

Public Health in Philadelphia: Economics, Health and Disparities

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Deputy Mayor for Health and Opportunity and Health Commissioner
City of Philadelphia

January 2009

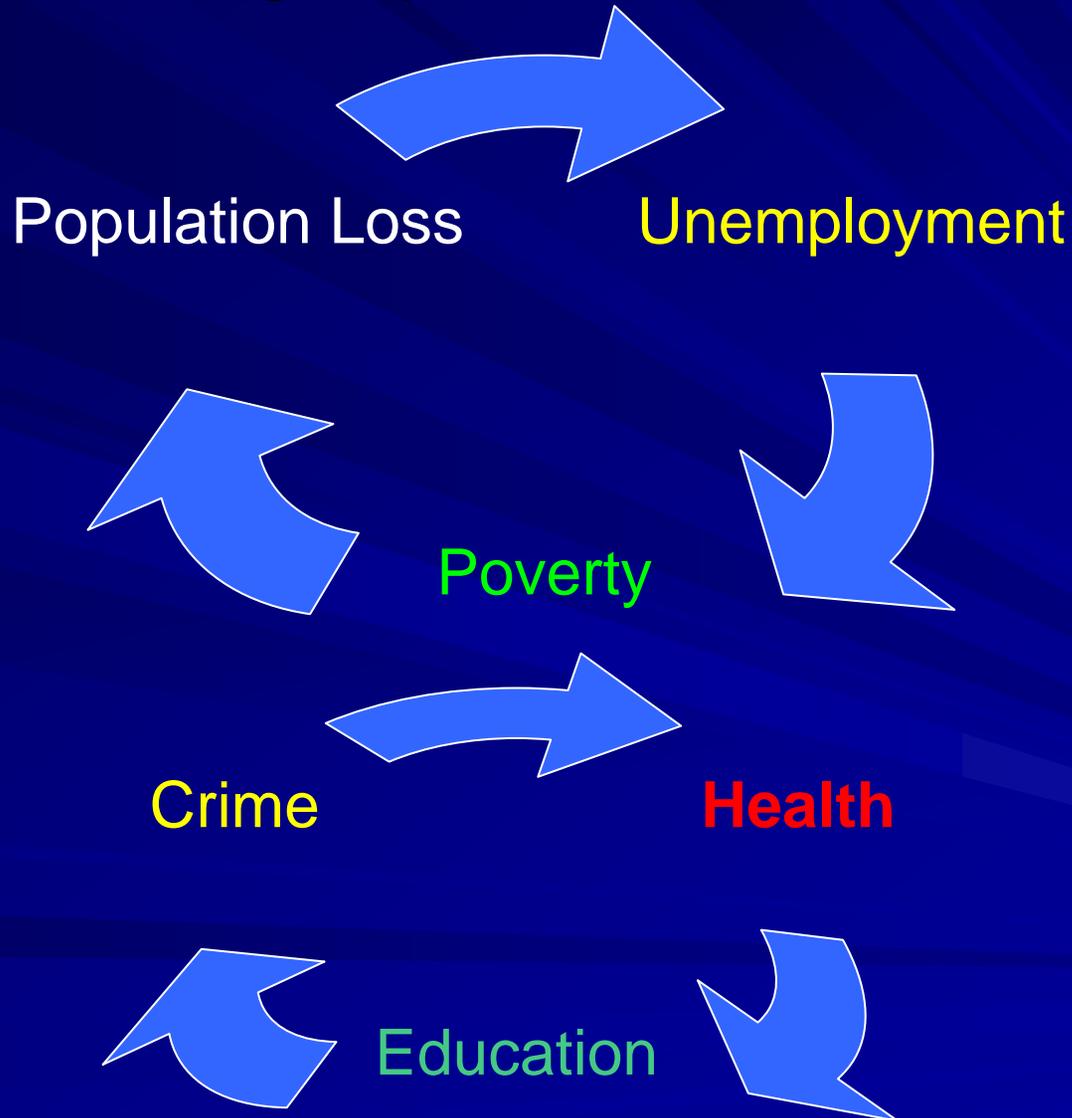
Overview

- Interlocking cycles of disadvantage
- Education and opportunity
- Health and disparities
- Progress
- Economic crisis
- Where to go from here

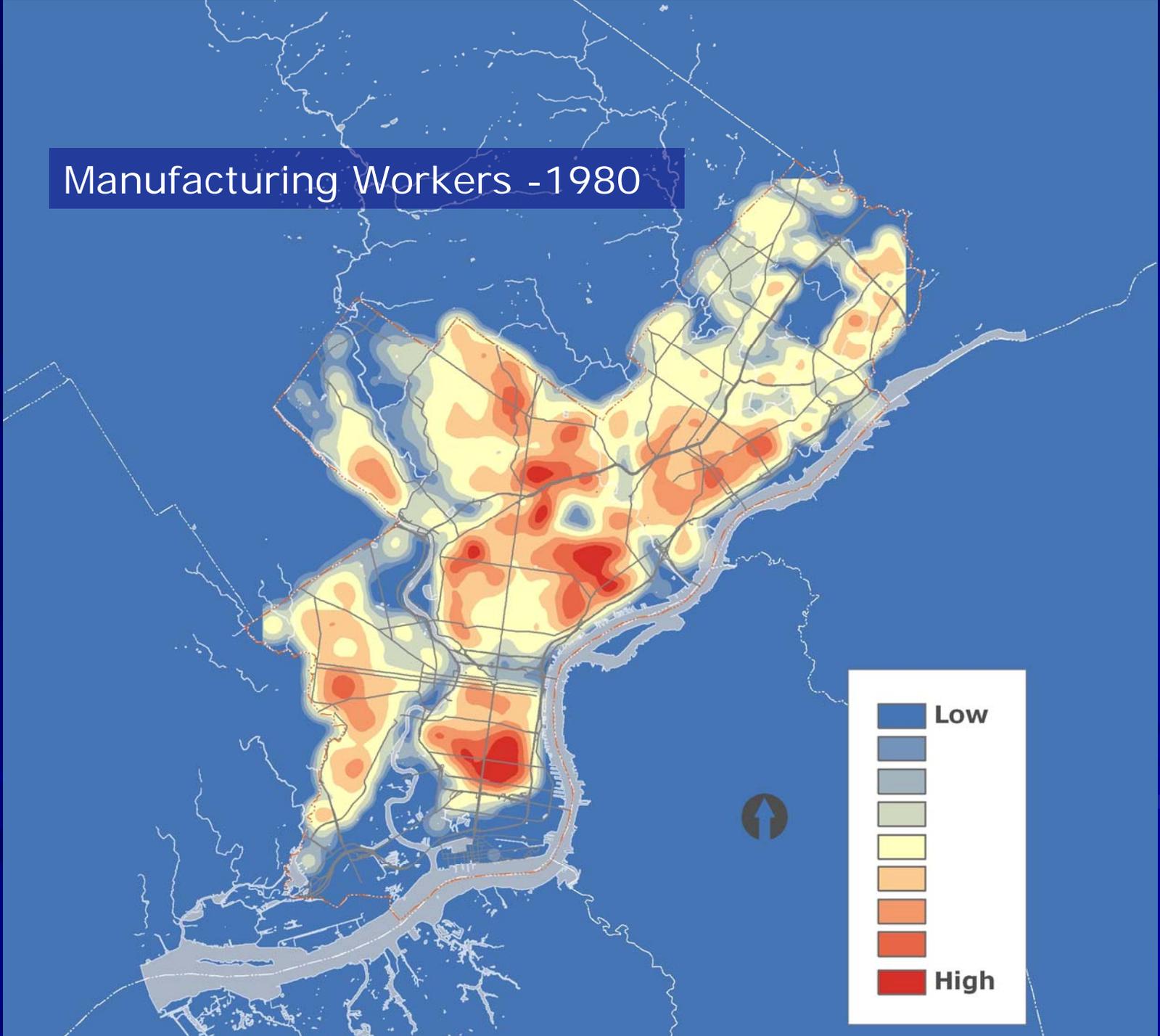
Interlocking Cycles of Disadvantage



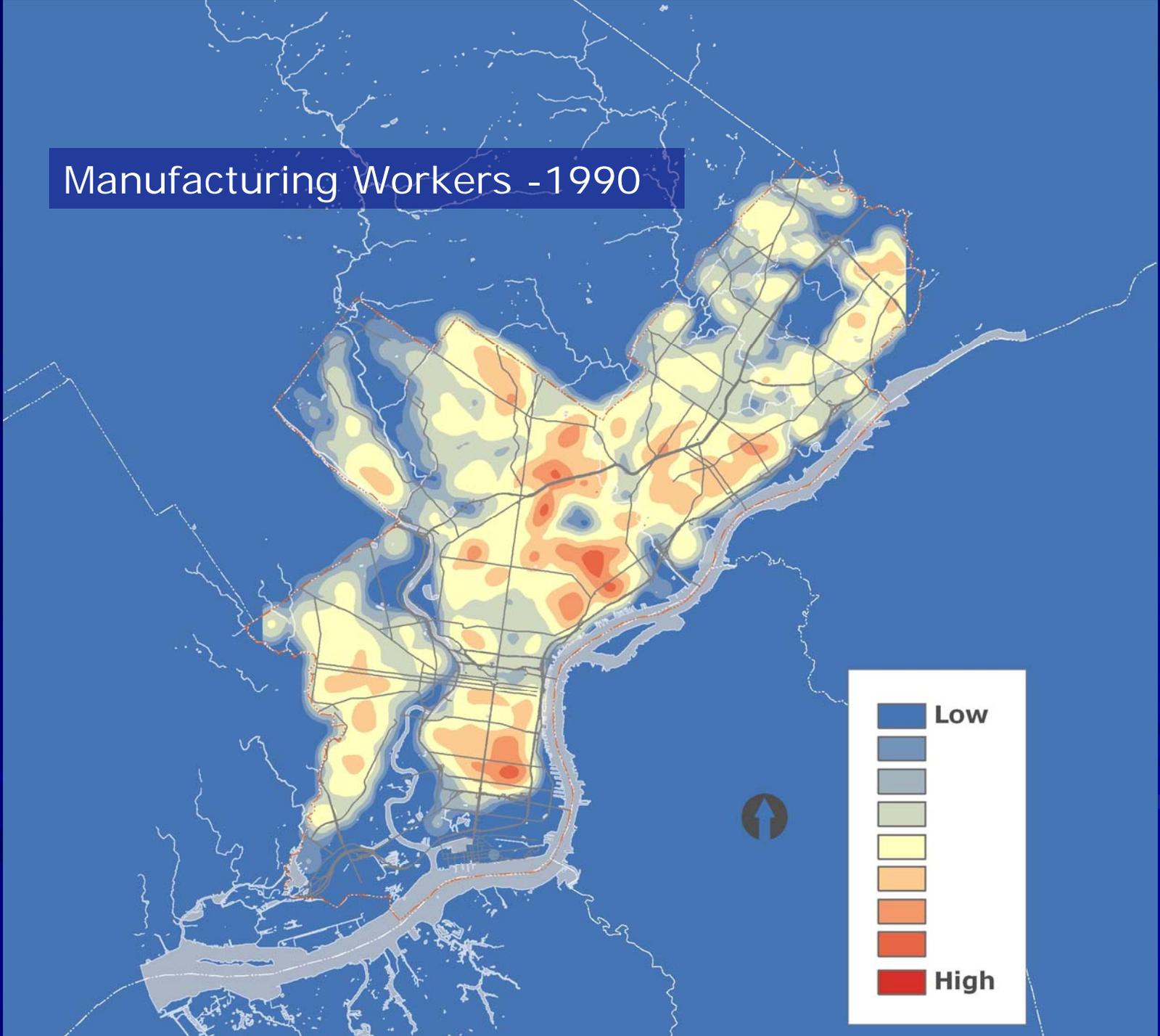
Interlocking Cycles of Disadvantage



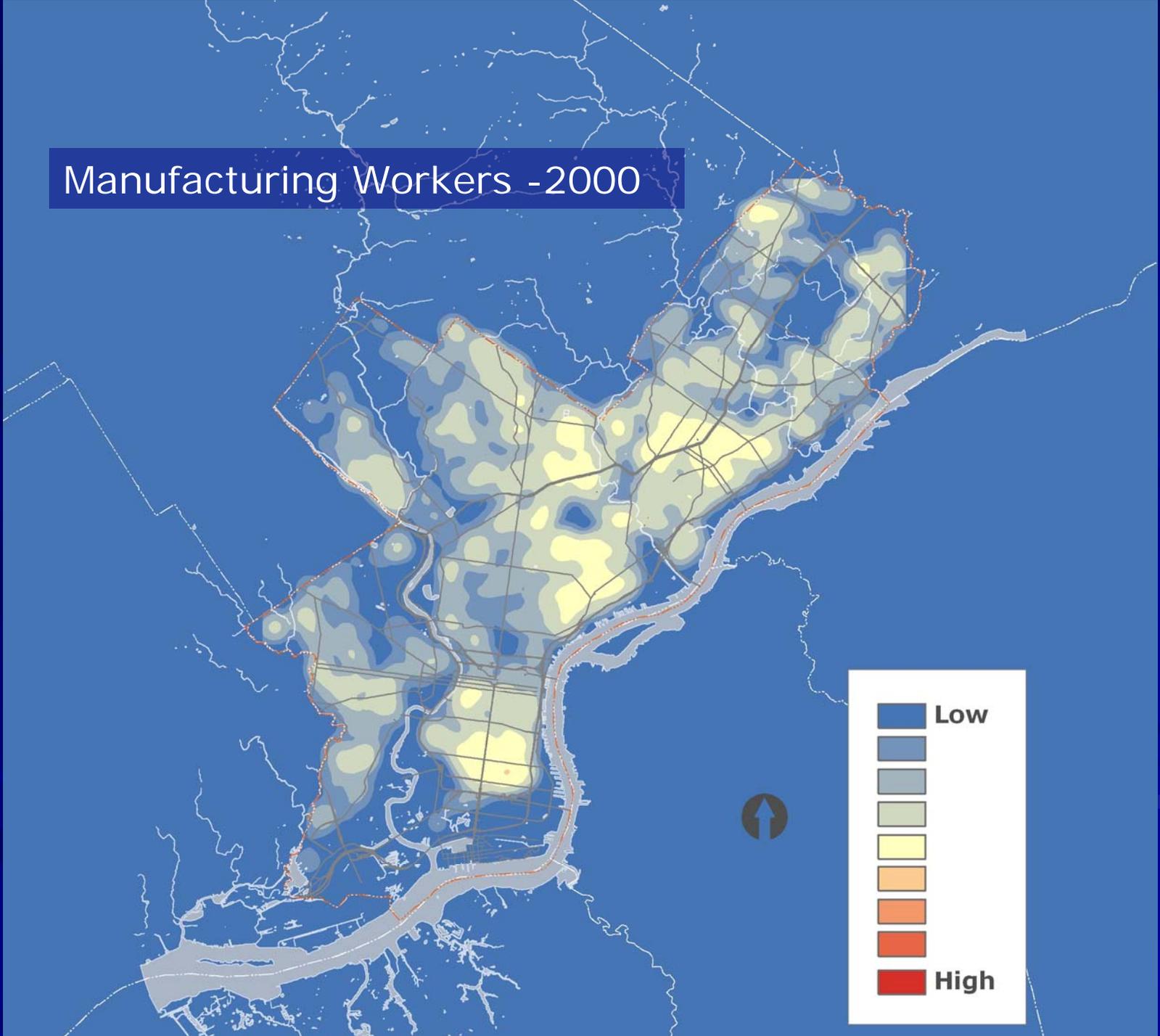
Manufacturing Workers - 1980



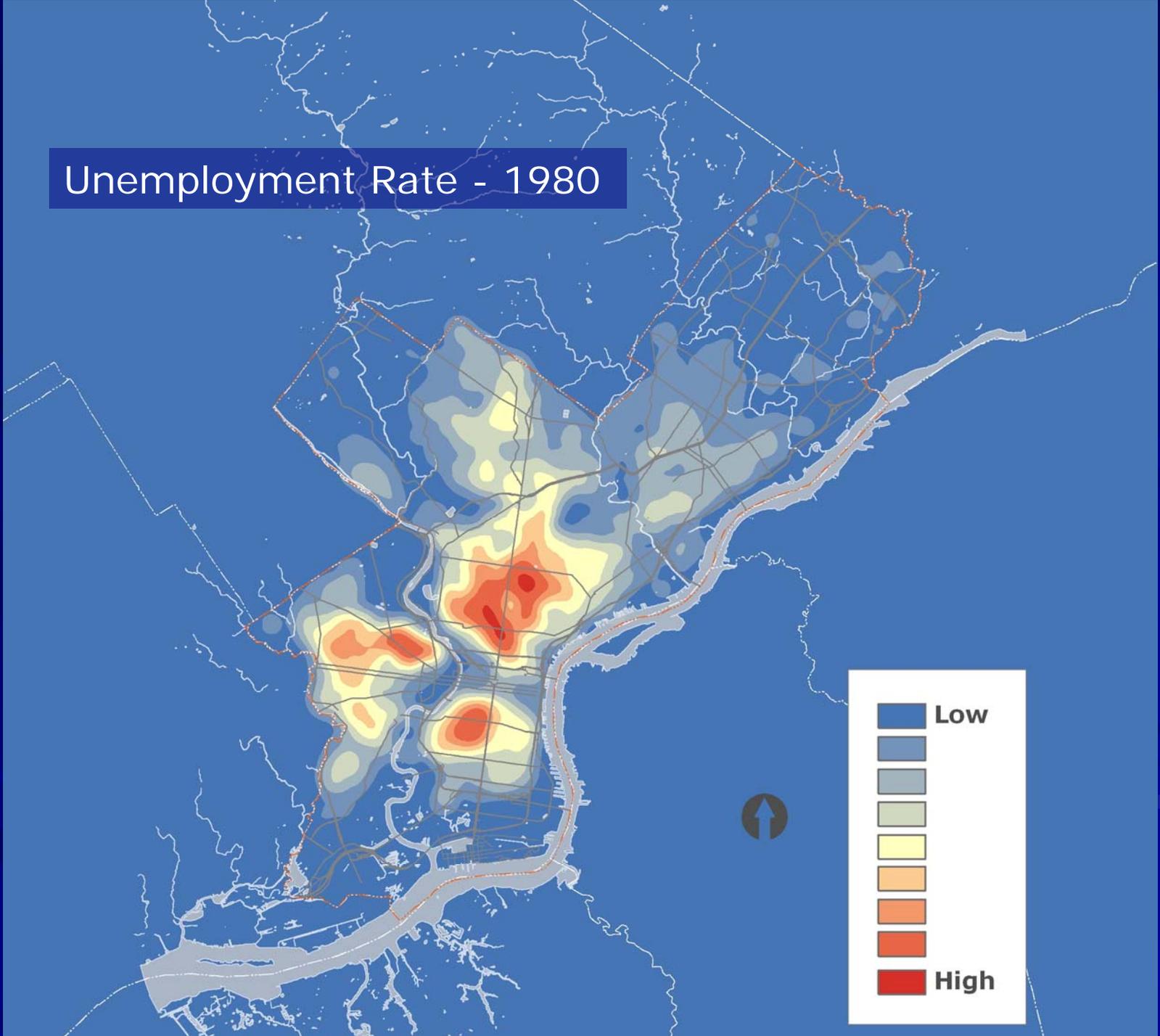
Manufacturing Workers - 1990



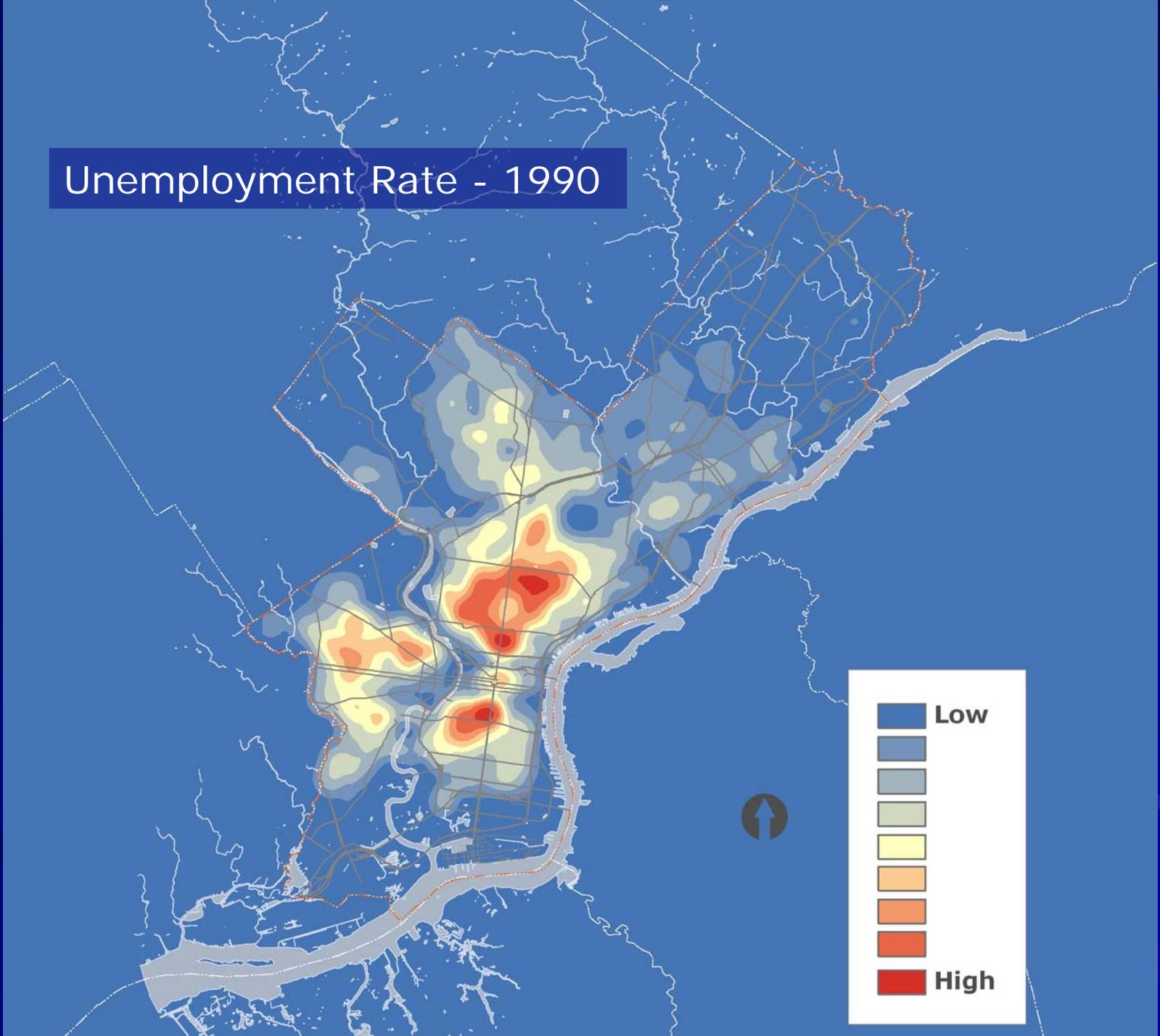
Manufacturing Workers - 2000



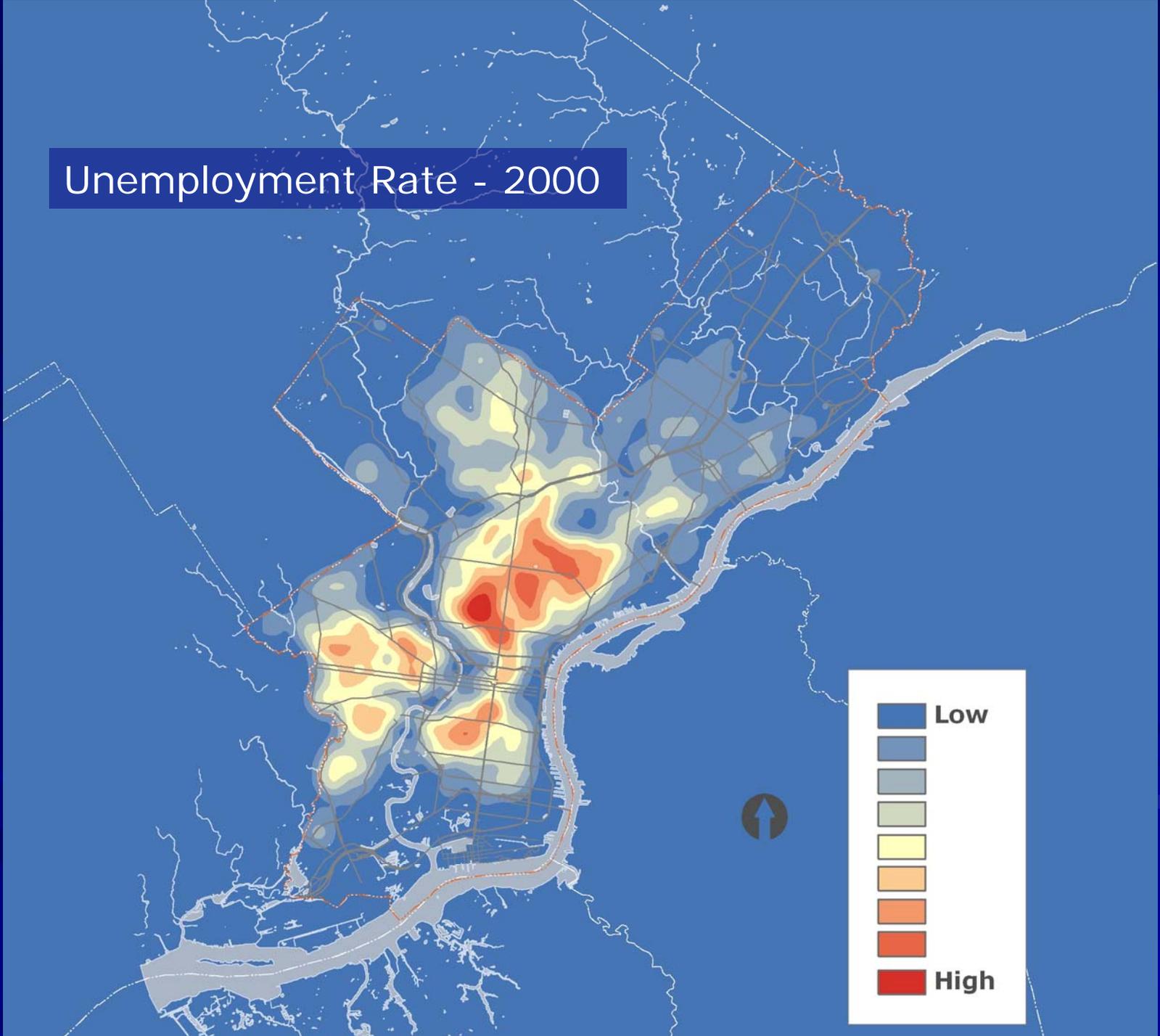
Unemployment Rate - 1980

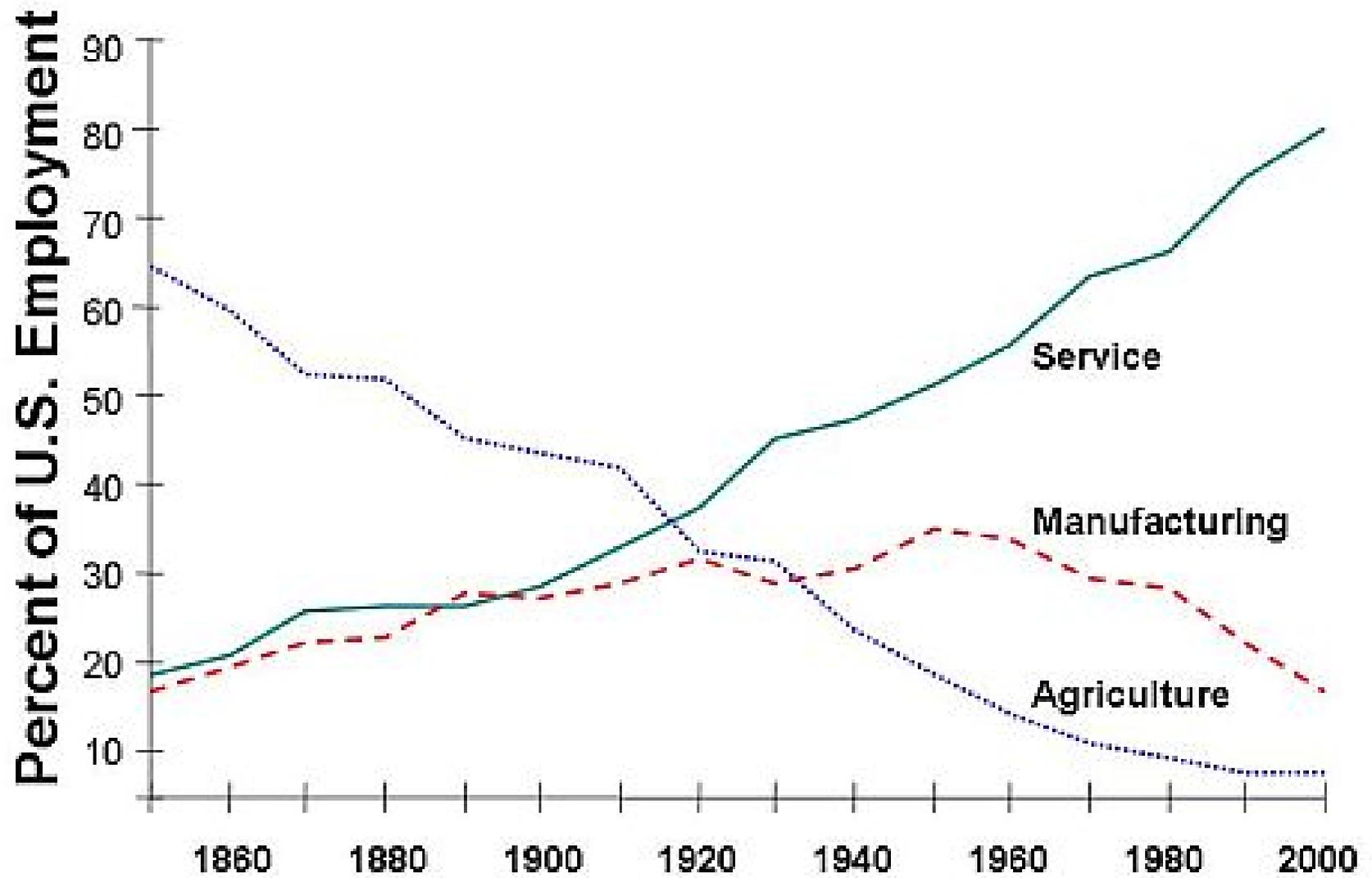


Unemployment Rate - 1990



Unemployment Rate - 2000

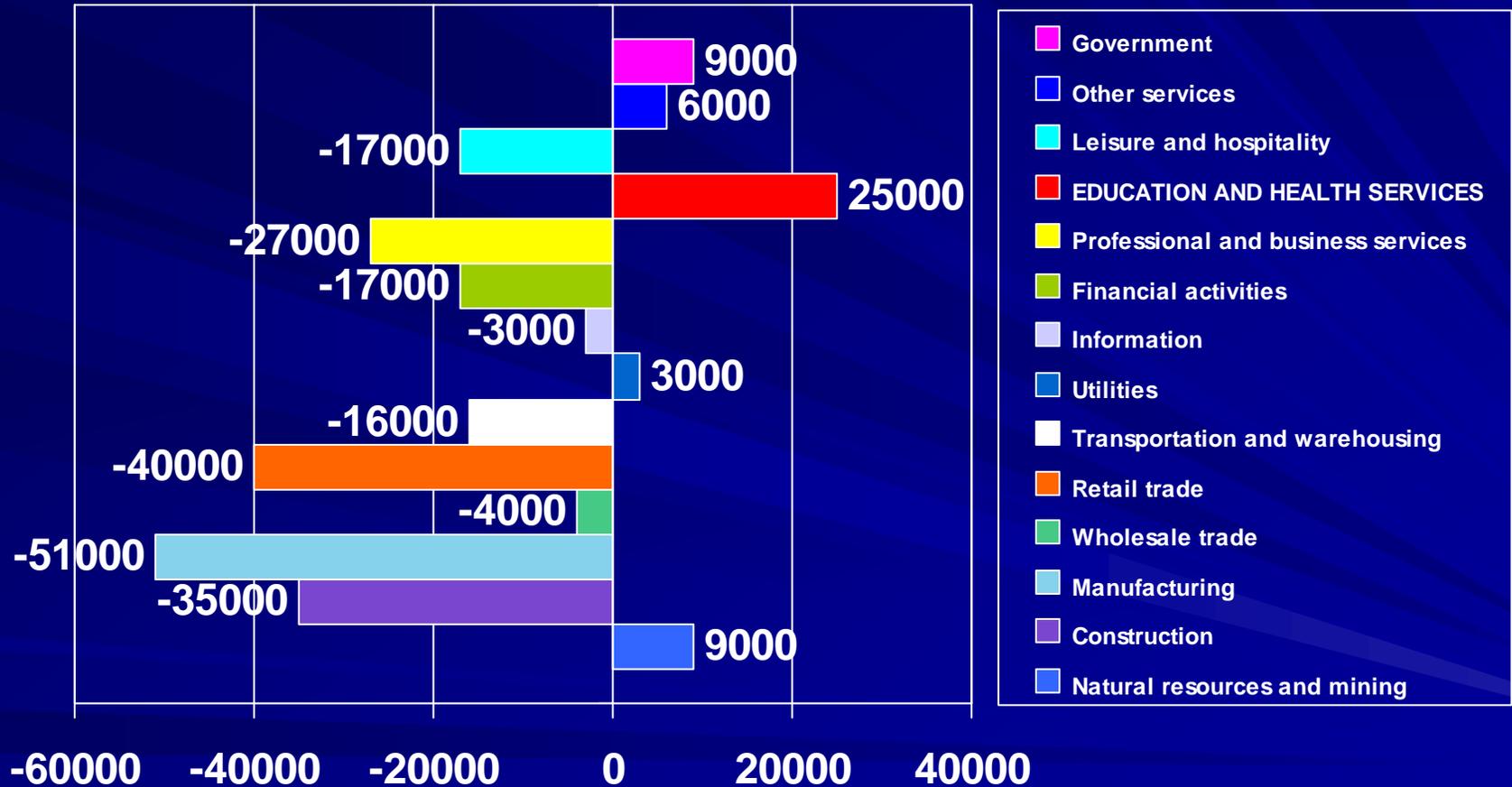




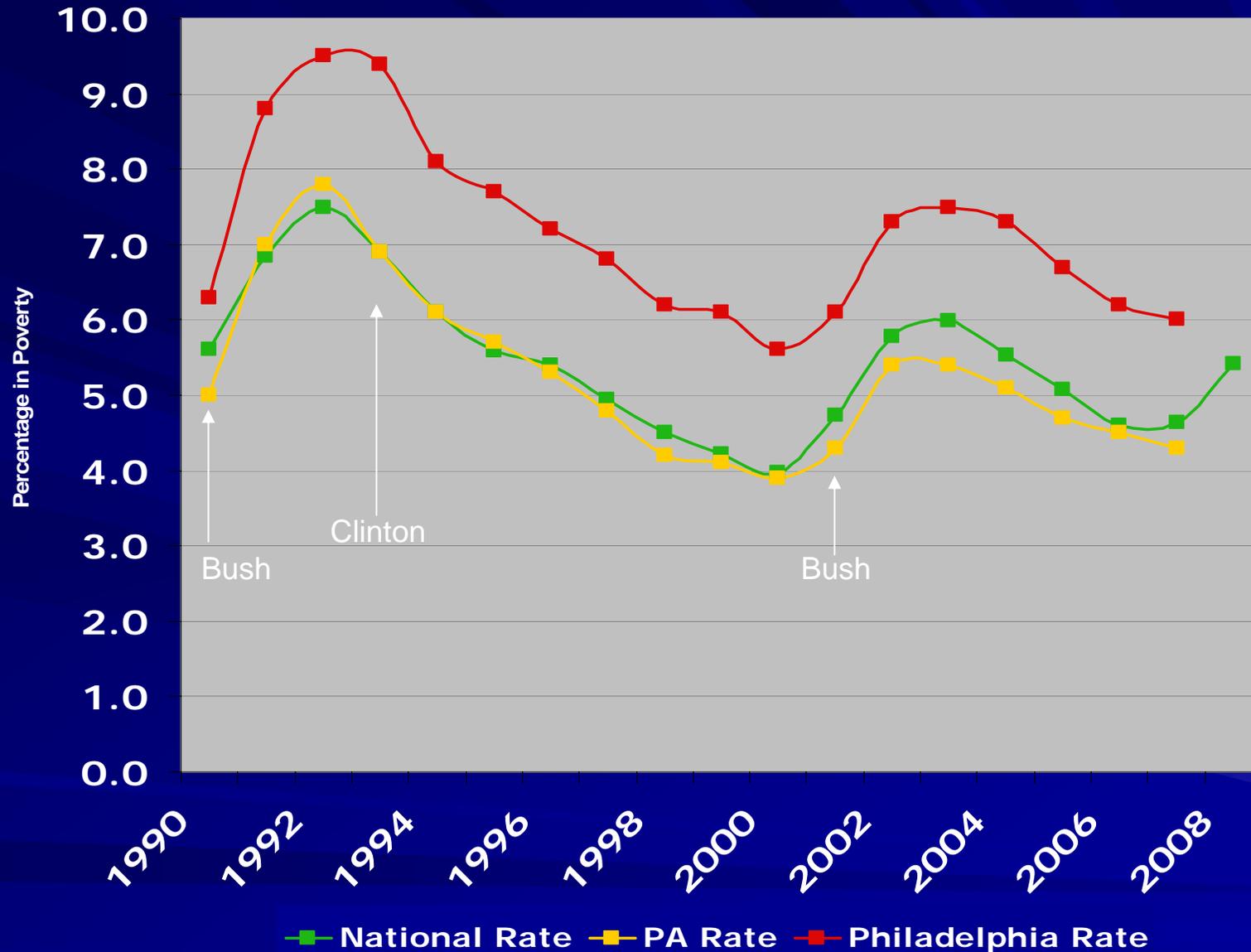
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2003

U.S. Employment

Non-farm, average monthly change



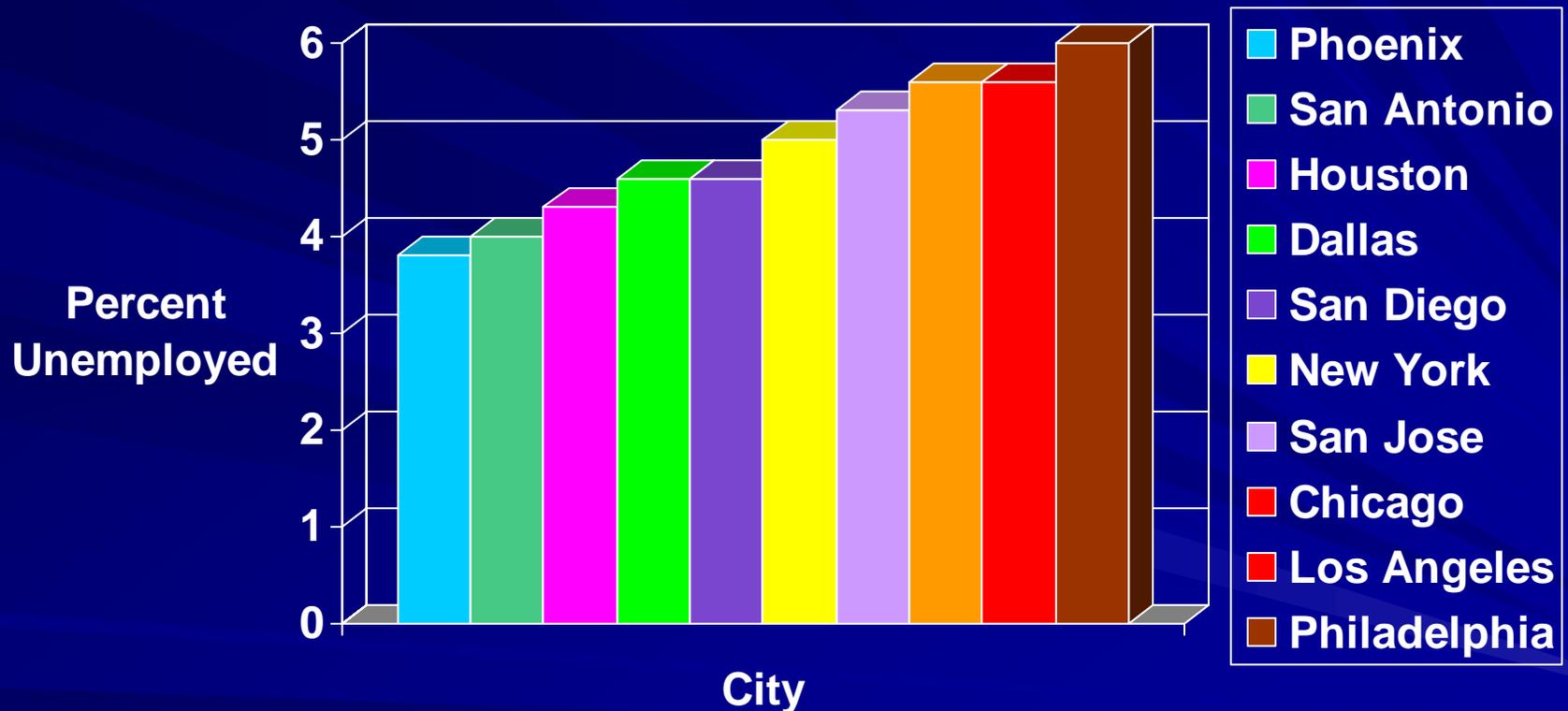
Annual Unemployment Rate 1990-2008



Source: US Bureau of the Census, Annual Population Survey, 2008.

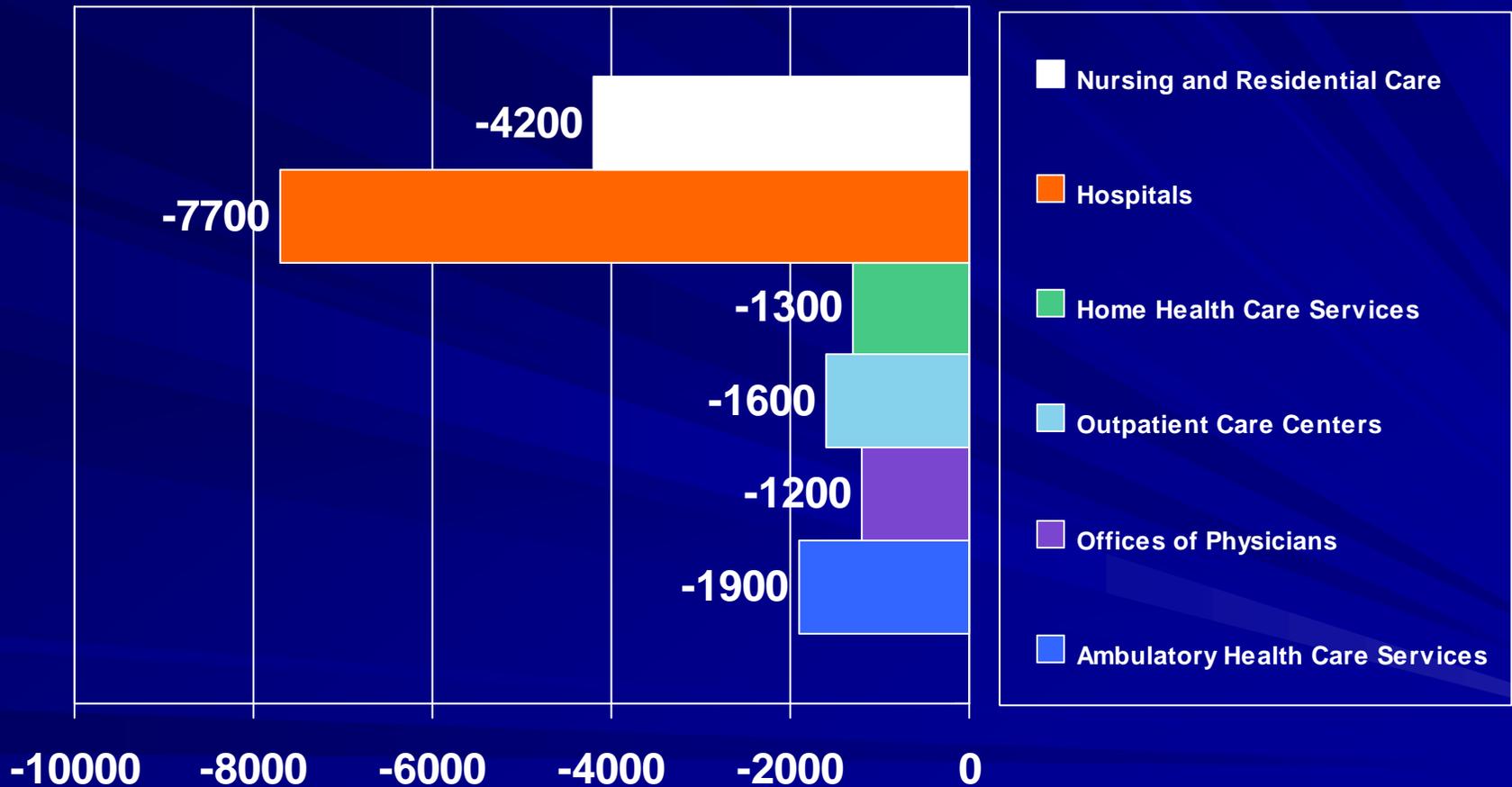
Top 10 Most Populous Cities

Unemployment, 2007

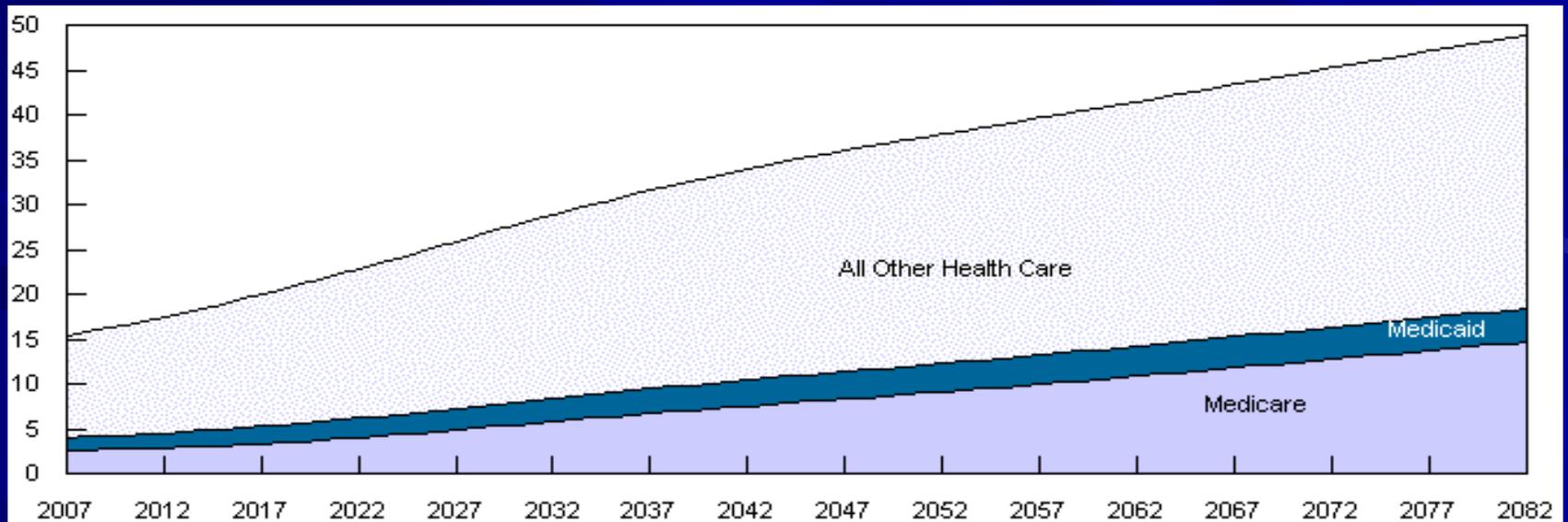
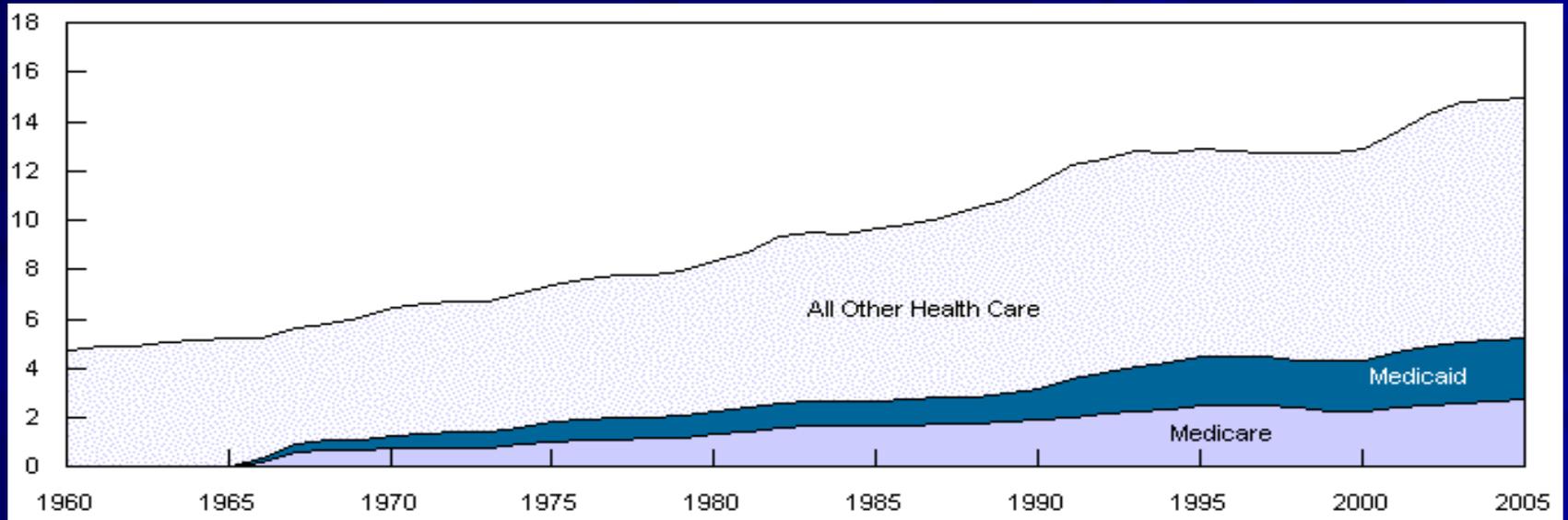


Health Care Employment

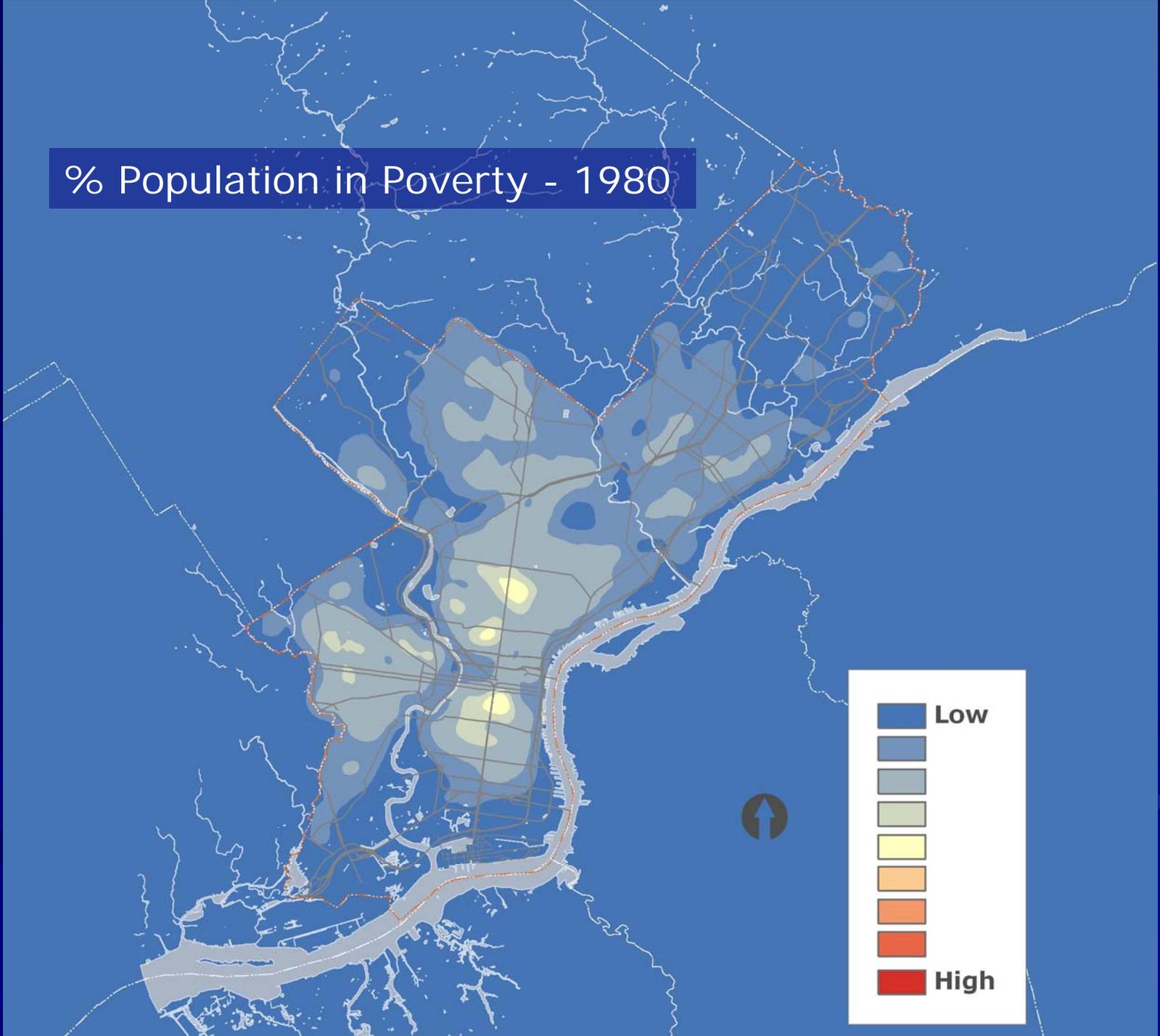
Monthly Change in Growth Rates, 2007 vs 2008



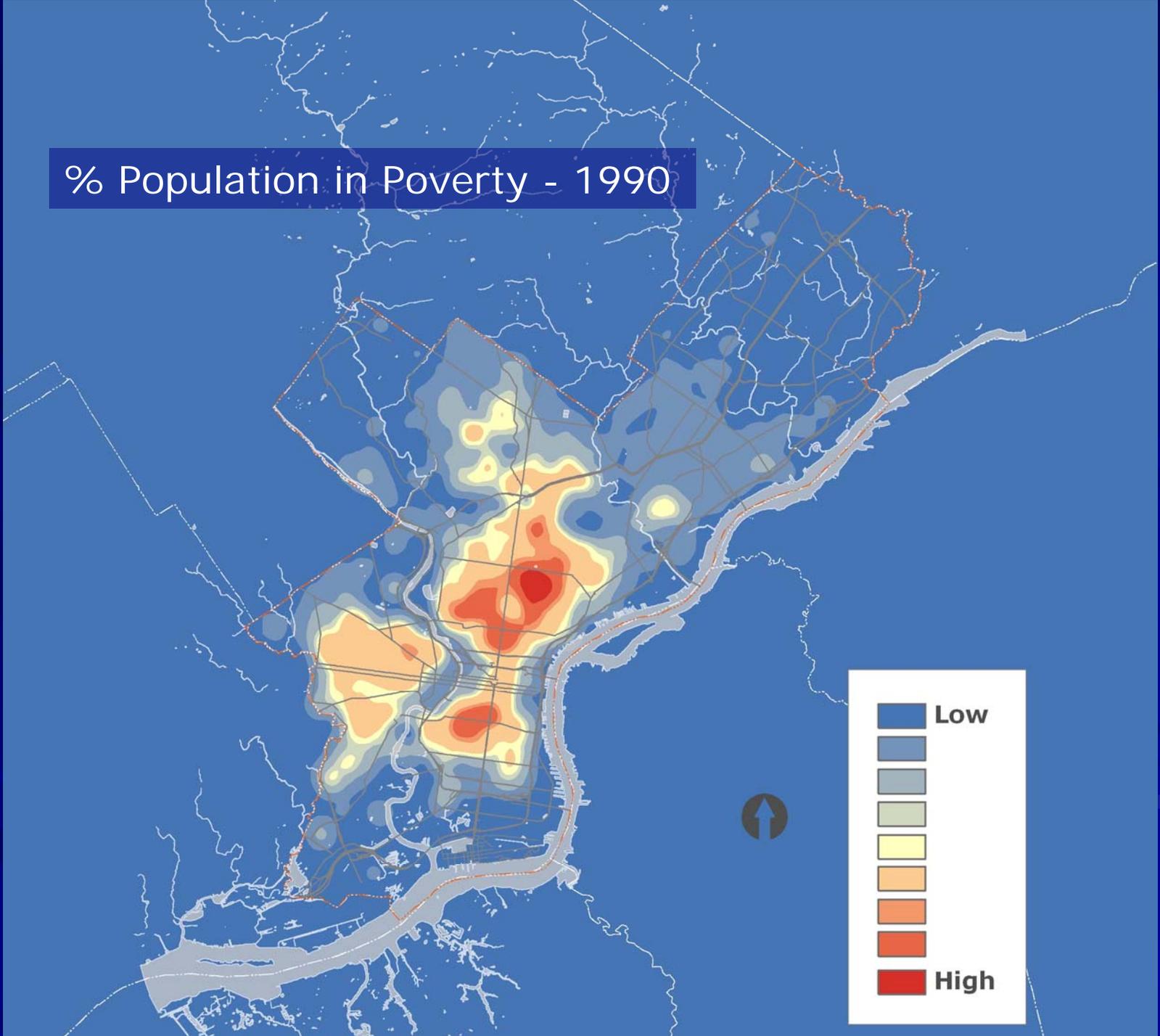
Health Care as a Percent of GNP



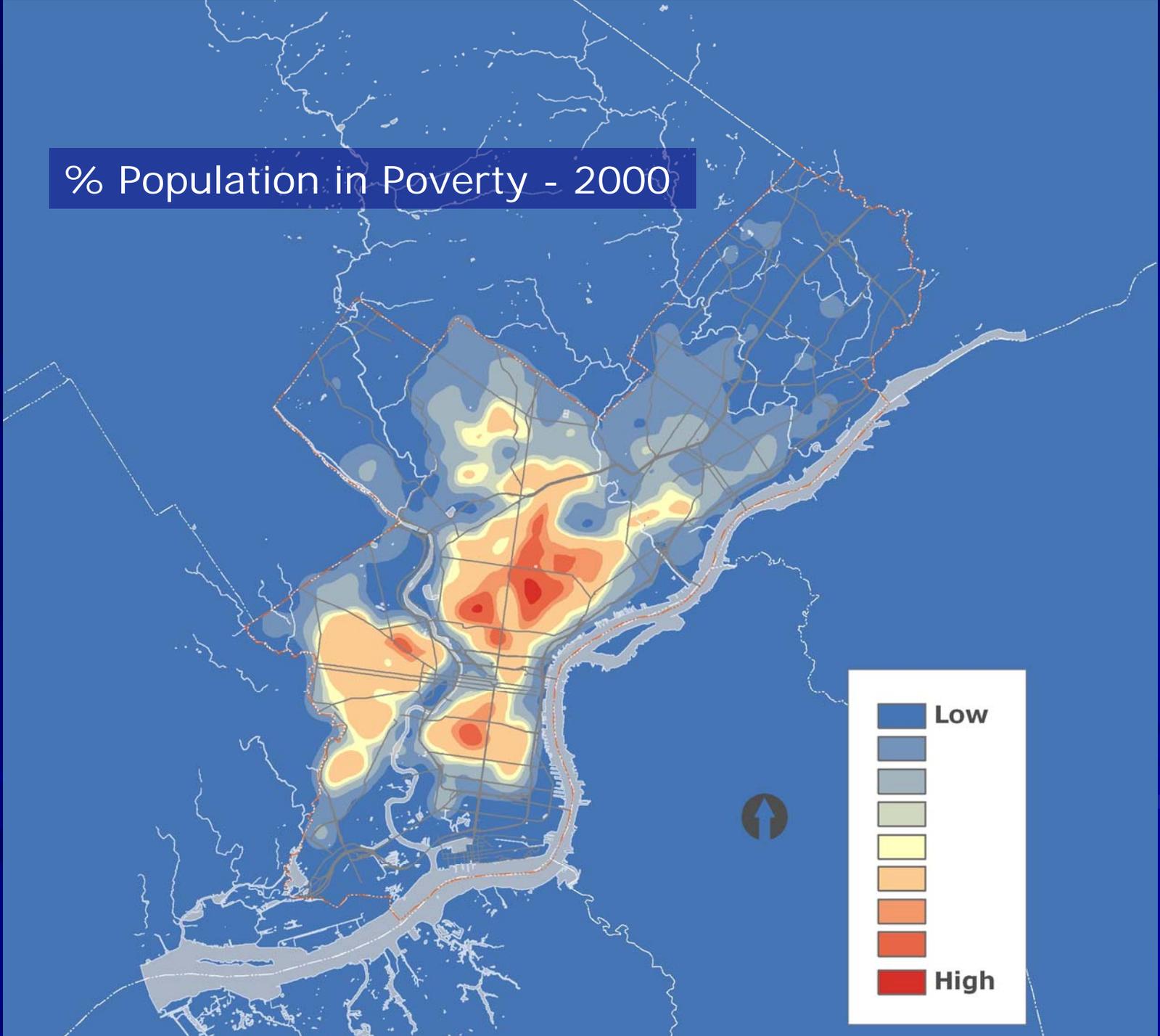
% Population in Poverty - 1980



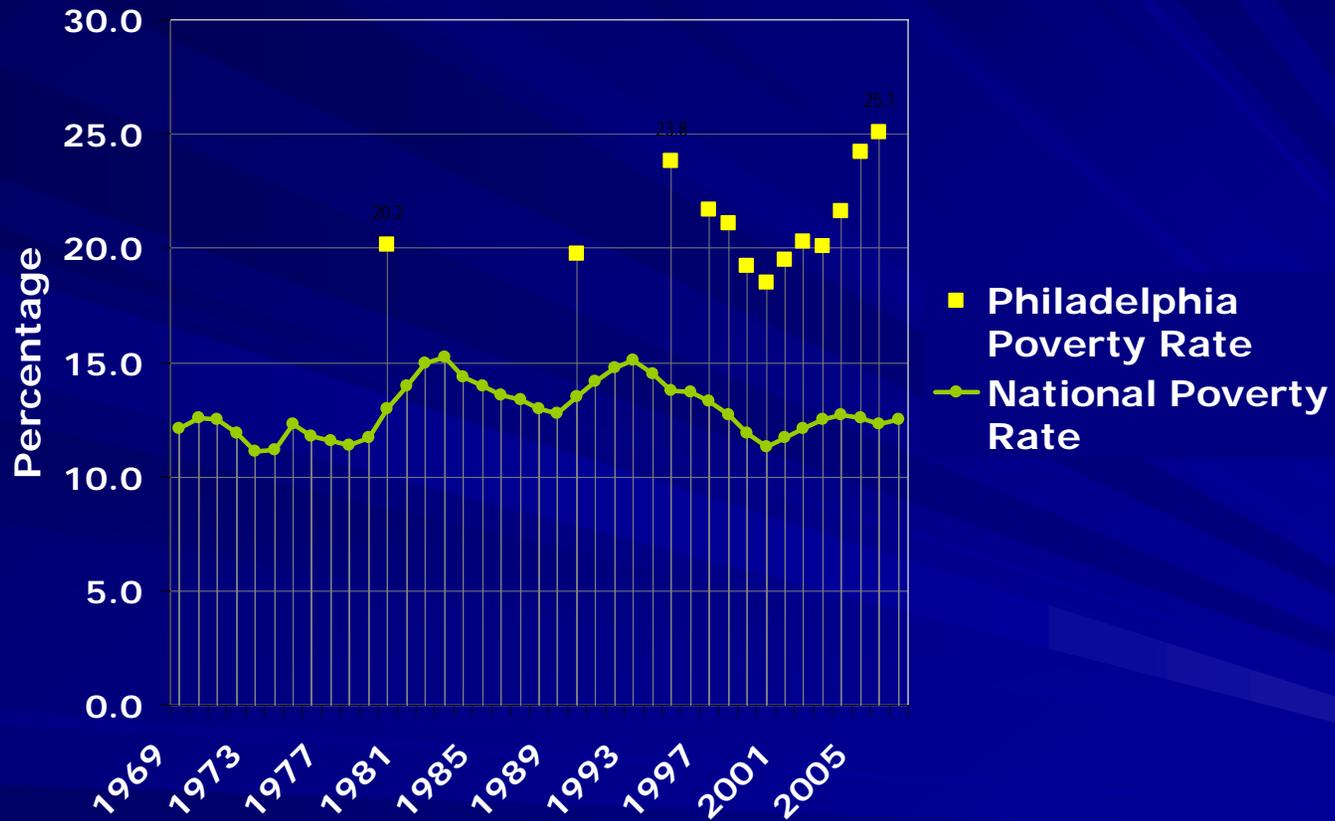
% Population in Poverty - 1990



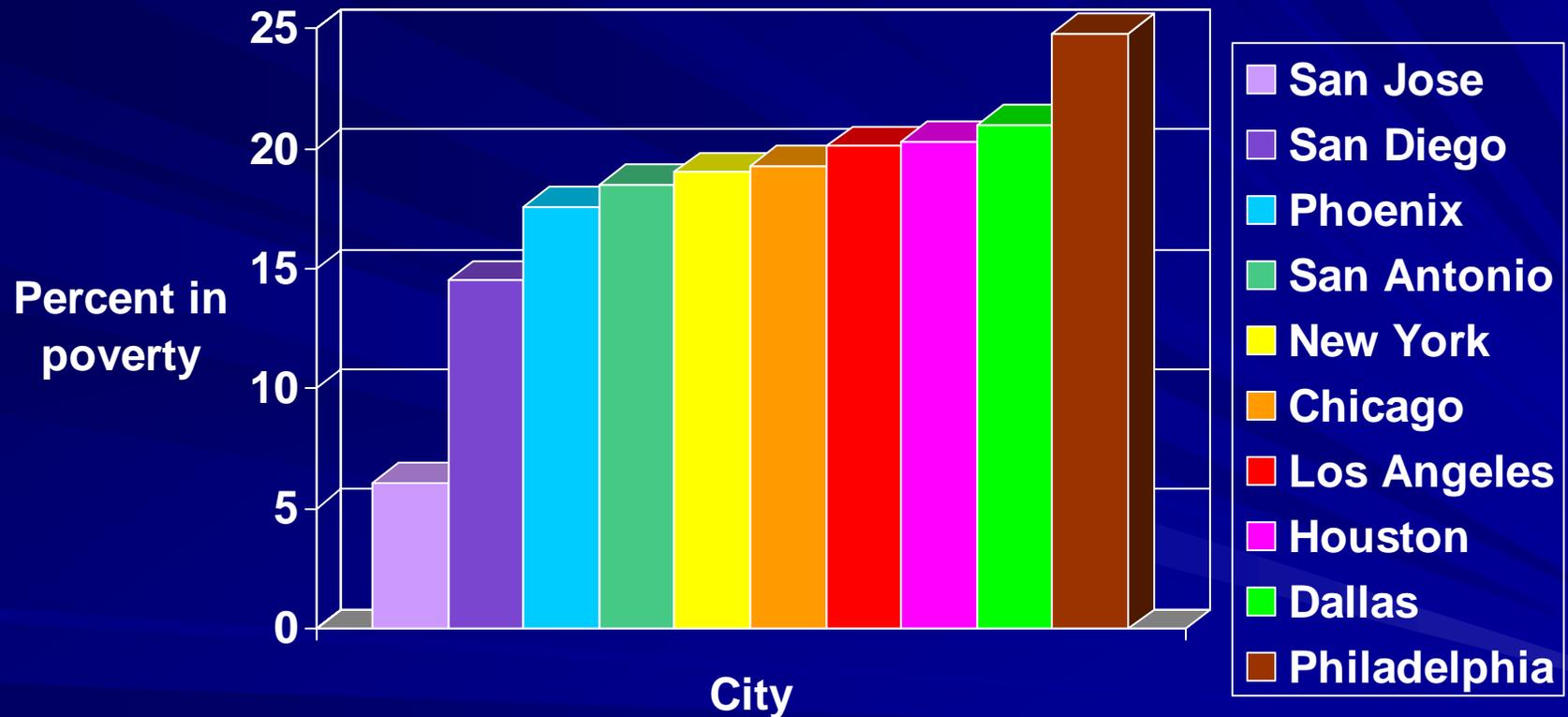
% Population in Poverty - 2000



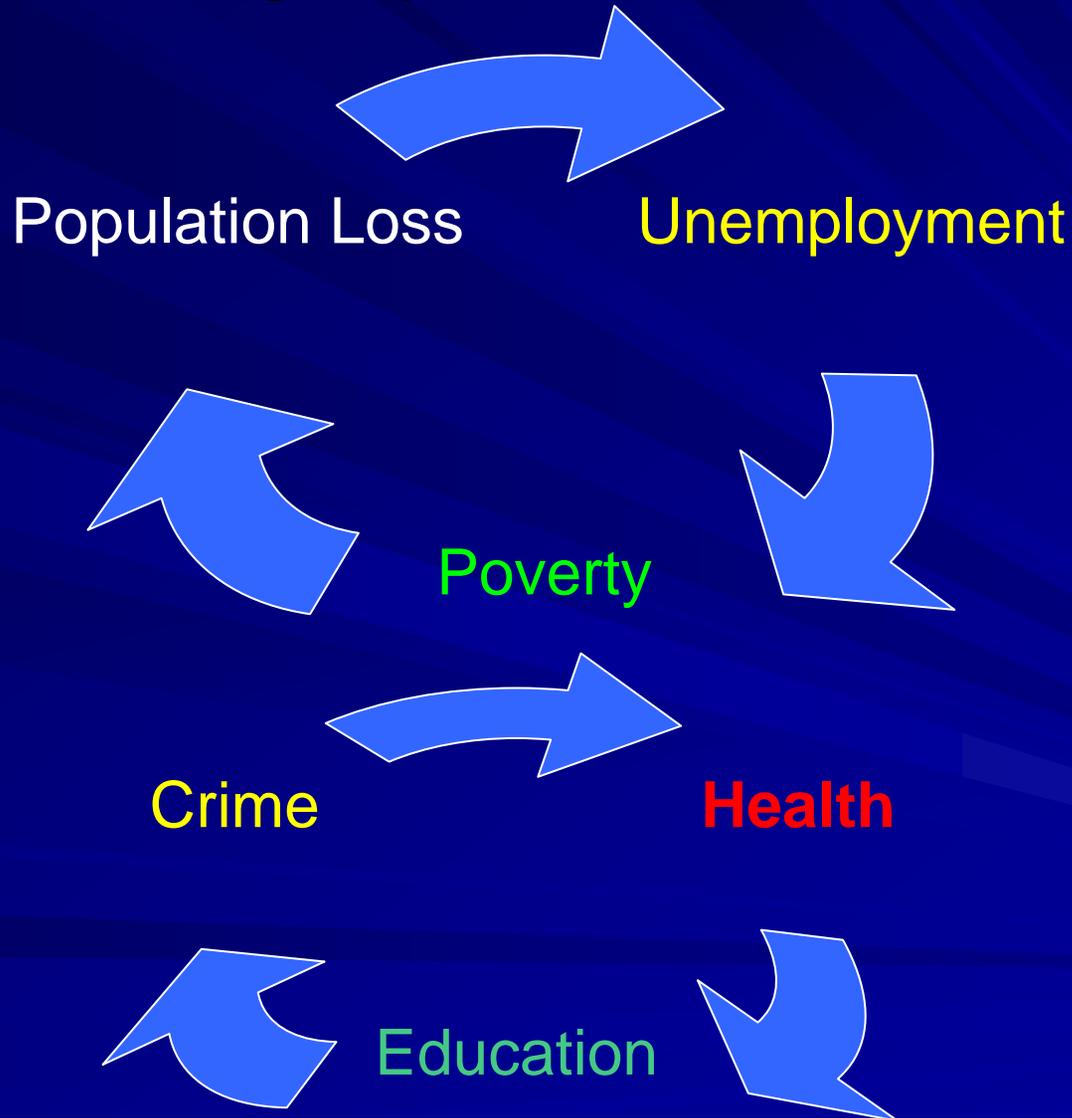
U.S. vs. Philadelphia Poverty Rate



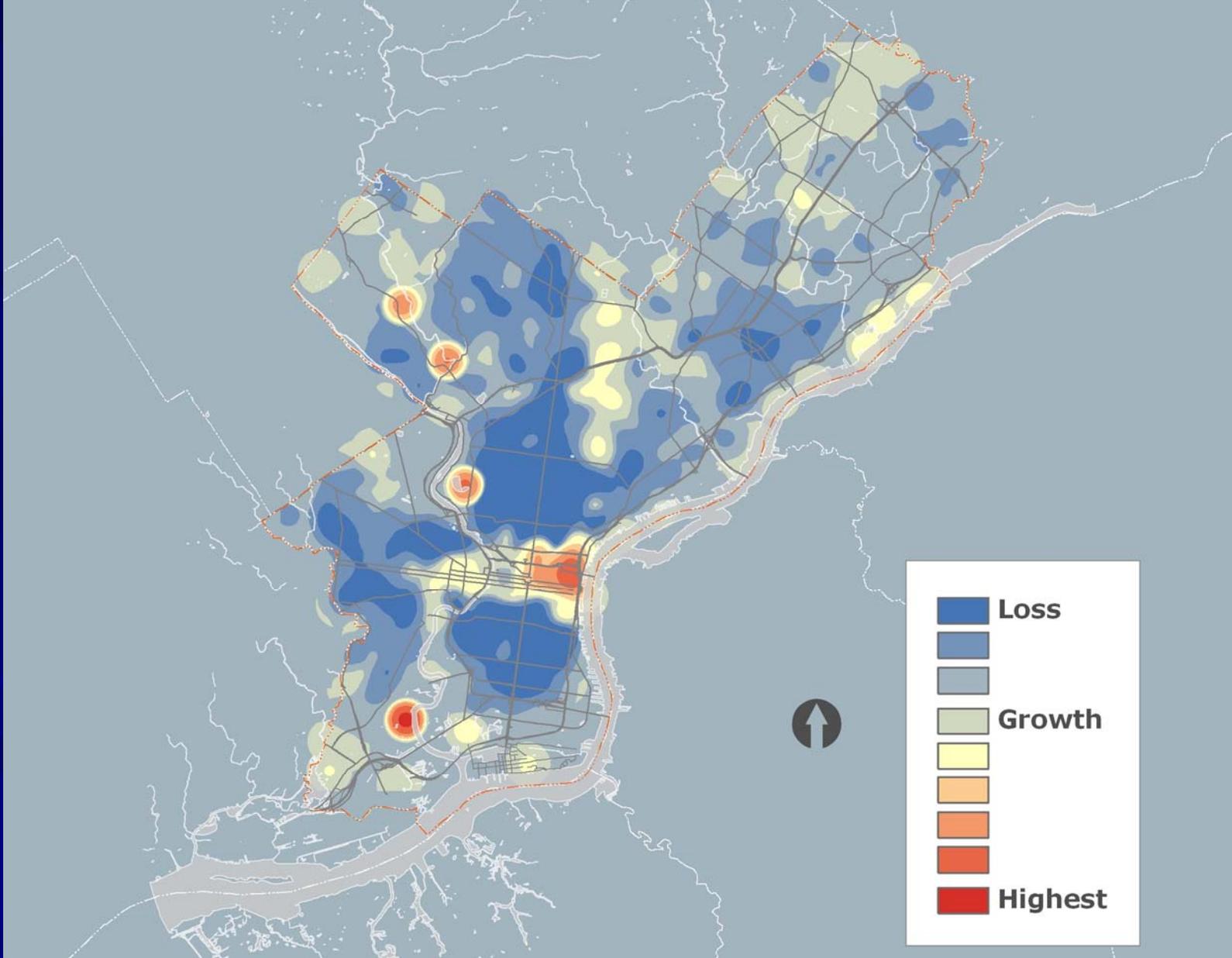
Top 10 Cities' Poverty Rate



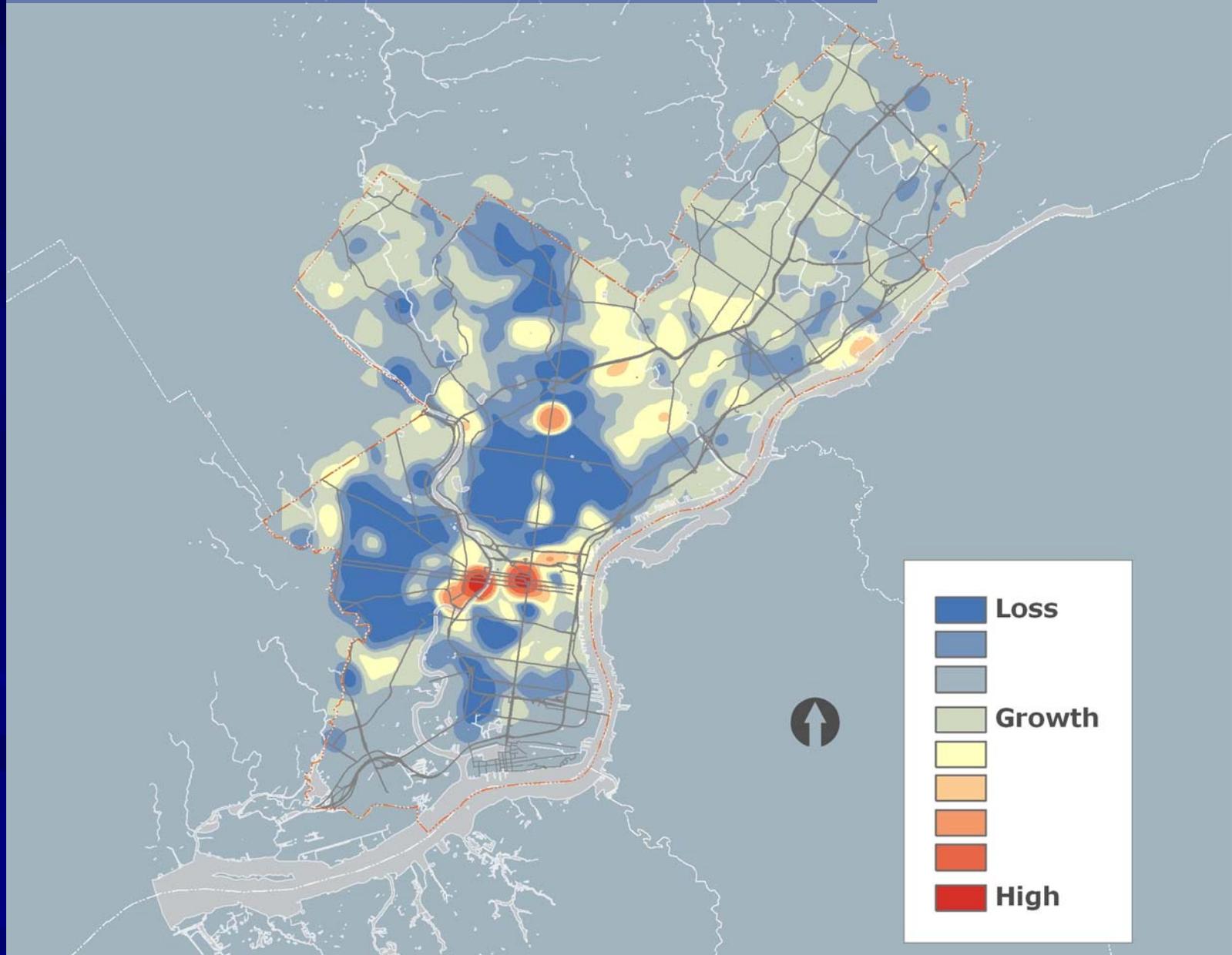
Interlocking Cycles of Disadvantage



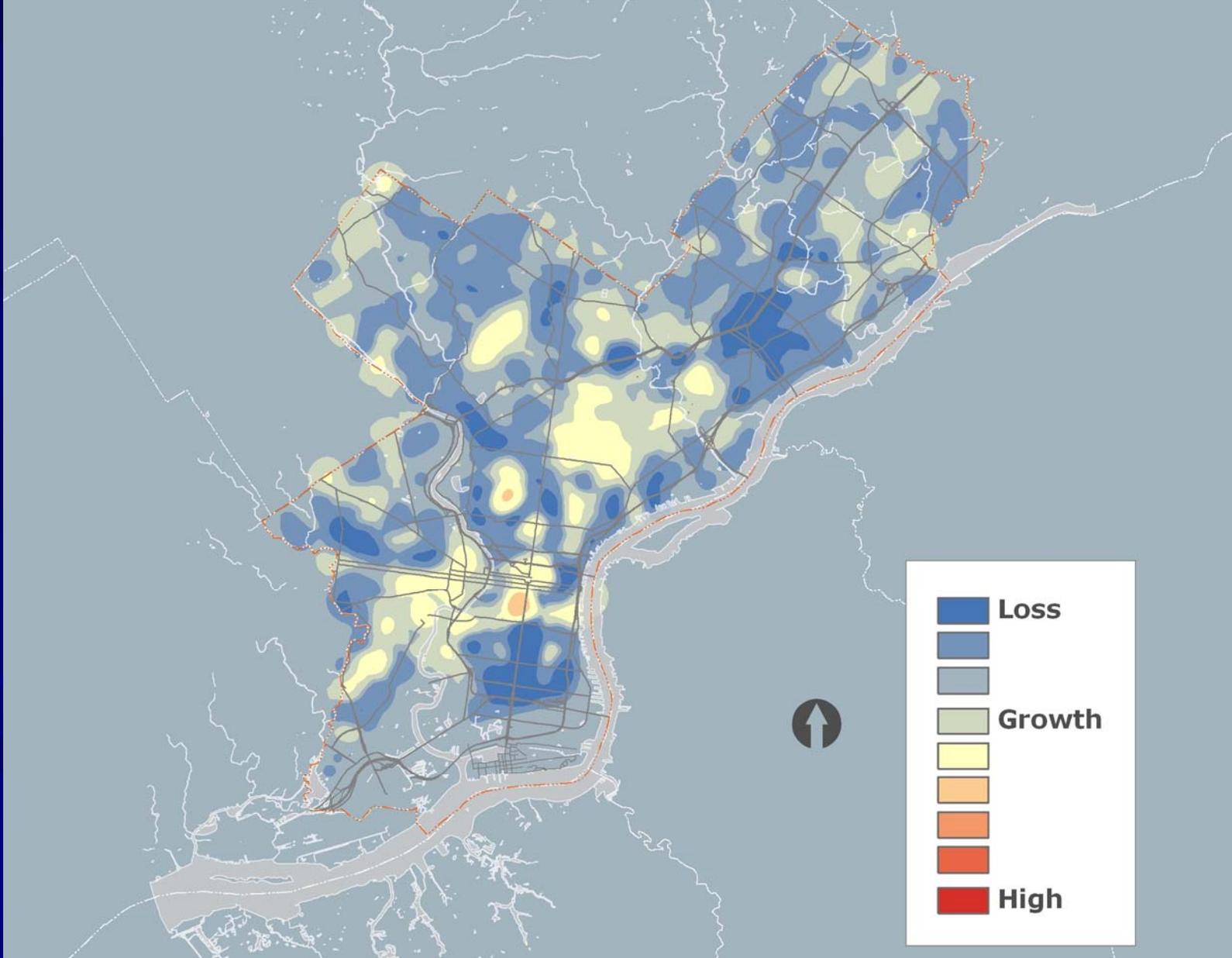
Rate of Population Change: 1980 - 1990



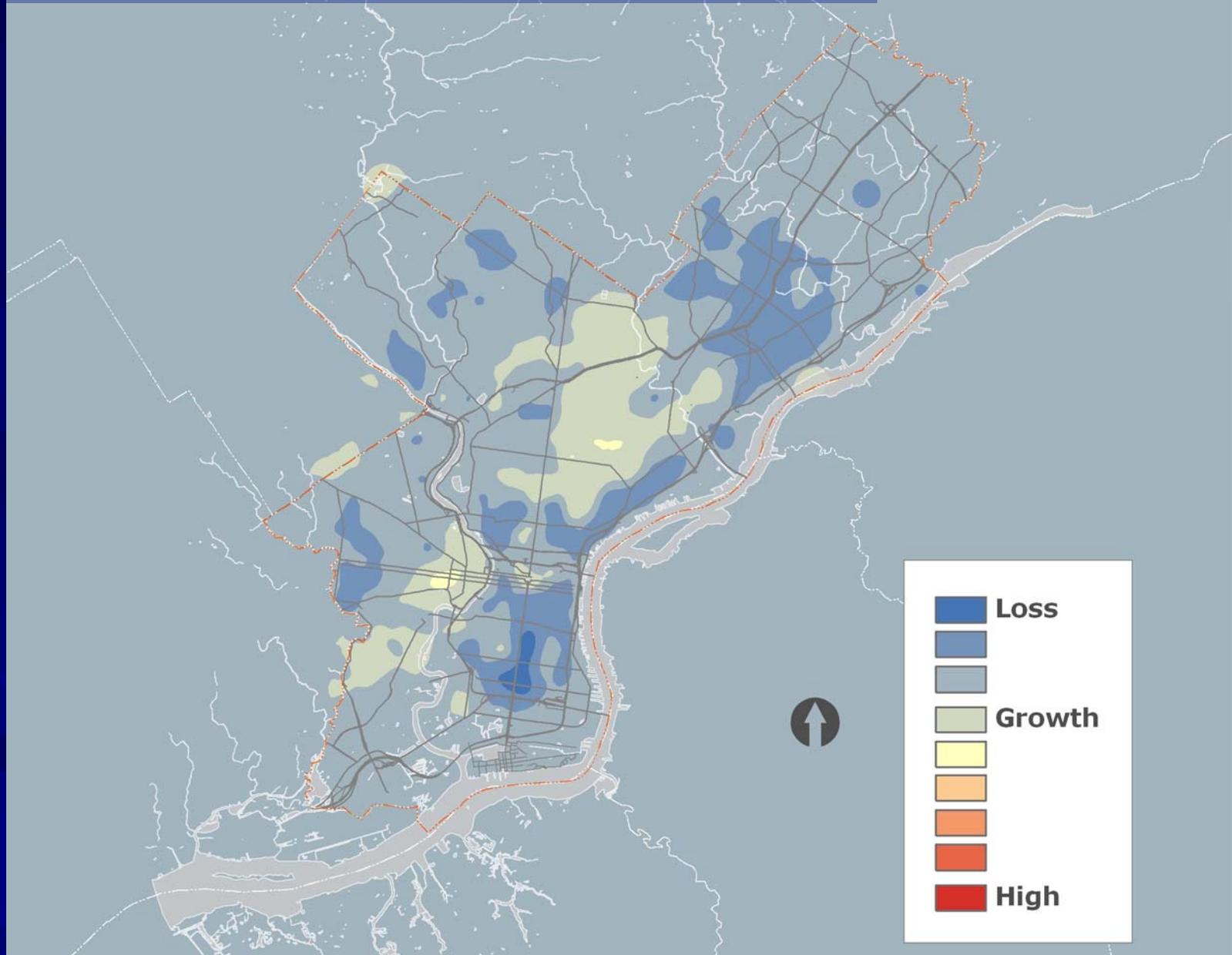
Rate of Population Change: 1990 - 2000



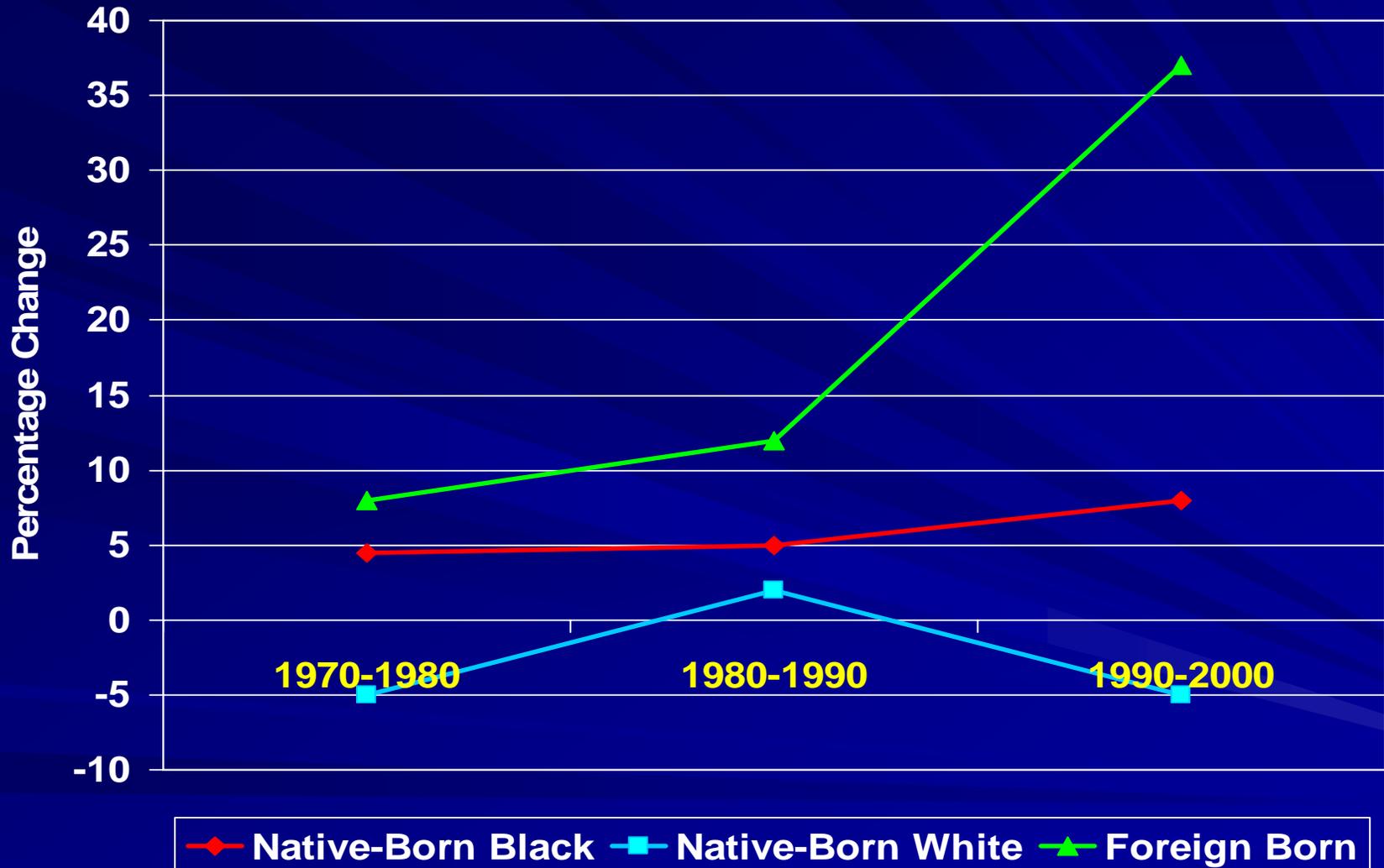
Rate of Population Change: 2000 - 2007



Rate of Population Change: 2007 - 2012



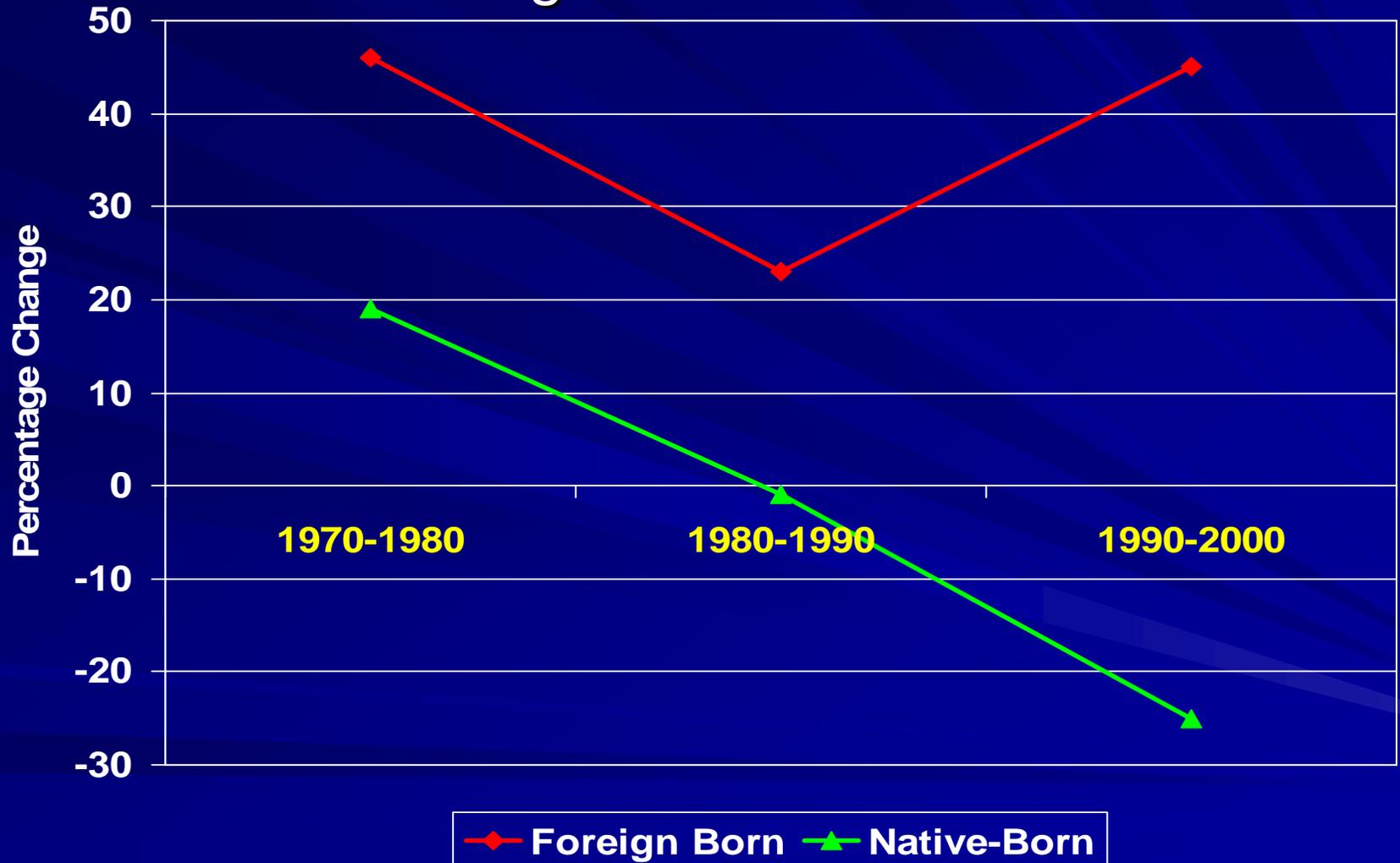
Philadelphia: Impact of Immigration



Source: Katz M, Philadelphia Migration Project; from U.S. Census, 2000.

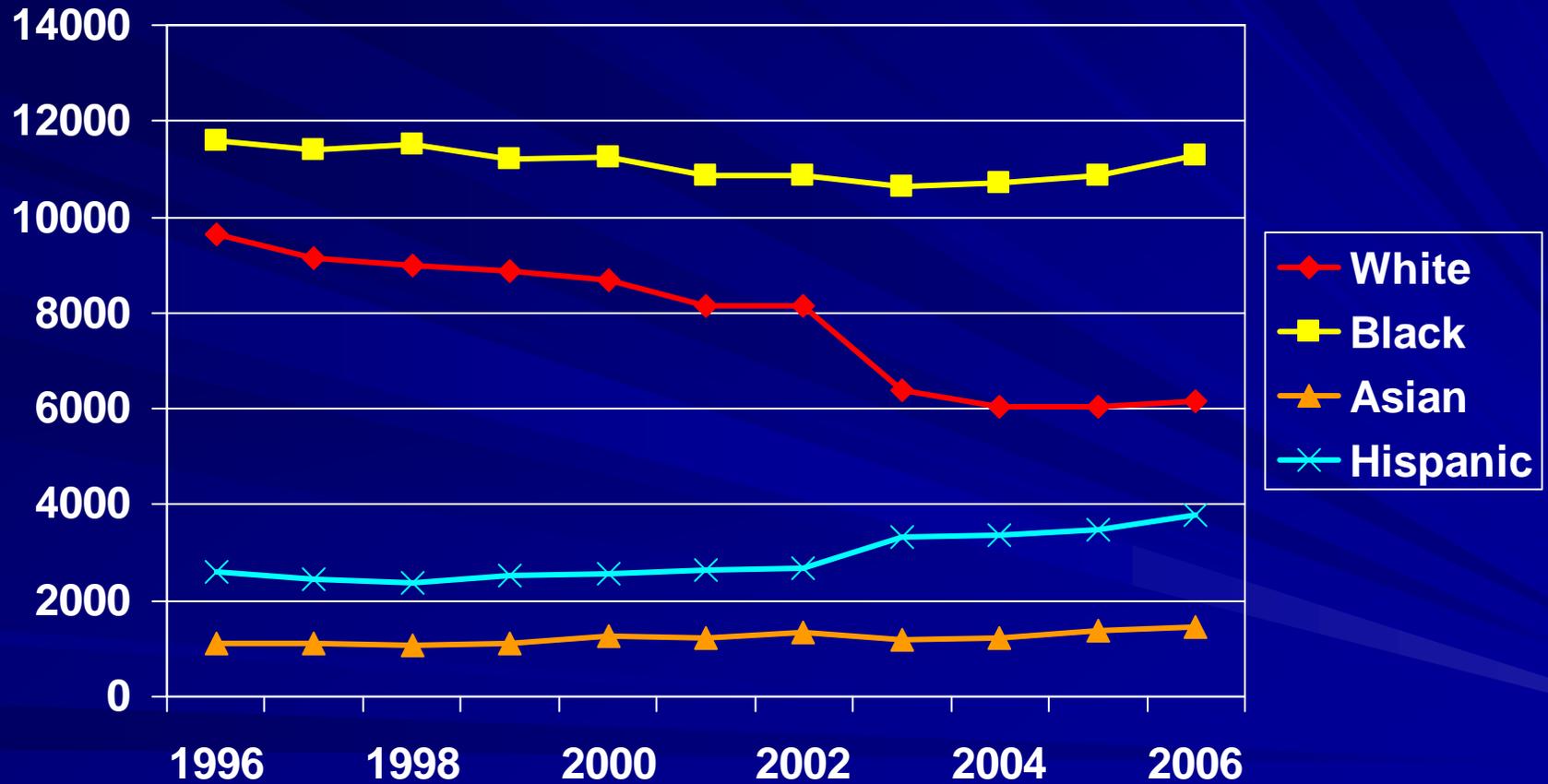
Philadelphia: Impact of Immigration

Age 20-30 Years



Source: Katz M, Philadelphia Migration Project; from U.S. Census, 2000.

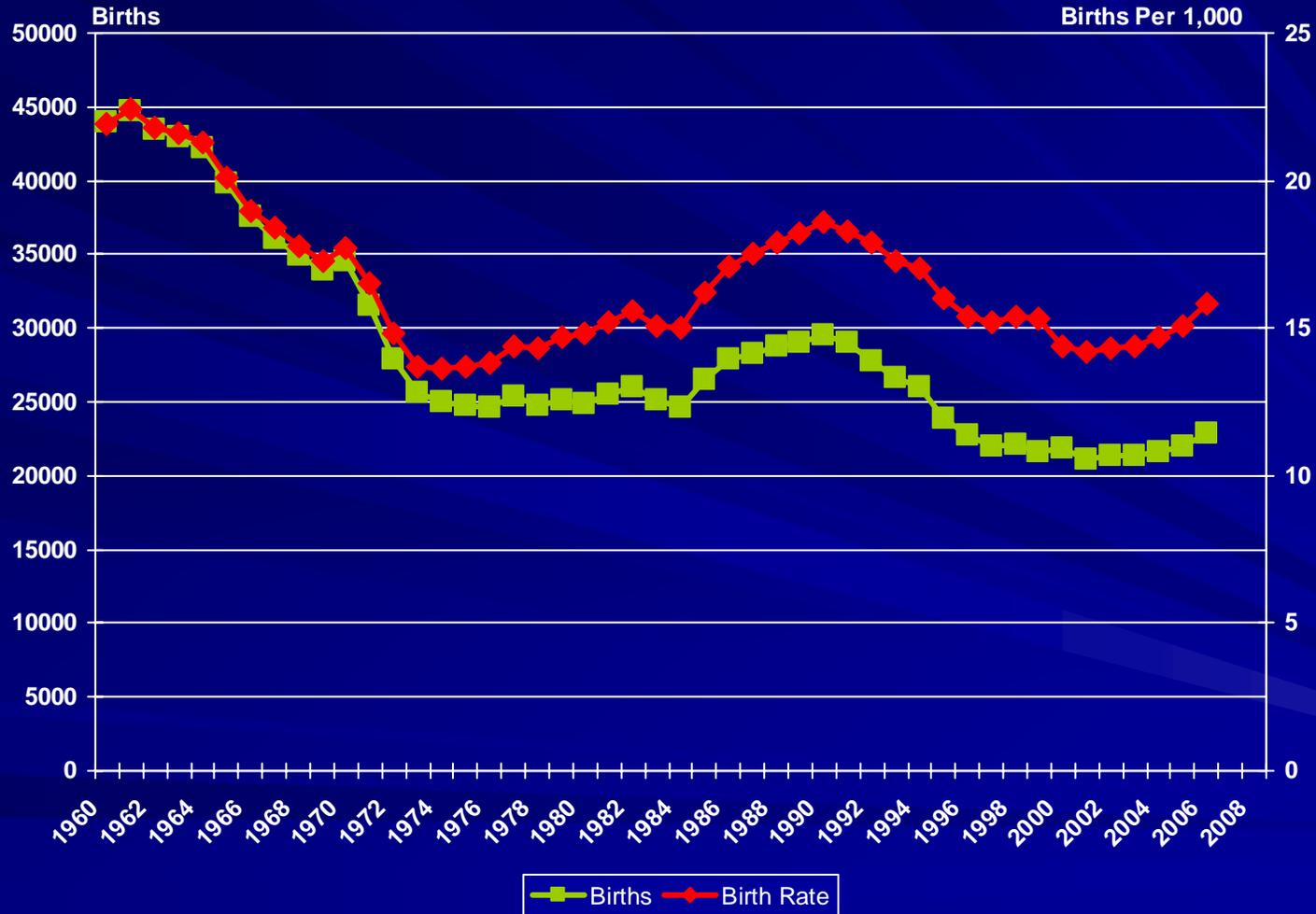
Philadelphia Births Race/Ethnicity



10 Largest U.S. Cities

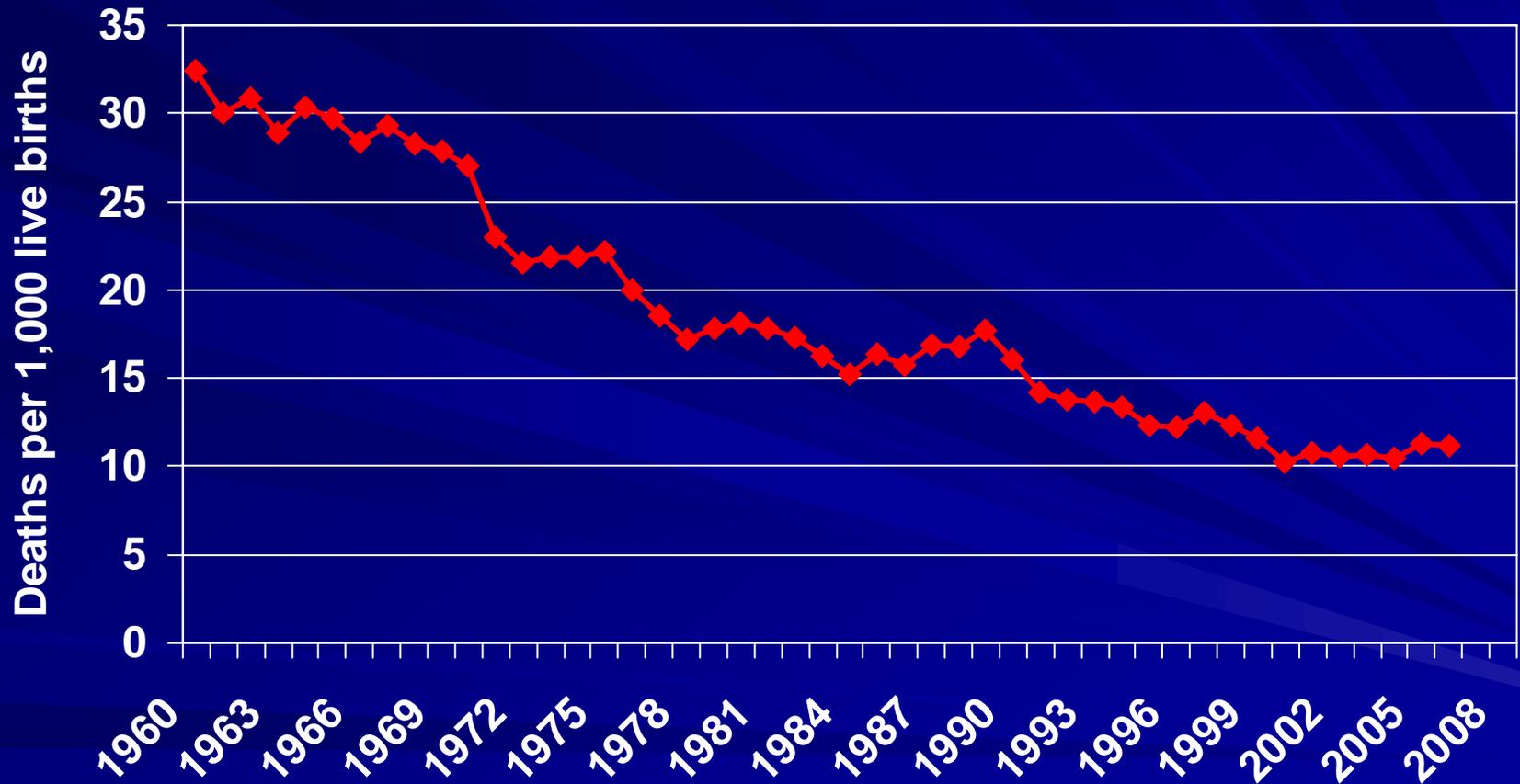
Rank	1960	2007
1	New York City	New York City
2	Chicago	Los Angeles
3	Los Angeles	Chicago
4	Philadelphia	Houston
5	Detroit	Phoenix
6	Baltimore	Philadelphia
7	Houston	San Antonio
8	Cleveland	San Diego
9	Washington, DC	Dallas
10	St. Louis	San Jose

Philadelphia Births 1960-2006



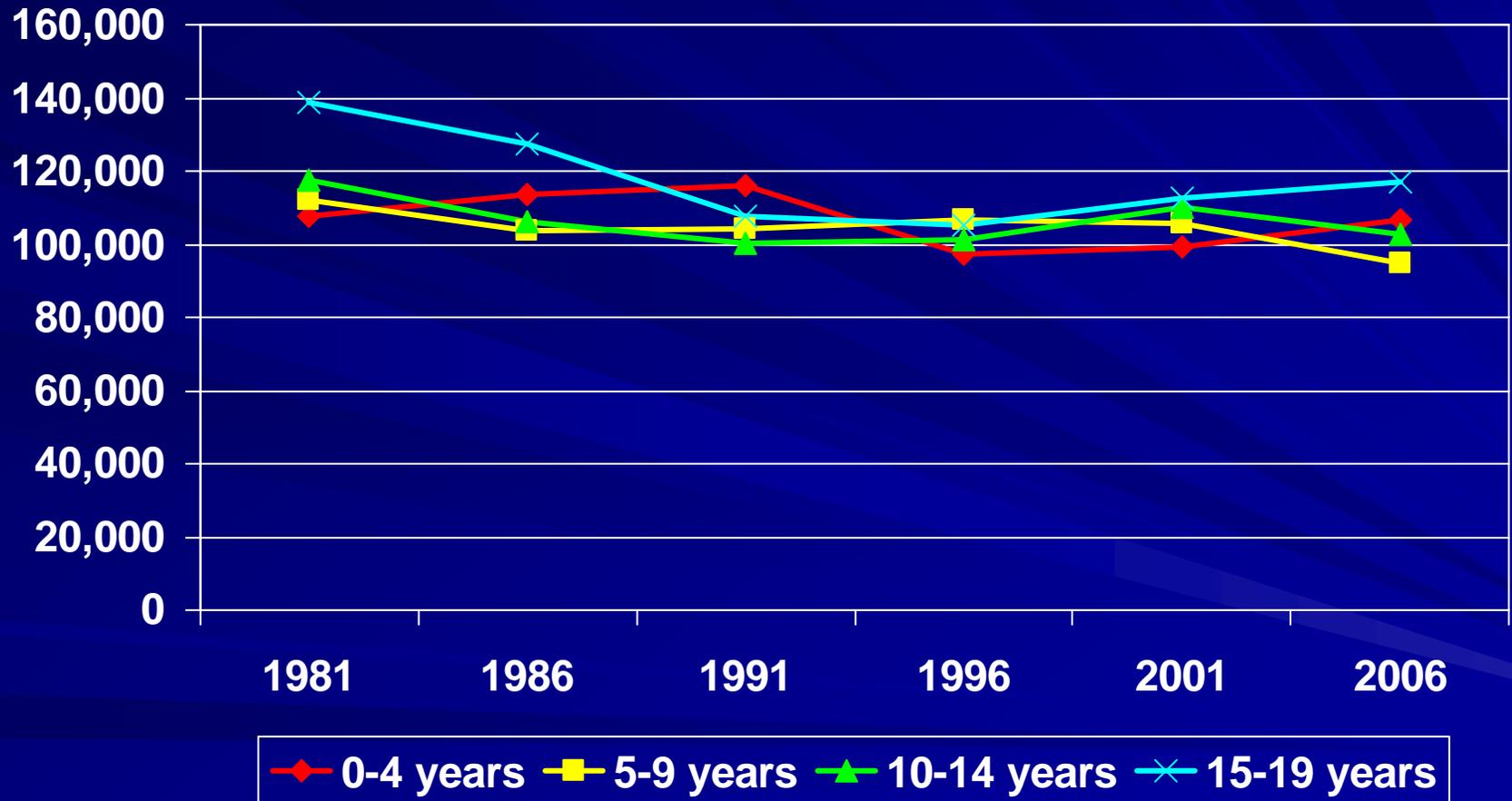
Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports

Philadelphia Infant Mortality Rate

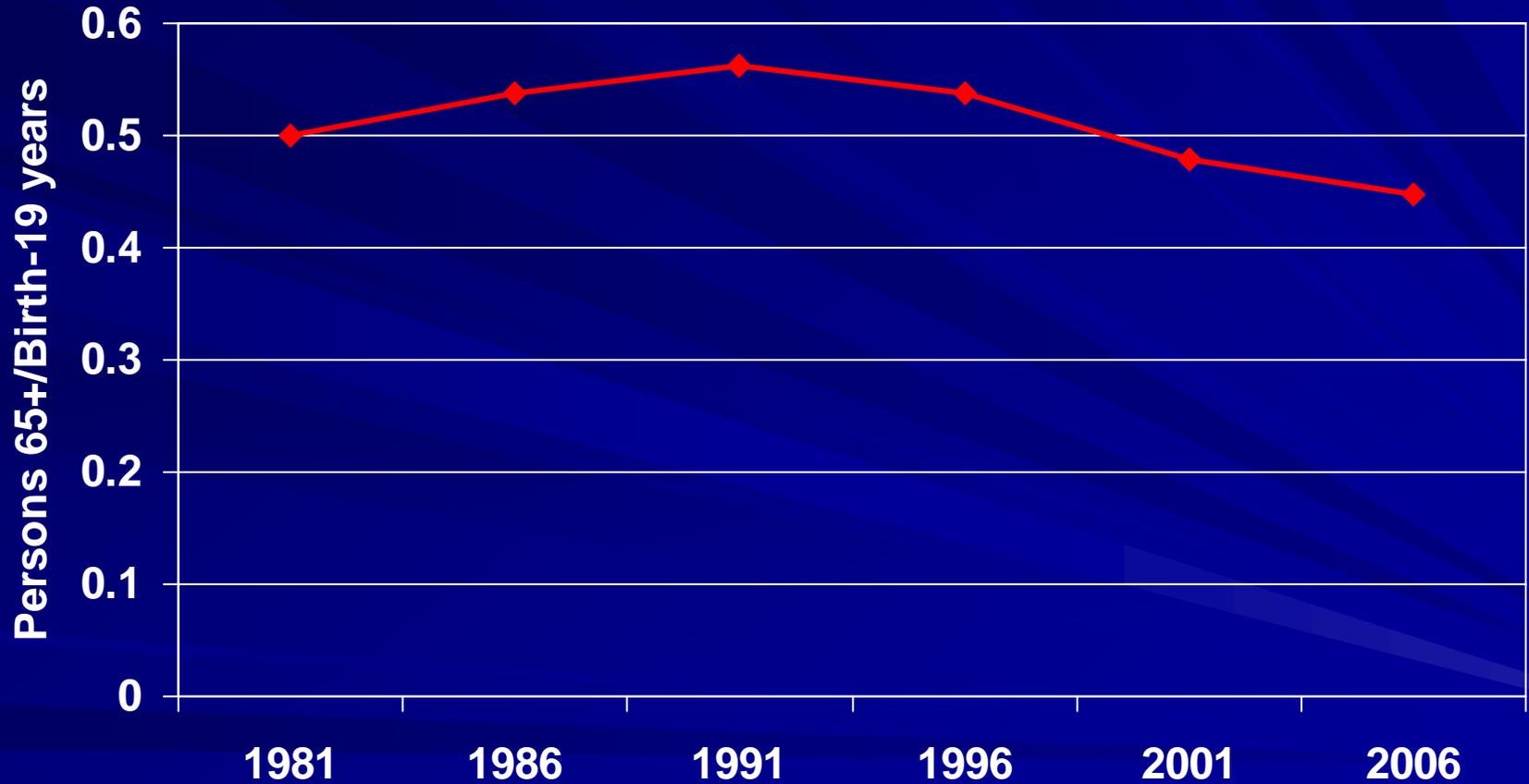


Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports

Philadelphia Child Population



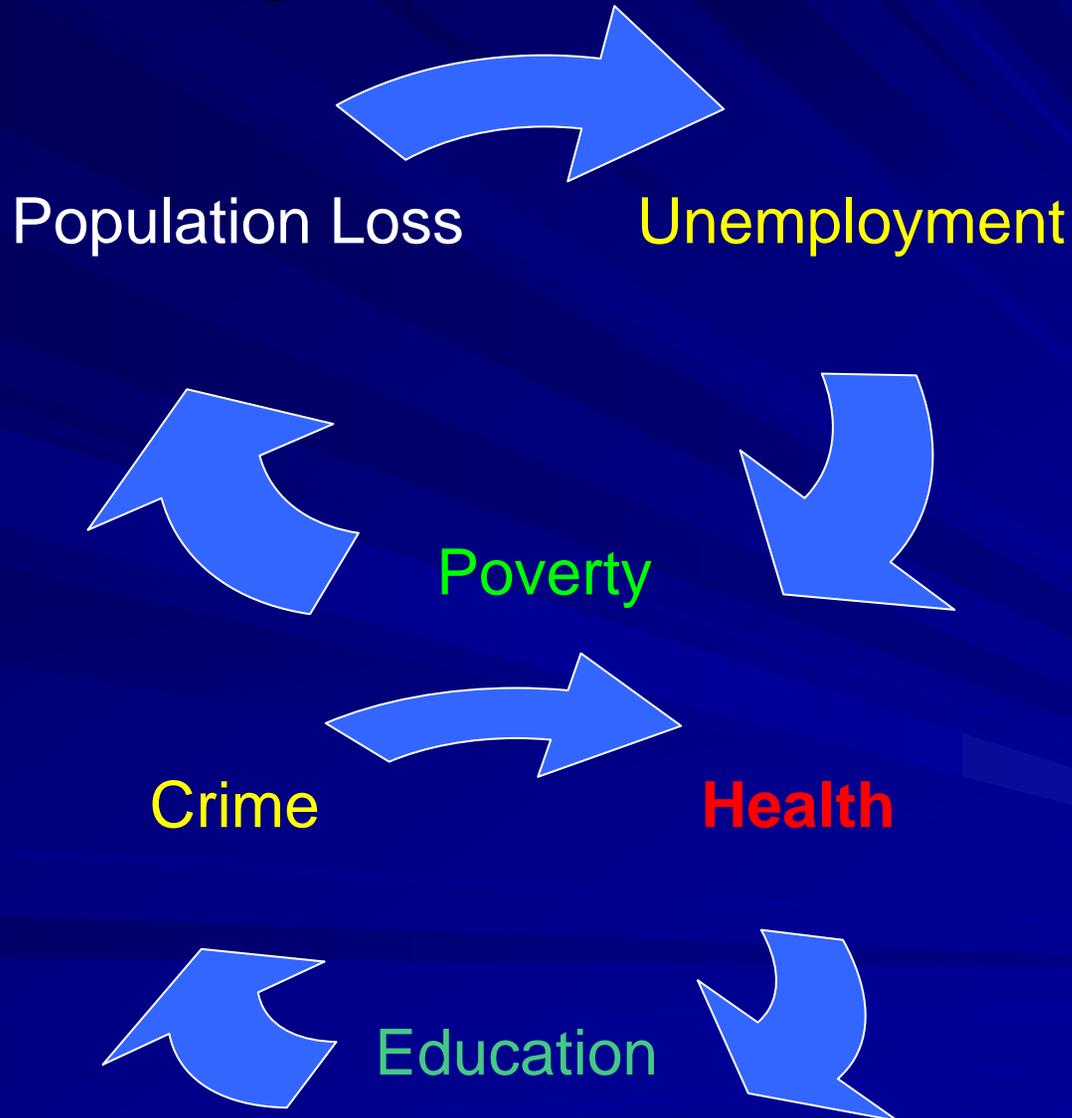
Philadelphia Elder:Child Ratio



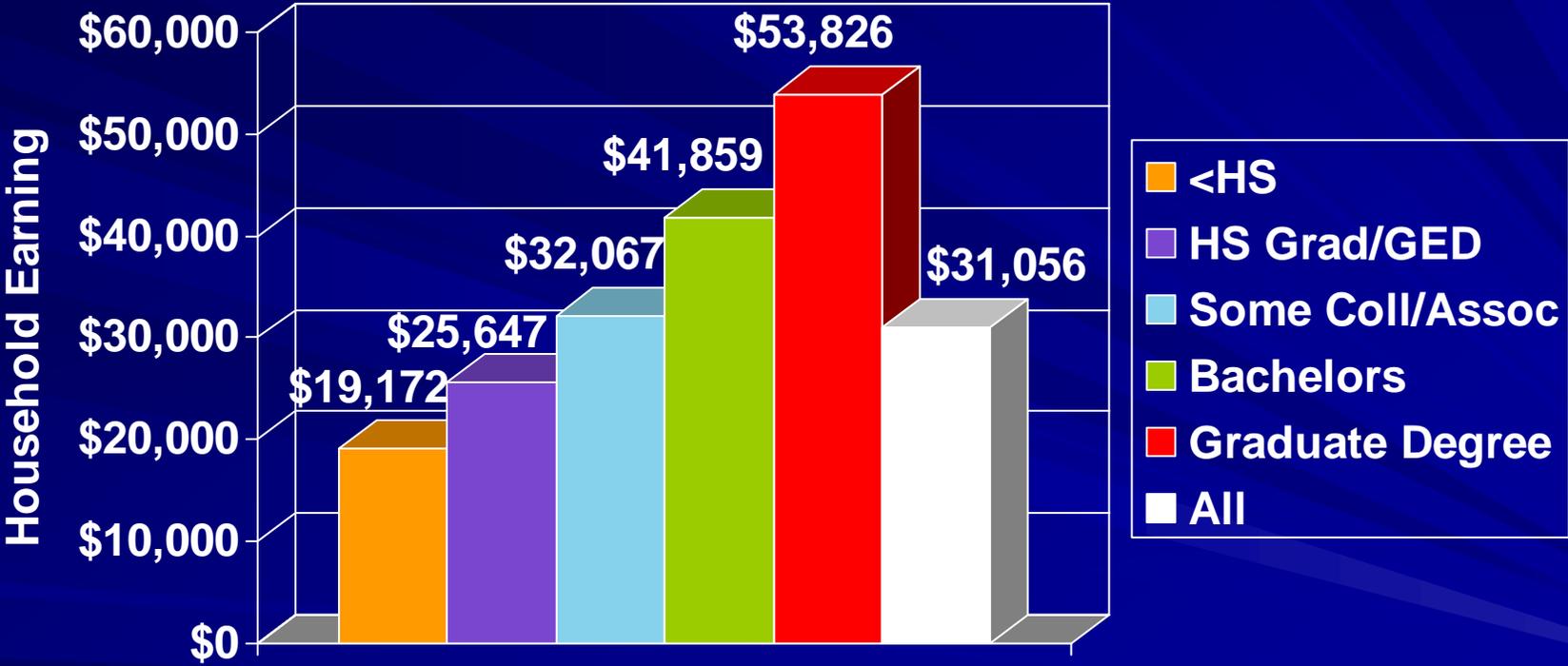


Education and Opportunity

Interlocking Cycles of Disadvantage

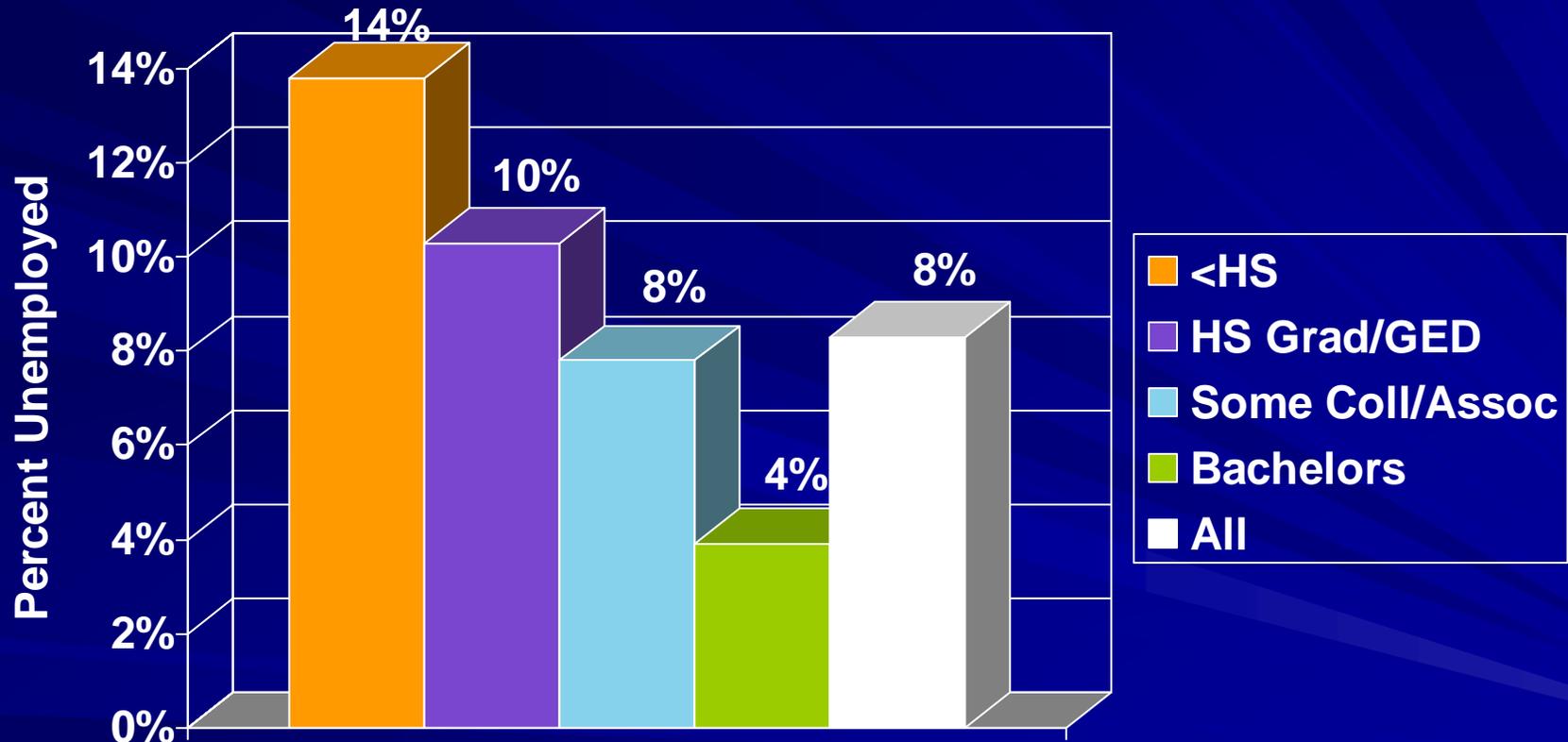


Household Income by Educational Attainment Philadelphia, 2007

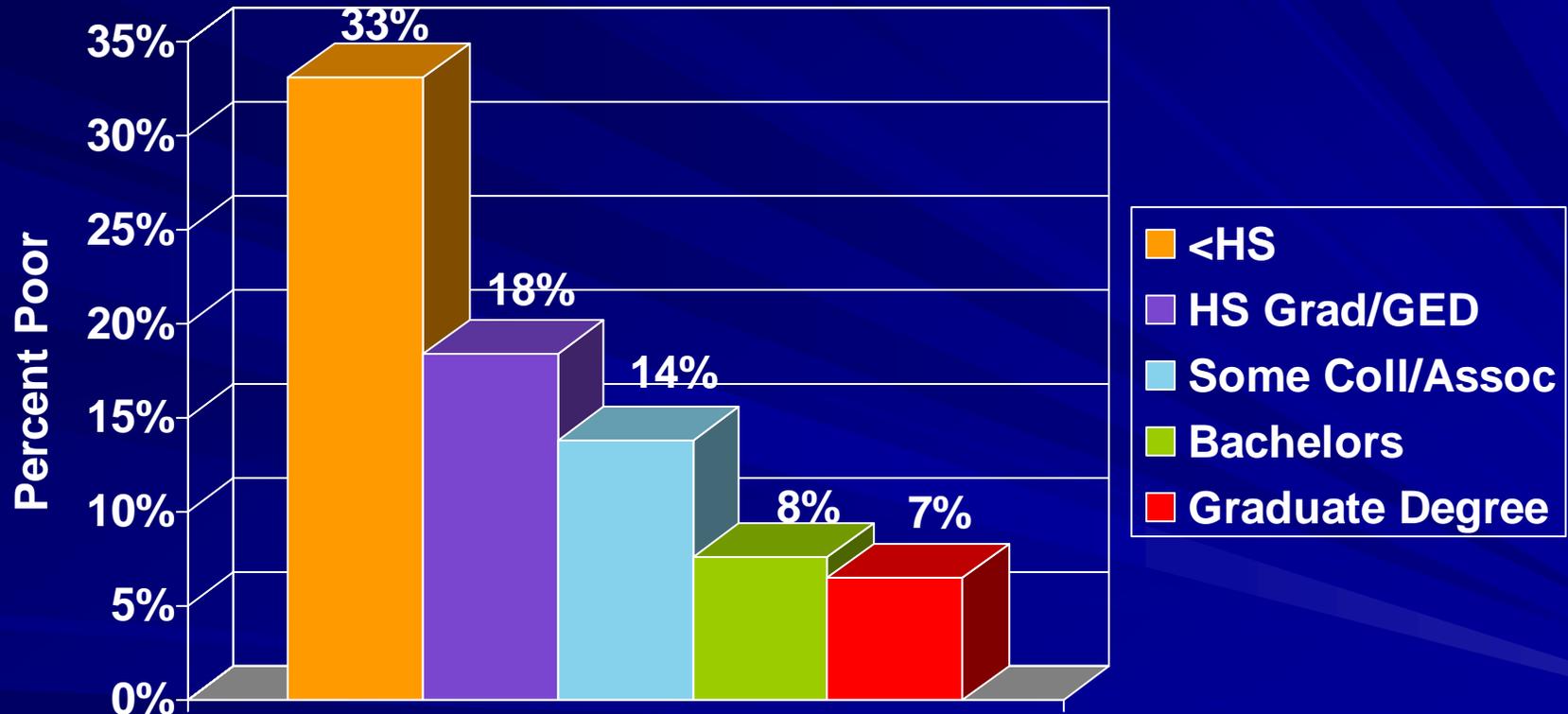


U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007.

Unemployment by Educational Attainment Philadelphia, 2007

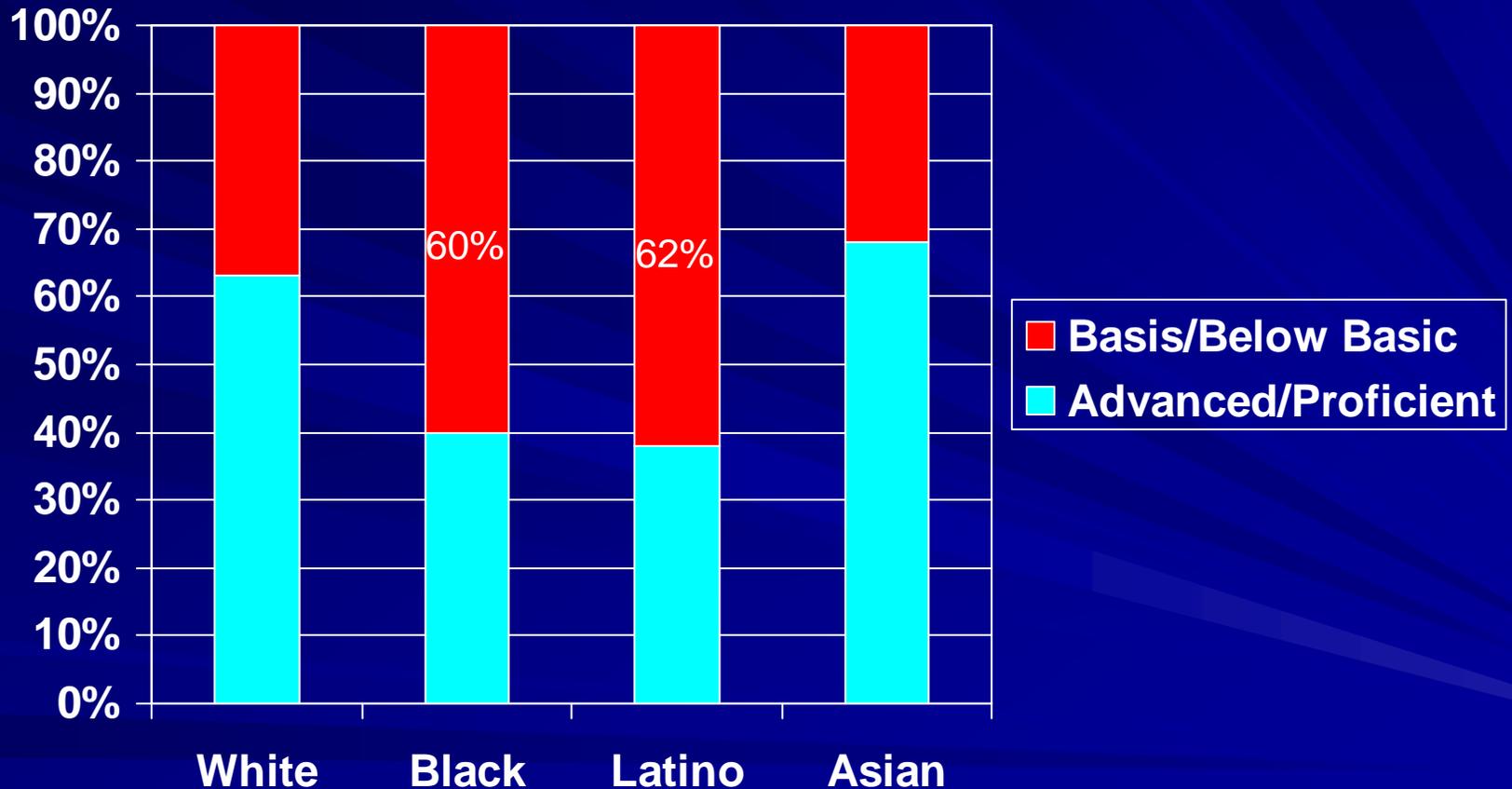


Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment Philadelphia, 2007



Philadelphia Reading Proficiency

All Grades



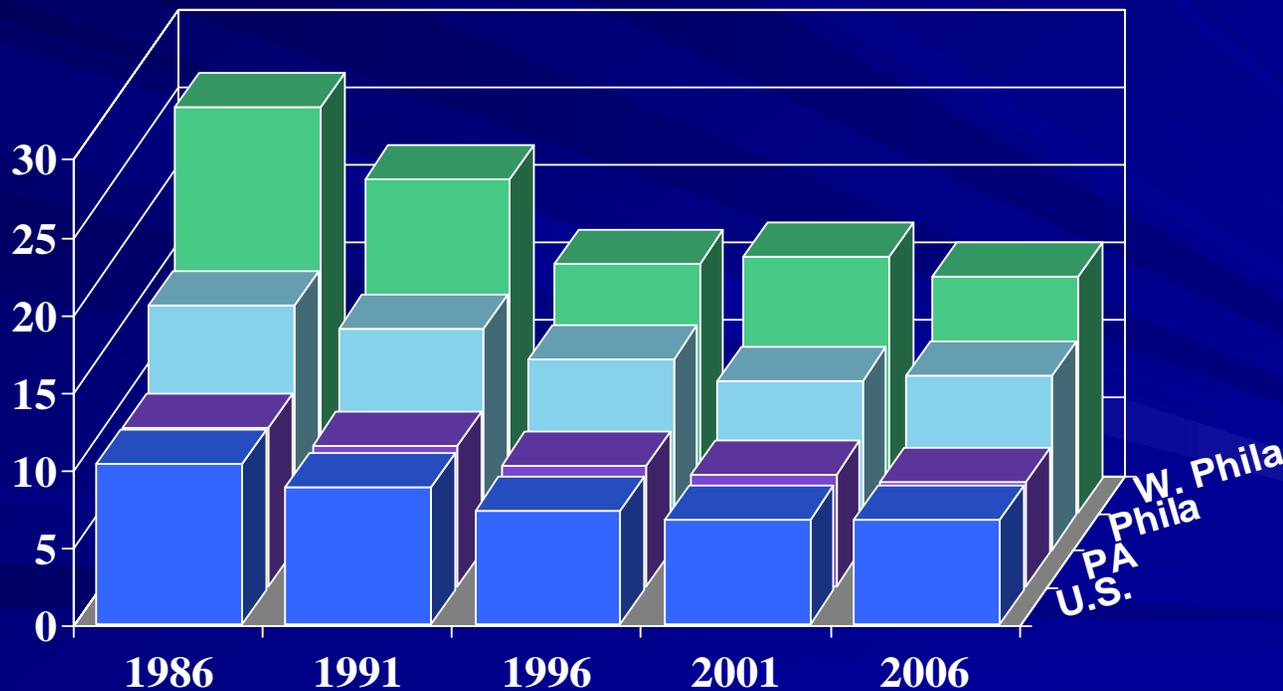
Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2008.



Health and Disparities

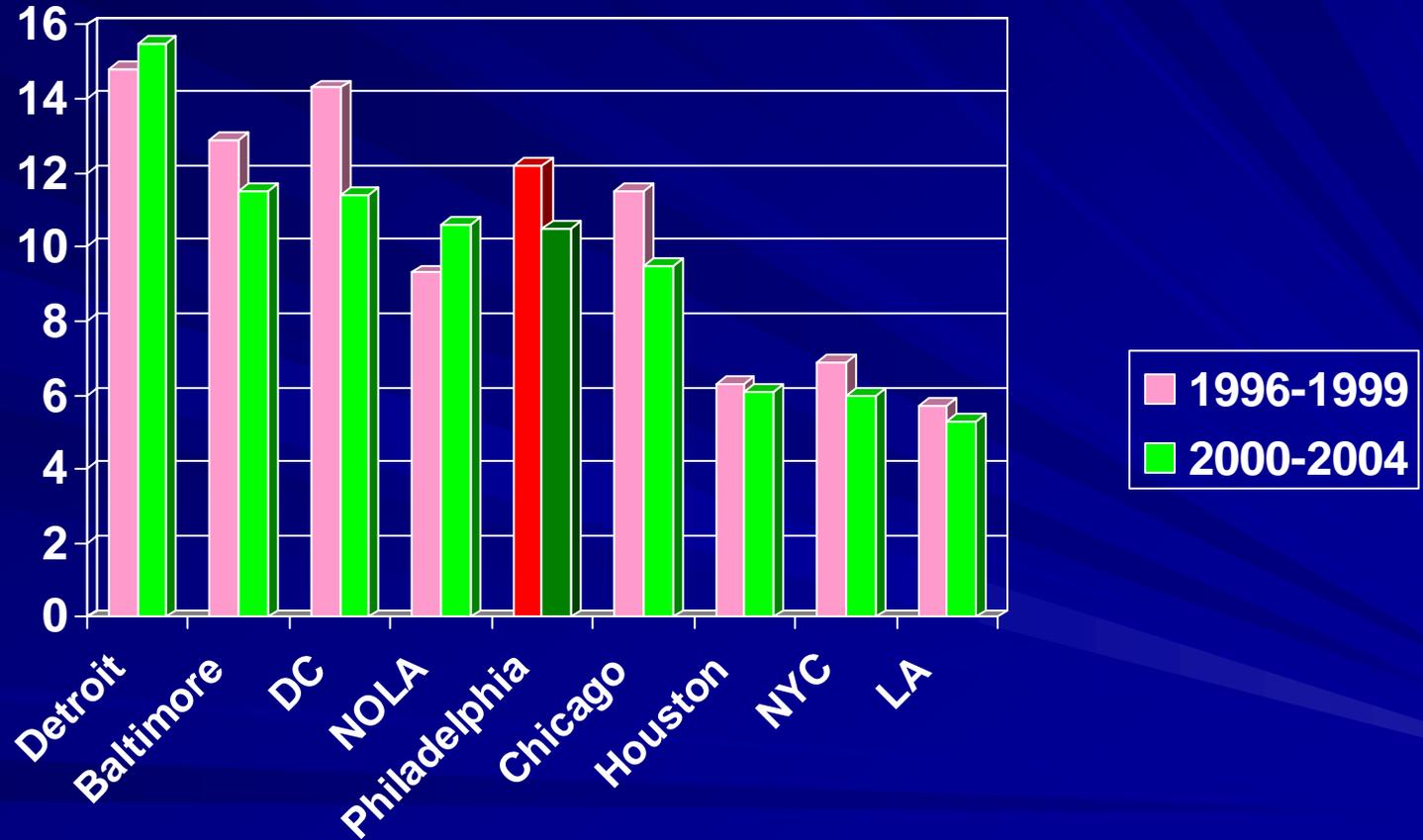
Infant Mortality

Deaths before 1 year per 1,000 live births



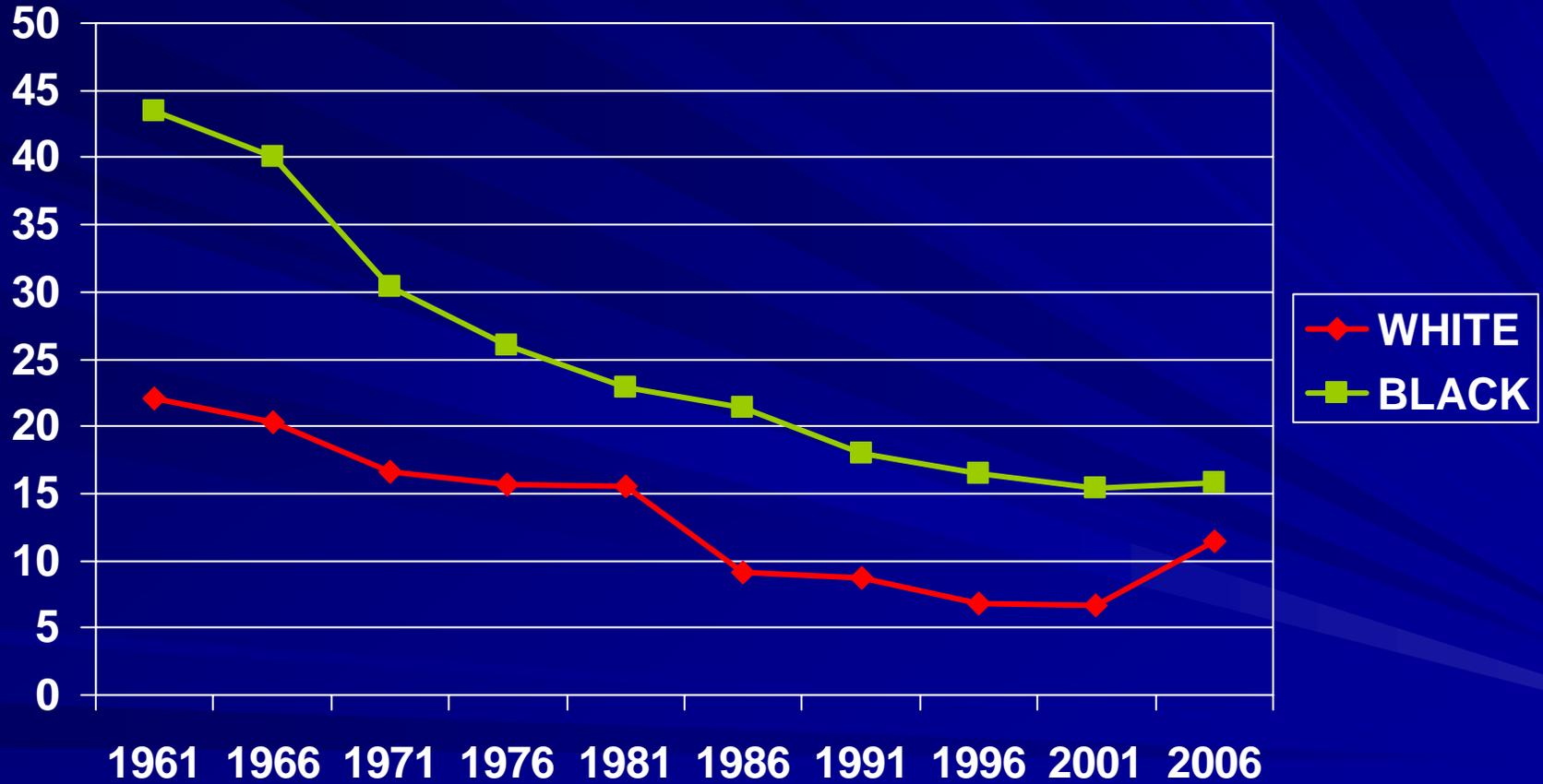
Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics.

U.S. Infant Mortality Rates by City



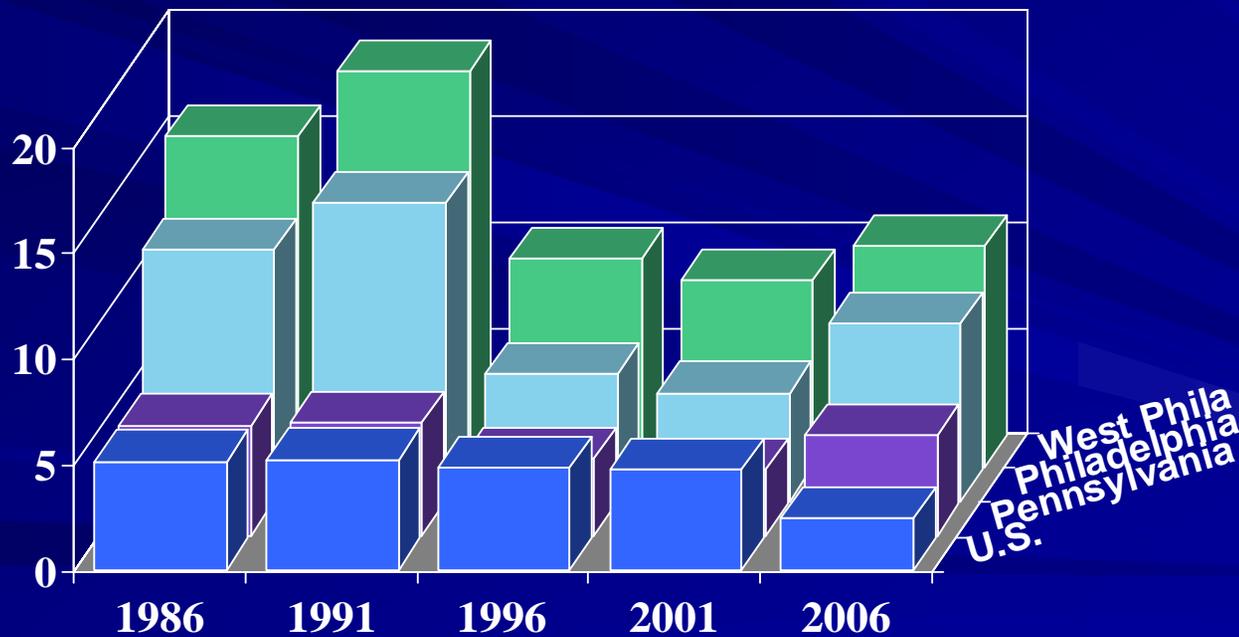
Philadelphia, 1961-2006

Infant Mortality Rate



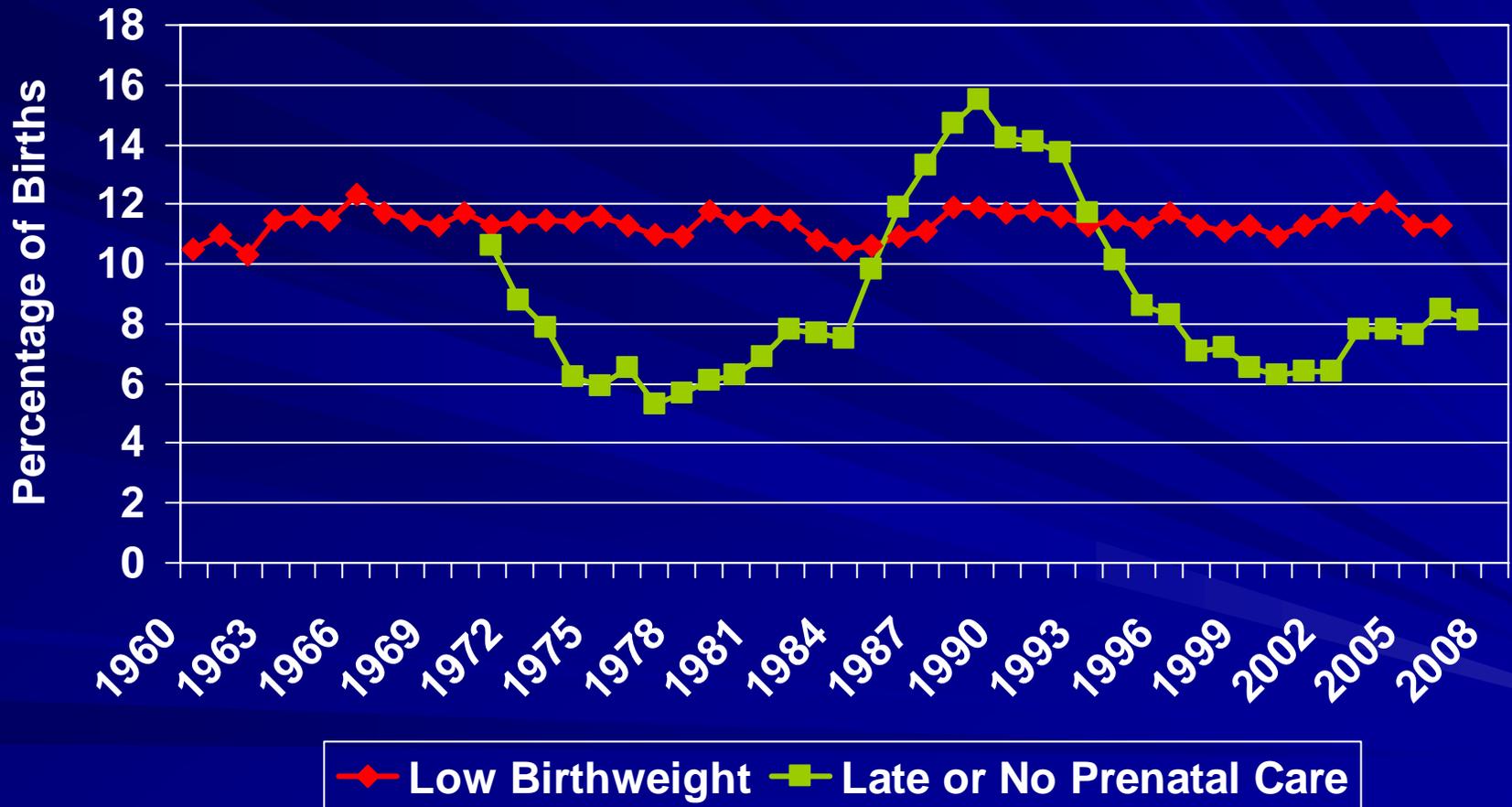
Inadequate Prenatal Care

Percent of births with third trimester or no care



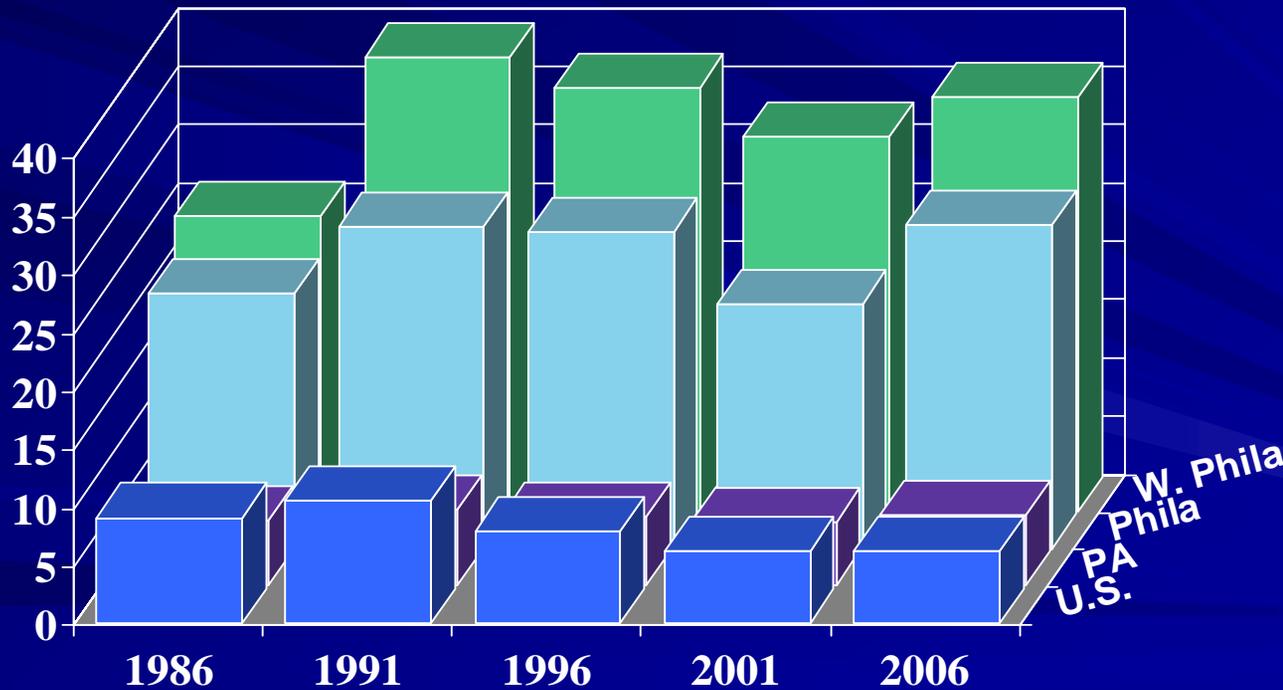
Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics

Philadelphia Births Poor Prenatal Care and Low Birthweight



Homicide Rates

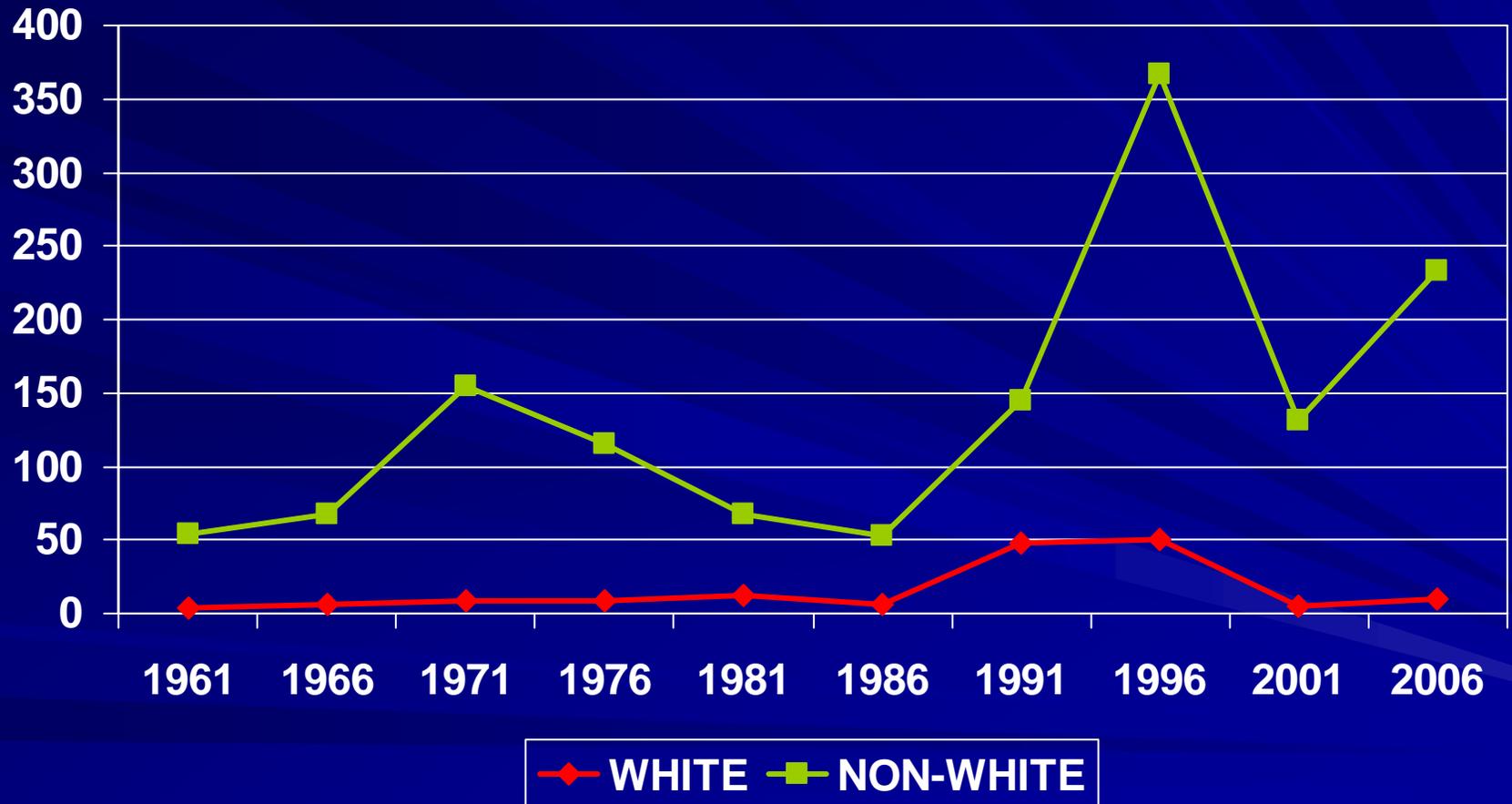
Deaths per 100,000 Population



Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics

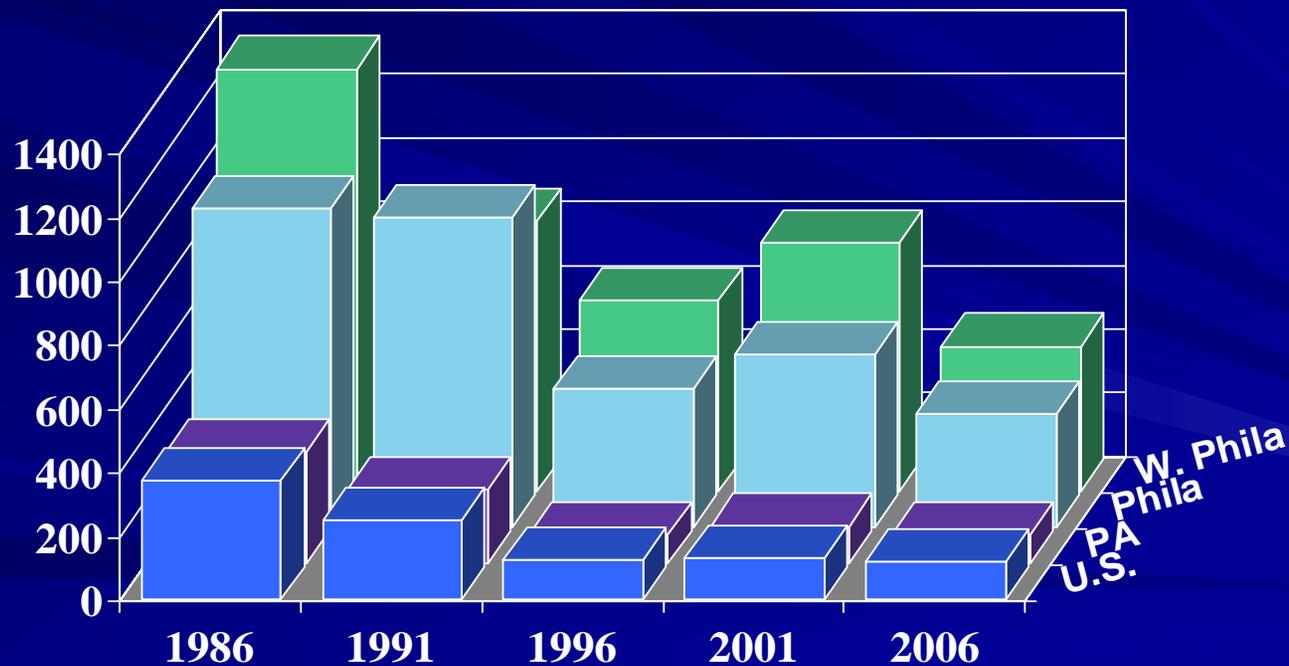
Philadelphia, 1961-2006

Homicide, 15-19 Year Old Males



Gonorrhea Rates

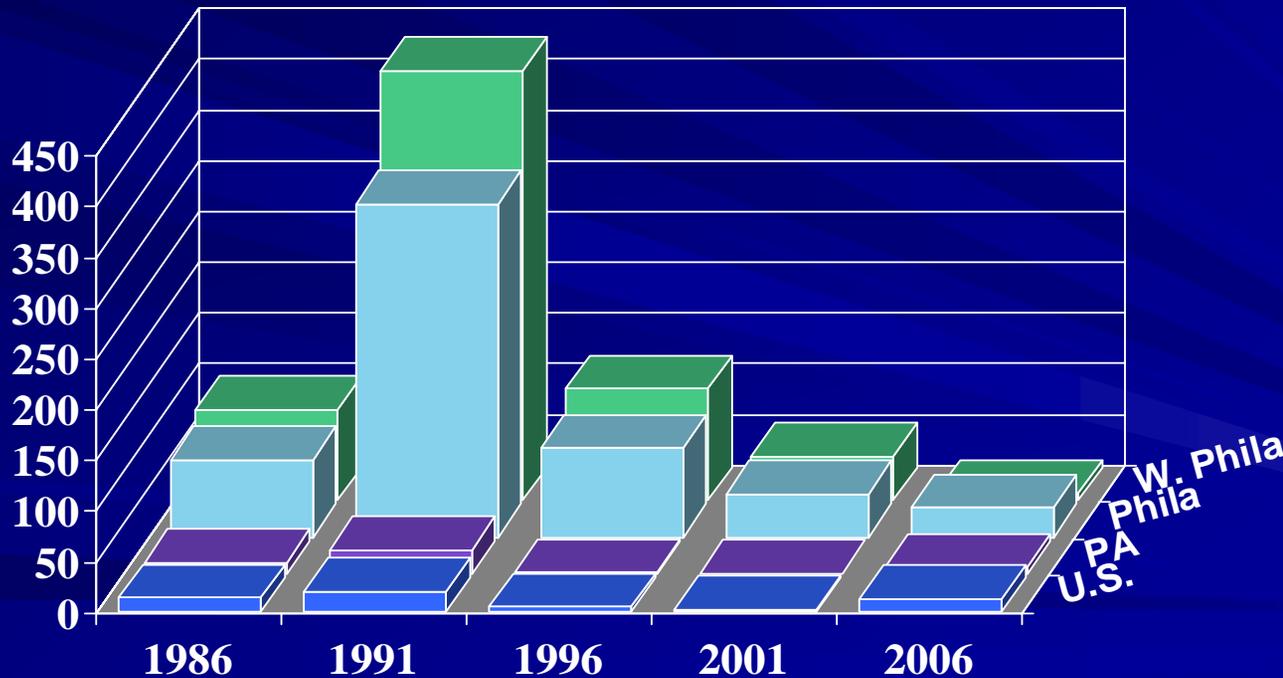
Reported cases per 100,000 population



Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics

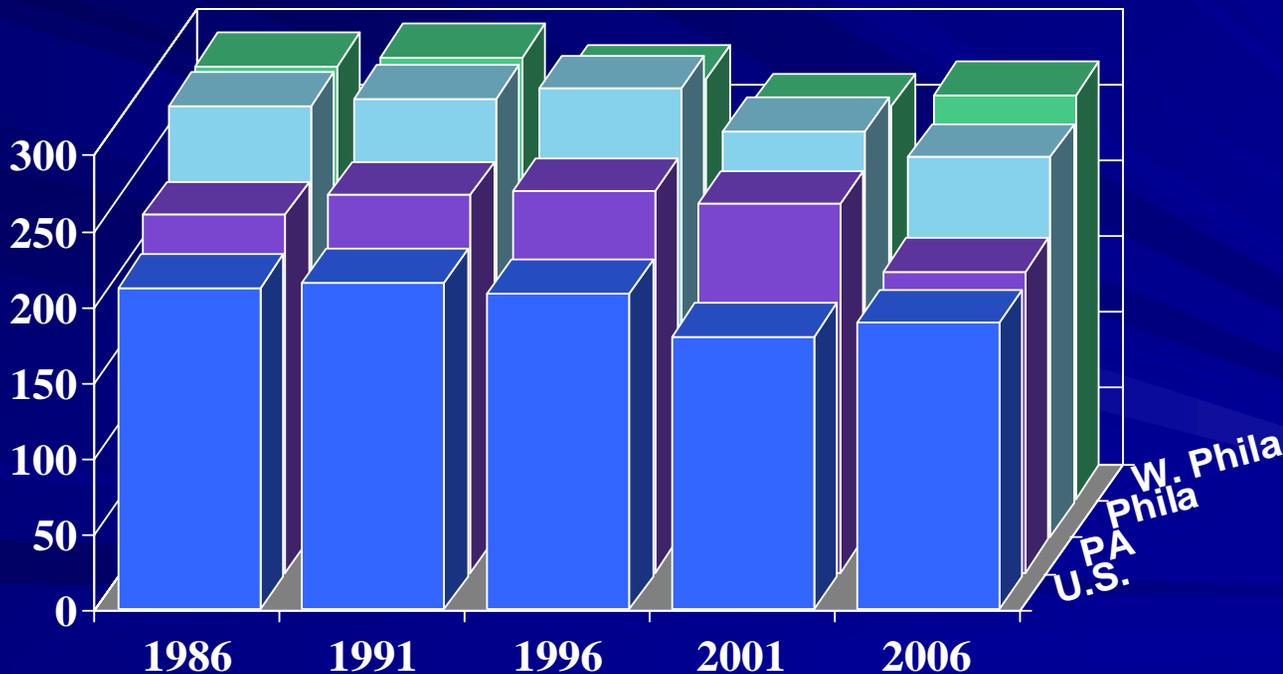
Syphilis Rates

Reported Cases per 100,000 population



Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics

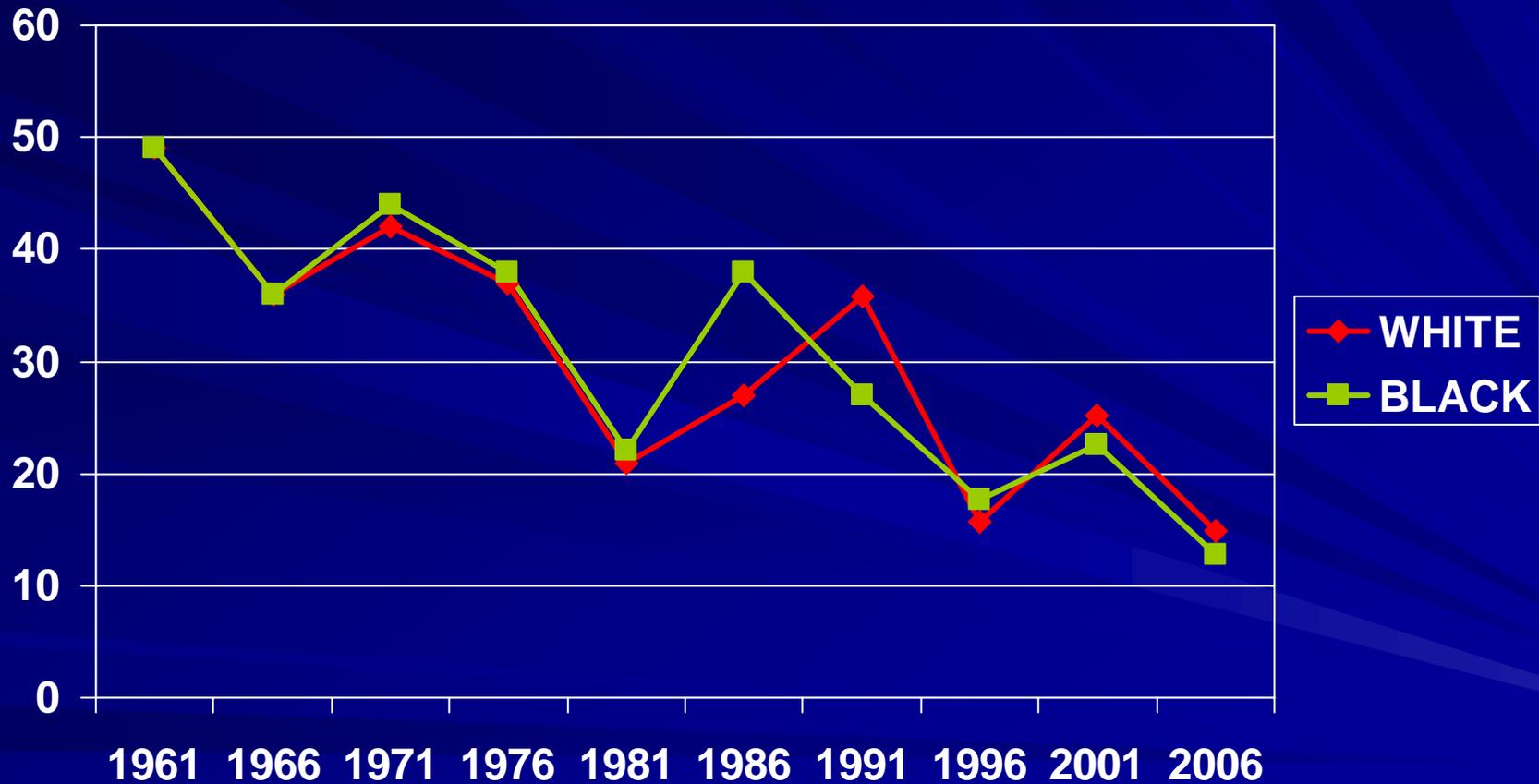
Malignant Neoplasms Deaths per 100,000 Population



Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics

Philadelphia, 1961-2006

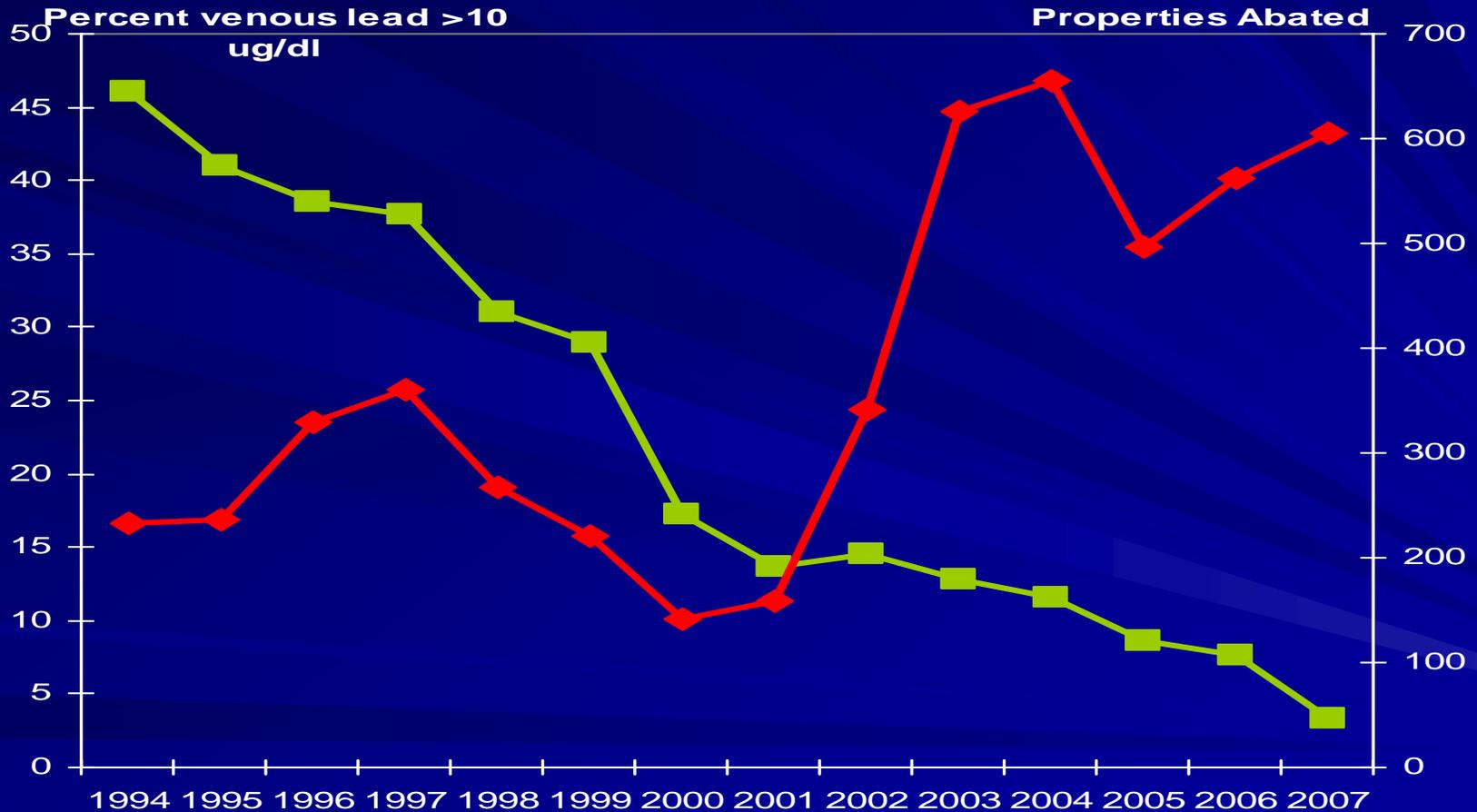
Child Mortality, Ages 5-9 Years



A photograph of a family of four, including a mother, a father, and two young children, all smiling and embracing each other. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark grey filter. The word "Progress" is written in a white, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

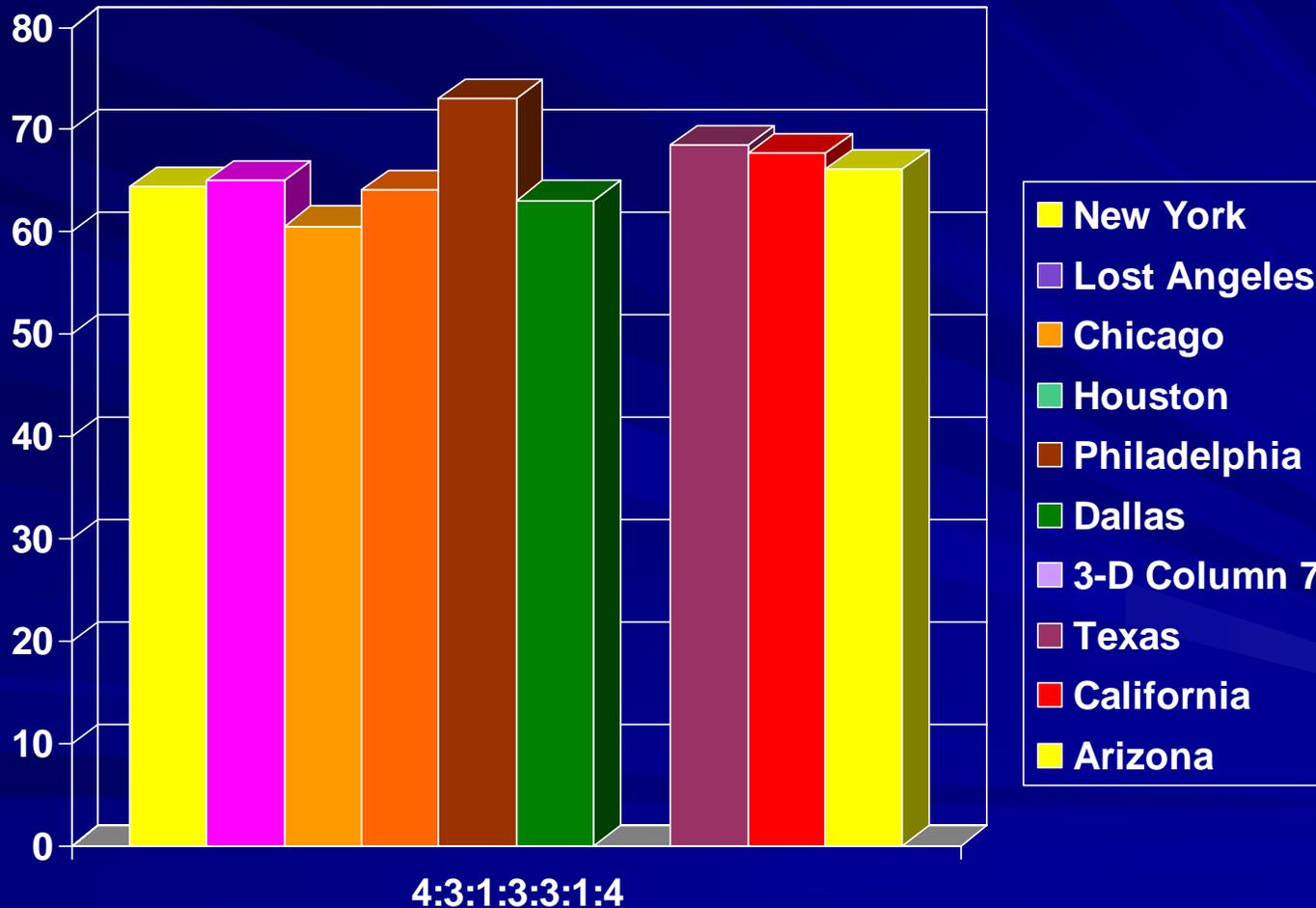
Progress

Philadelphia Lead Poisoning



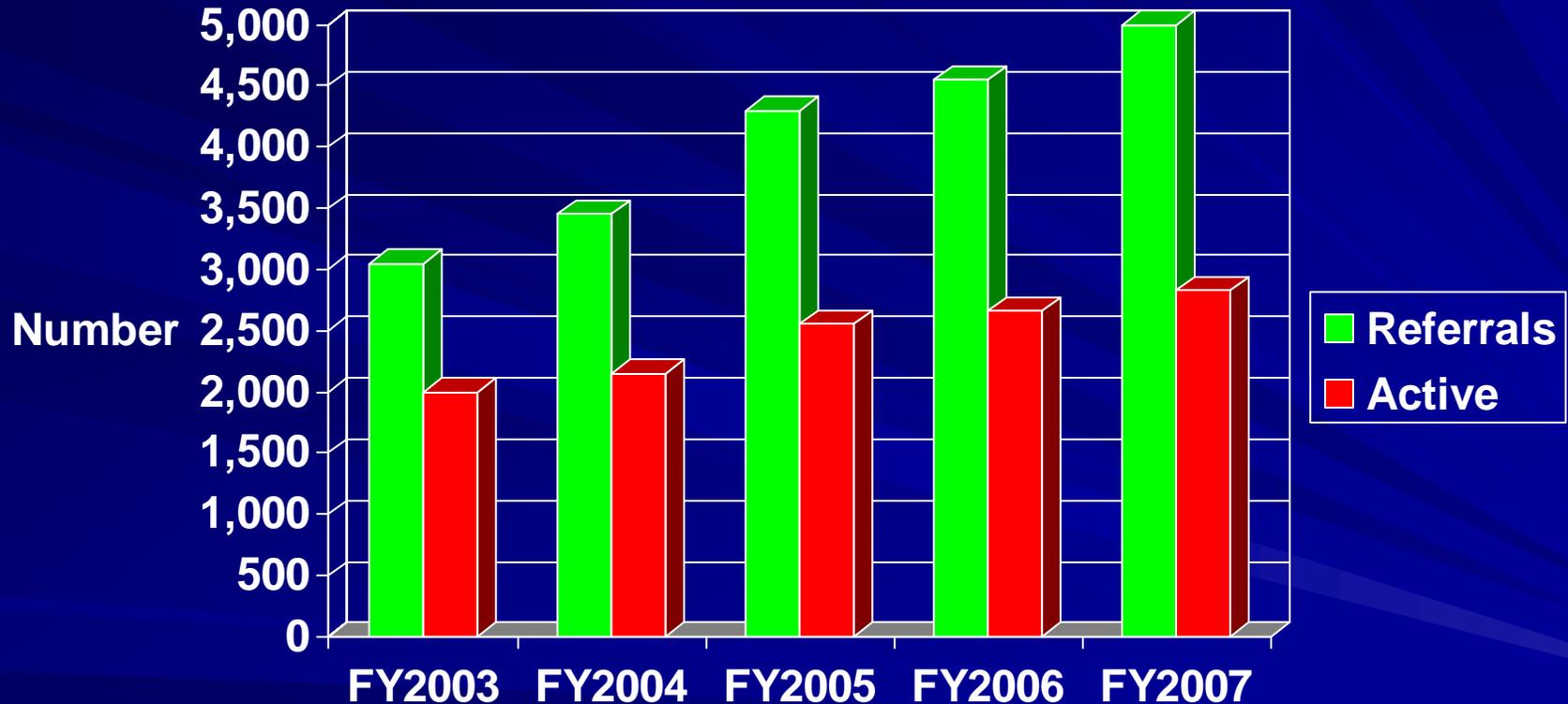
Source: City of Philadelphia, Vital Statistics Reports: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Statistics

Completed Early Childhood Immunization U.S. Cities and States, 2007



Source: Centers for Disease Control, US National Immunization Survey

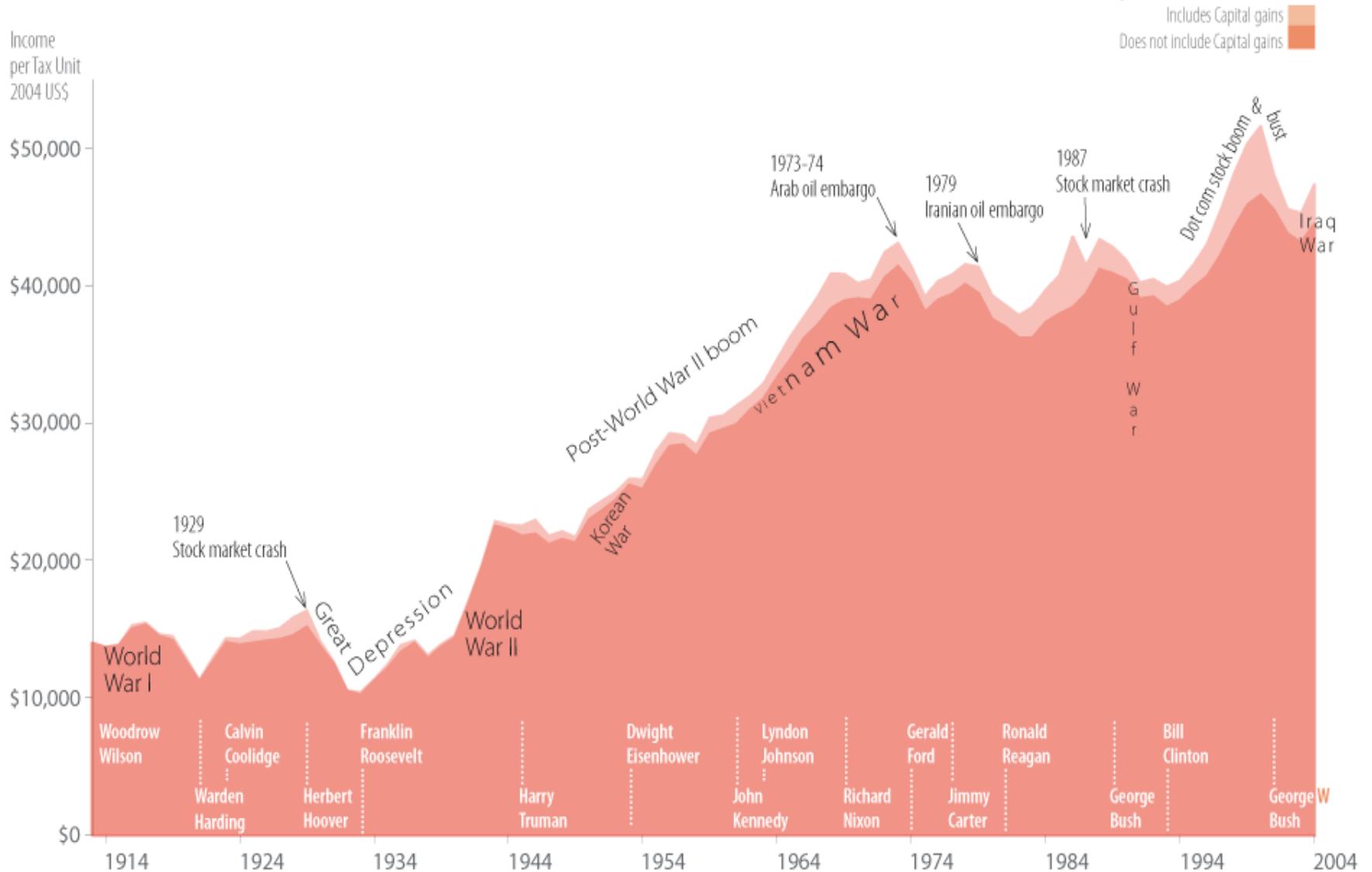
Infant/Toddler Early Intervention



Economic Crisis



U.S. Average Income Over the Past Century

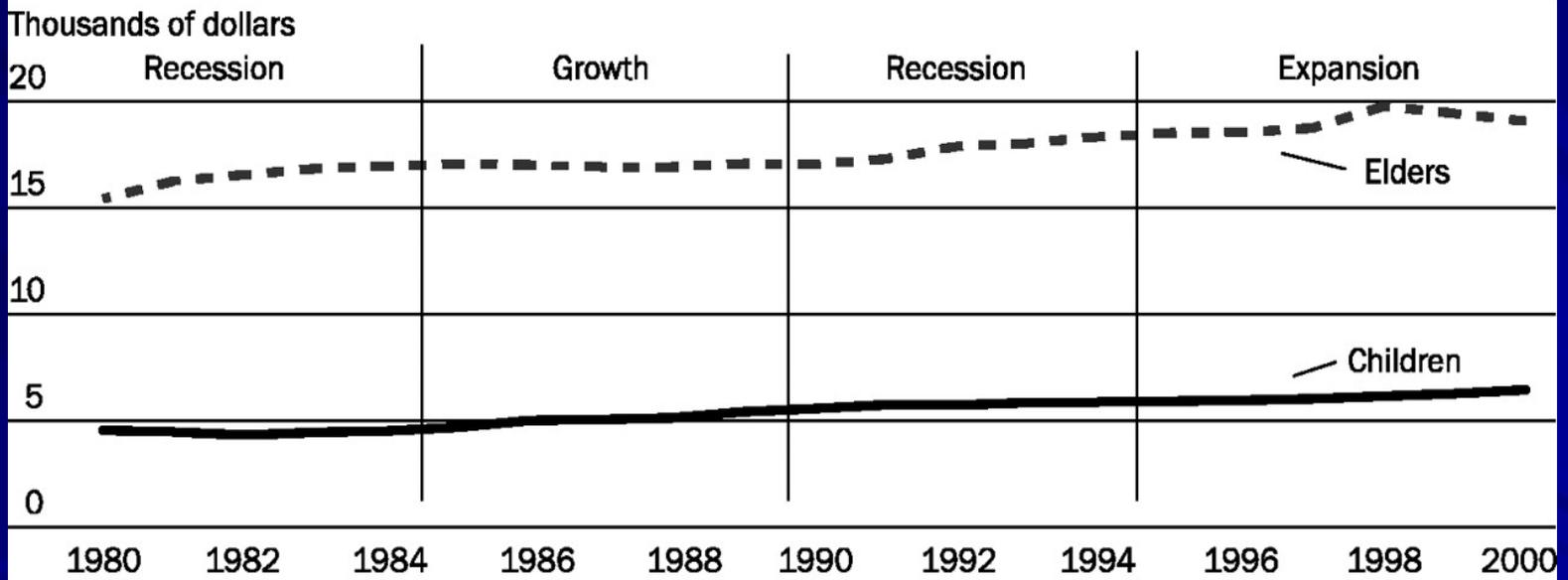


Average Income Prof. Emmanuel Saez's Web site, University of California, Berkeley, <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/~saez/TabFig2004prel.xls> (accessed August 25, 2006)

Differential Spending on Children

EXHIBIT 5

Per Capita Social Welfare Spending On Children And Elders, 1980–2000



SOURCES: Authors' analysis of data on a variety of social welfare components. See Exhibit 3 sources and an online appendix, content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/content/full/23/5/131/DC1, for full bibliographic details.

NOTES: Changes in per capita spending for each time interval are presented in 2000 constant dollars. Changes in per capita spending were calculated as $A - B$, where A is per capita spending in year 2 and B is per capita spending in year 1.

Source: Pati S, Keren R, Alessandrini EA, Schwarz DF, *Generational Differences In U.S. Public Spending, 1980-2000, Health Affairs, Vol 23, Issue 5, 131-141.*

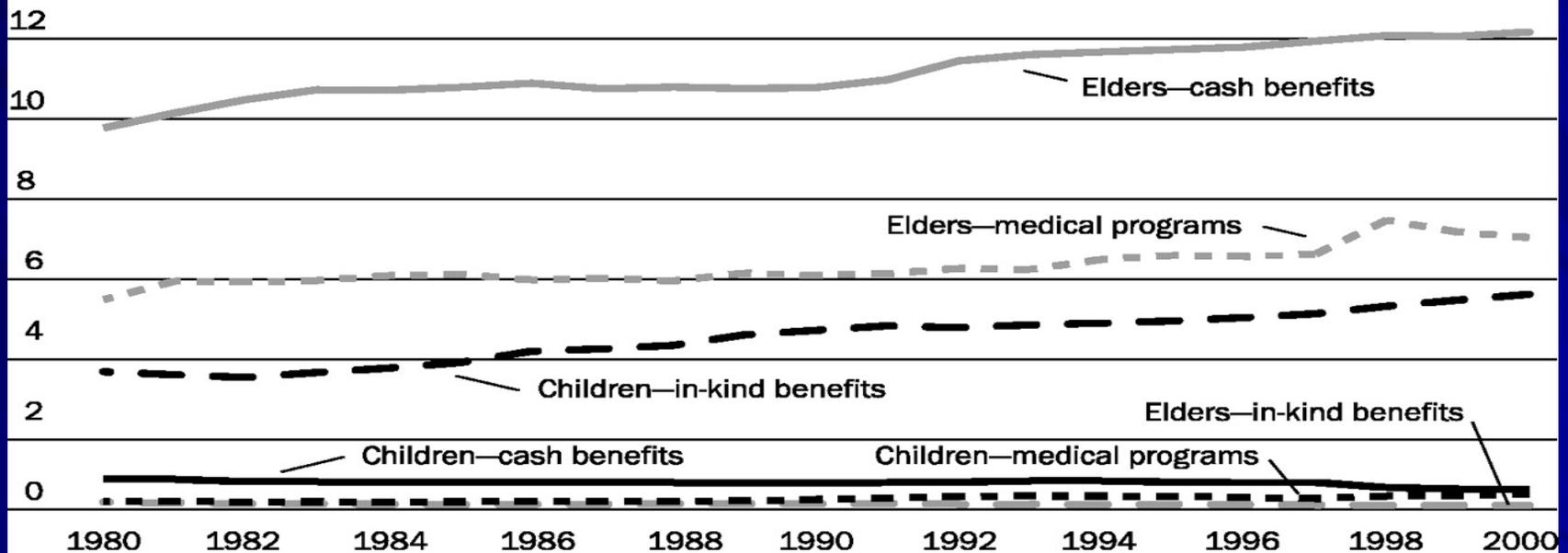
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Differential Spending on Children

EXHIBIT 6

Trends In Per Capita Public Spending On Children And Elders, 1980–2000

Thousands of constant 2000 dollars



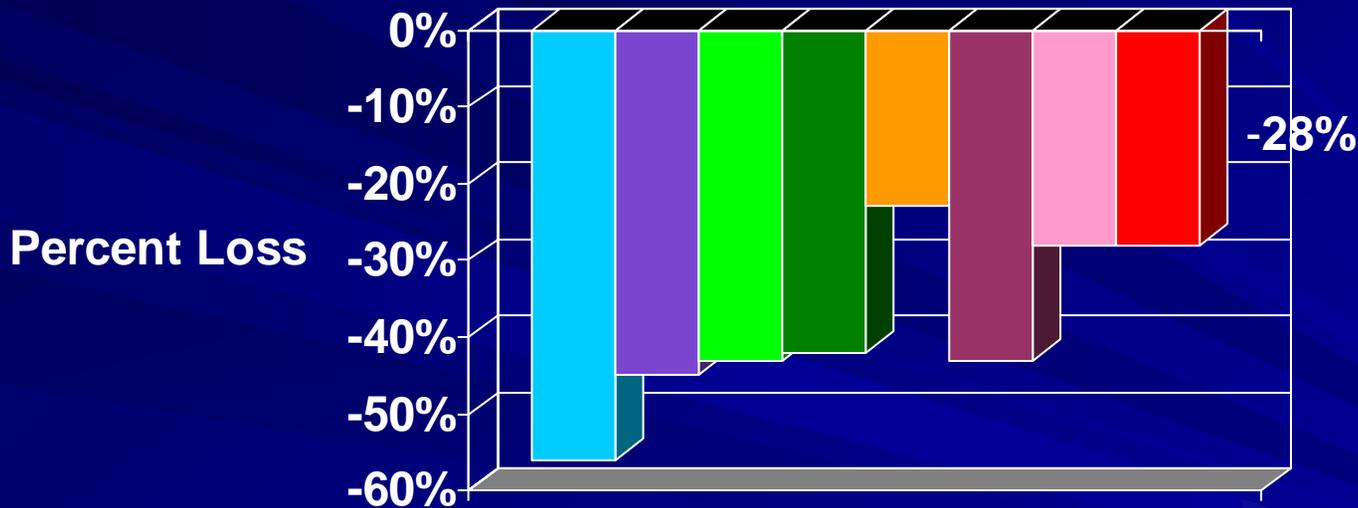
SOURCE: Authors' analysis of data on a variety of social welfare components. See Exhibit 3 sources and an online appendix, content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/content/full/23/5/131/DC1, for full bibliographic details.

NOTES: Cash benefits include Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, railroad retirement, veterans' pensions, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and emergency assistance. In-kind benefits include education, food assistance, Older Americans Act, child welfare, and maternal and child health programs. Medical programs include Medicare, Medicaid, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Source: Pati S, Keren R, Alessandrini EA, Schwarz DF, Generational Differences In U.S. Public Spending, 1980-2000, Health Affairs, Vol 23, Issue 5, 131-141.

Worldwide Stock Market Declines

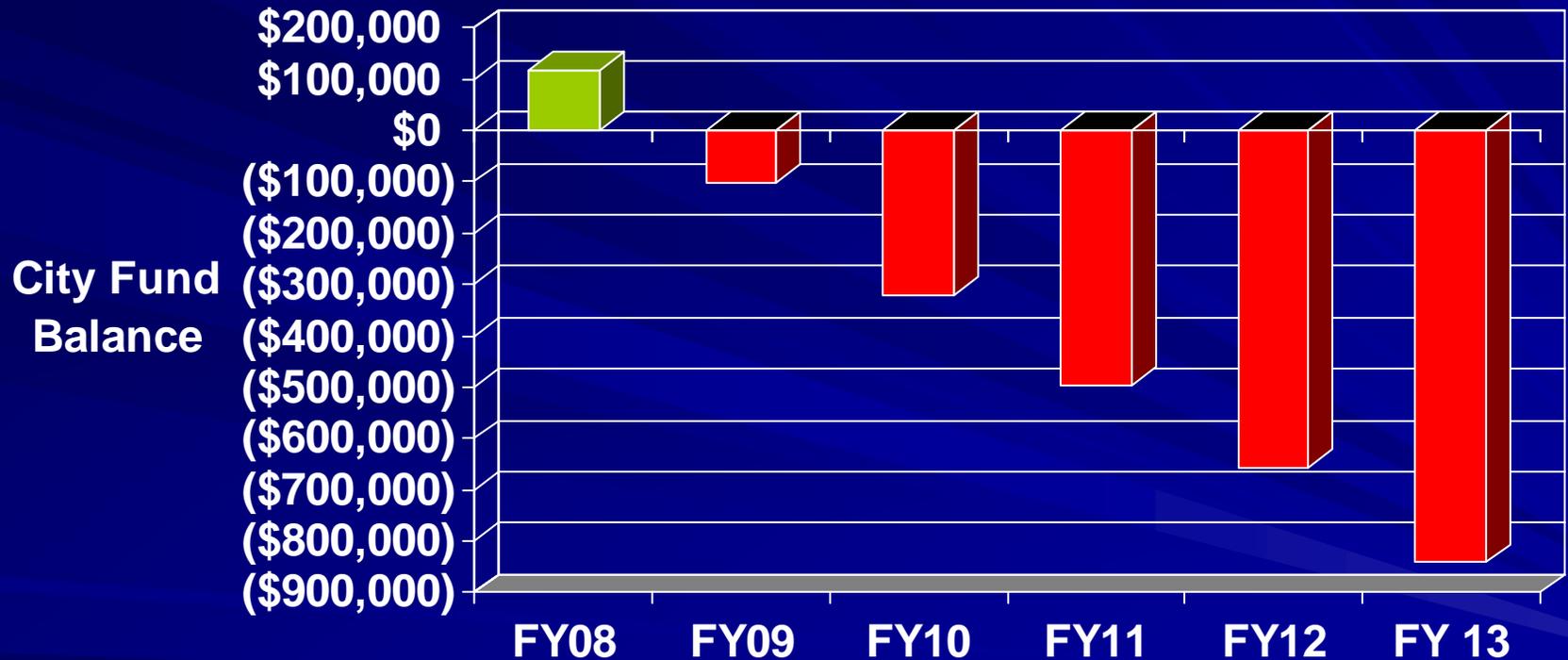
August 1 – October 24, 2008



Buenos Aires	Hong Kong	Tokyo	Paris
Zurich	Cairo	Tel Aviv	New York

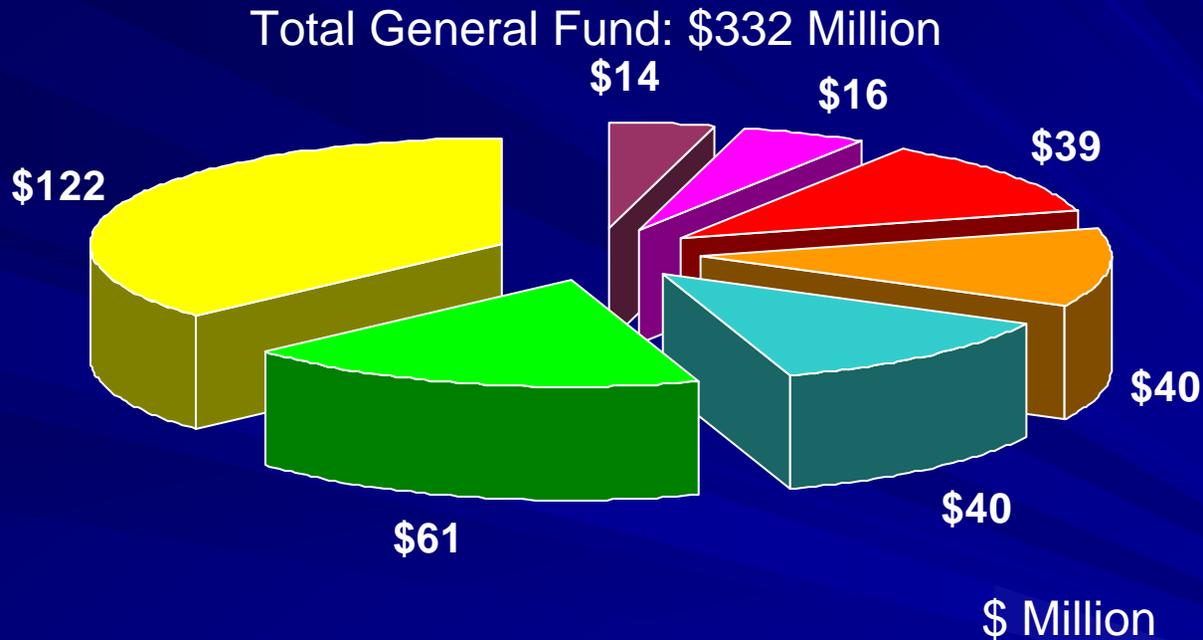
Philadelphia Financial Projections

October, 2008



Health and Opportunity Budgets

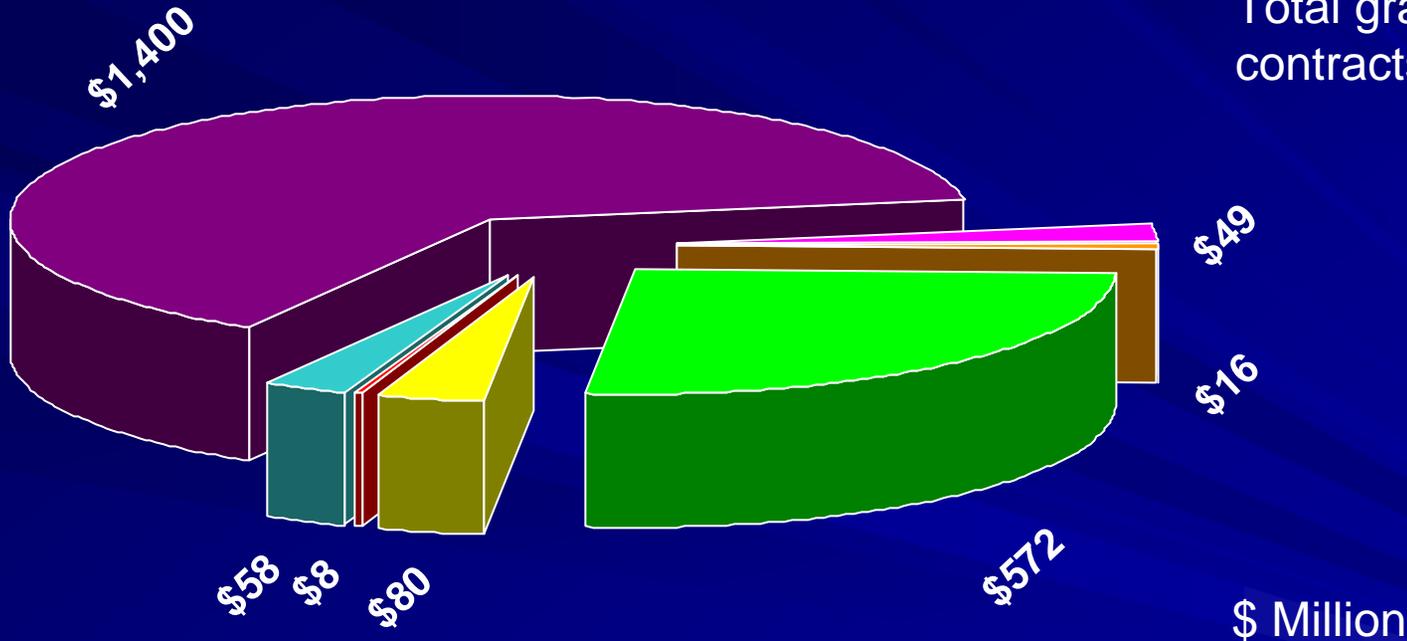
Council-Approved, General Fund, FY09



Health and Opportunity Budgets

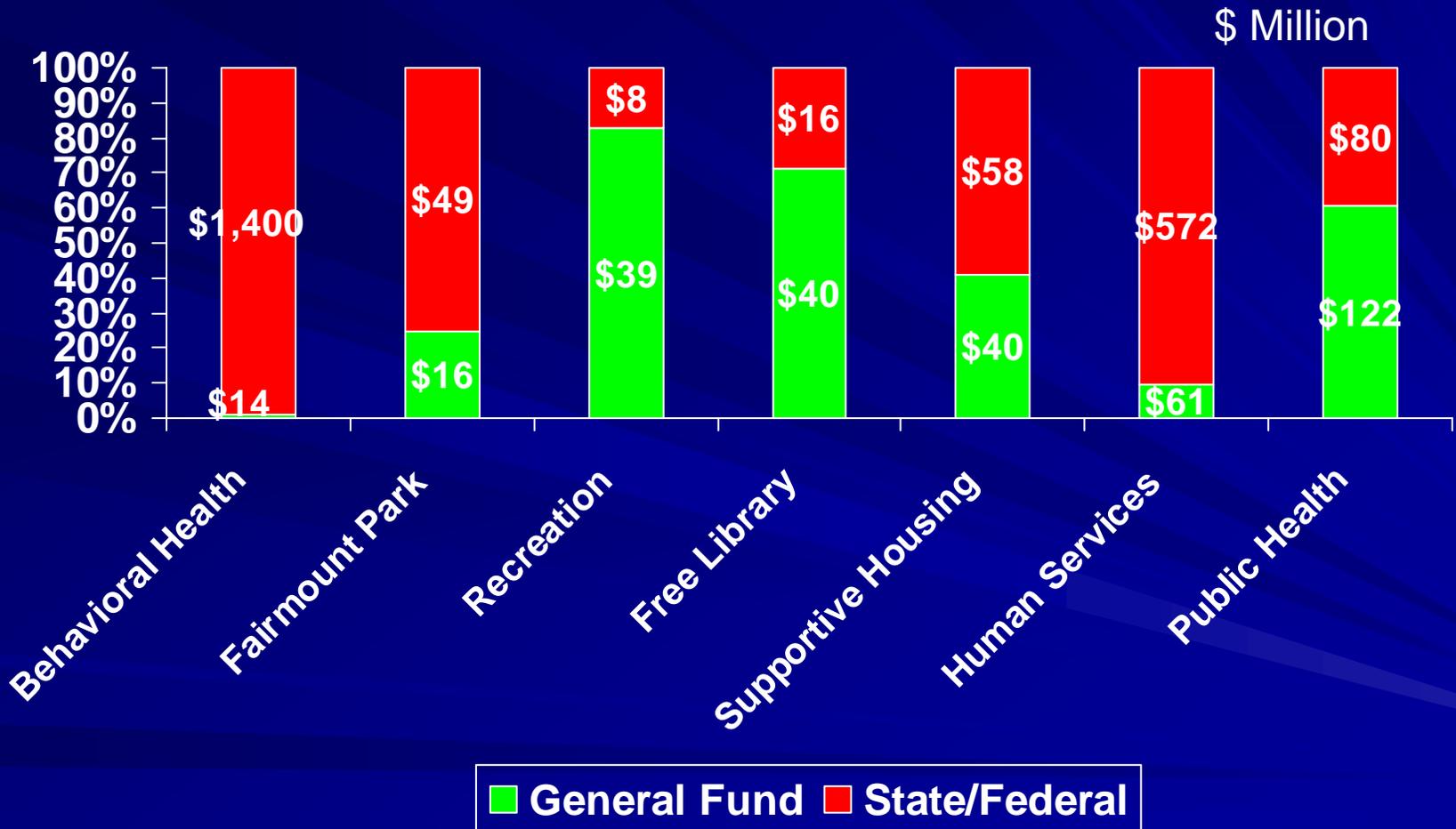
Council-Approved, Grants and Contracts, FY09

Total grants and contracts: \$2.183 Billion



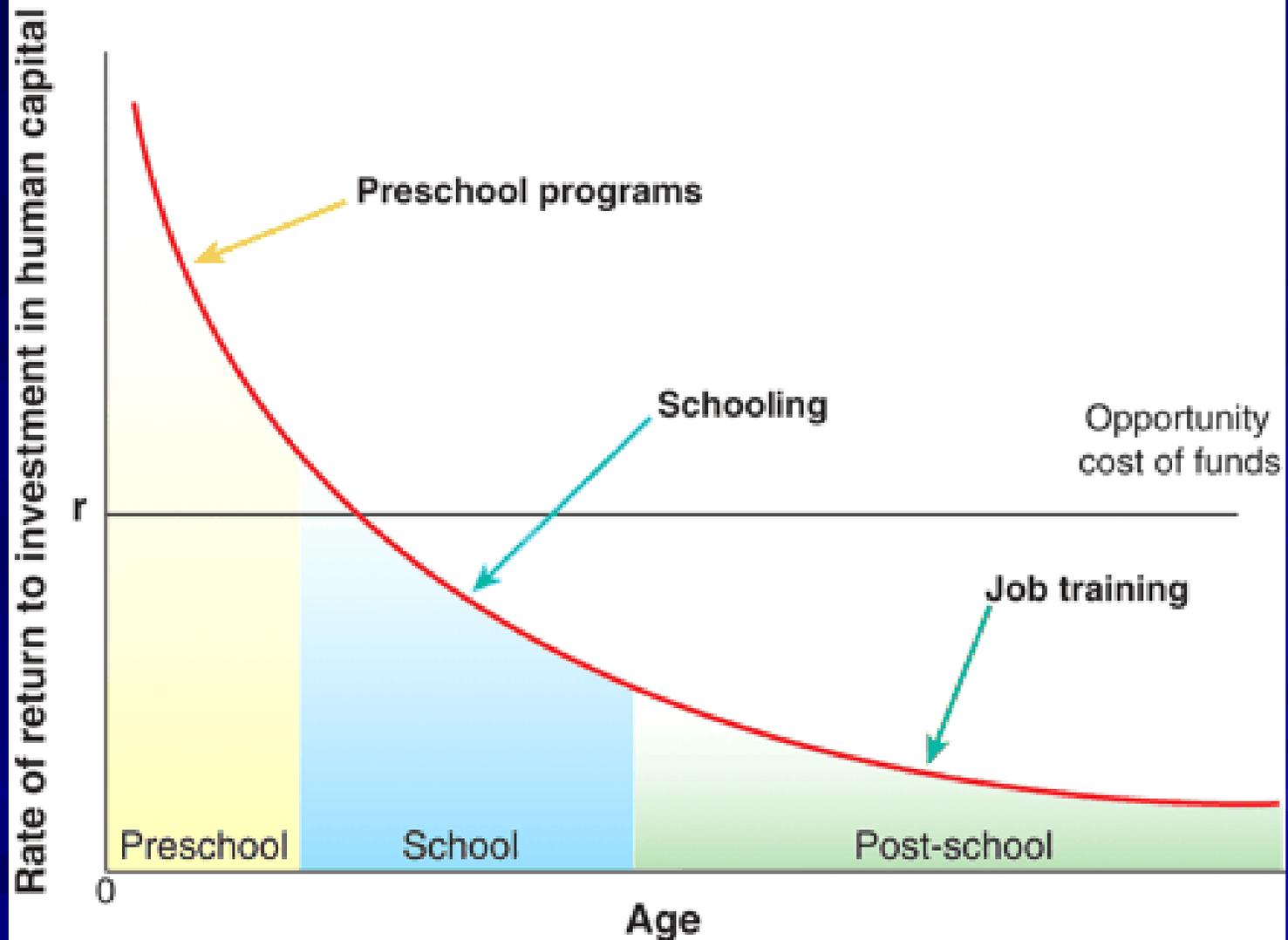
Health and Opportunity Budgets

General Fund vs. State/Federal, FY09



Source: City of Philadelphia, Budget, FY 2009.

Rates of return to human capital investment



Department of Public Health

■ Access to health care for all

- Medical home
- Prescription services
- Prenatal care
- Behavioral health care
- Health insurance
- Health information availability

■ Healthy homes/neighborhoods

- Animal control
- Vector control
- Maternal, child, family health
- Chronic disease prevention

■ Death investigation

- Co-sleeping
- Fatality reviews

■ Nutrition and food plan

- Food safety
- Smoking ban
- Trans-fat ban
- Nutrition labeling
- Obesity and food security

■ Disease Control

■ HIV Prevention and Care

■ Air quality

■ Health planning

■ PNH/Riverview

■ Board of Health

Continuum of Prevention

Primary Prevention
for all

- Immunization
- Food quality
- Air quality management
- Ambulatory health

Secondary
Prevention for
those at risk

- Lead poisoning prevention
- STD screening
- Targeted home visiting
- Ambulatory health

Tertiary
Prevention for
those affected

- TB control
- Philadelphia Nursing Home
- Vector Control
- Ambulatory health

Health and Opportunity

Operating Principles

- Service delivery in a context of prevention
- Family-focused interventions to promote child and community well-being
- Best-practices
- Community-partnered
- Emphasis on cost-effective programming
- Cross-agency collaboration
- Live within a budget

Key Outcomes

- Every child will enter kindergarten ready to learn through investment in families
- Every 18 year-old will graduate from high school
- Every senior will feel safe at home
- Every Philadelphian will have a home

