

# Community Health Assessment (CHA) Philadelphia, PA

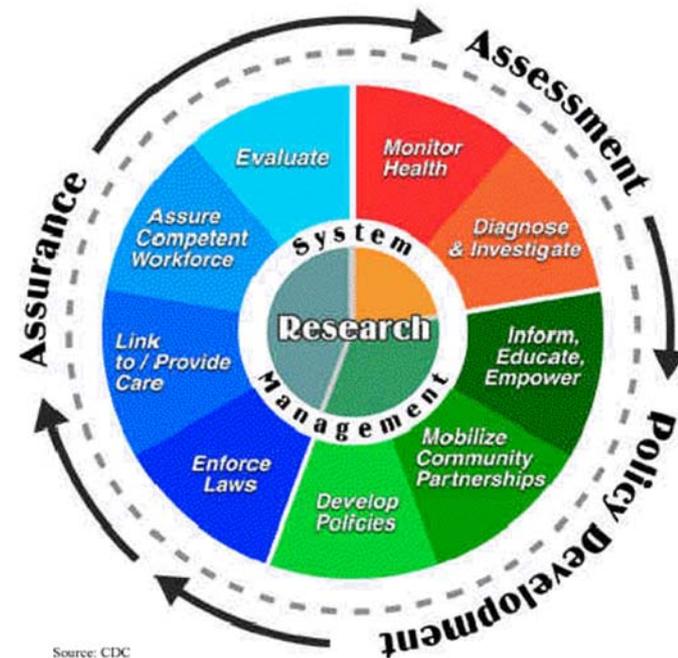
Philadelphia Department of Public Health  
May 2014

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# Public health accreditation

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



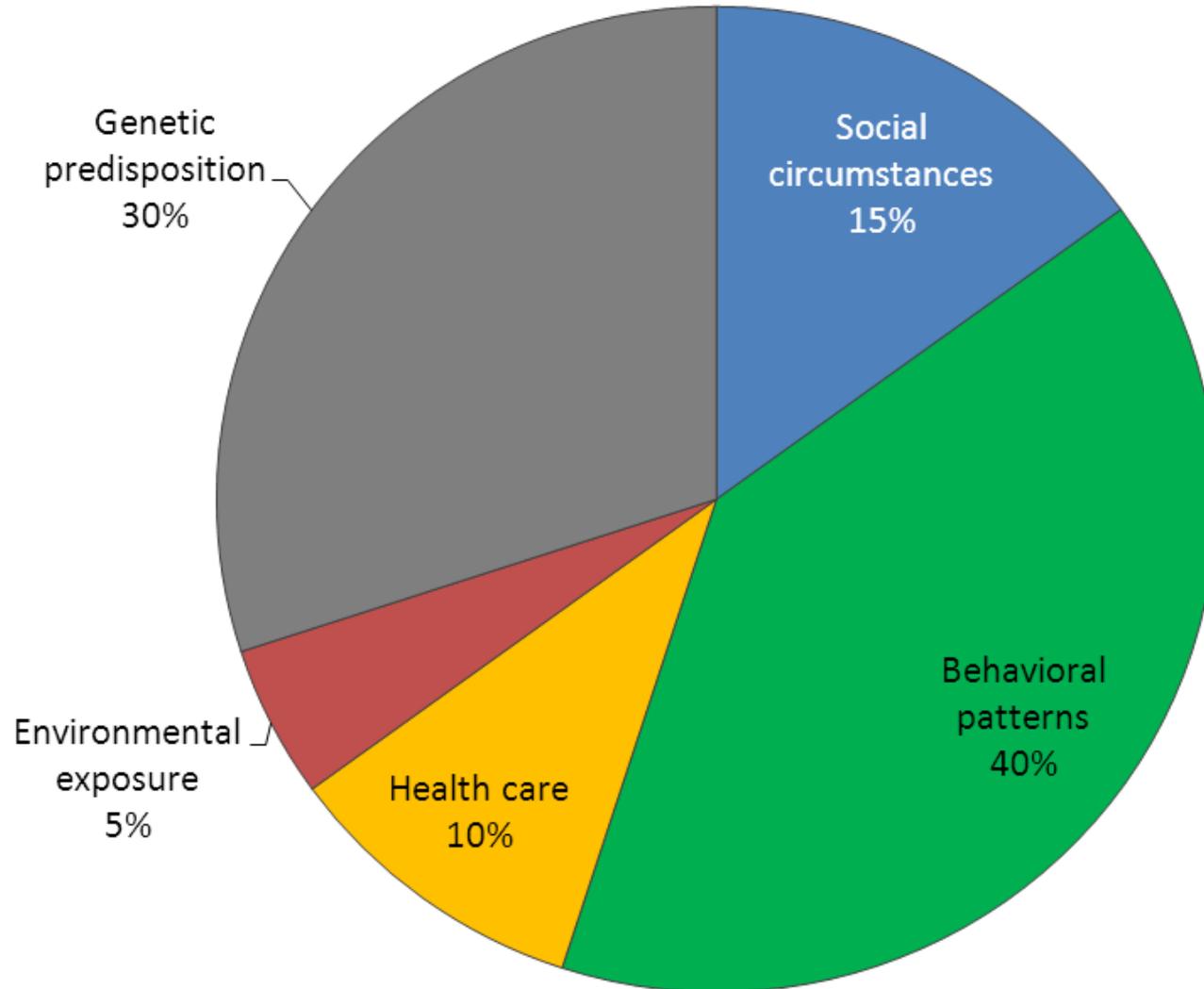
# Components of public health accreditation

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

# Public health accreditation schematic



# Determinants of health and their contribution to premature death



# Community Health Assessment (CHA)

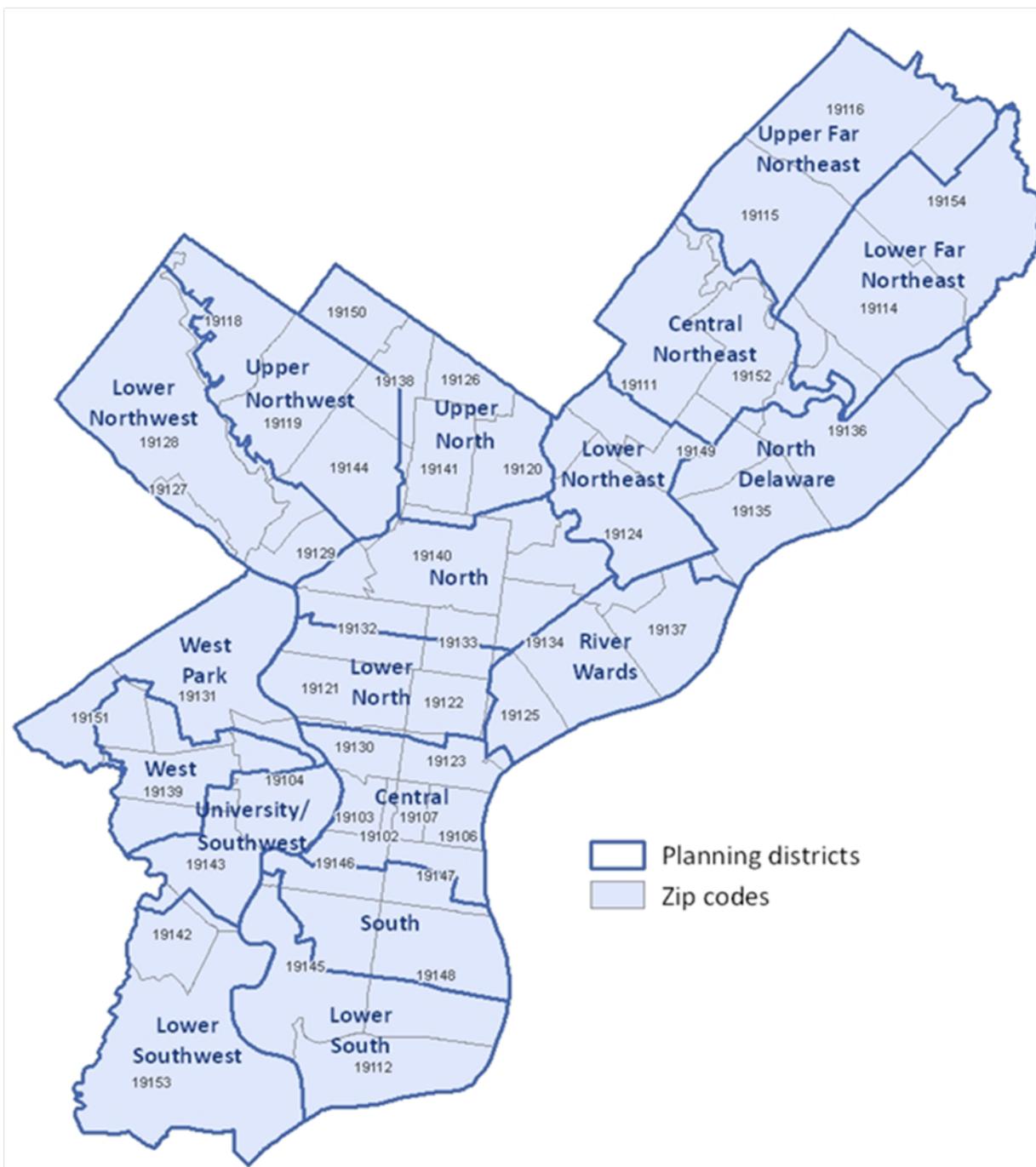
- 16 key public health issues
    - 64 indicators
    - HP 2020, RWJF County Health Rankings
  
  - Data sources
    - Philadelphia Department of Public Health
    - School District of Philadelphia
    - PHMC Household Health Survey
    - PA Health Care Cost Containment Council
    - U.S. Census
    - U.S. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
    - U.S. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
    - RWJF County Health Rankings
    - FBI Uniform Crime Report
1. Social determinants of health
  2. Summary health measures
  3. Tobacco and alcohol
  4. Obesity
  5. Cardiovascular disease
  6. HIV
  7. Teen reproductive health
  8. Maternal and infant health
  9. Child health
  10. Access to care
  11. Cancer screening and prevention
  12. Environmental health
  13. Violence
  14. Mental health
  15. Built environment
  16. Public health assets

# CHA is not exhaustive but representative

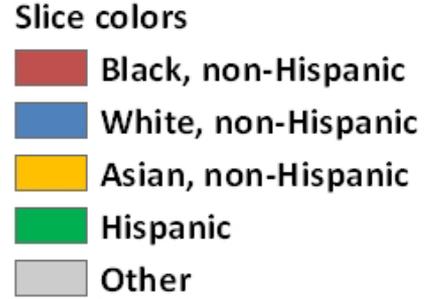
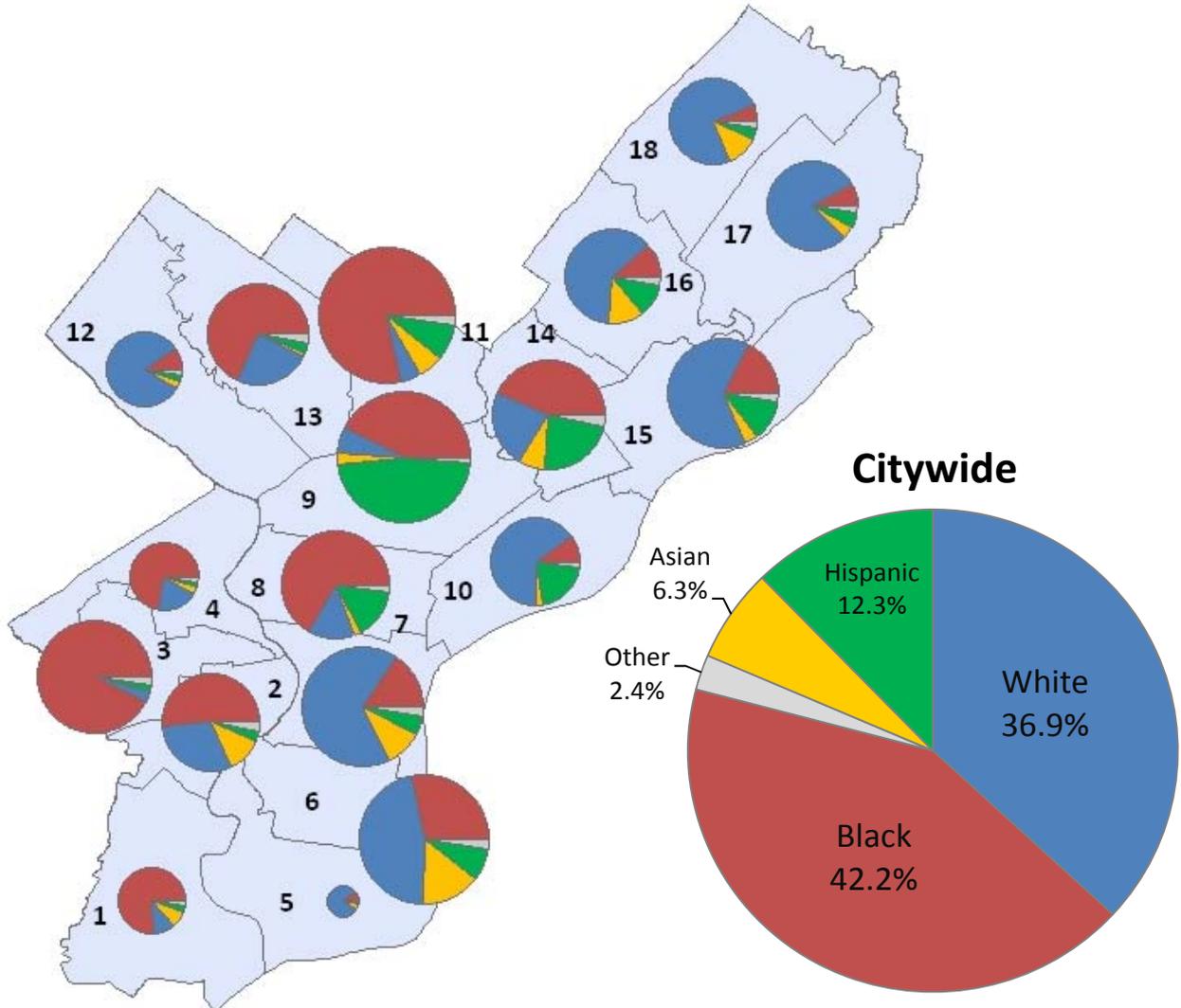
- Other reports and analyses are published regularly or ad hoc by PDPH
  - [www.phila.gov/health/Commissioner/Reports.html](http://www.phila.gov/health/Commissioner/Reports.html)
  - Vital Statistics Report
  - Child Death Review Report
  - Walkable Access to Healthy Food Report
  
- Your suggestions for additional data may be incorporated into the CHA or may be integrated into other reports
  
- For some indicators, data are unavailable, limited, or imprecise

# CHA data notes

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



# Race/ethnicity



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

Source: U.S. Census, 2010

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

\*District numbers appear on the map in bold face.



# Indicators improving over time

(n = 39/63 or 62%)

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

# Indicators worsening over time

(n = 13/63 or 21%)

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

# Indicators not changing over time

(n = 11/63 or 17%)

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

# Racial disparities: Black, Non-Hispanic

(n = 32/54 or 59%)

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

# Racial disparities: Hispanics, Asians, Whites

## Hispanics (15/54 or 28%)

- 3<sup>rd</sup>-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**

**3<sup>rd</sup>-grade reading proficiency**

**High school graduation**

**Adults completing some college**

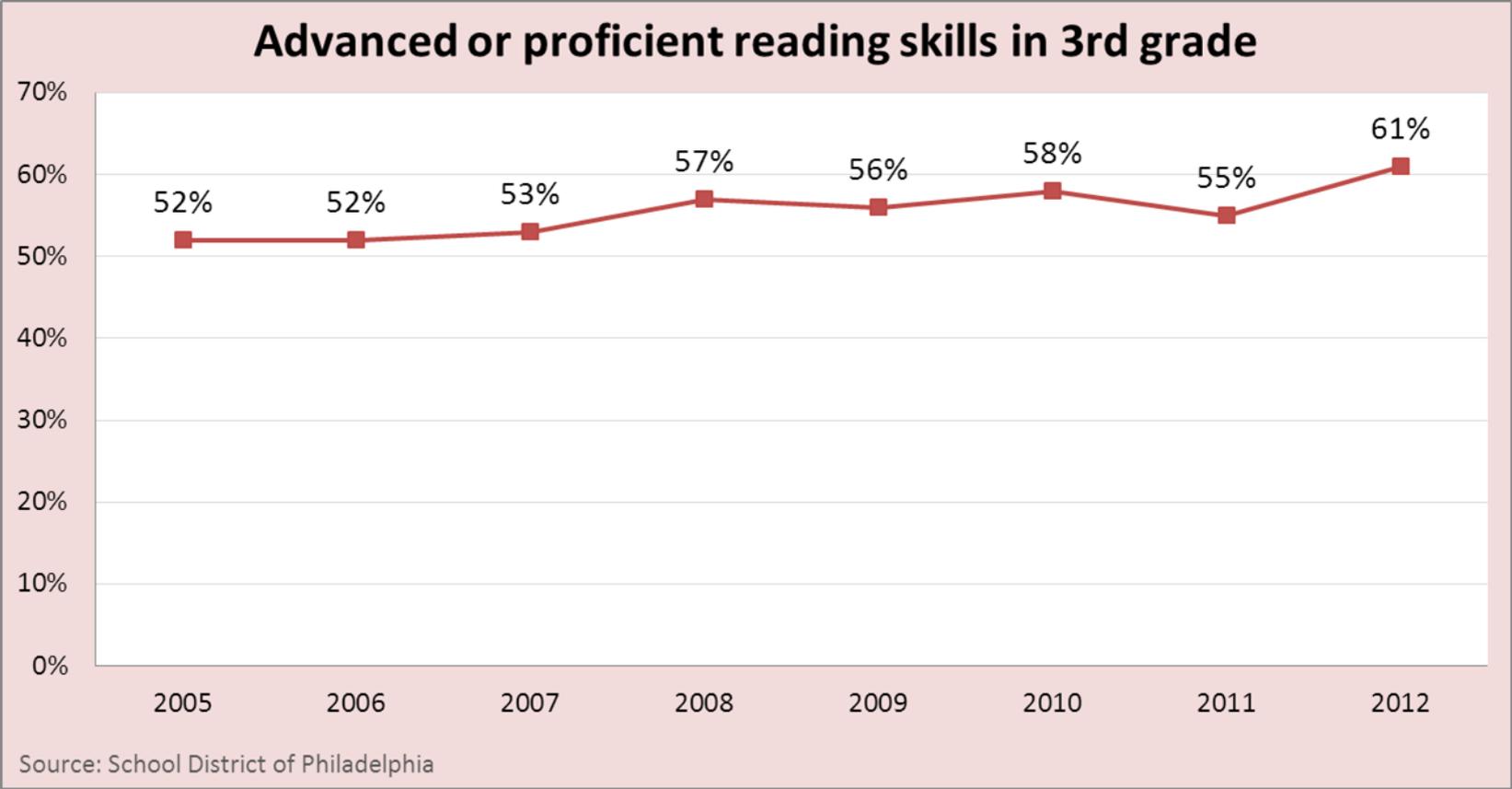
**Unemployment**

**Poverty**

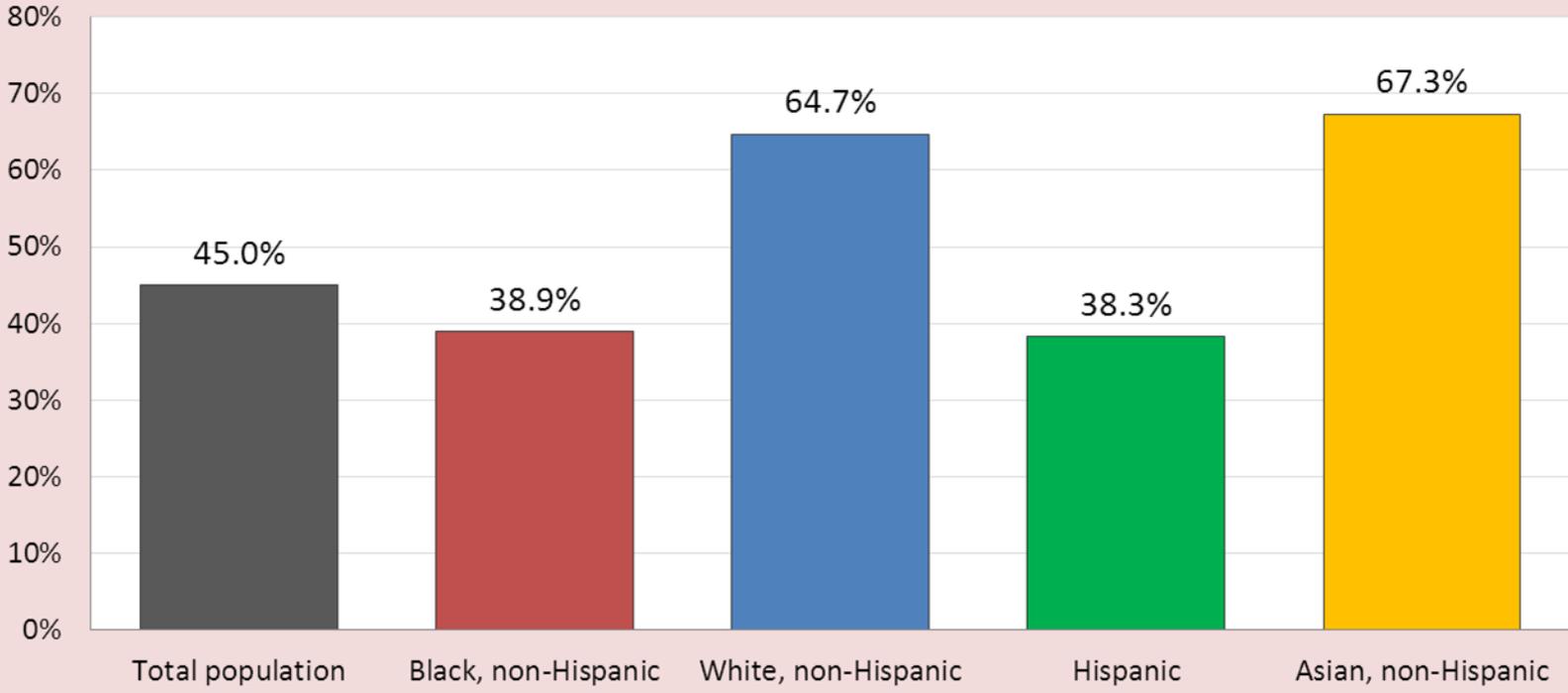
**Child poverty**

**Single parent households**

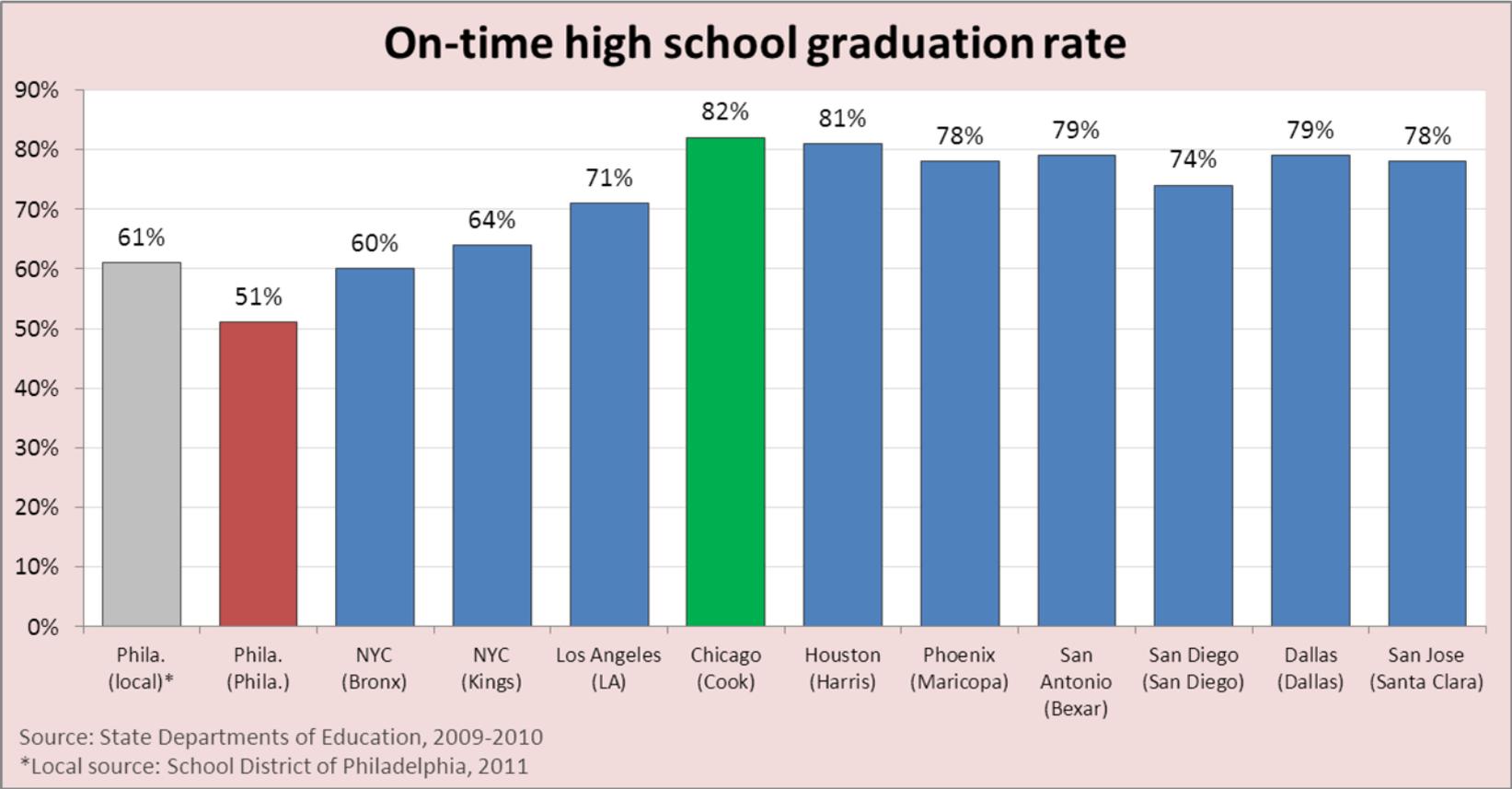
**Social capital**

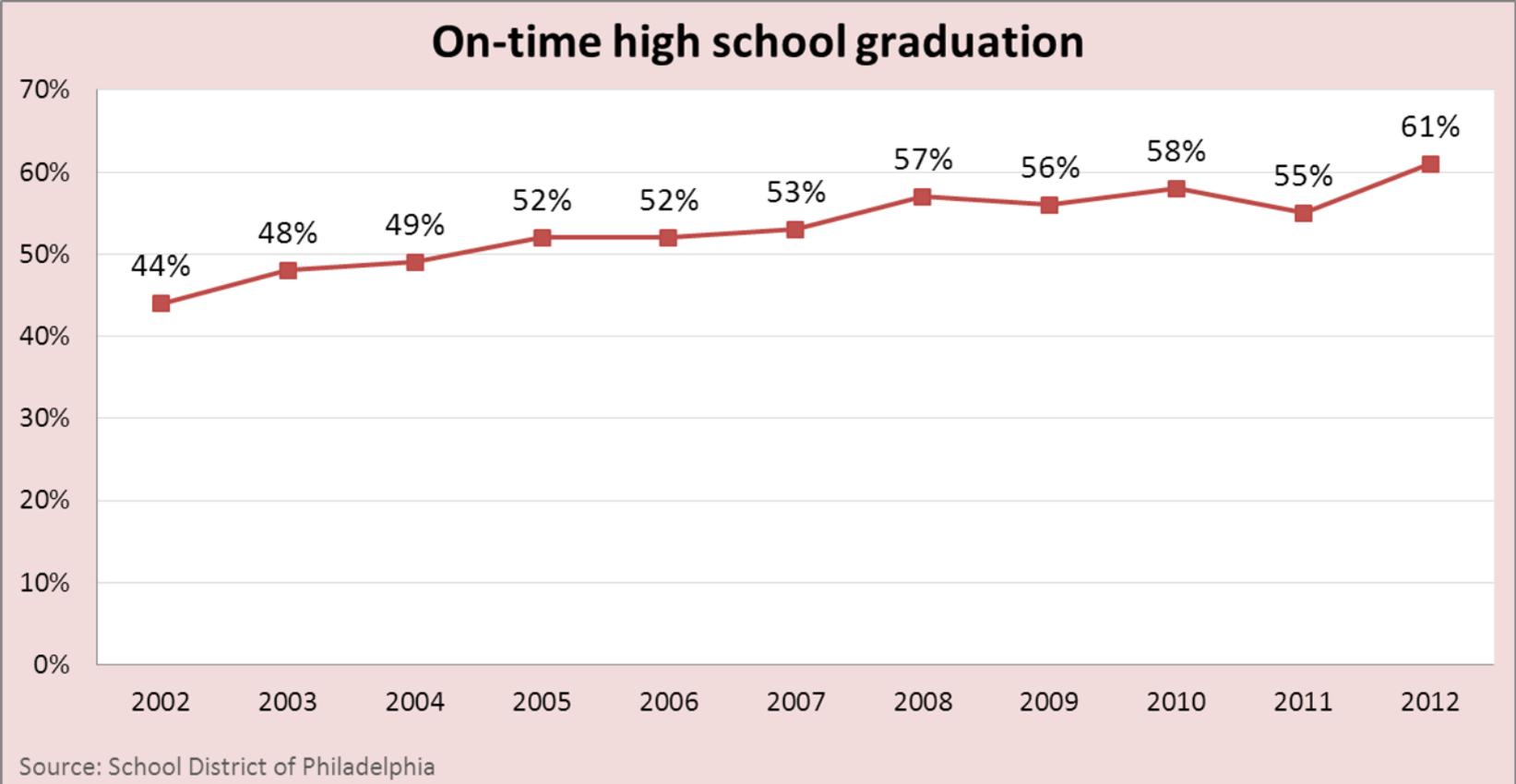


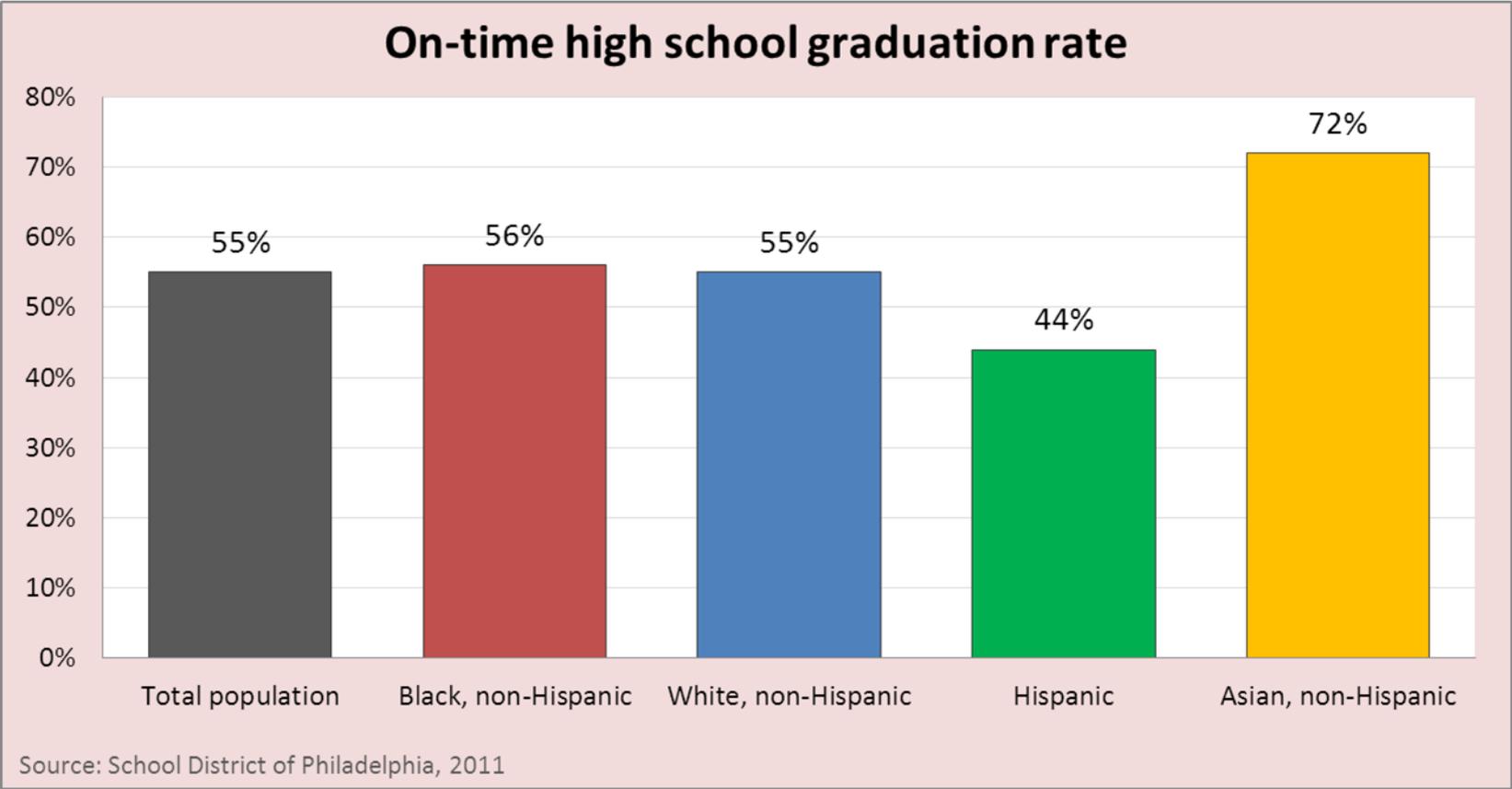
### Advanced or proficient reading skills in 3rd grade

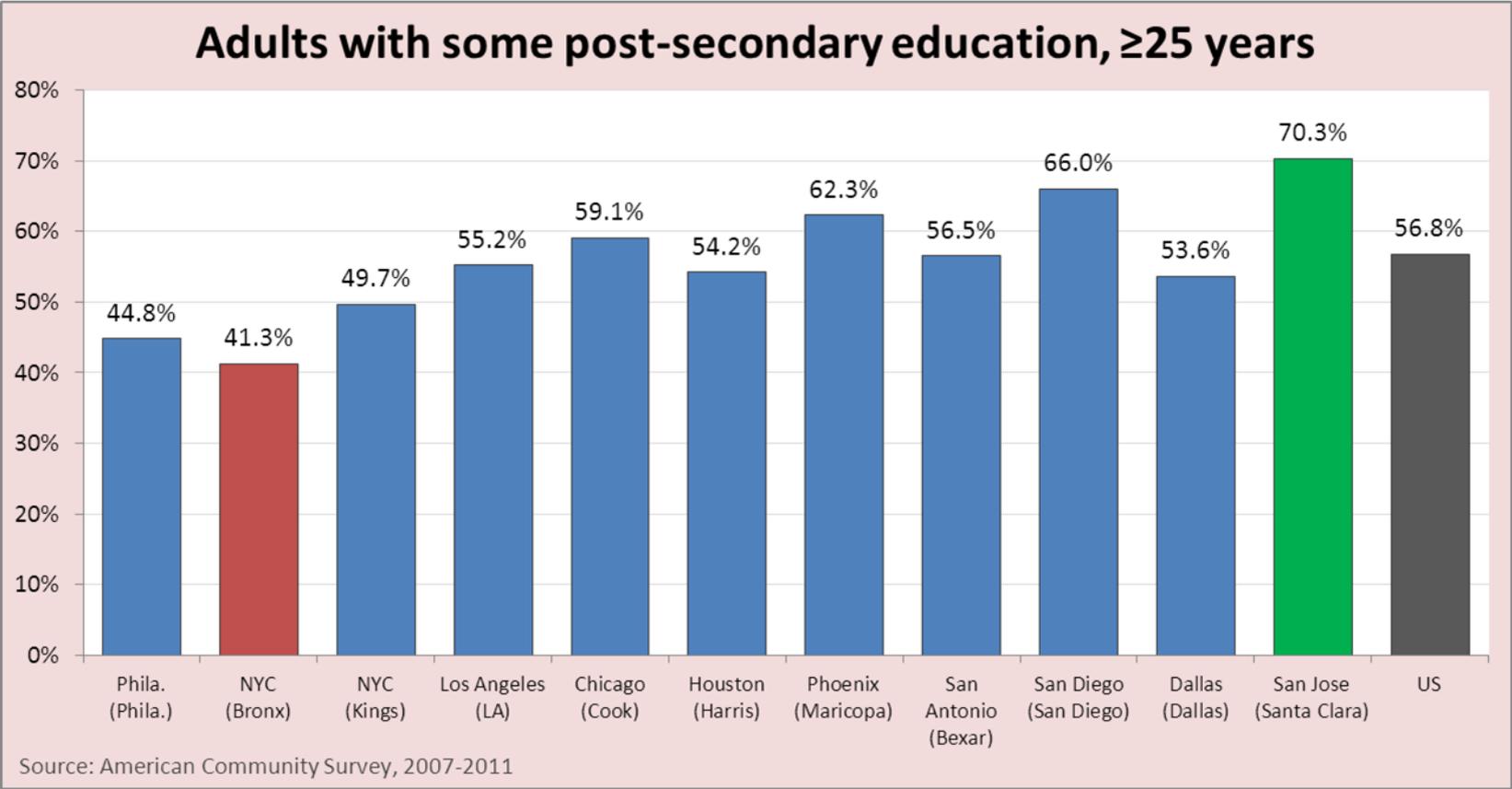


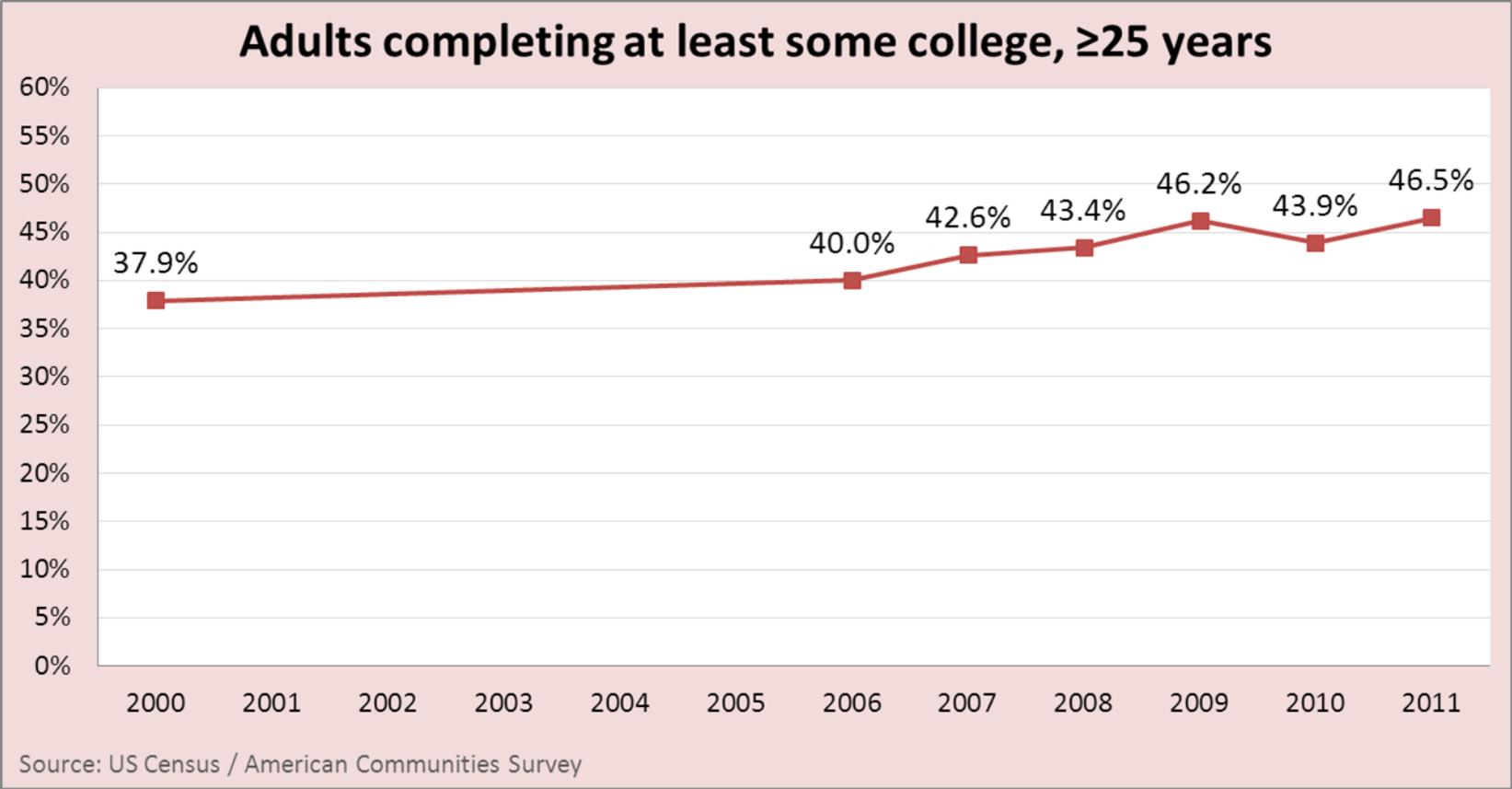
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012

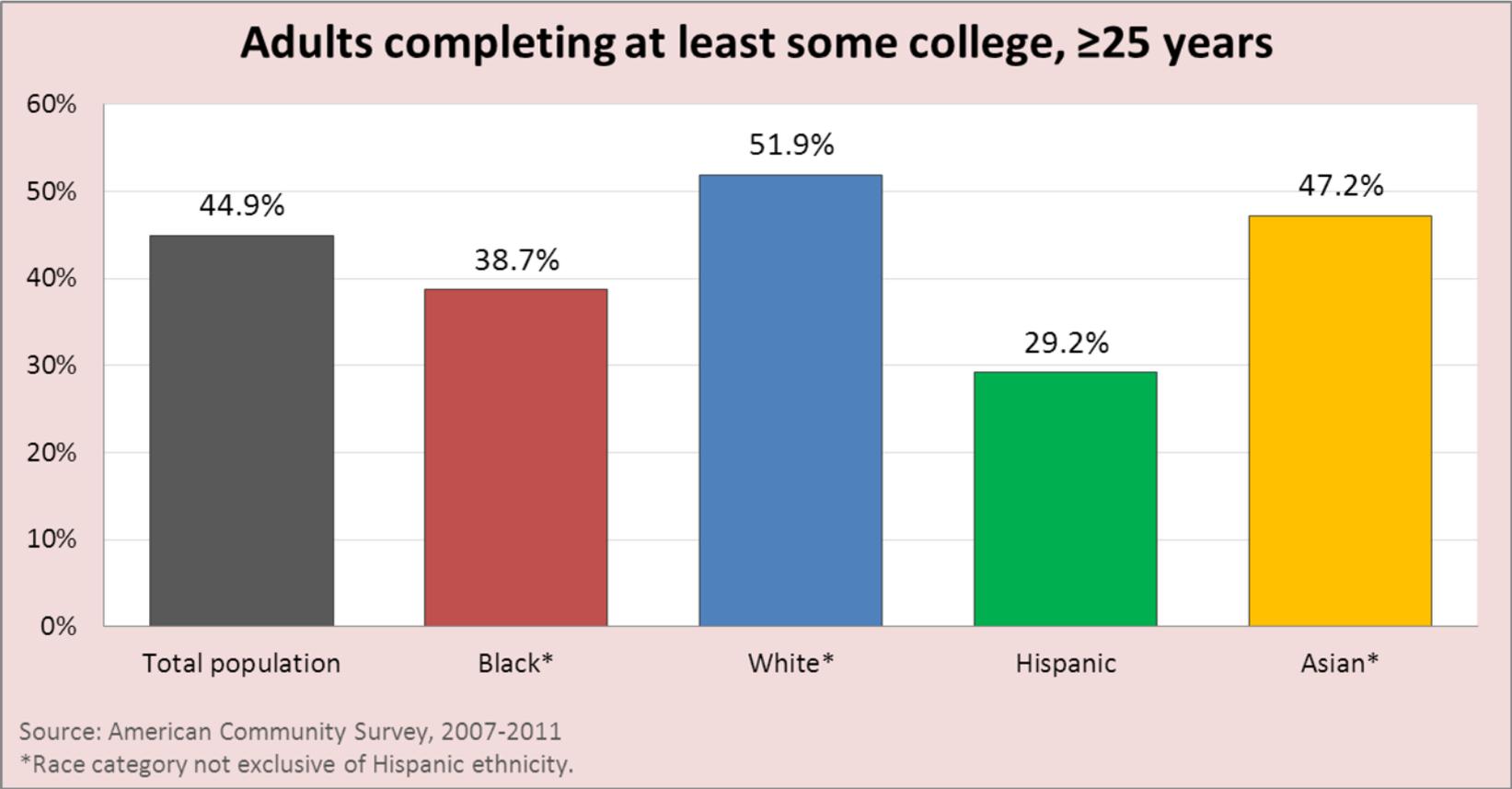




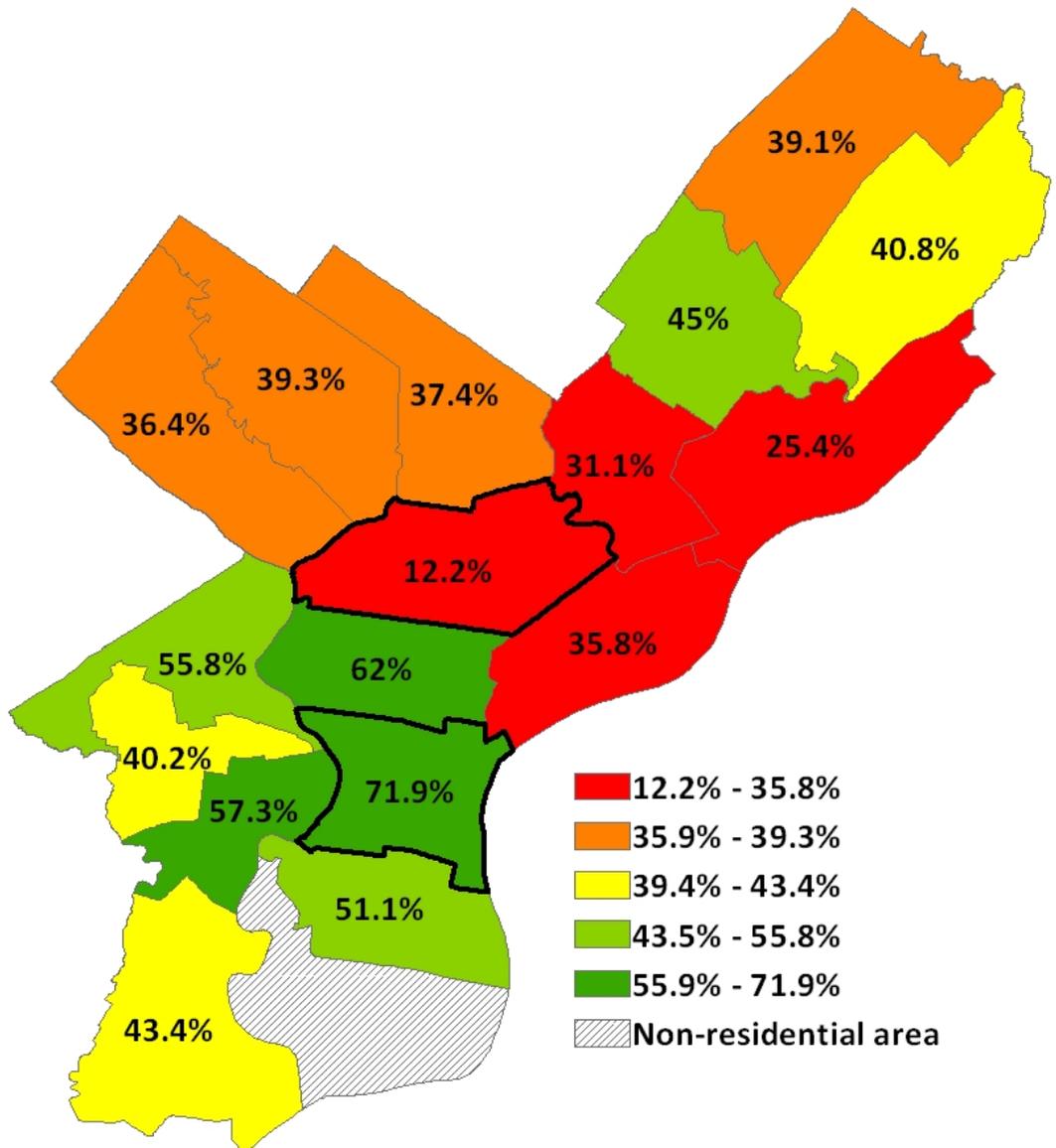






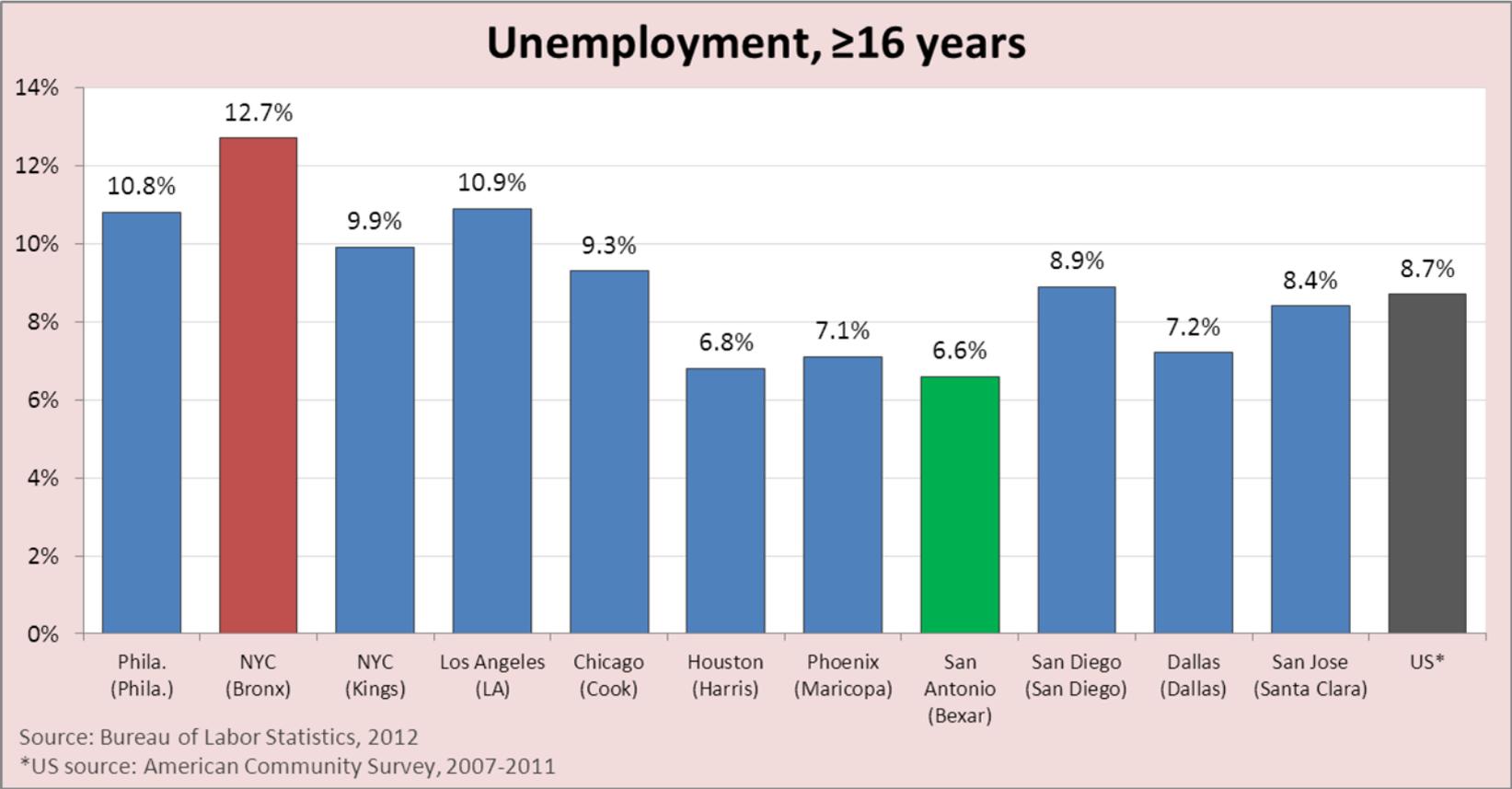


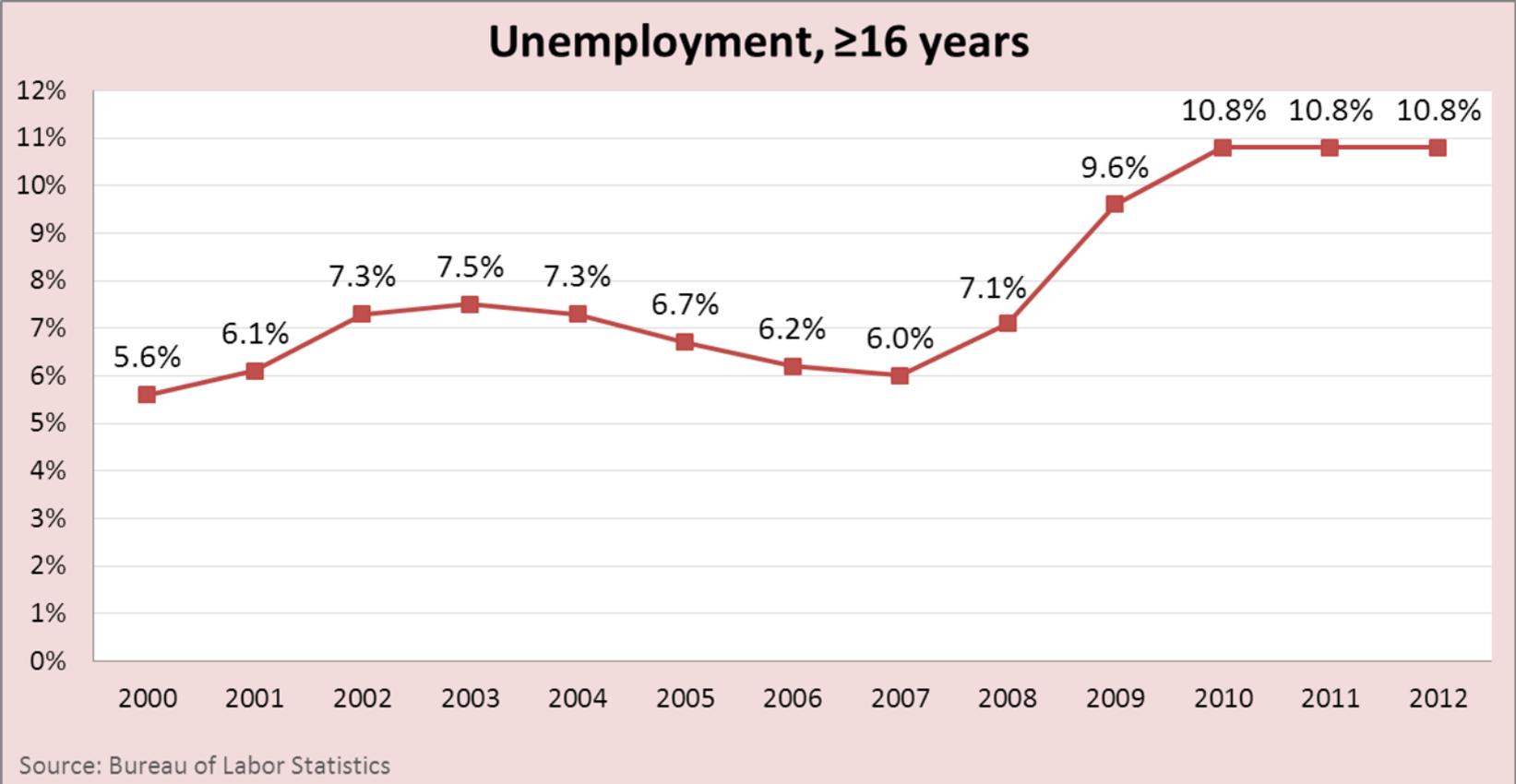
# Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years

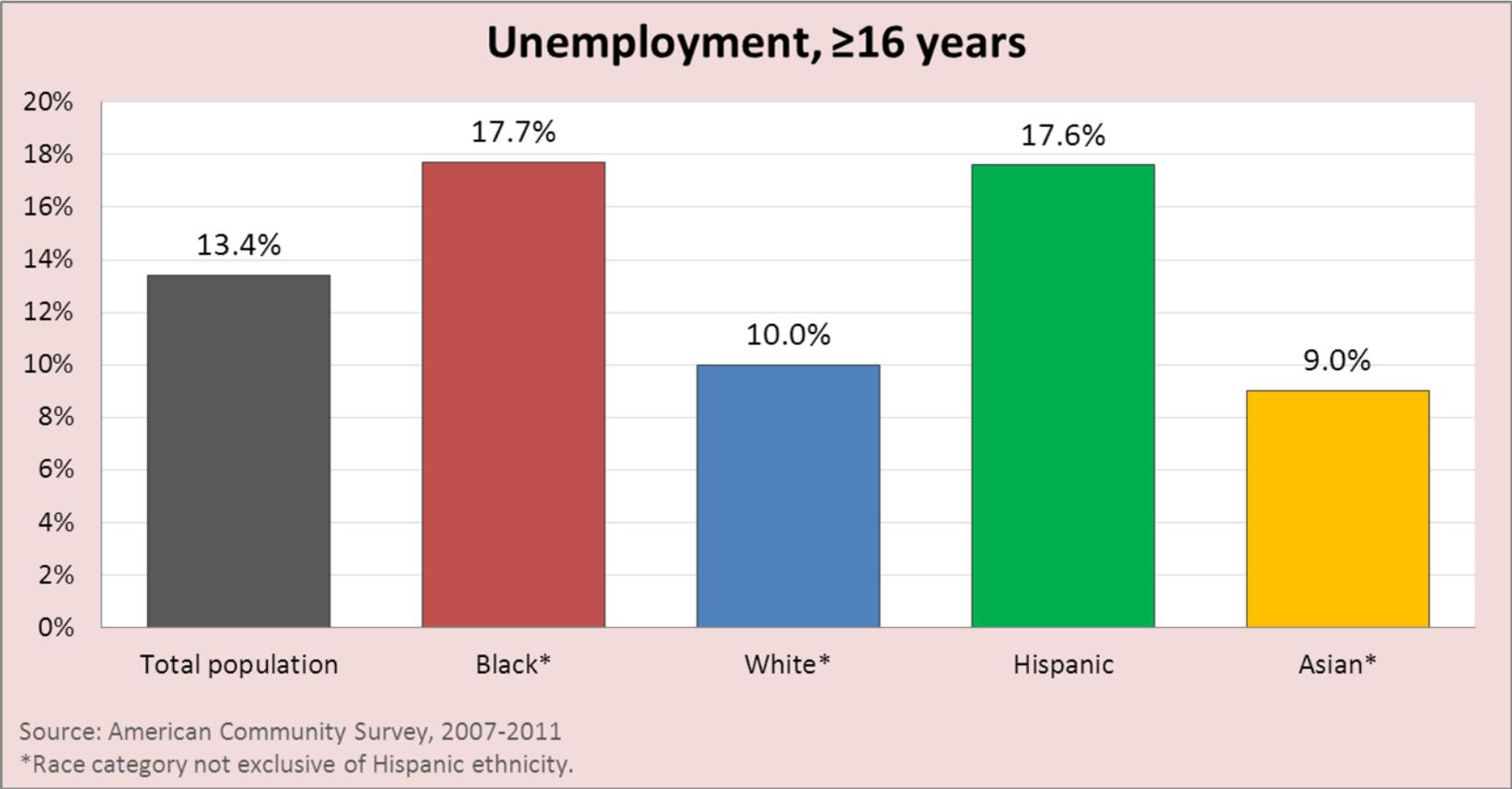


Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

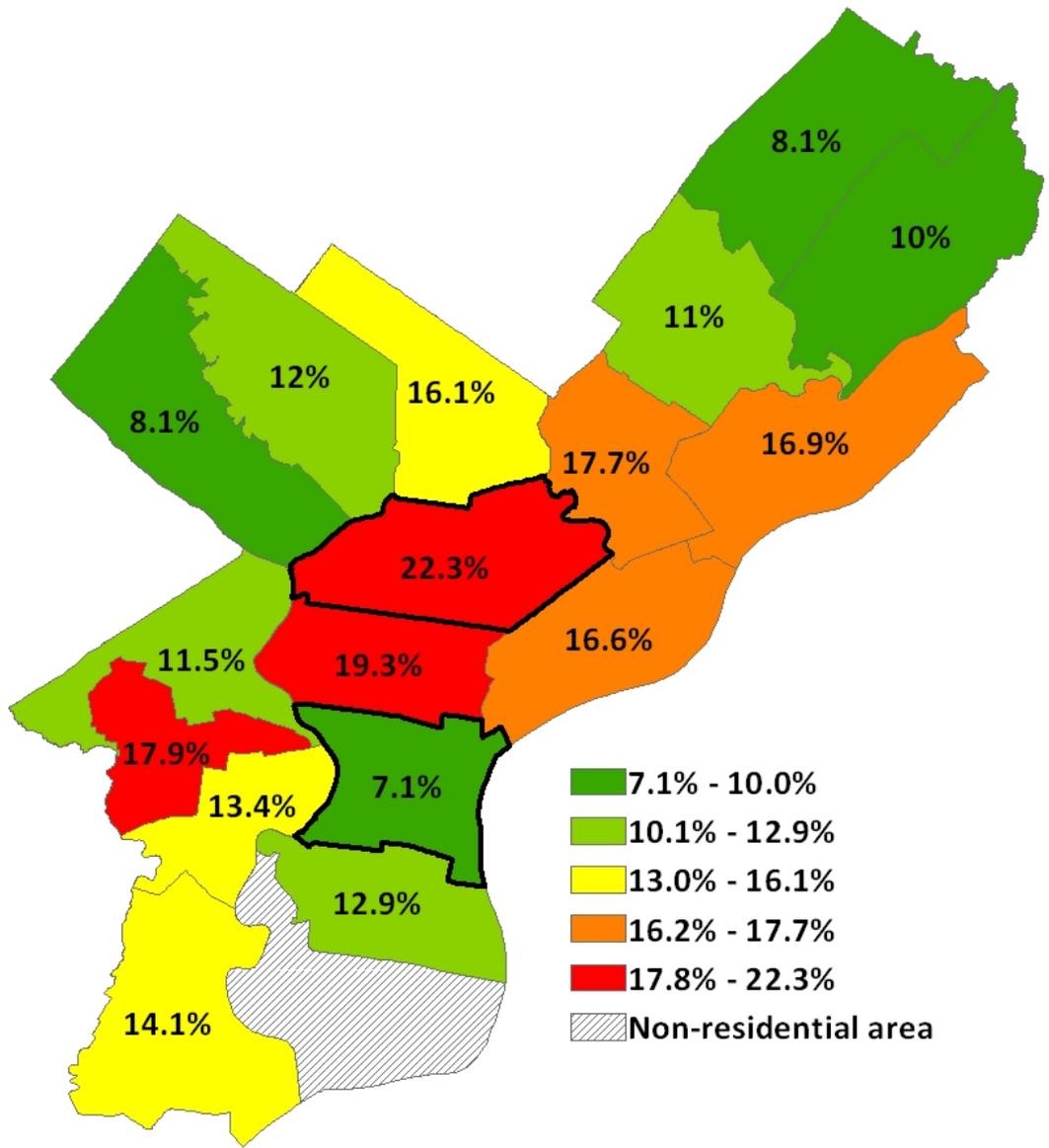






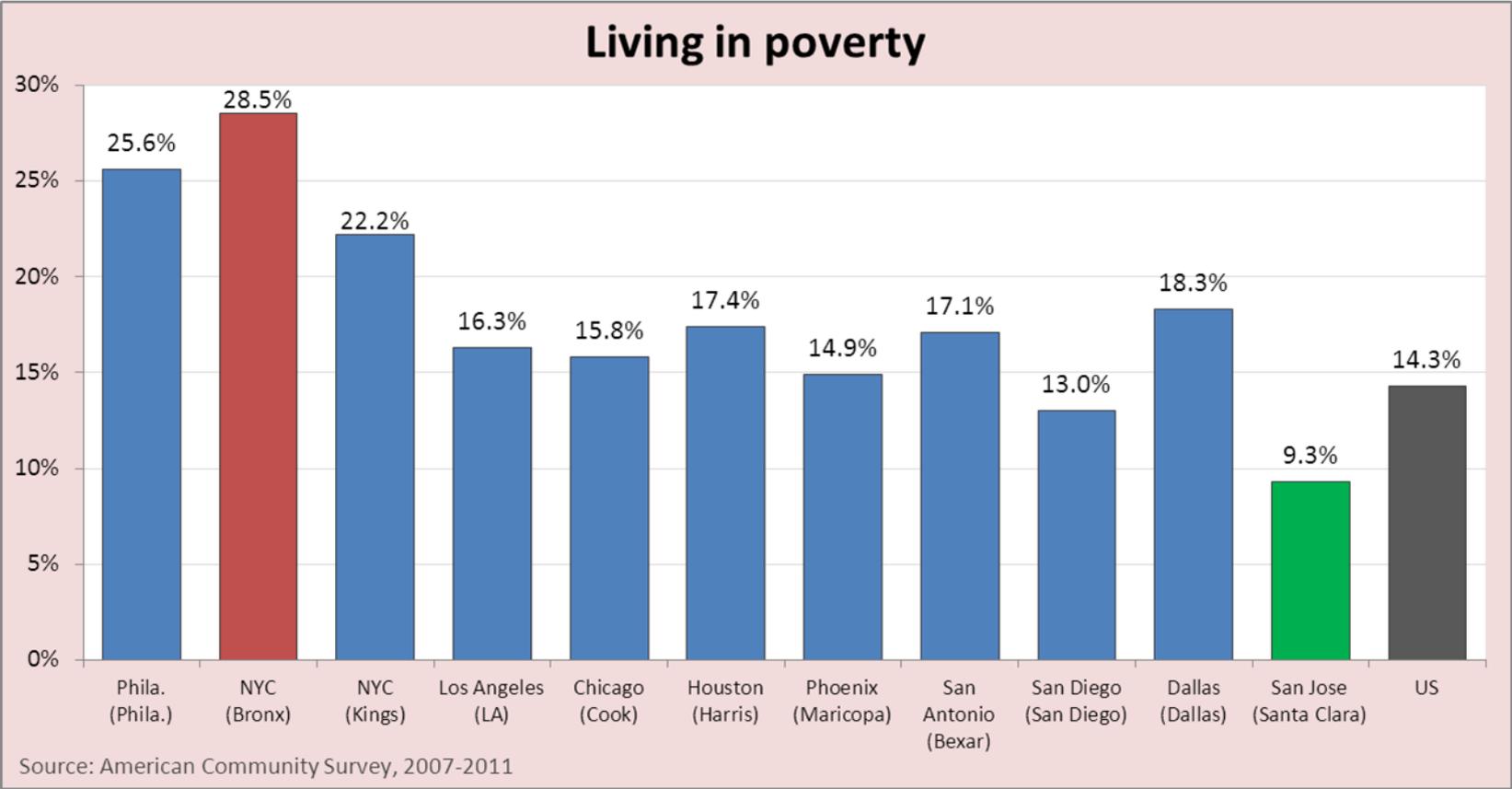


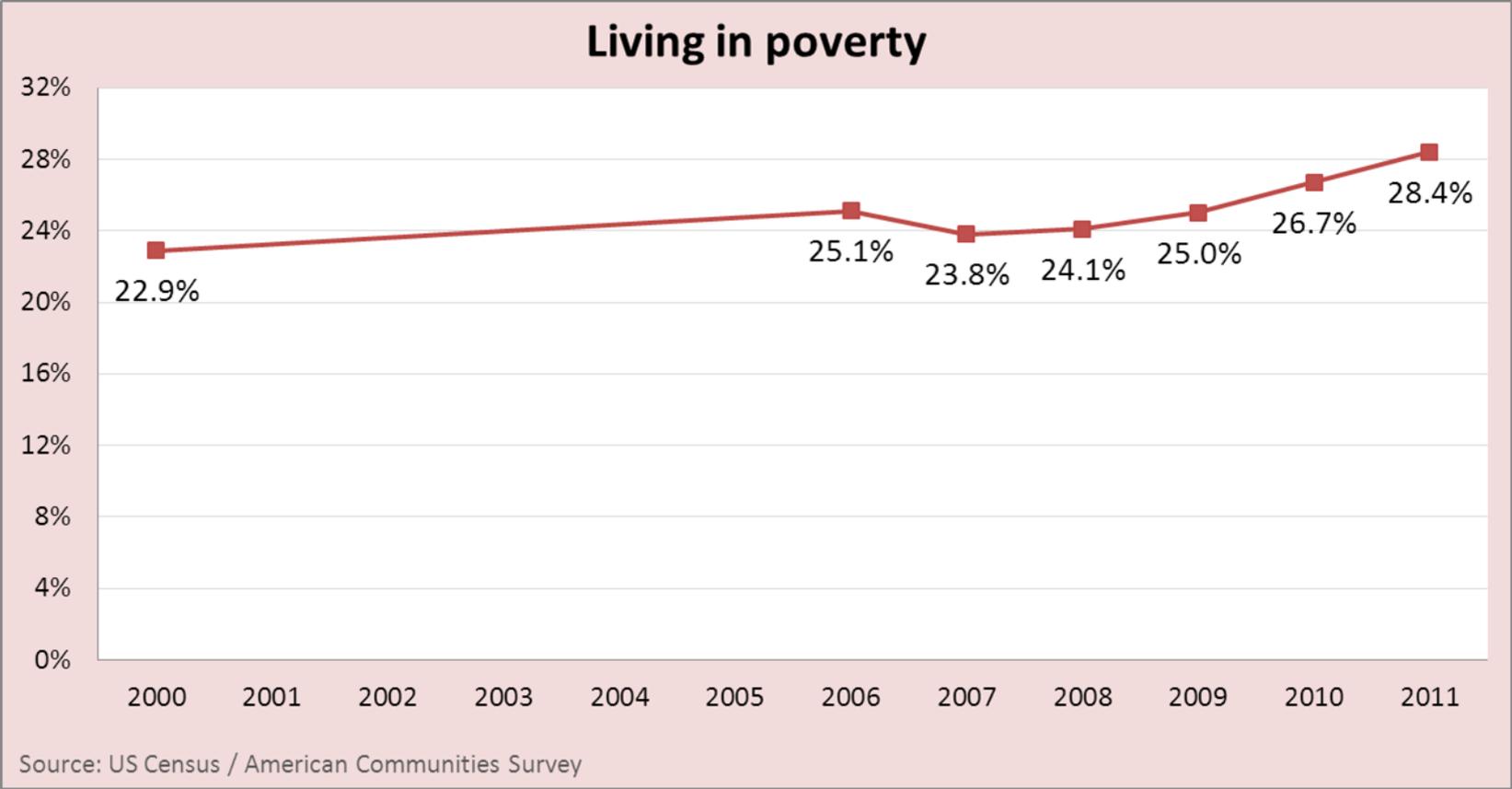
# Unemployment, ≥16 years

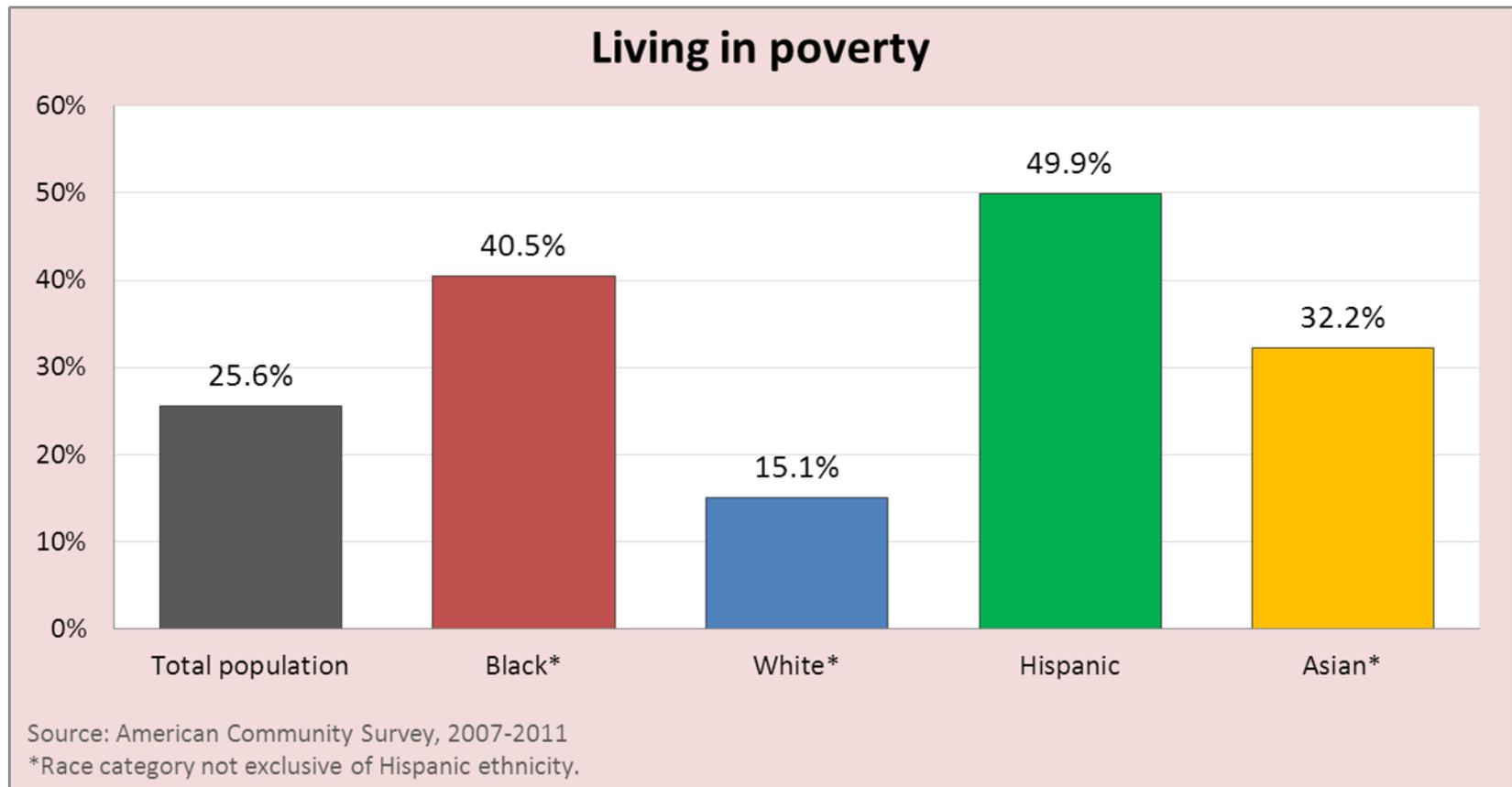


Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011

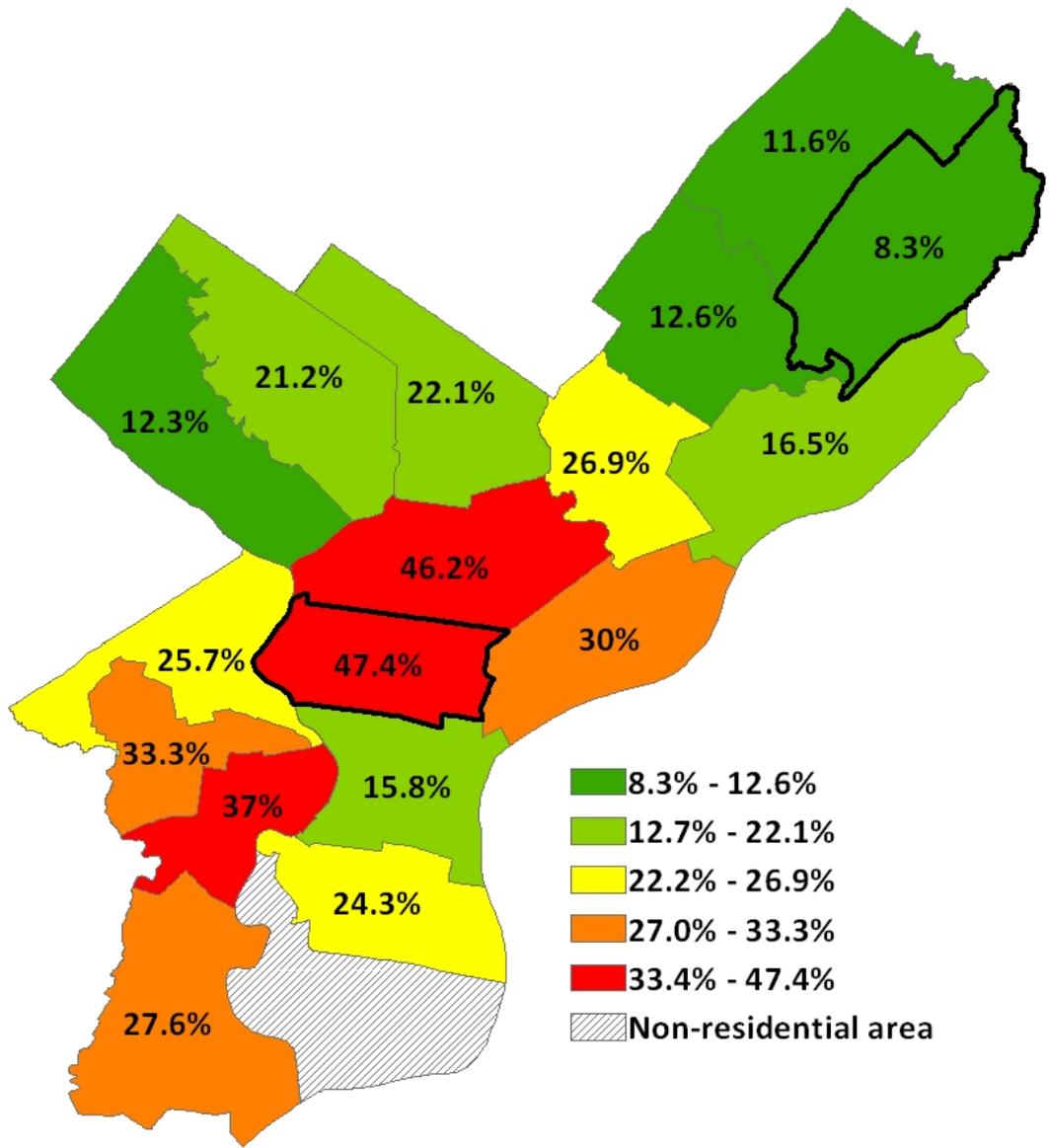






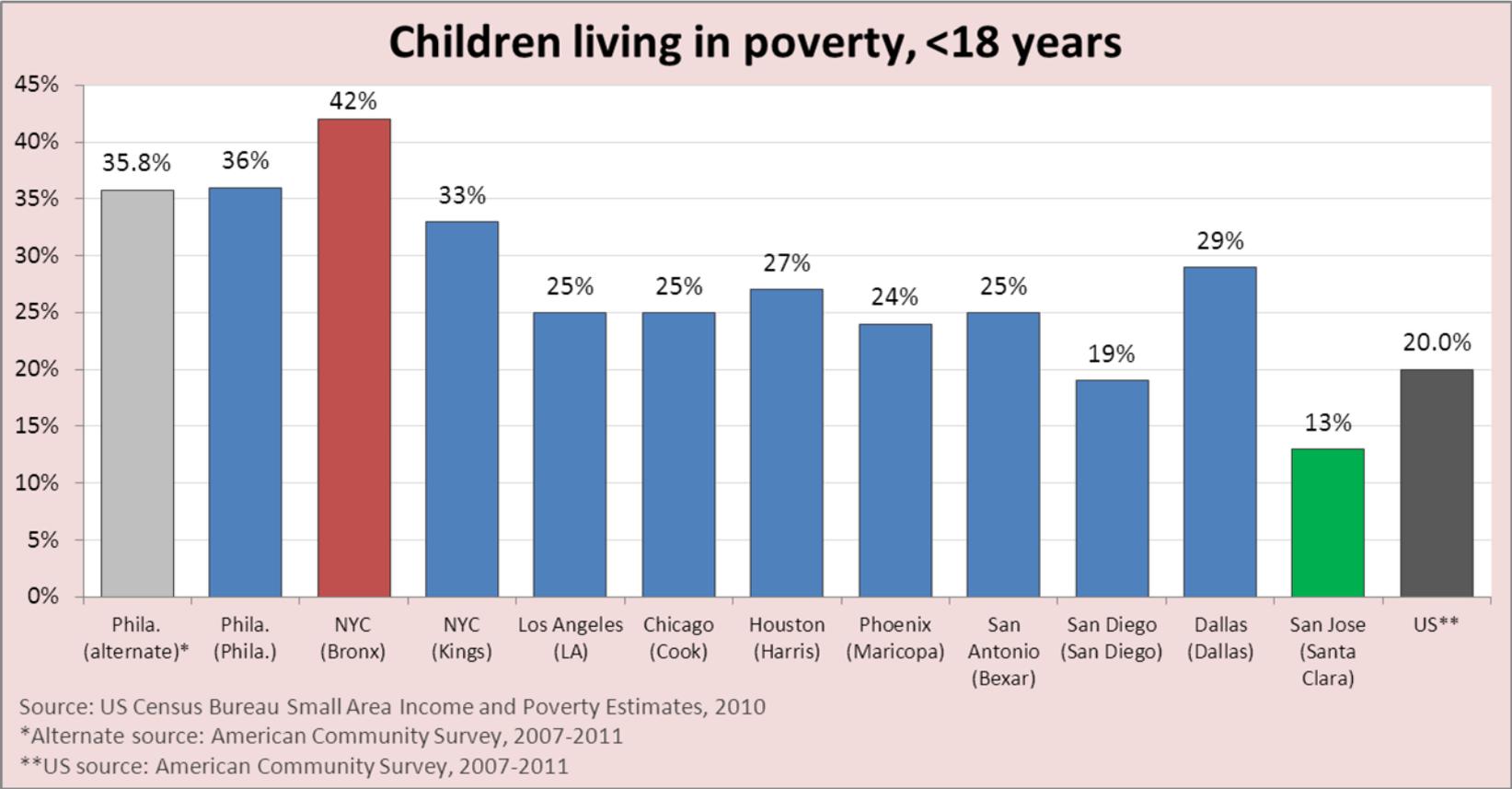


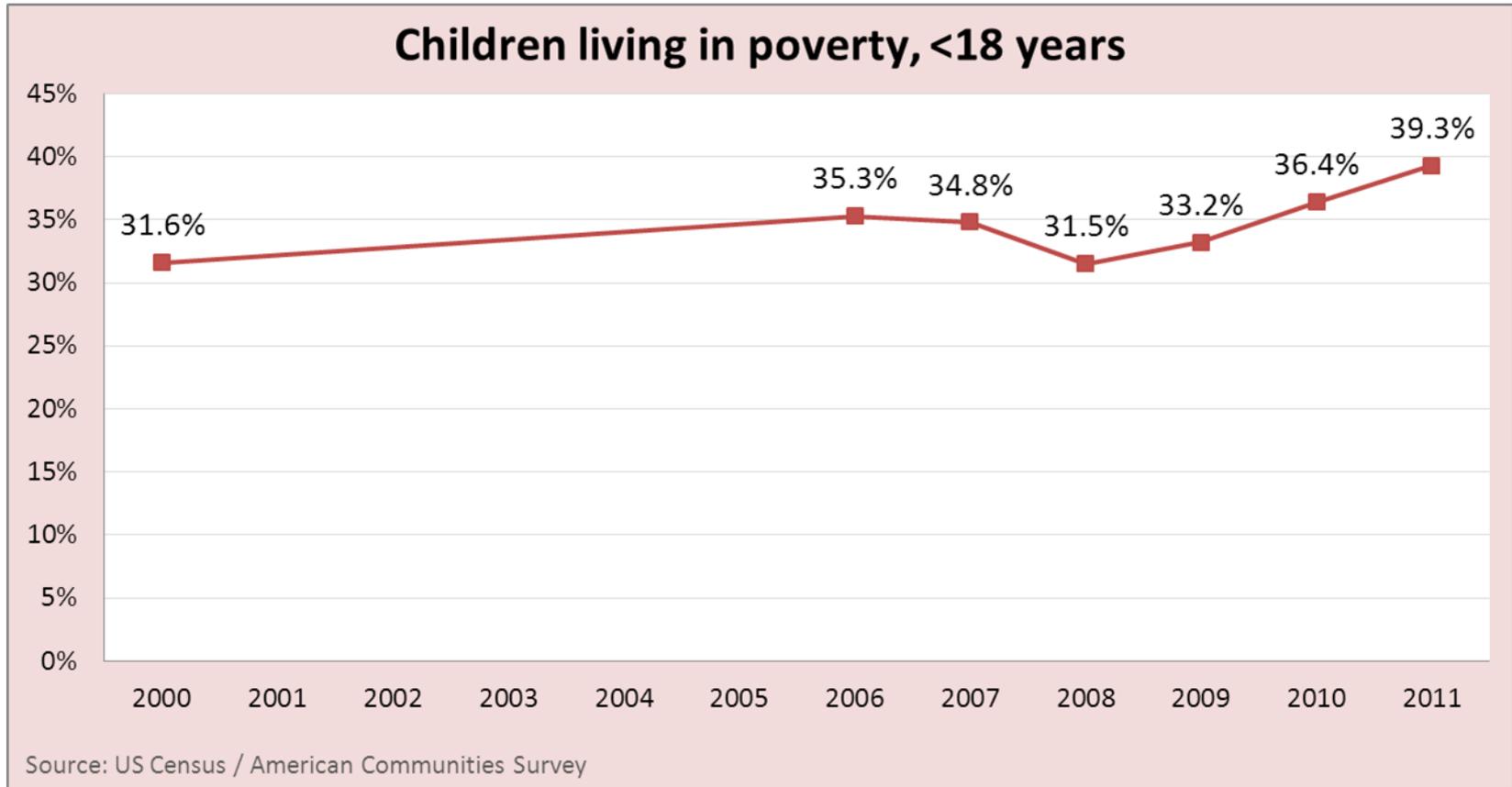
# Living in poverty



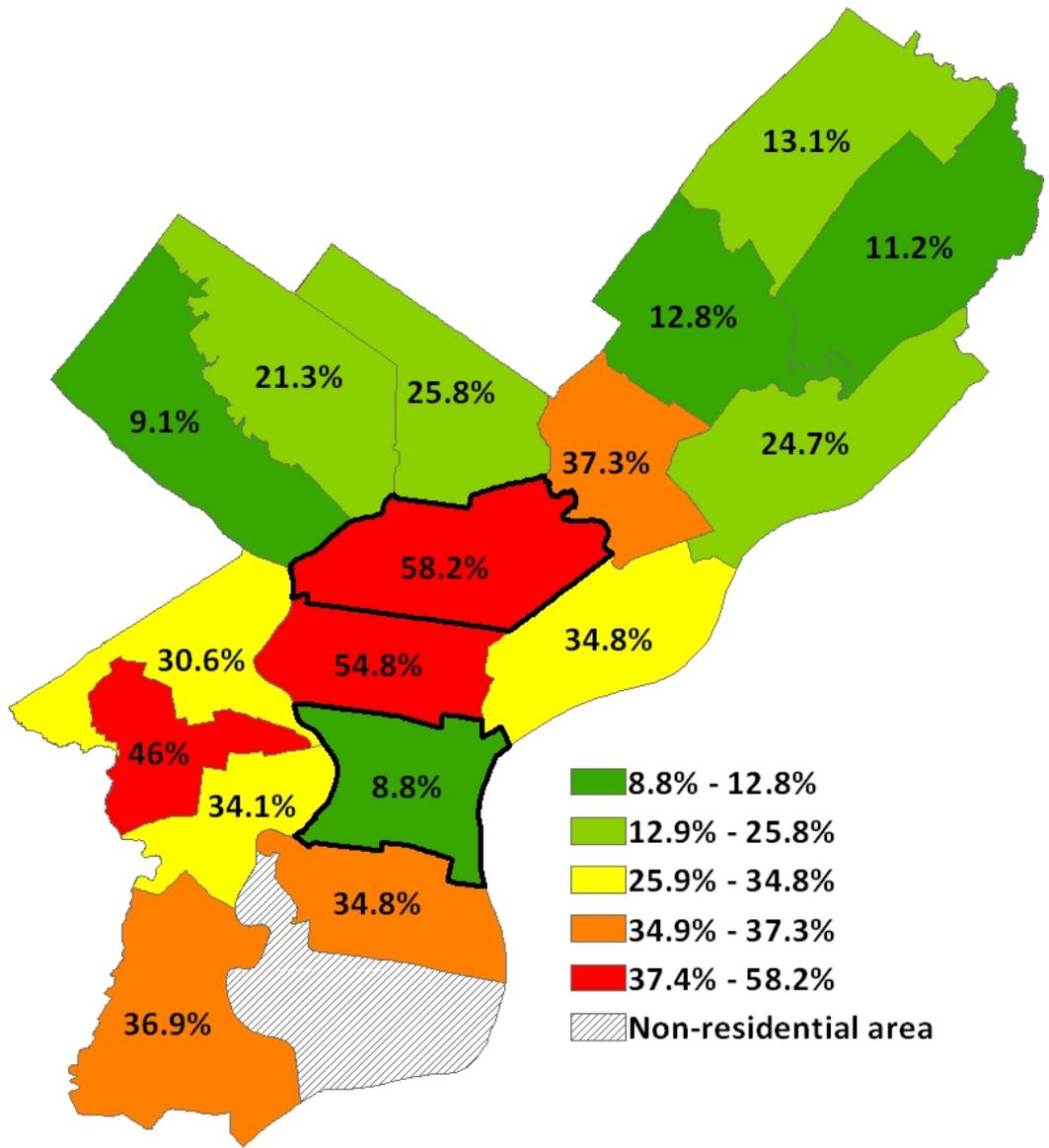
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011





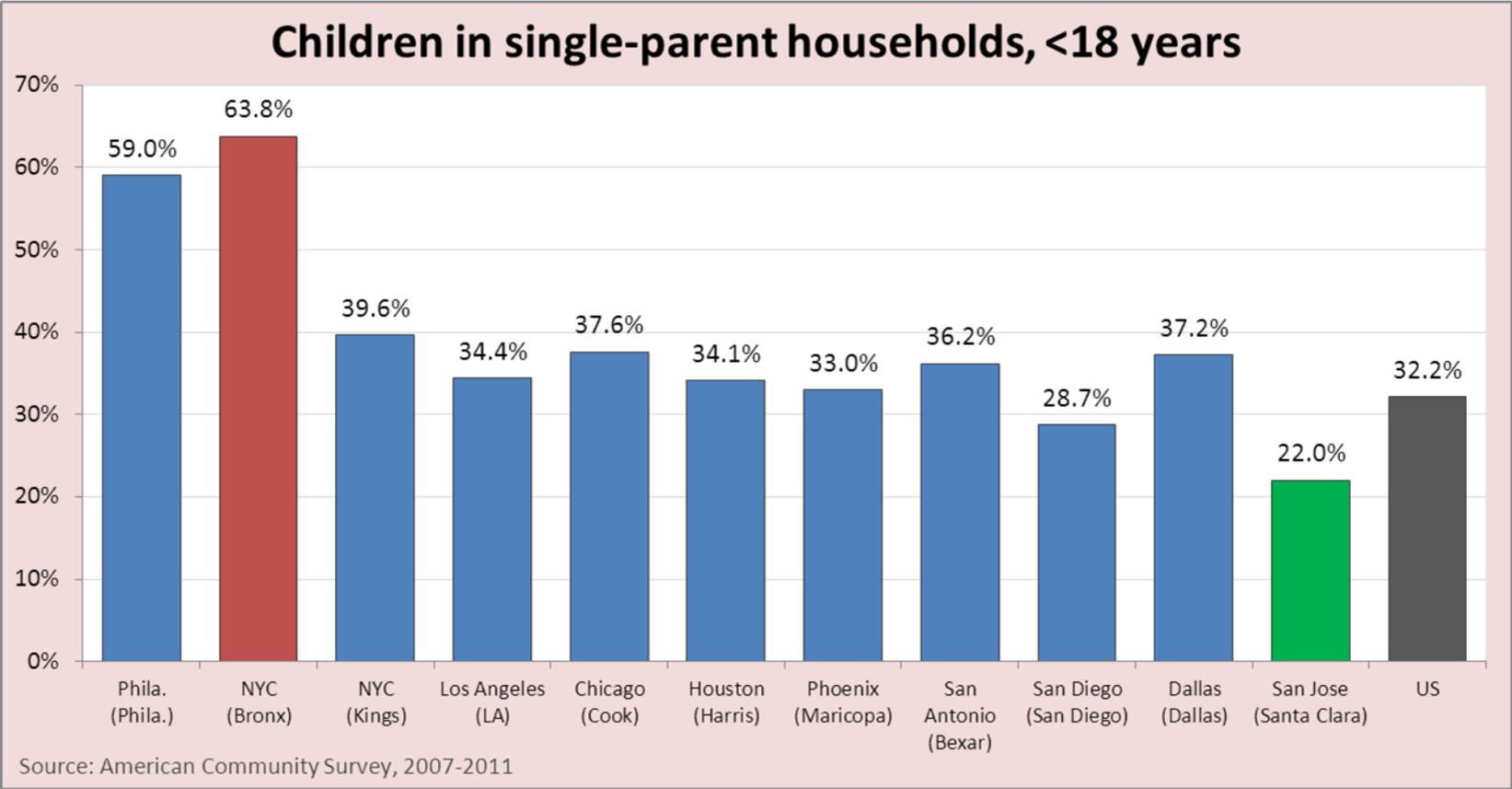


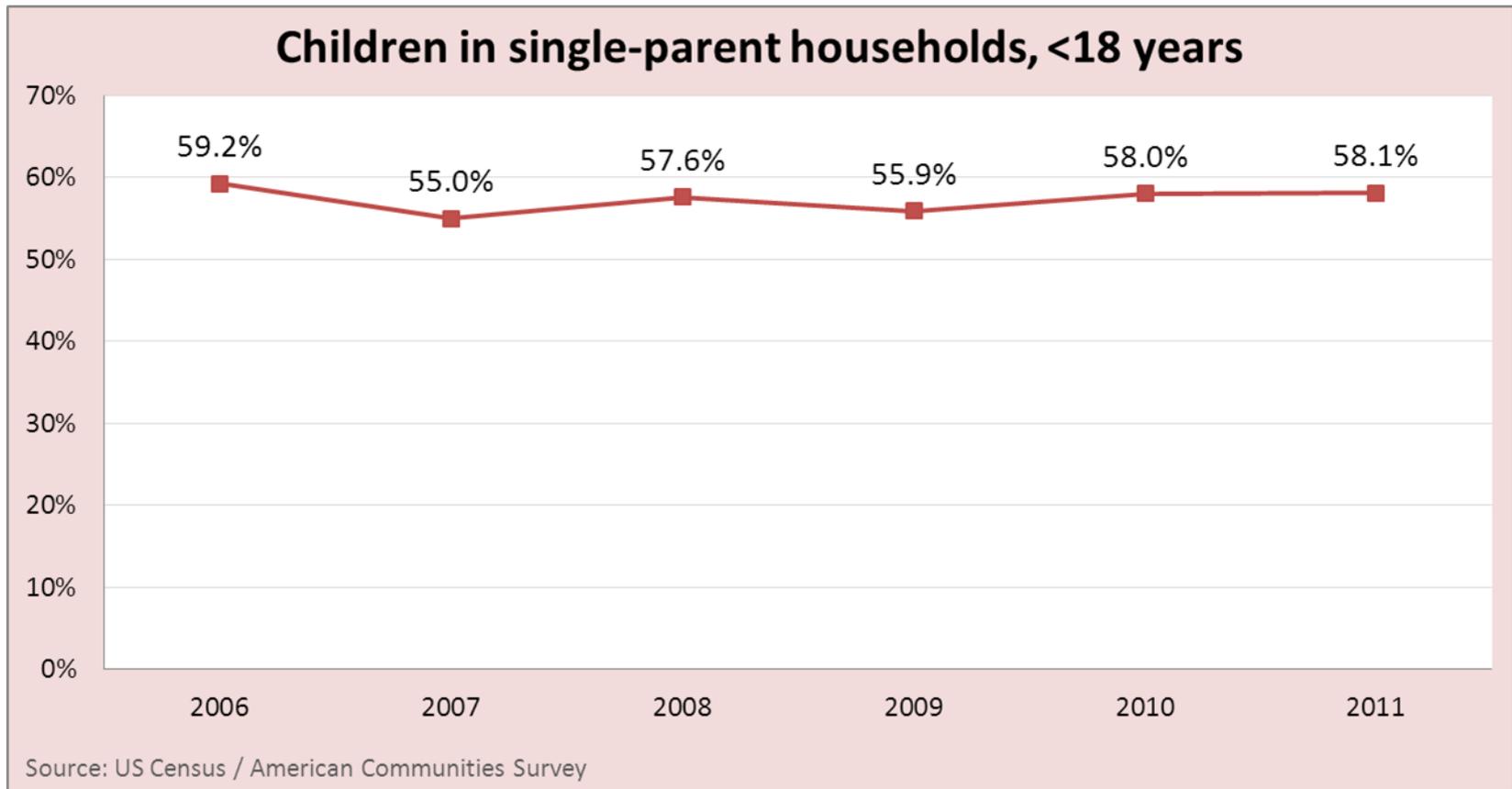
# Children living in poverty, <18 years



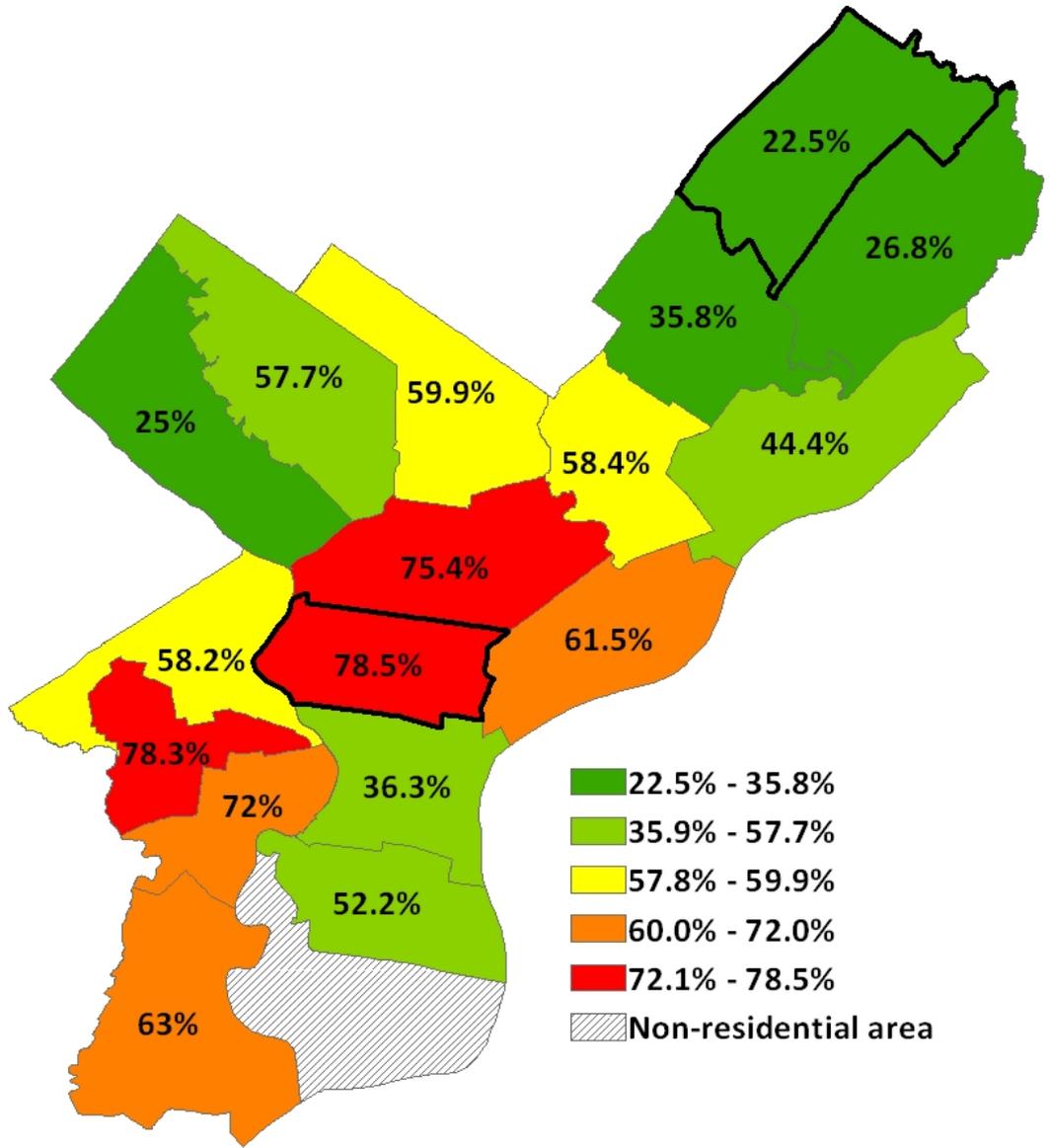
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011





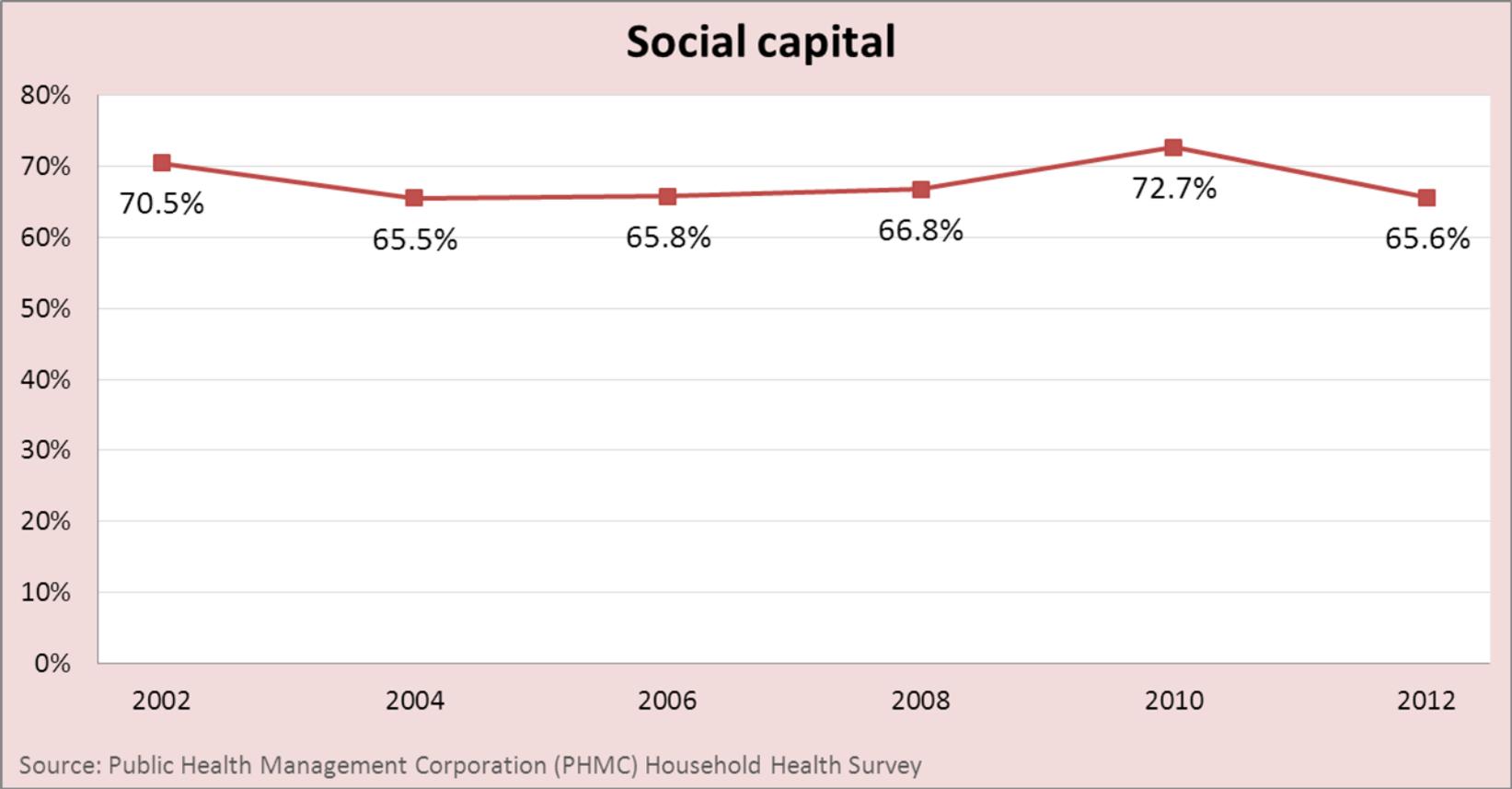


# Children in single-parent households, <18 years



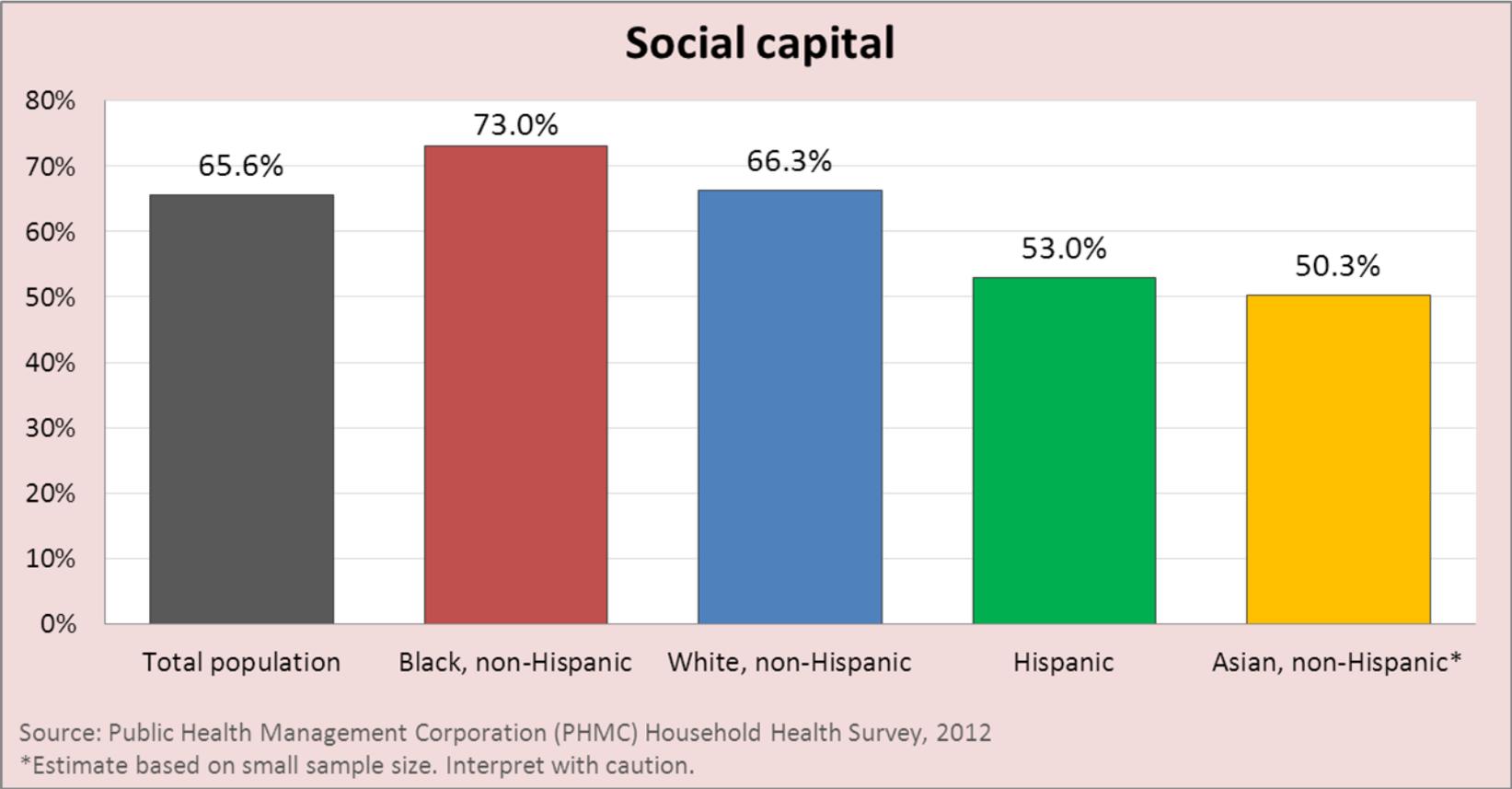
Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011





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

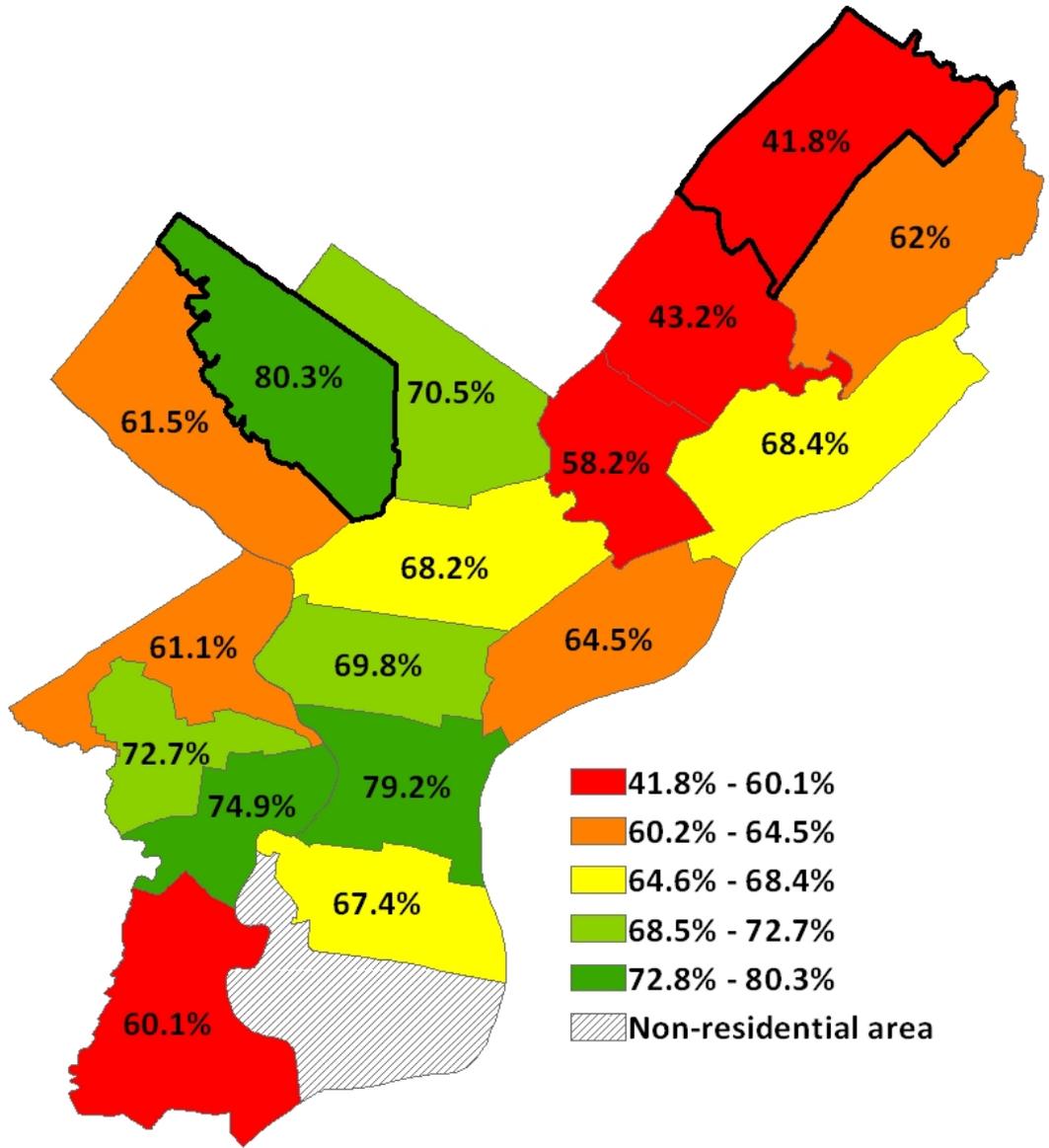




Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years



# Social capital



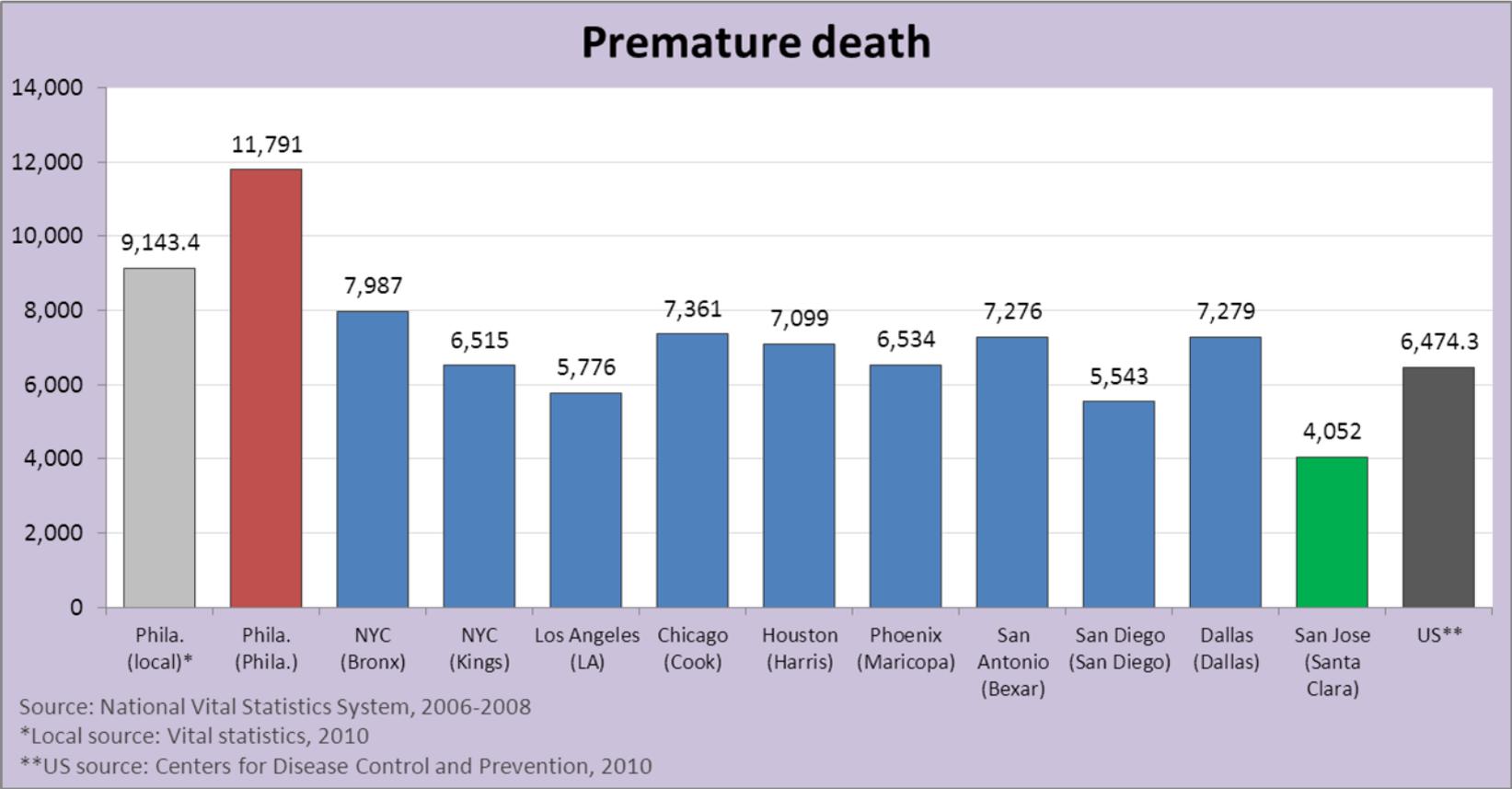
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

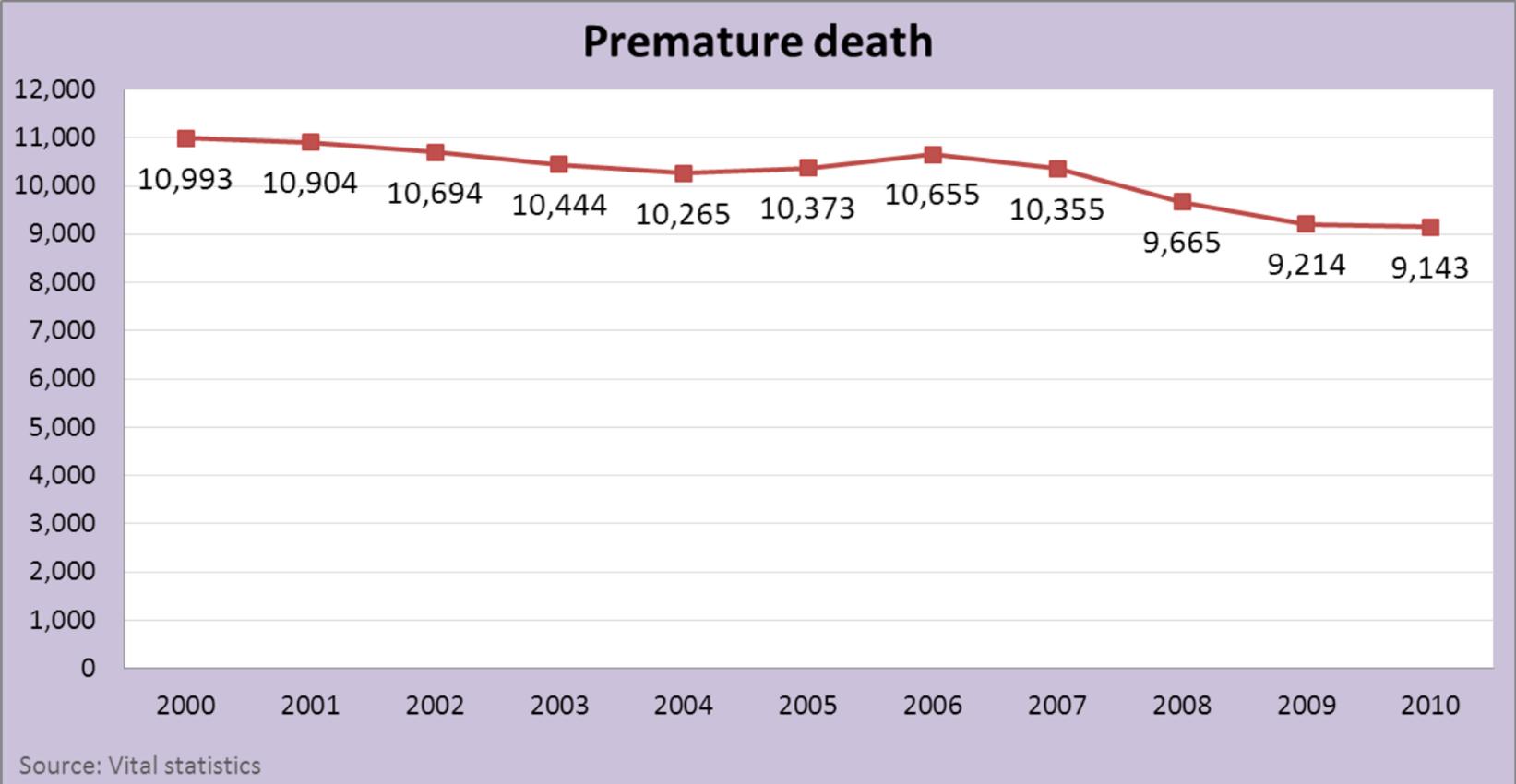
Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years



# SUMMARY MEASURES

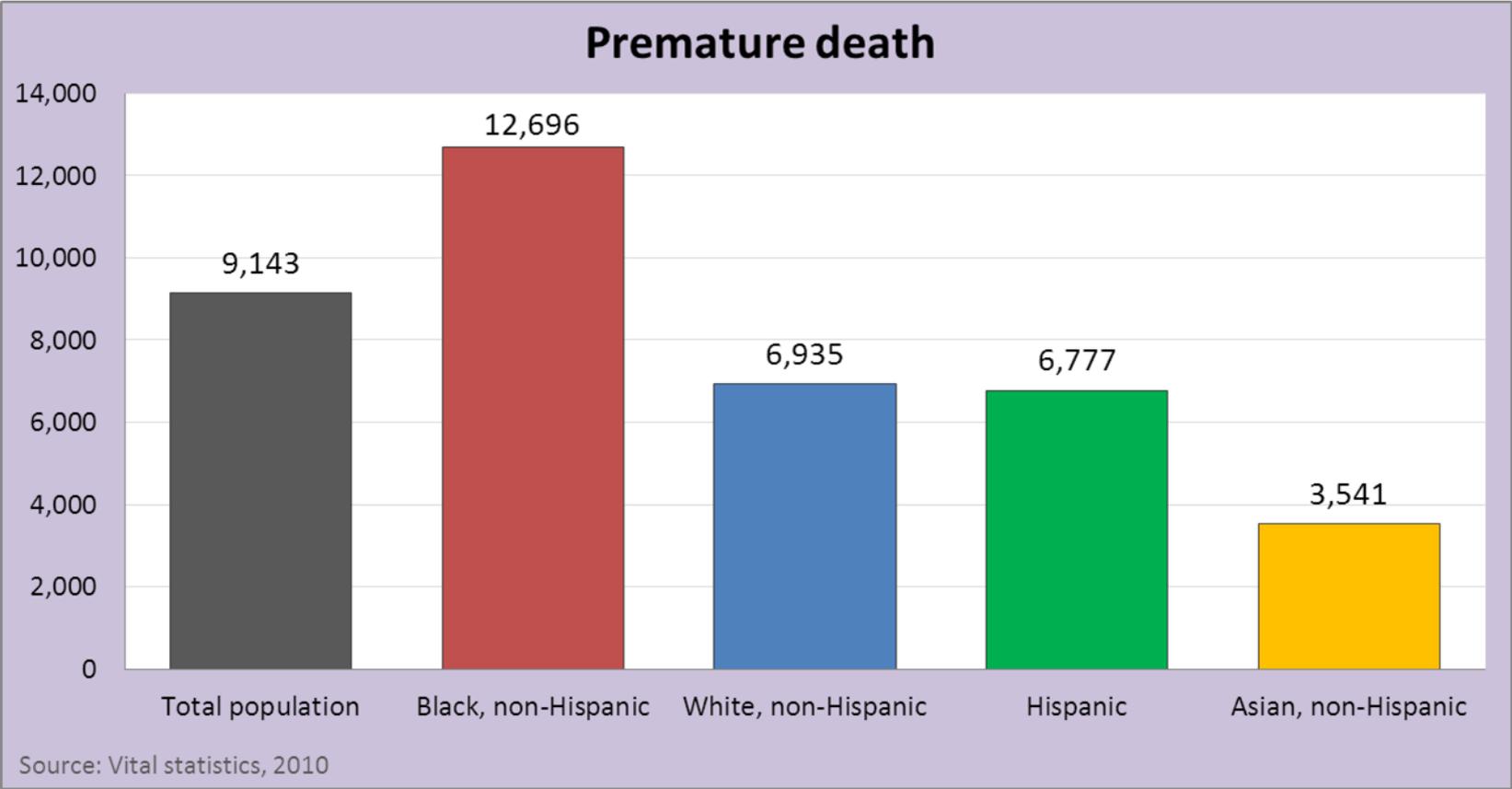
Premature death  
Life expectancy  
Self-reported health status



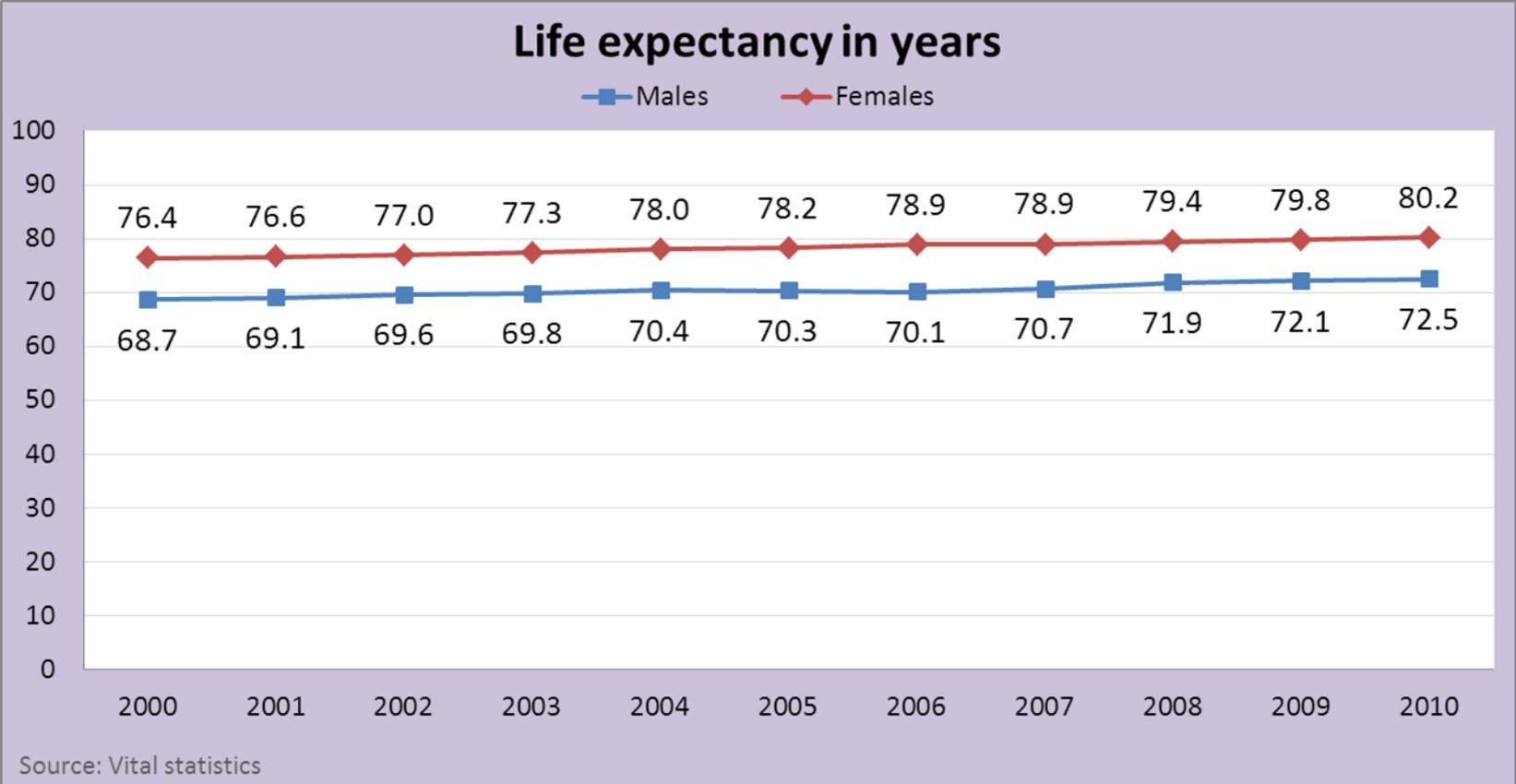


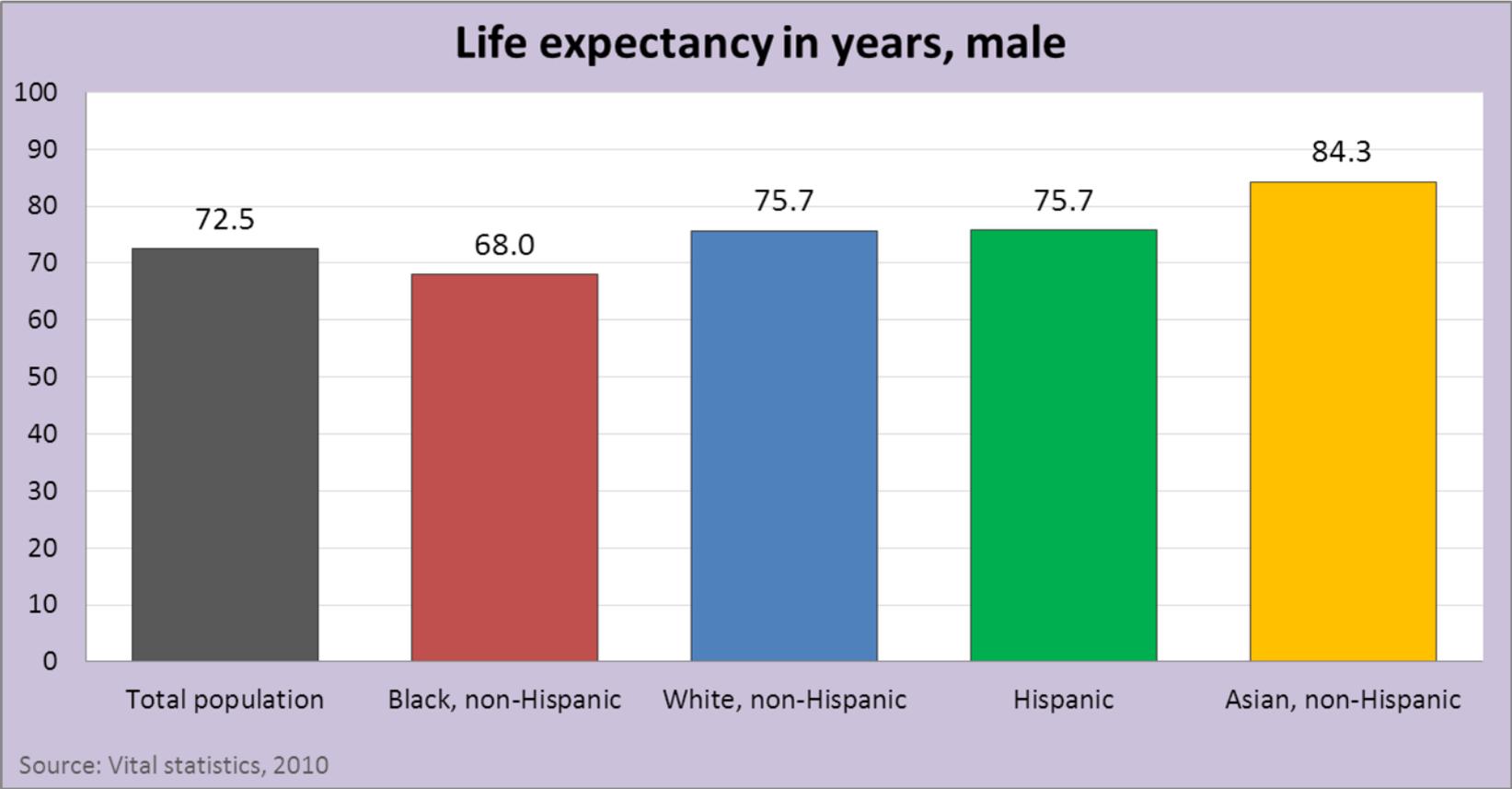
Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000



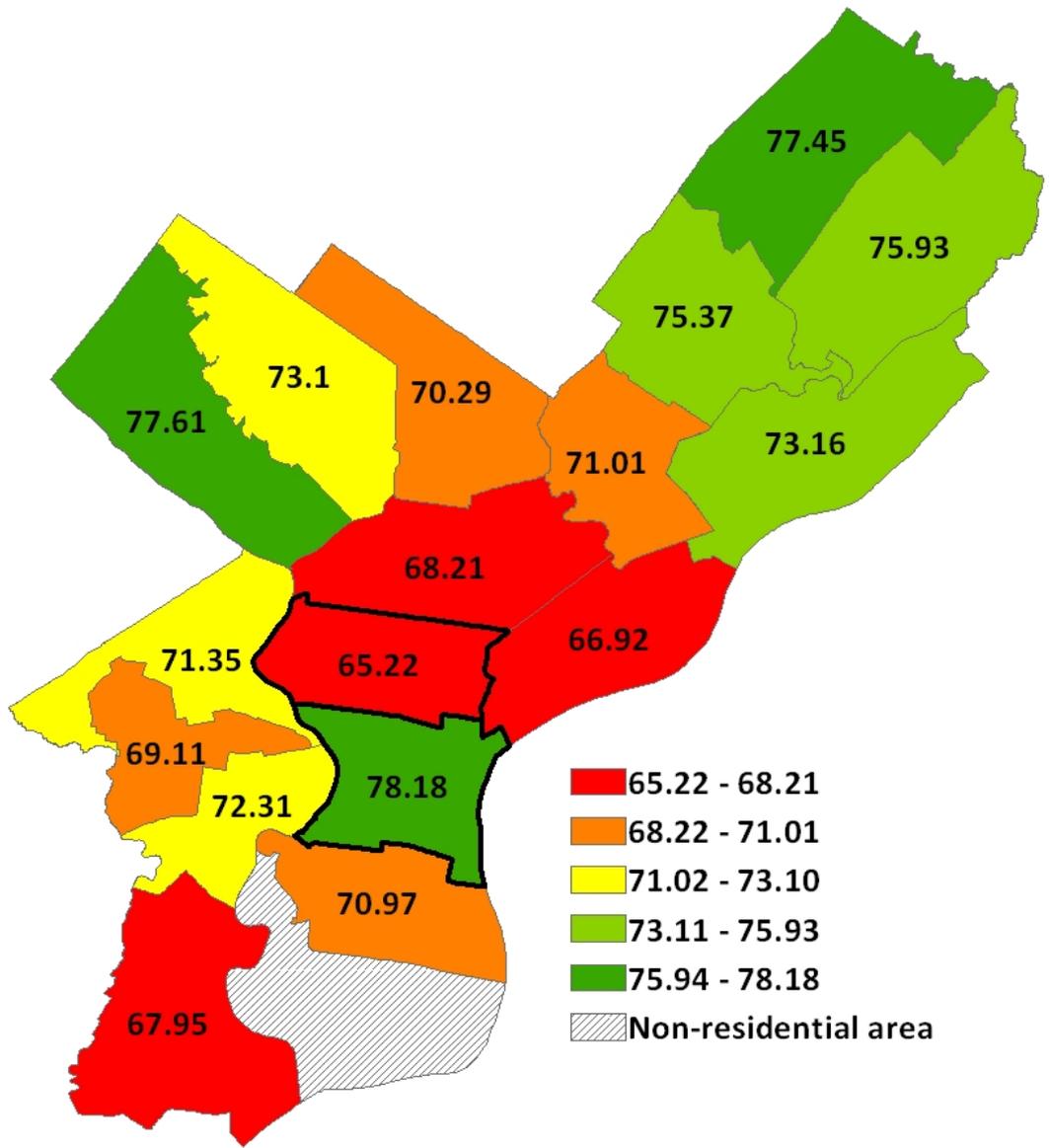




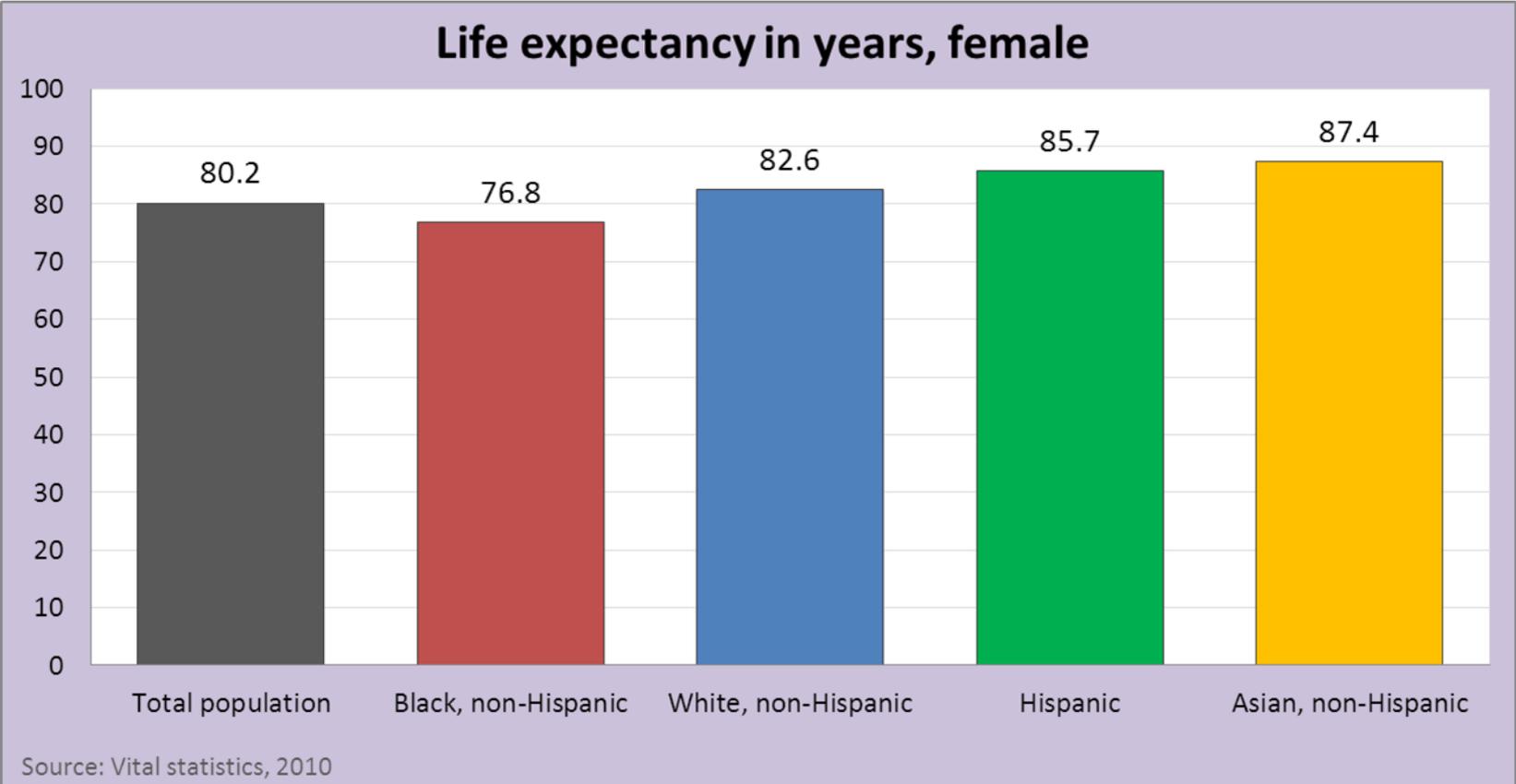




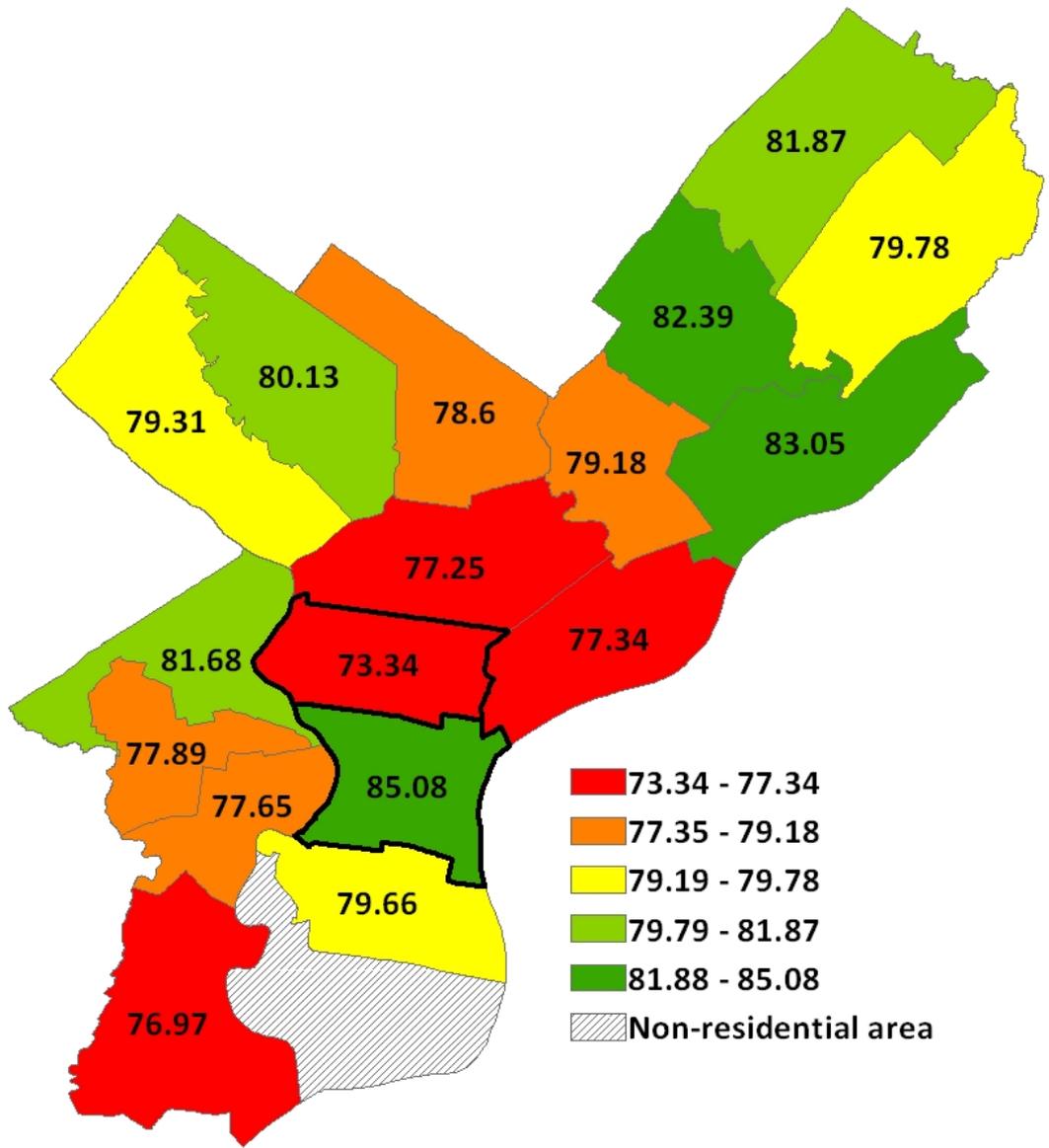
# Life expectancy in years, male



Source: Vital statistics, 2010

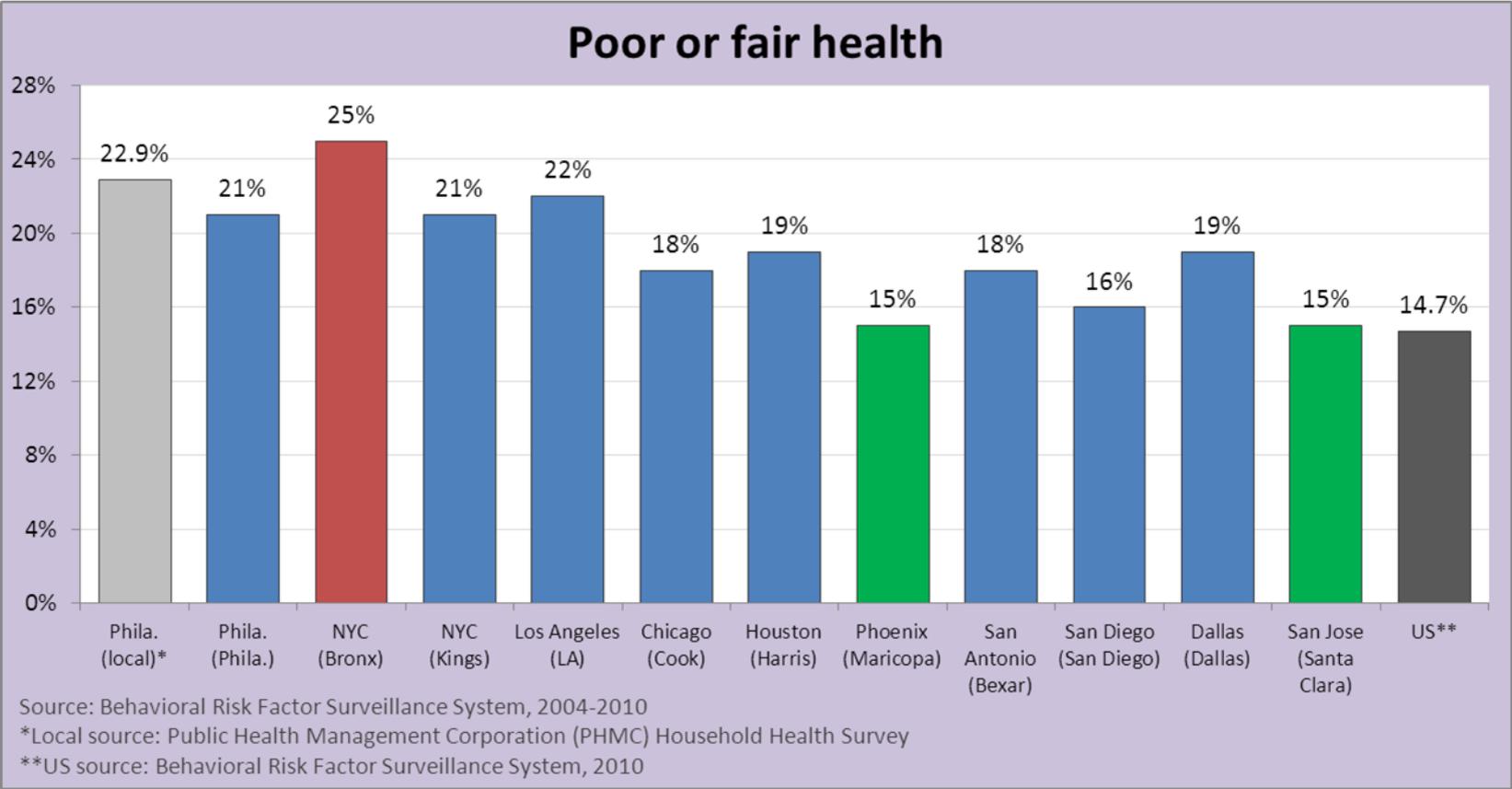


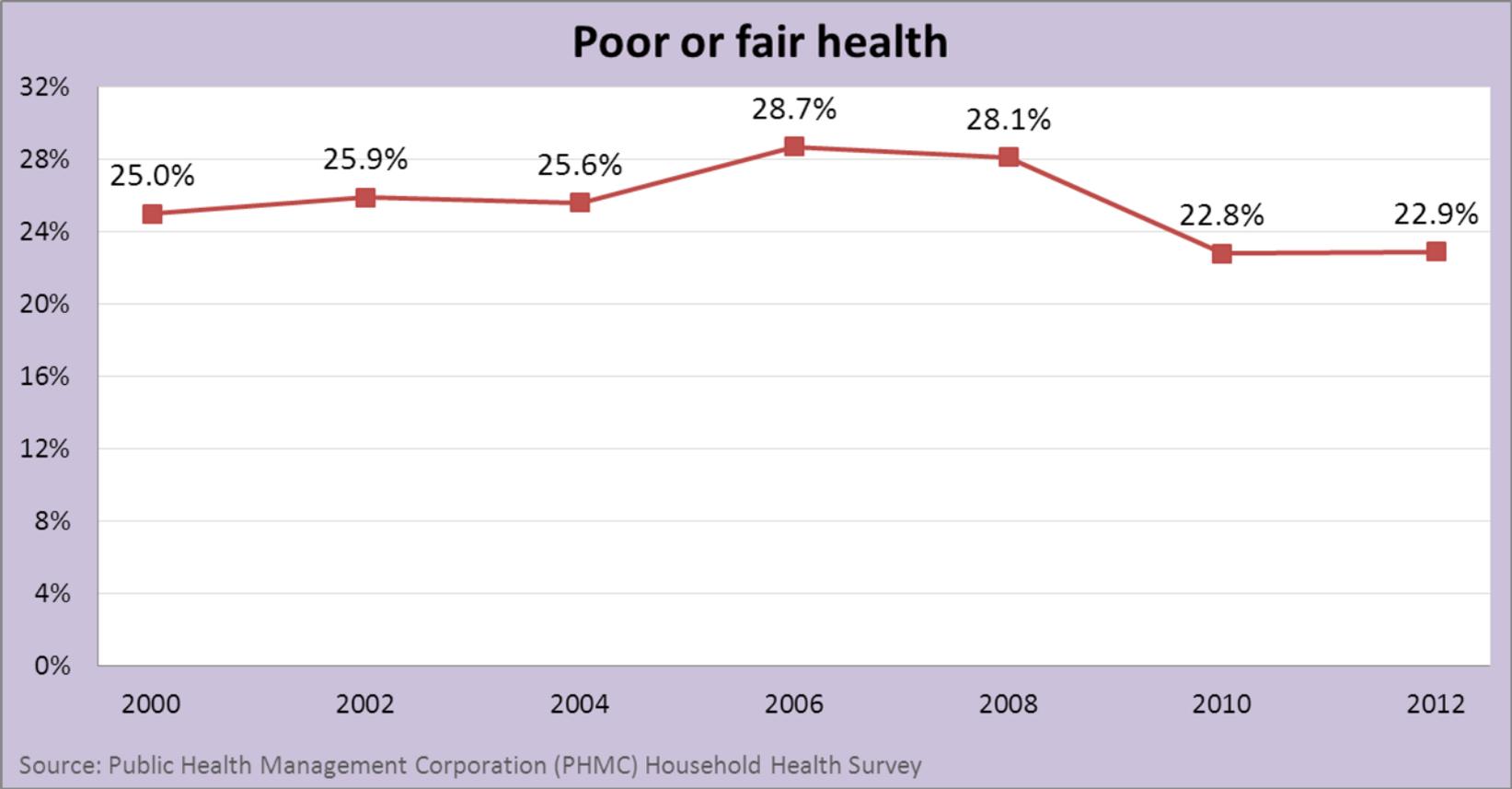
# Life expectancy in years, female

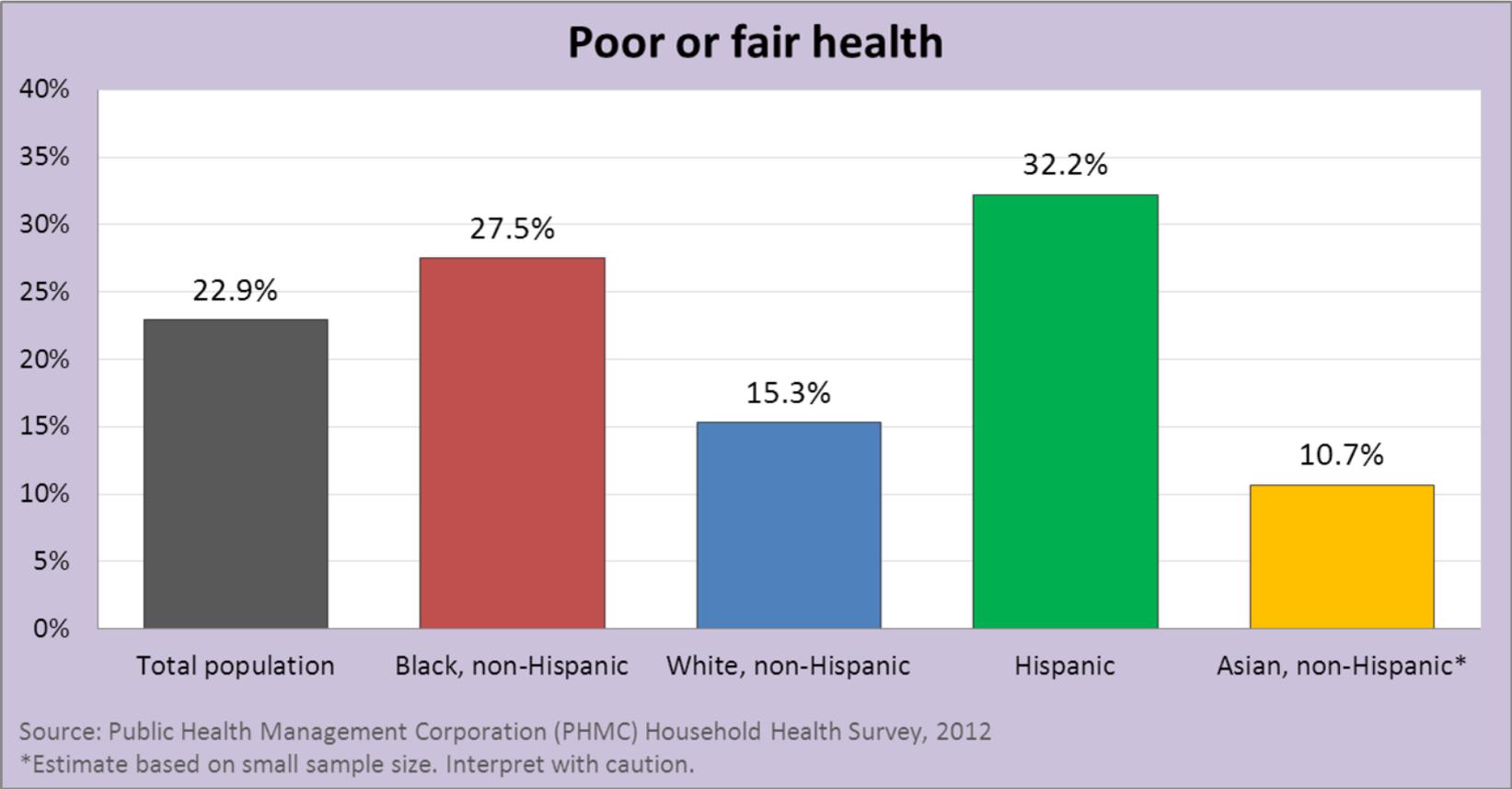


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

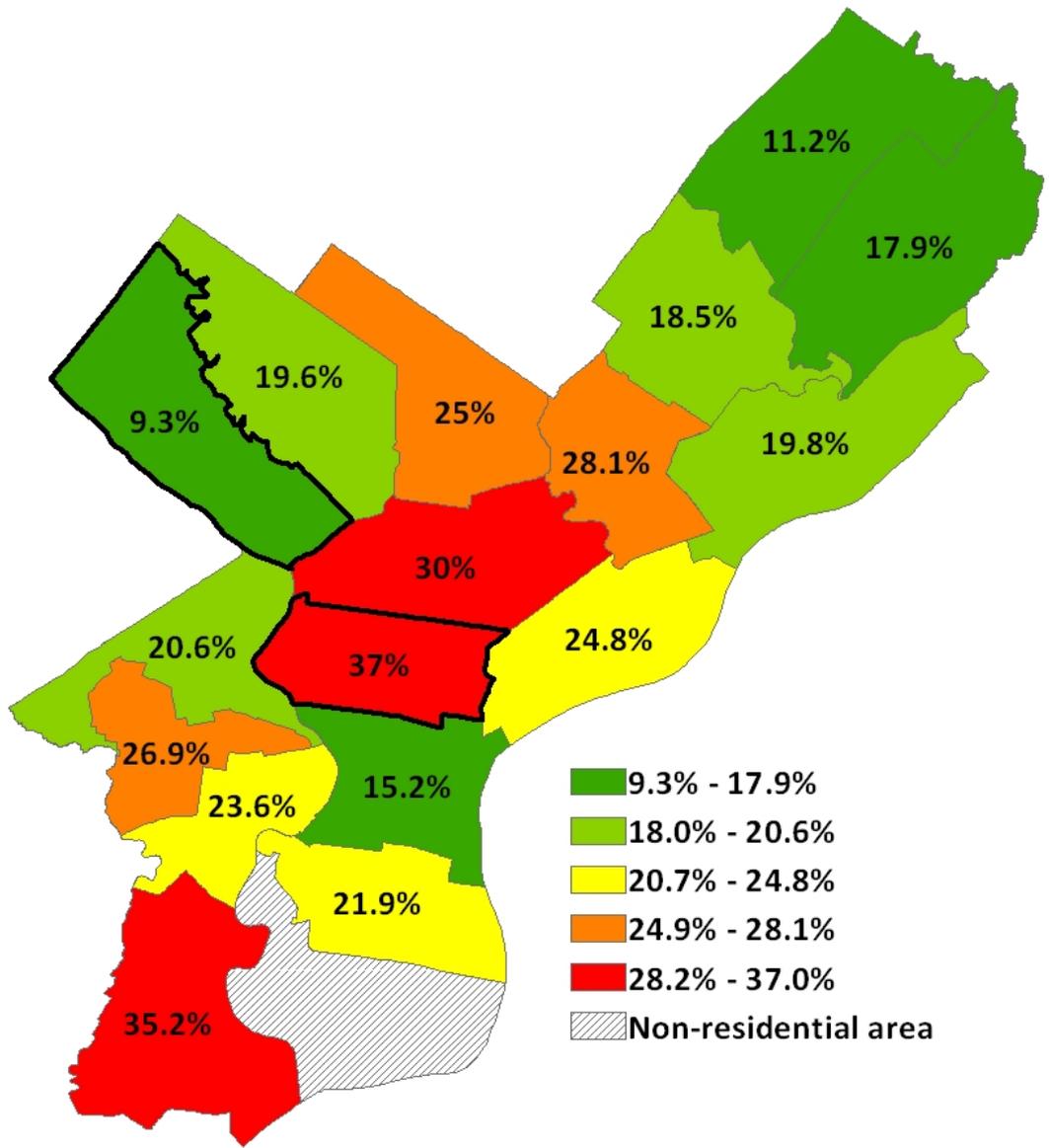








# Poor or fair health



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



# TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

**Adult smoking**

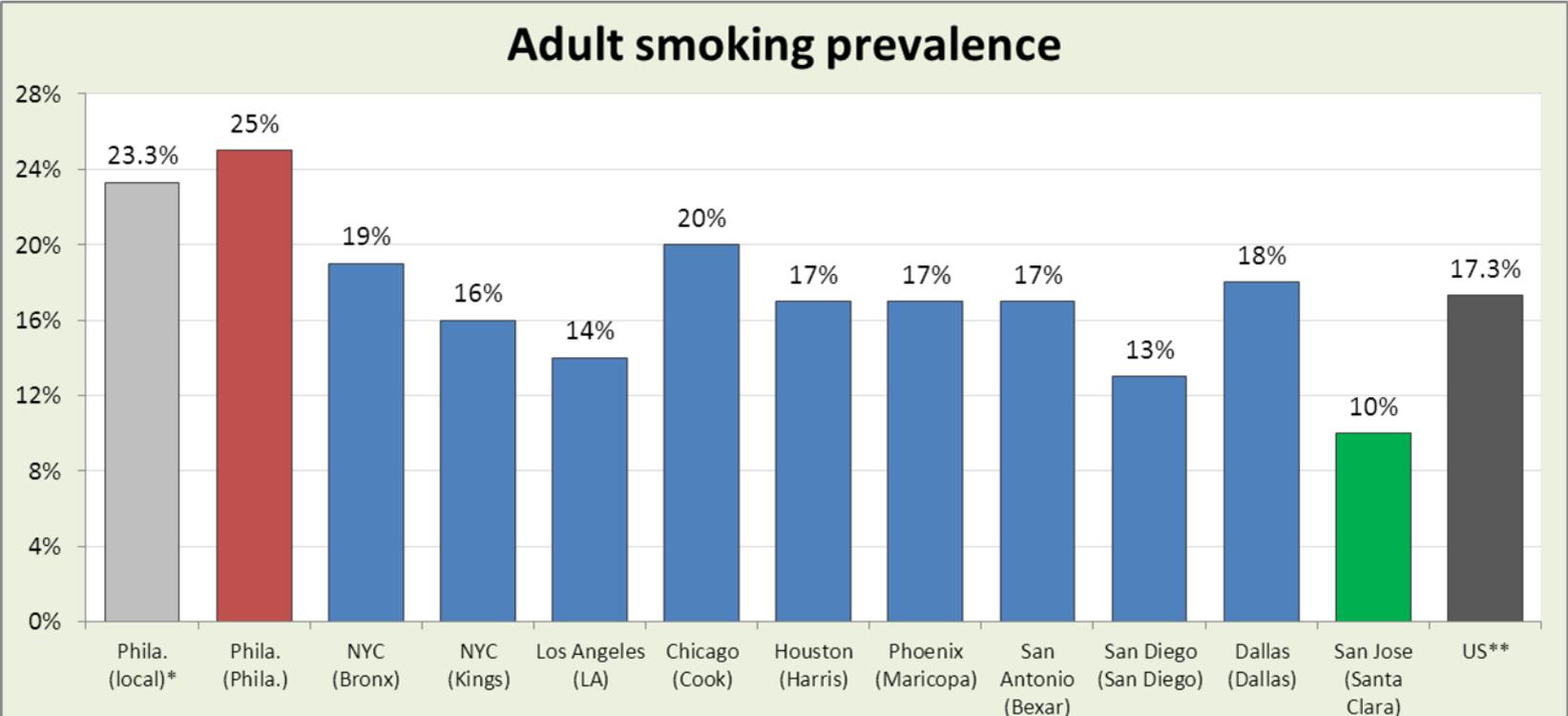
**Teen smoking**

**Smoking-attributable mortality**

**Home secondhand smoke exposure**

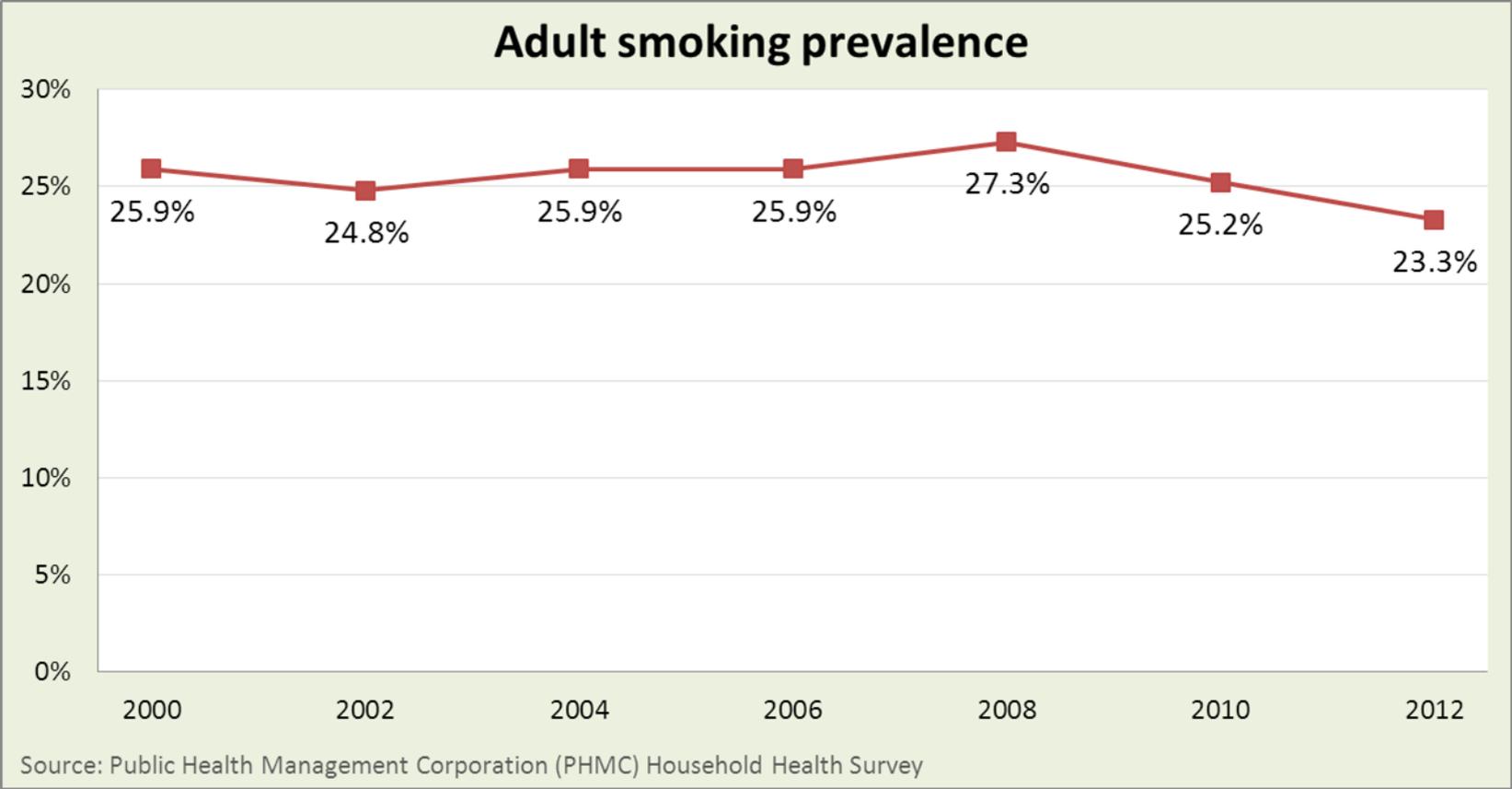
**Adult excessive drinking**

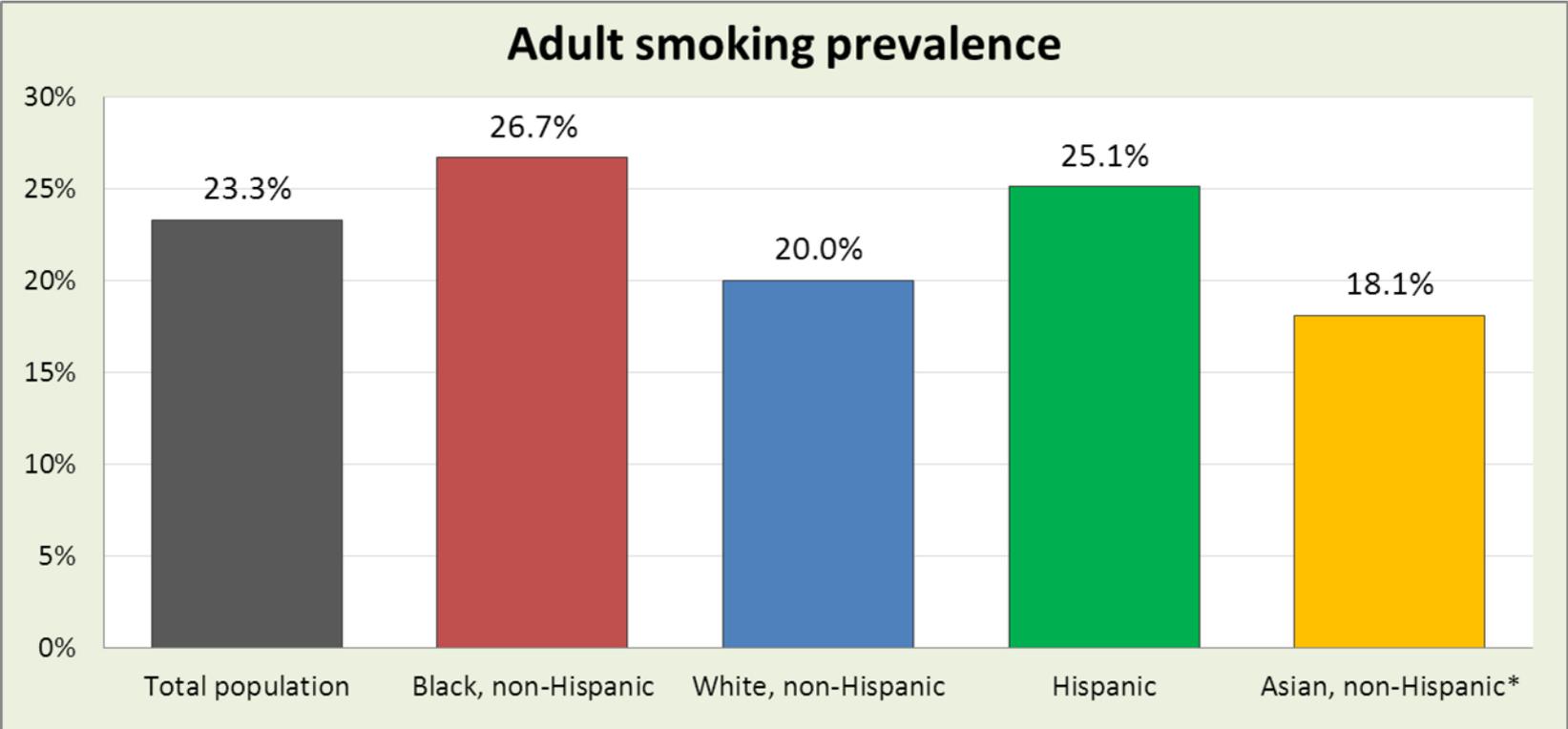
**Teen excessive drinking**



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



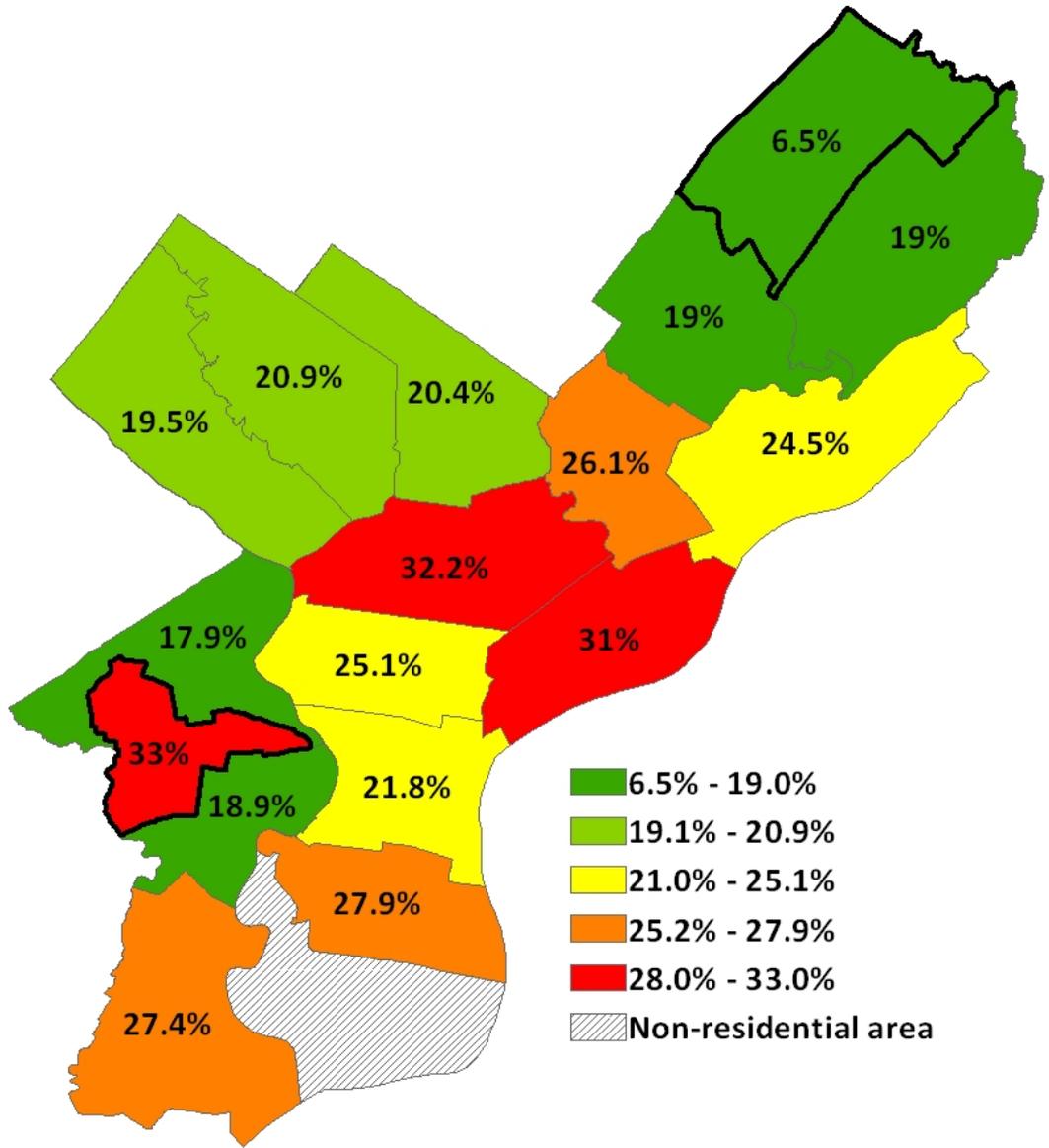




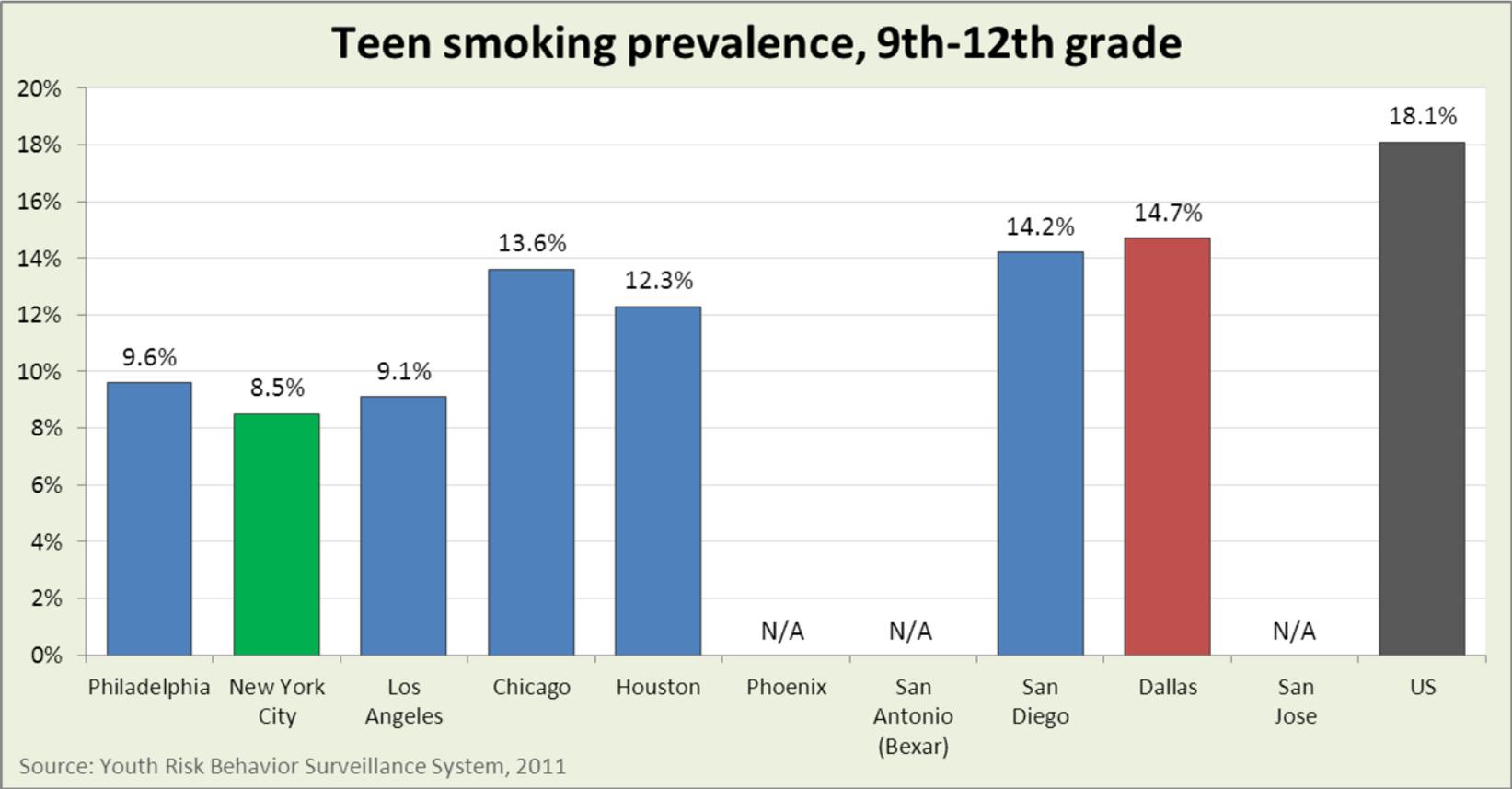
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

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

# Adult smoking prevalence

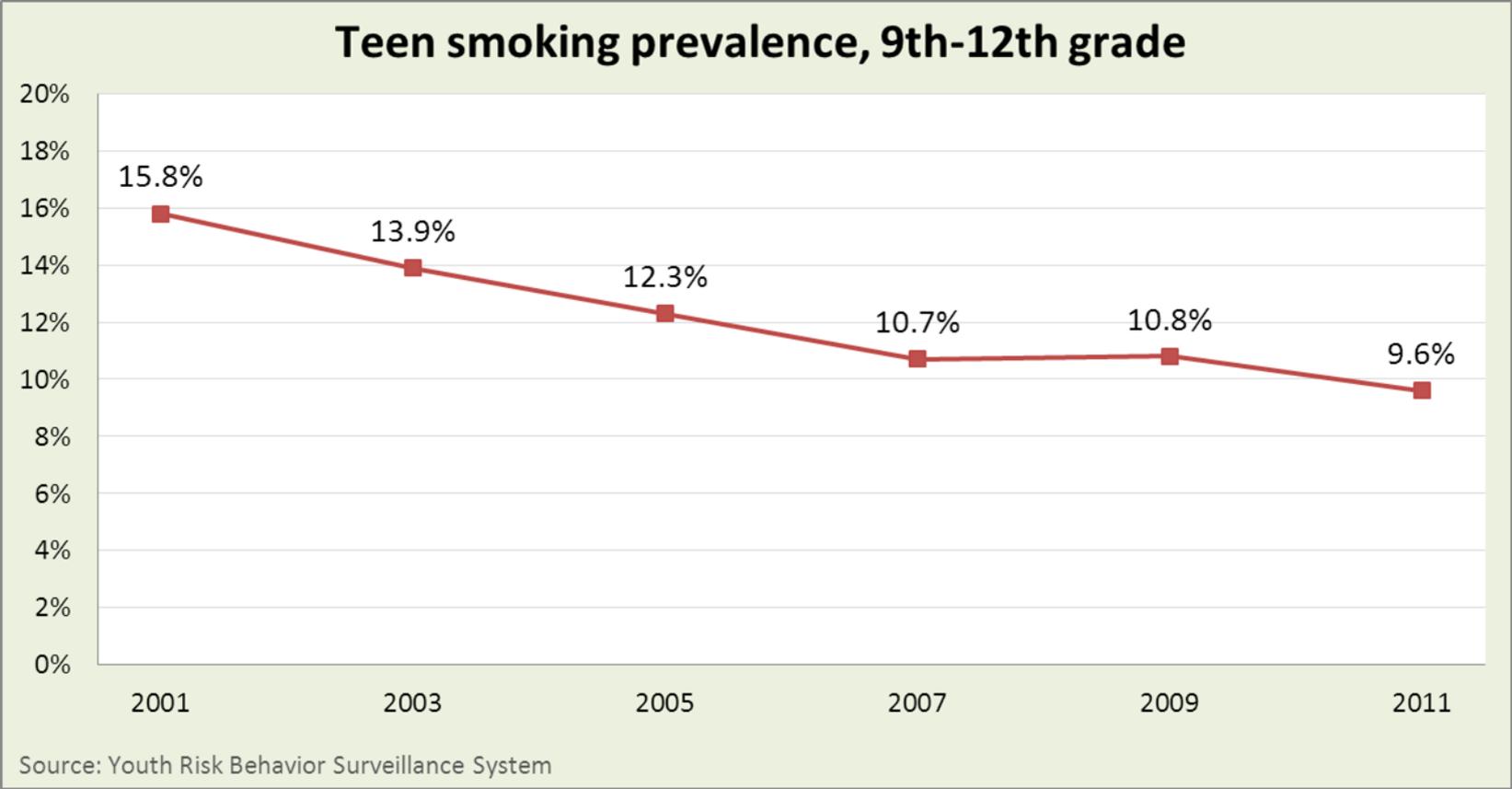


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days

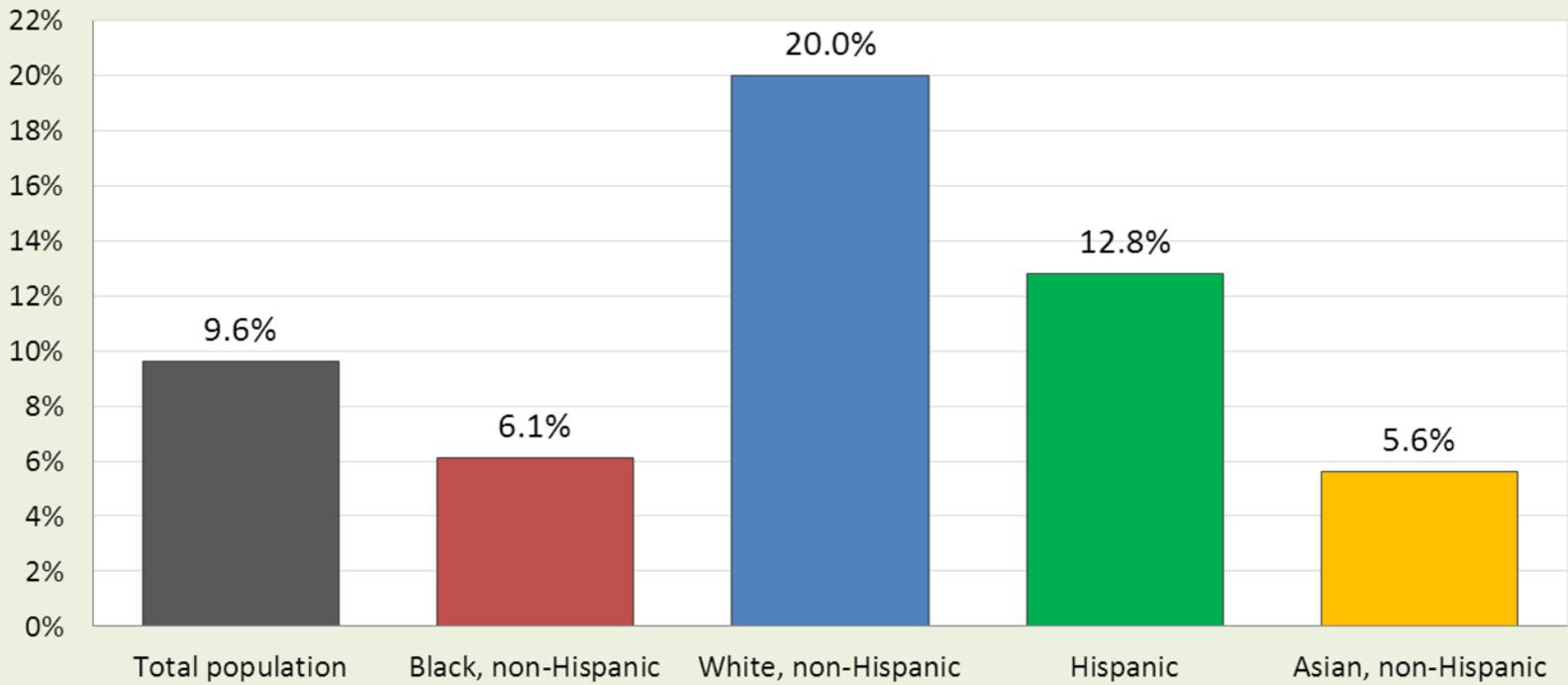




Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days



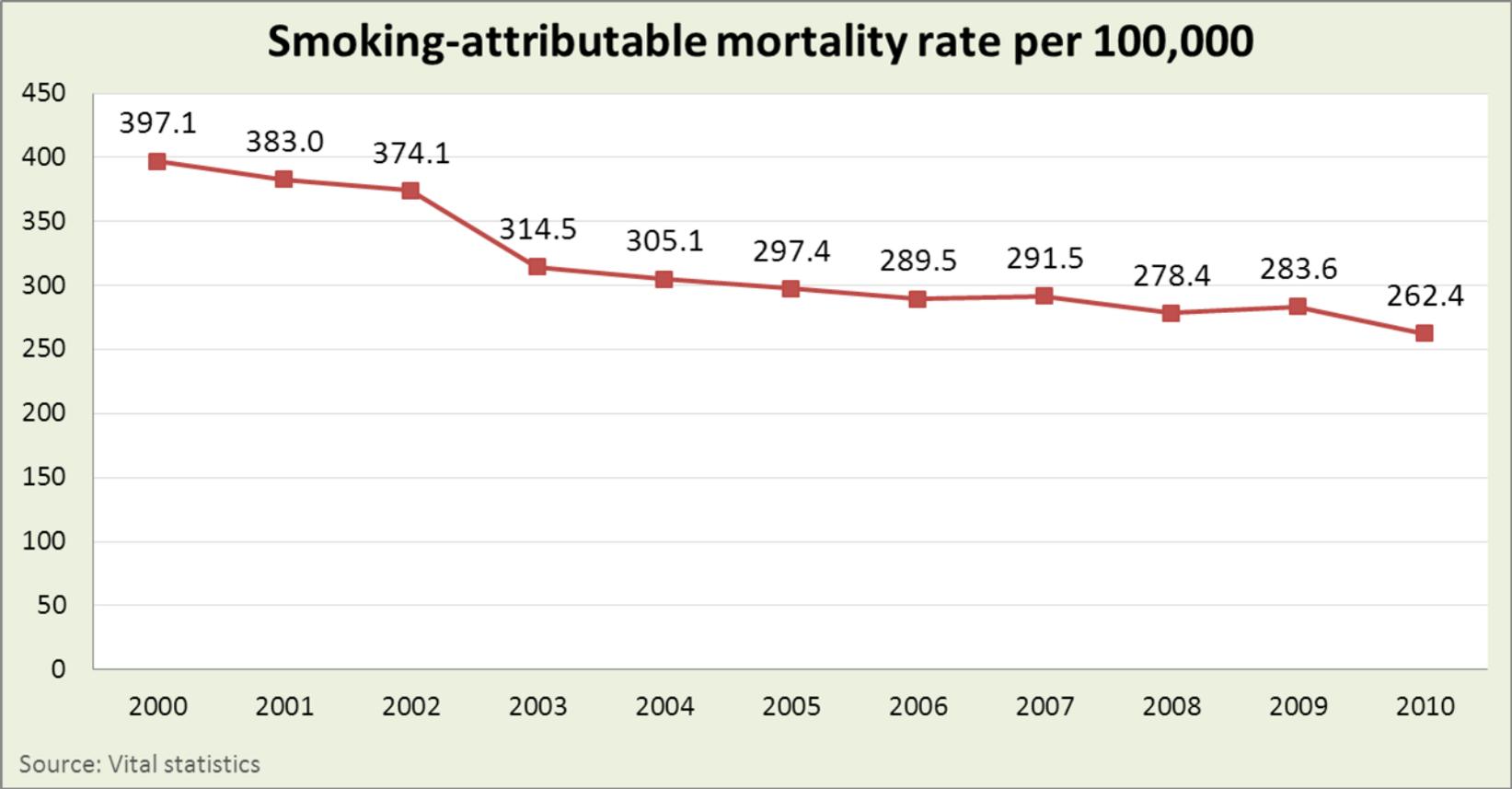
### Teen smoking prevalence, 9th-12th grade

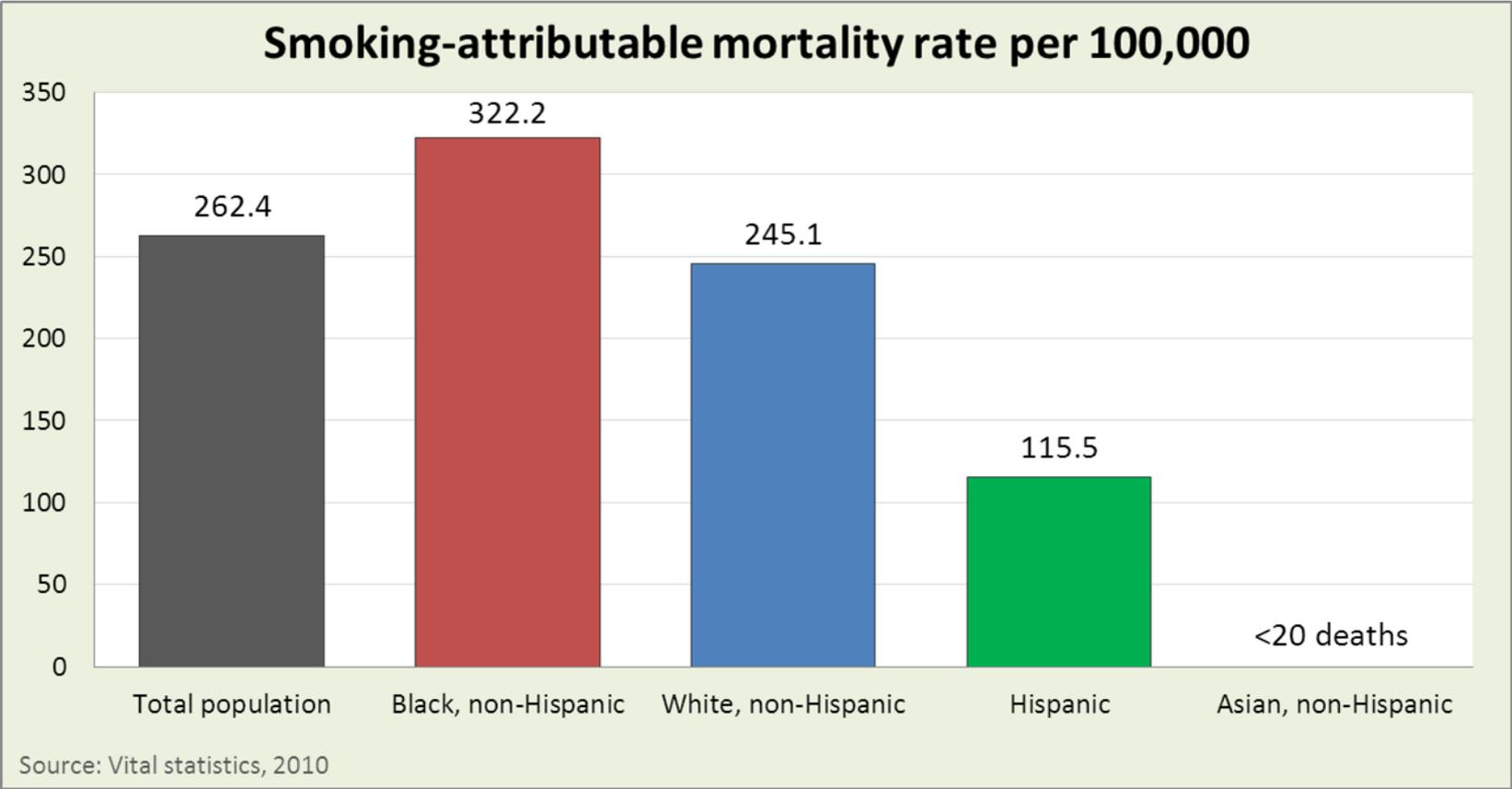


Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011

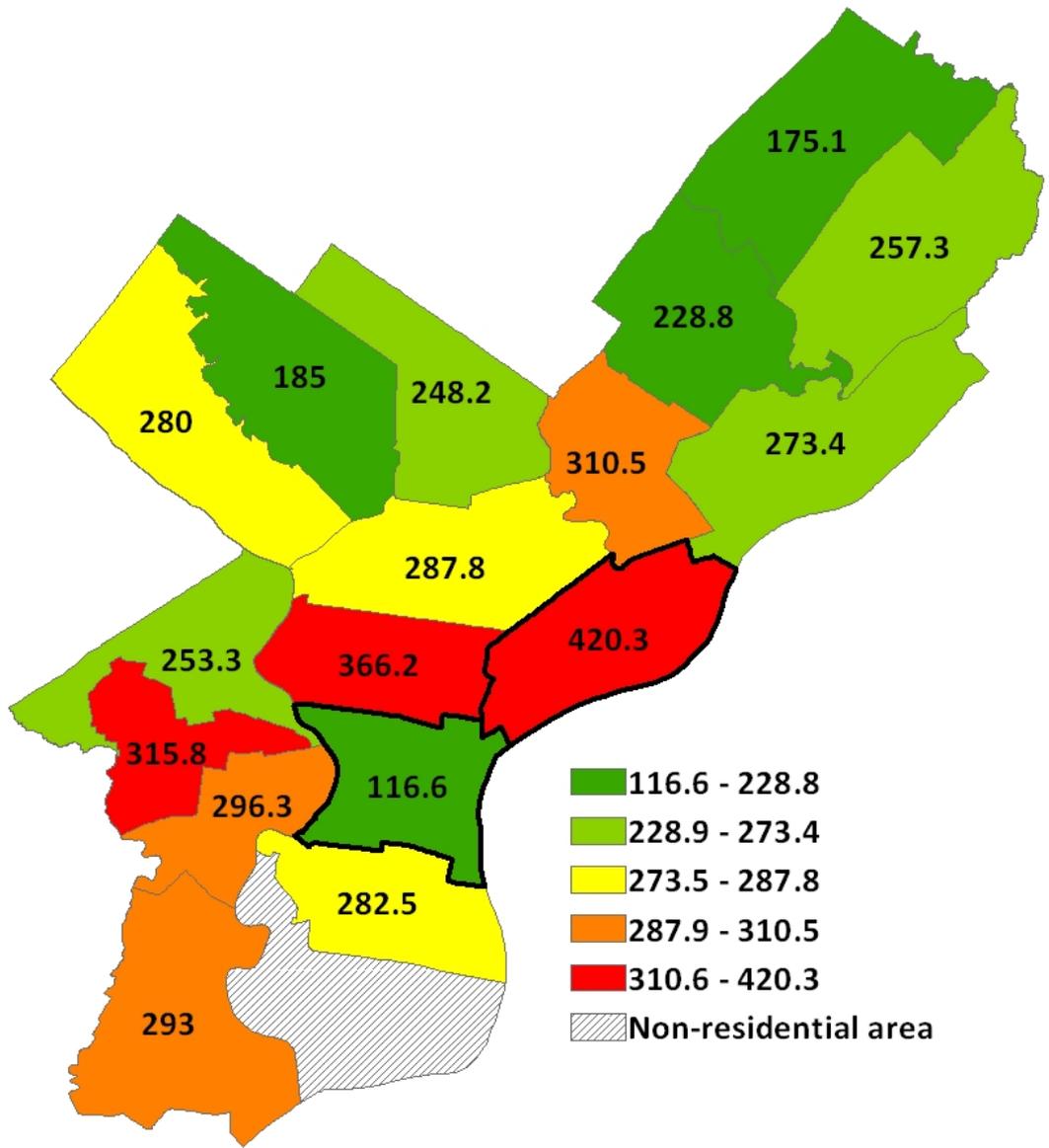
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days



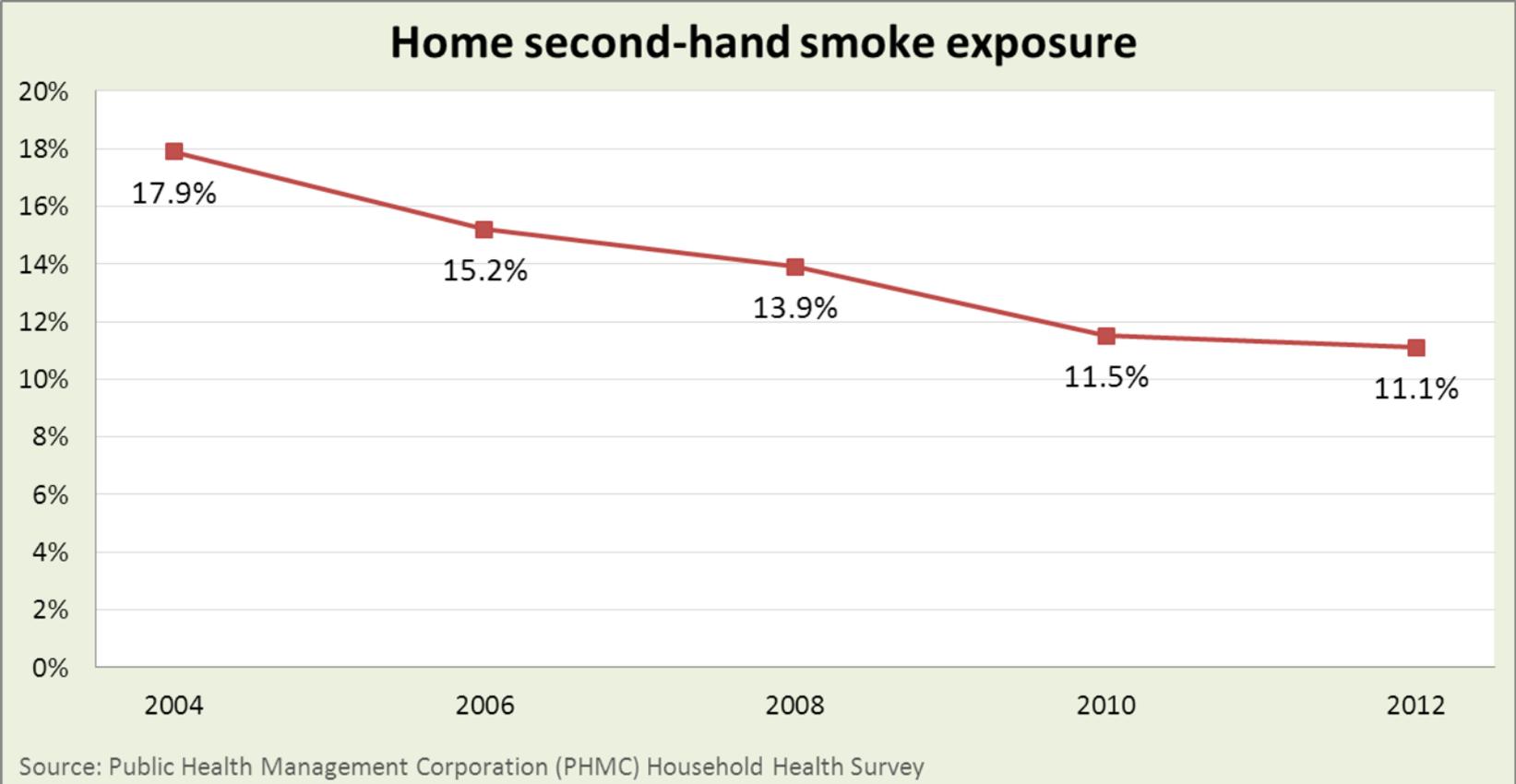




# Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000

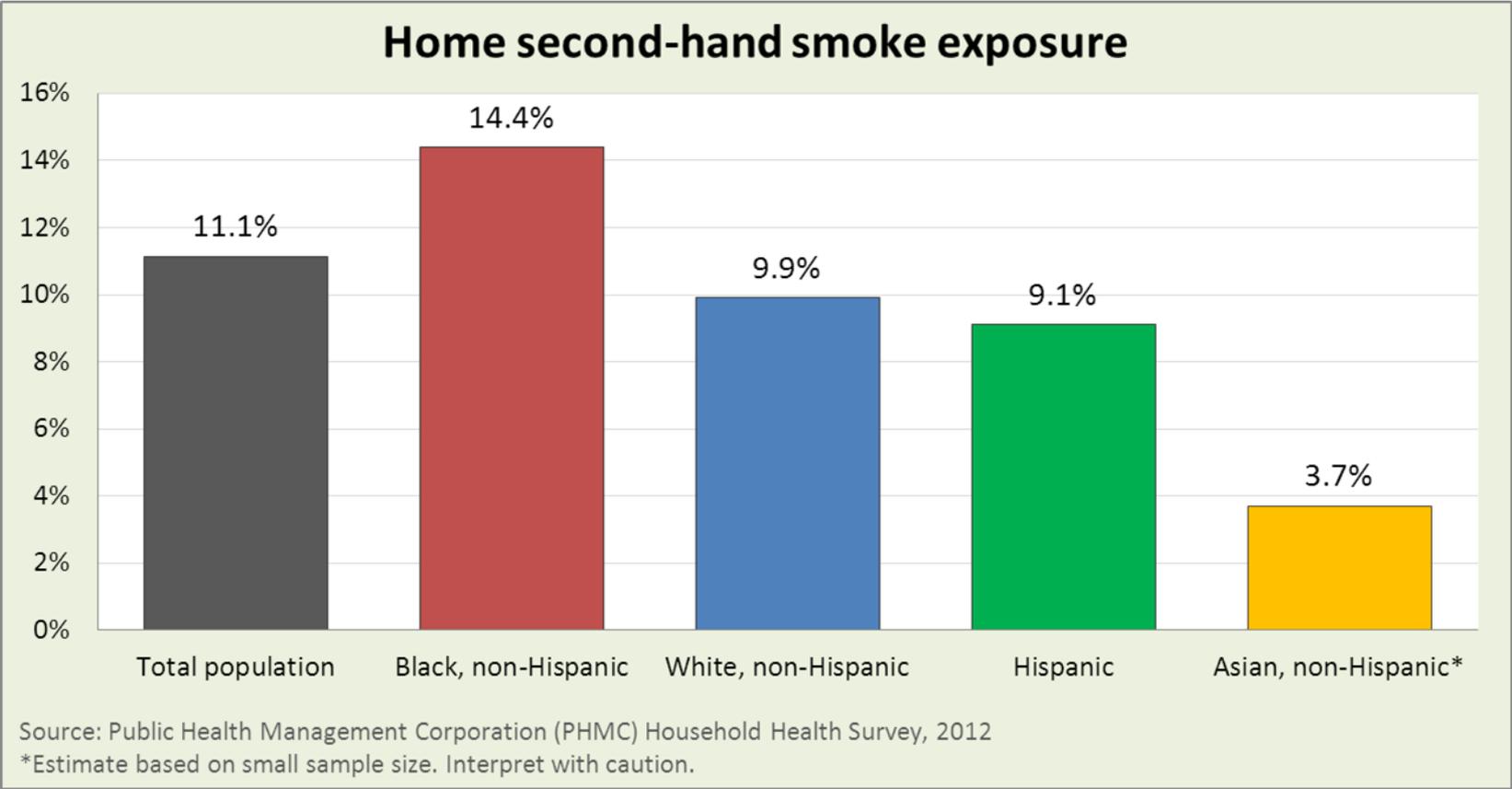


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

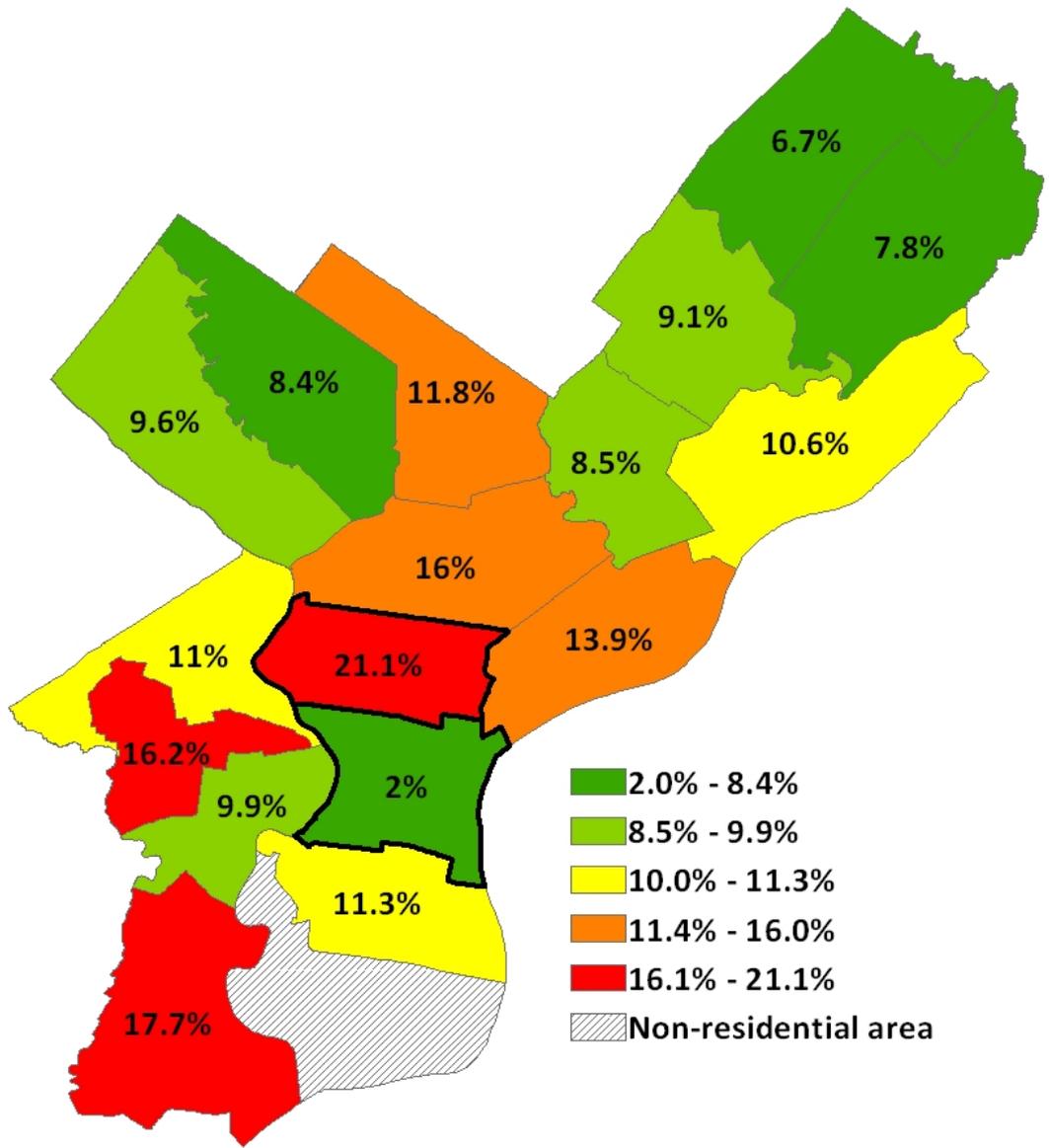


Children (0-17 years) and adult non-smokers ( $\geq 18$  years) living with someone who smokes in the home





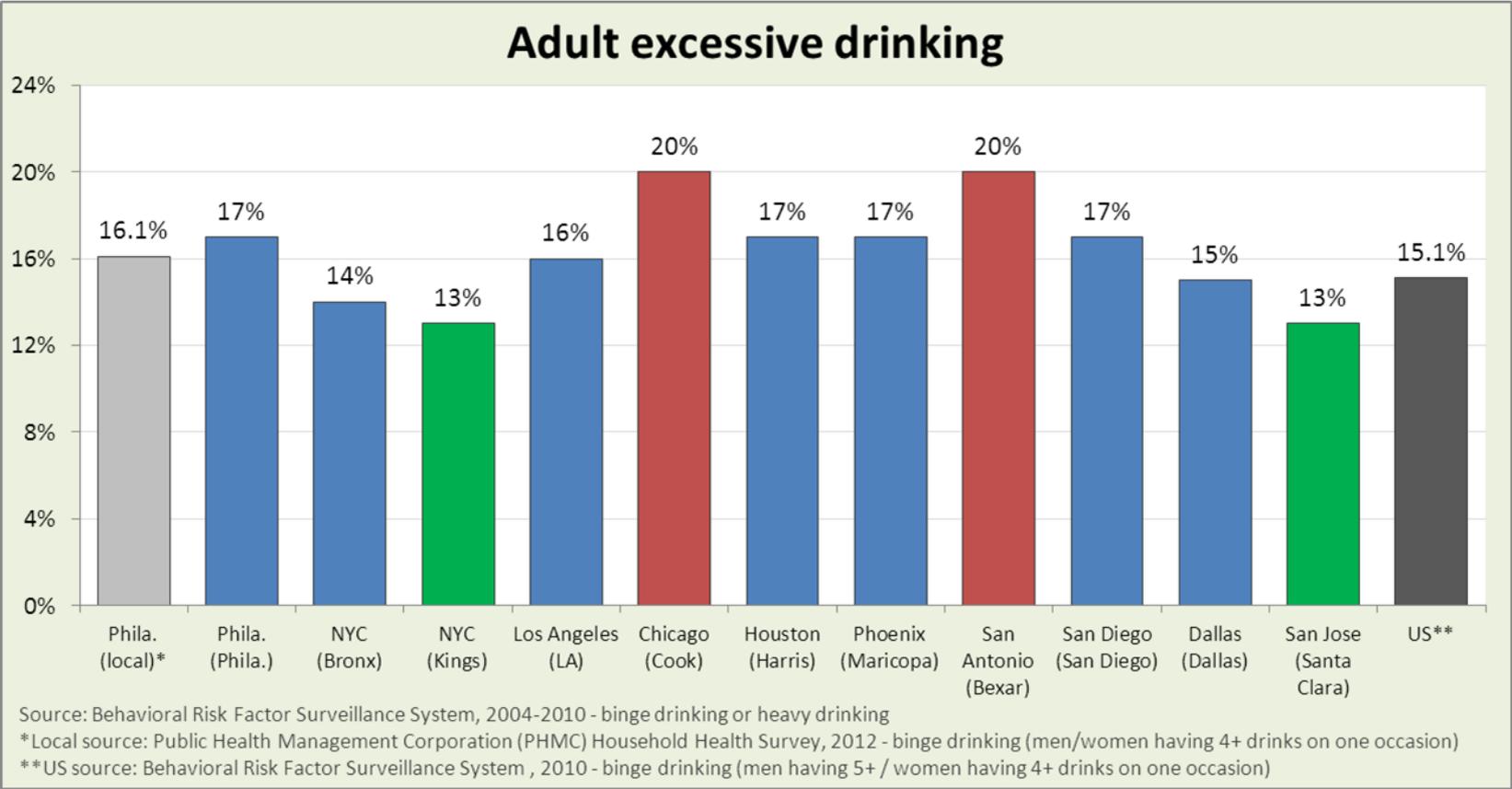
# Home secondhand smoke exposure

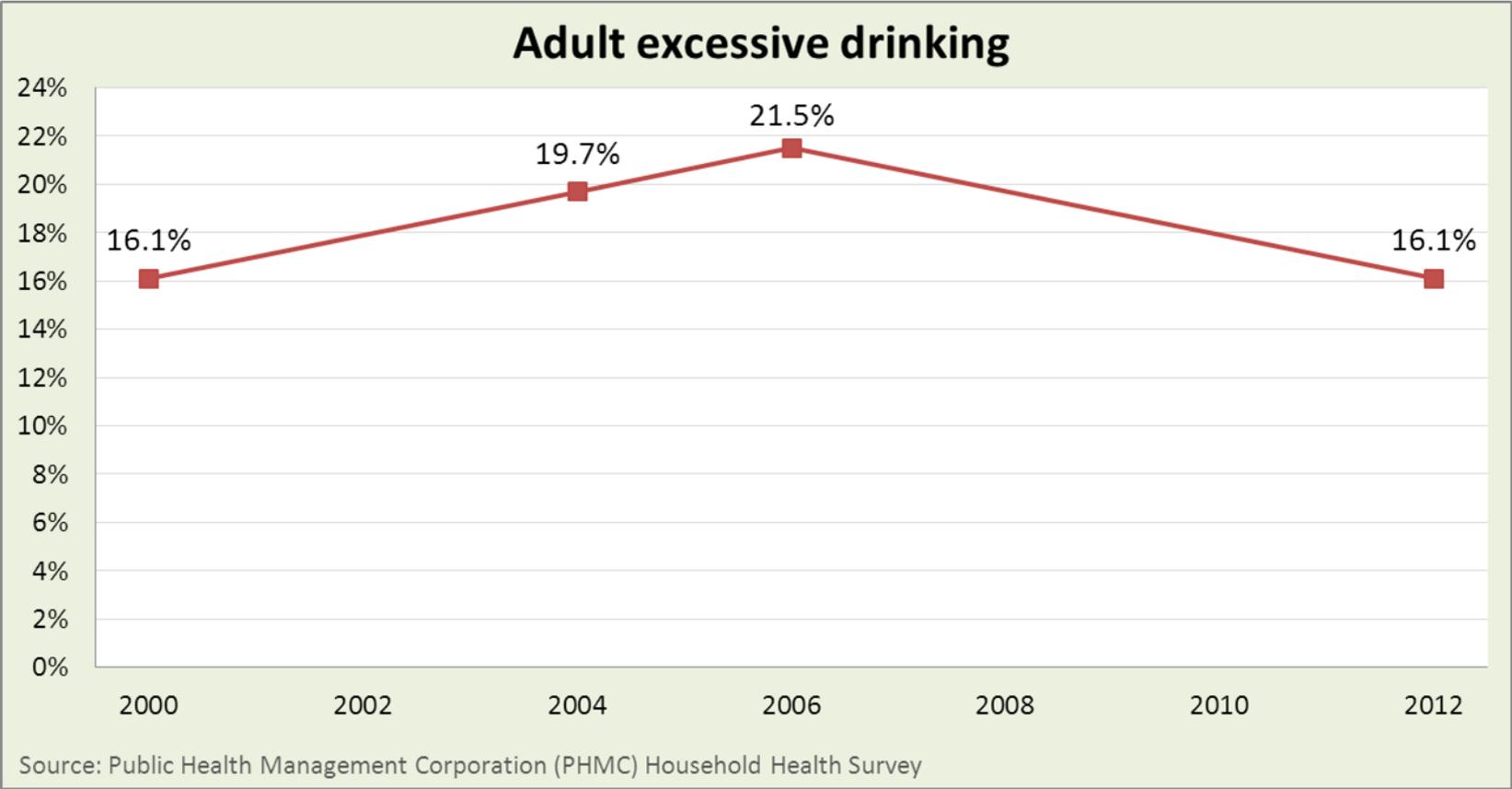


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

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

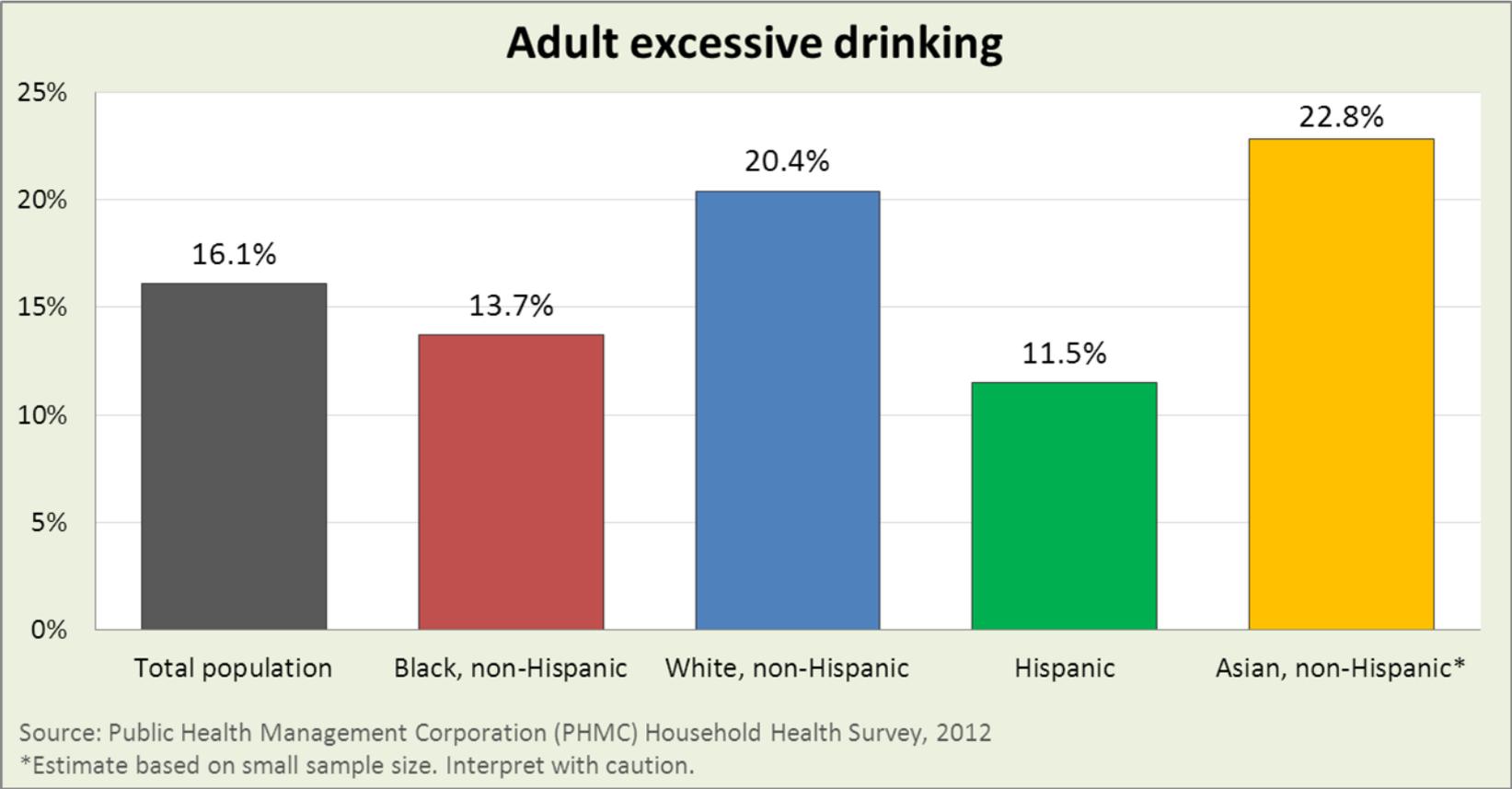






5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days

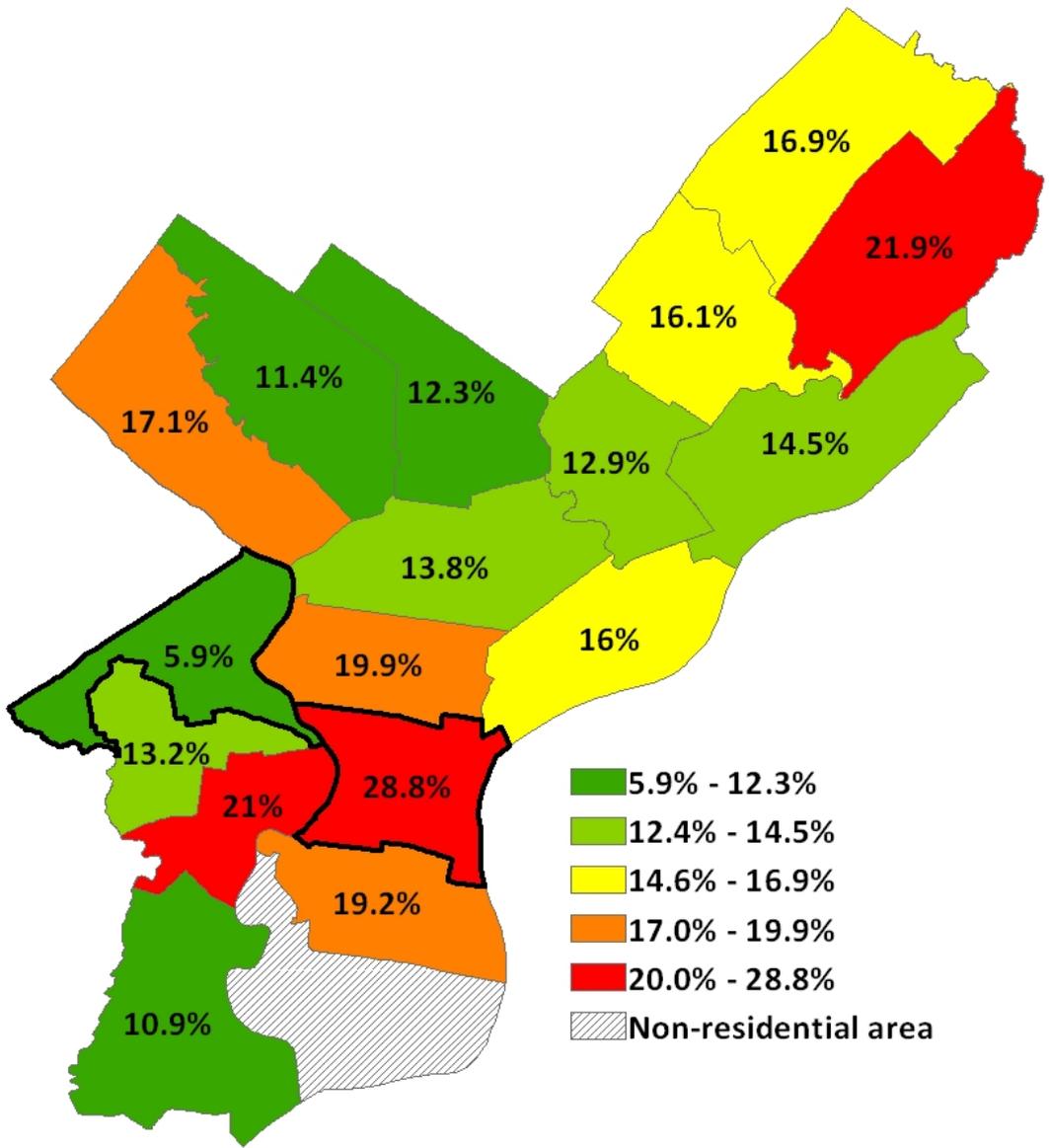




5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days



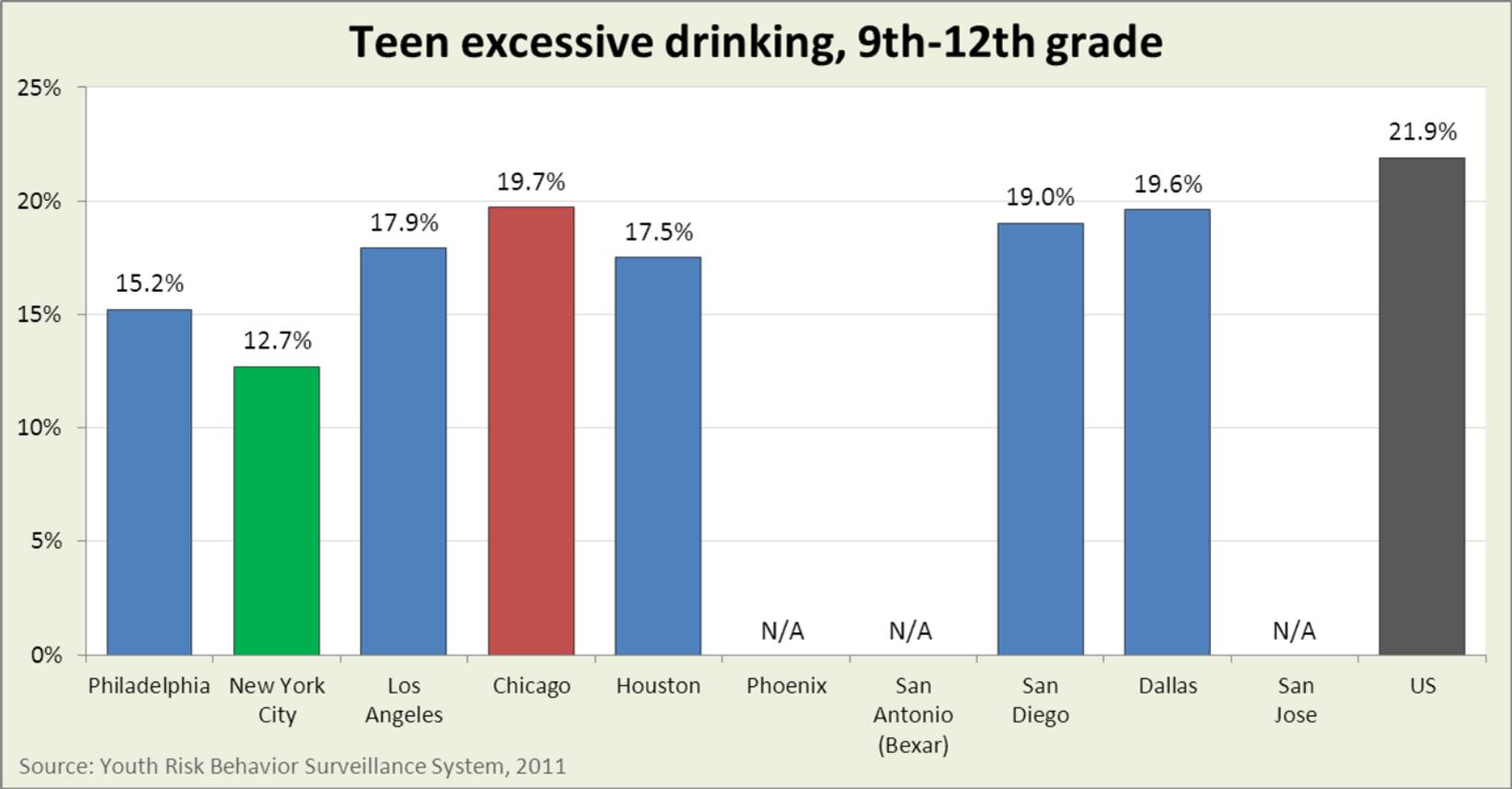
# Adult excessive drinking



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

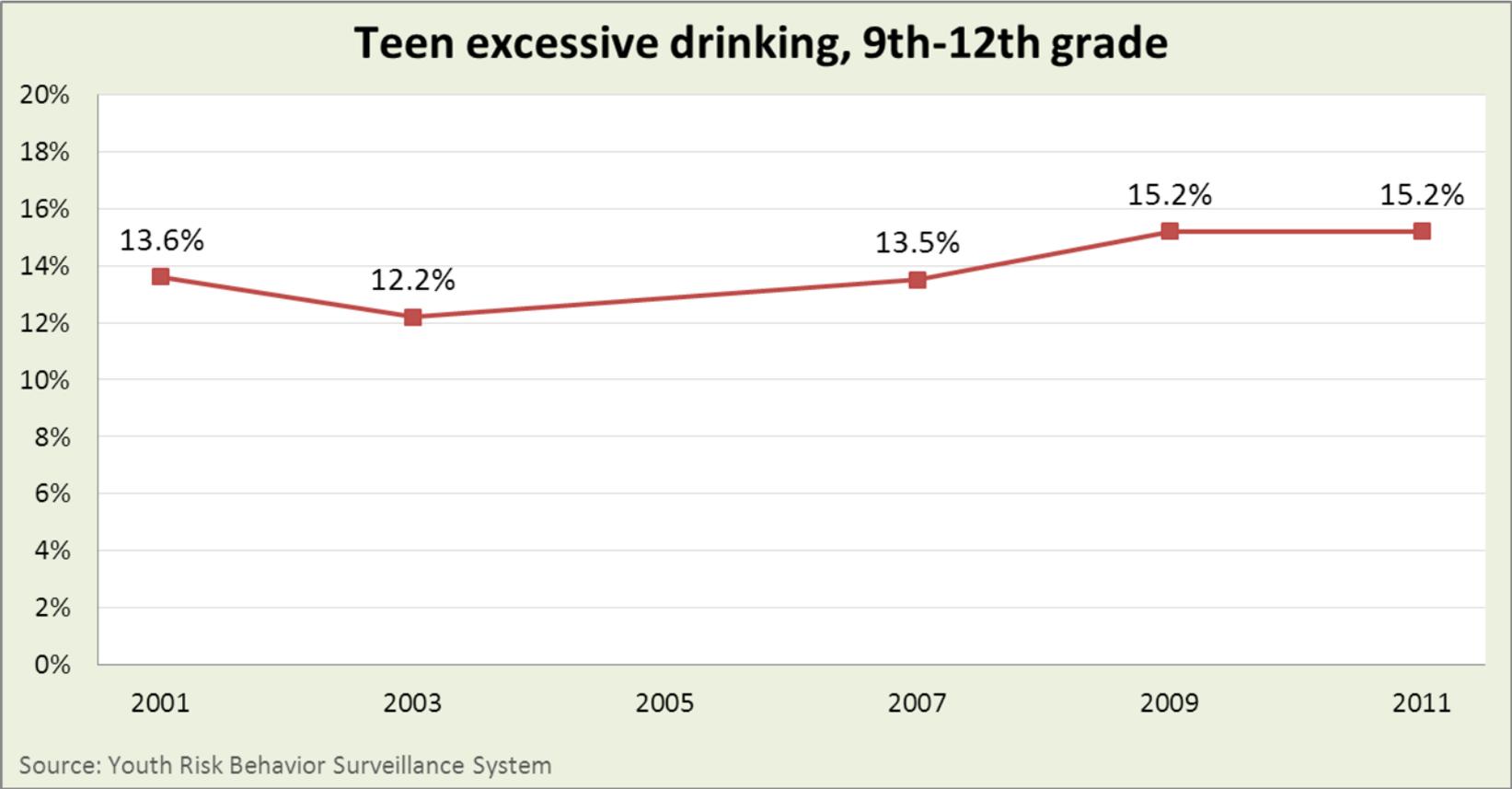
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days





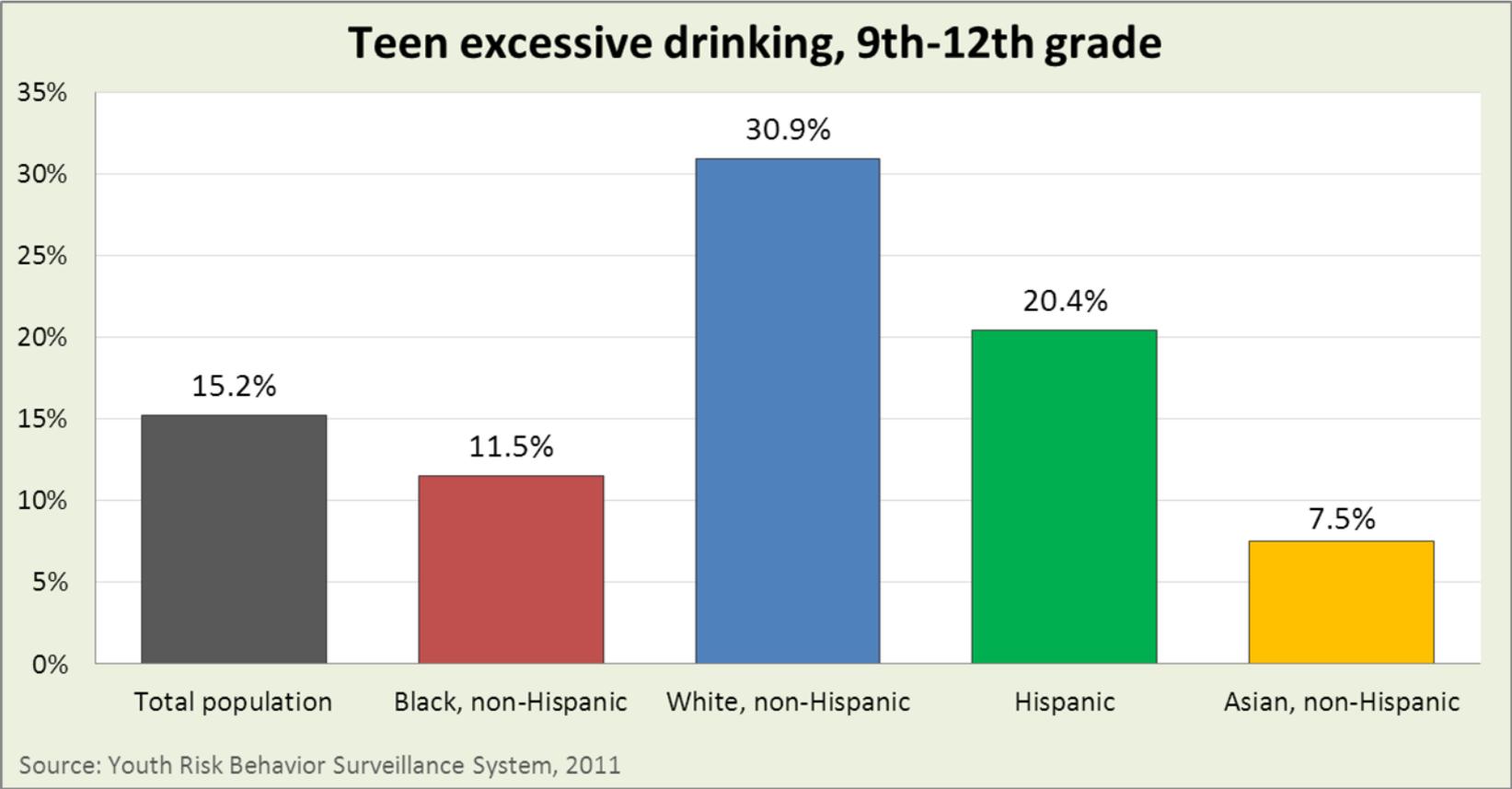
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in last 30 days





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





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



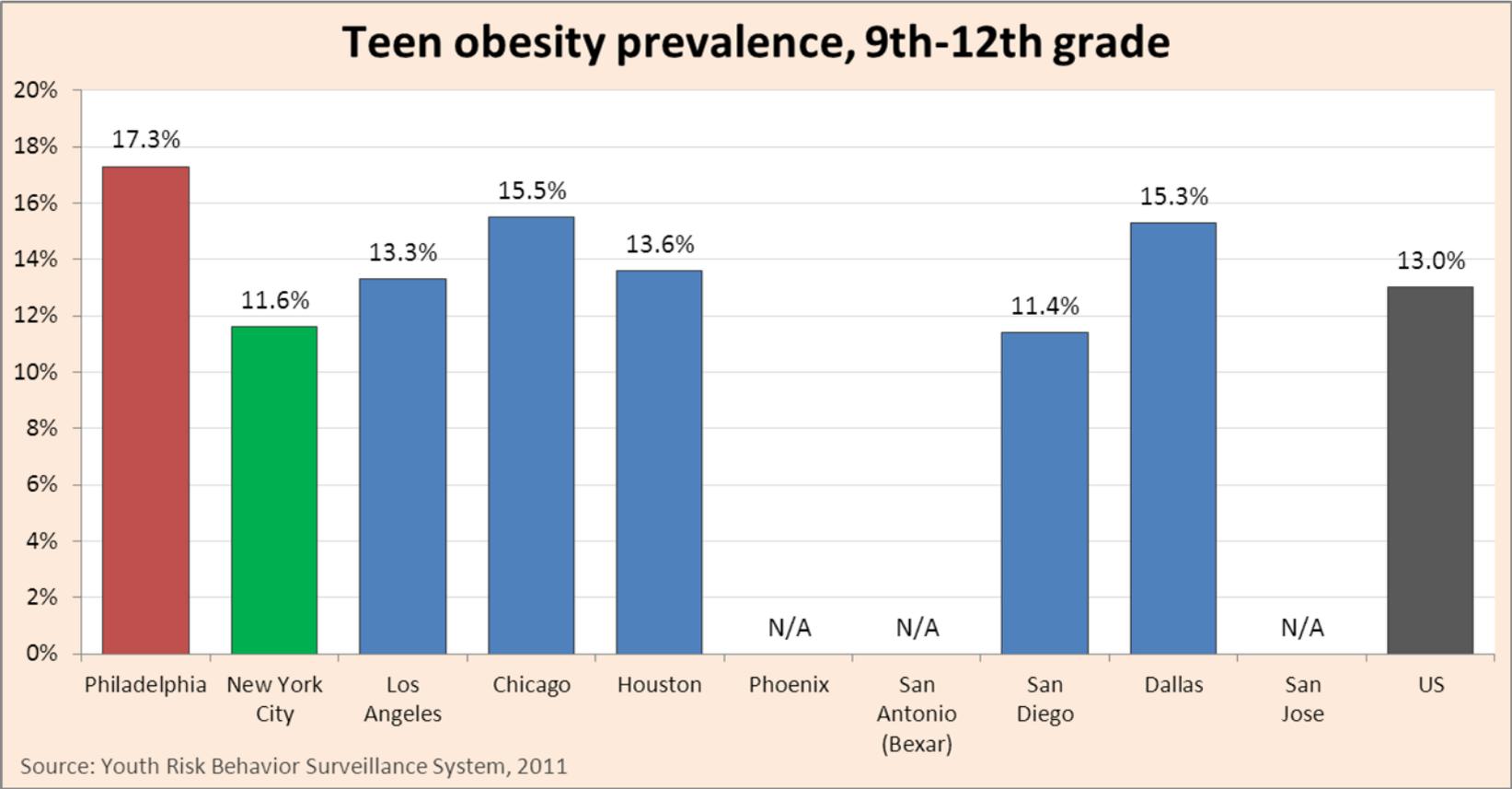
# OBESITY

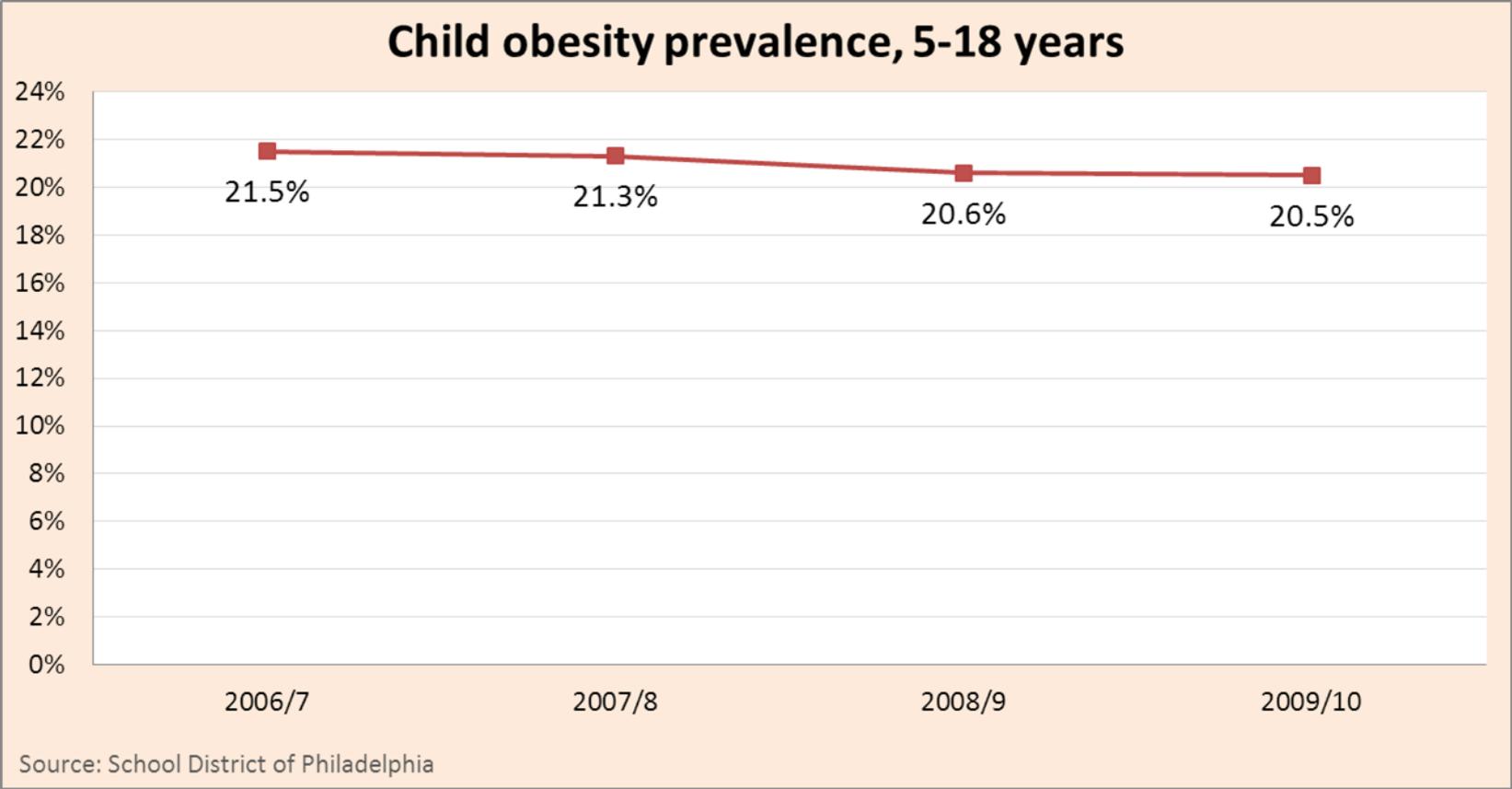
Teen/child obesity

Adult obesity

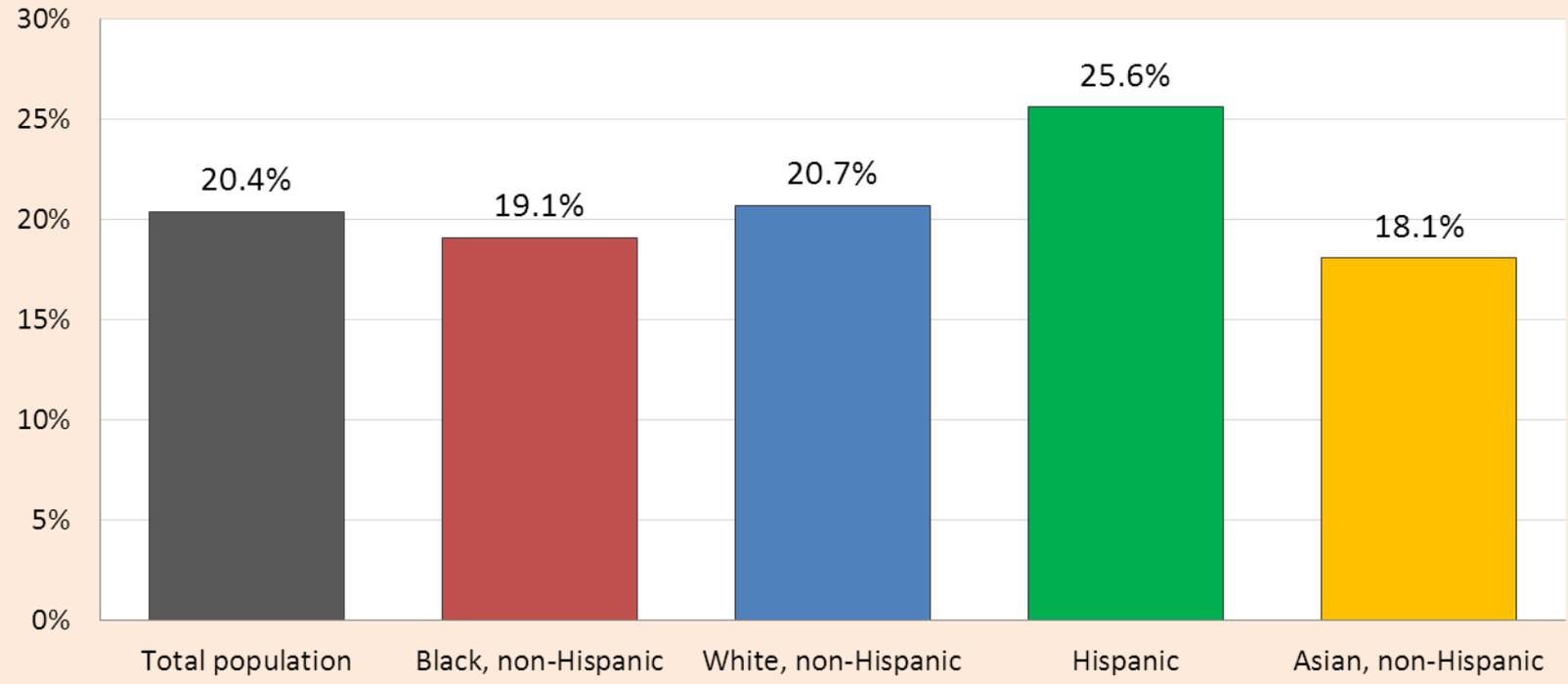
Adult sugary drink consumption

Teen sugary drink consumption

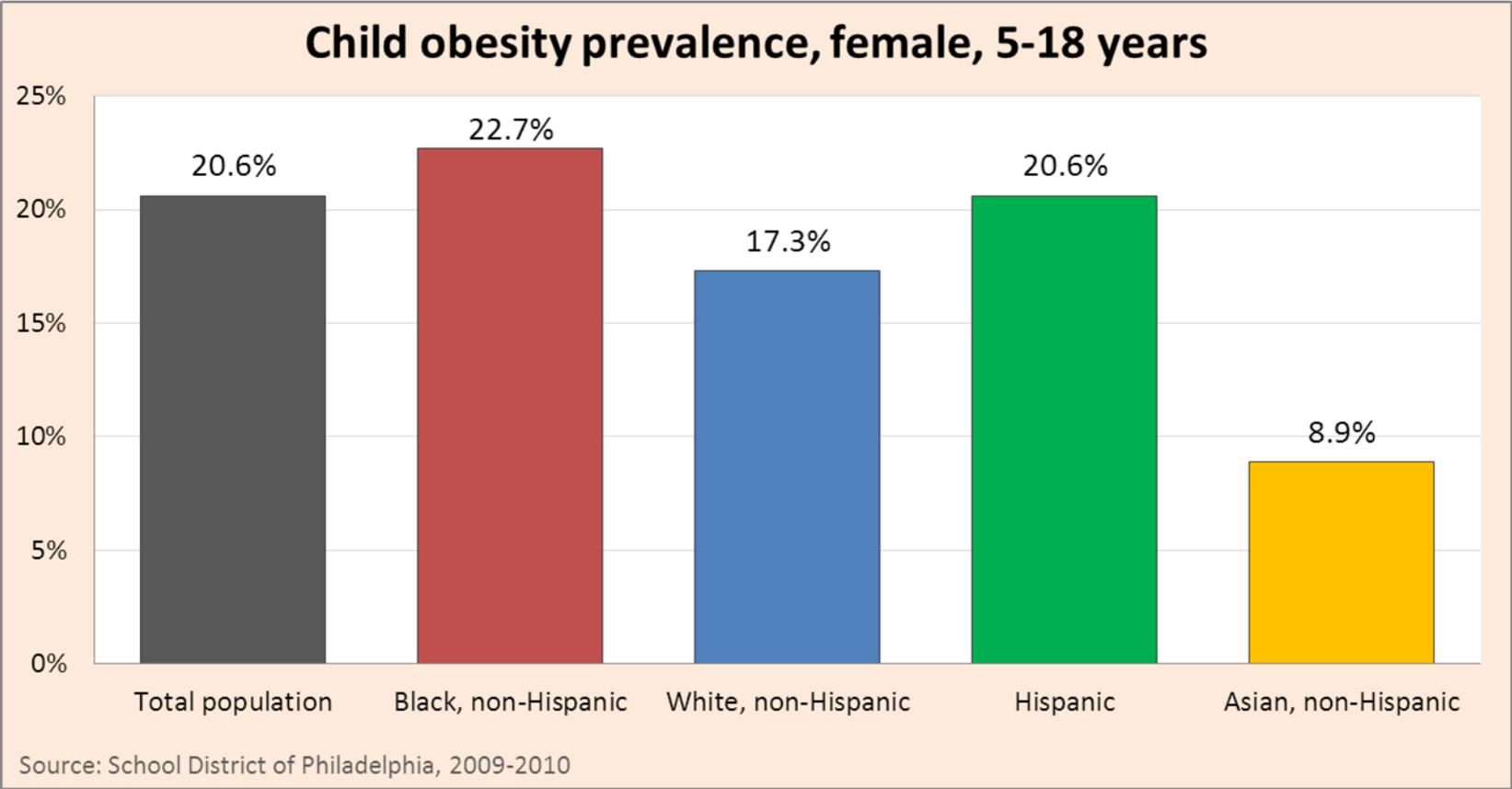




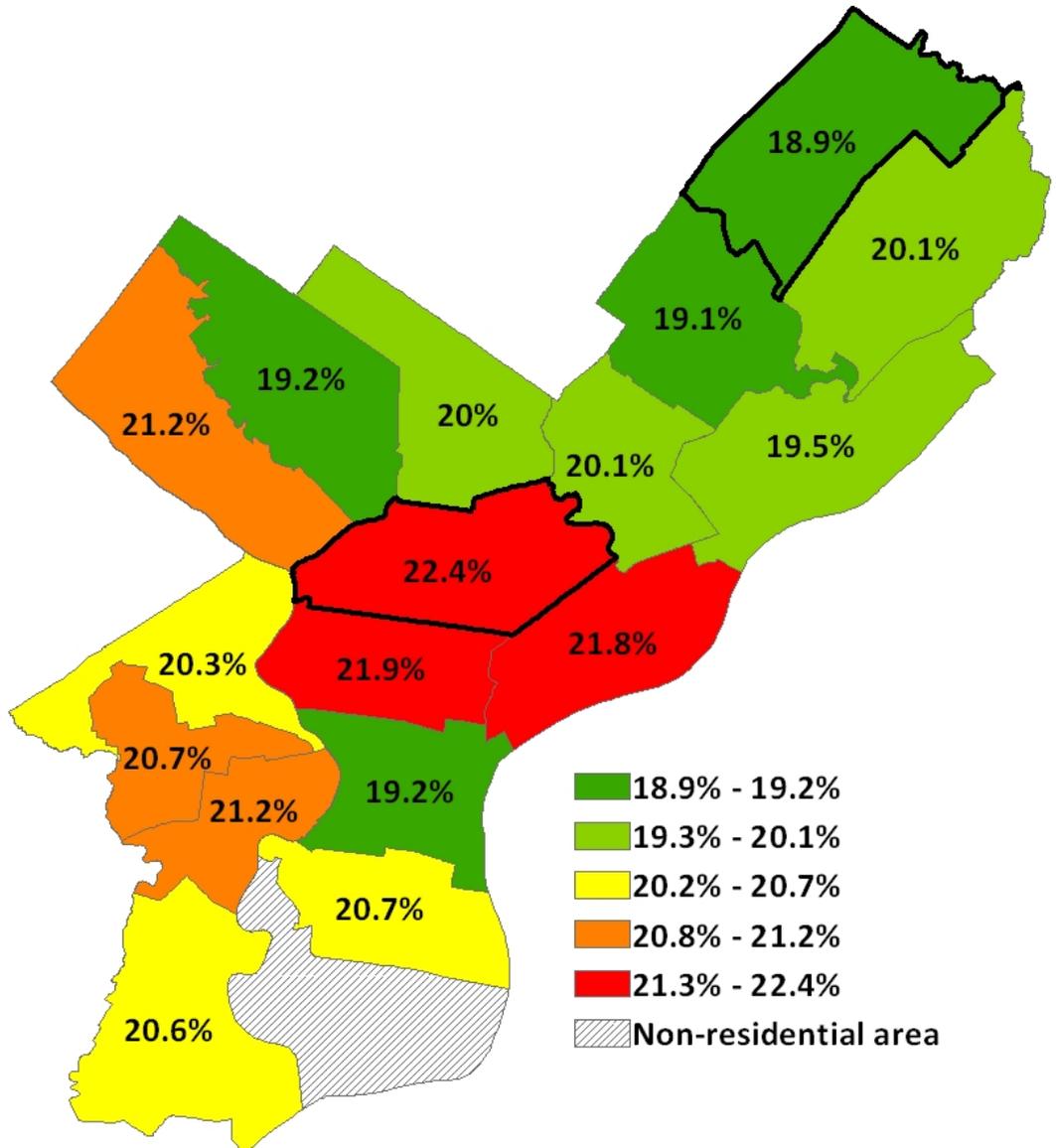
### Child obesity prevalence, male, 5-18 years



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2009-2010

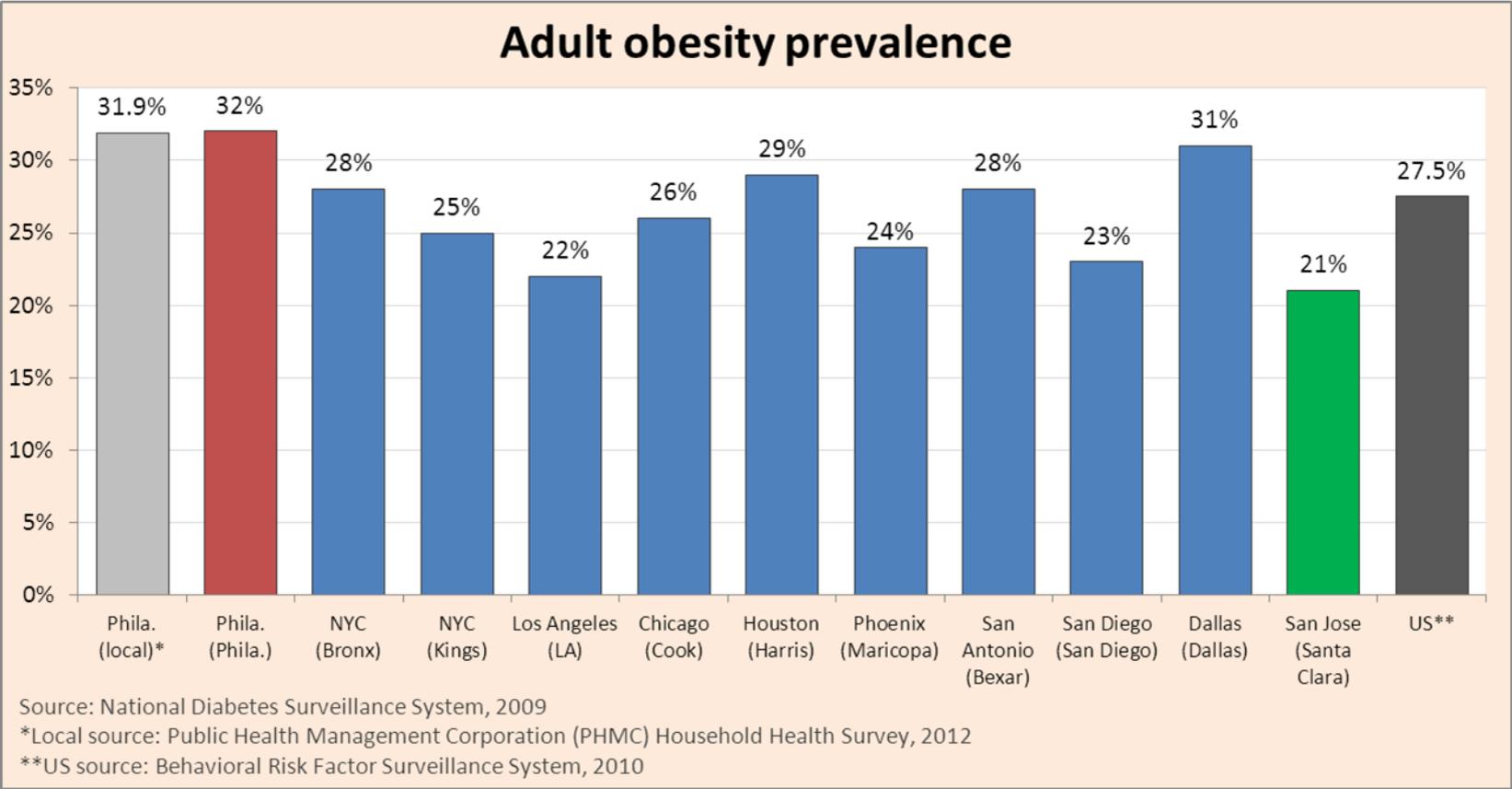


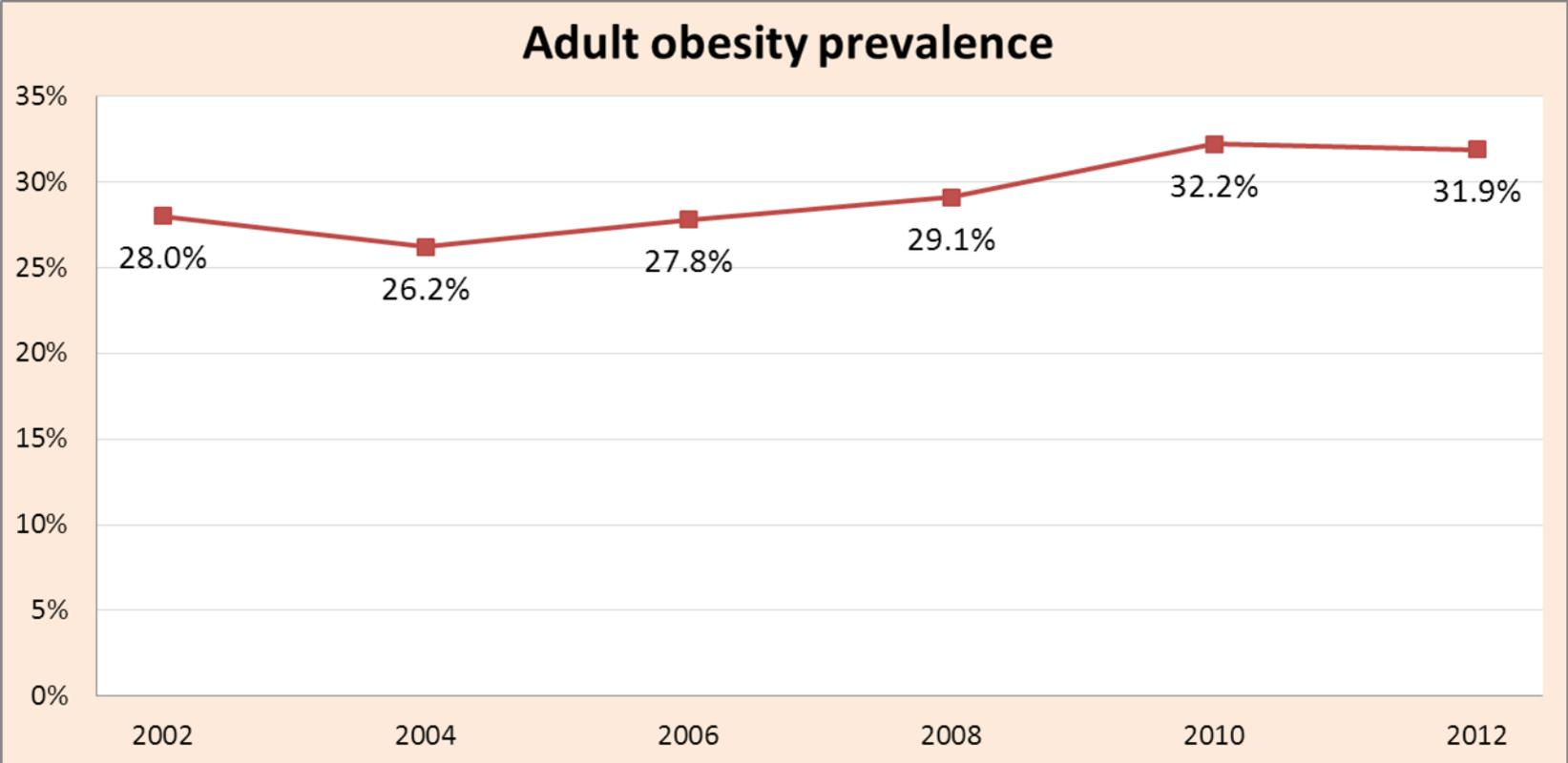
# Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years



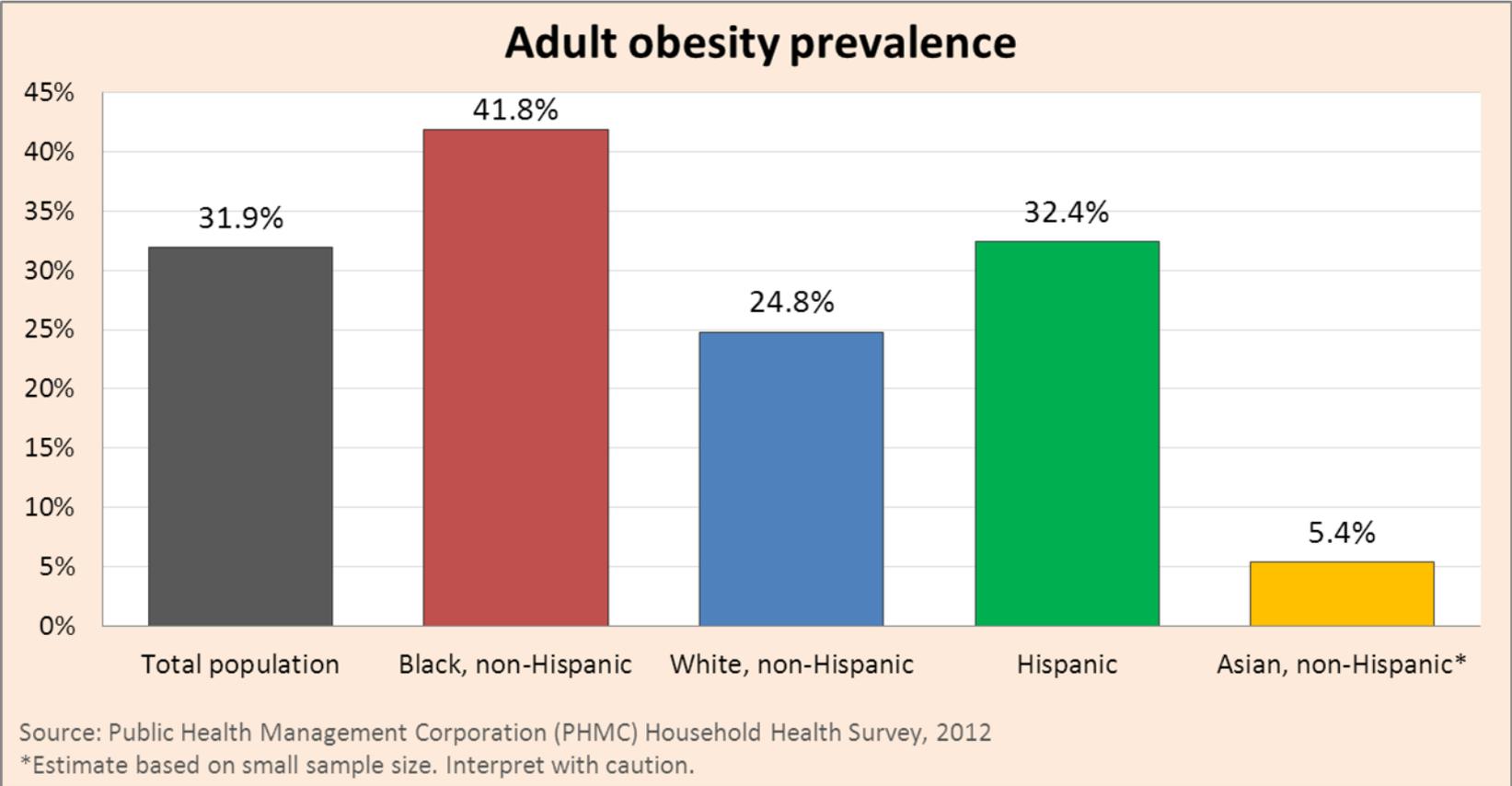
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2009-2010



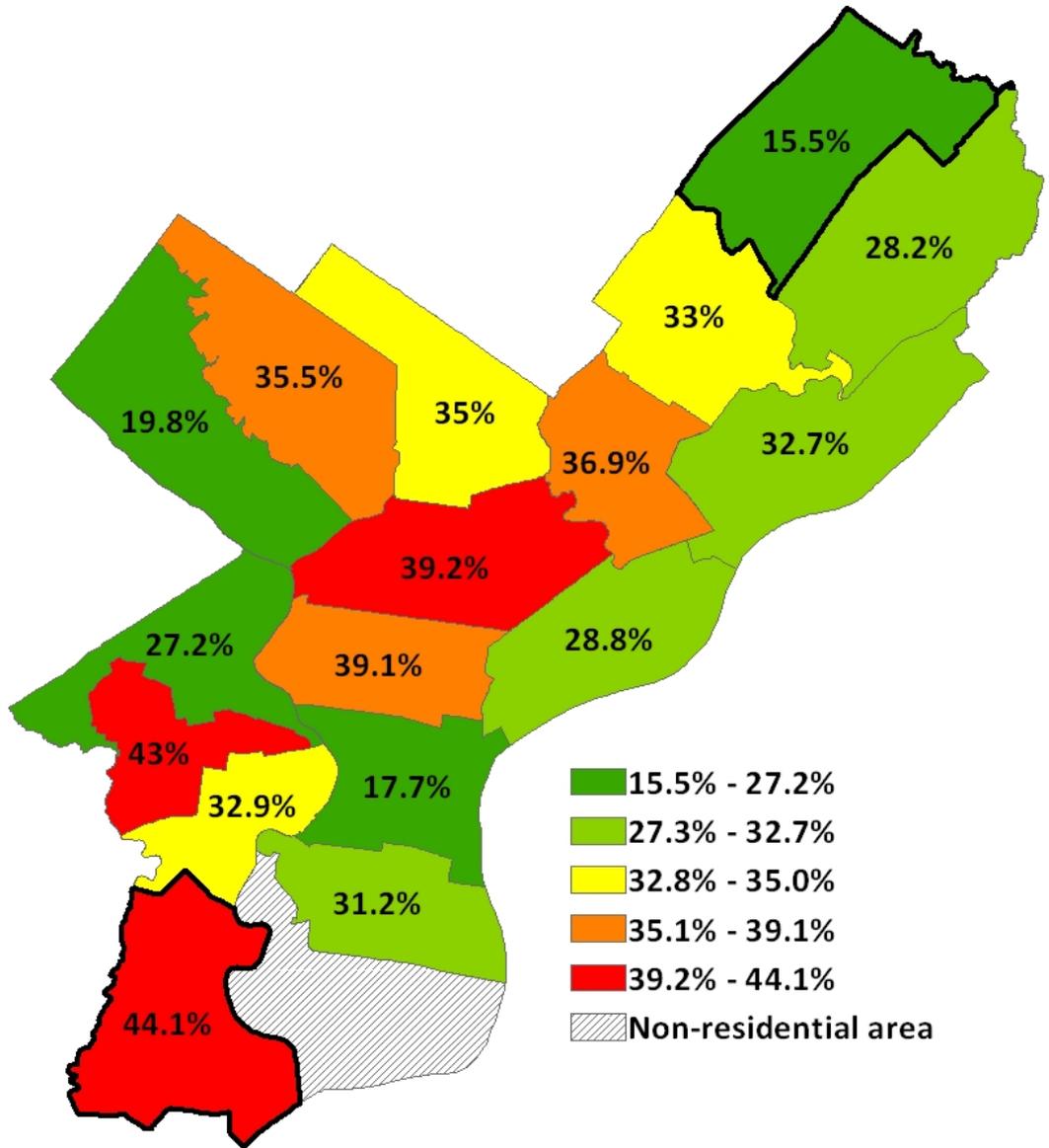




Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

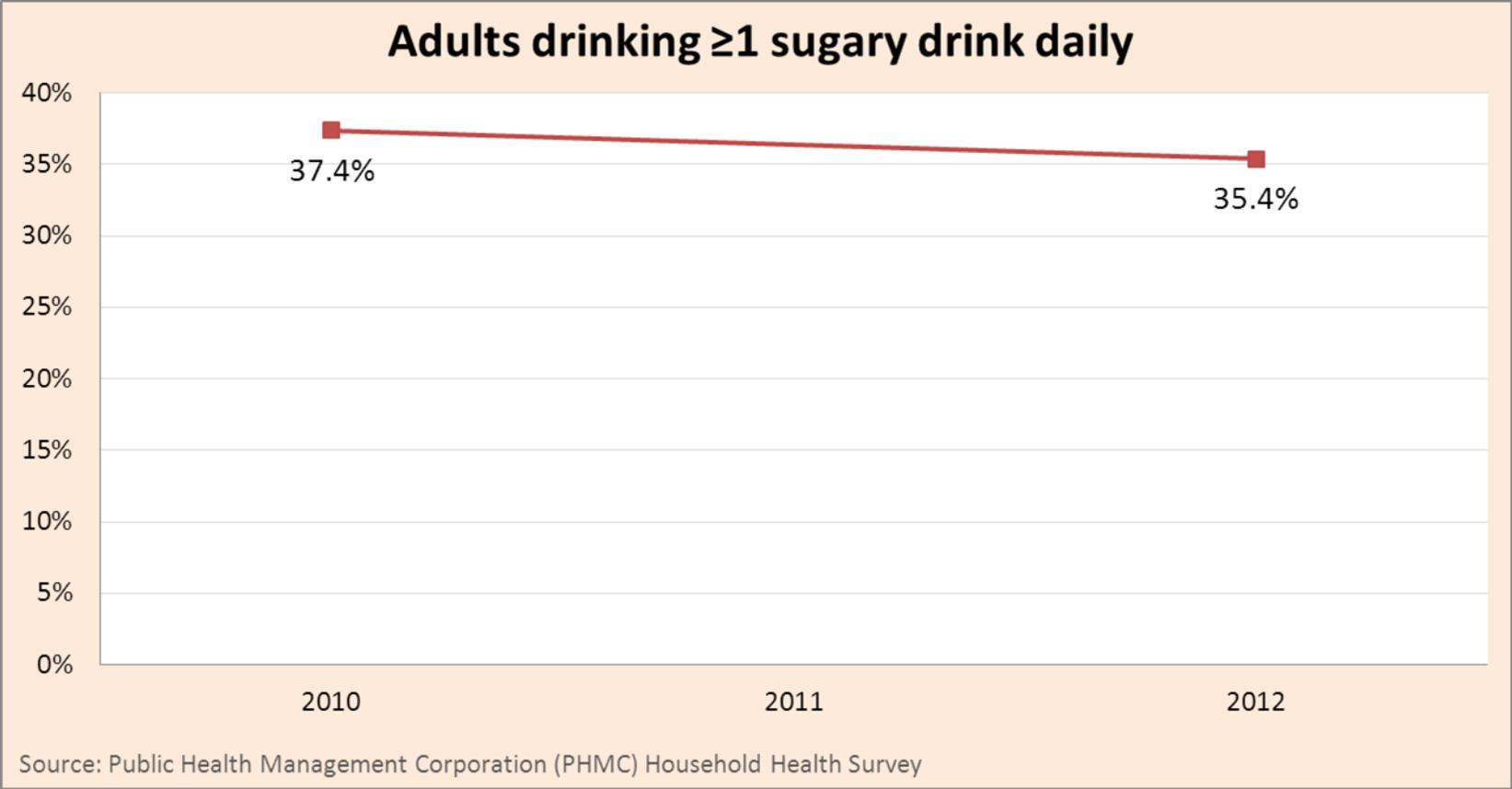


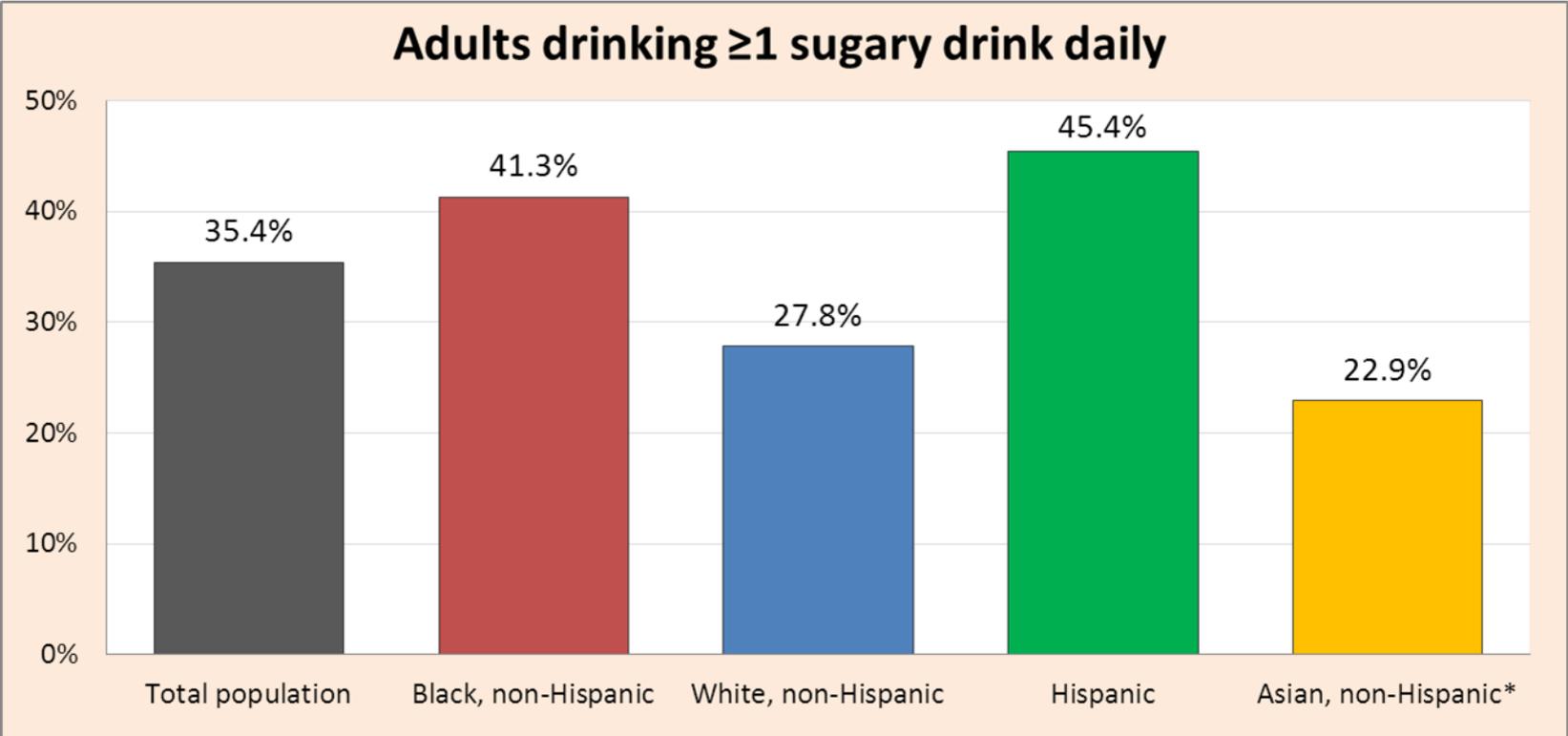
# Adult obesity prevalence



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





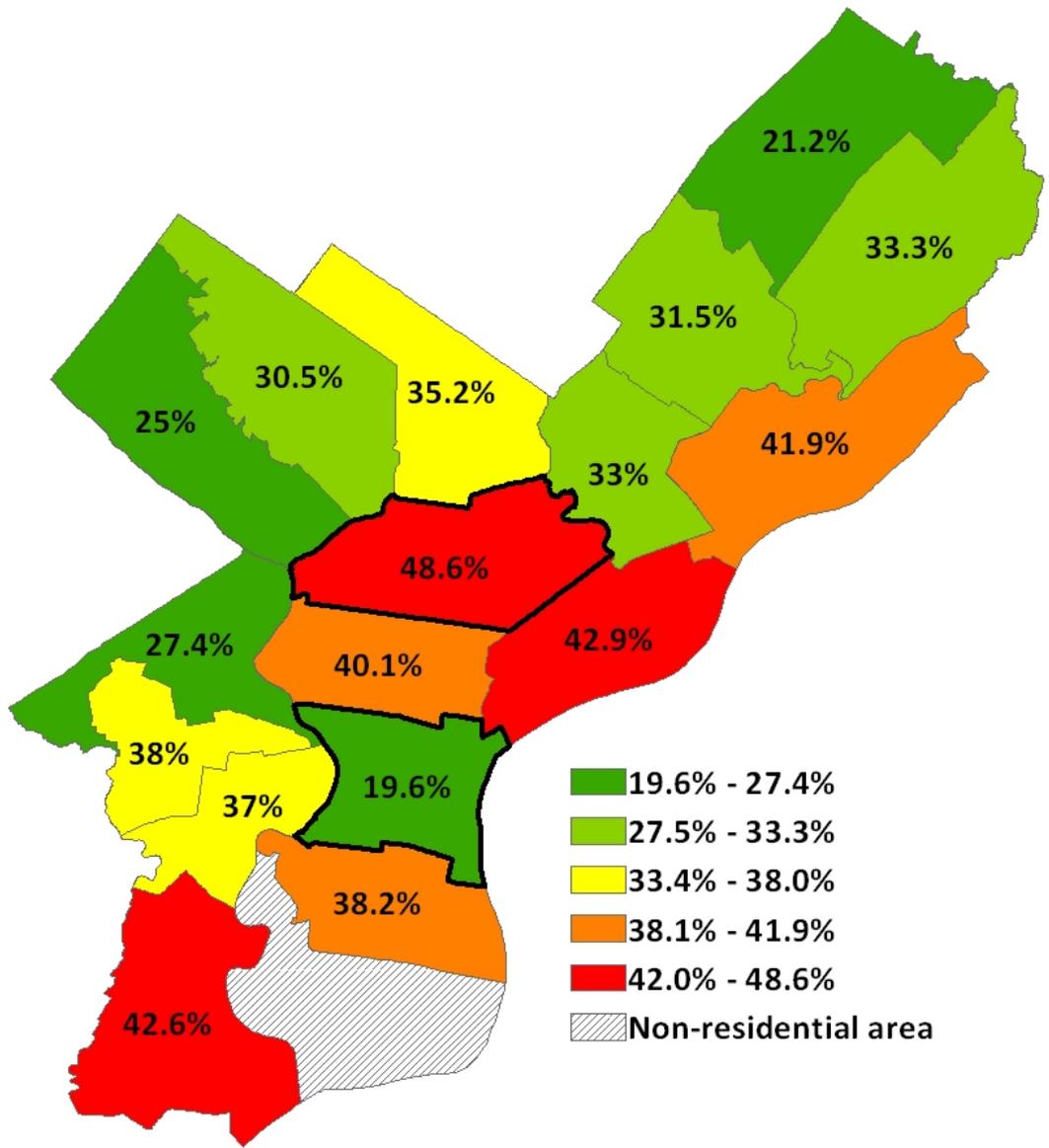


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

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

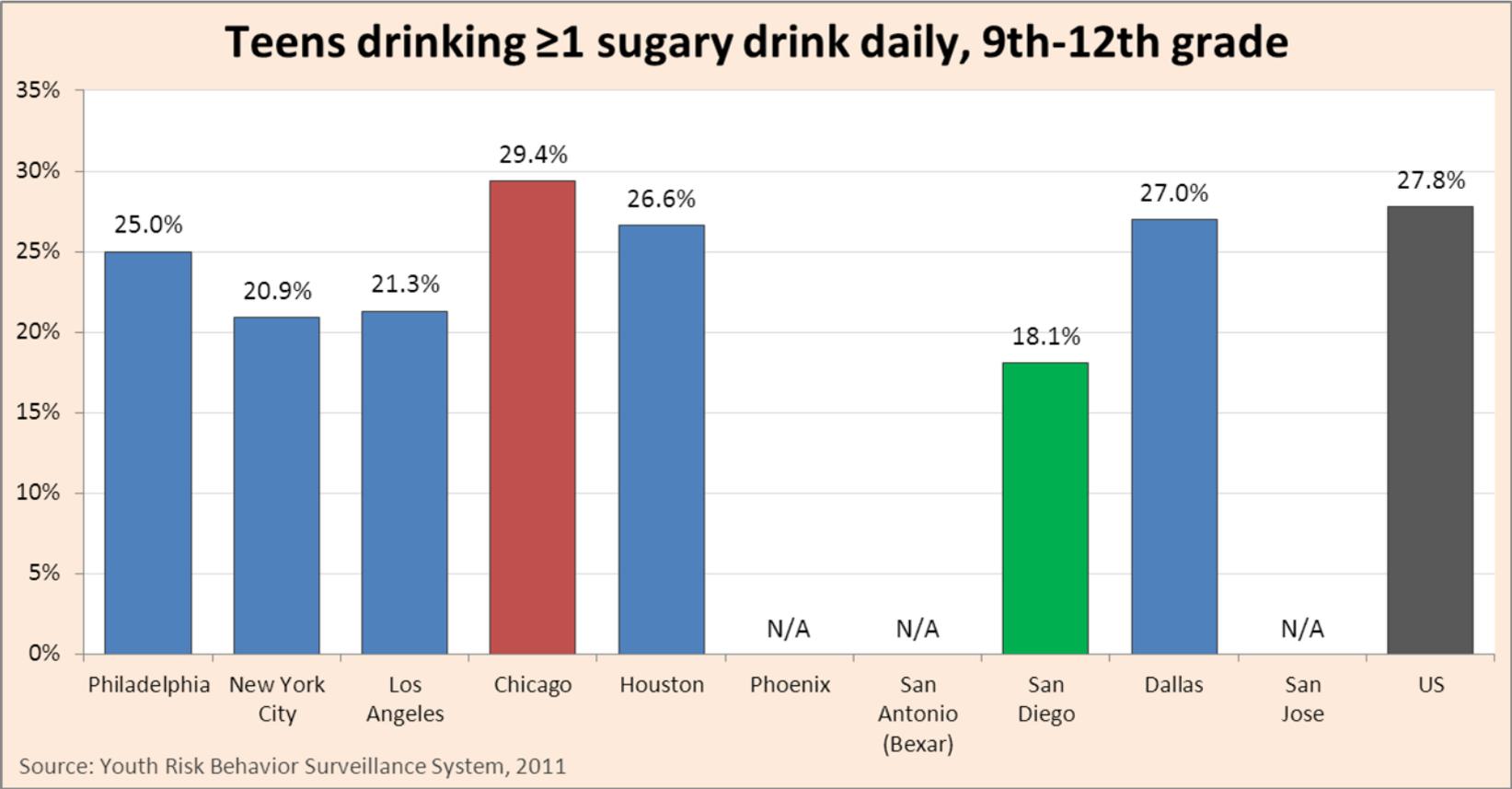


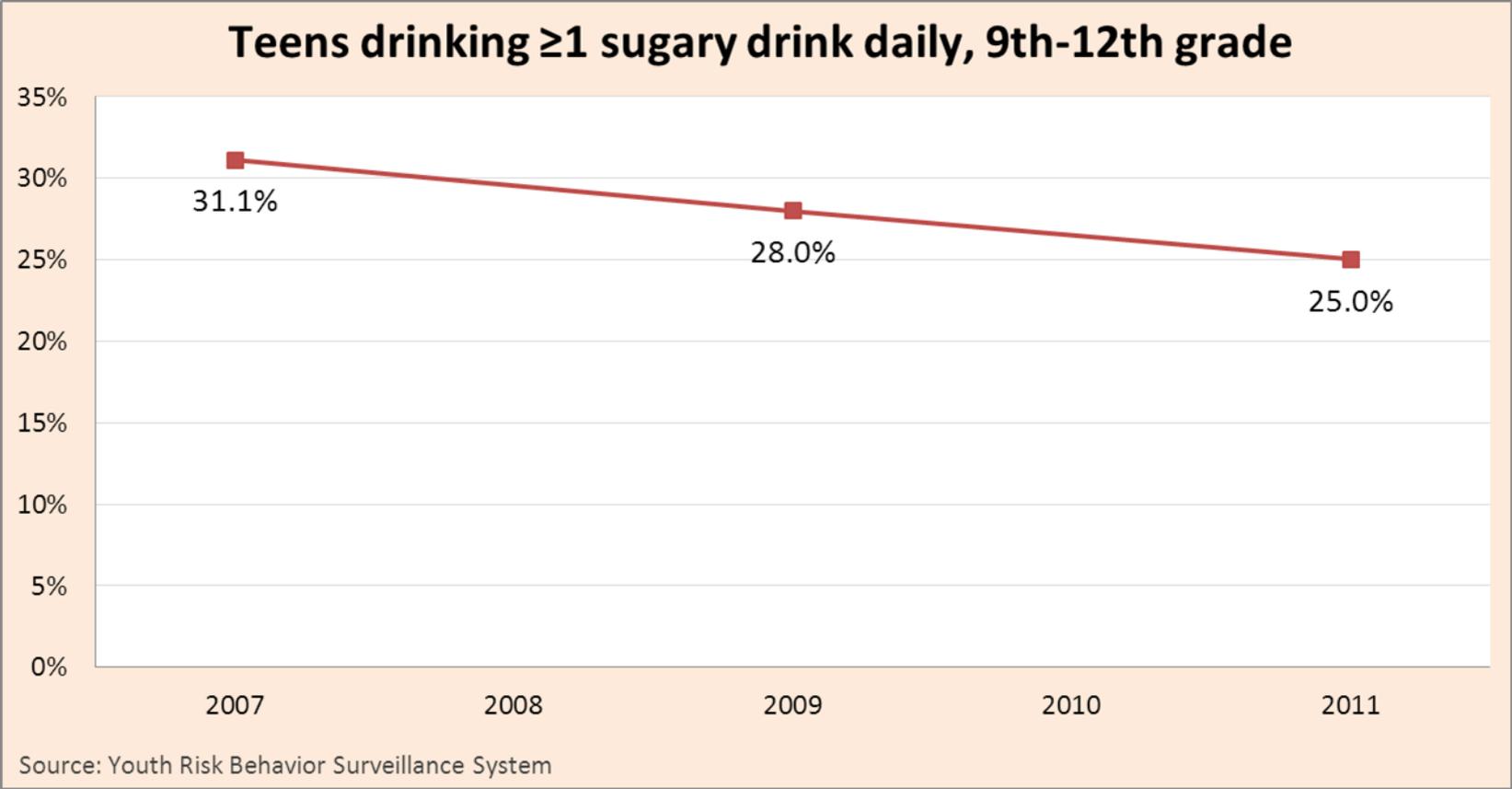
# Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily

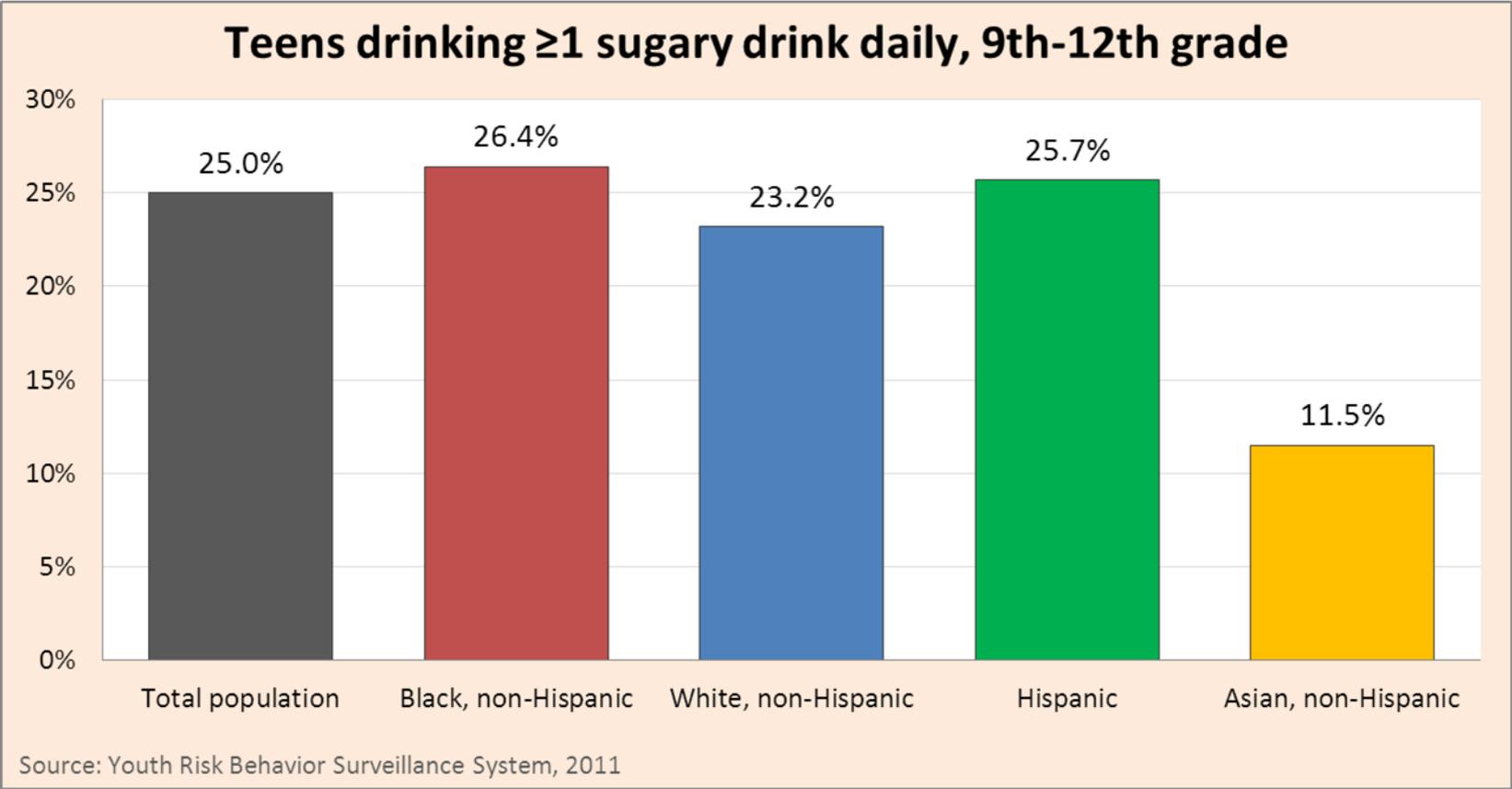


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012







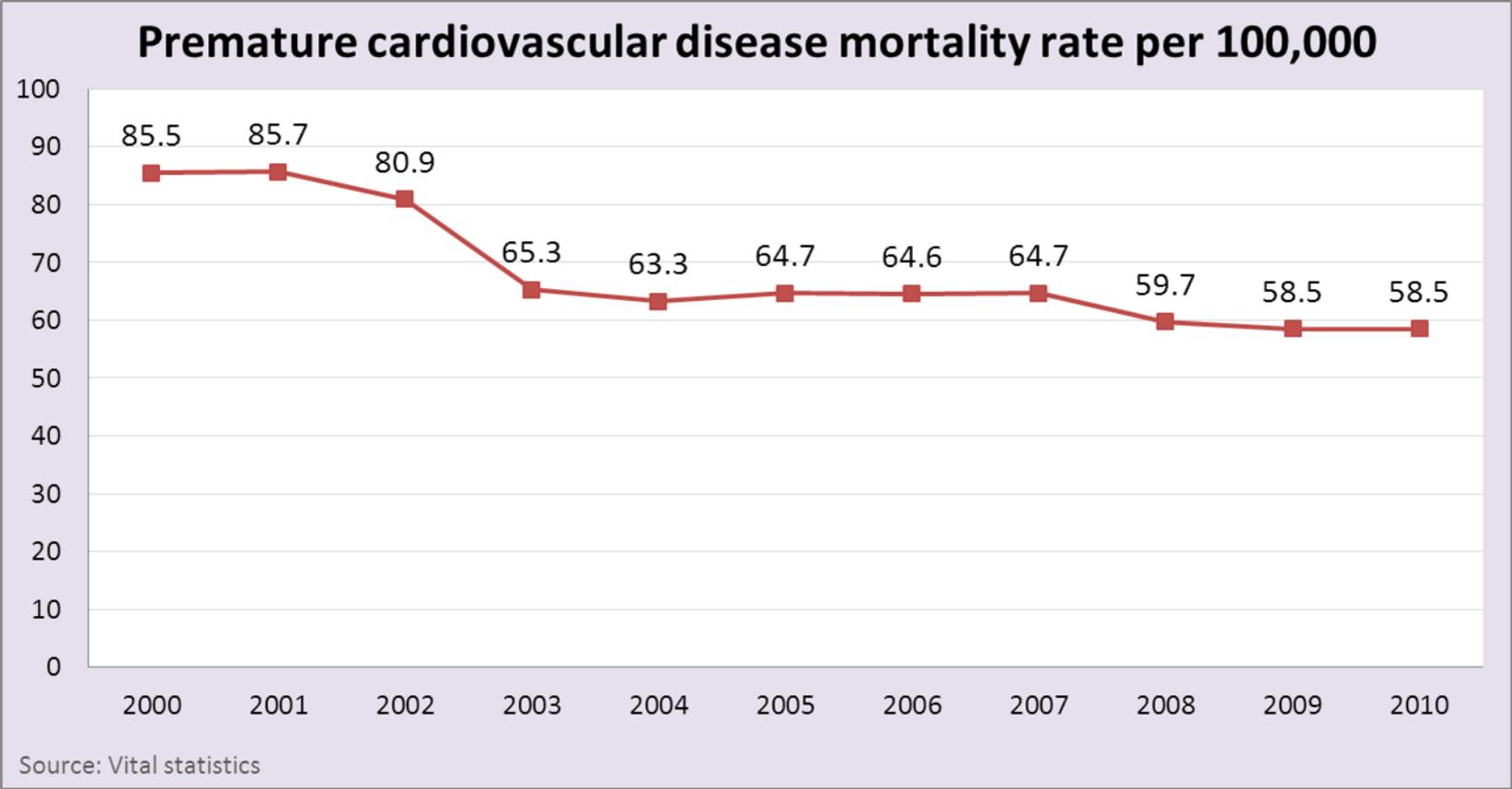


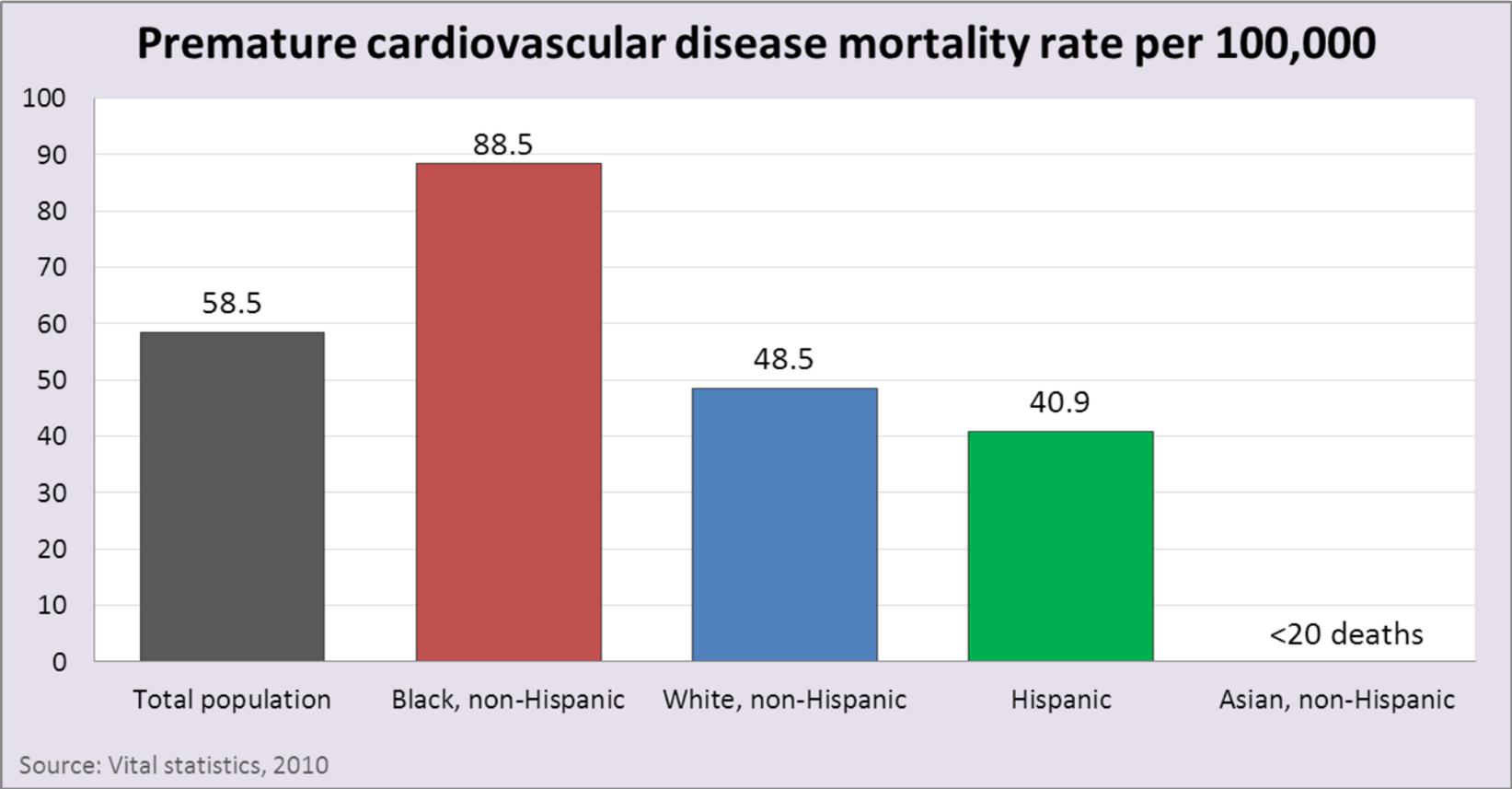
# CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Premature cardiovascular mortality

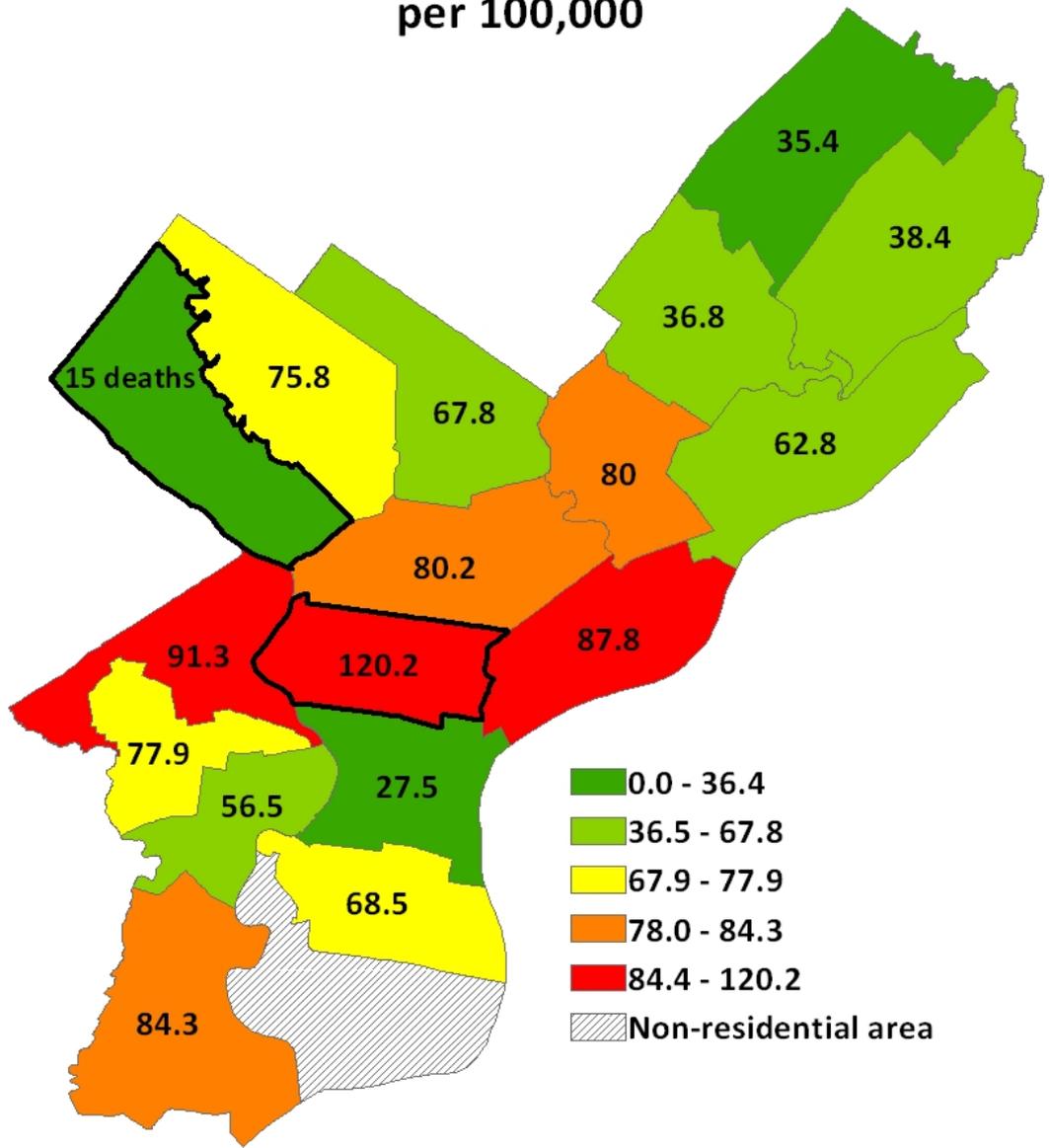
Adult hypertension

Adult diabetes





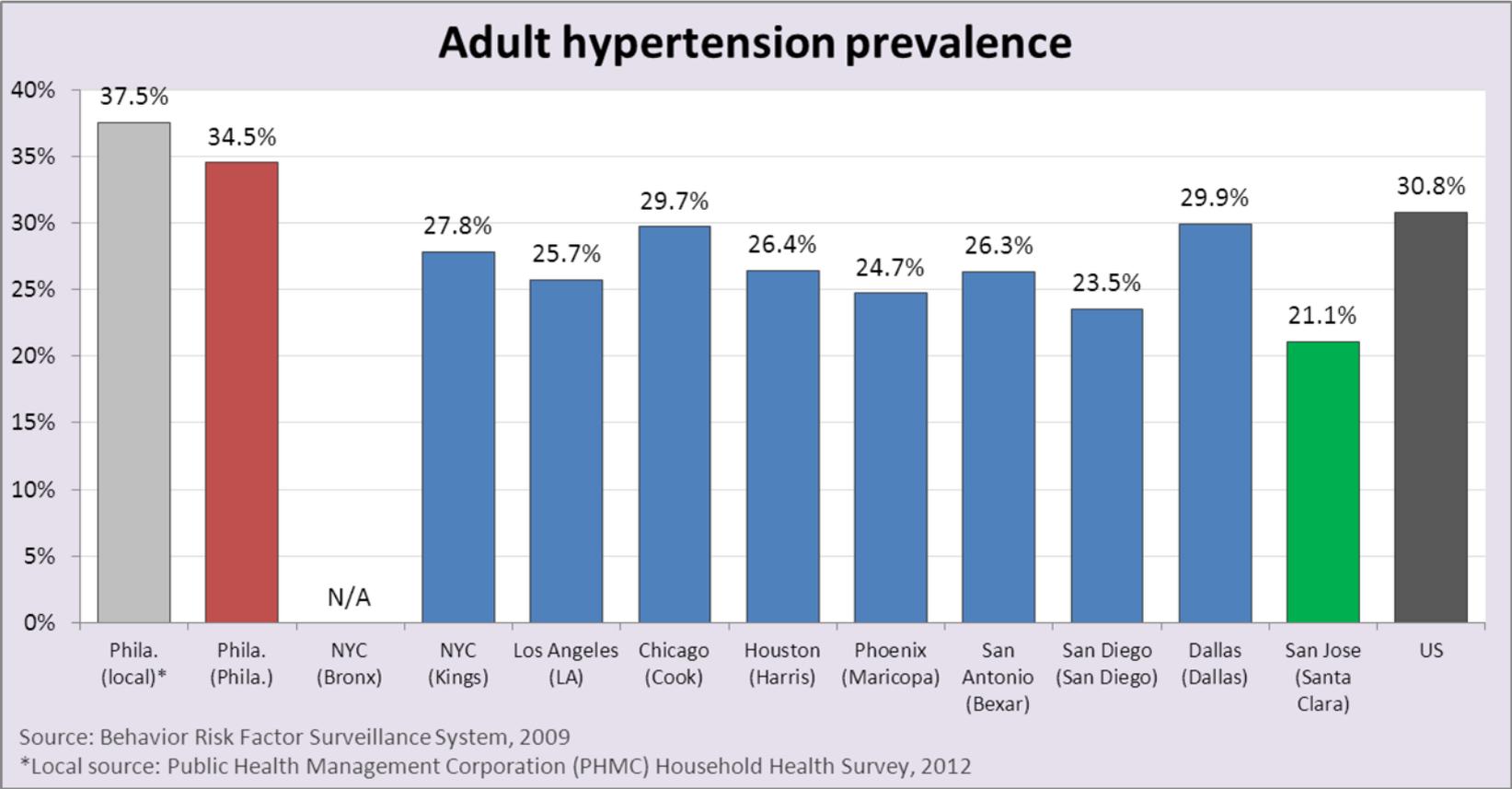
# Premature cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000

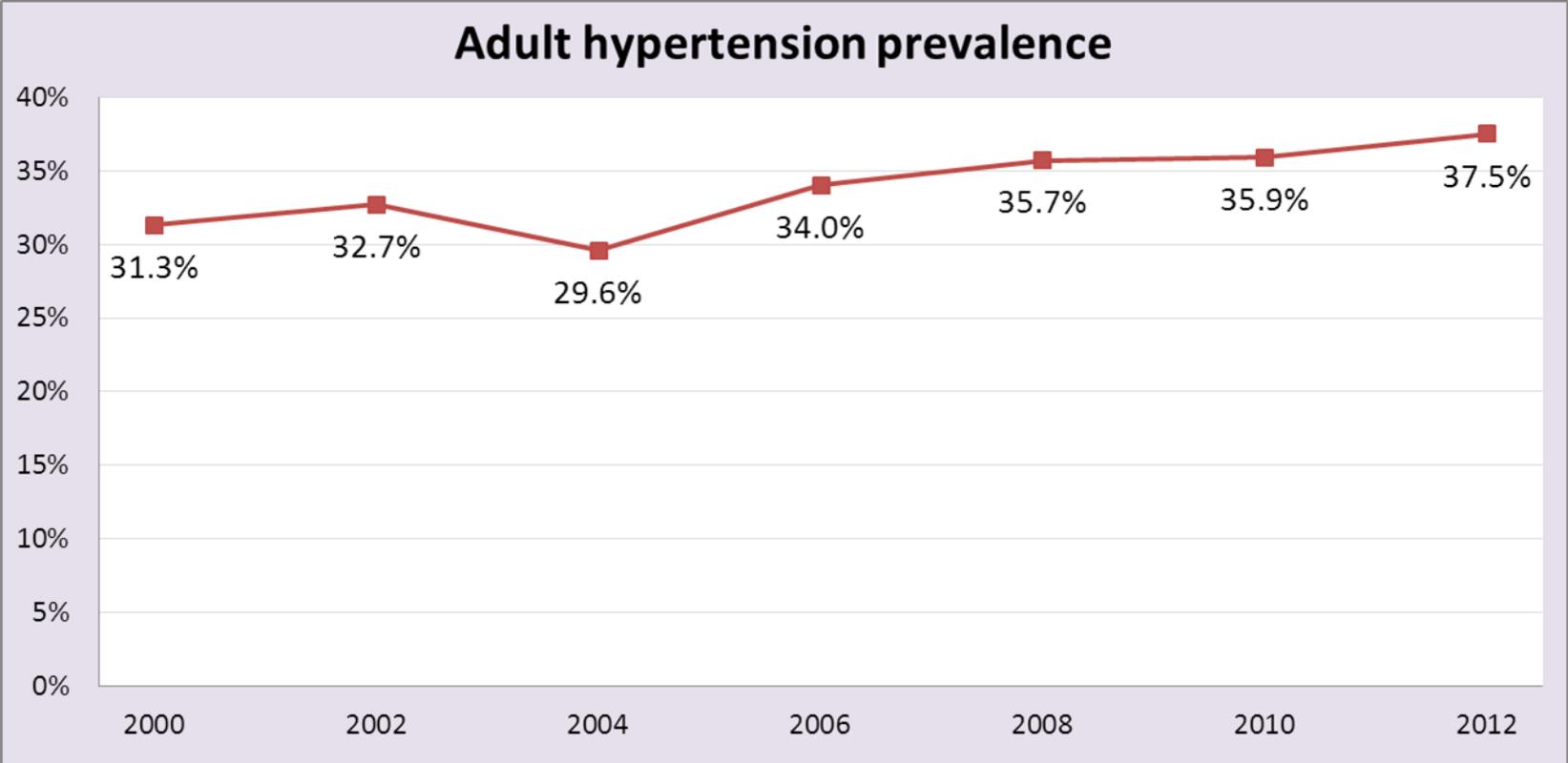


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

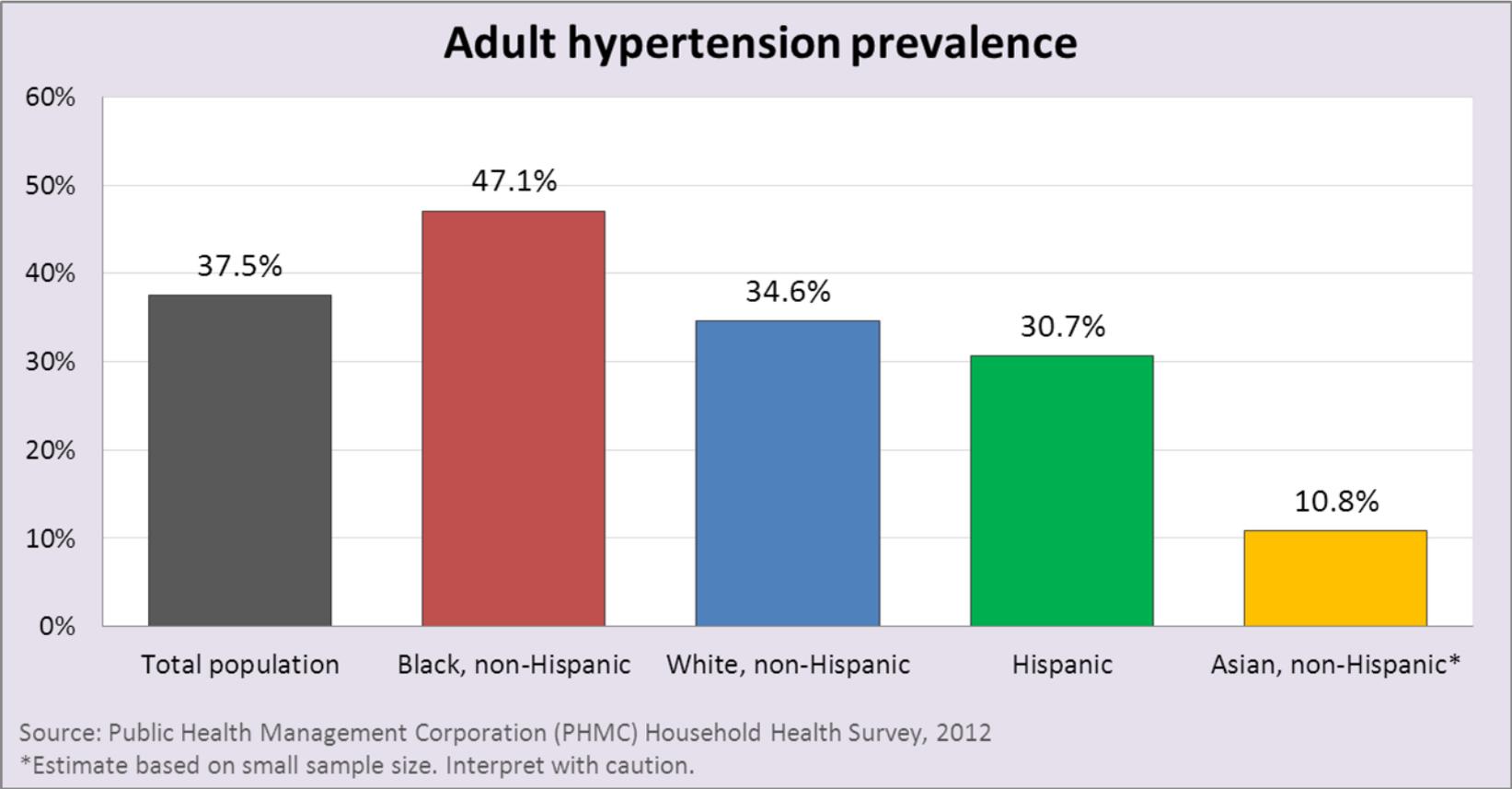
Death due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65



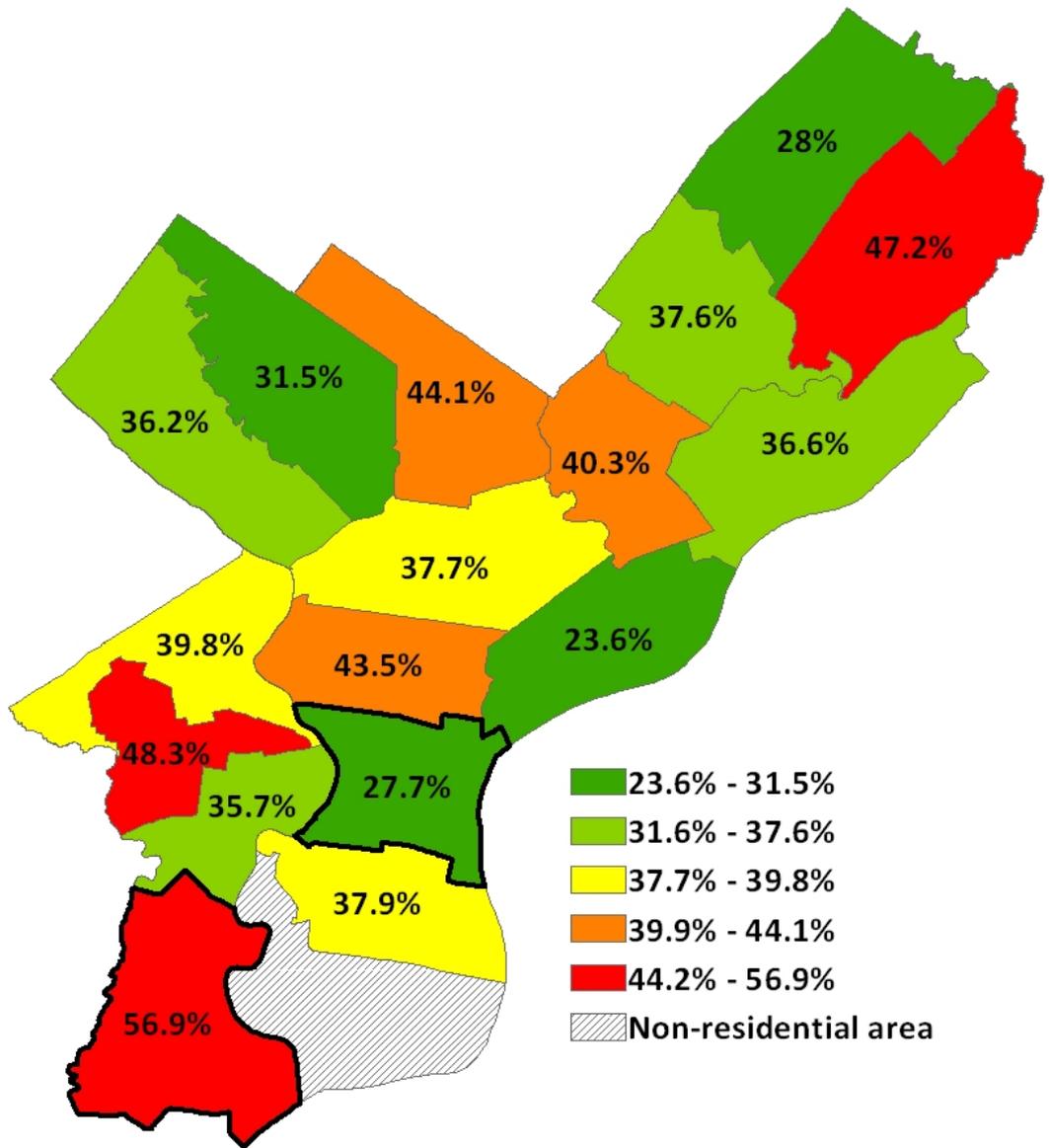




Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

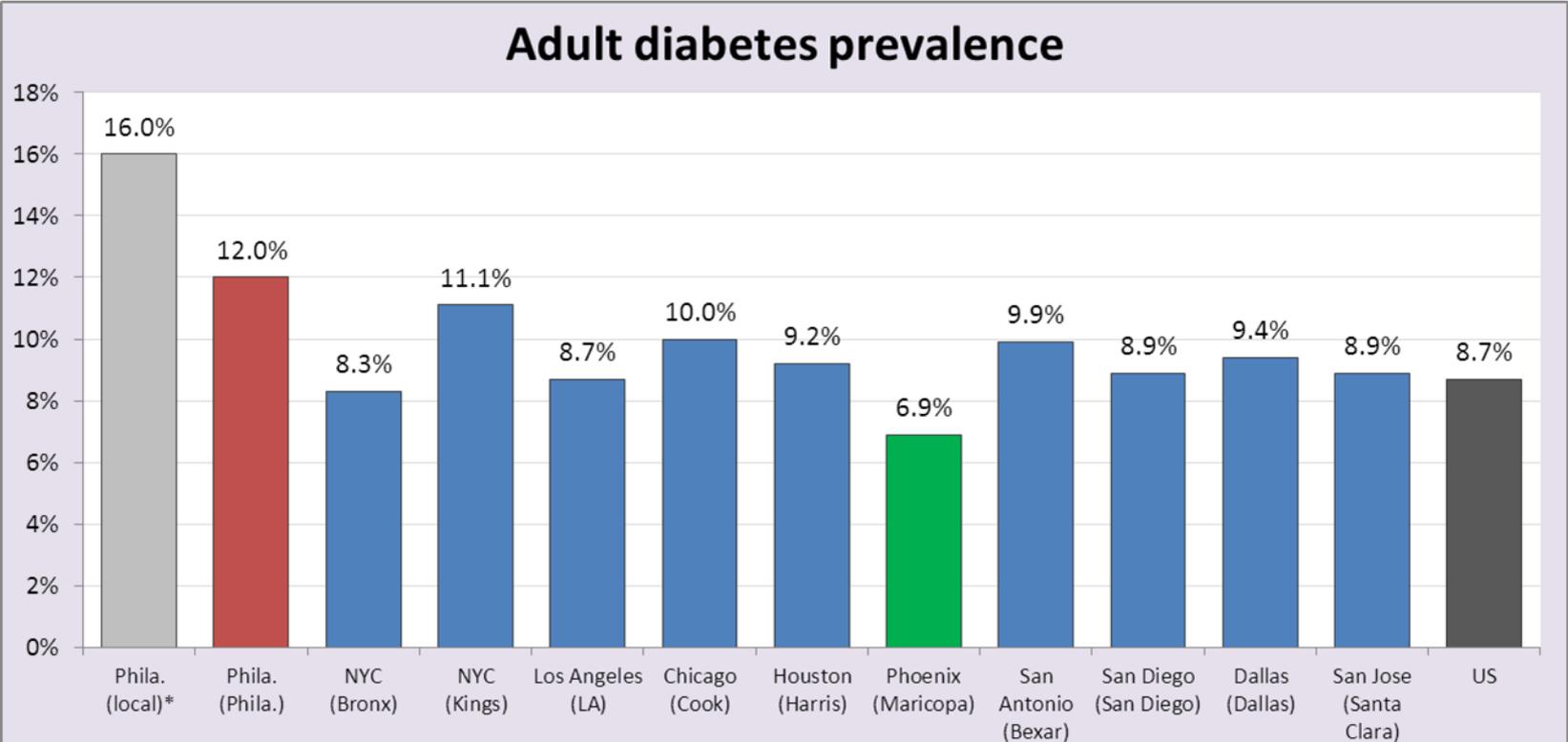


# Adult hypertension prevalence



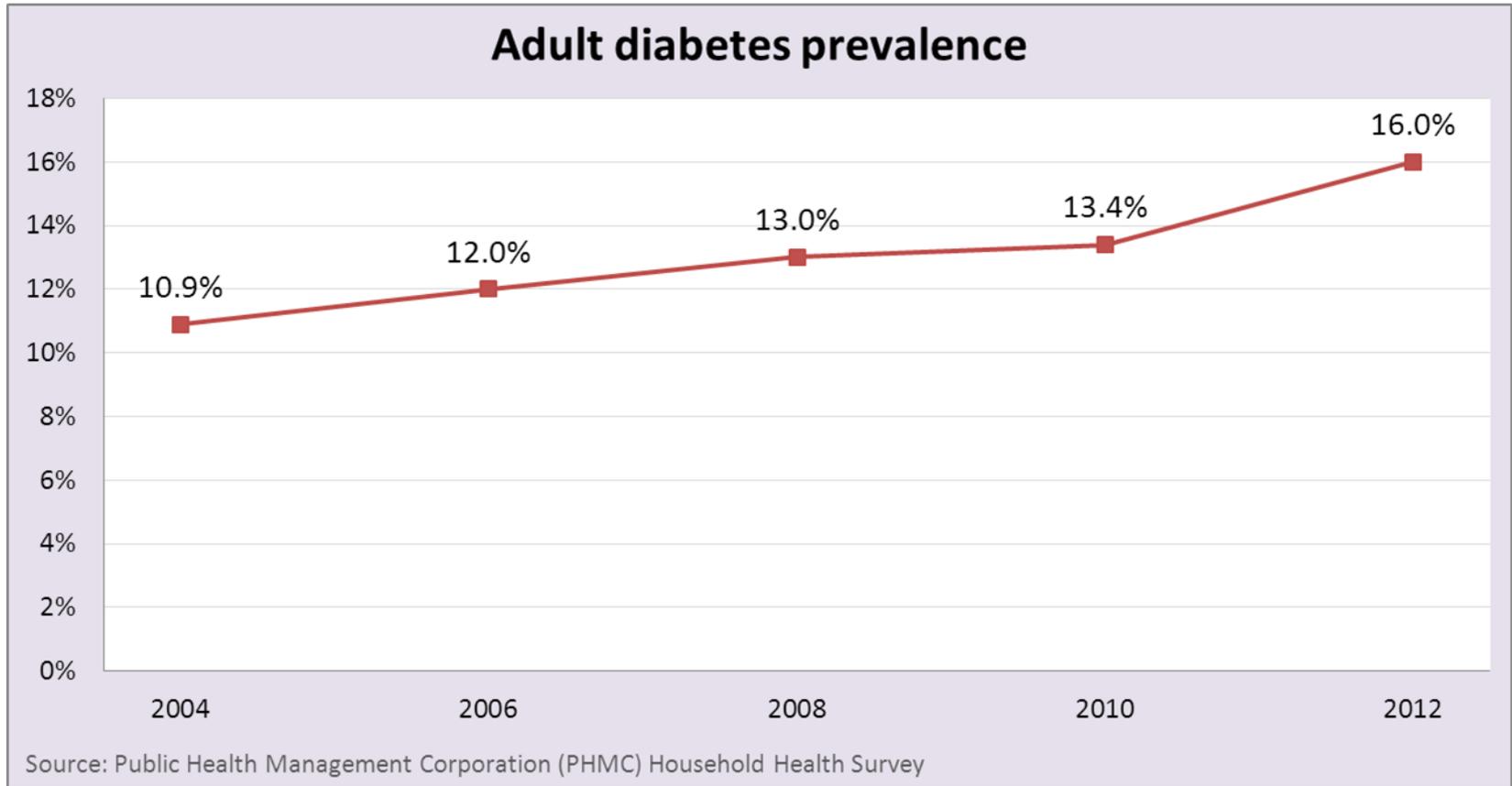
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

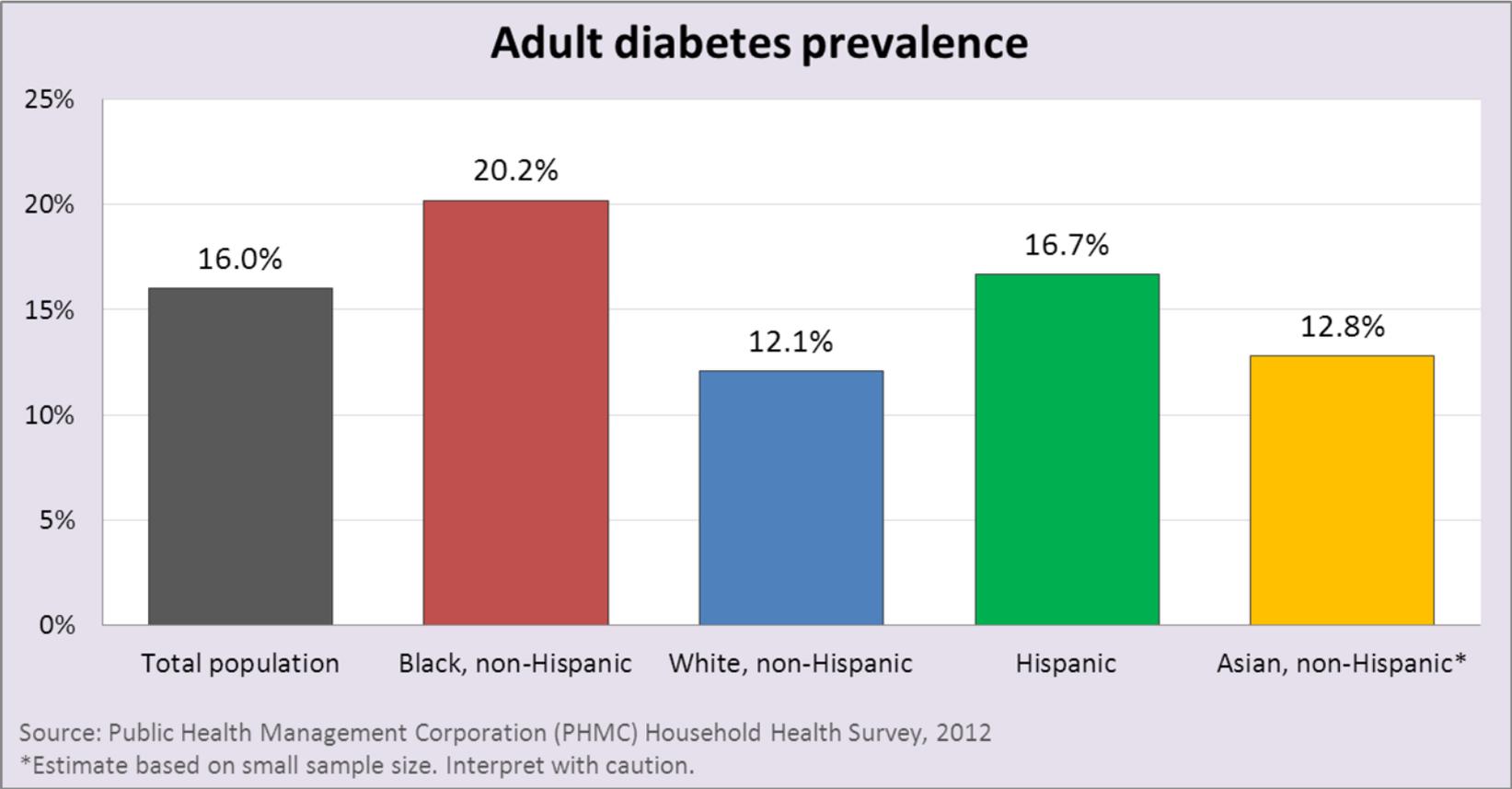




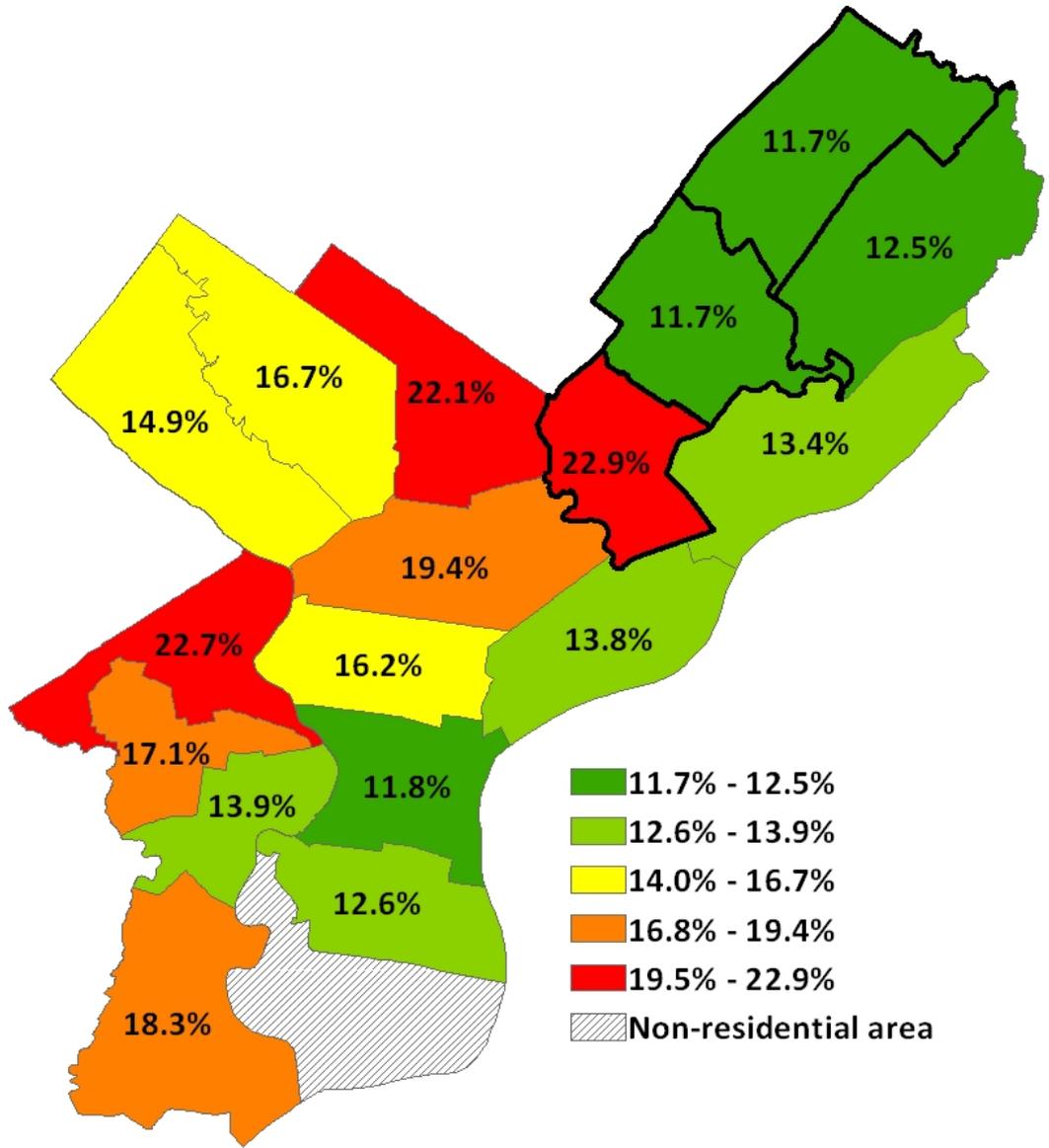
Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010  
\*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012







# Adult diabetes prevalence

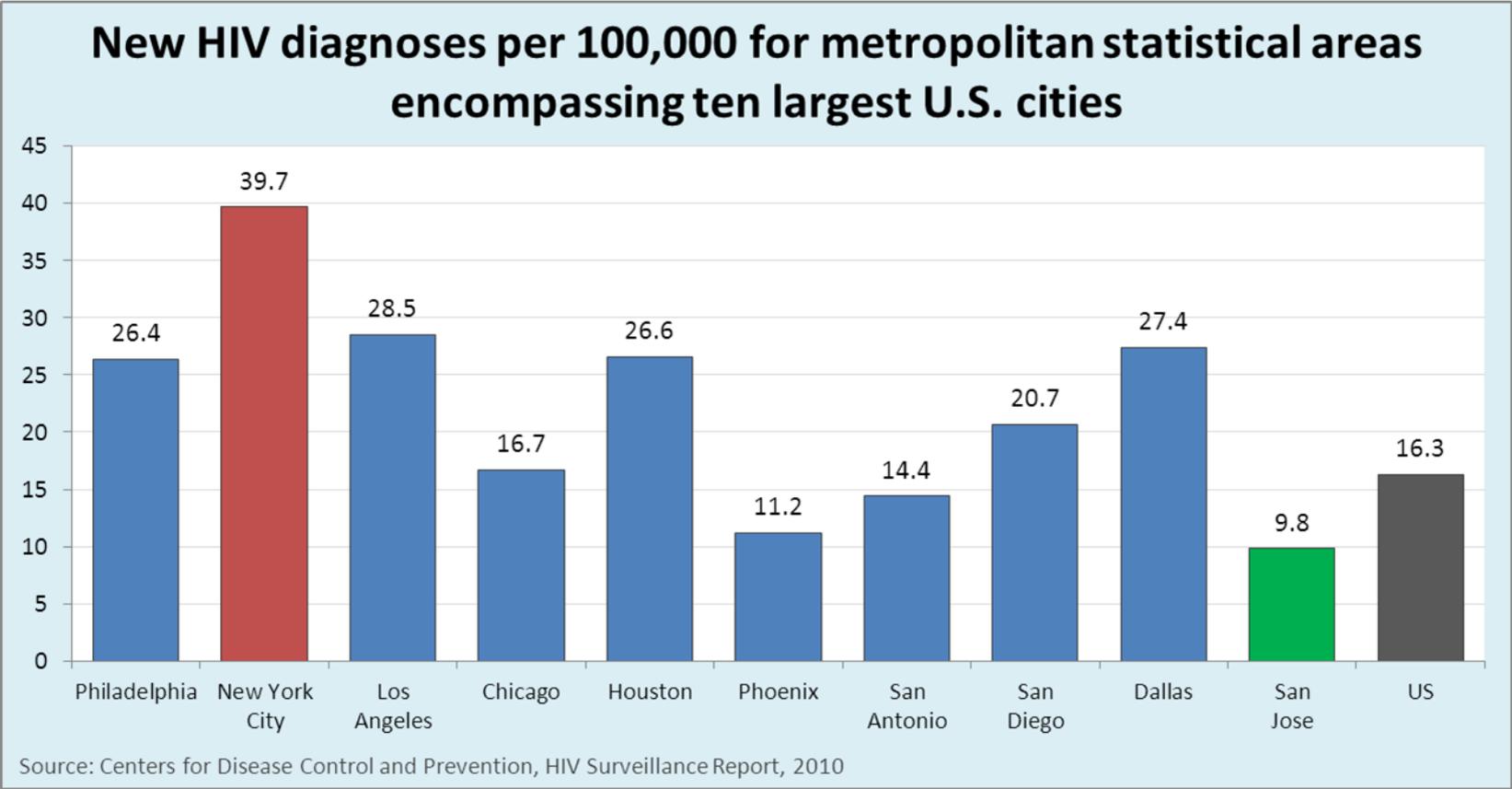


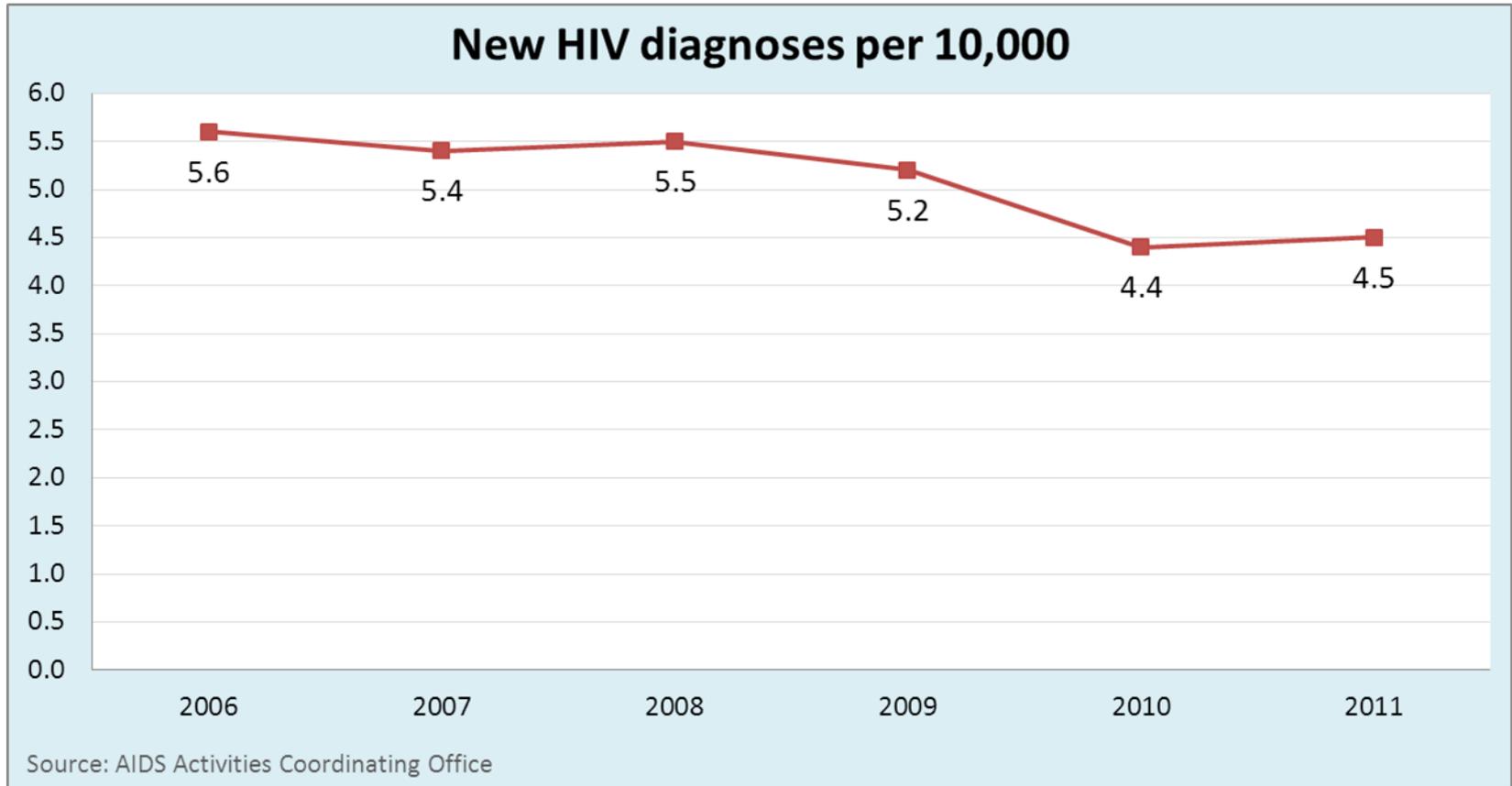
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

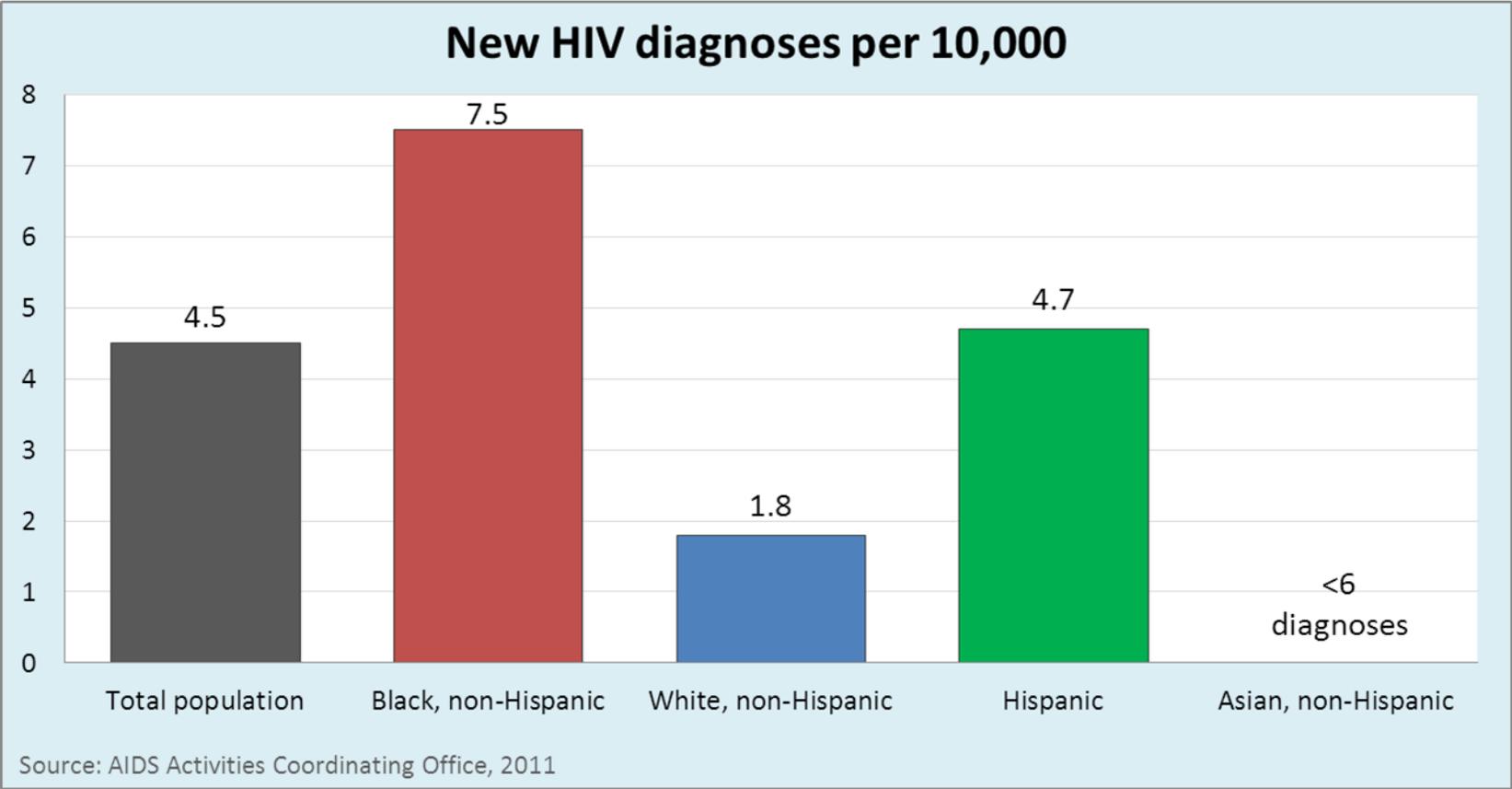


# HIV

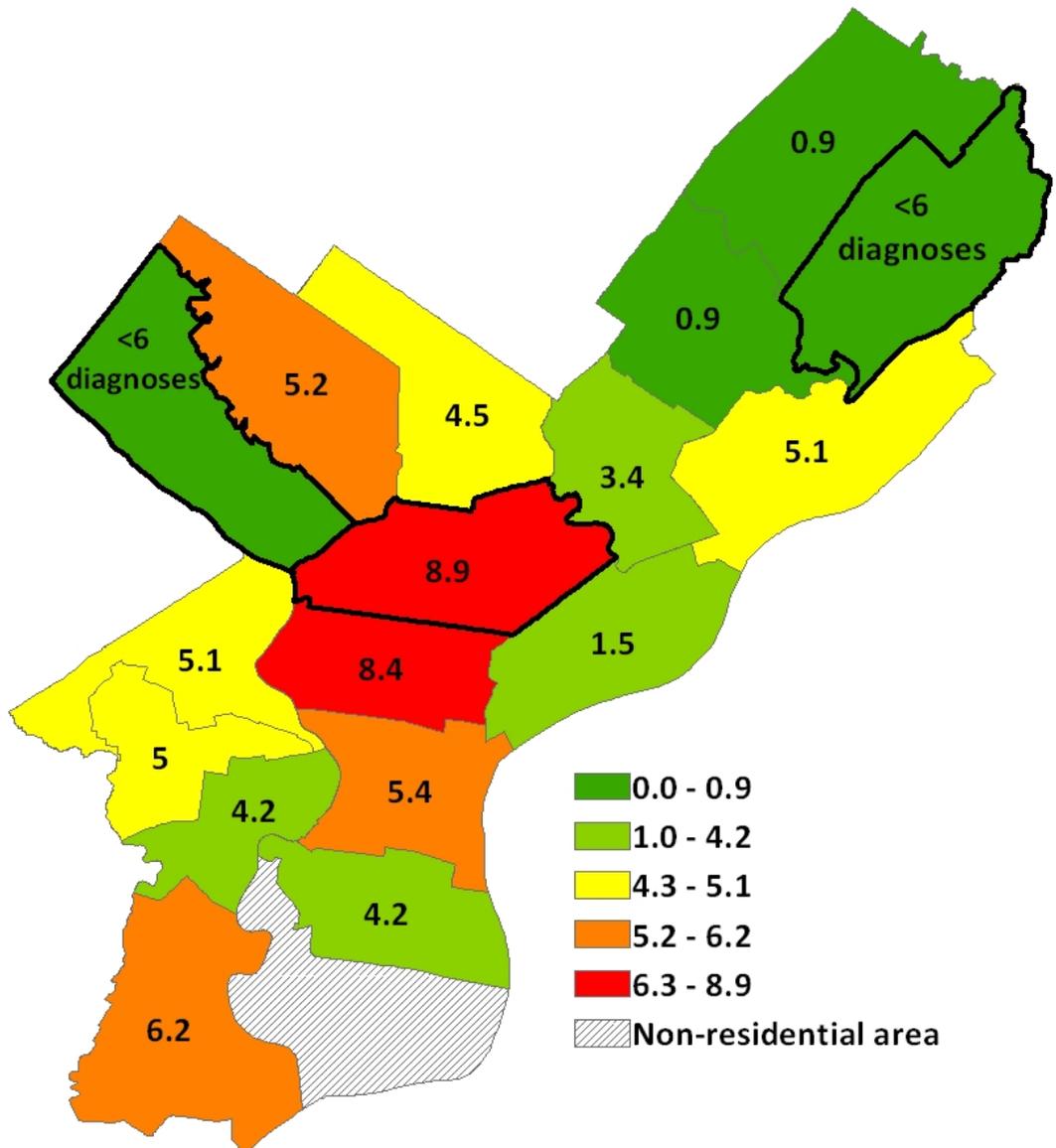
**New HIV diagnoses**  
**Adult HIV screening**  
**HIV transmission route**





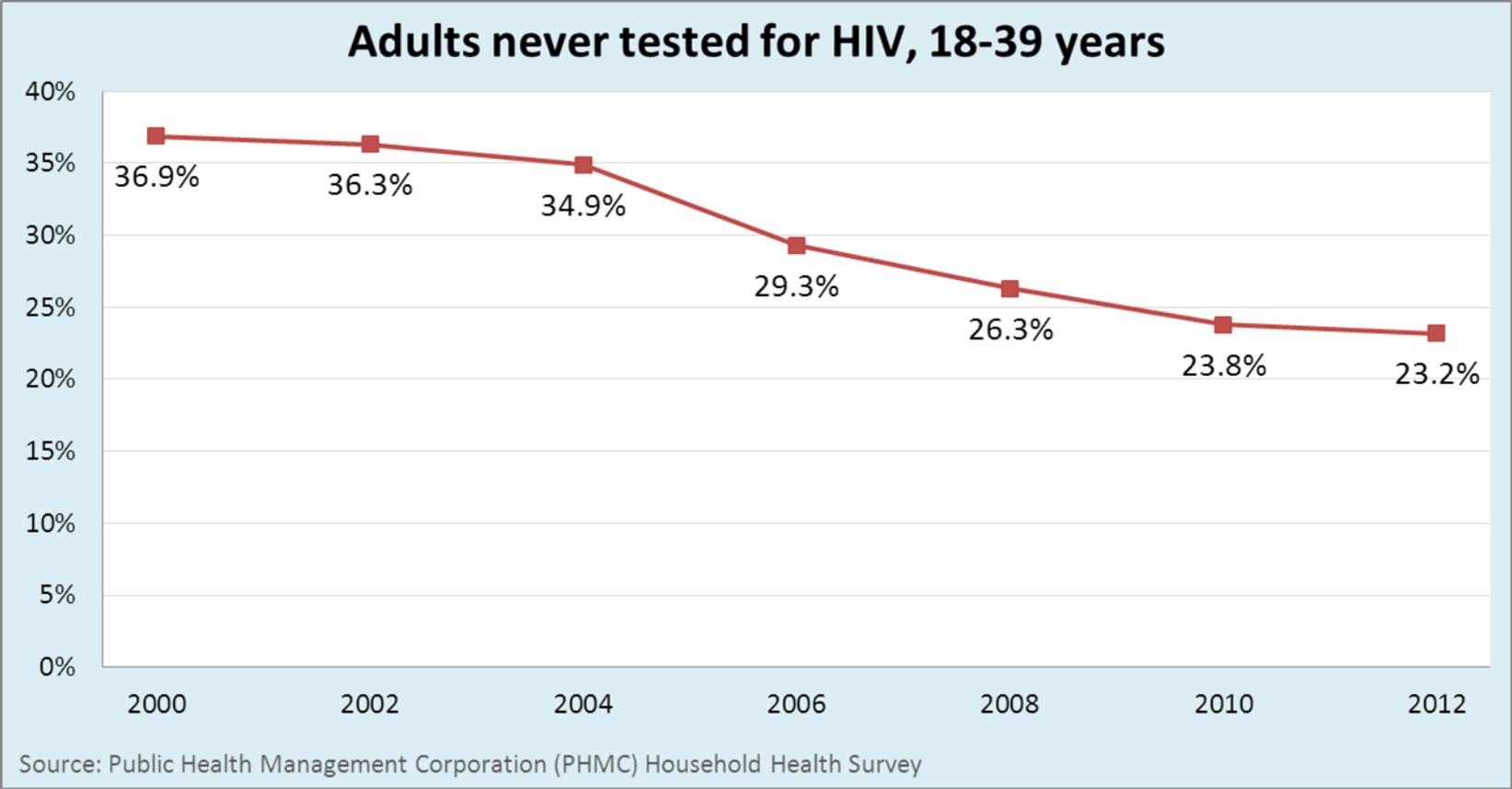


# New HIV diagnoses per 10,000

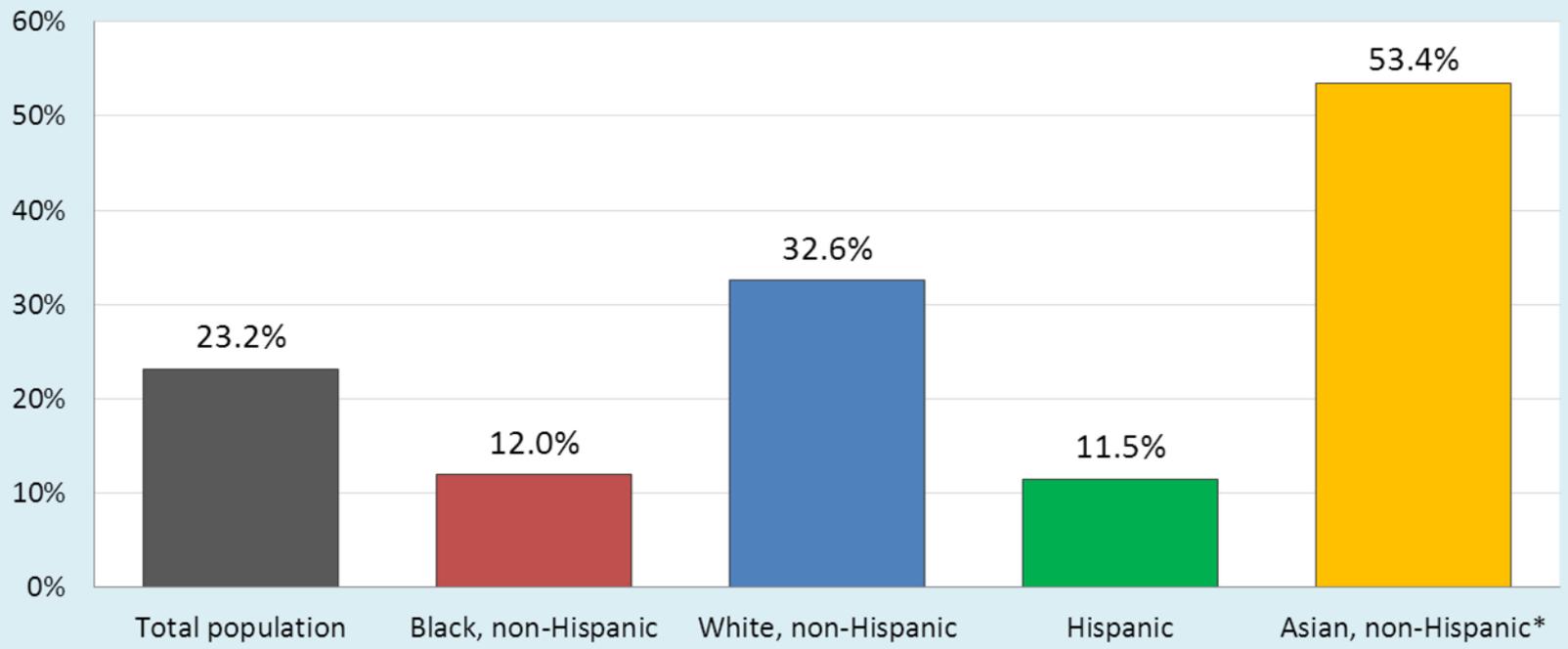


Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011



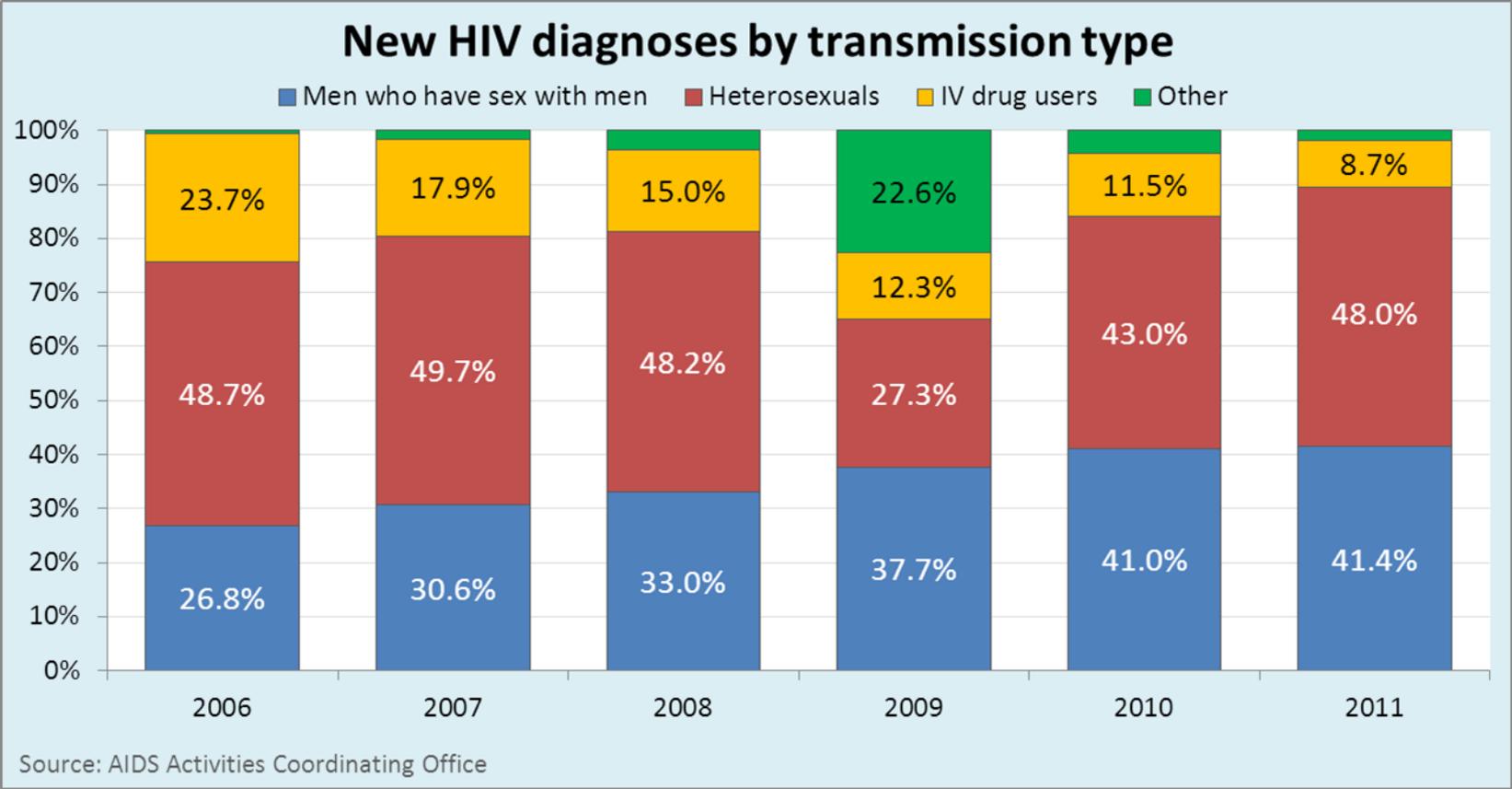


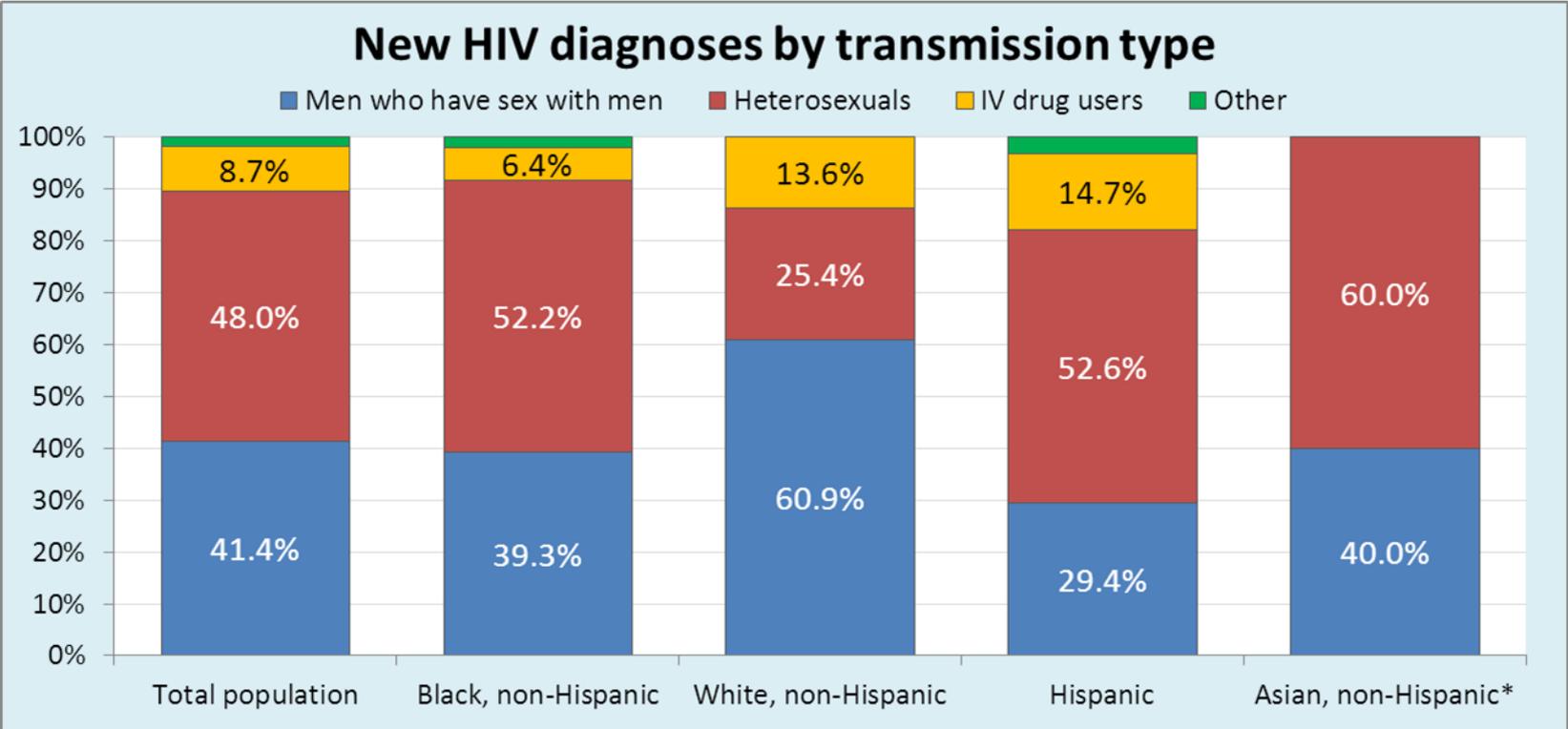
### Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years



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

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

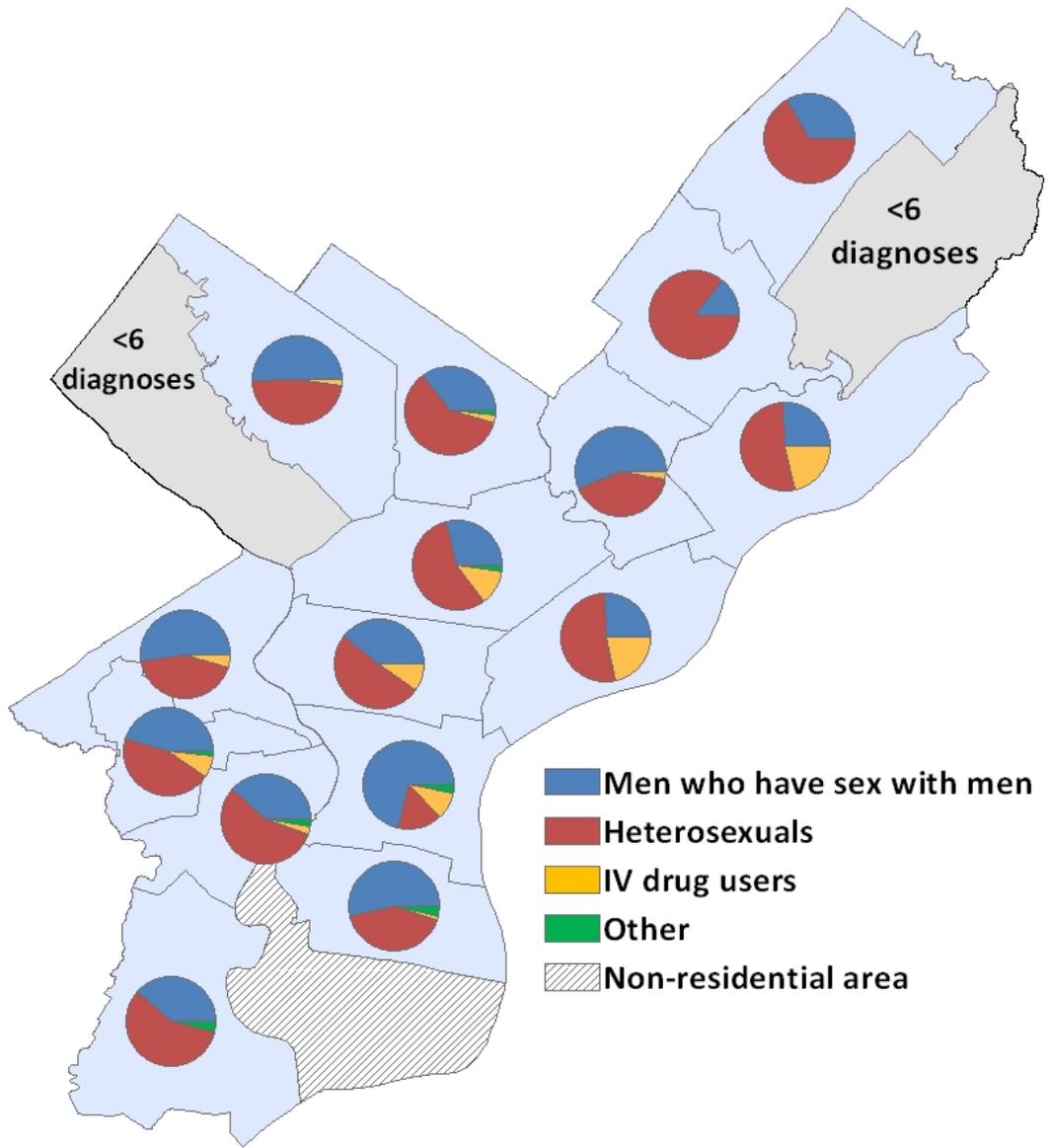




Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011  
\* <6 diagnoses



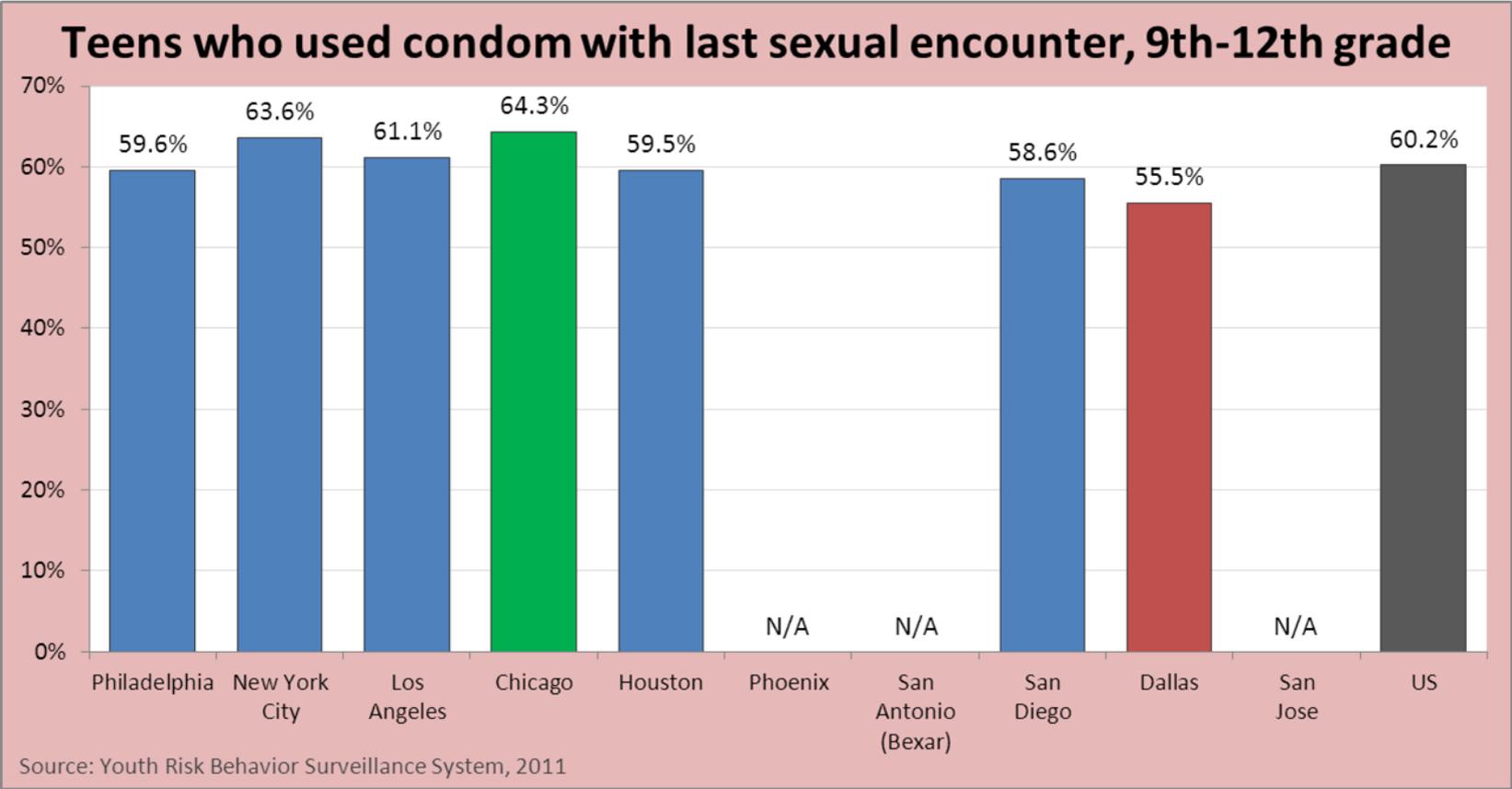
# New HIV diagnoses by transmission type

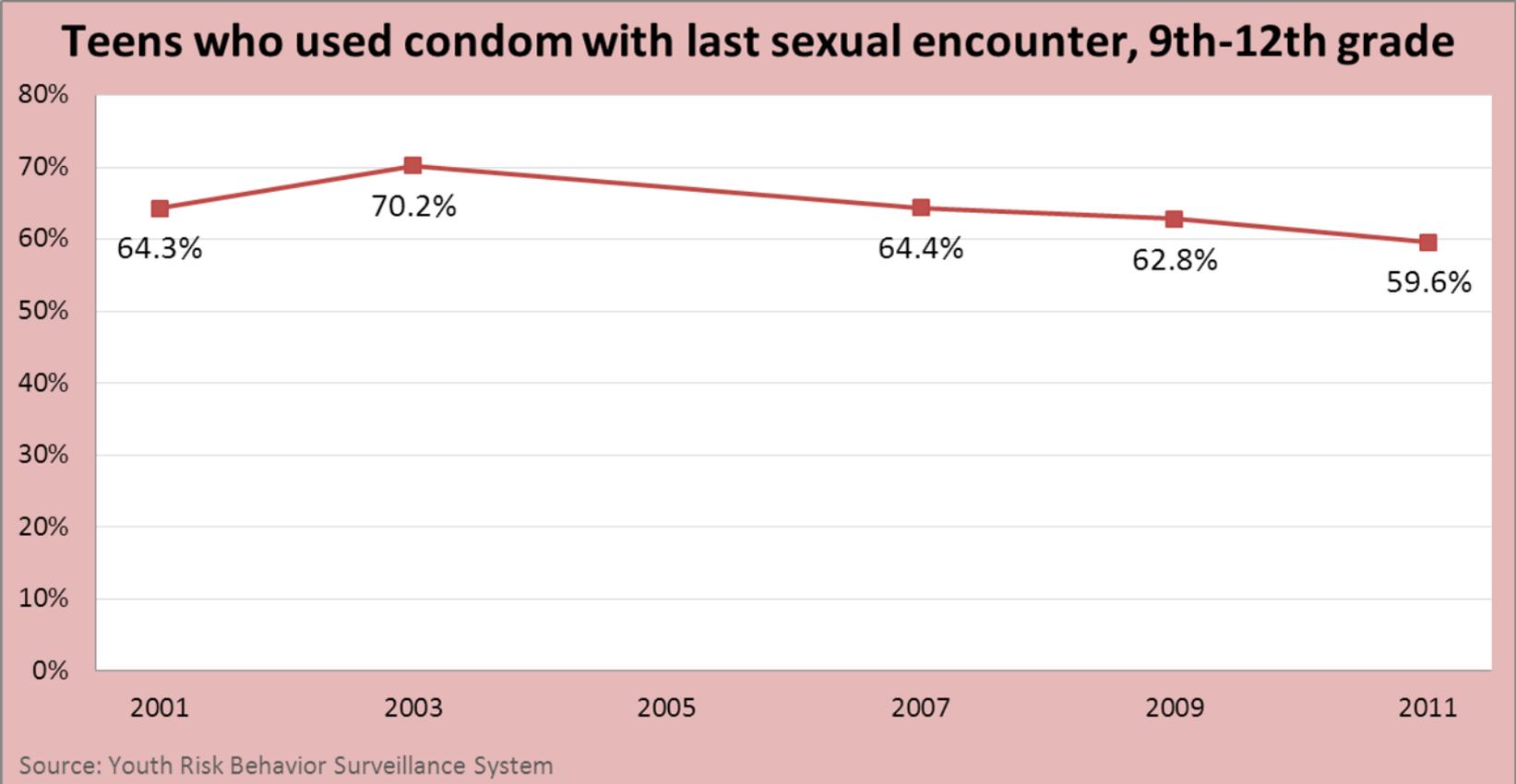


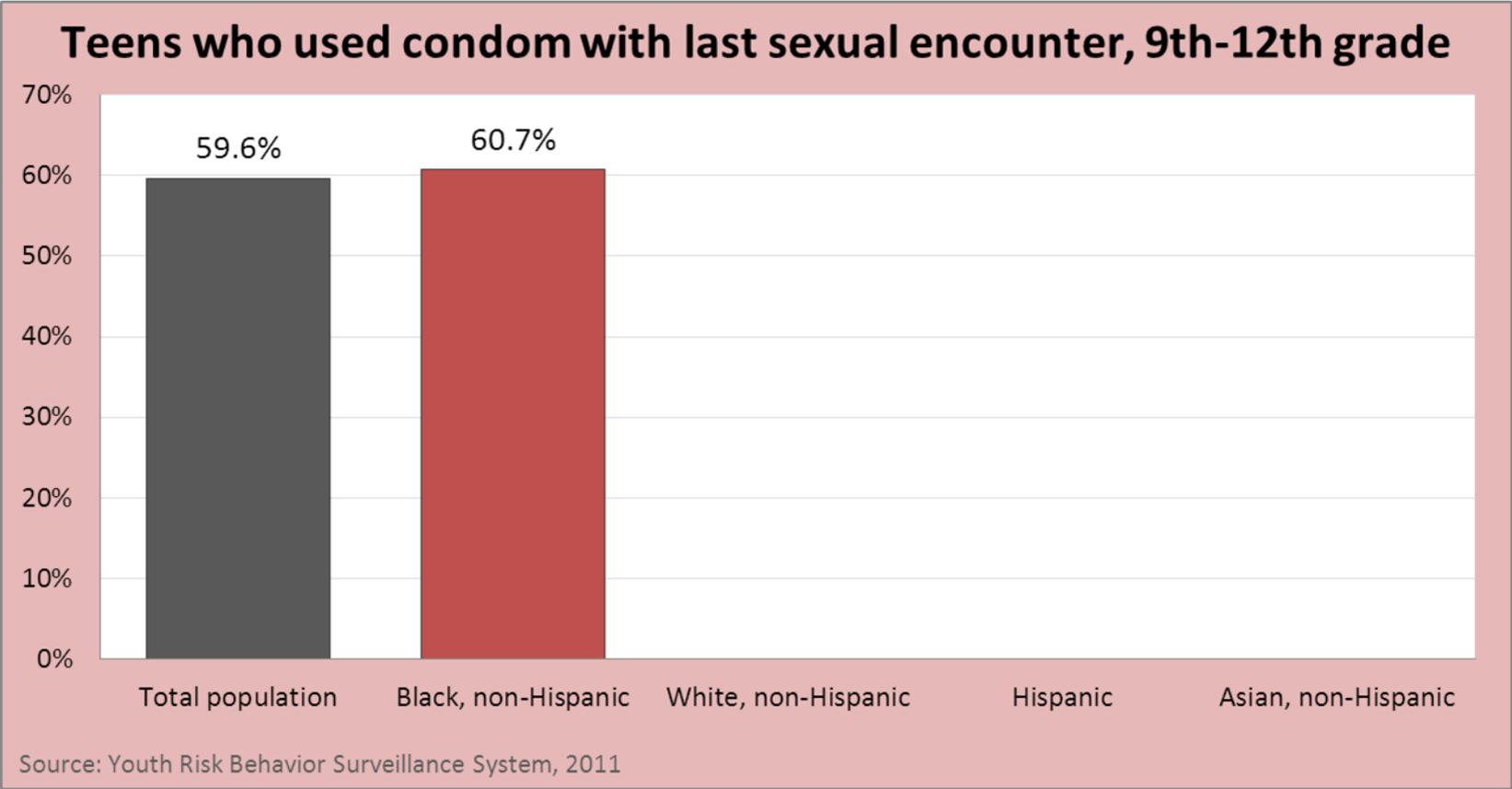
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, 2011

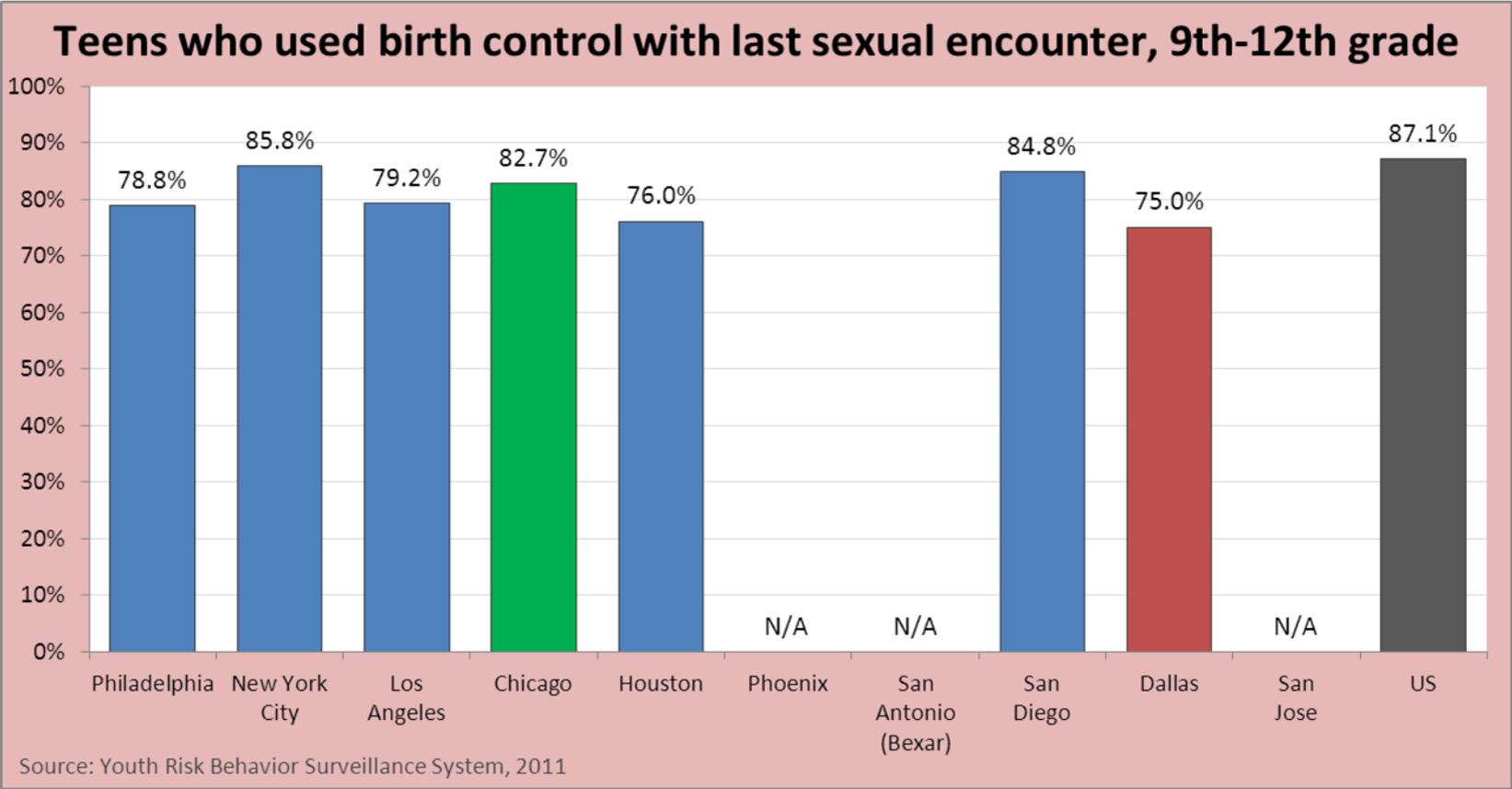
# TEEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

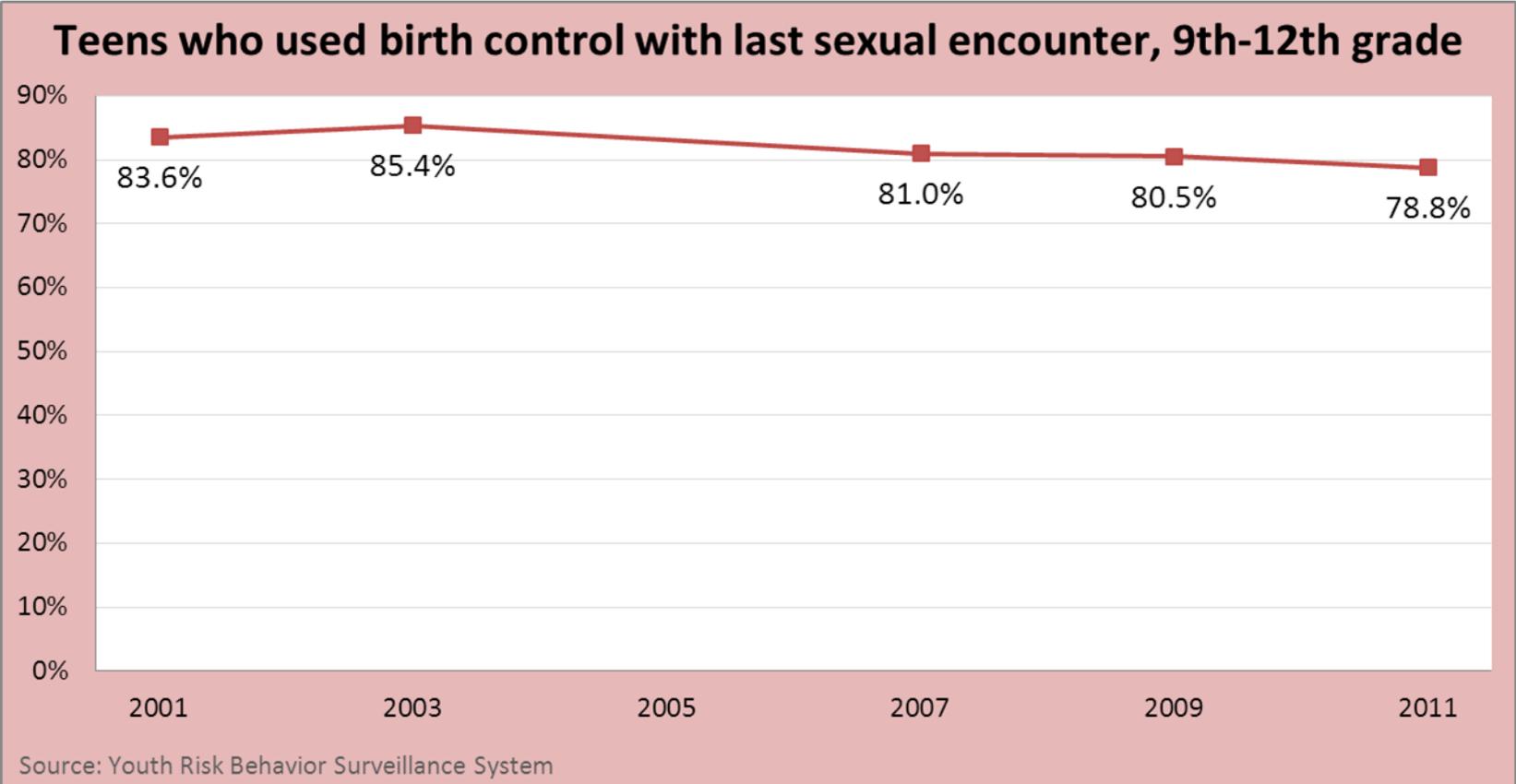
Condom use  
Birth control use  
Teen births  
Chlamydia rate  
Gonorrhea rate

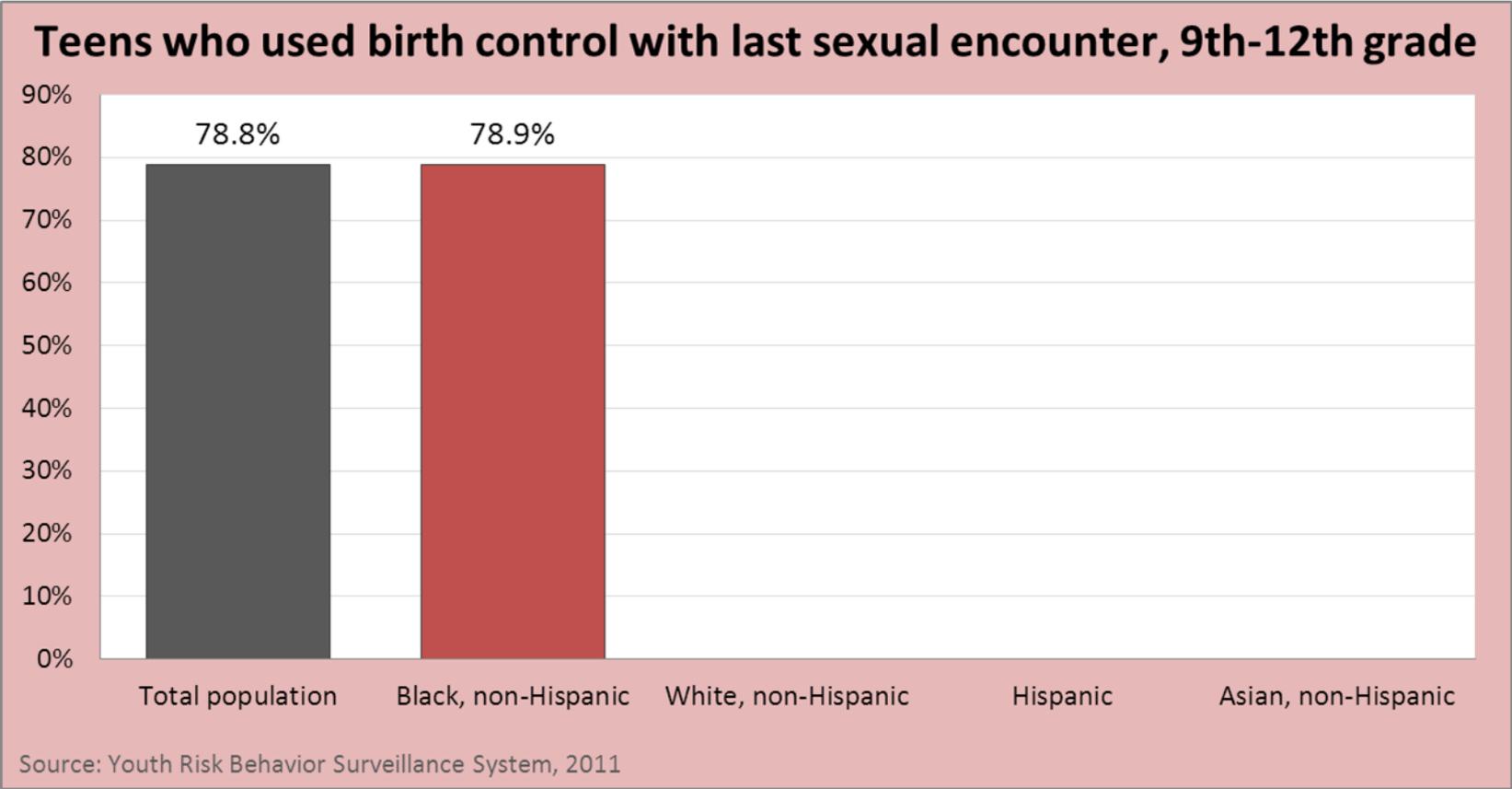


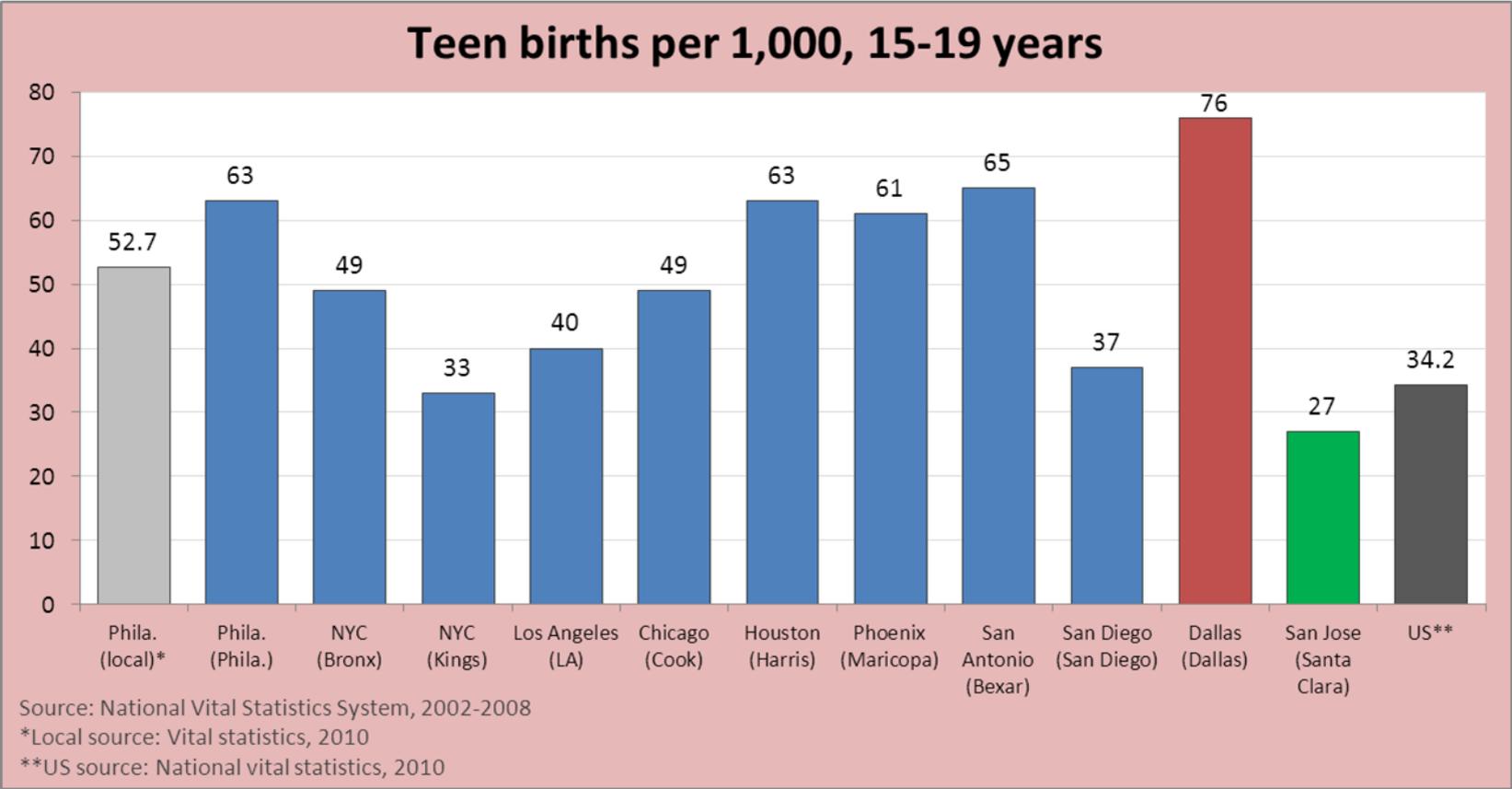


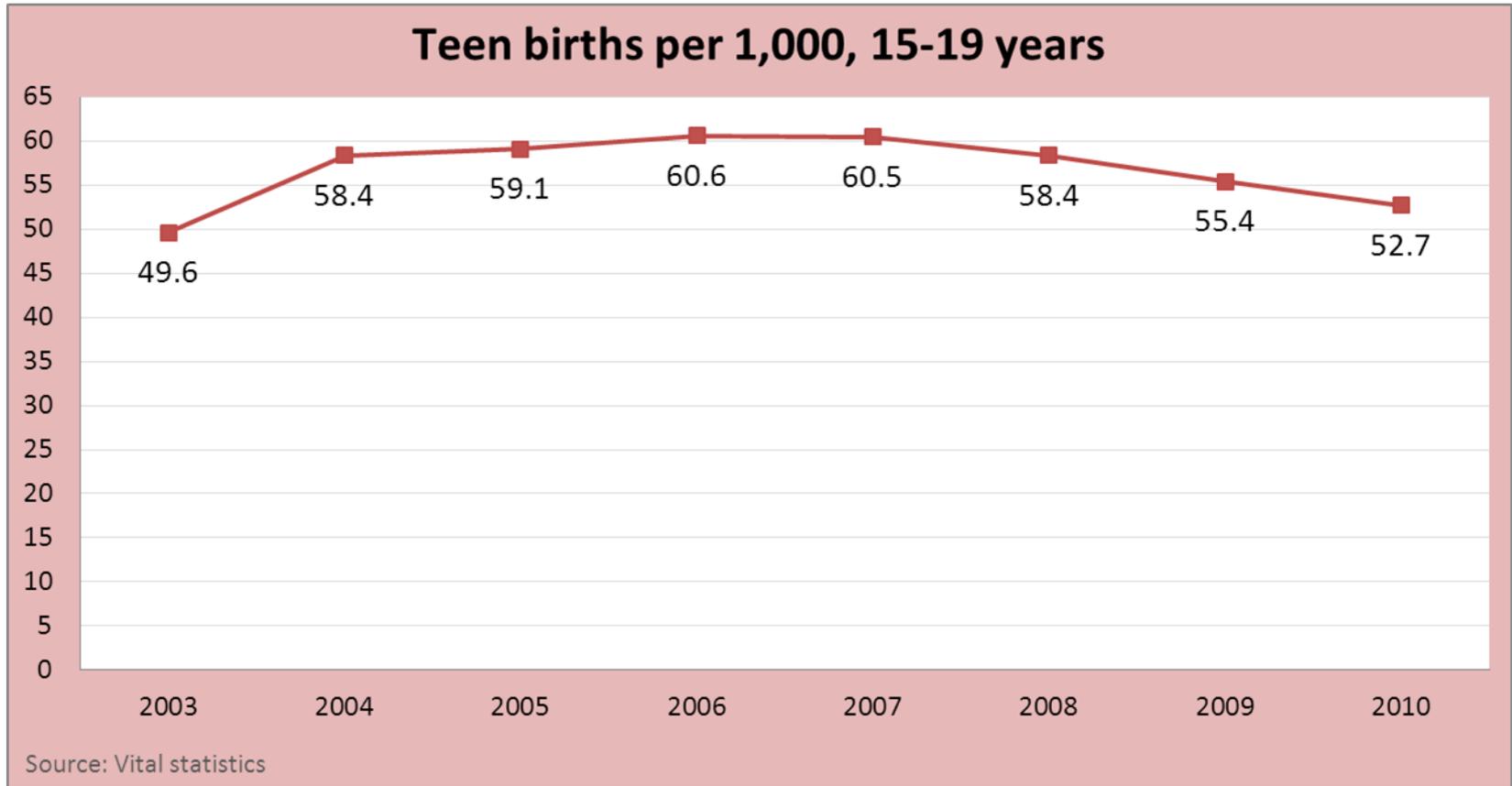


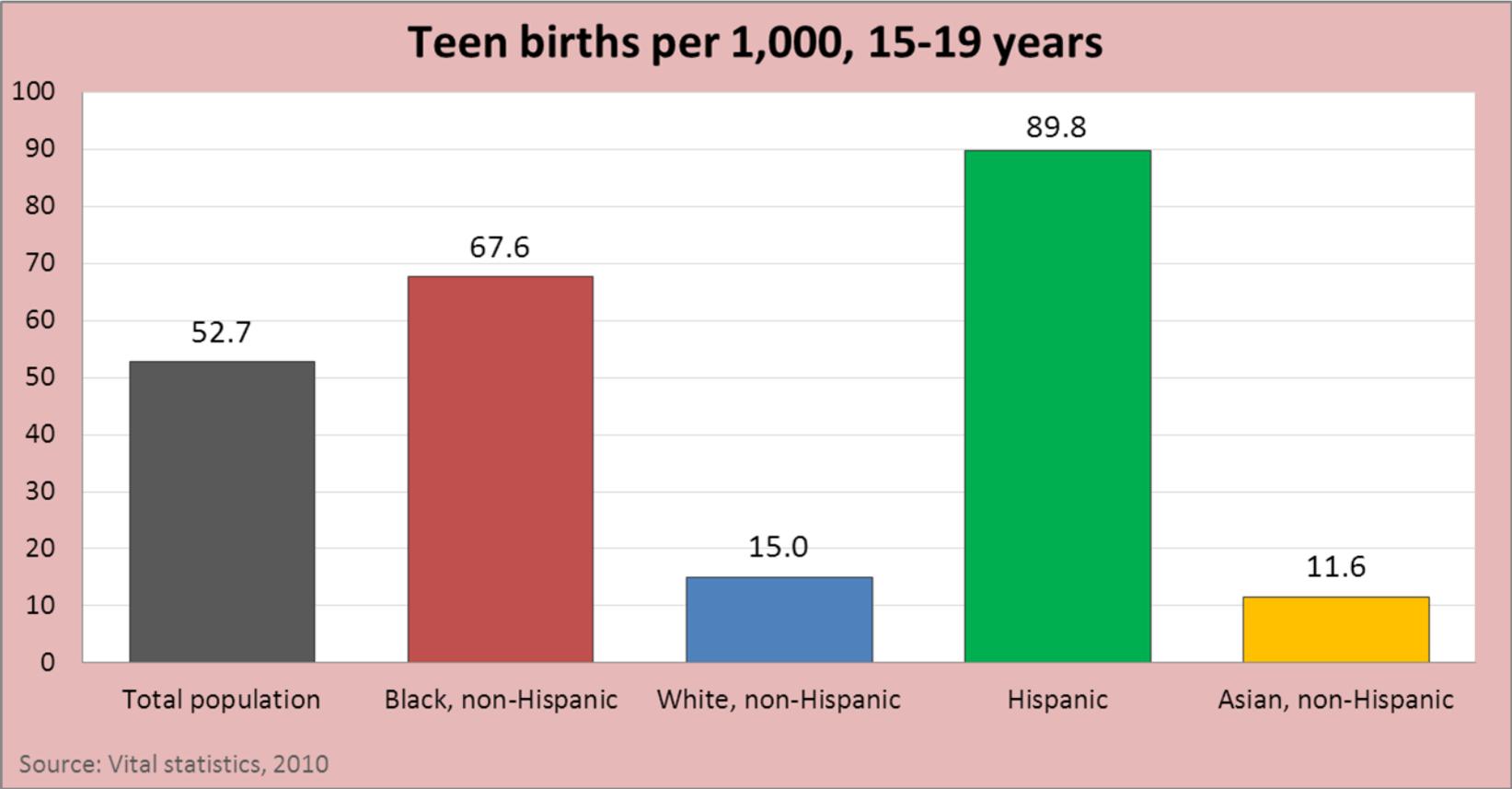




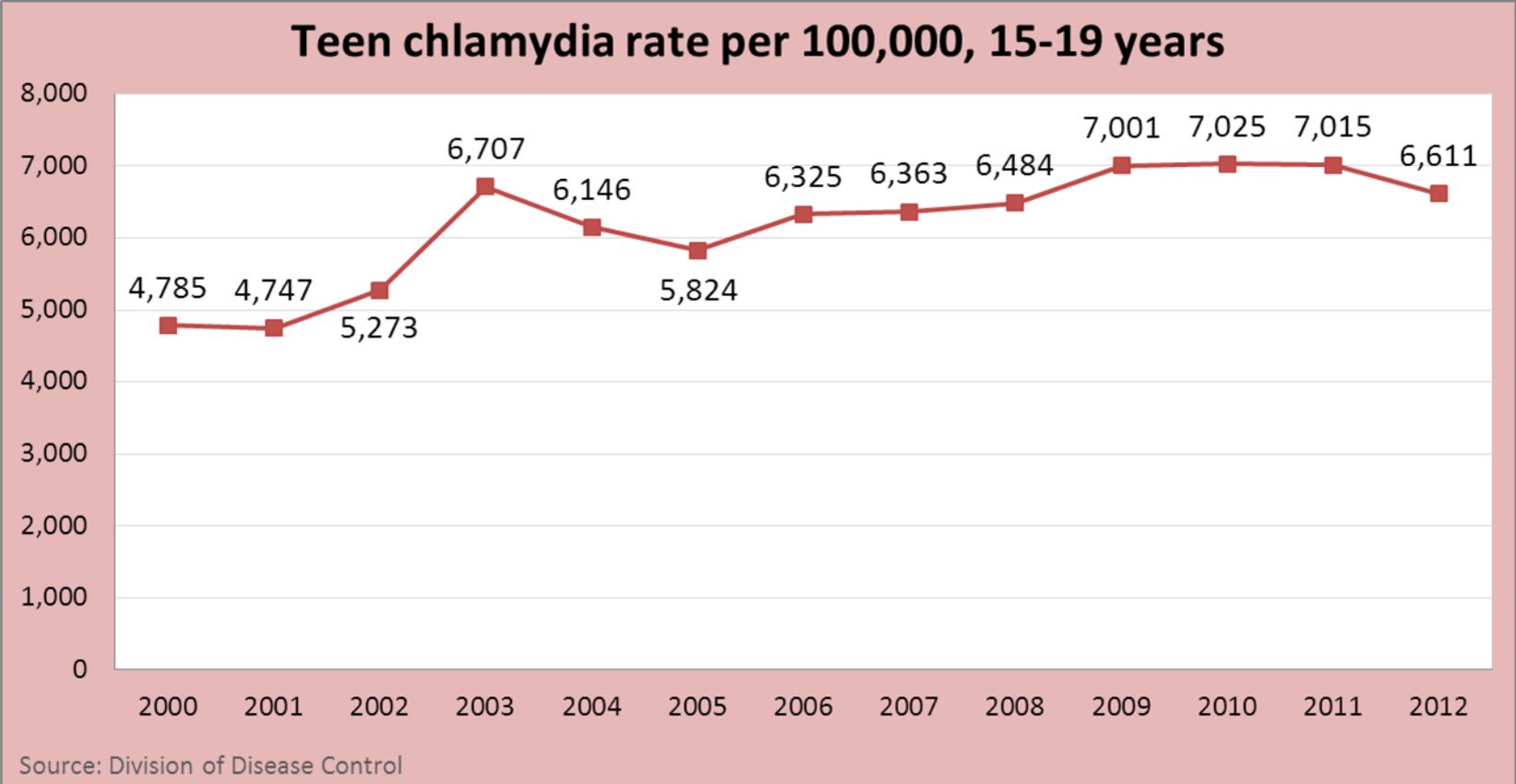


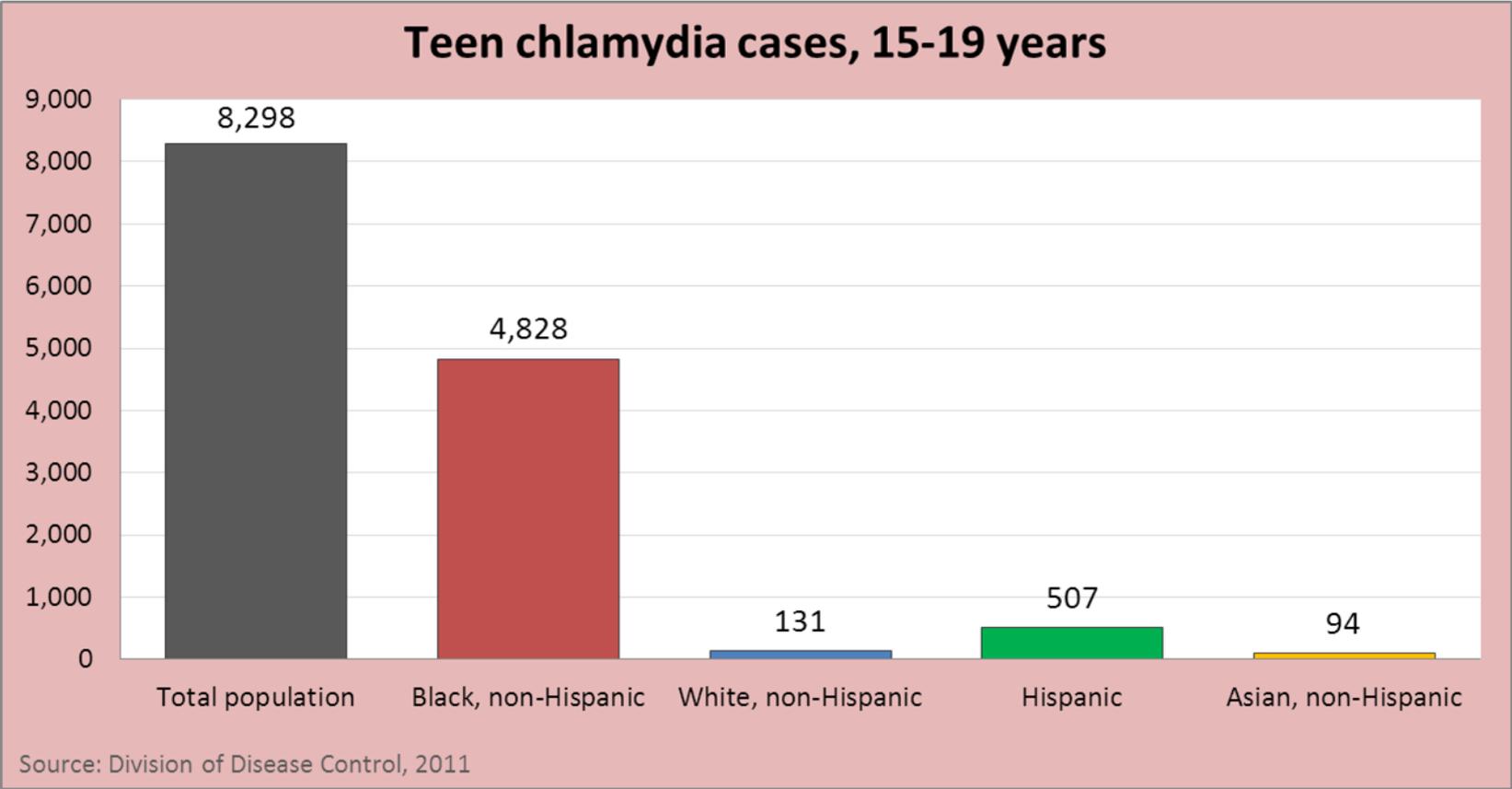




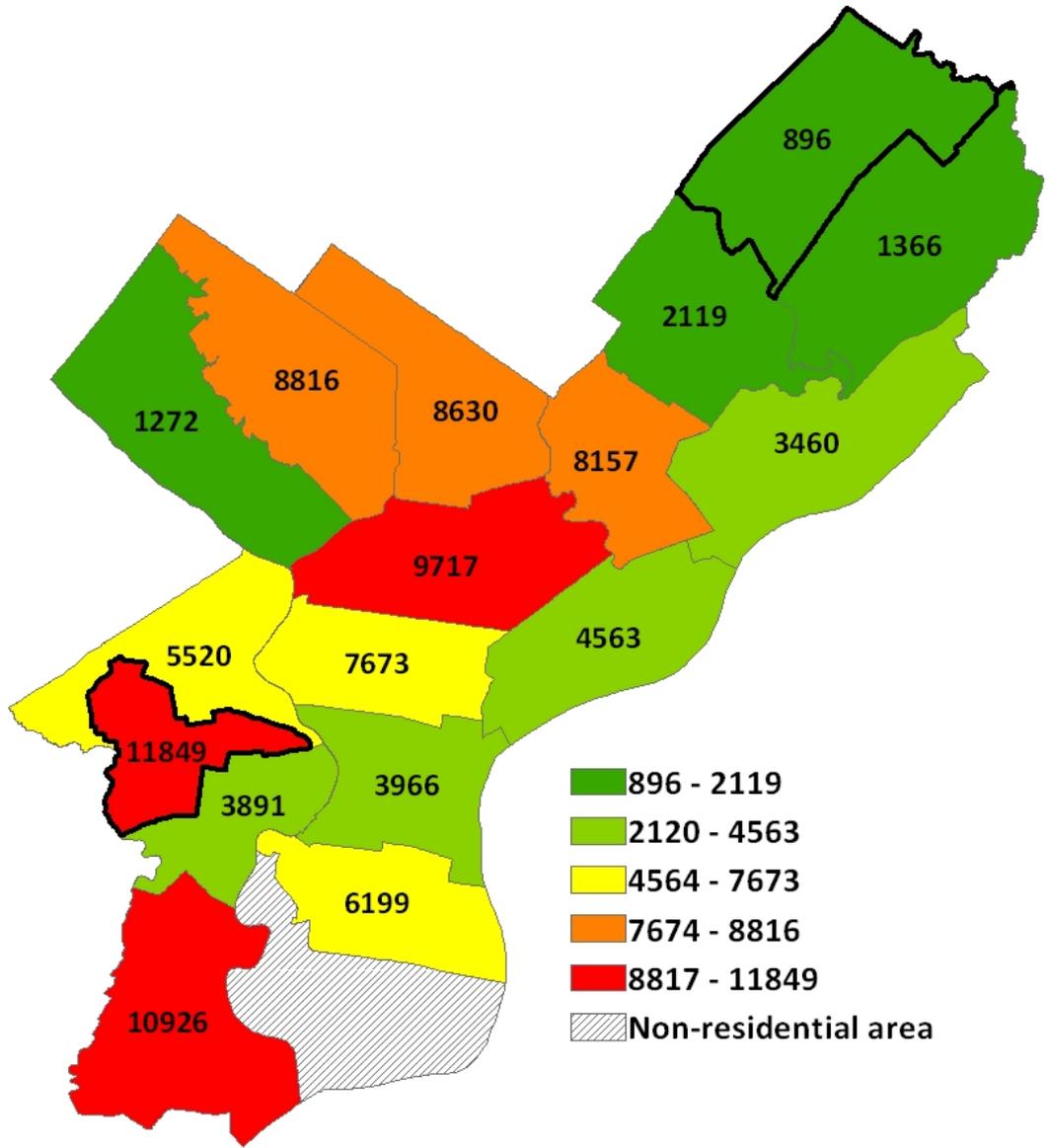








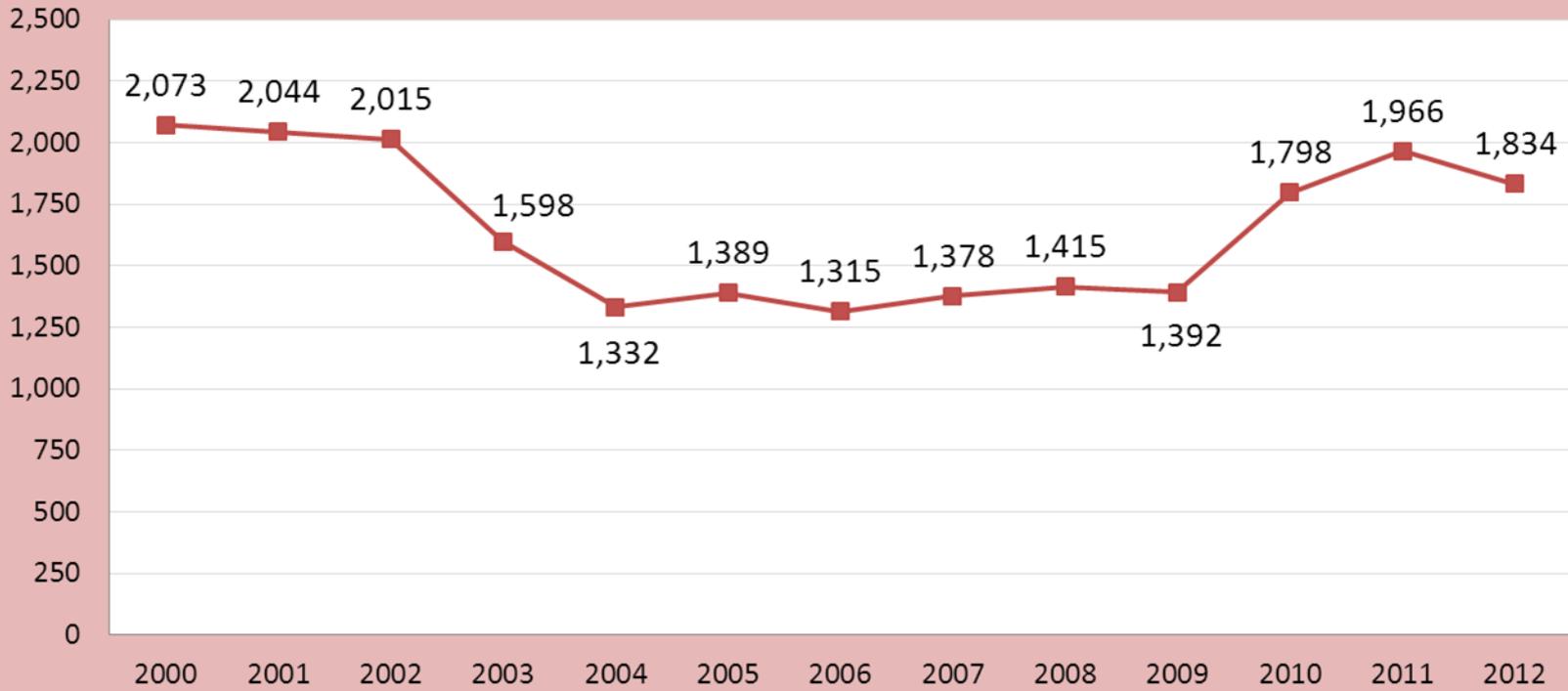
# Teen chlamydia rate per 100,000, 15-19 years



Source: Division of Disease Control, 2010

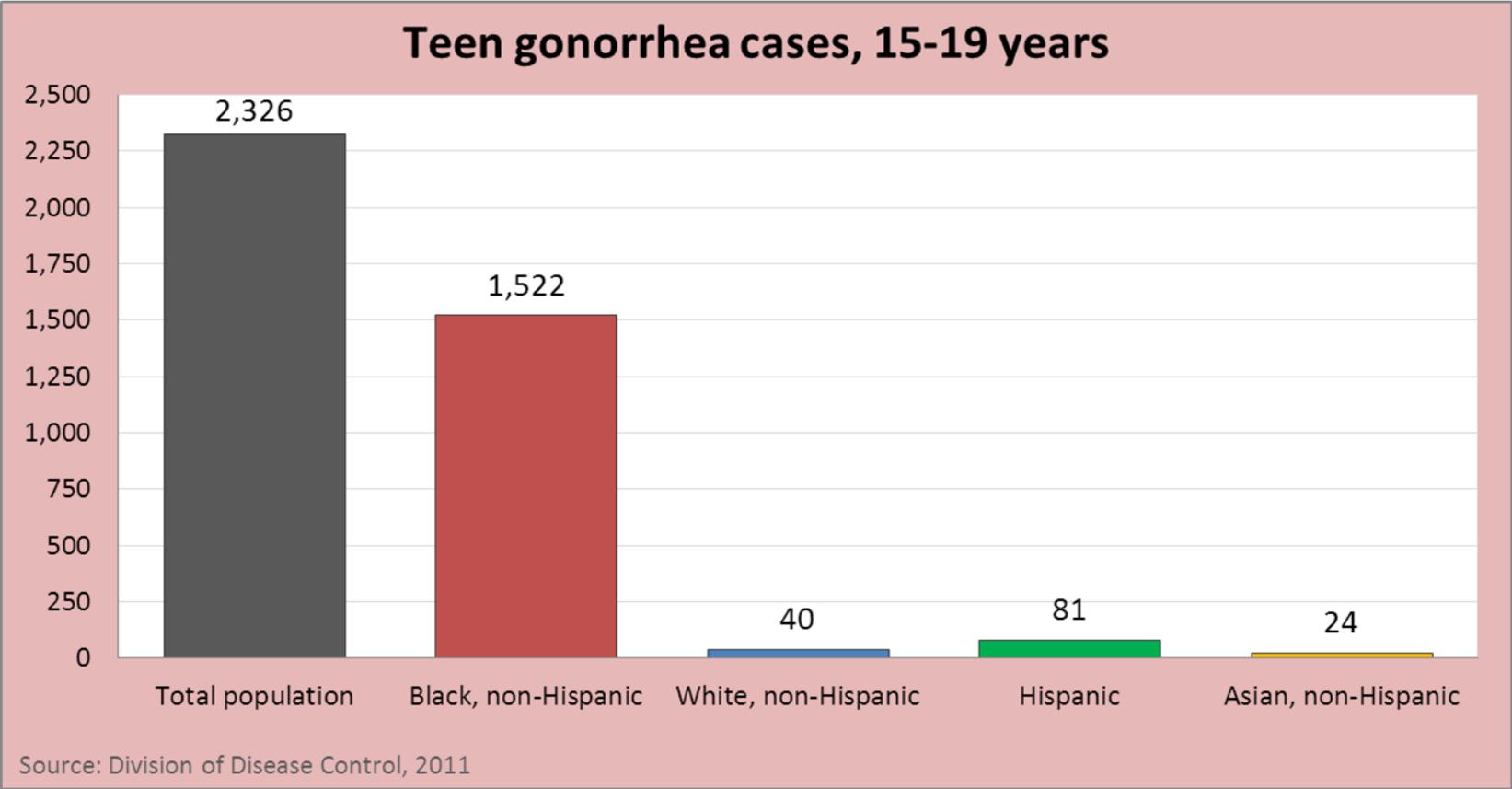


### Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years

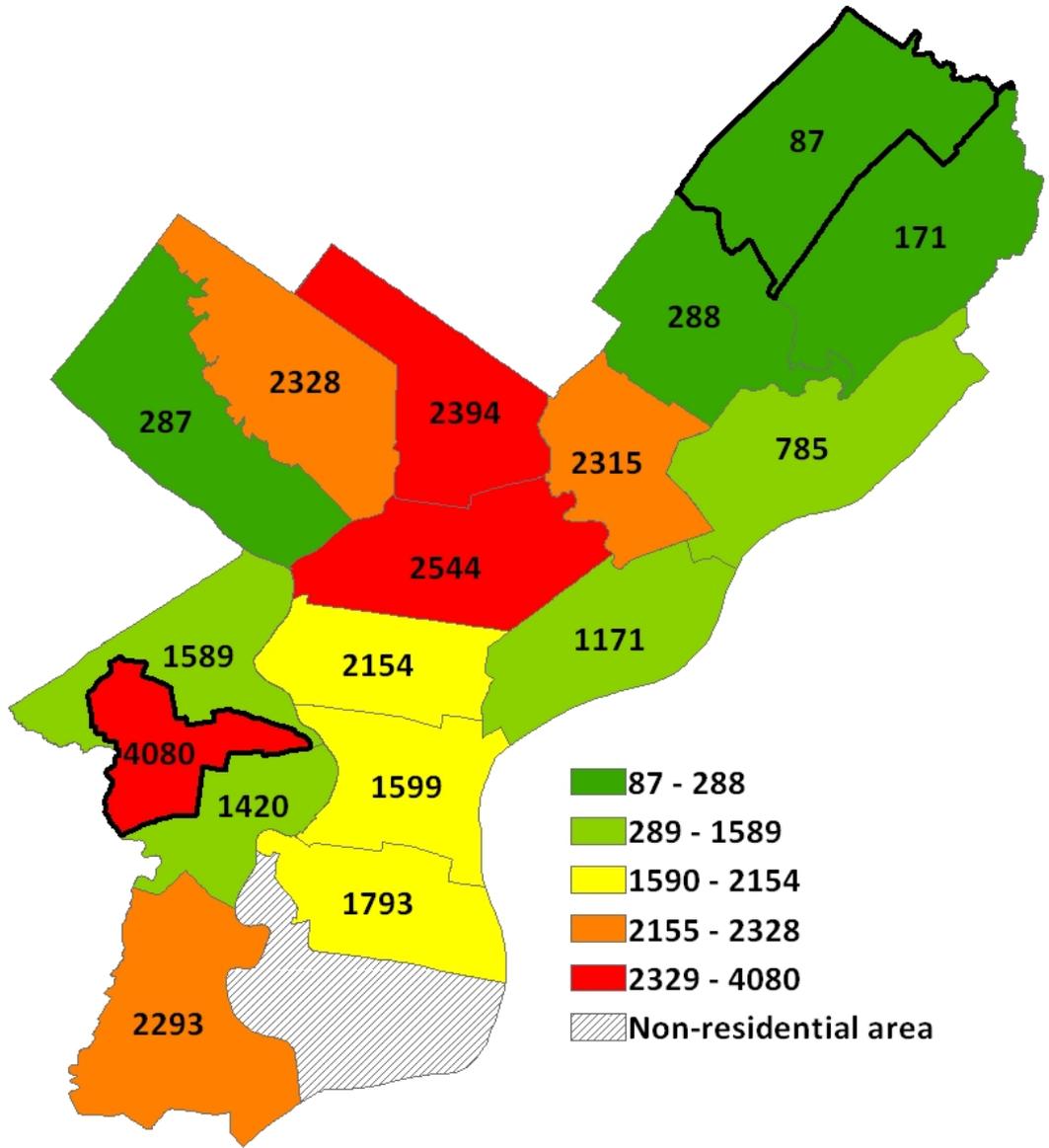


Source: Division of Disease Control





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

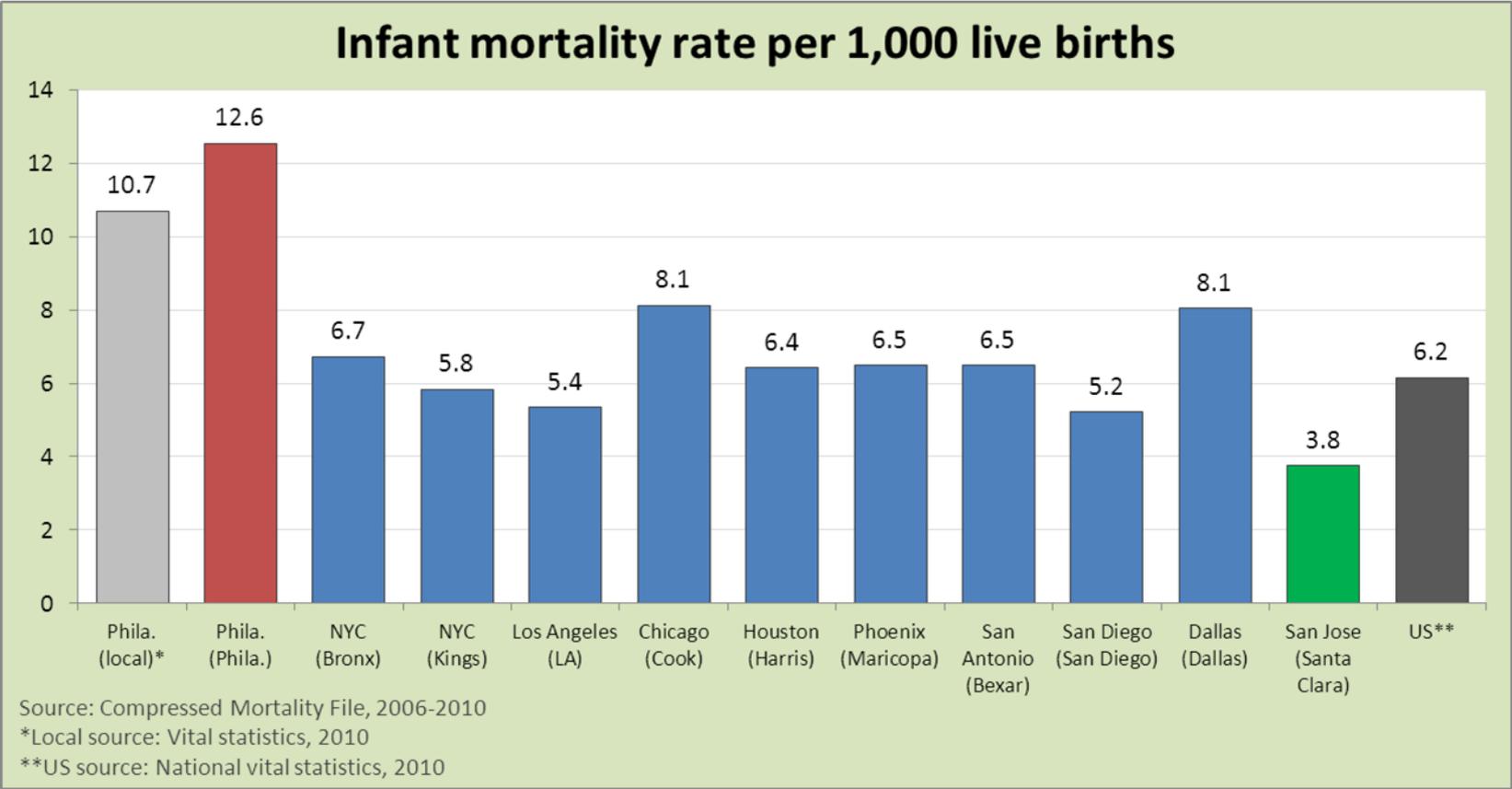


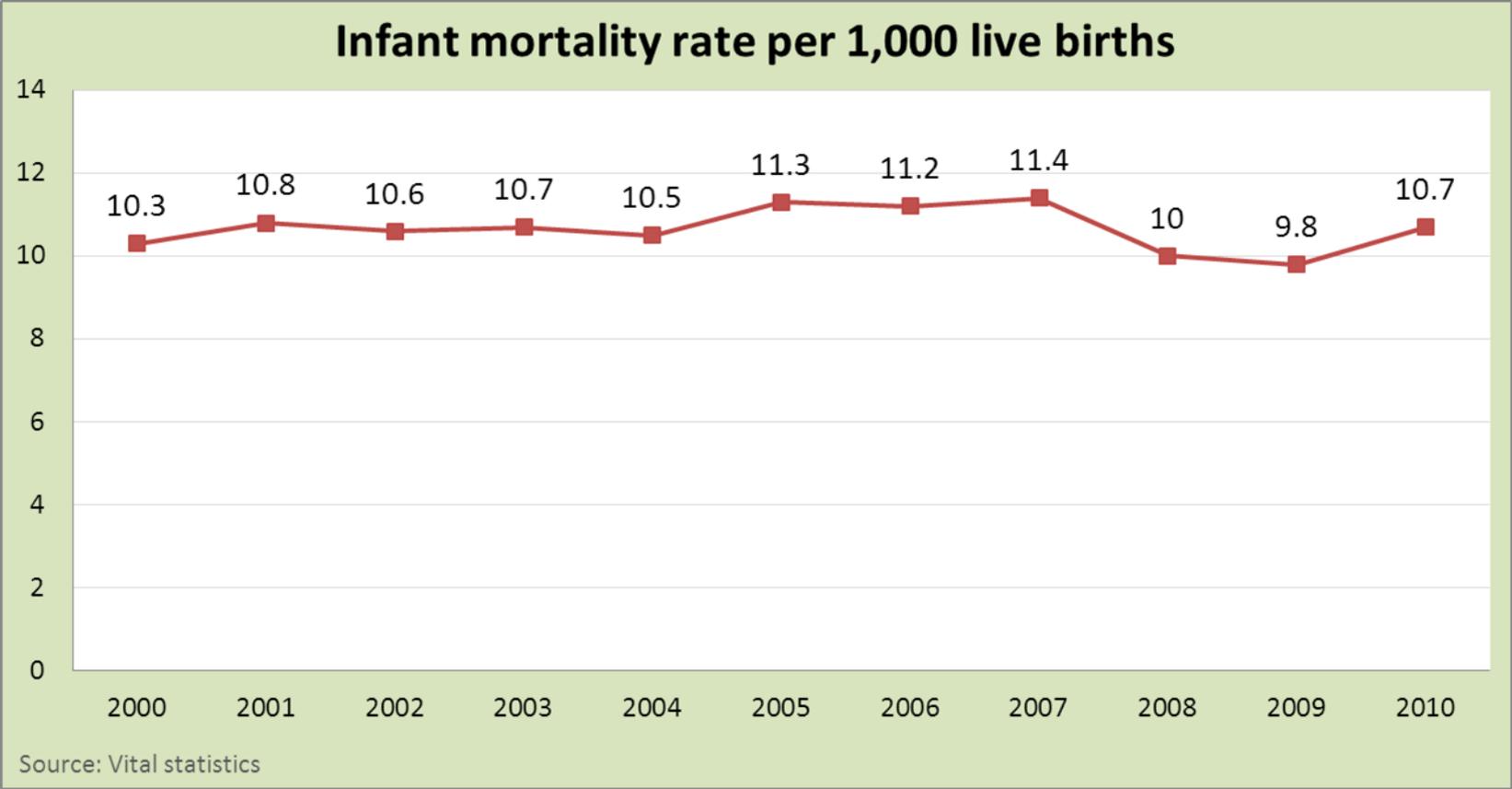
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2010

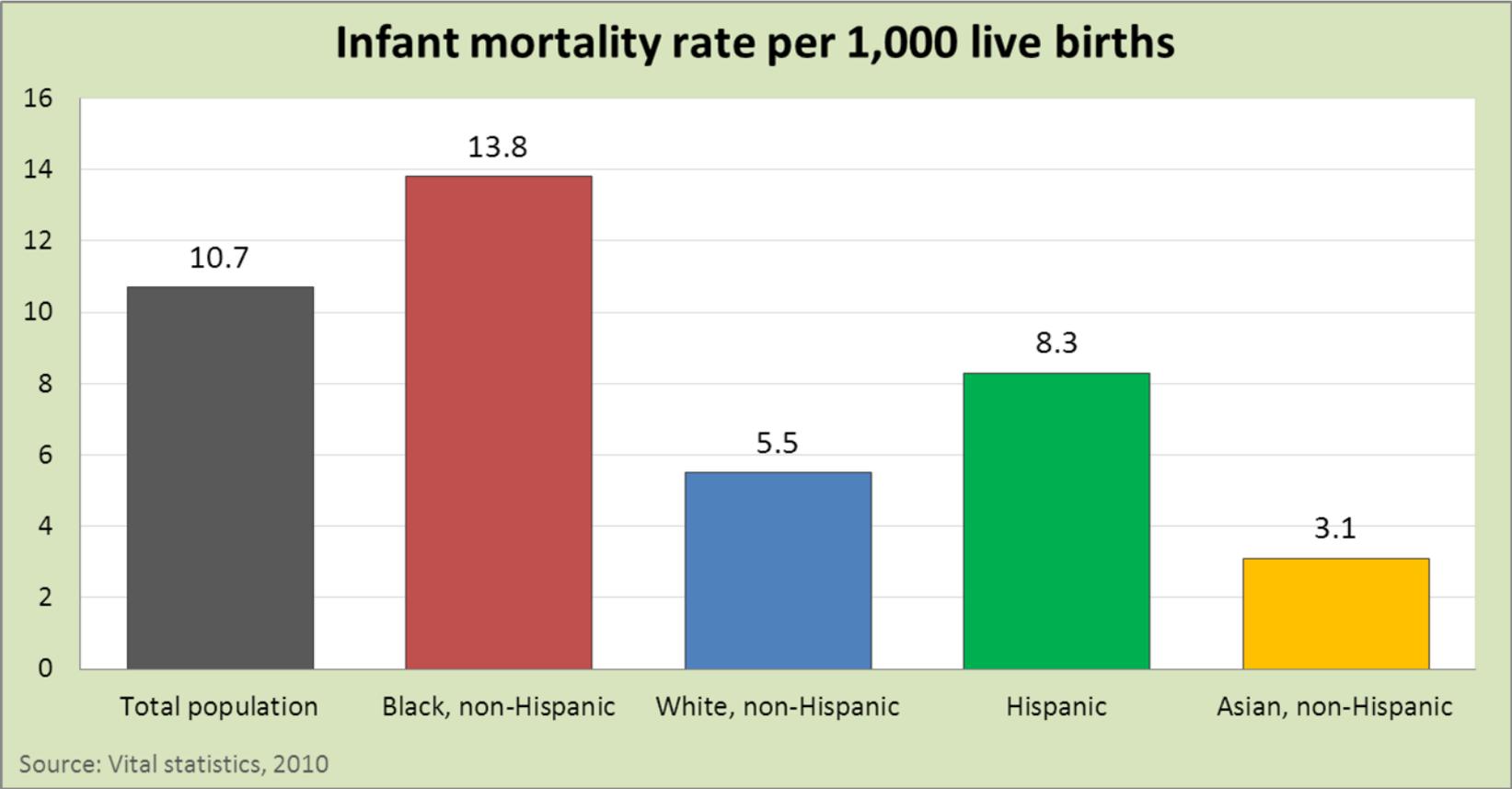


# MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

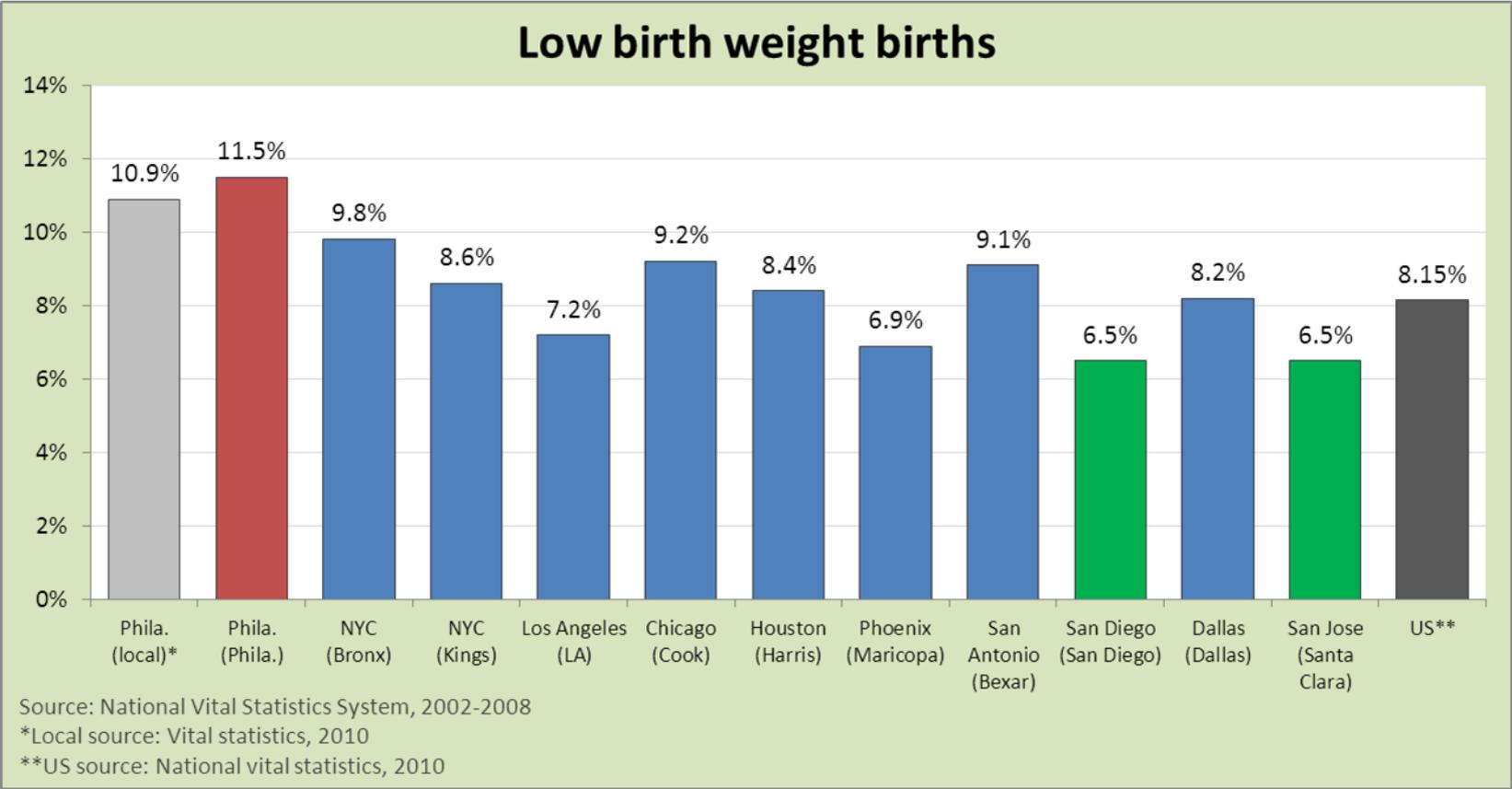
**Infant mortality rate**  
**Low birth weight**  
**5+ births**  
**Prenatal care**  
**Breastfeeding initiation**





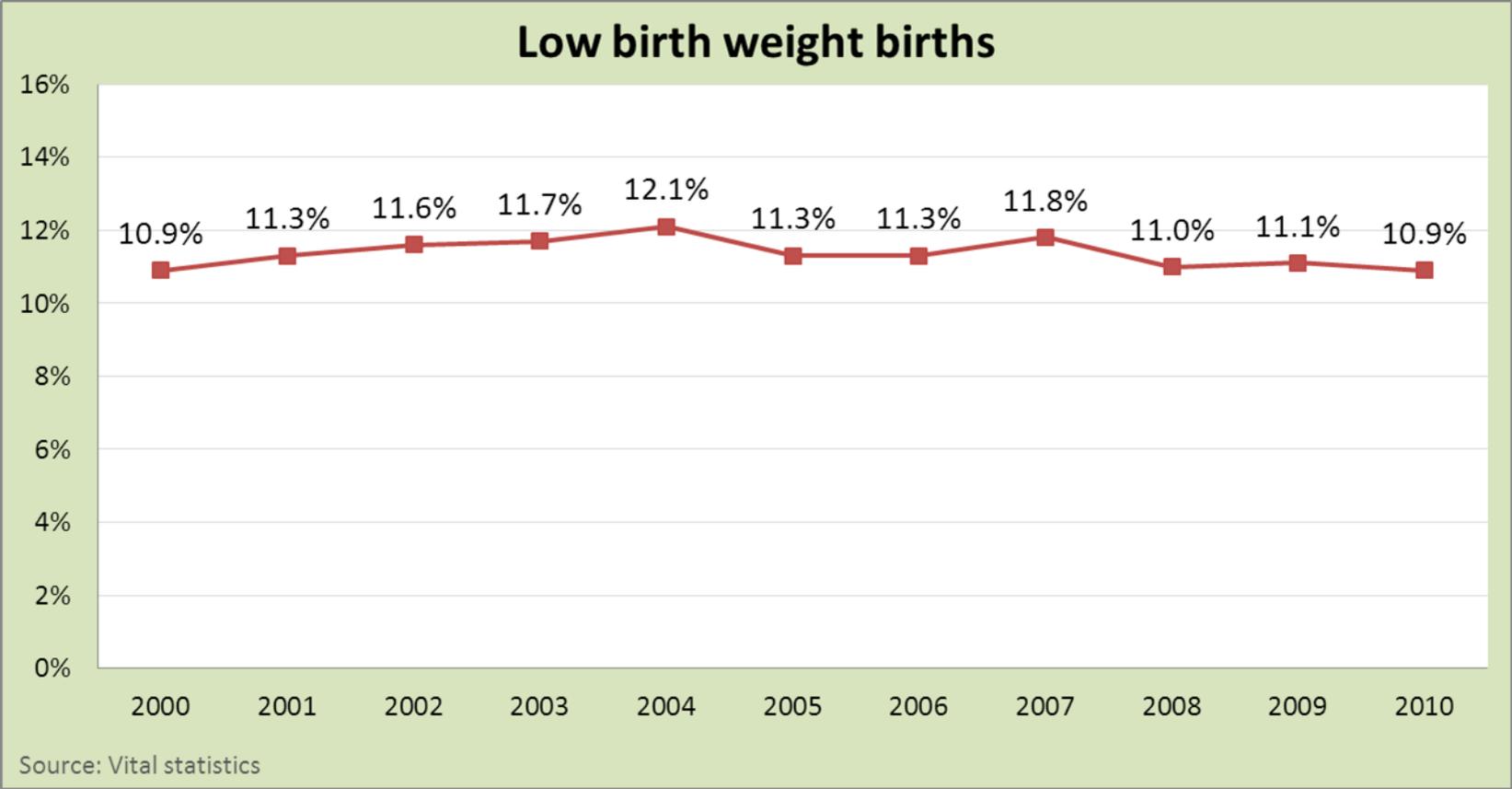






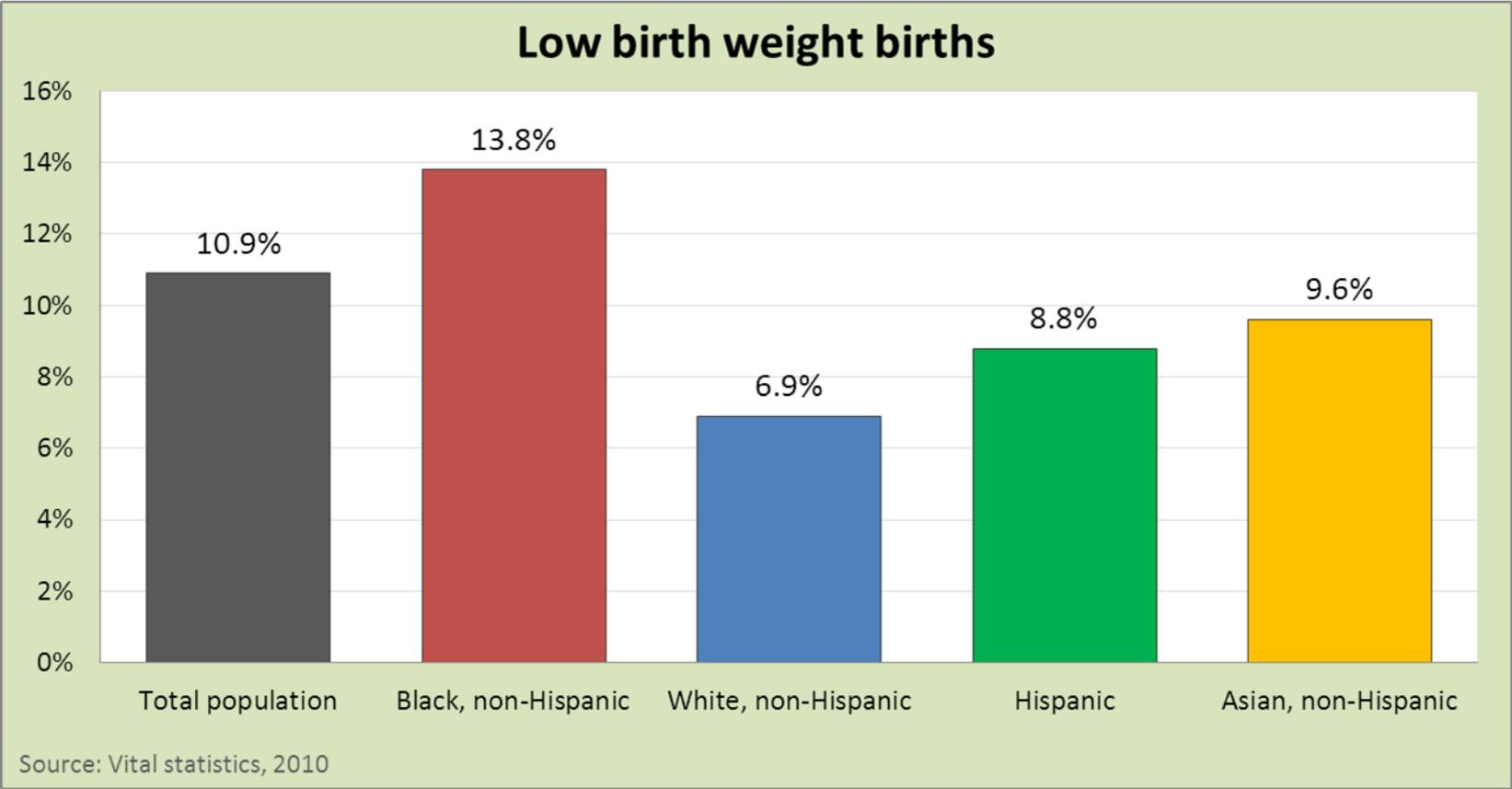
<2500 grams





<2500 grams

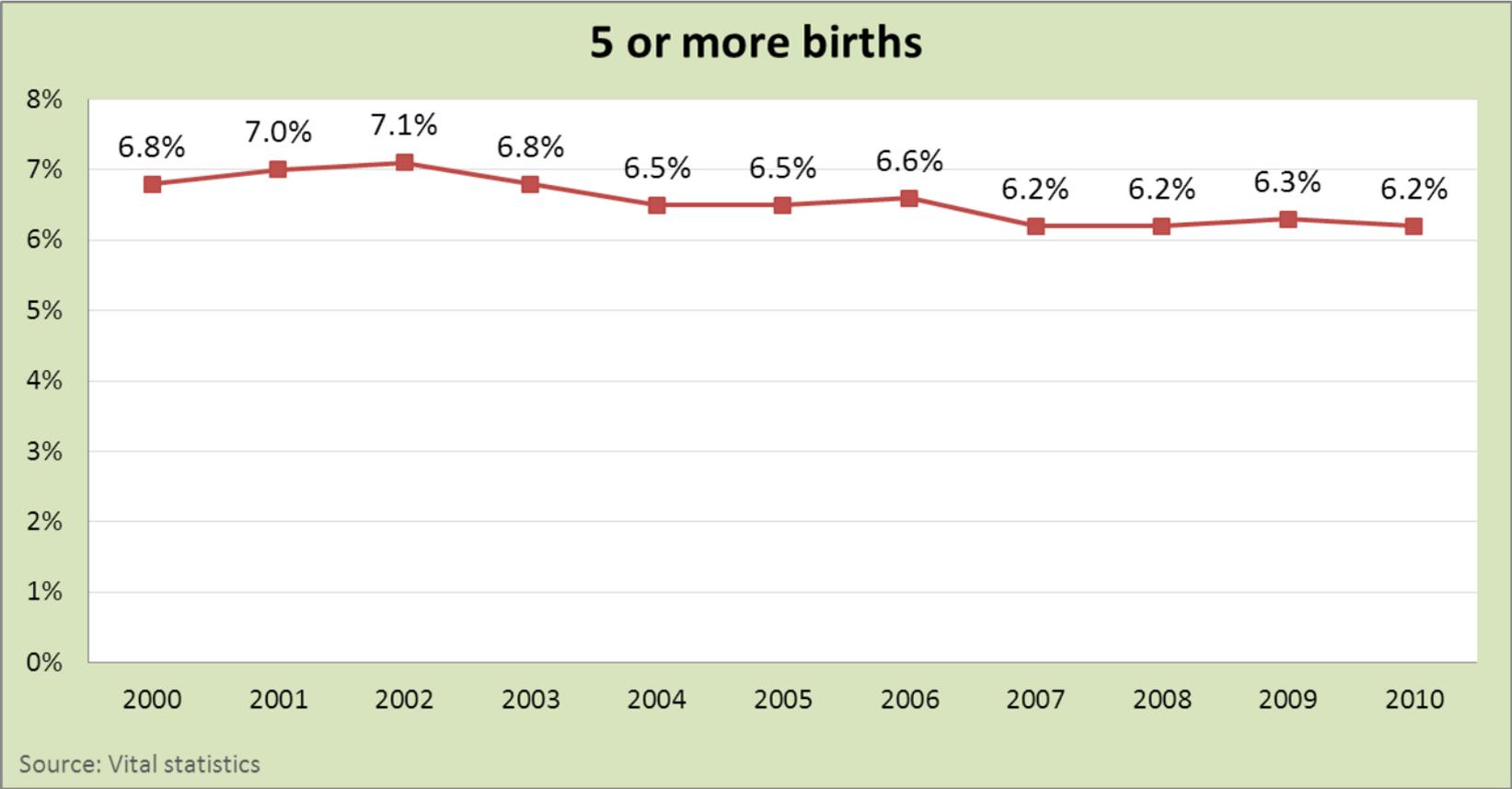


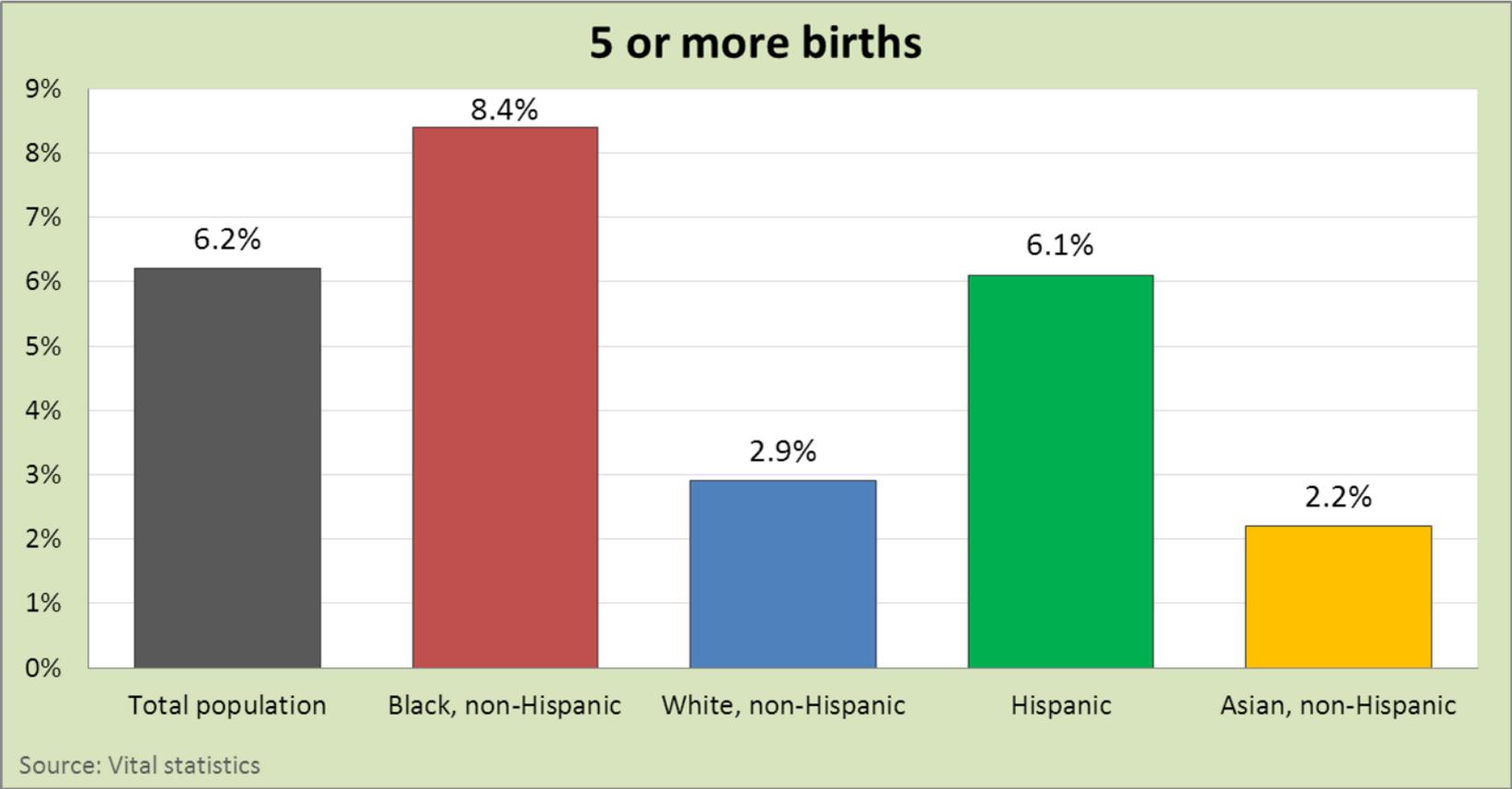


<2500 grams

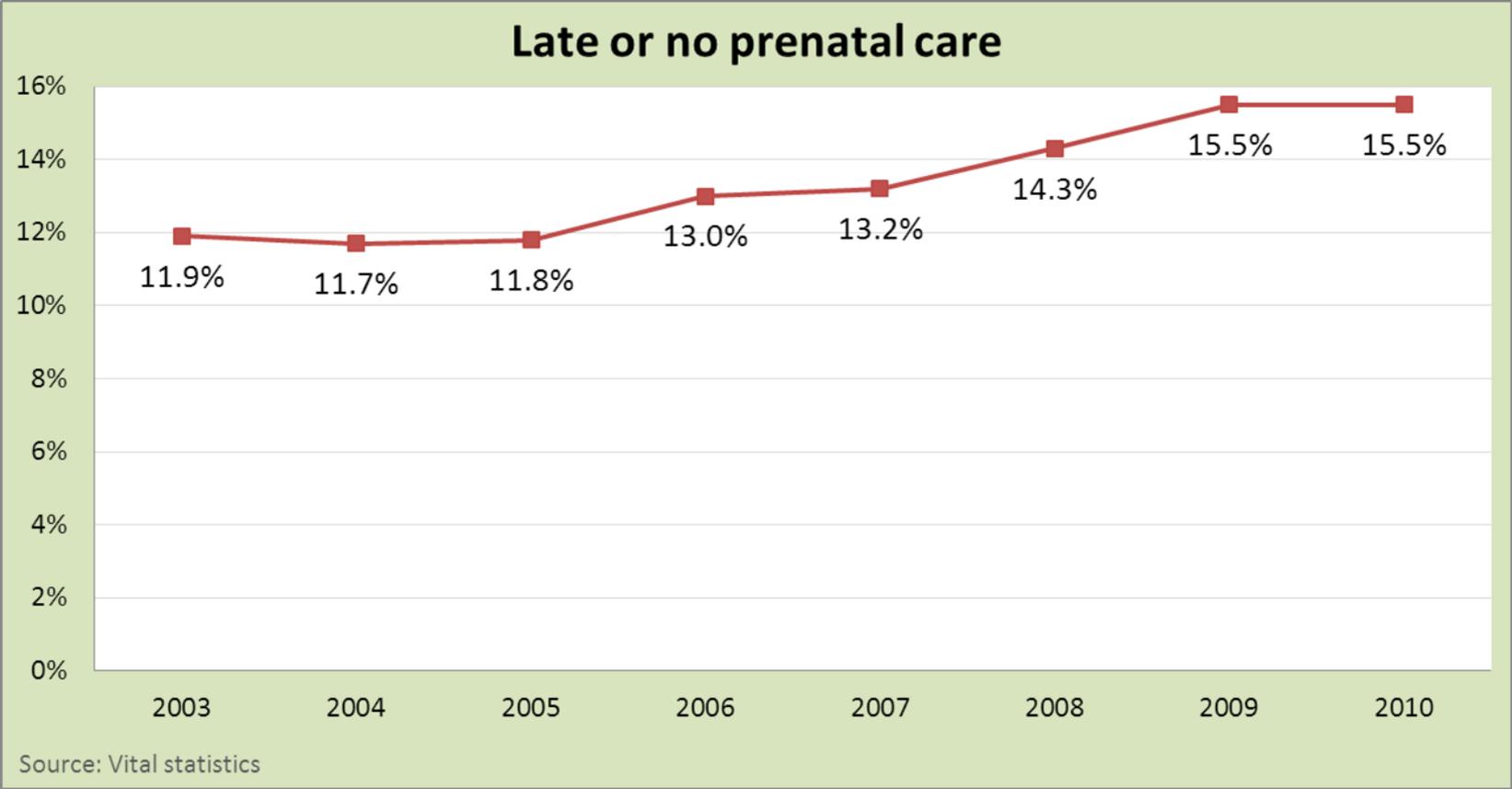


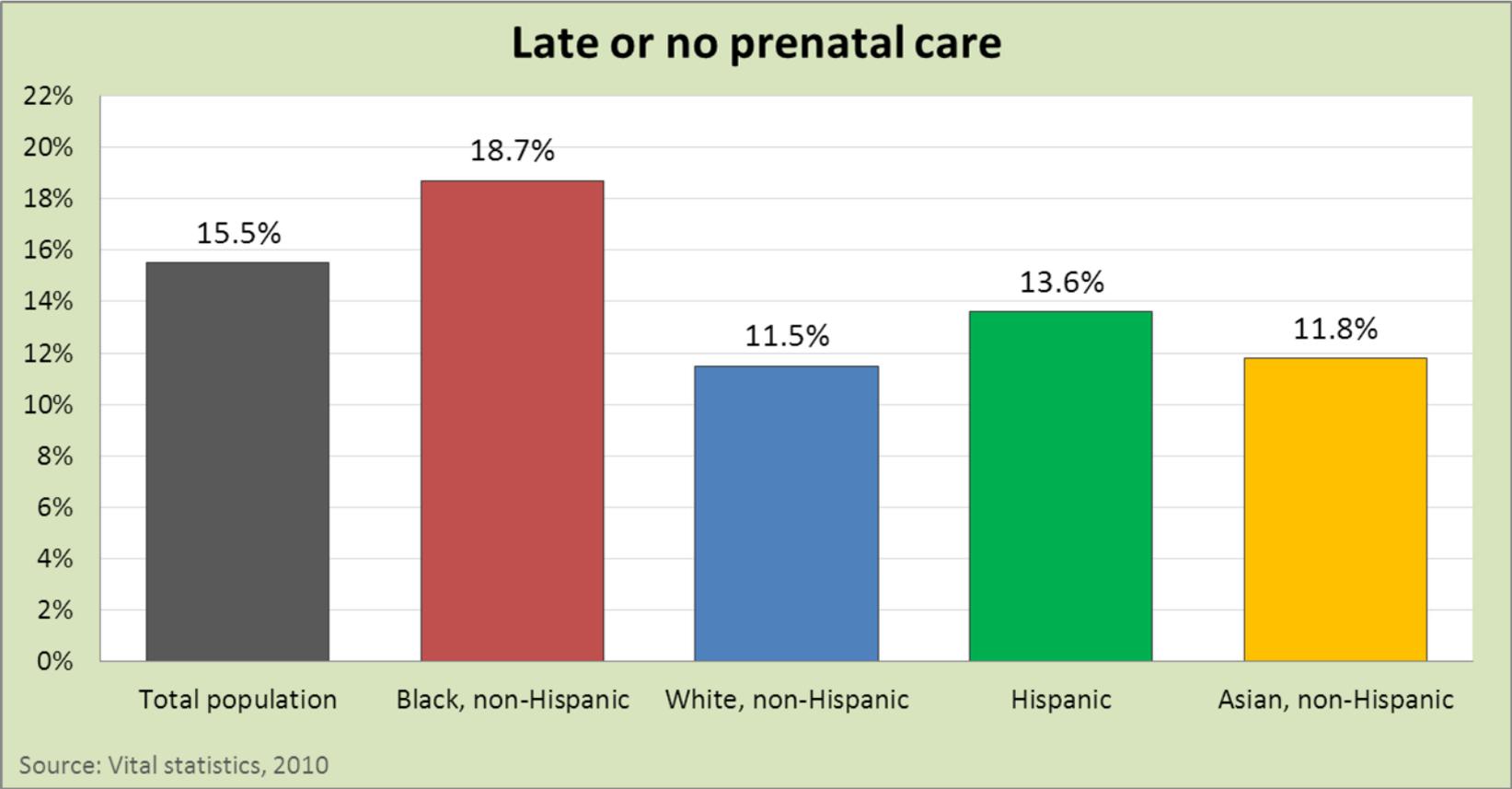




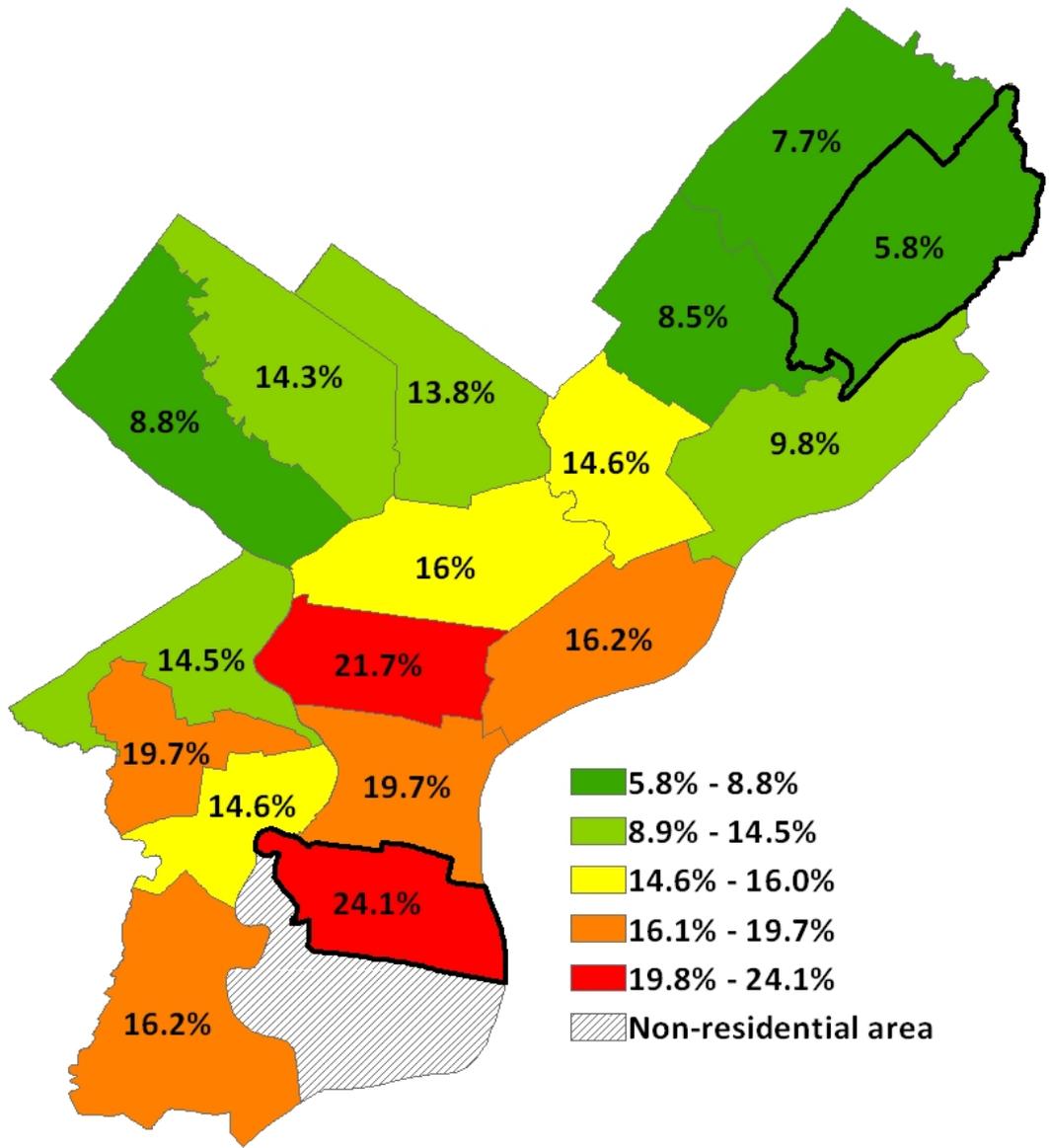








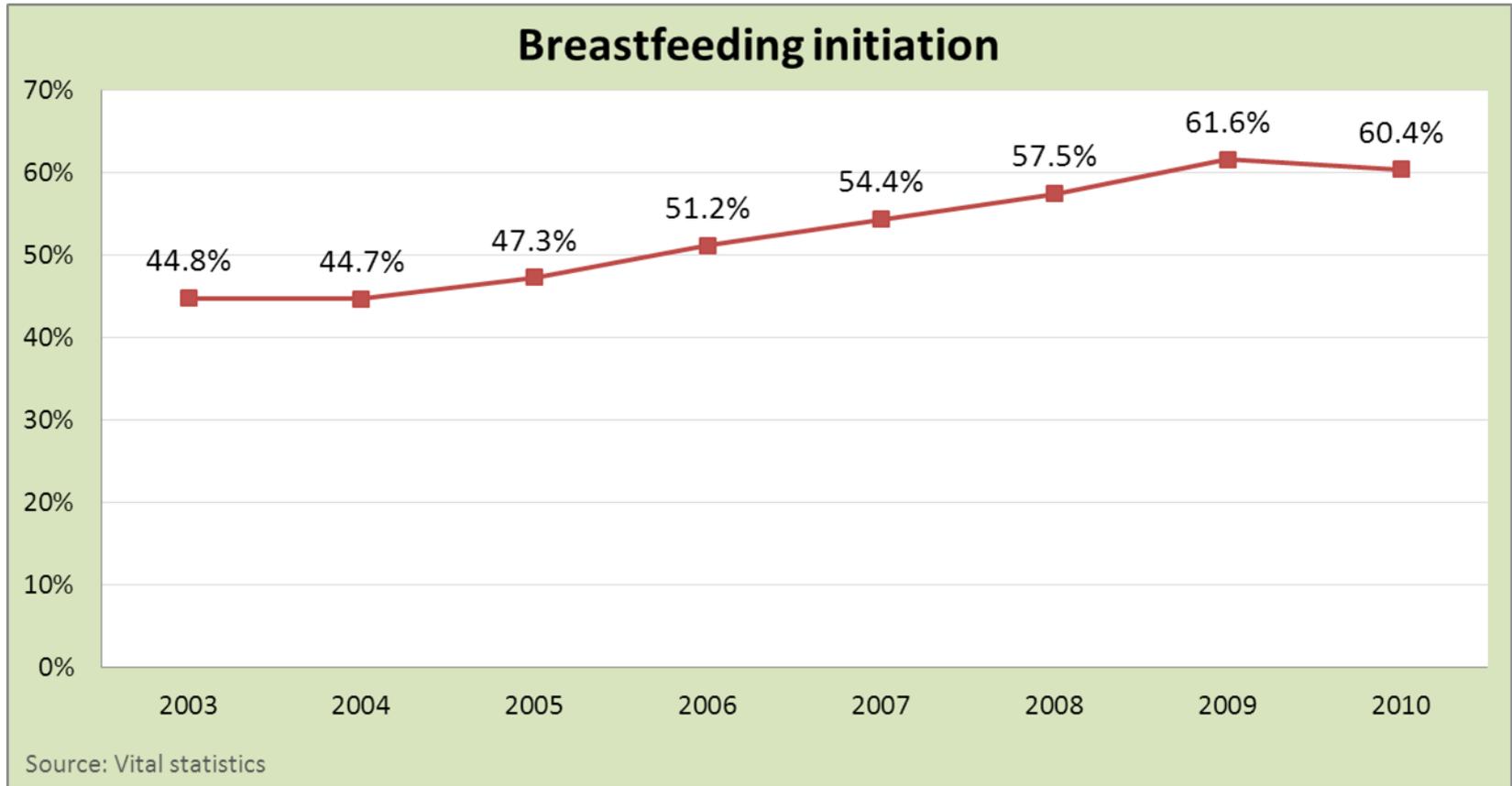
# Late or no prenatal care

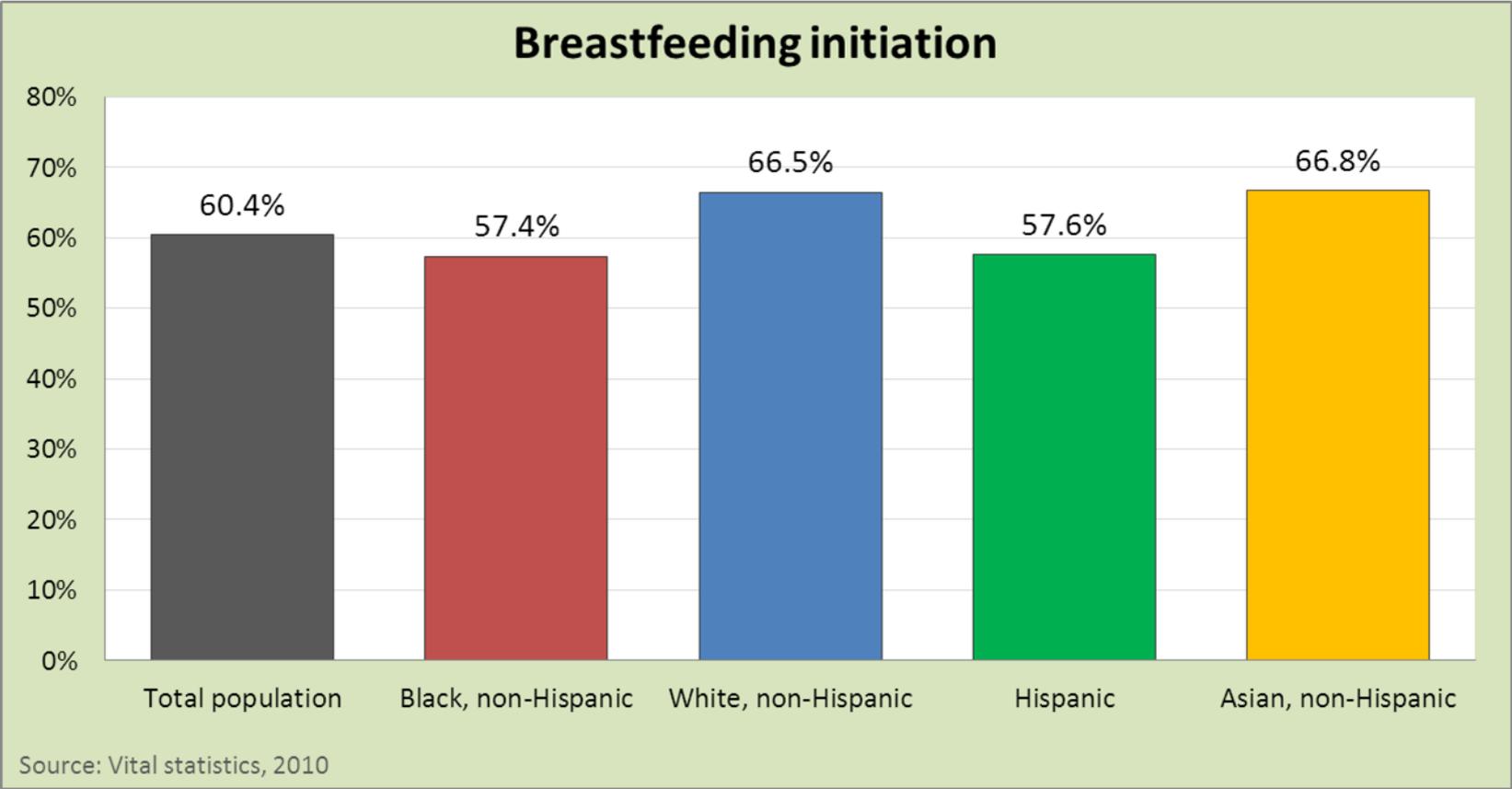


Source: Vital statistics, 2010

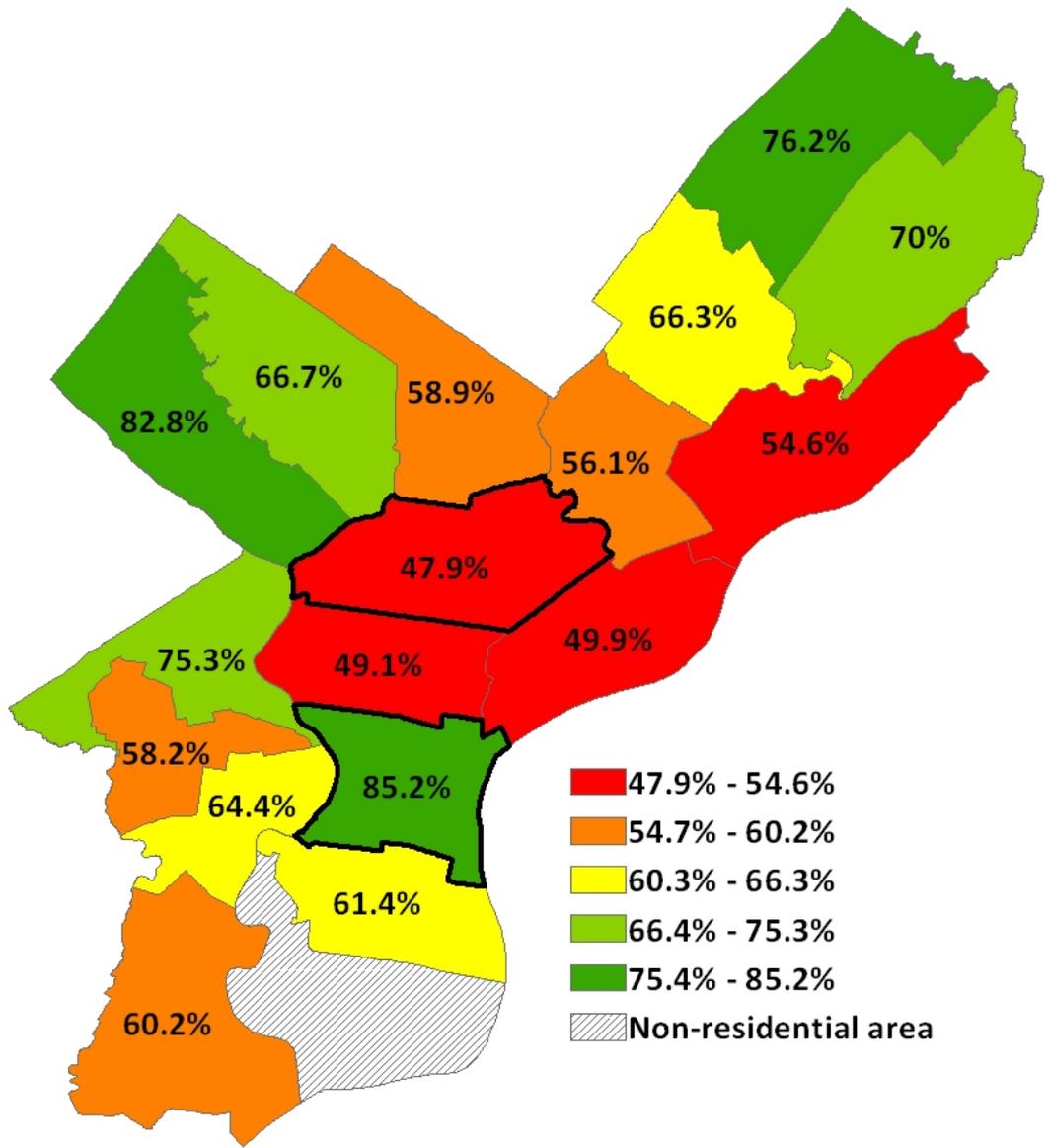
Beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all







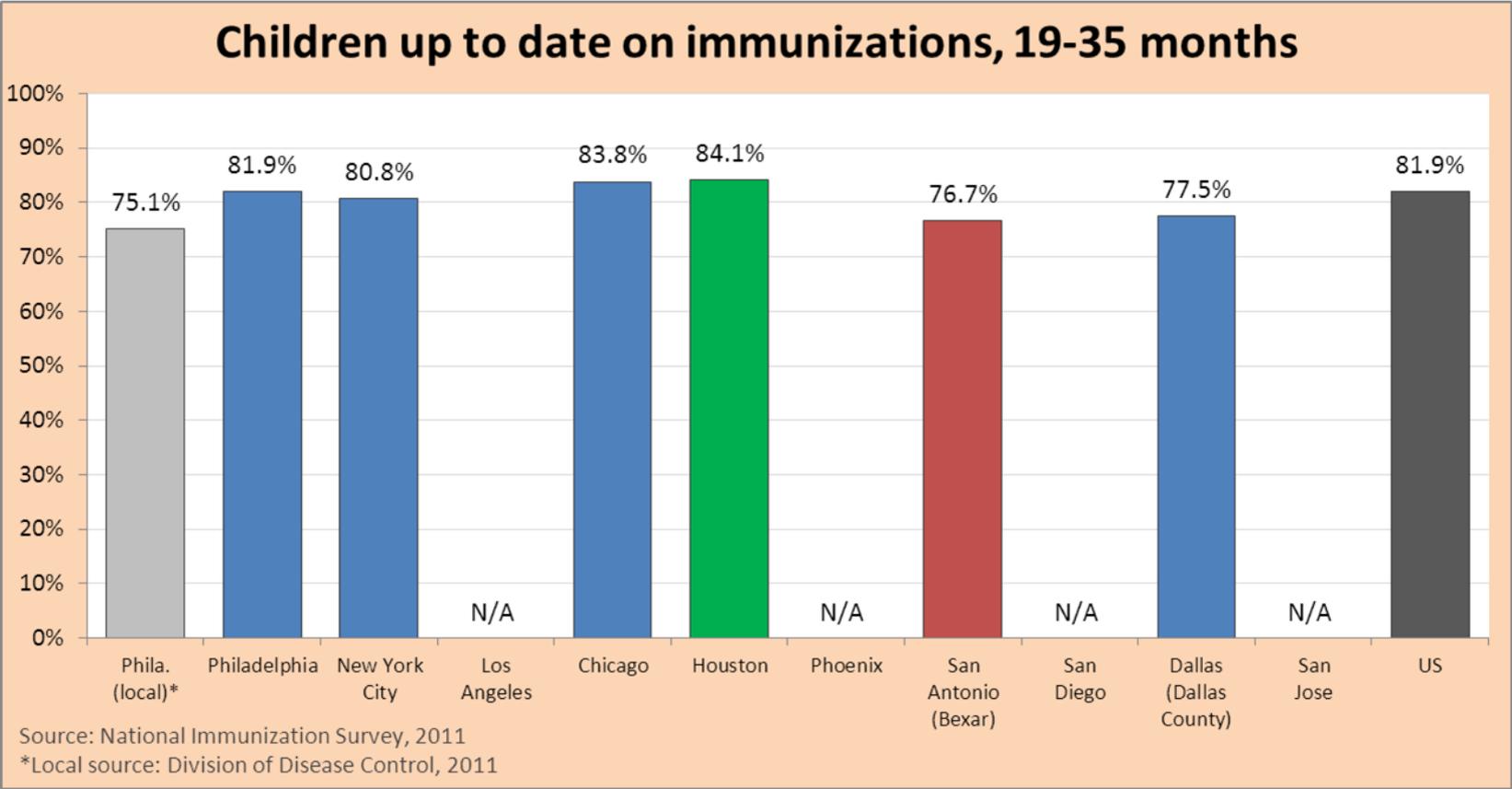
# Breastfeeding initiation

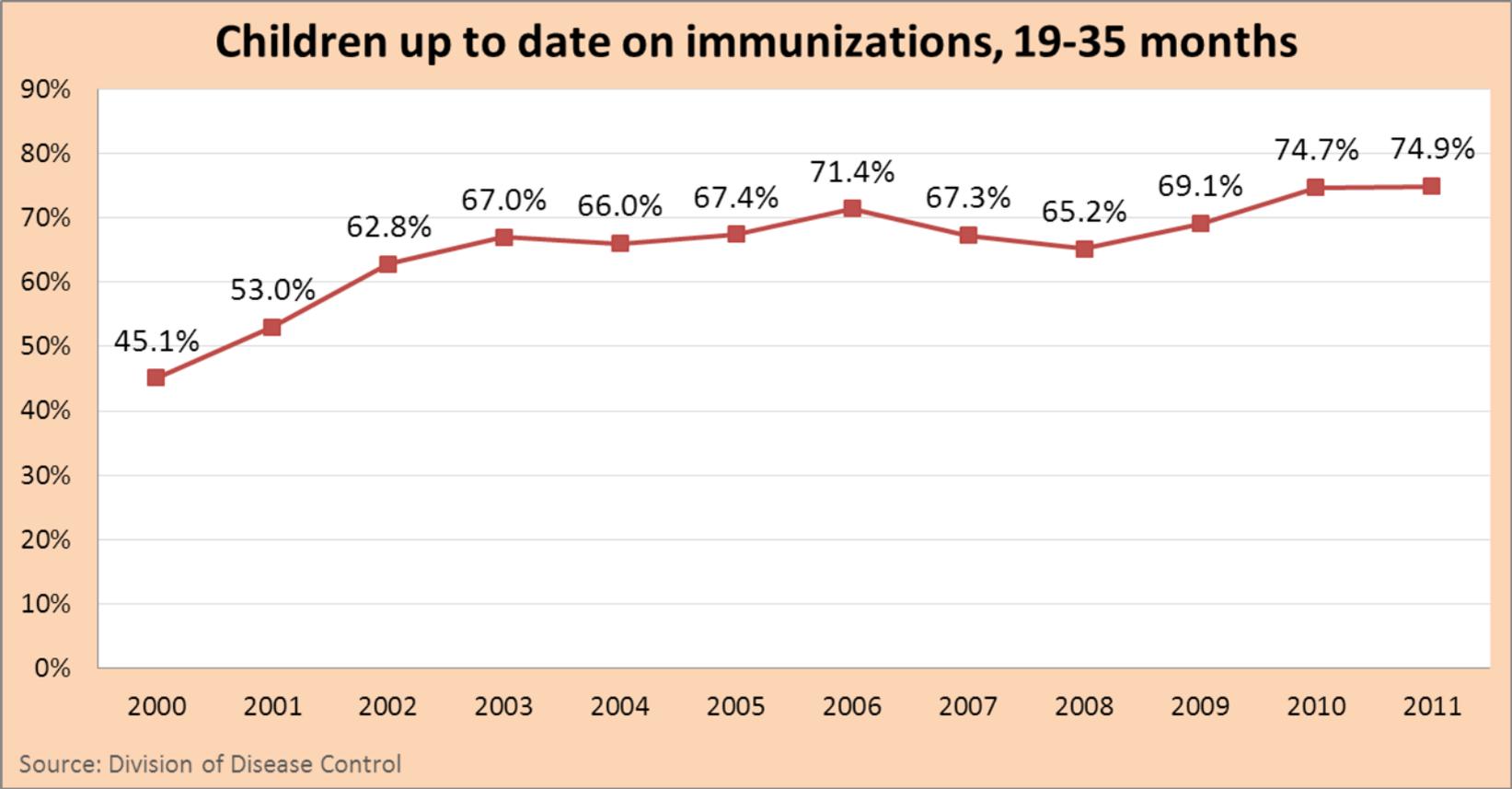


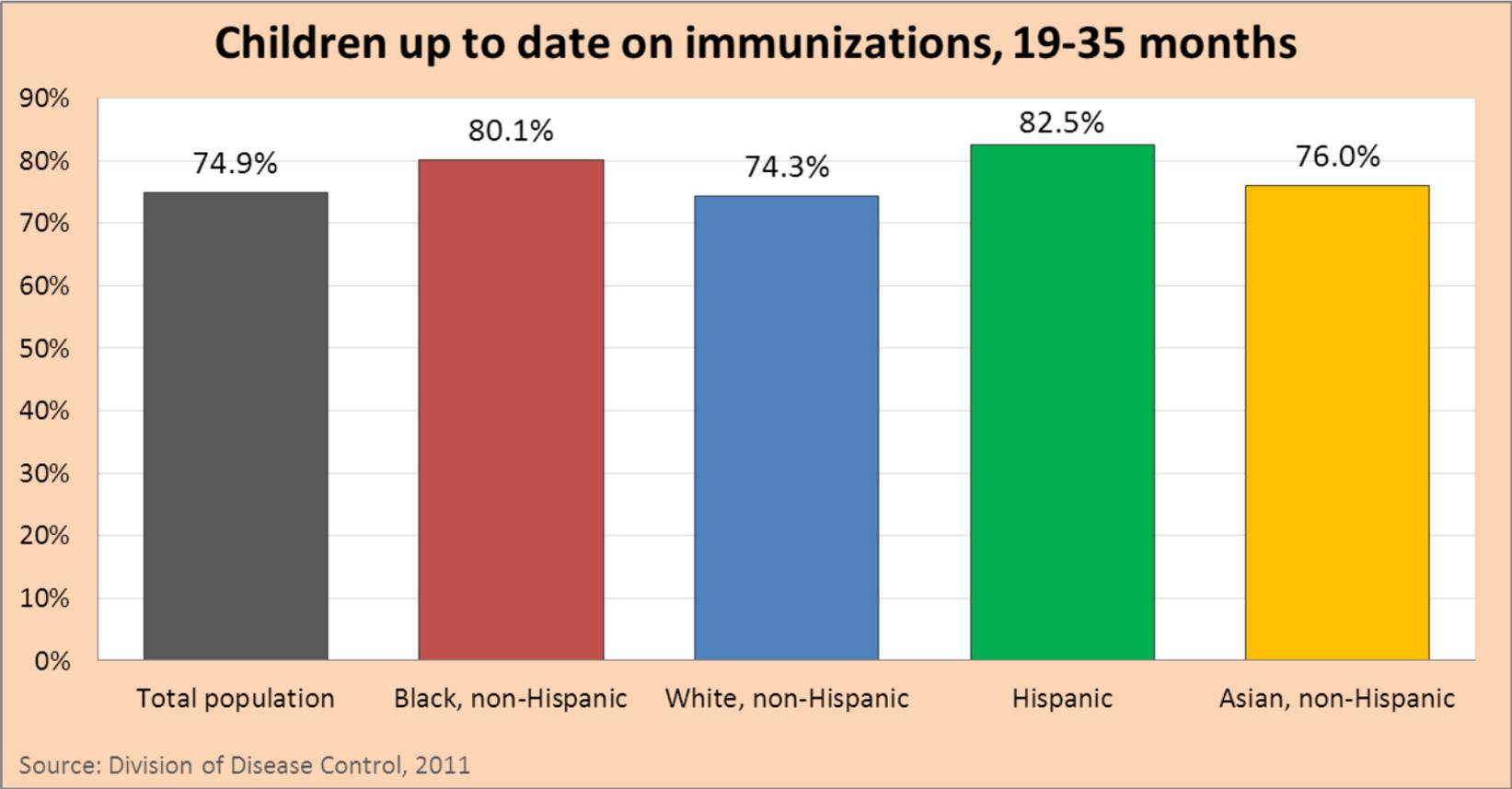
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

# CHILD HEALTH

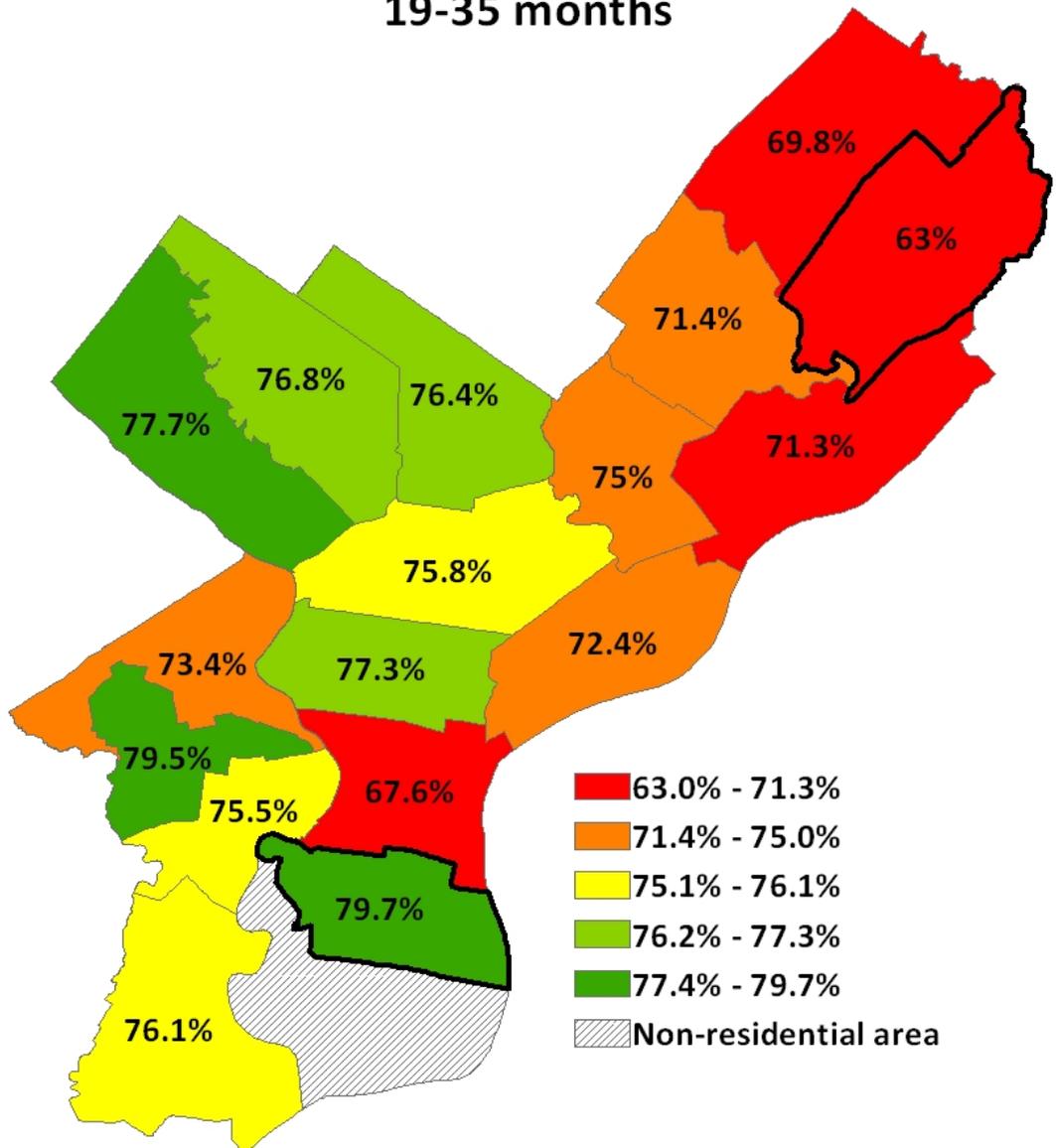
**Immunizations**  
**Asthma hospitalizations**  
**Elevated lead levels**  
**Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents**  
**Child mortality**





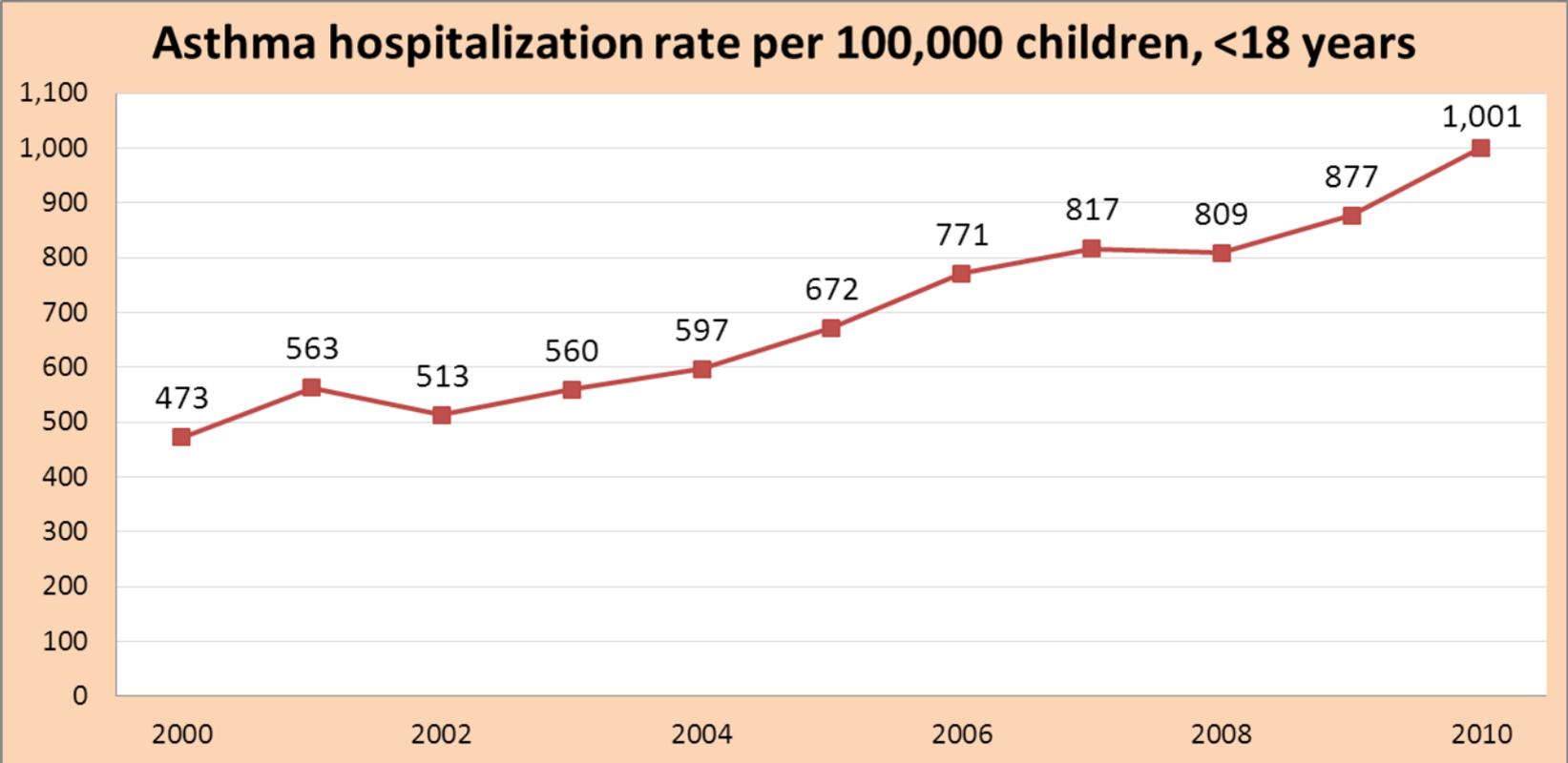


# Children up to date on immunizations, 19-35 months

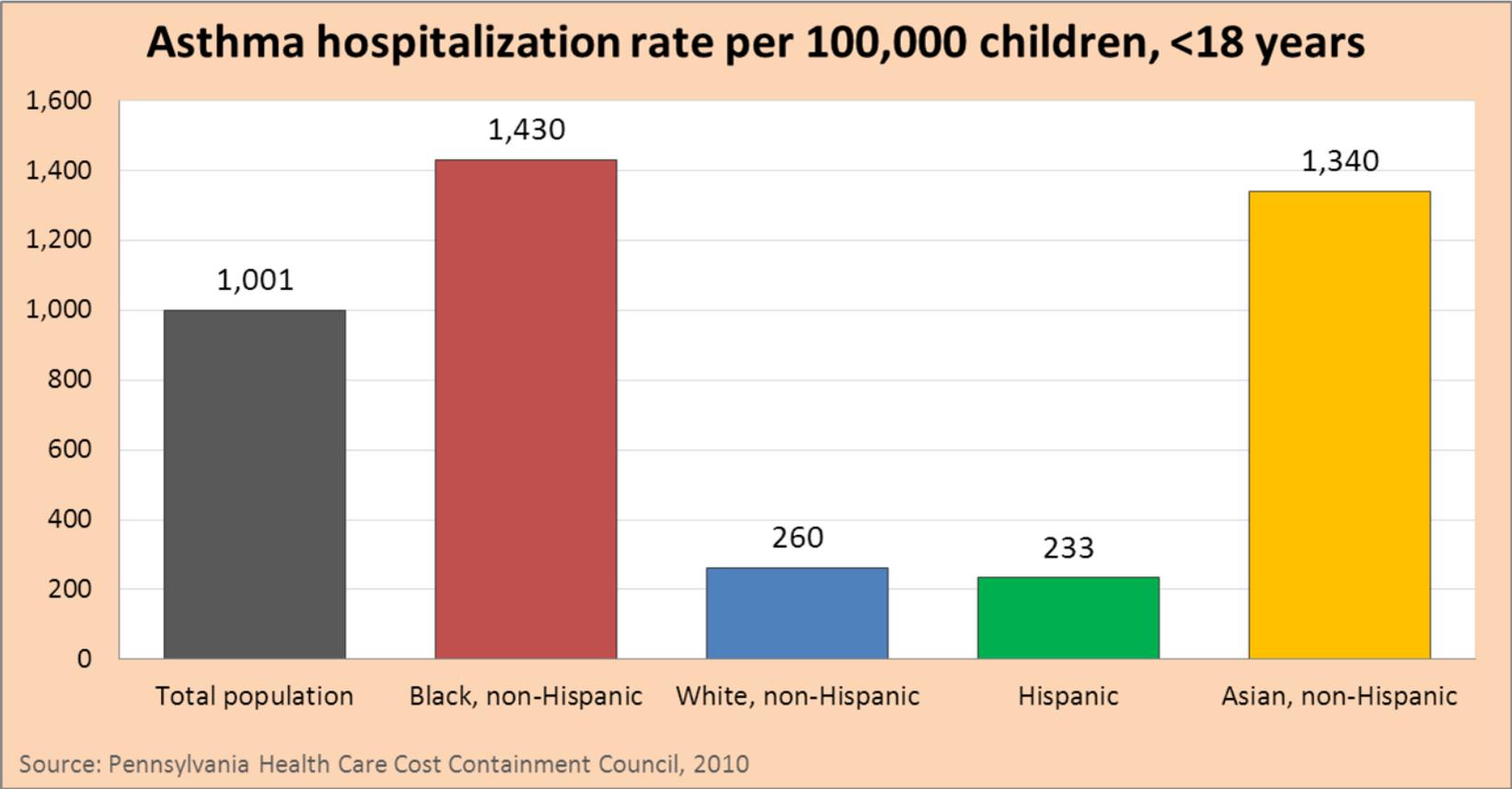


Source: Division of Disease Control, 2011

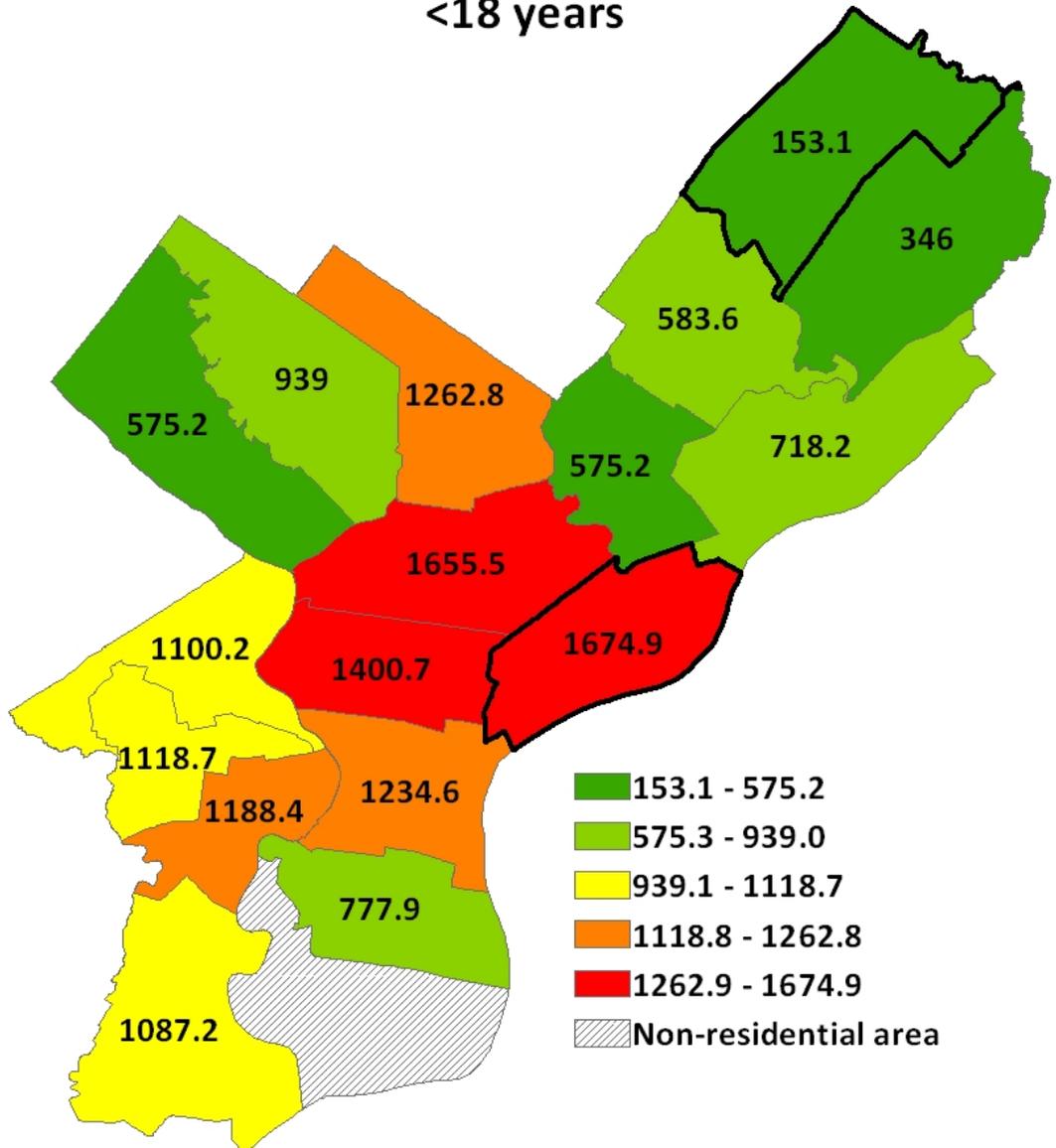




Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council

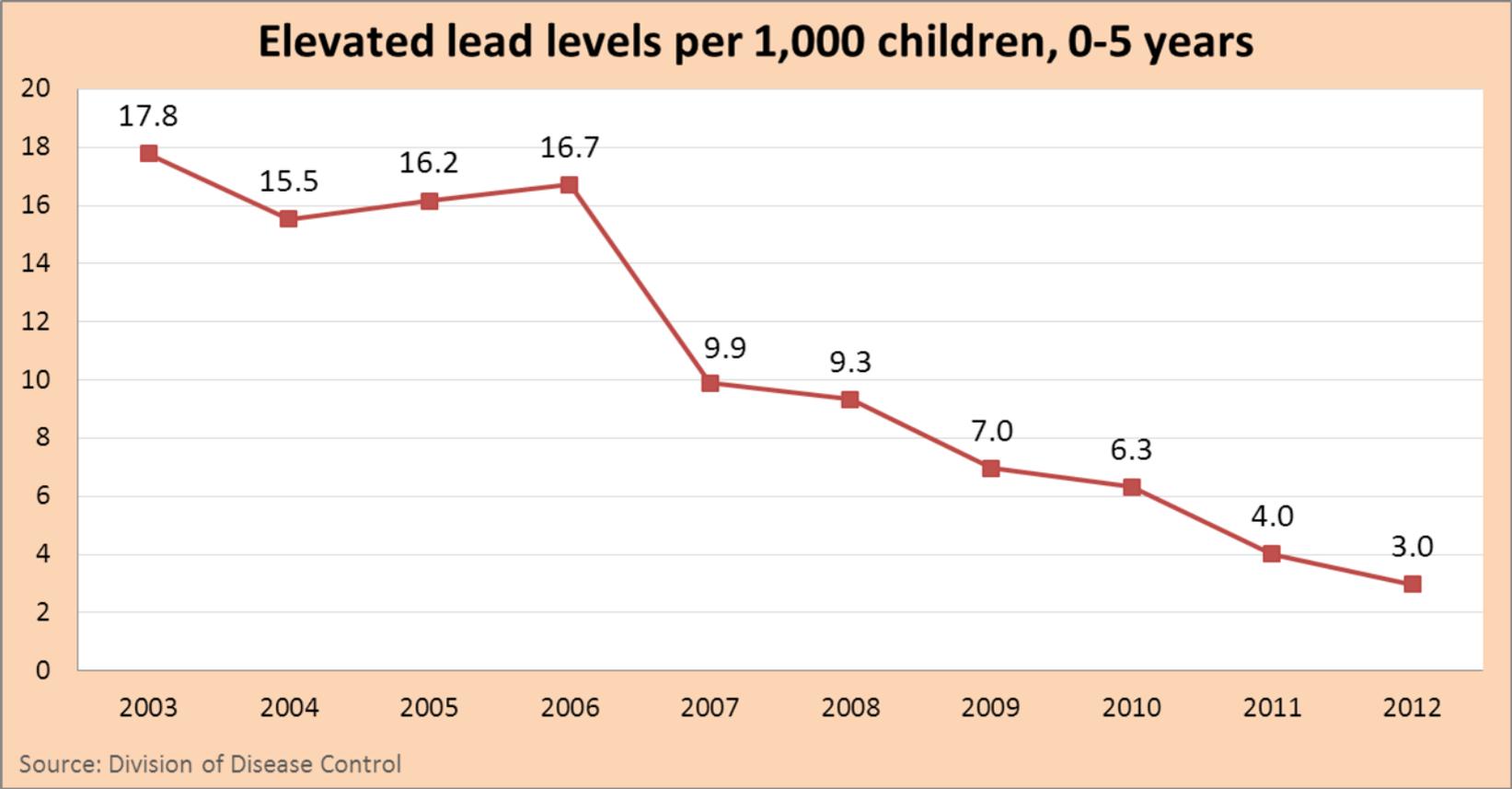


# Child asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000, <18 years



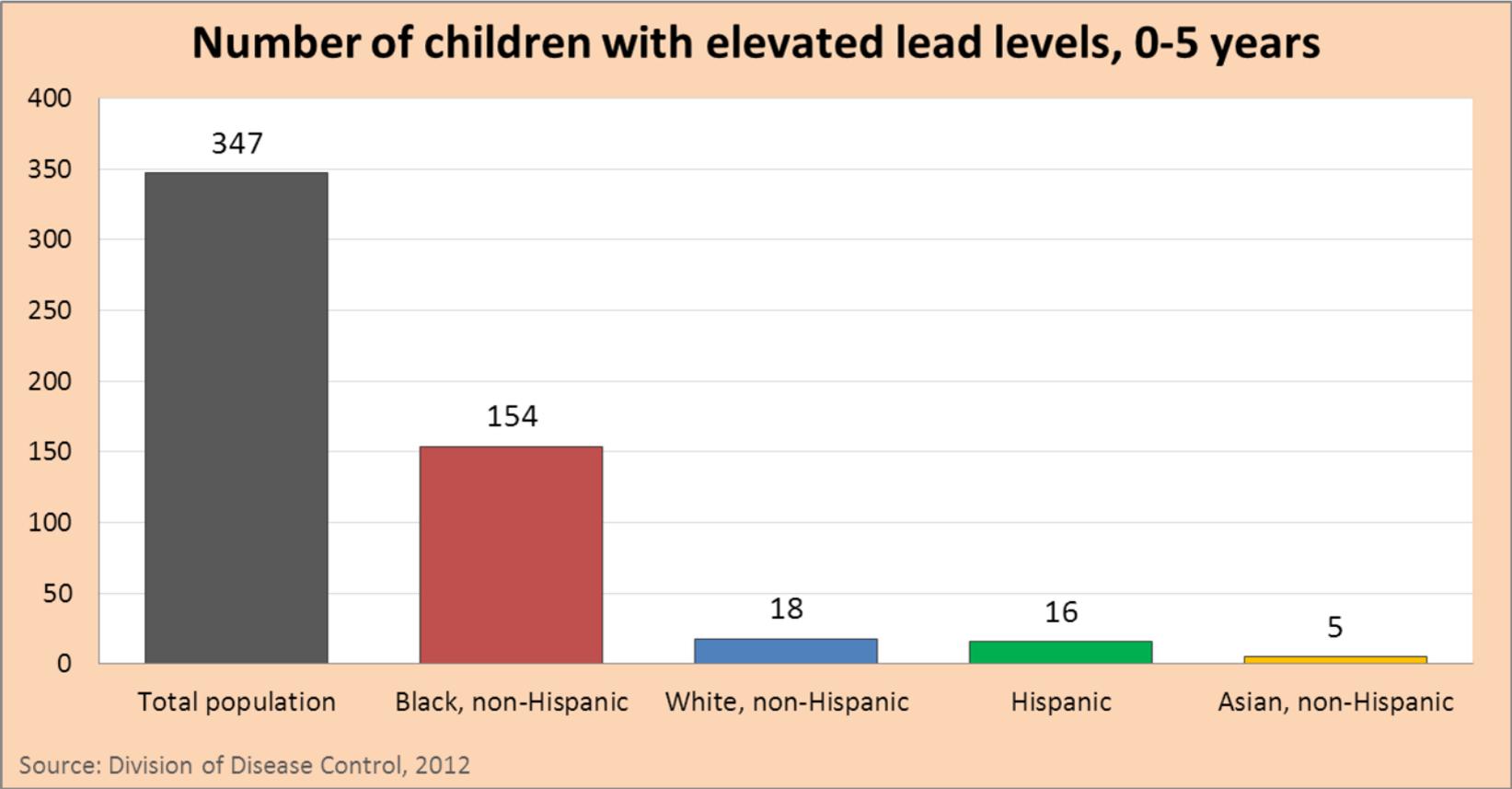
Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2010





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

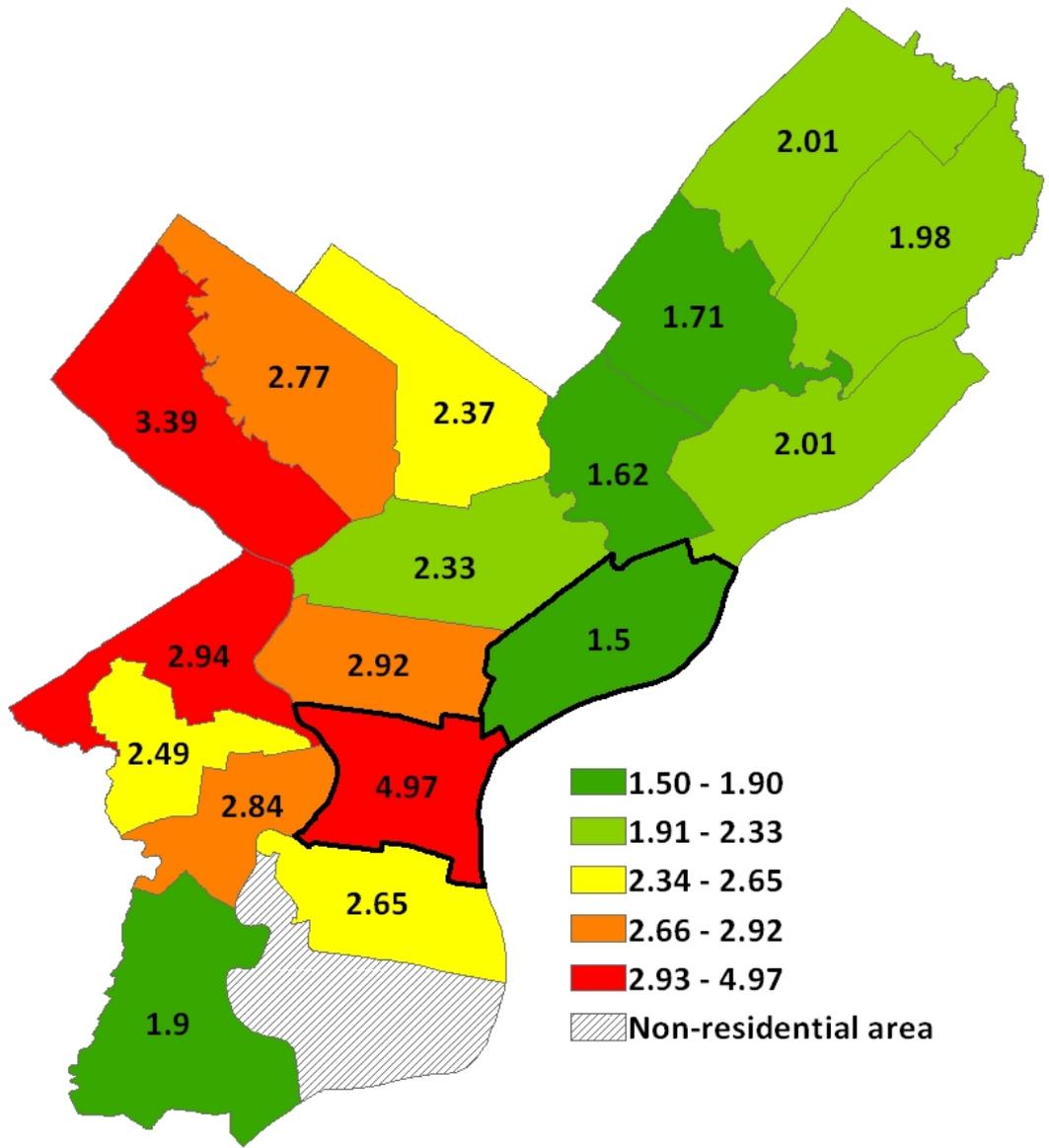




Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher



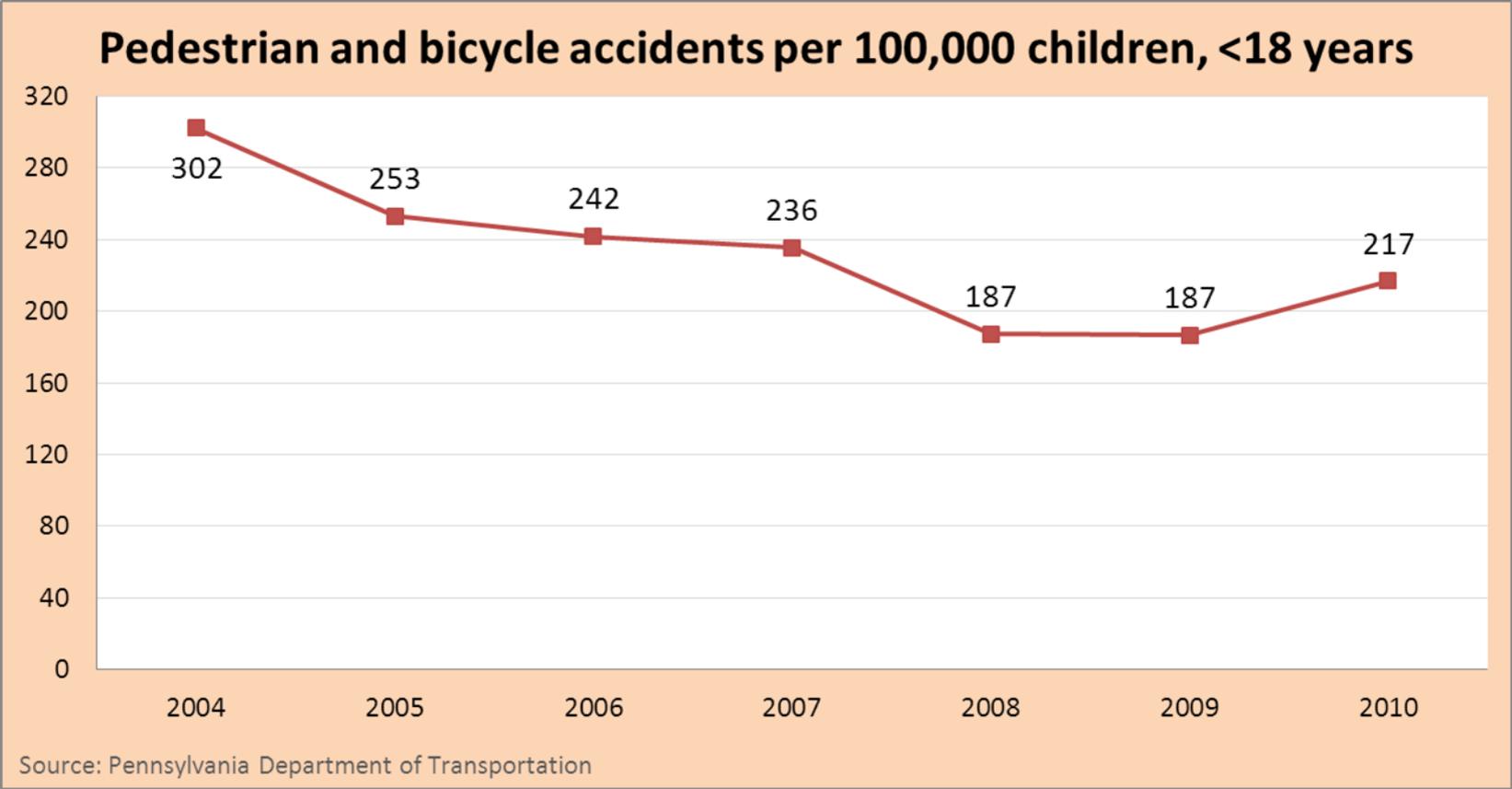
# Elevated levels per 100,000 children, 0-5 years



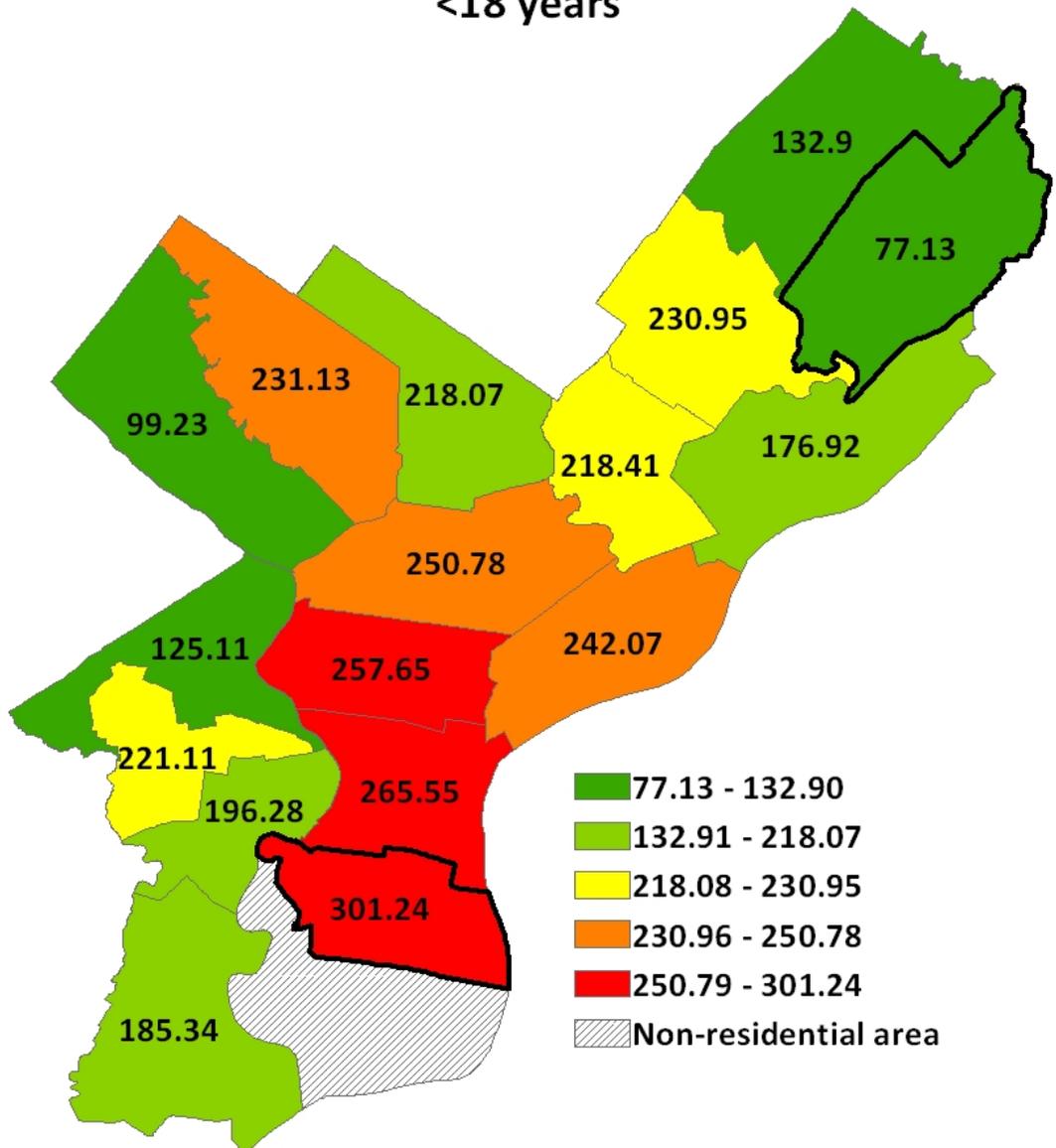
Source: Division of Disease Control, 2012

Blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter, or higher



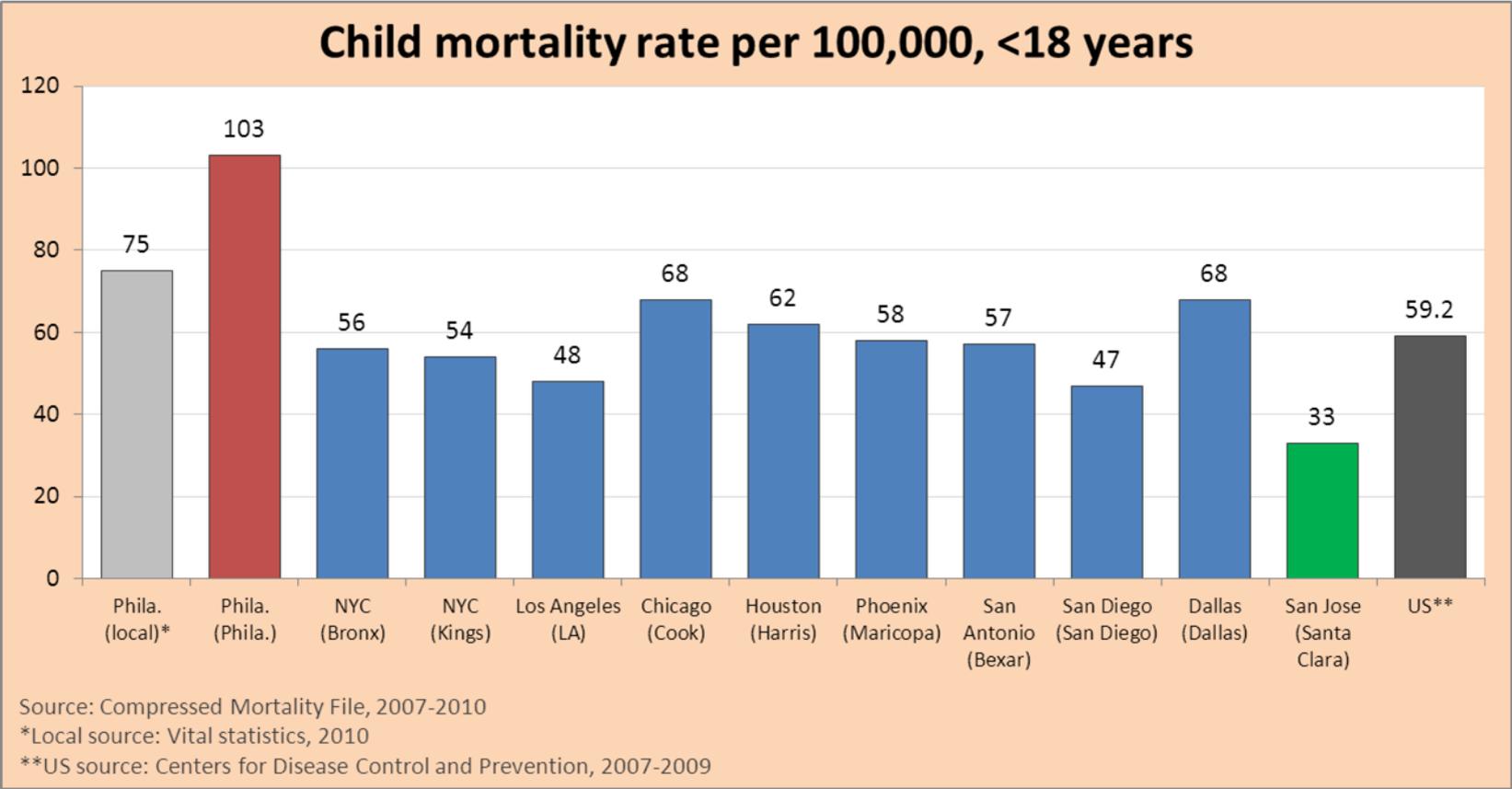


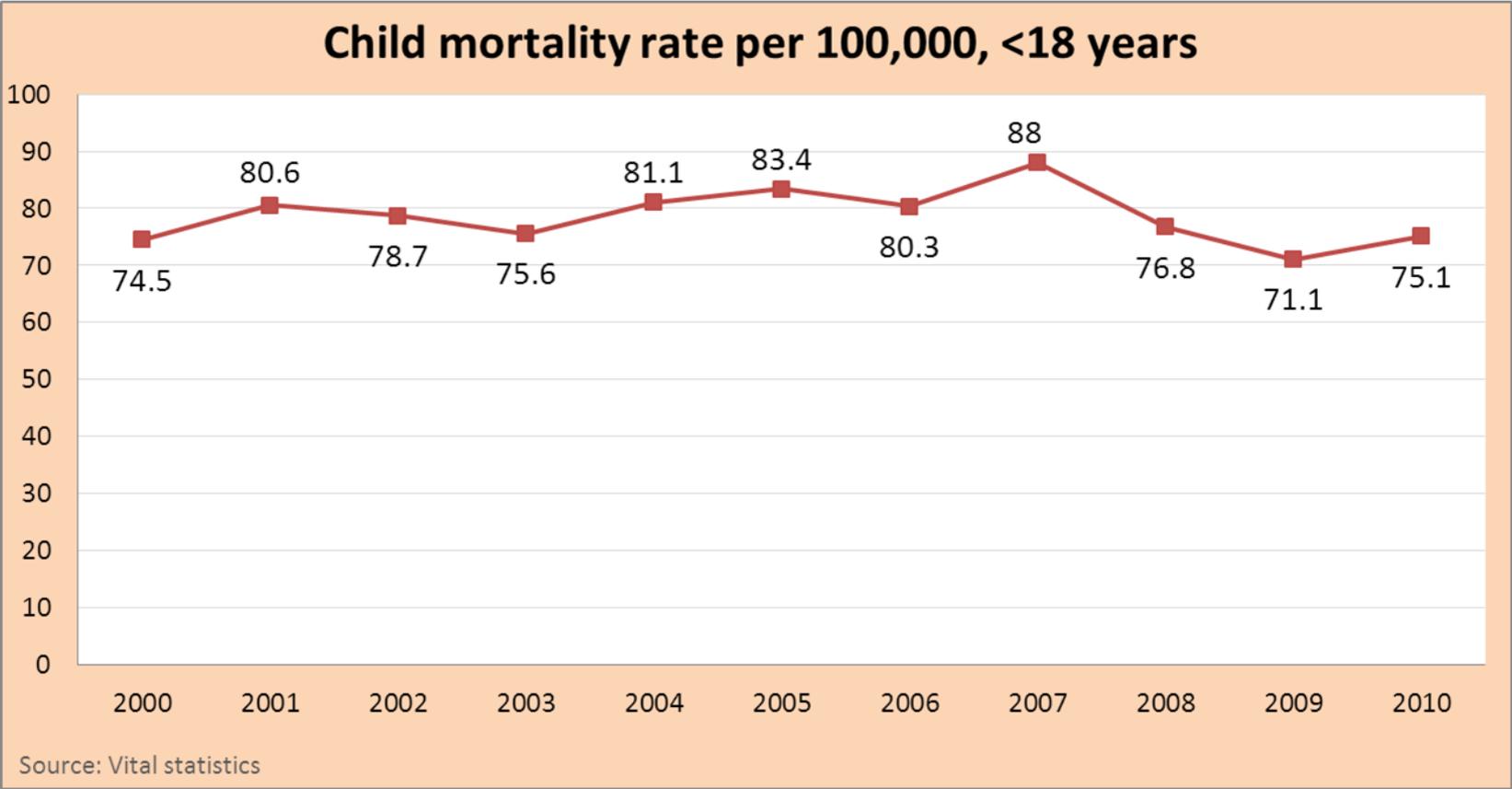
# Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000 children, <18 years

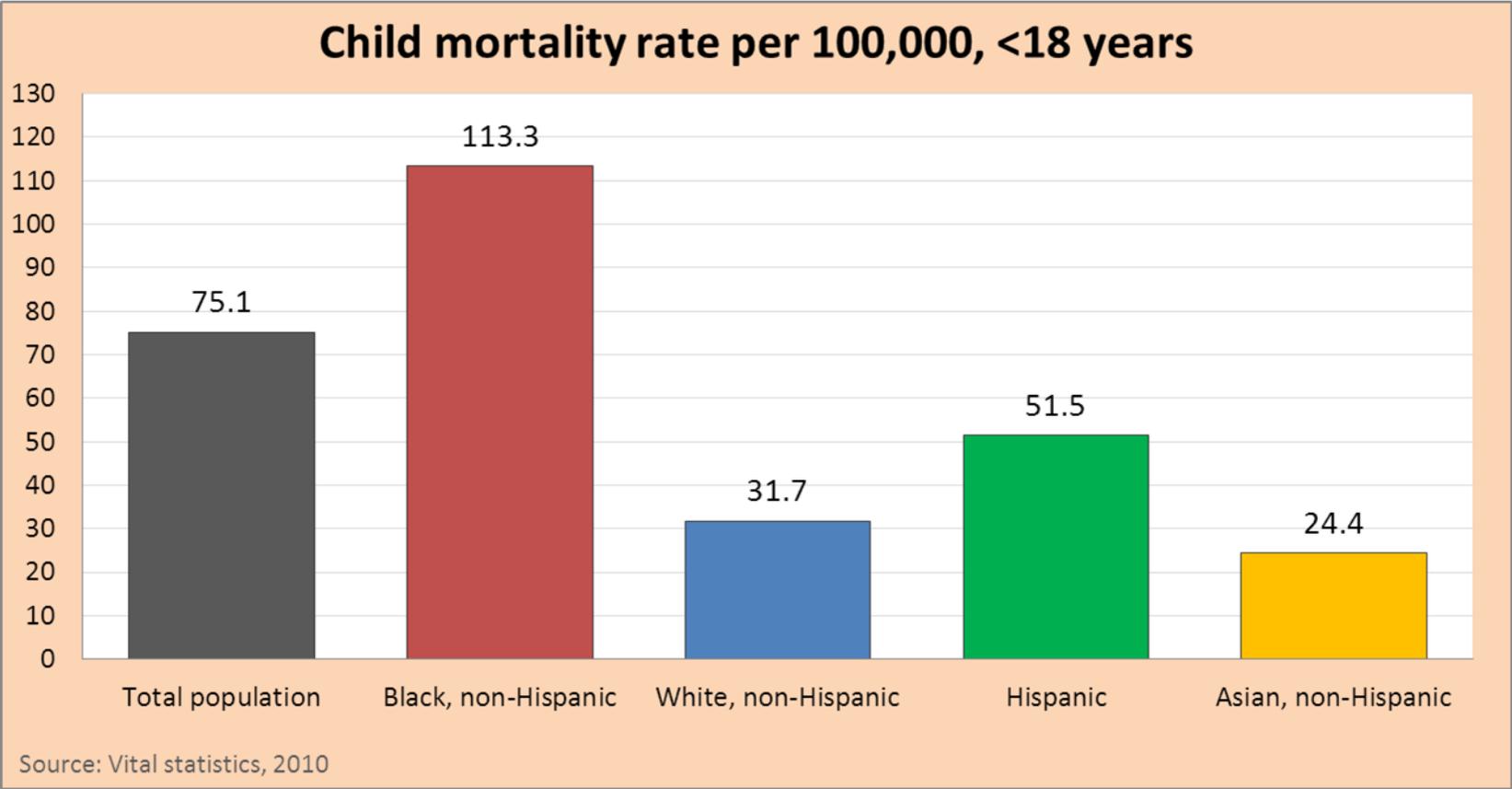


Source: PennDOT, 2010

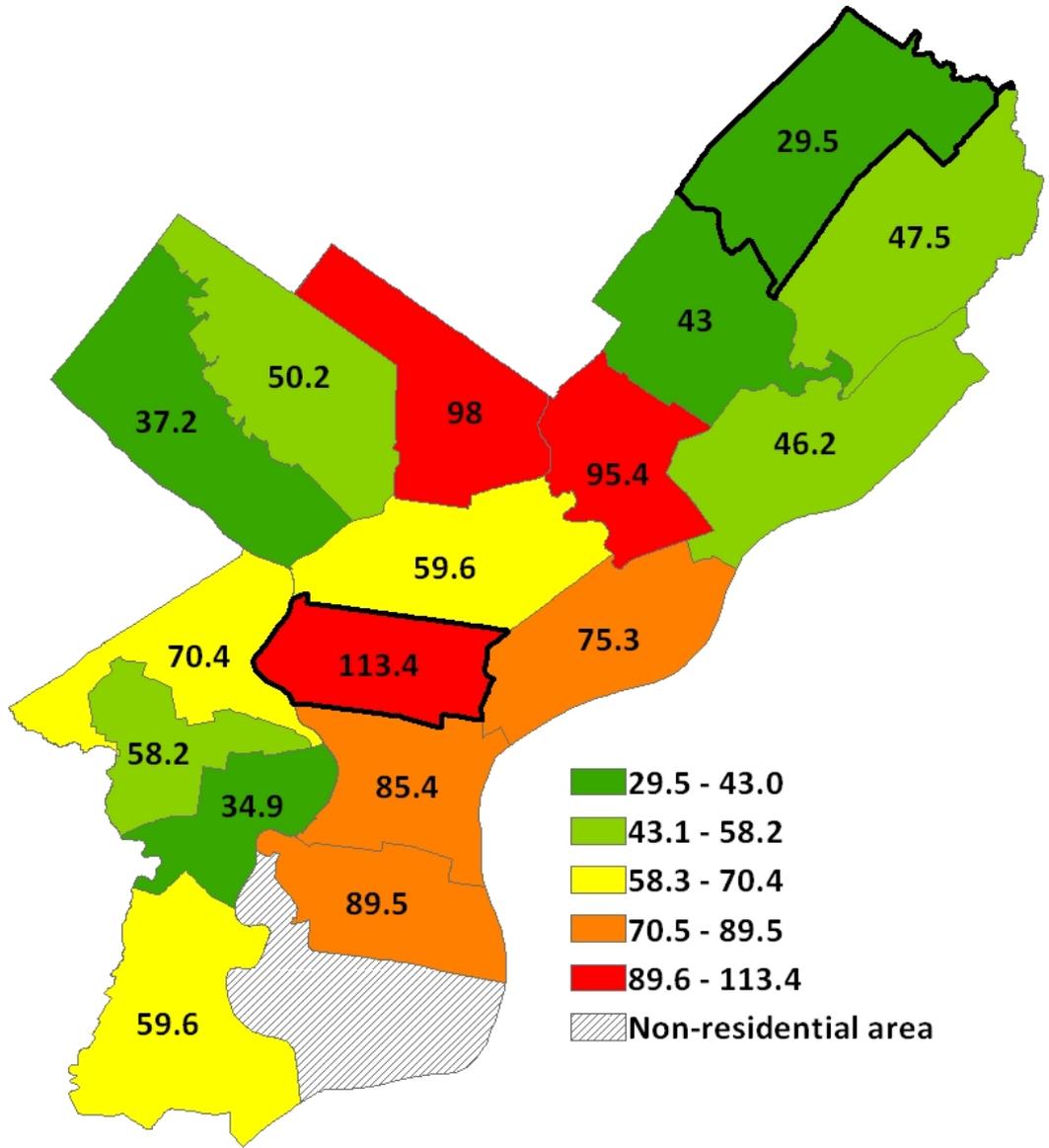








# Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years



Source: Vital statistics, 2010



# ACCESS TO CARE

**Adult uninsurance**

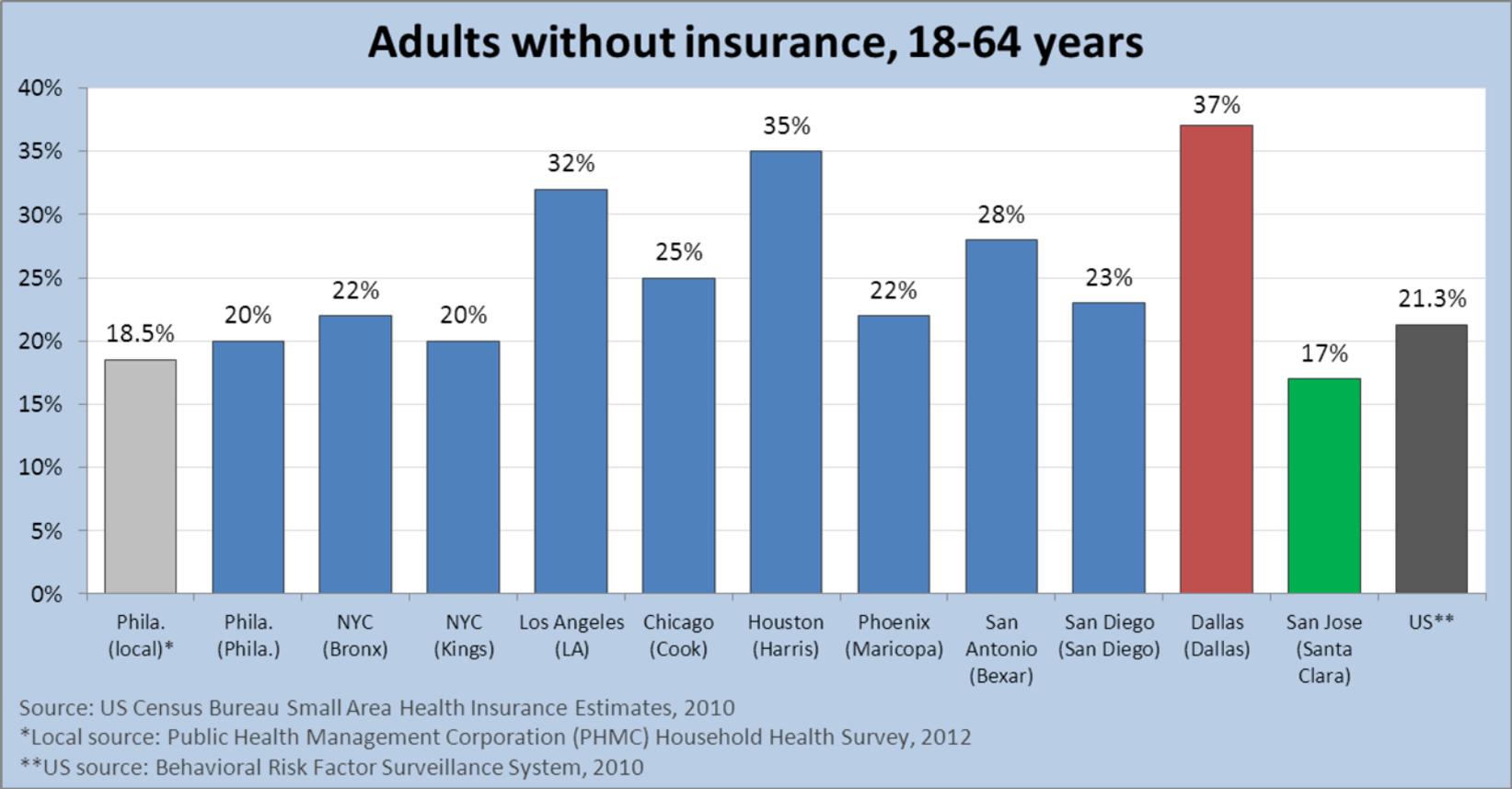
**Child uninsurance**

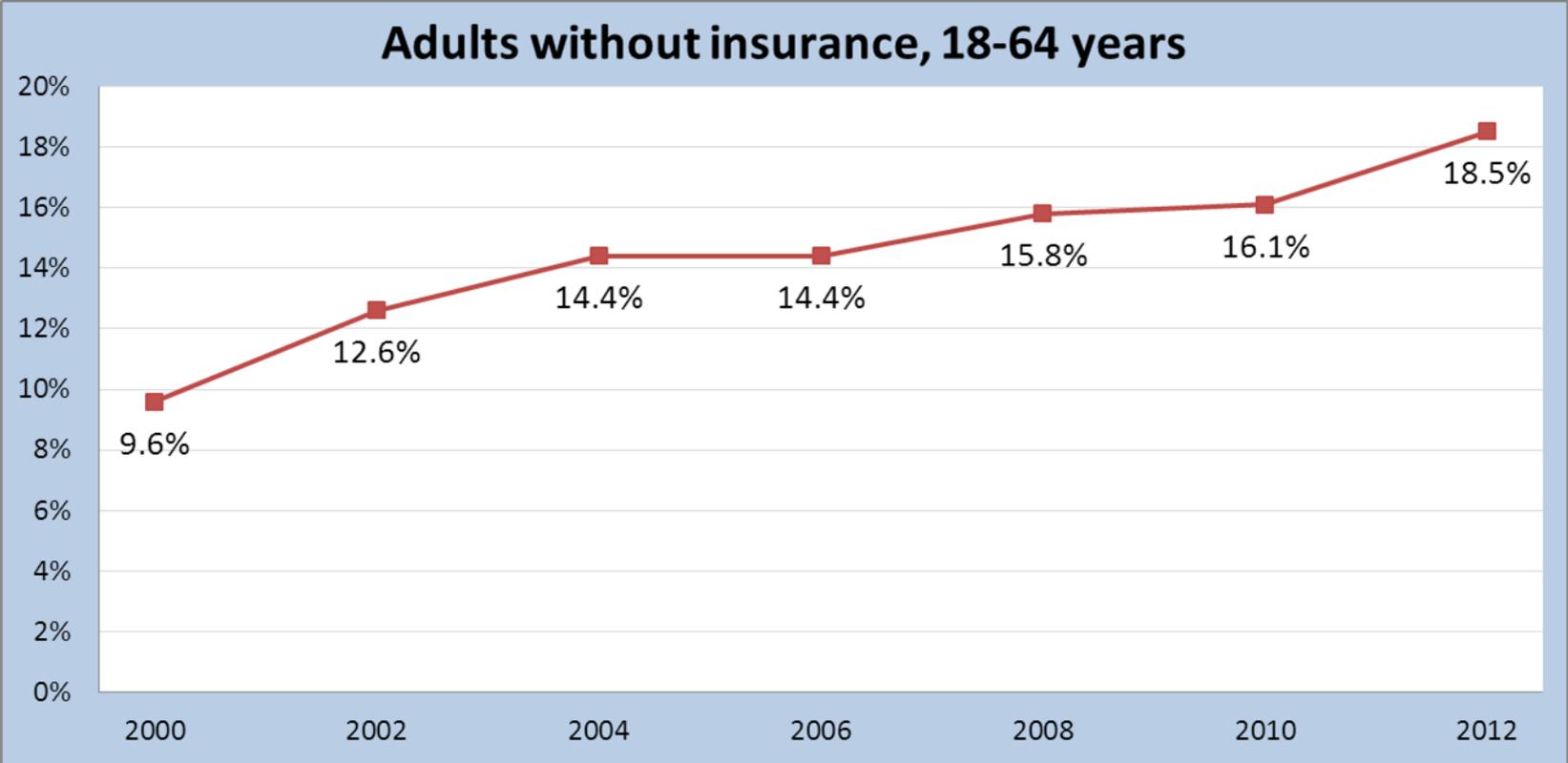
**Adults covered by Medicaid**

**Adults forgoing needed care**

**Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations**

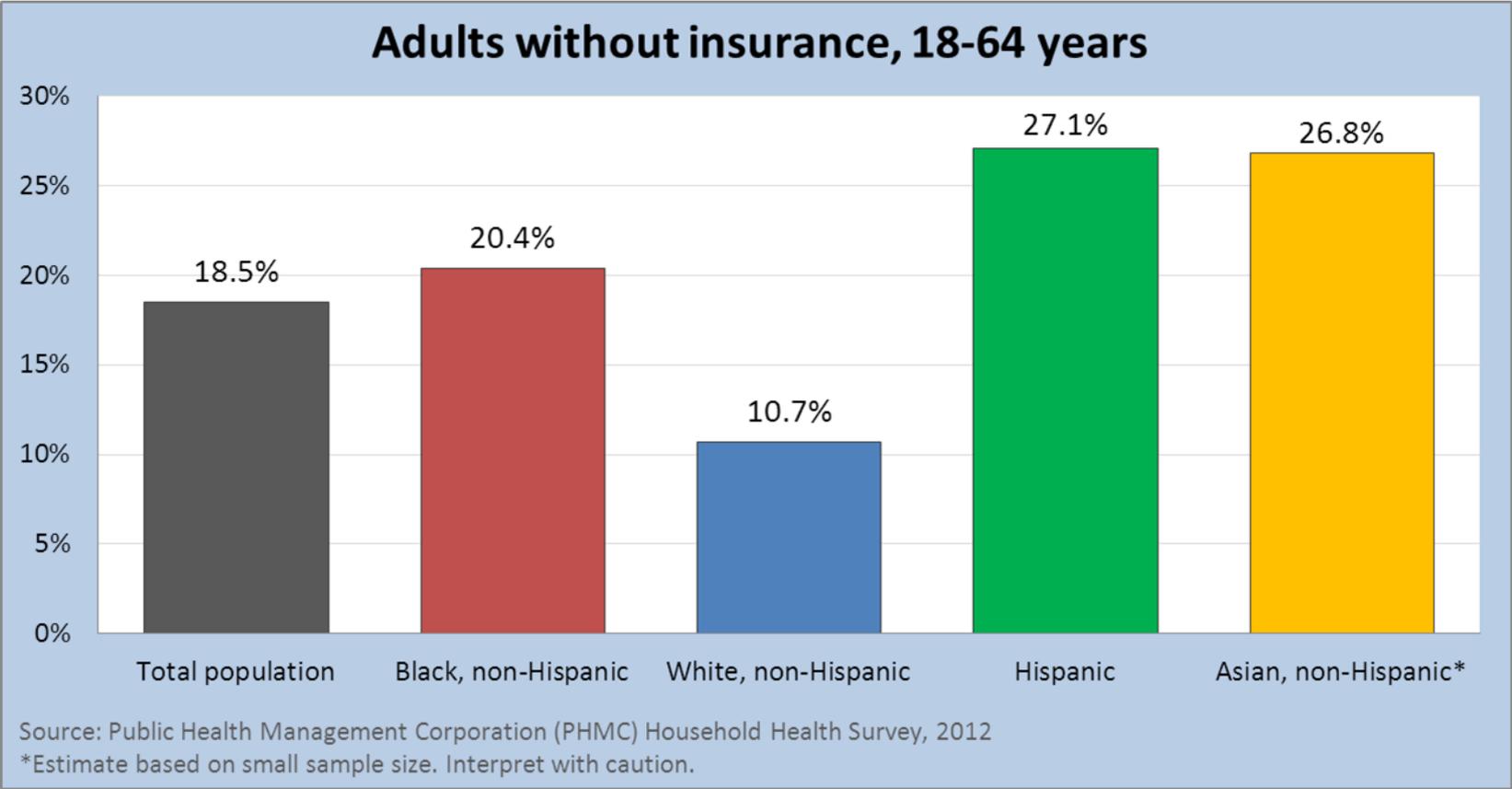
**Children receiving dental care**



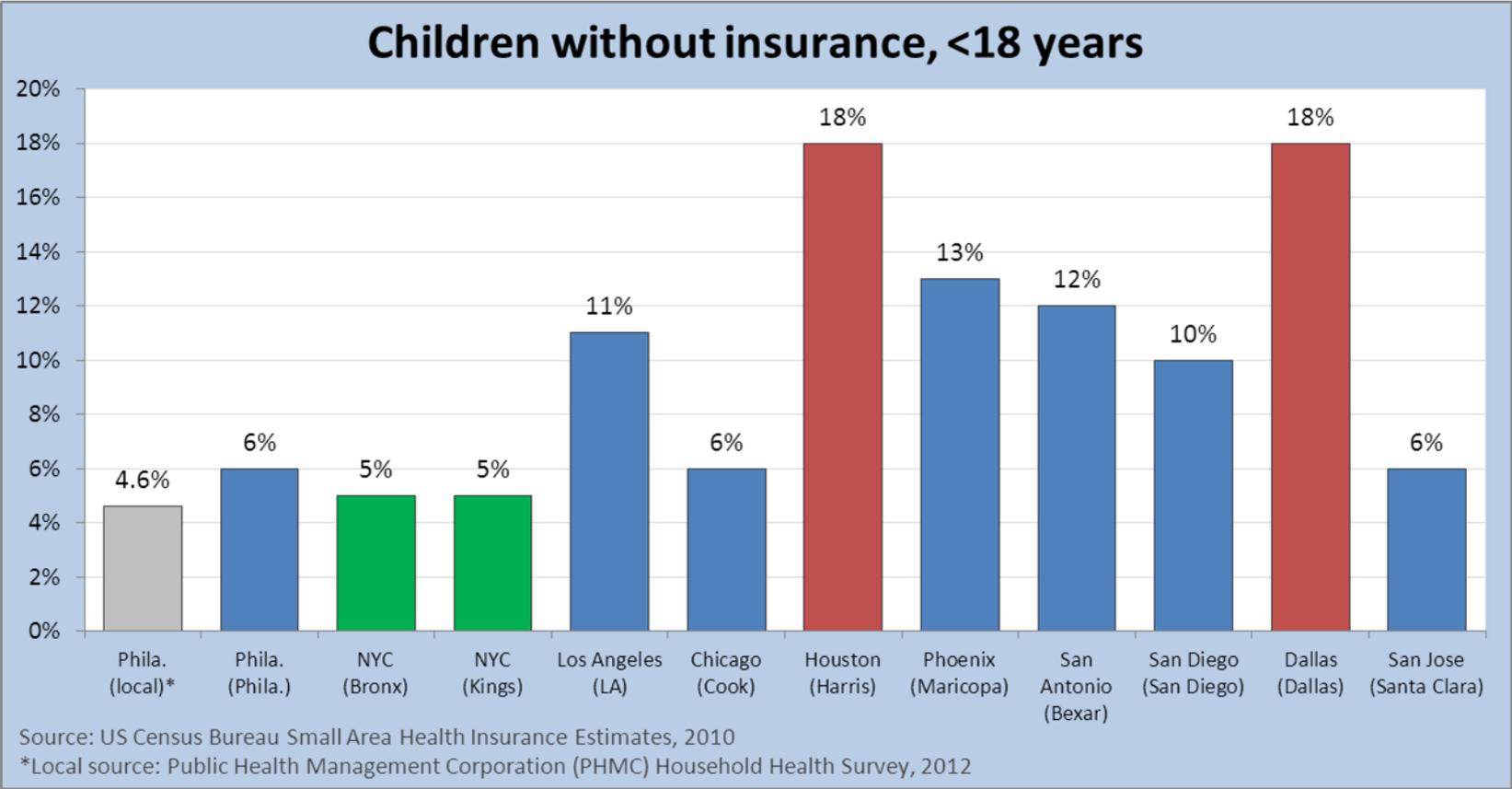


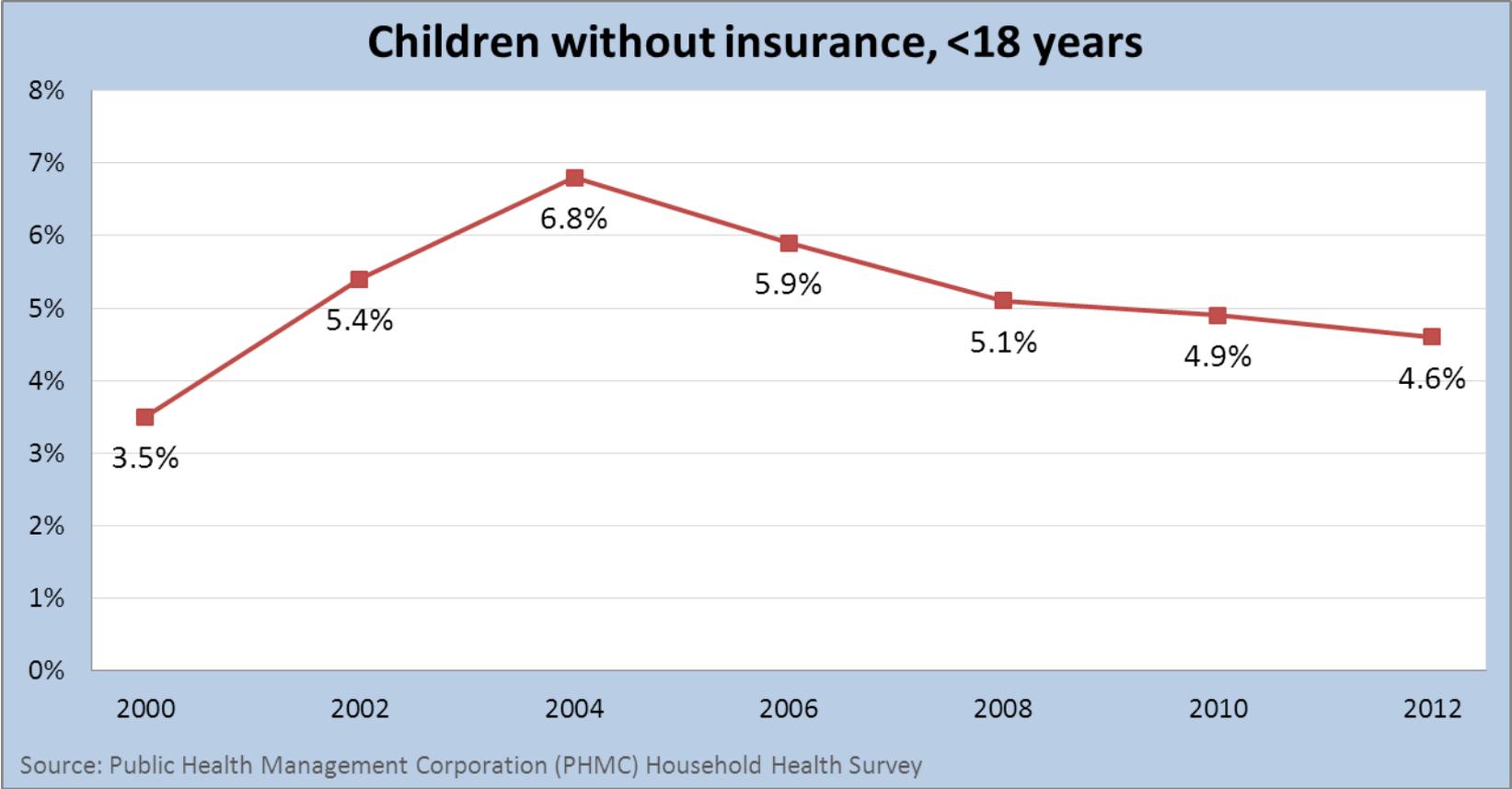
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

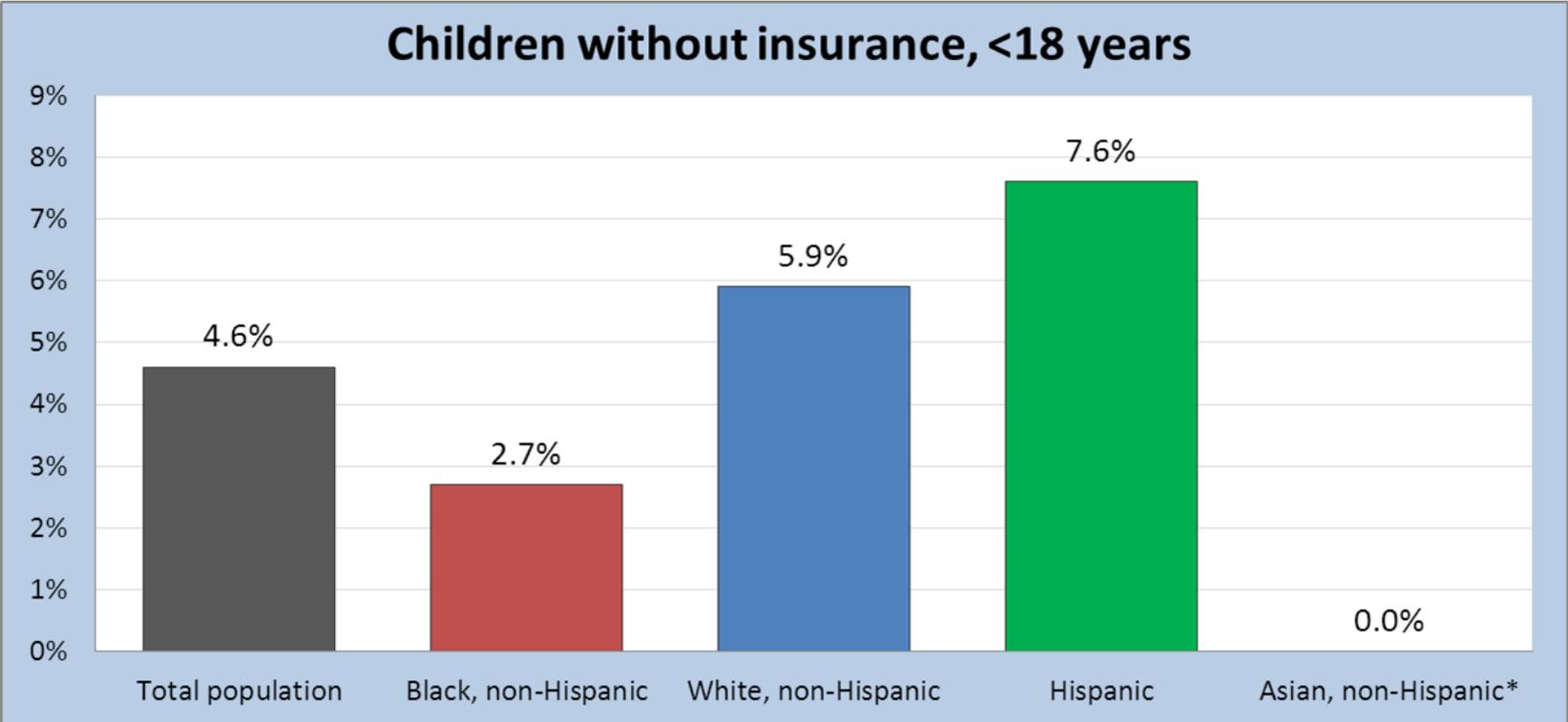








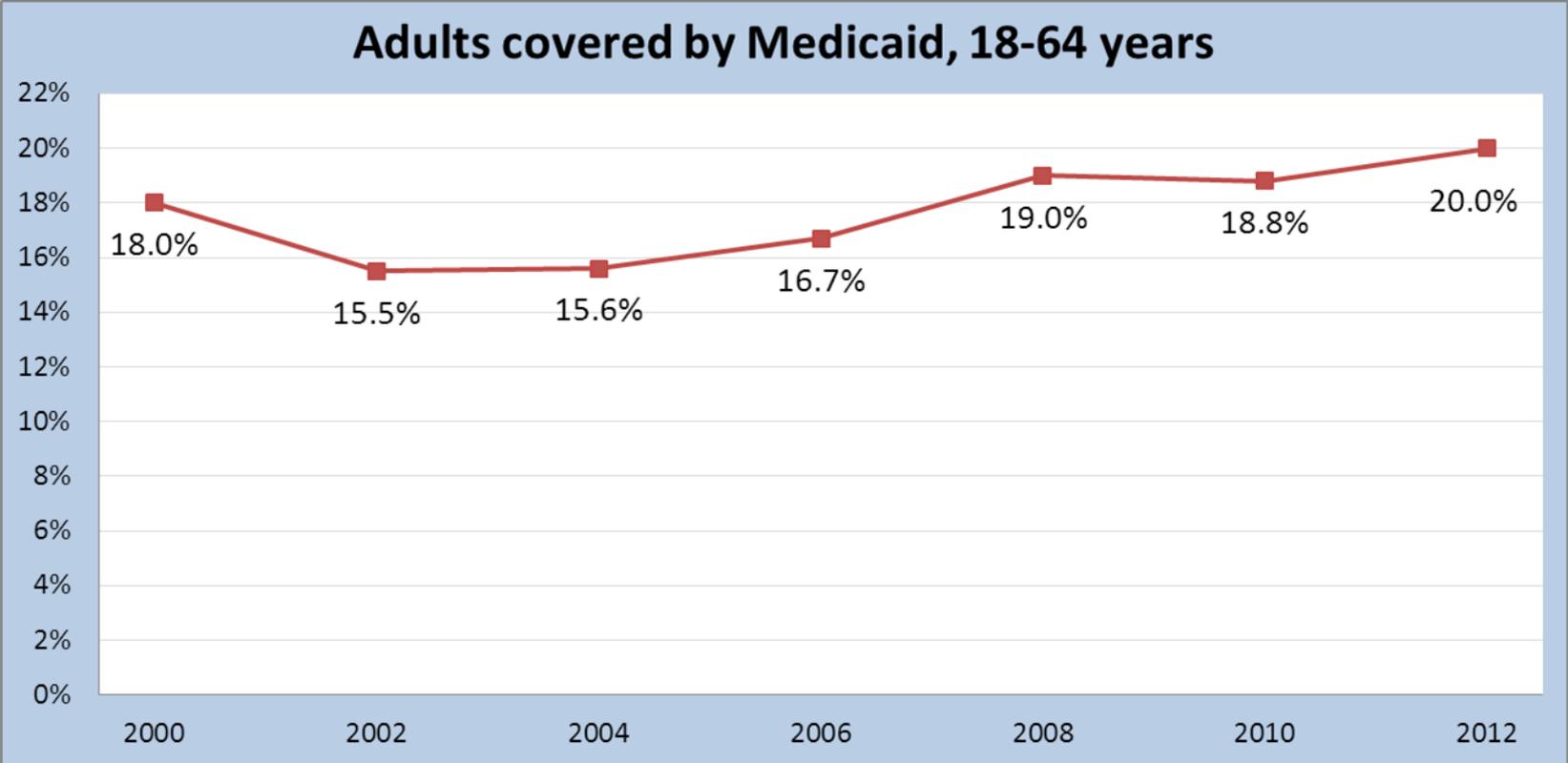




Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

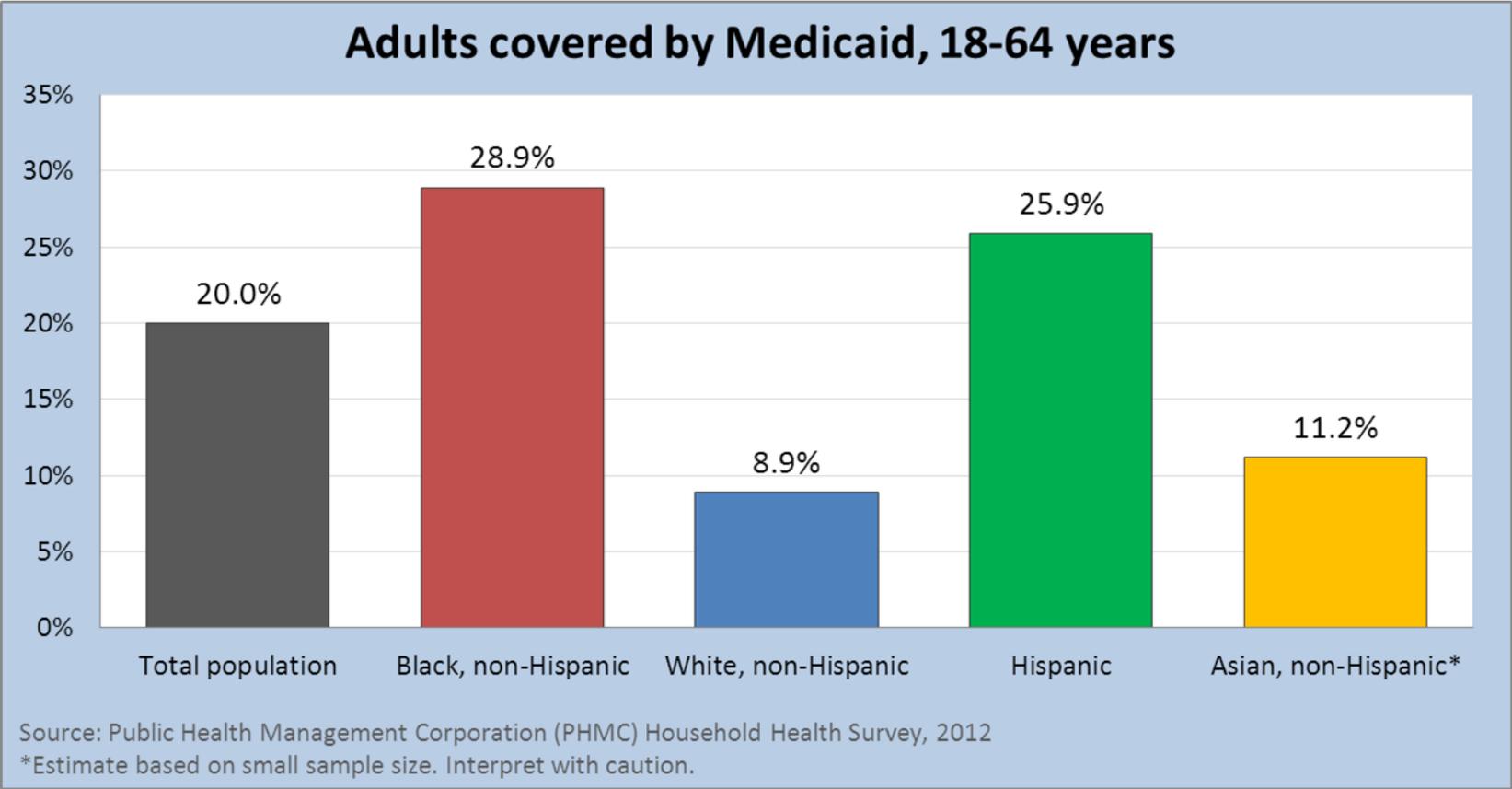
\*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.



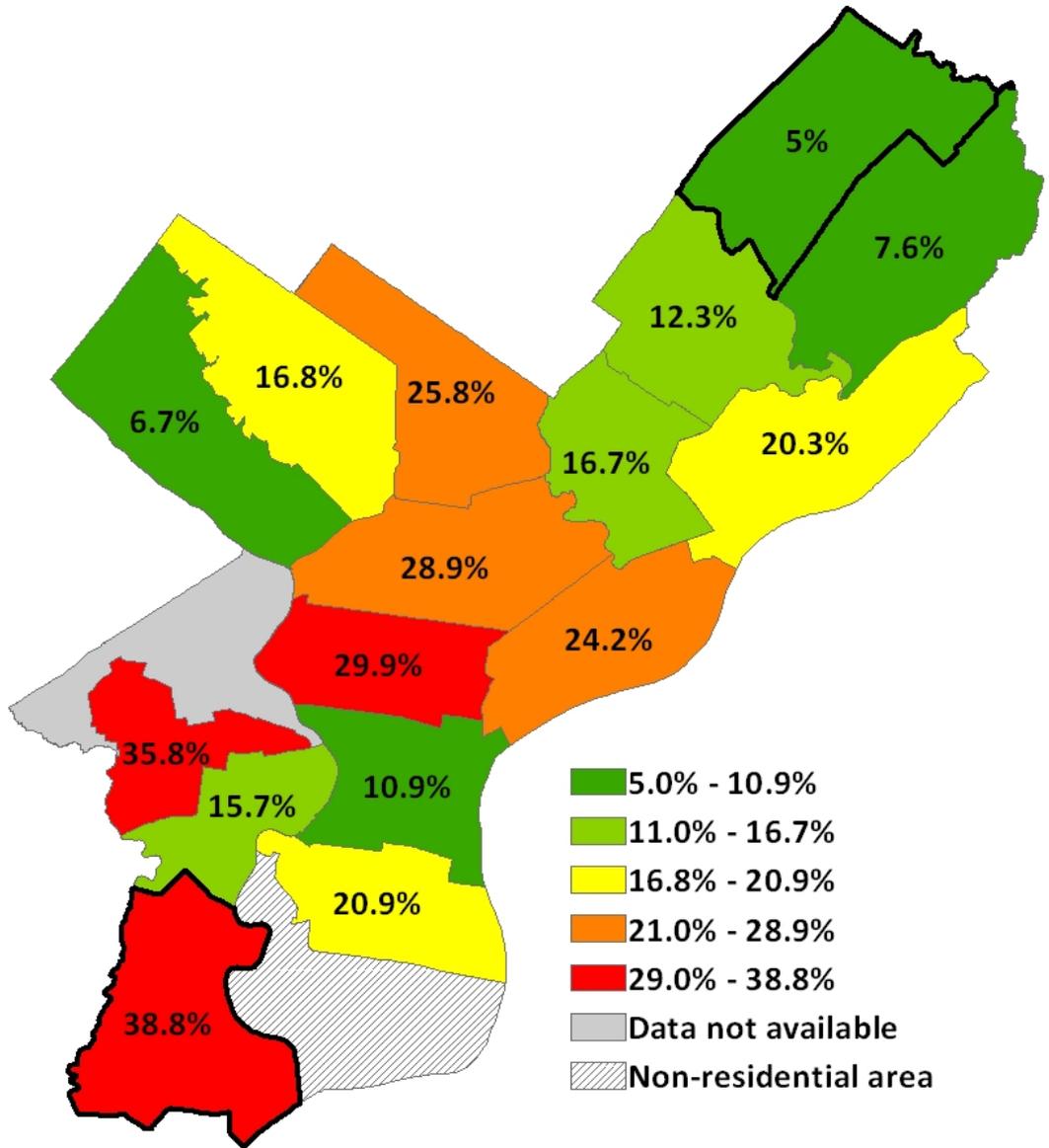


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey



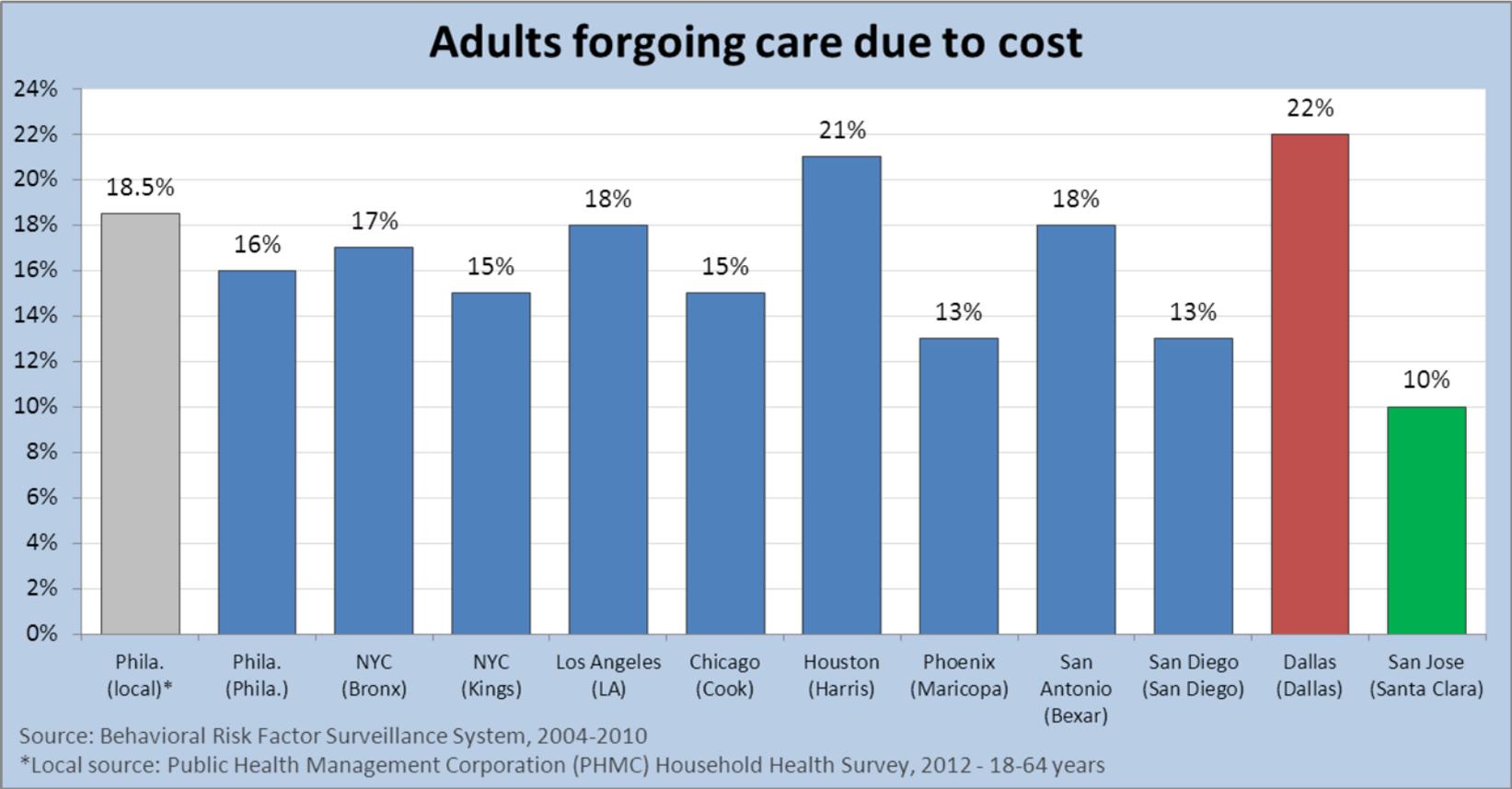


# Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years

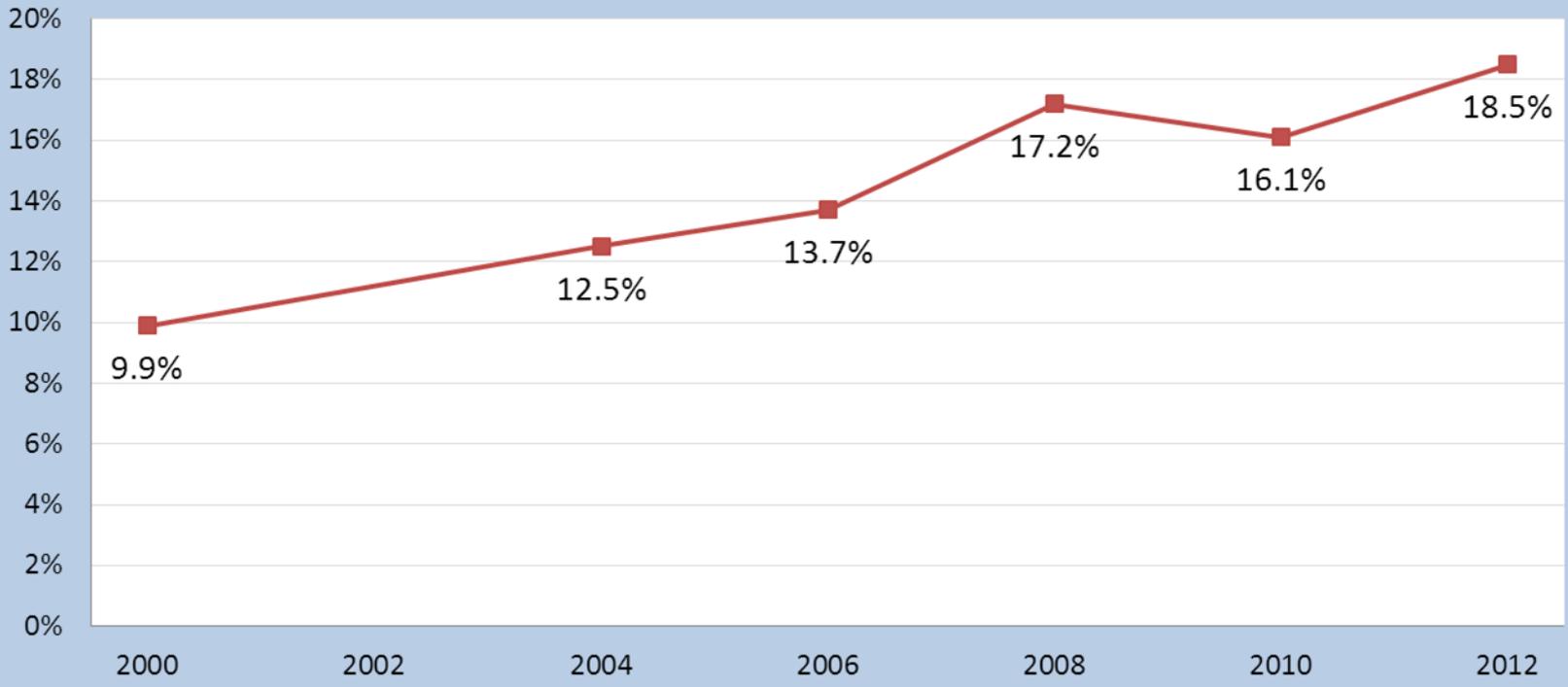


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012





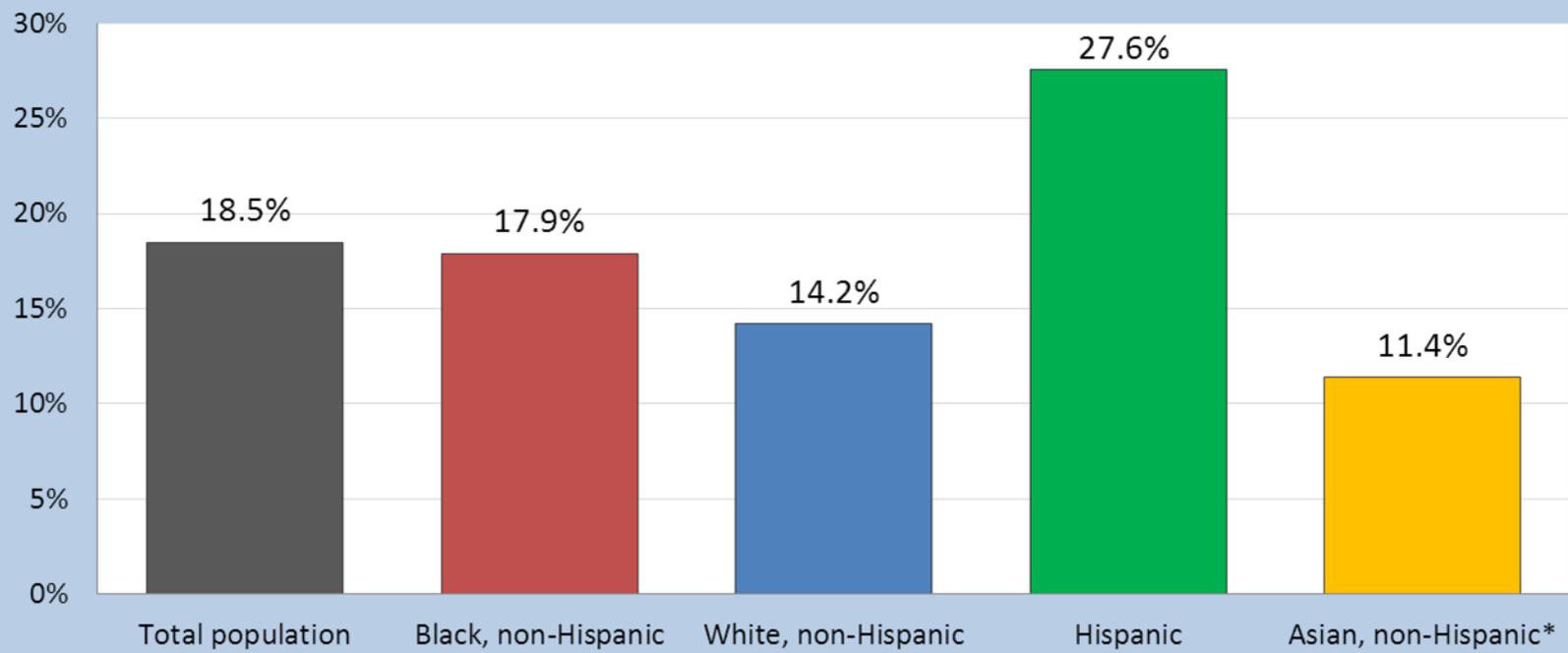
### Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years



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

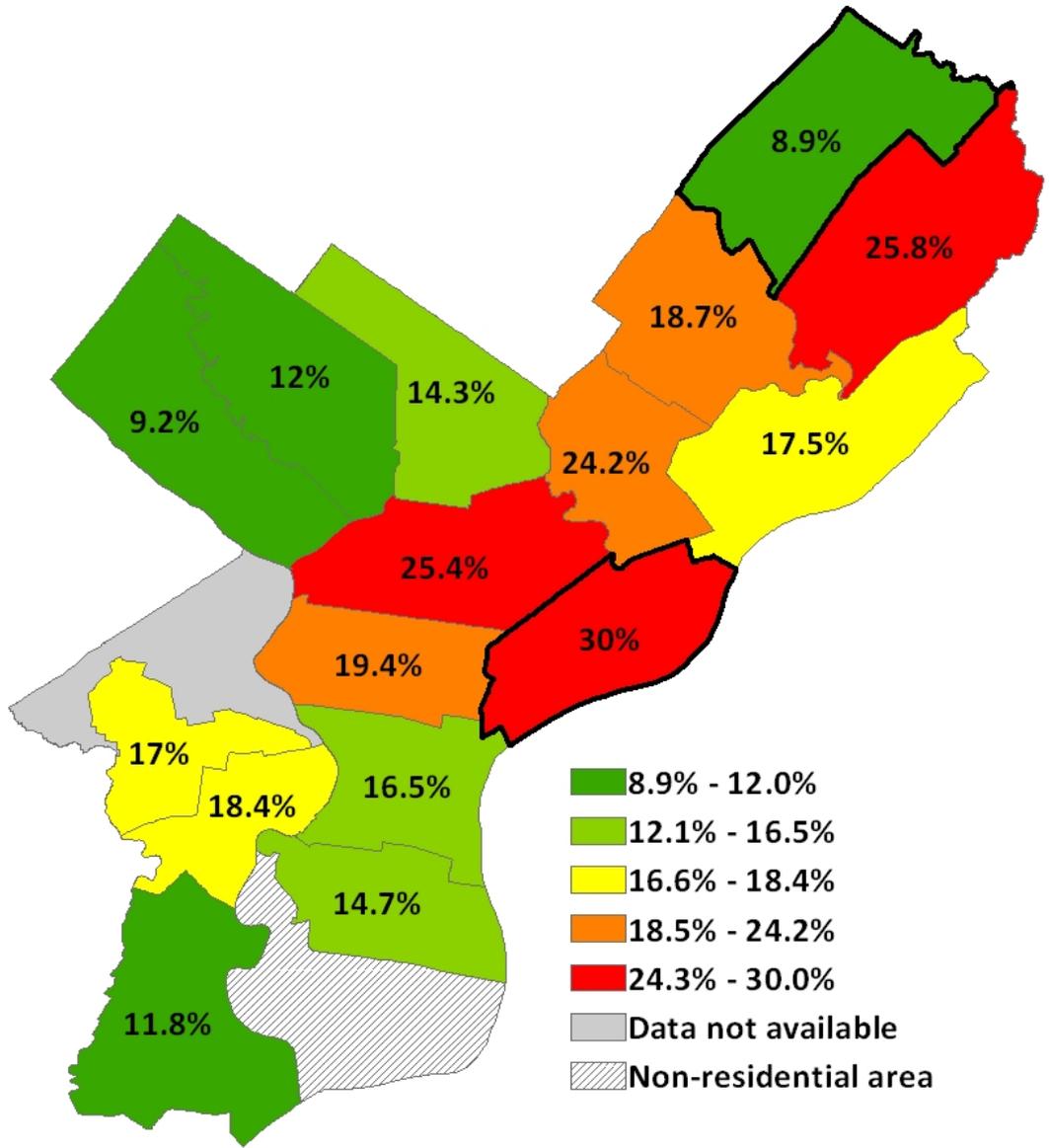


### Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years



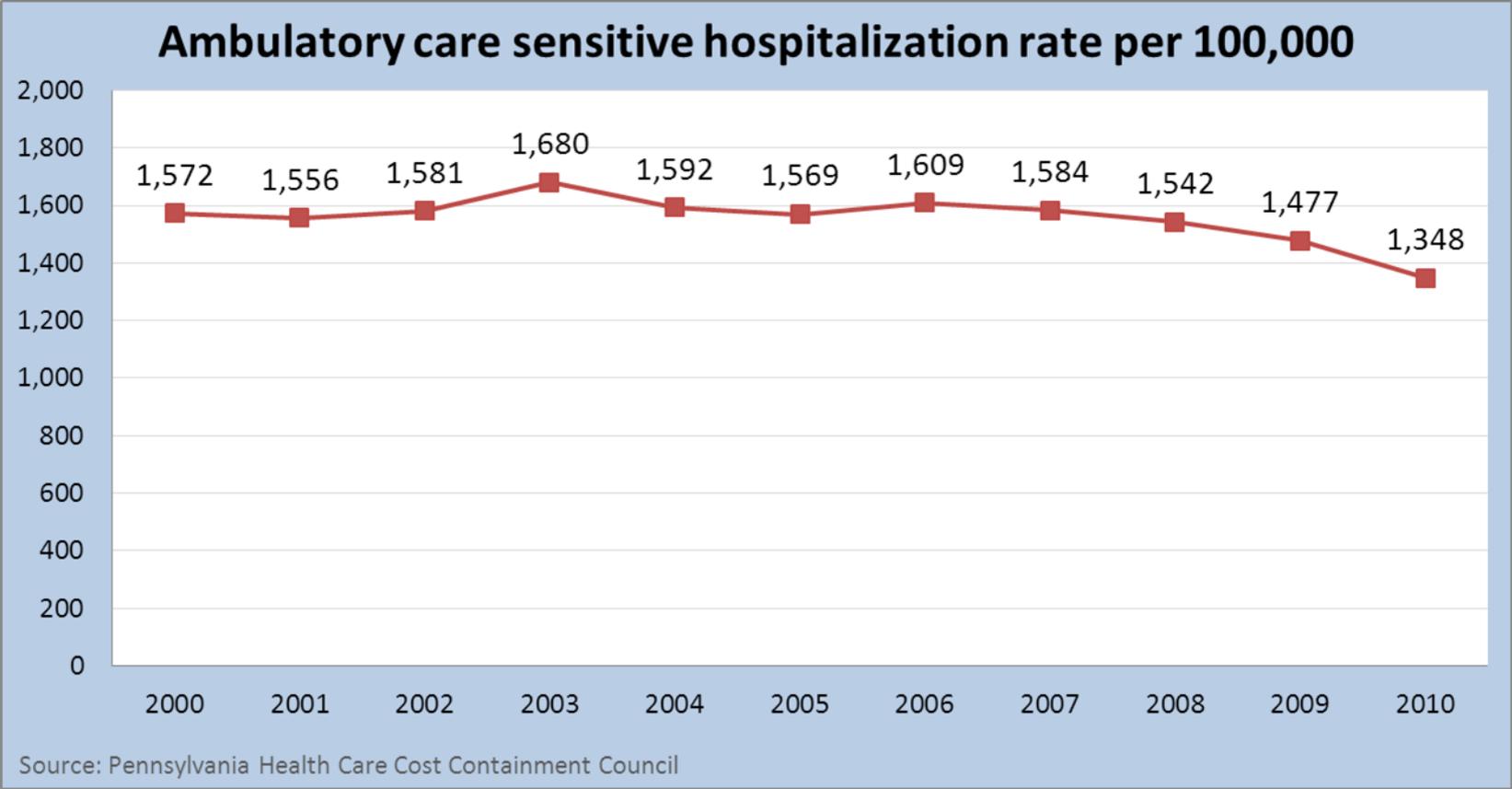
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012  
\*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.

# Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years



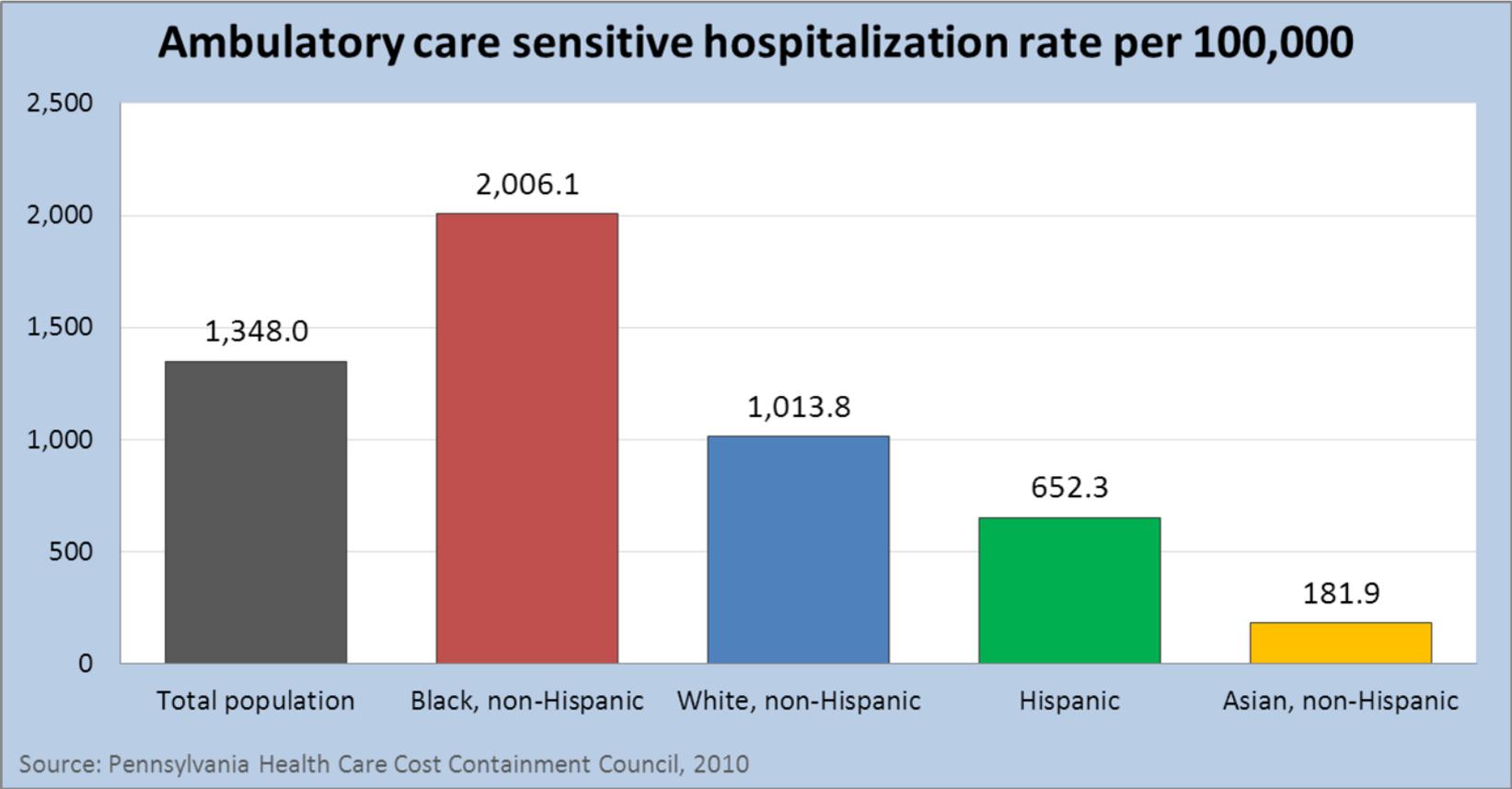
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012





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>





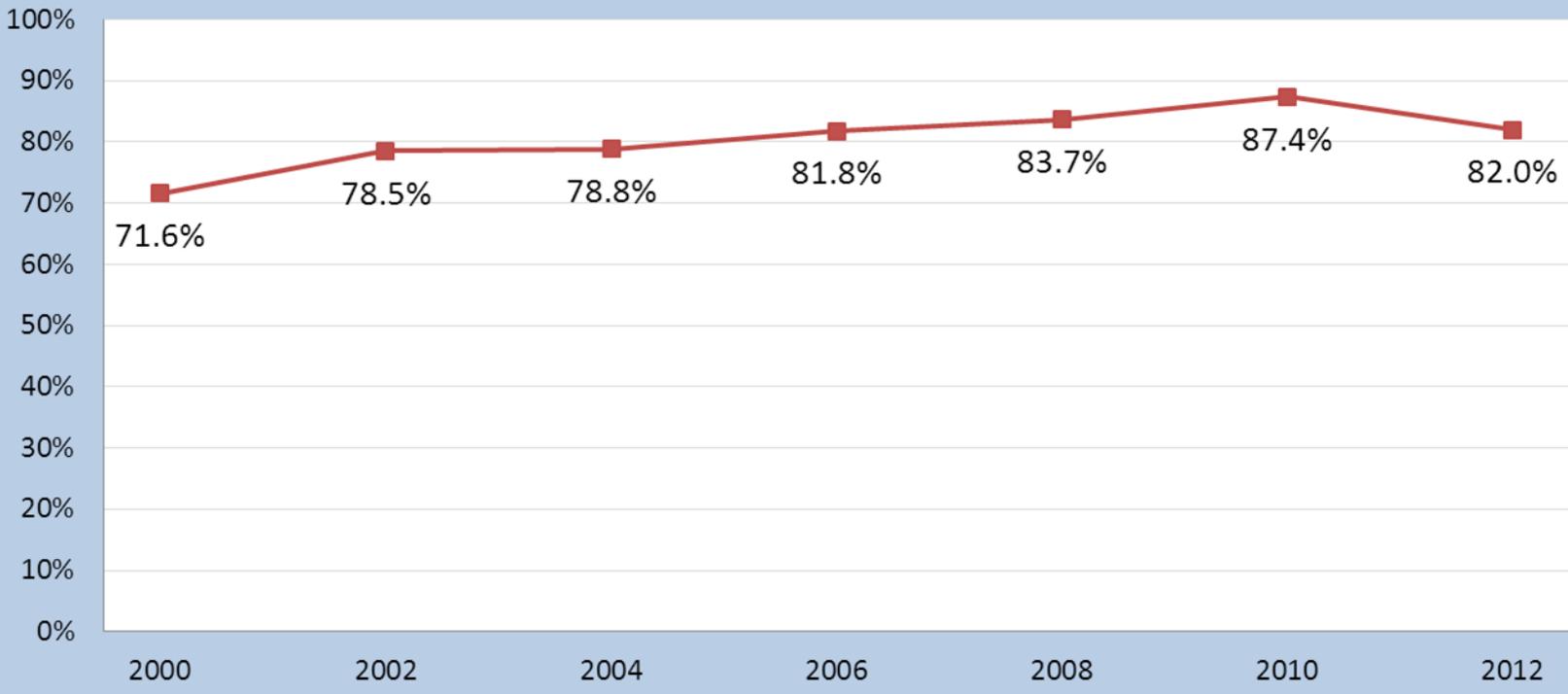
Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75

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



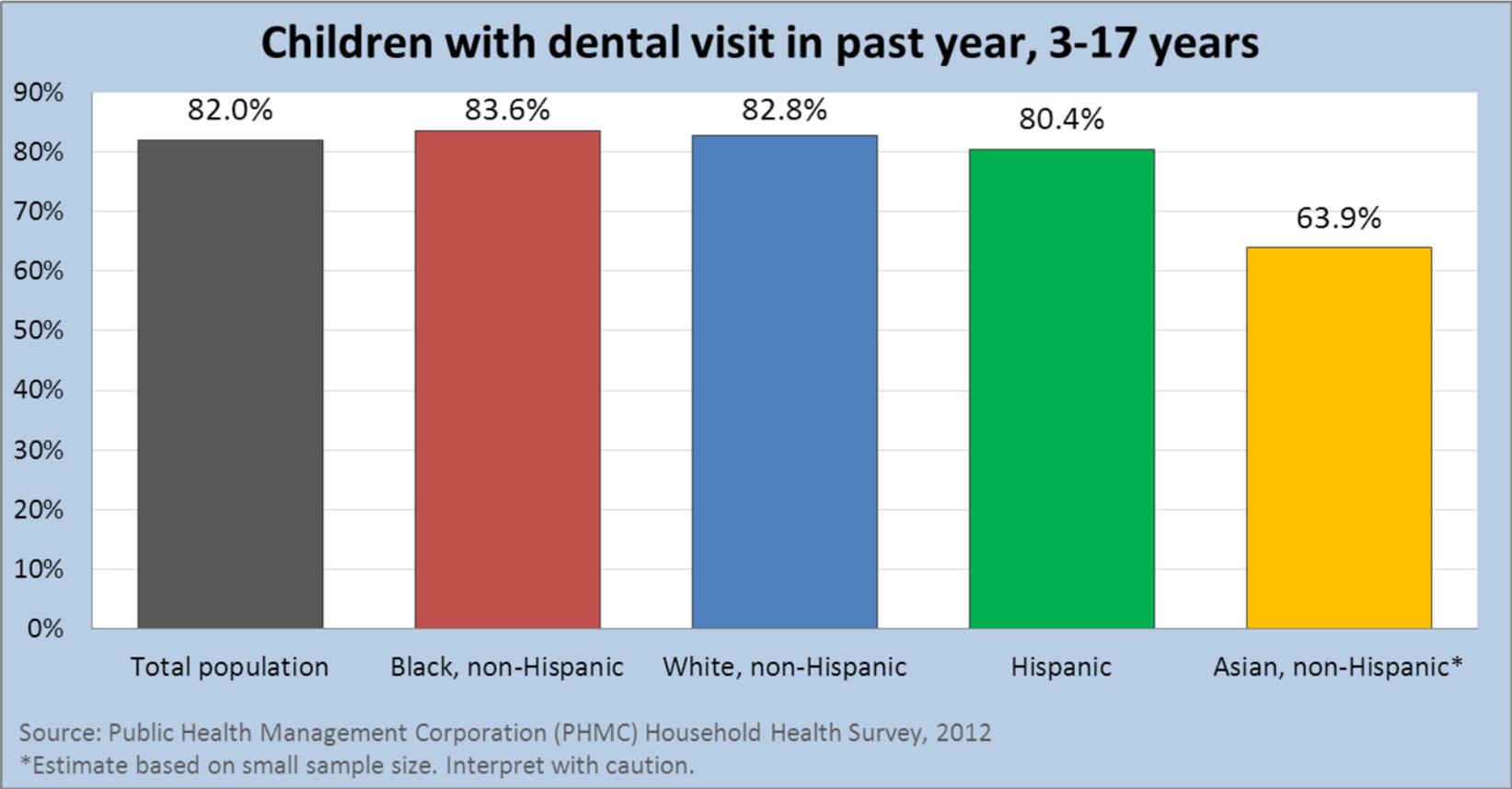


### Children with dental visit in past year, 3-17 years



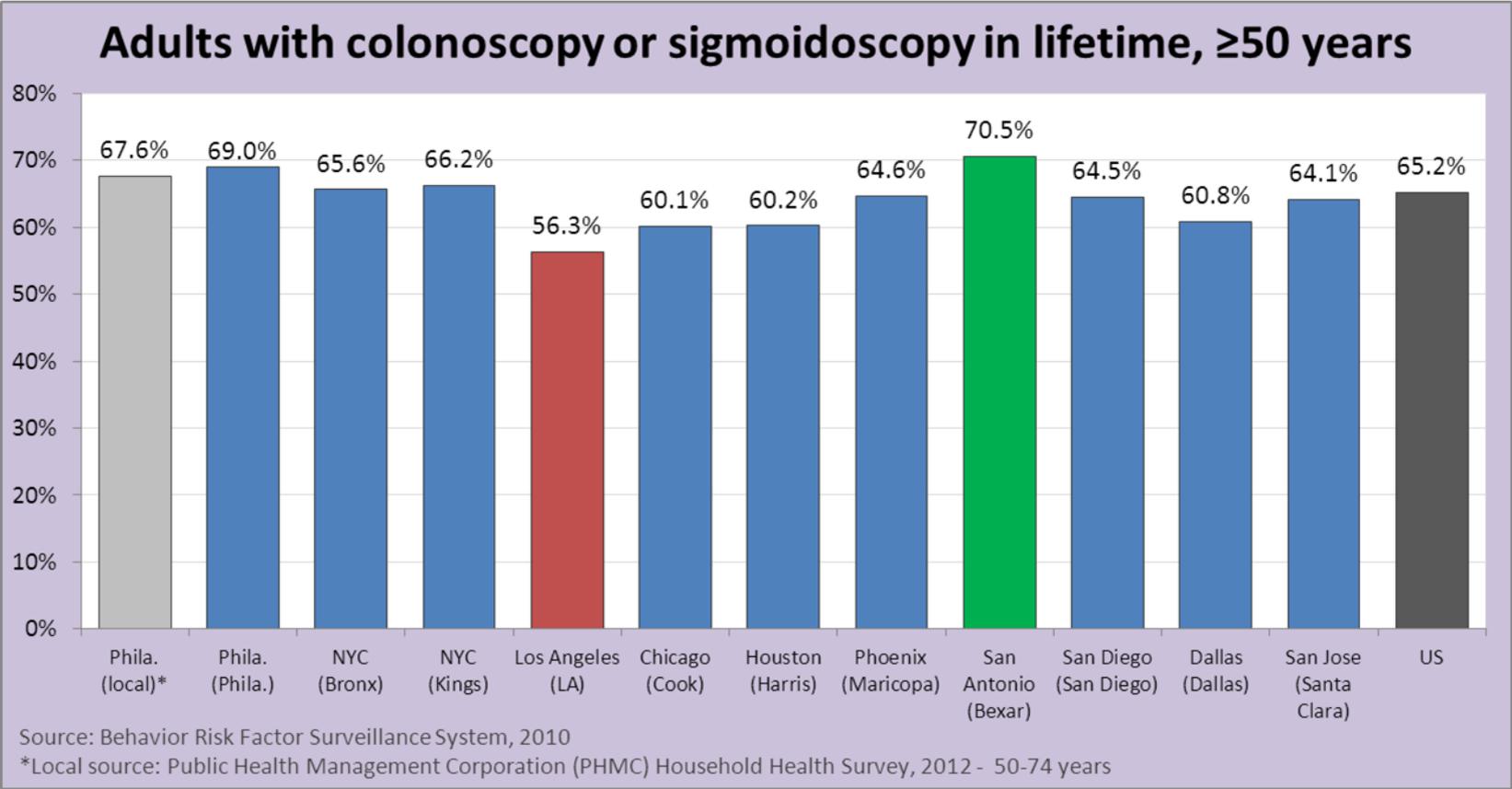
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey

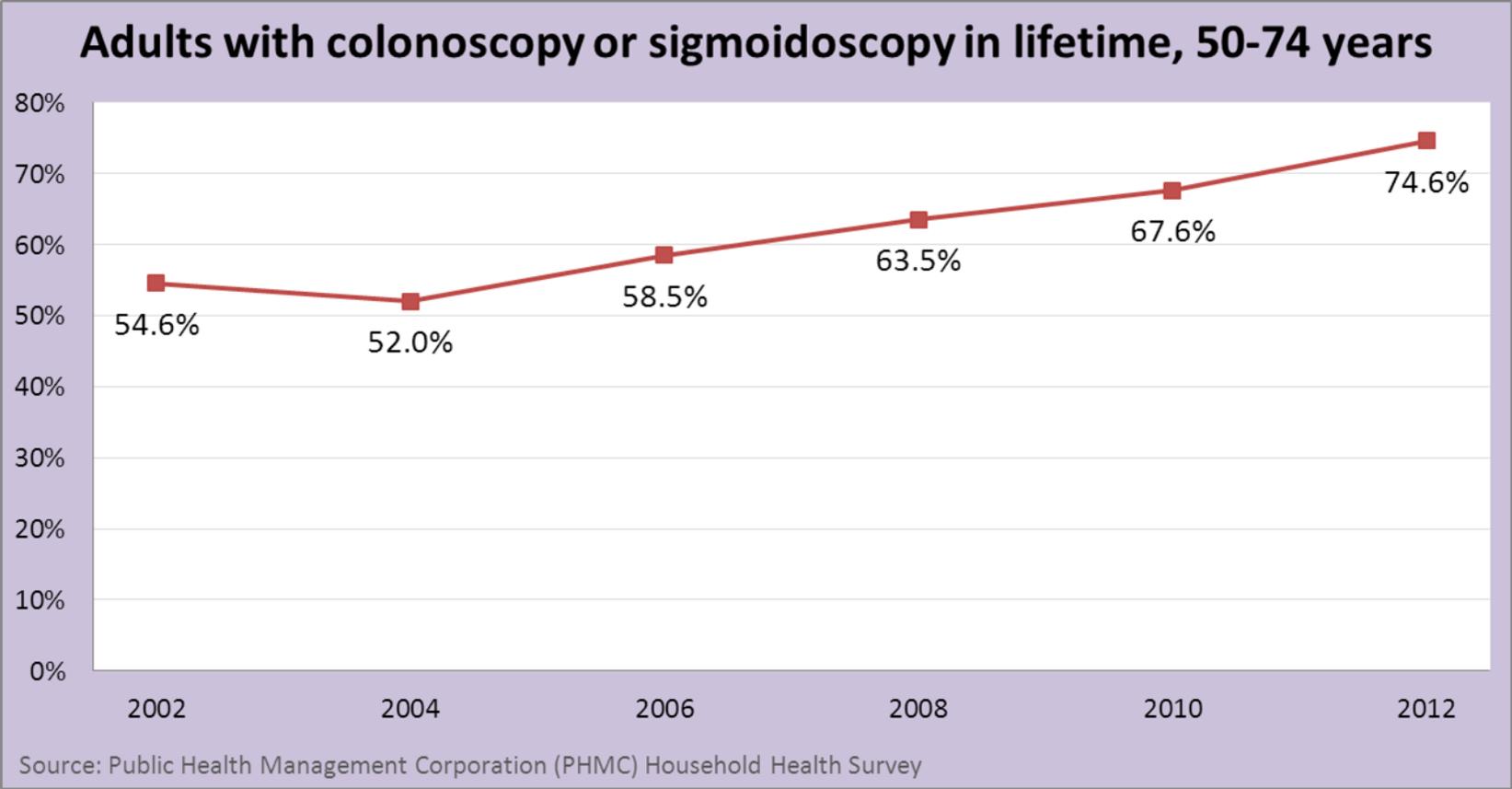




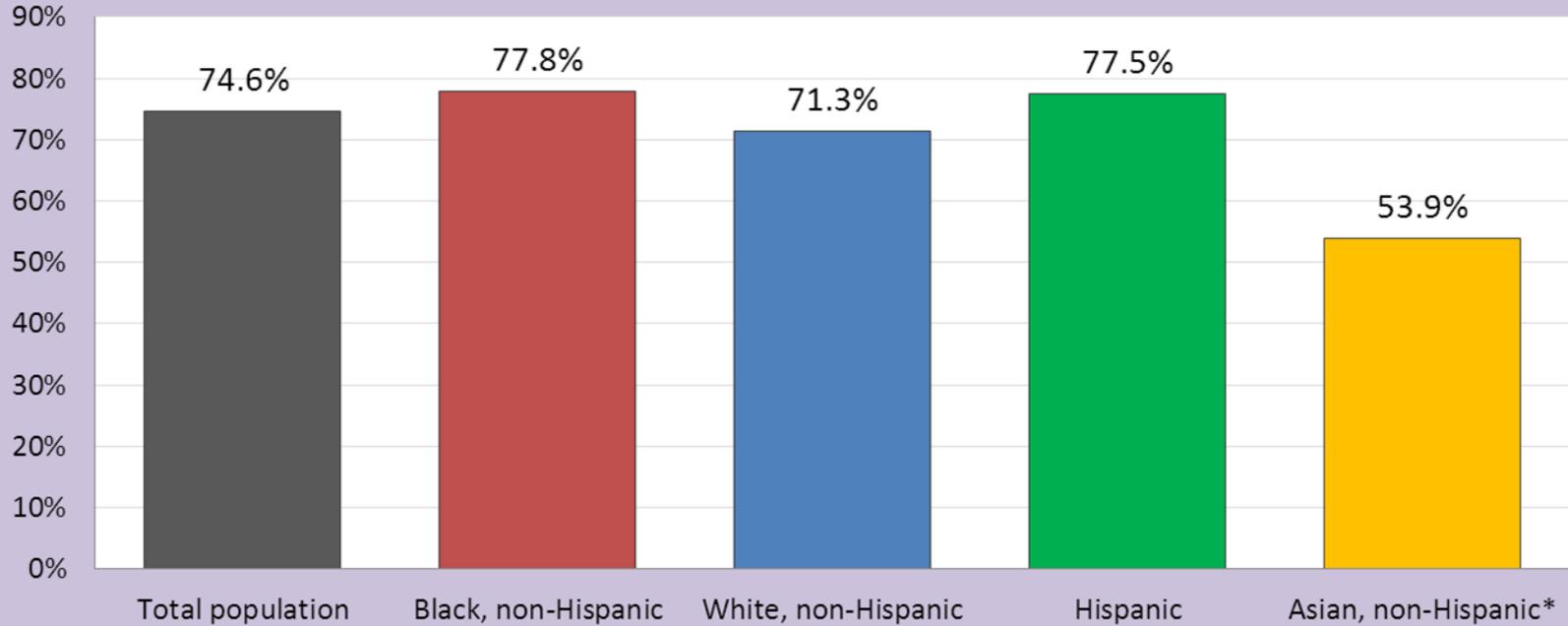
# CANCER SCREENING AND PREVENTION

Colon cancer screening  
Breast cancer screening  
HPV vaccination





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

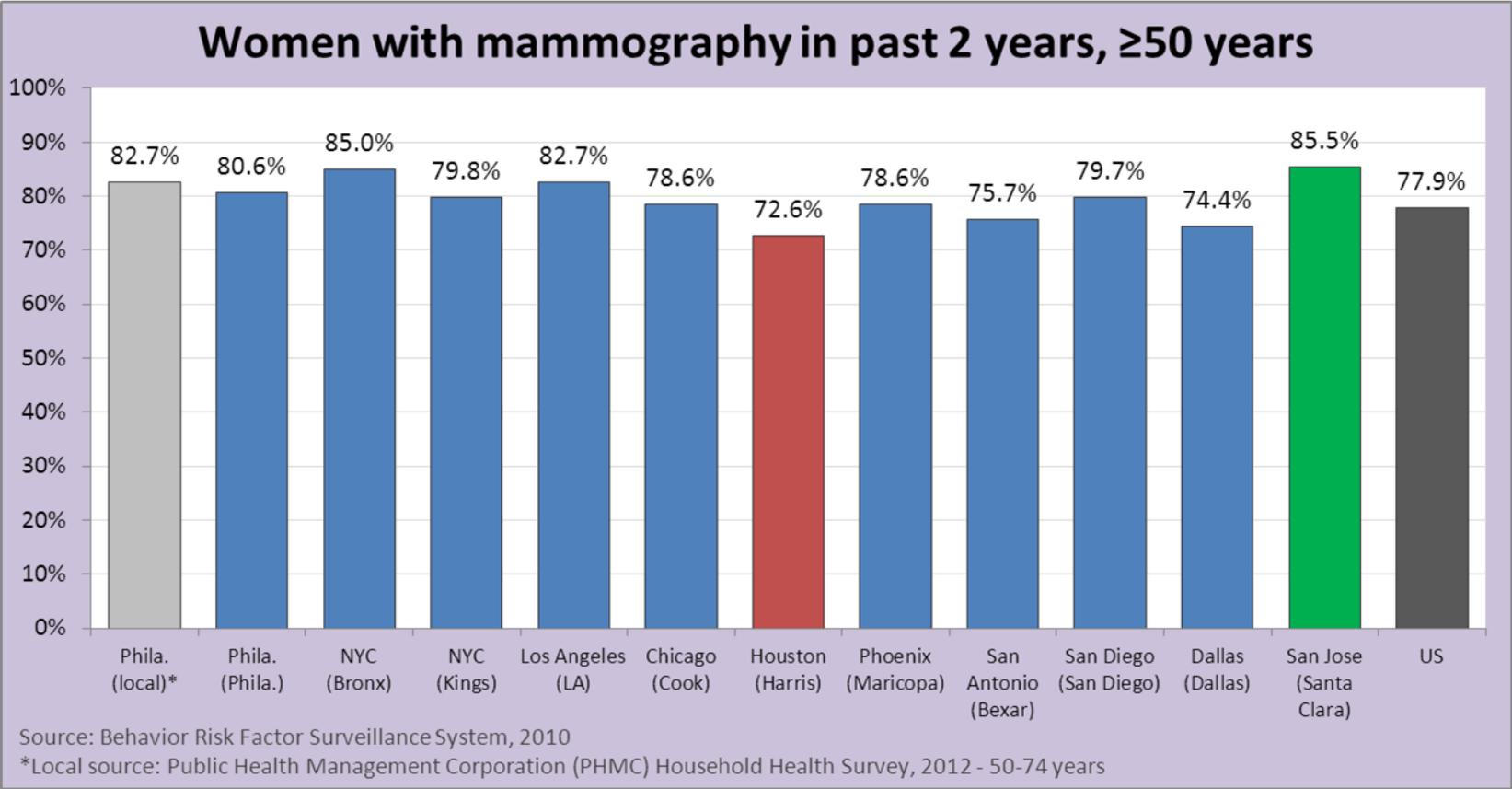


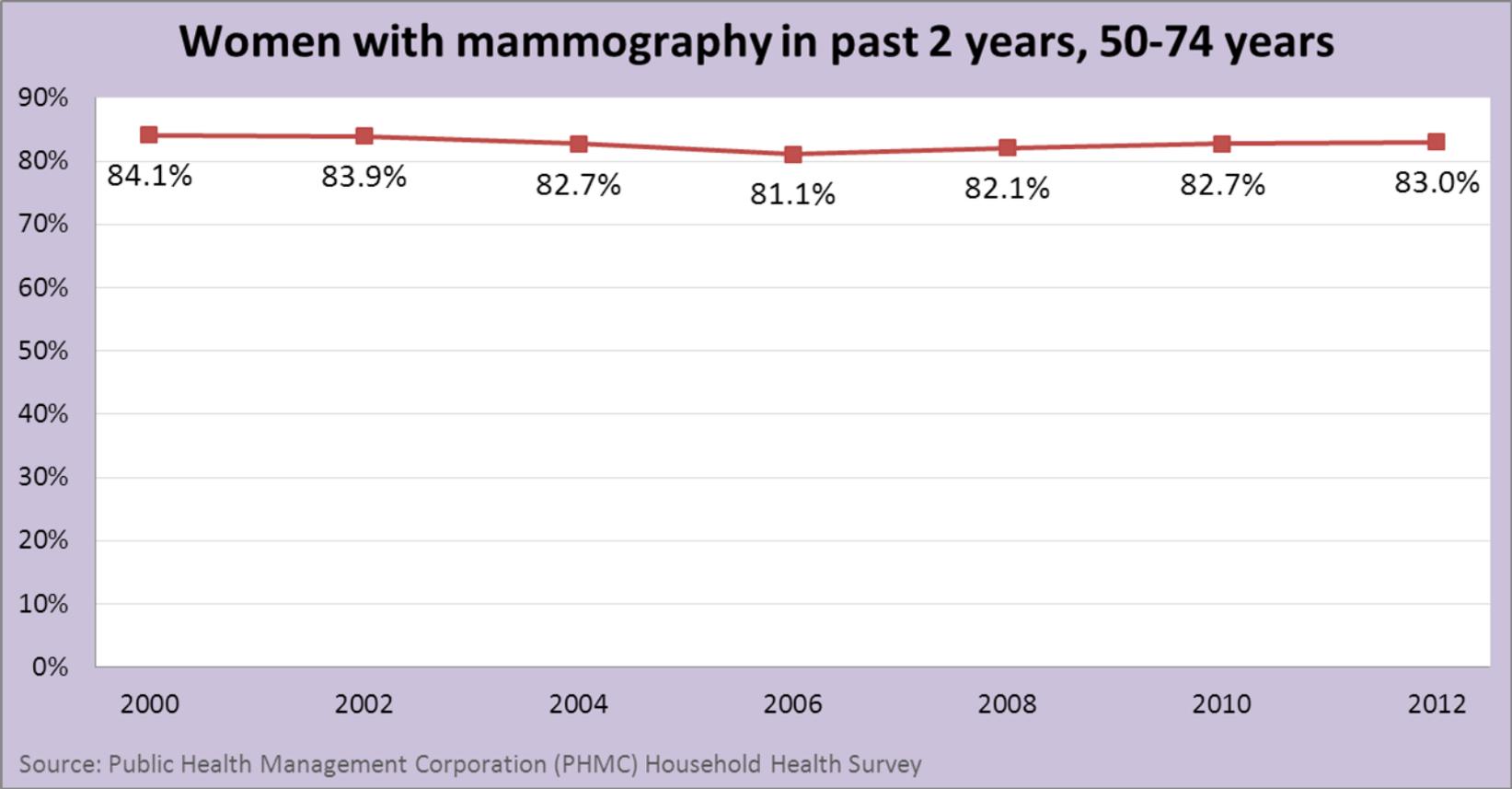
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

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

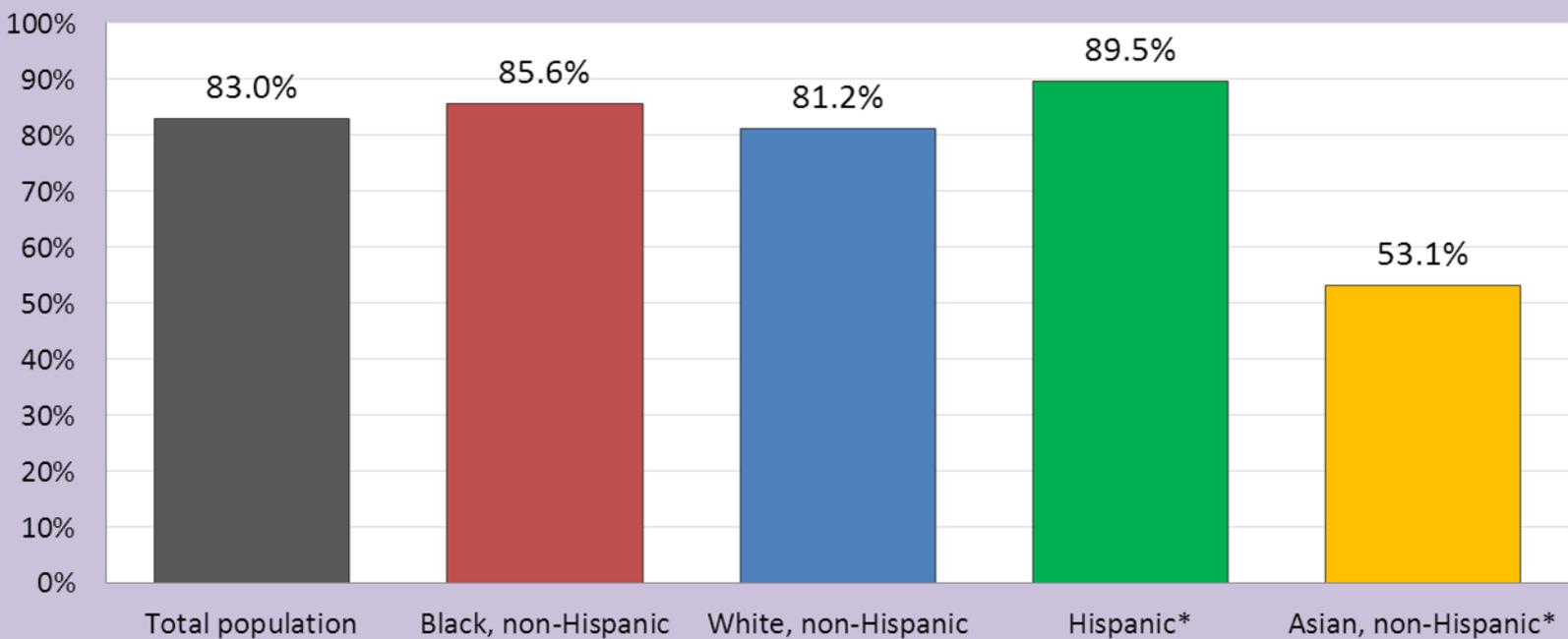








### Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years

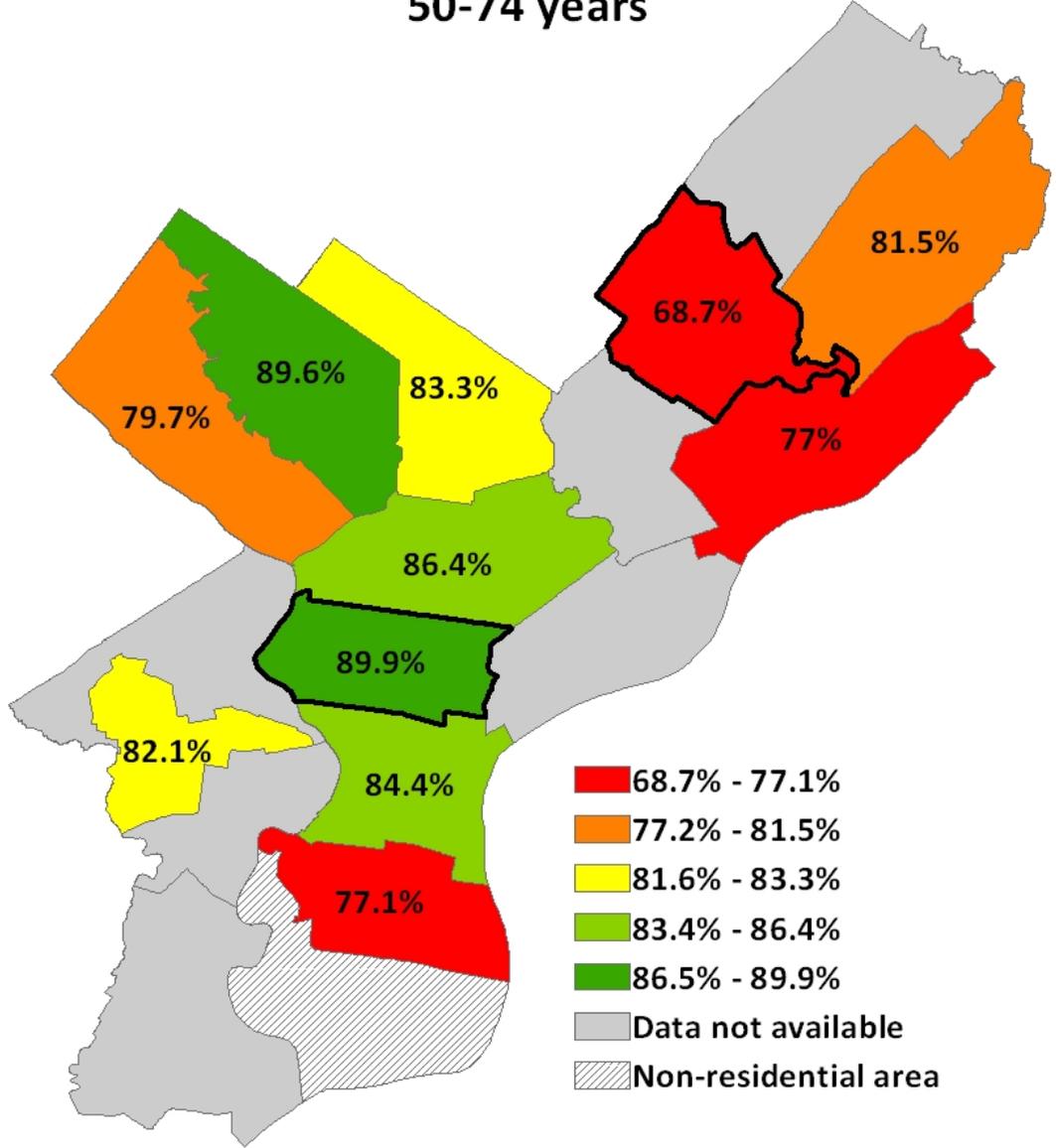


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

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

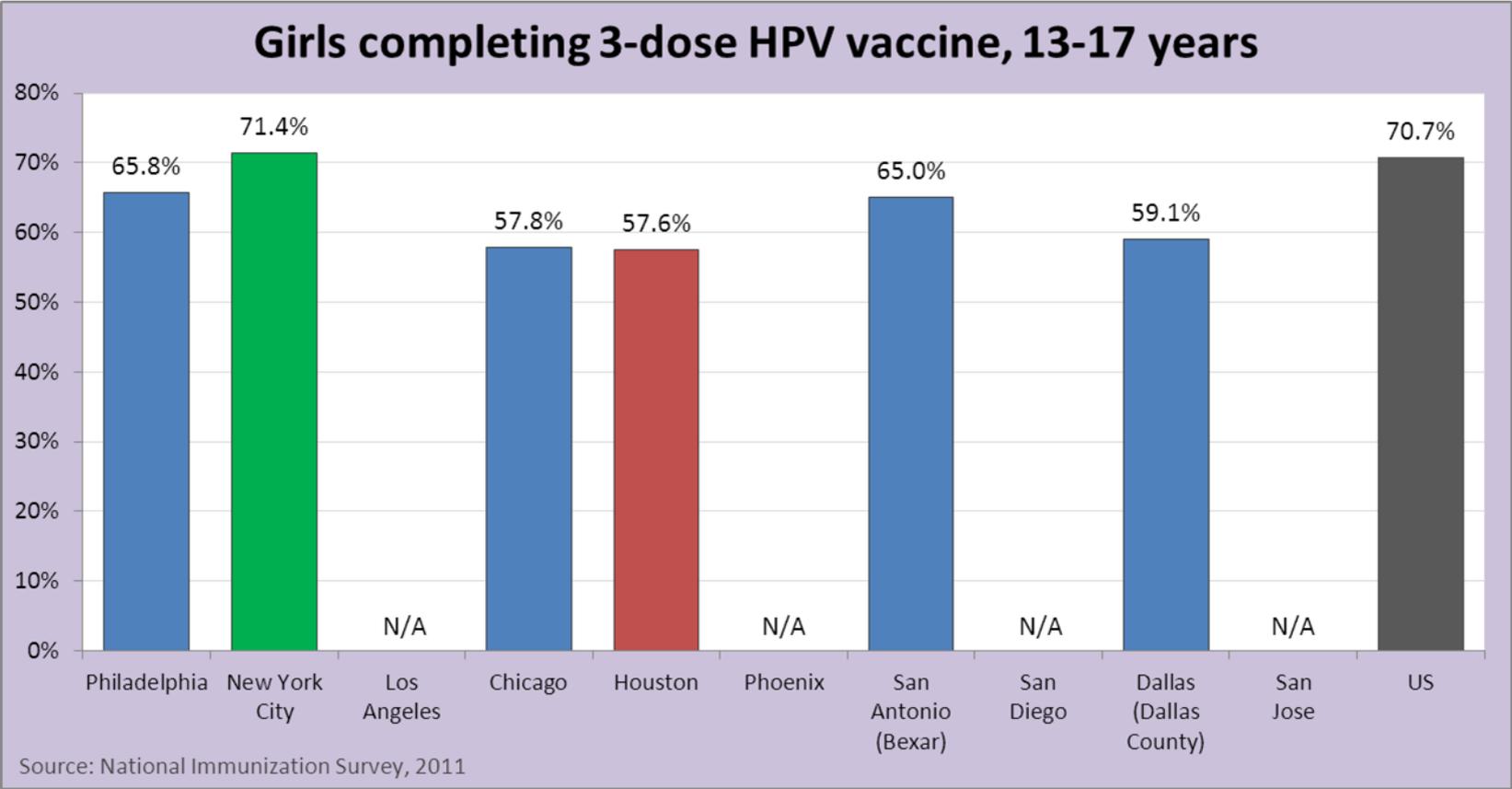


# Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years



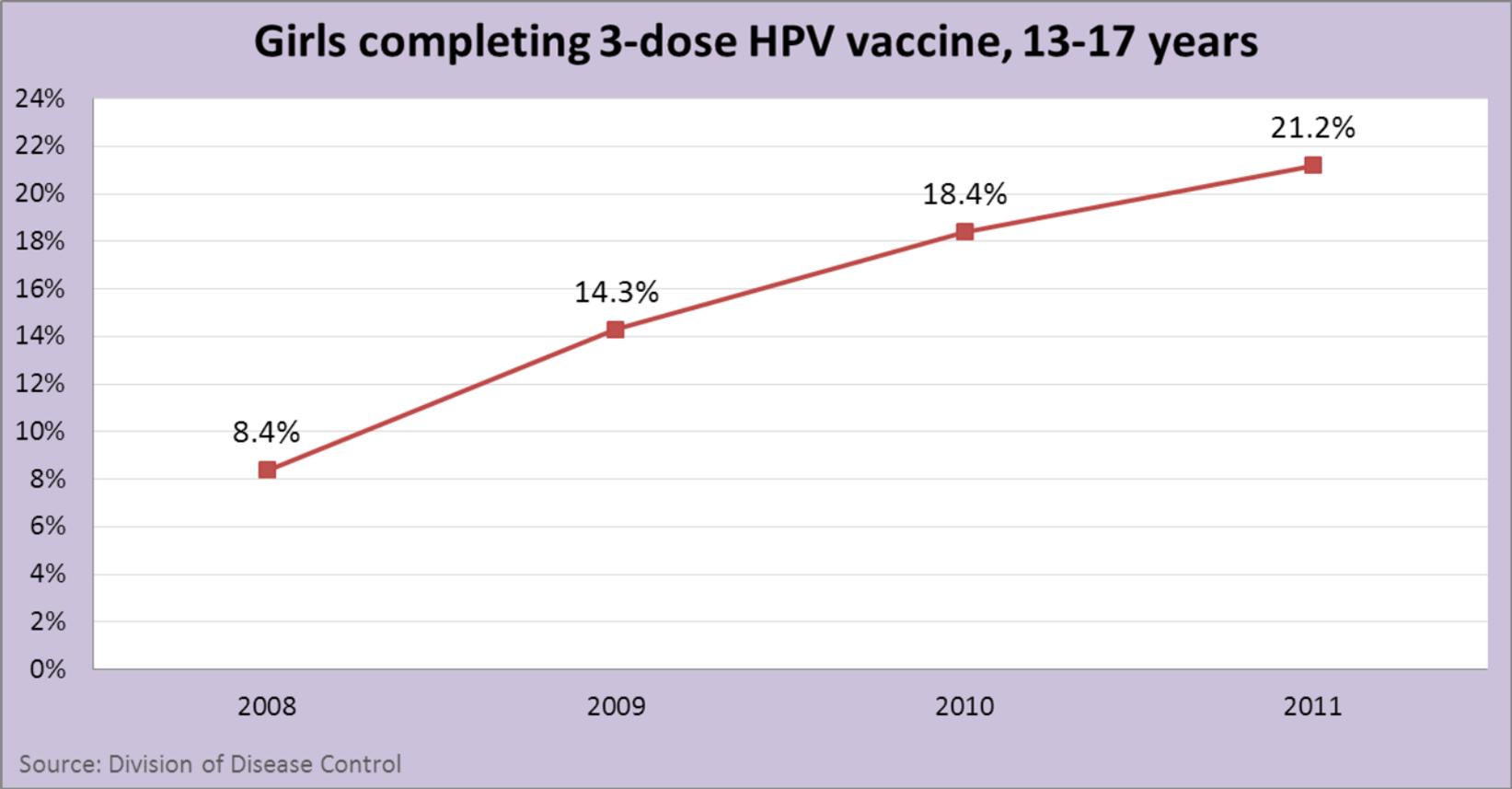
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012





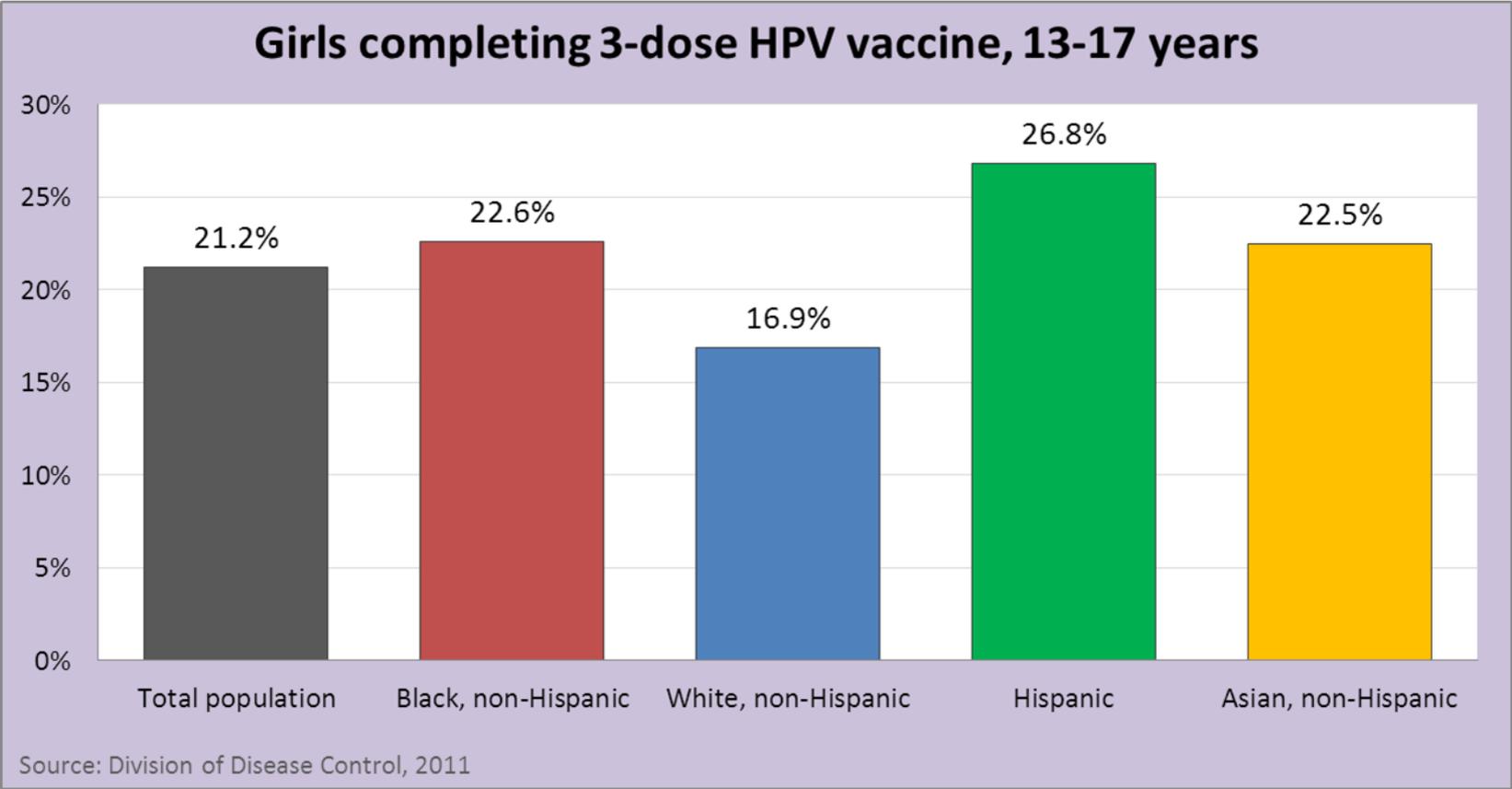
National Immunization Survey data are based on self-report and may overestimate immunization rates. These data reflect the percentage of girls 13-17 years who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years who received at least 1 dose of HPV vaccine.





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





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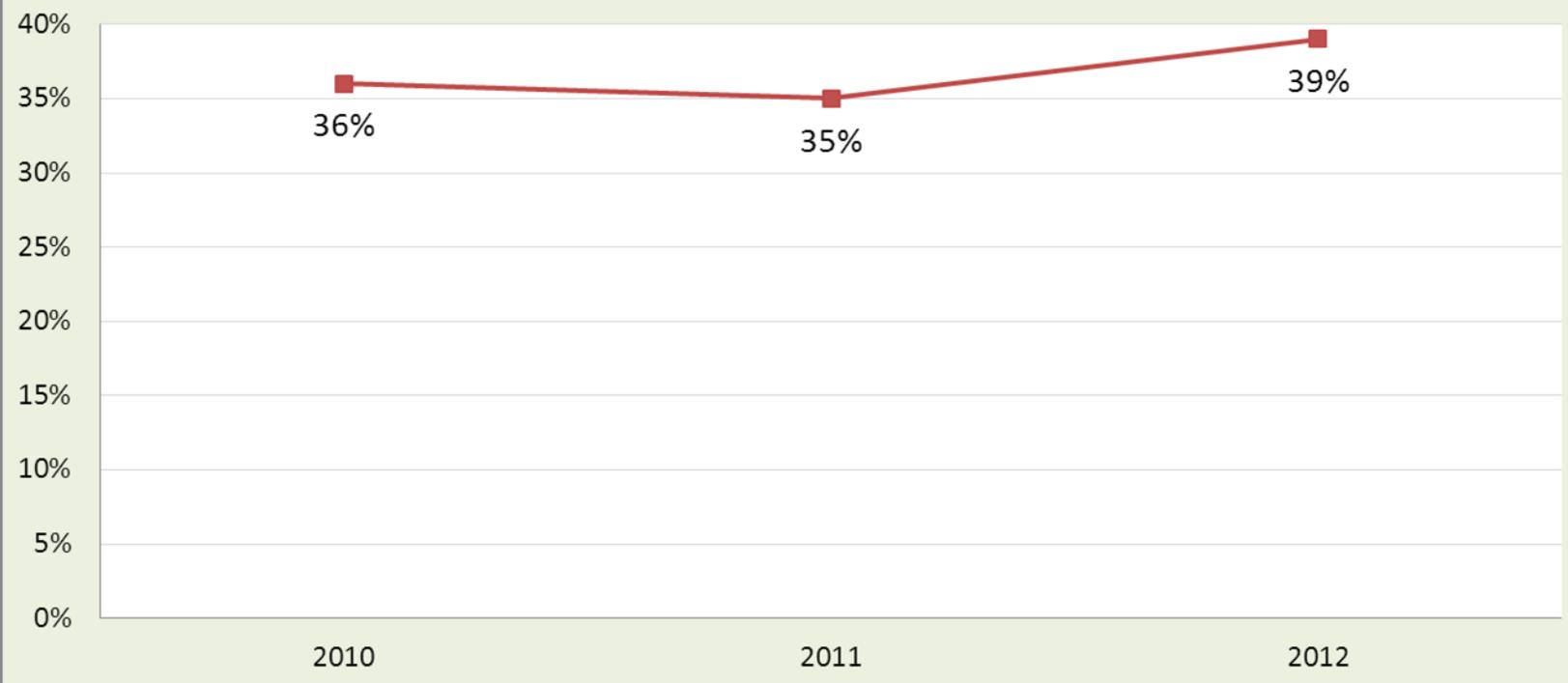




# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Food safety  
Rat complaints  
Air quality

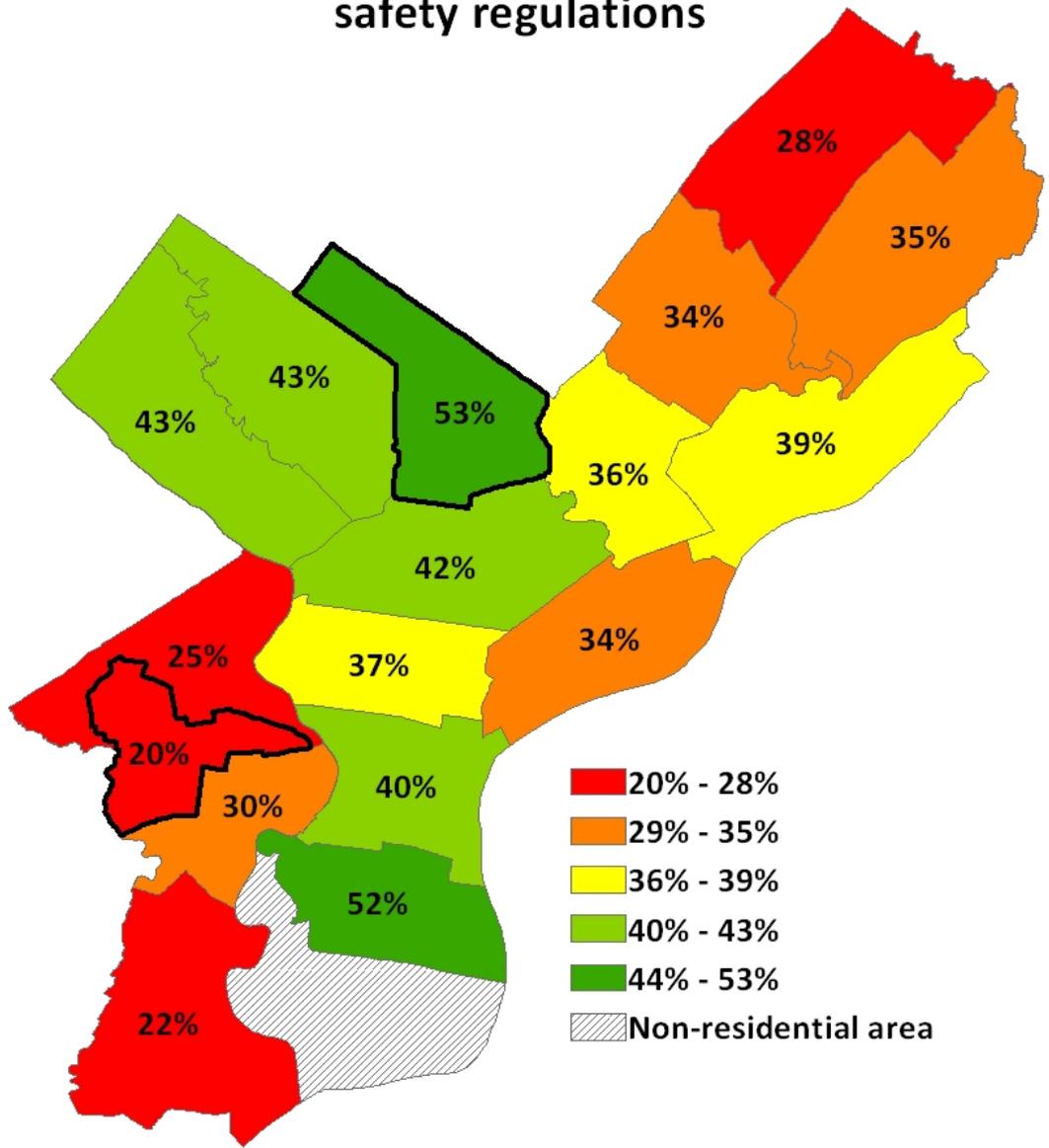
### Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations



Source: Environmental Health Services

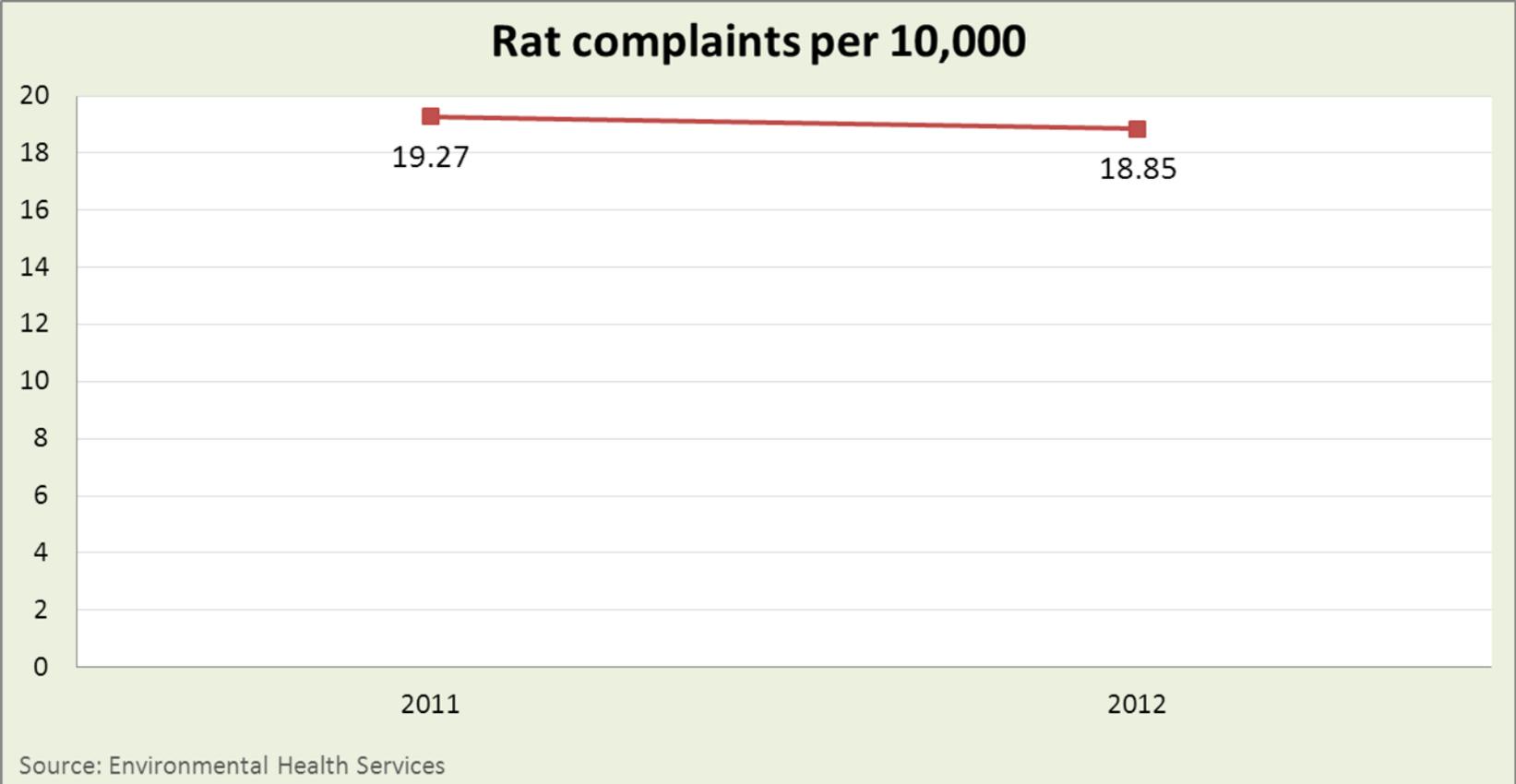


# Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations

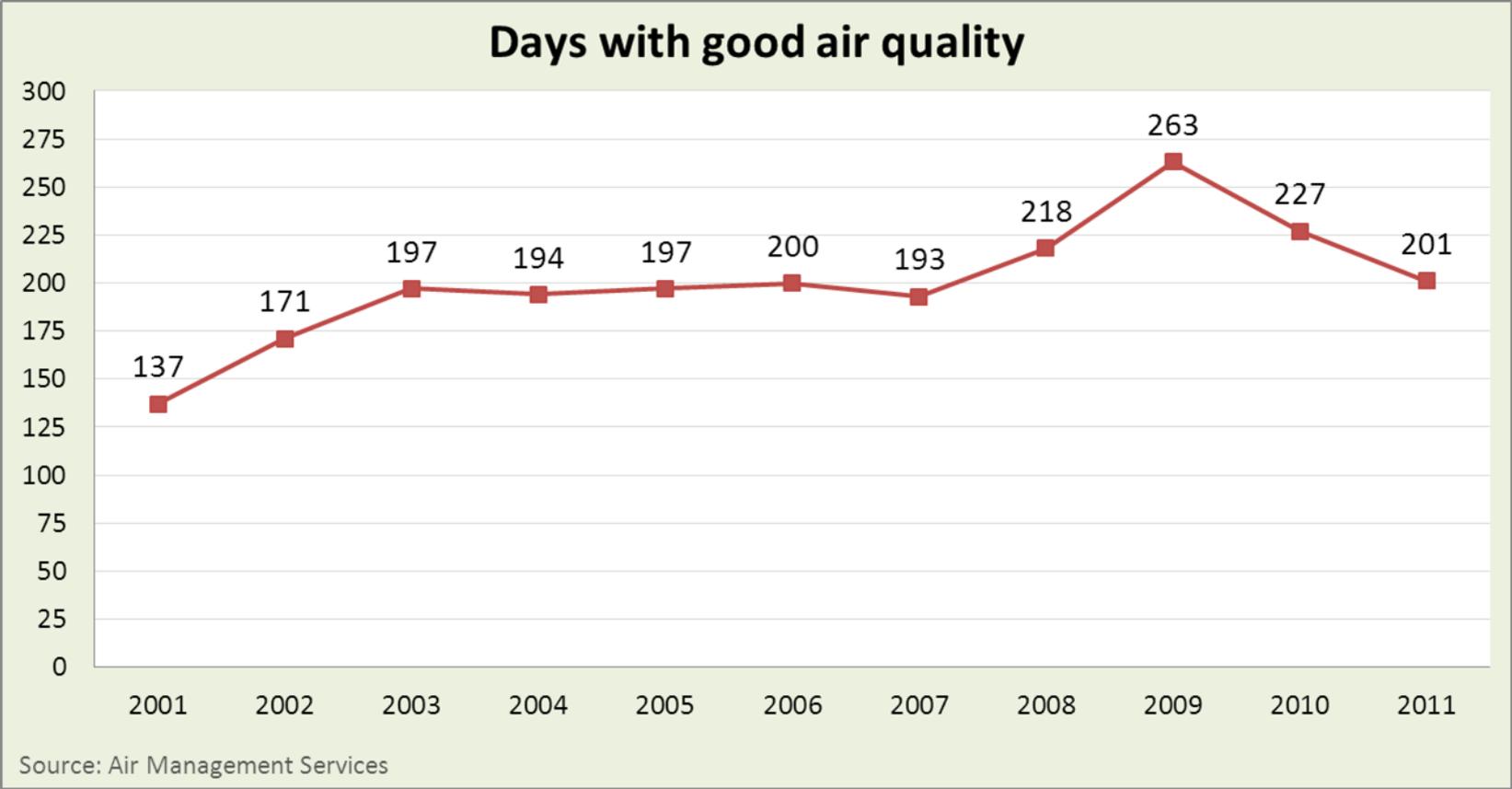


Source: Environmental Health Services, FY2012









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

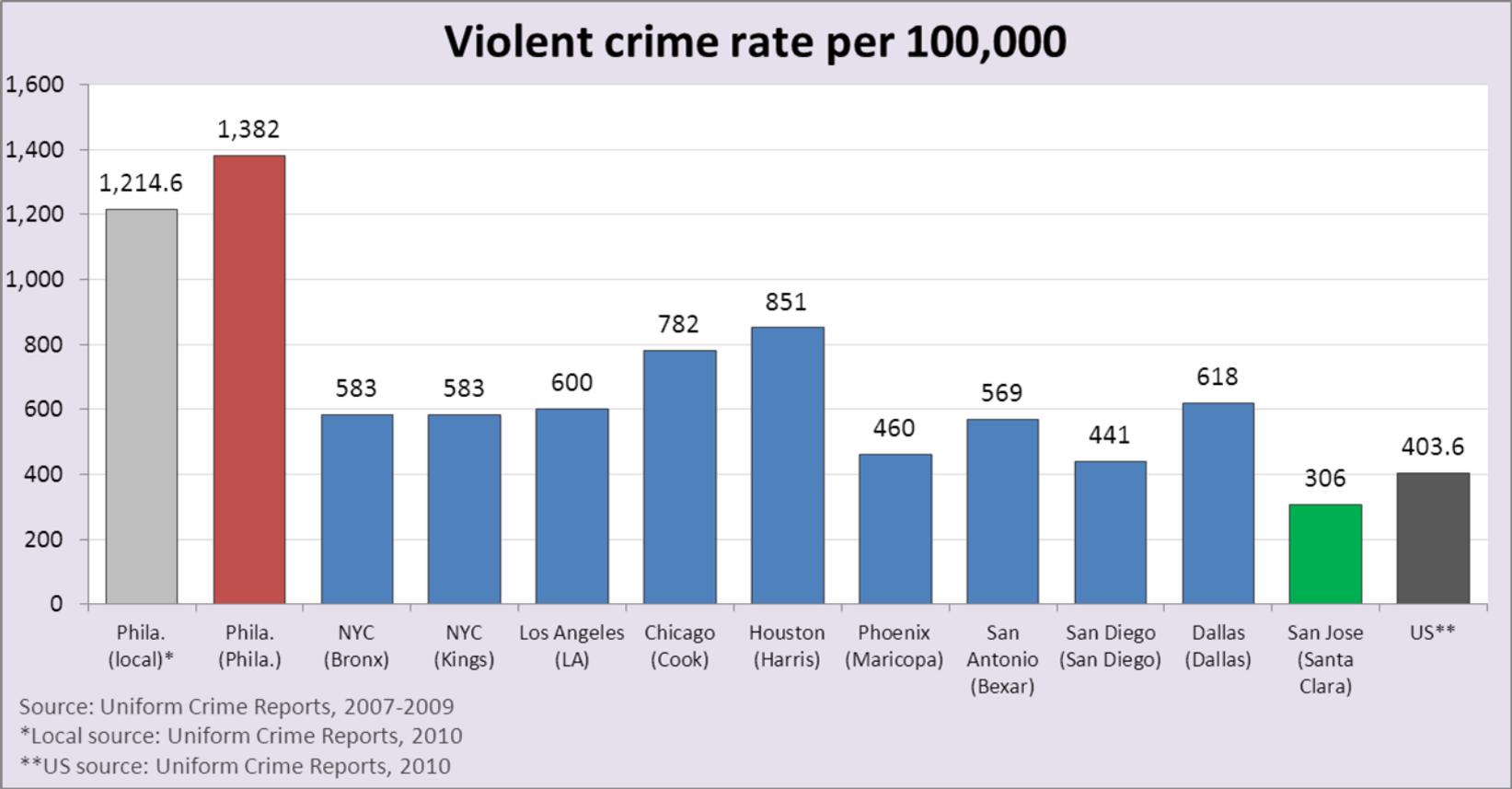


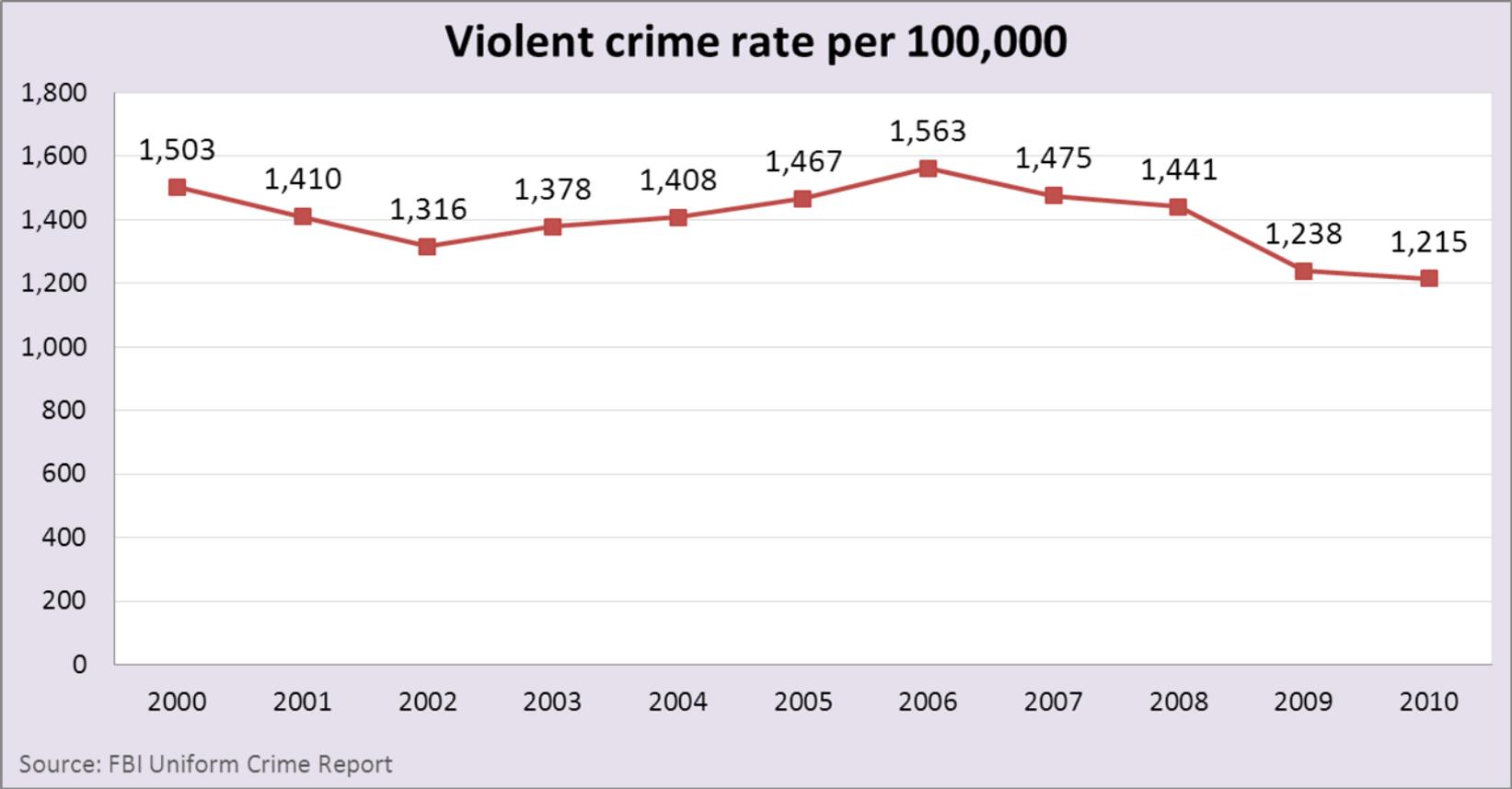
# **VIOLENCE**

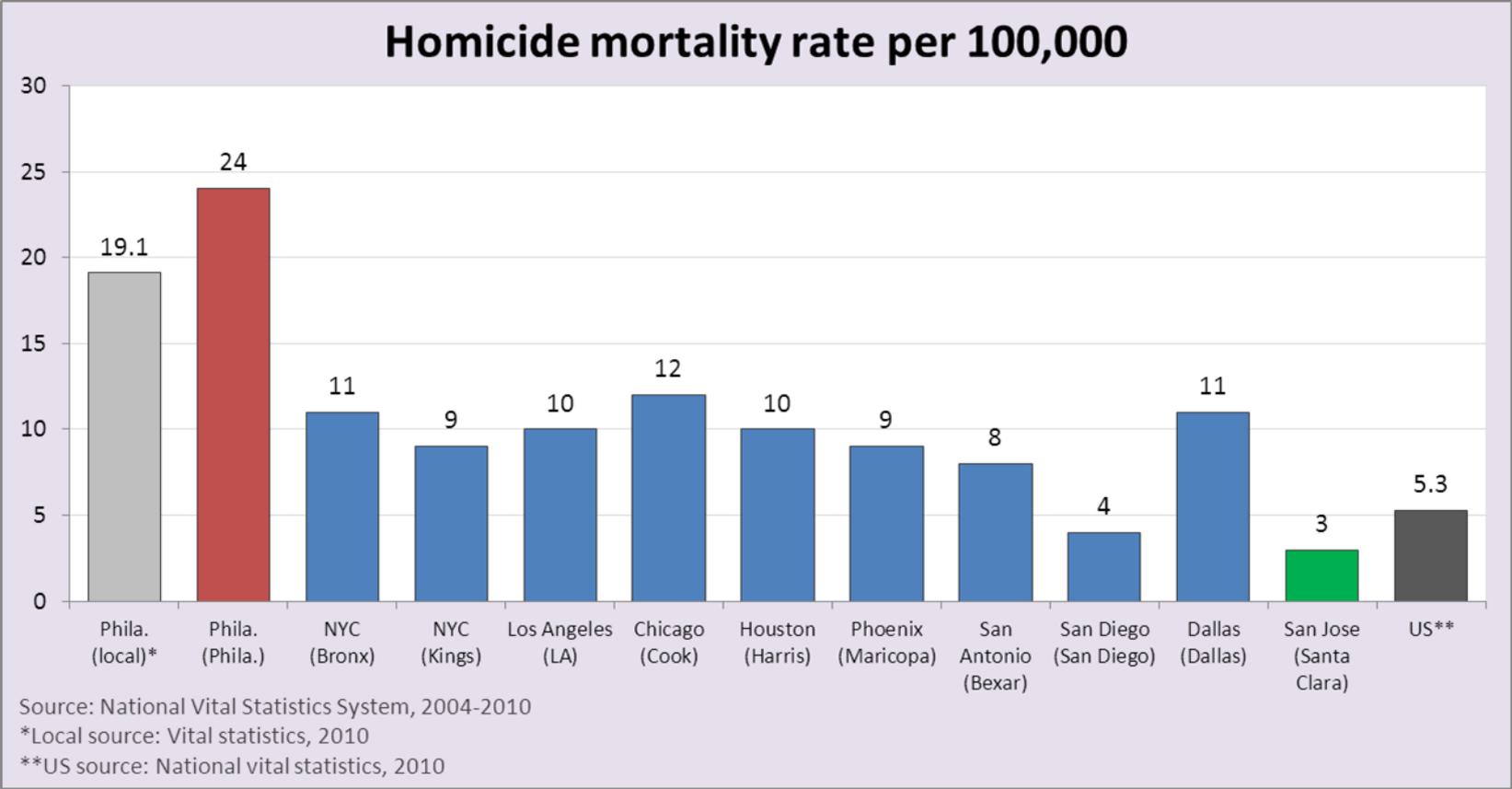
**Violent crime**

**Homicide mortality**

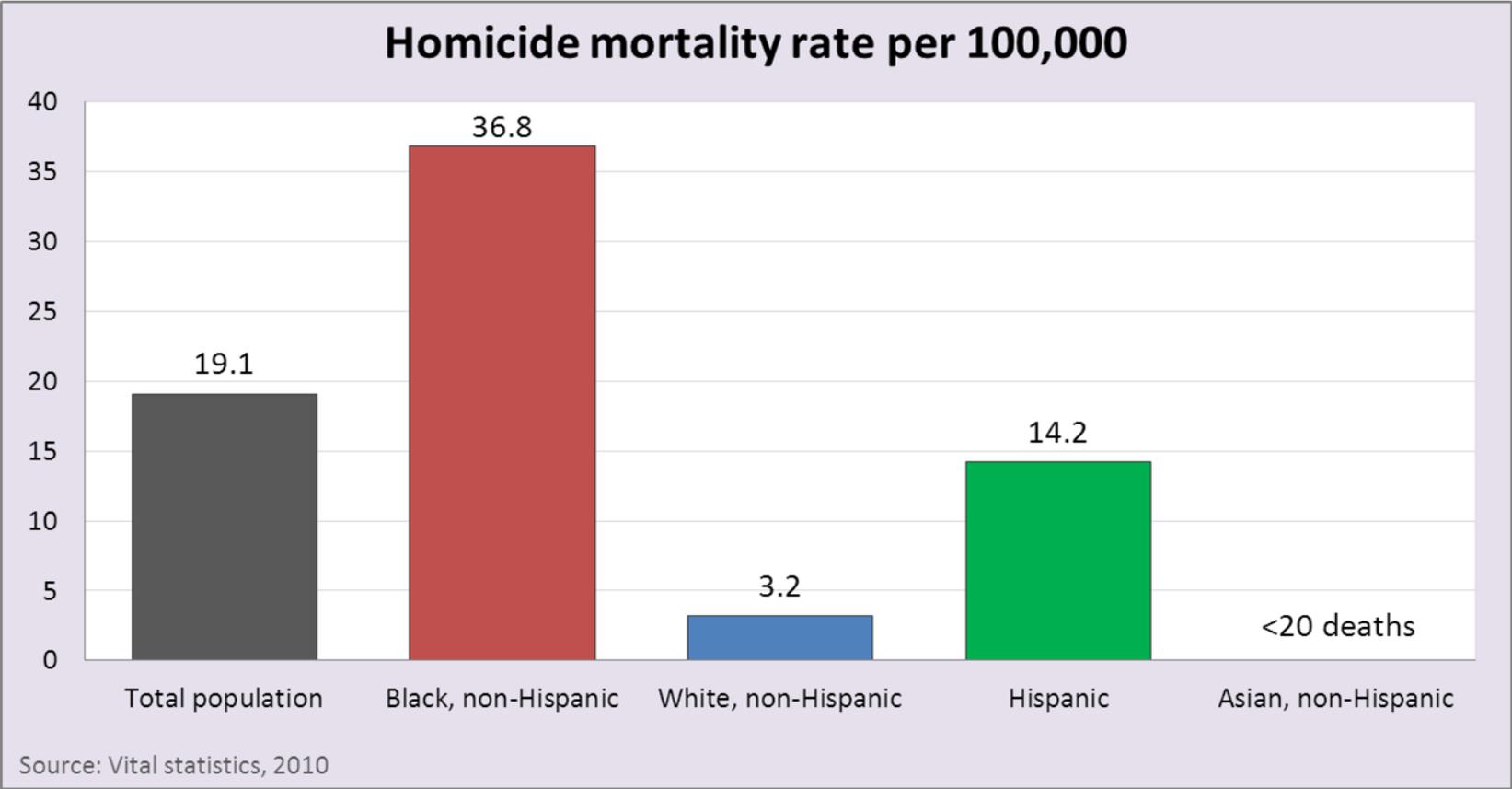
**Firearm homicide mortality**



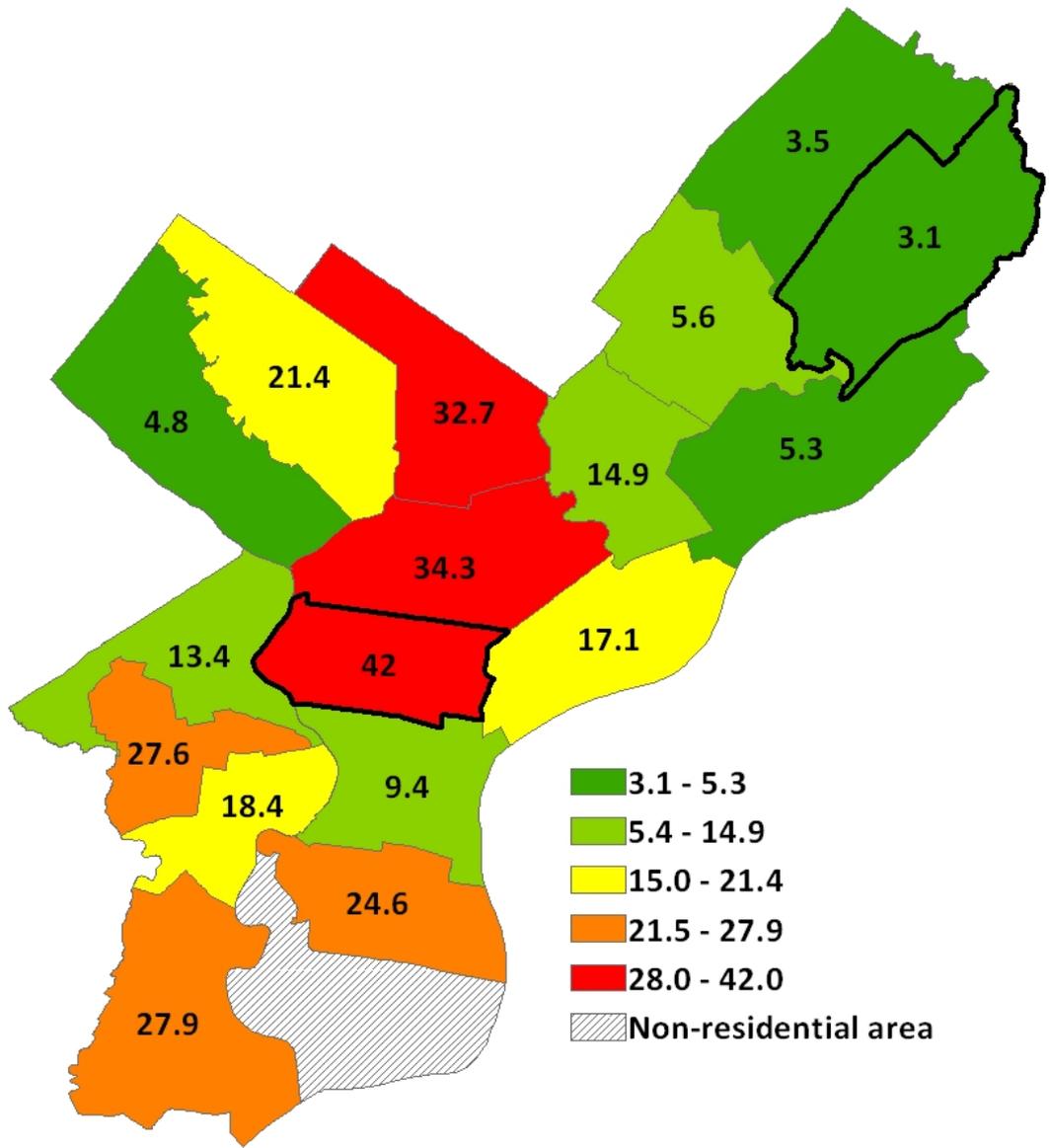






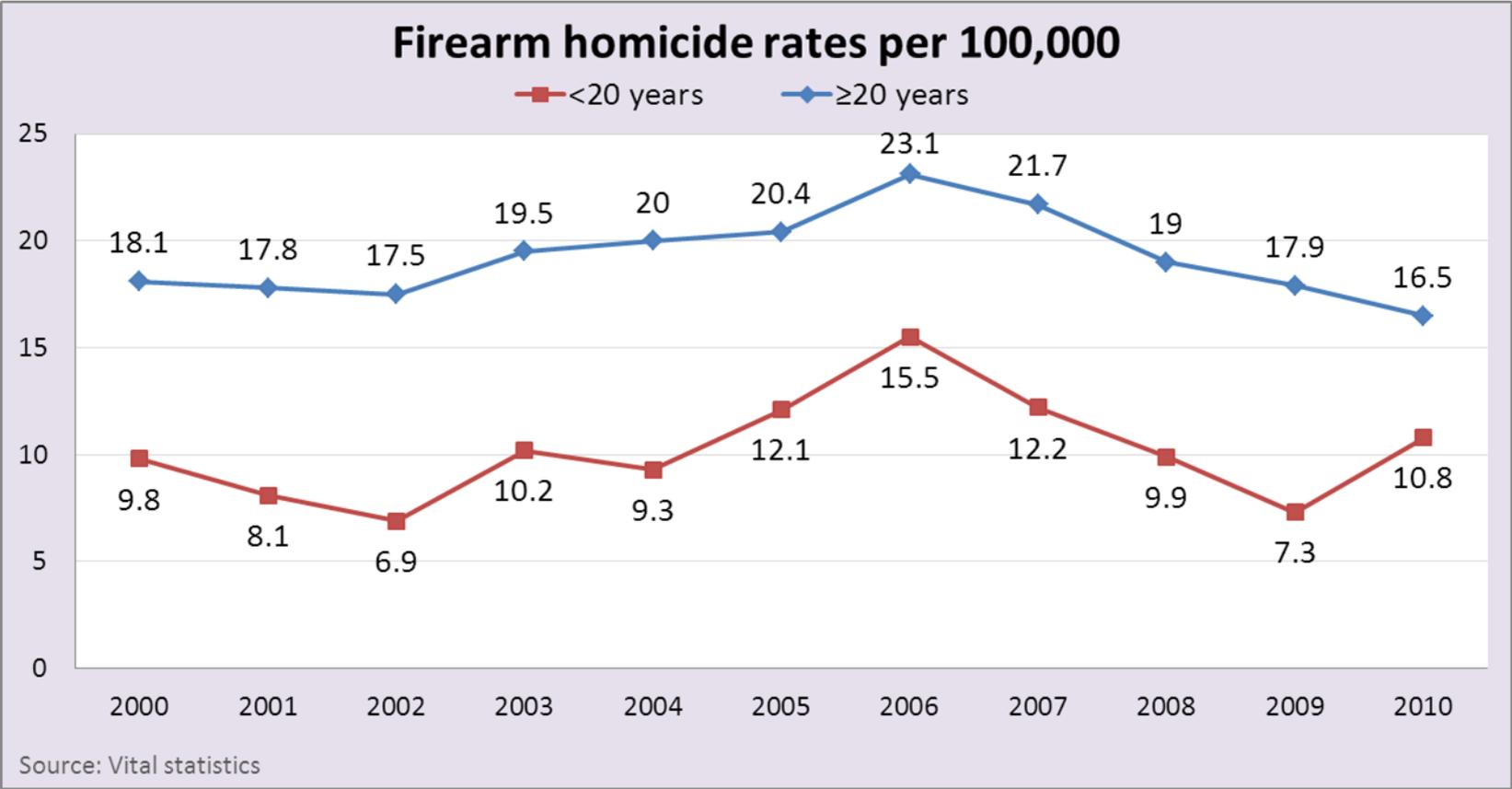


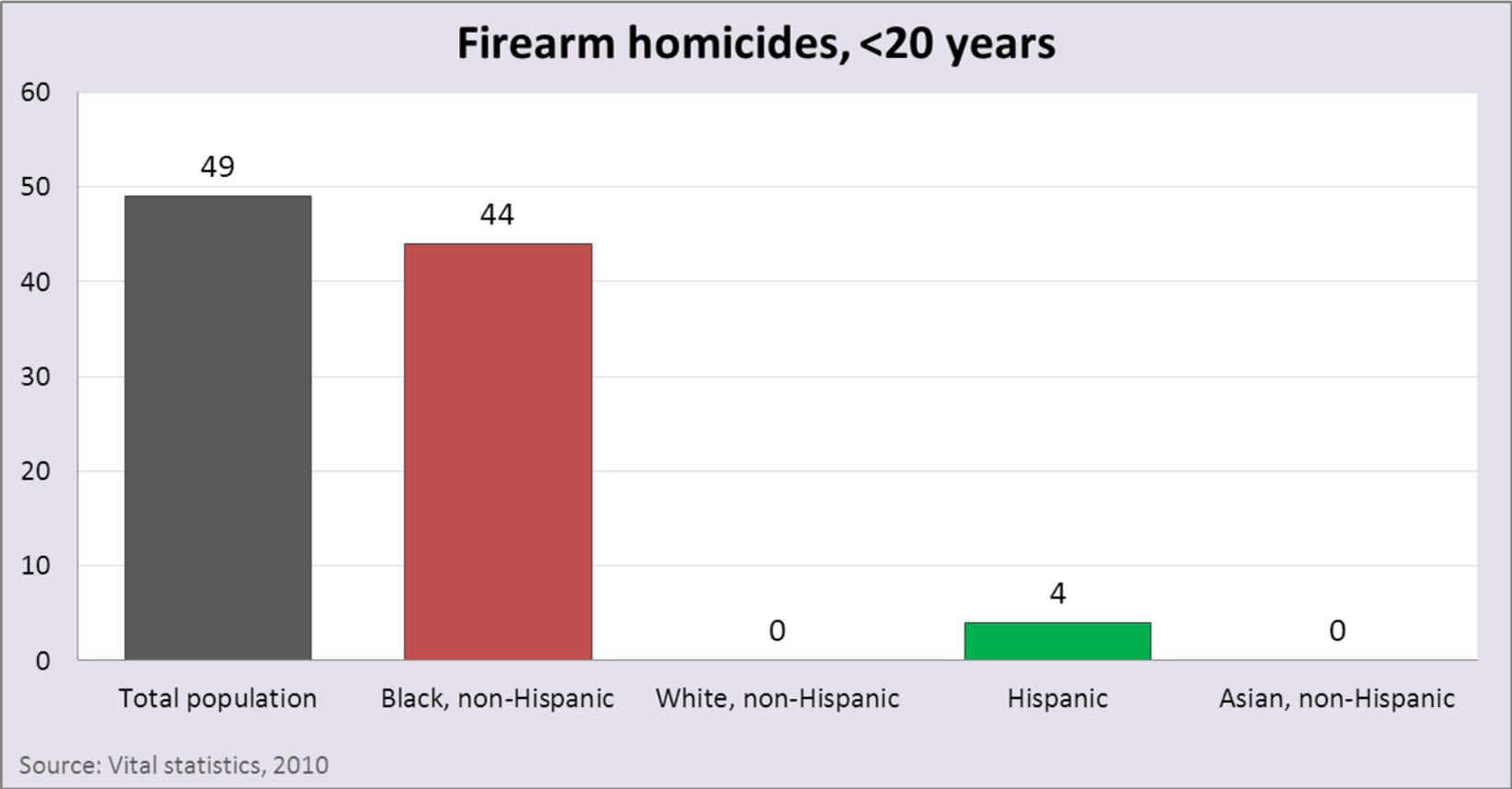
# Homicide mortality rate per 100,000

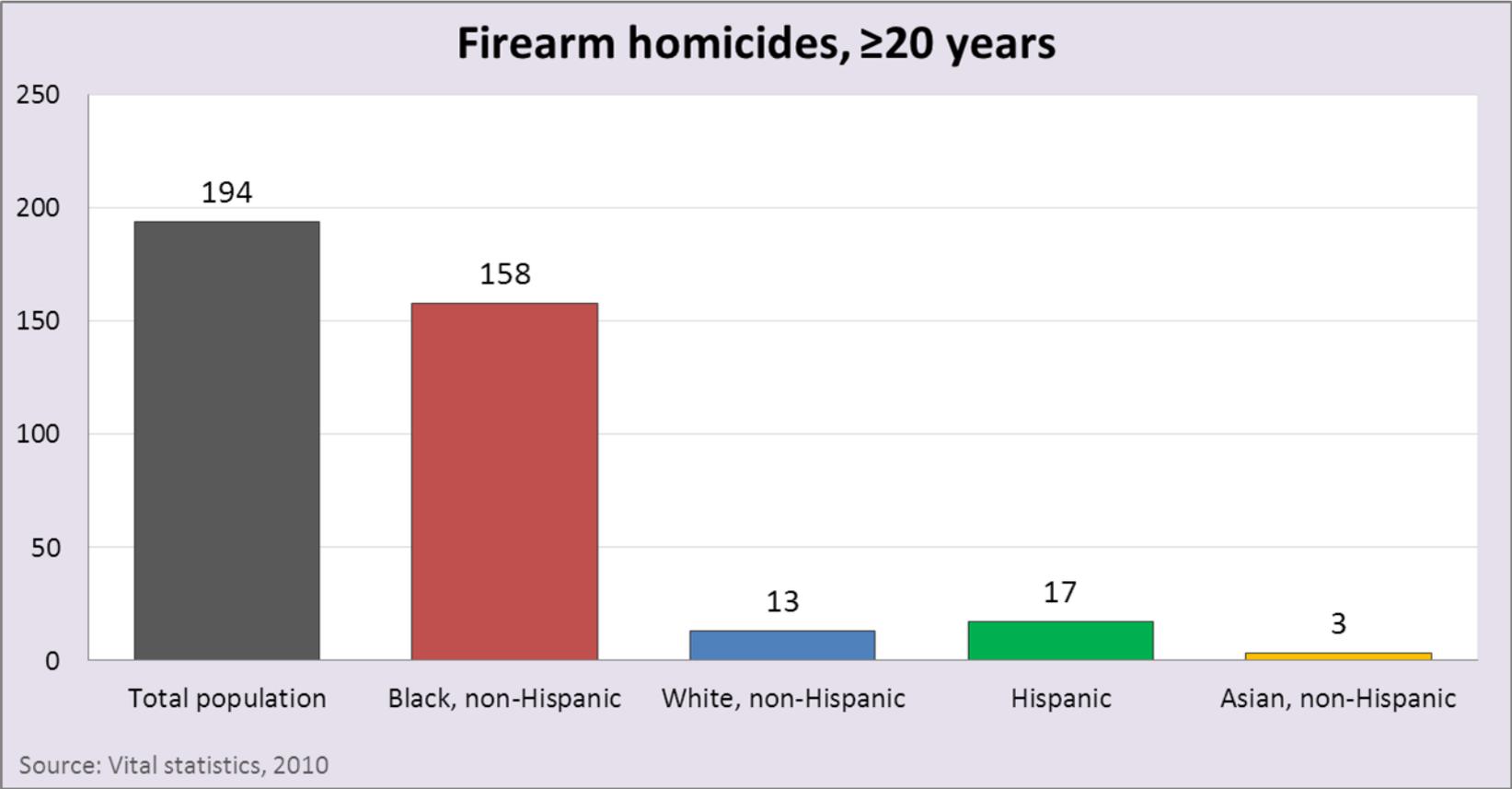


Source: Vital statistics, 2010



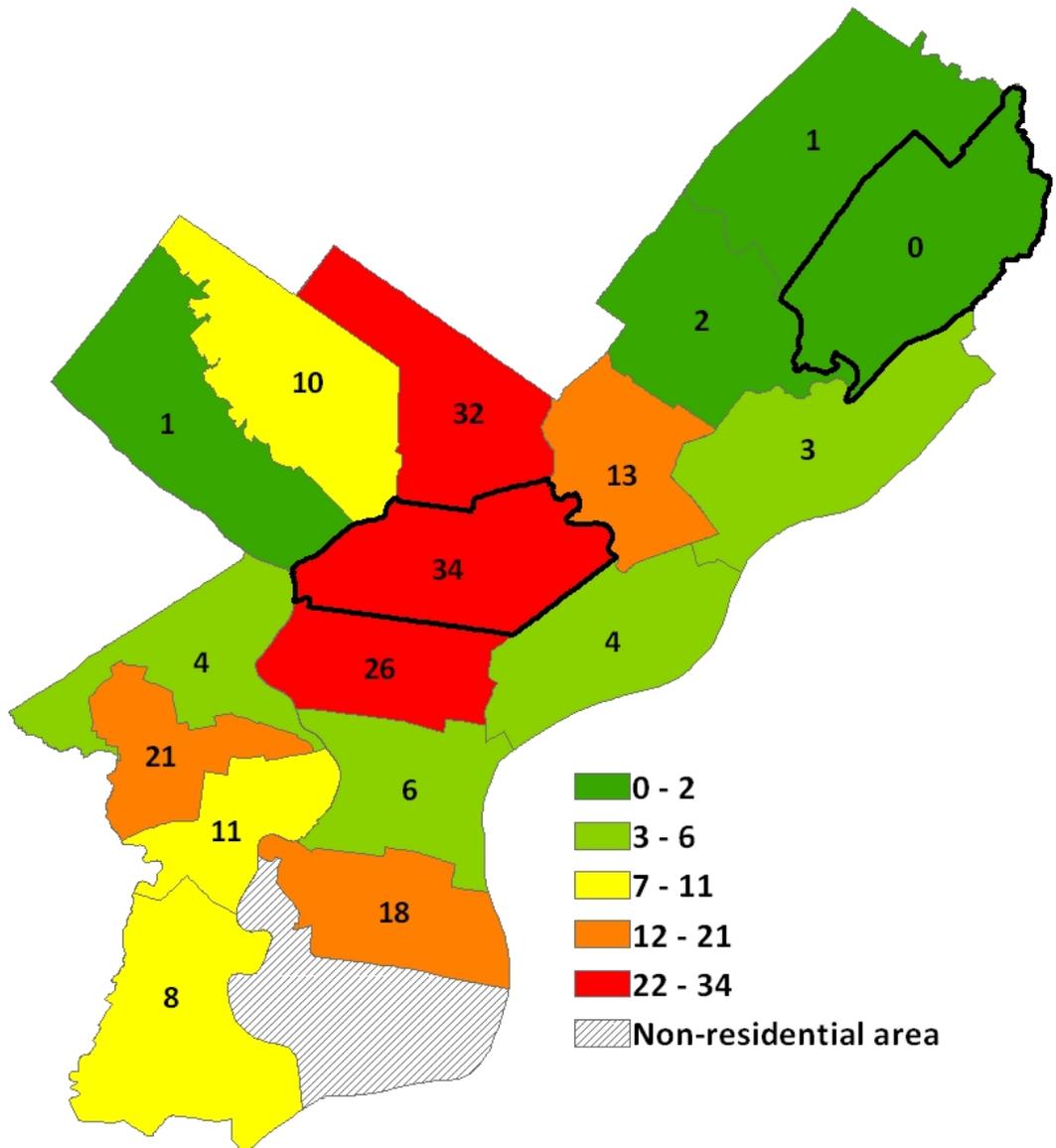








# Firearm homicides, ≥20 years



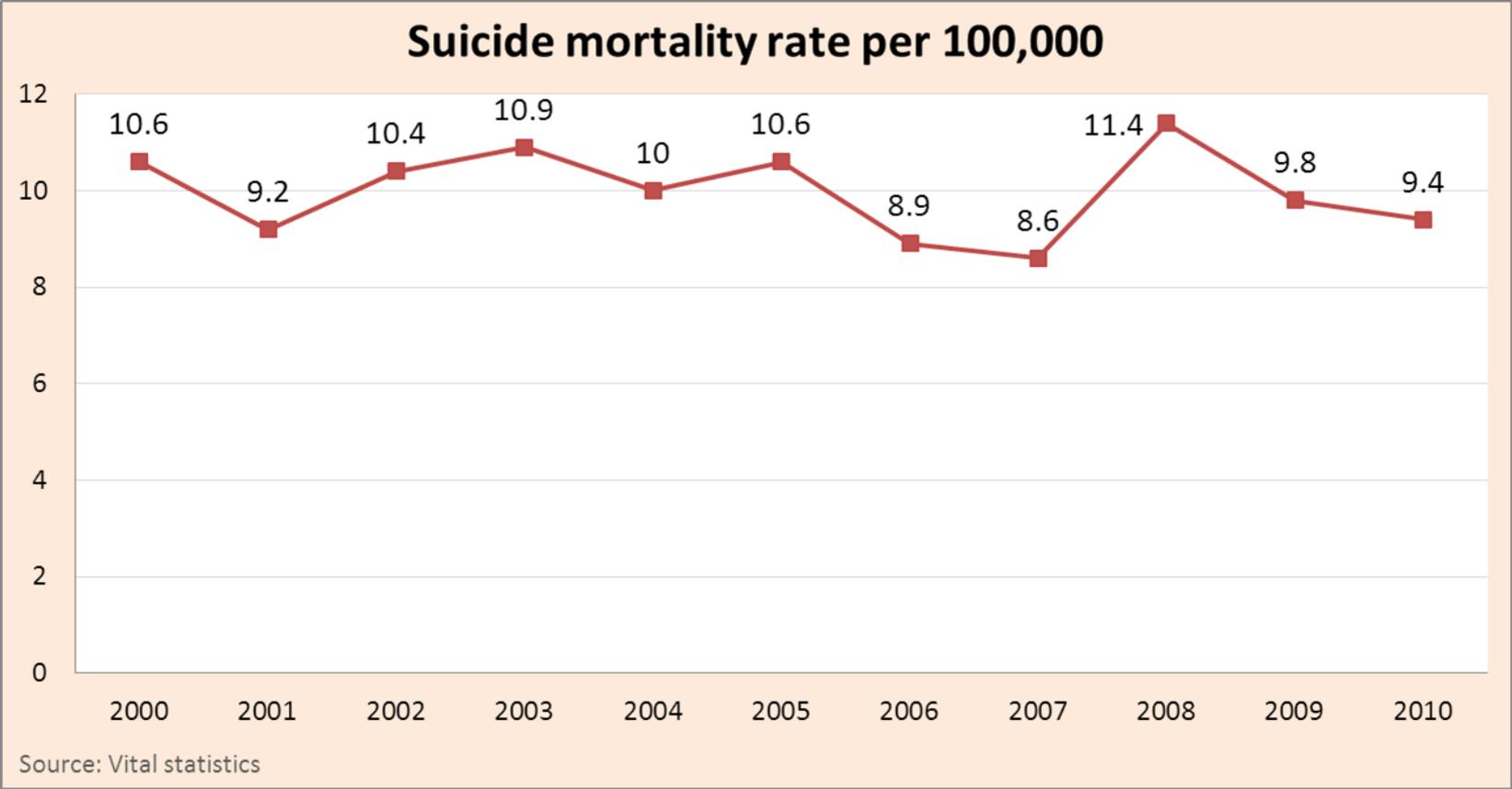
Source: Vital statistics, 2010

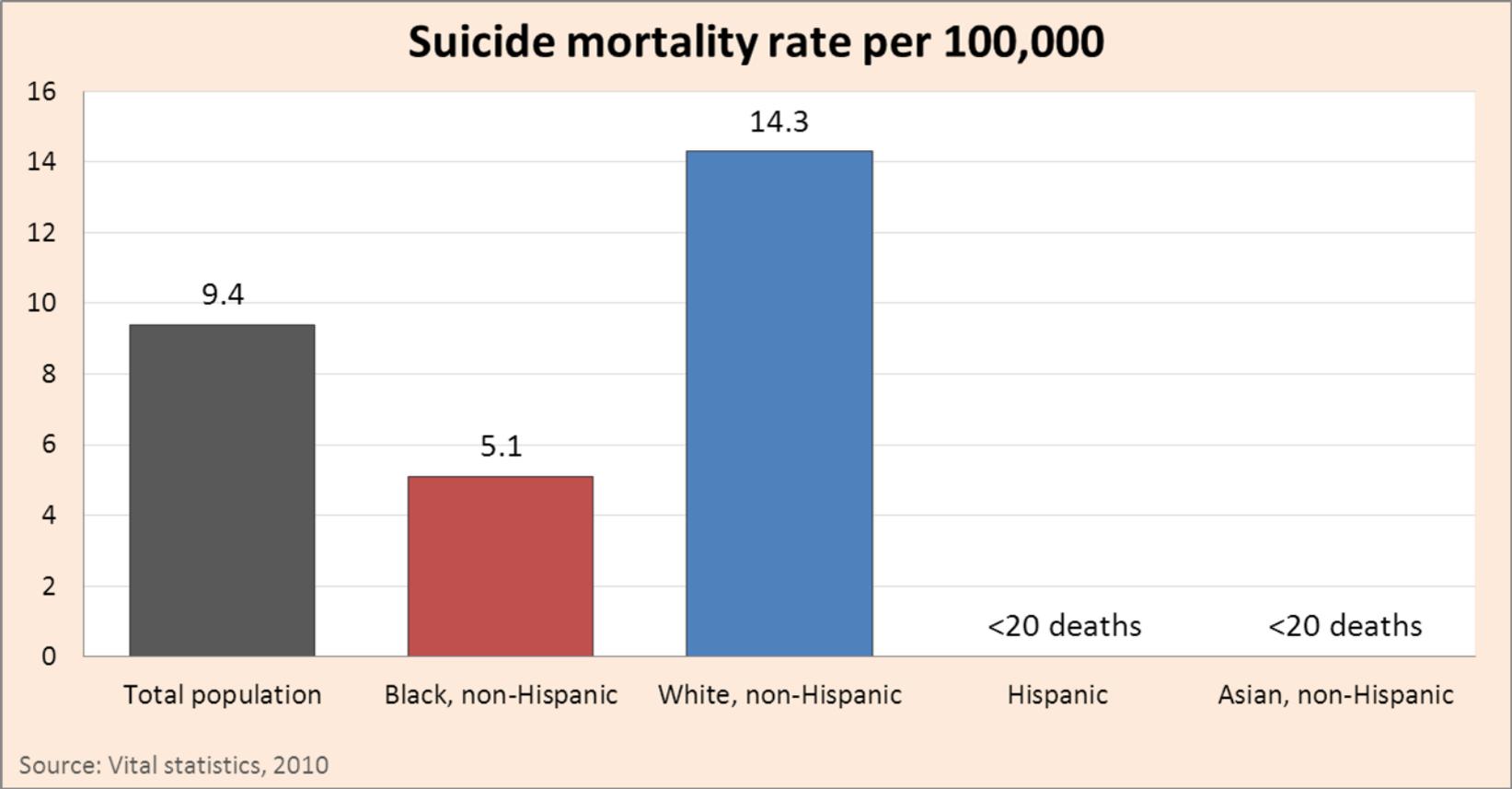
# MENTAL HEALTH

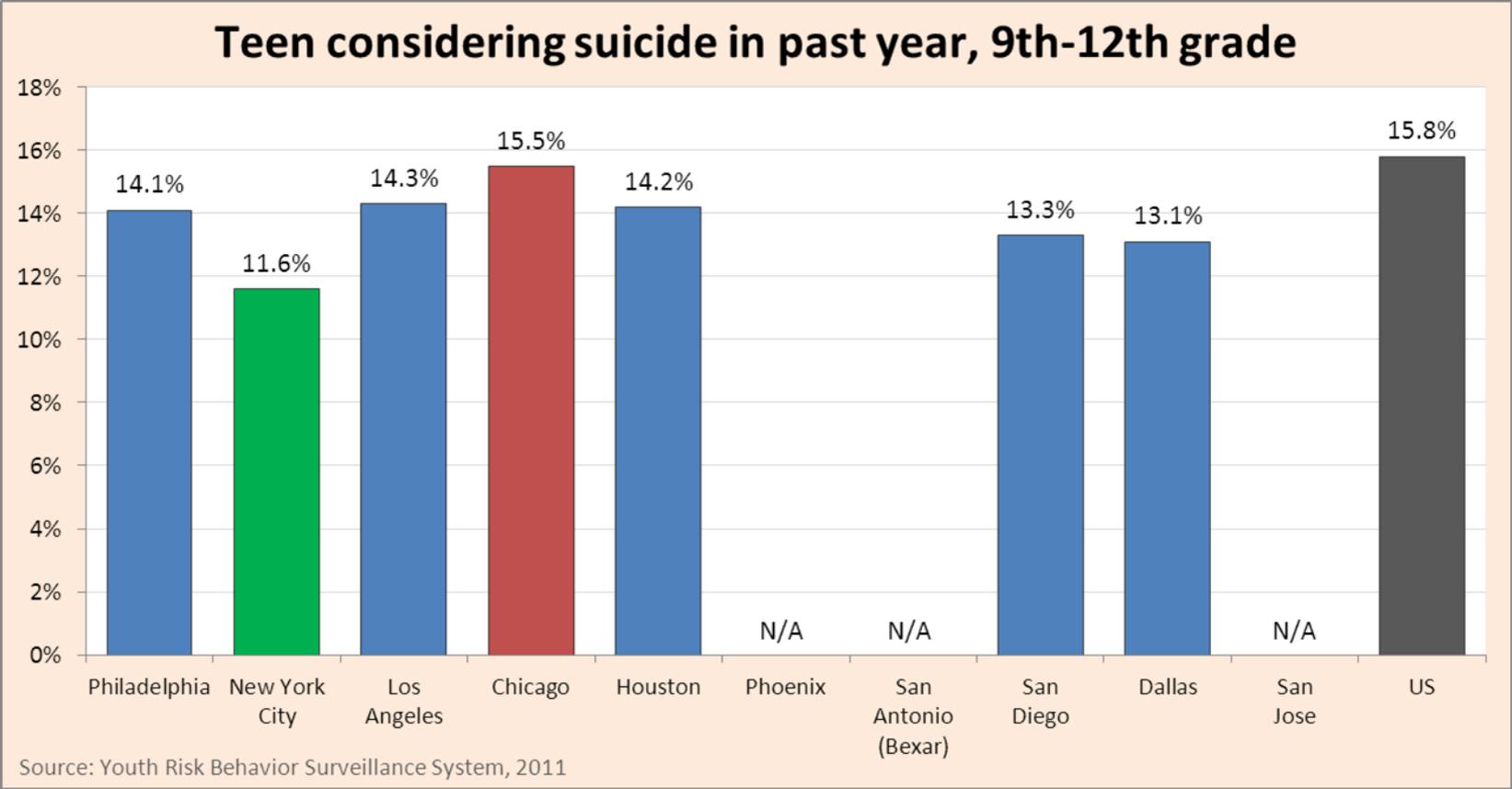
**Suicide mortality**

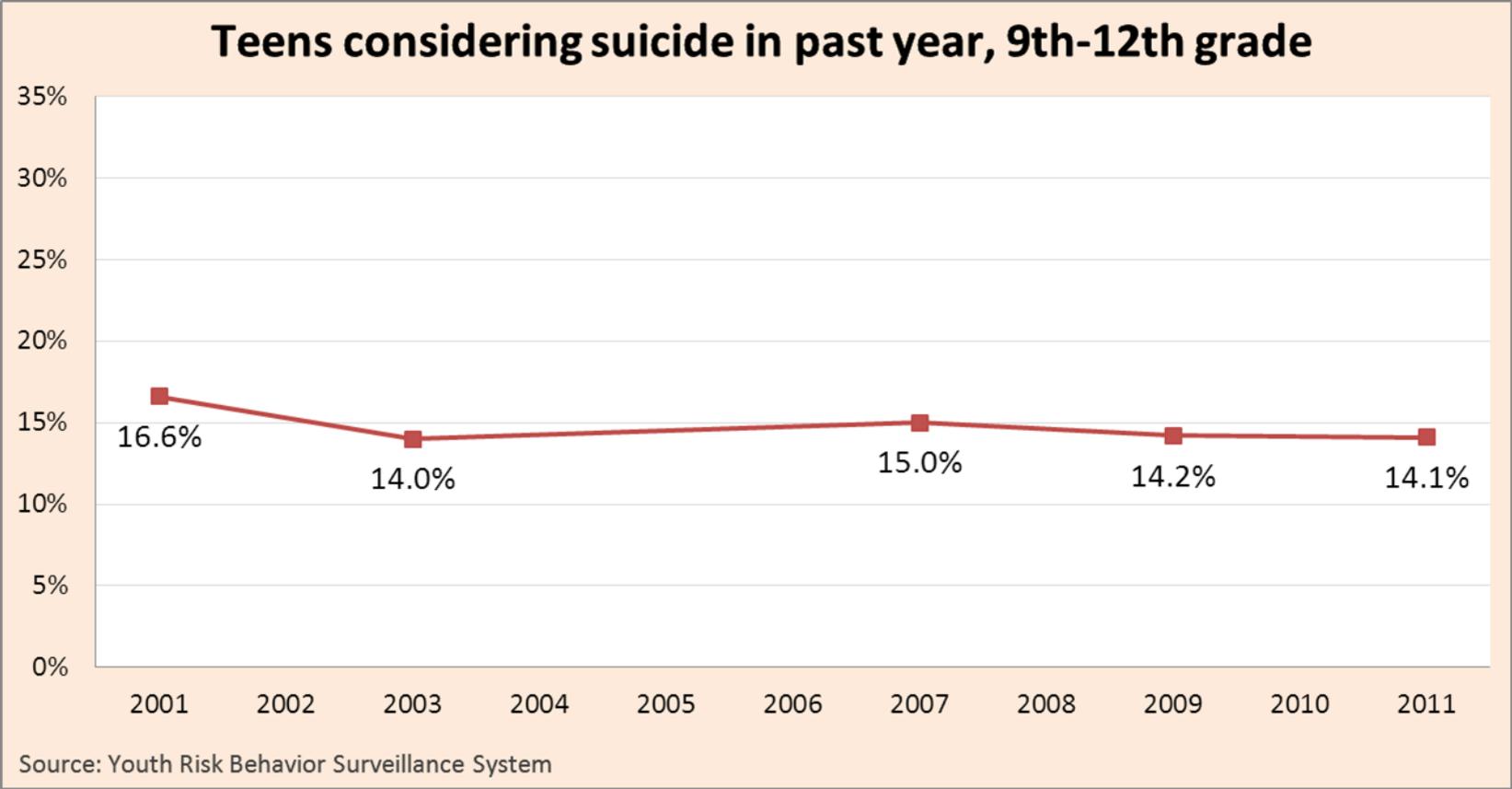
**Teens considering suicide**

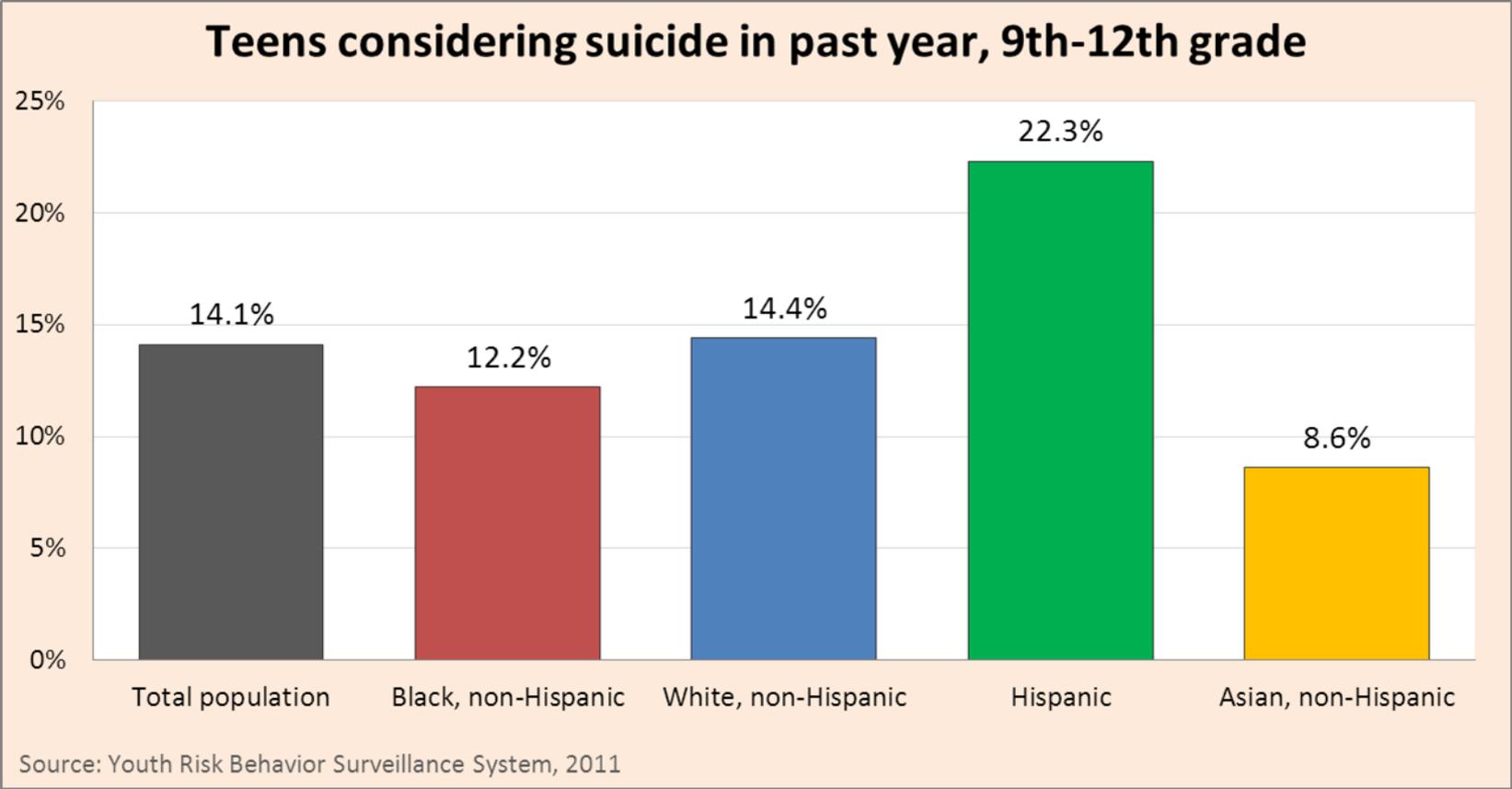
**Adults with mental health conditions**



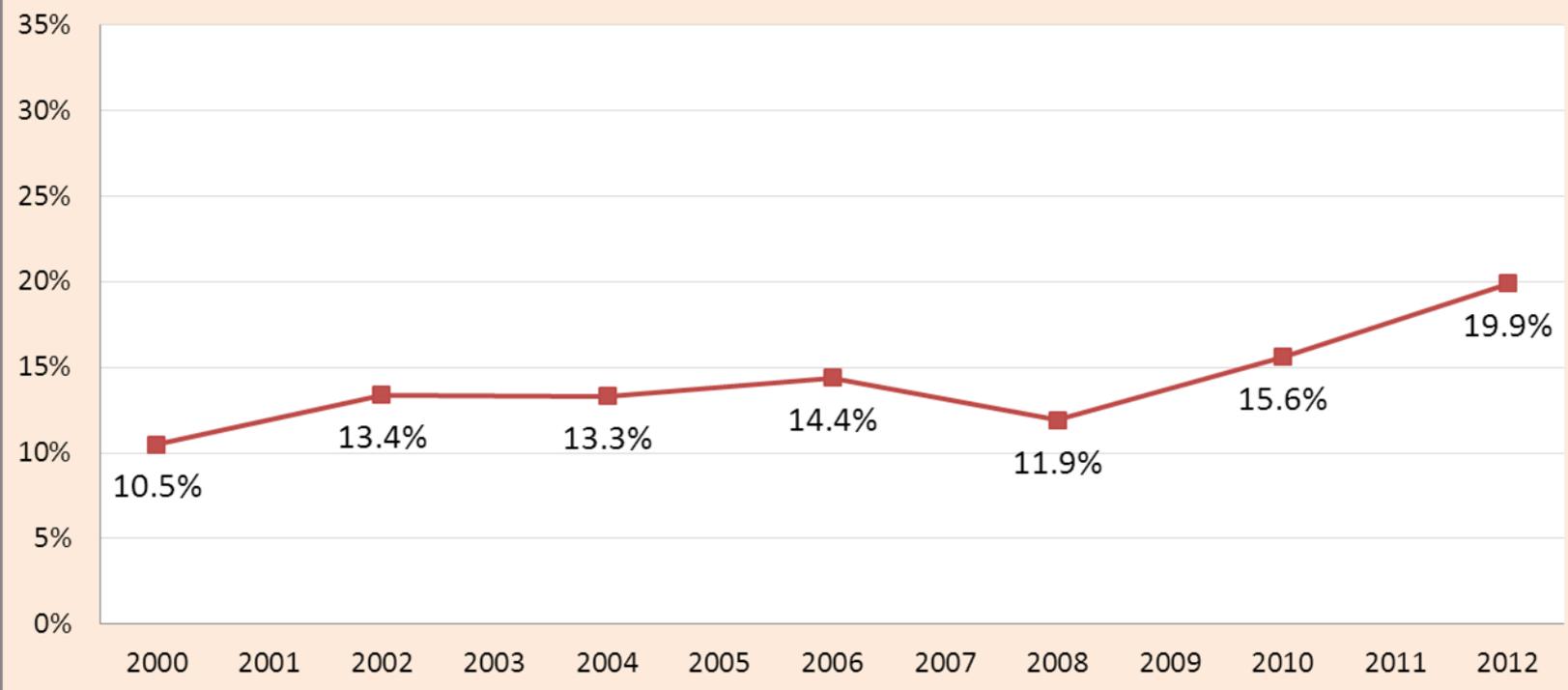








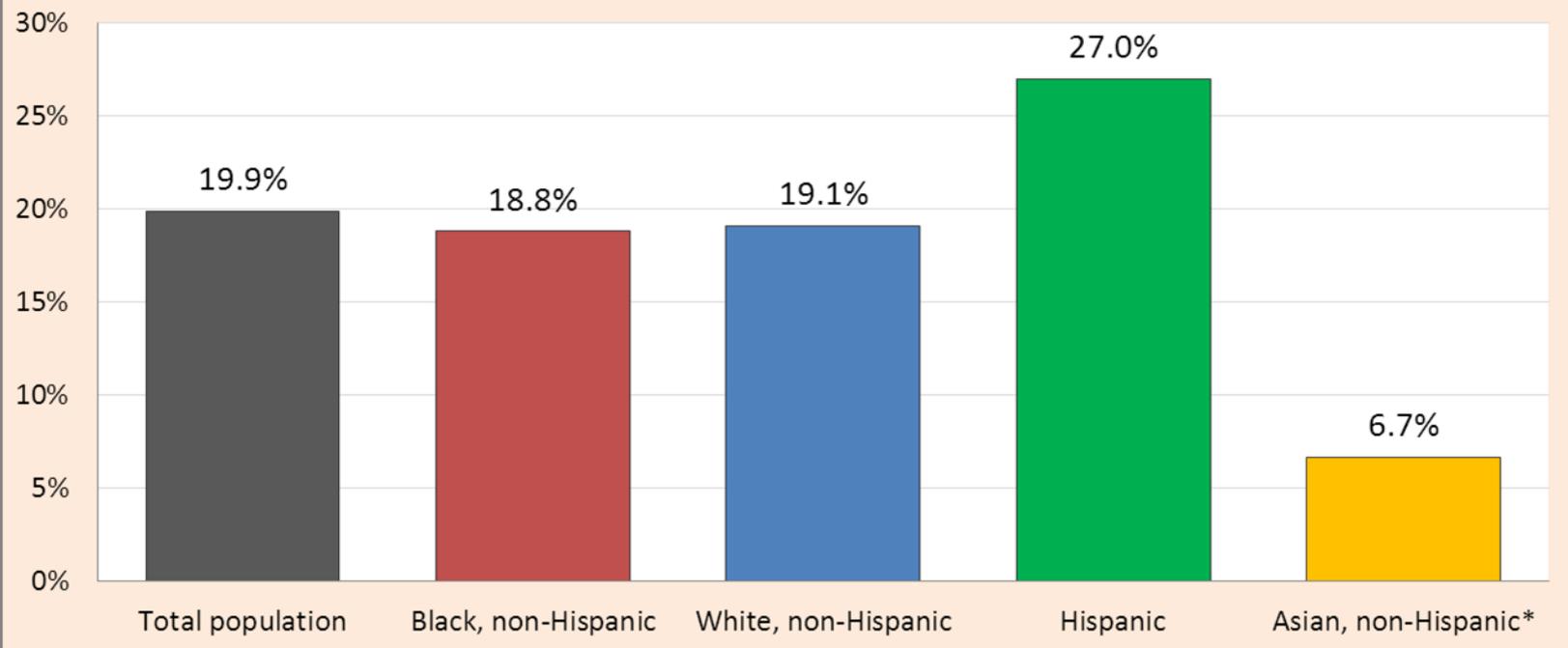
### Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



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

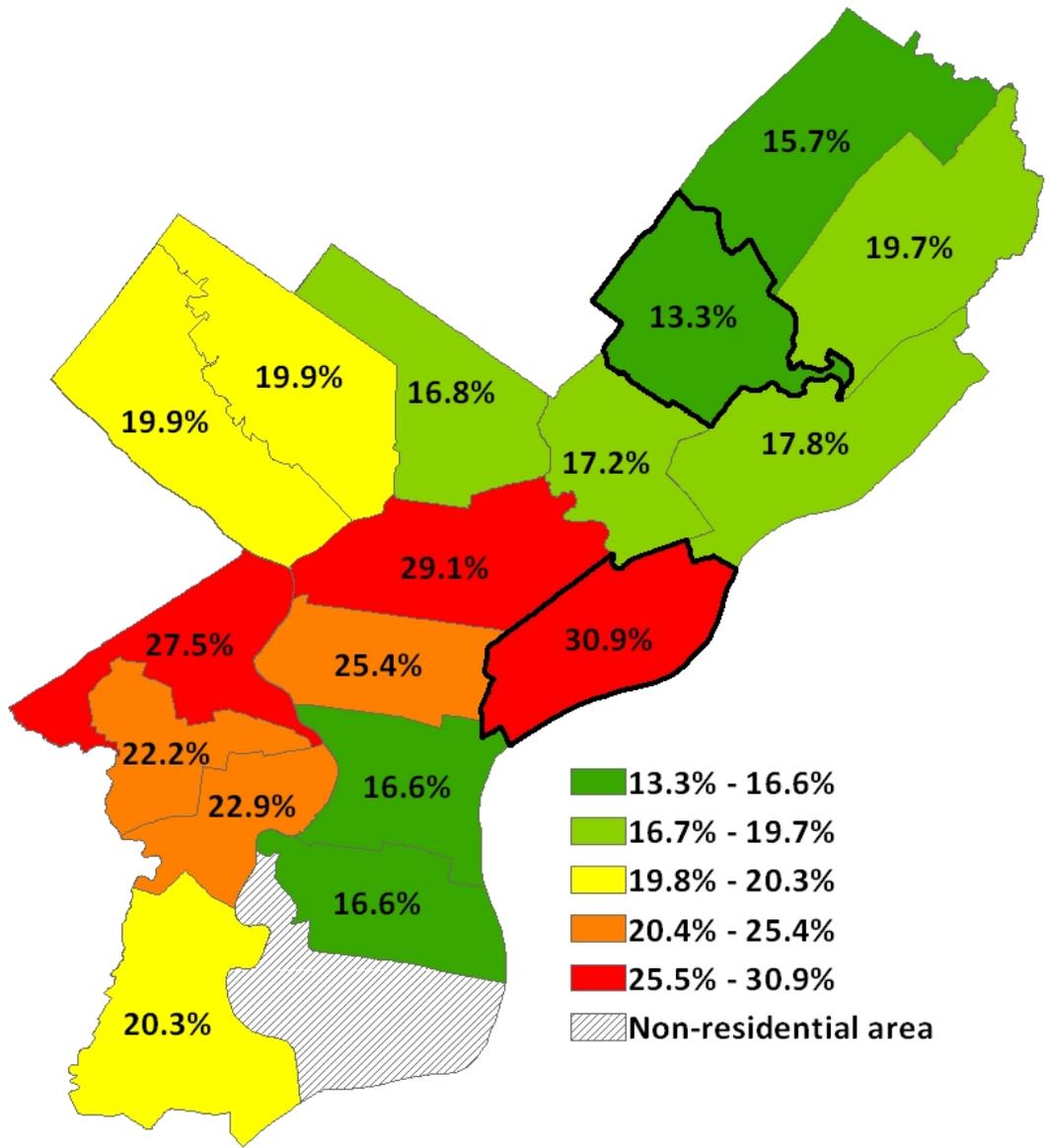


### Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



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

# Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



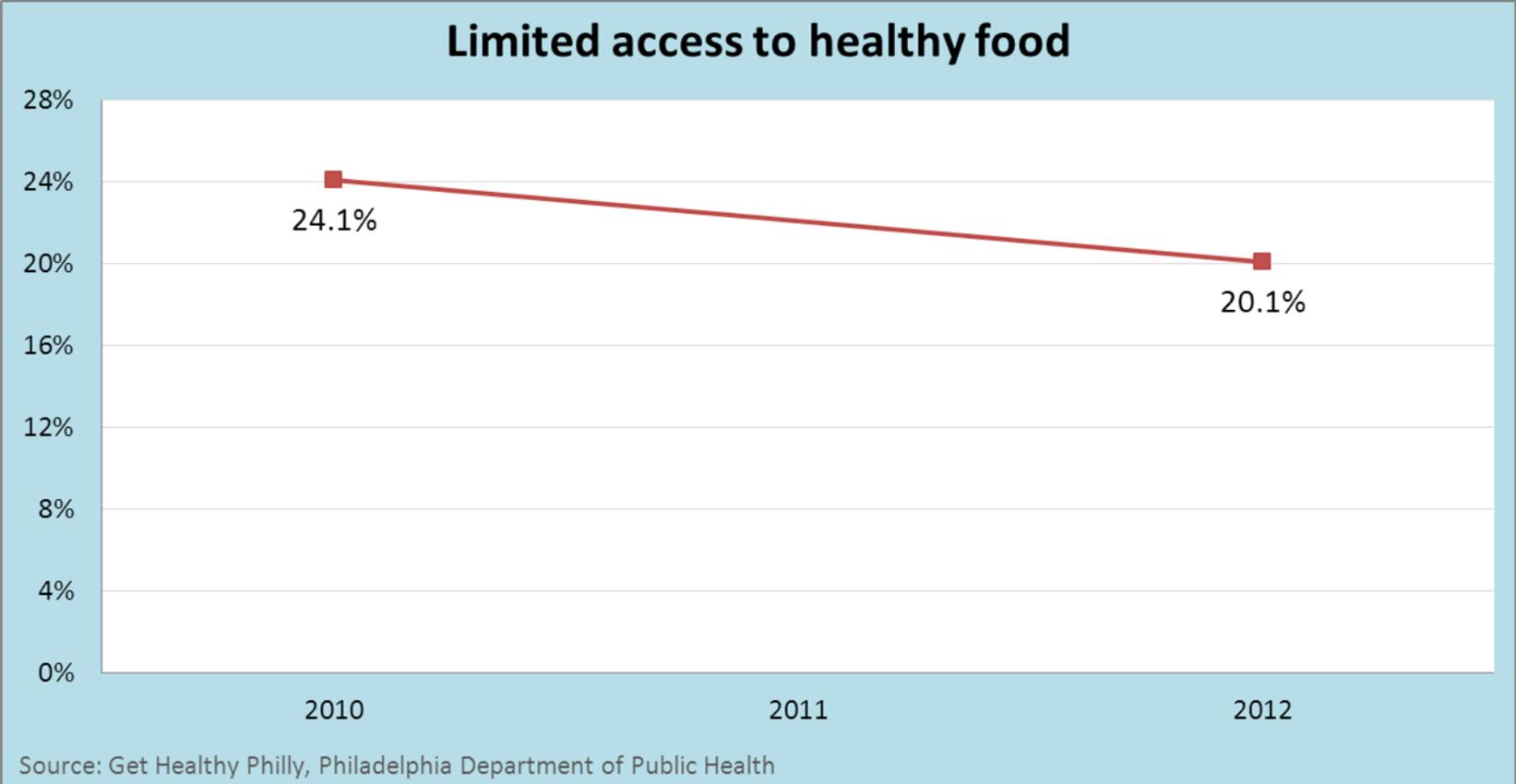
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

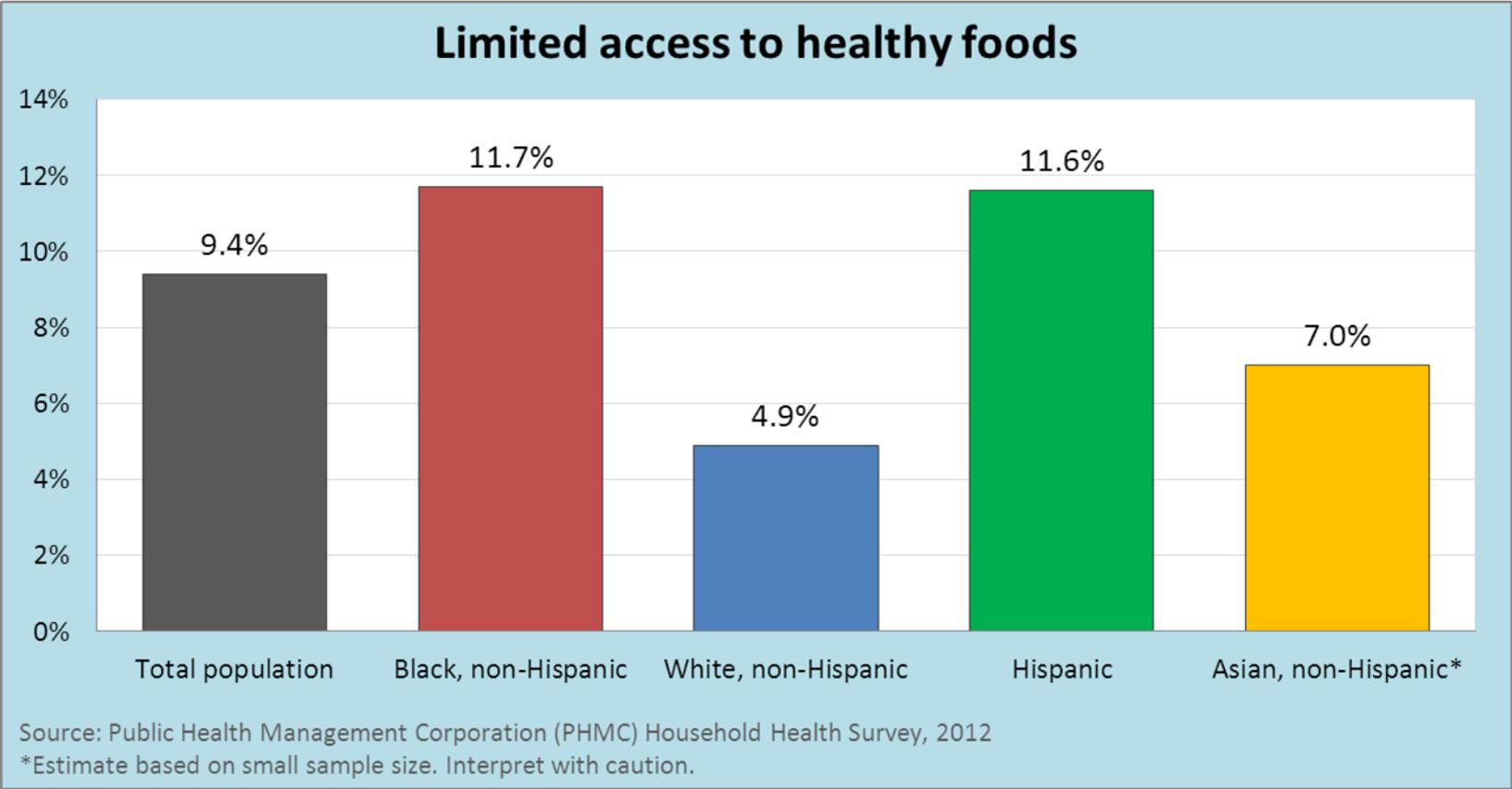


# BUILT ENVIRONMENT

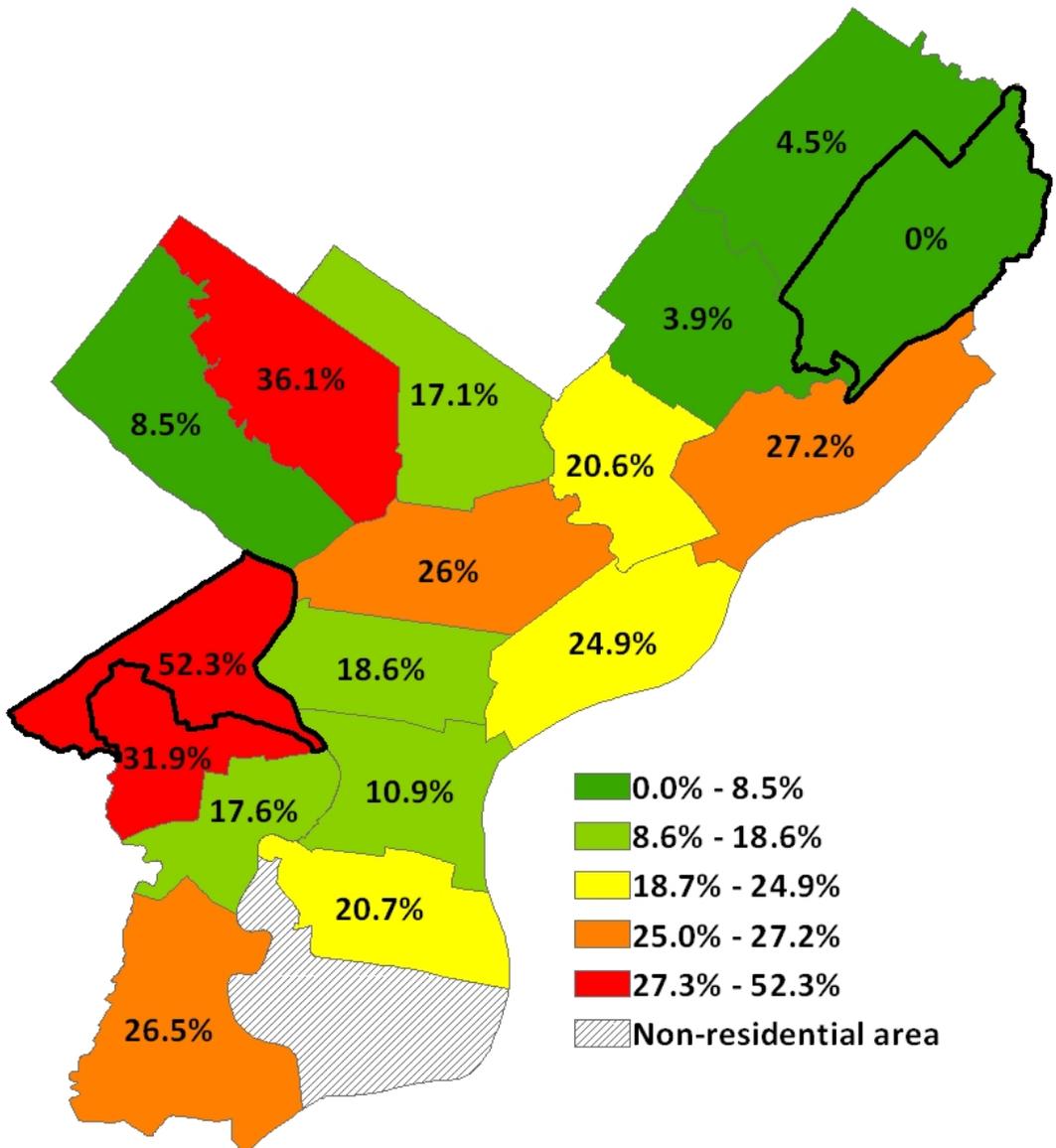
Food access

Access to recreation facilities





# Limited access to healthy foods

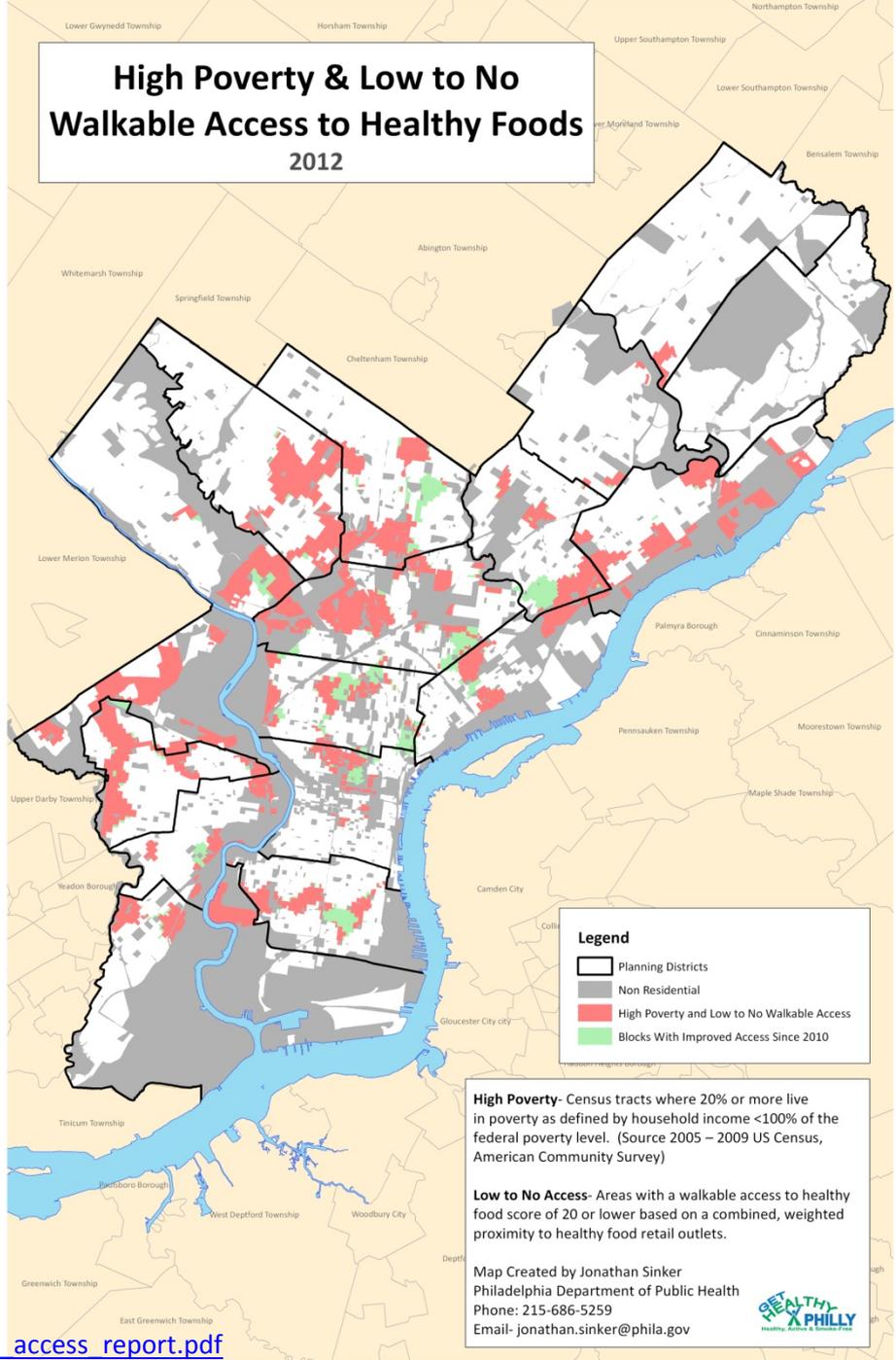


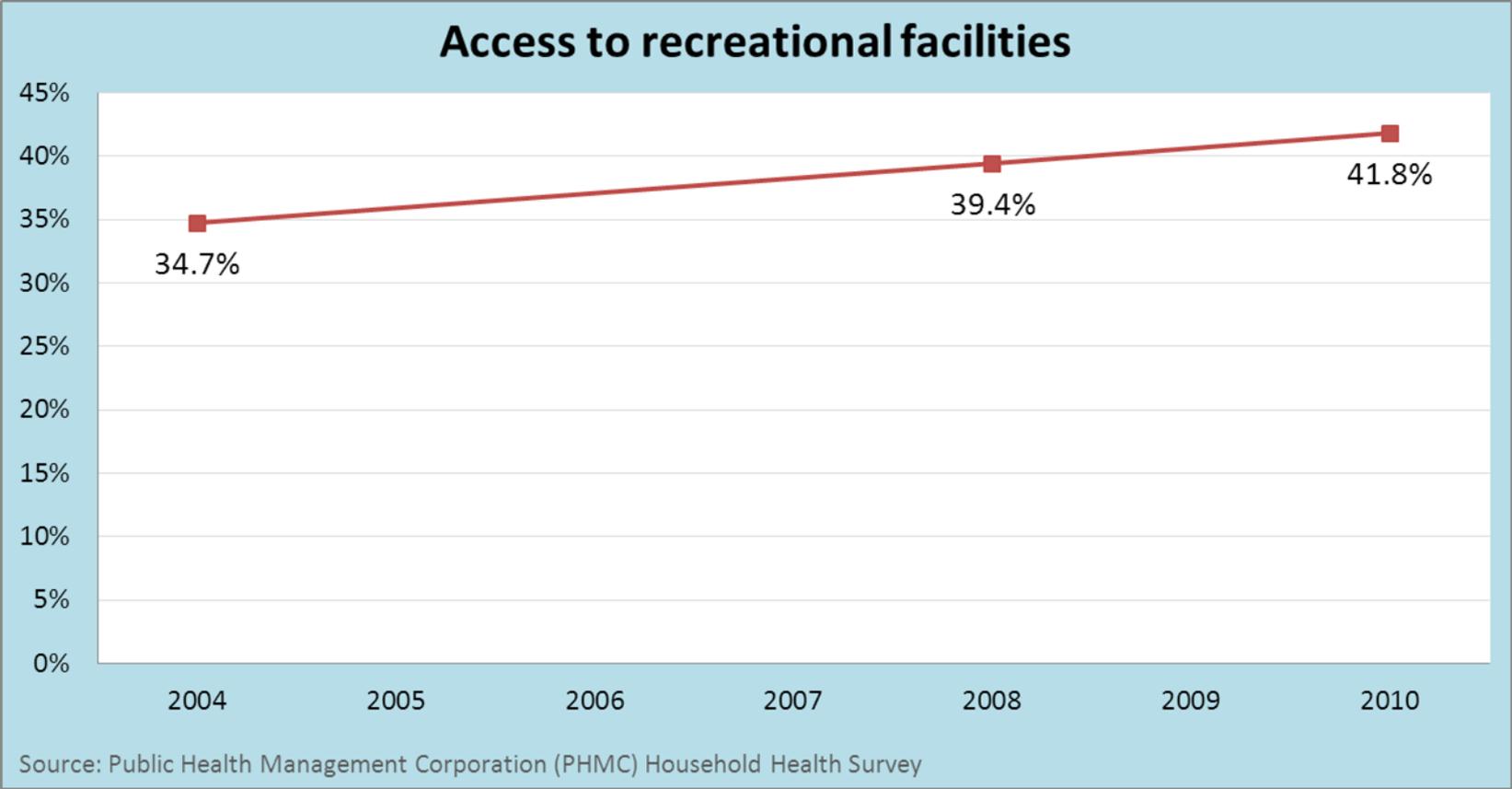
Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2012

Low to no walkable access & high poverty, [http://www.phila.gov/health//pdfs/Food\\_access\\_report.pdf](http://www.phila.gov/health//pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf)



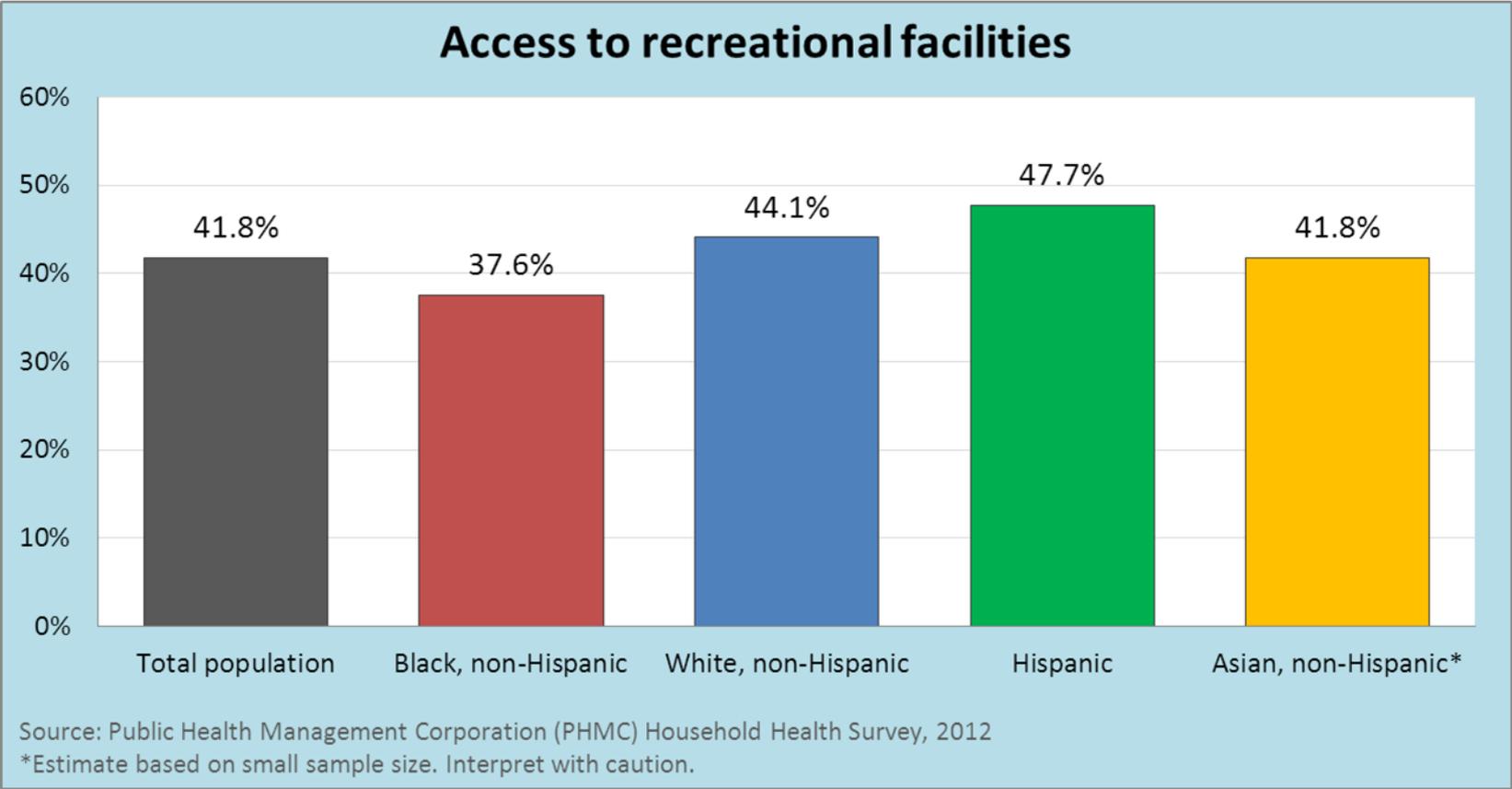
# High Poverty & Low to No Walkable Access to Healthy Foods 2012





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

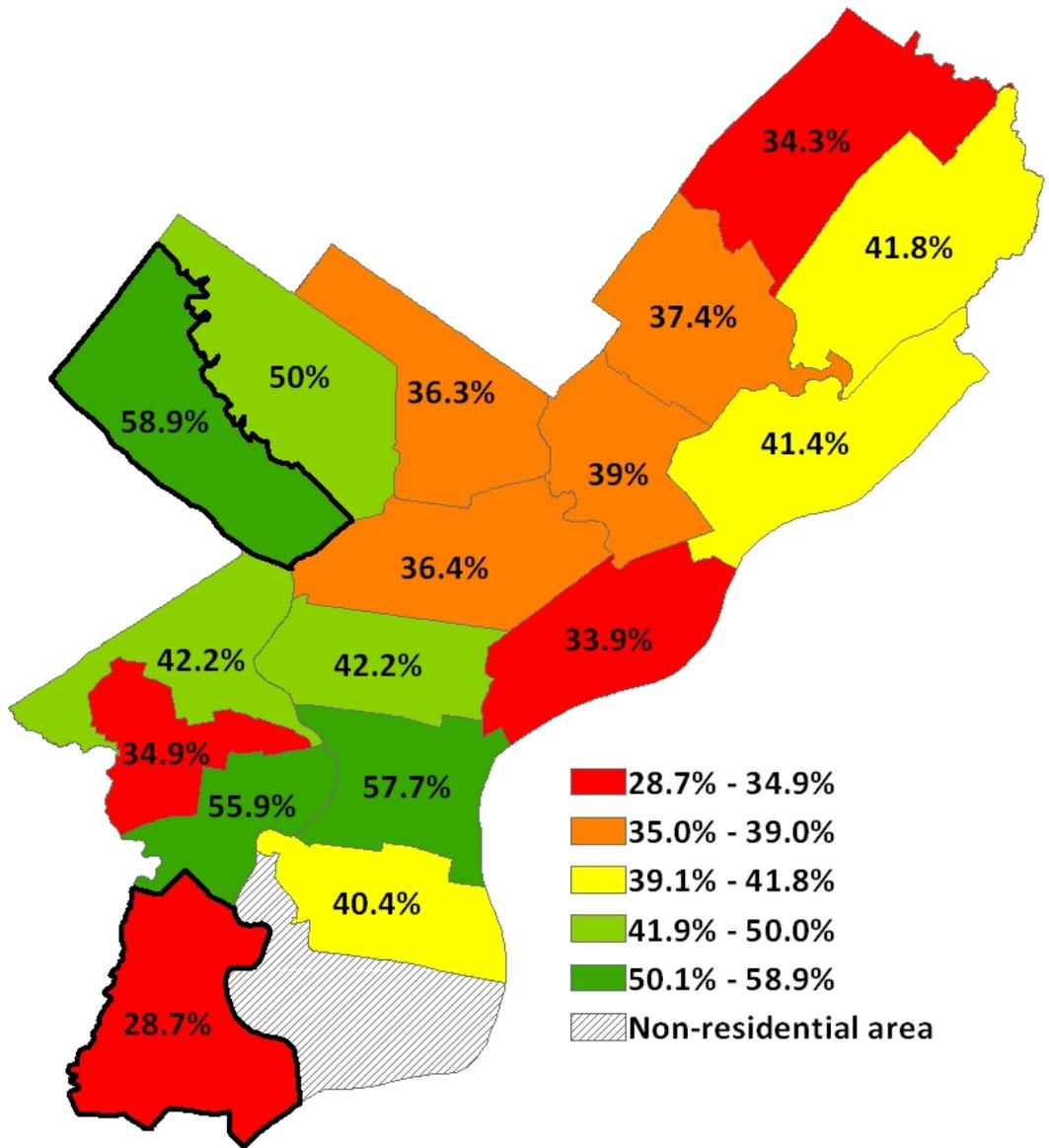




Used public recreation facility (e.g., public swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year



# 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

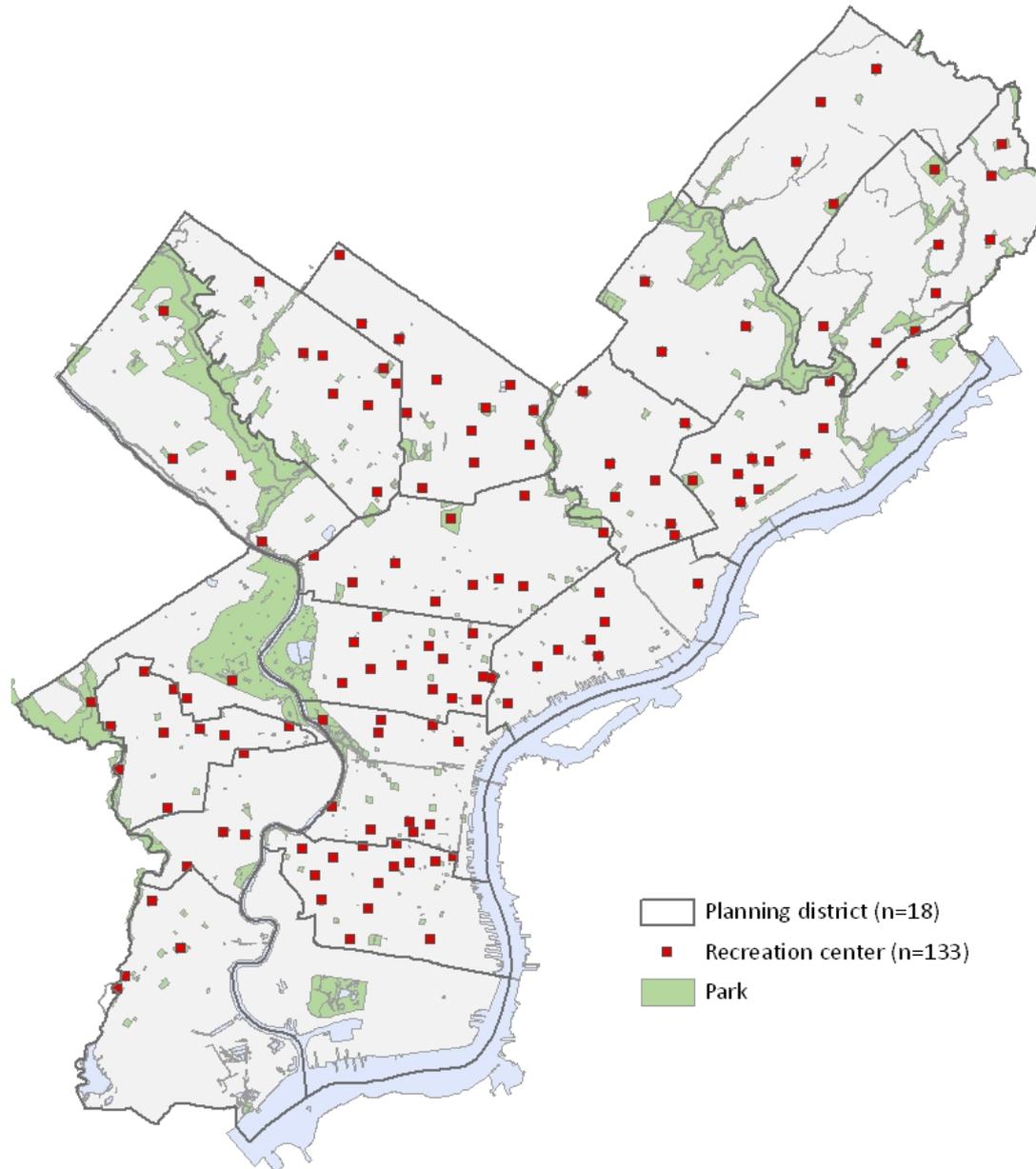
Parks and recreation centers

Healthy food retail sites

Schools

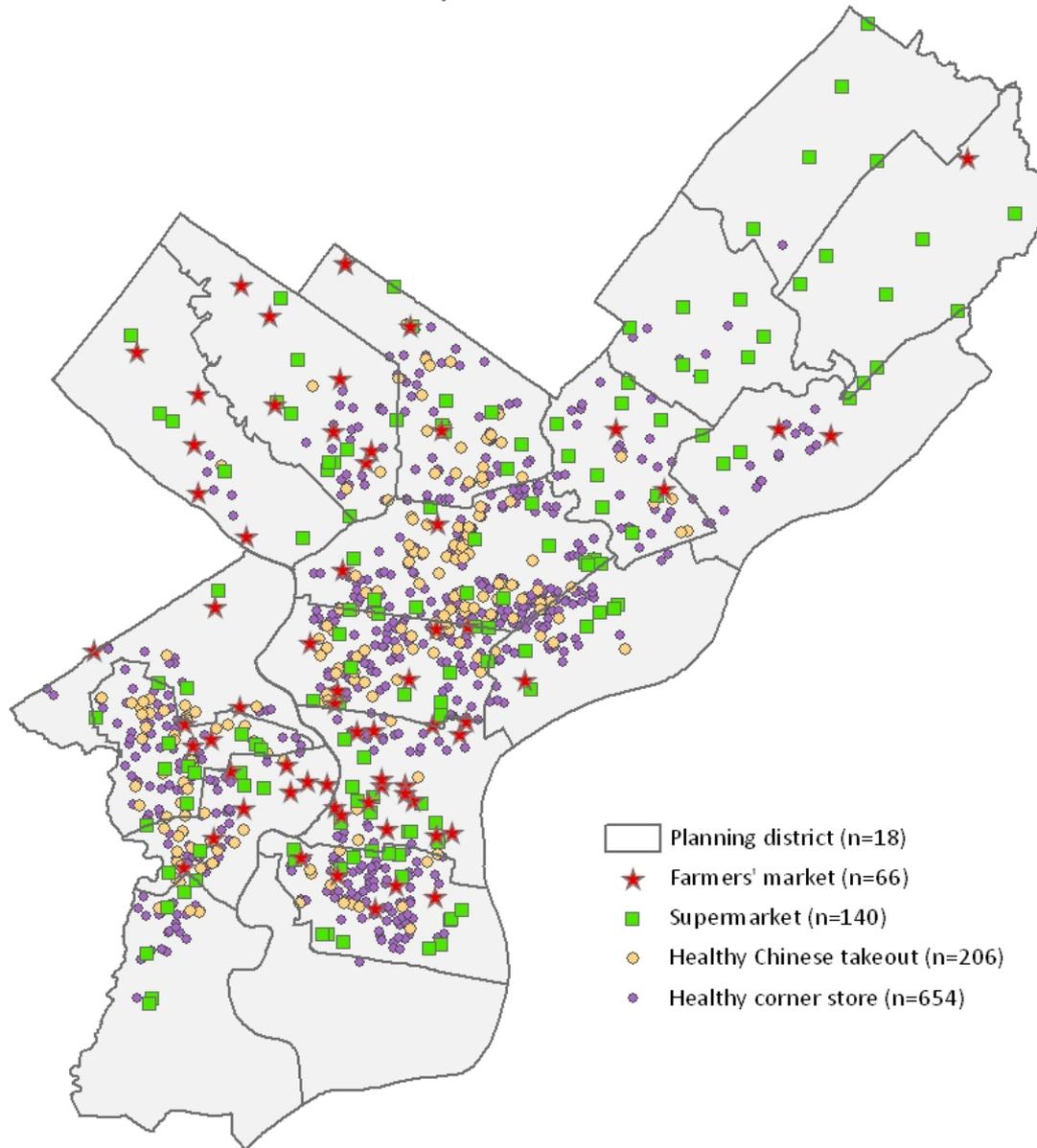
Hospitals and health centers

## Parks and recreation centers

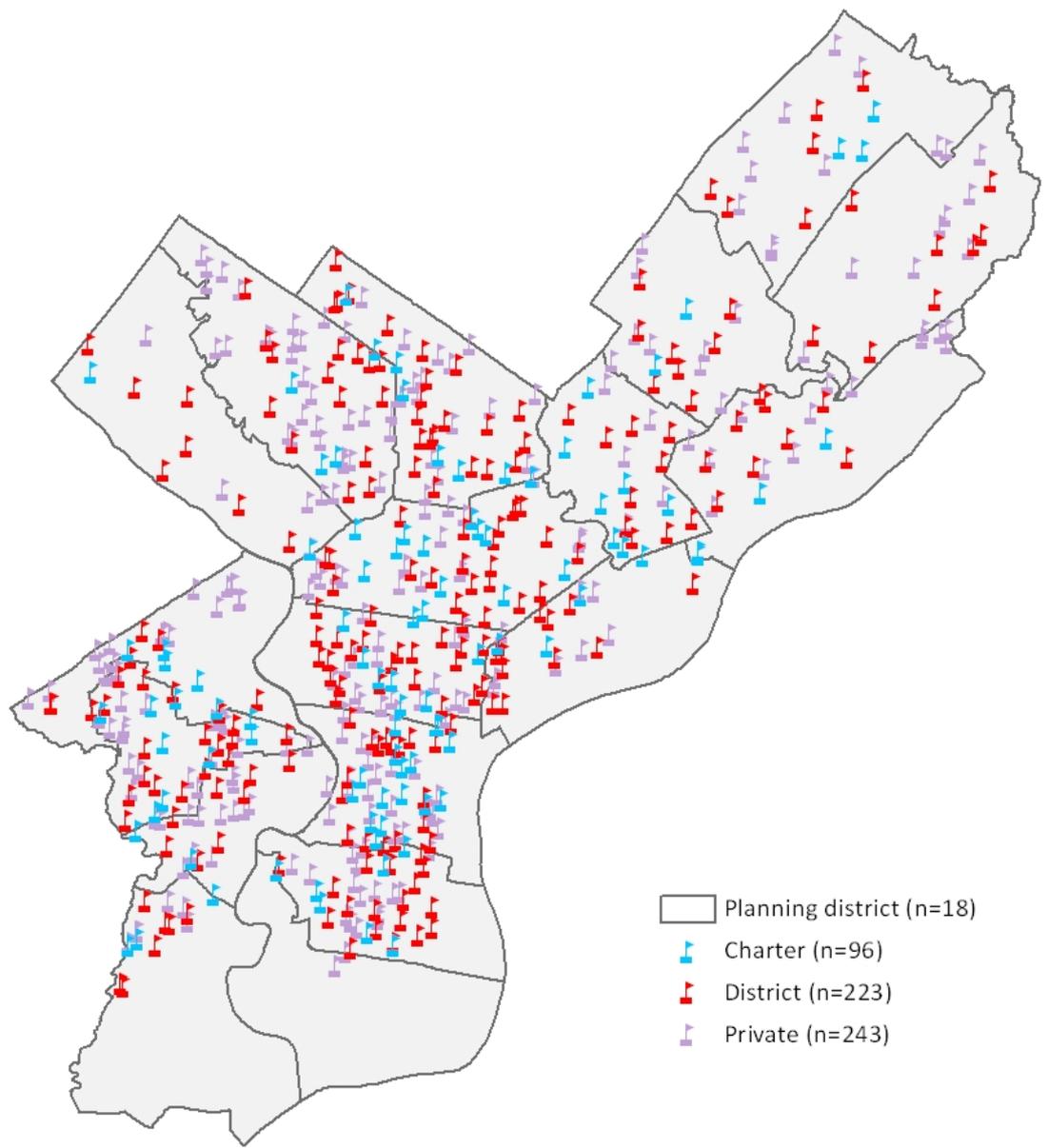


Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2012

# Healthy food retail sites



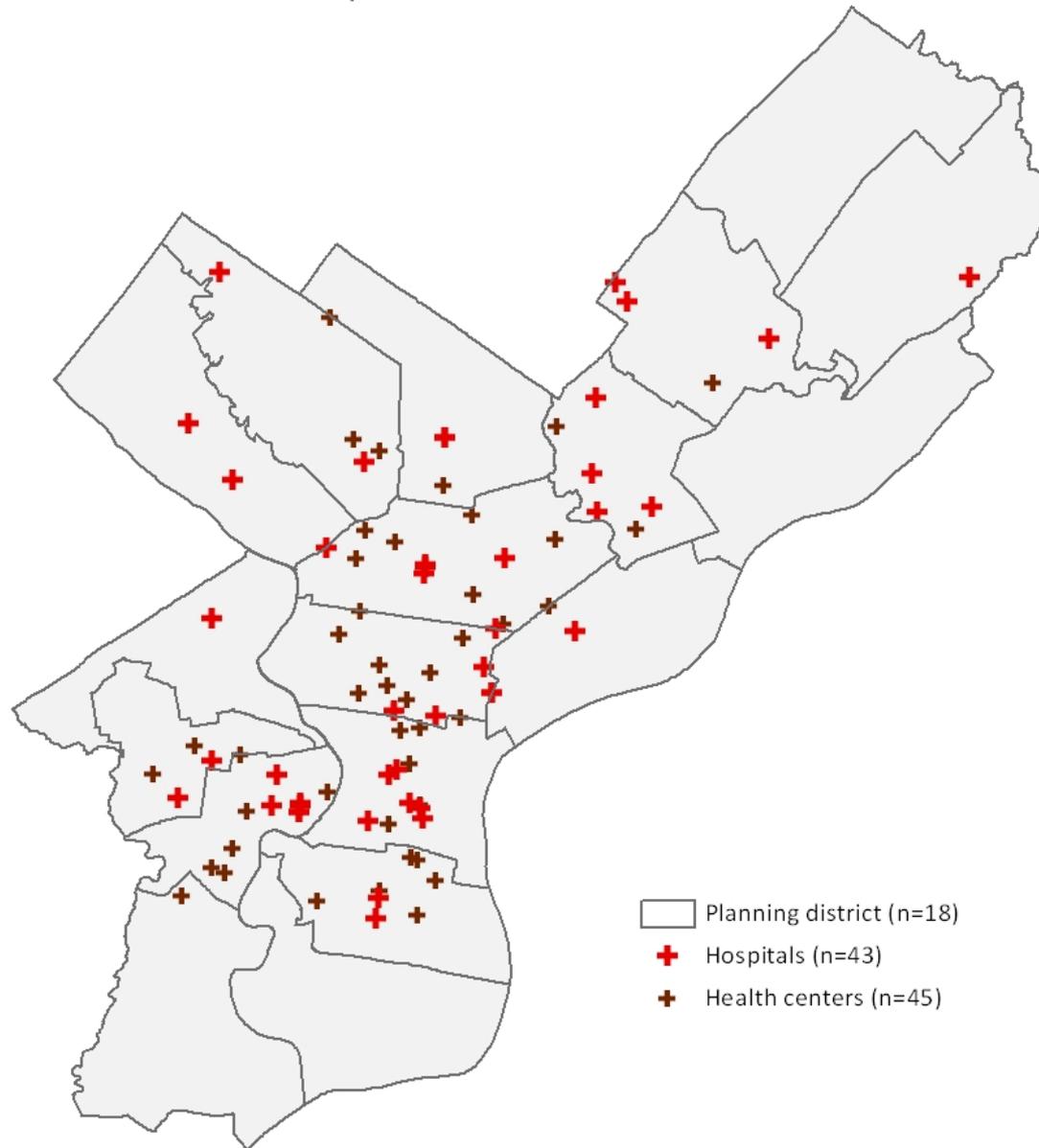
# Schools



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