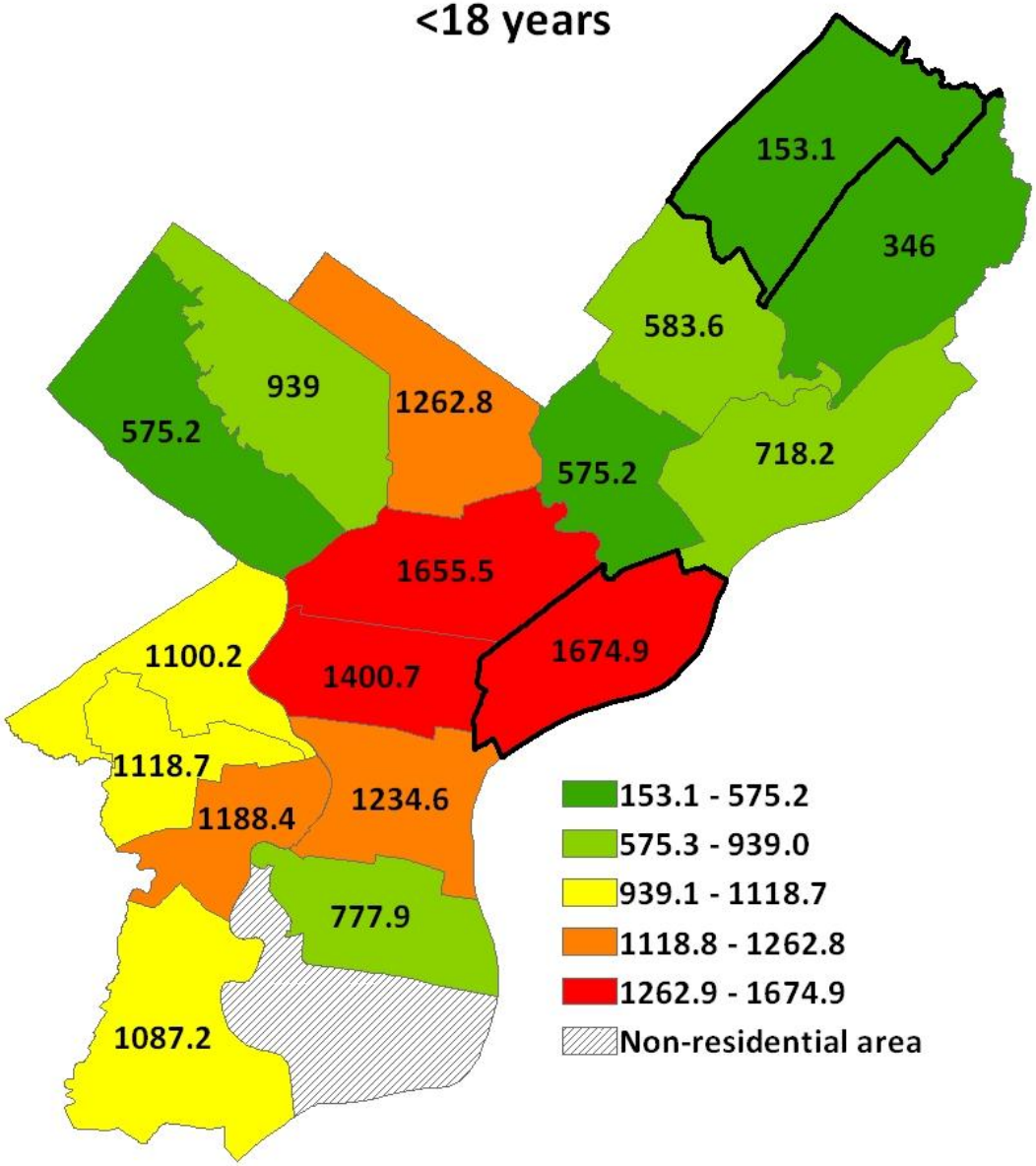
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2011

4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)

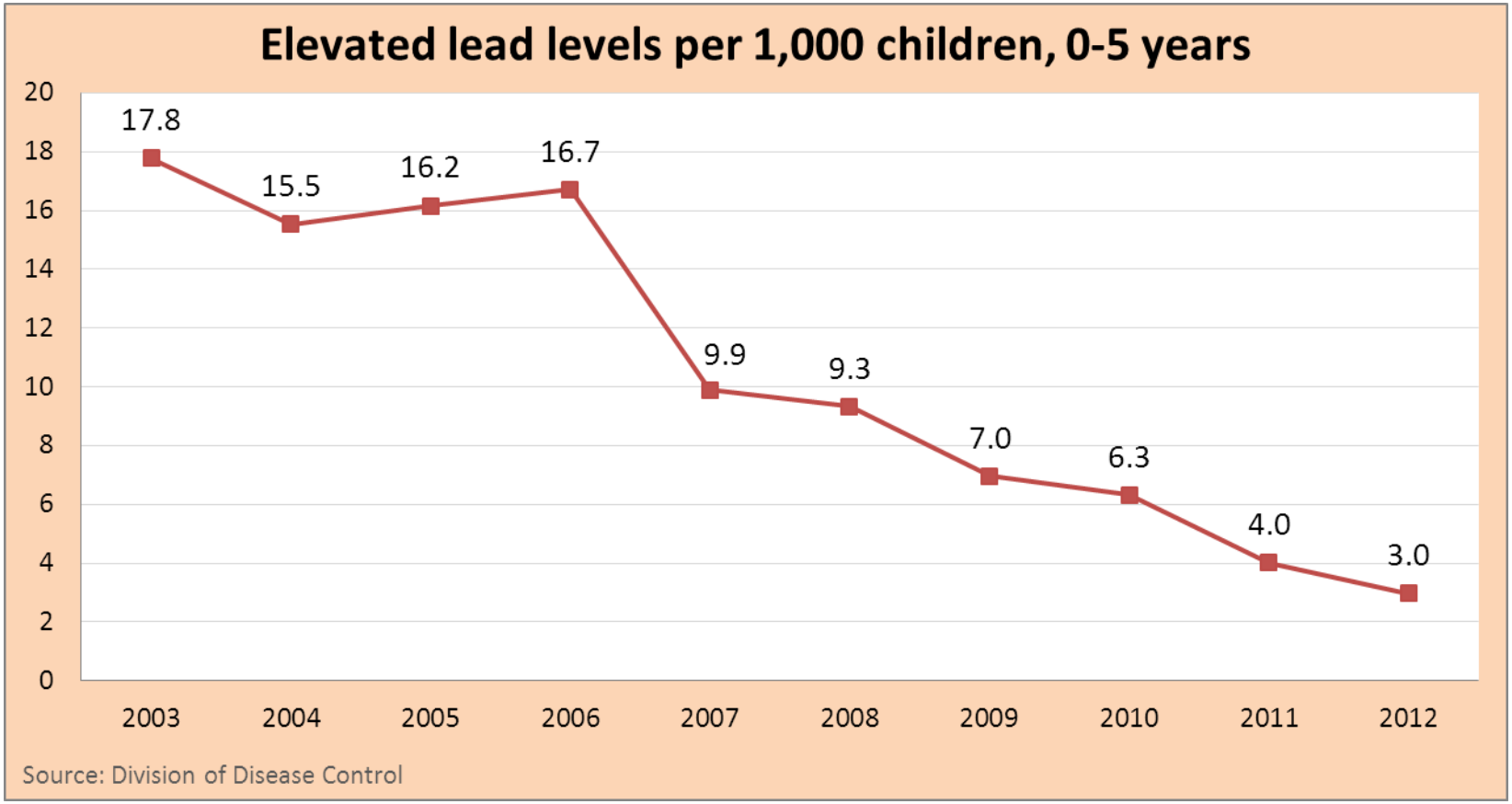

Asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 children, <18 years
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
473
563
513
560
597
672
771
817
809
877
1,001
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council


Asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 children, <18 years
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1,001
1,430
260
233
1,340
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2010

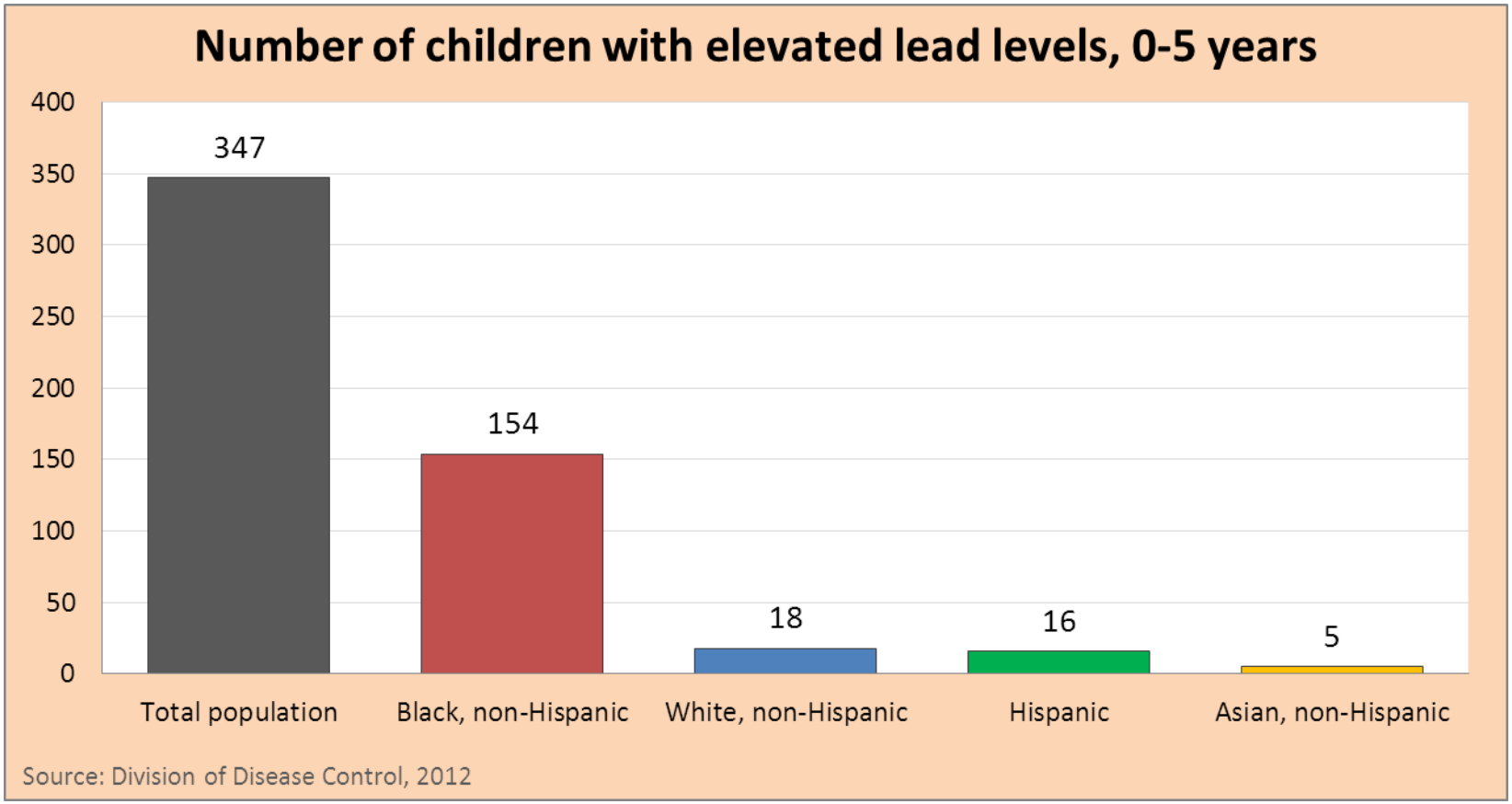
Child asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000, <18 years



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2010

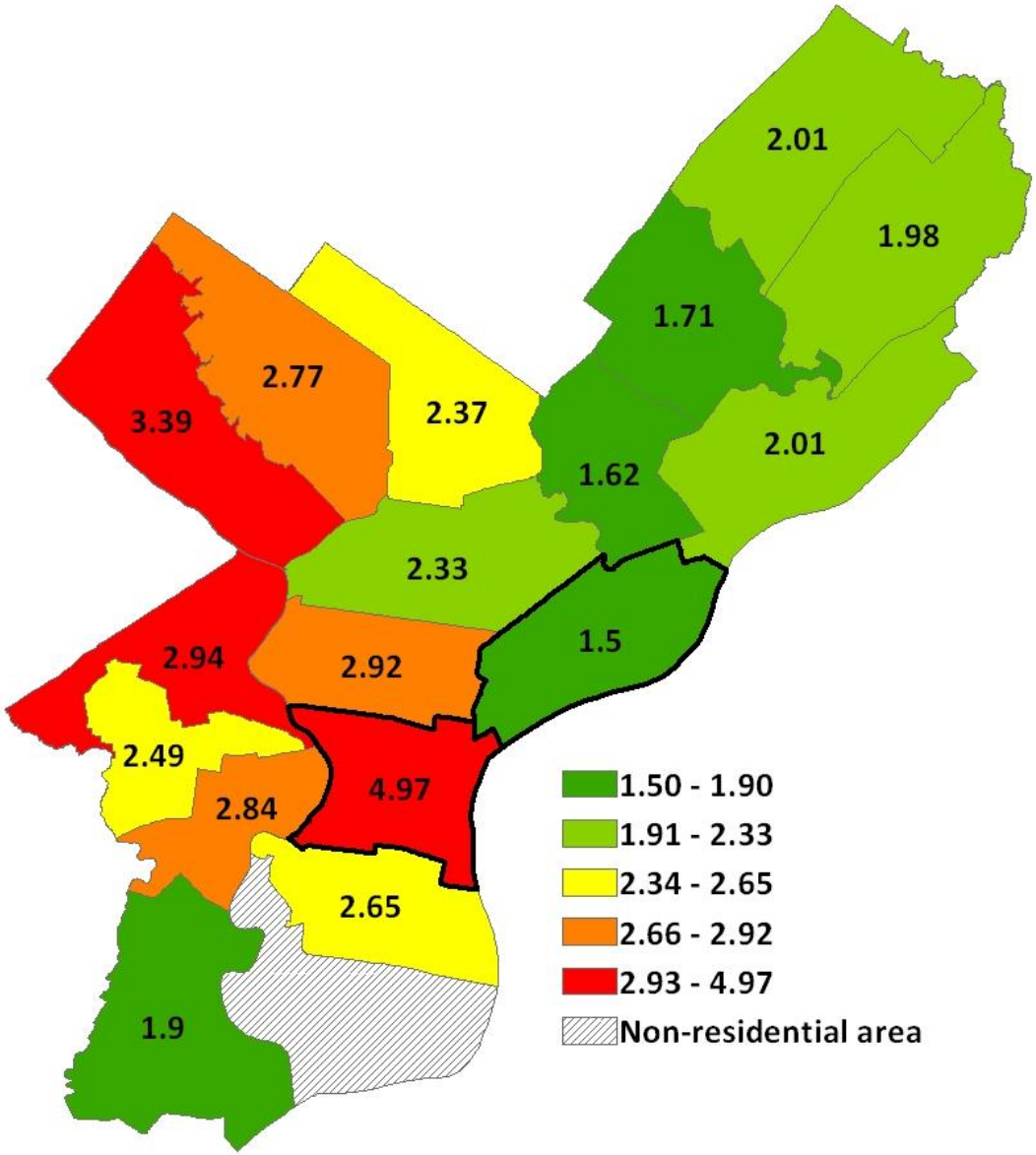


Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher. Children only counted once if they have elevated lead levels in multiple years.



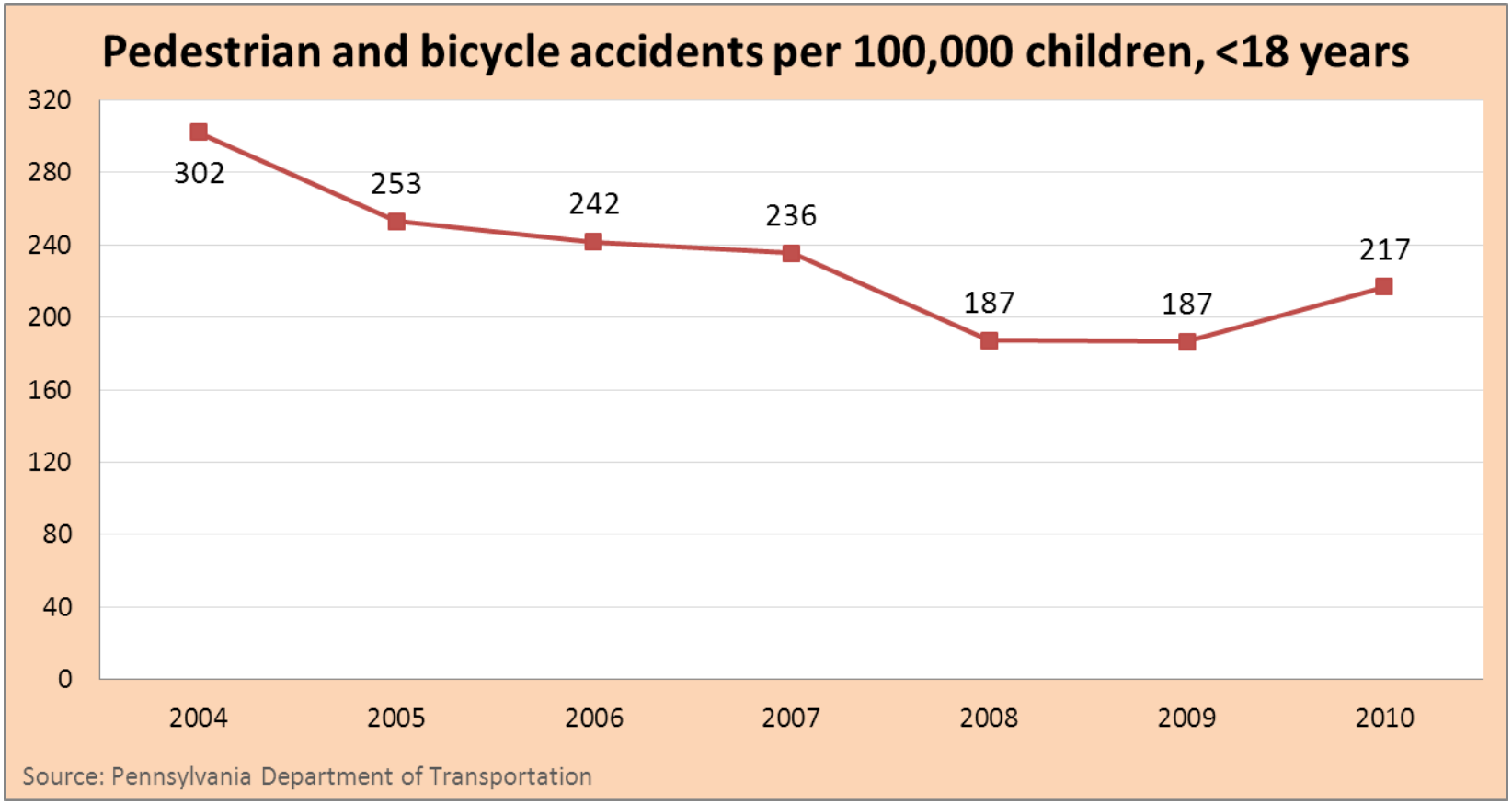
Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher

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

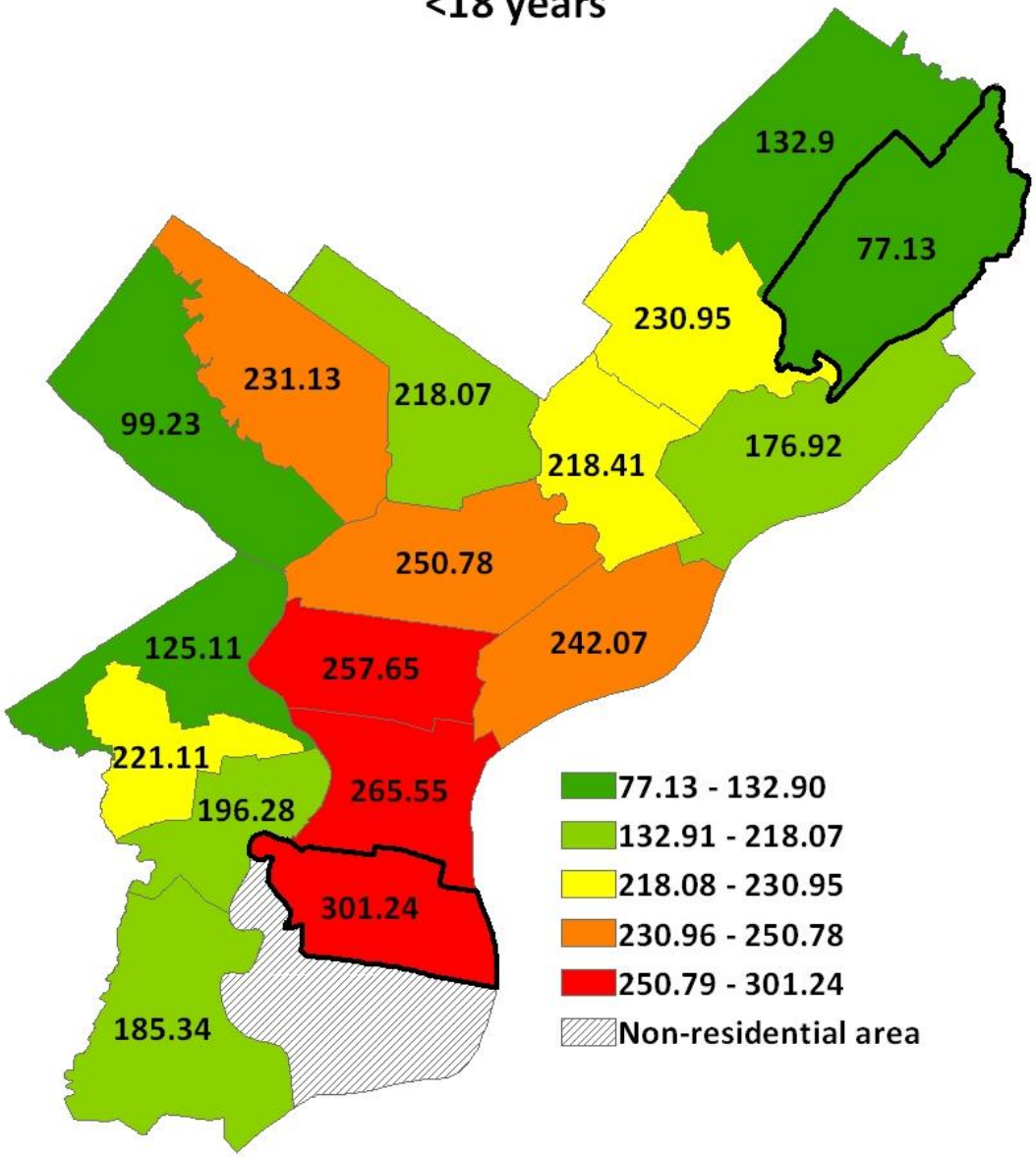


Source: Division of Disease Control, 2012

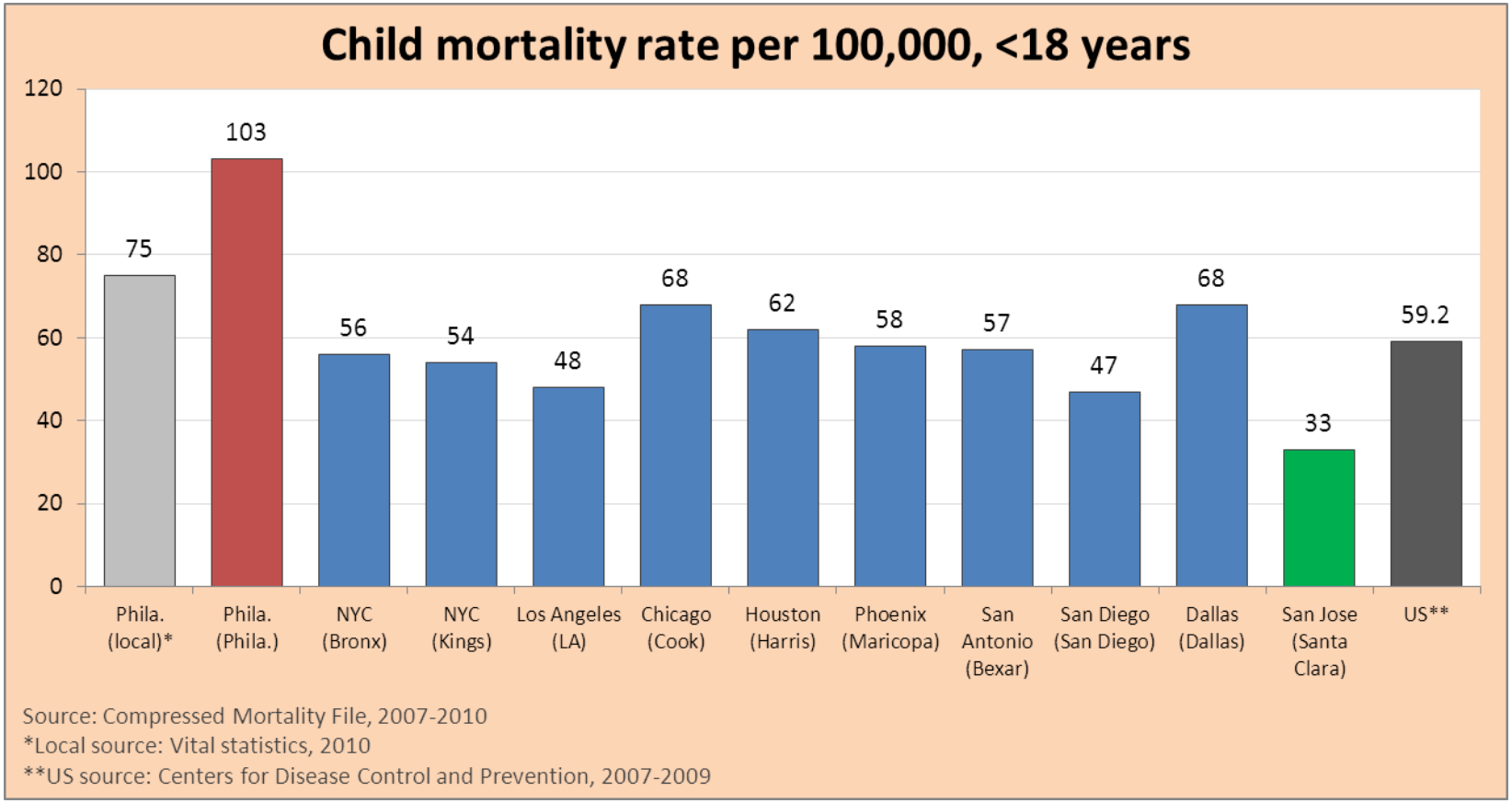
Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher

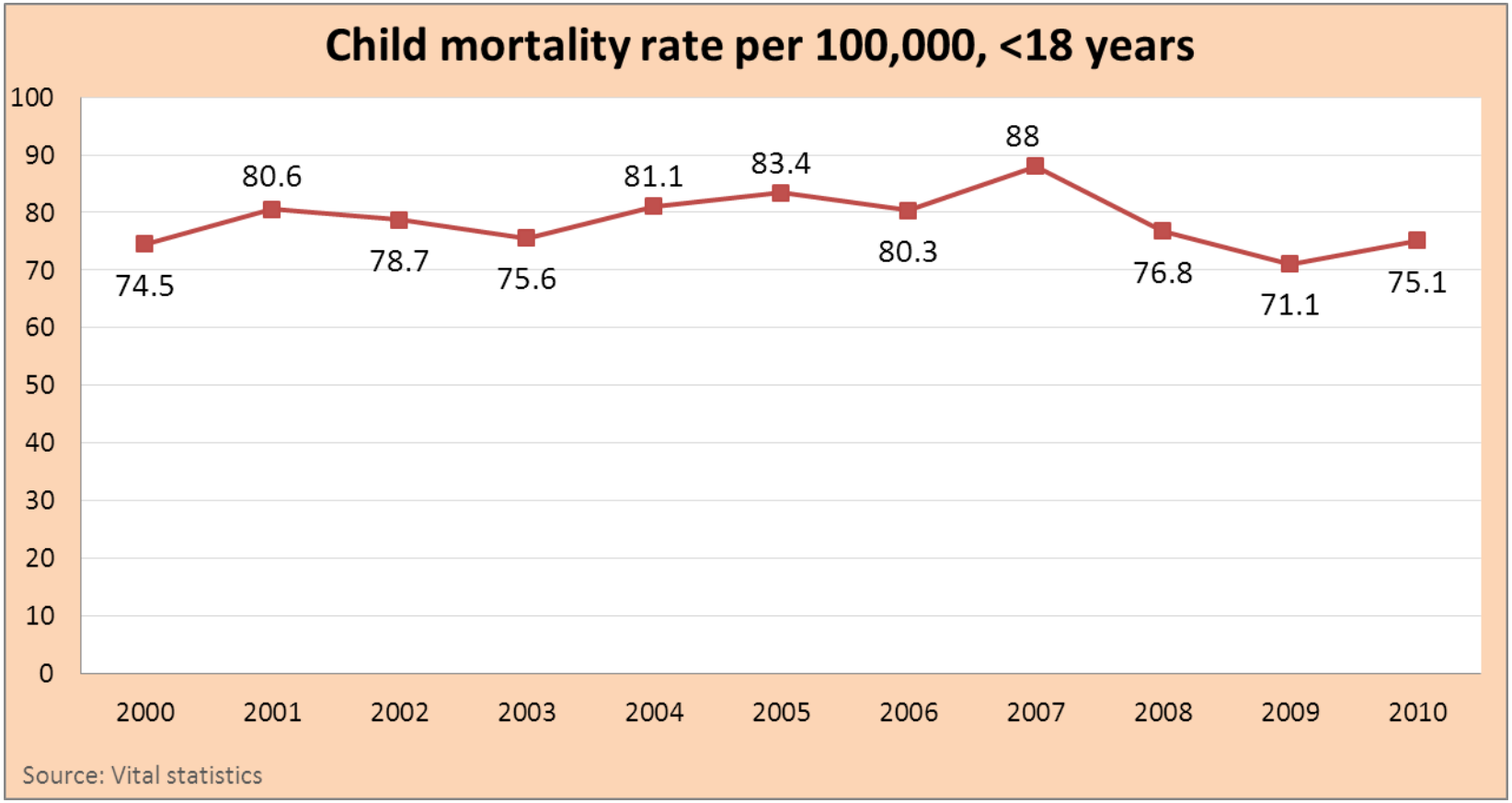

Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000 children, <18 years
320
280
240
200
160
120
80
40
0
302
253
242
236
187
187
217
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

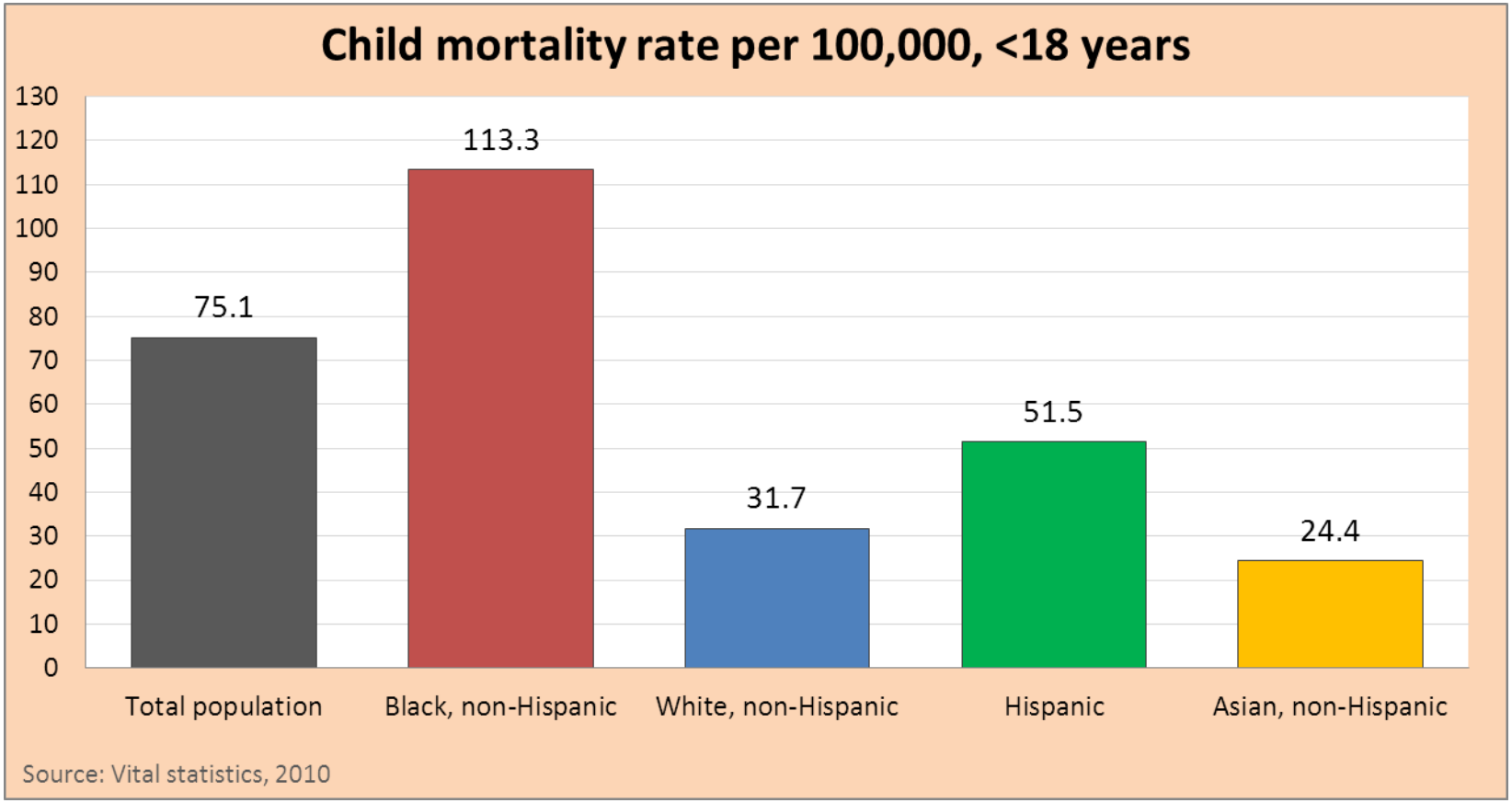
Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000 children, <18 years



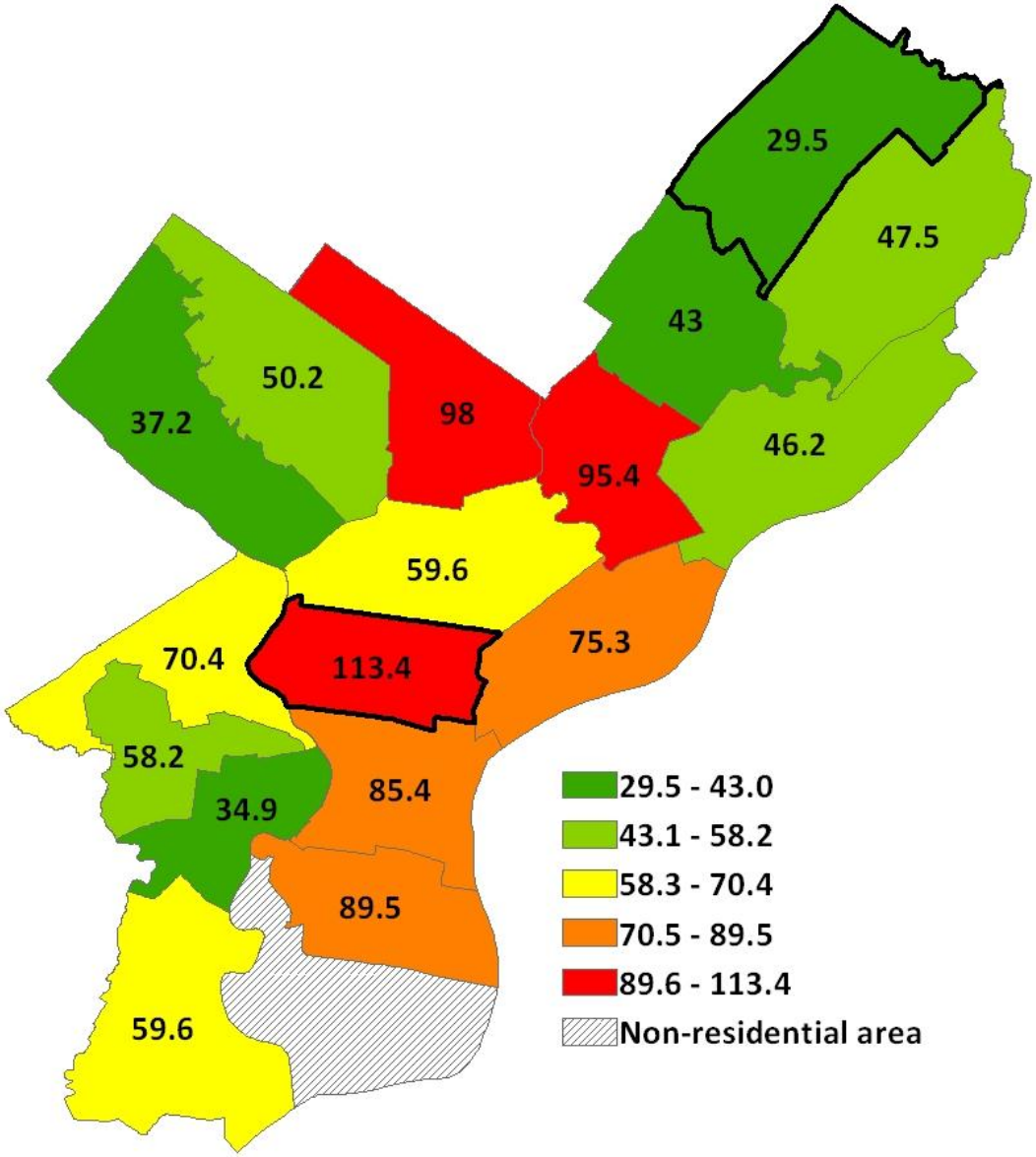
Source: PennDOT, 2010


Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
75
103
56
54
48
68
62
58
57
47
68
33
59.2
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: Compressed Mortality File, 2007-2010
*Local source: Vital statistics, 2010
**US source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007-2009


Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
74.5
80.6
78.7
75.6
81.1
83.4
80.3
88
76.8
71.1
75.1
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
75.1
113.3
31.7
51.5
24.4
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

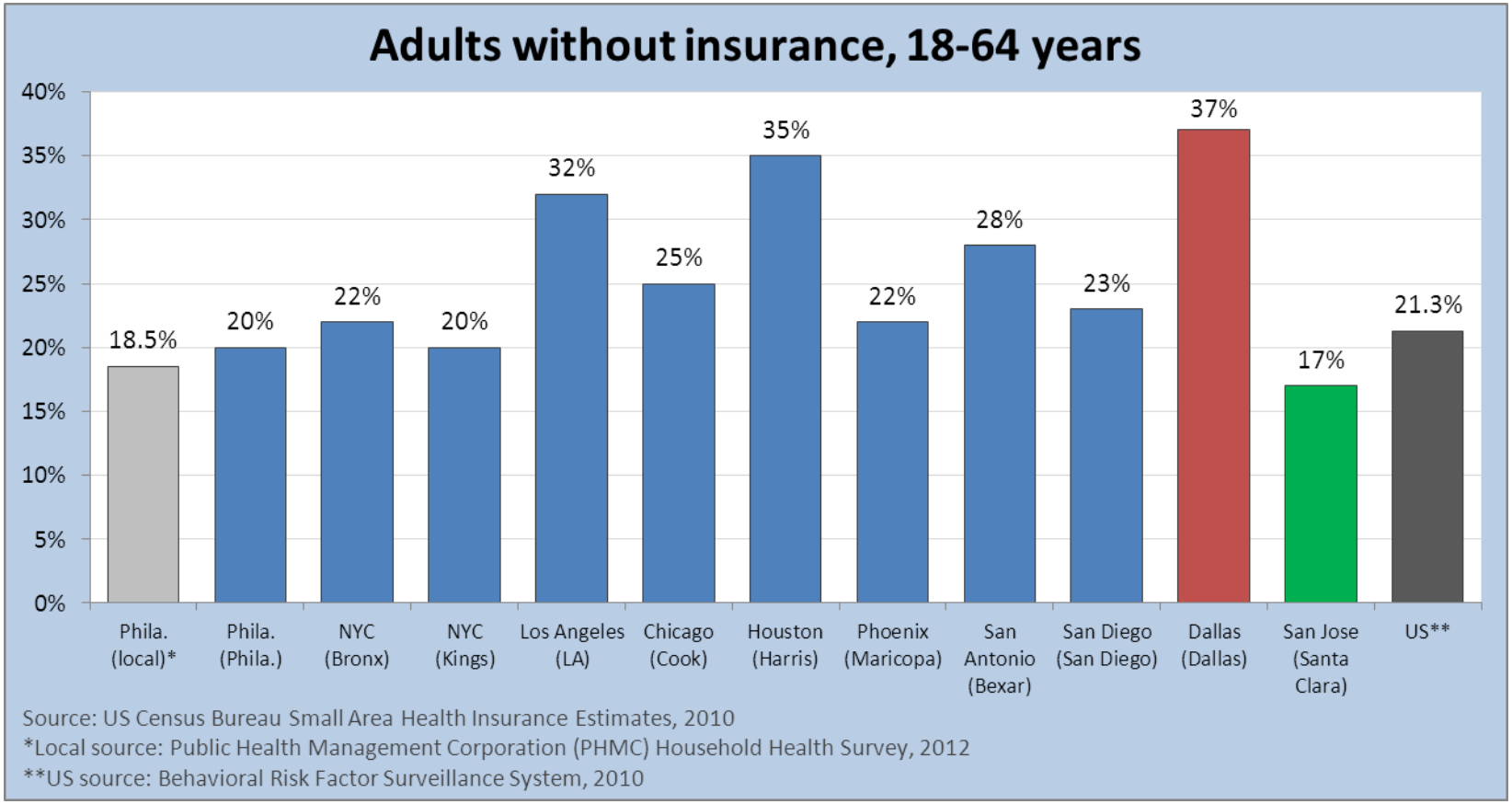
Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years

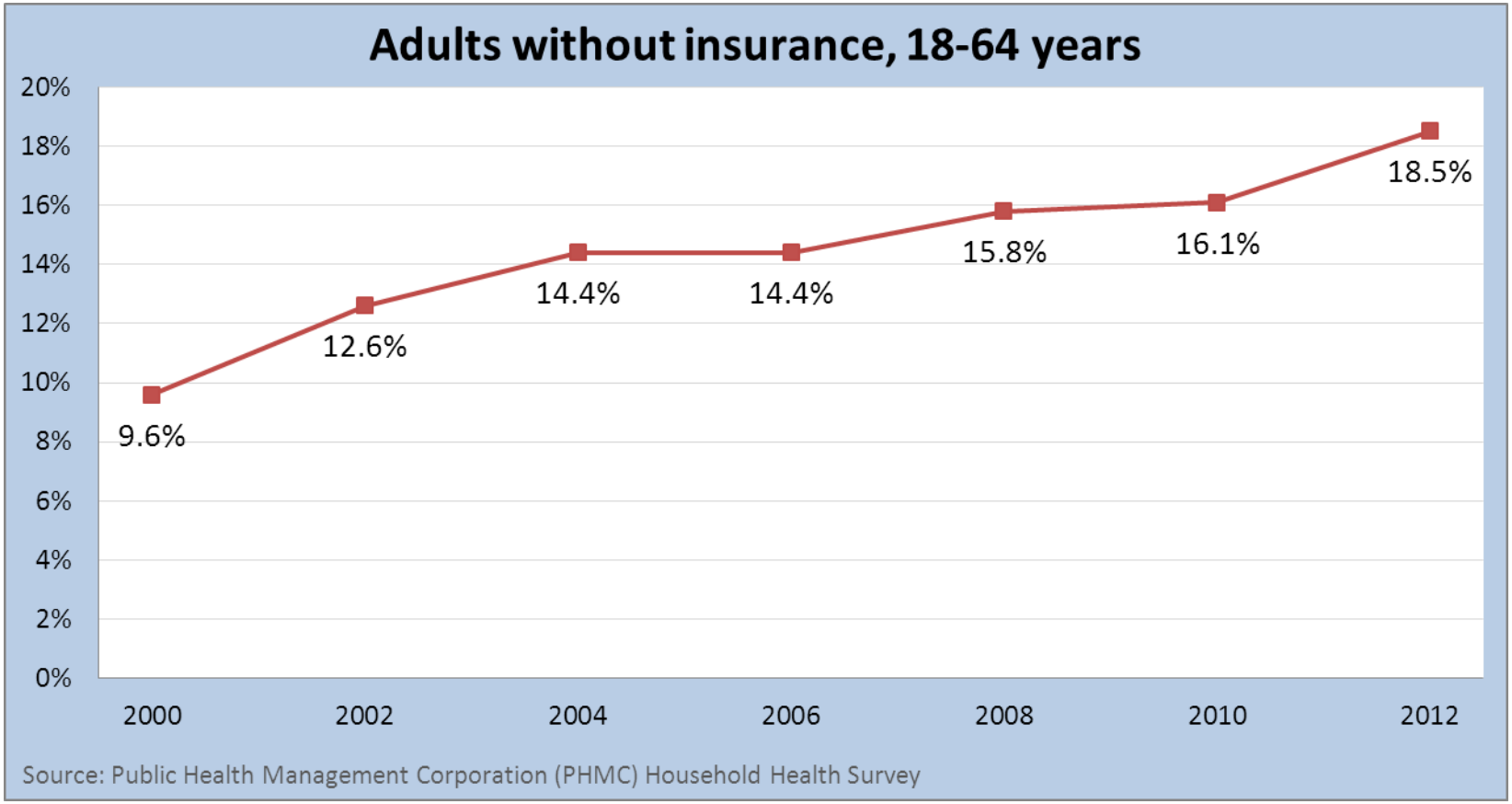


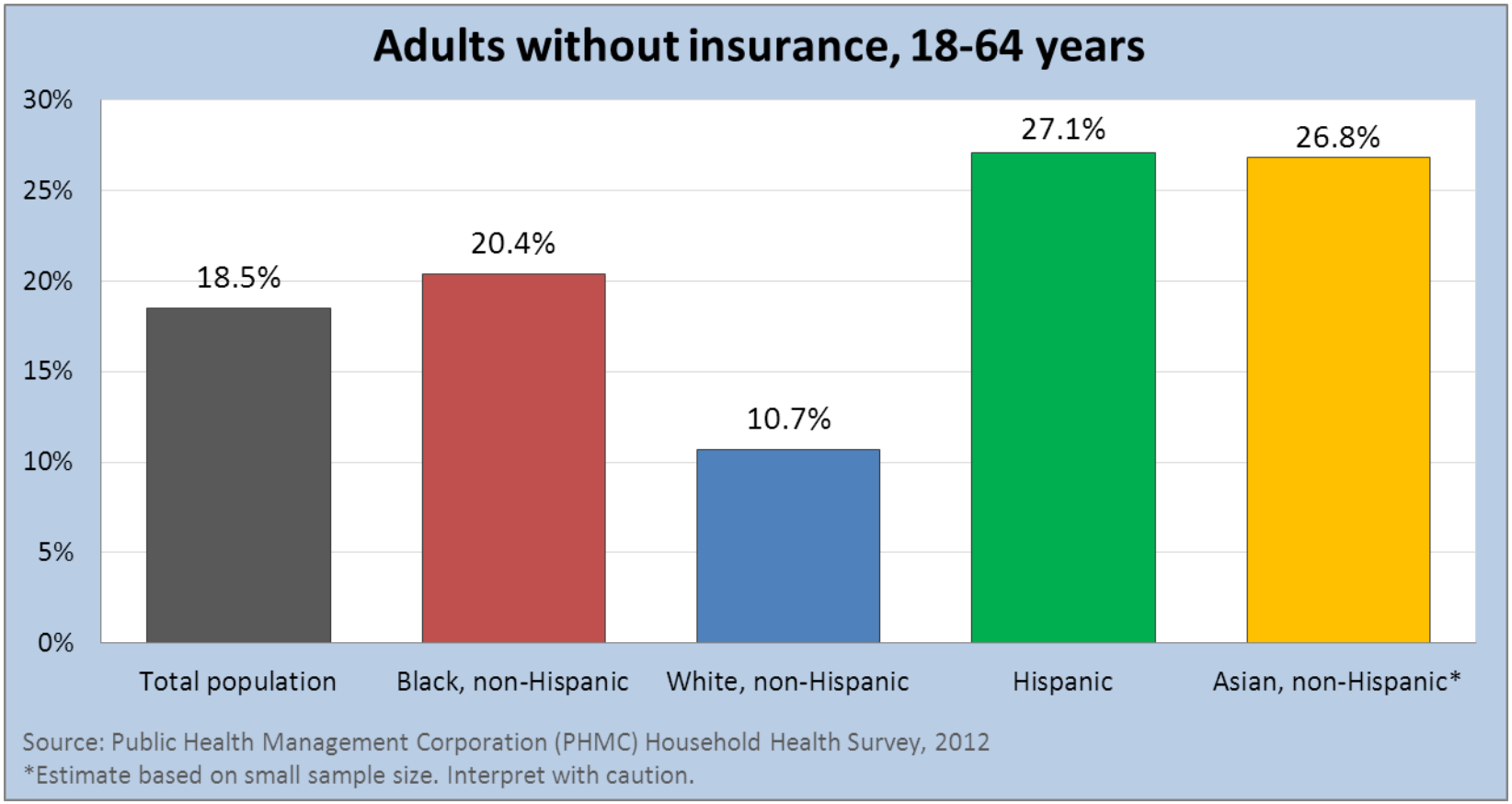
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

ACCESS TO CARE

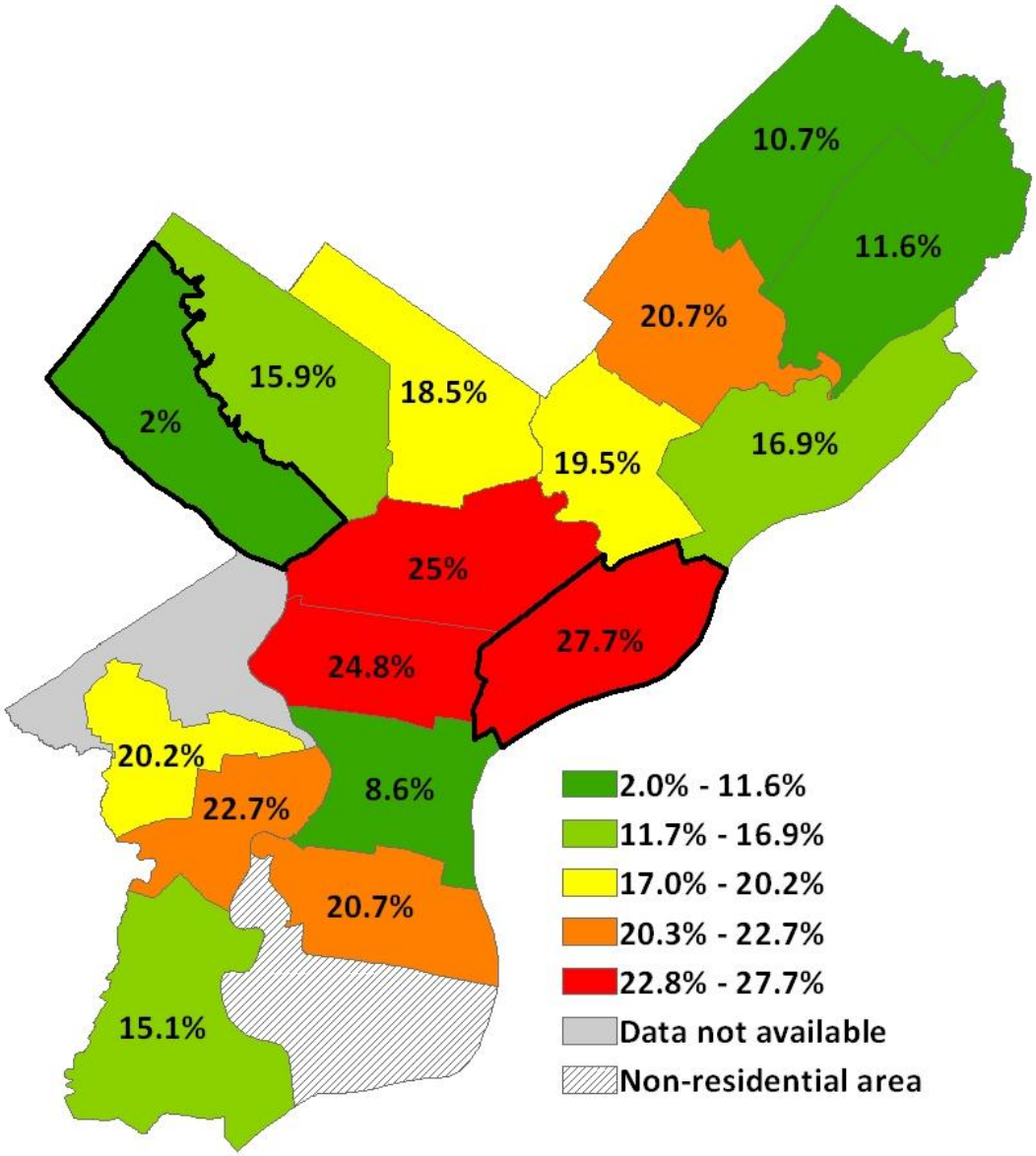
Adult uninsurance
Child uninsurance
Adults covered by Medicaid
Adults forgoing needed care
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations
Children receiving dental care


Adults without insurance, 18-64 years
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
18.5%
20%
22%
20%
32%
25%
35%
22%
28%
23%
37%
17%
21.3%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
**US source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010

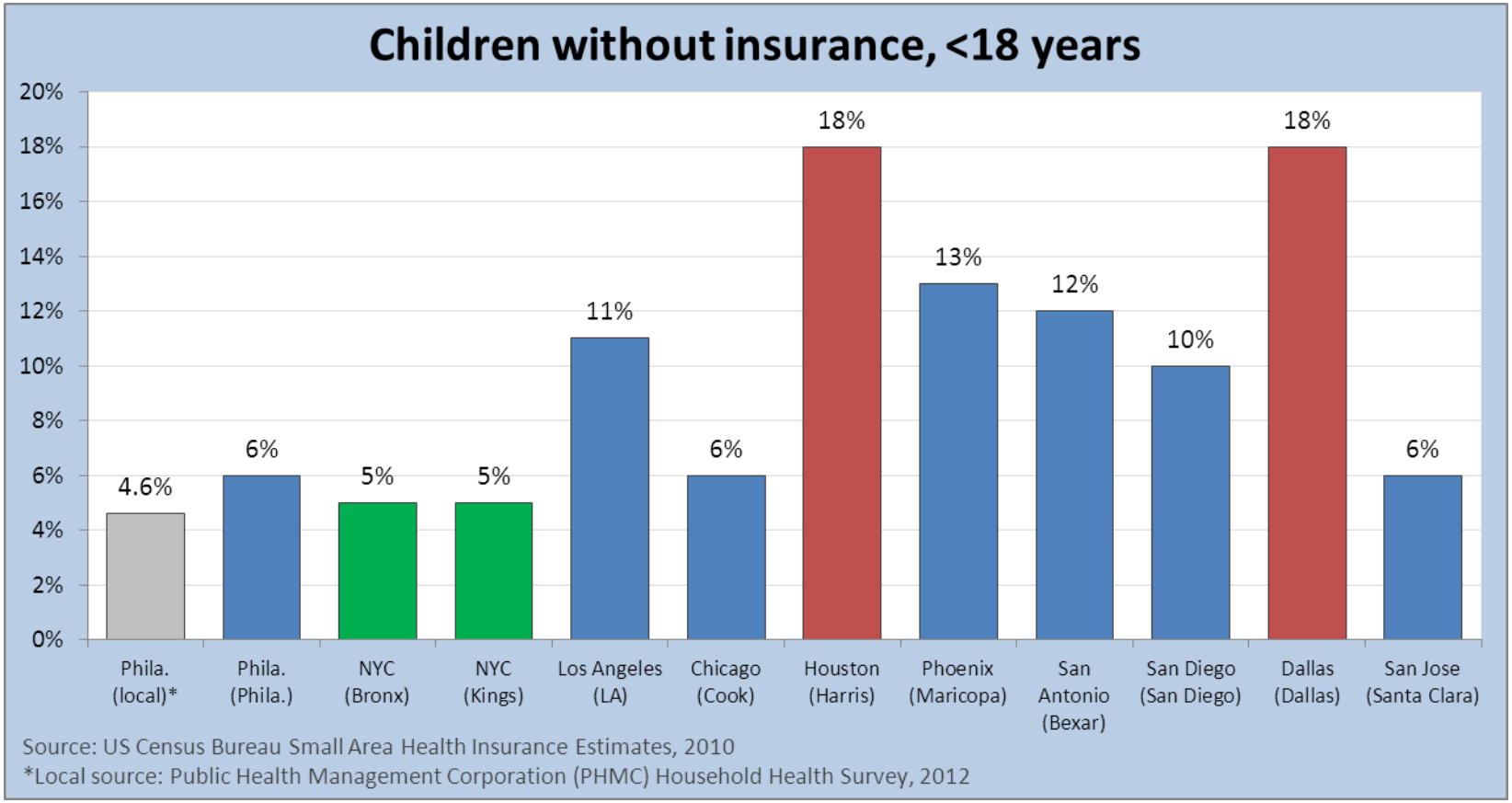

Adults without insurance, 18-64 years
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
9.6%
12.6%
14.4%
14.4%
15.8%
16.1%
18.5%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

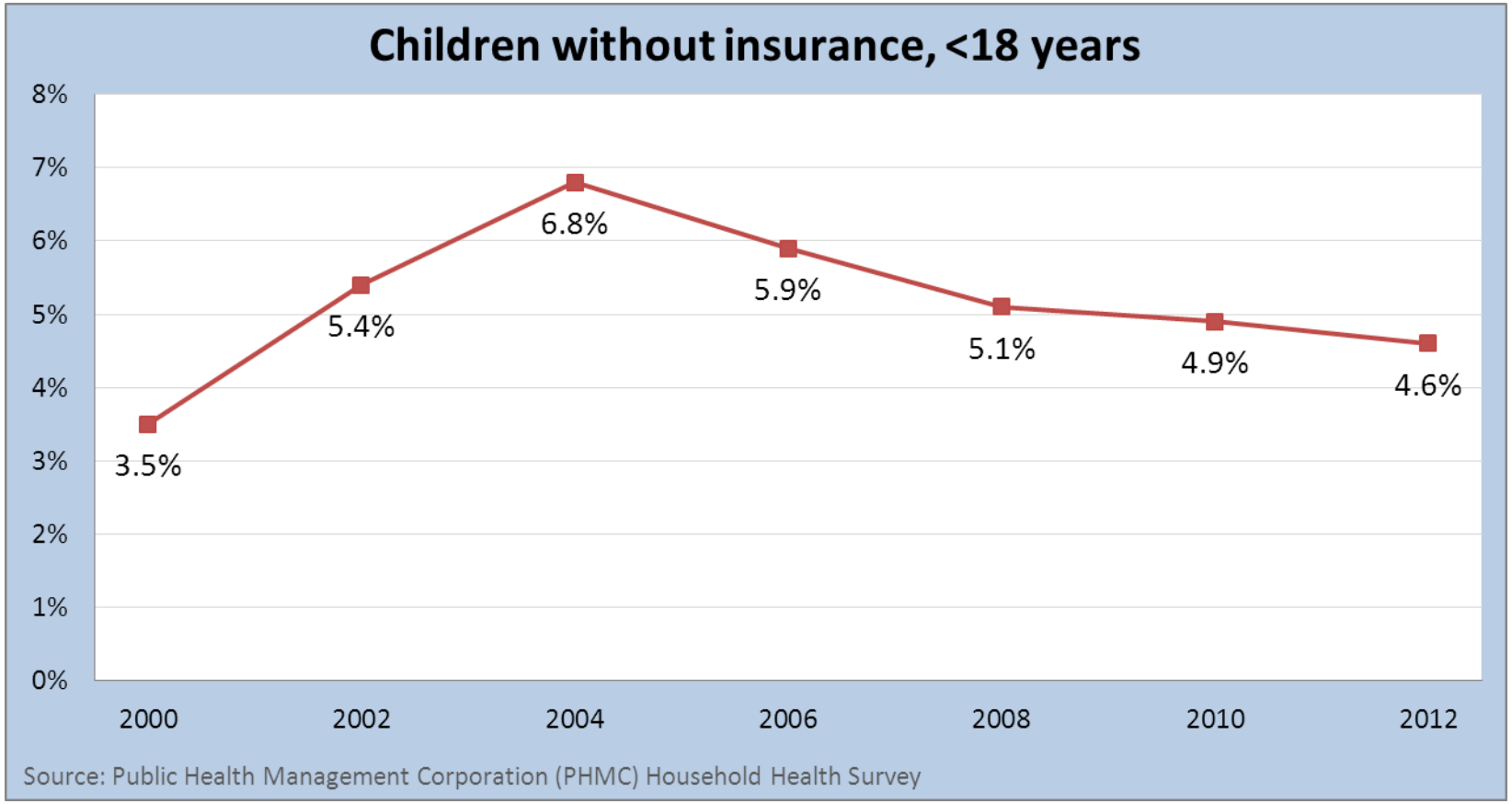

Adults without insurance, 18-64 years
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
18.5%
20.4%
10.7%
27.1%
26.8%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

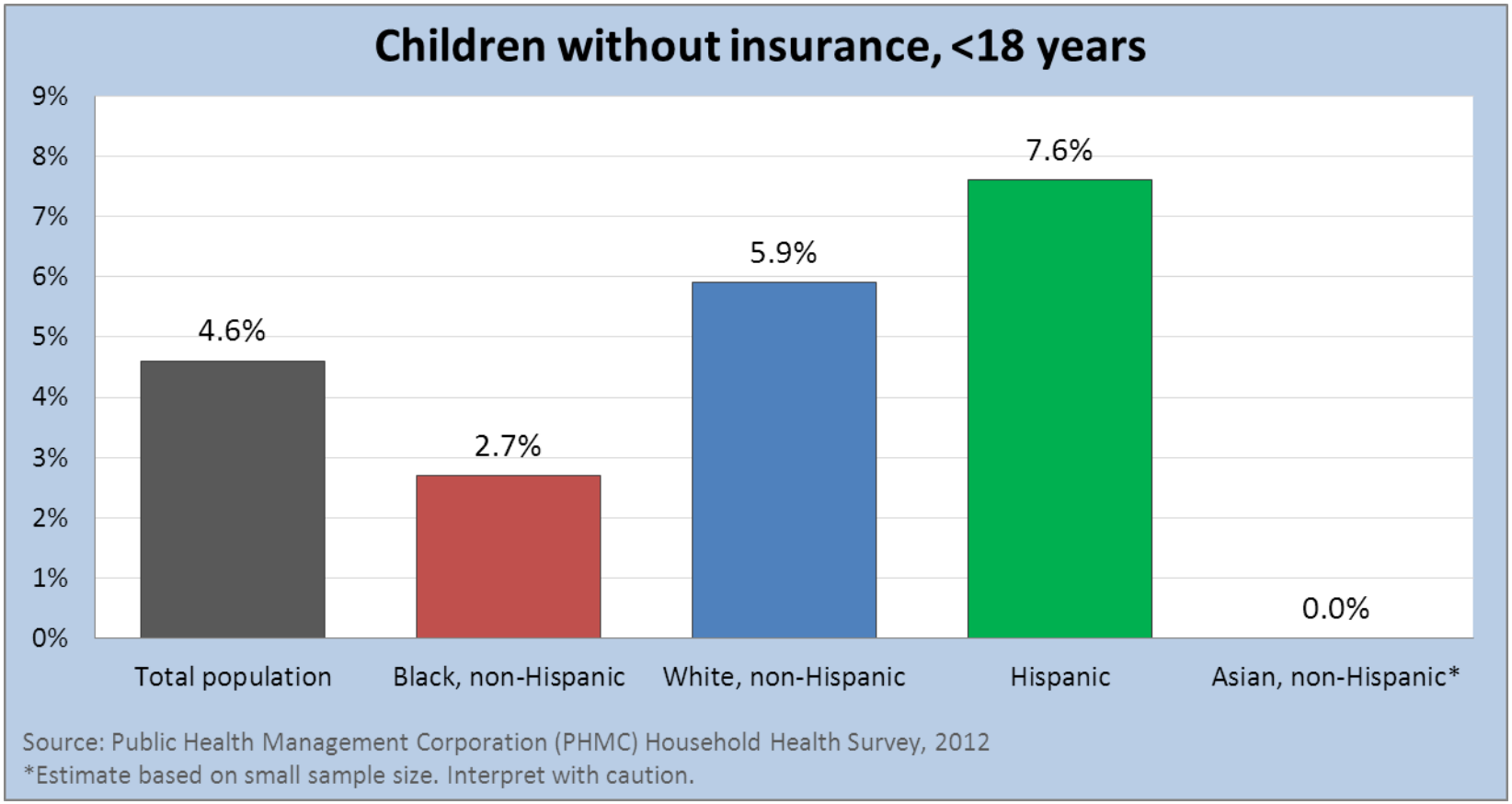
Adults without insurance, 18-64 years

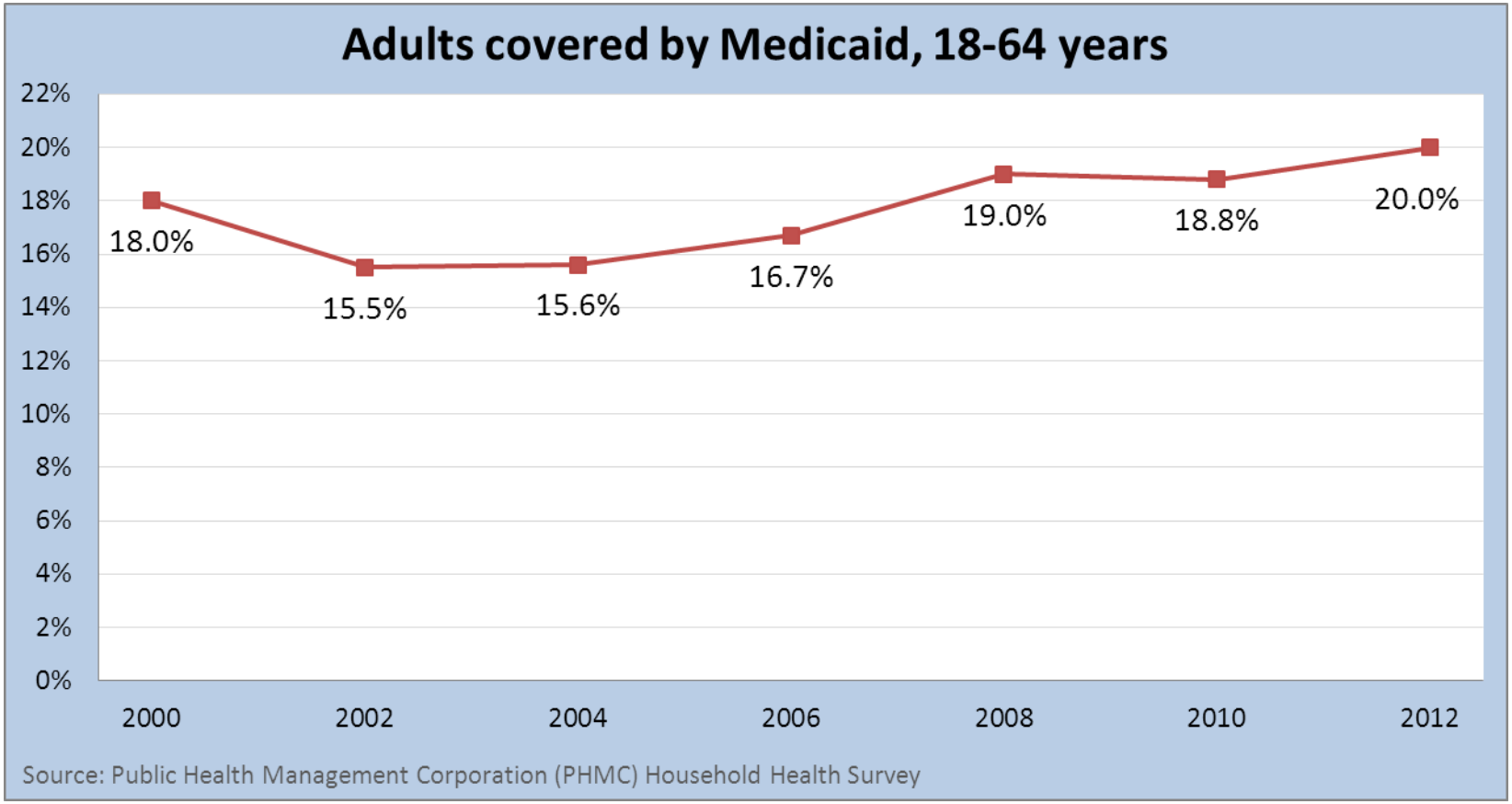


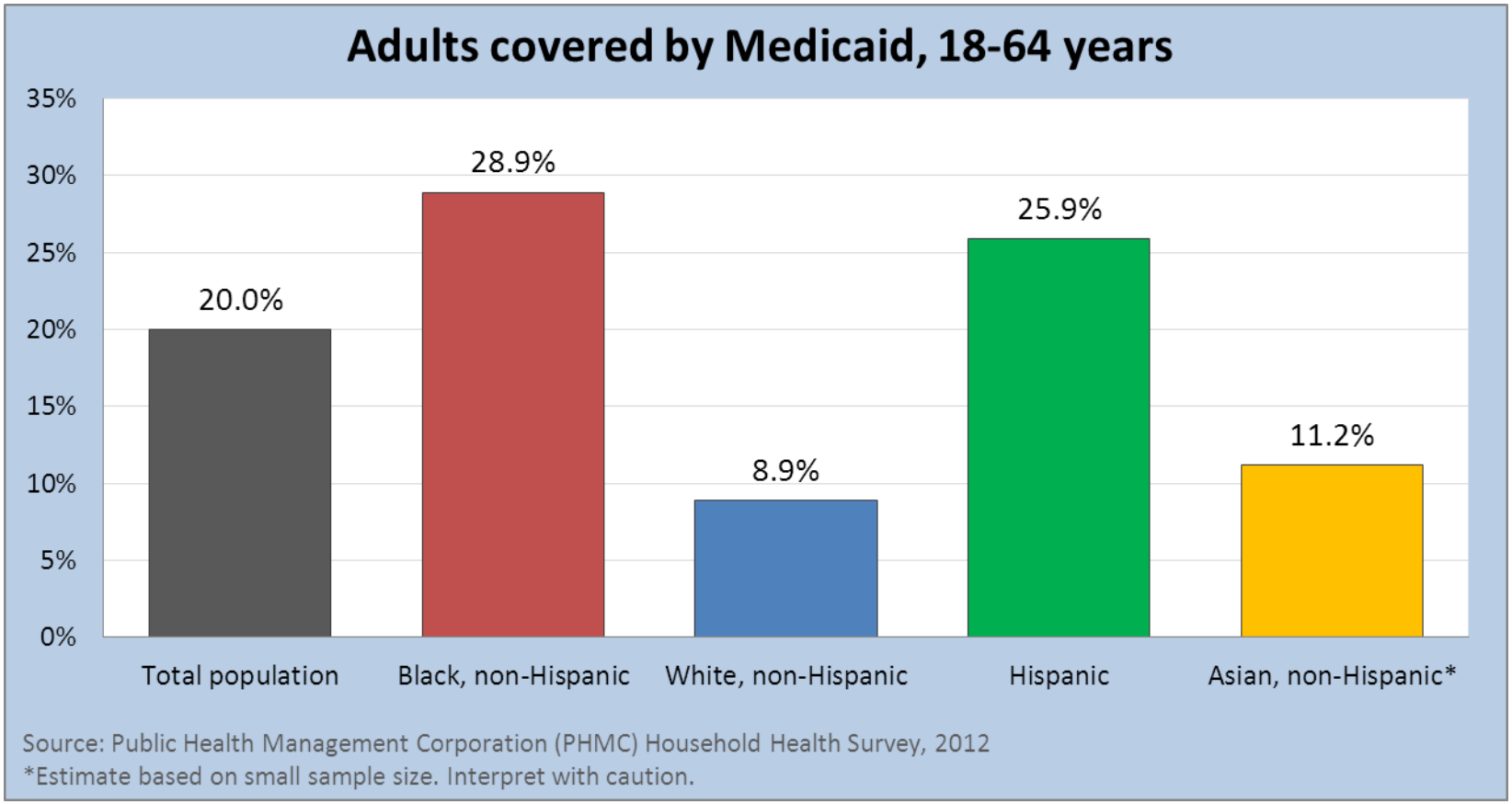
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012


Children without insurance, <18 years
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
4.6%
6%
5%
5%
11%
6%
18%
13%
12%
10%
18%
6%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

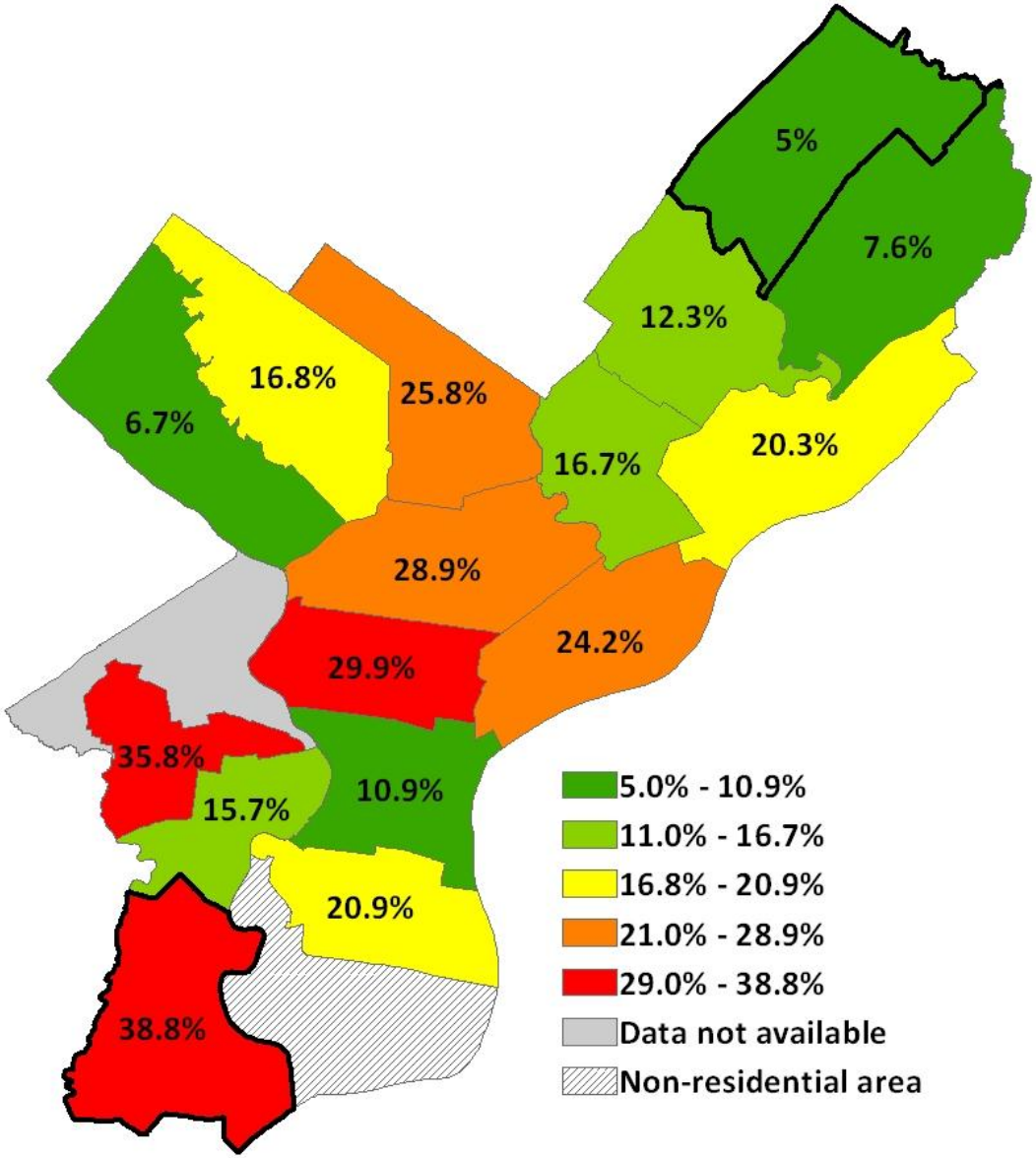

Children without insurance, <18 years
8%
7%
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
3.5%
5.4%
6.8%
5.9%
5.1%
4.9%
4.6%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Children without insurance, <18 years
9%
8%
7%
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
4.6%
2.7%
5.9%
7.6%
0.0%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.


Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years
22%
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
18.0%
15.5%
15.6%
16.7%
19.0%
18.8%
20.0%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

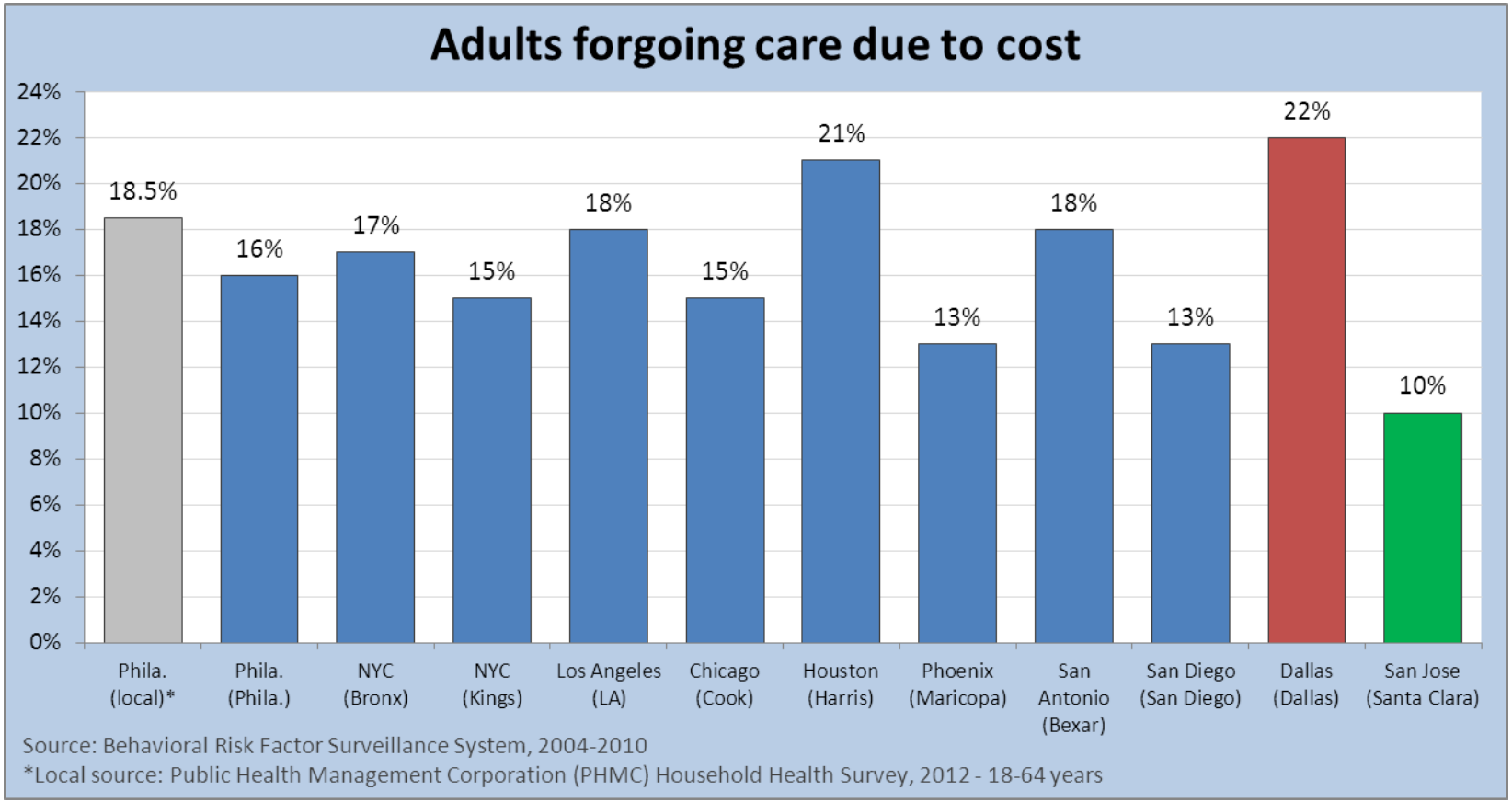

Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
20.0%
28.9%
8.9%
25.9%
11.2%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

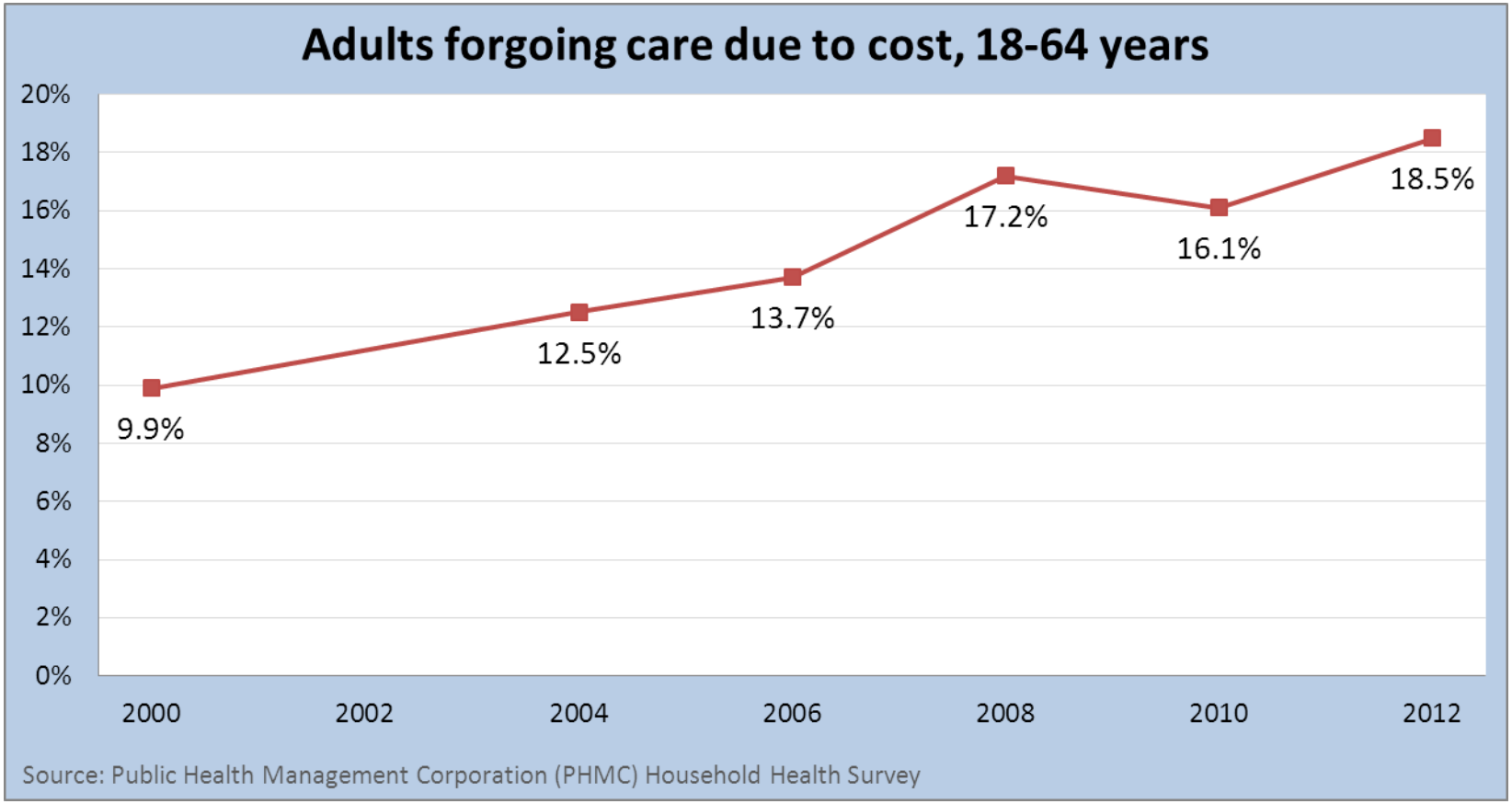
Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years

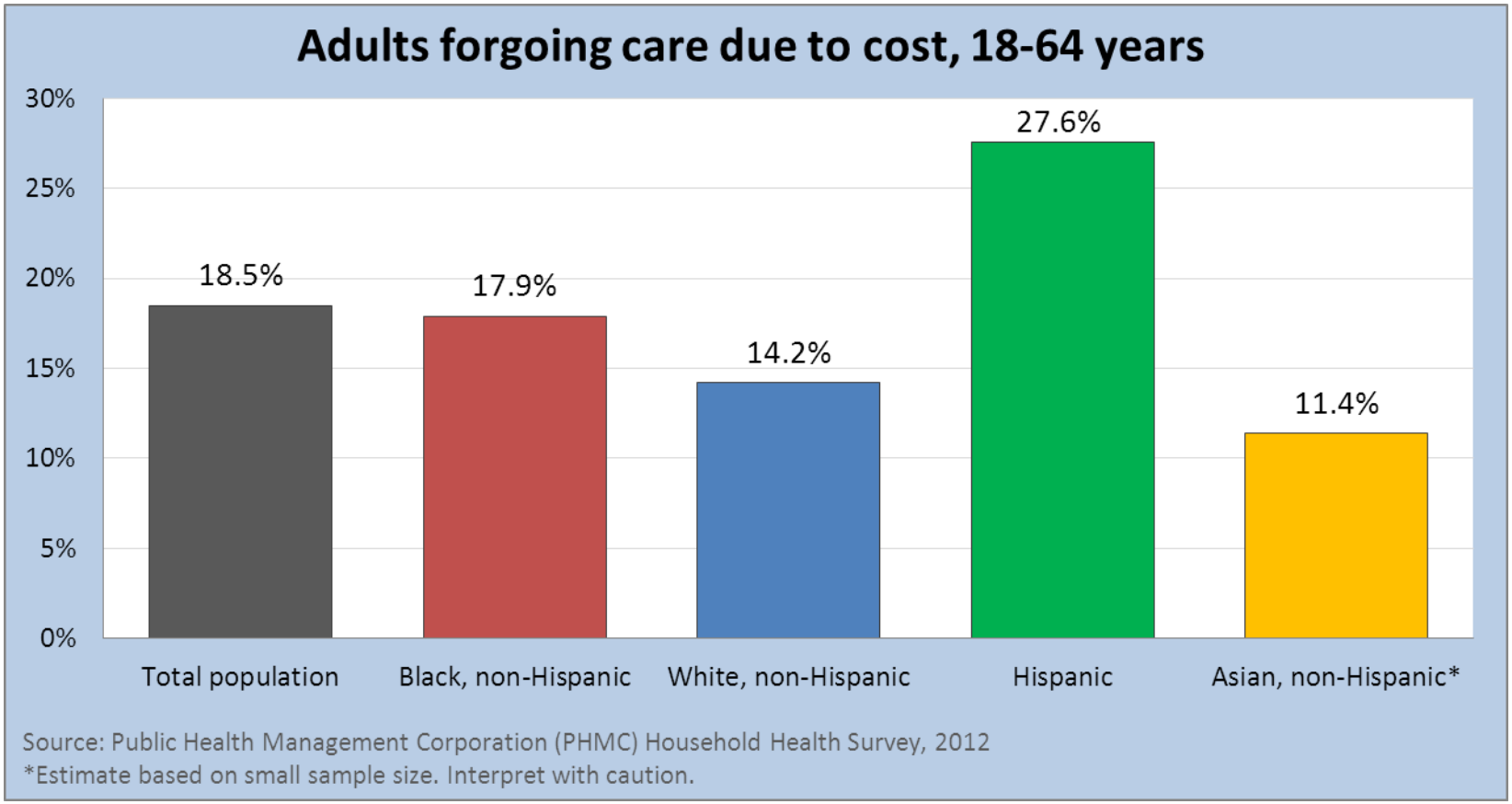


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

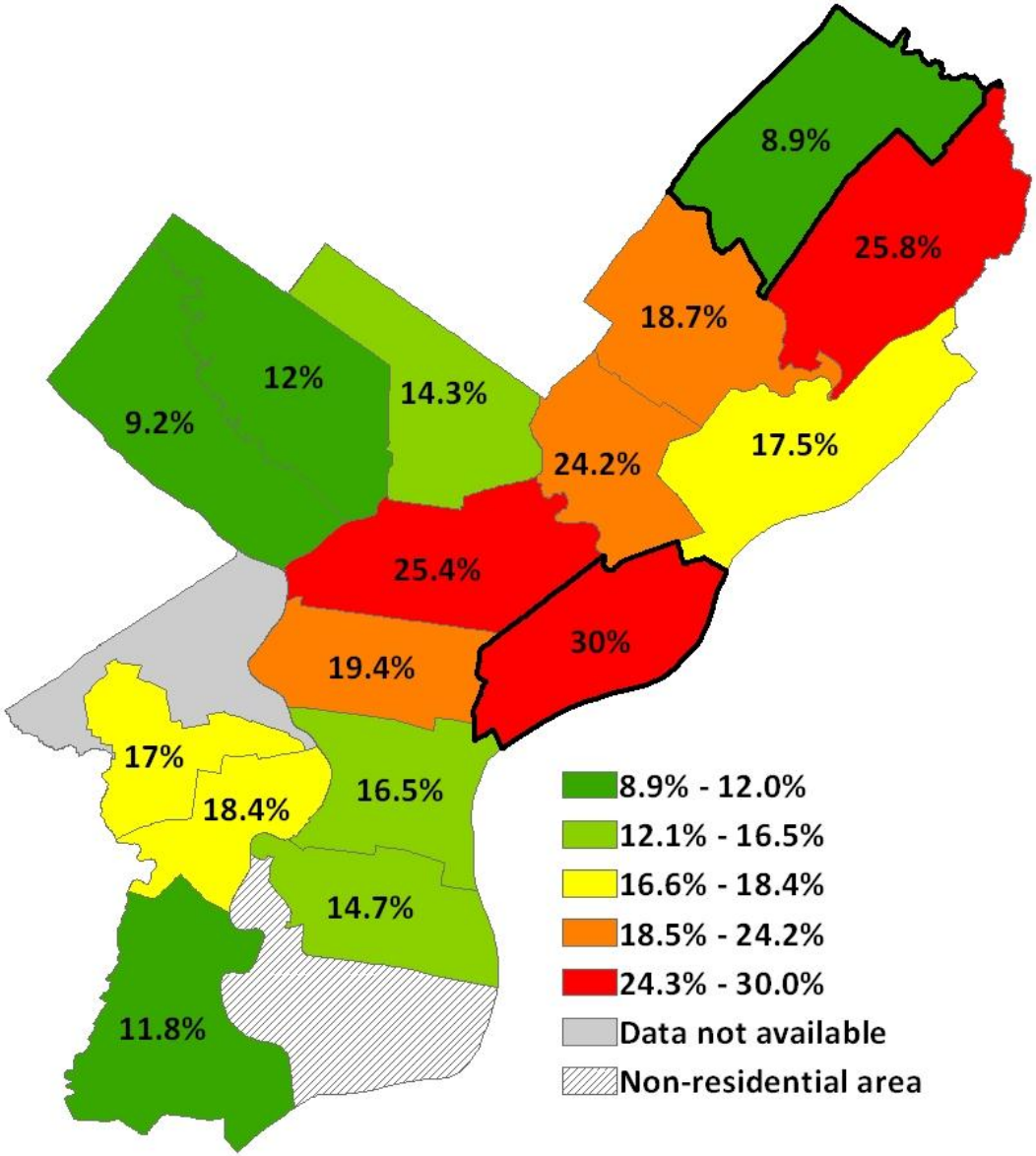
PHILADELPHIA Department of Public Health


Adults forgoing care due to cost
24%
22%
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
18.5%
16%
17%
15%
18%
15%
21%
13%
18%
13%
22%
10%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012 - 18-64 years

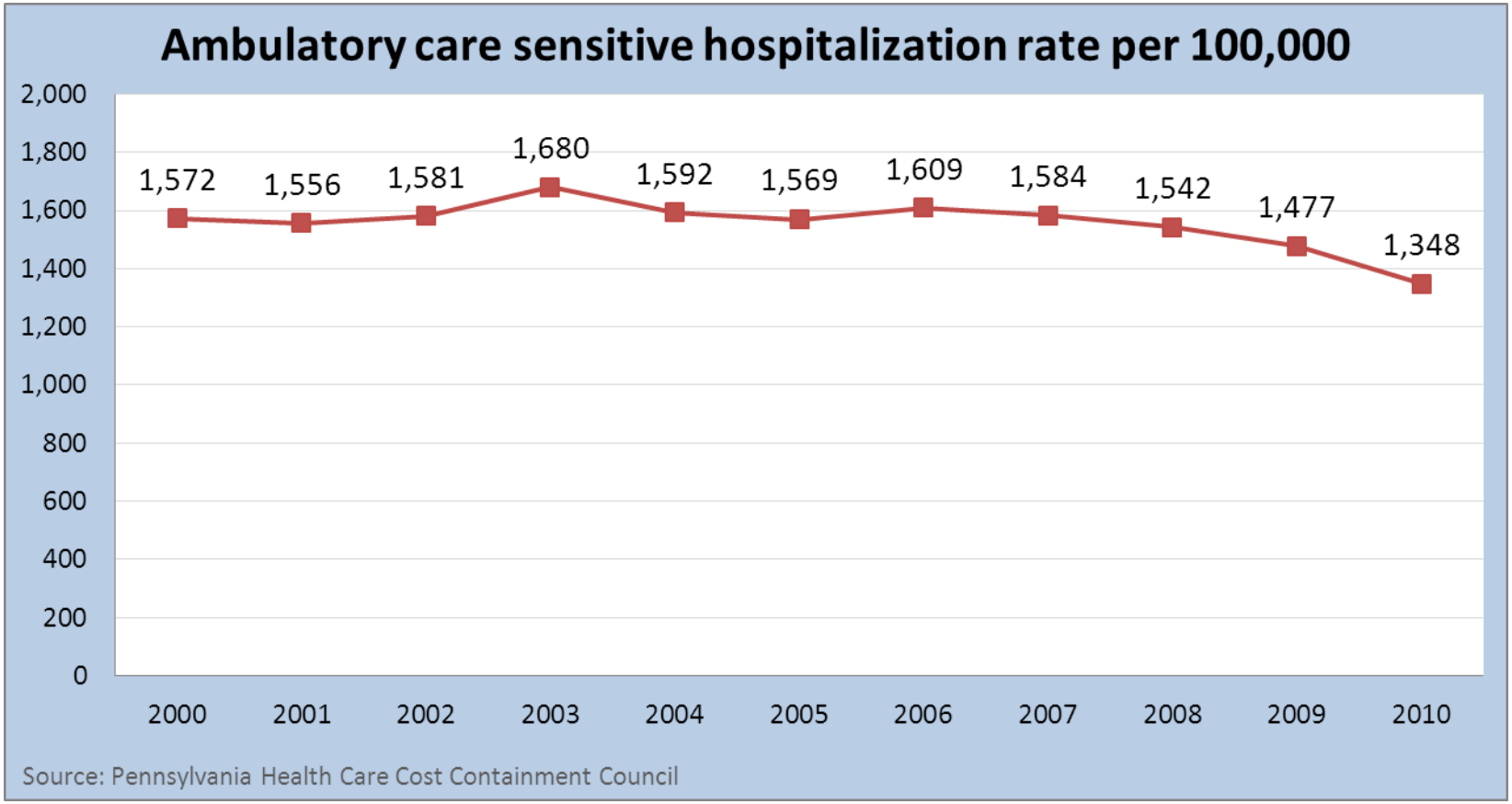

Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
9.9%
12.5%
13.7%
17.2%
16.1%
18.5%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
18.5%
17.9%
14.2%
27.6%
11.4%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

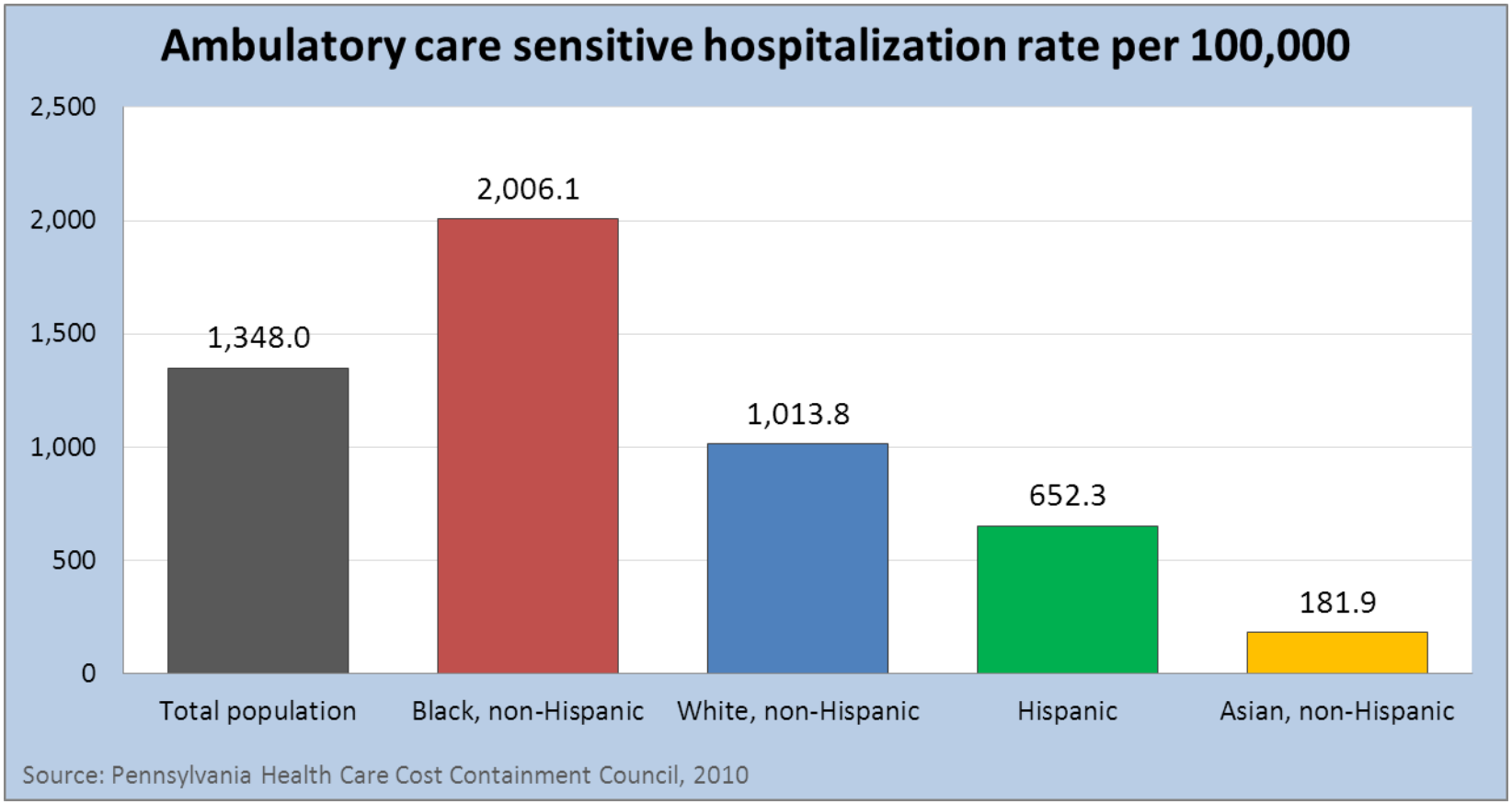
Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years



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

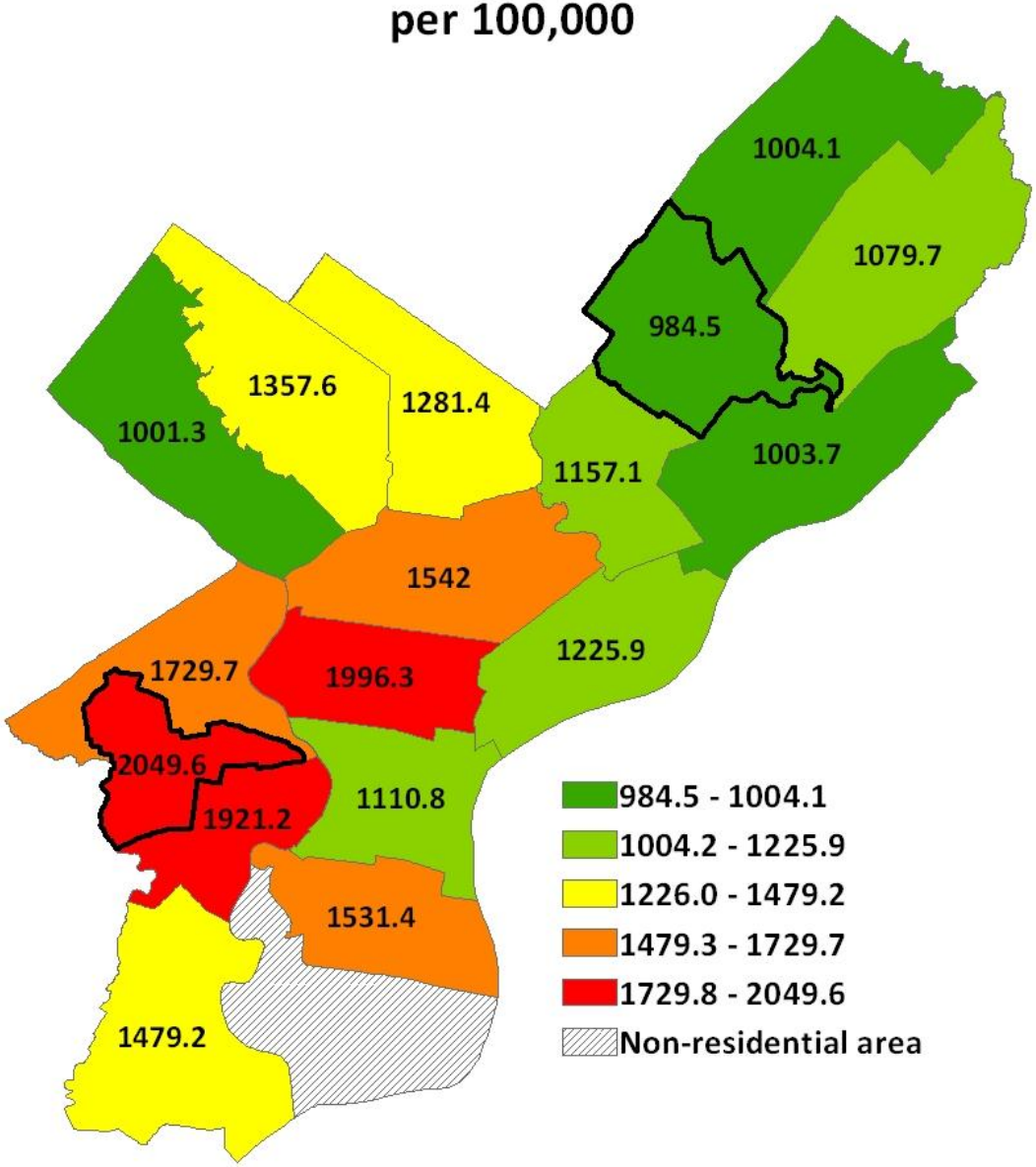


Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75
See also: http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=35186



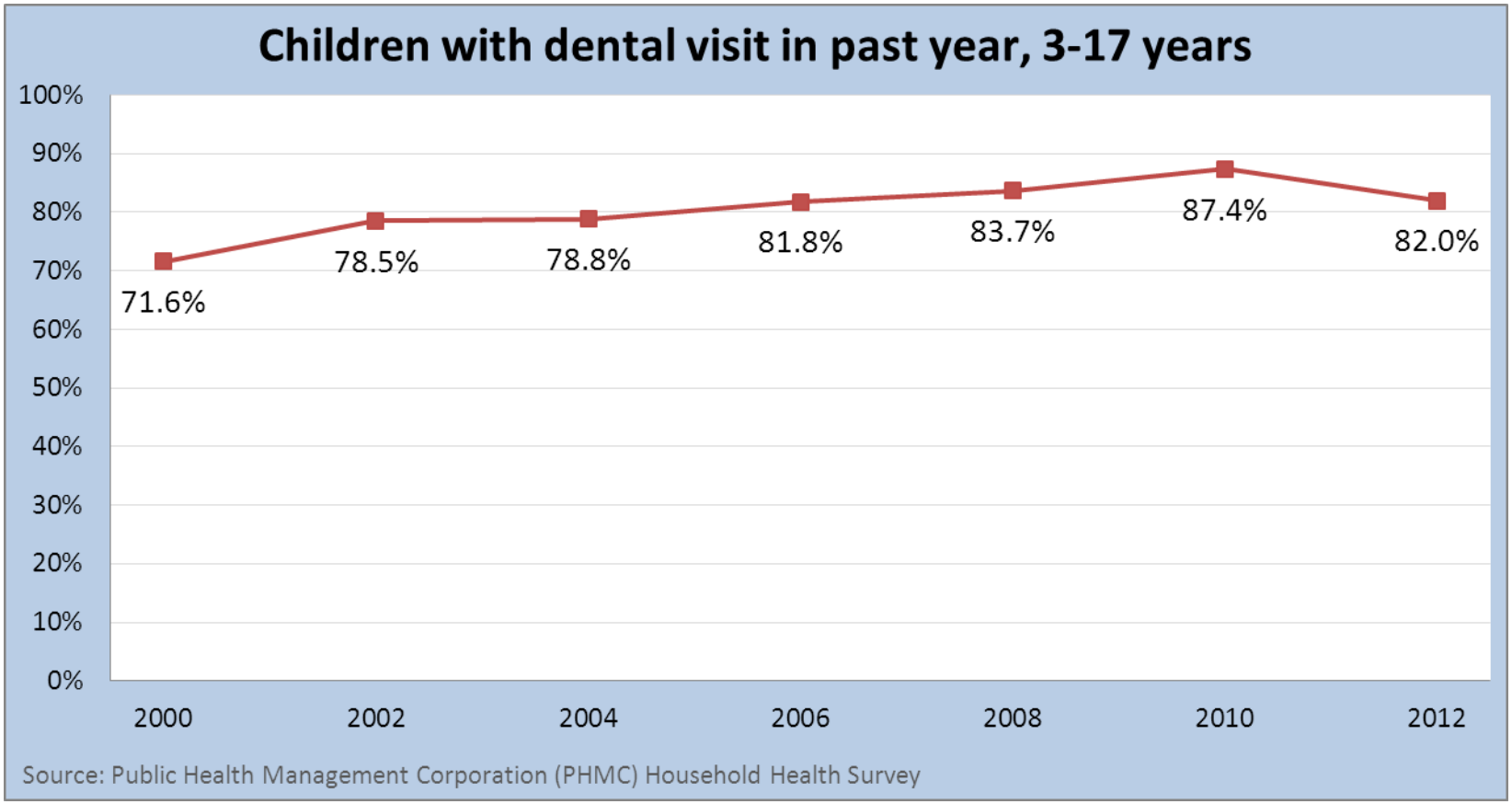
Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75
See also: http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=35186

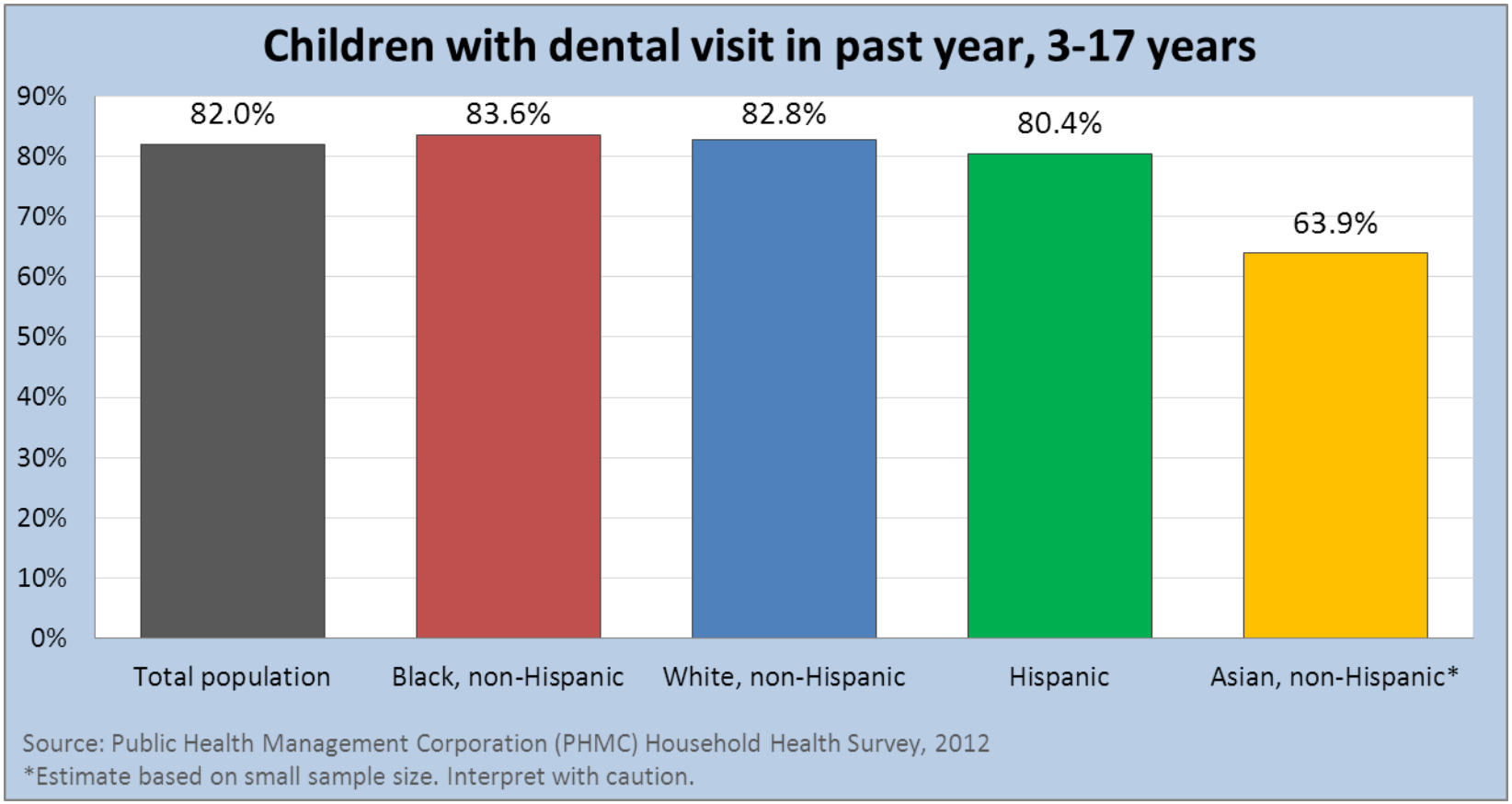
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalization rate per 100,000



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2010

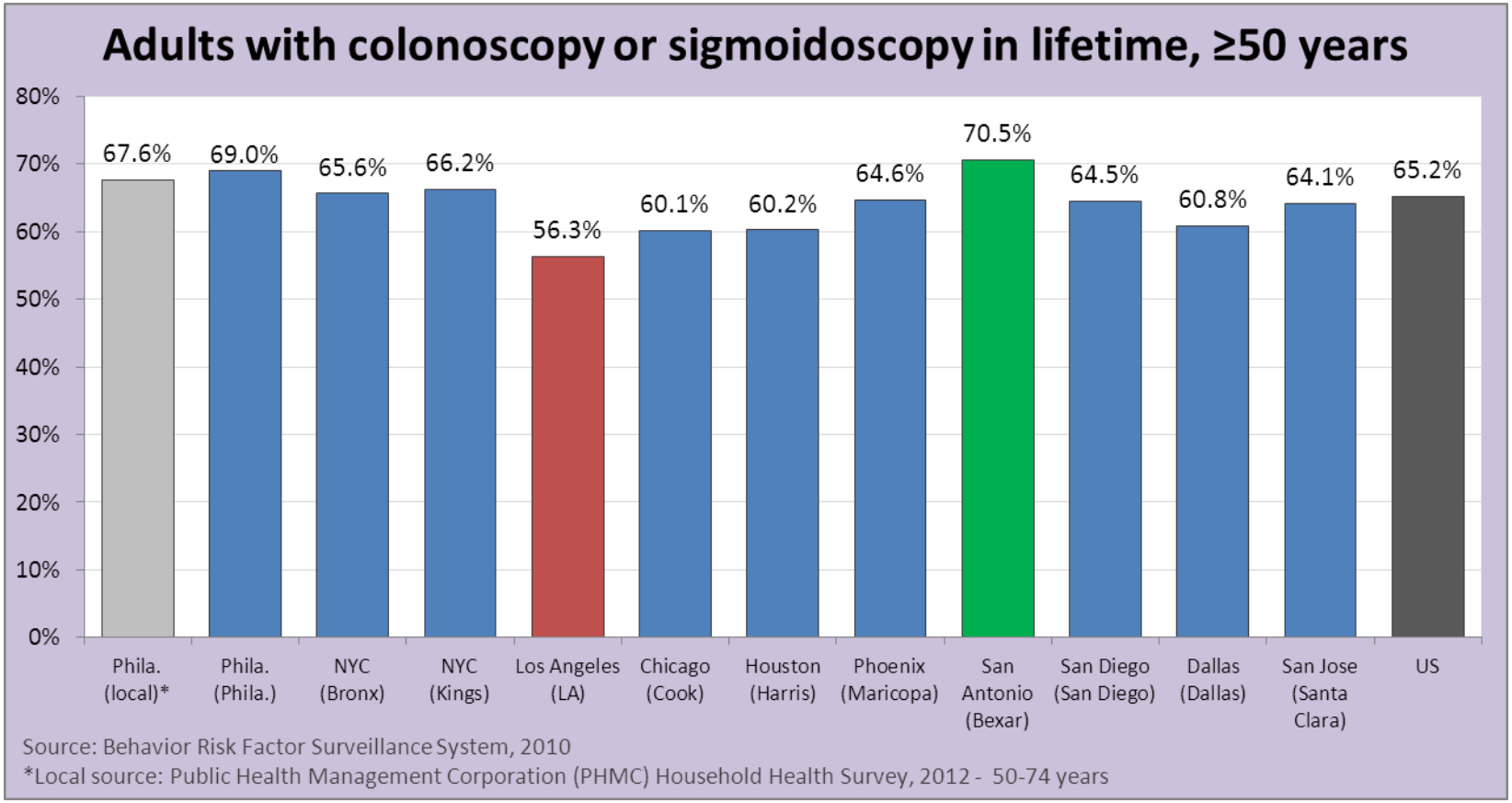
Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75

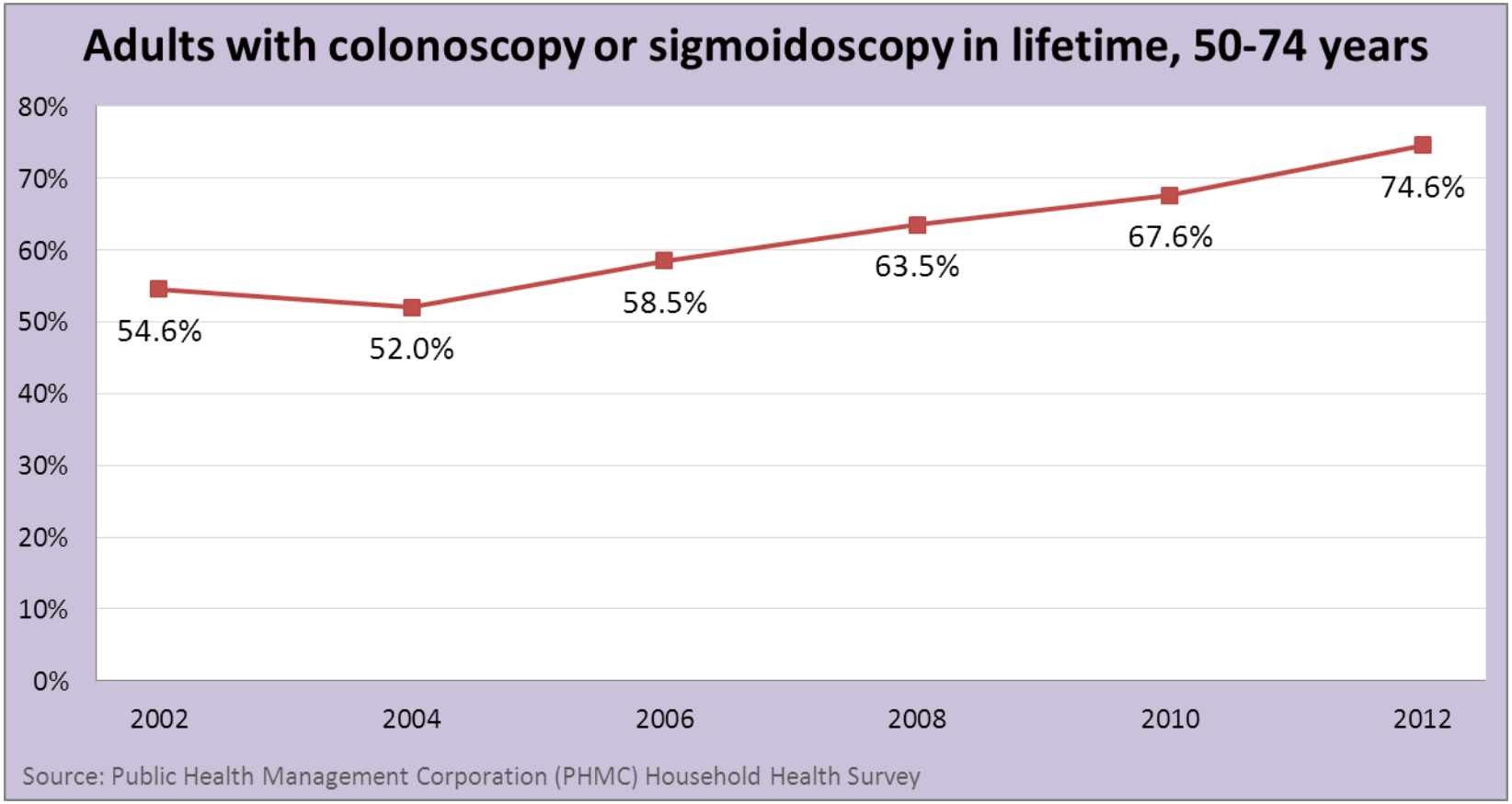

Children with dental visit in past year, 3-17 years
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
71.6%
78.5%
78.8%
81.8%
83.7%
87.4%
82.0%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

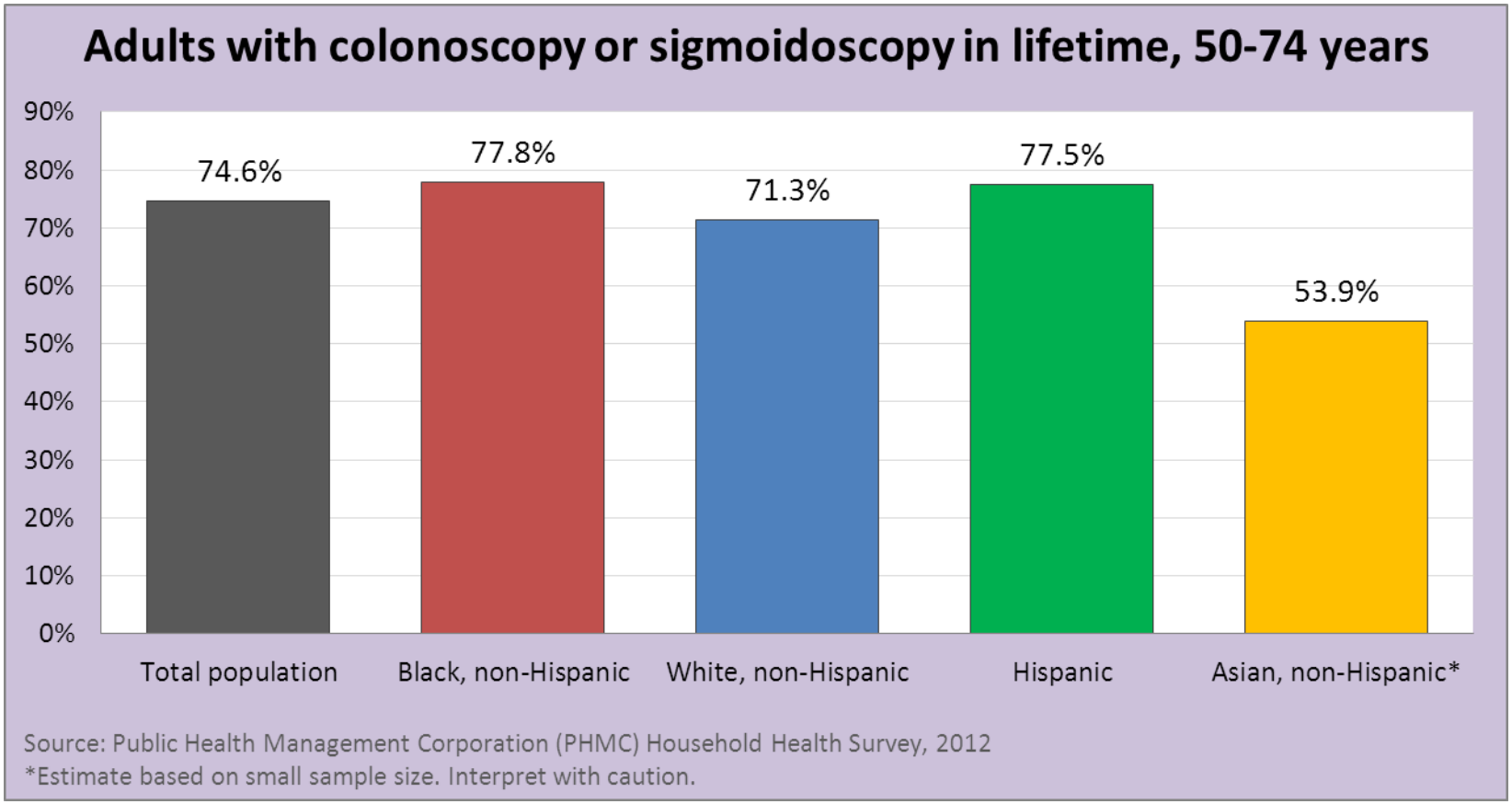

Children with dental visit in past year, 3-17 years
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
82.0%
83.6%
82.8%
80.4%
63.9%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

CANCER SCREENING AND PREVENTION

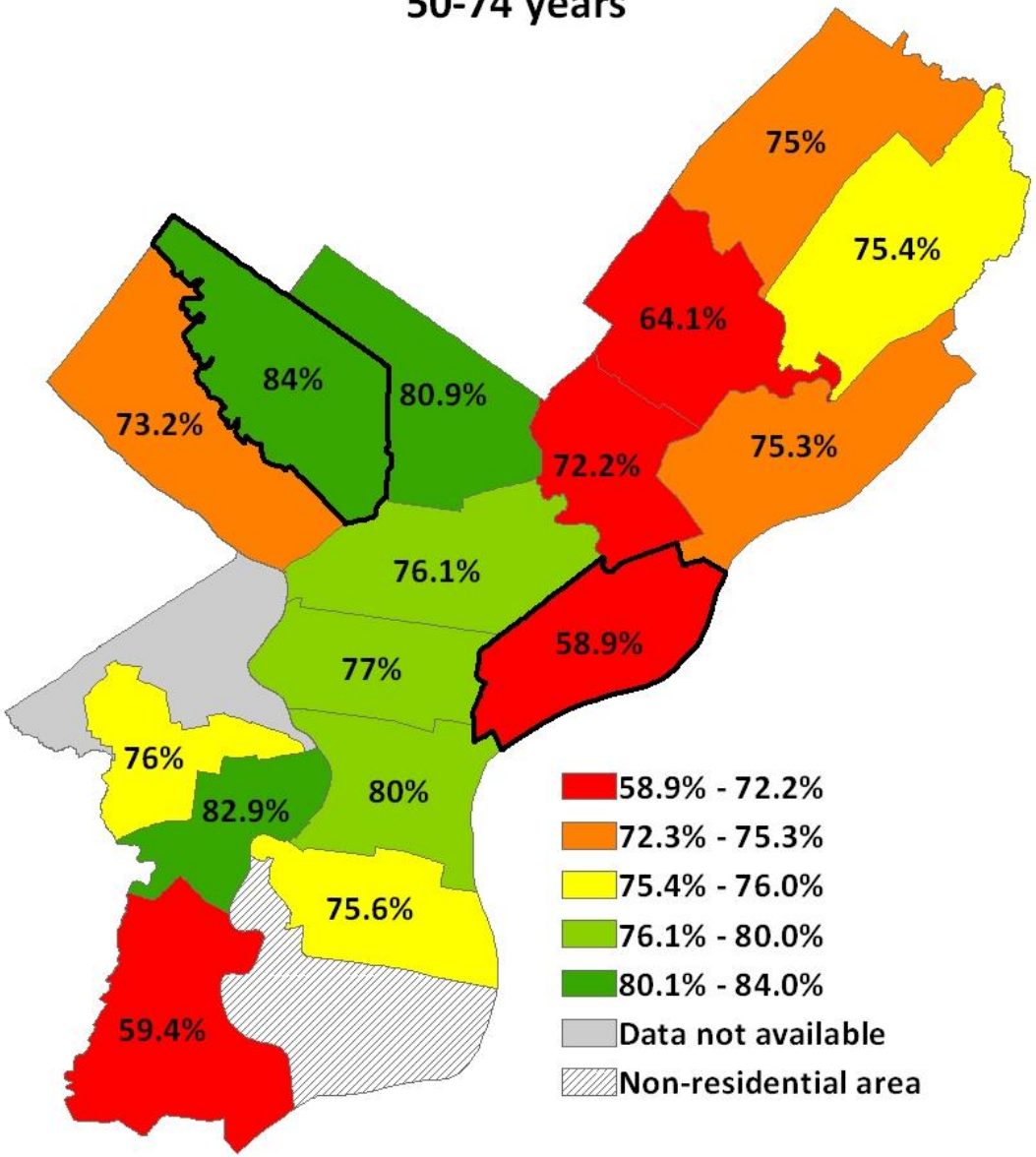
Colon cancer screening
Breast cancer screening
HPV vaccination


Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, ≥50 years
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
67.6%
69.0%
65.6%
66.2%
56.3%
60.1%
60.2%
64.6%
70.5%
64.5%
60.8%
64.1%
65.2%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012 - 50-74 years

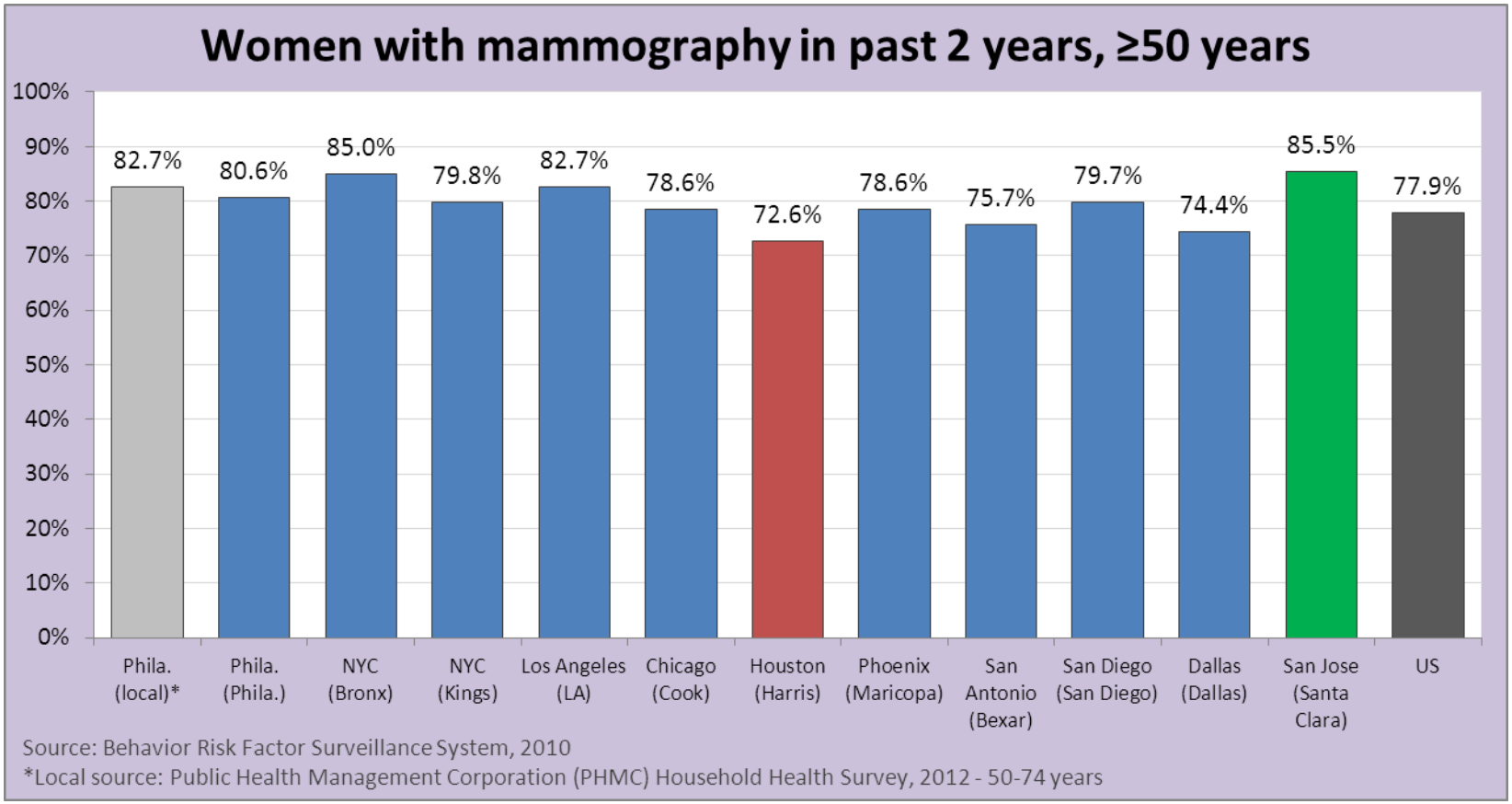

Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
54.6%
52.0%
58.5%
63.5%
67.6%
74.6%
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

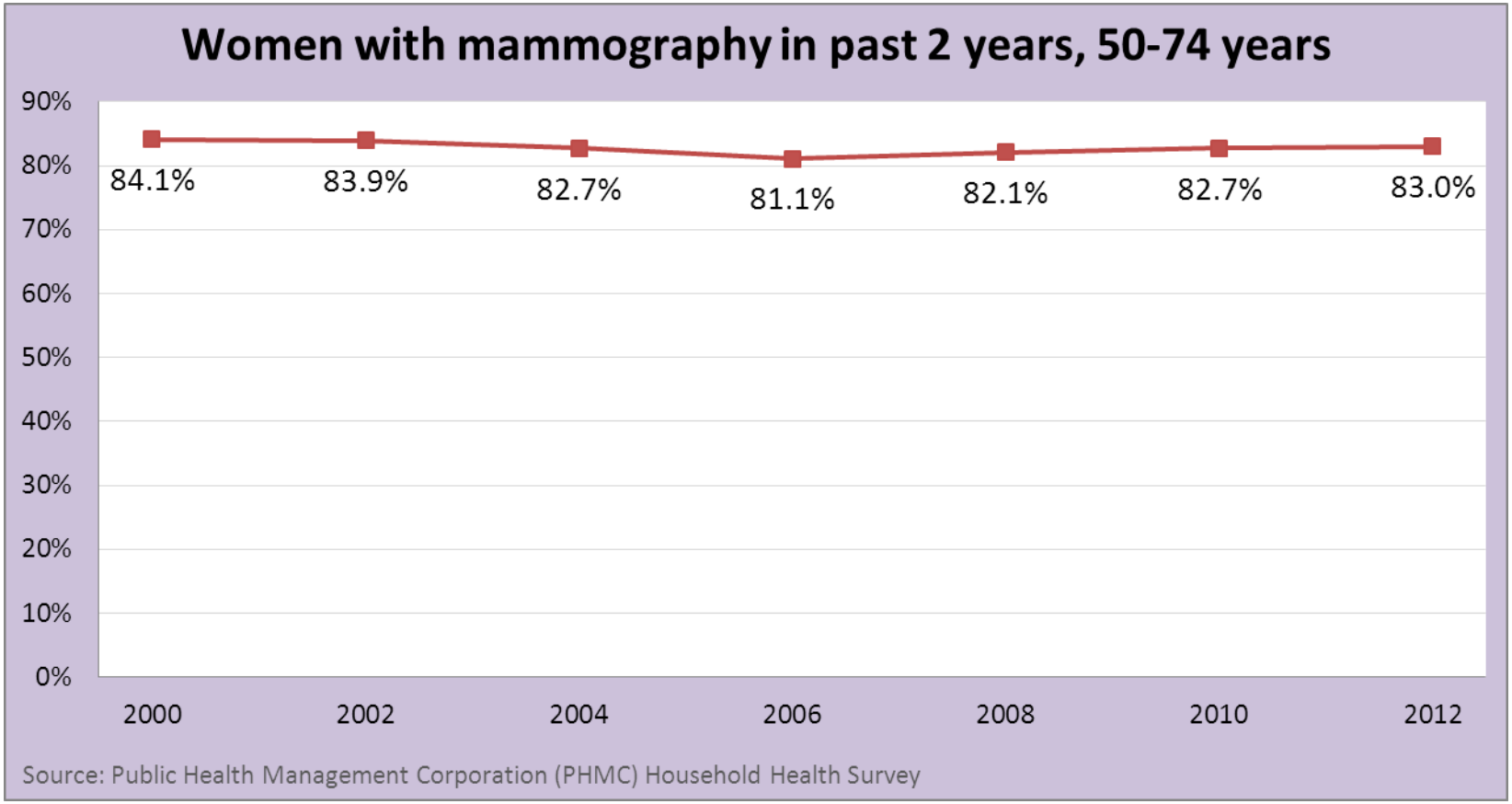

Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
74.6%
77.8%
71.3%
77.5%
53.9%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

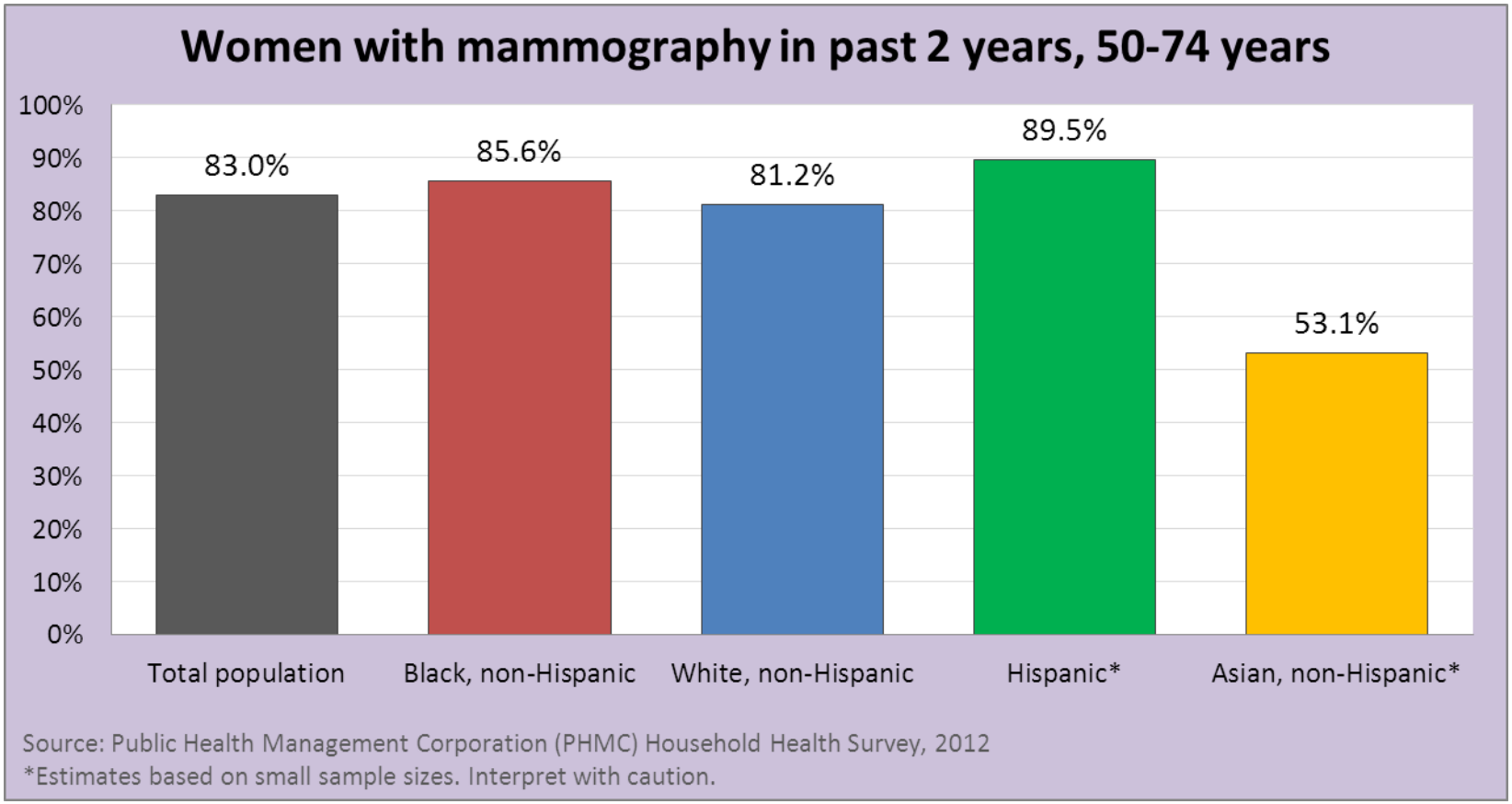
Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years



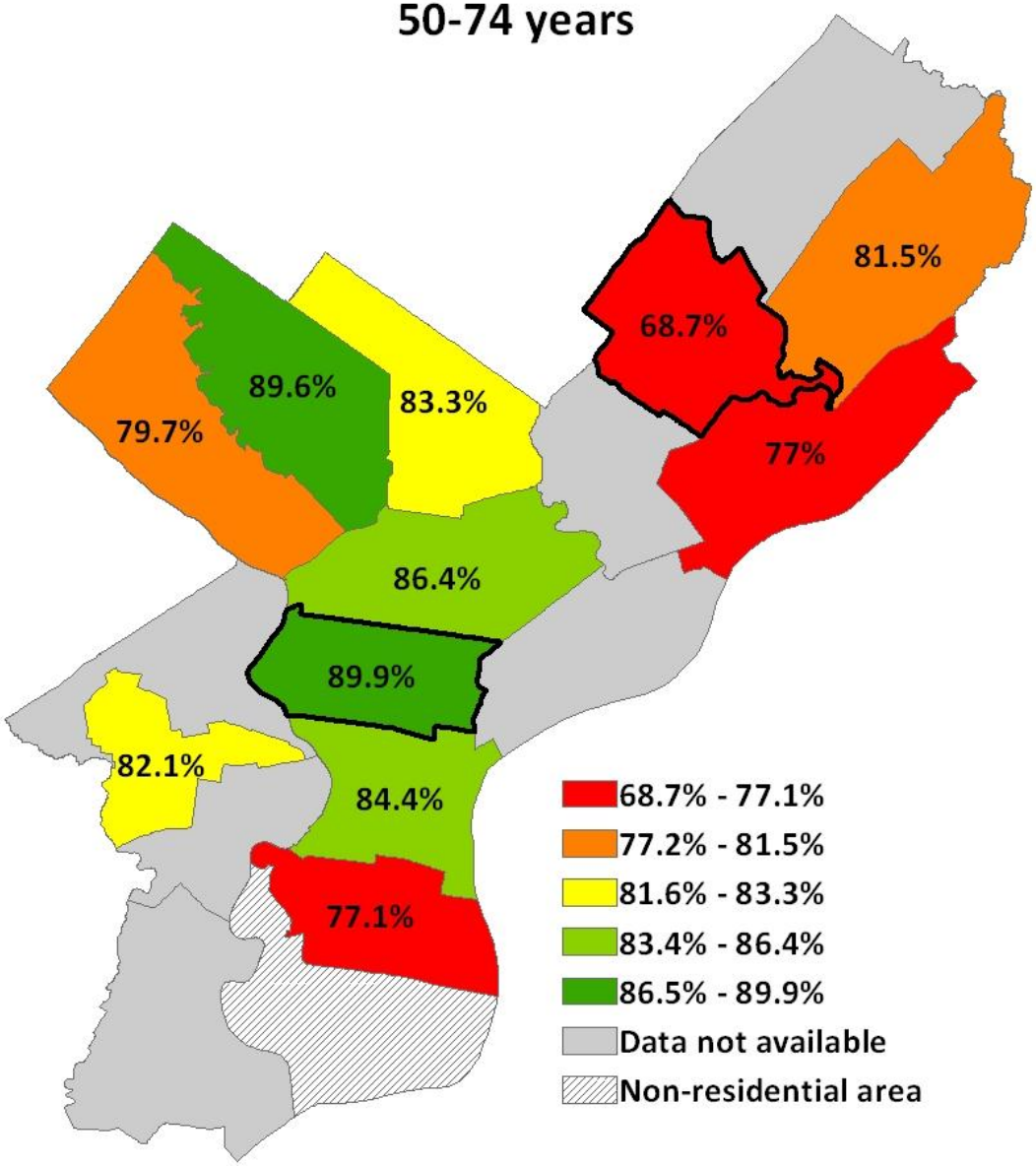
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012


Women with mammography in past 2 years, ≥50 years
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
82.7%
80.6%
85.0%
79.8%
82.7%
78.6%
72.6%
78.6%
75.7%
79.7%
74.4%
85.5%
77.9%
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US
Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012 - 50-74 years

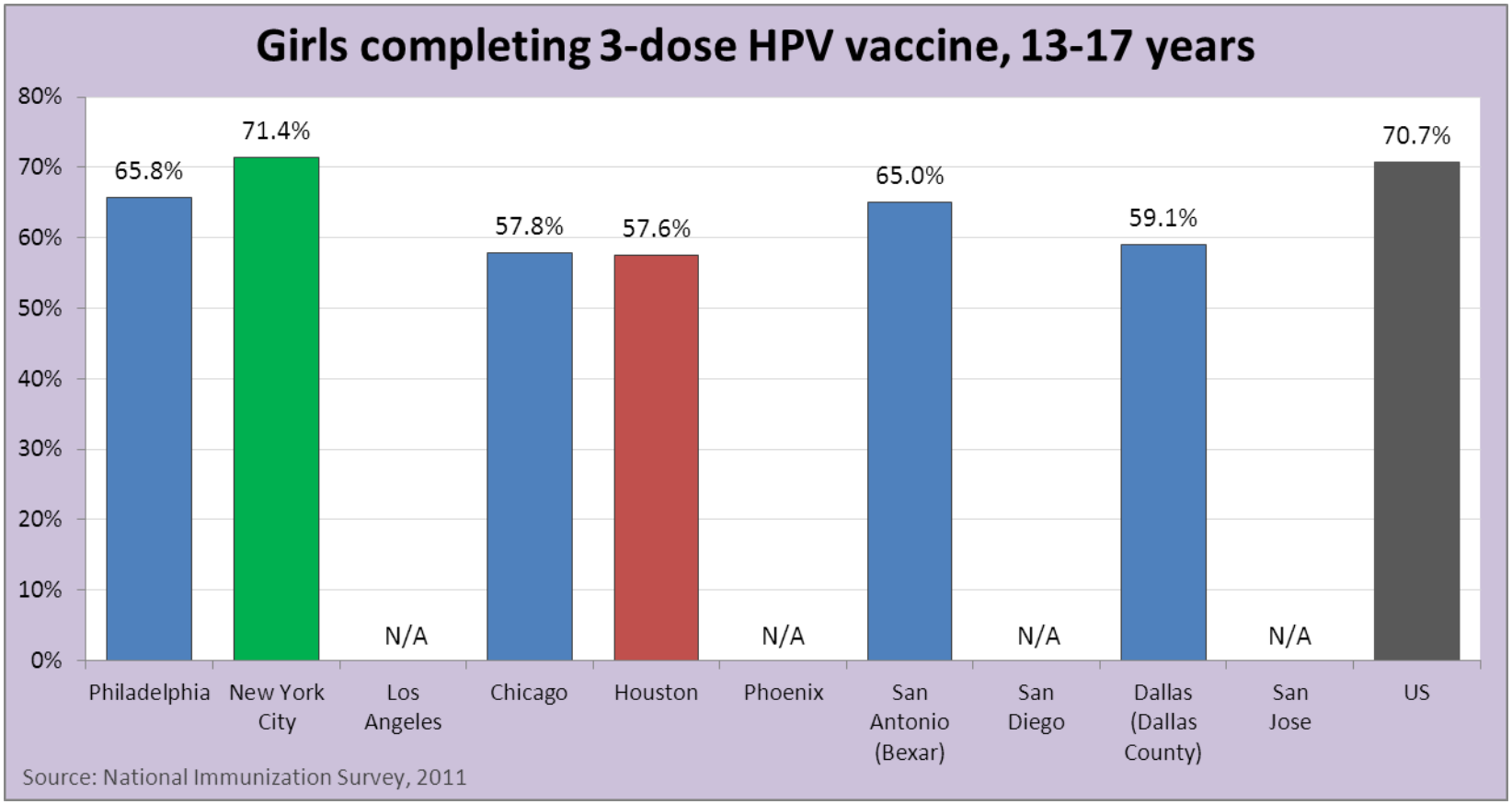

Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
84.1%
83.9%
82.7%
81.1%
82.1%
82.7%
83.0%
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
83.0%
85.6%
81.2%
89.5%
53.1%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic*
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimates based on small sample sizes. Interpret with caution.

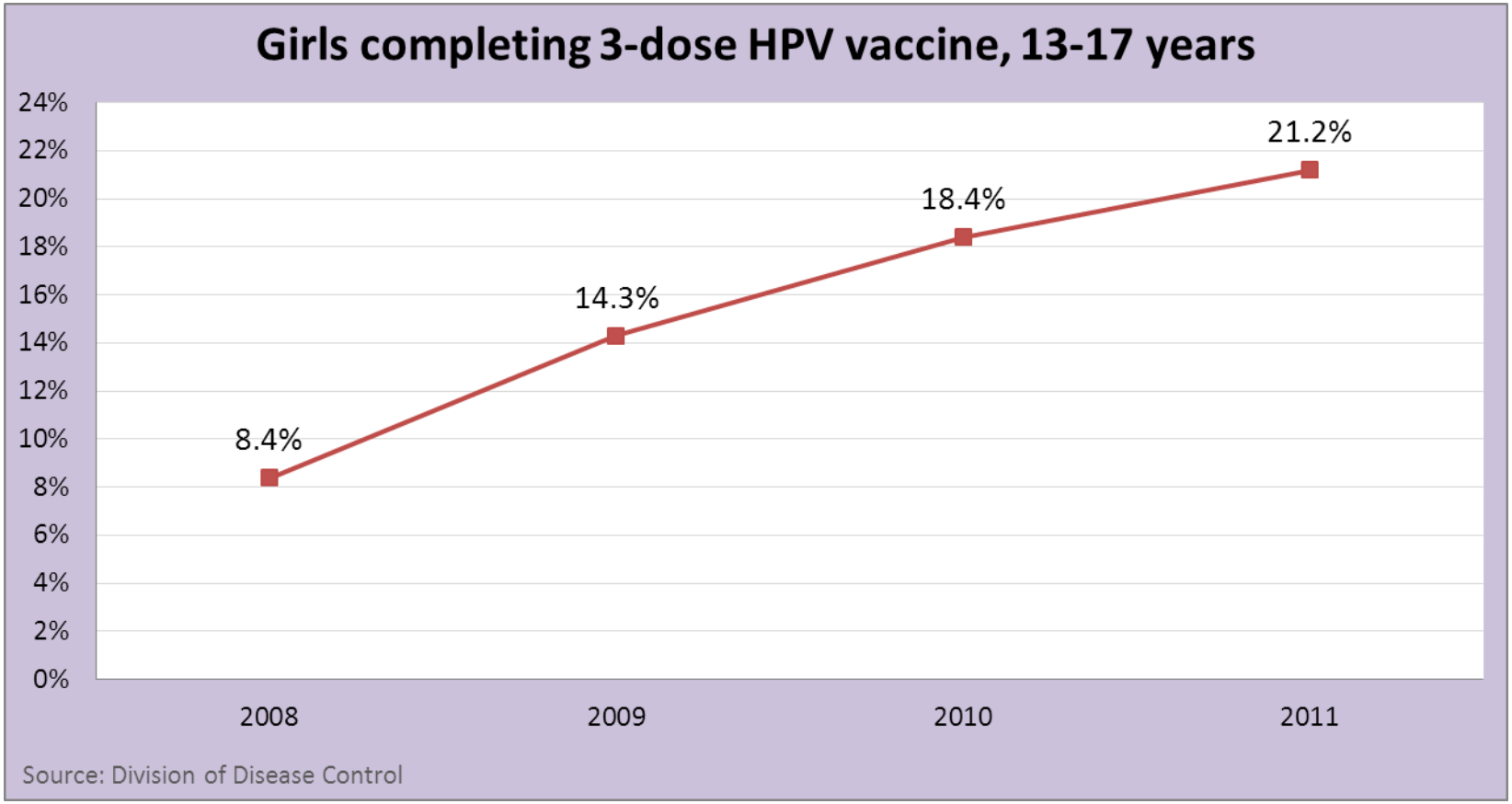
Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years



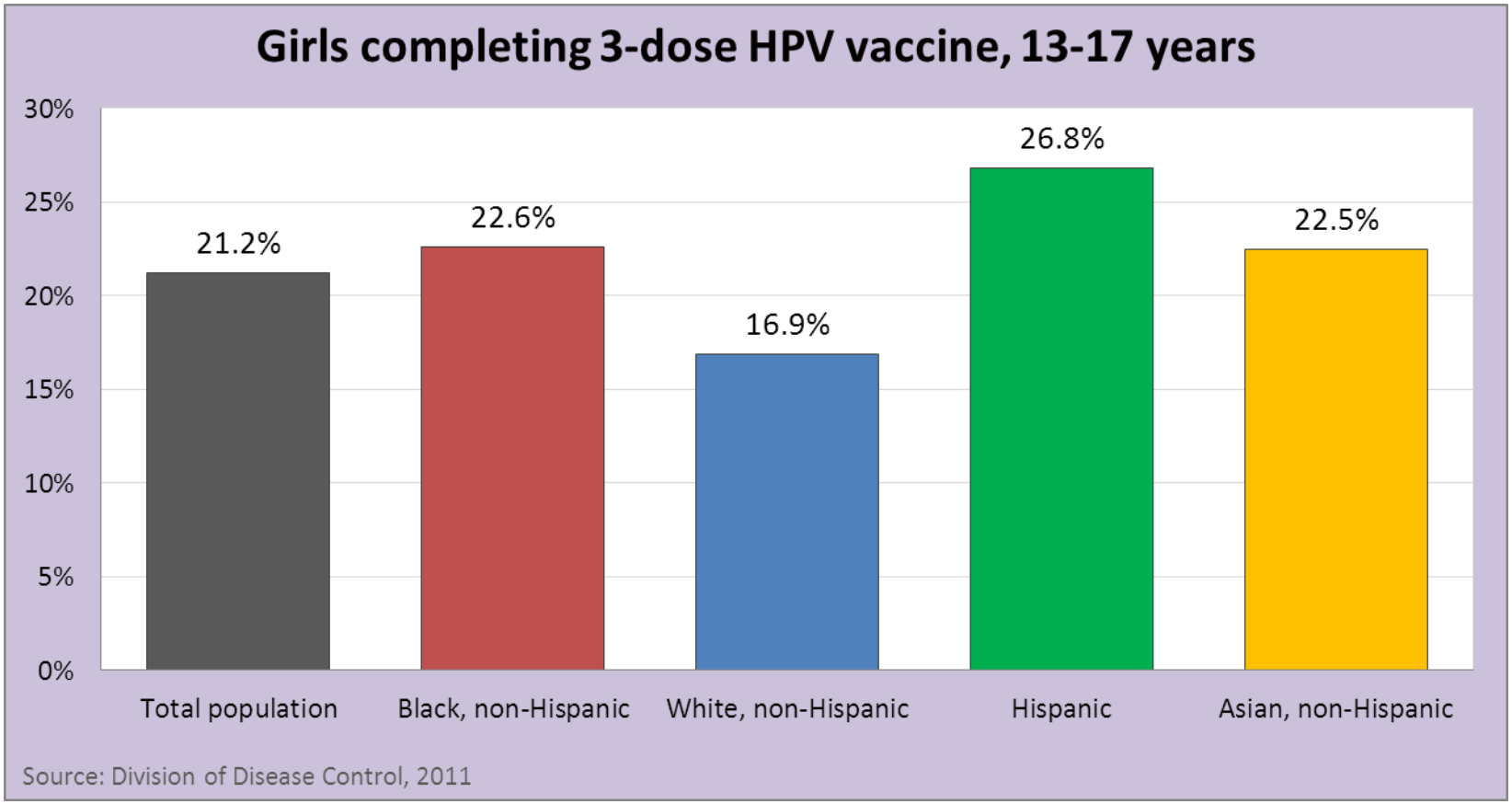
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



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 does of HPV vaccine.

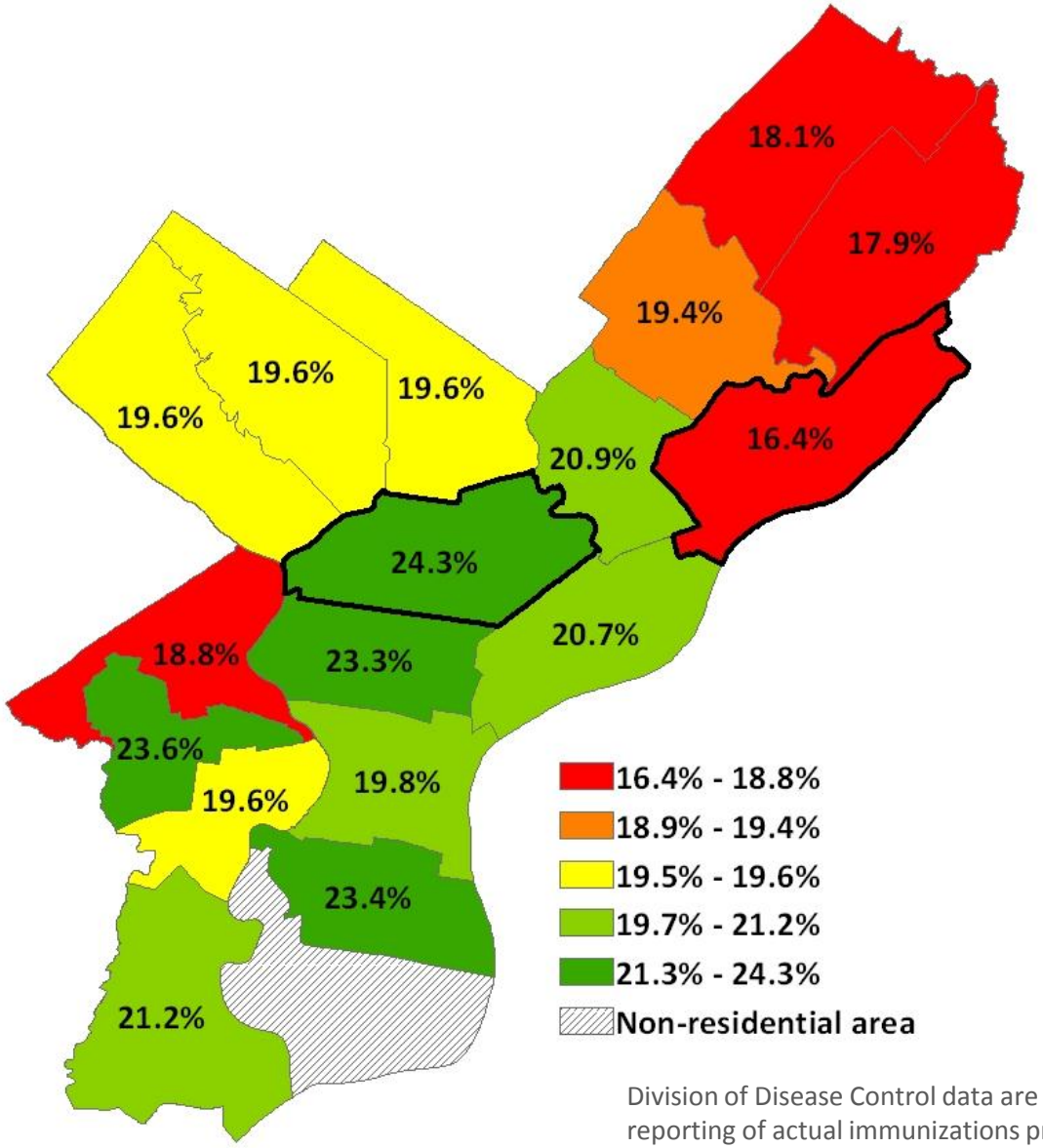


Division of Disease Control data are based on local reporting of actual immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur. These data reflect the percentage of girls 13-17 years who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population.



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.

Girls completing 3-dose HPV vaccine, 13-17 years (2011)



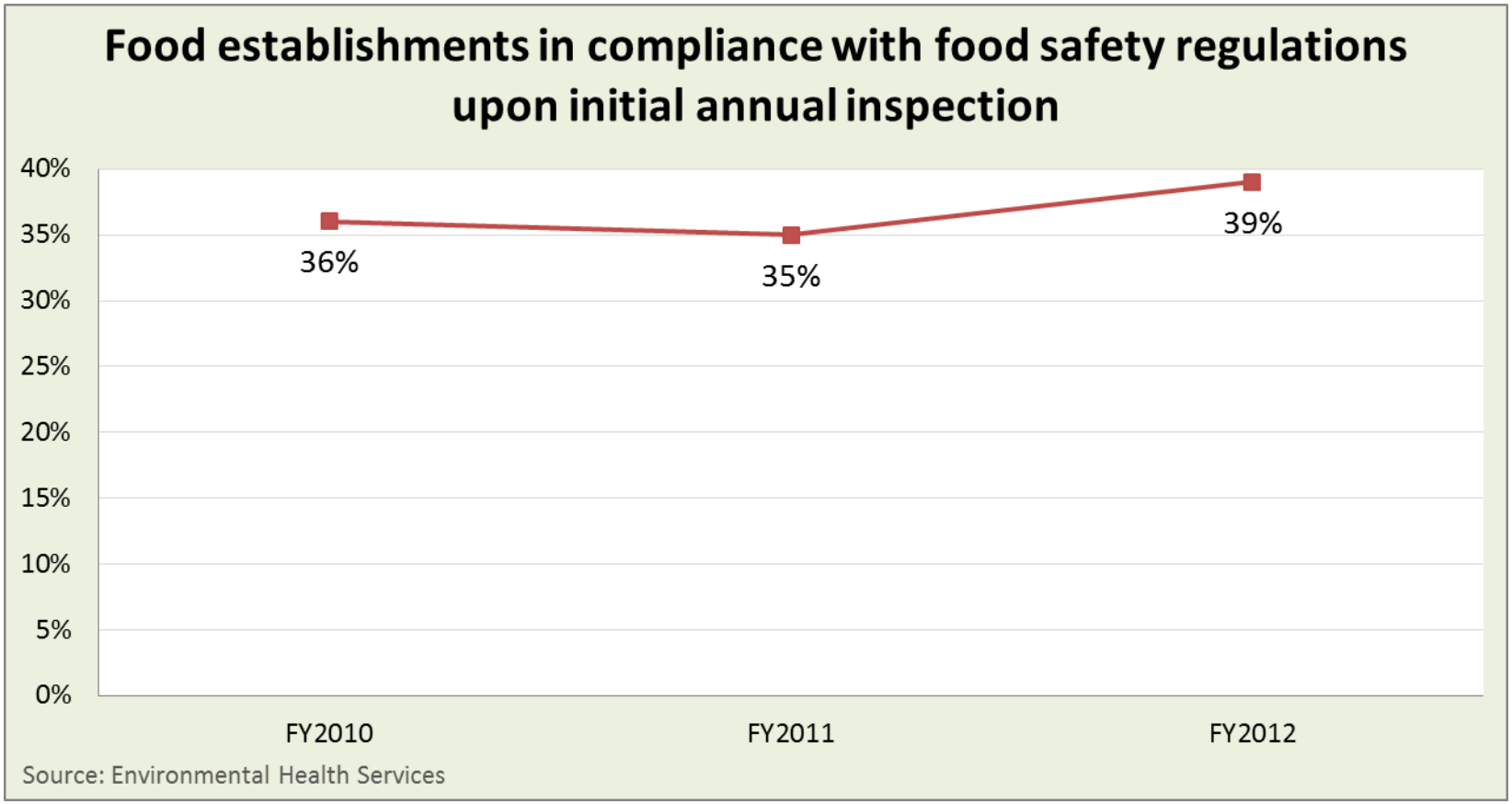
Source: Division of Disease Control

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.

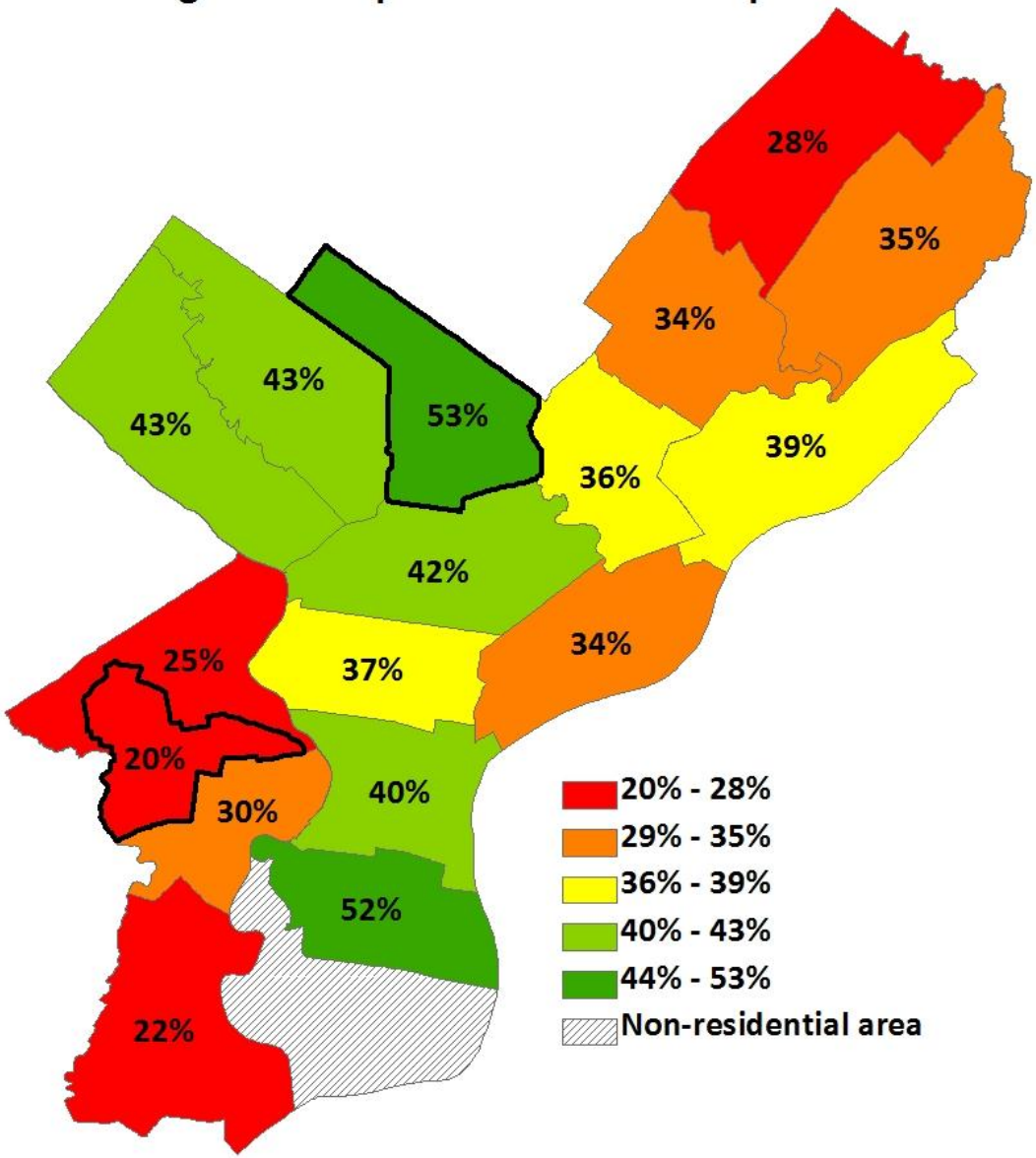
PHILADELPHIA Department of Public Health

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

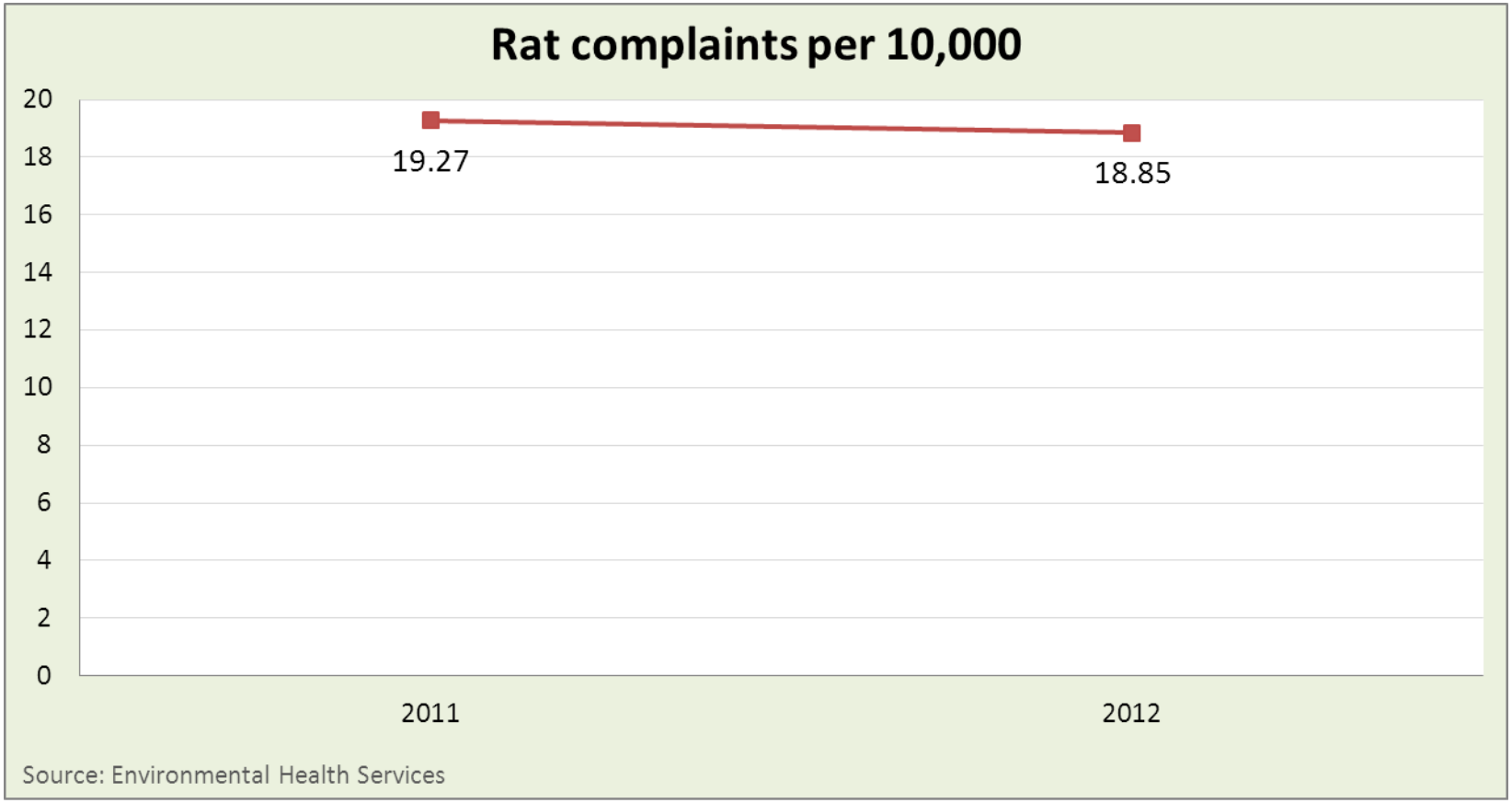
Food safety
Rat complaints
Air quality


Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
36%
35%
39%
FY2010
FY2011
FY2012
Source: Environmental Health Services

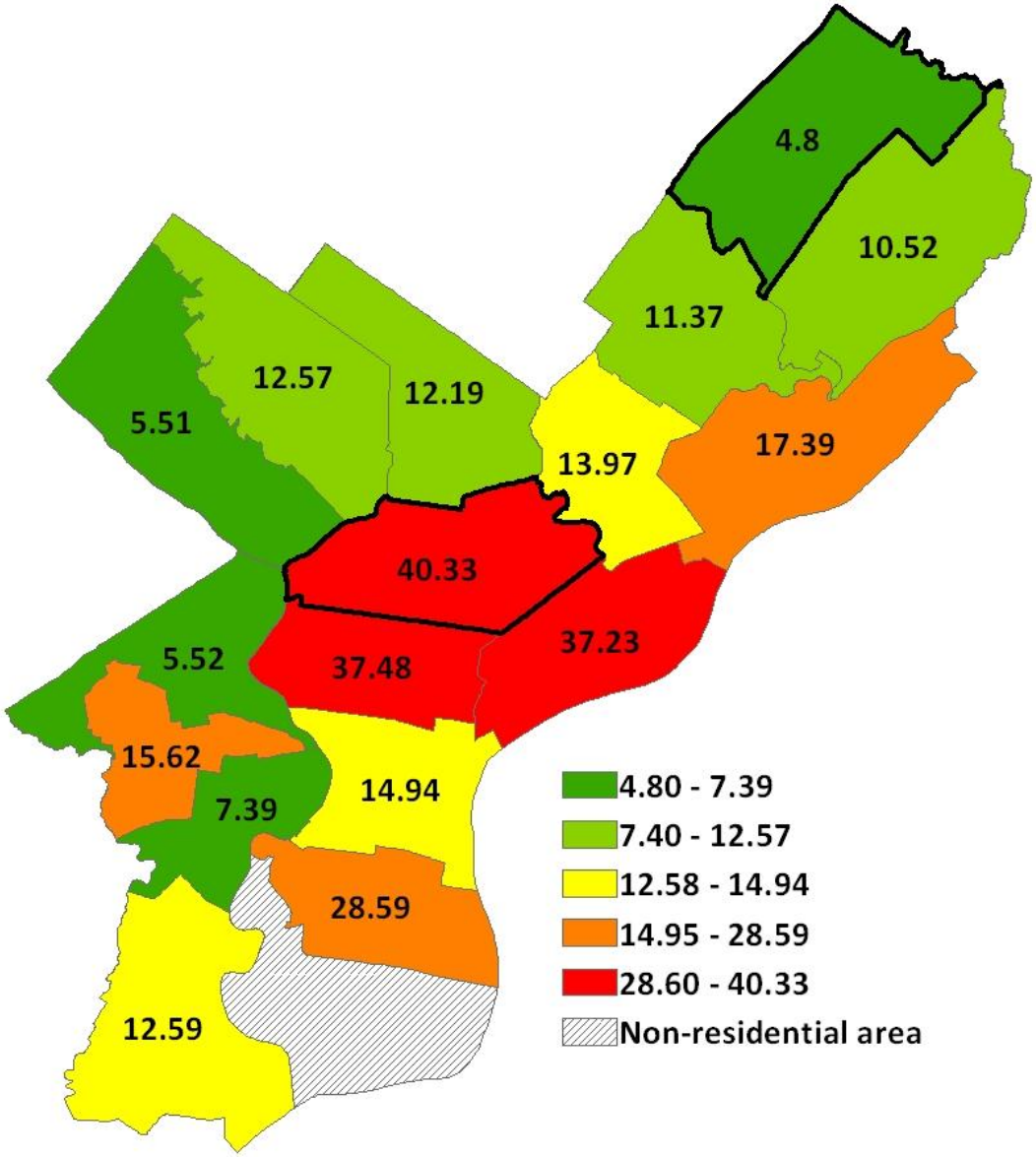
Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection



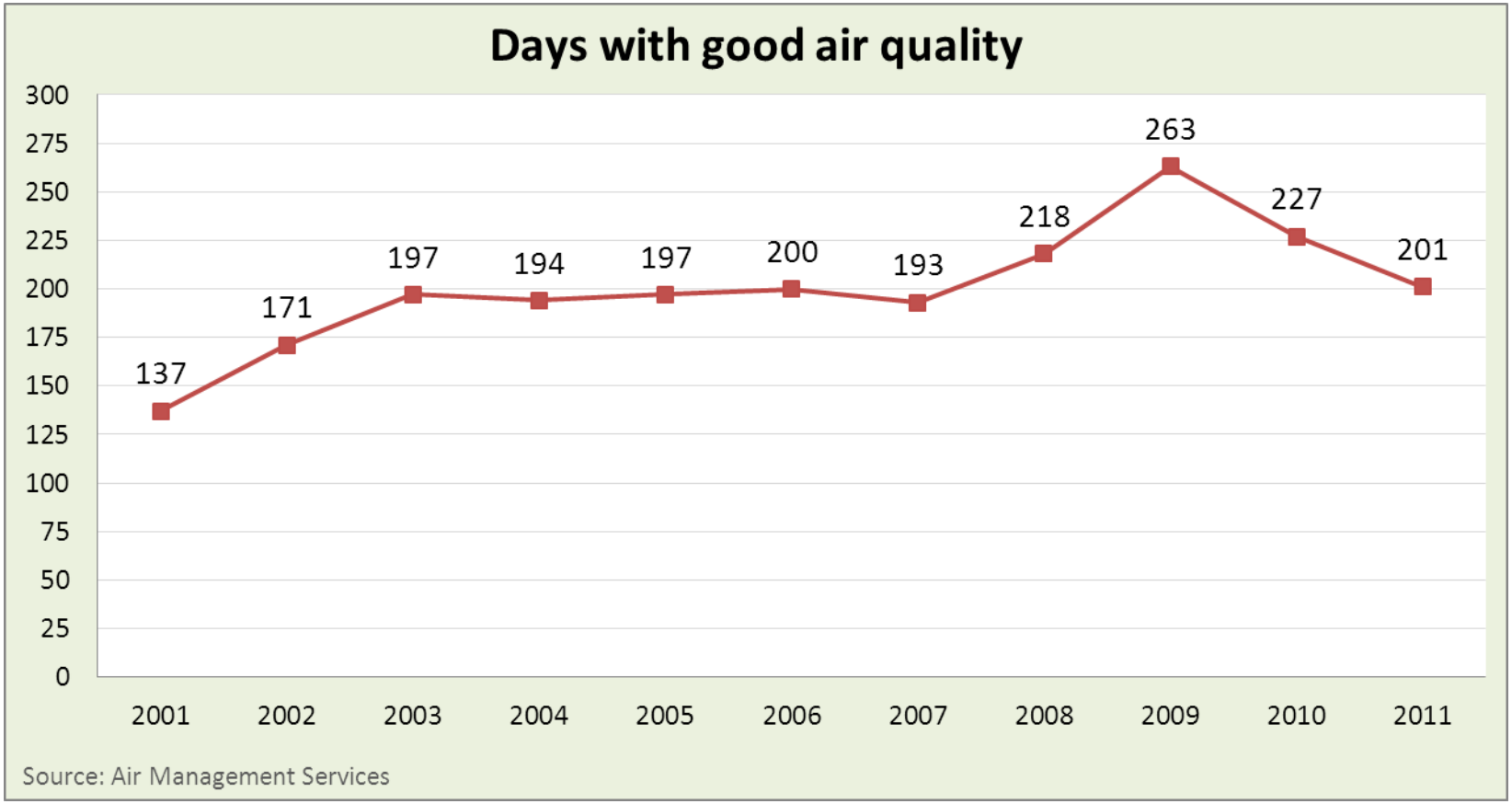
Source: Environmental Health Services, FY2012


Rat complaints per 10,000
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
19.27
18.85
2011
2012
Source: Environmental Health Services

Rat complaints per 10,000



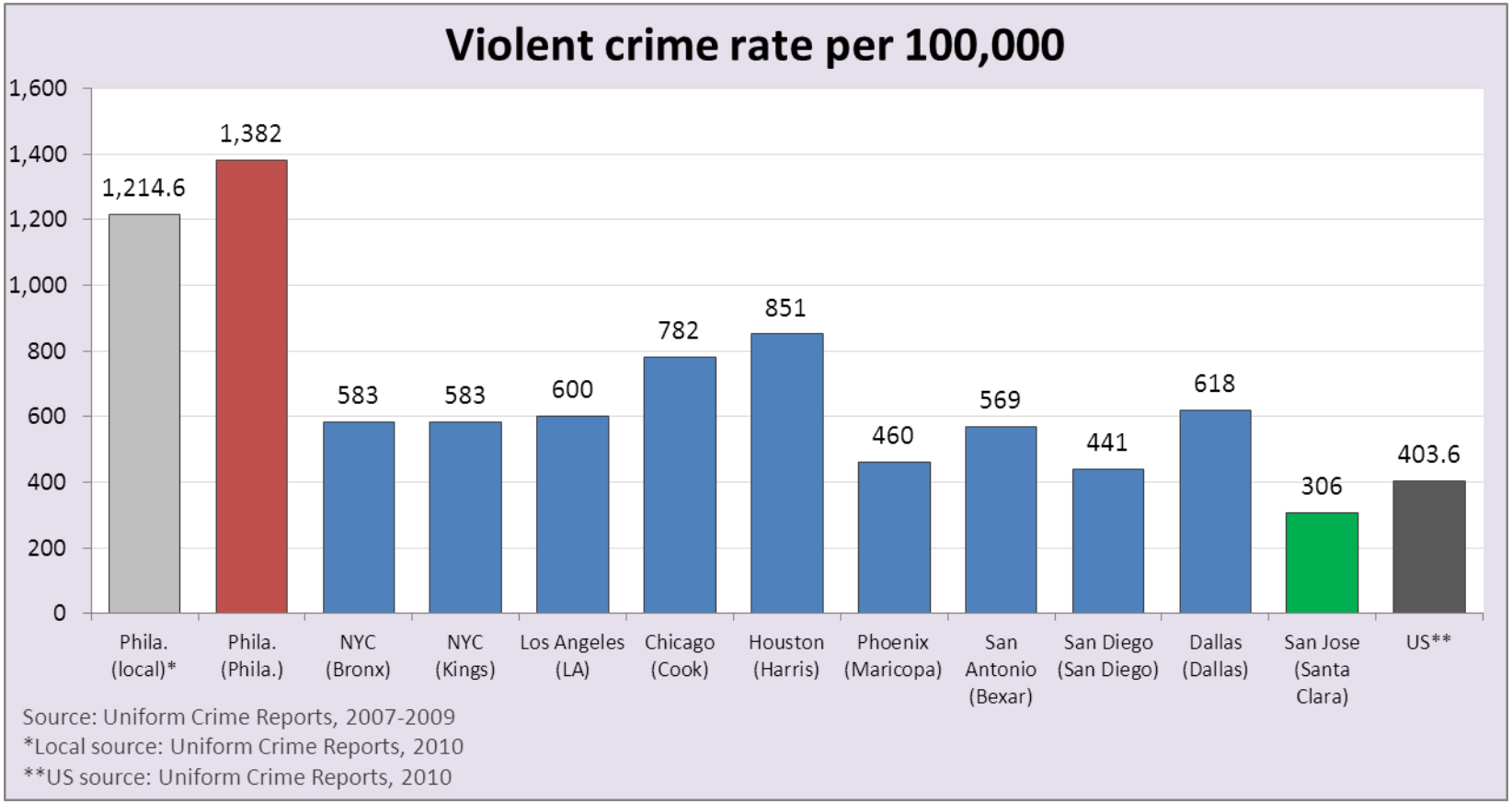
Source: Environmental Health Services, 2012



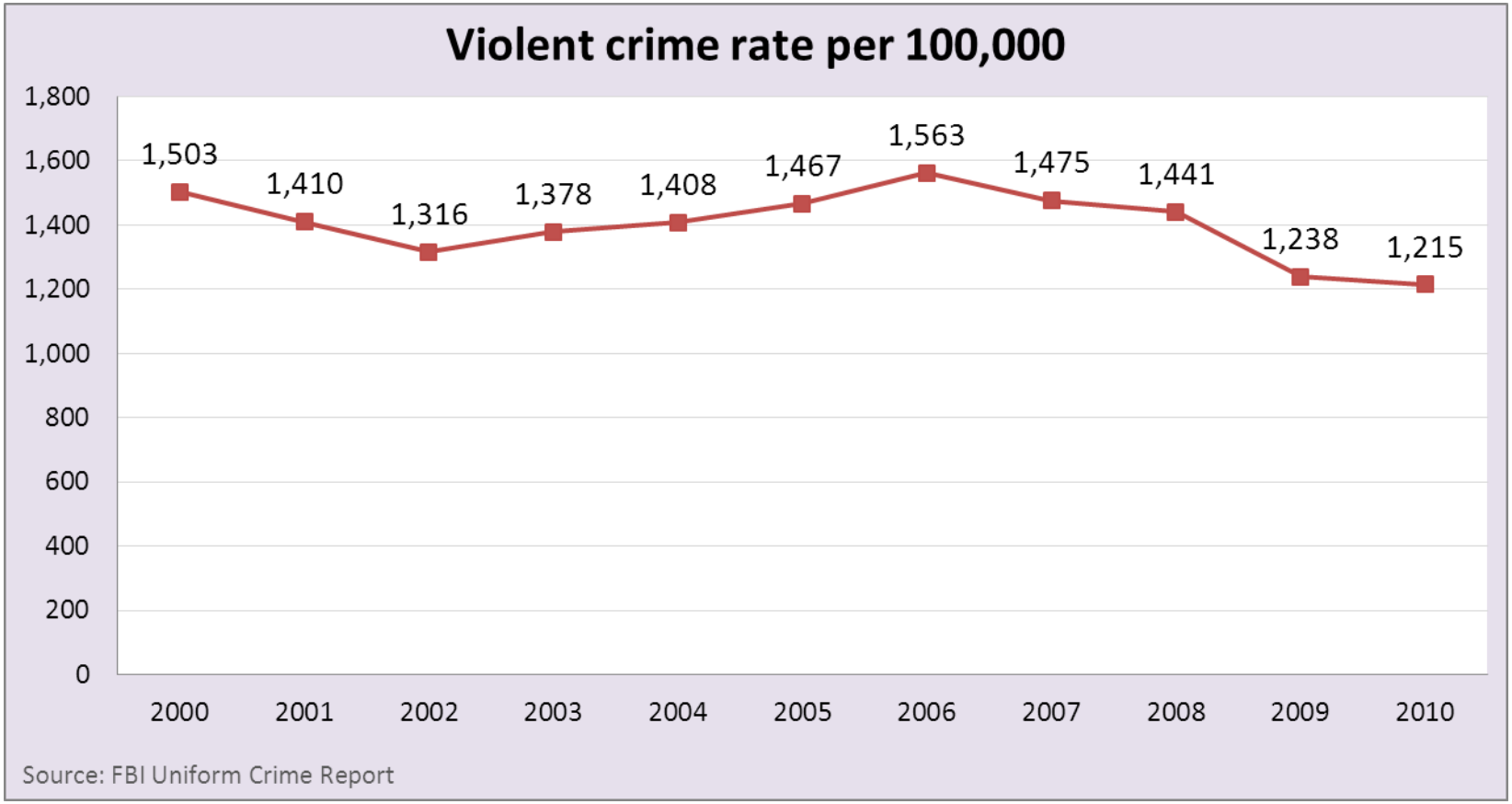
Air Quality Index (AQI) value between 0 and 50, on a scale of 0 to 500 – levels of ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide pose little or no risk

VIOLENCE

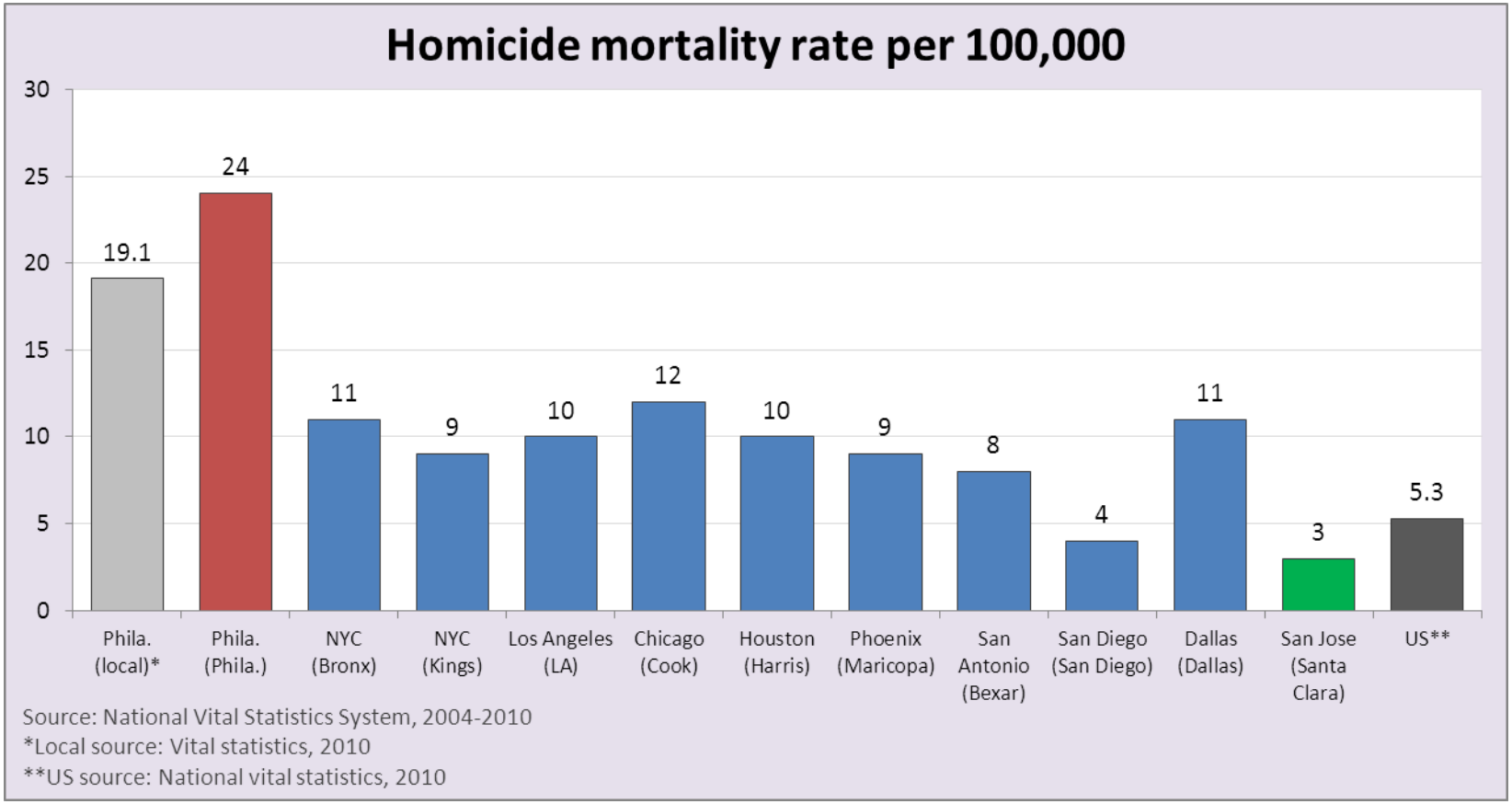
Violent crime
Homicide mortality
Firearm homicide mortality

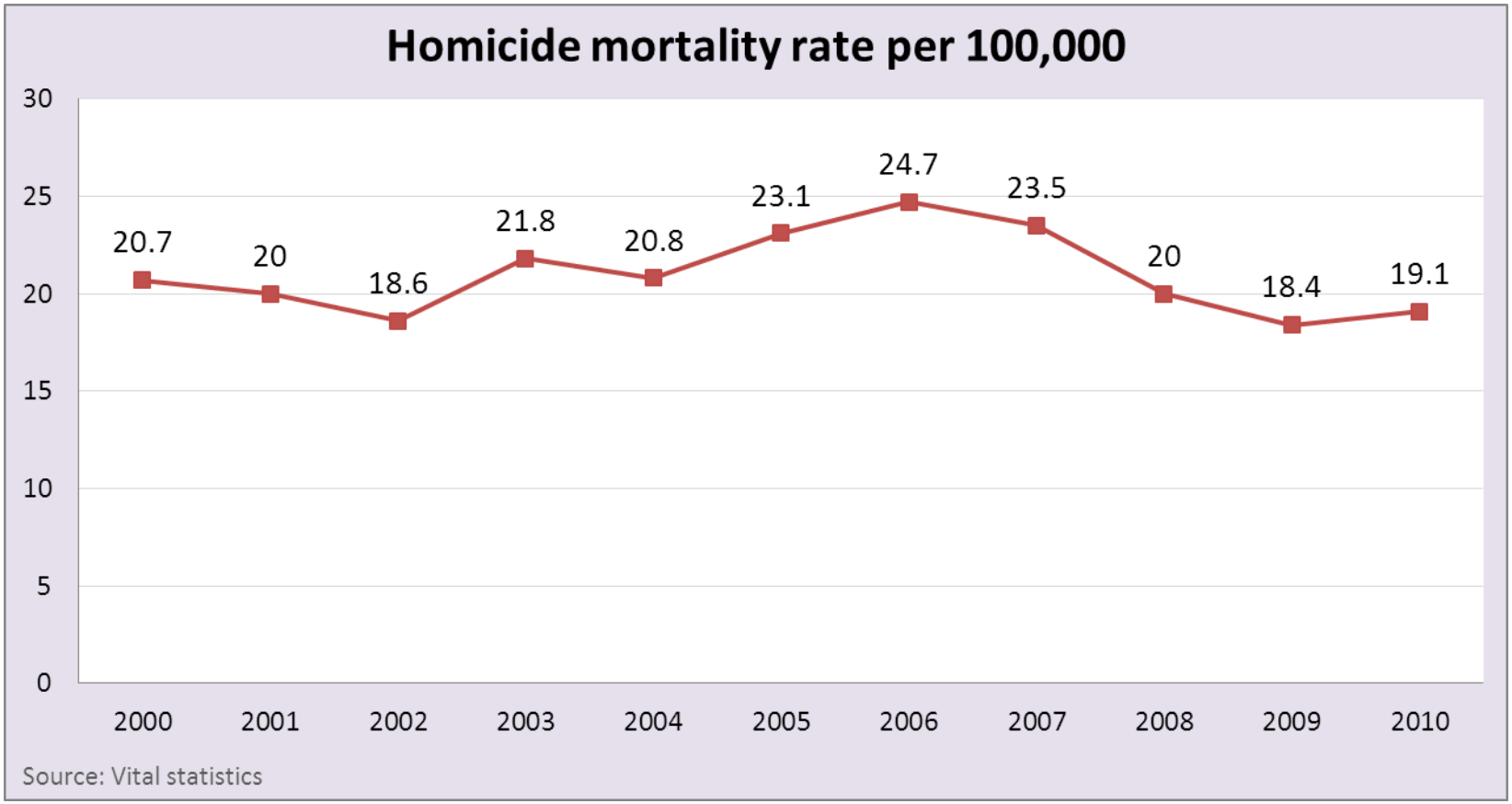


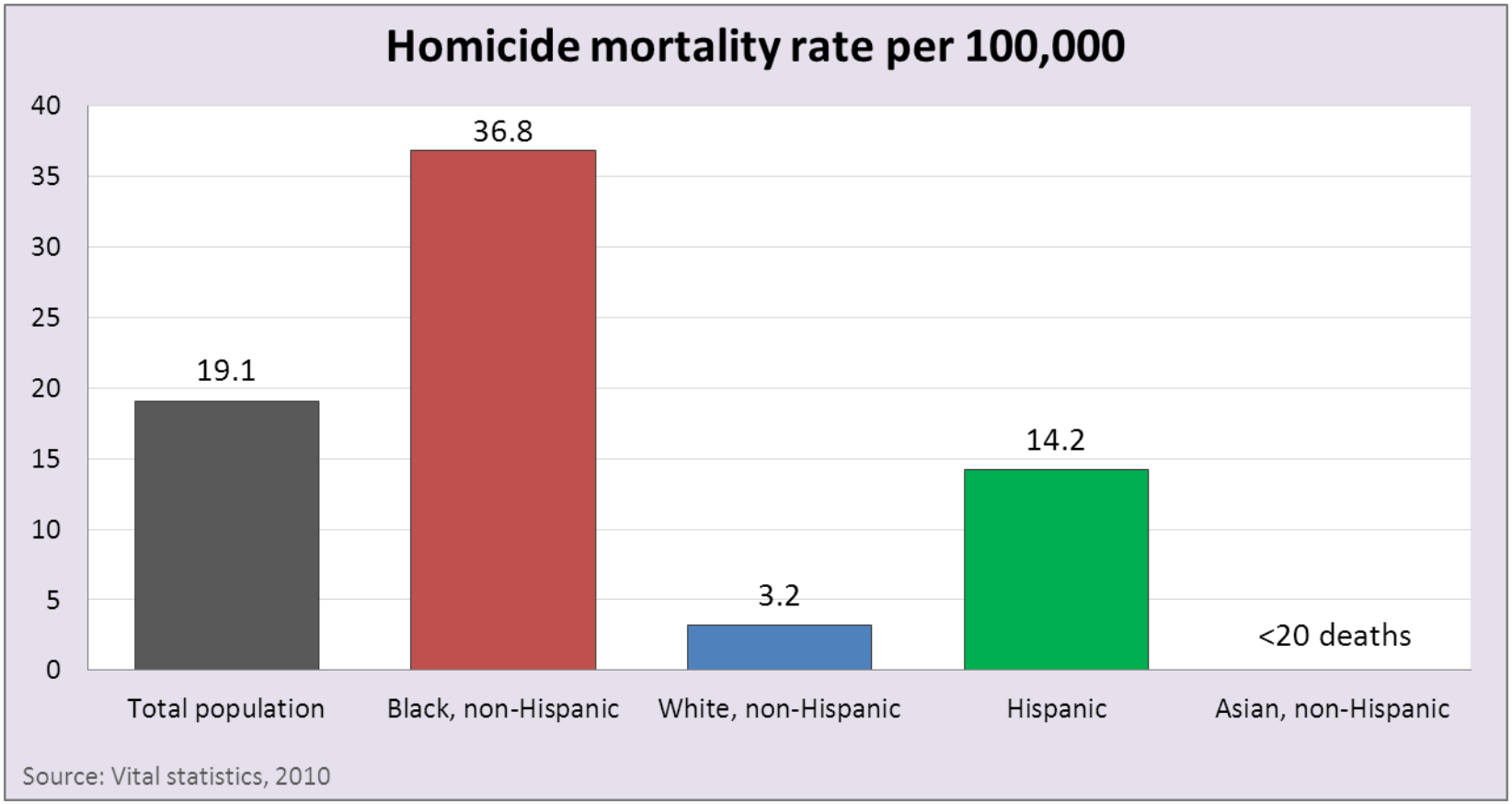
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault



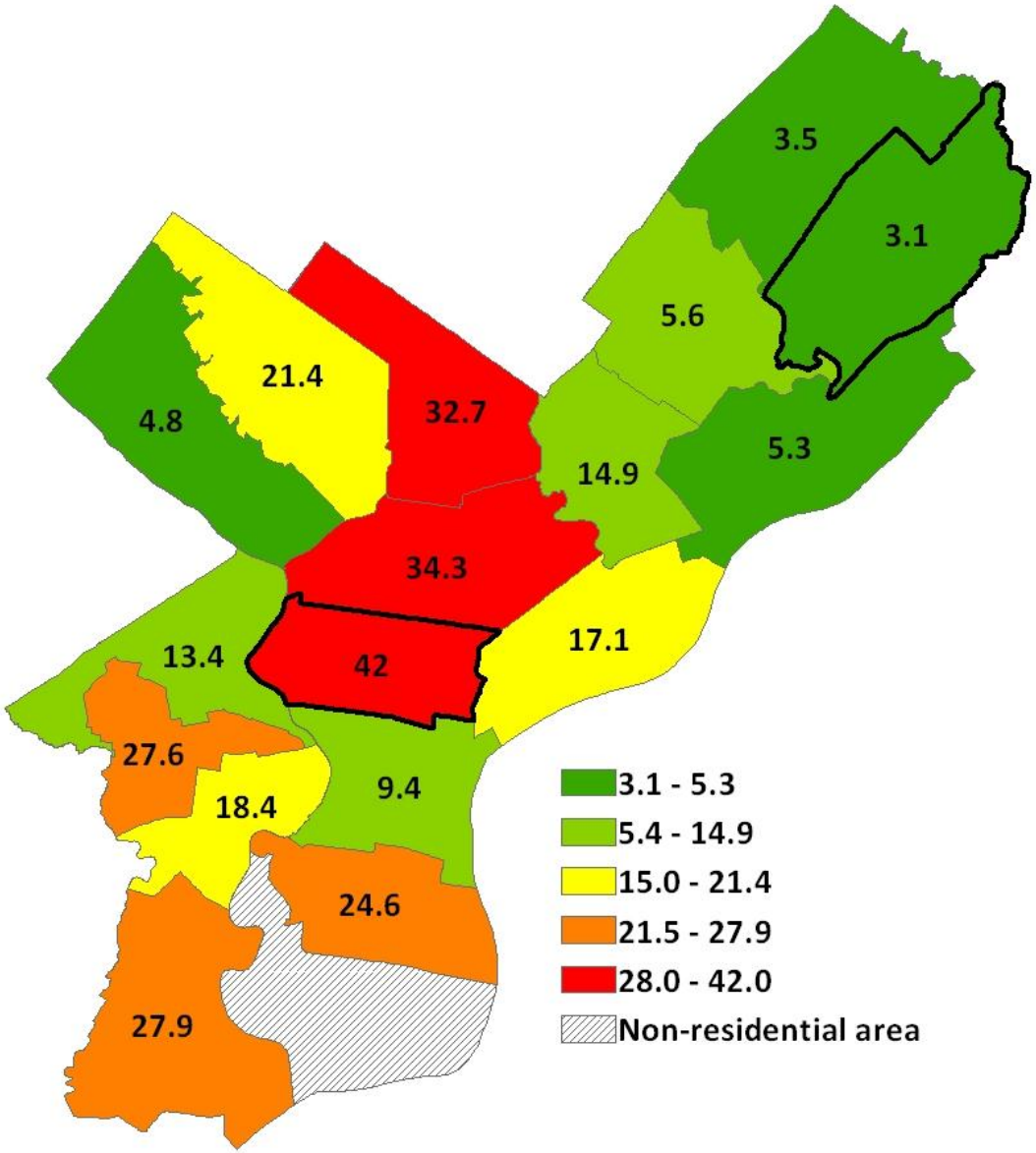
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault


Homicide mortality rate per 100,000
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
19.1
24
11
9
10
12
10
9
8
4
11
3
5.3
Phila. (local)*
Phila. (Phila.)
NYC (Bronx)
NYC (Kings)
Los Angeles (LA)
Chicago (Cook)
Houston (Harris)
Phoenix (Maricopa)
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego (San Diego)
Dallas (Dallas)
San Jose (Santa Clara)
US**
Source: National Vital Statistics System, 2004-2010
*Local source: Vital statistics, 2010
**US source: National vital statistics, 2010

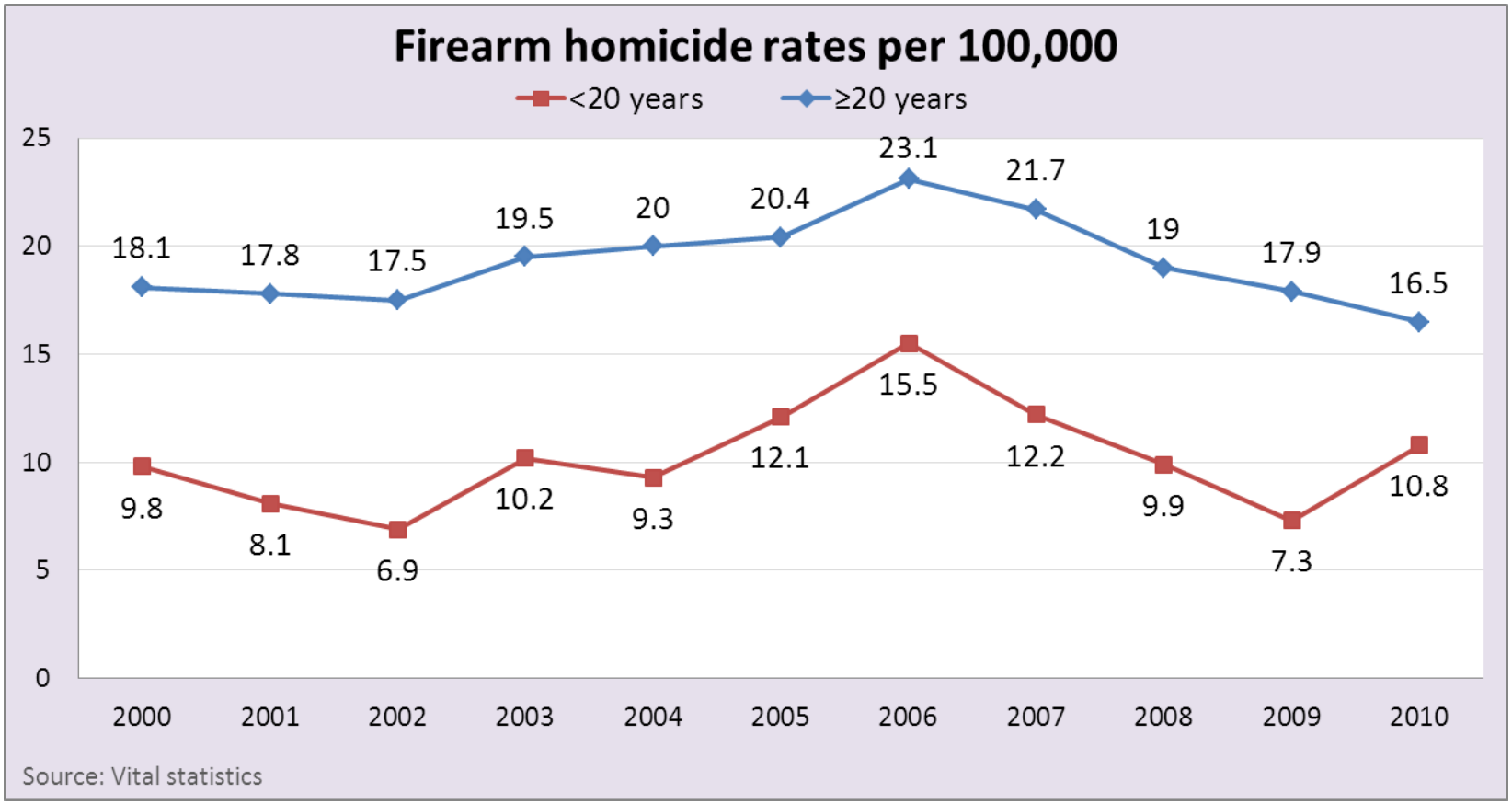

Homicide mortality rate per 100,000
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
20.7
20
18.6
21.8
20.8
23.1
24.7
23.5
20
18.4
19.1
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics

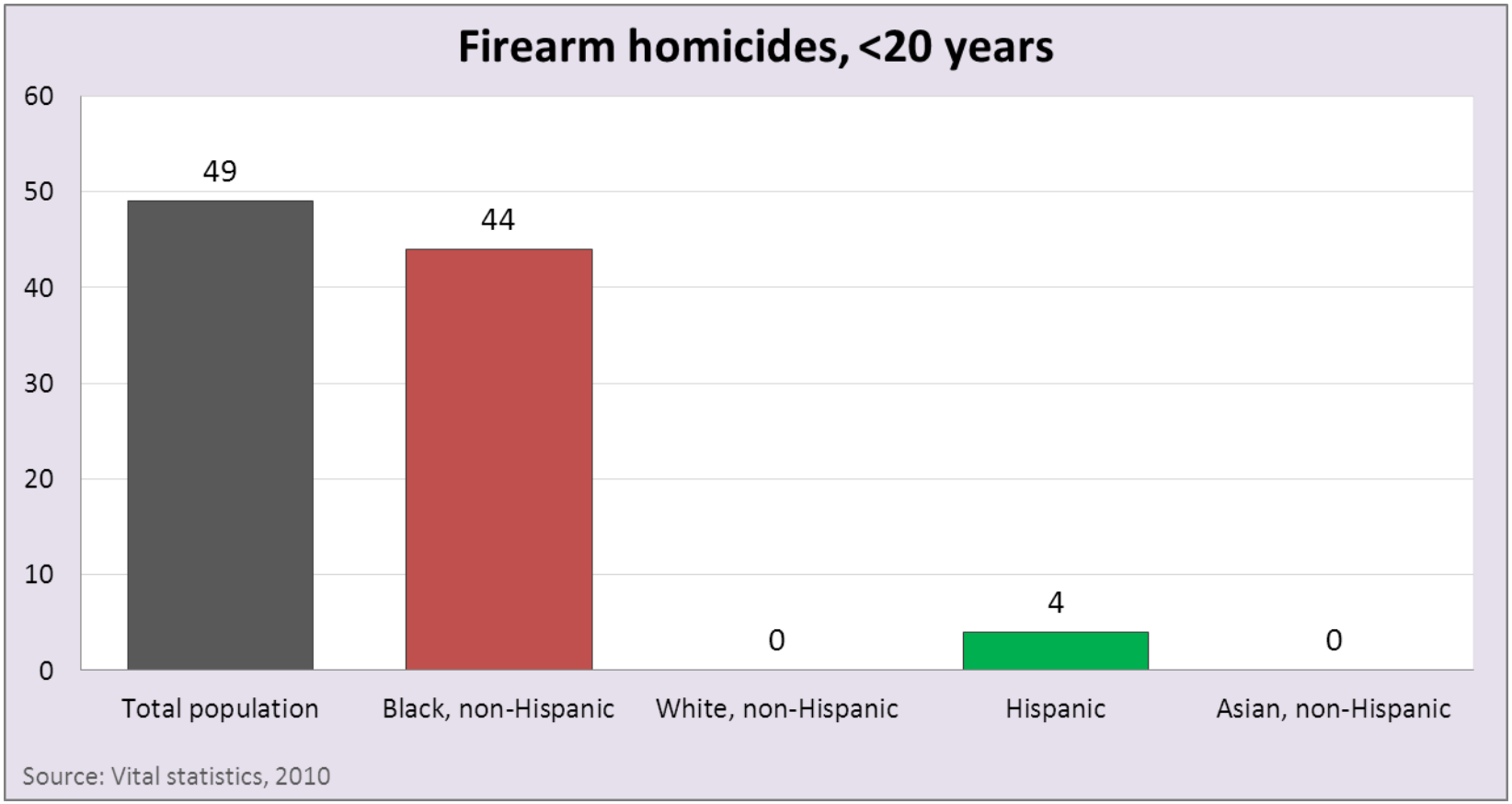

Homicide mortality rate per 100,000
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
19.1
36.8
3.2
14.2
<20 deaths
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

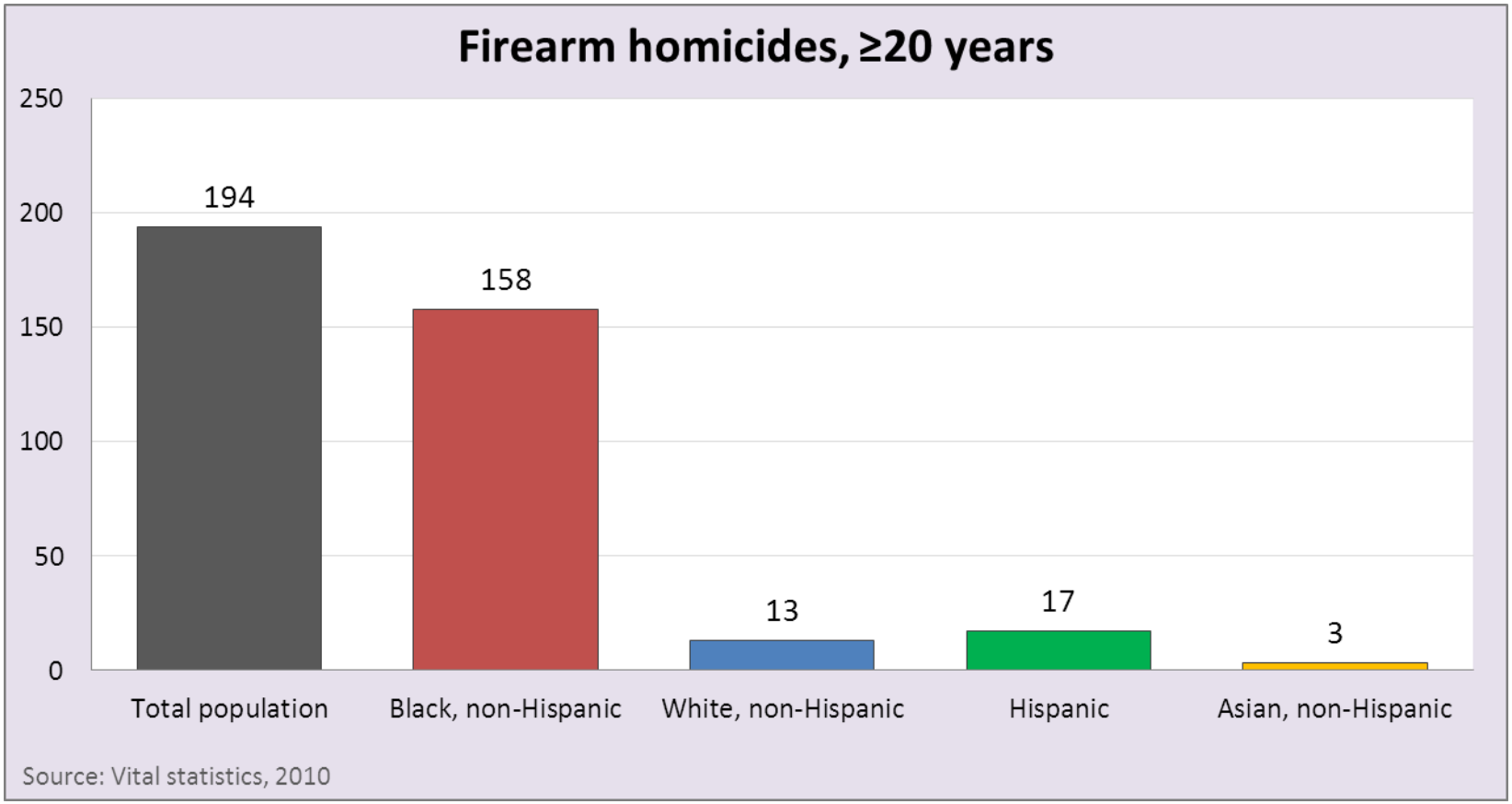
Homicide mortality rate per 100,000



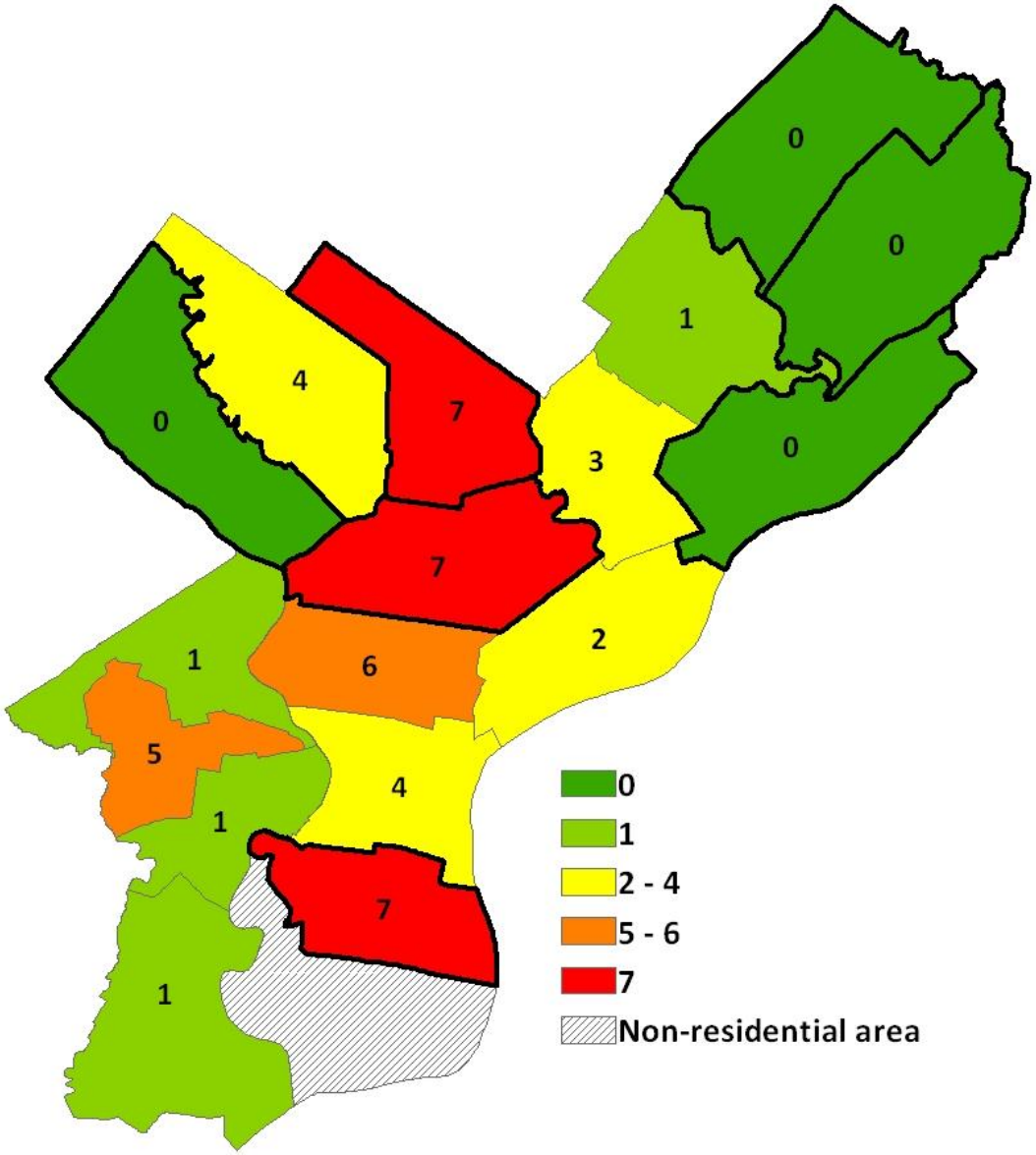
Source: Vital statistics, 2010


Firearm homicide rates per 100,000
<20 years
≥20 years
25
20
15
10
5
0
18.1
17.8
17.5
19.5
20
20.4
23.1
21.7
19
17.9
16.5
9.8
8.1
6.9
10.2
9.3
12.1
15.5
12.2
9.9
7.3
10.8
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics


Firearm homicides, <20 years
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
49
44
0
4
0
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

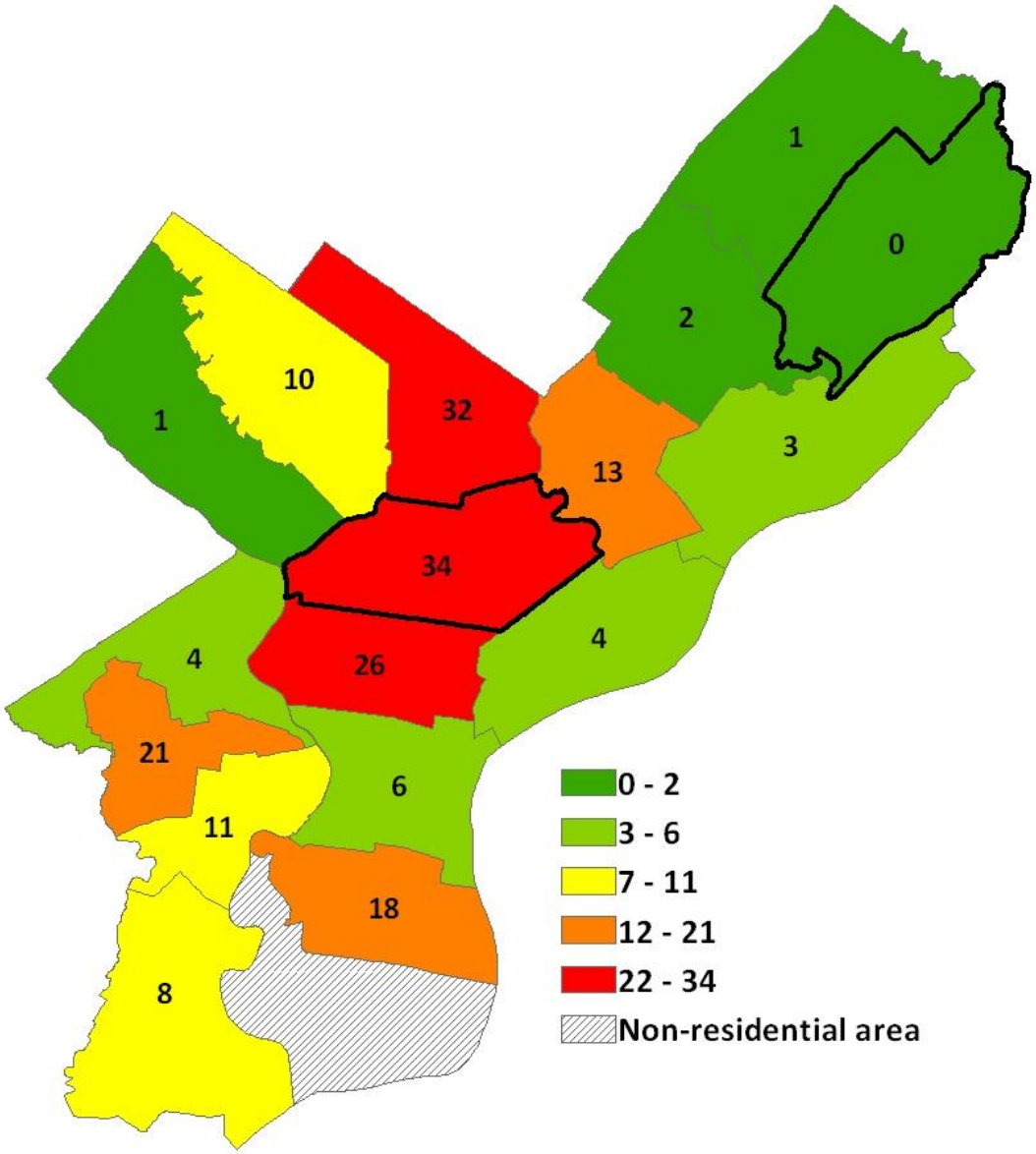

Firearm homicides, ≥20 years
250
200
150
100
50
0
194
158
13
17
3
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

Firearm homicides, <20 years



Source: Vital statistics, 2010

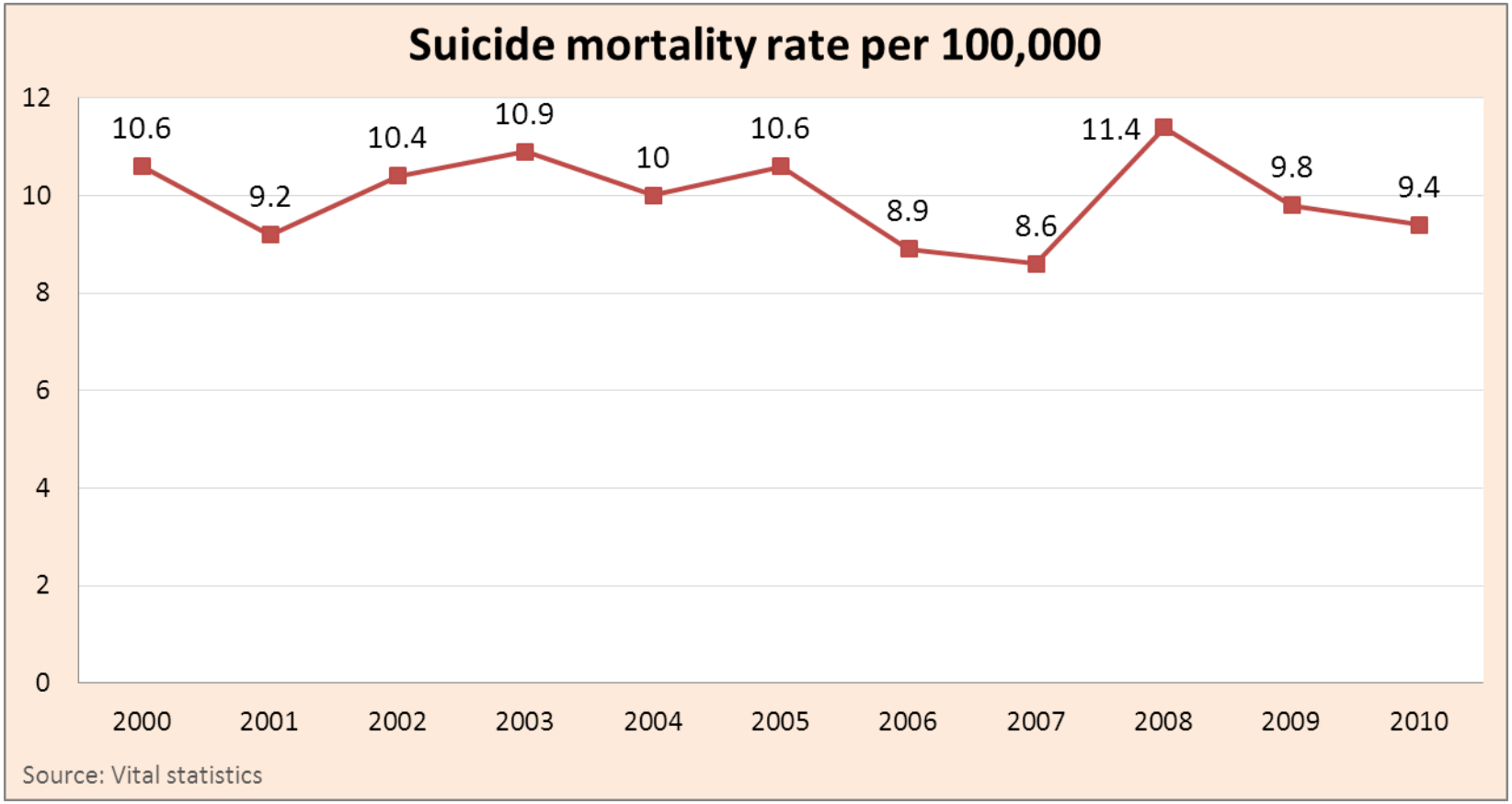
Firearm homicides, ≥20 years

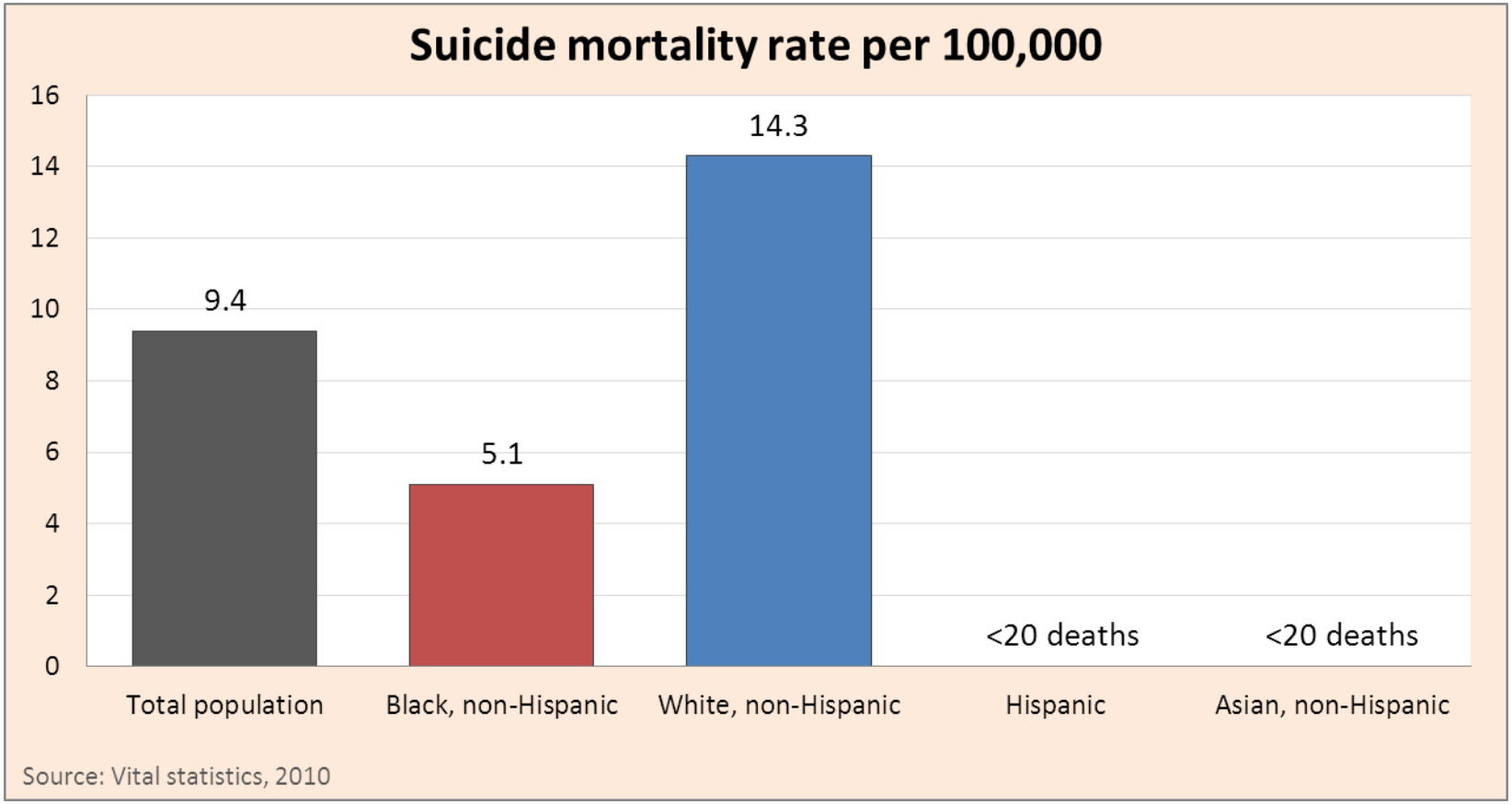


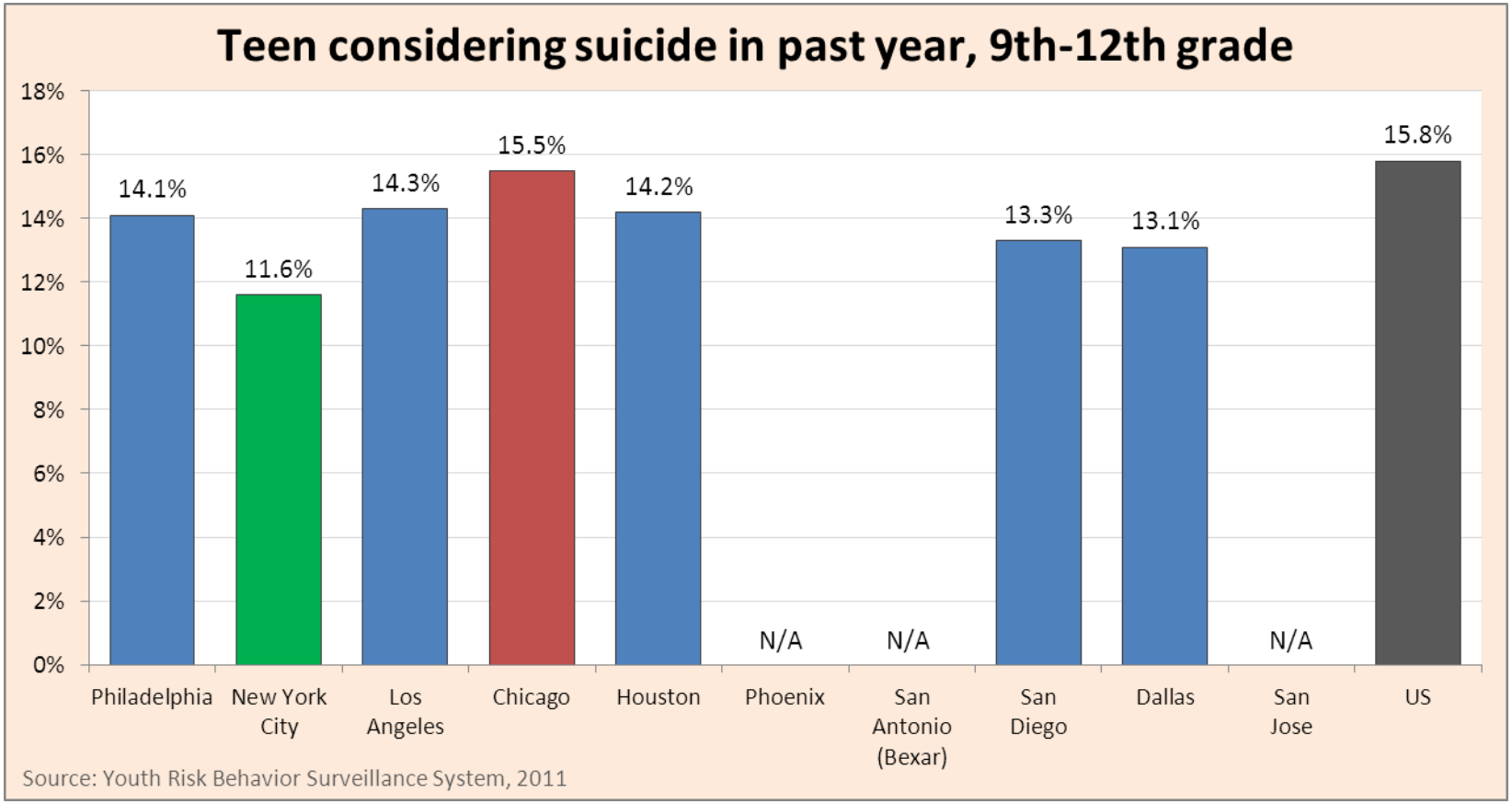
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

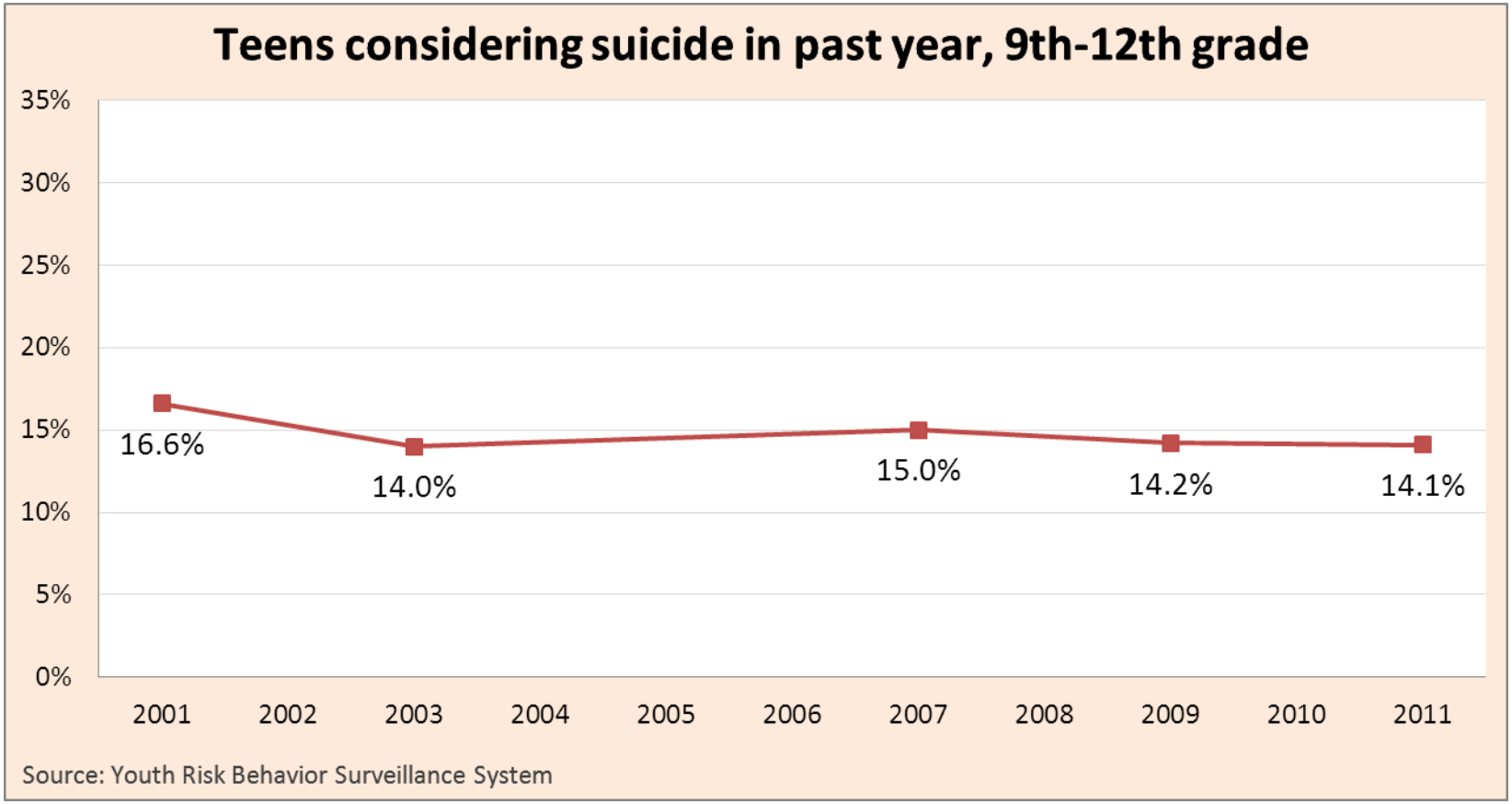
MENTAL HEALTH

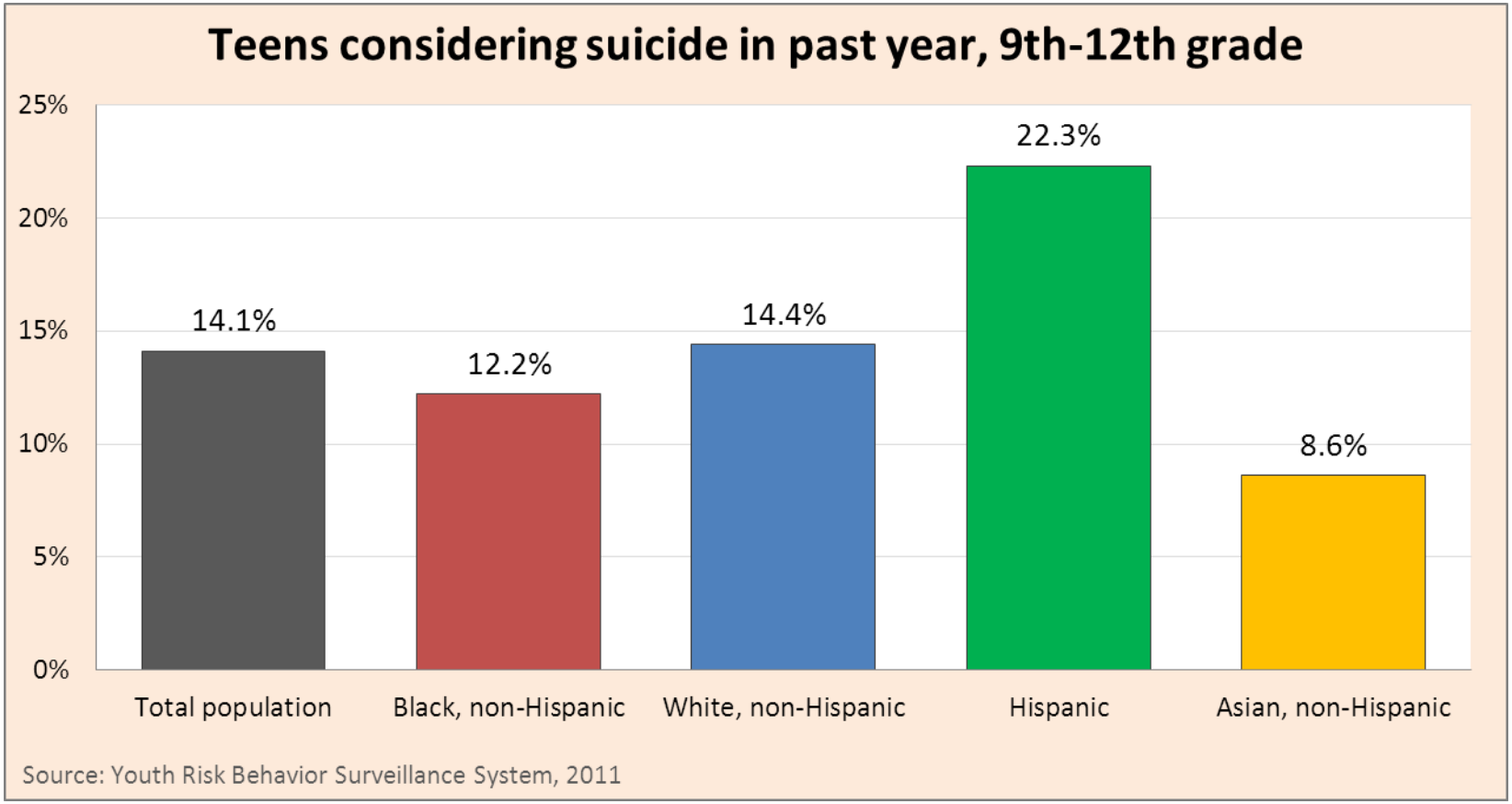
Suicide mortality
Teens considering suicide
Adults with mental health conditions

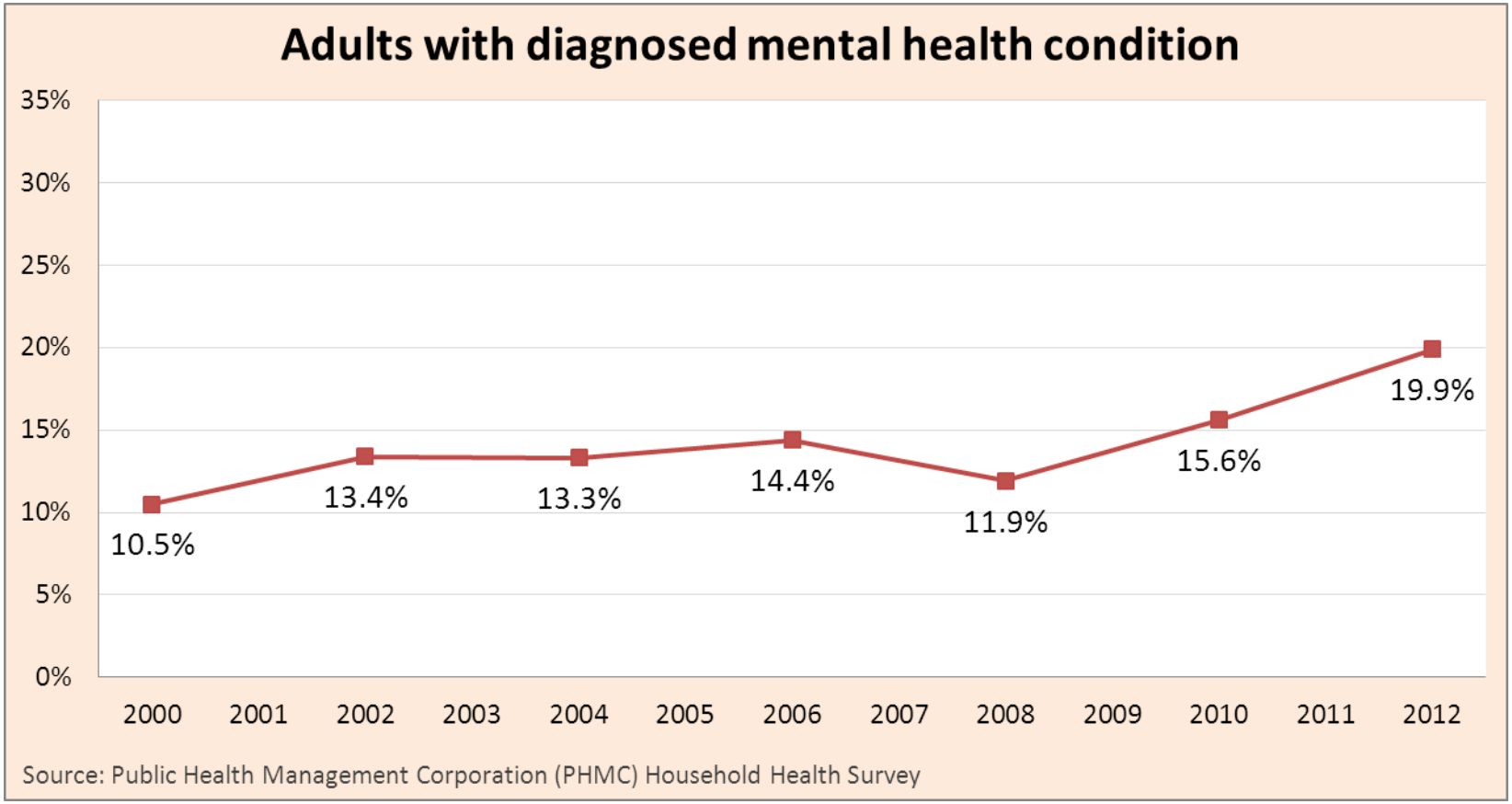

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
10.6
9.2
10.4
10.9
10
10.6
8.9
8.6
11.4
9.8
9.4
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Source: Vital statistics

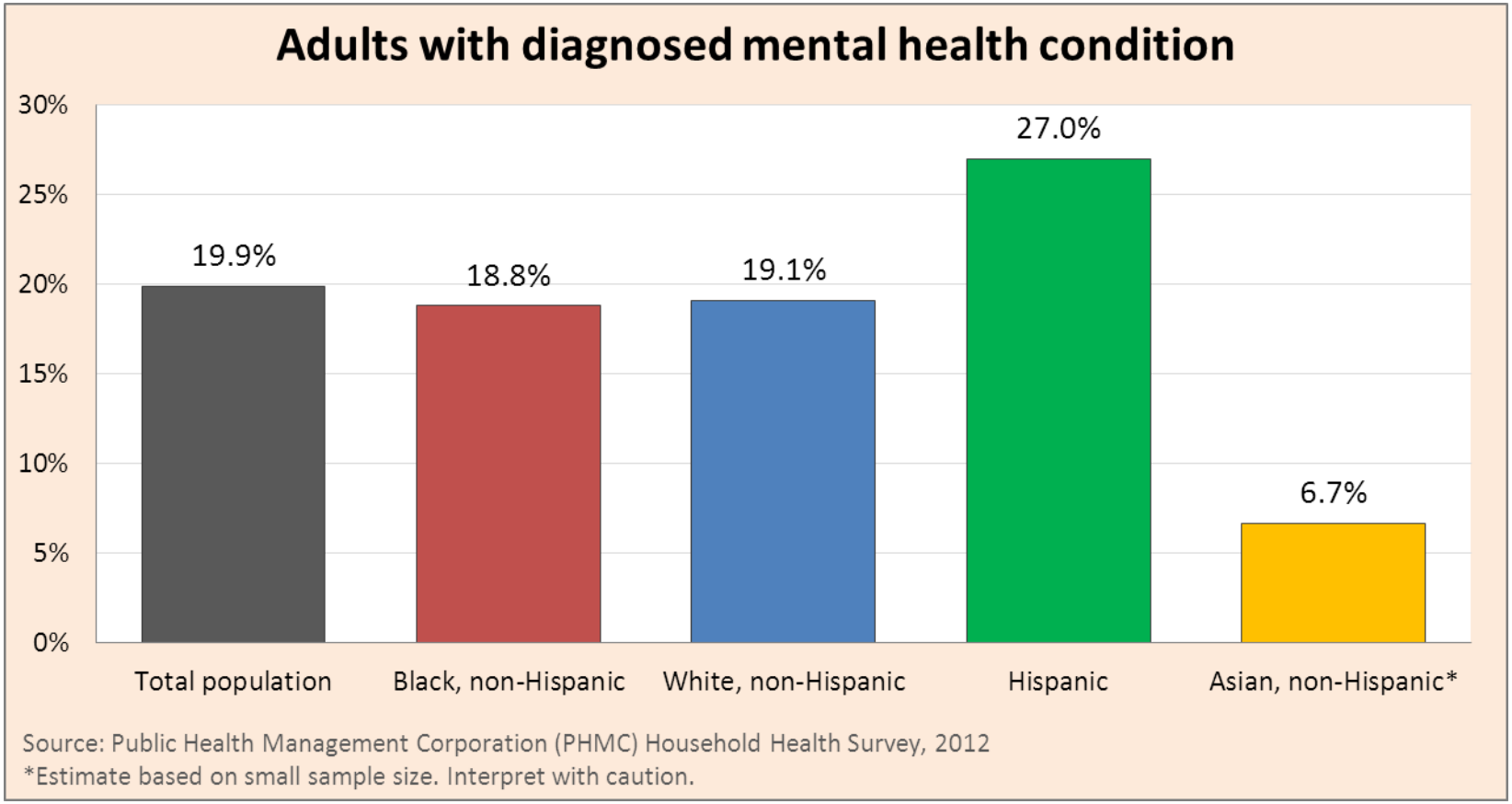

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
9.4
5.1
14.3
<20 deaths
<20 deaths
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Vital statistics, 2010


Teen considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
14.1%
11.6%
14.3%
15.5%
14.2%
N/A
N/A
13.3%
13.1%
N/A
15.8%
Philadelphia
New York City
Los Angeles
Chicago
Houston
Phoenix
San Antonio (Bexar)
San Diego
Dallas
San Jose
US
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011

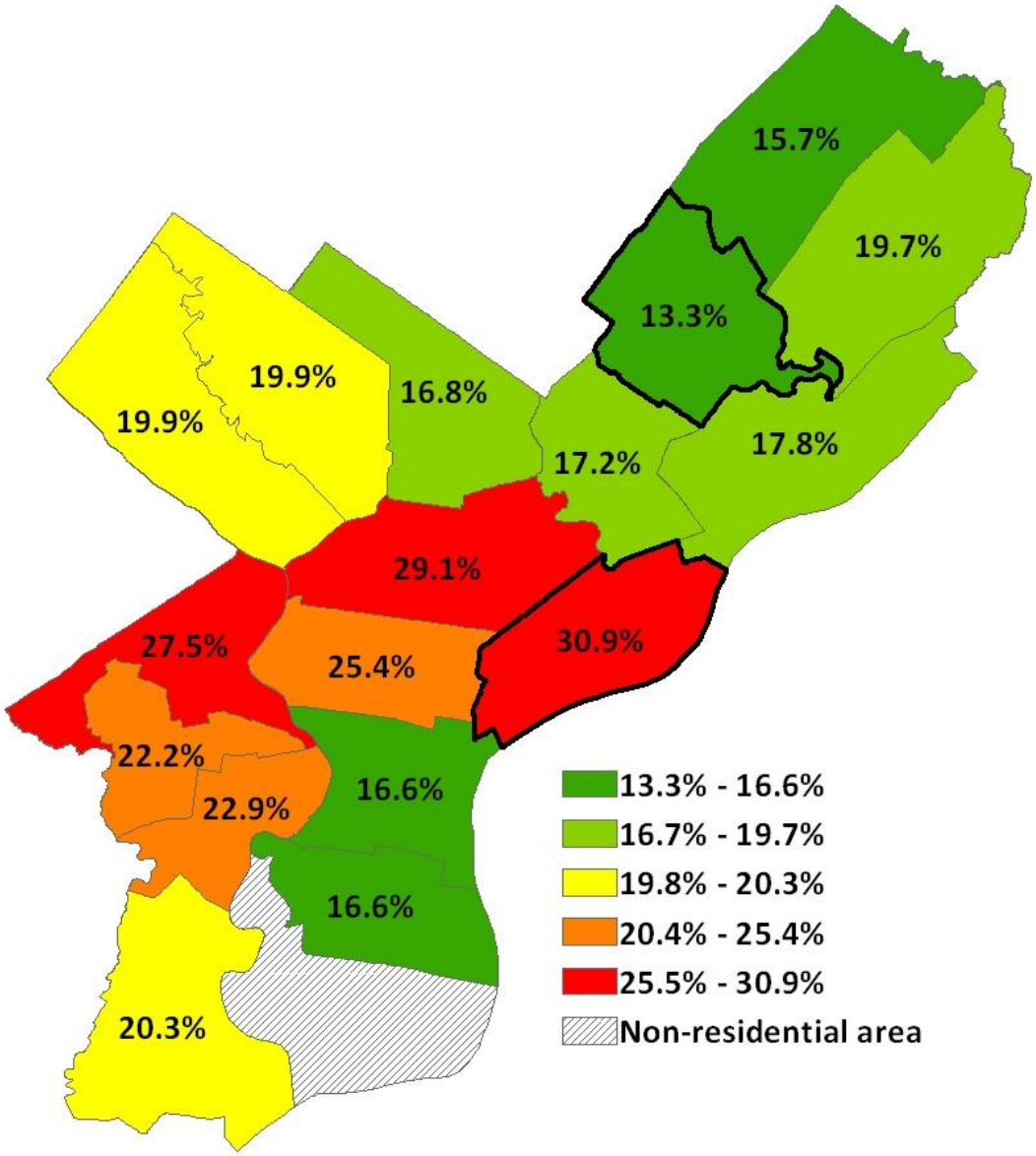

Teens considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
16.6%
14.0%
15.0%
14.2%
14.1%
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System


Teens considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
14.1%
12.2%
14.4%
22.3%
8.6%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011


Adults with diagnosed mental health condition
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
10.5%
13.4%
13.3%
14.4%
11.9%
15.6%
19.9%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey


Adults with diagnosed mental health condition
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
19.9%
18.8%
19.1%
27.0%
6.7%
Total population
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic*
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

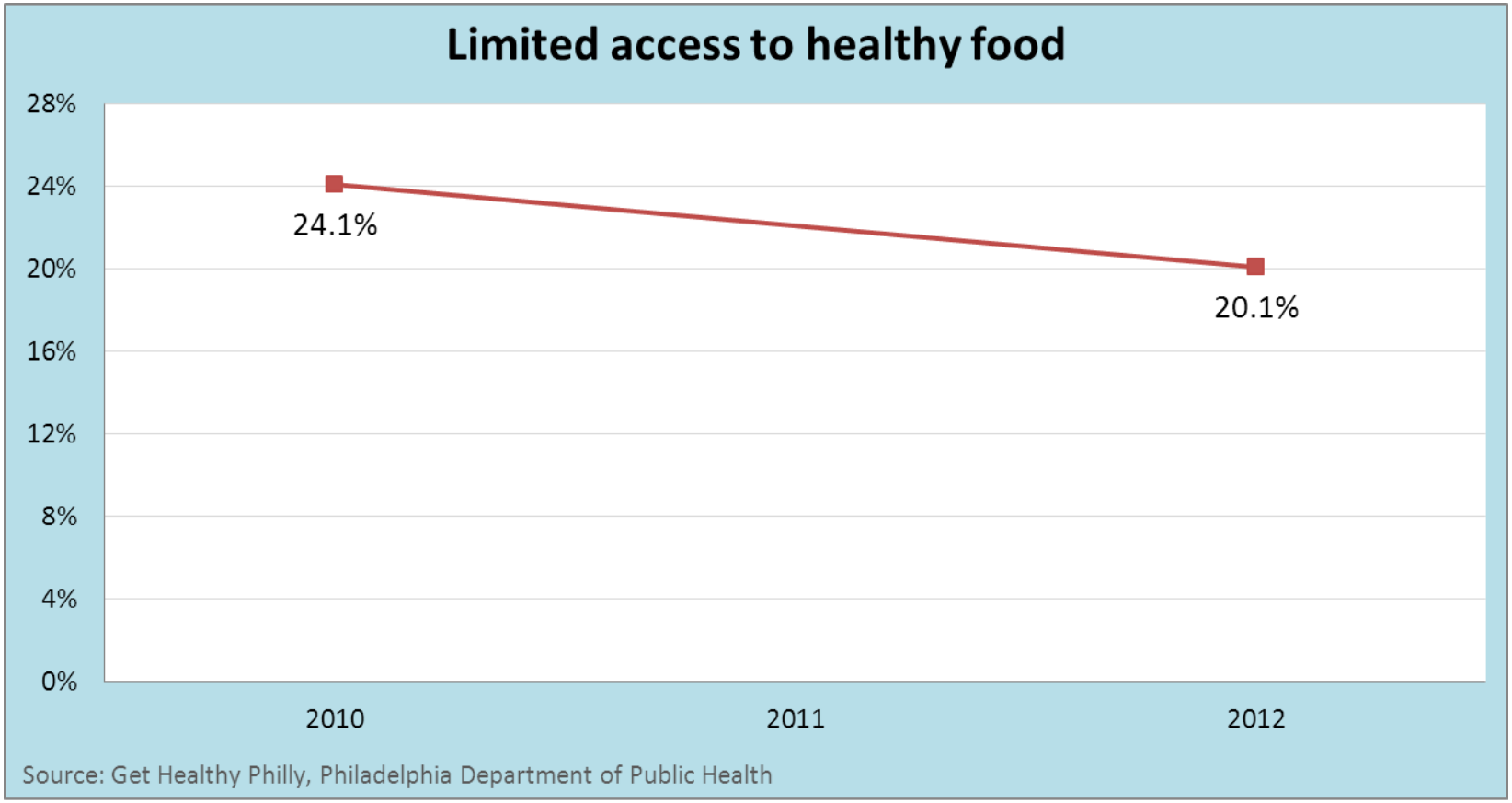
Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



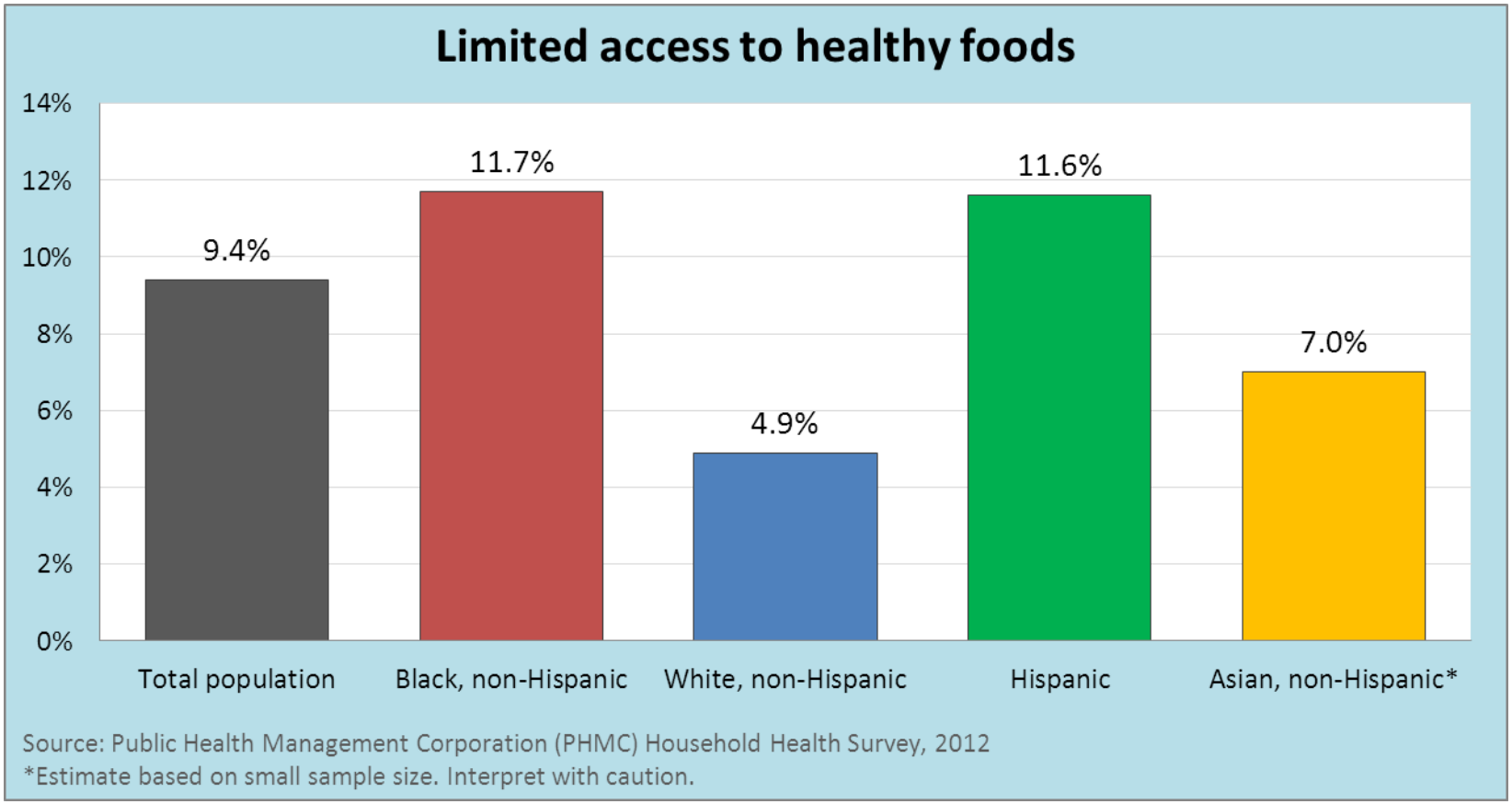
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Food access
Access to recreation facilities

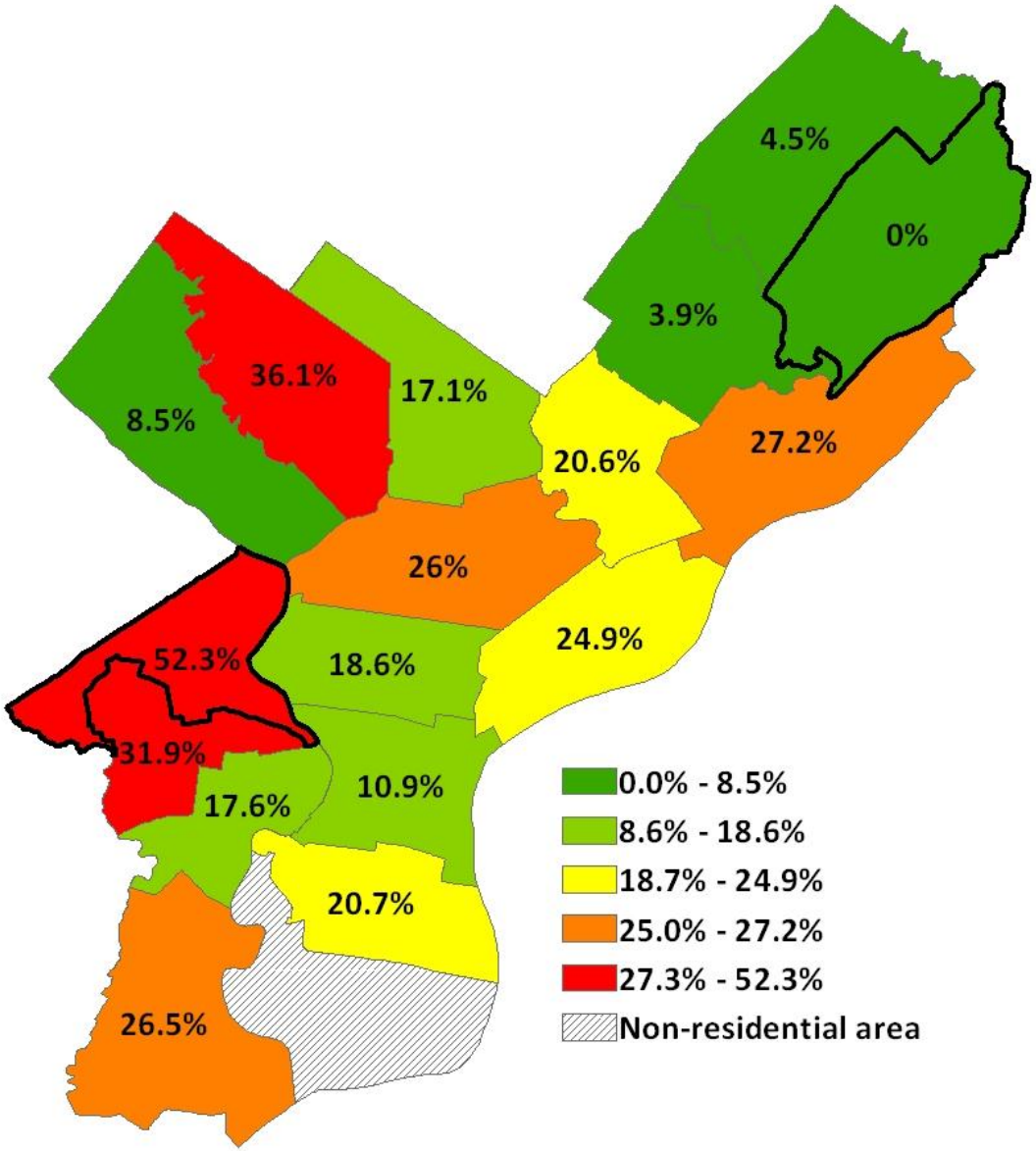


Low to no walkable access & high poverty, http://www.phila.gov/health//pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf



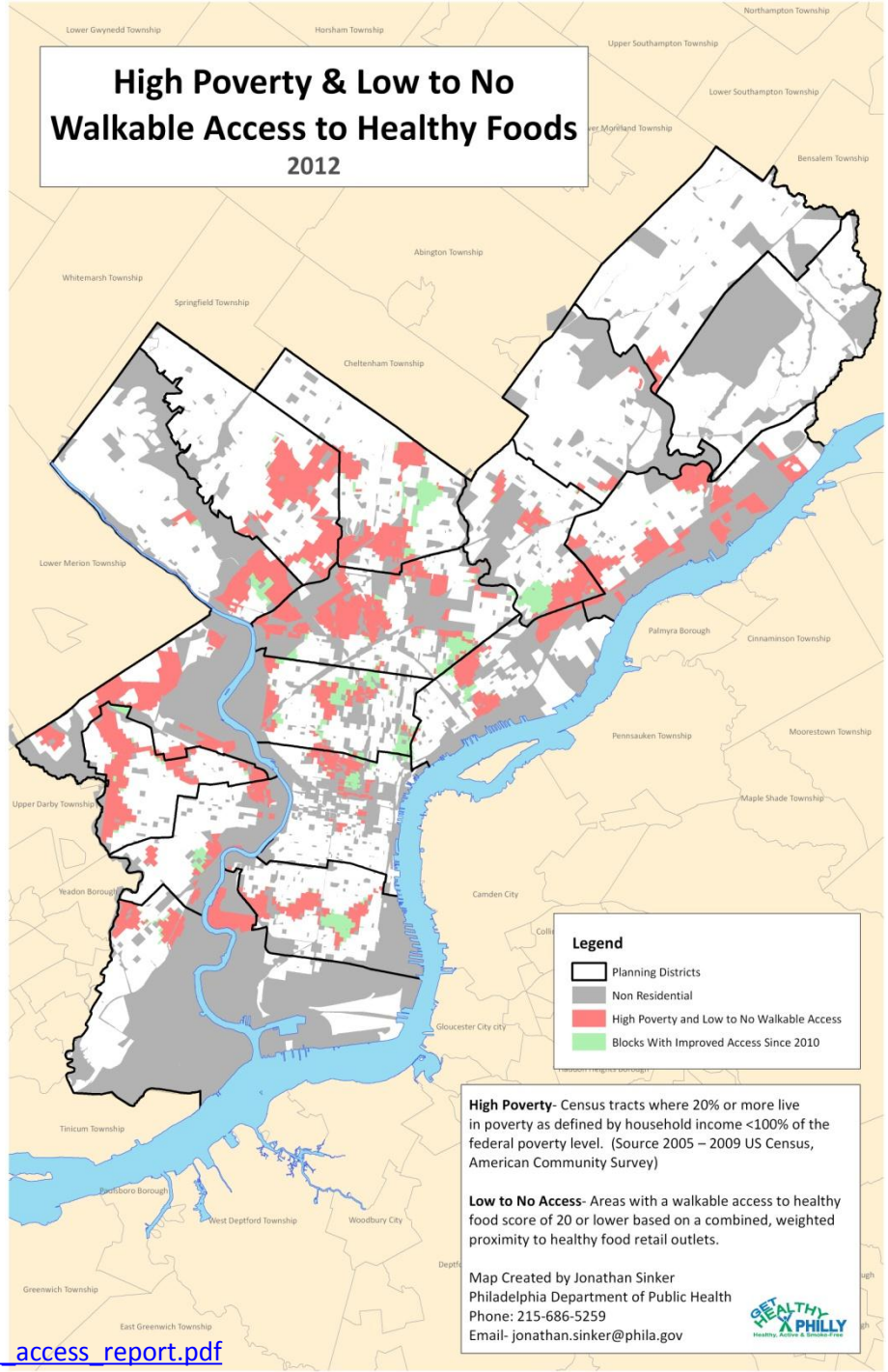
Reporting "difficult" or "very difficult" to find fruit and vegetables in neighborhood

Limited access to healthy foods

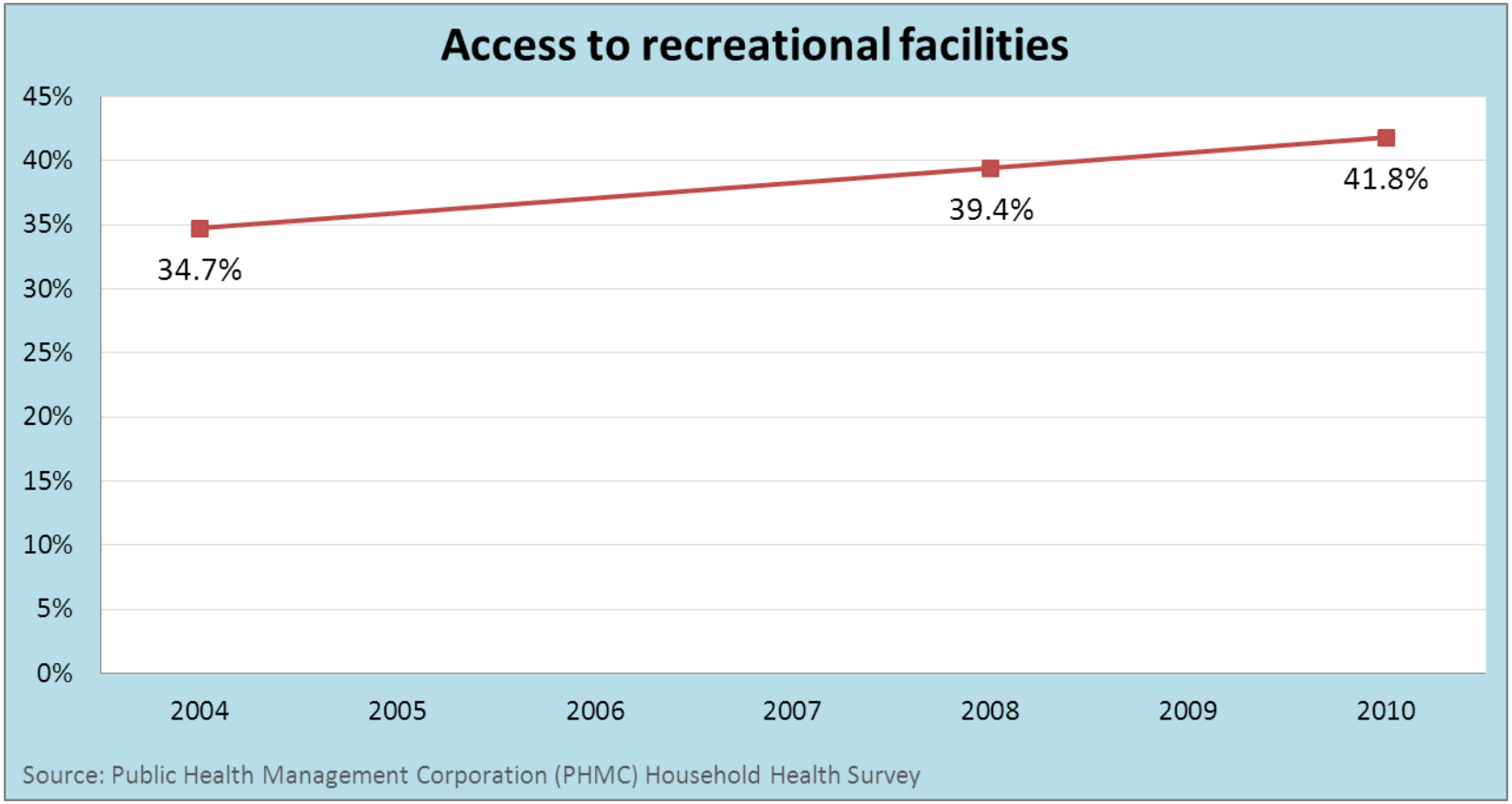


Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2012

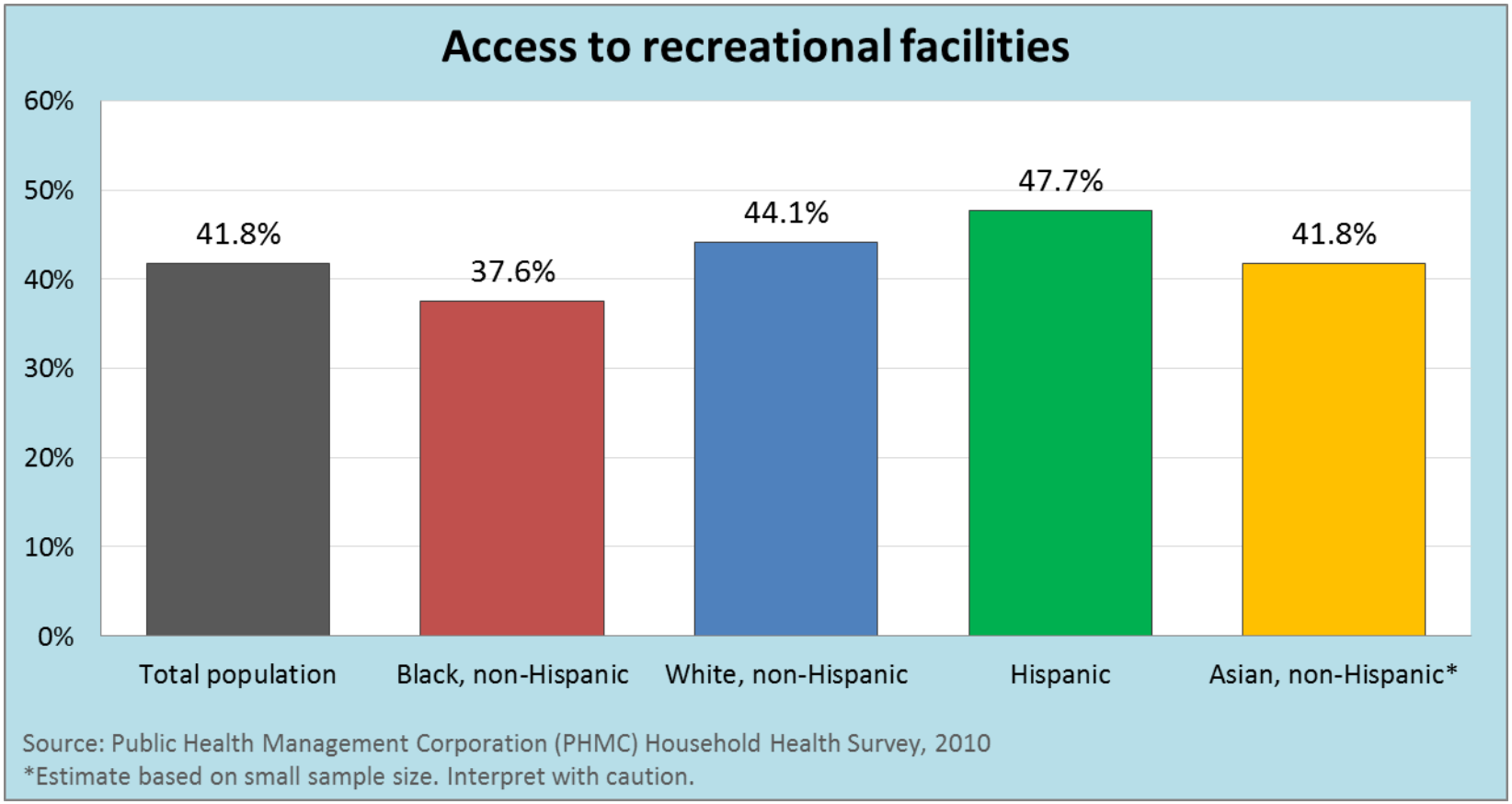
Low to no walkable access & high poverty, http://www.phila.gov/health//pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf



PHILADELPHIA
Department of Public Health

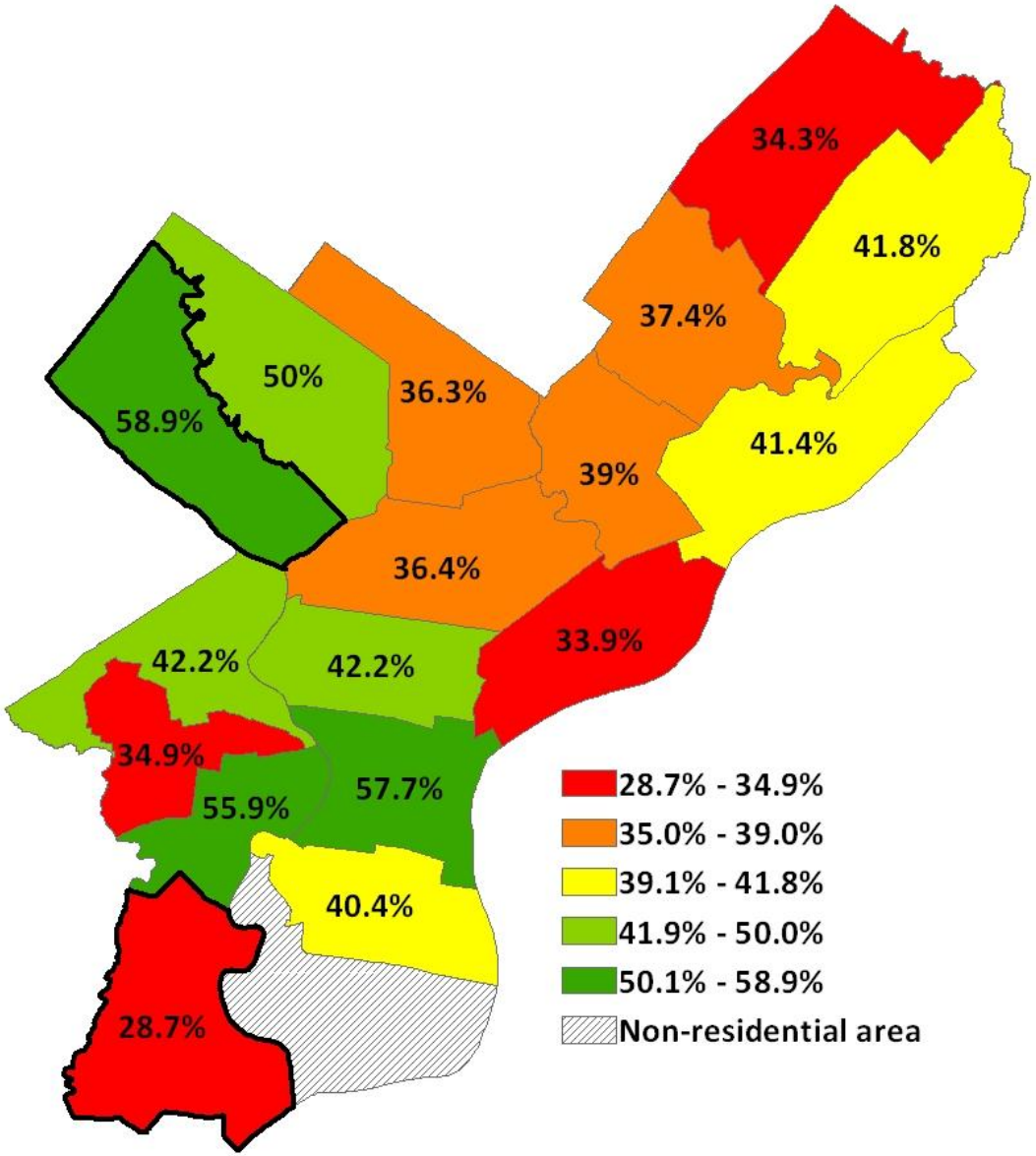


Used public recreation facility (e.g., public swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year



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



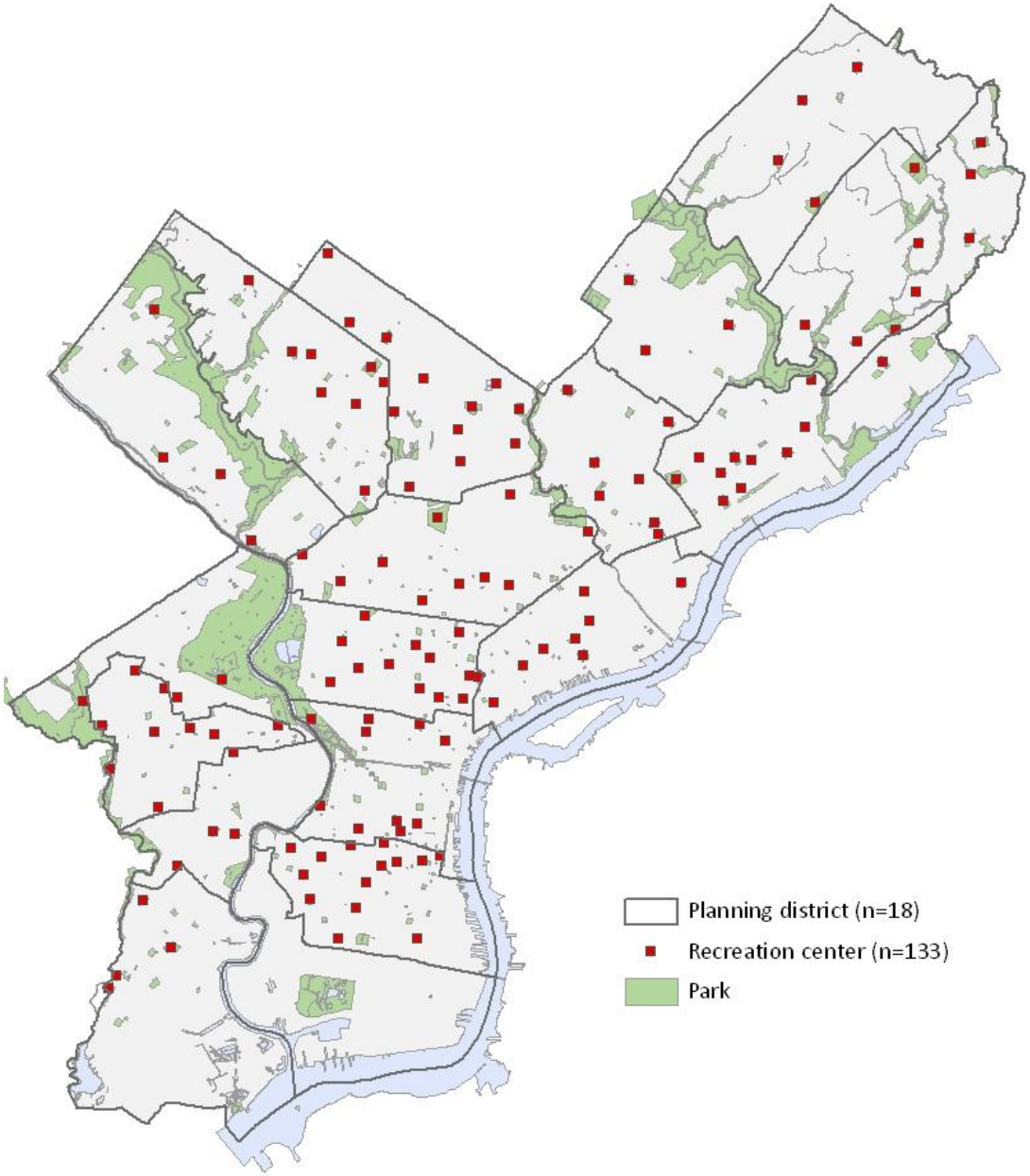
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2010

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

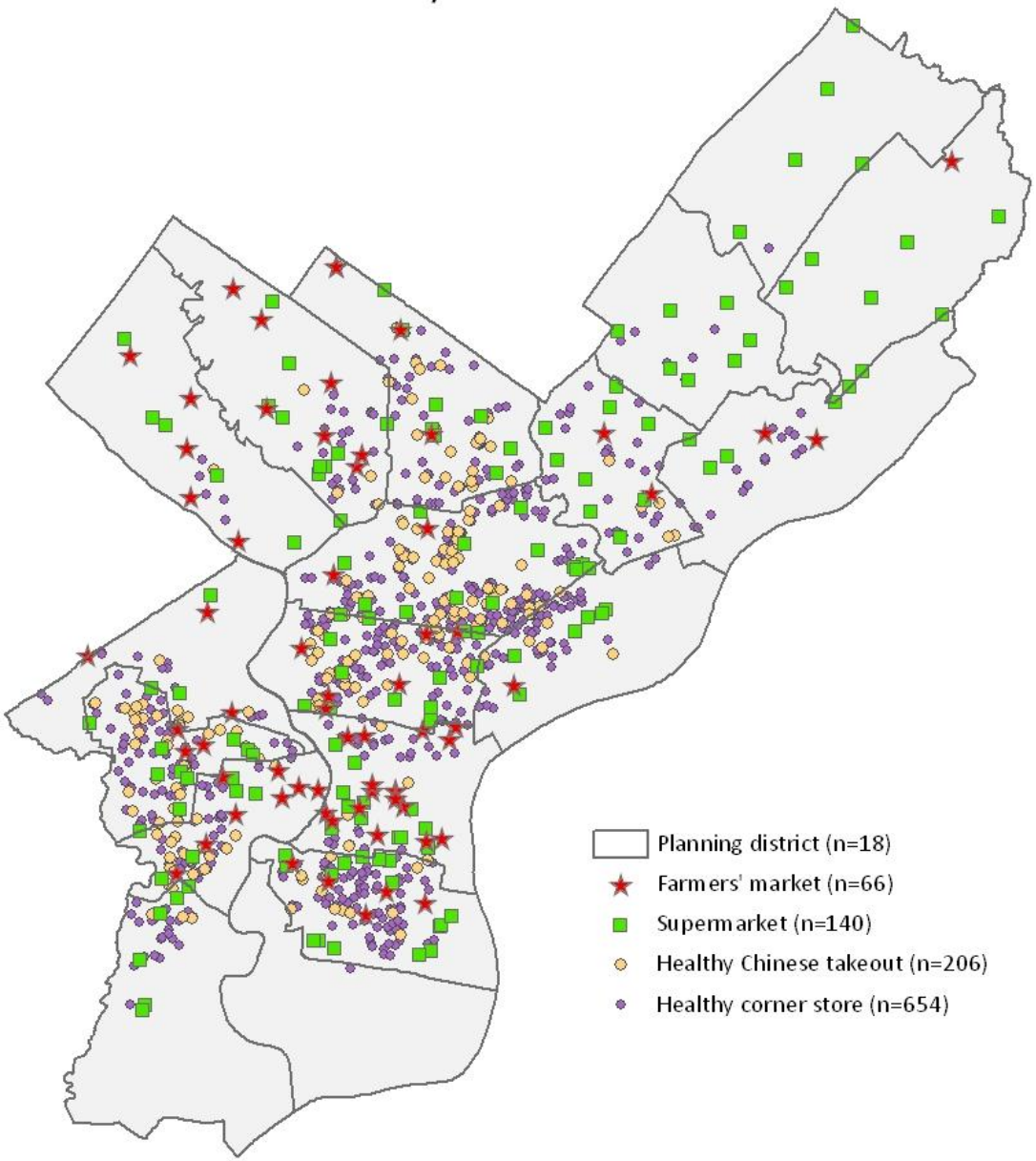
Parks and recreation centers
Healthy food retail sites
Schools
Hospitals and health centers

Parks and recreation centers



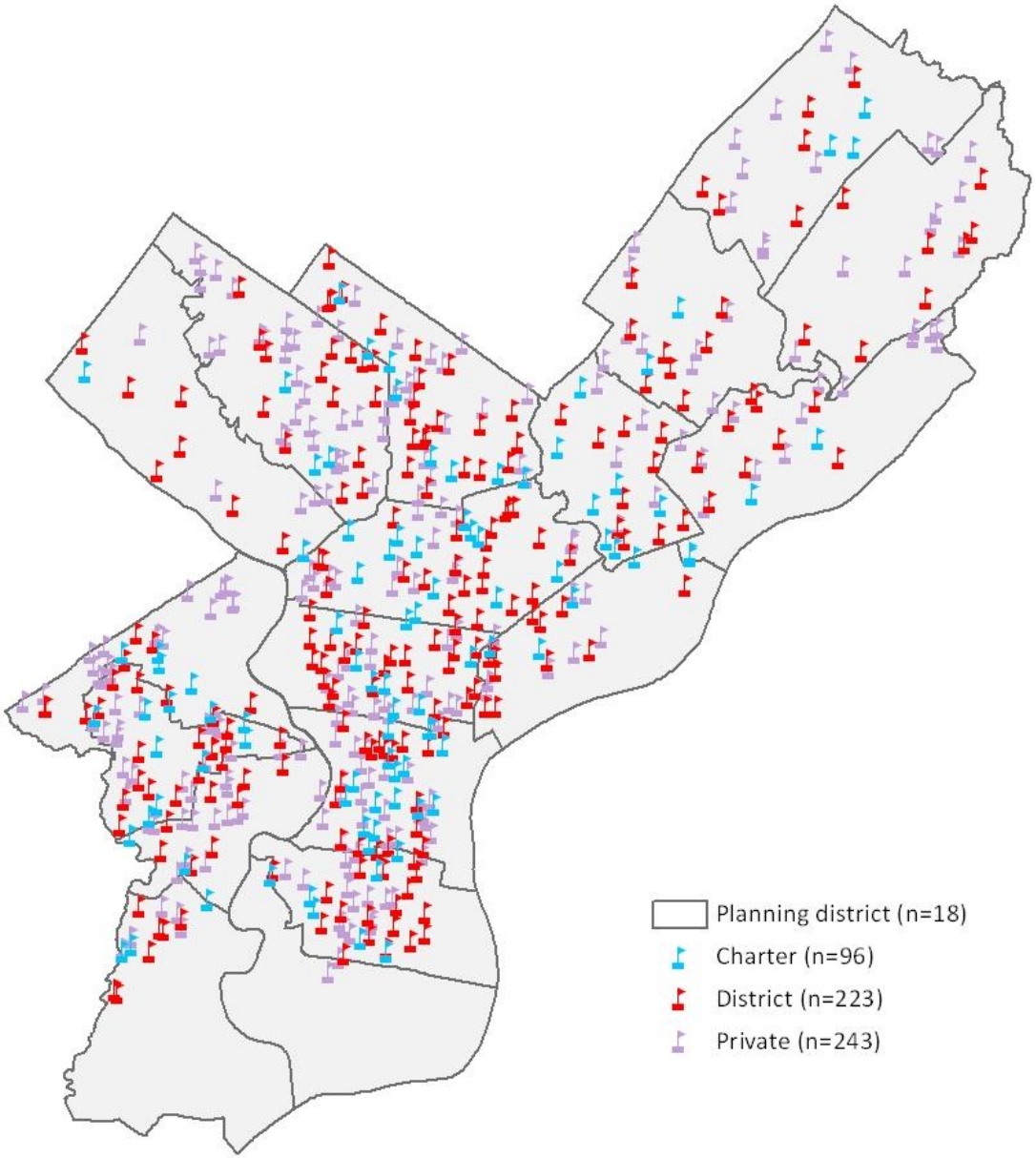
Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2012

Healthy food retail sites



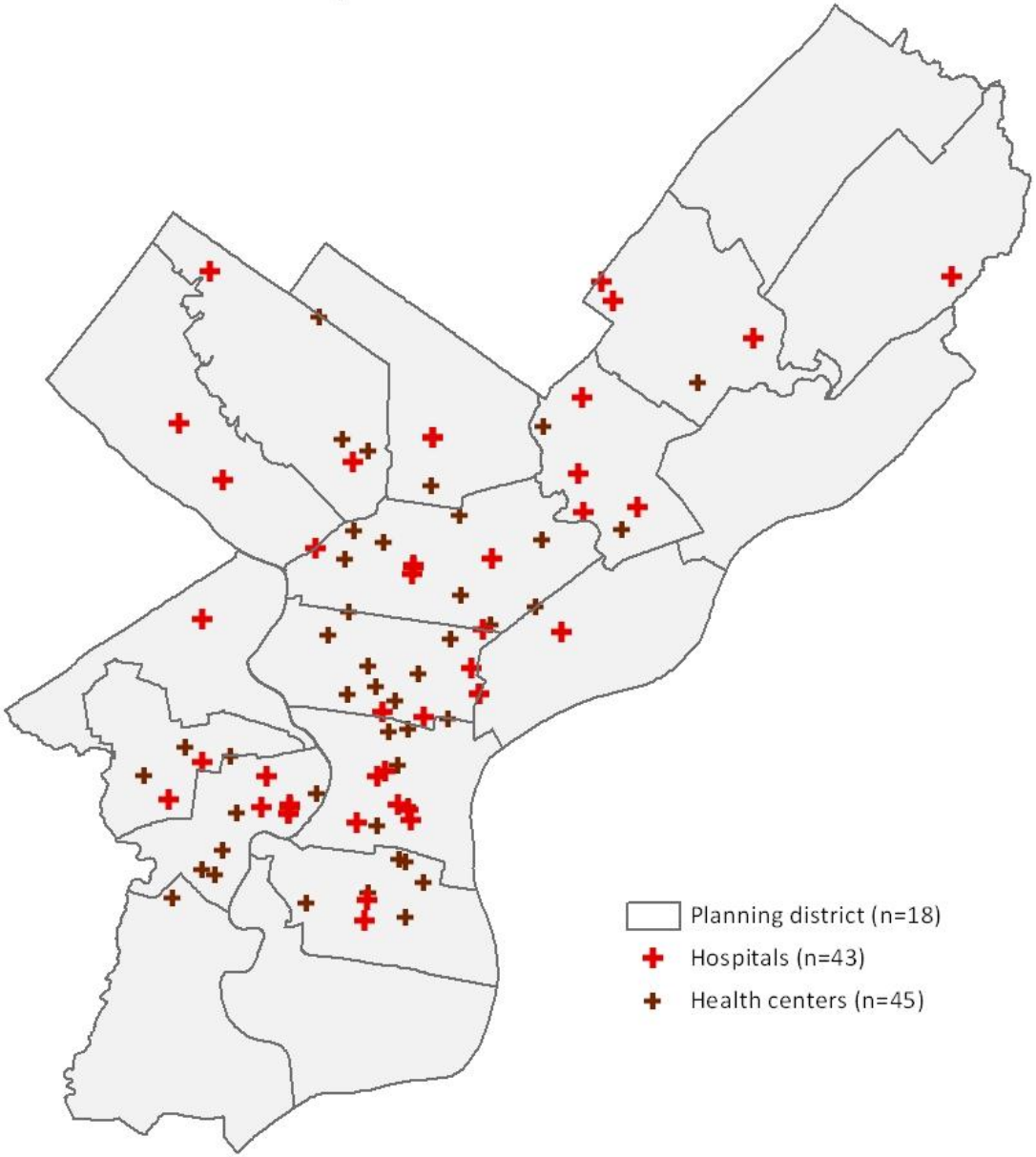
Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014

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