

Philadelphia 2015

The State of the City

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About This Report

This is the seventh year that The Pew Charitable Trusts has produced a State of the City report about Philadelphia. The new edition is a mix of old and new indicators and highlights results of Pew's Philadelphia Poll taken early in 2015. As in years past, the report puts the numbers about the city in context by comparing them to those of other cities, most often nine urban communities chosen for their similarities to Philadelphia in size, makeup, or location. Those nine are Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, and Washington.

Staff members Michelle Schmitt and Octavia Howell gathered much of the data in these pages. Larry Eichel, who directs Pew's Philadelphia research initiative, wrote the chapter texts and edited the report, along with Elizabeth Lowe, Liz Visser, and Dan LeDuc. Bailey Farnsworth created the graphics and designed the document.

One new element this year is that all photographs in the report were taken by participants in Philly Photo Day 2014, a project of the Philadelphia Photo Arts Center. Every year on Philly Photo Day, which was Oct. 10 in 2014, people of all ages are invited to take a photograph and submit it for display at the center. The only requirement is that the photo be taken in Philadelphia. In 2014, 1,900 individuals participated, some using cameras, others using cellphones. The photos in this report were curated by Pew's Katye Martens in partnership with the Photo Arts Center.

About The Pew Charitable Trusts

The Pew Charitable Trusts is a nonprofit organization that applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public, and invigorate civic life. Pew's Philadelphia research initiative provides timely, impartial research and analysis on key issues facing Philadelphia for the benefit of the city's residents and leaders.

In a previous version of this report, an error appeared in the legend of Figure 2.4. The bars were mislabeled, so that those meant to represent 2014 were labeled 2004 and vice versa.

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		8		9
10	11		12	

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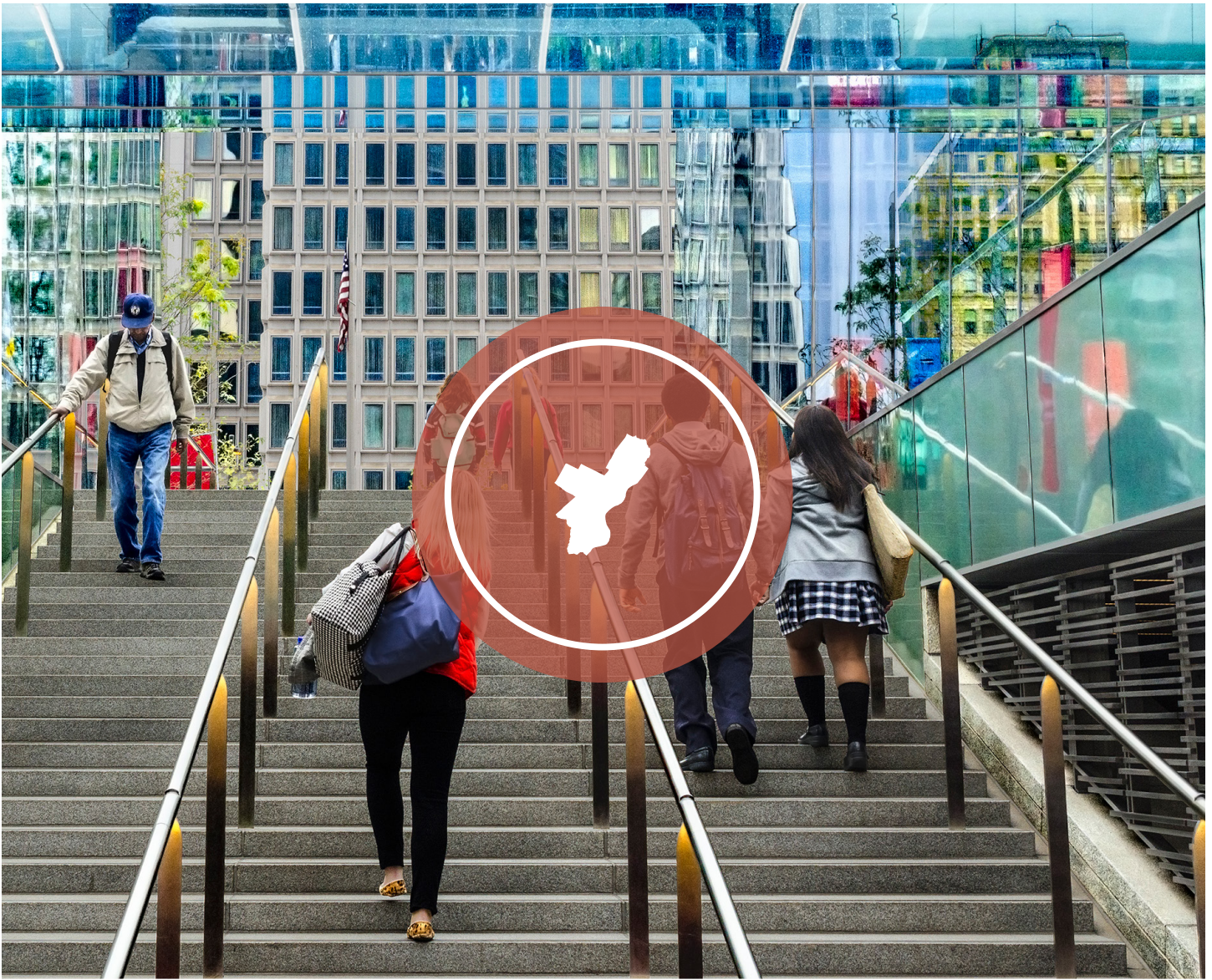
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The Pew Charitable Trusts is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public, and invigorate civic life.



The Big Picture

Philadelphians are optimistic about their city and, better yet, they have good reason to be. The question is whether the positive mood can be harnessed to help the city address its deep-seated challenges.

Over the past year, there has been an abundance of positive news for a place not always accustomed to receiving it. Pope Francis is coming in September, and Philadelphia will host the Democratic National Convention in the summer of 2016. Comcast Corp. is building a second office tower that will be the city's tallest—and expanding its local workforce. Builders and developers are investing heavily in University City and Market East. And the residential construction boom continued; last year, the city issued building permits for nearly 4,000 units with an estimated value of \$879 million.

New public spaces, including the Schuylkill Banks Boardwalk and Dilworth Park, have opened. Philadelphia has received top marks for dining and tourism from various publications and rating services, and *Forbes* chose the city as the permanent home of its annual “30 Under 30” gathering of young entrepreneurs. The city population rose for the eighth year in a row, a development that would have seemed unthinkable a decade ago, and Philadelphia is home to a large and growing cohort of millennials.

All of this energy has not been lost on residents. The mood of the city, as measured by the 2015 Pew Philadelphia Poll, is the most optimistic it has been in the six years of Pew’s polling. More than in past surveys, residents say the city is headed in the right direction, will get better in the future, and is worth recommending as a place to live. Perhaps the most promising finding of all is that young adults, who have helped fuel the population growth, are more inclined to stay in the city long term.

Yet even with the positive outlook, the realities of the city—as embodied by the often unforgiving numbers—are complex and nuanced, with seemingly a negative for every positive and vice versa.

On the economy, Philadelphia’s unemployment rate, which had stayed stubbornly high after the Great Recession, fell in 2014 to an annualized rate of 7.8 percent, and the monthly figures were in the 6 percent range at year’s end. Preliminary numbers indicate the city gained 8,800 jobs, which would be the biggest single-year increase since 1999. But the rate of job growth, 1.3 percent, did not keep up with the national rate, which was 1.9 percent.

The poverty rate was down, as it was in a number of major cities, falling to 26.3 percent of the population in the 2013 count, the most recent available. Even so, that meant that more than 400,000 Philadelphians were living below the poverty line, creating a demand for government services, a drag on the city’s economic prospects, and a reality check on all of the good feeling.

In public safety, the number of homicides in 2014—248—was up by just one from the year before, when the city recorded its lowest total in nearly half a century, and major crime continued to decline. But Mayor Michael Nutter and Police Commissioner Charles Ramsey spoke often about the toll that violence continues to take on Philadelphia, especially its young black males.

For the first time in years, city government entered 2015 in possession of signed agreements with all of its major public sector unions. Yet only modest steps were taken in those contracts to address the high costs of underfunded municipal pension systems, a situation that is eating up rising amounts of tax revenue and thereby constraining city services.

The School District of Philadelphia continued to struggle with its finances, although the election of a new governor created hopes that help might be on the way—in the form of a state funding formula and more state aid. Test scores were down, and controversies swirled around charter school expansion, the teachers’ contract, and school governance. The high school graduation rate edged higher.

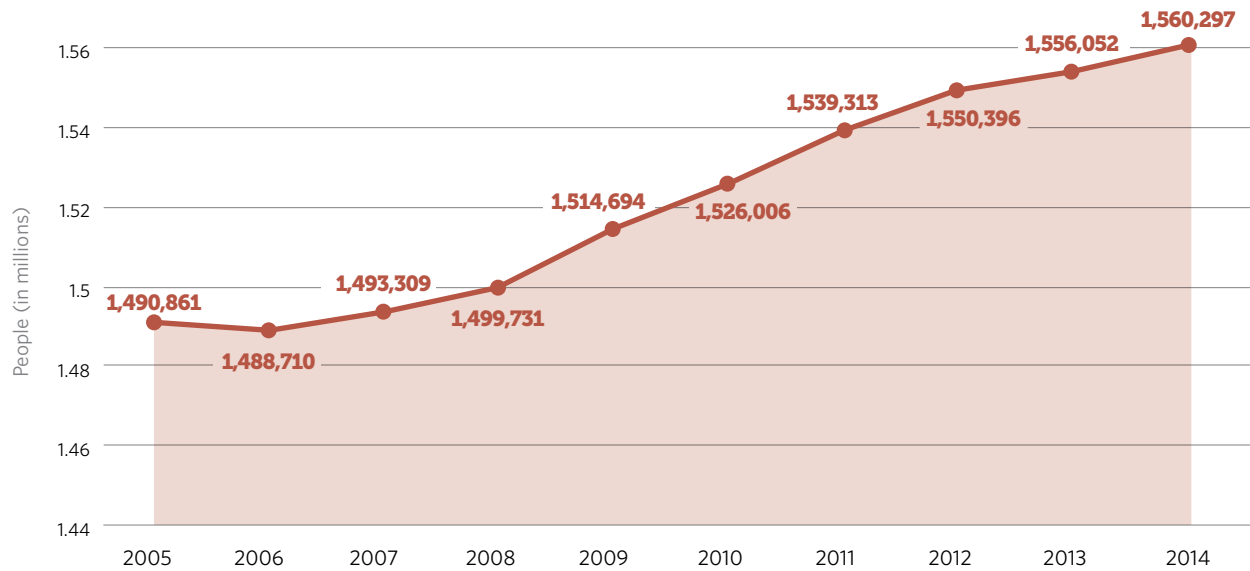
Philadelphia is a changing city in any number of ways, even beyond the influx of immigrants and millennials. Once a city of homeowners, it is increasingly becoming a city of renters. Once a place that rolled up the sidewalks when the sun went down, it has real vibrancy after dark. Once a community that expected that whatever could go wrong would, it is allowing itself a moment of optimism.

To make the moment last, progress on jobs, poverty, pensions, schools, and public safety is essential. Those are challenges of the highest order.

Figure 1.1
Portrait of the City

Population	1,560,297	Percentage of adult residents who:	Percentage of workers employed by:
Percentage of residents who are:		Graduated from college	25%
Under age 20	25%	Did not graduate from high school	18%
Age 20-34	26%	Percentage of adults who are:	Private sector
Age 35-54	25%	Married or live as a couple	83%
Age 55 and older	24%	Not married	13%
Black or African-American	42%	Divorced or separated	4%
Non-Hispanic white	36%	Widowed	3%
Hispanic or Latino	13%	Percentage of women who gave birth in previous 12 months who were unmarried	57%
Asian	7%	Median household income	\$36,836
Other	2%	Percentage of households with annual incomes of:	
Percentage of residents who:		Less than \$35,000	48%
Were born in Pennsylvania	67%	\$35,000 to 74,999	30%
Were born in other states	17%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	9%
Were born in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory	4%	\$100,000 or more	13%
Were foreign-born	12%	Percentage of population below poverty level	26%
Speak a foreign language at home	21%	Percentage of households with:	
Number of school-age children	236,516	No vehicles available	32%
Number of students enrolled in college or graduate school	144,358	Two or more vehicles available	23%
		Percentage of units listed as:	
		Vacant	13%
		Occupied	87%
		Percentage of units built before 1939	37%
		Median monthly rent	\$913
		Percentage of units:	
		Owned by occupant	51%
		Rented	49%
		Where residents lived the previous year:	
		Same house	86%
		Different house in Philadelphia	9%
		Somewhere else in the U.S.	4%
		Abroad	1%
		Percentage of residents without health insurance	15%

Figure 1.2
Philadelphia Population, 2005-14

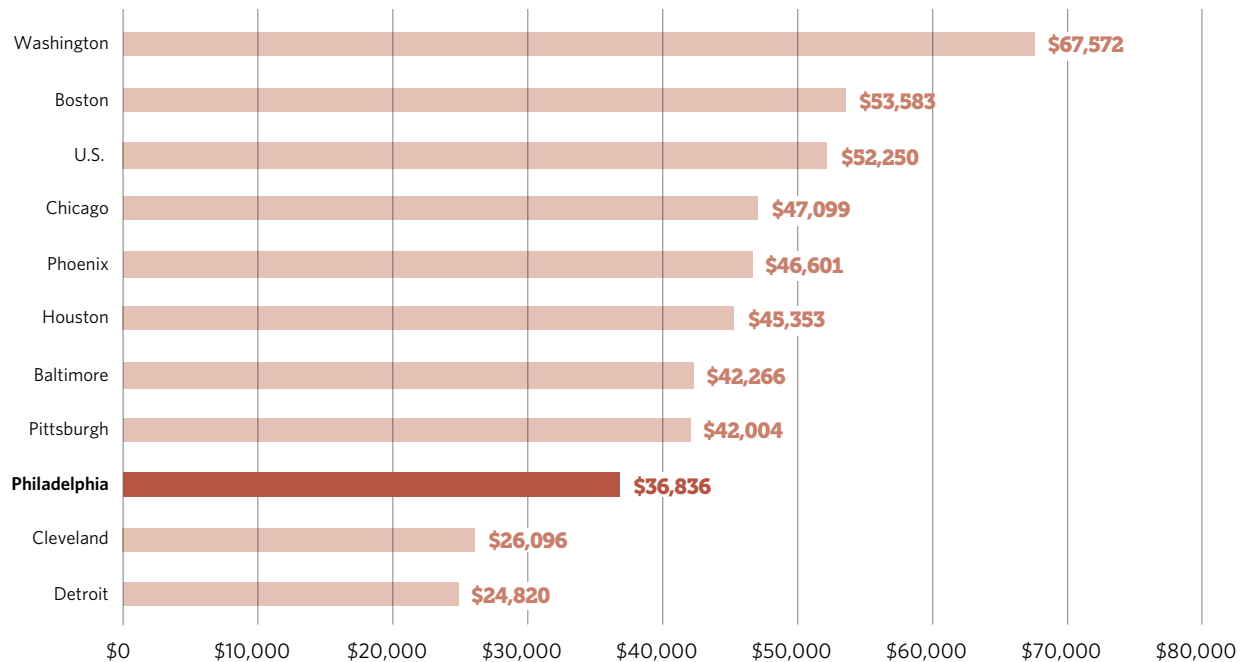


According to the Census Bureau, Philadelphia's population, after declining for more than half a century, bottomed out in 2006 at 1,488,710 and then started rising, adding 71,587 residents in eight years.

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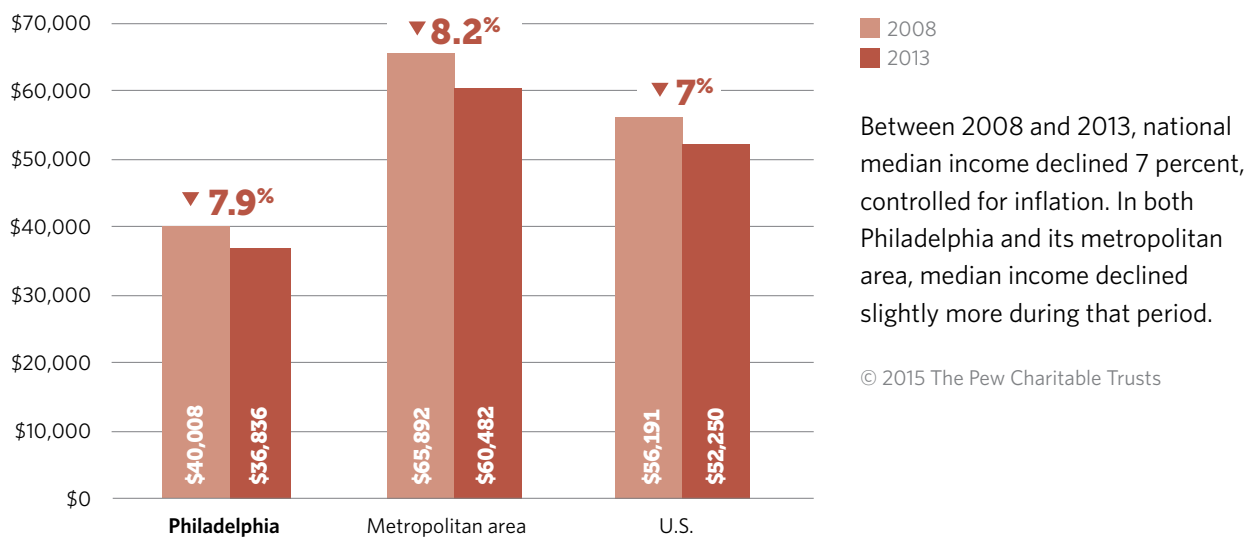
Figure 1.3
Comparison of Median Household Income, 2013



In median household income, Philadelphia ranks eighth among the comparison cities, well behind the top seven and well ahead of Cleveland and Detroit. These numbers reflect Philadelphia's persistently high unemployment and poverty rates plus the relatively low number of high-paying jobs.

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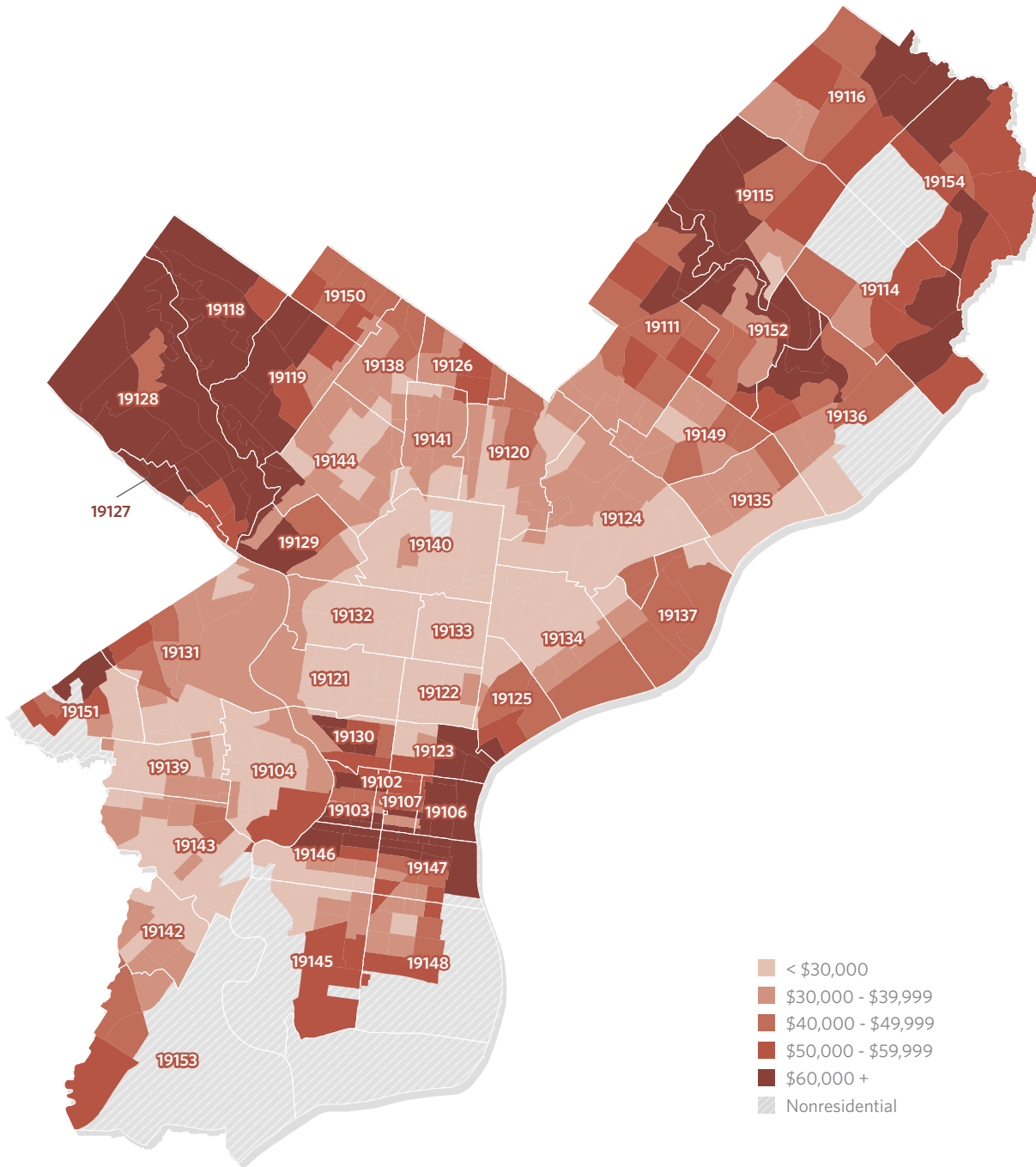
Figure 1.4
Median Household Income, 2008-13 (2013 dollars)



Between 2008 and 2013, national median income declined 7 percent, controlled for inflation. In both Philadelphia and its metropolitan area, median income declined slightly more during that period.

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Figure 1.5
Median Household Income by ZIP Code



Philadelphia's wealthiest ZIP codes are in Center City and Chestnut Hill; its poorest mostly in North Philadelphia. These median household-income numbers come from the Census Bureau and represent income data gathered from 2009 to 2013, reported in 2013 dollars.

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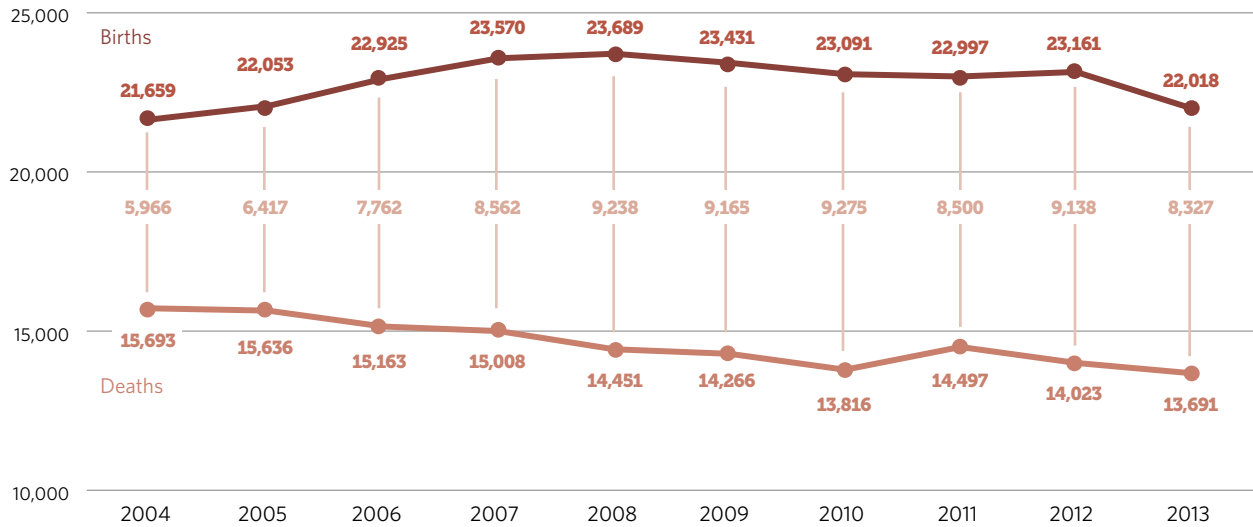
ZIP	Neighborhood	Median household income
19106	Center City—Society Hill	\$93,720
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$77,271
19102	Center City West	\$76,962
19127	Manayunk	\$63,849
19103	Center City West	\$63,709
19130	Fairmount South	\$62,721
19128	Roxborough	\$62,052
19147	South Philadelphia—Bella Vista	\$60,400
19119	Mount Airy	\$58,378
19154	Northeast—Torresdale North	\$58,319
19114	Northeast—Torresdale South	\$54,074
19152	Northeast—Rhawnhurst	\$50,584
19129	East Falls	\$49,807
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	\$48,798
19116	Northeast—Bustleton North/Somerton	\$48,058
19153	Eastwick	\$47,138
19150	Wadsworth	\$46,462
19115	Northeast—Bustleton South	\$45,799
19136	Northeast—Holmesburg	\$44,641
19107	Center City—Washington Square West/Chinatown	\$44,402
19111	Northeast—Fox Chase	\$44,123
19137	Northeast—Bridesburg	\$43,522
19146	South Philadelphia—Schuylkill	\$42,068
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	\$41,186
19151	Overbrook	\$40,358
19126	Oak Lane	\$40,031
19148	South Philadelphia—East	\$39,413
19149	Northeast—Mayfair/Oxford Circle	\$36,906
19135	Northeast—Tacony	\$35,859
19145	South Philadelphia—West	\$35,761
19138	Germantown East	\$34,795
19120	Olney	\$33,966
19143	Southwest Philadelphia—Kingsessing	\$30,995
19142	Southwest Philadelphia—Paschall/Elmwood	\$30,306
19144	Germantown	\$29,961
19141	Logan	\$29,601
19124	Northeast—Frankford	\$28,726
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	\$27,914
19139	West Philadelphia—West Market	\$24,627
19134	Port Richmond	\$24,291
19132	North Philadelphia—West	\$24,233
19122	North Philadelphia—Yorktown	\$23,509
19140	Nicetown	\$22,654
19104	West Philadelphia—University City	\$19,236
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	\$16,105
19133	North Philadelphia—East	\$14,185

Figure 1.6
Philadelphia's Changing Age Profile, 2000-13



From 2000 to 2013, the city's age profile changed dramatically due to the size of the three prime millennial age groups, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34. In 2013, the 25- to 29-year-olds were far and away the city's largest age cohort.

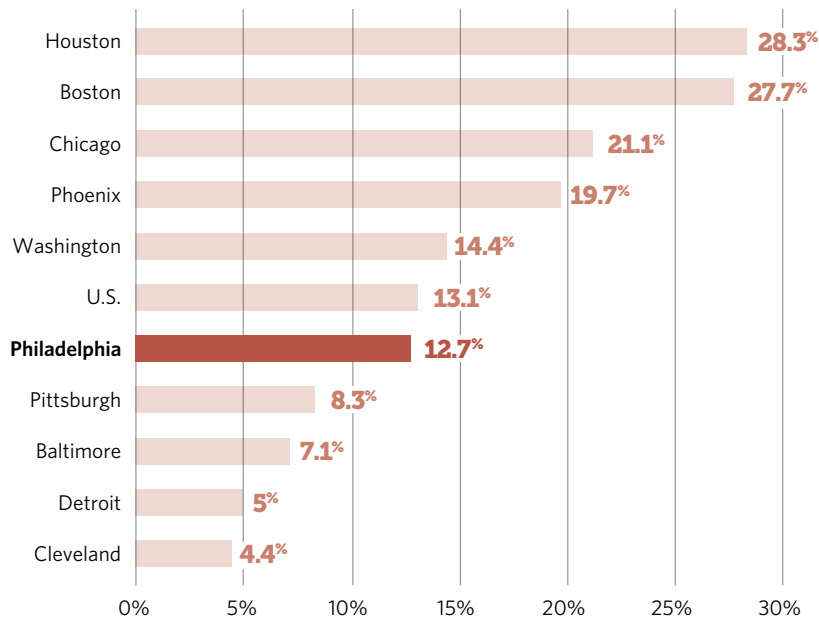
Figure 1.7
Births and Deaths in Philadelphia, 2004-13



Population change is the result of several factors. One is the number of people coming and going; another is the gap between births and deaths. In the last several years, the margin by which births outnumber deaths in Philadelphia has held relatively stable. The number of deaths in the city in 2013, the last year for which statistics were available, was the lowest in at least a half-century.

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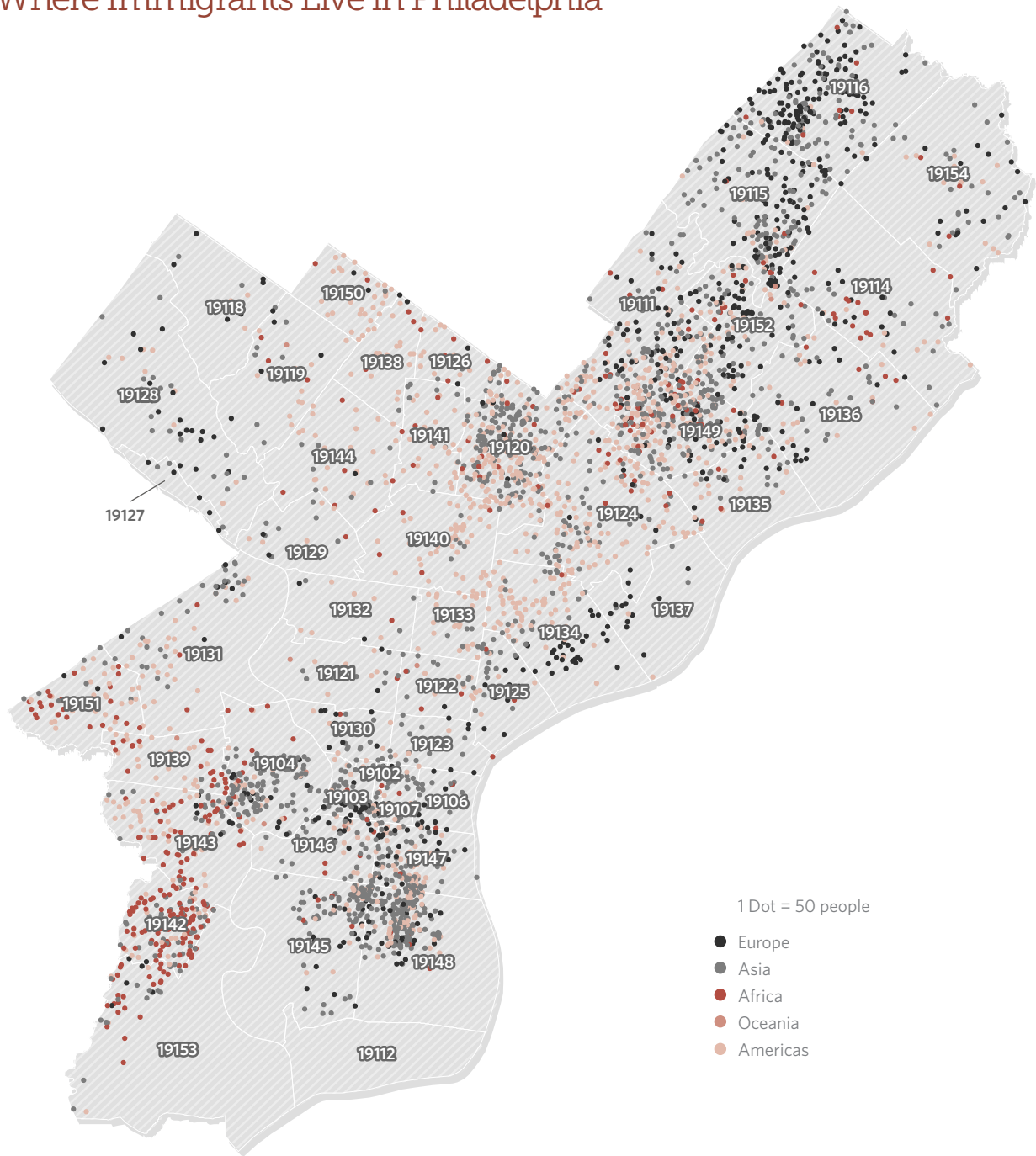
Figure 1.8
Percentage of Residents Born Outside the U.S.



After years of lagging behind many other cities and the nation as a whole, Philadelphia is now about average in terms of attracting and retaining foreign-born individuals. Immigrants have played a significant role in the city's population increase in recent years.

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Figure 1.9
Where Immigrants Live in Philadelphia

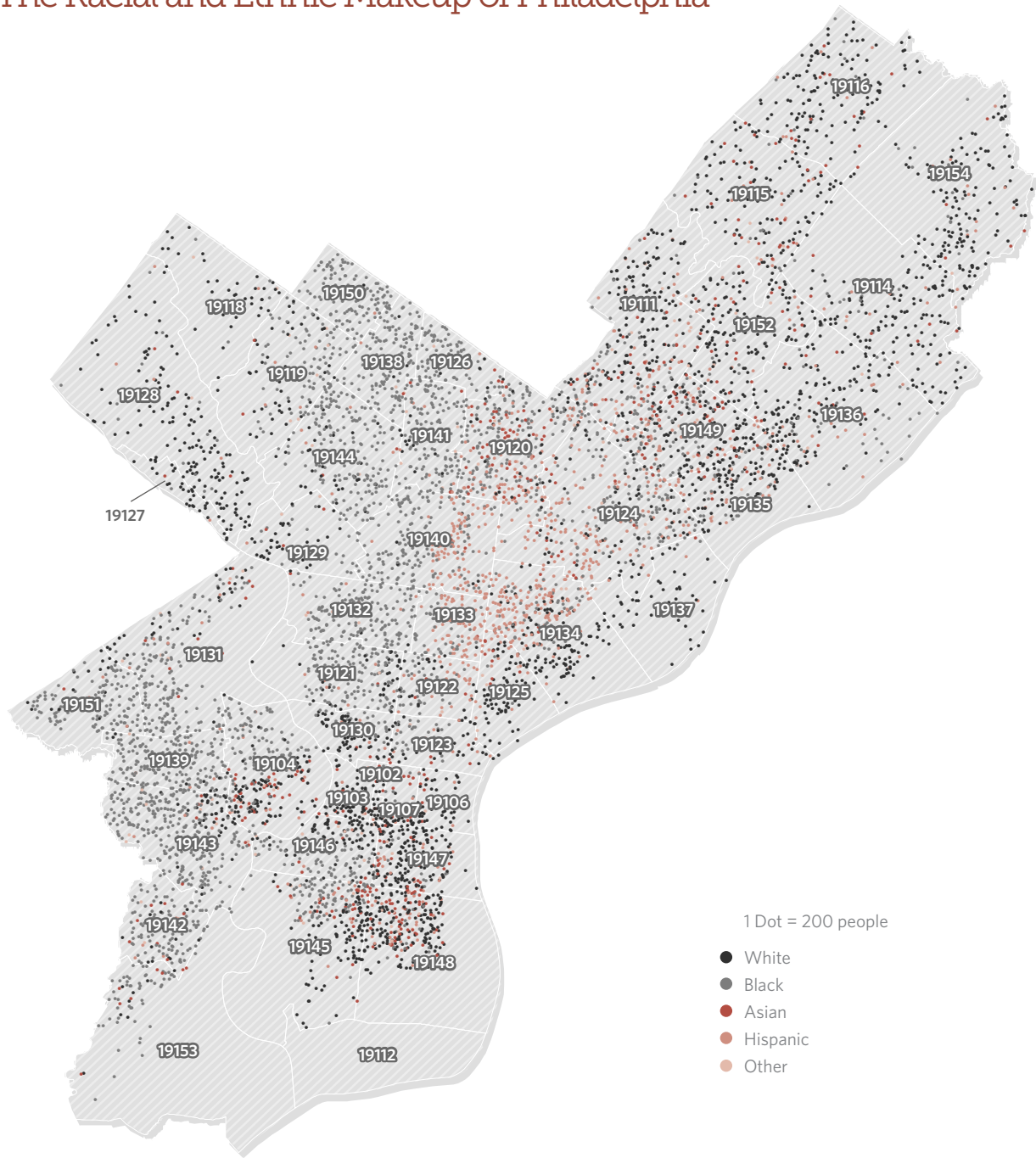


The areas of the city with the highest percentage of immigrants are in Northeast Philadelphia, where many of the foreign-born are from Eastern Europe. Areas with highly diverse immigrant populations include sections of South Philadelphia and the Lower Northeast, where large numbers of people born in Latin America and Asia live. The biggest concentration of African-born residents is in Southwest Philadelphia.

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ZIP	Neighborhood	Percentage of foreign-born residents
19116	Northeast—Bustleton North/Somerton	32.0
19115	Northeast—Bustleton South	29.4
19142	Southwest Philadelphia—Paschall/Elmwood	25.0
19152	Northeast—Rhawnhurst	24.6
19107	Center City—Washington Square West/Chinatown	22.3
19149	Northeast—Mayfair/Oxford Circle	21.5
19120	Olney	21.4
19102	Center City West	20.5
19148	South Philadelphia—East	20.5
19111	Northeast—Fox Chase	20.4
19153	Eastwick	19.1
19147	South Philadelphia—Bella Vista	17.4
19103	Center City West	16.0
19104	West Philadelphia—University City	13.9
19124	Northeast—Frankford	13.2
19145	South Philadelphia—West	13.0
19106	Center City—Society Hill	10.8
19151	Overbrook	9.4
19134	Port Richmond	9.0
19125	Kensington/Fishtown	8.8
19114	Northeast—Torresdale South	8.7
19131	Wynnefield/West Park	8.3
19154	Northeast—Torresdale North	8.3
19143	Southwest Philadelphia—Kingsessing	7.8
19146	South Philadelphia—Schuylkill	7.8
19122	North Philadelphia—Yorktown	7.7
19130	Fairmount South	7.7
19118	Chestnut Hill	7.5
19123	Northern Liberties/Spring Garden	7.5
19128	Roxborough	7.3
19140	Nicetown	7.2
19136	Northeast—Holmesburg	7.1
19135	Northeast—Tacony	7.0
19126	Oak Lane	6.6
19138	Germantown East	6.1
19141	Logan	6.1
19150	Wadsworth	6.0
19137	Northeast—Bridesburg	5.8
19119	Mount Airy	5.2
19139	West Philadelphia—West Market	5.1
19129	East Falls	4.7
19127	Manayunk	4.4
19144	Germantown	4.4
19133	North Philadelphia—East	4.1
19121	Fairmount North/Brewerytown	3.1
19132	North Philadelphia—West	1.2

Figure 1.10
The Racial and Ethnic Makeup of Philadelphia



As shown in the map, African-Americans live primarily in North, West, and Southwest Philadelphia; whites in South Philadelphia, Center City, the Northwest, and Northeast; and Hispanics in the Lower Northeast and the eastern half of North Philadelphia. Asians are scattered throughout much of the city.

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Poll Results 1.11

Do you think Philadelphia is headed in the right direction or off on the wrong track?

Right direction	48%
Wrong track	33%
Mixed	14%
Don't know/declined	4%

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Poll Results 1.12

Thinking of the future, do you think Philadelphia will be better or worse as a place to live five years from now?

Better	67%
Worse	18%
Same	7%
Mixed	2%
Don't know/declined	6%

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Poll Results 1.13

Thinking about how your own life might unfold over the next 5 to 10 years, how likely are you to be living in Philadelphia?

Definitely will	30%
Probably will	37%
Probably will not	17%
Definitely will not	13%
Don't know/declined	3%

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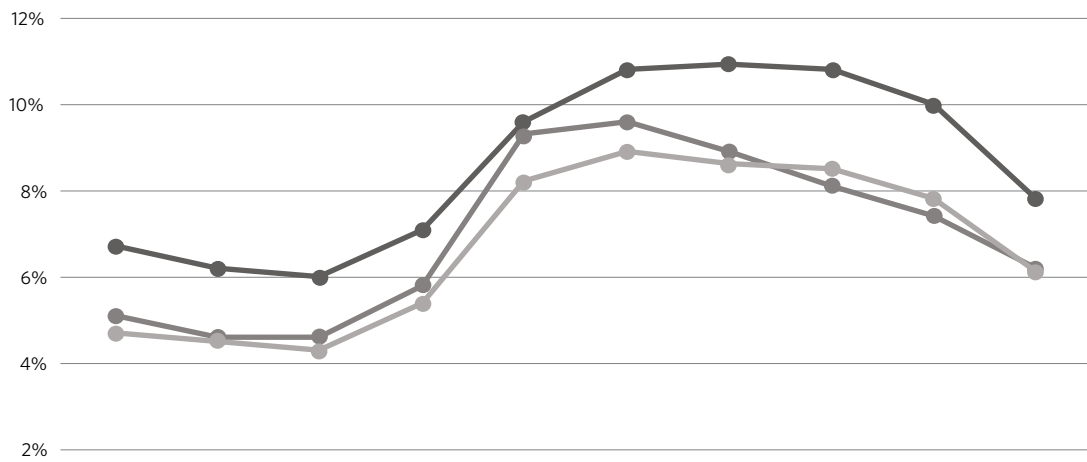
Jobs and Economy

For Philadelphia's economy, there were some promising signs, although the overall performance was lackluster.

Unemployment fell in 2014 to an annualized rate of 7.8 percent, the lowest since before the Great Recession, and was trending even lower by the end of the year. But it remained substantially higher than the national rate of 6.2 percent. The numbers of jobs grew by 8,800, the biggest 12-month gain in 15 years. Even so, the rate of increase lagged behind national job growth.

The education and medical sectors remained the bulwark of the city's economy, accounting for more than 30 percent of all jobs. Of the city's 15 largest employers, 12 are in "eds and meds."

Figure 2.1
Unemployment Rate, 2005-14

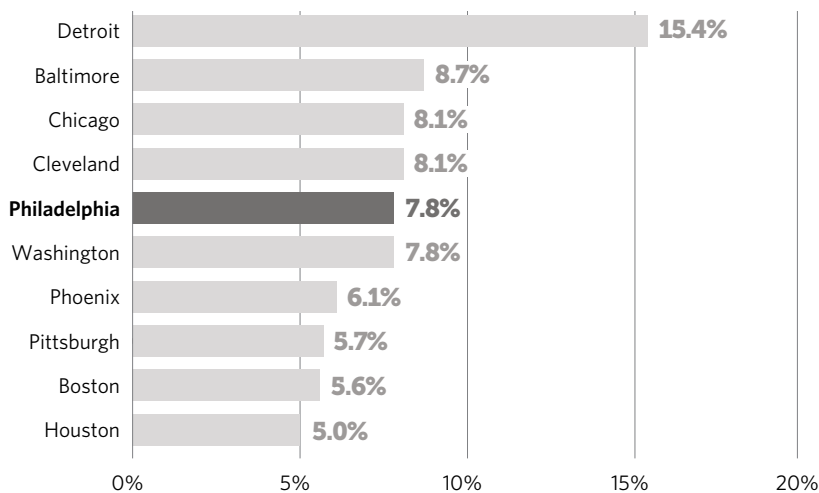


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
City of Philadelphia	6.7%	6.2%	6.1%	7.1%	9.7%	10.8%	10.8%	10.7%	10.0%	7.8%
U.S.	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%
Phila. Metro Area	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	5.3%	8.3%	8.9%	8.6%	8.5%	7.8%	6.2%

The unemployment rate in Philadelphia, which was slow to recover after the Great Recession, fell substantially in 2014, coming in at an annualized rate of 7.8 percent and trending lower toward the end of the year. Even with the decline, the rate was higher than those in the metropolitan area and the nation as a whole, both of which were slightly over 6 percent.

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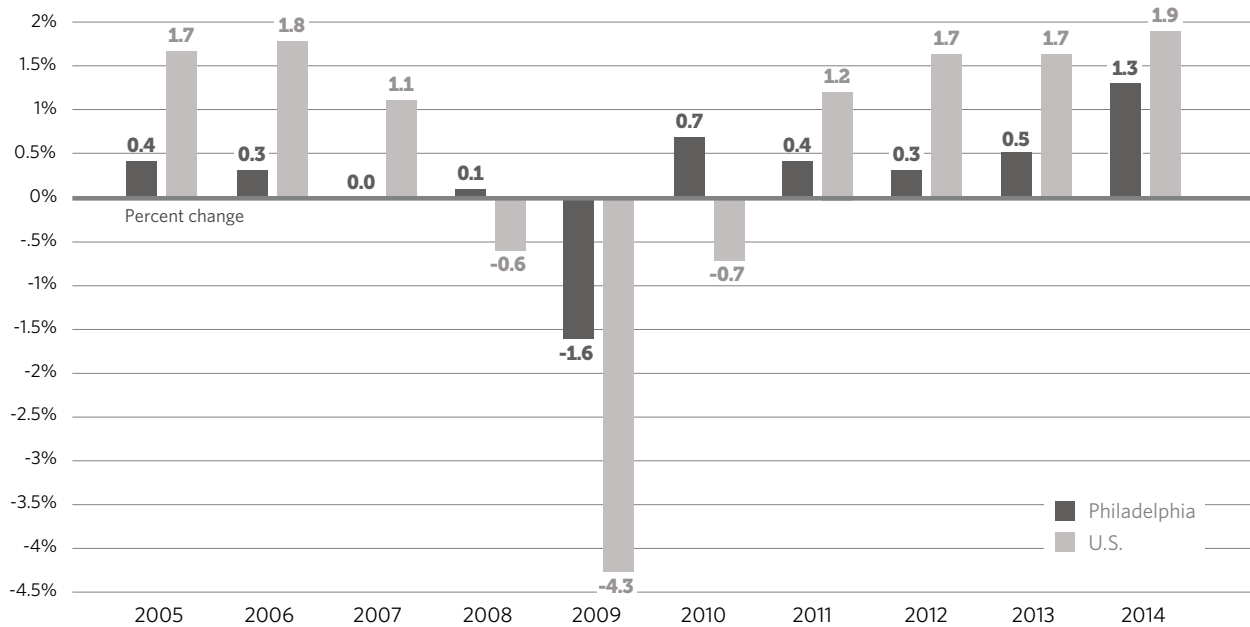
Figure 2.2
Unemployment in Comparable Cities, 2014



Among the cities listed at left, Philadelphia had the fifth-highest annual unemployment rate for 2014. This is an improvement from 2012, when it had the second-highest rate in this group, behind only Detroit.

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Figure 2.3
Philadelphia Job Growth and Decline, 2005-14



According to the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, Philadelphia gained about 8,800 jobs in 2014, bringing total employment in the city to the highest level in more than a decade. As this graphic shows, Philadelphia suffered a smaller loss in jobs during the recession than the nation as a whole but has recovered much more slowly in the years since.

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Figure 2.4

Philadelphia Job Growth and Decline, by Category (2004-14)



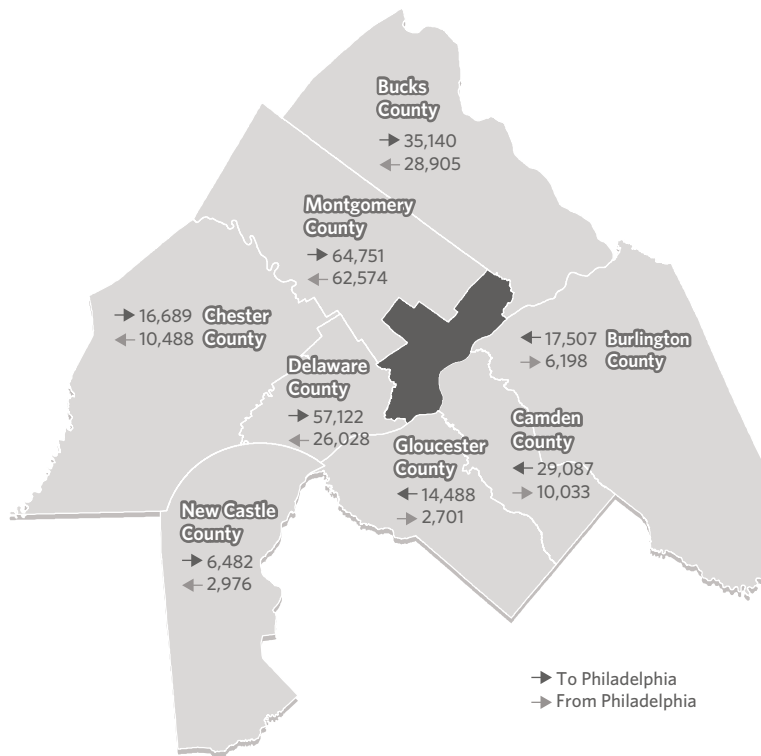
Figure 2.5

Largest Private Employers in Philadelphia

1	Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	9	Drexel University
2	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	10	Thomas Jefferson University
3	Thomas Jefferson University Hospital	11	Allied Barton Security Services
4	Temple University	12	Comcast
5	US Airways	13	Pennsylvania Hospital
6	Albert Einstein Medical Center	14	Aria Health
7	Temple University Hospital	15	Hahnemann University Hospital
8	Independence Blue Cross		

Of the 15 largest private employers in Philadelphia, 12 come from the fields of education and health care, and 11 are nonprofit organizations. The largest employers in Philadelphia are the federal and city governments, respectively.

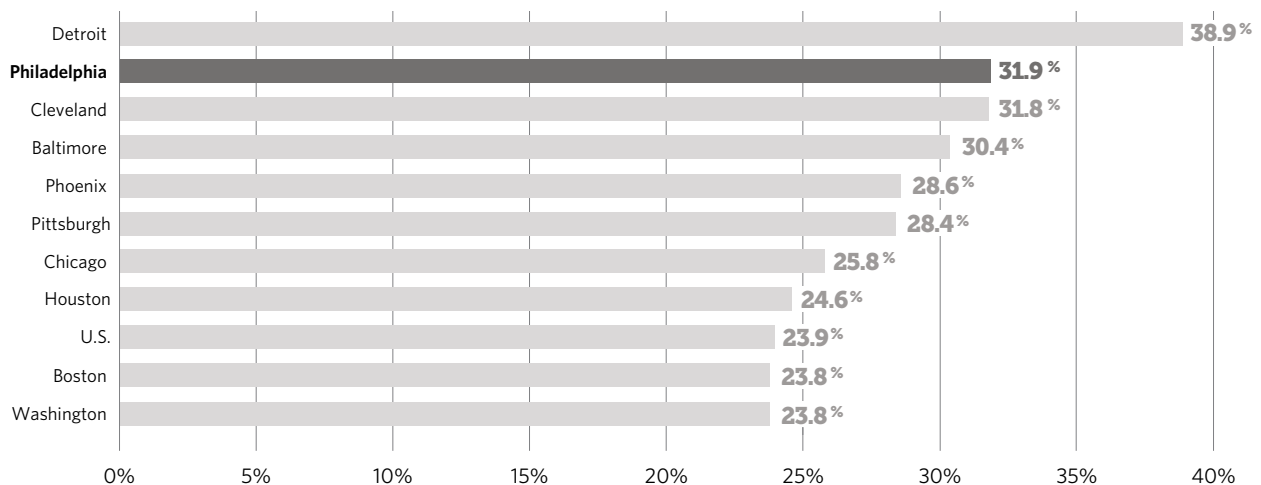
Figure 2.6
Workers Commuting to and From Philadelphia



This map shows the extent of commuting between the suburban counties and Philadelphia. Nearly 40 percent of all commuters into and out of the city are “reverse commuters,” city residents who travel to jobs in the suburbs. The traffic between Philadelphia and Montgomery County is almost equal in both directions; among the suburban counties, Montgomery supplies far and away the largest number of jobs for city residents. About 64 percent of all working Philadelphians are employed in the city, and about 53 percent of all jobs in the city are held by Philadelphians.

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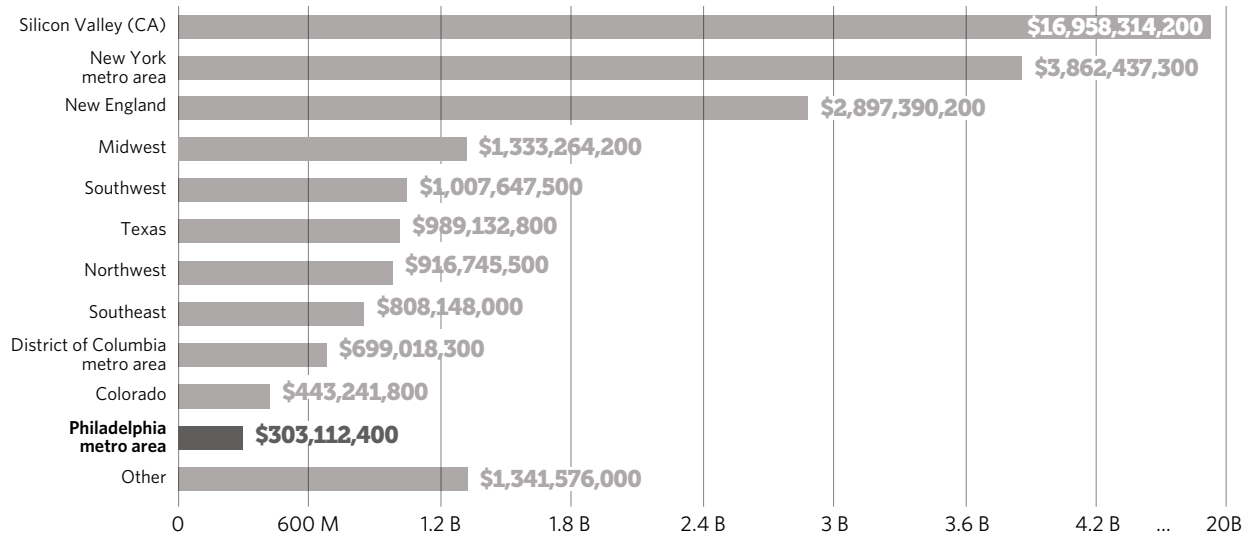
Figure 2.7
Percentage of Population Not in the Labor Force, 2013



Among the comparison cities, Philadelphia has the second-highest percentage of residents ages 16 to 64 who are out of the labor force—people who are neither working nor looking for work. Only Detroit has a higher percentage.

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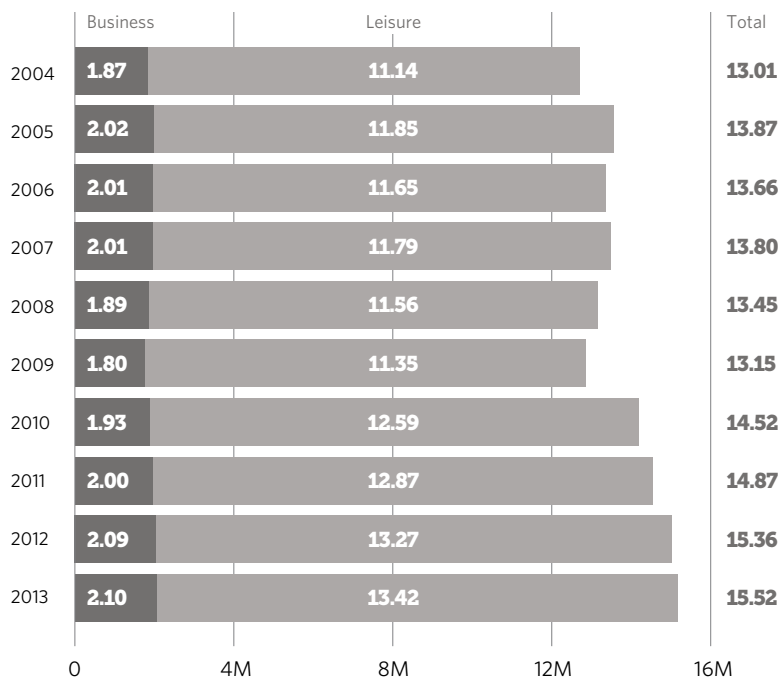
Figure 2.8
Where Venture Capital Is Invested, 2014



In 2014, Greater Philadelphia’s share of national venture capital investment amounted to about \$303 million. At just under 1 percent of the national total, its share was smaller than the region’s share of the nation’s population. The regions are defined by the National Venture Capital Association.

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Figure 2.9
Domestic Overnight Visitors to the Philadelphia Area (in millions)



The numbers of domestic overnight visitors to the region, as reported by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism and Marketing Board, have grown steadily since 2009, with most of the growth coming in the leisure sector.

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Figure 2.10

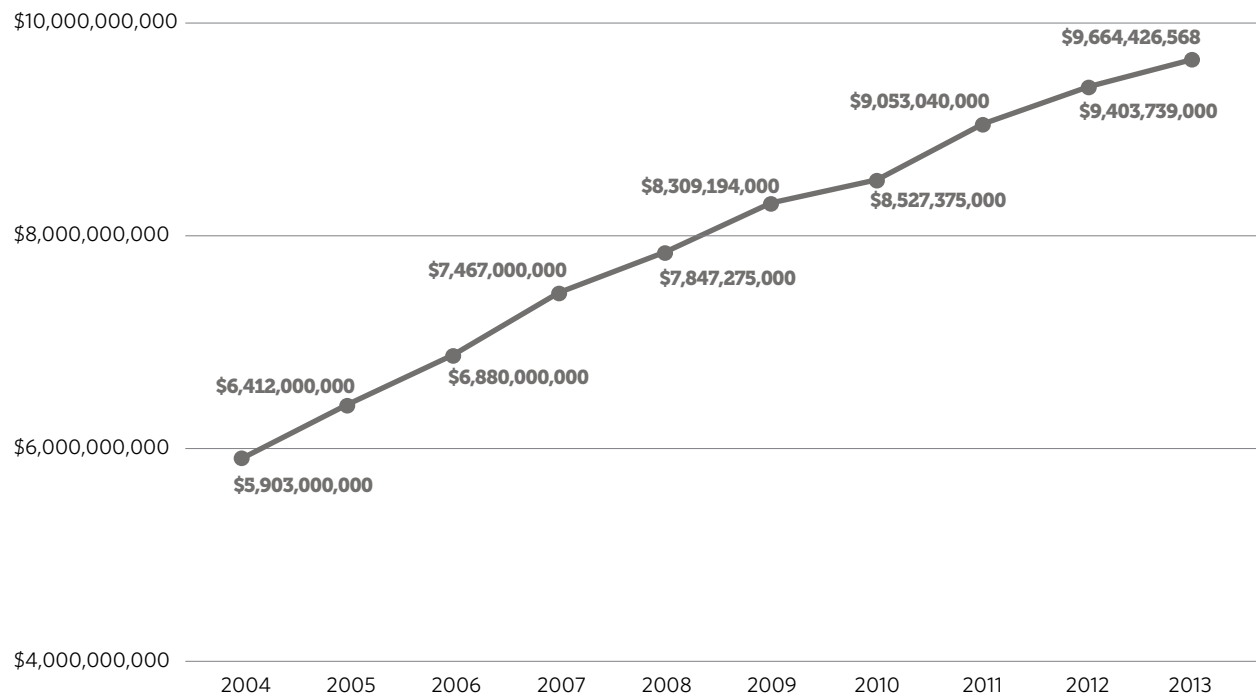
Economic Impact of Colleges and Universities in Philadelphia

Institution	Core revenue	Full-time staff	Full-time enrollment
University of Pennsylvania	\$3,727,847,000	15,738	21,344
Temple University	\$1,164,470,000	6,889	31,436
Drexel University	\$918,263,000	5,445	18,909
Thomas Jefferson University	\$314,860,768	2,076	2,496
St. Joseph's University	\$205,081,046	1,277	5,124
Community College of Philadelphia	\$162,740,330	1,066	9,771
La Salle University	\$121,830,422	932	3,948
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	\$114,322,465	405	2,617
University of the Sciences	\$94,141,582	582	2,532
Philadelphia University	\$83,745,372	542	2,916
University of the Arts	\$65,367,538	517	1,983
Art Institute of Philadelphia	\$52,784,074	217	1,516
Holy Family University	\$44,104,646	355	1,553
Chestnut Hill College	\$36,022,470	273	1,442
Peirce College	\$23,554,945	179	358
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	\$15,020,564	76	291
Curtis Institute of Music	\$15,017,369	93	168
Moore College of Art and Design	\$14,715,238	126	440
Restaurant School at Walnut Hill College	\$11,558,992	77	427
Lutheran Theological Seminary	\$6,636,176	42	81
Total	\$7,192,083,997	36,907	109,352

Higher education is one of the strengths of Philadelphia's economy. These numbers, which come from the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Data System, quantify the direct economic impact of the city's colleges and universities. Schools are listed by core revenue, with the University of Pennsylvania accounting for more than half of the total.



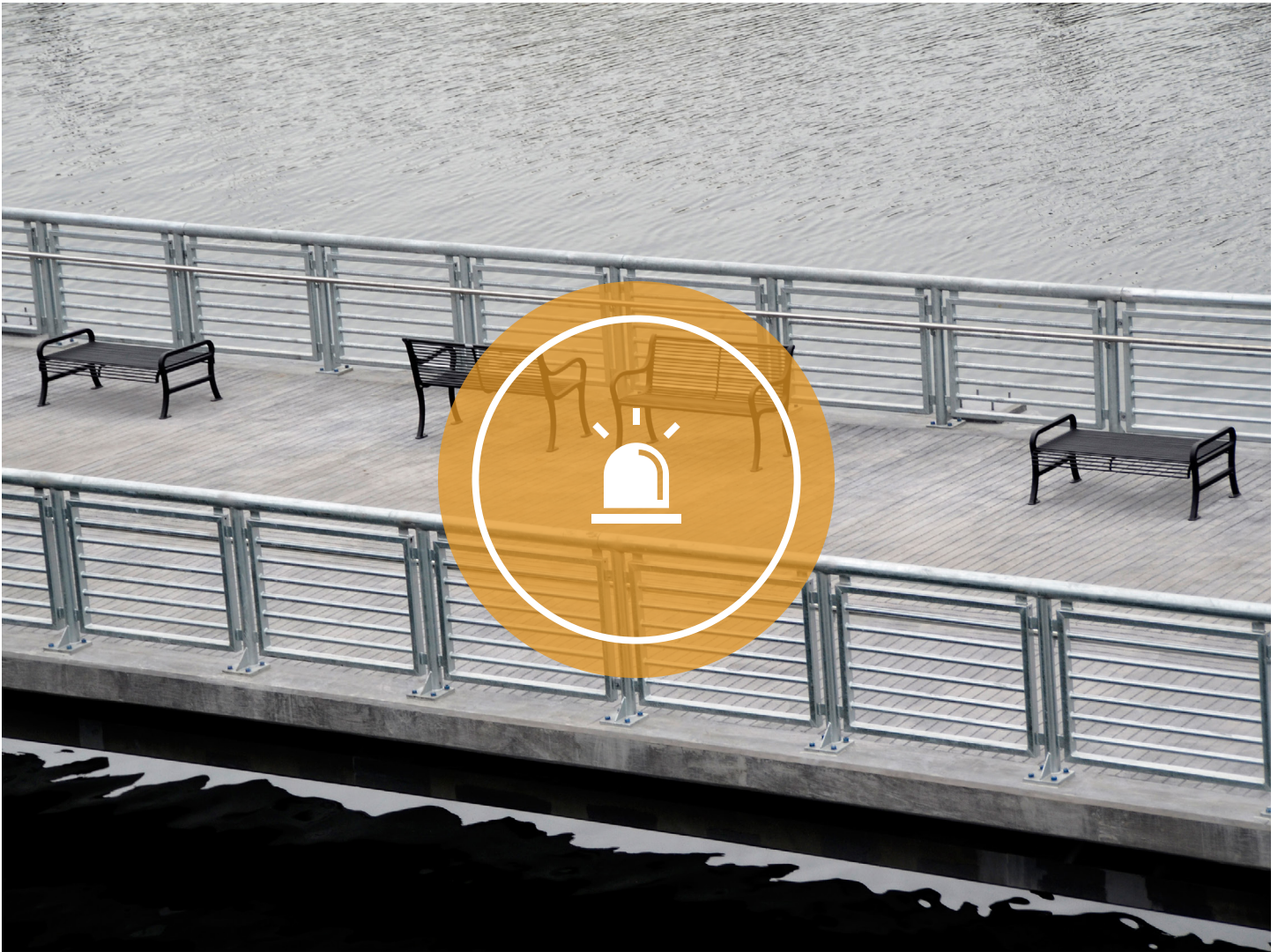
Figure 2.11
Net Patient Revenue at Philadelphia Hospitals, 2004–13



Net patient revenue at Philadelphia’s hospitals increased 63.7 percent between 2004 and 2013, 32.7 percent when adjusted for inflation. Health care plays a central role in the city’s economy.

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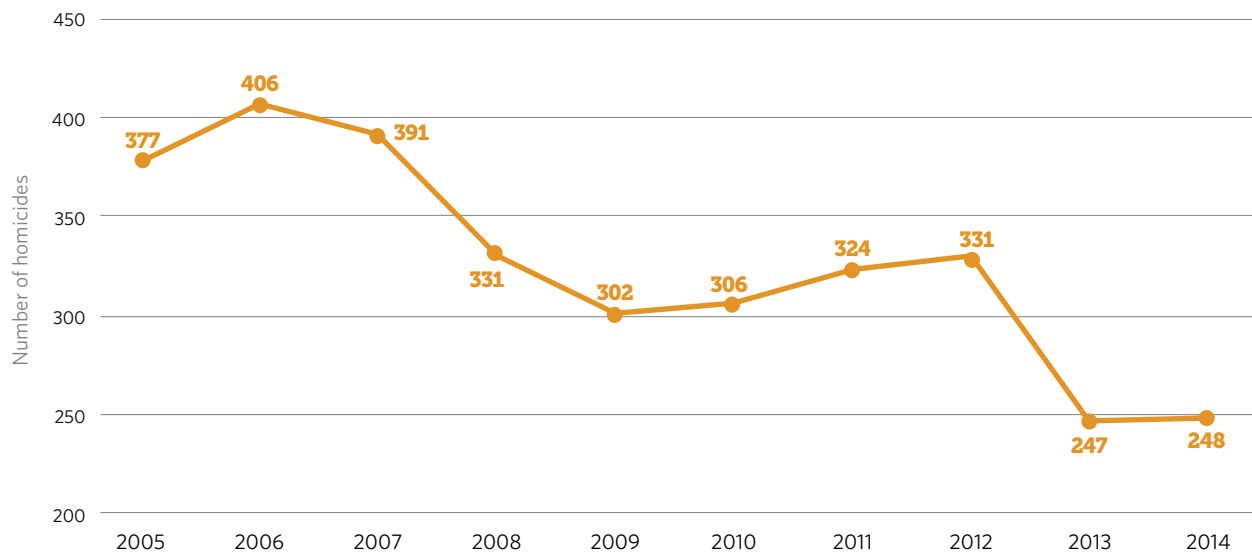
Public Safety

After a huge drop the year before, the homicide rate in Philadelphia stayed at a historically low level in 2014.

In recent years, the city has gradually become a safer place to live and work—as indicated by the decline in major crimes—although public safety remains a big concern among residents. Polled early in 2015, 61 percent of Philadelphians said they felt completely or pretty safe outside in their neighborhoods at night, the highest in the six years of Pew polling. At a time of heightened concern about police-community relations, 55 percent of residents, including 68 percent of whites and 47 percent of blacks, said they trusted police officers in their communities to treat blacks and whites equally.

Despite the generally positive news, Mayor Nutter repeatedly tried to focus attention on the violence committed by and against young black males in the city, calling it tragic and devastating.

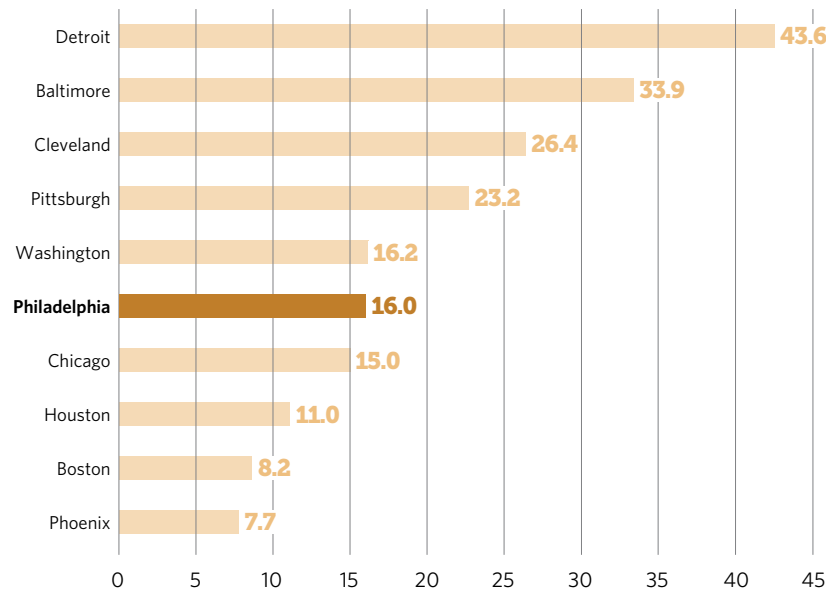
Figure 3.1
Homicides in Philadelphia, 2005-14



There was one more homicide in Philadelphia in 2014 than in 2013, when the city recorded its lowest total since 1968. As recently as 2006, the city recorded 406 homicides; the decline from that year to last year was 39 percent.

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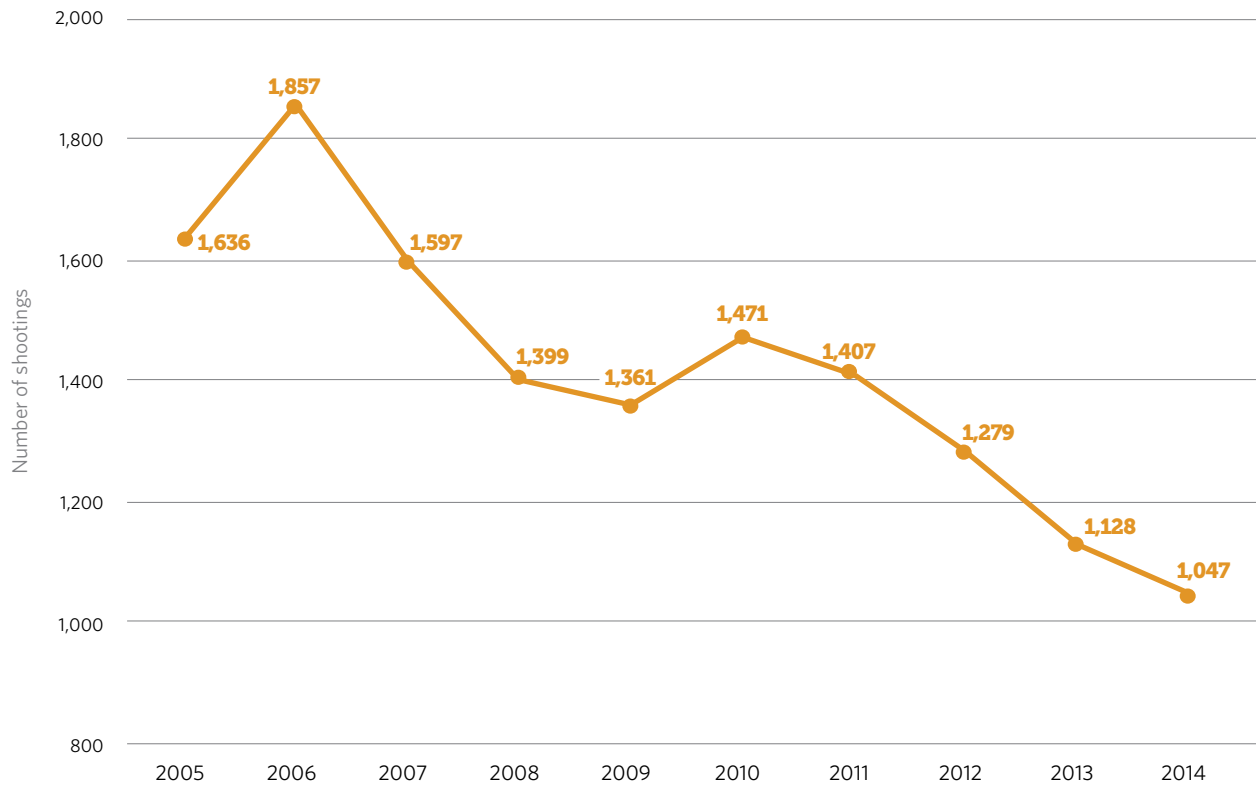
Figure 3.2
Homicide Rate in Comparable Cities, 2014
Homicides per 100,000 residents



Among the nation's 10 largest cities, Philadelphia has had the highest homicide rate for a number of years. Among the comparable cities listed here, however, it had only the sixth-highest rate in 2014. This is an improvement over 2012, when it was fourth-highest.

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Figure 3.3
 Shootings in Philadelphia, 2005-14



The number of shooting incidents in Philadelphia has been declining in recent years, down 44 percent since 2006 and 29 percent since 2010.

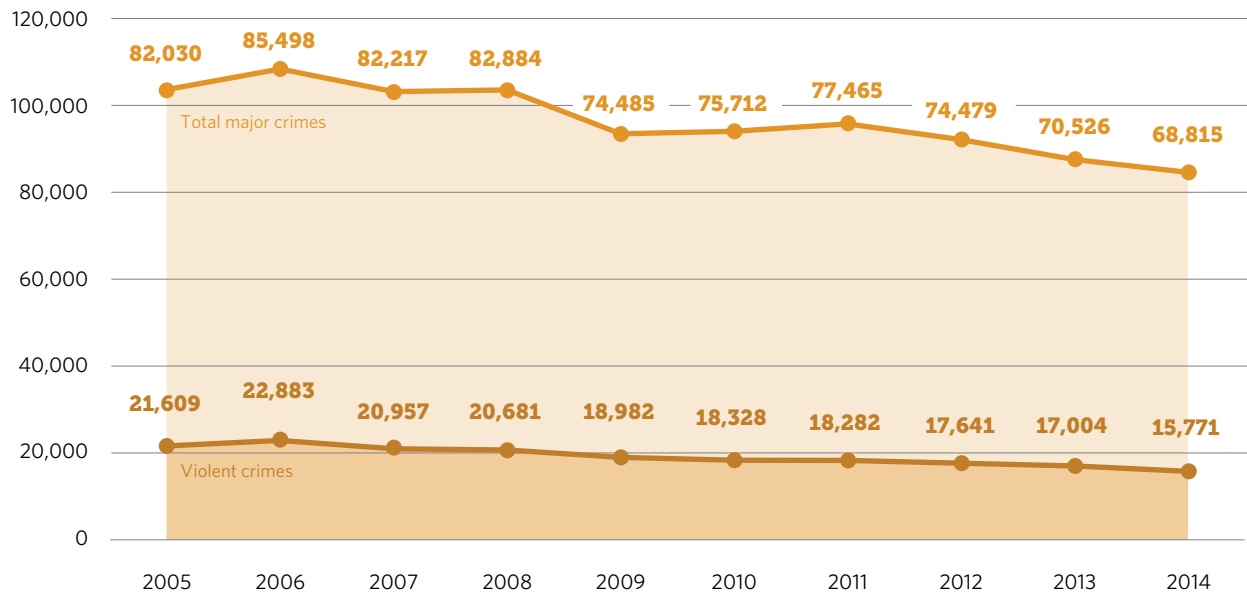
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Figure 3.4
 Philadelphia Homicide Victims, 2013

92%	Had prior arrests
91%	Male
81%	Killed by gunshot
77%	African-American
74%	Died outdoors
58%	Ages 18-34

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Figure 3.5
Major Crime in Philadelphia, 2005-14

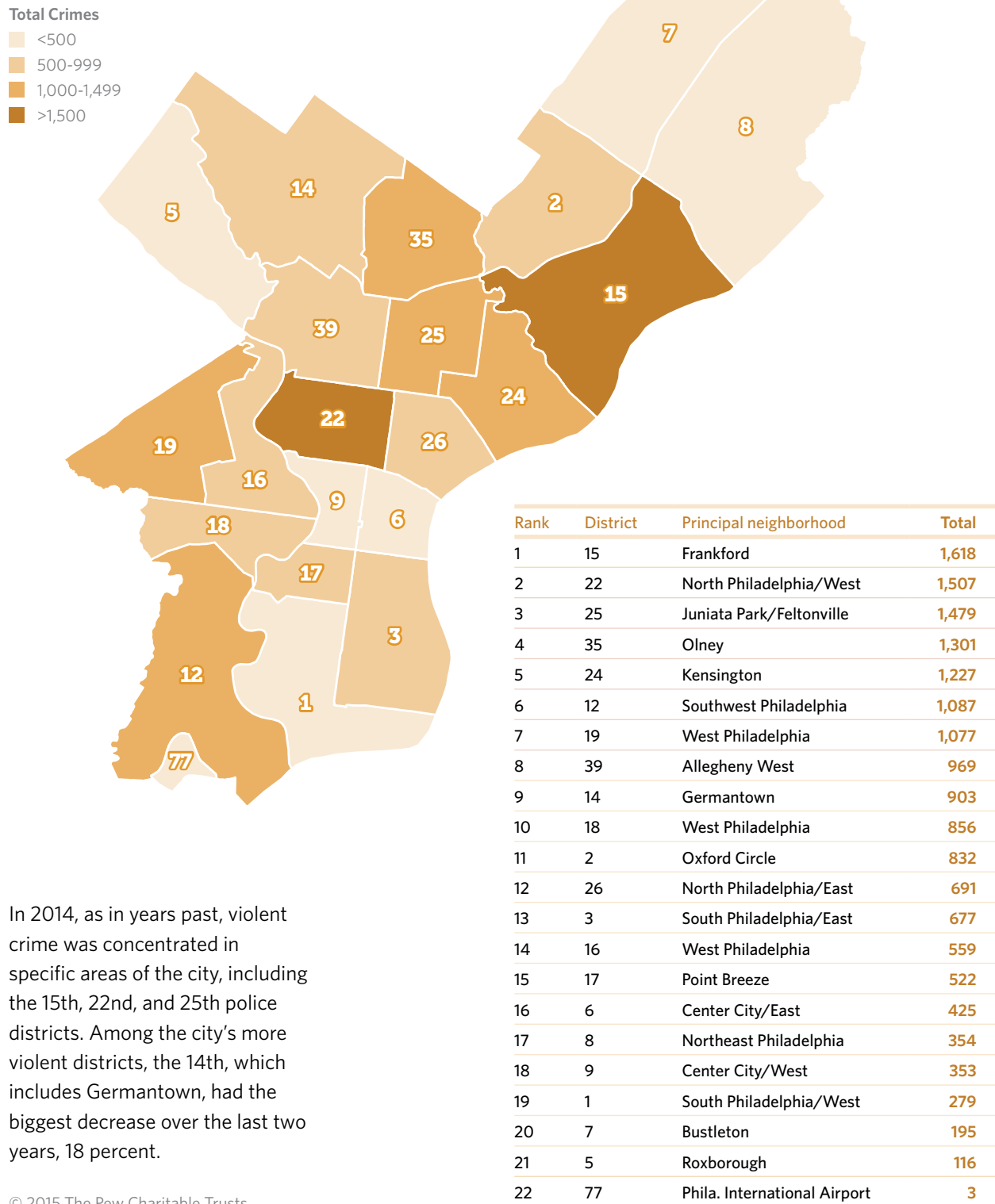


In 2014, the total numbers of major crimes and violent crimes reported in Philadelphia were the lowest in three decades. Over the past three years, the major crime number fell 11 percent, and violent crime 14 percent. Violent crimes are defined as homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Major crimes also include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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Figure 3.6
Violent Crime in Philadelphia, 2014
By police district



In 2014, as in years past, violent crime was concentrated in specific areas of the city, including the 15th, 22nd, and 25th police districts. Among the city's more violent districts, the 14th, which includes Germantown, had the biggest decrease over the last two years, 18 percent.

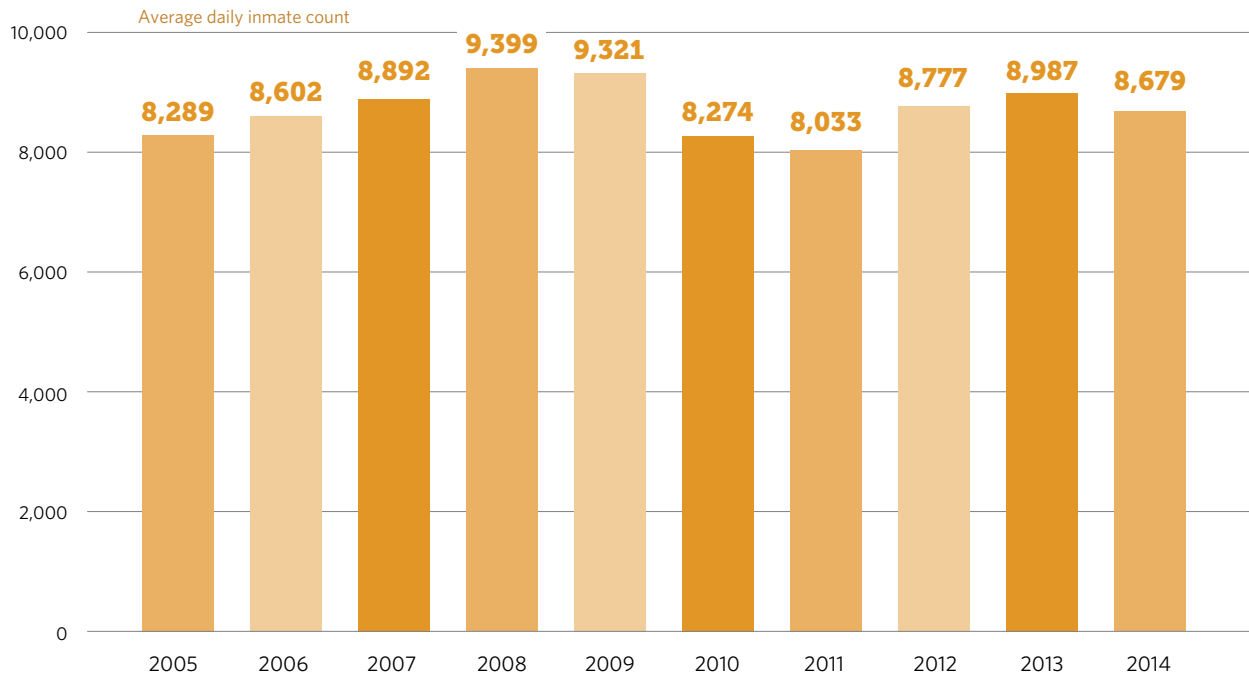
Poll Results 3.7

How safe do you feel when you are out in your neighborhood at night?

Completely safe	18%
Pretty safe	43%
A little unsafe	23%
Not safe at all	15%
Don't know/declined/it depends	2%

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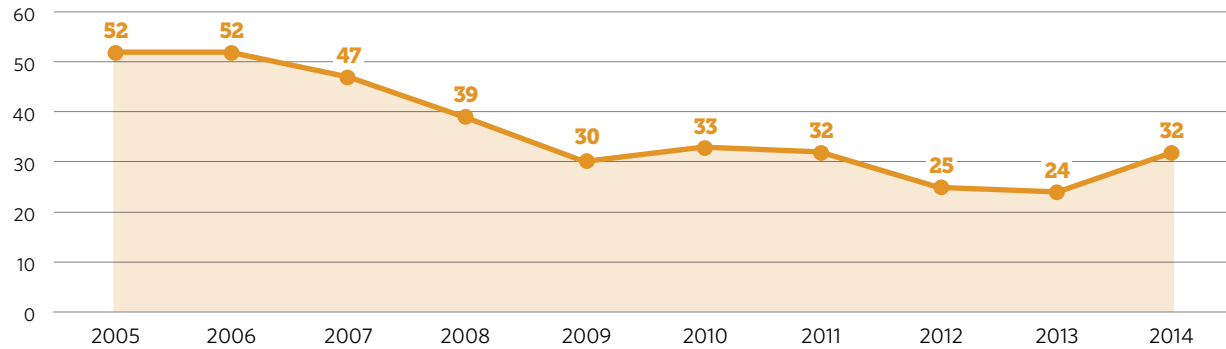
Figure 3.8
City Prison Population, 2005-14



The average daily prison population in Philadelphia dropped by 3 percent in 2014 after two years of growth. From 2008 through 2011, a series of reforms reduced the inmate count. Since then, new bail policies for suspects awaiting trial have resulted in higher population numbers.

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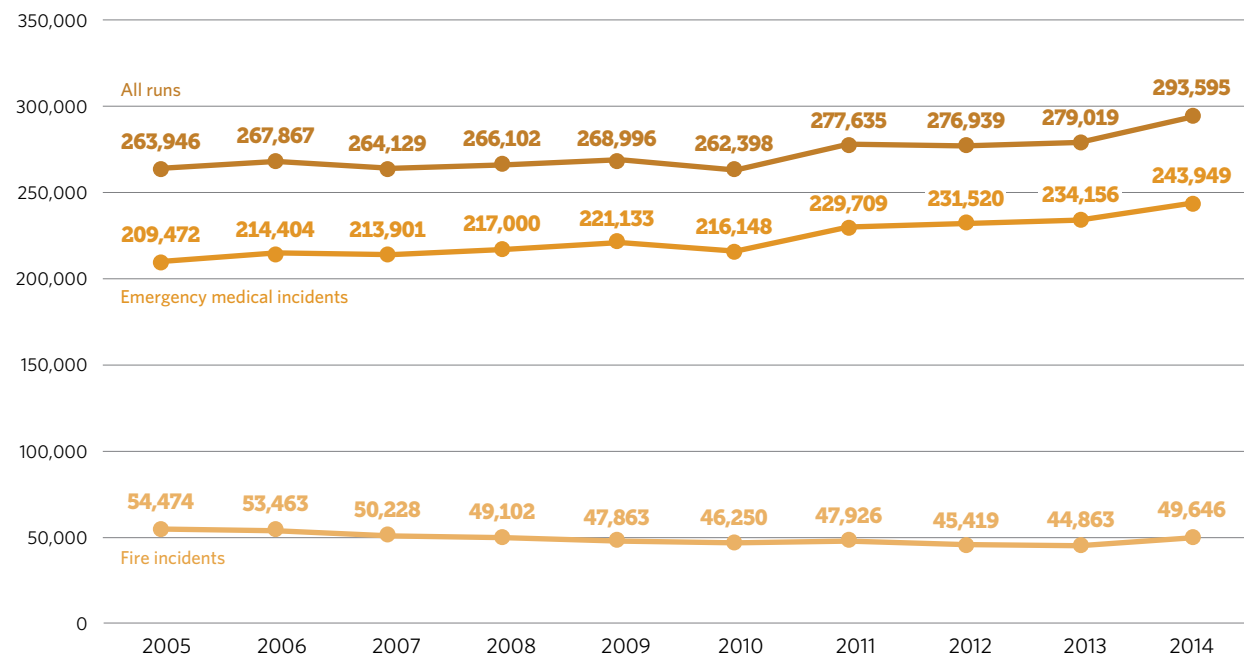
Figure 3.9
Fire Deaths in Philadelphia, 2005-14



After record lows in the previous two years, the number of civilian fire deaths in Philadelphia rose from 24 to 32 in 2014. Even so, the death toll was relatively low by historical standards. In at least three years during the 1980s, the city recorded 100 or more fire fatalities.

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Figure 3.10
Philadelphia Fire Department Activity, 2005-14



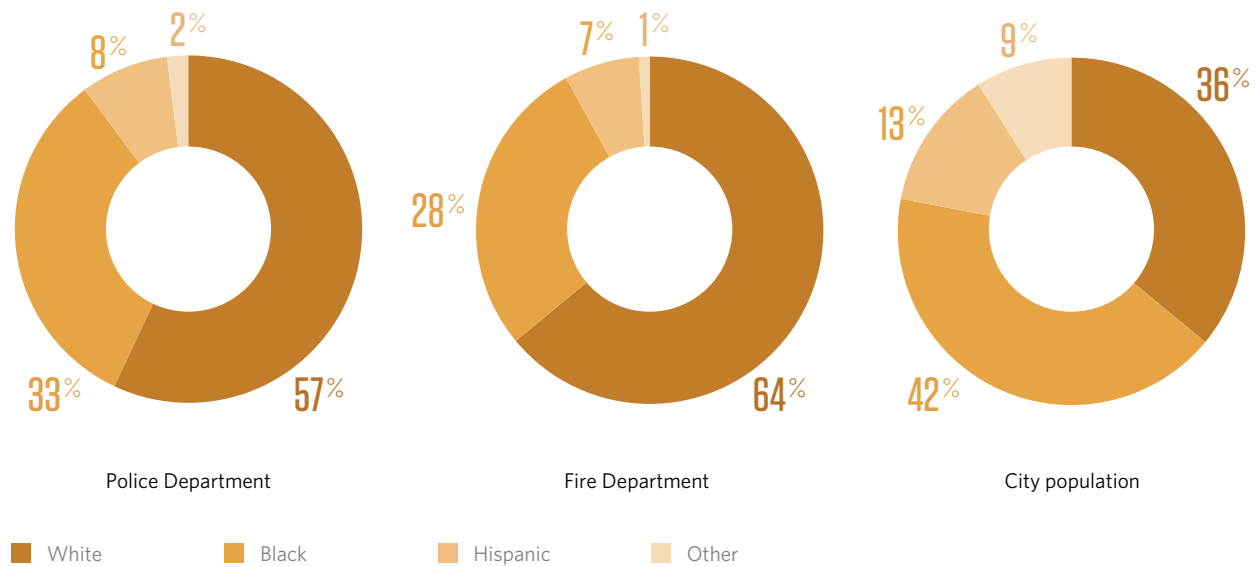
In 2014, 83 percent of all runs by the Philadelphia Fire Department were in response to emergency medical incidents. While the number of fire incidents rose last year, the general trend in the past decade has been fewer fire runs and more emergency medical responses.

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Figure 3.11

Racial and Ethnic Makeup of the Philadelphia Police and Fire Departments



In recent years, the Philadelphia Police and Fire Departments have made efforts to increase the diversity of uniformed personnel. Even so, as these 2014 data show, both departments are disproportionately white relative to the city population as a whole, with blacks and Hispanics underrepresented. Last year, a federal judge lifted a consent decree aimed at increasing the numbers of African-American firefighters. In 1975, when the decree was put in place, the Fire Department was 7 percent black.

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Poll Results 3.12

How much confidence do you have in police officers in your community to treat blacks and whites equally?

A great deal	25%
A fair amount	30%
Just some	20%
Very little	22%
Don't know/declined	3%

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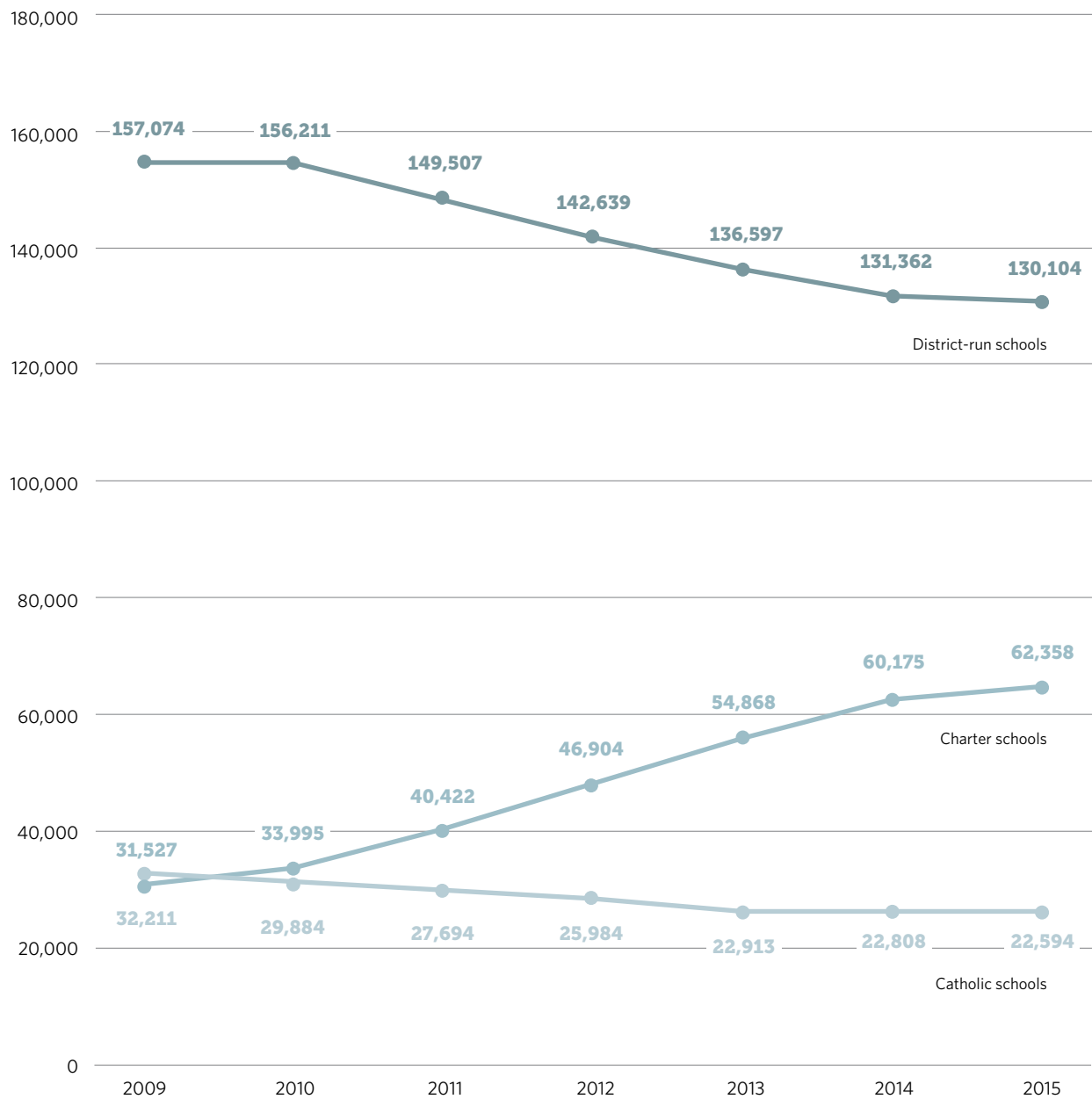
Education

For Philadelphia's public schools, the focus was on funding in 2014, and that is not likely to change any time soon.

Despite increases in local revenue from the sales tax and a new cigarette tax, the School District of Philadelphia continued to struggle to make ends meet. A Pew study showed that per-pupil revenue in the district was lower than in other comparable urban districts in the Midwest and Northeast. There was widespread support, from Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf and others, for adoption of a statewide school funding formula that would take student needs into account.

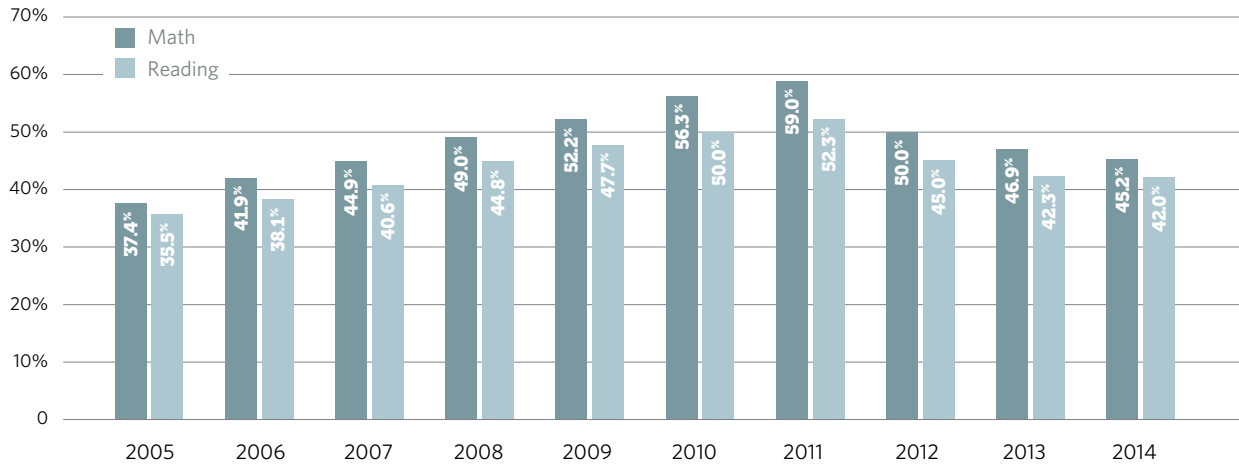
Meanwhile, scores on standardized tests dropped. The high school graduation rate improved, as did the educational attainment level of the adult population. And the public's view of the public schools remained quite negative, with only 19 percent judging them good or excellent.

Figure 4.1
K-12 Enrollment Trends, 2009-15



For more than a decade, the K-12 enrollment trends in Philadelphia have been clear and consistent. In the past six years alone, the number of students in district-run schools has fallen 17 percent; Catholic-school enrollment is down 30 percent over the same period; and the number of students attending taxpayer-funded charter schools has doubled. These trends help explain why the school district and the archdiocese have been closing school buildings. Not included in these data are Philadelphia students who attend cyber charters.

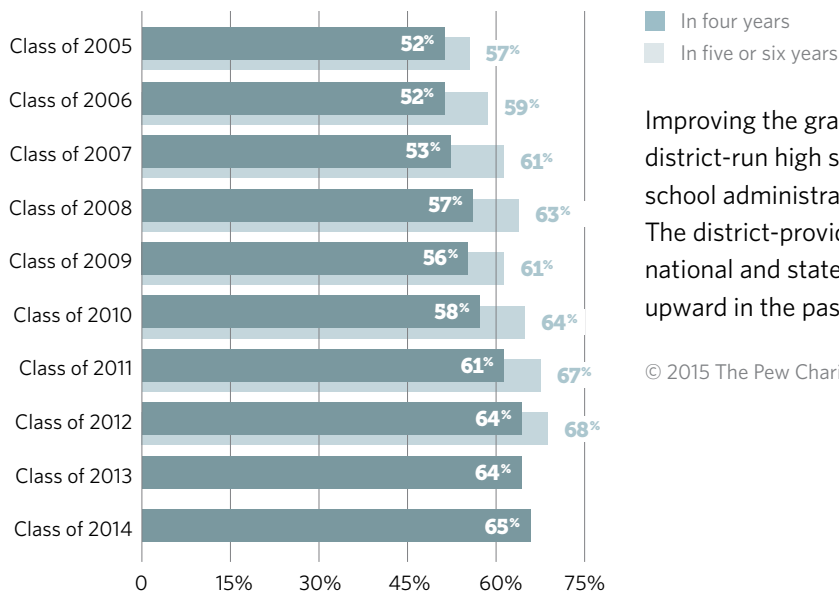
Figure 4.2
 PSSA Scores for Philadelphia Public School Students, 2005-14
 Percentage of students considered proficient or advanced



Since 2012, after years of steady increases, test scores in the School District of Philadelphia have fallen significantly in math and reading on the annual, standardized state test, the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA). Philadelphia Superintendent William Hite said he was surprised that the most recent decline was not larger, citing the chaos and uncertainty surrounding the district.

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Figure 4.3
 High School Graduation Rates, 2005-14
 In Philadelphia district-run schools



Improving the graduation rate in Philadelphia's district-run high schools has been a priority of school administrators and Mayor Michael Nutter. The district-provided numbers, while well below national and state averages, have been trending upward in the past decade.

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Figure 4.4

Student SAT Performance, 2014

Average test score, Philadelphia district and charter high schools

Top Ten		Bottom Ten	
Masterman	1968	Walter D. Palmer Leadership Learning Partners Charter	1024
Central	1662	Overbrook	1021
Girard Academy Music Program	1529	Strawberry Mansion	1018
MAST Community Charter School	1500	Randolph A. Philip Career Academy	1007
Science Leadership Academy	1452	ARISE Academy Charter High School	1002
Carver	1446	Kensington Creative & Performing Arts High School	1001
Bodine	1422	Bartram	998
Mastery Charter High School	1409	South Philadelphia	997
Arts Academy at Benjamin Rush	1386	King	994
Creative and Performing Arts	1381	Kensington Culinary Arts	988

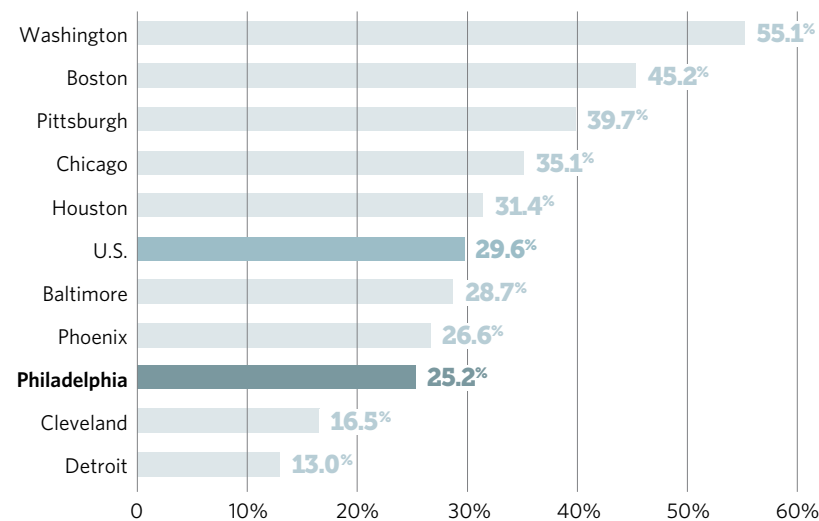
In four public Philadelphia high schools, one of them a charter, students performed above the national average of 1497 on the three-part SAT Reasoning Test taken by many college applicants. Students at these schools also surpassed the state average of 1481. At all of the other schools, average test scores were below average. The maximum score on the test is 2400, the minimum is 600.

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Figure 4.5

Percentage of College Graduates, 2013

(Adults 25 and older)

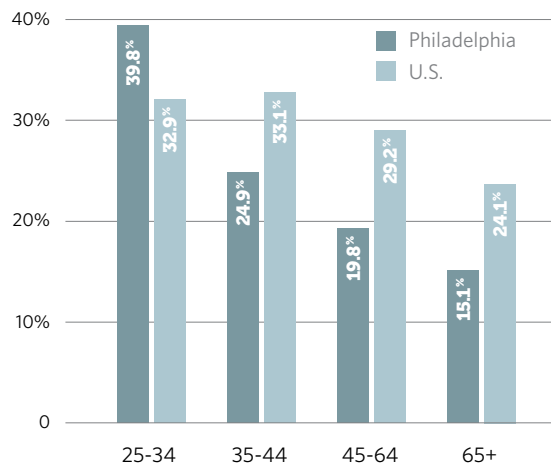


According to the census, the educational attainment level in Philadelphia, though rising, remains well below the national average and the levels of most of the comparison cities. The Philadelphia region as a whole fares much better; 34.6 percent of the region's adults are graduates of four-year colleges, which is well above average for metropolitan areas.

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Figure 4.6

Percentage of Residents With Bachelor's Degrees, by Age (2013)



While Philadelphia's overall level of educational attainment remained low compared to other cities and the nation as a whole, there was at least one promising sign. Of city residents ages 25 to 34, 39.8 percent had bachelor's degrees, nearly 7 percentage points higher than the national average and higher than the percentages in many other cities. In 2000, only 26.9 percent of Philadelphians in this age group had bachelor's degrees.

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Figure 4.7

High-Needs Students in Philadelphia and Other Pennsylvania Districts

2013-14 school year, ranked by free/reduced-price lunch percentage

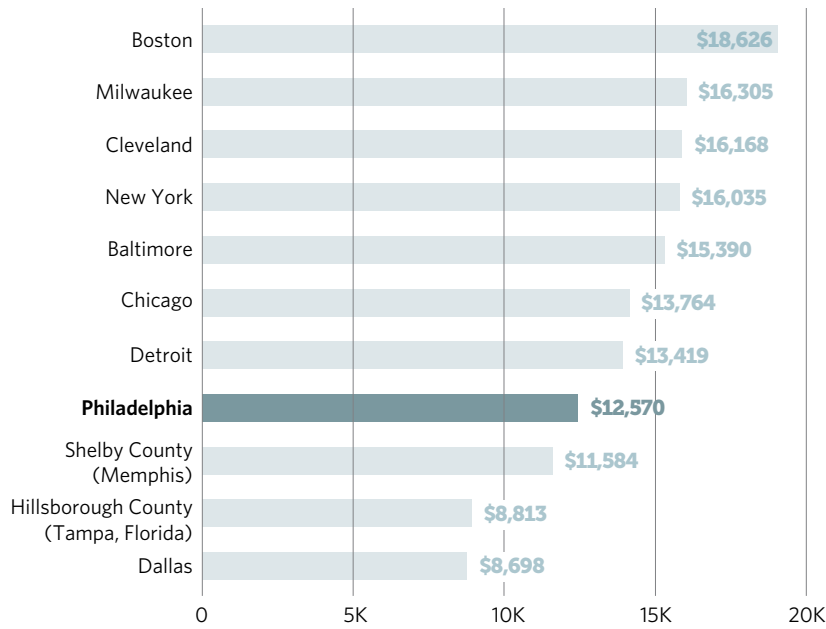
District	Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	Students receiving special education	English language learners
Reading	91.2%	17.1%	18.8%
Philadelphia	80.8%	13.7%	7.7%
Erie City	75.4%	17.1%	7.9%
Pittsburgh	73.1%	17.3%	2.1%
Connellsville	56.2%	19.1%	0.1%
Solanco	44.8%	13.0%	1.0%
West Perry	41.3%	15.1%	0.1%
Radnor Township	10.5%	14.1%	3.0%
Lower Merion	10.2%	13.3%	1.5%
Council Rock	7.5%	15.3%	1.8%
State average	43.6%	15.4%	2.4%

Compared to the state as a whole and most of the districts listed here, the School District of Philadelphia has a very high percentage of low-income students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches. It is slightly below average in its percentage of special education students and well above average in English language learners.

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Figure 4.8

Operational Revenue Per Pupil in Comparable Urban Districts 2013-14 school year



The School District of Philadelphia, when compared to 10 other school districts that are most like it in a number of ways, had less operational revenue per pupil in 2013-14 than all but three of them, including all of the districts in the Northeast and Midwest. Operational revenue is defined as money designated for K-12 students attending district-run schools or district-funded charters.

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Poll Results 4.9

Rating Philadelphia's public schools

Excellent	5%
Good	14%
Only fair	29%
Poor	48%
Don't know/declined	4%

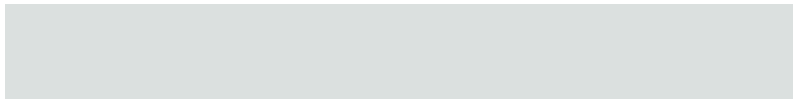
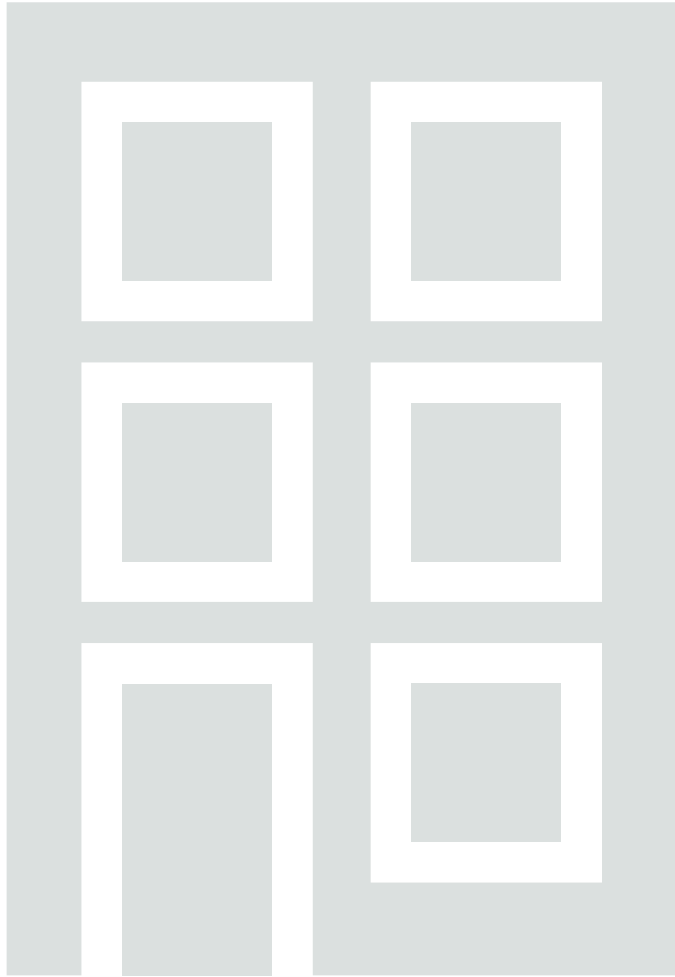
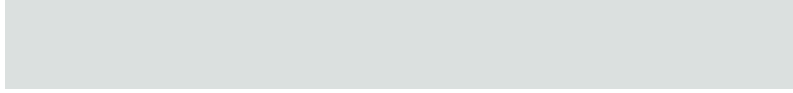
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Poll Results 4.10

How would you improve K-12 education in Philadelphia?

Spend more money on the traditional public schools	55%
Allow more charter schools and other new options	35%
Don't know/both/neither	10%

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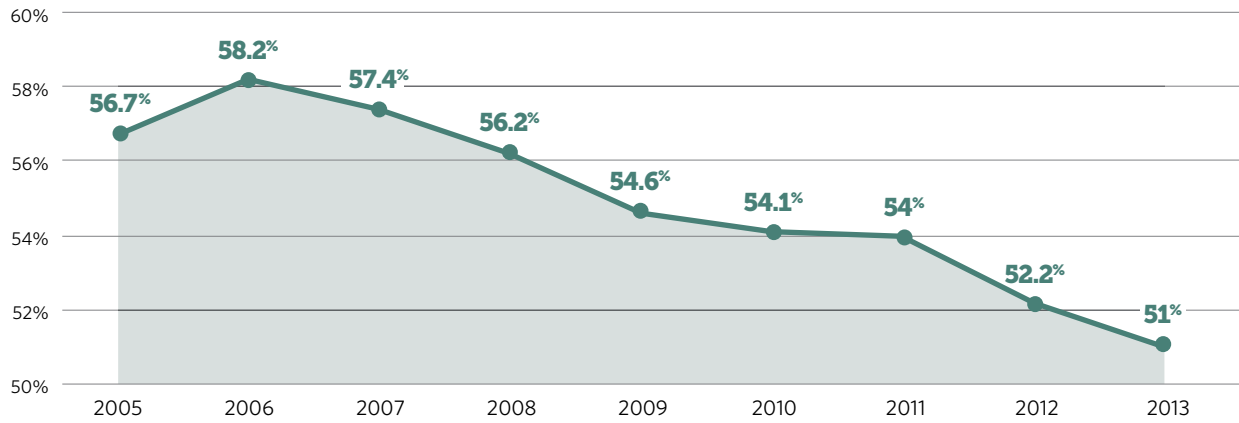
Housing

Perhaps the single most positive statistic regarding Philadelphia in 2014 is the number of building permits issued for new residential construction.

Permits were issued for 3,973 units, the highest total since at least 1996, up 41 percent from the previous year and representing \$879 million in new housing. The permits were seen as evidence that developers were bullish on the city's future as a place to live. At the same time, the number of home sales rose only modestly citywide, as did home prices.

Meanwhile, a long-term trend continued to unfold—the shift from homeownership to renting. The data suggest that Philadelphia, once a place where nearly two-thirds of residents owned their homes, is on the verge of becoming a majority renting city. However, homeownership remains more common in Philadelphia than in most big cities in the Midwest and Northeast.

Figure 5.1
Homeownership in Philadelphia, 2005-13
Percentage of housing units occupied by owners

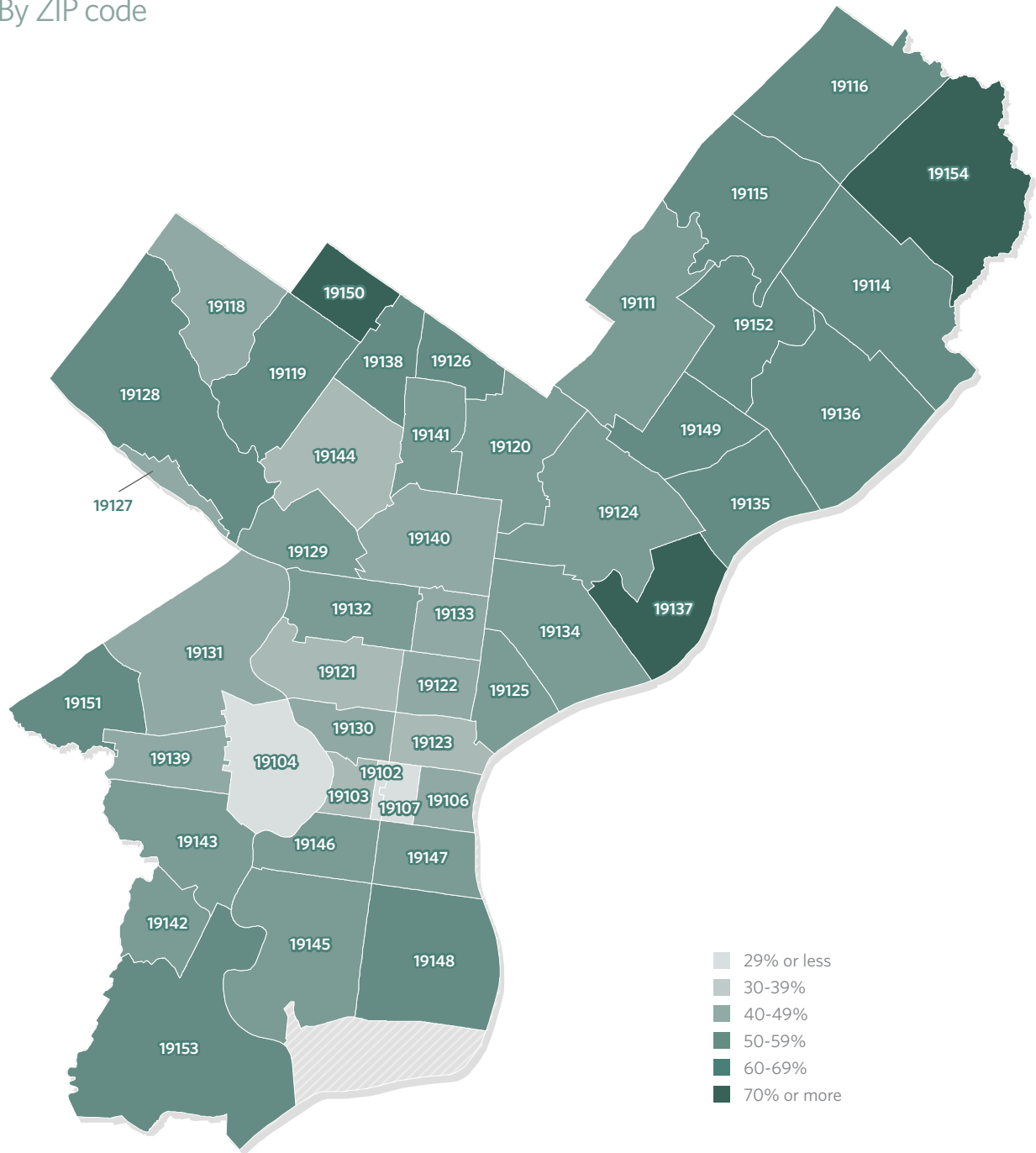


In recent years, homeownership in Philadelphia has gradually declined, and renting has increased. Since 2000, when the homeownership rate was 59.3 percent, Philadelphia has experienced a steeper drop in that rate than most other big U.S. cities. Even so, its homeownership rate remains one of the highest among large cities in the Northeast and Midwest.

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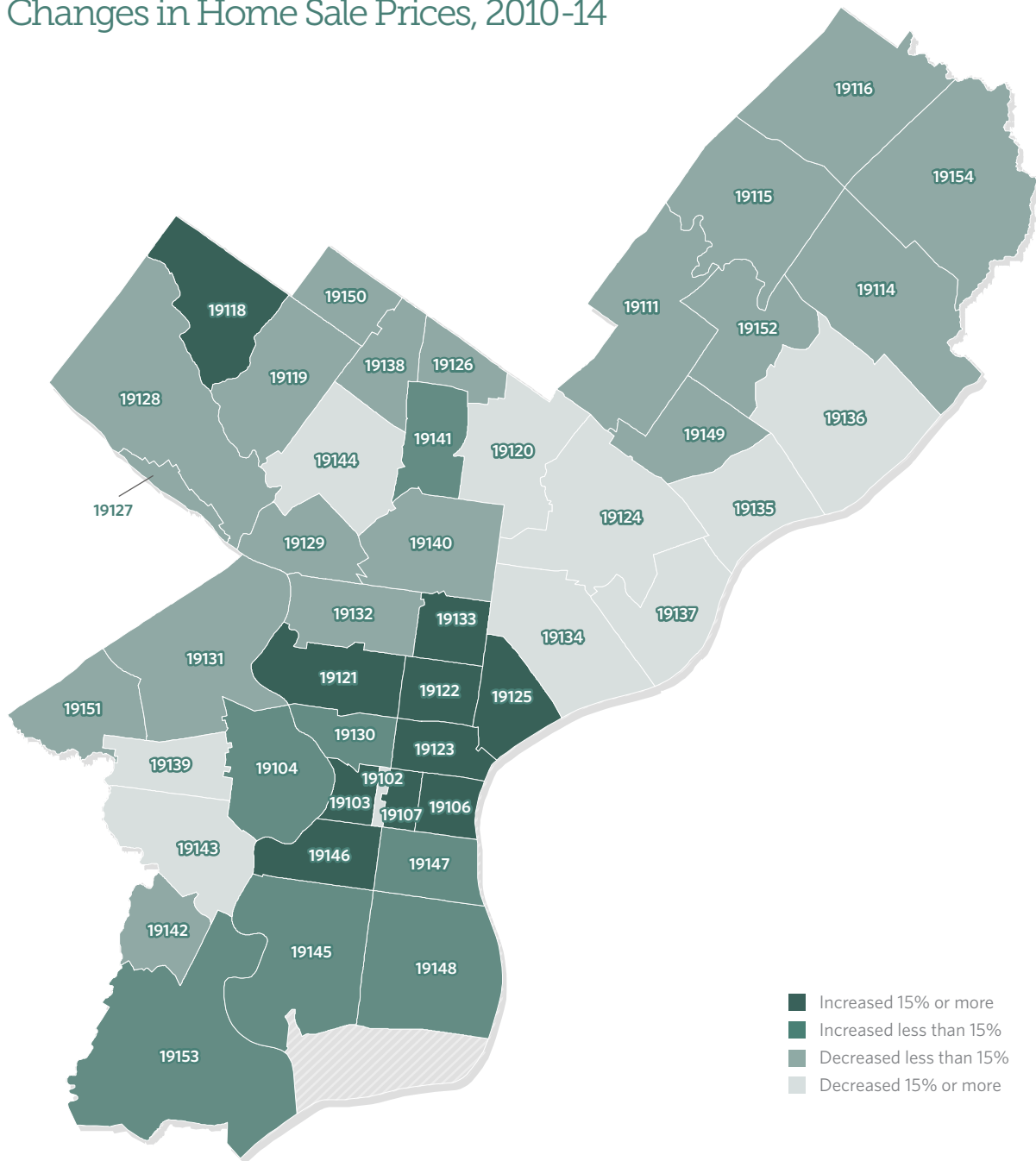


Figure 5.2
 Homeownership Rates in Philadelphia
 By ZIP code



Although it has been declining in recent years, the homeownership rate in Philadelphia remains high relative to other cities. Within the city, homeownership tends to be highest in Northeast Philadelphia, with the lowest percentage of homeowners—and the highest share of renters—found in Center City and University City.

Figure 5.3
Changes in Home Sale Prices, 2010-14

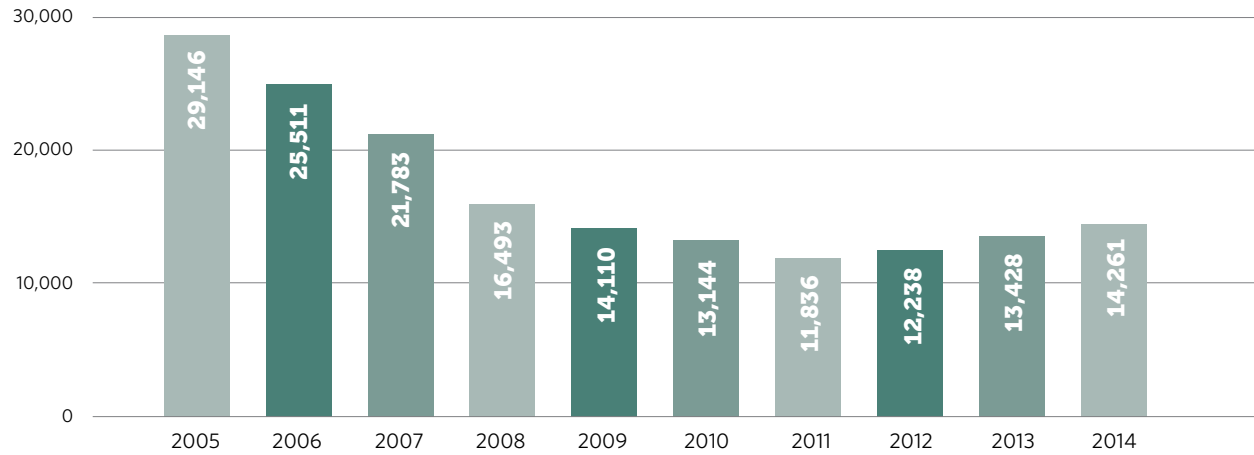


Over the past four years, the median price for home sales in Philadelphia rose by 12 percent, according to data compiled by local real estate economist Kevin Gillen. In percentage terms, the numbers increased the most in parts of Center City, where prices were high, and in sections of North Philadelphia, where prices were low. Even so, median prices fell in 29 of the city's 46 residential ZIP codes. Small numbers of sales in some ZIP codes may skew median price figures, as is likely the case for 19102.

ZIP	2010	2014	Change from 2010/2014	Percentage change
19122	\$80,000	\$124,950	\$44,950	56%
19133	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$5,000	50%
19103	\$575,000	\$770,000	\$195,000	34%
19106	\$650,000	\$850,000	\$200,000	31%
19107	\$412,500	\$526,500	\$114,000	28%
19121	\$40,000	\$51,000	\$11,000	28%
19125	\$128,375	\$160,500	\$32,125	25%
19118	\$395,000	\$477,000	\$82,000	21%
19123	\$279,500	\$327,000	\$47,500	17%
19146	\$155,000	\$180,000	\$25,000	16%
19130	\$314,000	\$349,000	\$35,000	11%
19104	\$91,484	\$101,000	\$9,516	10%
19145	\$100,000	\$108,750	\$8,750	9%
19147	\$280,000	\$299,900	\$19,900	7%
19153	\$110,000	\$115,500	\$5,500	5%
19141	\$62,750	\$65,000	\$2,250	4%
19148	\$140,000	\$143,000	\$3,000	2%
19116	\$217,500	\$213,000	-\$4,500	-2%
19140	\$21,250	\$20,500	-\$750	-4%
19127	\$210,000	\$200,000	-\$10,000	-5%
19119	\$234,950	\$223,000	-\$11,950	-5%
19115	\$225,900	\$213,700	-\$12,200	-5%
19151	\$104,900	\$99,000	-\$5,900	-6%
19128	\$224,750	\$210,000	-\$14,750	-7%
19138	\$75,405	\$69,900	-\$5,505	-7%
19150	\$142,250	\$130,700	-\$11,550	-8%
19111	\$160,000	\$147,000	-\$13,000	-8%
19149	\$121,000	\$110,000	-\$11,000	-9%
19142	\$38,000	\$34,500	-\$3,500	-9%
19126	\$118,500	\$107,250	-\$11,250	-9%
19154	\$190,000	\$170,000	-\$20,000	-11%
19152	\$179,900	\$160,000	-\$19,900	-11%
19114	\$196,500	\$174,000	-\$22,500	-11%
19132	\$17,000	\$15,000	-\$2,000	-12%
19131	\$69,900	\$61,500	-\$8,400	-12%
19129	\$218,000	\$186,750	-\$31,250	-14%
19136	\$132,700	\$109,000	-\$23,700	-18%
19139	\$36,000	\$29,500	-\$6,500	-18%
19144	\$80,297	\$65,100	-\$15,197	-19%
19137	\$130,000	\$103,000	-\$27,000	-21%
19120	\$80,000	\$63,000	-\$17,000	-21%
19135	\$102,800	\$80,800	-\$22,000	-21%
19143	\$48,750	\$37,000	-\$11,750	-24%
19124	\$81,000	\$58,850	-\$22,150	-27%
19134	\$45,000	\$31,000	-\$14,000	-31%
19102	\$695,000	\$255,000	-\$440,000	-63%
City median	\$103,000	\$115,000	\$12,000	12%

Figure 5.4

Sales of Residential Units in Philadelphia, 2005-14

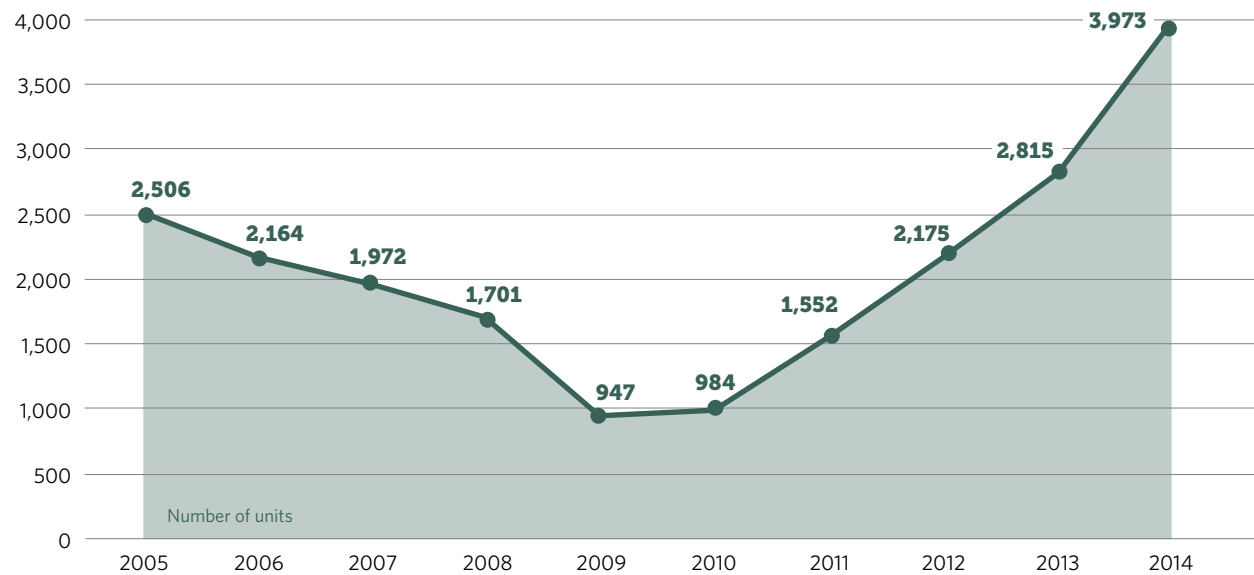


Sales of private residential units in 2014 increased 6 percent over the previous year, according to real estate economist Kevin Gillen. Even so, the numbers remained far below prerecession highs.

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Figure 5.5

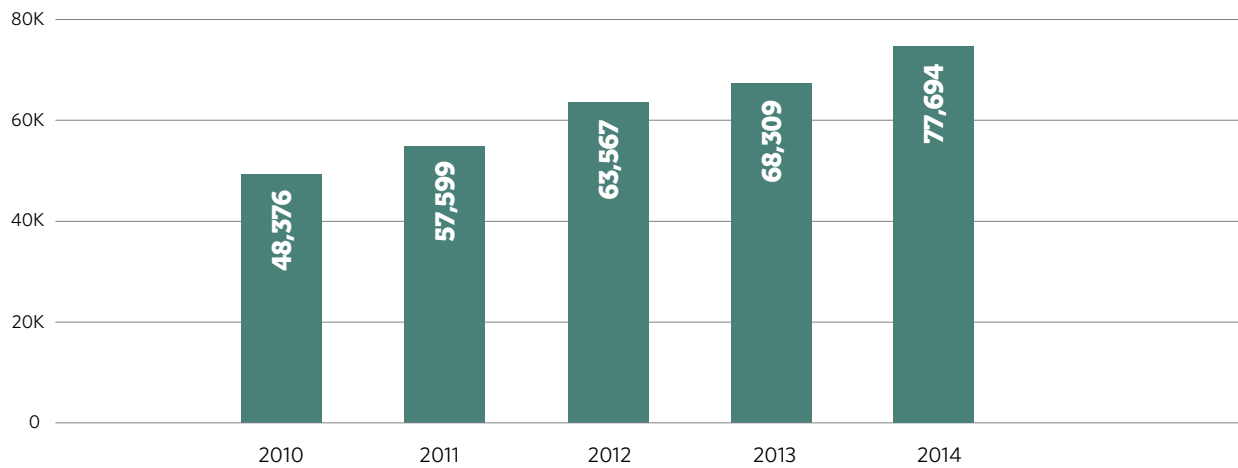
Residential Building Permits Issued, 2005-14



In Philadelphia in 2014, building permits were issued for more residential units than in any year since at least 1990. The estimated value of the construction represented by the 2014 permits was \$879 million.

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Figure 5.6
Philadelphia Housing Authority Waiting List, 2010-14



The Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) provides residences for 33,959 families through the public housing it manages and the Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance program. From 2010 to 2014, the waiting list for public housing grew by more than 29,000 households, a 61 percent increase. For each occupied unit that PHA manages, there are 2.3 households waiting for housing.

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Poll Results 5.7
Level of satisfaction with your current housing

Very satisfied	45%
Somewhat satisfied	38%
Not very satisfied	16%
Don't know/declined	1%

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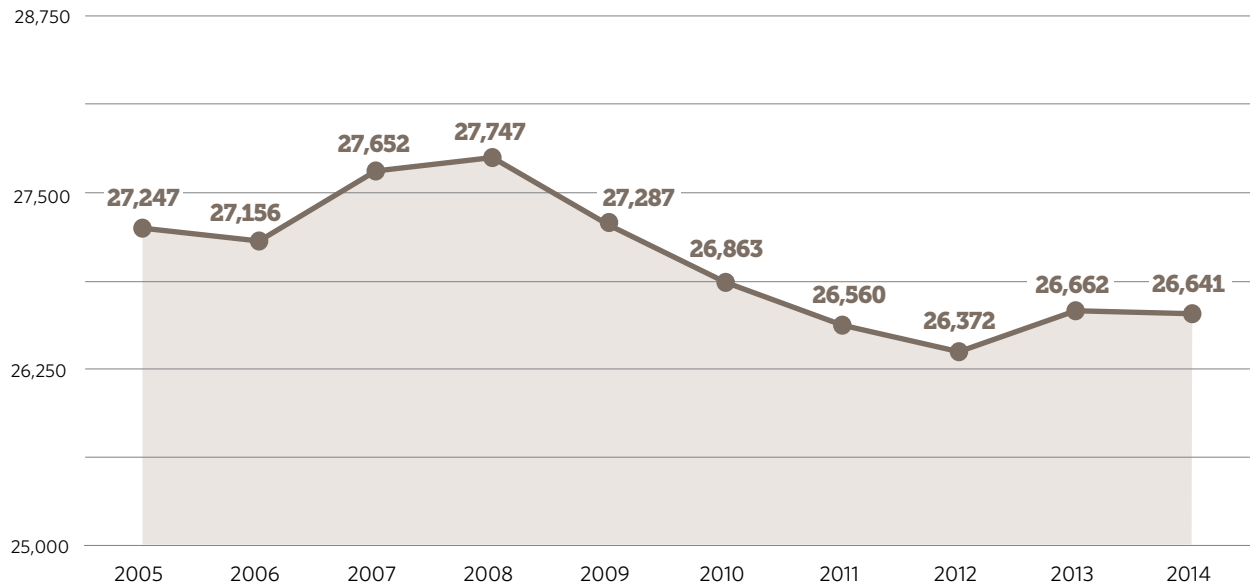
Government and Transportation

With each passing year, the cost of benefits for city employees becomes an increasing concern for Philadelphia.

This is reflected in two ways. One is the percentage of the city's general fund budget devoted to benefits, which stood at 29 percent in fiscal 2014. The other is the condition of the city's pension funds, which have only 46 percent of the assets needed to pay for their liabilities, leaving a \$5 billion gap.

In transportation, ridership on SEPTA's City Transit division fell in 2014 while usage of its Regional Rail division rose to record levels. The number of vehicle-miles driven in the city continued to decrease, doing so more quickly than the national figure. At the airport, the number of international passengers reached an all-time high.

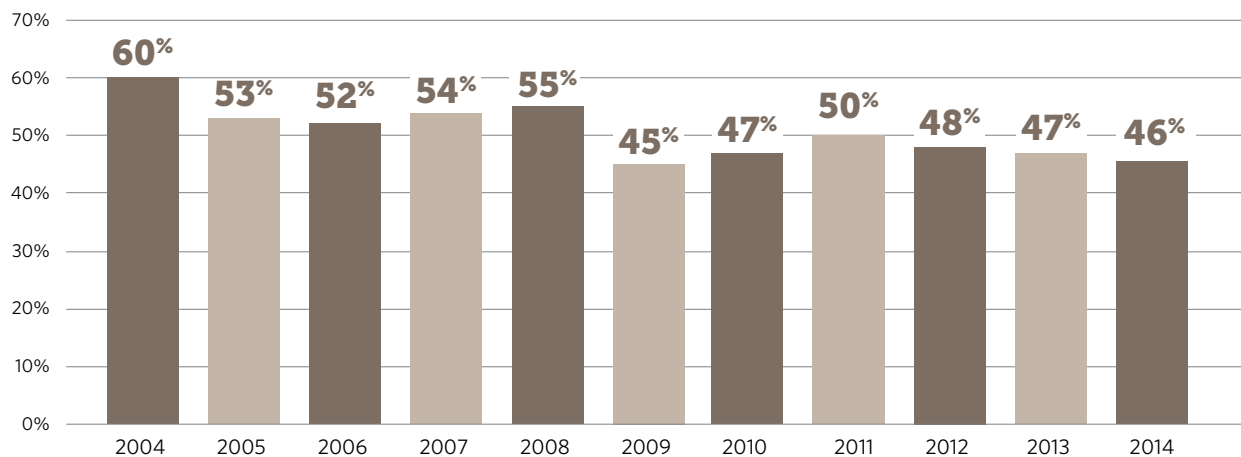
Figure 6.1
City Employees, 2005-14



The number of people employed by the city of Philadelphia declined during and immediately after the Great Recession and has held essentially steady ever since. The statistics are for the end of each calendar year.

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Figure 6.2
Funding Level, City of Philadelphia Pension Funds, 2004-14



The funding level of Philadelphia's public-employee pension funds, which stood at 60 percent in 2004, fell to 46 percent in 2014. That was only slightly above the recent low of 45 percent recorded in 2009, the year after the stock market crash. Many experts say that a healthy pension fund should be at least 80 percent funded.

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Poll Results 6.3

Should newly hired city employees get the same pension benefits as current workers and retirees, or is it OK to hire them at a lower level of benefits to save money for the city?

Should get the same	53%
OK to get less	39%
Don't know/declined	7%

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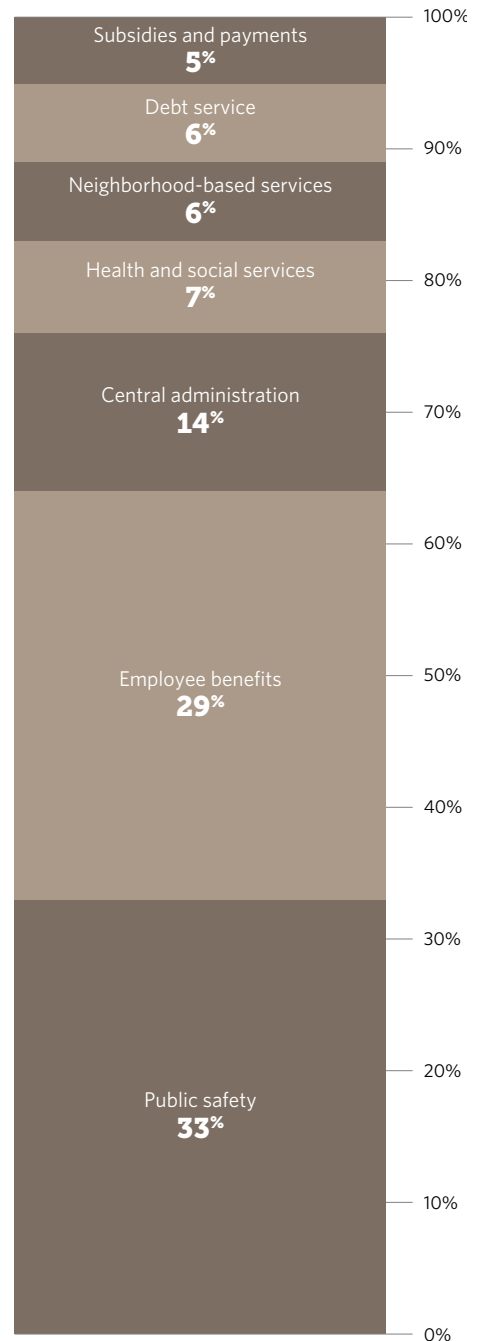


Figure 6.4
City Spending by Category
 Philadelphia General Fund budget, FY 2015

Departments and Organizations in Each City Spending Category

Subsidies and Payments	
Art Museum	Convention Center
Atwater Kent Museum	School District
Community College	SEPTA
Neighborhood-based Services	
Free Library	Streets Department—Roads
Mural Arts Program	Streets Department—Sanitation
Parks & Recreation Department	
Health and Social Services	
Department of Human Services	Office of Housing and Community Development
Department of Public Health	Office of Supportive Housing
Office of Behavior Health and Intellectual Disability	
Central Administration	
Board of Ethics	Licenses & Inspections
Board of Revision of Taxes	Managing Director's Office
City Commissioners	Mayor's Office
City Controller	Office of Arts & Culture
City Council	Office of Human Resources
City Planning	Office of Innovation & Technology
City Representative	Office of the Inspector General
City Treasurer	Office of Property Assessment
Civil Service Commission	Procurement Department
Commerce Department	Public Property Department
Finance Department	Records Department
Fleet Management	Register of Wills
Historical Commission	Rents/Leases
Human Relations Commission	Revenue Department
Labor Relations	Utilities
Law Department	
Employee Benefits	
Employee Disability	Pension Contribution
Group Legal & Life Insurance	Social Security Payments
Health/Medical	Unemployment Compensation
Public Safety	
District Attorney	Police Department
Fire Department	Prisons
First Judicial District	Sheriff
Legal Services	

Public safety and employee benefits, which include pensions and health care, accounted for 62 percent of the city's general fund budget in 2014-15.



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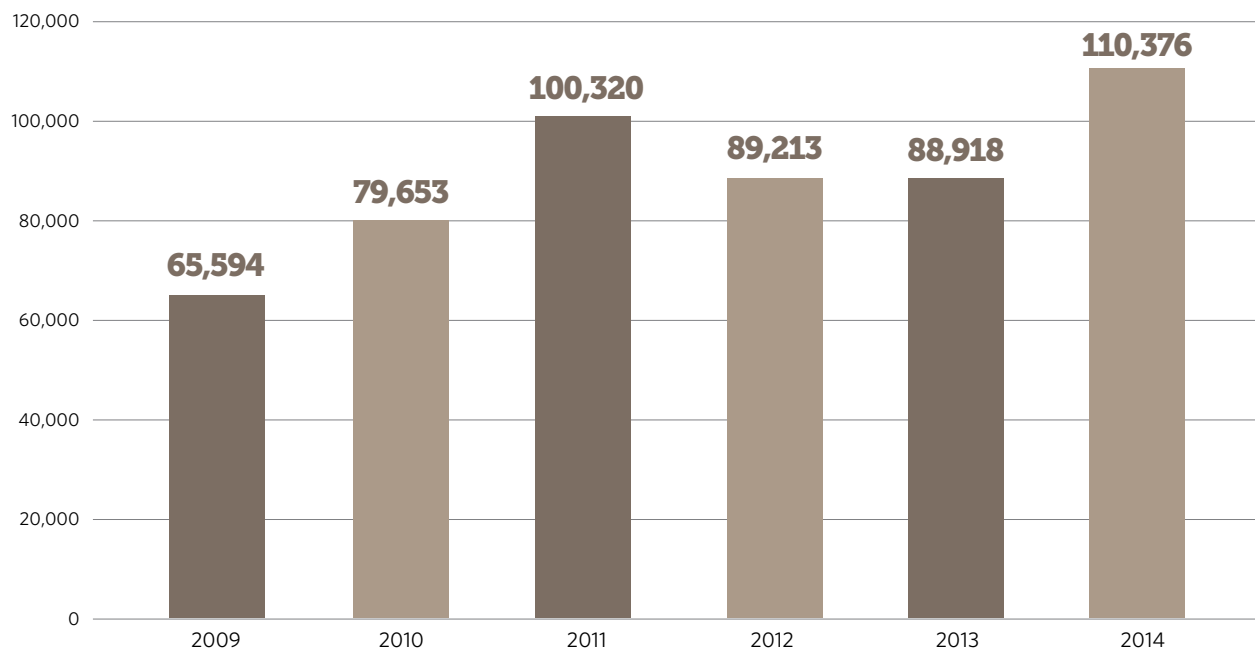
Poll Results 6.5

How to change the scope and size of city government

Prefer more services and higher taxes	44%	© 2015 The Pew Charitable Trusts
Prefer fewer services and lower taxes	45%	
Don't know/can't choose	11%	

Figure 6.6

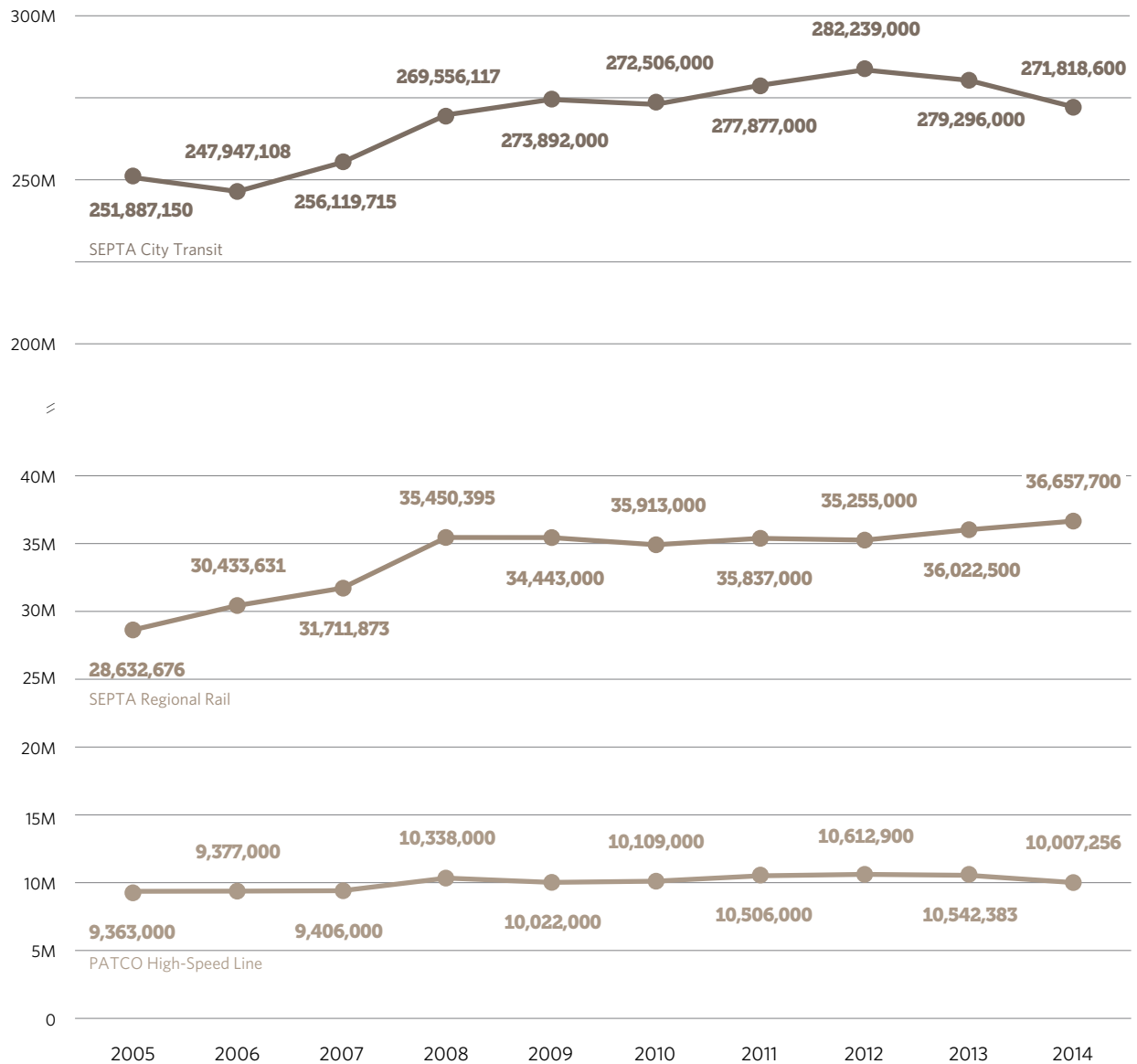
Service Requests to the Philly311 System, 2009-14



In 2014, the Philly311 system, through which residents are able to seek action by city government and get basic information, recorded the highest number of service requests in its six-year history. At the same time, however, the number of calls to 311 was down 38 percent from its peak in 2010. City officials attributed the decline in call volume to a number of factors, including the introduction of a 311 app and increased online availability of information about city services.

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Figure 6.7
 Local Mass Transit Ridership, 2005-14
 One-way rides per year

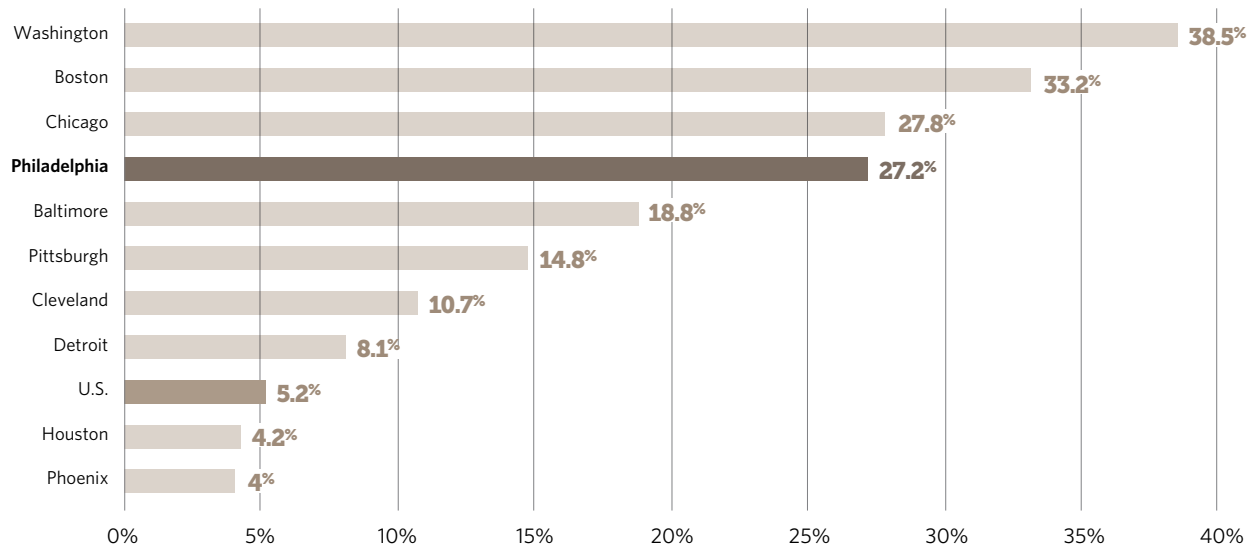


Ridership on SEPTA’s city division declined slightly in the last two years, following a period of sustained increases. The transit agency’s regional rail lines had a stronger performance, achieving record ridership in 2013 and again in 2014. Passenger traffic on PATCO’s transit system was down 5 percent in 2014, due in part to track construction on the Benjamin Franklin Bridge.

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Figure 6.8

Percentage of Population Using Public Transit to Travel to Work, 2013

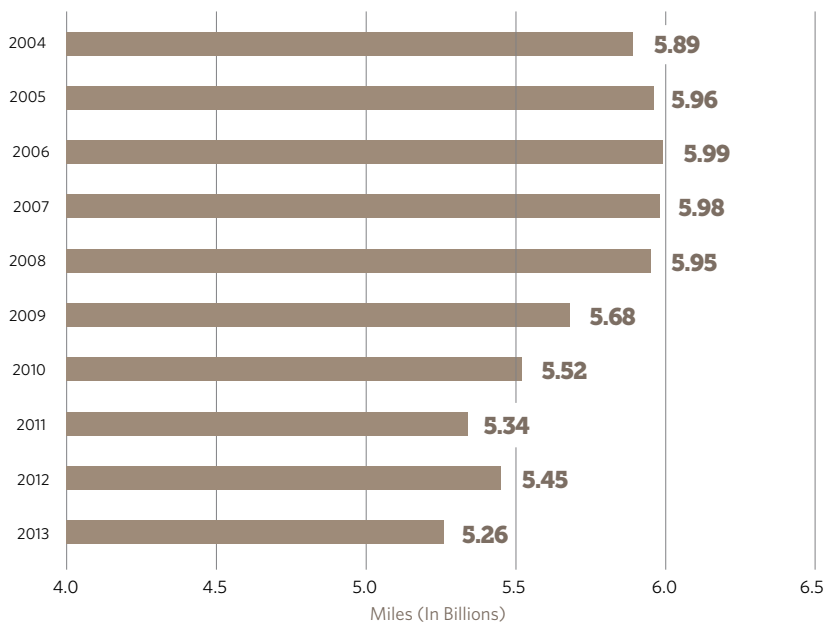


Among the nation's 25 largest cities, only five recorded a higher percentage of people using public transit to get to work than Philadelphia. Besides Washington, Boston, and Chicago, the other two were New York and San Francisco.

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Figure 6.9

Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled in Philadelphia, 2004-13

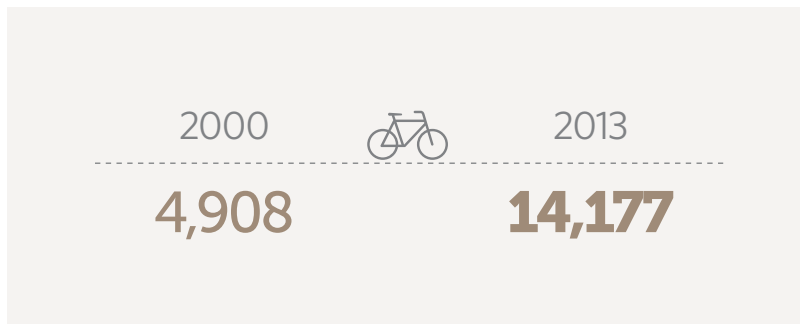


After reaching a high point in 2006, the number of vehicle miles driven in Philadelphia has gradually declined; the drop in 2013, the last year for which data were available, was the biggest since the recession year of 2009. Nationally, the drop has been less pronounced. Reducing the miles traveled in Philadelphia below 5.36 billion by 2015 was a key goal set by Mayor Nutter's Office of Sustainability.

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Figure 6.10

Number of Philadelphians Who Bicycle to Work in the City

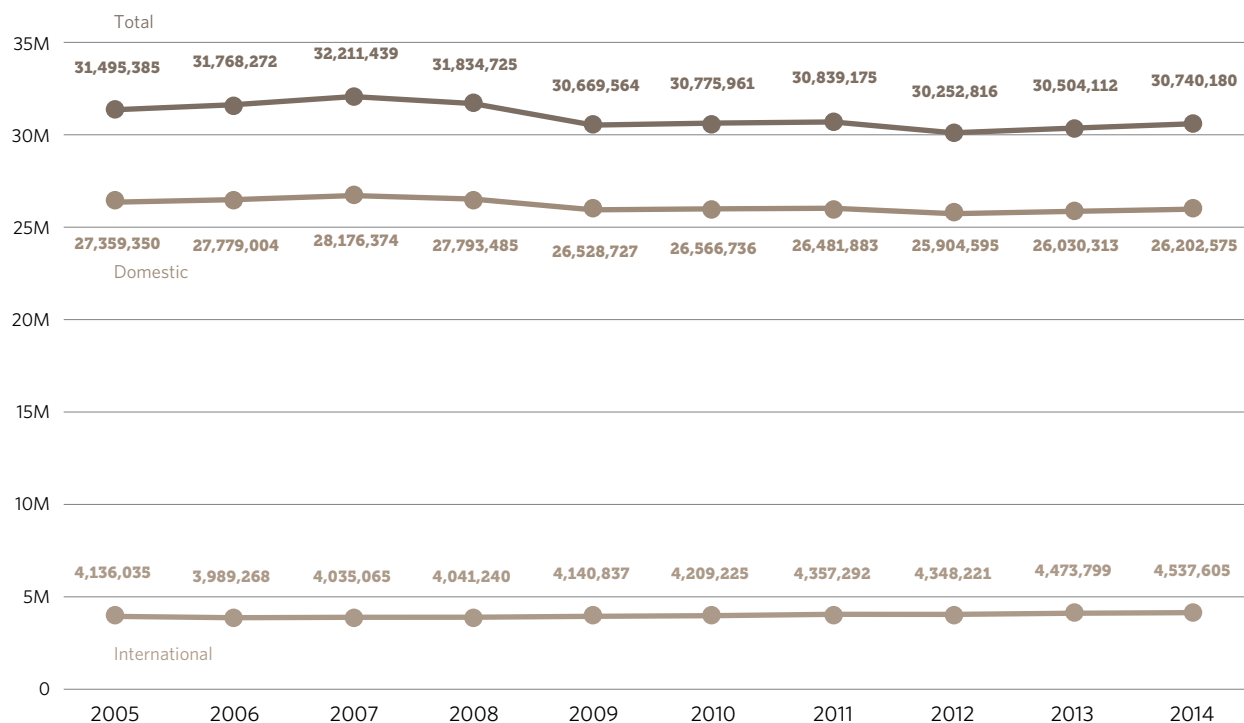


The use of bicycling for commuting in Philadelphia has nearly tripled since 2000. The city has supported this trend by adding bike lanes on numerous roadways.

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Figure 6.11

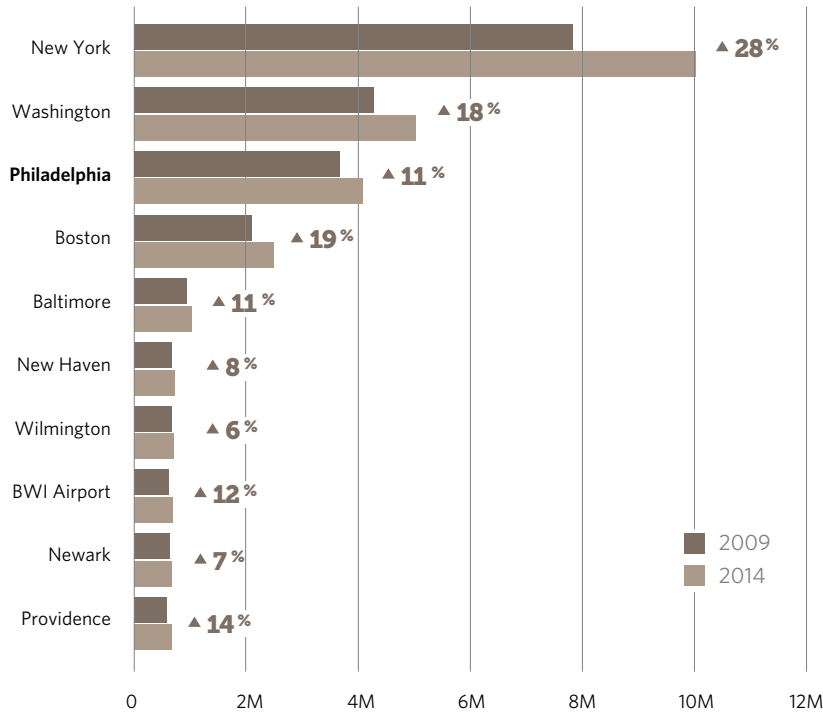
Airport Passengers, 2005-14 Philadelphia International Airport



The number of domestic and international passengers using Philadelphia International Airport increased by 1 percent between 2013 and 2014. Seen from a longer-term perspective, overall travel and domestic travel at the airport are down, while international travel has grown in every year but one since 2006. In 2014, international passengers accounted for 15 percent of the airport's travelers.

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Figure 6.12
 Amtrak Ridership, Northeast Corridor
 Change since 2009



Over the last five years, Amtrak ridership has grown by 11 percent at 30th Street Station in Philadelphia, the national passenger-train system's third-busiest behind Penn Station in New York and Union Station in Washington. Philadelphia recorded the lowest ridership growth among the top four cities along the Northeast Corridor. The Boston statistics include all three Amtrak stations in that city.

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Arts and Culture

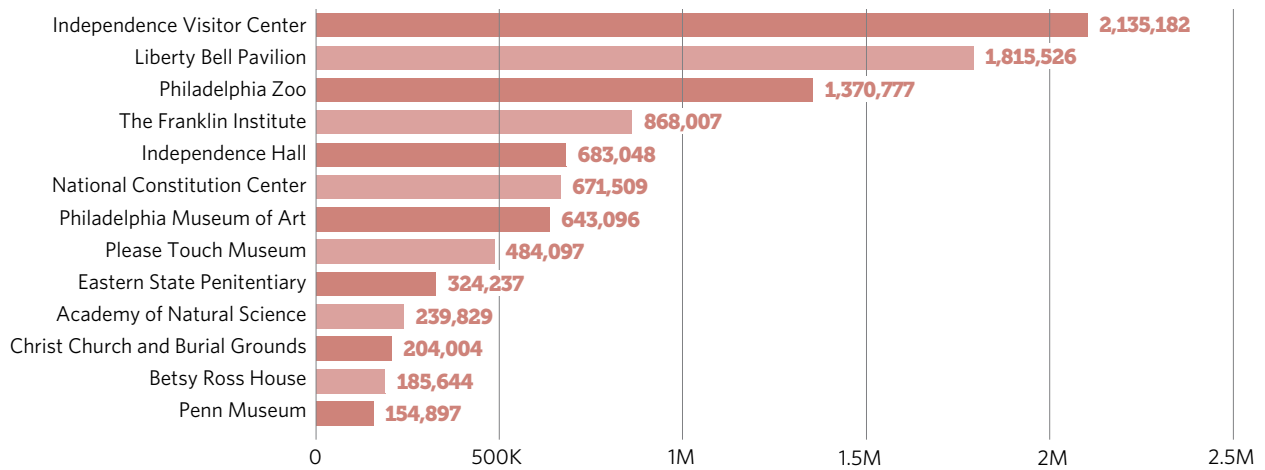
Philadelphia's arts and culture community is one of the city's great strengths, with heritage attractions in the historic district drawing visitors from all over the world, but the sector has vulnerabilities as well.

The number of nonprofit cultural organizations is impressive. These groups reflect Philadelphia's diversity and help make the city attractive to many people, particularly the millennials and baby boomers who have been moving into the city.

But some observers worry that the cultural nonprofits may be too much of a good thing. The Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance reported last year that two of every five cultural groups in the region were operating in the red. And a study funded by the William Penn Foundation classified 70 percent of the organizations examined as being in poor financial health.

Figure 7.1

Attendance at Selected Historical and Cultural Attractions, 2014

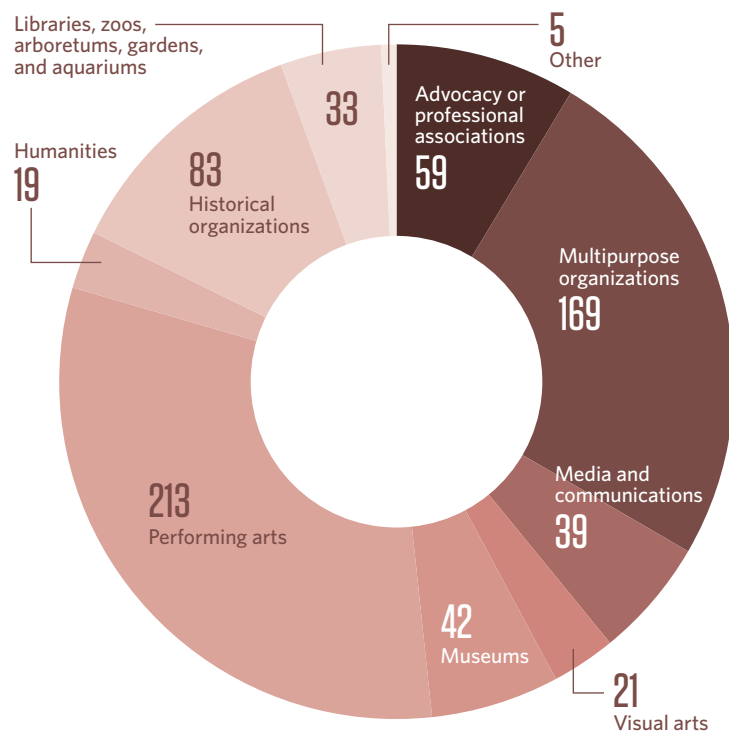


In 2014, four of the six most visited historical and cultural attractions in Philadelphia were in the Historic District. Also near the top of the list were the Philadelphia Zoo and the Franklin Institute, both of which are particularly popular with families.

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Figure 7.2

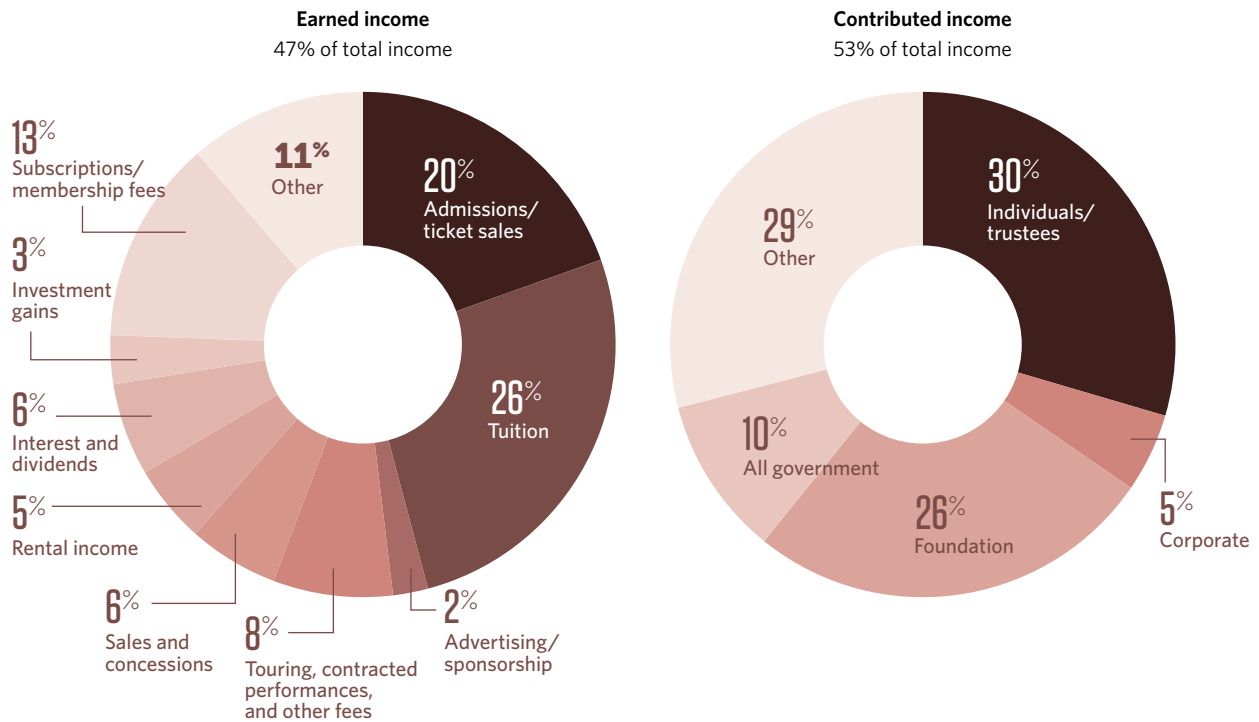
Cultural Organizations, by Type (2014)



Of Philadelphia's 683 nonprofit cultural organizations, performing arts is the biggest category, followed by multipurpose and historical groups. Groups included here are classified by the category they use in reporting to the Internal Revenue Service. Organizations that offer some cultural programming, but do not file under one of these categories, are not listed.

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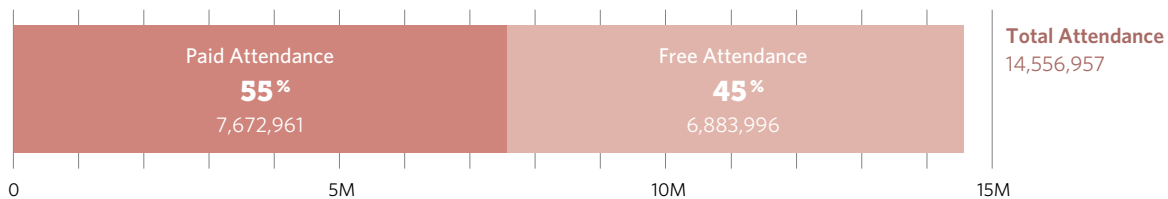
Figure 7.3
Sources of Income for Philadelphia Arts and Culture Organizations, 2013



In 2013, contributed income accounted for about 53 percent of the sector’s total revenue, and earned income about 47 percent. Of the contributed funding, donations from individuals and trustees accounted for \$3 out of every \$10; “other” includes money from special fundraising events, parent organizations, and in-kind donations. Of the earned income, tuition accounted for the largest portion. Investment revenue showed substantial improvement over previous years. Unrealized investment gains, not reflected here, exceeded \$78 million.

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Figure 7.4
Attendance at Philadelphia’s Arts and Culture Venues, 2013

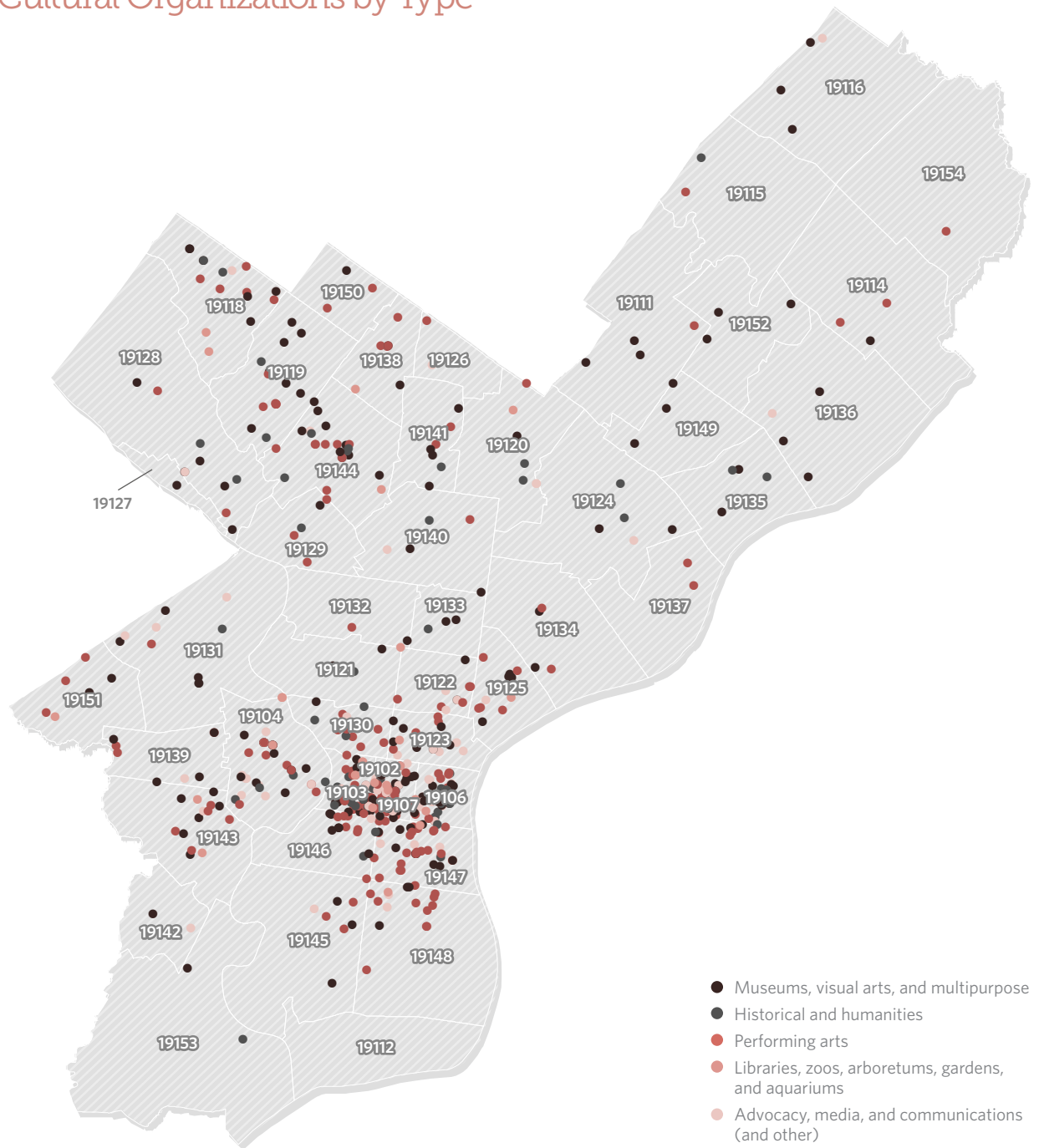


In 2013, paid admissions accounted for well over half of the total attendance at the city’s arts and culture venues that reported figures to the Cultural Data Project.

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Figure 7.5
Cultural Organizations by Type



Cultural nonprofit organizations are concentrated most heavily in Center City. In neighborhoods adjacent to Center City, clusters of organizations stretch into Kensington/Fishtown (19125), South Philadelphia, and University City (19104). Sections of West and Northwest Philadelphia also are well-represented when it comes to cultural groups, Northeast Philadelphia less so.



Health and Welfare

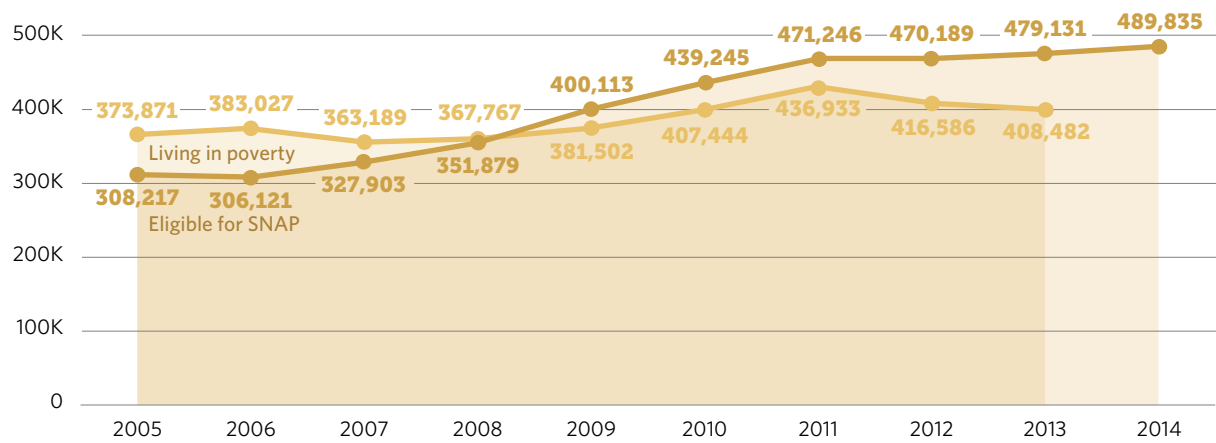
Philadelphia retained the unwelcome distinction of having the highest poverty rate among the nation's 10 largest cities.

For 2013, the last year with available data, the city's poverty rate did decline slightly, keeping with the national trend. Even so, in 25 of the city's 46 residential ZIP codes, at least 20 percent of residents had incomes that put them below the poverty line; citywide, an estimated 408,482 individuals were living in poverty. The number who qualified for food stamps was higher: 489,835.

In terms of health care, Philadelphians became increasingly dependent on government programs to pay the bills. In the first quarter of 2014, Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor paid for nearly 74 percent of all city residents treated in Pennsylvania hospitals, an increase from years past. About 15 percent of Philadelphians had no health insurance.

Figure 8.1

Tracking the Poor and the Near-Poor in Philadelphia, 2005-14

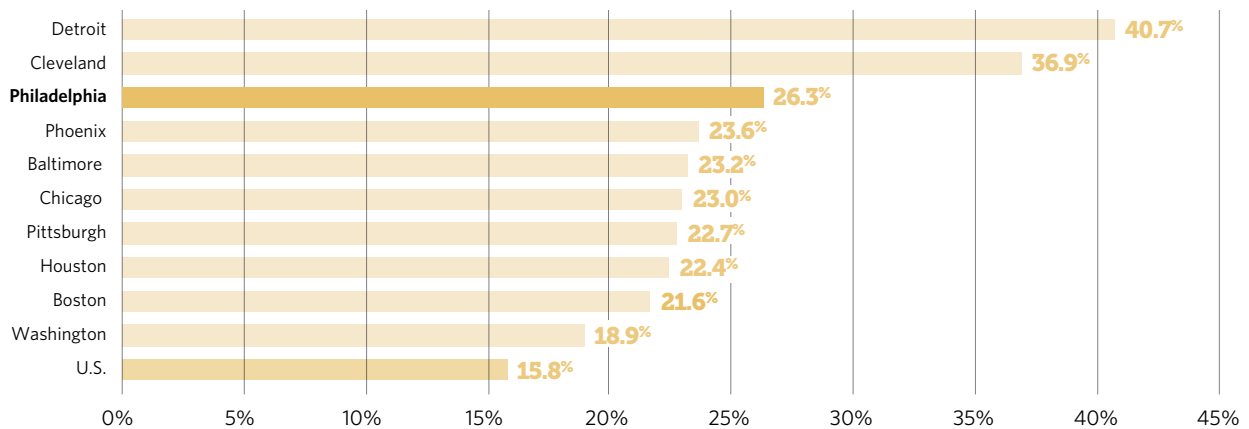


In 2013, the last year for which data were available, the number of Philadelphians living in poverty was lower than it had been at its recent peak in 2011, though higher than before the Great Recession. The number of city residents eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as “food stamps,” rose in 2013 and 2014; more than 3 out of every 10 Philadelphians were SNAP eligible at last count.

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Figure 8.2

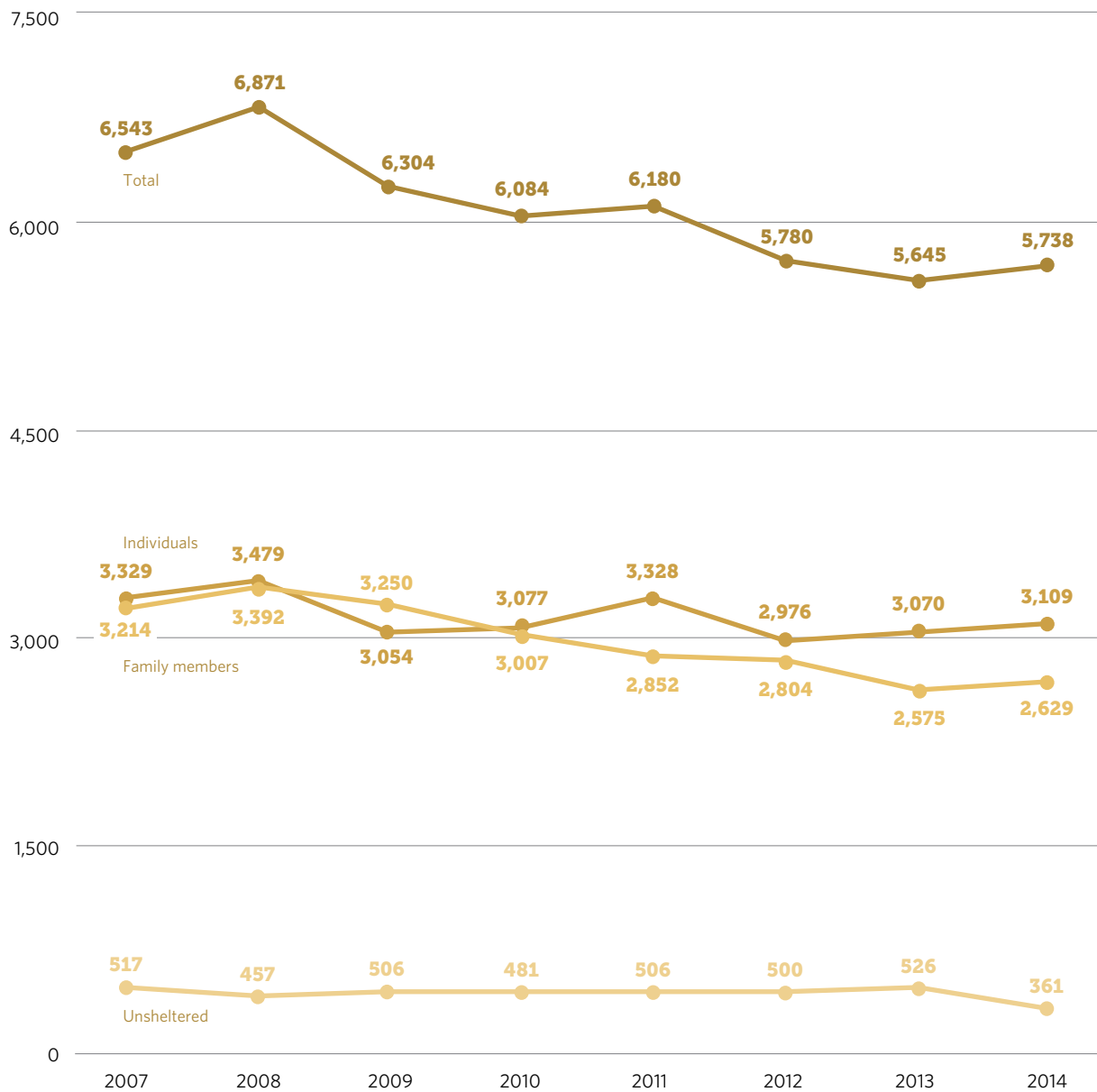
Poverty Rate, 2013



In the last several years, the poverty rate has fallen slightly across the country, Philadelphia included; in 2013, the last year for which numbers are available, the city's rate was 26.3 percent, down from 28.4 percent two years earlier. In the city, the poverty rate was roughly 19 percent among whites, 29 percent among African-Americans, 36 percent among children, and 44 percent among Hispanics. Among the nation's 25 largest cities, only Detroit has a higher poverty rate than Philadelphia. For a family of four, the federal government defined poverty in 2014 as an annual income below \$23,850.

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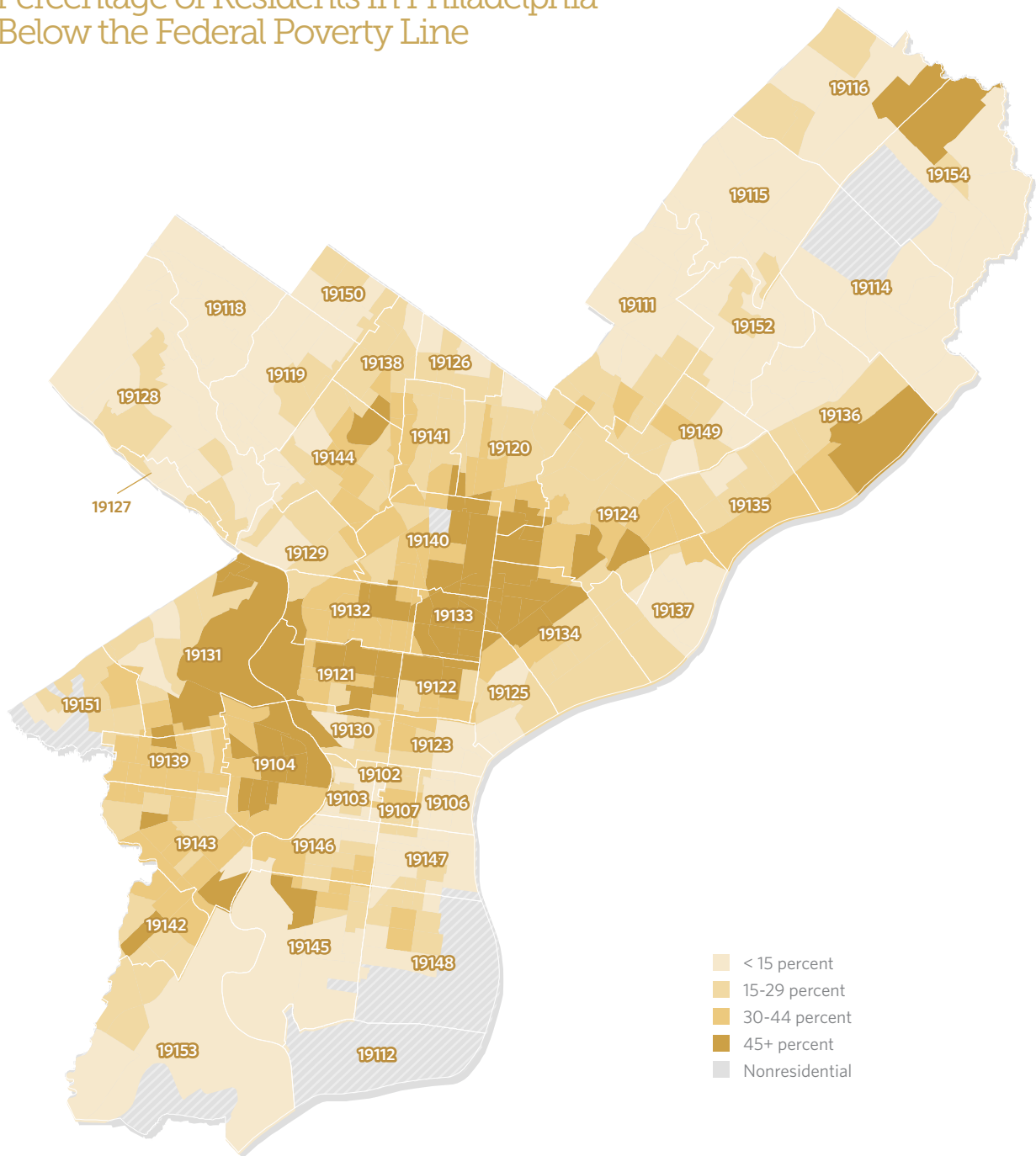
Figure 8.3
 People Experiencing Homelessness in Philadelphia, 2007-14



These data—based on a one-night, city-run count of people staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, temporary drop-in centers, or on the street—show a 12 percent decrease in the number of homeless in Philadelphia from 2007 to 2014. The number of unsheltered homeless dropped by 30 percent during this period; the unsheltered represent only 6 percent of the total homeless population. In 2014, 54 percent of the homeless were individuals, while 46 percent were members of homeless families.

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Figure 8.4
 Percentage of Residents in Philadelphia
 Below the Federal Poverty Line



Poverty in Philadelphia is widespread, but the highest concentrations of poverty are found primarily in parts of North and West Philadelphia, as shown in this map, which tracks poverty by census tract. In 25 of the city's 46 residential ZIP codes, more than 1 in 5 individuals is living below the poverty line. In only four ZIP codes is the poverty rate below 10 percent.

Poll Results 8.5

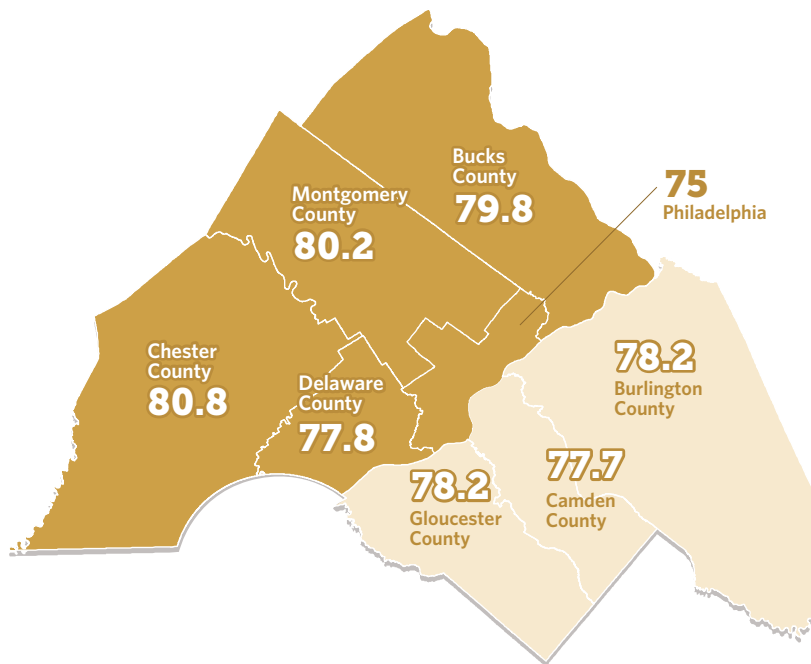
Describe your personal financial situation

Often don't have enough money to make ends meet	43%
Paying the bills is generally not a problem	53%
Don't know/refused	4%

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Figure 8.6

Life Expectancy at Birth in the Philadelphia Region

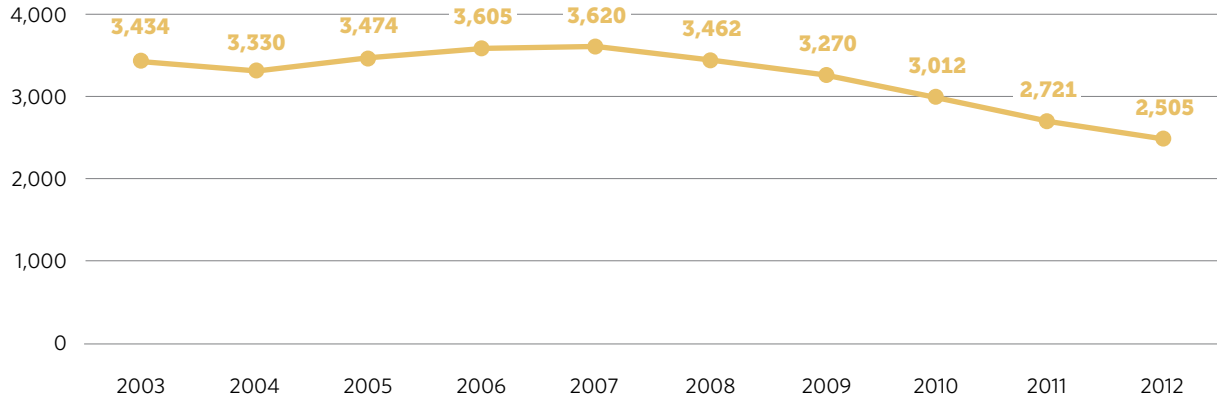


Life expectancy in the Philadelphia region is similar to that of the nation as a whole. The numbers are slightly higher than the national average, 78.5 years, in Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery counties and significantly lower, 75.0 years, in the city. These numbers are for 2010, the most recent available.

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Figure 8.7

Births to Teenage Mothers in Philadelphia, 2003-12 Ages 15-19

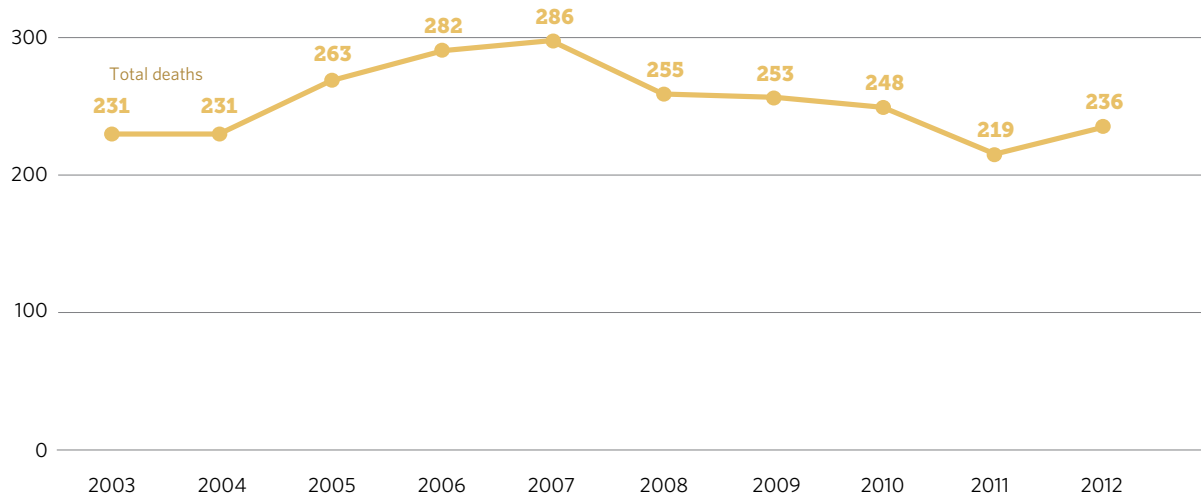


From the recent peak in 2007 through 2012, the last year for which data were available, the number of children born to teenage mothers in Philadelphia declined by 31 percent. Over the same period, the national number fell at the same rate. In Philadelphia, the drop has been steepest among younger teens, those ages 15-17.

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Figure 8.8

Infant Mortality in Philadelphia, 2003-12



In 2012, the last year for which numbers were available, 10.2 of every 1,000 children born to Philadelphia parents died before reaching their first birthdays. The national rate was 6.1 deaths per 1,000 births. In the city, the infant mortality rate for African-American children was nearly three times the rates for whites and Hispanics, and nine times the rate for Asians. Those comparisons are based on 2011 data.

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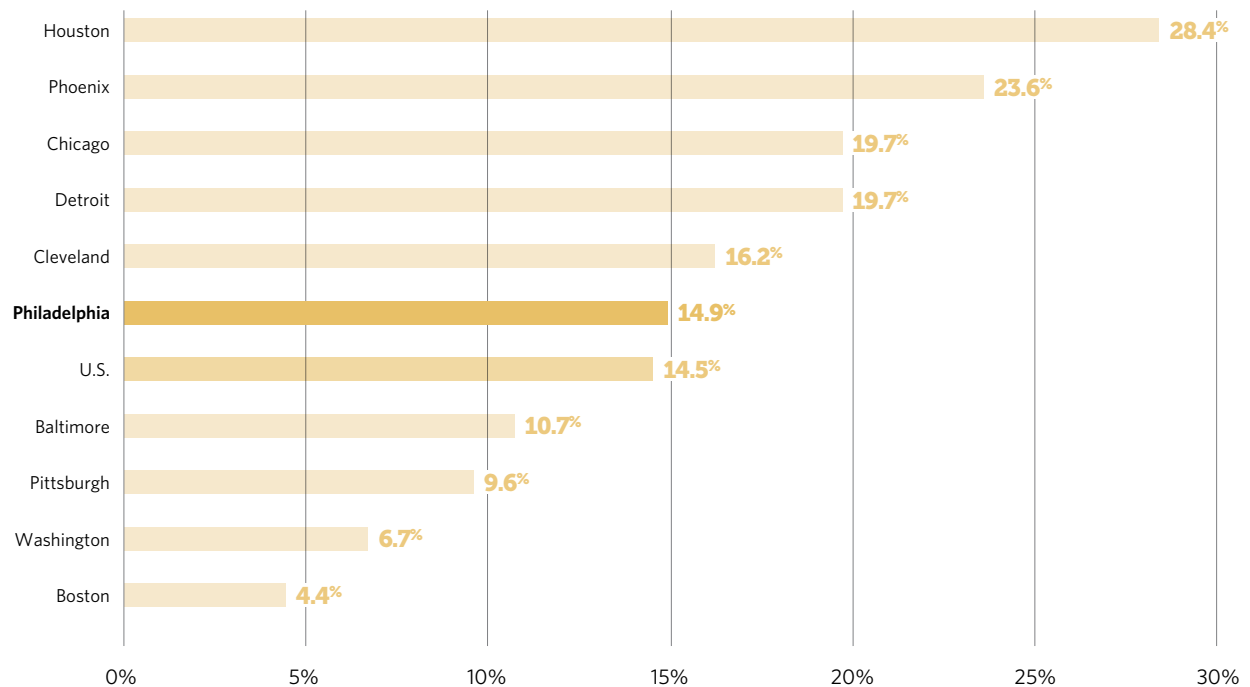
Figure 8.9
 Leading Causes of Death in Philadelphia, by Age (2012)

Age	Cause	Percent
0-9	Perinatal conditions and congenital abnormalities	60%
10-19	Homicide	47%
20-29	Homicide	36%
30-39	Accidents	30%
40-49	Heart disease	19%
50-79	Heart disease	23%
80+	Cancer	28%

Homicide was the leading cause of death for preteens, teens, and young adults in Philadelphia in 2012, the most recent year for which statistics were available. Nationally, accidents and suicide are the most common causes of death for Americans in these age categories.

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Figure 8.10
 People Without Health Insurance, 2013

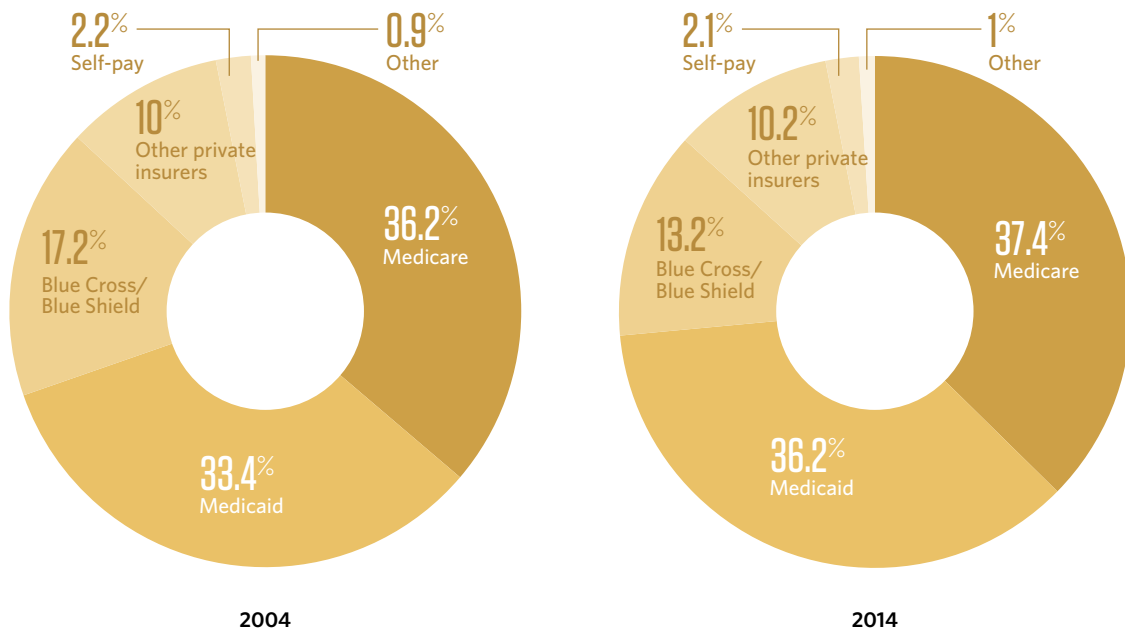


These numbers, which cover the period just before the Affordable Care Act took effect, show wide variation in the percentage of uninsured among the comparison cities with Philadelphia in the middle. The percentage of uninsured Philadelphians has changed little in recent years.

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Figure 8.11

Payers for Philadelphians Treated at Hospitals in Pennsylvania



In the first quarter of 2014, the largest government-run health care programs, Medicaid for the poor and Medicare for the elderly, were responsible for paying the bills for nearly 74 percent of the Philadelphians treated in hospitals in the city and the rest of the state. Compared with the same period in 2004, the two programs accounted for an additional 4 percent of all patients, with most of the growth coming from Medicaid; Blue Cross/Blue Shield plans accounted for 4 percent fewer patients.

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Sources and Notes

The Big Picture

- 1.1 Population estimate is from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 population estimates. All other data are from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, one-year estimate, 2013, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.
- 1.2 All numbers before 2011 come from the U.S. Census Bureau, Intercensal Estimates (2000-2010), available at <https://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/county/CO-EST00INT-01.html>. The 2011 to 2014 figures are from the census population estimates, available at www.census.gov/popest/.
- 1.3 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013, five-year estimate, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>
- 1.4 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, one-year estimate, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Inflation calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' current price index inflation calculator, available at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl>
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- 1.11 The Pew Philadelphia Poll, 2015
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- 2.1 Philadelphia data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. National data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Both are available at <http://www.bls.gov/data/>.
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- 2.3 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, available at <http://www.bls.gov/data/>
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- 2.9 Longwoods International, Tourism Economics, as reported by Visit Philadelphia. This data set covers Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.
- 2.10 U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/>. According to the data center, core revenues include tuition and fees; government appropriations; government grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; net investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. In general, core revenues exclude money from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.
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- 3.3 Philadelphia Police Department, Public Affairs Unit
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- 3.7 The Pew Philadelphia Poll, 2015
- 3.8 Philadelphia Prison System
- 3.9 Philadelphia Fire Department
- 3.10 Philadelphia Fire Department
- 3.11 Philadelphia Police Department and Philadelphia Fire Department
- 3.12 The Pew Philadelphia Poll, 2015

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- 4.1 Enrollment data for district-run and charter schools are from the School District of Philadelphia, and Catholic school enrollment data are from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Numbers for district-run schools do not include pre-K students or institutional placement students who receive their education in nondistrict schools.
- 4.2 Pennsylvania Department of Education, available at <http://paschoolperformance.org/downloads>
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- 7.3 The data were provided by the Cultural Data Project, an organization created to strengthen arts and culture by documenting and disseminating information about the sector. Any interpretation of the data is the view of the authors and does not reflect the views of the Cultural Data Project. For more information on the Cultural Data Project, visit www.culturaldata.org.
- 7.4 Cultural Data Project
- 7.5 National Center for Charitable Statistics, IRS Business Master Files (Exempt Organizations) 2014, <http://nccsdataweb.urban.org>. Cultural organizations are defined as having the following National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities codes: A, A01, A02, A03, A05, A11, A12, A19, A20, A23, A24, A25, A26, A27, A30, A31, A32, A33, A34, A40, A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A56, A57, A60, A61, A62, A63, A65, A68, A69, A6A, A6B, A6C, A6E, A70, A7XZ, A80, A82, A84, A90, A99, A99Z, B70, C36, C41, C42, D50.

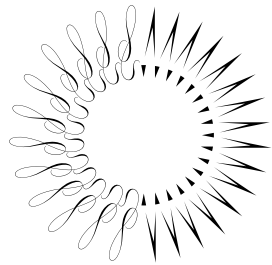
Health and Welfare

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