2015 Community Health Assessment (CHA)
Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia Department of Public Health
September 2015
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Community Health Assessment (CHA)

The CHA is a systematic assessment of population health in Philadelphia, highlighting key public health challenges and assets and informing local public health programs, policies, and partnerships.

The CHA includes indicators reflecting health behaviors, health conditions, health care factors, and social and environmental determinants of health.
Determinants of health and their contribution to premature death

CHA overview

- First published in 2014
  - This is the first annual update (2015)

- 16 key public health issues
  - 60+ indicators
  - Informed by Healthy People 2020, RWJF County Health Rankings

- Data sources
  - Philadelphia Department of Public Health
  - School District of Philadelphia
  - Southeastern PA Household Health Survey
  - PA Department of Health
  - 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 updates since 2014

- One to two additional years of U.S. Census data
- One to two additional years of Philadelphia Department of Public Health (PDPH) surveillance data on birth and deaths, communicable disease, chronic disease, and environmental health
- Additional round of data from the Southeastern PA Household Health Survey (2014-15) on health behaviors, chronic conditions, and access to care

- New indicators
  - HIV retention in care, viral suppression
  - Cancer mortality
  - Opioid-related deaths

- New sections
  - Data sources
  - Data definitions
CHA data notes

- Data are presented in 4 ways:
  1) Comparing Philadelphia data to other large cities/counties
     - For Philadelphia, we sometimes report two data points: one taken from a local data source and another taken from a national data source.
     - Data are not always available at the city level for cities other than Philadelphia. Therefore, county-level data are sometime presented.
     - In the case of New York City, we report on 2 of its 5 boroughs, each of which is a county. We chose Bronx County because it is the poorest and Kings County because it is the most populous.
  2) Looking at Philadelphia data over time, from 2000 to the present
  3) Analyzing the latest year of Philadelphia data by race/ethnicity
  4) Analyzing the latest year of Philadelphia data by planning districts
     - Philadelphia has 18 Planning Districts, representing distinct economic, geographic, and social units
     - http://phila2035.org/home-page/district/

- Data on one topic may come from multiple sources depending on the type of presentation (as described above)

- PDPH publishes other data reports and analyses, which can be found at:
  - https://hip.phila.gov/
Race/ethnicity

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Race/ethnicity

Race and ethnicity data include non-Hispanics only.

White 36.9%
Black 42.2%
Other 2.4%
Hispanic 12.3%
Asian 6.3%

Citywide

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

- High school graduation
- Completion of some college
- Unemployment
- Poverty, adult and child

- Premature death
- Life expectancy, male and female
- Self-reported health

- Smoking, adult and teen
- Smoking-related deaths
- Secondhand smoke exposure

- Child obesity
- SSB consumption, adult and teen

- Premature CVD death

- New HIV diagnoses
- Retention in HIV care
- HIV viral suppression
- Teen birth rate
- Teen sexual activity
- Teen chlamydia and gonorrhea rates

- Low birth weight
- Late or no prenatal care
- 5+ births
- Breastfeeding initiation

- Child mortality
- Child immunizations
- Elevated lead levels

- Uninsurance, adult and child
- Forgoing needed care
- Child dental care
- Preventable hospitalizations

- Colon cancer screening
- HPV vaccination

- Food safety
- Air quality
- Rat complaints

- Violent crime

- Teens considering suicide

- Healthy food access
Indicators worsening over time

- 3rd-grade reading proficiency
- Adult obesity
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Teen condom use
- Teen birth control use
- Child asthma hospitalizations
- Adult with diagnosed mental health conditions
Indicators with no clear trend over time

- Children in single parent households
- Social capital
- Adult excessive drinking
- Teen excessive drinking
- Infant mortality
- HIV testing
- Homicide
- Suicide
- Opioid-related deaths
- Pedestrian & bicycle crashes
- Access to recreational facilities
Racial disparities: indicators for which black Philadelphians have the poorest health outcomes

- 3rd-grade reading proficiency
- Premature death
- Life expectancy, male and female
- Adult smoking
- Smoking-related deaths
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- 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
- Elevated lead levels
- Child mortality
- Preventable hospitalizations
- Children receiving dental care
- Cancer mortality
- Homicide
- Opioid-related deaths
- Healthy food access
Racial disparities: Indicators for which Hispanics, Asians, and whites have the poorest health outcomes

**Hispanics**
- High school graduation
- Completion of some college
- Unemployment
- Poverty

- Self-reported health
- Child obesity, boys and girls
- Adult SSB consumption

- Teen births
- Breastfeeding initiation

- Uninsurance, adult and child
- Forgoing care due to cost
- Colon cancer screening

- Adult mental health
- Access to parks

**Whites**
- Teen smoking
- Excessive drinking, adult and teen

- Child immunizations (tied with Asians)
- HPV vaccination

- Breast cancer screening
- Suicide mortality
- Teens considering suicide
- Opioid-related deaths

**Asians**
- Social capital

- HIV testing
- HIV retention in care
- HIV viral suppression

- Child immunizations (tied with Whites)
Geographic disparities: planning districts with the poorest health outcomes

**Lower North**
- Life expectancy (females), premature death
- Self-reported health
- Poverty, children in single-parent homes
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- Premature CVD deaths
- New HIV diagnoses
- Infant mortality
- Late or no prenatal care
- Breastfeeding initiation
- Child mortality
- Cancer mortality

**River Wards**
- Childhood obesity
- Uninsurance, forgo care due to cost
- Colon cancer screening
- Adult mental health

**West**
- Life expectancy (males)
- Adult smoking
- Teen gonorrhea and chlamydia
- Food safety

**Lower Southwest**
- Adult obesity
- Hypertension
- Access to recreational facilities

North
- Completion of some college
- Unemployment
- Child poverty
- Adult sugary drink consumption
- Teen births
- Child asthma hospitalizations
- Bike and pedestrian accidents
- Rat complaints
- Homicides
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

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

Source: School District of Philadelphia
Advanced or proficient reading skills in 3rd grade

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
On-time high school graduation

Source: School District of Philadelphia
On-time high school graduation rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Black, non-Hispanic</th>
<th>White, non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian, non-Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduation Rate</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years of age

Source: US Census / American Communities Survey
Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years of age

Source: US Census \ American Community Survey, 2009-2013
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
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Unemployment, ≥16 years of age

![Unemployment Graph]

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Unemployment, ≥16 years of age

Total population: 15.1%
Black*: 19.7%
White*: 11.2%
Hispanic: 20.2%
Asian*: 10.2%

Source: US Census \ American Community Survey, 2009-2013
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Unemployment rate for civilian population in labor force
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Correction made on 1/11/16.

Source: US Census / American Community Survey
Income below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level
Living in poverty

Source: US Census \ American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Income below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Children living in poverty, <18 years of age

Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

Correction made on 1/11/16.
Children living in poverty, <18 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian*</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census \ American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Ratio of income in 2013 to poverty level, under 1.00
*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Children in single-parent households, <18 years of age

2006: 59.2%
2007: 55.0%
2008: 57.6%
2009: 55.9%
2010: 58.9%
2011: 58.1%
2012: 60.5%
2013: 58.2%

Source: US Census / American Communities Survey

Correction made on 1/11/16.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Social capital

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Reporting “yes” to people in neighborhood have worked together to improve it, ≥18 years of age
SUMMARY MEASURES

Premature death
Life expectancy
Self-reported health status
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

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

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Years of potential life lost to age 75, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population, Philadelphia
Years of potential life lost to age 75, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000
Life expectancy in years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Life expectancy in years, male

- Total population: 72.3
- Black, non-Hispanic: 69.0
- White, non-Hispanic: 74.9
- Hispanic: 74.6
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 87.8

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Life expectancy in years, female

- Total population: 79.3
- Black, non-Hispanic: 77.4
- White, non-Hispanic: 80.5
- Hispanic: 84.7
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 91.8

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014-15
Poor or fair health

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years
Poor or fair health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Self-reported poor or fair health status, ≥18 years of age
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

Adult smoking
Teen smoking
Smoking-attributable mortality
Home secondhand smoke exposure
Adult excessive drinking
Teen excessive drinking
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014-15
Adult smoking prevalence

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adult smoking prevalence

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Teen smoking prevalence, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days
Teen smoking prevalence, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
Smoked cigarettes on at least one day in past 30 days
Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000

Age-adjusted rate of deaths attributable to smoking per 100,000 adults 35 years and older
Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>265.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>289.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>264.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<20 deaths


Age-adjusted rate of deaths attributable to smoking per 100,000 adults 35 years and older
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Age-adjusted per 100,000
Secondhand smoke exposure at home among children

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Households with children and an adult who smokes in the home
Secondhand smoke exposure at home among children

- Total population: 13.7%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 15.2%
- White, non-Hispanic: 13.1%
- Hispanic: 10.7%
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 0.0%

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
Households with children and an adult who smokes in the home
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Household with children and an adult who smokes in the home
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adult excessive drinking

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
5+ drinks for men or 4+ drinks for women on at least one occasion in last 30 days
Adult excessive drinking

- Total population: 18.7%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 14.2%
- White, non-Hispanic: 25.8%
- Hispanic: 22.1%
- Asian, non-Hispanic*: N/A

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
5+ drinks for men or 4+ drinks for women on at least one occasion in last 30 days
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
4+ drinks on at least one occasion in past 30 days
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Teen excessive drinking, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in past 30 days
Teen excessive drinking, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
5+ drinks on at least one occasion in past 30 days
OBESITY

Teen/child obesity
Adult obesity
Adult sugary drink consumption
Teen sugary drink consumption
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years of age

Source: School District of Philadelphia
Child obesity prevalence, male, 5-18 years of age

- Total population: 20.1%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 18.4%
- White, non-Hispanic: 20.8%
- Hispanic: 25.9%
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 16.4%

Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013
Child obesity prevalence, female, 5-18 years of age

- Total population: 20.5%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 22.2%
- White, non-Hispanic: 17.7%
- Hispanic: 23.0%
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 8.8%

Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013
Data were not available by planning district and are instead displayed by zip code.
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adult obesity prevalence

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adult obesity prevalence

- Total population: 33.3%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 40.1%
- White, non-Hispanic: 29.3%
- Hispanic: 32.1%
- Asian, non-Hispanic*: 9.8%

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Black, non-Hispanic</th>
<th>White, non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian, non-Hispanic*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Teens drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Teens drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily, 9th-12th grade

- Total population: 23.7%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 26.4%
- White, non-Hispanic: 22.8%
- Hispanic: 25.2%
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 5.2%

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Premature cardiovascular mortality
Adult hypertension
Adult diabetes
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Premature cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Deaths due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65, age-adjusted per 100,000
Premature cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>69.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>&lt;20 deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deaths due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65, age-adjusted per 100,000
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Deaths due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65, age-adjusted per 100,000
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adult hypertension prevalence

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adult hypertension prevalence

- Total population: 38.2%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 48.0%
- White, non-Hispanic: 33.9%
- Hispanic: 31.7%
- Asian, non-Hispanic*: 11.7%

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adult diabetes prevalence

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adult diabetes prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

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

New HIV diagnoses
HIV transmission route
Retention in care
Viral suppression
Adult HIV screening
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
New HIV diagnoses per 100,000

Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
New HIV diagnoses per 100,000

- Total population: 44.2
- Black, non-Hispanic: 77.6
- White, non-Hispanic: 12.6
- Hispanic: 43.2
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 13.6

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

New HIV diagnoses by transmission category

Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
New HIV diagnoses by transmission category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male-to-male sexual contact</th>
<th>Heterosexual contact</th>
<th>Injection drug use</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New HIV diagnoses by transmission category

HIV transmission category
- Male-to-male sexual contact
- Heterosexual contact
- Injection drug use
- Other
- Too few HIV cases
- Non-residential area

Retention in HIV/AIDS care

Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Evidence of two CD4 counts and/or viral loads within the calendar year that are at least 90 days apart
Retention in HIV/AIDS care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence of two CD4 counts and/or viral loads within the calendar year that are at least 90 days apart
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Evidence of 2 CD4 counts and/or viral loads within the calendar year that are at least 90 days apart
Viral suppression

Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Having a viral load of <200 on the last reported viral load during a calendar year; by default, persons without a viral load are classified as not being suppressed
Viral suppression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Having a viral load of <200 on the last reported viral load during a calendar year; by default, persons without a viral load are classified as not being suppressed.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Having a viral load of <200 on the last reported viral load during a calendar year; by default, persons without a viral load are classified as not being suppressed.
Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
TEEN SEXUAL HEALTH

 Teens who are sexually active
   Condom use
   Birth control use
   Teen births
   Chlamydia rate
   Gonorrhea rate
Teens who are sexually active, 9th - 12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data not available for 2005
Teens who are sexually active, 9th - 12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
*Dallas figure from 2011
Teens who used condom with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data not available for 2005
Teens who used condom with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data not available for 2005
Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade

79.2%  76.0%

Total population  Black, non-Hispanic  White, non-Hispanic  Hispanic  Asian, non-Hispanic

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years of age

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years of age

- Total population: 47.2
- Black, non-Hispanic: 59.3
- White, non-Hispanic: 14.7
- Hispanic: 76.5
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 10.6

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

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

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Teen chlamydia cases, 15-19 years of age

- Total population: 6,992
- Black, non-Hispanic: 3,526
- White, non-Hispanic: 161
- Hispanic: 584
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 68

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013

Many cases missing race/ethnicity data
Numbers represent total cases not a rate.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years of age

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Teen gonorrhea cases, 15-19 years of age

- Total population: 1,672
- Black, non-Hispanic: 926
- White, non-Hispanic: 29
- Hispanic: 109
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 16

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
Many cases missing race/ethnicity data
Numbers represent total cases not a rate.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Infant mortality rate
Low birth weight
5+ births
Prenatal care
Breastfeeding initiation
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Public Health
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Low birth weight births

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
<2,500 grams
Low birth weight births

<2,500 grams
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

<2,500 grams
Birth parity - 5 or more births

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Percentage of births that are the 5th or higher order birth for the mother
Birth parity - 5 or more births

- Total population: 5.9%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 8.1%
- White, non-Hispanic: 2.7%
- Hispanic: 6.3%
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 2.7%

Percentage of births that are the 5th or higher order birth for the mother
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Percentage of births which are the 5th or higher order birth for the mother
Late or no prenatal care

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Prenatal care beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all
Late or no prenatal care

Prenatal care beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Prenatal care beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all
Breastfeeding initiation

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Breastfeeding initiation

Total population: 66.7%
Black, non-Hispanic: 63.5%
White, non-Hispanic: 73.7%
Hispanic: 61.9%
Asian, non-Hispanic: 75.6%

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

CHILD HEALTH

Immunizations
Asthma hospitalizations
Elevated lead levels
Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents
Child mortality
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

*Local source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)
Children up to date on immunizations, 19-35 months of age

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
4:3:1:3 (DTaP: IPV: MMR: Hib)
Children up to date on immunizations, 19-35 months of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>86.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)
Asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 children, <18 years of age

Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council
Numbers are for Philadelphia only
Asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 children, <18 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers are for Philadelphia only
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Elevated blood lead levels in children, 0-5 years of age

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
≥10 micrograms per deciliter; among children (0-5 years of age) tested
Elevated blood lead levels in children, 0-5 years of age

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public health, 2014
≥10 micrograms per deciliter; only initial level is counted; among children (0-5 years of age) tested
Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000 children, <20 years of age

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
Numbers are for Philadelphia only
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2013
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years of age

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years of age

- Total population: 78.6
- Black, non-Hispanic: 117.3
- White, non-Hispanic: 33.5
- Hispanic: 56.9
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 43.6

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

ACCESS TO CARE

Adults without health insurance
Children without health insurance
Adults covered by Medicaid
Adults forgoing needed care
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations
Children receiving dental care
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adults without insurance, 18-64 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults without insurance, 18-64 years of age

- Total population: 12.4%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 13.5%
- White, non-Hispanic: 7.3%
- Hispanic: 24.6%
- Asian, non-Hispanic*: 7.9%

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Children without insurance, <18 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalization rate per 100,000

Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council
Numbers are for Philadelphia only
Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75; see also http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=35186
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalization rate per 100,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>1,258.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>1,857.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>844.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>747.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>316.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Numbers are for Philadelphia only

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](http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=35186)
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75 years of age
Children with dental visit in past year, 3-17 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Children with dental visit in past year, 3-17 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
CANCER SCREENING AND PREVENTION

Cancer mortality
Colon cancer screening
Breast cancer screening
HPV vaccination
Cancer mortality per 100,000

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Cancer mortality per 100,000

- Total population: 206.8
- Black, non-Hispanic: 235.7
- White, non-Hispanic: 189.5
- Hispanic: 160.6
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 101.4

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>69.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>77.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years of age

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

*Estimates based on small sample sizes; interpret with caution
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Girls completing 3-dose HPV vaccine, 13-17 years of age

- Philadelphia: 54.5%
- New York City: 45.2%
- Los Angeles: 38.6%
- Houston: 33.9%
- Phoenix: 32.5%
- San Antonio (Bexar): N/A
- San Diego: N/A
- Dallas (Dallas County): N/A
- San Jose: N/A
- US: 37.6%

Source: National Immunization Survey, 2013. Data are based on self-report and may overestimate immunization rates.

*Local source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health. 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.

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Girls completing 3-dose HPV vaccine, 13-17 years of age

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur; these data reflect the percentage of girls 13-17 years who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population.
Girls completing 3-dose HPV vaccine, 13-17 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
Data are based on local reporting of 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.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
Data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur. 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.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Food safety
Rat complaints
Air quality
Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Compliance (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2010</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2011</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2012</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2013</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2014</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, FY 2014
Rat complaints per 10,000 population

Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014
Days with good air quality

Source: Air Management Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
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. These values are based on 2013 Environmental Protection Agency standards.
VIOLENCE

Violent crime
Homicide mortality
Firearm homicide mortality
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Violent crime rate per 100,000

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.
Homicide mortality rate per 100,000

- Total population: 19.7
- Black, non-Hispanic: 37.8
- White, non-Hispanic: 3.2
- Hispanic: 18.4
- Asian, non-Hispanic: <20 deaths

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Firearm homicide rates per 100,000

- <20 years
- ≥20 years

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Firearm homicides, <20 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers are totals not rates
Firearm homicides, ≥20 years of age

Numbers are totals not rates
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Suicide mortality
Teens considering suicide
Adults with mental health conditions
Opioid-related deaths
Suicide mortality rate per 100,000

Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health
Suicide mortality rate per 100,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>&lt;20 deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>&lt;20 deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Teen considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade

The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
*Dallas figure from 2011
Teens considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Teens considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
Adults with diagnosed mental health condition

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Adults with diagnosed mental health condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Opioid-related deaths

Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
Data are a total number not a rate.
Opioid-related deaths

Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
Data are a total number not a rate.
BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Food access
Access to recreation facilities and park/outdoor space
Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents
Limited access to healthy food

Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health
People with low to no walkable access to healthy foods and living in poverty.
Limited access to healthy foods

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
People reporting that it is “difficult” or “very difficult” to find fruit and vegetables in neighborhood.
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2012
Low to no walkable access and high poverty
People with low to no walkable access to healthy foods and living in poverty.

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

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

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

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

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

Access to recreational facilities & Access to park/outdoor space

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey
Used public recreation facility (e.g., swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year
Has a nearby park or outdoor space they feel comfortable visiting
Access to nearby parks or outdoor space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic*</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15
People reporting nearby park or outdoor space they feel comfortable visiting during the day.
*Estimate based on small sample size. Interpret with caution.
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

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
Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents per 100,000

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
Numbers are for Philadelphia only
Planning districts are depicted on a green-yellow-orange-red gradient, with green indicating better outcomes and red indicating poorer outcomes. The planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are also highlighted with a thick black border.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2013
PUBLIC HEALTH ASSETS

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

Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2015
Healthy food retail sites

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

- Planning district (n=18)
- Charter (94)
- District (222)
- Private (235)

Sources:
Archdiocese of Philadelphia, 2012-13
Hospitals and health centers

Planning district (n=18)
+ Hospitals (n=43)
★ Health Centers (n=45)

Sources:
Philadelphia Police Department, 2013
Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015
DATA SOURCES
Data sources – departmental

Philadelphia Department of Public Health (PDPH)

- **AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (AACO)**—AACO monitors data on new HIV infections, HIV transmission category, and quality of HIV care.
- **Air Management Services (AMS)**—As the local air pollution control agency, AMS monitors air pollutants and enforces city, state, and federal air quality standards.
- **Division of Disease Control (DDC)**—DDC monitors an array of communicable disease-related indicators, including immunization data and sexually transmitted infections.
- **Environmental Health Services (EHS)**—EHS monitors food safety, rat complaints, and elevated lead levels.
- **Get Healthy Philly (GHP)**—GHP monitors tobacco use, diet, and physical activity behaviors and related chronic conditions.
- **Medical Examiner’s Office (MEO)**—MEO conducts autopsies and leads fatality review programs.
Data sources – local and state

School District of Philadelphia (SDP)
• With an enrollment of approximately 2000,000 students, SDP is the eighth largest school district in the nation. It tracks a variety of student indicators, including dropout and graduation rates, reading and math proficiency, and height and weight.

Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey (HHS)
• Conducted biannually since 1994, the Household Health Survey is a comprehensive local health survey providing information on a broad range of topics, including as health status and chronic health conditions, access to care, health screenings, and risk behaviors.

Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health
• Vital statistics contain comprehensive data about births, deaths, and fetal deaths occurring to Philadelphia residents, as reported on birth and death certificates.

Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4)
• PHC4 is an independent state agency responsible for addressing the problem of escalating health costs, ensuring the quality of health care, and increasing access for all citizens regardless of ability to pay. It collects over 4.5 million inpatient hospital discharge and ambulatory/outpatient procedure records each year from hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers in Pennsylvania. It also collects data from managed care plans on a voluntary basis.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT)
• PennDOT oversees transportation issues in Pennsylvania. It monitors police report data on motor vehicle crashes, including those involving pedestrians and bicyclists.
Data sources - federal

US Census Bureau (Census)

- **US Census**—The decennial US Census provides age and race/ethnicity data of the US population, based on actual counts of persons dwelling in US residential structures, including citizens, non-citizen legal residents, non-citizen long-term visitors, and illegal immigrants.
- **American Community Survey (ACS)**—The ACS is an ongoing survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year. It provides data on demographics, family and relationships, income and benefits, and health insurance. 5-year estimates pool 60 months of data.
- **Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)**—The SAHIE program produces single-year estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states by detailed demographic and income groups. Estimates are model-based and consistent with the American Community Survey (ACS).
- **Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)**—The SAIPE program produces single-year estimates of income and poverty for school districts, counties, and states. These model-based estimates combine data from administrative records, post-censal population estimates, and the decennial census with direct estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS).

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

- BLS is a unit of the US Department of Labor. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for Census regions and divisions, states, counties, metropolitan areas, and many cities by place of residence. The LAUS estimates are consistent with the national labor force and unemployment measures from the Current Population Survey.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

- The UCR program collects statistics on violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Data are voluntarily provided by nearly 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies.
Data sources – federal

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)**—YRBSS monitors health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults. Data are collected via a national school-based survey conducted by CDC and state, territorial, tribal, and local surveys conducted by state, territorial, and local education and health agencies and tribal governments.

- **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**—BRFSS is a national system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about adult health risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. BRFSS collects data in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and three US territories.

- **National Diabetes Surveillance System (NDSS)**—NDSS provides national statistics on the prevalence, incidence, and duration of diabetes, as well as complications, health status and disability, and healthcare for people with diabetes.

- **National Immunization Survey (NIS)**—NIS is a list-assisted random-digit-dialing telephone survey followed by a mailed survey to children's immunization providers, targeting children between the ages of 19 and 35 months. NIS provides estimates of vaccination coverage rates for all recommended childhood vaccinations.

- **National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)**—NVSS provides official vital statistics data based on the collection and registration of birth and death events at the state and local levels. It provides critical information on teenage births and birth rates, prenatal care and birth weight, risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes, infant mortality rates, leading causes of death, and life expectancy.

- **Compressed Mortality File (CMF)**—Updated annually, CMF is a county-level national mortality and population database spanning the years 1968-2010. The number of deaths, crude death rates, and age-adjusted death rates can be obtained by age, race, ethnicity, sex, year, and underlying cause of death.

- **HIV Surveillance Report**—The annual HIV Surveillance Report provides an overview on the current epidemiology of HIV disease in the US and dependent areas. It includes de-identified data on persons diagnosed with HIV infection, by age, race, sex, transmission category, and jurisdiction.
DATA DEFINITIONS
(WITH SOURCES)
Social determinants of health

- **Advanced or proficient reading skills in 3rd grade**—Percentage of 3rd graders who score at the advanced or proficient levels as assessed by the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) standardized test. **Source:** School District of Philadelphia. City/county comparative data are from the corresponding states’ Departments of Education.

- **On-time high school graduation rate**—Percentage of all students who graduate from high school within four years after starting 9th grade. **Source:** School District of Philadelphia.

- **Adults with some post-secondary education, ≥25 years of age**—Percentage of adults 25 years or older who completed at least some college. **Source:** U.S. Census, American Community Survey.

- **Unemployment, ≥16 years of age**—Percentage of population 16 years or older unemployed but seeking work. **Source:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- **Living in poverty**—Percentage of population with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level. **Source:** U.S. Census, American Community Survey.

- **Children living in poverty, <18 years of age**—Percentage of children under 18 with a family income below 100% of the federal poverty level. **Source:** U.S. Census, American Community Survey. City/county comparative data are from U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

- **Children in single-parent households, <18 years of age**—Percentage of all children in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent (male or female head of household with no spouse present). **Source:** U.S. Census, American Community Survey.

- **Social capital**—Percentage of adults reporting "yes" to *Have people in your neighborhood ever worked together to improve the neighborhood? For example, through a neighborhood watch, creating a community garden, building a community playground, or participating in a block party.* **Source:** Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.
Summary health measures

• Premature death—Premature death is represented by the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). YPLL is an age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Source: Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the National Vital Statistics System.

• Life expectancy—Life expectancy at birth is the expected number of years to be lived by someone born at the time of calculation, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. It is reported separately for males and females. Source: Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

• Poor or fair health—Percentage of adults who rate their health as fair or poor in response to the question In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? NOTE: County figures are adjusted to 2000 population. Source: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Tobacco and alcohol

- **Adult smoking prevalence**—Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or "some days." NOTE: County data reflect adults who smoke every day or "most days." [Source]: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Teen smoking prevalence, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who smoked on at least one day in past 30 days. [Source]: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000**— Age-adjusted rate of deaths attributable to smoking per 100,000 adults 35 years and older. This measure is based on CDC's Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) methodology at [https://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec](https://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec). [Source]: Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Secondhand smoke exposure at home**—Percentage of children under 18 who live with an adult who smokes in the home. [Source]: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

- **Adult excessive drinking**—Also known as “binge drinking” for women, consuming 4 or more drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days; for men, consuming 5 or more drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days. [Source]: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Planning district data are from the Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

- **Teen excessive drinking, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row within a couple hours on at least one day in past 30 days. [Source]: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Obesity

• **Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years**—Percentage of children 5 to 18 years enrolled in the School District of Philadelphia (SDP) with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for their age and gender group. **Source:** School District of Philadelphia.

• **Teen obesity prevalence, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students with BMI greater than or equal to 95th percentile for their sex and age group. **Source:** Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

• **Adult obesity prevalence**—Percentage of adults with BMI greater than or equal to 30 kg/m². **NOTE:** County figures are for adults 20 years and older. **Source:** Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

• **Adults drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily**—Percentage of adults who drank soda, sweetened fruit drinks, and/or bottled teas at least once a day for past 30 days. **Source:** Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

• **Teens drinking ≥1 sugary drink daily, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who drank soda at least once a day for past 30 days. **Source:** Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Cardiovascular disease

• Premature cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality rate per 100,000—Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons of CVD deaths to persons under 65 years of age. Source: Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the National Center for Health Statistics.

• Adult hypertension prevalence—Percentage of adults who have been told they have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational hypertension only. Source: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

• Adult diabetes prevalence—Percentage of adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have or have had diabetes. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational diabetes only. Source: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
HIV

• **New HIV diagnoses per 100,000**—Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population. *Source:* AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

• **New HIV diagnoses by transmission category**—Percentage of new HIV diagnoses in each of the following transmission categories: male-to-male sexual contact, heterosexual contact, injection drug use, and other. *Source:* AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

• **Retention in care**—Percentage of persons living with diagnosed HIV having had 2 or more CD4 or viral load test results, at least 3 months apart, during a 12 month period. *Source:* AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

• **Viral suppression**—Percentage of persons diagnosed living with HIV, who were alive at year end and had a viral load ≤200 at most recent test. *Source:* AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

• **Adults never tested for HIV, 18-39 years of age**—Percentage of adults 18-39 years reporting "never" to the question *The next question is about the test for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. About how long has it been since you last had a test for HIV? Would you say one year or less, more than one year, up to two years, more than 2 years, or never?* *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.
Teen sexual health

- **Teens who are currently sexually active, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who reported having had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months. *Source:* Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Teens who used condom with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who reported using a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse. Respondents are considered sexually active if they report intercourse with at least one person in the three months preceding the survey. *Source:* Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who used some form of birth control during the most recent sexual intercourse. Respondents are considered sexually active if they report intercourse with at least one person in the three months preceding the survey. *Source:* Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years of age**—Birth rate per 1,000 teen girls age 15-19 years. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health. City/county comparative data are from the National Center for Health Statistics.

- **Teen chlamydia rate per 100,000, 15-19 years of age**—Diagnosed chlamydia infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years. *Source:* Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Teen gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years of age**—Diagnosed gonorrhea infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years. *Source:* Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
Maternal and infant health

- **Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births**—Mortality rate per 1,000 live-born infants under one year of age. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the Health Indicators Warehouse, National Center for Health Statistics.

- **Low birth weight births**—Percentage of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces at birth. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the National Center for Health Statistics.

- **5 or more births**—Percentage of births that are the fifth—or higher order—birth for the mother. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Late or no prenatal care**—Percentage of women who received prenatal care either in the third trimester or not at all, out of all women for whom the timing of prenatal care is known. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Breastfeeding initiation**—Percentage of women initiating breastfeeding before hospital discharge, out of all women for whom breastfeeding status is known. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
Child health

- **Children up to date on immunizations, 19-35 months of age**—Percentage of children 19-35 months completing recommended vaccination schedule 4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib). *Source:* Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the National Immunization Survey.

- **Asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 children, <18 years of age**—Age-adjusted rate of hospital discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma per 100,000 children under 18. *Source:* PA Health Care Cost Containment Council.

- **Elevated lead levels, 0-5 years of age**—Percentage of children 0-5 years with blood lead levels at or above 10 mg/dl. *Source:* Division of Environmental Health, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000 children, <18 years of age**—Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist accidents involving motor vehicles per 100,000 children under 18. *Source:* PA Department of Transportation.

- **Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years of age**—Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 children under 18. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Access to care

- **Adults without insurance, 18-64 years of age**—Percentage of adults 18-64 years reporting no source of insurance. *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from U.S. Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

- **Children without insurance, <18 years of age**—Percentage of children under 18 for whom no source of insurance is reported by adult proxy. NOTE: Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) for counties are based on data from a variety of sources and may not be based on survey data. *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from U.S. Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

- **Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years of age**—Percentage of adults 18-64 years reporting insurance coverage through Medicaid, Medical Assistance (M.A.), HealthChoices, or Access Card. *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

- **Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years of age**—Percentage of adults 18-64 years answering "yes" to the question *In the past year, has there been any time when you were sick or injured AND did not seek health care because of the cost?* NOTE: County figures are for all adults, including those 65 years and older, and are based on responses to the question *Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?* *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalization rate per 100,000**—Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces the need for admission to the hospital. *Source:* PA Health Care Cost Containment Council.

- **Children with dental visit in past year, 3-17 years of age**—Percentage of children 3-17 years for whom adult proxy reported dental visit in past 12 months. *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.
Cancer screening and prevention

- **Cancer mortality per 100,000**—Age-adjusted rate of cancer deaths per 100,000 persons. 

- **Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years of age**—Percentage of adults 50-74 years reporting ever having had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy. 
  *Note*: County figures are for all adults 50 years and older. 
  *Source*: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. 
  City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years of age**—Percentage of women 50-74 years reporting having had a mammogram in the past 2 years. 
  *Note*: County figures are for all women 50 years and older. 
  *Source*: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation. 
  City/county comparative data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Girls completing 3-dose HPV vaccine, 13-17 years of age**—Percentage of girls 13-17 years who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population. 
  *Source*: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health: data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians; some underreporting for adolescents may occur. 
  City/county comparative data are from the National Immunization Survey: a household telephone survey followed by mailed survey of teens' immunization providers; immunization rates may be overestimated.
Environmental health

- **Food safety**—Percentage of food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health. *Source:* Division of Environmental Health, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Rat complaints per 10,000 residents**—Rate of rat complaint calls to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health per 10,000 residents. *Source:* Division of Environmental Health, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

- **Days with good air quality**—Number of days of the year with Air Quality Index (AQI) levels of 0-50, wherein air quality is considered satisfactory and air pollution poses little or no risk. AQI is a scale from 0 to 500, reflecting measures of ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide pose little or no risk. The reporting is based on 2013 Environmental Protection Agency standards. *Source:* Air Management Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
Violence

• **Violent crime rate per 100,000**—Rate per 100,000 persons of reported violent crimes, including murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults. **Source:** FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

• **Homicide mortality rate per 100,000**—Age-adjusted rate of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons. Data by planning district are reported as counts, not rates. **Source:** Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health. City/county comparative data are from the National Center for Health Statistics.

• **Firearm homicide rates per 100,000**—Rate of intentional deaths by discharge of firearm per 100,000 persons, presented separately for children and youth under 20 years and adults ≥20 years. Data by planning district are reported as counts, not rates. **Source:** Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
Mental health and substance abuse

• **Suicide mortality rate per 100,000**—Age-adjusted rate of deaths by intentional self-harm per 100,000 persons. *Source:* Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

• **Teens considering suicide in past year, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who seriously considered attempting suicide in past 12 months. *Source:* Youth Risk Behavior Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

• **Adults with diagnosed mental health condition**—Percentage of adults answering "yes" to the question *Have you ever been diagnosed with any mental health condition, including clinical depression, anxiety disorder or bipolar disorder?* *Source:* Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

• **Opioid-related deaths**—Number of deaths that were determined by the medical examiner to be caused by drug/medication overdose and for which a toxicology test was positive for an opioid. The medical examiner cannot necessarily determine that it was the opioid that caused the death when there are multiple positive toxicology results, so the term “opioid-related” deaths is used. Opioids include heroin, morphine, methadone, and all prescriptions opioids such as codeine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone. All “intents” of death were included: accident, suicide, homicide, undetermined. *Source:* Medical Examiner’s Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
Built environment

- **Limited access to healthy food**—Percentage of population with limited access to healthy foods. Time trend and planning district figures reflect analyses of high-poverty areas with low to no walkable access to healthy food as assessed in this report: [http://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf](http://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf). Source: Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Philadelphia Department of Public Health. Race/ethnicity figures reflect percentage of adults answering "fair" or "poor" to the question *How would you rate the overall quality of groceries available in the stores in your neighborhood? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair or poor?* Source: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

- **Access to recreational activities**—Percentage of adults reporting at least monthly use in response to the question *In the past year, how often did you use public recreation facilities in your neighborhood, such as public swimming pools, parks, schools, walking trails, bike paths or recreation centers?* Response options included "more than once a week," "once a week," "a few times a month," "once a month," "less than once a month," "never." Source: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

- **Access to nearby park or outdoor space**—Percentage of adults reporting they have a nearby park or outdoor space they feel comfortable using. Source: Southeastern PA Household Health Survey, Public Health Management Corporation.

- **Pedestrian and bicycle accidents per 100,000**—Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist accidents involving motor vehicles per 100,000 persons. Source: PA Department of Transportation.