

2015 Community Health Assessment (CHA) Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia Department of Public Health
September 2015



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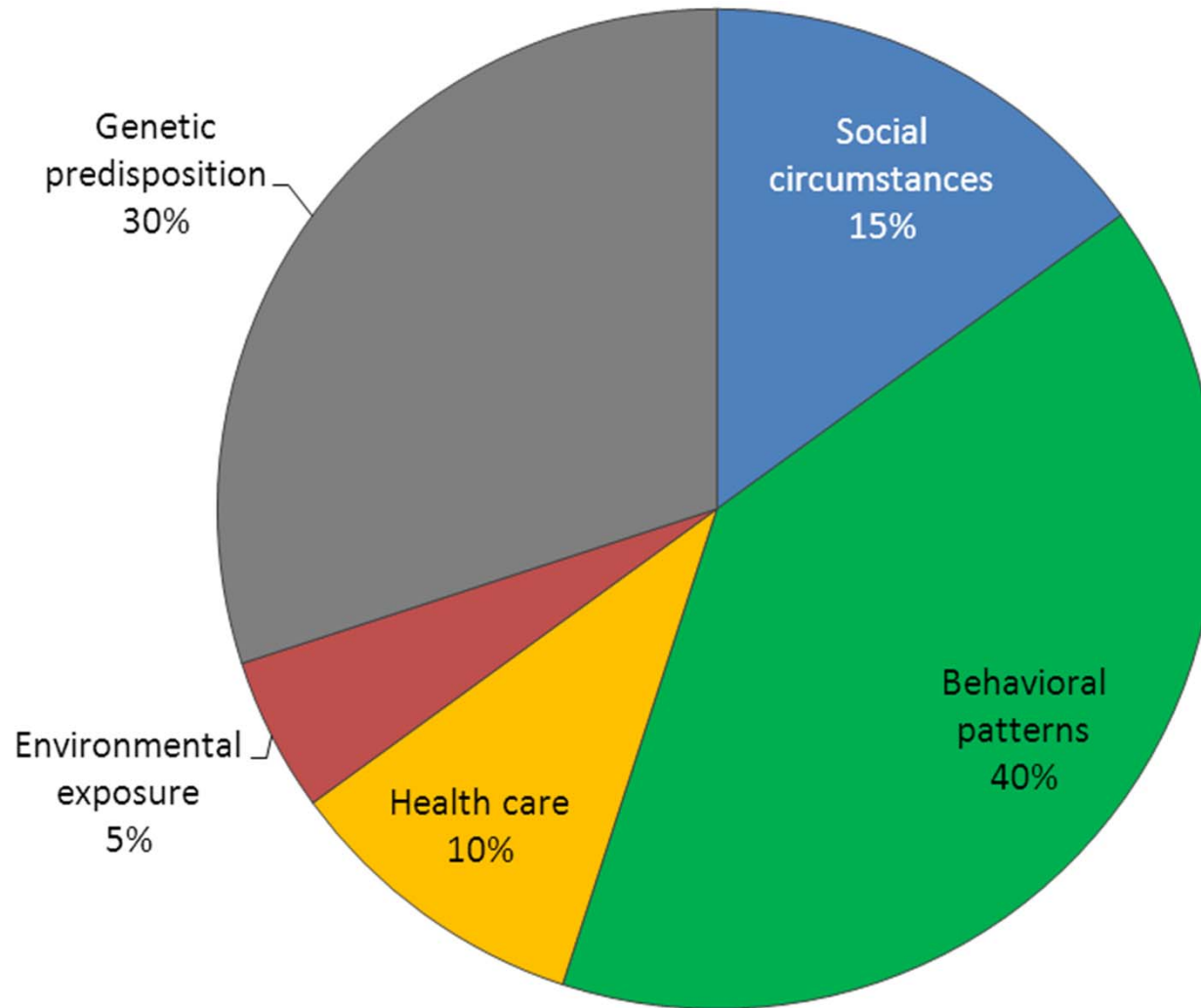
Community Health Assessment (CHA)

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



Adapted from: McGinnis JM et al. The Case for More Active Policy Attention to Health Promotion, *Health Affairs*, 2002.



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
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 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

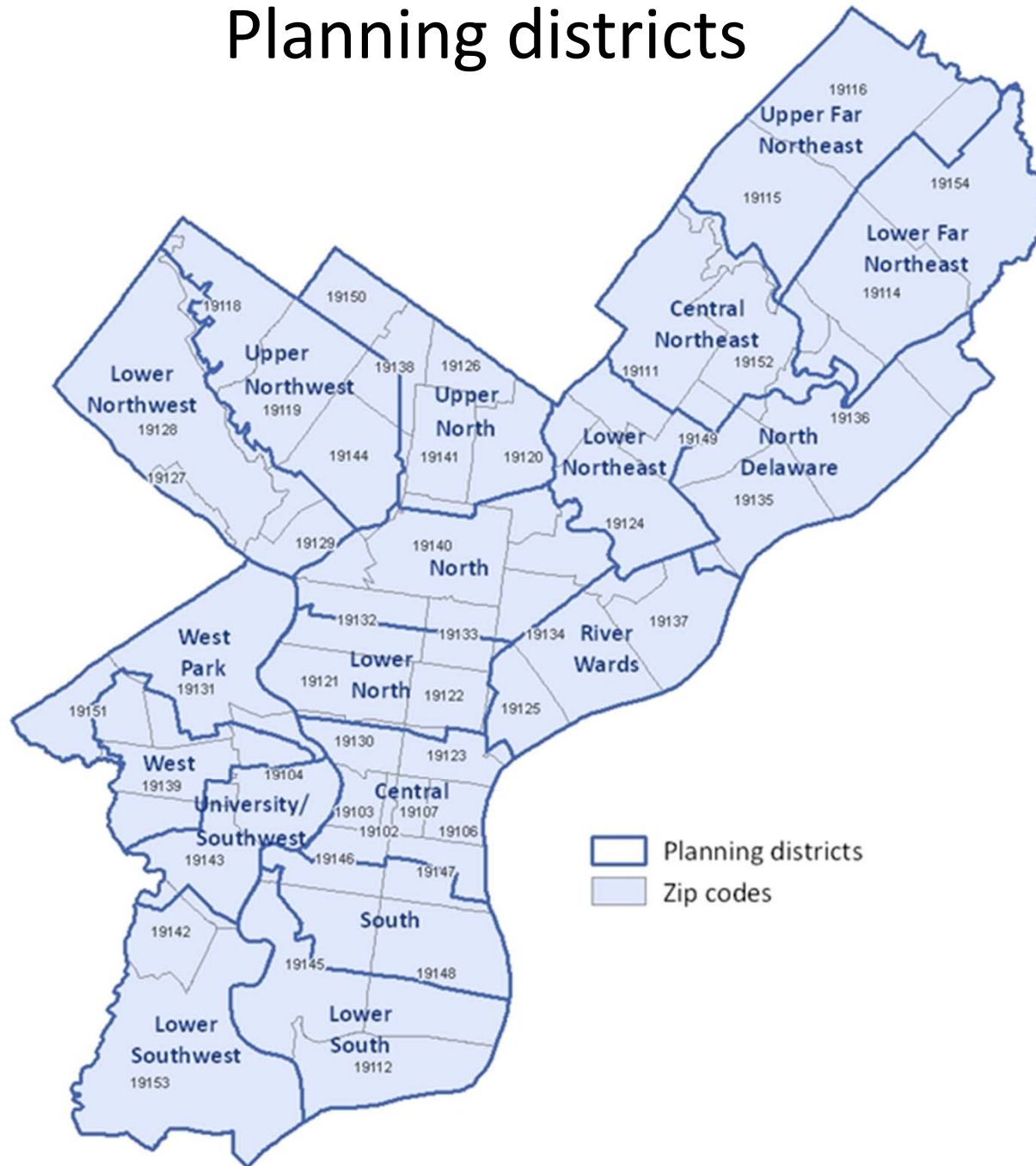


CHA data notes

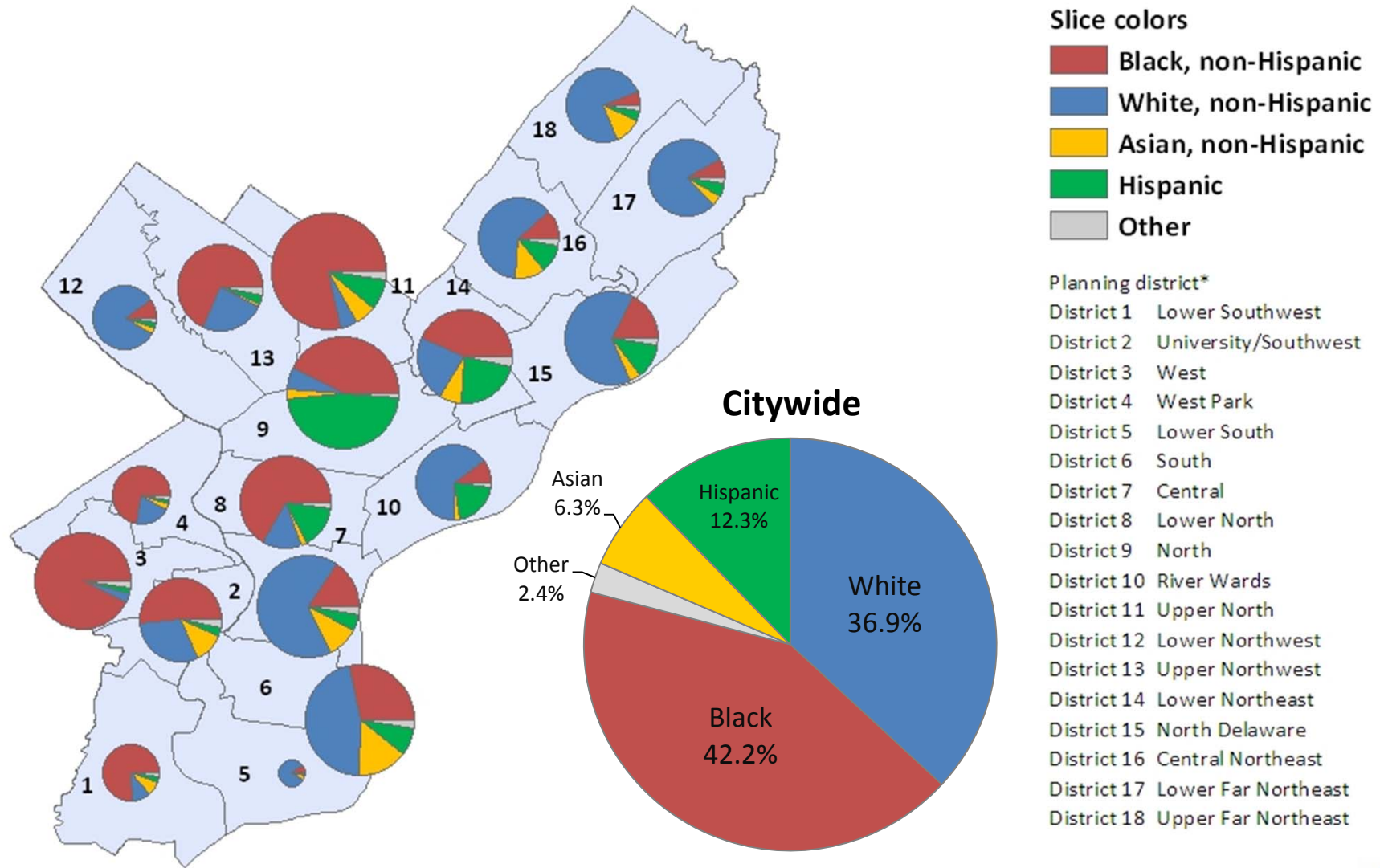
- Data are presented in 4 ways:
 - 1) Comparing Philadelphia data to other large cities/counties
 - For Philadelphia, we sometimes report two data points: one taken from a local data source and another taken from a national data source.
 - Data are not always available at the city level for cities other 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:
 - <http://www.phila.gov/health/Commissioner/DataResearch.html>
 - <https://hip.phila.gov/>



Planning districts



Race/ethnicity



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

North

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

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



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

3rd-grade reading proficiency

High school graduation

Adults completing some college

Unemployment

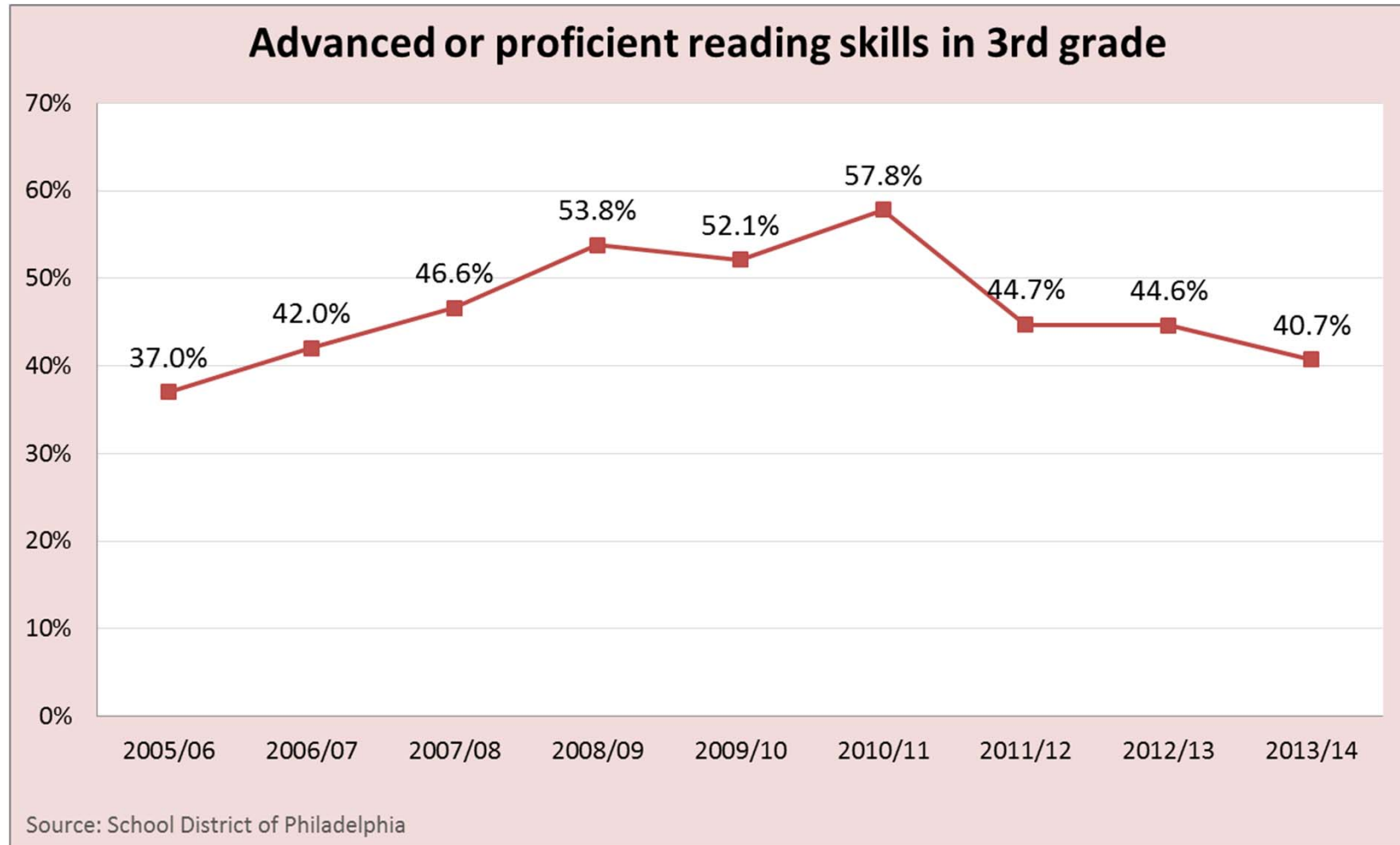
Poverty

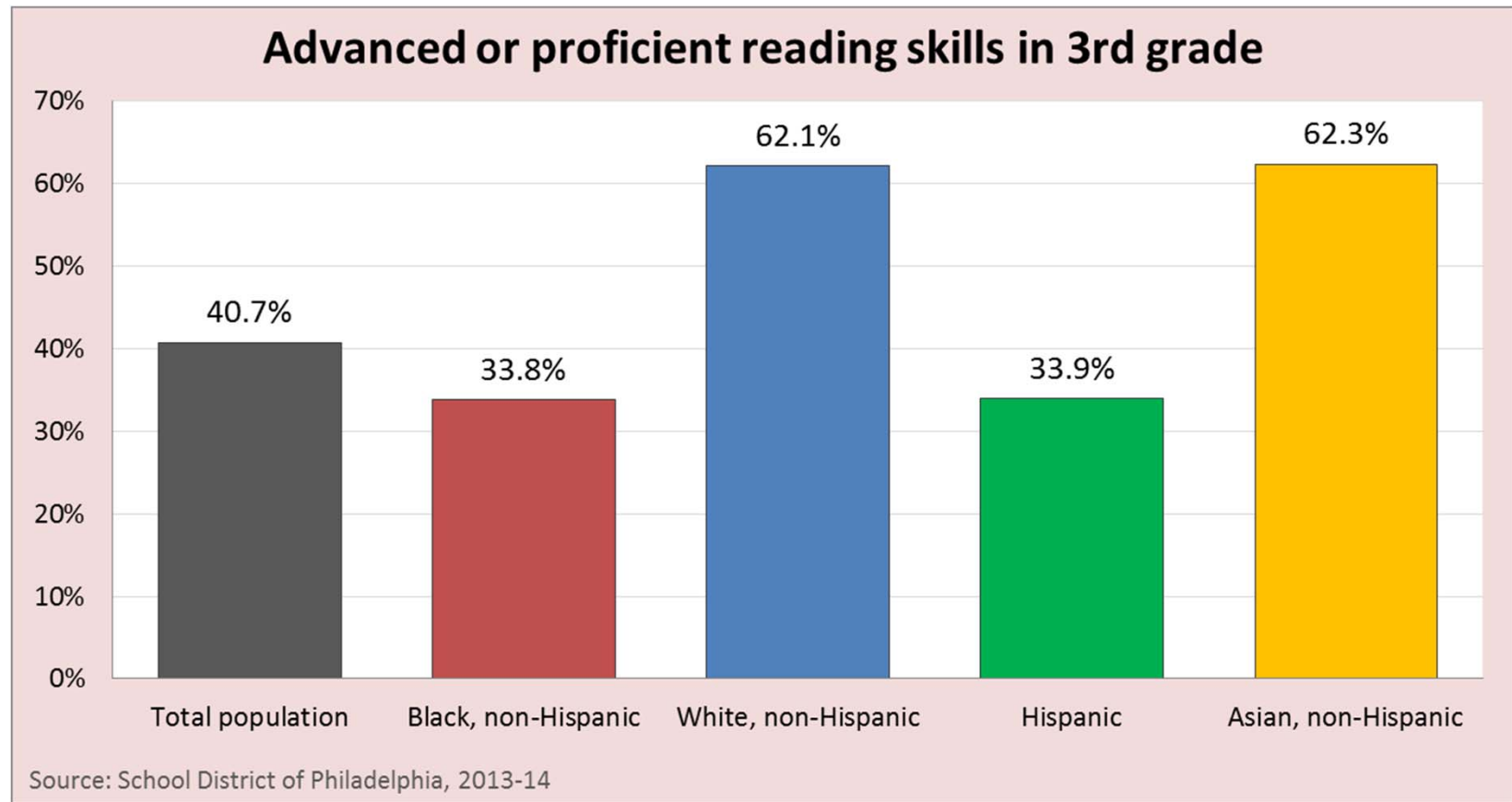
Child poverty

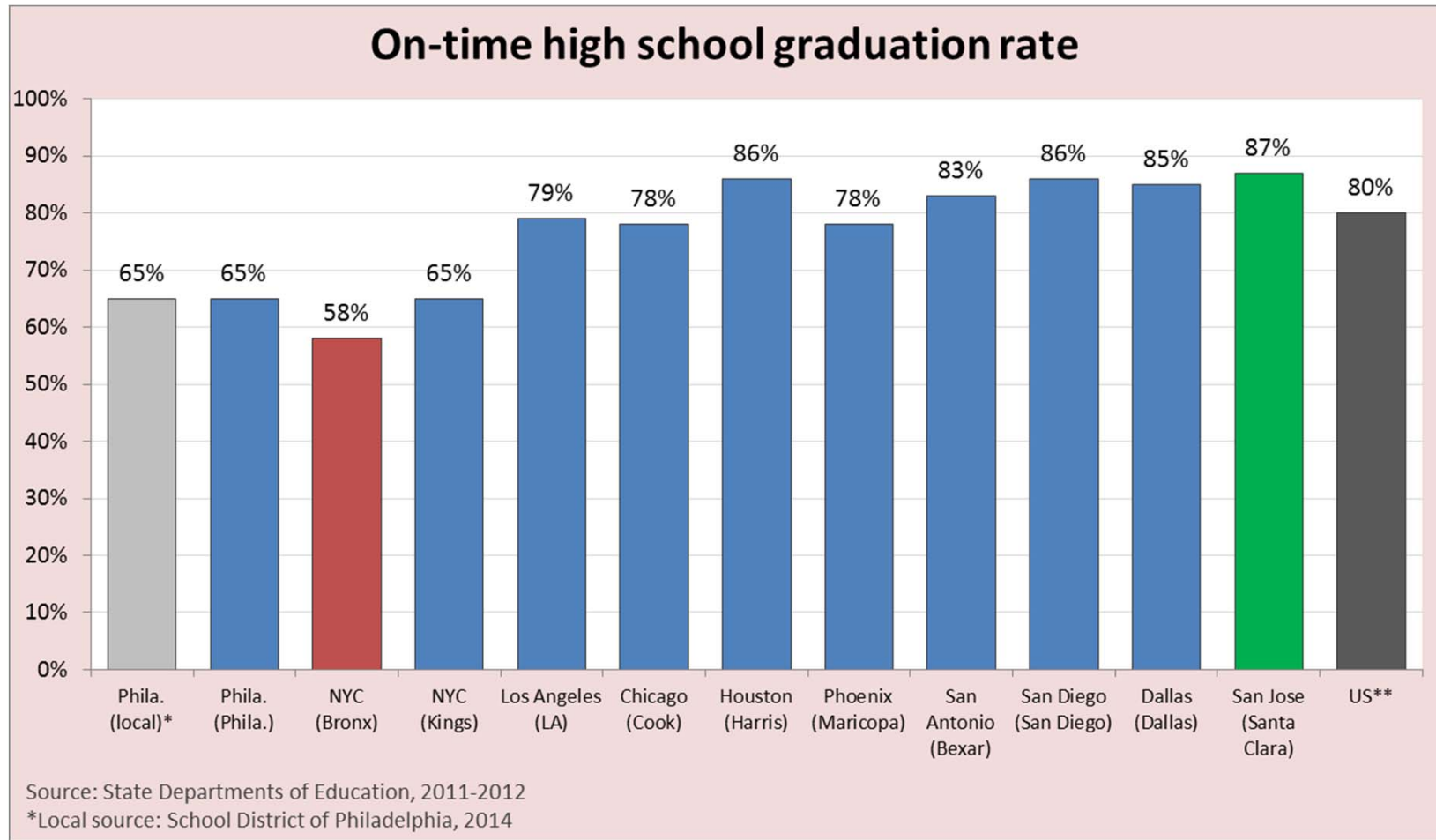
Single parent households

Social capital



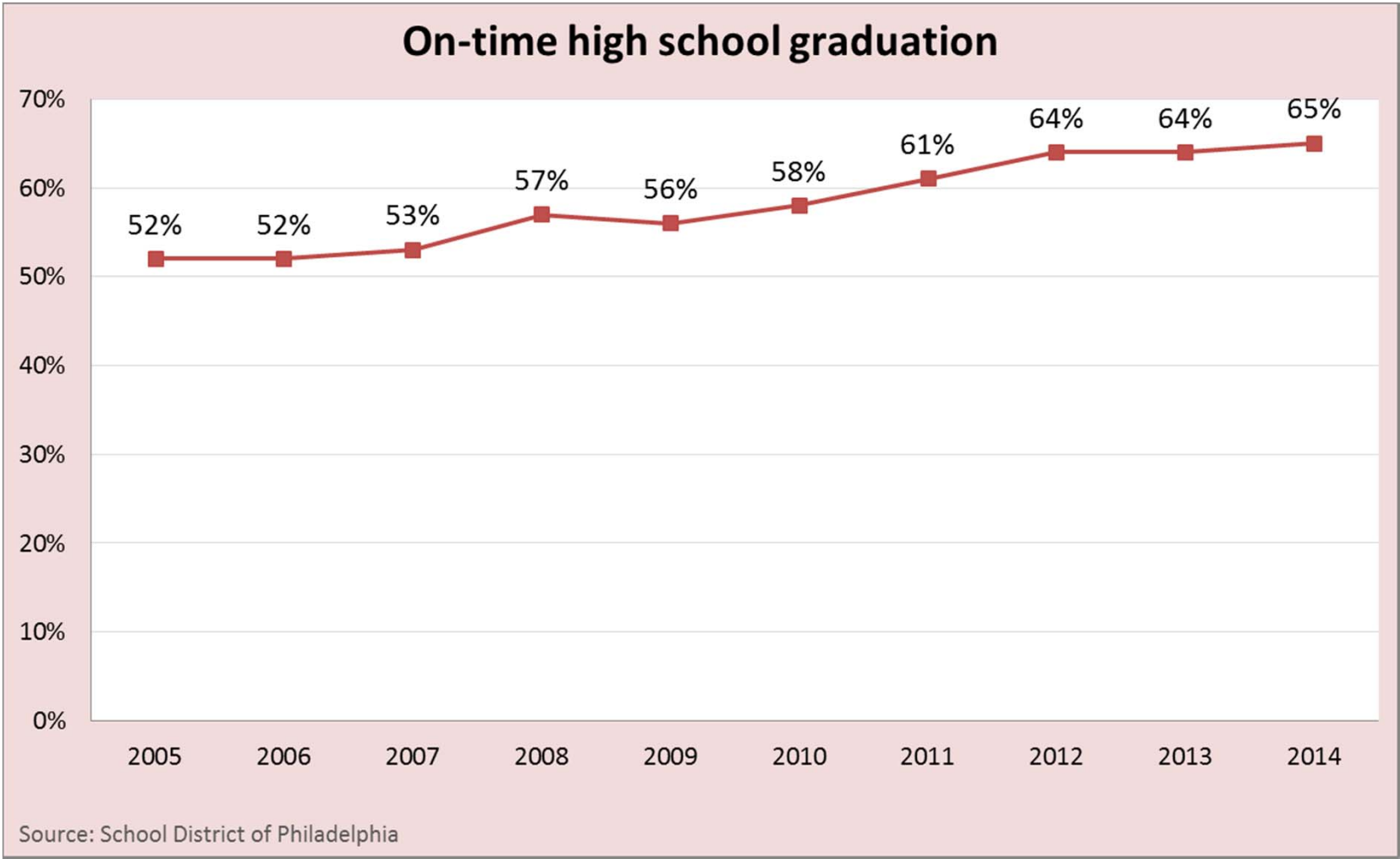


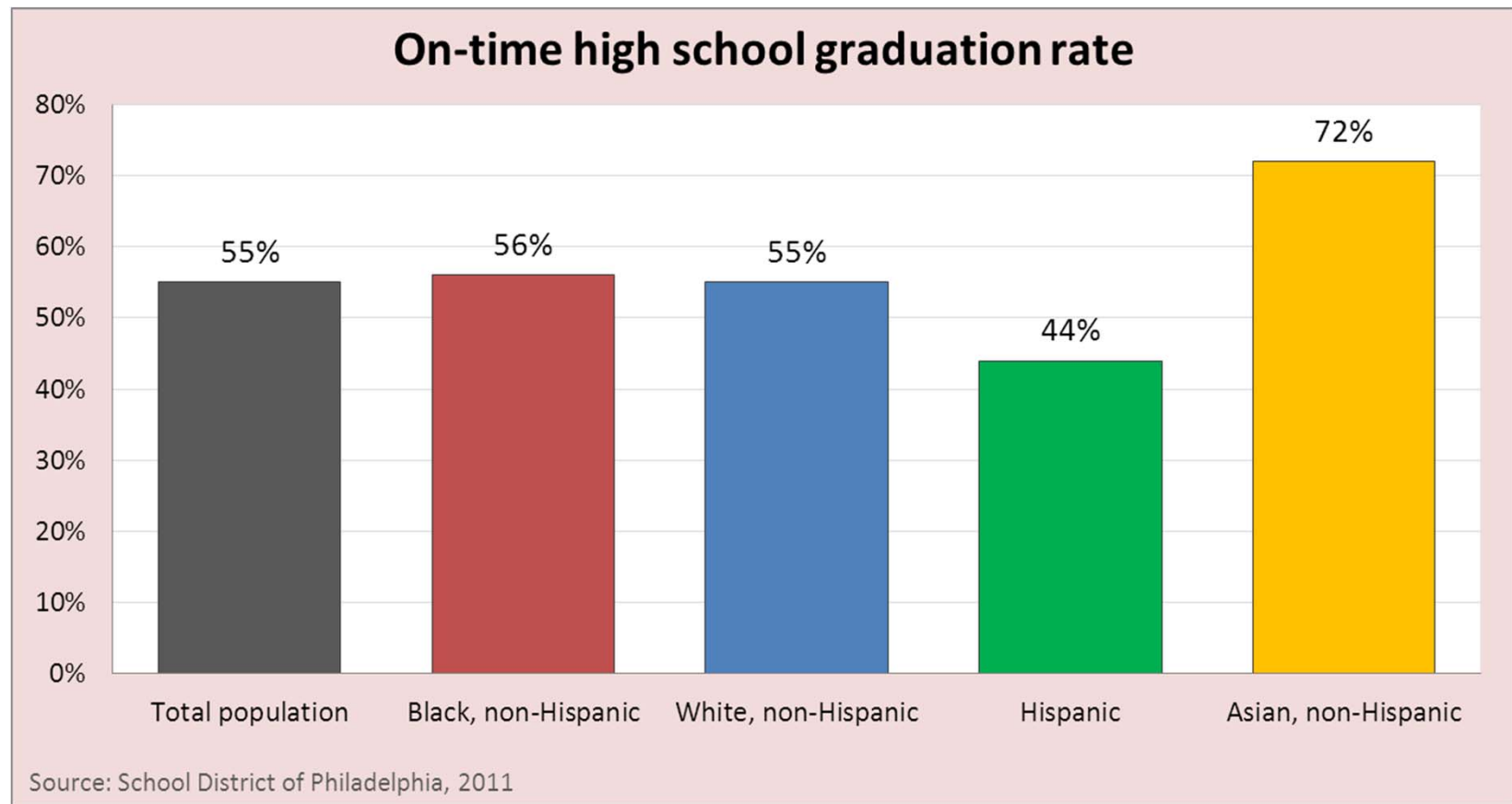


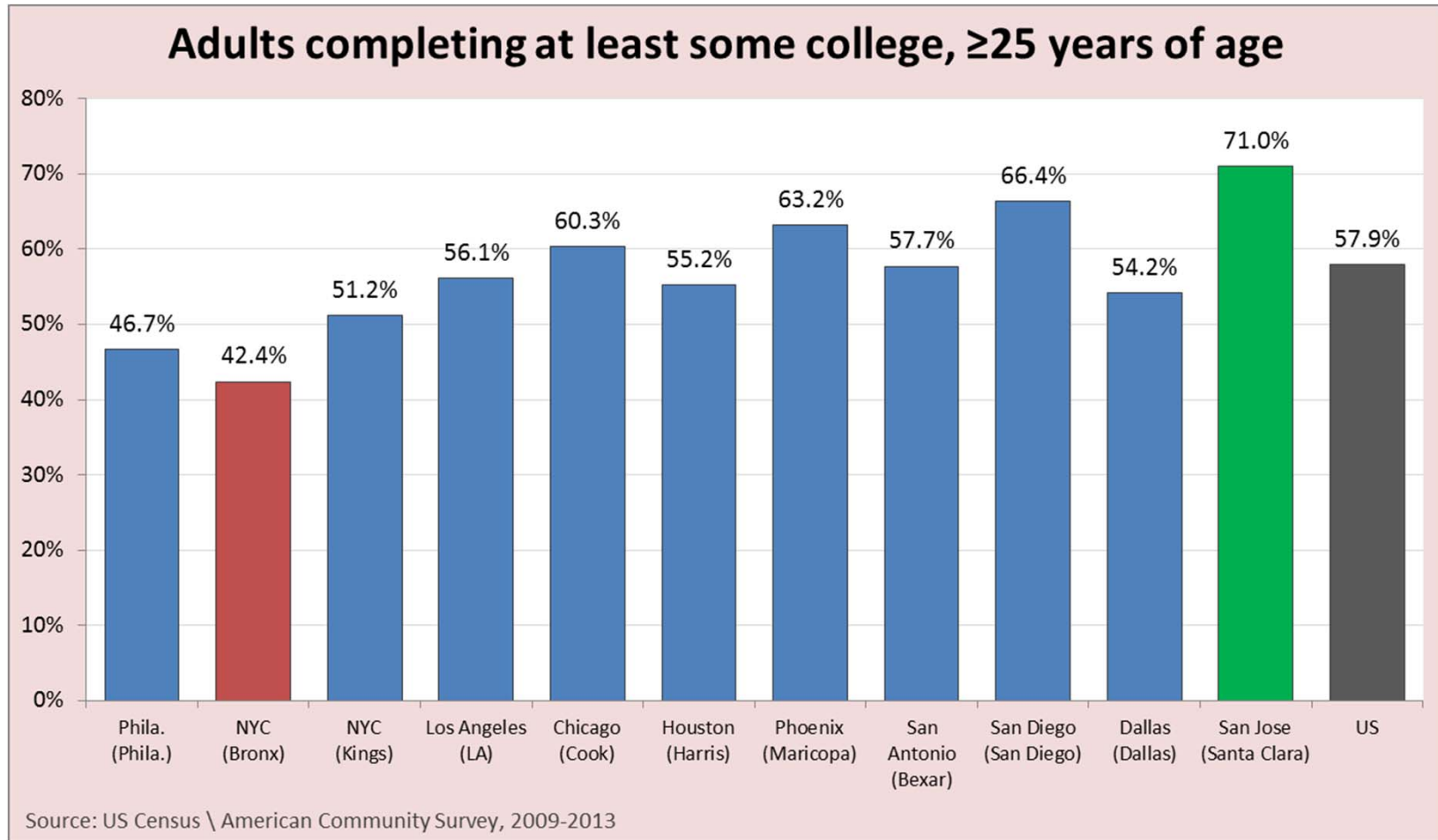


The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.



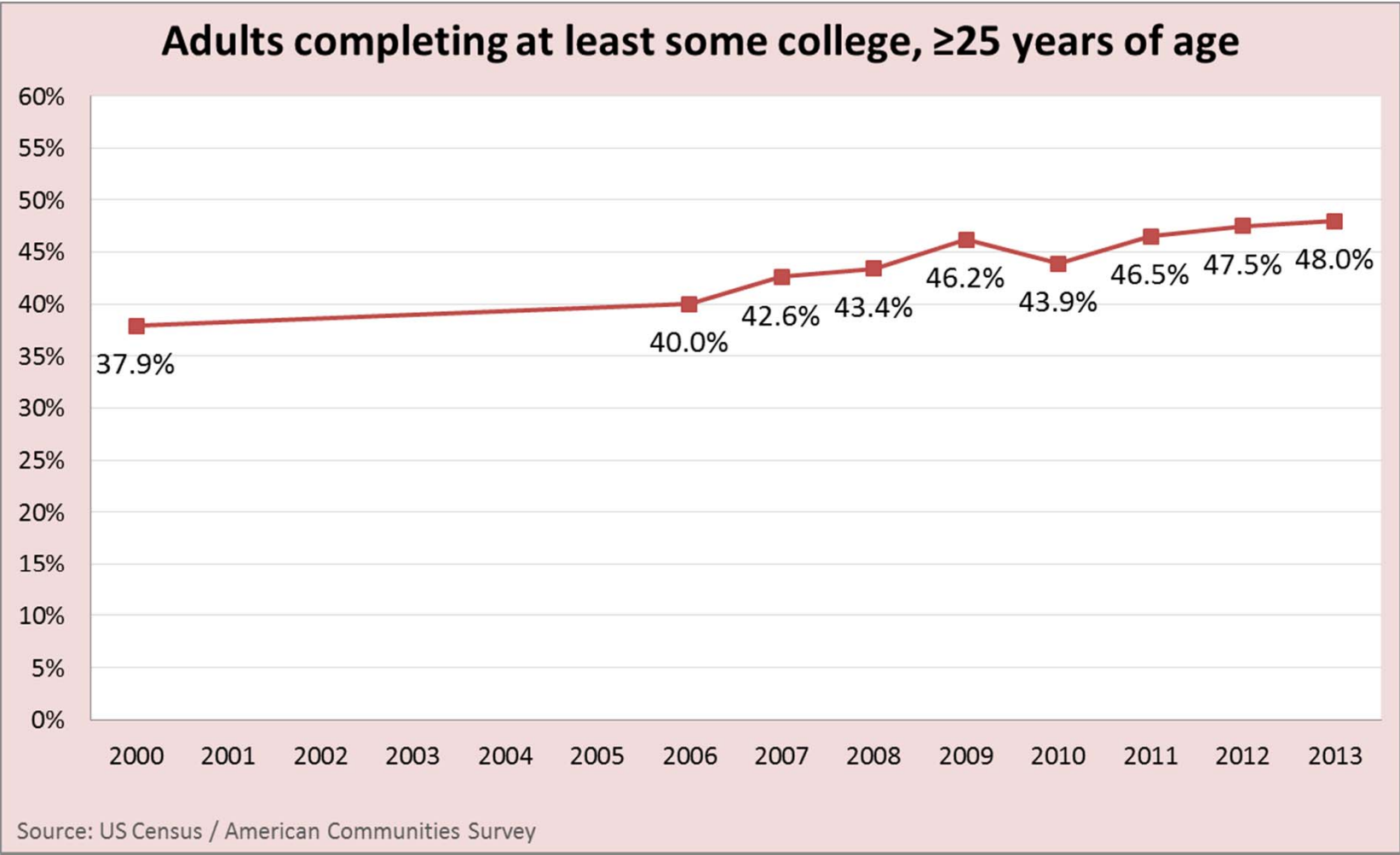


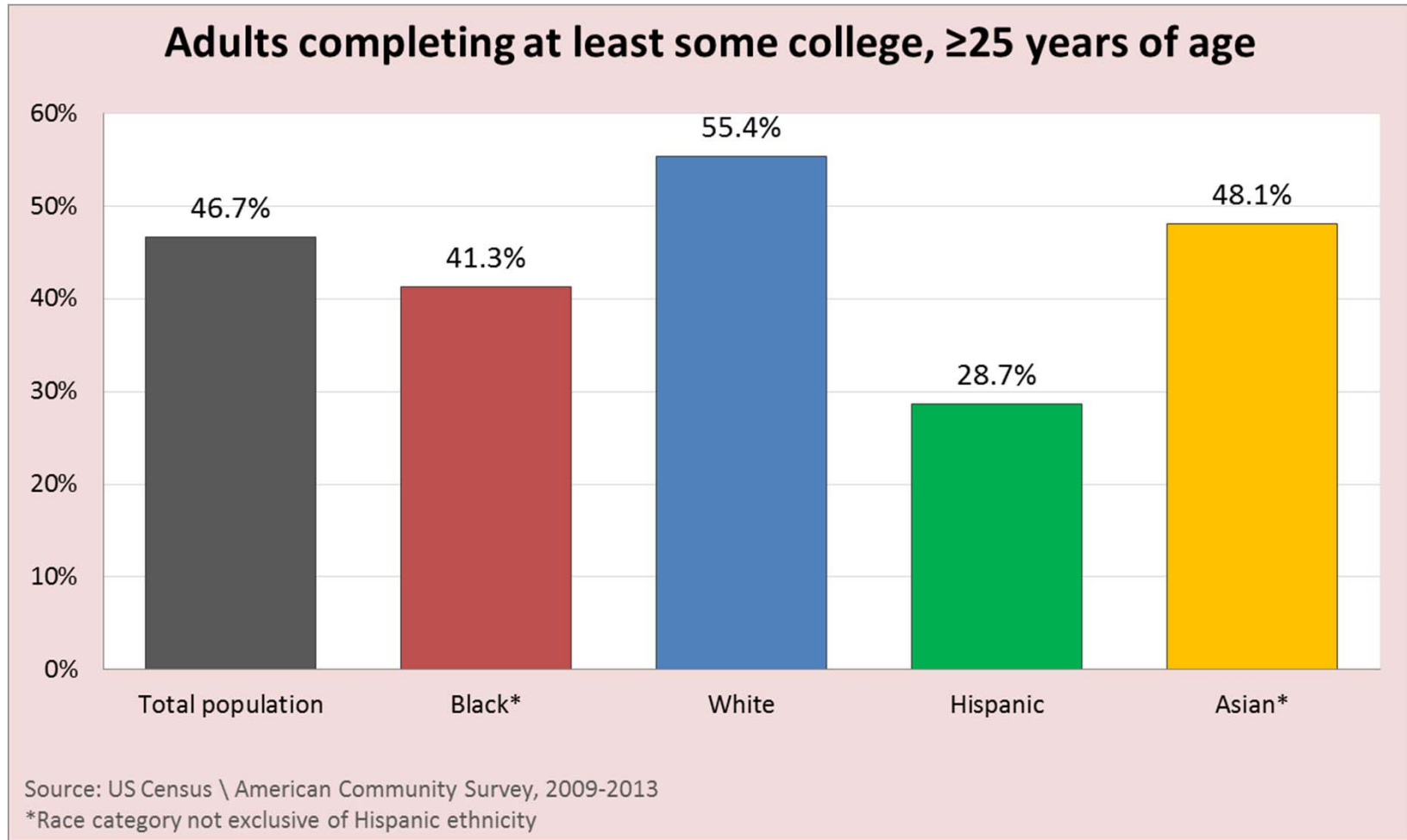




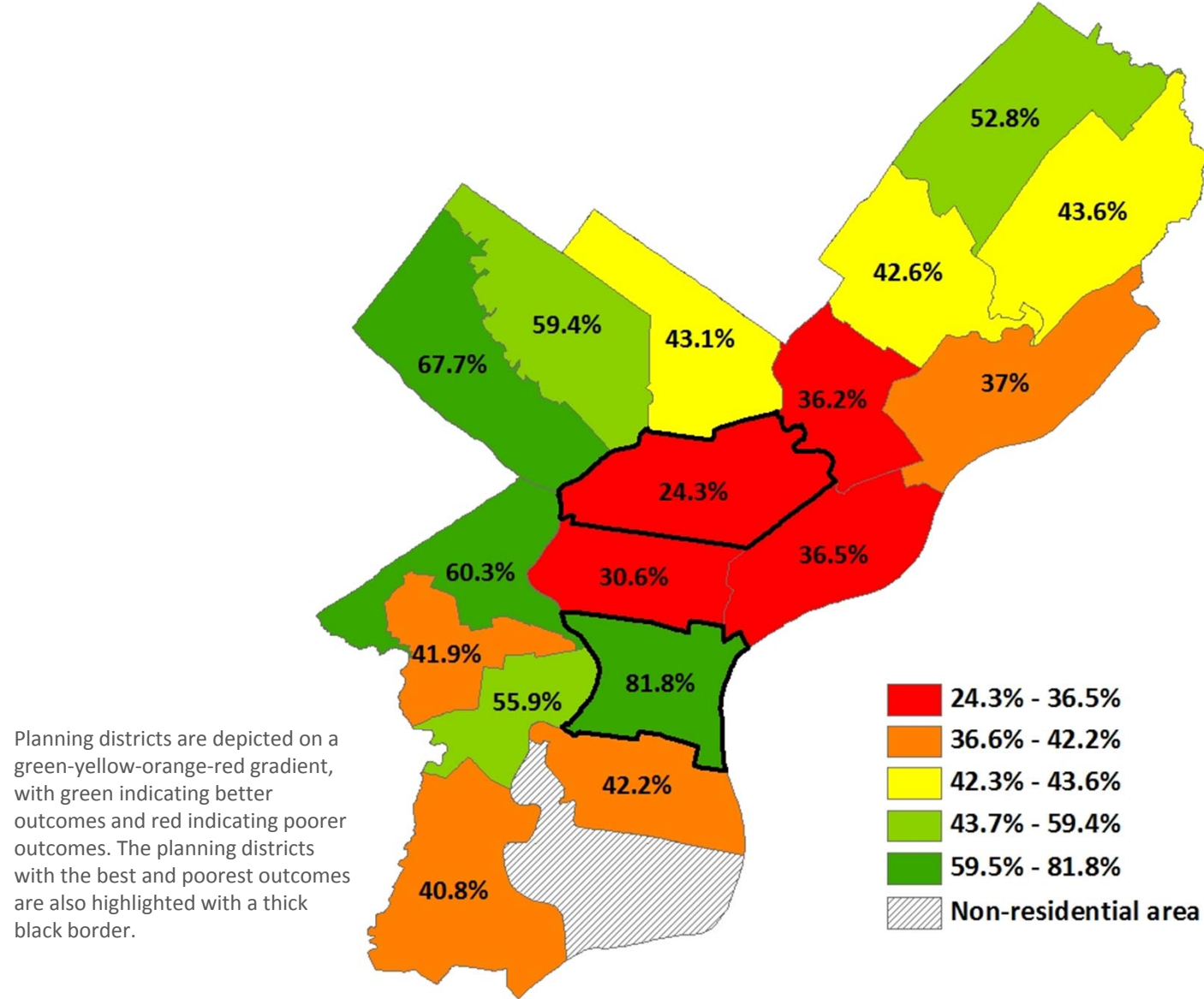
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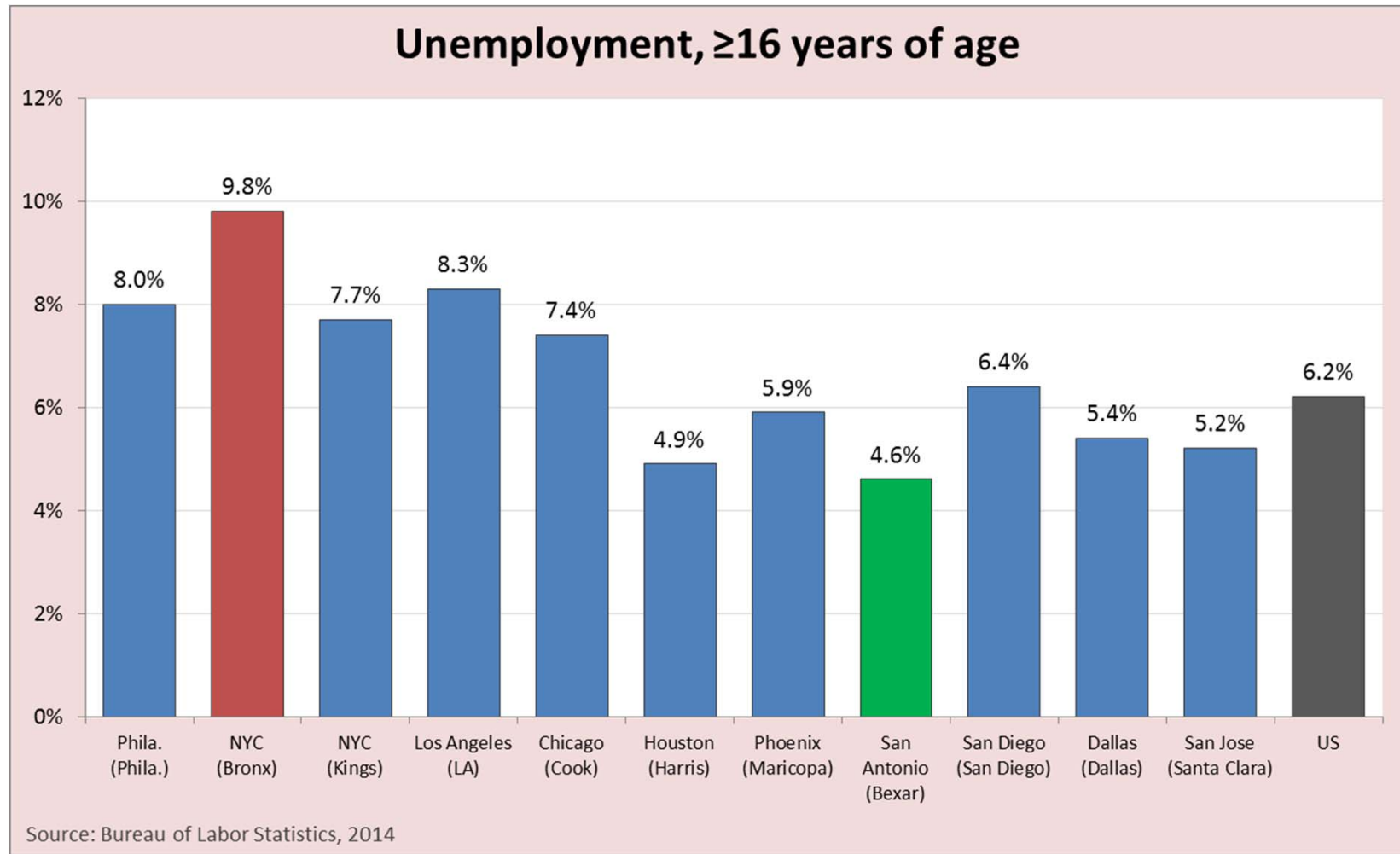


Adults completing at least some college, ≥25 years of age



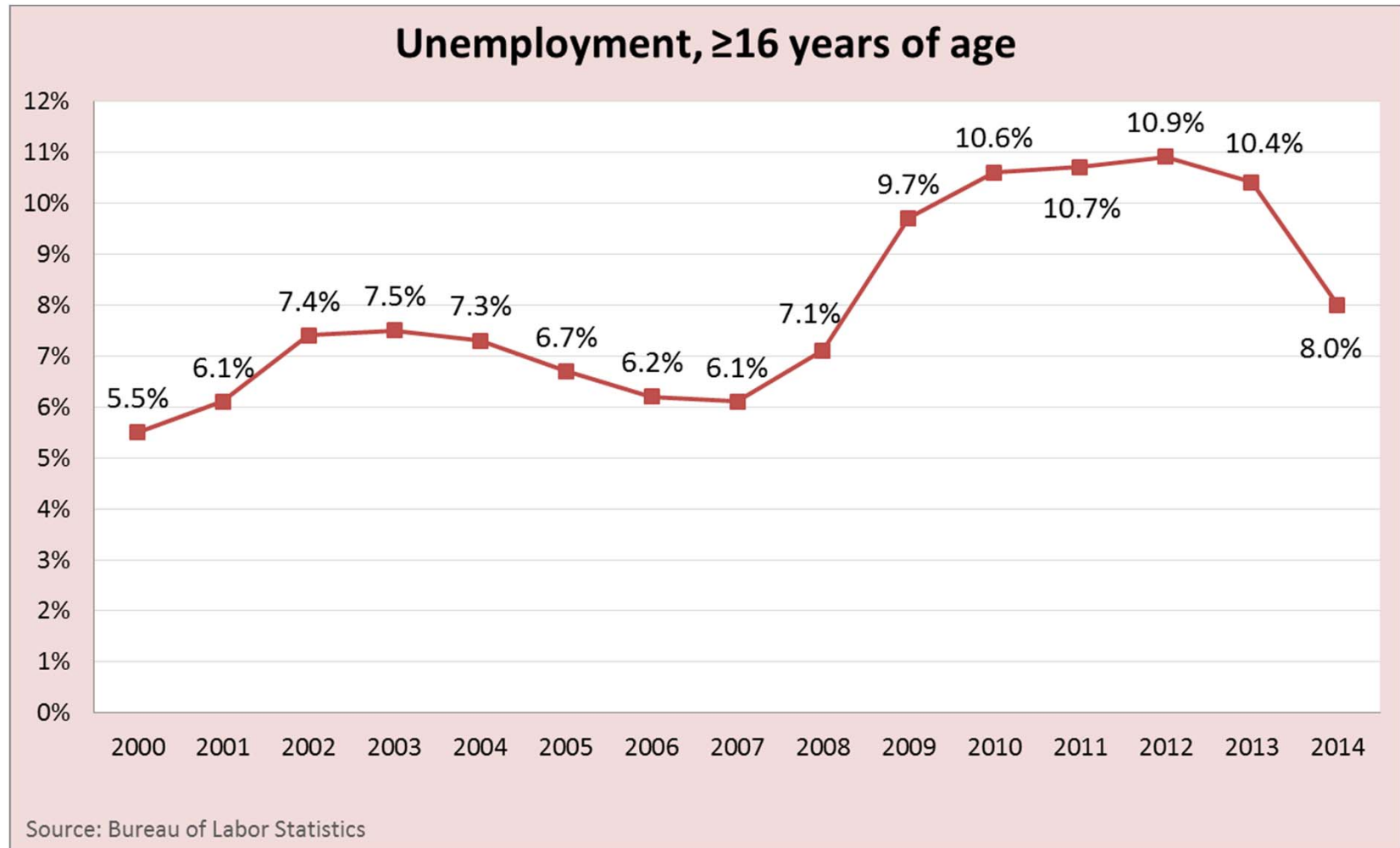
Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

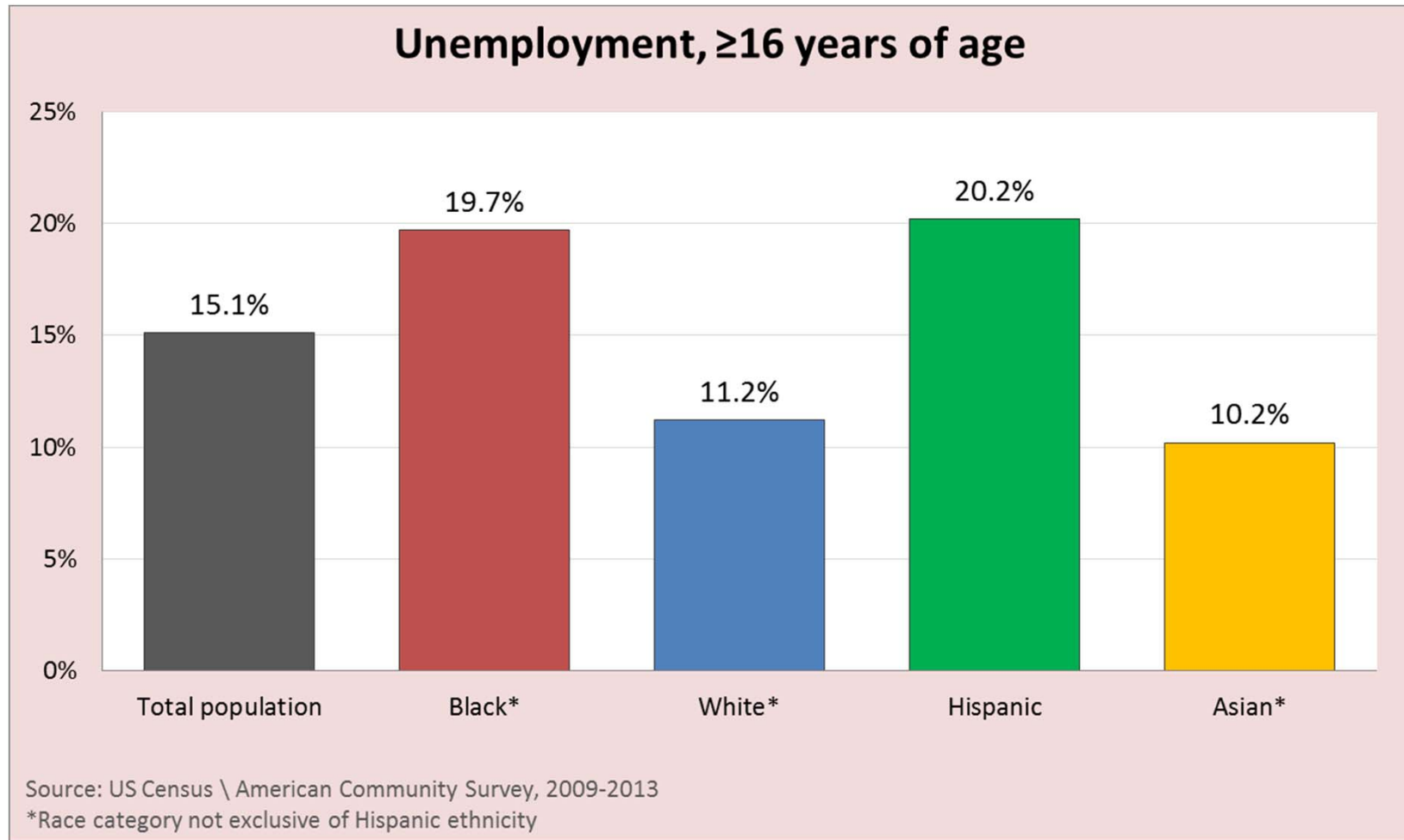




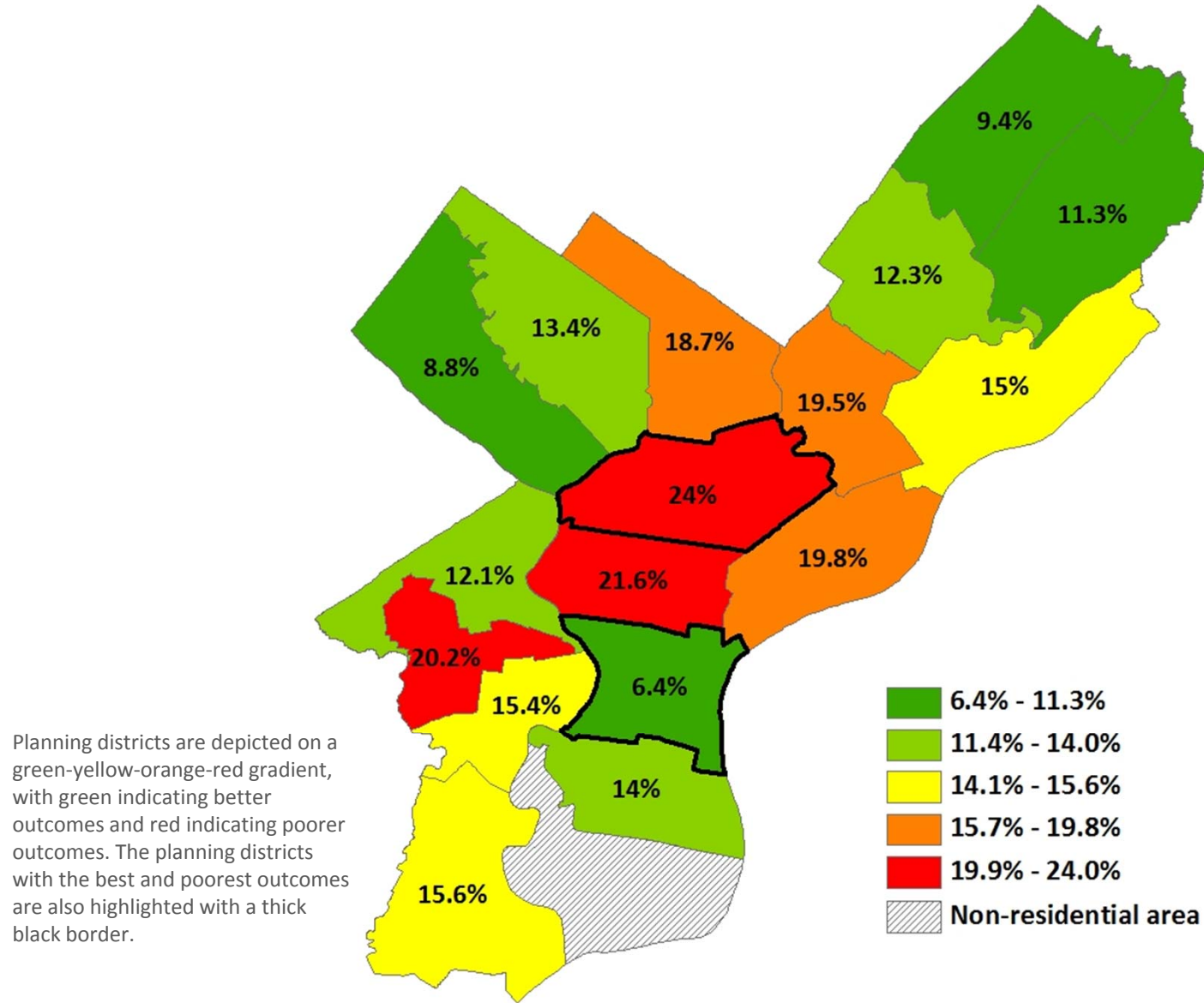
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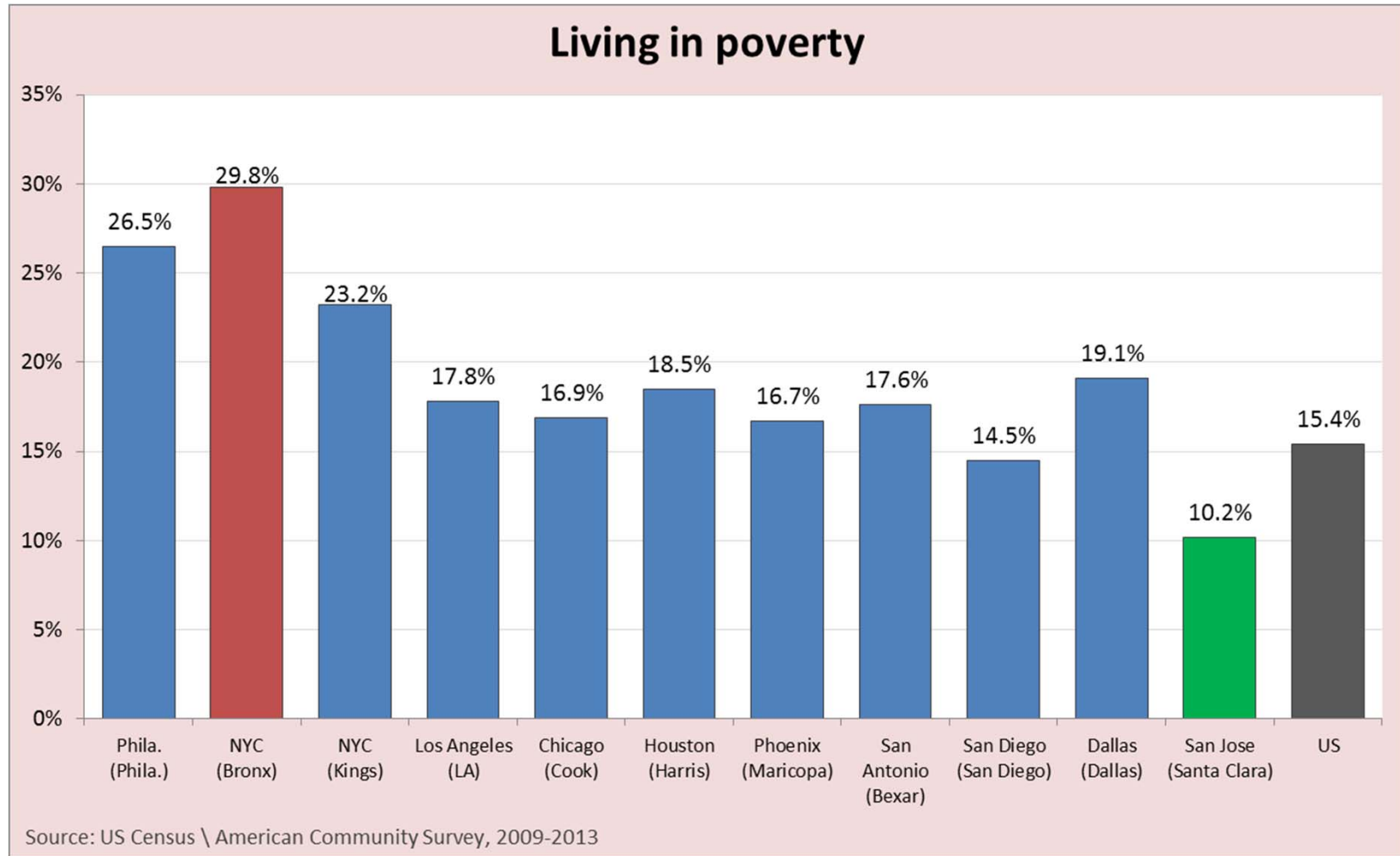


Unemployment, ≥16 years of age



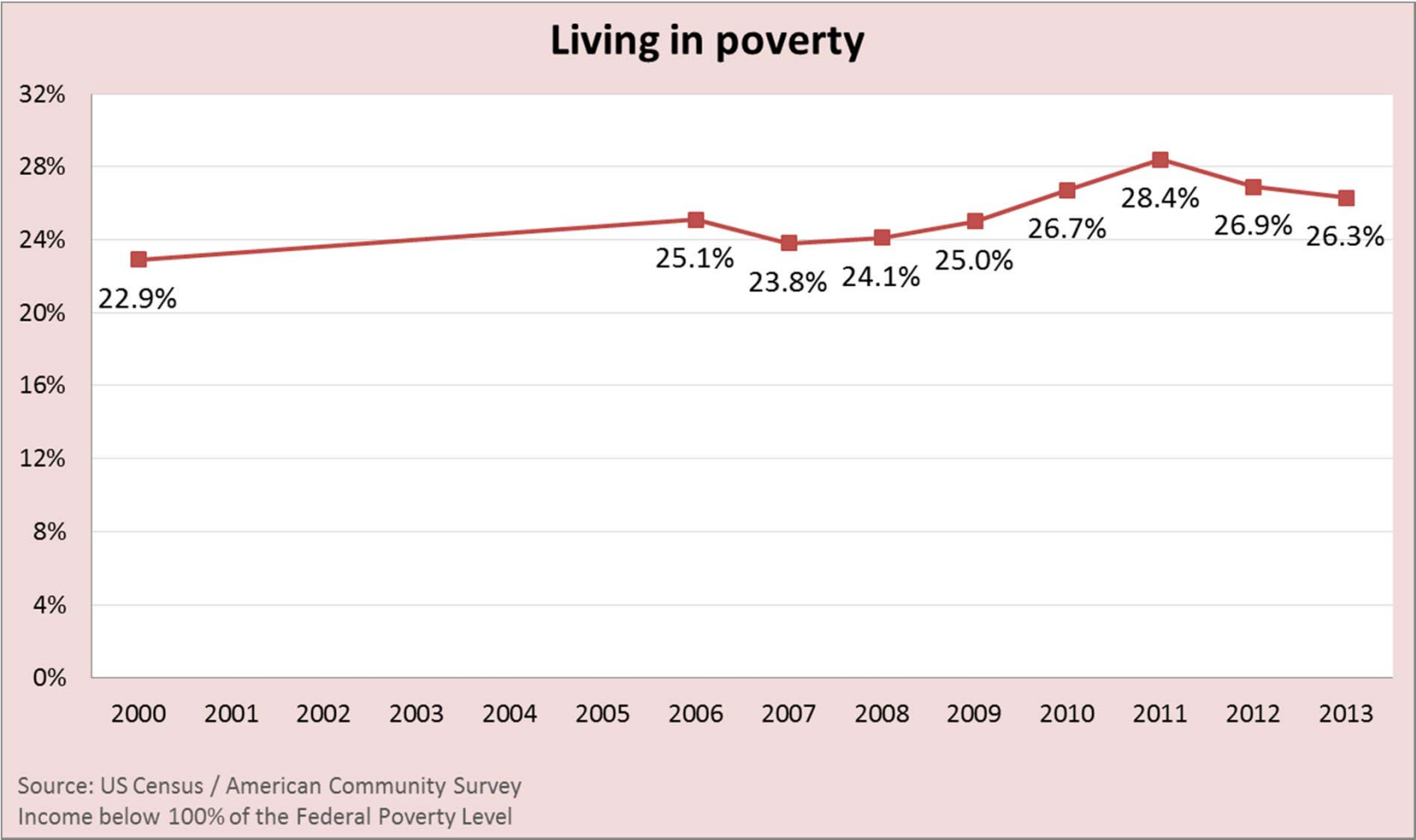
Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Unemployment rate for civilian population in labor force





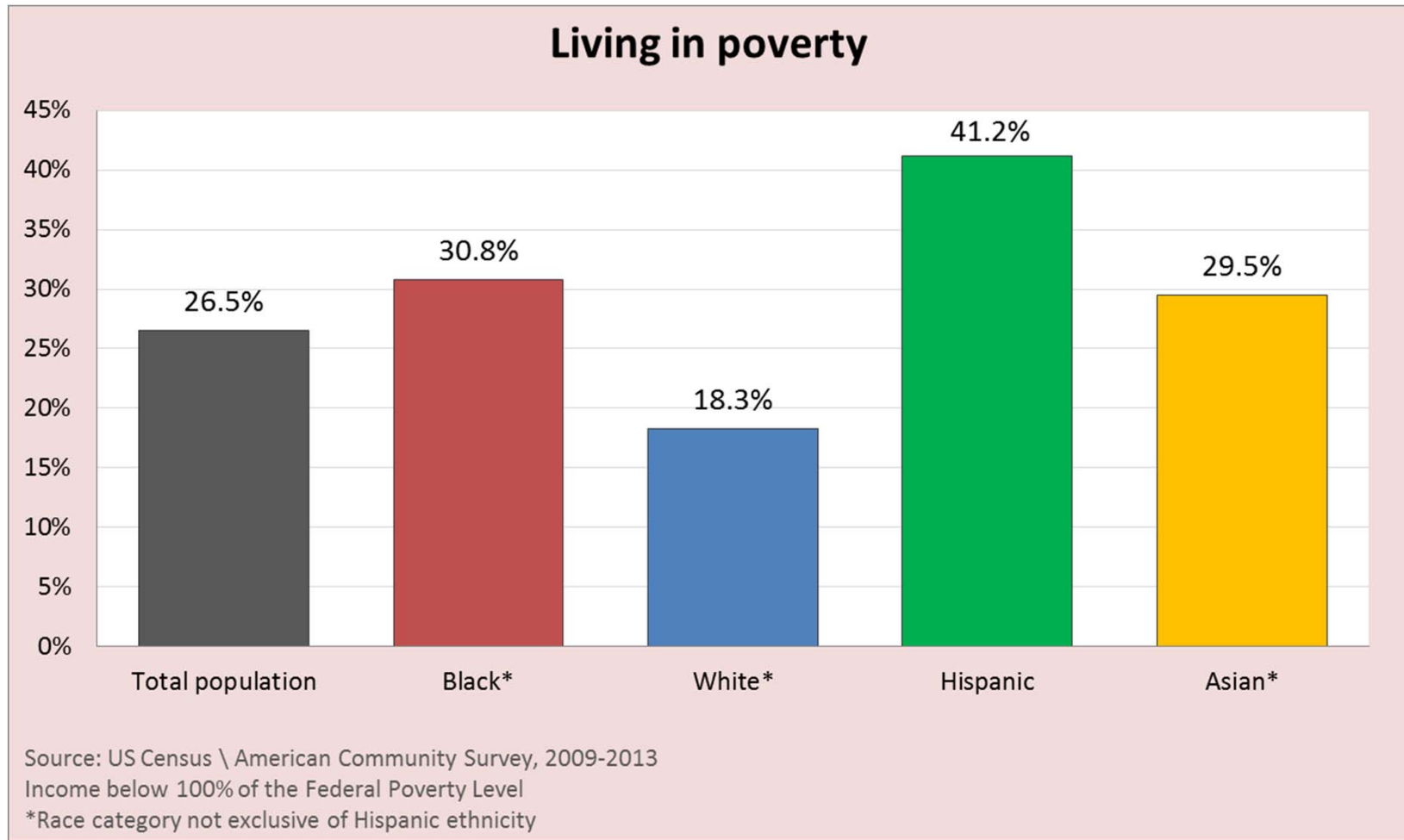
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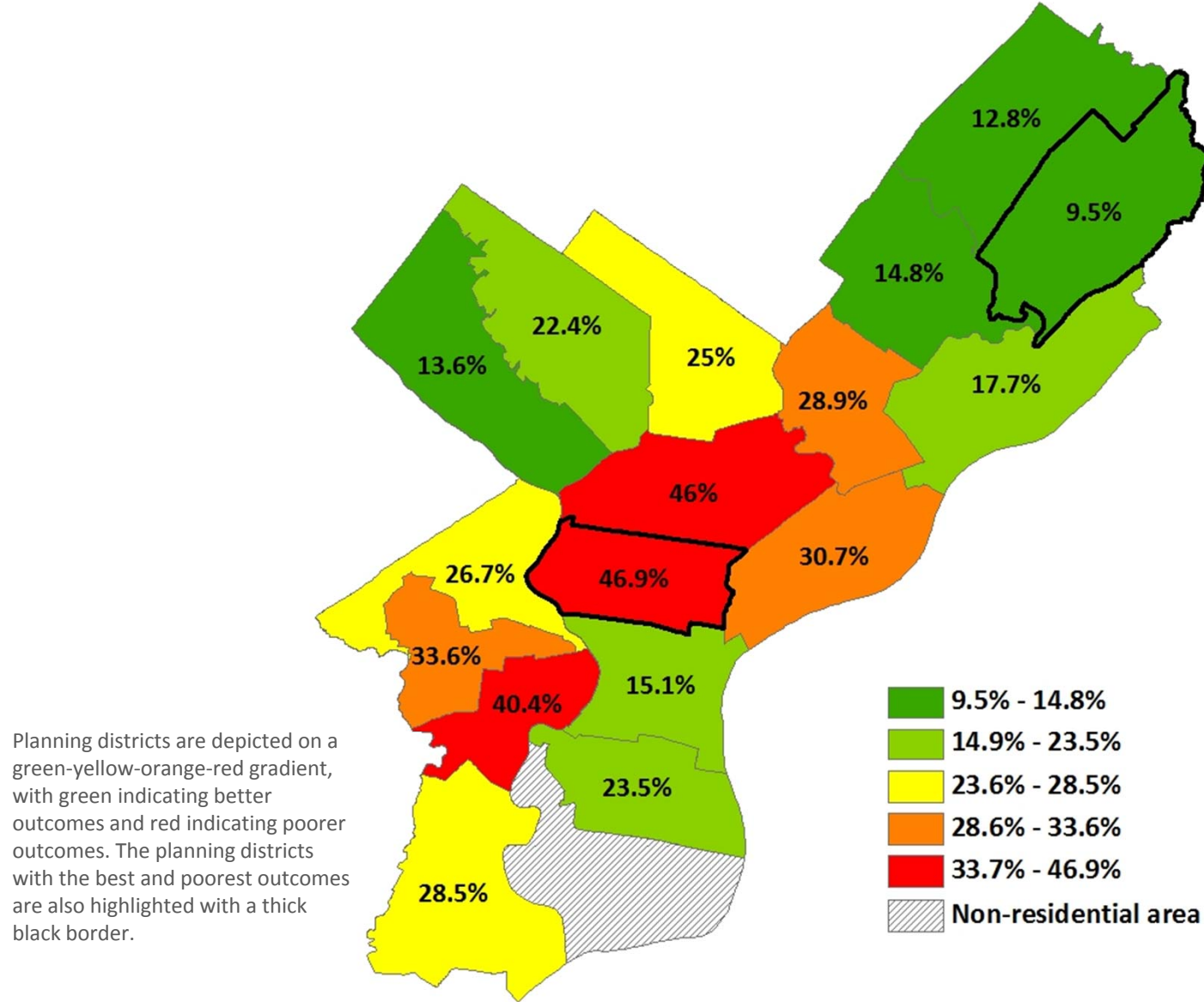


Correction made on 1/11/16.



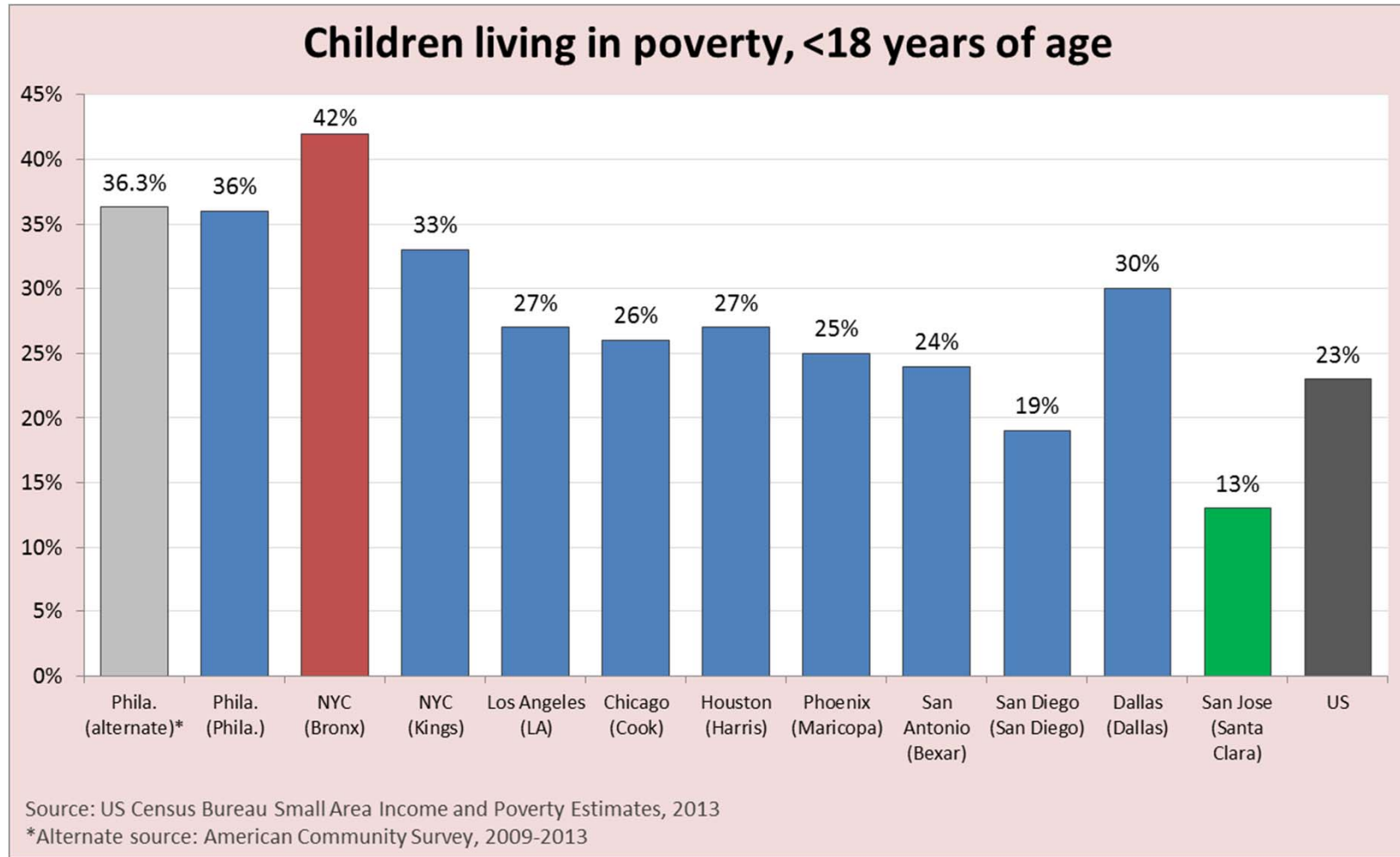


Living in poverty



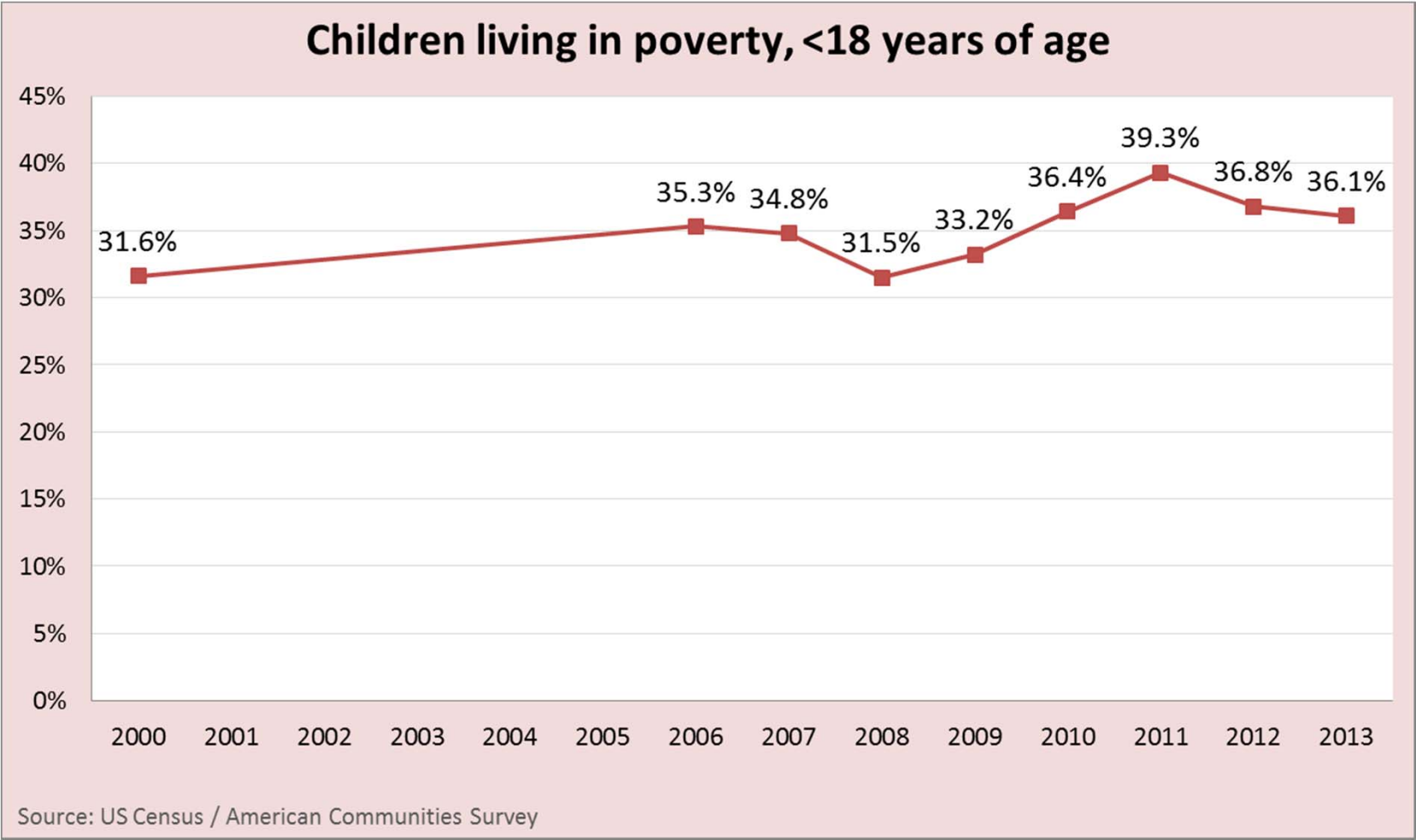
Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013





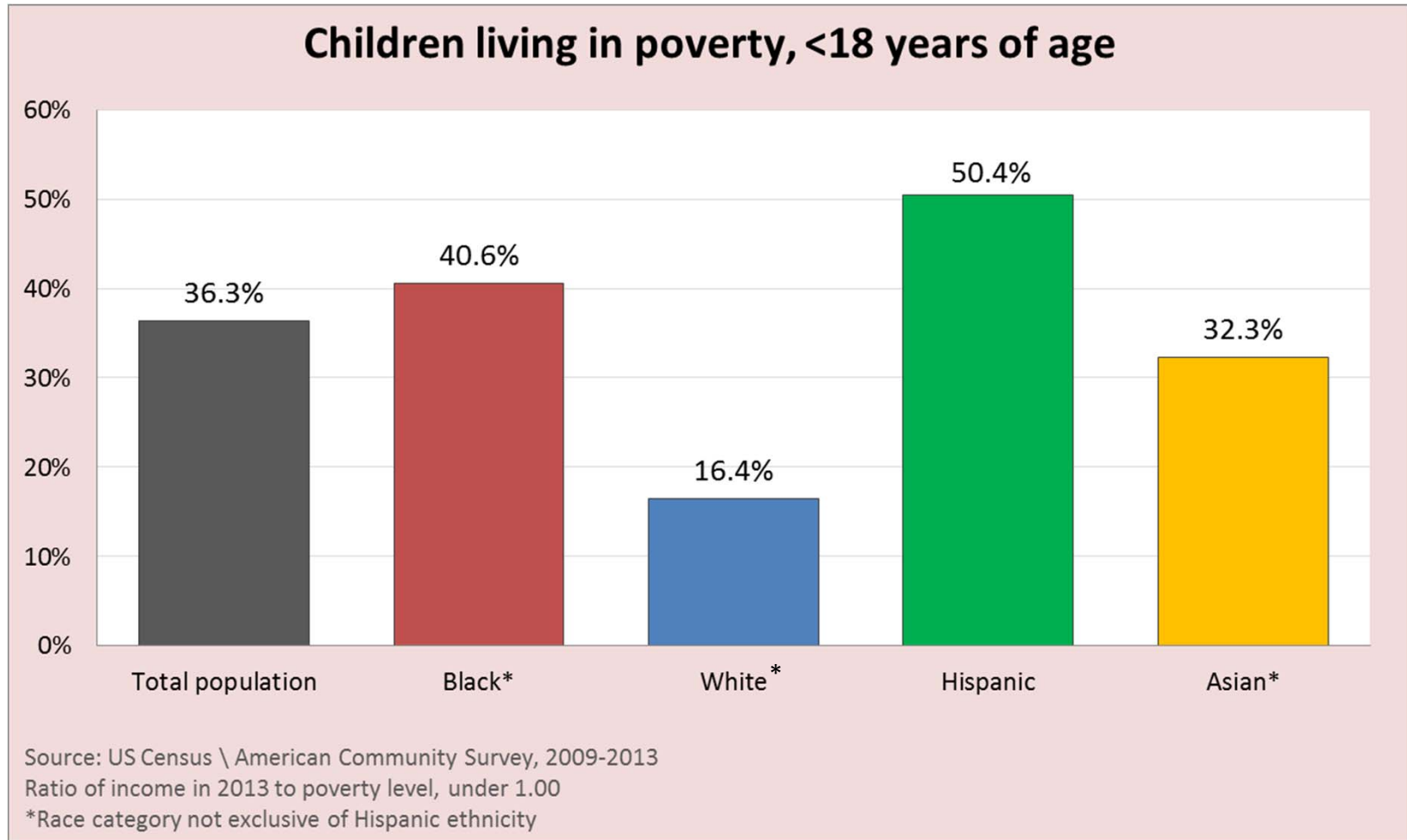
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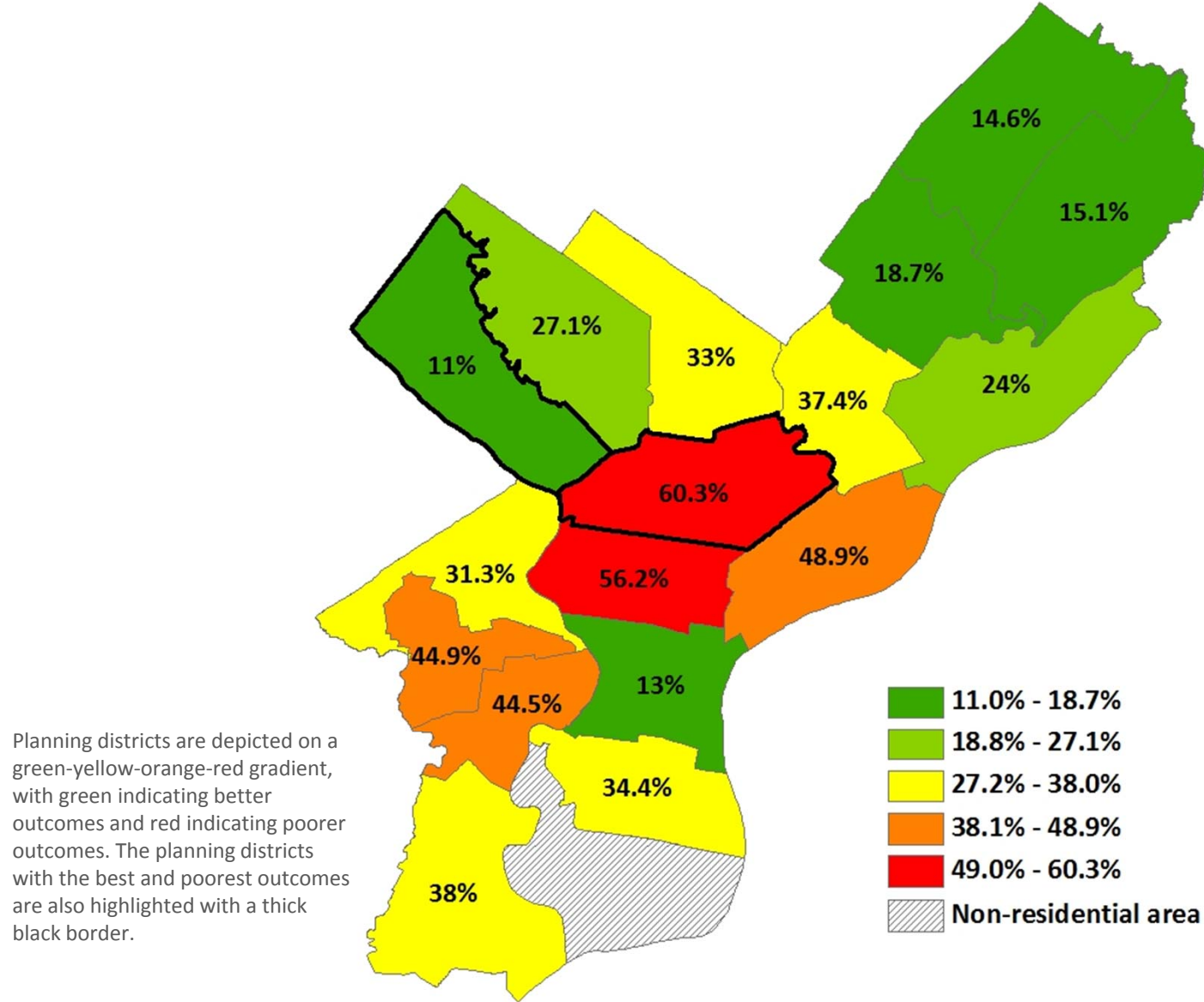


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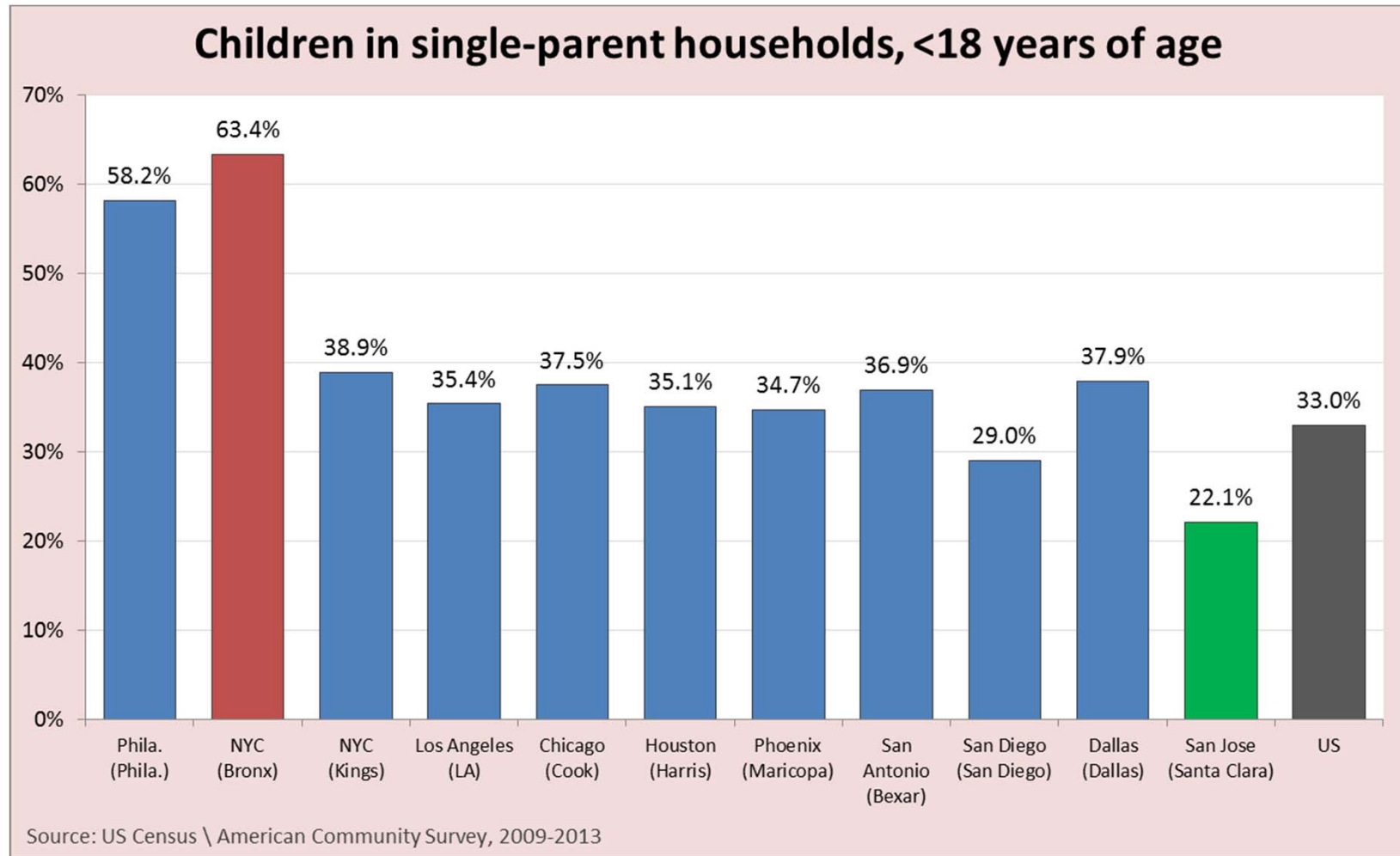


Children living in poverty, <18 years of age



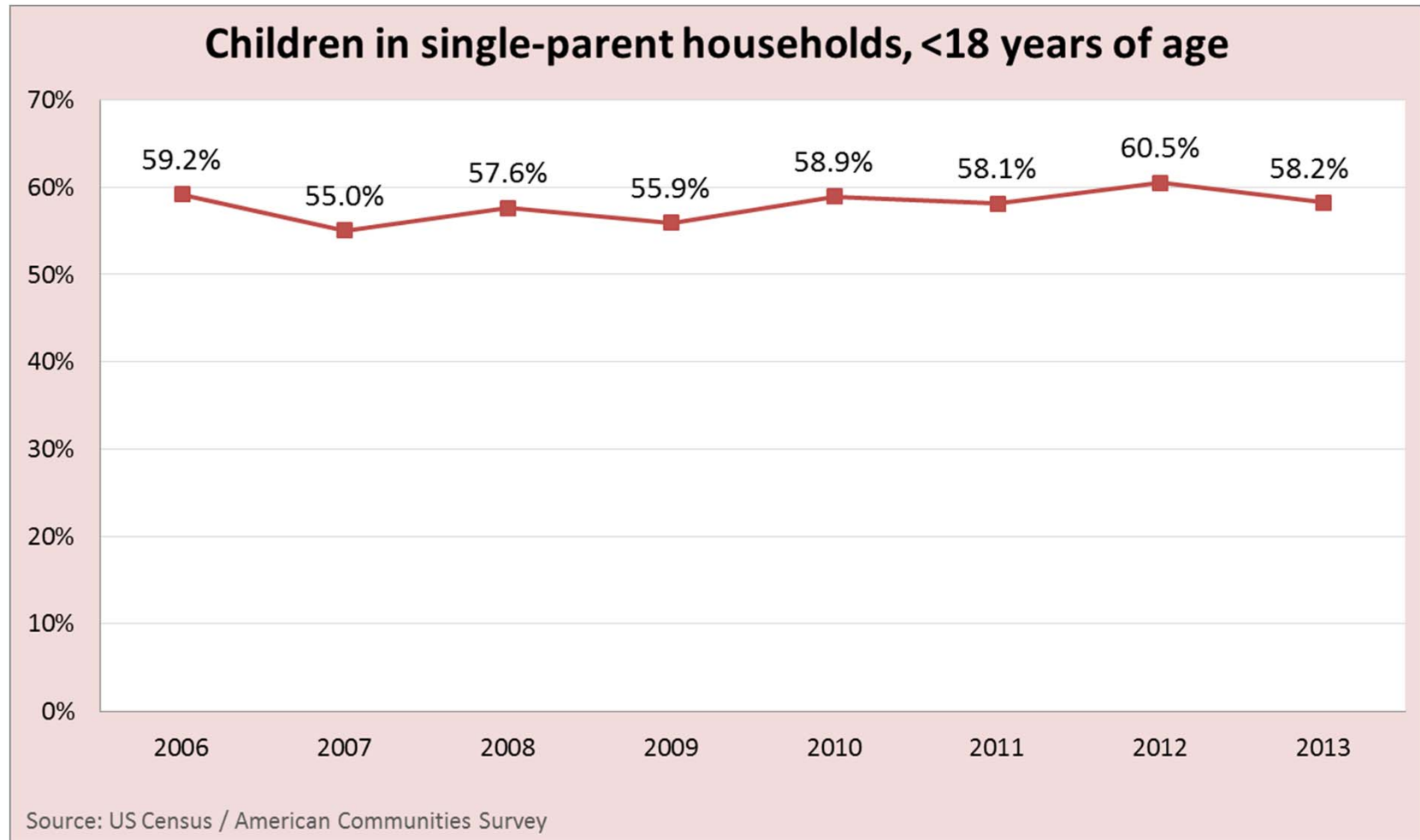
Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013



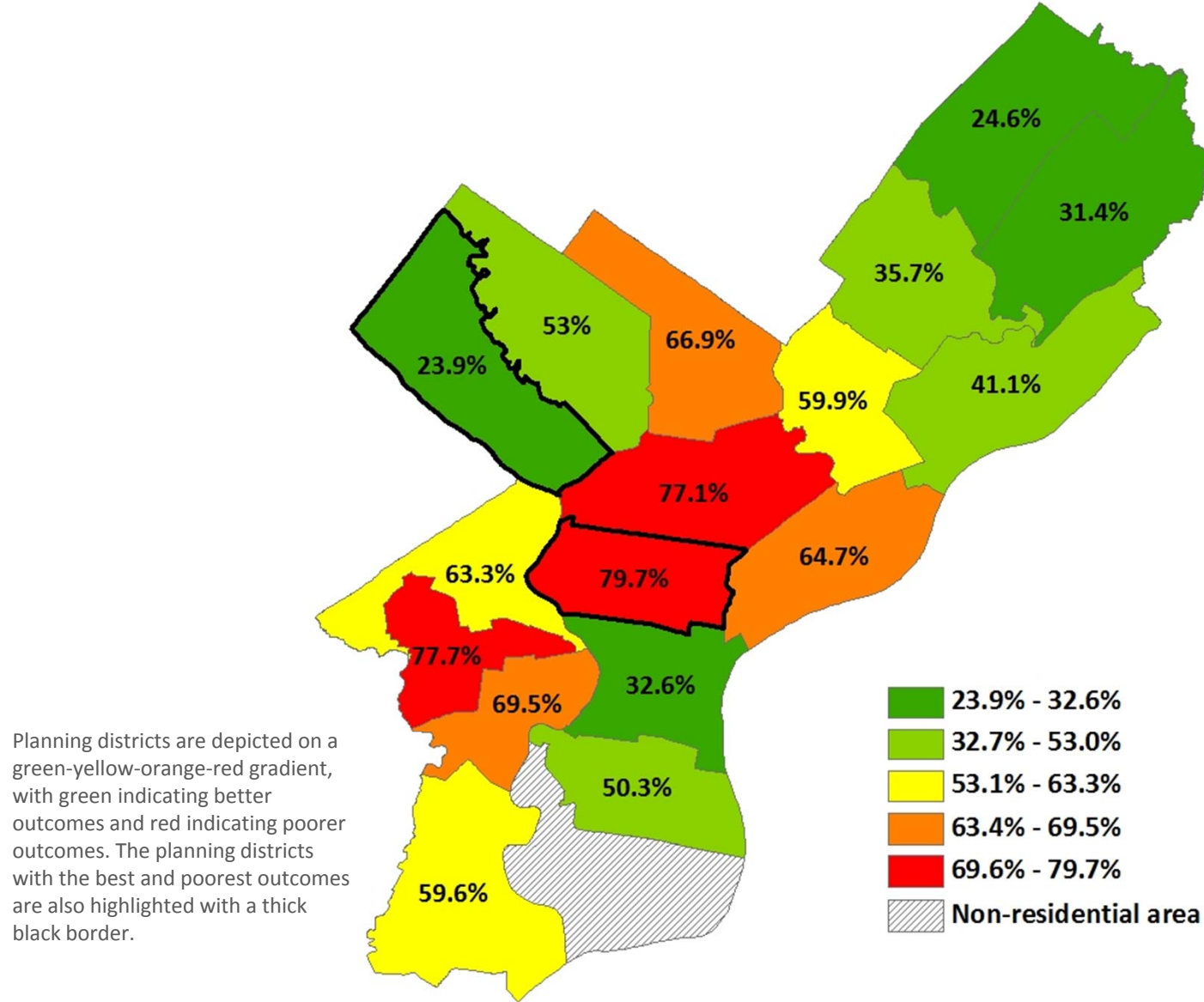


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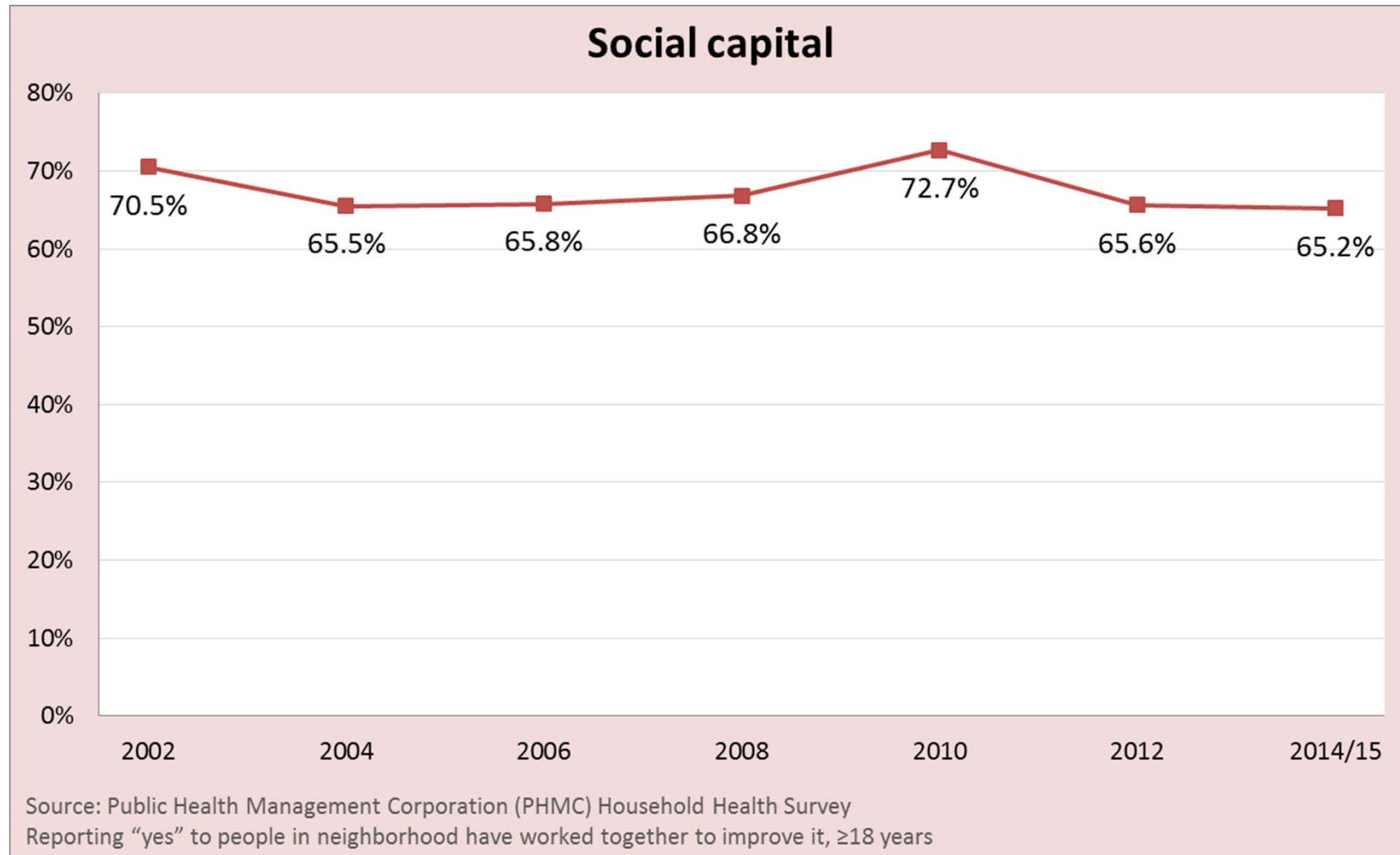


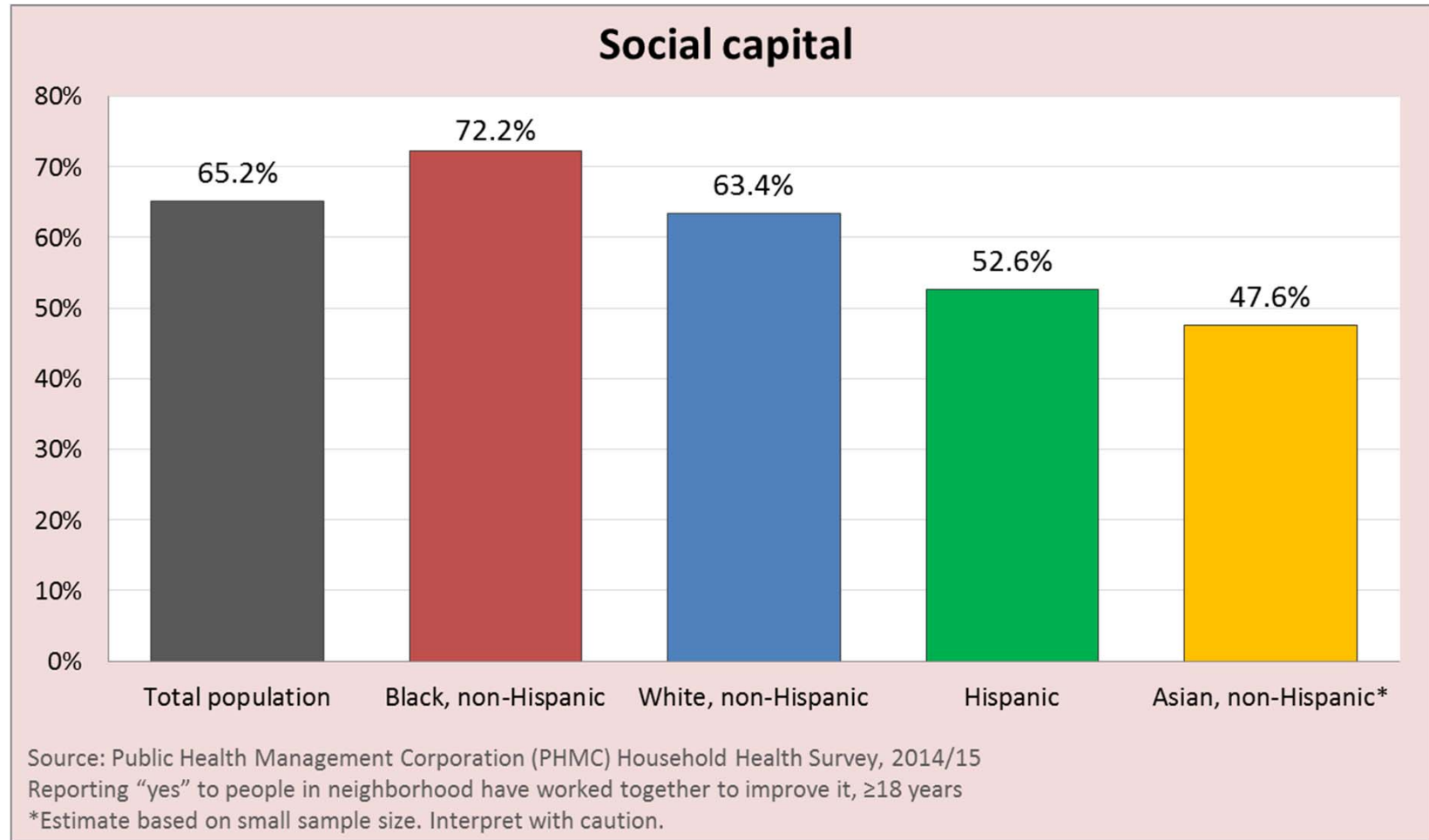
Children in single-parent households, <18 years of age



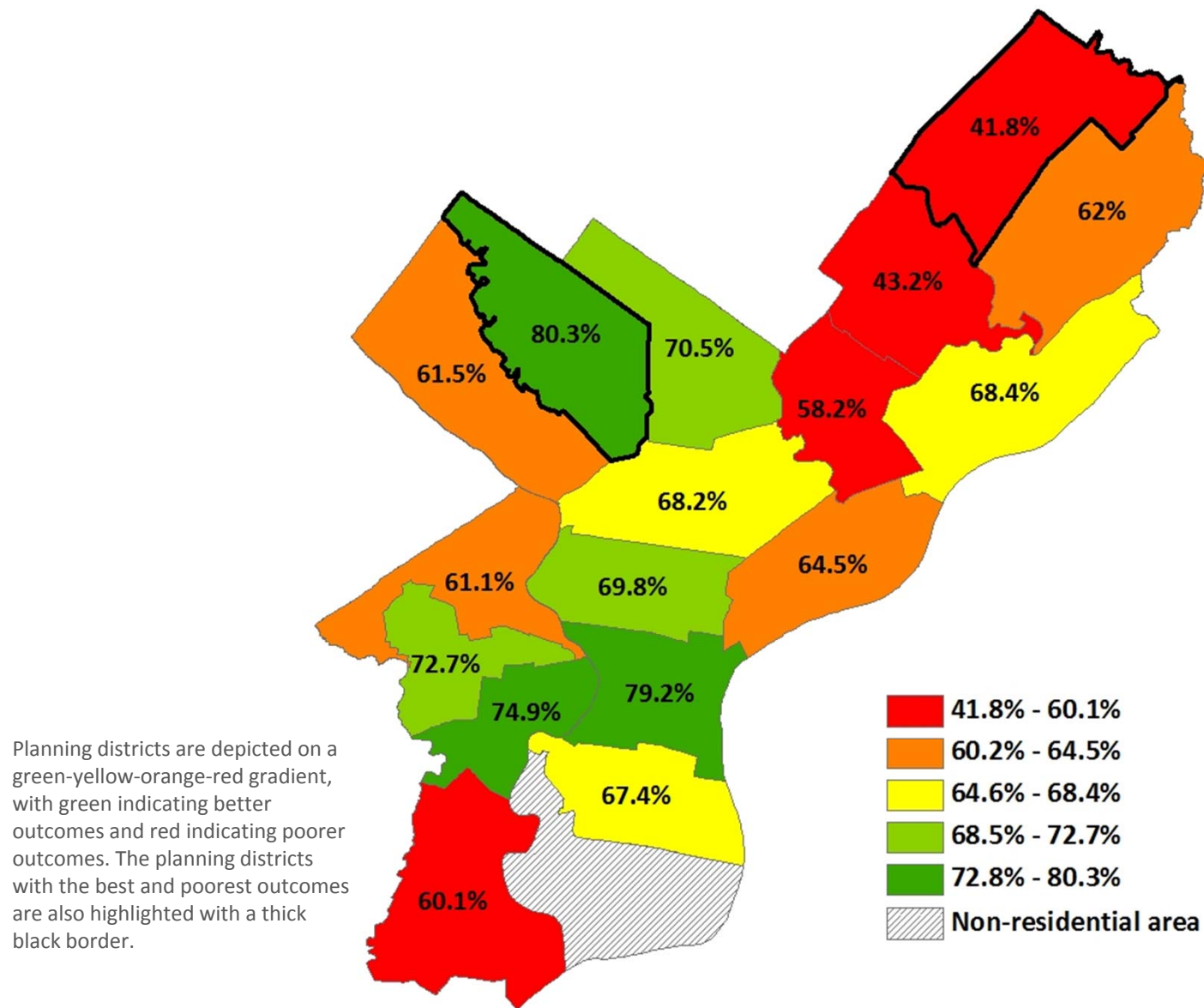
Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013







Social capital



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



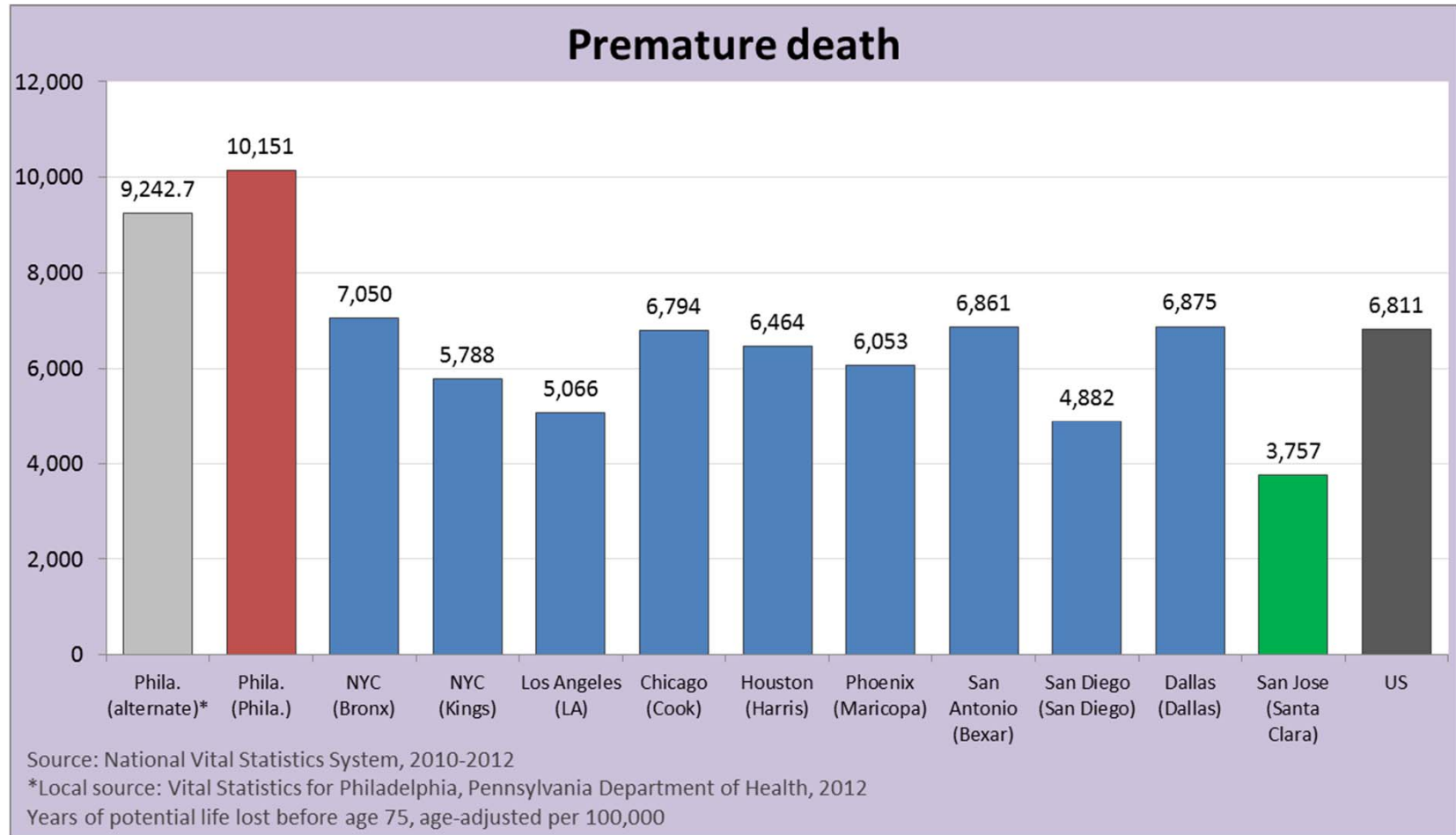
SUMMARY MEASURES

Premature death

Life expectancy

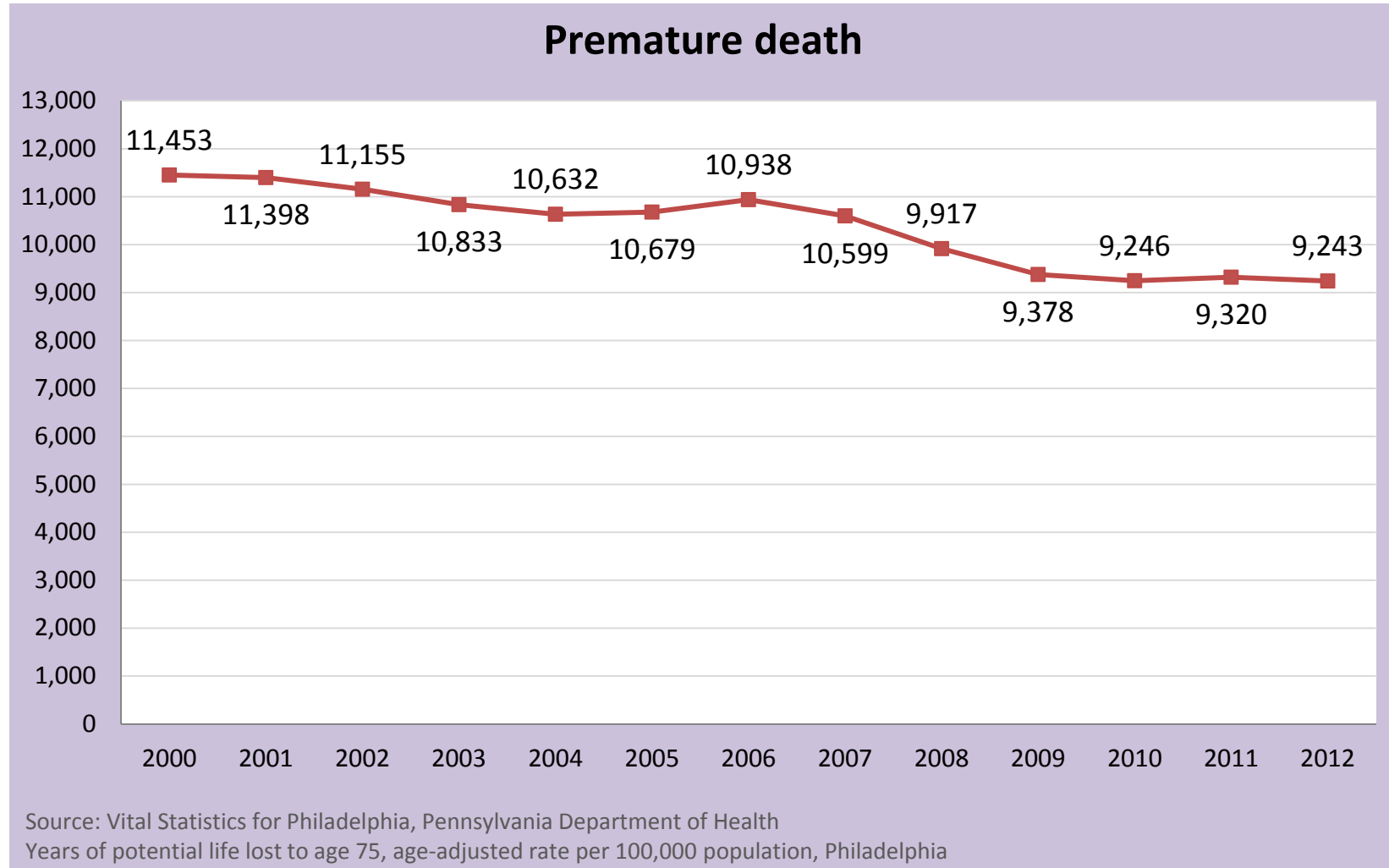
Self-reported health status

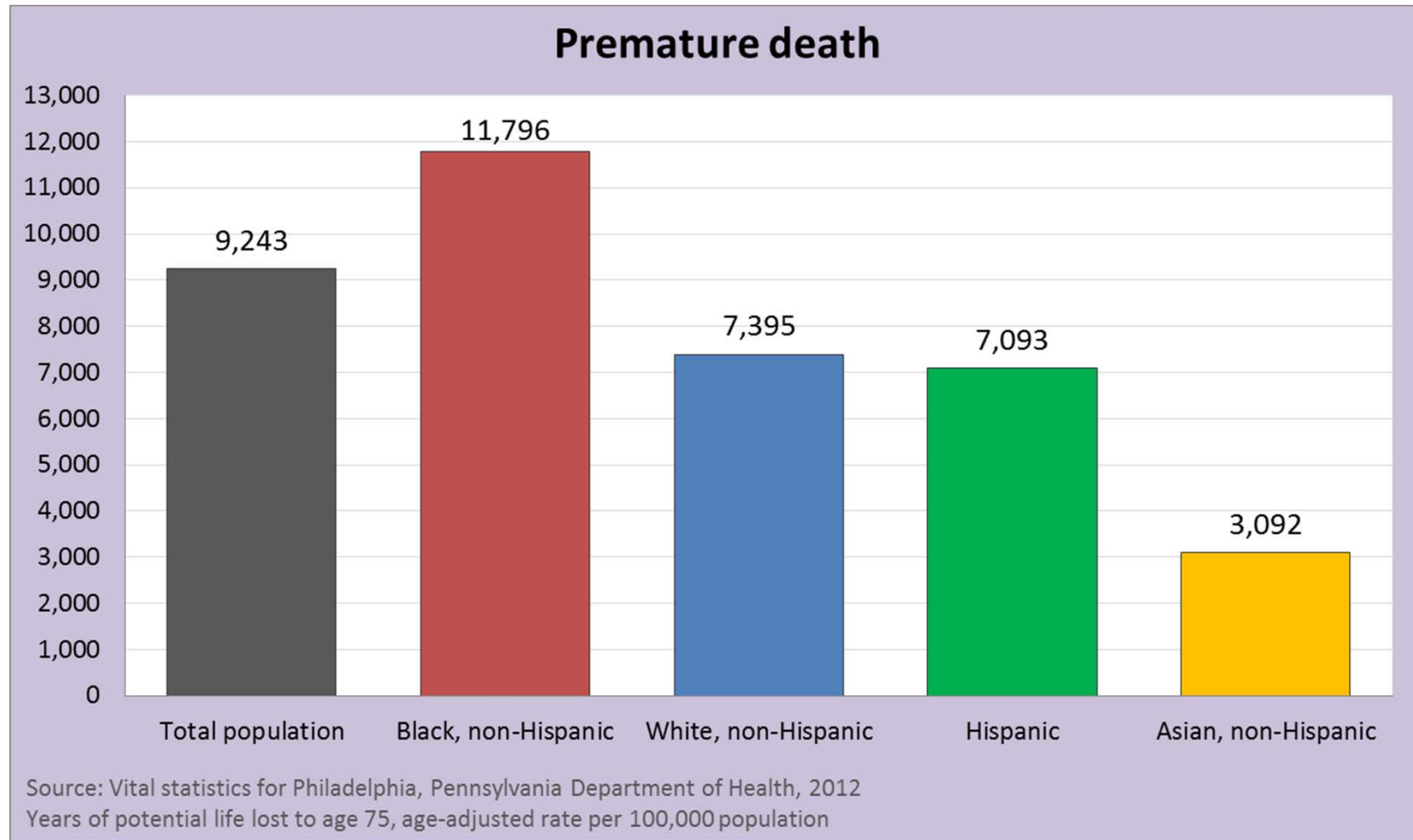




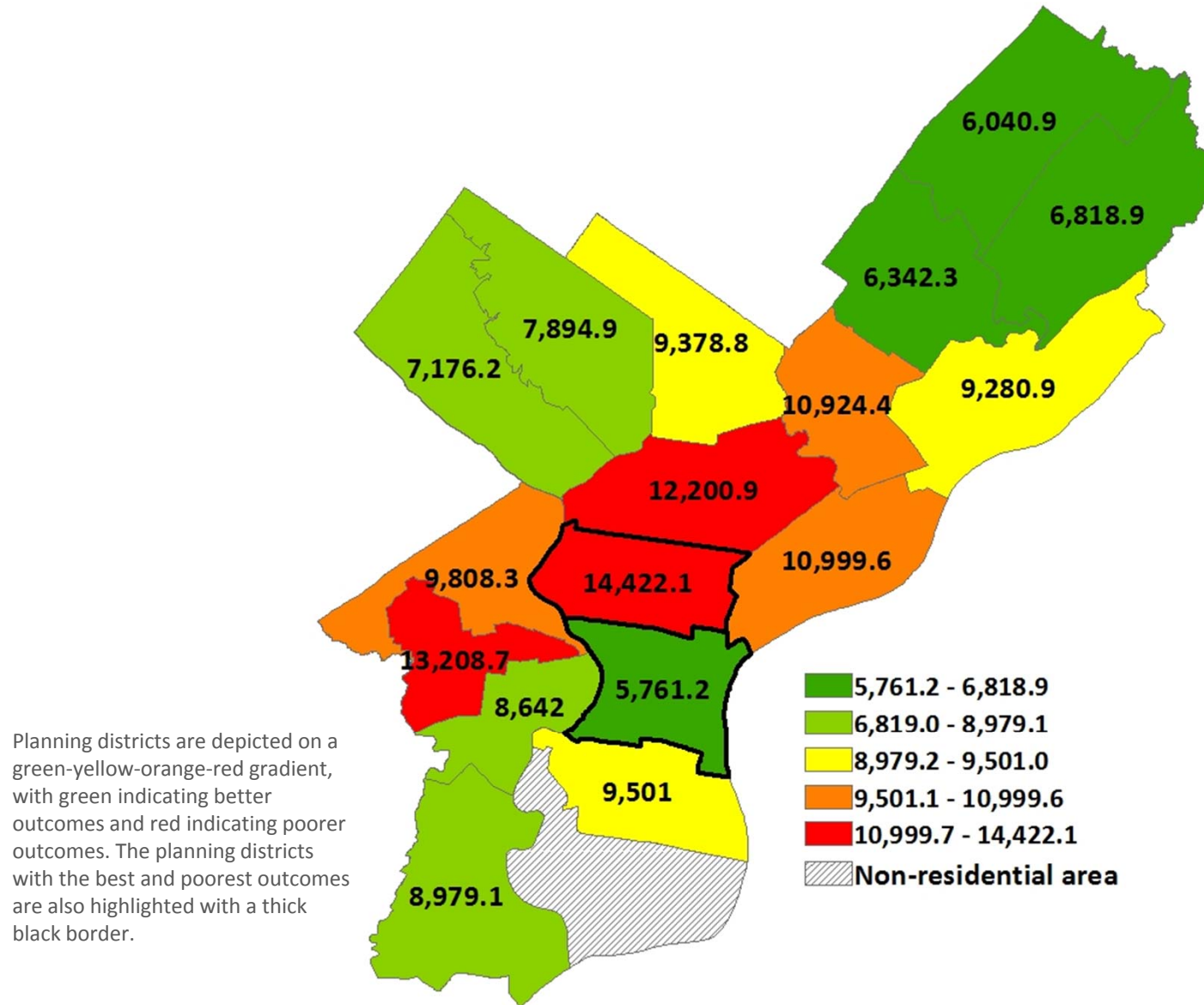
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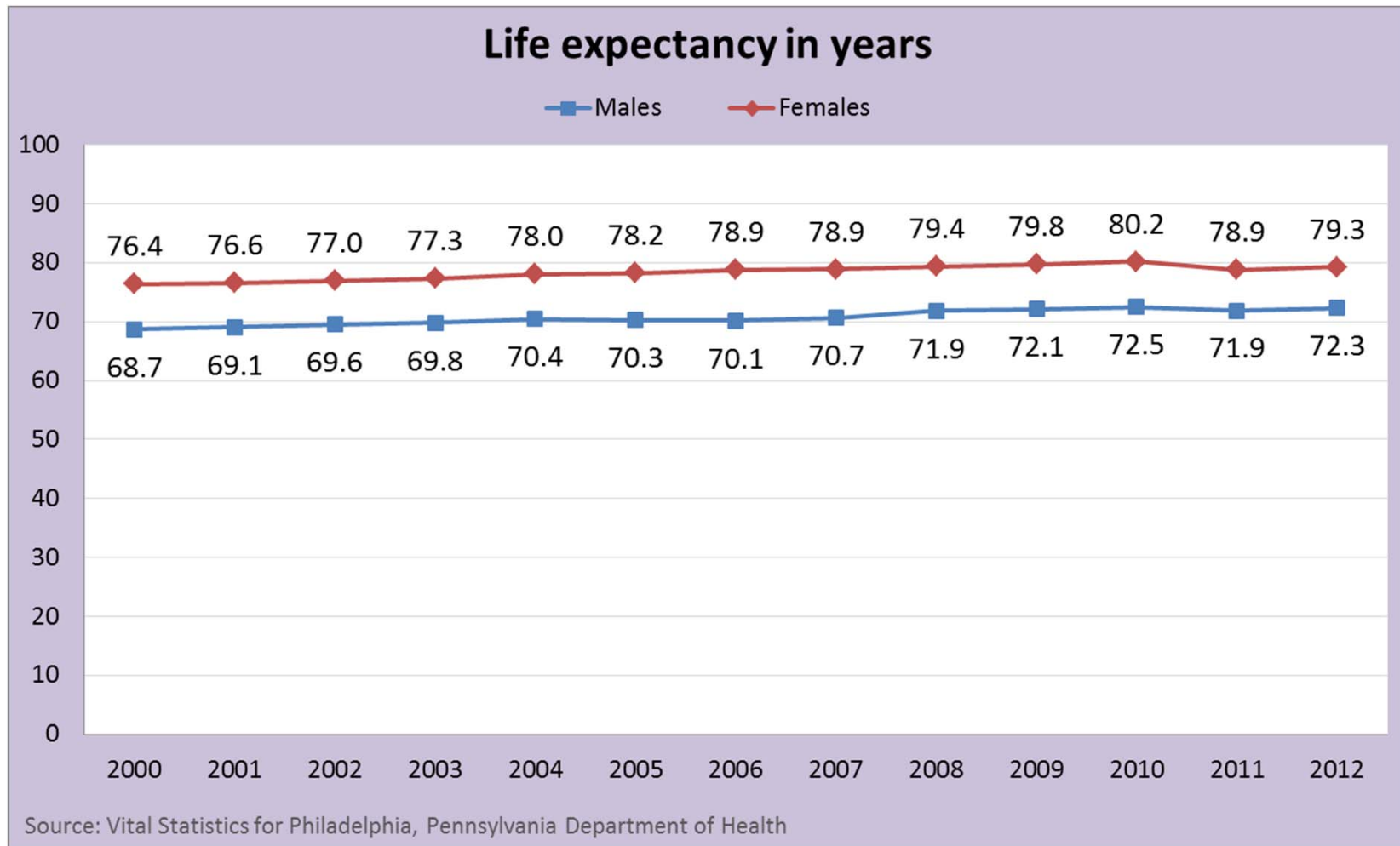


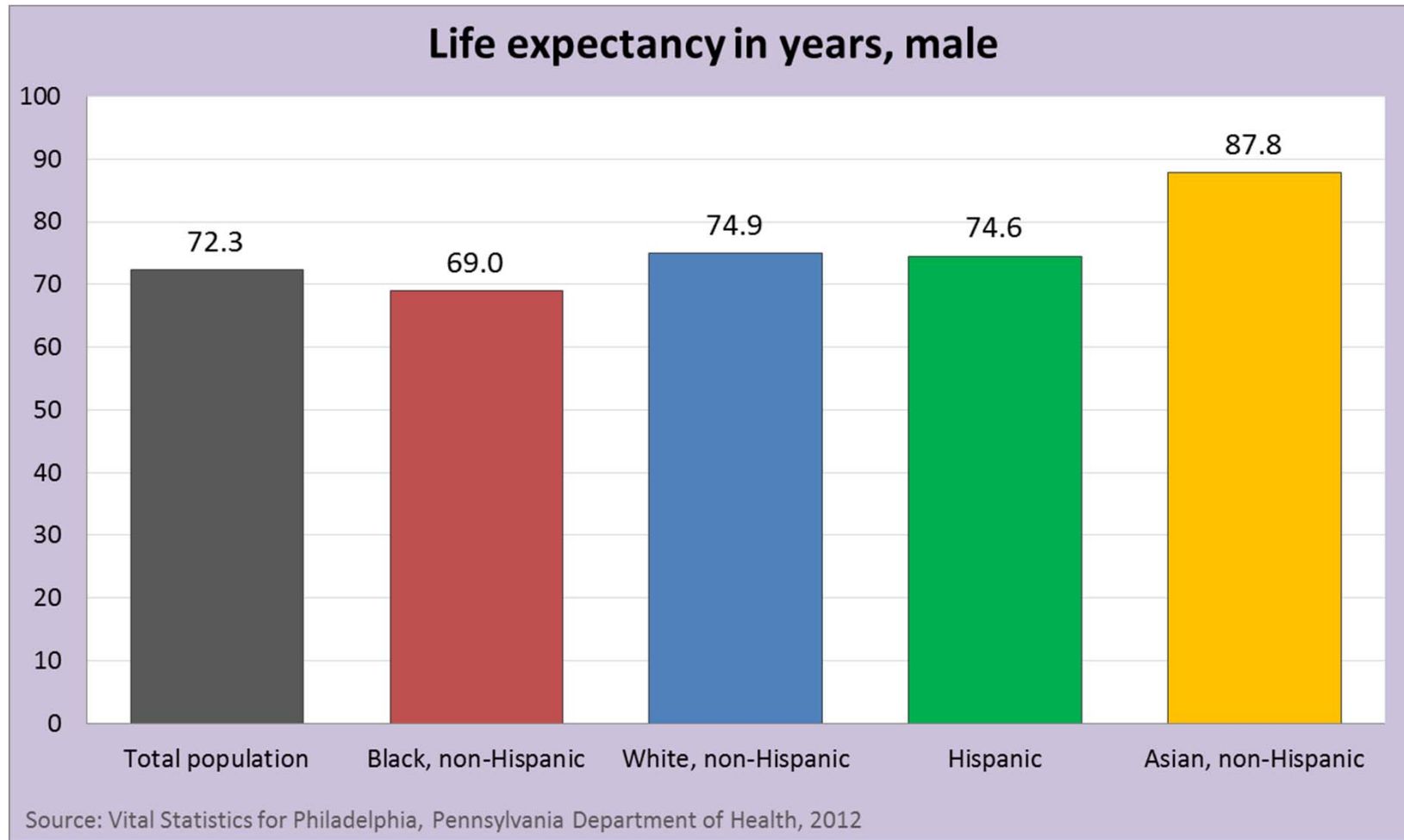
Premature death



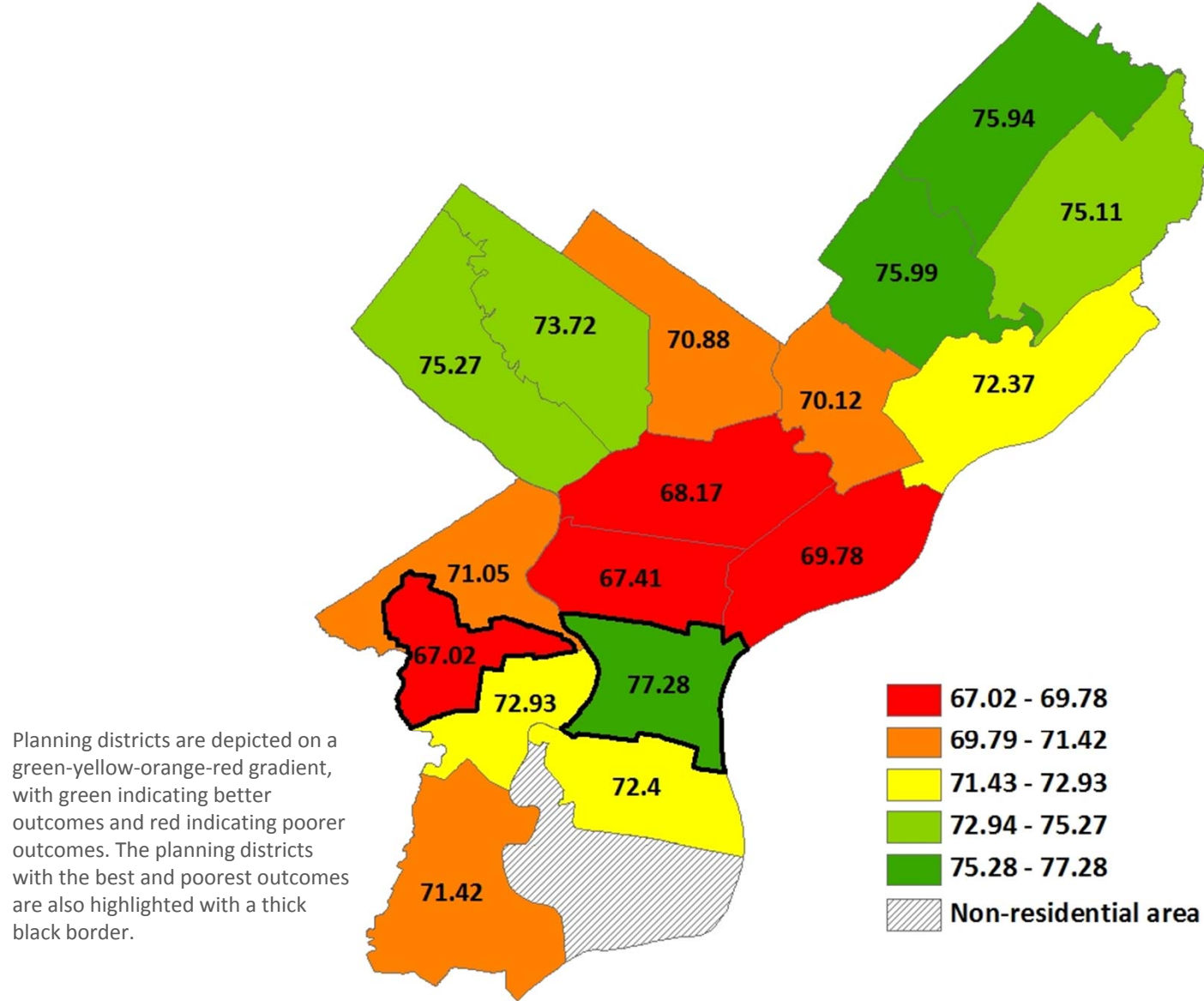
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012
Years of potential life lost before age 75, age-adjusted per 100,000





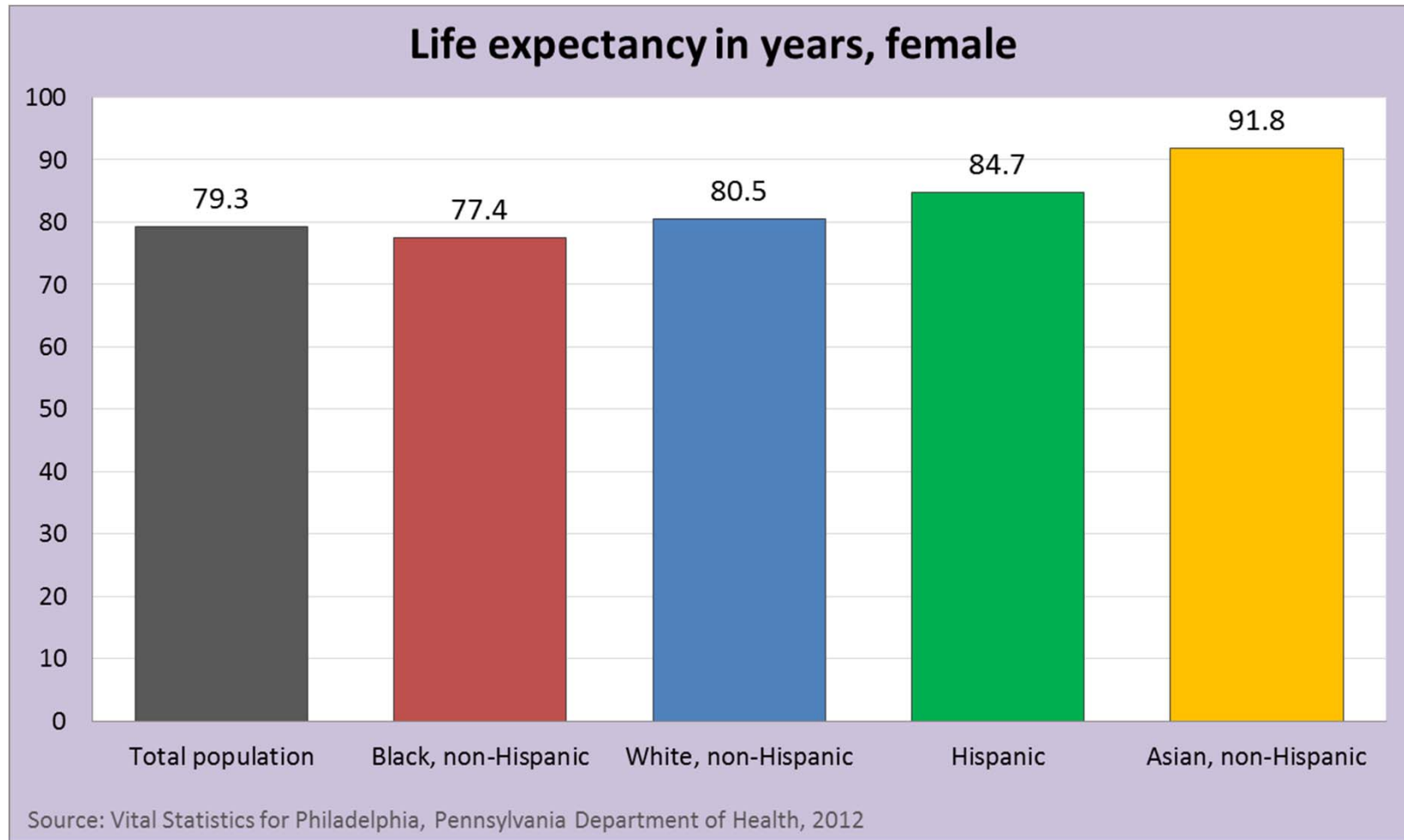


Life expectancy in years, male

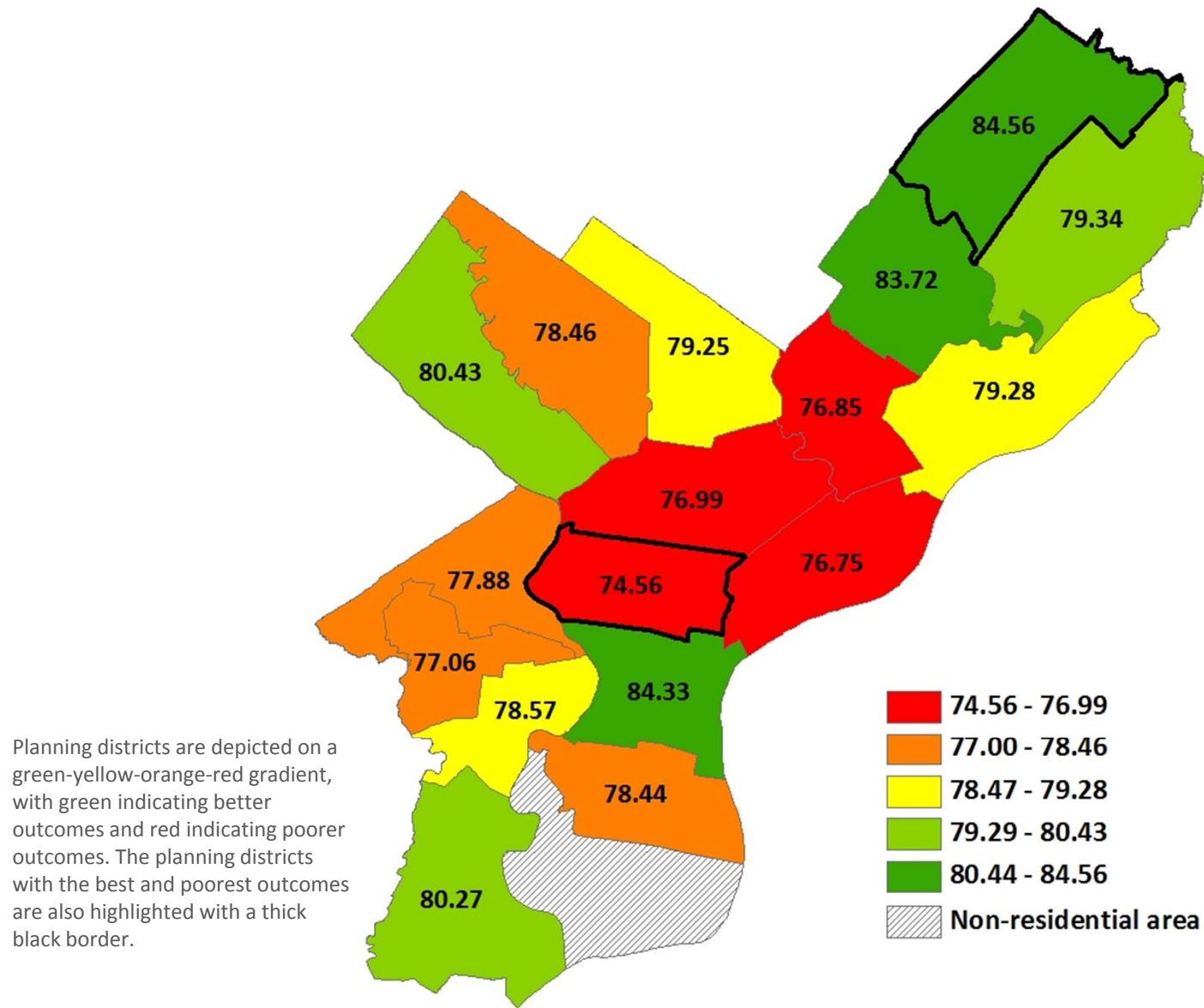


Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012



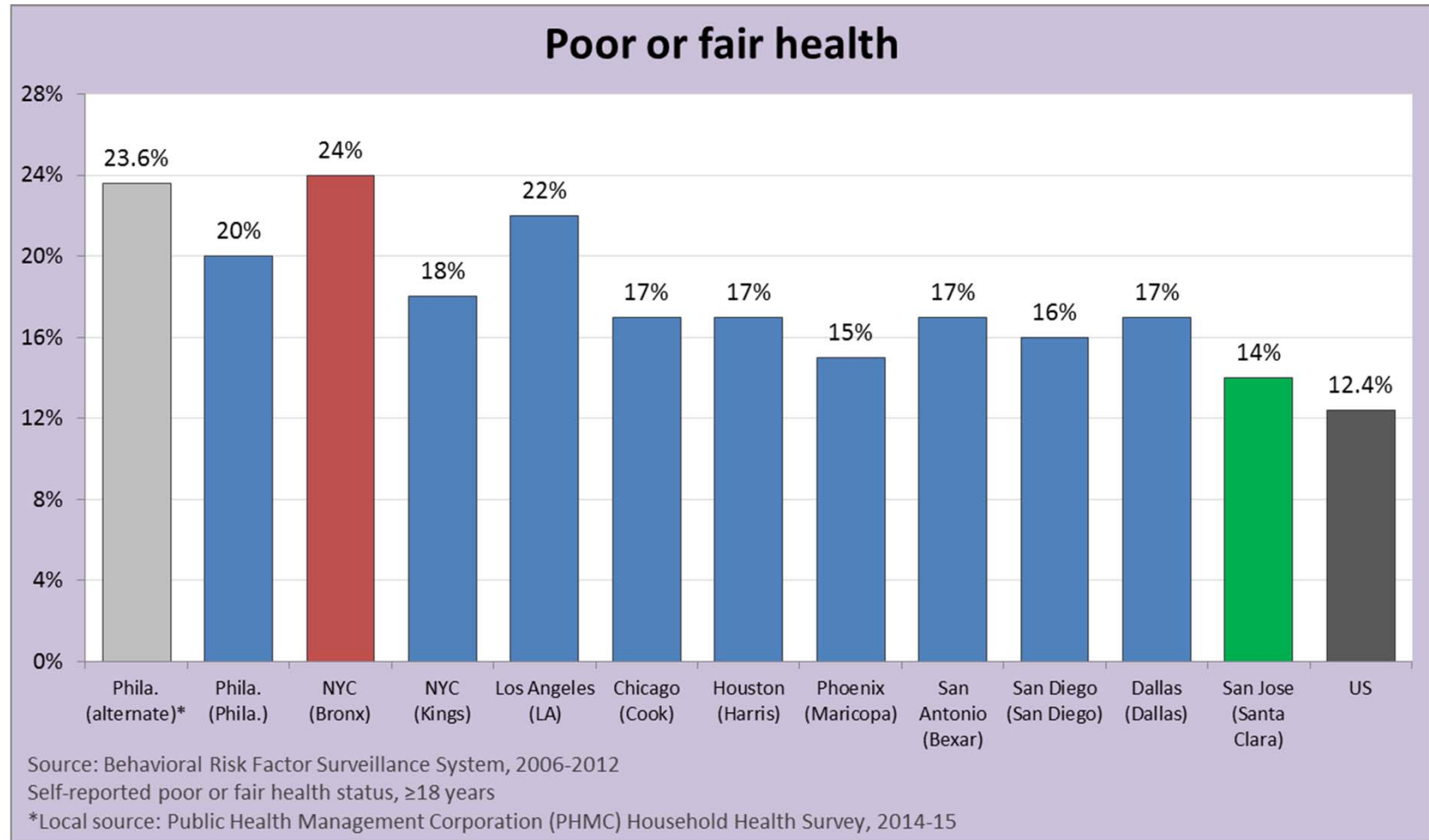


Life expectancy in years, female



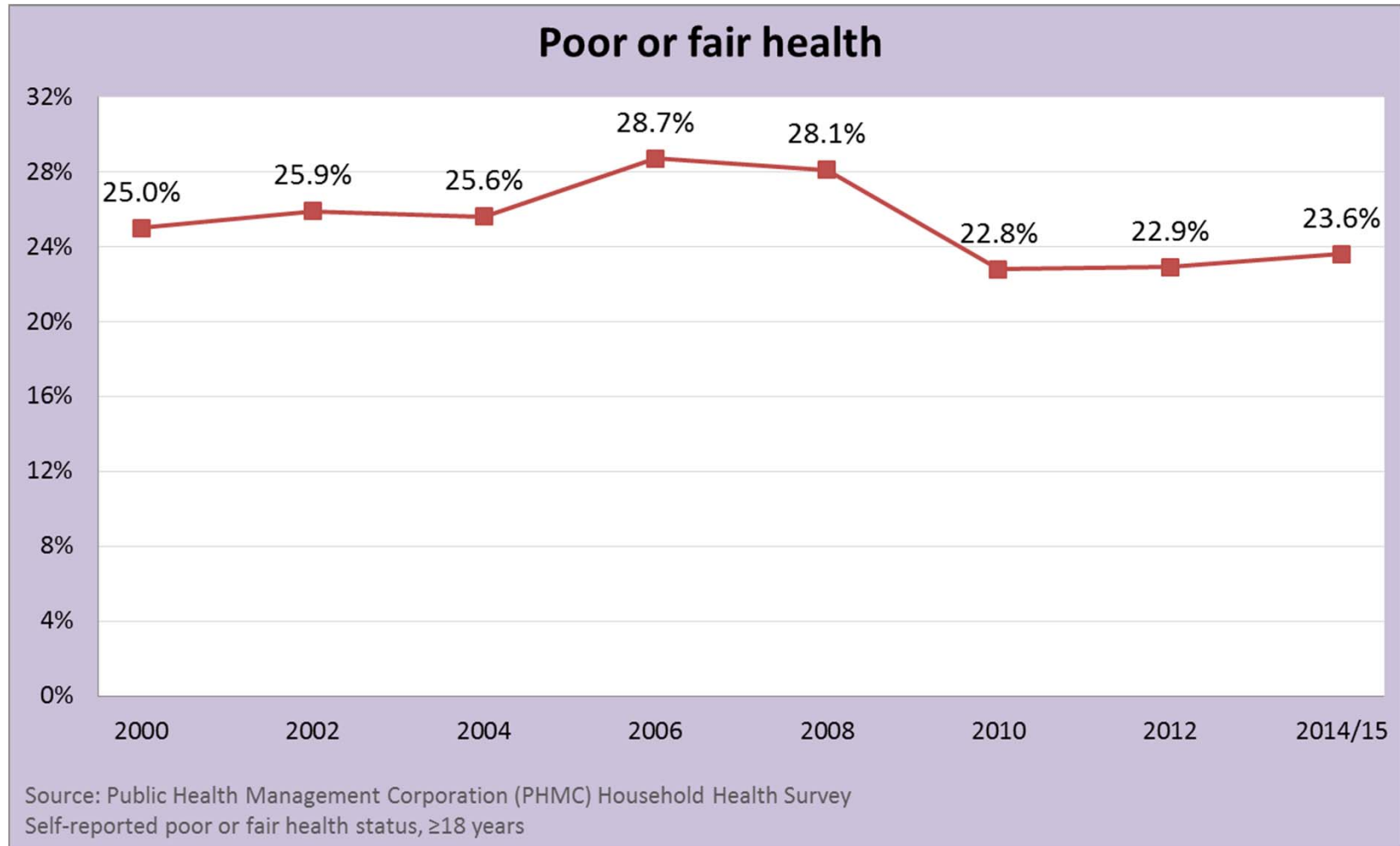
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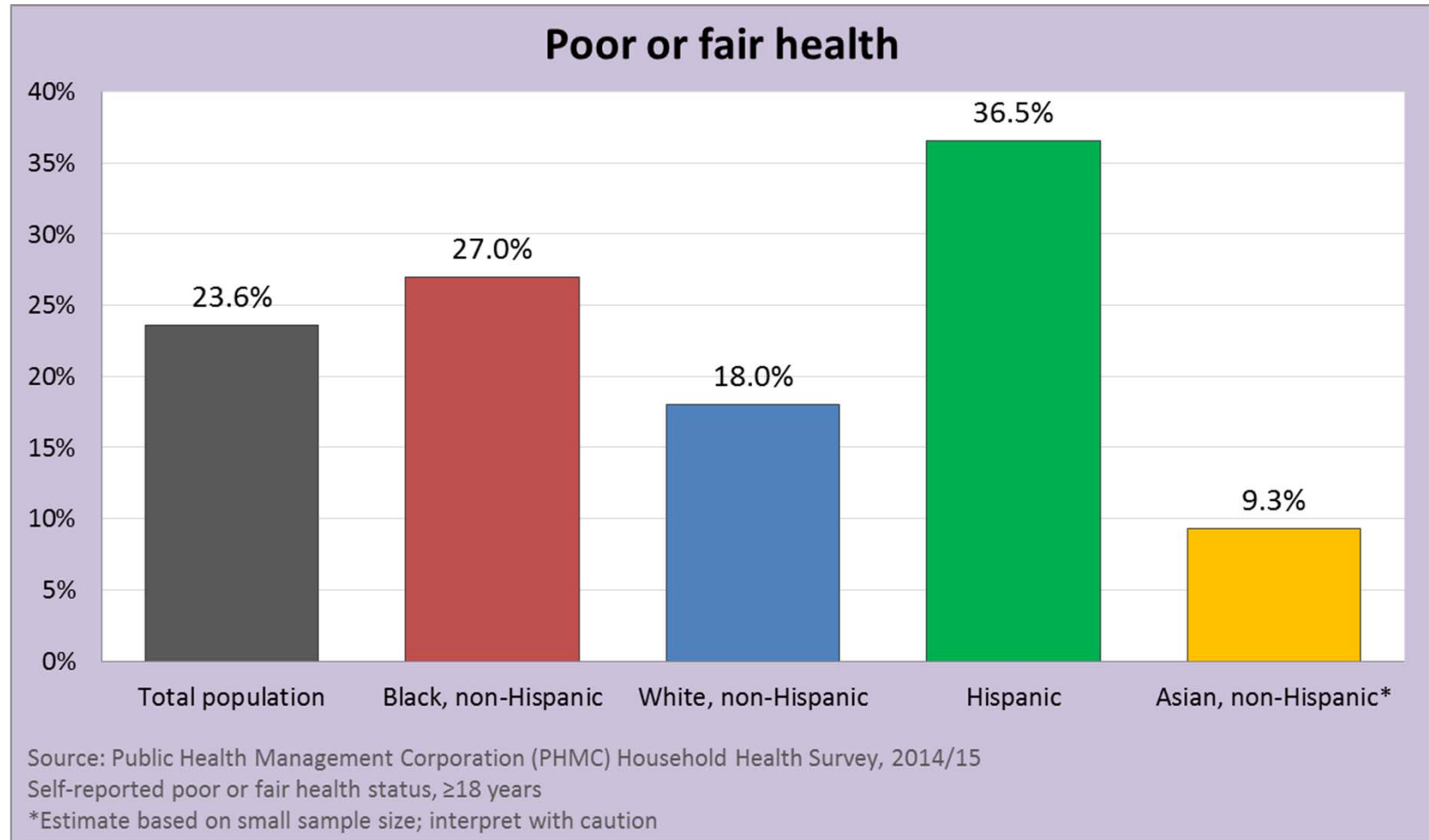




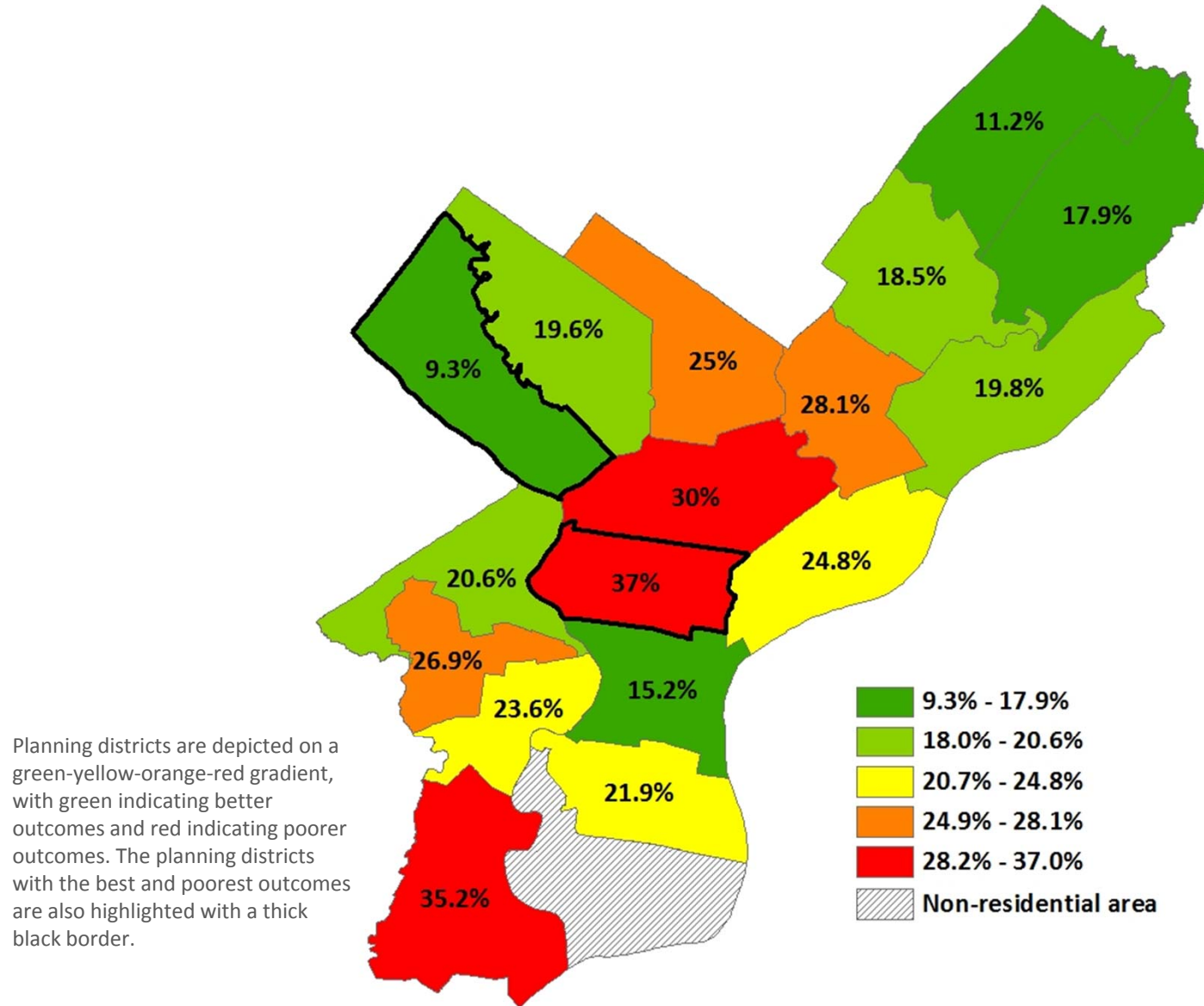
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Poor or fair health



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

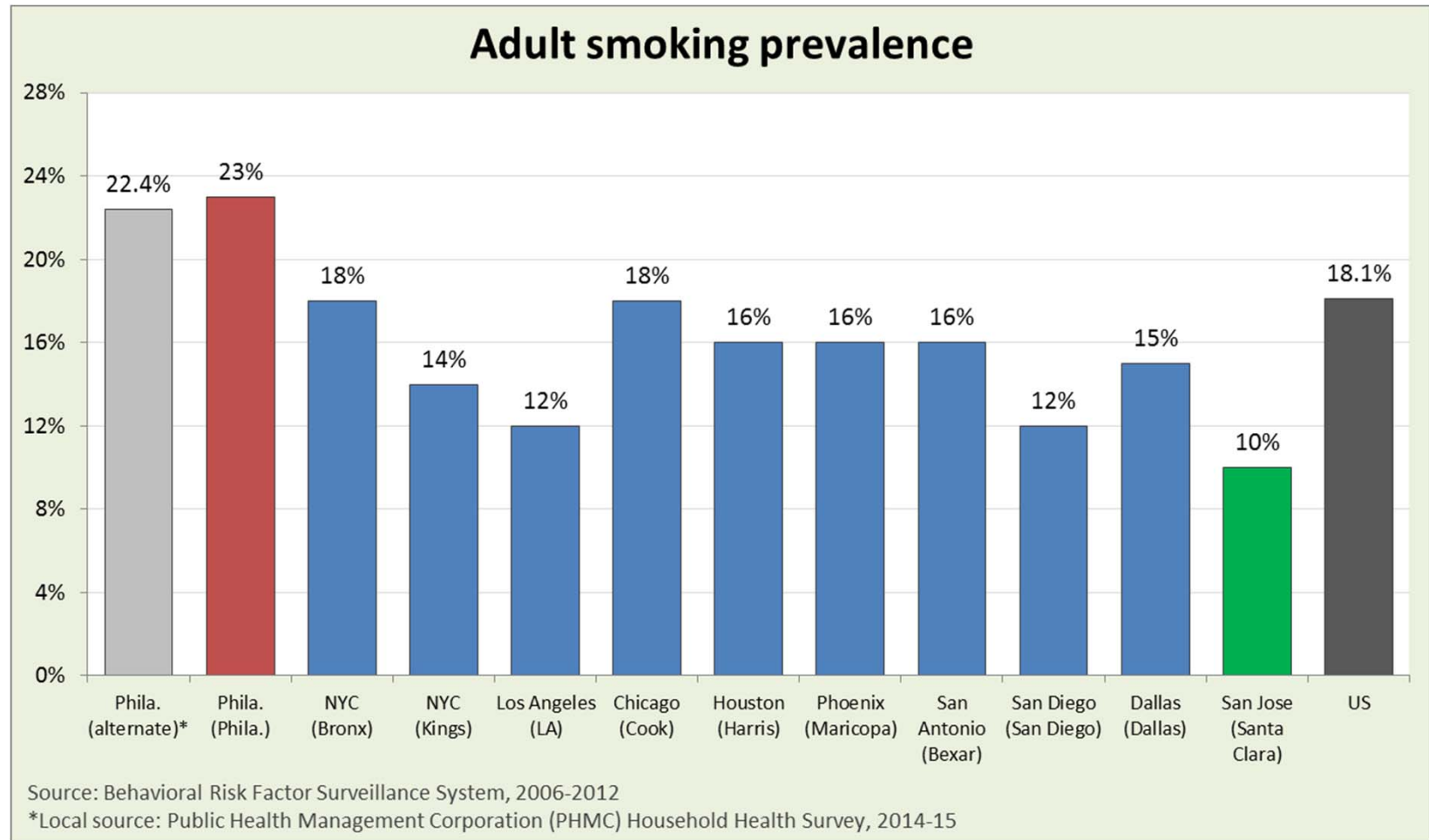
Smoking-attributable mortality

Home secondhand smoke exposure

Adult excessive drinking

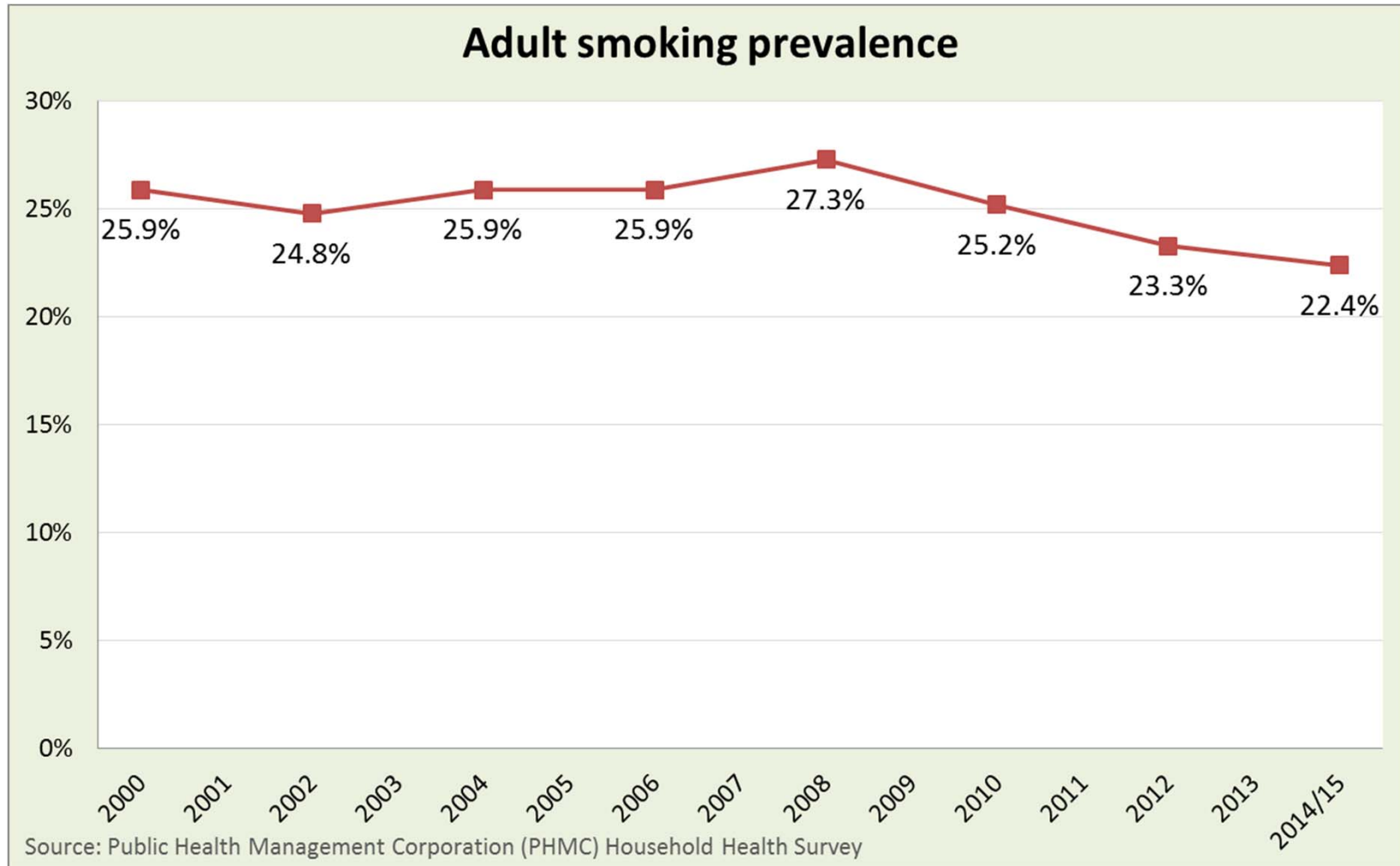
Teen excessive drinking

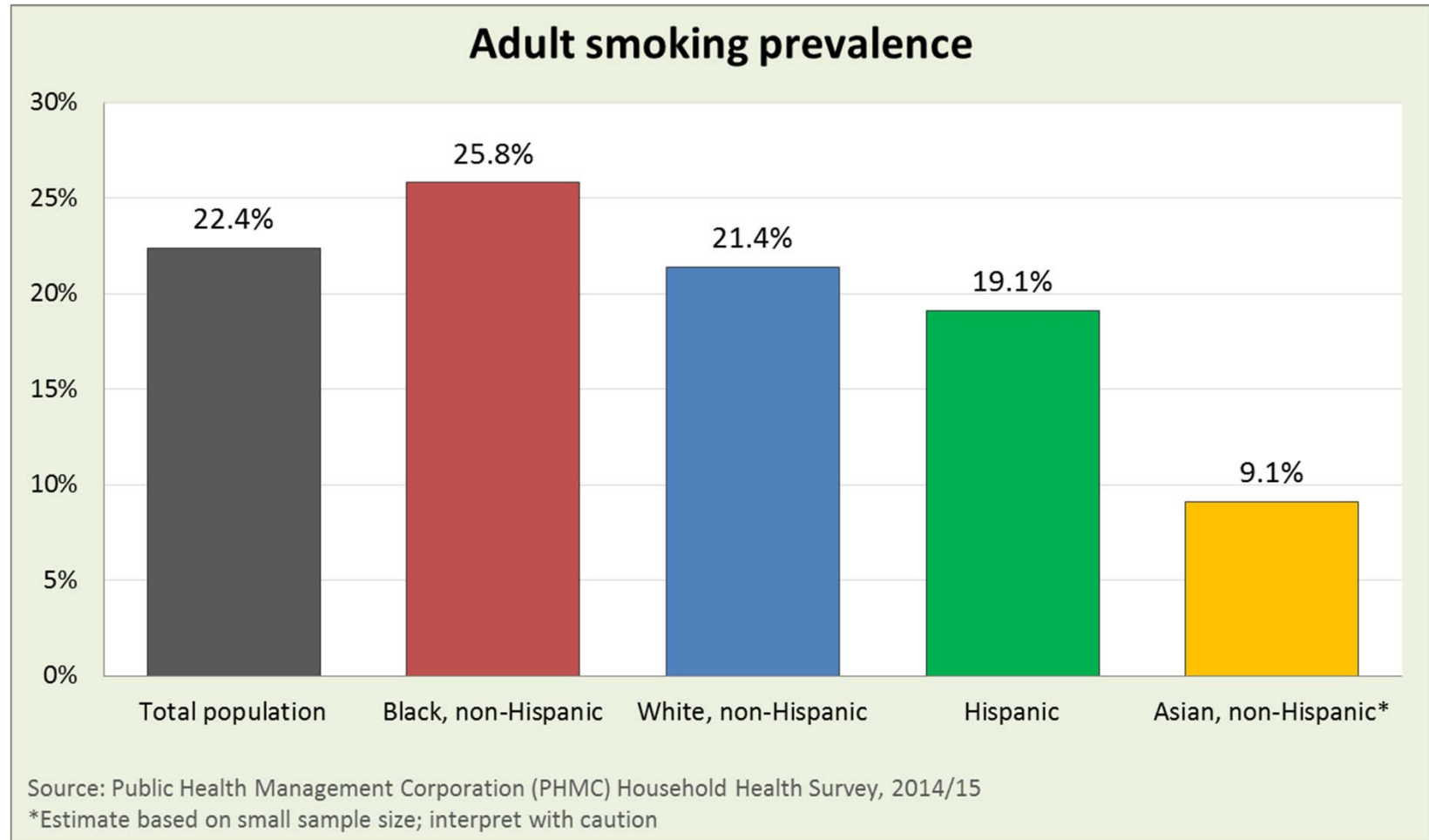




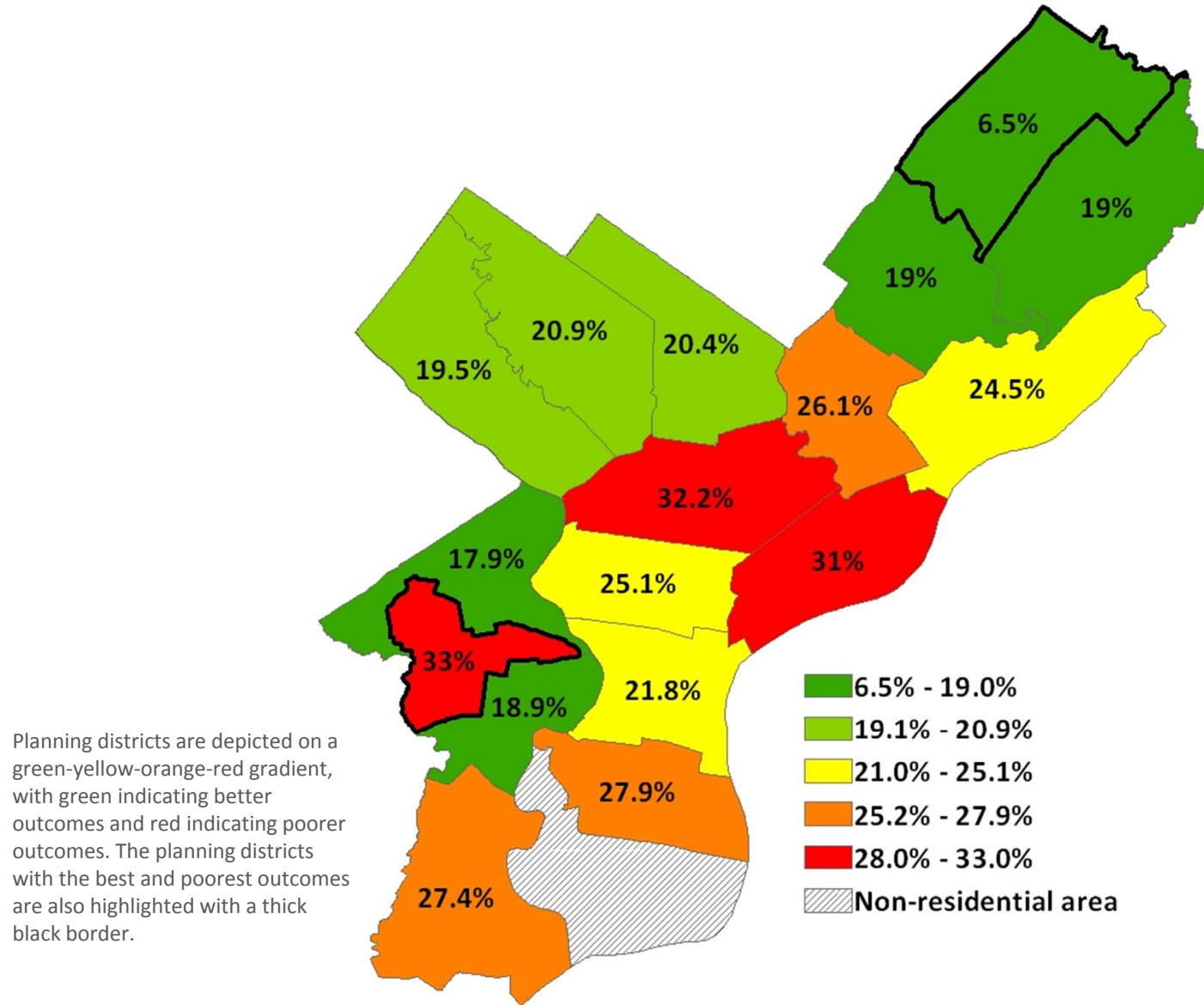
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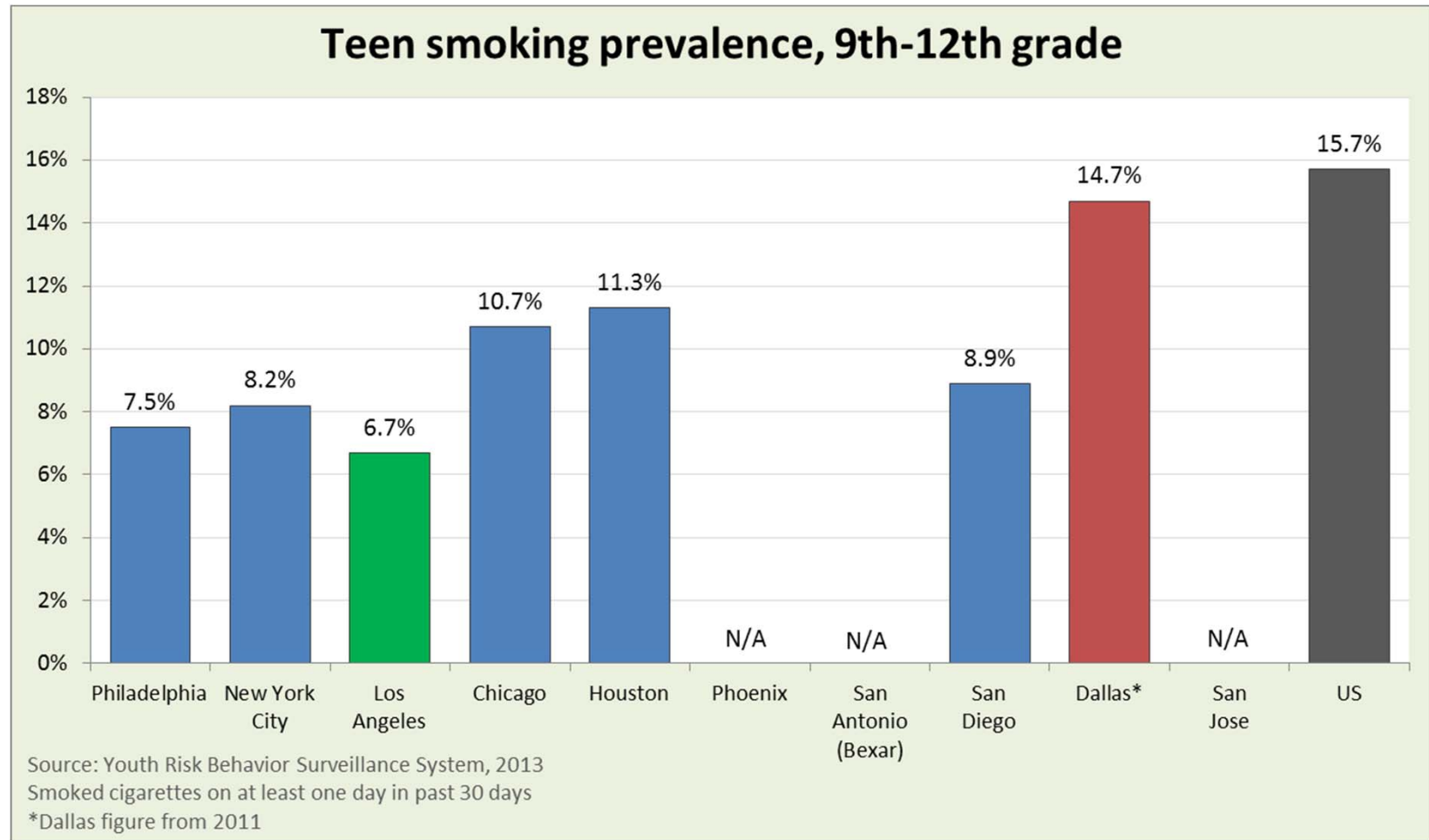




Adult smoking prevalence

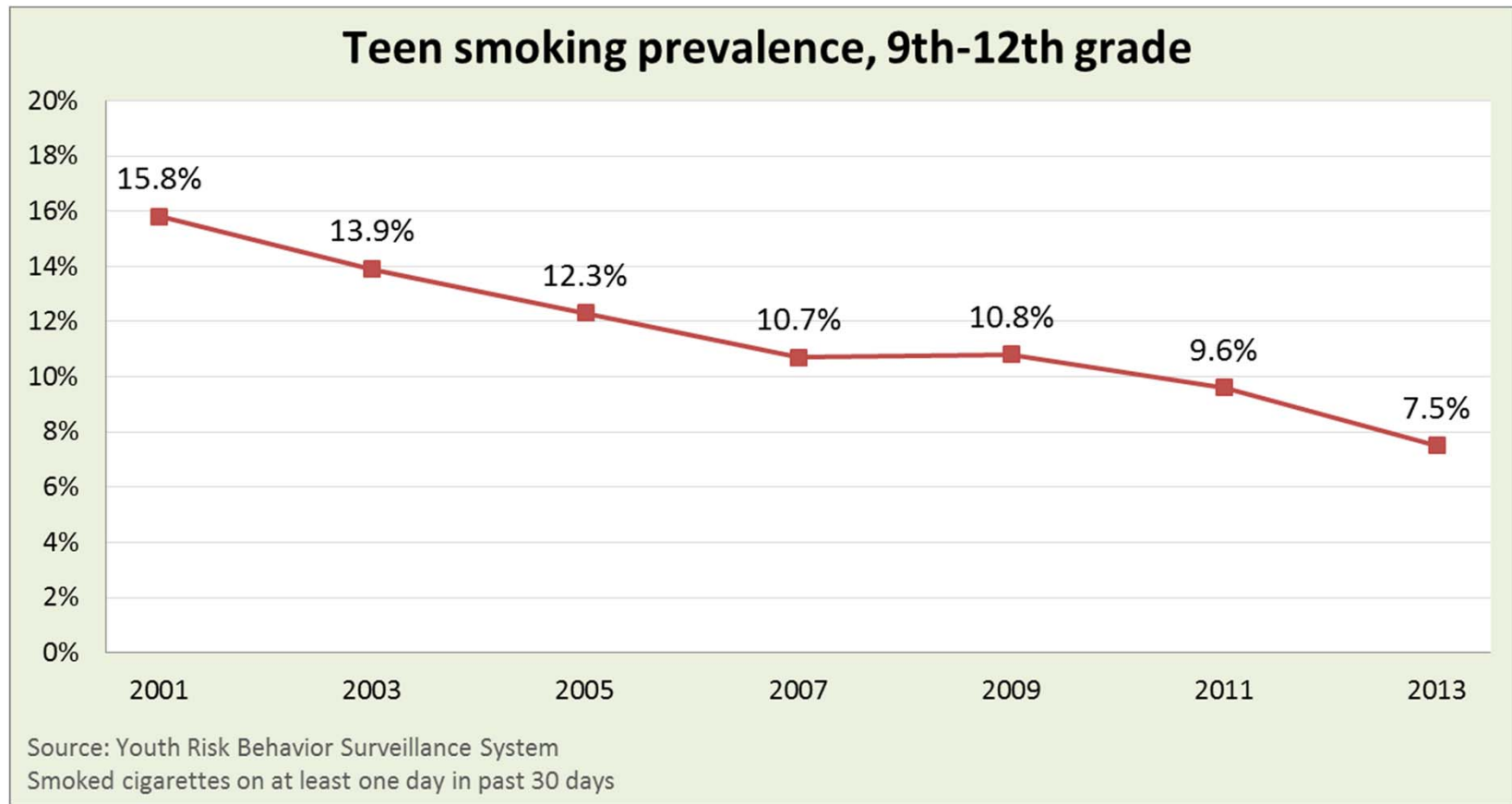


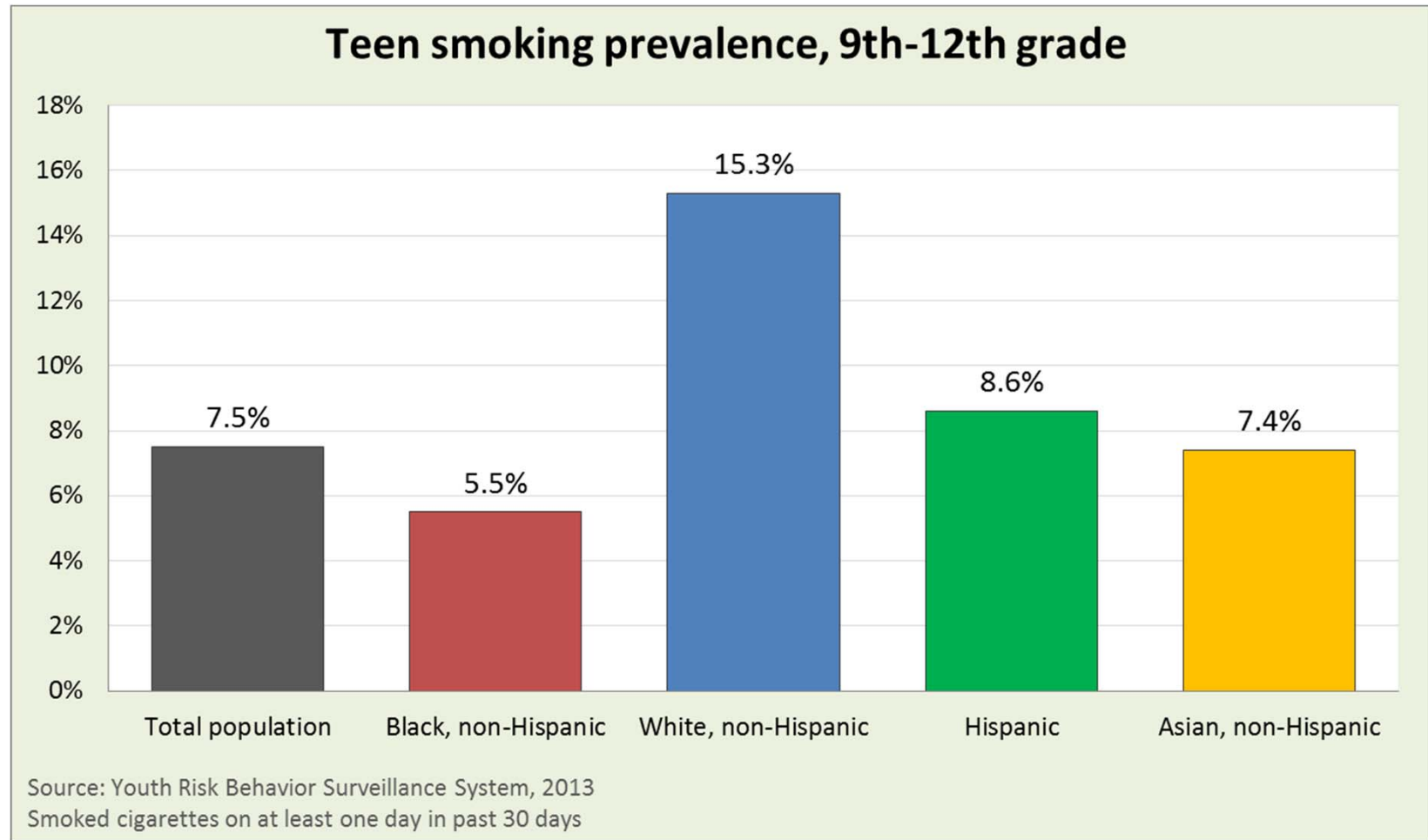
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

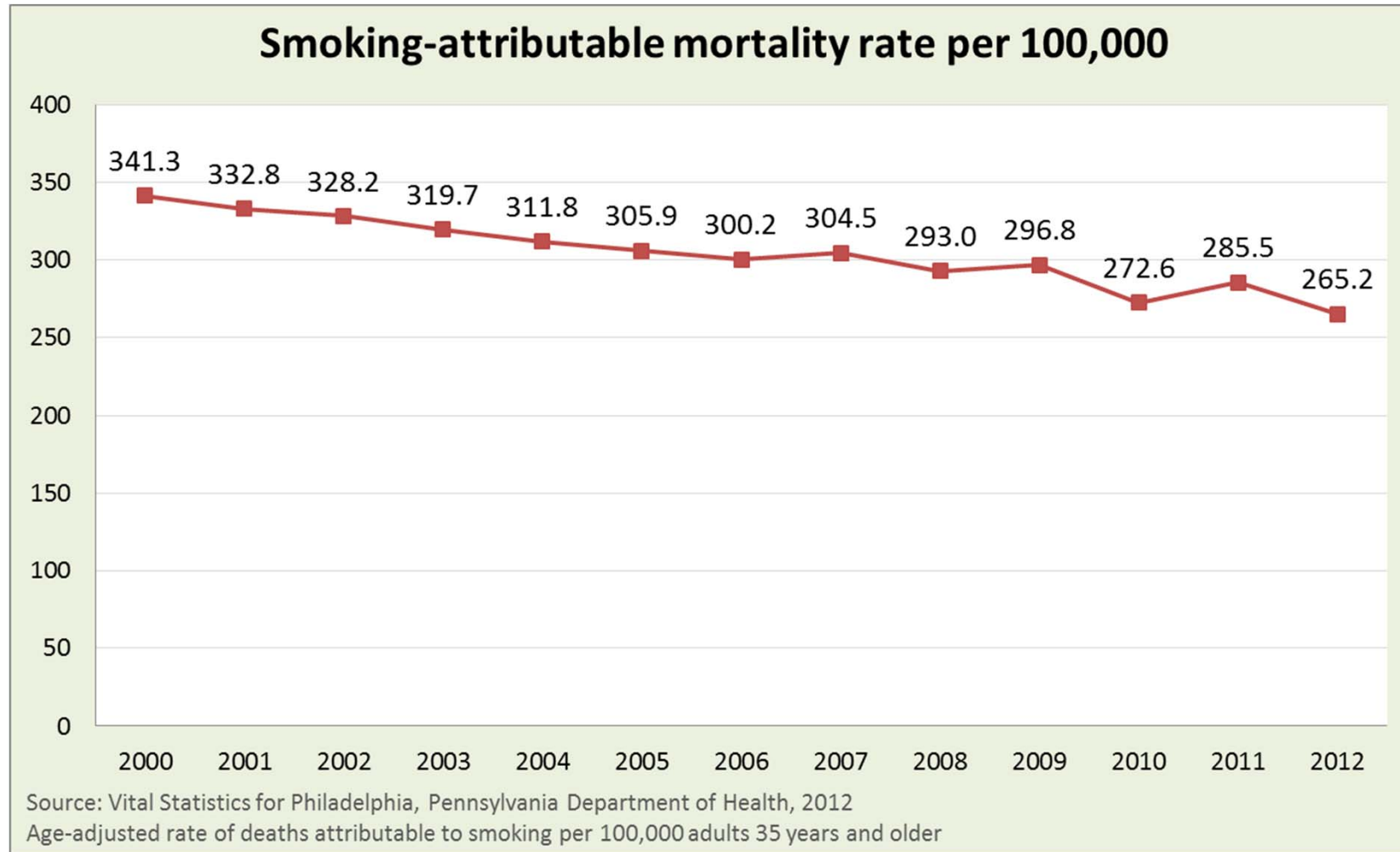


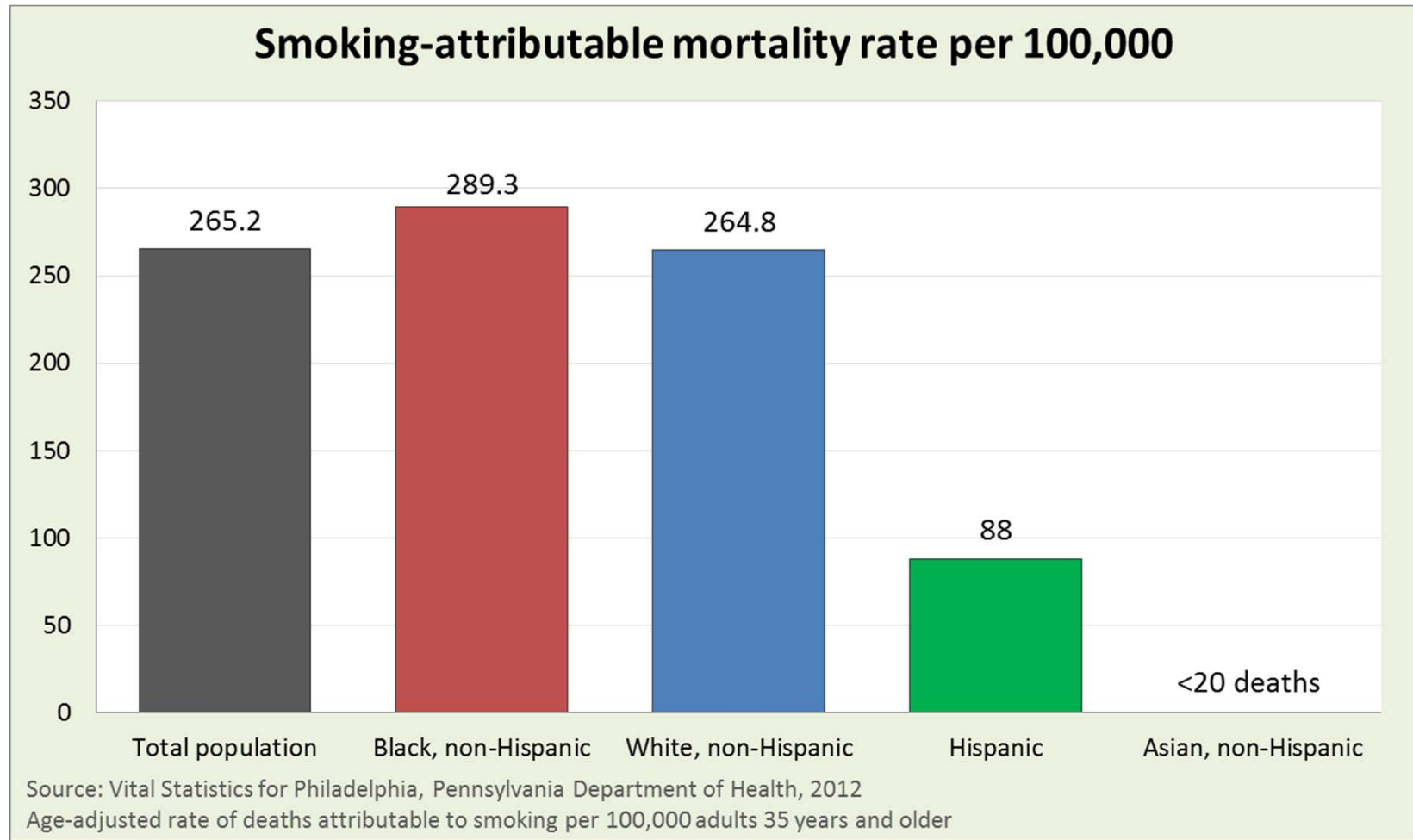
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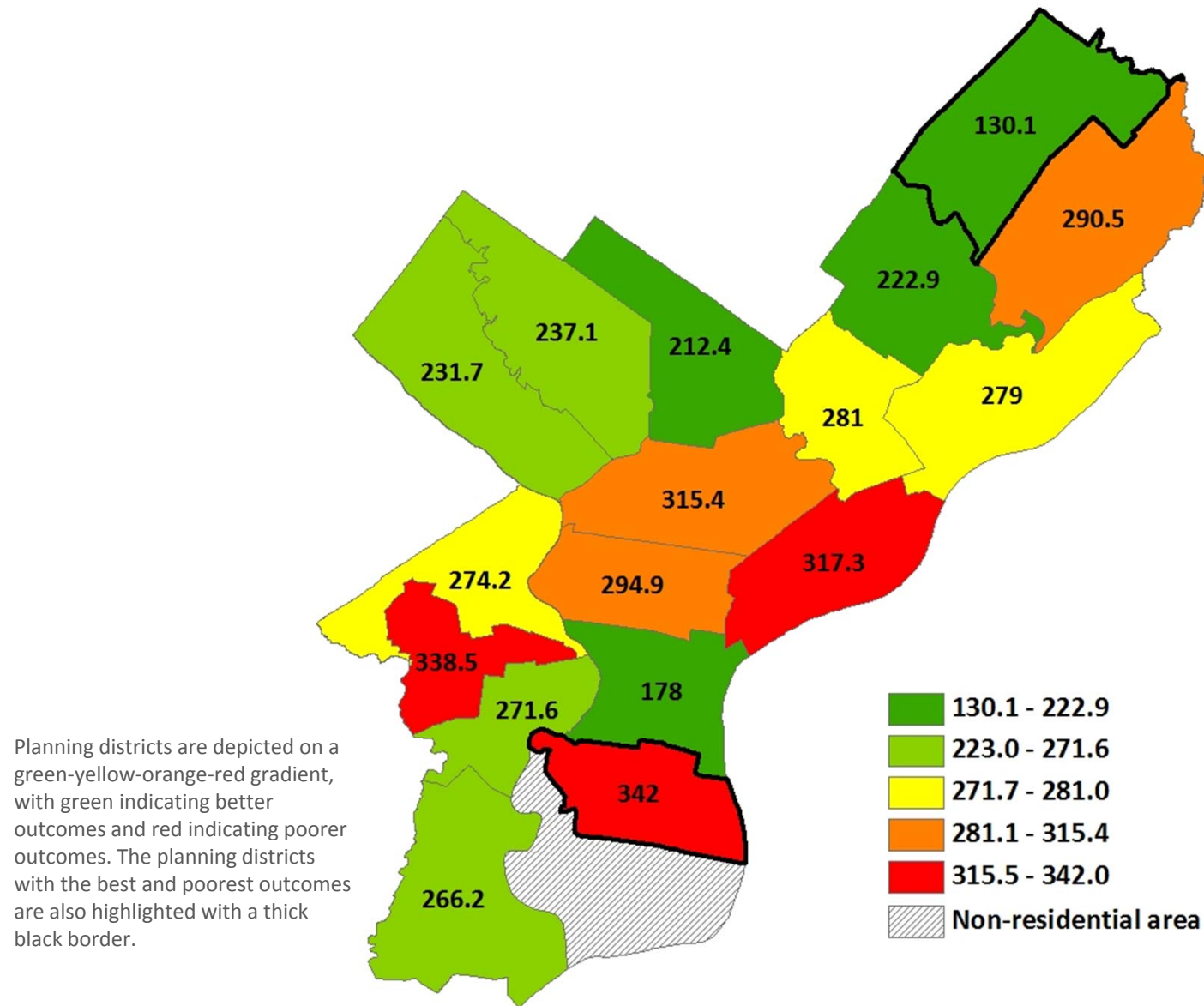




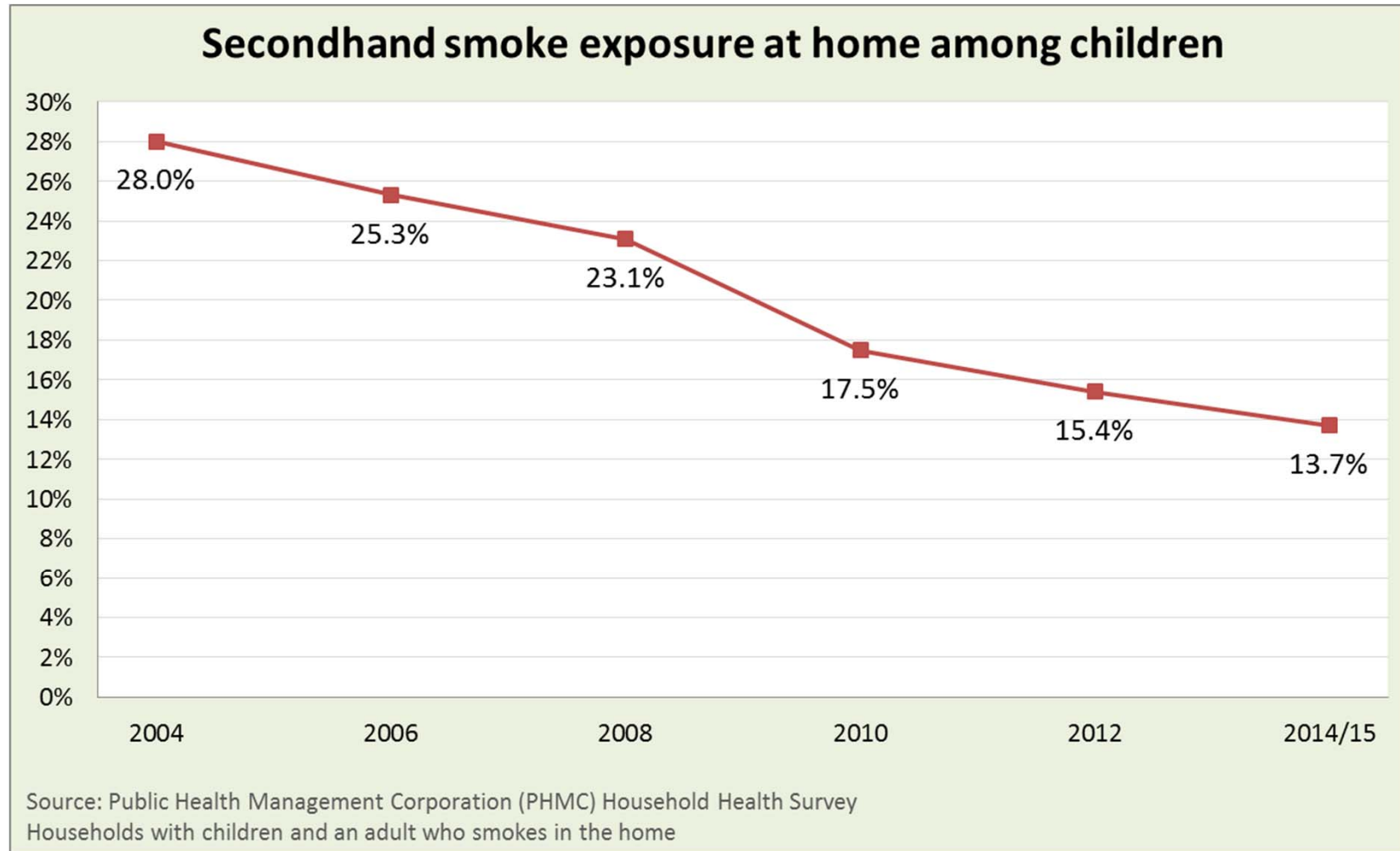


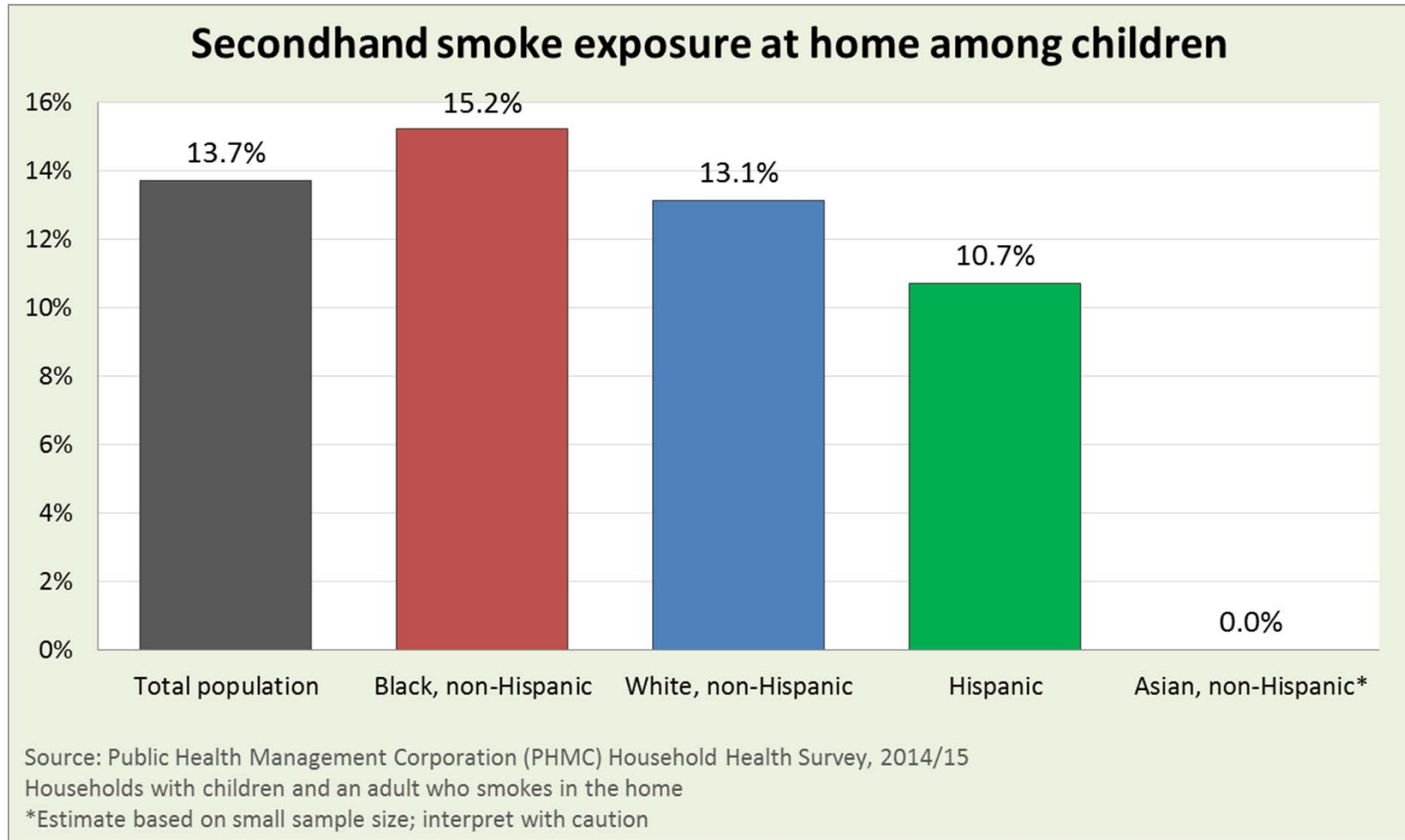


Smoking-attributable mortality rate per 100,000

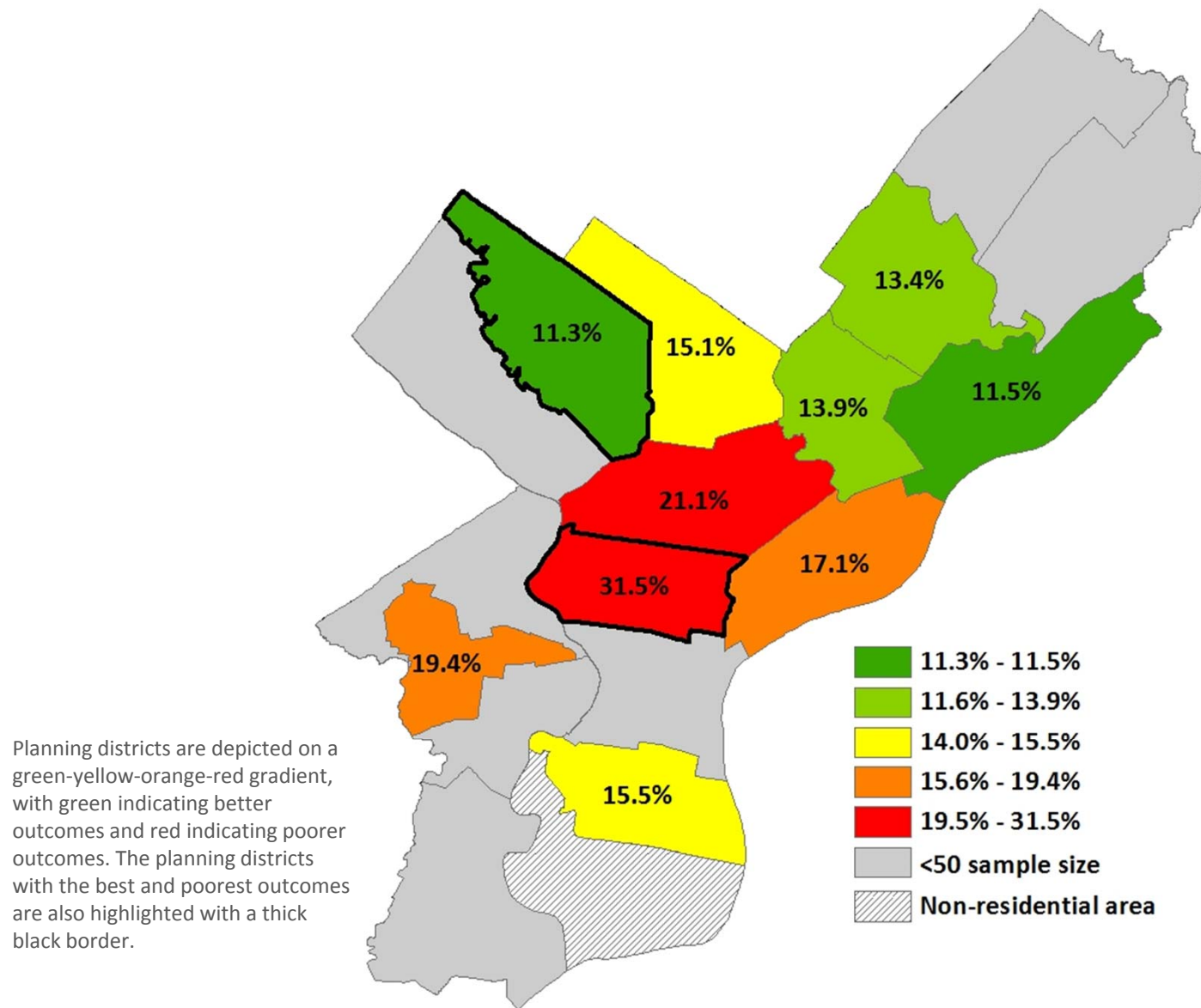


Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012
Age-adjusted per 100,000



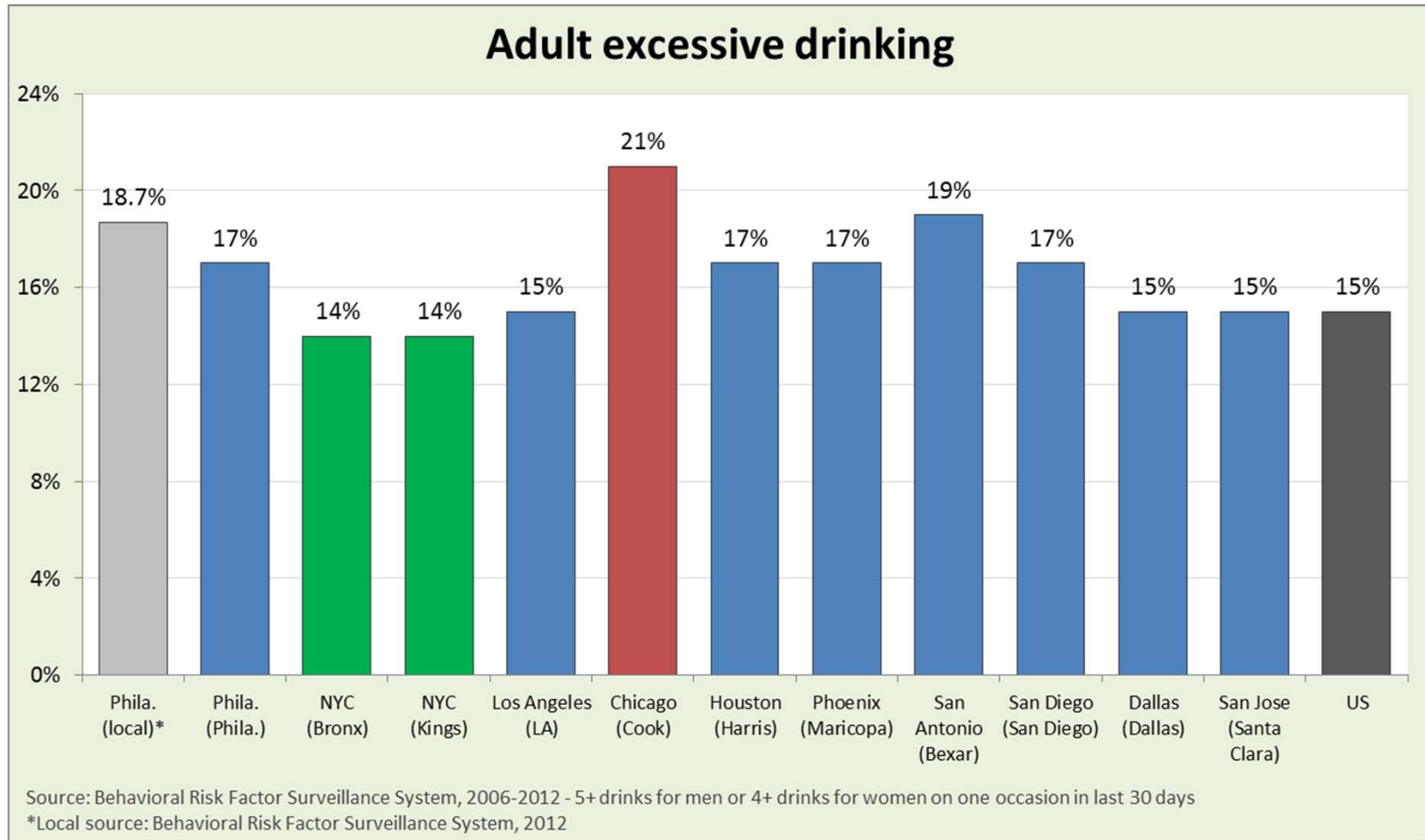


Secondhand smoke exposure at home among children



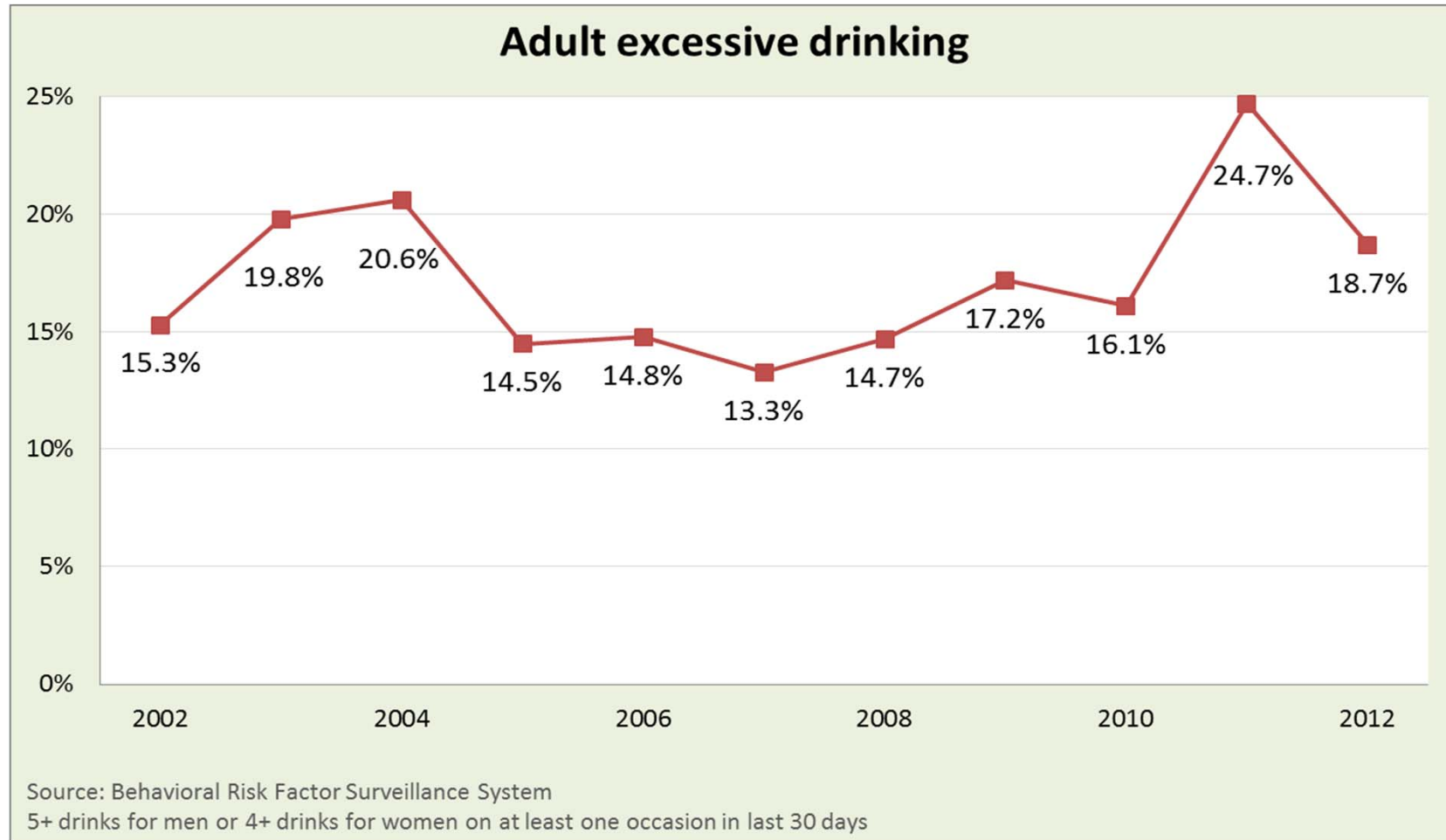
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
Household with children and an adult who smokes in the home

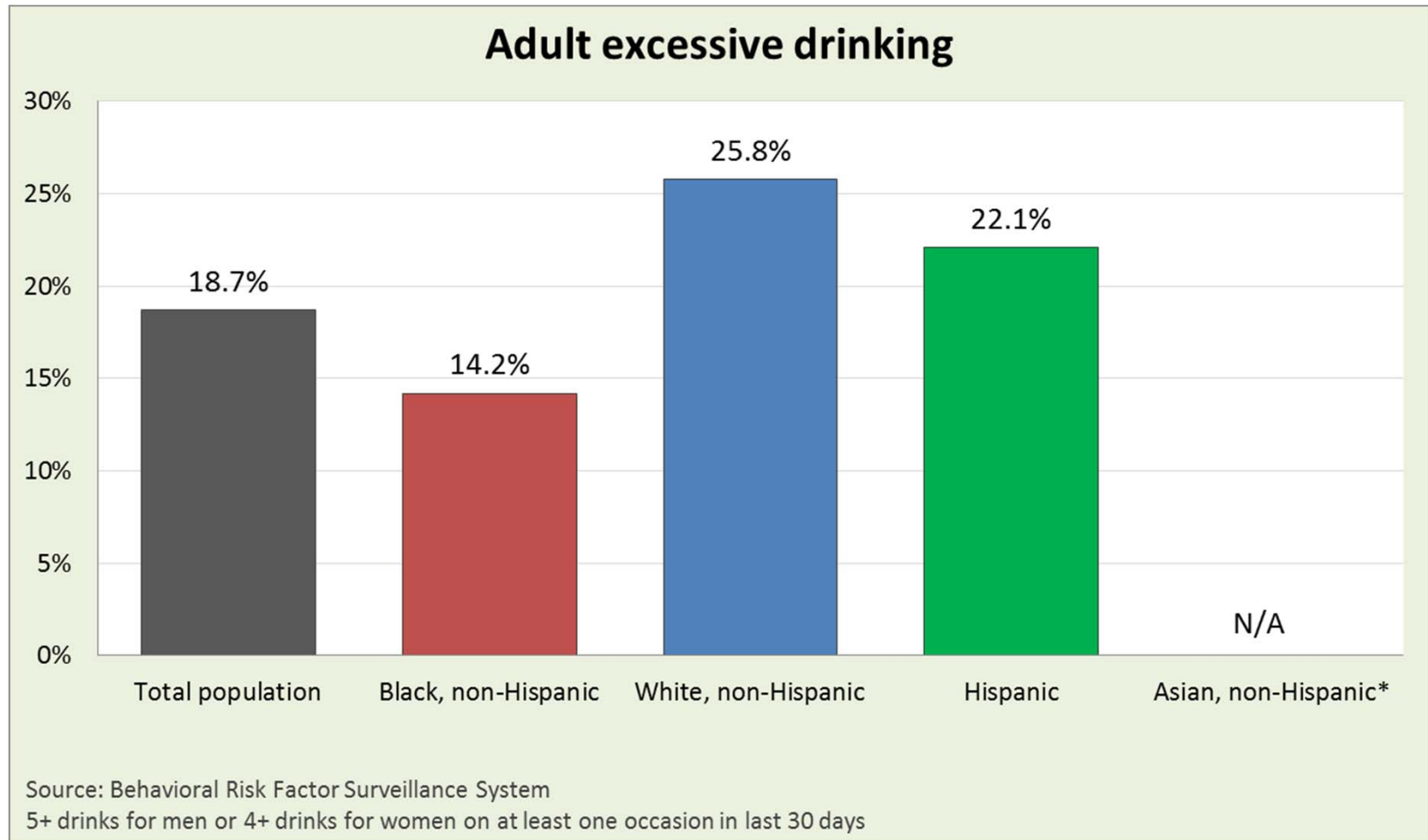




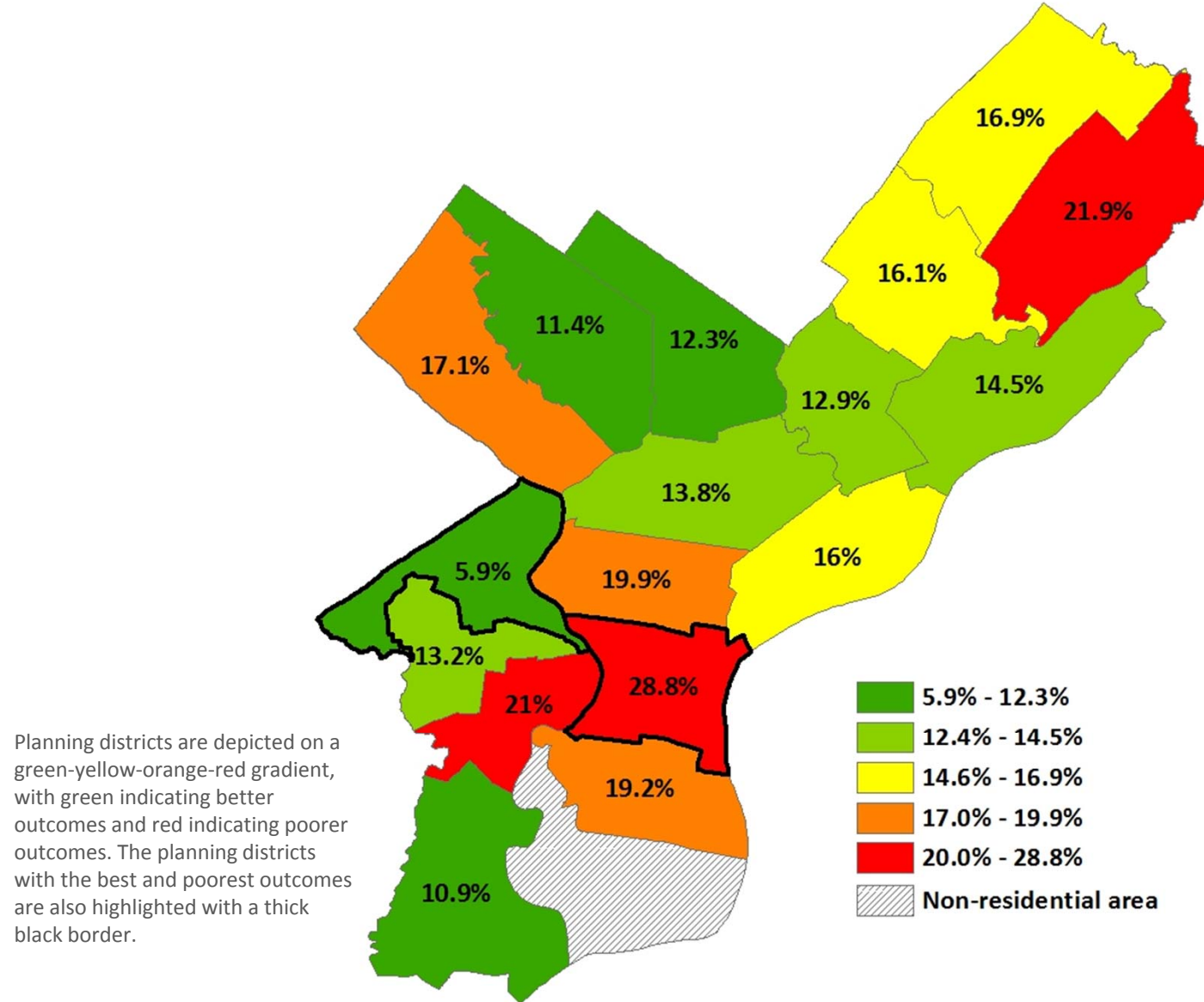
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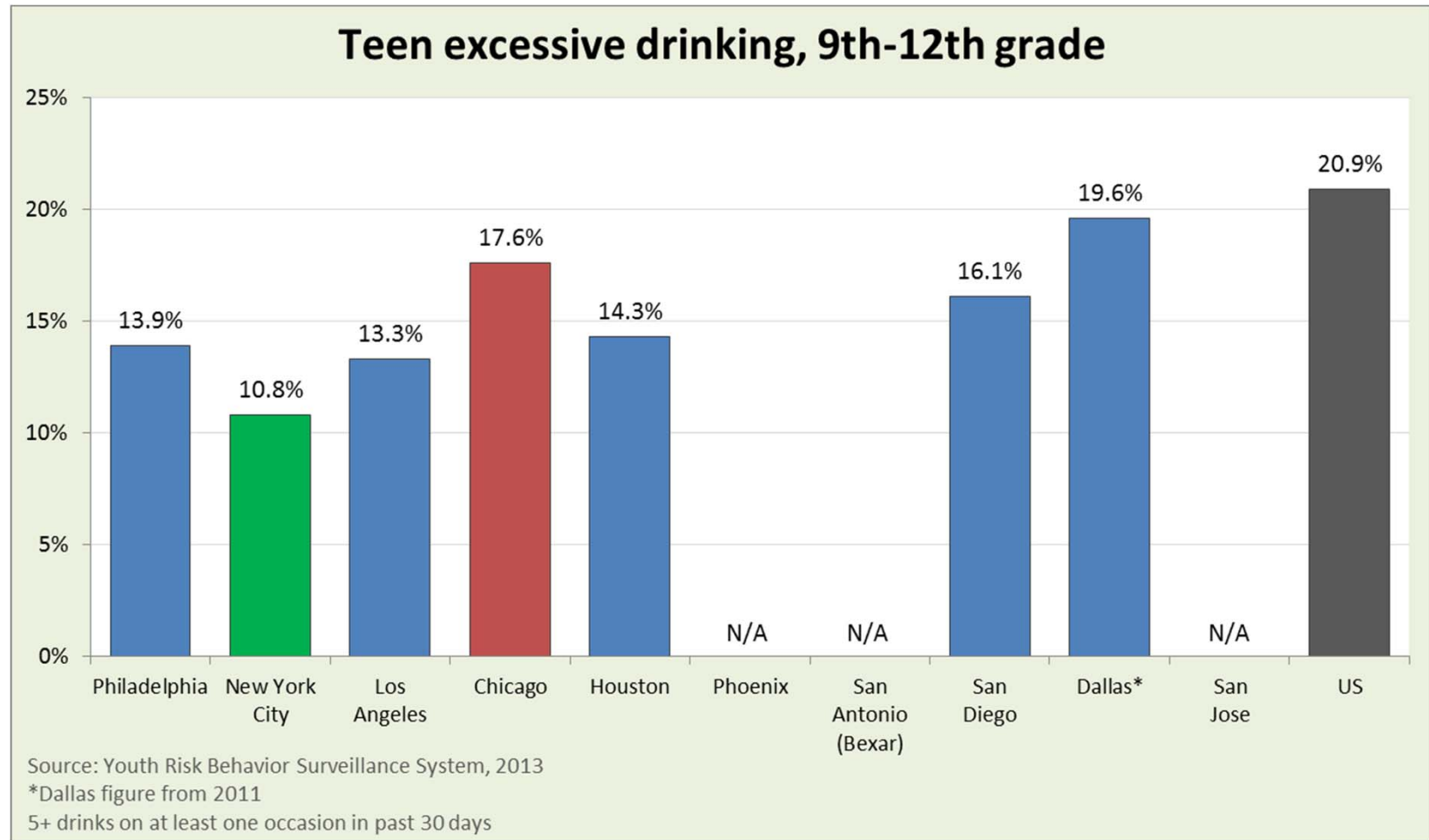




Adult excessive drinking

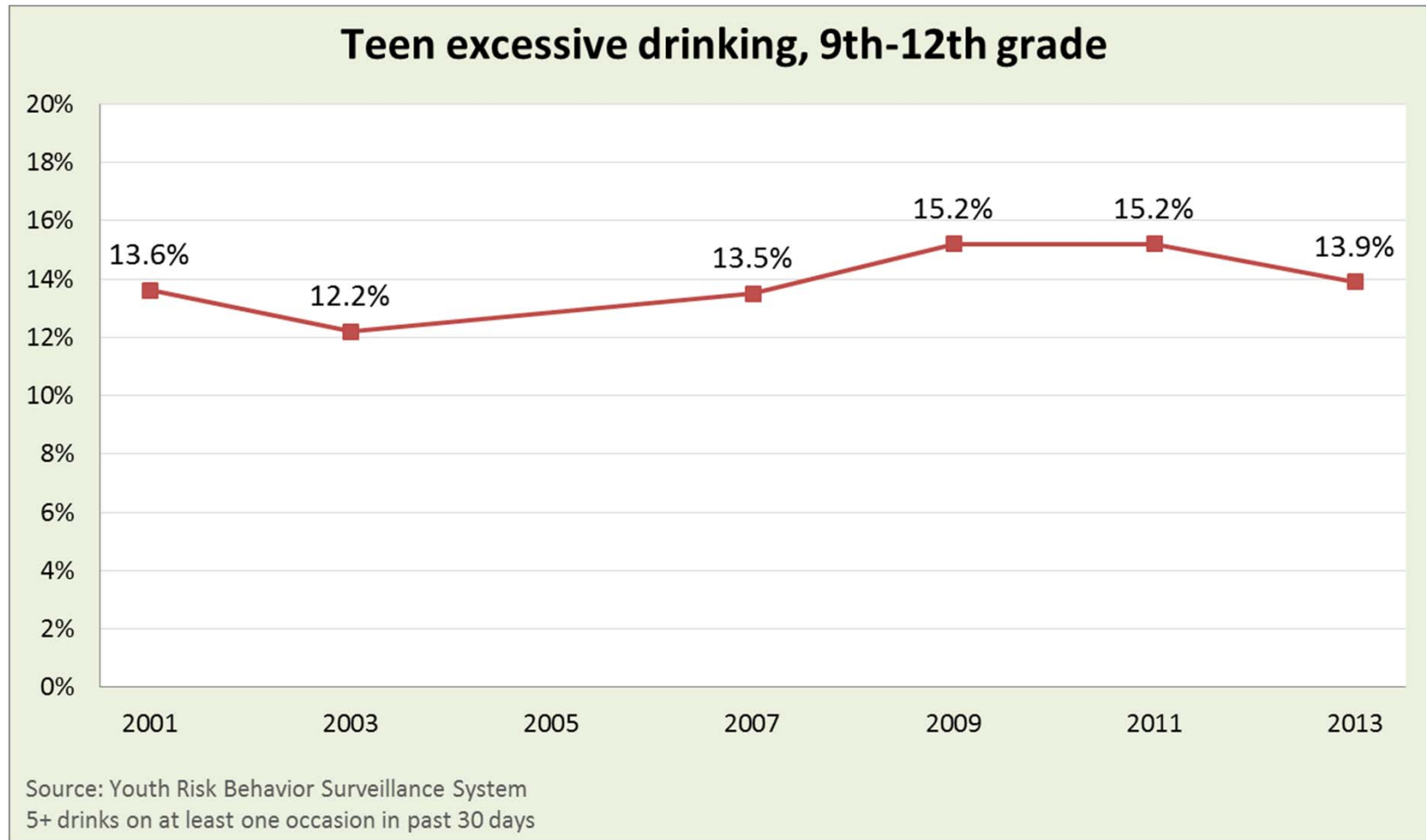


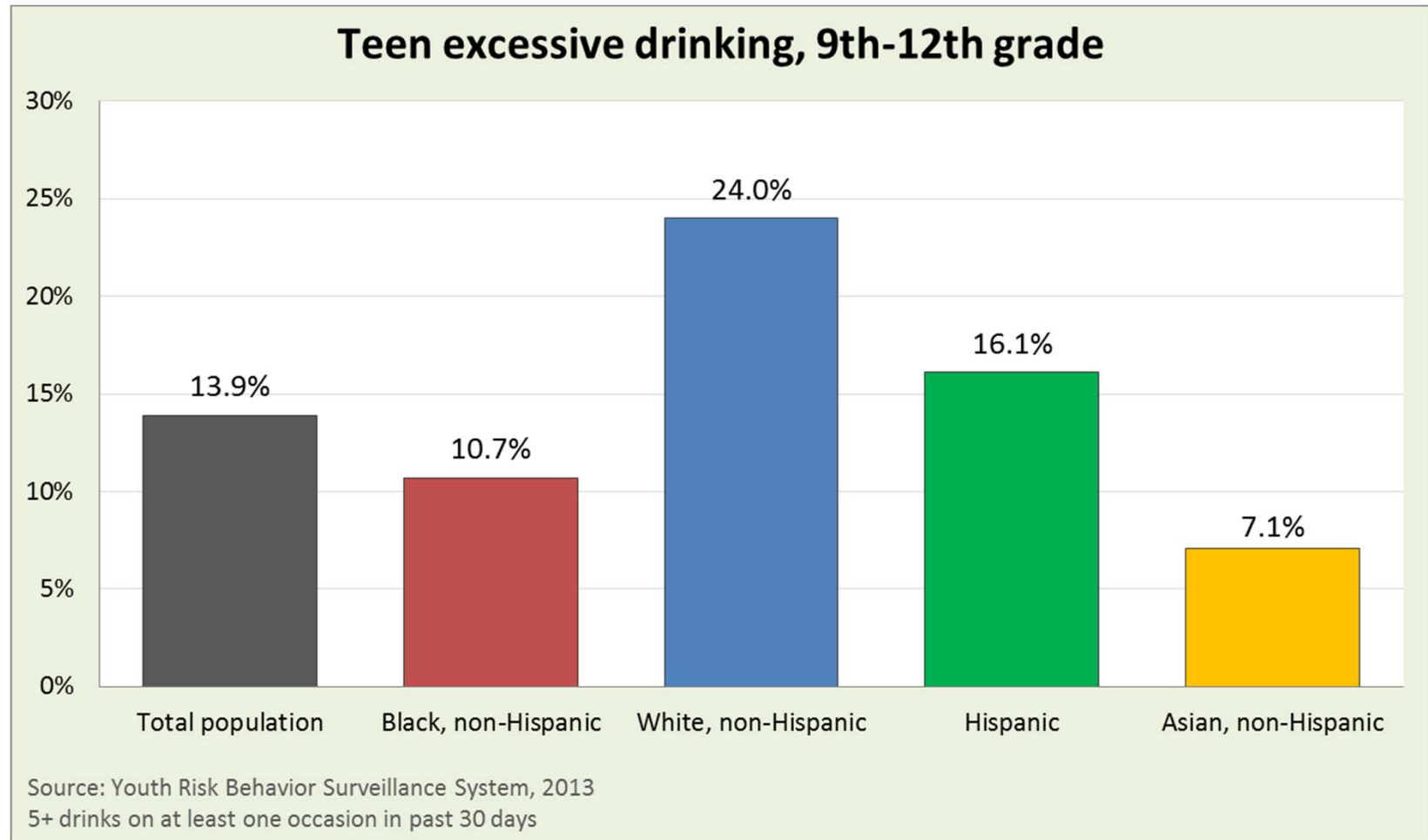
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012
4+ drinks on at least one occasion in past 30 days



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.







OBESITY

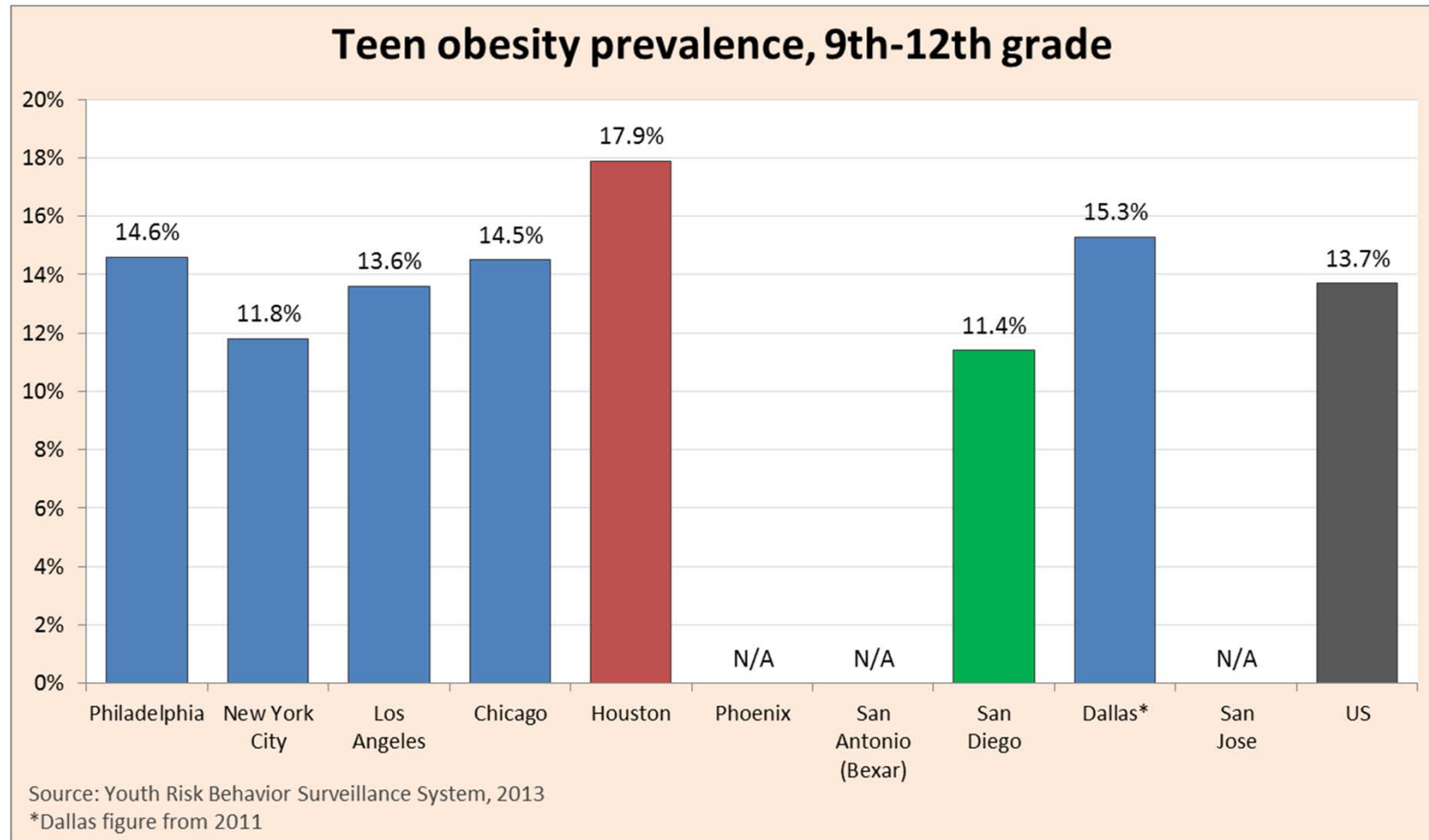
Teen/child obesity

Adult obesity

Adult sugary drink consumption

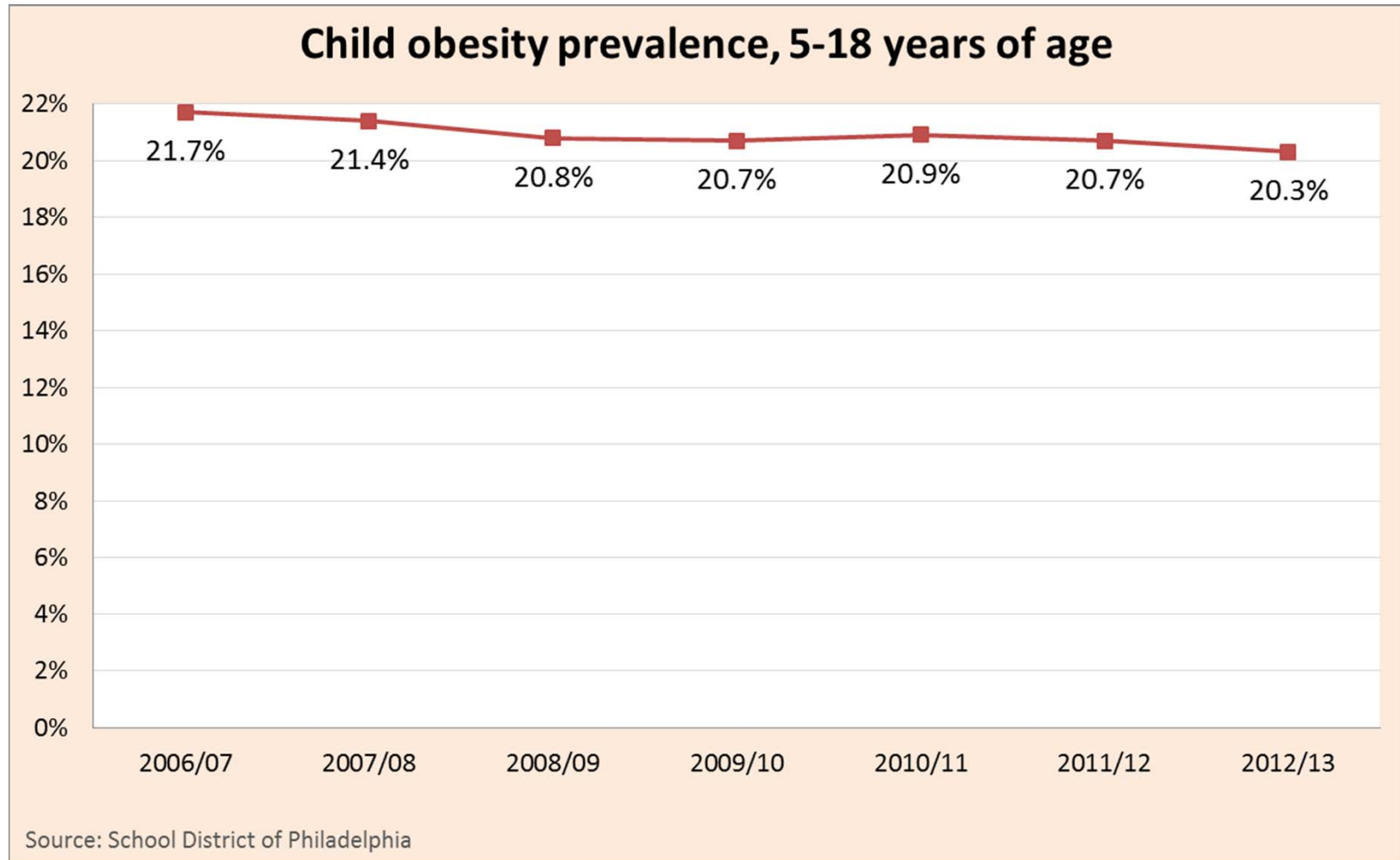
Teen sugary drink consumption

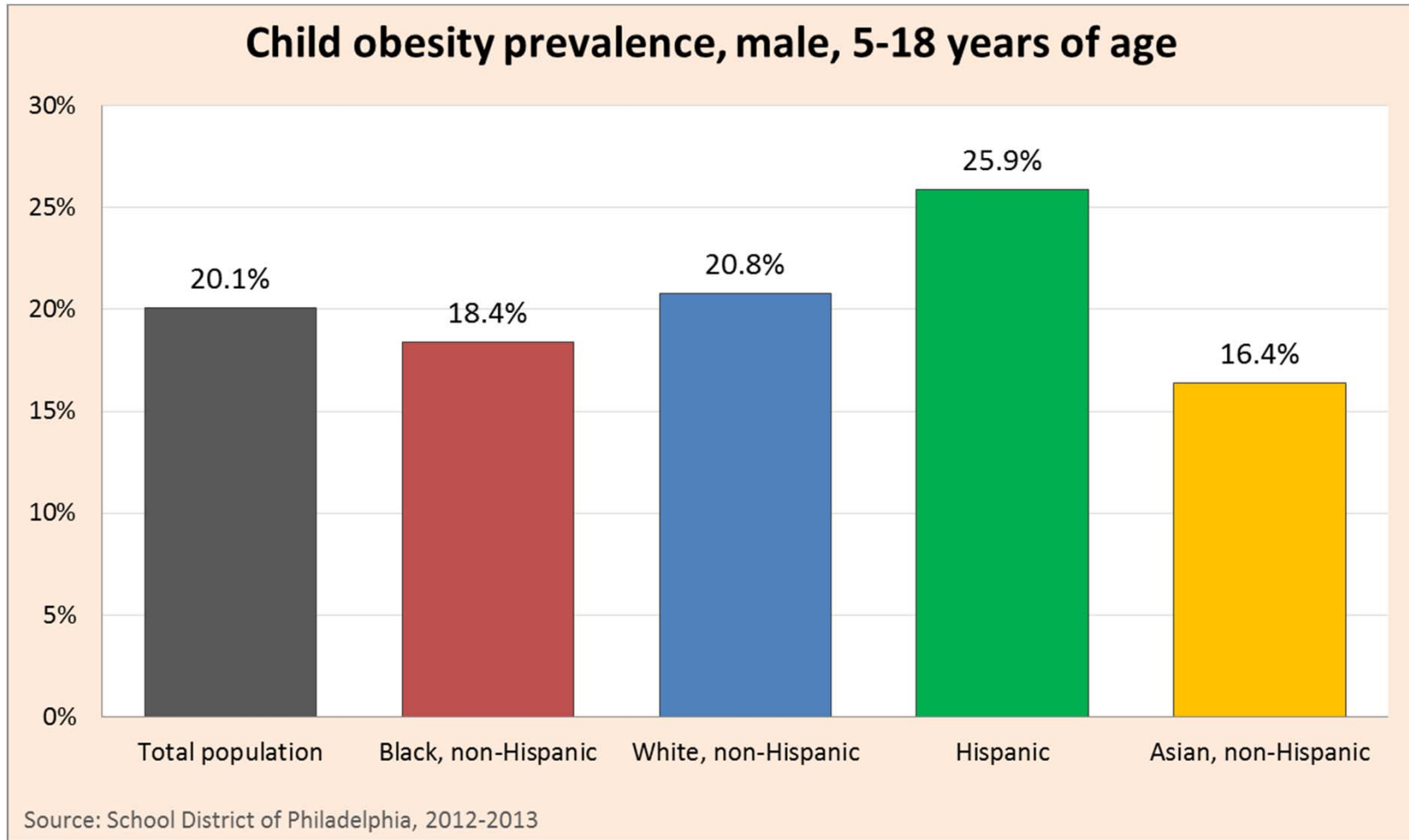


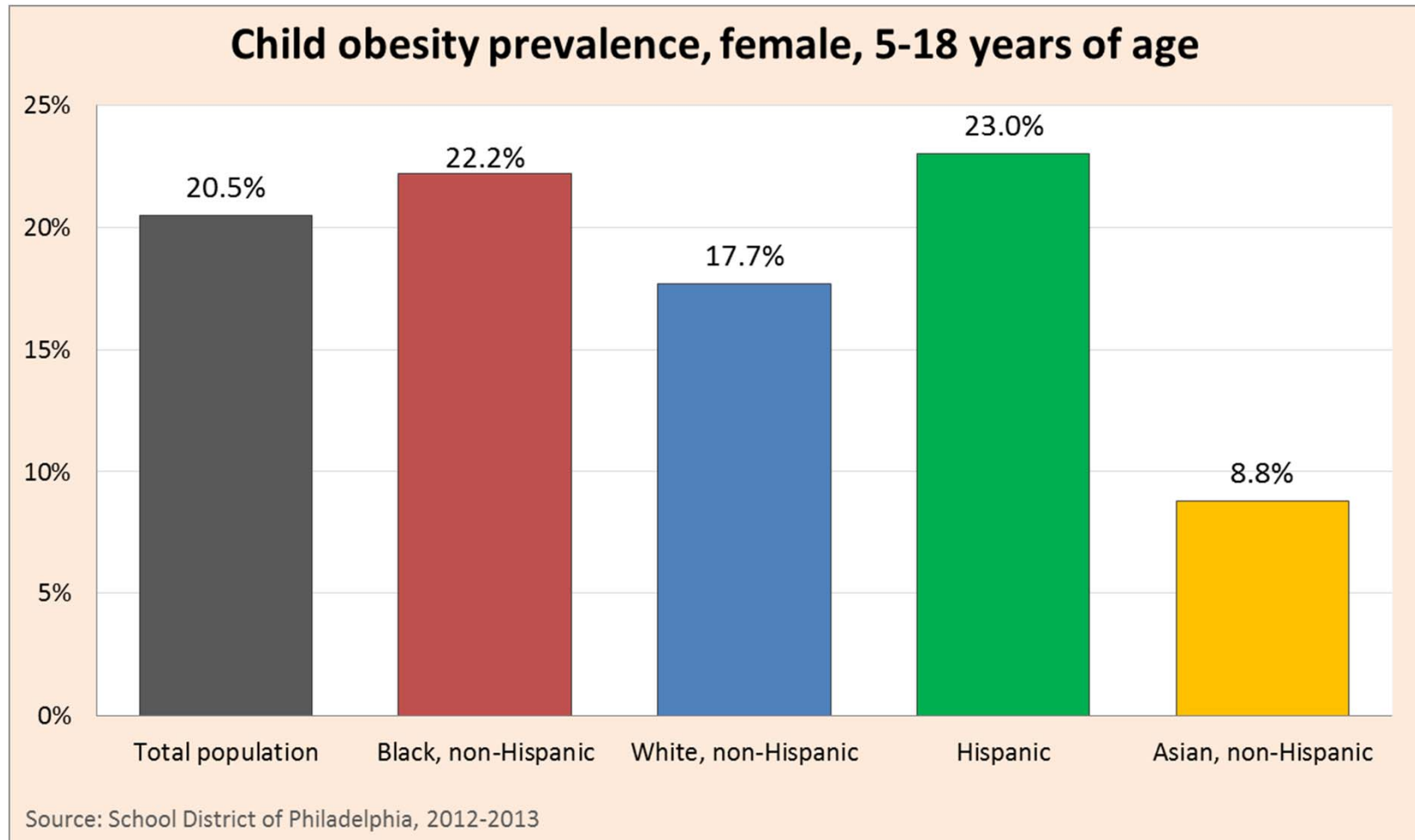


The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

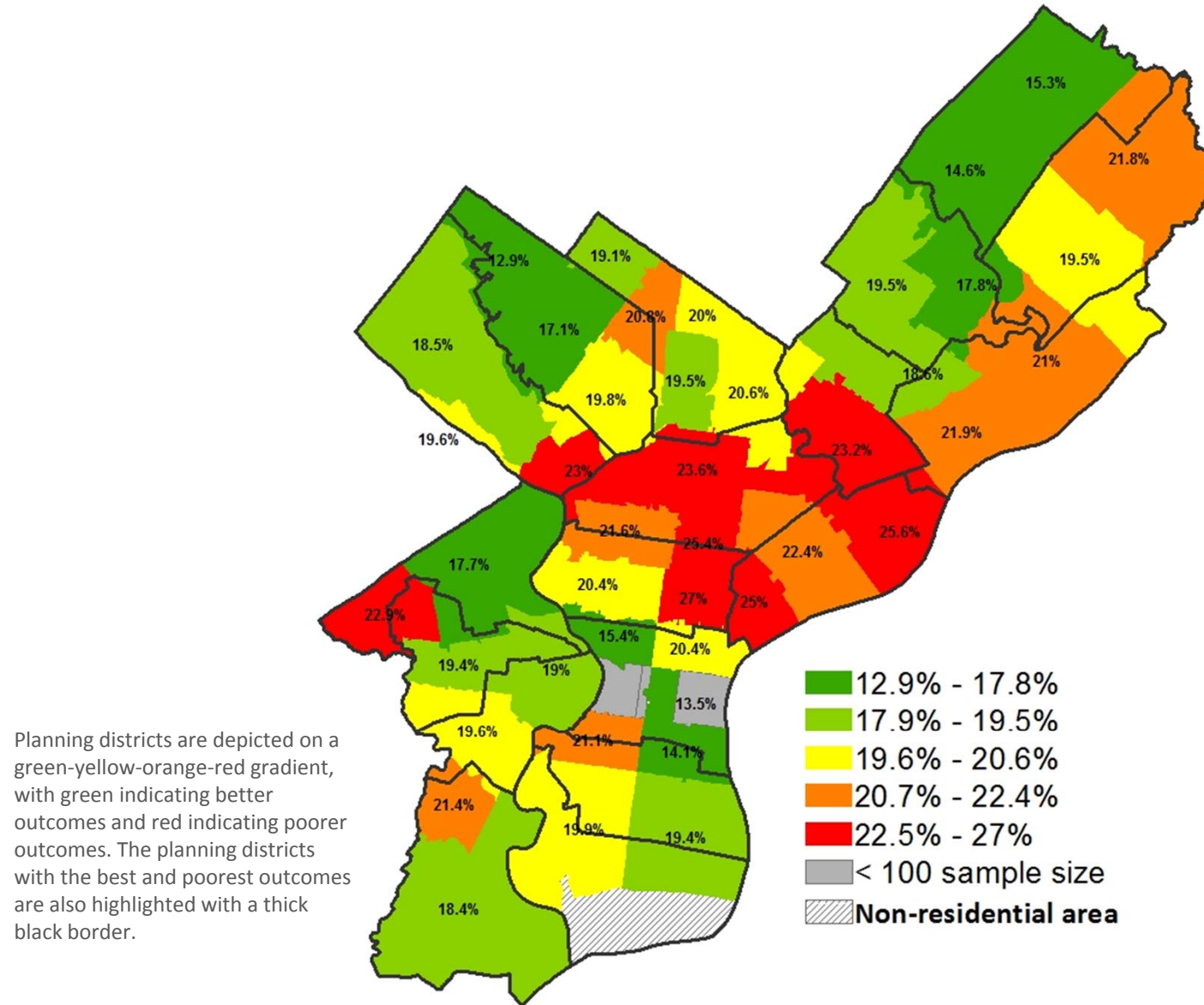








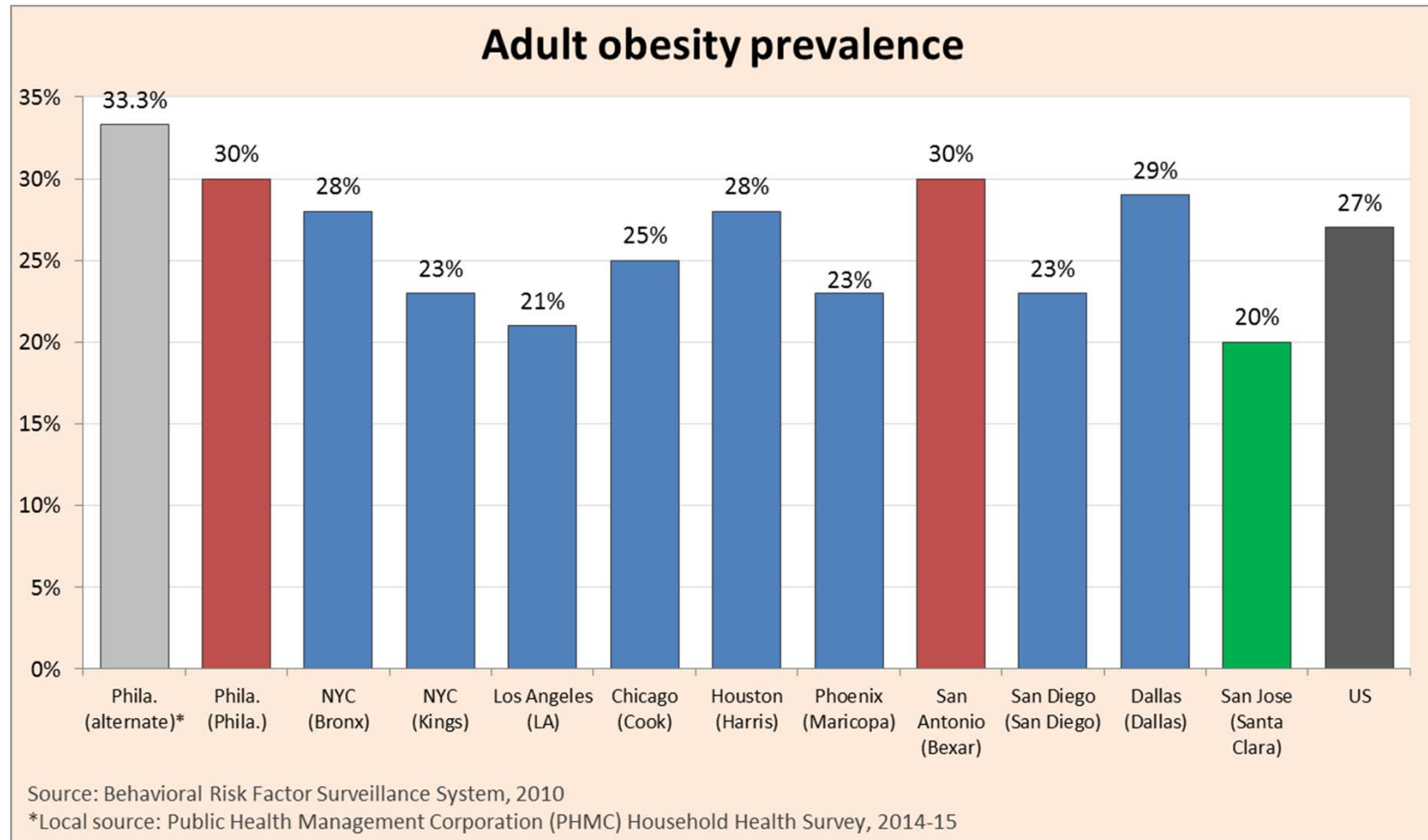
Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years of age



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013

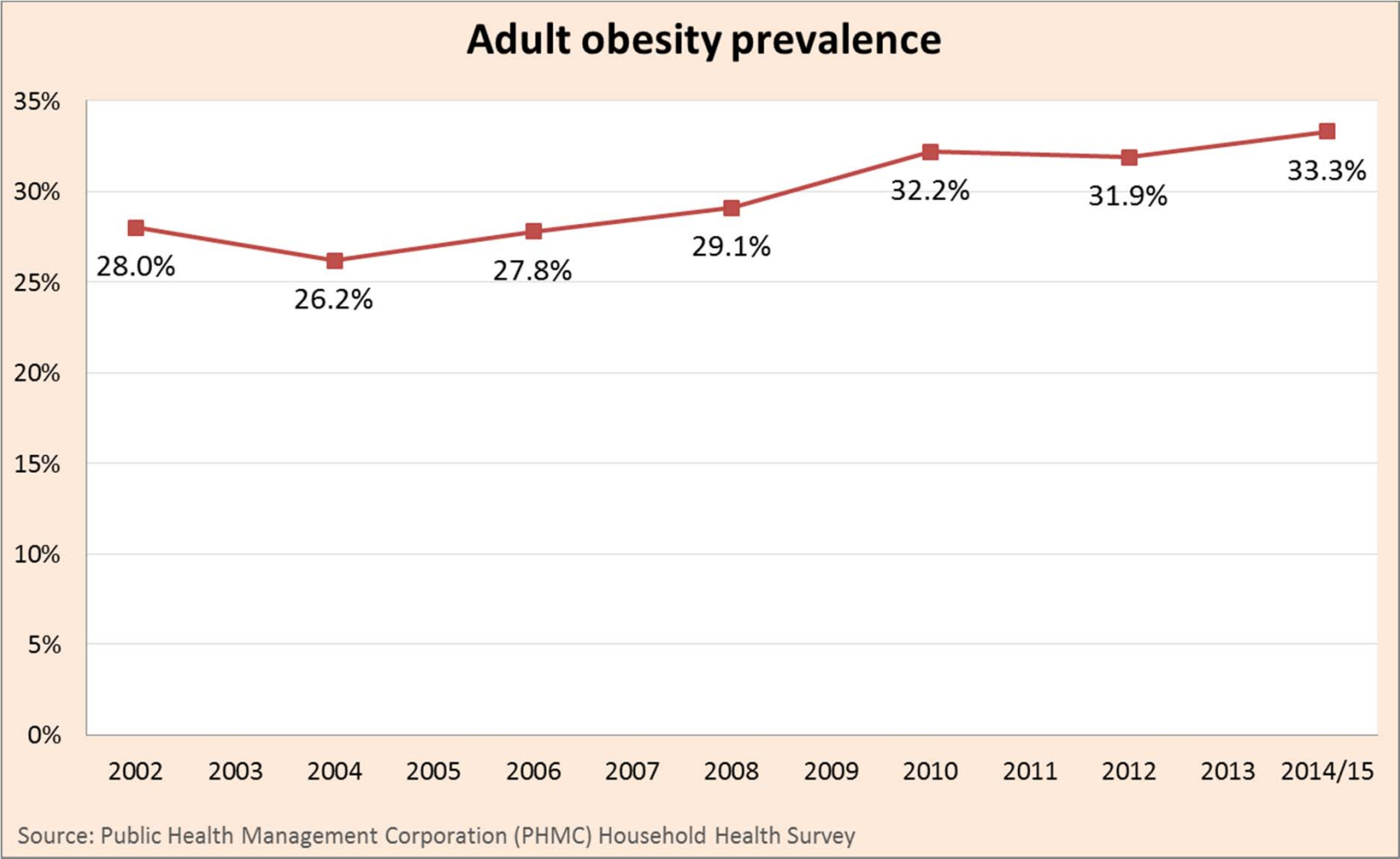
Data were not available by planning district and are instead displayed by zip code.

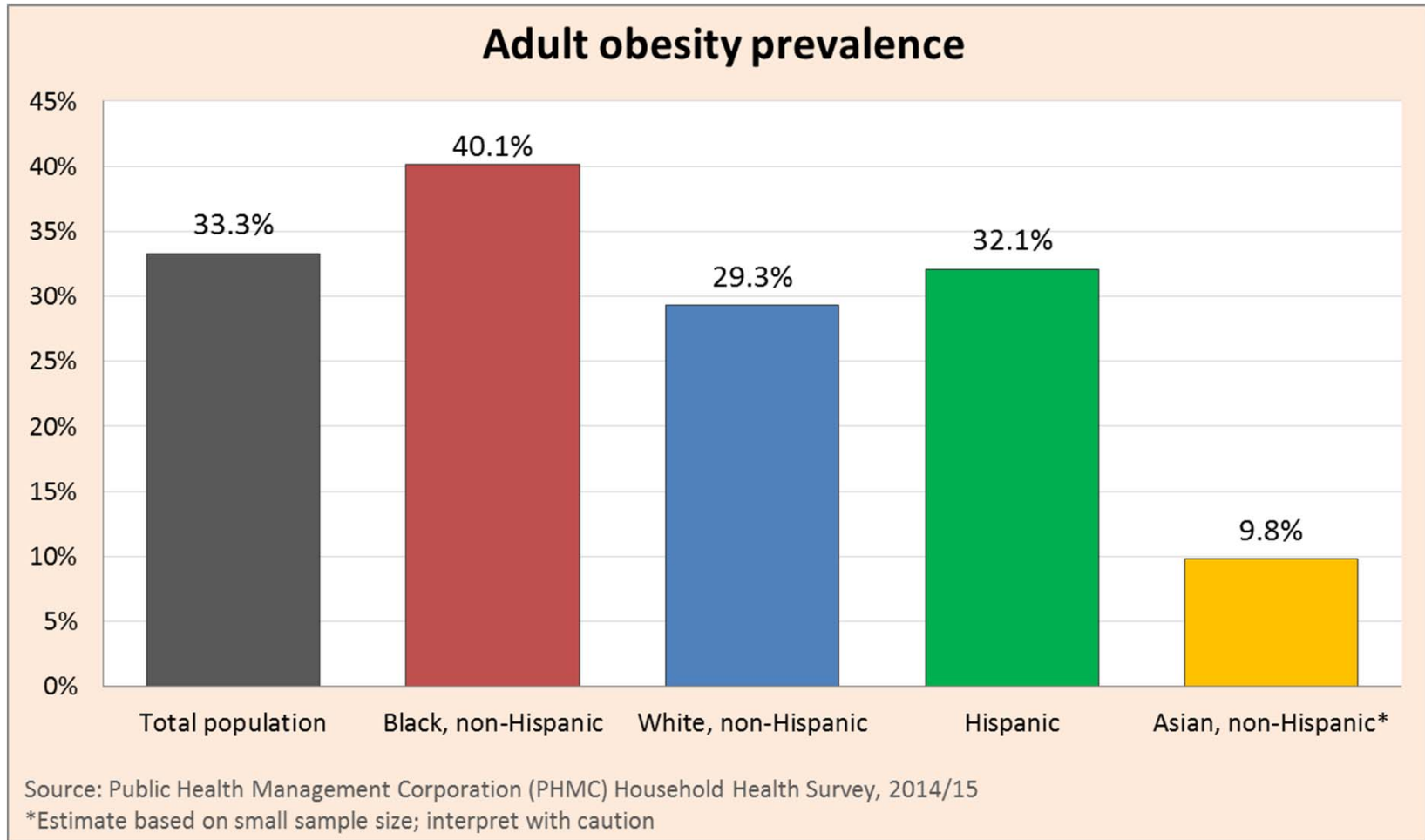




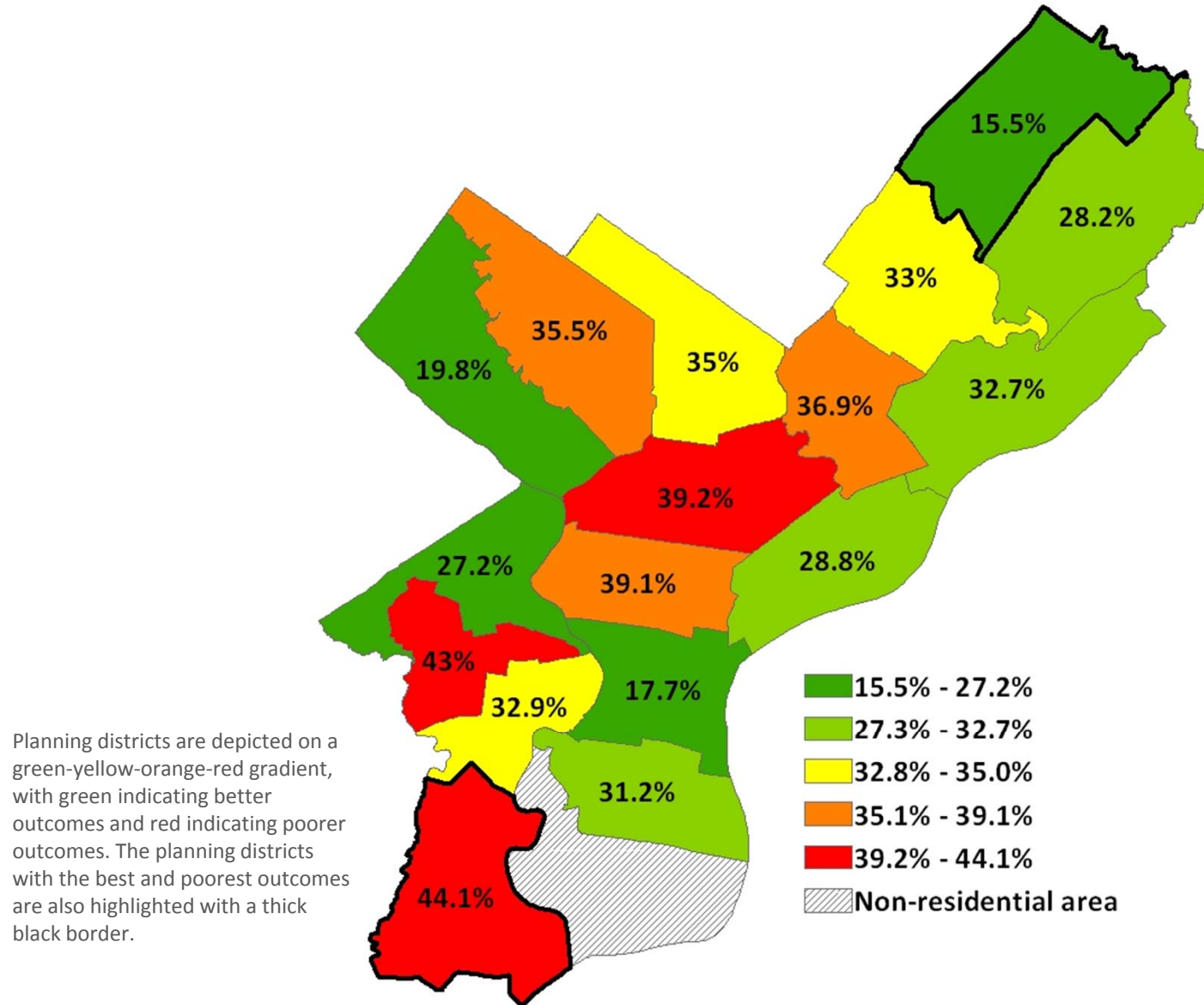
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





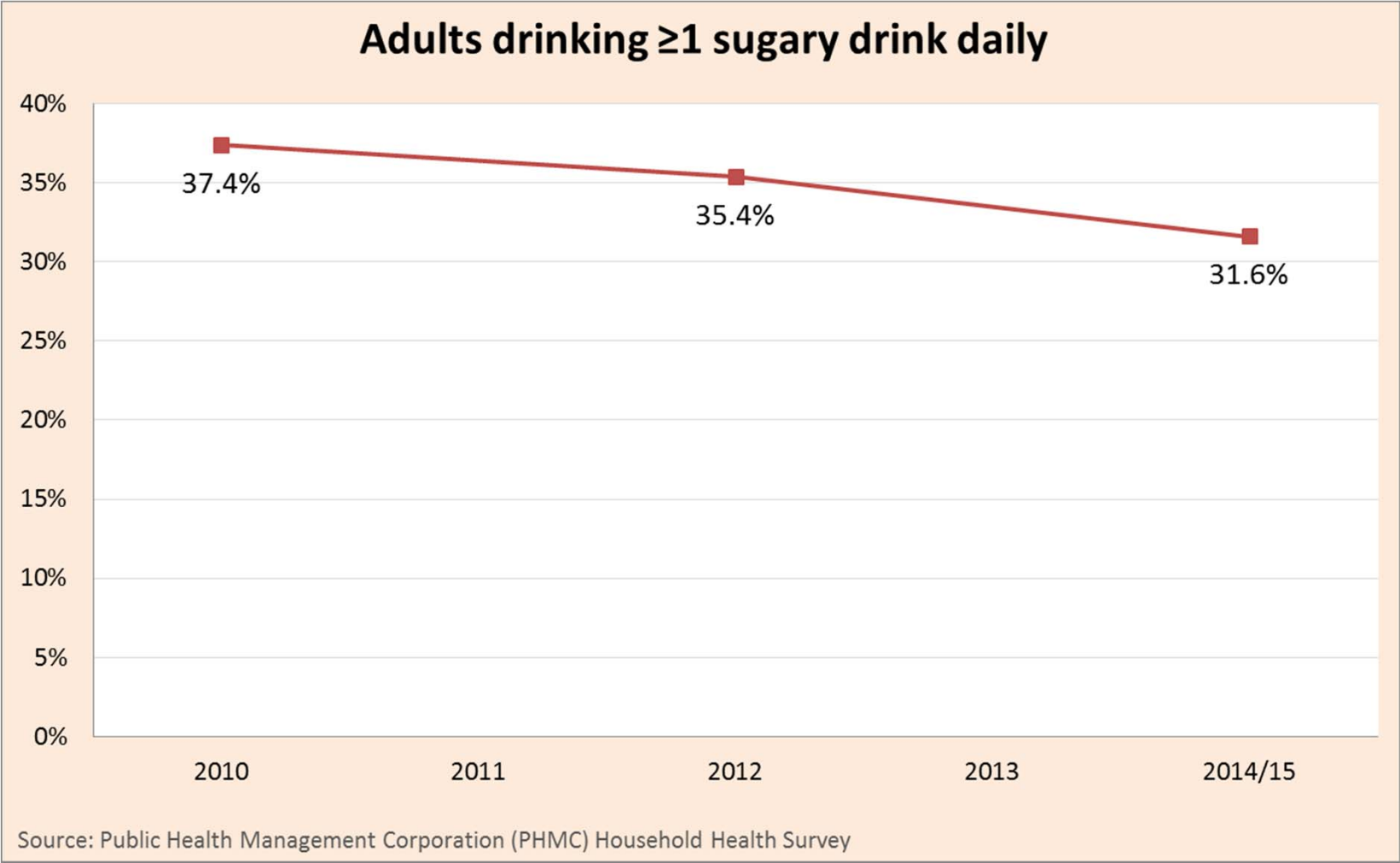


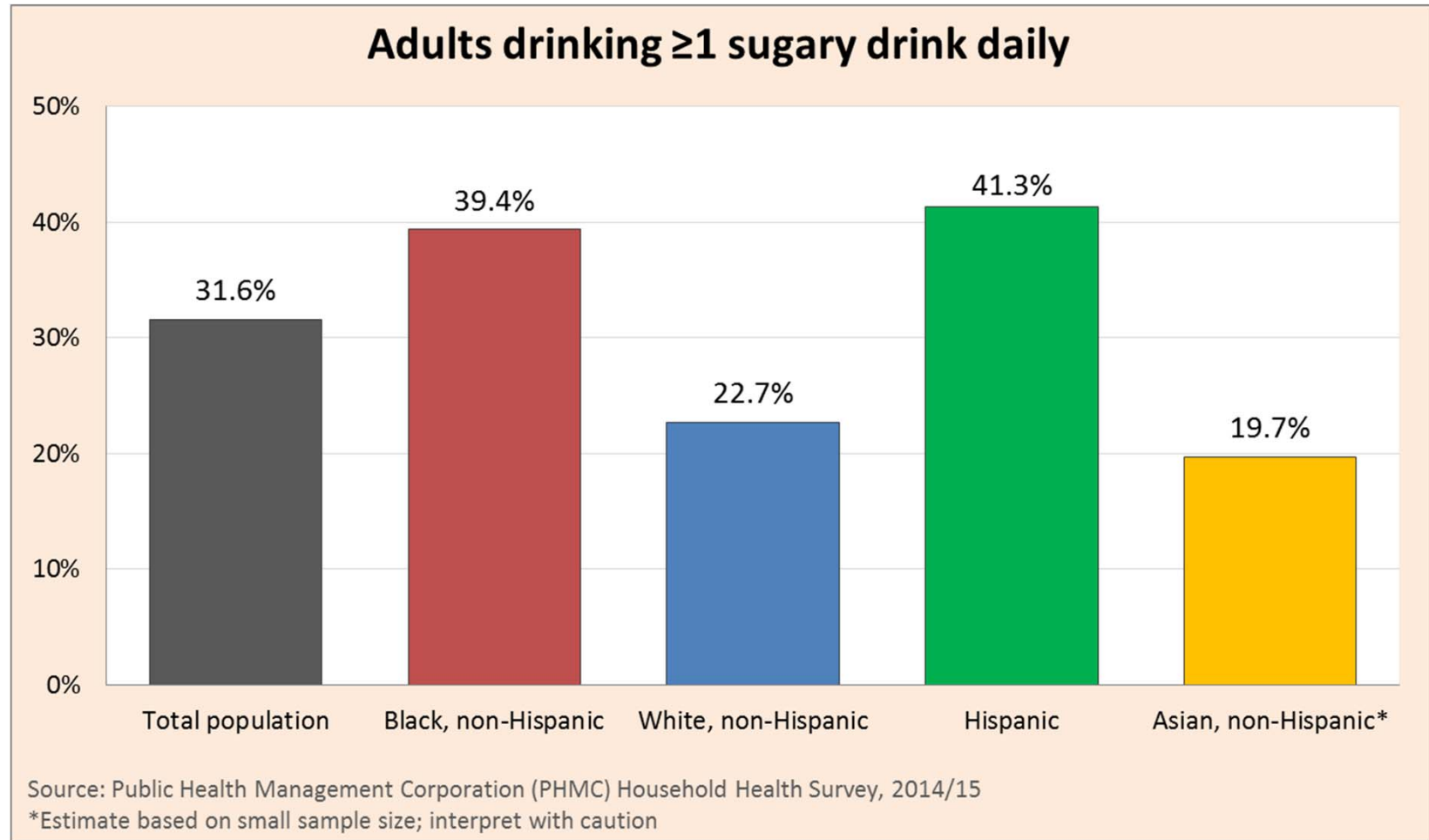
Adult obesity prevalence



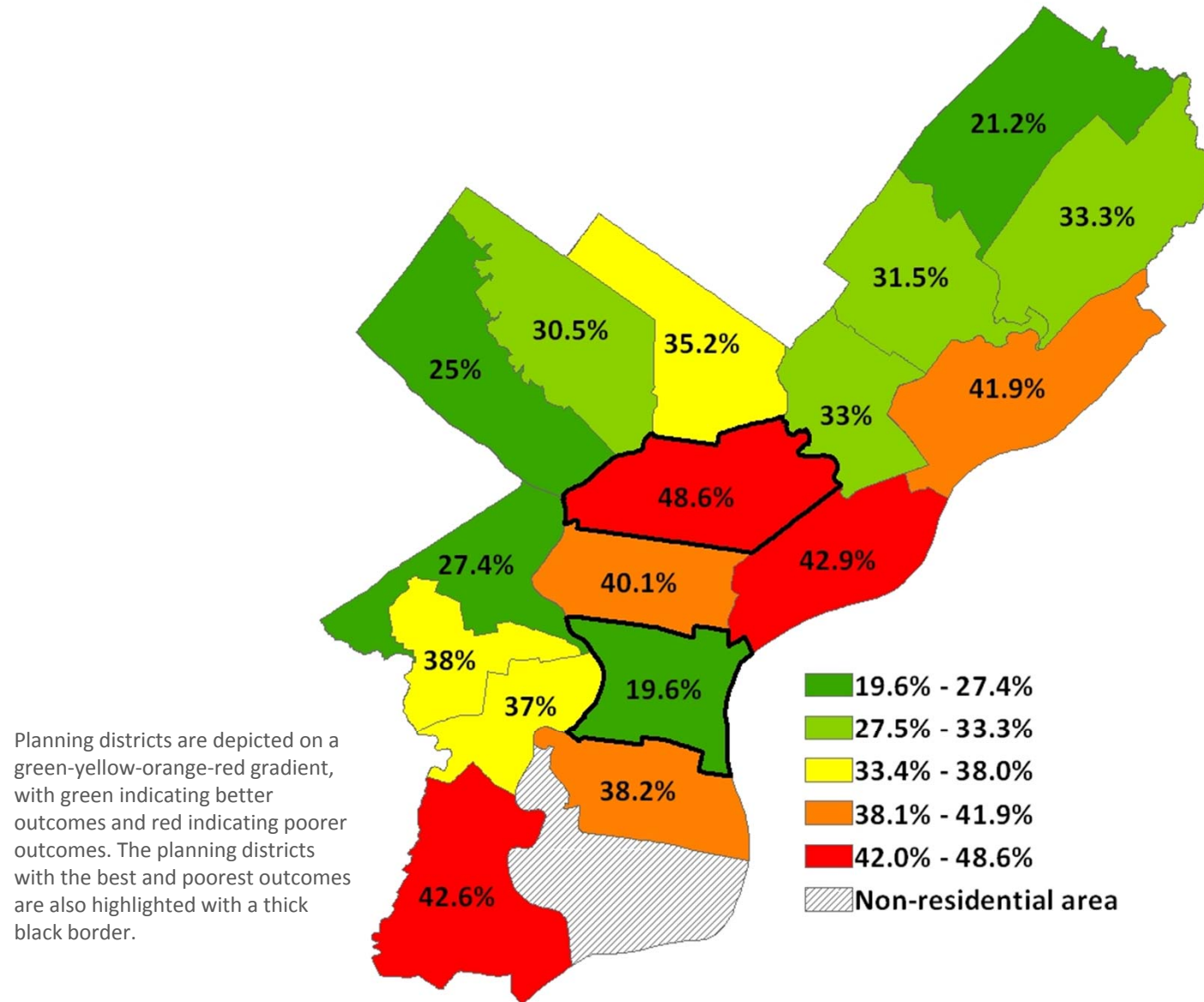
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012





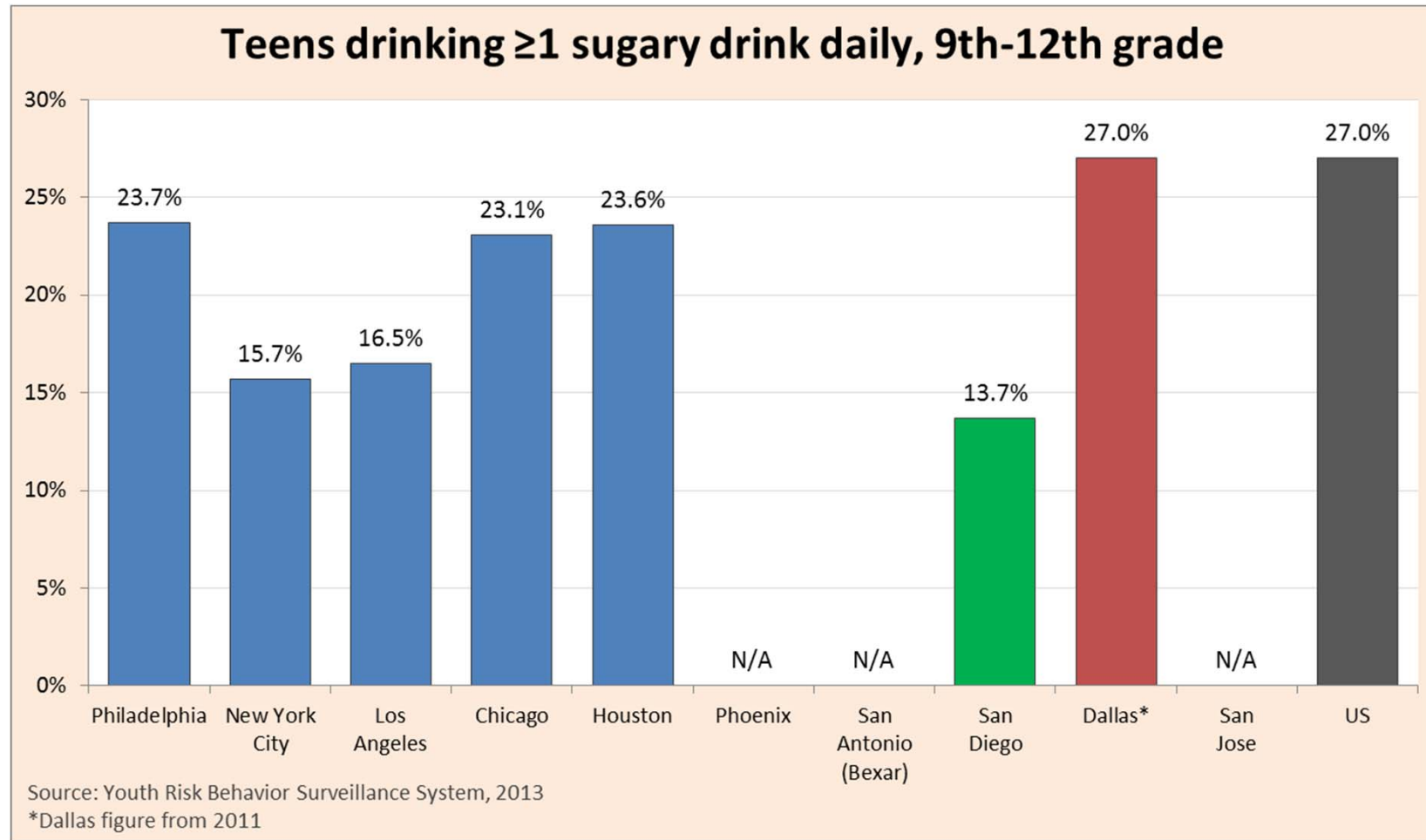


Adults drinking ≥ 1 sugary drink daily



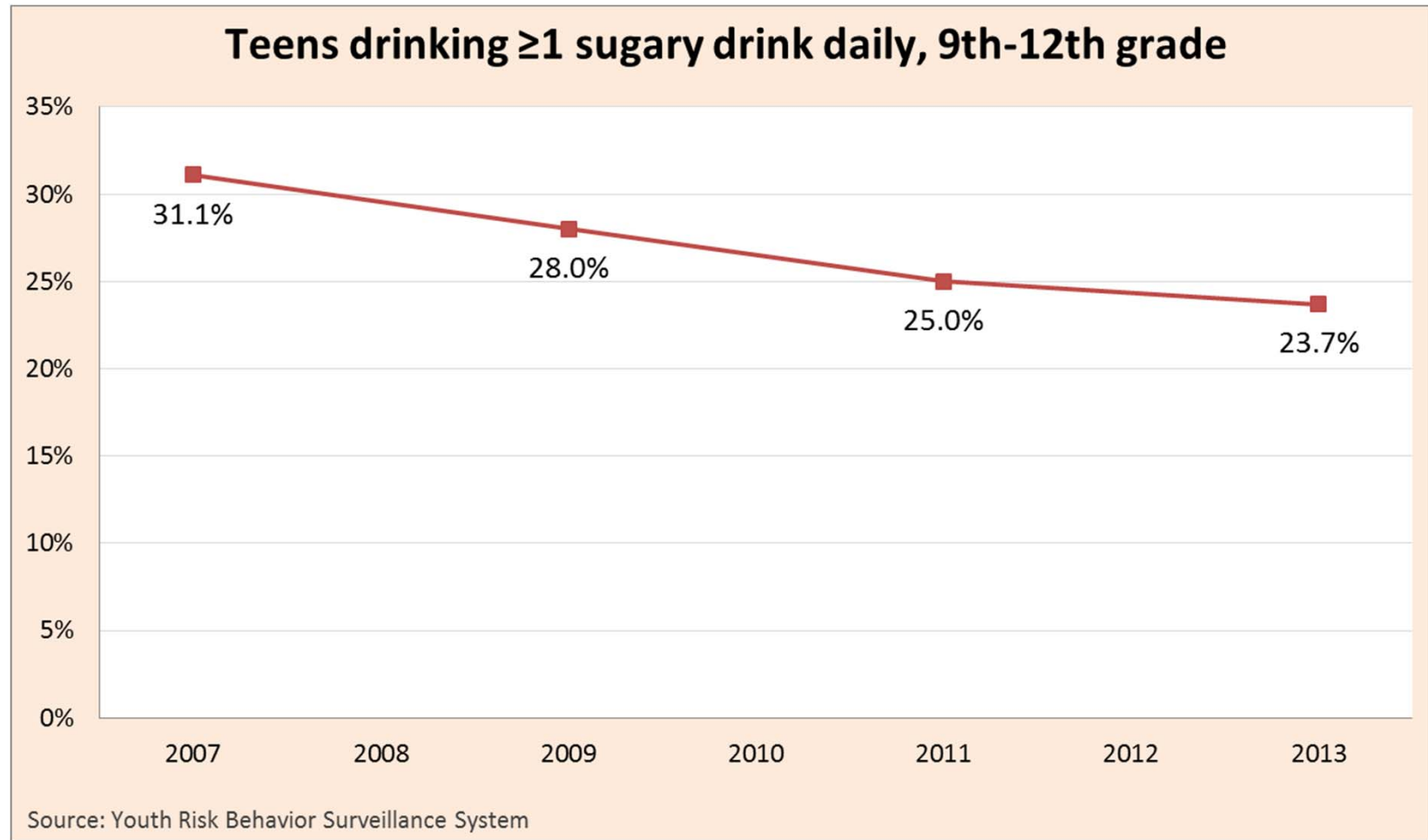
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

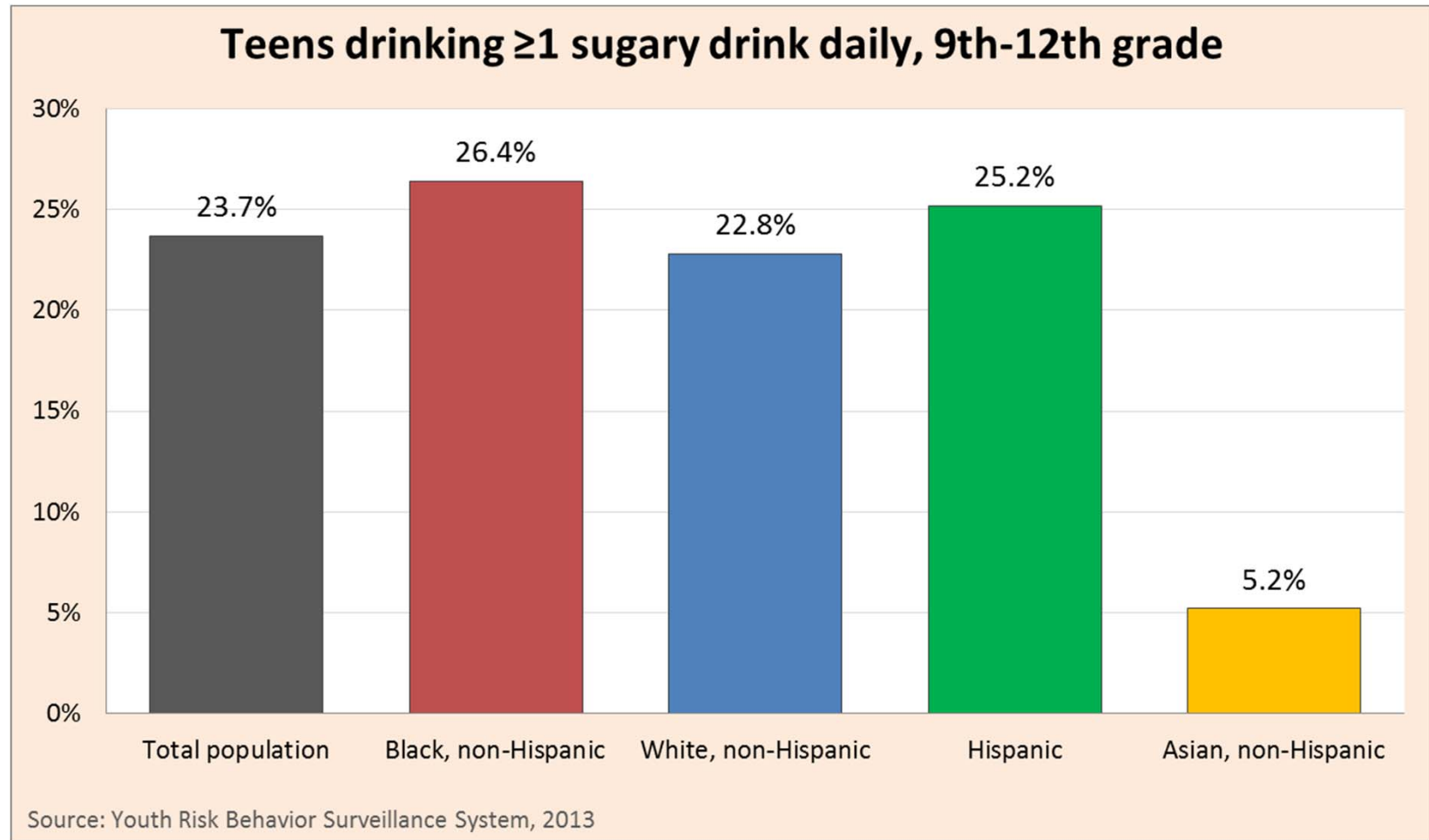




The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.







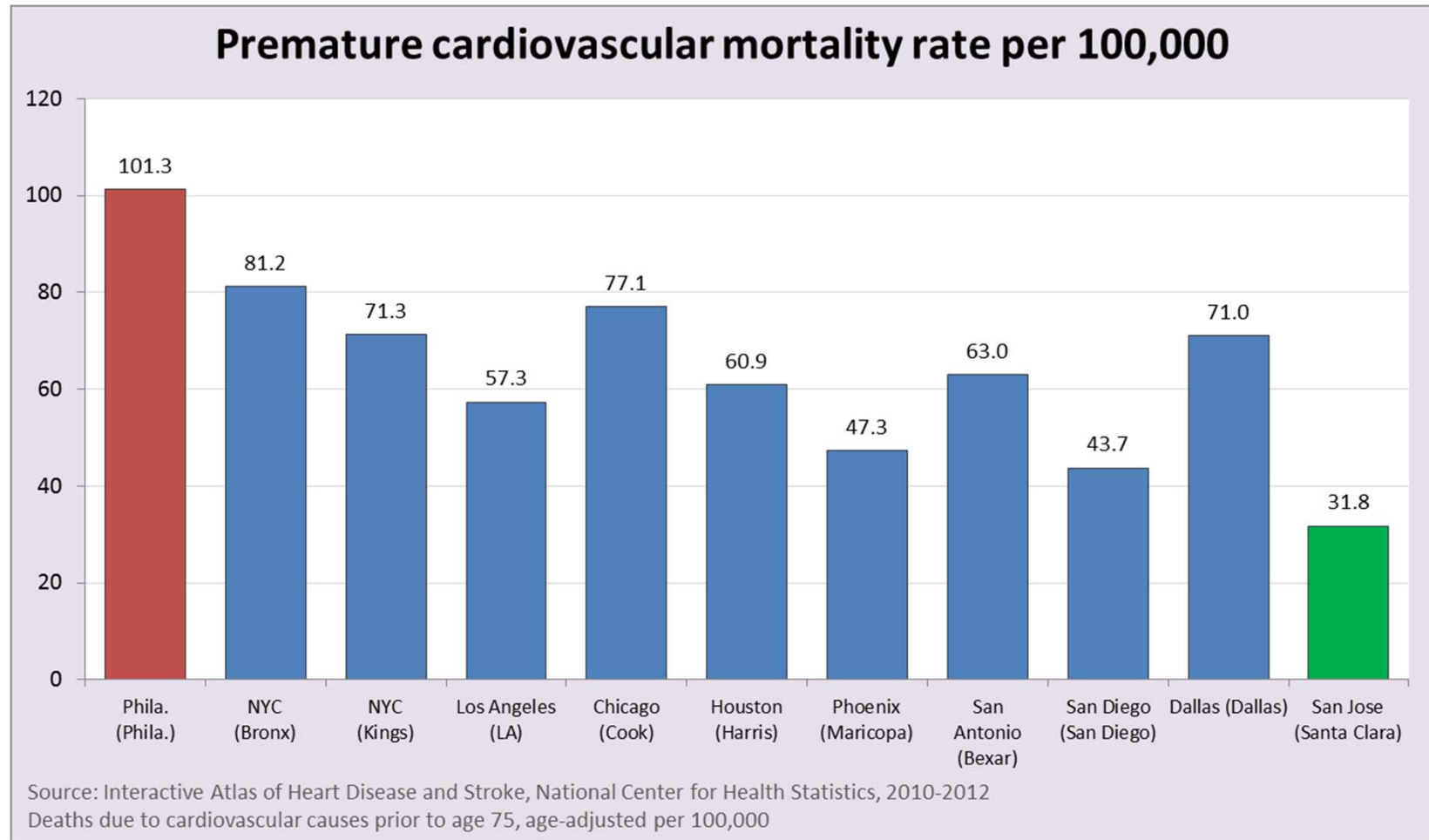
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Premature cardiovascular mortality

Adult hypertension

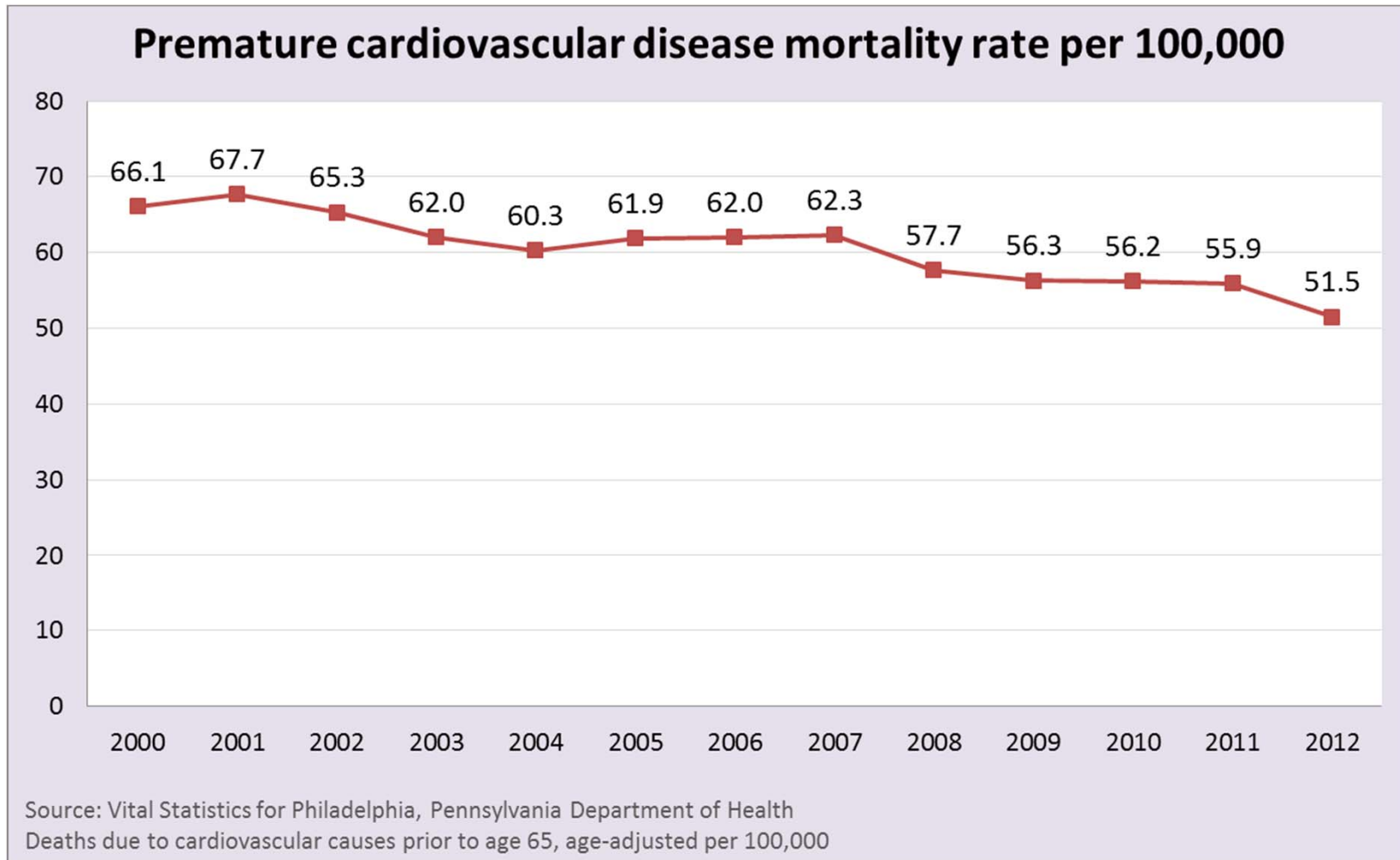
Adult diabetes

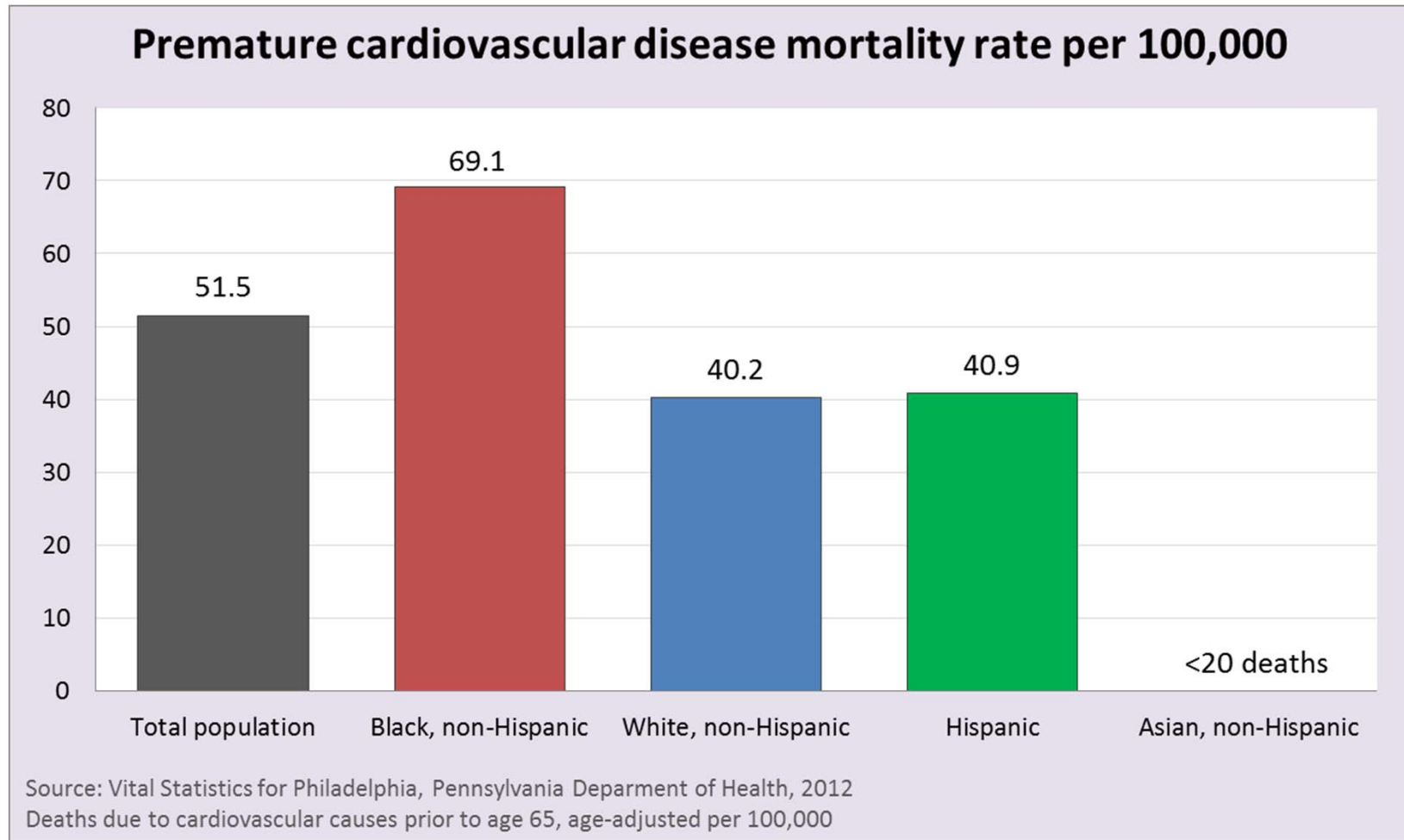




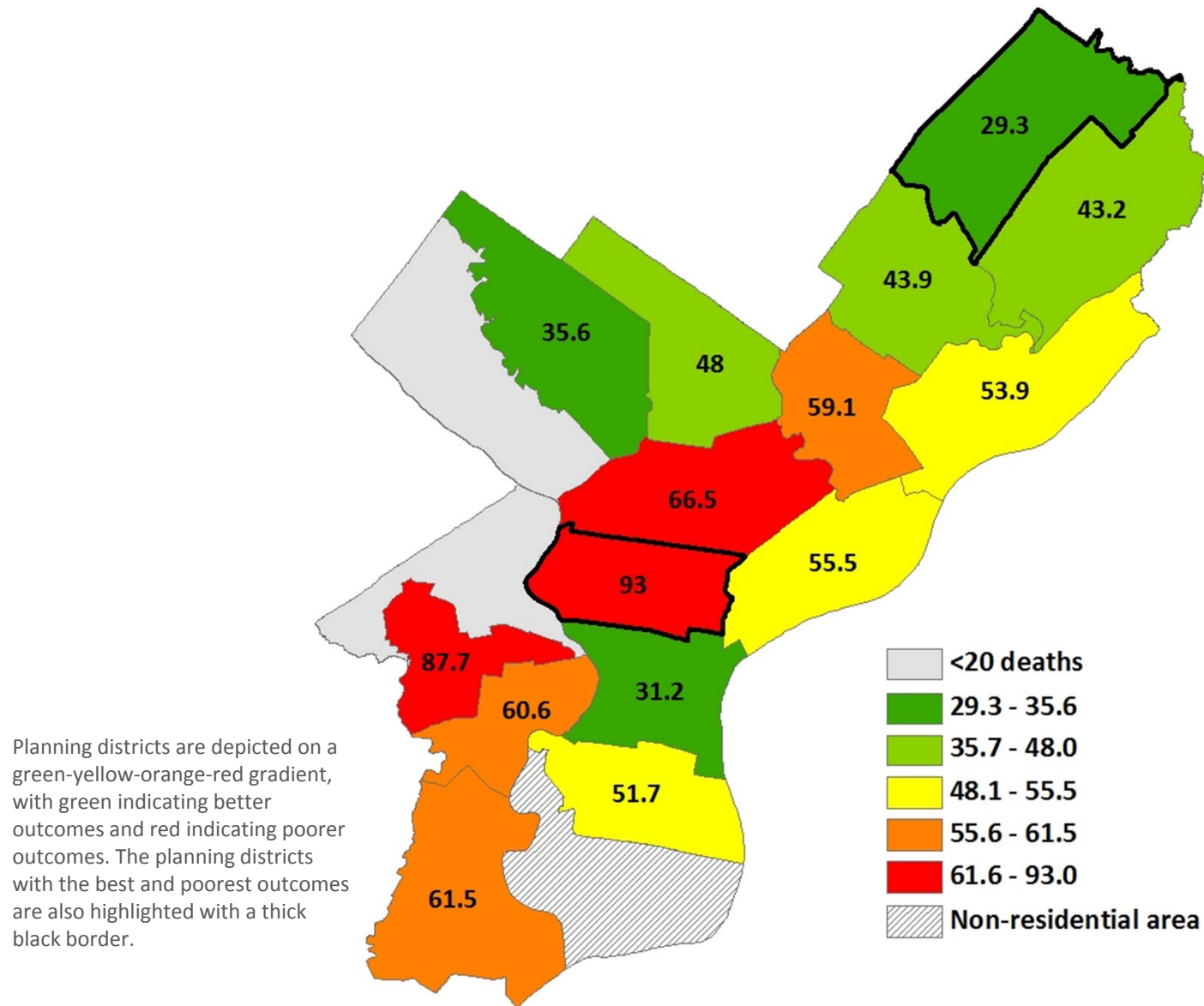
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





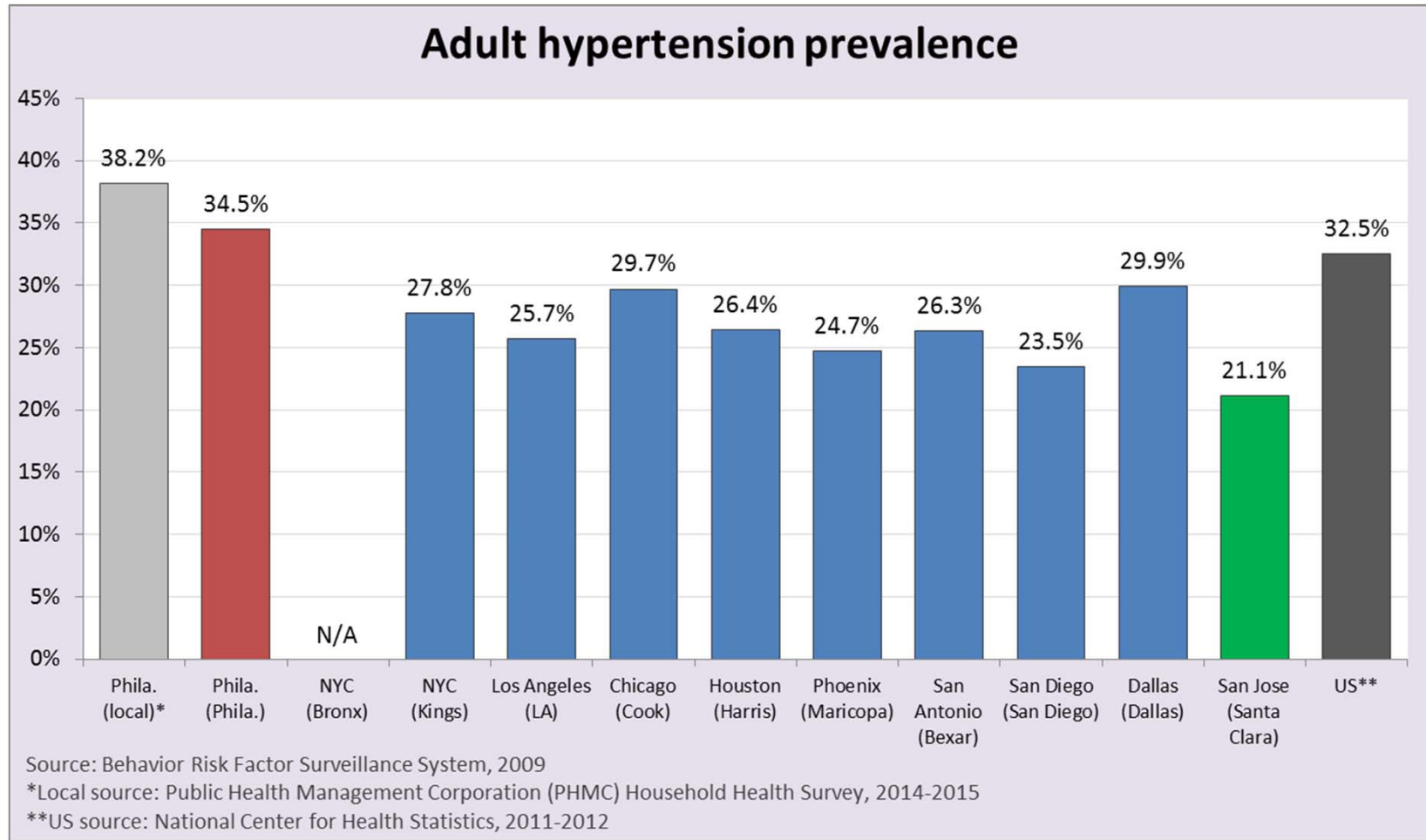


Premature cardiovascular mortality rate per 100,000



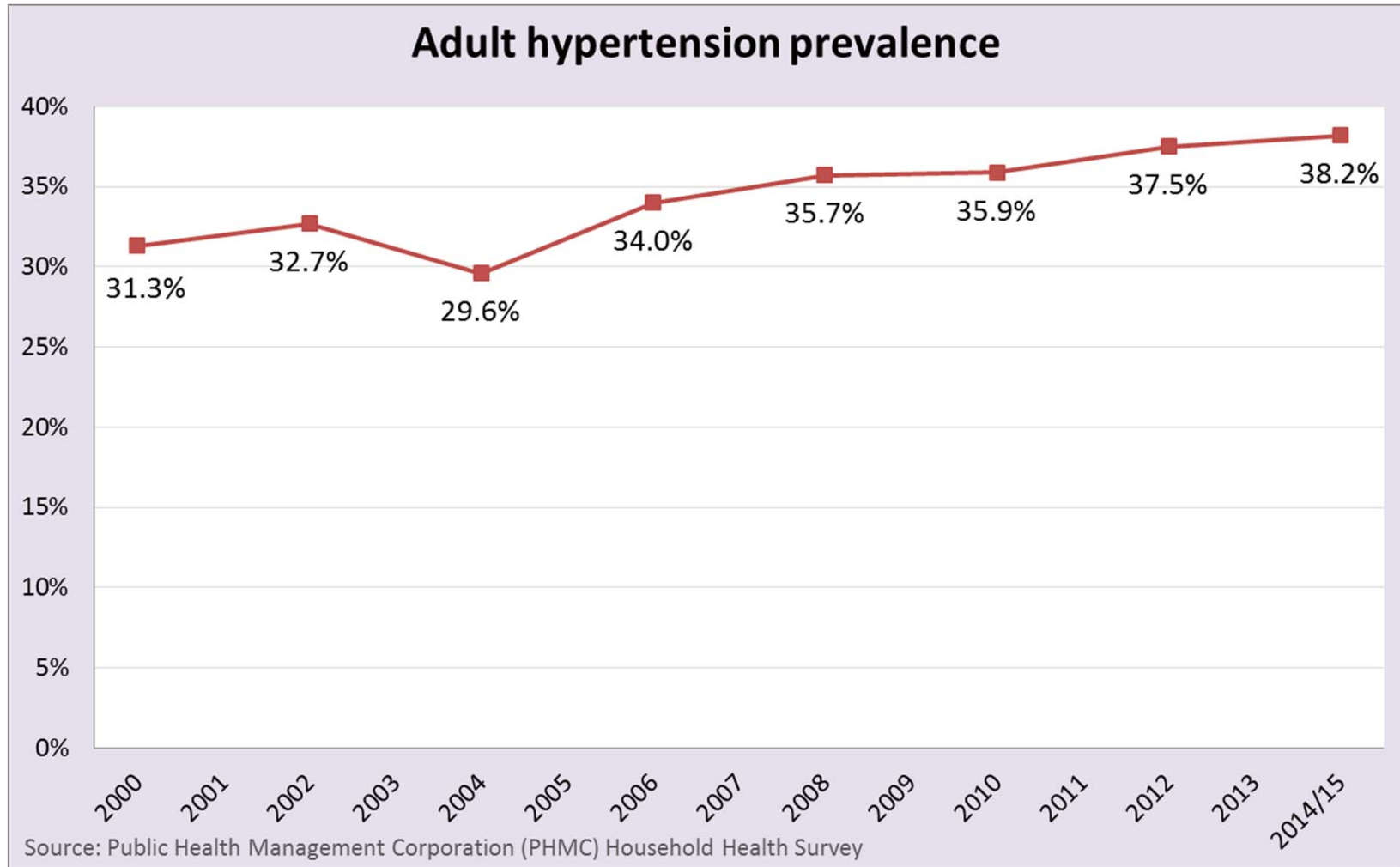
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012
Deaths due to cardiovascular causes prior to age 65, age-adjusted per 100,000

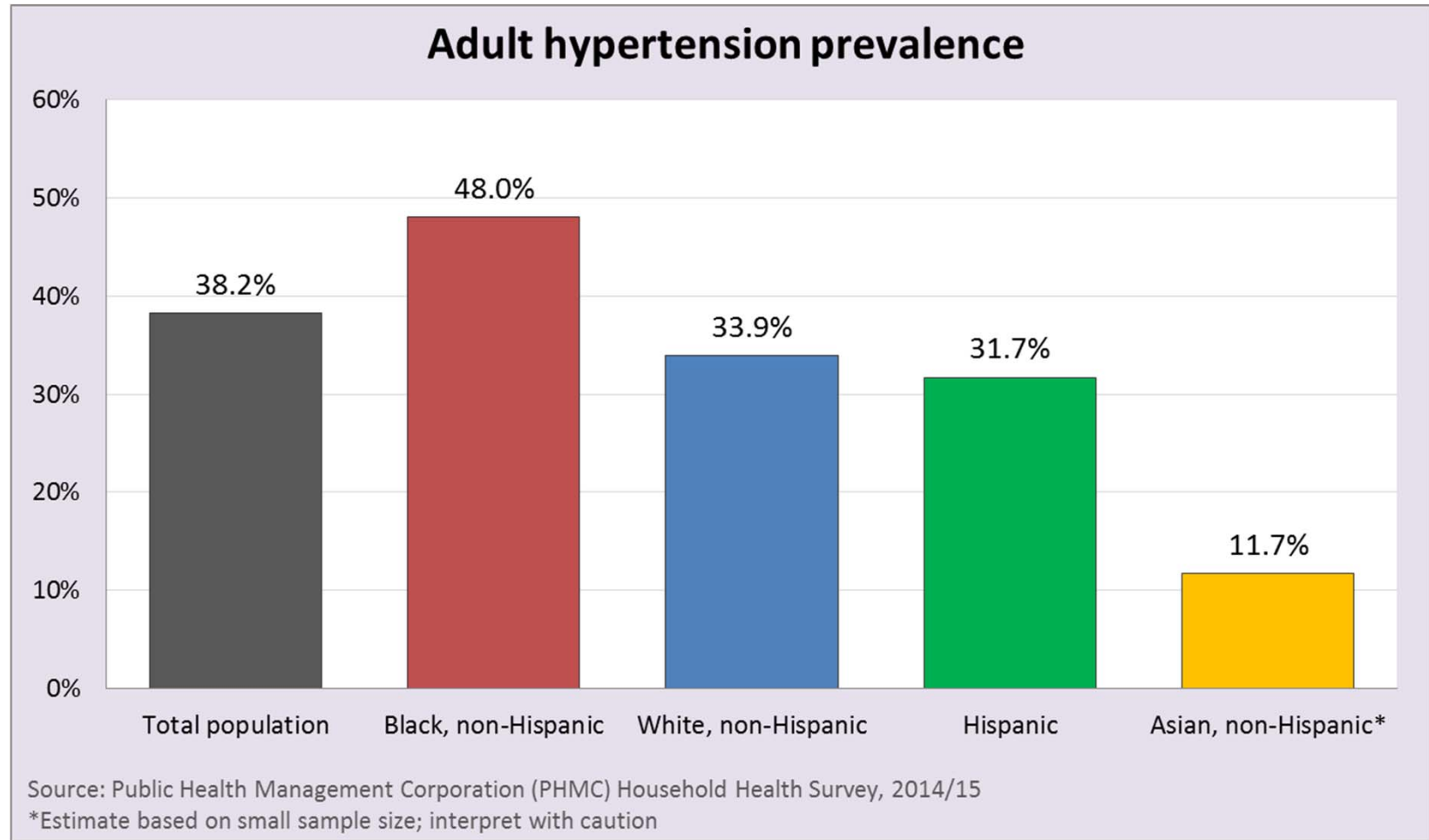




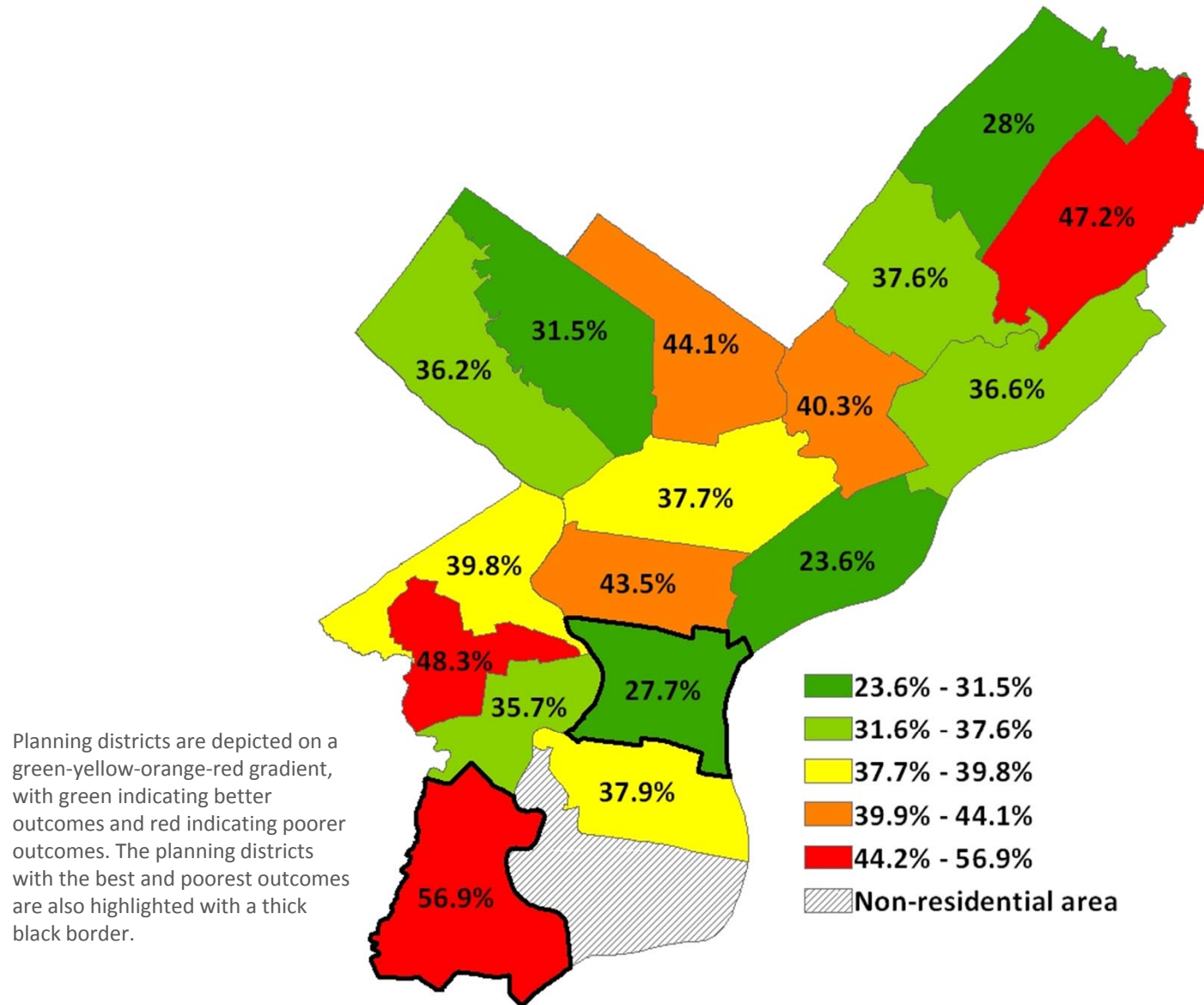
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





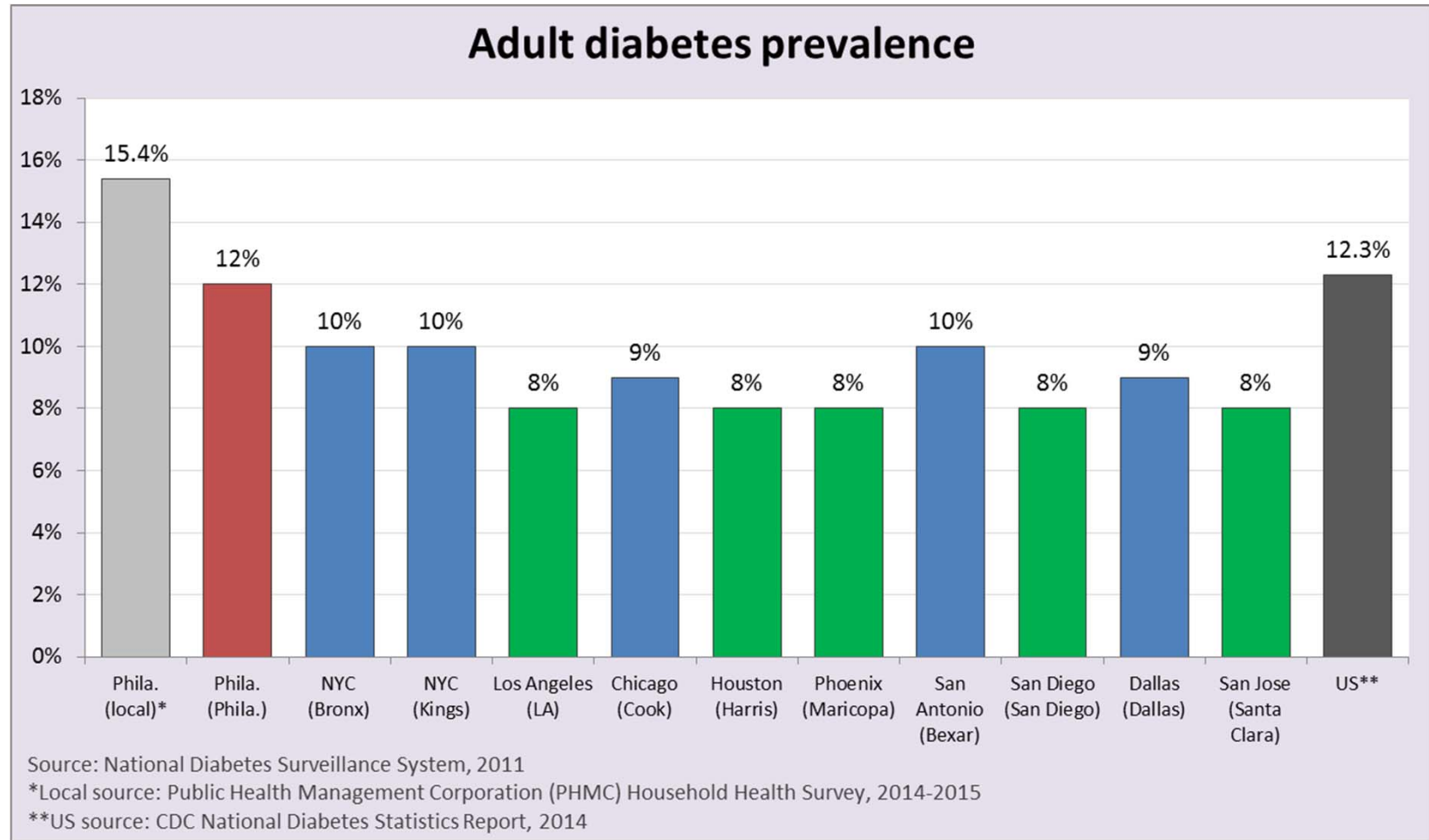


Adult hypertension prevalence



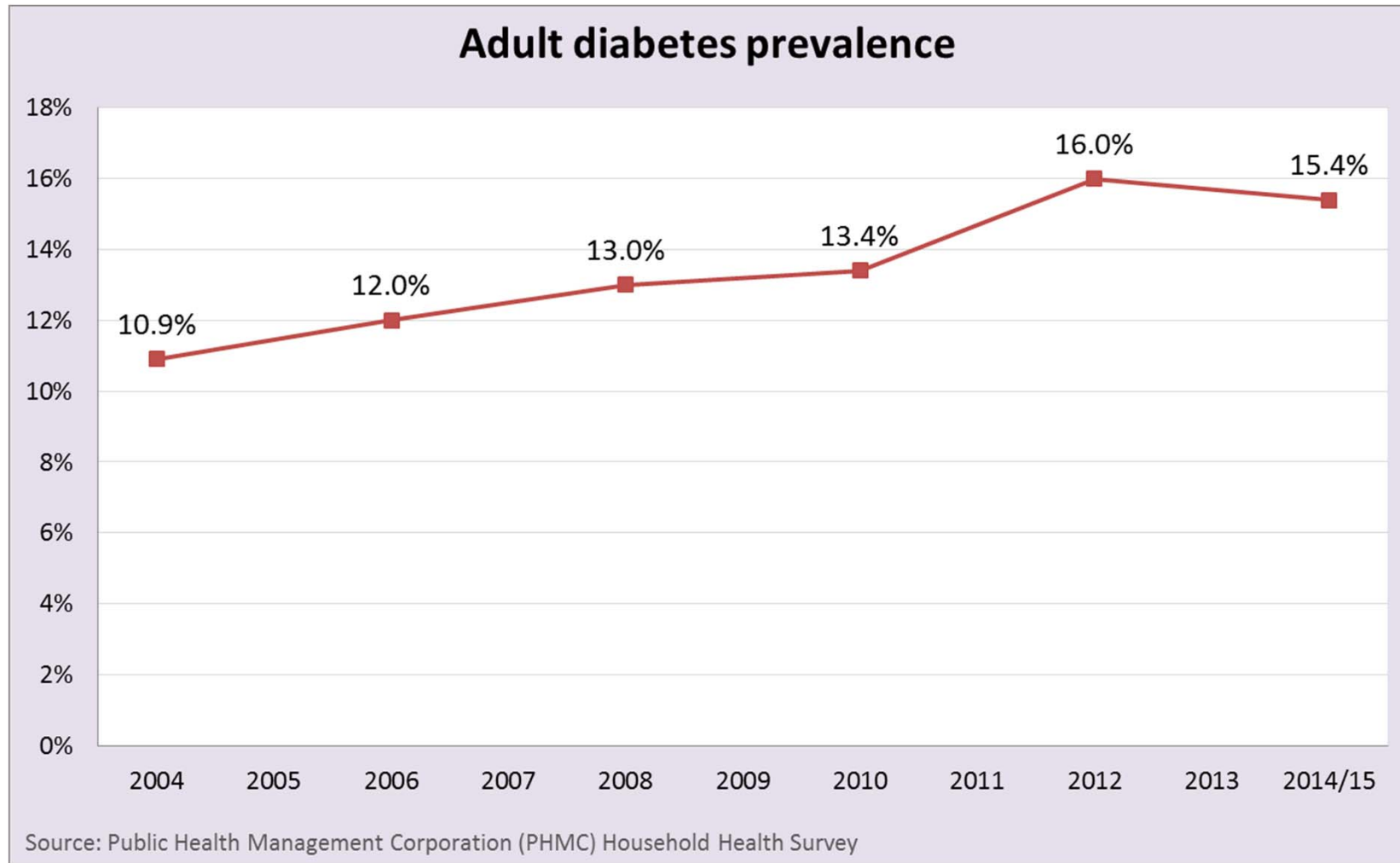
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

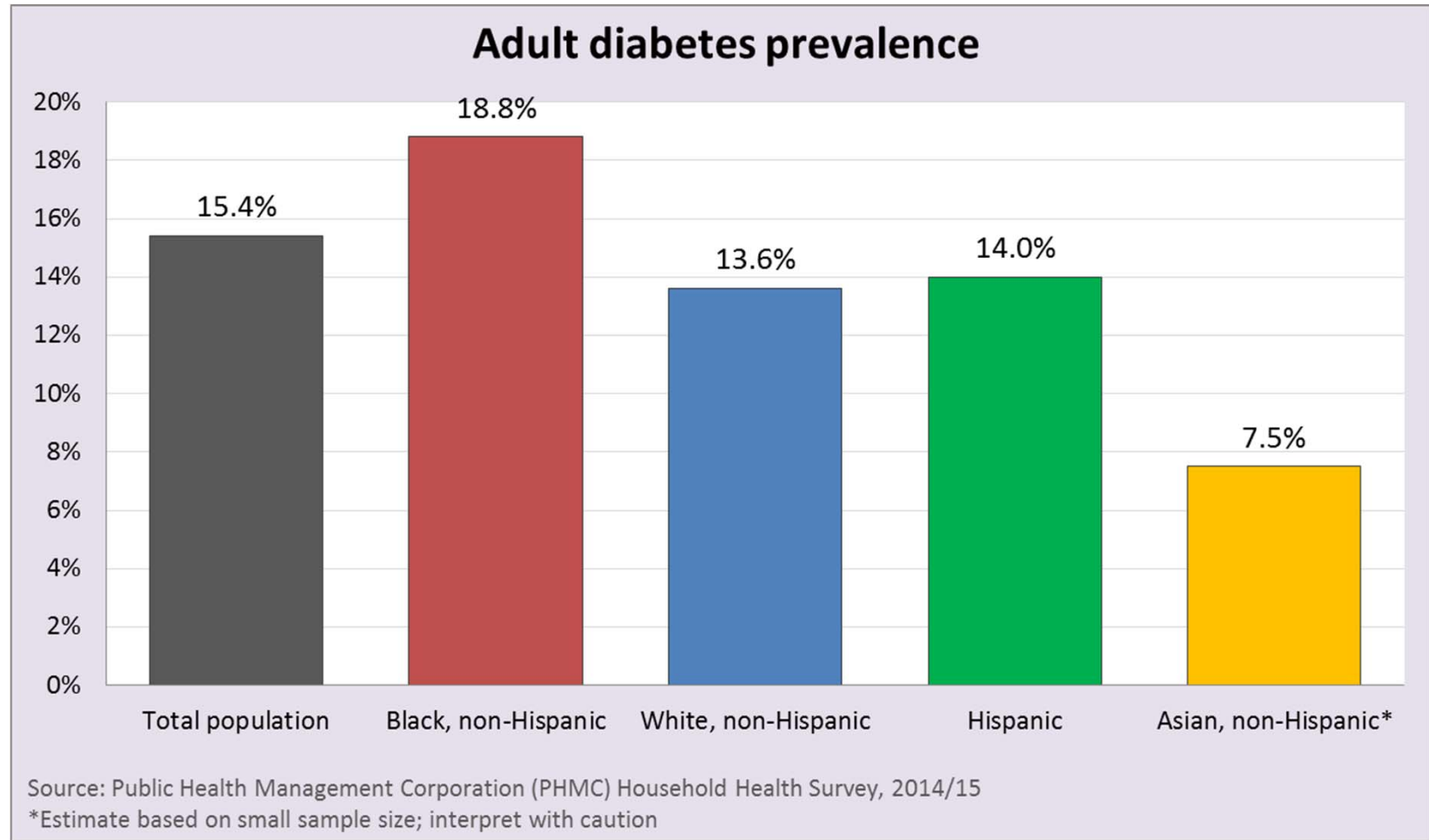




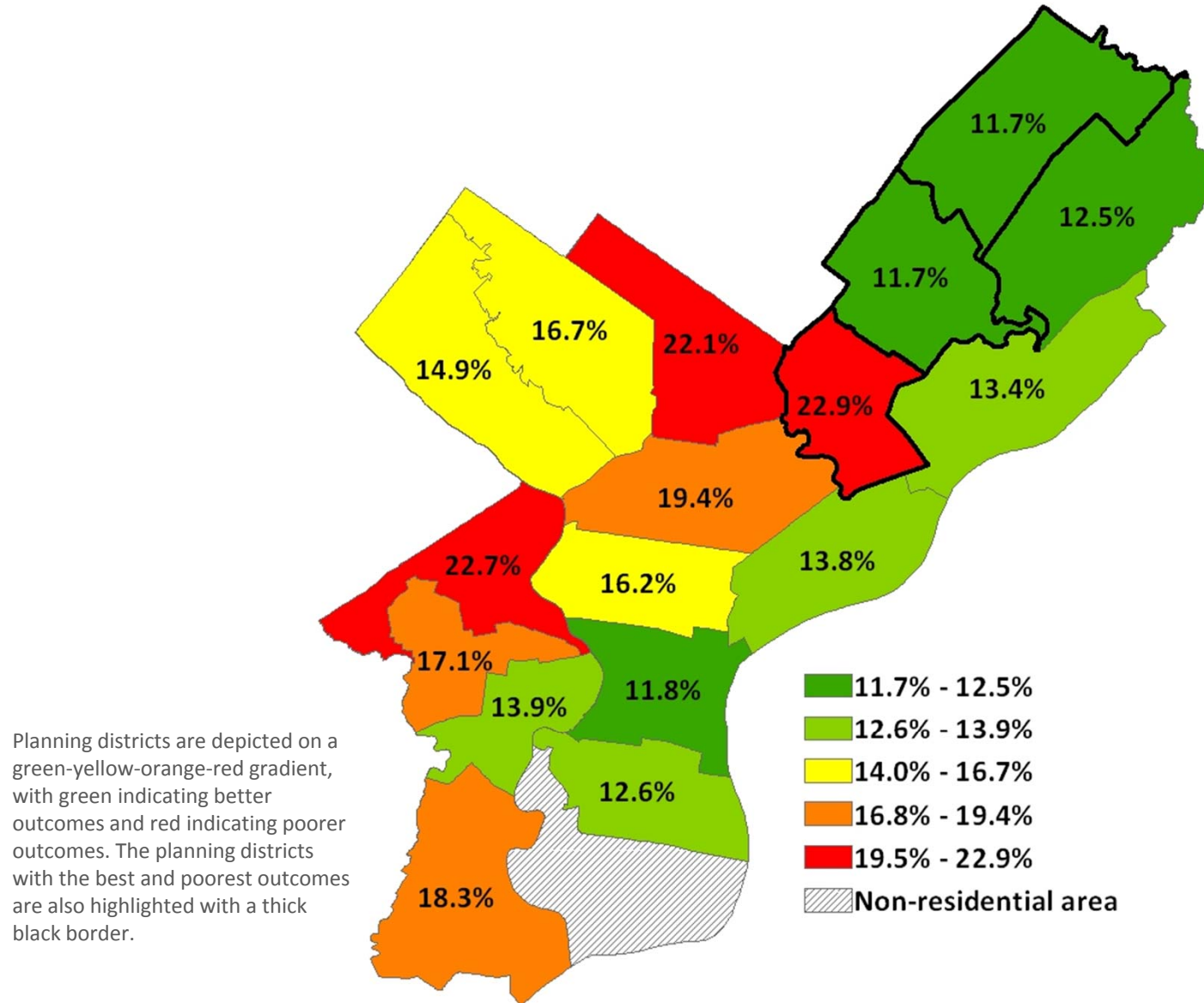
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.







Adult diabetes prevalence



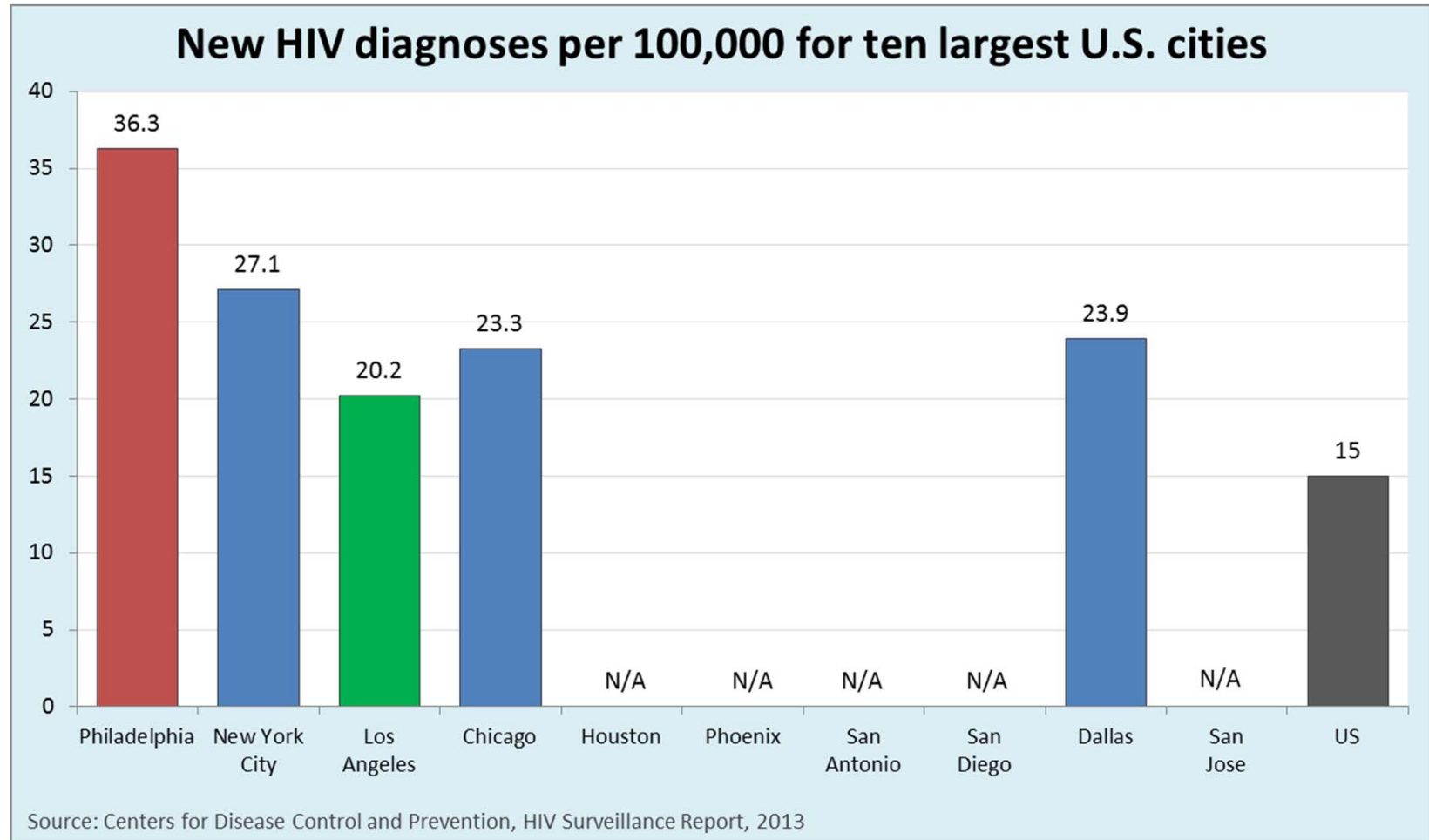
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012



HIV

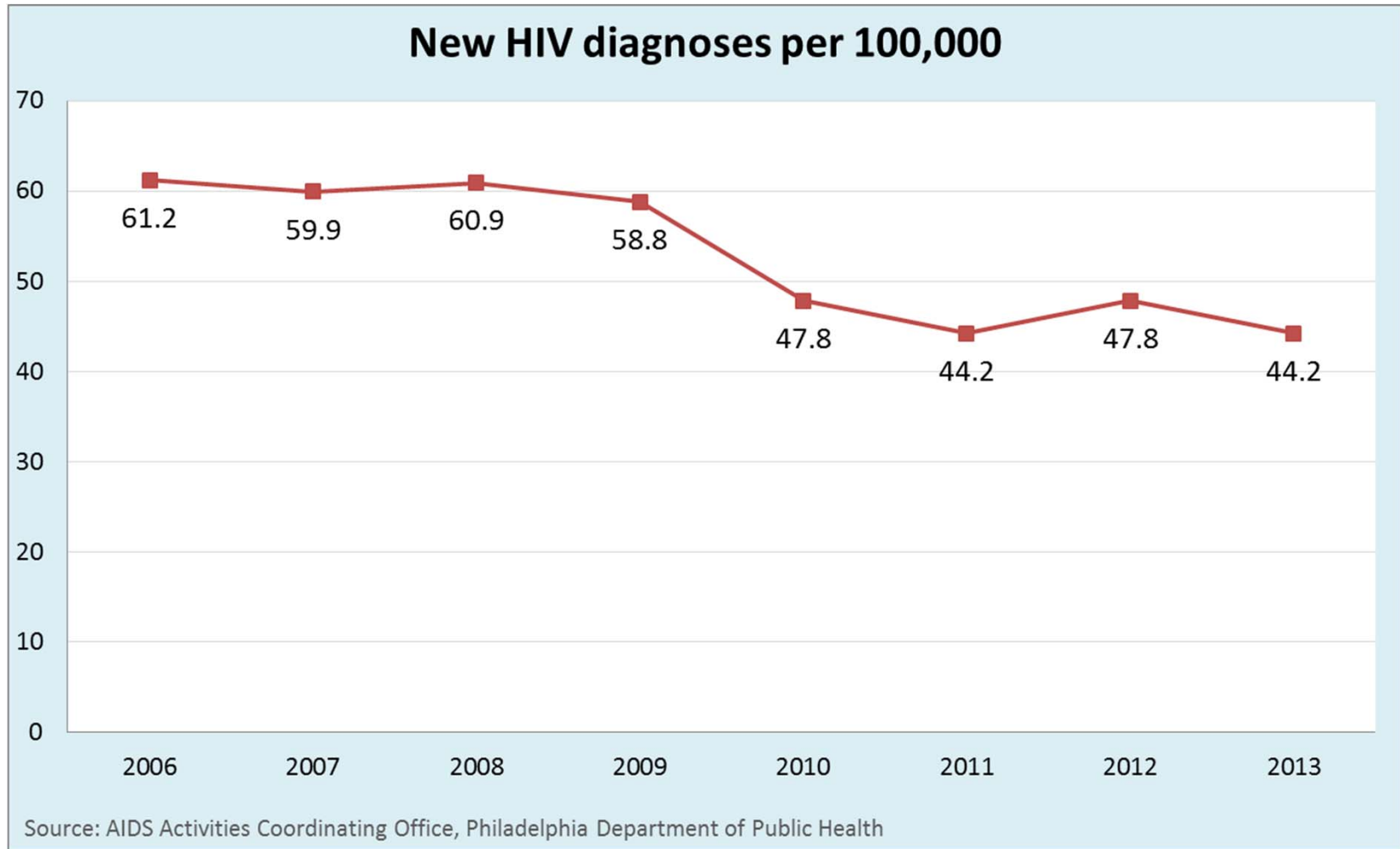
New HIV diagnoses
HIV transmission route
Retention in care
Viral suppression
Adult HIV screening

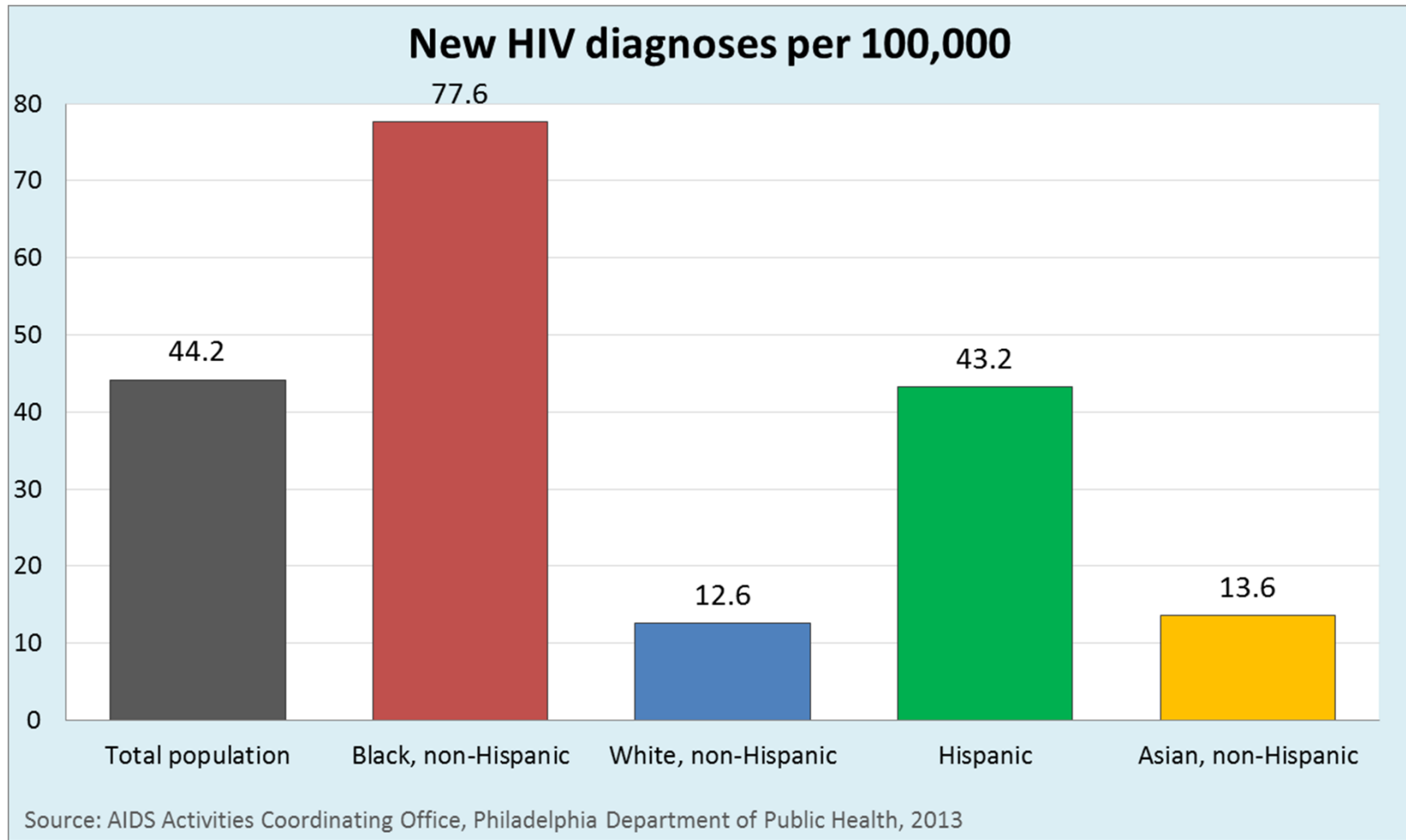




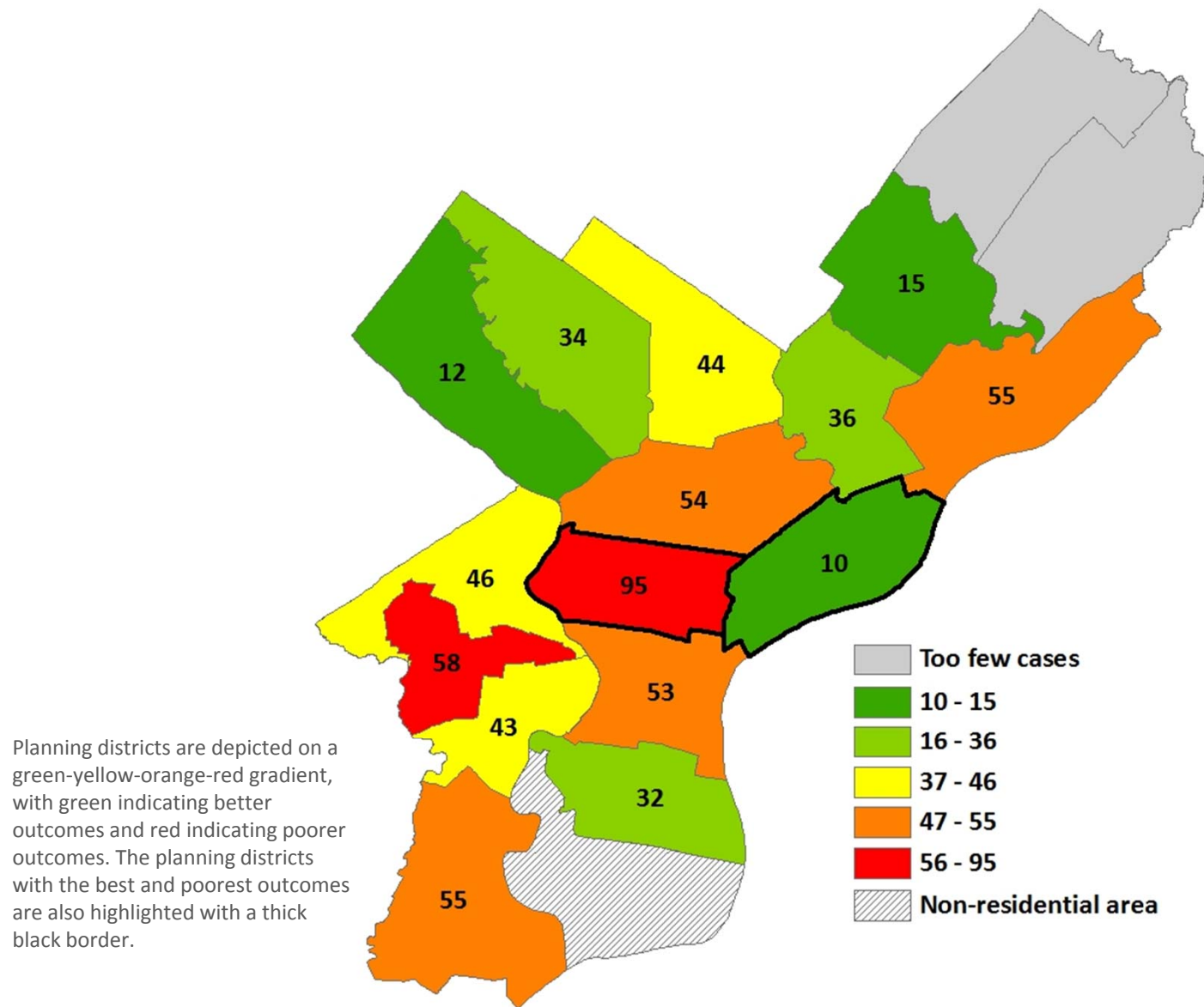
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





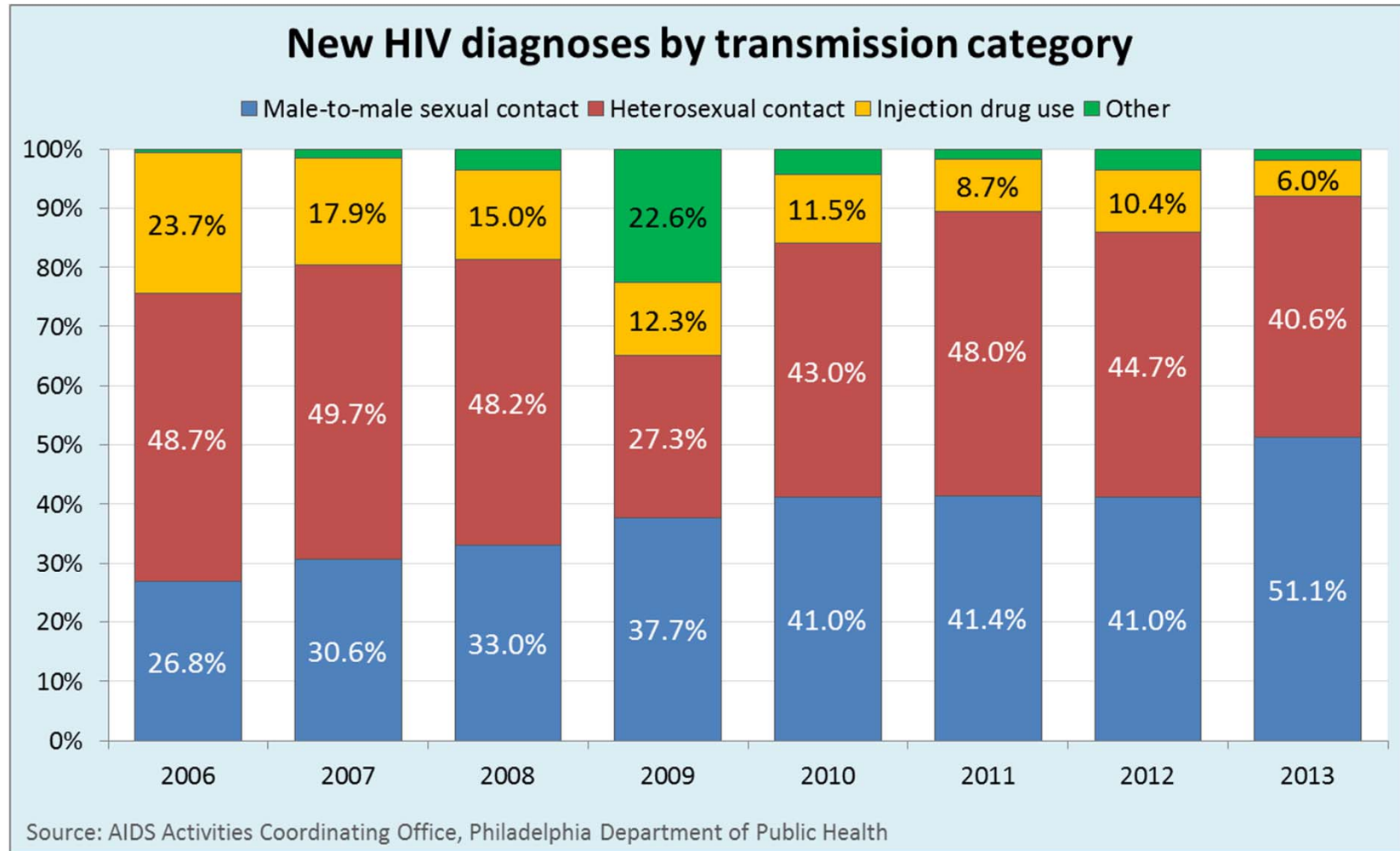


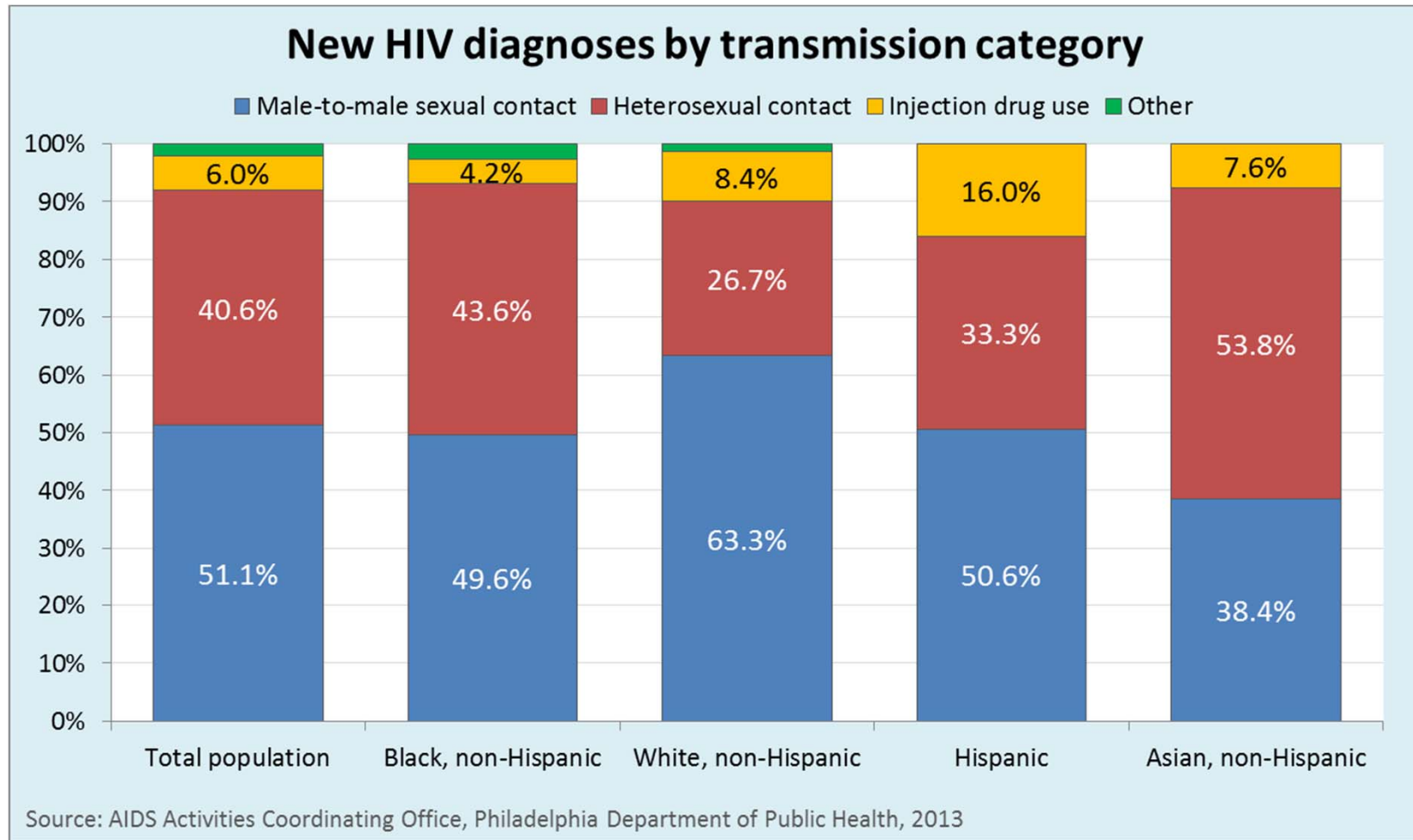
New HIV diagnoses per 100,000



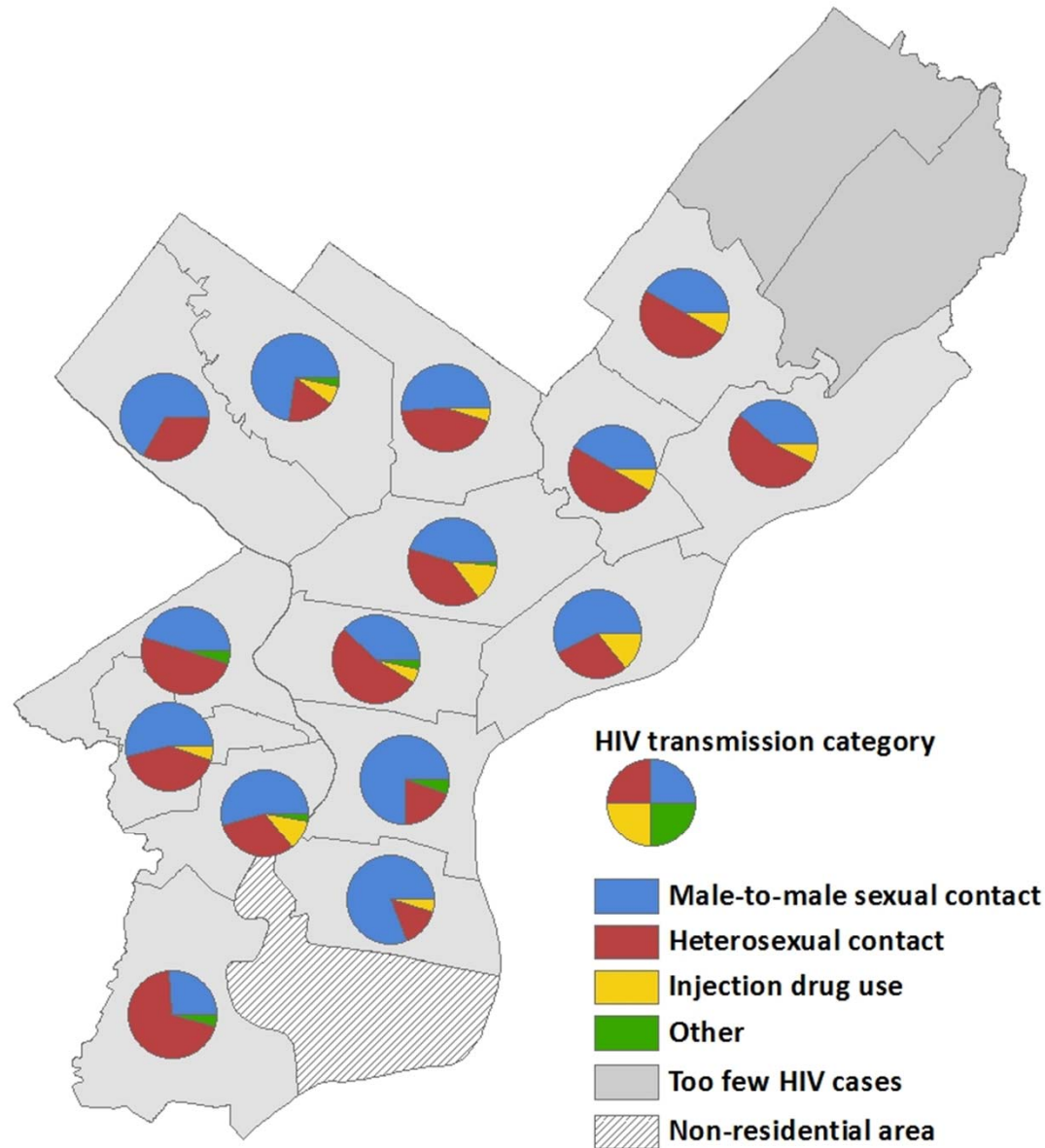
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013





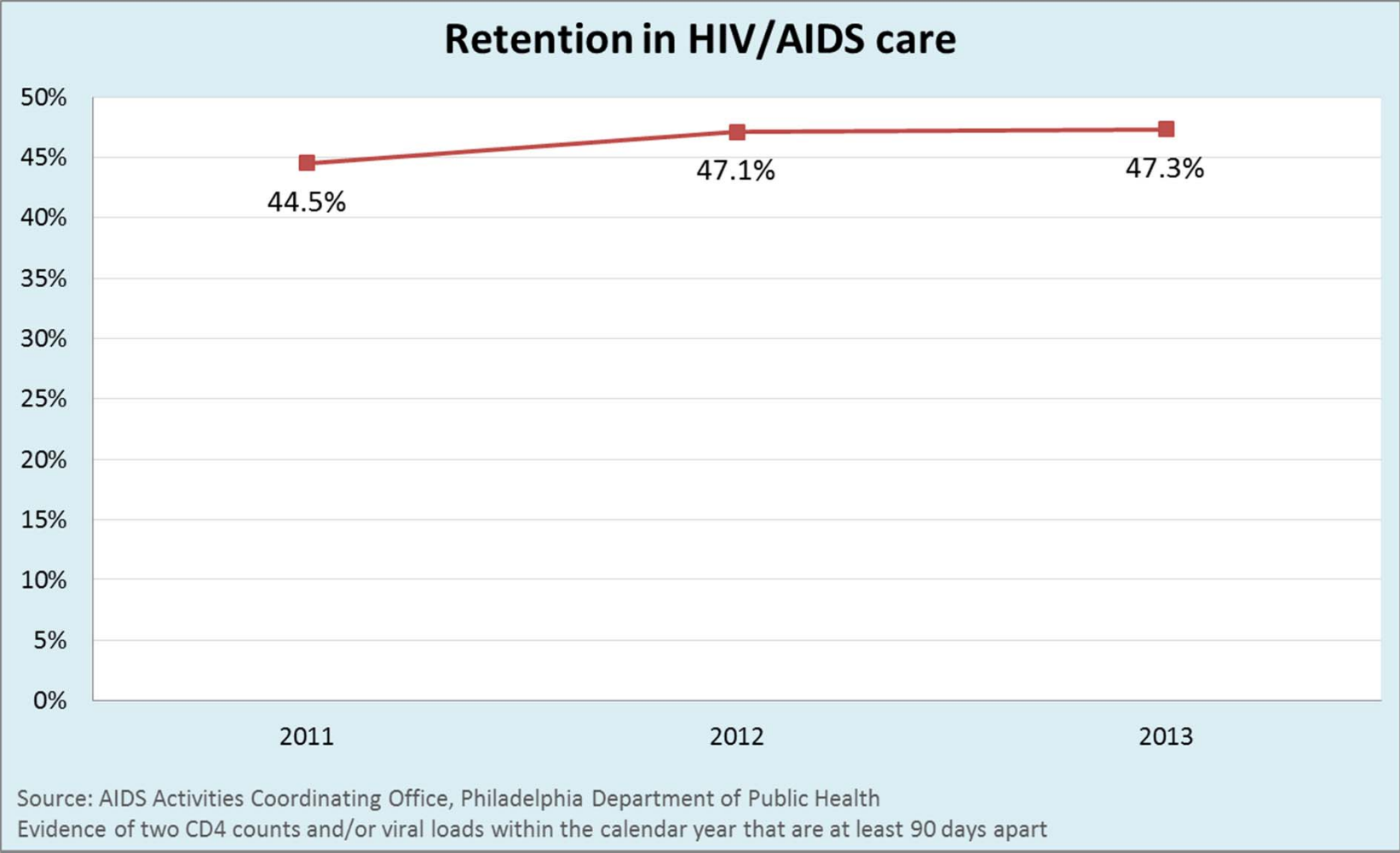


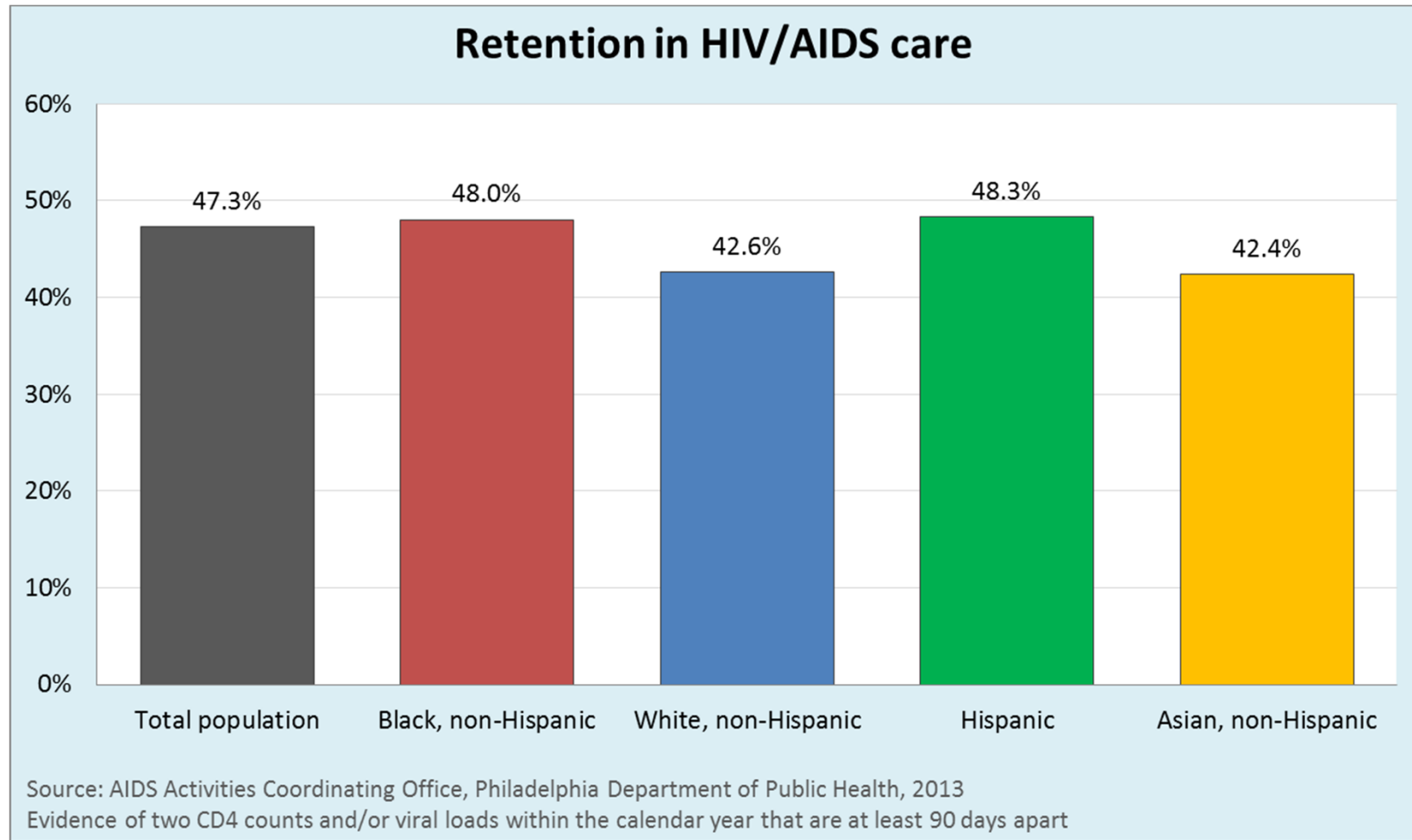
New HIV diagnoses by transmission category



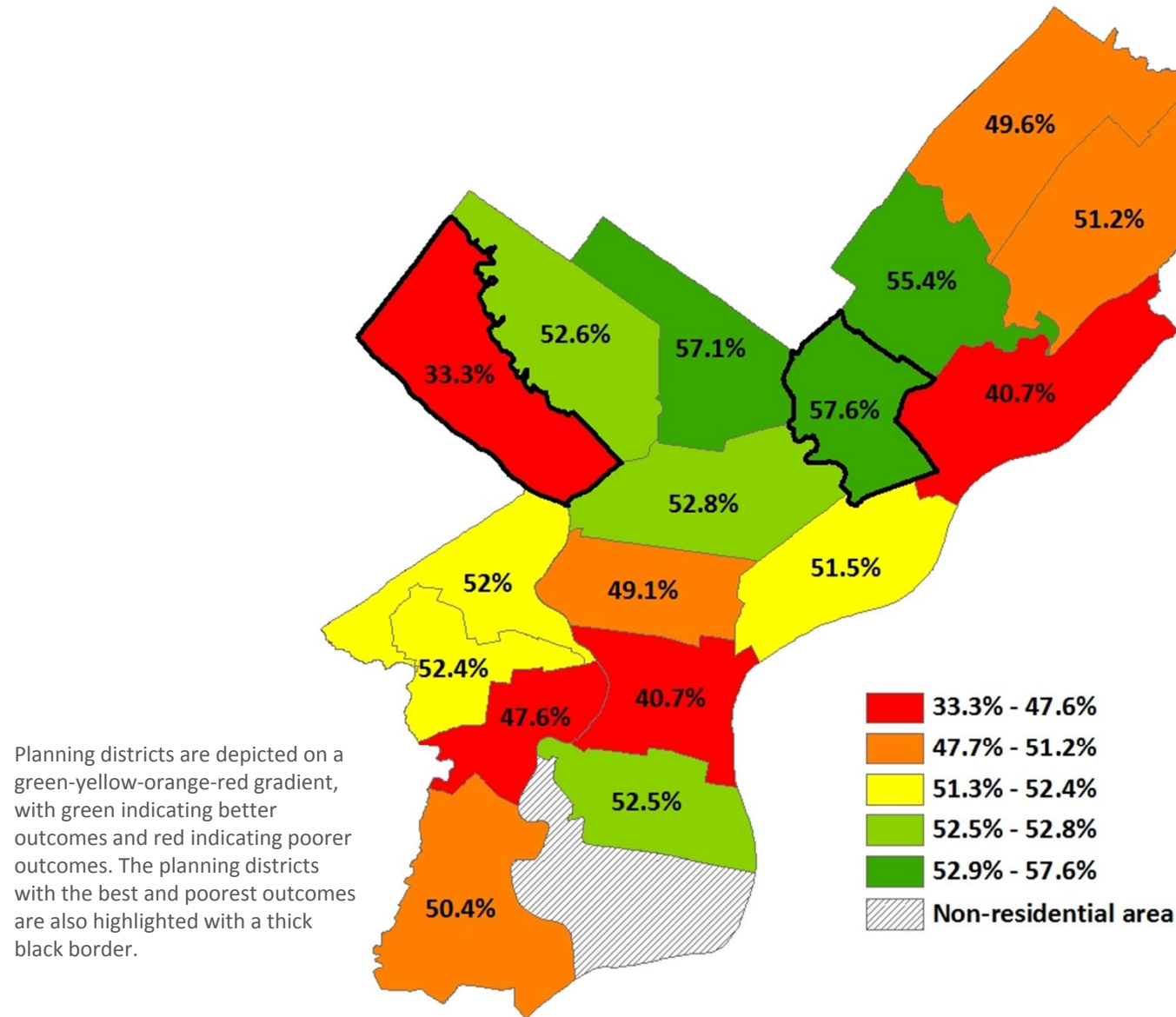
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013





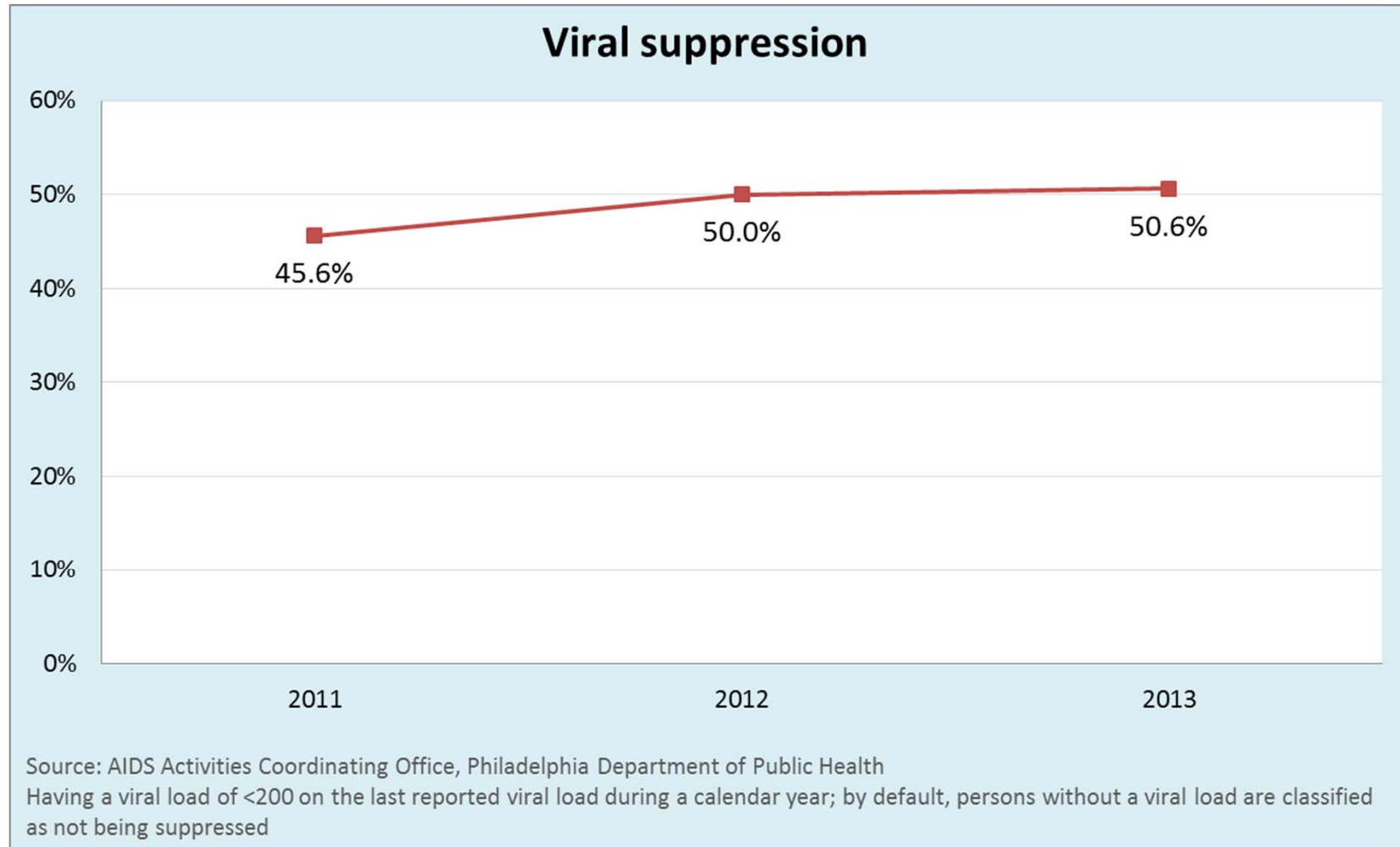


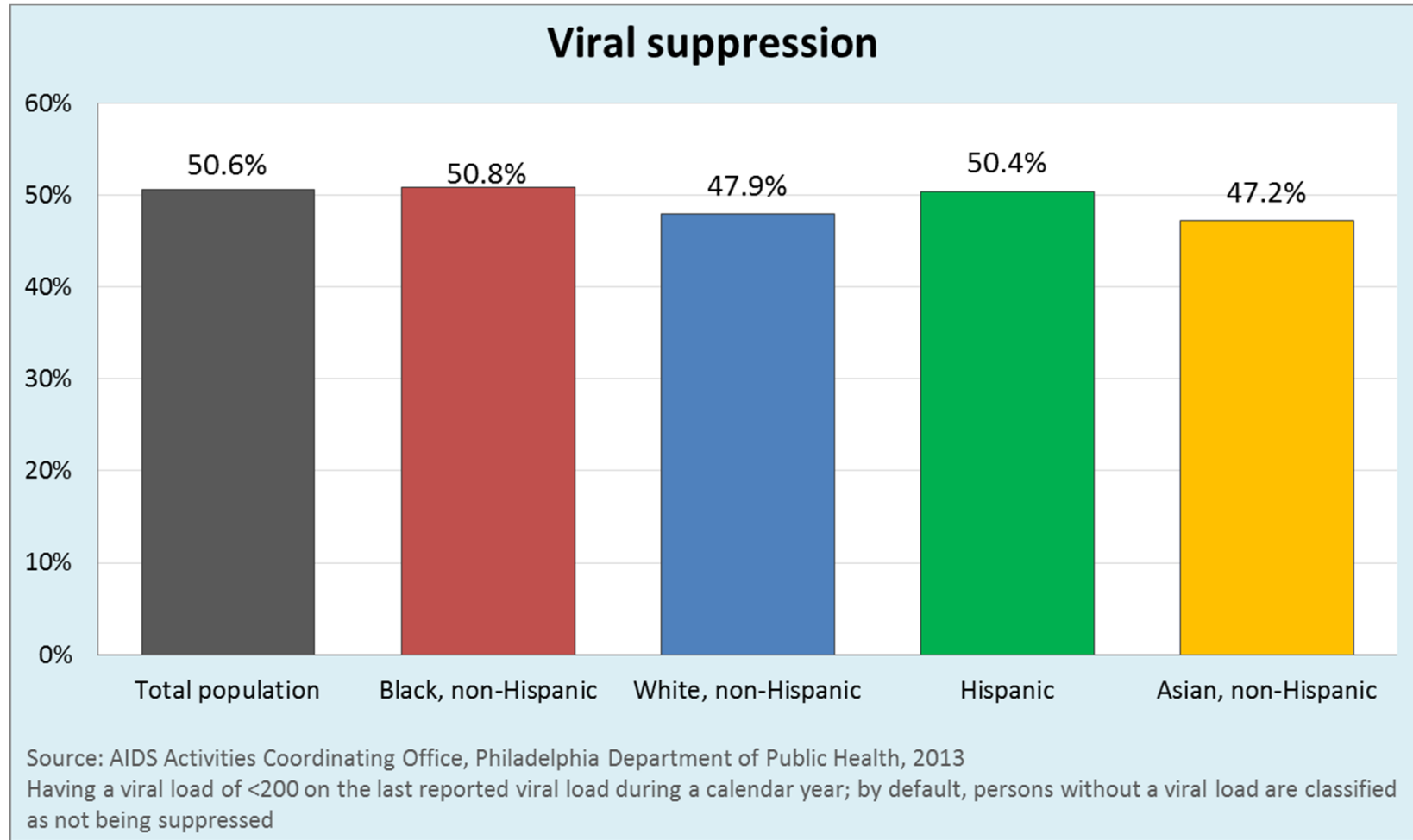
Retention in HIV/AIDS care



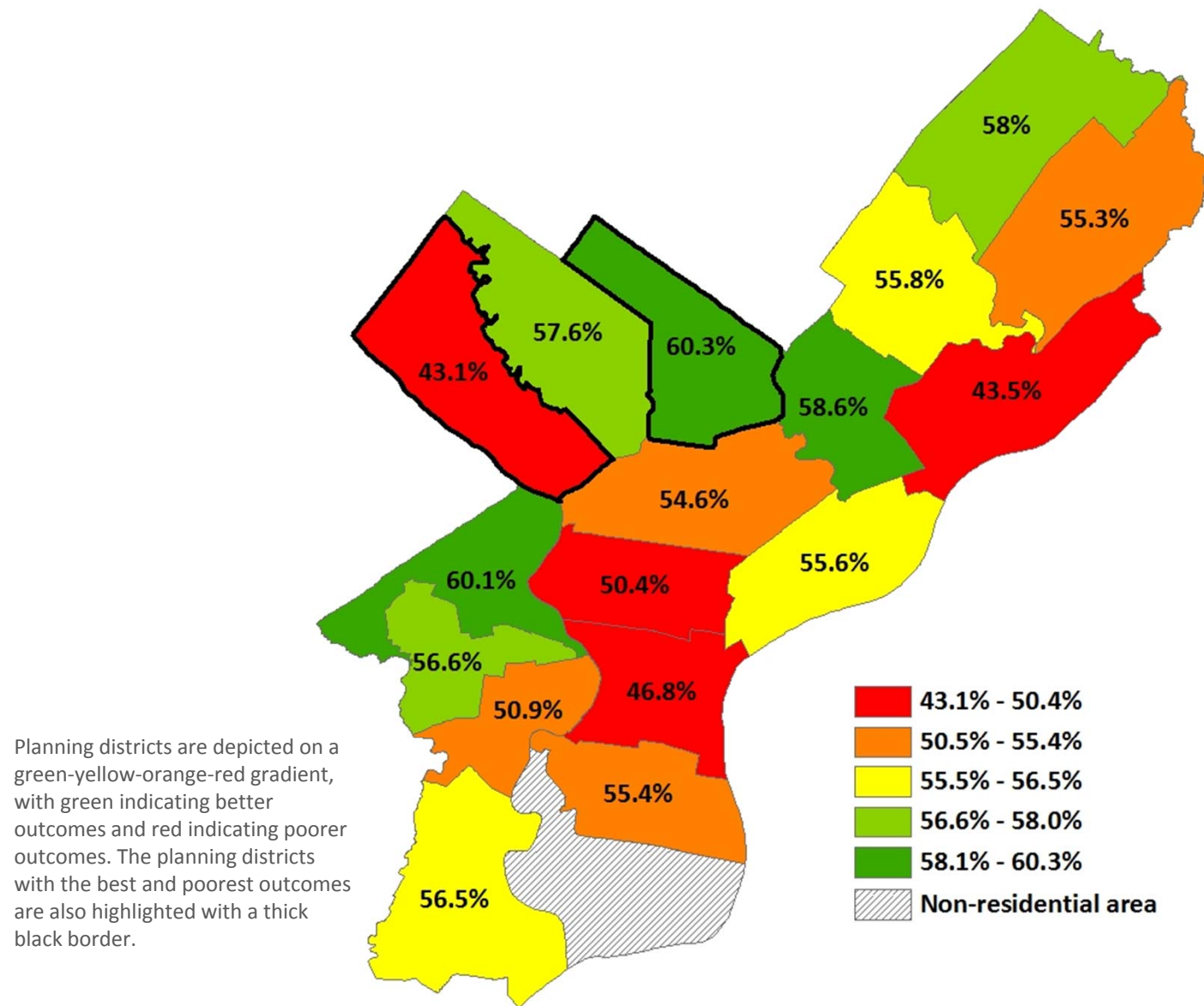
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
Evidence of 2 CD4 counts and/or viral loads within the calendar year that are at least 90 days apart





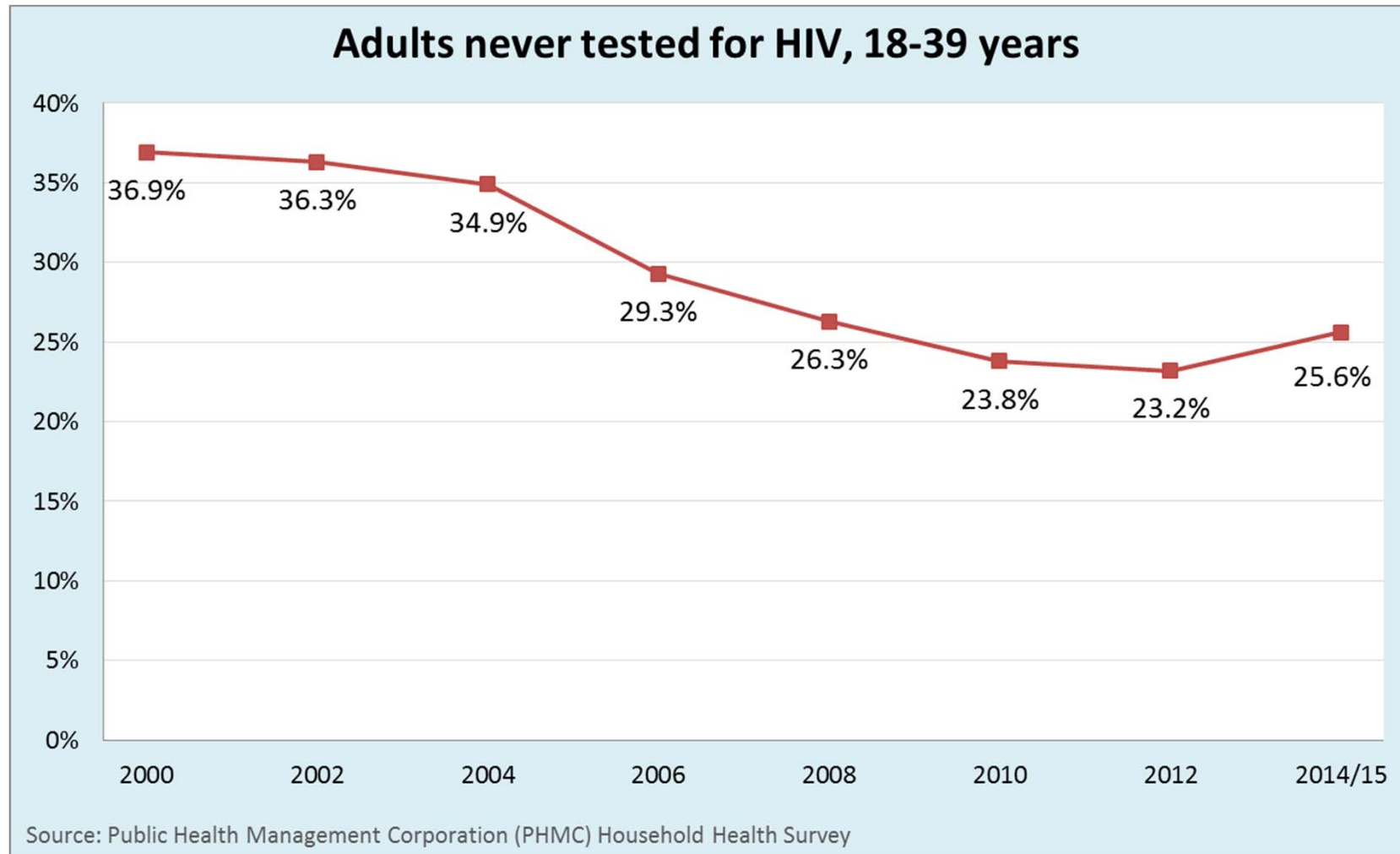


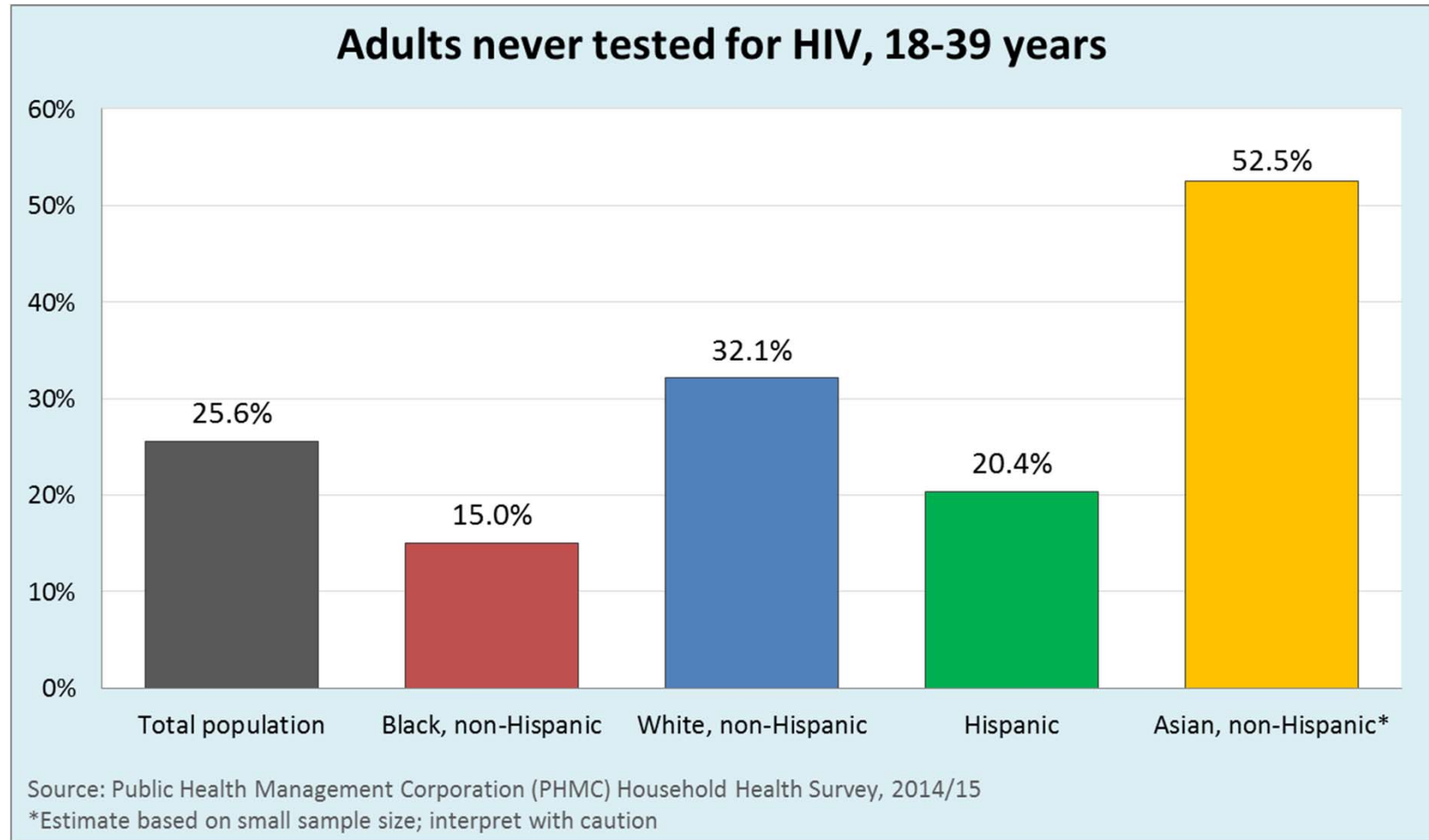
Viral suppression



Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
 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







TEEN SEXUAL HEALTH

Teens who are sexually active

Condom use

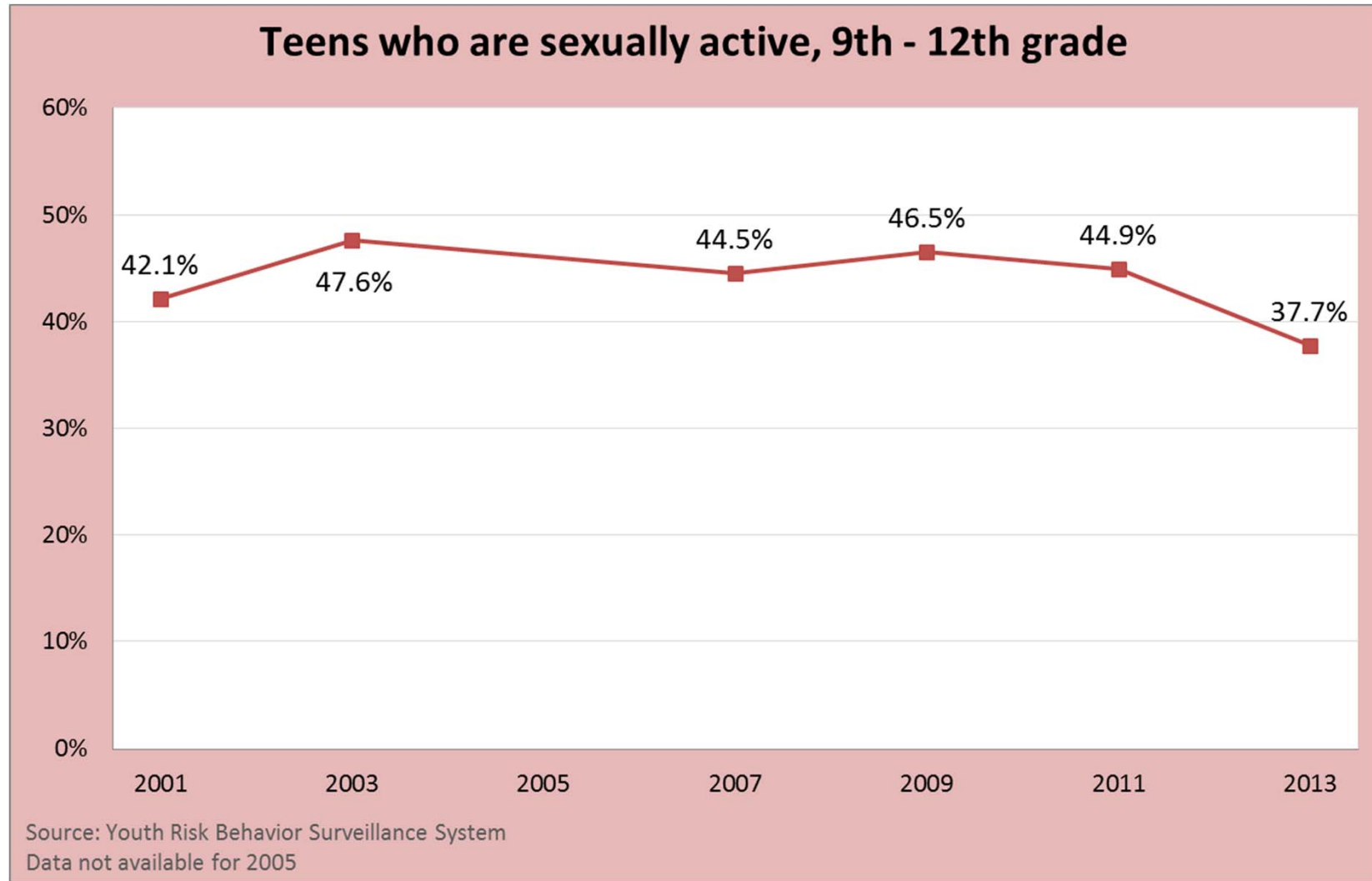
Birth control use

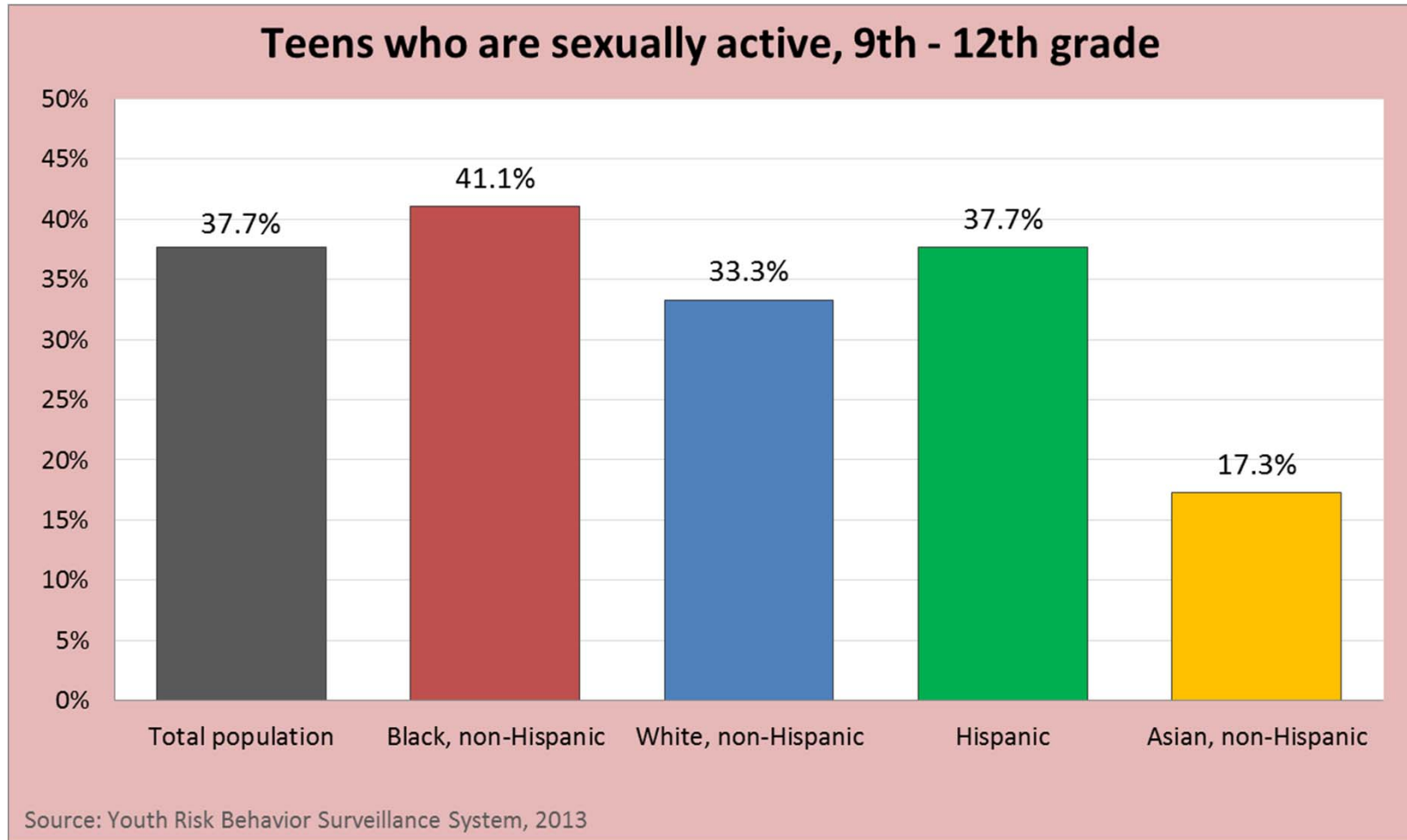
Teen births

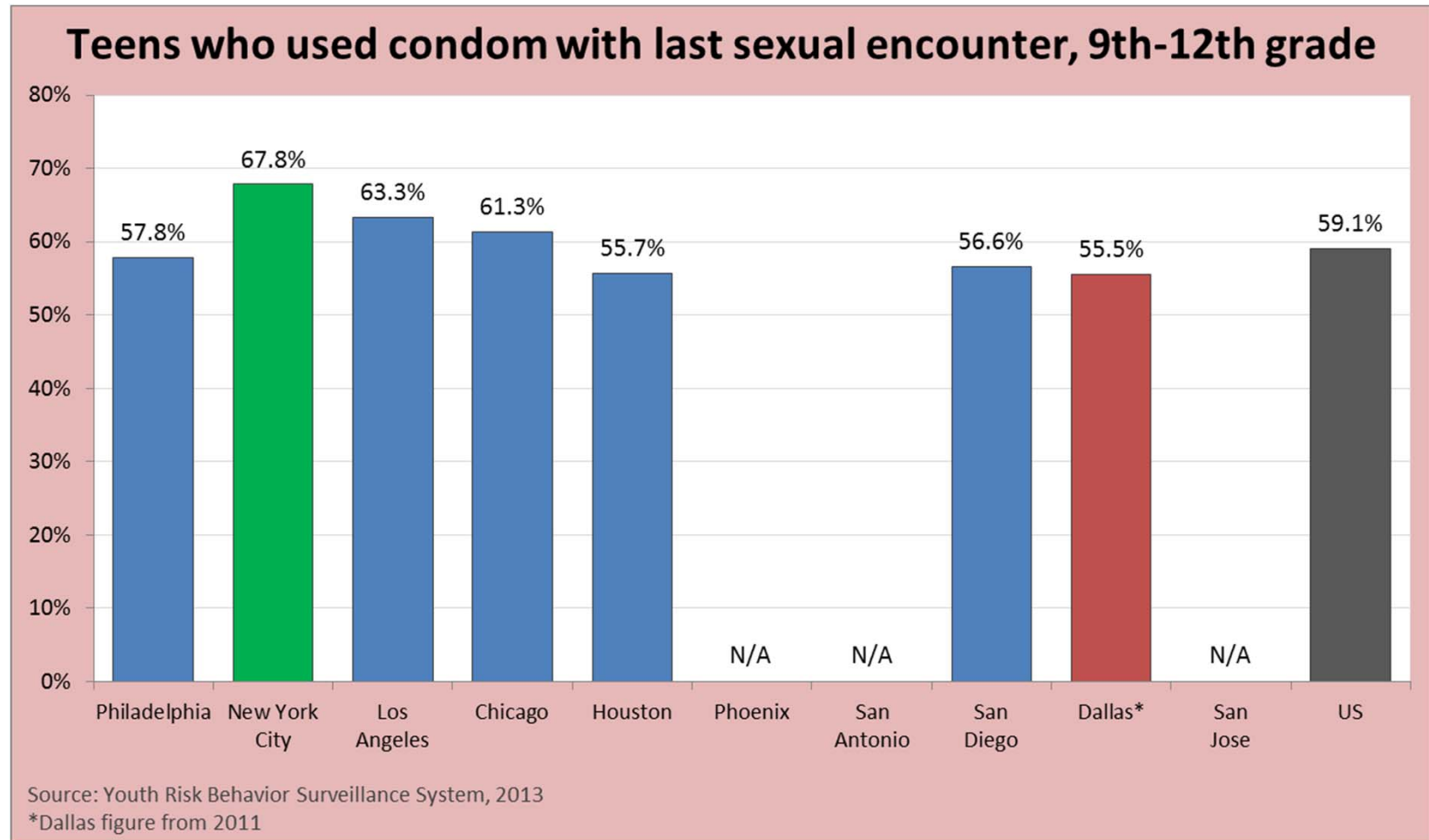
Chlamydia rate

Gonorrhea rate



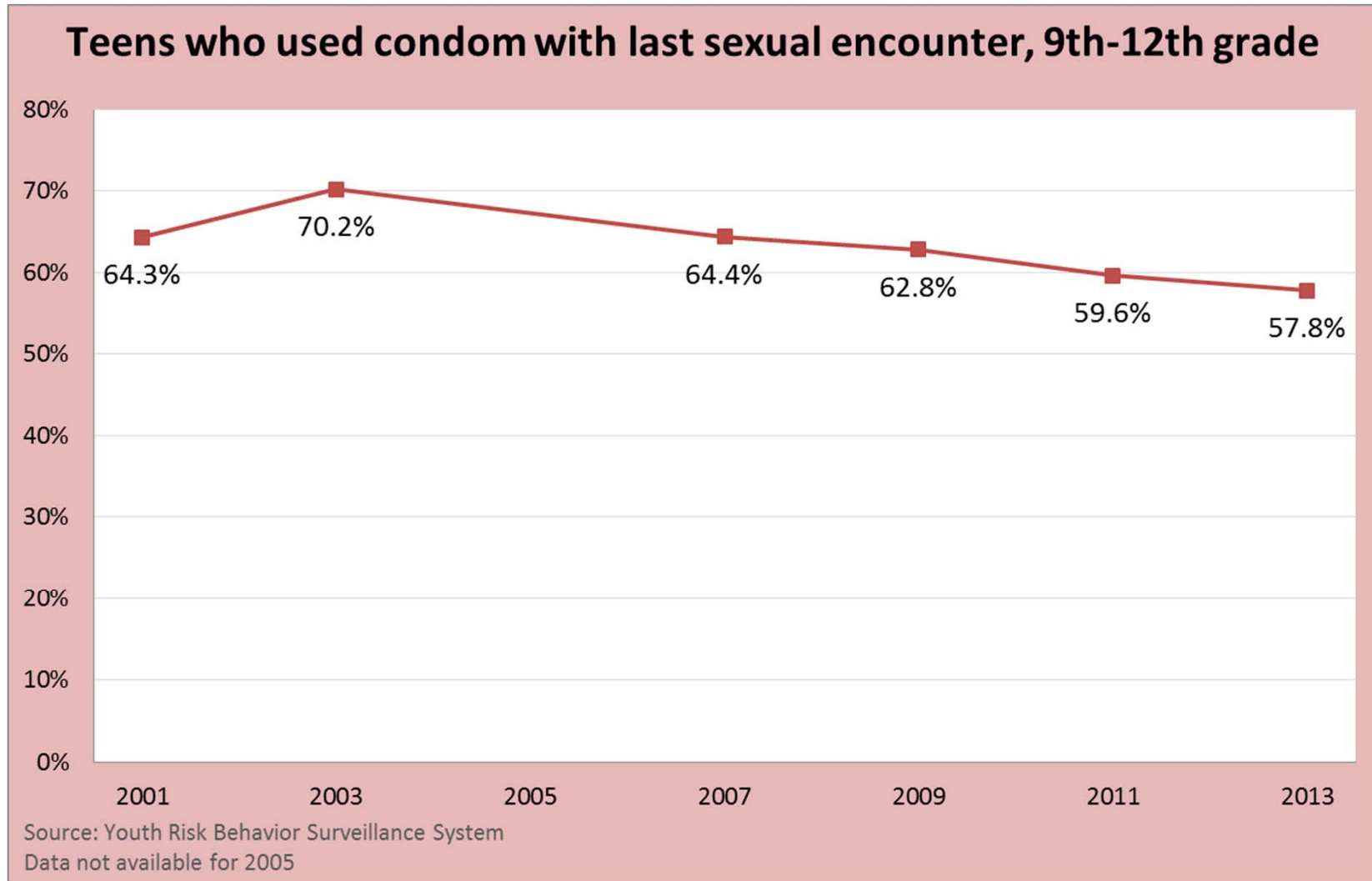


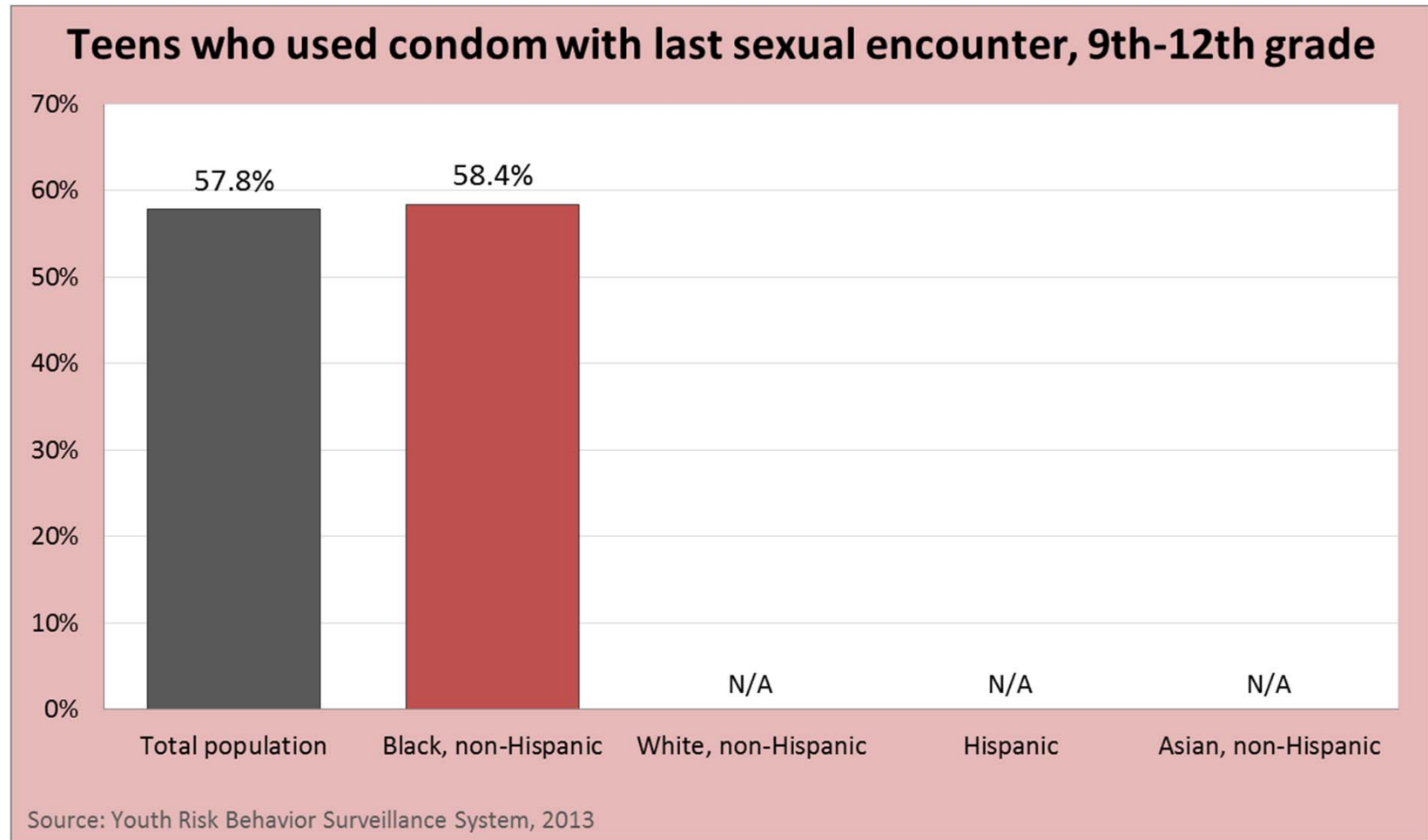


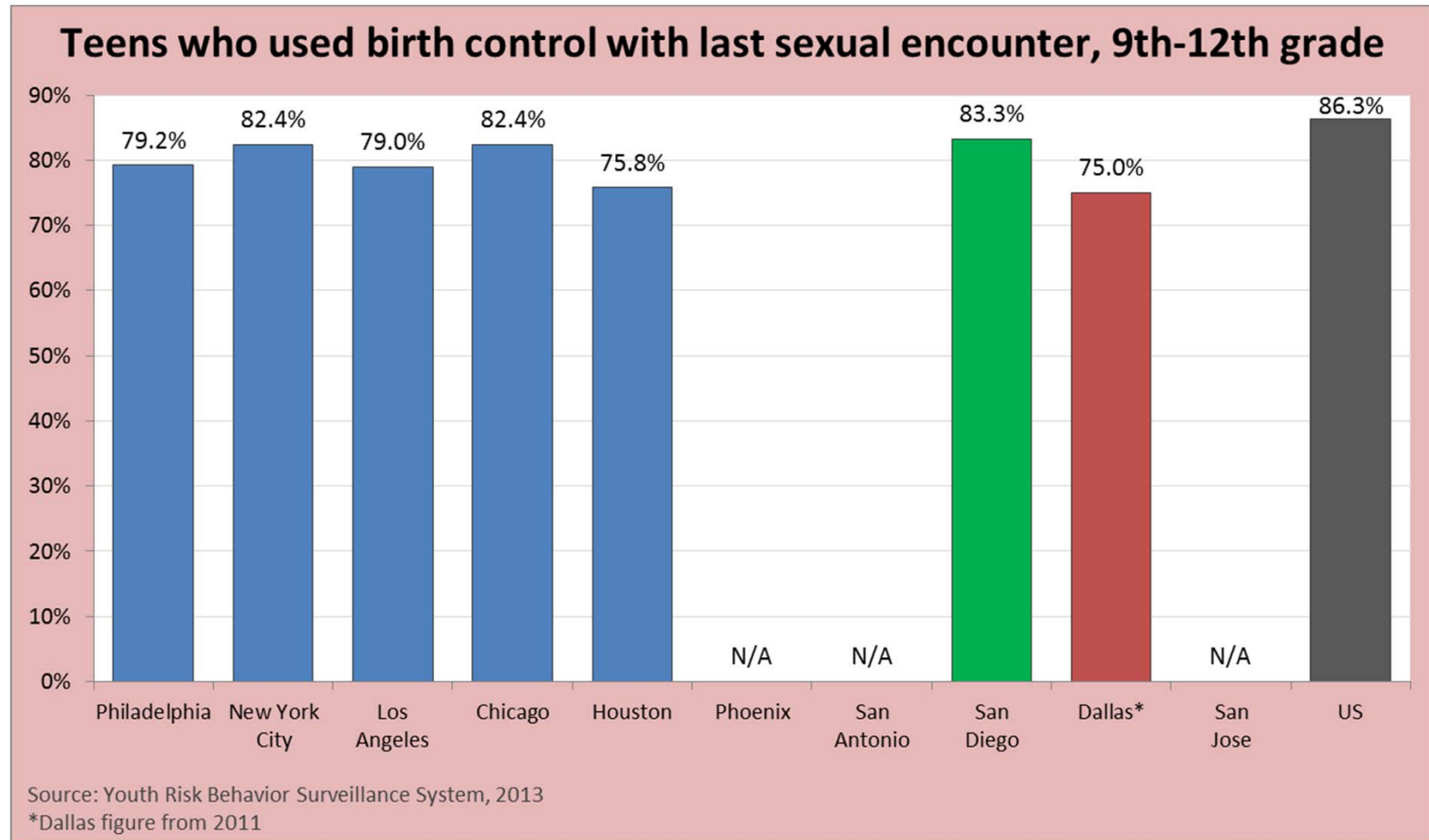


The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





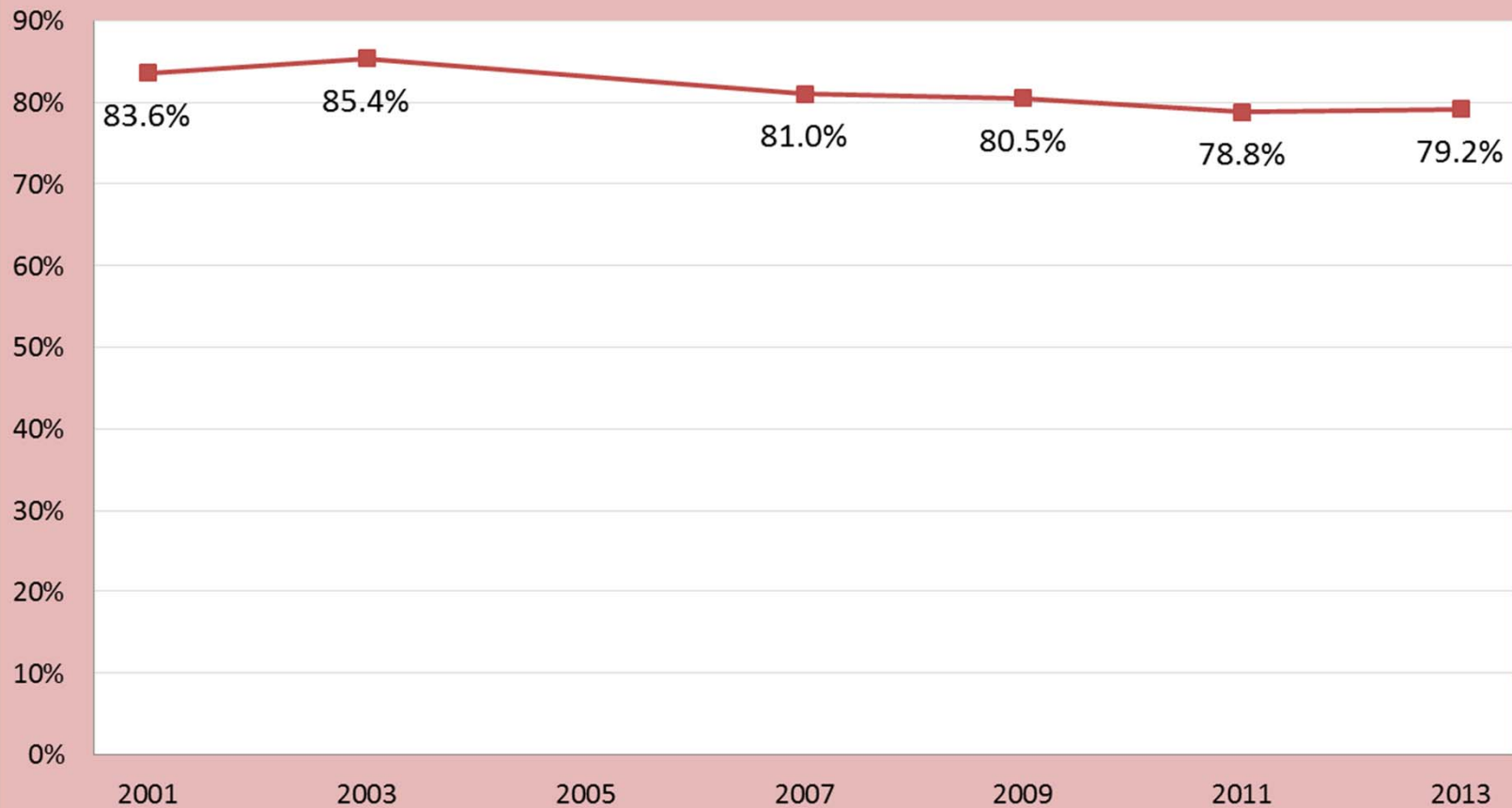




The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.



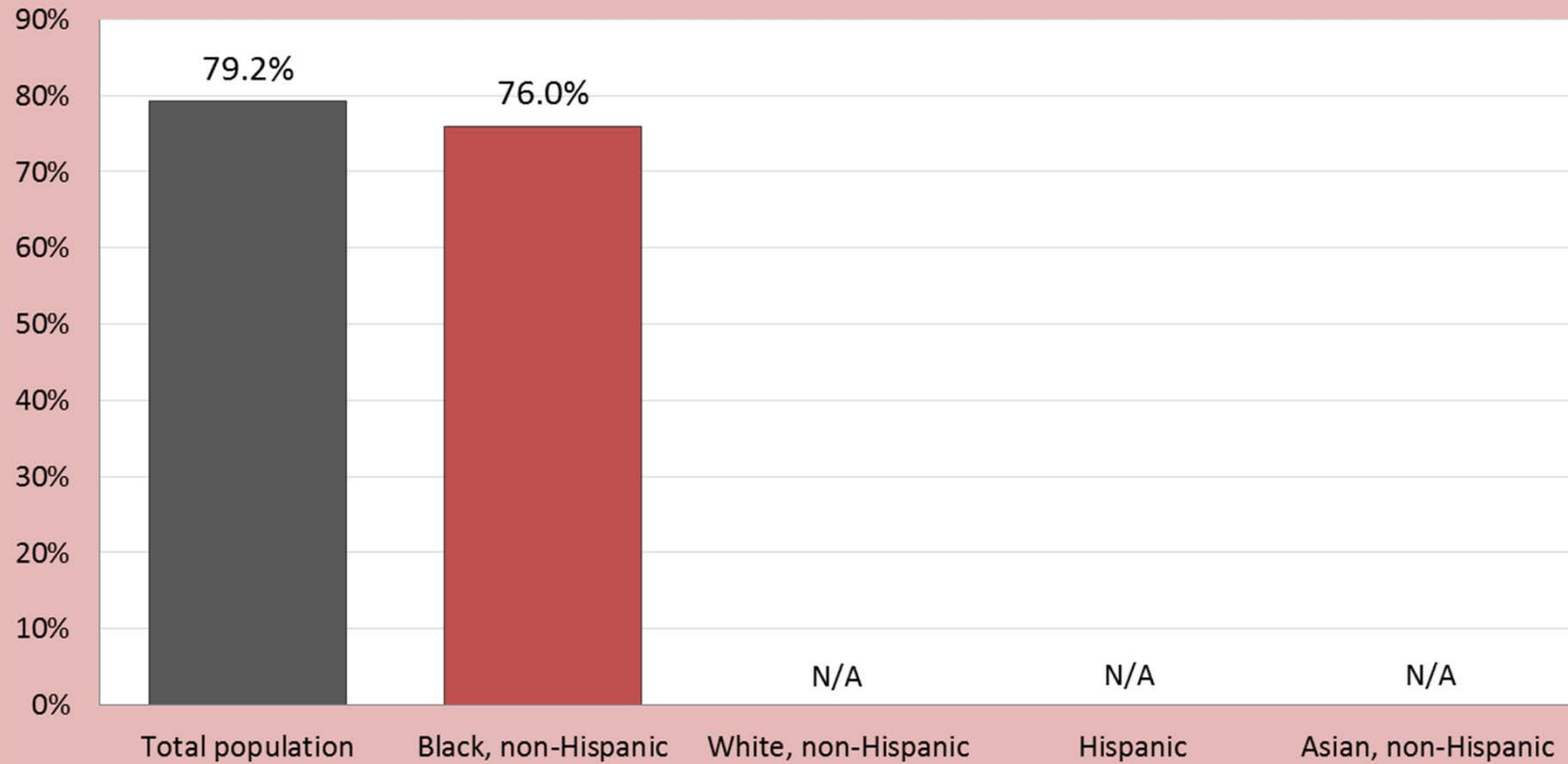
Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data not available for 2005

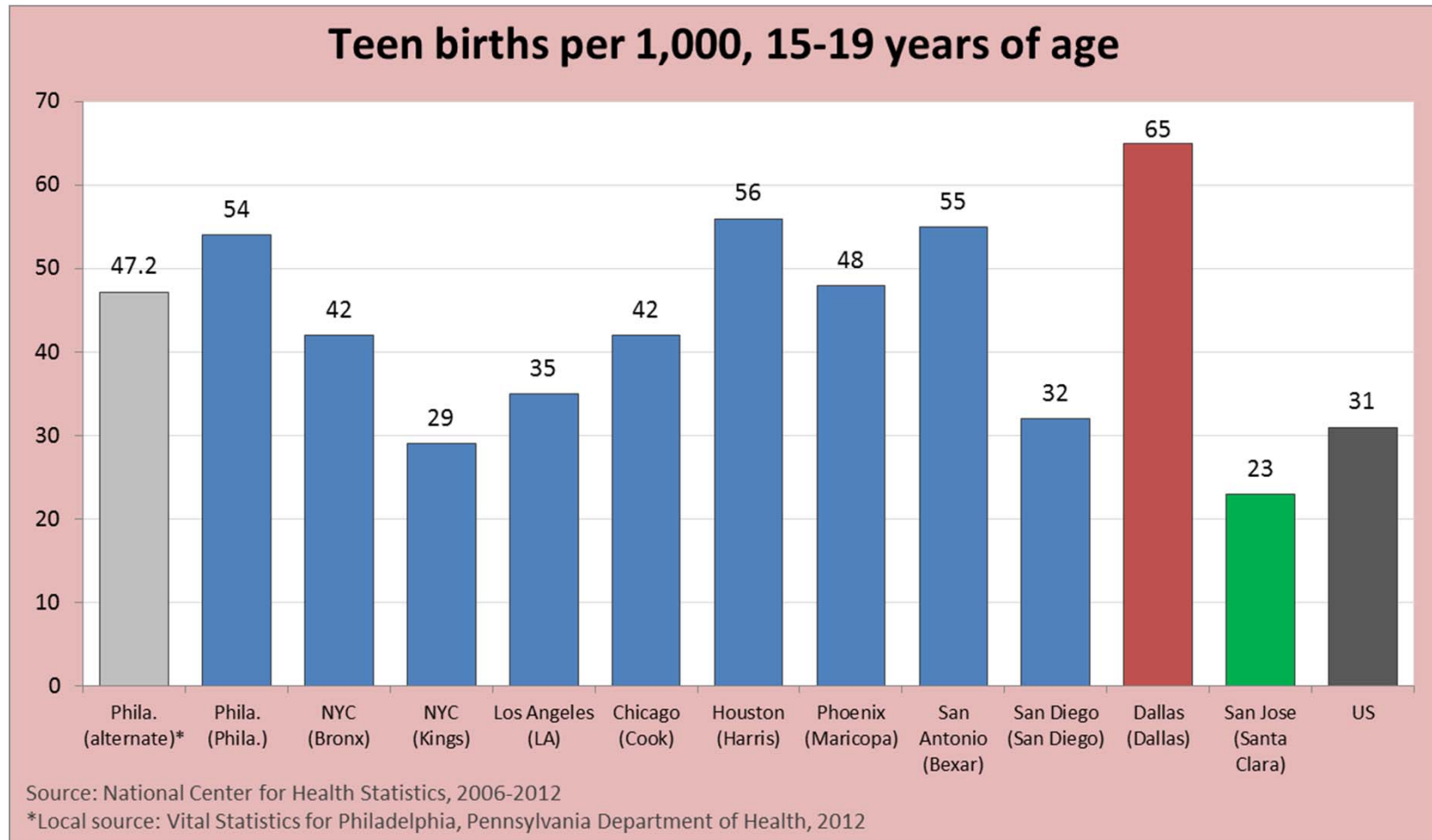


Teens who used birth control with last sexual encounter, 9th-12th grade



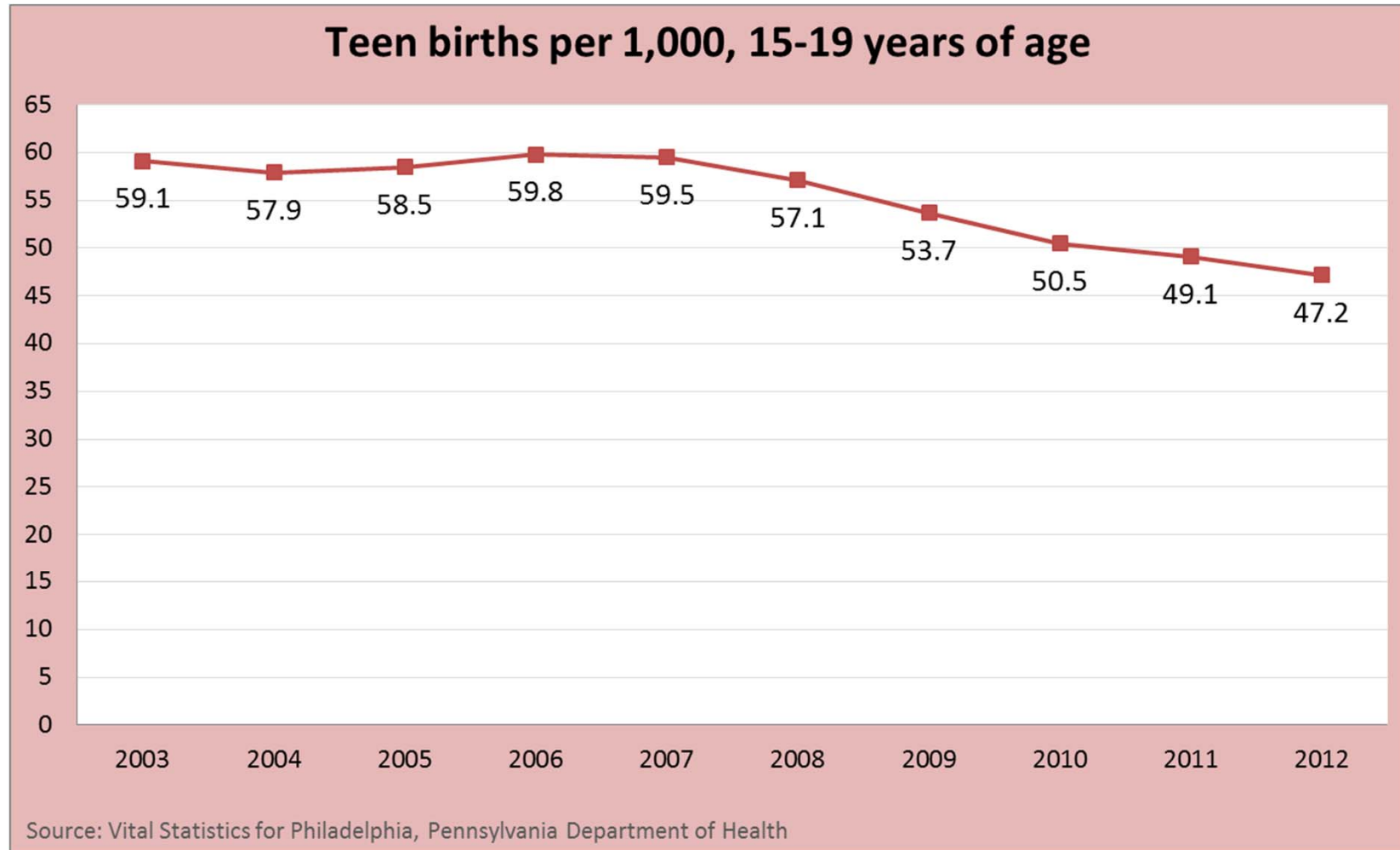
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013

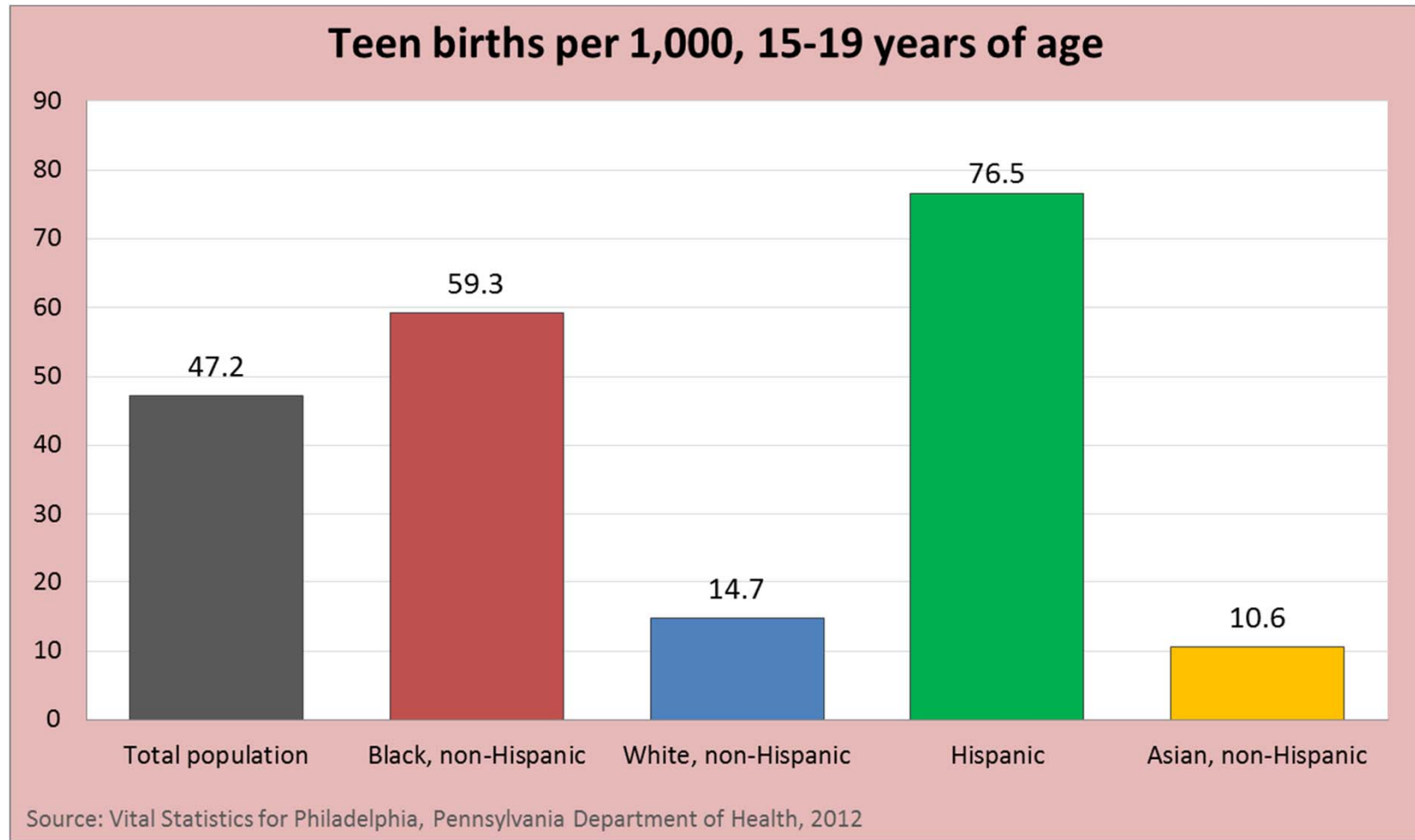




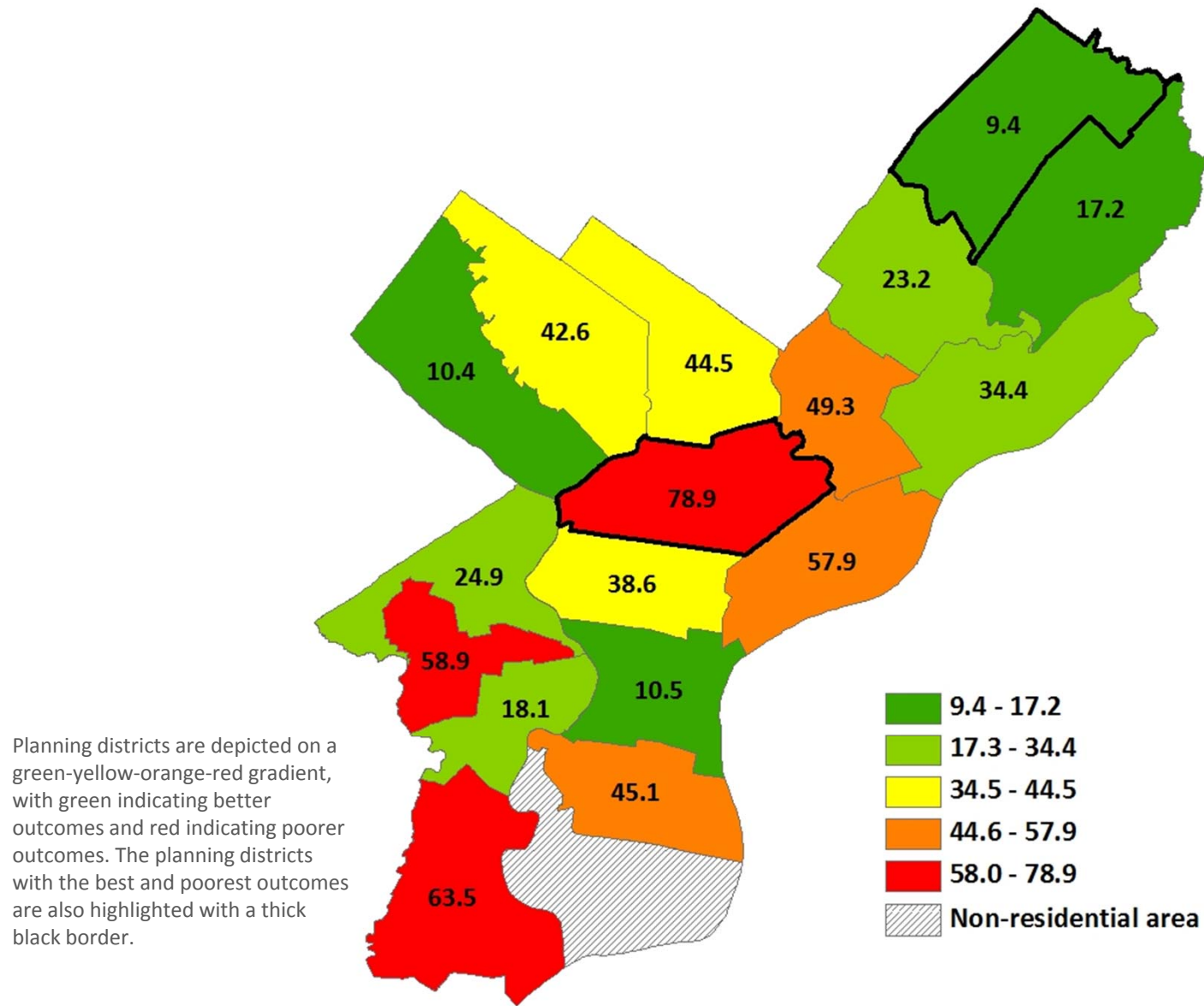
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





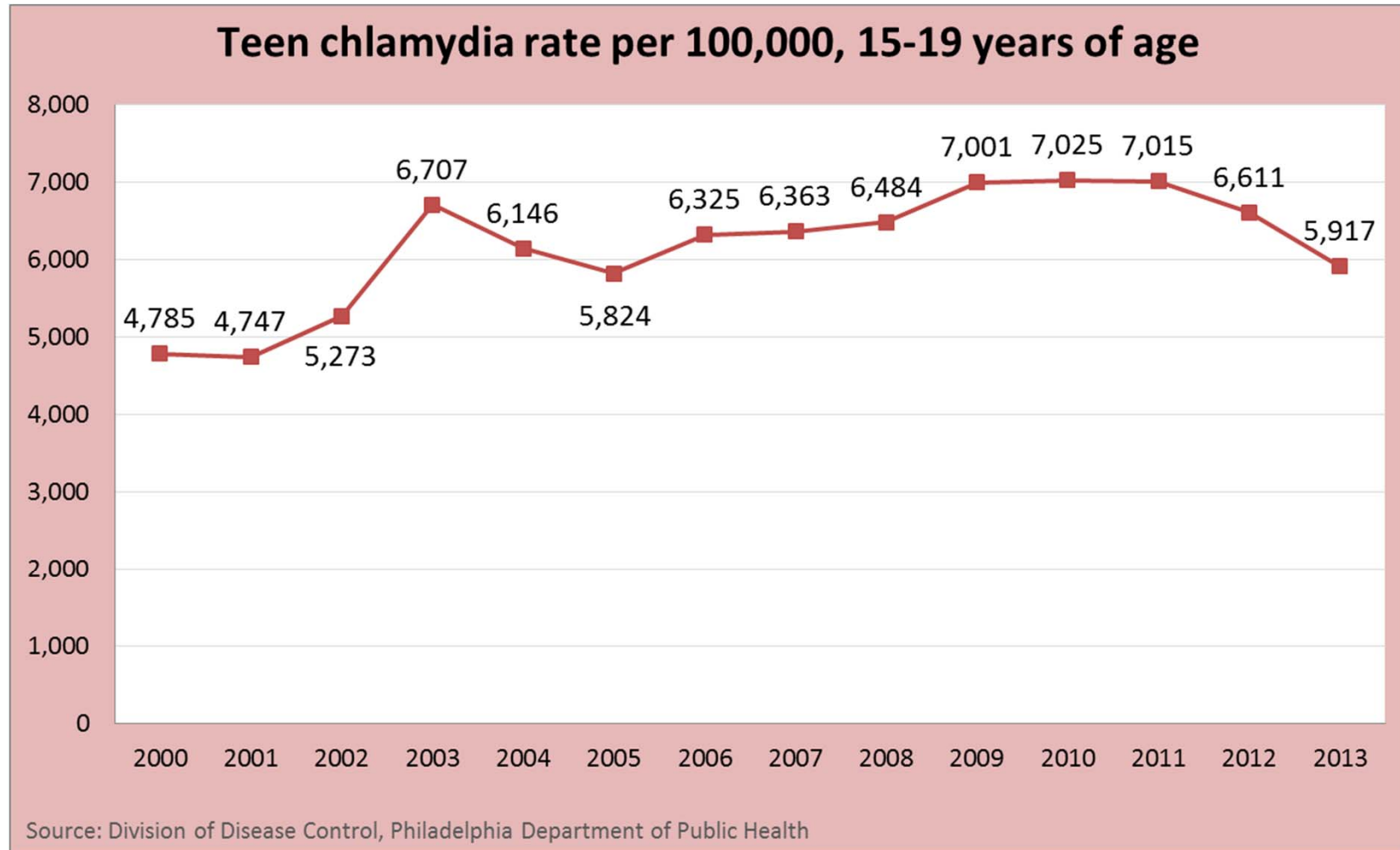


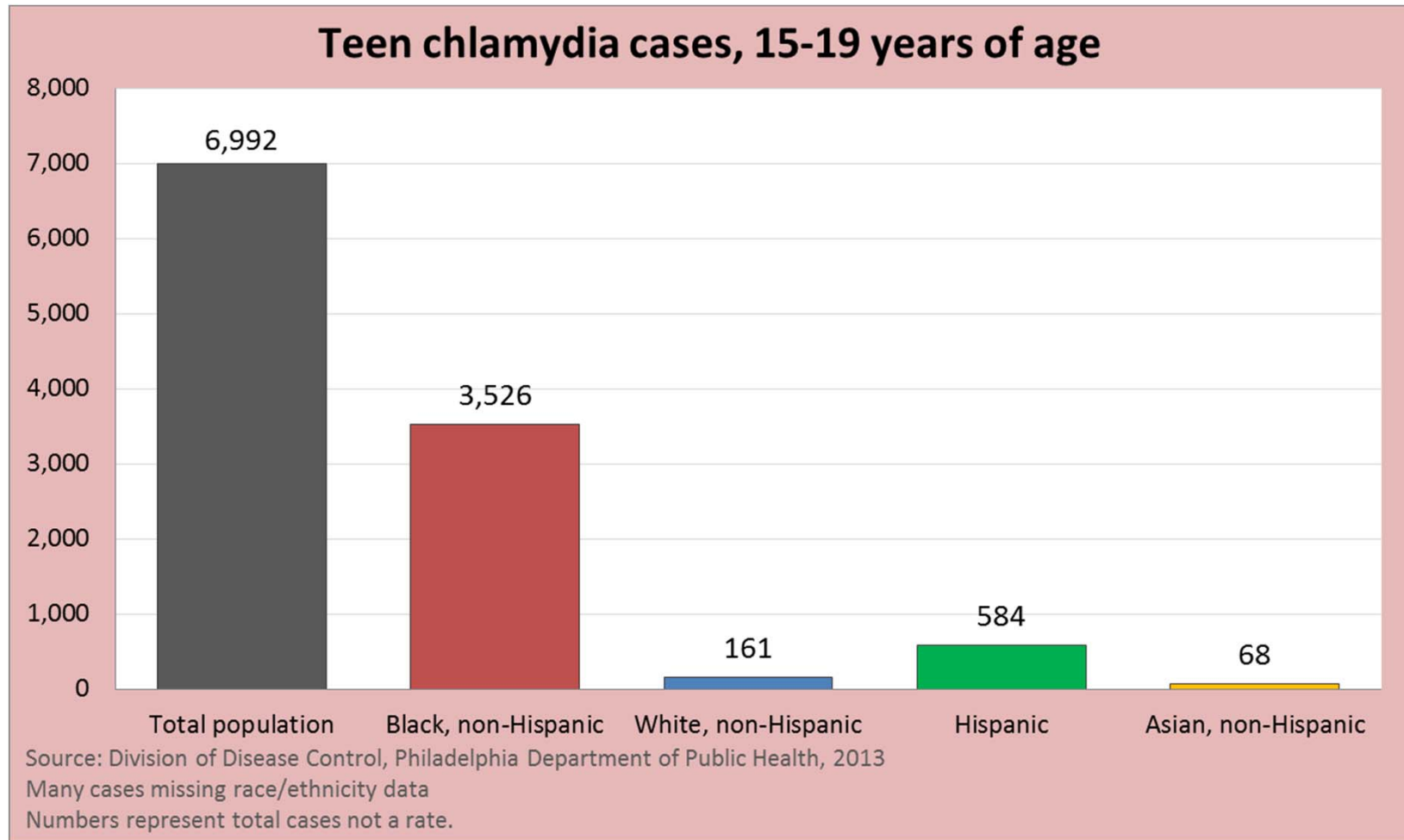
Teen births per 1,000, 15-19 years of age



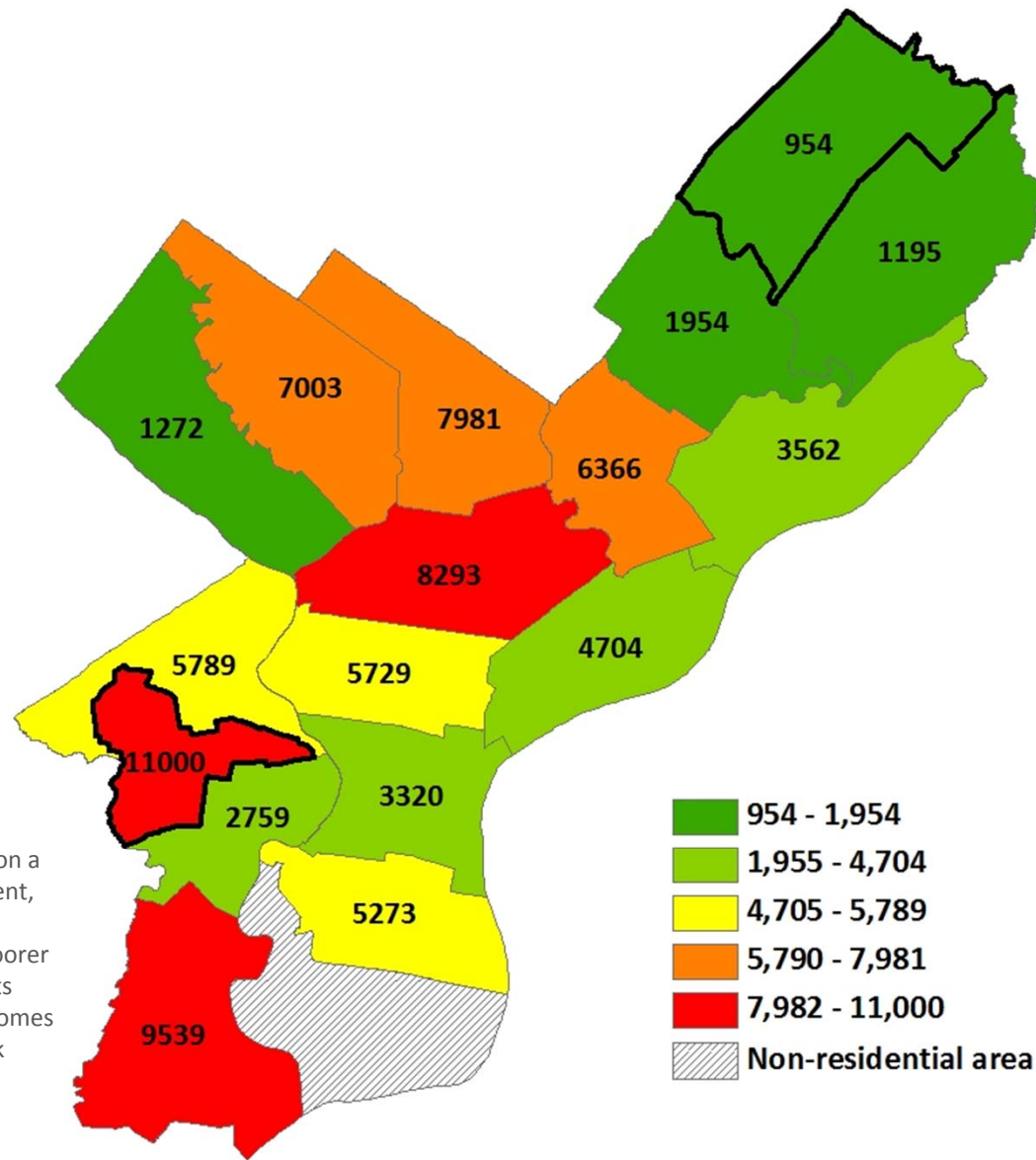
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012





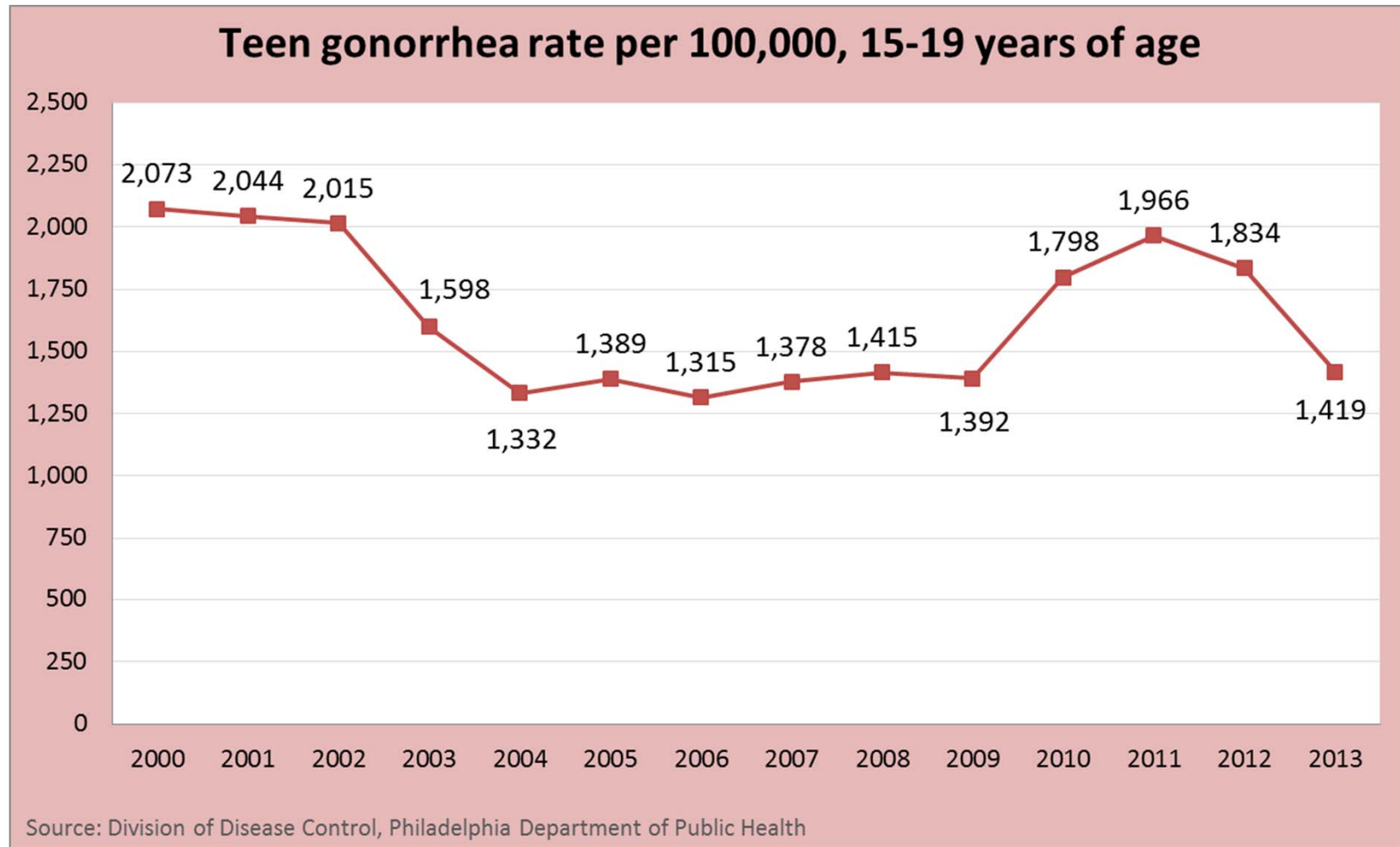


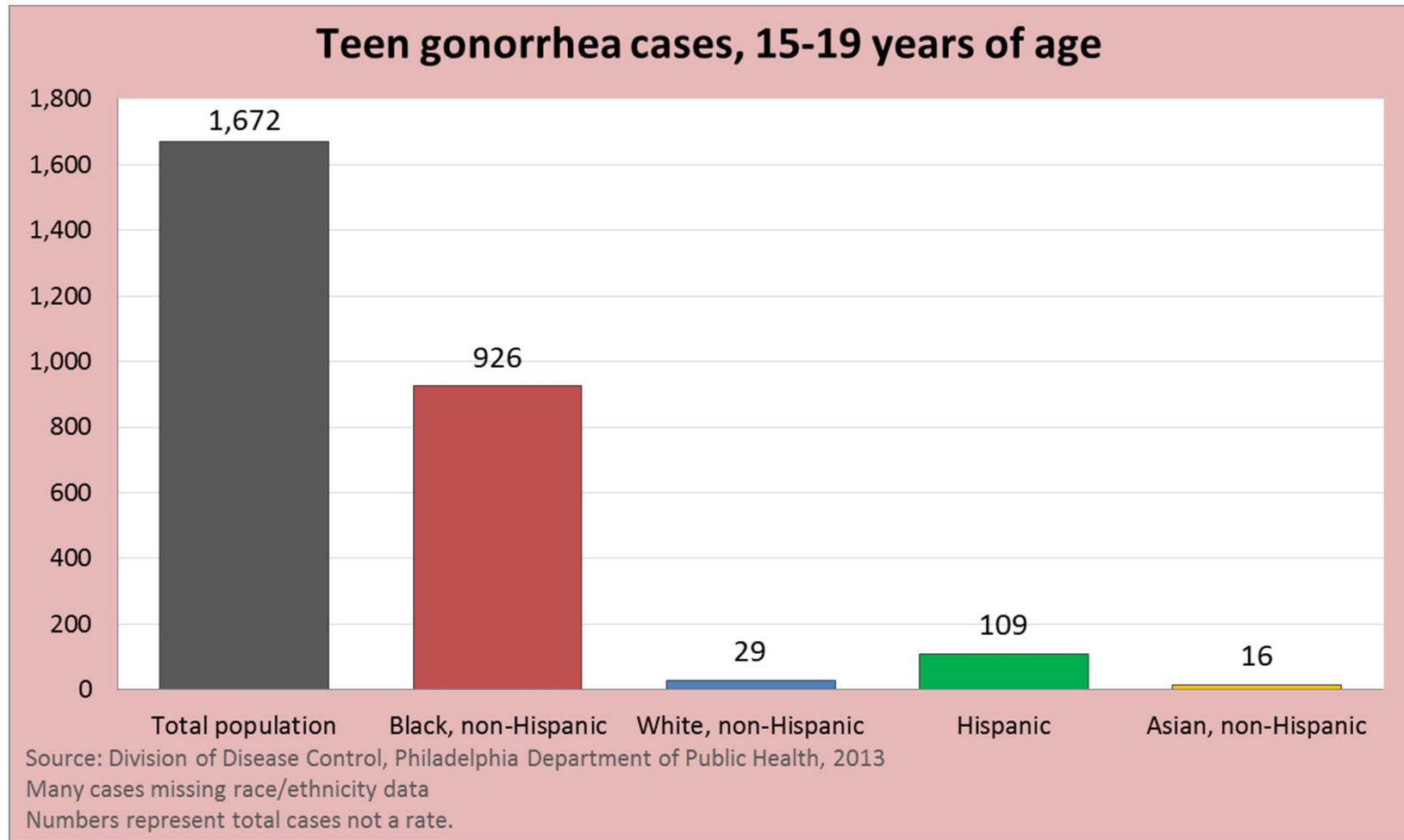
Chlamydia rate per 100,000, 15-19 years of age



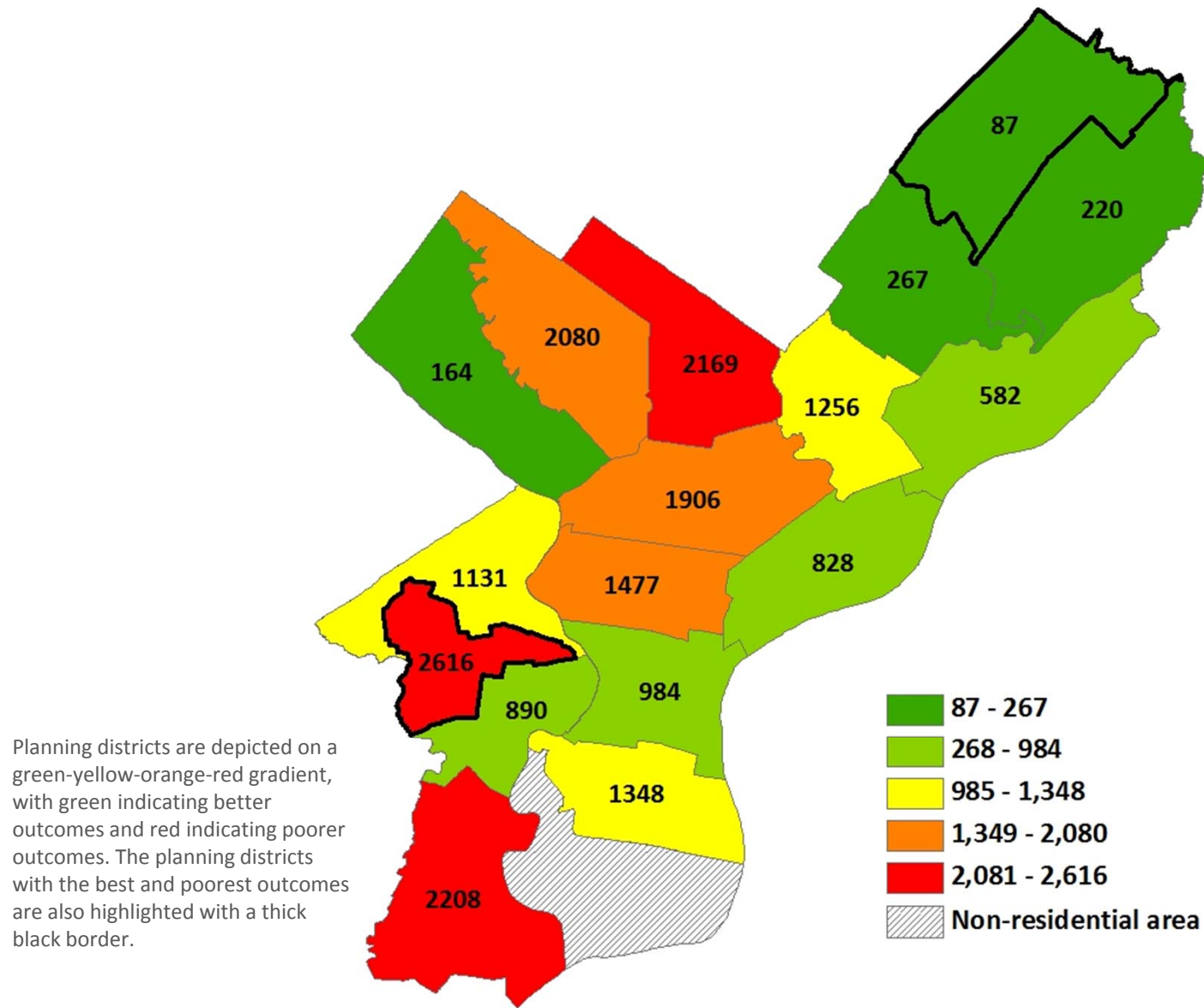
Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013







Gonorrhea rate per 100,000, 15-19 years of age



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



MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Infant mortality rate

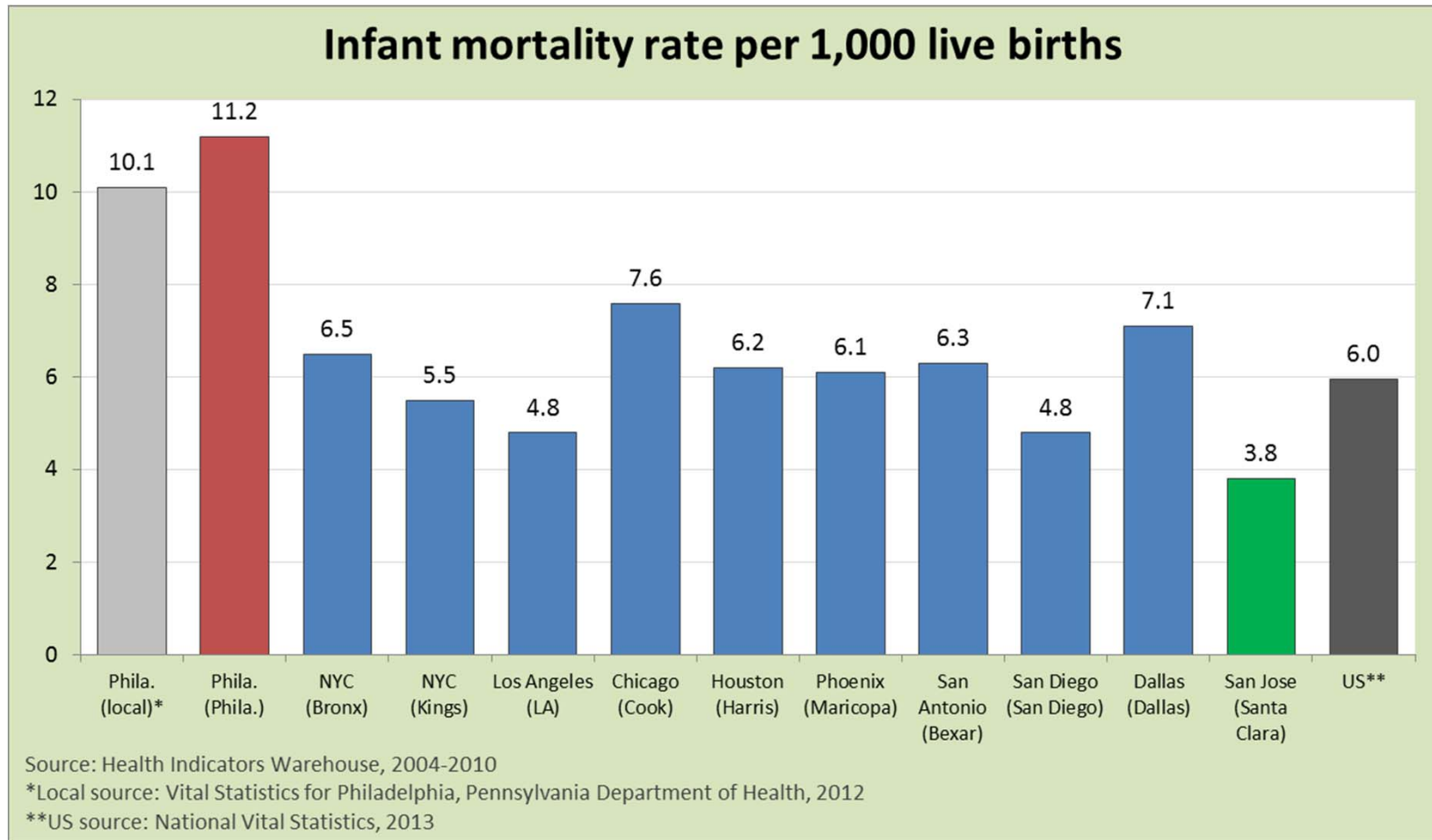
Low birth weight

5+ births

Prenatal care

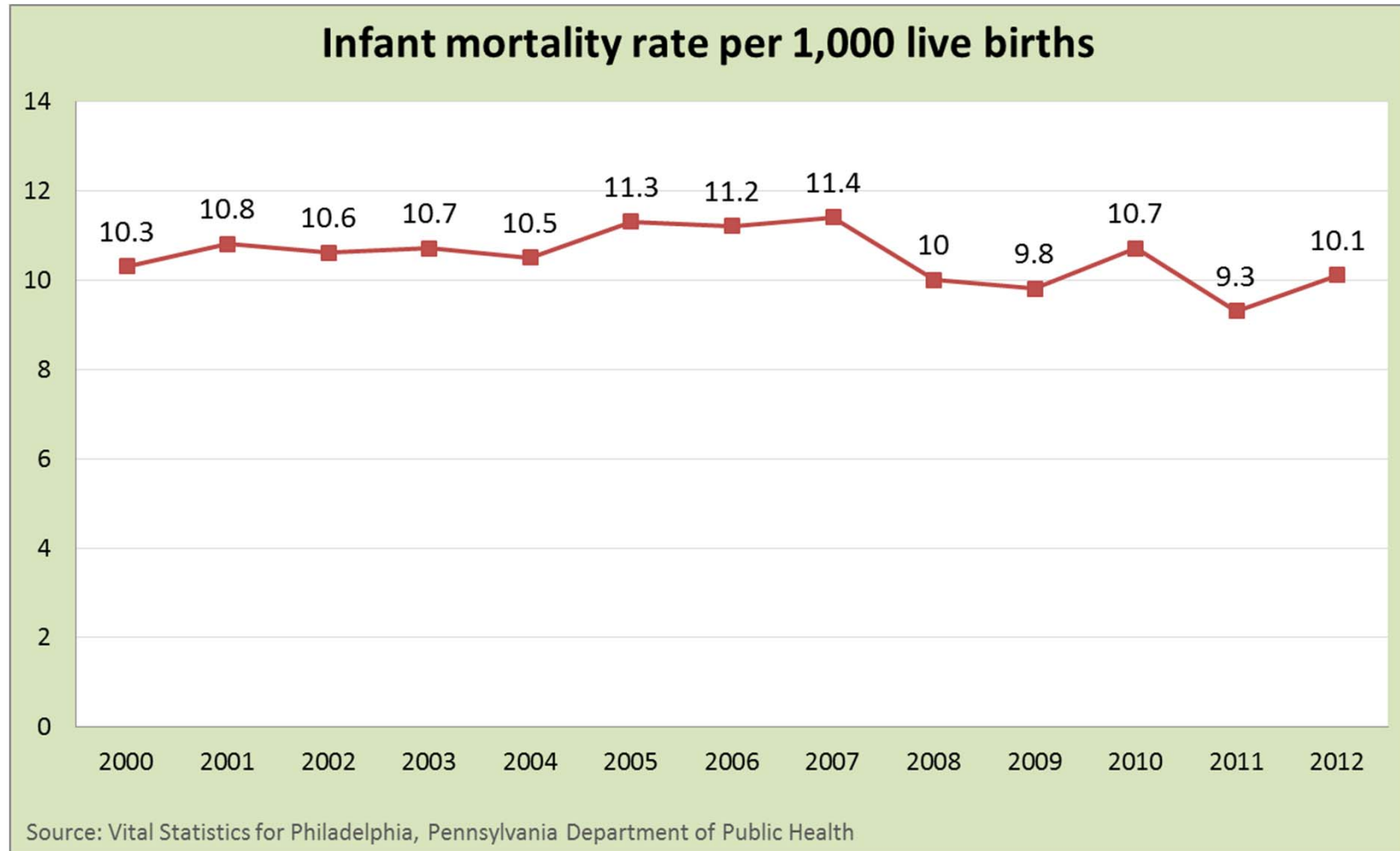
Breastfeeding initiation

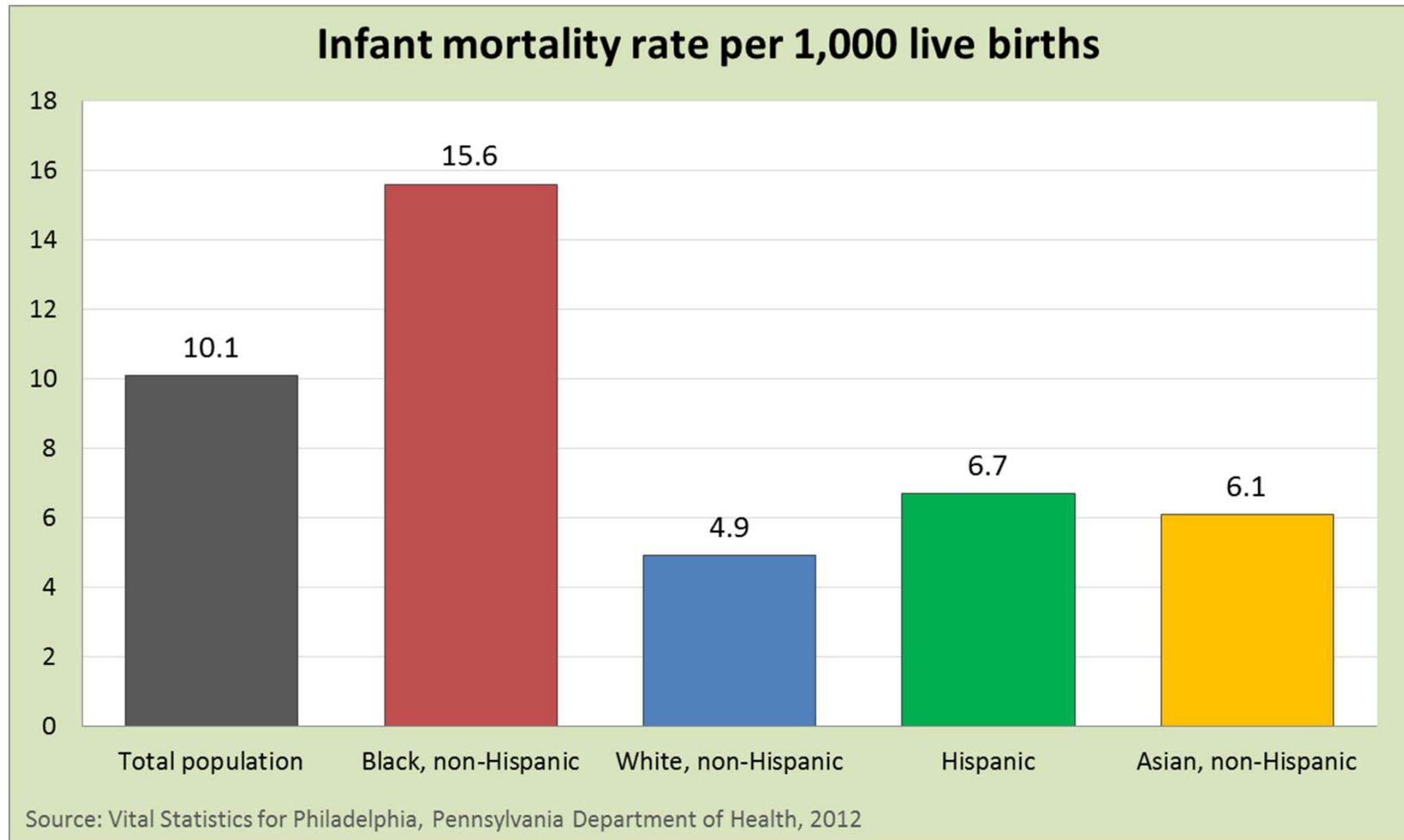




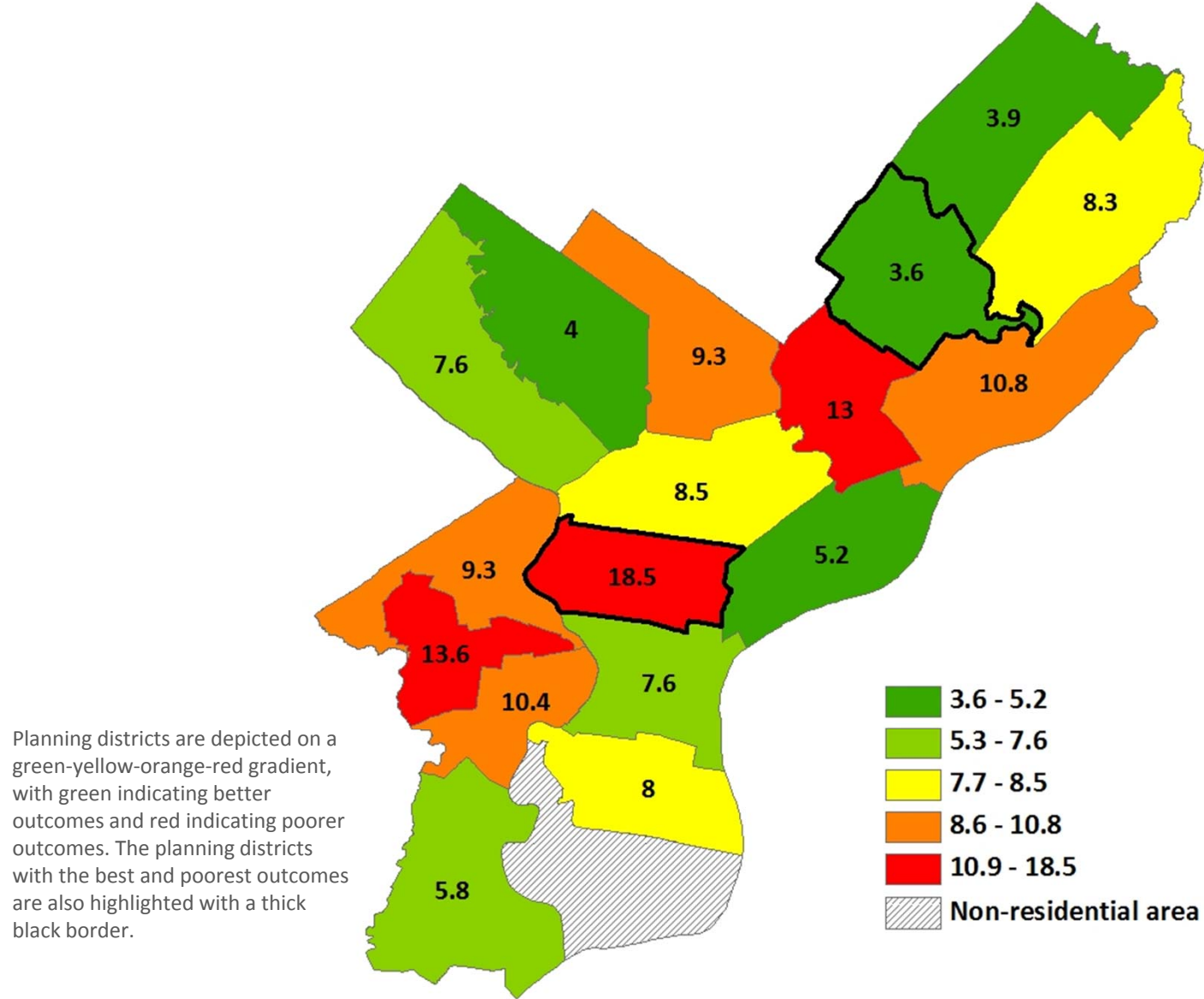
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





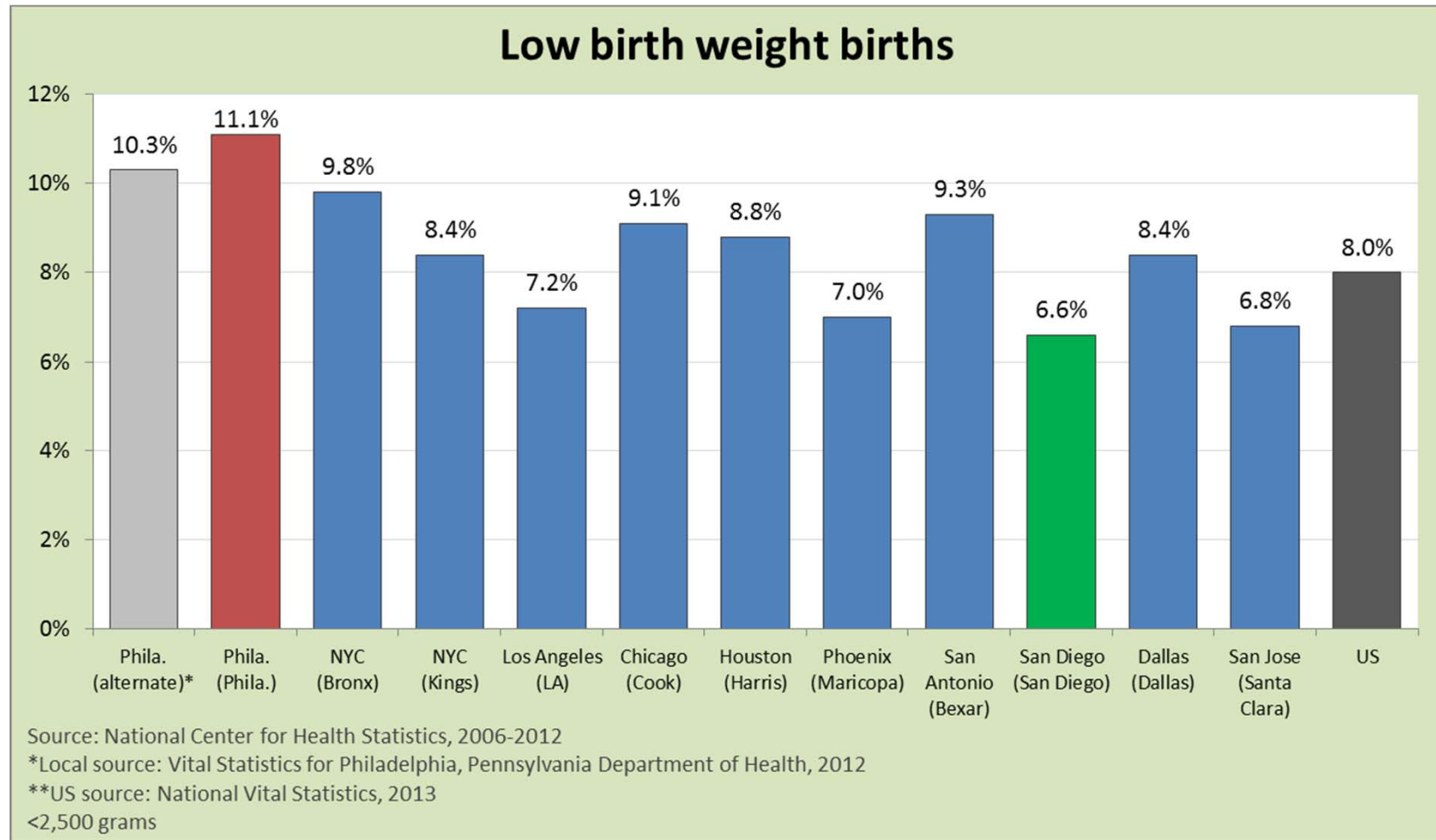


Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births



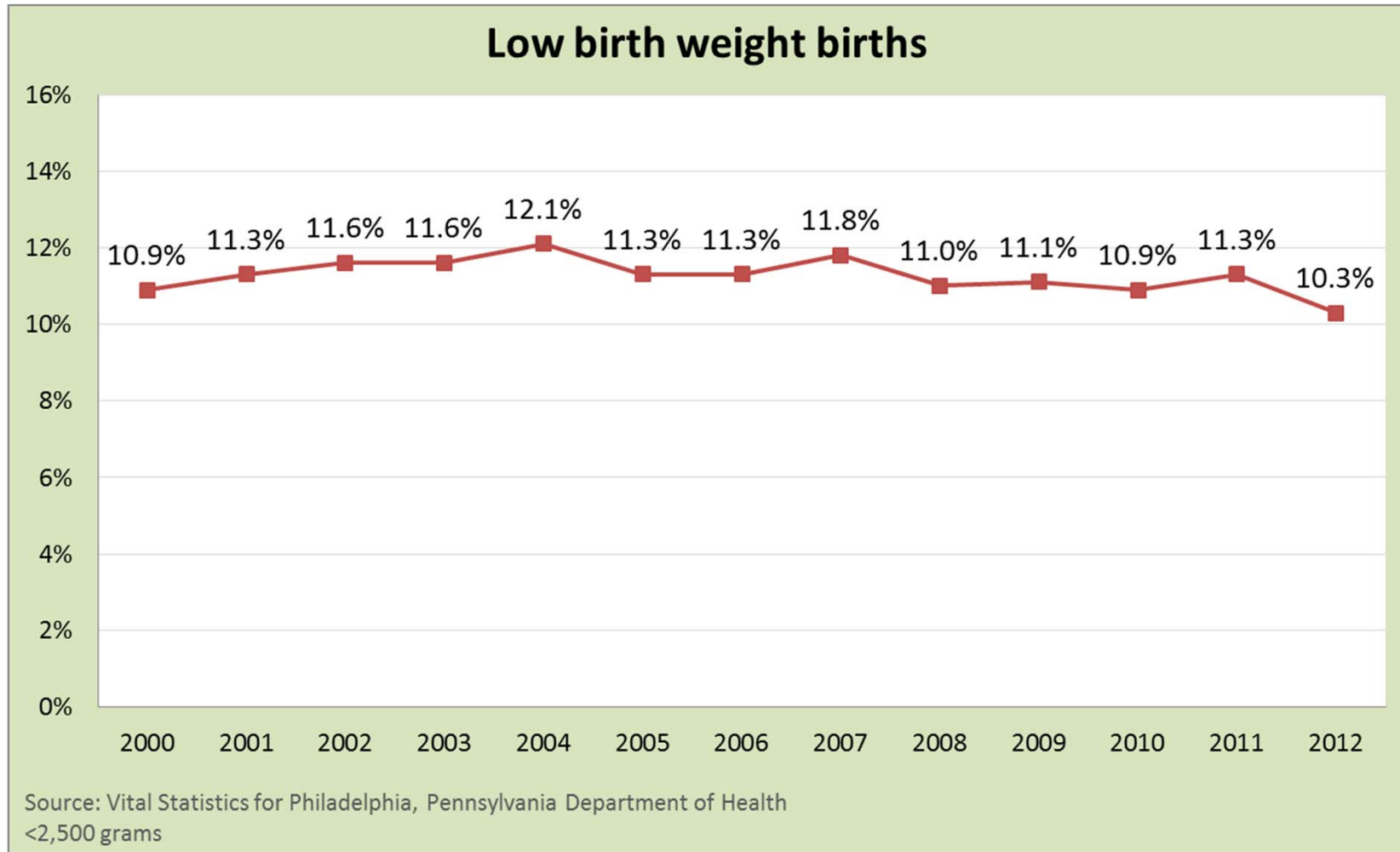
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012

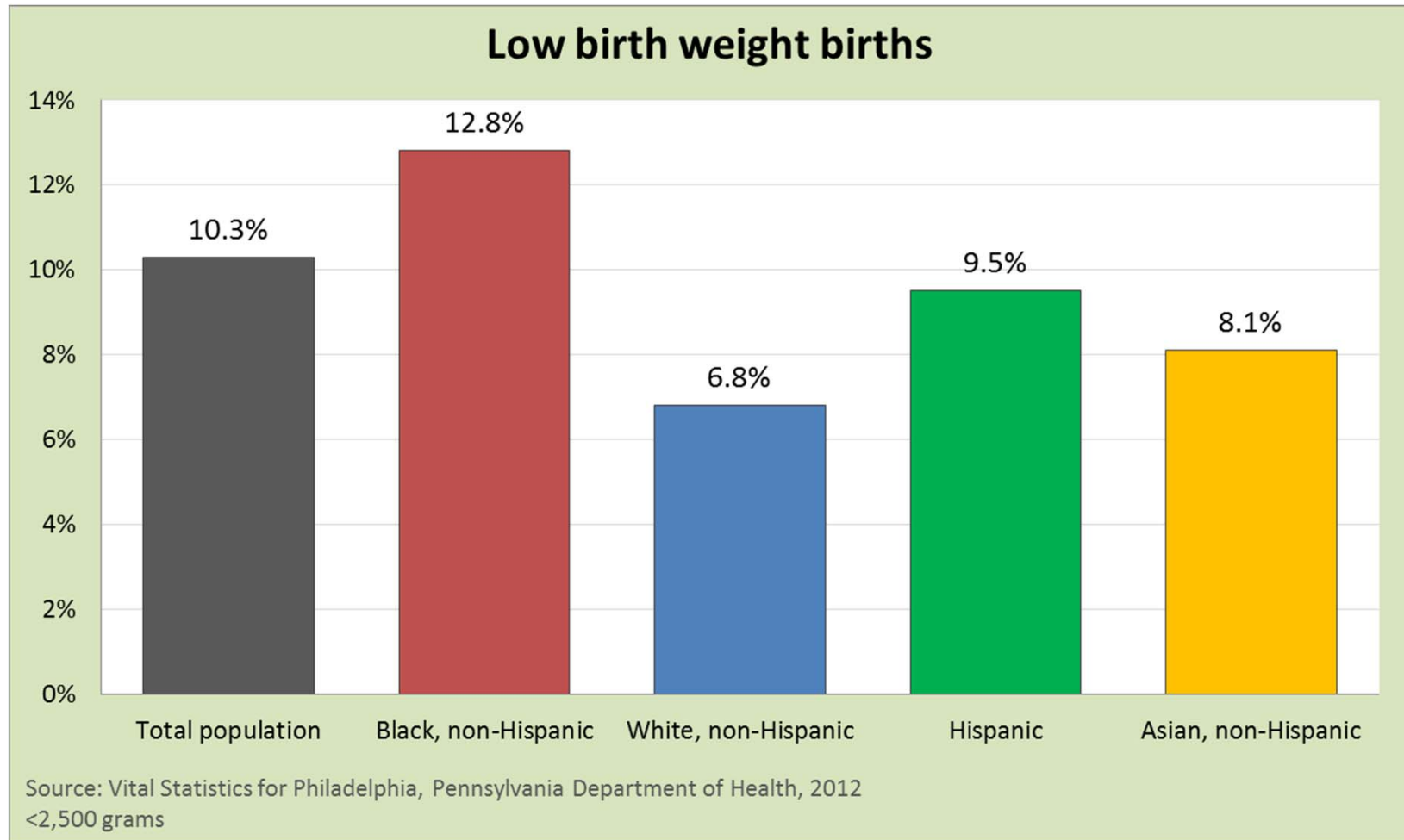




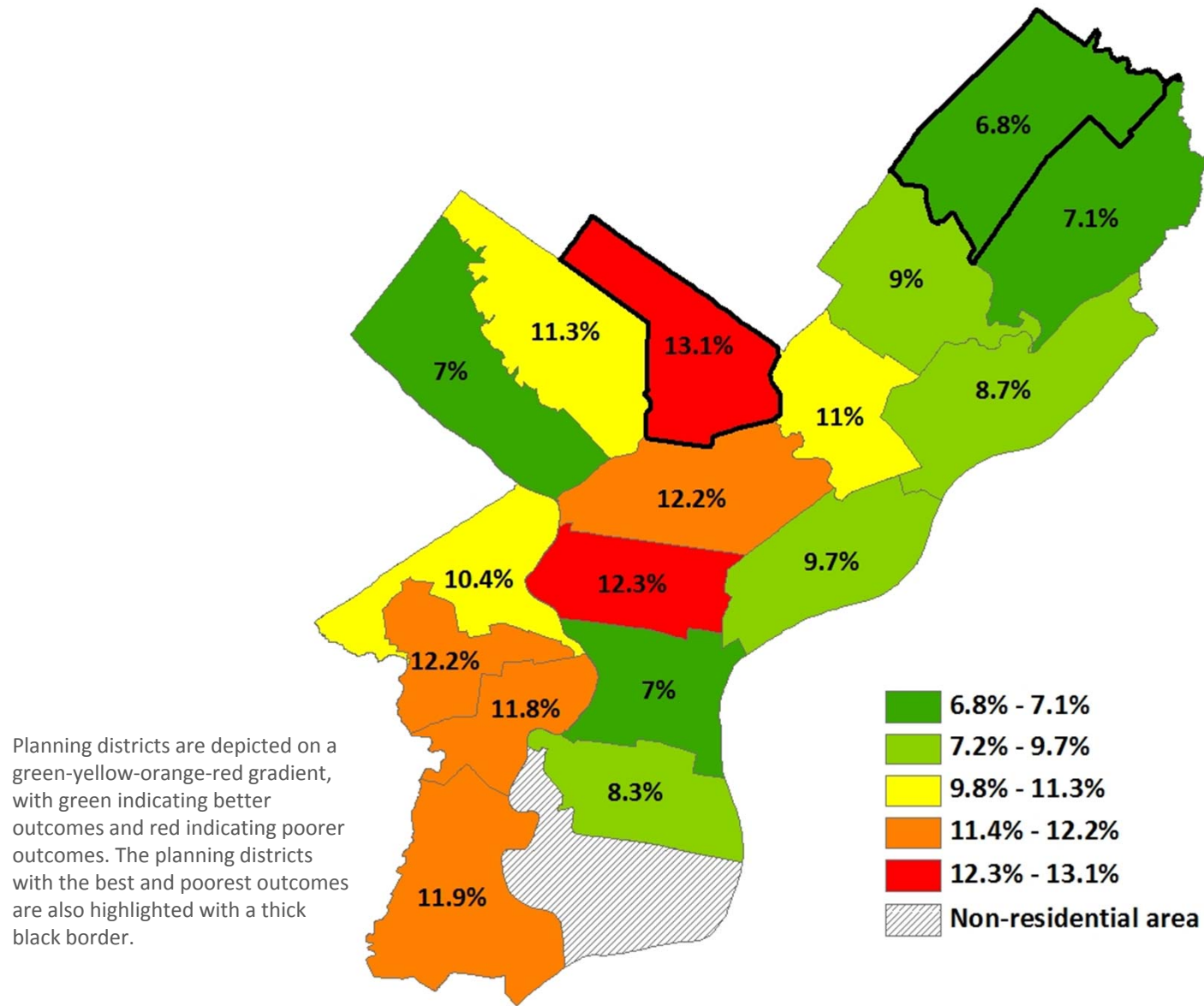
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.



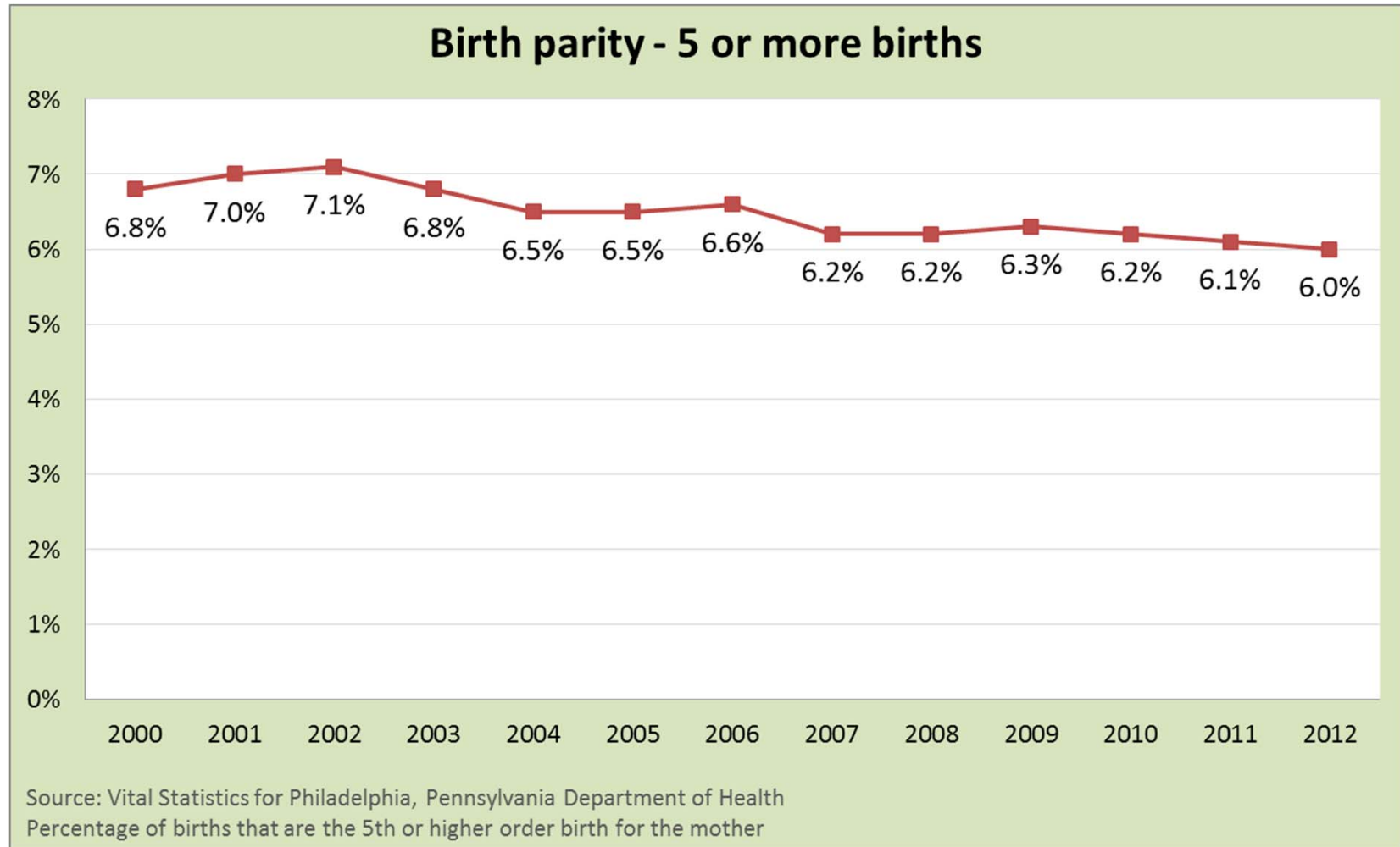


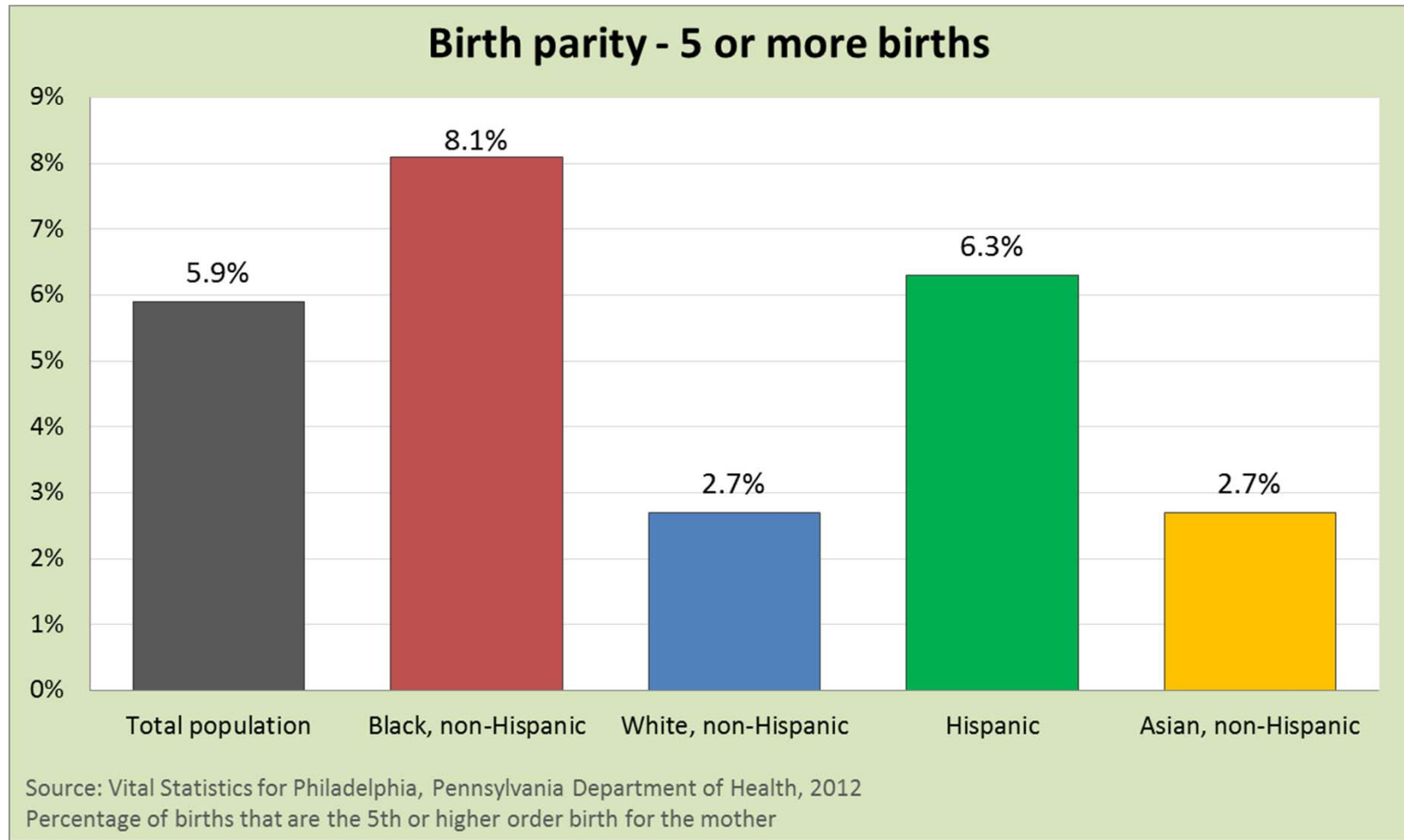


Low birth weight births

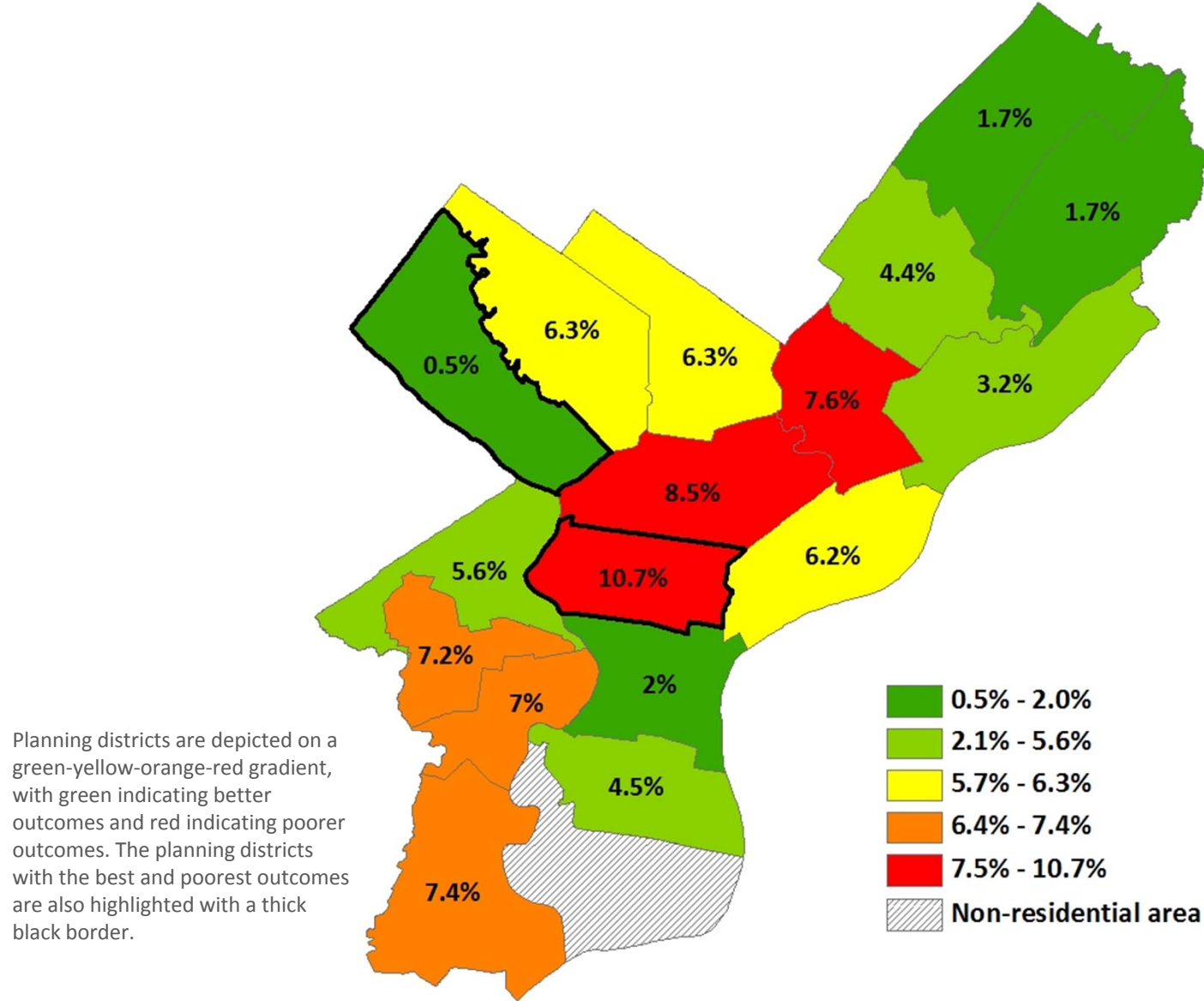


Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012
<2,500 grams



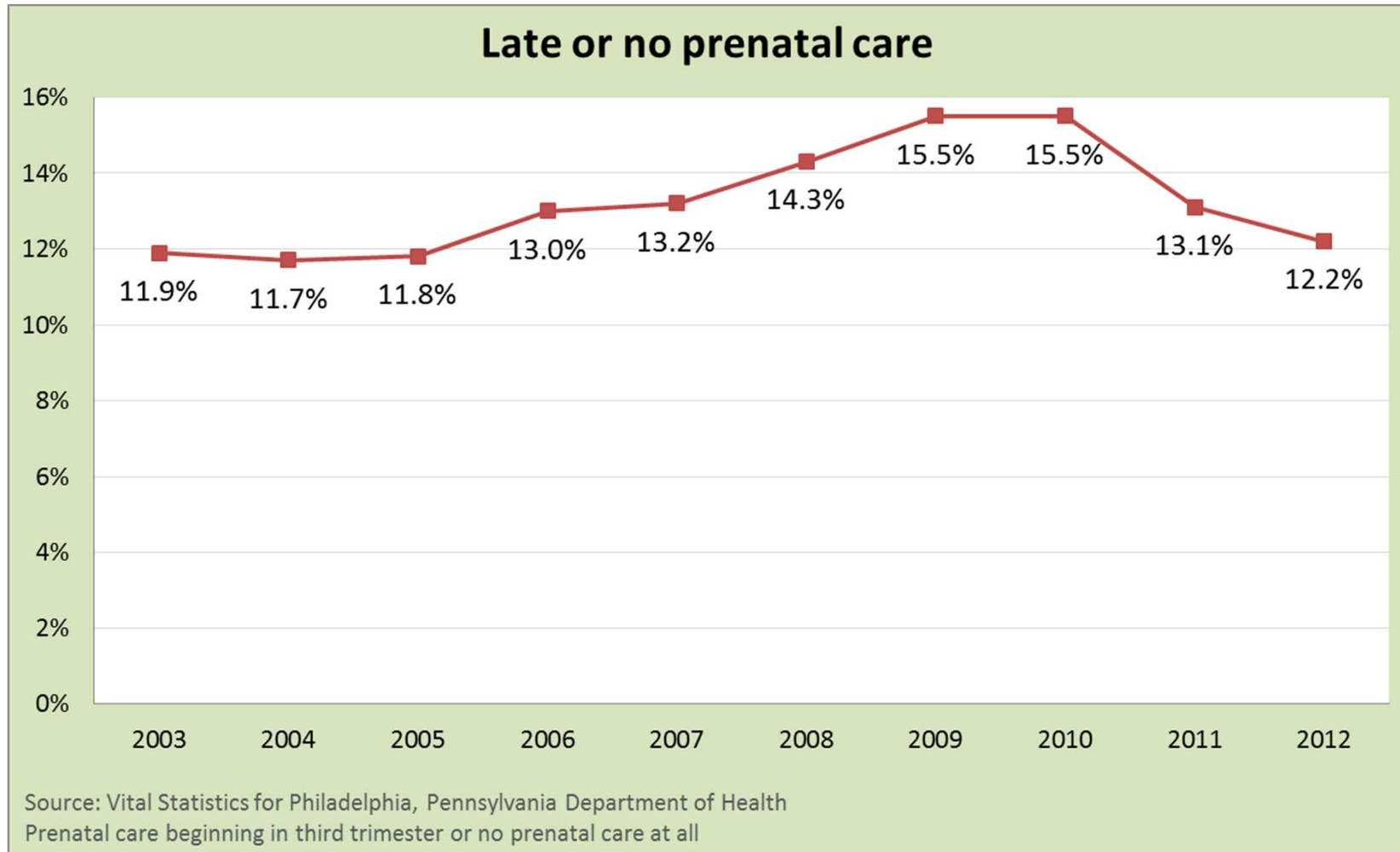


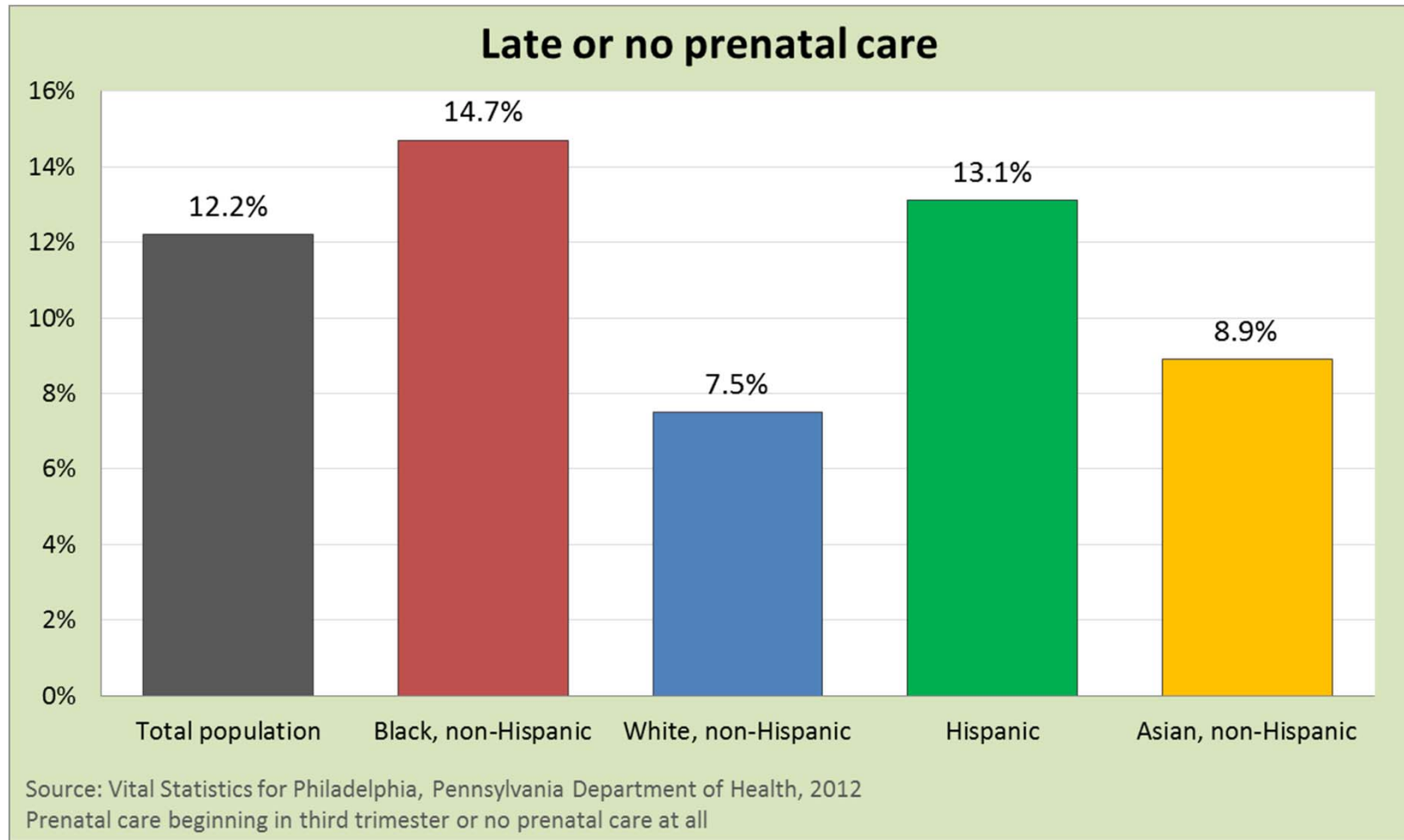
Birth parity - 5 or more births



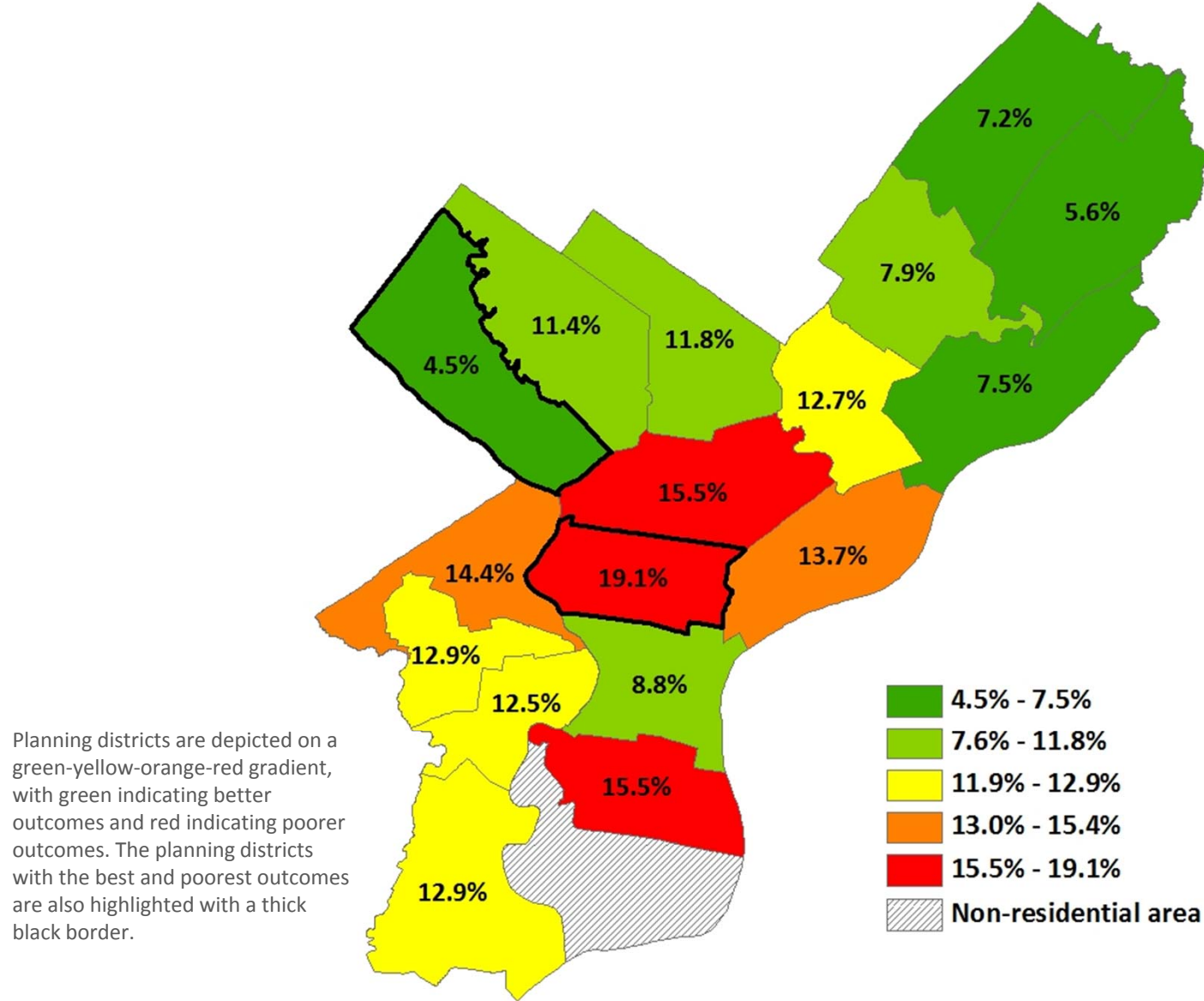
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012
 Percentage of births which are the 5th or higher order birth for the mother





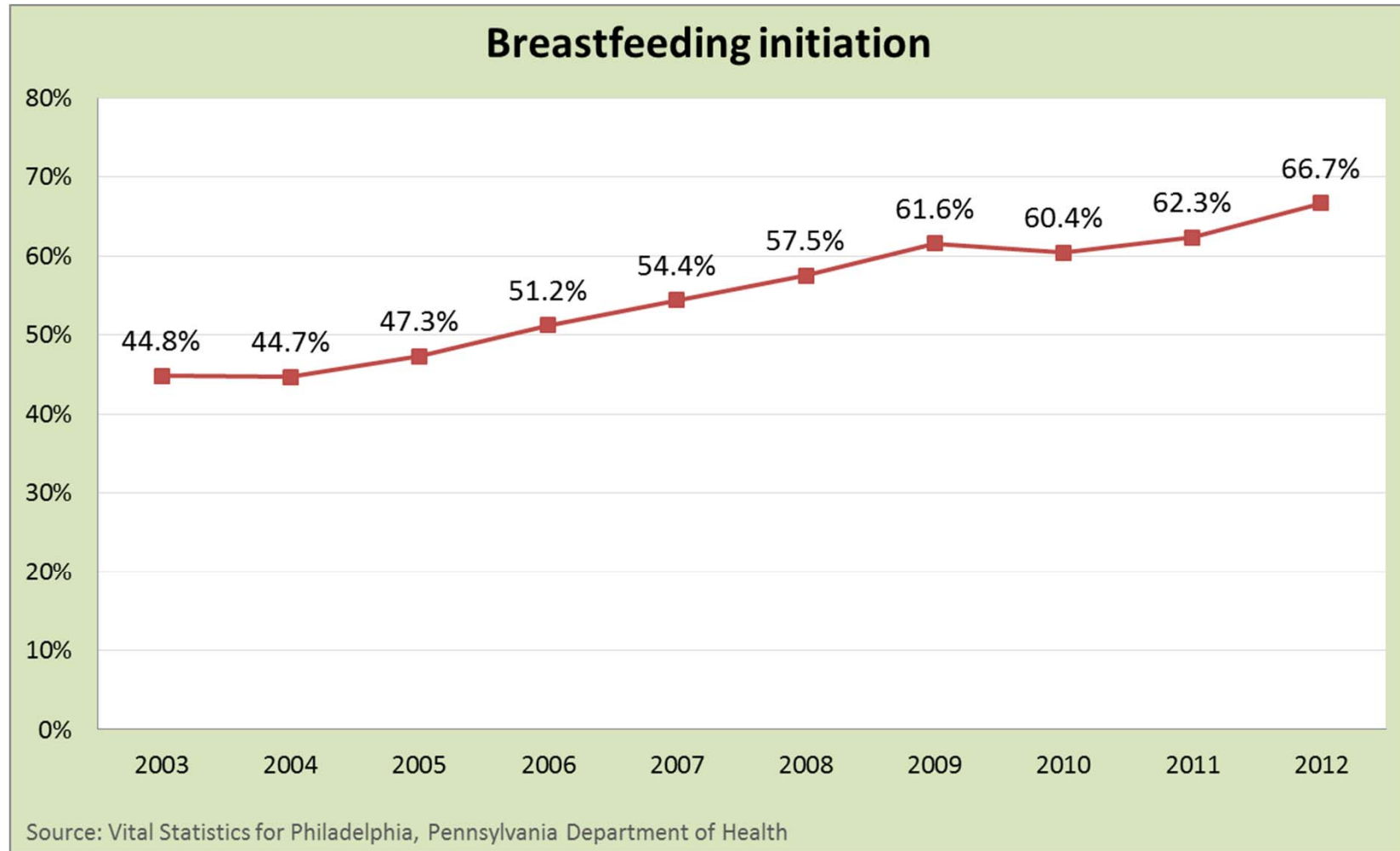


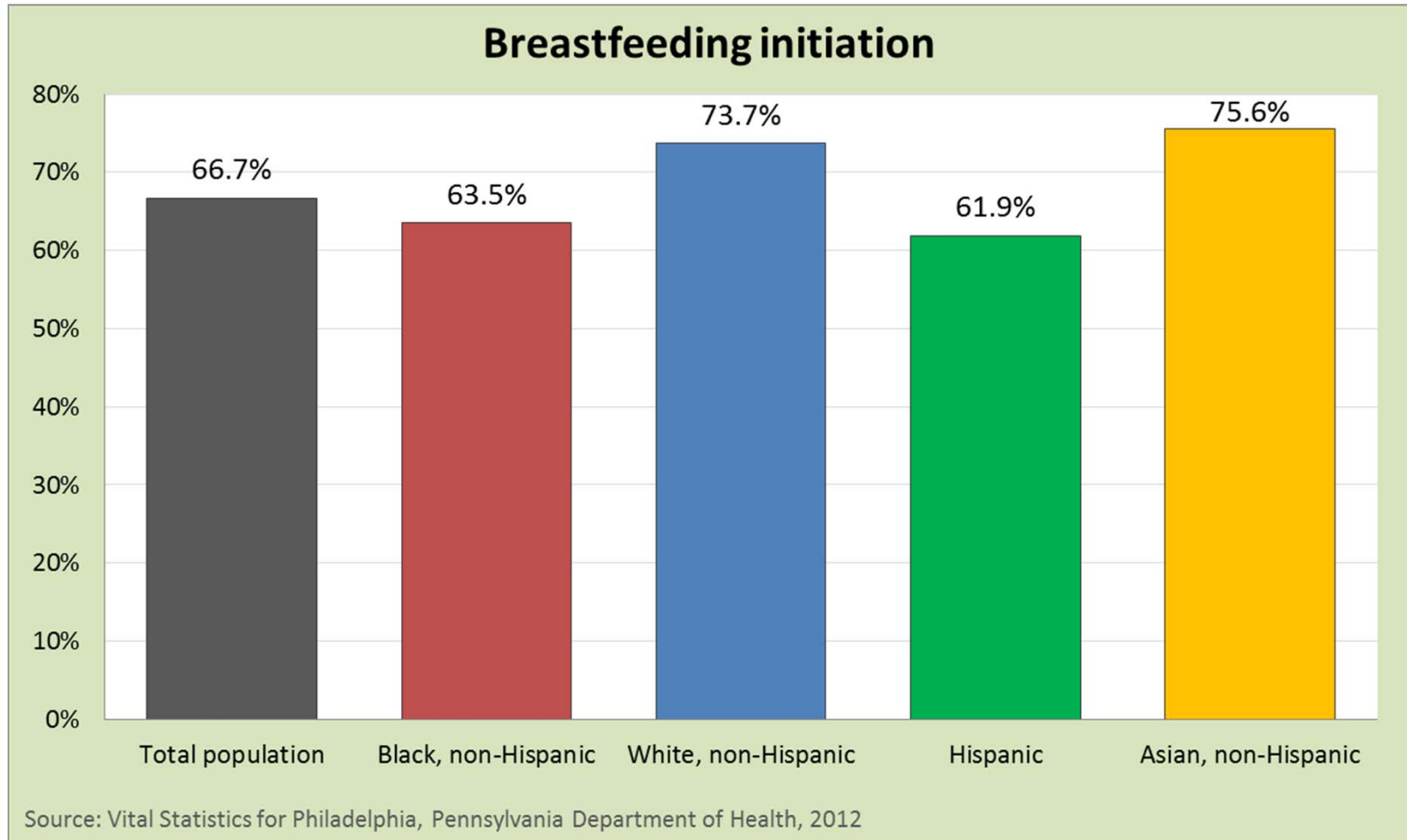
Late or no prenatal care



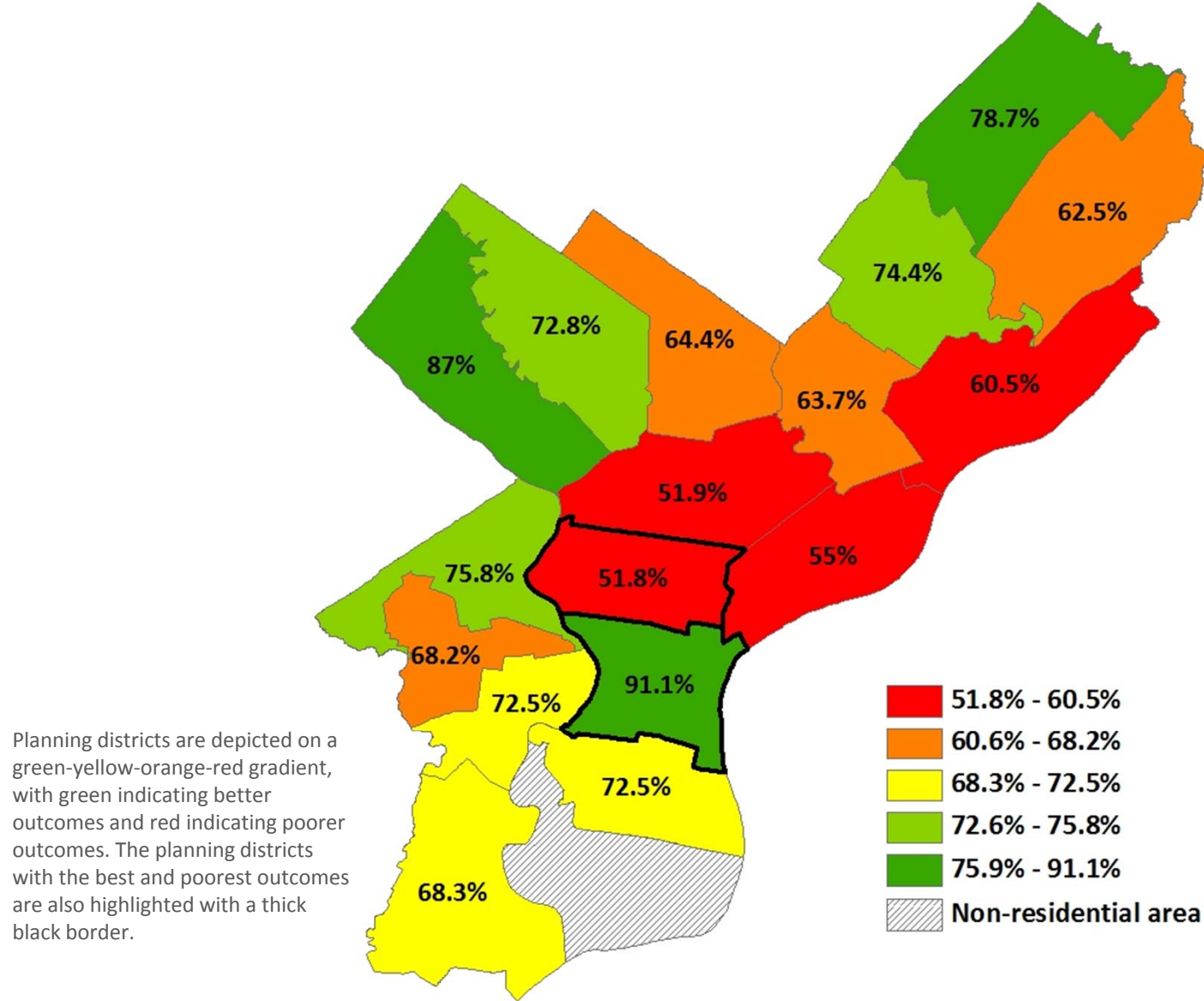
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012
Prenatal care beginning in third trimester or no prenatal care at all







Breastfeeding initiation



Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012



CHILD HEALTH

Immunizations

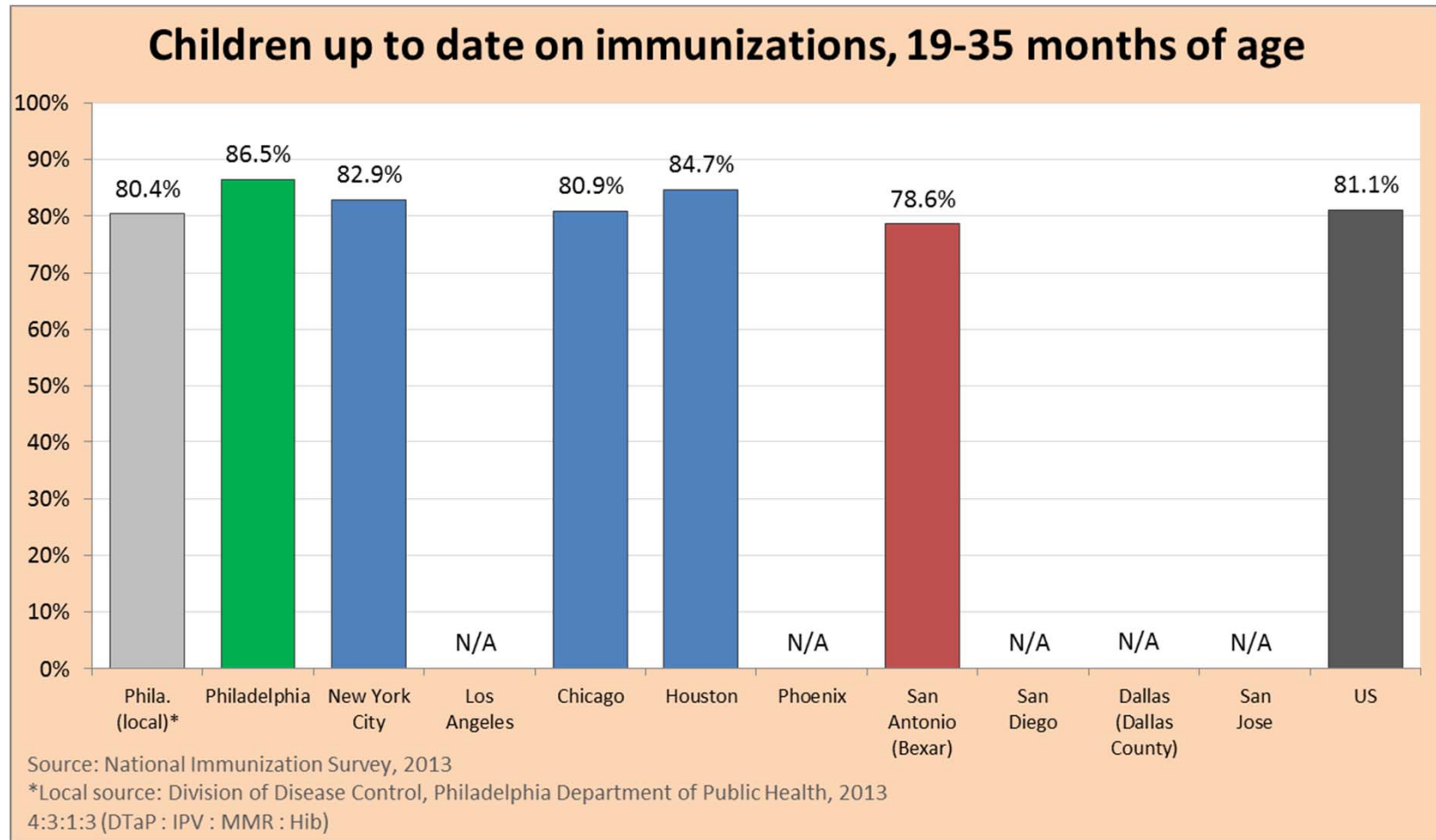
Asthma hospitalizations

Elevated lead levels

Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents

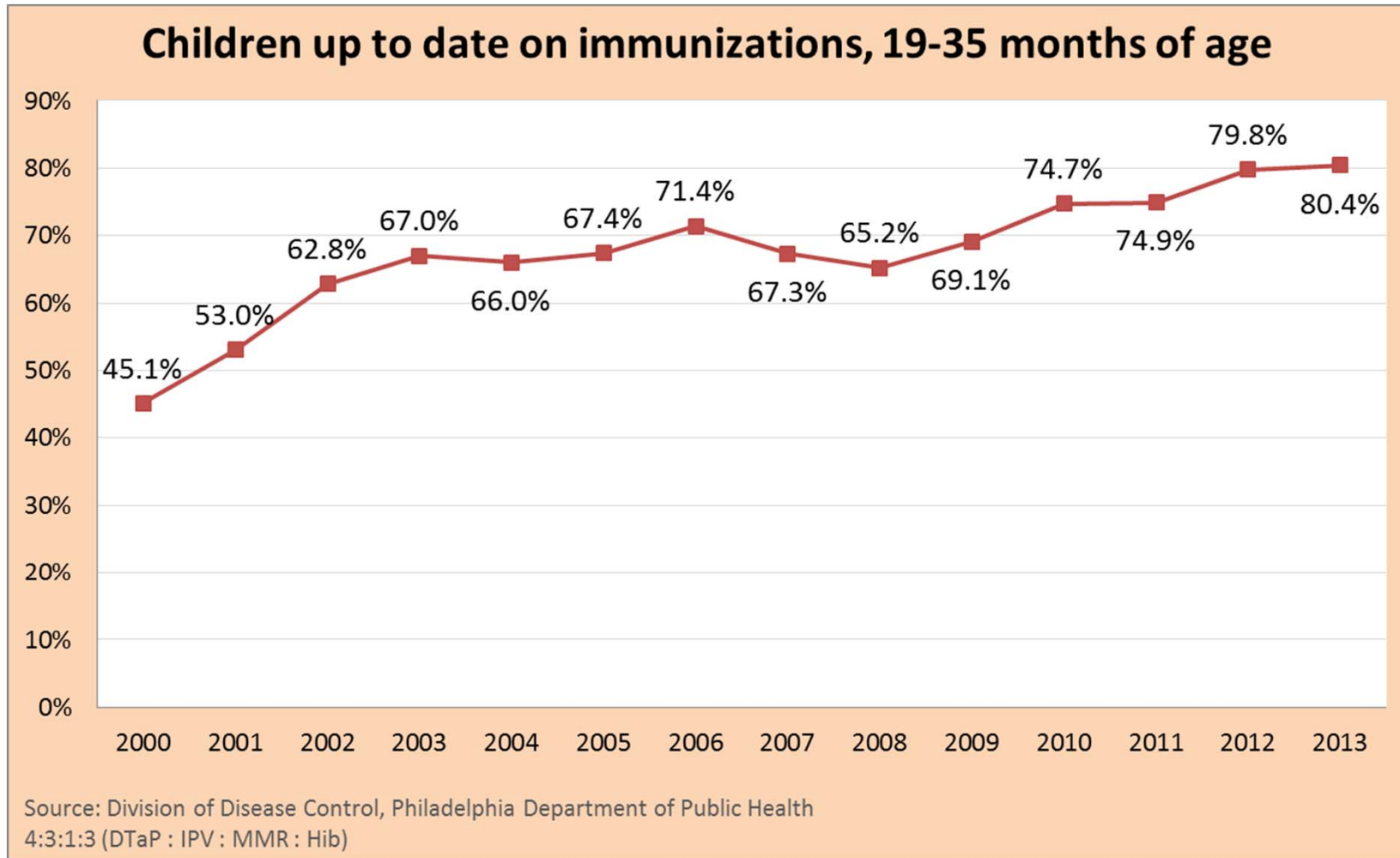
Child mortality

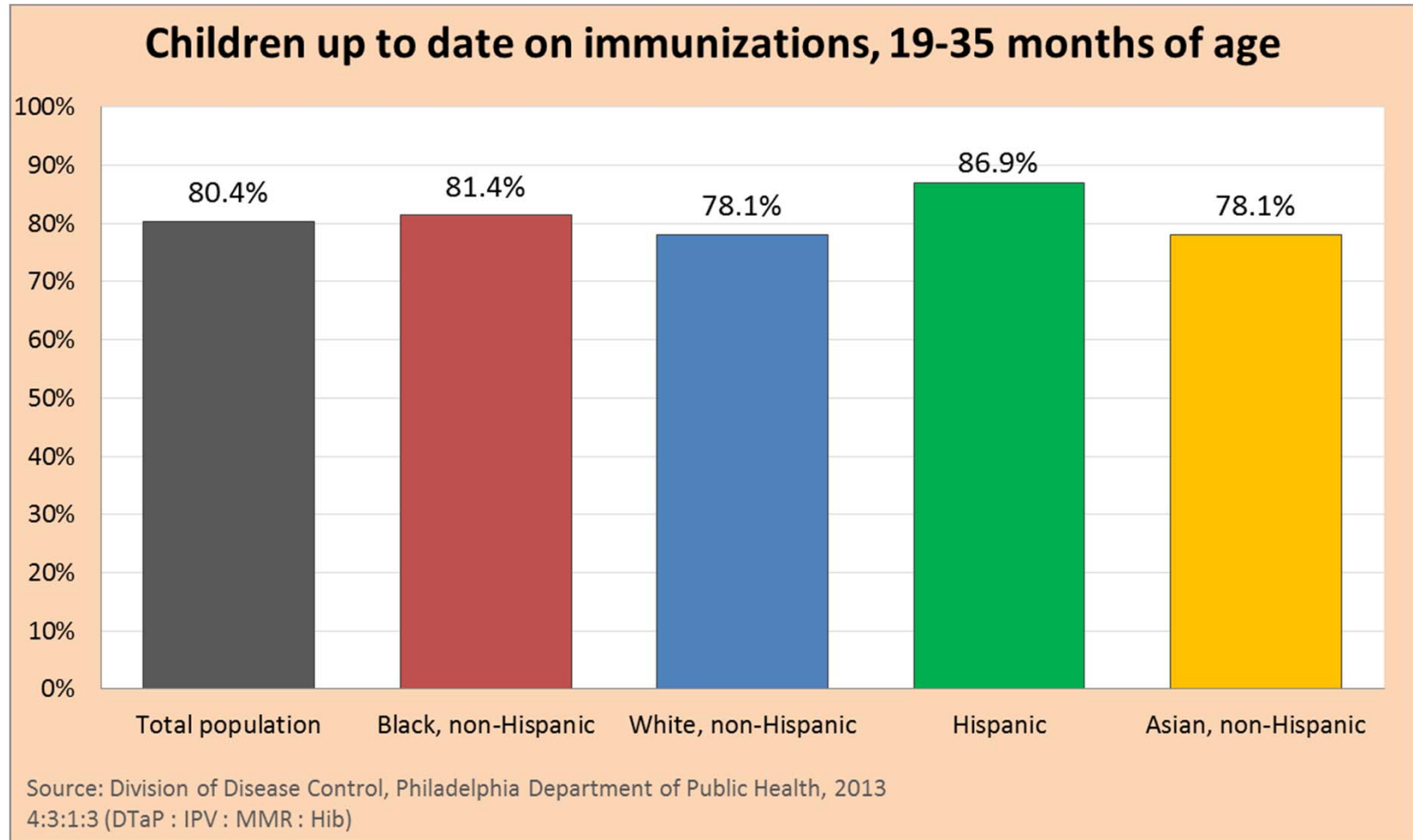




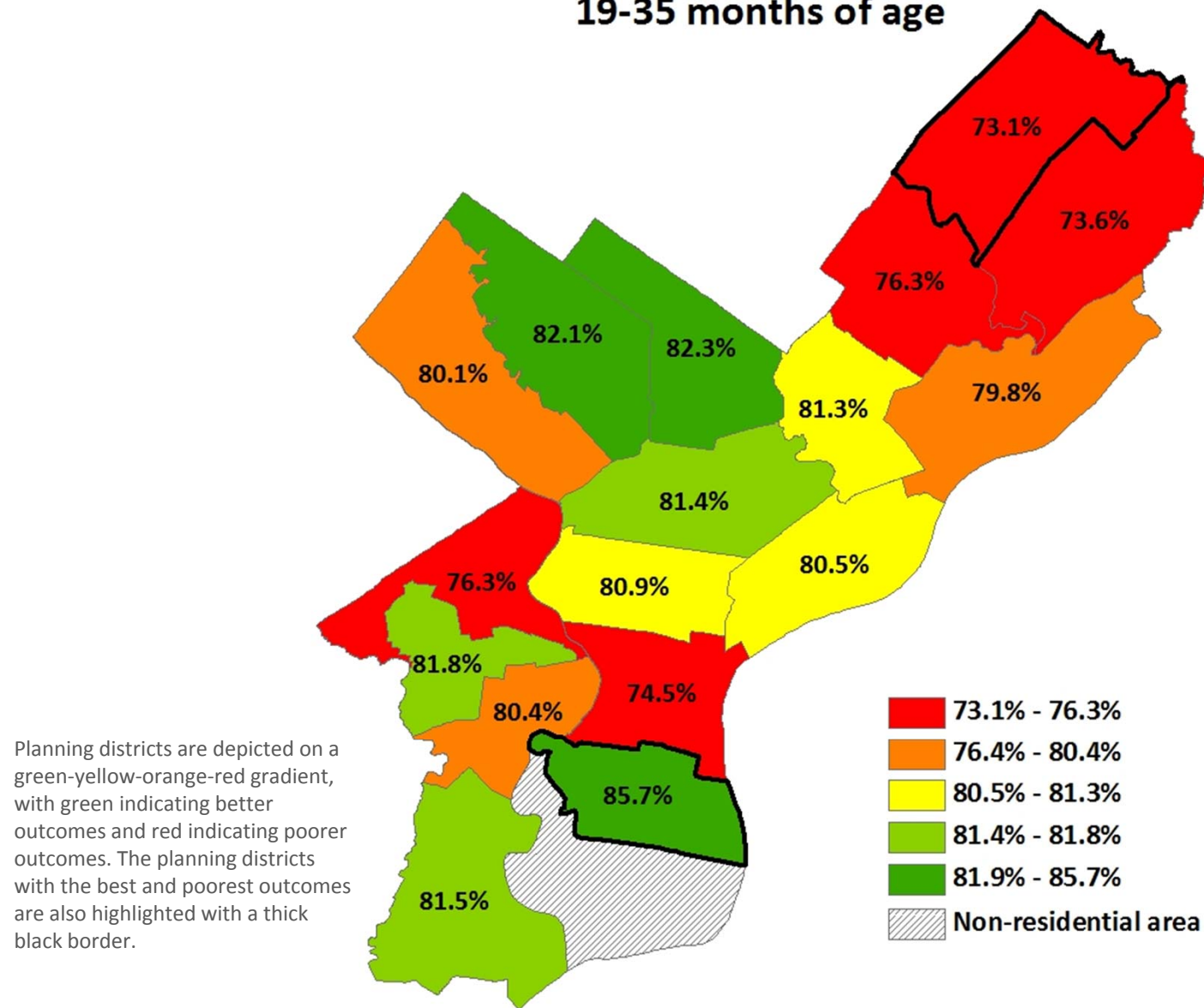
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





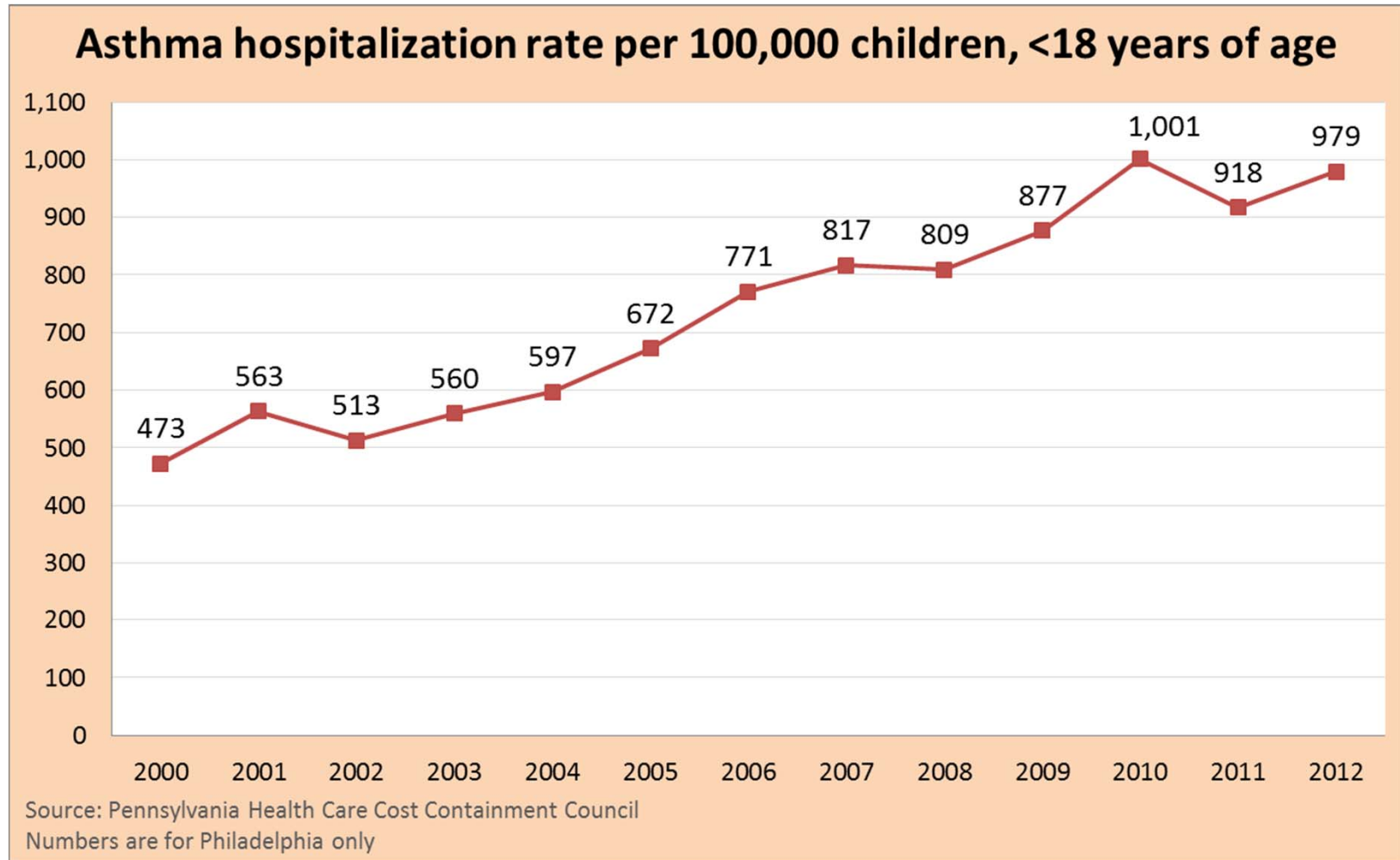


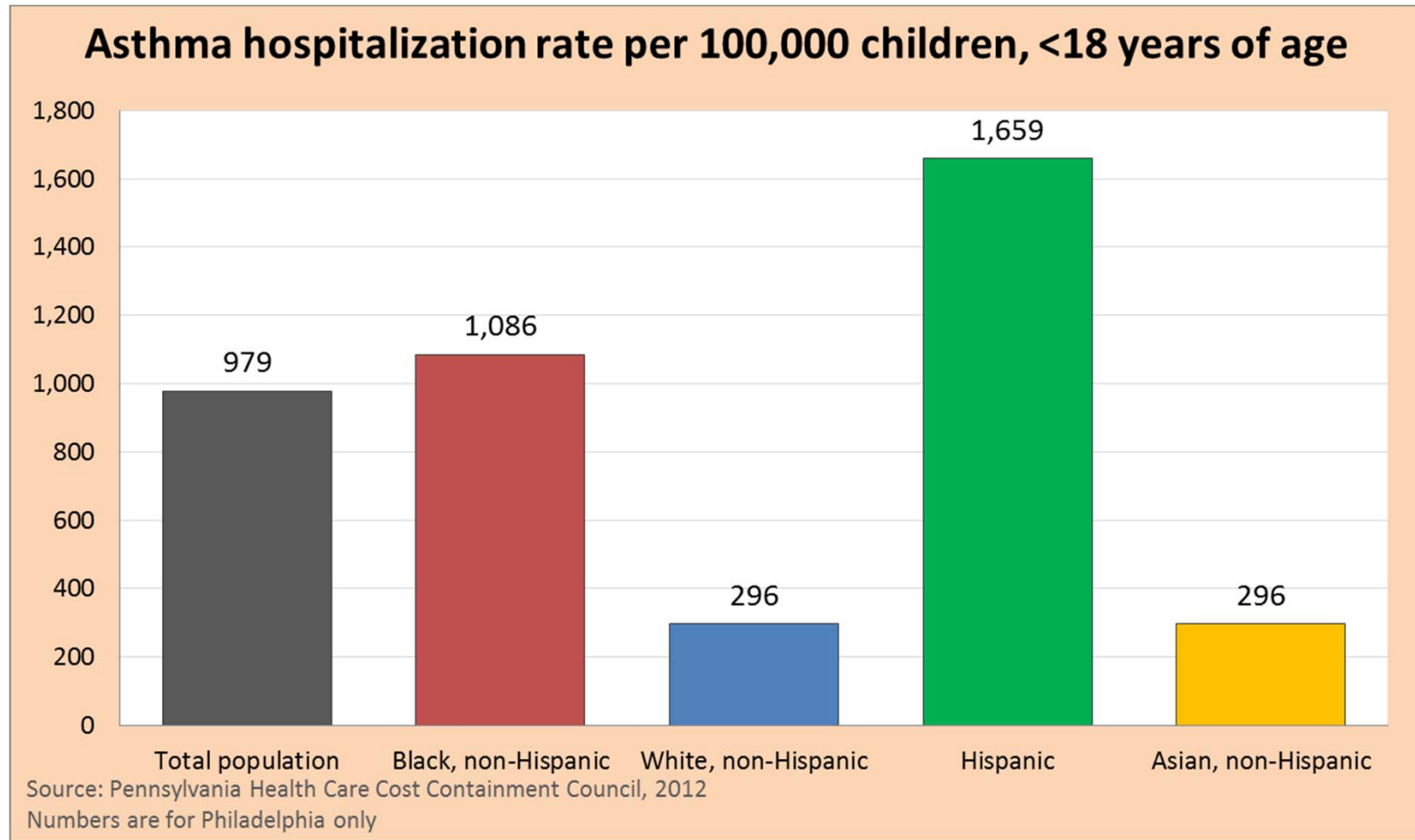
Children up to date on immunizations, 19-35 months of age



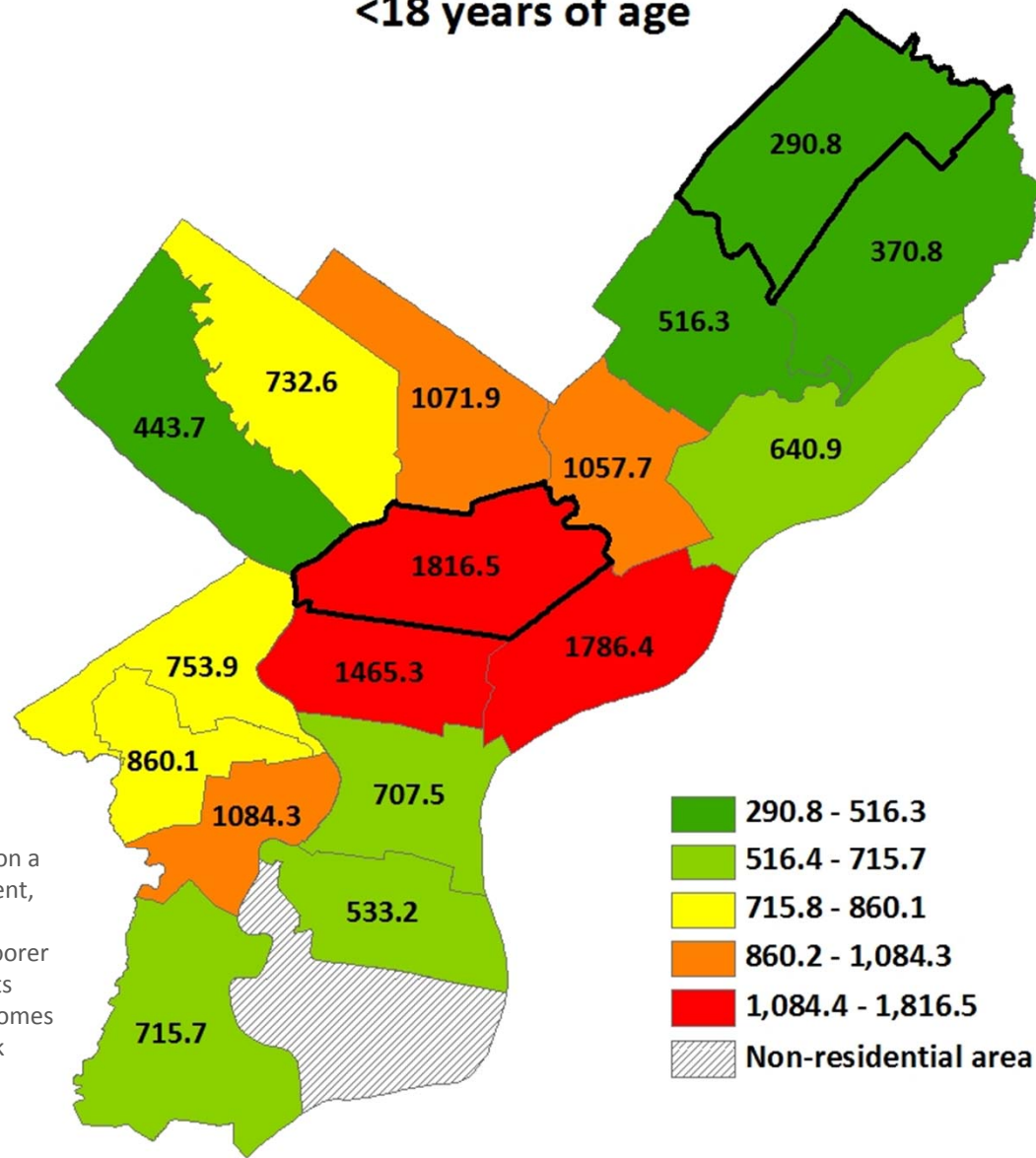
Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2013
4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib)





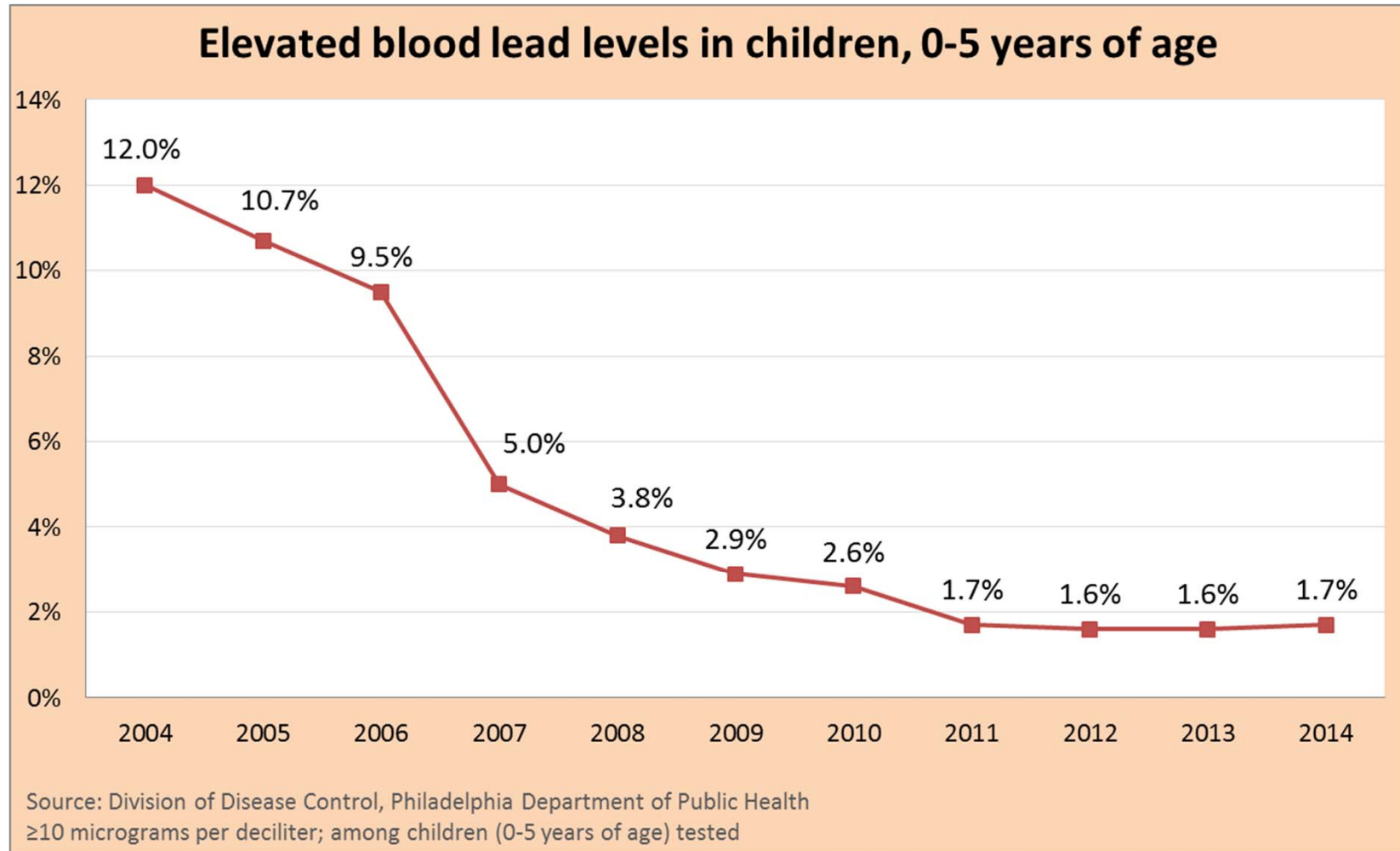


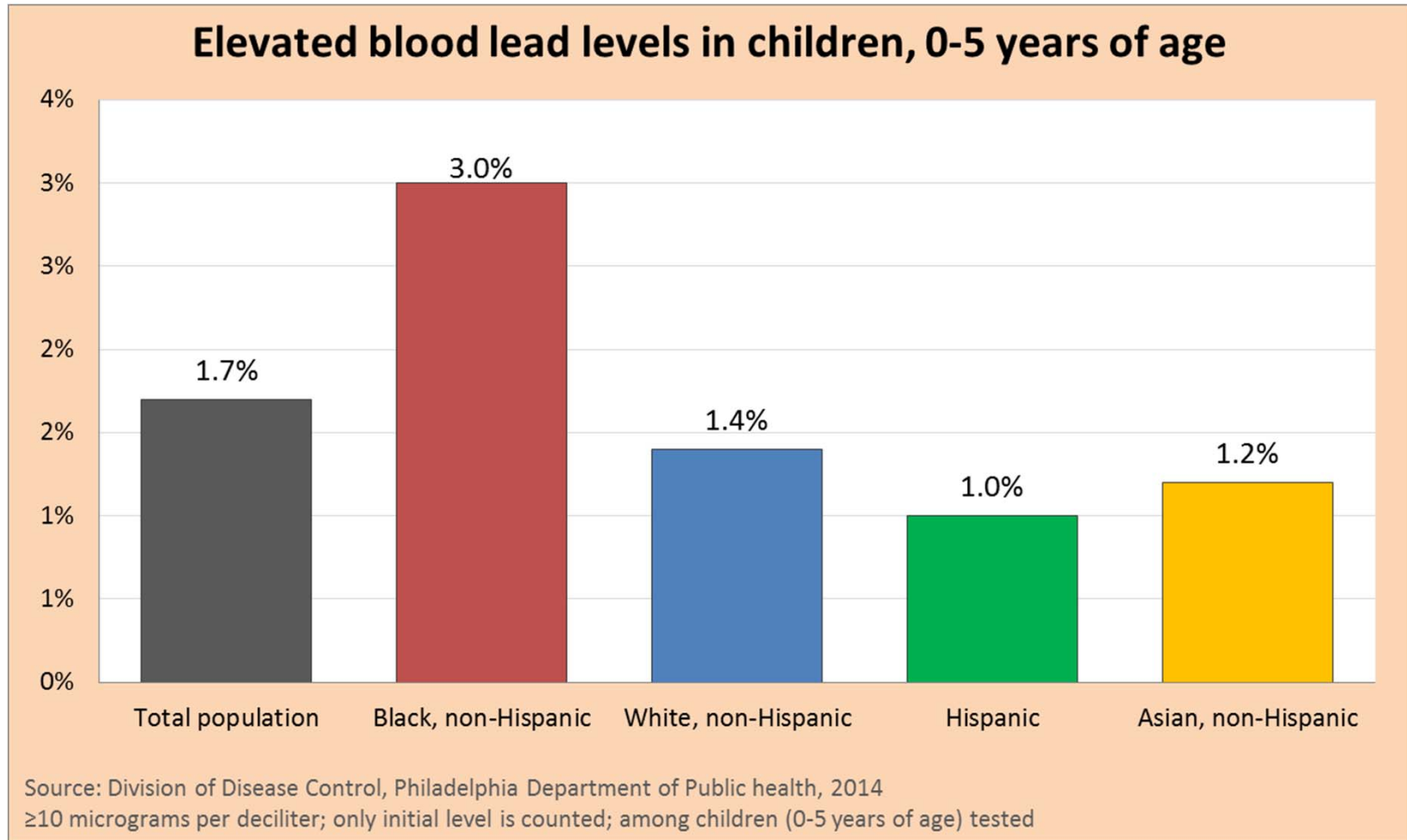
Child asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000, <18 years of age

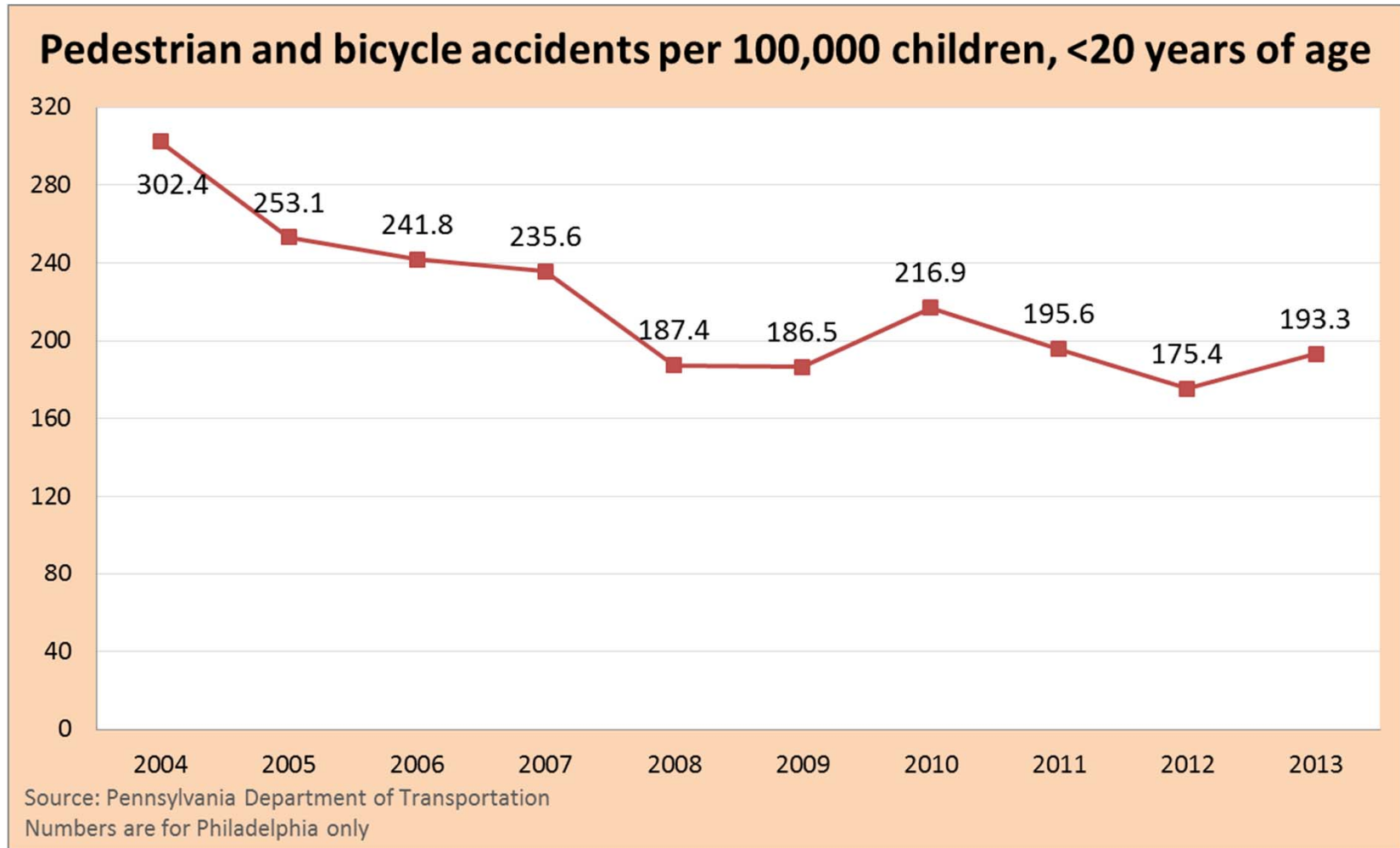


Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2012

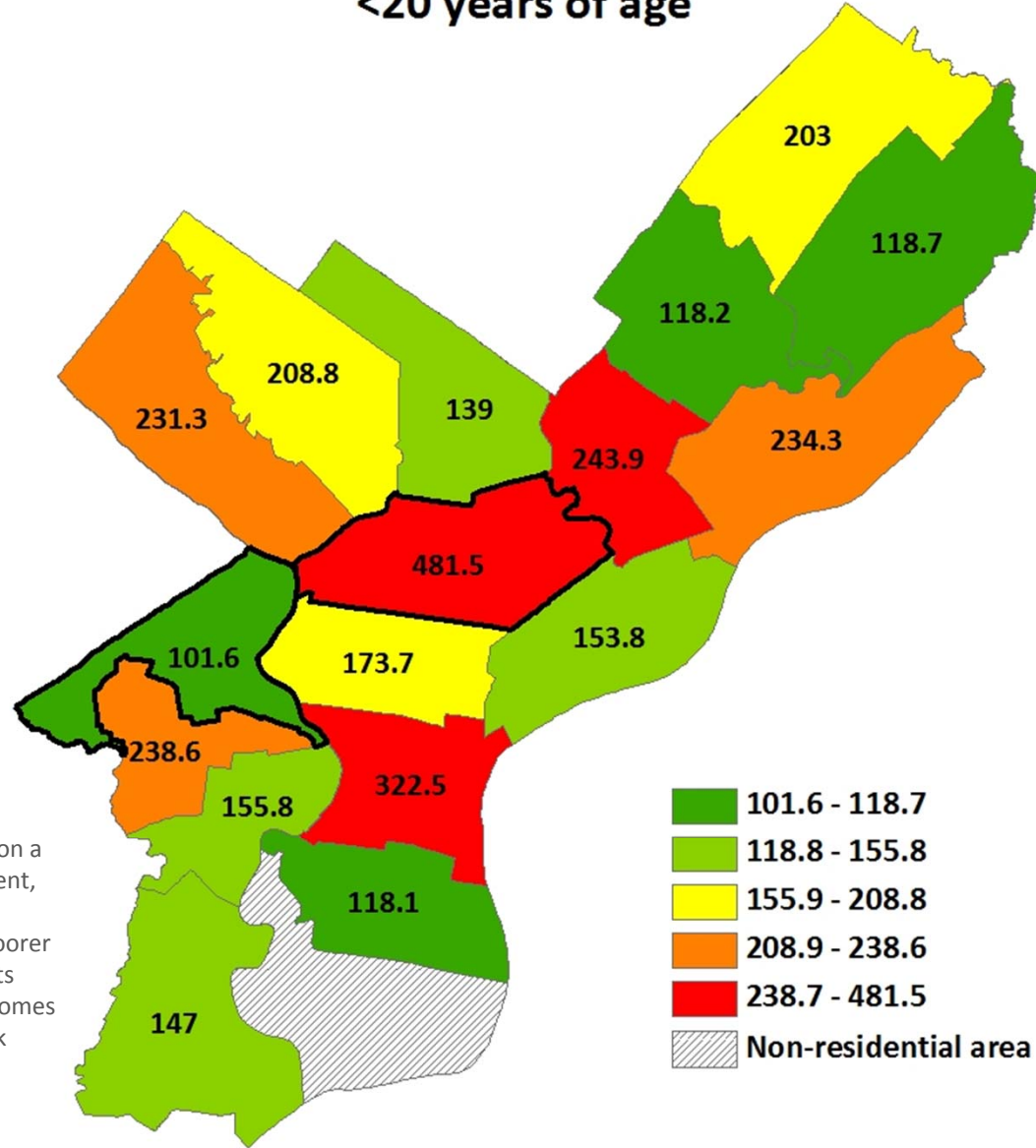




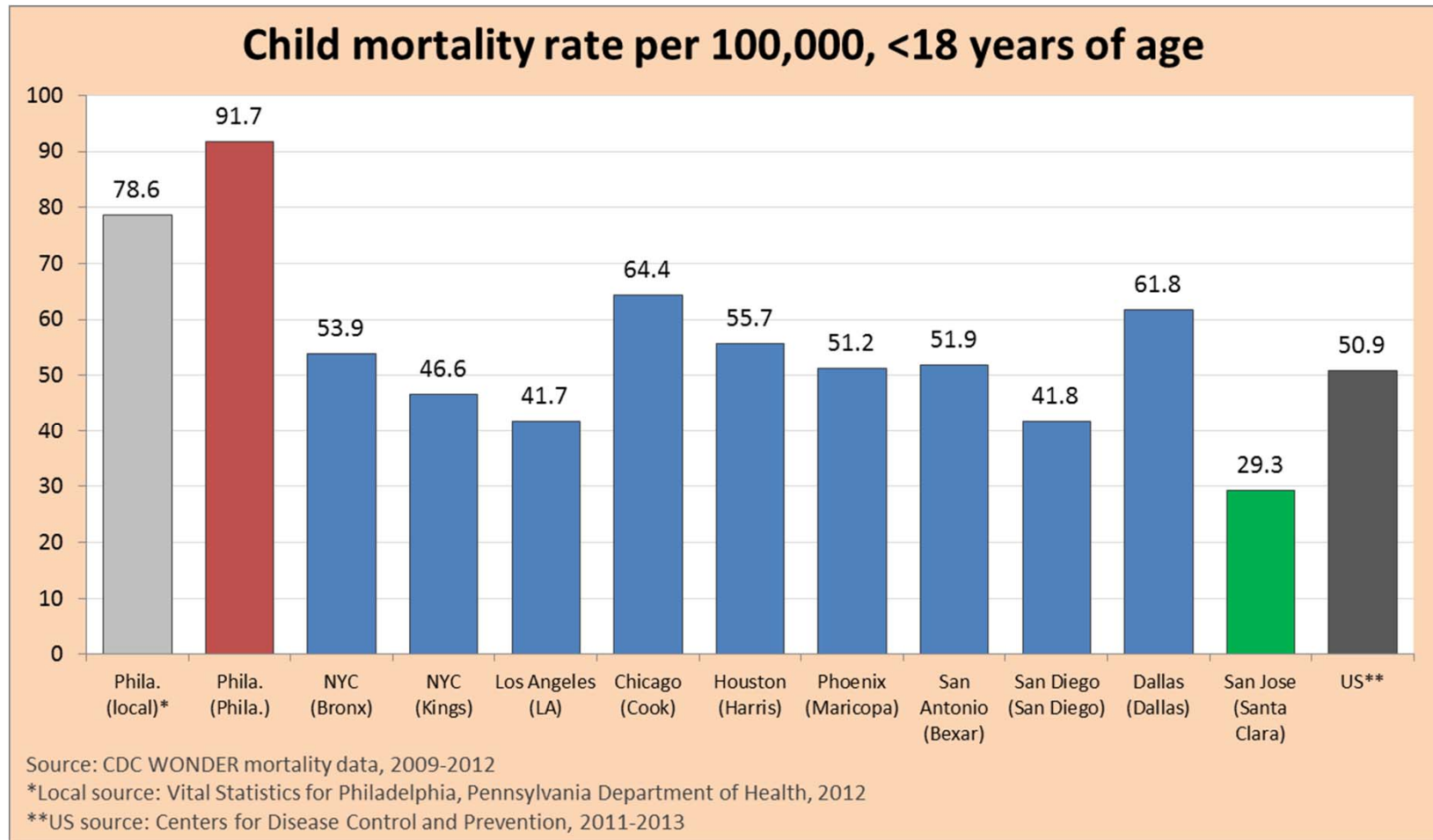




Bicycle and pedestrian accidents per 100,000, <20 years of age

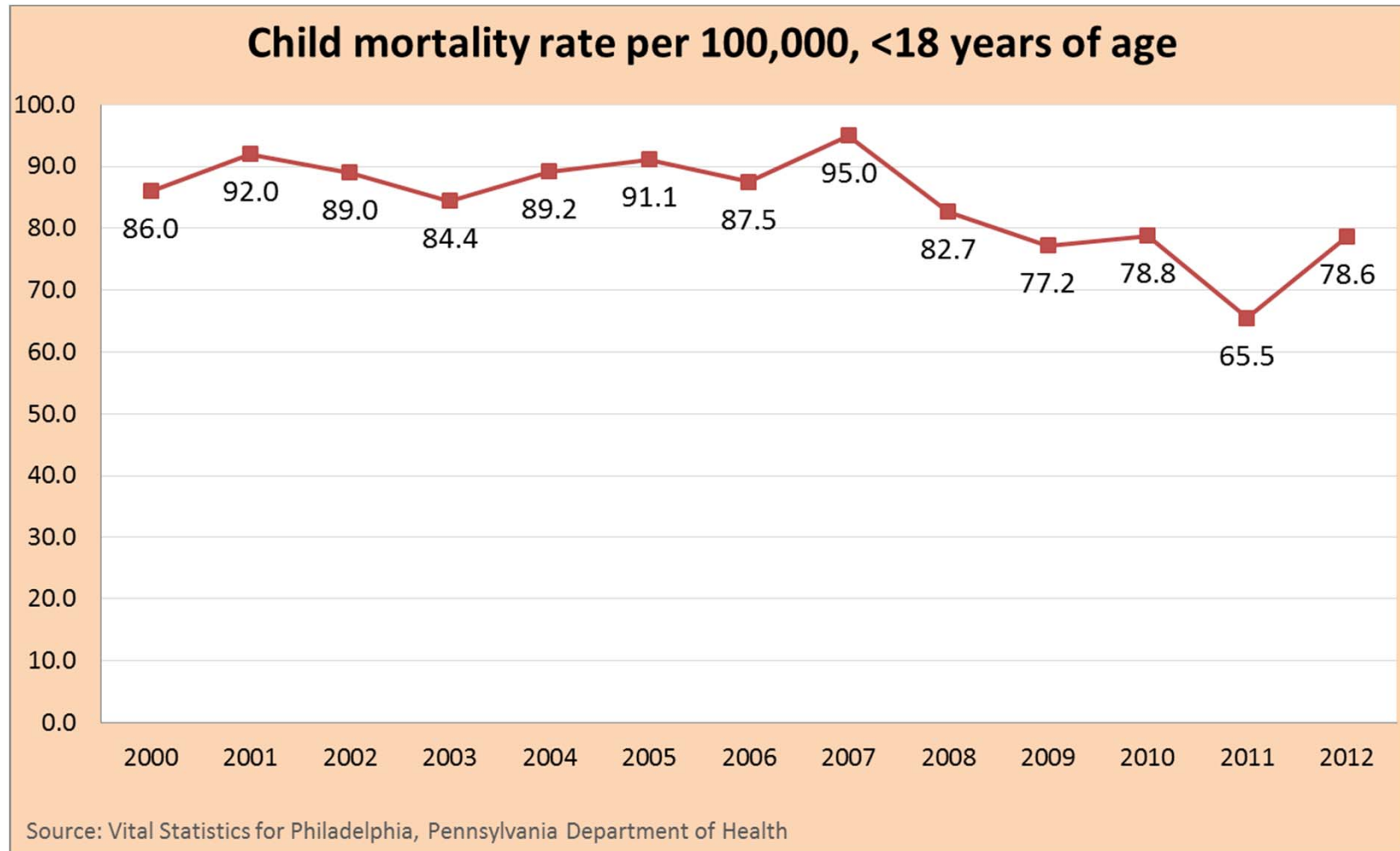


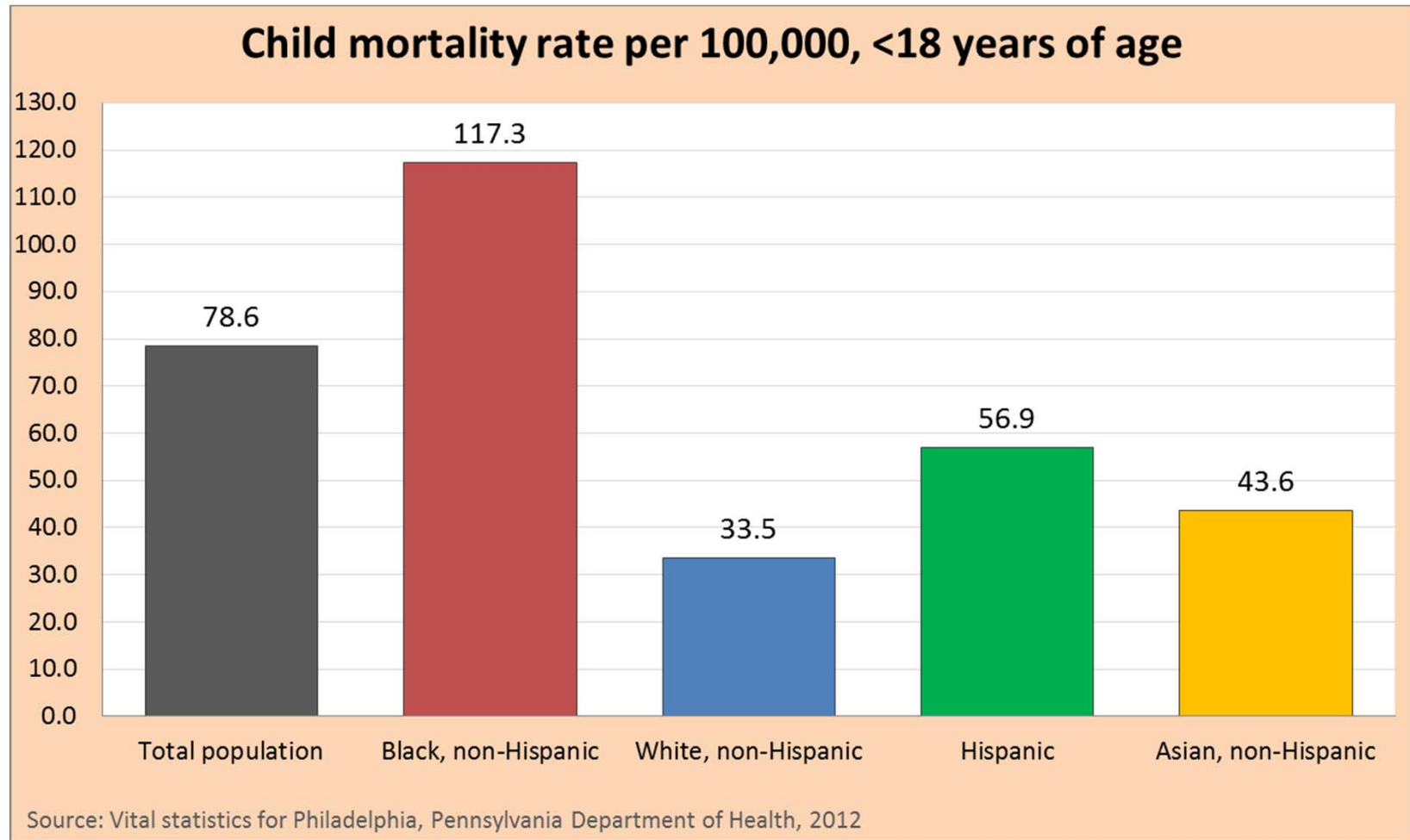
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2013



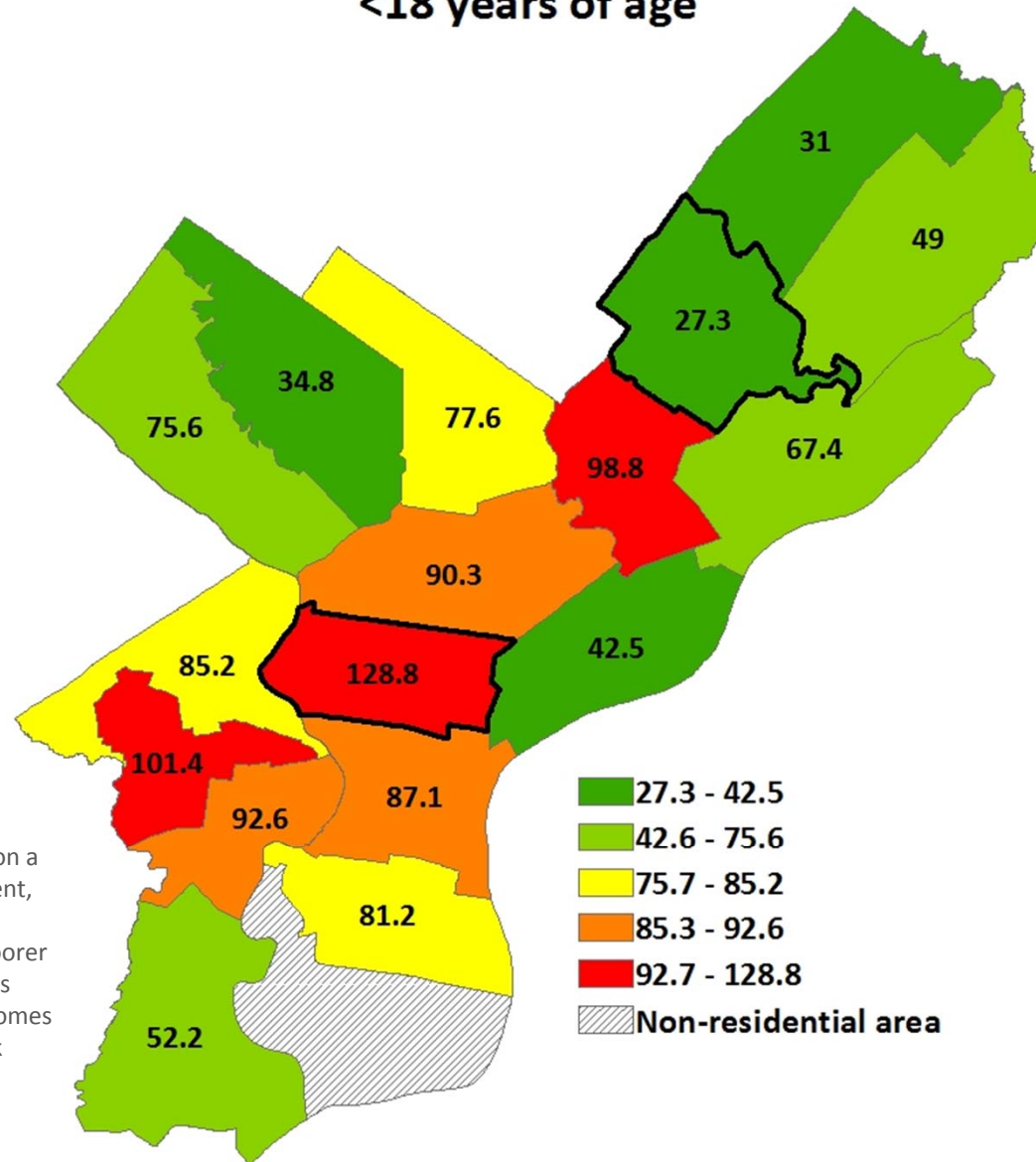
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.







Child mortality rate per 100,000, <18 years of age



Source: Vital statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012



ACCESS TO CARE

Adults without health insurance

Children without health insurance

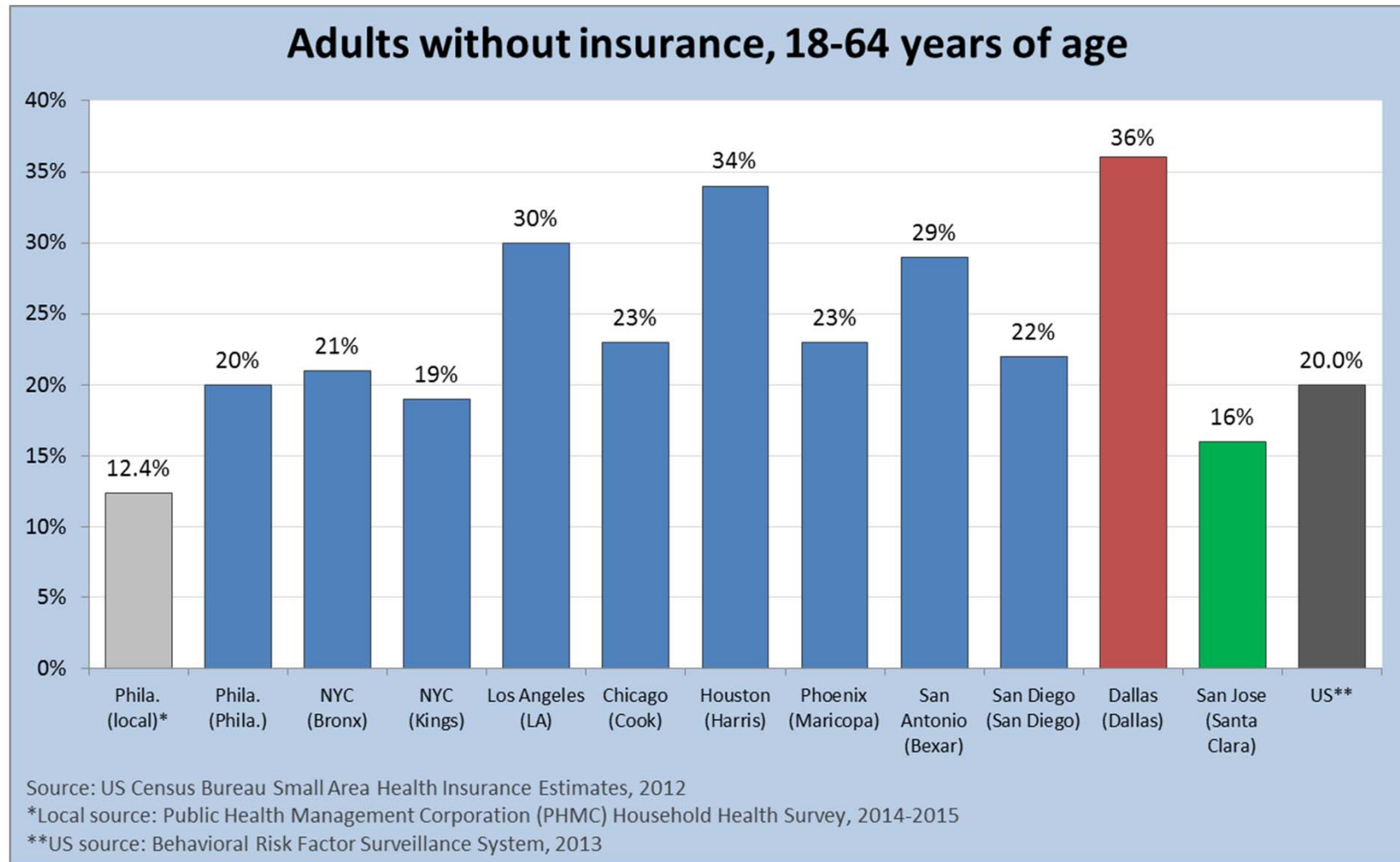
Adults covered by Medicaid

Adults forgoing needed care

Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations

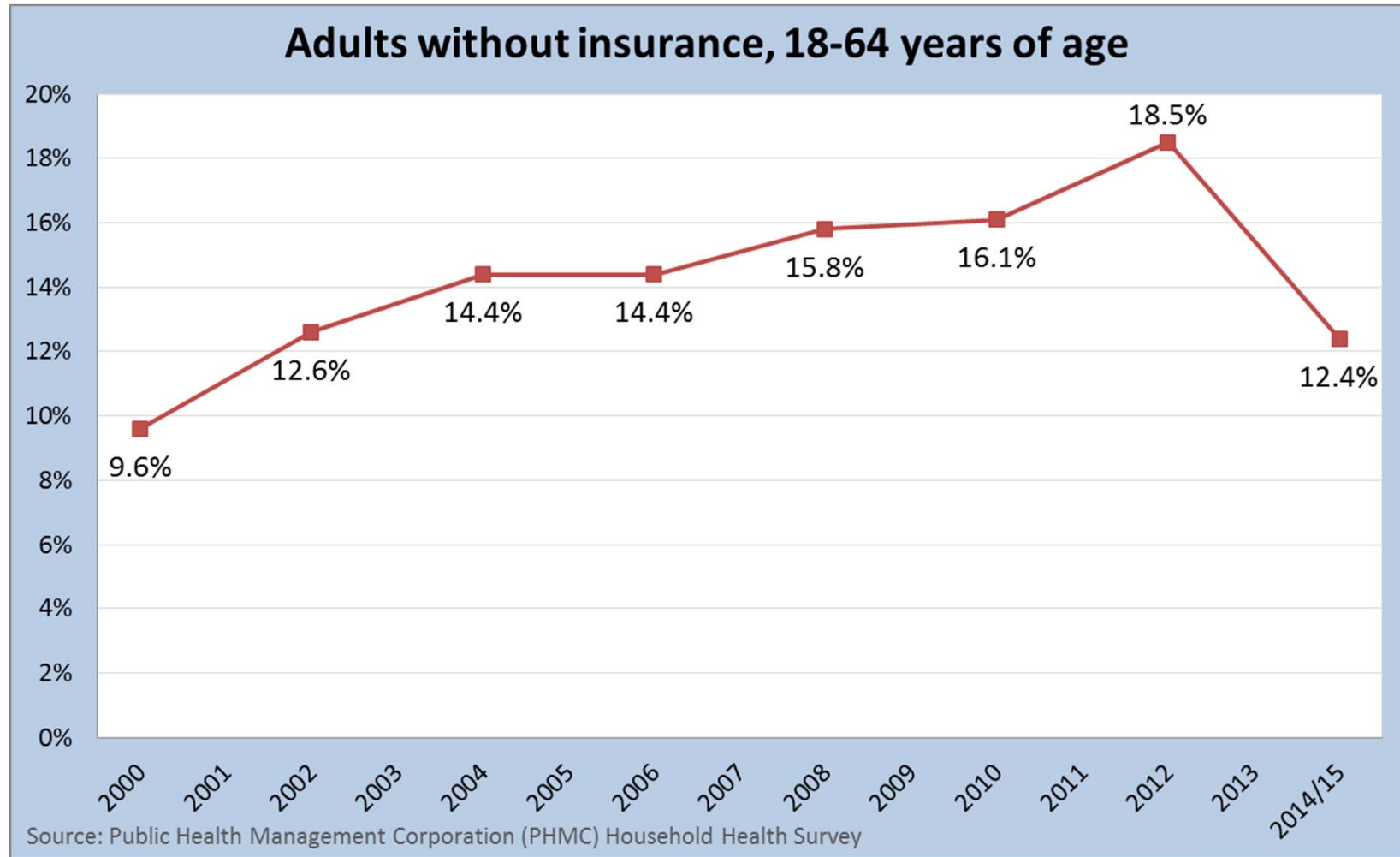
Children receiving dental care

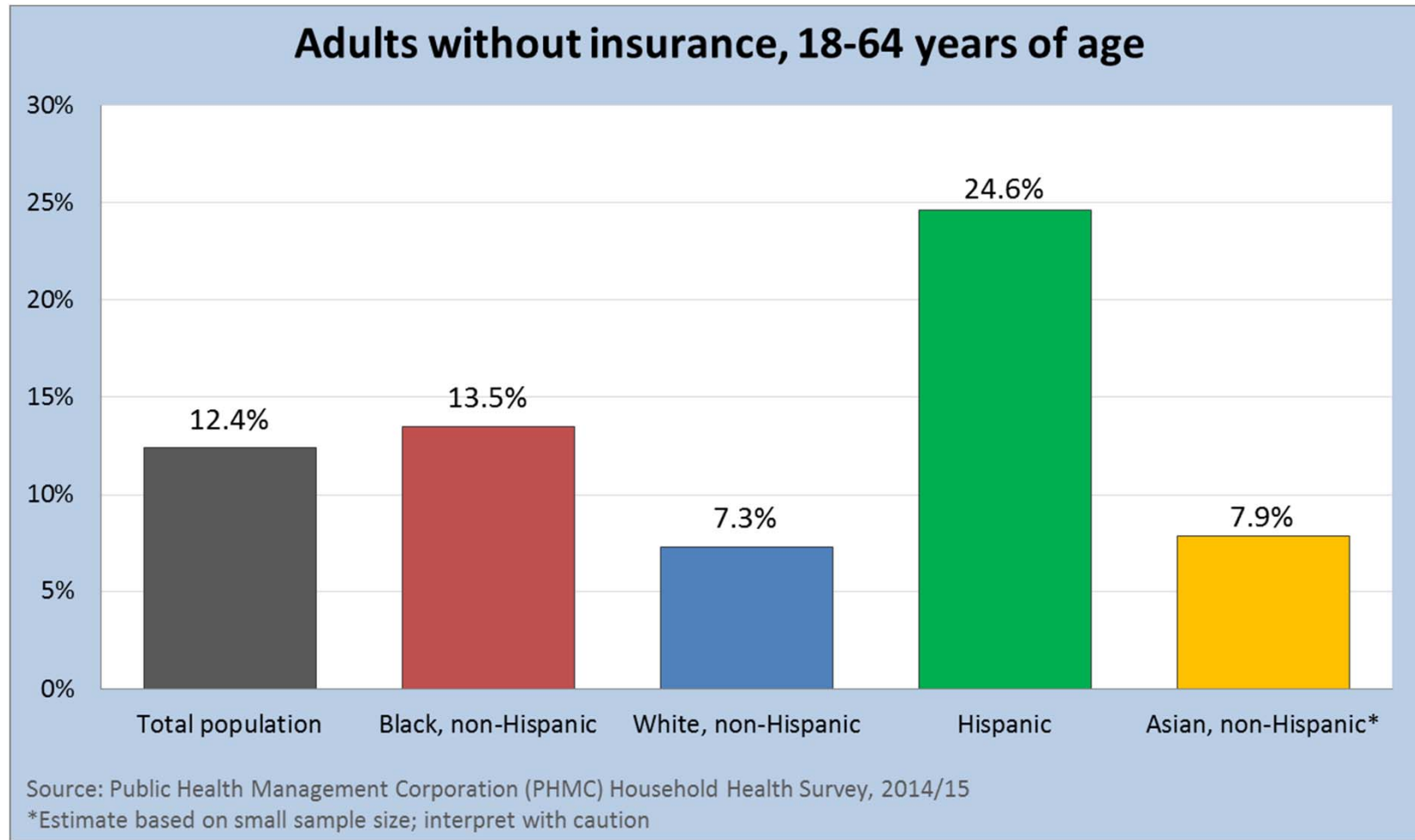




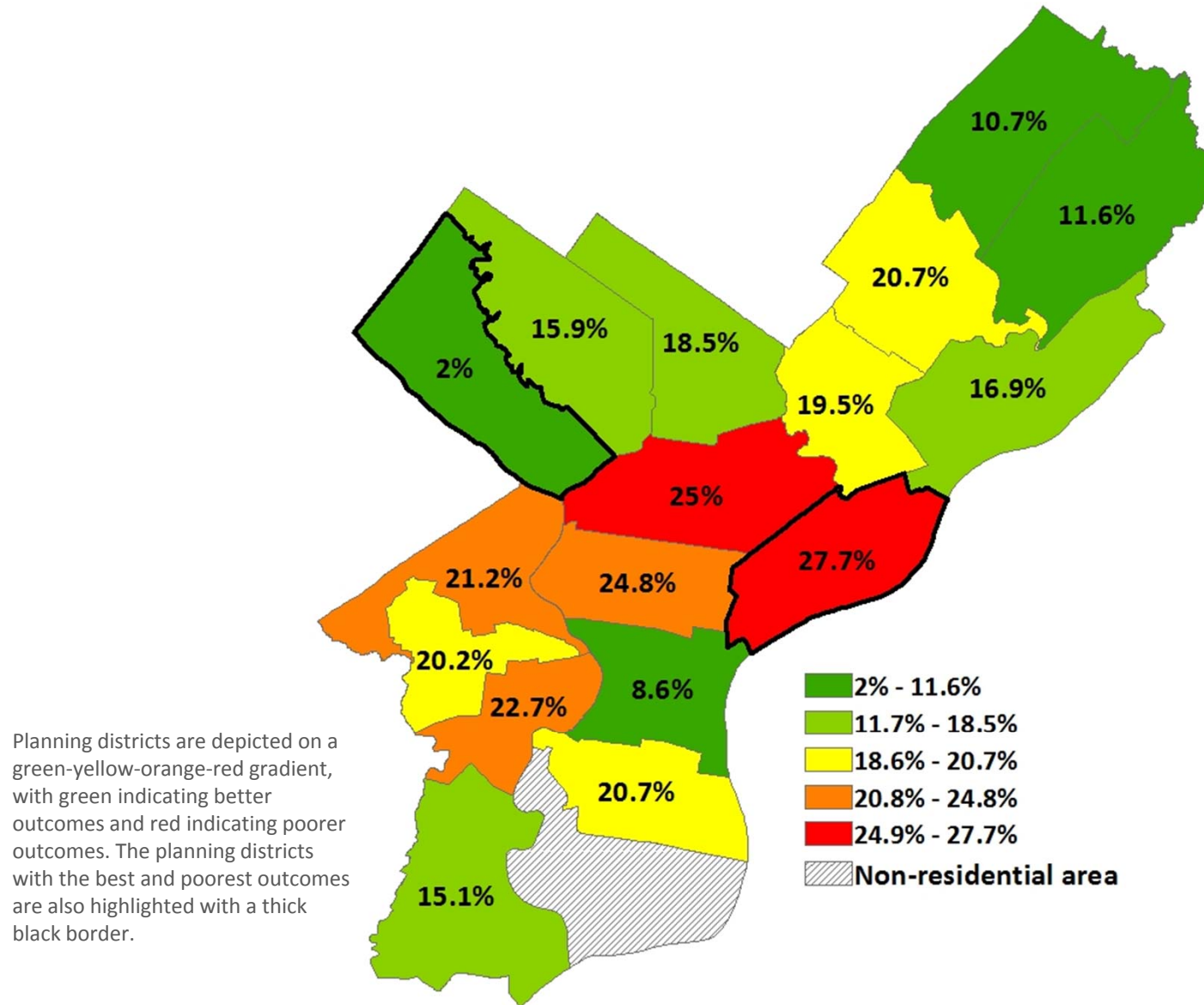
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





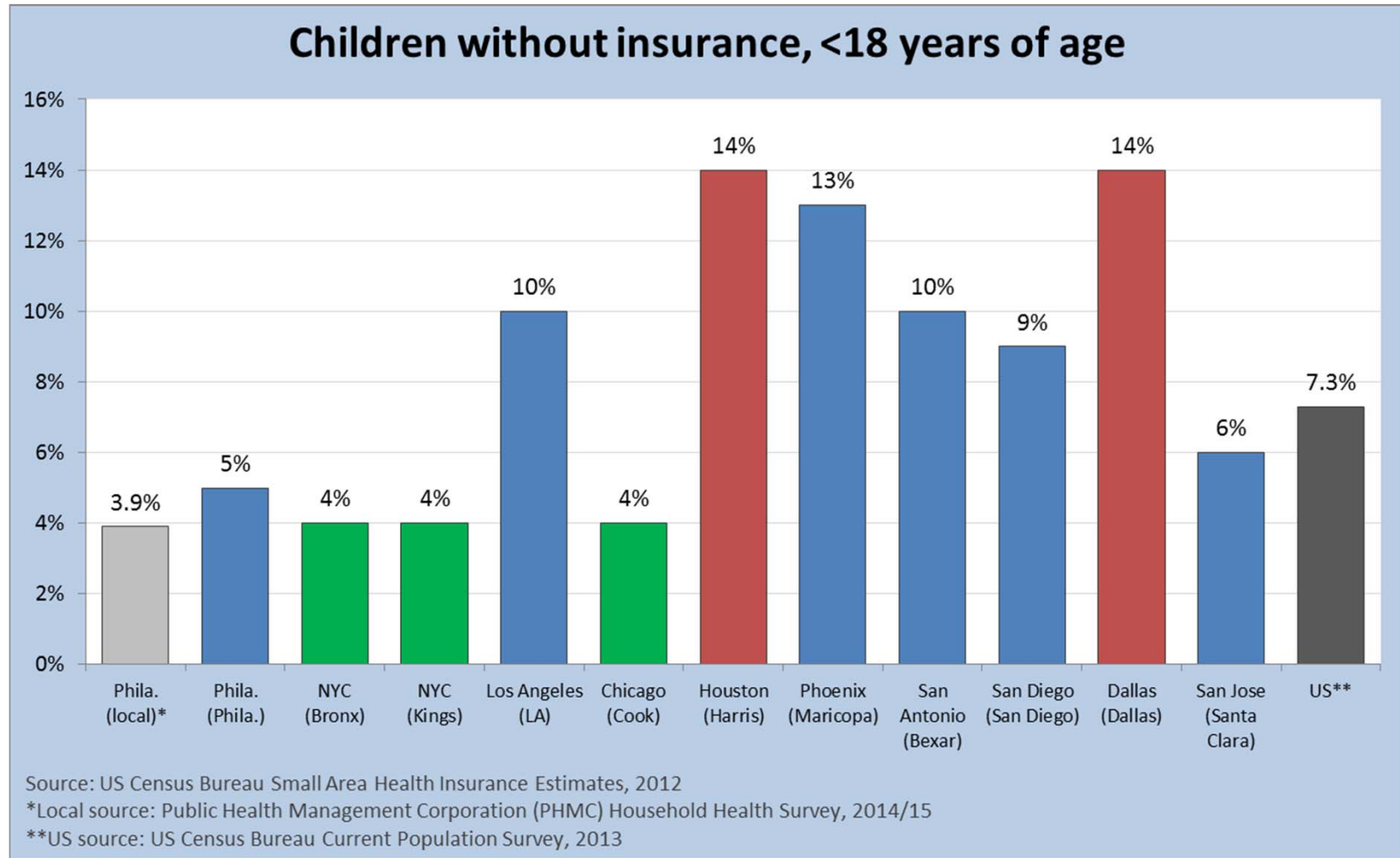


Adults without insurance, 18-64 years of age



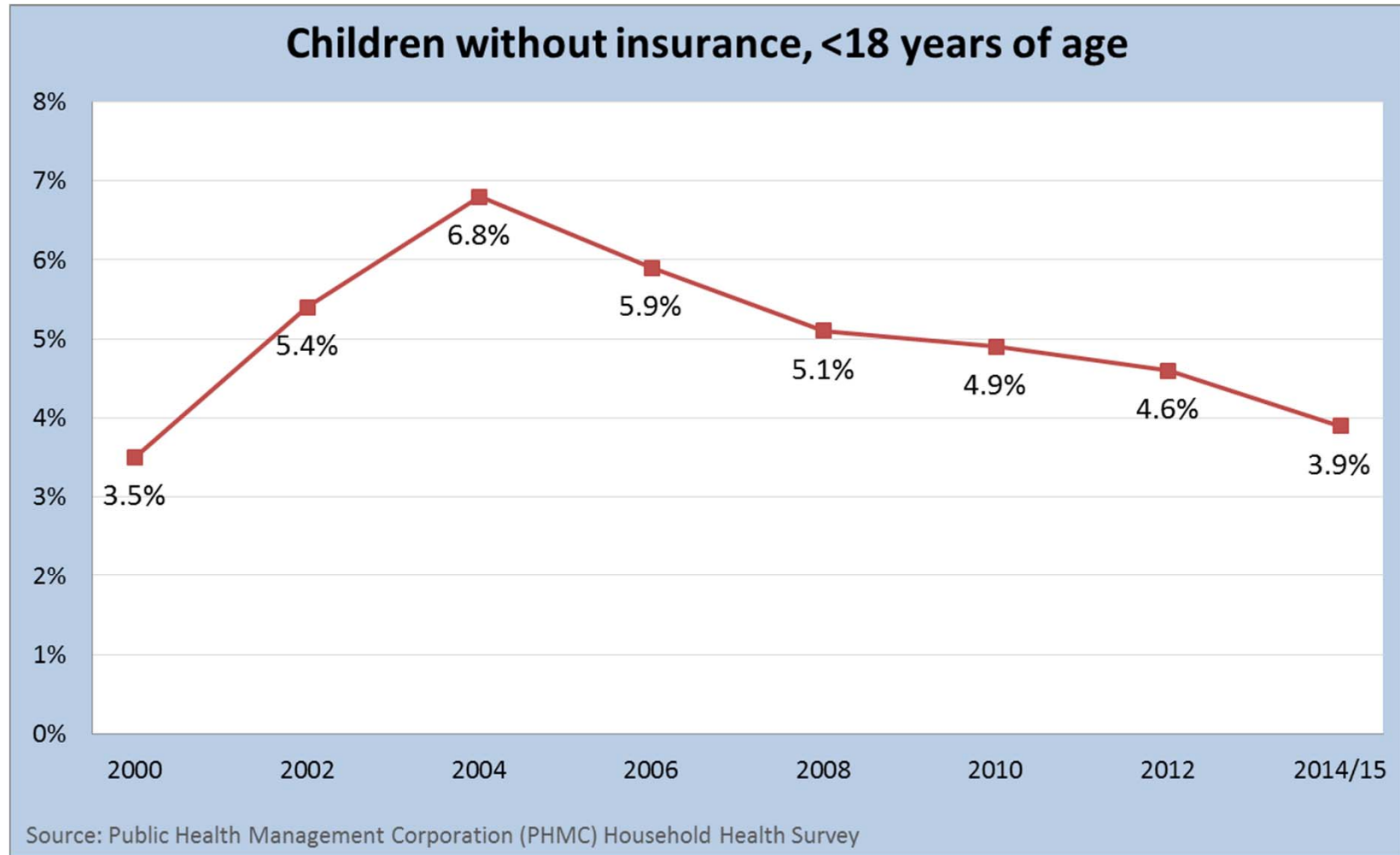
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

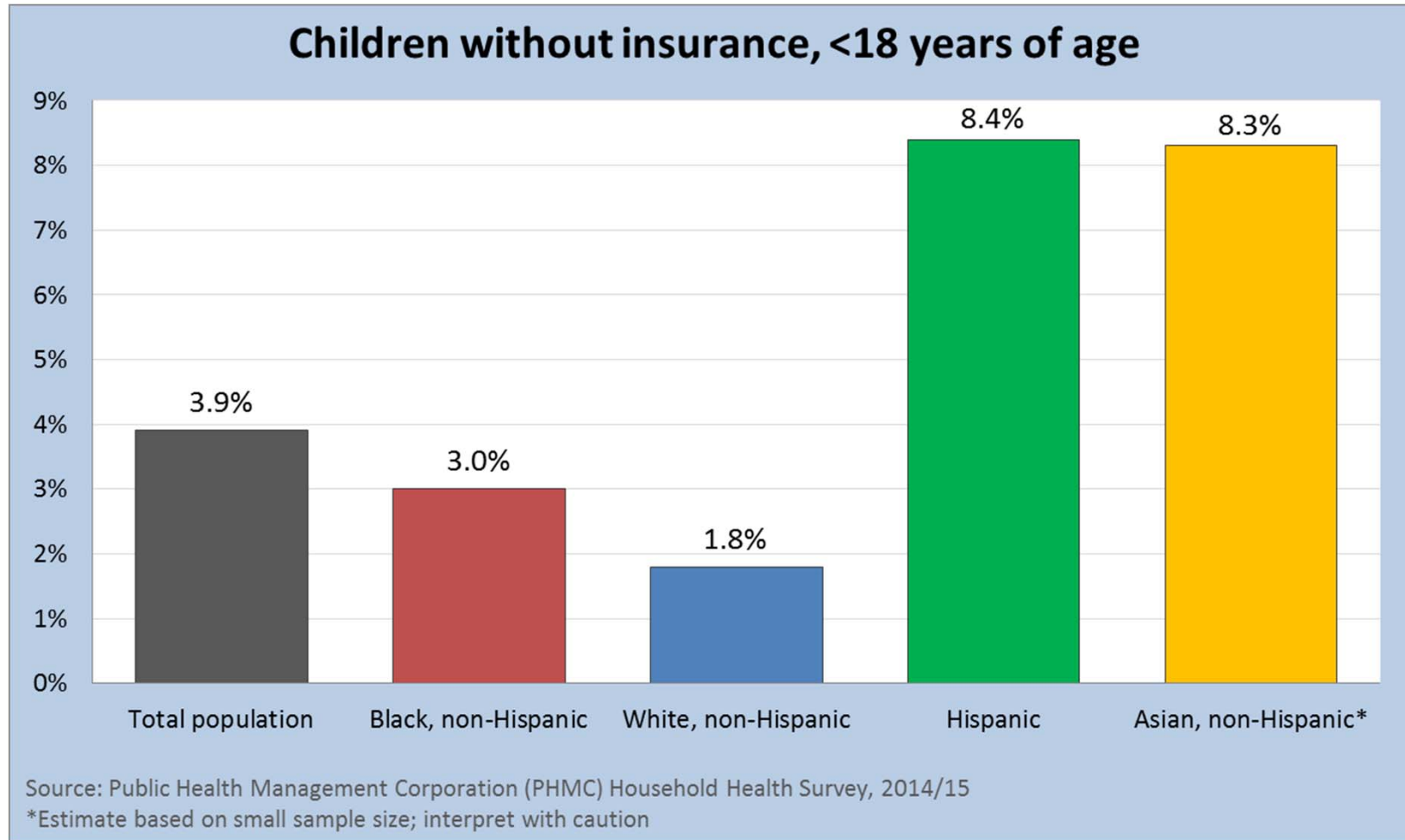


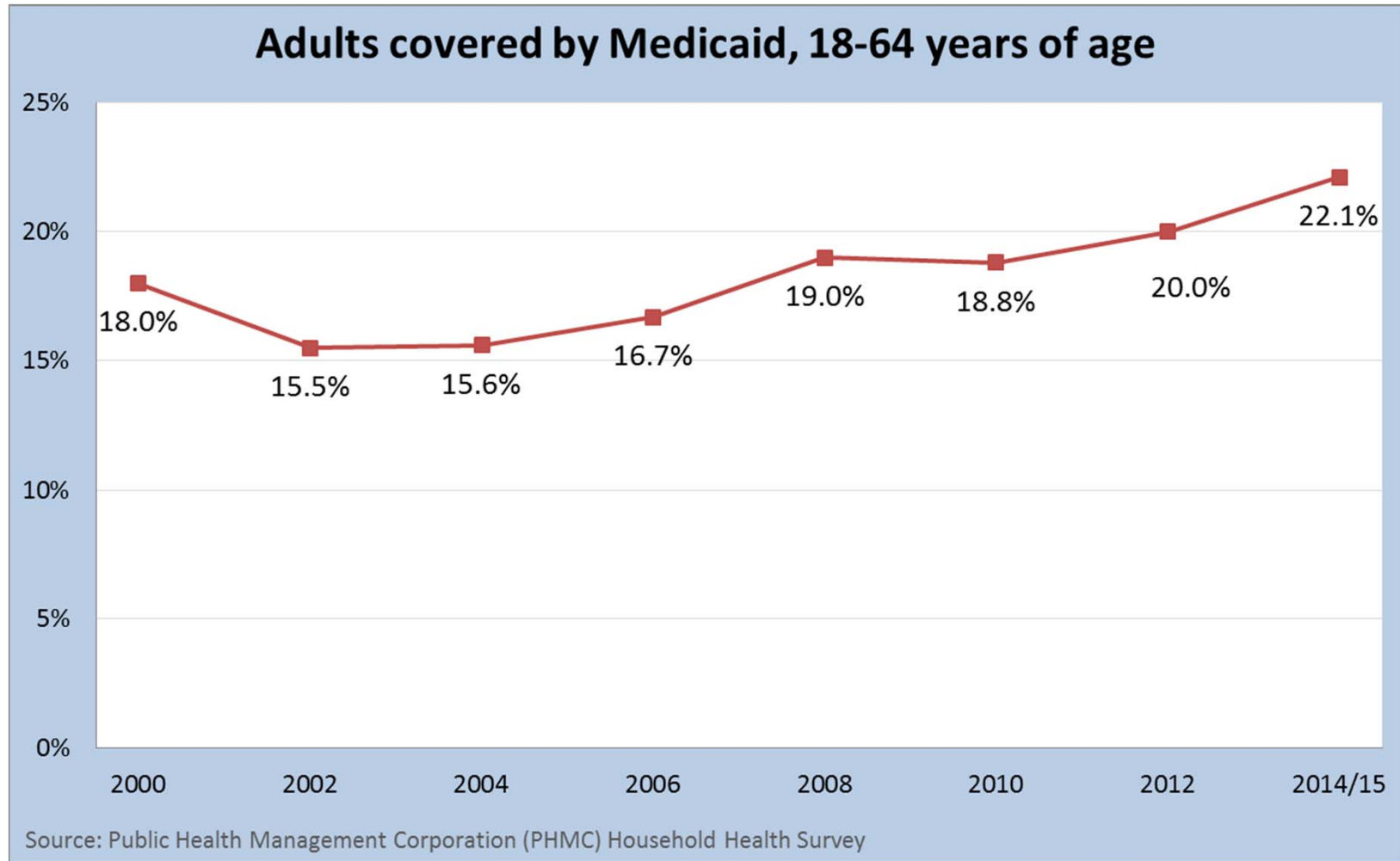


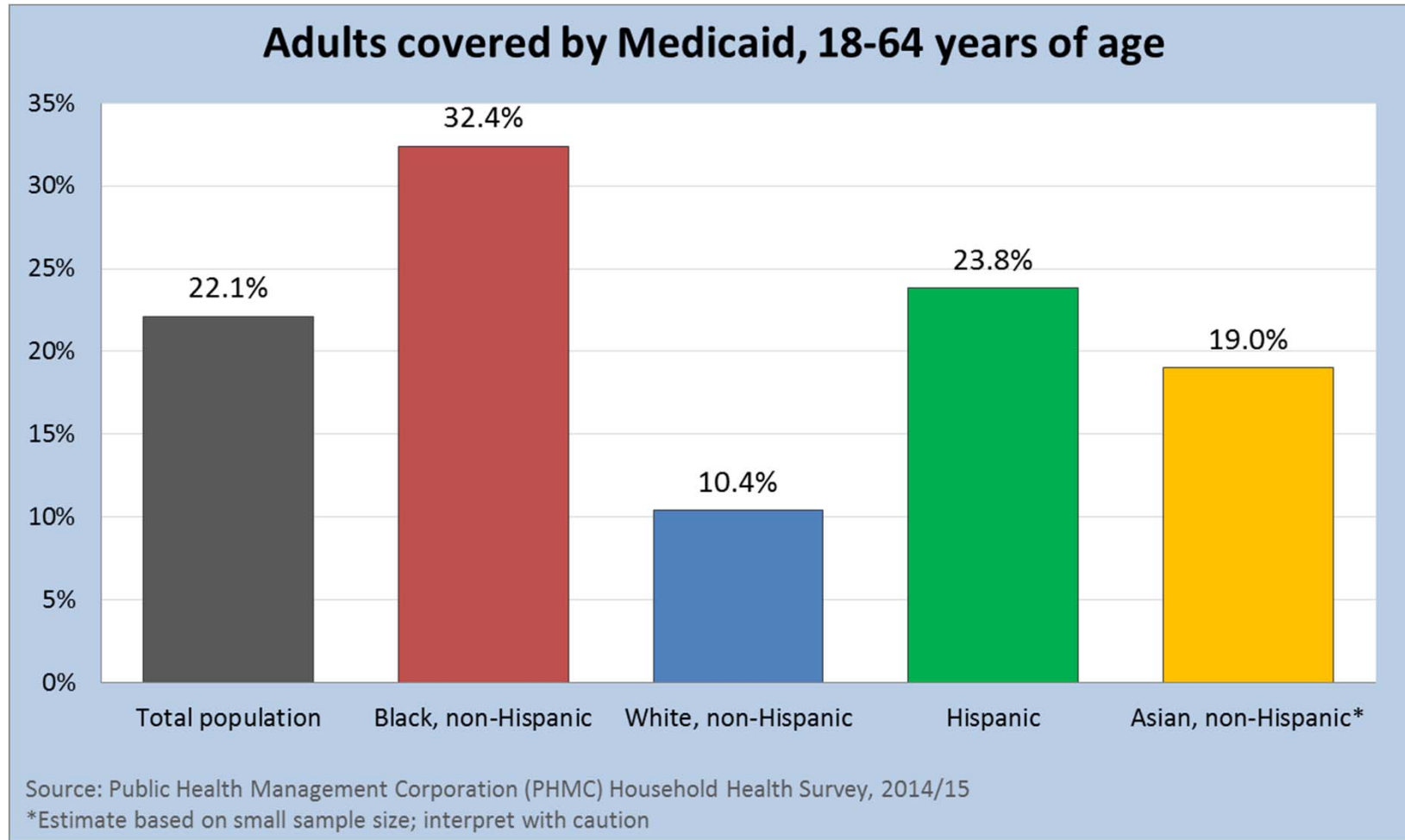
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.



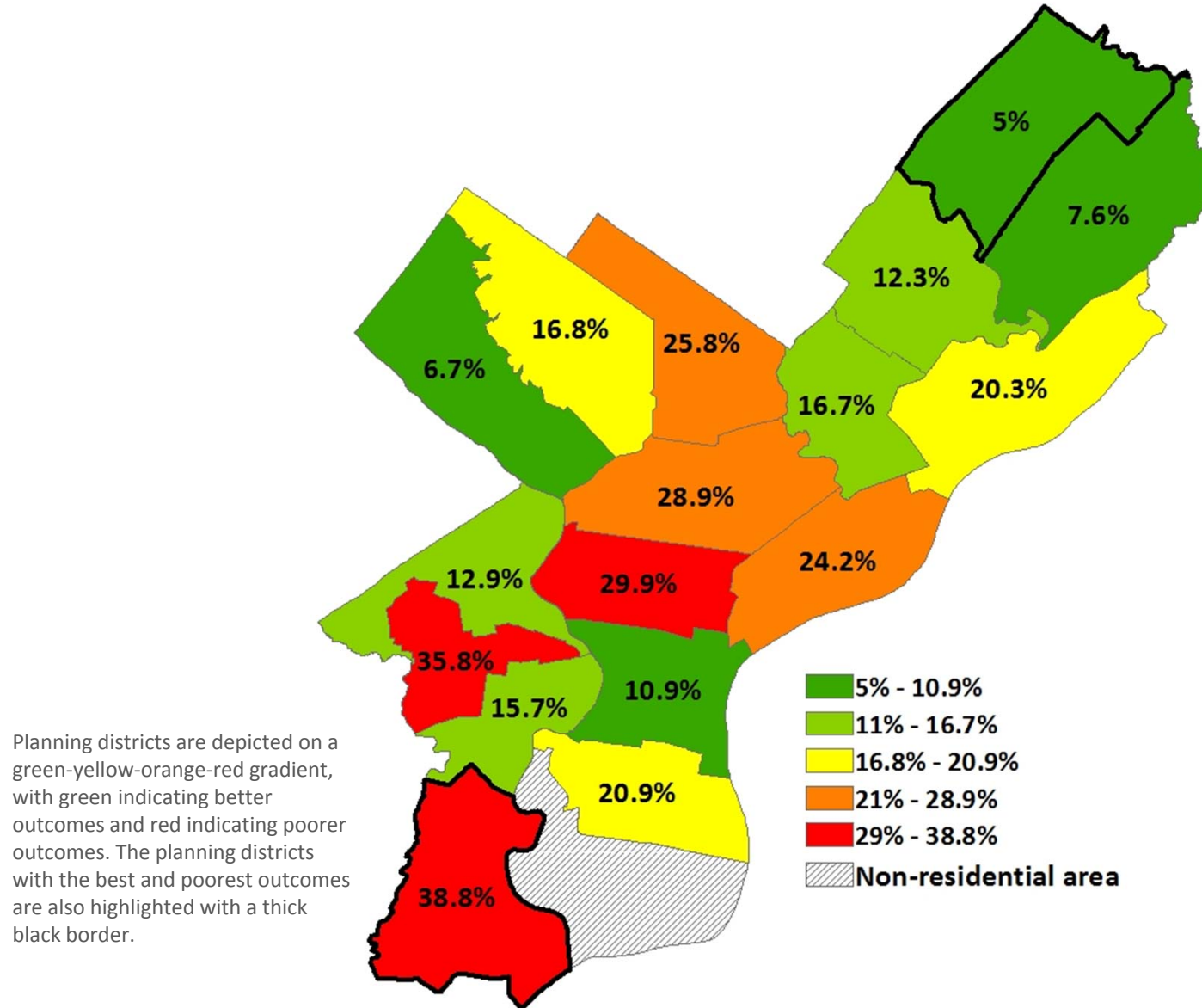






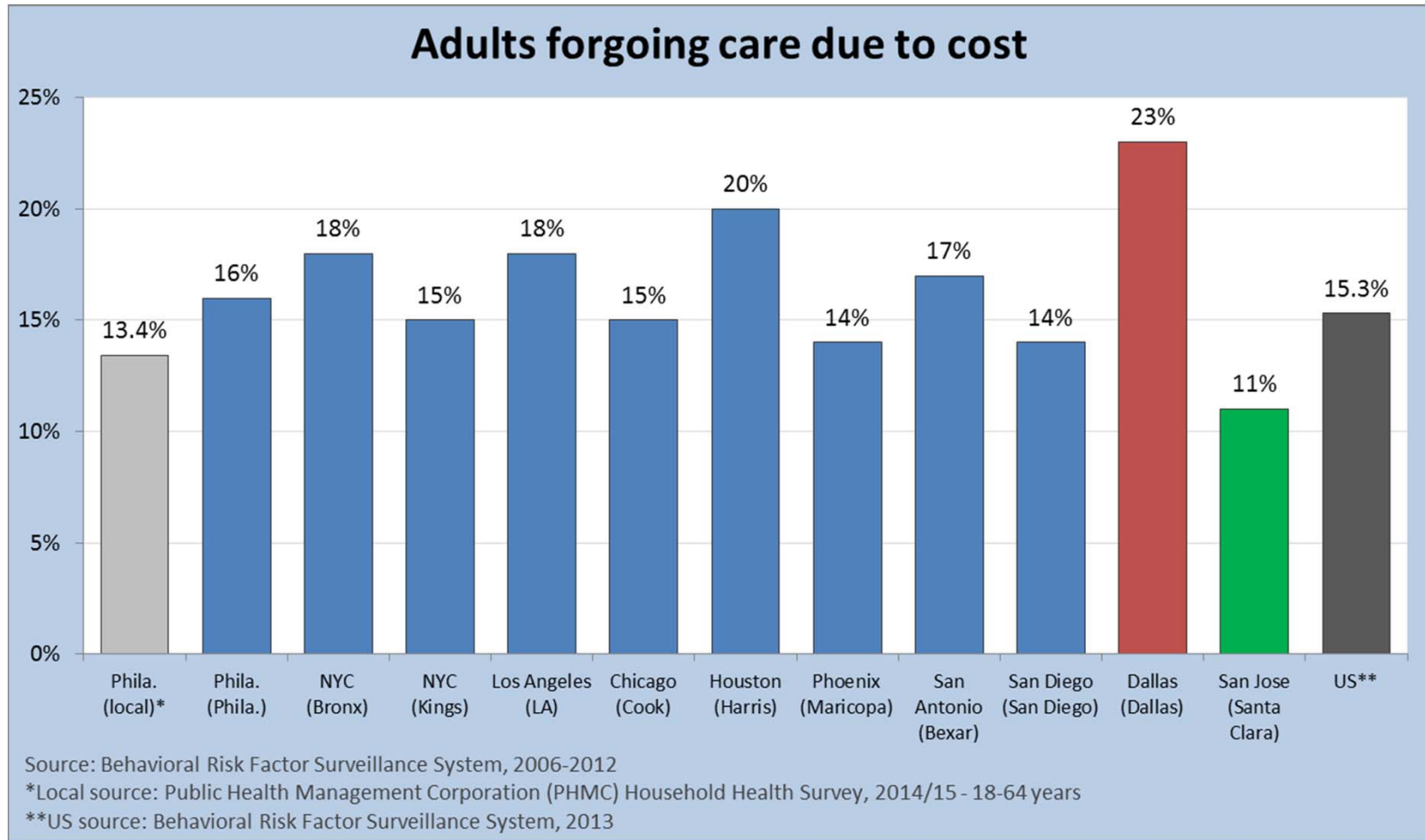


Adults covered by Medicaid, 18-64 years of age



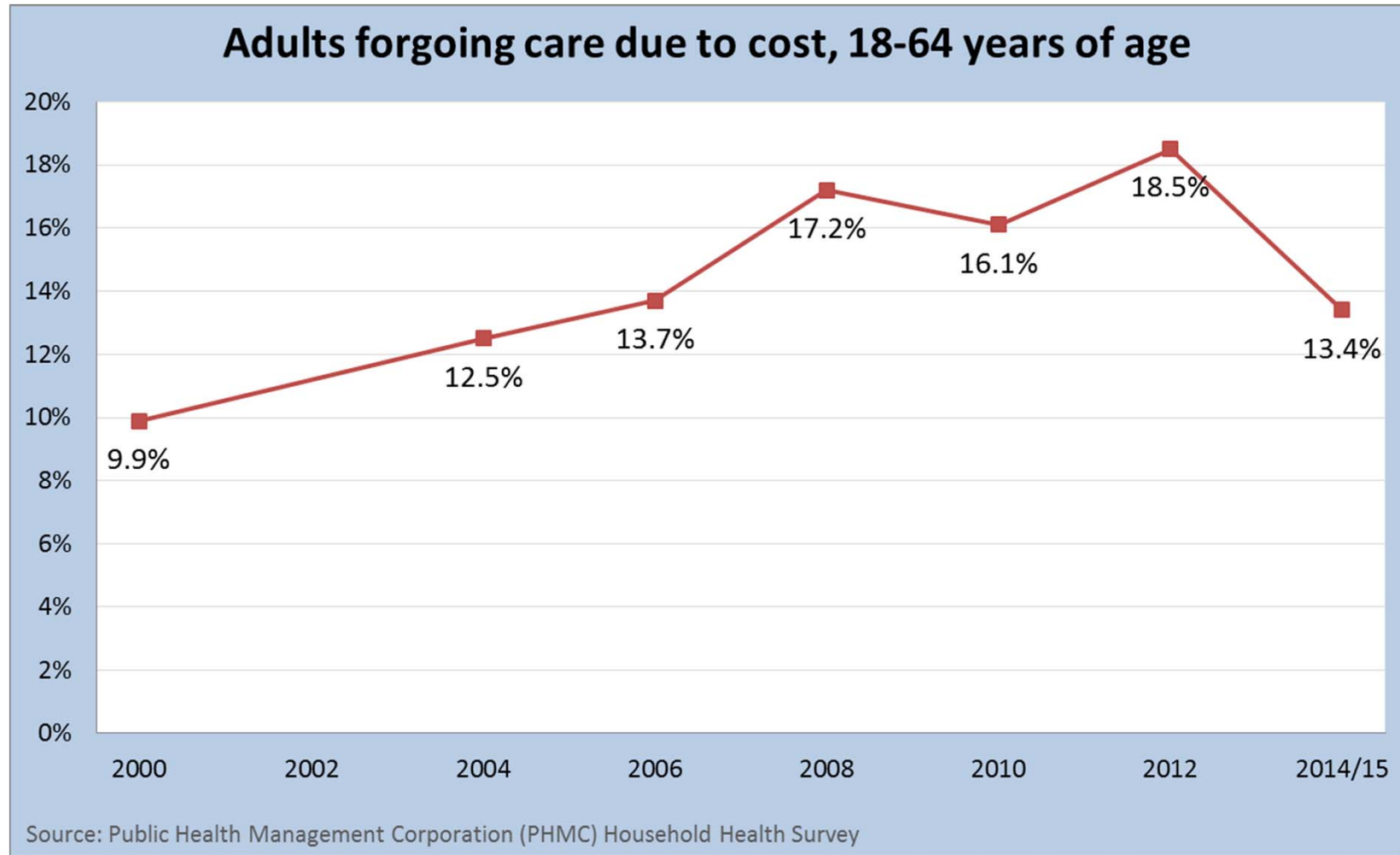
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

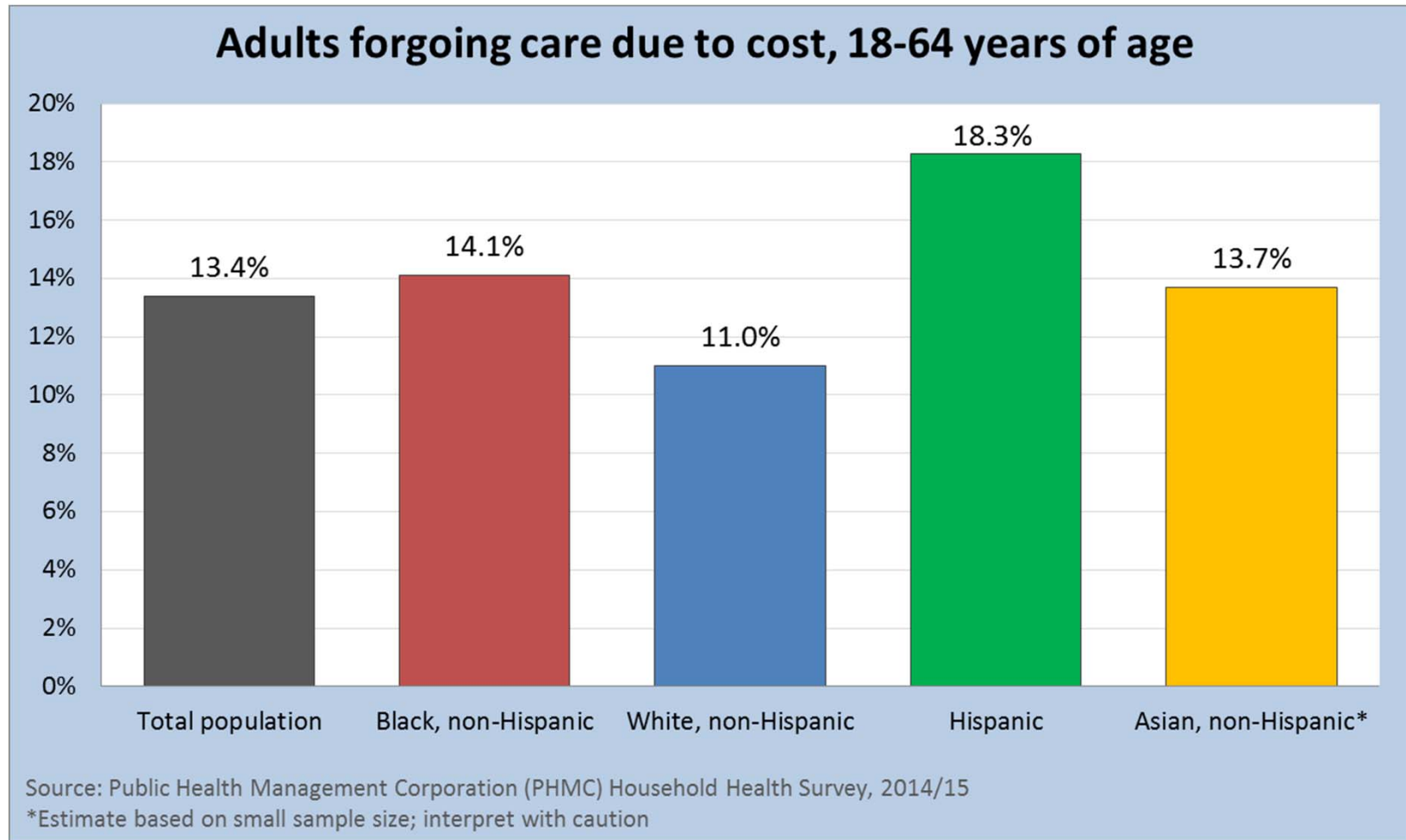




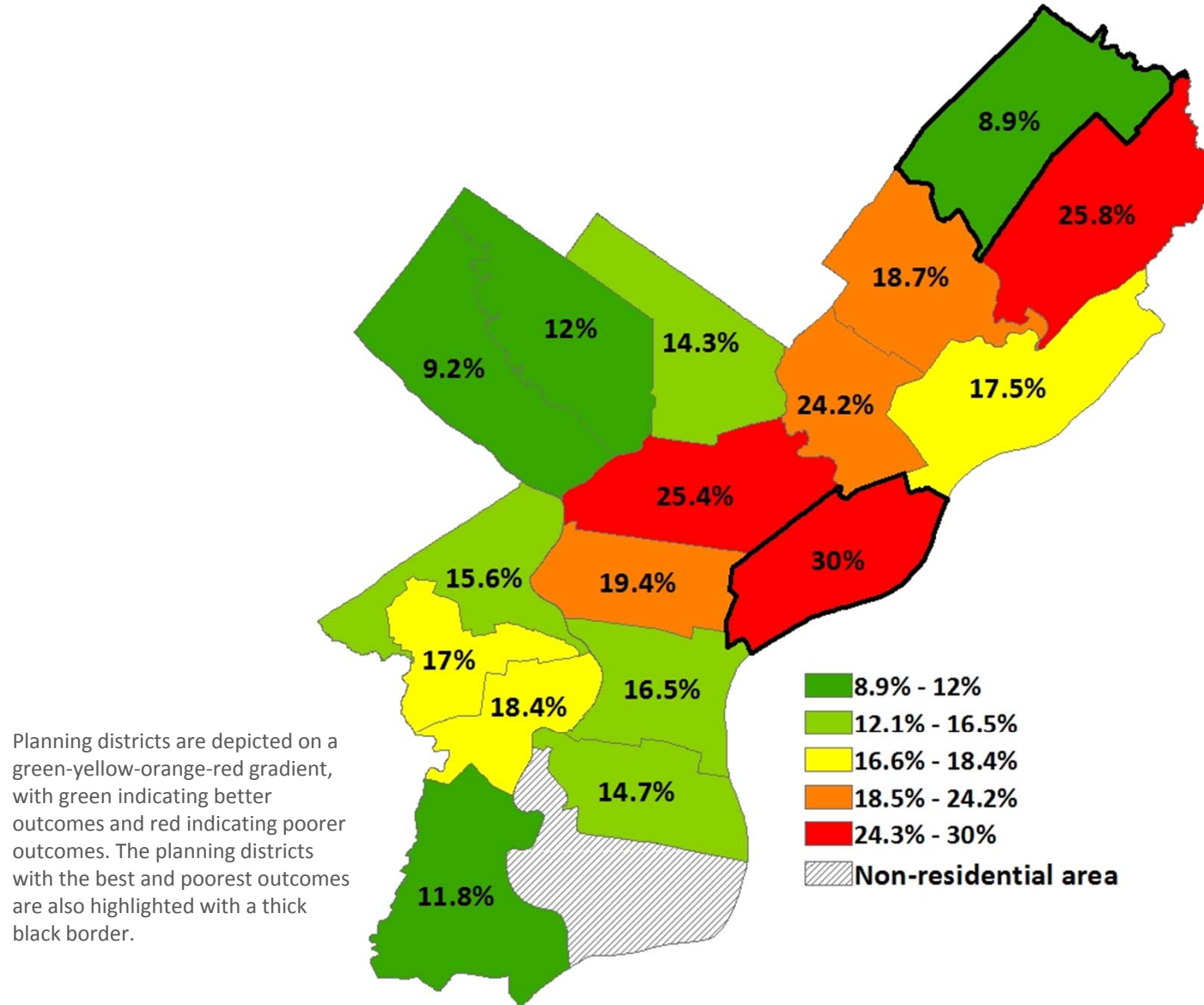
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





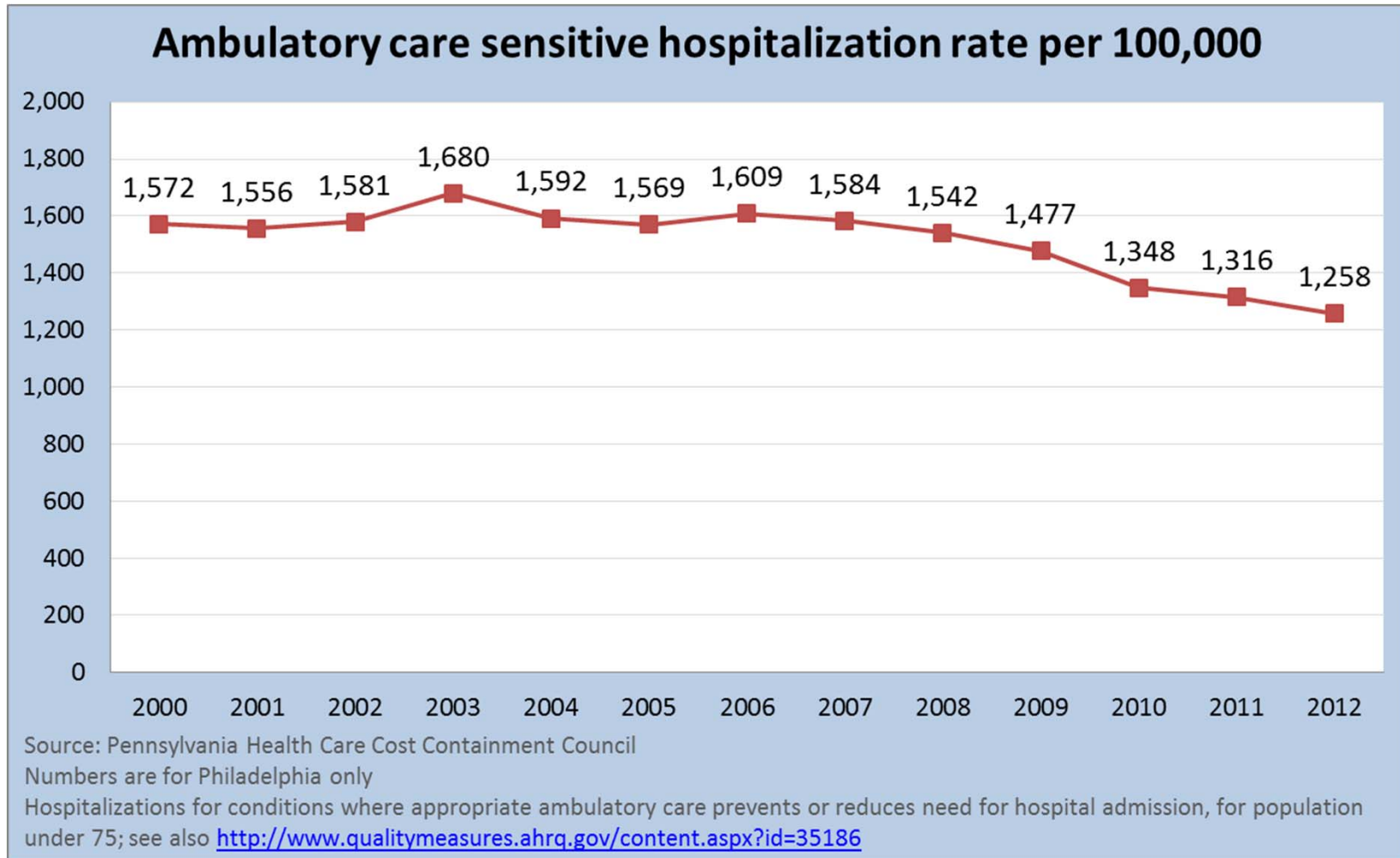


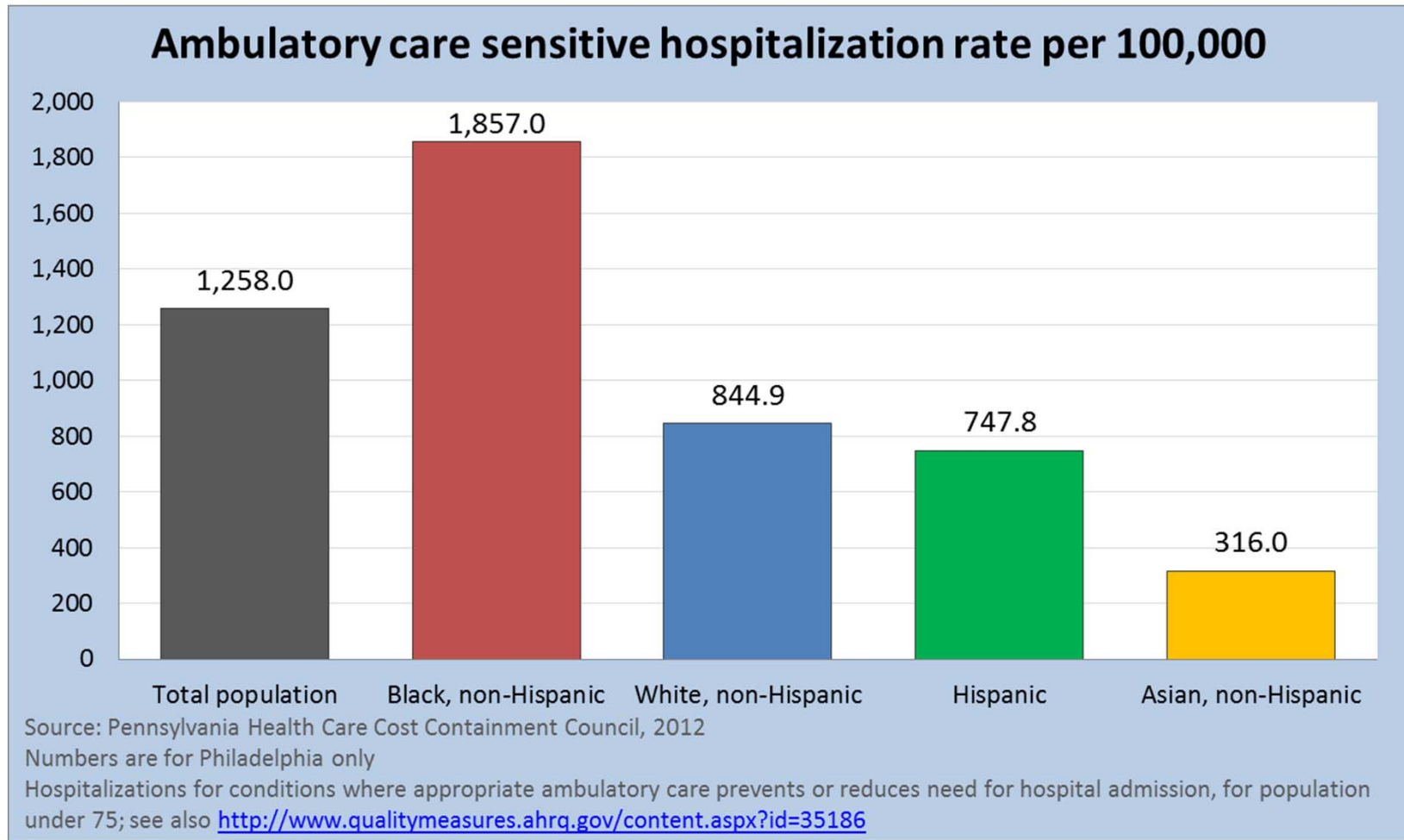
Adults forgoing care due to cost, 18-64 years of age



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

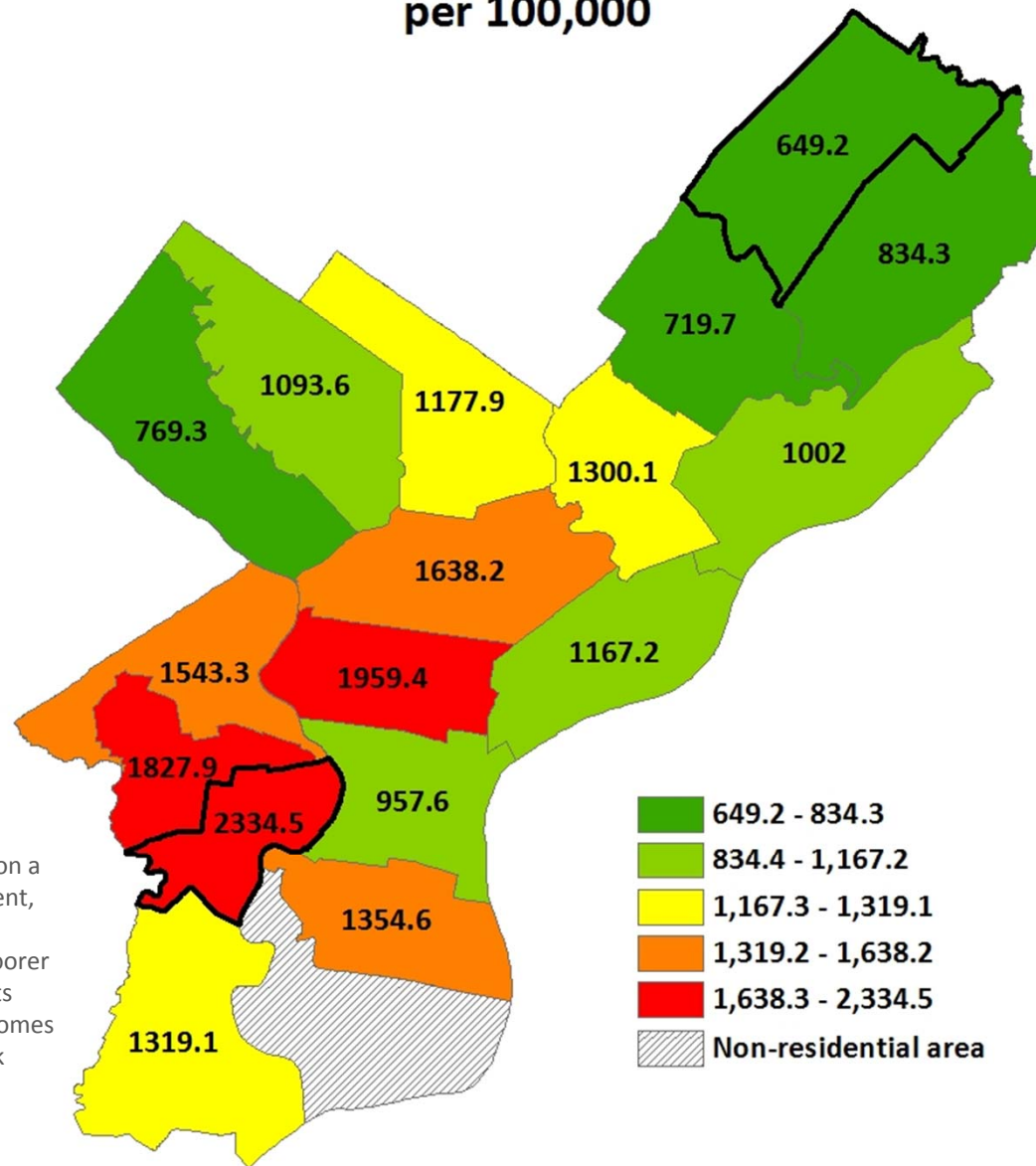




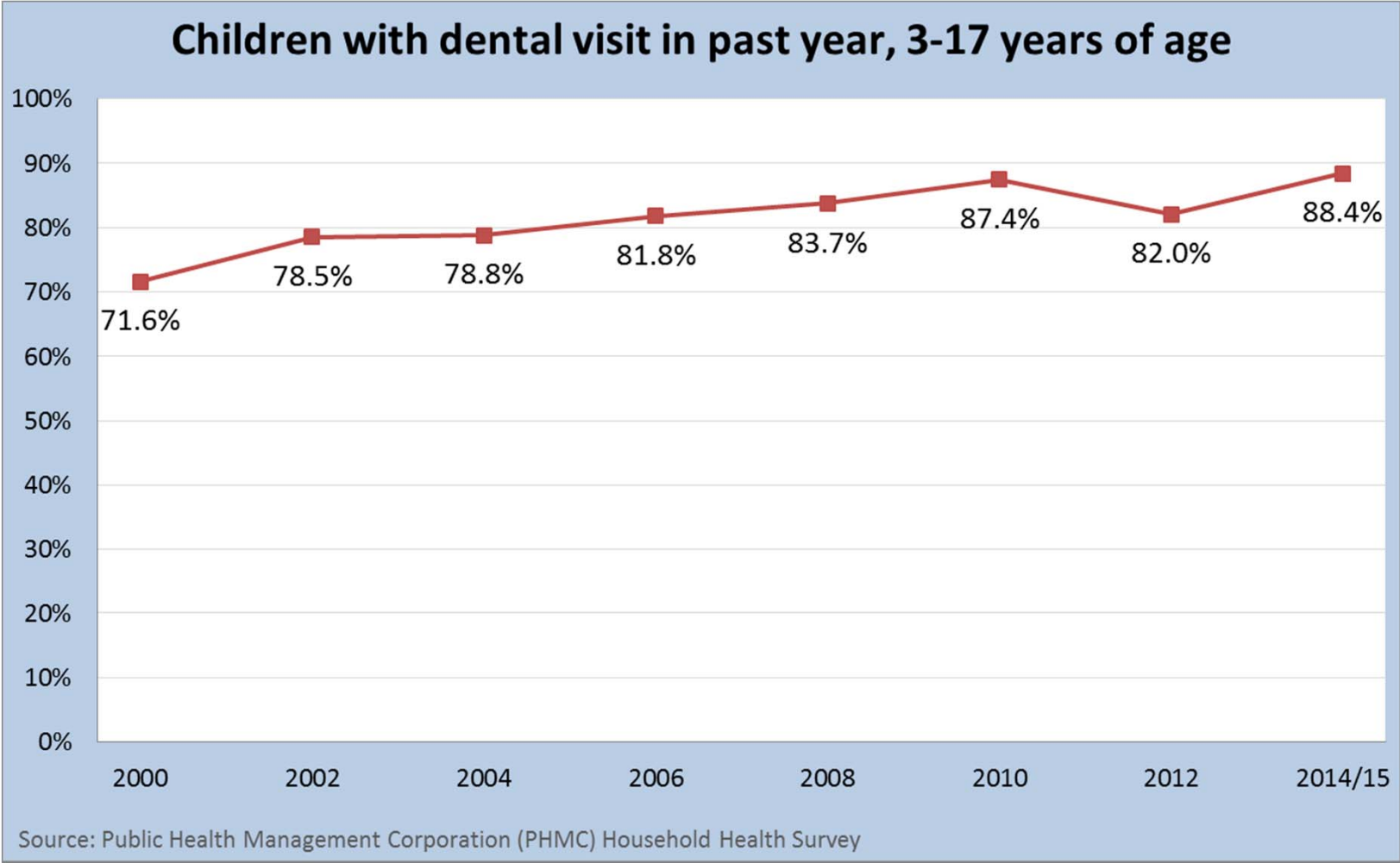


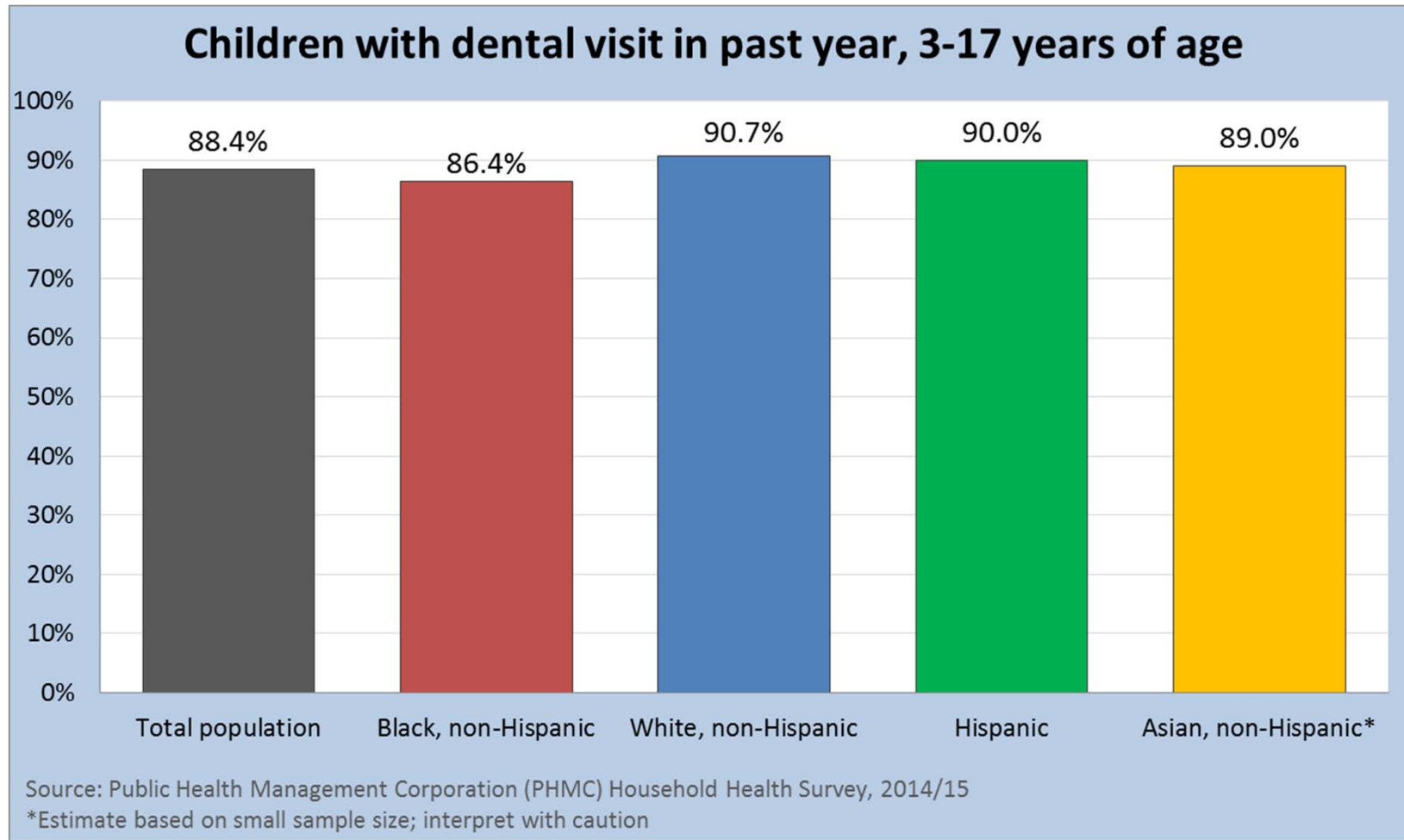
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalization rate per 100,000

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.



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2012
Hospitalizations for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces need for hospital admission, for population under 75 years of age

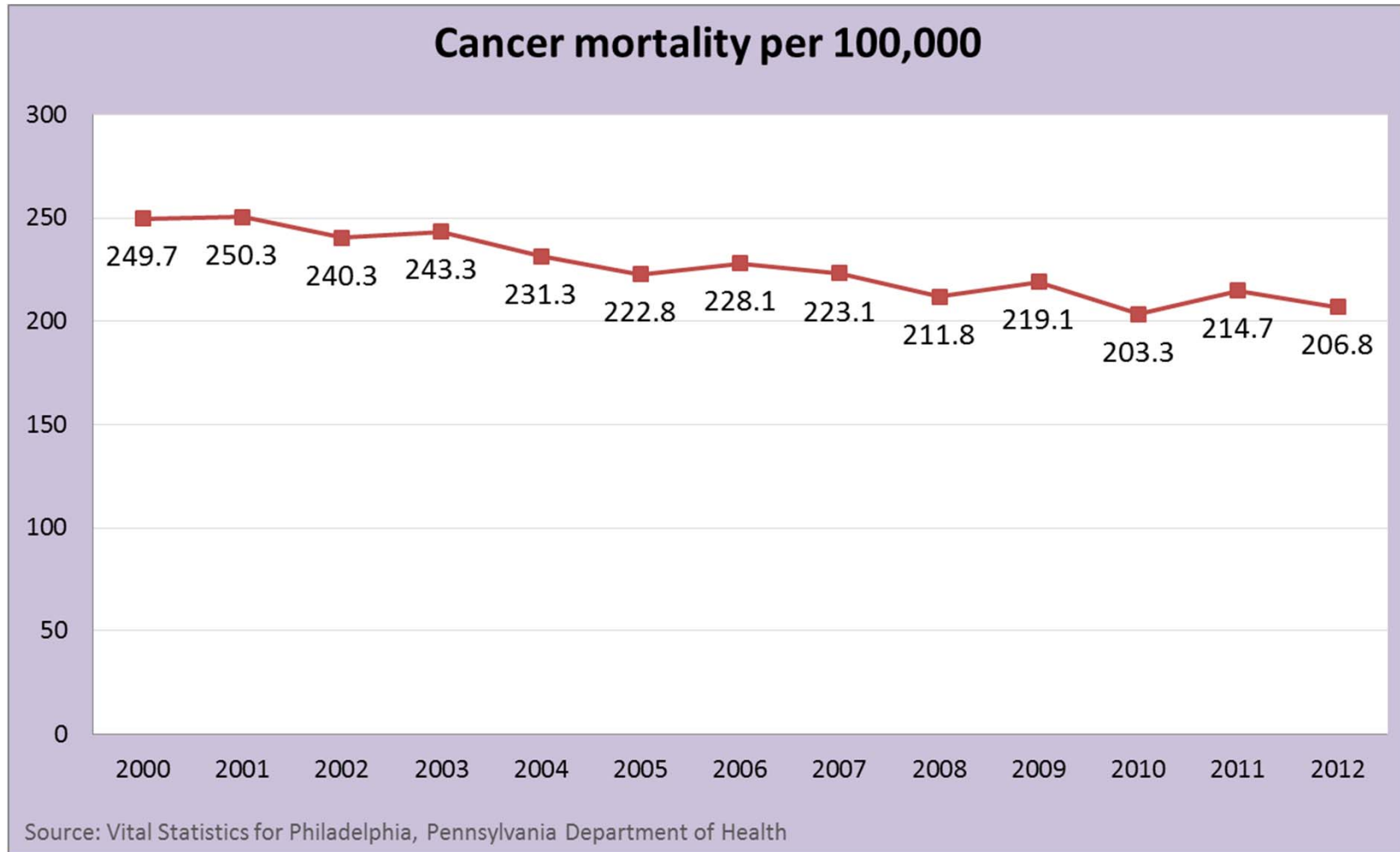


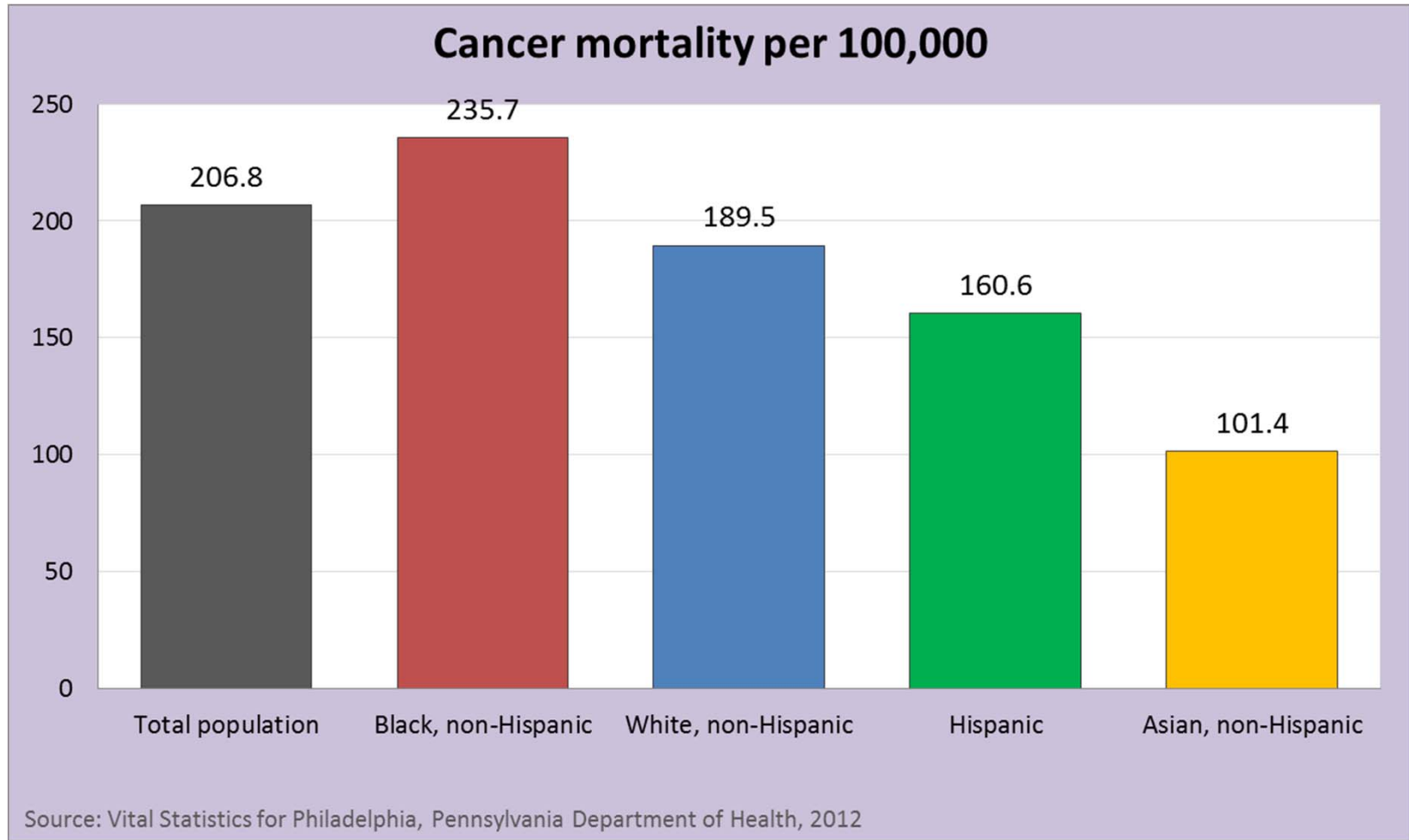


CANCER SCREENING AND PREVENTION

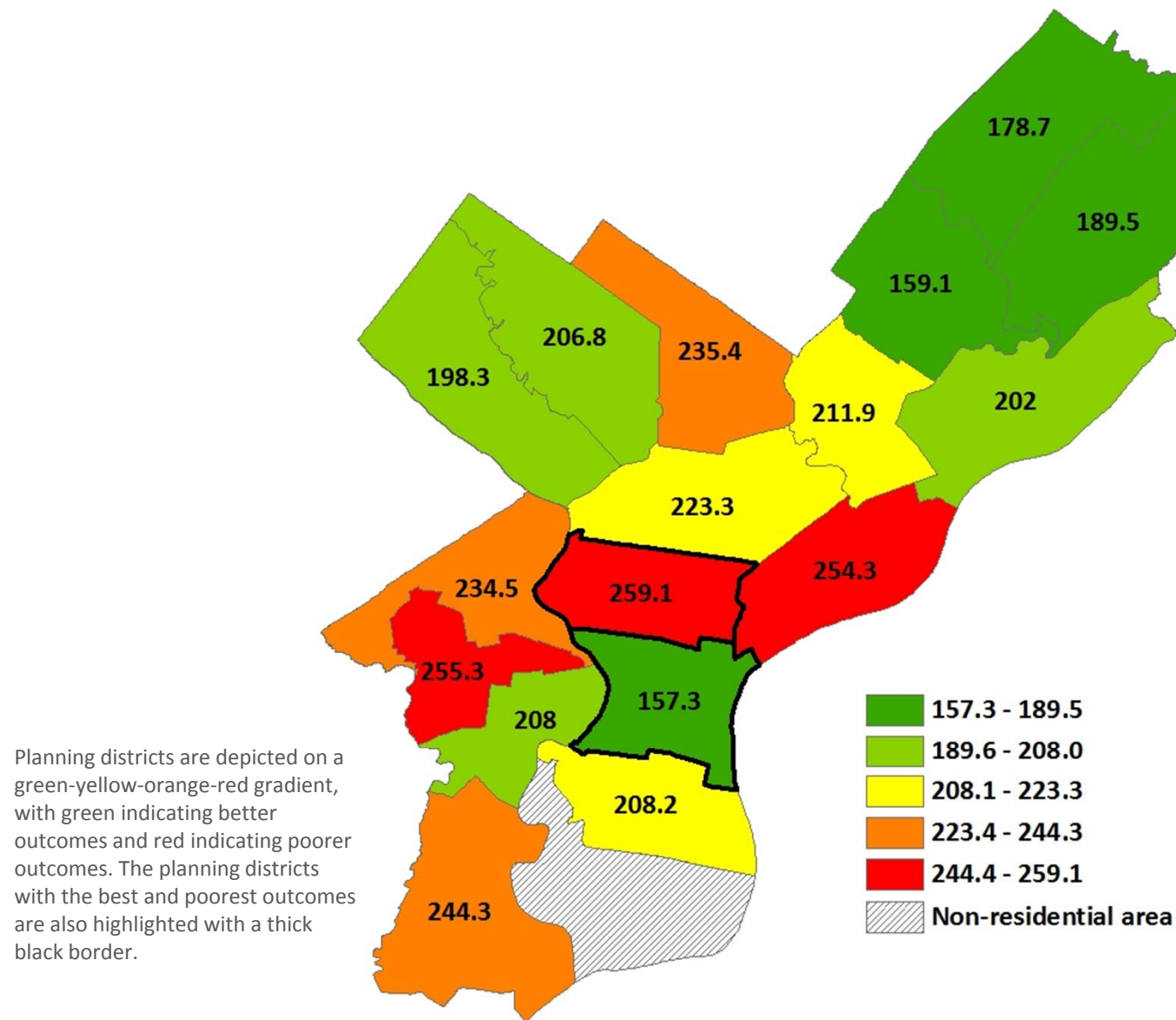
Cancer mortality
Colon cancer screening
Breast cancer screening
HPV vaccination





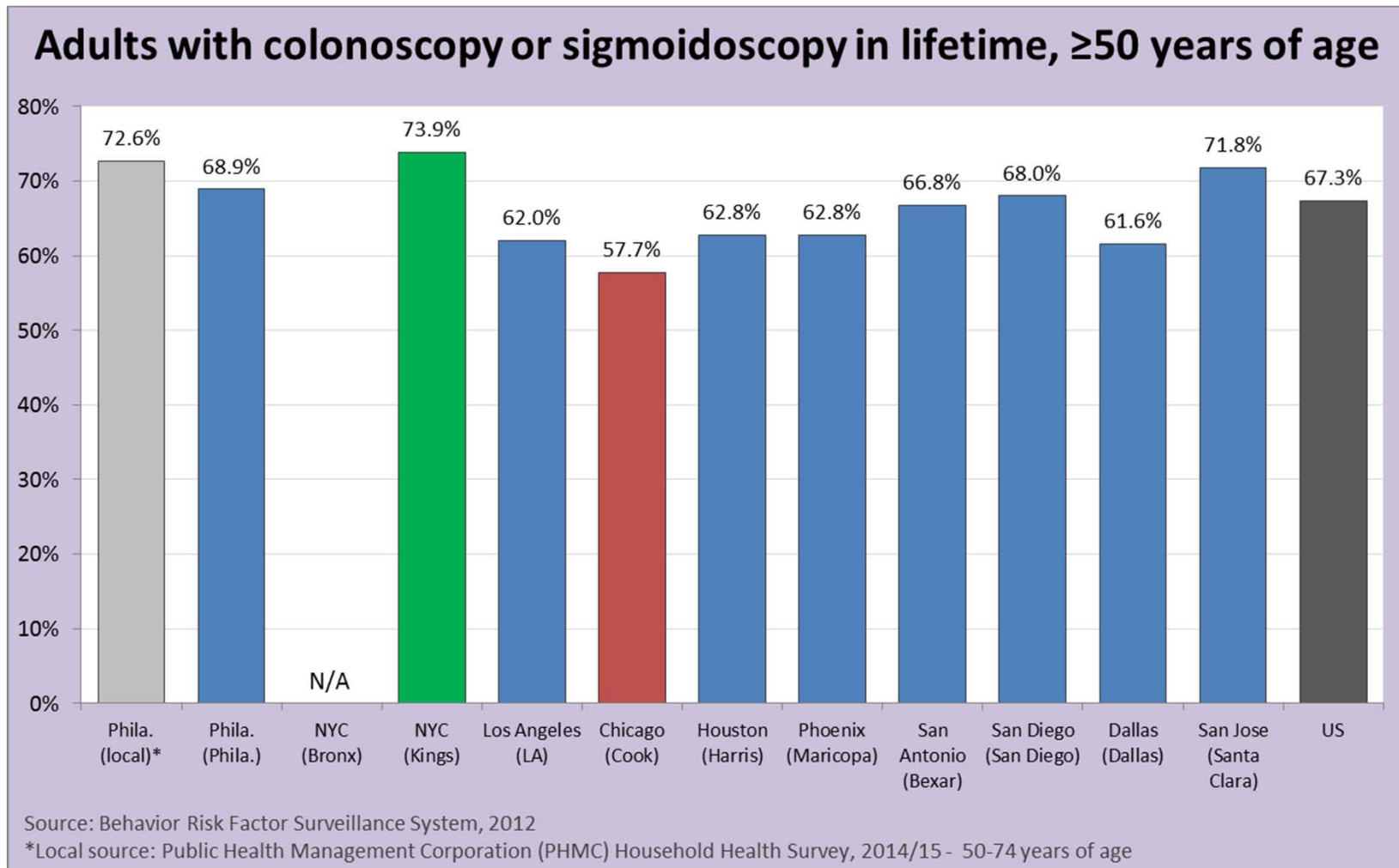


Cancer mortality



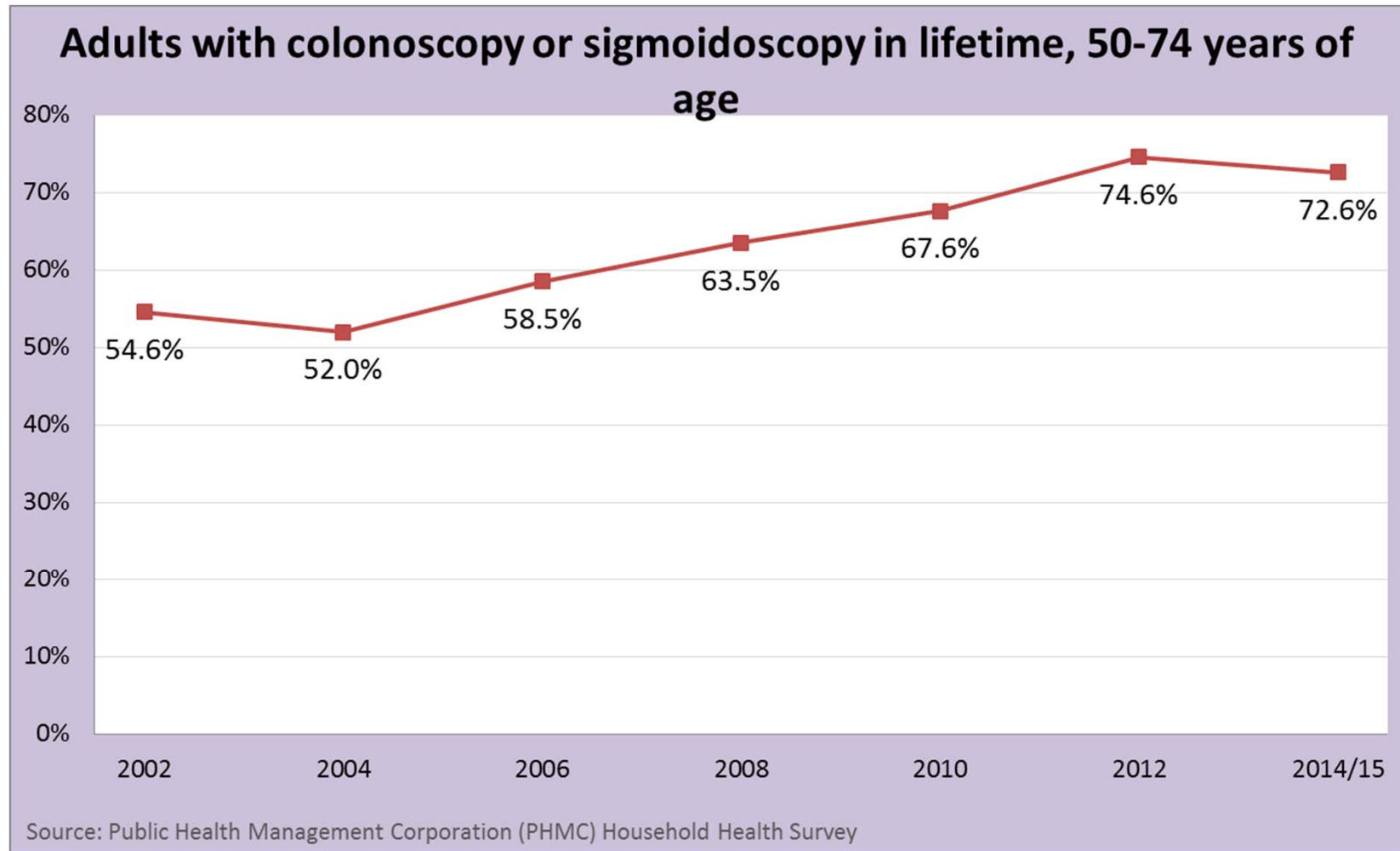
Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012

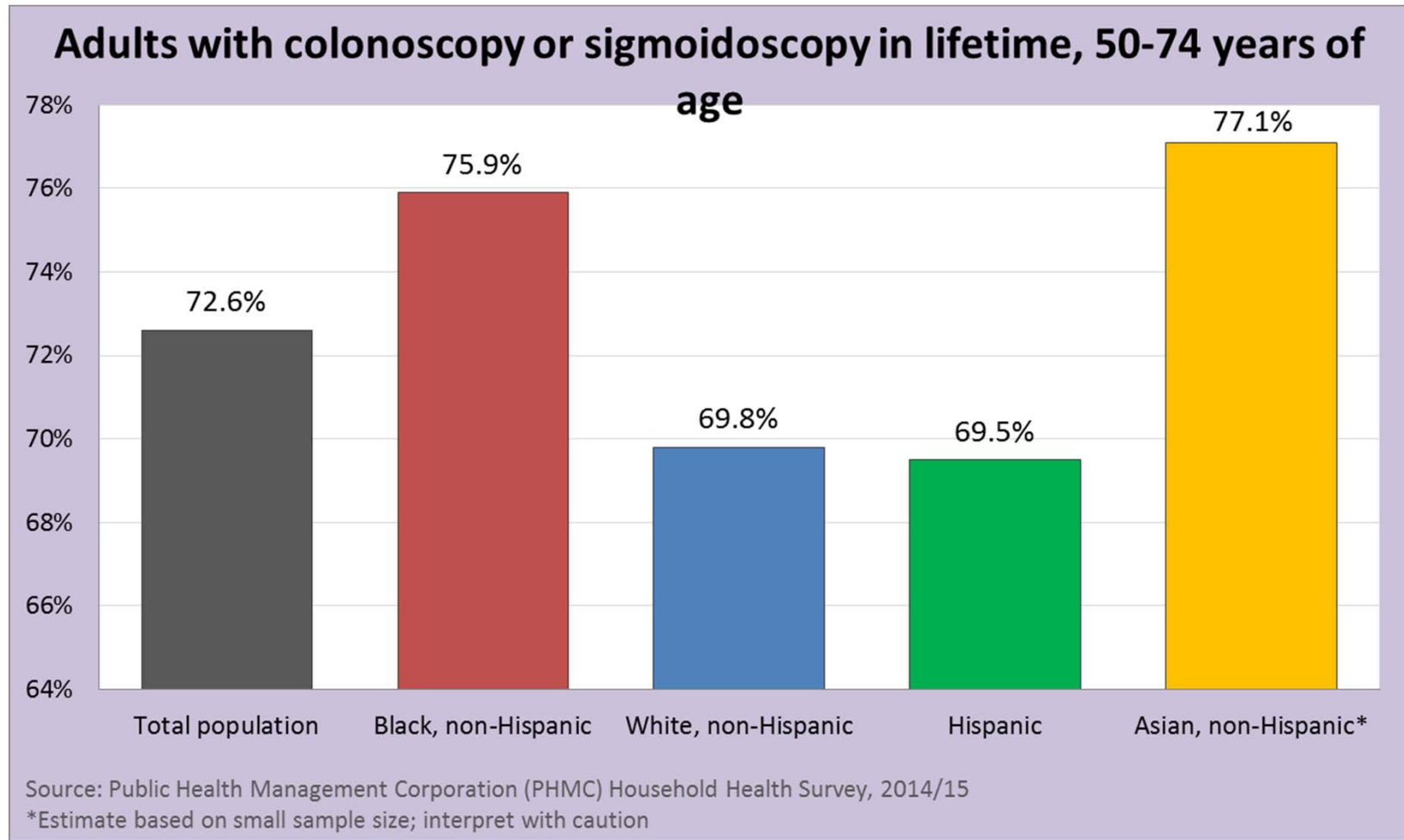




The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.

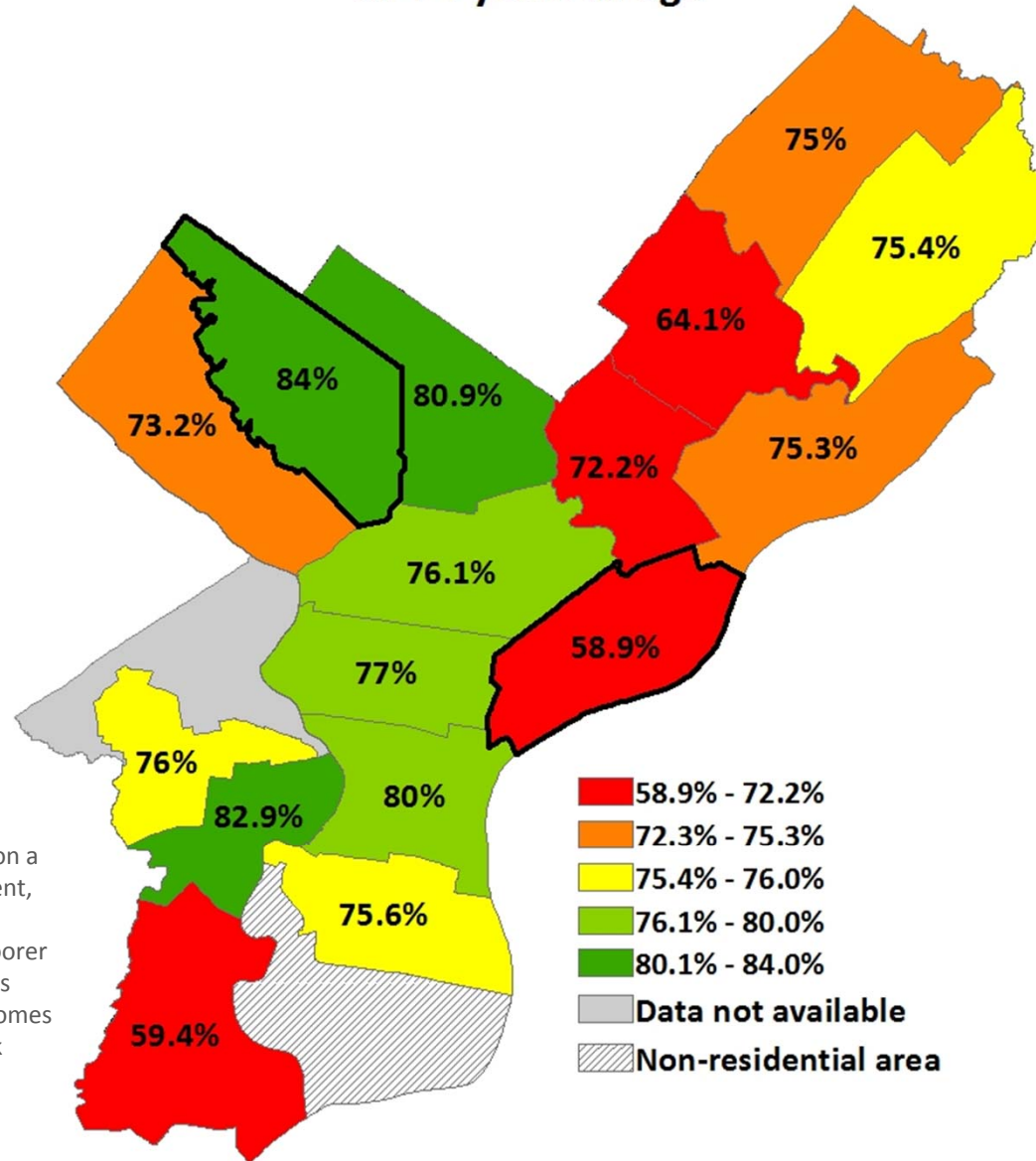






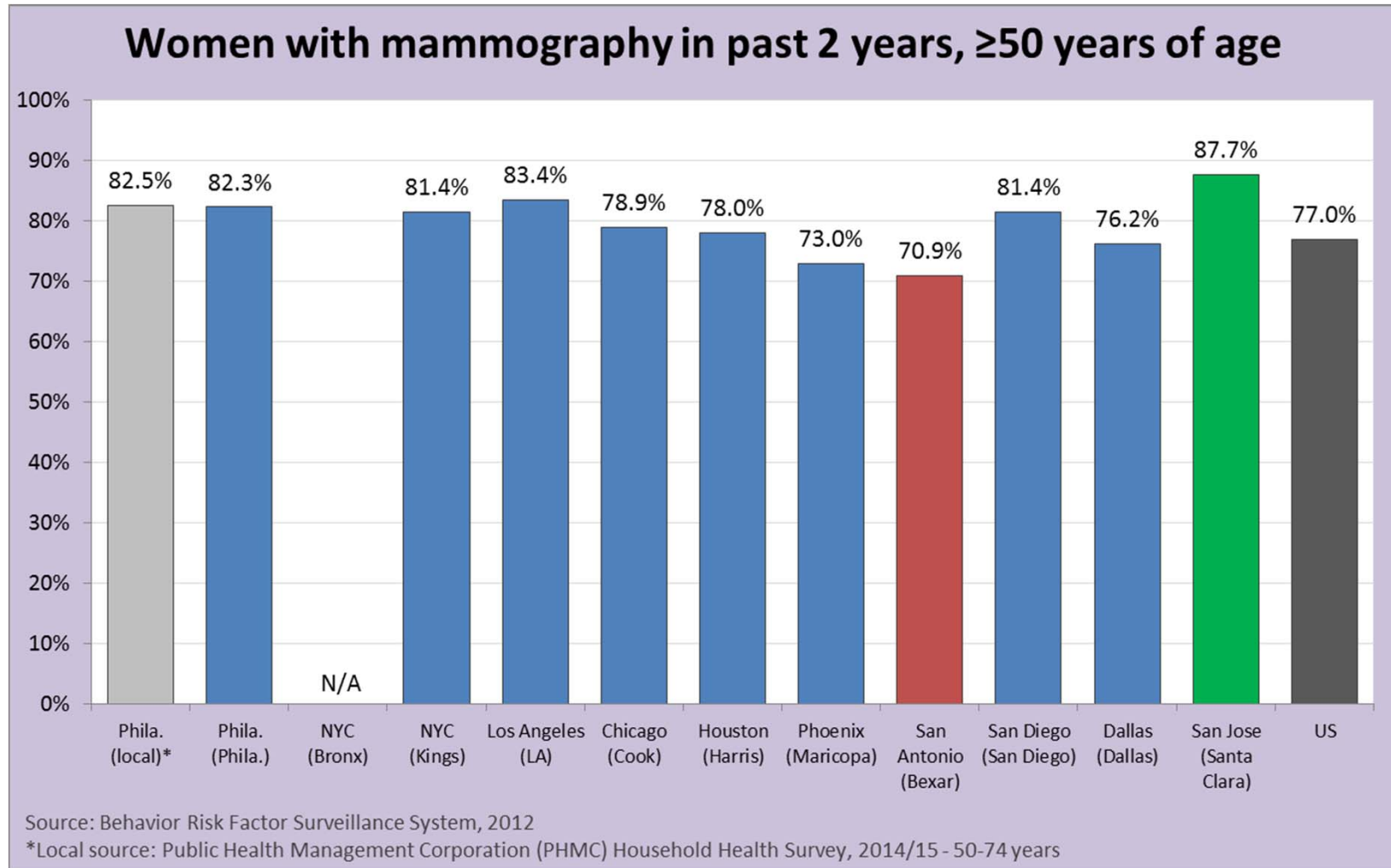
Adults with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in lifetime, 50-74 years of age

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.



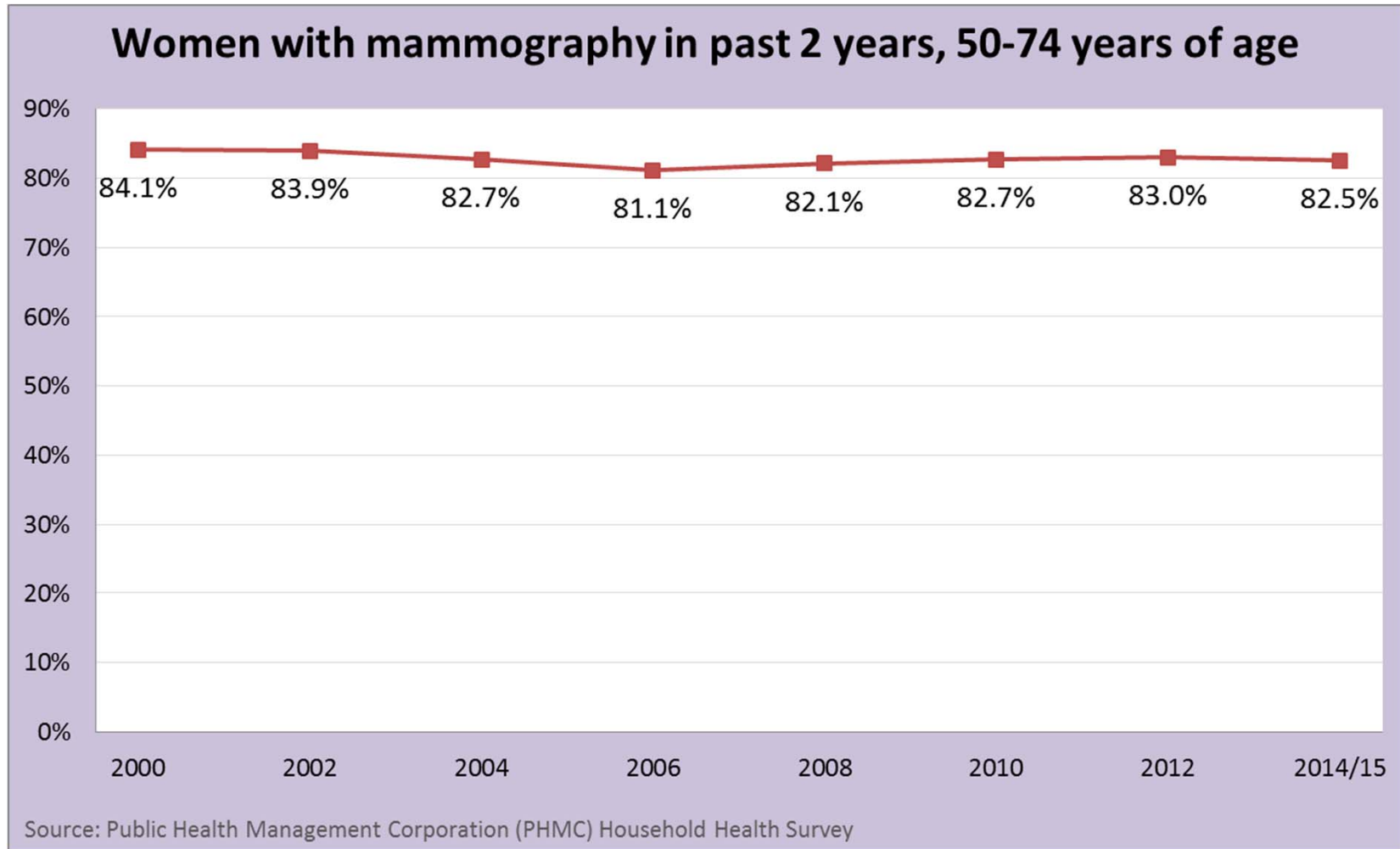
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

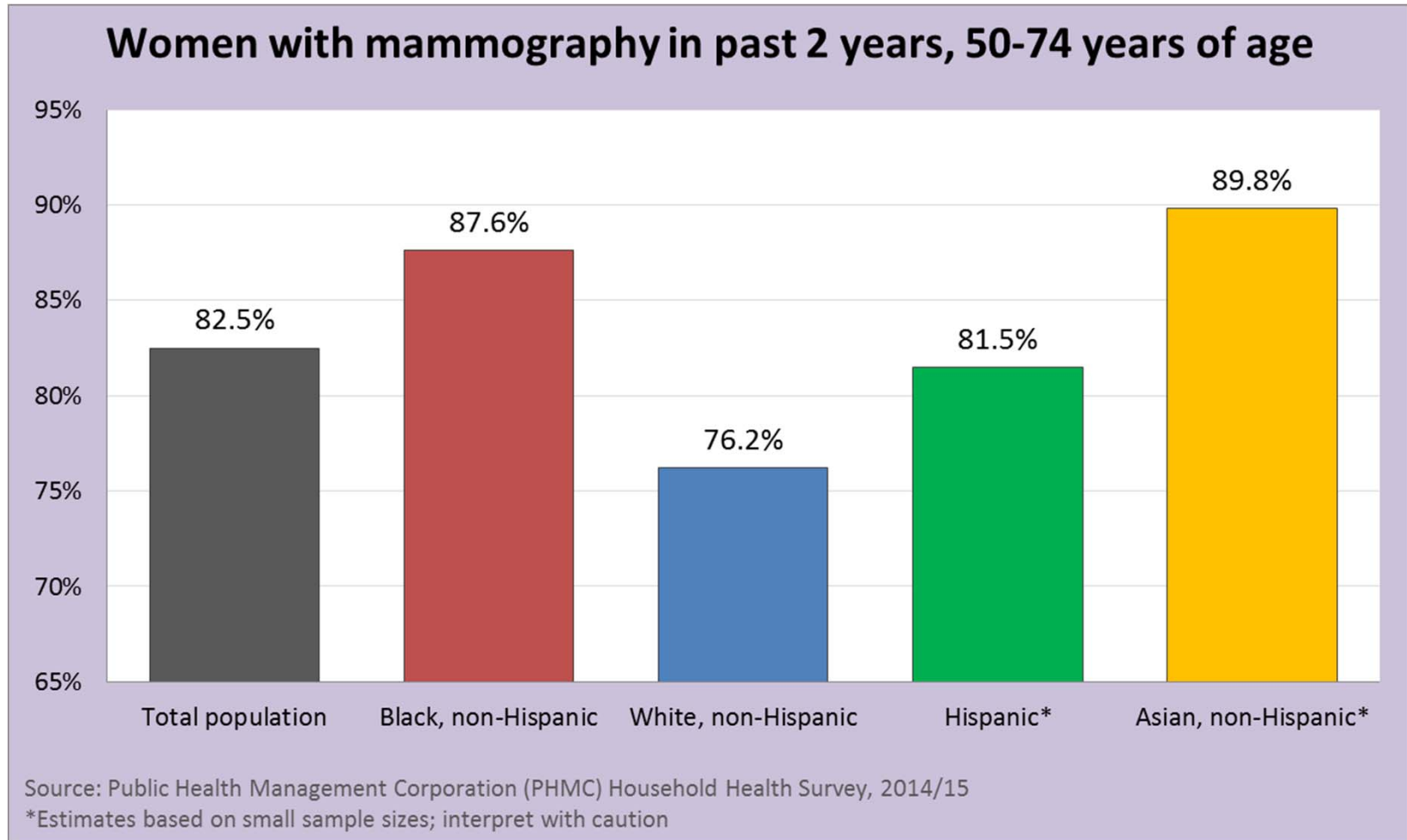




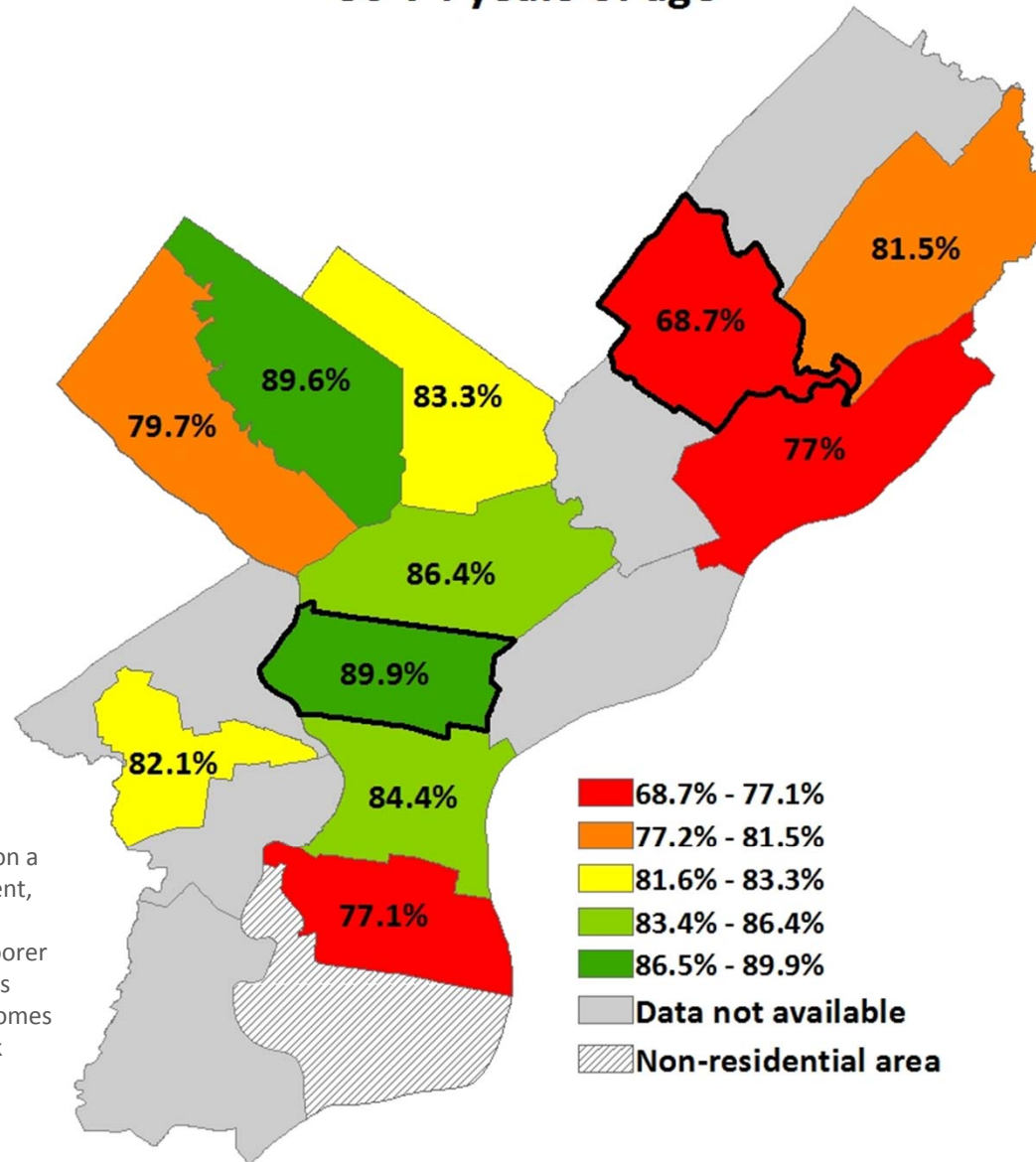
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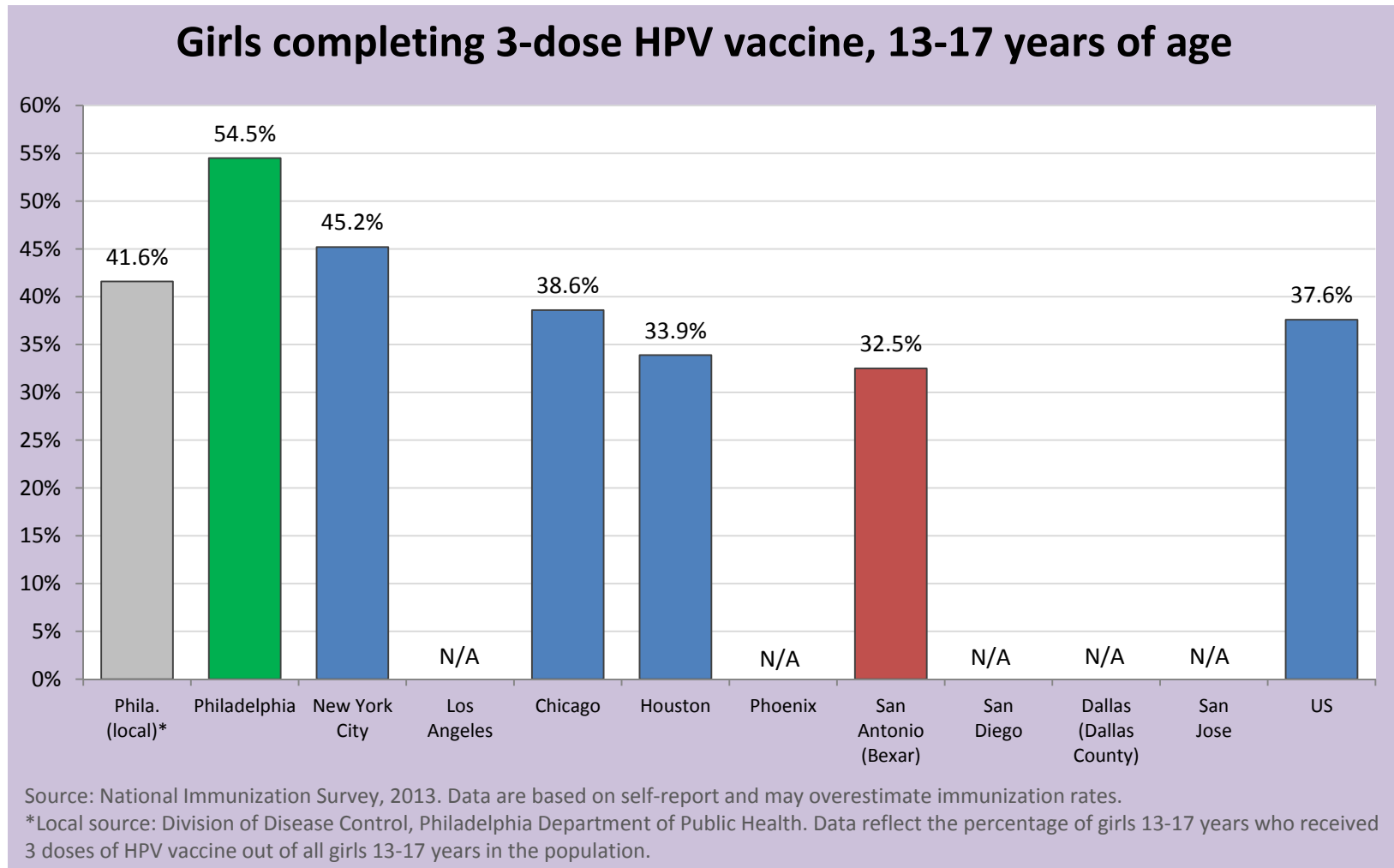


Women with mammography in past 2 years, 50-74 years of age



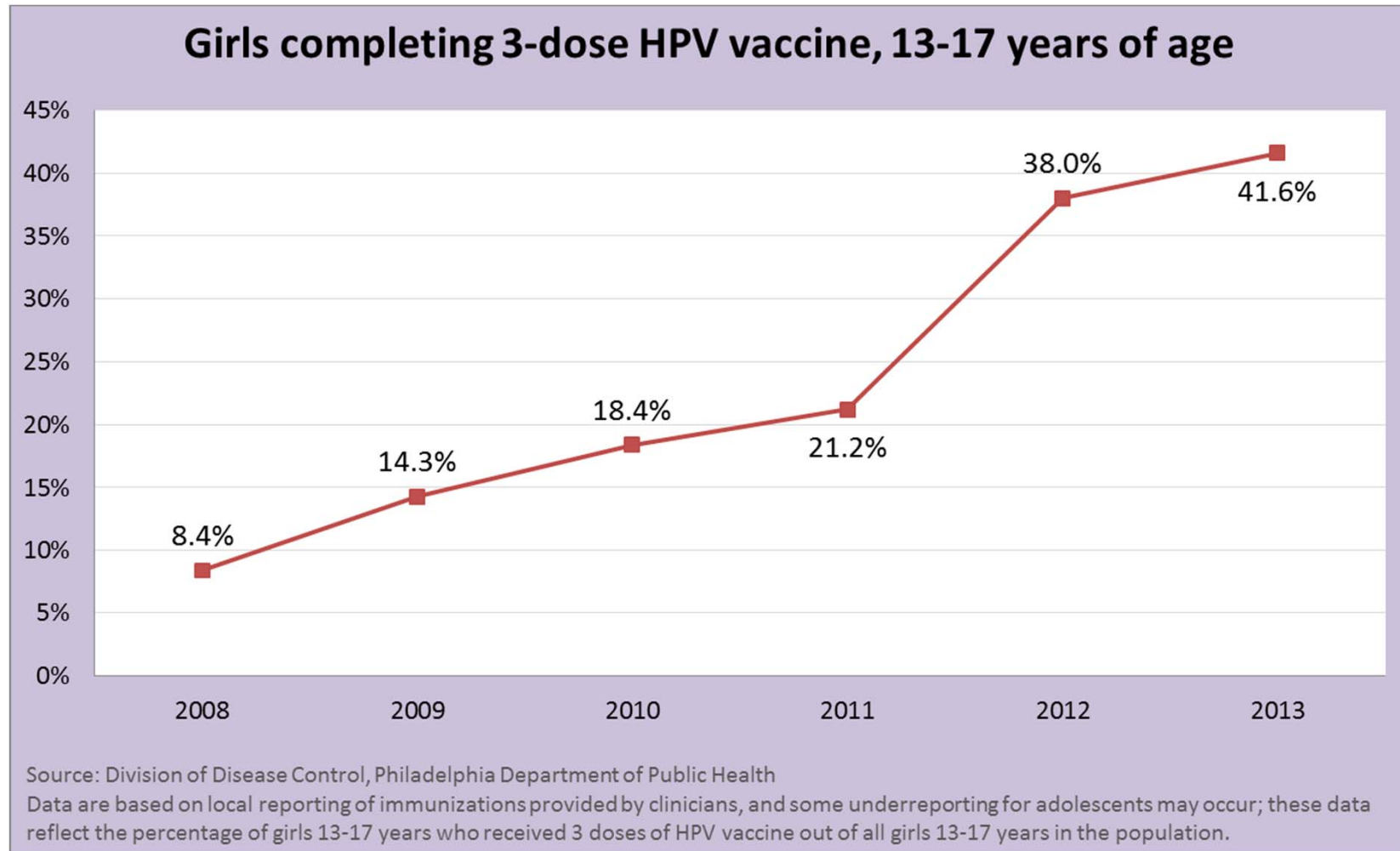
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

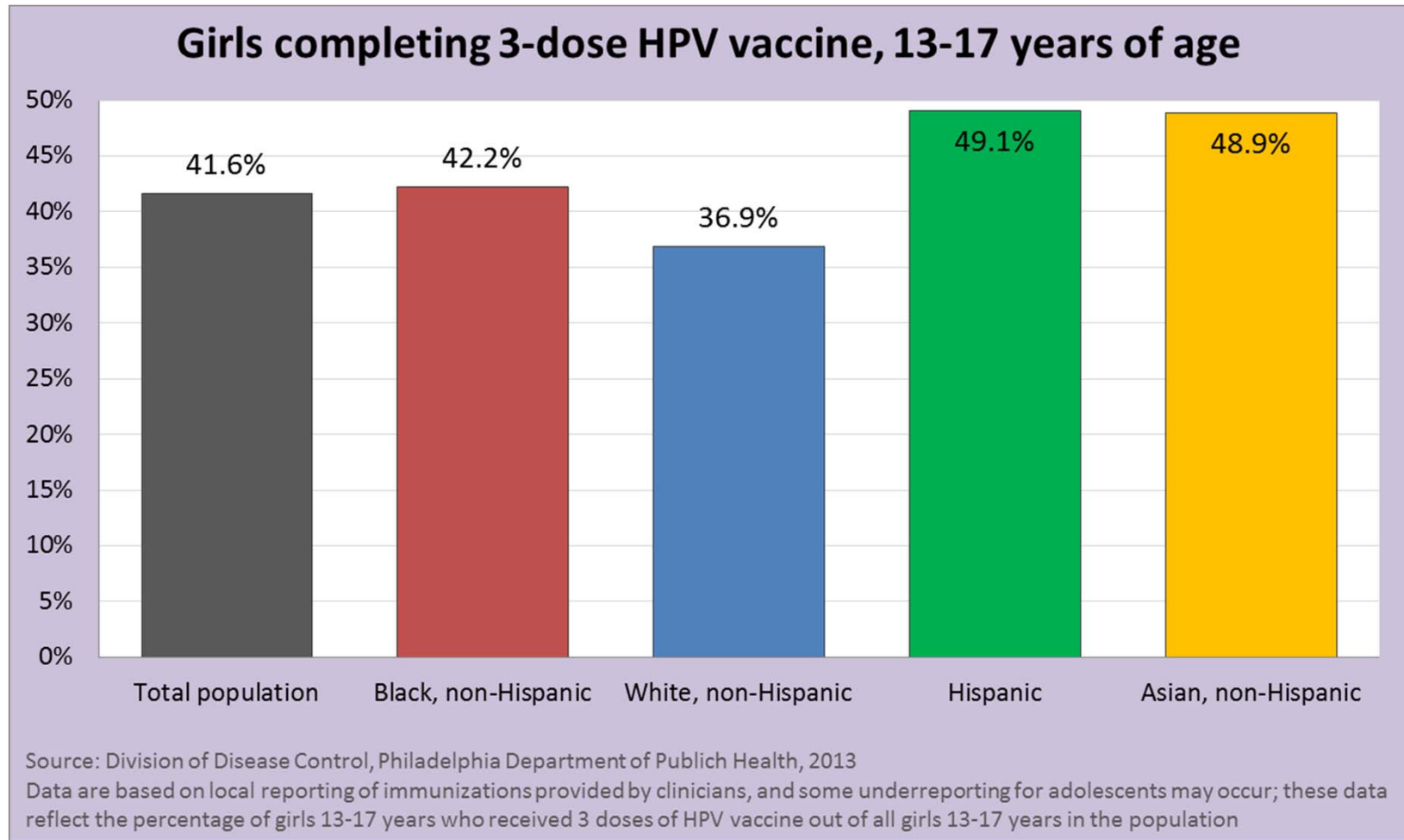




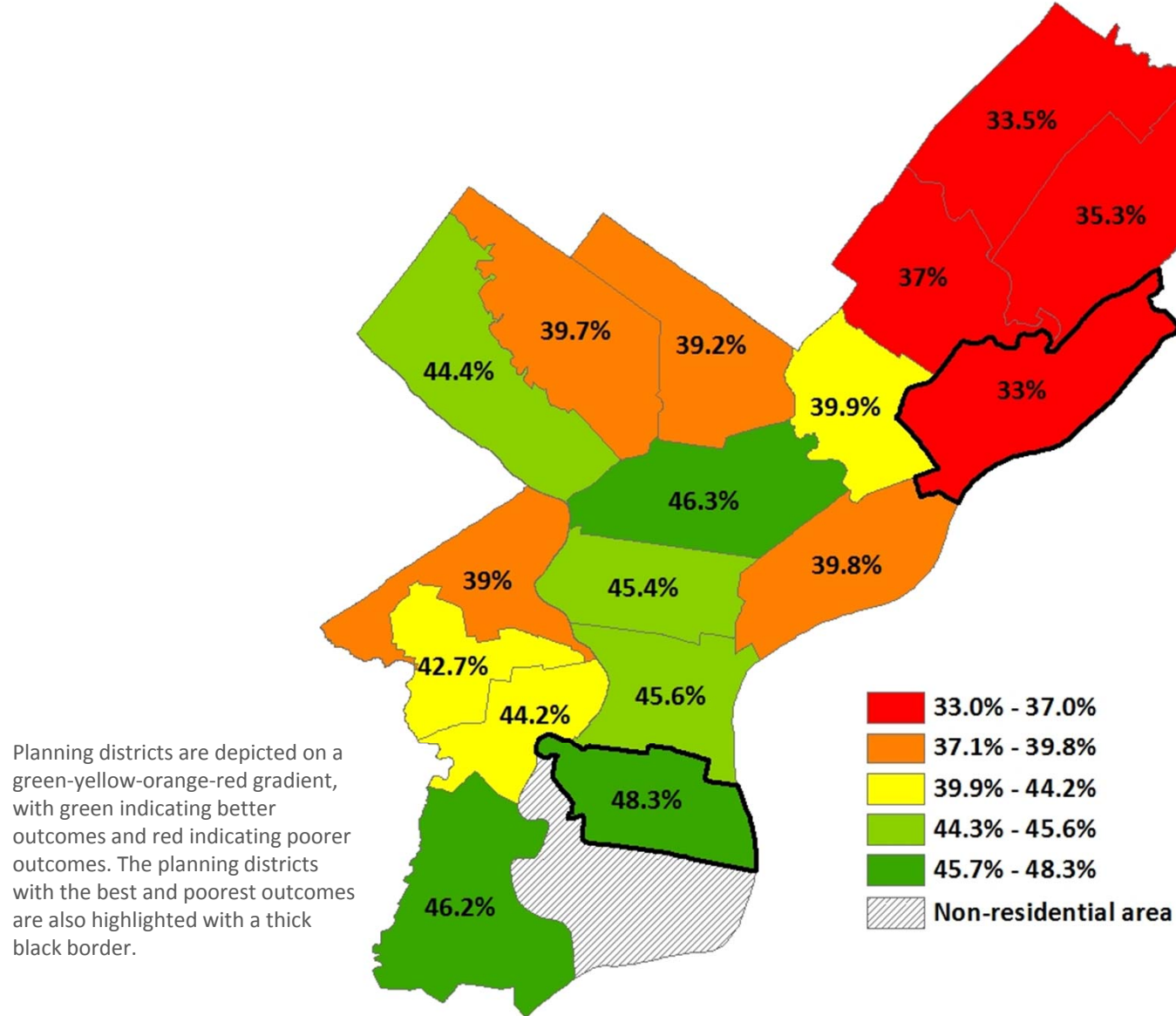
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.







Girls completing 3-dose HPV vaccine, 13-17 years of age



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.



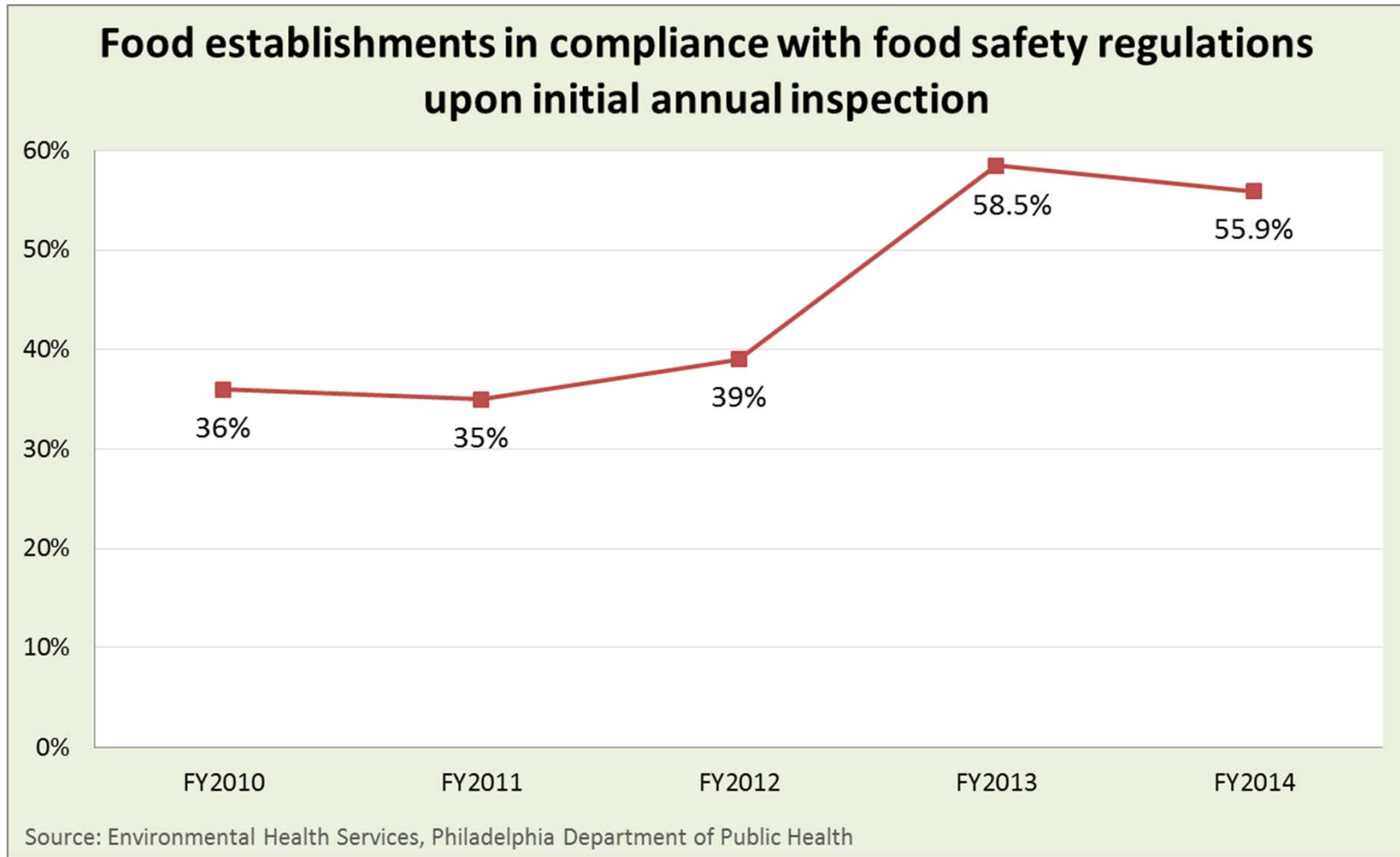
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Food safety

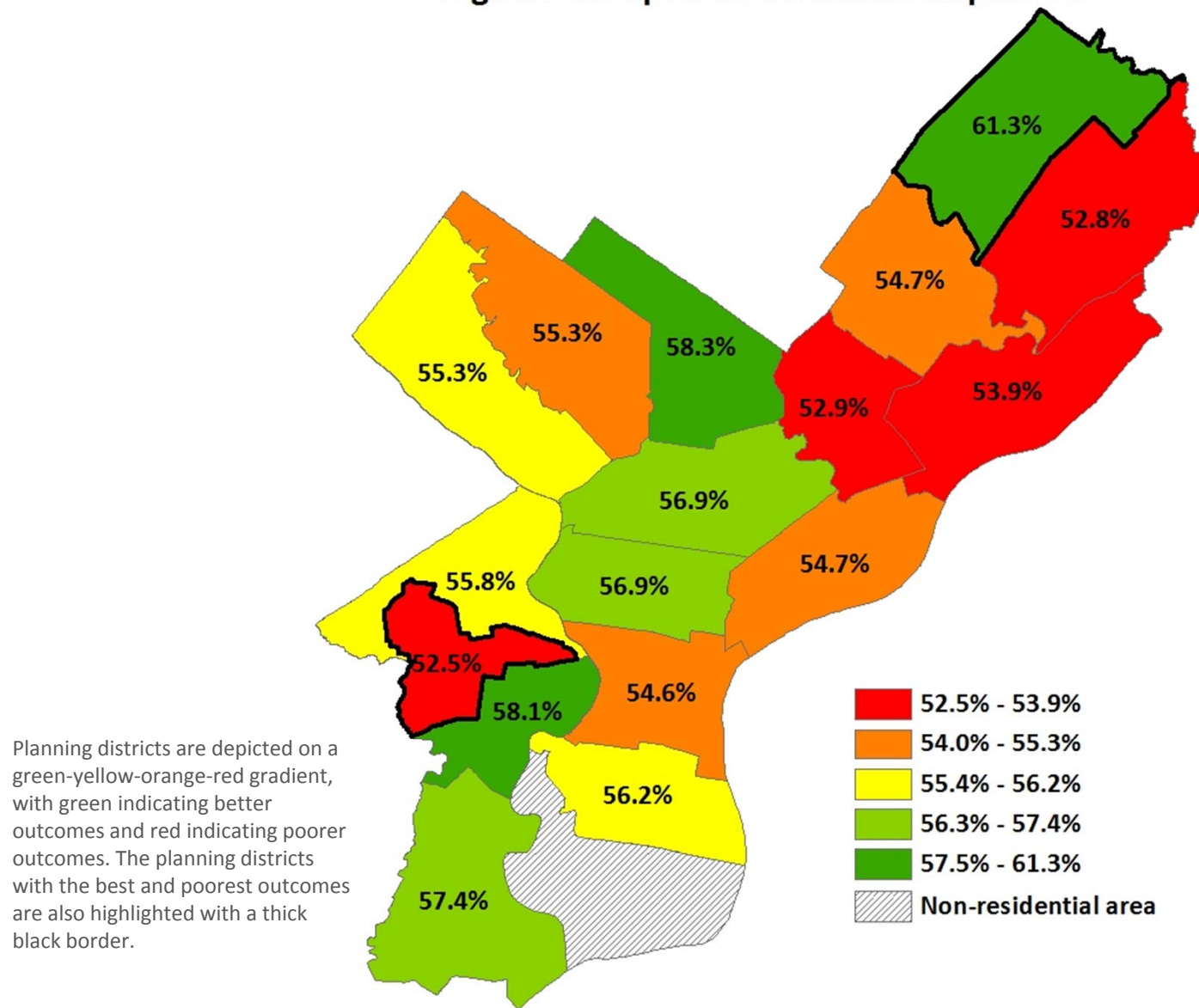
Rat complaints

Air quality

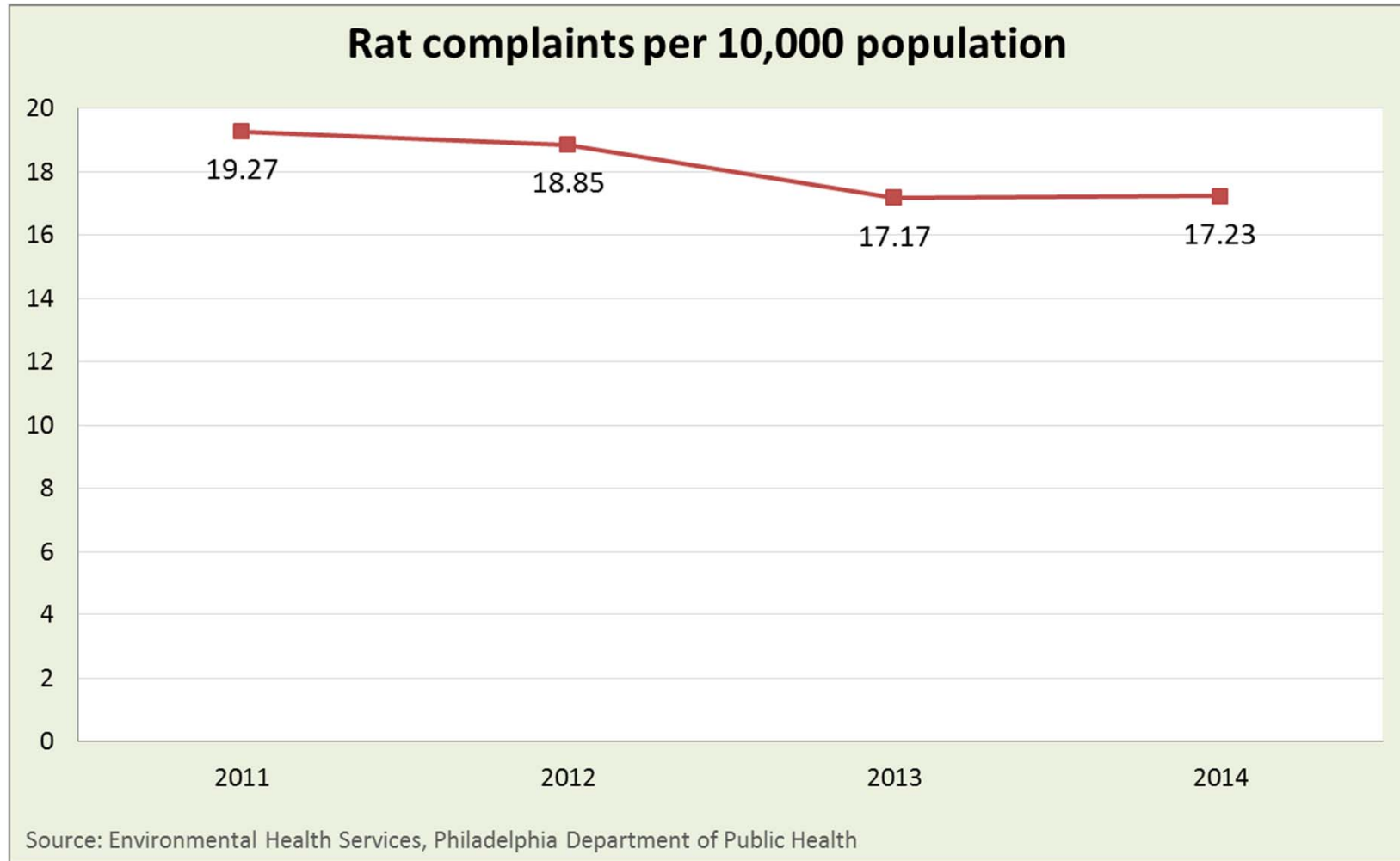




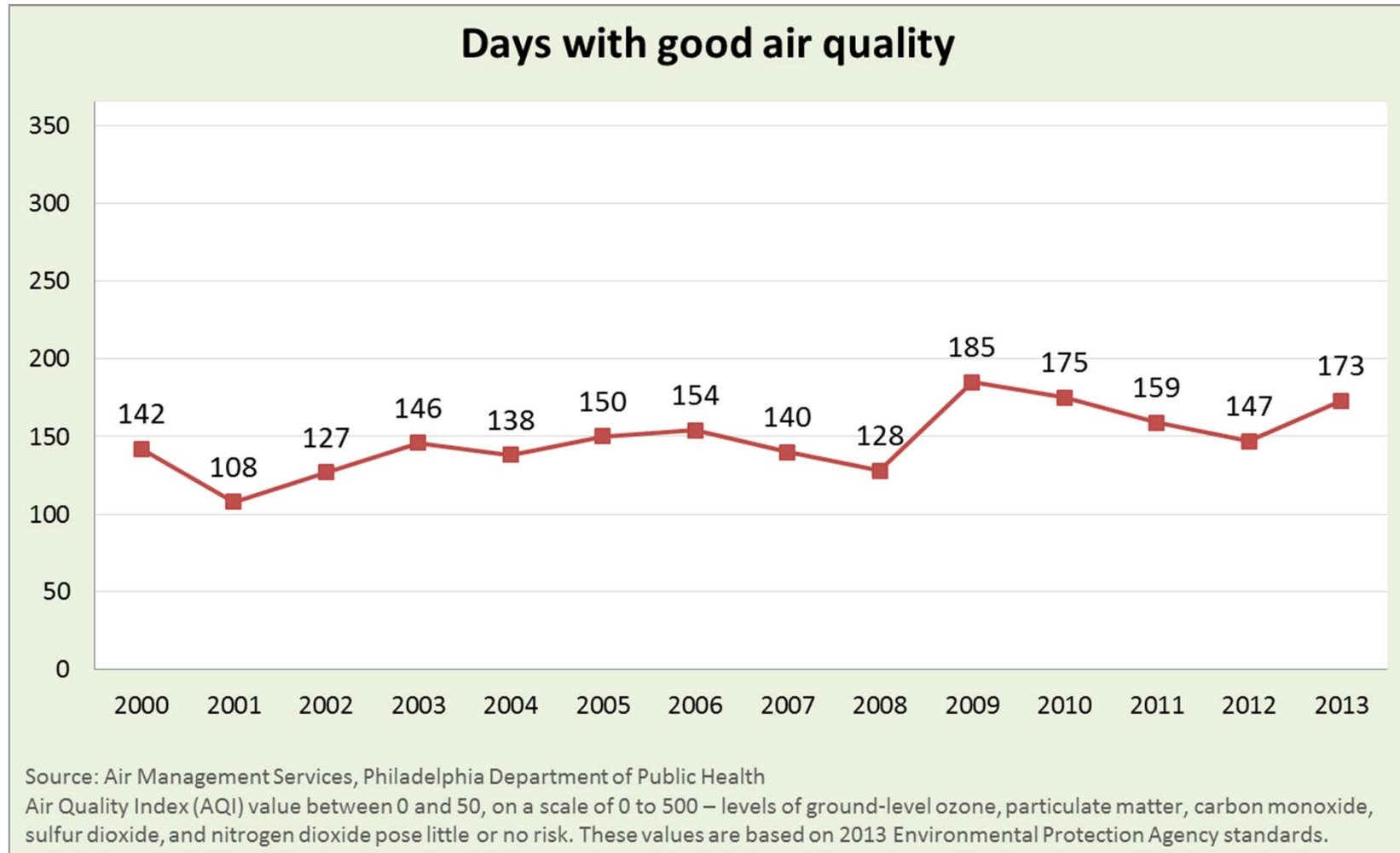
Food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection



Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, FY 2014







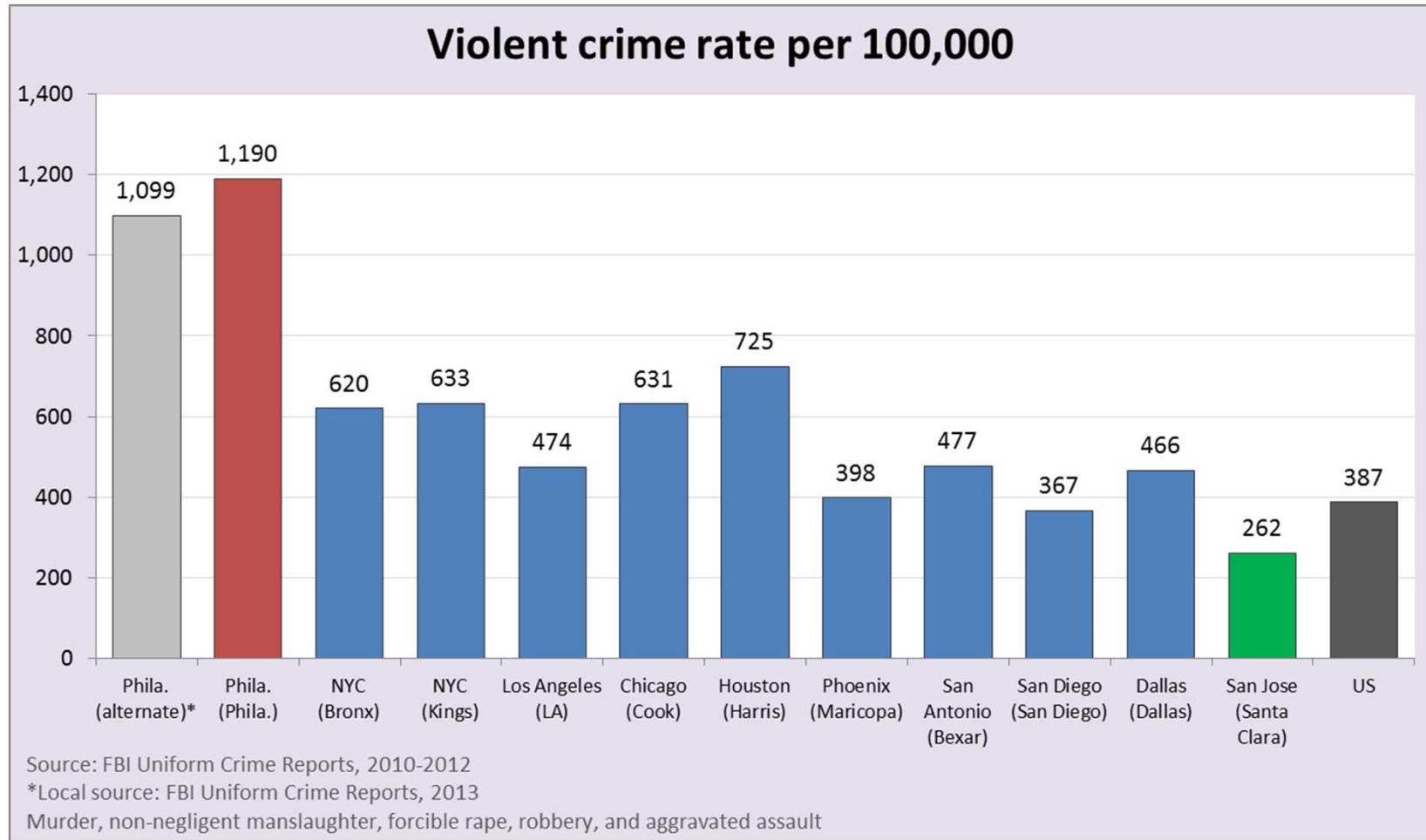
VIOLENCE

Violent crime

Homicide mortality

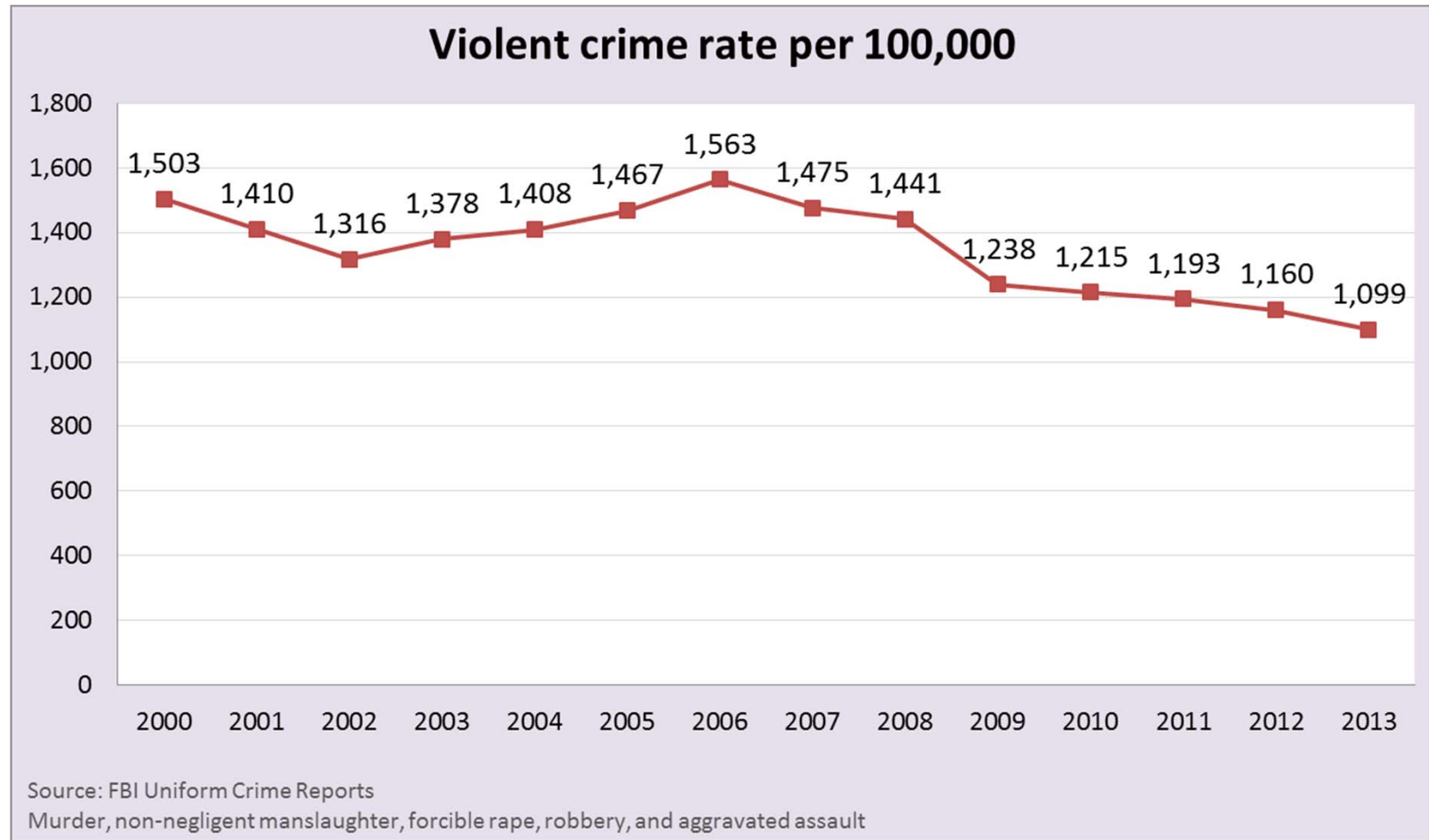
Firearm homicide mortality

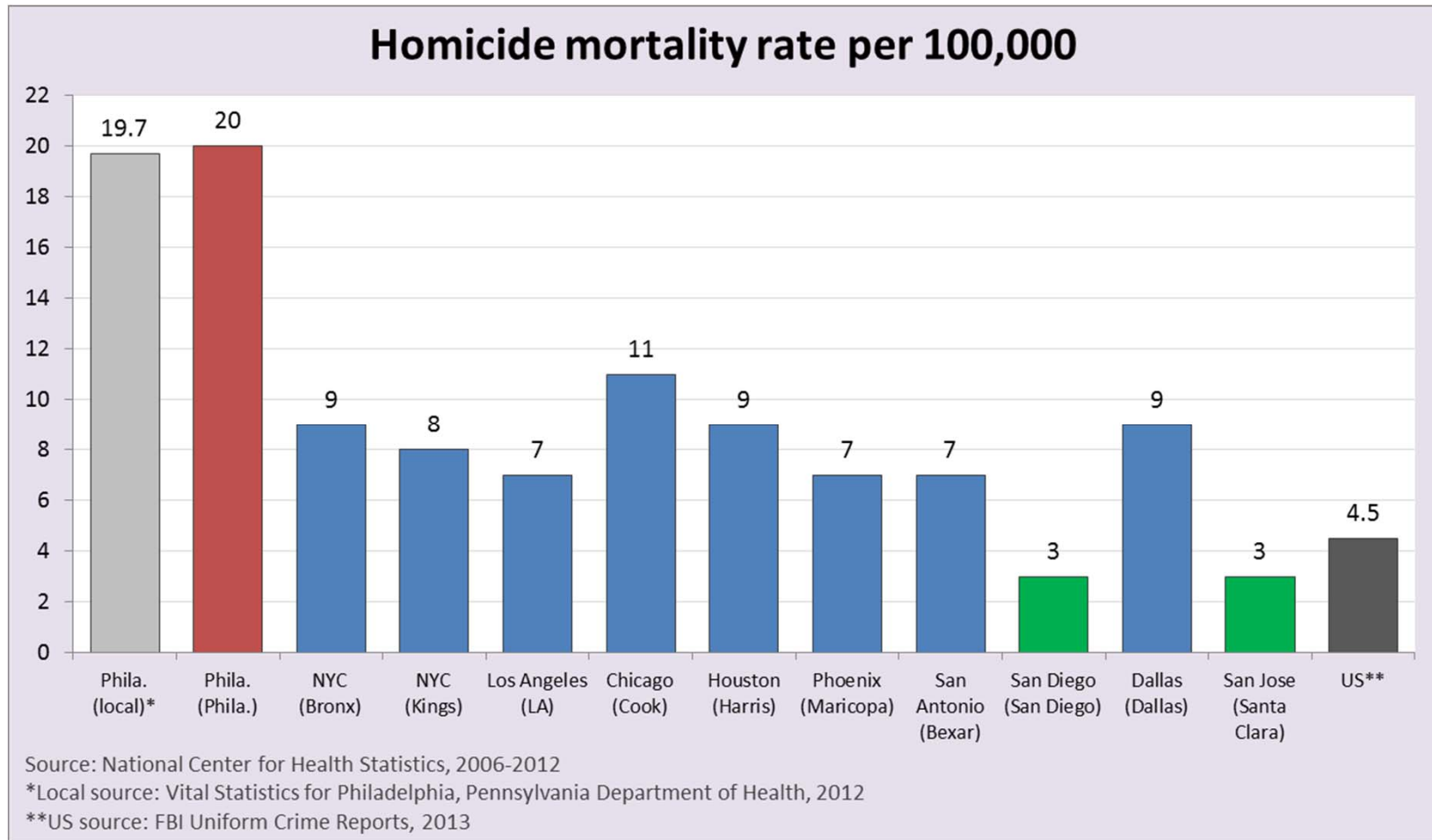




The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.



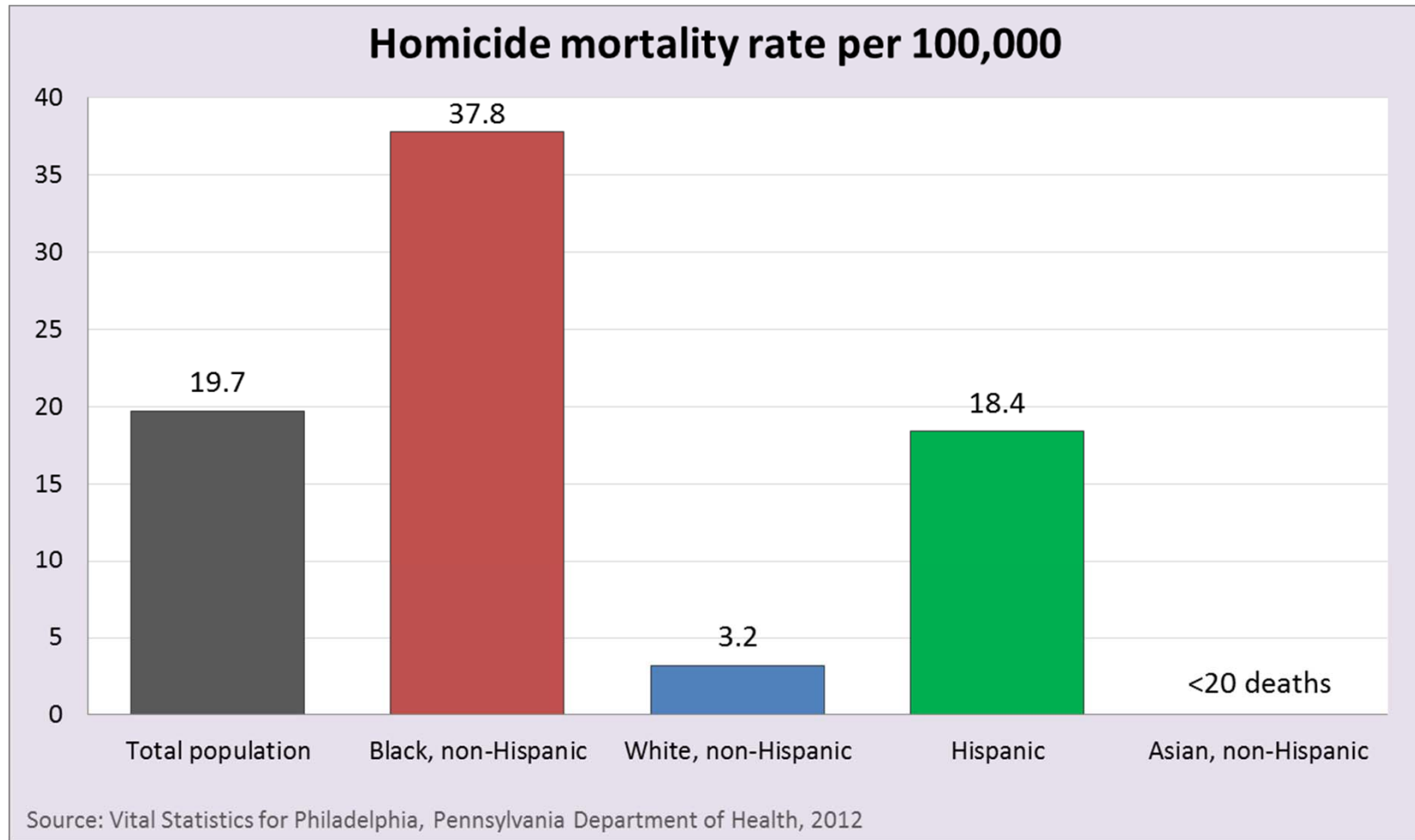




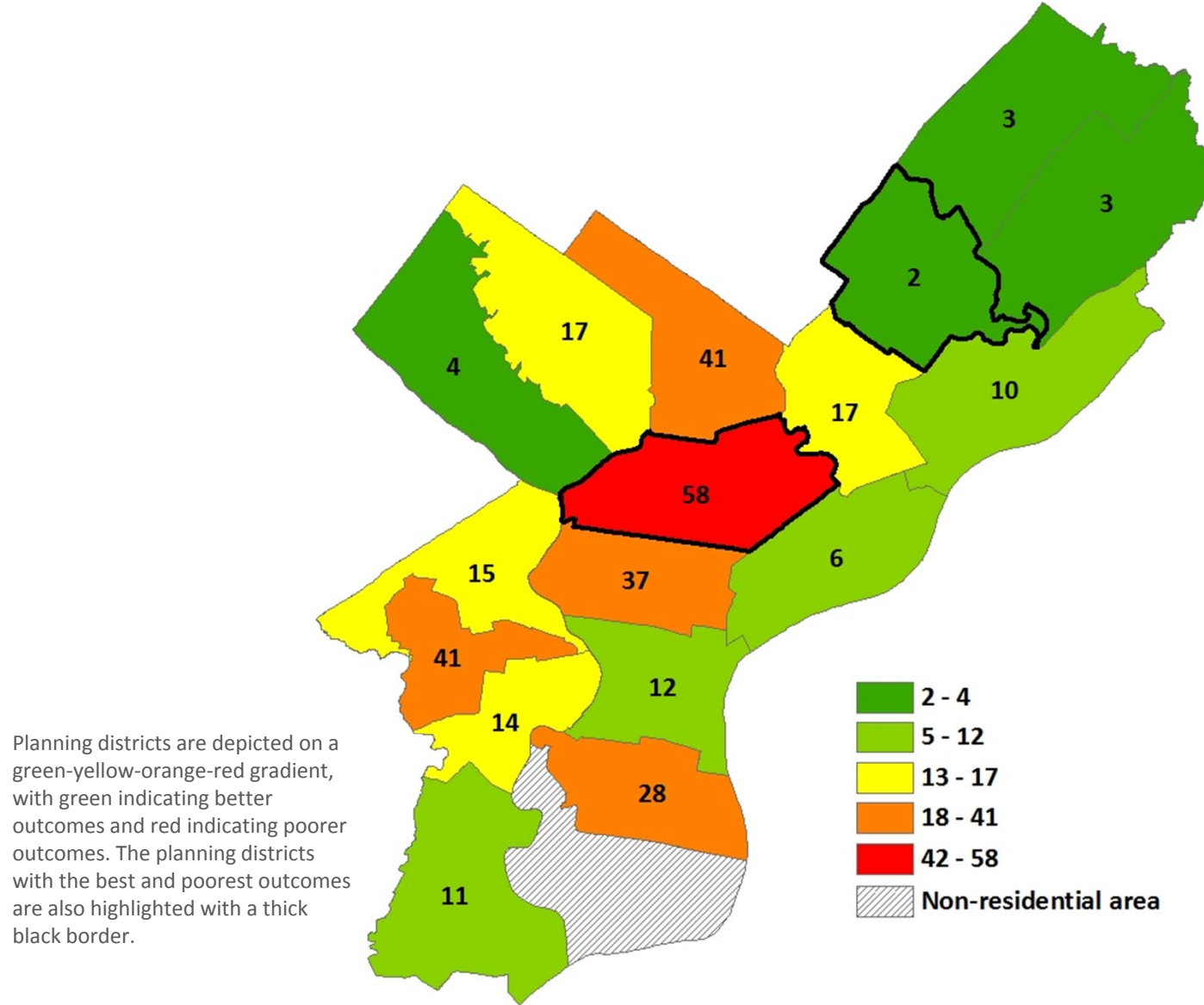
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.





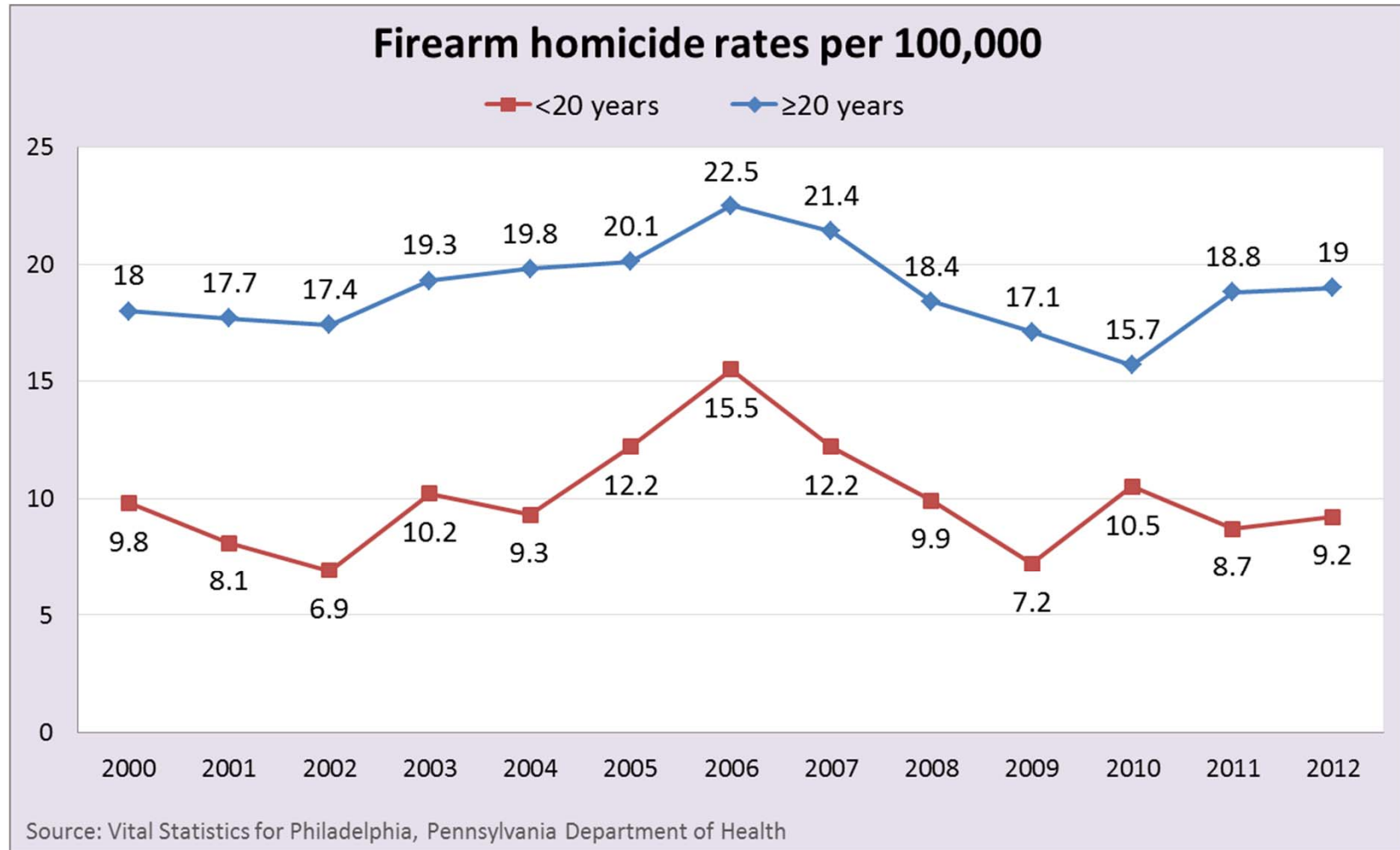


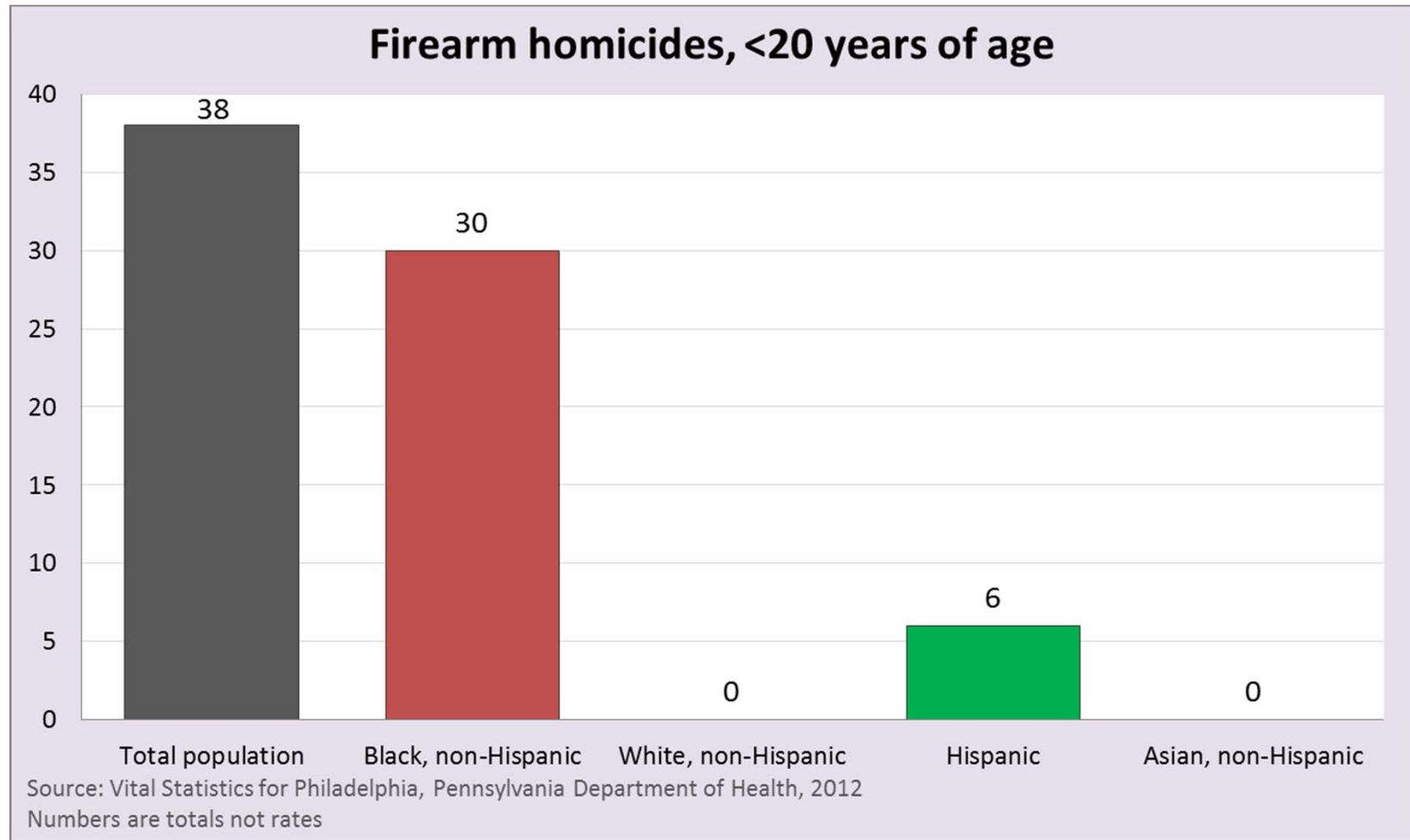
Homicides

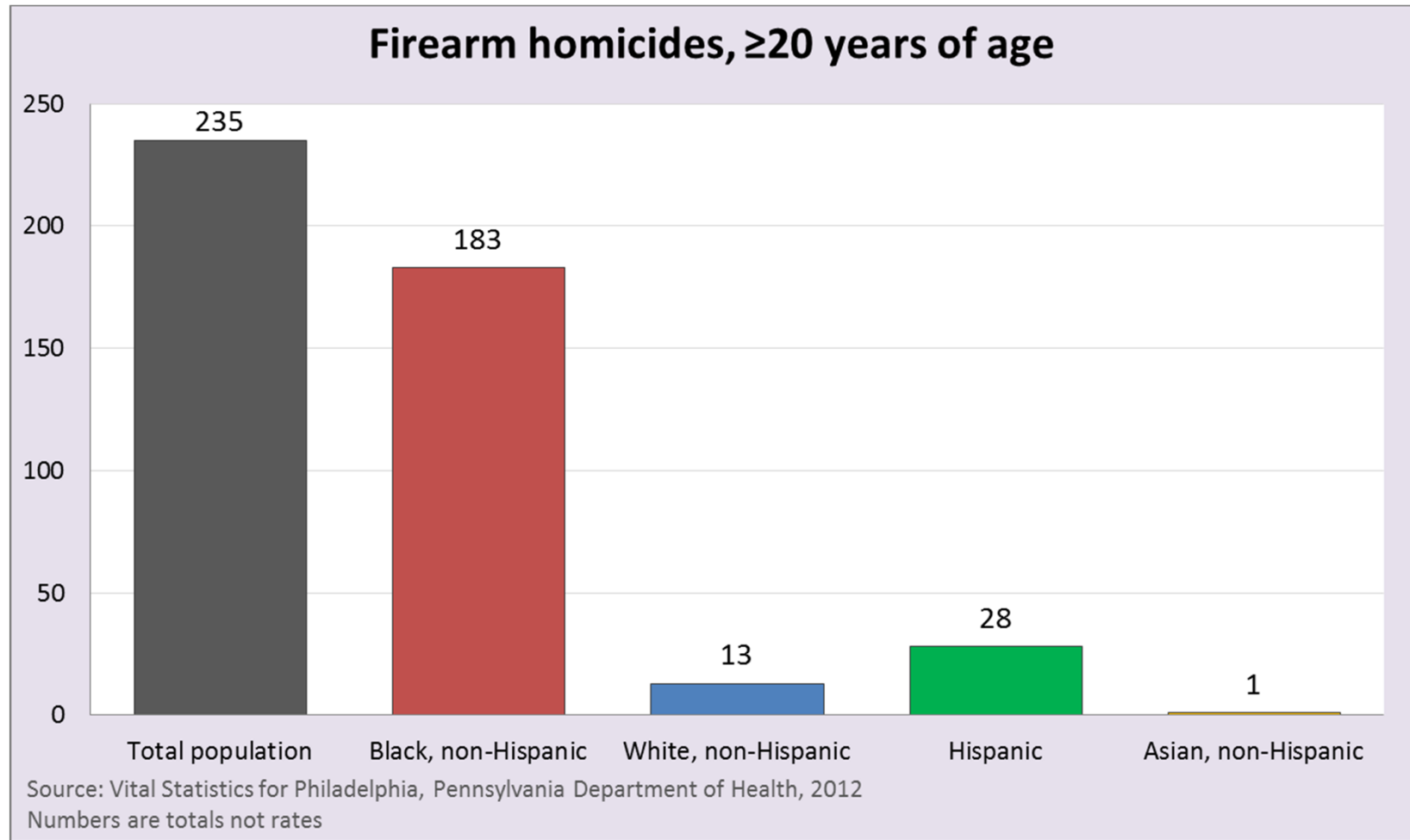


Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012

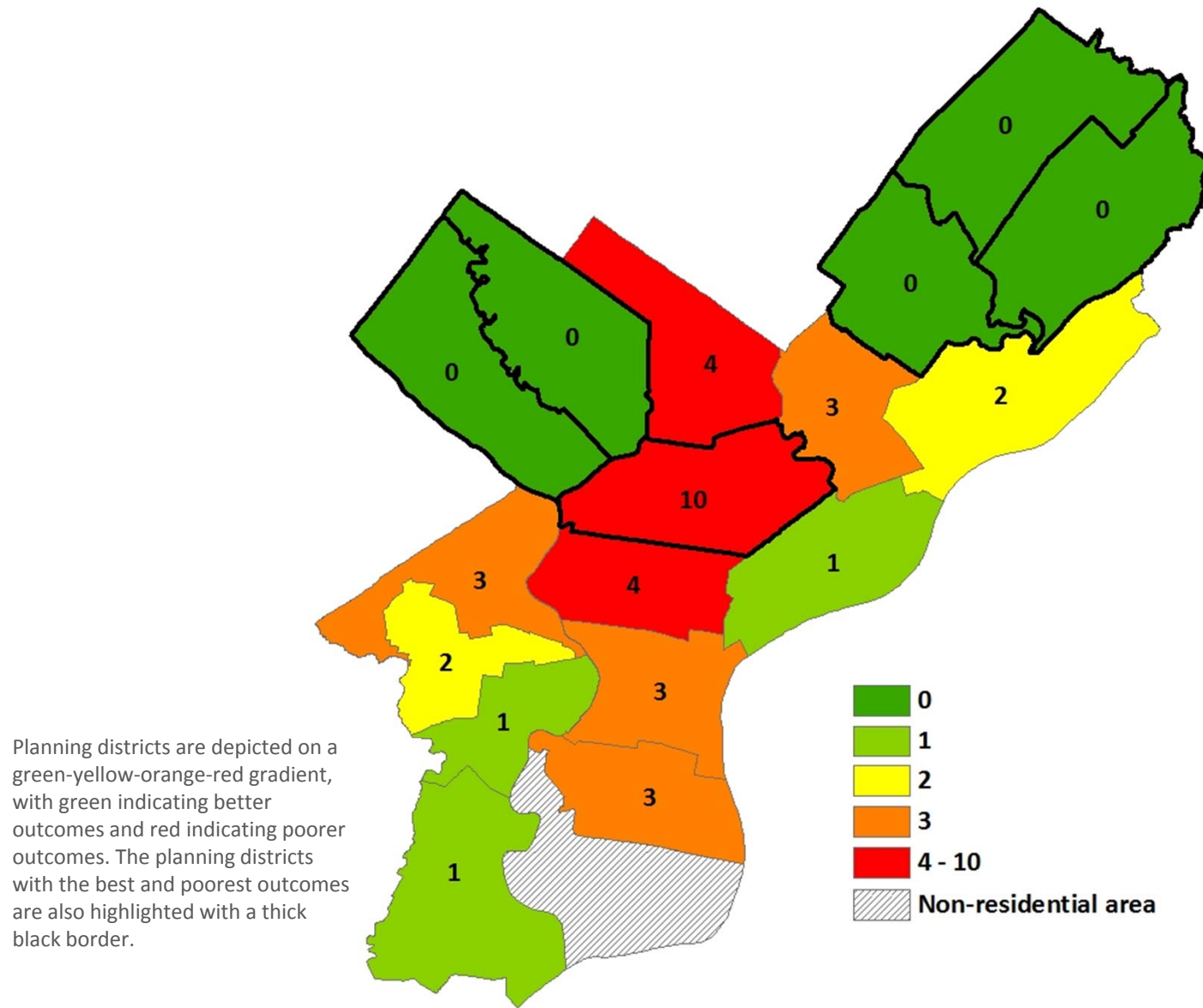








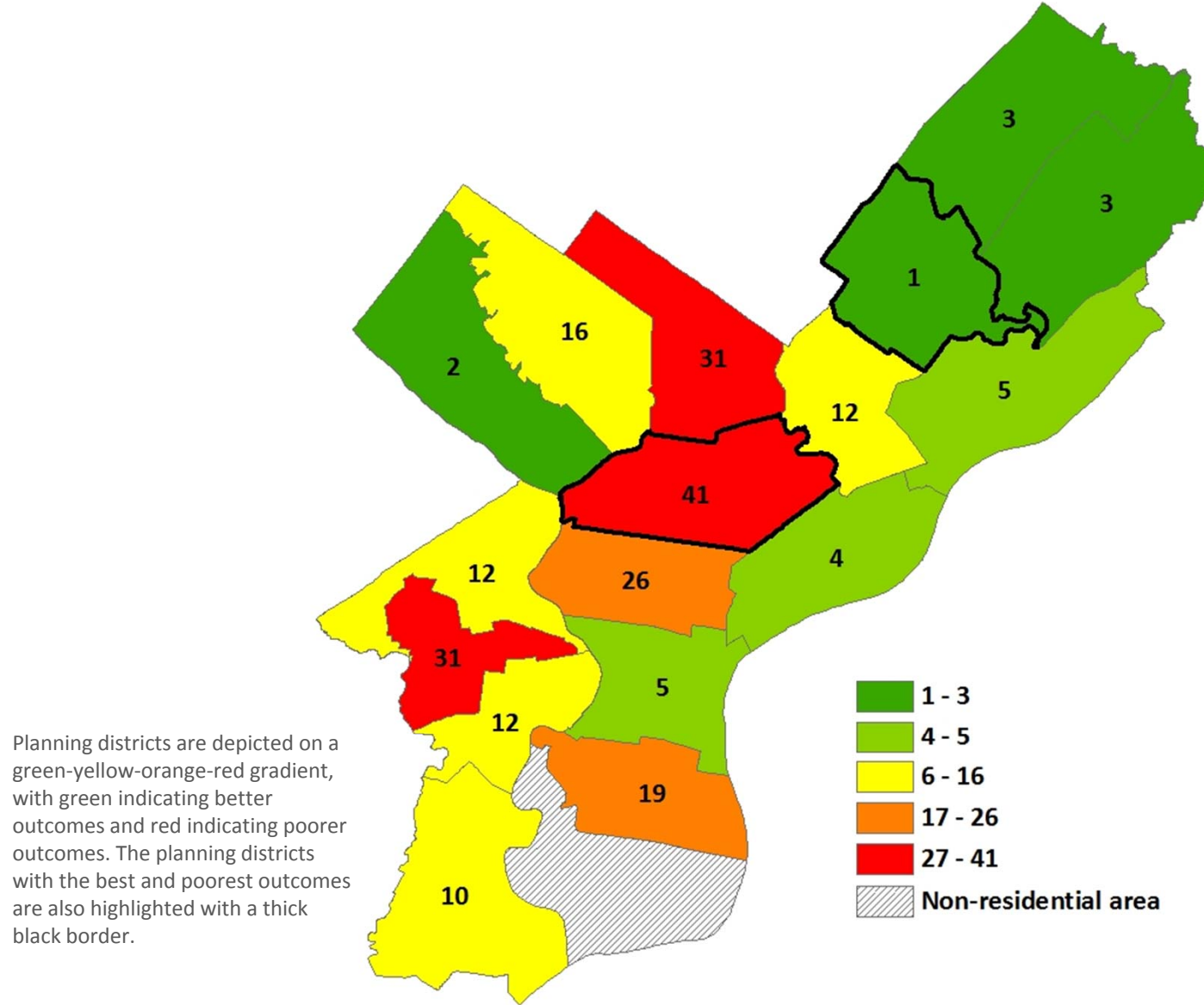
Firearm homicides, <20 years of age



Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012



Firearm homicides, ≥ 20 years of age



Source: Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2012

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

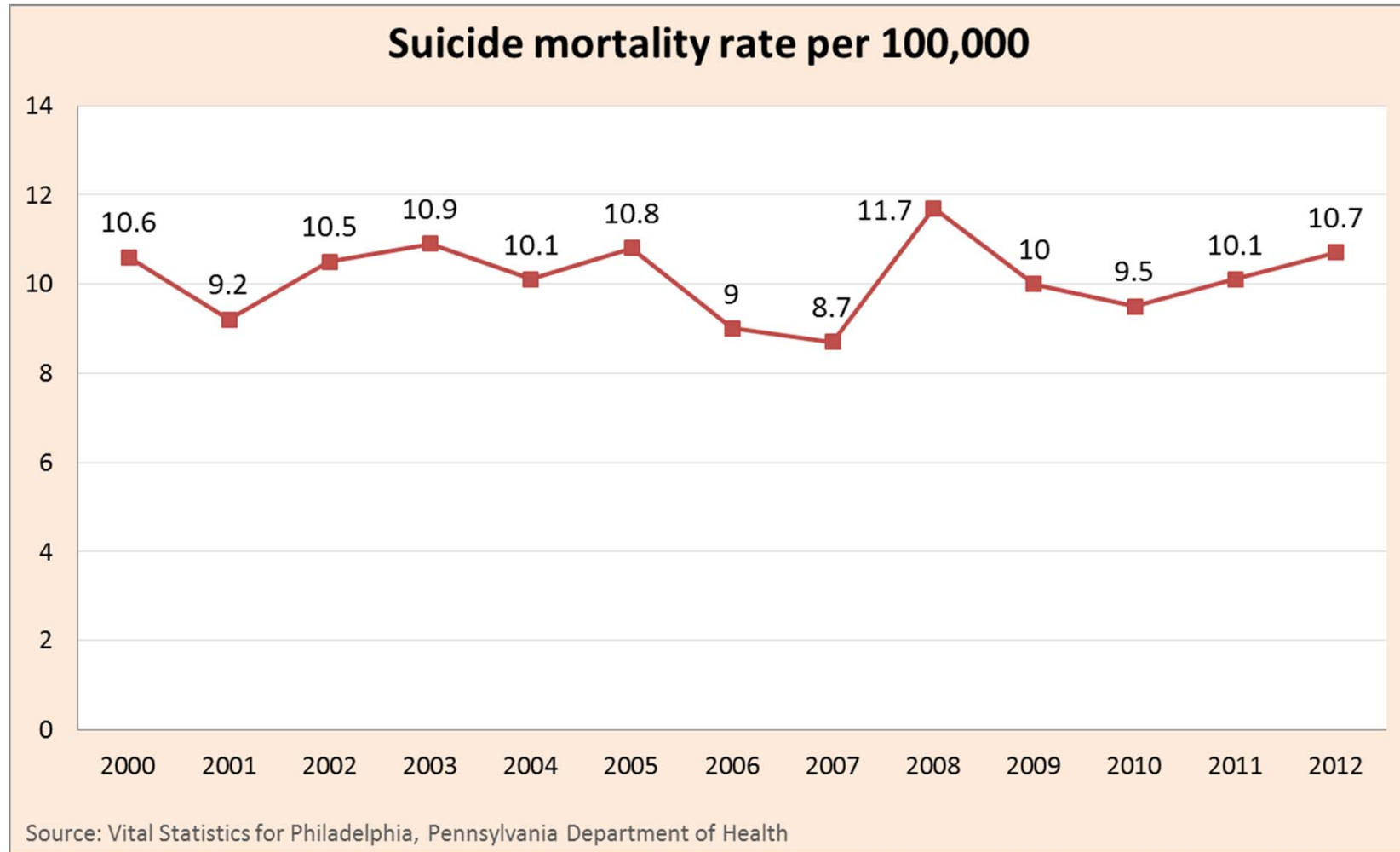
Suicide mortality

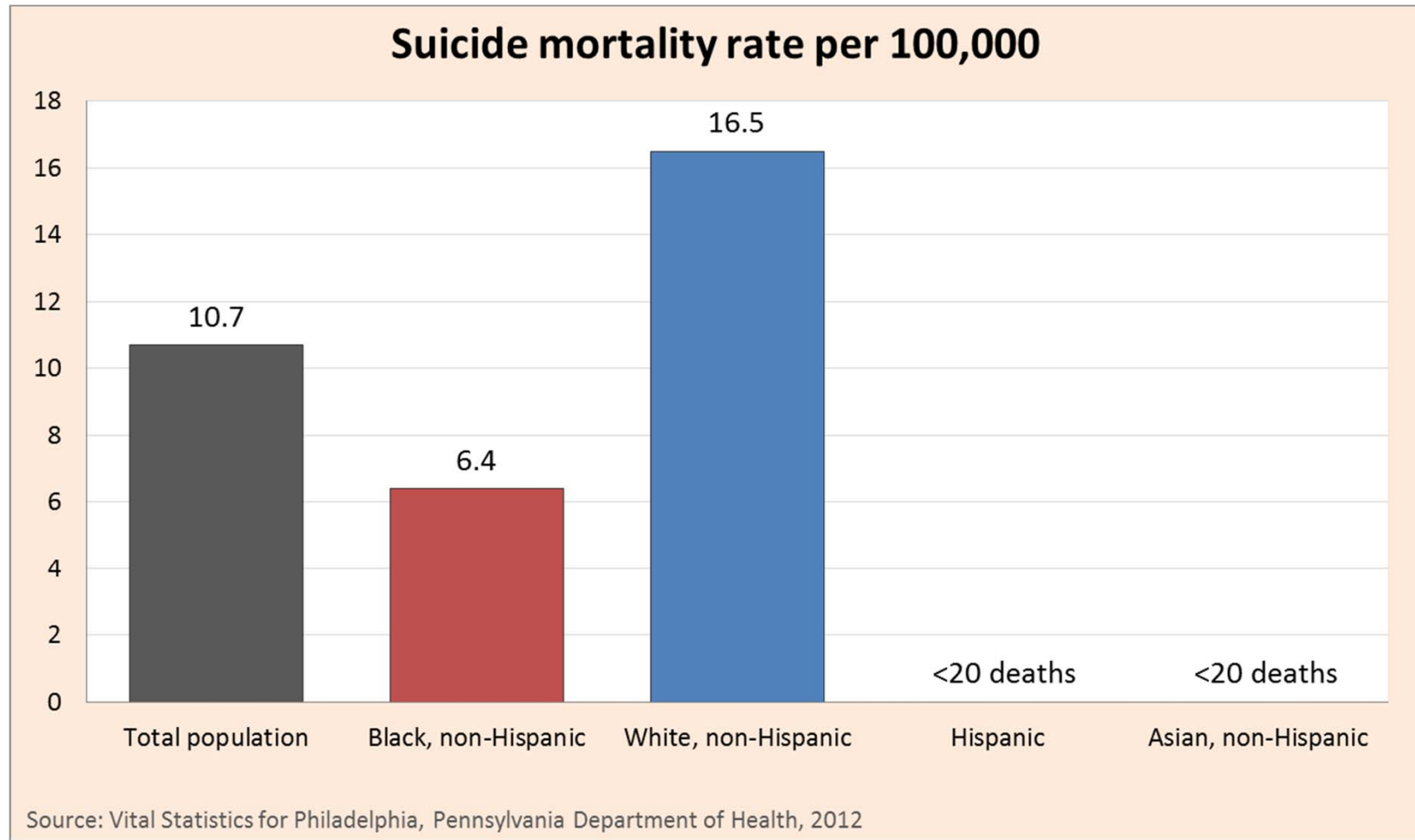
Teens considering suicide

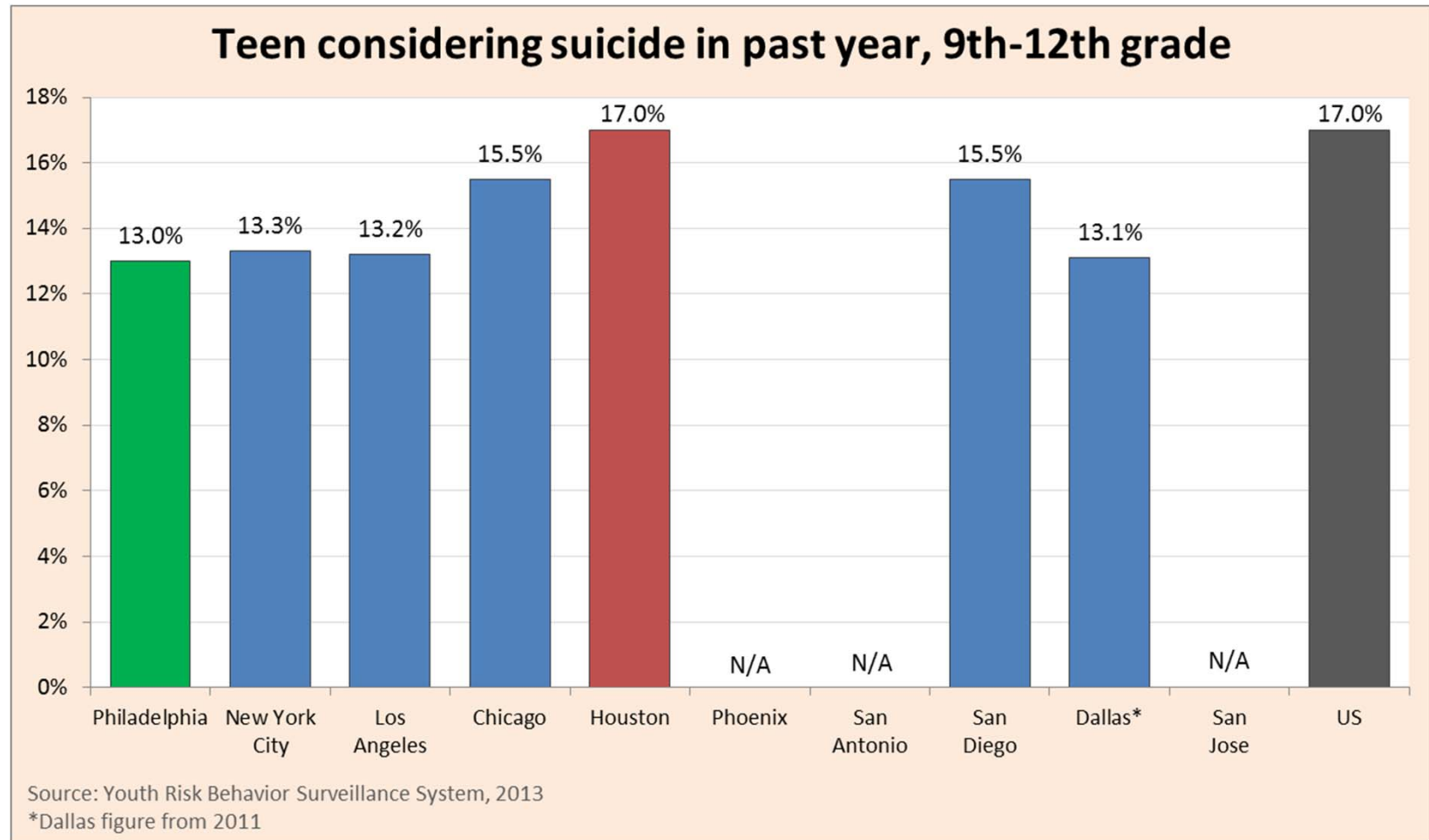
Adults with mental health conditions

Opioid-related deaths



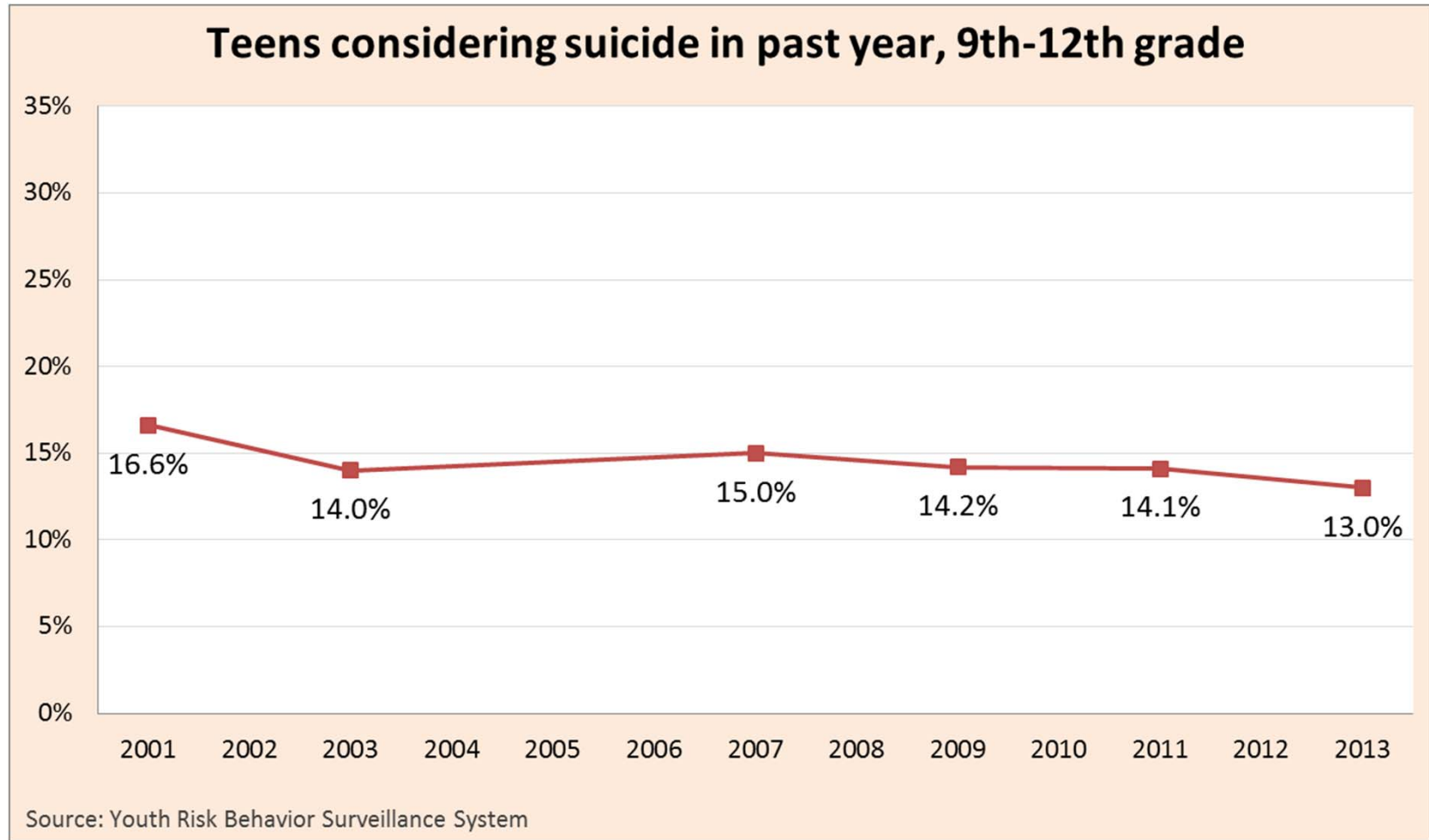


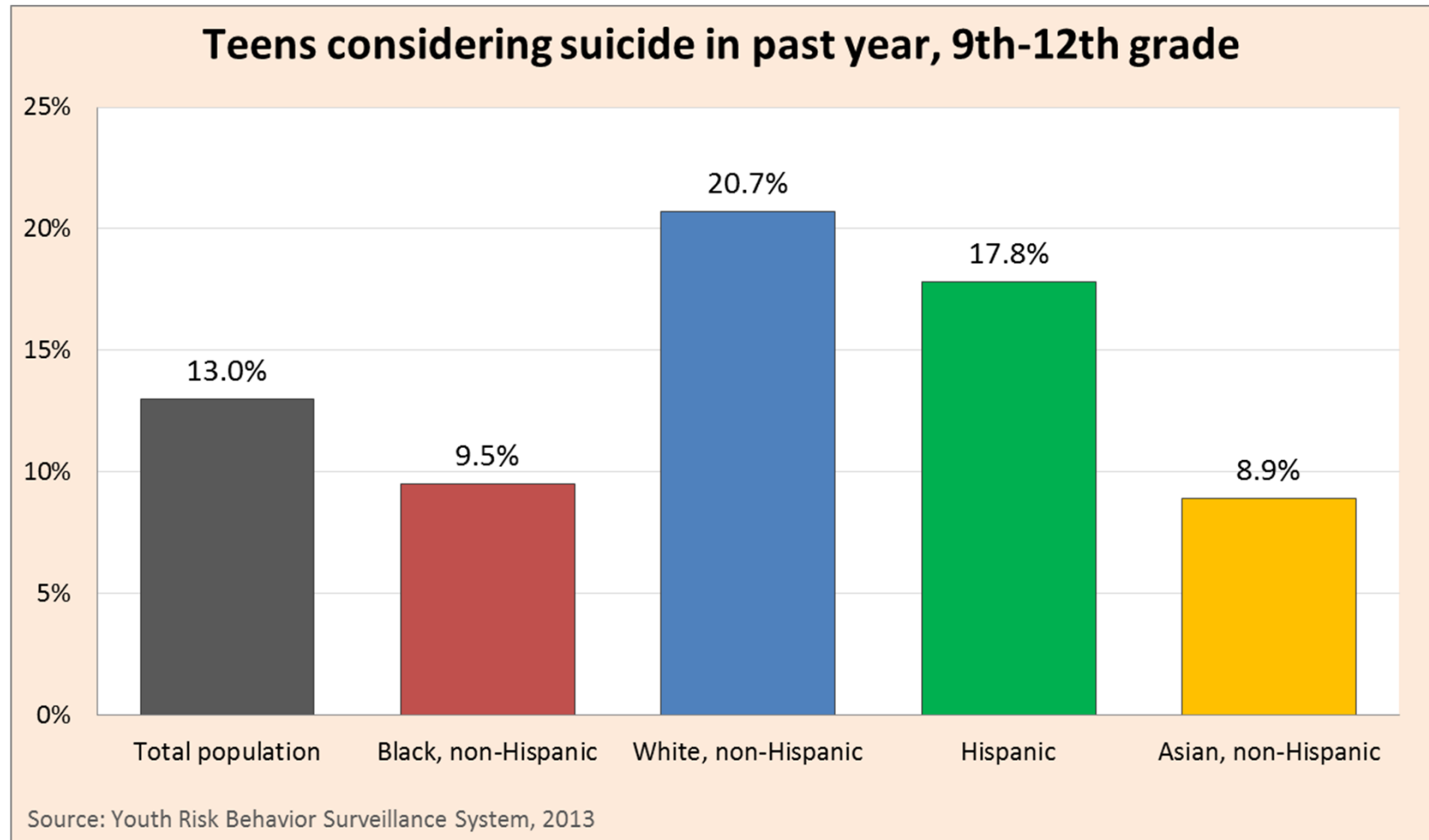


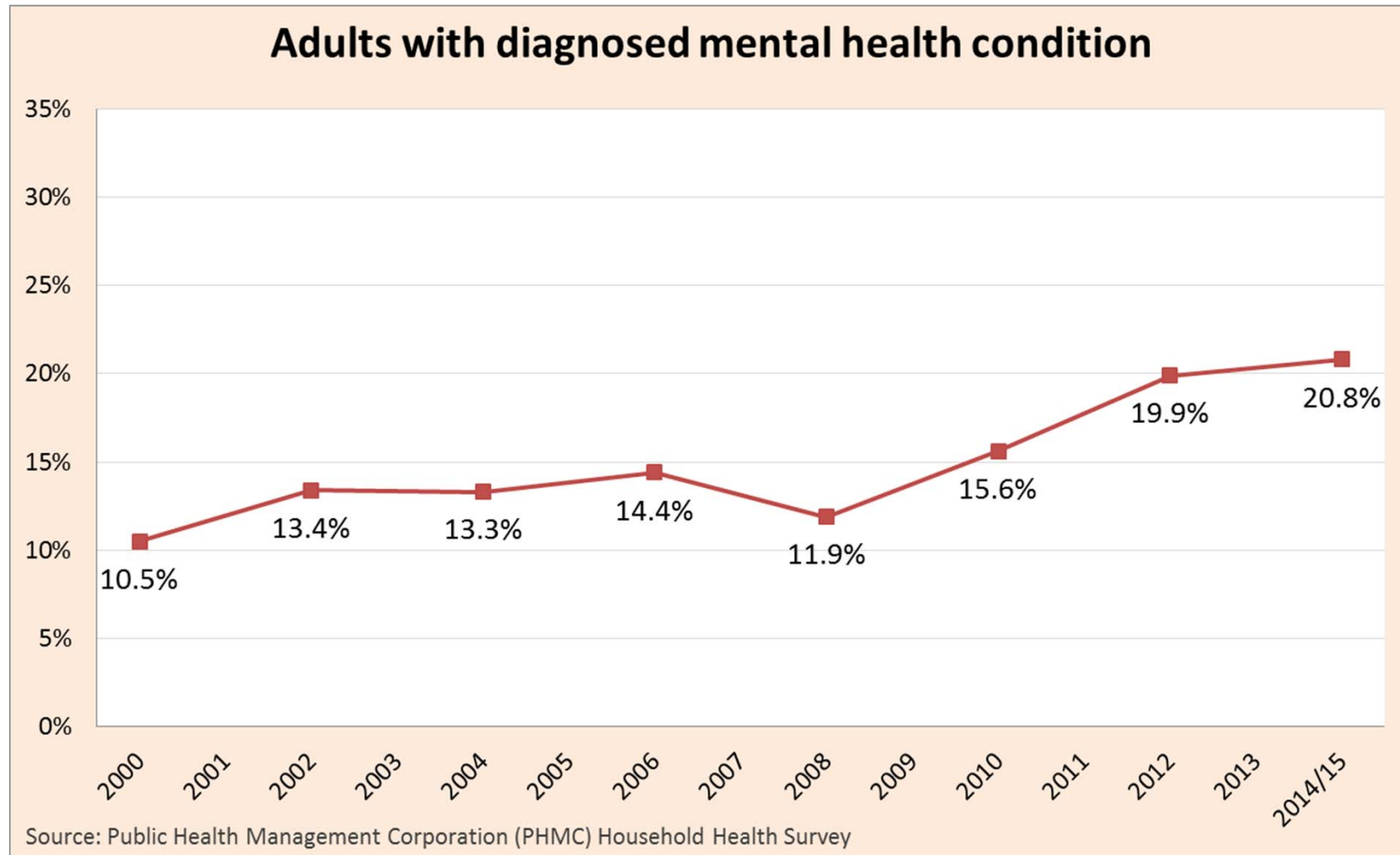


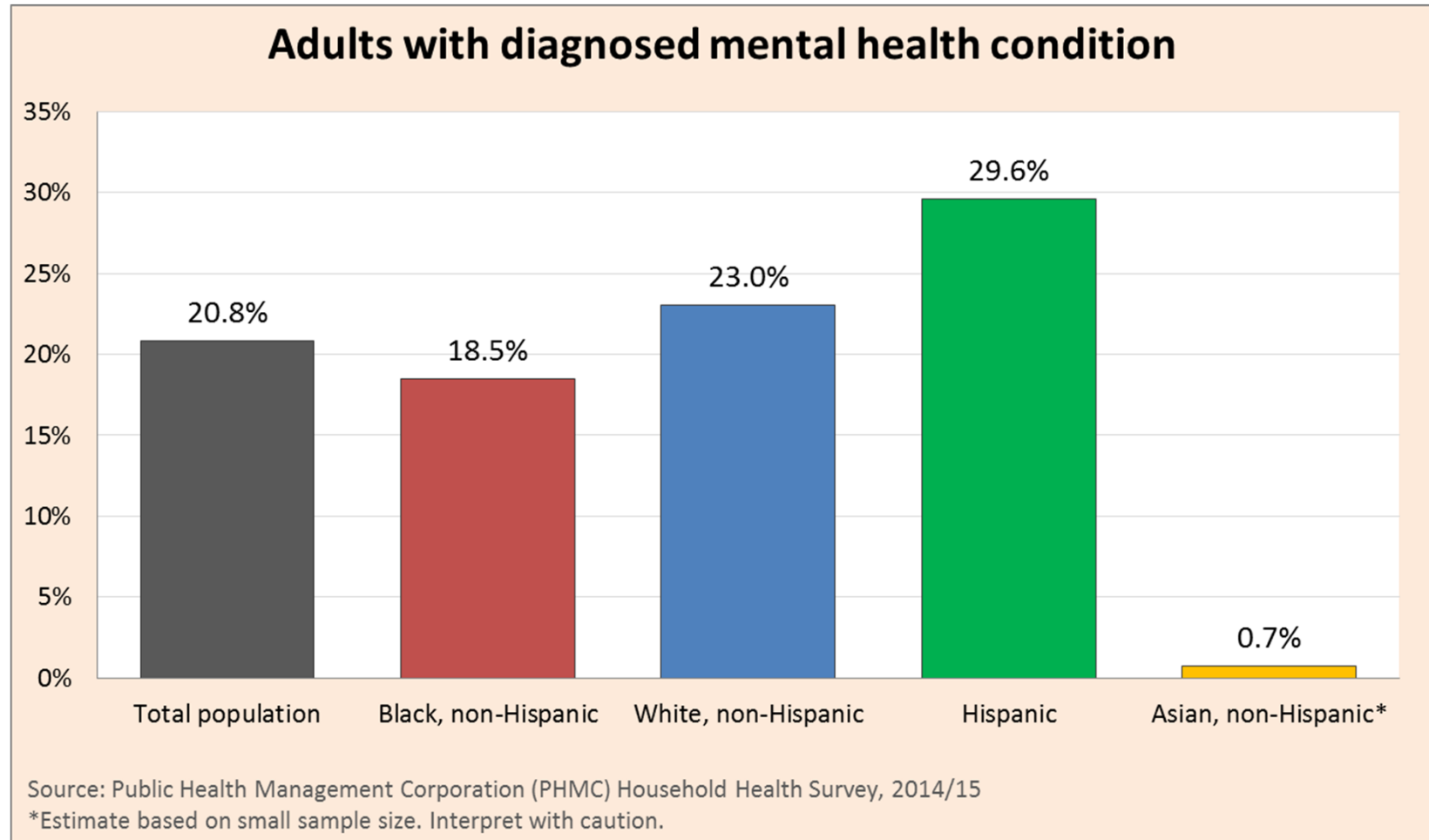
The city with the poorest health outcome is highlighted in red. The city with the best health outcome is highlighted in green. All other cities are depicted with blue bars.



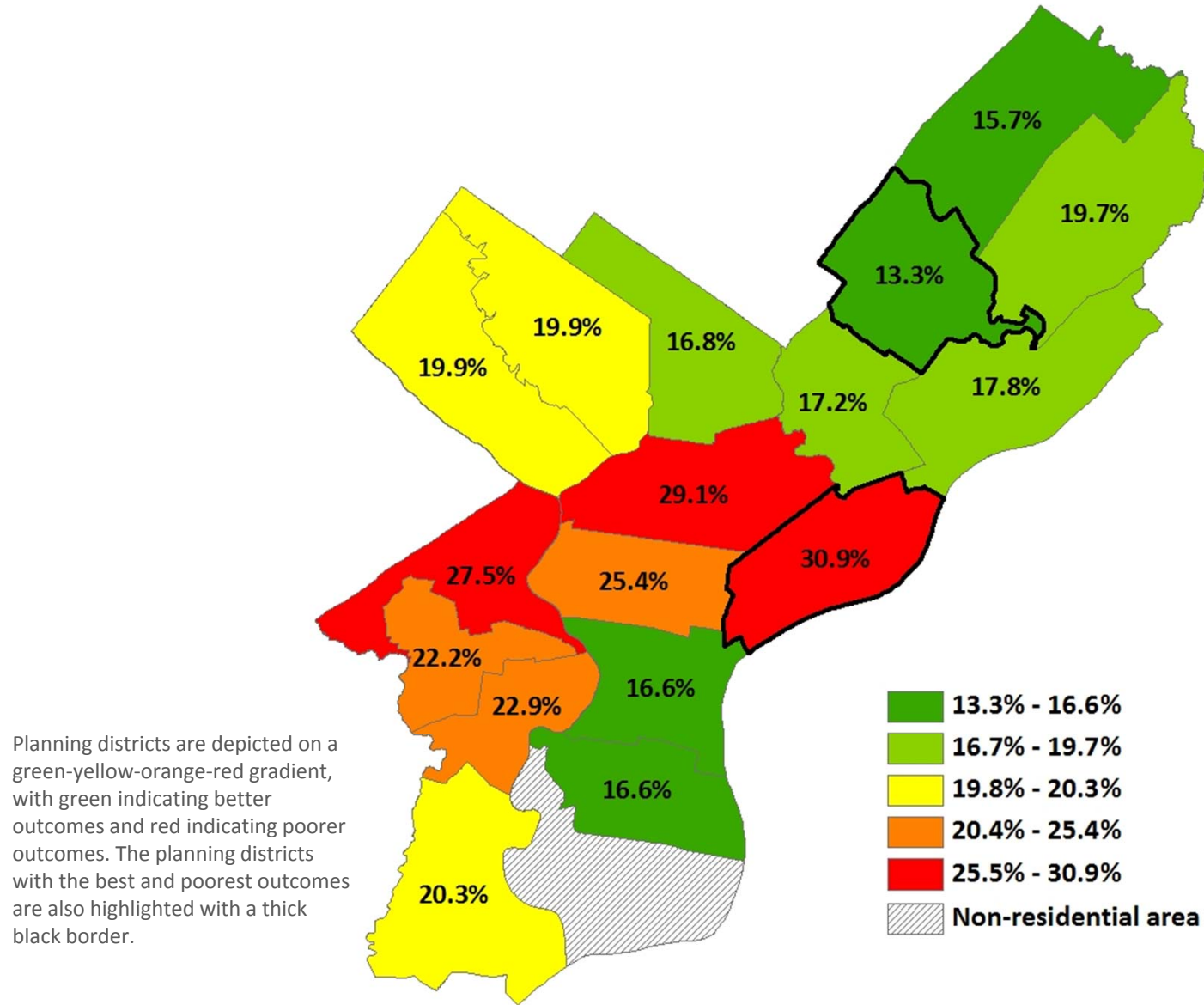




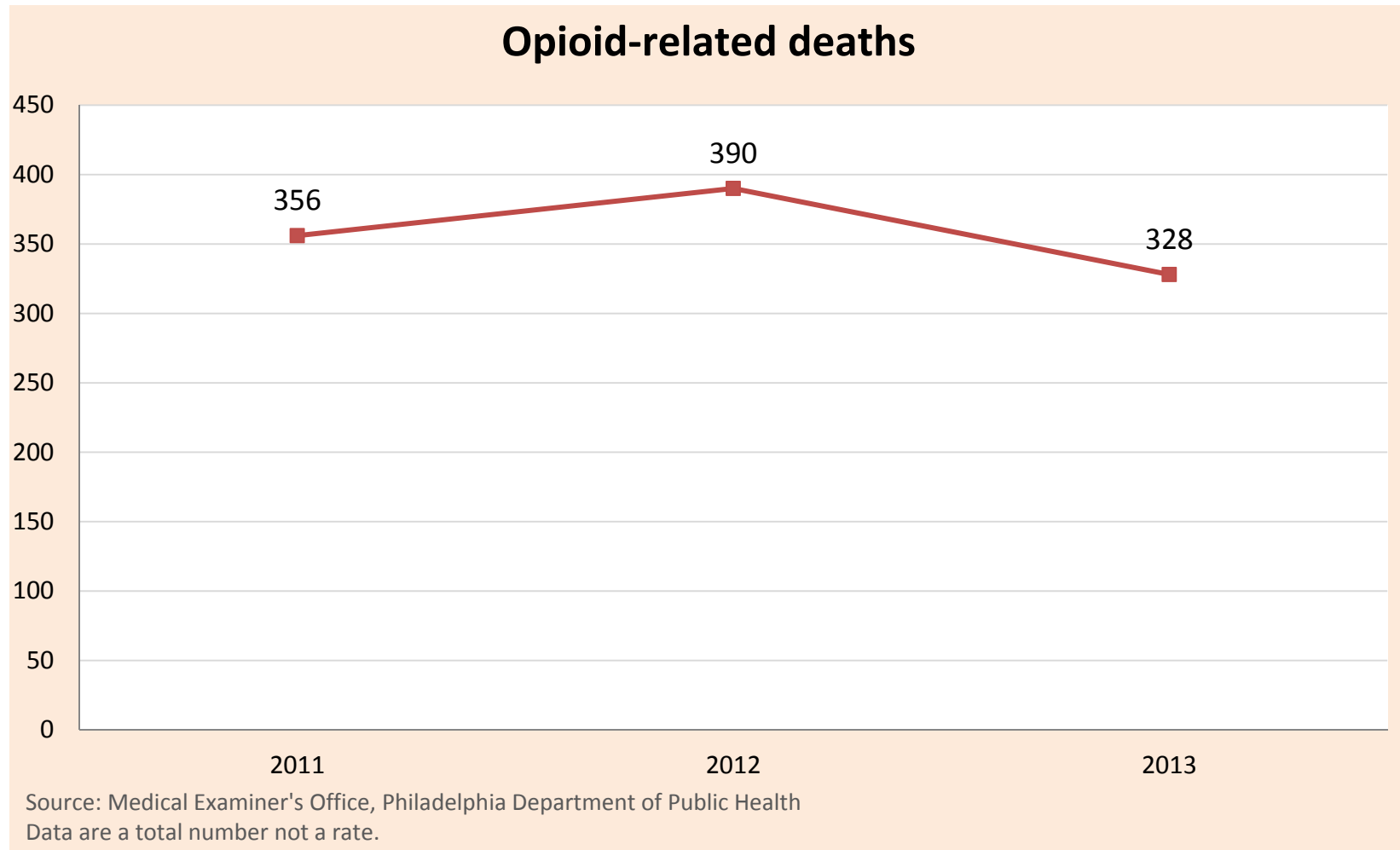


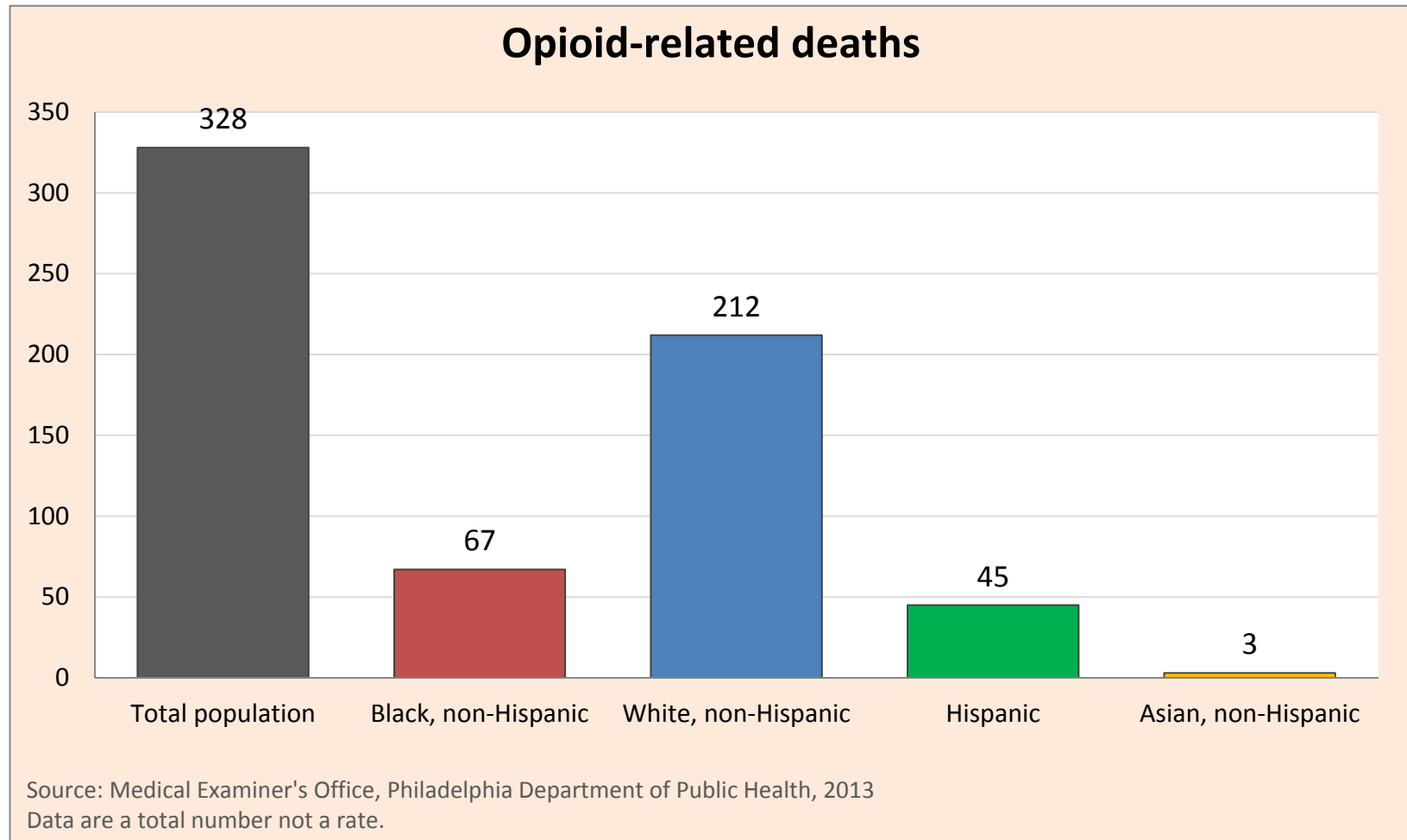


Adults with diagnosed mental health condition



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





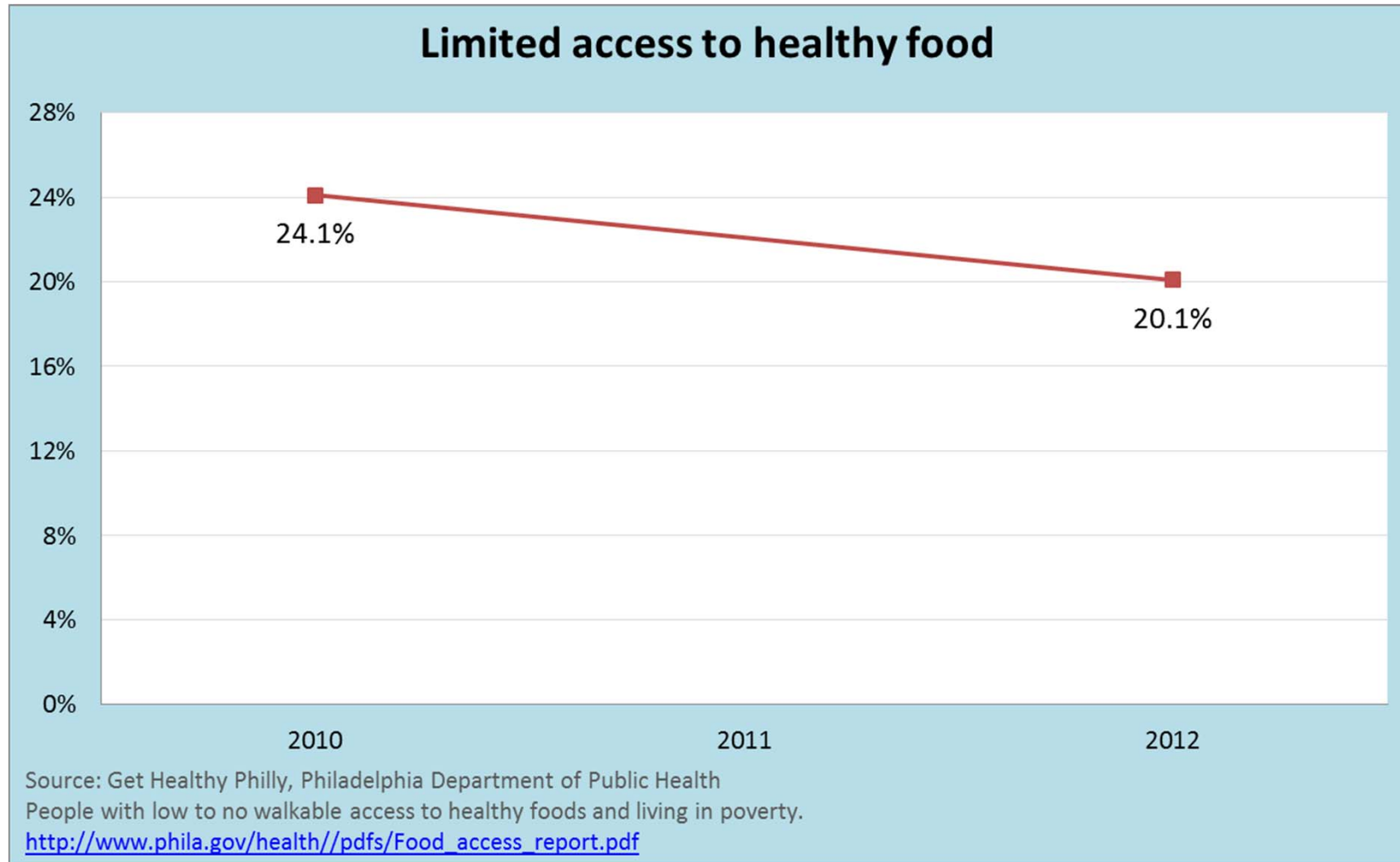
BUILT ENVIRONMENT

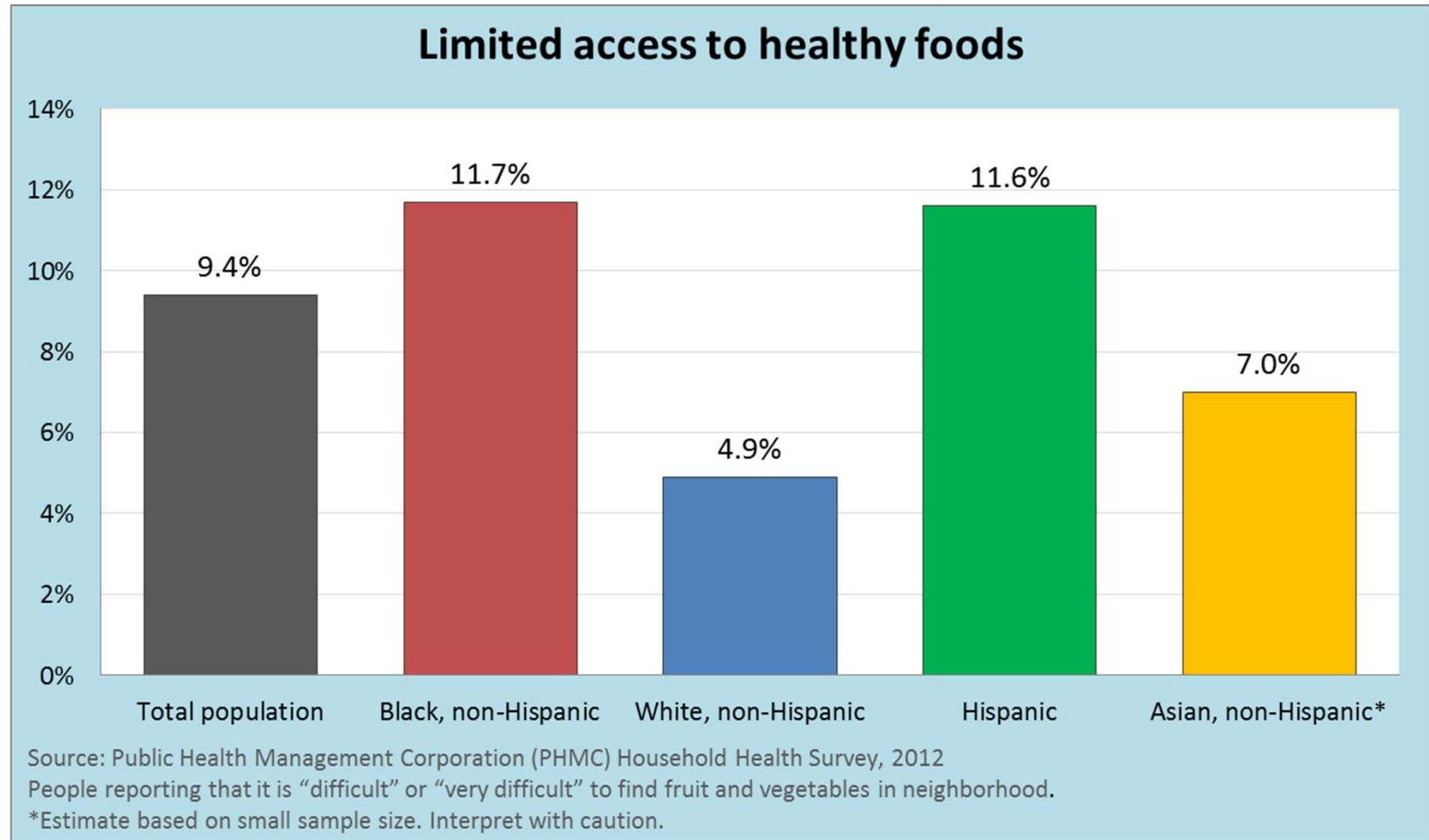
Food access

Access to recreation facilities and park/outdoor space

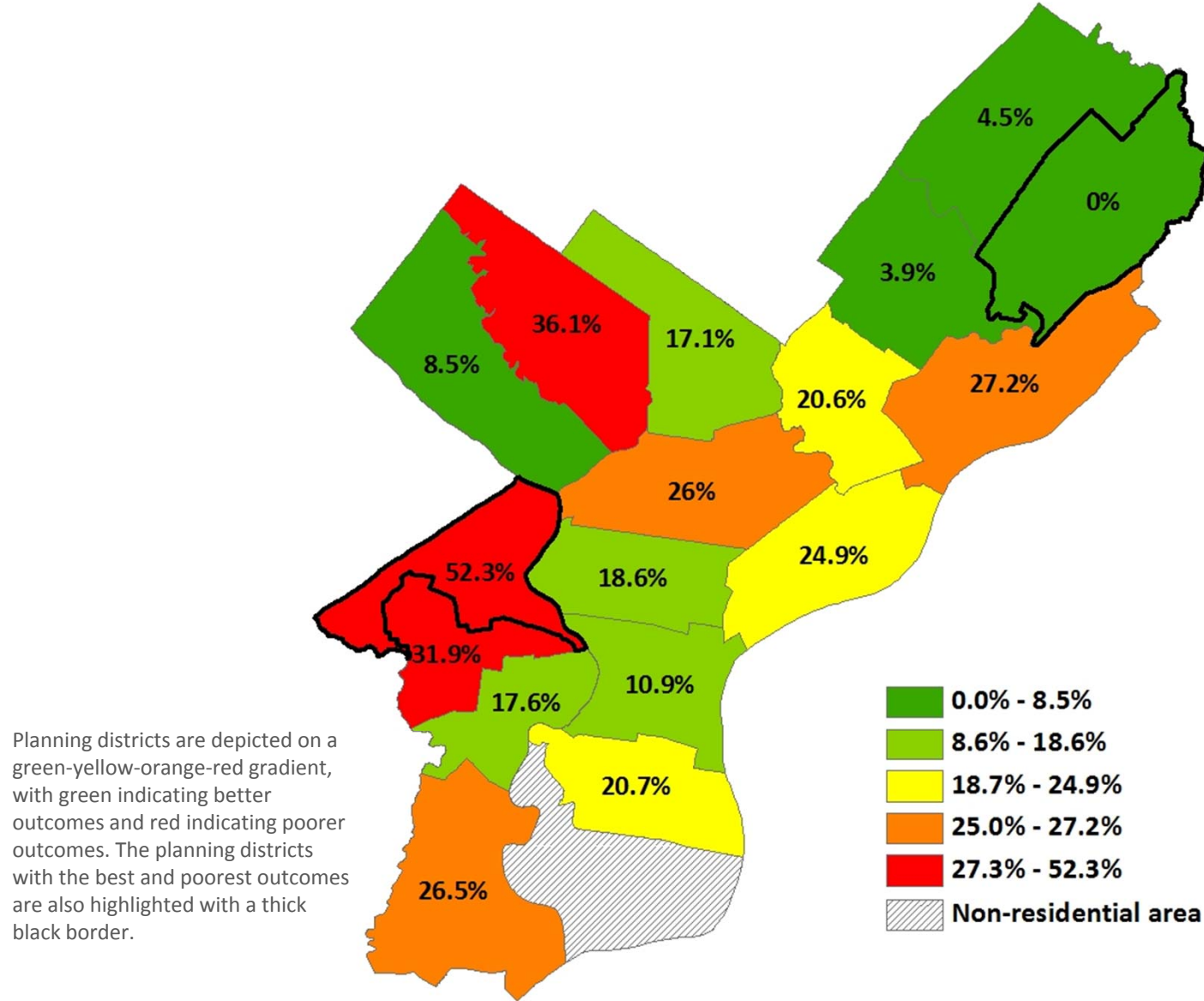
Pedestrian and bicyclist accidents







Limited access to healthy foods



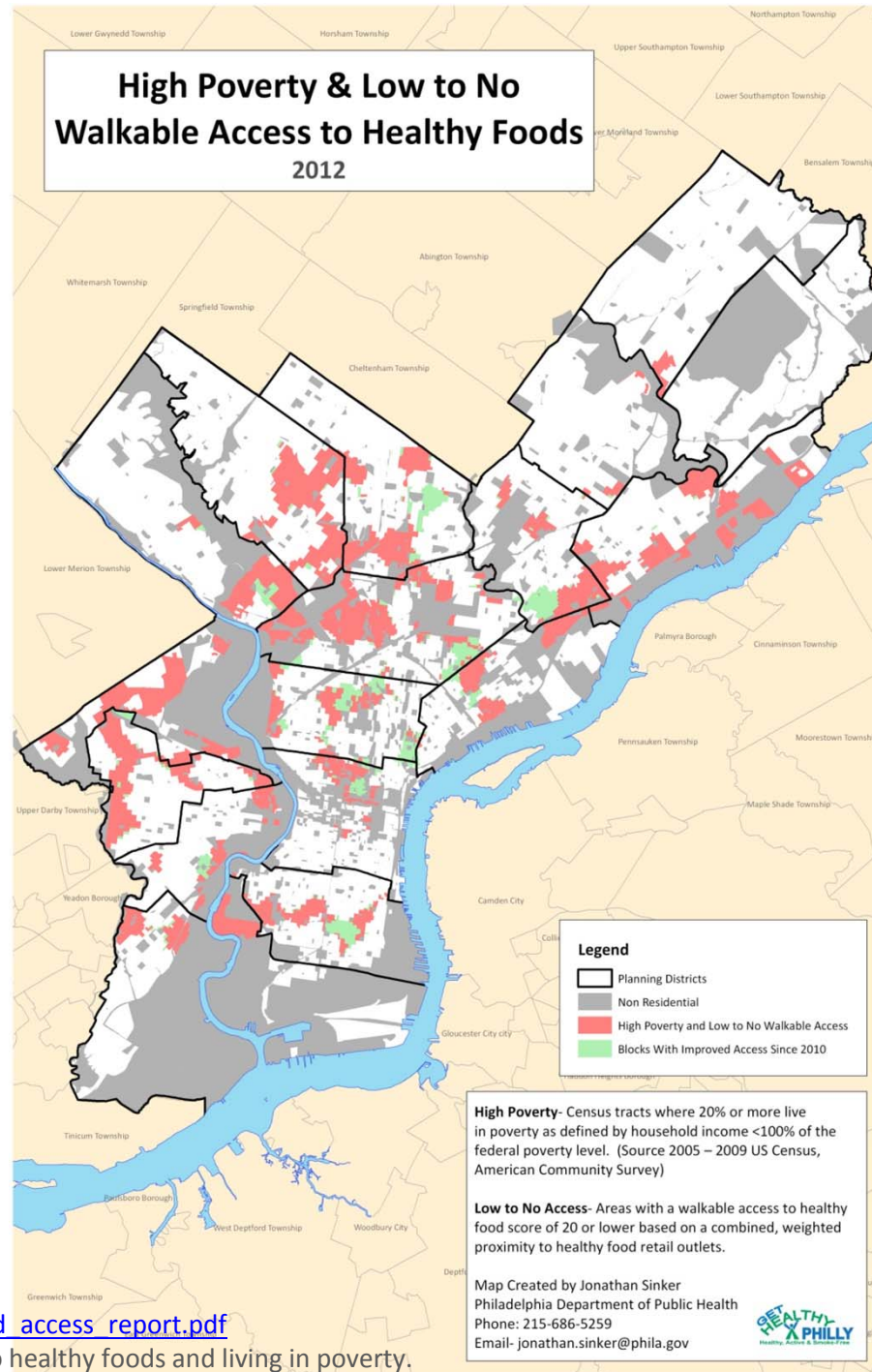
Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2012
 Low to no walkable access and high poverty
http://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf



September 2015

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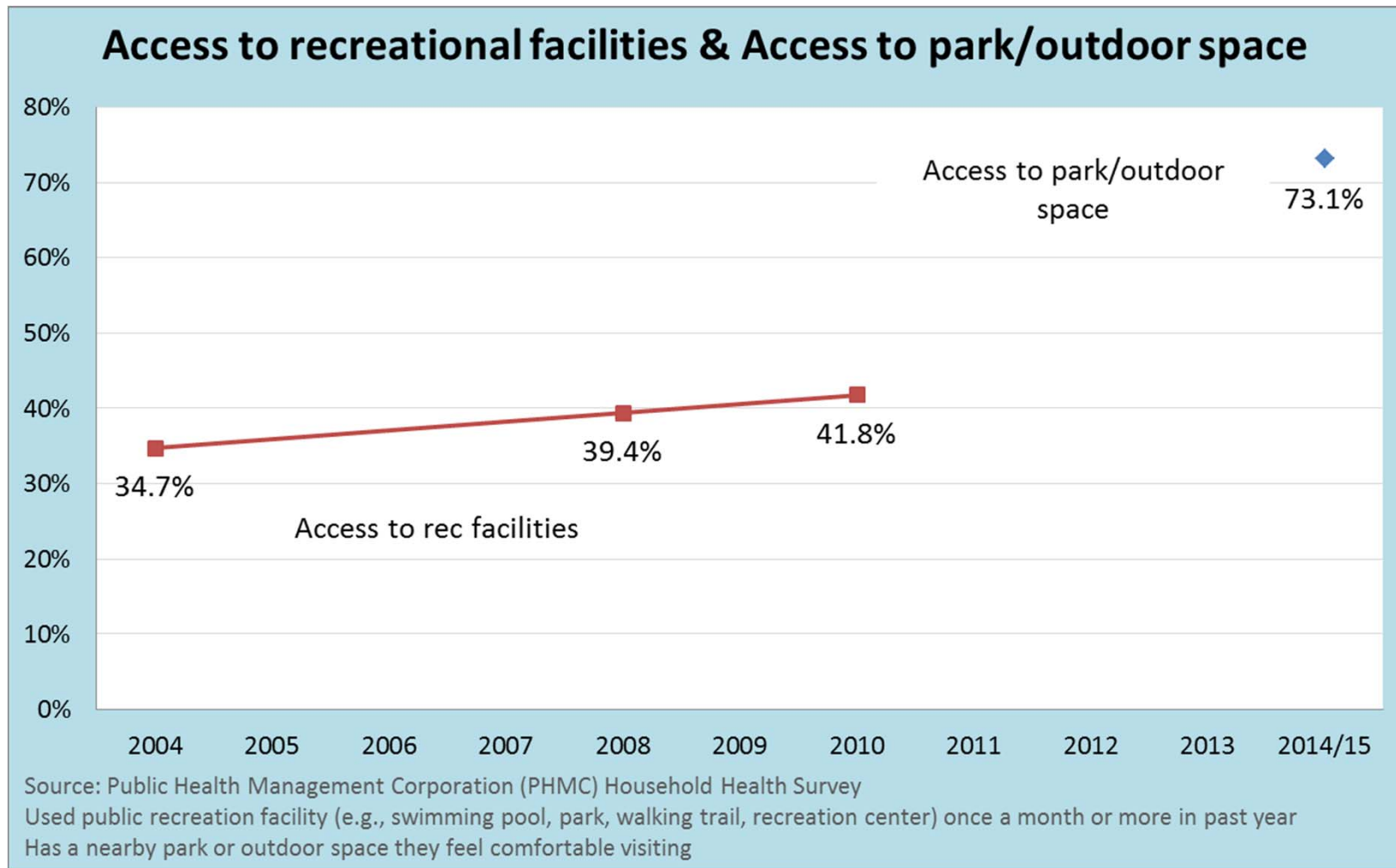
246

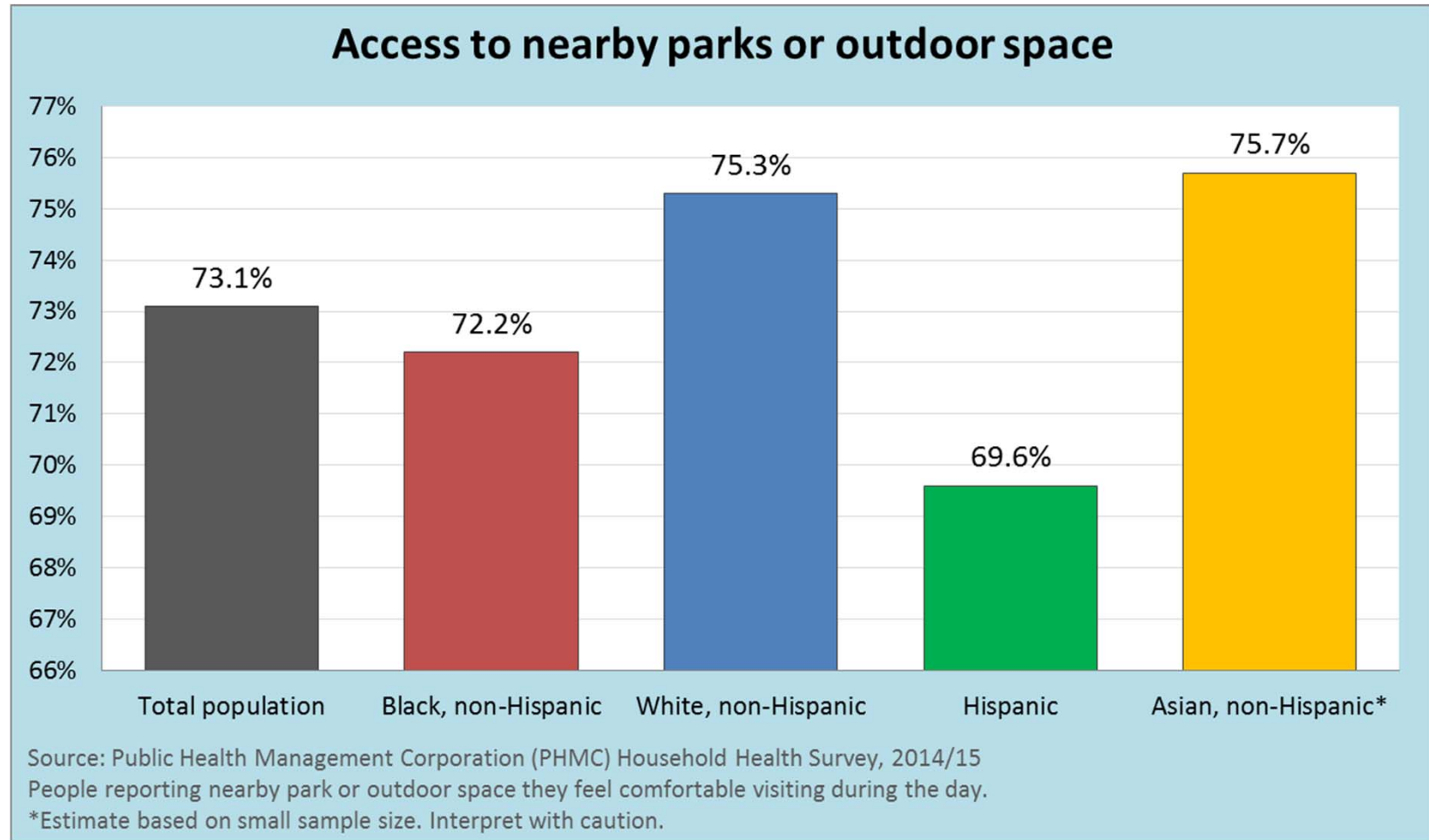


http://www.phila.gov/health//pdfs/Food_access_report.pdf

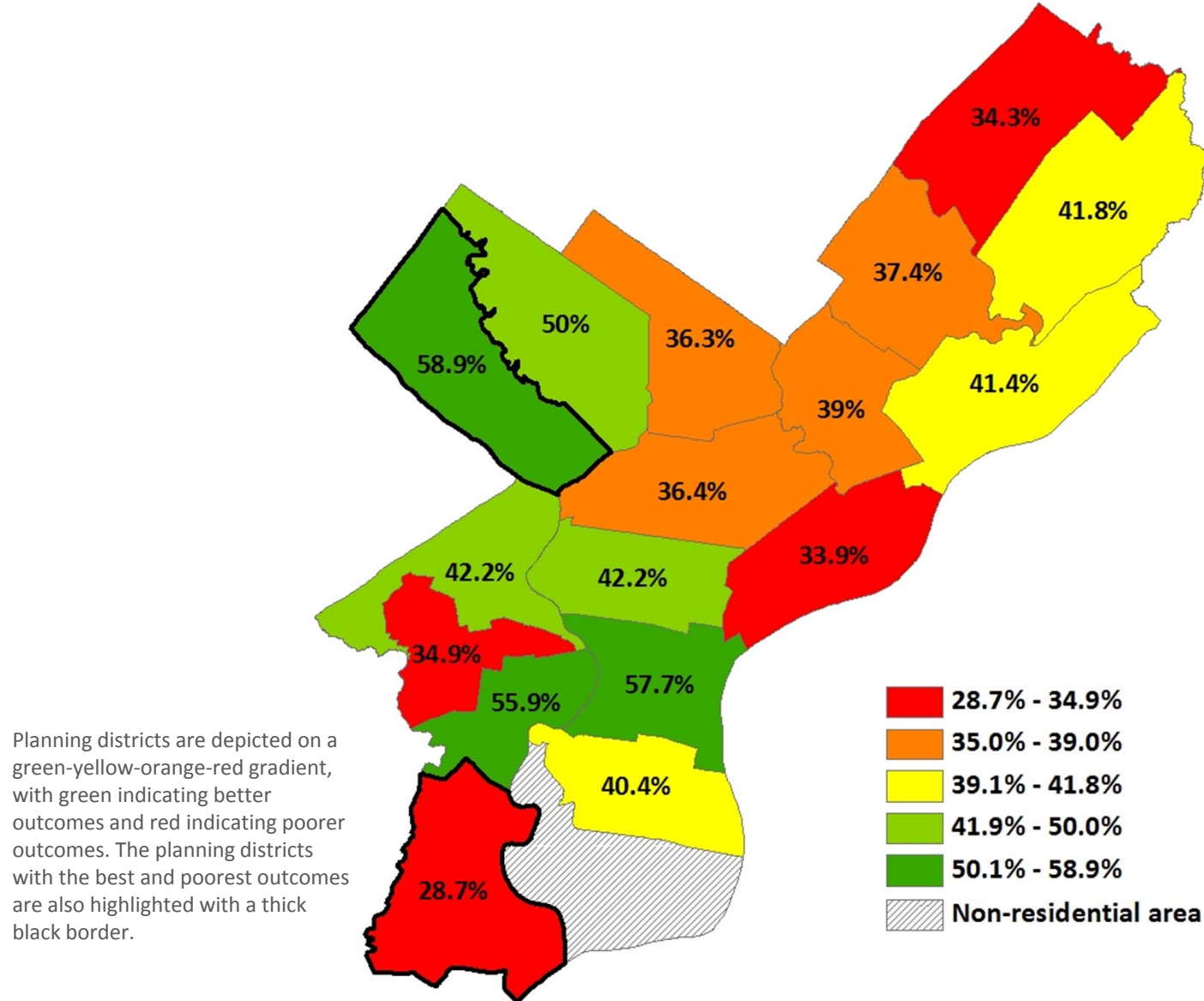
People with low to no walkable access to healthy foods and living in poverty.



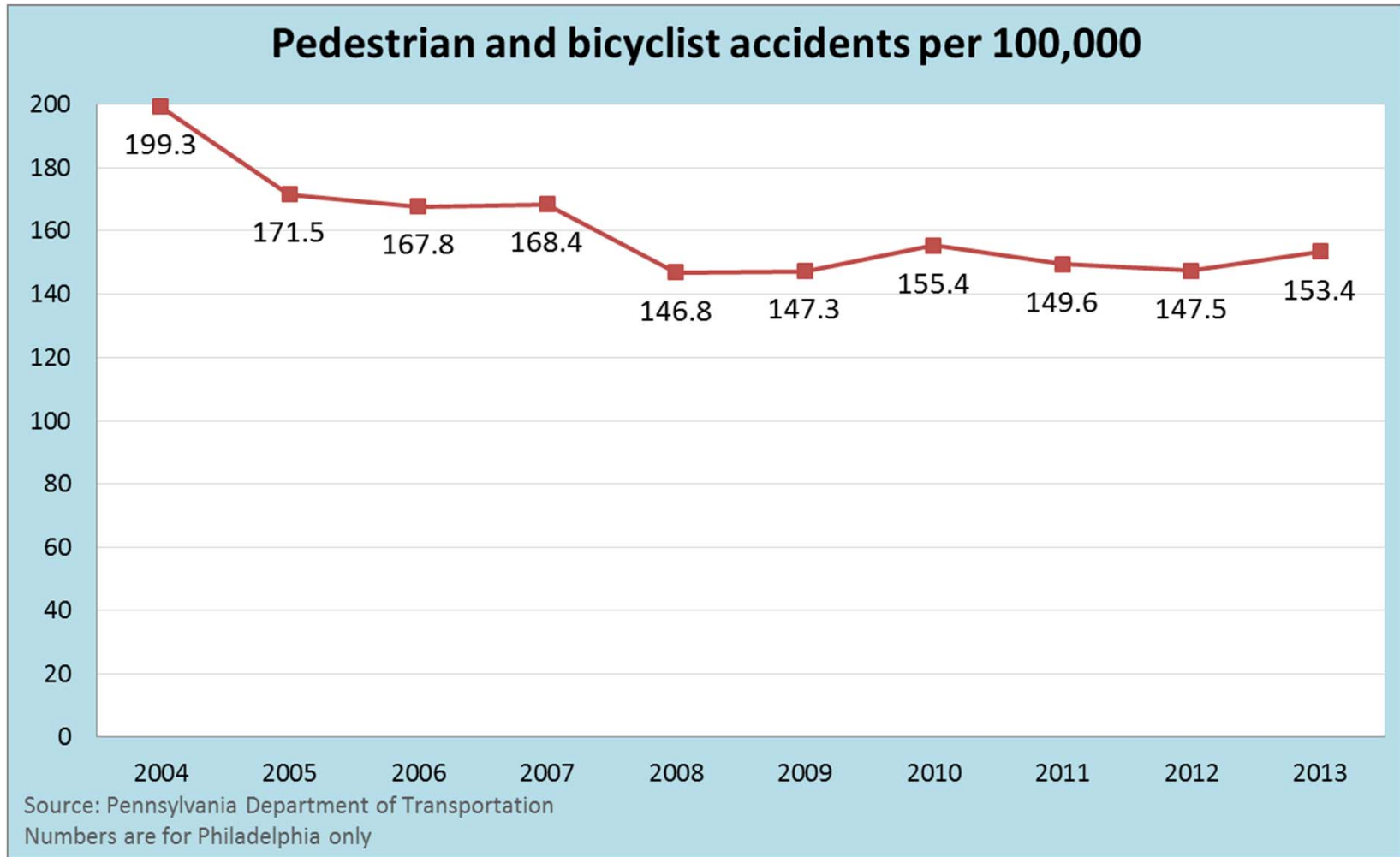




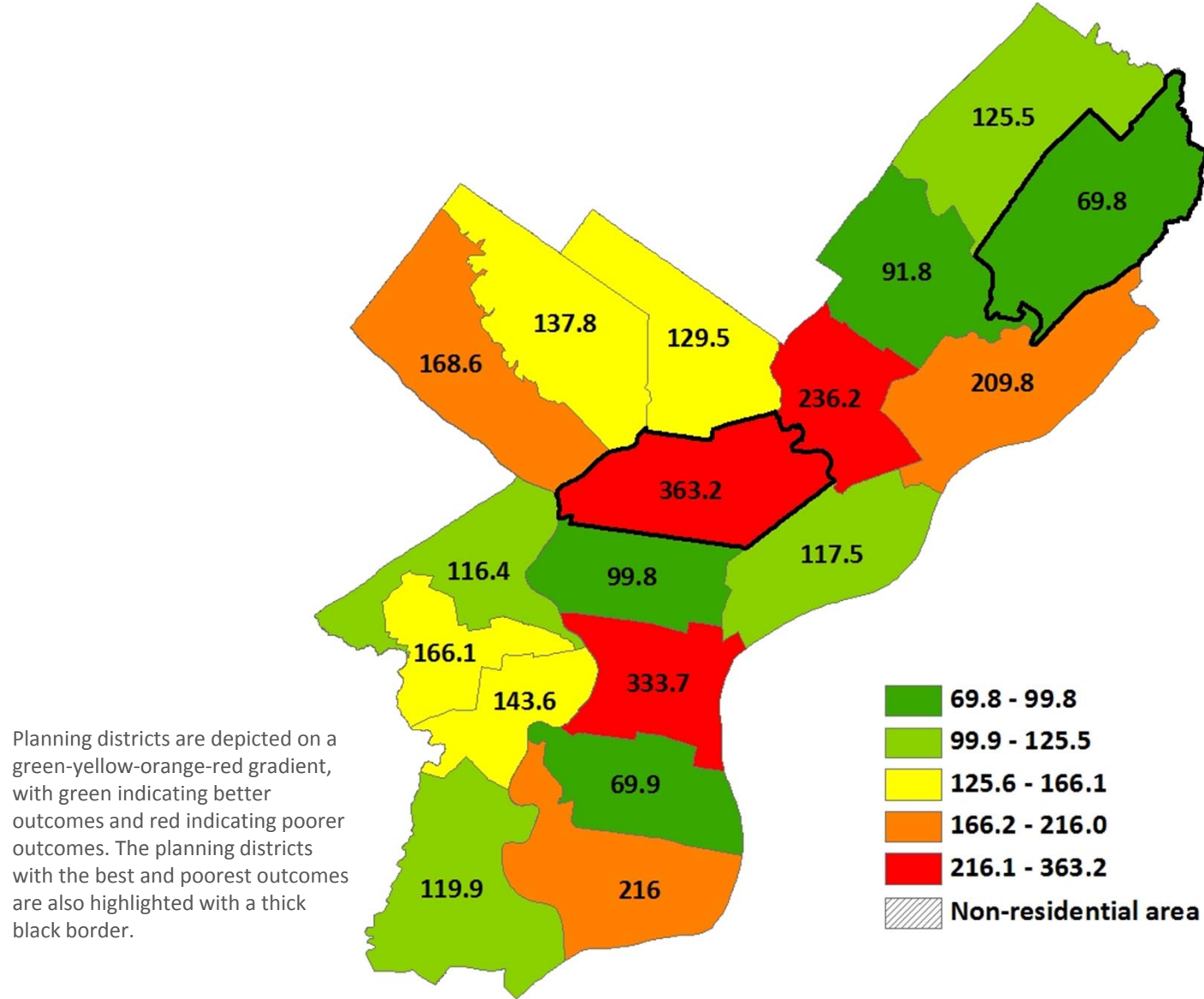
Access to recreational facilities



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2010
Used public recreation facility (e.g., public swimming pool, park, walking trail, recreation center) once a month or more in past year



Bicycle and pedestrian accidents per 100,000



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2013



PUBLIC HEALTH ASSETS

Parks and recreation centers

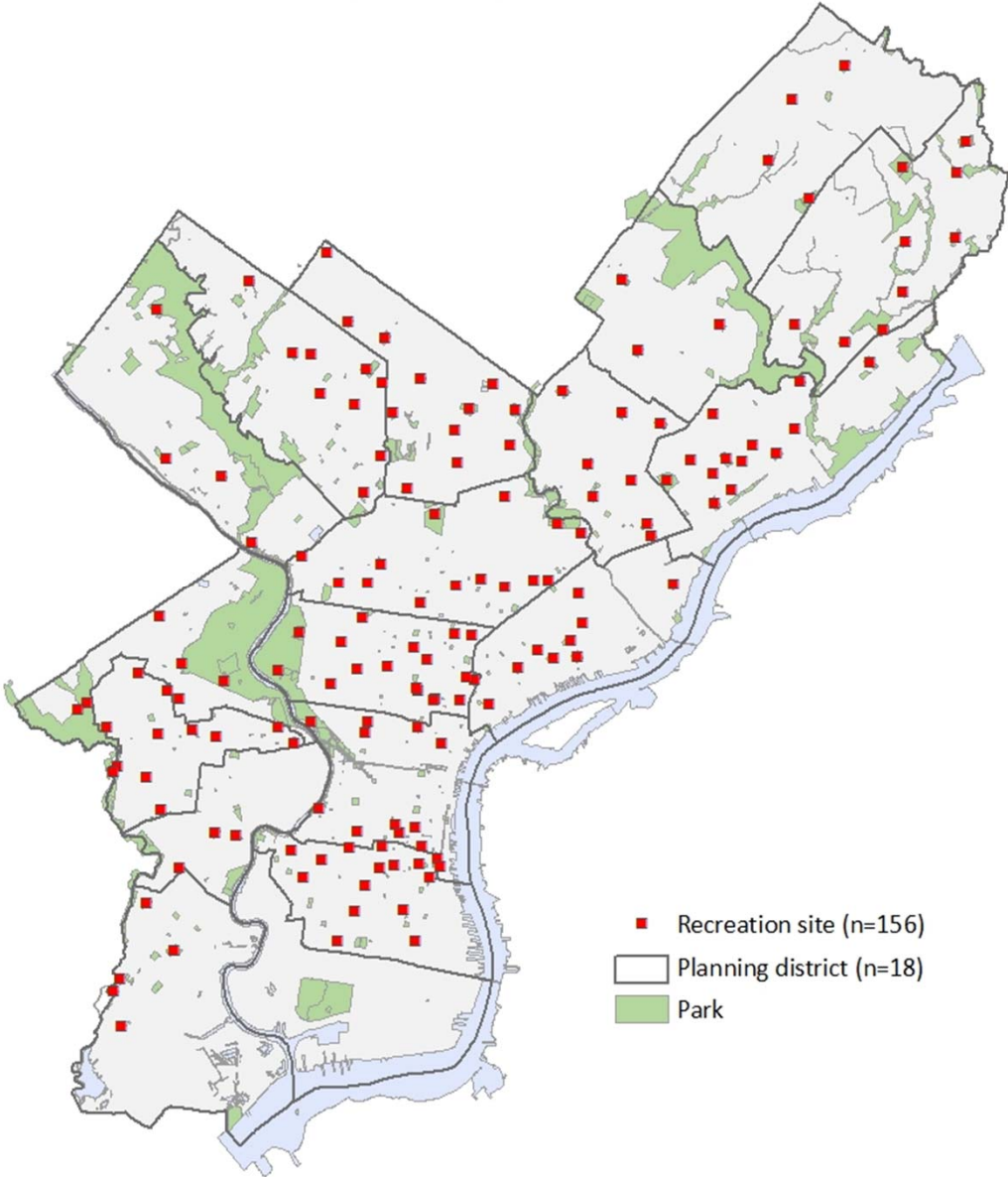
Healthy food retail sites

Schools

Hospitals and health centers



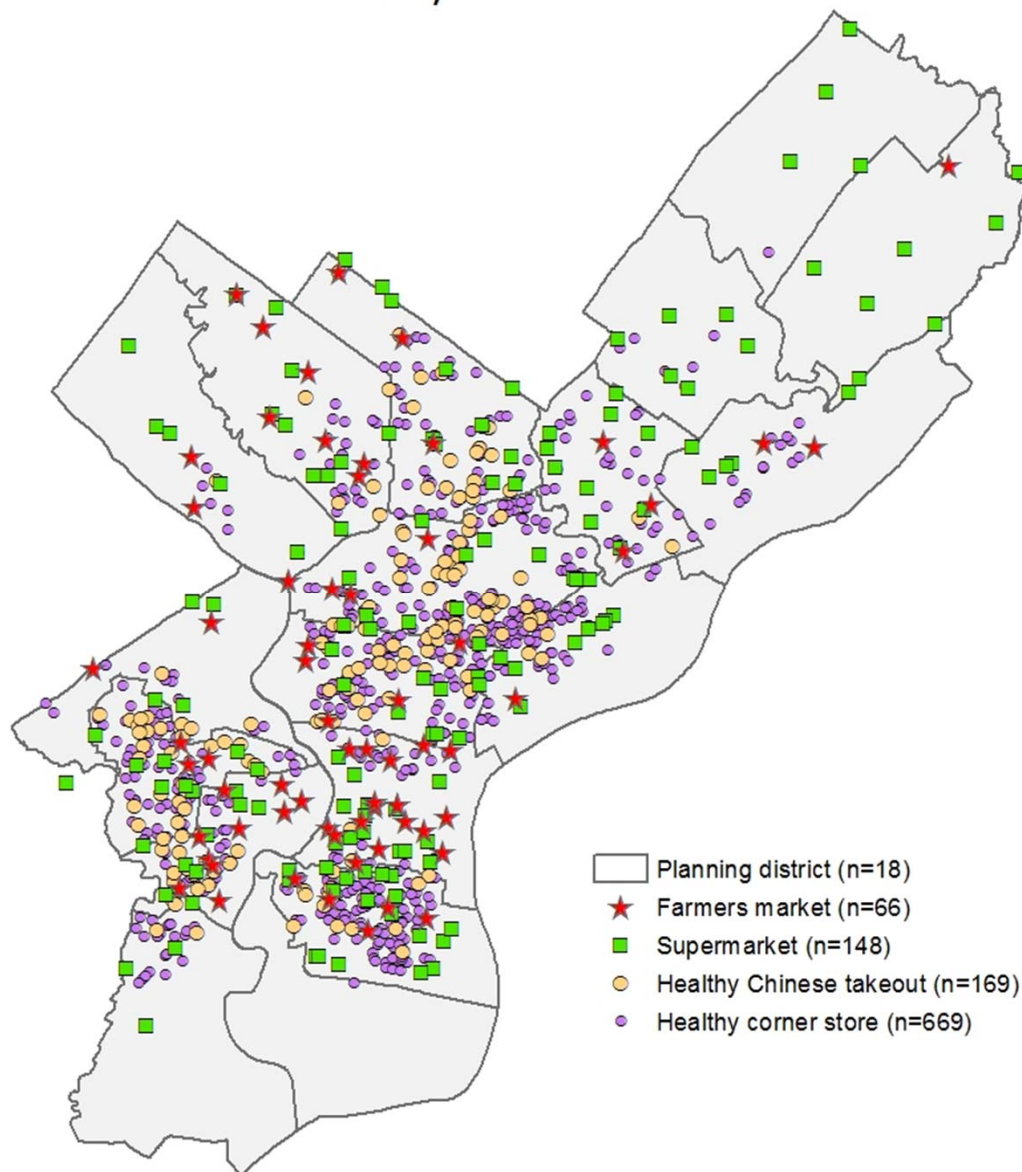
Parks and recreation sites



Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2015



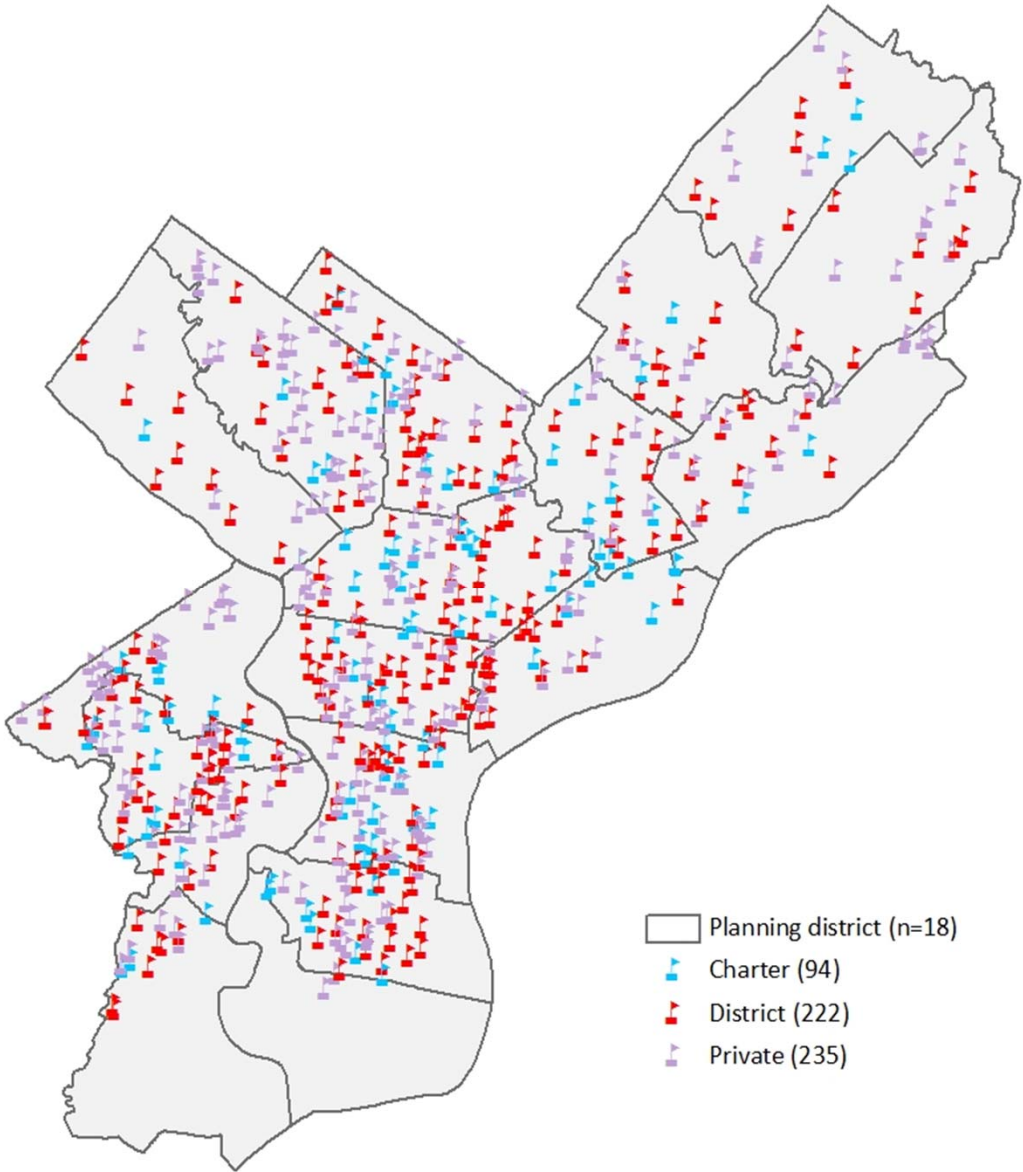
Healthy food retail sites



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



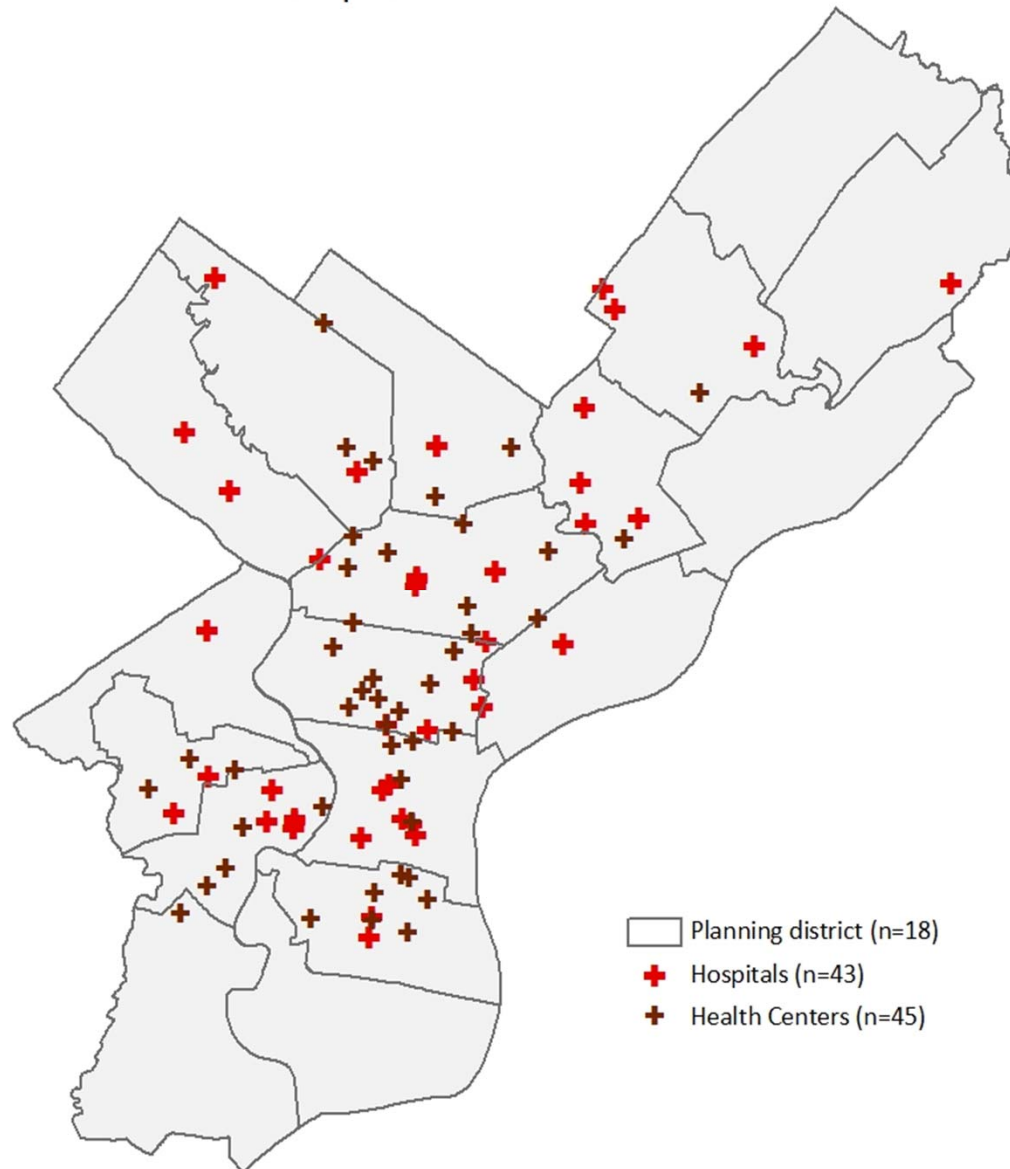
Schools



Sources:
School District of Philadelphia, 2012-13
Archdiocese of Philadelphia, 2012-13



Hospitals and health centers



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>. 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 30kg/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. Source: Vital Statistics, PA Department of Health; analyzed by Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
- **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. 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.

