Community Health Needs Assessment

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NEXUS - September 2018
Jefferson East Falls
“When it comes to health, your zip code matters more than your genetic code.”

Dr. Anthony Iton, The California Endowment
Life Expectancy Within Philadelphia
http://www.philly.com/philly/infographics/375352961.html
The following table contains the life expectancy values for all the Philadelphia area zip codes that were part of this project. The final life expectancy map was based on the values in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth (cont'd)</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
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<td>19140</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Communities We Serve
The Communities We Serve
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DtU_W4FeTno

Jason
Factors that Affect Health

Examples
- Eat healthy, be physically active
- Rx for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes
- Immunizations, brief intervention, cessation treatment, colonoscopy
- Fluoridation, 0g trans fat, folic acid fortification, iodization, smoke-free laws, tobacco tax
- Poverty, education, housing, inequality

Smallest Impact
- Counseling & Education

Clinical Interventions
- Long-lasting Protective Interventions

Changing the Context to make individuals’ default decisions healthy

Largest Impact
- Socioeconomic Factors
Ecological Model

• 1) Intra-personal factors – characteristics of the individual such as knowledge, attitudes, behavior, self-concept, skills, self-efficacy

• 2) Inter-personal processes and primary groups – formal and informal social networks and social support systems, including family, work group, and friendship networks
Ecological Model

• 3) Institutional factors – social institutions with organizational characteristics, and formal (or informal) rules and regulations for operation

• 4) Community factors – relationships among organizations, institutions and informal networks within defined boundaries

• 5) Public policy and laws at local, regional and national levels
Commission on Social Determinants of Health

http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/
Figure 1

Impact of Different Factors on Risk of Premature Death

- Genetics: 30%
- Individual Behavior: 40%
- Social and Environmental Factors: 20%
- Health Care: 10%

Healthy People 2020

SDOH

- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Economic Stability
- Health and Health Care
- Education
- Social and Community Context
Education

High School Graduation

Enrollment in Higher Education

Language and Literacy

Early Childhood Education and Development
Social and Community Context

- Social Cohesion
- Civic Participation
- Discrimination
- Incarceration
Health and Health Care

Access to Health Care

Access to Primary Care

Health Literacy
Neighborhood and Built Environment

Access to Foods that Support Healthy Eating Patterns

Quality of Housing

Crime and Violence

Environmental Conditions
What is a health problem?

A health problem reflects:

• The gap between the level of a health condition that exists (what is) and the level that is acceptable (what should be).
But Why???
Analyzing the Problem

• What
  – What is the problem?
  – What is causing it?
  – To what extent is it occurring?
  – What resources might be available to address the problem?

• Who
  – For whom is it a problem?

• Where?
  – Where is the problem having the biggest impact?

• When
  – When did it first occur or become significant?

• Why
  – Why does it exist?
  – How is the problem currently being addressed (if at all)? Does anything seem to be effective?

Setting priority – what is the impact of the problem, can it be solved in a reasonable amount of time, with a reasonable amount of resources?
Identifying Targets and Agents of Change: Who Can Benefit and Who Can Help

Targets of Change:
- Who is affected by the problem?
- Who is causing the problem?
- Those people who directly experience the problem are at risk
- Those people who contribute to the problem through their actions or lack of actions
  - peers
  - caregivers
  - service providers
  - teachers
  - business people and merchants
  - elected and appointed officials
Look for Health Disparities

• Finding disparities, comparing your community to other communities, can also help you set priorities and make the case for your problem/program

• Example:
  – Hepatitis B prevalence in Philadelphia Chinese foreign-born communities: 8-12%
  – Hepatitis B prevalence in Philadelphia White communities: 0.3%
TYPES OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA

• **Primary data:**
  Original data that you collect and analyze, e.g., data from a youth focus group or results of surveys of women

• **Secondary data:**
  Information that was collected by someone else, but which you can analyze or re-analyze. It may be available in “raw” (un-analyzed) or analyzed form, e.g., STD clinic data or census data
Needs Assessment Techniques

- Existing Data
- Survey Data
- Key Informant Interview
- Focus Group Interview
- Community Forum
- Literature review
- Asset Mapping
- Windshield/Walking Tour
- GIS
Examples of Community Problems

- Arson
- Child abuse
- Crime
- Transportation
- Drugs
- Elder care
- Racism
- Ethnic conflict
- Health
- Housing
- Hunger
- Inequality
- Jobs
- Noise
- Overwork
- Poverty
- Sexism
- Teenage pregnancy
- Domestic violence
- Vandalism
- Graffiti
- Safety
- Emergency services
- Schools
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA)

Contains requirements that non-profit hospitals must meet to maintain their 501(c)3 charitable organization status. These activities must include:

- Completion of a community health needs assessment (CHNA) every three years by an individual with special knowledge or expertise in public health.
- Development of community benefit plan that addresses identified needs
- Formal adoption of the community benefit strategic and implementation plan by the hospital’s governing body
- Publication of the CHNA findings and community benefit plan so that it is widely available to the public.
- Demonstration of effectiveness of community benefit efforts
Jefferson Community Benefit Principles

- Reduce health disparities.
- Build on Jefferson strengths and resources
- Involve two or more of our mission elements: patient care, education & research
- Embrace community engagement and partnerships
- Sustainability, economically and programmatically, over time
Additional Factors to Maximize Effectiveness

- Geographically proximate to both TJUH and Methodist
- Density of high-risk patients who demonstrate poor health indicators (health disparities)
- Poverty Rate >20%
- Assets and resources that are not harnessed synergistically
- Individuals and organizations that have historical relationships with Jefferson or have the potential to partner
420,000 people live in Jefferson’s Community Benefit area.

27% of all residents of Philadelphia
FORTY-EIGHT ZIP CODES AND EIGHTEEN PLANNING DISTRICTS

Philadelphia consists of forty-eight zip codes and eighteen planning districts representing distinct economic, geographic, and social units.
Assessment Methods

Primary Data

• Key Informant Interviews
  • 90+ internal and external interviews conducted with health care and community based organizations
  • Jefferson University & Hospital faculty and staff

• Focus Groups
  • 4 focus groups were held with employees who live in Jefferson Community Benefit area
  • 42 employees participated

Secondary Data

• Literature review and 30 secondary data sources including PHMC Household Health Survey, Philadelphia Dept. of Public Health and PCA reports
Assessment Content Areas

- Demographics
- Social Determinants of Health
  - Education
  - Income and poverty
  - Access to healthy and affordable food
  - Employment and job training
  - Community safety
  - Built and natural environment
- Healthcare access
  - Health insurance
  - Transportation
  - Literacy
  - Culture and language
- Mortality
- Morbidity
- Health Behaviors
- Special Populations
  - Older Adults
  - Immigrants and Refugees
  - Homeless
  - LGBT
  - Veterans
  - Returning citizens (Re-entry)
Demographics

Population: 2015 Estimate

- LN: 123,318
- TN: 66,025
- CC: 55,823
- SP: 174,565
- TJUH CB: 419,731
- Phila: 1,560,297

Projected Growth Rate 2015-2020

- LN: 1.9%
- TN: 5.4%
- CC: 5.2%
- SP: 2.8%
- TJUH CB: 3.2%
- Phila: 2.0%
### Social Determinants

#### Household Income Distribution: 2015

- **LN**
  - <$15K: 9%
  - $15-25K: 33%
  - $25-50K: 41%
  - $50-75K: 27%
  - $75K+: 22%
  - USA: 35%

- **TN**
  - <$15K: 23%
  - $15-25K: 17%
  - $25-50K: 16%
  - $50-75K: 25%
  - $75K+: 14%
  - USA: 18%

- **CC**
  - <$15K: 18%
  - $15-25K: 20%
  - $25-50K: 18%
  - $50-75K: 18%
  - $75K+: 24%
  - USA: 24%

- **SP**
  - <$15K: 41%
  - $15-25K: 11%
  - $25-50K: 19%
  - $50-75K: 18%
  - $75K+: 23%
  - USA: 11%

- **TJUH CB**
  - <$15K: 11%
  - $15-25K: 7%
  - $25-50K: 14%
  - $50-75K: 13%
  - $75K+: 25%
  - USA: 7%

- **Philad**
  - <$15K: 20%
  - $15-25K: 18%
  - $25-50K: 17%
  - $50-75K: 14%
  - $75K+: 16%
  - USA: 17%

- **USA**
  - <$15K: 0%
  - $15-25K: 20%
  - $25-50K: 40%
  - $50-75K: 60%
  - $75K+: 80%
  - USA: 100%

#### Median Household Income by ZIP Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
<th>ZIP Codes</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
<th>ZIP Codes</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
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<td>$39,413</td>
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</table>
In Kingsessing 37% of adults live at or below 100% poverty.

**TJUHs Community Benefit Area Percent Living in Poverty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Level</th>
<th>LN</th>
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<th>CC</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB</th>
<th>Phila</th>
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<td>Less than 50% Poverty</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less Than 100% Poverty</td>
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<td>14.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>23.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less Than 150% Poverty</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>36.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less Than 200% Poverty</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PHMC Household Health Survey 2015*

**Philadelphia Residents Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level: 2009-2013**

- Total: 26.5%
- Black*: 30.8%
- White*: 18.3%
- Hispanic: 41.2%
- Asian*: 29.5%

*Race category not exclusive of Hispanic ethnicity

*U.S. Census Bureau/American Community Survey*
Percentage of families living in Poverty
In Kingsessing 11.8% of adults over age 25 did not graduate from High School
Figure 3
Philadelphia Residents’ Household Income
By level of educational attainment

Note: Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Public Use Microdata Sample, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2012-16
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts

Figure 1
Educational Attainment in Philadelphia, by Race and Ethnicity
Compared with the city’s overall adult population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Public Use Microdata Sample, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2012-16
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts
Figure 4
Where College Noncompleters Live, by Census Tract
Age 25 and older

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2012-16
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts
The Self-Sufficiency Standard is defined as the income a household must earn to meet its basic needs (housing, childcare, food, health care, transportation, and taxes) without public or private assistance and is based on the size of the family and where they live. A family with one adult, one infant and one preschooler living in Philadelphia in 2012 needed $57,746 annual income to meet the self-sufficiency standard and a household of four needed $61,199 a year. www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/ accessed March 2, 2013
HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS

Often, neighborhoods with high poverty also have lower access to healthy foods. In 2014, 22 percent of Philadelphians living in high-poverty areas also had no to low walkable access to healthy foods. Rates were highest in North and Lower Southwest Philadelphia.

For more data on food access in Philadelphia visit http://www.phila.gov/health/ChronicDisease/Nutrition.html.

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

% Who Cut a Meal due to Lack of Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB</th>
<th>Phila</th>
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<tr>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
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% Households with Children Receiving Food Stamps

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<th>City</th>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB</th>
<th>Phila</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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% Households with Children Receiving WIC

<table>
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB</th>
<th>Phila</th>
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<tr>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
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</table>
Food insecure seniors are at increased risk for chronic health conditions, even when controlling for other factors such as income:

- 60% more likely to experience depression
- 53% more likely to report a heart attack
- 52% more likely to develop asthma
- 40% more likely to report and experience of congestive heart failure
- Persistent food insecurity among older adults is associated with higher levels of medication non-adherence due to cost
- 17% of older adults in South Philadelphia and 15.5% in Lower North Philadelphia are unable to shop or need assistance with this activity.
11.3% of people in Kingsessing say they have difficulty finding fresh fruit and vegetables.
Kingsessing:  
Employed Full time - 31.9%  
Unemployed seeking work - 14.8%  
Unable to work - 13.1%  
Employed Part time – 12.1%  
Retired – 17.3%  
Other – 9.3%
According to The City of Philadelphia Office of Community Housing Development - Year 4 Consolidation Plan (2015), 53% of renters and 33% of homeowners spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Nearly a third of renters (31%) and 15% of homeowners have monthly housing payments that exceed 50% of their monthly income. In Philadelphia, 56% of families are considered housing insecure. These families experience homelessness (1%), frequent moves (5%), are behind in rent (26%), and live in crowded situations (25%).
Housing

% Age 60+ Home Ownership

% Age 60+ Desired Duration of Stay in Current Home

% Age 60+ Reporting Difficulty Affording Housing Costs in Past Year
Housing Insecurity

% Age 60+ Needing Roof Repair

% Age 60+ Needing Plumbing Repair

% Age 60+ Needing Heating Repair

% Age 60+ Unaware of Housing Services
Housing-Cost Burden for Renters

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimate, 2015
Percentage of People in Poverty and Children with BLL ≥5 μg/dL

% OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY
- 7-10%
- 11-15%
- 16-24%
- 25-39%
- >39%
- NON-RESIDENTIAL

% CHILDREN WITH BLL ≥5 μg/dL
- 0%
- >0-2.3%
- 2.4-3.9%
- 4-4.6%
- 4.7-9.8%
2013-2015 | Asthma Hospital Rate per 100,000 Children <18 Years

Crime and Safety

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Police District</th>
<th>Principal Neighborhood</th>
<th>Rank 2013</th>
<th>Total # 2013</th>
<th>Rank 2015</th>
<th>Total # 2015</th>
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<td>North Phila./West</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,507</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>South Phila./East</td>
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<td>822</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>North Phila./East</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>691</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Center City/East</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Point Breeze</td>
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<td>514</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>522</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Center City/West</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>353</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>South Phila/West</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% Who Restricted Activity During the Day Because They Felt Unsafe in the Past Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Rarely/Never</th>
<th>% Sometimes</th>
<th>% Always/Usually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJUHs CB</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% Who Feel Child is Safe in Community or Neighborhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Rarely/Never</th>
<th>% Sometimes</th>
<th>% Always/Usually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJUHs CB</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
55.5% of adults in Kingsessing report exercising >30 minutes at least 3 times per week
Child obesity prevalence, 5-18 years of age

Source: School District of Philadelphia, 2012-2013
Data were not available by planning district and are instead displayed by zip code.
While Philadelphia boasts 225 miles of bike lanes/trails, 63 neighborhood parks, and 52 recreation facilities, almost 60% of residents say they never or rarely (less than once monthly) use the public recreational facilities.

Source: Philadelphia Department of Parks & Recreation, 2015
PERCEIVED SAFE ACCESS TO PARKS AND OUTDOOR SPACES

Convenient access to parks and outdoor spaces is essential for regular exercise. In 2015, approximately 73 percent of adults in Philadelphia had access to a park or other outdoor space in their neighborhood that they felt comfortable visiting. Access was greatest in the Northwest and Center City and lowest in North Philadelphia.

QUINTILES
- ≤ 70% (least access)
- 70.1% - 72%
- 72.1% - 74%
- 74.1% - 78%
- ≥ 78.1% (most access)

Non-residential area
* Caution: Low sample size.

64.4% of those in Kingsessing are uncomfortable visiting a park or outdoor space during the day.
Bicycle and pedestrian accidents per 100,000

Philadelphia County 2014 Hospitalized Injury Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th># Hospitalized</th>
<th>Median Charges</th>
<th>Total Charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MVT Bicyclist</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>$69,984</td>
<td>$9,919,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVT Pedestrian</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>$80,429</td>
<td>$60,503,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicyclist, other</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>$52,237</td>
<td>$11,847,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian, other</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$61,330</td>
<td>$946,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2013
Social Cohesion

"I Feel I Belong in My Neighborhood"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>% Agree/ Strongly Agree People in My Neighborhood Can be Trusted</th>
<th>% Rarely or Never Neighbors are willing to help each other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower North</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Neighborhoods</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center City</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Philadelphia</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJUHs CB area</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connectedness

% Age 60+ Who Don’t Trust People in Their Neighborhoods

- LN: 52.2
- TN: 20.0
- CC: 6.8
- SP: 26.2
- TJUHs CB: 28.4
- Phila: 29.8

% Age 60+ Respondents: "I Feel I Belong in My Neighborhood"

- LN: Disagree 11.4, Strongly disagree 7.8
- TN: Disagree 5.7, Strongly disagree 0.0
- CC: Disagree 2.5, Strongly disagree 4.4
- SP: Disagree 8.5, Strongly disagree 3.4
- TJUHs CB: Disagree 4.1, Strongly disagree 7.6
- Phila: Disagree 9.7, Strongly disagree 2.6

% Age 60+ Neighbors Willing to Help Each Other

- LN: Always 17.5, Often 29.7, Never 59.1
- TN: Always 26.3, Often 30.7, Never 43.5
- CC: Always 35.8, Often 27.0, Never 34.5
- SP: Always 28.0, Often 27.0, Never 34.0
- TJUHs CB: Always 25.6, Often 27.8, Never 36.6
- Phila: Always 23.4, Often 15.1, Never 61.5

% Age 60+ Currently Participating in Organizations

- LN: No Organizations 59.1, 1-2 Organizations 16.5, 3+ Organizations 24.3
- TN: No Organizations 59.2, 1-2 Organizations 42.5, 3+ Organizations 17.5
- CC: No Organizations 57.7, 1-2 Organizations 29.4, 3+ Organizations 13.9
- SP: No Organizations 55.4, 1-2 Organizations 30.6, 3+ Organizations 14.0
- TJUHs CB: No Organizations 34.4, 1-2 Organizations 34.4, 3+ Organizations 31.2
- Phila: No Organizations 34.1, 1-2 Organizations 34.1, 3+ Organizations 31.8
16% of adults in Kingsessing did not go to a needed doctor appointment due to transportation problems.

Thirty-five percent of Philadelphians do not own a car and among adults aged 60 and over, 55% do not own a car.
Transportation

% Age 60+ Who Didn't Go to a Needed Doctor Appointment Due to Transportation Problems

- 55% of low-income seniors in the city and 46% of seniors who report at least one ADL or IADL disability do not have access to an automobile in their household

- I take the bus to work and it’s drives me crazy that people don’t get up for older people that get on the bus. It drives me crazy. (focus group)

- A lot of elderly people are scared to fall... Elderly people are scared to get on a bus and take the chance of falling or have to stand up. ..I can see them saying “I can’t take the bus because it’s too difficult to sit down or get to a seat safely.

- The elderly need help getting to the doctor, getting groceries, getting medications. They need support in the home so they can remain in their homes.
Figure 3
Percentage of Population With an Ambulatory Difficulty, 2016
Rates in the 10 largest U.S. cities

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-16 five-year estimates
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts
Falls among older adults

- For adults aged 65+, 84% of ED trauma visits are due to falls
- In 2012 the median charges for unintentional falls was about $50,000
- Center for Injury Prevention Research at Jefferson and the Philadelphia Planning Commission are working on injury prevention. The District Plan for South Philadelphia (June 2015) has a focus on pedestrian safety particularly for older adults
- “Fear of falling causes elders not to want to move. This then actually increases their risk of falling; we need to keep people safe at home by minimizing their risk of falls. Mild cognitive impairment and medications can increase risk of falls in the elderly. We need to assess fall risk more regularly and do home adaptations to reduce falls.”
Population-to-provider ratio, within 5-minute drive time of census tract centroid, by quintile.
Publicly-insured population ages 18-64 to Medicaid provider ratio, within 5-minute drive time of census tract centroids, by quintile.
Immigrants and Refugees

Figure 6
Foreign-Born Share of Philadelphia’s Population by ZIP Code, 2000 and 2012-16

While Northeast and South Philadelphia have remained centers of the foreign-born population, immigrants have also increased their presence throughout other areas of the city in recent years. In this chart, ZIP code areas are shown in quartiles shaded according to the foreign-born percentage of that area’s population.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census and American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2012-16
City of Philadelphia
Foreign-Born Population Born in Asia

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS 5 Year Estimate
Spatial Unit: 2010 Census Tracts
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Ages 5+</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1,112,441</td>
<td>79.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All languages other than English combined</td>
<td>293,544</td>
<td>20.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>136,688</td>
<td>9.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>23,075</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>10,885</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>9,240</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian languages</td>
<td>8,639</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African languages</td>
<td>8,217</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon-Khmer, Cambodian</td>
<td>7,933</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>7,773</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>6,558</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Creole</td>
<td>6,325</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>5,825</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indo-European languages</td>
<td>5,343</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>4,606</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>4,512</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Slavic languages</td>
<td>3,939</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarathi</td>
<td>3,681</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>3,597</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>3,447</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indic languages</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pacific Island languages</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laotian</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other West Germanic languages</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 1,405,985

Data are estimates based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Data are not displayed where there were insufficient samples with which to compute an estimate.

Note that 2010 ACS Aggregate Data for Chinese include numbers reported for Cantonese, Chinese, Formosan, Mandarin, and other variants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>% Foreign Born Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19107</td>
<td>Center City</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19102</td>
<td>Center City</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19148</td>
<td>South Philadelphia East</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19147</td>
<td>South Philadelphia –Bella Vista</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19103</td>
<td>Center City West</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19145</td>
<td>South Philadelphia West</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19106</td>
<td>Center City-Society Hill</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19125</td>
<td>Kensington/Fishtown</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19146</td>
<td>South Philadelphia - Schuylkill</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19122</td>
<td>North Philadelphia - Yorktown</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19130</td>
<td>Fairmount South</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19123</td>
<td>Northern Liberties</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19133</td>
<td>North Philadelphia - East</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19121</td>
<td>Fairmount North</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19132</td>
<td>North Philadelphia - West</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- "Refugees go to ethnic community based organizations for language assistance in healthcare navigation. “Volunteers” or individuals who have no or limited medical interpretation training provide interpretation. Volunteers and community organizations receive no or limited compensation for services provided." (key informant)

- "Difficult for older people to use phone due to hearing loss." (key informant)
Adverse Childhood Events

These zipcodes had an insufficient number of survey respondents.

Percentage of population with 4 or more ACEs:
- 0.0% - 15.0%
- 15.1% - 30.0%
- 30.1% - 45.0%
- 45.1% or more

Prepared by The Research and Evaluation Group at PHMC
Postal mail continues to be the preferred method of communication in most neighborhoods except for Center City where email is preferred.

* Other includes telephone, text messaging, etc.
** such as Facebook or Twitter

It’s harder for older people to use over-the-phone interpreters. An in-person interpreter would be preferred. Use technology like Skype

Consider communication and technology needs of older adults. Use tablets such as the iPad or large smart phones if using technology is necessary. Need to design technology for older adults

Health literacy/language – ensure that oral communication and written materials as well as websites are designed for an older adult
Health Insurance

% Insured Adults

Healthy People 2020 Target = 100%

% Insured Adults, Ages 18-64

Healthy People 2020 Target = 100%

% Insured Children

Healthy People 2020 Target = 100%
Other=insurance company refused coverage; objections to ACA; difficulties using healthcare.gov; death or divorce
% Looked Into Buying Insurance through Healthcare.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB Phila</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% Enrolled through Healthcare.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB Phila</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
% Finding a Plan with Affordable Monthly Premiums

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB</th>
<th>Phila</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not at all difficult</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat difficult</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very difficult</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% Finding a Plan with Affordable Copay Deductibles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LN</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>TJUHs CB</th>
<th>Phila</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not at all difficult</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat difficult</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very difficult</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adult diabetes prevalence

Philadelphia Adult Diabetes Prevalence 2004-2014/15

% Ever Had Diabetes

LN: 12.3
TN: 14.4
CC: 3.0
SP: 20.1
TJUHs CB: 14.1
Phila: 15.4
Philadelphia Adult Hypertension Prevalence 2000-2014/15

Healthy People 2020 Goal = 26.9%

Philadelphia Adult Hypertension Prevalence: 2014/15

% Doctor Ever Told have High BP

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Adult obesity prevalence

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010
*Local source: Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) Household Health Survey, 2014-15
Philadelphia Adult Obesity Prevalence
2002-2014/15

Healthy People 2020 Goal = 30.5%

Philadelphia Adult Obesity Prevalence:
2014/15

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

*Estimate based on small sample size; interpret with caution
Figure 2
Percentage of the Population With a Cognitive Difficulty, 2016
Rates in the 10 largest U.S. cities

Philadelphia 7.7%
San Antonio 6.2%
U.S. 5.0%
Phoenix 4.3%
Los Angeles 4.1%
Chicago 4.1%
New York 4.1%
Dallas 4.1%
Houston 4.0%
San Diego 3.9%
San Jose, CA 3.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-16 five-year estimates
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts

Figure 4
Percentage of Population Ages 35-64 With a Cognitive Difficulty, 2016
Rates in the 10 largest U.S. cities

Philadelphia 9.0%
San Antonio 6.2%
U.S. 4.8%
Dallas 4.2%
Chicago 4.2%
Phoenix 4.1%
Houston 3.9%
New York 3.7%
Los Angeles 3.6%
San Diego 3.4%
San Jose, CA 2.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-16 five-year estimates
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts
Philadelphia Adults with Diagnosed Mental Health Condition
2000-2014/15

% With Diagnosed Mental Health Condition

Philadelphia Adults with Diagnosed Mental Health Condition: 2014/15

% Not Currently Receiving Treatment for a Mental Health Condition

Black non-Hispanic 18.5%
White non-Hispanic 23.0%
Hispanic 29.6%
Asian non-Hispanic* 0.7%
Total 20.8%

% Not Currently Receiving Treatment for a Mental Health Condition
Care Giving

% Providing Care to Family/Friend During the Past Month

- LN: 42.0
- TN: 37.5
- CC: 23.5
- SP: 28.3
- TJUHs CB Phila: 33.4
- 34.8

% Age 60+ Providing Care to Family/Friend During the Past Month

- LN: 37.8
- TN: 26.2
- CC: 26.3
- SP: 31.7
- TJUHs CB Phila: 32.1
**Figure 6**

*Disability Rates in High-Poverty Cities, 2016*

Ranking of 10 poorest cities with populations of at least 350,000

- Detroit: 16.0%
- Cleveland: 15.0%
- Philadelphia: 14.0%
- Tucson, AZ: 13.7%
- Milwaukee: 13.7%
- Memphis, TN: 13.7%
- New Orleans: 13.0%
- Fresno, CA: 12.1%
- Miami: 11.9%
- Atlanta: 10.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-16 five-year estimates
© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts
Special Populations

• Older Adults 60+
• Refugees and Immigrants
• Homeless
• LGBTQ
• Veterans
• Returning Citizens
Helpful Resources –

Philadelphia Police Department
https://www.phillypolice.com

American Community Survey 2016 5 Yr Estimate
http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs

Social Explorer
https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2016_5yr/metadata

American Community Survey Housing Unit Informational Questionnaire
Community commons - https://www.communitycommons.org/

Jefferson Community Health Needs Assessment -

PHMC Community Health Database -
http://library.jefferson.edu/find/databases/phmc/

Philadelphia Department of Public Health (PDPH) – community health needs assessment and strategic plan
https://www.phila.gov/health/Commissioner/PHA.html

PDPH Community Health Explorer - https://healthexplorer.phila.gov/

Open Data Philly https://www.opendataphilly.org/

500 cities - https://www.cdc.gov/500cities/

City Health Dashboard - https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/
Mapping Life Expectancy: Philadelphia

20 years in Philadelphia

This map is one in a series of life expectancy maps, developed to illustrate that opportunities to lead a long and healthy life can vary dramatically by neighborhood.

The aim of these maps is to serve as a resource—raising awareness of factors that shape health

https://societyhealth.vcu.edu/work/the-projects/mapsphiladelphia.html
In this Issue...

07    This is Where We Live: Stories of Art and Community    BY PAMELA BRIDGEFORTH
13    Creating Change through Arts, Culture, and Equitable Development: A Policy and Practice Primer    BY JEREMY LIU
14    Stable and Healthier Neighborhoods Using the Arts    BY ZOE VAN ORSDOL
15    A Call to Artistic Action    SPECIAL
15    A Community Developer's View: A Responsibility to Listen    BY SHANTA SCHACHTER
16    Q&A: Looking Beyond Trends: Sustainable Investment in Art and Community    AN INTERVIEW WITH PATRICK MORGAN
18    Making the Arts Work in Your Neighborhood    PRESENTED BY PACDC

A Guidebook for Arts & Community Development

Five Key Take-aways from this Edition

1. Philly's neighborhoods have an abundance of vibrant arts and community programming and interventions.    PAGE 7
2. Without equity, community redevelopment can improve a physical place but leave the people behind. Stale creativity, bring economic benefit only to a few, lead to a homogenized community or displace many. The tools of arts and culture can accelerate equity, build communities of opportunity, and design for broadly shared prosperity.    JEREMY LIU, PAGE 13
3. The first “Placemaking” began with a critique of modern public spaces that were not functioning well for people. Critics like William Whyte and Jane Jacobs contrasted these to the vital commercial streets of old urban neighborhoods.    JOSEPH MONCIELLY, PAGE 23
4. Creative placemaking projects “bring together broad, diverse groups of people who apply creative problem solving to address a community challenge.”    MELISSA KIM, PAGE 24
5. There is no magical unicorn forest where arts funding exists just for the picking. Fundraising for your project is highly competitive, driven by relationships and a documented track record of achievement. More often than not, organizations will have to pay for their first project out of existing funds to get it going.    PAGE 34
Advancing Obesity Solutions Through Investments in the Built Environment: Proceedings of a Workshop in Brief

DETAILS
10 pages | 8.5 x 11 | null
ISBN null | DOI 10.17226/24963

CONTRIBUTORS
Steve Olson, Rapporteur, Roundtable on Obesity Solutions, Food and Nutrition Board, Health and Medicine Division, National Academies of Sciences
Pew State of the City 2017: Philadelphia


City of Philadelphia | Stress Index

Stress Index

By combining key measures of poverty, health, education, employment, and quality of life, the Stress Index show which neighborhoods experience different kinds of stressors. These maps are used to understand the unique context of each neighborhood, so that the city can better meet the needs of residents.

How you can use the Stress Index:
- Explore how Community Schools are distributed across the city.
- Find the percentage of people living in

Getting Started

Click the tabs above to explore maps of different stress indicators across the City of Philadelphia. The composite Stress Index combines stressors into one map, providing an estimate of neighborhood stress.

- Click this button in a map to see a detailed legend and histogram of the underlying data.
- Click this button in a map to search for schools near your chosen search location.

https://phl.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=47af9a9dcfa4637a2f88024d1c210b4
Stress Index
Sources & Methodology
Asthma
Asthma data was collected from the 500 Cities project, which is a collaboration between CDC, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the CDC Foundation to map census tract level estimates of chronic disease risk across the 500 largest cities in the United States. We applied this rate to residential lots within each census tract.
https://www.cdc.gov/500cities/methodology.htm

Distance to Parks
Proximity to parks has been shown to be correlated with mental health, where those living close to urban parks have the highest Mental Health Inventory (MHI-5) scores (Sturm & Cohen, 2014). The MHI-5 is used to measure general mental health on a scale of 0 (poor mental health) to 100 (good mental health). We calculated the walking distance from each residential parcel to the nearest City of Philadelphia’s Parks & Recreation asset to identify parcels within 400m (1312.34ft) walk from a park or green space using a network of street centerlines.
https://www.opendataphilly.org/dataset/parks-and-recreation-assets

Drug Crimes
The Philadelphia Police Department provides locations and Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) codes for crime incidents that occurred within the city since 2006. We isolated crimes coded as "Narcotics/Drug Crime" during the years 2014-2017 to and summarized the number of incidents within 1000 ft of each parcel. It should be noted that UCR coding reports only the principal offense characterizing the incident; if drugs were involved as an accessory to a more serious offense, it will not be reported as a drug crime.

Drug Crime was isolated as a category based on analysis for the City's Rebuilding Community Infrastructure initiative, which found that Drug Crimes were more geographically localized to acutely troubled areas whereas other crimes tended to be sporadic or closely tied to socioeconomic conditions. This is consistent with studies of Adverse Childhood Experiences that identify drug activity as a distinct source of trauma. We sought to maintain consistency between these parallel City initiatives and capture a distinct source of distress for communities.

https://www.opendataphilly.org/dataset/crime-incidents
Healthy Food Access
Philadelphia’s Department of Public Health released the results of their analysis of Walkable Access to Healthy Foods for 2012-2014, including scoring each Census block. They identified the most at-risk blocks as those located in high-poverty neighborhoods with low-to-no walkable access to healthy foods. We assigned a binary value to each residential lot based on the block-level assessment of whether an area was in that most at-risk category or not.

PDPH’s scoring system considers the proximity, sales volume, and type of grocery establishments when making this assessment. High-poverty neighborhoods are those where at least 20% of households within the block-group have incomes below the poverty level. See the PDPH report for further explanation of their scoring methodology.

https://www.opendataphilly.org/dataset/philadelphia-food-access
Heat Stress
High heat, which is expected to increase under impending threat of climate change, increases risks to vulnerable populations in the city. Heat stress data represents the difference between the seven hottest days (determined using mostly cloud-free Landsat imagery) and the county mean temperature from 2013 to 2015. Data courtesy of David Hondula, Arizona State University.

Median Household Income
We used block-group level Median Household Income (In 2016 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) from the American Community Survey 2016 5-year Estimate. The median is based on the distribution of the total number of households including those with no income and divides the distribution into two equal parts.
https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2016_5yr/metadata/?ds=ACS16_5yr&var=B19013001

No High School Diploma
We used block-group level rates of adult Educational Attainment in the American Community Survey 2016 5-year Estimate to identify the percentage of persons aged 25 years or older who received did not complete high school. This can be used to identify opportunities for continuing education resources for high school students.
https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2016_5yr/metadata/?ds=ACS16_5yr&table=B15003
Poverty
We used block-group level rates of the Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the American Community Survey 2016 5-year Estimate. We included individuals up to 200% of the poverty line as “in poverty” because this is a common metric for public benefits. The proportion of individuals in poverty was directly applied to each residential lot within each block group. The Census Bureau excludes anyone living in group quarters (dorms, shelters, or incarceration) from this estimate.
https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2016_5yr/metadata/?ds=ACS16_5yr&table=C17002

Unemployment
We used block-group level Unemployment Status For The Population 16 Years And Over within the Civilian Labor Force from the American Community Survey 2016 5-year Estimate. Civilians are classified as unemployed if they were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and were actively looking for a job in the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job. Unemployment was calculated as a percent of the total civilian labor force.
https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2016_5yr/metadata/?ds=ACS16_5yr&table=B23025
Composite Index
The final composite index represents an estimate of the collective impact of the analyzed stressors to identify areas experiencing compounded needs during the study period. Data sources were compared by pairwise Pearson, Kendall, and Spearman correlation tests to identify highly correlated variables. Median Household Income was negatively correlated with Poverty (p = -0.80). Asthma, Distance to Parks, Drug Crime count, Heat Stress, Low-to-No Healthy Food Access, No HS Diploma, and Unemployment are each relatively unique from all other contributors (-0.7 < p < 0.7). Median Household Income was omitted from the composite index due to its similarity to Poverty. Z-scores were calculated for all continuous variables (Asthma, Drug Crimes, Heat Stress, No HS Diploma, Poverty, and Unemployment). Since z-scores for binary data are not very telling of the data trend, binary variables (Distance to Parks and Low to No Healthy Food Access) were reclassified to mimic z-scores where values of low stress became ‘-1’ and values of high stress became ‘+1’. Z-scores and reclassified variables were added together to create the composite index. This method of combining different stressors is applicable because each variable at a given location can add to or take away from the total composite stress index.

https://healthexplorer.phila.gov/planning-districts/
https://datausa.io/profile/geo/philadelphia-pa/#economy
City+Health+Dashboard
https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/pa/philadelphia/all-metrics