

2016 Community Health Assessment (CHA) Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia Department of Public Health
December 2016



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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.

CHA Overview

- Published annually since 2014
- Combines local, state, and national data sources to provide a snapshot of health indicators and social determinants of health in Philadelphia:
 - Compared to other large cities or counties
 - Over time
 - By race/ethnicity in the most recent available year of data
 - By planning district in the most recent available year of data
- The 2016 annual update includes a number of changes from previous years, which are detailed in the methods slides and in slide notes where applicable.
- Interact with the data using the [Community Health Explorer](#)

CHA Updates Since 2015

- The 2016 CHA added some new indicators, including housing quality and housing cost burden.
- The 2016 CHA added trends over time by race/ethnicity for adult smoking prevalence, obesity prevalence, and diabetes prevalence.
- The 2016 CHA added changes in disparities life expectancy.
- Where small sample sizes caused unreliable data, some indicators were removed.

How to Use This Report

- The CHA can be used to look at progress and remaining challenges for health and health equity across the city.
- The document is intended for use by health researchers as well as advocates, making it easier for those interested in health in Philadelphia to access existing data sets.

Key Findings

- From 2012-2013, life expectancy at birth increased from 72.3 to 73.2 years for men and remained at 79.3 years for women (Pg. [47](#)).
- Between 2010 and 2013, gaps in life expectancy between blacks and whites decreased by 38% for men and 58% for women (Pg. [49](#)).
- Infant mortality fell to 8.2 per 1,000 births in 2013, down from 10.1 per 1,000 in 2012. However this remained markedly higher than the US rate of 5.96 in 2013 (Pg. [136](#)).
- Teen birth rates continued to decline, with an overall 24% decline since 2010 (Pg. [128](#)).

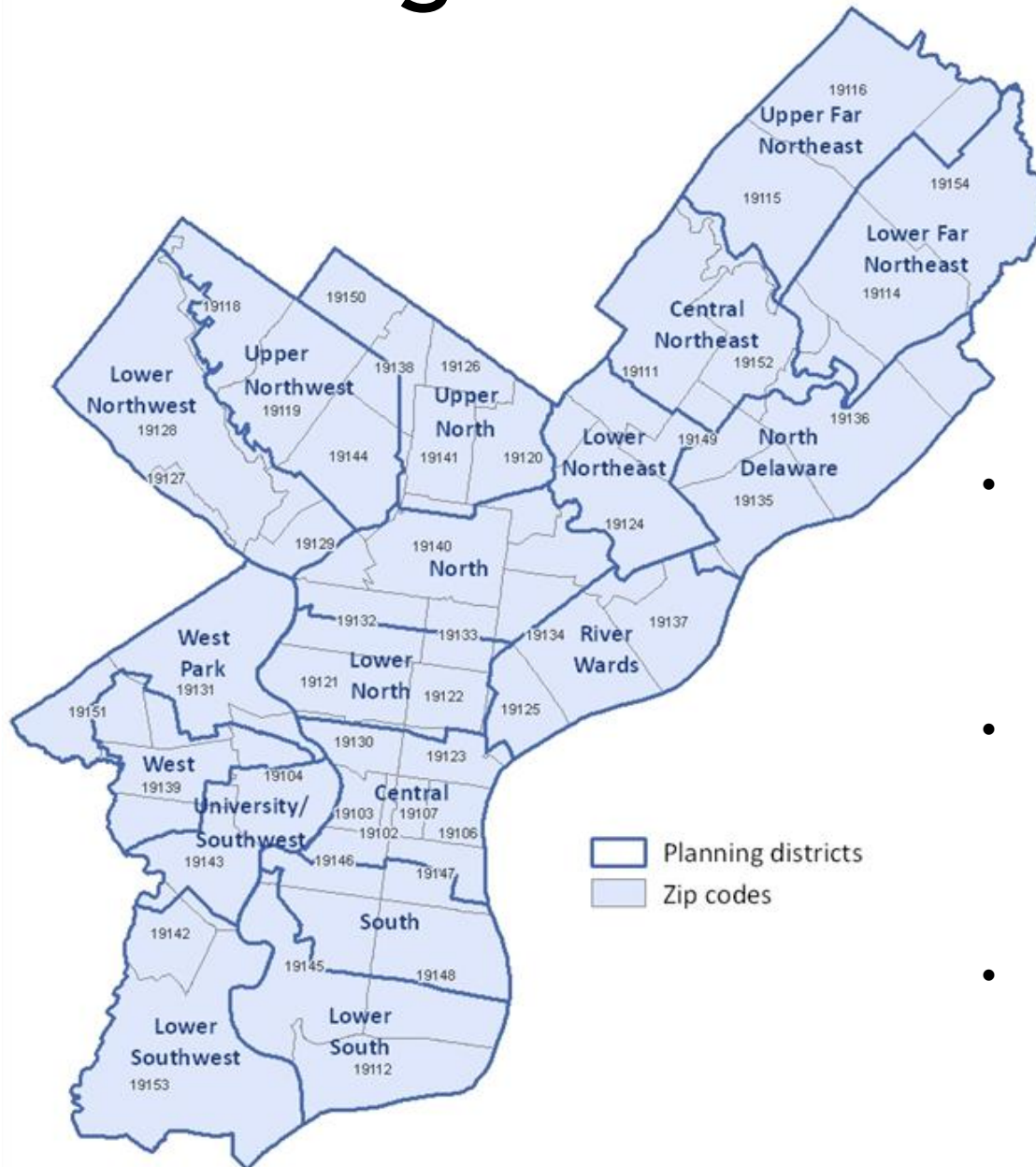
Key Findings

- Adult smoking rates fell to 22.4% in 2014/15, an 18% decrease since 2008, but still markedly higher than the US rate of 16.8% (Pg. [57](#)).
- Adult obesity rates continued to rise, while child obesity rates declined slightly (Pg. [80](#) and [76](#), respectively).
- Hypertension continued to rise slightly, reaching 38.2% of adults (Pg. [94](#)).
- Diabetes declined slightly to 15.4% of adults in 2014-2015 from 16.0% in 2012 (Pg. [98](#)).

Key Findings

- New HIV cases continued to decline, while retention in care and viral suppression have steadily improved (Pg. [104](#), [111](#), and [114](#), respectively).
- The percent of adults without insurance dropped from 18.5% to 12.4% between 2012 and 2014/15 (Pg. [165](#)).
- Violent crime rates continued to steadily decline, but firearm homicide rose slightly in 2015 and Philadelphia had the highest violent crime of other major cities (Pg. [203](#), [209](#), and [204](#), respectively).
- Opioid related mortality rose sharply in 2015, reaching a historical high (Pg. [220](#)).

Planning Districts



- Philadelphia has 18 Planning Districts, representing distinct economic, geographic, and social units.
- Districts plans by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission can be found [here](#).
- An online planning district lookup map is available [here](#).

Summary Health Measures

[Years of Life Lost Before Age 75](#)

[Life Expectancy](#)

[Poor or Fair Health](#)

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

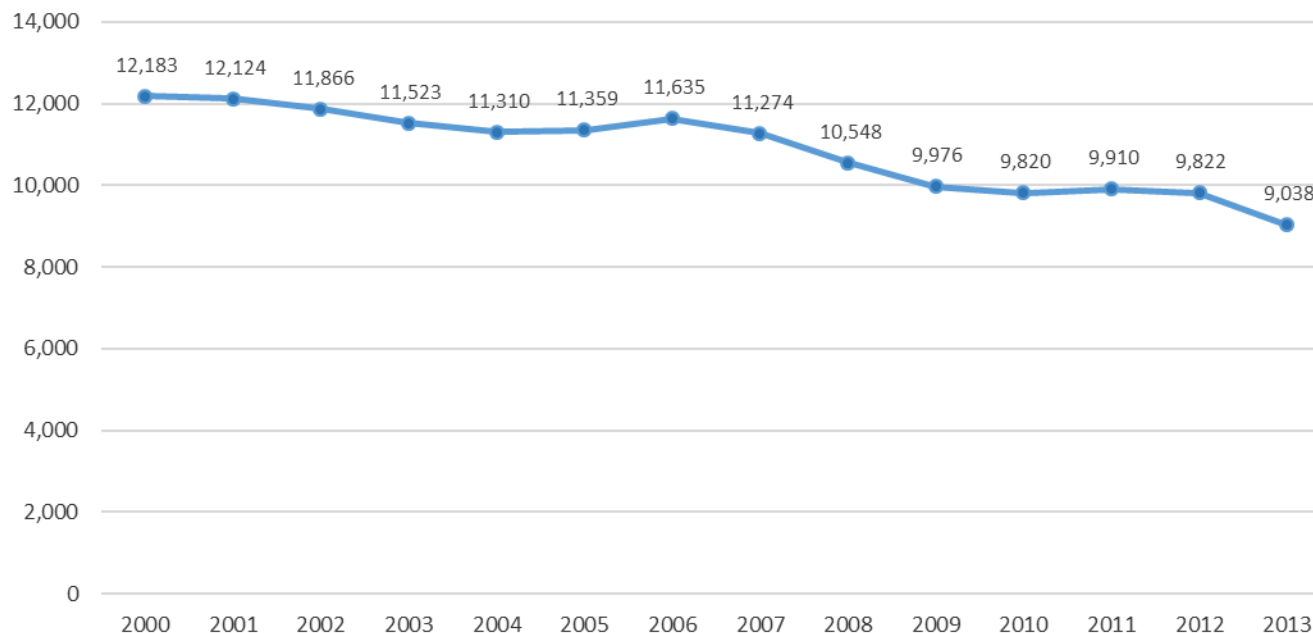
Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 (YPLL-75) is an age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of the population. It is based on the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died before age 75.

Notes:

The methods for calculating Years of Life Lost Before Age 75, previously called Premature Death, have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 (YPLL-75) is an age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of the population. It is based on the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died before age 75.

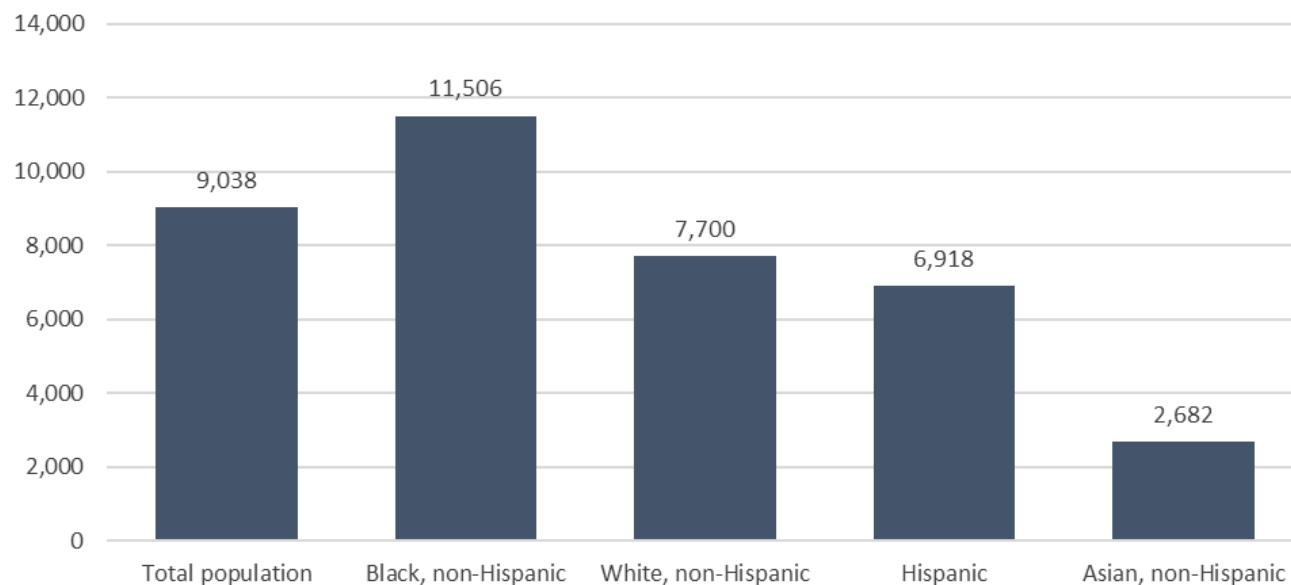
Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

The methods for calculating Years of Life Lost Before Age 75, previously called Premature Death, have been updated since prior reports.

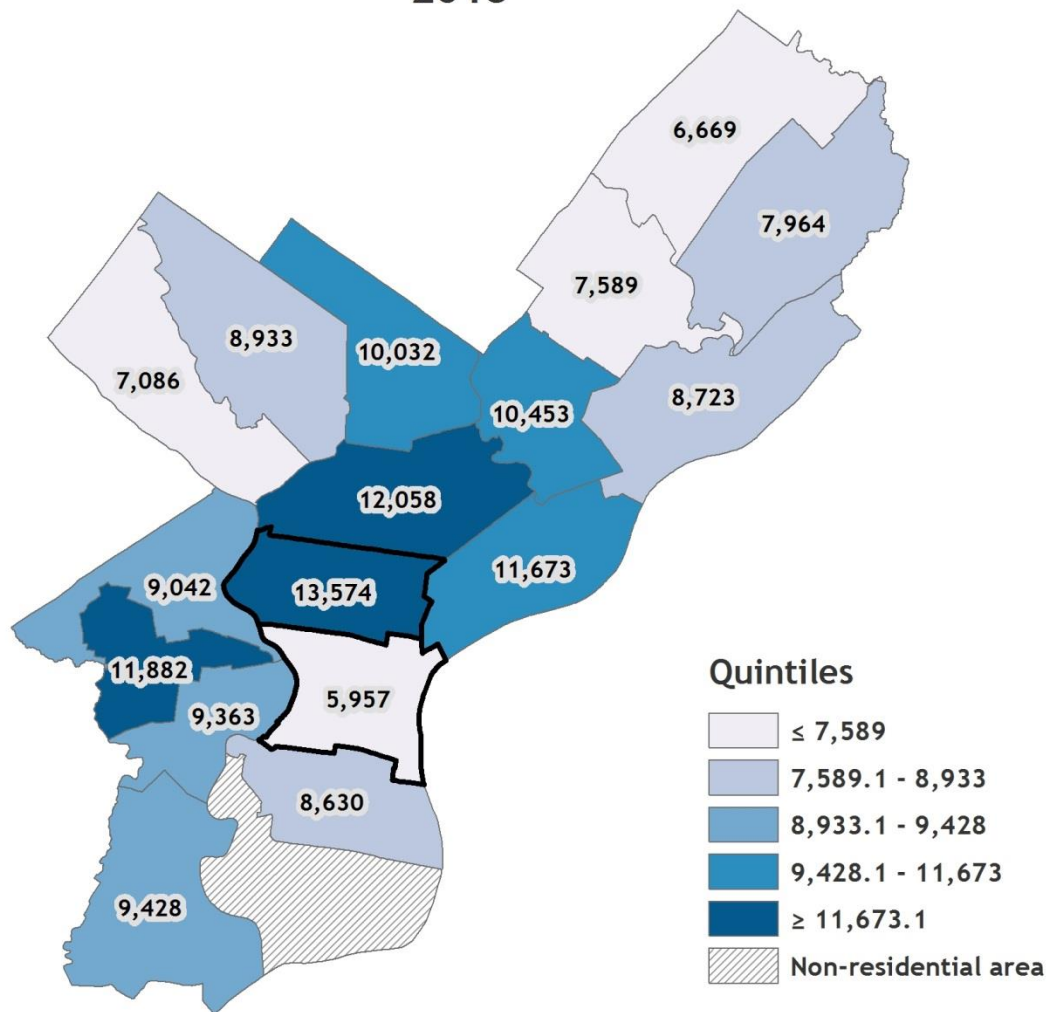
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 (YPLL-75) is an age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of the population. It is based on the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died before age 75.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

The methods for calculating Years of Life Lost Before Age 75, previously called Premature Death, have been updated since prior reports.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

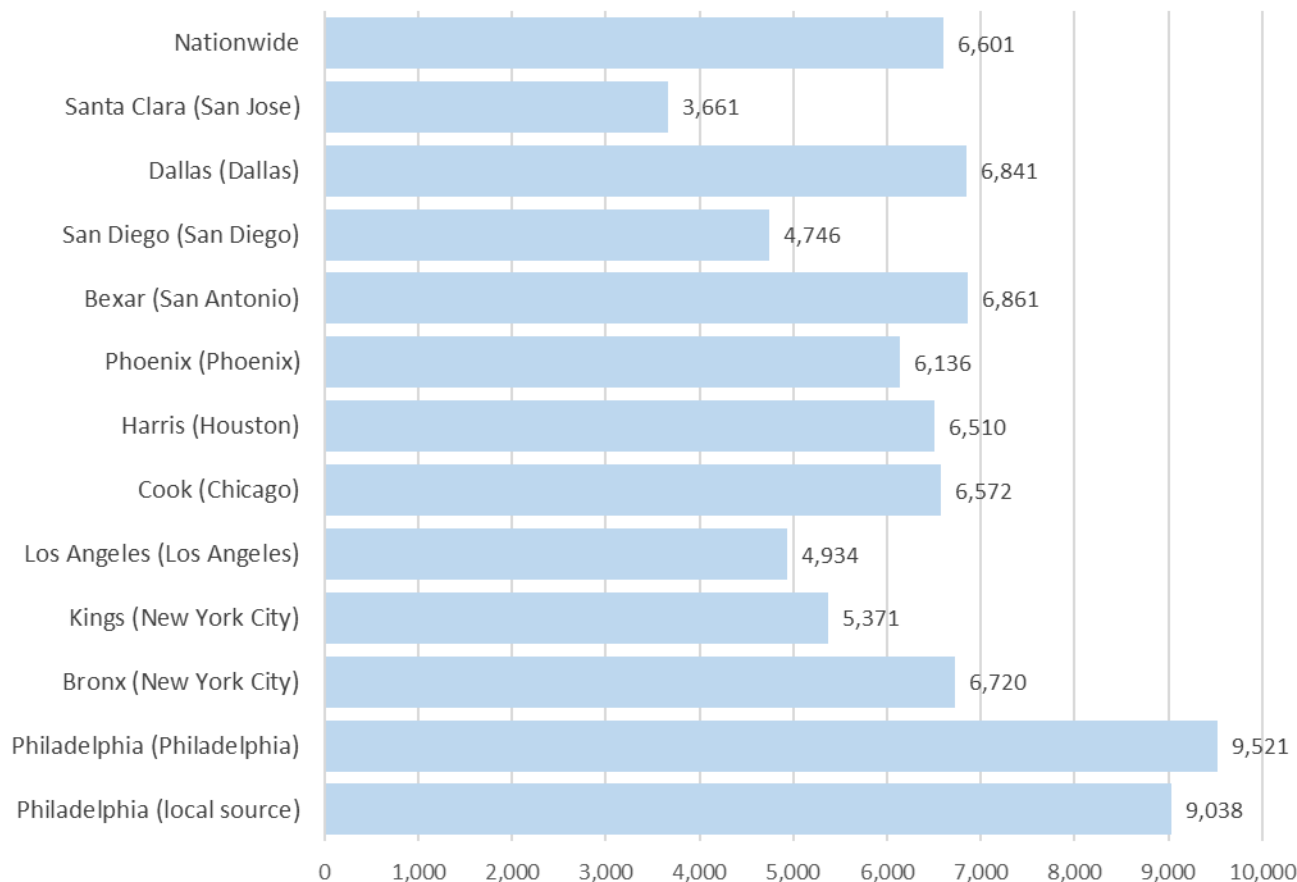
Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 (YPLL-75) is an age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of the population. It is based on the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died before age 75.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75,
2012-2014 Nationwide and County Comparison



Nationwide and county source: National Vital Statistics System - Mortality accessed through Health Indicators Warehouse, 2012-2014; Philadelphia (local source): Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

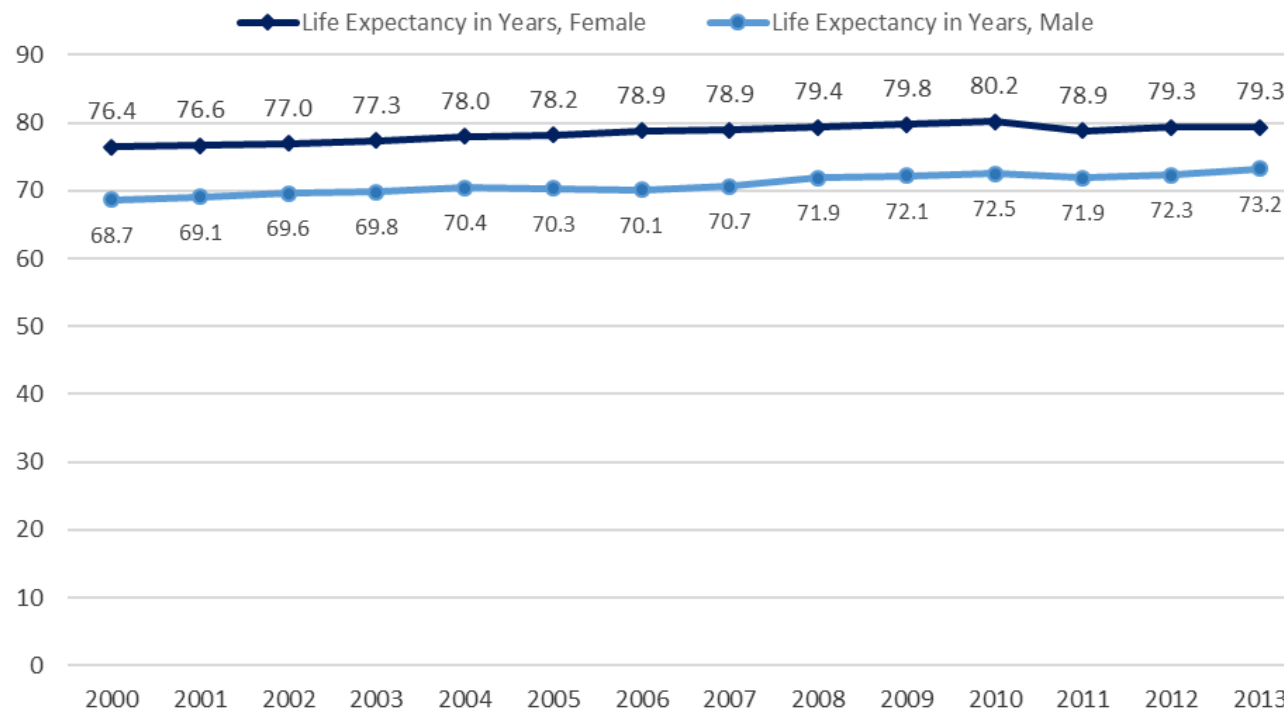
Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

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.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Life Expectancy in Years, Female & Male



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013



Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

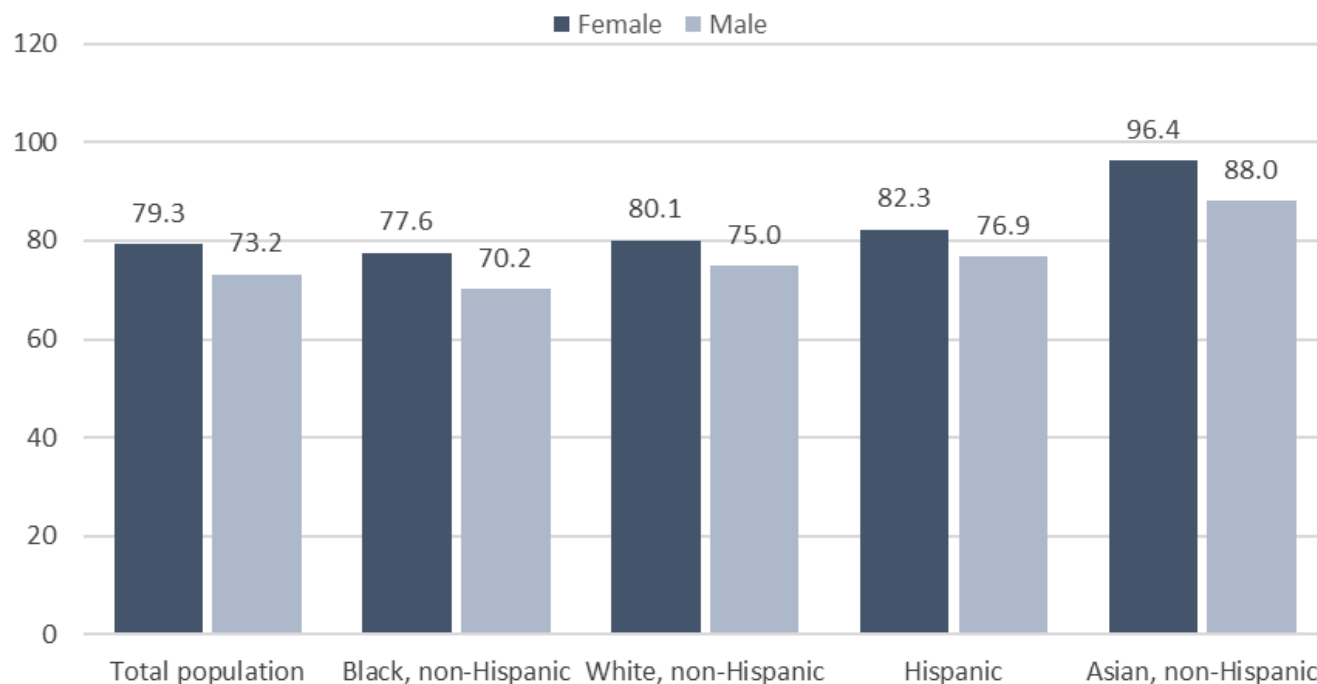
Life expectancy at birth is the expected number of years to be lived by someone born at the time of calculation, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic &
Hispanic

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Life Expectancy in Years, Female & Male, 2013



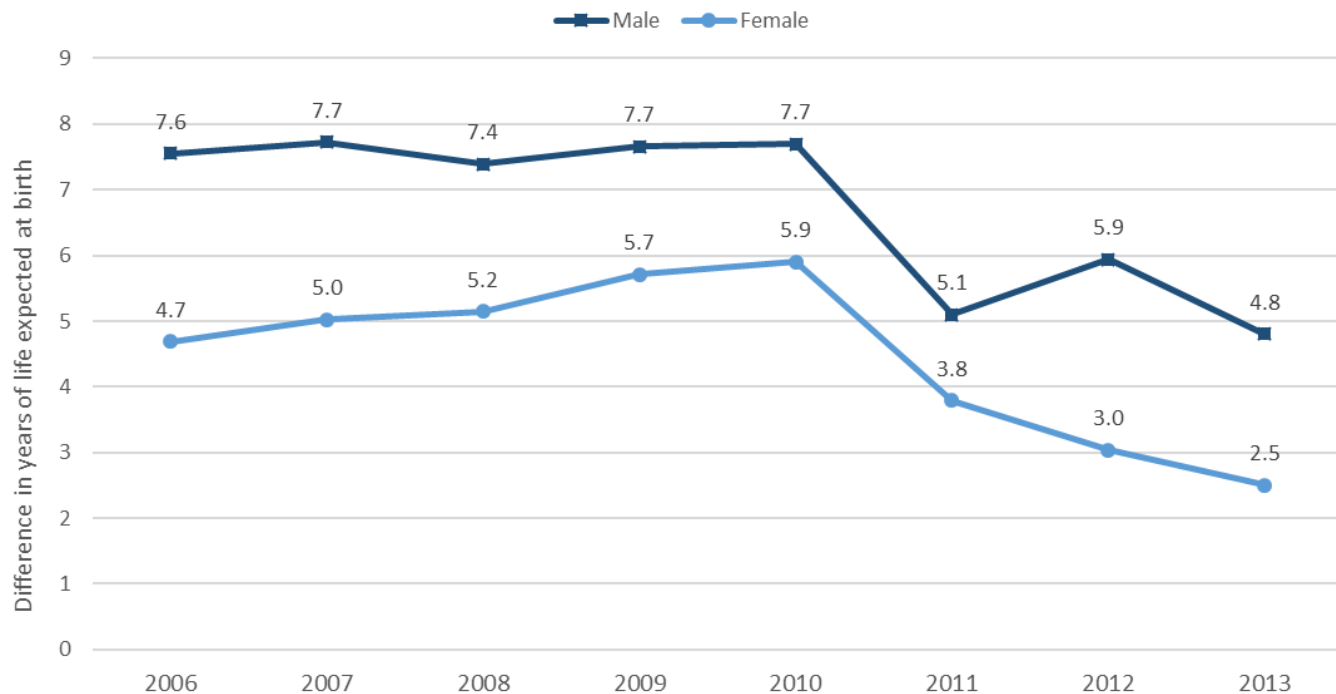
Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

The gap in life expectancy at birth between black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic Philadelphians. The life expectancy for black is subtracted from the life expectancy for white.

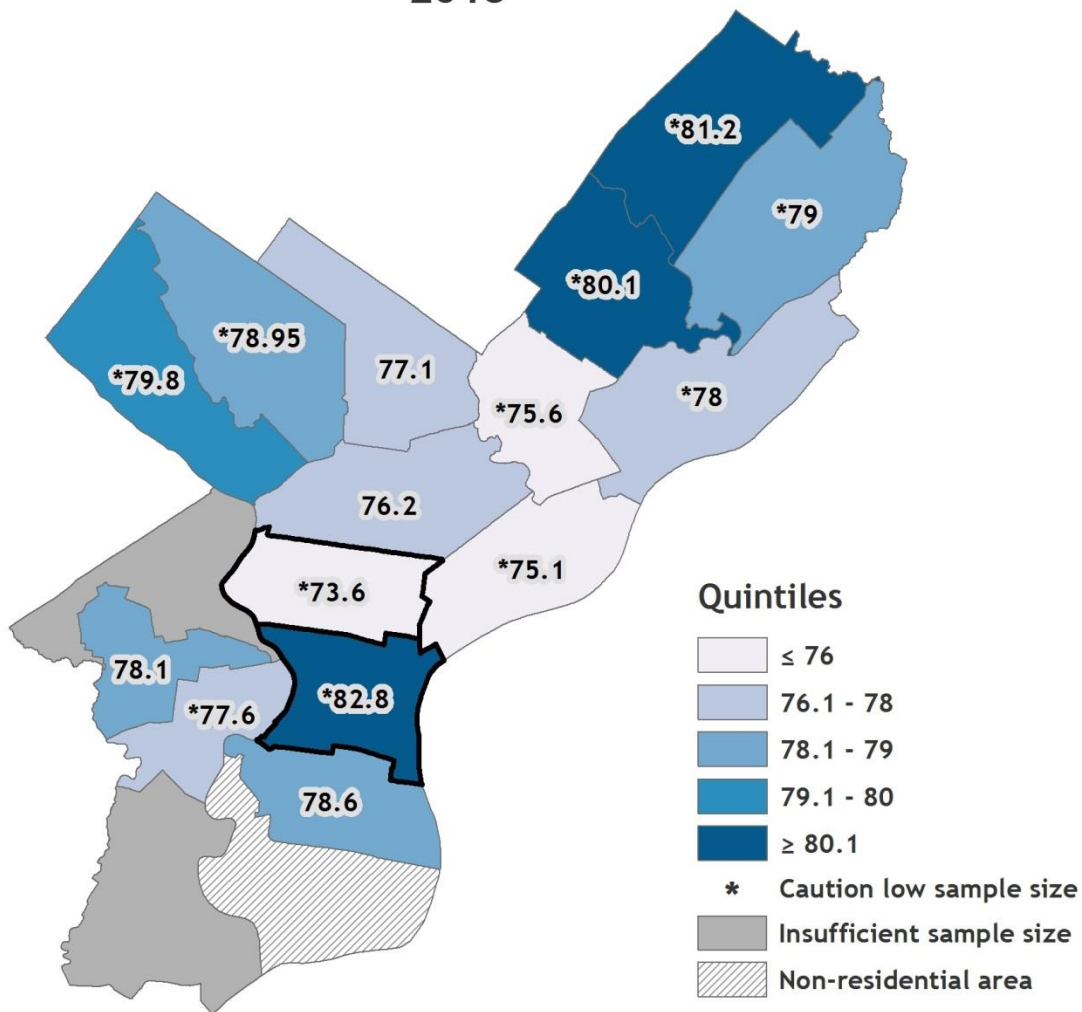
Gap in Life Expectancy at Birth Between Black and White Philadelphians



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, 2006-2013

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Life Expectancy in Years, Female, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

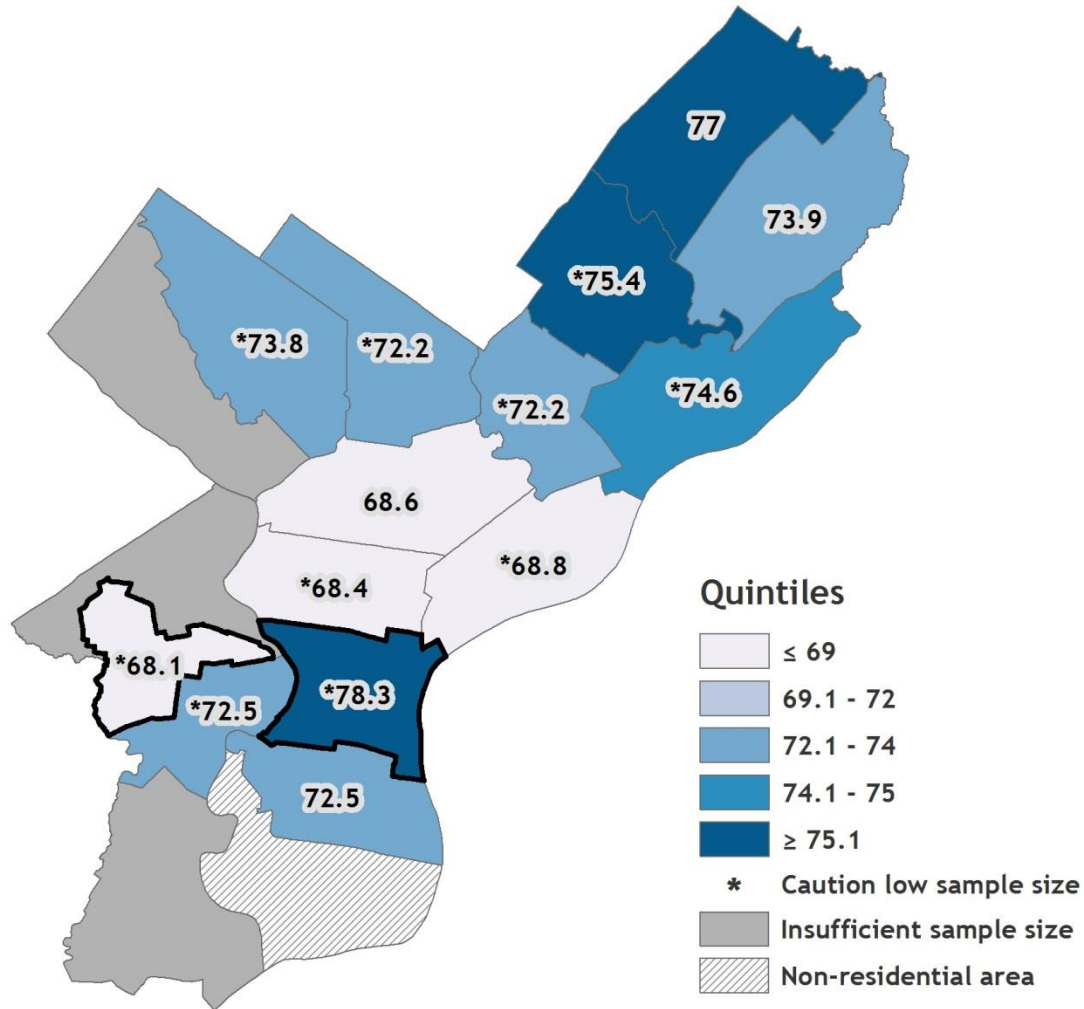
Life expectancy at birth is the expected number of years to be lived by someone born at the time of calculation, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Life Expectancy in Years, Male, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

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.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

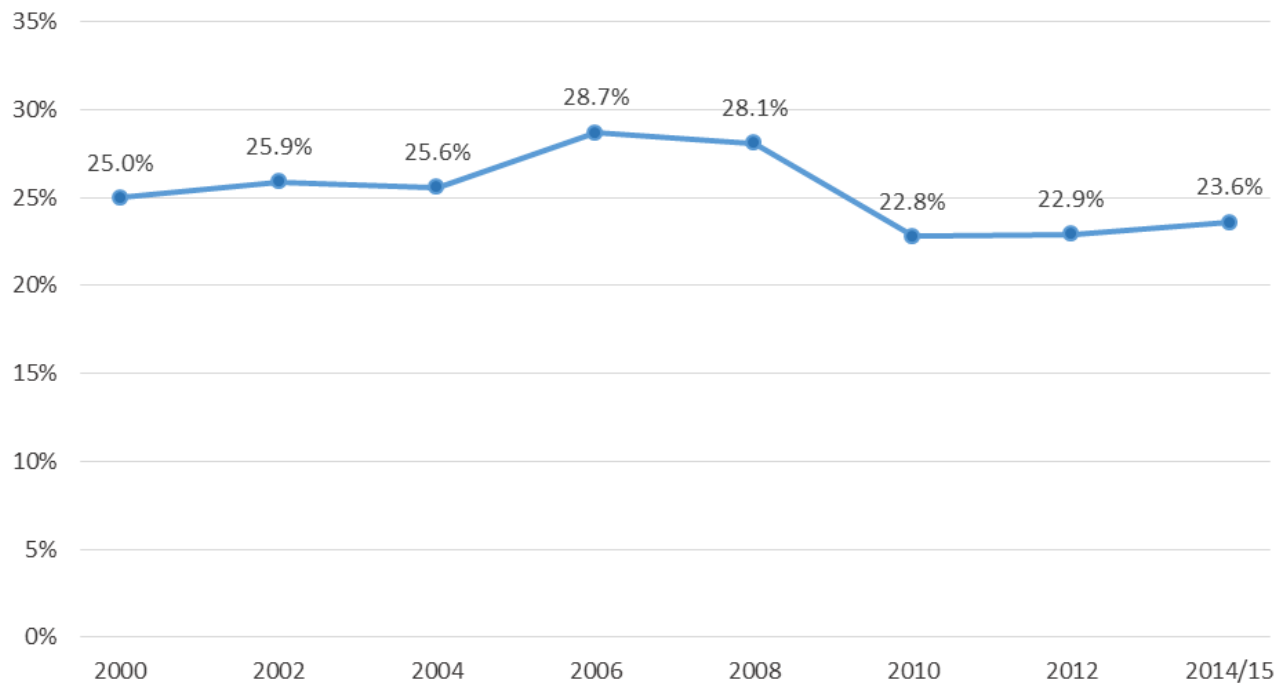
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

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?"

Poor or Fair Health



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

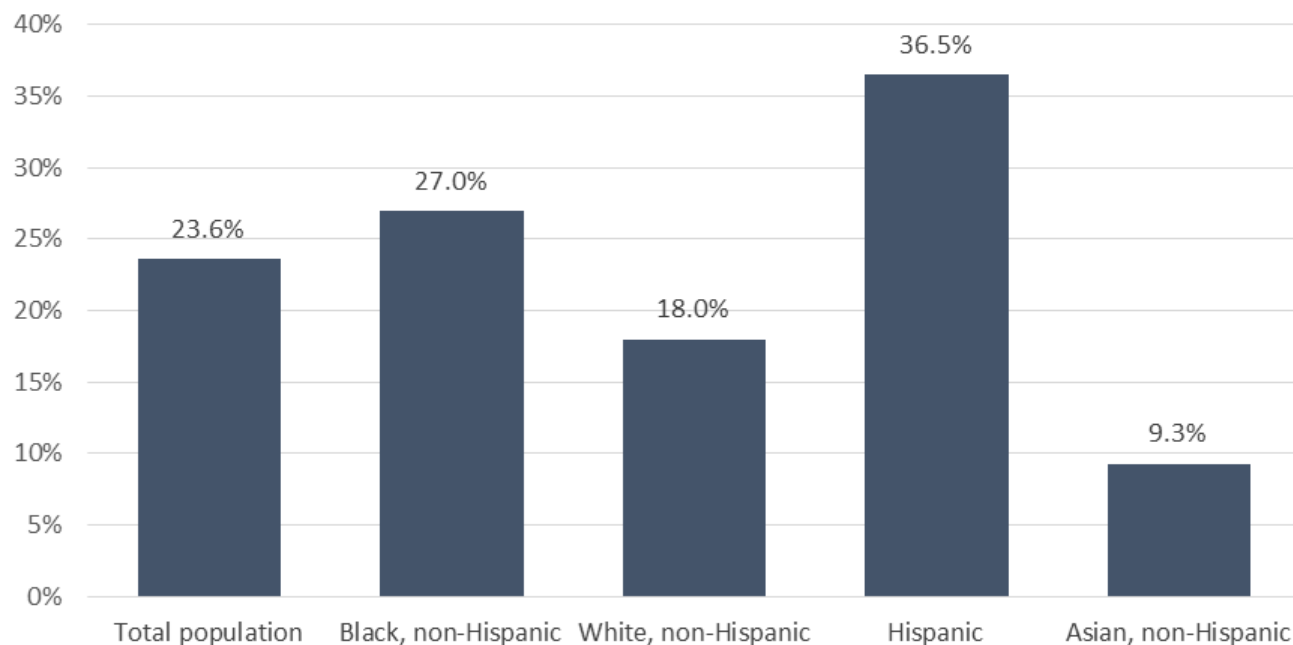
Percentage of adults who rate their health as "fair" or "poor" in response to the question, "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

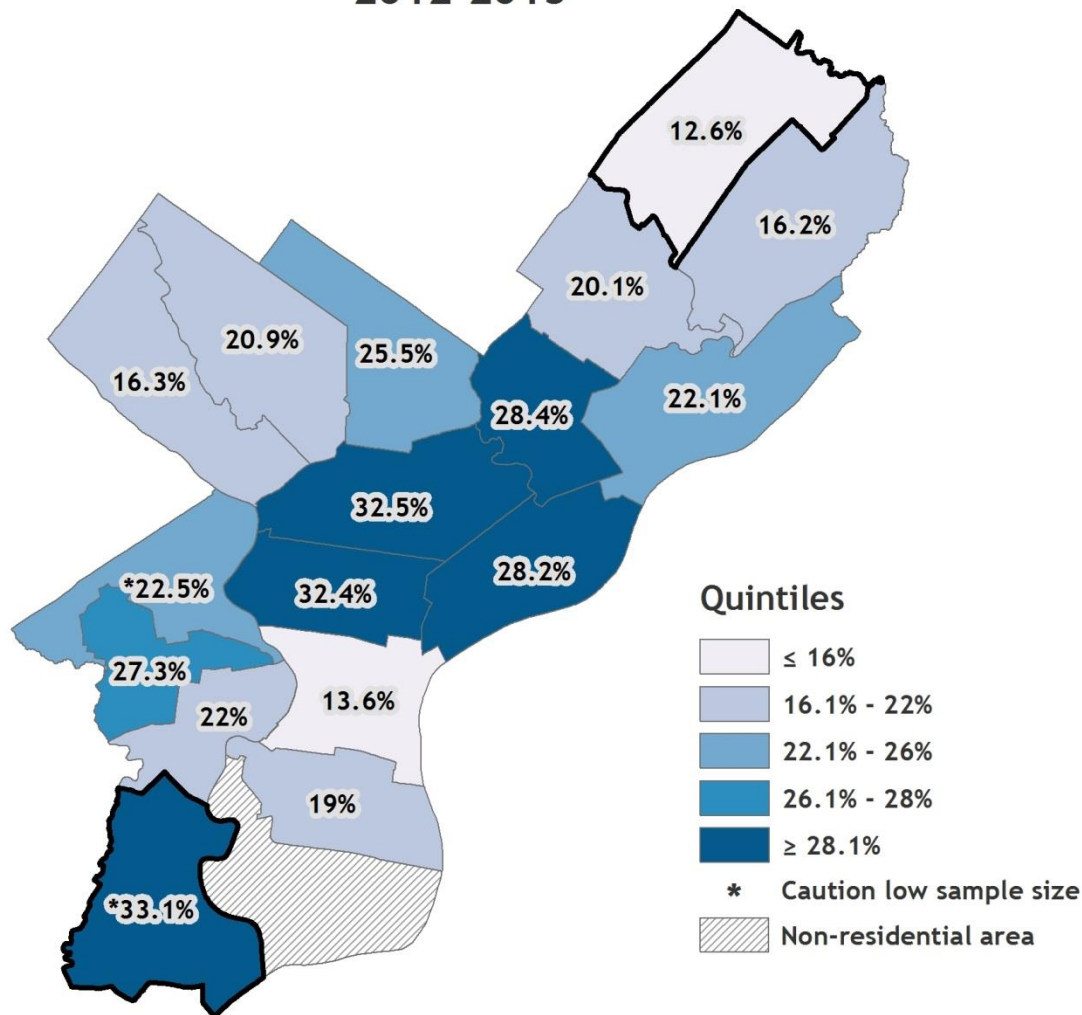
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Poor or Fair Health, 2014/15



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

Poor or Fair Health, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

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?"

Notes:

Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

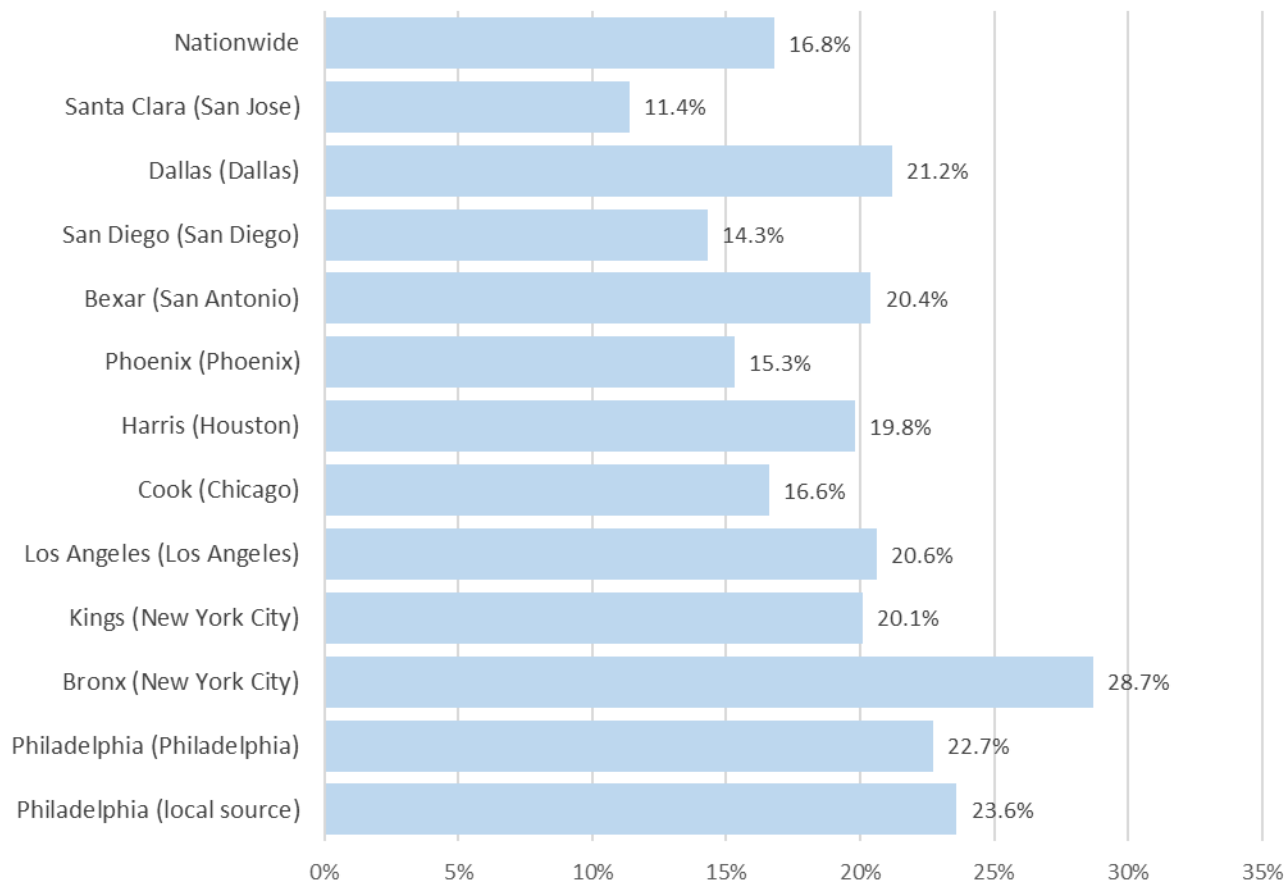
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Summary Health Measures

Indicator Definition:

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?"

Poor or Fair Health,
2014-2015 Nationwide and County Comparison



Nationwide and county source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) as reported by County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2014; Philadelphia (local source): Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Tobacco and Alcohol

[Adult Smoking](#)

[Teen Smoking](#)

[Smoking-Attributable Mortality](#)

[Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home Among Children](#)

[Adult Binge and Excessive Drinking](#)

[Teen Binge Drinking](#)

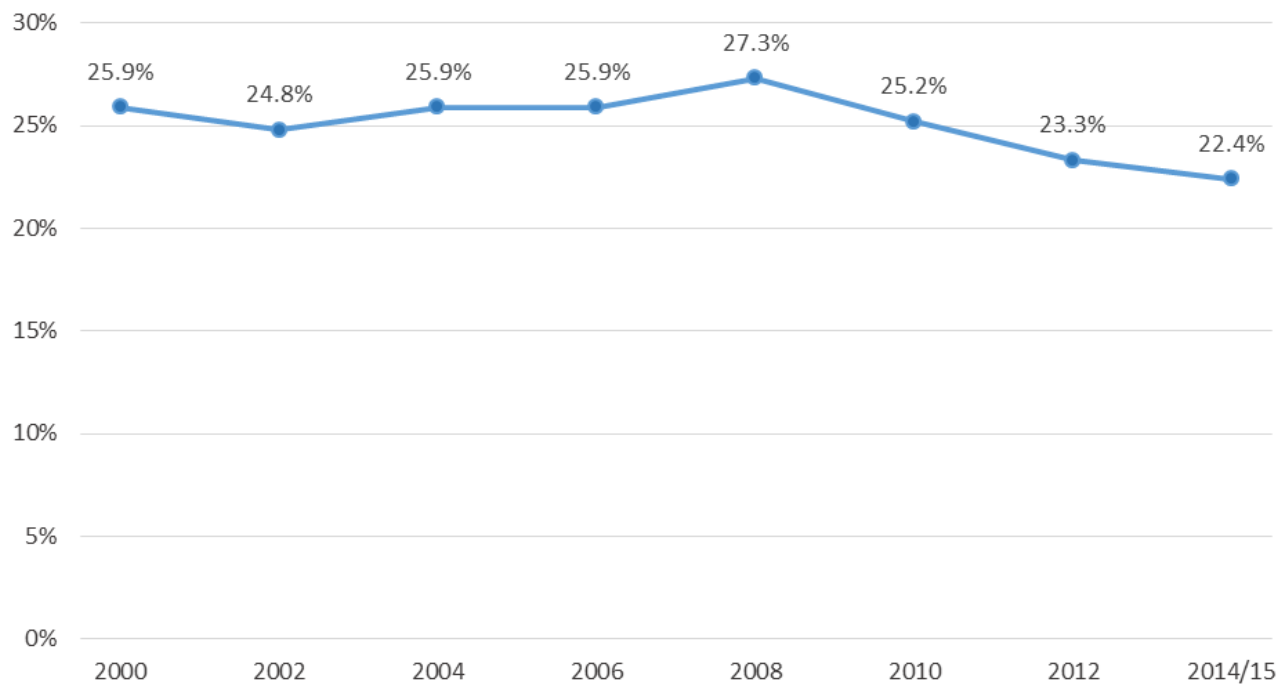
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Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke “every day” or “some days.”

Adult Smoking Prevalence



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

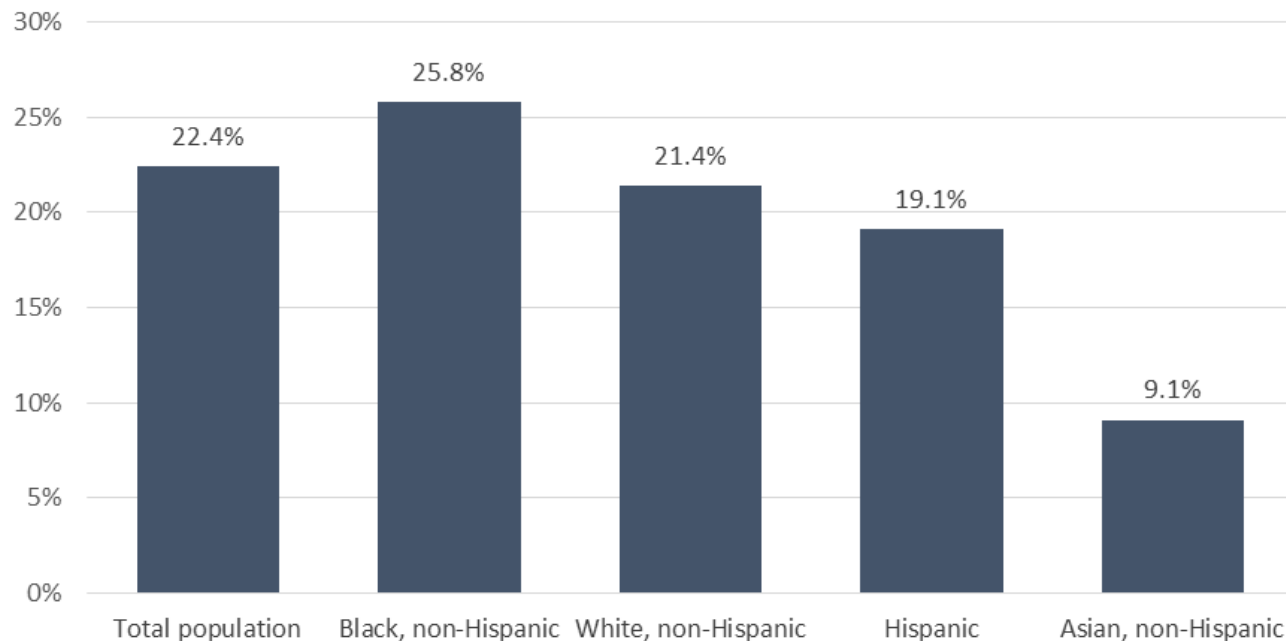
Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke “every day” or “some days.”

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

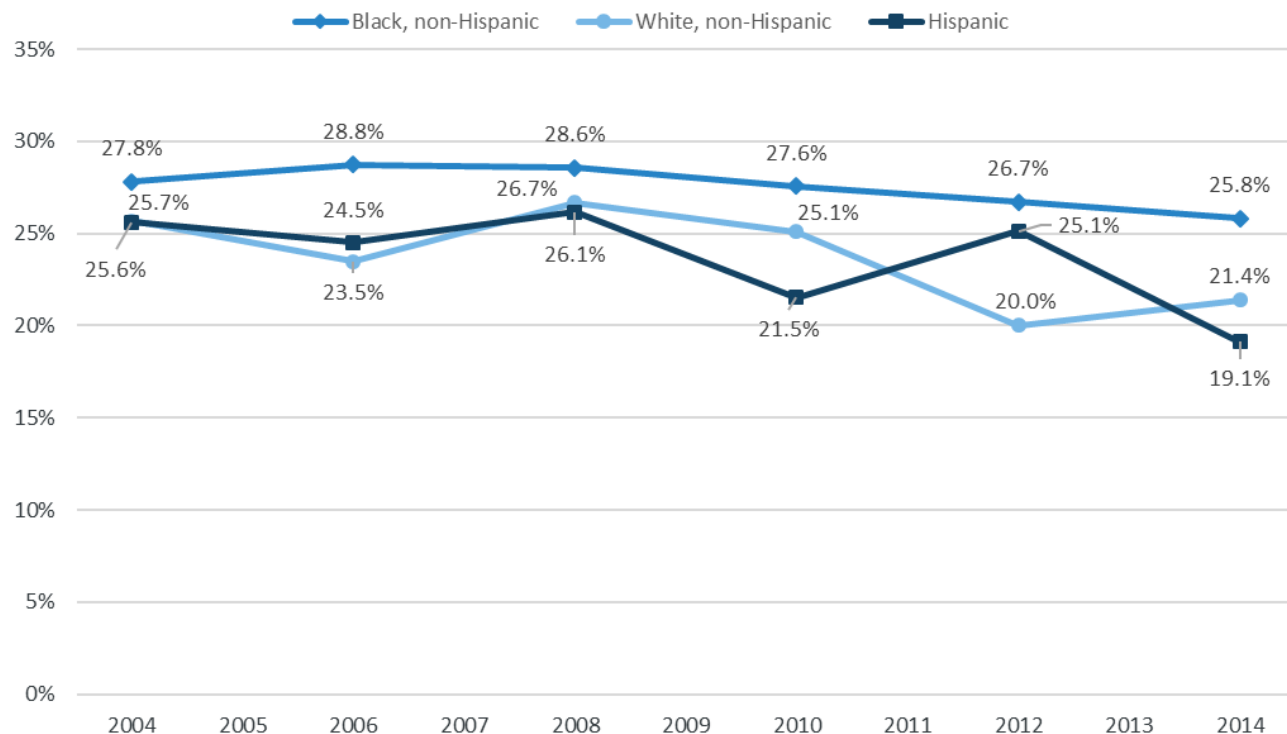
Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2014/15



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

Tobacco and Alcohol

Adult Smoking Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2004-2014/15

Indicator Definition:

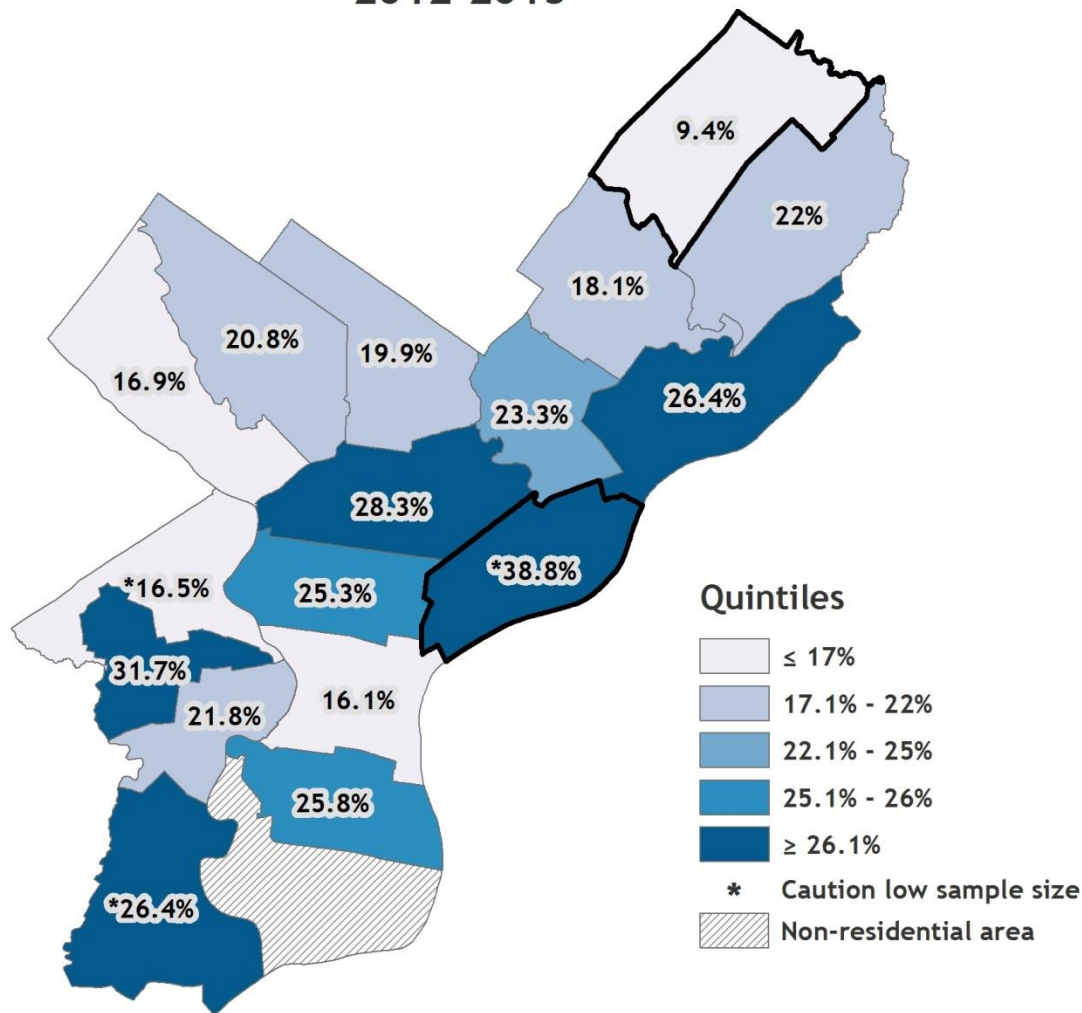
Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke “every day” or “some days.”

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Hispanic and Asian, non-Hispanic. Data missing for some years for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke “every day” or “some days.”

Notes:

Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

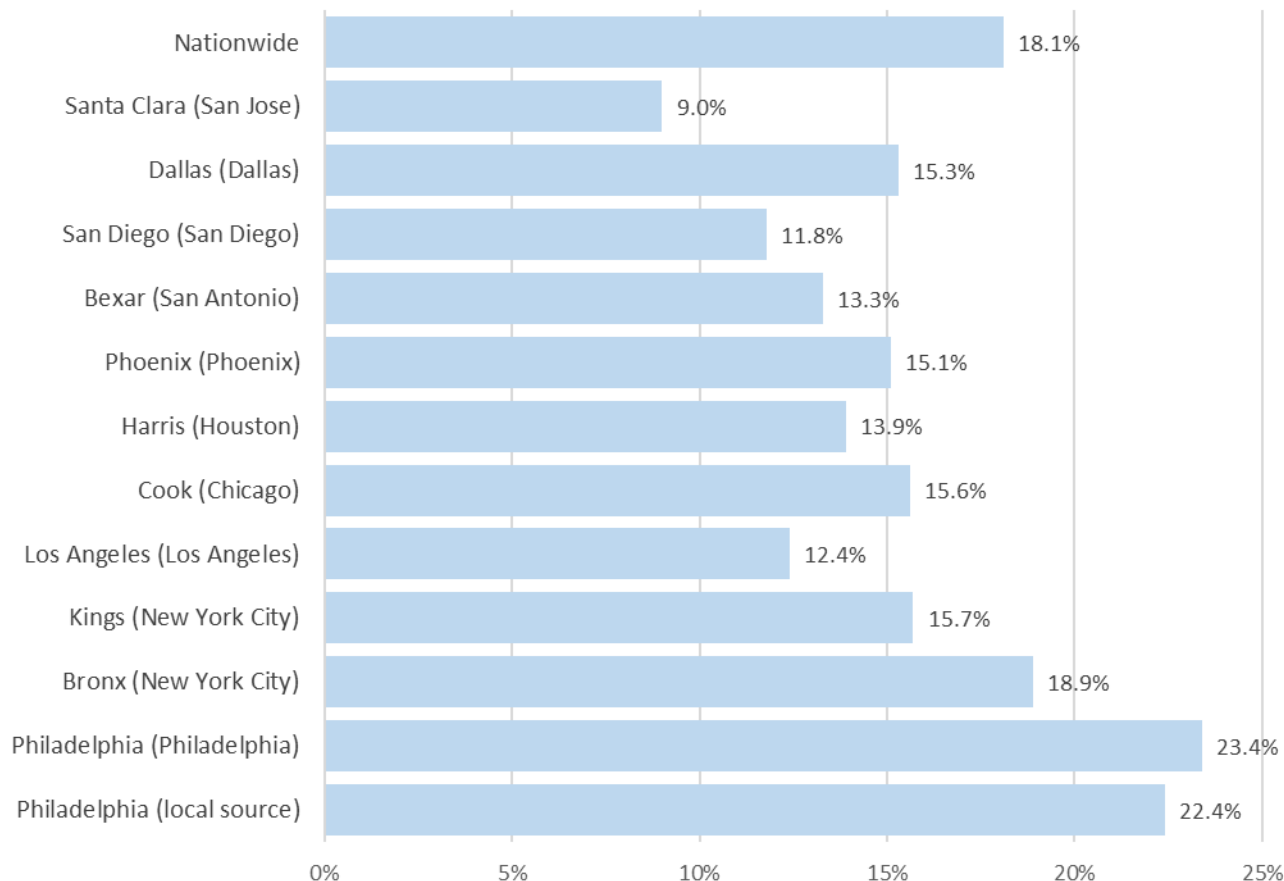
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke “every day” or “some days.”

Adult Smoking Prevalence,
2014-2015 Nationwide and County Comparison

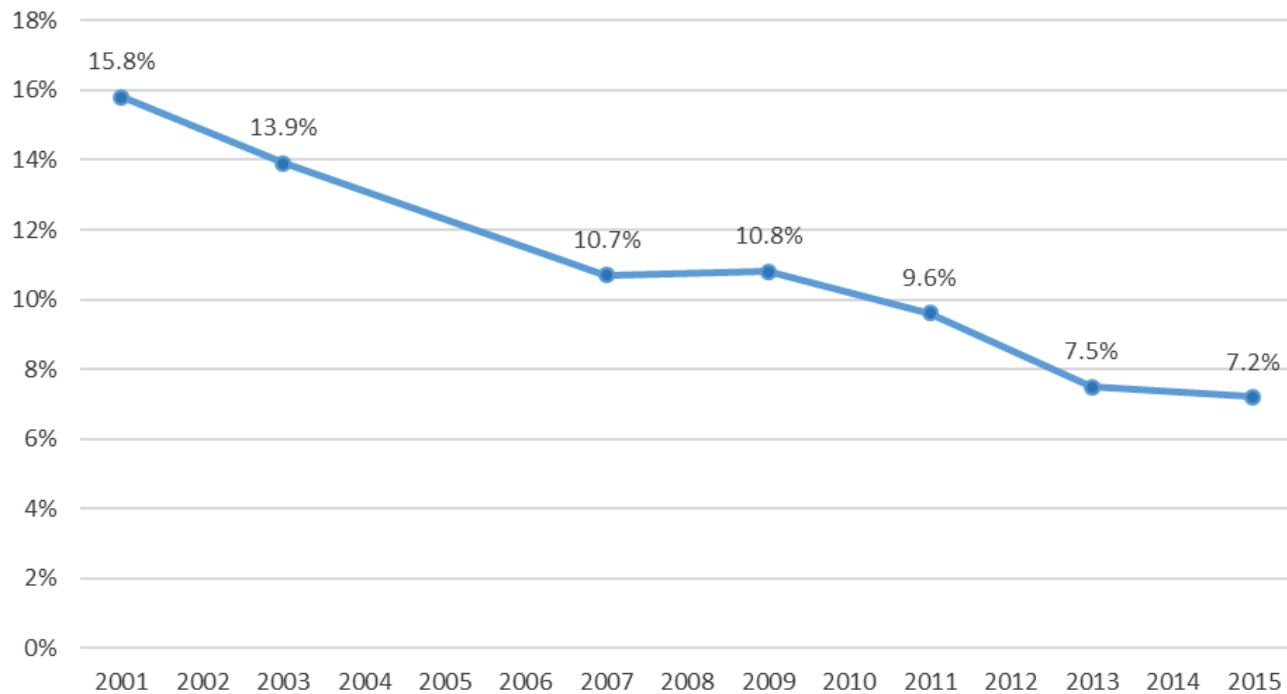


Nationwide and county source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) as reported by County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2014; Philadelphia (local source): Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Teen Smoking Prevalence, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2001-2015

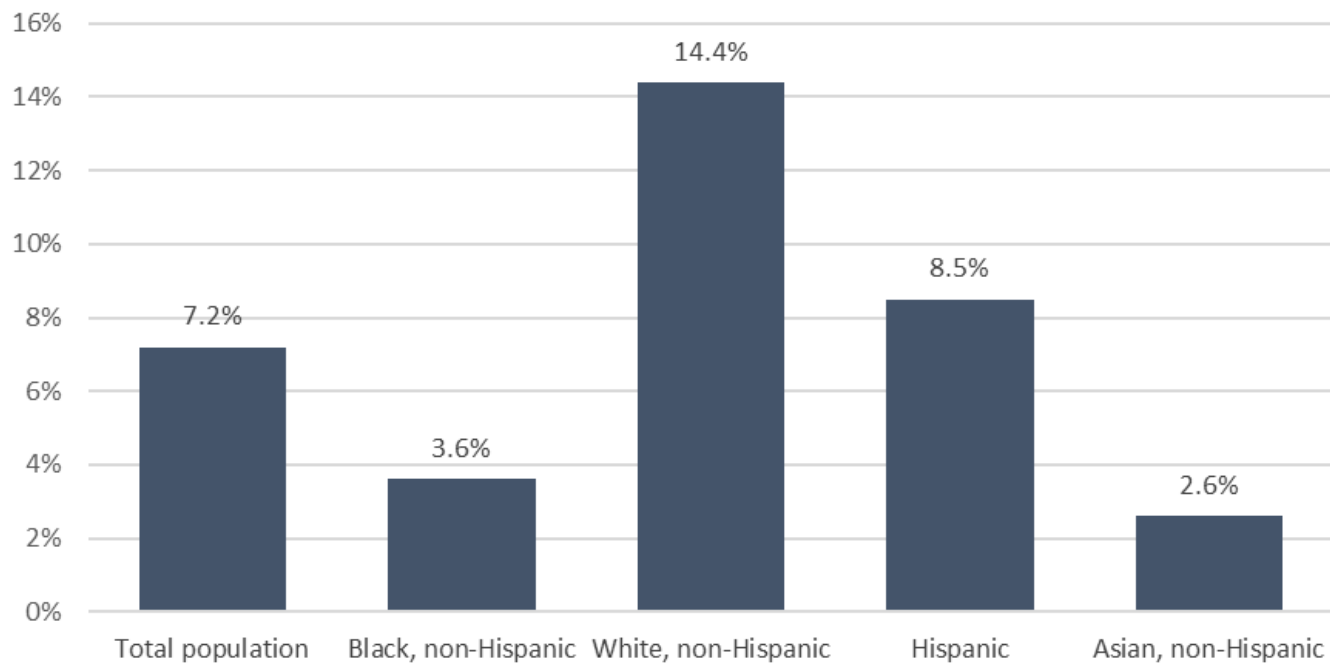
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who smoked on at least one day in past 30 days.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Teen Smoking Prevalence, 9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who smoked on at least one day in past 30 days.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

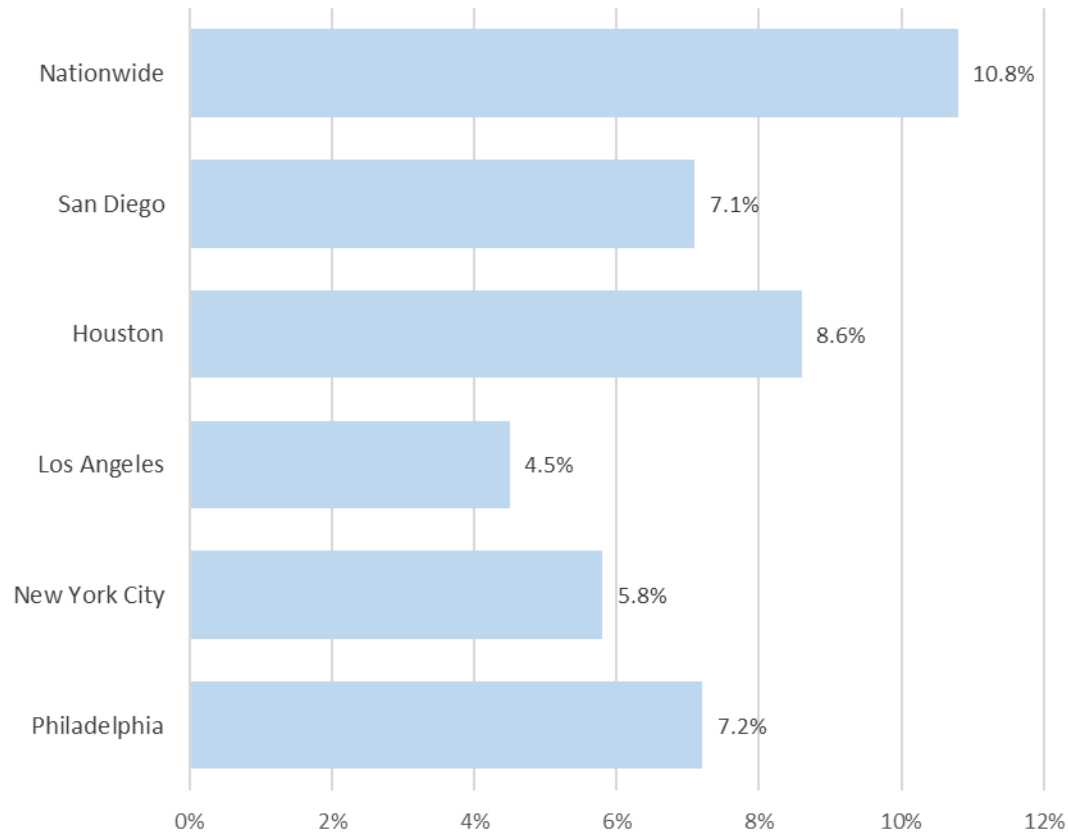
Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who smoked on at least one day in the past 30 days.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teen Smoking Prevalence, 9th-12th Grade,
2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

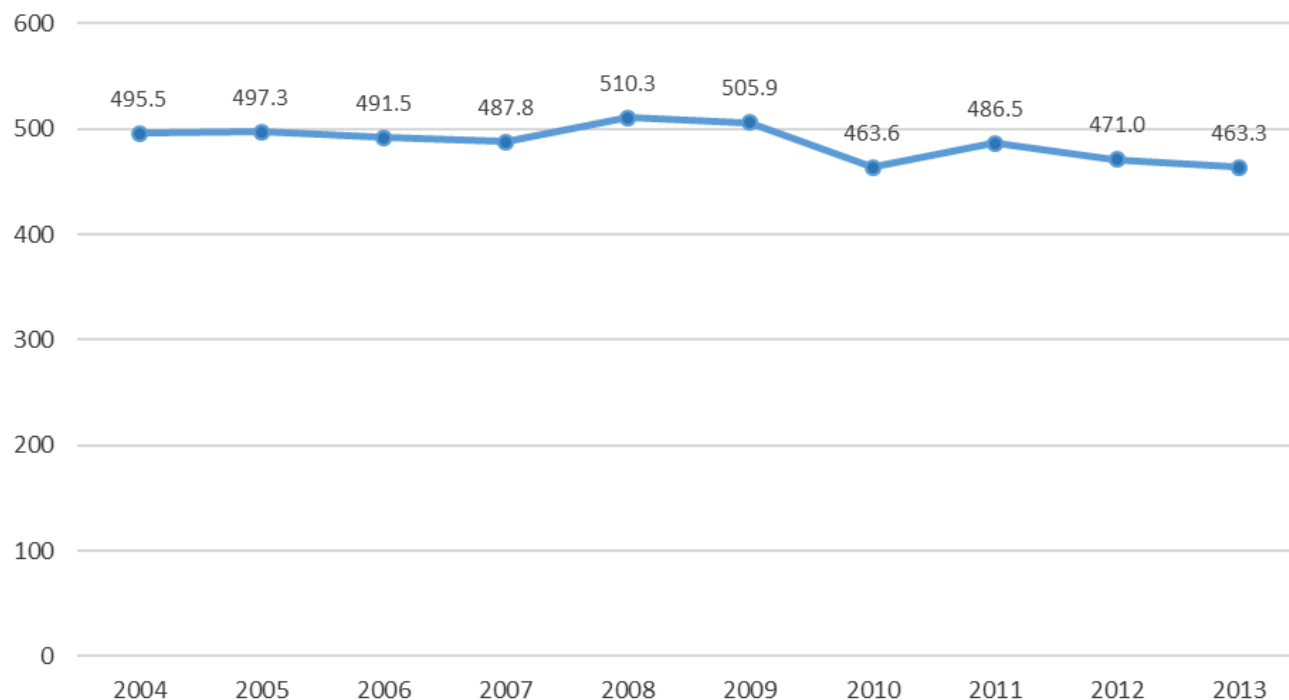
Age-adjusted rate of deaths attributable to smoking per 100,000 adults 35 years and older. This measure is based on CDC's Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC).

Notes:

The methods for calculating premature death have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Smoking-Attributable Mortality Rate per 100,000 People



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2004-2013



Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

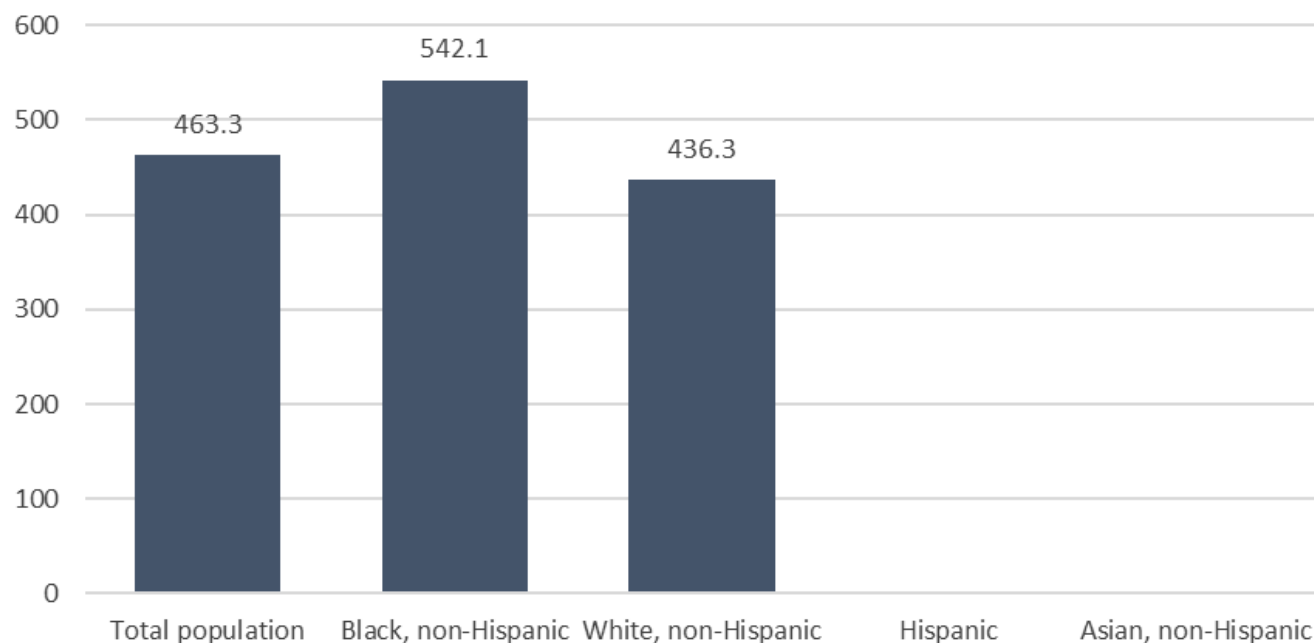
Age-adjusted rate of deaths attributable to smoking per 100,000 adults 35 years and older. This measure is based on CDC's Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC).

Notes:

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size. The methods for calculating smoking-attributable mortality have been updated since prior reports and are not comparable to previous years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Smoking-Attributable Mortality Rate per 100,000 People, 2013



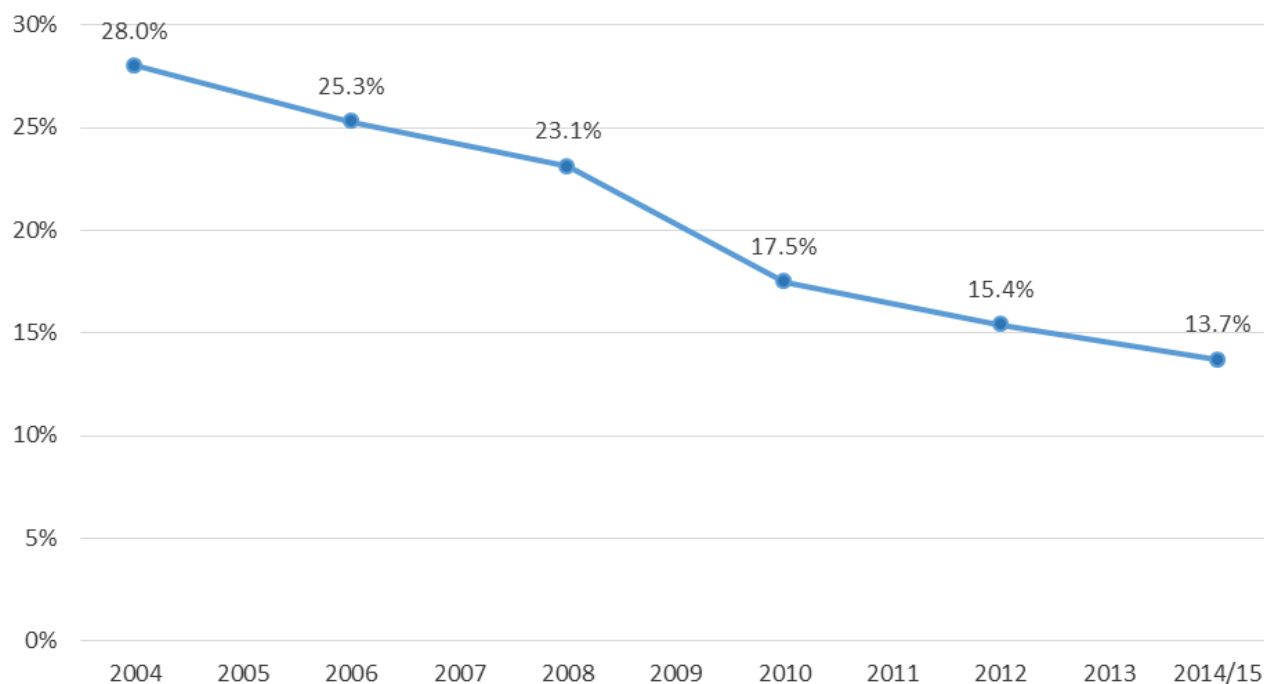
Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 who live with an adult who smokes in the home.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home Among Children

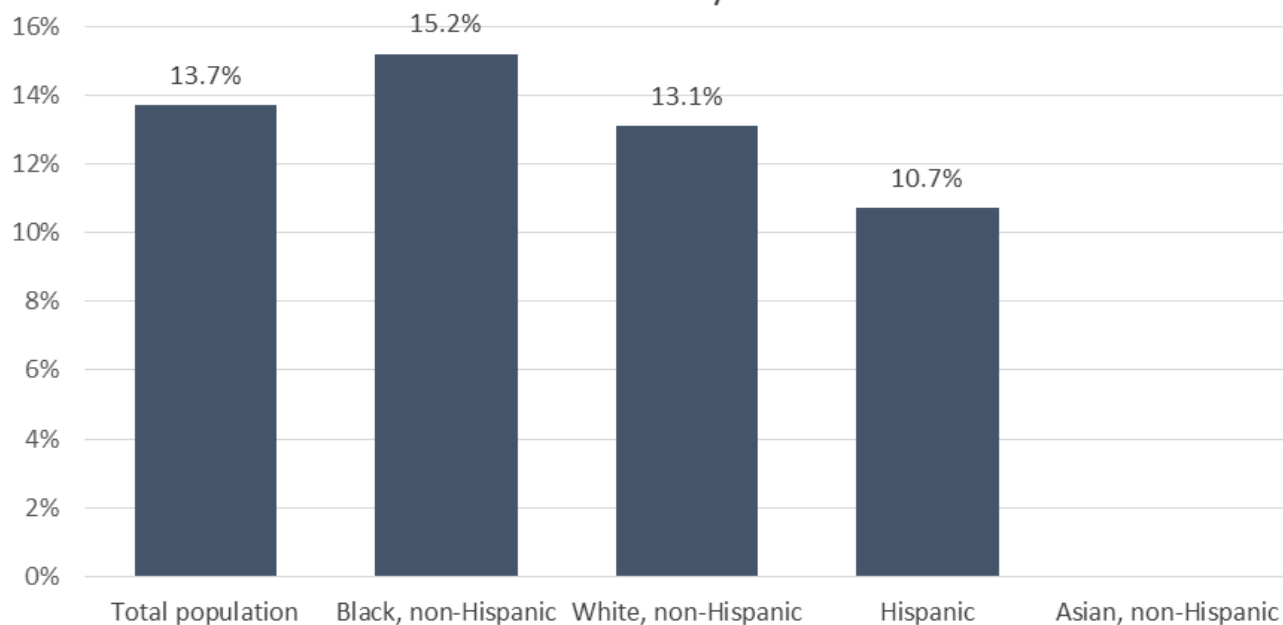


Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2004 - 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home Among Children,
2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 who live with an adult who smokes in the home.

Notes:

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Adult binge drinking is the percentage of adults reporting binge drinking. Adult excessive drinking is the percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking.

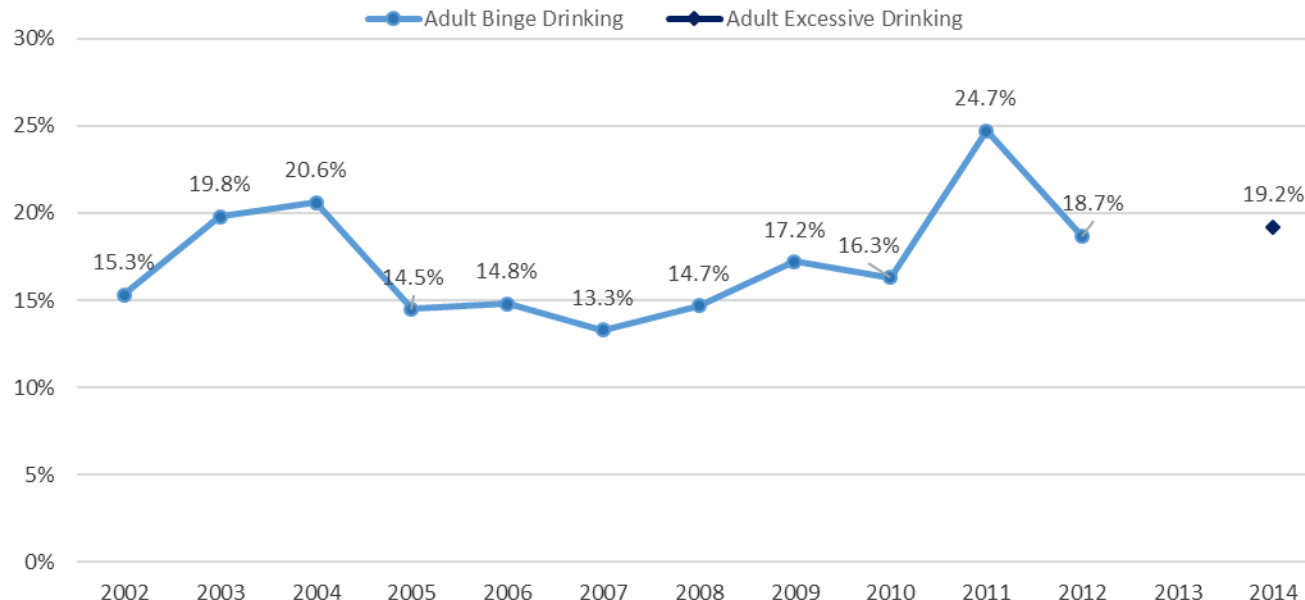
Notes:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define binge drinking as drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on an occasion for women and heavy drinking as drinking 15 or more drinks per week for men, or 8 or more drinks per week for women. Binge drinking is no longer being tracked separately and is combined with heavy drinking beginning in 2014.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Binge & Excessive Drinking



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2002-2012; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) as reported by County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2014

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Adult binge drinking is the percentage of adults reporting binge drinking.

Notes:

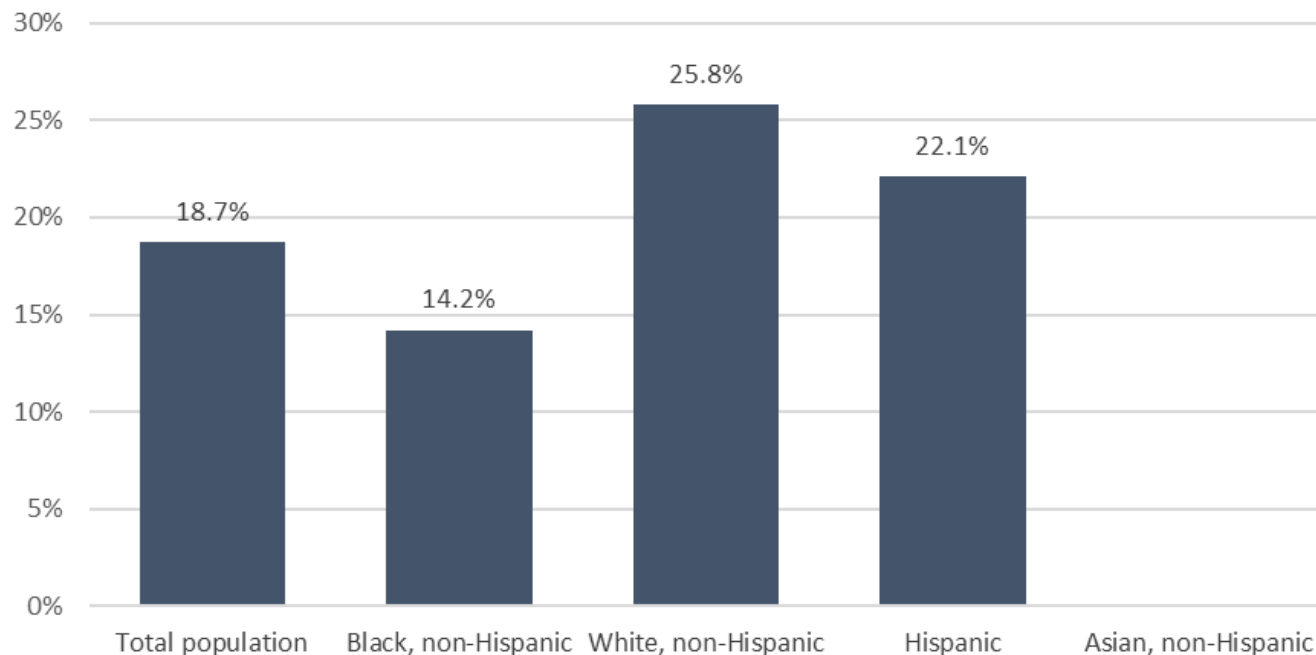
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define binge drinking as drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on an occasion for women.

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Binge Drinking, 2012



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

Adult excessive drinking is the percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking.

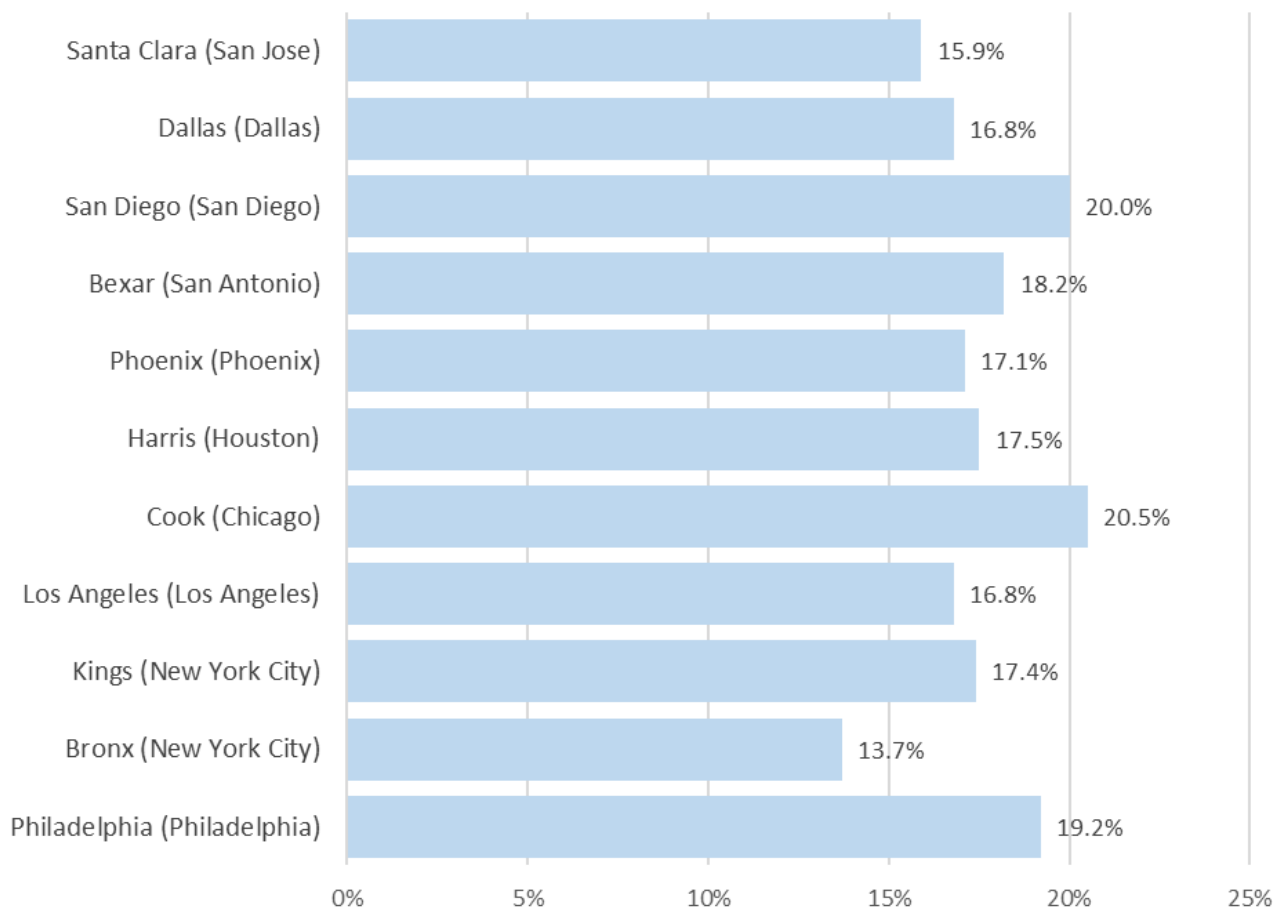
Notes:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define binge drinking as drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on an occasion for women and heavy drinking as drinking 15 or more drinks per week for men, or 8 or more drinks per week for women.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Excessive Drinking, 2014 County Comparison

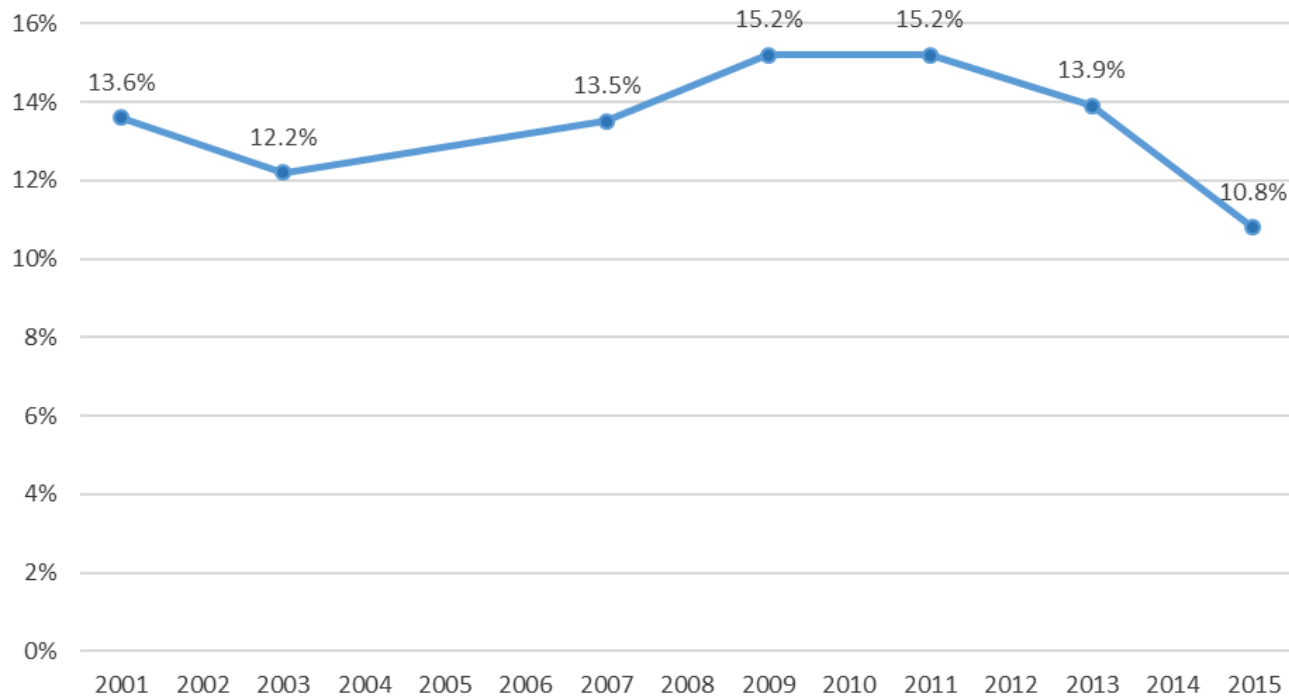


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) as reported by County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2014



Tobacco and Alcohol

Teen Binge Drinking, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2001-2015

Indicator Definition:

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.

Notes:

Data are not available for 2005.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

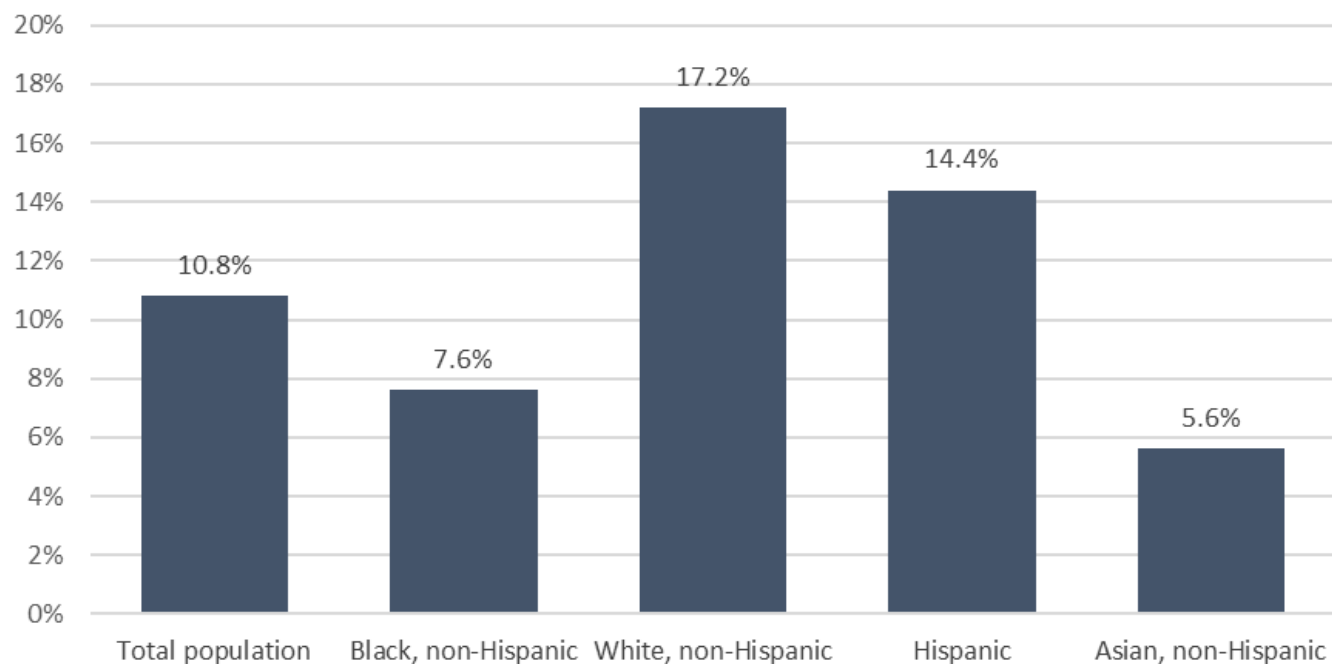
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

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.

Teen Excessive Drinking, 9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

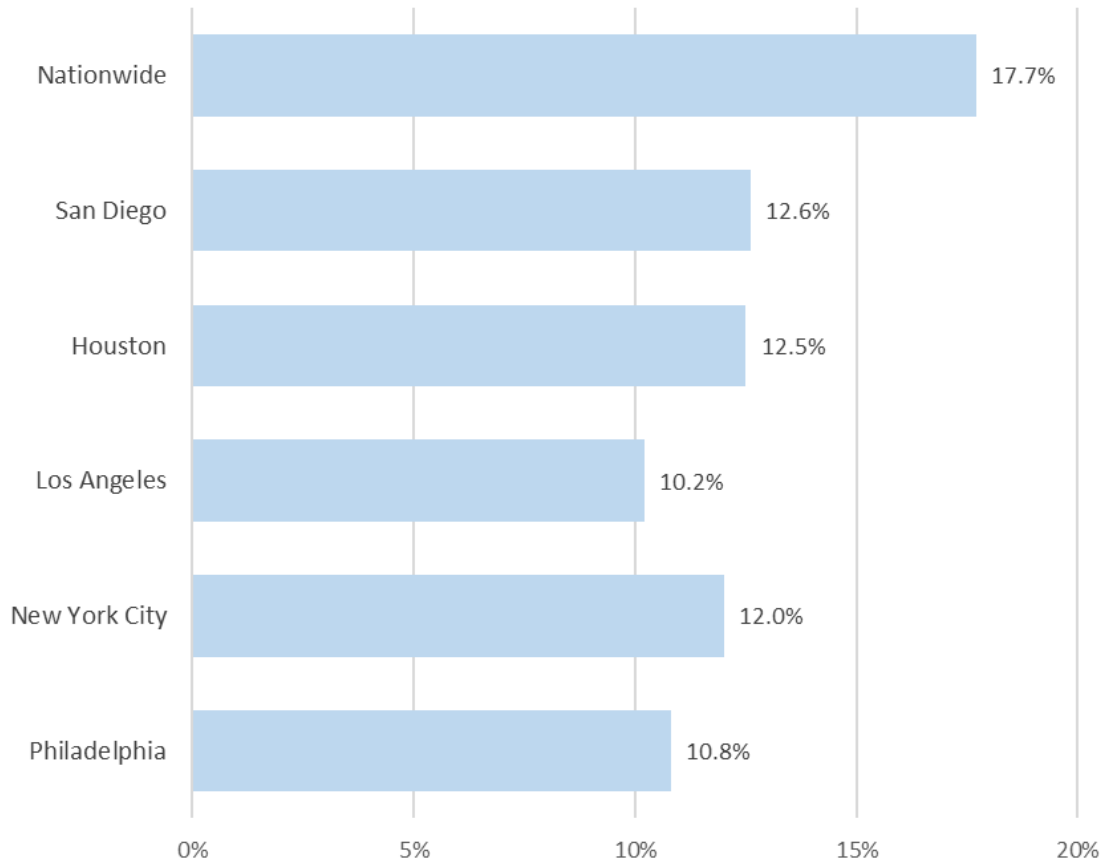
Tobacco and Alcohol

Indicator Definition:

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 the past 30 days.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teen Binge Drinking, 9th-12th Grade,
2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Obesity

[Child Obesity](#)

[Adult Obesity](#)

[Adults Drinking \$\geq 1\$ Sugary Drink Daily](#)

[Teens Drinking \$\geq 1\$ Soda Daily](#)

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Obesity

Indicator Definition:

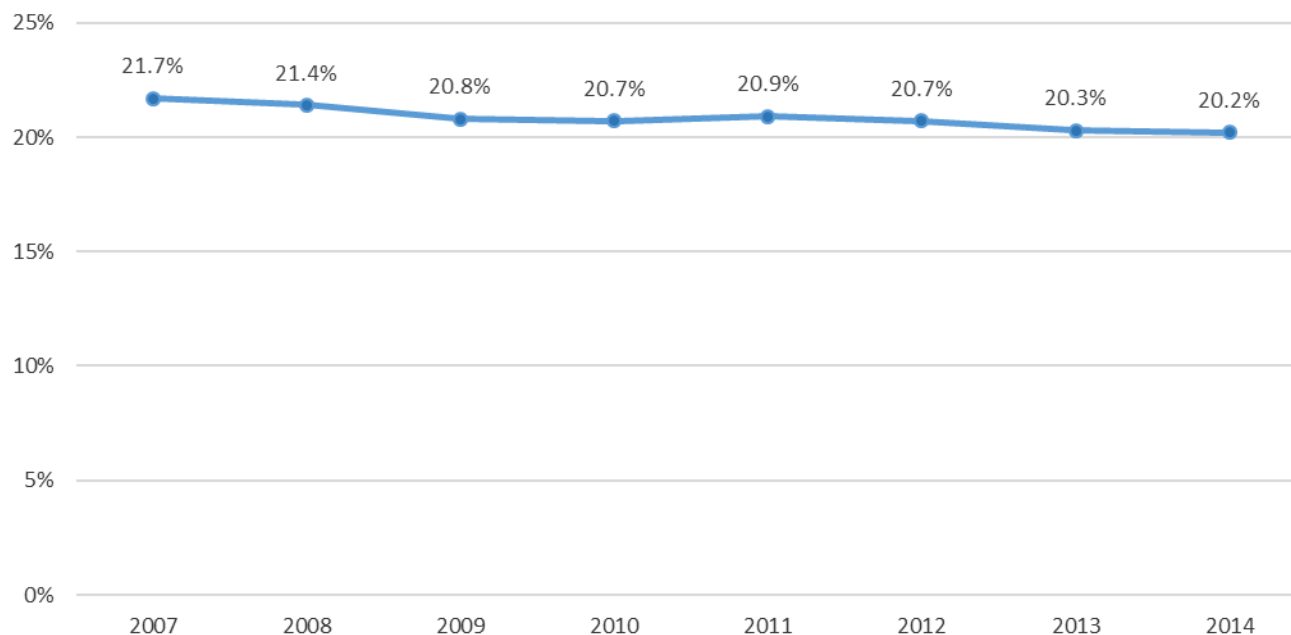
Percentage of children, age 5 to 18 years, enrolled in the School District of Philadelphia (SDP) with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for their age and gender group based on 2000 Centers for Disease Control growth charts. BMI data are based on nurse-measured heights and weights.

Notes:

Data are by school year. For example, 2005 refers to the school year spanning fall 2004 and spring 2005.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Obesity Prevalence, 5-18 Years



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2007-2014

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

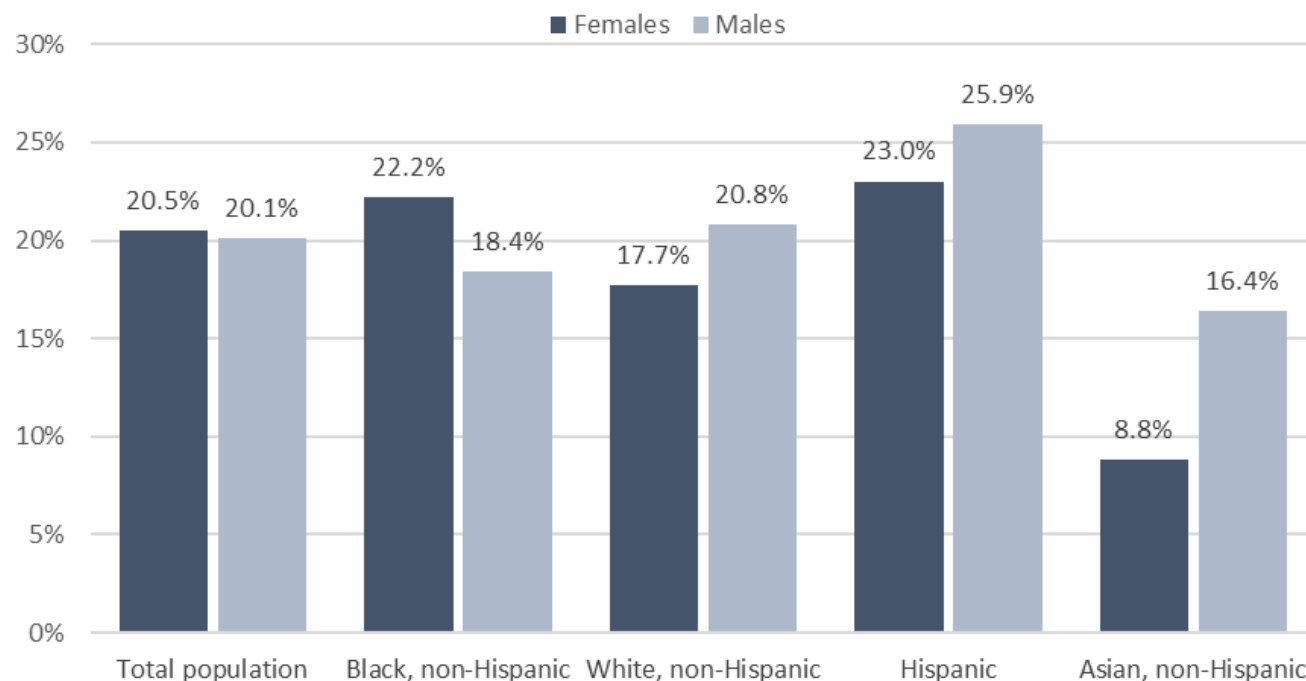
Percentage of children, age 5 to 18 years, enrolled in the School District of Philadelphia (SDP) with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for their age and gender group based on 2000 Centers for Disease Control growth charts. BMI data are based on nurse-measured heights and weights.

Notes:

Data are by school year.

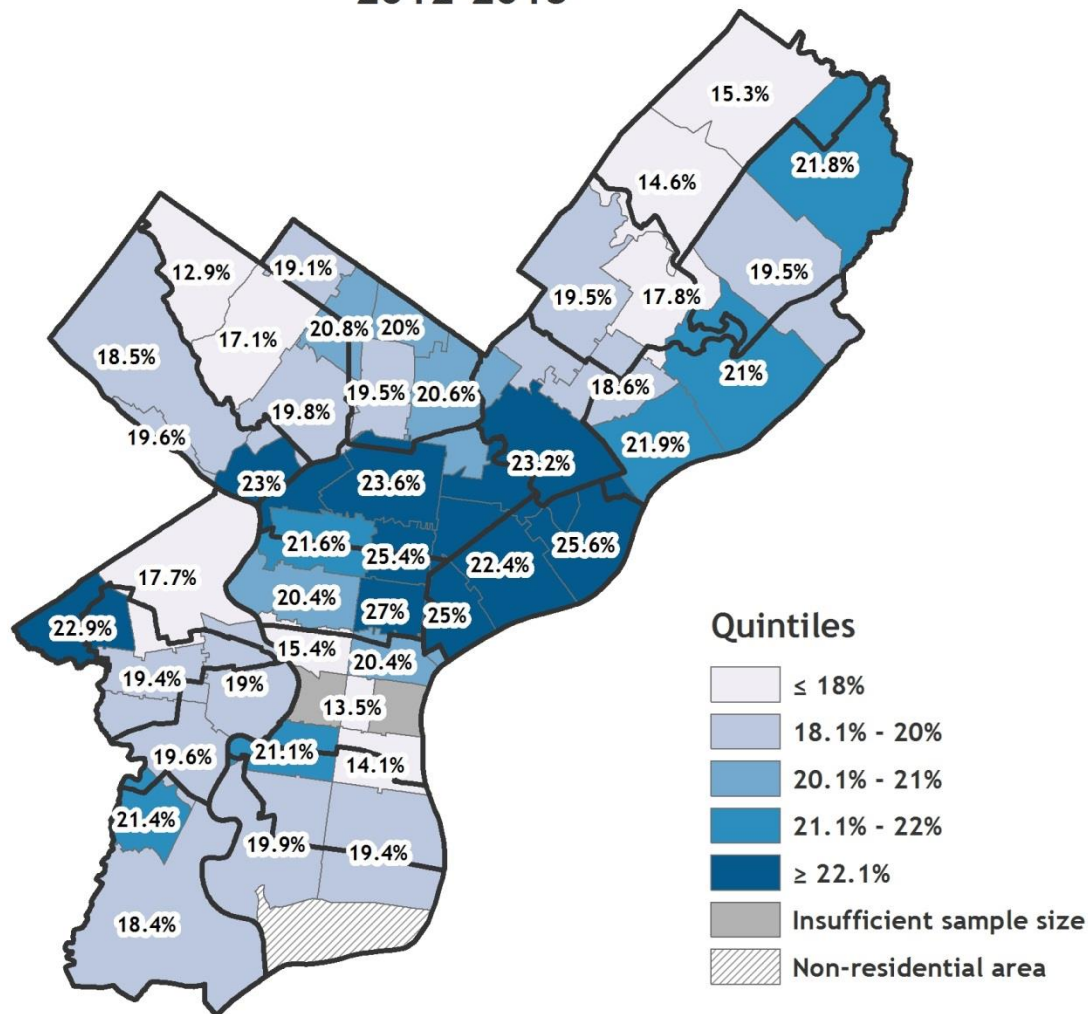
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Obesity Prevalence, 5-18 Years of Age, 2012-2013



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013

Child Obesity Prevalence, 5-18 Years of Age, 2012-2013



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, age 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 based on 2000 Centers for Disease Control growth charts. BMI data are based on nurse-measured heights and weights.

Notes:

Data are by school year and displayed by zip code. Planning District boundaries are overlaid.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

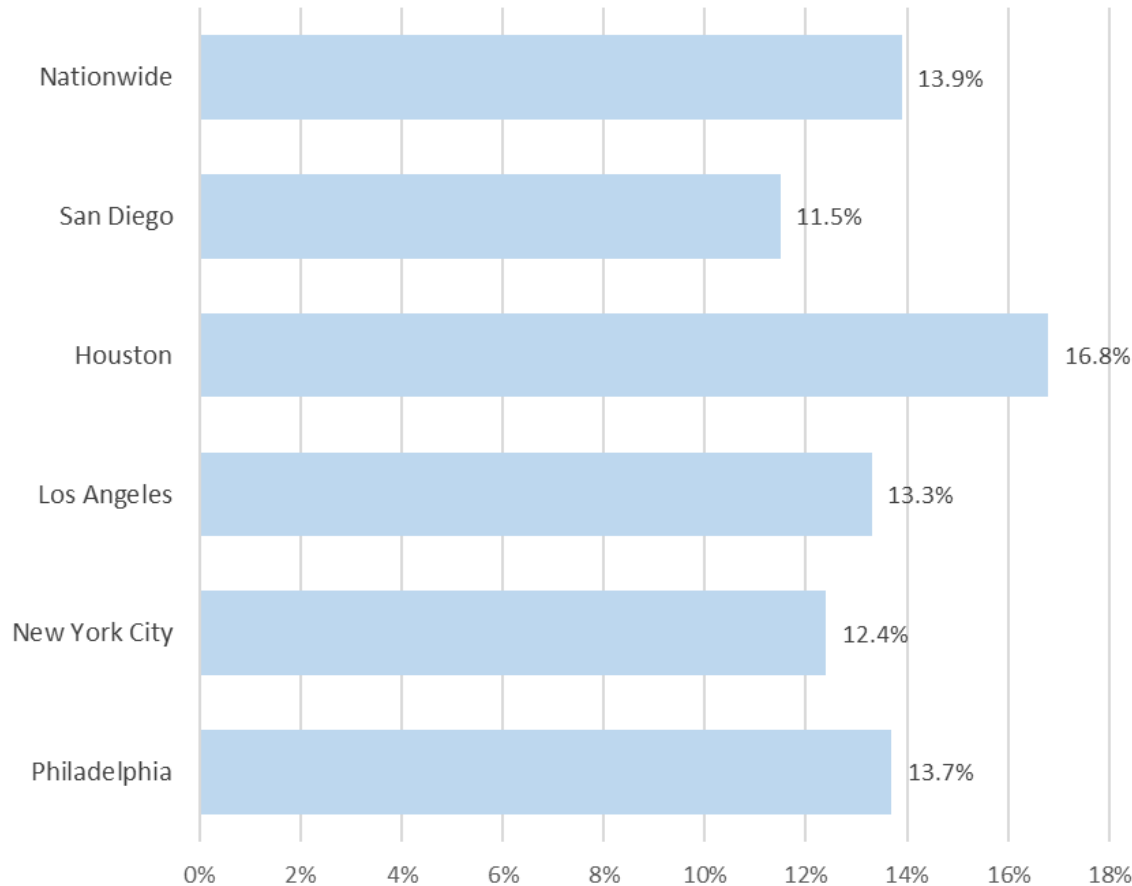
Obesity

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students with BMI greater than or equal to 95th percentile for their sex and age group.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

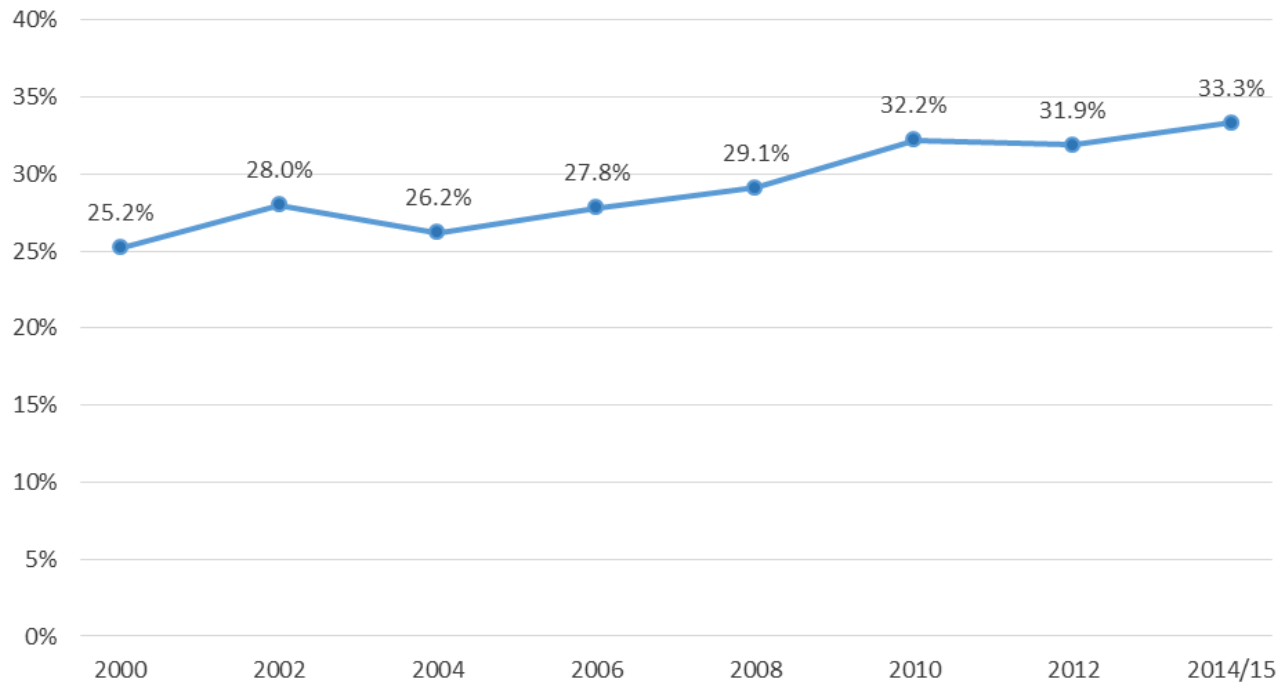
Teen Obesity Prevalence, 9th-12th Grade,
2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

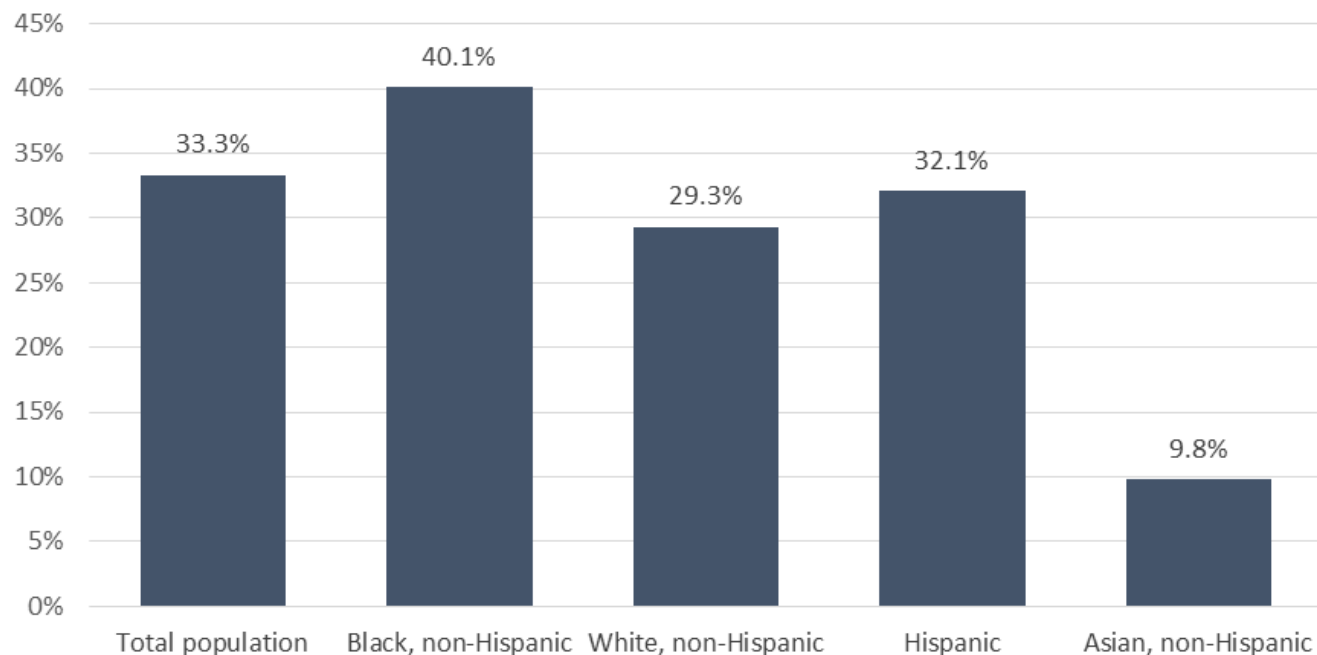
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults with BMI greater than or equal to 30kg/m², based on self-reported height and weight.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults with BMI greater than or equal to 30kg/m², based on self-reported height and weight.

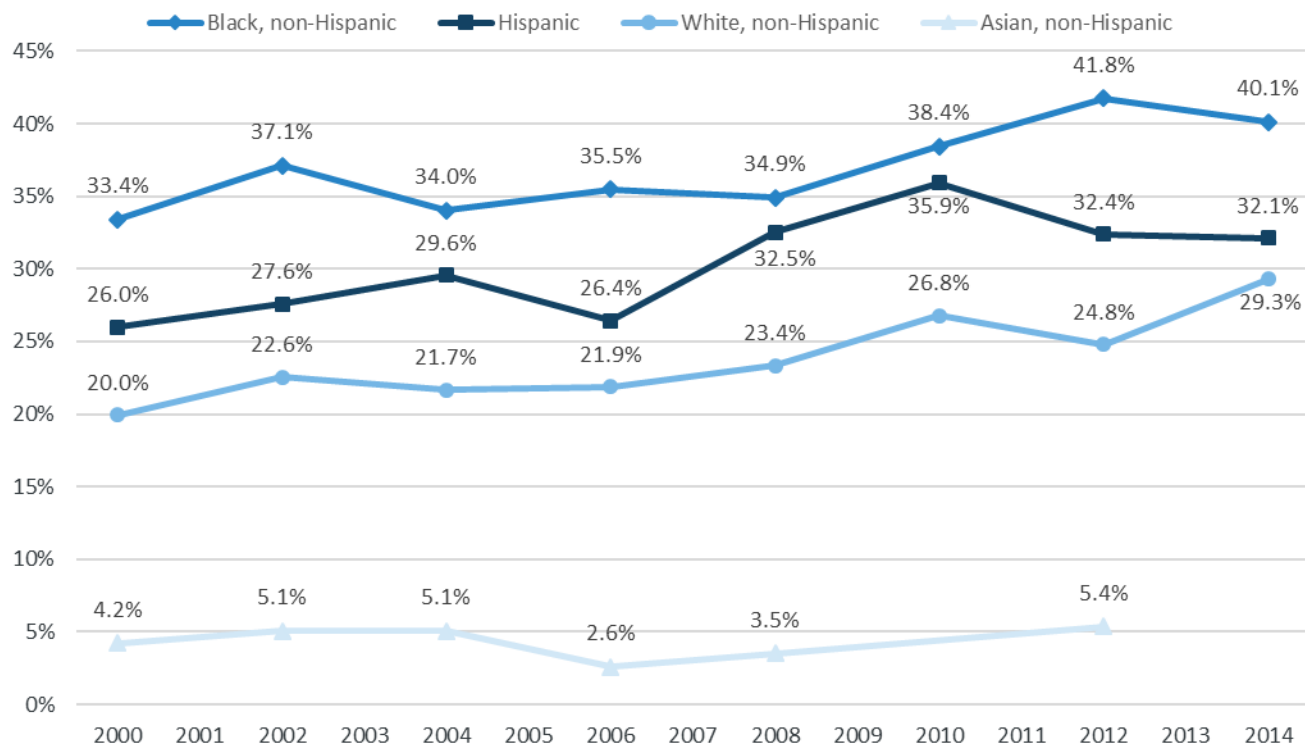
Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000-2014/15

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults with BMI greater than or equal to 30kg/m², based on self-reported height and weight.

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Hispanic and Asian, non-Hispanic. Data missing for some years for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Obesity



Notes:

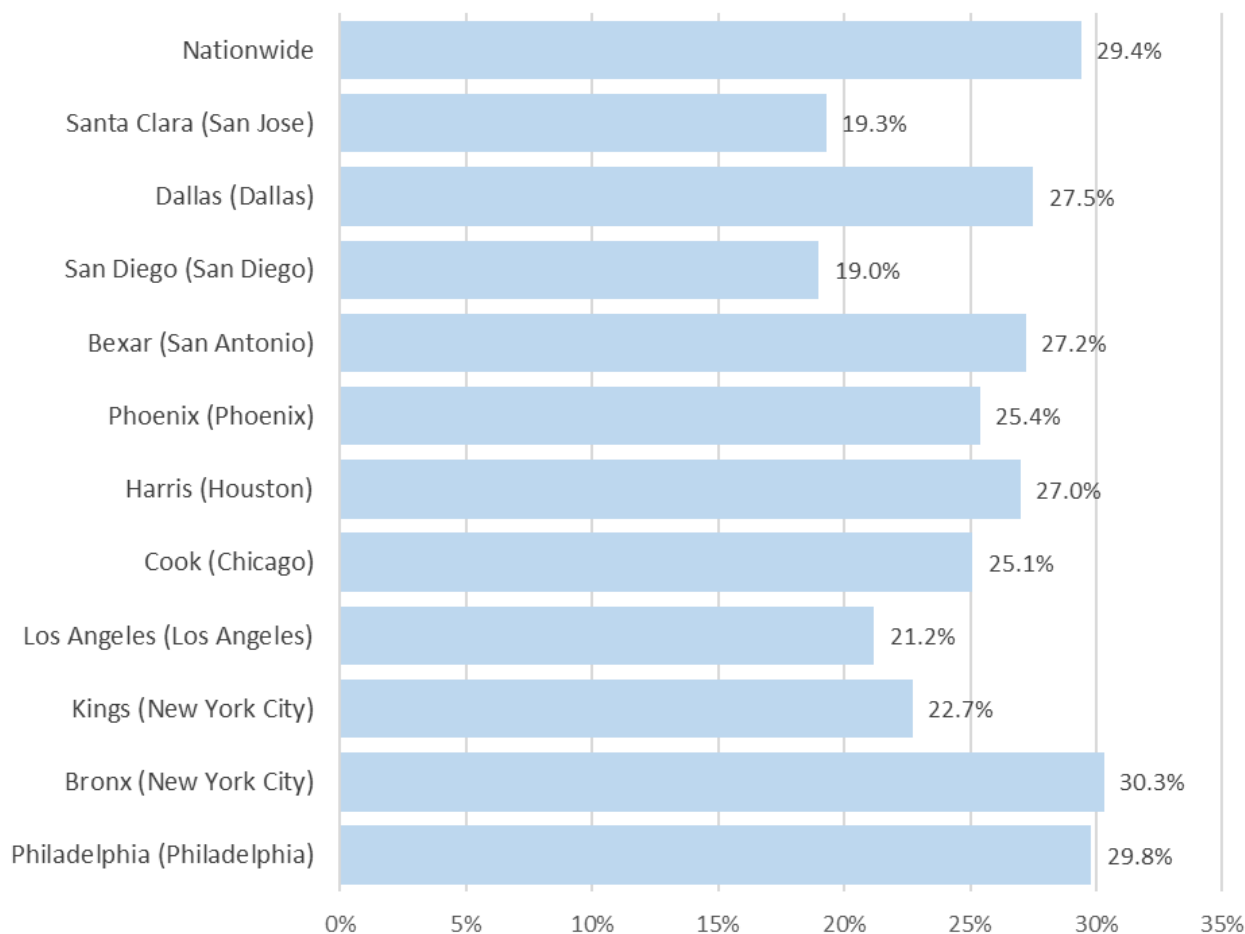
Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015



Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence,
2013 Nationwide and County Comparison



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data as presented in the National Diabetes Surveillance System, 2013

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults with BMI greater than or equal to 30kg/m², based on self-reported height and weight.

Notes:

See the overtime graph for the most recent data for Philadelphia.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

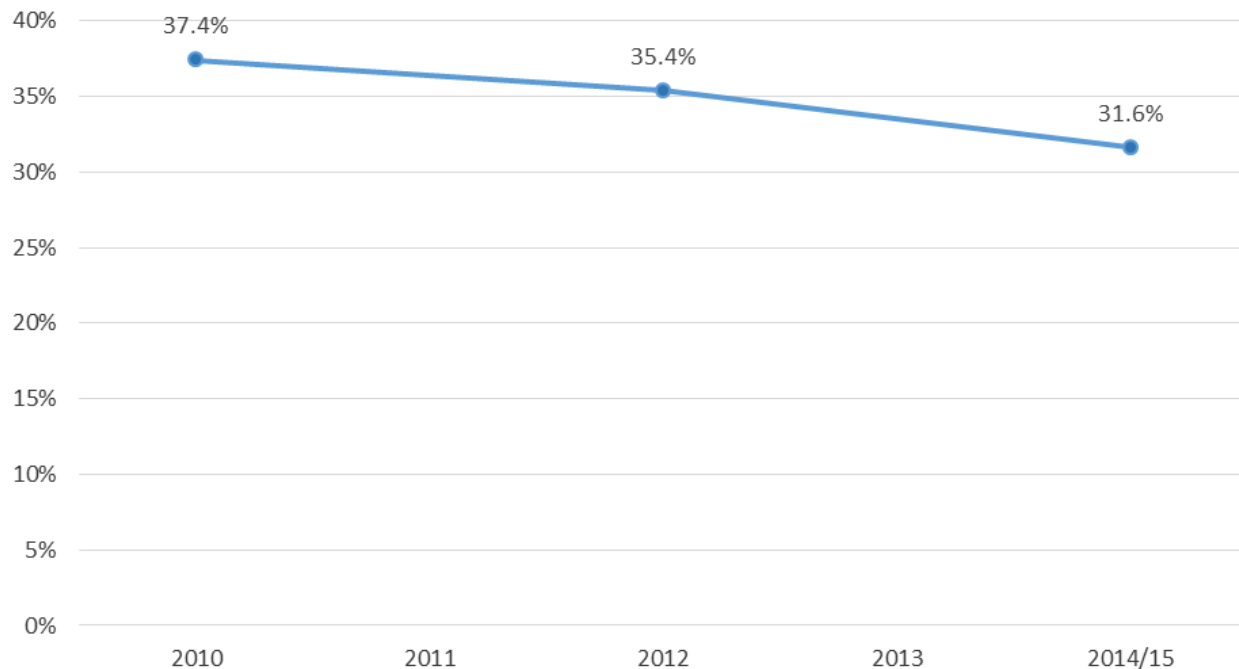
Percentage of adults who reported that they drank soda, sweetened fruit drinks, and/or bottled teas at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “do not include diet soda/drinks.”

Notes:

Examples provided to respondents included Coke, 7-Up, Snapple, Hugs, lemonade, and Kool-Aid.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Drinking ≥ 1 Sugary Drink Daily



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2010 - 2014/15

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who reported that they drank soda, sweetened fruit drinks, and/or bottled teas at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “do not include diet soda/drinks.”

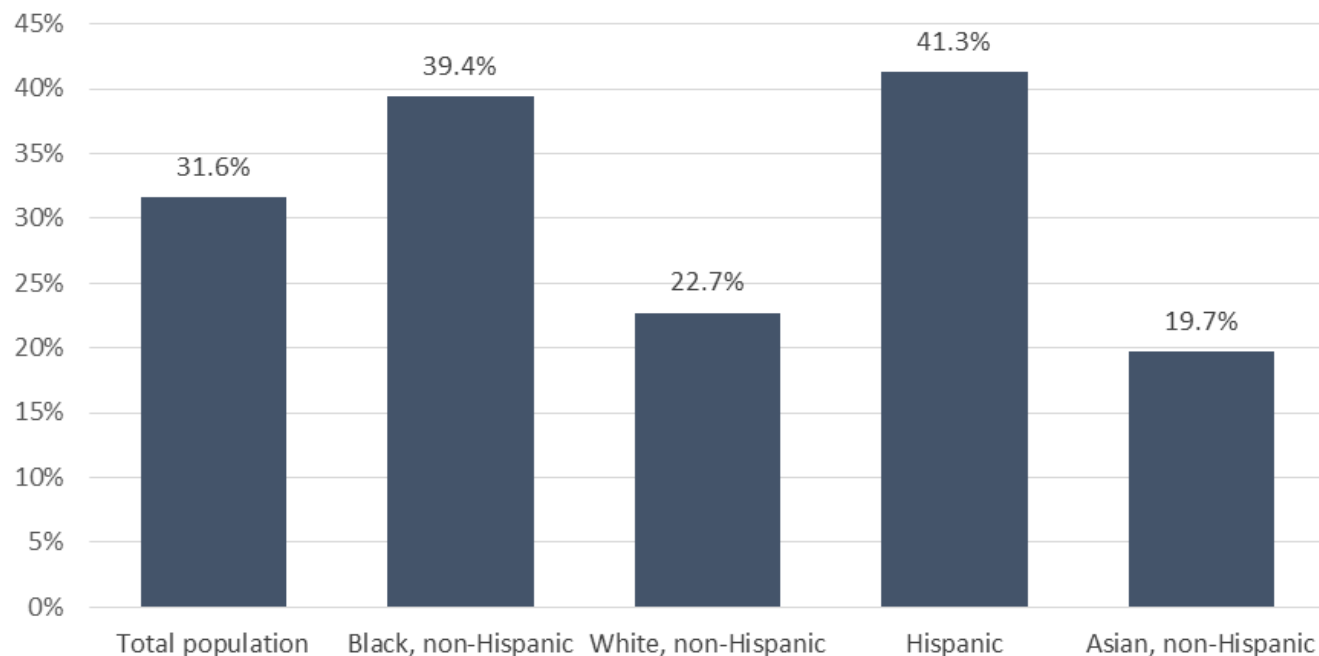
Notes:

Examples provided to respondents included Coke, 7-Up, Snapple, Hugs, lemonade, and Kool-Aid.

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

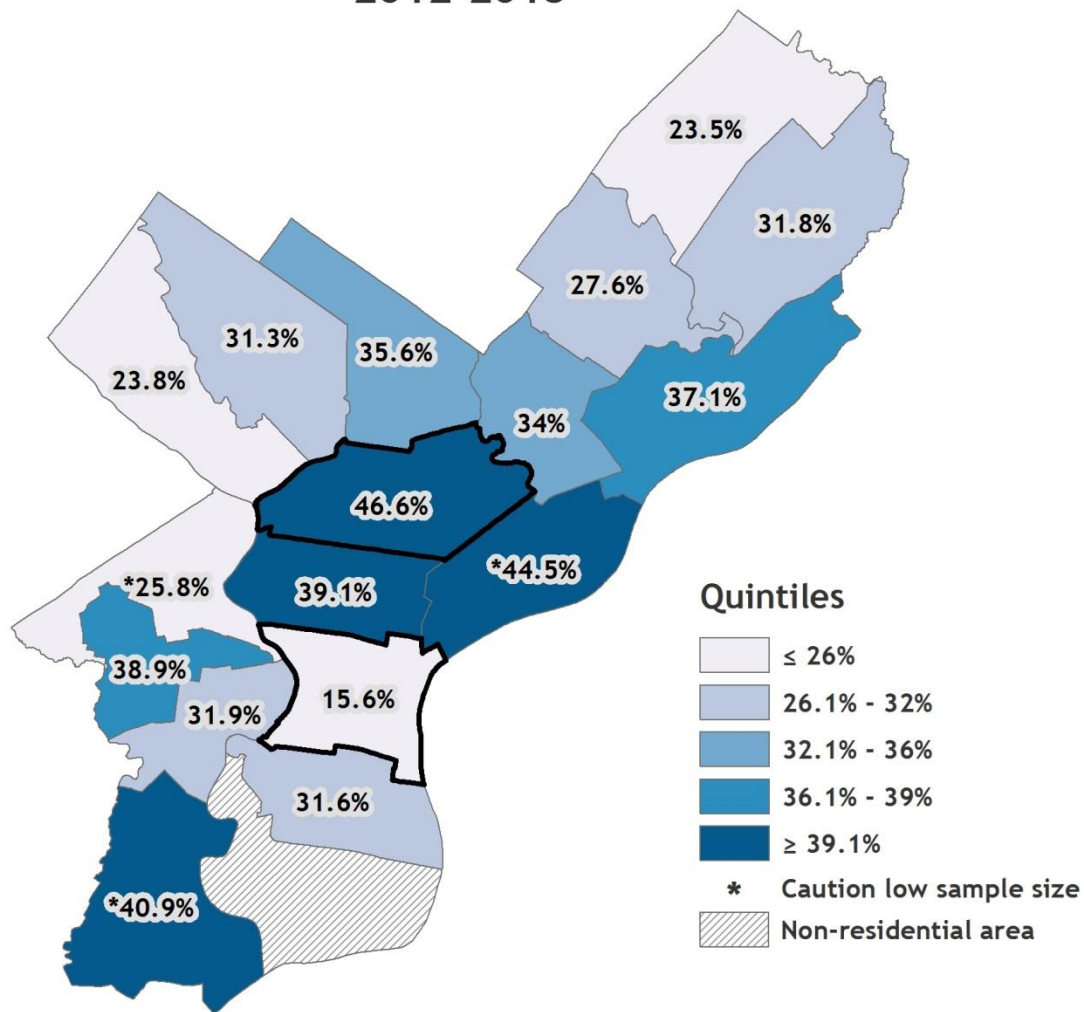
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Drinking ≥ 1 Sugary Drink Daily, 2014/15



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

Adults Drinking ≥ 1 Sugary Drink Daily, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who reported that they drank soda, sweetened fruit drinks, and/or bottled teas at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “do not include diet soda/drinks.”

Notes:

Examples provided to respondents included Coke, 7-Up, Snapple, Hugs, lemonade, and Kool-Aid.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

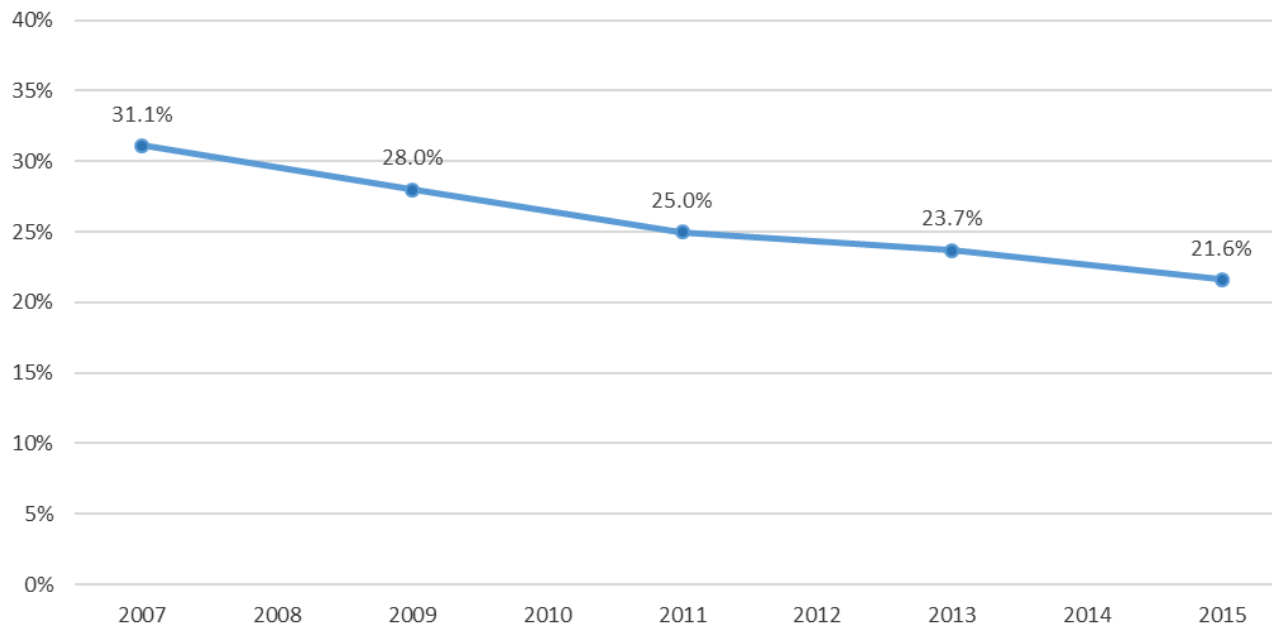
Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who reported that they drank soda at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “Do not count diet soda or diet pop.”

Notes:

Examples provided to respondents included Coke, Pepsi, and Sprite.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Drinking ≥ 1 Soda Daily, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2007-2015

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

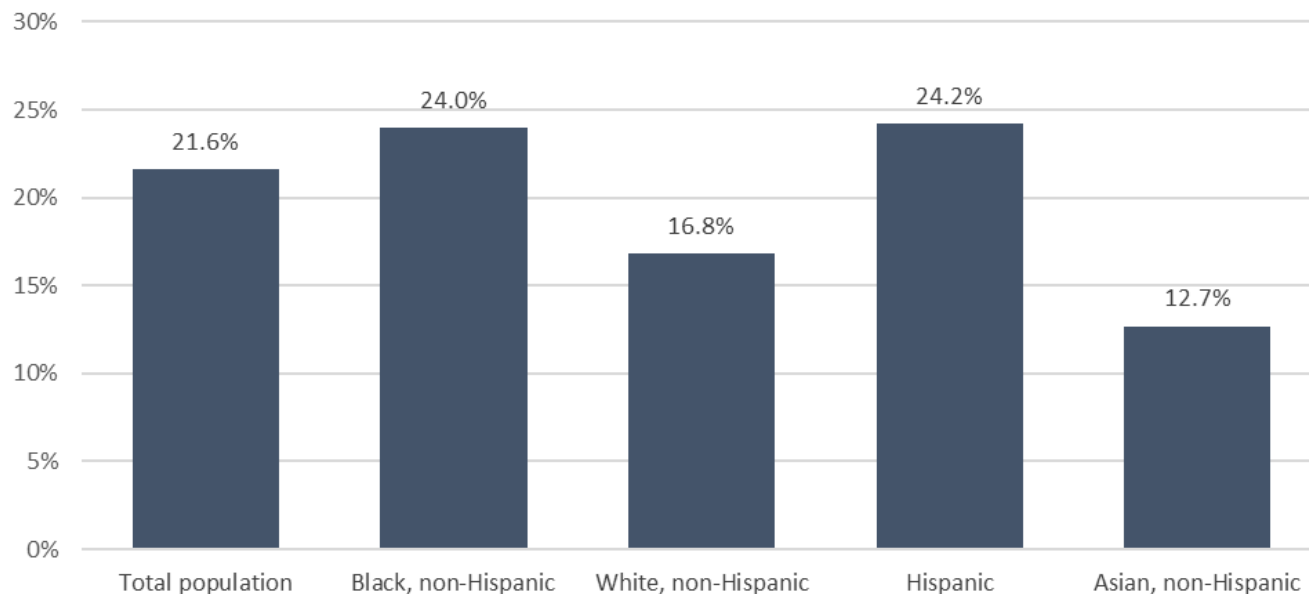
Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who reported that they drank soda at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “Do not count diet soda or diet pop.”

Notes:

Examples provided to respondents included Coke, Pepsi, and Sprite.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Drinking ≥ 1 Soda Daily, 9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

Obesity

Indicator Definition:

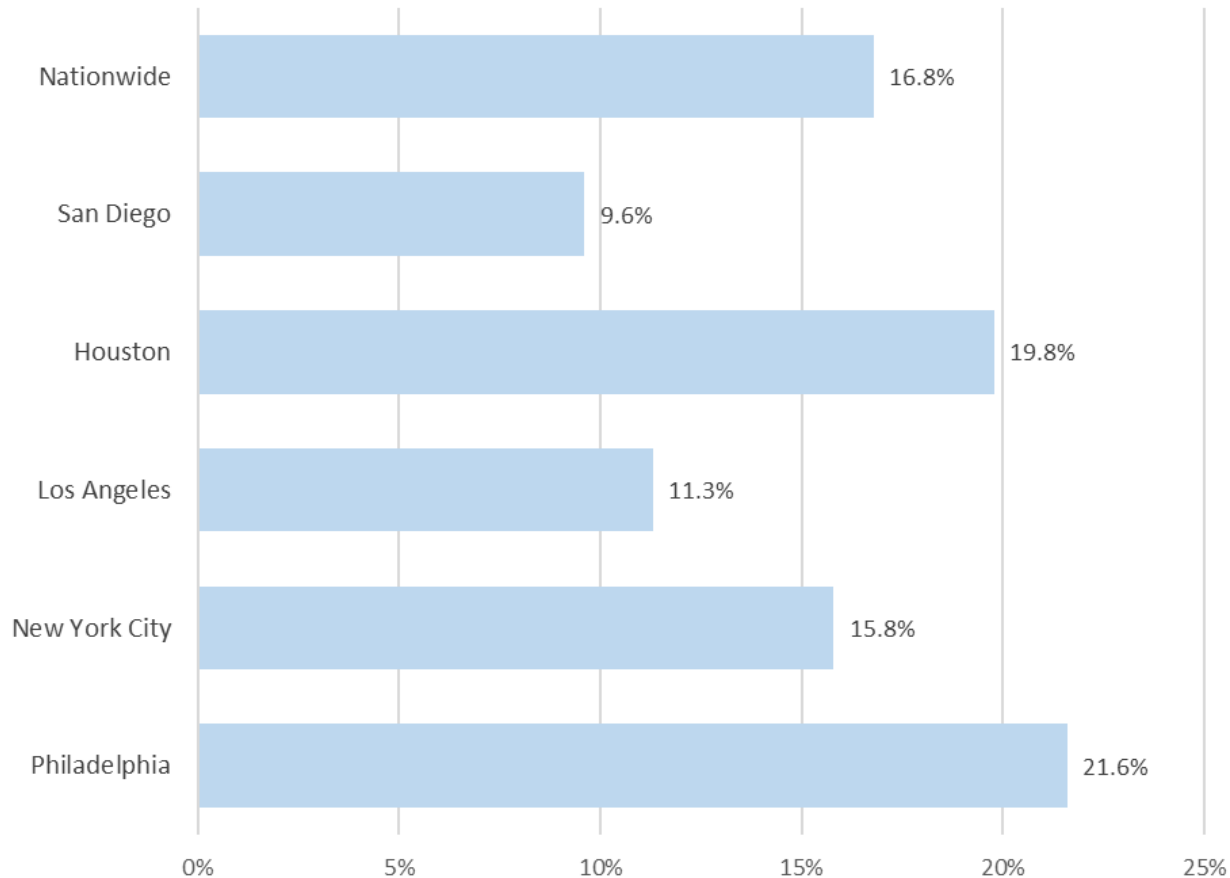
Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who reported that they drank soda at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “Do not count diet soda or diet pop.”

Notes:

Examples provided to respondents included Coke, Pepsi, and Sprite.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Drinking ≥ 1 Soda Daily, 9th-12th Grade,
2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes

[Premature Cardiovascular \(CVD\) Mortality](#)

[Adult Hypertension](#)

[Adult Diabetes](#)

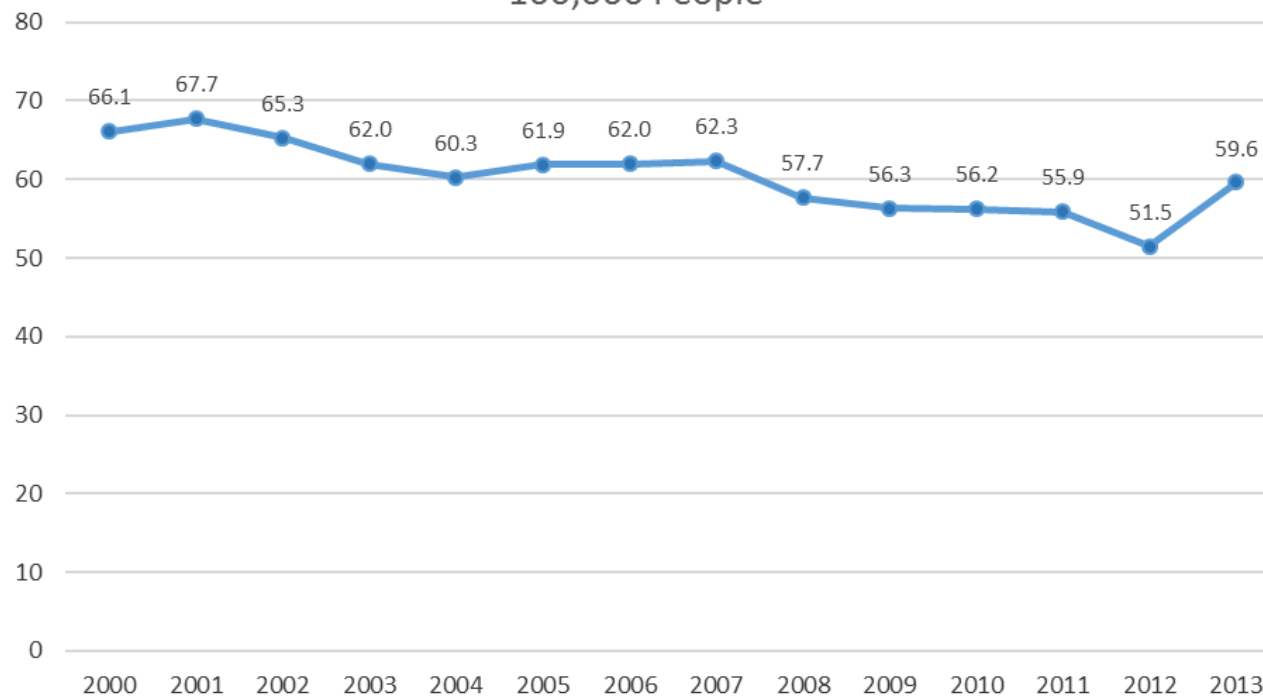
[Table of Contents](#)

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons of CVD deaths to persons under 65 years of age.

Premature Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Mortality Rate per 100,000 People



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

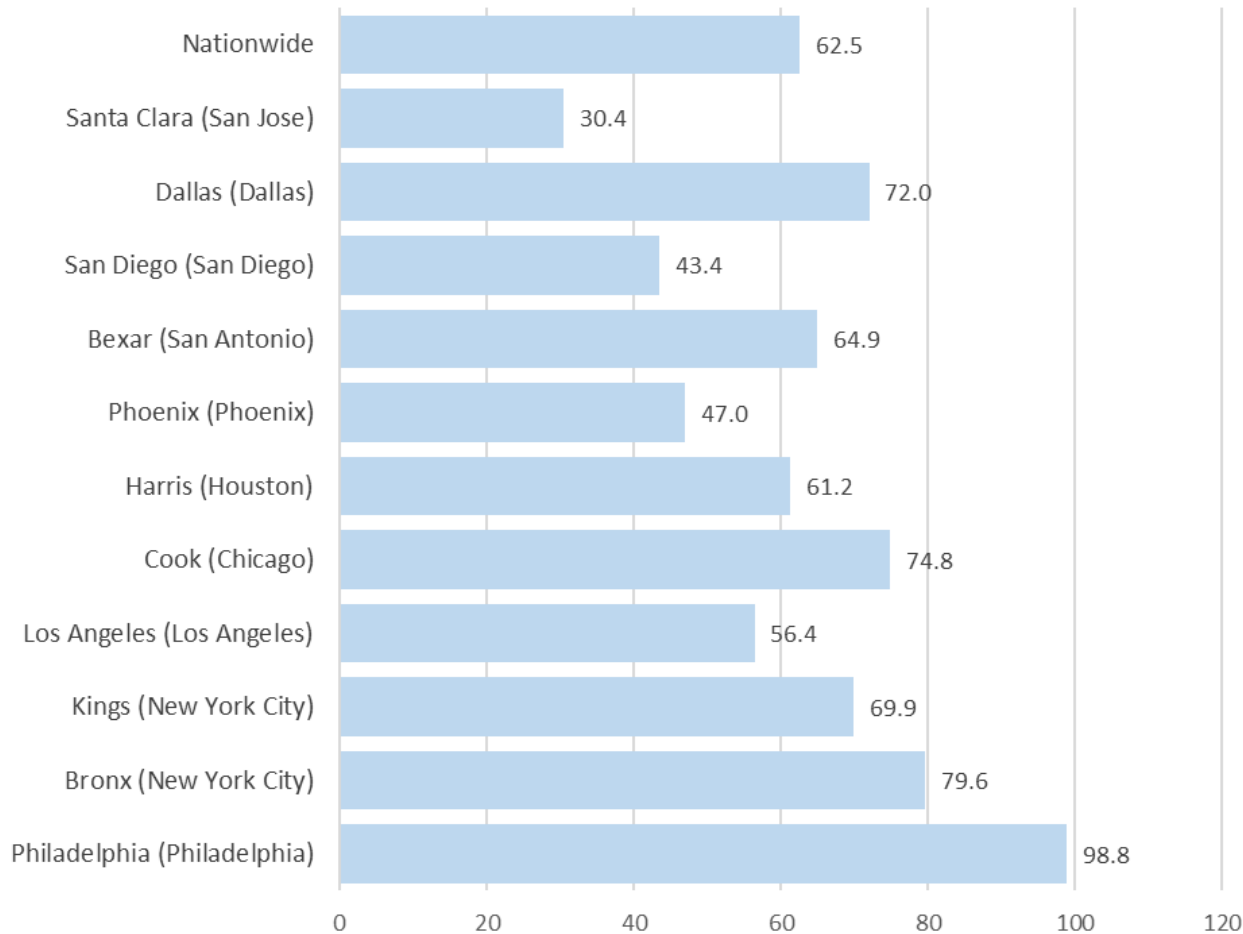
Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons of CVD deaths (all heart disease) to persons under 75 years of age.

Notes:

See the overtime graph for the most recent data for Philadelphia.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Premature Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Mortality Rate per 100,000 People, 2011-2013 Nationwide and County Comparison



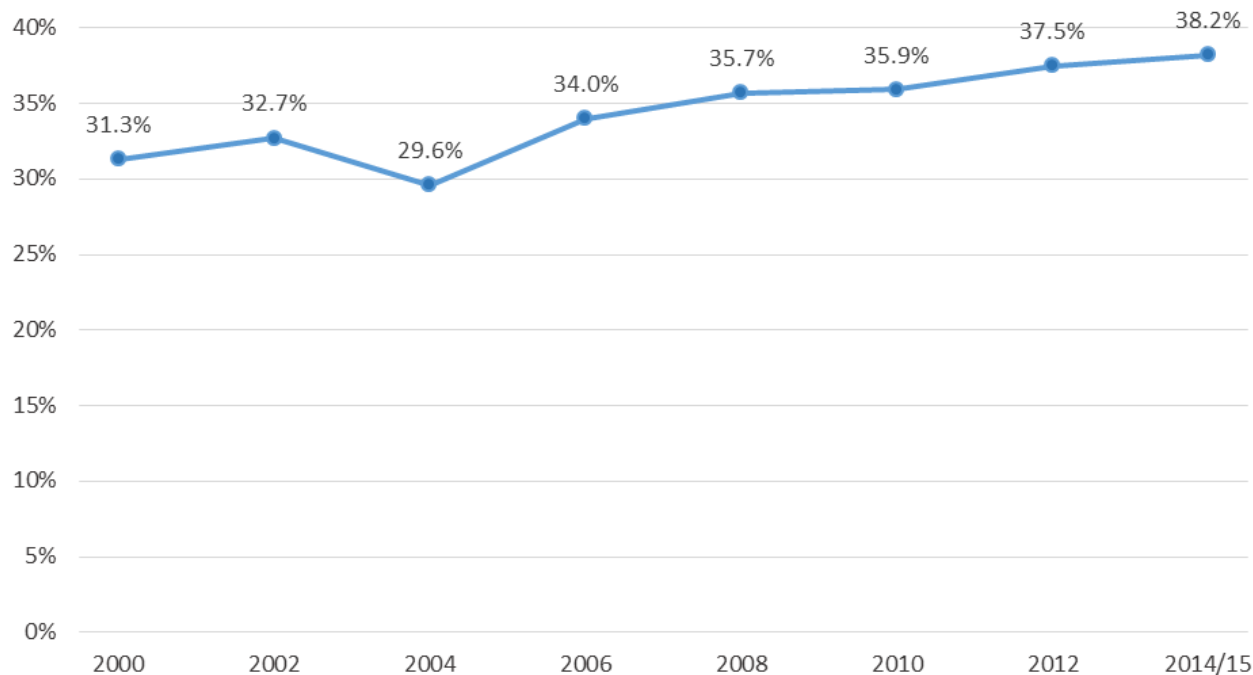
Source: Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke, National Center for Health Statistics, 2011-2013

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who 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.

Adult Hypertension Prevalence



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

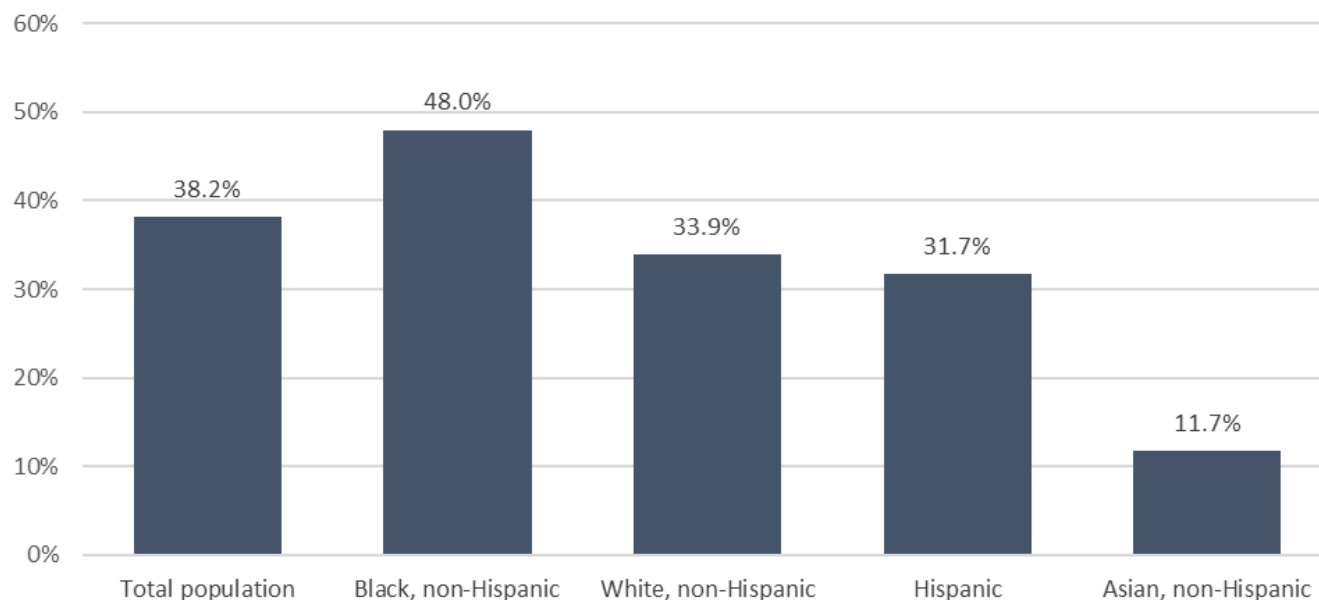
Percentage of adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational hypertension only.

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

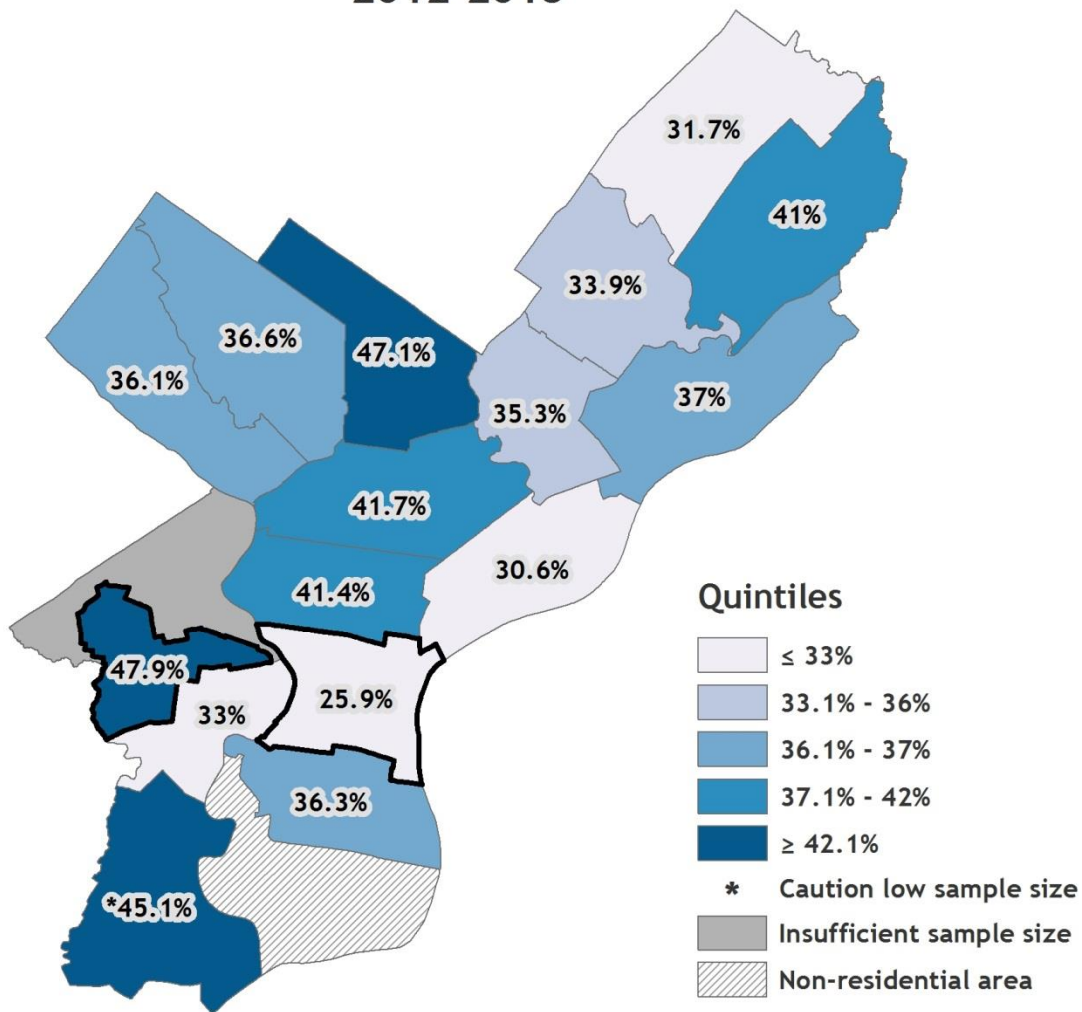
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Hypertension Prevalence, 2014/15



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

Adult Hypertension Prevalence, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults who 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.

Notes:

Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

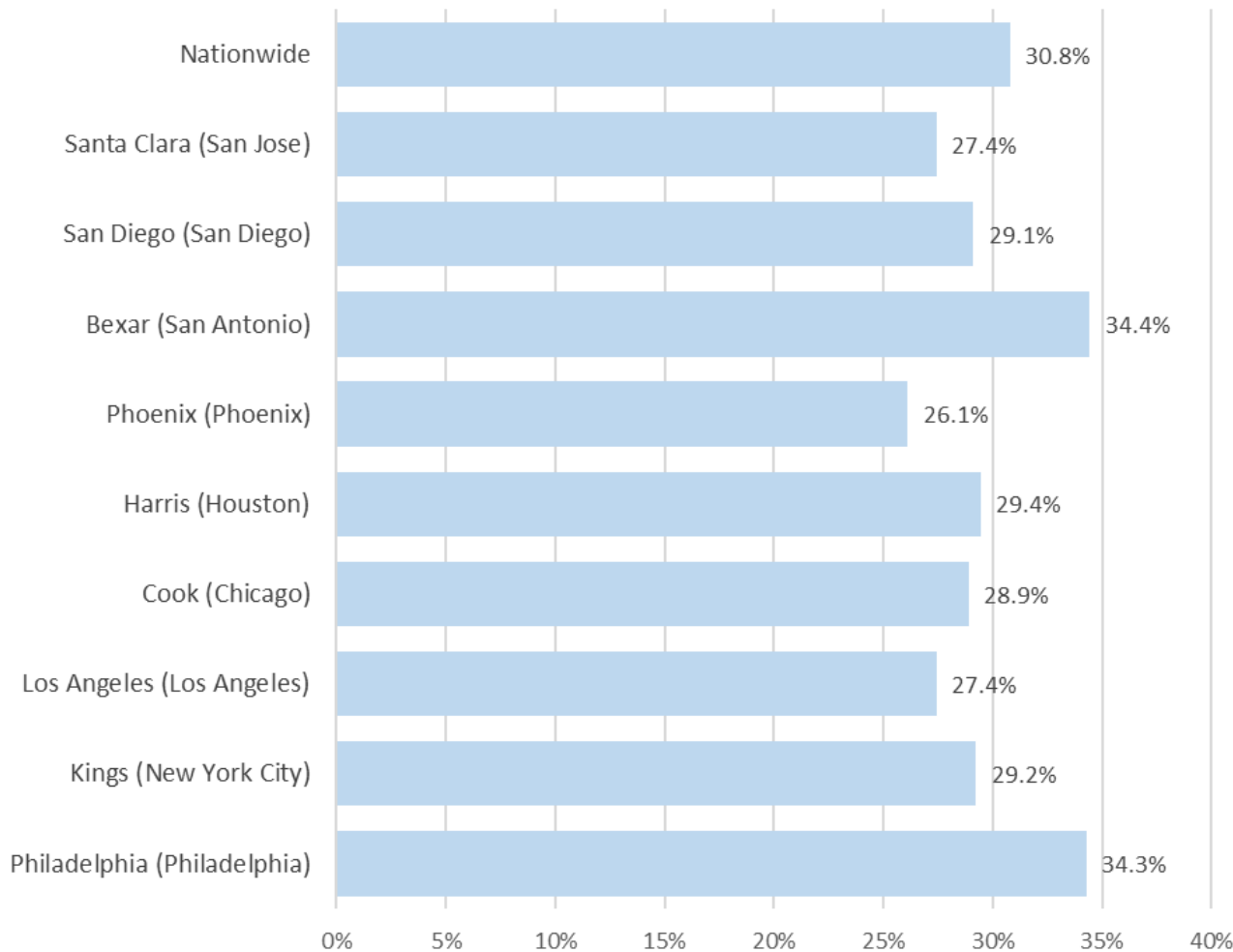
Percentage of adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational hypertension only.

Notes:

See the overtime graph for the most recent data for Philadelphia.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Hypertension Prevalence,
2011 Nationwide and County Comparison



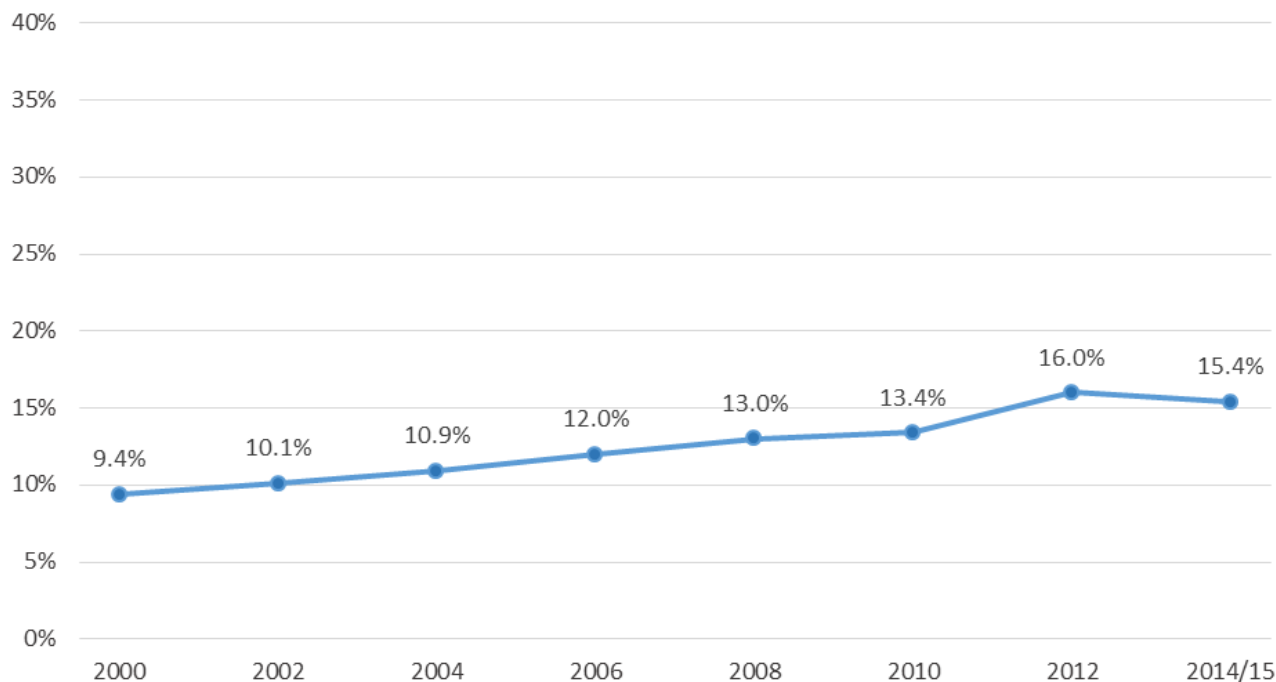
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

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.

Adult Diabetes Prevalence



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

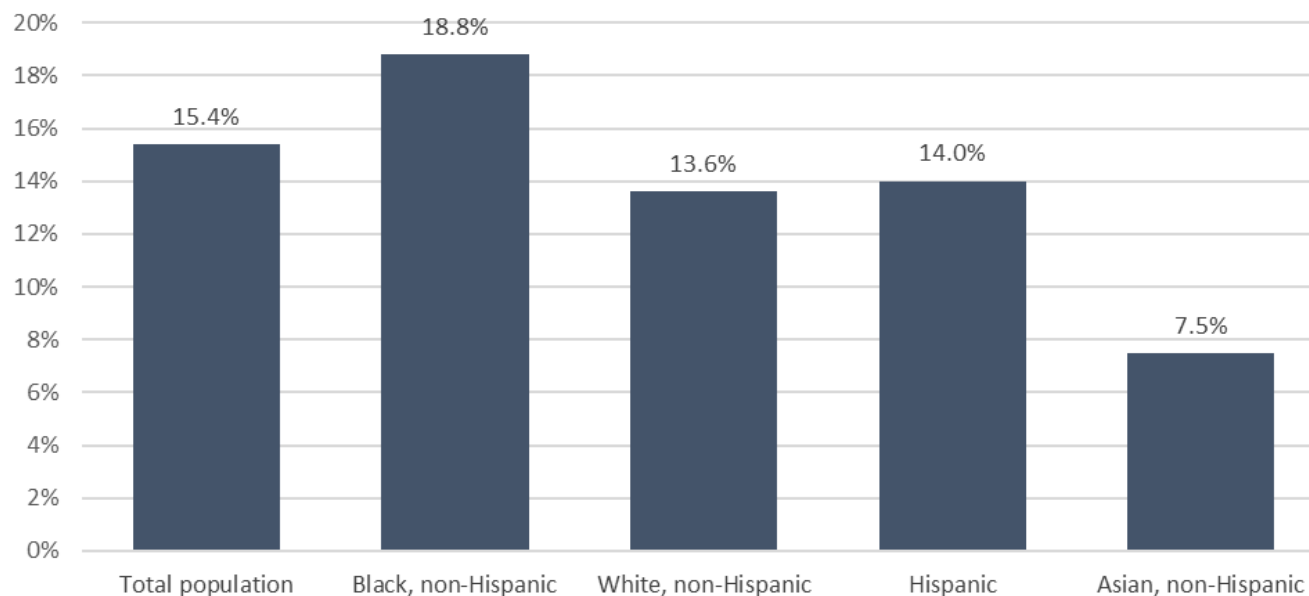
Percentage of adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have or have had diabetes. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational diabetes only.

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

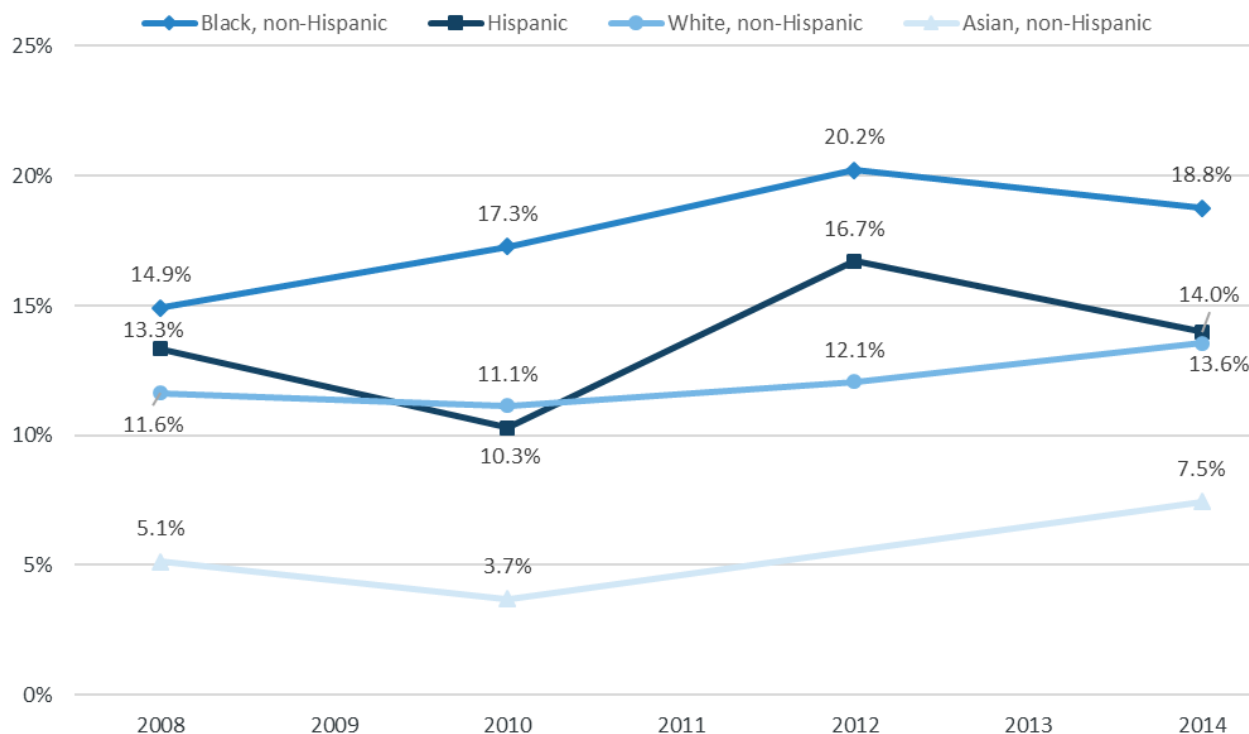
Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2014/15



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

Cardiovascular Disease

Adult Diabetes Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2008-2014/15

Indicator Definition:

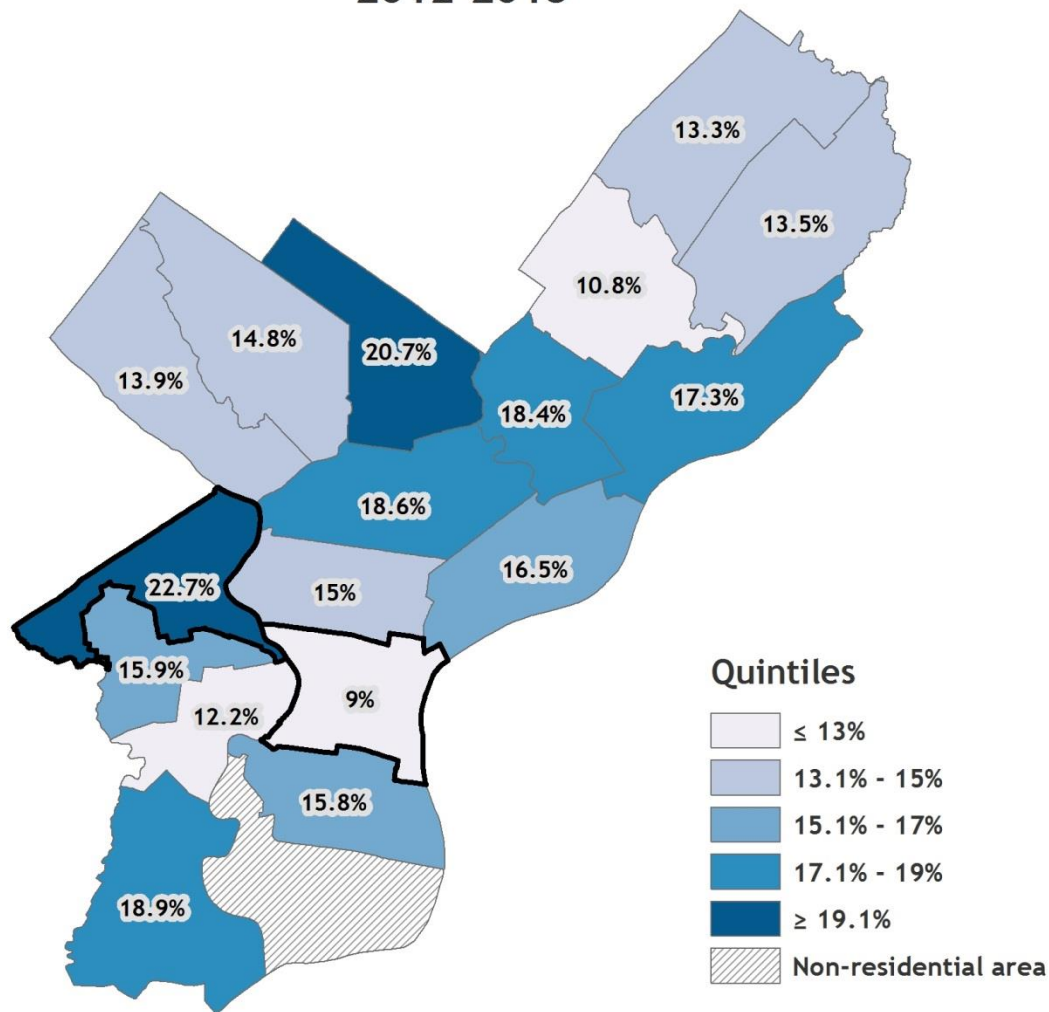
Percentage of adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have or have had diabetes. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational diabetes only.

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Hispanic and Asian, non-Hispanic. Data missing for some years for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

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.

Notes:

Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cardiovascular Disease

Indicator Definition:

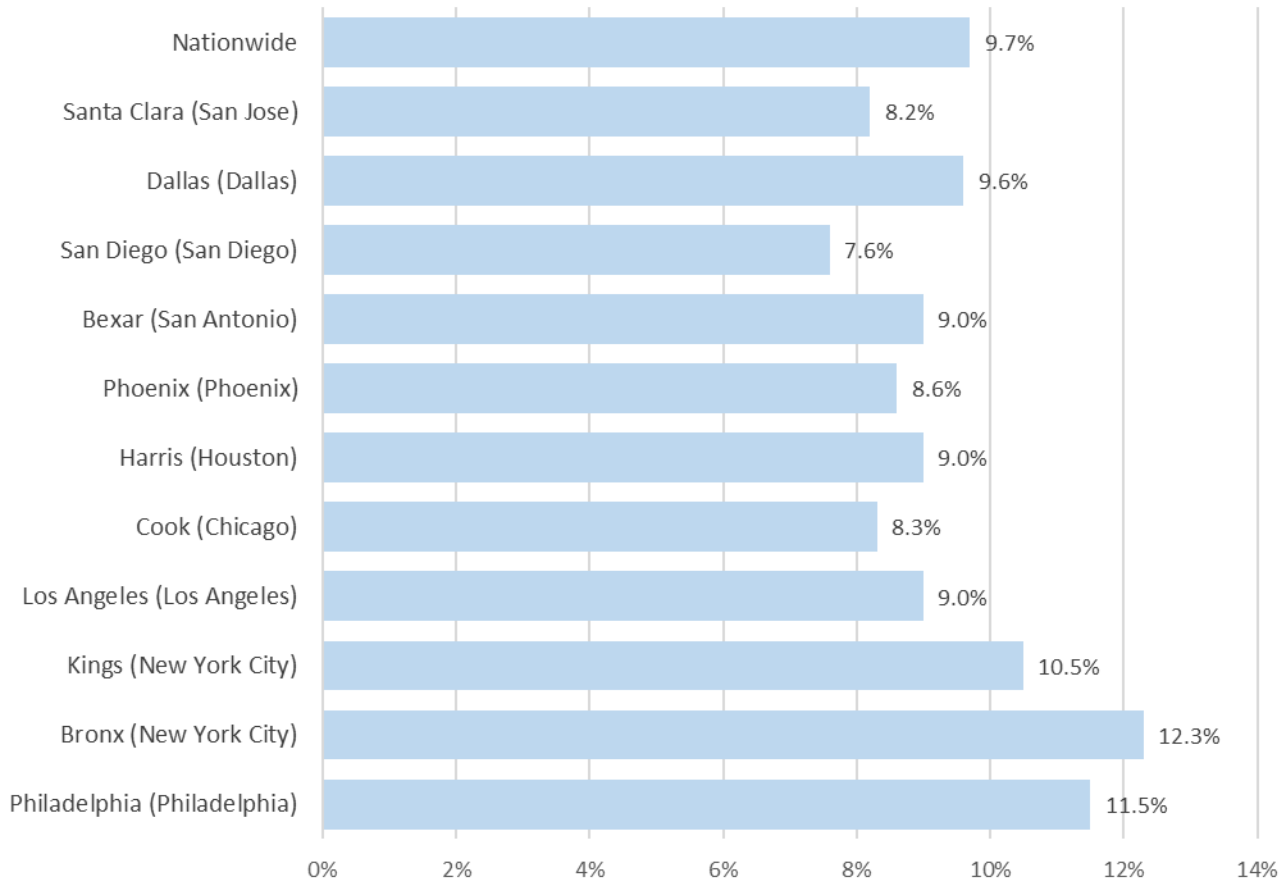
Percentage of adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have or have had diabetes. Excludes respondents with a history of gestational diabetes only.

Notes:

See the overtime graph for the most recent data for Philadelphia. The nationwide estimate provided by BRFSS is a median of the state and DC estimates.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adult Diabetes Prevalence,
2013 Nationwide and County Comparison



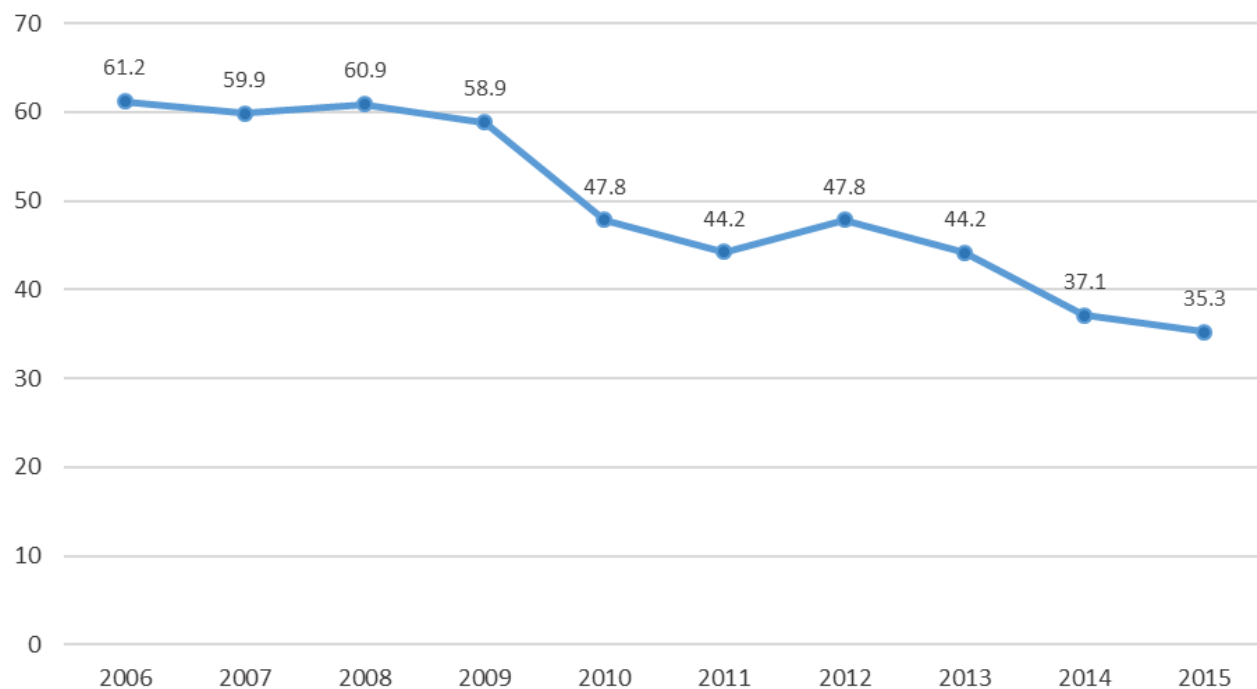
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013; County level data is BRFSS as presented in the National Diabetes Surveillance System.

HIV

[New HIV Diagnoses](#)
[New HIV Diagnoses Transmission Route](#)
[Retention in HIV/AIDS Care](#)
[Viral Suppression](#)
[Adults Never Tested for HIV](#)

HIV

New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 People



Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2006-2015

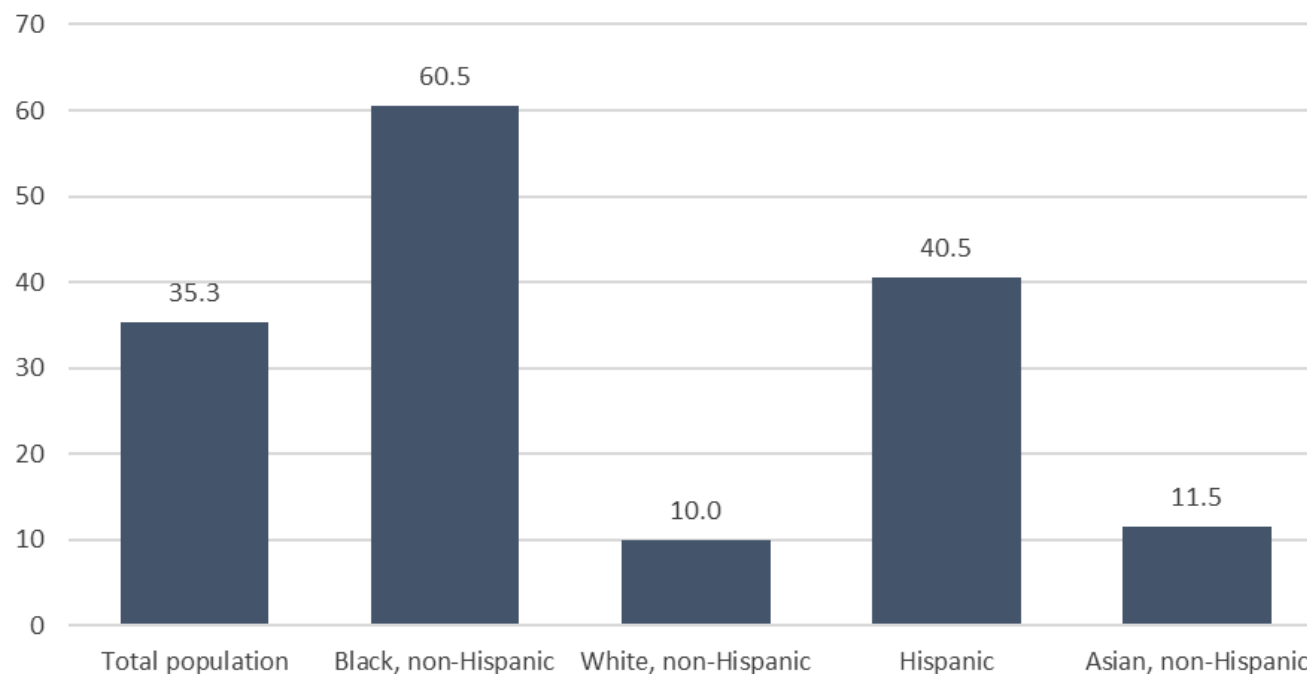
Indicator Definition:

Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 of the population.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

HIV

New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 People, 2015



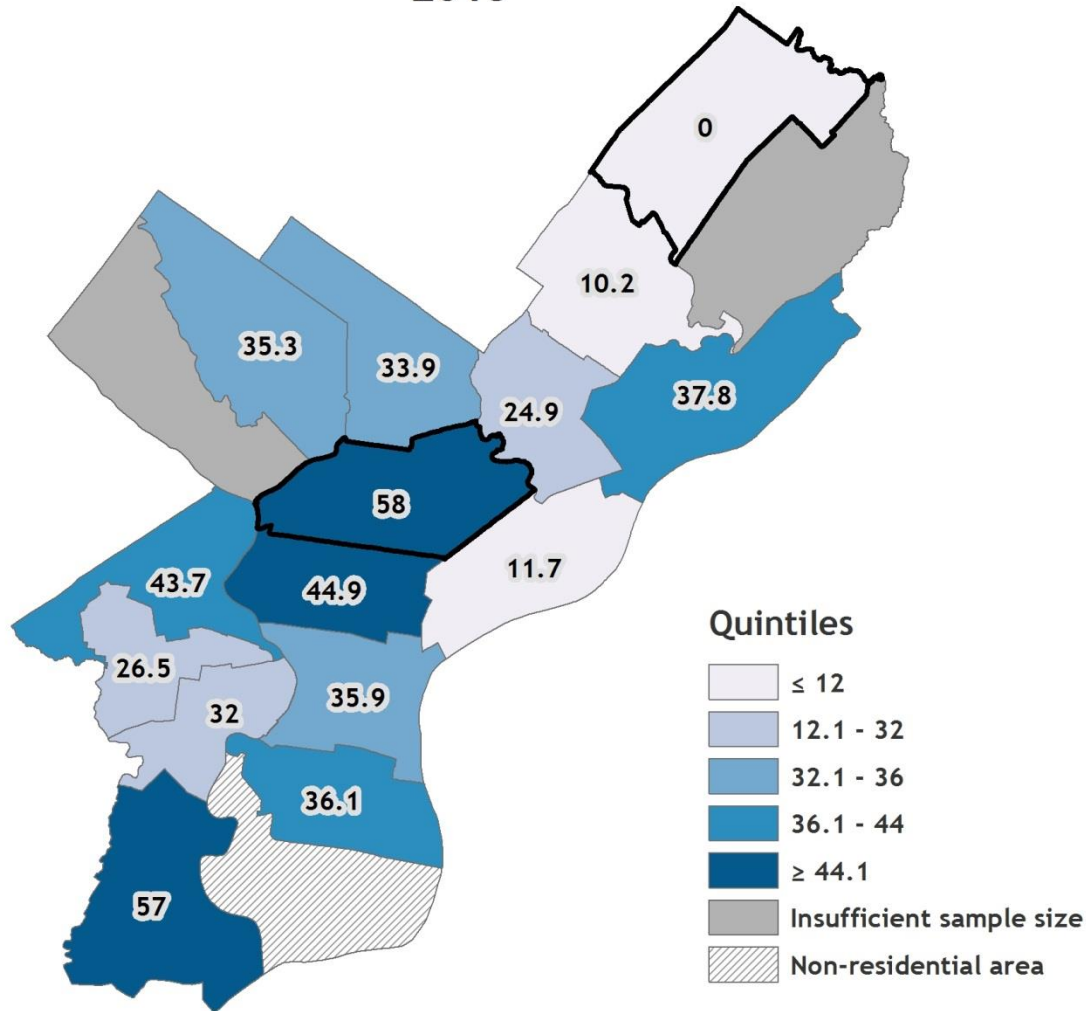
Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 of the population.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 People, 2015



Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

HIV

Indicator Definition:

Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population.

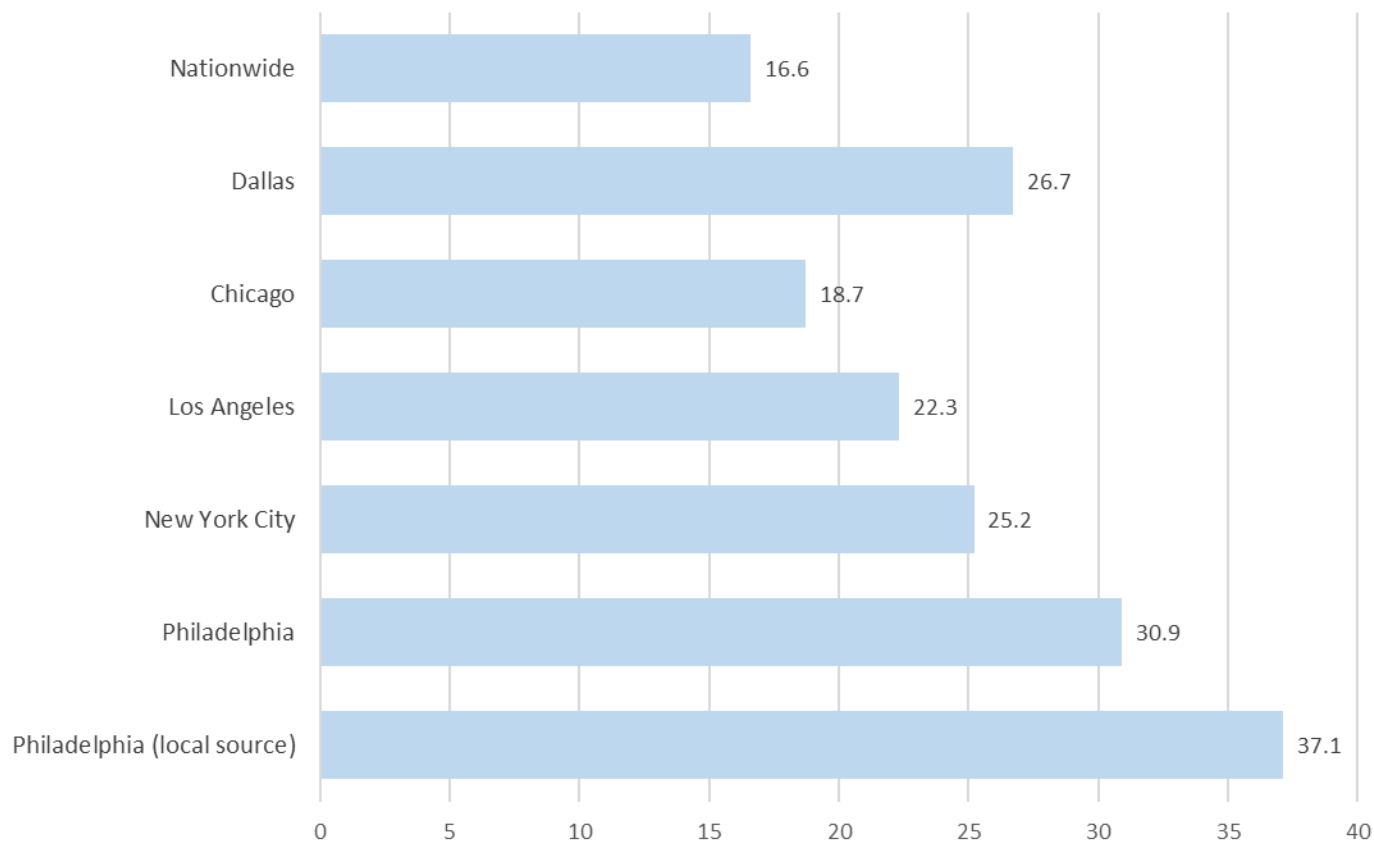
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

HIV

New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 People,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Nationwide and city data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV Surveillance Report; Philadelphia (local source): HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health; 2014

Indicator Definition:

Rate of new HIV diagnoses
per 100,000 of the
population.

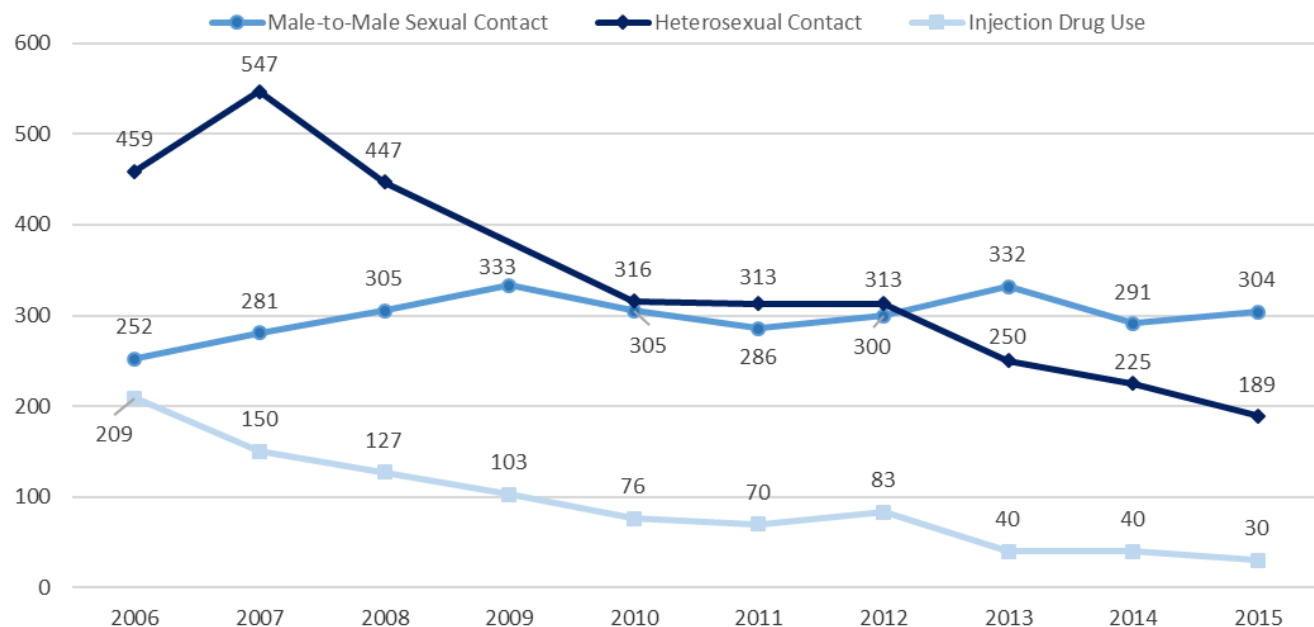
Notes:

See the overtime graph for
the most recent data for
Philadelphia.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

HIV

New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category



Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2006-2015

Indicator Definition:

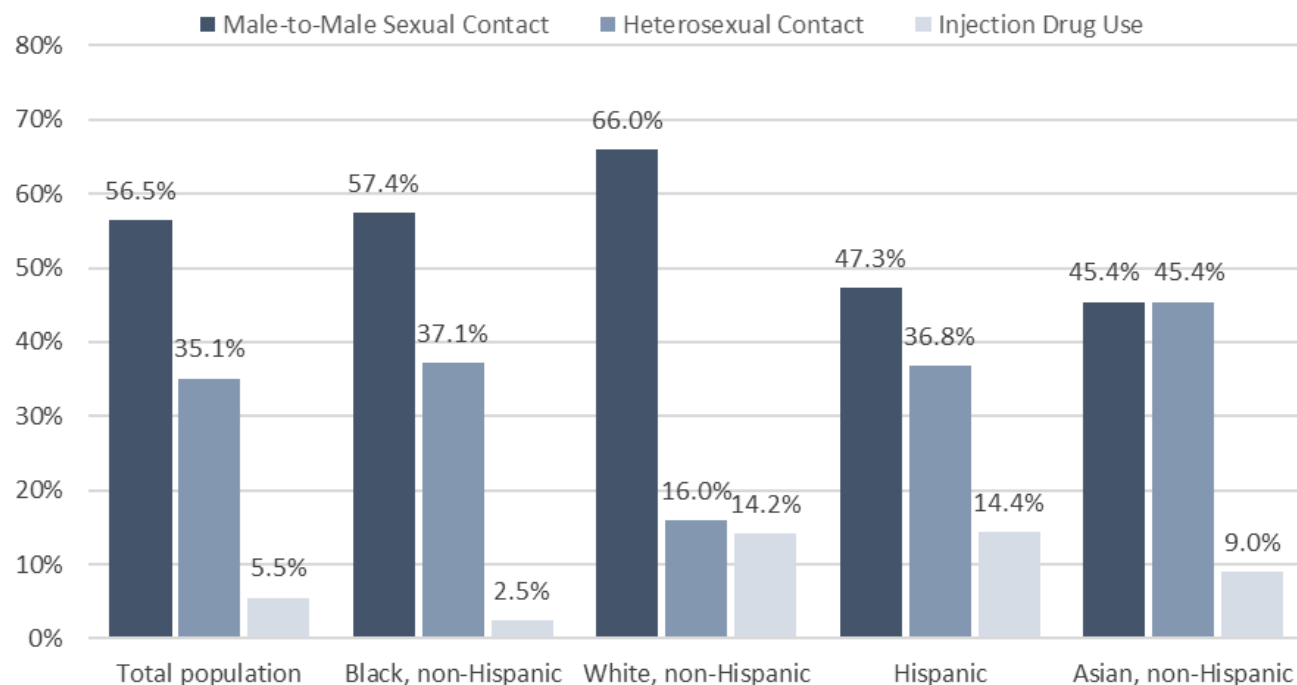
Count of new HIV diagnoses from male-to-male sexual contact, heterosexual contact, and injection drug use.

Notes:

Data not available for Heterosexual Contact for 2009. Annual data do not sum to the total new HIV diagnoses for the year due to “other” transmissions not shown.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category, 2015



Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

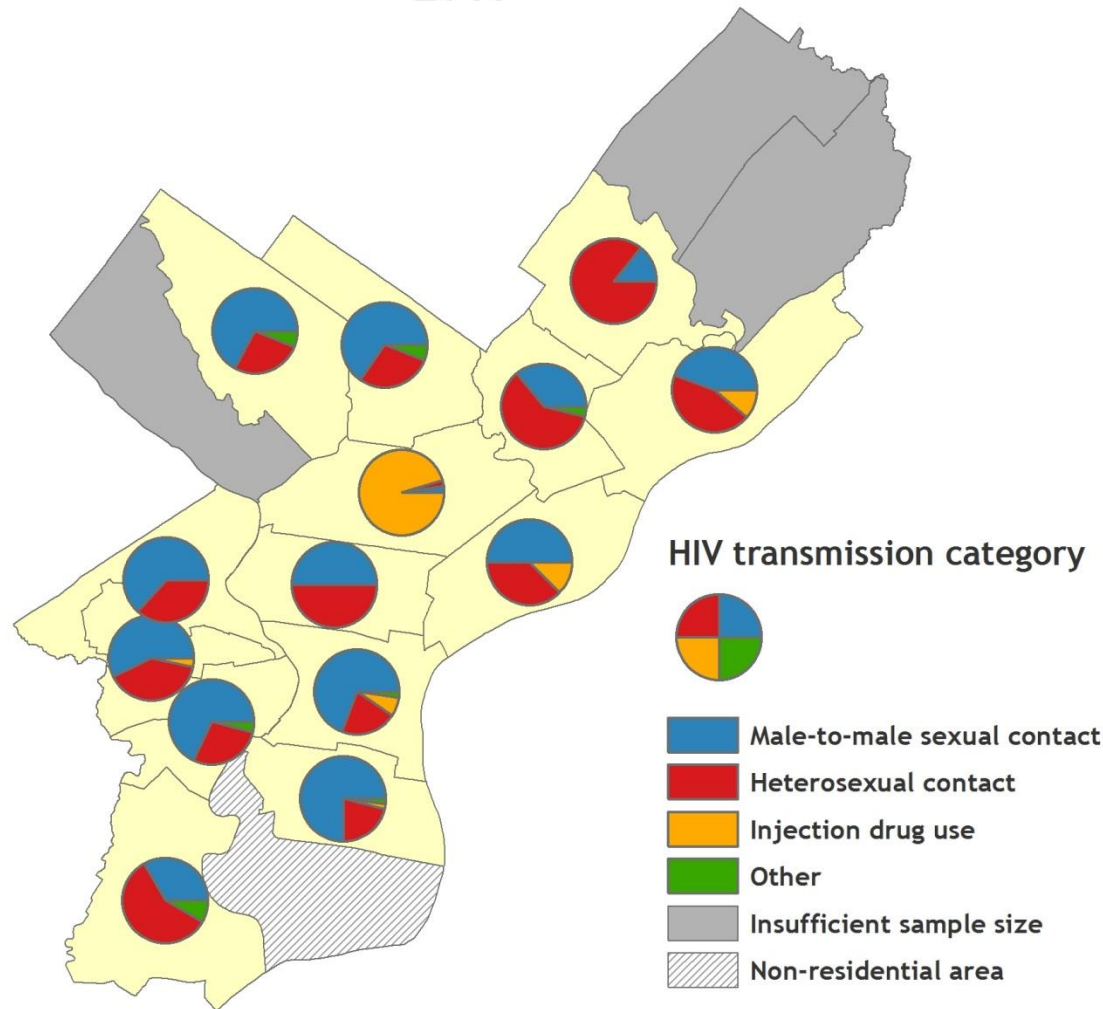
Percentage of new HIV diagnoses from male-to-male sexual contact, heterosexual contact, and injection drug use.

Notes:

Race/ethnicity data categories do not sum to 100 due to “other” transmissions not shown.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category, 2015



Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

HIV

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of new HIV diagnoses by transmission category, including: male-to-male sexual contact, heterosexual contact, injection drug use, and other.

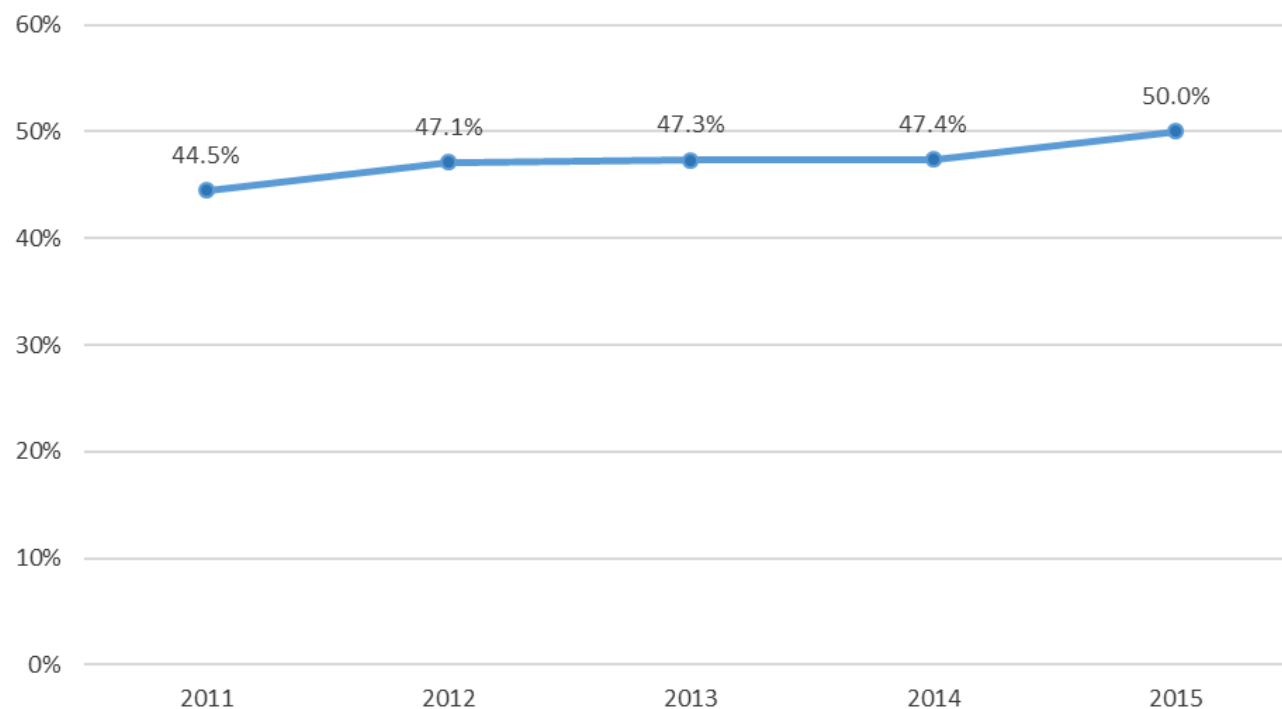
Notes:

For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

HIV

Retention in HIV/AIDS Care



Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2011-2015

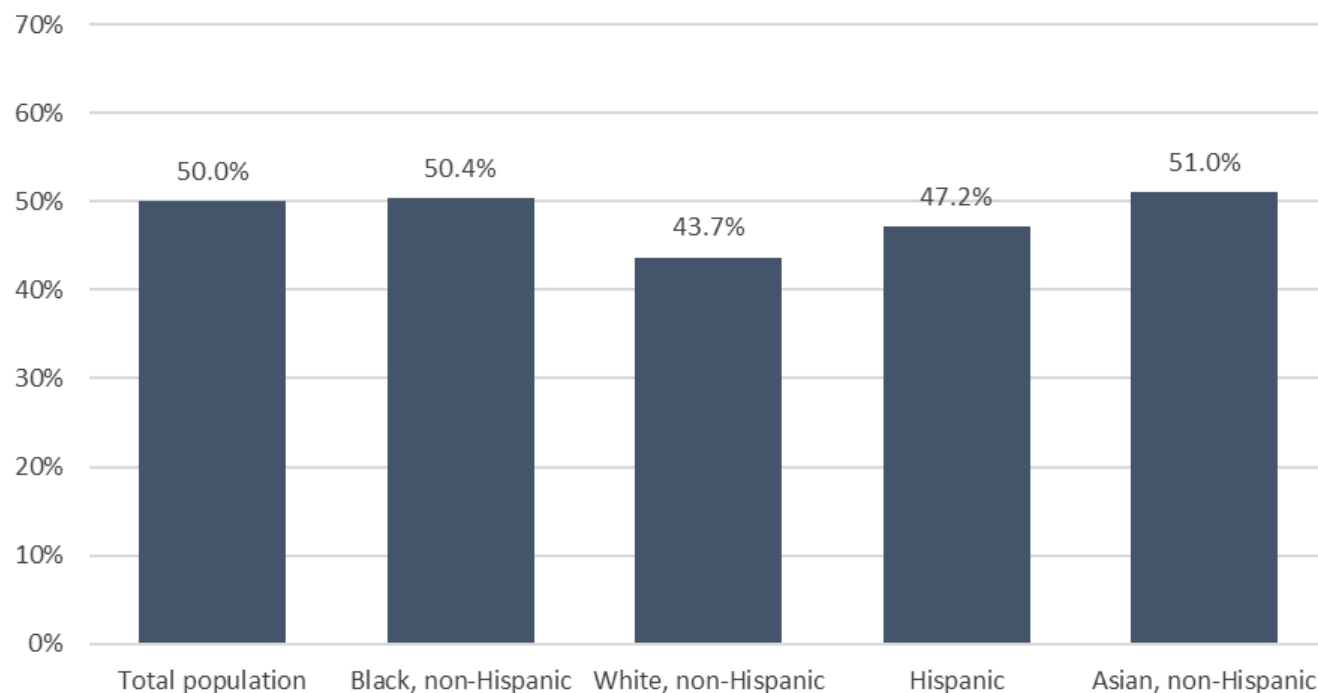
Indicator Definition:

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.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

HIV

Retention in HIV/AIDS Care, 2015



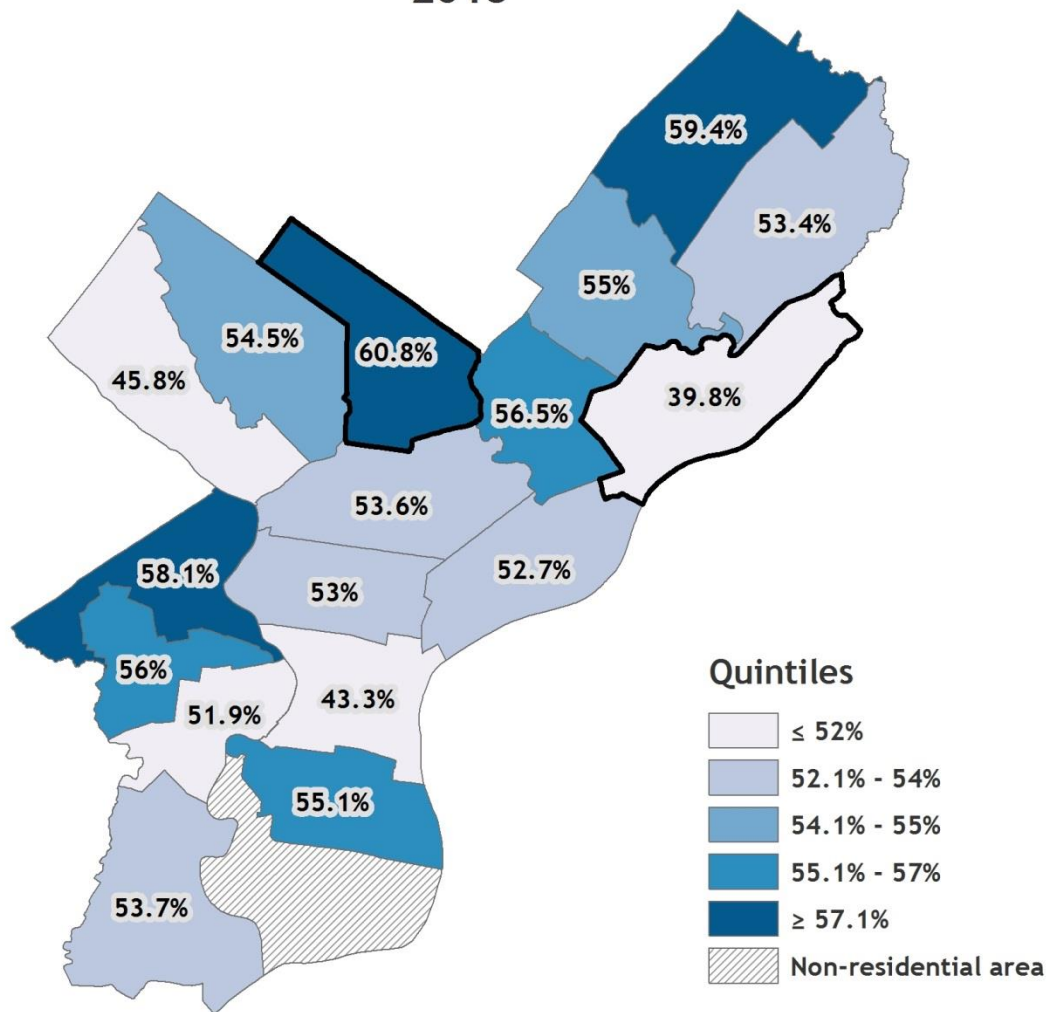
Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

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.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Retention in HIV/AIDS Care, 2015



Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

HIV

Indicator Definition:

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.

Notes:

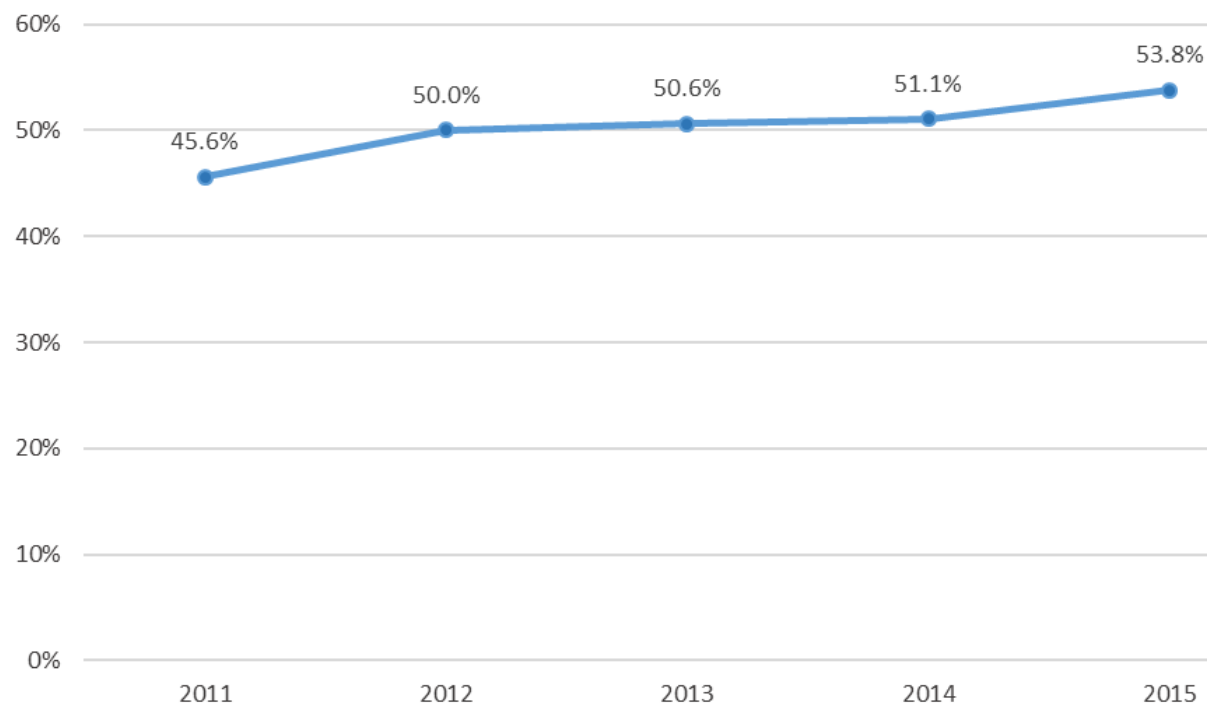
The data displayed for the North Delaware planning district includes persons who were diagnosed or received Philadelphia Prison System treatment. Inclusion of these individuals may artificially inflate HIV prevalence resulting in artificially lowered HIV retention rates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

HIV

Viral Suppression



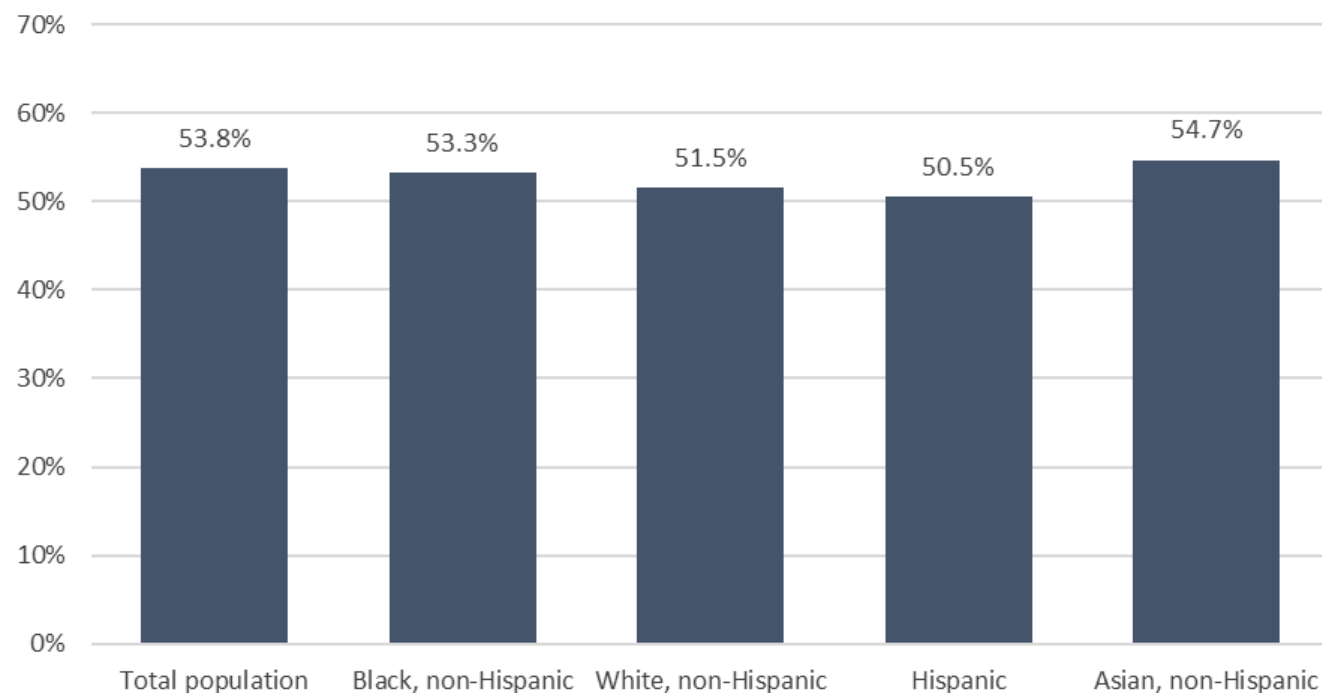
Source: AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2011-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of persons diagnosed living with HIV, who were alive at year end and had a viral load < 200 at most recent test. Persons diagnosed living with HIV whose viral load was not assessed were considered unsuppressed.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Viral Suppression, 2015



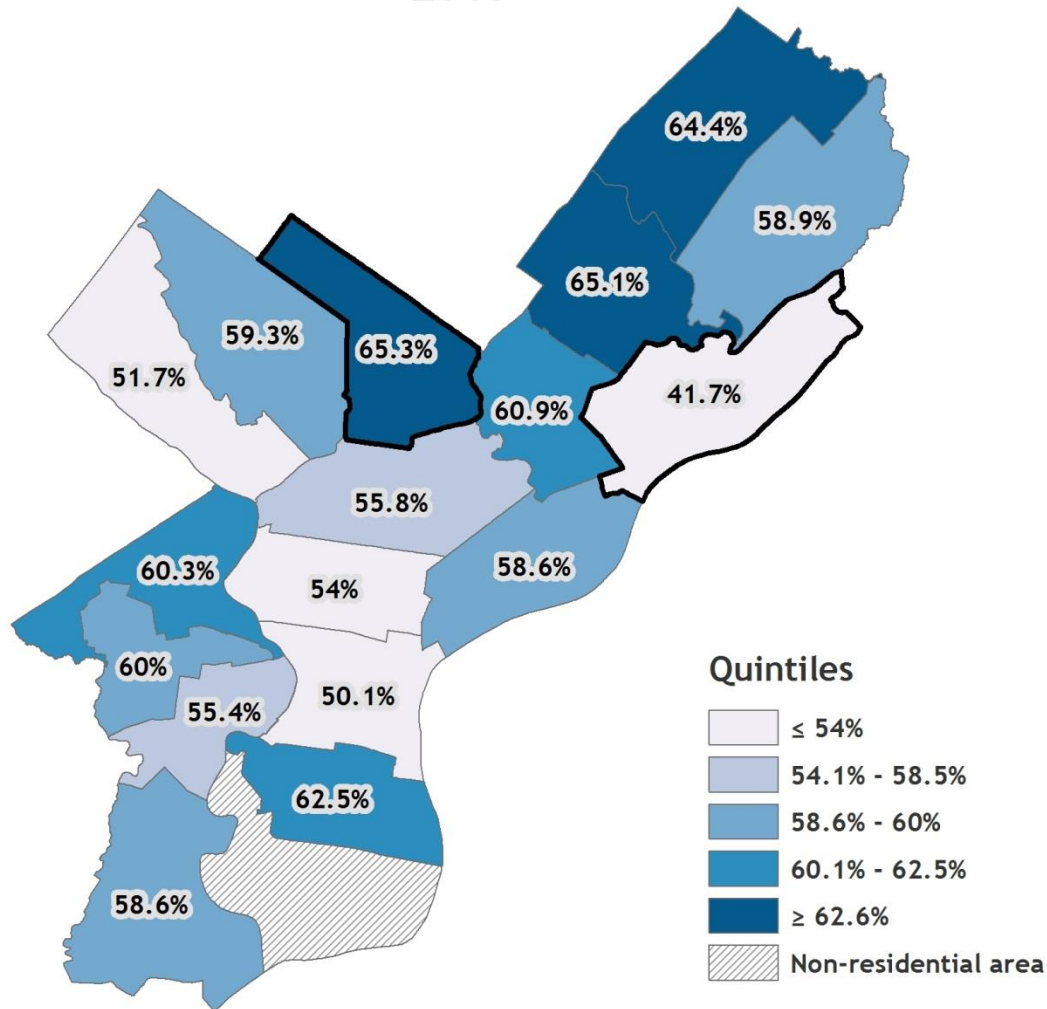
Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of persons diagnosed living with HIV, who were alive at year end and had a viral load < 200 at most recent test. Persons diagnosed living with HIV whose viral load was not assessed were considered unsuppressed.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Viral Suppression, 2015



Source: HIV Surveillance Data, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

HIV

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of persons diagnosed living with HIV, who were alive at year end and had a viral load < 200 at most recent test. Persons diagnosed living with HIV whose viral load was not assessed were considered unsuppressed.

Notes:

The data displayed for the North Delaware planning district includes persons who were diagnosed or received treatment in the Philadelphia Prison System. Inclusion of these individuals may artificially inflate HIV prevalence resulting in artificially lowered HIV viral suppression rates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

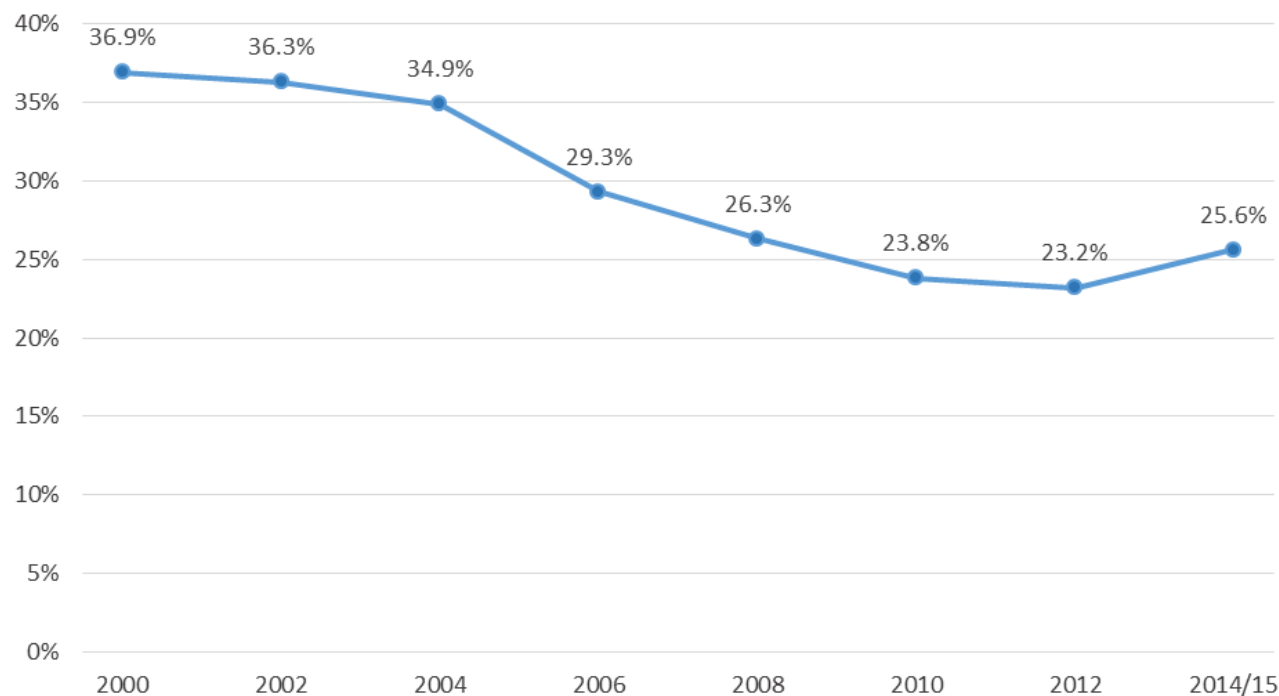
HIV

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 18-39 years old, 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?"

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Never Tested for HIV, 18-39 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

HIV

Indicator Definition:

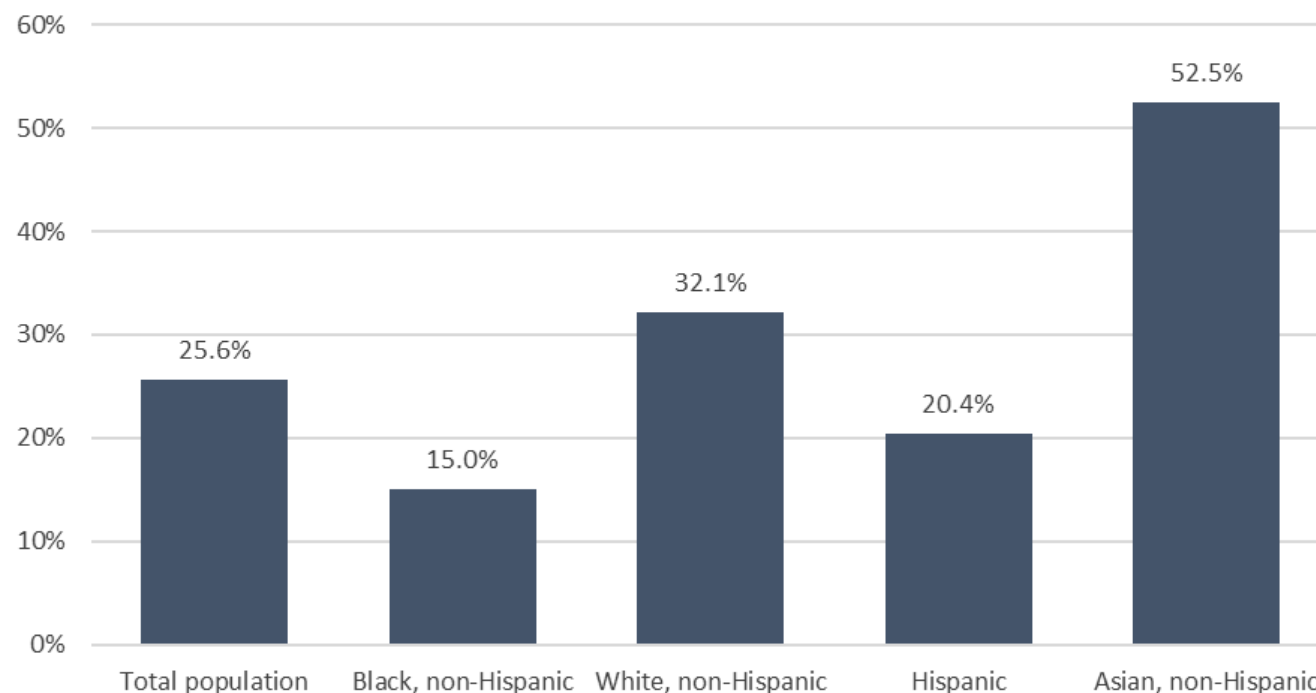
Percentage of adults, age 18-39 years old, reporting "never" to the question, "The next question is about the test for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. About how long has it been since you last had a test for HIV? Would you say one year or less, more than one year, up to two years, more than 2 years, or never?"

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Never Tested for HIV, 18-39 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2015

Teen Sexual Health

[Teens Who Are Sexually Active](#)

[Condom Use](#)

[Birth Control Use](#)

[Teen Births](#)

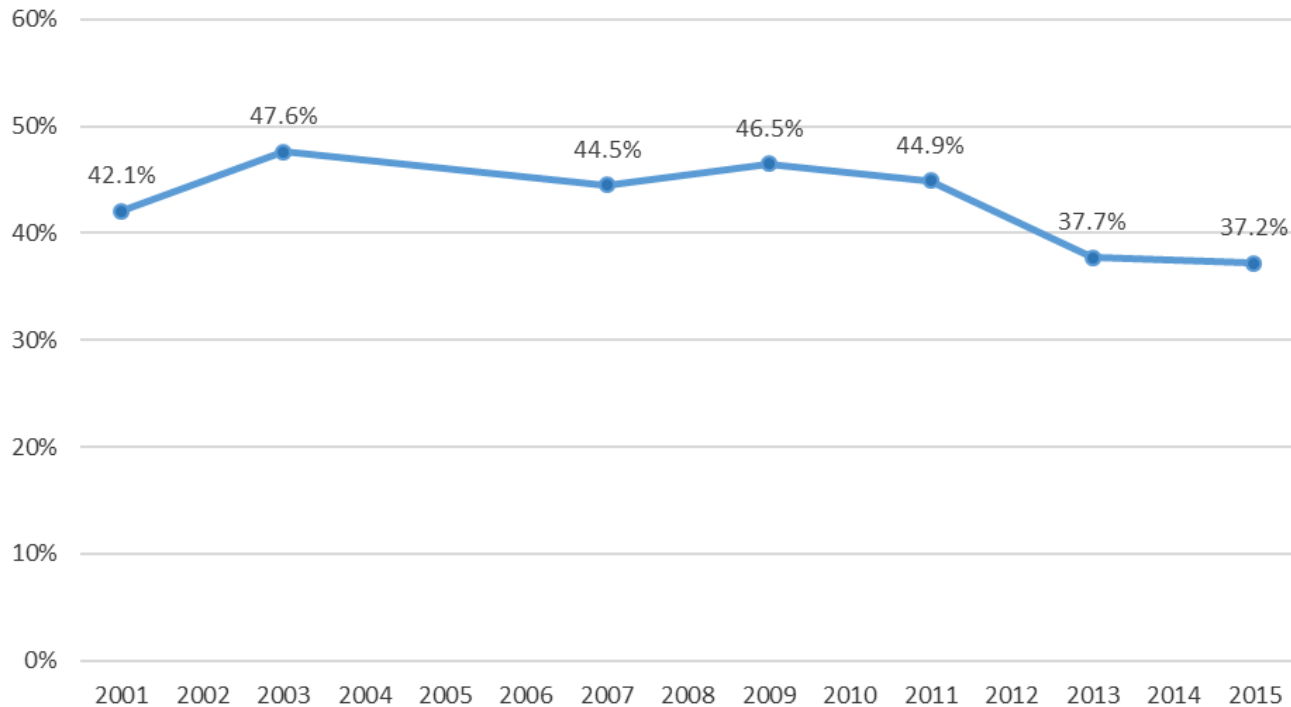
[Chlamydia](#)

[Gonorrhea](#)

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Teen Sexual Health

Teens Who Are Currently Sexually Active, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2001-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who reported having had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months.

Notes:

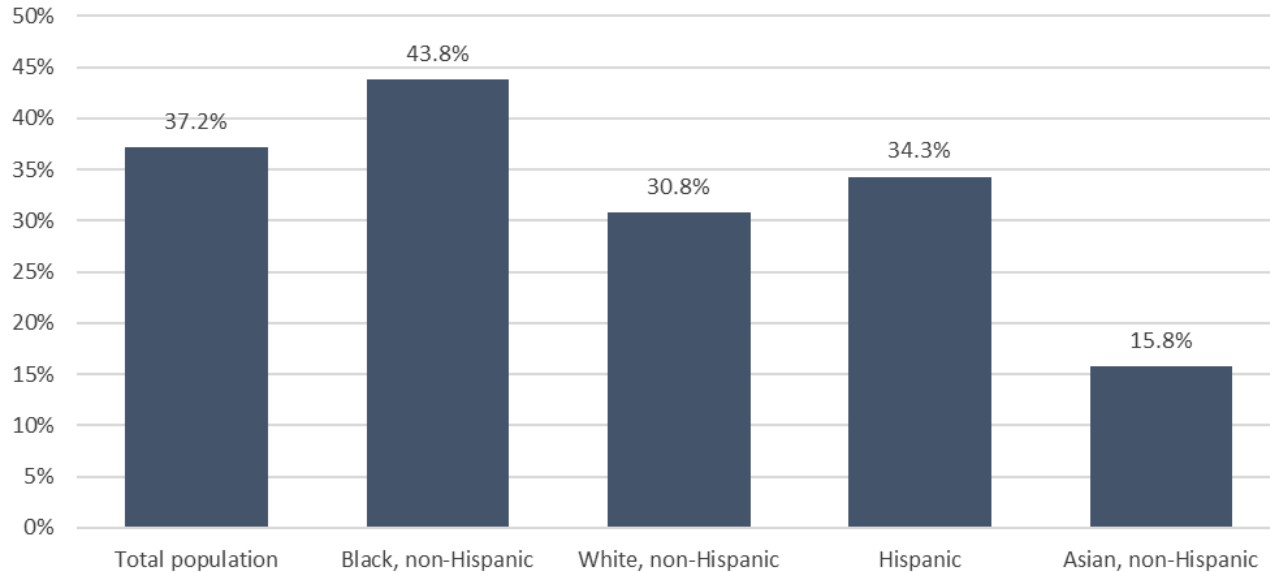
Data are not available for 2005.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Teen Sexual Health

Teens Who Are Currently Sexually Active, 9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who reported having had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

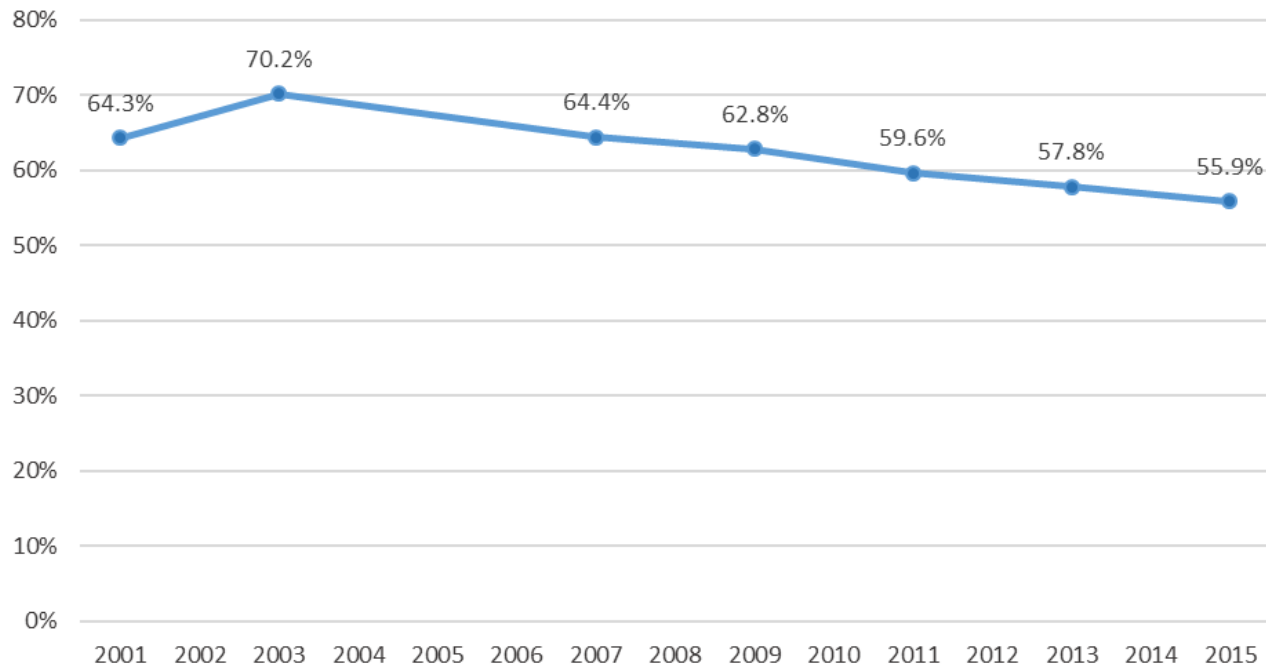
Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. Respondents are considered sexually active if they report intercourse with at least one person in the three months preceding the survey.

Notes:

Data are not available for 2005.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Who Used Condom with Last Sexual Encounter, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2001-2015

Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

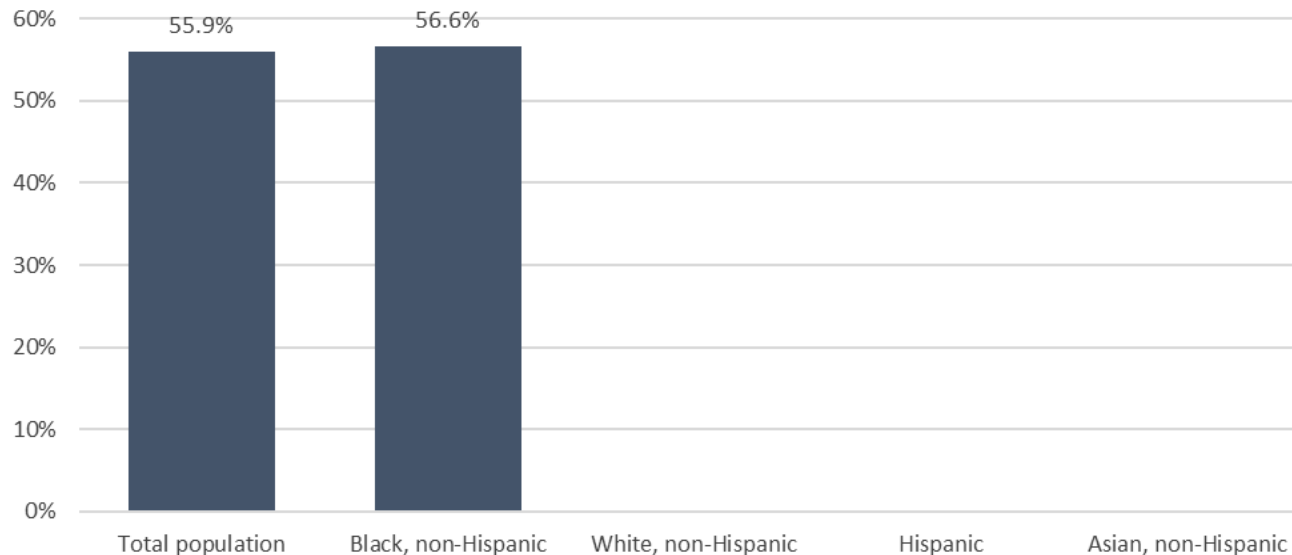
Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. Respondents are considered sexually active if they report intercourse with at least one person in the three months preceding the survey.

Notes:

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Who Used a Condom with Last Sexual Encounter,
9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

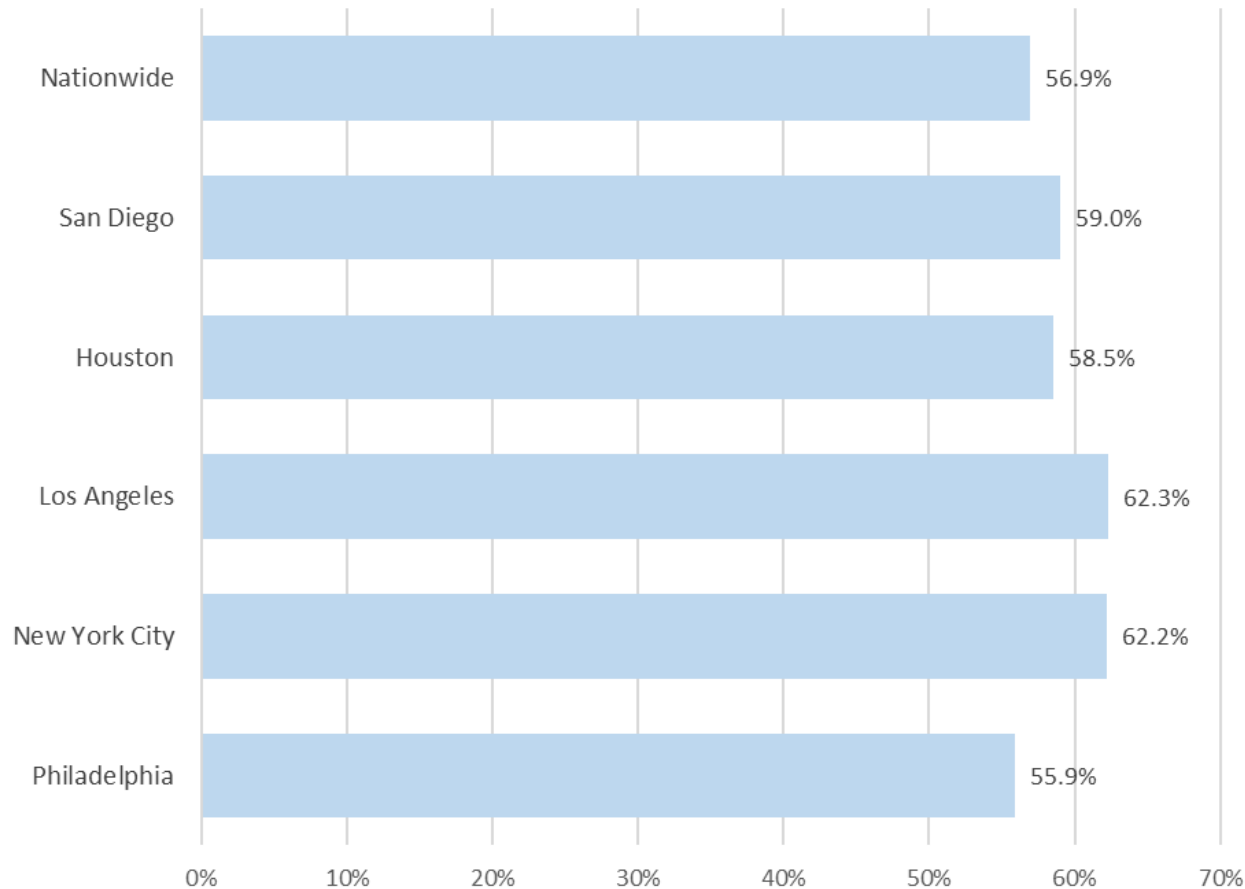
Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who reported using a condom during their 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.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Who Used Condom with Last Sexual Encounter, 9th-12th Grade, 2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

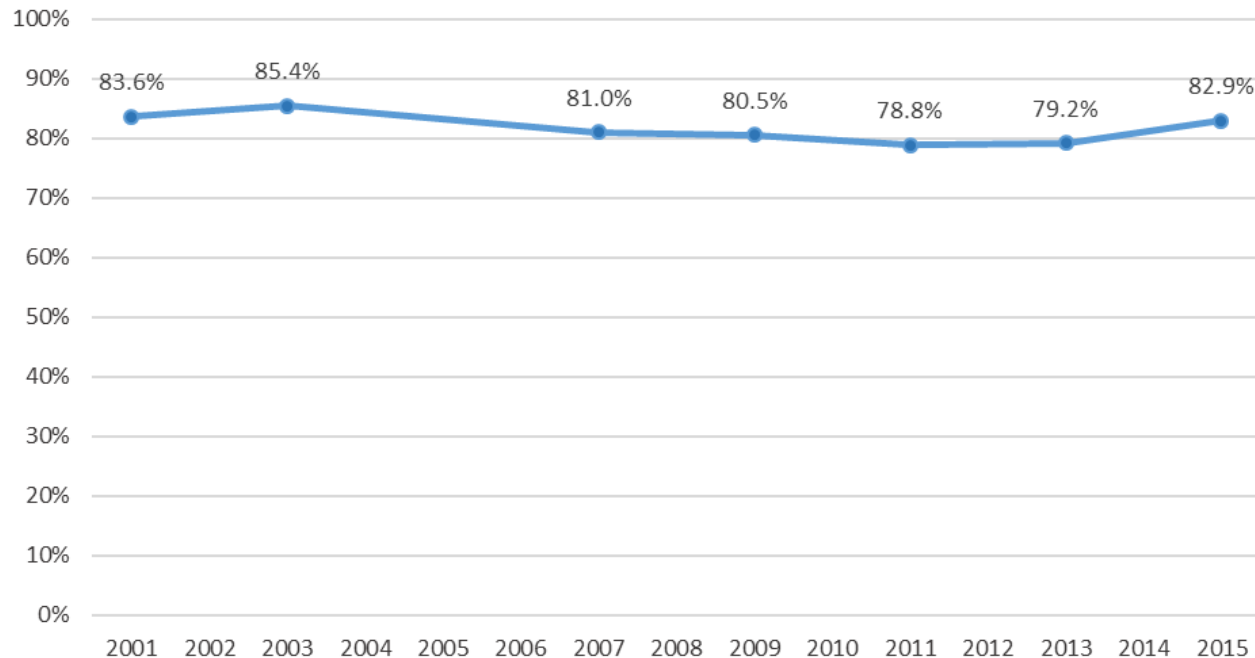
Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who used some form of birth control during their most recent sexual intercourse. Respondents are considered sexually active if they report intercourse with at least one person in the three months preceding the survey.

Notes:

Data are not available for 2005.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Who Used Birth Control with Last Sexual Encounter, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2001-2015

Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

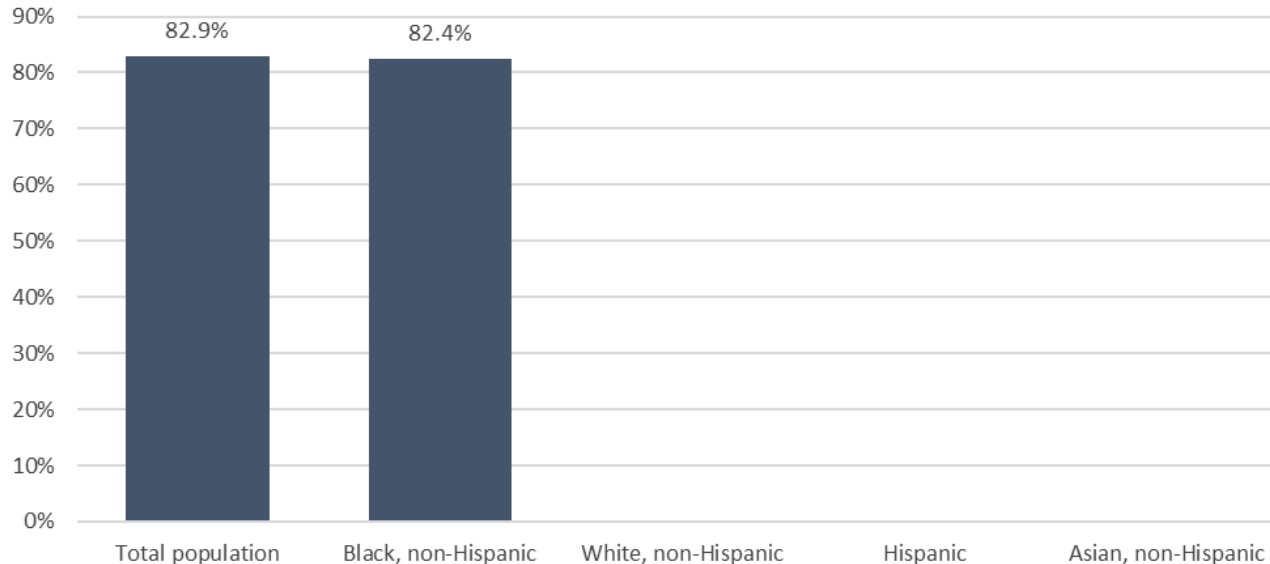
Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who used some form of birth control during their most recent sexual intercourse. Respondents are considered sexually active if they report intercourse with at least one person in the three months preceding the survey.

Notes:

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teens Who Used Birth Control with Last Sexual Encounter,
9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

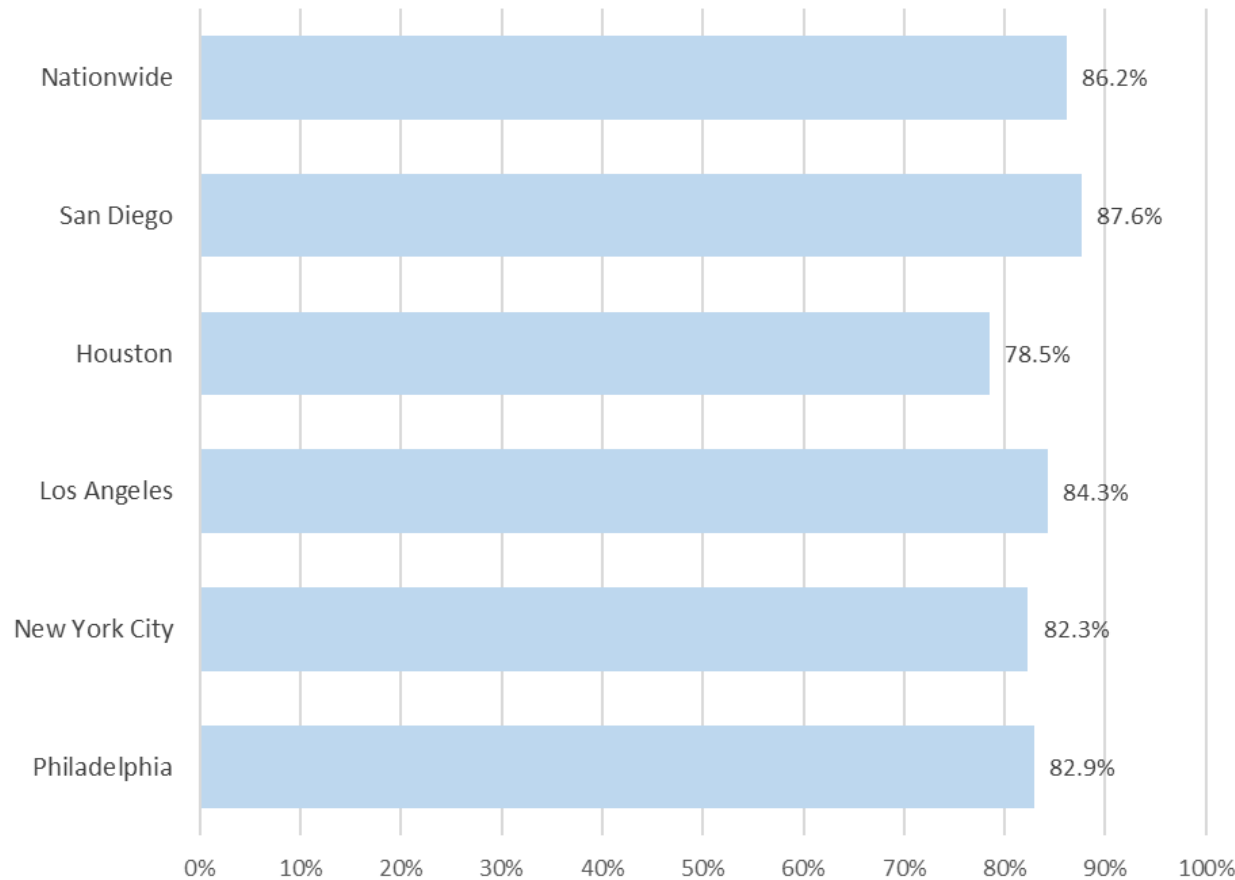
Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of sexually active 9th-12th grade students who used some form of birth control during their 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.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

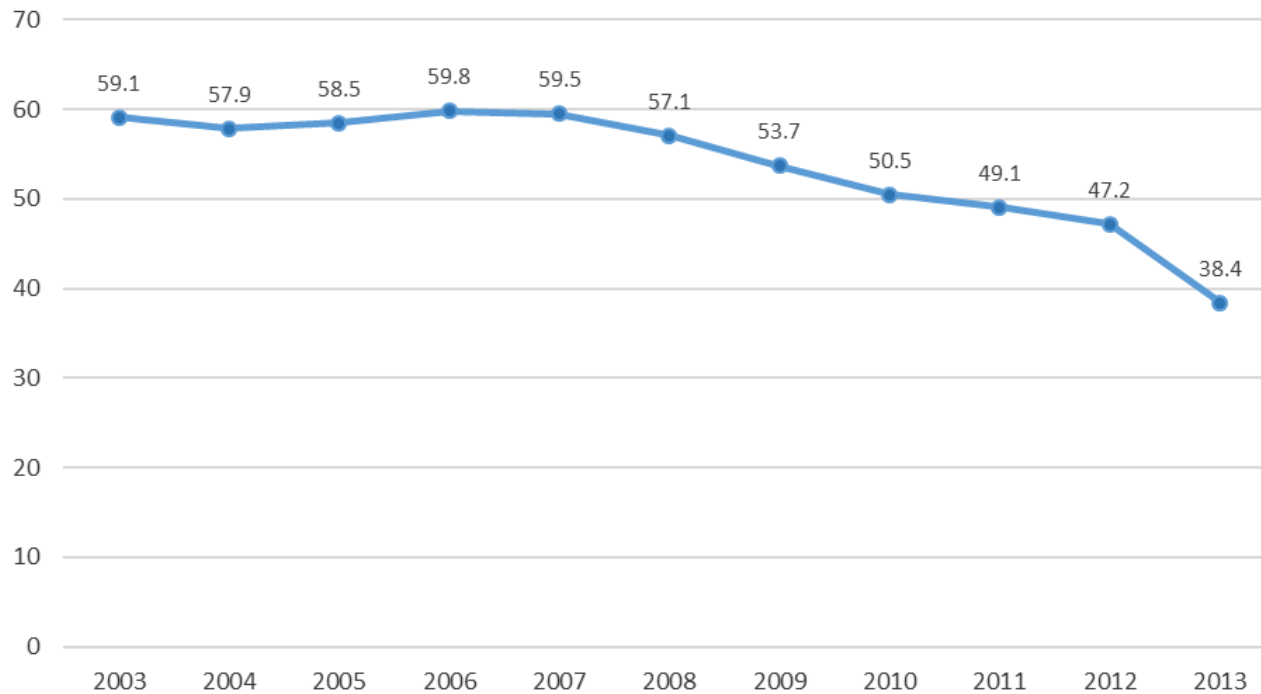
Teens Who Used Birth Control with Last Sexual Encounter, 9th-12th Grade, 2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Teen Sexual Health

Teen Births per 1,000 Teen Girls, 15-19 Years of Age



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2003-2013

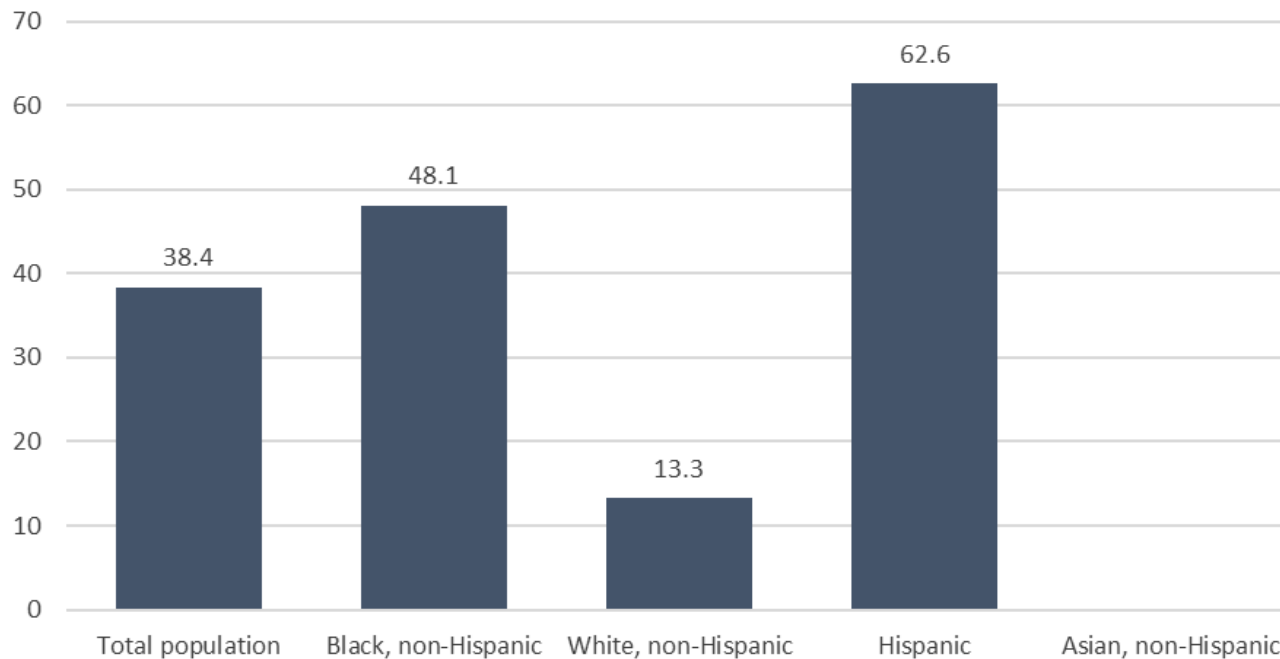
Indicator Definition:

Birth rate per 1,000 teen girls age 15-19 years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teen Sexual Health

Teen Births per 1,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Indicator Definition:

Birth rate per 1,000 teen girls age 15-19 years.

Notes:

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size. Caution low sample size: White, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

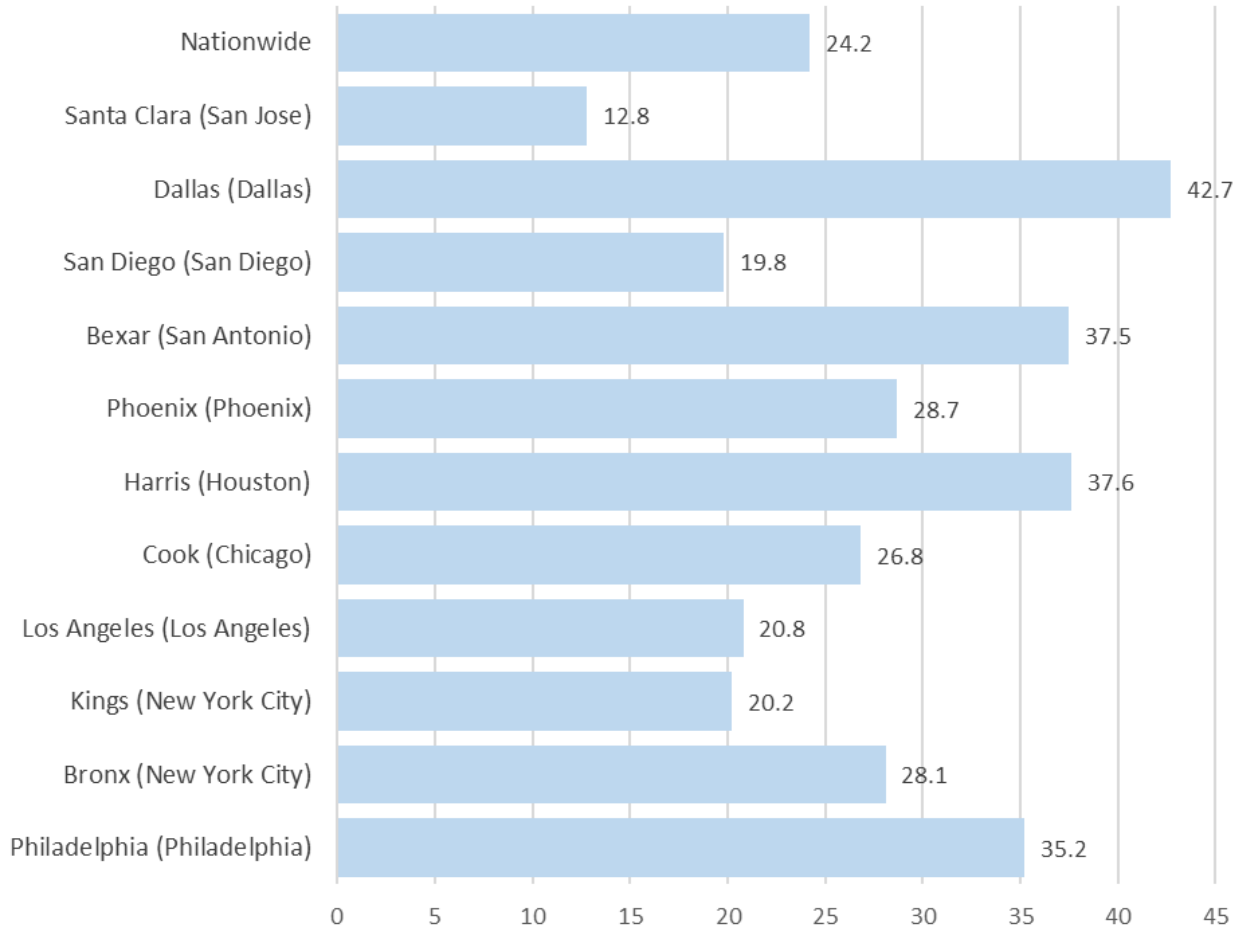
Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

Birth rate per 1,000 teen girls age 15-19 years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

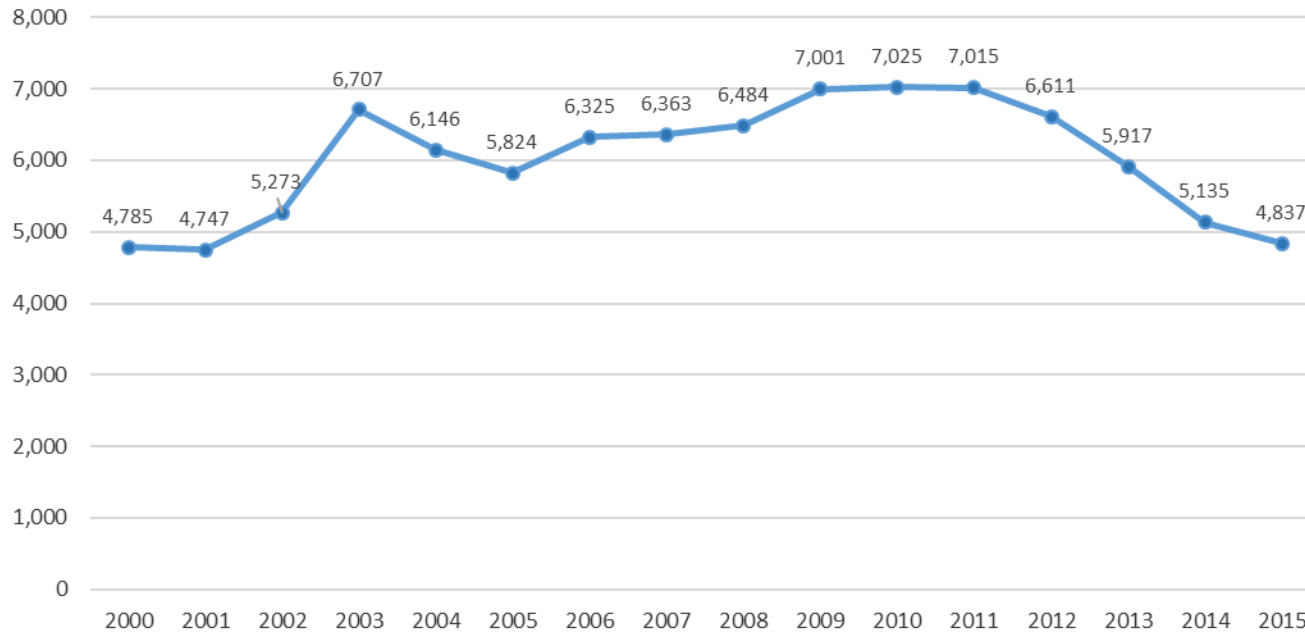
Teen Births per 1,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age,
2014 Nationwide and County Comparison



Source: National Vital Statistics System - Natality accessed through Health Indicators Warehouse, 2014

Teen Sexual Health

Teen Chlamydia Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2000-2015

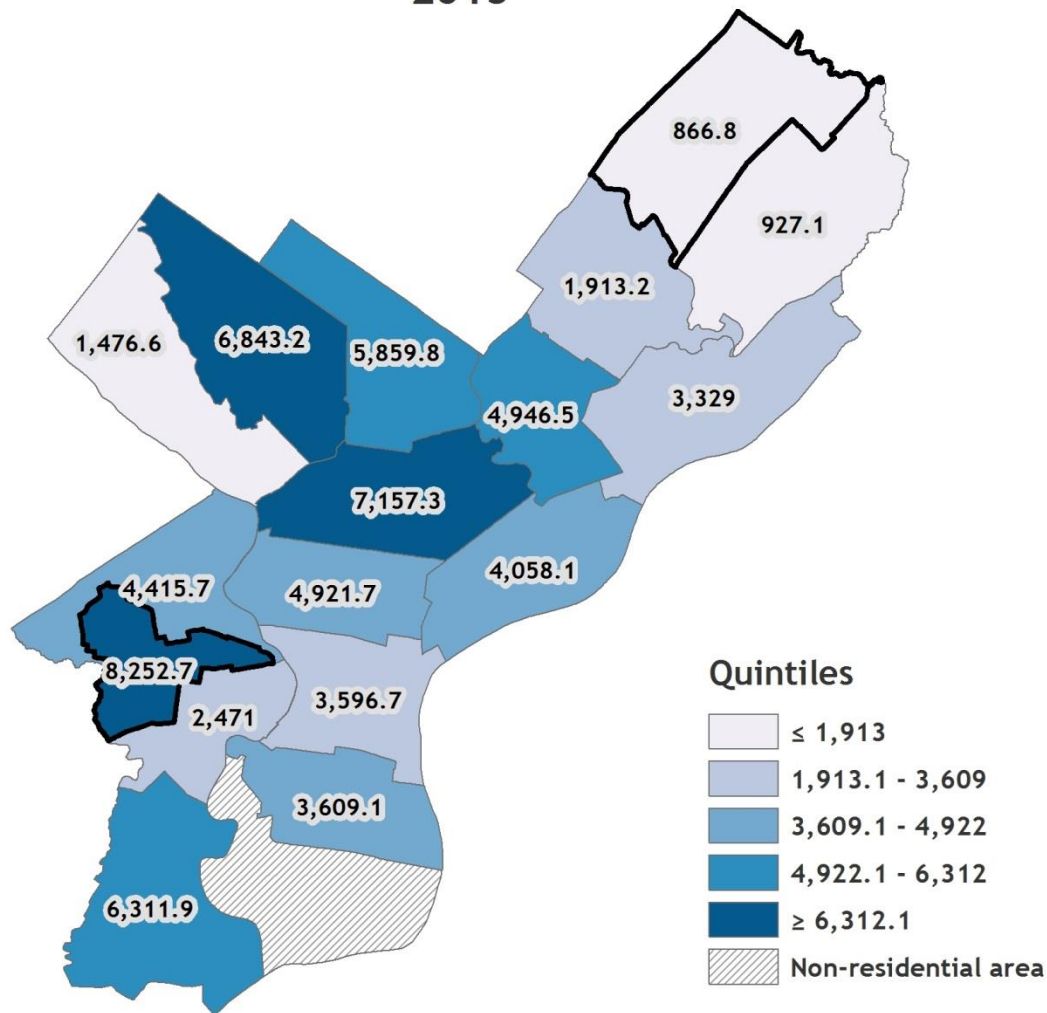
Indicator Definition:

Diagnosed chlamydia infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Teen Chlamydia Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

Diagnosed chlamydia infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years.

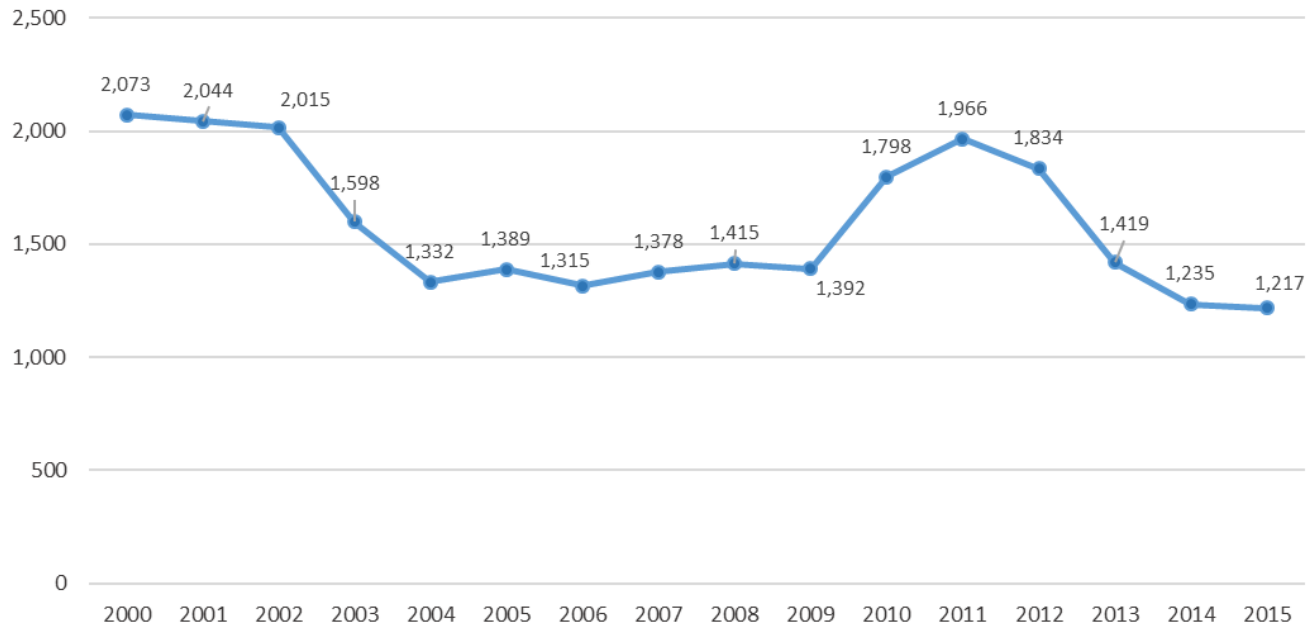
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teen Sexual Health

Teen Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age



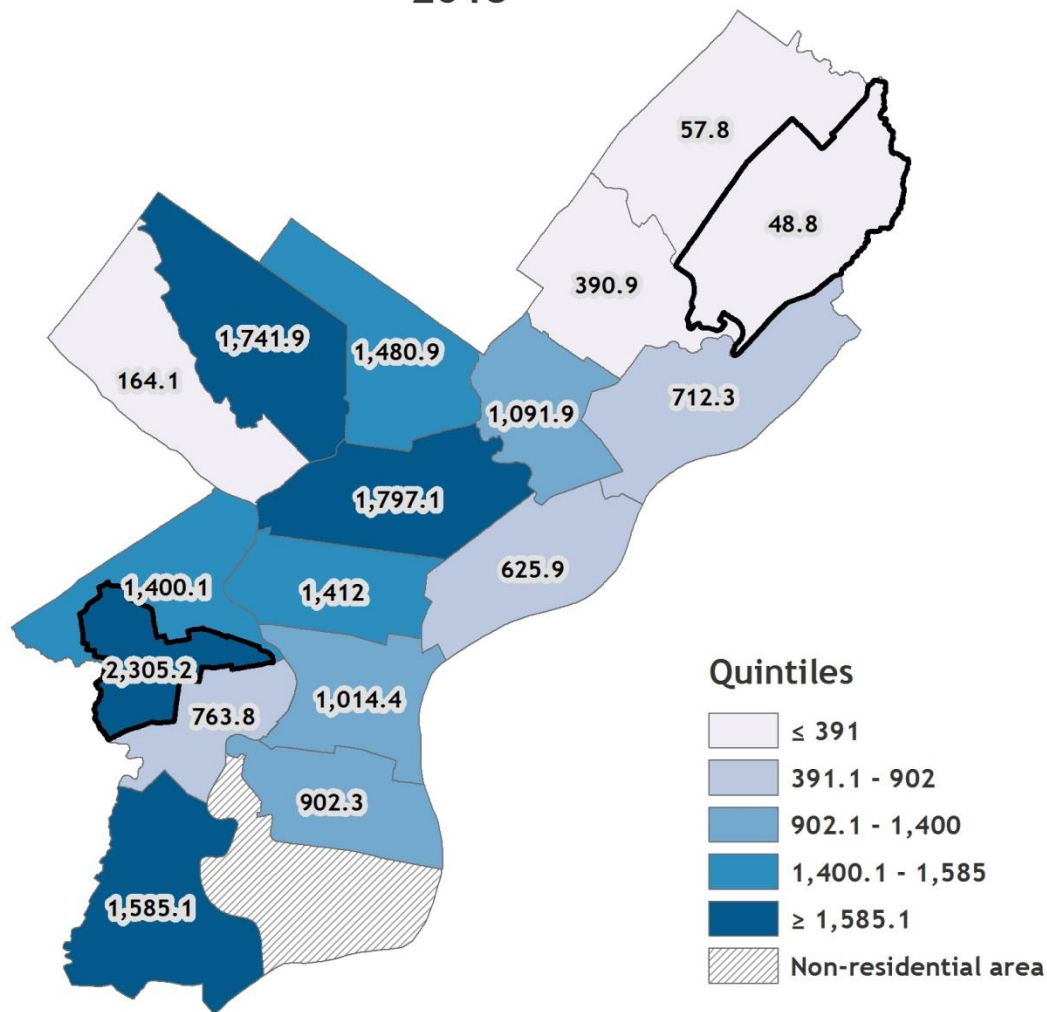
Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

Diagnosed gonorrhea infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Teen Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Teen Sexual Health

Indicator Definition:

Diagnosed gonorrhea infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Maternal and Infant Health

[Infant Mortality](#)

[Low Birth Weight](#)

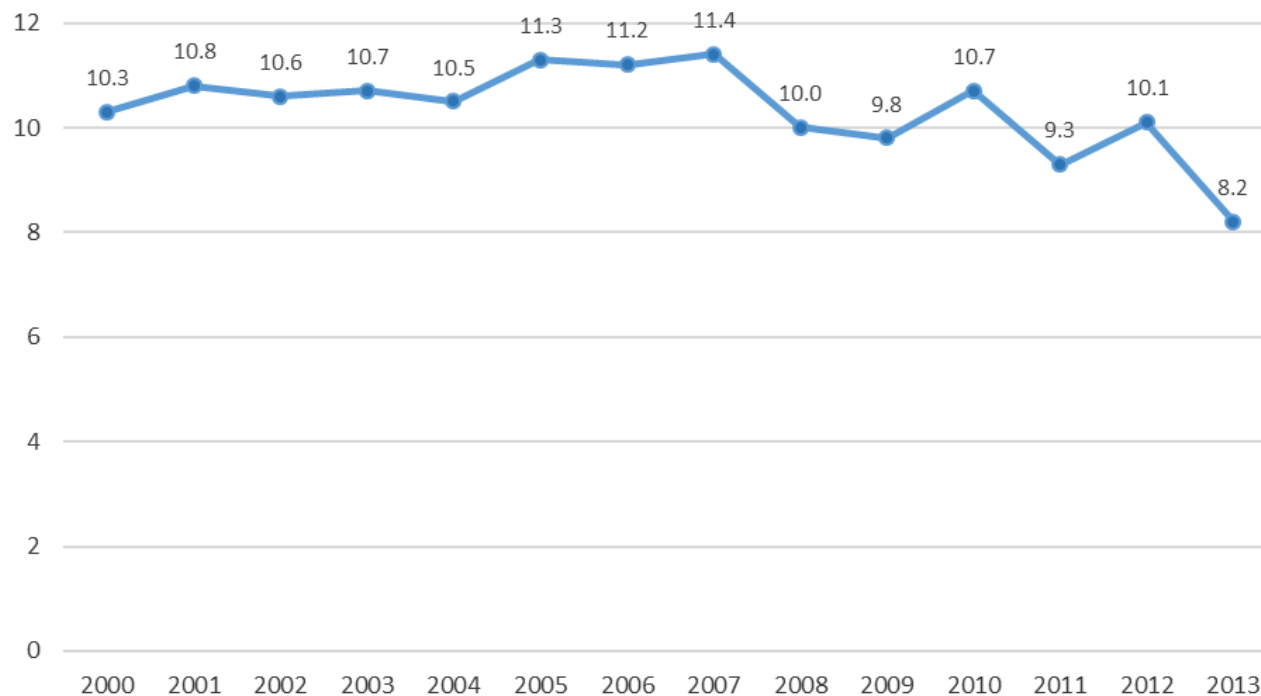
[Prenatal Care](#)

[Breastfeeding Initiation](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

Maternal and Infant Health

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013

Indicator Definition:

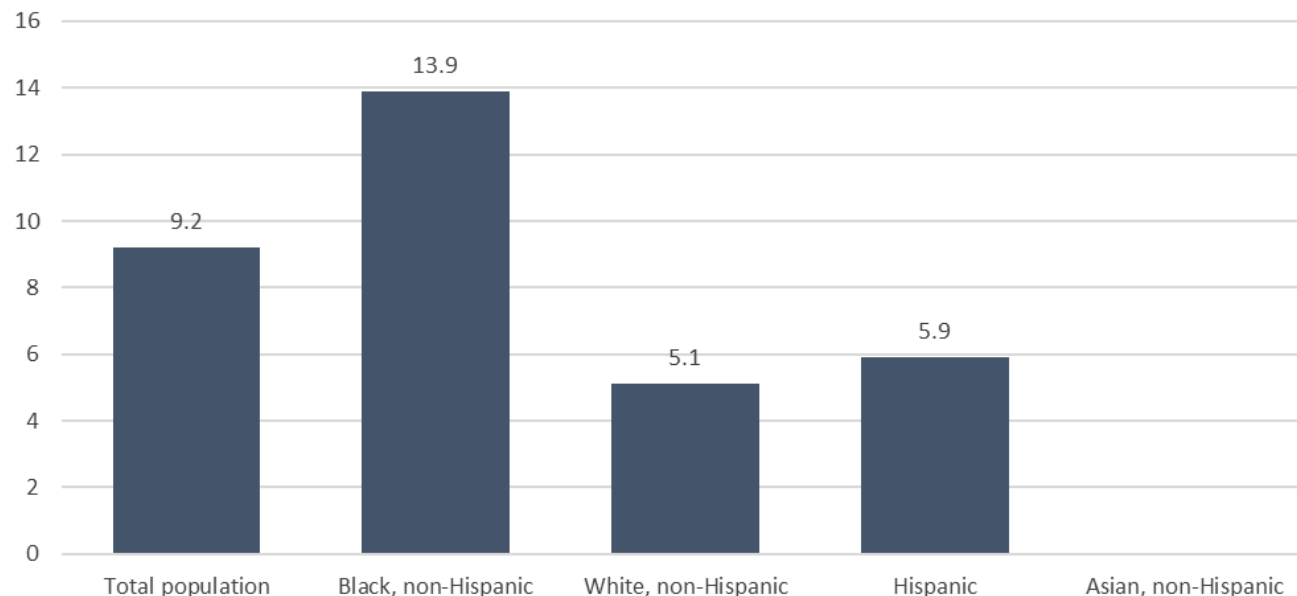
Mortality rate per 1,000 live-born infants under one year of age.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Maternal and Infant Health

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 2011-2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2011-2013

Indicator Definition:

Mortality rate per 1,000 live-born infants under one year of age.

Notes:

Three years of data were combined to provide more reliable estimates by race/ethnicity, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates. Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

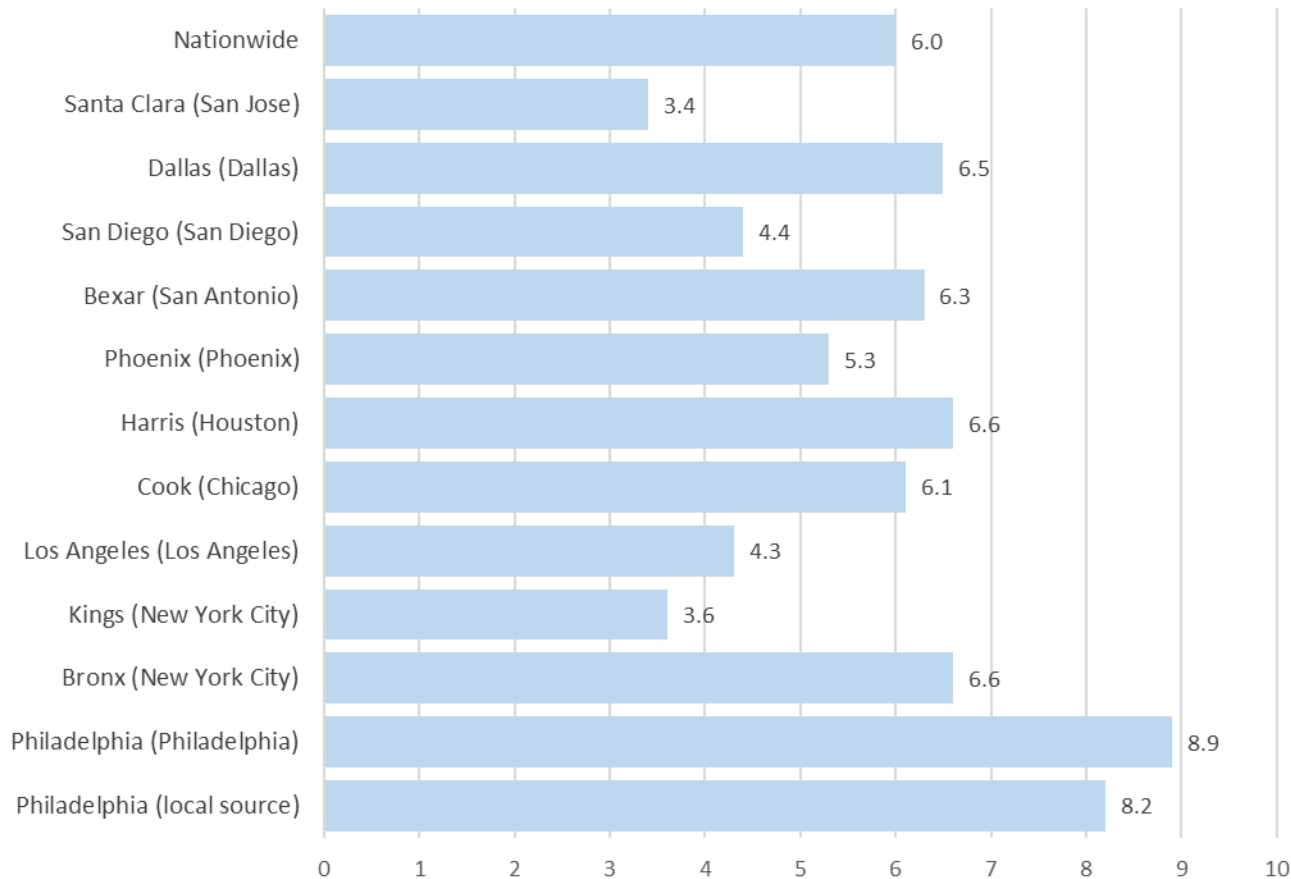
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Maternal and Infant Health

Indicator Definition:

Mortality rate per 1,000 live-born infants under one year of age.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births,
2013 Nationwide and County Comparison

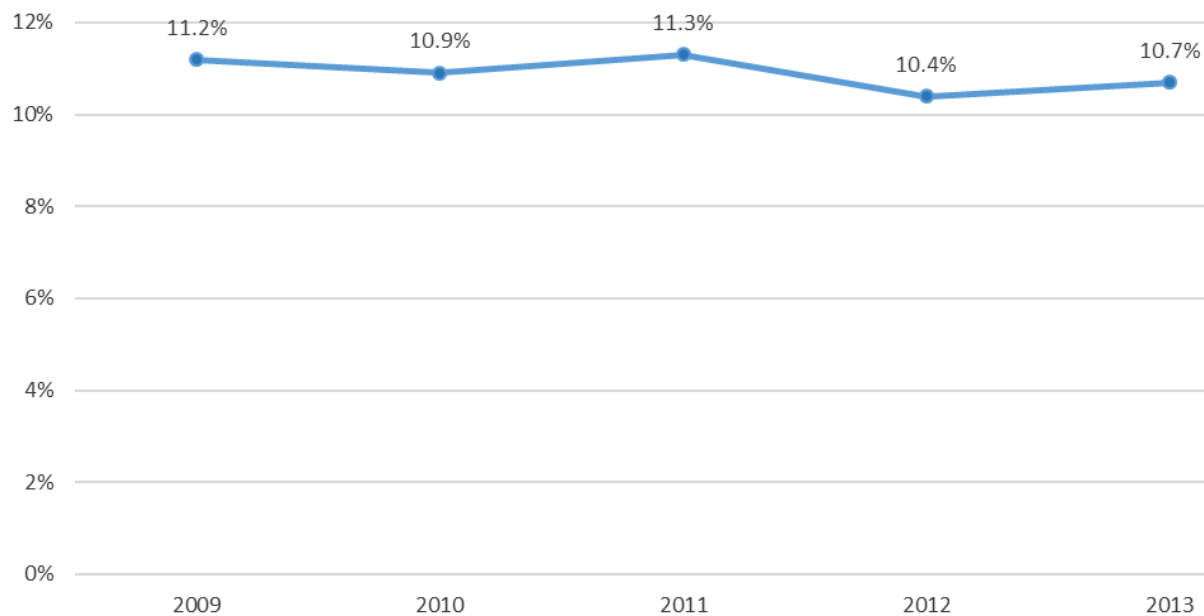


Nationwide and county source: Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set accessed through Health Indicators Warehouse;
Philadelphia (local source): Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health; 2013

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Maternal and Infant Health

Low Birth Weight Births



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009-2013

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams - or 5 pounds 8 ounces - at birth.

Notes:

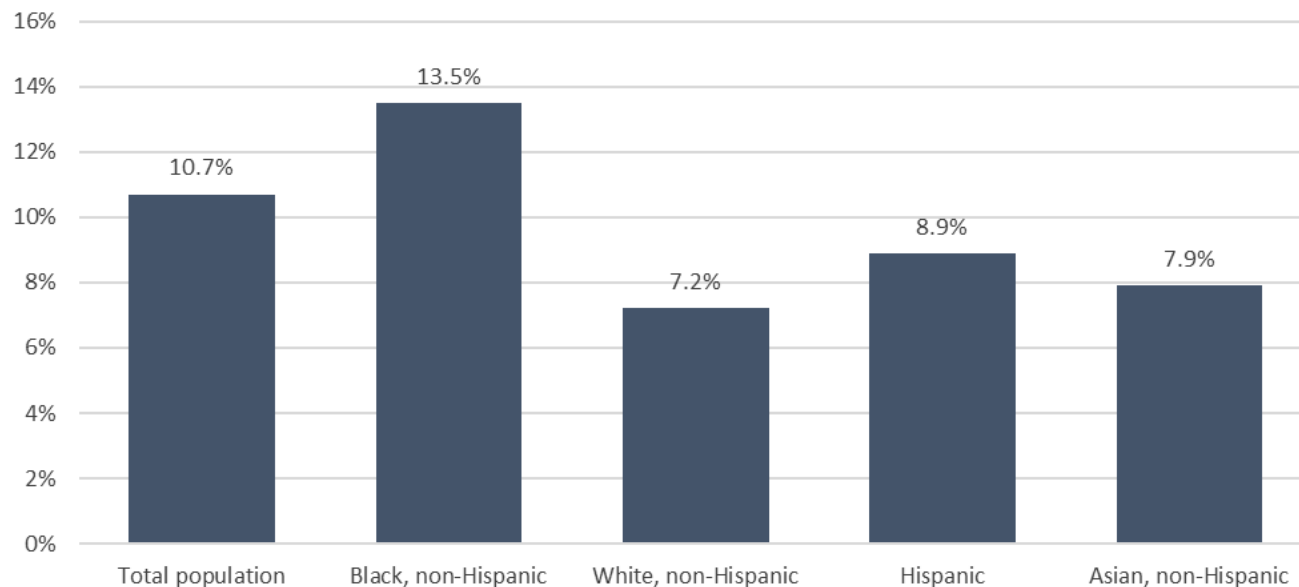
The methods for calculating low birth weights have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Maternal and Infant Health

Low Birth Weight Births, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Indicator Definition:

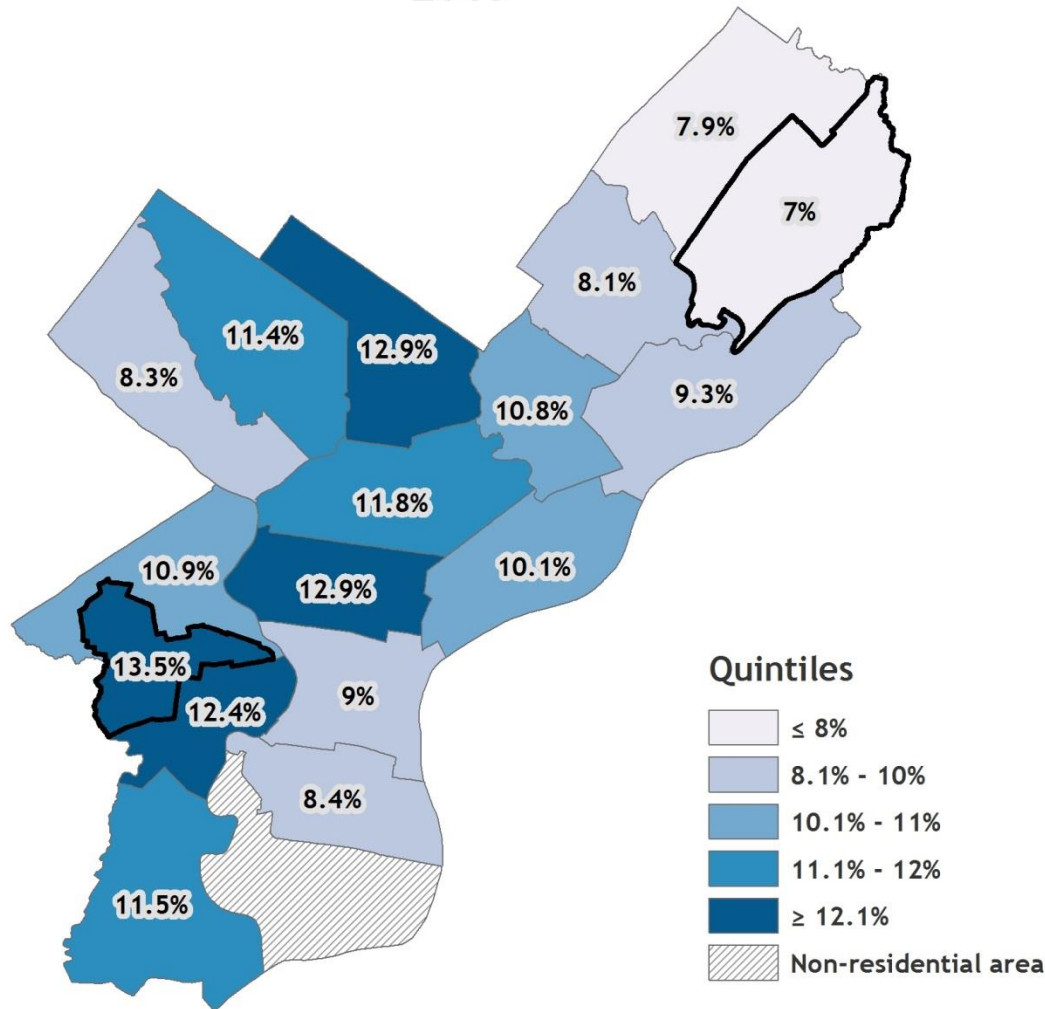
Percentage of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams - or 5 pounds 8 ounces - at birth.

Notes:

The methods for calculating low birth weights have been updated since prior reports.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Low Birth Weight Births, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, 2013

Maternal and Infant Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams - or 5 pounds 8 ounces - at birth.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

The methods for calculating low birth weights have been updated since prior reports.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

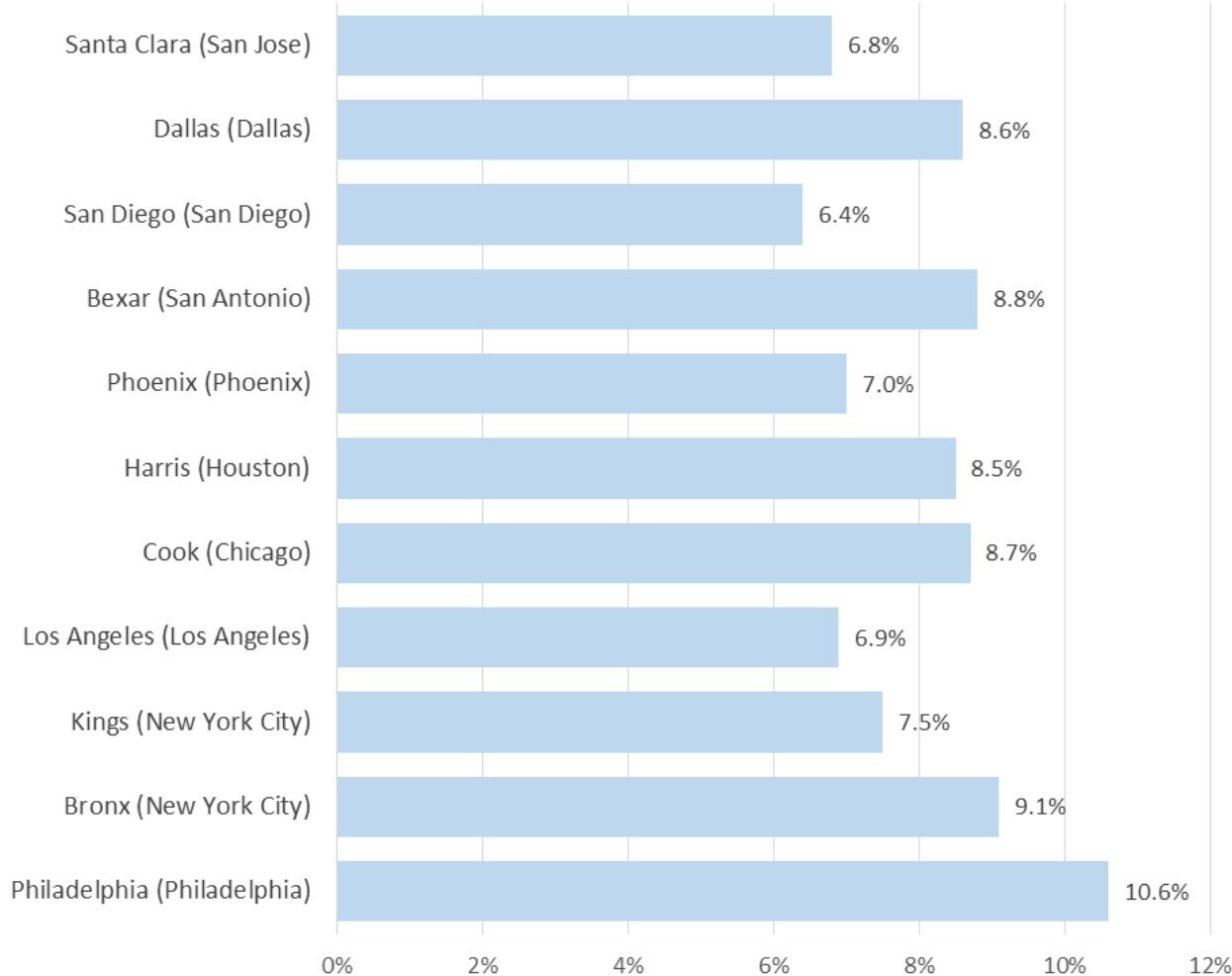
Maternal and Infant Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams - or 5 pounds 8 ounces - at birth.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

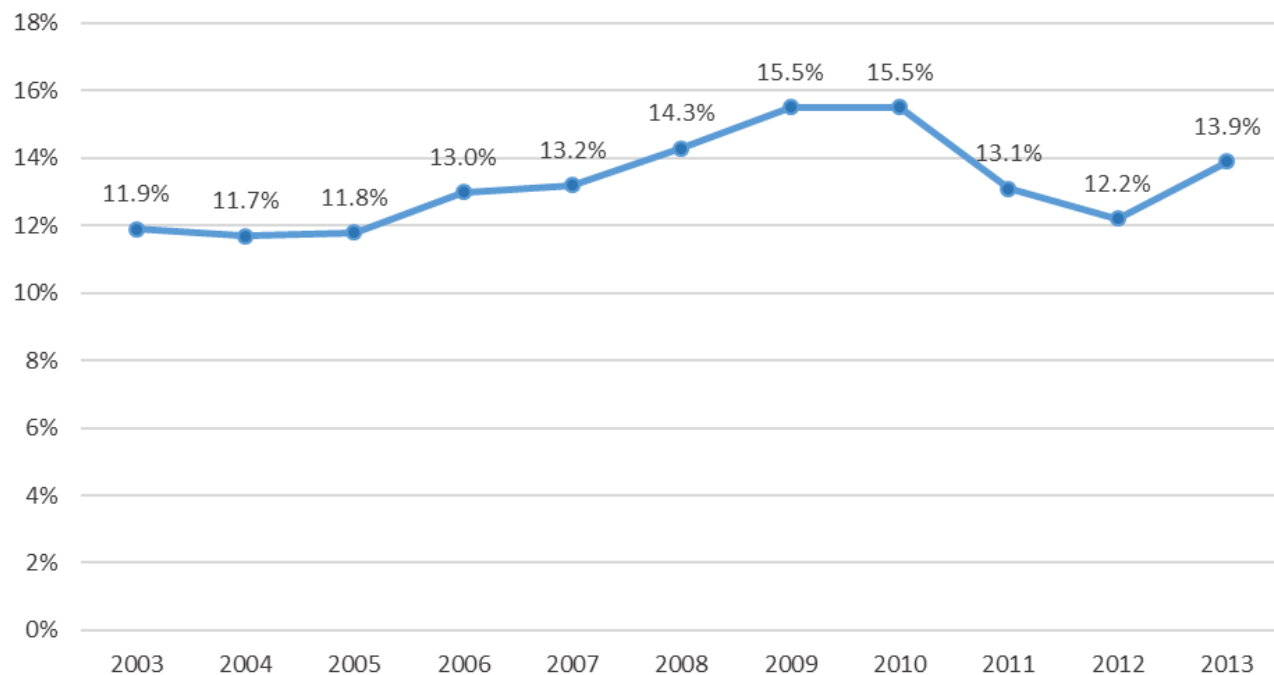
Low Birth Weight Births, 2014 County Comparison



Source: National Vital Statistics System - Natality accessed through Health Indicators Warehouse, 2014

Maternal and Infant Health

Late or No Prenatal Care



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2003-2013

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women who received prenatal care either in the third trimester or not at all, out of all women giving birth within the year, for whom the timing of prenatal care is known.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

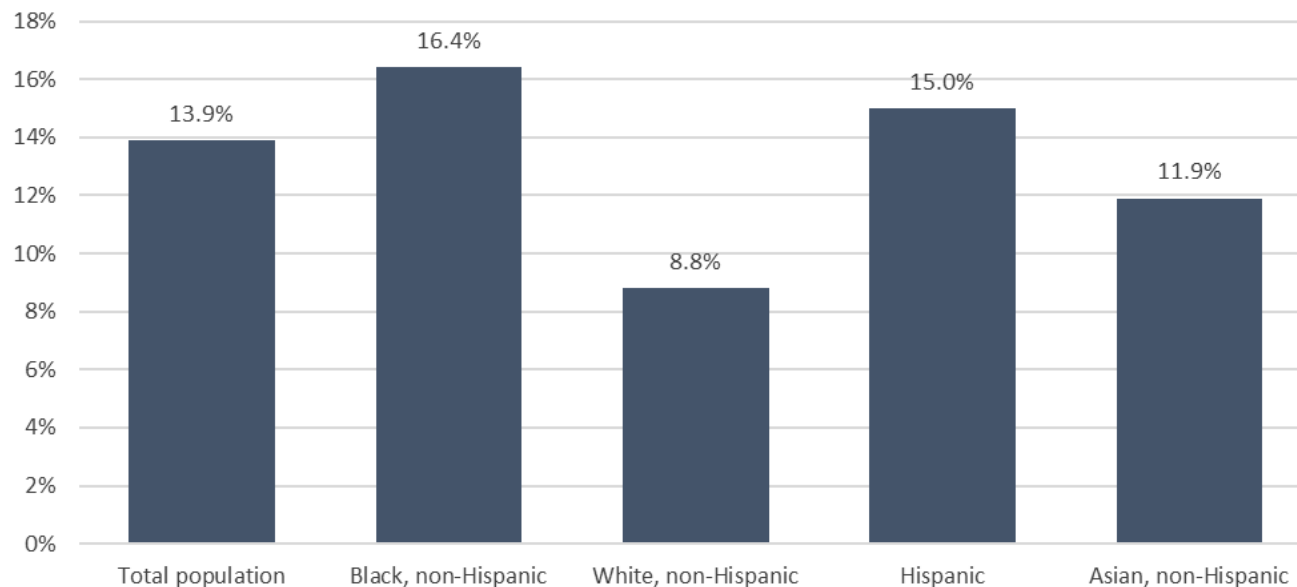
Maternal and Infant Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women who received prenatal care either in the third trimester or not at all, out of all women giving birth within the year, for whom the timing of prenatal care is known.

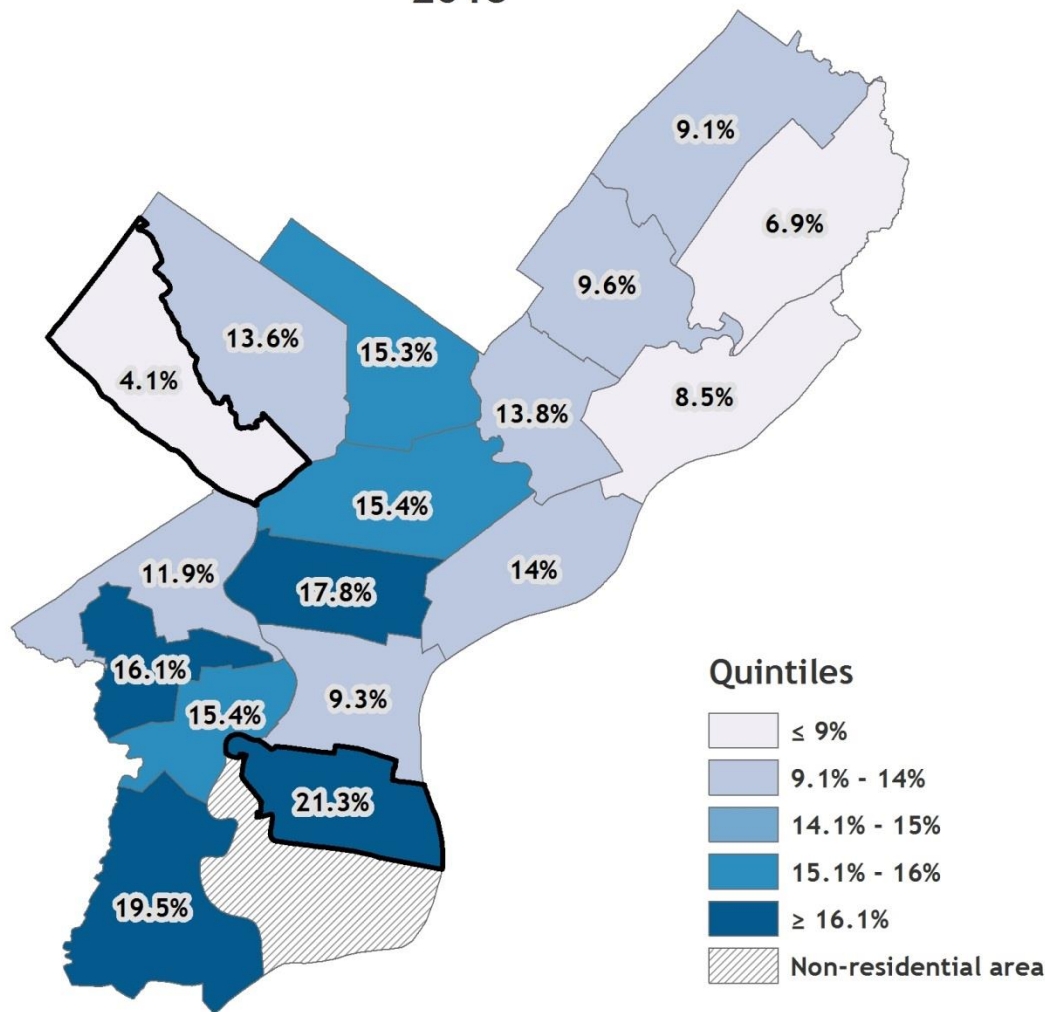
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Late or No Prenatal Care, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Late or No Prenatal Care, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, 2013

Maternal and Infant Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women who received prenatal care either in the third trimester or not at all, out of all women giving birth within the year, for whom the timing of prenatal care is known.

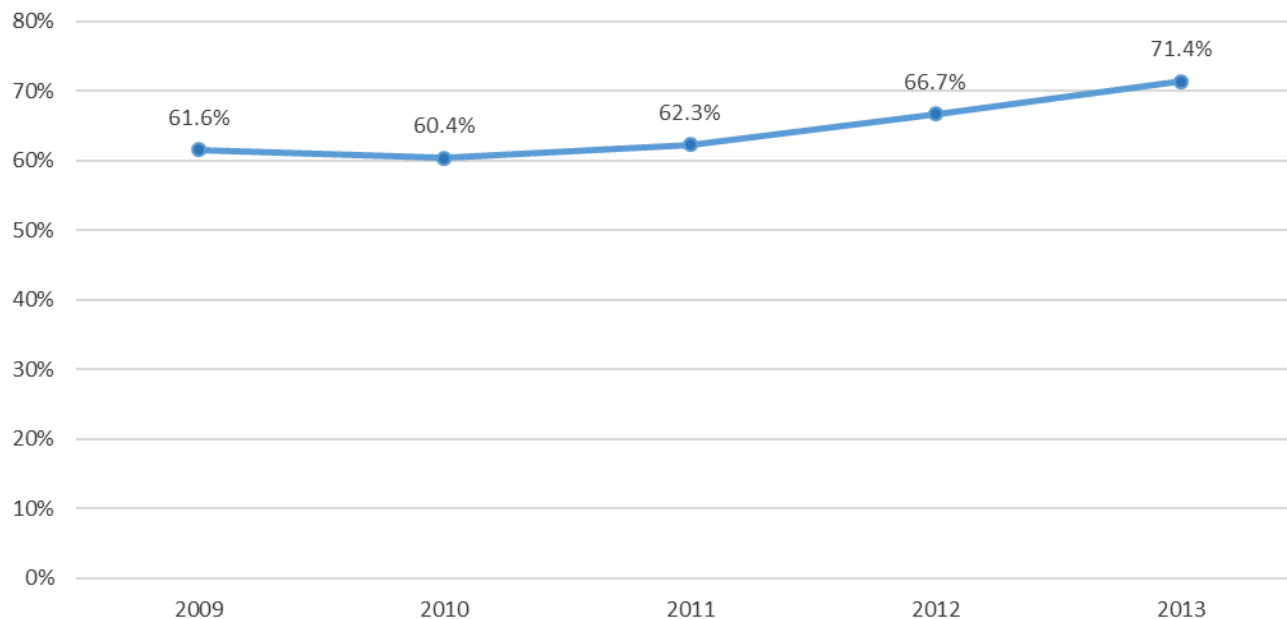
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Maternal and Infant Health

Breastfeeding Initiation



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2009-2013

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women initiating breastfeeding before hospital discharge, out of all women for whom breastfeeding status is known.

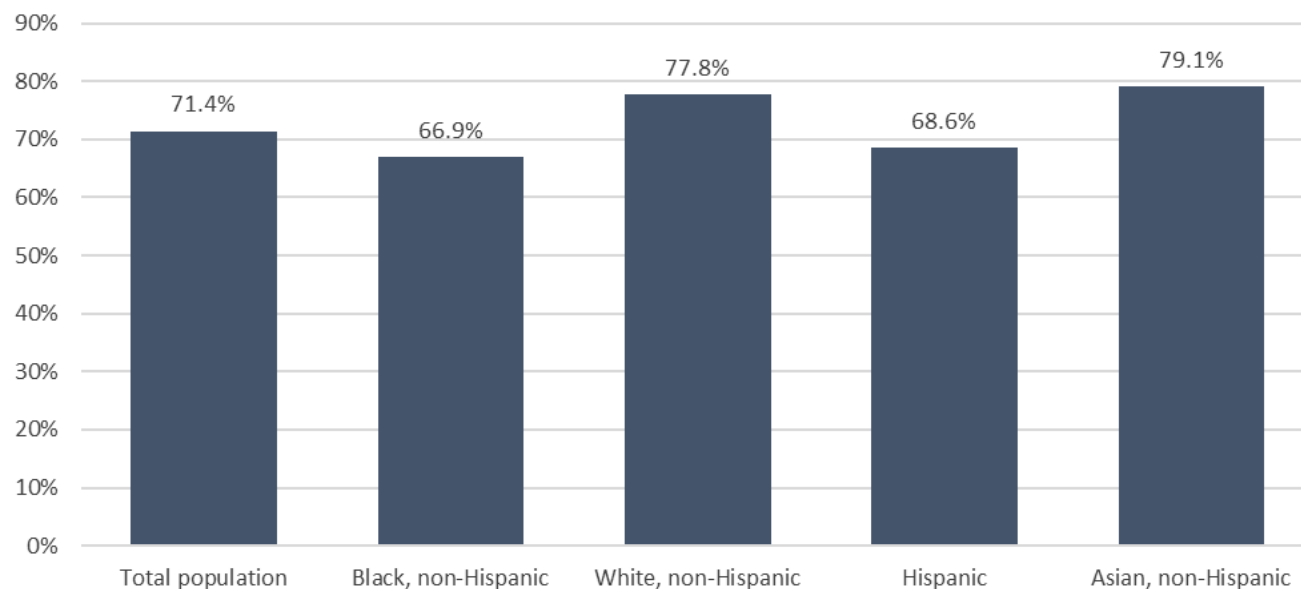
Notes:

The methods for calculating breastfeeding initiation have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Maternal and Infant Health

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Indicator Definition:

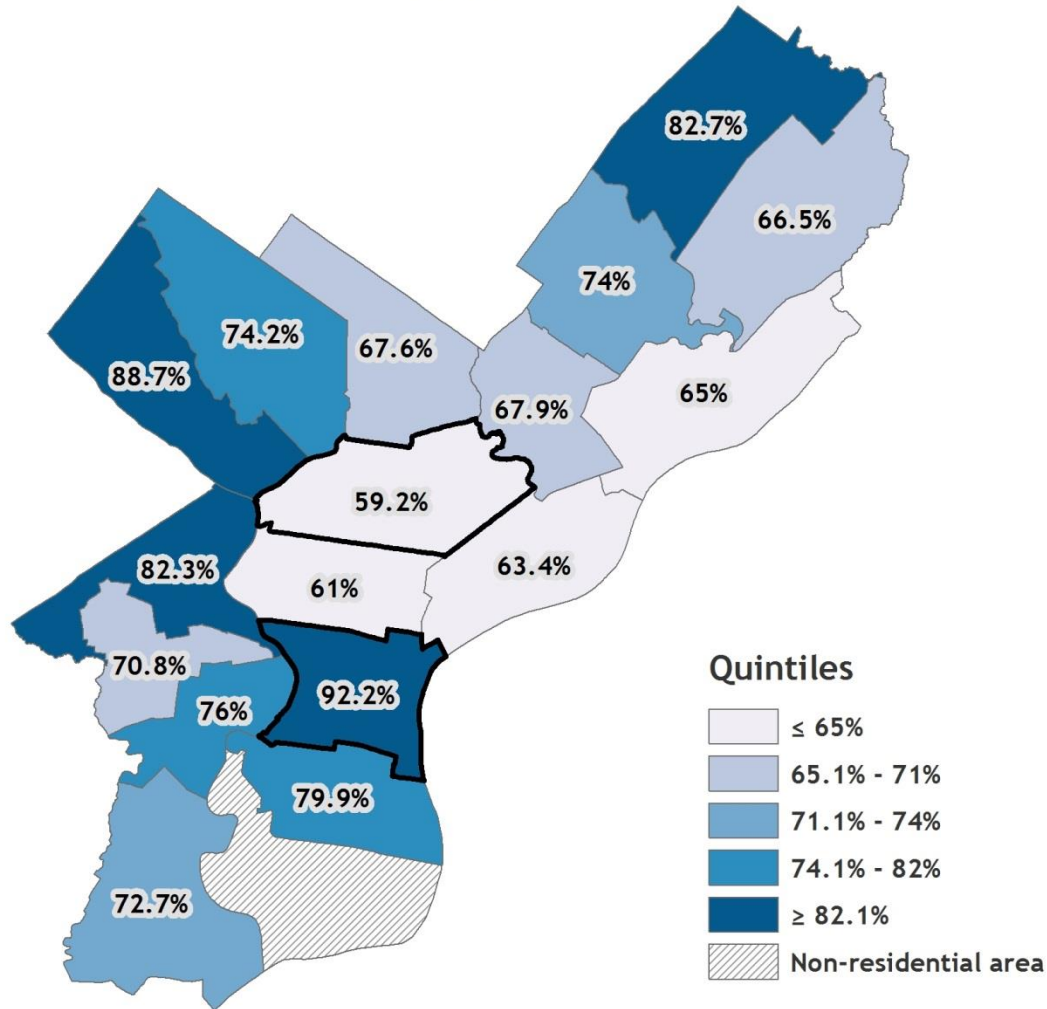
Percentage of women initiating breastfeeding before hospital discharge, out of all women for whom breastfeeding status is known.

Notes:

The methods for calculating breastfeeding initiation have been updated since prior reports.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, 2013

Maternal and Infant Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women initiating breastfeeding before hospital discharge, out of all women for whom breastfeeding status is known.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

The methods for calculating breastfeeding initiation have been updated since prior reports.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Health

[Children Up to Date on Immunizations](#)

[Asthma Hospitalization](#)

[Elevated Blood Lead Levels](#)

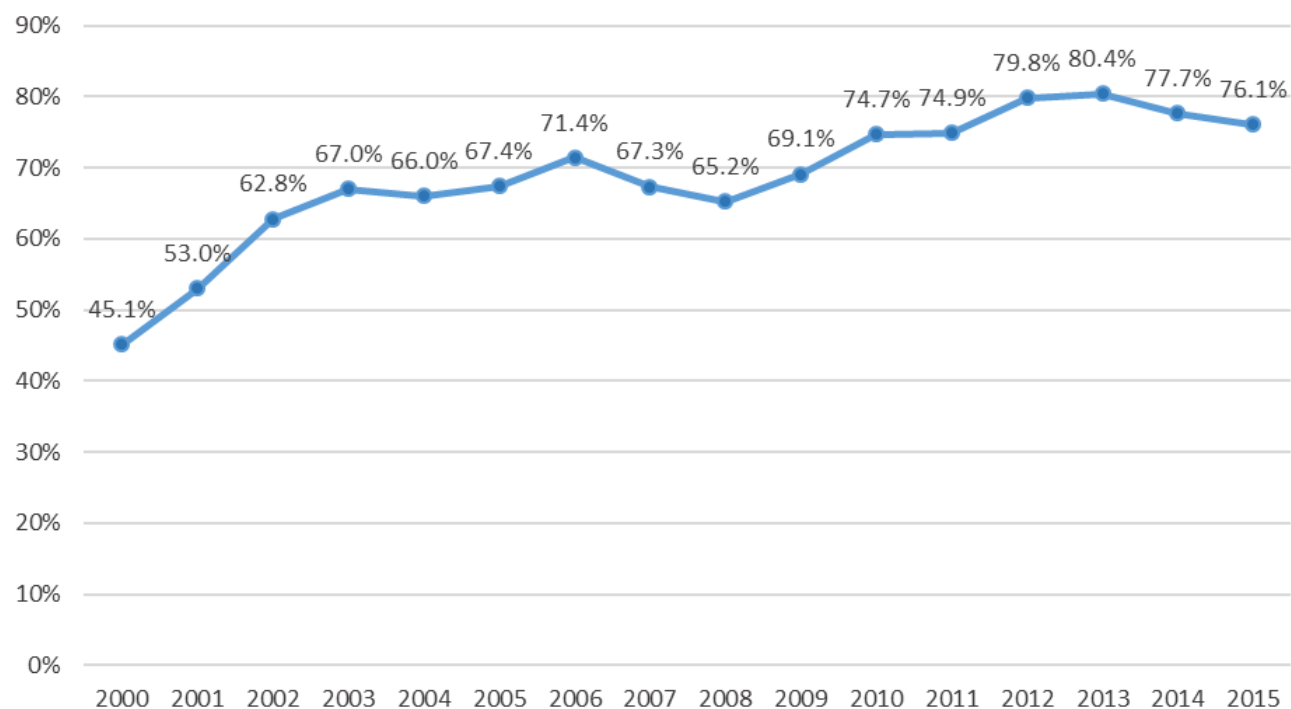
[Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes](#)

[Child Mortality](#)

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Child Health

Children Up to Date on Immunizations, 19-35 Months of Age



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

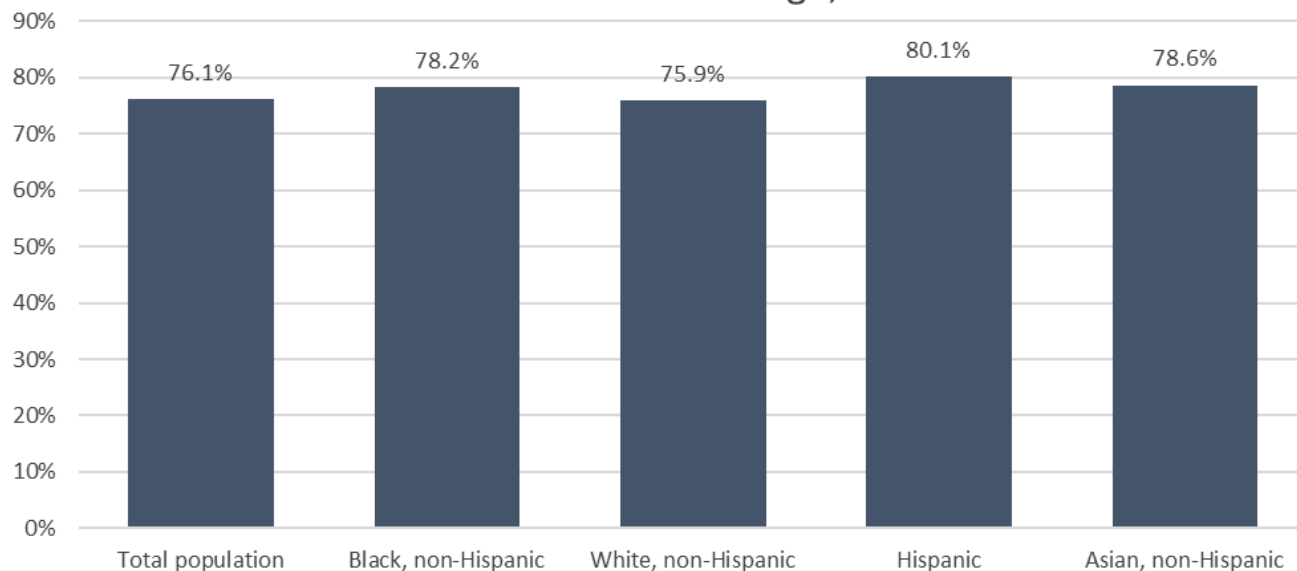
Percentage of children, age 19-35 months, who have completed the recommended vaccination schedule 4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Child Health

Children Up to Date on Immunizations,
19-35 months of age, 2015



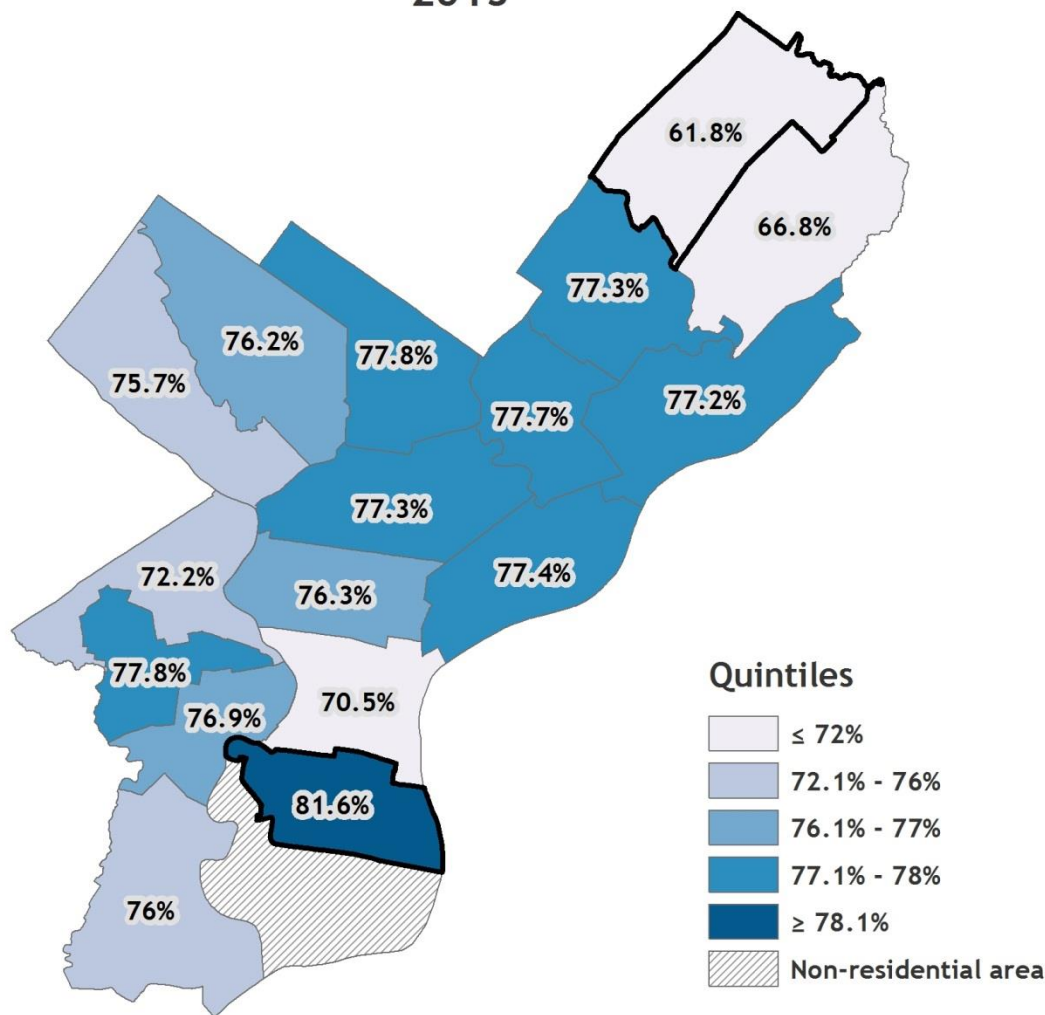
Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, age 19-35 months, who have completed the recommended vaccination schedule 4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Children Up to Date on Immunizations, 19-35 Months of Age, 2015



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Child Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, age 19-35 months, who have completed the recommended vaccination schedule 4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib).

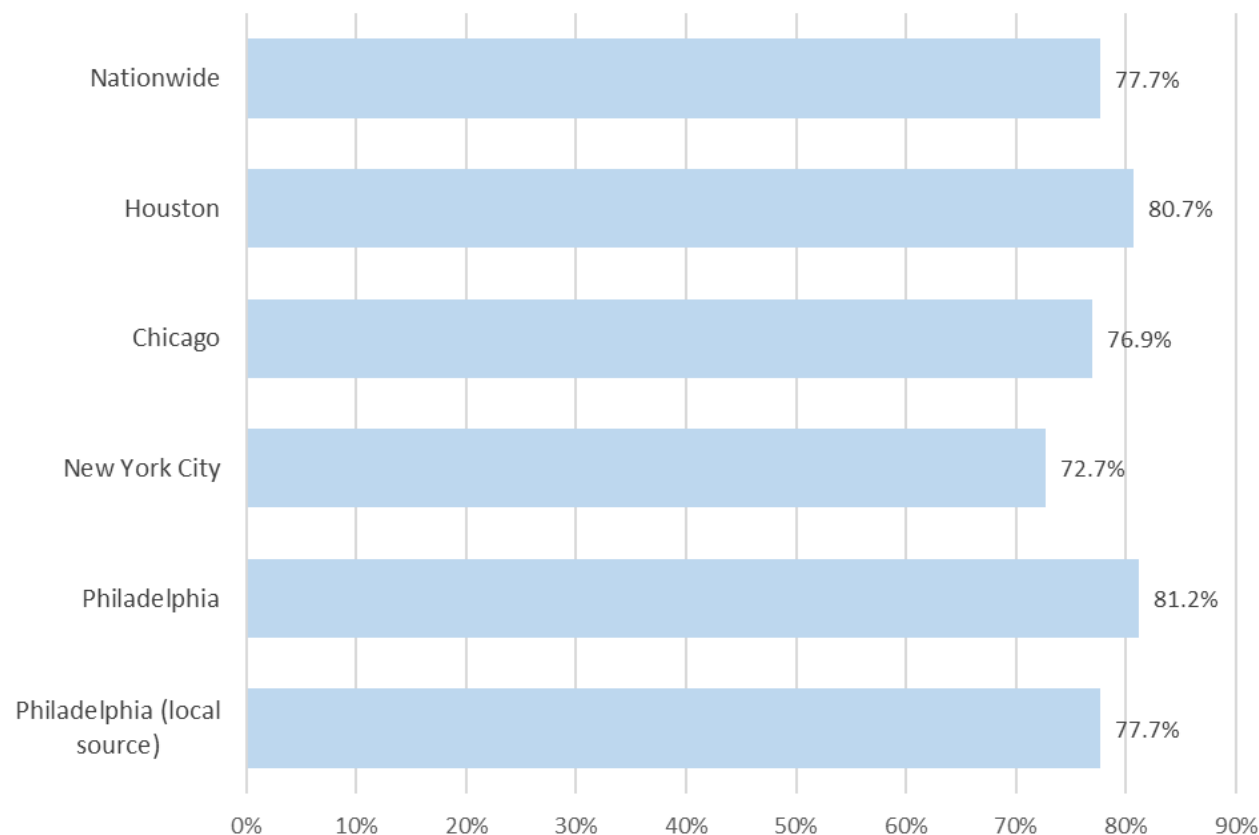
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Health

Children Up to Date on Immunizations, 19-35 Months of Age,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Nationwide and city source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, 2014;
Philadelphia (local source): Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014

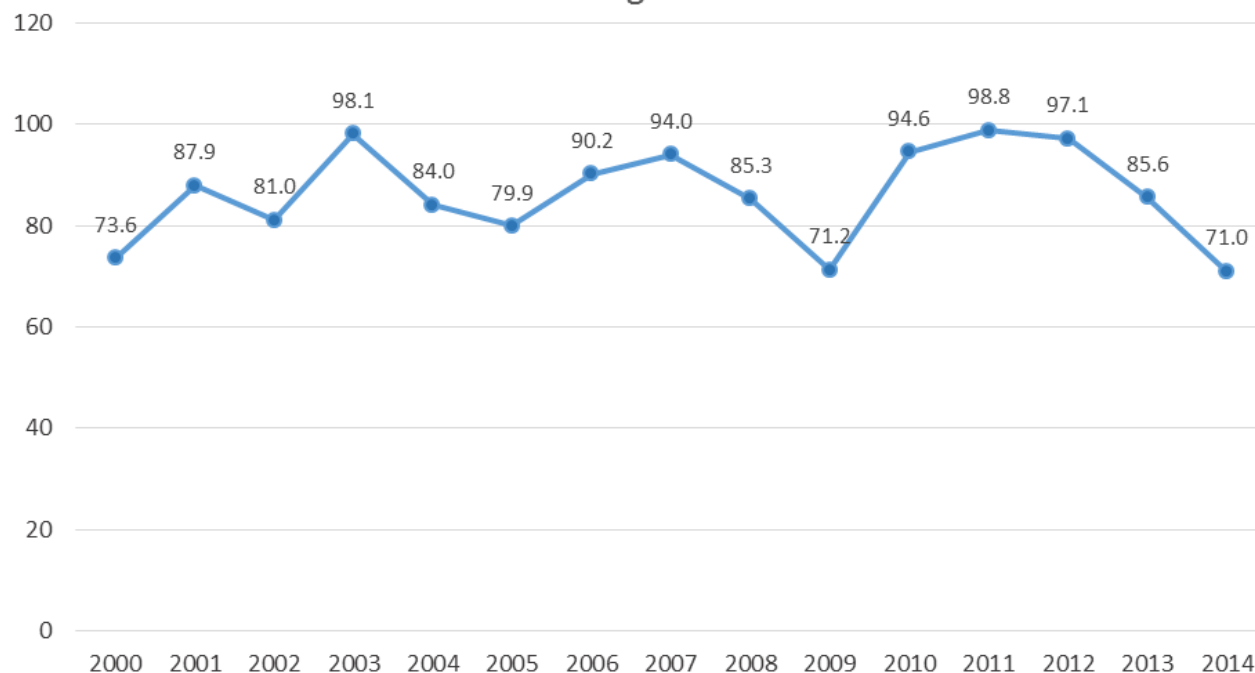
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, age 19-35 months, who have completed the recommended vaccination schedule 4:3:1:3 (DTaP : IPV : MMR : Hib).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Health

Asthma Hospitalization Rate per 10,000 Children, < 18 Years of Age



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2000-2014

Indicator Definition:

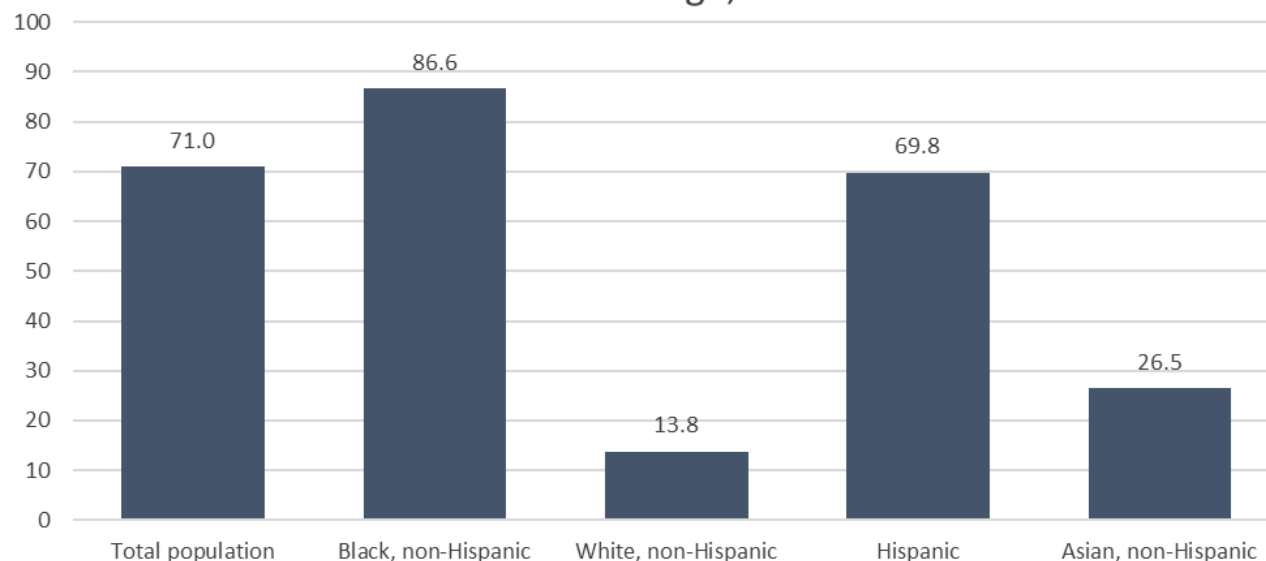
Age-adjusted rate of hospital discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma per 10,000 children under 18.

Notes:

The methods for calculating asthma hospitalization have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Asthma Hospitalization Rate per 10,000 Children, < 18 Years of Age, 2014



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2014

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate of hospital discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma per 10,000 children under age 18.

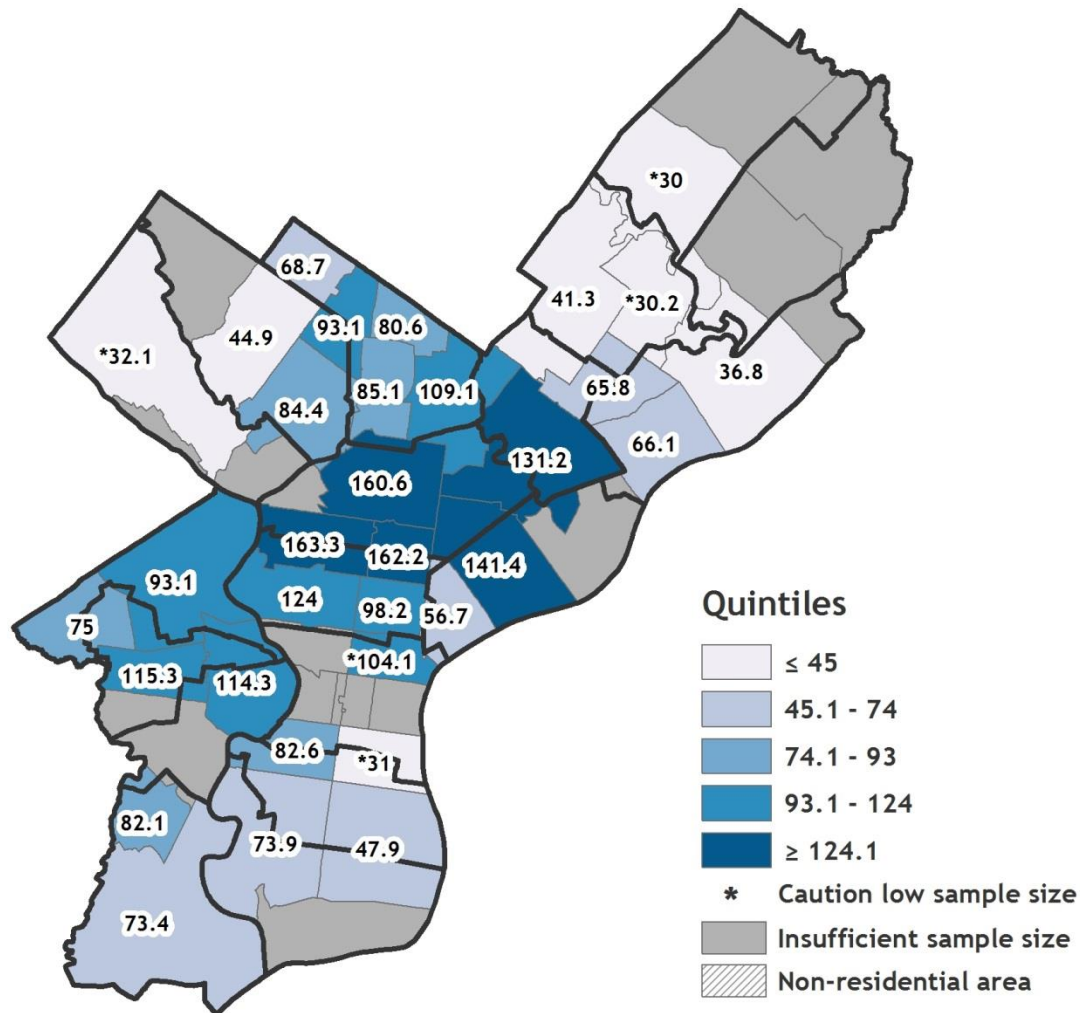
Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

The methods for calculating asthma hospitalization have been updated since prior reports and are not comparable to previous years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Asthma Hospitalization Rate per 10,000 Children, < 18 Years of Age, 2012-2014



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2012-2014

Child Health

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate of hospital discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma per 10,000 children under 18.

Notes:

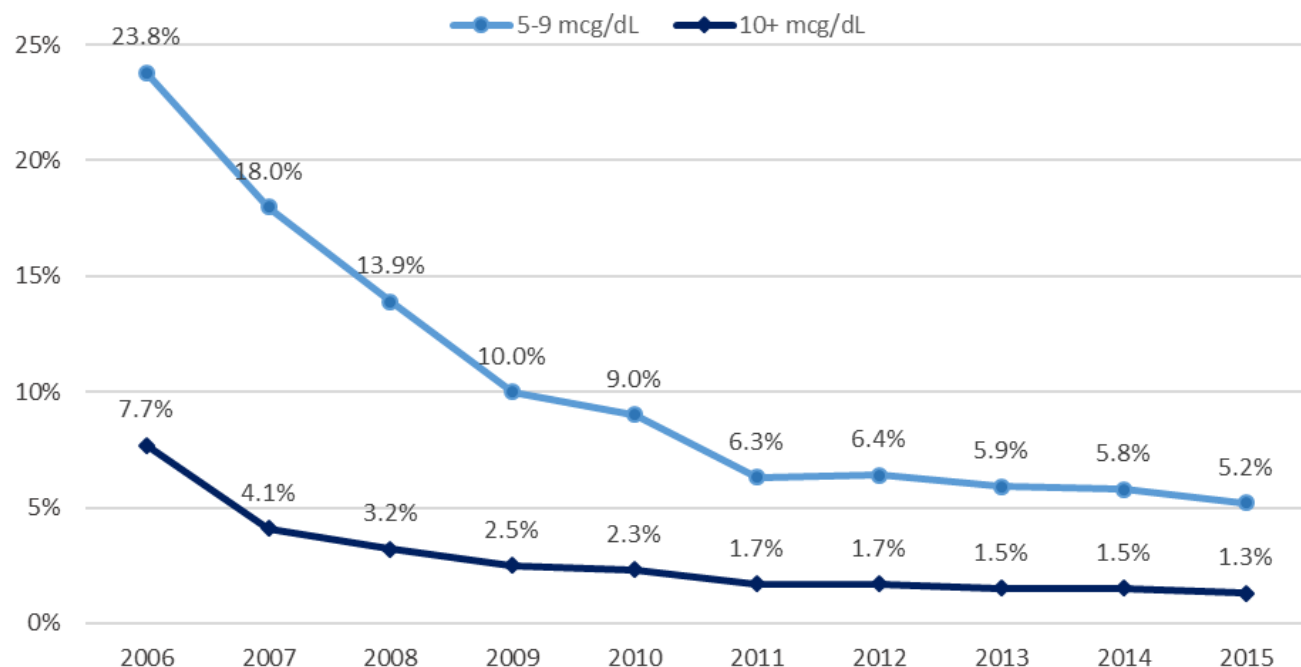
Data are displayed by zip code. Planning District boundaries are overlaid.

The methods for calculating asthma hospitalization have been updated since prior reports and are not comparable to previous years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Health

Newly Identified Elevated Blood Lead Levels (mcg/dL) in Children, < 6 Years of Age



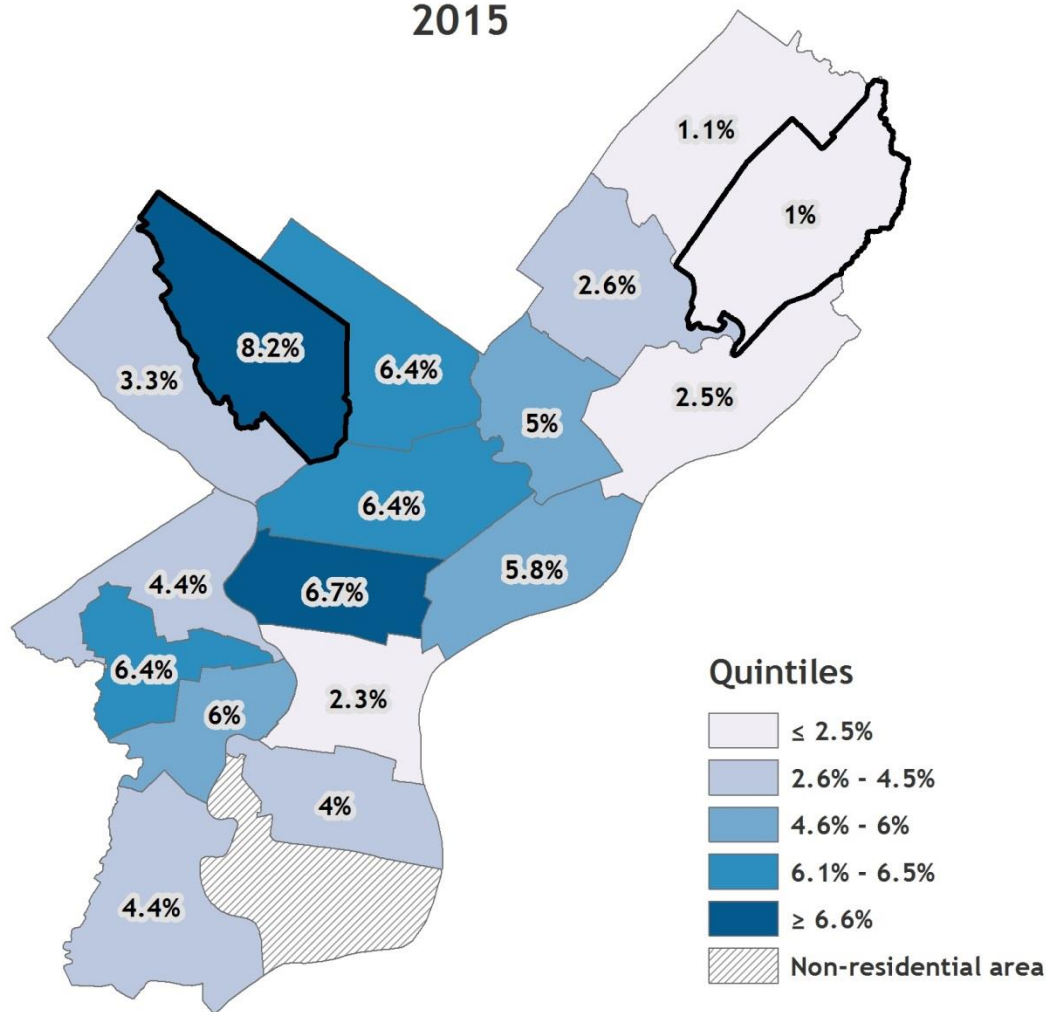
Source: Pennsylvania's National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS), as reported by Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2006-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, 0-5 years old, with newly identified blood lead levels (BLLs) from 5-9 mcg/dL and 10+ mcg/dL using any blood specimens for screening.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Newly Identified Elevated Blood Lead Levels (5-9 mcg/dL) in Children, < 6 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Pennsylvania's National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS), as reported by Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Child Health

Indicator Definition:

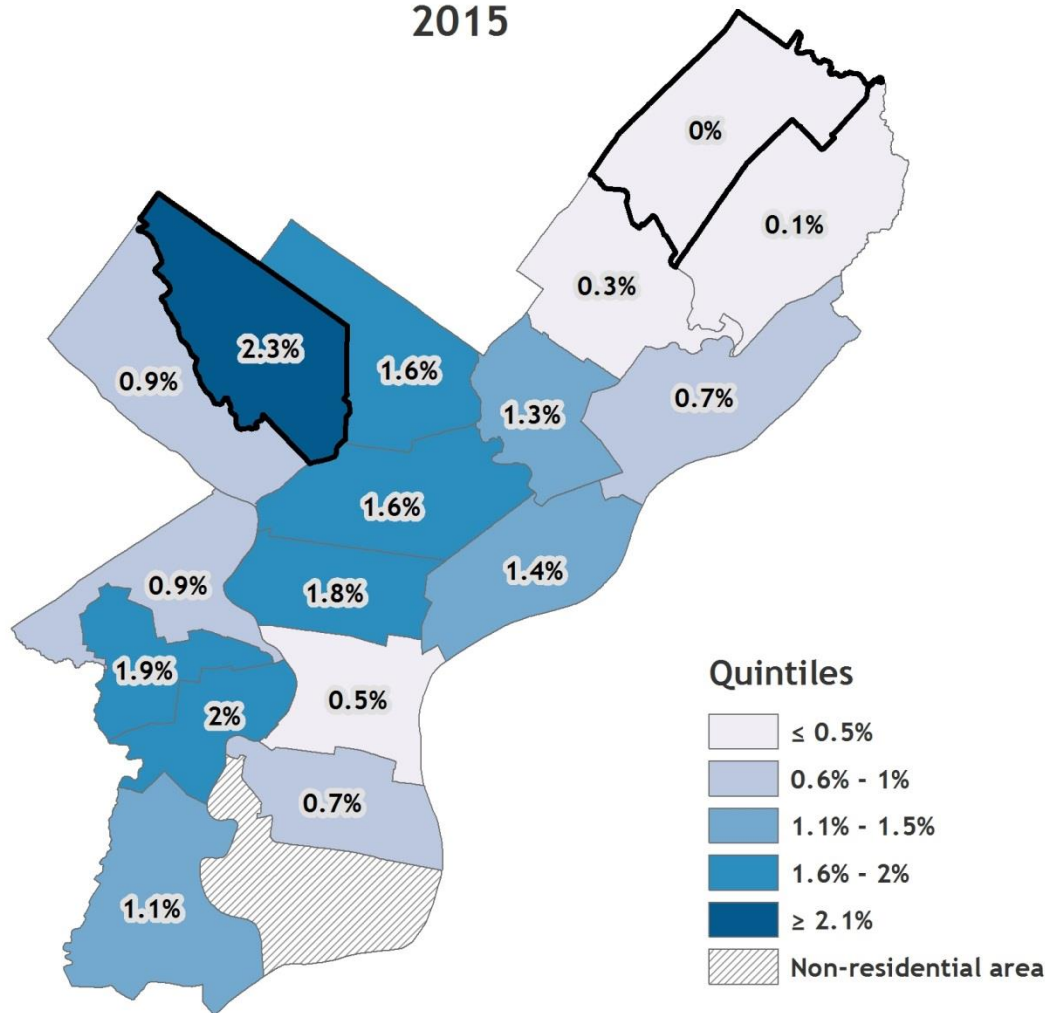
Percentage of children, 0-5 years old, with newly identified blood lead levels (BLLs) from 5-9 mcg/dL using any blood specimens for screening.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Newly Identified Elevated Blood Lead Levels (10+ mcg/dL) in Children, < 6 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Pennsylvania's National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS), as reported by Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Child Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, 0-5 years old, with newly identified blood lead levels (BLLs) at or above 10 mcg/dL using any blood specimens for screening.

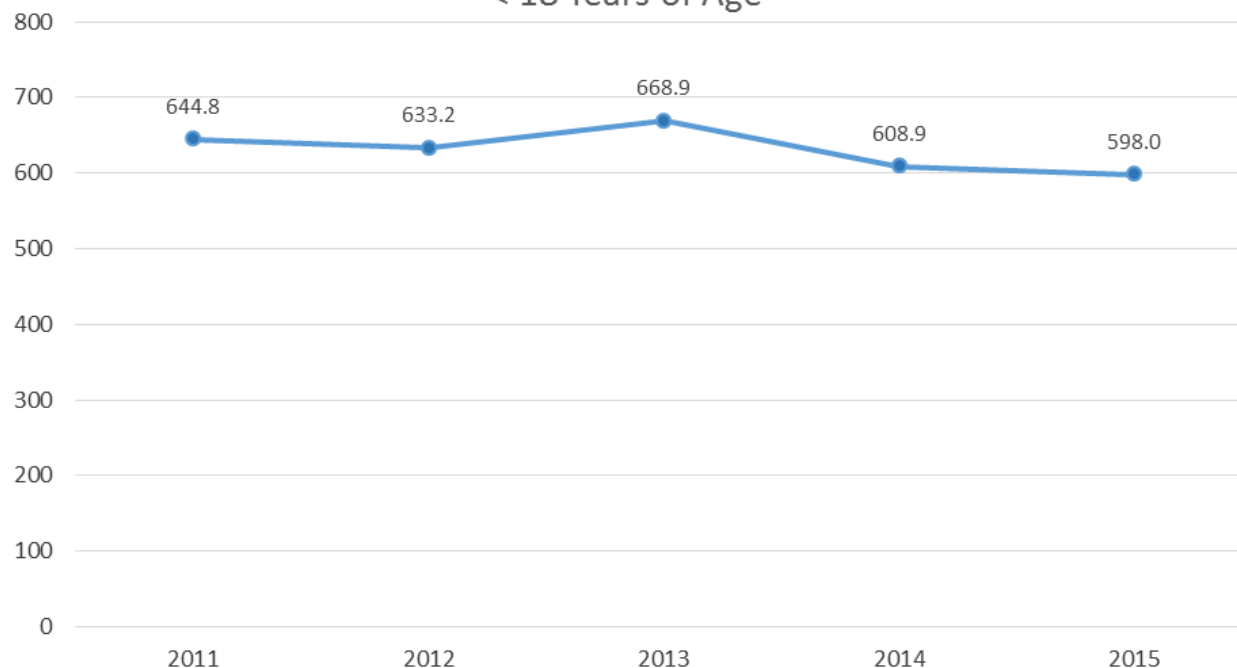
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Health

Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes per 100,000 Children,
< 18 Years of Age



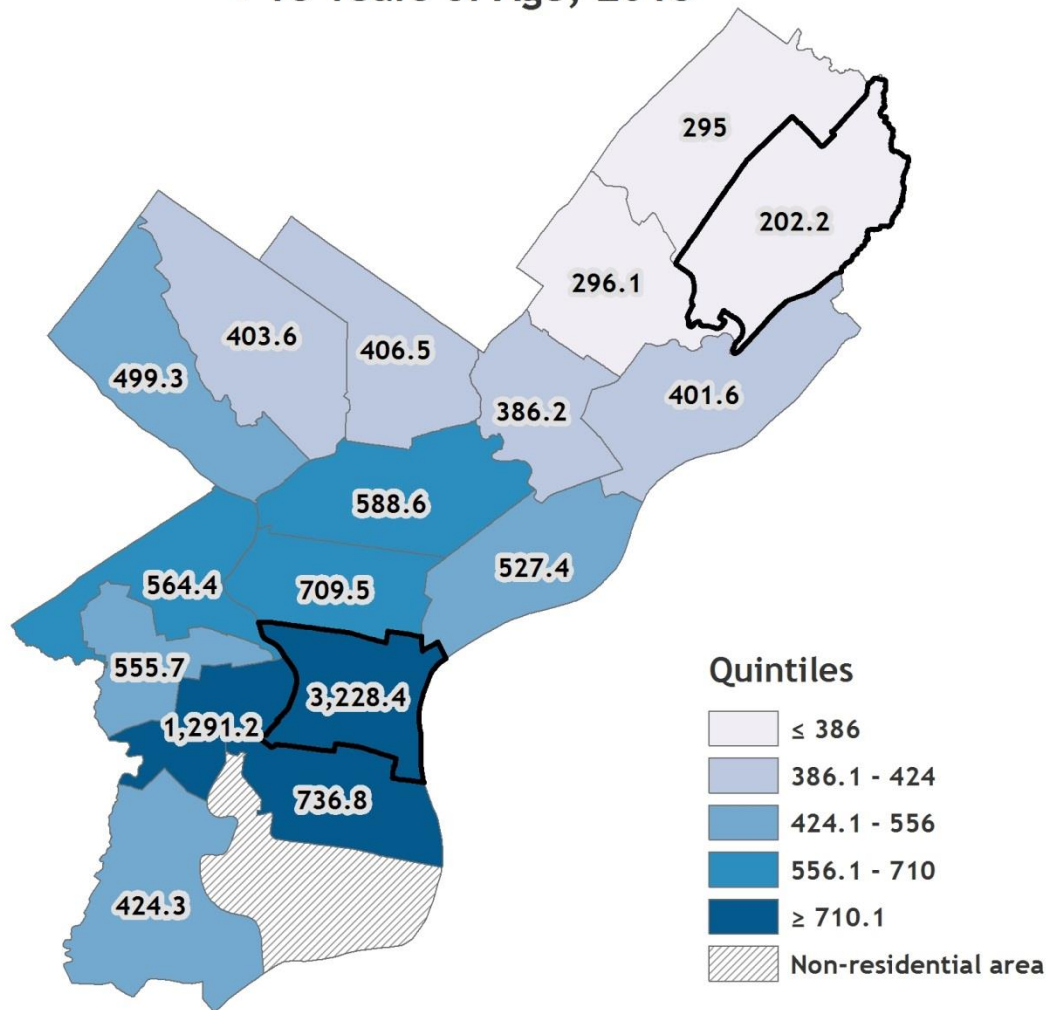
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2011-2015

Indicator Definition:

Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes involving motor vehicles per 100,000 children under 18.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes per 100,000 Children, < 18 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2015

Child Health

Indicator Definition:

Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes involving motor vehicles per 100,000 children under 18.

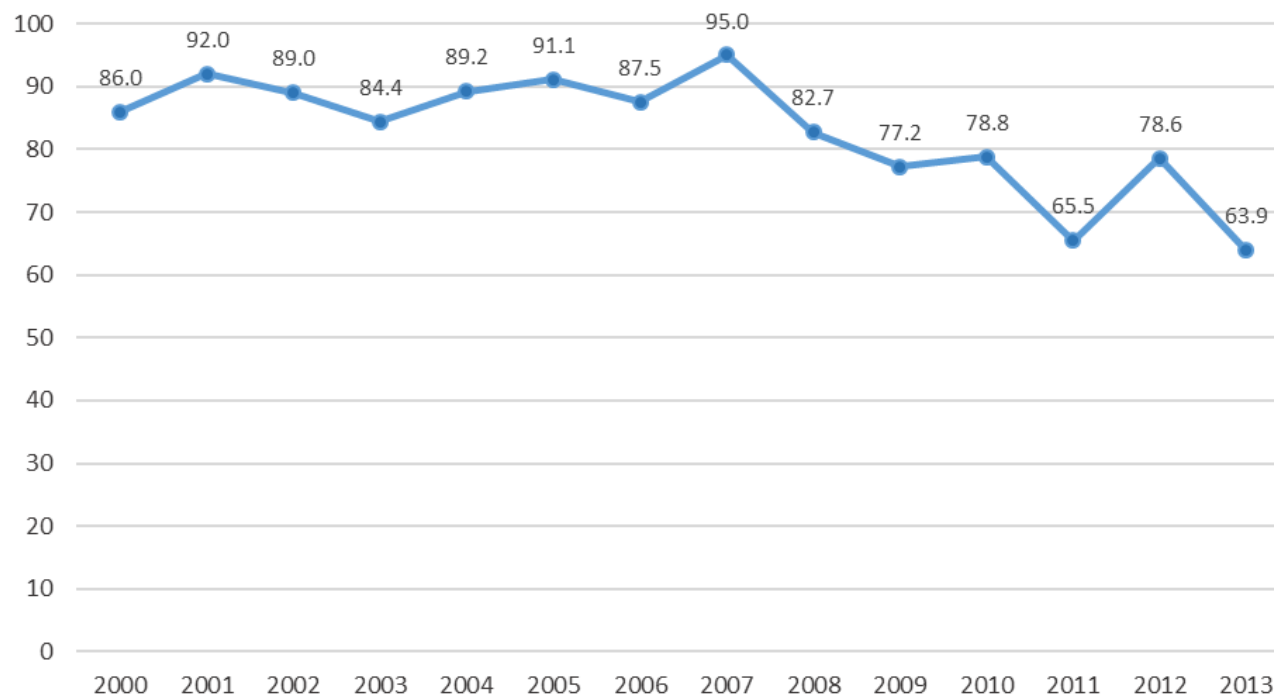
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Child Health

Child Mortality Rate per 100,000 Children, < 18 Years of Age



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 children under 18 years of age.

Notes:

See PDPH Vital Statistics Reports for causes of death by age:

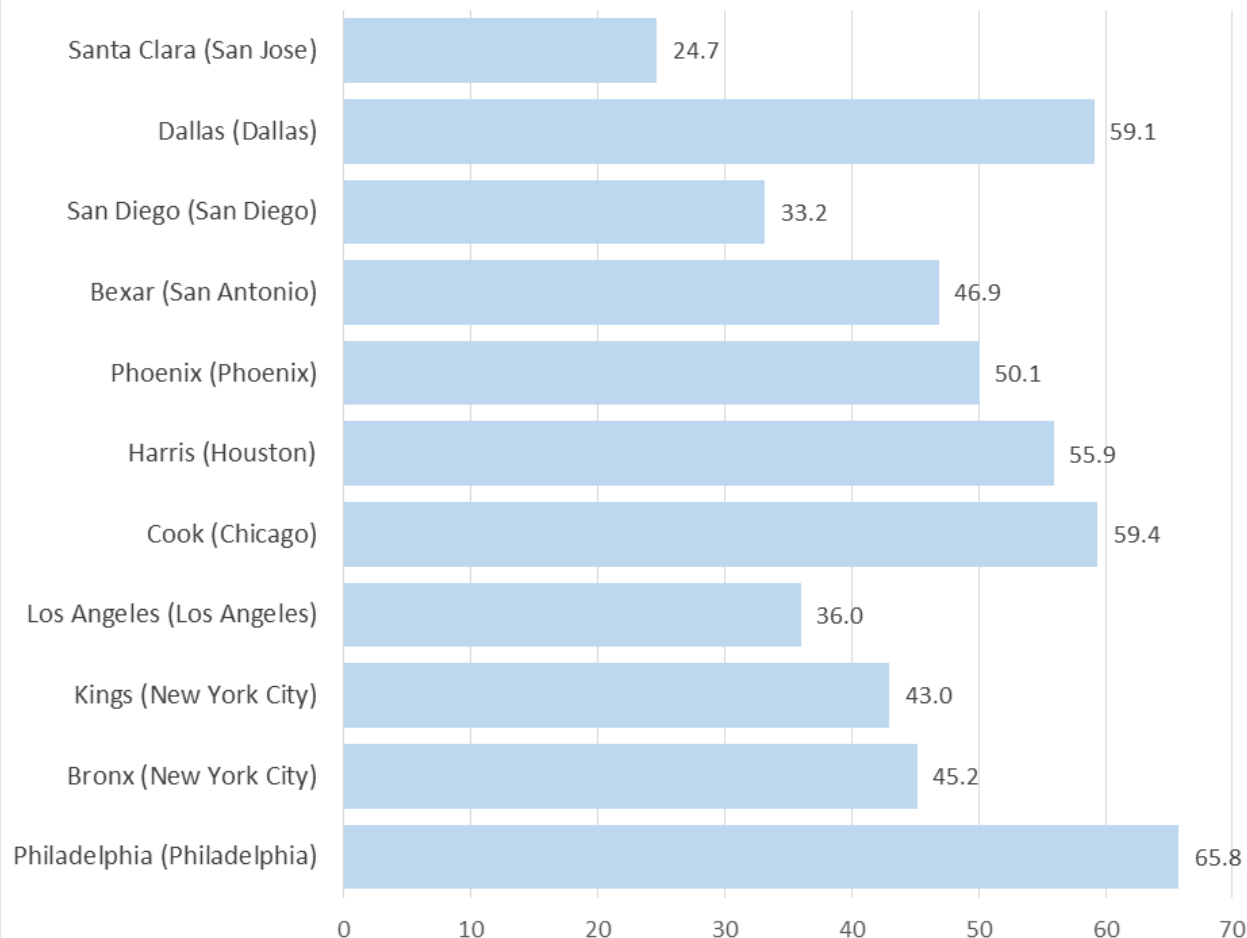
<http://www.phila.gov/health/commissioner/VitalStatistics.html>

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Child Health

Child Mortality Rate per 100,000, < 18 Years of Age,
2014 County Comparison



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics on CDC WONDER Online Database, 2014

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 children under 18 years of age.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

[Adults Without Health Insurance](#)

[Children Without Health Insurance](#)

[Adults Covered by Medicaid](#)

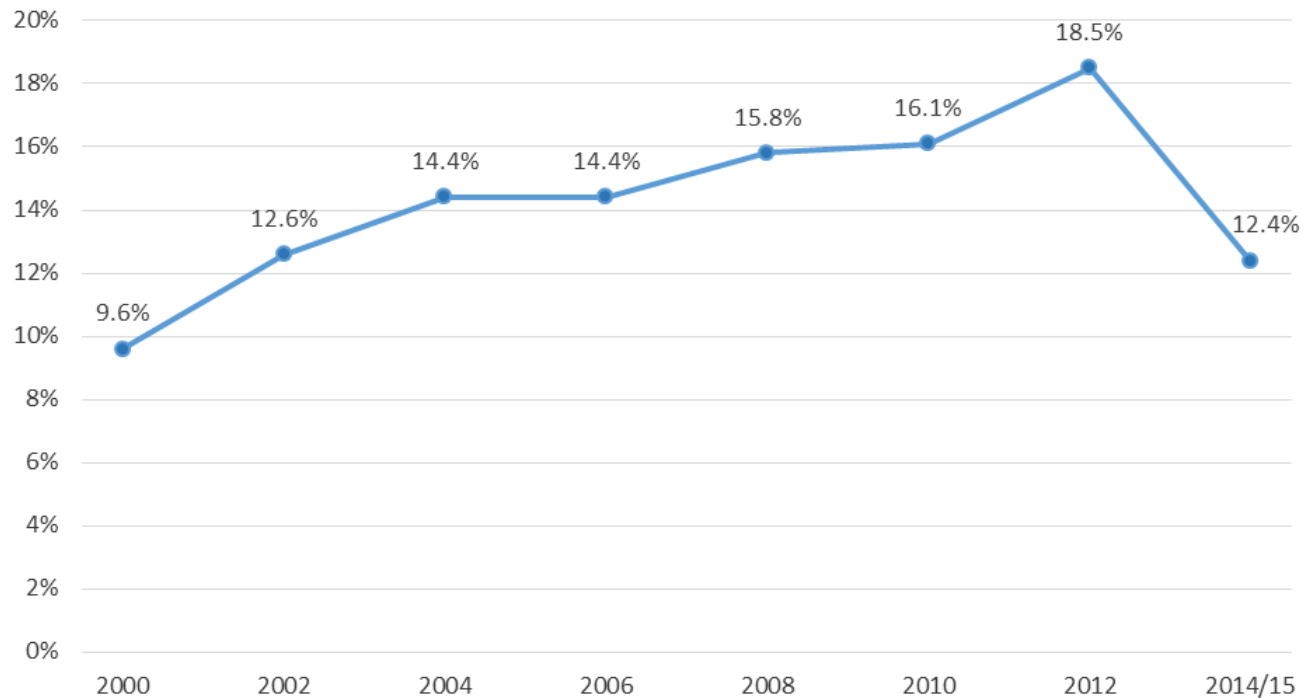
[Adults Forgoing Care Due to Cost](#)

[Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization](#)

[Children Receiving Dental Care](#)

Access to Care

Adults Without Insurance, 18-64 Years of Age



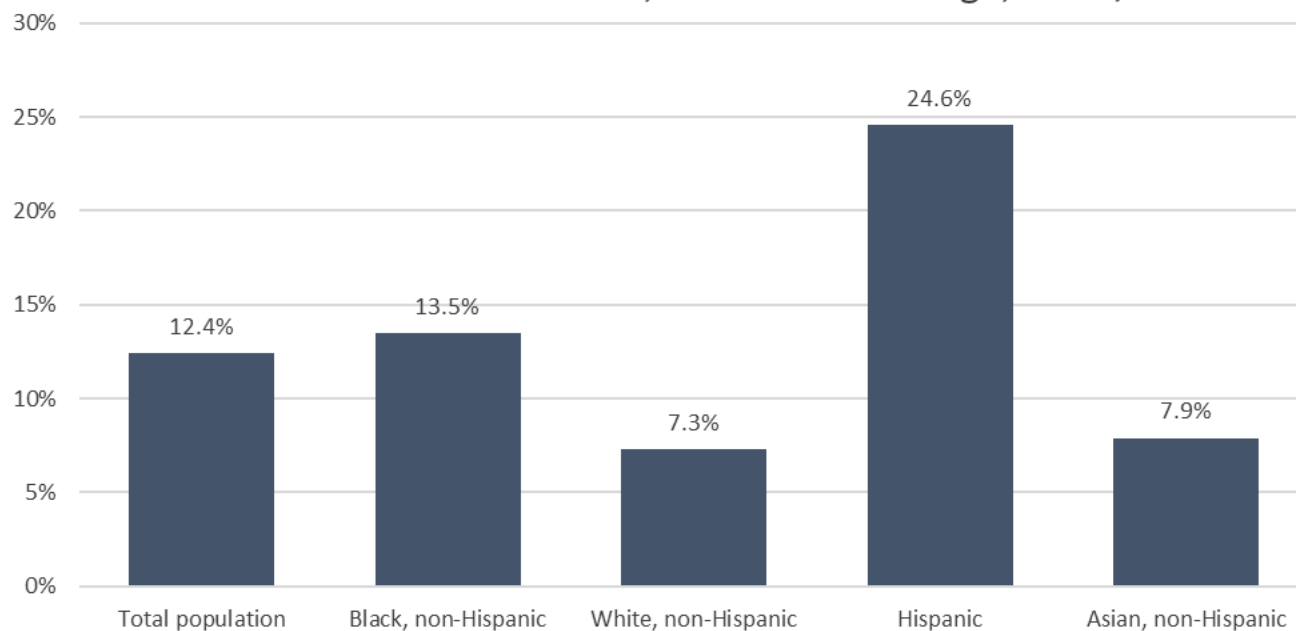
Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years old, reporting no source of insurance.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Without Insurance, 18-64 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

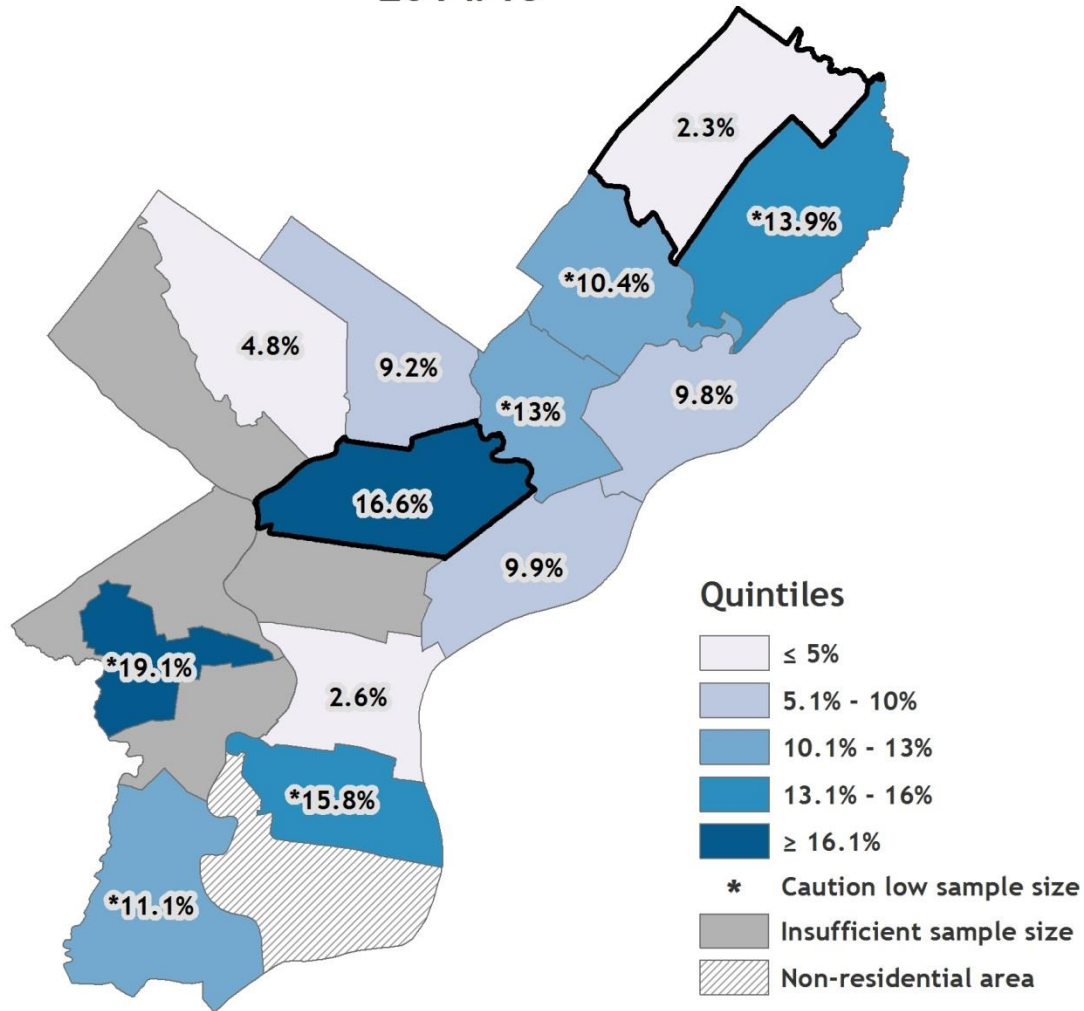
Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years old, reporting no source of insurance.

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Without Insurance, 18-64 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Access to Care

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years, reporting no source of insurance.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

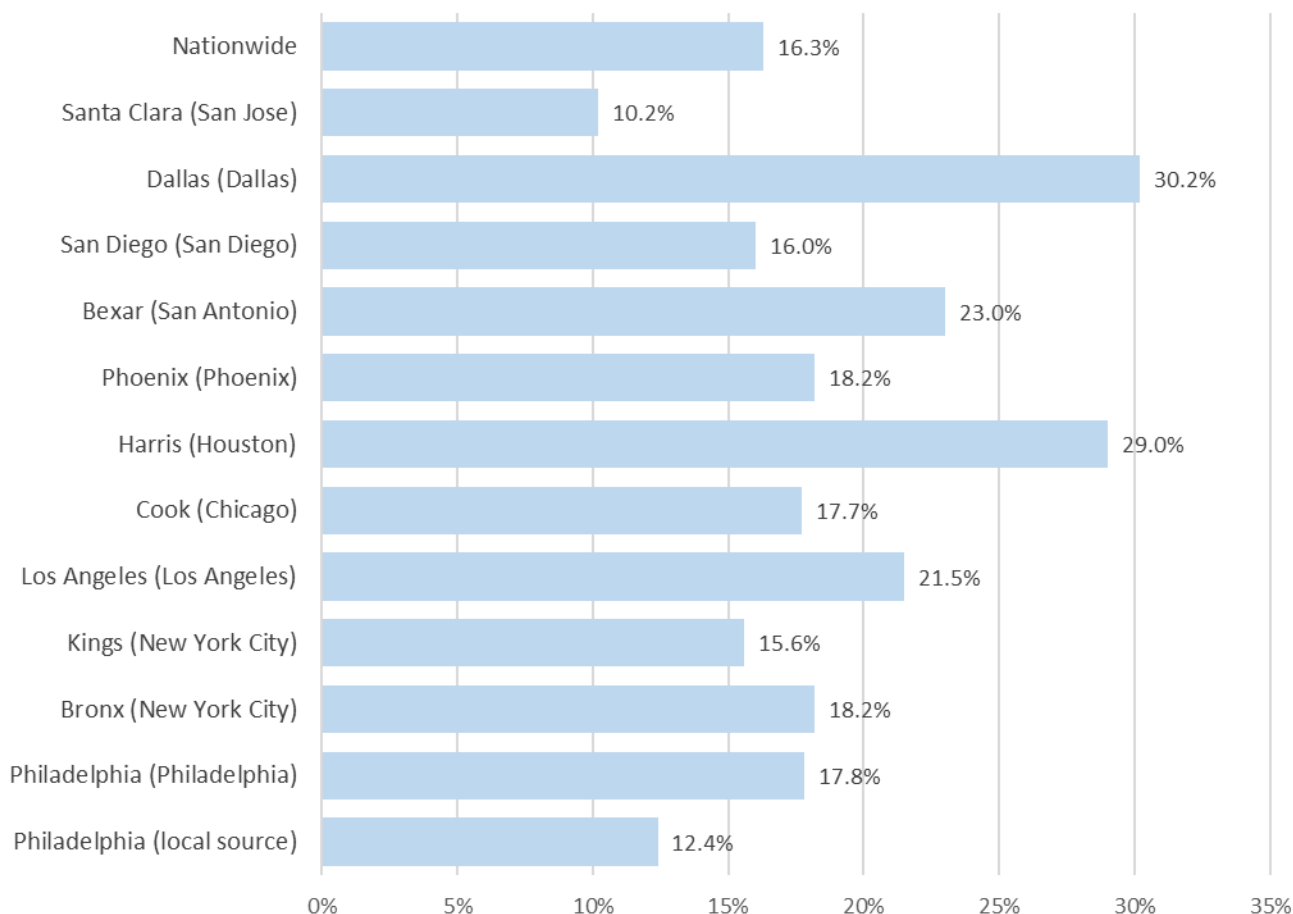
Access to Care

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years old, reporting no source of insurance.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

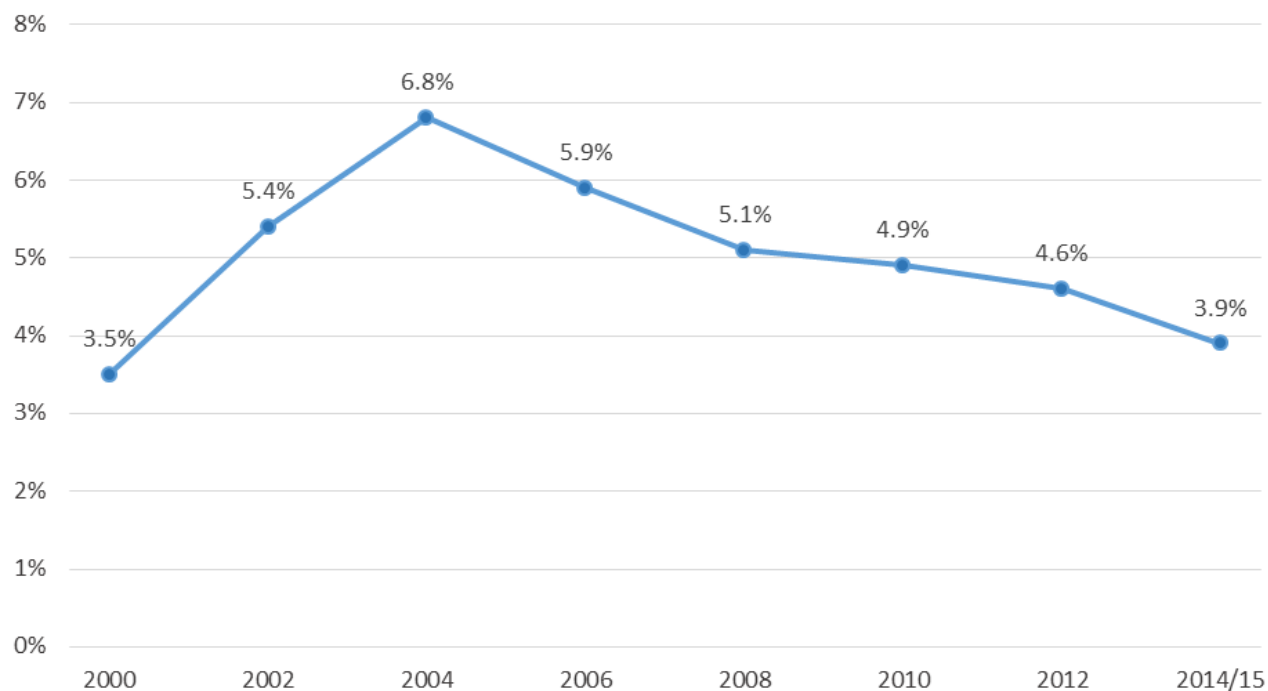
Adults Without Insurance, 18-64 Years of Age,
2014-2015 Nationwide and County Comparison



Nationwide source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2014; County source: US Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2014; Philadelphia (local source): Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

Access to Care

Children Without Insurance, < 18 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

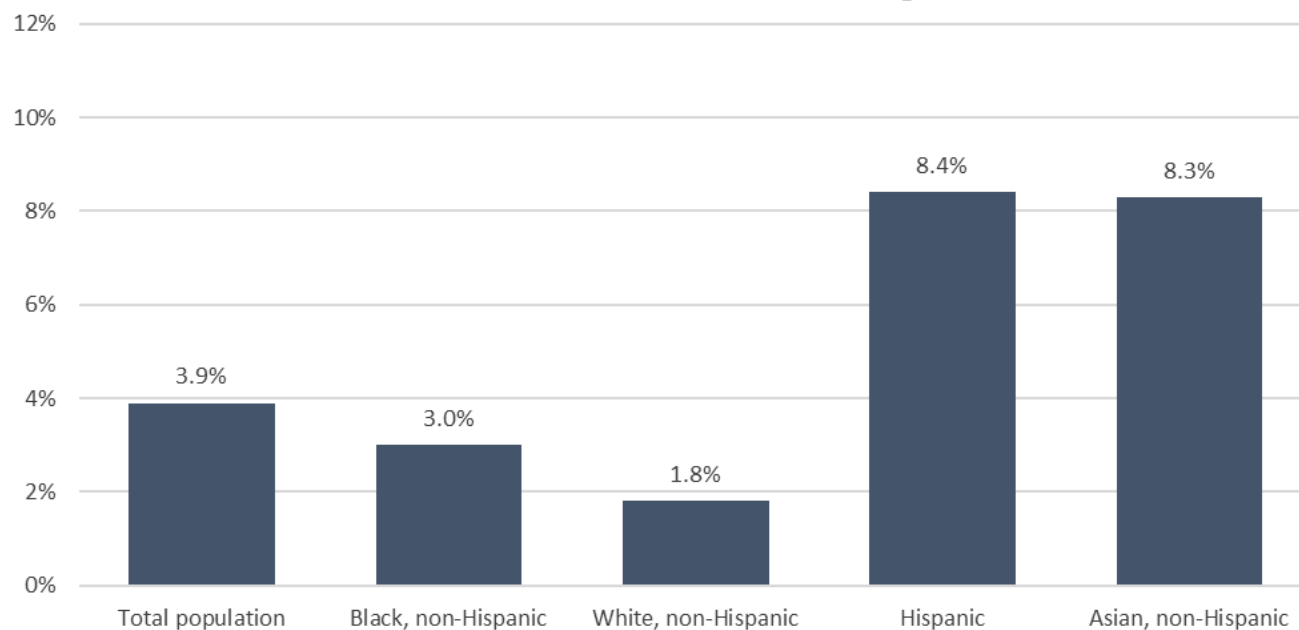
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 for whom no source of insurance is reported by adult proxy.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Children Without Insurance, <18 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 for whom no source of insurance is reported by adult proxy.

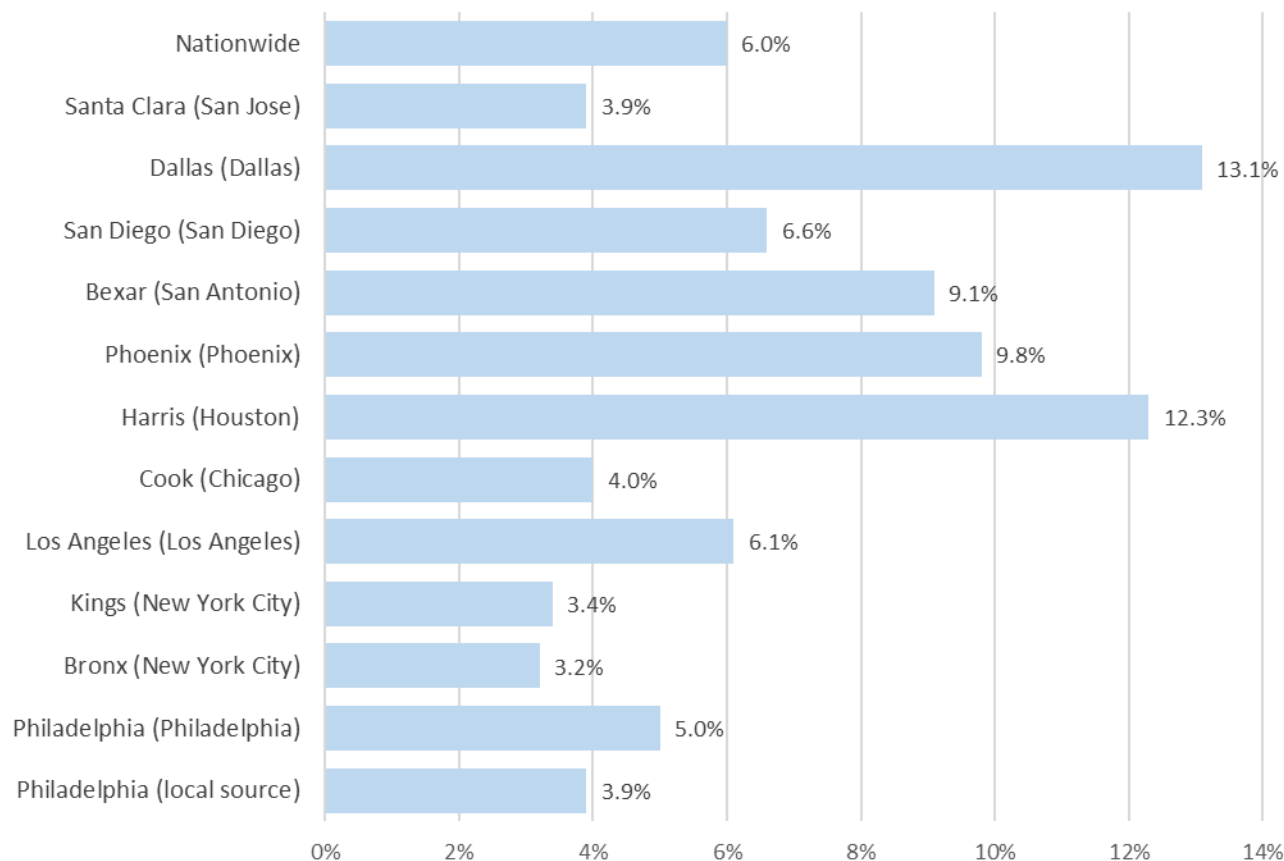
Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Children Without Insurance, < 18 Years of Age,
2014-2015 Nationwide and County Comparison



Nationwide source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2014; County source: US Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2014; Philadelphia (local source): Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014/15

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 without health insurance.

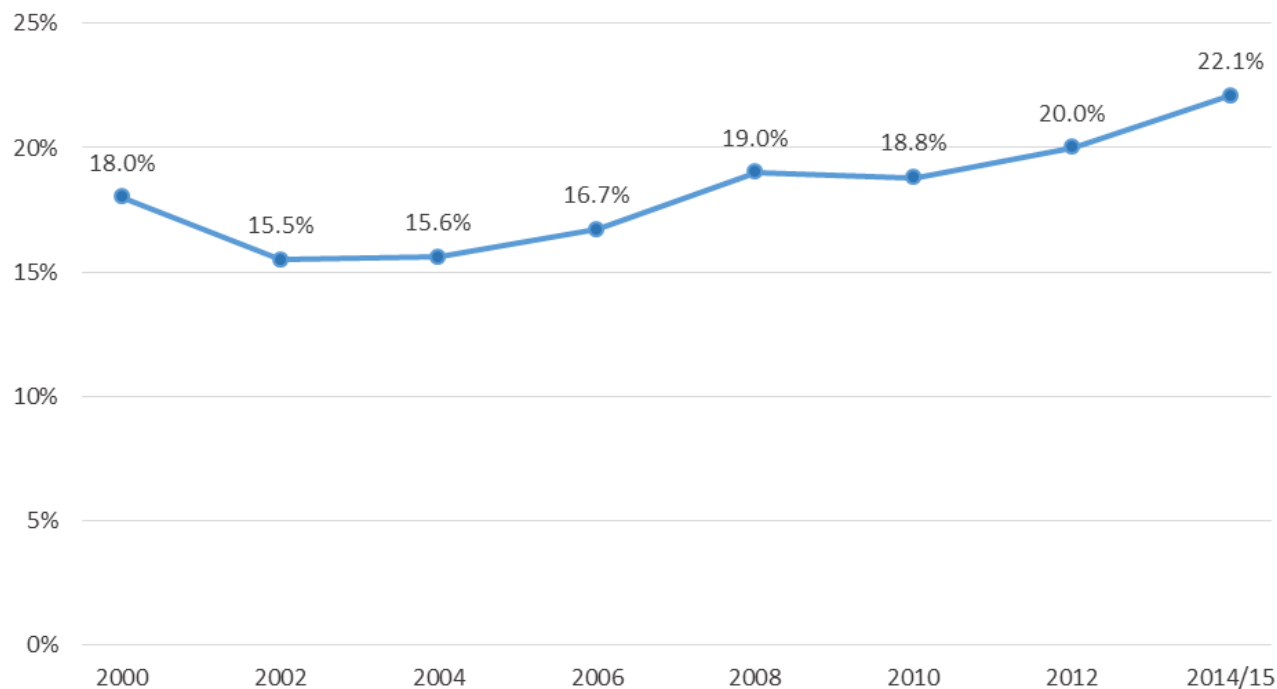
Notes:

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.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Adults Covered by Medicaid, 18-64 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

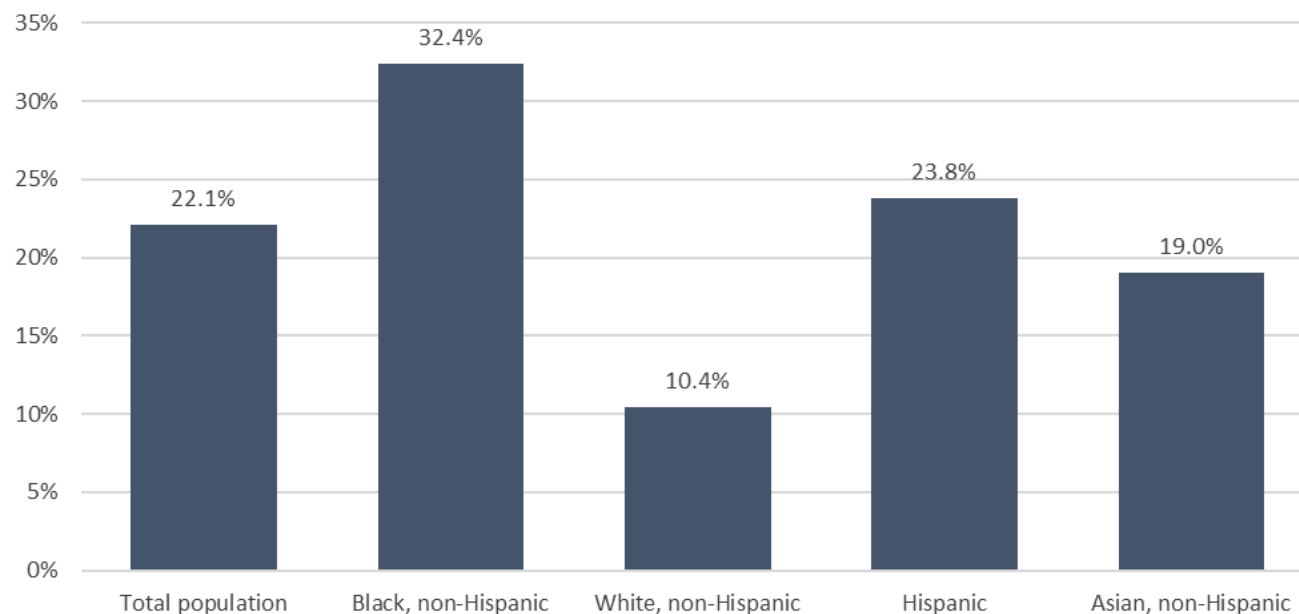
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years, reporting insurance coverage through Medicaid, Medical Assistance (M.A.), HealthChoices, or Access Card.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Adults Covered by Medicaid, 18-64 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

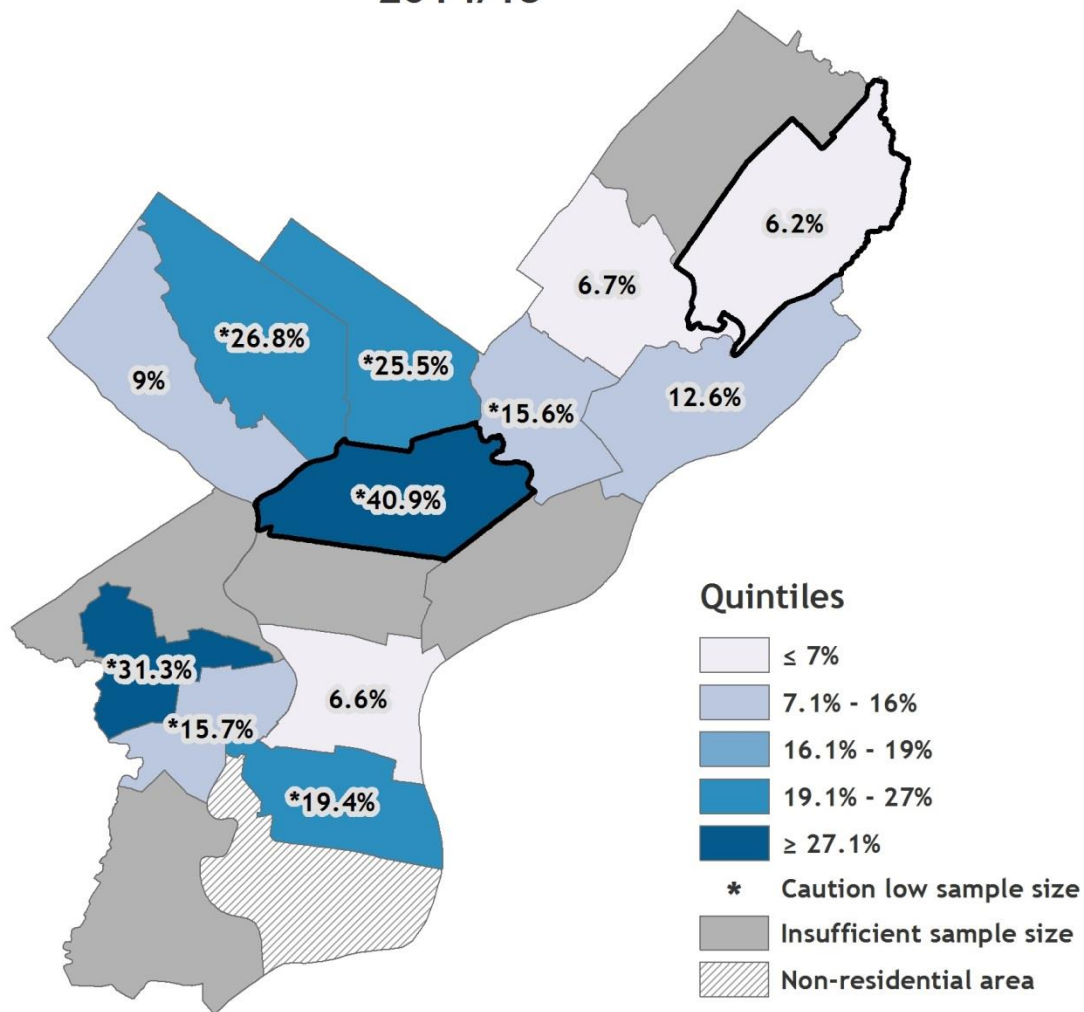
Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years, reporting insurance coverage through Medicaid, Medical Assistance (M.A.), HealthChoices, or Access Card.

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Covered by Medicaid, 18-64 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Access to Care

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years, reporting insurance coverage through Medicaid, Medical Assistance (M.A.), HealthChoices, or Access Card.

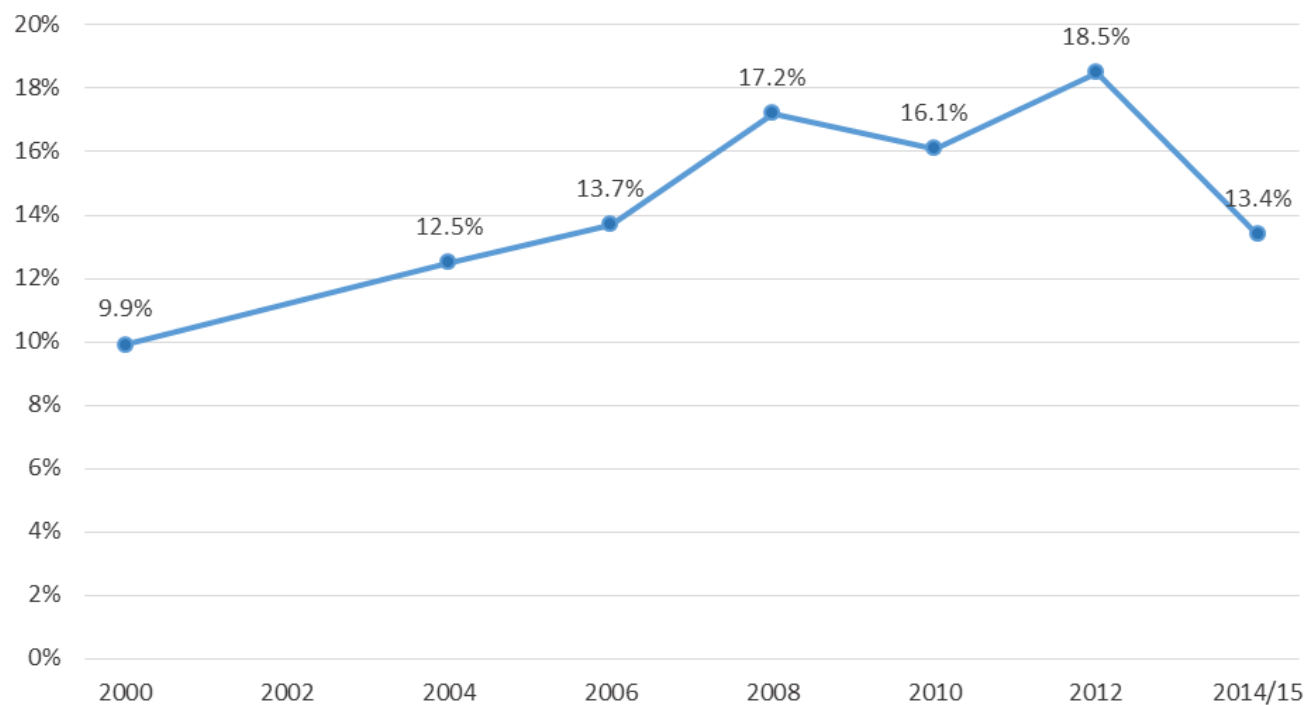
Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Adults Forgoing Care Due to Cost, 18-64 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

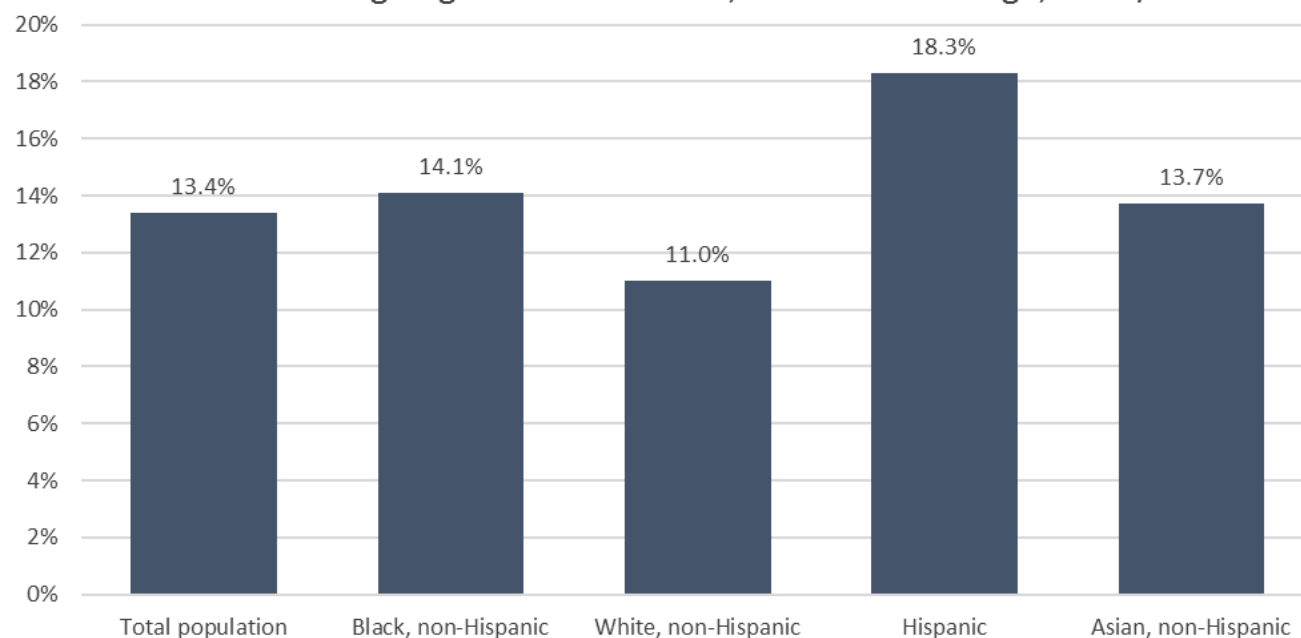
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 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?"

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Adults Forgoing Care Due to Cost, 18-64 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

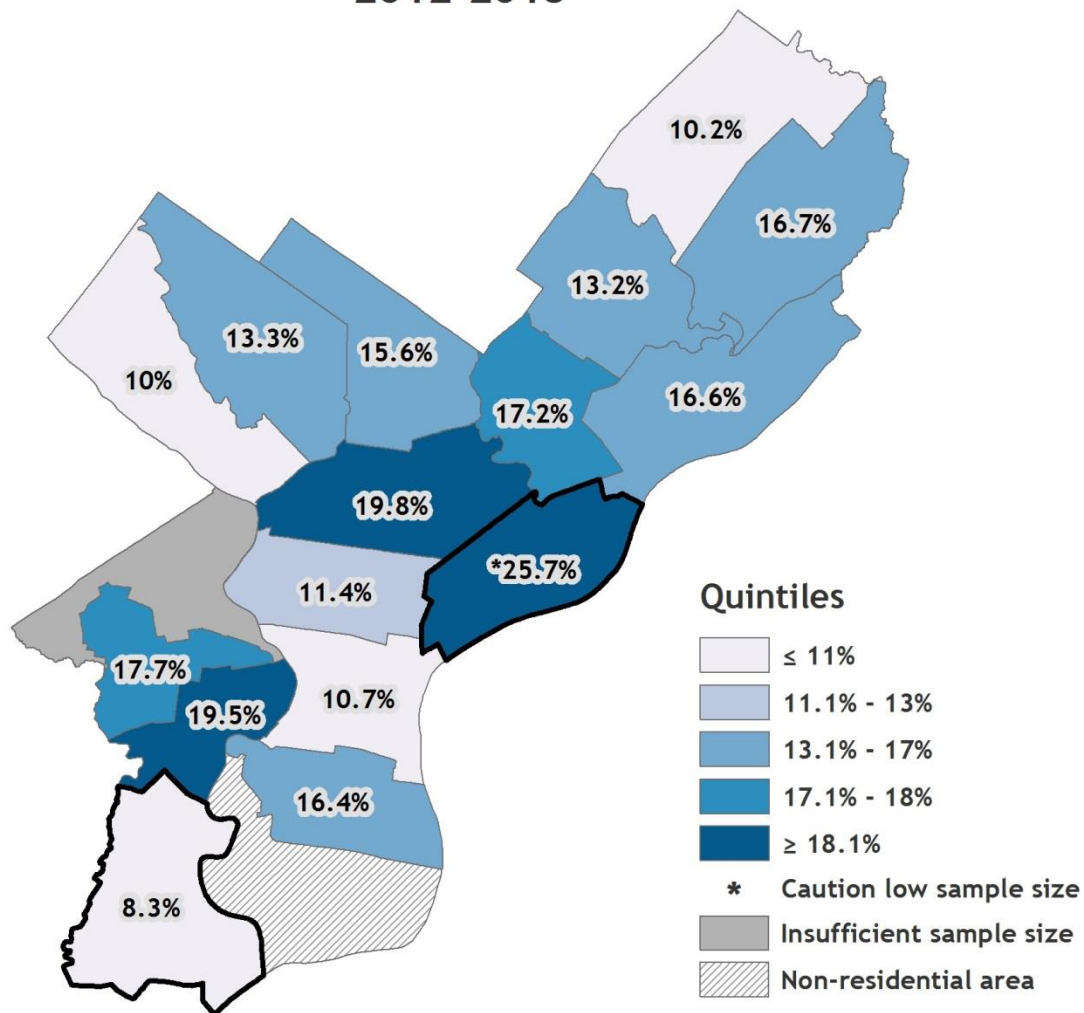
Percentage of adults, age 18-64 years, answering "yes" to the question, "In the past year, has there been any time when you were sick or injured AND did not seek health care because of the cost?"

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Forgoing Care Due to Cost, 18-64 Years of Age, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Access to Care

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 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?"

Notes:

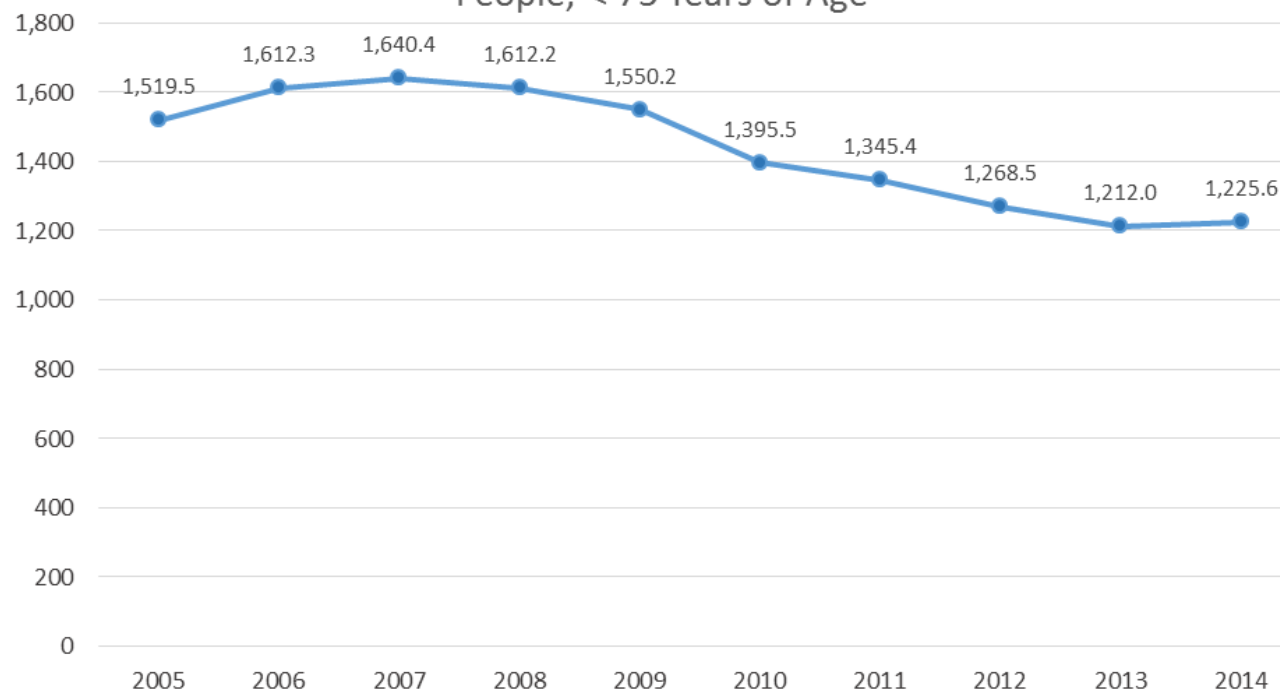
Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate per 100,000
People, < 75 Years of Age



Source: Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, 2005-2014

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces the need for admission to the hospital, for population under 75 years of age.

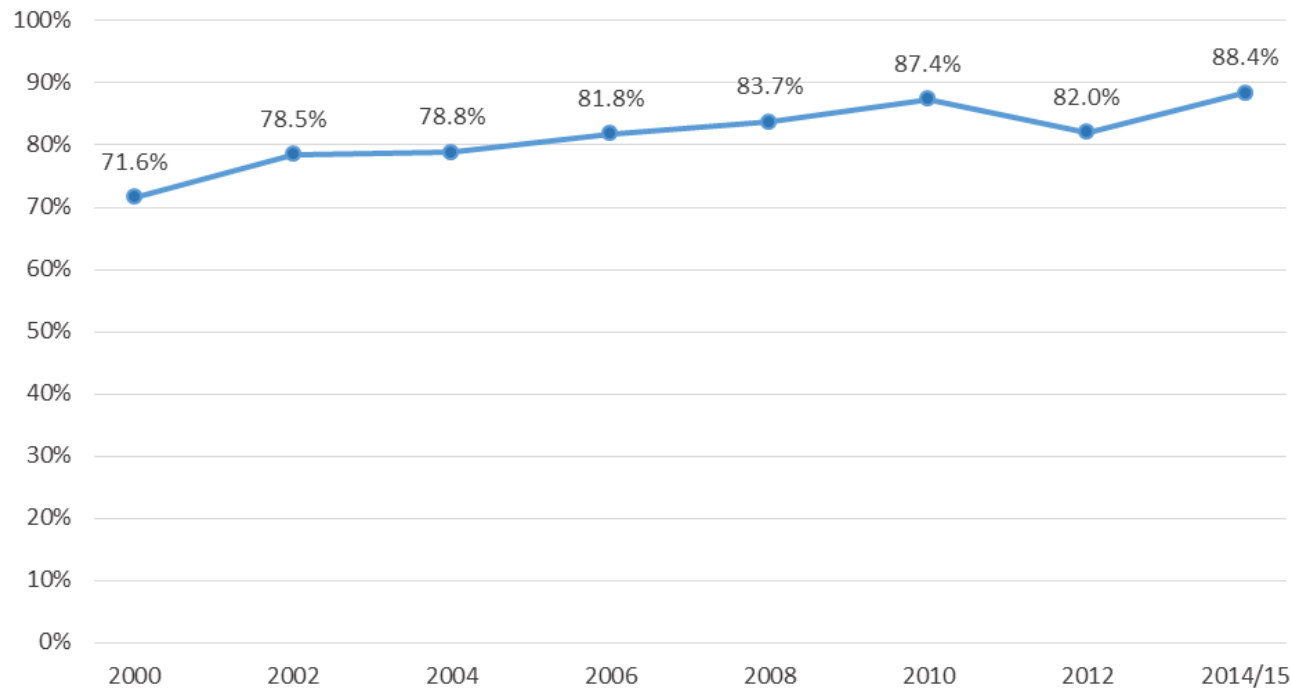
Notes:

The methods for calculating ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Children with Dental Visit in Past Year, 3-17 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

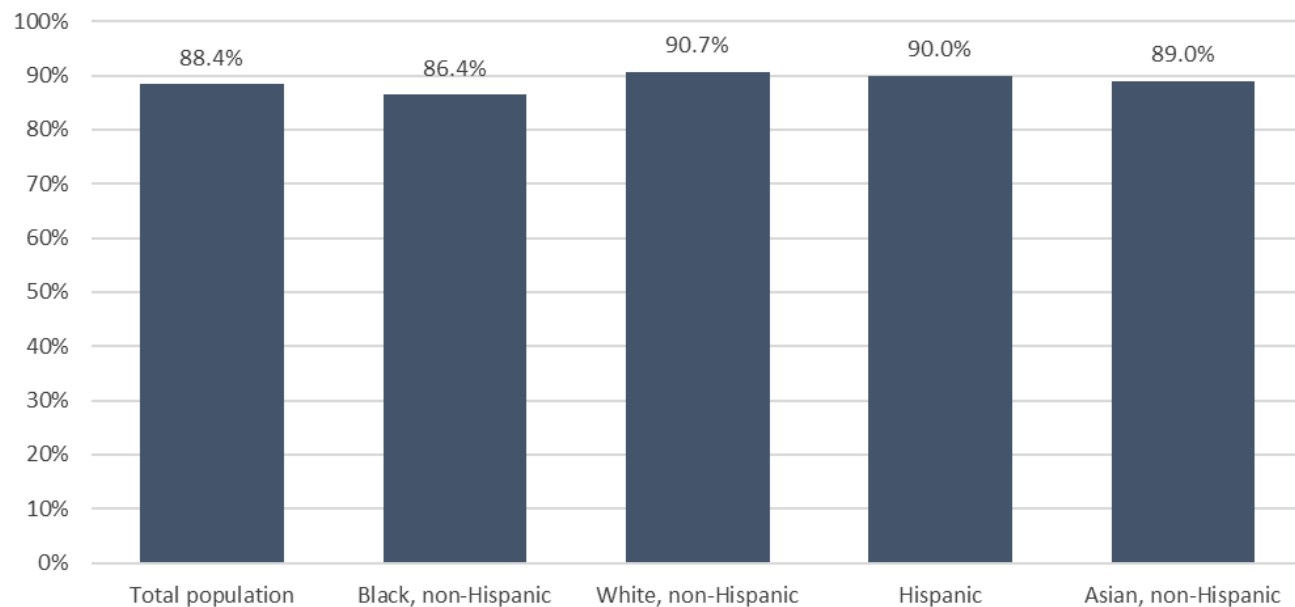
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, age 3-17 years, for whom adult proxy reported dental visit in past 12 months.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Care

Children with Dental Visit in Past Year, 3-17 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children, age 3-17 years, for whom adult proxy reported dental visit in past 12 months.

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

[Cancer Mortality](#)

[Colon Cancer Screening](#)

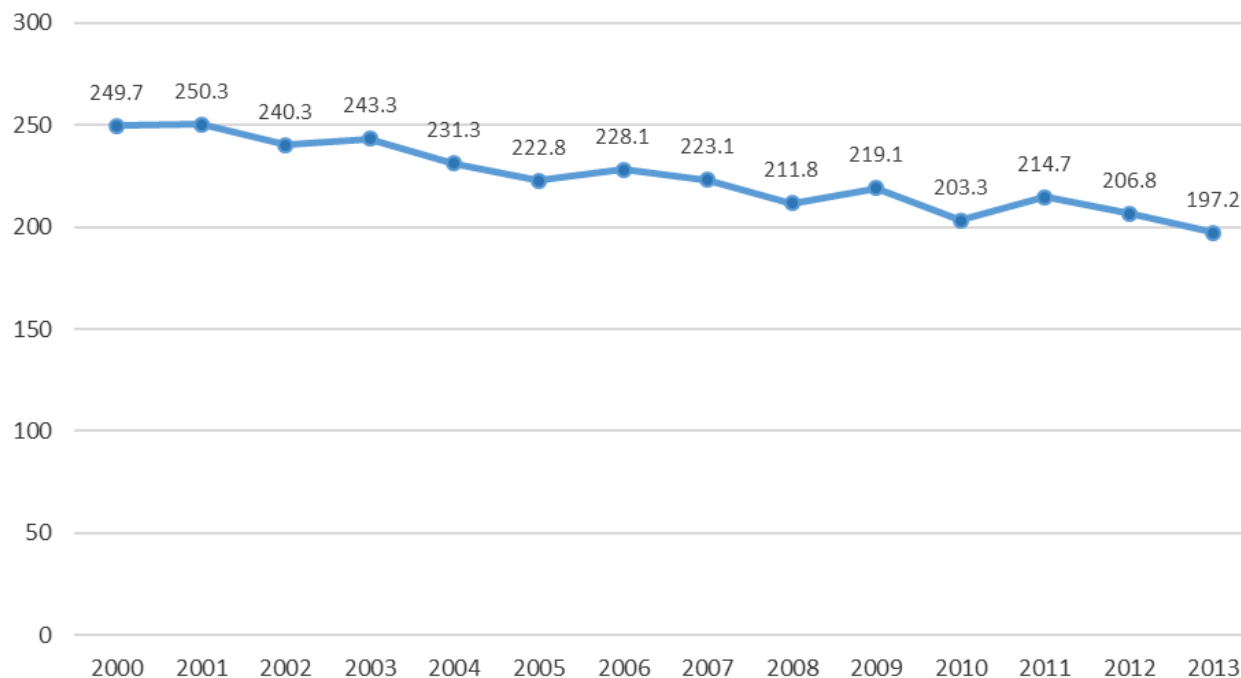
[Breast Cancer Screening](#)

[HPV Vaccination](#)

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Cancer Screening and Prevention

Cancer Mortality per 100,000 People



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013

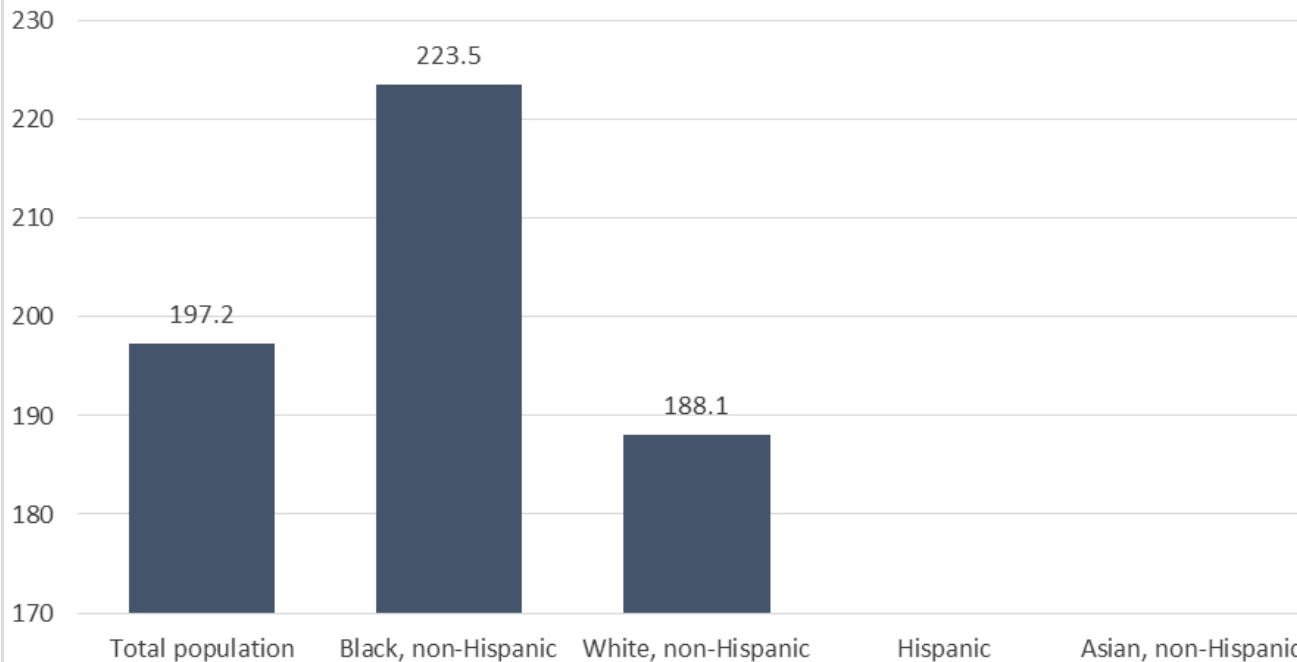
Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate of cancer deaths per 100,000 persons.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Cancer Mortality per 100,000 People, 2013



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2013

Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate of cancer deaths per 100,000 persons.

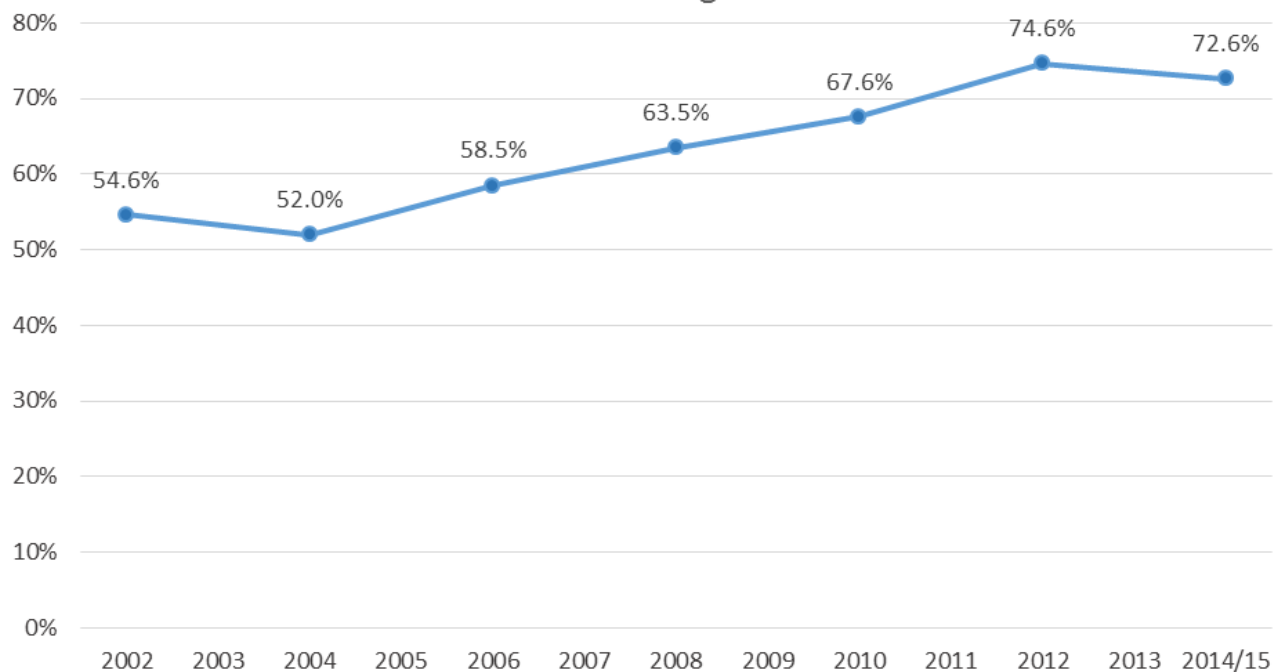
Notes:

Data missing for some race/ethnic subgroups due to small sample size.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Adults with Colonoscopy or Sigmoidoscopy in Lifetime, 50-74 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2002 - 2014/15

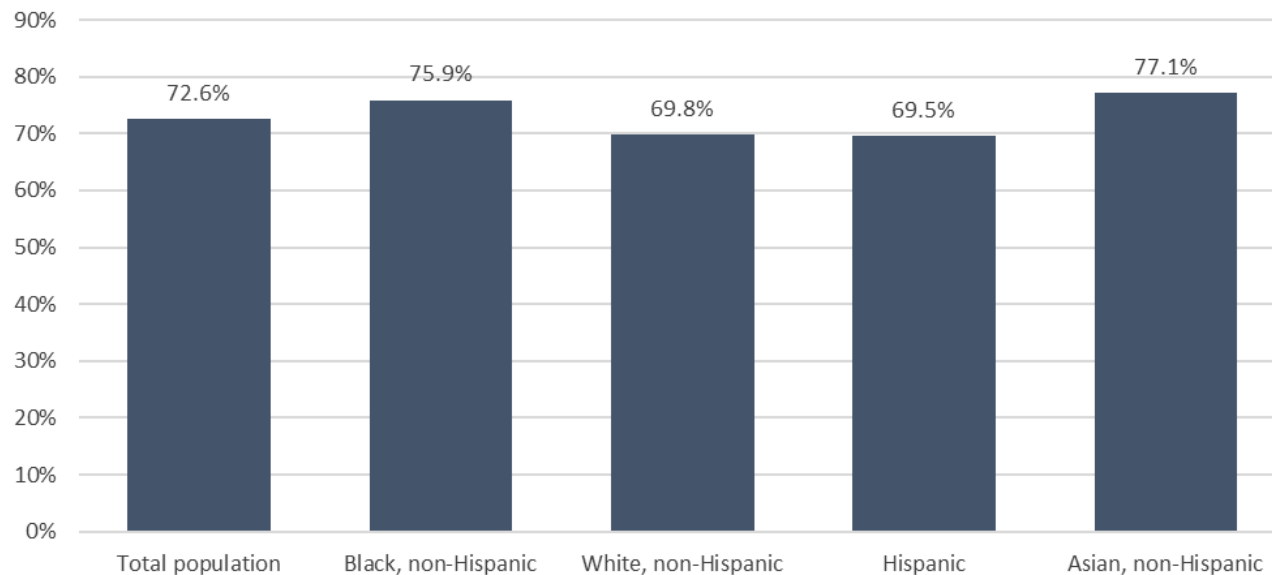
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 50-74 years, reporting ever having had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Adults with Colonoscopy or Sigmoidoscopy in Lifetime,
50-74 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 50-74 years, reporting ever having had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy.

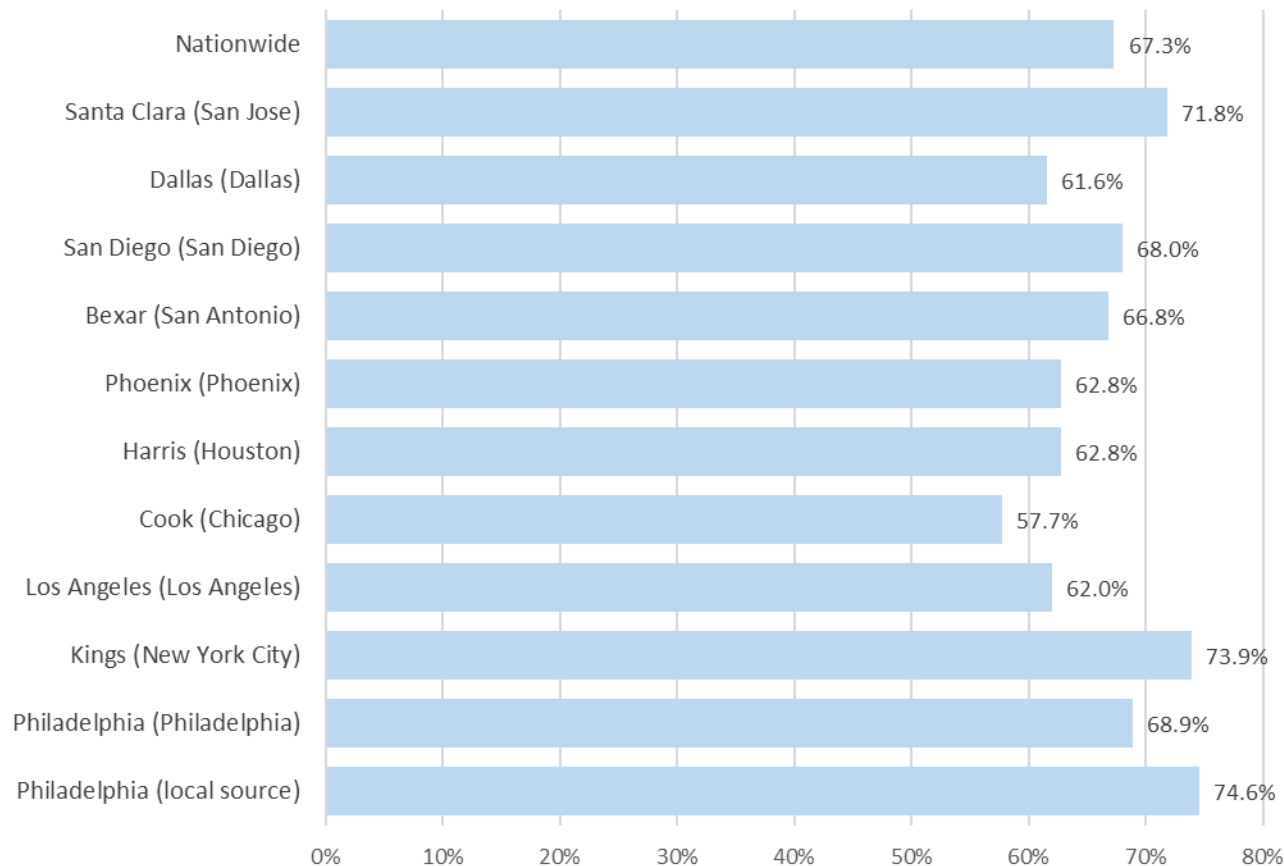
Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Adults with Colonoscopy or Sigmoidoscopy in Lifetime,
≥ 50 Years of Age, 2012 Nationwide and County Comparison



Nationwide and county source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012; Philadelphia (local source): Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, age 50 years and older, reporting ever having had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy.

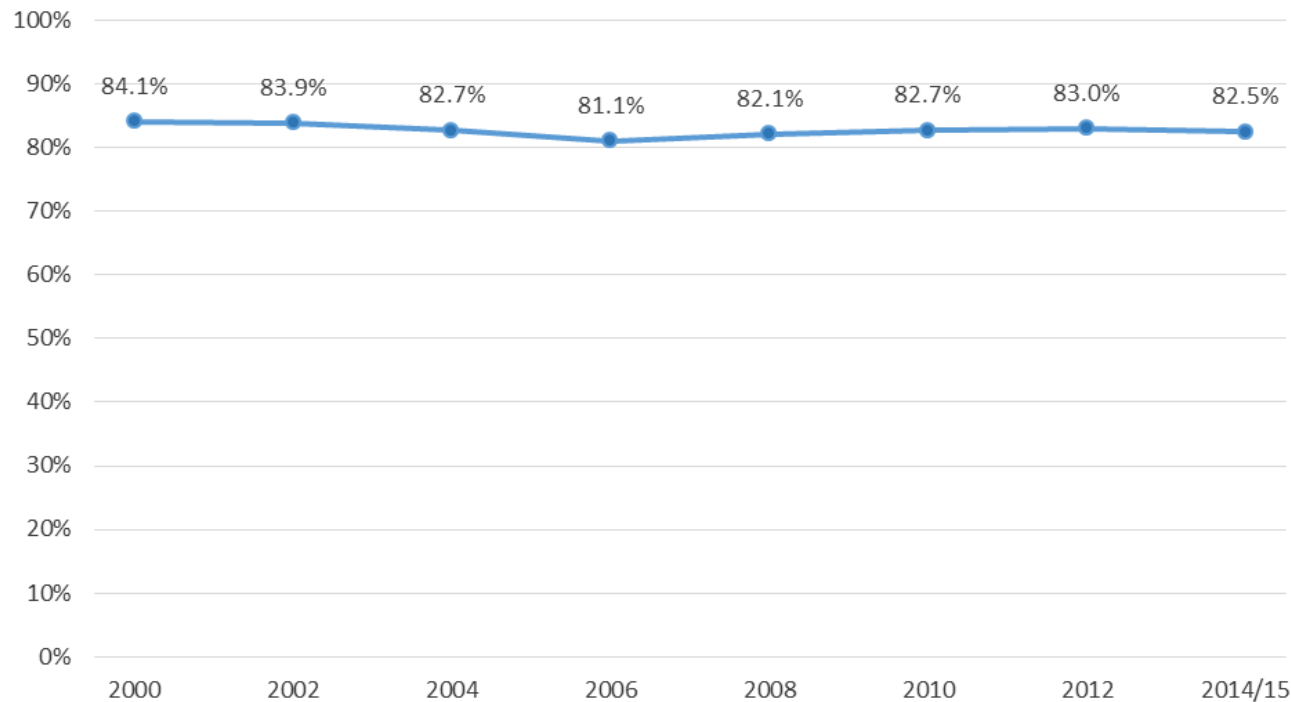
Notes:

Philadelphia (local source) data reflect adults 50-74 years of age.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Women with Mammography in Past 2 Years, 50-74 Years of Age



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000 - 2014/15

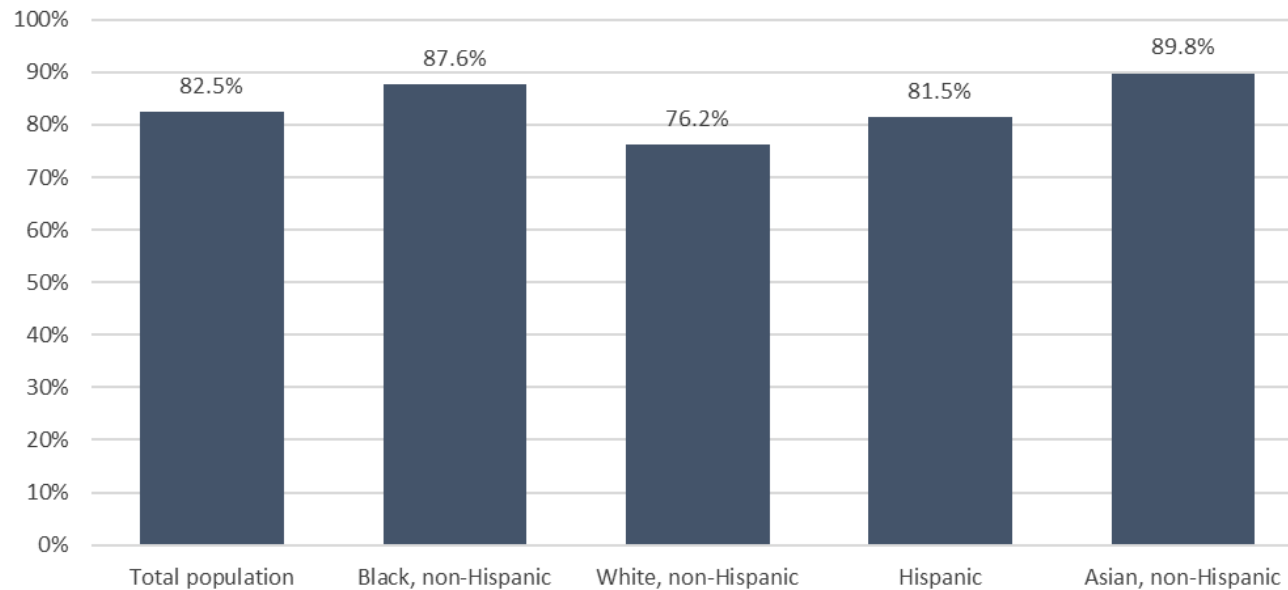
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women, age 50-74 years, reporting having had a mammogram in the past 2 years.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Women with Mammography in Past 2 Years, 50-74 Years of Age, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women, age 50-74 years, reporting having had a mammogram in the past 2 years.

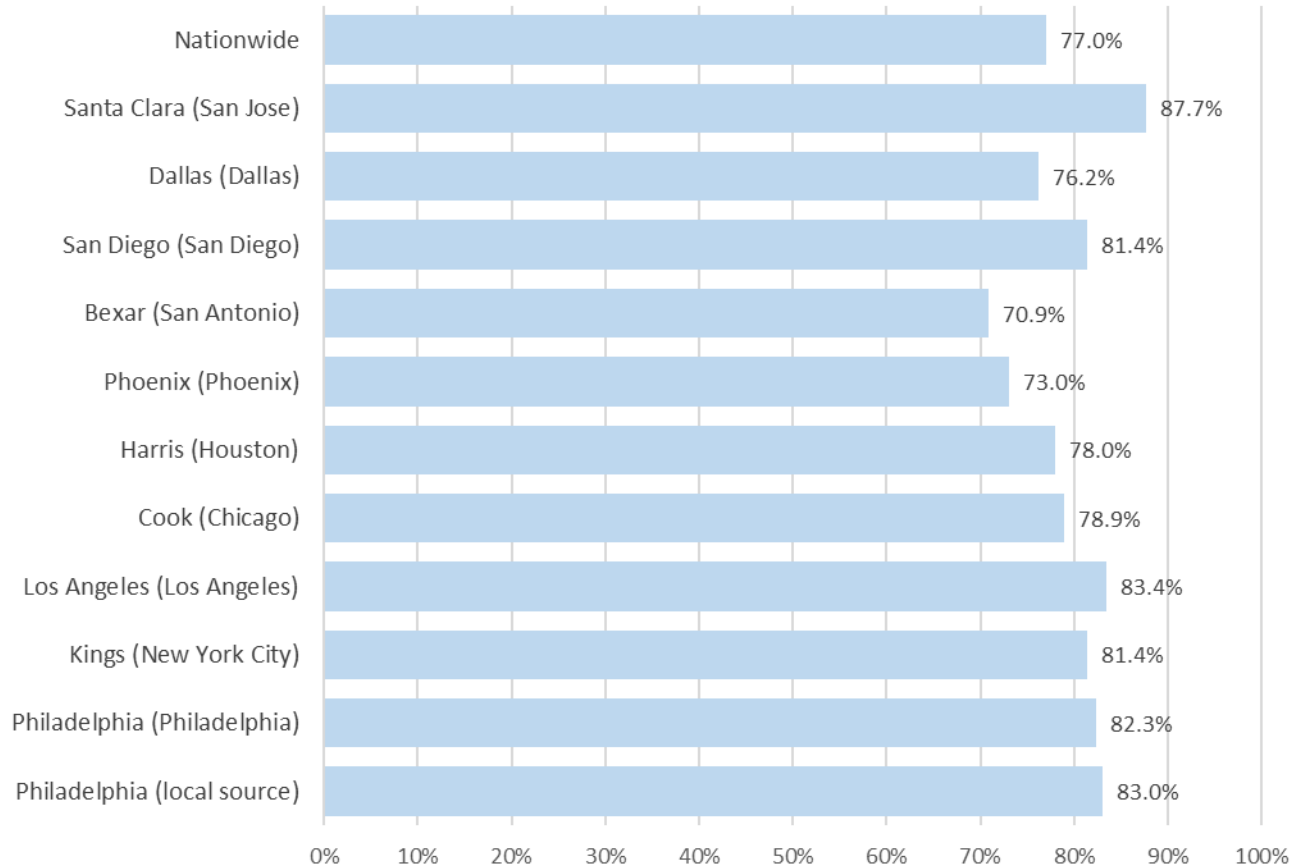
Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Women with Mammography in Past 2 Years,
≥ 50 Years of Age, 2012 Nationwide and County Comparison



Nationwide and county source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012; Philadelphia (local source): Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of women, age 50 years and older, reporting having had a mammogram in the past 2 years.

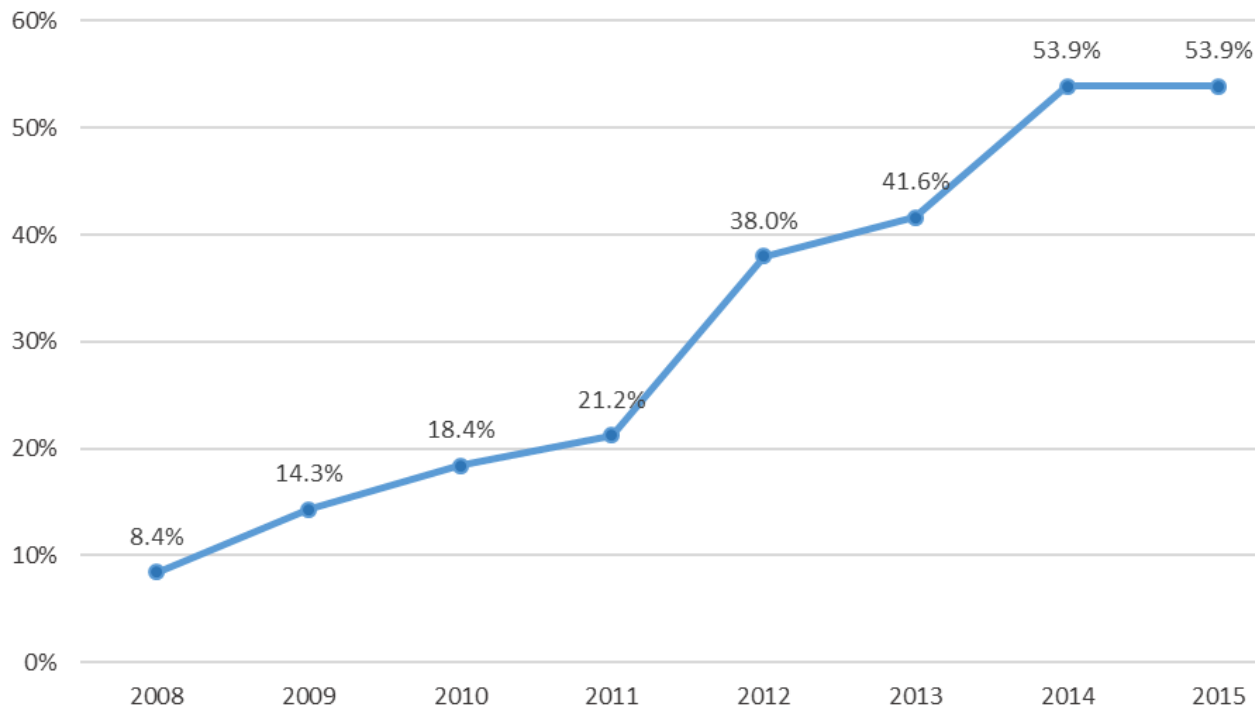
Notes:

Philadelphia (local source) data reflect women 50-74 years of age.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Girls Completing 3-Dose HPV Vaccine, 13-17 Years of Age



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2008-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of girls, age 13-17 years, who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population.

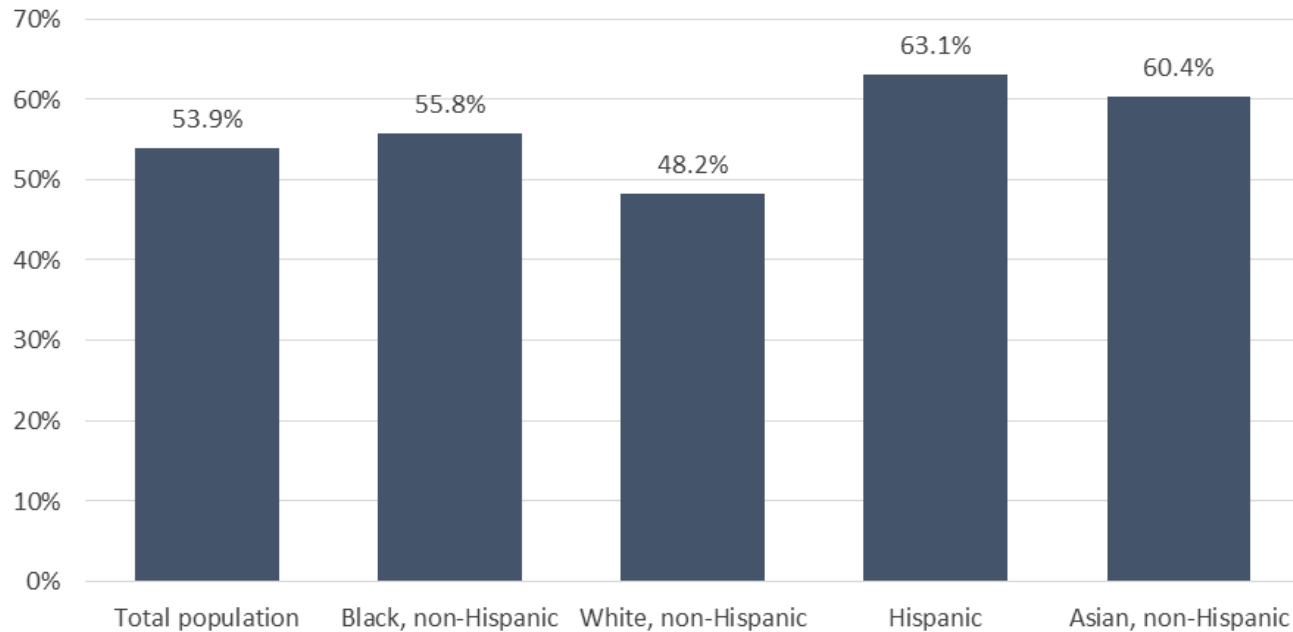
Notes:

Data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Girls Completing 3-dose HPV Vaccine, 13-17 Years of Age
2015



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

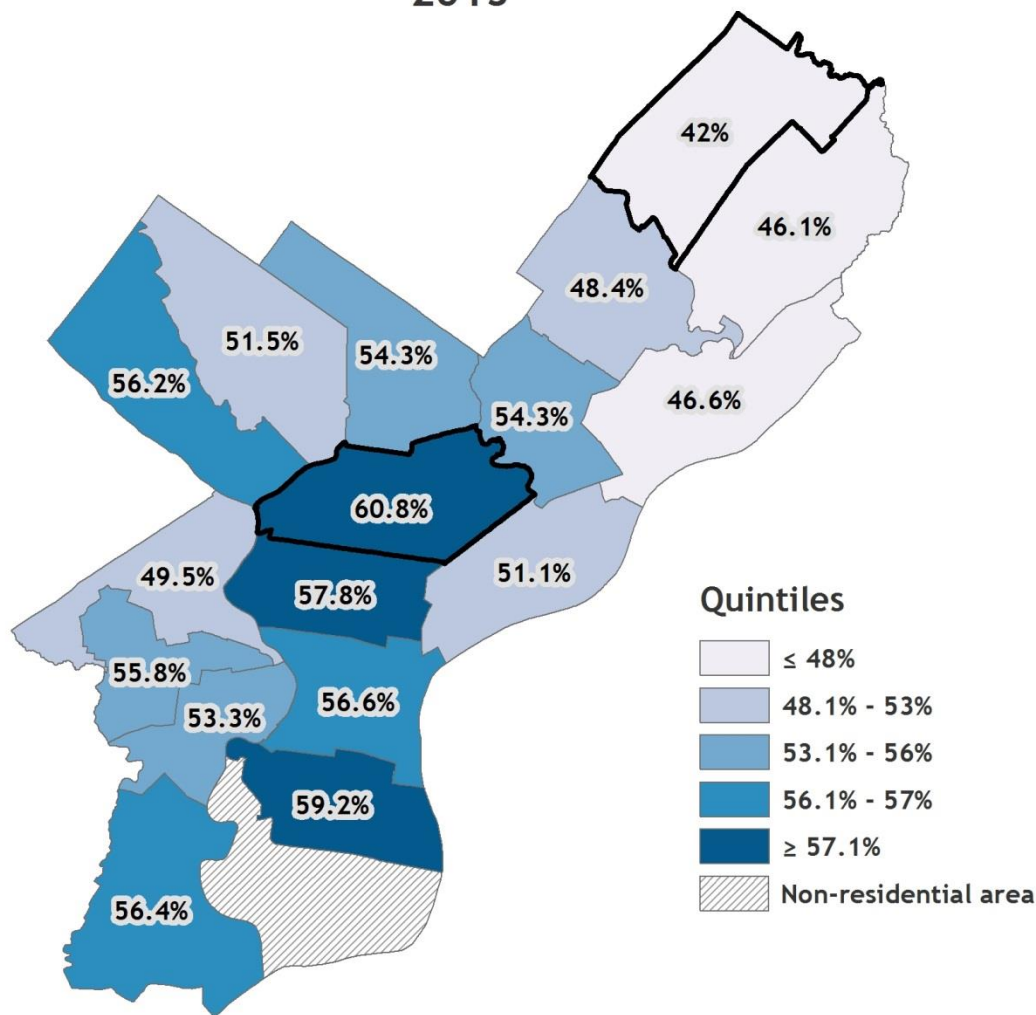
Percentage of girls, age 13-17 years, who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population.

Notes:

Data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Girls Completing 3-Dose HPV Vaccine, 13-17 Years of Age, 2015



Source: Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of girls, age 13-17 years, who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls 13-17 years in the population.

Notes:

Data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of girls and boys, age 13-17 years, who received 3 doses of HPV vaccine out of all girls and boys, age 13-17 years, in the respective population.

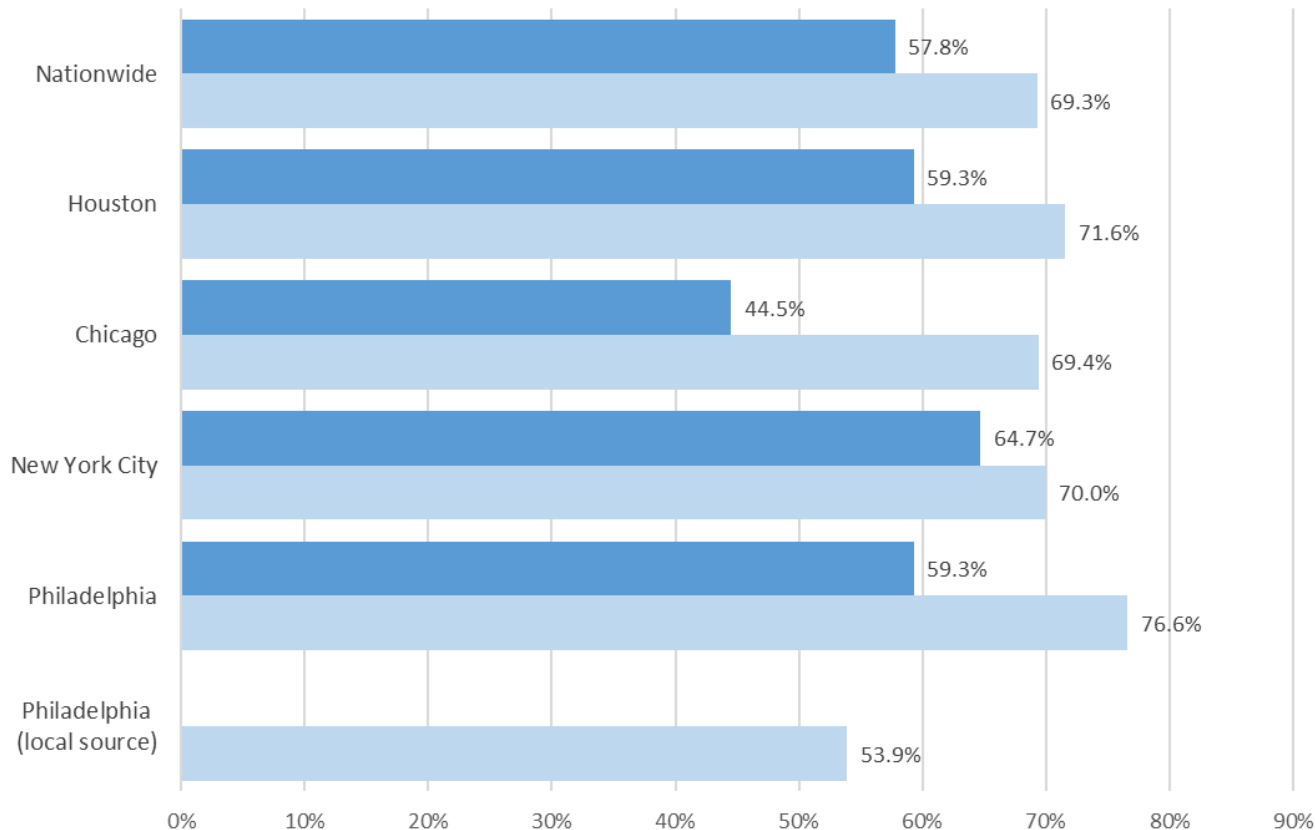
Notes:

Philadelphia (local source) data are based on local reporting of immunizations provided by clinicians, and some underreporting for adolescents may occur. Data from the National Immunization Survey are based on self-report and may overestimate immunization rates.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Girls and Boys Completing 3-Dose HPV Vaccine,
13-17 Years of Age, 2014 Nationwide and City Comparison

■ Boys ■ Girls



Nationwide and city source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, 2014; Philadelphia (local source): Division of Disease Control, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014

Environmental Health

[Food Safety Compliance](#)

[Rat Complaints](#)

[Air Quality](#)

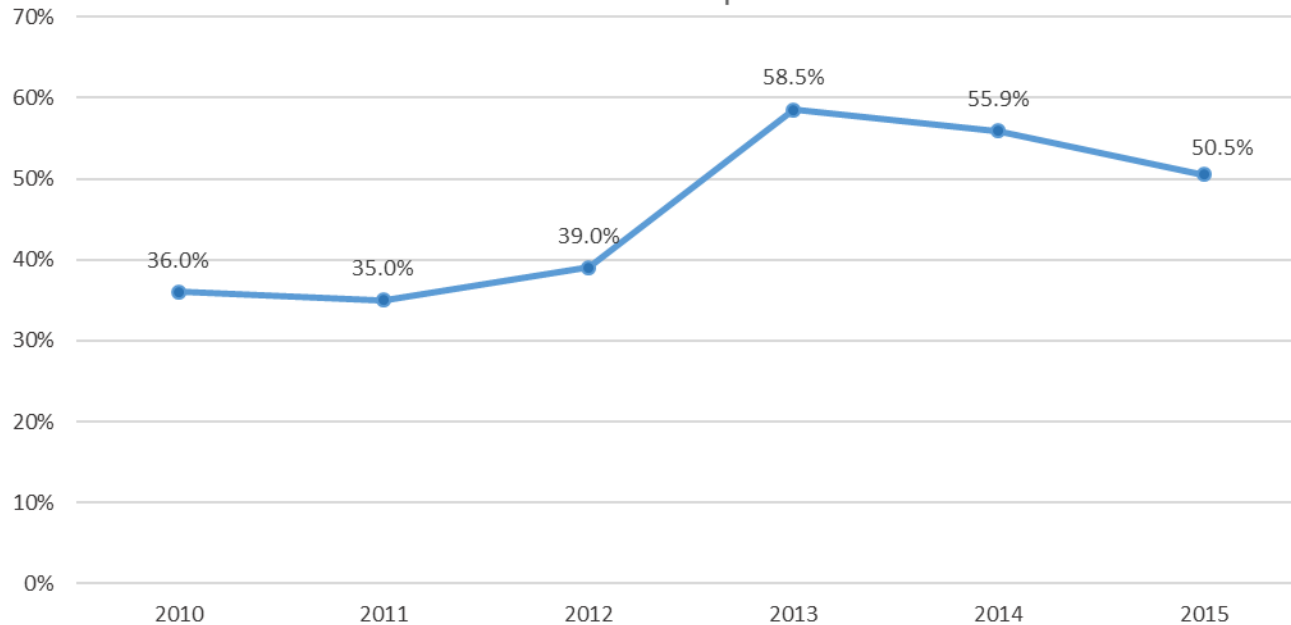
[Housing Code Violations](#)

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Environmental Health

Food Establishments in Compliance with Food Safety Regulations Upon Initial Annual Inspection



Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2010-2015

Indicator Definition:

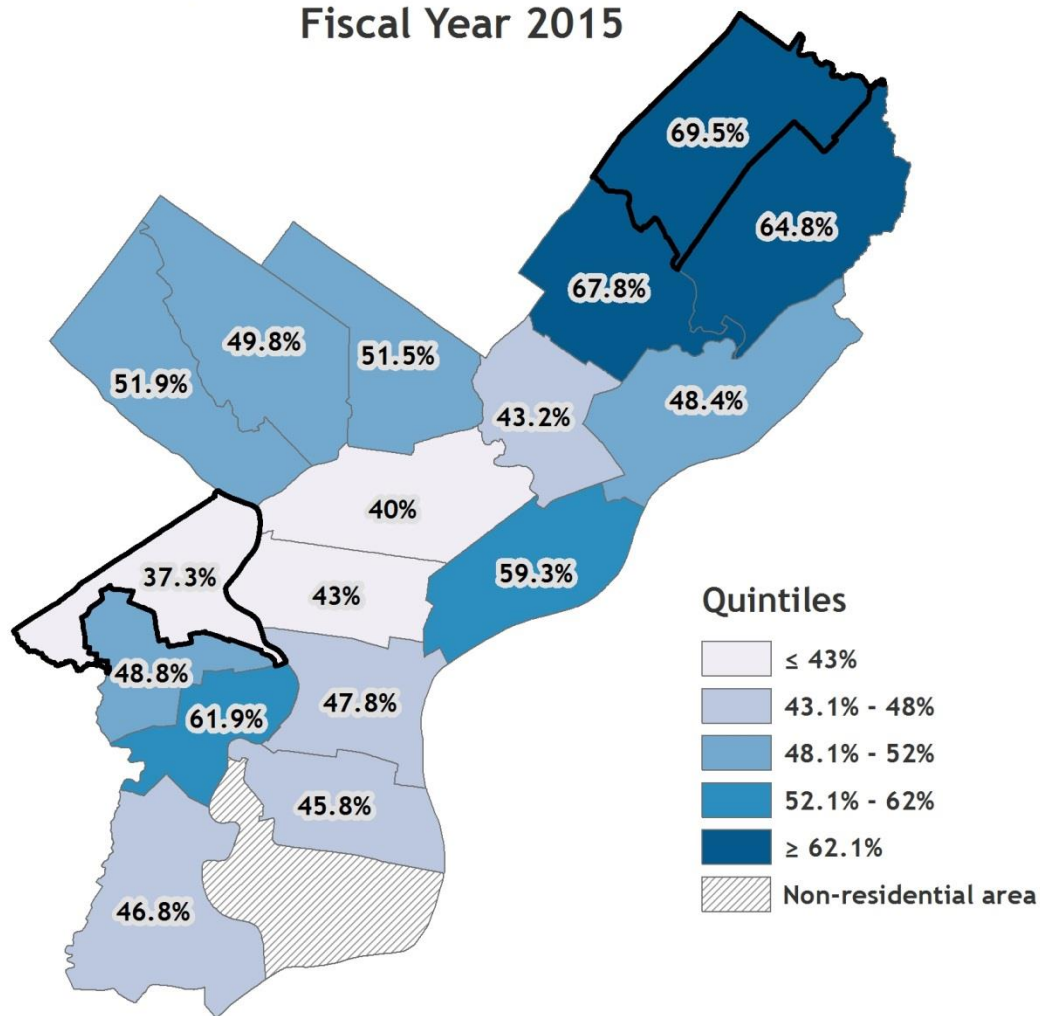
Percentage of food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

Notes:

Data are by fiscal year.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Food Establishments in Compliance with Food Safety Regulations Upon Initial Annual Inspection, Fiscal Year 2015



Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Fiscal Year 2015

Environmental Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

Notes:

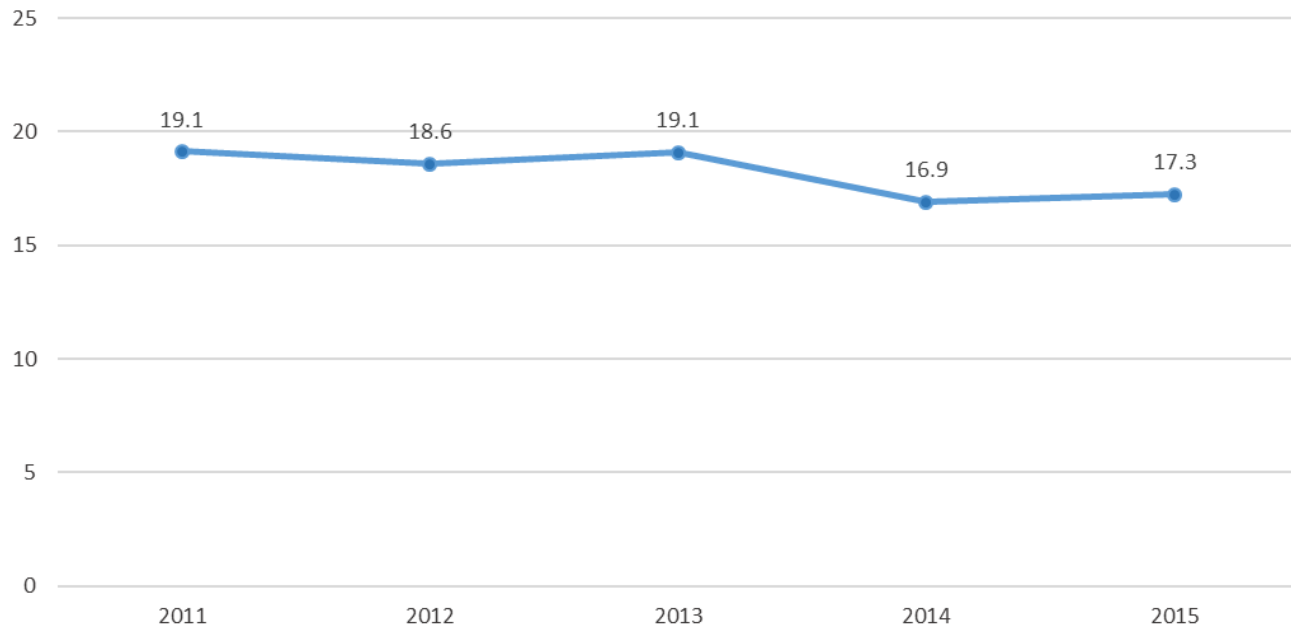
Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Some establishments included in the overall compliance rate are not included in the planning district dimension due to non-permanent locations.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Environmental Health

Rat Complaints per 10,000 People



Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2011-2015

Indicator Definition:

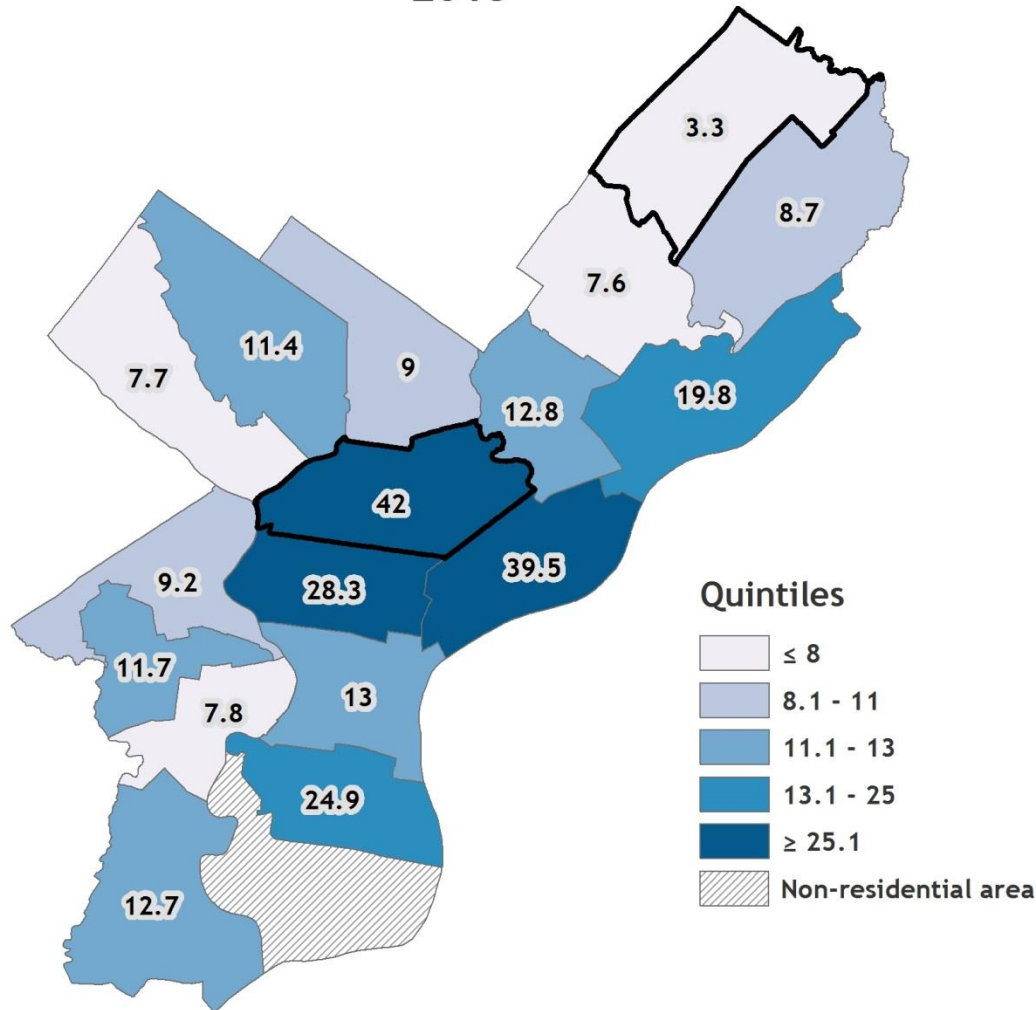
Rate of rat complaint calls to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health per 10,000 residents.

Notes:

The methods for calculating rat complaints per 10,000 people have been updated slightly since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Rat Complaints per 10,000 People, 2015



Indicator Definition:

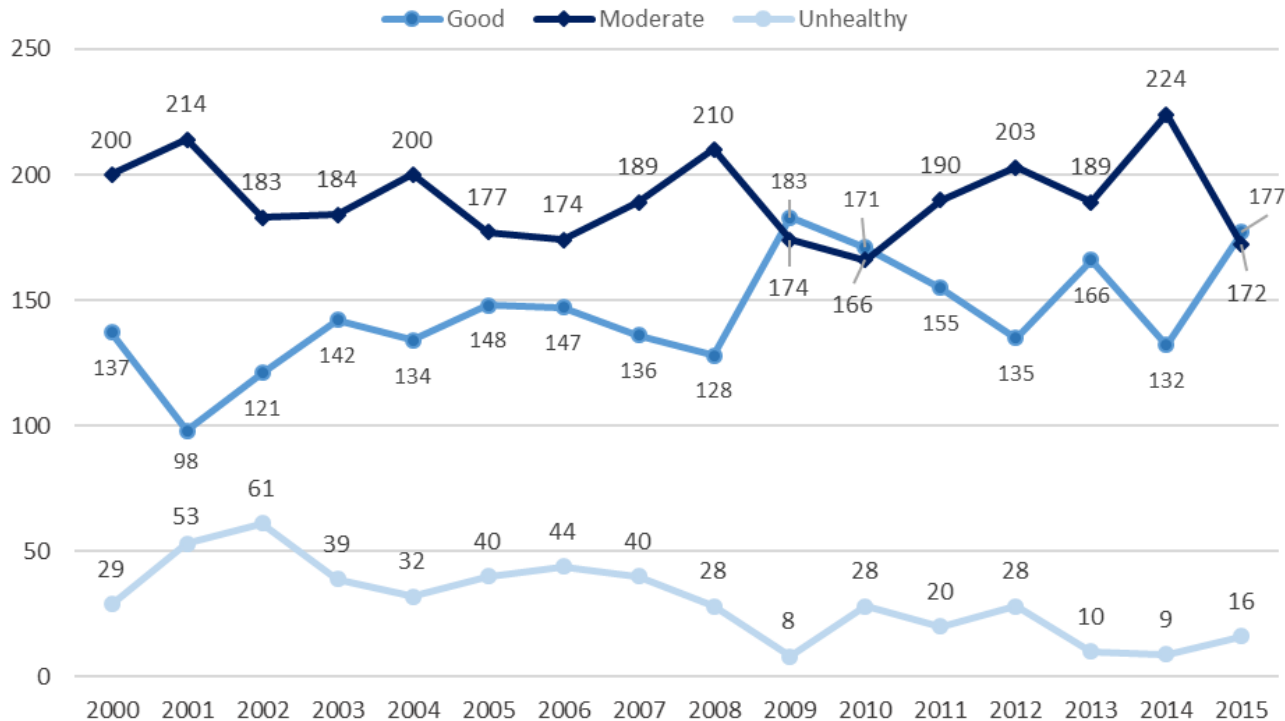
Rate of rat complaint calls to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health per 10,000 residents.

Source: Environmental Health Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Environmental Health

Days with Good, Moderate, and Unhealthy Air Quality



Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) AMP410S report dated 6/28/16, as reported by Air Management Services, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

Count of days that are Good, Moderate, and Unhealthy based on the Air Quality Index (AQI). Please see the Data Definitions for more detail.

Notes:

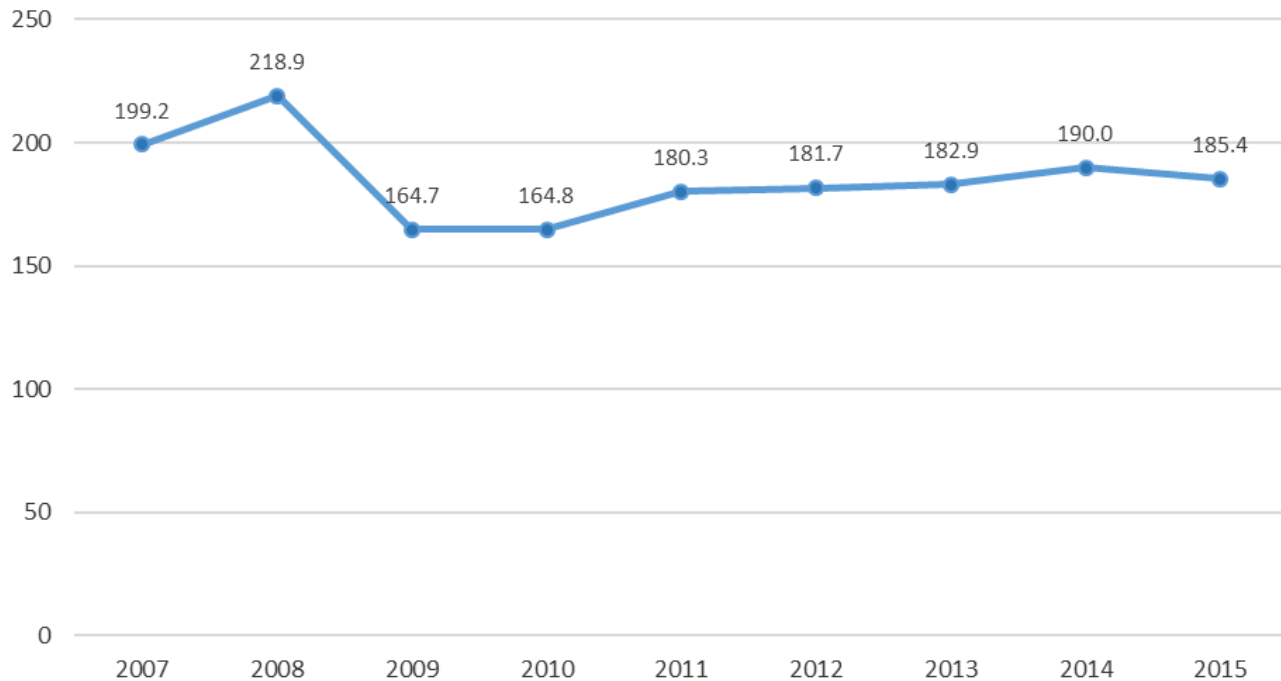
The reporting is based on 2015 Environmental Protection Agency standards.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Environmental Health

Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code Violations per 1,000 Occupied Housing Units



Source: City of Philadelphia Licenses and Inspections, 2007-2015

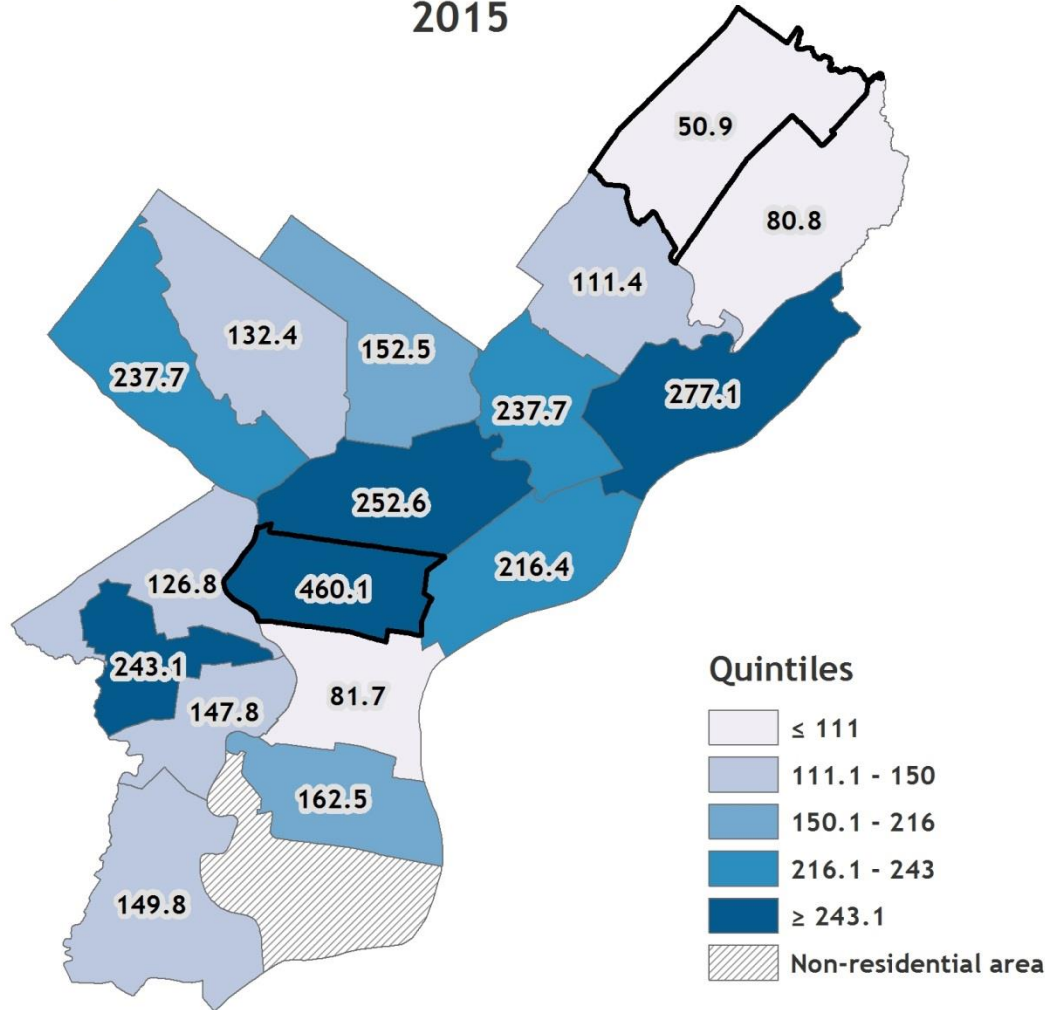
Indicator Definition:

Rate of Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code violations per 1,000 occupied housing units. Violations are based on follow-up inspections to complaints filed through Philly 311.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code Violations per 1,000 Occupied Housing Units, 2015



Source: City of Philadelphia Licenses and Inspections, 2015

Environmental Health

Indicator Definition:

Rate of Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code violations per 1,000 occupied housing units. Violations are based on follow-up inspections to complaints filed through Philly 311.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Violence

[Violent Crime](#)

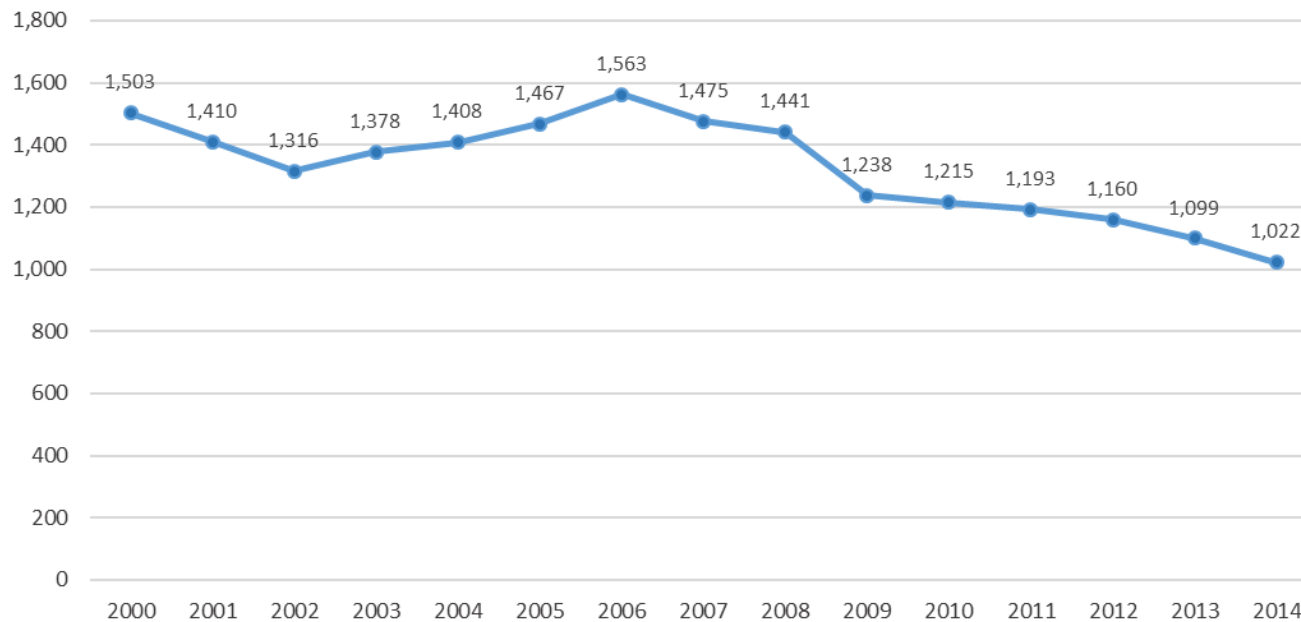
[Homicide Mortality](#)

[Firearm Homicide Mortality](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

Violence

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 People



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2000-2014

Indicator Definition:

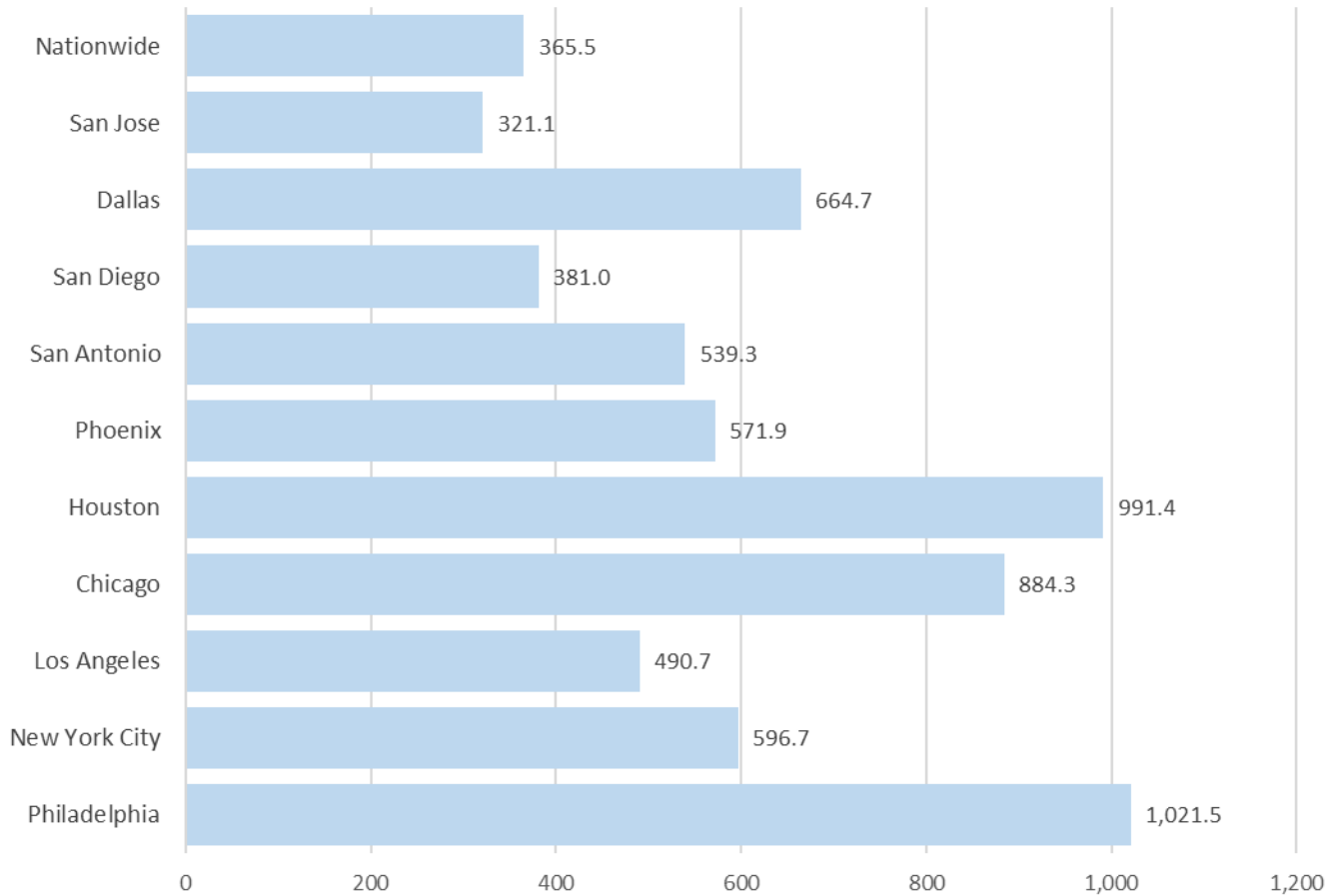
Rate per 100,000 persons of reported violent crimes, including murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Violence

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 People,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2014

Indicator Definition:

Rate per 100,000 persons of reported violent crimes, including murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

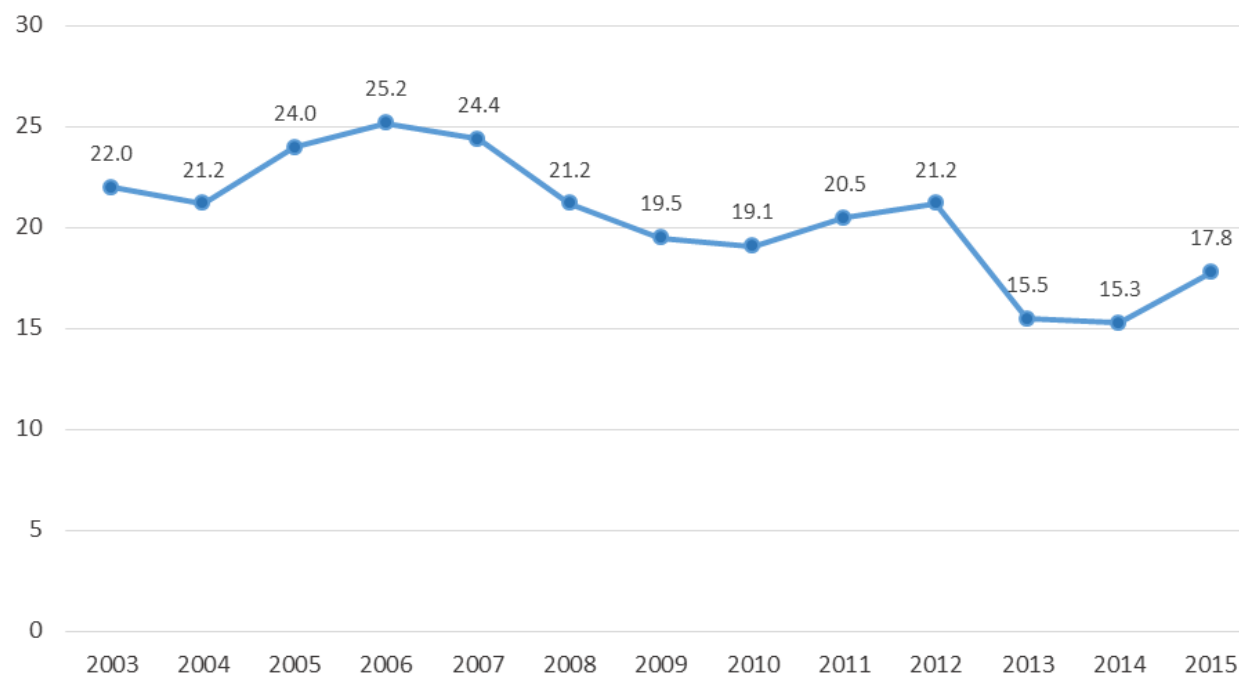


Violence

Indicator Definition:

Rate of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Homicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People

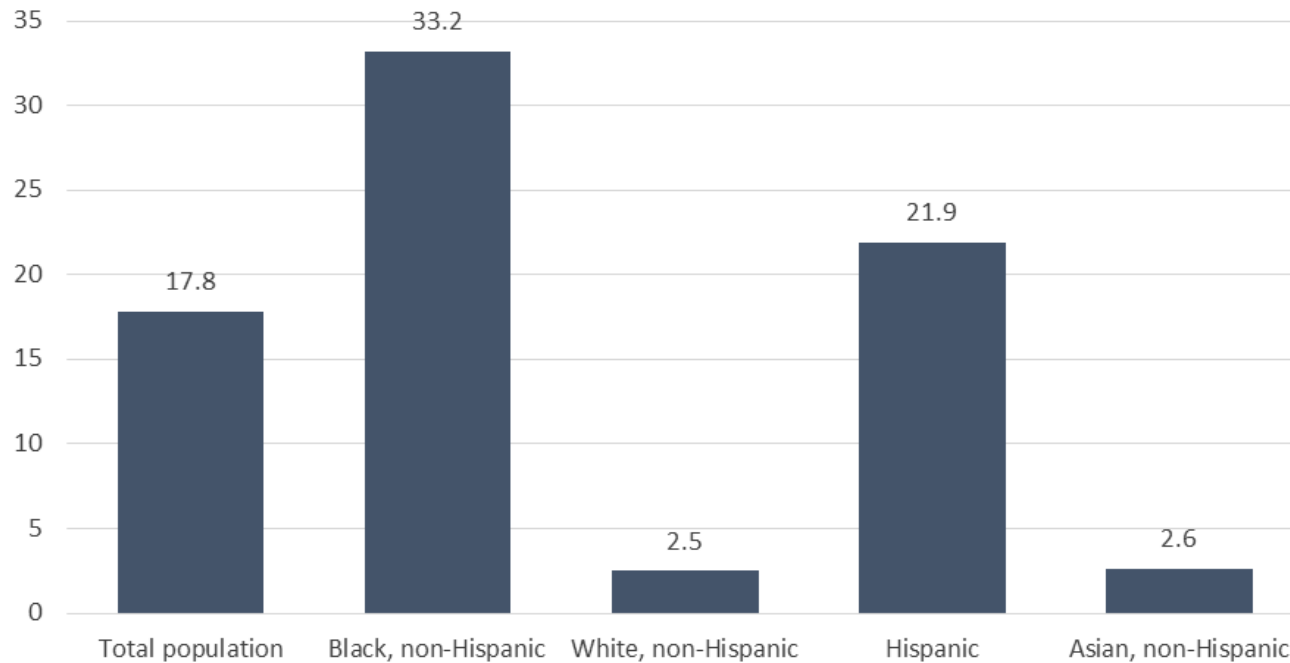


Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2003-2015

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Violence

Homicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People, 2015



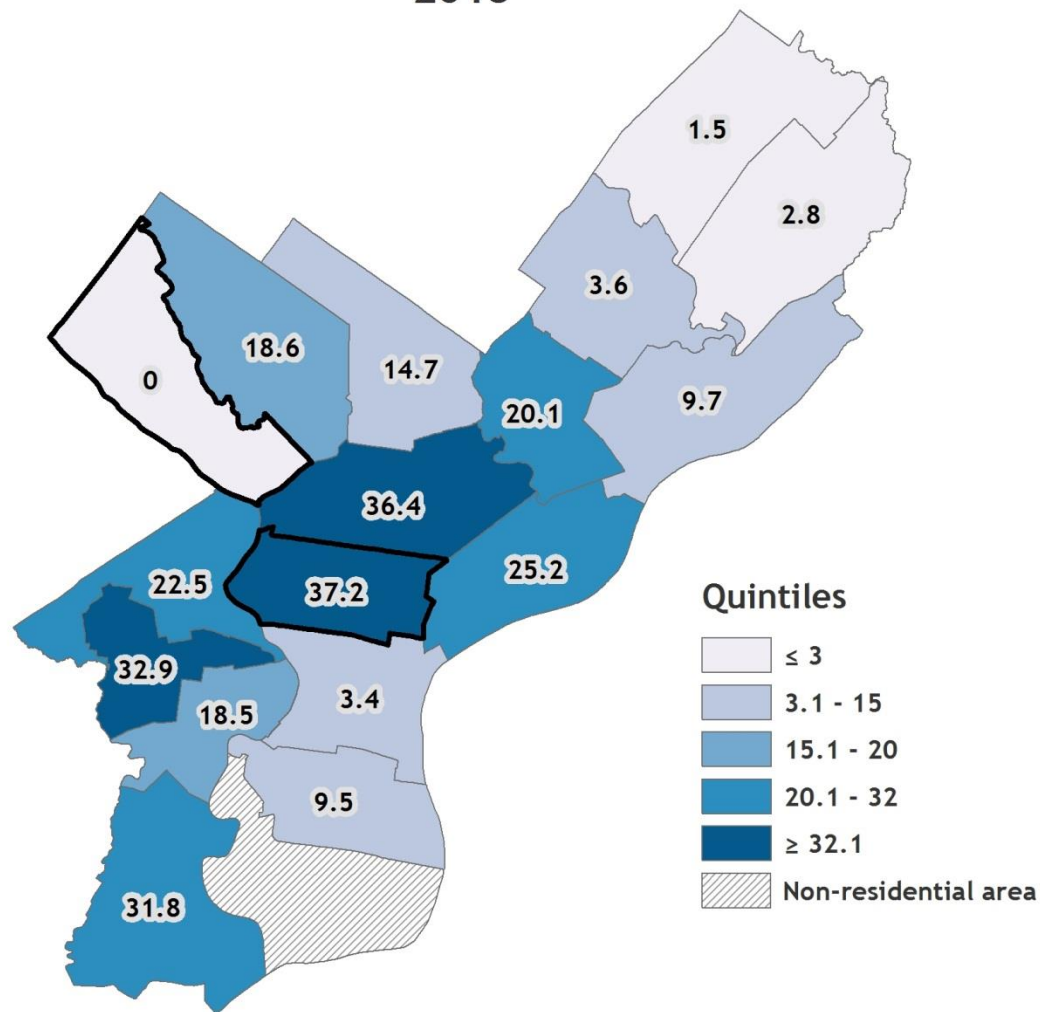
Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Rate of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Homicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People, 2015



Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Violence

Indicator Definition:

Rate of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Violence

Indicator Definition:

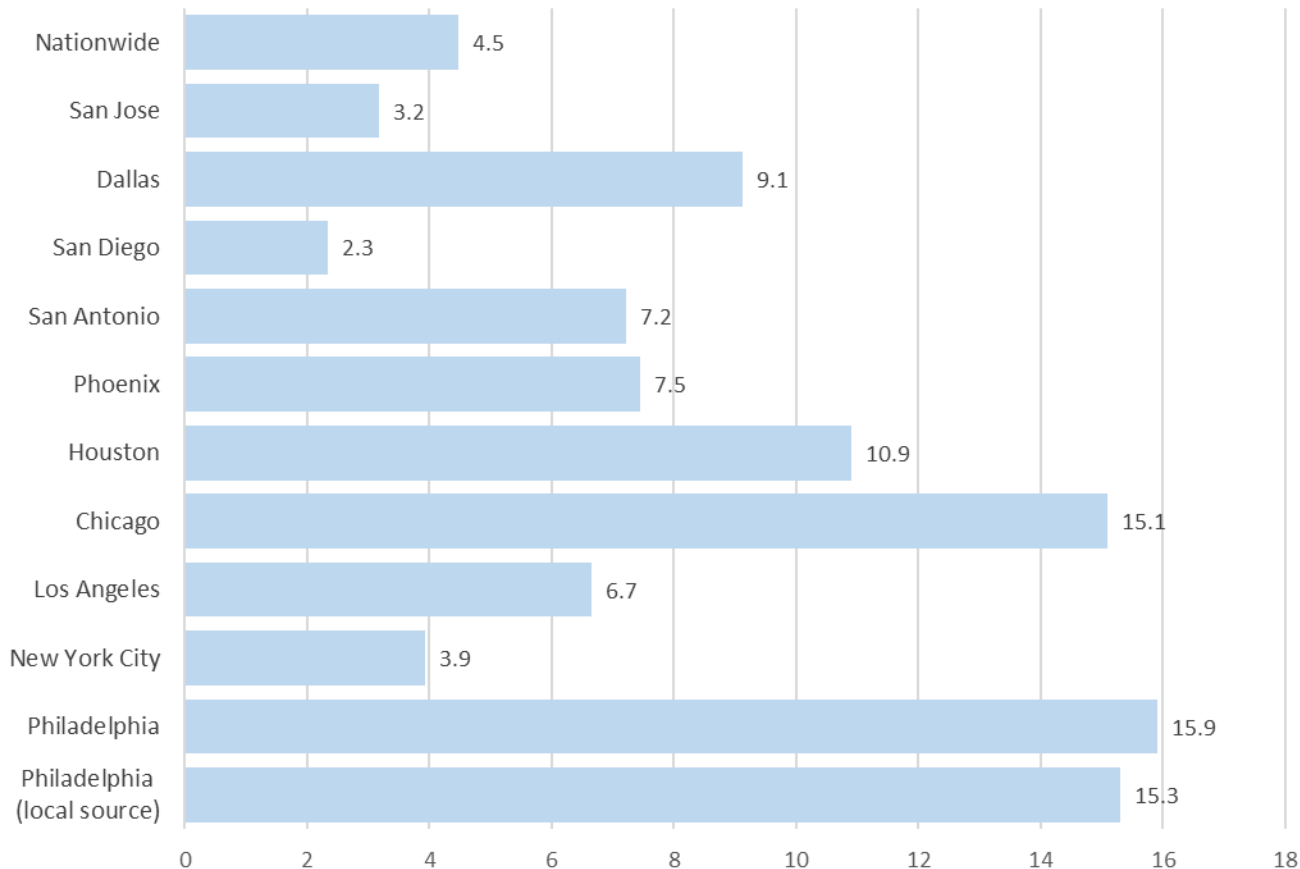
Rate of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Notes:

For Nationwide and city source, homicide includes non-negligent manslaughter.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

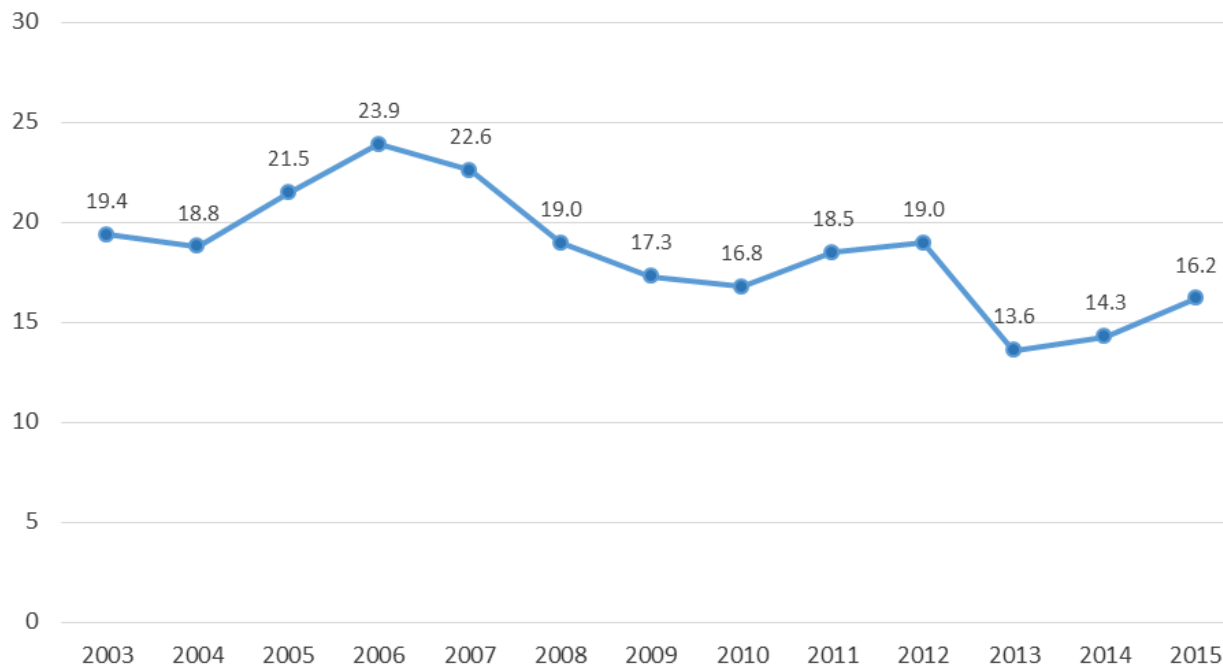
Homicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Nationwide and city source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2014; Philadelphia (local source): Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014

Violence

Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000 People



Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2003-2015

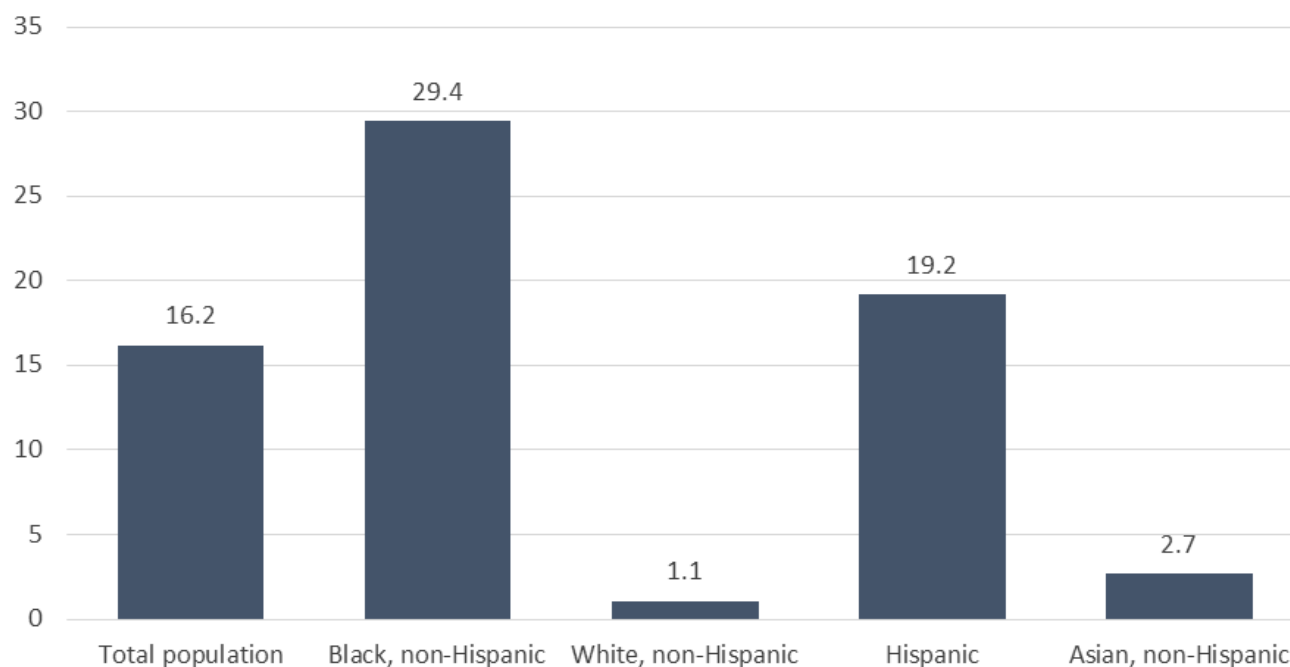
Indicator Definition:

Rate of intentional deaths by discharge of firearm per 100,000 persons.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Violence

Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000 People, 2015



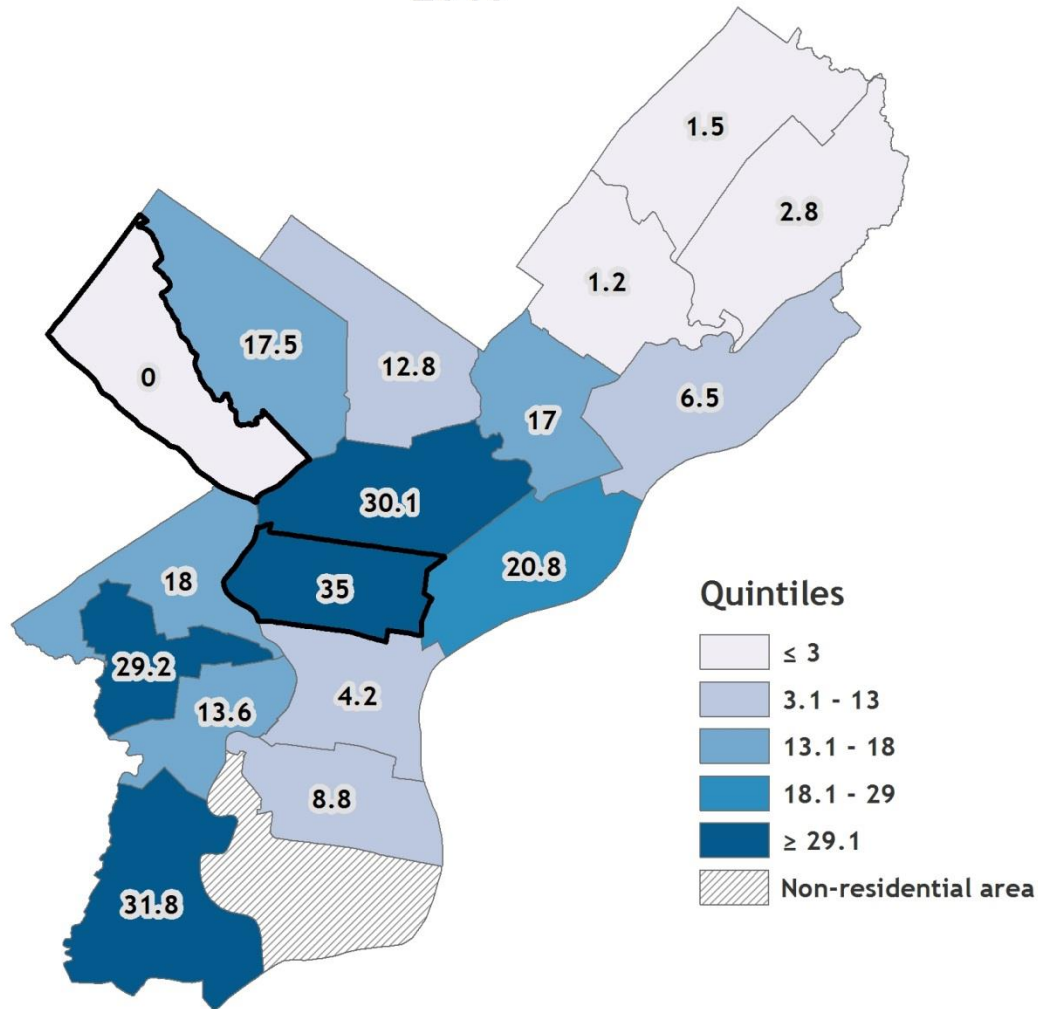
Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Rate of intentional deaths by discharge of firearm per 100,000 persons.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000 People, 2015



Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Violence

Indicator Definition:

Rate of intentional deaths by discharge of firearm per 100,000 persons.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

[Suicide Mortality](#)

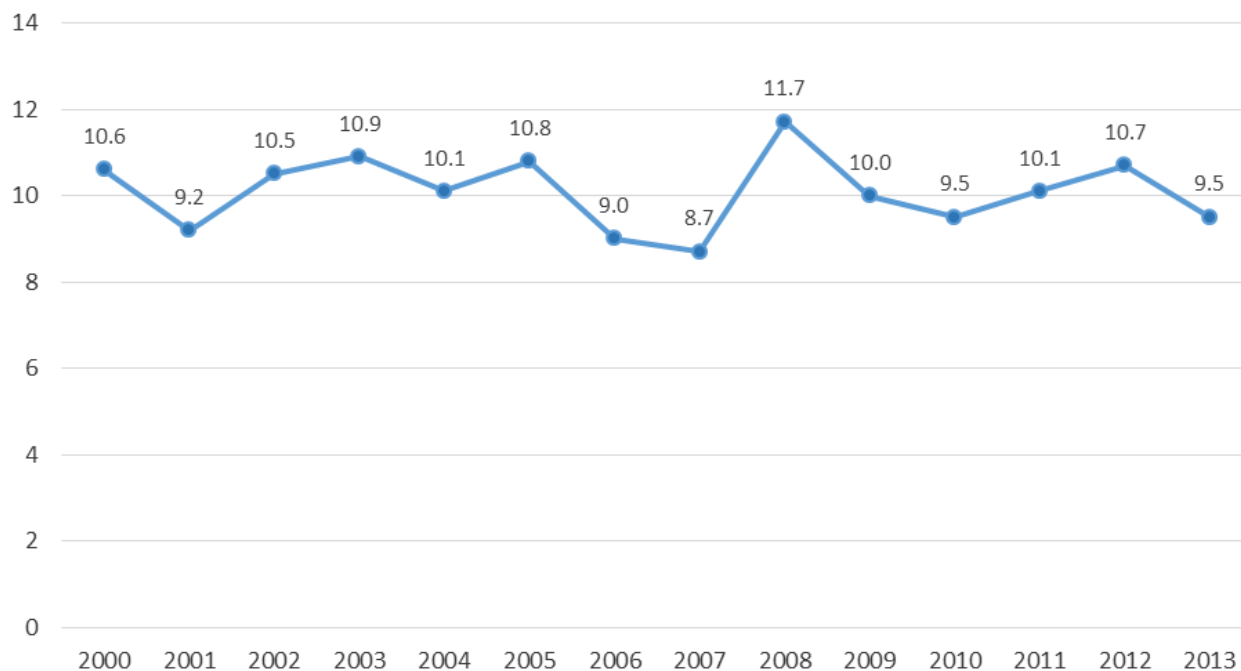
[Teens Considering Suicide](#)

[Adults with Mental Health Conditions](#)

[Opioid-Related Mortality](#)

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People



Source: Vital Statistics for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2000-2013

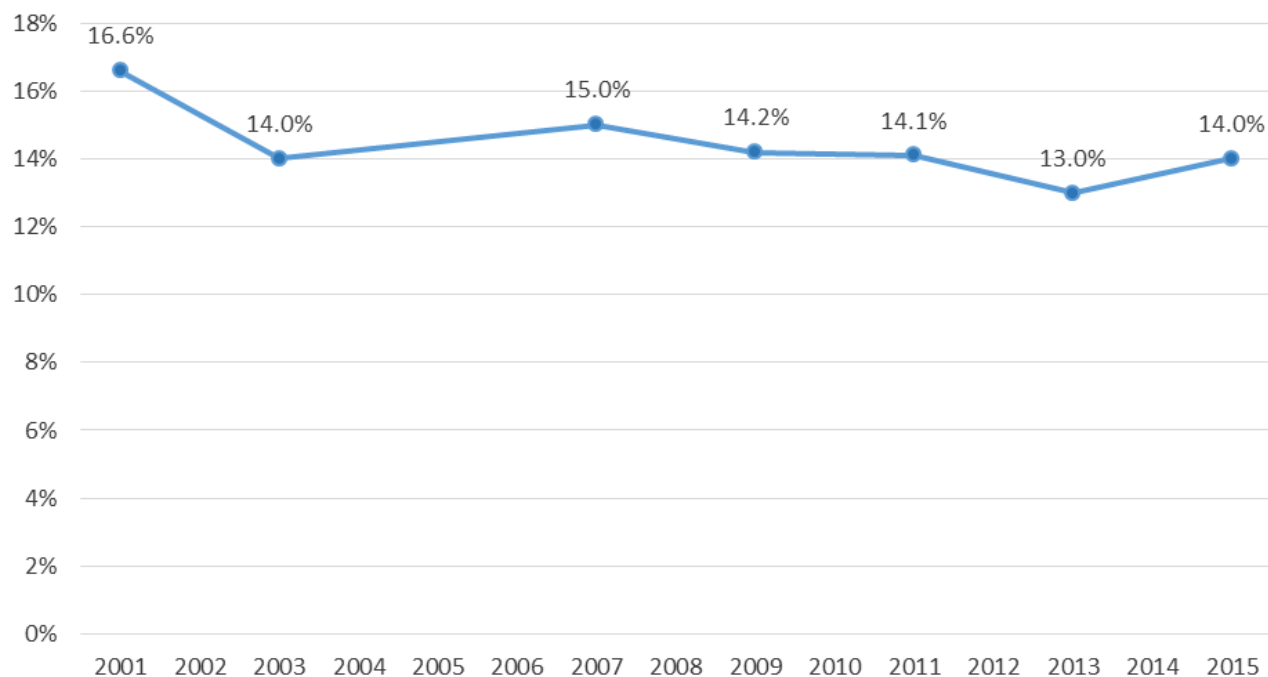
Indicator Definition:

Age-adjusted rate of deaths by intentional self-harm per 100,000 persons.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Teens Considering Suicide in Past Year, 9th-12th Grade



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2001-2015

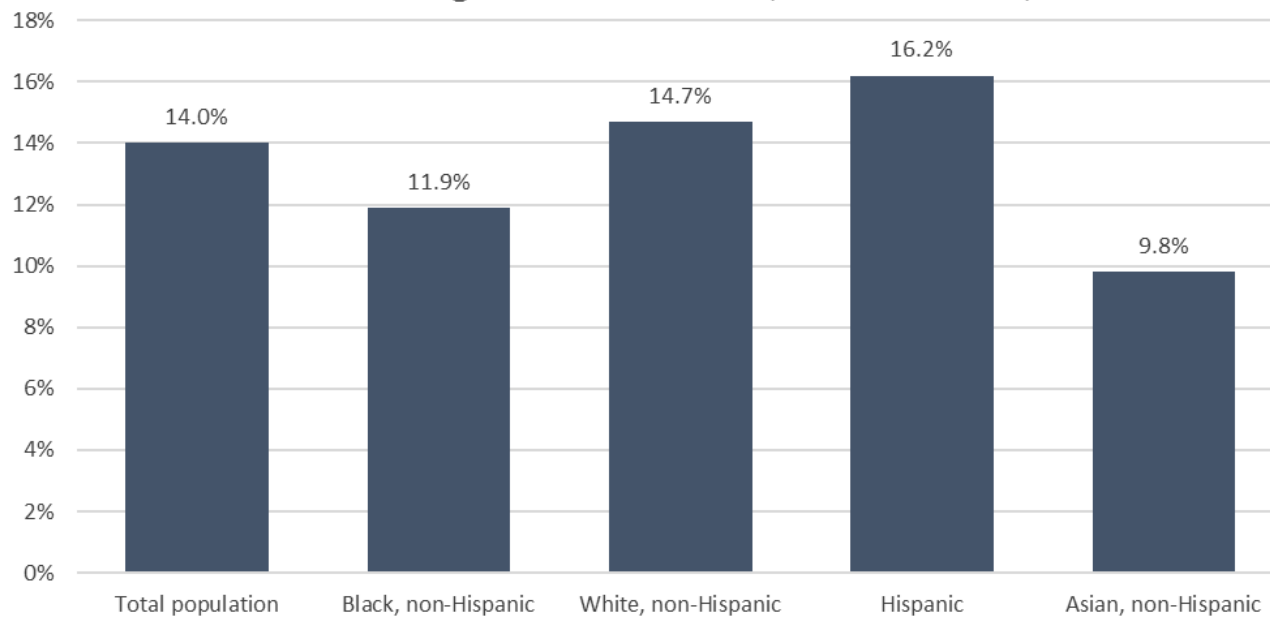
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Teens Considering Suicide in Past Year, 9th-12th Grade, 2015



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

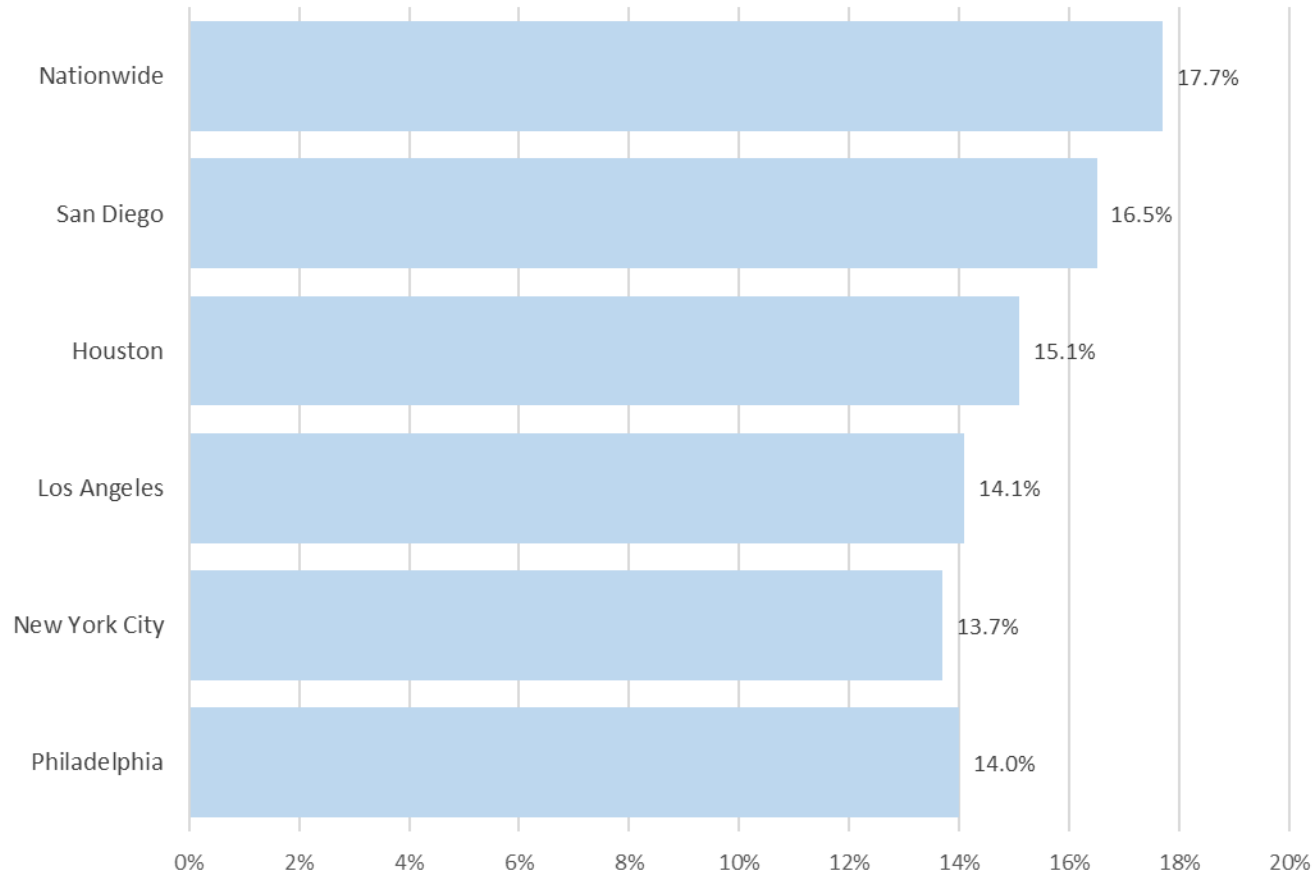
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Teens Considering Suicide in Past Year, 9th-12th Grade,
2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

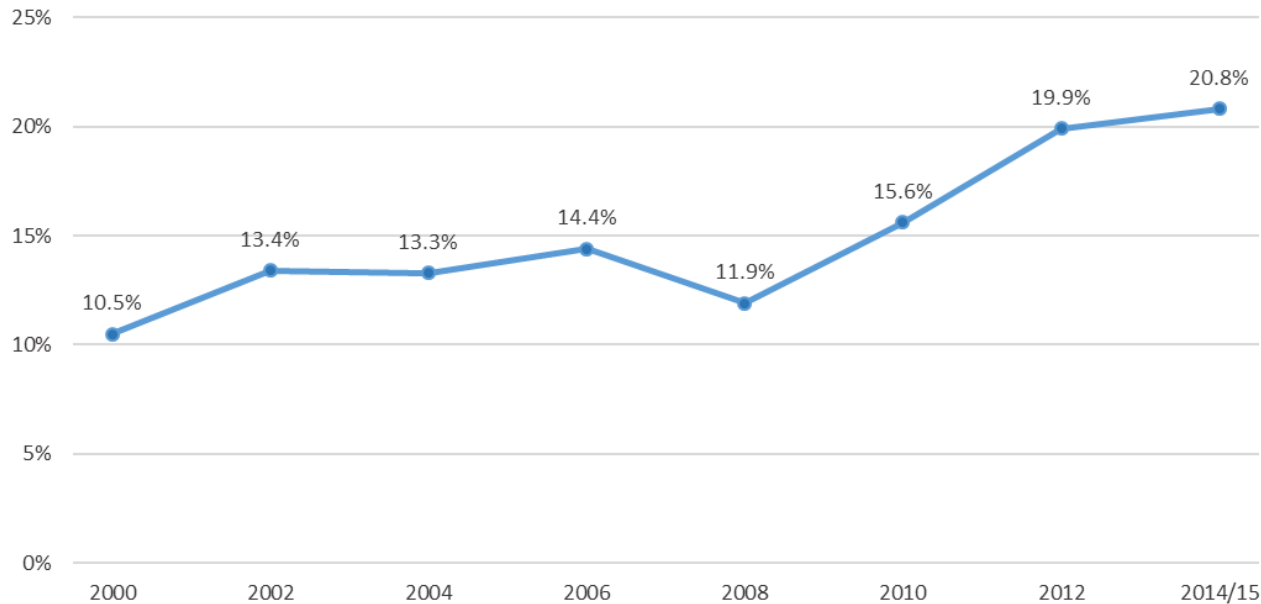
Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Indicator Definition:

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?"

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

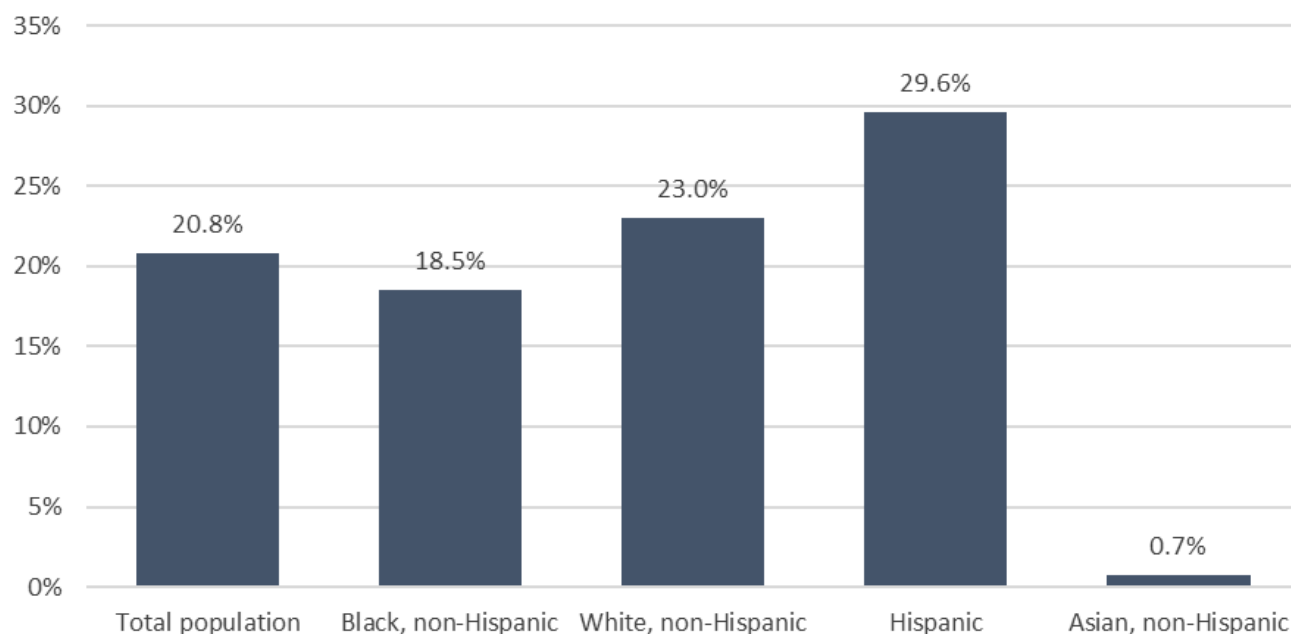
Adults with Diagnosed Mental Health Condition



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2000-2014/15

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Adults with Diagnosed Mental Health Condition, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

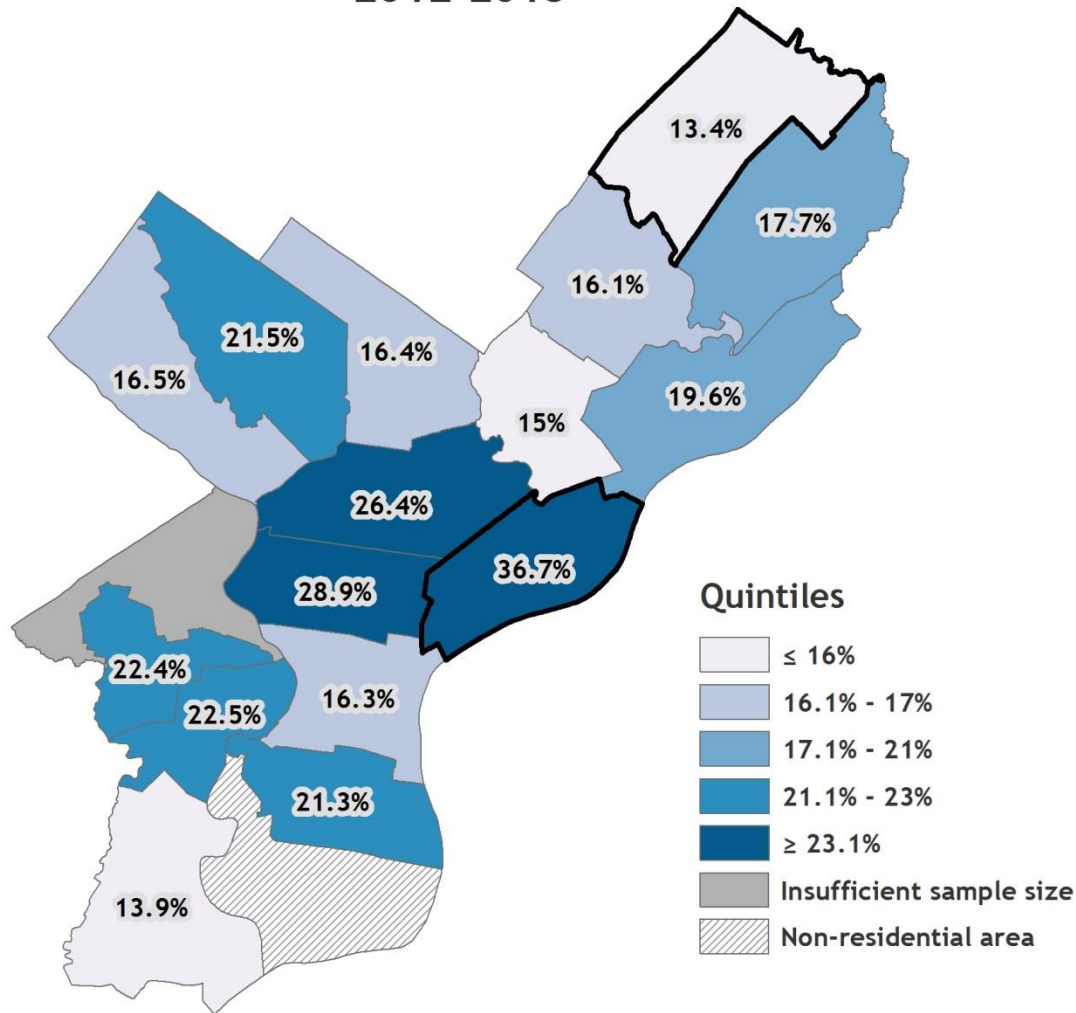
Percentage of adults answering "yes" to the question, "Have you ever been diagnosed with any mental health condition, including clinical depression, anxiety disorder or bipolar disorder?"

Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults with Diagnosed Mental Health Condition, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Indicator Definition:

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?"

Notes:

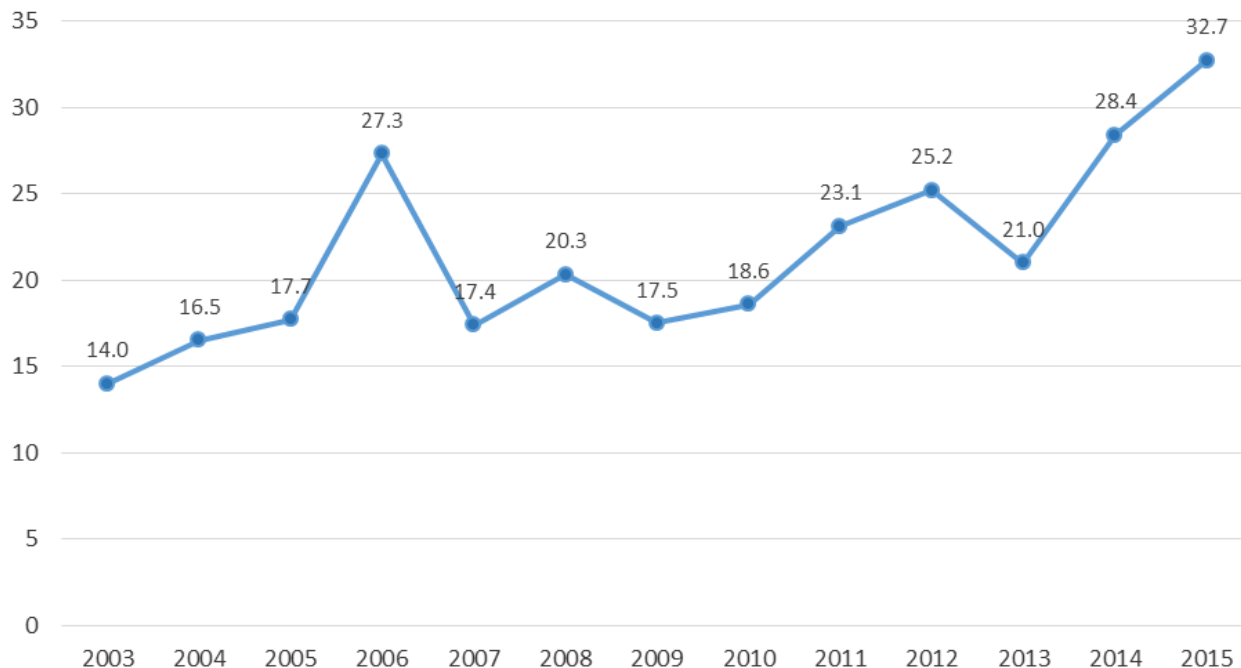
Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Opioid-Related Mortality Rate per 100,000 People



Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2003-2015

Indicator Definition:

Rate of deaths per 100,000 persons 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.

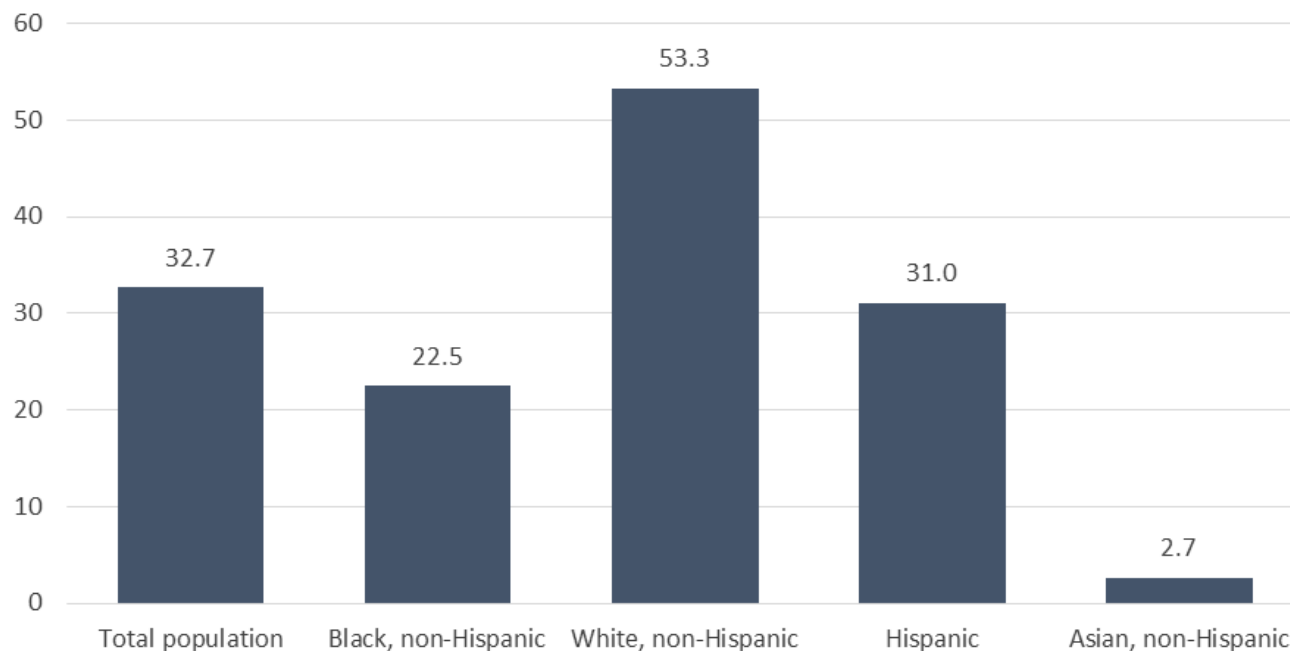
Notes:

Opioids include heroin, morphine, methadone, and all prescriptions opioids such as codeine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Opioid-Related Mortality Rate per 100,000 People, 2015



Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Indicator Definition:

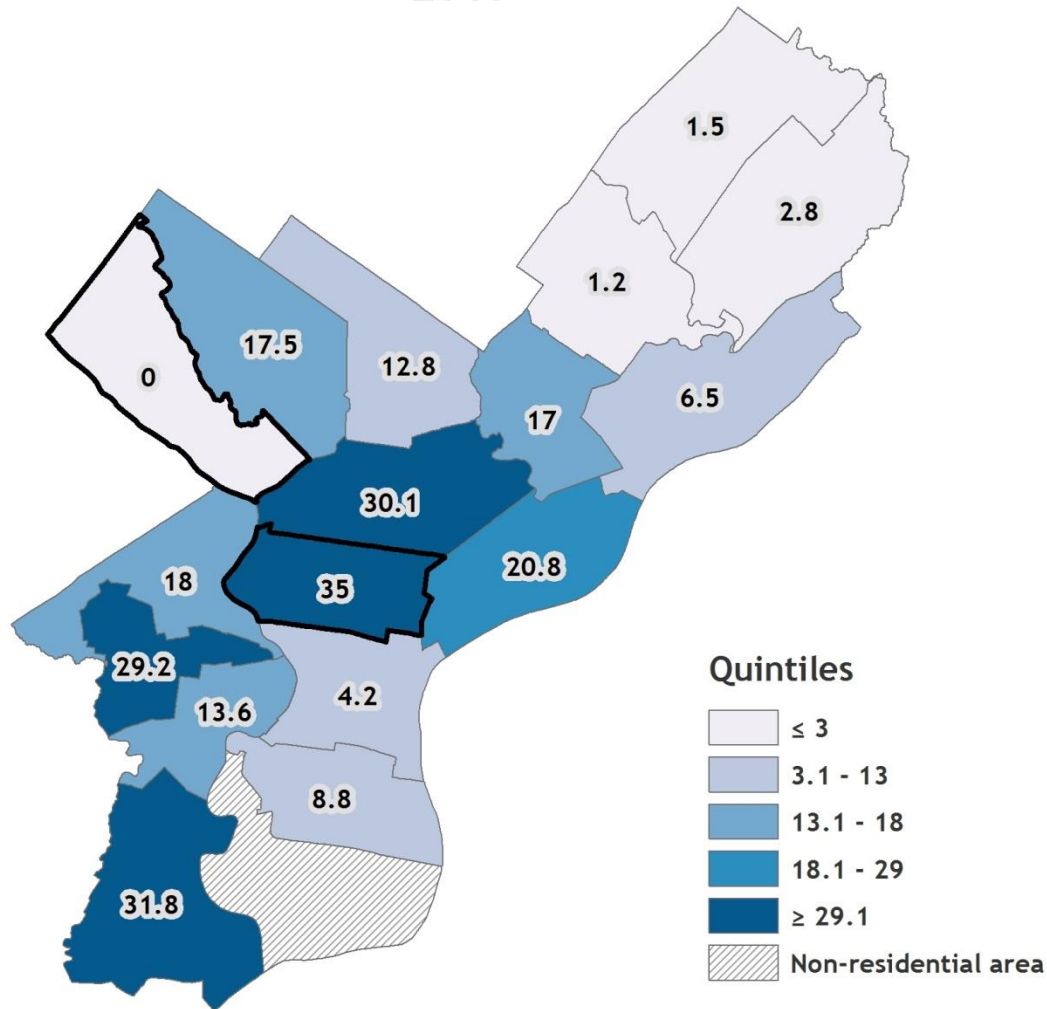
Rate of deaths per 100,000 persons that were determined by the medical examiner to be caused by drug/medication overdose and for which a toxicology test was positive for an opioid.

Notes:

Opioids include heroin, morphine, methadone, and all prescriptions opioids such as codeine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Opioid-Related Mortality Rate per 100,000 People, 2015



Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Indicator Definition:

Rate of deaths per 100,000 persons 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.

Notes:

Opioids include heroin, morphine, methadone, and all prescriptions opioids such as codeine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone.

Planning Districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Built Environment

[Food Access](#)

[Access to Nearby Parks or Outdoor Space](#)

[Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes](#)

Built Environment

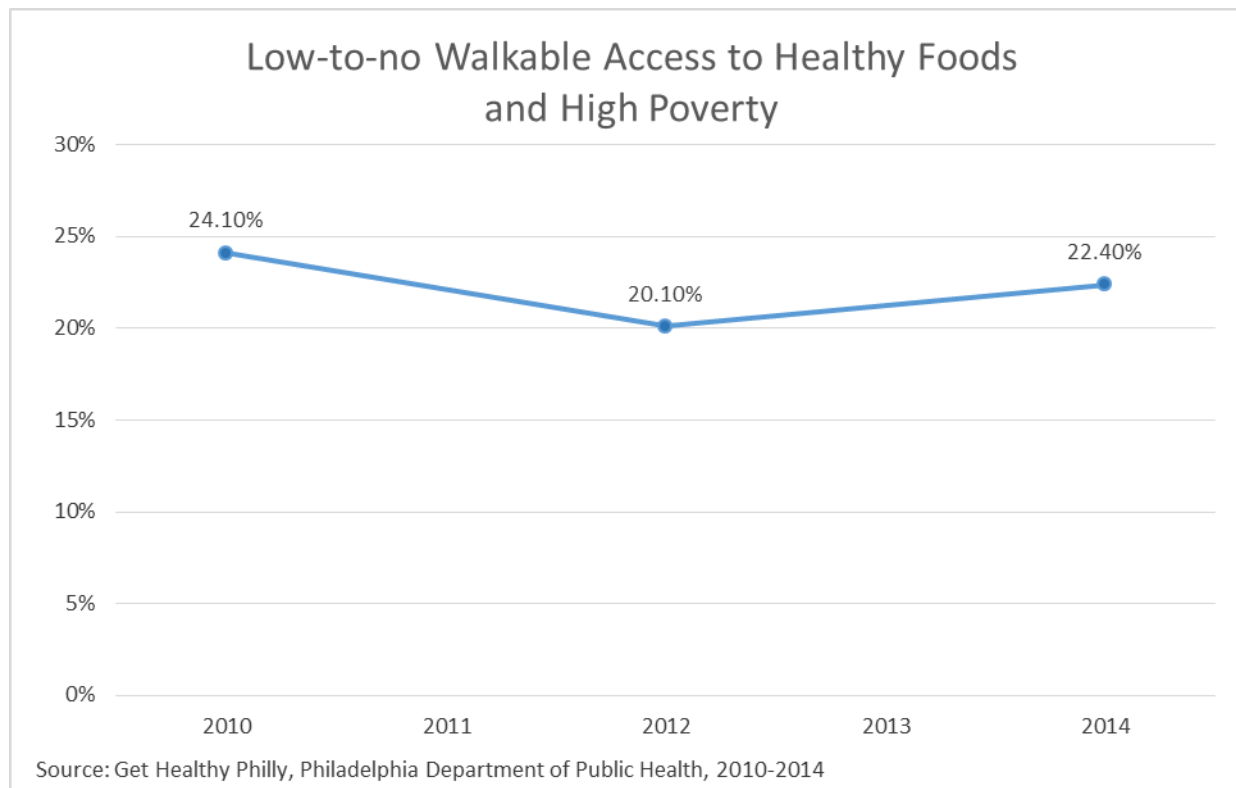
Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population living in high-poverty areas with low-to-no walkable access to healthy foods as assessed in PDPH's [Food Access Report](#).

Notes:

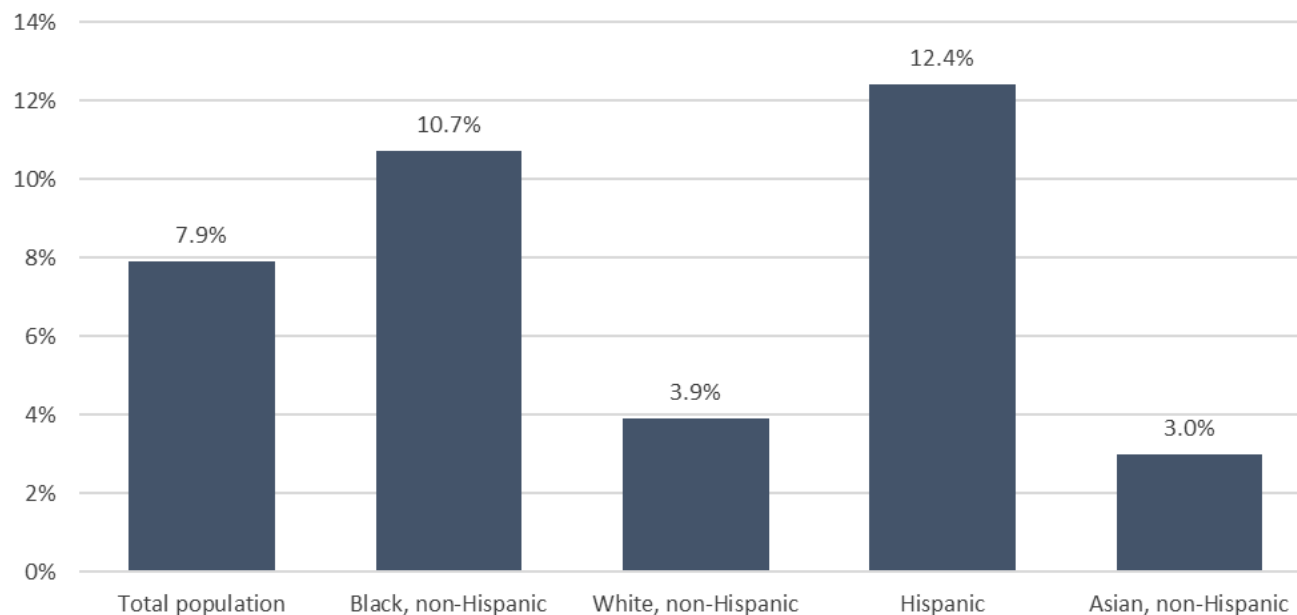
Please note that data definitions and sources differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Built Environment

Limited Access to Healthy Foods, 2014/15



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

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults reporting that it is “difficult” or “very difficult” to find fruit and vegetables in their neighborhood.

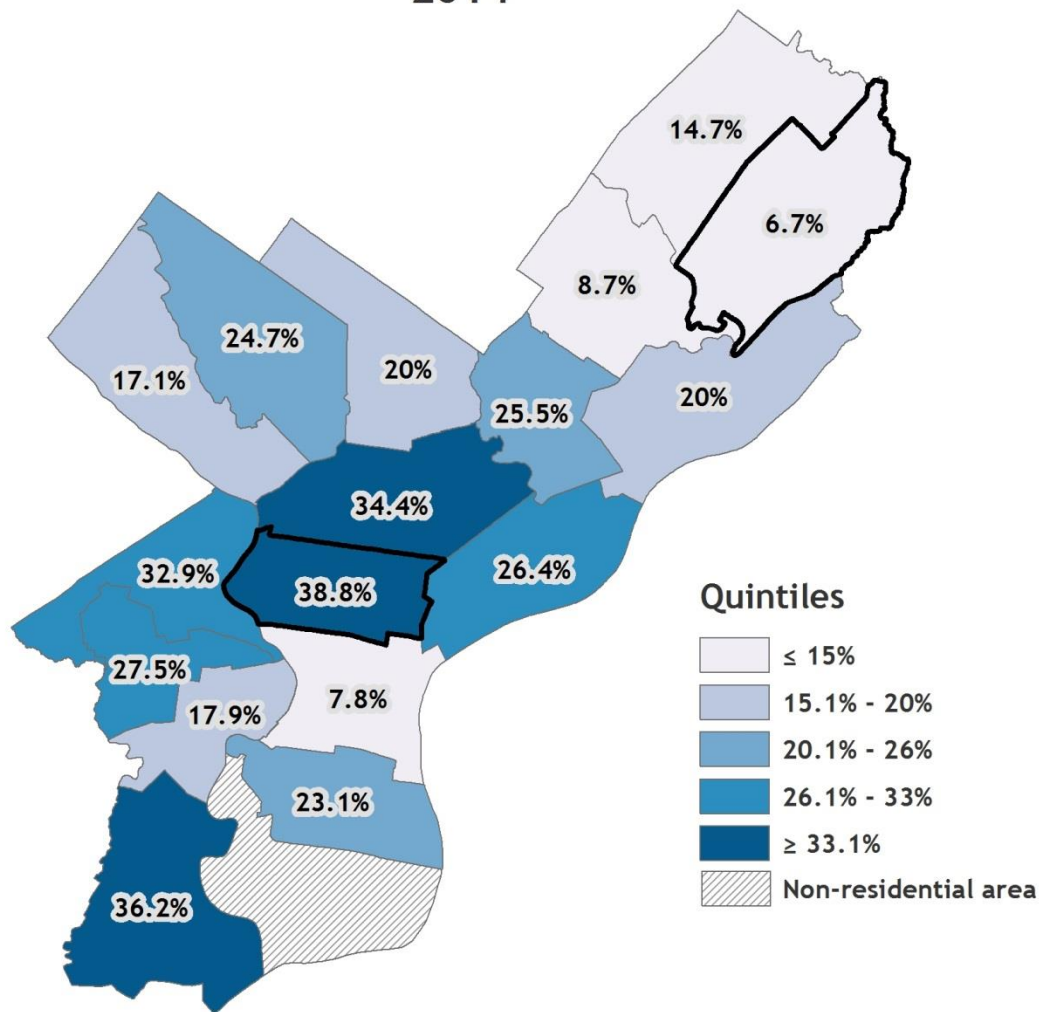
Notes:

Caution low sample size: Asian, non-Hispanic.

Please note that data definitions and sources differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Low-to-no Walkable Access to Healthy Foods and High Poverty, 2014



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

Built Environment

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population living in high-poverty areas with low-to-no walkable access to healthy foods as assessed in PDPH's [Food Access Report](#).

Notes:

Planning Districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Please note that data definitions and sources differ across dimensions for this indicator.

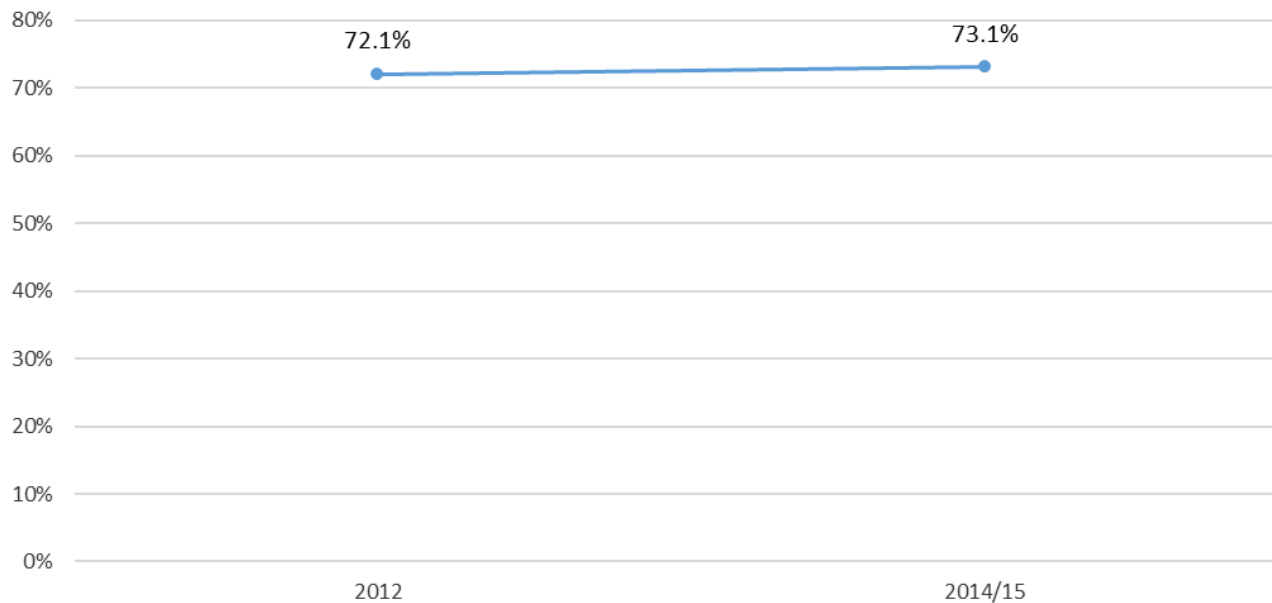
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Built Environment

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults responding yes to the question, “Is there a park or other outdoor space in your neighborhood that you’re comfortable visiting during the day?”

Access to Nearby Parks or Outdoor Space



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012 - 2014/15

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Built Environment

Indicator Definition:

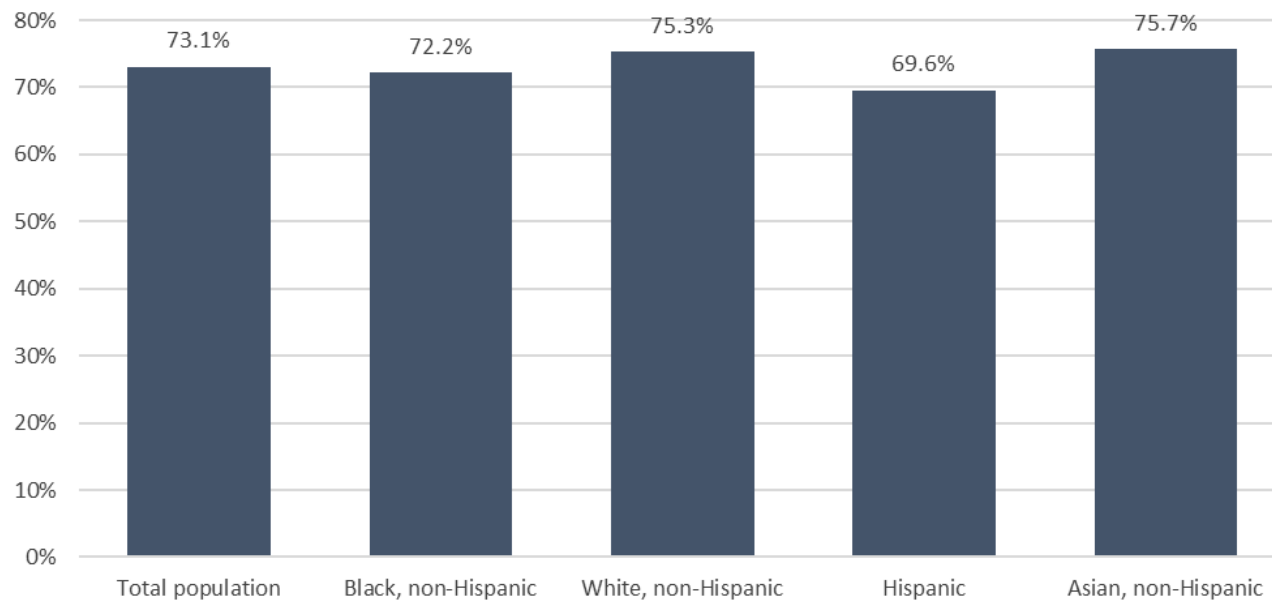
Percentage of adults responding yes to the question, “Is there a park or other outdoor space in your neighborhood that you’re comfortable visiting during the day?”

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

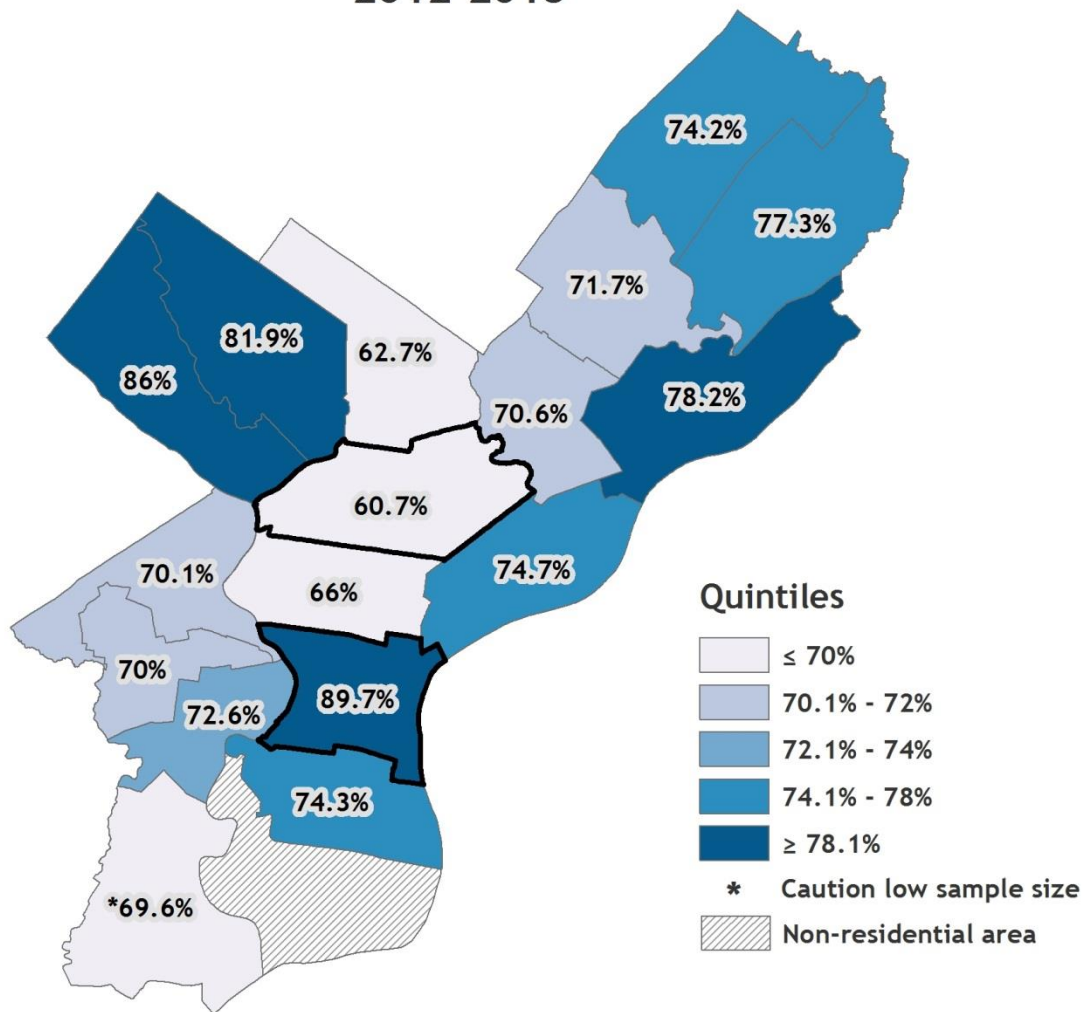
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Access to Nearby Parks or Outdoor Space, 2014/15



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

Access to Nearby Parks or Outdoor Space, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Built Environment

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults responding yes to the question, “Is there a park or other outdoor space in your neighborhood that you’re comfortable visiting during the day?”

Notes:

Two years of Household Health Survey data (2012 and 2014/15) were combined to provide more reliable estimates by planning district, therefore these numbers are not directly comparable with previous estimates.

Planning Districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

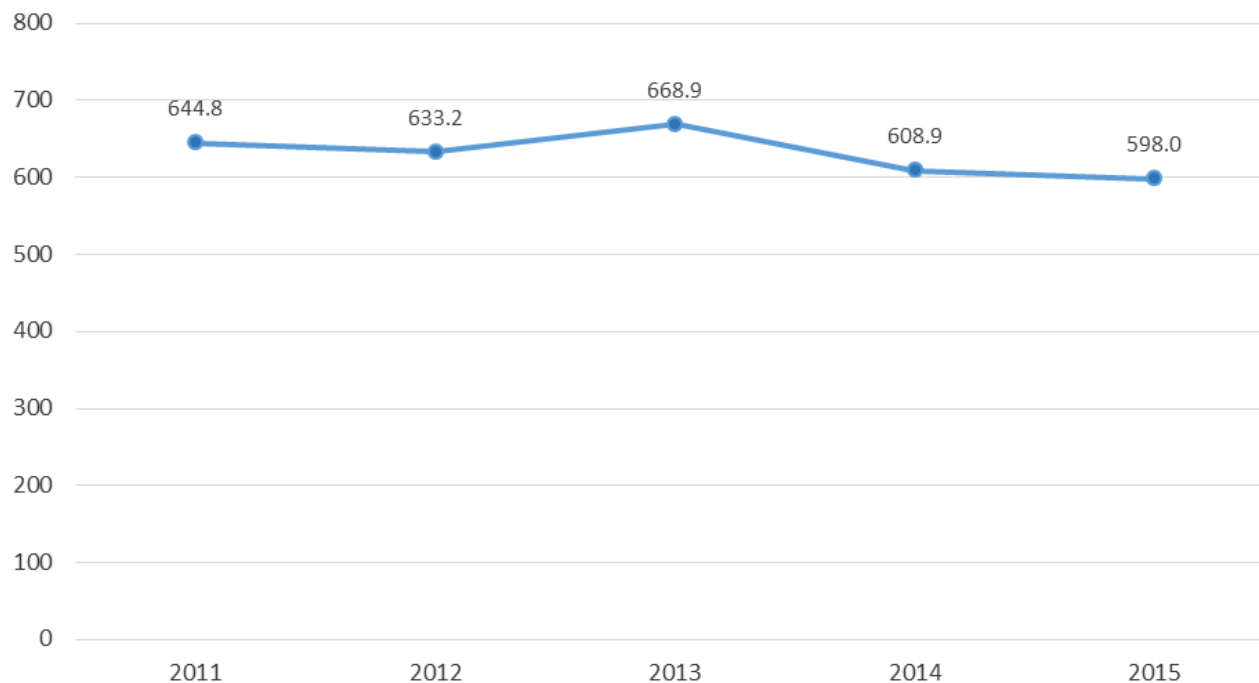
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Built Environment

Indicator Definition:

Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes involving motor vehicles per 100,000 persons.

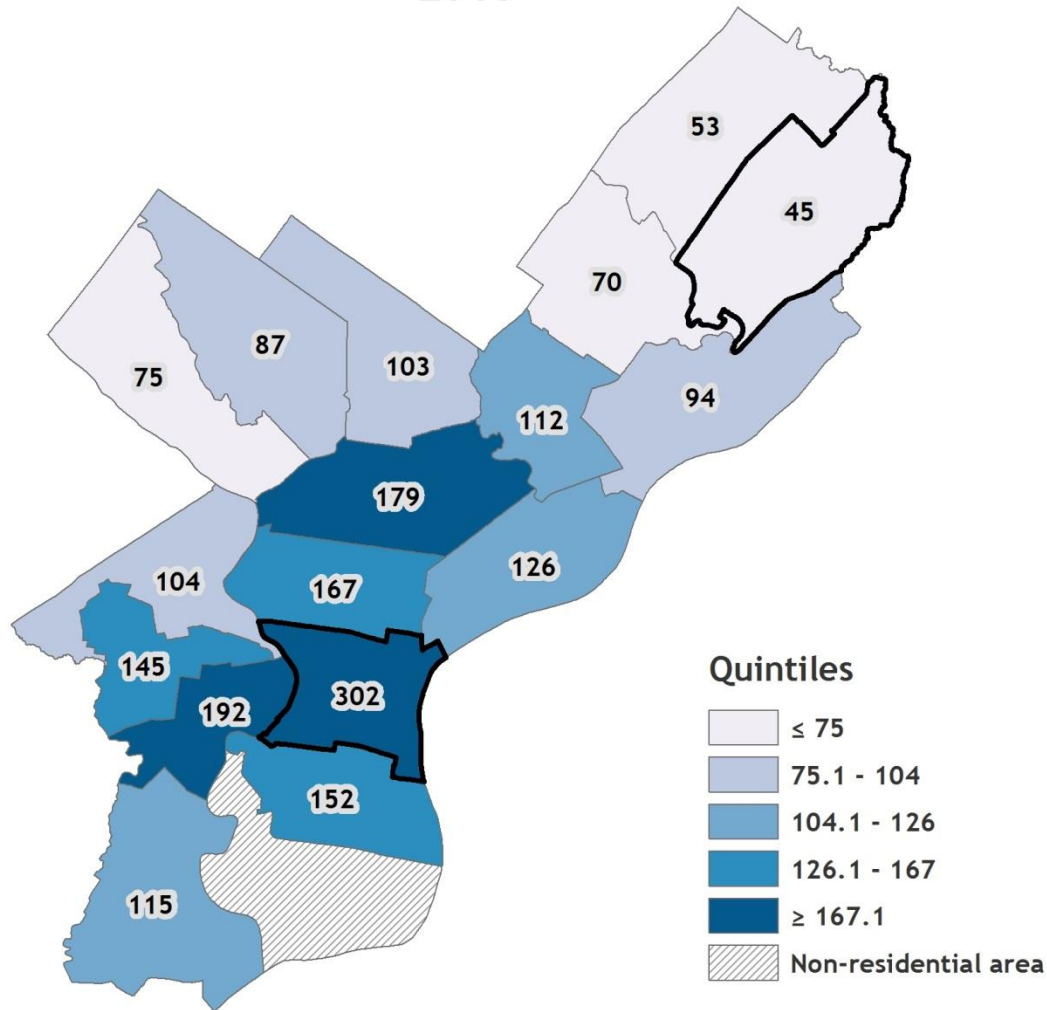
Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes per 100,000 People



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2011-2015

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes per 100,000 People, 2015



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2015

Built Environment

Indicator Definition:

Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes involving motor vehicles per 100,000 persons.

Notes:

Planning Districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

[English Language Arts \(ELA\) Achievement in 3rd Grade](#)

[On-Time High School Graduation](#)

[Adults Completing Some College](#)

[Unemployment](#)

[Poverty](#)

[Children Living in Poverty](#)

[Children in Single-Parent Households](#)

[Social Capital](#)

[Housing-Cost Burden for Renters](#)

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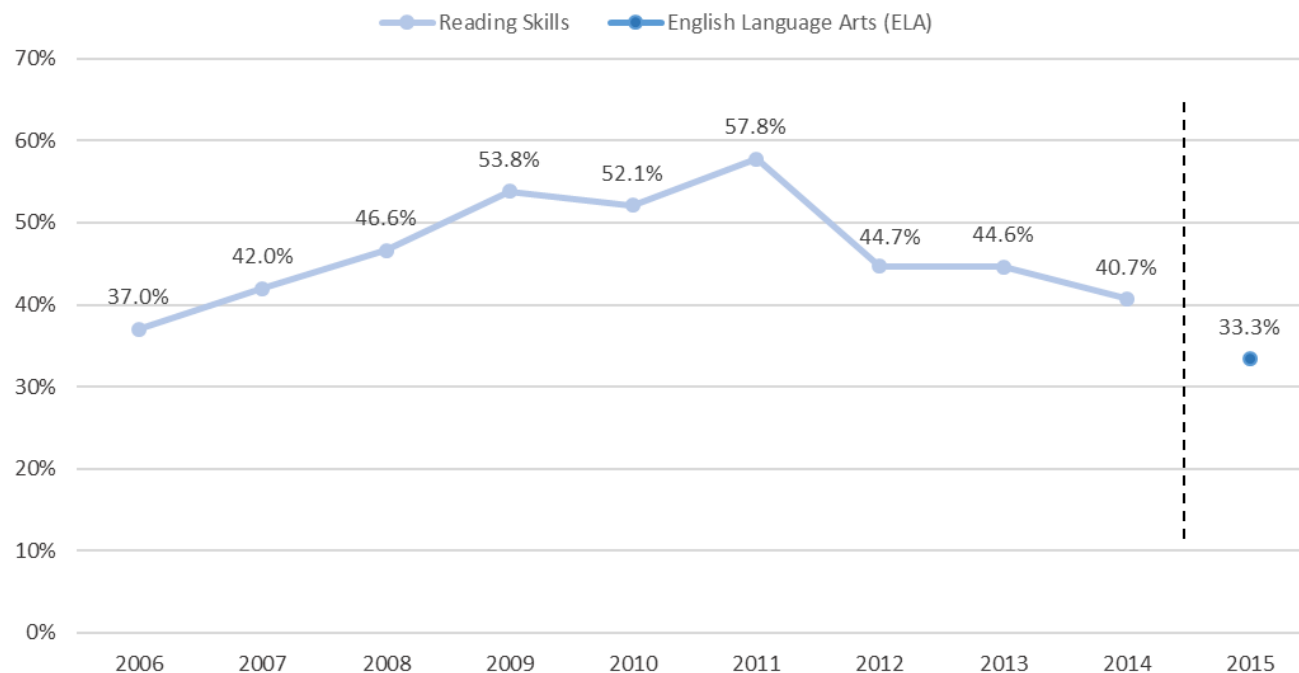
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Advanced or Proficient Reading Skills and English Language Arts (ELA) Achievement in 3rd Grade



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2005-2006 - 2013-2014 & 2014-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of 3rd graders who score at the advanced or proficient levels of Reading Skills and English Language Arts (ELA) as assessed by the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) standardized test.

Notes:

Data are by school year. For example, 2005 refers to the school year spanning fall 2004 and spring 2005. The PSSA exam changed, beginning in 2015, so data from prior years is not comparable.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

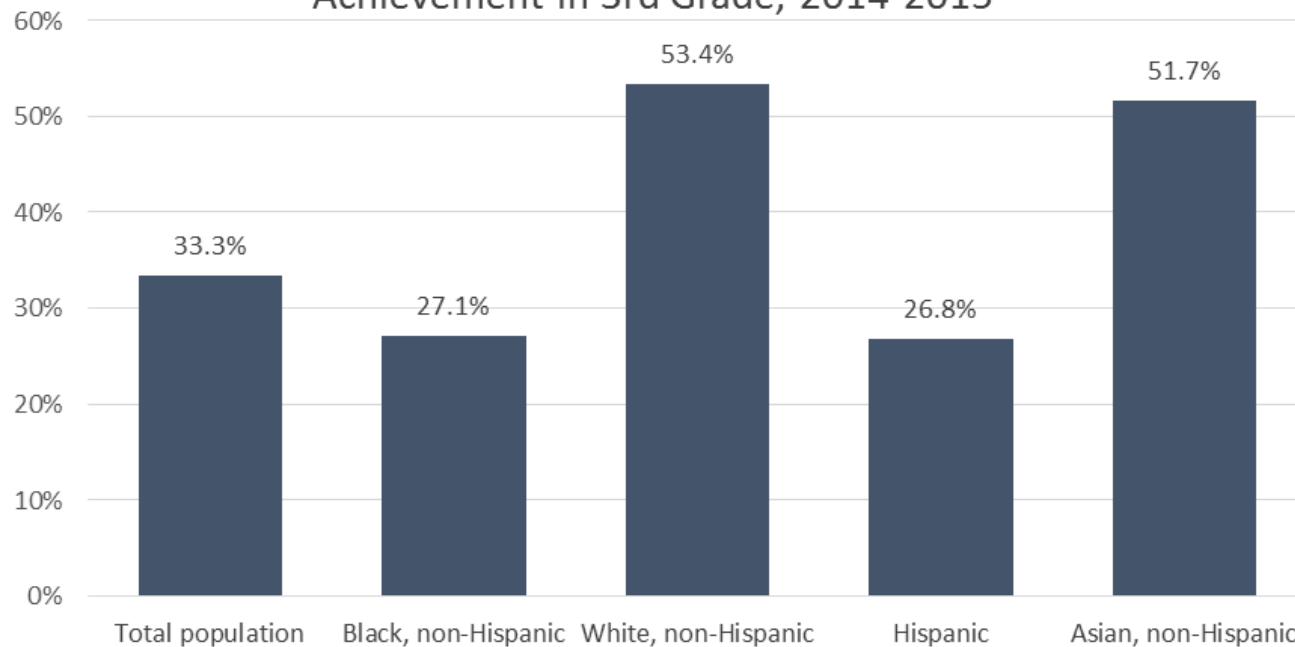
Percentage of 3rd graders who score at the advanced or proficient levels of English Language Arts (ELA) as assessed by the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) standardized test.

Notes:

Data are by school year.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

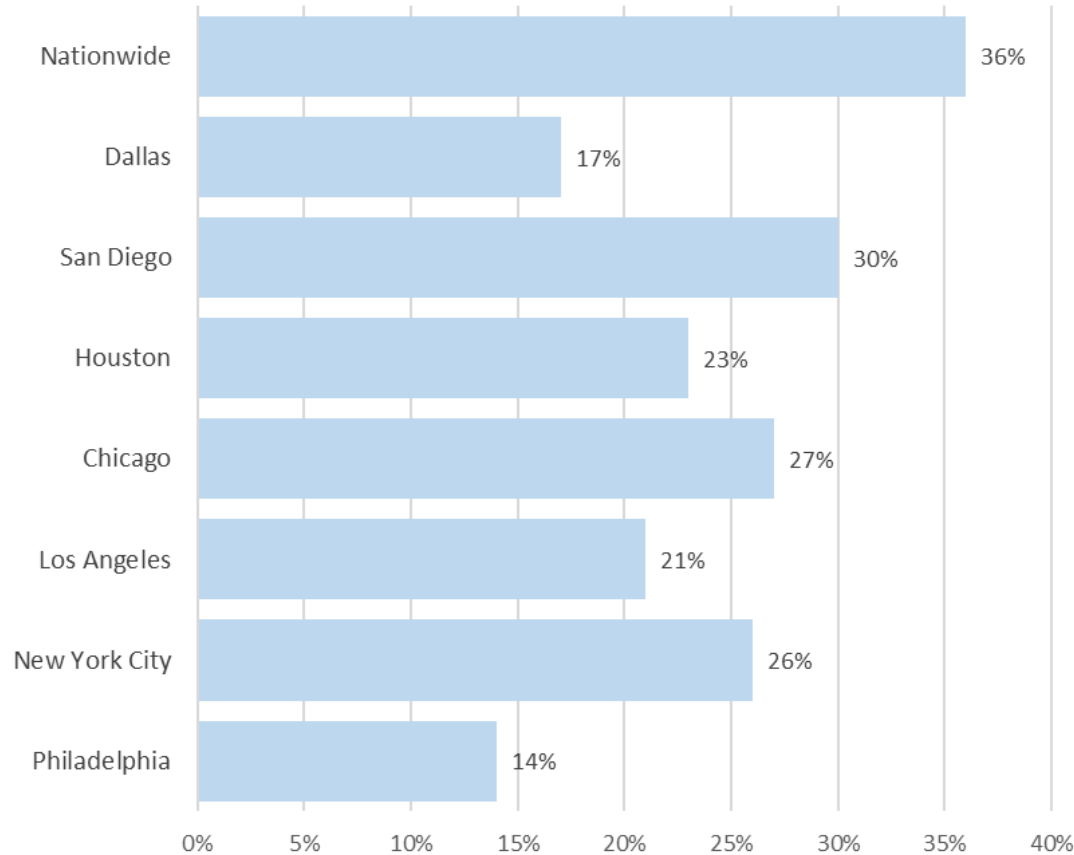
Advanced or Proficient English Language Arts (ELA)
Achievement in 3rd Grade, 2014-2015



Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2014-2015

Social Determinants of Health

Advanced or Proficient Reading Skills in 4th Grade,
2013 Nationwide and City Comparison



Nationwide and city source: National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), Reading Assessment; 2013

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of students in 4th grade scoring at the proficient or advanced level on the 4th grade reading assessment.

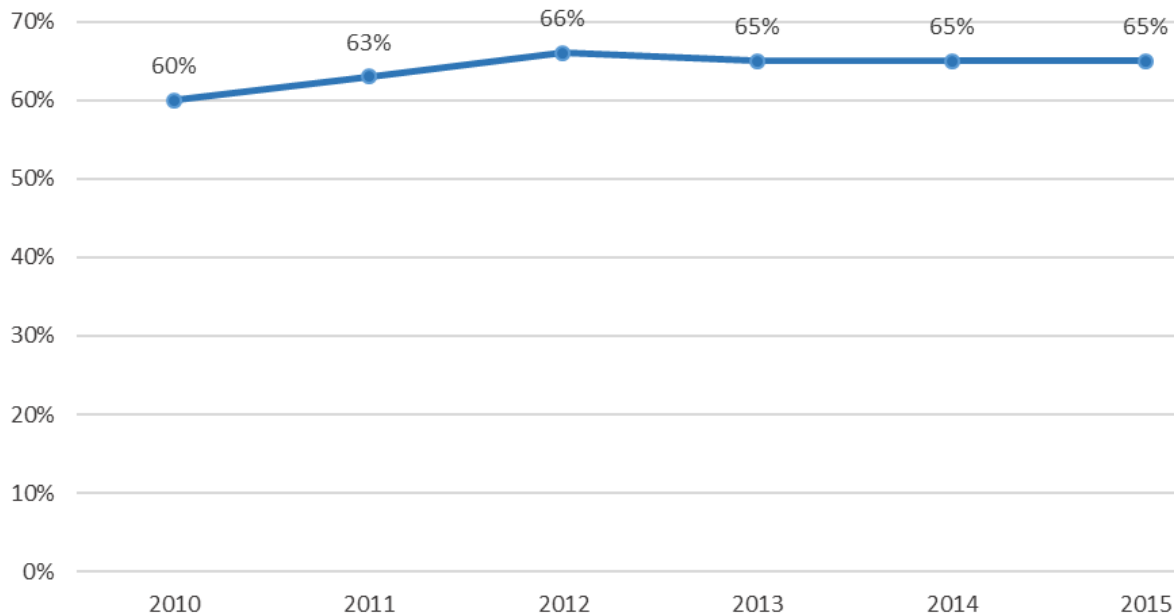
Notes:

National and county data are not available for 3rd grade: using 4th grade as a substitute. City data are from the urban school districts program of NAEP, called Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

On-Time High School Graduation



Source: School District of Philadelphia as reported by The Notebook, 2009-2010 - 2014-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of all public school students who graduate from high school within four years after starting 9th grade.

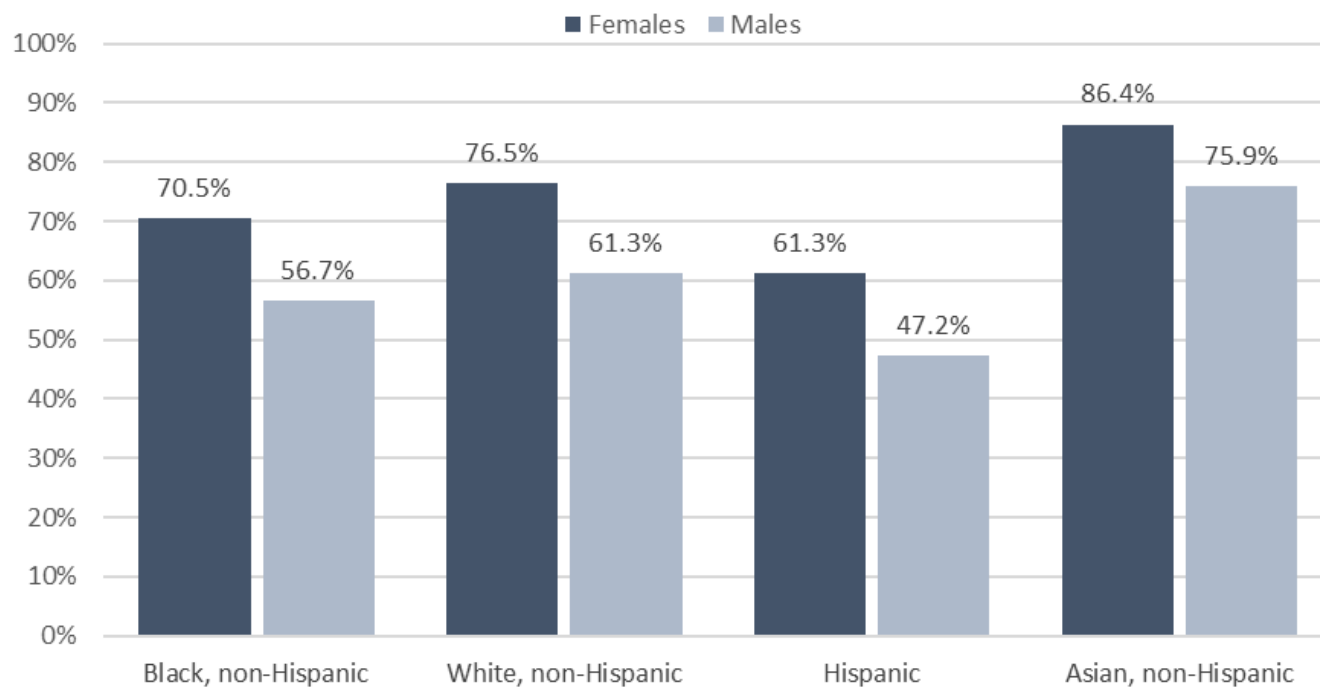
Notes:

Data are by school year. For example, 2005 refers to the school year spanning fall 2004 and spring 2005.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

On-Time High School Graduation, 2014-2015



Source: School District of Philadelphia as reported by The Notebook, 2014-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of all students who graduate from high school within four years after starting 9th grade.

Notes:

Data are by school year.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

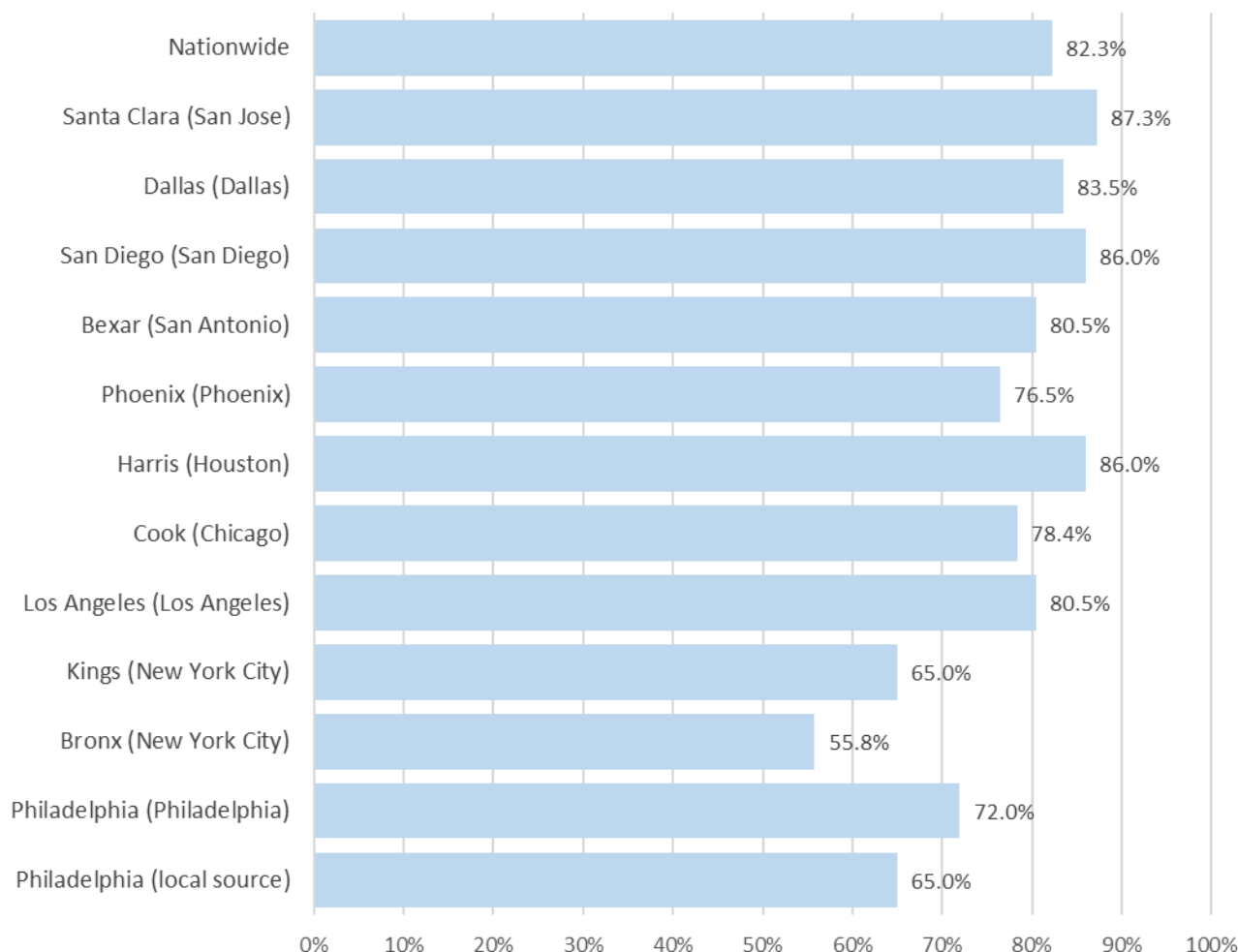
Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of all students who graduate from high school within four years after starting 9th grade.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

On-Time High School Graduation, 2012-2013 Nationwide and County Comparison

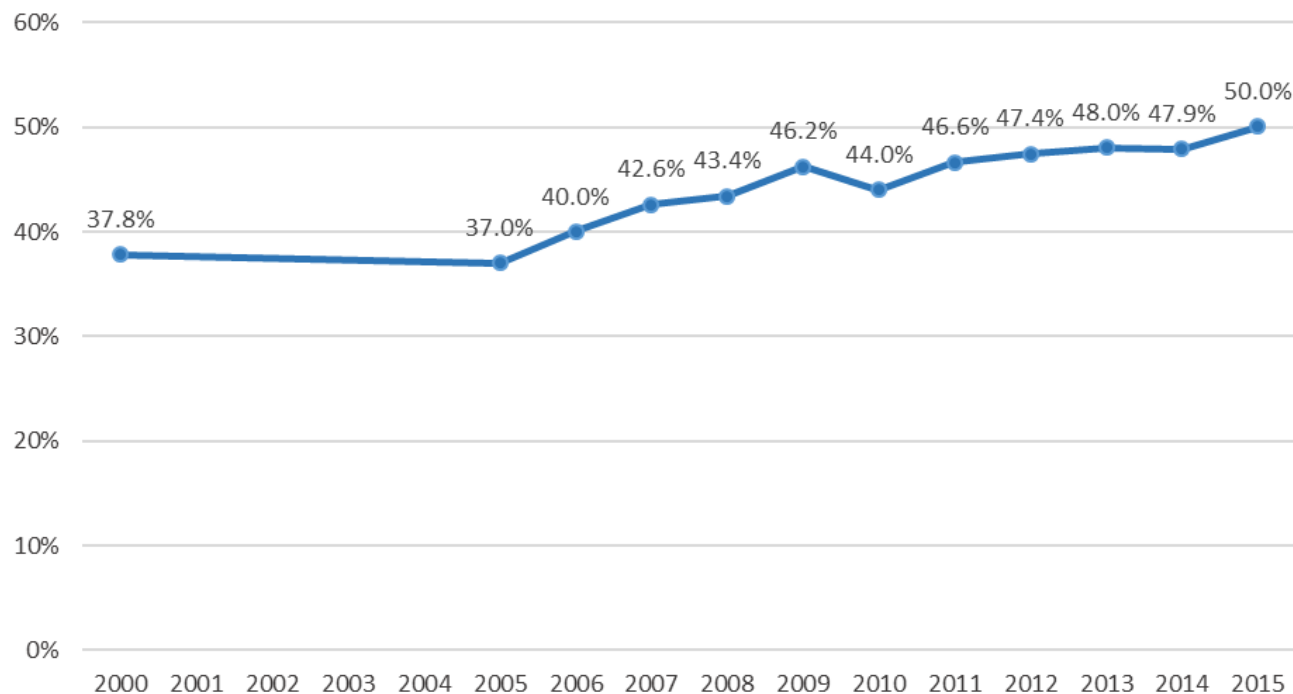


Nationwide source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data; County source: U.S. Department of Education EdFacts as reported by County Health Rankings & Roadmaps; Philadelphia (local source): School District of Philadelphia; 2012-2013 school year



Social Determinants of Health

Adults Completing Some College, ≥ 25 Years of Age



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, 25 years or older, who completed at least some college.

Notes:

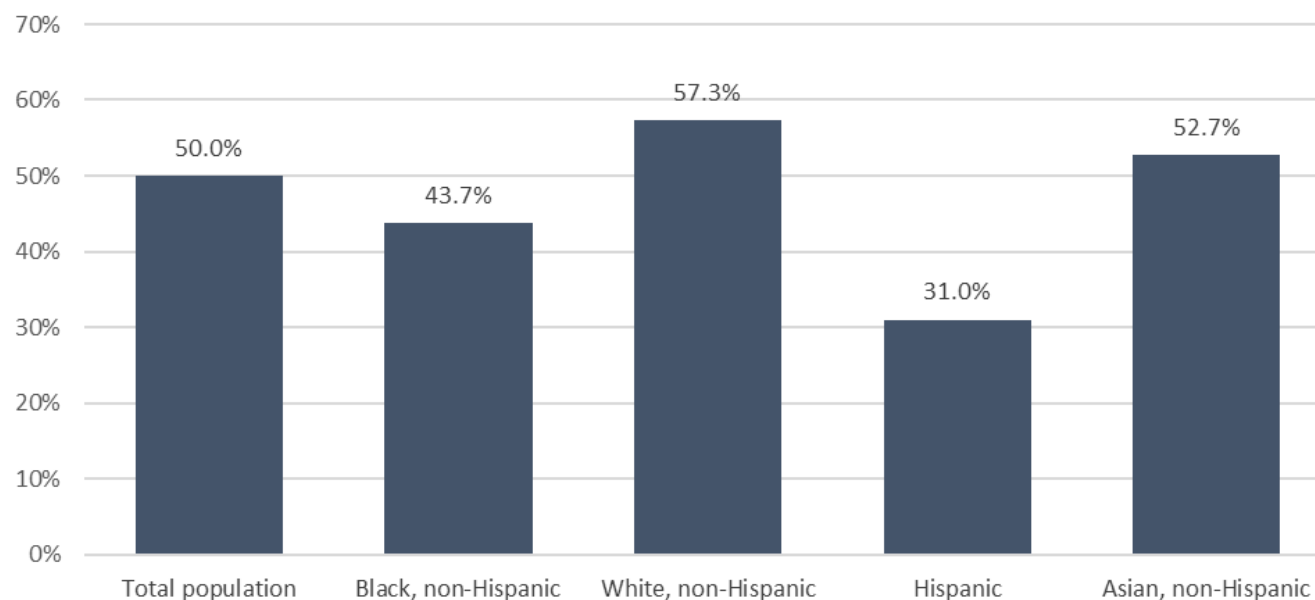
Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Social Determinants of Health

Adults Completing Some College, ≥ 25 Years of Age, 2015



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2015

Indicator Definition:

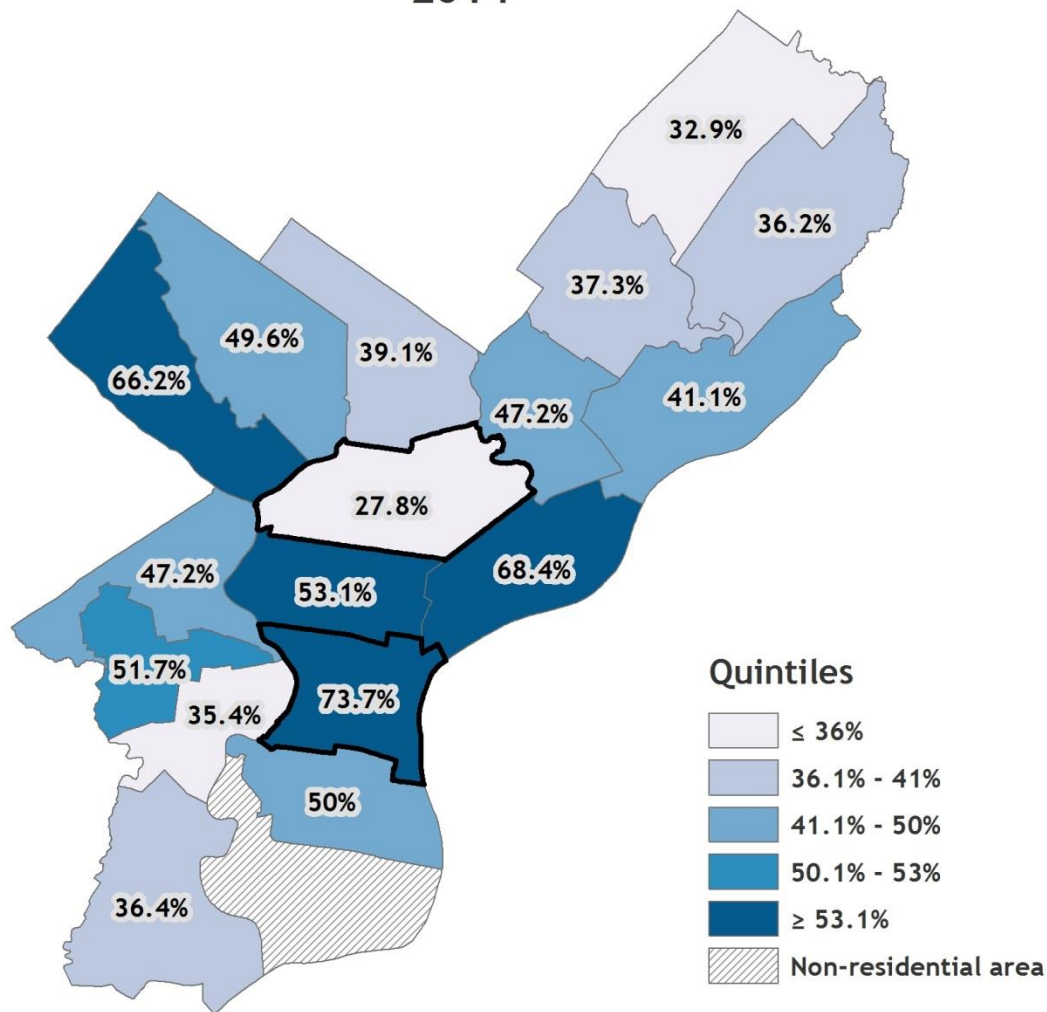
Percentage of adults, 25 years or older, who completed at least some college.

Notes:

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Adults Completing Some College, ≥ 25 Years of Age, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of adults, 25 years or older, who completed at least some college.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

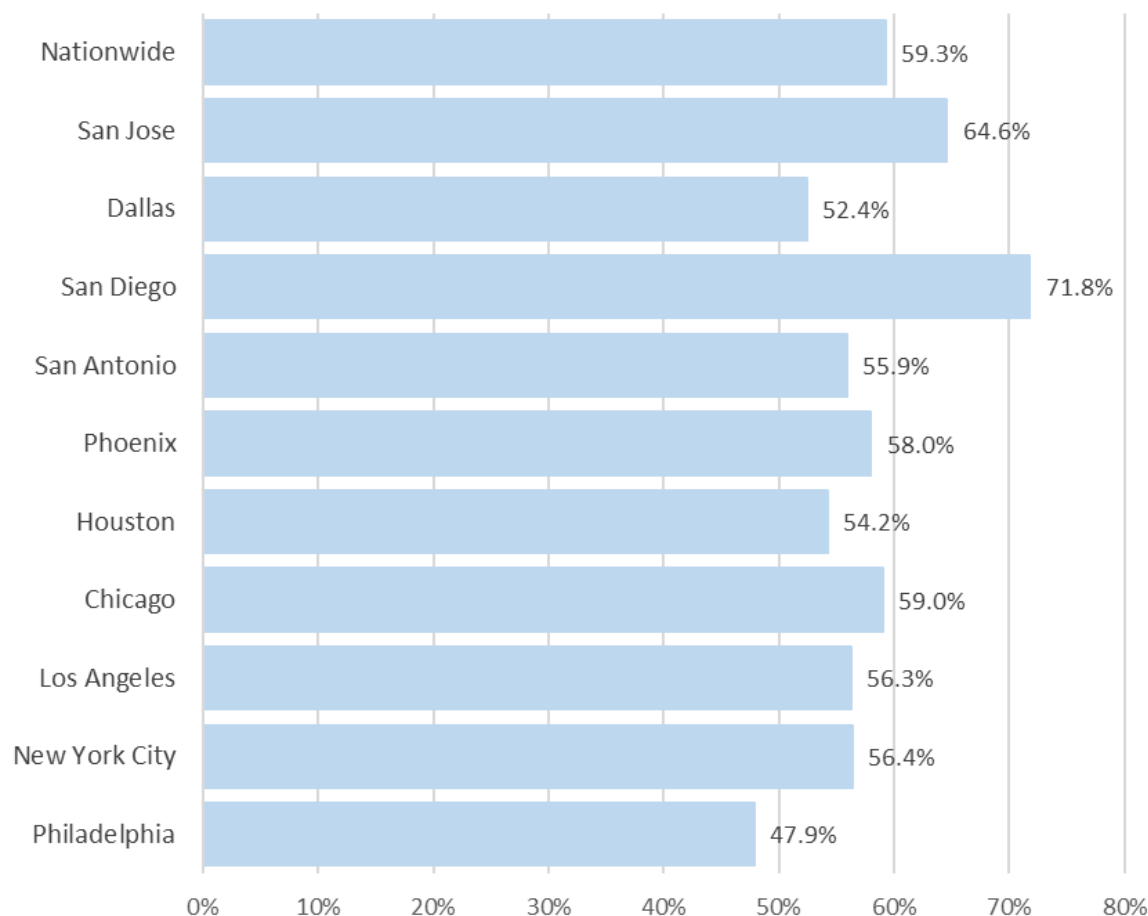
Percentage of adults, 25 years or older, who completed at least some college.

Notes:

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

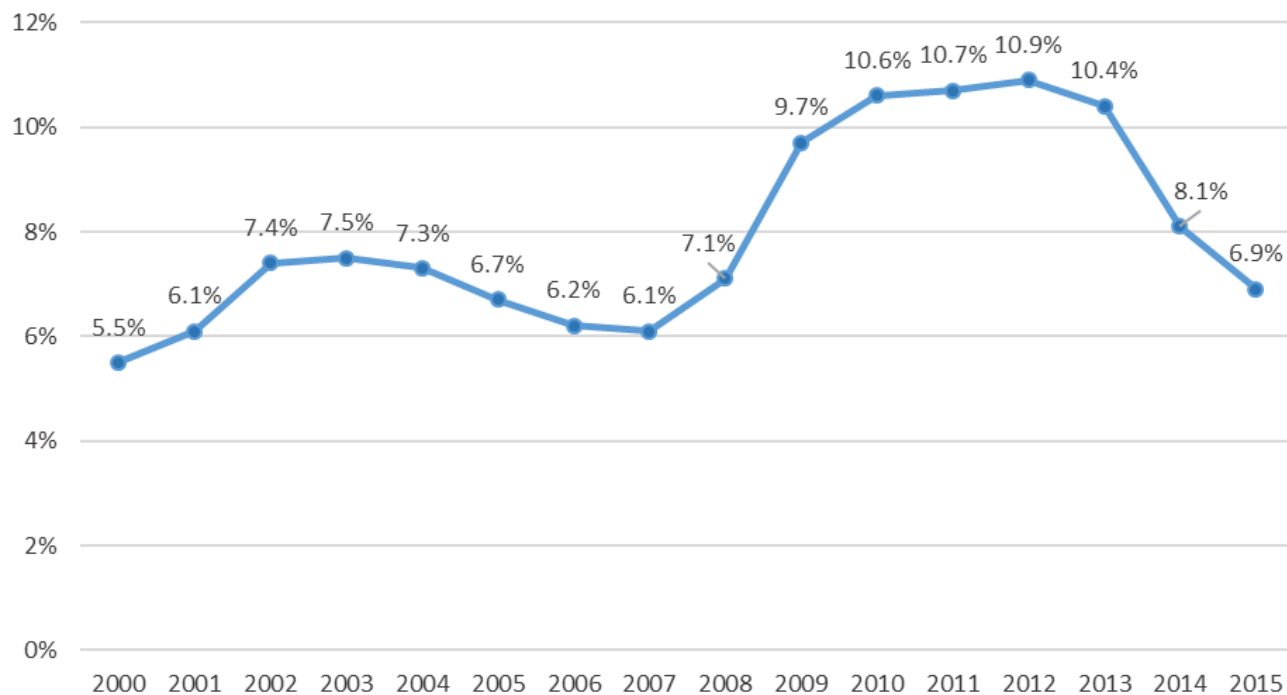
Adults Completing Some College, ≥ 25 Years of Age,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Unemployment, ≥ 16 Years of Age



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics - Annual Averages (County data), 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population, 16 years or older, who are unemployed but seeking work.

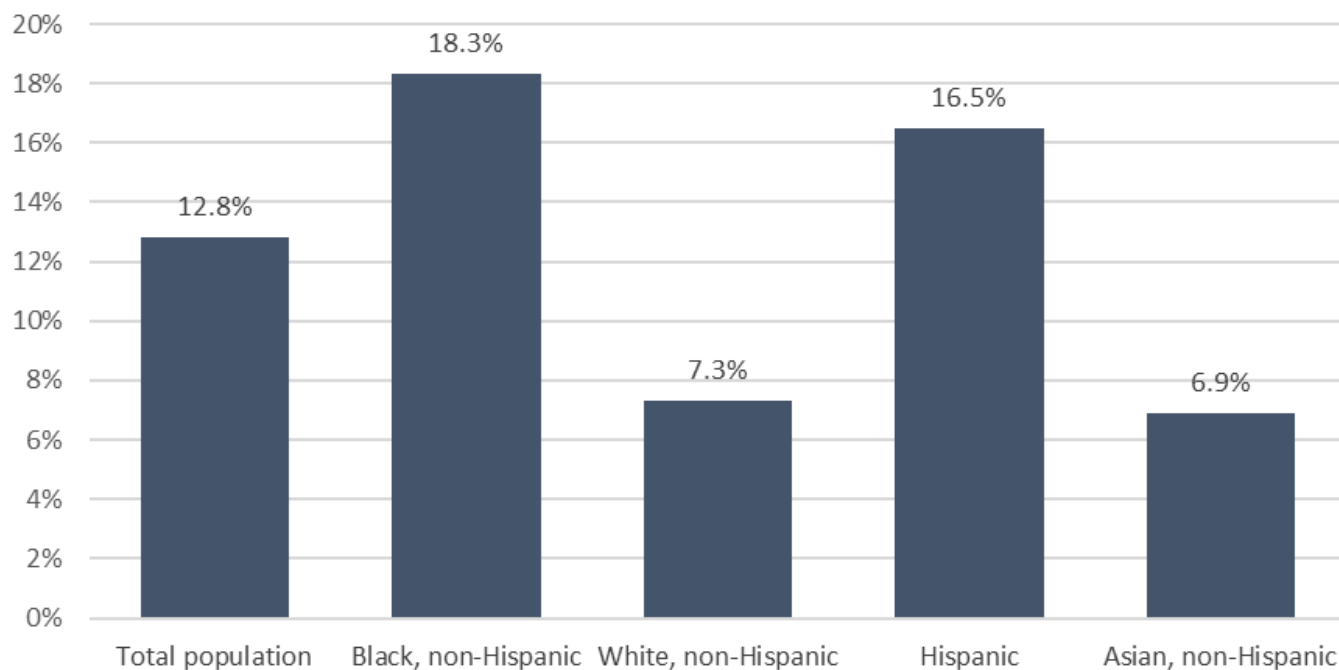
Notes:

Please note that data sources and years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

Unemployment, ≥ 16 Years of Age, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2014

Indicator Definition:

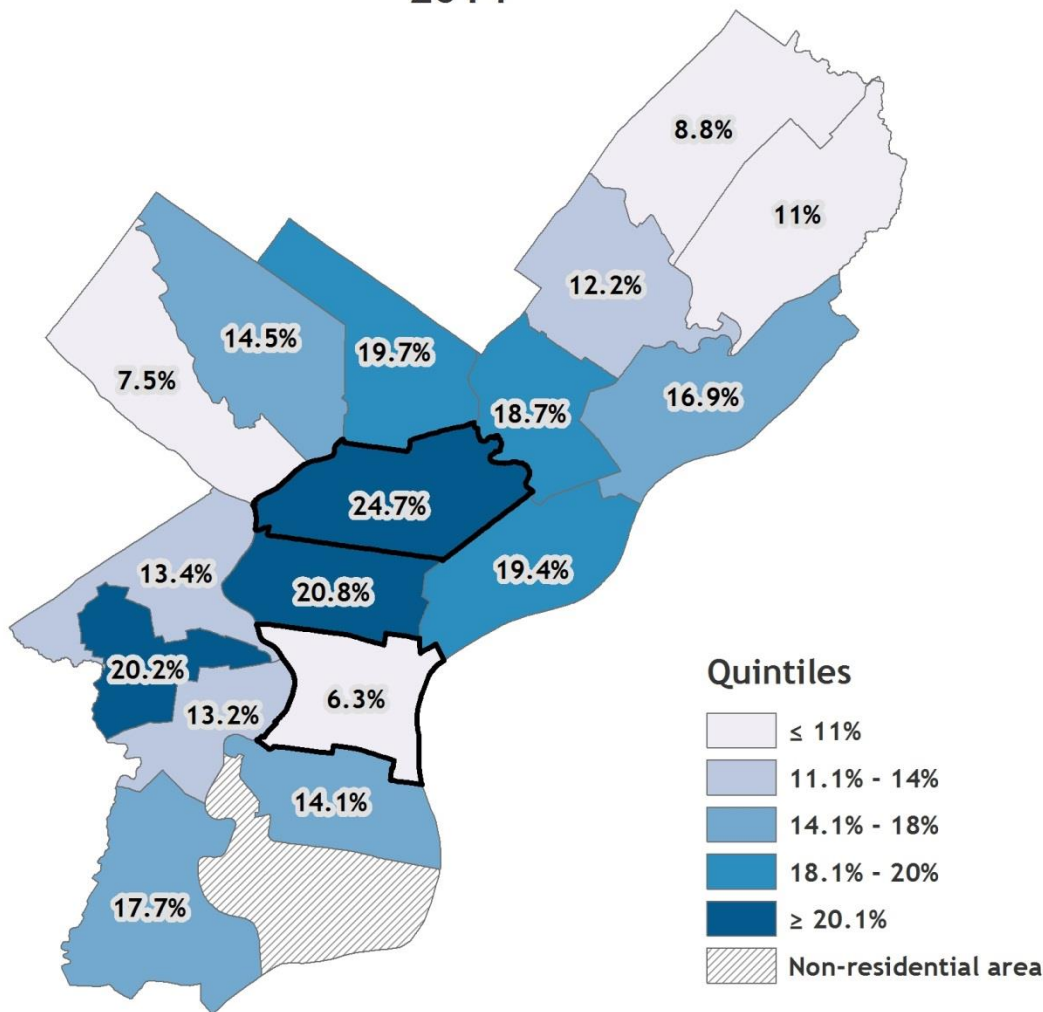
Percentage of population, 16 years or older, who are unemployed but seeking work.

Notes:

Please note that data sources and years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Unemployment, ≥ 16 Years of Age, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population, 16 years or older, who are unemployed but seeking work.

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Please note that data sources and years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

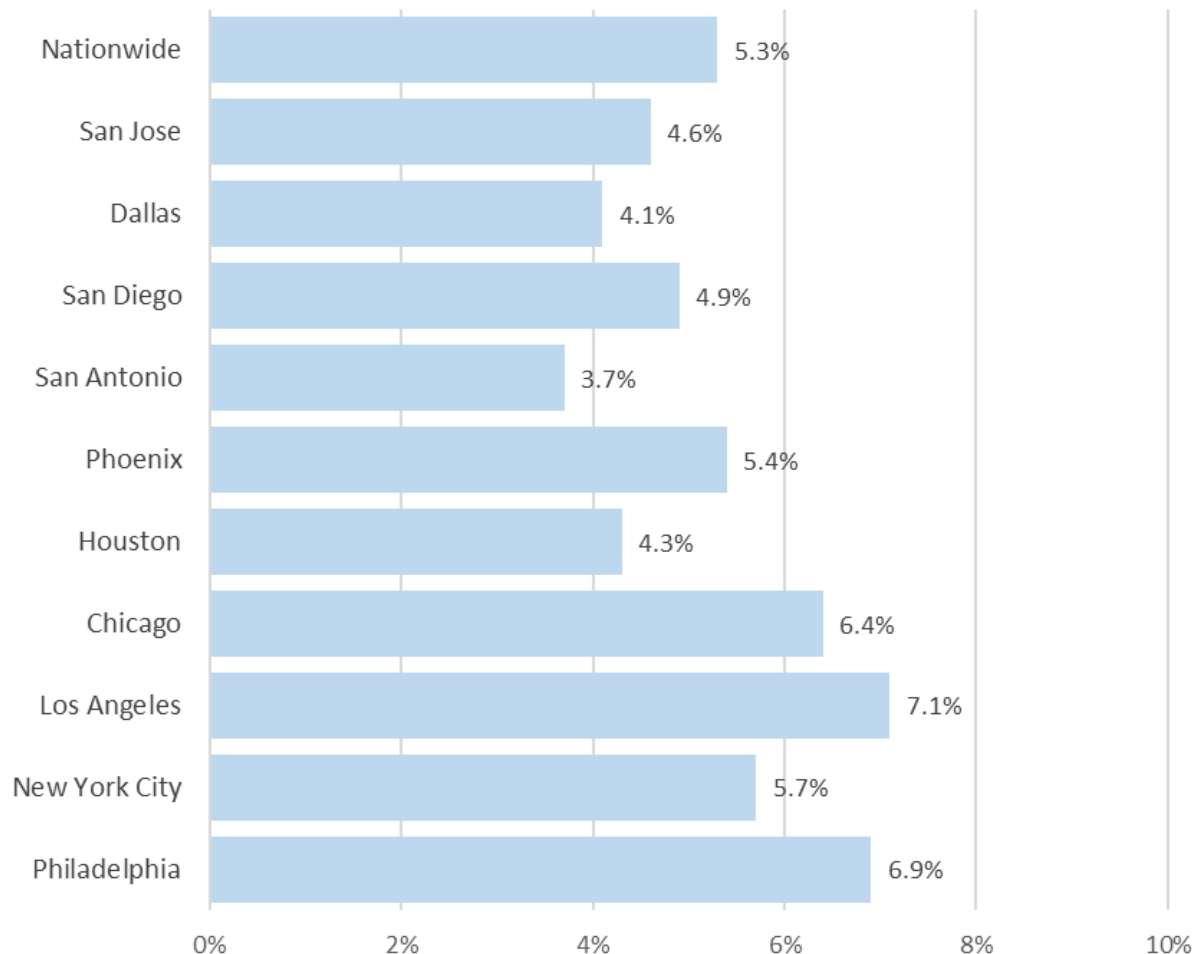
Percentage of population, 16 years or older, who are unemployed but seeking work.

Notes:

Please note that data sources and years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

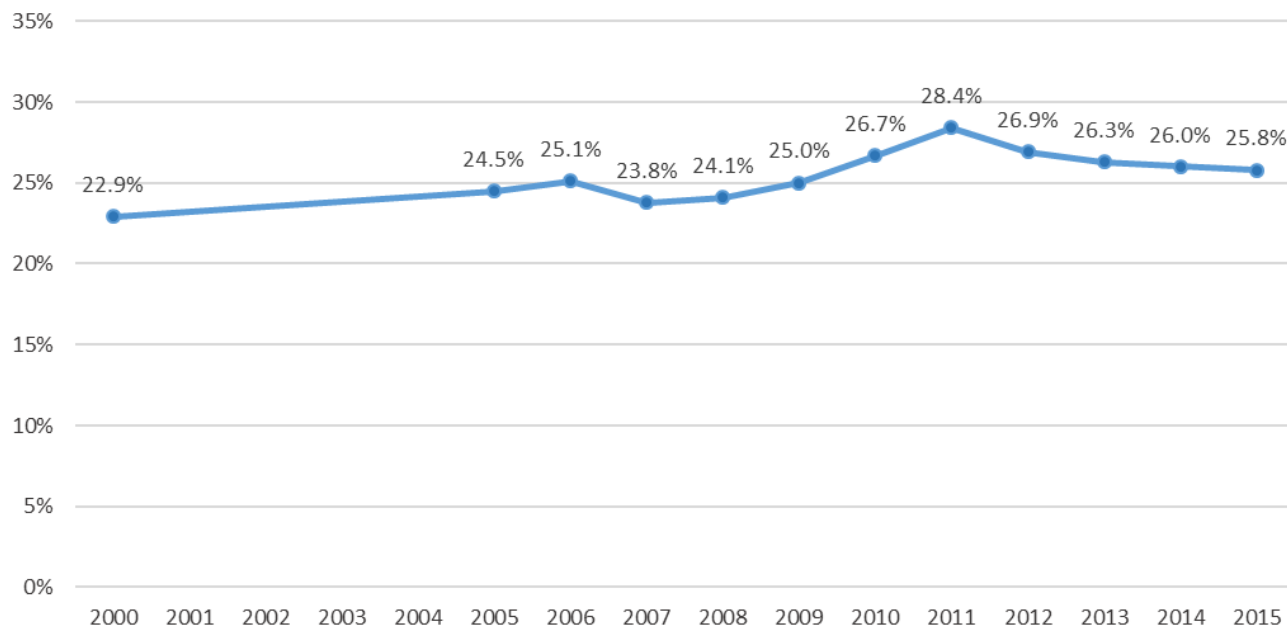
Unemployment, ≥ 16 Years of Age,
2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015

Social Determinants of Health

Philadelphians Living in Poverty



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population, including all ages, living in a household with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Notes:

In 2015, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,770 for an individual, or \$24,250 for a family of 4.

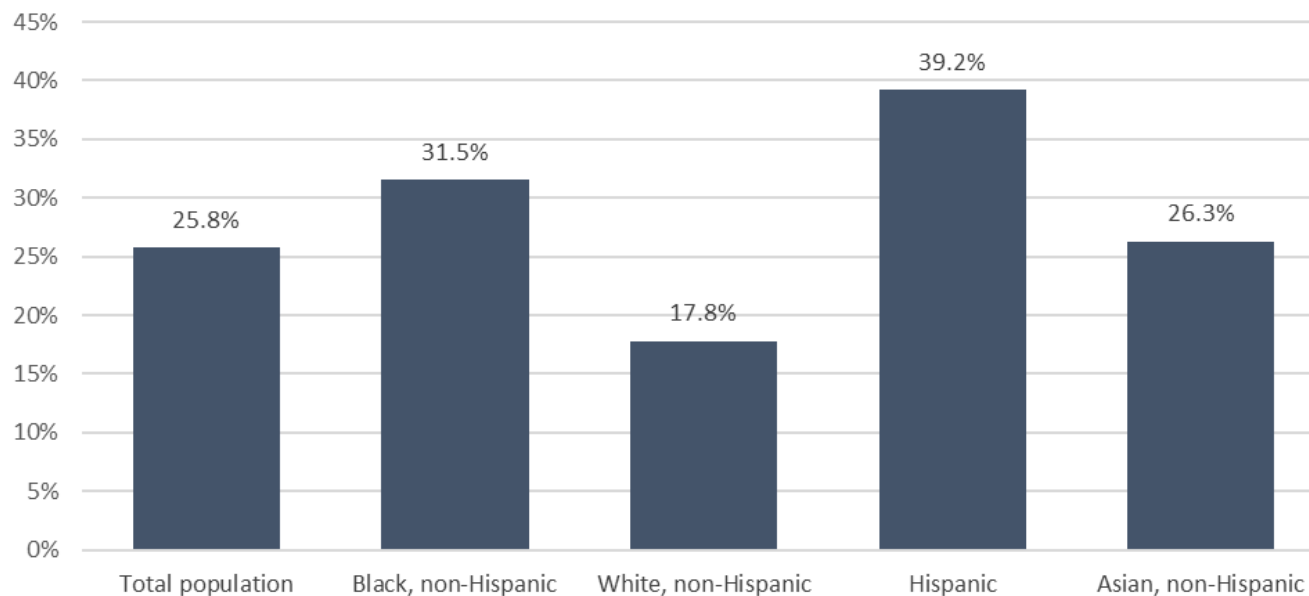
Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Social Determinants of Health

Philadelphians Living in Poverty, 2015



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population, including all ages, living in a household with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Notes:

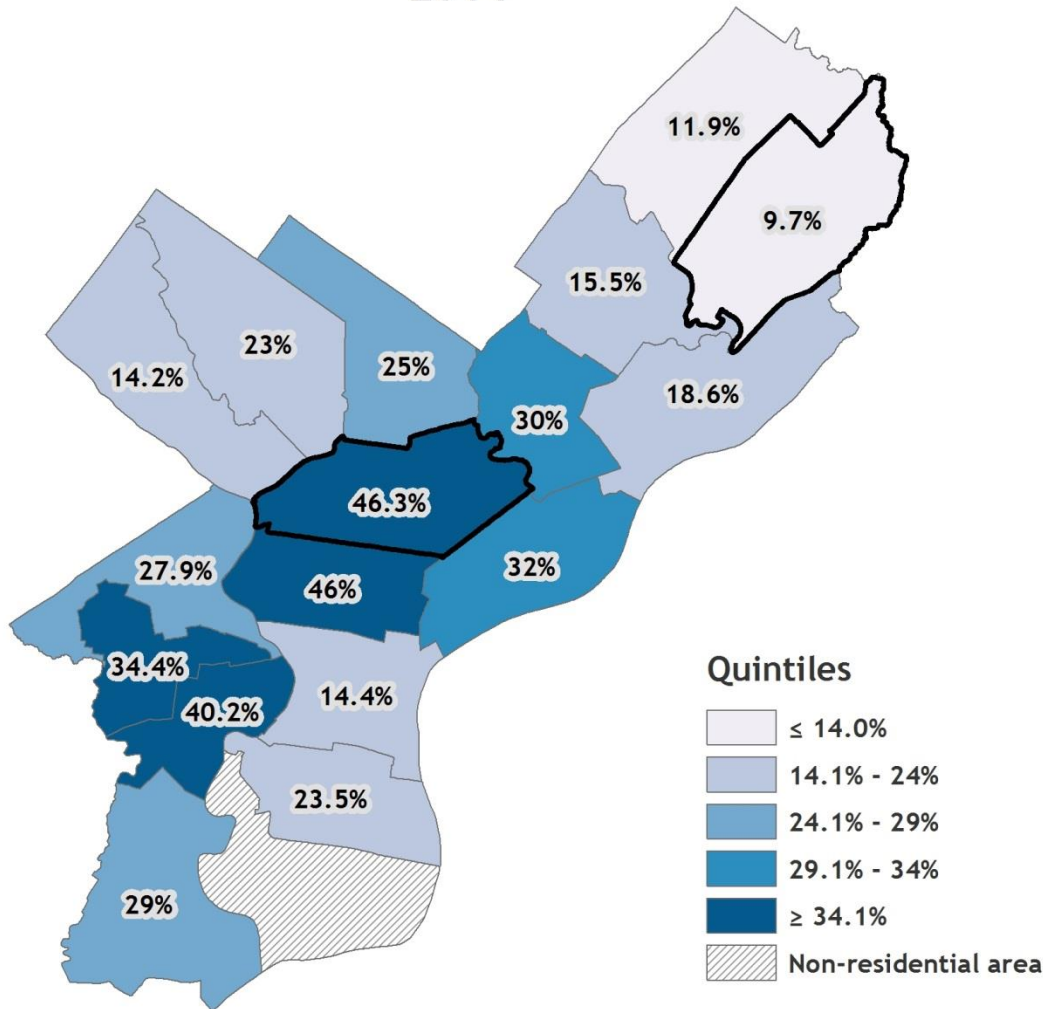
In 2015, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,770 for an individual, or \$24,250 for a family of 4.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Philadelphians Living in Poverty, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population, including all ages, living in a household with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Notes:

In 2014, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,670 for an individual, or \$23,850 for a family of 4.

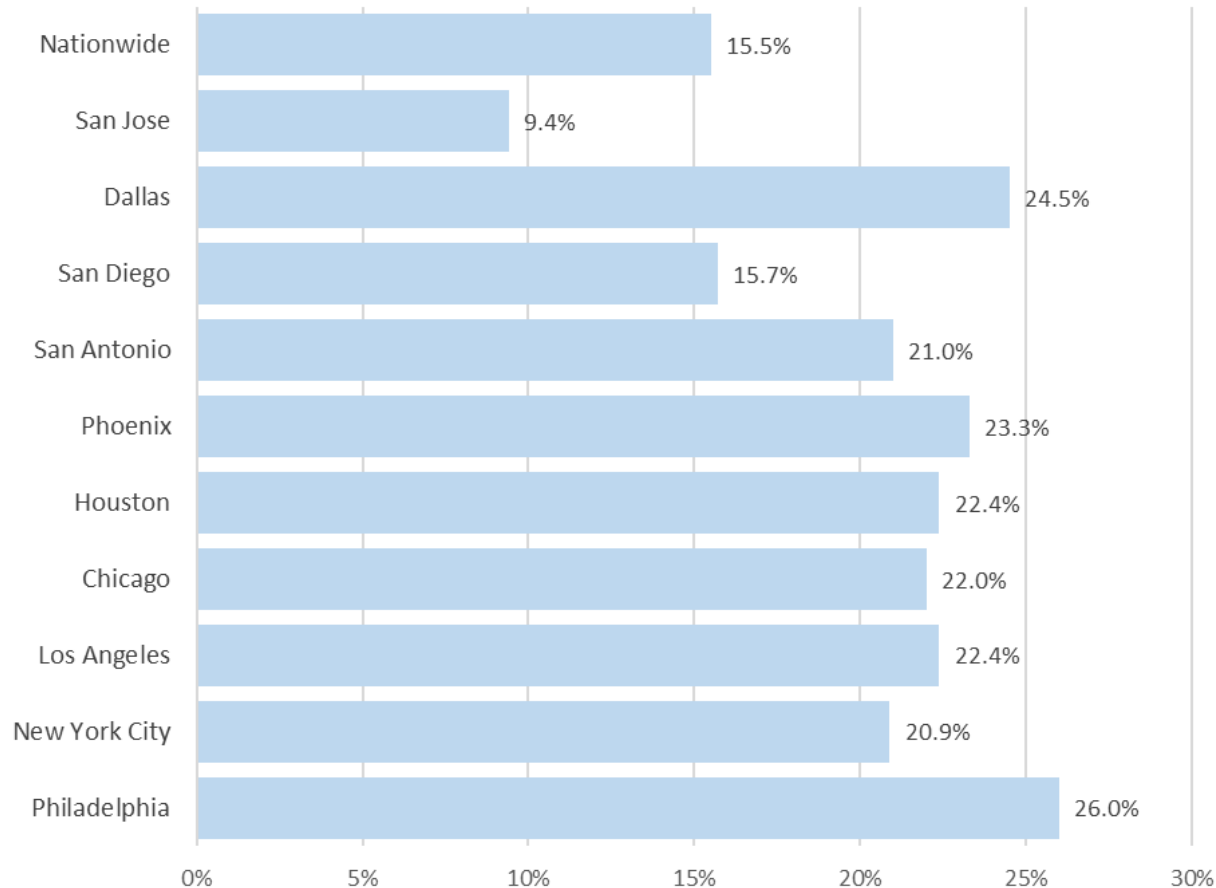
Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

People Living in Poverty,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2014

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of population, including all ages, living in a household with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Notes:

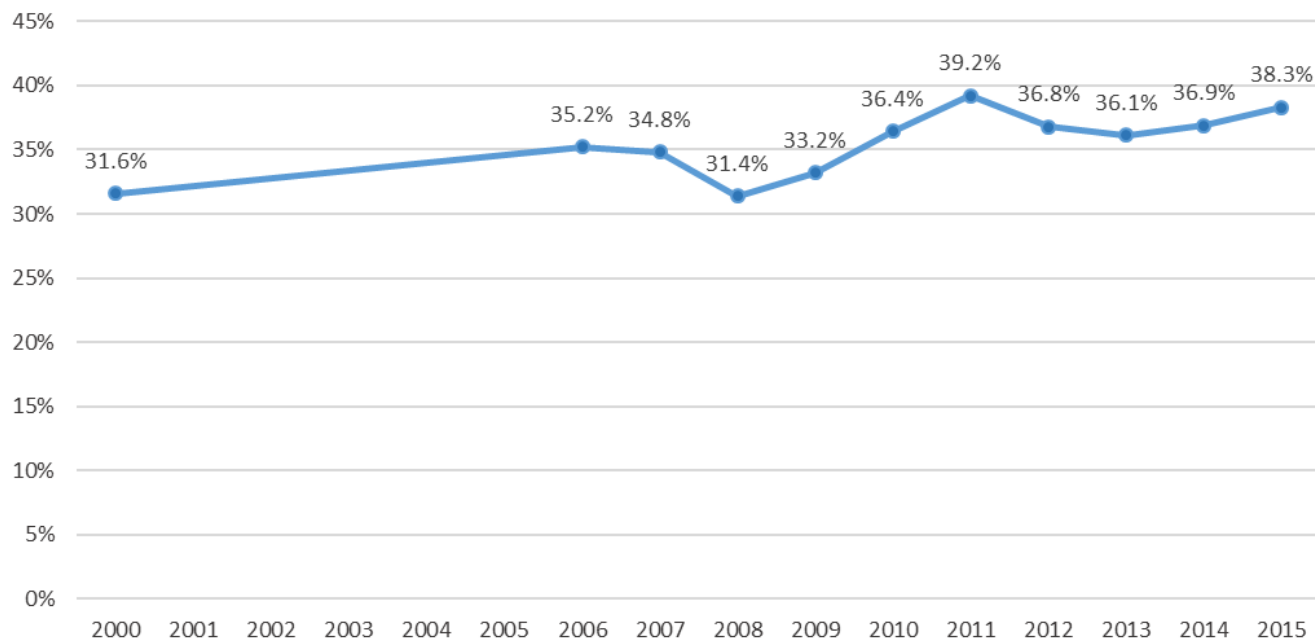
In 2014, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,670 for an individual, or \$23,850 for a family of 4.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

Children Living in Poverty, < 18 Years of Age



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2000-2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 with a family income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Notes:

In 2015, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,770 for an individual, or \$24,250 for a family of 4.

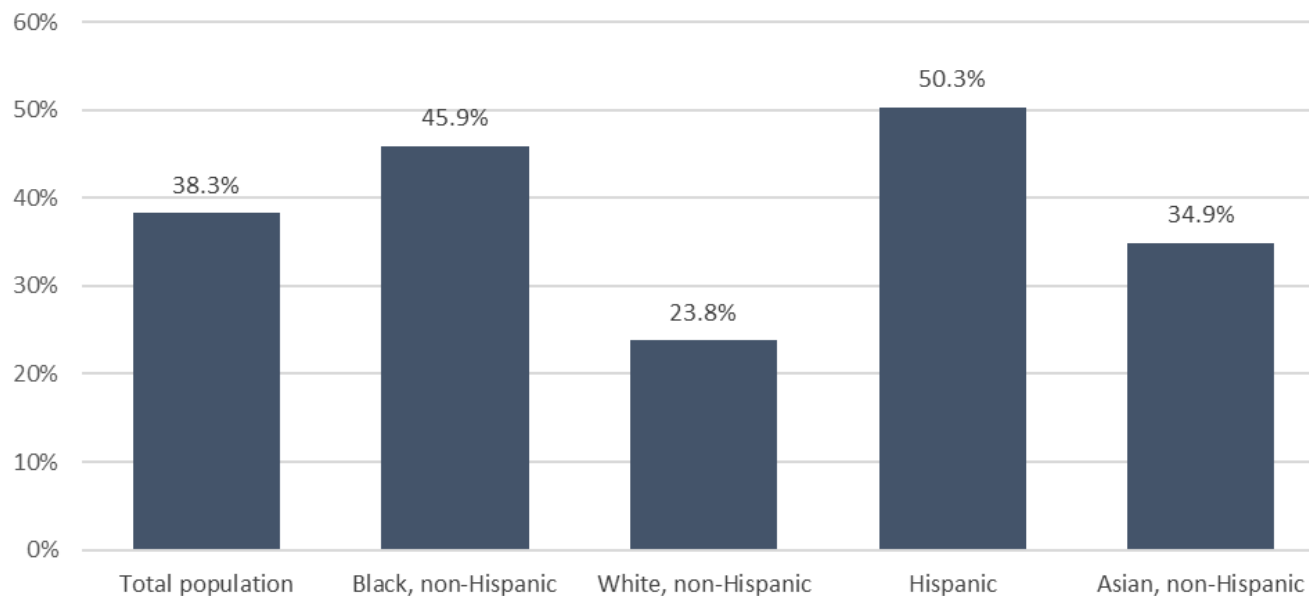
Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.



Social Determinants of Health

Children Living in Poverty, < 18 Years of Age, 2015



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2015

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 with a family income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

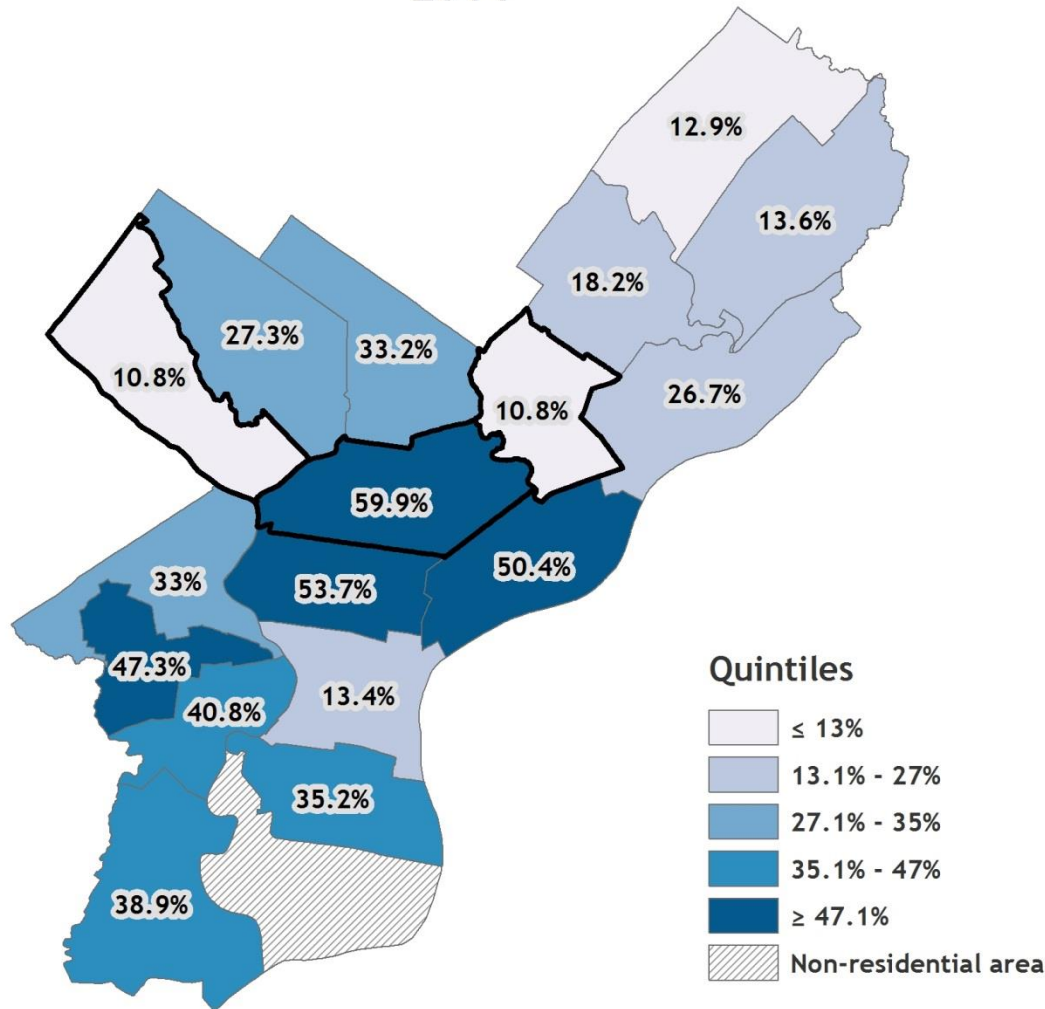
Notes:

In 2015, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,770 for an individual, or \$24,250 for a family of 4.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Children Living in Poverty, < 18 Years of Age, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 with a family income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Notes:

In 2014, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,670 for an individual, or \$23,850 for a family of 4.

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

Percentage of children under 18 with a family income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

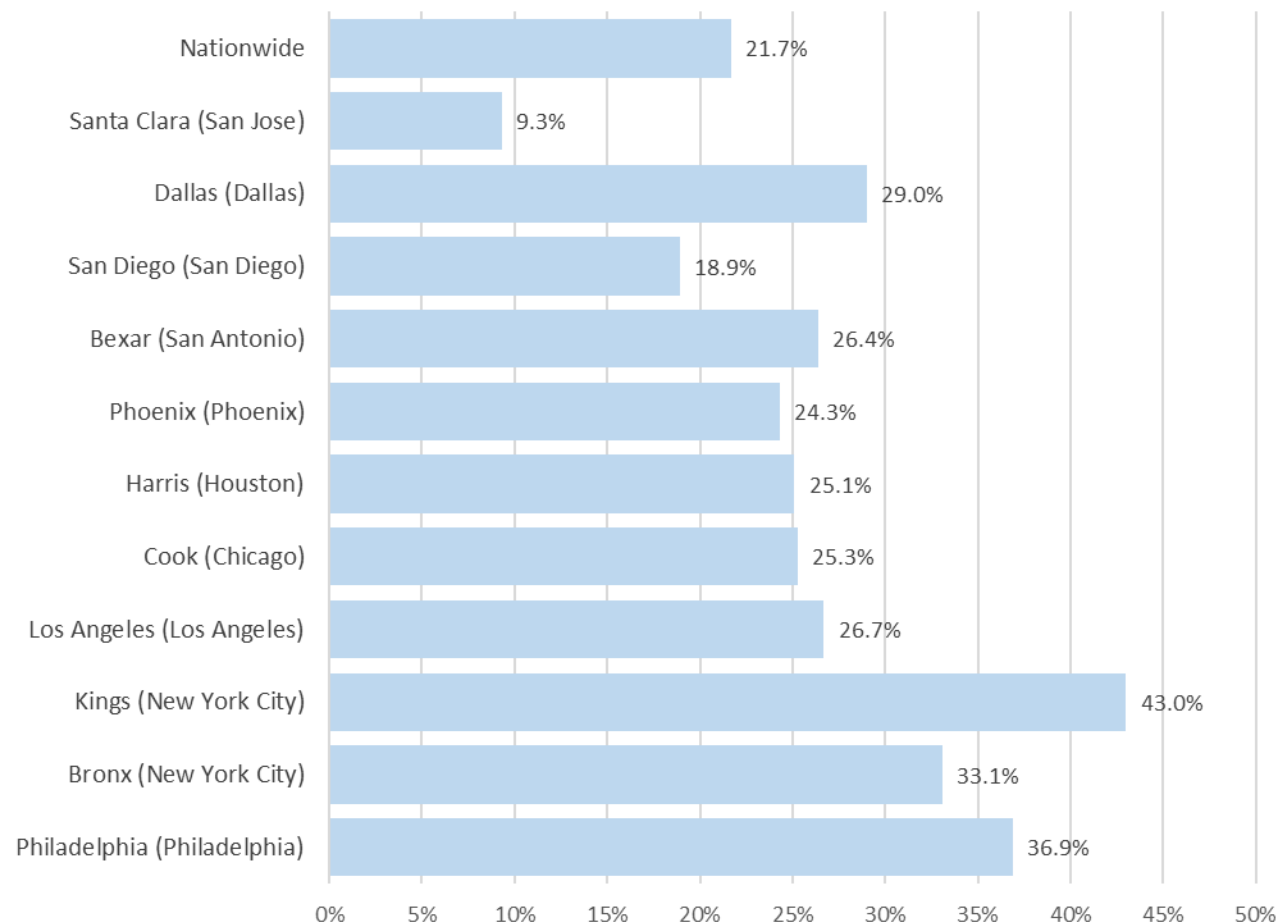
Notes:

In 2014, the FPL was equivalent to a yearly income of no more than \$11,670 for an individual, or \$23,850 for a family of 4.

Please note that data years differ across dimensions for this indicator.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

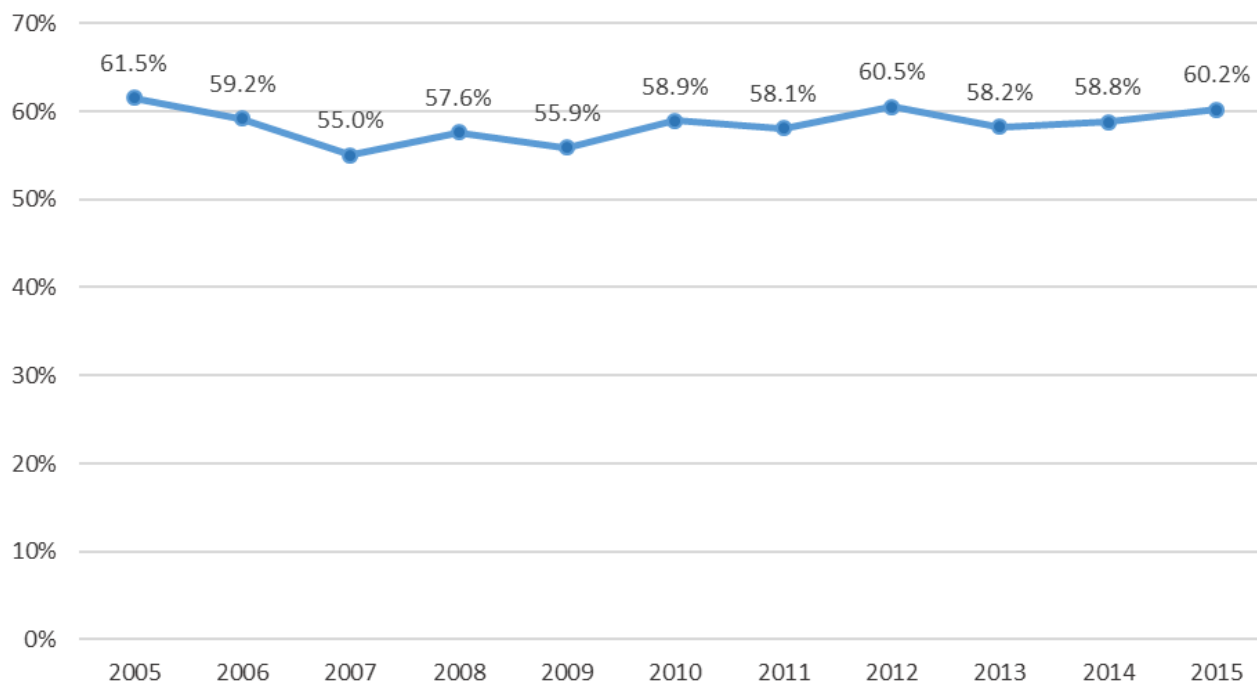
Children Living in Poverty, < 18 Years of Age,
2014 Nationwide and County Comparison



Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Children in Single-Parent Households, < 18 Years of Age



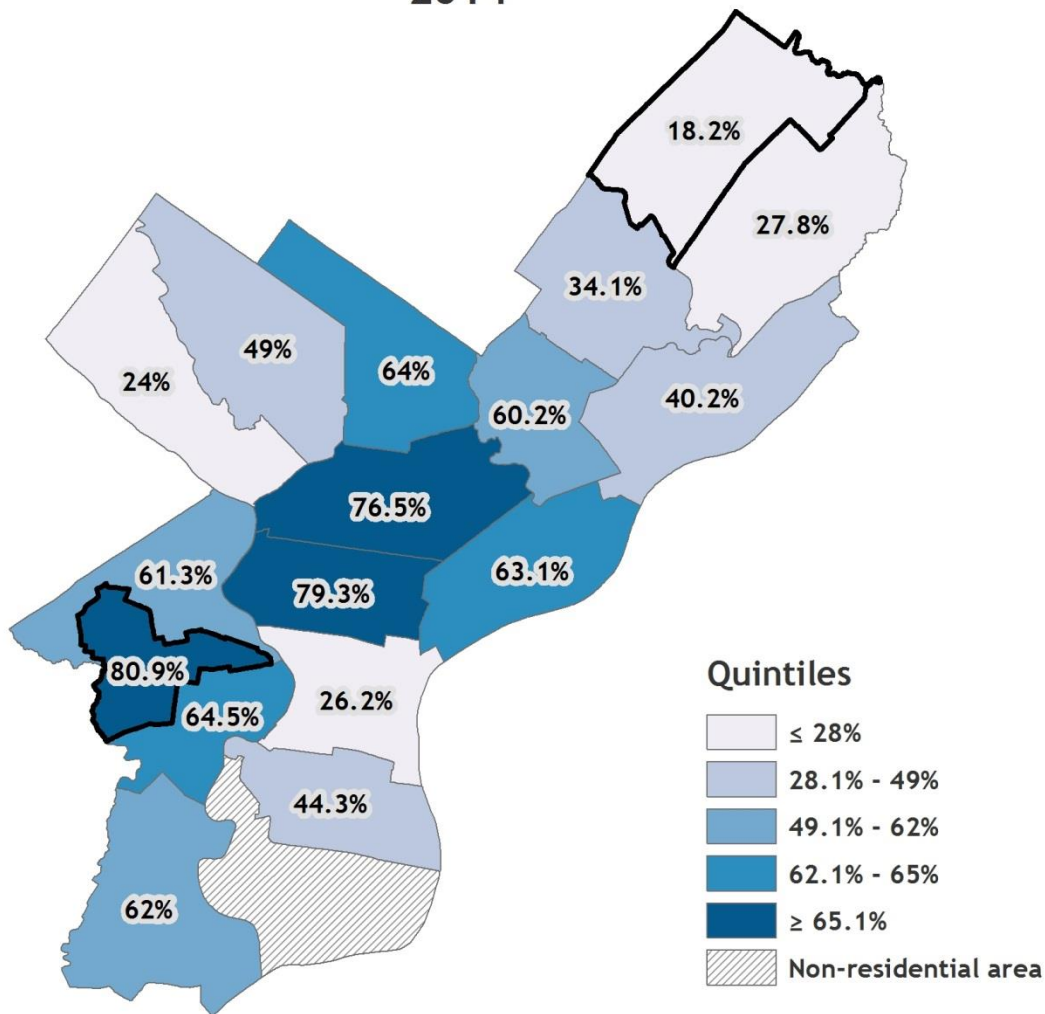
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2005-2015

Indicator Definition:

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).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Children in Single-Parent Households, < 18 Years of Age, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2014

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

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).

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

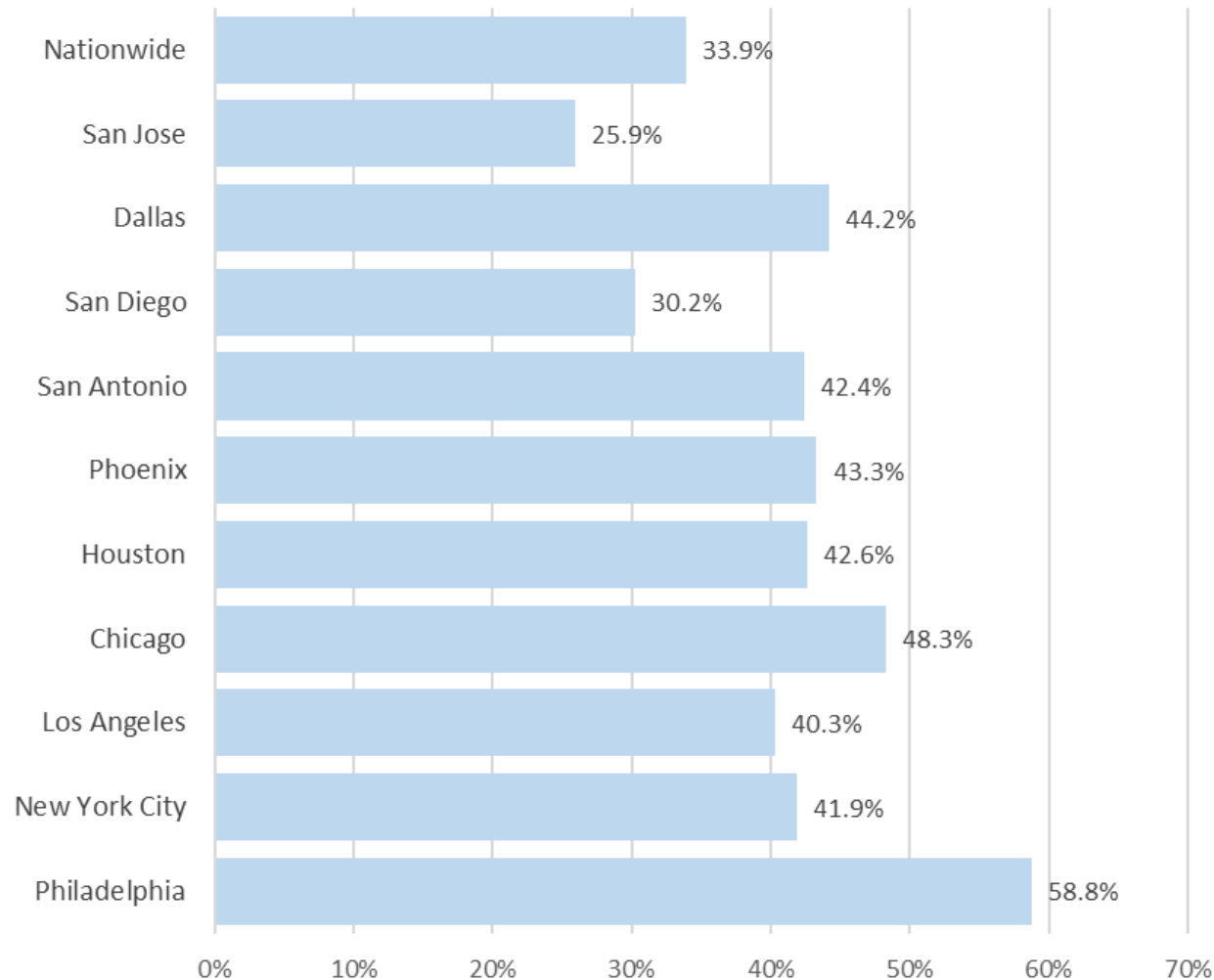
Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

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).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Children in Single-Parent Households, < 18 Years of Age,
2014 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2014



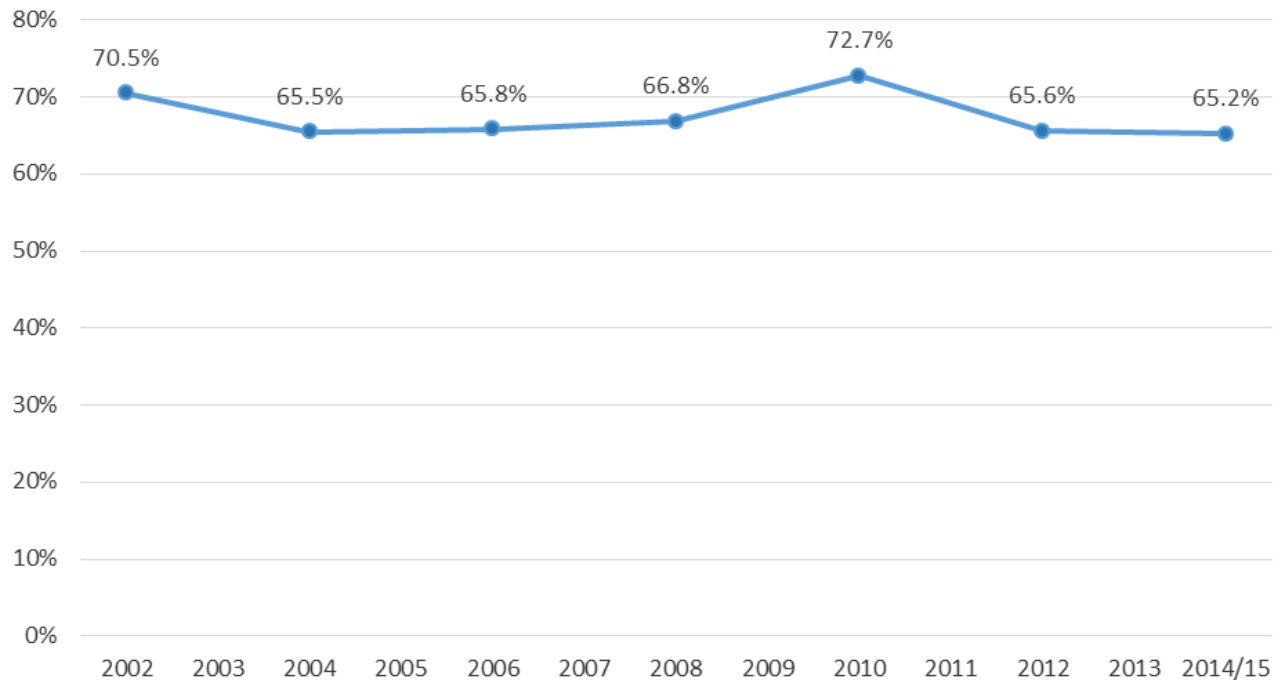
Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

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."

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Capital



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2002 - 2014/15

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

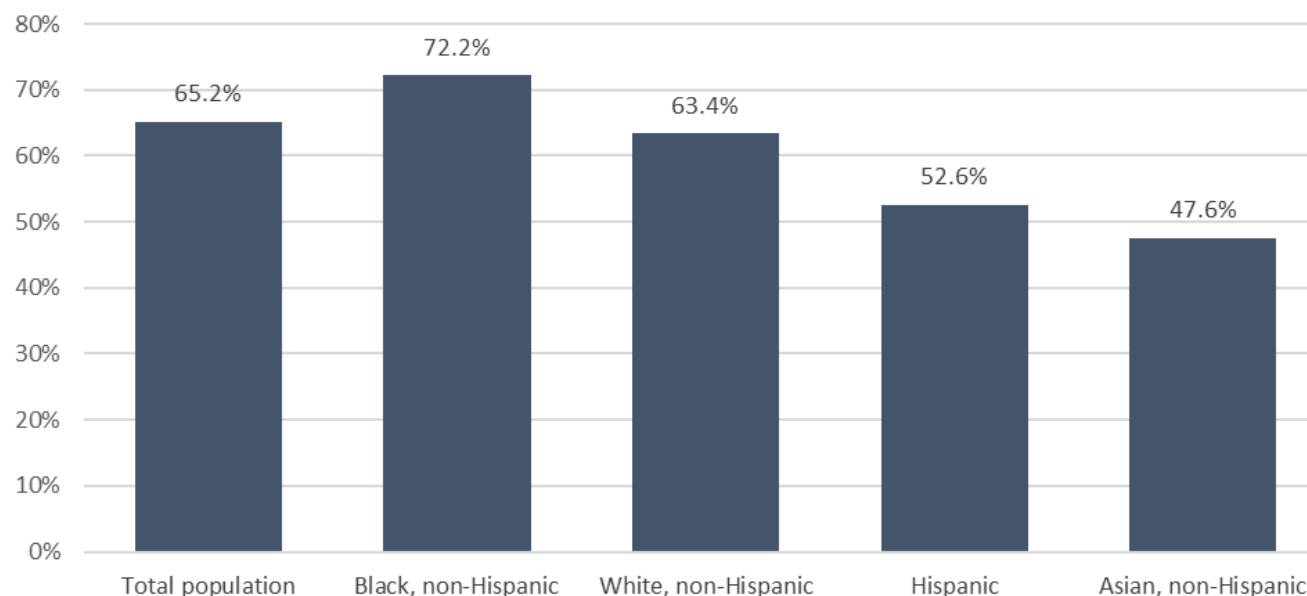
Percentage of adults reporting "yes" to, "Have people in your neighborhood ever worked together to improve the neighborhood? For example, through a neighborhood watch, creating a community garden, building a community playground, or participating in a block party."

Notes:

Caution low sample size:
Asian, non-Hispanic.

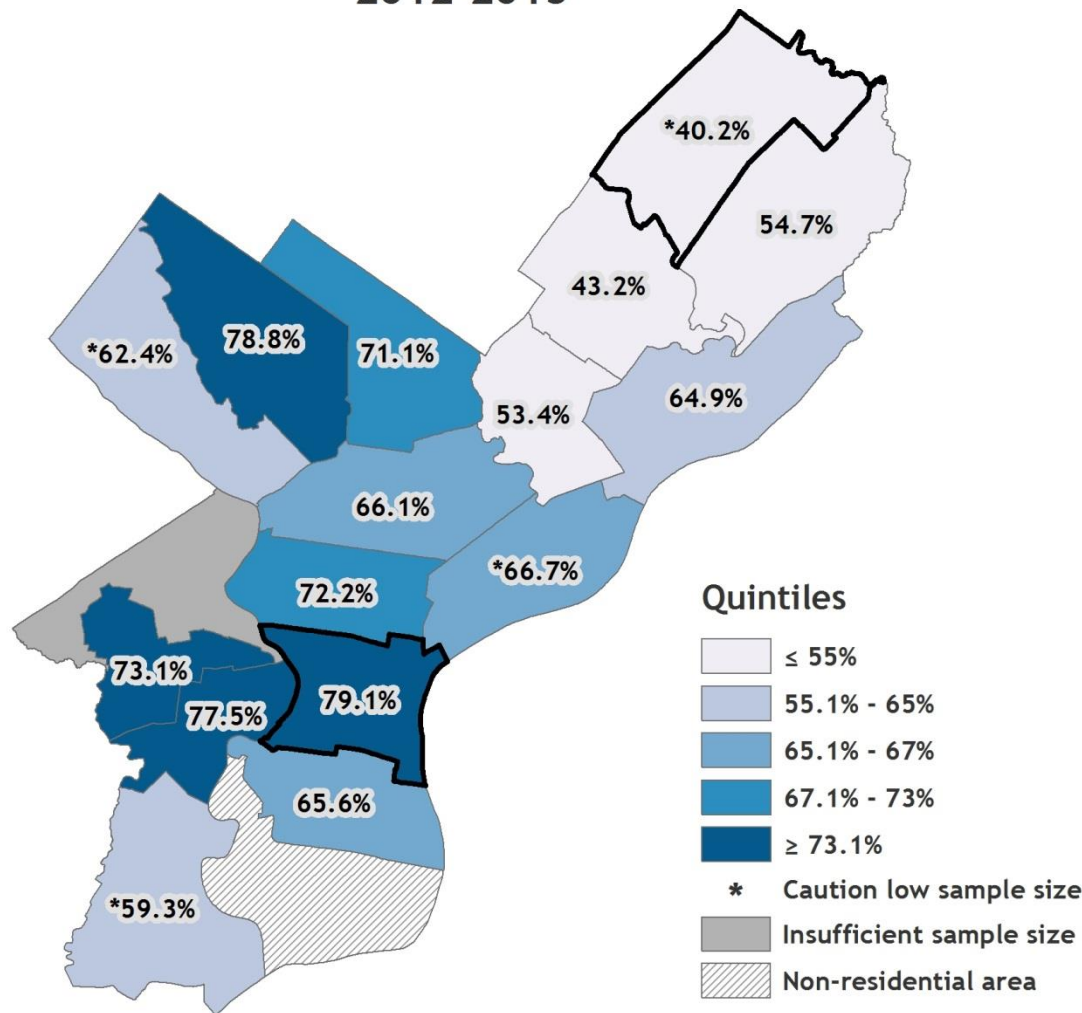
Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Capital, 2014/15



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

Social Capital, 2012-2015



Source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2012-2015

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

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."

Notes:

Planning districts with the best and poorest outcomes are outlined with a thick black border. For the citywide value, refer to the citywide over time graph.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

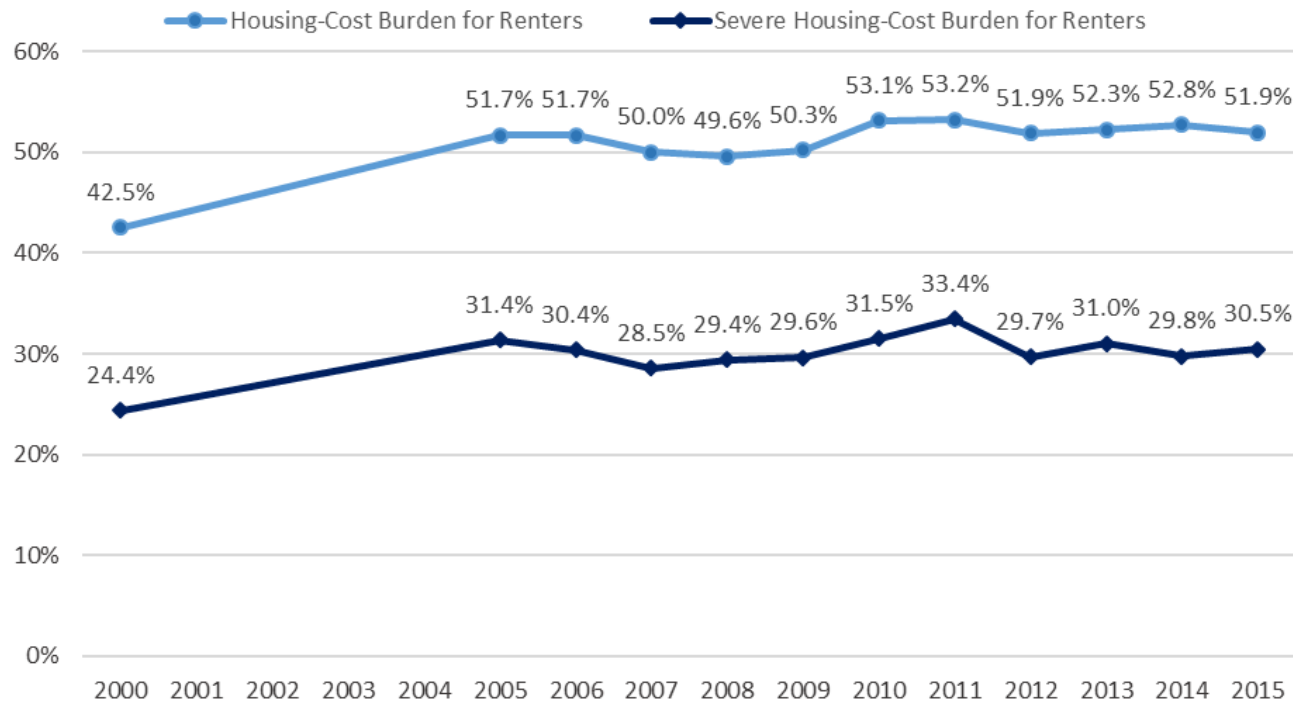
Housing-cost burden for renters is the percentage of the household population who pays 30% or more of their income for rental housing. Severe housing-cost burden for renters is the household population who pays 50% or more of their income for rental housing.

Notes:

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Housing-Cost Burden & Severe Housing-Cost Burden for Renters



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2000-2015

Social Determinants of Health

Indicator Definition:

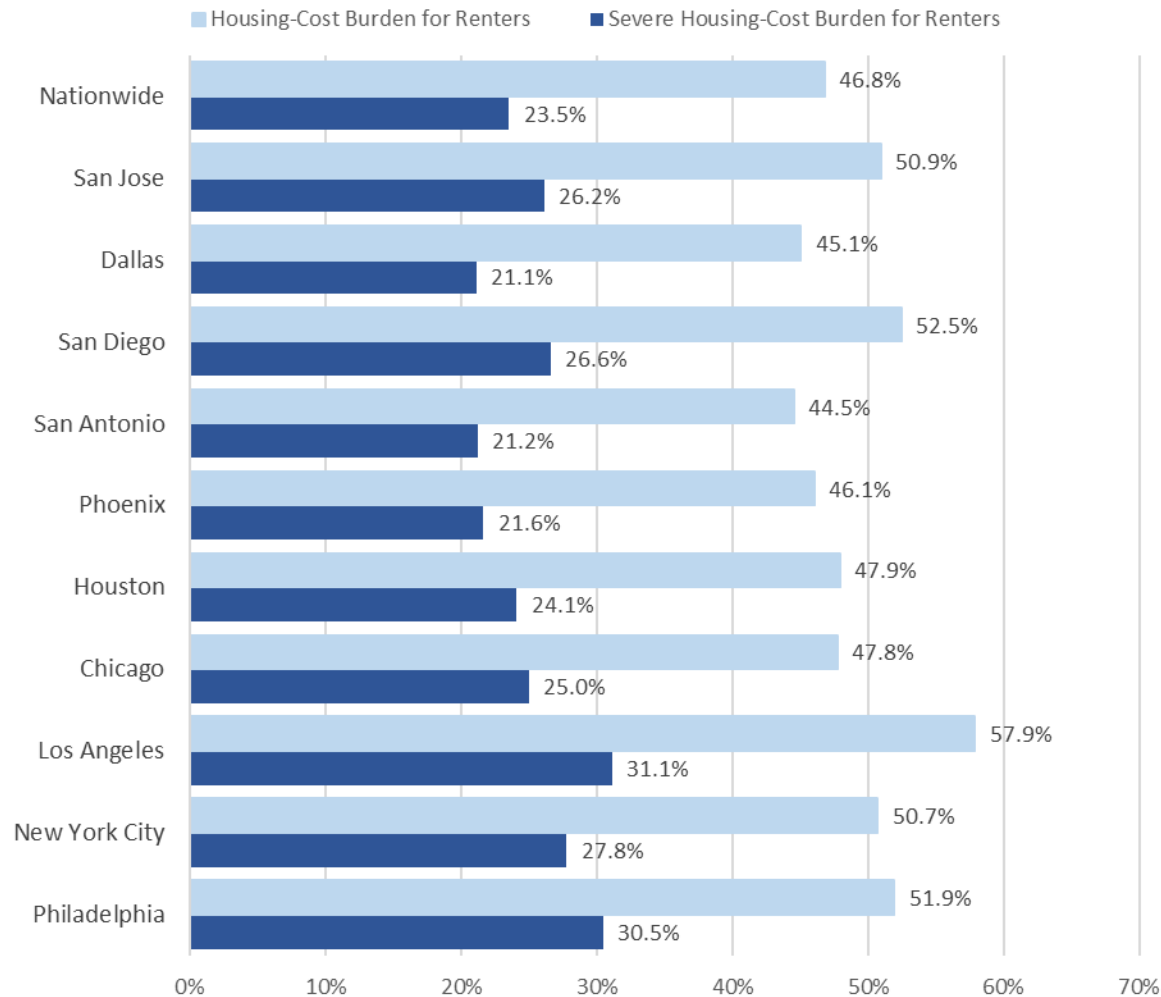
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Notes:

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Housing-Cost Burden & Severe Housing-Cost Burden for Renters, 2015 Nationwide and City Comparison



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2015

Public Health Assets

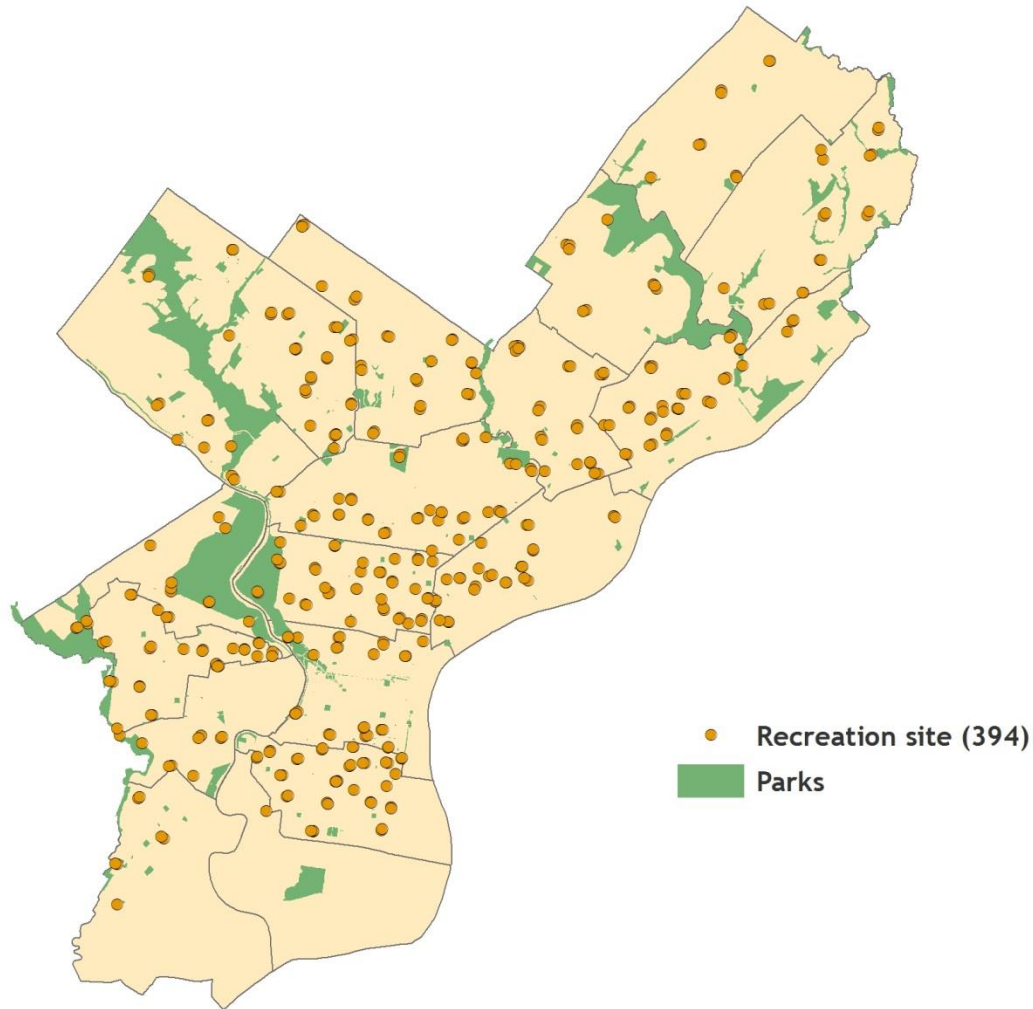
[Parks and Recreation Centers](#)

[Healthy Food Retail Sites](#)

[Schools](#)

[Hospitals and Health Centers](#)

Parks and Recreation Sites



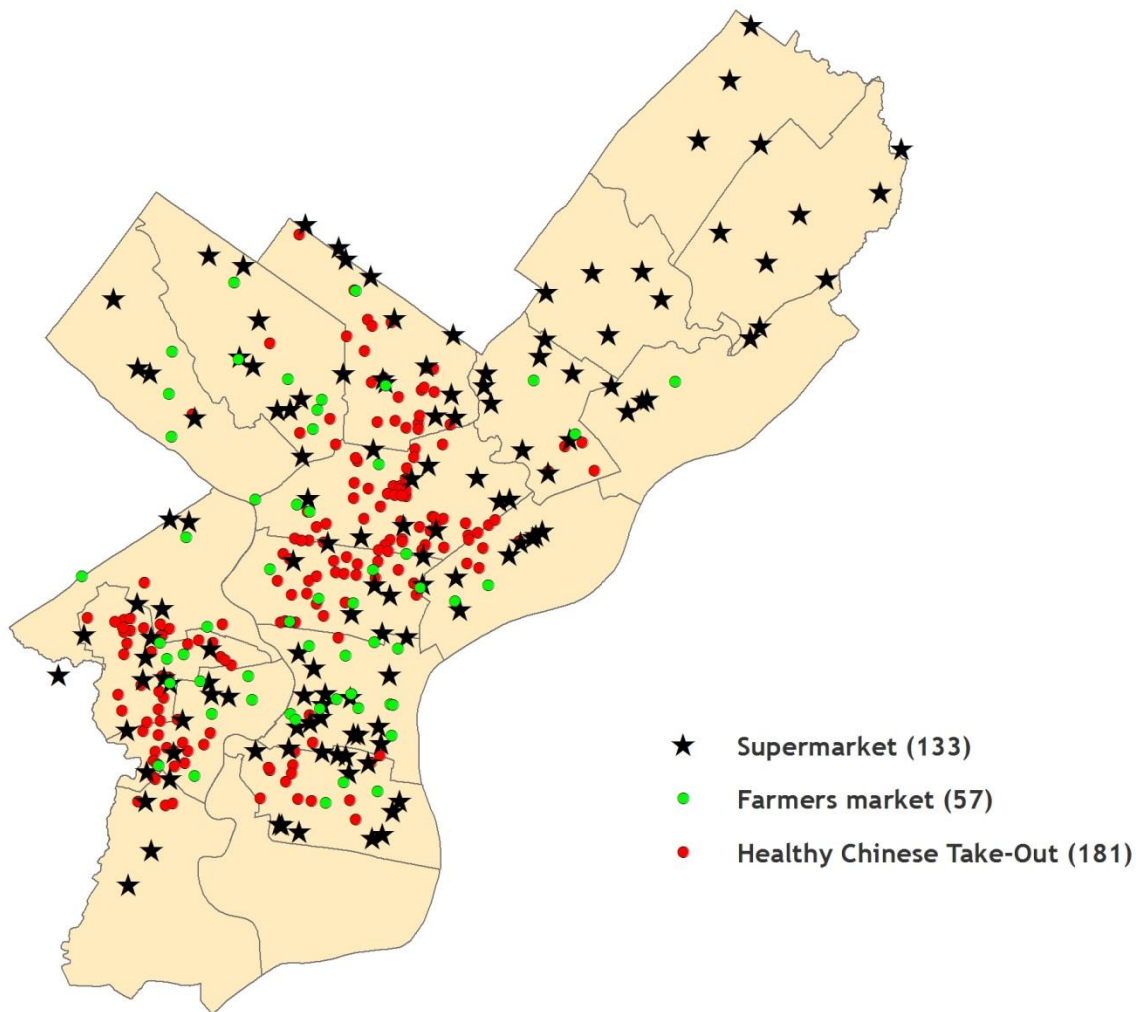
Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2016

Public Health Assets

Includes recreation centers, playgrounds, and parks.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Healthy Food Retail Sites



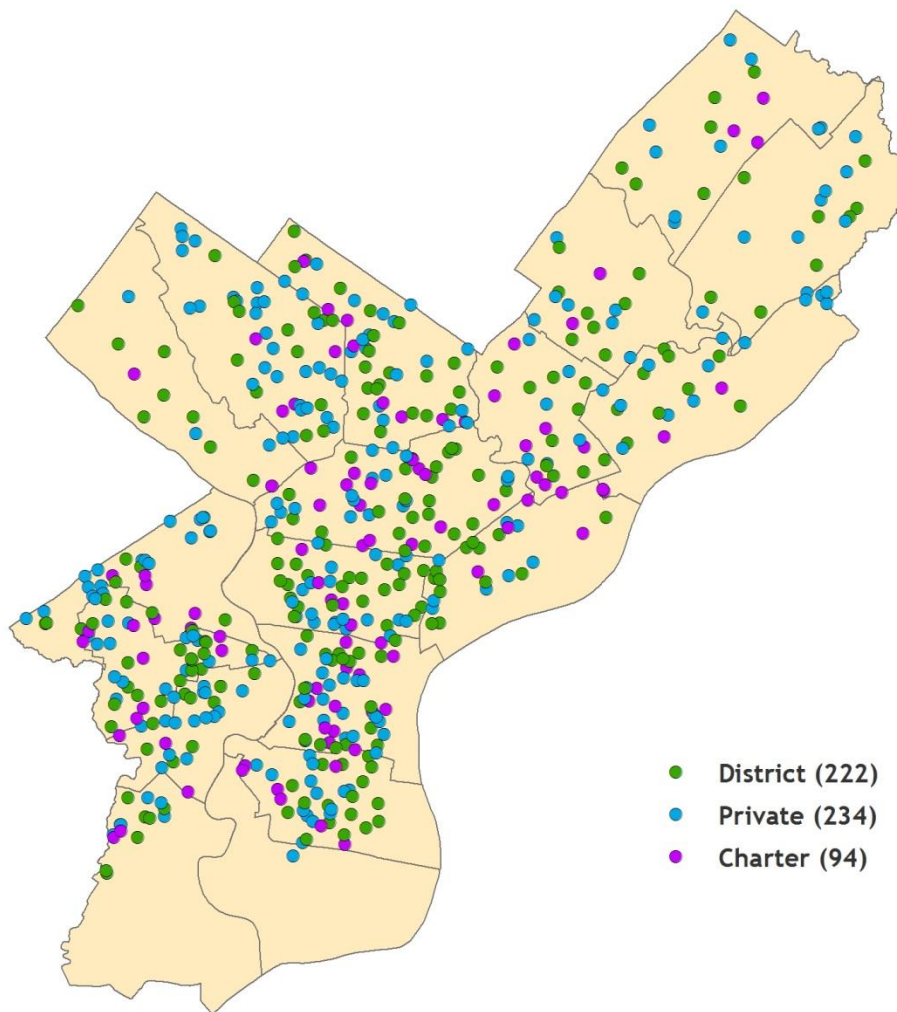
Source: Get Healthy Philly, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2014-2016

Public Health Assets

Includes supermarkets with an annual revenue of \$2 million or more, [farmers markets](#), and Get Healthy Philly's [Healthy Chinese Take-Out](#) participating restaurants.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Schools



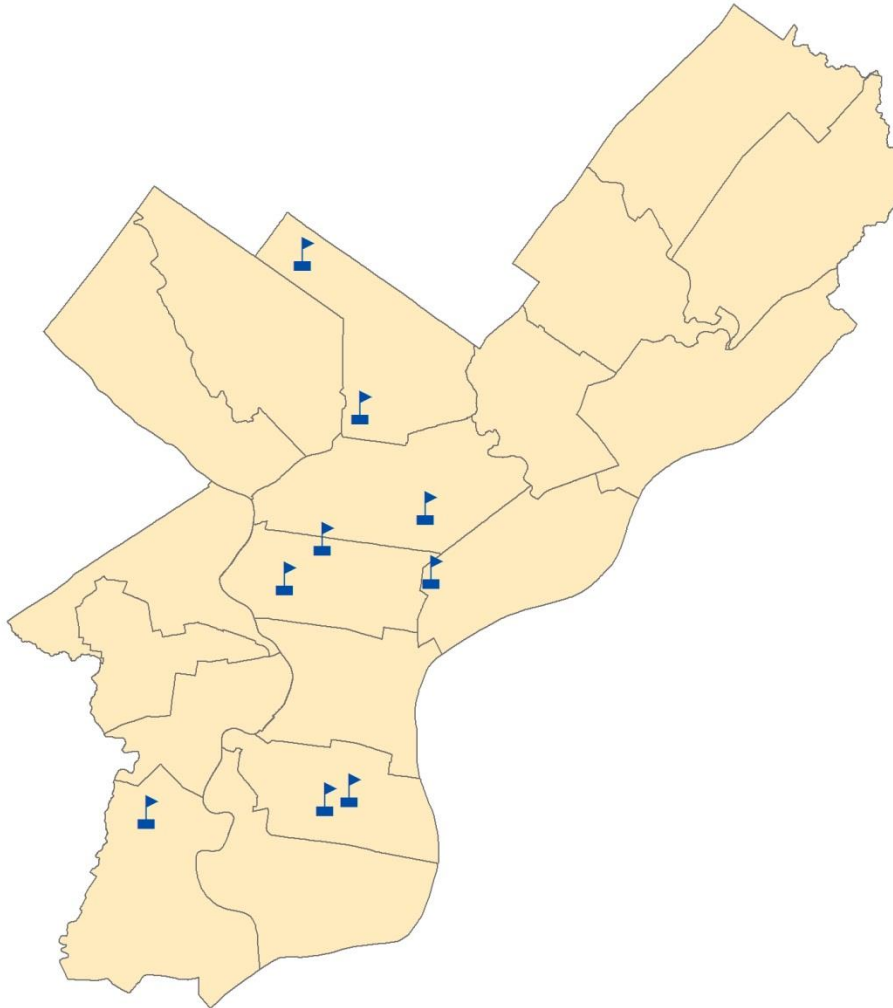
Source: Philadelphia City Planning Commission, 2015

Public Health Assets

Includes School District of Philadelphia schools, charter schools, and private schools.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Community Schools



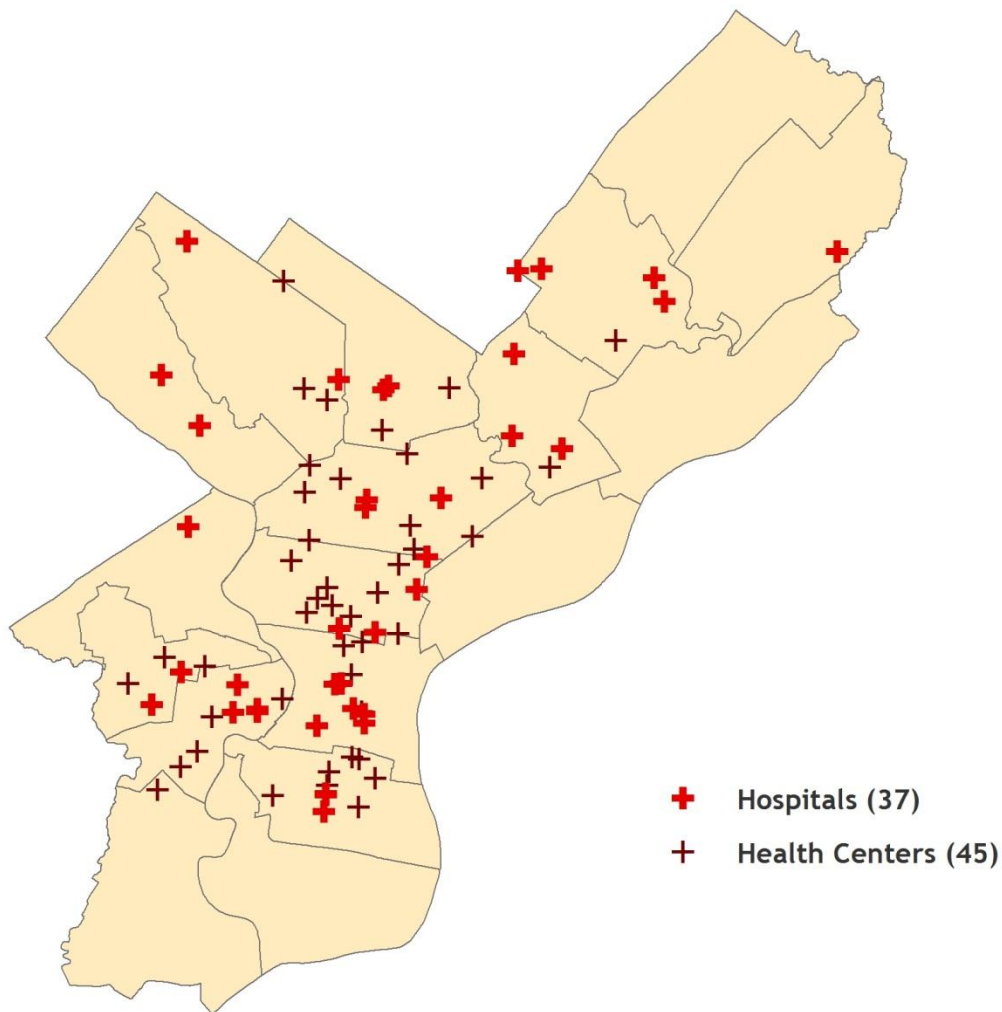
Source: City of Philadelphia Mayor's Office of Education, 2015

Public Health Assets

Community schools are public schools where a full-time coordinator works with the entire school community—students, parents, teachers, administrators, service providers, and neighbors—to identify the community's most pressing needs, such as expanded medical services, after-school programming, and job training. The coordinator then works with service providers and City agencies to bring these resources directly into the school. Community schools become neighborhood centers, improving access to programs and services for students, families, and neighbors.

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Hospitals and Health Centers



Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2015-2016

Public Health Assets

Includes hospitals and [primary care health centers](#). Primary care health centers comprise City health centers operated by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, and community health centers (also known as Federally Qualified Health Centers).

Refer to the [Data Sources](#) and [Data Definitions](#) sections for more detailed information about each.

Data Sources

Data Sources - Departmental

- **AIDS Activities Coordinating Office (AACO)**—The AACO HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit is responsible for the ongoing and systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of population-based information on HIV/AIDS for the City of Philadelphia. HIV/AIDS data is based on a combination of passive and active surveillance sources. Passive surveillance sources are health care providers and laboratories who are required to report the following to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health: all positive results used as part of the HIV testing algorithm to establish the presence of HIV, both detectable and undetectable HIV viral loads, all CD4 results regardless of level, and all HIV genotypes containing the nucleotide sequence data. Active surveillance is intended to identify unreported cases of HIV/AIDS and relies on leads from laboratories, death certificates, direct contact with health care providers, and review of medical records, all of which may initiate follow-up investigations. For more information: <http://www.phila.gov/health/aaco/index.html>
- **Air Management Services (AMS)**—As the local air pollution control agency, AMS monitors air pollutants and enforces city, state, and federal air quality standards. Air quality data included in this report are based on an AMS operated network of air monitoring sites (12 in 2015) located throughout the City that measure criteria pollutants, such as ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and lead. Some sites also measure toxics, such as benzene and carbon tetrachloride. For more information: <http://www.phila.gov/health/airmanagement/index.html>
- **Division of Disease Control (DDC)**—DDC monitors an array of communicable disease-related indicators, including immunization data and sexually transmitted infections. Immunization and vaccination data are from the KIDS Immunization Registry, maintained by the DDC Immunization Program. For more information: <http://kids.phila.gov/>. Data on teen chlamydia and gonorrhea rates are maintained by the DDC STD Control Program. For more information: <http://www.phila.gov/health/diseasecontrol/STDControl.html>
- **Environmental Health Services (EHS)**—EHS monitors food safety, rat complaints, and elevated lead levels. Food safety data are based on inspections of food businesses conducted by health sanitarian staff of the EHS Office of Food Protection. Counts of rat complaints are based on calls to the rat complaint line operated by EHS Vector Control. EHS also monitors instances of elevated blood lead levels in children. This data comes from health care providers and laboratories who report all lead test results, by requirement, to the Pennsylvania National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (PA-NEDSS). For more information: <http://www.phila.gov/health/environment/index.html>
- **Get Healthy Philly (GHP)**—GHP monitors tobacco use, diet, and physical activity behaviors and related chronic conditions. In this report, data prepared by GHP includes the indicator on “Low-to-No Walkable Access to Healthy Foods and High Poverty.” This data comes from a bi-annual report by GHP that utilizes purchased and gathered data on food outlets in the city and poverty data from the US Census Bureau. For more information: <http://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/WalkableAccessHealthyFood20122014.pdf>
- **Medical Examiner’s Office (MEO)**—MEO conducts autopsies, including determination of cause and manner of death, and leads fatality review programs. For more information: <http://www.phila.gov/health/medicalexaminer/index.html>

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. All data are self-reported through a random-digit-dial telephone survey, including 20% of the sample using cell phones, with a representative sample of approximately 5,000 non-institutionalized Philadelphia adults age 18 years and older each cycle. The last cycle of the PHMC HHS survey was conducted in 2014 and, contrary to past cycles, extended to the next year 2015. For more information: <http://www.chdbdata.org/>

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. For full reports on Philadelphia Vital Statistics: <http://www.phila.gov/health/commissioner/VitalStatistics.html>

Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4)

- The Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4) is an independent state agency responsible for addressing the problem of escalating health costs, ensuring the quality of health care, and increasing access to health care for all citizens regardless of ability to pay. PHC4 has provided data to this entity in an effort to further PHC4's mission of educating the public and containing health care costs in Pennsylvania. PHC4, its agents, and staff, have made no representation, guarantee, or warranty, express or implied, that the data -- financial, patient, payer, and physician specific information -- provided to this entity, are error free, or that the use of the data will avoid differences of opinion or interpretation. This analysis was not prepared by PHC4. This analysis was done by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health. PHC4, its agents and staff, bear no responsibility or liability for the results of the analysis, which are solely the opinion of this entity. For more information: <http://www.phc4.org/>

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT)

- PennDOT oversees transportation issues in Pennsylvania. Data on motor vehicle crashes, including those involving pedestrians and bicyclists, are monitored by PennDOT using police reports of reportable crashes. Reportable crashes include those which: have occurred on a highway or traffic way that is open to the public and involve at least one motor vehicle in transport. Additionally, they involve injury to or death of any person and/or damage to any vehicle involved to the extent that it cannot be driven under its own power in its customary manner without further damage or hazard to the vehicle, other traffic elements, or the roadway, and therefore requires towing.



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 national survey that samples a percentage of the population every year. It provides data on demographics, family and relationships, income and benefits, and health insurance. Data from the ACS are available as 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year estimates, which pool 60 months of data.
 - American Community Survey 1 year estimates were used to provide information for the Top 10 and ethnographic dimensions.
 - American Community Survey 5 year estimates were used to provide information for the Planning District dimension.
- **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).

Data Sources - Federal

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. All data used in the 2016 CHA were reported by city agency. For more information and full data tables:
<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014>

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. The data are self-reported by youth, using anonymous surveys, during school hours. All data used in the 2016 CHA were reported by urban school districts. For more information:
<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>

Data Sources - Federal

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continued

- **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**—BRFSS is a national system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state and county 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. Data for the 2016 CHA are at the county level and based on reports of BRFSS data by the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps project. For more information: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>
- **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. Data included in the 2016 CHA are from the BRFSS questionnaire and presented by NDSS.
- **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.
- **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 and Methods

Summary Health Measures

- **Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75**—Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 (YPLL-75) is an age-adjusted rate per 100,000 of the population. It is based on the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died before age 75. For deaths among people under 75, YPLL is calculated by subtracting age at death from 75; for people aged 75 and over, YPLL is set to 0. Total YPLL represents the sum of these individual YPLL estimates.
- **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.
- **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?"*

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.”
- **Teen Smoking Prevalence, 9th-12th grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who smoked on at least one day in past 30 days.
- **Smoking-Attributable Mortality Rate per 100,000 People**— 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. For more details: <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/Health-Consequences-and-Costs/Smoking-Attributable-Mortality-Morbidity-and-Econo/3kjq-j5dm/data> & <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK294316/>
- **Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home**—Percentage of children under 18 who live with an adult who smokes in the home.
- **Adult Binge Drinking**—Percentage of adults reporting binge drinking.
- **Adult Excessive Drinking**—Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking.
- **Teen Binge 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.

Obesity

- **Child Obesity Prevalence, 5-18 Years of Age**—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 based on 2000 Centers for Disease Control growth charts. BMI data are based on nurse-measured heights and weights.
- **Adult Obesity Prevalence**—Percentage of adults with BMI greater than or equal to 30kg/m², based on self-reported height and weight.
- **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. Respondents were instructed “do not include diet soda/drinks.”
- **Teens Drinking ≥1 Soda Daily, 9th-12th Grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who drank soda at least once a day for past 30 days. Respondents were instructed “Do not count diet soda or diet pop.”

Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes

- **Premature Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Mortality Rate per 100,000 People**—Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons of CVD deaths to persons under 65 years of age.
- **Adult Hypertension Prevalence**—Percentage of adults who 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.
- **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.

HIV

- **New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 People**—Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population.
- **New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category**—Count or Percentage of new HIV diagnoses in each of the following transmission categories: male-to-male sexual contact, heterosexual contact, injection drug use, and other.
- **Retention in HIV/AIDS 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.
- **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. Persons diagnosed living with HIV whose viral load was not assessed were considered unsuppressed.
- **Adults Never Tested for HIV, 18-39 Years of Age**—Percentage of adults, age 18-39 years old, 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?"*

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.
- **Teens Who Used a 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.
- **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.
- **Teen Births per 1,000 Teen Girls, 15-19 Years of Age**—Birth rate per 1,000 teen girls age 15-19 years.
- **Teen Chlamydia Rate per 100,000 Teens, 15-19 Years of Age**—Diagnosed chlamydia infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years.
- **Teen Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000, Teens 15-19 Years of Age**—Diagnosed gonorrhea infection rate per 100,000 teens age 15-19 years.

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.
- **Low Birth Weight Births**—Percentage of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams - or 5 pounds 8 ounces - at birth.
- **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 giving birth within the year, for whom the timing of prenatal care is known.
- **Breastfeeding Initiation**—Percentage of women initiating breastfeeding before hospital discharge, out of all women for whom breastfeeding status is known.

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*).
- **Asthma Hospitalization Rate per 10,000 Children, <18 years of age**—Age-adjusted rate of hospital discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma per 100,000 children under 18. The methods for calculating asthma hospitalization have been updated since prior reports, and all data years have been recalculated. Prior reports of asthma hospitalization included secondary diagnoses of asthma during hospital visits - these are no longer included in the asthma hospitalization rate. Additionally, the rate is now reported per 10,000 children where in prior years the rate was reported per 100,000 children.
- **Newly Identified Elevated Blood Lead Levels (5-9 mcg/dL) in Children, < 6 Years of Age**—Percentage of children, 0-5 years old, with newly identified blood lead levels (BLLs) from 5-9 mcg/dL using any blood specimens for screening.
- **Newly Identified Elevated Blood Lead Levels (10+ mcg/dL) in Children, < 6 Years of Age**—Percentage of children, 0-5 years old, with newly identified blood lead levels (BLLs) at or above 10 mcg/dL using any blood specimens for screening.
- **Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes per 100,000 Children, < 18 Years of Age**—Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes involving motor vehicles per 100,000 children under 18.
- **Child Mortality Rate per 100,000, <18 Years of Age**—Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 children under 18.

Access to Care

- **Adults Without Health Insurance, 18-64 Years of Age**—Percentage of adults 18-64 years reporting no source of insurance.
- **Children Without Health Insurance, <18 Years of Age**—Percentage of children under 18 for whom no source of insurance is reported by adult proxy.
- **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.
- **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?* "
- **Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 People**—Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 persons for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces the need for admission to the hospital, for population under 75 years of age.
- **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.

Cancer Screening and Prevention

- **Cancer Mortality per 100,000 People**—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.
- **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.
- **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.

Environmental Health

- **Food Establishments in Compliance with Food Safety Regulations Upon Initial Annual Inspection**—Percentage of food establishments in compliance with food safety regulations upon initial annual inspection by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health.
- **Rat Complaints per 10,000 People**—Rate of rat complaint calls to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health per 10,000 residents.
- **Days with Good, Moderate, and Unhealthy Air Quality**—The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a scale from 0 to 500, reflecting measures of ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. Days with good air quality reflect AQI levels of 0-50, wherein air quality is considered satisfactory and air pollution poses little or no risk. Days with moderate air quality reflect AQI levels of 51-100, wherein air quality is considered acceptable but may be unhealthy for sensitive groups, and days with unhealthy air quality reflect AQI levels of 151-500, wherein air quality is considered “unhealthy to sensitive people” to “hazardous”, and everyone may begin to experience some adverse health effects. The reporting is based on 2015 Environmental Protection Agency standards.
- **Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code Violations per 1,000 Occupied Housing Units**—Rate of Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code violations per 1,000 occupied housing units. Violations are based on follow-up inspections to complaints filed through Philly 311.



Violence

- **Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 People**—Rate per 100,000 persons of reported violent crimes, including murders and non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.
- **Homicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People**—Rate of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons.
- **Firearm Homicide Rates per 100,000 People**—Rate of intentional deaths by discharge of firearm per 100,000 persons.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

- **Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 People**—Age-adjusted rate of deaths by intentional self-harm per 100,000 persons.
- **Teens Considering Suicide in Past Year, 9th-12th Grade**—Percentage of 9th-12th grade students who seriously considered attempting suicide in past 12 months.
- **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?* "
- **Opioid-Related Deaths**—Rate of deaths per 100,000 persons 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 prescription opioids such as codeine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone. All "intent" of death were included: accident, suicide, homicide, undetermined.

Built Environment

- **Low-to-no Walkable Access to Healthy Foods and High Poverty**—Percentage of population living in high-poverty areas with low to no walkable access to healthy food as assessed in PDPH's report: <http://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/Walkable%20Access%20to%20Healthy%20Food%202012-2014.pdf>.
- **Limited Access to Healthy Foods**—Percentage of adults reporting that it is “difficult” or “very difficult” to find fruit and vegetables in their neighborhood.
- **Access to Nearby Parks or Outdoor Space**—Percentage of adults responding yes to the question, “Is there a park or other outdoor space in your neighborhood that you’re comfortable visiting during the day?”
- **Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes per 100,000 People**—Rate of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes involving motor vehicles per 100,000 persons.

Social Determinants of Health

- **Advanced or Proficient English Language Arts (ELA) Achievement in 3rd grade**—Percentage of 3rd graders who score at the advanced or proficient levels of English Language Arts (ELA) as assessed by the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) standardized test. The PSSA test changed, beginning in 2015, to align with the Pennsylvania Core Standards. **Reading Skills**, which were measured in prior years of the PSSA, are no longer available. For more information on the PSSA: <http://www.education.pa.gov/pages/pssa-information.aspx#tab-1>
- **On-Time High School Graduation Rate**—Percentage of all public school students who graduate from high school within four years after starting 9th grade. This report relies on graduation rate data reported by The Philadelphia Public School Notebook, an independent, nonprofit news source. For the most recent report on high school graduation rates: <http://thenotebook.org/articles/2016/04/14/graduation-rate-flat-after-years-of-increases>
- **Adults with Some College, ≥25 Years of Age**—Percentage of adults 25 years or older who completed at least some college.
- **Unemployment, ≥16 Years of Age**—Percentage of population 16 years or older unemployed but seeking work.
- **Poverty**—Percentage of population, including all ages, living in a household with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- **Children Living in Poverty, <18 Years of Age**—Percentage of children under 18 with a family income below 100% of the federal poverty level.
- **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).
- **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.*"
- **Housing-Cost Burden for Renters**—Percentage of the household population who pays 30% or more of their income for rental housing.
- **Severe Housing-Cost Burden for Renters**—Percentage of the household population who pays 50% or more of their income for rental housing.